A COMPREHENSIVE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dealing with the origin of words
and their sense development thus illustrating
the history of civilization and culture

BY

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver

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COVER AND BINDING SUSANNE HEYNEMANN

I am what my MOTHER and my FATHER made of me

THE AUTHOR

DEDICATED TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF THE BEST PARENTS:

MY DEAR *MOTHER*

WHO AFTER A LIFE OF SELF-SACRIFICE DIED IN SZATMAR IN 1940

AND MY DEAR *FATHER*,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED RABBI AND SCHOLAR

RABBI IGNAZ (ISAAC) KLEIN OF SZATMAR,

WHO DIED A MARTYR OF HIS FAITH IN AUSCHWITZ IN 1944;

AND TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF MY *WIFE*

AND OF MY ONLY *CHILD JOSEPH (HAYYIM ISRAEL)*

WHO ALSO FELL VICTIMS TO NAZISM IN AUSCHWITZ IN 1944

Preface

To know the origin of words
is to know the cultural history of mankind.

In infinite humility I bend the knee and bow before the Eternal Who gives power to the faint, and to him who has no might increases strength.

Blessed be the Eternal Who granted me life and sustenance and permitted me to write and complete this etymological dictionary, whose first volume is just leaving the press.

This dictionary is a modest tribute of my devotion to Canada, the country whose citizen I am proud to be, the country in which the spirit of the Bible has dominion from Sea to Sea, the country in which the Human Rights are a happy, living reality, a reality called upon to serve as a shining example to mankind.

On this occasion I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Canada Council, whose grant made it possible for me to have the manuscript of my dictionary typed in order to prepare it for the press. The generosity of this noble institution will continue to serve for me as a precious stimulus for further scientific work.

Between 1931 and 1944, I was Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation in Nové Zámky (Czechoslovakia), whence I was deported by the Nazis to Auschwitz and, from there, to the concentration camp Allach-Dachau. After the liberation from the latter place by Amerian troops in 1945, I returned home to find only the ruins of what had once been the flourishing Jewish community of Nové Zámky. There I learned that my Father, my wife, my only child Joseph and two of my three sisters had suffered martyrdom in Auschwitz. Of my family, my sister Mrs. Paul Horvath (née Elizabeth Klein) and her husband have survived.

After my return I decided to write an etymological dictionary of the English language, the language which I had loved and admired since my early childhood.

This project materialized in Toronto where I settled together with my sister Elizabeth and her husband, and where my friends established the congregation Beth Yitshak, which was named after my Father of blessed memory, and chose me for their rabbi.

It was before all my sister who through her selfless love and infinite dedication, with which she has taken care of me, made it possible for me to devote my time to my congregation and to writing this dictionary.

On this occasion I would like to extend my affectionate feelings to two of my closest and dearest friends in Toronto, whom I love both as if they were brothers to me in the literal sense of this term: Mr. Arthur Minden, Q.C., whose friendship and love I treasure as one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon me by Providence and whose zeal and encouragement have been an important factor in my writing and completing this dictionary, and Mr. Leo Bermann, whose sincere brotherly affection and friendly devotion have always been and continue to be a gratifying source of spiritual joy to me, and who had a decisive role in the history of the publication of my dictionary.

My abiding gratitude is extended to Mr. Marsh Jeanneret, president of the Toronto University Press, and to Miss F. Halpenny, its editor, for their helpfulness and encouragement, which were important factors on the way leading to the publication of my work.

My grateful acknowledgements are also due to the whole staff of the University of Toronto Library for the facilities extended to me in the use of its books.

May this dictionary, which plastically shows the affinity and interrelationship of the nations of the world in the way in which their languages developed, contribute to bringing them nearer to one another in the sincere pursuit of peace on earth — which was one of my cardinal aims in writing this dictionary.

Toronto, October, 1965

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

Introduction

Since my youth I have devoted myself to philology, with special regard to etymology.

The reasons inducing me to write 'A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' may be summed up as follows:

It is a well-known fact that in the course of the last sixty years philology has attained a high degree of development. It is so much the more to be regretted that modern lexicography has remained far behind the achievements of philology. As a rule, even the most authoritative English etymological dictionaries give such etymologies as reflect the level reached by philology about half a century ago. In most cases etymologies given up by serious science long ago are still wandering out of one dictionary into another and continue living with tenacity, apparently ignoring the truths established in the field of philology in the course of the latter decades.

One example may suffice to prove this. Despite the fact that Tocharian (this language extinct long ago but newly discovered at the end of the Nineteenth Century) occupies a very important place among the Indo-European languages, Tocharian references appear only quite exceptionally in the etymological dictionaries of the English language. This is so much the more striking, because Tocharian may help us understand the development of many a word in the different Indo-European languages, inasmuch as the words of the Tocharian language often represent the transitory form — 'the missing link' — between the Old Indian and the other Indo-European languages. In this dictionary Tocharian words are regularly referred to together with the other Indo-European equivalents.

English belonging to the great family of the Indo-European languages, it is quite evident that in tracing any word to its source, an etymological dictionary must take into consideration all the important cognates of this word in the other Indo-European languages. If we want to understand the history of an English word, we must compare this word with as many correspondences as possible.

Most etymological dictionaries do not pay enough attention to this circumstance and therefore cite equivalents from the kindred languages quite at random, often enumerating the less important ones but omitting such as had a decisive influence upon the form of the word treated or upon the development of its meaning. This dictionary tries to be a dependable guide to the reader in this respect too, by giving him all the necessary information about the origin, formation and sense development of any word that might interest him.

The scientific value of most etymological dictionaries is much impaired by the circumstance that their authors are not familiar with the structure of the Semitic languages, a fact thrown into relief by the inconsistencies of the transliteration of Hebrew, Aramaic and Arabic words, on the one hand, and by the lack of any etymological analysis of these words, on the other. In this dictionary the words of Semitic origin — about 750 in number — are fully analyzed: they are traced to their etyma, the cognates are given, the stem is distinguished from the prefixes and suffixes added to it, etc. In brief: the words of Semitic origin are treated exactly as the Indo-European words. This is why my dictionary may also serve as a preliminary work for an etymological dictionary of the Semitic languages themselves.

In all etymological dictionaries we frequently come across such words as are declared to be 'of unknown origin', even in cases when the etymology of such words can be established beyond any doubt. In many other cases the etymology is not given either, but the origin of the respec-

tive word is referred to by such vague terms as 'of uncertain etymology', or 'probably of Oriental origin', etc., whereas their provenance is very well known. My dictionary contains the etymology of several hundred such words.

This dictionary gives also the etymologies of personal names and mythological names.

Some other features of this dictionary:

What the elements are to chemistry, what the sounds are to music, are words to language. However, words are not only the elements of a language but also of the history of the people speaking it. They are important milestones along the way leading to the majestic Palace of Human Knowledge.

One of the basic features of this dictionary is that — in contradistinction to other etymological dictionaries — its aim is not only to give *the history of words*, but to give also *History in words*. This dictionary is the first attempt *to give the history of human civilization and culture condensed in the etymological data of words*. We not only speak but think and even dream in words. Language is a mirror in which the whole spiritual development of mankind reflects itself. Therefore, in tracing words to their origin, we are tracing simultaneously civilization and culture to their real roots.

Another important aim that I set to myself in composing this dictionary was to mirror in it the history of the humanities and sciences. Since the history of a word is at the same time the history of the thing denoted or the idea expressed by that word it is obvious that by giving the history of the technical terms of any branch of science we also give the history of that branch of science itself. In consideration of this fact one of the goals of an etymological dictionary should be to deal with the history of scientific technical terms in a manner that would enable the reader to reconstruct through them the history of the various branches of the humanities and sciences. This dictionary represents the first attempt to live up to this goal. E.g. in order to know the important phases of the development of medicine one will only have to look up the medical terms occurring in this dictionary.

For the illustration of this fact I am quoting here a few entries from this dictionary dealing with medical terms:

abiotrophy, n., loss of vitality (*med.*) — Coined by the English neurologist Sir William Richard Gowers (1845-1915) fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', and -τροφίᾱ, fr. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See **abio-** and **-trophy.**
Derivative: *abiotroph-ic*, adj.

accoucheur, n., a man who acts as midwife. — F., fr. *accoucher*, 'to go to childbed'; first used by Jules Clément in the second half of the 17th cent. See **accouchement.**

Achilles' tendon. — So called from the myth of Achilles being held by the heel when his mother Thetis dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable; first used by the Dutch anatomist Verheyden in 1693 when dissecting his own amputated leg. See **Achilles** and **tendon.**

acrodynia, n., disease characterized by pain in the hands and feet (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Chardon in 1828, and lit. meaning 'pain in the extremities', fr. **acro-** and Gk. ὀδύνη, 'pain'. See **-odynia.**

actinomycosis, n., an inflammatory disease caused by the actinomycetes (*med.*) — Coined by the German pathologist Otto Bollinger (1843-1909) in 1877 fr. **Actinomyces** and suff. **-osis.**

agoraphobia, n., morbid fear of being in open spaces (*med.*) — Coined by Westphal in 1871, who first described this morbid condition. The word lit. means 'fear of a public place'. See **agora** and **-phobia.**

albuminuria, n., the presence of albumen in the urine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. F. *albuminurie*, a hybrid coined by the French physician Martin Solon (1795-1856) in 1838 fr. L. *albūmen*, 'white of the egg', and Gk. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **albumen, urine** and **-ia.**

allopathy, n., treatment of disease by remedies that produce effects opposite to those caused by the disease. — G. *Allopathie*, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) fr. Gk. ἄλλος, 'other', and -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **allo-** and **-pathy** and cp. **enantiopathy, homeopathy.**
Derivatives: *allopath-ic*, adj., *allopath-ic-ally*, adv., *allopath-et-ic*, adj., *allo-path-et-ical-ly*, adv., *allopath-ist*, n.

anaphylaxis, n., exaggerated susceptibility, especially to protein (*med.* and *biol.*) — Coined by the French physiologist Charles Richet (1850-1935) in 1893 on analogy of **prophylaxis** (q.v.) *Anaphylaxis* accordingly means the opposite of what is expressed by *prophylaxis;* it is formed fr. **ana-** and Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See **phylaxis.**

anarthria, n., inability to articulate words (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French neurologist Pierre Marie (1853-1940) fr. Gk. ἄναρθρος, 'without joints' (see **anarthrous**). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

antitoxin, n., a substance neutralizing poisonous substances (*immunology*). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Emil von Behring (1854-1917) in 1890 fr. **anti-** and **toxin.** Cp. **autotoxin.**

aperient, adj., laxative. — L. *aperiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *aperīre*, 'to uncover, open', which stands for **ap-werire* and is rel. to *operīre* (for **op-werīre*), 'to cover, close', and cogn. with OI. *apa-vṛṇóti*, 'uncovers, opens', *api-vṛṇóti*, 'closes, covers', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover'. See **weir** and cp. words there referred to. The word *aperient* was used by Bacon in 1626.
Derivative: *aperient*, **n.,** a laxative drug.

aphemia, n., a kind of aphasia (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80) in 1860 fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. φήμη, 'voice', which is rel. to φάναι, 'to say, speak'. See **fame** and **-ia** and cp. **aphasia.**

aspirin, n. (*pharm.*) — A hybrid coined by H. Dreser in *Pflüger's Archiv* in 1899. The acetylo-salicylic acid occurs in the flowers of the plant *Spiraea ulmaria*. In order to distinguish from this natural product the same substance gained chemically, the word *aspirin* was formed by Dreser from priv. pref. **a-**, the above mentioned plant *Spiraea*, and chem. suff. **-in.** Hence *aspirin* prop. means 'acetylo-salicylic acid which is gained *not* from the *Spiraea ulmaria* (but in a chemical way)'.

astigmatism, n., defect of the eye that prevents the rays of light from converging to a point on the retina (*med.* and *optics*). — Coined by the English mathematician and philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) in 1819 fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. στίγμα, gen. στίγματος, 'a prick, puncture, mark'. See **stigmatic** and **-ism.**

athetosis, n., affection of the nervous system marked by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the American nerve specialist William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900) in 1871 fr. Gk. ἄθετος, 'not fixed', and suff. **-osis.** See prec. word.

aureomycin, n., an antibiotic drug resembling penicillin (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *aureus*, 'golden' (so called from its color), Gk. μύκης, 'fungus', and chem. suff. **-in**; see **aureate** and **myco-.** The correct form would be *chrysomycin*, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see *chryso-* and cp. *Aureobasidium*).

batophobia, n., a morbid fear of being at great heights or passing near high objects (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. βατός, 'passable', verbal adj. of βαίνειν, 'to go', and -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **base,** n. and **phobia.** The association of Gk βατός with *height* is due to a connection of this word with the second element in *acrobat*. (Acrobats are used to display their art in the height.) A more adequate name for this condition is *hypsophobia.*

bronchiole, n., a minute bronchial tube (*anat.*) — Medical L. *bronchiola*, a diminutive coined by E. Schultz fr. L. *bronchia* (pl.), 'the bronchial tubes'; see **bronchia.** Cp. Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 557.
Derivative: *bronchiol-ar*, adj.

bronchitis, n., inflammation of the bronchial tubes (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Charles Bedham in 1808 fr. **bronchus** and suff. **-itis**; introduced into medicine by P. Frank in his Interpretationes Clinicae in 1812.

Caesarean section, Caesarean operation. — So called from the belief that Julius Caesar was thus delivered. This belief is refuted by the fact that the mother of J. Caesar was still alive at the time of the Gallic wars, whereas, on the other hand, we know that in antiquity this operation was never performed on the living mother.

calciphylaxis, n., increased sensitivity to calcium (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Dr. Hans Selye (born in 1907), professor of the University of Montreal, fr. **calcium,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See **phylaxis.**

chloromycetin, n., an antibiotic drug of the penicillin-streptomycin family discovered by Dr. Paul R. Burkholder of Yale University (*med.*) — Coined fr. **chloro-**, Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus' (see **myceto-**), and chem. suff. **-in.**

cirrhosis, n., a disease of the liver (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) fr. Gk. κιρρός, 'tawny', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the yellowish color of the diseased liver. For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

cynanthropy, n., insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a dog (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ία), fr. Gk. κυνάνθρωπος, 'of a dog-man', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'a dog', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **cyno-** and **anthropo-.** The name *cynanthropy* prop. derives fr. Gk. νόσος κυνάνθρωπος, lit. 'dog-man's disease', a name given to this mania by Galen (see Galen, 19, 719).

The examples have been taken from among the medical terms beginning with the letter A, B or C, hence such as are contained in the present (i.e. I) volume of this dictionary.

Similarly, in dealing with the technical terms of the other branches of science in this dictionary, one of my chief aims was to show the historic development of science in general and of its various branches in particular, with special regard to biology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geography, geology, history, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics, grammar, philosophy. The entries treating these branches of science in this dictionary, virtually contain the most important phases of their history.

Two other characteristic features of this dictionary:

HYBRID WORDS

Scientists are rarely also linguists. This is why many scientific terms are inexactly coined and often erroneous and misleading in sense. Many of these terms are hybrids, i.e. words made up of elements from different languages. In this dictionary hybrids are not only referred to as such, but—quite frequently—a new, correctly formed word is suggested instead of the one used hitherto.

For an example see the entry **aureomycin** on preceding page.

LOAN TRANSLATIONS

Loan translations are important guideposts on the road on which civilization and culture traveled in the course of centuries from nation to nation. Through them we learn e.g. that the chief elements of the science of grammar developed in ancient Greece and reached Western Europe through the medium of the Romans. (The overwhelming majority of grammatical terms in the modern languages are loan translations of, or derive directly from, Latin words, which themselves are loan translations of Greek words. Cp. e.g. the words *subject, verb, adverb, nominative, accusative, genitive, dative* in this dictionary.)

In like manner, loan translations are of great importance for the reconstruction of the history of all the other branches of science as well. This is why, in this dictionary, special attention was paid to loan translations and their way was traced from language to language.

Transliteration of Semitic Words

The transliteration for Semitic words contained in the etymologies of this dictionary is such that it renders exactly every consonant, vowel and diacritical sign. It happens for the first time that the Hebrew and Aramaic words quoted in an etymological dictionary are transliterated according to a system which makes it possible to retransliterate these words into their original characters, including all the phonetic signs particular to Hebrew and Aramaic. (See the following Rules for Transliteration.)

As a rule, in this dictionary the accent in Semitic words (with the exception of the Akkadian, for which the laws of accentuation are not known), is indicated by the usual accent mark ´ placed over the vowel of the accented syllable.

THE RULES FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARAMAIC EMPLOYED IN THIS DICTIONARY

Form of the Letter	*Its Name*	*Its Transliteration*	*Its Sounds*
א	*ā́leph*	Not rendered at the beginning or the end of a word; otherwise marked by ʾ.	Orig. the glottal stop. Now silent in the middle of words if it has no vowel; otherwise it is pronounced according to the accompanying vowel sign.
ב	*bēth*	*b*	*b*
ב	*bhēth*	*bh*	*bh, v*
ג	*gīmél*	*g*	Pronounced like *g* in *get.*
ג	*ghimél*	*gh*	Orig. pronounced—with a slight aspiration of the sound—like *gh*; now pronounced like *g* in *get.*
ד	*dā́leth*	*d*	*d*
ד	*dhā́leth*	*dh*	Orig. pronounced like *th* in *this;* now pronounced *d*
ה	*hē*	*h*	*h*
ו	*wāw* or *vau*	*w*	*w*
ז	*zā́yin*	*z*	*z*
ח	*chēth*	*ḥ*	Pronounced like *ch* in Scot. *loch*

Form of the Letter	*Its Name*	*Its Transliteration*	*Its Sounds*
ט	*ṭēth*	*ṭ*	An emphatic *t*
י	*yōdh*	*y*	*y*
כ; at the end of a word ך	*kaph*	*k*	*k*
כ; at the end of a word ך	*khaph*	*kh*	*kh*
ל	*lā́medh*	*l*	*l*
מ; at the end of a word ם	*mēm*	*m*	*m*
נ; at the end of a word ן	*nūn*	*n*	*n*
ס	*sā́mekh*	*s*	*s*
ע	*'áyin*	'	A strong guttural sound; now usually treated in the pronunciation like an aleph
פ; at the end of a word ף	*pē*	*p*	*p*
פ; at the end of a word ף	*phē*	*ph*	*f*
צ; at the end of a word ץ	*tzādhḗ* or *ṣādhḗ*	*tz*	*tz*; occasionally pronounced like an emphatic *s* (= *ṣ*)
ק	*kōph*	*q*	an emphatic *k*
ר	*rēsh*	*r*	*r*
שׁ	*shin*	*sh*	*sh*
שׂ	*śin*	*ś*	*s*
ת	*tāw* or *tāv*	*t*	*t*
ת	*thāw* or *thāv*	*th*	Orig. pronounced like *th* in *thing*; now pronounced like *t* (by the Ashkenazic Jews like *s*).

VOWEL SIGNS USED WITH HEBREW CHARACTERS

	Vowel Sign *Form*	*Name*	*Transliteration*	*Sound*
A) Long Vowels				
	◌ָ	*qāmā́tz gādhṓl*	*ā*	like *a* in *far*
	◌ֵ	*tzērḗ*	*ē*	like *ai* in *rain*
	◌ִי	*ḥiriq gādhṓl*	*ī*	like *i* in *machine*
	◌ֹ	*ḥōlā́m*	*ō*	like *o* in *fork*
	◌ֻ	*shūrū́q*	*ū*	like *u* in *true*
B) Short Vowels				
	◌ַ	*pattā́ḥ*	*a*	like *a* in *far*
	◌ֶ	*sᵉghōl*	*e*	like *e* in *them*
	◌ִ	*ḥiriq qāṭā́n*	*i*	like *i* in *pin*
	◌ָ	*qāmā́tz qāṭā́n*	*o*	like *o* in *gone*
	◌ֻ	*qubbū́tz*	*u*	like *u* in *put*
C) Half Vowels				
	◌ְ	*schwá (nā')*	*ĕ*	like *e* in *agent*
	◌ֲ	*ḥătā́ph pattā́ḥ*	*a*	like a very short pattāh
	◌ֱ	*ḥătā́ph sᵉghōl*	*e*	like a very short sᵉghōl
	◌ֳ	*ḥătā́ph qāmā́tz*	*o*	like a very short qāmātz qātān

A point in the middle of a consonant, called *dāghḗsh ḥāzā́q (daghesh forte*, 'strong daghesh'), strengthens (i.e. doubles) the consonant. It is marked by the doubling of the respective consonant.

The sign *dāghḗsh qal (daghesh lene* = 'light daghesh'), which is formally identical with the sign of the *dāghḗsh hāzā́q*, is used with the letters בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ, to indicate their original hard pronunciation. In this Dictionary בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ, are transliterated *b, g, d, k, p, t*, whereas ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת, are rendered by *bh, gh, dh, kh, ph, th*.

RULES FOR THE TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC EMPLOYED IN THIS DICTIONARY

Form of the Letter	*Its Name*	*Its Transliteration*	*Its Sound*
	álif	Marked by ' at the beginning of a word or when it is provided with hamza; otherwise rendered by a macron.	The glottal stop.
ب	*bā'*	*b*	*b*
ت	*tā'*	*t*	*t*
ث	*thā'*	*th*	(like *th* in English *thing*)
ج	*jīm*	*j*	*j*
ح	*ḥā'*	*ḥ*	(a sharp guttural aspirate; pronounced like a strong *h* with friction sound)
خ	*khā'*	*kh*	(like *ch* in Scot. *loch*)
د	*dāl*	*d*	*d*
ذ	*dhāl*	*dh*	(like *th* in English *this*)
ر	*rā'*	*r*	*r*
ز	*zāy*	*z*	*z*
س	*sīn*	*s*	*s*

Form of the Letter	*Its Name*	*Its Transliteration*	*Its Sound*
ش	*shīn*	*sh*	*sh*
ص	*ṣād*	*ṣ*	an emphatic *s*; pronounced like *ss* in English *hiss*
ض	*ḍād*	*ḍ*	palatal *d*
ط	*ṭā'*	*ṭ*	an emphatic *t*
ظ	*ẓā'*	*ẓ*	an emphatic *z*
ع	*'ayn*	*'*	a strong guttural sound; cp. Heb. ע
غ	*ghayn*	*gh*	a guttural, gargling sound
ف	*fā'*	*f*	*f*
ق	*qāf*	*q*	an emphatic *k*
ك	*kāf*	*k*	*k*
ل	*lām*	*l*	*l*
م	*mīm*	*m*	*m*
ن	*nūn*	*n*	*n*
ه	*hā'*	*h*	*h*
و	*wāw*	*w*	*w*
ى	*yā'*	*y*	*y*

VOWEL SIGNS USED WITH ARABIC CHARACTERS

Vowel Sign	*Its Name*	*Its Transliteration*	*Its Sound*
A) Short Vowels			
ـَ	*fáṭḥah*	*a*	Pronounced like *a* in *wan*.
ـِ	*kásrah*	*i*	Pronounced like *i* in *pin*.
ـُ	*ḍámmah*	*u*	Pronounced like *u* in *put*.
B) Long Vowels			
ا		*ā*	Pronounced like *a* in *father*.
ى		*ī*	Pronounced like *i* in *machine*.
و		*ū*	Pronounced like *u* in *rule*.

ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS

ء *hámzah* (sign of the glottal stop)

ّ *tashdíd*. It marks the doubling of a consonant. It is disregarded in the case of a ى after an *i*. The assimilation of the ل (in the def. art. الـ) to the so called solar letters is not taken into consideration (as e.g. in *aldea*, *Aldebaran*, *Altair*), unless this assimilation appears also in the European (in most cases Spanish or Portuguese) loan word itself (as in *arrope*, *alaya*).

Abbreviation of Books and Journals Frequently Referred to

Bloch-Wartburg, DELF. = Bloch, Oscar, and W. von Wartburg, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue française, 2nd ed., Paris, 1950.

Boisacq, DELG. = Boisacq, Émile, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque, 4th ed., Heidelberg, 1950.

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Frisk, GEW. = Frisk, Hjalmar, Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1955 — in progress.

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HEL. = Francis Brown, S. R. Driver and Charles A. Briggs, The Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament based on the Lexicon of William Gesenius, Oxford, 1952, corrected impression.

Hofmann, EWG. = J. B. Hofmann, Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Griechischen, München, 1930.

JQR. = Jewish Quarterly Review.

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General Abbreviations

abl.	ablative
acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
Aeol.	Aeolic
AF.	Anglo-French
Akkad.	Akkadian
AL.	Anglo-Latin
Alb.	Albanian
alg.	algebra
alt.	alteration
Am.	American
anat.	anatomy
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian
Annam.	Annamese
anthropol.	anthropology
anthropom.	anthropometry
antiq	antiquity
aor.	aorist
Arab.	Arabic
Aram.	Aramaic
archaeol.	archaeology
archit.	architecture
Arm.	Armenian
art.	article
astrol.	astrology
astron.	astronomy
Att.	Attic
augment.	augmentative
auxil.	auxiliary
Bab.	Babylonian
bacteriol.	bacteriology
B.C.E.	before the common era
Berb.	Berber
Bibl.	Biblical
biochem.	biochemistry
biol.	biology
Boeot.	Boeotian
bot.	botany
Bret.	Breton
Brit.	Britain, British
Bulg.	Bulgarian
Can.F.	Canadian French
cap.	capital (initial)
Carib.	Caribbean
Catal.	Catalan
cca.	circa
Celt.	Celtic
cent.	century
chem.	chemistry; chemical
Chin.	Chinese
chronol.	chronology
class.	classical
Co.	Cornish
cogn.	cognate
coll.	collective, collectively
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially
compar.	comparative
conj.	conjunction
Copt.	Coptic
copul.	copulative
corrupt.	corruption
cp.	compare
Cret.	Cretan
crystallogr.	crystallography
Cypr.	Cyprian
Dan.	Danish
dat.	dative
def.	definite
demonstr.	demonstrative
dent.	dentistry
dept.	department
Deut.	Deuteronomy
dial.	dialect, dialectal
dict.	dictionary
dimin.	diminutive
Dor.	Doric
Du.	Dutch
E.	English
Eccles.	Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastical
econ.	economics
ed.	edition

EF.	East French
EFris.	East Frisian
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
Egypt.	Egyptian
elect.	electricity
embryol.	embryology
Engl.	English
entomol.	entomology
equiv.	equivalent
esp.	especially
Esth.	Esther
Ethiop.	Ethiopian
ethnol.	ethnology
etymol.	etymology
Ex.	Exodus
Ezek.	Ezekiel

F.	French (always used in the sense of Modern French)
facet.	facetiously
fem.	feminine
f.	following
ff.	following
fig.	figurative
Finn.	Finnish
Flem.	Flemish
fort.	fortification
fr.	from
freq.	frequentative
Fris.	Frisian
fut.	future

G.	German (always used in the sense of New High German)
Gael.	Gaelic
Gaul.	Gaulish
Gaul.-L.	Gaulish-Latin
Gen.	Genesis
gen.	genitive
geogr.	geography
geol.	geology, geological
geom.	geometry
Gk.	Greek
Goth.	Gothic
gram.	grammar

Hab.	Habakkuk
Hag.	Haggai
Heb.	Hebrew
helminthol.	helminthology
her.	heraldry.
Hind.	Hindustani
hist.	history
Hitt.	Hittite
Hos.	Hosea
Hung.	Hungarian
hydrogr.	hydrography

Icel.	Icelandic
I.-E.	Indo-European
imit.	imitative
immunol.	immunology
imper.	imperative
imperf.	imperfect
impers.	impersonal
indef.	indefinite
indic.	indicative
inf.	infinitive
interj.	interjection
intr.	intransitive
Ion.	Ionic
Ir.	Irish
Iran.	Iranian
Is.	Isaiah
It.	Italian

Jap.	Japanese
Jav.	Javanese
Jer.	Jeremiah
Josh.	Joshua

L.	Latin
Lam.	Lamentations
Lapp.	Lappish
l.c.	loco citato (= in the place cited)
Lett.	Lettish
Lev.	Leviticus
LG.	Low German
lit.	literal, literally
Lith.	Lithuanian
lithogr.	lithography

Mal.	Malachi
Malayal.	Malayalam
Mand.	Mandaean, Mandaic

masc.	masculine
math.	mathematics
MBret.	Middle Breton
MCo.	Middle Cornish
MDu.	Middle Dutch
ME.	Middle English
mech.	mechanical, mechanics
med.	medicine
MedHeb.	Medieval Hebrew
MEgypt.	Middle Egyptian
Messap.	Messapian
metal.	metallurgy
metath.	metathesis
meteorol.	meteorology
MF.	Middle French
MGk.	Middle Greek
MHG.	Middle High German
Mi.	Micah
mil.	military
mineral.	mineralogy
MIr.	Middle Irish
ML.	Medieval Latin
MLG.	Middle Low German
ModE.	Modern English
ModF.	Modern French
ModHeb.	Modern Hebrew
ModL.	Modern Latin
ModNorw.	Modern Norwegian
ModPers.	Modern Persian
ModPort.	Modern Portuguese
ModProvenç.	Modern Provençal
ModW.	Modern Welsh
mus.	music
MW.	Middle Welsh
mythol.	mythology

n.	noun
N.American	North American
nat. hist.	natural history
naut.	nautical
NE.	North East
neg.	negative
Neh.	Nehemiah
neut.	neuter
NF.	North French
nom.	nominative
Norw.	Norwegian
Num.	Numbers
numism.	numismatics
NW.	North West

OBrit.	Old British
obsol.	obsolete
OBulg.	Old Bulgarian
OCelt.	Old Celtic
OCo.	Old Cornish
ODan.	Old Danish
ODu.	Old Dutch
OE.	Old English
OF.	Old French
OFlem.	Old Flemish
OFris.	Old Frisian
OGael.	Old Gaelic
OHG.	Old High German
OI.	Old Indian
OIr.	Old Irish
OIran.	Old Iranian
OIt.	Old Italian
OL.	Old Latin
OLG.	Old Low German
OLith.	Old Lithuanian
ON.	Old Norse
ONF.	Old North French
ONorw.	Old Norwegian
OPers.	Old Persian
OPicard	Old Picard
OPort.	Old Portuguese
OProvenç.	Old Provençal
OPruss.	Old Prussian
orig.	original, originally
ornithol.	ornithology
ORuss.	Old Russian
OS.	Old Saxon
OSabinic	Old Sabinic
OSerb.	Old Serbian
OSlav.	Old Slavic
OSp.	Old Spanish
Osset.	Ossetic
OSwed.	Old Swedish
OW.	Old Welsh

paleontol.	paleontology
part.	participle, participial
pass.	passive
pathol.	pathology
perf.	perfect
perh.	perhaps
Pers.	Persian
Peruv.	Peruvian
pharm.	pharmacy
philol.	philology

philos.	philosophy
Phoen.	Phoenician
photogr.	photography
phrenol.	phrenology
Phryg.	Phrygian
phys.	physics, physical
physiol.	physiology
pl.	plural
PN.	Personal Name; Proper Name
poet.	poetry; poetical
Pol.	Polish
Port.	Portuguese
possess.	possessive
pp.	past participle
prec.	preceding
pred.	predicate, predicative, predicatively
pref.	prefix
prep.	preposition
pres. part.	present participle
print.	printing
priv.	privative
prob.	probably
pron.	pronoun, pronominal
prop.	properly
pros.	prosody
Provenç.	Provençal
Ps.	Psalms
psychol.	psychology
psychopathol.	psychopathology
q.v.	quod vide (L., 'which see')
qq.v.	quae vide (L., 'which see'; pl.)
R.C.Ch.	Roman Catholic Church
refl.	reflexive
rel.	relative; related
relig.	religion
rhet.	rhetoric
Rom.	Roman
Rum.	Rumanian
Russ.	Russian
S.	South
S.Afr.	South African
S.Am.	South American
Sam.	Samuel
Savoy.	Savoyard
Scand.	Scandinavian
scil.	scilicet (L., 'understood, namely')
Scot.	Scottish, Scotch
sculp.	sculpture
seismol.	seismology
Sem.	Semitic
Sept.	Septuagint
Serb.	Serbian
sing.	singular
Slav.	Slavonic
s.m.	same meaning
sociol.	sociology
Sp.	Spanish
specif.	specifically
subj.	subjunctive
subst.	substantive
suff.	suffix
superl.	superlative
surg.	surgery
s.v.	sub voce (= under the word)
SW.	South West
Swed.	Swedish
Syr.	Syriac
Tarent.	Tarentine
techn.	technical, technology
Teut.	Teutonic
theatr.	theatrical
theol.	theology
Thessal.	Thessalian
Toch.	Tocharian
tr.	transitive
Turk.	Turkish
typogr.	typography
Ugar.	Ugaritic
ult.	ultimate, ultimately
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	United Soviet Socialist Republics
v.	verb
var.	variant
veter.	veterinary
VArab.	Vulgar Arabic

VL.	Vulgar Latin
vulg.	vulgar
Vulg.	Vulgate
W.	Welsh
W.African	West African
WSem.	West Semitic
WTeut.	West Teutonic
Zech.	Zechariah
Zeph.	Zephaniah
zool.	zoology

Symbols used in this Dictionary

The asterisk (*) indicates a hypothetical form.

The mark called *macron* (¯) is placed over a vowel to show that it is long.

The mark called *breve* (˘) is placed over a vowel to show that it is short.

In this dictionary the quantity of vowels (esp. in Greek and Latin words) is indicated only when they are long. The brevity of vowels is indicated only in some special cases (e.g. in Latin *pendĕre*, 'to cause to hang', in contradistinction to *pendēre*, 'to hang' (see *pendant*). Hence when there is no mark over a vowel it is to be assumed that it is short.

The mark ' after a consonant in the Slavonic languages indicates palatalization.

The mark - after a syllable or a group of syllables (as in *ant-*, *anti-*) indicates that this syllable or group of syllables is a prefix.

The mark - before a syllable or a group of syllables (as in *-ate*, *-ation*) indicates that this syllable or group of syllables is a suffix.

A

a, indef. article. — Form of **an** before a consonant.

a, prep. meaning 'of', as in *a clock* = of the clock. — ME., fr. OE. *of*, 'from, off, of'. See **of.**

a, prep. meaning 'on'. — OE. *an*, *on*, 'on'. See **on.**

à, prep. meaning 'to, at, in'. — F., fr. L. *ad*, 'to, toward'. See **ad-** and cp. **a-**, pref. corresponding to L. *ad-*. Cp. also **à la.**

a-, pref. meaning 'of', as in *akin*. — ME. *a-*, fr. OE. *of*. See **a,** prep. meaning 'of'.

a-, pref. meaning 'on'; used to form adverbs from nouns as in *abroad*, *ashore*. — Fr. OE. *an*, *on*. See **a,** prep. meaning 'on'.

a-, intensive pref. — OE. *ā-*, rel. to OS., OFris. *ur-*, *or-*, Du. *oor-*, OHG., MHG. *ur-* (unstressed: OHG. *ir-*, *ar-*, MHG., G. *-er*), Goth. *us-*. The orig. meaning of these prefixes was 'out, away'. Cp. the pref. in *oakum*, *ordeal*.

a-, pref. meaning 'away from, from' (occurring only before *v*), as in *avert*. — L. *ā-*, fr. *ā*, short form of *ab*, 'away from, from'; rel. to Oscan *aa-*, Umbr. *aha-*, 'away from, from'. See **ab-.**

a-, pref. corresponding to L. *ad-*, fr. *ad*, 'to, toward', either directly or through the medium of OF. *a-* or F. *à*. Cp. the pref. in *abandon*, *acknowledge*, *ascend*, *ascribe*, and see **ad-.** Cp. also **à.**

a-, priv. pref. meaning 'not, less, without'. — Gk. ἀ-, used before a consonant, the form before a vowel being ἀν-. See **an-** and cp. the priv. prefixes **in-** and **un-.**

aam, n., a Dutch and German liquid measure. — Du., fr. L. *ama* (more exactly *hama*), 'bucket', fr. Gk. ἄμη (prop. ἅμη), 'bucket', which is rel. to ἀμᾶσθαι, 'to draw, gather', ἀμνίον, 'a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught'. See **amnion.**

aardvark, n., a South African burrowing animal. — Du., lit. 'earth pig', fr. *aard*, 'earth', and *vark*, 'pig'. See **earth** and **farrow.**

aardwolf, n., a South African hyena-like mammal. — Du., lit. 'earth wolf'. See prec. word and **wolf.**

Aaron, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the brother of Moses. — Late L., fr. Gk. 'Ααρών, fr. Heb. *Ahărŏn*, which is prob. of Egyptian origin. Arab. *Harūn* is borrowed from Hebrew.

Derivative: *Aaron-ic*, adj.

Aaron's beard, name of several plants. — So called because of their resemblance to a beard and with allusion to Ps. 133:2.

Aaron's rod, 1) straight molding in architecture; 2) popular name of the common mullein. — So called with allusion to Nu. 17.

Ab, n., name of the fifth Jewish month. — Heb. *ābh*, fr. Akkad. *abu*.

ab-, pref. in words of Latin origin, denoting *departure, separation.* — L. *ab-*, fr. *ab*, 'away from, from; by'. The form *ab* is regularly used before all vowels and *h*; before consonants except *h*, *ab* usually becomes *ā*; before *c*, *q*, *t*, it becomes *abs*. L. *ab* derives fr. orig. **ap* (cp. *aperiō*, 'I open'), and is cogn. with OI. *ápa*, 'away from', Gk. ἀπό, 'away from, from', Goth. *af*, OE. *of*, 'away from, from'. See **of** and cp. **a-**, 'away from', **apo-, post-.**

aba, n., a form of altazimuth instrument. — So called after its inventor Antoine Thomson d'*Abbadie*.

aback, adv. — OE. *on bæc*. See **a-**, 'on', and **back.**

abacus, n., 1) frame with beads for calculation; 2) (*archit.*) slab at the top of a column. — L. *abacus*, fr. Gk. ἄβαξ, gen. ἄβακος, 'a square tablet strewn with dust', fr. Heb. *ābhāq*, 'dust', fr. root *a-b-q*, 'to fly off'. The first type of abacus was a board covered with dust, whence its name.

Abaddon, n., the bottomless pit. — Heb. *ăbhaddŏn*, 'destruction', fr. *ābhādh*, 'he perished', which is rel. to Aram. *ăbhādh*, 'he perished', Ugar. '*bd*, 'to perish', Ethiop. *abāda*, 'he wandered about', Arab. *ábada*, 'it (the animal) fled in fright'.

abaft, adv., astern, aft; prep., behind. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and OE. *beæftan*, fr. *be*, 'by, at', and *æftan*, 'behind'. See **be-** and **aft.**

abalienate, tr. v., 1) to alienate; 2) to remove. — L. *abaliēnātus*, pp. of *abaliēnāre*, 'to remove', lit. 'to make alien from', fr. **ab-** and *aliēnāre*. See **alienate.**

abalienation, n., 1) alienation; 2) removal. — L. *abaliēnātio*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *abaliēnātus*, pp. of *abaliēnāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

abalone, n., a mollusk. — Sp., of unknown origin.

abandon, tr. v., to leave, forsake. — ME. *abandonen*, fr. OF. *abandoner* (F. *abandonner*), fr. *a bandon* in (*mettre*) *a bandon*, 'to give up to a public ban', fr. *a*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*) and *bandon*, 'power, authority, jurisdiction', fr. Late L. *bandum*, *bannum*, 'order, decree', which is of Teut. origin. See **ad-** and **ban,** 'proclamation', and cp. **banish.**

Derivatives: *abandon*, n., *abandon-ed*, adj., *abandon-er*, n., *abandon-ment*, n.

abase, tr. v., to lower. — OF. *abaissier* (F. *abaisser*), 'to bring low', fr. VL. **adbassiāre*, which is formed fr. L. *ad-* and Late L. *bassus*, 'thick, fat, low'. See **base,** 'low', and cp. the second element in **bouillabaisse.**

Derivatives: *abas-ed*, adj., *abas-ed-ly*, adv., *abas-ed-ness*, n., *abase-ment*, n.

abash, tr. v., to confuse; to put to shame. — ME. *abassen*, *abaissen*, *abashen*, fr. OF. *esbahiss-*, pres. part. stem of *esbahir*, 'to astonish', compounded of pref. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*; see 1st **ex-**) and a derivative of OF. *baer* (F. *bayer*), 'to gape', the change of conjugation (*-ir* for *-er*) being prob. due to the influence of the OF. adj. *baïf*,

'astonished'. The OF. verb *baer* derives fr. VL. *batāre*, 'to gape, yawn'. See **bay**, 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *abash-less*, adj., *abash-less-ly*, adv., *abash-ment*, n.

abasia, n., inability to walk (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. βάσις, 'stepping, step; base', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base**, n., and **-ia.**

abate, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *abaten*, fr. OF. *abatre*, *abattre* (F. *abattre*), 'to beat down', fr. VL. **abbatere* (whence also It. *abbattere*, Sp. *abatir*), fr. **ab-** and *batere* (L. *battuere*), 'to beat, strike'. See **batter**, 'to beat, strike', and cp. **abatis, abattoir, bate**, 'to reduce'.
Derivative: *abate-ment*, n.

abatis, n., a defense made of felled trees (*mil.*) — F., 'things thrown down', fr. *abattre*, 'to beat down, throw down'. See prec. word and cp. **abattoir.**

abattoir, n., a slaughterhouse. — F., fr. *abattre*, 'to beat down'. See **abate.** The subst. suff. *-oir* corresponds to L. *-ōrium*, whence E. **-ory.**

abb, n., the yarn for the woof. — OE. *āweb*, *āb*. See **a-**, 'on', and **web.**

abba, n., title of honor. — L., fr. Gk. ἀββᾶ, fr. Aram. *abbá*, 'the father; my father', emphatic state of *ābh*, 'father'. See **abbot**, and cp. **abbacy, abbey.**

abbacy, n., the office or jurisdiction of an abbot. — Eccles. L. *abbātia*, fr. *abbās*, gen. *abbātis*. See **abbot** and cp. **abba, abbey.** Cp. also **badia.**

abbé, n., a title given in France to a priest. — F., fr. Eccles. L. *abbātem*, acc. of *abbās*. Cp. It. *abbate*, Sp. *abad*, 'abbot', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. *abbātem*, and see **abbot.**

abbess, n. — ME. *abbesse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *abbesse*, fr. Eccles. L. *abbātissa*, fem. of *abbās*, gen. *-ātis*. See **abbot** and cp. It. *abbadessa*, *badessa*, and Sp. *abadesa*, 'abbess', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. *abbātissa*.

abbey, n., a convent headed by an abbot or an abbess. — ME., fr. AF. *abbeie*, fr. OF. *abeie*, *abaie* (F. *abbaye*), fr. Eccles. L. *abbātia*, fr. L. *abbās*. See **abbot** and cp. **abba, abbacy, abbess.** Cp. also It. *abbadia*, Sp. *abadia*, 'abbey', which also derive fr. Eccles. L. *abbātia*.

abbot, n. — OE. *abbod*, fr. L. *abbāt-*, stem of *abbās*, gen. *abbātis*, fr. Aram. *abbá*, 'the father; my father', emphatic state of *ābh*, 'father', which is rel. to Heb. *ābh*, 'father'. See **Aboth** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **abba, abbacy, abbé, abbey, abuna, badia.**

abbreviate, tr. v., to shorten. — L. *abbreviātus*, pp. of *abbreviāre*, 'to shorten', fr. **ab-** and *breviāre*, 'to shorten', fr. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief**, adj., and cp. **abridge**, which is a doublet of *abbreviate*.
Derivatives: *abbreviat-ed*, adj., *abbreviation*, *abbreviator* (qq.v.), *abbreviat-ory*, adj.

abbreviation, n. — F. *abréviation*, fr. L. *abbreviātiōnem*, acc. of *abbreviātiō*, fr. *abbreviātus*, pp. of *abbreviāre*. See **abbreviate** and **-ion.**

abbreviator, n. — L., fr. *abbreviātus*, pp. of *abbreviāre*. See **abbreviate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Abderian, pertaining to Abdera. — See **Abderite** and **-ian.**

Abderite, n., 1) an inhabitant of Abdera; 2) a fool. — L. *Abdērīta*, fr. Gk. Ἀβδηρίτης, 'inhabitant of Abdera', fr. Ἄβδηρα (pl.), 'Abdera', a town proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants. For sense development cp. *Gothamite*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

abdest, n., the Mohammedan rite of washing the hands before prayer. — Pers. *ābdäst*, lit. 'water for the hand', fr. *āb*, 'water', and *däst*, 'hand'. Pers. *āb*, 'water', is rel. to Avestic *āp-*, OI. *ápaḥ* (fem. pl.), 'water'; see **amnic** and cp. the first element in **abkari** and the second element in **doab** and in **julep.** Pers. *däst*, 'hand', is rel. to Avestic *zasta*, 'hand', fr. I.-E. base **ĝhosto-*, whence also OI. *hástaḥ*, 'hand'. See **hasta** and cp. **hath.**

abdicate, tr. v. — L. *abdicātus*, pp. of *abdicāre*, 'to renounce, resign, abdicate', fr. **ab-** and *dicāre*, 'to proclaim, dedicate, consecrate, devote', which is related to *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **dedicate, indicate.**

abdication, n. — L. *abdicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'renunciation, abdication', from *abdicātus* pp. of *abdicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

abdomen, n., the belly. — L. *abdōmen* (later also *abdūmen*), 'the lower part of the belly, paunch, abdomen', which prob. meant orig. 'the hidden part of the body', and stands for **abdēmen*, a derivative of *abdō*, *abdere*, 'to hide', which is formed from **ab-**, and *-dere* (used only in compounds), fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, **dhᵉ-*, 'to put, place'; see **do** and cp. words there referred to. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I., p. 3.

abdominal, adj., pertaining to the abdomen. — Medical L. *abdōminālis*, fr. L. *abdōmen*, gen. *abdōminis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *abdominal*, n., *abdominally*, adv.

abdomino-, combining form denoting the abdomen. — Fr. L. *abdōmen*, gen. *abdōminis*. See **abdomen.**

abduce, tr. v., to draw away. — L. *abdūcere*, 'to lead away'. See next word.

abducent, adj., drawing back or away (said of the muscles); the opposite of *adducent*. — L. *abdūcēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *abdūcere*, 'to lead away', fr. **ab-**, and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and **-ent.**

abduct, tr. v., to kidnap. — L. *abductus*, pp. of *abdūcere*, 'to lead away'. See prec. word.

abduction, n. — L. *abductiō*, gen. *-iōnis* 'a leading away', fr. *abductus*, pp. of *abdūcere*, 'to lead away'. See prec. word and **-ion.** As a term of logic, L. *abductiō* is a loan translation of Gk. ἀπαγωγή, 'a shifting (of the argument)', lit. 'a leading away', used to denote a syllogism whose major premise is certain, but whose minor premise is only probable.

abductor, n. (*anat.*) — Medical L., name of a muscle, lit. 'that which leads away', fr. L. *abductus*, pp. of *abdūcere*, 'to lead away'. See **abduct** and agential suff. **-or.**

abeam, adv., at right angles to the keel (*naut.*) — Lit. 'on the beam', fr. **a-**, 'on', and **beam.**

abecedarian, adj., elementary, rudimentary. — ML. *abecedārius*, 'pertaining to the alphabet', a word formed from the names of the first four letters of the alphabet. For the ending see suff. **-arian.**

abecedarium, n., an ABC book. — ML., prop. neut. of the adjective *abecedārius*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

abed, adv., in bed (*archaic*). — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **bed.**

Abel, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the second son of Adam and Eve. — L., fr. Gk. Ἄβελ, fr. Heb. *Hébhel*, lit. 'breath, vanity'.

abele, n., the white poplar. — Du. *abeel*, fr. OF. *aubel*, *albel*, fr. VL. **albellus*, 'whitish', dimin. of *albulus*, which itself is dimin. of *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

Abelmoschus, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *ḥabb-al-musk*, in vulgar pronunciation *ḥabb-el-mosk*, lit. 'grain of musk'. See **hubba** and **musk.**

abelmosk, n., a plant of the mallow family. — Fr. prec. word.

Abeona, also **Adeona**, n., the goddess watching over the first departure of children from the house (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Abeōna*, *Adeōna*, formed on analogy of *mātrōna*, 'matron', from the stem of *abīre*, 'to go away', resp. of *adīre*, 'to approach'. See **abiturient**, resp. **adit.**

aberdevine, n., the siskin. — Of unknown origin.

aberrance, aberrancy, n. — L. *aberrantia*, fr. *aberrāns*, gen. *aberrantis*. See **aberrant** and **-ce**, resp. **-cy.**

aberrant, adj., deviating from what is normal. — L. *aberrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *aberrāre*, 'to wander away, go astray', fr. **ab-** and *errāre*, 'to wander, stray about'. See **err** and **-ant.**

aberration, n., — L. *aberrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a wandering', fr. *aberrāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *aberrāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**
Derivative: *aberration-al*, adj.

abet, tr. v. — ME. *abetten*, fr. OF. *abeter*, 'to bait', lit. 'to cause to bite', fr. *a-* (fr. L. *ad*, 'to') and OF *beter*, 'to bait', which is of Teut. origin; cp. ON. *beita*, 'to cause to bite', *bīta*, OE. *bītan*, 'to bite'. See **ad-** and **bait, bite**, and cp. **bet.**
Derivatives: *abet-ment*, *abett-al*, *abett-er*, *abett-or*, nouns.

abeto, n., the fir tree called *Abies religiosa*. — Sp., fr. L. *abiēs*, gen. *abietis*, 'the silver fir'. See **Abies.**

abeyance, n., temporary inactivity. — AF. *abeiance*, 'suspension', formed fr. *a-* (fr. L. *ad*, 'to', see **ad-**), and OF. *beer* (F. *bayer*), 'to gape', fr. L. *batāre* 'to gape'. See **bay**, 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to.

abhor, tr. v. — L. *abhorrēre*, 'to shrink away from', fr. **ab-** and *horrēre*, 'to bristle, shudder'. See **horror.**

abhorrence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

abhorrent, adj. — L. *abhorrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *abhorrēre*, 'to shrink away from'. See **abhor** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *abhorrent-ly*, adv.

abide, intr. and tr. v. — OE. *ābīdan*, formed fr. intensive pref. *a-* and *bīdan*, 'to remain, await'. See **bide.**
Derivatives: *abid-ing*, adj., *abid-ing-ly*, adv.

Abies, n., a genus of trees, the true fir (*bot.*) — L. *abiēs*, 'silver fir', cogn. with Gk. ἄβιν (acc.), 'silver fir', Ἀβική, name of Southern Russia, lit. 'a region of firs'. Cp. **abeto.**

abietic, adj., pertaining to the crystalline acid $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *abiēs*, gen. *abietis*, 'silver fir'. See prec. word.

Abigail, fem. PN.; in the *Bible*, the wife of Nabal, later of David. — Heb. *Ăbhigáyil*, lit. 'my father is rejoicing', fr. *ābh*, 'father' and *gīl*, 'to rejoice'. For the first element see **Aboth.** The second element is rel. to Arab. *jála*, 'he went round' and to Heb. *gālál*, 'he rolled, unfolded'; see **gelilah.** The use of the name in the sense of 'waiting maid' is due to the passage in I Sam. 25:35, where Abigail calls herself a 'handmaid'.

abigeat, n., cattle stealing (*civil law*). — L. *abigeātus*, fr. *abigeus*, 'cattle stealer', fr. *abigere*, 'to drive away', fr. **ab-** and *agere*, 'to drive'; see **agent.** The change of Latin *ă* (in *ăgere*) to *ĭ* (in *abĭgere*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented open radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original *ă* becomes *ĭ*. Cp. *accident*, *adhibit*, *ambiguous*, *ancipital*, *anticipate*, *artifice*, *comfit*, *conceive*, *consilient*, *constitute*, *contiguous*, *council*, *deceive*, *deciduous*, *deficient*, *delicious*, *delitescent*, *desipient*, *destine*, *destitute*, *difficulty*, *disciple*, *dissilient*, *efficient*, *elicit*, *exhibit*, *Illicium*, *incident*, *incipient*, *inhibit*, *inimical*, *institute*, *insipid*, *insipient*, *irritate*, 'to make null and void', *navigate*, *obstinate*, *occident*, *occiput*, *office*, *participate*, *precipice*, *prodigal*, *proficient*, *prohibit*, *prostitute*, *receive*, *recidivist*, *resilient*, *resipiscence*, *restitute*, *reticent*, *substitute*, *superficies*, *superstition*, *supplicate*, *transilient*.

ability, n. — ME. *abilite*, fr. OF. *ablete*, *habilite* (F. *habilité*), fr. L. *habilitātem*, acc. of *habilitās*, 'aptitude, ability', fr. *habilis*, 'that may be easily handled or managed, suitable, fit, proper'. See **able** and **-ity.**

-ability, subst. suff. expressing *ability*, *capacity*, *fitness*. — L. *-abilitās*, forming nouns from adjectives ending in *-ābilis*. See **-able** and **-ity** and cp. **-ibility.**

abio-, combining form meaning 'without life'. — Fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.**

abiogenesis, n. supposed production of living organisms from unliving matter; spontaneous

generation. — Coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1870 fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', and γένεσις, 'origin, source'. See **abio-** and **genesis** and cp. **biogenesis.**

abiogenetic, adj., pertaining to abiogenesis. — See prec. word and **genetic** and cp. **biogenetic.**
Derivative: *abiogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

abiogenist, n., one who believes in spontaneous generation. — See **abiogenesis** and **-ist.**

abiotrophy, n., loss of vitality (*med.*) — Coined by the English neurologist Sir William Richard Gowers (1845-1915) fr. Gk. ἄβιος, 'without life', and -τροφίᾱ, fr. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See **abio-** and **-trophy.**
Derivative: *abiotroph-ic*, adj.

abiturient, n., one who is preparing for the final examination of a high school. — G., fr. ModL. *abituriēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *abiturīre*, 'to wish to leave', a desiderative verb formed fr. L. *abeō*, *abīre* (neut. pp. *abitum*), 'to go away, leave', fr. **ab-** and *eō*, *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **Abeona.** For the Latin desiderative suff. *-urīre* cp. *esurient*, *micturition*, *parturient*, *vomiturition*. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

abject, adj., 1) miserable; 2) contemptible. — L. *abjectus*, pp. of *abicere* (less correctly *abjicere*), 'to throw away', fr. **ab-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *ab-jĕctus*), see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *abjection* (q.v.), *abject-ly*, adv., *abject-ness*, n.

abjection, n., the state of being abject (*rare*). — F., fr. L. *abjectiōnem*, acc. of *abjectiō*, 'dejection, despondency', lit. 'a throwing away', fr. *abjectus* pp. of *abicere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **dejection, ejection, projection.**

abjuration, n. — L. *abjūrātiō*, 'a denying on oath', fr. *abjūrātus*, pp. of *abjūrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

abjure, tr. v., 1) to renounce on oath; 2) to recant. — L. *abjūrāre*, 'to deny on oath', fr. **ab-** and *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right'. See **jury.**
Derivatives: *abjure-ment*, n., *abjur-er*, n.

abkari, n., the sale of intoxicating drinks; the excise duty on such sale (*India*). — Pers. *ābkārī*, 'business of distilling', fr. *ābkār*, 'a distiller', fr. *āb*, 'water', and *kār*, 'doer, maker'. For the first element see **abdest.** The second element is related to Avestic *kar-*, 'to make', *kᵉrᵉnaoiti*, OI. *karóti*, *kṛṇóti*, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base **qʷer-*, 'to make, form'. See **corpus** and cp. the second element in **Sanskrit** and words there referred to.

ablactate, tr. v., to wean. — L. *ablactātus*, pp. of *ablactāre*, 'to wean', fr. **ab-** and *lactāre*. See **lactate.**

ablactation, n. — L. *ablactātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the act of weaning', fr. *ablactātus*, pp. of *ablactāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ablation, n., removal. — L. *ablātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking away', fr. *ablātus* (used as pp. of *auferre*, 'to carry or take away'), fr. **ab-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

ablative, adj. and n. — L. (*casus*) *ablātīvus*, coined by Quintilian from the pp. *ablātus*, 'taken away', to denote the case expressing direction *from* a place or time. Cp. F. *ablatif* and see prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *ablativ-al*, adj., *ablative-ly*, adv.

ablaut, n., vowel gradation. — G. *Ablaut*, lit. 'off sound', coined by J.P. Zweigel in 1568 fr. *ab*, 'off' (which is rel. to OE. *of*, 'from, of, off'), and fr. *Laut*, 'sound, tone' (which is rel. to G. *laut*, 'loud'), and popularized by Jacob Grimm. See **of** and **loud** and cp. **anlaut, inlaut, auslaut, umlaut.**

ablaze, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. pref. **a-,** 'on', and **blaze.**

able, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *able* (F. *habile*), fr. L. *habilis*, 'that which may be easily handled or managed, suitable, fit, proper', fr. *habēre*, 'to have'. See **habit** and cp. **ability.** Cp. also **habile,** which is a doublet of *able*.
Derivatives: *able-ness*, n., *abl-y*, adv.

-able, suff. expressing *ability*, *capacity*, *fitness*. — F., fr. L. *-ābilis*, fr. *ā*, stem vowel of verbs of the 1st conjugation, and *-bilis*. See **-ble** and cp. **-ible.** It soon became a living suffix, because of its supposed connection with the adjective *able* (fr. L. *habilis*, 'handy'), with which it has nothing to do.

Ablepharus, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL. formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'. See **blepharo-** and cp. next word.

ablepsia, n., blindness. — L., fr. Gk. ἀβλεψίᾱ, 'blindness', lit. 'lack of sight', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and βλέπειν, 'to see'. Cp. βλέφαρον, 'eyelid', and see **blepharo-.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

ablet, n., the bleak (a small water fish). — F. *ablette*, dimin. formed fr. *able* (masc.), fr. L. *albulus*, 'whitish', dimin. of *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

ablution, n., a washing, esp. as a ritual. — L. *ablūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a washing, cleansing', fr. *ablūtus*, pp. of *abluere*, 'to wash off', fr. **ab-** and *luere*, 'to wash', which is rel. to *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *ablution-ary*, adj.

abnegate, tr. v., to deny, give up. — L. *abnegātus*, pp. of *abnegāre*, 'to refuse, deny', fr. **ab-** and *negāre*, 'to say no, deny'. See **negate.**

abnegation, n. — L. *abnegātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'refusal, denial', fr. L. *abnegātus*, pp. of *abnegāre*. See prec. word and **negation.**

Abner, n., masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, commander of Saul. — Heb. *Abhnér*, lit. 'my father is light', fr. *ābh*, 'father', and *nēr*, 'light'; cp. the Babylonian PN. *Abunūri*. For the first element see **Aboth,** for the second see **Menorah.**

abnormal, adj. — A blend of L. *abnōrmis* and ML. *anōrmālis*, this latter itself being a blend of L. *anōmalus* and *nōrmālis*. See **anomalous** and **norm** and cp. **anormal.**
Derivatives: *abnormal-ity*, n., *abnormal-ly*, adv., *abnormal-ness*, n.

abnormity, n. — L. *abnōrmitās*, formed with suff. *-itās* fr. *abnōrmis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

aboard, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **board.**

Abobra, n., a genus of plants of the gourd family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Port. *abobora*, *abobra*, 'gourd', fr. L. *apopores*, *apoperes* (see Isidorus, XVII, 10, 16), from a Hispanic language.

abodah, n., 1) service in the Temple in Jerusalem; 2) liturgy; 3) name of the seventeenth benediction of the *Shemoneh Esreh*, containing the prayer for the restoration of the Temple (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *'abhōdháʰ*, 'service', fr. *'ābhádh*, 'he served, worshiped', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *'ăbhádh*, Arab. *'ábada*, 'he served, worshiped', Ugar. *'bd*, 'to serve, worship', and to Heb. *'ébhedh*, Aram. *'abhdá*, 'slave, servant, worshiper', Arab. *'abd*, 'slave, worshiper'. Cp. **Obadiah, Obed.**

abode, n., dwelling place. — Formed from the past tense of *abide*. See next word.

abode, v., past tense of *abide*. — ME. *abood*, fr. OE. *abād*, past tense of *abīdan*. See **abide** and cp. prec. word.

abolish, tr. v. — F. *aboliss-*, pres. part. stem of *abolir*, 'to abolish, suppress', fr. L. *abolēre*, 'to destroy, efface, abolish', prob. a back formation fr. *abolēscere*, 'to decay gradually, vanish, cease', which was prob. formed as the antonym of *adolēscere*, 'to grow up, grow', a verb dissimilated fr. orig. **ad-alēscere*, lit. 'to grow forward', fr. **ad-** and *alēscere*, 'to grow up, increase', fr. *alere*, 'to grow'. See **ab-, adolescent** and verbal suff. **-ish.** The change of conjugation in F. *abolir* and the related It. *abolire*, Sp. *abolir*, all verbs of the 4th conjugation (fr. L. *abolēre*, a verb of the 2nd conjugation), is due to the influence of the noun *abolitiō*, 'abolition' (fr. *abolēre*), which was mistaken for a derivative of the (non-extant) Latin verb **abolire*. Cp. **abolition.**
Derivatives: *abolish-er*, n., *abolish-ment*, n.

abolition, n. — F., fr. L. *abolitiōnem*, acc. of *abolitiō*, 'abolition', formed with suff. **-ion** fr. *abolitus*, pp. of *abolēre*, 'to destroy, efface, abolish'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *abolition-ary*, adj., *abolition-ism*, n, *abolition-ist*, n.

abolla, n., a thick woolen cloak. — L., of Sicilian origin. Cp. the Sicilian town 'Αβόλλα (now called *Avola*).

abomasum, n., the fourth stomach of a ruminant (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. **ab-** and L. *omasum*, 'bullock's tripe'. See **omasum.**

abominable, adj. — F. *abominable*, fr. L. *abōminābilis*, 'deserving imprecation, abominable'. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *abominab-ly*, adv., *abominable-ness*, n.

abominate, tr. v., to loathe, abhor. — L. *abōminātus*, pp. of *abōminārī*, 'to deprecate as an ill omen; to detest, abominate', fr. **ab-** and *ōmen*, gen. *ōminis*, 'a foreboding, sign, token, omen'. See **omen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *abominate*, *abominated*, adjs.

abomination, n. — F., fr. L. *abōminātiōnem*, acc. of *abōminātiō*, 'abomination', fr. *abōminātus*, pp. of *abōminārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

aboriginal, adj. and n. — See next word.
Derivatives: *aboriginal-ly*, adv., *aboriginal-ity*, n.

Aborigines, n. pl., the first inhabitants of a country; natives. — L. *Aborīginēs*, 'ancestors', name of the primeval Romans; formed from the words *'ab orīgine'*, 'from the origin', fr. *ab*, 'from' (see **ab-**), and *orīgine*, abl. of *orīgō*, 'origin'. See **original.**

abort, intr. v., to miscarry. — L. *abortāre*, 'to miscarry', freq. *of aborīrī* (pp. *abortus*), 'to disappear; to miscarry', fr. **ab-** and *orīrī*, 'to rise, be born'. See **orient.**

abort, n., miscarriage. — L. *abortus*, 'miscarriage, abortion', fr. *abortus*, pp. of *aborīrī*. See **abort,** v.

abortifacient, adj. and n., (anything) producing abortion. — See prec. word and **-facient.**

abortion, n., miscarriage. — L. *abortiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'miscarriage, abortion', fr. *abortus*, pp. of *aborīrī*. See **abort,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *abortion-al*, adj., *abortion-ist*, n.

abortive, adj., 1) born prematurely; 2) unsuccessful. — L. *abortīvus*, 'pertaining to miscarriage', fr. *abortus*, pp. of *aborīrī*. See **abort,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *abortive-ly*, adj., *abortive-ness*, n.

Aboth, also **Abot,** n., 1) the Mishnah treatise also called Pirke Aboth or *The Ethics of the Fathers*; 2) name of the first benediction of the Shemoneh Esreh (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *Ābhṓth*, pl. of *ābh*, 'father', rel. to Aram. *ābh* (absolute state), *abbá* (emphatic state), Ugar. *'b*, Arab. *ab*, Ethiop. *ab*, 'father'; of uncertain origin, possibly traceable to **ab(a)*, a child's word for father. Cp. the first element in **Abraham, Abner, Absalom, Abigail,** and the second element in **Joab, Moab, Barabbas.** Cp. also **abbot** and words there referred to. Cp. also **borage.**

abound, intr. v. — ME. *abounden*, fr. OF. (= F.) *abonder*, fr. L. *abundāre*, 'to overflow; to abound', fr. **ab-** and *unda*, 'wave'. See **undate** and cp. **redound, surround.** Derivatives: *abound-er*, n., *abound-ing*, adj., *abound-ing-ly*, adv.

about, adv. — ME. *abuten*, *abouten*, *aboute*, fr. OE. *abūtan*, *onbūtan*, 'on the outside of', formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and *būtan*, 'outside', which itself is formed fr. *be*, 'by', and *ūtan*, 'outside', fr. *ūt*, 'out'. See **by** and **out** and cp. **but.**
Derivative: *about*, prep.

above, adv. — ME. *aboven*, fr. OE. *abufan*, formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and *bufan*, 'above', which itself is formed fr. *be*, 'by' (see **by**), and *ufan*, 'upward, above'; cp. OE. *ofer*, 'over' which is the compar. of *ufan*, and see **over.** Cp. also **about.** Derivatives: *above*, prep. and adj.

abracadabra, n., a magic formula. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἀβρακάδαβρα, in which word the letter *c* = *s* was misread for *k*. It was originally written as a magic formula on *Abraxas* Stones, whence its name. See **abraxas.**

abrade, tr. v., to scrape off. — L. *abrādere*, 'to scrape off', fr. **ab-**, and *rādere*, 'to scrape off, to shave'. See **raze** and cp. **abrase.**

Abraham, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the first of the patriarchs and father of the Hebrew nation. — Heb. *Abhrāhám*, lit. 'father of the multitude', compounded of *ābh*, 'father', and **rāhám*, 'multitude', which is rel. to Arab. *ruhám*, of s.m.; see Gen. 17:5. See **Aboth** and cp. next word.

Abram, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, former name of Abraham. — Heb. *Abhrám*, compounded of *ābh*, 'father', and *rām*, 'high, exalted', which is prop. part. of *rūm*, 'to be high, to be exalted'. For the first element see **Aboth** and cp. **Abraham.** From the second element derive *rāmáh*, 'height' (prop. fem. part. of *rūm*), *rōmám*, 'extolling, praise; song of praise', *māróm*, 'height', *t*rūmáh*, 'contribution, offering (for sacred use)', lit. 'something lifted up, something separated'. Cp. Aram.-Syr. *rām*, 'was high', Arab. *rāma* prop. 'he rose', hence 'he strove for', and, in Zanzibar and Oman, 'he was able to'. Cp. the second element in **Hiram.**

Abramis, n., a genus of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀβραμίς, 'bream', fr. Egyptian *rem*, 'fish'.

abranchiate, adj., having no gills. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **branchiate.**
Derivative: *abranchiate*, n.

abrase, tr. v., to abrade. — L. *abrāsus*, pp. of *abrādere*, 'to scrape off'. See **abrade.**

abrasion, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *abrāsus*, pp. of *abrādere*. See prec. word.

abrasive, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *abrāsus*, pp. of *abrādere*. See **abrade.**

abraxas, n., a mystical word used as a charm. — Gk. Ἀβράξας, according to Irenaeus (in Adversus haereses I, c. 23 and 24) a word formed from the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, σ, whose numerical value amounts to 365 (α = 1, β = 2, ρ = 100, α = 1, ξ = 60, α = 1, σ = 200), corresponding to the number of aeons in Basilidian gnosticism and to the number of days in a year. It is more probable, however, that the word *abraxas* is an acrostic formed from the initials of certain consecutive Hebrew words. Cp. **abracadabra.**

abreast, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **breast.**

abreuvoir, n., an interstice between stones (*masonry*). — F., lit. 'a watering trough', fr. *abreuver*, 'to give drink to (animals)', fr. OF. *abevrer, abrever*, fr. VL. **abbiberāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *bibere*, 'to drink'. See **beverage,** and cp. It. *abbeverare*, Provenç., Catal. *abeurar*, Sp., Port. *abrevar*, which all derive fr. VL. **abbiberāre.*

abridge, tr. v. — ME. *abregen*, fr. OF. *abregier, abreger* (F. *abréger*), 'to shorten', fr. L. *abbreviāre*, fr. **ad-** and *breviāre*, 'to shorten', fr. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj., and cp. **abbreviate,** which is a doublet of *abridge*.
Derivatives: *abridg-ed*, adj., *abridg-ed-ly*, adv., *abridg-er*, n., *abridgment* (q.v.)

abridgment, abridgement, n. — OF. *abregement* (F. *abrégement*), fr. *abregier*. See **abridge** and **-ment.**

abrin, n., a toxic albumin (*biochem.*). — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. **Abrus;** so called because it is found in the shrub *Abrus precatorius*.

abroach, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **broach.**

abroad, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **broad.**

abrogate, tr. v., to annul, repeal. — L. *abrogātus*, pp. of *abrogāre*, 'to annul, to repeal (a law)', fr. **ab-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask; to ask the people about a law, to propose a law'. See **rogation** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *abrogation* (q.v.), *abrogat-ive*, adj., *abrogat-or*, n.

abrogation, n. — L. *abrogātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'repeal of a law', fr. *abrogātus*, pp. of *abrogāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Abroma, n., a genus of plants of the chocolate family (*bot.*). — ModL., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. βρῶμα, 'food'. See **broma.**

Abronia, n., a genus of plants of the four-o'clock family (*bot.*) — ModL., for **Habronia*, fr. Gk. ἁβρός. See **Abrus.**

abrotanum, n., southernwood. — ML., fr. L. *abrotonum*, fr. Gk. ἀβρότονον, 'wormwood', ἀβρότονον ἄρρεν, 'southernwood', which is of unknown origin.

abrupt, adj. — L. *abruptus*, pp. of *abrumpere*, 'to break off', fr. **ab-** and *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture.**
Derivatives: *abrupt-ed-ly, abrupt-ly*, advs., *abrupt-ness*, n.

Abrus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., for **Habrus*, fr. Gk. ἁβρός, 'graceful, delicate'. See **habro-.**

Absalom, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, King David's son; fig. a favorite son. — Heb. *Abhshālóm*, lit. 'father is peace', fr. *ābh*, 'father', and *shālóm*, 'peace'. See **Aboth** and **shalom.**

abscess, n., a swelling in body tissues (*med.*). — L. *abscessus*, 'a going away, departure, abscess', fr. *abcēdere*, 'to go away', fr. *abs-, ab-*, 'away from, from', and *cēdere*, 'to go'. See **ab-** and **cede** and cp. **cease.**
Derivative: *abscess-ed*, adj.

abscind, tr. v., to cut off (*obsol.*) — L. *abscindere*, 'to cut off', fr. **ab-** and *scindere*, perf. *scidī*, pp. *scissus* (for **scid-tos*), 'to cut, split'. See **shed,** and cp. **abscissa, rescind.**

abscissa, n. (*math.*) — L. (*linea*) *abscissa*, lit. '(a line) cut off', fem. pp. of *abscindere*, 'to tear away; to cut off'. (The abscissa of a point P is the portion of the *x* axis *cut off* by the line drawn through P parallel to the *y* axis.) See prec. word.

abscission, n., the act of cutting off. — L. *abscissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting off', fr. *abscissus*, pp. of *abscindere*. See **abscind** and **-ion.**

abscond, intr. v., to depart suddenly and secretly. — L. *abscondere*, 'to hide, conceal', fr. *abs-, ab-*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**) and *condere*, 'to put together, hide', fr. *con-*, 'together' (see **con-**), and *-dere* (used only in compounds), fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, **dhē-*, **dhō-*, 'to place, put, make', whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', L. *facere*, 'to make, do', OE. *dōn*, 'to do'. See **do,** v., and cp. **fact, theme.** Cp. also **Consus, recondite, sconce,** 'metal bracket', **scoundrel.**
Derivative: *abscond-er*, n.

absence, n. — F., fr. L. *absentia*, fr. *absēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *abesse*, 'to be away from, be absent'. See **absent** and **-ce.**

absent, adj. — F., fr. L. *absentem*, acc. of *absēns*, pres. part. of *abesse*, 'to be away from, be absent', fr. **ab-** and *esse*, 'to be'. See **esse** and **-ent** and cp. **sans, senza.** Cp. also **present,** adj.
Derivatives: *absent*, v. (q.v.), *absent-ly*, adv., *absent-ness*, n., *absent-ation*, n., *absent-ee*, n., *absent-ee-ism* n., *absent-er*, n., *absent-ly*, adv., *absent-ness*, n.

absent, tr. v., to keep (oneself) away. — F. *absenter*, fr. L. *absentāre*, 'to cause one to be absent', fr. *absēns*, gen. *absentis*. See **absent,** adj.

absinth, absinthe, n., wormwood. — F. *absinthe*, fr. Gk. ἀψίνθιον, 'wormwood', which is of OPers. origin; cp. ModPers. *äspänd, sipänd*, of s.m.

absolute, adj. — L. *absolūtus*, pp. of *absolvere*, 'to loosen, set free'. See **absolve** and cp. **consolute, dissolute, resolute.**
Derivatives: *absolute*, n., *absolute-ly*, adv., *absolute-ness*, n.

absolution, n. — OF. (= F.) *absolution*, fr. L. *absolūtiōnem*, acc. of *absolūtiō*, 'an acquittal', fr. *absolūtus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

absolutism, n. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *absolūtus*. See **absolute.**

absolutist, n. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *absolūtus*. See **absolute.**

absolve, tr. v. — L. *absolvere*, 'to set free', fr. **ab-** and *solvere*, 'to loosen, set free'. See **solve** and cp. **assoil.** Cp. also **dissolve, resolve.**

absorb, tr. v. — L. *absorbēre*, 'to swallow up', fr. **ab-** and *sorbēre*, 'to suck in, swallow up', which is cogn. with Arm. *arbi* (from. **sṛbh-*), 'I drank, Gk. ῥοφεῖν (for **σροφεῖν*), 'to sup up', Alb. *gerp* (for **serbhō-*), 'I sip', OSlav. *srŭbati*, Lith. *surbiù, surbti, srèbiù, srēbti*, 'to sip'. MIr. *srub*, 'snout'. Cp. **absorption, resorb, sorb,** v., and the second element in **Sanguisorba.**
Derivatives: *absorb-ed*, adj. *absorb-ed-ly*, adv., *absorb-ed-ness*, n., *absorbent* (q.v.), *absorb-ing*, adj., *absorb-ing-ly*, adv.

absorbefacient, adj., tending to promote absorption. — Compounded of L. *absorbēre*, 'to swallow up', and *faciēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'to make, do'. For the first element see **absorb,** for the second see **-facient,** for the ending see suff. **-ent.** Cp. **sorbefacient.**

absorbency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

absorbent, adj. — L. *absorbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *absorbēre*. See **absorb** and **-ent.**

absorption, n. — L. *absorptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *absorptus*, pp. of *absorbēre*. See **absorb** and **-ion.**

abstain, intr. v. — ME. *absteynen*, fr. OF. *astenir*, fr. VL. **abstenīre*, corresponding to L. *abstinēre*, 'to abstain', which is formed fr. *abs, ab*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**), and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and cp. **appertain, contain, detain, entertain, maintain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain.** Cp. also **abstention, abstinence.** The ME. and E. forms have been refashioned after L. *abstinēre*.
Derivatives: *abstain-er*, n., *abstain-ment*, n.

abstemious, adj., moderate in eating and drinking. — L. *abstēmius*, 'sober, temperate', fr. *abs, ab*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**), and the stem of *tēmētum*, 'intoxicating drink, mead, wine', which is rel. to *tēmulentus*, 'drunken'. See **temulent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *abstemious-ly*, adv., *abstemious-ness*, n.

abstention, n. — F., fr. L. *abstentiōnem*, acc. of *abstentiō*, 'the act of retaining', fr. *abstentus*, pp. of *abstinēre*. See **abstain** and **-ion.**

absterge, tr. v., 1) to wipe away, cleanse; 2) to purge. — F. *absterger*, fr. L. *abstergēre*, 'to wipe away', fr. *abs-, ab-*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**), and *tergēre*, 'to rub, wipe off'. See **terse** and cp. words there referred to.

abstergent, adj., cleansing; n., a cleansing substance. — F. *abstergent*, fr. L. *abstergentem*, acc. of *abstergēns*, pres. part. of *abstergēre*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

abstersion, n., a cleansing. — F. fr. L. *abstersus*, pp. of *abstergēre*. See **absterge** and **-ion.**

abstersive, adj., cleansing. — F. *abstersif* (fem. *abstersive*), fr. L. *abstersus*, pp. of *abstergēre*. See **absterge** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *abstersive-ness*, n.

abstinence, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

abstinent, adj. and n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *abstinentem*, acc. of *abstinēns*, pres. part. of *abstinēre*, 'to refrain from'. See **abstain** and **-ent.** The change of Latin *ĕ* (in *tēnēre*) to *ĭ* (in *abs-tĭnēre*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented open radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original *ĕ* becomes *ĭ*. Cp. *assiduous, continent, continuous,*

corrigendum, diligent, dimidiate, eligible, indigent, insidious, pertinacious, reside.
Derivative: *abstinent-ial*, adj.

abstract, adj. — L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, 'to draw away', fr. *abs-*, *ab-*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**), and *trahere* 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region'.
Derivative: *abstract*, n.

abstract, tr. and intr. v. — L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*. See prec. word and cp. the verbs **contract, detract, distract, protract, subtract.**
Derivatives: *abstract-ed*, adj., *abstract-ed-ly*, adv., *abstract-ed-ness*, n., *abstract-er*, n., *abstraction* (q.v.)

abstraction, n. — F., fr. L. *abstractiōnem*, acc. of *abstractiō*, fr. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*. See **abstract,** adj., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *abstraction-al*, adj.

abstruse, adj., difficult, obscure. — L. *abstrūsus*, pp. of *abstrūdere*, 'to thrust away, conceal', fr. *abs-*, *ab-*, 'away from, from' (see **ab-**), and *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push, shove', which derives fr. I.-E. base **treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēatian*, 'to press, afflict, threaten'. See **threat** and cp. **intrude** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *abstruse-ly*, adv., *abstruse-ness*, n.

absurd, adj. — F. *absurde*, fr. L. *absurdus*, 'out of tune, harsh, rough, incongruous, absurd', formed fr. **ab-** and a derivative of the I.-E. base **swer-*, **sur-*, 'to sound'. See **swarm** and cp. **surd.**
Derivatives: *absurdity* (q.v.), *absurd-ly*, adv., *absurd-ness*, n.

absurdity, n. — F. *absurdité*, fr. L. *absurditātem*, acc. of *absurditās*, 'dissonance, incongruity', fr. *absurdus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

abulia, n., loss of will power (*psychol.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, the stem of Gk. βούλεσθαι, 'to will', and suff. **-ia.** See **boule,** 'senate', and cp. Gk. ἀβουλίᾱ, 'ill-advisedness'.

abuna, n., the patriarch of the Abyssinian Church. — Ethiop. *abūnā*, 'our father', fr. *ab*, 'father', which is rel. to Heb. *ābh*, 'father'. See **Aboth** and cp. **abbot** and words there referred to.

abundance, also **abundancy,** n. — ME., fr. OF. *abundance*, *abondance* (F. *abondance*), fr. L. *abundantia*, 'abundance, plenty, fullness', fr. *abundāns*, gen. *antis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

abundant, adj. — ME. fr. OF. *abundant*, *abondant* (F. *abondant*), fr. L. *abundantem*, acc. of *abundāns*, 'abounding', pres. part. of *abundāre*. See **abound** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *abundant-ly*, adv.

abuse, tr. v. — F. *abuser*, fr. L. *abūsus*, pp. of *abūtī*, 'to make use of (for any purpose), to misuse, abuse', fr. **ab-** and *ūtī*, 'to use'. See **use,** v., and cp. **usurp.**
Derivatives: *abuse-ee*, n., *abus-er*, n., *abusive* (q.v.)

abuse, n. — F. *abus*, fr. L. *abūsus*, fr. *abūsus*, pp. of *abūtī*. See prec. word.

abusive, adj. — F. *abusif* (fem. *abusive*), fr. L. *abūsīvus*, fr. *abūsus*, pp. of *abūtī*. See **abuse,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *abusive-ly*, adv. *abusive-ness*, n.

abut, intr. v. — OF. *abouter*, 'to touch by the end, border on' (whence F. *abouter*, 'to join end to end'), formed fr. *à*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad;* see **ad-**), and *bout*, 'end'. See **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything'.
Derivatives: *abut-ment*, n., *abutt-al*, n., *abutt-er*, n., *abutt-ing*, adj.

Abutilon, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *aubūtīlūn*, a name coined by the Arab philosopher Avicenna (= Ibn-Sina).

abysm, n., poetic for *abyss*. — OF. *abisme* (F. *abîme*), fr. Eccles. L. **abismus* (whence also OProvenç. *abisme*, Sp. and Port. *abismo*), formed on analogy of words ending in *-ismus* (fr. Gk. -ισμός; see **-ism**), fr. L. *abyssus*. See **abyss.**
Derivative: *abysm-al*, adj.

abyss, n. — L. *abyssus*, 'bottomless pit', fr. Gk ἄβυσσος (scil. λίμνη), 'bottomless, unfathomed (pool)', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and βυσσός, 'depth, bottom', which is related to βῡθός, of s.m. Cp. **abysm.**
Derivative: *abyss-al*, adj.

Abyssinia, n. — ModL. *Abyssinia*, Latinized form of Arab. *Ḥábasha*ʰ, 'Abyssinia'. Cp. **hubshi.**
Derivatives: *Abyssini-an*, adj. and n.

ac-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *c* and *q*.

-ac, suff., corresponding in meaning to suff. *-ic*. — Fr. F. *-aque*, or directly fr. L. *-acus*, fr. Gk. -ακός.

acacia, n. — L. *acācia*, fr. Gk. ἀκακίᾱ, 'shittah tree', which, like ἀκακαλίς, 'gall of the Oriental tamarisk', is of foreign, prob. Egyptian origin. Both ἀκακίᾱ and ἀκακαλίς were prob. influenced in form by ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle', and other Greek derivatives of I.-E. base **ak-*, 'sharp'.

academe, n. academy (poetic). — See **academy.**

academic, adj. — L. *academicus*, fr. *academia*. See **academy** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *academic-al*, adj., *academic-al-ly*, adv.

academician, n., a member of an academy. — F. *académicien*, fr. *académie*. See **academy** and **-ician.**

Academus, n., name of a hero from whom the academy near Athens derived its name. — L. *Acadēmus*, fr. Gk. Ἀκάδημος, fr. earlier Ἑκάδημος, 'Academus'. Cp. next word.

academy, n. — F. *académie*, fr. L. *acadēmia*, fr. Gk. Ἀκαδήμεια (or, less correctly, Ἀκαδημίᾱ), fr. earlier Ἑκαδήμεια, 'the Academy', a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught. Ἀκαδήμεια orig. meant 'the olive grove of Academus'. See prec. word.

Acadian, adj., pertaining to Acadia (Nova Scotia). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Acadia*, Latinized form of F. *Acadie*, former name of Nova Scotia; prob. so called fr. Micmac *akadie*, 'fertile land', which occurs in many place names. Cp. **Cajun.**

Acaena, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄκαινα, 'spike, prick, goad', which is rel. to ἀκίς, 'point, sting', fr. I.-E. base **ak-*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.

acajou, n., the cashew tree. — See **cashew.**

acalephe, n., jellyfish. — Gk. ἀκαλήφη (also ἀκαλύφη), 'stinging nettle; sea anemone', prob. a Semitic loan word. Cp. Aram. *ḥilᵉphá*, 'reed', and Heb. *ḥălīphóth* or *ḥălāphóth*, 'the sharp, prickly leaves of the spinach', from stem *ḥ-l-p*, 'to be sharp, cut through, pierce', See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 50, and Boisacq, DELG., p. 34. Cp. **Acalypha.** Cp. also **alfa.**

acalycine, adj., without a calyx (*bot.*). — ModL. *acalycīnus*, 'having no calyx', formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, Gk. κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx', and L. suff. *-īnus*. See **calyx** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Acalypha, n., a genus of herbs of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL. fr. Gk. ἀκαλύφη, secondary form of ἀκαλήφη, 'stinging nettle'. See **acalephe.**

acantha, n., a prickle (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn prickle', which is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', ἀκίς, 'point, sting', fr. I.-E. base **ak-*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. **acanthus.**

Acanthaceae, n., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See prec. word.

acanthion, n., a point at the base of the anterior nasal spine (*craniometry*). — Gk. ἀκάνθιον, 'a small thorn', dimin. of ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See **acanthus.**

acantho-, combining form meaning 'prickly, spiny, thorny'. — Gk. ἀκανθο-, fr. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See **acanthus.**

Acanthocephala, n., a class of parasitic worms (*helminthol.*) — ModL., lit., 'spiny-headed', compounded of Gk. ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle, spine', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **acanthus** and **cephalic.**

Acanthopterygii, n.pl., an order of teleost fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., lit., 'spiny-winged'. See **acantho-** and **pterygium.**

Acanthus, n., 1) a genus of plants having large spiny leaves; (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus (*bot.*); 2) a form of ornament resembling the leaves of this plant. — L., fr. Gk. ἄκανθος, 'bearsfoot, Acanthus mollis', which is rel. to ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle'. See **acantha** and cp. the second element in **Diplacanthus, tragacanth.**

acapnia, n., lack of carbon dioxide in the organism (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. ἄκαπνος, 'smokeless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καπνός, 'smoke', which stands for *ϝκαπνός and is cogn. with Lith. *kvāpas*, 'breath, scent, smell, odor', *kvėpiù*, *kvėpti*, 'to pant, breathe, inhale', and perh. also with OI. *kúpyati*, 'is agitated', L. *cupere*, 'to desire'. See **Cupid.**

Acarapis, n., a genus of mites (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **Acarus** and L. *apis*, 'bee'. See **Apis,** 'bee'.

acardiac, adj., having no heart. — Fr. Gk. ἀκάρδιος, 'wanting the heart', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardiac.**

acariasis, n., itch caused by mites. — ModL., formed with suff. **-iasis** fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite'. See **acarid.**

acariâtre, adj., bad-tempered. — F., 'contrary, crabbed, quarrelsome', orig. meaning 'possessed by a demon', formed with pejorative suff. *-âtre*, from the name of *Acharius*, bishop of Noyon in the 7th cent., renowned for curing folly. The suff. *-âtre* derives fr. OF. *-astre*, fr. L. *-aster*; see **-aster.**

acarid, n., a mite. — Formed with subst. suff. **-id** fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite', which is rel. to ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny', lit. 'too short to be cut', and in gradational relationship to κείρειν (for *κέριειν), 'to cut'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Acarina, Acarus, carnal.**

acariform, adj., of the shape of a mite. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **acarid** and **form,** n.

Acarina, n. pl., an order of the Arachnida, vulgarly called mites. — ModL., formed fr. **Acarus** with suff. **-ina.**

acaro-, combining form, denoting the *mites*. — ModL., fr. **Acarus** (q.v.)

acarpous, adj., unfruitful (*bot.*) — Gk. ἄκαρπος, 'without fruit, barren', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Acarus, n., a genus of small mites. — ModL. fr. Gk. ἄκαρι, 'mite'. See **acarid.**

acatalectic, adj., having the full number of syllables or feet (*pros.*) — Late L. *acatalēcticus*, fr. Gk. ἀκατάληκτος, 'incessant; not catalectic', i.e. 'not allowing of the omission of a syllable at the end of a line', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καταλήγειν, 'to leave off'. See **catalectic.**

acatalepsy, n., incomprehensibility (*philos.*) — Gk. ἀκαταληψίᾱ, 'inability to comprehend', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καταληψίᾱ, 'a seizing, apprehension' (see **catalepsy**); first used by Pyrrho the Sceptic to express the view that the human mind can know nothing with certainty.

acataleptic, adj., incomprehensible. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀκατάληπτος, 'that cannot be reached, incomprehensible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and καταληπτός, verbal adj. of καταλαμβάνειν, 'to seize with the mind, comprehend'. See **cataleptic** and cp. prec. word.

acatharsia, n., filth. — Gk. ἀκαθαρσίᾱ, 'uncleanness, foulness, filth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), καθαρός, 'clean, pure', and suff. *-ίᾱ*. See **catharsis** and **-ia.**

acaudal, also **acaudate,** adj., tailless. — A hybrid

coined fr. priv. pref. **a-**, L. *cauda*, 'tail', and suff. **-al**, resp. **-ate.** See **caudal.**

acaulescent, adj., stemless (*bot.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and **caulescent.**

acauline, adj., stemless. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) fr. ModL. *acaulis*, 'stemless' (whence also F. *acaule*, of s.m.), a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and L. *caulis*, 'stem'. See **caulescent** and cp. prec. word.

acaulose, acaulous, adjs., stemless (*bot.*) — See **acaulescent** and adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **ous.**

acca, n., medieval fabric of silk mixed with gold threads. — ML., prob. so called fr. Arab. '*Ákka*^{h}, '*Ákkā*, fr. Heb. '*Akkó*, 'Acre', in Syria (now in Israel). Accordingly *acca* orig. simply meant 'material made in Acco'.

Accadian. — See **Akkadian.**

accede, intr. v. — L. *accēdere*, 'to approach, come near', fr. **ad-** and *cēdere*, 'to go, yield'. See **cede** and cp. **access.** Cp. also **antecede, concede, intercede, precede, proceed, succeed.**

Derivative: *acced-er*, n.

accelerando, adv. and adj., gradually faster (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *accelerandō*, abl. of the gerund of *accelerāre*, 'to hasten'. See **accelerate.**

accelerant, 1) adj., accelerating; 2) n., that which accelerates; a catalyst (*chem.*) — L. *accelerāns* gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *accelerāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

accelerate, tr. v., to increase the speed of; intr. v., to increase in speed. — L. *accelerātus*, pp. of *accelerāre*, 'to hasten', fr. **ad-** and *celerāre*, 'to hasten', fr. *celer*, 'swift'. See **celerity** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **decelerate.**

Derivatives: *accelerat-ed*, adj., *accelerat-ed-ly*, adv., *acceleration* (q.v.), *accelerat-ive*, adj., *accelerat-or*, n., *accelerat-ory*, adj.

acceleration, n. — L. *accelerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a hastening, acceleration', fr. *accelerātus*, pp. of *accelerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

accelerometer, n., an instrument for measuring acceleration. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *accelerāre*, 'to hasten', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **accelerate** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

accent, n. — F., fr. L. *accentus*, fr. **ad-** and *cantus*, 'tone, melody'. See **cant** and cp. **enchant, incantation.** The change of Latin *ă* (in *căntus*) to *ĕ* (in *ac-cĕntus*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original *ă* becomes *ĕ*. Cp. *concent, precentor, succentor.* Cp. also *abject, accept, adept, ascend, biceps, biennial, centennial, coerce, commend, concept, confect, confection, confess, congress, conjecture, consecrate, defect, degression, deject, descend, discerp, disperse, eject, except, excerpt, execrate, exercise, forceps, impetrate, incendiary, incense, incentive, incept, incest, inept, inerm, inert, infect, inject, integer, intercept, interject, intersperse, novennial, object, obsecrate, octennial, percept, peregrine, perennial, perpetrate, prefect, prince, profess, progress, project, quadrennial, quadriceps, quinquennial, refection, regress, septennium, sexennium, solemn, subreption, surreptitious, susceptible, traject, transcend, transgress, triceps, triennial.* — L. *accentus* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. προσῳδίᾱ, fr. προσᾴδειν, 'to sing to', fr. πρός, 'to', and ᾴδειν, 'to sing' (see *prosody*).

Derivatives: *accent*, tr. v., *Accentor* (q.v.), *accentu-able*, adj., *accentu-al*, adj., *accentu-al-ly*, adv.

Accentor, n., 1) a genus of small singing birds, also called *Prunella;* 2) (*not cap.*) any bird of this genus, esp. the hedge sparrow. — L. *accentor*, 'one who sings with another', fr. **ad-** and *cantor*, 'singer'. See **cantor.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căntor*) to *ĕ* (in *ac-cĕntor*) see prec. word.

accentuate, tr. v. — ML. *accentuātus*, pp. of *accentuāre*, fr. L. *accentus*. See **accent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

accentuation, n. — ML. *accentuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *accentuātus*, pp. of *accentuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

accept, tr. v. — ME. *accepten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *accepter*, fr. L. *acceptāre*, freq. of *accipere* (pp. *acceptus*), 'to take, receive', fr. **ad-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to take'. See **captive** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *ac-cĕptus, ac-cĕptāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *acceptable, acceptance, acceptant, acceptation* (qq.v.) *accept-ed*, adj., *accept-ed-ly*, adv., *accept-er*, n., *acceptor* (q.v.)

acceptability, n. — Late L. *acceptābilitās*, fr. L. *acceptābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

acceptable, adj. — F., fr. L. *acceptābilis*, fr. *acceptāre*. See **accept** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *acceptable-ness*, n., *acceptabl-y*, adv.

acceptance, n. — OF. *acceptance*, fr. *accepter*. See **accept** and **-ance.**

acceptancy, n. — See prec. word and **-cy.**

acceptant, adj. — F., prop. pres. part. of *accepter*. See **accept** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *accept-ant*, n.

acceptation, n., 1) acceptance (*archaic*); 2) the meaning in which a word is usually understood. — F., fr. Late L. *acceptātiōnem*, acc. of *acceptātiō*, 'a taking, receiving', fr. L. *acceptātus*, pp. of *acceptāre*. See **accept** and **-ation.**

acceptilation, n., formal remission of a debt (*Roman law*); remission of sins (*theol.*) — L. *acceptilātiō*, often written in two words: *acceptī lātiō*, 'formal remission of a debt' (from the formula *acceptum ferō* used by the debtor). The first word is the gen. of *acceptum*, 'receipt', prop. neut. pp. of *accipere*, 'to receive', used as a noun; see **accept.** L. *lātiō* gen. *-ōnis* 'entering of money paid', lit. 'a bearing, bringing', is formed fr. *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. *tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

acceptor, n. — L., fr. *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*. See **accept** and agential suff. **-or.**

access, n., approach. — OF. *acces* (F. *accès*), fr. L. *accessus*, 'an approach', fr. *accessus*, pp. of *accēdere*, 'to come near, approach'. See **accede.**

Derivatives: *access-ary*, adj. and n., *access-arily*, adv., *access-ari-ness*, n., *access-ory*, adj. and n., *access-ori-ly*, adv., *access-ori-ness*, n.

accessible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *accessibilis*, fr. L. *accessus*, pp. of *accēdere*. See prec. word and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *accessibil-ity*, n., *accessibl-y*, adv.

accession, n. — F., fr. L. *accessiōnem*, acc. of *accessiō*, 'a coming near, approach', fr. *accessus*, pp. of *accēdere*. See **access** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *accession*, tr. v., *accession-al*, adj., *accession-er*, n.

accidence, n., that part of grammar which deals with inflection. — From misspelling of orig. *accidents*, fr. L. *accidentia*, neut. pl. of *accidēns* (pres. part. of *accidere*), treated as a sing. fem. noun. See **accident.**

accident, n. — F., fr. L. *accidentem*, acc. of *accidēns*, 'accident', prop. pres. part. of *accidere*, 'to fall upon something, happen', fr. **ad-** and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căd*ere) to *ĭ* (in *ac-cĭd*ere) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. As a term of philosophy L. *accidēns*, 'accident', is a loan translation of Gk. συμβεβηκός.

accidental, adj. — F. *accidental* (now *accidentel*), fr. ML. *accidentālis*, fr. L. *accidēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *accidental*, n., *accidental-ity*, n., *accidental-ly*, adv., *accidental-ness*, n., *accidential*, adj.

Accipiter, n., a genus of hawks and falcons (*ornithol.*) — L. *accipiter* fr. orig. **acu-peter*, 'swiftly-flying', but influenced in form through a confusion with *accipere*, 'to take, receive'. The first element lit. means 'sharp' (cp. *acu-pedius*, 'swift-footed', lit. 'sharp-footed', and *acuere*, 'to sharpen'); see **acute.** The second element is cogn. with OI. *pátram*, 'wing, feather', Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', OE. *feðer*, 'feather'. See **feather.** Cp. **Astur, ostreger.**

Derivatives: *accipitr-al*, adj., *accipitr-ary*, n. (fr. ML. *accipitrārius*), *accipitr-ine*, adj.

accismus, n., feigned refusal (*rhet.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκκισμός, rel. to ἀκκίζεσθαι, 'to affect indifference', and to 'Ακκώ, nurse of Demeter, ἀκκώ, 'a vain woman', and cogn. with OI. *akkā*, 'mother', L. *Acca Lārentia*, name of the mother of the 12 Arval brothers. All these words are of imitative origin.

acclaim, tr. v. — L. *acclamāre*, 'to cry out at', fr. **ad-** and *clamāre*, 'to cry out'. See **claim** and cp. **declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim.**

acclamation, n. — L. *acclamātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *acclamāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *acclamāre*, 'to cry out at'. See **acclaim** and **-ation.**

acclimate, tr. and intr. v. — F. *acclimater*, fr. *à* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *climat*, 'climate'. See **à** and **climate.**

Derivatives: *acclimate-ment*, n., *acclimat-ion*, n.

acclimatize, tr. and intr. v., to acclimate. — See **acclimate** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *acclimatiz-ation*, n., *acclimatiz-ed*, adj., *acclimatiz-er*, n., *acclimatiz-ing*, n.

acclivity, n., a slope. — L. *acclīvitās*, 'an ascending direction, acclivity', fr. *acclīvis*, 'mounting upward, ascending', fr. **ad-** and *clīvus*, 'slope, hill'. See **clivus** and **-ity.**

accolade, n., an embrace, formerly used in conferring knighthood; now, a touch of the shoulder with the flat blade of the sword in conferring knighthood. — F., refashioned, on analogy of words ending in *-ade*, fr. OF. *acolee*, prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of *acoler*, 'to embrace round the neck', fr. VL. **accollāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *collum*, 'neck'. Cp. It. *accollata* and see **collar** and **-ade.** Cp. also next word.

Derivative: *accolad-ed*, adj.

accollé, adj., collared, intertwined (*her.*) — F. *accolé*, pp. of *accoler*, 'to embrace', fr. OF. *acoler*. See prec. word.

accommodate, tr. v. — L. *accommodātus*, pp. of *accommodāre*, 'to make fit, adapt', fr. **ad-** and *commodāre*, 'to make fit', fr. *commodus*, 'fit, suitable', which is formed fr. *com-*, *con-*, 'with', and *modus*, 'measure'. See **com-** and **mode** and cp. **commode, commodity.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *accommodat-ing*, adj., *accommodating-ly*, adv., *accommodation* (q.v.), *accommodative*, adj., *accommodat-or*, n.

accommodation, n. — F., fr. L. *accommodātiōnem*, acc. of *accommodātiō*, fr. *accommodātus*, pp. of *accommodāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *accommodation-al*, adj.

accompaniment, n. — F. *accompagnement*, fr. *accompagner*. See next word and **-ment.**

Derivative: *accompaniment-al*, adj.

accompany, tr. v. — F. *accompagner*, fr. *à* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *compagne*, 'companion'. See **ad-** and **companion.**

Derivative: *accompan-ist, accompany-ist*, n.

accomplice, n. — F., fr. *à* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *complice*, fr. L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate', which is formed fr. *com-*, *con-*, 'with', and the stem of *plectere*, 'to braid, plait, intertwine', *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ad-** and **comply**, 'to bend', and cp. **complice.**

accomplish, tr. v. — ME. *acomplissen*, fr. OF. *acompliss-*, pres. part. stem of *acomplir* (F. *accomplir*), 'to fill up, complete', fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *complēre*, 'to fill up, achieve, perform'. Cp. It.

compiere, *accompiere*, OProvenç. *complir*, *accomplir*, and see **ad-**, **complete** and verbal suff. **-ish.** For the change of L. *complēre*, a verb of the 2nd conjugation, to OF. *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*, a verb of the 4th conjugation, cp. F. *tenir*, 'to hold', fr. L. *tenēre* (see *tenable*).
Derivatives: *accomplish-ed*, adj., *accomplish-er*, n., *accomplishment* (q.v.)

accomplishment, n. — F. *accomplissement*, fr. *accomplir*. See **accomplish** and **-ment.**

accord, intr. v., to agree; tr. v., to grant. — ME. *accorden*, 'to agree, admit', fr. OF. *acorder* (F. *accorder*), fr. VL. *accordāre*, 'to agree', fr. **ad-** and L. *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **heart** and cp. **cordate.** Cp. also **accordion, acuerdo.** Cp. also **chord,** 'combination of notes'.
Derivatives: *accord-er*, n., *accord-ing*, adj. and adv., *accord-ing-ly*, adv.

accord, n., 1) agreement; 2) harmony. — ME. *accord*, *acord*, fr. OF. *acord* (F. *accord*), back formation fr. *acorder*. See **accord,** v., and cp. **concord, discord.**

accordance, n., 1) agreement; 2) harmony. — OF. *acordance*, fr. *acorder*, See **accord,** v., and **-ance.**

accordant, adj., agreeing; corresponding. — ME. *acordant*, fr. OF. *acordant* (F. *accordant*), pres. part. of *acorder* (F. *accorder*). See **accord** v., and **-ant.**

accordion, n., a musical instrument. — Formed from the noun **accord** in the sense of 'harmony', with suff. **-ion,** on analogy of *clarion*.

accost, tr. v., to address. — F. *accoster*, fr. VL. *accostāre*, lit. 'to come up to a person's side', fr. **ad-** and L. *costa*, 'a rib'. See **costal.**

accouchement, n., delivery in childbed. — F., prop. 'going to childbed', fr. *accoucher*, 'to go to childbed, be delivered', which is formed fr. *à*, 'to', and *coucher*, 'to lie', fr. L. *collocāre*, 'to lay'. See **à, collocate,** and **-ment,** and cp. **couch.**

accoucheur, n., a man who acts as midwife. — F., fr. *accoucher*, 'to go to childbed'; first used by Jules Clément in the second half of the 17th cent. See prec. word.

accoucheuse, n., a midwife. — F., fem. of *accoucheur*. See prec. word.

account, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *acounten*, fr. OF. *aconter* (F. *conter*), fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *conter*, 'to count, tell', fr. L. *computāre*. (ModF. differentiates between *compter*, 'to count', and *conter*, 'to tell'.) See **compute.**
Derivatives: *account-abil-ity*, n., *account-able*, adj., *account-able-ness*, n., *account-abl-y*, adv., *account-ing*, n.

account, n. — ME., fr. OF. *aconte*, *acont*, back formation fr. *aconter*. See **account,** v.

accountancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

accountant, n. — OF. *acontant* (whence, with 'etymologizing' spelling, F. *accomptant*), pres. part. of *aconter*. See **account,** v., and **-ant.**

accouter, accoutre, tr. v., **to dress, fit out (esp. for military service).** — F. *accoutrer*, 'to rig (somebody) out', fr. VL. **ac-cō(n)-s(ū)tūrāre*, 'to sew together', fr. **ad-** and **cō(n)sūtūra*, 'a sewing together', fr. L. *cōnsūtus*, pp. of *cōnsuere*, 'to sew together', fr. **con-** and *suere*, 'to sew'. See **suture.**

accouterment, accoutrement, n., dress; personal outfit (esp. *mil.*) — F. *accoutrement*, 'dress, garb', fr. *accoutrer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

accredit, tr. v. — F. *accréditer*, fr. *à*, 'to', and *créditer*, 'to credit (somebody with a sum)', fr. *crédit*, 'credit'. See **à** and **credit.**
Derivatives: *accredit-ation*, n., *accredit-ed*, adj.

accrescent, adj., growing. — L. *accrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *accrēscere*, 'to increase'. See next word and **-ent.**

accretion, n., growth in size. — L. *accrētiō*, gen. *accrētiōnis*, 'an increasing', fr. *accrētus*, pp. of *accrēscere*, 'to increase', fr. **ad-** and *crēscere*, 'to grow'. See **crescent** and **-ion** and cp. **accrescent, accrue.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**
Derivative: *accretion-ary*, adj.

accroach, tr. v., to usurp. — ME. *acrochen*, fr. OF. *acrochier*, *acrocher* (F. *accrocher*), lit. 'to hook, catch', fr. *à*, 'to', and *crochier*, 'to seize with a hook, to hook', fr. *croc*, 'a hook'. The orig. meaning of the verb *accroach* was 'to take to oneself'. See **à** and **crochet** and cp. **encroach.**

accrue, intr. v., to be added to. — F. *accrue*, 'increase', prop. fem. pp. of *accroître*, 'to increase', fr. L. *accrēscere*, 'to increase'. See **accretion** and cp. **crew.** Derivative: *accru-al*, n.

accubation, n., the act of reclining. — L. *accubātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a reclining', fr. *accubāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *accubāre*, 'to lie near', freq. of *accumbere*. See next word and **-ation.**

accumbent, adj., reclining. — L. *accumbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *accumbere*, 'to lie near', fr. **ad-** and *-cumbere* (found only in compounds), fr. **qumb-*, nasalized form of base **qub-*, 'to lie, recline', whence *cubāre*, 'to lie down, recline'. See **cubicle** and **-ent** and cp. **decumbent, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent, succumb.**

accumulable, adj. — See **accumulate** and **-able.**

accumulate, tr. v., to heap up; intr. v., to increase in quantity. — L. *accumulātus*, pp. of *accumulāre*, 'to heap up', fr. **ad-** and *cumulus*, 'heap'. See **cumulus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *accumulat-ed*, adj., *accumulation* (q.v.), *accumulat-ive*, adj., *accumulat-ive-ly*, adv., *accumulat-ive-ness*, n.

accumulate, adj., accumulated. — L. *accumulātus*, pp. of *accumulāre*. See prec. word.

accumulation, n. — L. *accumulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a heaping up', fr. *accumulātus*, pp. of *accumulāre*. See **accumulate,** v., and **-ion.**

accumulator, n. — L., 'one who, or that which, accumulates', fr. *accumulātus*, pp. of *accumulāre*. See **accumulate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

accuracy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

accurate, adj., 1) exact; 2) precise. — L. *accūrātus*, 'prepared with care', pp. of *accūrāre*, 'to take care of, prepare with care', fr. **ad-** and *cūrāre*, 'to take care of'. See **cure,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *accurate-ly*, adv., *accurate-ness*, n.

accursed, accurst, adj., cursed. — Prop. pp. of obsol. *accurse*, fr. ME. *acursien*, which is formed fr. intensive pref. **a-** and *cursien*, fr. OE. *cursian*, 'to curse'. See **curse,** v., and **-ed,** resp. pp. suff. **-t.**
Derivatives: *accursed-ly*, adv., *accursed-ness*, n.

accusation, n. — F., fr. L. *accūsātiōnem*, acc. of *accūsātiō*, fr. *accūsātus*, pp. of *accūsāre*. See **accuse** and **-ation.**

accusative, adj. and n. — L. (*casus*) *accūsātīvus*, fr. Gk. αἰτιᾶτικὴ (πτῶσις), 'accusative (case)', lit. '(case) expressing cause', fr. αἰτίᾱ, 'cause'. Since αἰτίᾱ means not only 'cause', but also 'accusation', αἰτιᾶτικὴ πτῶσις was misinterpreted as 'case expressing accusation', and was rendered accordingly in Latin by (*casus*) *accūsātīvus*, fr. *accūsātīvus*, 'pertaining to an accusation', fr. *accūsātus*, pp. of *accūsāre*, 'to call to account, accuse'. See next word and **-ative.** The correct Latin translation would have been *casus causātīvus*. For a mistranslation of another Greek case name cp. *genitive*.
Derivatives: *accusativ-al*, adj., *accusative-ly*, adv.

accuse, tr. v. — ME. *acusen*, fr. OF. *acuser* (F. *accuser*), fr. L. *accūsāre*, 'to accuse', fr. **ad-** and *causa*, 'cause, lawsuit', which stands for **caud-tā-*, and is rel. to *cūdere*, 'to strike, beat'. See **cause** and cp. **excuse, recusant, recuse.** The change of Latin *au* (in *causa*) to *ū* (in *ac-cūsāre*) is due to the Latin phonetic law, according to which in the unaccented radical syllable of the second element of compounds, *au* becomes *ū*. Cp. *conclude*, *exclude*, *occlude*.
Derivatives: *accus-ed*, adj. and n., *accus-er*, n., *accus-ing-ly*, adv.

accustom, tr. v. — OF. *acostumer* (F. *accoutumer*), fr. *a*, 'to', and *costume* (F. *coutume*). See **à** and **custom.**
Derivatives: *accustom-ed*, adj., *accustom-ed-ly*, adv., *accustom-ed-ness*, n.

ace, n., the one in dice, cards, etc. — F. *as*, 'ace at cards or dice', fr. L. *ās*, gen. *assis*, 'unity, unit'. See **as,** 'Roman coin', and cp. the second element in **ambsace.**

-acea, suffix denoting orders and classes in zoology. — L. *-ācea*, neut. pl. of *-āceus*, 'belonging to, of the nature of'; see **-aceous.** The neut. pl. form of suff. *-āceus* is used because it refers to L. *animālia* ('animals'), pl. of the neuter noun *animal*. Cp. **-aceae.**

-aceae, suffix denoting orders and families in botany. — L. *-āceae*, fem. pl. of *-āceus*, 'belonging to, of the nature of'; see **-aceous.** The fem. pl. form of suff. *-āceus* is used because it refers to L. *plantae* ('plants'), pl. of the feminine noun *planta*. Cp. **-acea.**

-acean, adj. suff. used in the sense of *-aceous*. — L. *-āceānus*, compounded of the suffixes *-āceus* and *-ānus*. See **-acea** and **-an.**

-acean, subst. suff. used to denote members of orders of the animal kingdom. — See **-acean,** adj. suff.

acedia, n., sloth, lethargy. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἀκήδεια, 'carelessness', which is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κῆδος (Dor. κᾶδος), 'care', rel. to κηδεύειν, 'to take charge of, tend', κήδιστος (superl. formed fr. κῆδος), 'most worthy of one's care, most cared for', fr. I.-E. base **kād-*, 'ill-humor, hatred', whence also OE. *hete*, 'hate', *hatian*, 'to hate'. See **hate** and cp. **epicedium.**

aceituna, n., a West Indian tree. — Sp., fr. Arab. *az-zaytūnaʰ*, 'the olive (tree)', fr. *az-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *zaytūnaʰ*, 'olive tree, olive', nomen unitatis fr. *zaytūn*, 'olive trees, olives', fr. *zayt*, 'olive oil', a word borrowed fr. Aram. *zaythā*, *zēthā*, 'olive tree, olive', which is rel. to Heb. *záyith*, 'olive tree, olives'.

Aceldama, n., the potter's field near Jerusalem; a place of bloodshed. — Gk. Ἀκελδαμά, fr. Syr. *ḥăqāl dᵉmā*, 'the field of blood'.

acemila, n., a pack mule. — Sp., 'pack mule', fr. Arab. *az-zāmilaʰ*, fr. *az-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *zāmilaʰ*, 'beast of burden'.

aceology, n., therapeutics. — Lit. 'the science of curing', fr. Gk. ἄκος, gen. ἄκεος, 'remedy', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἄκος prob. stands for **yakos* and is cogn. with OIr. *hīcc*, 'cure, payment', *īcaim*, 'I heal, cure'. For the second element see **-logy.** Cp. **acology** and the second element in **Androsace.**

-aceous, suff. meaning 'belonging to, of the nature of'. — L. *-āceus*, enlarged fr. adj. suff. *-āx*, gen. *-ācis*. This suff. corresponds either to L. *-ācea* (neut. pl. of *-āceus*), in which case it means 'pertaining to such and such an order of animals', or to L. *-āceae* (fem. pl. of *-āceus*), in which case its meaning is 'pertaining to such and such a family of plants'. See **-ous** and cp. **-acea, -aceae.**

acephalous, adj., headless. — L. *acephalus*, fr. Gk. ἀκέφαλος, 'headless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Acer, n., the maple tree. — L., cogn. with Gk. ἄκαστος (for **ἄκαρστος*), 'maple tree', OHG., MHG. *āhorn*, G. *Ahorn*, of s.m.

Aceraceae or **Acerinae,** n. pl., a family of plants (order Sapindales). — ModL., formed fr. **Acer** with suff. **-aceae,** resp. **-inae.**

Acerates, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (*bot.*) — ModL. lit. 'hornless', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn' (see **cerato-**); so called because its hoods have no crest or horn.

Aceratherium, n., lit. 'hornless animal', a name given by Kaup to some mammiferous fossils resembling the rhinoceros, but differing from it in being hornless. — ModL., formed fr. priv.

pref. **a-**, Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn', and θηρίον, 'animal'. See **cerato-** and **therio-** and cp. prec. word.

acerb, adj., sour, sharp, bitter. — L. *acerbus*, 'harsh to the taste, sharp, bitter, sour', fr. *ācer*, 'sharp'; see **acrid.** For the formation cp. *superbus*, 'haughty, proud, excellent', fr. *super*, 'above, over' (see *superb*).
Derivatives: *acerbate* (q.v.), *acerb-ic*, adj., *acerbity* (q.v.)

acerbate, tr. v., to sour, embitter; to aggravate; to irritate; adj., sour, embittered. — L. *acerbātus*, pp. of *acerbāre*, 'to make bitter; to aggravate', fr. *acerbus*. See **acerb** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **exacerbate.**

acerbity, n. — F. *acerbité*, fr. L. *acerbitātem*, acc. of *acerbitās*, 'harshness, sharpness', fr. *acerbus*, 'harsh, sharp', See **acerb** and **-ity.**

acerdol, n., calcium permanganate, $Ca(MnO_4)_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ol** fr. *acerdese*, former name of manganite, fr. Gk. ἀκερδής, 'bringing no gain, having no value', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and κέρδος, 'gain', which is prob. cogn. with OIr. *cerd*, 'art, trade, handicraft'.

aceric, adj., pertaining to the maple. — ModL. *acerīcus*, fr. L. *acer*, 'maple'. See **Acer** and **-ic.**

acerose, adj., chaffy. — L. *acerōsus*, 'full of chaff, chaffy', fr. *acus*, gen. *aceris*, 'chaff'. See **awn** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

acervate, adj., heaped up. — L. *acervātus*, pp. of *acervāre*, 'to heap up', fr. *acervus*, 'heap, pile', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

acescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

acescent, adj., turning sour. — L. *acēscēns*, gen. *-centis*, pres. part. of *acēscere*, 'to turn sour' inchoative of *acēre*, 'to be sour'. See **acid** and **-escent.**

acetabulum, n. 1) a cup for vinegar (*Roman antiq.*); 2) the cup-shaped socket of the hip bone (*anat.*); 3) a sucker of an octopus, a leech, etc. (*zool.*) — L. *acētābulum*, lit. 'a vessel for vinegar', formed fr. *acētum*, 'vinegar', with *-ābulum*, a suffix used to form names of tools and vessels. See **acetum.** For the suff. cp. *tintinnabulum.*
Derivatives: *acetabul-ar, acetabuli-ferous, acetabuli-form*, adjs.

acetanilide, also **acetanilid,** n., a crystalline substance, C_8HON (*chem.*). — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar' (see **acetum**), and **anilid(e).**

acetarious, adj., used in salad. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *acētāria* (pl.), 'vegetables prepared with vinegar, salad', fr. *acētum*, 'vinegar'. See **acetum** and **-ous.**

acetate, n., salt of acetic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar'. See **acetum.**

acetic, adj. pertaining to vinegar. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar'. See **acetum.**

acetify, tr. v., to turn into vinegar; intr. v., to become sour. — Compounded of L. *acētum*, 'vinegar' (see **acetum**), and **-fy.**

acetone, n., a colorless volatile liquid, CH_3COCH_3 (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar', and the Greek suff. *-ώνη*. See **acetic** and **-one** and cp. **ketone.**

acetous, adj., pertaining to, or like, vinegar; sour. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar'. See next word.

acetum, n., vinegar. — L. *acētum*, 'vinegar', prop. *vinum* (*acētum*), 'wine turned sour, neut. pp. of *acēscere*, 'to turn sour', fr. *acēre*, 'to be sour', which is rel. to *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **acescent, acetic.** For sense development cp. Gk. ὄξος, 'wine vinegar', which is rel. to ὀξύς, 'sharp'. Cp. also **eisel** and the first element in **ester.**

acetyl, n., the radical of acetic acid, CH_3CO (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined by the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-73) in 1839 fr. L. *acētum*, 'vinegar' (see prec. word) and **-yl,** a suff. of Greek origin.

acetylene, n., a colorless hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Marcelin-Pierre-Eugène Berthelot (1823-1907) fr. **acetyl** and suff. **-ene.**

achaetous, adj., having no bristles or setae. — A hybrid coined fr. priv. pref. **a-**, Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane', and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin. See **chaeto-.**

achar, n., pickles (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Pers. *āchār*, 'pickles'.

acharné, adj., bloodthirsty, furious. — F., pp. of *acharner*, 'to madden, embitter, venom', lit. 'to flesh', fr. *à*, 'to', and *chair* 'flesh, meat', fr. L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh'. See **à** and **carnal.**

acharnement, n., fury. — F., fr. *acharner*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

Achates, n., in Virgils Aeneid, the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas; hence, a faithful friend. — L. *Achātēs*, fr. Gk. ἀχάτης, 'agate'. See **agate,** n.

ache, intr. v., to be in pain. — ME. *aken*, fr. OE. *acan*, 'to ache', of uncertain origin. The spelling *ache* is due to a confusion of this word with Gk. ἄχος, 'pain, distress'.

ache, n., pain. — ME. *ache*, fr. OE. *æce*, 'pain', fr. *acan*, 'to ache'. See **ache,** v.
Derivatives: *ach-ing*, adj., *ach-ing-ly*, adv.

ache, n., parsley (*obsol.*) — F., fr. L. *apium*, of s.m., prop. 'the plant preferred by bees', fr. *apis*, 'bee'. See **Apis,** 'a genus of bees', and cp. **Apium.**

ache, n., name of the letter *h*. — See **aitch.**

achene, n., a dry carpel containing only one seed (*bot.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and the stem of Gk. χαίνειν, 'to gape', which is cogn. with L. *hiāre*, 'to yawn, gape', OE. *gānian, ginian*, 'to yawn'. See **yawn** and cp. **hiatus.** Cp. also the first element in **Chaenactis.**

Acheron, n., one of the rivers of Hades (*Greek mythology*). — L., fr. Gk. Ἀχέρων. The name prob. means 'marshlike water' and is rel. to ἀχερούσια, 'marshlike water', and cogn. with

OSlav. *jezero*, 'lake'. The derivation of Gk. Ἀχέρων fr. ἄχος, 'woe', is folk etymology.

Acheulean, Acheulian, adj., pertaining to the paleolithic period preceded by the Chellean and succeeded by the Mousterian (*geology*). — F. *Acheulien*, from the name of the village St. Acheul, near Amiens, in France; so called in allusion to the remains there discovered.

achieve, tr. v. — ME. *acheven*, fr. OF. (= F.) *achever*, 'to accomplish, complete', fr. VL. **accapāre*, 'to come to an end', fr. L. *ad*, 'to', and **capāre*, a verb formed from the stem of L. *caput*, 'head'. Cp. OProvenç. Sp., Port. *acabar*, of s.m., and see **à** and **chief.**
Derivatives: *achievement* (q.v.), *achiev-er*, n.

achievement, n. — F. *achèvement*, 'completion, conclusion', fr. *achever*. See **achieve** and **-ment** and cp. **hatchment.**

achill, adv., in a state of chill. — Coined by William Morris (1834-96) fr. pref. **a-**, 'on', and **chill.**

Achillea, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., prop. 'the herb of Achilles', fr. L. *achillēos* (scil. *herba*), fr. Gk. Ἀχίλλειος, 'of Achilles'; so called because its medicinal properties are said to have been discovered by Achilles. See **Achilles.**

Achilles, n., son of Thetis and Peleus, the bravest hero in the Trojan war. — L. *Achillēs*, fr. Gk. Ἀχιλλεύς, a name of prob. pre-Greek origin.

Achilles' tendon. — So called from the myth of Achilles being held by the heel when his mother Thetis dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable; first used by the Dutch anatomist Verheyden in 1693 when dissecting his own amputated leg. See **Achilles** and **tendon.**

achlamydate, adj., having no mantle (*zool.*) — Lit. 'not chlamydate', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **chlamydate.**

achlamydeous, adj., having no perianth (*bot.*) — Lit. 'not chlamydeous', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **chlamydeous.**

Achras, n., a genus of trees of the sapodilla family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀχράς, gen. ἀχράδος, 'wild pear tree', which is prob. rel. to Gk. ἄχερδος, 'wild pear tree', and cogn. with Alb. *darδε*, 'pear tree'.

achromat, n., an achromatic lens. — See **achromatic.**

achromat-, form of **achromato-** before a vowel.

achromatic, adj., colorless; transmitting light without decomposing it into its component colors. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chromatic.**

achromaticity, n. — See **achromatic** and **-ity.**

achromatism, n., state of being achromatic. — See **achromatic** and **-ism.**

achromatize, tr. v., to deprive of color. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless'. See **achromatic.**
Derivative: *achromatiz-ation*, n.

achromato-, before a vowel **achromat-,** combining form meaning 'achromatic'. — Gk. ἀχρωματο-, ἀχρωματ-, fr. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless'. See **achromatic.**

achromatopsia, achromatopsy, n., color-blindness (*med.*) — Lit. 'sight without color', compounded of **achromat-** and Gk. *-οψία*, fr. ὄψις, 'sight'. See **-opsia.**

achromatous, adj. having no color. — Gk. ἀχρώματος, 'colorless'. See **achromatic.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. *-ος*, see **-ous.**

achroous, adj., colorless. — Gk. ἄχροος, 'colorless', formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and χρόᾱ, χροιά (for *χρωϝ-ιᾱ), 'skin, color of the skin, color', which is rel. to χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. *-ος*, see **-ous.**

acicula, n., a spine, prickle. — L., 'a small pin', dimin. of *acus*, 'needle, pin', which is rel. to *acuere*, 'to sharpen', *ācer*, 'sharp, bitter'. See **acrid.**

acicular, adj., needle-shaped. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *acicula*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *acicular-ly*, adv.

aciculate, adj., needle-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *acicula*. See **acicula.**

acid, adj., sour, sharp to the taste. — Either fr. F. *acide* or directly fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour', fr. *acēre*, 'to be sour', whence also *acētum*, 'vinegar' (see **acetum**); introduced into English by Francis Bacon (1561-1626) in 1626.
Derivatives: *acid*, n., *acid-ic*, adj.

Acidaspis, n., a genus of Trilobites. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀκίς, gen. ἀκίδος, 'pointed object, point, needle' (fr. ἀκή, 'point'), and ἀσπίς, 'shield'. See **acid** and **aspidistra.**

acidify, tr. v., to make sour; intr. v., to become sour. — See **acid** and **-fy** and cp. F. *acidifier.*
Derivatives: *acidif-ic*, adj., *acidif-ic-ation*, n., *acidifi-er*, n.

acidimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of acids. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour' and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **acid** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

acidimetry, n., the measurement of the strength of acids. — See prec. word and **-metry.**

acidity, n., the quality of being acid; sourness. — F. *acidité*, fr. L. *aciditātem*, acc. of *aciditās*, 'sourness, acidity', fr. *acidus*. See **acid** and **-ity.**

acidoid, adj., resembling acid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour', and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **acid** and **-oid.**

acidophilic, adj., staining easily with acid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour', Gk. φίλος, 'loving', and suff. **-ic.** See **acid** and **-phile.**

acidophilus milk, milk that has been fermented by acidophilic bacteria. — See prec. word.

acidosis, n., a morbid condition, caused by an accumulation of acids (*med.*). — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Bernhard Naunyn of Strasburg in 1906 fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour' (see **acid**), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

acidulate, tr. v., to make slightly sour. — Formed

with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *acidulus*, dimin. of *acidus*. See **acidulous.**

Derivatives: *acidulat-ed*, adj., *acidulat-ion*, n.

acidulous, adj., slightly sour. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *acidulus*, 'slightly sour', dimin. of *acidus*, 'sour'. See **acid.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

acierate, tr. v., to convert into steel. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *acier*, 'steel', and verbal suff. **-ate** (fr. L. *-ātus*). F. *acier* derives fr. Late L. *aciārium*, fr. L. *aciēs*, 'sharp edge, point', *aciēs ferrī*, 'steel' (lit. 'point of iron'). Cp. It. *acciaio*, Sp. *acero*, 'steel', which also derive fr. Late L. *aciārium*, and see next word.

acies, n., battle array (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *aciēs*, 'sharp edge, point, the front of an army line of battle, battle array', rel. to *ācer*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. prec. word.

aciform, adj., needle-shaped. — Compounded of L. *acus*, 'needle' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **acus** and **-form.**

Acineta, n., a genus of Infusoria (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκίνητος, 'immovable', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κῑνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinesis.**

aciniform, adj., clustered (*bot.*) — Lit. 'having the form of an acinus', fr. L. *acinus*, 'berry', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **acinus** and **form,** n.

acinus, n., drupelet; berry (*bot.*) — L., 'berry, stone of a berry', of uncertain origin.

-acious, suff. meaning 'inclined to, abounding in', as in *audacious*, *tenacious*. — Compounded of L. suff. *-āx*, gen. *-ācis* (whence also F. *-ace*) and **-ous.**

-acity, suff. denoting quality, as in *audacity*, *tenacity*. — F. *-acité*, fr. L. *-ācitātem*, acc. of *-ācitās*, compounded of adjectival suff. *-āx*, gen. *-ācis*, and subst. suff. *-itās*. Accordingly this suff. forms nouns corresponding to adjectives in *-acious*. See **-acious** and **-ity** and cp. **-icity.**

Acipenser, n., a genus of fishes comprising the sturgeons. — L. *acipēnser*, name of a fish, prob. 'sturgeon'. The first element of this compound is prob. rel. to L. *ācer*, 'sharp, pointed' (see **acrid**). The second element in *aci-pēnser* is of uncertain origin.

acknowledge, tr. v. — Fr. earlier *aknowledge*, a blend of the ME. hybrid *aknowen* and ME. *knowlechen*. See **a-**, 'to', and **knowledge.**

Derivatives: *acknowledg-ed*, adj., *acknowledg-ed-ly*, adv., *acknowledg(e)-ment*, n.

aclastic, adj., not refracting. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄκλαστος, 'unbroken', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic.**

aclinic, adj., not dipping (said of a magnetic needle). — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀκλινής, 'bending to neither side', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **-a**) and κλίνειν, 'to incline'. See **clinic.**

acme, n., the highest point. — Gk. ἀκμή, 'point, edge; the highest point of anything, the flower, prime of man's age', rel. to ἀκή, 'point', and cogn. with L. *aciēs*, 'point, edge; battle array', fr. I.-E. base **ak̂-*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and words there referred to, and cp. **paracme.** Cp. also **acne.**

acmite, n., a sodium ferrum silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀκμή, 'point, edge' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the crystal form.

acne, n., a skin disease caused by the inflammation of the sebaceous glands (*med.*) — This word owes its existence to a clerical error, Gk. ἀκμή, 'point' (see **acme**), having been miswritten as ἀκνή.

Acnida, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family. — ModL., lit. 'without nettles', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. κνίδη, 'nettle', which is rel. to κνίζειν, 'to scratch'. See **cnida.**

acnode, n., point of a curve, not connected with real points of the curve (*math.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *acus*, 'needle' (see **acus**), and E. **node.**

Acocanthera, n., a genus of African plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀκωκή, 'point, sting', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery'. The first element is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', fr. I.-E. base **ak̂-*, 'sharp, pointed'; see **acrid.** For the second element see **anther.**

Acoemeti, n., pl., name of an order of Eastern monks. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. ἀκοίμητοι, 'the sleepless ones', from ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κοιμᾶν, 'to lull to sleep'. See **home** and cp. **cemetery.**

acology, n., the study of remedies. — Compounded of Gk. ἄκος, 'remedy', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **aceology.**

acolyte, n., 1) an attendant, follower; 2) an altar attendant. — ML. *acolitus*, *acoluthus*, fr. Gk. ἀκόλουθος, 'follower', lit. 'having one way', fr. copul. pref. ἀ-, 'together with' and κέλευθος, 'way, road, path, track'. Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'; see **same.** Gk. κέλευθος is cogn. with Lith. *kẽlias*, 'way', *keliáuju*, 'I journey', fr. I.-E. base **qeleu-*, enlargement of **qel-*, 'to drive', whence L. *celer*, 'swift'. See **celerity** and cp. **anacoluthon.**

acomia, n., baldness. — ModL. formed with suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. ἄκομος, 'hairless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κόμη, 'hair', whence κομήτης, 'comet'. See **coma,** 'tuft of hairs' and cp. **comet.**

aconite, n., the monkshood. — L. *aconītum*, fr. Gk. ἀκόνῑτον, which prob. derives fr. ἀκονῖτί, 'without dust' (scil. of the arena), hence 'without struggle, unconquerable', formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κονίειν, 'to cover with dust', fr. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. *cinis*, 'ashes'; see **cinerary.** The plant was called 'unconquerable' in allusion to its deadly poison.

Acontias, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκοντίας, 'a quick-darting serpent', fr. ἀκόντιον, dimin. of ἄκων, 'dart, javelin'. See next word.

acontium, n., javelin. — ModL. fr. Gk. ἀκόντιον, dimin. of ἄκων, 'dart, javelin', fr. I.-E. base **ak̂-*, 'sharp, pointed', whence also Gk. ἀκή, 'point', L. *ācer*, 'sharp, bitter'. See **acrid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. prec. word.

acopic, adj., removing weariness (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄκοπος, 'unwearied', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and κόπος, 'striking, beating, fatigue, weariness', whence κόπτειν, 'to cut, beat, strike', κόμμα, 'something cut or struck'. See **comma** and cp. words there referred to.

acor, n., acidity (*med.*) — L. *acor*, 'a sour taste, sourness', fr. *acēre*, 'to be sour'. See **acid.**

acorn, n. — ME. *akern*, fr. OE. *æcern*, 'acorn', rel. to ON. *akarn*, 'acorn', Du. *aker*, LG. *ecker* (whence G. *Ecker*), 'acorn', Goth. *akran*, 'fruit'. As proved by Goth. *akran*, the orig. meaning was 'fruit', esp. 'fruit of the field'. Accordingly it is very probable that the above words are rel. to Goth. *akrs*, etc., 'field'. See **acre.** E. *acorn* was influenced in form by an association with *corn*.

Acorus, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — L., an aromatic plant, prob. 'the sweet flag', fr. Gk. ἄκορος, which is of uncertain origin.

acosmism, n., the denial of the independent reality of the world as distinct from God. — Coined by Fichte and Hegel fr. Gk. priv. pref. **a-**, κόσμος, 'the world' (see **cosmos**), and suff. **-ism.**

acosmist, n., one who believes in acosmism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *acosmist-ical*, adj.

acotyledon, n., a plant without cotyledons (*bot.*) — See priv. pref. **a-** and **cotyledon.**

acotyledonous, adj., having no cotyledons. — Formed fr. **acotyledon** with suff. **-ous.**

acouchy, n., a species of agouti. — F. *acouchi*, of Tupi origin.

acoumeter, n., an instrument for measuring the sense of hearing — Compounded of the stem of Gk. ἀκούειν, 'to hear', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **acoustic** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

-acousia, -acousis, combining forms meaning 'hearing'. — Fr. Gk. ἄκουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀκούειν, 'to hear'. See **acoustic.**

acoustic, adj. — F. *acoustique*, fr. Gk. ἀκουστικός, 'pertaining to hearing', fr. ἀκουστός, 'heard, audible', verbal adj. of ἀκούειν, 'to hear', which stands for **ἀκούσιειν*, and is prob. formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ- (see **acolyte**) and I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qēu-*, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also κοεῖν, 'to mark, perceive, hear', Goth. *hausjan*, OE. *hȳran*, 'to hear'. See **hear** and cp. **show.** Some scholars explain Gk. ἀκούειν as standing for **ἀκ-ούσ-ιειν*, 'to have a sharp ear', fr. I.-E. base **ak̂-*, 'sharp' and **ous*, 'ear'; see **acrid** and **ear.** See Frisk, GEW., I, 57-58.

Derivatives: *acoustic-al*, adj., *acoustic-al-ly*, adv., *acoust-ics*, n.

acquaint, tr. v. — ME. *acointen*, fr. OF. *acointier*, *acointer*, fr. Late L. *accognitāre*, 'to make known, to acquaint', fr. L. *accognitus*, 'acquainted with', fr. **ad-** and *cognitus*, pp. of *cognōscere*, 'to know'. See **cognition** and cp. **quaint.**

Derivatives: *acquaintance* (q.v.), *acquaint-ed*, adj., *acquaint-ed-ness*, n.

acquaintance, n. — OF. *acointance*, fr. *acointier*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

acquiesce, intr. v. — F. *acquiescer*, fr. L. *acquiēscere*, 'to become quiet, to rest', fr. **ad-** and *quiēscere*, 'to rest'. See **quiesce.**

acquiescence, n. — F., fr. *acquiescent*. See next word and **-ce.**

acquiescent, adj. — F., fr. L. *acquiēscentem*, acc. of *acquiēscēns*, pres. part. of *acquiēscere*. See **acquiesce** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *acquiescent-ly*, adv.

acquire, tr. v. — L. *acquīrere*, 'to seek in addition to, acquire', fr. **ad-** and *quaerere*, 'to seek, search'. See **quaere** and cp. **acquisition, conquer, conquest, inquire, require, request.** The change of Latin *ae* (in *quaerere*) to *ī* (in *ac-quīrere*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and open radical syllable of the second part of compounds, *ae* becomes *ī*. Cp. *-cide*, *circumcise*, *collide*, *concise*, *conquistador*, *decide*, *elide*, *excide*, *excise*, 'to cut out', *incise*, *iniquity*, *perquisite*, *precise*, *succise*.

Derivatives: *acquir-ed*, adj., *acquire-ment*, n., *acquir-er*, n.

acquisition, n. — F., fr. L. *acquīsītiōnem*, acc. of *acquīsītiō*, fr. *acquīsītus*, pp. of *acquīrere*, 'to acquire'. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **disquisition, inquisition, requisition.**

acquisitive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *acquīsītus*, pp. of *acquīrere*. See **acquisition.**

Derivatives: *acquisitive-ly*, adv., *acquisitive-ness*, n.

acquit, tr. v. — OF. *aquiter* (F. *acquitter*), fr. VL. **acquitāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *quiētāre*, 'to appease, settle', fr. *quiēs*, gen. *quiētis*, 'rest'. See **quiet,** n., and cp. **quit.**

Derivatives: *acquitment* (q.v.), *acquitt-al*, n., *acquittance* (q.v.), *acquitt-er*, n.

acquitment, n. — OF. *aquitement*, fr. *aquiter*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

acquittance, n. — OF. *aquitance*, fr. *aquiter*. See **acquit** and **-ance.**

acr-, combining form. — See **acro-.**

Acraeinae, n. pl., a subfamily of butterflies of the family Nymphalidae (*entomology*). — ModL., formed with suff. **-inae** fr. *Acraeus*, *Acraea*, fr. Gk. 'Ακραῖος, 'Ακραίᾱ, 'dwelling on the heights', epithet of Jupiter resp. Juno, fr. ἄκρᾱ, 'the end, point, the highest point, peak, headland', prop. fem. of ἄκρος, 'outermost', used as a noun. See **acro-** and cp. **acropolis.**

acrasia, n., intemperance (*med.*) — Medical L., prop. a confusion of Gk. ἀκρᾱσίᾱ, 'bad mixture' (fr. ἄκρᾱτος, 'unmixed', fr. pref. ἀ- and the stem of κεραννύναι, 'to mix') and ἀκρᾱσίᾱ (= ἀκρᾰτεια), 'want of power, debility'. See priv. pref. **a-** and **crater,** resp. **acratia.**

Acraspeda, n. pl., a group of jellyfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀκράσπεδος, 'without fringes', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κράσπεδον, 'edge, border, fringe'. See **craspedon.** The group is so called in allusion to the lack of a velum.

acratia, n., weakness (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀκράτεια, 'want of power', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κράτος, 'strength, power, rule', which is cogn. with Goth. *hardus*, OE. *heard*, 'hard'. See **hard** and cp. **-cracy, -crat.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

acre, n. — ME. *aker*, fr. OE. *æcer*, rel. to OS. *akkar*, ON. *akr*, Swed. *åker*, Norw. *aaker*, Dan. *ager*, MLG., MDu. *acker*, Du. *akker*, OHG. *achar*, MHG., G. *acker*, OFris. *ekker*, Goth. *akrs*, and cogn. with OI. *ájraḥ*, Arm. *art*, Gk. ἀγρός, L. *ager*, 'field, land', which stand for I.-E. ***aĝ-ro-s** and orig. meant 'pasture', i.e. 'a place where the cattle are driven', fr. I.-E. base ***aĝ-**, 'to drive, lead', whence OI. *ájati*, 'drives', Arm. *acem*, 'I lead, bring', Gk. ἄγω, 'I lead, guide', L. *agō*, 'I drive, lead'. See **agent** and cp. **agrarian.** Cp. also **acorn.** For sense development cp. Heb. *mighrâsh*, 'common, open land', prop. 'pasture land', i.e. 'a place where the cattle are driven', fr. *gārâsh*, 'he drove out'; cp. also G. *Trift*, 'pasture, common', which is rel. to *treiben*, 'to drive'.
Derivative: *acre-age*, n.

acrid, adj. — A blend of L. *ācer* (fem. *ācris*, neut. *ācre*), 'sharp, bitter', and *acidus*, 'sour', which are both related to L. *acus*, 'needle', *aciēs*, 'sharp edge, point, the front of an army, line of battle, battle array', *acuere*, 'to sharpen', fr. I.-E. base ***ak-**, ***aq-**, 'sharp, pointed', whence also Oscan *acrid* (= L. *ācriter*), 'sharply', Umbr. *per-acri*, 'fruitful, fertile', Gk. ἄκρος, 'at the farthest point, highest; pointed', ἀκή, 'a point, edge', ἀκίς, 'a point', ἄκανθα, 'thorn, prickle', ἄκων, 'a javelin', ἄκμων, 'an anvil', OI. *aśriḥ*, 'edge', *áśman-*, 'stone, rock, sky', Avestic, *asman-*, of s.m. Lith. *akmuõ*, 'stone', *ašmuõ*, 'sharpness', OSlav. *kamy* (a metathesized form), 'stone', OIr. *ēr* (for ***akros**), 'high', Arm. *as-ełn*, 'stone' (the force of the suff. *-ełn* is yet unknown), ON. *hamarr*, OE. *hamor*, *hamer*, etc., 'hammer'. Cp. Gk. ἀκροάομαι, 'I hear, listen', prop. 'have a sharp hearing', in which the first element is rel. to ἄκρος, 'pointed, sharp'. — Cp. the gradational variant base ***oq-**, whence Gk. ὀξύς, 'sharp', ὄκρις, 'peak, hilltop', OL. *ocris*, 'a rugged, stony mountain', L. *mediocris*, 'middling, moderate, indifferent, tolerable' (orig. 'being half-way up the height of a mountain'), *occa*, 'a harrow', OSlav. *ostrŭ*, Lith. *aštrùs* (for ***okro**, with inserted *t*), 'sharp', MIr. *ochar*, W. *ochr*, *ochyr*, 'edge, corner, border'. Cp. **awn, eager, ear** of corn, **edge, egg,** 'to urge', **hammer.** Cp. also **Acaena, acantha, acanthion, acantho-, Accipiter, acerb, acescent, acetum, acid, Acipenser, acme, acne, Acocanthera, acor, Acreinae, acrimony, acro-, acroama, acrobat, acropolis, Actaea, Actaeon, aculeate, aculeus, acumen, acus, acute, aglet, agrito, ague, cute, exacerbate, eglantine, griotte, paragon, tetrakis, Thrinax, triakis, vinegar.** Cp. also **mediocre, ocrea, Ocimum, Oxalis, oxy-, oxygen.**
Derivatives: *acrid-ity*, n., *acrid-ly*, adv., *acrid-ness*, n.

acrimonious, adj., harsh, bitter. — F. *acrimonieux*, fr. ML. *ācrimōniōsus*, fr. L. *ācrimōnia*. See **acrimony** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *acrimonious-ly*, adv., *acrimonious-ness*, n.

acrimony, n., harsness, bitterness; asperity. — L. *ācrimōnia*, 'sharpness, pungency', formed fr. L. *ācer* (fem. *ācris*, neut. *ācre*), 'sharp', with suff. *-mōnia*. See **acrid** and **-mony** and cp. words there referred to.

acrisia, n., condition of disease with no symptoms to establish the diagnosis. — Gk. ἀκρισίᾱ, 'want of judgment', fr. ἄκριτος, 'not judged', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κριτός, 'separated, chosen, decided, judged', verbal adj. of κρίνειν, 'to separate, choose, decide, judge'. See **critic.**

acritical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἄκριτος, 'not judged'. See prec. word.

acro-, acr-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the end, extreme'. — Gk. ἀκρο-, fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, at the top, outermost', fr. ἀκή, 'edge'; cogn. with L. *ācer*, 'sharp', OSlav. *ostrŭ*, Lith. *aštrùs*, of s.m., OIr. *ēr*, 'high'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.

acroama, n., oral teaching; esoteric teaching. — L., fr. Gk. ἀκρόαμα, lit. 'that which is heard (with pleasure)', fr. ἀκροάομαι, 'I hear', orig. 'I have a sharp hearing', fr. *****ἀκρ-ουσᾱ, 'a sharp hearing', compounded of ἄκρος, 'pointed, sharp', and Ion., Att. οὖς, gen. οὔατος, corresponding to Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. For the first element see **acrid** and cp. **acropolis.** For the second element see **ear,** 'the organ of hearing', and cp. **oto-.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

acroamatic, adj., oral; esoteric. — Gk. ἀκροαματικός, 'pertaining to hearing', fr. ἀκρόαμα, 'that which is heard'. See prec. word and **-atic.**
Derivative: *acroamatic-s*, n.

acrobat, n. — F. *acrobate*, fr. Gk. ἀκρόβατος, 'walking on tiptoe', fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and βατ-, 'going', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. (Cp. βατός, 'passable', verbal adj. of βαίνειν.) For the first element see **acro-,** for the second see **base,** n., and cp. the second element in **aerobatics.**
Derivatives: *acrobat-ic*, adj., *acrobat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *acrobat-ics*, n., *acrobat-ism*, n.

acrocarpous, adj., bearing fruit at the end of the stalk (*bot.*) — Gk. ἀκρόκαρπος, 'bearing fruit at the top', compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **acro-** and **carpel.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

acrocephalic, acrocephalous, adj., having a pointed skull. — Compounded of **acro-** and **cephalic.**

acrochordon, n., a kind of wart (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀκροχορδών, which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest' and χορδή, 'chord, string'. See **acro-** and **chord.**

acrodynia, n., disease characterized by pain in the hands and feet (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Chardon in 1828, and lit. meaning 'pain in the extremities', fr. **acro-** and Gk. ὀδύνη, 'pain'. See **-odynia.**

acrogen, n., a plant growing at the apex, as ferns, mosses, etc. (*bot.*) — Lit. 'growing at the top'. See **acro-** and **-gen.**
Derivative: *acrogen-ous*, adj.

acrolein, n., a colorless aldehyde, C_3H_4O (*chem.*) — Compounded of L. *ācer* (fem. *ācris*, neut. *ācre*), 'sharp', and *olēre*, 'to smell'. See **acrid olfactory,** and chem. suff. **-in.**

acrolith, n., a statue having the extremities of stone and the trunk of wood. — L. *acrolithus*, fr. Gk. ἀκρόλιθος, 'with ends made of stone', which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **acro-** and **-lith.**

acromegaly, acromegalia, n., a disease characterized by an enlargement of the head, thorax and extremities (*med.*) — Medical L. *acromegalia*, compounded of **acro-** and Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, 'great'. See **mega-** and the suff. **-y,** resp. **-ia,** which both represent Gk. -ίᾱ.

acromial, adj., pertaining to the acromion. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

acromion, n., the outer end of the shoulderblade (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀκρωμίᾱ, 'point of the shoulder', which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest' and ὦμος, 'shoulder'. See **acro-** and **omo-,** 'shoulder'.

acron, n., the foremost segment of the body of an insect. — Gk. ἄκρον, 'tip', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest'. See **acro-.**

acronychal, acronycal, adj., happening or occurring at nightfall (*astron.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἀκρόνυχος, 'at nightfall', fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost, highest', and νύχος = νύξ, 'night'. See **acro-** and **nycti-.**
Derivative: *acronychal-ly*, adv.

acronym, n., a word formed from the first letters of a series of words, as *UNO*, from *U*nited *N*ations *O*rganization. — Coined fr. **acr-** and **Gk.** ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.**

acrophobia, n., morbid fear of high places (*med.*) — Medical Latin, fr. **acro-** and Gk. -φοβία, fr. **φόβος, 'fear'.** See **-phobia.**

acrophony, n., the use of the pictorial representation of an object as the phonetic sign of the **initial** sound or syllable with which the name of **that** object begins. — Compounded of **acro-, and Gk.** -φωνίᾱ, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **-phony.**

acropolis, n., the fortified upper part of an ancient Greek city; esp. that of Athens. — Gk. ἀκρόπολις, fr. ἄκρος 'at the end, outermost, highest', and πόλις, 'city' (see **acro-** and **policy,** 'method of government'). This compound developed from the older form ἄκρᾱ πόλις, 'the upper or higher city'. (Homer still prefers ἄκρᾱ πόλις to the compound, which he uses only twice, Odyssey VIII, 494 and 504.) See Albert Debrunner, Griechische Wortbildungslehre, Heidelberg, 1917, p. 91.

acrorhagus, n., one of the marginal tubercles of actinians (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **acro-** and Gk. ῥᾰ́ξ, gen. ῥᾱγός, 'berry', which is cogn. with L. *racēmus*, 'the stalk of a cluster of grapes'. See **raceme.**

across, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **cross.**

acrostic, n., a poem in which the initial letters of the lines form a word or words. — L. *acrostichis*, fr. Gk. ἀκροστιχίς, 'acrostic', which is compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost', and στίχος, 'row, line, rank, verse', which is rel. to στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'. See **acro-** and **sty,** 'to ascend', and cp. **hemistich, monostich, distich, tetrastich, pentastich, hexastich, heptastich, octastich, decastich, stichich, orthostichy, stoichiometry, cadastre.**

Acrostichum, n., a genus of ferns of the polypody family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *acrostichis*, 'acrostic' (see prec. word); so called from the position of the sori.

acroterium, acroterion, n., pedestal for a statue or other ornament, placed at the apex or one of the corners of a pediment (*archit.*) — L. *acrōtērium*, fr. Gk. ἀκρωτήριον, 'extremity, summit, top', fr. ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost'. See **acro-.**

acrotomous, adj., having a cleavage parallel with the base (*mineral.*) — Gk. ἀκρότομος, 'cut off, sharp, abrupt', compounded of ἄκρος, 'at the end, outermost', and -τομος, which is rel. to τόμος, 'a cut, piece cut off, section', τομός, 'cutting'. See **tome** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

act, n. — F. *acte*, 'action', partly fr. L. *āctus*, 'a doing, an action' (fr. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive; to do, act'), partly fr. *āctum*, 'something done' (which is prop. neut. of *āctus*, pp. of *agere*). See **agent** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **entr'acte, interact.**
Derivatives: *act*, tr. and tr. v., *act-ing*, n., and adj., *active* (q.v.)

Actaea, n., a genus of plants, the baneberry (*bot.*) — L., 'herb Christopher', fr. Gk. ἀκτέᾱ, 'the elder tree', prob. meaning lit. 'the tree with pointed leaves', fr. I.-E. base ***ak-**, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.

Actaeon, n., the hunter who, having seen Artemis bathing, was changed by her into a stag and torn to pieces by his own dogs (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Actaeōn*, fr. Gk. Ἀκταίων, a word of un-

certain etymology. It denoted perh. orig. a water god and derives fr. ἀκτή, 'promontory; beach seashore' (whence also ἀκταῖος, 'on the shore'), which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base *aḱ-, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. prec. word.

actin-, form of **actino-** before a vowel.

actinic, adj., pertaining to actinism. — See next word and **-ic.**

actinism, n., property of ultraviolet rays of causing chemical change. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἀκτίς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray, radiance'. See **actino-.**

Actinistia, n., an order of crossopterygian fishes (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **actin-** and Gk. ἱστίον, 'web, sail', dimin. of ἱστός, 'web, tissue; ship's mast', from the stem of ἵστημι, 'I make to stand'. See **histo-** and cp. **anhistous.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

actinium, n., a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the French chemist André-Louis Debierne (b. 1874) in 1899 fr. Gk. ἀκτίς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray'. See **actinic** and **-ium.**

actino-, before a vowel **actin-**, pertaining to rays; pertaining to actinism. — Fr. Gk. ἀκτίς gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray, radiance', which is cogn. with OI. *aktúḥ*, 'light, ray, night', Goth. *ūhtwō* (for **ŋχtʷō*), dawn, daybreak', OHG. *uhta*, of s.m., Lith. *anksti*, OPruss. *angstainai*, 'early', Cp. the second element in **Chaenactis, diactinic, tetract.**

actinogram, n., record made by an actinograph. — Compounded of **actino-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See **-gram.**

actinograph, n., an instrument for recording the actinic power of the sunrays. — Compounded of **actino-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *actinograph-ic*, adj., *actinograph-y*, n.

actinology, n., the study of the rays of light. — Compounded of **actino-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

actinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the actinic effect of the sun's rays. — Compounded of **actino-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *actinometr-y*, n., *actinometr-ic, actinometr-ical*, adjs.

Actinomyces, n., a genus of parasitic bacteria (*bacteriol.*). — ModL., compounded of **actino-** and Gk. μύκης, 'fungus'. See **myco-.**

actinomycete, n., any of a group of parasitic bacteria. — Formed fr. **actino-** and **-mycete.**

actinomycosis, n., an inflammatory disease caused by the actinomycetes (*med.*) — Coined by the German pathologist Otto Bollinger (1843-1909) in 1877 fr. **Actinomyces** and suff. **-osis.**

actinon, n., a radioactive gaseous element of the argon family (*chem.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. ἀκτίς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray', and *-on*, Greek suff. forming neut. nouns and adjectives. See **actino-** and cp. **actinium.**

actinotherapy, n., the use of actinic rays in the treatment of disease. — Compounded of **actino-** and **therapy.**

Actinozoa, a class of marine coelenterate animals (*zool.*) — Compounded of **actino-** and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **-zoa.**

action, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *āctiōnem*, acc. of *āctiō*, 'action', fr. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to do, act'. See **act,** n., and **-ion** and cp. **interaction.**
Derivative: *action-able*, adj.

activate, tr. v. — See **active** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

active, adj. — F. *actif* (fem. *active*), fr. L. *āctīvus*, fr. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to act'. See **act.**
Derivatives: *active-ly*, adv., *active-ness*, n.

activity, n. — F. *activité*, fr. Late L. *āctīvitātem*, acc. of *āctīvitās*, fr. L. *āctīvus*. See **active** and **-ity.**

acton, n., a quilted garment worn under the mail. — ME., fr. OF. *auqueton* (F. *hoqueton*), fr. Sp. *alcotón, algodón*, fr. Arab. *al-qúṭun*, 'the cotton'. See **cotton.**

actor, n. — L. *āctor*, 'doer, actor', fr. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to do, act'. See **act** and agential suff. **-or.**

actress, n. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

actual, adj. — ME. *actuel*, fr. F. *actuel*, fr. Late L. *āctuālis*, fr. L. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to do, act'. See **act** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *actual*, n., *actuality* (q.v.), *actualize* (q.v.), *actual-ly*, adv., *actual-ness*, n.

actuality, n. — ML. *āctuālitās*, fr. Late L. *āctuālis* (see **actual** and **-ity**); prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἐνέργεια (see *energy*).

actualization, n. — See next word and **-ion.**

actualize, tr. v. — Coined by Coleridge fr. **actual** and suff. **-ize.**
Derivative: *actualiz-ation*, n.

actuary, n., one whose profession is to calculate insurance rates. — L. *āctuārius*, 'copist, clerk, registrar', fr. *ācta*, 'events, records', prop. pl. neut. pp. of *agere*, used as a noun. See **act** and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *actuari-al*, adj.

actuate, tr. v., to put into action. — ML. *āctuātus*, pp. of *āctuāre*, fr. L. *āctus*, 'action'. See **act** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *actuat-ion*, n., *actuat-or*, n.

acuerdo, n., resolution of a tribunal; the members of a tribunal (*Sp. Amer.*) — Sp., lit. 'resolution', fr. *acordar*, 'to agree to resolve by common consent', fr. VL. *accordāre*, 'to agree'. See **accord,** v.

acuity, n., sharpness. — F. *acuité*, fr. L. *acuitātem*, acc. of *acuitās*, fr. *acuere*, 'to sharpen', which is rel. to *acus*, 'needle'. See **acrid** and **-ity** and cp. **acute.**

aculeate, adj., 1) having a sting; 2) furnished with prickles; 3) pointed. — L. *aculeātus*, 'furnished with prickles', fr. *aculeus*, 'prickle'. See **aculeus** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *aculeat-ed*, adj.

aculeiform, adj., shaped like a prickle. — Compounded of **aculeus**, and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

aculeolate, adj., furnished with very small prickles. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *aculeolus*, double dim. of *acus*, 'needle'. See next word.

aculeus, n., a prickle (*bot.*); a sting (*zool.*) — L., 'spine, prickle', dim. of *acus*, 'needle', fr. I.-E. base **aḱ-* 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.

acumen, n., mental sharpness. — L. *acūmen*, 'sharpness, mental sharpness, keenness of intelligence', fr. *acuere*, 'to sharpen'. See **acute** and **-men.**

acuminate, adj., tapering to a point. — L. *acūminātus*, pp. of *acūmināre*, 'to sharpen', fr. *acūmen*, gen. *acūminis*, 'sharpness. See **acumen** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

acupressure, n., the checking of bleeding by the pressure of a needle on the bleeding vessel (*surg.*) — Compounded of L. *acus*, 'needle' and *pressura* 'pressure'. See **acus** and **pressure.**

acupuncture, n., puncture of the ailing part with a needle to relieve pain. — Compounded of L. *acus*, 'needle', and *punctūra*, 'a pricking'. See **acus** and **puncture.**

acus, needle, pin (*Rom. antiq.*) — L., fr. I.-E. base **aḱ-*, 'sharp pointed', whence also *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. the first element in **aciform.** Cp. also **eglantine.**

acushla, n., darling (*Ir.*) — Ir. *a cuisle*, 'O pulse' (in *a cuisle mo croidhe*, 'O pulse of my heart').

acute, adj. — L. *acūtus*, 'sharp', lit. 'sharpened', pp. of *acuere*, 'to sharpen', which is rel. to *acus*, 'needle'. See **acrid** and cp. **cute** and **ague.**
Derivatives: *acute-ly*, adv., *acute-ness*, n.

-acy, suff. denoting *quality*, *state* or *dignity*. — 1) F. *-atie*, fr. L. *-ācia*, fr. adjectives in *-āx*, gen. *-ācis* (cp. *fallacy*); 2) F. *-atie*, fr. L. *-ātia* (whence ML. *-ācia*), fr. L. *-ās* gen. *-ātis* (cp. *abbacy*); 3) ML. *-ātia*, fr. L. nouns ending in *-ātus* (cp. *magistracy*); 4) ML. *-ātia*, fr. Gk. *-άτεια* (cp. *piracy*); 5) from English nouns and adjectives in *-ate* (cp. *privacy*). Cp. the suffixes **-cy** and **-cracy.** Cp. also **-acious** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

acyclic, adj., not cyclic. — See priv. pref. **a-** and **cyclic.**

acyrology, n., incorrect diction. — L. *acȳrologia*, fr. Gk. ἀκῡρολογίᾱ, 'incorrect phraseology', fr. ἀκῡρολογέω, 'I speak incorrectly', which is compounded of ἄκῡρος, 'without authority', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and κύριος, adj., 'having power or authority over' (whence κύριος, n., 'lord, master'), fr. κῦρος, 'authority'. See **church** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **-logy.**

ad-, pref. of Latin origin expressing direction toward or addition to. — *Ad-* appears in this form before a vowel and before the consonants *d, h, j, m, v*. It is simplified to *a-* before *sc, sp, st*. Before *c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s* and *t ad-* is assimilated to *ac-*, resp. *af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ac-, ar-, as-, at-*. — L. *ad-*, etc., fr. *ad*, 'to, toward', rel. to Umbr. *ař-, ars-*, Oscan *ad-, az* (for **ad-s*), 'to, toward', and cogn. with Goth. *at*, OE. *æt*, 'at'. See **at** and cp. **à,** pref. **a-** (corresponding to L. *ad*), and *a-* in *abandon.*

-ad, suff. used to denote collective numerals, feminine patronymics, families of plant names or names of poems. — Gk. *-άς*, gen. *-άδος*, a suff. forming femin. nouns.

Ada, fem. PN. (*Bible*) — Heb. *'Ādhâh*, lit. 'ornament', rel. to *'ādhâh*, 'he adorned, ornamented', whence *'ădhî*, 'ornament'.

adactylous, adj., without fingers or toes (*zool.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**

adage, n., proverb. — F., fr. L. *adagium*, 'adage, proverb', fr. **ad-** and the stem of L. *aiō* (for **agyō*), 'I say', which is rel. to *prōdigium* (for **prōd-agiom*), 'sign, omen, portent,prodi gy', and cogn. with Gk. ἠμί (for **ἠγμί*), 'I speak', perf. ἄν-ωγα, 'I command', lit. 'I say loudly' (for this sense of the pref. ἀνά- cp. ἀναβαλεῖν, 'I call loudly'), Arm. *asem*, 'I say', *aṙ-ac*, 'proverb'. Cp. **prodigy.**

adagio, adv., slowly, leisurely; n., a slow movement (*music*). — It., formed fr. **ad-** and *agio*, 'leisure', fr. OProvenç. *aize*, 'ease, convenience, leisure', fr. VL. *adjacēns*, pres. part. of *adjacēre*, 'to lie at, to lie near', whence also F. *aise*, 'ease, convenience, comfort, leisure'. See **adjacent** and cp. **ease.**

adalid, n., leader, guide. — Sp., fr. Arab. *ad-dalîl* lit. 'the leader', fr. *ad-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *dalîl*, 'leader', fr. *dálla*, 'he showed the way, he lead'.

Adam, n., name of the first man (*Bible*); in a figurative sense it is used to denote 'human nature, frailty'. — Heb. *Ādām*, lit. 'man', usually with the def. art., *hā-ādām*, 'the man', prop. 'the one formed from *ădāmâh* (i.e. the ground)'. See Gen. 2:7, 'The Lord God formed man of dust from the ground'. For the connection between Heb. *ădāmâh*, 'ground, earth', and *ādām*, 'man', cp. L. *homō*, 'man', *humānus*, 'human', which are rel. to *humus*, 'earth, ground, soil', and Gk. ἐπιχθόνιοι, 'earthly ones, men', fr. χθών, 'earth'. Derivatives: *Adam-ic, Adam-ic-al*, adjs., *Adam-ic-al-ly*, adv., *Adam-ite*, n., *Adam-it-ism*, n., *Adam-it-ic, Adam-it-ic-al*, adjs.

adamant, n., a very hard stone; adj., very hard, unyielding. — ME., 'diamond, magnet', fr. OF. *adamant*, oblique case, fr. L. *adamantem*, acc. of *adamās* (whence the OF. nom. *adamas*), fr. Gk. ἀδάμᾱς, 'adamant, the hardest metal, diamond', lit. 'unconquerable', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the verb δαμᾶν, 'to tame'. See **tame** and cp. **diamond**; cp. also the second element in **Hippodamia.** The sense of 'load stone, magnet', arose from a confusion with L. *adamāre*, 'to love passionately'.

adamantean, adj., hard as adamant. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *adamantēus*, fr. *adamās*. See prec. word.

adamantine, adj., 1) made of adamant; 2) like adamant; very hard. — L. *adamantinus*, fr. Gk. ἀδαμάντινος, fr. ἀδάμᾱς. See **adamant** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

adamite, n., a hydrous zinc arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after the mineralogist M. *Adam*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Adam's apple, the thyroid cartilage. — A name due to the inexact translation of Heb. *tappûaḥ hāāddām*, lit. 'man's projection (in the neck)', fr. *tappûaḥ*, 'anything swollen or protruding; apple', from the base of *tāpháḥ*, 'it swelled'. The rendering of this Hebrew term by 'Adam's apple' is due to two popular beliefs: 1) that the forbidden fruit eaten by Adam was an apple; 2) that a piece of this apple stuck in Adam's throat.

adangle, adj., dangling. — Coined by Robert Browning (1812-89) fr. pref. **a-**, 'on', and **dangle.**

adapt, tr. v. — F. *adapter*, fr. L. *adaptāre*, 'to fit, adjust, adapt', fr. **ad-** and *aptāre*, 'to fit', fr. *aptus*, 'fit'. See **apt** and cp. **adept.**
Derivatives: *adapt-able*, adj., *adapt-abil-ity*, n., *adaptation* (q.v.), *adapt-ed*, adj., *adapt-ed-ness*, n., *adapt-er*, *adapt-or*, n.

adaptation, n. — F., fr. ML. *adaptātiōnem*, acc. of *adaptātiō*, fr. L. *adaptātus*, pp. of *adaptāre*. See **adapt** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *adaptation-al*, adj., *adaptation-al-ly*, adv.

Adar, n., name of the twelfth Jewish month. — Heb. *Ādhār*, fr. Akkad. *Addaru*, *Adaru*, lit. 'the dark or clouded month', fr. Akkad. *adāru*. 'to be dark'; see Frd. Delitzsch, Prolegomena, p. 138. According to Haupt in ZDMG., 64, 705, *Addaru* is rel. to Akkad. *iddar*, 'threshing floor', and prop. means 'month of the threshing floor'. Cp. **Veadar.**

adati, n., a kind of fine cloth exported from Bengal. — Prob. fr. Hind. *ādhā*, 'half', and lit. meaning 'of half width'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 4.

add, tr. and intr. v. — L. *addere*, 'to put to, lay on, give in addition to, add', fr. **ad-** and *-dere*, fr. *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **addendum, additament, addition.**
Derivatives: *add-ed*, adj., *adder* (q.v.), *add-ible*, adj.

addax, n., a North African and Arabian antelope with long spiral horns. — L., according to Pliny 11, 124, a word of African origin.

addendum, n., something added. — L. neut. of *addendus*, 'that which is to be added', gerundive of *addere*, 'to add'. See **add** and cp. **reddendum.** For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

adder, n., one who or that which adds. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **add** (q.v.)

adder, n., a snake. — ME. *naddre*, *addre*, fr. OE. *nǣdre*, 'adder, snake', rel. to OS. *nādra*, ON. *nāðra*, MDu. *nādre*, Du. *adder*, OHG. *nātara*, MHG. *nāter*, G. *Natter*, Goth. *nadrs*, and cogn. with L. *natrix*, 'water snake' OIr. *nathir*, W. *neidr*, OCo. *nader*, 'adder'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)nē-*, 'to wind, twist', whence also Gk. νῆν, L. *nēre*, 'to spin'. See **needle** and cp. **natrix.** The loss of the initial *n* in E. *adder* is due to a misdivision of ME. *a naddre* into *an addre*. For similar misdivisions cp. *aitch-bone*, *apron*, *auger*, *ekename*, *eyas*, *ouch*, *umble pie*, *umpire*.

addict, tr. v. — L. *addictus*, pp. of *addīcere*, 'to award, assign, devote', fr. **ad-** and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction.**
Derivatives: *addict*, n., *addict-ed*, adj., *addict-ed-ness*, n.

addiction, n. — L. *addictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an awarding, devoting', fr. *addictus*, pp. of *addīcere*. See **addict** and **-ion.**

Addison's disease. — So called by its discoverer Thomas Addison of Guy's Hospital in 1855.

additament, n., addition. — L. *additāmentum*, 'addition, increase', fr. **additāre*, freq. of *addere* (pp. *additus*), 'to add'. See **add** and **-ment.**
Derivative: *additament-ary*, adj.

addition, n. — OF (= F.), fr. L. *additiōnem*, acc. of *additiō*, 'an adding to, addition', fr. *additus*, pp. of *addere*. See **add** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *addition*, tr. v., *addition-al*, adj., *addition-al-ly*, adv., *addition-ary*, adj.

additicious, adj., increasing. — L. *additīcius*, 'added, additional', fr. *additus*, pp. of *addere*. See **add.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

additive, adj. — L. *additīvus*, 'added, anexed', fr. *additus*, pp. of *addere*. See **add** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *additive-ly*, adv., *additiv-ity*, n.

addle, n., urine, filth. — OE. *adela*, rel. to OSwed. *adel*, 'urine', MLG. *adel*, Du. *aal*, 'puddle'. Cp. **addle,** adj.

addle, adj., putrid (said of an egg); confused, muddled. — From **addle,** n., 'urine, filth', whence *addle egg*, used in the sense of 'an egg that does not hatch, rotten egg', but lit. meaning 'urine egg'; a term due to the literal rendering of L. *ōvum urīnum*, 'urine egg', which arose from the erroneous translation of Gk. οὔριον ᾠόν, 'putrid egg', prop. 'wind egg', fr. οὔριος, 'of the wind' (fr. οὖρος, 'wind'), confused with οὔριος, 'of urine', fr. οὖρον, 'urine'.

address, tr. v. — ME. *adressen*, 'to raise, adorn', F. *adresser*, fr. OF. *adrecier*, fr. *a.* 'to' (see **à**), and *drecier* (F. *dresser*), 'to direct'. See **ad-** and **dress** and cp. **direct.**
Derivatives: *address*, n. (q.v.), *address-ee*, n., *address-er*, n., *address-ful*, adj., *address-or*, n.

address, n. — A blend of **address,** v., and F. *adresse*, 'address'.

adduce, tr. v., to bring forward; to cite. — L. *adūcere*, 'to lead to', fr. **ad-** and *dūcere* (pp. *ductus*), 'to lead'. See **duke.**

Derivatives: *adduc-er*, n., *adduc-ible*, adj.

adducent, adj., drawing together (said of muscles); the opposite of *abducent* (*anat.*) — L. *adūcēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *addūcere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

adduct, tr. v., to draw together (said of the muscles). — L. *adductus*, pp. of *addūcere*, 'to lead to'. See **adduce.**

adduction, n., the act of adducing. — L. *adductiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *adductus*, pp. of *addūcere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

adductor, n., an adducent muscle (*anat.*) — L., lit. 'a drawer to', from *adductus* pp. of *addūcere*. See **adduce** and agential suff. **-or.**

-ade, suff. denoting 1) an action as in *cannonade*; 2) the result or product of an action as in *lemonade*, *pomade*. — F. *-ade*, fr. Sp. *-ada* or OProvenç. or It. *-ata*, fr. Late L. *-āta*, prop. fem. pp. suff. of Latin verbs of the 1st conjugation; see adj. suff. **-ate.** The native French form is *-ée* (cp. **-ee**).

-ade, suff. denoting the person or group participating in an action as in *comrade*, *brigade*. — F. *-ade*, fr. Sp. or Port. *-ado*, which is rel. to It. *-ato*, fr. L. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the 1st conjugation. Cp. prec. suff. and the suff. **-ado.**

-ade, suff. denoting a number or a group. — F. *-ade*, fr. Gk. *-άδα*, acc. of *-άς*. Cp. *decade*. This suff. is identical with, though graphically differentiated from, suff. **-ad** (q.v.)

adeem, tr. v., to revoke (a legacy) (*law*). — L. *adimere*, 'to take away', fr. **ad-** and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and cp. words there referred to.

Adela, fem. PN. — Lit. 'noble'. See next word.

Adelaide, fem. PN. — F. *Adélaïde*, fr. G. *Adelheid*, fr. OHG. *Adalhaid*, lit. 'of a noble mind', fr. OHG. *adal*, 'noble family' (whence G. *Adel*, 'nobility'), and *heit*, 'state, rank', which is rel. to OE. *hād*, 'person, sex, degree, state, nature'. For the first element cp. **Adela, Adeline, Adolph, Aline, Athelstan,** and **allerion,** for the second see **-hood, -head.** Cp. also **Alice.**

Adelia, n., a genus of American plants of the olive family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄδηλος, 'unseen, invisible' (see **adelo-** and **-ia**); so called because of its minute flowers.

Adeline, fem. PN. — F., a word of Teut. origin, introduced into England through the medium of the Normans. The name lit. means 'noble'. See **Adelaid** and cp. **Aline.**

adelite, n., a calcium and magnesium arsenate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄδηλος, 'unseen, obscure' (see **adelo-**); so called in allusion to the lack of transparency.

adelo-, combining form, meaning 'not seen, concealed'. — Gk. ἀδηλο-, fr. ἄδηλος, 'unseen, invisible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and δῆλος (Homeric δέελος), 'visible, clear', which is contracted fr. **δέ₍ελος*, and is rel. to δέατο, 'seemed', and cogn. with OI. *dídēti*, 'shines'. See **deity** and cp. **Adelia.**

adelpho-, combining form meaning 'brother'. — Gk. ἀδελφο-, fr. ἀδελφός, 'brother', lit. 'from the same womb', fr. copul. pref. ἀ-, 'together with', and δελφύς, 'womb'. Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one together'; see **same.** For the etymology of δελφύς see **calf** and cp. **dolphin.** Cp. also the second element in **Diadelphia, Didelphia, monadelphous, Philadelphus.** For the sense development of Gk. ἀδελφός cp. Gk. ἀγάστωρ, 'from the same womb', fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and γαστήρ, 'belly, womb'.

adempted, adj., taken away (*law*). — Fr. obsol. *adempt*, fr. L. *ademptus*, pp. of *adimere*, 'to take away;. See next word and **-ed.**

ademption, n., the act of taking away. — L. *ademptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking away, seizure', fr. *ademptus*, pp. of *adimere*. See **adeem** and **-ion.**

aden-, form of **adeno-** before a vowel.

adenine, n., also **adenin,** a crystalline base (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German physiological chemist Albrecht Kossel (1853-1927) fr. Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland' (see **adeno-**), and chem. suff. **-ine, -in**; so called by him because it is derived from pancreas.

adenitis, n., inflammation of a gland or glands (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland'. See **adeno-.**

adeno-, before a vowel **aden-,** combining form denoting 'pertaining to glands, glandular' (*med.*) — Gk. ἀδενο-, ἀδεν-, fr. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland', fr. I.-E. **-ŋgʷēn*, whence also L. *inguen*, 'groin, abdomen'. See **inguen** and cp. the second element in **Dipladenia.**

adenoid, adj., gland-like, glandular. — Medical L. *adenoīdeus*, fr. Gk. ἀδενοειδής, 'gland-like', fr. ἀδήν, gen. ἀδένος, 'gland', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **adeno-** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *adenoids*, n. pl., *adenoid-al*, adj., *adenoid-ism*, n.

adenoma, a benign glandular tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-oma** fr. Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland'. See **adeno-.**
Derivative: *adenomat-ous*, adj.

Adeona, also **Abeona,** n., the goddess watching over the first departure of children. — See **Abeona** and cp. **adit.**

Adephaga, n. pl., an order of beetles (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀδηφάγα, 'voracious (scil. ζῷα, animals)', neut. pl. of ἀδηφάγος, which is compounded of ἄδην, 'to one's fill', and -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. Gk. ἄδην, more correctly ἄδην (fr. **sadēn*) is rel. to ἄειν (for **saein*), 'to satiate', and cogn. with OE. *sæd*, 'sated, satisfied' (whence ME. *sad*, 'sated, full, satisfied, tired'). See **sad** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **hadro-.** For the second element see **-phagous.**

adephagous, adj., 1) voracious; 2) pertaining to the Adephaga. — See prec. word and **-phagous.**

adept, adj., skilled, proficient; n., an expert. — L. *adeptus*, 'reached, attained', pp. of *adipiscī*,

'to arrive at, reach, attain', fr. **ad-** and *apīscī* (pp. *aptus*), 'to reach, come up with', which is rel. to OL. **apiō*, *apere*, 'to bind, attach', pp. *aptus*, 'attached to'. See **apt** and cp. **adapt.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *āptus*) to *ĕ* (in *adĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *adept-ness*, n.

adequacy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

adequate, adj. — L. *adaequātus*, pp. of *adaequāre*, 'to make equal to', fr. **ad-** and *aequāre*, 'to make equal', fr. *aequus*, 'equal'. See **equal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *adequate-ly*, adv., *adequate-ness*, n.

adermia, n., absence of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, Gk. δέρμα, 'skin' (see **derma**), and suff. **-ia.**

adevism, n., the denial of gods. — A hybrid coined by Max Müller on analogy of *atheism*, fr. priv. pref. **a-**, OI. *dēváḥ*, 'god', and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **deity.**

adharma, n., unrighteousness (*Hinduism*). — OI. *á-dharmaḥ*, formed fr. priv. pref. *a-* and *dhármaḥ*, 'law, right, justice'. See **an-** and **dharma.**

adhere, v. — F. *adhérer*, fr. L. *adhaerēre*, 'to stick to, cling to', fr. **ad-** and *haerēre*, 'to stick, cling'. See **hesitate** and cp. **adhesion.** Cp. also **cohere, inhere.**

adherence, n. — F. *adhérence*, fr. ML. *adhaerentia*, fr. L. *adhaerēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

adherent, adj. and n. — F. *adhérent*, fr. L. *adhaerentem*, acc. of *adhaerēns*, pres. part. of *adhaerēre*. See **adhere** and **-ent.**

adhesion, n. — F. *adhésion*, fr. L. *adhaesiōnem*, acc. of *adhaesiō*, 'a sticking to, adhesion', fr. *adhaesus*, pp. of *adhaerēre*. See **adhere** and **-ion.** Derivative: *adhesion-al*, adj.

adhesive, adj. — F. *adhésif* (fem. *adhésive*), fr. L. *adhaesus*, pp. of *adhaerēre*. See **adhere** and **-ive.** Derivatives: *adhesive-ly*, adv., *adhesive-ness*, n.

adhibit, tr. v., to attach, affix. — L. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibēre*, 'to hold to, apply to', fr. **ad-** and *habēre*, 'to have, hold' (see **habit**). For the change of Latin *ă* (in *hăbēre*) to *ĭ* (in *ad-hibēre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

adhibition, n. — L. *adhibitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

adiabatic, adj., impassable. — Formed with suff. **ic-** fr. Gk. ἀδιάβατος, 'not to be passed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and διαβατός, 'to be passed', verbal adj. of διαβαίνειν, 'to step across, step over', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and βαίνειν. 'to go, to pass'. See **base,** n., and cp. **diabetes.**

Adiantum, n., a genus of plants, the maidenhair fern (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀδίαντον, 'maidenhair', lit. 'unwetted', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and διαίνειν (for *διϜάνιεν), 'to wet, moisten', which is prob. rel. to δεύειν, 'to wet, moisten'.

adiaphoretic, adj., preventing perspiration (*med.*) — Gk. ἀδιαφορητικός, 'not promoting perspiration'. See priv. pref. **a-** and **diaphoretic.** Derivative: *adiaphoretic*, n., an adiaphoretic agent.

adiaphoresis, n., absence of perspiration (*med.*) — Medical L. See priv. pref. **a-** and **diaphoresis.**

adiaphoron, n. (pl. **adiaphora**), a thing indifferent from the ecclesiastical point of view. — Gk. ἀδιάφορον, neut. of ἀδιάφορος, 'indifferent'. See next word.

adiaphorous, adj., indifferent. — Gk. ἀδιάφορος, 'not different, indifferent', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and διάφορος, 'different', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **diaphoresis.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

adieu, interj. and n. — F. *à Dieu*, which is short of *je vous recommande à Dieu*, 'I commend you to God', fr. L. *ad Deum*, 'to God'. See **ad-** and **deity.**

adipo- before a vowel **adip-,** combining form meaning 'fat, fatty'. — From the stem of L. *adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat'. See **adipose.**

adipocere, n., a waxy substance into which animal matter is converted under certain circumstances. — Coined by the French chemist Count Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) fr. L. *adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat', and *cēra*, 'wax'. See **adipose** and **cere.**

adipose, adj., fatty. — ModL. *adipōsus* (= L. *adipātus*), 'filled with fat, fatty', fr. L. *adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat of animals', fr. Gk. ἄλειφα, 'unguent, oil, fat', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'. The change of *l* to *d* is prob. due to Umbrian influence. Gk. ἀλείφειν is rel. to Gk. λίπος, 'grease, fat', λιπαρός, 'fat, oily', and is cogn. with L. *lippus*, 'blear-eyed', OE. *be-līfan*, 'to remain'. See **leave** v., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **synaloepha, aliphatic.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ose.** Derivative: *adipos-ity*, n.

adiposis, n., fatness (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat' (see **adipose**), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

adipsia, n., the absence of thirst (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄδιψος, 'not suffering from thirst', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and δίψα, 'thirst', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **dipsomania, Dipsosaurus, dipsosis.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

adit, n., entrance. — L. *aditus*, 'approach, entrance', fr. *adit-(um)*, pp. stem of *adīre*, 'to approach', which is formed fr. **ad-** and *īre*, 'to go', fr. I.-E. base **ei-*, **i-*, 'to go', whence also L. *iter*, 'a journey.' See **itinerate** and cp. **aditus.**

Aditi, n., the endless heaven, mother of the Adityas (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *áditiḥ*, 'boundlessness, infinity'. See **Aditya** and cp. **daitya.**

aditus, n., an entrance (*zool.*, *anat.*, etc.) — L. *aditus*. See **adit.**

Aditya, n., one of the sons of Aditi (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *Áditya-*, lit. 'the not bound ones', formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** (see **an-**) and *dyáti*,

'binds', fr. I.-E. base **dē-*, **dᵉ-*, 'to bind', whence also Gk. δέειν, 'to bind'. See **desmo-** and cp. prec. word.

adjacency, n. — ML. *adjacentia*, fr. L. *adjacēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

adjacent, adj. — L. *adjacēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'lying at', pres. part. of *adjacēre*, 'to lie at', fr. **ad-** and *jacēre*, 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast oneself down', fr. *jaciō*, *jacĕre*, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-ent** and cp. **circumjacent, interjacent, subjacent, superjacent.** Derivative: *adjacent-ly*, adv.

adjective, adj. — L. *adjectīvum* (for *adjectīvum nōmen*), neut. of *adjectīvus*, 'that is added (to the noun), 'adjective', fr. *adjectus*, pp. of *adicere* (less correctly *adjicere*), 'to throw or place a thing near', fr., **ad-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-ive** and cp. **adjacent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* in *ad-jĕctus* see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. L. *adjectīvum* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἐπίθετον, lit. 'something added to', fr. ἐπιτιθέναι, 'to add to'.

Derivatives: *adjectiv-al*, adj., *adjectival-ly*, adv., *adjective-ly*, adv.

adjoin, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *ajoinen* fr. OF. *ajoindre* fr. L. *adjungere*, 'to join, add, annex', fr. **ad-** and *jungere*, 'to join, unite'. See **join** and cp. **adjunct.** The insertion of the letter *d* in ModF. *adjoindre* and in E. *adjoin* is due to the influence of L. *adjungere*.

Derivative: *adjoin-ing*, adj.

adjourn, tr. v., to put off to another day; intr. v., to suspend a session. — OF. *ajorner* (whence F. *ajourner*), fr. VL. *adjurnāre*, lit., 'to set a day', fr. **ad-** and L. *diurnus*, 'daily', fr. *diēs*, 'day'. See **diurnal** and cp. **journal, sojourn.** The insertion of the letter *d* in E. *adjourn* is due to the influence of VL. *adjurnāre*.

Derivatives: *adjourn-al*, adj., *adjourn-ment*, n.

adjudge, tr. v. — ME. *ajugen*, fr. OF. *ajugier*, *ajuger*, fr. L. *adjūdicāre*. See next word and cp. **judge.** The insertion of the letter *d* in ModF. *adjuger*, and in E. *adjudge* is due to the influence of L. *adjūdicāre*.

Derivatives: *adjudg-er*, n., *adjudge-ment*, n.

adjudicate, tr. v. — L. *adjūdicātus*, pp. of *adjūdicāre*, 'to adjudge, decide, ascribe', fr. **ad-** and *jūdicāre*, 'to judge'. See **judge** and cp. **judicial, judicious.** Cp. also **adjudge.** For the ending see **verbal** suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *adjudication* (q.v.), *adjudicat-ive*, **adj.**, *adjudicat-or*, n., *adjudicat-ure*, n.

adjudication, n. — L. *adjūdicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *adjūdicātus*, pp. of *adjūdicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

adjunct, adj., added, joined. — L. *adjūnctus*, pp. of *adjungere*, 'to join'. See **adjoin** and cp. **junction.**

Derivatives: *adjunct*, n., *adjunction* (q.v.), *adjunct-ive*, adj., *adjunct-ive-ly*, adv.

adjunction, n. — L. *adjūnctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a joining to, an addition', fr. *adjūnctus*, pp. of *adjungere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

adjuration, n. — F., fr. L. *adjūrātiōnem*, acc. of *adjūrātiō*, 'a swearing to, adjuration', fr. *adjūrātus*, pp. of *adjūrāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

adjure, tr. v., to charge or command solemnly. — L. *adjūrāre*, 'to swear to, to confirm by an oath' (whence also F. *adjurer*), fr. **ad-** and *jūrāre*, 'to swear', fr. *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'law'. See **jury, jus.**

Derivatives: *adjuration* (q.v.), *adjur-atory*, adj., *adjur-er*, n., *adjur-or*, n.

adjust, tr. v., 1) to settle, arrange; 2) to fit exactly. — Fr. earlier F. *adjuster* (corresponding to F. *ajuster*), fr. ML. *adjustāre*, fr. Late L. *adjuxtāre*, 'to bring near', fr. **ad-** and L. *juxtā*, 'near'. See **joust,** v., and cp. **juxta-.**

Derivatives: *adjust-able*, adj., *adjust-er*, n., *adjust-ive*, adj., *adjust-ment*, n.

adjutancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

adjutant, n., 1) an officer appointed to assist a commanding officer; 2) a large stork found in East India. — L. *adjūtāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *adjūtāre*, 'to help, assist', freq. of *adjūvāre* (pp. *adjūtus*). See next word and **-ant.**

adjutory, adj. and n., helpful. — L. *adjūtōrius*, 'helping, helpful', fr. *adjūtus*, pp. of *adjūvāre*, 'to help, assist'. See **aid** and **-ory** and cp. **coadjutor.**

adjuvant, adj., helping; n., 1) an assistant; 2) (*med.*) a remedial substance. — F., fr. L. *adjūvantem*, acc. of *adjūvāns*, pres. part. of *adjūvāre*. See prec. word and cp. **adjutant.**

Adlumia, n., a genus of plants, the climbing fumitory (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American gardener Major J. *Adlum* (1759-1836). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

admeasure, tr. v. — OF. *amesurer*, fr. L. *admēnsūrāre*, fr. **ad-** and *mēnsūrāre*, 'to measure', fr. *mēnsūra*, 'measure'. See **measure.** The insertion of the letter *d* in E. *admeasure* is due to the influence of L. *admēnsūrāre*.

Derivatives: *admeasur-er*, n., *admeasure-ment*, n.

adminicle, n., 1) a help; 2) corroborative evidence (*law*). — L. *adminiculum*, 'prop, stay, support', which prob. derives fr. **adminĕre*, 'to stand out toward something', fr. **ad-** and *-minĕre*, 'to stand out'. Cp. *ē-minēre*, 'to stand out, project', and see **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and **-cle.**

adminicular, adj., 1) helping; 2) corroborative. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *adminiculum*. See prec. word.

adminiculate, tr. v. — L. *adminiculātus*, pp. of *adminiculāre*, 'to prop', fr. *adminiculum*. See **adminicle** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

adminiculum, n., help, support. — L. See **adminicle.**

Derivatives: *adminicular* (q.v.), *adminicul-ary*, adj., *adminiculate* (q.v.)

administer, tr. v. — OF. *aministrer*, fr. L. *administrāre*, 'to manage, carry out, attend, serve', fr. **ad-** and *ministrāre*, 'to serve'. See **minister,** v.

The insertion of the letter *d* in F. *administrer* and in E. *administer* is due to the influence of L. *administrāre*.
Derivative: *administer-ial*, adj.

administrant, adj. and n. — F., pres. part. of *administrer*, fr. L. *administrāre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

administrate, tr. v., to administer. — L. *administrātus*, pp. of *administrāre*. See **administer** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *administration* (q.v.), *administration-al*, adj., *administrative* (q.v.), *administrator* (q.v.)

administration, n. — L. *administrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *administrātus*, pp. of *administrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *administration-al*, adj.

administrative, adj. — L. *administrātivus*, fr. *administrātus*, pp. of *administrāre*. See **administrate** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *administrative-ly*, adv.

administrator, n. — L., fr. *administrātus*, pp. of *administrāre*. See **administrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

administratrix, n., a female administrator. — ModL., fr. L. *administrātor*. See prec. word and **-trix.**

admirable, adj. — F., fr. L. *admīrābilis*, fr. *admīrārī*, 'to admire'. See **admire** and **-able** and cp. **Mirabel.**
Derivatives: *admirable*, n., *admirabl-y*, adv.

admiral, n. — OF. *amiral*, *amiralt* (F. *amiral*), prob. shortened fr. Arab. *amīr-ar-raḥl*, 'commander of transport, officer commanding a (transport) fleet', whence also Port. *amiralhs*, *amirat*, It. *ammiraglio* (It. *almiraglio* and It., Sp. and Port. *almirante* arose from a confusion of *am-*, the beginning of the word *amīr*, with the Arab. art. *al-*; It., Sp. and Port. *almirante* were transformed after the pres. part. suff. *-ante*, fr. L. *-antem*; see *-ant*); influenced in form by L. *admirārī*, 'to admire'. See **ameer, amir.**

admiralty, n. — ME., fr. OF. *admiralte* (whence MF. *amiralte*, F. *amirauté*). See **admiral** and **-ty.**

admiration, n. — F., fr. L. *admīrātiōnem*, acc. of *admīrātiō*, 'a wondering at, admiration', fr. *admīrātus*, pp. of *admīrārī*. See **admire** and **-ation.**

admirative, adj. — F. *admiratif* (fem. *admirative*), fr. Late L. *admīrātīvus*, fr. *admīrātus*, pp. of *admīrārī*. See next word and **-ative.**

admire, tr. and intr. v. — F. *admirer*, fr. L. *admīrārī*, 'to wonder at', fr. **ad-** and *mīrārī*, 'to wonder', fr. *mīrus*, 'marvellous', whence also *mīrāculum*, 'a wonderful thing, marvel'. See **miracle** and cp. **marvel.**
Derivatives: *admir-ed*, adj., *admir-ed-ly*, adv., *admir-er*, n., *admir-ing*, adj., *admir-ing-ly*, adv.

admissible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *admissibilis*, fr. L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*. See **admit** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *admissibil-ity*, n., *admissible-ness*, n., *admissibl-y*, adv.

admission, n. — L. *admissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a letting in', fr. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*. See **admit** and **-ion.**

admissive. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*. See next word.

admit, tr. v. — L. *admittere*, 'to allow to enter, let in', fr. **ad-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission** and cp. **commit, intermit, omit, permit, submit, transmit.**
Derivatives: *admitt-able*, adj., *admitt-ance*, n., *admitt-ed*, adj., *admitt-ed-ly*, adv., *admitt-ee*, n.

admix, tr. v. — Back formation fr. earlier *admixt*, which derives fr. L. *admixtus*, 'mixed with', but was mistaken for the pp. of an English verb (i.e. *admixt* was supposed to have been formed from the verb *admix* and the pp. suff. *-t*). L. *admixtus* is pp. of *admiscēre*, 'to add to by mingling, mix with', and is formed fr. **ad-** and *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mixed** and cp. **commix, intermix.**

admixtion, n. — L. *admixtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a mingling', fr. *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

admixture, n. — Formed with suff. **-ure,** fr. L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscēre*. See **admix.**

admonish, tr. v. — ME. *amonesten*, fr. OF. *amonester*, fr. VL. *admonestāre*, fr. L. *admonēre*, 'to remind, suggest, advise, admonish', fr. **ad-** and *monēre*, 'to warn'. See **monition** and cp. next word. The insertion of the letter *d* in OF. *admonester* and E. *admonish* is due to the influence of L. *admonēre*. The use of the suff. **-ish** is due to the influence of the numerous English verbs ending in **-ish,** in which this suffix corresponds to OF. and F. *-iss* and goes back to the Latin inchoative suff. *-īscere*. Cp. *astonish*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*.
Derivatives: *admonish-er*, m., *admonish-ment*, *n.*

admonition, n. — F., fr. L. *admonitiōnem*, acc. of *admonitiō*, fr. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonēre*. See **admonish** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *admonition-er*, n.

admonitor, n. — L., fr. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonēre*. See **admonish** and agential suff. **-or.**

admonitory, adj. — Late L. *admonitōrius*, fr. L. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonēre*. See **admonish** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

adnate, adj., attached congenitally (*bot.*) — L. *adnātus*, 'born to', pp. of *adnāscī*, 'to be born in addition to', fr. **ad-** and *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nascent.**

ado, inf. and n. — ME. *at dō*, 'to do', from a Northern E. dialect, of Scand. origin. In ON. the prep. *at* was used before infinitives (cp. the same function of the prep. *to* in English). See **at** and **do.** For sense development cp. *to-do* and F. *affaire* (see *affair*).

-ado, suff. occurring in words of Spanish or Portuguese origin. — Sp. or Port. *-ado*, fr. L. *-ātus*, hence related to the suff. **-ade** (in *comrade*, *brigade*, etc.), which is nothing but a Frenchified form of Sp.-Port. *-ado*.

adobe, n., brick. — Sp., fr. VArab. *aṭ-ṭōba*, 'the brick', fr. Arab. *aṭ-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and VArab. *ṭōba*, corresponding to classical Arab. *ṭūbaʰ*, 'a (single) brick', which is a nomen unitatis fr. *ṭūb*, 'bricks' (collectively). See Lokotsch, EW., No. 2083.

adolescence, n. — F., fr. L. *adolēscentia*, fr. *adolēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **adolescent** and **-ce.**

adolescency, n. — L. *adolēscentia*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

adolescent, n., an adolescent person. — F., fr. L. *adolēscentem*, acc. of *adolēscēns*. See **adolescent,** adj.

adolescent, adj., growing up. — L. *adolēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *adolēscere*, 'to grow up', which stands for **ad-alēscere*, fr. **ad-** and *alēscere*, 'to grow up', inchoative of *alere*, 'to nourish'. See **aliment** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **adult, soboles.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Adolph, Adolphus, masc. PN. — L. *Adolphus*, of Teut. origin. The name lit means 'noble wolf'; cp. OHG. *Athalwolf*, *Athaulf*, *Adulf*, *Adolf* (G. *Adolf*), fr. *athal*, 'noble', and *wolf*, 'wolf'. For the first element see **Adelaide** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **wolf.**

Adonai, n., a Hebrew name of God. — Heb. *Ādhōnāy*, lit. 'my Lord', the plural of majesty of *Ādhōn*, 'Lord', with the suff. of the 1st person. *Ādhōn* prob. meant orig. 'Ruler', and derives from the base *a-d-n* = *d-w-n*, 'to rule, judge'.

Adonic, adj., 1) pertaining to Adonis; 2) pertaining to a verse called *Adonic*. — F. *adonique*, fr. ML. *Adōnicus*, fr. L. *Adōnis*. See **Adonis** and cp. next word.

Adonic, n., a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee; so called because it was especially used at the festival of Adonis. — See prec. word.

Adonis, name of a youth in Greek mythology, renowned for his beauty and loved by Aphrodite. — L. *Adōnis*, fr. Gk. Ἄδωνις, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *ādhōn*, 'lord'. See **Adonai.**

Adonis, n., name of a genus of plants of the buttercup family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Adōnis* (see prec. word), who, after his death was changed by Aphrodite into a plant.

adopt, tr. v. — F. *adopter*, fr. L. *adoptāre*, 'to choose, select, adopt as a child', fr. **ad-** and *optāre*, 'to wish, desire'. See **option.**
Derivatives: *adoptable* (q.v.), *adopt-ed*, adj., *adopt-ee*, n., *adopt-er*, n., *adoption* (q.v.), *adoptive* (q.v.)

adoptable, adj. — Formed fr. **adopt** with suff. **-able;** first used by Carlyle. Cp. *affordable*, *dislikable*, *forgettable*.

adoption, n. — F., fr. L. *adoptiōnem*, acc. of *adoptiō*. See **ad-** and **option.**

adoptive, adj. — F. *adoptif* (fem. *adoptive*), fr. L. *adoptīvus*, 'pertaining to adoption', from the stem of *adoptāre*. See **adopt** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *adoptive-ly*, adv.

adorable, adj. — L. *adōrābilis*, 'worthy of adoration', fr. *adōrāre*. See **adore** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *adorable-ness*, n., *adorabl-y*, adv.

adoration, n. — F., fr. L. *adōrātiōnem*, acc. of *adōrātiō*, 'worship, adoration', lit., 'a praying to', fr. *adōrātus*, pp. of *adōrāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

adore, tr. v. — F. *adorer*, 'to adore, worship', fr. L. *adōrāre*, 'to speak to, entreat, ask in prayer, worship', fr. **ad-** and *ōrāre*, 'to speak, pray'. See **oration.**
Derivatives: *adorable* (q.v.), *ador-er*, n., *adoring*, adj., *ador-ing-ly*, adv.

adorn, tr. v. — ME. *adornen*, fr. OF. *adorner*, fr. L. *adōrnāre*, 'to furnish, provide, decorate, adorn, embellish', fr. **ad-** and *ōrnāre*, 'to deck, embellish, beautify'. See **ornament.**
Derivatives: *adorn-er*, n., *adornment* (q.v.), *adorn-ing-ly*, adv.

adornment, n. — OF., fr. *adorner*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

adown, adv., downward. — ME. *adoune*, *adoun*, fr. OE. *of-dūne*, 'from (the) hill', fr. *of*, 'off', and *dūn*, 'hill'. See **of** and **down,** adv.

Adoxa, n. a genus of plants, the moschatel (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄδοξος, 'inglorious, obscure, insignificant', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and δόξα, 'glory', which is rel. to δοκεῖν, 'to think, believe', δόγμα, 'opinion', and cogn. with L. *docēre*, 'to teach', *decus*, 'honor, ornament'. See **decent** and cp. **dogma, doxology.**

Adrastea, Adrastia, n., Nemesis. — L. *Adrāstēa*, *Adrāstīa*, fr. Gk. Ἀδράστεια, lit. 'she from whom there is no escape', fr. ἄδρᾱστος, 'not running away, not inclined to run away', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the stem of δρᾱσμός, 'a running away', and of -διδρᾱ́σκειν (used only in compounds, esp. in ἀπο-διδρᾱ́σκειν, 'to run away'), fr. I.-E. base **drā-*, 'to move quickly', whence also OI. *drāti*, 'he runs'. From **drem-*, a collateral form of base **drā-*, derive Gk. δραμεῖν, 'to run', δρόμος, 'course'. See **dromedary.**

adrenal, adj., near the kidneys; n., one of the two ductless glands above the kidneys (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **ad-** and L. *rēnālis*, 'pertaining to the kidneys', fr. *rēn*, 'kidney'. See **renal.**

adrenaline, adrenalin, n., a substance secreted by the suprarenal glands (*chem.*) — Coined by the Japanese chemist Jokichi Takamine (1854-1922) in 1901 fr. **ad-,** L. *rēnālis*, and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.** See prec. word.

Adrian, adj., Adriatic. — See **Adriatic** and **-an.**

Adrian, masc. PN. — L. *Adriānus*, *Hadriānus*, lit. 'of the Adriatic'. See next word.

Adriatic, adj. — L. *Adriāticus*, *Hadriāticus*, fr. *Ātria*, also called *Adria*, *Hadria* (now *Atri*), a town in Picenum, fr. *āter*, fem. *ātra*, neut. *ātrum*, 'black', hence lit. 'the black city' (see **atrabilious** and **-atic**); the town was so called because it was built on black mud. See Mommsen, Inhabitants of Italy, p. 76.

adrift, adj. and adv., drifting; floating about aimlessly. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **drift.**

adroit, adj., dexterous, skillful. — F., 'dexterous', orig. 'rightly', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *droit*, fr. L. *dīrēctus*, 'right'. See **direct,** v., and cp. **maladroit.** Derivatives: *adroit-ly*, adv. *adroit-ness*, *n.*

adscititious, adj., supplementary, additional. — Formed fr. L. *adscītus*, pp. of *adscīscere*, 'to take with knowledge, to approve', fr. **ad-** and *scīscere*, 'to seek to know', an inchoative verb formed fr. *scīre*, 'to know'. See **science** and **-ious.** Derivative: *adscititious-ly*, adv.

adscript, adj., attached to the soil (said of serfs). — L. *adscriptus*, *ascriptus*, 'enrolled', lit. 'written after', pp. of *adscrībere*, *ascrībere*, 'to add to a writing, attribute, designate, apply'. See **ascribe** and cp. **script.**

aduana, n., customhouse. — Arab. *ad-dīwán*, fr. *ad-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *dīwán*, fr. Pers. *dīwān*, 'register, office, council, customhouse'. See **divan** and cp. **douane.**

adsorption, n., condensation of gases on the surfaces of solid bodies. — Formed fr. **ad-** and L. *sorptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sucking in'. See **sorption.**

adularia, n., a translucent variety of orthoclase (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Adula* mountains in Switzerland.

adulate, tr. v., to flatter in a servile manner. — L. *adūlātus*, pp. of *adūlārī*, 'to fawn like a dog', prop. 'to wag the tail', prob. fr. **ad-** and I.-E. base ***ūl-**, 'the tail', whence also OI. *vālaḥ*, *vāraḥ*, 'tail', Lith. *valaĩ*, 'horsehair of the tail'. For sense development cp. Gk. σαίνειν, προσσαίνειν, 'to wag the tail; to flatter', and E. *wheedle*, which derives fr. G. *wedeln*, 'to wag the tail'. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *adulation* (q.v.), *adulator* (q.v.), *adulat-ory*, adj., *adulat-ress*, n.

adulation, n. — OF. *adulacion*, fr. L. *adūlātiōnem*, acc. of *adūlātiō*, 'a fawning like that of a dog', fr. *adūlātus*, pp. of *adulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

adulator, n. — L. *adūlātor*, 'a low flatterer', fr. *adūlātus*, pp. of *adūlārī*. See **adulate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Adullamite, n. name given to the seceders from the Liberal party in 1866. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Heb. *'Ădullām*, name of a cave (see I Sam., 22:1-2). The name was orig. given by John Bright to Horsman who 'had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam'.

adult, adj., and n. — L. *adultus*, 'grown up', pp. of *adolēscere*, 'to grow up'. See **adolescent.**

adulterant, adj., adulterating; n., an adulterating substance — L. *adulterāns*, gen. *-antis*, present part. of *adulterāre*, 'to defile, corrupt'. See **adulterate** and **-ant.**

adulterate, tr. v., to make impure by admixture; to corrupt. — L. *adulterātus*, pp. of *adulterāre*, 'to falsify, corrupt; to corrupt a woman; to commit adultery', dissimilated fr. ***ad-alterāre,** lit. 'to change, alter', fr. **ad-** and *alterāre*, 'to change, alter'. See **alter,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *adulteration* (q.v.), *adulterat-or*, n.

adulterate, adj., guilty of adultery. — L. *adulterātus*, pp. of *adulterāre*. See **adulterate,** v.

adulteration, n. — L. *adulterātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *adulterātus*, pp. of *adulterāre*. See **adulterate,** v., and **-ion.**

adulterer, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** from the obsol. verb. *adulter*, which displaced ME. *avouterer*, *avoutrer*, *avowterer*, from the verb *avouteren*, etc., fr. OF. *avoltrer*, fr. VL. ***abulterāre**, a verb formed—with change of pref.—fr. L. *adulterāre*, 'to commit adultery'. See **adulterate,** v.

adulteress, n. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

adulterine, adj., 1) of adultery; 2) spurious. — L. *adulterīnus*, 'bastard, not genuine'. See **adulterer** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

adulterous, adj. 1) guilty of adultery; 2) relating to adultery. — See **adulterer** and **-ous.**

adultery, n. — L. *adulterium*, displacing ME. *avoutrie*, *avouterie*, *avowtrie*, fr. OF. *avoutre*, fr. *avoutre*, 'adulterer', fr. VL. ***abultrum**, acc. of ***abulter**, a word formed—with change of pref.—fr. L. *adulter*, 'adulterer', which is a back formation fr. *adulterāre*. See **adulterate** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

adumbrate, tr. v., to outline, sketch out. — L. *adumbrātus*, pp. of *adumbrāre*, 'to cast a shadow, overshadow, to represent a thing in outline', fr. **ad-** and *umbrāre*, 'to shade, shadow', fr. *umbra*, 'shade, shadow'. See **umbra** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *adumbration* (q.v.), *adumbrat-ive*, adj.

adumbration, n. — L. *adumbrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sketch in shadow, sketch, outline', fr. *adumbrātus*, pp. of *adumbrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

aduncous, adj., hooked. — L. *aduncus*, 'hooked', fr. **ad-** and *uncus*, 'hook'. See **uncus.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

adust, adj., burned, parched. — L. *adustus*, pp. of *adūrere*, 'to set in a flame, burn, singe', fr. **ad-** and *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **combust** and cp. words there referred to.

advance, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *avancen*, fr. OF. *avancier*, *avancer* (F. *avancer*), fr. VL. ***abantiāre** (whence also It. *avanzare*, Sp. *avanzar*), fr. Imperial L. *abante*, 'from before' (prep.); 'before' (adv.), which is compounded of L. *ab*, 'from' and *ante*, 'before'; see **ab-** and **ante-.** The *d* in *advance* was inserted about the end of the 16th cent., the initial *a* in *avancen* having been mistaken for F. *à*, 'to' (see *à*). See **avaunt,** interj., and cp. **advantage.** Cp. also **avant-courier, vanguard** and its shortened form **van.** Cp. also **prance.** Derivatives: *advance*, n. and adj., *advanc-ed*, adj., *advancement* (q.v.), *advanc-er*, n., *advanc-ive*, adj.

advancement, n. — OF. (= F.) *avancement*, fr. *avancer*. See **advance** and **-ment.**

advantage, n. — ME. *avantage*, fr. OF (= F.) *avantage*, fr. *avant*, 'before', fr. Imperial L. *abante*. See **advance** and **-age** and cp. **vantage.**

advantage, tr. v. — F. *avantager*, fr. *avantage*. See prec. word.

advantageous, adj. — F. *avantageux* (fem. *avantageuse*), fr. *avantage*. See **advantage,** n. and **-ous.** Derivatives: *advantageous-ly*, adv., *advantageous-ness*, n.

advene, intr. v. to come to. — L. *advenīre*, 'to arrive' fr. **ad-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue** 'arrival'. Cp. also **advent, avenue, event.**

advent, n. — L. *adventus*, 'arrival', fr. *advent-(um)*, pp. stem of *advenīre*. See prec. word.

adventitious, adj., casual. — L. *adventicius*, 'coming from abroad, extraneous, foreign', fr. *advent-(um)*, pp. stem of *advenīre*. See **advent** and **-itious.** Derivatives: *adventitious-ly*, adv., *adventitious-ness*, n.

adventure, n. — ME. *aventure*, fr. OF. (= F.) *aventure*, fr. VL. ***adventūra**, 'a happening', fr. L. *aventūrus*, 'that which is going to happen', fut. part. of *advenīre*, 'to arrive, happen'. The English word was refashioned after L. *advenīre*, *adventūrus*. See **advent** and cp. **venture.** Cp. also **saunter.** Derivatives: *adventure*, v. (q.v.), *adventurous* (q.v.), *adventure-some*, n., *adventure-some-ly*, adv., *adventure-some-ness*, n.

adventure, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *aventuren*, fr. OF. *aventurer*, fr. *aventure*. See **adventure,** n. Derivatives: *adventur-er*, n., *adventur-ess*, n.

adventurous, adj. — ME. *aventurous*, fr. OF. *aventuros* (F. *aventureux*), fr. *aventure*. See **adventure,** n., and **-ous.** Derivatives: *adventurous-ly*, adv., *adventur-ous-ness*, n.

adverb, n. — F. *adverbe*, fr. Late L. *adverbium*, 'adverb', lit. 'that which is added to the verb', coined by the grammarian Flavius Sosipater Charisius fr. *ad*, 'to', and *verbum*, 'word; verb' (see **ad-** and **verb**), as a loan translation of Gk. ἐπίρρημα, 'adverb', lit. 'that which is said afterward' (see *epi-* and *rhetor*).

adverbial, adj. — Late L. *adverbiālis*, 'pertaining to an adverb', fr. *adverbium*. See prec. word and **-ial.** Derivative: *adverbial-ly*, adv.

adversaria, n. pl., miscellaneous notes. — L. *adversāria* (scil. *scripta*), lit. 'writings turned toward one', neut. pl. of *adversārius*. See **adversary.**

adversary, n. — OF. *aversier*, *adversier*, fr. L. *adversārius*, 'opponent, adversary, rival'. lit. 'turned toward one'. See **adverse** and subst. suff. **-ary.** The insertion of the letter *d* in F. *adversaire*, and E. *adversary* is due to the influence of L. *adversārius*.

adversative, adj., expressing opposition or antithesis. — L. *adversātīvus*, fr. *adversātus*, pp. of *adversārī*, 'to stand opposite to one', fr. *adversus*. See next word and **-ative.** Derivative: *adversative-ly*, adv.

adverse, adj., opposed; unfavorable. — ME. fr. OF. *avers*, later (= F.) *adverse*, fr. L. *adversus*, 'turned toward', opposite to; opposed to', pp. of *advertere*. See **advert.** Derivatives: *adverse-ly*, adv., *adverse-ness*, n.

adversity, n., misfortune. — OF. *aversite*, later *adversite* (F. *adversité*). See prec. word and **-ity.**

advert, intr. v., to refer to. — F. *avertir*, fr. L. *advertere*, 'to turn toward', fr. **ad-** and *vertere*, 'to turn'. In English, the word has been refashioned after L. *advertere*. See **version** and cp. **advertise** and the second element in **animadvert.** Cp. also **avert, controvert, convert, covert, culvert, divert, extrovert, introvert, overt, pervert, subvert.**

advertence, n., attention. — OF. *avertence*, later (= F.) *advertence*, fr. Late L. *advertentia*. See **advertent** and **-ce.**

advertence, n., advertence. — Late L. *advertentia*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

advertent, adj., attentive. — L. *advertēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *advertere*. See **advert** and **-ent** and cp. **inadvertent.** Derivative: *advertent-ly*, adv.

advertise, tr. and intr. v. — MF. *advertiss-*, pres. part. stem of *advertir*, which corresponds to OF. *avertir*, 'to warn, give notice to', fr. VL. ***advertīre**, formed with change of conjugation, fr. L. *advertere*. Cp. It. *avvertire*, OProvenç. *avertir*, Sp., Port. *advertir*, and see **advert.** Derivatives: *advertisement* (q.v.), *advertis-er*, n., *advertis-ing*, n.

advertisement, n. — MF. *advertissement*, corresponding to OF. and F. *avertissement*, fr. *advertir*, resp. *avertir*. See **advert** and **-ment.**

advice, n. — ME. *avis*, 'opinion', fr. OF. (= F.) *avis*, formed from a misreading of the OF. term. *ce m'est a vis* into *ce m'est avis*. The former term itself is an alteration of *ce m'est vis*, lit. 'this seems to me', fr. VL. *ecce hoc mihī est vīsum*, which corresponds to L. *hoc mihī vidētur*, 'this seems (right) to me'. L. *vīsum* is neut. pp. of *vidēre* 'to see'. See **ad-** and **vision** and cp. **device.** Cp. also next word and **avizandum.**

advise, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *avisen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *aviser*, fr. *avis*. See prec. word and cp. **devise.** Derivatives: *advis-abil-ity*, n., *advis-able*, adj., *advisable-ness*, n., *advisabl-y*, adv., *advis-ed*, adj., *advis-ed-ly*, adv., *advis-ed-ness*, n., *advisement* (q.v.), *advis-er*, *advis-or*, n., *advis-ory*, adj., *advis-ori-ly*, adv.

advisement, n. — OF. *avisement*, fr. *aviser*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

advocacy, n. — OF. *advocacie*, fr. ML. *advocātia*, fr. L. *advocātus*. See **advocate** and **-cy.**

advocate, n. — ME. *avocat*, fr. OF. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocātus*, 'one called to aid (esp. as a witness

or counsel)', pp. of *advocāre*, 'to call to (esp. 'to call to a place for counsel')', fr. **ad-** and *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **vocation, avouch, avow.**

Derivative: *advocate*, tr. v.

advocation, n. — L. *advocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a calling to', fr. *advocātus*, pp. of *advocāre*. See **advocate** and **-ion** and cp. **advowson,** which is a doublet of *advocation*.

advowson, n., the right of presenting a nominee to a church benefice. — ME. *avoweisoun*, fr. OF. *avoëson*, fr. L. *advocātiōnem*, acc. of *advocātiō*. See **advocation.**

adynamia, n., lack of vital force (*med.*) — Gk. ἀδυναμίᾱ, 'want of strength, debility', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and δύναμις, 'power, strength'. See **dynamic** and **-ia.**

adynamic, adj., weak. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ic.**

adytum, n., 1) the innermost part of a temple; 2) a sanctum. — L., fr. Gk. ἄδυτον, 'innermost sanctuary', lit. 'a place not to be entered', subst. use of the neut. of the adj. ἄδυτος, 'not to be entered', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and δύειν, 'to sink into, plunge into, penetrate into, dive, enter'; 'to put on' (lit. 'enter into') clothes; 'to set' (prop. 'to dive into the sea'; said of the sun and stars), which is cogn. with OI. *upā-du*, 'to put on (clothes)', and perh. also with OI. *dōṣá*, 'vespertine, western'. Cp the second element in **Anadyomene, Aptenodytes, ecdysis, Endymion, endysis, ependyma.**

adz, adze, n., an axlike tool. — OE. *adesa*, 'ax', fr. OF. *aze*, a secondary form of *aisse*, 'ax' fr. L. *ascia*, 'ax, adz', which is metathesized fr. **acsia* and cogn. with Gk. ἀξίνη, 'battle ax, ax', Goth. *aqizi*, OE. *eax*, *æx*, 'ax'. See **ax.**

Derivative: *adz-er*, n.

Aeacus, n., one of the three judges in Hades, famous for his piety and prayers (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Αἰακός, a word of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to αἰάζειν, 'to wail, lament', which derives from the interj. αἰ, 'ah'.

Aechmophorus, n., a genus of large grebes (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἰχμοφόρος, 'spear bearer', fr. αἰχμή, 'spear', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. The first element stands for **aikmā* and is cogn. with L. *īcere*, 'to strike'; see **ictus.** For the second element see **-phore.**

aecidium, n., the cup-shaped fruit in certain parasitic fungi (*bot.*) — ModL. dimin. formed fr. Gk. αἰκίᾱ, 'injury', which is rel. to ἀεικής, poetic ἀϊκής, Att. αἰκής, 'unseemly, shameful', εἰκών, 'likeness, image, statue'. ἴκελος, 'like'. See **icon.**

Aedes, n., a genus of mosquitoes (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀηδής, 'unpleasant, distasteful, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ἡδύς (for **swādu*) 'sweet', which is cogn. with OE. *swēte*, etc., 'sweet'. See **sweet** and cp. words there referred to.

aedile, n., an official in charge of buildings (*Roman antiquity*). — L. *aedīlis*, fr. *aedēs*, 'a building, sanctuary, temple', orig. 'a place with a hearth', fr. I.-E. base **aidh-*, 'to burn', whence also Gk. αἴθειν, 'to burn', αἰθρᾱ, 'the clear sky, fair weather', αἰθήρ, 'the upper purer air, ether'. See **edify** and cp. **ether.**

aegagrus, n., the wild goat. — ModL. fr. Gk. αἴγαγρος, 'wild goat', which is compounded of αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat', and ἄγριος, 'wild'. See **aego-** and **agrio-.**

Aegeus, n., the father of Theseus who, believing his son to be dead, threw himself into the Aegean sea (said to have been named *Aegean* after him) (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Aegeus*, fr. Gk. Αἰγεύς, which prob. derives fr. αἶγες, 'waves', a word of uncertain origin; it is possibly a figurative use of the pl. of αἴξ, 'goat' (see **aegis**). Cp. αἰγιαλός, 'seashore', and see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 42 s.v. αἴξ and p. 31 s.v. αἰγιαλός.

aegicrania, n., representation of goats' heads (*Greek* and *Roman antiq.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat', and κρᾱνία, pl. of κρᾱνίον, 'skull'. For the first element see **aego-,** for the second see **cerebrum.**

aegirite, n., a variety of acmite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** from *Aegir*, name of the Icelandic sea-god; so called because it occurs in Scandinavia.

aegis, egis, n., 1) shield used by Zeus, later by Pallas Athene (*Greek mythol.*); 2) used figuratively in the sense of protection. — L. *aegis*, fr. Gk. αἰγίς, 'goatskin; the skin shield of Zeus', fr. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat'; see **aego-.** For this etymology, suggested already by Herodotus, see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 32 s.v. αἰγίς. Cp. **Aegeus.** Cp. also **Giles.**

Aegisthus, n., the lover of Clytemnestra, with whom he killed her husband Agamemnon (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Αἴγισθος, a word of uncertain origin.

Aegle, n., 1) one of the Hesperides; 2) the mother of the Graces; 3) the fairest of the Naiads (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Αἴγλη, lit. 'radiance, gleam'. The orig. meaning of Gk. αἴγλη was 'quickly moving light'. It is cogn. with OI. *éjati*, 'moves about, trembles'.

Aegle, n., a genus of trees of the rue family (*bot.*) — Named after the Naiad *Aegle*. See prec. word.

aego-, combining form meaning 'goat'. — Gk. αἰγο-, fr. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat', which is cogn. with OI. *ajáḥ*, 'he-goat', *ajínam*, 'skin', Avestic *ƶaēnᵉm*, 'pertaining to skin', Arm. *aic*, 'goat', Lith. *ožỹs*, 'he-goat'. Cp. the first element in **aegicrania.**

Aegopodium, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἰγοπόδης, 'goatfooted', fr. αἴξ, gen. αἰγός, 'goat', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **aego-** and **podo-;** prob. so called from the shape of its small leaves.

aegrotat, n., a certificate that a student is ill. — L., 'he is sick', 3 pers. sing. of *aegrōtāre*, 'to be sick', fr. *aeger*, 'sick', which is prob. cogn. with Toch. B *aik(a)re*, A *ekro*, 'sick'.

Aëllo, n., a harpy (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀελλώ, lit. 'Stormswift', rel. to ἄελλα, 'tempest, whirlwind', which stands for **ἄϝε-λ-ϳα*, fr. **ἄϝε-λ-ος*, 'blowing', and is rel. to ἄημι (for **ἄϝημι*), 'I blow'. Cp. W. *awel*, 'wind' and see **atmo-.**

aeluro-, before a vowel **aelur-,** combining form meaning 'cat'. — ModL., fr. Gk. αἴλουρος, 'cat'. See **Ailurus.**

Aeneas, n., the son of Anchises and Aphrodite, a Trojan hero and mythical ancestor of the Romans; the hero of Virgil's Aeneid. — L. *Aenēas*, fr. Gk. Αἰνείᾱς, a name of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to αἰνός, 'horrible, terrible'.

aëneous, adj., bronze-colored. — L. *aeneus*, 'brazen', fr. *aes*, gen. *aeris*, 'brass', which is cogn. with OI. *áyaḥ*, Goth. *aiz*, OE. *ār*, *ær*, 'brass', *ōra*, 'metal'. See **ore** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Aeolian, adj., pertaining to Aeolus, god of the winds; pertaining to the wind. — See **Aeolus** and **-ian.**

Aeolian, n., one of a branch of the Greek people named fr. *Aeolus* — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Aeolius*, fr. Gk. Αἰόλιος, 'Aeolian', fr. Αἴολος, 'Aeolus', after whom the ancient district Αἰολίς (Aeolis) in Asia Minor is said to have been named.

Aeolis, n., a genus of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἰόλος, 'quick, quick-moving'. See **aeon** and cp. **Aeolus.**

aeolo-, combining form used to denote musical wind instruments. — Fr. L. *Aeolus*, name of the god of winds. See **Aeolian,** 'pertaining to Aeolus'.

Aeolus, n., the god of the winds in Greek mythol. — L. fr. Gk. Αἴολος, lit. 'Rapid', fr. αἰόλος, 'quick, rapid', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **αἰϝο-λος*, and is rel. to αἰών, 'age, eternity'. See next word and cp. **Aeolis.**

aeon, eon, n., a long and indefinite period of time. — L. *aeōn*, fr. Gk. αἰών, 'age, eternity', which stands for **αἰϝών* and is rel. to Gk. ἀεί (for **αἰϝέσι*), 'always, ever', and cogn. with OI. *āyu*, 'life', Avestic *āyu*, 'age', L. *aevum*, 'space of time, eternity', Goth. *aiws*, 'age, eternity', *aiw*, adv., 'ever', ON. *ævi*, 'lifetime', OHG. *ēwa*, 'eternity', Du. *eeuw*, 'age, century', *eeuwig*, OFris. *ēwich*, OS., OHG. *ēwīg*, MHG. *ēwīc*, G. *ewig*, 'everlasting', OE. *ā*, 'always, ever'. See **aye,** 'ever', and cp. words there referred to. See also **age** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also prec. word.

Aepyornis, n., a gigantic, extinct bird of Madagascar. — ModL., lit., 'the tall bird', compounded of Gk. αἰπύς, 'tall, very high', a word of uncertain origin, and of ὄρνις, 'bird', for which see **ornitho-.**

aequor, n., even surface; the sea. — L., 'an even surface, the even surface of the sea', fr. *aequus*, 'even, level, flat'; see **equal.** L. *aequor* is a loan translation of Gk. πέλαγος, 'the open sea, the unbroken surface of the sea', which is cogn. with L. *plaga*, 'hunting net, curtain', and *plānus*, 'level, flat' (see *pelagian*).

aerarian, adj., fiscal. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *aerārius*, 'pertaining to copper, pertaining to money' fr. *aes*, gen. *aeris*, 'copper, bronze, money', which is cogn. with OE. *ār*, *ær*, 'brass'. See **ore** and cp. **aes.**

aerarium, n., the public treasury kept in the temple of Saturn in Rome. — L., prop. neut. of the adjective *aerārius*, 'pertaining to money', used as a noun. See prec. word.

aerate, tr. v., to expose to air. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *āēr*, gen. *āēris*, 'air', fr. Gk. ἀήρ. See **air** and cp. the second element in **saleratus.**

Derivatives: *aerat-ed*, adj., *aerat-ion*, n., *aerator*, n.

aerial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *āērius*, fr. Gk. ἀέριος, 'of air, pertaining to air', fr. ἀήρ, 'air'; first used by Shakespeare. See **air.**

Derivatives: *aerial*, n., *aerial-ly*, adv., *aerialness*, n.

aerie, aery, n., 1) the nest of an eagle or another bird of prey; 2) the brood of an eagle or another bird of prey. — ME. *aire*, fr. OF. (= F.) *aire*, fr. Late L. *ārea*, nest of a bird of prey'. (Ducange in Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis, s.v. *ārea* quotes a passage where *area* has this meaning; see Skeat s.v.) It is doubtful whether *ārea* in this sense is identical with L. *ārea*, 'vacant piece of ground, open space' (see **area**). Cp. **eyrie.**

aerification, n., the act of aerifying, aeration. — Compounded of L. *āēr*, gen. *āēris*, 'air' (see **air**), and **-fication.**

aeriform, adj. — Compounded of L. *āēr*, gen. *āēris*, 'air', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **air** and **form,** n.

aerify, tr. v. — Compounded of L. *āēr*, gen. *āeris*, 'air' (see **air**), and **-fy.**

aero-, before a vowel **aer-,** combining form denoting the air. — Gk. ἀερο-, fr. ἀήρ gen. ἀέρος, 'air'. See **air.**

aerobatics, n., acrobatic tricks performed with aircraft. — Coined on analogy of *acrobatics* fr. **aero-** and the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **acrobat** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ics.**

aerobic, adj. (*biol.*), 1) living only in the presence of oxygen (said of bacteria); 2) produced by aerobic bacteria (*biol.*). — Coined by the French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1863 fr. Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', and βίος, 'life'. See **aero-, bio-** and **-ic** and cp. **anaerobic.** Cp. also the second element in **microbic.**

Derivative: *aerobic-al-ly*, adv.

aerodone, n., a gliding machine. — See next word.

aerodonetics, n., the science of gliding flight (*aeronautics*). — Compounded of Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', the stem of δονεῖν, 'to shake, drive about', and suff. **-ics.** For the first element see **air.** Gk. δονεῖν is rel. to δόναξ, Dor. δῶναξ, 'reed', and prob. cogn. with Lett. *duonis*, 'reed, rush'. The orig. meaning of these nouns prob. was 'something shaken (by the wind)'.

aerodrome, n., *airport.* — Coined on analogy of *hippodrome* fr. **aero-** and Gk. δρόμος, 'course'. See **dromedary.**

aerodromics, n., the art of flying. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

aerodynamics, n., that branch of dynamics which deals with the air and other gases. — Compounded of **aero-** and **dynamics.**

aerography, n., description of the air. — Compounded of **aero-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **graphy.**

Derivatives: *aerograph-ic, aerograph-ic-al,* adjs.

aerolite, n., a stony meteorite. — Compounded of **aero-** and **-lite.**

aerometer, n., an instrument for measuring the weight of air and other gases. — Compounded of **aero-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

aerometry, n., the science of measuring the air, pneumatics. — Compounded of **aero-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-metry.**

aeronaut, n. — Compounded of **aero-** and Gk. ναύτης, 'sailor'. See **nautical.**

Derivatives: *aeronaut-ic, aeronaut-ic-al,* adjs., *aeronaut-ic-al-ly,* adv., *aeronaut-ics,* n.

aerophagia, aerophagy, n., air swallowing (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **aero-** and -φαγίᾱ, fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See **-phagy.**

aerophore, n., an apparatus carrying air for breathing as used for miners. — Compounded of **aero-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phore.**

aerophyte, n., an air plant. — Compounded of **aero-** and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

aeroplane, n., an airplane. — F. *aéroplane,* compounded of L. *āēr,* 'air', and F. *planer,* 'to hover, soar', fr. L. *plānus,* 'level, flat; plain'. See **aero-** and **plane,** 'a flat surface', and cp. **airplane.**

aerostat, n. — F. *aérostat,* compounded of Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', and στατός, 'placed; standing'. See **aero-** and **static** and cp. **gyrostat, heliostat, hydrostat, pyrostat, rheostat, thermostat.**

aerostatic, adj. — F. *aérostatique,* compounded of Gk. ἀήρ, 'air', and στατικός, 'causing to stand'. See **aero-** and **static.**

aerostatics, n., that science which deals with the equilibrium of gaseous fluids. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

aerostation, n., the science of operating flying machines lighter than the air; opposed to aviation. — F. *aérostation.* See **aerostat** and **-ion.**

aeruginous, also **aeruginose,** adj., pertaining to, or like, copper rust. — L. *aerūginōsus,* 'full of rust', fr. *aerūgō,* gen. *-ginis,* 'rust of copper', fr. *aes,* gen. *aeris,* 'copper'. See **ore** and **-ous** and cp. the first element in **esteem.** For the formation of L. *aerūgō* cp. *ferrūgō,* 'iron rust', fr. *ferrum,* 'iron', *rūbigō,* 'rust of metals, fr. *rūber,* 'red', *albūgo,* 'a white spot', fr. *albus,* 'white' (see *ferruginous, rubiginous, albugo*).

aery, adj., aerial. — See **aerial.**

aery, n. — The same as **aerie.**

aes, n., brass, copper (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *aes,* gen. *aeris,* 'brass'. See **ore** and cp. **aerarium, aerarian.**

Aeschynomene, n., a genus of plants, the sensitive joint vetch (*bot.*)— ModL., fr. Gk. αἰσχυνομένη, 'sensitive plant', fem. of αἰσχυνόμενος, 'being ashamed', pass. pres. part. of αἰσχύνειν, to dishonor, put to shame', fr. αἰσχύνη, 'shame', fr. αἶσχος, 'shame', which stands for **aig^{w}h-s-kos* and is cogn. with Goth. *aiwiski,* 'shame, confusion', MHG. *eisch,* 'ugly'. For the suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to. The plant was called αἰσχυνομένη, 'the ashamed one', in allusion to the sensitiveness of its leaflets.

Aesculaceae, n. pl. a family of trees, the horse-chestnut (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *aesculus,* 'the Italian oak'. See **Aesculus.**

Aesculapian, adj., 1) pertaining to Aesculapius; 2) medical. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Aesculāpius,* Latinized from *Asclēpius,* fr. Gk. 'Ασκληπιός, 'the god of medicine'. See **Asclepius.**

Aesculus, n., a genus of trees, the horse-chestnut (*bot.*) — L. *aesculus,* 'the Italian oak'. See **oak.**

Aesir, n. pl., the chief gods of Scandinavian mythology. — ON., pl. of *āss,* 'god', rel. to OE. *ōs,* OS. *ās-, ōs-,* OHG. *ans-* (in PN.s), Goth. *ans,* 'god'; possibly of the same origin as ON. *āss,* Goth. *ans,* 'beam'.

Aesopian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling Aesop. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Aesōpius,* 'Aesopian', fr. *Aesōpus,* fr. Gk. Αἴσωπος, the Greek fable writer.

Aestas, n., the goddess of summer in Roman mythology. — L. *aestās,* 'summer'. See **estival.**

aesthete, n. — See **esthete.**

aesthetic, adj. — See **esthetic.**

aestival, adj. — See **estival.**

aestivate, intr. v. — See **estivate.**

aestivation, n. — See **estivation.**

aether, n. — See **ether.**

aethogen, n., boric nitrite (*chem.*) — Lit. 'producing heat', fr. Gk. αἶθος, 'burning, heat, fire', and -γενής, 'produced by' (but used in the modern sense 'producing'). For the first element see **ether** and cp. next word. For the second element see **-gen.**

Aethousa, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἴθουσα, 'burning, fiery', fem. pres. part. of αἴθειν, 'to light up, kindle, burn', whence αἶθος, 'burning heat, fire', αἰθήρ, 'the upper purer air, ether'; see **ether.** This genus of plants was prob. called

Aethousa ('the burning or fiery one') in allusion to the bright leaves.

aetio-. — See **etio-.**

aetiology, n. — See **etiology.**

aeto- combining form meaning 'eagle', as in *Aetosaurus.* — Gk. ἀετο-, fr. αἰετός, ἀετός, 'eagle', which stands for **ἀϝιετός,* lit. 'a large bird', and is cogn. with L. *avis,* 'bird'; see **aviary.** The suff. *-eto-s* in **ἀϝιετός* prob. has augmentative force.

Aetosaurus, n., a genus of reptiles of the Triassic period (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **aeto-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

af-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *f.*

afar, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **far.**

afeard, afeared, adj., afraid (*archaic*). — ME. *afered,* fr. OE. *āfǣred,* pp. of *āfǣran,* 'to frighten, terrify', formed from intensive pref. **a-** and *fǣran,* 'to terrify'. See **fear,** v. and n.

affability, n. — F. *affabilité,* fr. L. *affābilitātem,* acc. of *affābilitās,* 'courtesy, kindness, affability', fr. *affābilis.* See **affable** and **-ity.**

affable, adj., easy to speak to; courteous. — F., fr. L. *affābilis,* 'kind, friendly, affable', lit. 'he who can be (easily) spoken to', fr. *affārī,* 'to speak to', fr. **ad-** and *fārī,* 'to speak'. See **fable** and cp. esp. **ineffable.**

Derivatives: *affable-ness,* n., *affabl-y,* adv.

affair, n. — ME., fr. OF. *afaire* (F. *affaire*), from the phrase *a faire,* 'to do', fr. L. *ad,* 'to', and *facere,* 'to do'. See **ad-** and **fact** and cp. *ado* and *to-do.*

affect, tr. v., to act upon. — L. *affectus,* pp. of *afficere,* 'to do something to', fr. **ad-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **affettuoso.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *af-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *affect-ed,* adj., *affect-ing,* adj., *affect-ing-ly,* adv., *affection* (q.v.)

affect, tr. v., to make a pretence of; to feign. — F. *affecter,* fr. L. *affectāre,* 'to strive after, aim at', freq. of *afficere* (pp. *affectus*), 'to do something to'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *affection* (q.v.), *affect-ed,* adj., *affect-ed-ly,* adv., *affect-er,* n., *affection* (q.v.), *affect-ive,* adj. (cp. F. *affectif,* fem. *affective*), *affect-ive-ly,* adv., *affect-iv-ity,* n.

affectation, n. — L. *affectātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a striving after', fr. *affectātus,* pp. of *affectāre.* See prec. word and **-ation.**

affection, n., feeling. — F., fr. L. *affectiōnem,* acc. of *affectiō,* 'a permanent state of feeling', fr. *affectus,* pp. of *afficere,* 'to do something to'. See **affect,** 'to act upon', and **affect,** 'to make a pretence of'.

Derivatives: *affection-al,* adj., *affection-al-ly,* adv., *affect-ion-ate,* adj., *affect-ion-ate-ly,* adv.

affection, n., an acting upon. — F., fr. L. *affectiōnem,* acc. of *affectiō.* See **affection,** 'feeling'.

affeer, tr. v., to confirm (*Old English law*). — AF. *aferer,* corresponding to OF. *affeurer, afeurer,* 'to tax', fr. VL. **afforārе,* fr. **ad-** and L. *forum,* 'public place, market', in VL. also 'market price, tariff' (whence OF. *fuer,* 'price, tariff, tax). See **forum.**

afferent, adj., bringing inward (*physiol.*) — L. *afferēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *afferre,* 'to bring or carry to', fr. **ad-** and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and **-ent** and cp. **efferent.**

affettuoso, adj. and adv., with feeling (*mus.*) — It., adj., fr. L. *affectuōsus,* 'full of affection or love', fr. *affectus,* 'love, goodwill', fr. *afficere* (pp. *affectus*), 'to do something to, to affect a person with something'. See **affect,** 'to act upon'.

affiance, n., trust, faith; promise of marriage. — OF. *afiance* 'confidence, trust', fr. *afier,* 'to trust', fr. ML. *affīdāre,* 'to pledge one's faith', fr. **ad-** and L. *fidāre,* 'to trust', fr. *fidēs,* 'faith', whence *fidēlis,* 'true, faithful', *fidēlitās,* 'faithfulness, fidelity'. See **fidelity** and **-ance** and cp. **faith, affidavit.** Cp. also **fiancé.**

affiance, tr. v., to promise in marriage. — OF. *afiancier,* fr. *afiance.* See **affiance,** n.

Derivative: *affiance-er,* n.

affiche, n., poster. — F., formed fr. *à,* 'to' (see **à**), and *ficher,* 'to drive in (a stake or a nail), to stick, fix, fasten', fr. VL. **fīgicāre* (contracted into **ficcāre*), freq. of L. *fīgere,* 'to fix, attach'. Cp. It. *ficcare,* OProvenç. *ficar,* Sp. *hincar,* 'to thrust, drive in', and see **fix.** Cp. also **affix.**

affidavit, n., a sworn statement. — ML. *affīdāvit,* 'he has pledged his faith', perf. tense of *affīdāre;* so called from the first word of a sworn statement. See **affiance,** n.

affiliable, adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-able.**

affiliate, tr. v. — L. *affīliātus,* pp. of *affīliāre,* 'to adopt as a son', fr. **ad-** and *fīlius,* 'son'. See **filial.**

Derivatives: *affiliat-ed,* adj., *affiliation* (q.v.)

affiliation, n. — F., fr. ML. *affīliātiōnem,* acc. of *affīliātiō,* fr. L. *affīliātus,* pp. of *affīliāre.* See **affiliate** and **-ion.**

affine, n., a relative by marriage (*obsol.*) — OF. *affin,* fr. L. *affīnis,* 'neighboring, related by marriage', lit. 'bordering on', fr. **ad-** and *fīnis,* 'border, end'. See **fine** 'end', and cp. the second element in **chromaffin, paraffin.**

Derivative: *affine-ly,* adv.

affined, adj. — F. *affiné,* fr. OF. *affin,* fr. L. *affīnis.* See prec. word and **-ed.**

affinity, n., 1) relationship by marriage; 2) close relationship; 3) similarity; 4) mutual attraction; 5) (*chem.*) the tendency of atoms of certain elements to combine. — F. *affinité,* fr. L. *affīnitātem,* acc. of *affīnitās,* 'neighborhood, relationship by marriage', fr. *affīnis.* See **affine** and **-ity.**

affirm, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *afermer,* fr. L. *affirmāre,* 'to make steady, to strengthen, corroborate', fr. **ad-** and *firmāre,* 'to make firm or steady, to strengthen', fr. *firmus,* 'firm'. See

firm, adj. F. *affirmer* and E. *affirm* have been refashioned after Latin *affirmāre*.

affirmation, n. — F. *affirmation*, fr. L. *affirmātiōnem*, acc. of *affirmātiō*, fr. *affirmātus*, pp. of *affirmāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

affirmative, adj. — F. *affirmatif* (fem. *affirmative*), fr. L. *affirmātīvus*, fr. *affirmātus*, pp. of *affirmāre*. See **affirm** and **-ative.**
Derivative: *affirmative-ly*, adv.

affix, tr. v. — ML. *affīxāre*, freq. of L. *affīgere* (pp. *affīxus*), 'to fasten, fix, or attach to', fr. **ad-** and *fīgere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **fix** and cp. **affiche.**
Derivatives: *affix-al*, adj., *affix-ation*, n., *affīx-er*, n., *affix-ture*, n.

affix, n. — F. *affixe*, fr. L. *affīxum*, neut. of *affixus*, pp. of *affīgere*. See **affix,** v.

afflatus, n., inspiration. — L. *afflātus*, 'a blowing, breathing, inspiration', fr. *afflātus*, pp. of *afflāre*, 'to blow on', fr. **ad-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **blow,** v., and cp. **flatus** and words there referred to.

afflict, tr. v., to distress. — L. *afflīctāre*, 'to damage, harass, torment, distress', freq. of *afflīgere* (pp. *afflīctus*), 'to cast down, throw down, overthrow', fr. **ad-** and *flīgere* (pp. *flīctus*), 'to strike', which is cogn. with Gk. φλίβειν, 'to press, crush', Lett. *blaîzît*, 'to press, crush, strike', *bliêzt*, 'to strike', Czech, Pol. *blizna*, 'scar', OSlav. *blizĭ*, *blizŭ*, 'near', W. *blif*, 'catapult', *blifaidd*, 'quickly'. Cp. **conflict, inflict, profligate, thlipsis.**
Derivatives: *afflict-ed*, adj., *afflict-er*, n., *afflict-ing*, adj., *afflict-ing-ly*, adv., *affliction* (q.v.), *afflict-ive*, adj., *afflict-ive-ly*, adv.

affliction, n. — F., fr. L. *afflīctiōnem*, acc. of *afflīctiō*, 'pain, suffering, torment', fr. *afflīctus*, pp. of *affligere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

affluence, n. — F., fr. L. *affluentia*, 'a flowing to, affluence, abundance', fr. *affluēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **influence.**

affluent, adj., abundant; rich — F., fr. L. *affluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *affluere*, 'to flow to', fr. **ad-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **afflux, effluent, influent.**
Derivative: *affluent*, n., a tributary.

afflux, n. — L. *afflūxum*, neut. pp. of *affluere*, 'to flow to'. See prec. word and cp. **flux.**
Derivative: *afflux-ion*, n.

afford, tr. v. — ME. *aforthen*, fr. OE. *geforðian*, 'to further', fr. pref. *ge-* and *forðian*, 'to further' fr. *forð*, 'forth'. See **forth** and cp. **further,** v. For the weakening of the OE. pref. *ge-* into *a-* in English cp. *aware*. The spelling *afford* (with double *f*) is due to a confusion of the Teut. pref. *a-* with L. *ad-*, 'to', and its assimilated form *af-* before *f*. See **af-** and cp. **affright.**

affordable, adj. — Formed fr. **afford** with suff. **-able**; first used by Carlyle. Cp. *adoptable, dislikable, forgettable.*

afforest, tr. v., to turn into a forest. — ML. *afforestāre*, fr. **ad-** and *forestāre*, fr. Late L. *forestis* (scil. *silva*), 'open woodland'. See **forest** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *afforest-ation*, n., *afforest-ment*, n.

affranchise, tr. v. — Fr. F. *affranchiss-*, pres. part. stem of *affranchir*, 'to free, set free, liberate', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *franc*, fem. *franche*, 'free'. See **ad-** and **franchise.**
Derivative: *affranchise-ment*, n.

affray, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. *afraien, affraien*, formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. *esfreer*, **esfreier* (F. *effrayer*), 'to frighten, terrify', fr. Gaul.-L. **exfridāre*, 'to put out of peace', fr. L. *ex-*, 'out of' (see **ex-**), and Frankish **fridu*, 'peace', which is rel. to OE. *friðu*, OHG. *fridu*, 'peace, truce', fr. Teut. base **fri-*, which corresponds to I.-E. base **pri-*, 'to be friendly, to love', whence OSlav. *prijati*, 'to aid, help', *prijatelji*, 'friend', OI. *prijá-*, 'beloved'. Cp. OProvenç. *esfredar*, 'to frighten', which also derives fr. Gaul.-L. **exfridāre*. See **free** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **defray.**
Derivative: *affray-er*, n.

affray, n. — ME. *afrai, affrai*, fr. OF. *esfrei* (F. *effroi*), fr. *esfreer*, **esfreier*. See prec. word.

affricate, n. (*phonetics*). — L. *affricātus*, pp. of *affricāre*, 'to rub against'. See **affricate,** v.

affricate, tr. v., to rub; to grate on. — L. *affricātus*, pp. of *affricāre*, 'to rub against', fr. **ad-** and *fricāre*, 'to rub'. See **friction** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *affricat-ed*, adj., *affricat-ion*, n., *affricat-ive*, adj.

affright, tr. v., orig. spelled *afright*. — Metathesized fr. *afyrht*, fr. OE. *āfyhrt*, pp. of *āfyrhtan*, 'to frighten', fr. *ā-* (see intensive pref. **a-**) and *fyrhtan*. See **fright,** v. For the spelling *affright* (with double *f*) see *afford*. Derivatives: *affright*, n., *affright-ed*, adj., *affright-ed-ly*, adv.

affront, tr. v. — OF. *afronter* (F. *affronter*), 'to strike on the forehead', fr. Late L. *affrontāre*, 'to strike against', fr. **ad-** and L. *frōns*, gen. *frontis*, 'forehead'. See **front.**
Derivatives: *affront*, n., *affront-ed*, adj., *affront-ed-ly*, adv., *affront-ed-ness*, n., *affront-er*, n., *affront-ive*, adj., *affront-ive-ness*, n.

affronté, adj., facing each other (*her.*) — F., pp. of *affronter*, 'to affront'. See **affront.**

affuse, tr. v., to pour upon. — L. *affūsus*, pp. of *affundere*, 'to pour upon', fr. **ad-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** 'to melt' and cp. **confuse, infuse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse.**

affusion, n. — L. *affūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring upon', fr. *affūsus*, pp. of *affundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

afield, adv. — OE. *on felda*, 'in the field'. See **a-,** 'on', and **field.**

afikoman, less exactly **afikomen,** n., a piece of matzah broken off from the central of the three matzoth, used at the end of the meal in the Seder service (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *aphiqōmān*, fr. Gk. ἐπικώμιον, 'festal procession after the meal', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. ἐπικώμιος, 'of, or at, a festal procession', fr. ἐπί, 'on, upon; at' (see **epi-**), and κῶμος, 'banquet, merrymaking, revel'. See **comedy.**

afire, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **fire.**

aflame, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **flame.**

aflicker, adv. and adj., flickering. — Coined by Browning fr. **a-,** 'on', and **flicker.**

afloat, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **float.**

aflower, adv. and adj. — Coined by Swinburne fr. **a-,** 'on', and **flower.**

aflush, adv. and adj., flushing. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **flush,** 'a blush'.

aflush, adv. and adj., on a level, even. — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **flush,** 'level'.

afoot, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **foot.**

afore, adv. — ME. *afore, aforn*, fr. OE. *on foran*. See **a-,** 'on', and **fore.**

a fortiori, adv., all the more. — L., 'from the stronger (reason)', fr. *ā*, 'from' and abl. of *fortior*, compar. of *fortis*, 'strong'. See **a-,** 'from', **fort** and **-ior.**

afraid, adj. — Orig. pp. of **affray,** 'to frighten'.

afreet, n., an evil demon or jinni. — Transliteration of Arab. *'ifrīt* (in vulgar pronunciation *'afrīt*); name of an evil demon or monstrous giant in Mohammedan mythology.

afresh, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **fresh.**

African, adj. and n. — L. *Africānus*, fr. *Africa*, fr. *Afer*, 'African'.

Afrikander, n., a South African native of Dutch descent. — Formed fr. Du. *Afrikaner*, 'African', with *d* inserted on analogy of Du. *Hollander, Englander*, etc.

aft, adv. — OE. *æftan*, 'behind', rel. to Goth. *aftana*, 'from behind', prop. superlatives formed fr. OE. *æf, af, of*, resp. Goth. *af*, 'of', with the Teut. superlative suff. *-ta*, which corresponds to the I.-E. superl. suff. *-to* (cp. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first', superl. of πρό, 'before', and see *proto-*). Cp. the first element in **eftsoons** and the last element in **abaft.** For the orig. comparative form of OE. *af* see next word.

after, adv. and prep. — ME. *after, efter*, fr. OE. *æfter*, 'behind in place or time', rel. to ON. *eptir*, 'after', *aptr*, 'back', Dan., Swed. *efter*, OHG. *aftar*. Goth. *aftra, aftaro*, 'behind', and cogn. with Gk. ἀπω-τέρ-ω, 'farther off'. Suff. *-ter* has comparative force (cp. **-ther**). *After* orig. meant 'more away', and represents the comparative form of OE. *af*, 'off, away', which is cogn. with OI. *ápa*, Gk. ἀπό, L. *ab*, 'away from'. See **of** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **aft, abaft.**

after, adj. — OE. *æftera*, fr. *æfter*. See **after,** prep.

aftermath, n., prop. '(grass which springs up) *after* (the first) *mowing*'. — See **after** and **math.**

aftermost, adj. — ME. *eftemeste*, fr. OE. *æftemest, æftemyst*, superlative formed fr. OE. *æf*, 'of', with the suffixes *-te, -me* and *-st*; rel. to Goth. *aftumists* (= *af-tu-mi-sts*), 'the last', a treble superlative formed fr. *af*, 'of'. The double superlative suffixes: Goth. *-tu-mi-* and OE. *-te-me-* are cogn. with OI. *-ta-ma* (e.g. in *śreshṭhatamaḥ*, 'most brilliant', *ántamaḥ*, 'next'), Avestic *-tᵉ-mō* (in *vahishtōtᵉmō*, 'best'), L. *-tumus, -ti-mus* (in *op-tumus, op-timus*, 'best', *in-timus*, 'innermost'). E. *aftermost* (fr. ME. *eftemeste*) was influenced in form by *after* and *most*. See **aft** and **-most.** For the superl. suff. *-tumus, -timus*, cp. **intimate, posthumous, optimism, ultimate, maritime.** For the Teut. superl. suff. *-st* (= I.-E. *-isto*) see **best.**

afterward, afterwards, adv. — OE. *æfterweard*, compounded of *æfter*, 'behind', and *-weard*, 'toward'. See **after** and **-ward, -wards.**

ag-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *g*.

aga, agha, n., a title of rank, esp. in Turkey. — Turk. *aghā*, 'chief, master, lord', rel. to East Turkish *aghā*, 'elder brother'.

again, adv. — ME. *agen, agein*, fr. OE. *ongegn, ongēan*, 'against, again', fr. *on*, 'on', and *gegn, gagn* (hypothetic forms), which are rel. to OS. *gegin*, 'against', *angegin*, 'against, again', ON. *gegn*, 'straight, direct', *īgeng*, 'against', Dan., Swed. *igen*, 'again', OFris. *jēn*, OHG. *gegin, gagan*, MHG. *gegen, gein, gēn*, G. *gegen* (poet. also *gen*), 'against, toward', OHG. *ingagan, ingegin*, MHG. *engegen*, G. *entgegen*, 'against, in opposition to, toward'. Cp. **against, gainly,** and the first element in **gainsay, Gegenschein.**

against, prep. — ME. *ayeynst, ageinest, againest*, formed fr. OE. *ongegen, ongēan*, with the adverbial suff. *-es* and excrescent *-t*. See prec. word and cp. *amidst, amongst, betwixt, whilst.*

agalloch, n., aloewood. — ModL. *agallochum*, fr. Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, ἀγάλοχον, 'aloe, aloewood', which is prob. a loan word fr. OI. *aguruḥ*, 'aloewood'. Cp. **eaglewood.** Cp. also **aloe.**

agalma, n., statue, image. — Gk. ἄγαλμα, that in which one delights, ornament; 'statue', fr. ἀγάλλειν, 'to glorify, exalt', which is of uncertain origin.

agama, n., name of various Indian scriptures (*Hinduism*). — OI. *ágamaḥ*, lit. 'coming up', from particle *ā-*, 'toward', and the stem of *gámati*, 'goes'. OI. *ā-* is rel. to Avestic *ā-* and cogn. with Gk. ἐ- (e.g. in ἐ-θέλειν, 'to will'), ἠ- (e.g. in ἠ-βαιός, 'little, small'), ὀ- (e.g. in ὀ-κέλλειν, 'to run a ship aground'); cp. the first element in **ananda** and the second element in **Anopheles** and in **samadh.** OI. *gámati* is rel. to Avestic *jamaiti*, 'goes', and cogn. with Gk. βαίνω (for *βάμ-ιω, *βάν-ιω), 'I go', L. *veniō* (for *g^{w}*μ*iō), 'I come', Goth. *qiman*, OE. *cuman*, 'to come'; see **come** and cp. **jagat.**

Agama, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *agama*, which is of Caribbean origin.

Agamemnon, n., king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αγαμέμνων, which prob. stands for *'Αγα-μέδμων, lit. 'ruling mightily', fr. ἄγαν, 'very much', and μέδων, 'ruler', prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over', which derives fr. I.-E. base **mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider',

a *-d*-enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. **Medea, Medusa** and the second element in **Andromeda, Diomedes, Ganymede.**

agami, n., the trumpeter (a South American bird). — F., fr. Galibi *agamy*.

agamic, adj., asexual (*biology*). — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried'. See **agamous.**

Agamidae, n., a family of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **agami** with suff. **-idae.**

agamo-, before a vowel **agam-,** combining form meaning 'asexual'. — Gk. ἀγαμο-, fr. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried'. See next word.

agamous, adj., cryptogamous (*bot.*) — L. *agamus*, fr. Gk. ἄγαμος, 'unmarried', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **gamo-.** For E. *-ous*, as equiv. to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

agamy, n., absence or non-recognition of marriage relation. — Gk. ἀγαμίᾱ, 'celibacy, single estate'. See **agamous** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Agapanthus, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'flower of love', fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **agape,** n., and **anther.**

agape, adv. and adj., gaping. — Lit. 'on the gape'; coined by Milton fr. pref. **a-,** 'on', and the noun **gape.** Derivative: *agape*, adj.

agape, n., love feast of the early Christians. — L., fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love', pl. ἀγάπαι, 'love feast', fr. ἀγαπᾶν, 'to love', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in **Agapanthus, Agapornis.**

Agapornis, n., a genus of parrots (*ornithol.*) — ModL. lit. 'bird of love', compounded of ἀγάπη, 'love', and ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **agape,** n., and **ornitho-.**

agar-agar, n., a gelatinous substance obtained from dried seaweed. — Malay.

agaric, n., any fungus of the genus Agaricus. — L. *agaricum*, fr. Gk. ἀγαρικόν, 'larch fungus', named fr. *Agaria*, a place in Sarmatia, abounding in this kind of fungi. Derivative: *agaric*, adj.

Agaricaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL. formed from **Agaricus** with suff. **-aceae.**

agaricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Agaricus, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *agaricum*. See **agaric.**

Agastache, n., the giant hyssop (*bot.*) — Gk. ἀγάσταχυς, 'rich in ears of corn', compounded of ἄγᾱν, 'much', and στάχυς, 'ear of corn'. The first element is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. **mga-* and is rel. to Gk. μέγας, 'great, large'; see *mega-*. The second element is cogn. with ON. *stinga*, OE. *stingan*, 'to thrust'; see **sting** and cp. **Stachys.**

agastric, adj. having no stomach (*zool.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, and Gk. γαστήρ, 'stomach'. See **gastric.**

agate, n., a kind of chalcedony. — F., fr. L. *achātēs*, fr. Gk. ἀχάτης, which is of uncertain origin. The name of the river *Achates* in Sicily, as well as the name of the faithful friend of Aeneas, prob. derive from Gk. ἀχάτης. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 199 s.v.

agate, adv., on the way. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **gate,** 'street'.

Agatha, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. ἀγαθή, fem. of ἀγαθός, 'good'. See **agatho-.**

Agathis, n., a genus of timber trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγαθίς, 'ball of thread', which is of unknown origin.

agathism, n., the doctrine that all things tend toward good. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἀγαθός, 'good'. See **agatho-.**

agatho-, before a vowel **agath-,** combining form meaning 'good'. — Gk. ἀγαθο-, ἀγαθ-, fr ἀγαθός, 'good'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **Agatha, agathism.**

Agathosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'smelling good', compounded of Gk. ἀγαθός, 'good' (see **agatho-**), and ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **agatho-** and **osmium.**

Agave, n., the mother of Pentheus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αγαυή, prop. fem. of ἀγαυός, 'illustrious, noble' (of kings), 'brilliant, glorious' (of things), rel. to γαίειν (for *γάF-ιειν), 'to rejoice, exult', γαῦρος, 'exulting in something', γαθεῖν = γηθεῖν, 'to rejoice', and cogn. with L. *gaudēre* (for **ga*^{w}*idēre*), 'to rejoice'. (The ἀ- in ἀ-γαυός has intensive force.) See **joy** and cp. **gaud.**

Agave, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

agaze, adv. and adj., gazing. Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **gaze.**

age, n. — ME., fr. OF. *aage, eage* (F. *âge*), fr. VL. **aetāticum*, fr. L. *aetātem* (acc. of *aetās*, 'age'), whence also It. *età*, Catal. *edat*, Sp. *edad*, Port. *idade*, 'age'. L. *aetās* is contracted fr. *aevitās*, fr. *aevum*, 'space of time, eternity'. See **aeon** and cp. **eternal.** Cp. also **coetaneous, coeval, longevity, primeval, moyen âge.**

Derivatives: *age*, intr. and tr. v., *ag-ed*, adj., *ag-ed-ly*, adv., *ag-ed-ness*, n., *age-less*, adj.

-age, suff. forming nouns denoting act, process, function, condition, dignity or place. — OF. and F. *-age*, fr. Late L. *-āticum*, fr. L. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-āre* (i.e. verbs of the 1st conjugation). See adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **-atic.**

agee, adv., awry (*dial.*) — Formed fr. **a-** and dial. E. *gee*, 'to turn'.

Agelaius, n., a genus of birds of the family Icteridae, comprising the blackbird (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγελαῖος, 'belonging to a herd, gregarious', fr. ἀγέλη, 'heard', lit. 'that which is led or driven', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to drive, lead, do, act'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

agency, n. — Late L. *agentia* (whence also F. *agence*), fr. L. *agēns*, gen. *agentis*, pres. part of *agere*. See **agent,** adj. and n., and **-cy.**

agenda, n. — L., 'things to be done', neut. pl. of *agendus*, the gerundive of *agere*. See **agent.** For the use of other Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. *addendum, Amanda, Amandus, avisandum, corrigendum, credenda, deodand, dividend, girandole, habendum, hacienda, horrendous, launder, legend, memorandum, minuend, Miranda, multiplicand, ordinand, prebend, propaganda, pudendum, radicand, reddendum, referendum, repetend, reprimand, reverend, subtrahend, tremendous.*

agent, adj. — L. *agēns*, gen. *agentis*, pres. part. of *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, conduct, guide, govern; to do, act', whence *agmen*, 'army, troop, band, multitude', lit. that which is lead', fr. I.-E. base **aĝ-*, 'to drive, lead, act, do', whence also Gk. ἄγειν, 'to lead, guide, drive, carry off', ἀγῖνεῖν, 'to lead, bring', ἀγών, 'assembly, contest in the games', ἀγωνίᾱ, 'struggle for victory, anguish, agony', ἀγωγός, 'leader', ἀγωγή, 'a carrying away, a leading', OI. *ájati*, 'drives', *ajirá*ḥ, 'moving, active', Avestic *aza*^{i}*ti*, 'drives', Toch. A *āk-*, B *ǎk-*, 'to travel, lead', Arm. *acem*, 'I lead, bring', ON. *aka*, 'to drive'. Cp. **agent,** n. Cp. also **abigeat, acorn, acre, act, action, activate, actor, actress, actuate, Agelaius, agenda, agile, agitate, agminate, -agogue, agonist, agonize, agony, agrarian, agrestic, agriculture, agrio-, agro-, agronomy, Agrostis, Agyieus, aisle, ala, ambages, ambagious, ambassador, ambiguous, ament, anagogy, antagonist, apagoge, assay, Auriga, axilla, axiom, axis, axle, cache, choragus, clarigation, coact, coagulate, cogent, cogitate, demagogic, deuteragonist, embassy, epact, essay, exact, examen, exigent, exiguous, exility, indagate, intransigent, isagoge, paragoge, paragonite, pedagogue, pilgrim, prodigal, protagonist, react, redact, remex, stavesacre, strategy, synagogue, transact, tritagonist,** and the second element in **castigate, clarigation, fastigiate, fumigate, fustigate, levigate, litigate, mitigate, navigate, objurgate, purge, variegate.**

agent, n. — F., in the sense of 'acting force', fr. ML. *agēns*, in the sense of 'acting person', fr. It. *agente*; both these words derive fr. L. *agēns*, gen. *agentis*, pres. part. of *agere*. See **agent,** adj.

agential, adj. — Formed fr. **agency** with suff. **-ial.**

Ageratum, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL. *agēratum*, fr. Gk. ἀγήρατον, neut. of ἀγήρατος, 'ageless, everlasting', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and γῆρας, 'old age'. See **geronto-.**

ageustia, ageusia, n., lack of the sense of taste (*med.*) — Gk. ἀγευστίᾱ, 'a not-tasting, fasting', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and a derivative of Gk. γεύεσθαι, 'to taste', fr. I.-E. base **ĝeus-*, **ĝus-*, 'to taste, enjoy by tasting'. See **choose** and cp. **gust,** 'relish'. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

agger, n., mound, rampart (*Roman antiq.*) — L., 'heap, pile, dam, dike, mound, rampart', lit. 'things brought together', from the stem of *aggerere*, 'to bring to (a place), bring together', fr. **ad-** and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gerent** and cp. **exaggerate.**

agglomerate, tr. and intr. v., to gather into a mass. — L. *agglomerātus*, pp. of *agglomerāre*, 'to wind into or as into a ball', fr. **ad-** and *glomerāre*, 'to form into a ball', fr. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'a ball of yarn'. See **glomerate** and cp. **conglomerate.**

Derivatives: *agglomeration* (q.v.), *agglomerative*, adj., *agglomerat-or*, n.

agglomerate, adj., gathered into a mass. — L. *agglomerātus*, pp. of *agglomerāre*, See **agglomerate,** v.

Derivative: *agglomerate*, n.

agglomeration, n. — L. *agglomerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *agglomerātus*, pp. of *agglomerāre*. See **agglomerate,** v., and **-ion.**

agglutinant, adj. uniting. — L. *agglūtināns*, gen. *-antis*. See **agglutinate** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *agglutinant*, n.

agglutinate, tr. v., to unite with glue or as with glue; intr. v., to unite. — L. *agglūtinātus*, pp. of *agglūtināre*, 'to fasten together with glue, to fasten to', fr. **ad-** and *glūtināre*, 'to glue', fr. *glūten*, gen. *glūtinis*, 'glue'. See **gluten, glue** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *agglutin-ated*, adj., *agglutin-ation*, n., *agglutinat-ive*, adj., *agglutinat-or*, n.

agglutinate, adj., united. — See **agglutinate,** v.

agglutinin, n., a substance causing agglutination (*bacteriology*). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Max von Gruber (1853-1927) from the stem of L. *agglūtināre*, 'to glue on'. See **agglutinate** and chem. suff. **-in.**

aggrandize, tr. v. to make larger, increase. — F. *agrandiss-*, pres. part. stem of *agrandir*, 'to enlarge', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *grandir*, 'to increase', fr. L. *grandīre*, 'to make great, increase', fr. *grandis*, 'great'. See **grand.** The spelling with double *g* is due to the analogy of Latin words beginning with *agg-* (for *ad-g*).

Derivatives: *aggrandizement* (q.v.), *aggrandizer*, n.

aggrandizement, n. — F. *agrandissement*, fr. *agrandir*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

aggravate, tr. v., to make worse. — L. *aggravātus*, pp. of *aggravāre*, 'to make heavier, make worse', fr. **ad-** and *gravāre*, 'to charge with a load, to make heavy', fr. *gravis* 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty', and cp. **grieve,** 'to feel grief', **aggrieve.**

Derivatives: *aggravat-ed*, adj., *aggravat-ing*, adj., *aggravat-ing-ly*, adv., *aggravation* (q.v.), *aggravat-ive*, adj., *aggravat-or*, n.

aggravation, n. — Late L. *aggravātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *aggravātus*, pp. of *aggravāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

aggregable, adj., that can be aggregated. — See **aggregate** and **-able.**

aggregate, tr. v. to gather into a mass; to amount to. — L. *aggregātus*, pp. of *aggregāre*, 'to add to, attach oneself to, follow', lit. 'to bring to the

flock', fr. **ad-** and *gregāre*, 'to gather into a flock', fr. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **congregate, egregious, segregate.**
Derivatives: *aggregat-ion*, n., *aggregat-ive*, adj., *aggregat-or*, n., *aggregat-ory*, adv.

aggregate, adj., gathered into a mass. — L. *aggregātus*, pp. of *aggregāre*. See **aggregate,** v.
Derivatives: *aggregate*, n., a collective mass; sum total, *aggregate-ly*, adv., *aggregate-ness*, n.

aggress, intr. v., to start a quarrel. — F. *agresser*, fr. Late L. *aggressāre*, freq. of L. *aggredī* (pp. *aggressus*), 'to go to, approach, attack', fr. **ad-** and *gradī* (pp. *gressus*), 'to step, go', fr. *gradus*, 'step'. See **grade.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *ad-grĕssus, ag-grĕssus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. For the form of *gressus*, pp. of *gradī*, see **congress.**
Derivatives: *aggression* (q.v.), *aggress-ive*, adj., *aggress-ive-ly*, adv., *aggress-ive-ness*, n., *aggress-or* (q.v.)

aggression, n. — F. *agression*, fr. L. *aggressiōnem*, acc. of *aggressiō*, 'a going to; an attack', fr. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

aggrieve, tr. v., 1) to grieve; 2) to injure in one's rights. — ME. *agreven*, fr. OF. *agrever*, fr. L. *aggravāre*, 'to make heavier'. See **aggravate.**
Derivatives: *aggriev-ed*, adj., *aggriev-ed-ly*, adv., *aggriev-ed-ness*, n.

aghast, adj., frightened. — ME. *agast, agasted*, pp. of *agasten*, 'to frighten', formed fr. intensive pref. **a-** and OE. *gǣstan*, 'to frighten', fr. *gǣst, gāst*, 'spirit'. See **ghost** and cp. **ghastly.** Cp. also the second element in **flabbergast.**

agile, adj., nimble, active. — F., fr. L. *agilis*, 'that can be moved easily, nimble, quick', fr. *agere*, 'to move, drive'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ile.**
Derivatives: *agile-ly*, adv., *agile-ness*, n., *agility* (q.v.)

agility, n. — F. *agilité*, fr. L. *agilitātem*, acc. of *agilitās*, 'mobility, nimbleness, quickness', fr. *agilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

agio, n., the discount paid to exchange one currency for another. — It. *aggio, agio*, fr. dial. It. *lajjë*, fr. MGk. ἀλλάγιον, 'exchange', fr. Gk. ἀλλαγή, 'change'; see **allagite.** The *l* in *lajjë* was mistaken for the It. def. article and was accordingly dropped.

agiotage, n. — F., fr. *agioter*, 'to be a stock jobber', fr. *agio*. See prec. word and **-age.**

agist, tr. v., to take cattle to graze at a certain prize. — OF. *agister*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *gister* (F. *giter*), 'to lodge, lie', fr. *giste* (F. *gîte*), 'lying place, resting place', fr. L. *jacita*, fem. pp. of L. *jacēre*, 'to lie', used as a noun. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **gist,** 'essence'. Cp. also **adjacent, agio.**

agistment, n., 1) the act of agisting; 2) an agreement to agist; 3) profit made by agisting. — OF. *agistement*, fr. *agister*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

agistor, agister, n., one who agists. — AF. *agistour*, fr. OF. *agister*. See **agist** and agential suff. **-or,** resp. **-er.**

agitable, adj. — L. *agitābilis*, 'that can easily be moved', fr. *agitāre*. See **agitate** and **-able.**

agitate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *agitātus*, pp. of *agitāre*, 'to put in constant motion, drive, impel', freq. of *agere*, 'to move, drive'. See **agent,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **cogitate.**
Derivatives: *agitat-ed*, adj., *agitat-ed-ly*, adv., *agitation* (q.v.)

agitation, n. — F., fr. L. *agitātiōnem*, acc. of *agitātiō*, 'motion, agitation', fr. *agitātus*, pp. of *agitāre*. See **agitate** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *agitation-al*, adj.

agitato, adj. agitated (*musical direction*). — It., pp. of *agitare*, fr. L. *agitāre*. See **agitate.**

agitator, n. — L., fr. *agitātus*, pp. of *agitāre*. See **agitate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Agkistrodon, n., a genus of pit vipers (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄγκιστρον, 'fishhook', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. The first element is rel. to ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγκών, 'elbow', lit. 'the bend of the arm', and cogn. with L. *angulus*, 'angle, corner'; see **angle,** 'corner'. For the second element see **odonto-.**

Aglaia, n., one of the Graces in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀγλαΐα, lit. 'splendor, beauty, brightness', fr. ἀγλαός, 'splendid, beautiful, bright', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *ἀ-γλαϝός and is formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and I.-E. base **gl-*, zero degree of base **gel-*, 'clear, serene, cheerful, lovely; to laugh'. Copul. pref. ἀ- (in *ἀ-γλαϝός) stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'; see **same.** Fr. base **gel-* derive Gk. γαληνός, 'calm, serene', γαλήνη, 'stillness of wind and wave', γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γέλως, 'laughter'; see **geloto-** and cp. words there referred to.

Aglaspis, n., a genus of Cambian Xiphosura (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'with a glittering shield', contracted fr. Gk. ἀγλαός, 'splendid, beautiful, bright', and ἀσπίς, 'shield'. See **Aglaia** and **aspidium.**

agleam, adv. and adj., gleaming. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **gleam.**

aglet, aiglet, n., the metal tag of a lace. — F. *aiguillette*, dimin. of *aiguille*, 'needle', fr. VL. **acūcula*, corresponding to L. *acicula*, dimin. of *acus*, 'needle'. Cp. It. *agucchia*, OProvenç., Port. *agulha*, Sp. *aguja*, 'needle', and see **acus, aiguille.** For the ending see suff. **-et.**

agley, adv., awry (*chiefly Scot.*). — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and Scot. *gley*, 'to squint'.

Aglossa, n. pl., a suborder of amphibians (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄγλωσσος, 'tongueless'. See next word.

aglossal, adj., tongueless. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἄγλωσσος, 'without a tongue', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'note', and cp. prec. word.

aglow, adv. and adj., in a glow. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **glow.**

agmatine, n., name of the base $C_5H_{14}N_4$ (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German physiological chemist Albrecht Kossel (1853-1927) fr. Gk. ἄγμα, gen. ἄγματος, 'fragment', and chem. suff. **-ine.** Gk. ἄγμα is rel. to ἄγνῡμι (for *ϝἀγνῡμι), 'I break', and cogn. with Toch. *wāk-*, 'to burst, crack', in the causative form, 'to cause to split, to distinguish', *wākäm*, 'peculiarity'. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 13 s.v. ἄγνυμι.

agmatology, n., the study of fractures in surgery. — Compounded of Gk. ἄγμα, gen. ἄγματος, 'fragment', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **agmatine** and **-logy.**

agminate, agminated, adj., grouped. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed,** fr. L. *agmen*, gen. *-minis*, 'multitude in motion, crowd, army', lit. 'that which moves', fr. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive'; cogn. with OI. *ájmaḥ*, 'path', Gk. ὄγμος, 'furrow; path'. See **agent,** adj., and **-men.**

agnail, n., a hangnail. — OE. *angnægl*, 'worn on the foot', compounded of *ang-* (used only in compounds), 'narrow, painful', and *nægl*, 'nail'. The first element is rel. to OE. *enge*, 'narrow'; see **anger.** For the second element see **nail.** Cp. **anbury.**

agnate, adj., sprung from the same male ancestor. — L. *agnātus*, 'related by the father's side', lit. 'born to', pp. of *agnāscī*, 'to be born in addition to', fr. **ad-** and OL. *gnāscī* (whence L. *nāscī*), 'to be born'. See **natal** and cp. **cognate, innate.**
Derivatives: *agnate*, n., *agnat-ic*, adj.

agnation, n., an agnate relationship. — L. *agnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *agnātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

agnathous, adj., having no jaws. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See **gnathic** and **-ous.**

Agnes, fem. PN. — L. *Agnēs*, fr. Gk. Ἁγνή, lit. 'pure, chaste', fem. of ἁγνός. See **agnus castus** and cp. **Inez.** The most frequent ME. forms of the name *Agnes* were *Annis, Annys*. Cp. **Nancy.**

Agni, n., one of the chief gods of the Vedas. — OI. *Agniḥ*, 'the god of fire', fr. *agniḥ*, 'fire', which is cogn. with L. *ignis*, 'fire'. See **igneous.**

agnize, tr. v., to recognize (*archaic*). — Formed fr. L. *agnōscere* on analogy of **recognize** (fr. L. *recognōscere*).

agnoiology, n., the doctrine of ignorance (*philos.*) — Coined by J.-F. Ferrier in 1854 fr. Gk. ἄγνοια, 'ignorance', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἄγνοια is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the stem of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'; see **gnostic** and cp. **agnostic.** For the second element see **-logy.**

agnomen, n., name added to the surname (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *agnōmen*, fr. **ad-** and OL. *gnōmen* (whence L. *nōmen*), 'name'. See **name** and cp. **nominal.** Cp. also **cognomen.**

agnostic, n., one who professes that the existence of a First Cause and the essential nature of things are not and cannot be known. — Coined by Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1869 on analogy of *gnostic* fr. Gk. ἄγνωστος, 'unknown, not to be known'. See priv. pref. **a-** and **gnostic.**
Derivative: *agnostic*, adj.

agnosticism, n., the doctrine of agnostics. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

agnus castus, n., an ornamental tree. — L.; *agnus* derives fr. Gk. ἄγνος, 'a willowlike tree, used at religious festivals, the chaste tree', which is of unknown origin. This word was confused both with L. *agnus*, 'lamb', and Gk. ἁγνός, 'sacred, chaste', whence arose the name *agnus castus*, prop. 'the chaste lamb', and, as a loan translation of this latter name, G. *Keuschlamm*, and E. *chaste tree*. For the etymology of *castus* see **chaste.** Cp. the second element in **Elaeagnus.**

ago, adv. — Prop. pp. of ME. *agon*, 'to go away', fr. OE. *āgān*, 'to go away, pass by', fr. intensive pref. **a-** and *gān*, 'to go'. See **go.**

agog, adverb and adj., in a state of excitement. — F. *en gogues*, 'mirthful'. Cp. *être en goguette(s)*, 'to be on the spree', *goguenard*, 'mocking, bantering'. All these words derive from **gog-*, a base of imitative origin.

-agogue, combining form meaning 'leading, guiding', as in *demagogue, pedagogue*. — Gk. -αγωγός, fr. ἀγωγός, 'leader', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See **agent,** adj.

agomphious, adj., toothless. — Coined by the German naturalist Ch. G. Ehrenberg (1795-1876) from priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. γομφίος (scil. ὀδών), 'grinder tooth', fr. γόμφος, 'bolt, nail'. See **gomphosis** and **-ous.**

agonic, adj., not forming an angle. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄγωνος, 'without angles', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**

agonist, n., a contender in public games. — Gk. ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor', fr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι. See **agonize** and **-ist** and cp. **antagonist, deuteragonist, protagonist, tritagonist.**
Derivatives: *agonist-ic*, adj., *agonist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *agonistics* (q.v.)

agonistics, n., athletics. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

agonize, intr. v., to suffer extreme pain; tr. v. to cause extreme pain, to torture. — F. *agoniser*, 'to begin death agony', fr. ML. *agōnizāre*, fr. Gk. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, 'to contend for a prize, to struggle', fr. ἀγών 'assembly; contest in the games'. See **agony** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *agoniz-er*, n., *agoniz-ing*, adj., *agoniz-ing-ly*, adv.

agonothete, n., leader of the public games in ancient Greece. — Gk. ἀγωνοθέτης, 'judge of the contest', formed fr. ἀγών, 'contest', and the

stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **agony** and **theme.**

agony, n., extreme pain. — OF. (= F.) *agonie*, fr. Eccles. L. *agōnia*, fr. Gk. ἀγωνίᾱ, 'struggle', orig. 'struggle for victory in the games', fr. ἀγών, 'assembly, contest in the games', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead, guide', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ) and cp. **agonist.**

agora, n., an assembly; the place of assembly; the market place. — Gk. ἀγορά, rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', ἄγυρις, 'assembly', ἀγύρτης, 'beggar', and cogn. with L. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and cp. the second element in **allegory, category, panegyric, paregoric.**

agoranome, n., a superintendent of the market (*Greek antiq.*) — L. *agoranomus*, fr. Gk. ἀγορᾱνόμος, 'clerk of the market', fr. ἀγορά, 'market' and the stem of νέμειν, 'to divide, distribute'. See **agora** and **Nemesis.**

agoraphobia, n., morbid fear of being in open spaces (*med.*) — Coined by Westphal in 1871, who first described this morbid condition. The word lit. means 'fear of a public place.' See **agora** and **-phobia.**

agouti, aguti, aguty, n., a Central-American and West-Indian rodent. — F., fr. Sp. *aguti*, a native Indian name.

agraffe, n., hook, clasp. — F. *agrafe*, back formation fr. *agrafer*, 'to hook, fasten', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and OF. *grafer*, 'to fasten with a hook', fr. *grafe*, 'hook', fr. OHG. *krāpfo*, 'hook'. See **grape.**

agraphia, n., inability to write; a form of *aphasia* (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **-graphia.**

agrarian, adj., 1) of the land; 2) of agriculture. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *agrārius*, 'pertaining to land', fr. *ager*, gen. *agrī*, 'field, land', which is rel. to Umbr. *ager* and cogn. with Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', Goth. *akrs*, OE. *æcer*, 'field'. See **acre** and **agent** and cp. **agriculture.** Cp. also **acorn, agrestic, agrio-, agro-, Agrostis** and the second element in **onager.**

Derivative: *agrarian*, n.

agree, intr. v. — ME. *agreen*, fr. OF. *agreer* (F. *agréer*), 'to receive with favor', fr. *a* (F. *à*), 'to' (see **à**), and *gré* (F. *gré*), 'will, pleasure', fr. L. *grātum*, neut. of the adjective *grātus*, 'acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, grateful', used as a noun. See **grateful** and cp. the second element in **maugre.**

Derivatives: *agreeable* (q.v.), *agre-ed*, adj., *agree-ed-ly*, adv., *agree-ing*, adj., *agree-ing-ly*, adv., *agreement* (q.v.)

agreeable, adj. — ME. *agreable*, fr. OF. *agreable* (F. *agréable*). See **agree** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *agreeabil-ity*, n., *agreeable-ness*, n., *agreeabl-y*, adv.

agreement, n. — OF. *agrement* (F. *agrément*), fr. *agreer*. See **agree** and **-ment.**

agrestic, adj., rustic, rural. — L. *agrestis*, 'pertaining to the fields', fr. *ager*, 'field'; see **agrarian.** *Agrestis* has been dissimilated fr. **agrestris.* (Cp. *campestris*, 'relating to the field', fr. *campus*, 'field', and *terrestris*, 'earthly', fr. *terra*, 'earth'.)

agricolite, n., silicate of bismuth (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist Georg *Agricola* (1494-1555). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

agriculturalist, n., a farmer. — Formed fr. L. *agricultūra* (see **agriculture**) with the suffixes **-al** and **-ist.** Cp. **agriculturist.**

agriculture, n. — F., fr. L. *agricultūra*, lit. 'cultivation of the land', compounded of *ager*, gen. *agrī*, 'field, land', and *cultūra*, 'cultivation'. See **agrarian** and **culture.**

Derivatives: *agricultur-al*, adj., *agriculturalist*, *agriculturist* (qq.v.)

agriculturist, n., an agriculturalist (*rare*). — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *agricultūra*. See prec. word.

Agrimonia, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL. See next word.

agrimony, n. — L. *agrimōnia*, fr. Gk. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', which is prob. borrowed fr. Heb. *argāmān*, 'purple'; influenced in form by L. *ager*, gen. *agrī*, 'field'. See **Argemone.**

agrimotor, n., a machine used in agriculture. — Compounded of L. *ager*, gen. *agrī*, 'field' (see **agrarian**), and E. **motor.**

agrio-, combining form meaning 'wild'. — Gk. ἀγριο-, fr. ἄγριος, 'wild', lit. meaning 'living in the fields', fr. ἀγρός, 'field', which is cogn. with L. *ager*, 'field'. See **agrarian.**

agriology, n. the study of prehistoric human customs. — Compounded of **agrio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

agrito, n., name of the plant called scientifically *Mahonia trifoliata*. — Sp., fr. *agrio*, 'sour', fr. VL. *ācrus*, fr. L. *ācer*, 'sharp', in VL. also 'sour'. Cp. F. *aigre*, 'sour', which also derives fr. VL. *ācrus*, and see **acrid.** Cp. also **eager** and the second element in **vinegar.**

agro-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to agriculture'. — Gk. ἀγρο-, fr. ἀγρός, 'field', which is cogn. with L. *ager*, 'field'. See **agrarian.**

agronomy, n., the science of crop production; management of land. — F. *agronomie*, fr. Gk. ἀγρονόμος, 'rural', which is compounded of ἀγρός, 'field' and the stem of νέμειν, 'to assign, manage', 'to drive (cattle) to pasture'. See **agrarian** and **Nemesis.**

Derivatives: *agronom-ic*, *agronom-ic-al*, adjs., *agronom-ics*, n., *agronom-ist*, n.

Agropyron, n., a genus of perennial grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'field wheat', fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', and πῦρός, 'corn, wheat'. The first element is cogn. with L. *ager*, 'field'; see **agrarian.** For the second element see **pyrene** and cp. words there referred to.

Agrostemma, n., a genus of plants of the pink family; the corn cockle (*bot.*) — ModL. lit. 'crown of the field', fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field', and στέμμα, 'wreath'. See **agro-** and **stemma.**

Agrostis, n., a genus of grasses, the bent grass (*bot.*) — L. *agrōstis*, 'couch grass', fr. Gk. ἄγρωστις, fr. ἀγρός, 'field'. See **agro-.**

agrostology, n., that branch of botany which deals with grasses. — Compounded of Gk. ἄγρωστις, 'grass', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Agrostis** and **-logy.**

aground, adv. (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **ground.**

agrypnia, n., sleeplessness (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀγρυπνίᾱ, sleeplessness, wakefulness', fr. ἄγρυπνος, 'wakeful', which is compounded of ἀγρός, 'field', and ὕπνος, 'sleep'; the orig. meaning of ἄγρυπνος was 'sleeping in the field'. See **agro-** and **hypno-.**

aguardiente, n., spirituous liquor. — Sp., lit. 'burning water', compounded of *agua*, 'water' fr. L. *aqua*, and *ardiente*, fr. L. *ardentem*, acc. of *ardēns*, pres. part. of *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **aquatic** and **ardent.**

ague, n., malarial fever. — OF. *ague*, 'an acute fever', prop. fem. of the adjective *agu* (F. *aigu*), 'sharp, acute (scil. fever)', fr. L. (*febris*) *acūta*, 'an acute fever', fem. of *acūtus*, 'sharp, acute'. See **acute.**

Derivatives: *agu-ish*, adj., *agu-ish-ly*, adv., *agu-ish-ness*, n., *ague-like*, adj.

agunah, n., a woman prevented from remarrying because she has no proof of her husband's death (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *'āghūnāh*, lit. 'restrained (from marrying)', passive fem. part. of *'āghán*, 'he restrained; shut up', which is rel. to Arab. *'á'jama*, IV (= causative) form of stem *'-j-m*, 'to shut up'.

Agyieus, n., a name of Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Ἀγυιεύς, lit. 'guardian of the streets', fr. ἄγυια, 'street', lit. 'that through which something is led or driven', fr. ἄγειν, 'to drive', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive; to do, act'. See **agent,** adj.

agynary, adj., having no female organs (*bot.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, Gk. γυνή, 'woman' (see **gyneco-**), and adj. suff. **-ary.**

ah, interj. — Of imitative origin.

aha, interj. — Of imitative origin.

Ahabah Rabbah, the second of two benedictions preceding the Shema in the morning prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *ahăbhâh rabbâh*, lit. 'with great love' (so called from the two first words of the text of the benediction). *Ahăbhâh*, 'love', derives fr. *āhábh*, 'he loved', which is rel. to Aram. *āhábh*, 'he loved', and possibly also to Arab. *hábba*, 'he was moved'. *Rabbâh* is fem. of *rabh*, 'great' (whence Mishnaic Heb. *rabh*, 'master'). See **rabbi** and cp. the first element in **Jeroboam.**

Ahabath Olam, the second of the two benedictions preceding the Shema in the evening prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *ahăbháth 'ōlám*, 'with everlasting love' (so called from the two first words of the text of the benediction). *Ahăbháth* is the state construct of *ahăbhâh*, 'love'; see prec. word. *'Olám* means 'eternity' (in Mishnaic Hebrew also 'world'); see **Olam Habba.**

Ahasuerus, n., name of a Persian king (*Bible*); identical with Xerxes. — Heb. *Ăḥashwērōsh* (also, in the kethib of the Book of Esther 10:1, *Ăḥashrēsh*), fr. OPers. *Xshayārshan-* (whence also Gk. Ξέρξης), 'lit. 'male (i.e. hero) among kings', fr. *xshaya-*, 'king', and *arshan-*, 'male, man'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **qḫē(i)-*, **qḫ^{e}(i)-*, 'to rule'; see **check,** 'a sudden stop'. The second element is cogn. with Gk. ἄρσην, 'male, masculine', OI. *ṛṣabháḥ*, 'bull, steer', fr. I.-E. base **eras-*, **ras-*, **eres-*, **ers-*, 'to flow, wet, moisten', whence also L. *rōs*, gen. *rōris*, 'dew'; see **roric** and cp. **rasa.** Cp. **Xerxes.**

ahead, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **head.**

aheap, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **heap.**

ahem, interj. — Of imitative origin.

Ahi, a serpent in Vedic mythology, identified with Vritra. — OI. *áhiḥ*, 'serpent', rel. to Avestic *ažish* and cogn. with Gk. ἔχις, 'viper', L. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake'. See **anguine** and cp. **echidna.**

ahoy, interj. — A natural sound, compounded of the interjections *a*, 'ah', and *hoy*. See **ah** and **hoy.**

Ahriman, n., the spirit of evil in the Zoroastrian religion. — Gk. Ἀρειμάνιος (in Aristotle) or Ἀρειμάνης (in Agathias), fr. Avestic *aŋra mainyu*, 'the evil (lit. hostile) spirit'.

ahull, adv. (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **hull,** 'body of a ship'.

ahura, n., a benevolent deity (*Persian mythology*). — Avestic *ahura-*, 'a god, a good spirit', rel. to OI. *ásuraḥ*, of same meaning. See **asura** and cp. the first element in **Ormazd.**

Ahura-Mazda, n. — See **Ormazd.**

ai, n., the three-toed sloth. — Tupi *ai*, a word imitative of the cry of the animal.

aid, tr. v. — OF. *aidier*, *aider* (F. *aider*), fr. L. *adjūtāre*, 'to help', freq. of *adjūvāre* (pp. *adjūtus*), 'to help', sustain', fr. **ad-** and *jūvāre*, 'to help', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **adjutant, adjuvant, coadjutor, jocund, jury,** adj.

Derivatives: *aid-er*, n., *aid-ful*, adj.

aid, n. — OF. (= F.) *aide*, back formation fr. *aider*. See **aid,** v.

aide-de-camp, aid-de-camp, n. — F. *aide-de-camp*, lit. 'camp assistant'. See **aid,** n., and **camp.**

aigrette, n., egret. — F. *aigrette*. See **egret.**

aiguille, n., 1) a peak shaped like a needle; 2) a needlelike borer. — F., 'a needle', fr. VL. **acūcula*. See **aglet.**

aiguillette, n., an aglet. — F., dimin. of *aiguille*, 'needle'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

aikinite, n., a sulfobismutite of lead and copper (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist Arthur *Aikin*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ail, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *eilen, ailen,* fr. OE. *eglan,* 'to molest, trouble', rel. to Goth. *agls,* 'shameful', *aglo,* 'distress, oppression', *us-agljan,* 'to oppress'.
Derivatives: *ail-ing,* adj., *ail-ment,* n.

Ailanthus, more correctly **Ailantus,** the tree of heaven (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Amboyna *ailanto,* 'tree of the gods', or 'tree of heaven'. The spelling *ailanthus* is due to a confusion of the end of this word with Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'.

ailé, winged (*her.*) — F., 'winged', fr. *aile,* 'a wing', fr. L. *āla.* See **aisle** and cp. **aileron, alar.**

aileron, n., hinged flap of the wing of an airplane. — F., 'little wing', dimin. of *aile,* fr. OF. *ele,* fr. L. *āla,* 'wing'. See **aisle** and cp. words there referred to.

ailette, n., a steel plate worn on the shoulders for protection. — F., 'little wing', dimin. of *aile,* 'wing', fr. L. *āla,* 'wing'. See **aisle** and cp. preceding word. For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

ailurophile, ailurophil, n., a lover of cats. — Compounded of Gk. αἴλουρος, 'cat', and -φιλος, 'loving'. For the first element see **Ailurus,** for the second see **-phile.**

ailurophobia, n., morbid fear of cats. — Compounded of Gk. αἴλουρος, 'cat', and -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See prec. word and **-phobia.**

Ailurus, n., the genus consisting of the panda (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. αἴλουρος, 'cat', which is of uncertain origin; its derivation fr. Gk. αἰόλος, 'quick moving, rapid', and οὐρά, 'tail', is folk etymology. Cp. **aeluro-.**

aim, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *aimen, eimen,* fr. OF. *aesmer,* which is formed fr. *a,* 'to' (see **à**), and *esmer,* fr. L. *aestimāre,* 'to estimate'. See **esteem.**
Derivatives: *aim,* n., *aim-less,* adj., *aim-less-ly,* adv.

air, n., atmosphere. — ME. *aire,* fr. OF. (= F.) *air,* fr. L. *āēr* (whence also Rum. *aer,* OProvenç., Catal., Sp. *aire,* Port. *air,* 'air'), which derives fr. Gk. ἀήρ, gen. ἠέρος, Att. gen. ἀέρος, 'air' (from the Att. acc. ἀέρα is borrowed It. *aria,* 'air'). Gk. ἀήρ (cp. the parallel forms Aeol. αὔηρ, Dor. ἀβήρ) and the rel. αὔρᾱ, 'air in motion, breeze', are of uncertain origin. They are possibly rel. to ἀείρειν, 'to lift up, raise', and lit. mean 'that which rises'. See **aorta,** and cp. **aerate, aerial, aero-,** the first element in **aerostat,** and the second element in **malaria.**
Derivatives: *air,* v., *air-able,* adj., *air-er,* n., *air-ing,* n., *air-less,* adj., *air-y,* adj., *air-i-ly,* adv., *air-i-ness,* n.

air, n., melody, tune. — F., fr. It. *aria,* of s.m., fr. L. *āērea,* fem. of the adjective *āēreus,* 'pertaining to the air', fr. *āēr,* 'air'. See prec. word and cp. **aria.**

airplane, n. — Compounded of **air** and **plane.** See **aeroplane.**

aisle, n. — ME. *ile, ele,* fr. OF. *ele* (F. *aile*), 'wing', fr. L. *āla,* of s.m., which stands for **ag-s-lā* and is rel. to *axilla,* 'armpit', and cogn. with OI. *ákṣaḥ,* 'collarbone', Avestic *ashayå* (dual gen.), 'of both shoulders', Arm. *anut'* (for **as-nut'*), 'armhole', OHG. *ahsala,* MHG. *ahsel,* G. *Achsel,* ON. *öxl,* OS. *ahsla,* OE. *eaxl,* 'shoulder'. All these words are formed fr. I.-E. base **aĝ-,* 'to move, drive', with reference to the arms moved from the shoulders. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **aileron, ailette, alar, alate, aliform, aliped, alula, axil, axilla, axillary, axle, oxter,** and the second element in **bezel.**
Derivative: *aisl-ed,* adj.

aitch, also **ache,** n., name of the letter *h* in English. — ME. *ache,* fr. OF. (= F.) *ache,* which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives—together with It. *acca* and Port. *agá,* of s.m.—from a form **hakka,* which would stand for orig. *ha-ka* (for *h-k,* i.e. *h* and *k* (as the consonant following *h* in the alphabet). The derivation of the French name of the letter *h* fr. F. *hache,* 'ax' (in allusion to the form of the small *h* which resembles an ax) is contradicted by the fact that whereas the letter *h* is called *acca* in It. and *agá* in Port., the It., resp. Port. name for the *ax* is *accia,* resp. *facha.*

aitchbone, n.— Fr. ME. *a nache bone,* fr. OF. *nache,* pl., 'rump', fr. VL. **natica,* fr. L. *natis,* which is cogn. with Gk. νῶτος, νῶτον, 'back'; see **nates.** The loss of the initial *n* is due to a misdivision of *a nache bone* into *an ache bone.* Cp. *adder, apron, auger, ekename, ouch, umble pie, umpire.*

ajar, adv., on the turn, slightly opened. — ME. *on char,* 'on the turn', fr. **a-,** 'on', and ME. *chearr, char,* 'a turn', fr. OE. *cierr, cyrr.* See **char,** 'a turn of work', and cp. words there referred to.

ajar, adv., out of harmony. — Compounded of **a-** 'on' and **jar,** 'creak'.

Ajax, n., in the Iliad, the name of two Greek heroes of the Trojan war: Ajax the Greater, son of Telamon, and Ajax the Less, son of Oïleus.— L. *Ājāx,* fr. Gk. Αἴᾱς. The name Αἴᾱς prob. denoted orig. an earth god and derives fr. Gk. αἶα, 'earth'. See Kretschmer in Glotta 15, 1927, and Frisk, GEW. I, p. 30.

ajonjoli, n., sesame. — Sp. *ajonjolí* fr. Arab. *al-juljulán,* lit. 'the sesam', altered in Spain into *al-juljulín* (cp. the Sp. variant *aljonjolí*).

Ajuga, n., a genus of plants of the mint family; the bugle weed (*bot.*) — A ModL., hybrid coined fr. Gk. privative pref. **a-** and L. *jugum,* 'joke' (see **jugular** and **yoke**); so called from the seeming absence of the upper lip of the corolla.

akasa, n., the name of space in Sankhya philosophy. — OI. *ākāśa-,* 'space', formed fr. emphatic pref. *ā* and *kā́śatē,* 'appears, shines', prob. from I.-E. base **qʷeḱ-, *qʷeĝ-,* whence also Avestic *čashman,* 'eye', *ākasat,* 'he beheld', Gk. τέκμωρ, later form τέκμαρ (prob. for **qʷeḱ-mōr*), 'sign, token', OSlav. *kažǫ, kazati,* 'to show'. Cp. **ukase.**

akerite, n., a quartz syenite (*petrogr.*) — Named after *Aker* in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

akimbo, adv. and adj. — ME. *in kenebowe,* prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *kengboginn,* 'bent into a curve', and see **kink** and **bow,** 'a weapon'.

akin, adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'of', and **kin.**

akinesia, n., absence of motion in a muscle (*med.*) — Medical Latin, fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. κίνησις, 'motion', fr. κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinesis** and **-ia.**

Akkadian, also **Accadian,** adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. Heb. *Akkád* (Gen. 10:10), name of a district and city in Babylonia.

al-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *l.*

-al, suff. forming adjectives, as in *royal,* or substantives of adjectival origin, as in *rival.* — Either fr. F. *-al, -el,* or directly fr. L. adj. suff. *-ālis.* In many cases the suff. *-ālis* was used already in Latin both adjectivally and substantivally (cp. L. *rīvālis,* 'pertaining to a brook; one who uses the same brook; neighbor; competitor, rival', and see *rival*). Cp. the suffixes **-ial** and **-ar.**

-al, suff. forming verbal nouns, as *arrival, avowal.* — L. *-ālia,* neut. pl. of *-ālis,* but in Vulgar Latin mistaken for the fem. sing. suff.; formed either directly from Latin or through the medium of OF., F. *-aille* (as in OF. *arrivaille,* etc.).

-al, chem. suff. denoting *aldehyde* as in brom*al,* chlor*al.* — F., from the first syllable of **aldehyde.**

ala, n., a wing or anything similar to a wing (*anat.*) — L. See **aisle** and cp. **alar.**

à la, short for *à la mode,* 'in the fashion or style of', as *à la française,* 'in the French fashion or style'. — See **à** and **ille.**

alabamine, n., name of a chemical element discovered in 1931 by the American chemist Fred Allison (1882-) and his collaborators and named by them after the *Alabama* Polytechnic Institute; now called *astatine.* For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

alabandite, n., manganese sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Alabanda* in Asia Minor. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

alabarch, n., title of the chief official of the Jews of Alexandria during the Grecian period. — Gk. ἀλαβάρχης, which lit. means 'ink ruler', and origin. denoted an official in charge of the 'written' notes or records. — Gk. ἄλαβάρχης, is compounded of ἄλαβα, 'ink' (Hesychius), and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler' (see **-arch**). The parallel form ἀραβάρχης is secondary and due to assimilation — Most dictionaries either do not deal with the etymology of the word *alabarch* at all, or content themselves with the stereotypic remark: 'origin unknown'.— In the Addenda et Corrigenda to Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon, new (ninth) ed. (reprinted 1951), p. 2053a s.v. 'Αραβάρχης, the word 'Αλαβάρχης is explained as dissimilated fr. 'Αραβάρχης, 'ruler of the Arabs, emir'. — The fact is, however, that we must distinguish between 'Αραβάρχης in the sense of 'Ruler of the Arabs', and ἀραβάρχης, the assimilated form of ἀλαβάρχης, title of the chief magistrate of the Jewish population in Alexandria, a name which has nothing to do with the Arabs.

alabaster, n., a translucent whitish kind of gypsum. — OF. *alabastre* (whence F. *albâtre*), fr. L. *alabaster,* fr. Gk. ἀλάβαστρος, ἀλάβαστρον, fr. earlier ἀλάβαστος, fr. Egypt **a-la-baste,* 'vessel of the goddess *Ebaste* (= *Bubaste*). See Frisk, GEW., p. 62 s.v. ἀλάβαστος. Cp. **alley** 'choice marble'.
Derivatives: *alabaster, alabastri-an, alabastr-ine,* adjs.

alack, interj. — Prob. formed fr. ME. *a,* 'ah', and *lak,* 'loss, failure'. See **ah** and **lack** and cp. **lackaday.**

alacran, n., scorpion. — Sp. fr. Arab. *al-'áqrab,* 'the scorpion' fr. *al-,* 'the', and *'áqrab,* 'scorpion', which is rel. to Heb. *'aqrābh,* Aram. *'aqrabbā,* Syr. *'eqqarbā,* Ethiop. *'aqrab, 'arqab,* Akkad. *aqrabu,* 'scorpion'.

alacrity, n., eager readiness. — L. *alacritās,* gen. *-ātis,* 'cheerfulness', fr. *alacer,* fem. *alacris,* neut. *alacre,* 'cheerful', which stands for **ala-tlis* and is cogn. with Goth. *aljan,* 'zeal', OE. *ellen,* OHG. *ellian, ellen,* of s.m. Cp. **allegro.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**
Derivative: *alacrit-ous,* adj.

alaite, n., a hydrous vanadium pentoxide (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Alai* Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

alalite, n., a synonym of diopside (*mineral.*) — Named after *Ala* in Tirol. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

alameda, n., a public walk with poplar trees (*Sp. American*). — Sp., fr. *álamo,* 'poplar'. See **alamo.**

alamo, n., poplar (*Sp. American*). — Sp. *álamo,* fr. *alno,* 'the black poplar', fr. L. *alnus,* 'alder'. See **alder.**

Alan, masc. PN. — ML. *Alanus,* of Celtic origin.

alanine, alanin, n., aminopropionic acid (*chem.*) — Prob. formed from the first syllable of **aldehyde,** the syllable *-an* (inserted for euphonic reasons), and chem. suff. **-ine.** The name was coined by Strecker, the discoverer of this substance, in 1849, who, however, gives no explanation for the name.

alar, adj., 1) pertaining to a wing; 2) winglike; 3) in *anatomy,* axillary. — L. *ālāris,* 'of the wing', fr. *āla,* 'wing'. See **aisle.**

Alaric, masc. PN. — L. *Alaricus,* a name of Visigothic origin lit. meaning 'all-ruler', fr. Teut. **ala-,* 'all', and **rīkja,* 'rule'. See **all** and **Reich** and cp. the 2nd element in **Roderick, Theodoric.**

alarm, n. — F. *alarme,* fr. It. *all'arme,* 'to arms' (lit. 'to the arms'), fr. *alle* (pl. fem.), 'to the', fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *le,* 'the', fr. L. *illae,* 'those' (fem.) See **ad-, ille** and **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. **alarum.** For a similar fusion of the article with the following word cp. *alert.*

Derivatives: *alarm*, tr. v., *alarm-able*, *alarm-ed*, adjs., *alarm-ed-ly*, adv., *alarm-ing*, adj., *alarm-ing-ly*, adv., *alarmist* (q.v.)

alarmist, n., 1) one who starts alarming rumors; 2) one easily frightened. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *alarme* (see prec. word) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

alarum, n. — A poetical variant of **alarm.**

alary, adj., pertaining to wings. — L. *ālārius*, fr. *āla*, 'wing'. See **aisle** and **-ary** and cp. **alar.**

alas, interj. — F. *hélas*, composed of *hé*, a word of imitative origin, and *las*, 'tired, weary', in OF. also meaning 'unfortunate', fr. L. *lassus*, 'tired, weary'. See **lassitude** and **late.** E. *alas* was prob. influenced in form by **alack** (q.v.)

Alastor, n., son of Neleus and brother of Nestor in Greek mythology; fig. used in the sense of an avenging spirit. — Gk. Ἀλάστωρ, lit. 'wanderer', a derivative of ἀλᾶσθαι, 'to wander, roam'. See **hallucinate** and cp. the first element in **Aleochara.**

alastrim, n., a mild form of smallpox (*med.*) — Port., fr. *alastrar*, 'to ballast a ship', fig. 'to cover all over, spread, strew', fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *lastro*, 'ballast', fr. G. *Last*, 'load, charge, burden, weight'. See **ad-** and **last,** 'burden'.

alate, alated, adj., winged. — L. *ālātus*, 'winged', fr. *āla*, 'wing'. See **aisle** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. words there referred to.

alatern, alaternus, n., a buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*). — L. *alaternus*, 'buckthorn', of Etruscan origin.

Alauda, n., a genus of birds, the skylark (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *alauda*, 'lark', of Gaulish origin, and prob. literally meaning 'tufted'.

alazor, n., the safflower. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-uṣfūr*, in vulgar pronunciation *al-'oṣfōr*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *'uṣfūr*, resp. *oṣfōr*, 'safflower'.

alb, a long white vestment. — ML. *alba* for L. *alba* (*vestis*), 'white (garment)', fem. of *albus*, 'white'; cogn. with Gk. ἀλφός, 'dull-white leprosy', ἄλφι, ἄλφιτον, 'barley meal', OHG. *albiz*, *elbiz*. OE. *elfet*, 'swan', lit. 'the *white* bird', OSlav., Russ. *lebedĭ*, Serb. *làbud*, Pol. *łabędź*, Czech *labud*, 'swan', for orig. **olb-edĭ*, **olb-ędi*, **olb-ǫdi*, 'the *white* bird'. Cp. also Arm. *ałauni*, 'white pigeon, dove', Alb. *el'p*, *el'bi*, 'barley', Hitt. *alpash*, 'cloud'. Cp. **abele, ablet, albedo, albescent, albino, albite, albo-, Albuca, albugo, album, albumen, albumin, alburnum, alphitomancy, aubade, aube, auburn, daub.**

albacore, n., a species of tunny (*zool.*) — Sp. *albacora*, fr. Arab. *albákraʰ*, 'the young camel', fr. *al-*, 'the', and the collective noun *bakr*, 'young camels', whence *bákraʰ*, 'young she-camel', rel. to *bikr*, 'virgin, woman having first child', from the stem of the verb *bákara*, 'he rose early, did something early', and to Heb. *bᵉkhór*, 'first born', *bᵉkhoráʰ*, 'the right of first born', *bikhráʰ*, 'young camel', *bikkúrâʰ*, 'first ripe fig', *bikkūrîm*, 'first fruits', Ethiop. *bakur*, 'first born'.

albatross, n. — Port *alcatraz*, 'cormorant, pelican' (whence also F. *albatros*), a variant of *alcatruz*, 'the bucket of a water wheel', fr. Arab. *al-qādūs*, 'machine for drawing water; jar', fr. *al-*, 'the', and Gk. κάδος, 'jar', which is a loan word from Heb. *kadh*, of s.m. The name was orig. applied to the pelican as 'the water carrier', i.e. the bird that carries water in its pouch. For sense development cp. Arab. *saqqā*, 'pelican', lit. 'water carrier'. The alteration of Port. *alcatraz* to E. *albatross* (after L. *albus*, 'white') was prob. suggested by the white color of the albatross. ModPort. *albatroz* has been reborrowed fr. F. *albatros*. Cp. **alcatras.**

Alban, masc. PN. — L. *Albānus*, lit. 'of Alba', fr. *Alba*, name of the mother city of Rome.

albedo, n., the ratio of light reflected from a surface (*astron.*) — L. *albēdō*, 'whiteness', fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

albeit, conj. — ME. *al be it*, 'all through it be', compounded of **all, be** and **it.** Cp. **although.**

alberca, n., a waterhole. — Sp., 'sink, pool', fr. Arab. *al-birkaʰ*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *birkaʰ*, 'sink, pool', which is rel. to Heb. *bᵉrēkhâʰ*, Aram. *bᵉrekhtā*, 'pool, pond'.

Albert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. *Adalbert*, lit. 'bright through nobility', fr. *adal*, 'nobility', and *beraht*, 'bright'. Cp. **Ethelbert,** fr. OE. *Æðelbryght*, which is the exact equivalent of OHG. *Adalbert*. For the first element see **atheling** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **bright** and cp. the second element in the names **Egbert, Gilbert, Herbert, Hubert, Lambert.**

albert, n. — Shortened from *Albert chain*; named after Albert, the Prince Consort (1819-61) of Queen Victoria.

Alberta, fem. PN. — Formed fr. **Albert.**

albertite, n., a bituminous mineral. — Named after *Albert* County in New Brunswick, where it is found. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

albescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

albescent, adj., becoming white. — L. *albēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *albēscere*, 'to become white', inchoative of *albēre*, 'to be white', fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb** and **-escent.**

Albigenses, n. pl., religious reformers in southern France between 1020 and 1250. — ML., so called fr. *Albi* or *Albigia*, a town in Languedoc in France where they resided and where their tenets were first condemned (in 1176).

Albin, masc. PN. — L. *Albīnus*, a Roman cognomen, fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb** and cp. Albina.

Albina, Albinia, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. *Albīnus*. See **Albin.**

albino, n., man or animal lacking in pigmentation. — Port., fr. L. *albus*, 'white', orig. applied by the Portuguese to African Negroes who were mottled with white spots. See **alb.**

Derivatives: *albin-ic*, adj., *albin-ism*, n.

Albion, ancient name of England. — L., fr. a non-Aryan base **alb*, 'mountain', whence also *Alba*, Irish name of Scotland, L. *Alpēs*, 'the Alps'. See **alp,** 'high mountain'.

albite, n., a white feldspar (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

Albizzia, n., name of a genus of the mimosa family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *Albizzi*, name of an Ital. family, one of whom is said to have introduced it into Italy. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

albo-, before a vowel **alb-,** combining form meaning 'white'. — Fr. L. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

albricias, n., a gift to the bringer of good news. — Sp., rel. to Port. *alviçaras*, Valencian *albixeres*; fr. Arab. *al-bishāraʰ*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *bishāraʰ*, 'tidings, gift for good tidings', rel. to *bashira*, 'he was glad, joyful', *bashshara*, 'he gladdened somebody with good tidings', Heb. *bᵉśōrâʰ*, 'tidings, good tidings, reward for good tidings', *biśśér*, 'he brought tidings, gladdened with good tidings', Ethiop. *absára*, Syr. *sabbár* (with metathesis), 'he brought good tidings', Ugar. *bshr*, Akkad. *bussuru*, 'to bring good tidings'.

Albuca, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *albūcus*, 'the asphodel', lit. 'the white plant', fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

albugo, n., a white spot on the cornea of the eye. — L. *albūgō*, 'a white spot, a disease of the eye, a film', fr. *albus*, 'white'; see **alb.** For the suff. cp. *aerūgō*, 'rust of copper' (see *aeruginous*).

album, n., a blank book for pictures, stamps, autographs, etc. — L. *album*, 'a white tablet, on which various kinds of notices were inscribed'; prop. neuter of *albus*, 'white', used as a noun. See **alb.**

albumen, n., the white of an egg. — L. *albūmen*, gen. *albūminis*, fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb** and cp. *cerumen*. Derivatives: *albumen-ize*, tr.v., *albumen-iz-ation*, n.

albumin, n., one of a class of proteins (*biochem.*) — See **albumen** and chem. suff. **-in.**

albuminoid, adj., resembling albumin, n., protein. — A hybrid coined fr. **albumin,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

albuminous, adj., of, like, or containing albumen or albumin. — Formed fr. **albumen** with suff. **-ous** (as if fr. L. **albūminōsus*).

albuminuria, n., the presence of albumen in the urine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. F. *albuminurie*, a hybrid coined by the French physician Martin Solon (1795-1856) in 1838 fr. L. *albūmen*, 'white of the egg', and Gk. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **albumen, urine** and **-ia.**

albumose, n., proteose formed from albumin (*biochem.*) — Coined by Mialhe in 1846 fr. **albumin** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

alburnum, n., sap wood. — L. *alburnum* (whence also OF. *aubour*, and, with change of suff., F. *aubier*), prop. neut. of the adjective *alburnus*, 'white, whitish', fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb** and cp. **auburn.**

Alca, n., a genus of birds of the auk family (*ornithol.*) — ModL. See **auk** and cp. **Alcedinidae.**

alcabala, n., excise. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-qabāla*ʰ, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *qabāla*ʰ, 'act of receiving'. See **cabal.**

Alcaic, adj., pertaining to Alcaeus or to either of the two meters invented by him. — L. *Alcaicus*, fr. Gk. Ἀλκαϊκός, 'pertaining to or used by Alcaeus', fr. Ἀλκαῖος, Alcaeus, a poet who lived in Mytilene about 600 B.C. E. For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

alcaide, n., commander of a fortress; warden of a prison. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-qā'id*, 'the leader' fr. *al-*, 'the', and part. of *qāda*, 'he led (the army)' Cp. **kaid.**

alcalde, n. the mayor of a Spanish town. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-qāḍī*, 'the judge', formed fr. *al-*, 'the', and part. of *qāḍā*, 'he decided'. See **cadi.**

alcatras, n., the pelican; the frigate bird. — Port. *alcatraz*. See **albatross.**

alcazaba, n., fortress. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-qaṣabaʰ*, 'the fortress', from *al-*, 'the', and *qaṣabaʰ*, 'city, capital, fortress', fr. *qaṣaba*, 'he cut, chopped up', which is rel. to Heb. *qātzábh*, 'he cut off', Mishnaic Heb. *qatztzábh*, 'butcher', Aram. *qatztzabhā*, of s.m. (Arab. *qaṣṣábh*, 'butcher', is a Hebrew loan word.)

alcazar, n., a castle, a palace. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-qaṣr*, 'the castle', fr. *al-*, 'the', and L. *castrum*, 'fortified place, fort, castle'. See **castrametation** and cp. **castle.**

Alcedinidae, n. pl., a family of birds comprising the kingfishers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *alcēdō*, 'kingfisher', which is latinized fr. Gk. ἀλκυών, on analogy of Latin words ending in *-ēdō*. See **halcyon.**

Alces, n., the genus of the elk (*zool.*) — L. *alcēs*, 'elk', a loan word fr. Teut. **alχis*. Cp. ON. *elgr*, OHG. *elaho*, 'elk' and see **elk.**

Alcestis, n., wife of Admetus, one of the Argonauts; she offered her life for her husband but was rescued from the lower world by Heracles (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Alcēstis*, fr. Gk. Ἄλκηστις, lit. 'valiant, courageous', fr. ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength, power, courage'. See **Alexander.**

alchemist, n. — OF. *alqemiste* (F. *alchimiste*), fr. *alqemie*. See **alchemy** and **-ist.**

Alchemilla, n., a genus of plants of the rose family; the lady's-mantle (*bot.*). — ModL., fr. Port. *alchimelech*, fr. Arab. *iklīl al-málik*, 'the crown of the king'. The first element is prob. a loan word fr. Aram. *kᵉlīl*, *kᵉlīlā*, 'crown'. For the second element see **malik, Mameluke.**

alchemy, n. medieval chemistry. — OF. *alquemie* (13th cent.), *alchimie* (14th cent.) (F. *alchimie*), fr. ML. *alchemia*, fr. Arab. *al-kīmiyā*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and MGk. χημεία, χημία, prop. 'the art of the black land (Egypt)', fr. Gk. Χημία, 'Blackland, Egypt', fr. Egypt. *khem*, *khame*, 'black'. The derivation from Gk. χυμεία, 'pouring', from the stem of χέειν, 'to pour', is folk etymology. See W. Muss-Arnolt, Transactions of the American Philological Association, vol.

XXIII, p. 149. Cp. **chemical, chemist, chemistry.** Derivatives: *alchem-ic, alchem-ic-al,* adjs., *alchem-ic-al-ly,* adv.

Alcmaeon, n., one of the epigones (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Alcmaeō(n),* fr. Gk. 'Αλκμαίων, prob. meaning lit. 'valiant, brave'. Cp. Gk. ἀλκμαῖος (Hesychius), 'young man', ἀλκμαρές (neut.) (ibidem), 'strong, powerful'.

Alcmene, n., the mother of Hercules (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αλκμήνη, lit. 'the strong one', fr. ἀλκή, 'strength, power'. See **Alexander.**

alcohol, n. — ML., fr. Arab. *al-koḥl,* vulgar pronunciation of *al-kuḥl,* fr. *al-,* 'the', and *koḥl,* resp. *kuḥl,* 'antimony (used for painting the eyelids)', which is rel. to Heb. *kāḥál* (Ezek. 23:40); 'he painted the eyelids with antimony', Aram.-Syr. *kᵉḥal,* Ethiop. *kaḥála,* of s.m., Aram. *kuḥlá,* Ethiop. *kūḥel,* 'antimony'. (Akkad. *guḫlu,* 'antimony', is prob. a WSem. loan word.) Its modern sense ('highly rectified spirits') is due to the analogy of the fineness of this powder. Cp. **kohl.** Derivatives: *alcohol-ic,* adj., *alcohol-ic-ally,* adv., *alcohol-ism,* n., *alcohol-ize,* tr. v.

alcoholometer, n., an instrument for measuring the alcoholic strength of liquids. — A hybrid coined fr. **alcohol** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Alcoran, n. — F. *alcoran,* fr. Arab. *al-qur'án,* 'the Koran', fr. *al-,* 'the', and *qur'án,* lit. 'reading'. See **Koran.**

alcornoque, n., the bark of several trees. — Sp., Port. 'cork tree', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *al-,* 'the', and L. *quercus,* 'oak', changed into **quernus.* See **cork** and cp. **Quercus.**

alcove, n., 1) a recessed section in a room; 2) any recess. — F. *alcôve,* fr. Sp. *alcoba,* fr. Arab. *al-qúbbaʰ,* fr. *al-,* 'the', and *qúbbaʰ,* 'arch, vaulted tent', which is rel. to Arab. *qábba,* 'it was bent', and to Heb. *qubbáʰ,* 'vaulted tent', Syr. *qᵉbhā-bhá,* 'vault, vaulted tent', Akkad. *qabābu,* 'shield'. All these words are derivatives of the Sem. base *q-b-b,* 'to be bent, crooked, vaulted'.

aldea, n., hamlet, villa. — Sp. and Port., 'hamlet', fr. Arab. *al-,* 'the', and *dáyaʰ,* 'farm, hamlet'. Cp. **aldeia.**

Aldebaran, n., a red star in the constellation Taurus (*astron.*) — Arab. *Al-Dabarān,* lit. 'the following (star)', fr. *dábara,* 'he followed'; so called in reference to its position with regard to Pleiades.

aldehyde, n. (*chem.*) — Coined by the German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-73) from the abbreviation of *al*cohol *dehyd*rogenātum, 'alcohol deprived of hydrogen'.

aldeia, n., hamlet. — Port. *aldeia.* See **aldea.**

alder, n., tree rel. to the birch. — ME., formed with excrescent *d* fr. OE. *alor,* which is rel. to OS. *elora,* ON. *öl-r,* Dan. *elle, el,* Swed. *al,* MDu. *else,* Du. *els,* OHG. *erila* (fr. earlier *elira*), G. *Erle,* fr. Teut. **alisō*; cogn. with Russ. *ólĭcha* (for **alisa-*), 'alder', Pol. *olcha,* of s.m., OSlav. *jelĭcha,* L. *alnus* (for **alsnos*), Lith. *alksnis* (with excrescent *k*), OPruss. *alskande.* All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **el-, *ol-,* 'yellow'. Cp. OHG. *elo,* 'yellow', and see **elk.** See also **elm** and **elder,** the tree, and cp. **alamo, alameda, aliso, Alnus.** Cp. also F. *alise,* 'sorb apple', which is a Frankish loan word.

alder, n., head of family, chief. — OE. *aldor, ealdor,* fr. *ald, eald,* 'old'. See **old** and **-or, -er.** Derivatives: *alder-dom,* n., *alderman* (q.v.)

alderman, n. — OE. (*e*)*aldorman,* 'prince, chief', compounded of (*e*)*aldor,* 'chief', and *man.* See **alder,** 'chief', and **man.** Derivatives: *alderman-ic,* adj., *alderman-cy,* n., *alderman-ess,* n., *alderman-ly,* adj., *alderman-ry,* n., *alderman-ship,* n.

Aldine, adj., printed by *Aldus* Manutius (1450-1515). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. Latinization of It. *Aldo,* an abbreviated form of *Teobaldo.* See **Theobald.**

ale, n. — OE. *ealo, alo,* rel. to ON. *öl,* and cogn. with L. *alūmen,* 'alum', fr. I.-E. base **alu-,* 'bitter'. OPruss. *alu,* 'mead', Lith. *alùs,* OSlav. *olŭ,* 'beer', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **alum, alumina, aluta, alutaceous.**

aleatory, adj., depending on chance. — L. *āleātōrius,* 'pertaining to a gamester', fr. *ālea,* 'die, game of hazard', prob. meaning orig. 'mere chance', and derived fr. Gk. ἄλεός, a collateral form of ἠλεός, 'wandering in mind, distraught, foolish'. See **Aleochara** and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory.**

aleberry, n. — Compounded of **ale** and ME. *bre,* 'brewis, broth', fr. OE. *brīw.* See **brew, brewis.**

alec, n., herring; fish pickle. — L. *al(l)ēc, hal(l)ēc,* also *allēx, hallēx,* prob. borrowed fr. Gk. ἄλ(λ)ηξ, a var. of ἅλις, 'alec, fish pickle'.

aleconner, n., an old official who tested the quality of ale (*English hist.*) — Compounded of **ale, con,** 'to examine', and agential suff. **-er.**

alectryomachy, n., cock-fighting. — Compounded of Gk. ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock', and μάχη, 'battle, fight'. The first element lit. means 'warder off, fighter', and is rel. to ἀλέξειν, 'to ward, drive or keep off', ἀλεξητήρ, 'fighter', ἀλκτήρ, of s.m. See **Alexander** and cp. the first element in next word and the second element in **hippalectryon.** For the second element in *alectryomachy* see **-machy.**

alectryomancy, n., divination by means of a cock and grains of corn. — Compounded of Gk. ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock', and μαντεῖα, 'oracle, divination'. See prec. word and **-mancy.**

alee, adv., on or toward the lee (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **lee.** Derivative: *alee,* adj.

Alemanni, also **Alamanni,** n. pl., Suebic tribes, who settled in Alsace and part of Switzerland. — L., fr. Teut. *Alamann-* which prob. means 'the aliens', lit. 'foreign men'. The *al-* in *Al-e-mannī* lit. means 'other, foreign', and is of the same origin as *al-* in L. *al-ius,* 'the other', in the tribe name *Al-lobrogī* (see **Allobrogi**), and *el-* in **else** (q.v.) Cp. **alias** and **Alsatia.** For the second element in *Al-e-mannī, Al-a-mannī* see **man.** Cp. F. *allemand,* 'German', which also derives fr. Teut. *Alamann-* (see **allemande**).

alembic, n. — ME., fr. OF. (=F.) *alambic,* fr. OSp. (= Sp.) *alambique* fr. Arab. *al-anbíq,* 'the still', which is formed fr. *al-,* 'the', and Gk. ἄμβιξ, 'cup, cap of a still, alembic', which is of uncertain, possibly Semitic origin. Cp. It. *lambicco,* which is of the same origin as Sp. *alambique.*

Alenu, n., concluding prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *'ālénū,* lit. 'upon us', formed fr. *'al,* 'on, upon', with *-énū,* the pronom. suff. of the 1st person in the plural. The prayer is so called from the first words *'ālénū lᵉshabbéᵃḥ,* 'it is (incumbent) upon us to praise'. Heb. *'al* is rel. to *'ālāʰ,* 'he went up'. See **aliyah.**

Aleochara, n., a genus of rove beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀλεός, a collateral form of ἠλεός, 'wandering in mind, distraught, foolish', and χαρά, 'joy'. The first element is rel. to ἀλᾶσθαι, 'to wander, roam'; see **hallucinate** and cp. **Alastor, aleatory.** The second element is rel. to χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', χάρις, 'grace, kindness'; see **Charis.**

aleph, n., name of the 1st letter of the Heb. alphabet. — Heb. *álеph,* pausal form of *éleph,* 'ox'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter, representing the head of an ox. Cp. **alpha.** For the form cp. *daleth, lamedh, samekh.*

alepidote, adj., without scales (*zool.*) — Gk. ἀλεπίδωτος, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and λεπιδωτός, 'covered with scales', fr. λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, 'scale'. See **lepido-, leper.**
Derivative: *alepidote,* n., a fish without scales.

alerce, alerze, n., the sandarac tree. — Sp., 'the larch tree', fr. Arab. *al-arz,* in vulgar pronunciation *al-erz,* fr. *al-,* 'the', and *arz,* resp. *erz,* 'coniferous tree, pine tree, cedar', borrowed fr. Heb. *érez,* 'cedar'.

alert, adj., watchful; active, nimble. — F. *alerte,* fr. earlier *a l'erte, a l'airte,* fr. It. *all'erta,* lit. 'on the height', fr. *erta,* 'height', prop. fem. of *erto,* 'steep, precipitous', pp. of *ergere,* 'to erect, raise', used as a noun, fr. L. *ērigere.* See **erect.** Derivatives: *alert-ly,* adv., *alert-ness,* n.

Alethea, fem. PN. — Gk. ἀλήθεια, 'truth', fr. ἀληθής, 'true'. See **aletho-** and cp. **Philathea.**

alethiology, n., the science of truth. — G. *Alethiologie,* compounded of Gk. ἀλήθεια, 'truth' (fr. ἀληθής, 'true'), and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **aletho-** and **-logy.** The word was first used by J. H. Lambert in his *Neues Organon* (in 1764).

aletho-, combining form meaning 'true'. — Gk. ἀληθο-, fr. ἀληθής, 'true', lit. 'not concealing', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', which is cogn. with L. *latēre,* 'to lie hid or concealed, to lurk'. See **latent** and cp. **Lethe, Alethea.**

Alethopteris, n., a genus of fossil ferns, found especially in the coal formation. — ModL., lit. 'having true ferns', coined by Sternberg fr. **aletho-** and Gk. πτέρις, 'fern', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See **ptero-.**

Aletris, n., a genus of plants; the colic root (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλετρίς, 'a female slave, who grinds corn', fr. ἀλεῖν, 'to grind' (see next word); so called from the mealy appearance of its blossoms.

aleurone, also **aleuron,** n., a proteid substance found in cereals (*biochem.*) — Gk. ἄλευρον, 'wheat flour', fr. ἀλεῖν, 'to grind', which is cogn. with Arm. *alam,* 'I grind, pulverize', *aleur,* 'flour', and prob. also with OI. *aṇuḥ* (for **alnuḥ*), 'thin, fine'. Cp. prec. word and the first element in **Aleyrodes.**

alevin, n., a young fish. — F., 'fry, young fish', fr. OF. *alevain,* fr. VL. **allevāmen,* fr. L. *allevāre,* 'to lift up, lighten, alleviate', in VL. also 'to bring up, rear', fr. **ad-** and *levāre,* 'to raise, lift up'. See **lever** and cp. **elevate.** The French form *alevin* (fr. OF. *alevain*) is due to the change of suff. *-ain* (fr. L. *-āmen*) to suff. *-in* (fr. L. *-īnus*).

Alexander, masc. PN. — L. *Alexander,* fr. Gk. 'Αλέξανδρος, lit., 'defender of men', fr. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, turn away, defend, protect, and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. 'Αλέξειν is desiderative of ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off', which is related to ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength, power, courage', ἄλκιμος, 'strong', and cogn. with OI. *rákṣati,* 'protects', OE. *ealgian,* 'to defend', and possibly also with OE. *ealh,* OS. *alah,* Goth. *alhs,* 'temple', OLith. *elkas, alkas,* 'sacred wood', Lett. *elks,* 'idol'. Cp. **Alcmene, alexin, alexipharmic, Alexis, Alexius, Alcestis, analcite.** Cp. also **lac,** 'one hundred thousand'. For the 2nd element in *Alexander* see **andro-.**

alexanders, the meadow parsnip. — Lit. 'the flower of Alexander (the Great)'; so called for its brilliant color suggesting royalty.

Alexandrine, n., a verse of six iambic feet, having the caesura after the third. — F. *alexandrin*; so called because first used by the French poet *Alexandre* de Paris (de Bernai) in a poem on Alexander the Great, dating from the 13th cent.

alexandrite, n., a dark green variety of chrysoberyl (*mineral.*) — Named after *Alexander* II of Russia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

alexia, n., inability to read (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. λέξις, 'speech', from the stem of λέγειν, to tell, say, speak' (see **lexicon**), but confused in meaning with L. *legere,* 'to read'. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

alexin, n., a substance which destroys bacteria (*immunology*). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Hans Buchner (1850-1902) in 1888, fr. Gk. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect'. See **Alexander** and chem. suff. **-in.**

alexipharmic, adj. counteracting poison, antidotal. — Gk. ἀλεξιφάρμακος, 'acting as an antidote', fr. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect', and φάρμακον, 'drug, poison'. See **Alexander, pharmacy** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *alexipharmic,* n., an antidote.

alexipyretic, adj., keeping off fever. — Compounded of Gk. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect', and πυρετός, 'fever', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **Alexander** and **pyretic.**
Derivative: *alexipyretic*, n.

Alexis, masc. PN. — Gk. "Αλεξις, fr. ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, protect'. See **Alexander** and cp. next word.

Alexius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αλέξιος, lit. 'defender, helper', fr. ἀλέξειν. See prec. word.

Aleyrodes, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλευρώδης, 'resembling flour', compounded of ἄλευρον, 'wheat flour', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **aleuron** and **-ode,** 'like'.

alezan, n., a sorrel horse. — Sp. *alazán* (whence F. *alezan*), 'sorrel-colored (horse)', fr. Arab. *al-ḥiṣán*, 'the noble and beautiful horse'.

alfa, n., the esparto grass. — Arab. *ḥalfā'*, rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *ḥēleph*, Aram. *ḥil^{e}phā*, 'rush, reed', from stem *ḥ-l-p*, 'to be sharp, cut through, pierce'. Cp. **acalephe.**

alfalfa, n., lucerne. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-fáṣfaṣa^h*. (Cp. the collateral Sp. form *alfalfez*, which represents the intermediate form between Arab. *al-fáṣfaṣa^h* and Sp. *alfalfa*.).

alfaqui, n., a Mohammedan scholar. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-faqíh*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *faqīh*, 'learned, intelligent', fr. *fiqh*, 'knowledge, intelligence'.

alfenide, n., an alloy of nickel and silver. — So called after the chemist *Halphen*, who invented this alloy in 1850. For the ending see suff. **-ide.**

Alfred, masc. PN. — OE. *Ælfrēd*, compounded of *ælf*, 'elf', and *rēd*, 'counsel'. See **elf** and **read.**

alfresco, adv. and adj., in the open air. — It. *al fresco*, lit. 'in the fresh (air)'. It. *al*, lit. 'to the', is formed fr. *a*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*), and the def. article *il* (fr. L. *ille*, 'that'); see **ad-** and **ille** and cp. **al segno.** For It. *fresco* see **fresco.**

alga, n. — L., 'sea weed', cogn. with OI. *ɣjīśáḥ*, 'viscous, sticky', Norw. *ulka*, 'moldy; slime', fr. I.-E. base ***el-**, ***ol-**, 'to putrefy, rot', whence also Norw. *ul*, 'moldy', Swed. *ul*, 'rancid', L. *ulva*, 'sedge'. Cp. **Ulva.**

Algae, n. pl., a division of plants of the Thallophyta (*bot.*) — L., pl. of *alga*. See prec. word.

algalia, n., the abelmosk. — Sp., fr. Arab. *algáliya^h*, 'the civet'; so called in allusion to its musky seeds.

algarroba, n., 1) the carob tree; 2) the common mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*). — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-kharrūba^h*, 'the carob', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *kharrūba^h*, 'carob tree'. See **carob.**

algarrobilla, n., a yellow dye from the seeds and pods of *Prosopis juliflora*. — Sp., a dimin. formed fr. **algarroba.**

algebra, n. — Fr. Arab. *al-jabr* (in vulgar pronunciation *al-jebr*), 'reunion (of broken parts in equations)', short for *al-jabr w'al-muqābala^h*, 'reunion and comparison', title of a work written by Mohammed ibn Mūsa al-Khowārizmī, great mathematician of the 9th cent. The title refers to, and the work deals with, the solution of equations, which was the original scope of algebra. *Al-jabr* is formed fr. *al-*, 'the', and *jabr*, 'reunion', which is rel. to the verb *ja'bara*, 'he bound together, united'. Cp. **algorism.**
Derivatives: *algebra-ic*, *algebra-ic-al*, adjs., *algebra-ic-al-ly*, adv., *algebraization* (q.v.), *algebraist* (q.v.)

algebraist, n., an expert in algebra. — A hybrid coined fr. **algebra** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

algebraization, n., reduction of algebraic symbols (*philos.*) — G. *Algebraisierung*, fr. *algebraisieren*, a hybrid coined by Edmund Husserl (1859-1938) fr. **algebra** and suff. *-isieren*, fr. Gk. -ίζειν. See **-ize** and **-ation.**

algebraize, tr. v. — See prec. word.

algedonic, adj., characterized by the association of pain and pleasure. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain, and ἡδονικός, 'pleasant', fr. ἡδονή, 'pleasure'. See **algid** and **hedonic.**

Algernon, masc. PN. — Lit. 'with mustaches', fr. OF. *als gernons*. OF. *als* (F. *aux*) stands for *a les*, lit. 'to the' (pl.), fr. L. *ad-* (see **ad-**) and the plural of the article *le*, fr. L. *ille*, 'that one'; see **ille** and cp. words there referred to. OF. *gernon* is a collateral form of *grenon*, 'mustache', fr. VL. ***granōnem**, acc. of ***granō**, a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *grana*, OE. *granu*, 'mustache', G. *Granne*, 'awn, beard', fr. I.-E. base ***gher-**, 'to stick out', whence also OSlav. *granĭ*, 'point, edge', W. *gran*, 'eyelid', MIr. *grend*, 'whiskers'.

-algia, suff. denoting 'pain', as in *cardialgia*, *myalgia*, *neuralgia* (*med.*) — Gk. -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain', whence ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain', ἀργαλέος, (dissimilated fr. *****ἀλγαλέος), 'painful'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **algio-.**

algid, adj., cold; chilly. — F. *algide*, fr. L. *algidus*, 'cold', fr. *algēre*, 'to be cold', which is cogn. with ON. *elgiar*, Icel. *elgur*, 'drifting snow'; not rel. to Gk. ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain'. See E. L. Liden, Studien zur altindischen und vergleichenden Sprachgeschichte, Uppsala, 1897, p. 66. Cp. **algor.**
Derivatives: *algid-ity*, n., *algid-ness*, n.

algio-, combining form meaning 'pain' or 'pertaining to pain', as in *algiomuscular*. — Fr. Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

algo-, before a vowel **alg-**, combining form denoting 'pain', as in *algedonic*. — Fr. Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

algoid, adj., resembling algae. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *alga* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **alga** and **-oid.**

algodonite, n., a copper arsenide (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Algodones* mine in Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Algol, n., a fixed star in the constellation Perseus (*astron.*) — Lit. 'the Demon Star', fr. Arab. *al-ghūl*, 'the demon', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *ghūl*, 'demon'. See **ghoul.**

algolagnia, algolagny, n., the feeling of pleasure in causing or suffering pain (*psychopathol.*) — ModL. *algolagnia*, coined by Schrenck-Notzing fr. Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain', and λάγνος, 'lustful, lecherous'. For the first element see **-algia.** Gk. λάγνος is rel. to λαγαρός, 'slack, loose', λήγειν, 'to stay, leave off, cease', and cogn. with OE. *sleac*, 'slow, slack'. See **slack,** adj., and cp. **lack, languid, lax,** adj.

algology, n., the study of algae. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *alga* and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **alga** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *algolog-ical*, adj., *algolog-ist*, n.

algor, n., cold; chill. — L., fr. *algēre*, 'to be cold'. See **algid** and **-or.** For the mode of formation cp. *terror*, 'fright', fr. *terrēre*, 'to frighten', *albor*, 'white color', fr. *albēre*, 'to be white'.

algorism, n., the Arabic system of numerals. — ME. *algorisme*, fr. OF. *algorisme* (F. *algorithme*), fr. ML. *algorismus*, from the inexact transliteration of Arab. *al-Khowārizmī*, 'the man of *Khowārizm* (the modern Khiva), surname of Abu Jafar Mohammed ibn Mūsā, great mathematician of the 9th cent. His famous work *Al-jabr w'al muqābala^h* ('Reunion and comparison'), introduced the use of Arabic numerals in Europe, which denoted a turning point in the history of mathematics. Cp. **algebra.**

algous, adj., pertaining to algae. — L. *algōsus*, fr. *alga*, 'seaweed'. See **Alga** and **-ous.**

alguazil, n., peace officer in Spain. — Sp. *alguacil*, fr. earlier *alguazil*, fr. Arab. *al-wazír*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *wazír*, 'vizier'. See **vizier.**

algum, n. — See **almug.**

alhacena, n., an alcove. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-khizána^h*, 'the store room, the cell', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *kházana*, 'he stored up'. See **magazine** and cp. **almacen.**

Alhagi, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *al-ḥāj*, 'the camel's thorn', which is rel. to Talmudic Heb. *hēghā*, Aram. *hēghā*, *hēgh^{e}thā*, Syr. *ḥāgh^{e}thā*, of s.m. The primary meaning of these nouns is 'thorns forming a hedge', from the Semitic base *ḥ-y-g*, *ḥ-w-g*, 'to surround, hedge, fence in'. See H. L. Fleischer in his Contributions to Jacob Levy's Neuhebräisches und Chaldäisches Wörterbuch über die Talmudim und Midraschim, I, p. 556, and Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, Leipzig, 1881, pp. 145-47.

Alhambra, n., the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada. — Sp., fr. Arab. (*al-kal'at*) *al-ḥamrā'*, 'the red (castle)', fem. of *áḥmaru*, 'red', rel. to *ḥámmara*, 'he dyed red', *ḥúmra^h*, 'redness', Heb. *ḥēmār*, 'bitumen, asphalt' (so called because of its reddish color), *ḥāmār*, 'he covered or smeared with asphalt', *ḥŏmer*, 'mortar, clay' (so called from its color), Heb. *ḥămōr*, Arab. *ḥimār*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥamārā*, Akkad. *imēru*, 'ass', lit. 'the reddish brown animal', Heb. *yaḥmūr*, Aram. *yaḥmūrā*, Arab. *yaḥmūr*, 'roebuck' (also named from its color). The *Alhambra* was called 'the red castle', from the color of the sun-dried bricks of which its outer walls were built.

Alhambresque, adj., made in the style of the Alhambra. — A hybrid coined fr. **Alhambra** and suff. **-esque** (fr. It. **-esco**).

Al Het, the longer confession of sin recited on the day of Atonement (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *'al ḥēṭ*, 'upon or for the sin'; so called because each sentence begins with the words *'al ḥēṭ*, resp. *v^e'al ḥēṭ* ('Forgive us "for the sin" we have committed by ...').

alias, adv., otherwise called; n., an assumed name. — L. *aliās*, 'in another way, at another time, otherwise', fr. *alius*, 'another', which is cogn. with Gk. ἄλλος (for *****ἄλιος), 'another', Goth. *aljis*, 'other', OE. *elles*, 'otherwise'. See **else** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **alibi, alien.**

alibi, n., plea that the accused person was elsewhere than at the place where the crime was committed (*law*). — L. *alibī*, 'elsewhere', compounded of *alius*, 'other', and *ibi*, 'there'. See prec. word and **ibidem.**

alible, adj., nourishing. — L. *alibilis*, 'nourishing, nutritious', fr. *alere*, 'to nourish'. See **aliment** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ible.**
Derivative: *alib-il-ity*, n.

Alice, fem. PN. — OF. *Aliz*, *Aaliz*, fr. OHG. *Adalhaid*, lit. 'of a noble kind'. See **Adelaide** and cp. **Alison.**

Alice blue. — Named after Mrs. *Alice* Roosevelt, wife of President Theodore Roosevelt.

alicula, n. a short cloak (*Rom. antiq.*) — L. 'a light upper garment', a dimin. formed fr. Thessal. Gk. ἄλλικα, acc. of ἄλλις, 'upper garment; purple cloak', with suff. *-ula* (see **-ule**). L. *alicula* is not rel. to L. *āla*, 'wing'.

alidade, n., indicator of an astrolabe. — F., fr. Sp. *alidada*, fr. Arab. *al-iḍāda^h*, 'the revolving radius of a circle'.

alien, adj. and n. — L. *aliēnus*, 'belonging to another', fr. *alius*, 'another'. See **alias.**
Derivatives: *alien-able*, adj. (cp. F. *aliénable*), *alien-abil-ity*, n., *alienage* (q.v.), *alienate* (q.v.), *alien-ee*, n., *alienism* (q.v.), *alienist* (q.v.)

alienage, n., status of an alien. — F. *aliénage*, fr. *aliéner*, fr. L. *aliēnāre*. See next word and **-age.**

alienate, tr. v. — L. *aliēnātus*, pp. of *aliēnāre*, 'to make something another's, to take away, remove', fr. *aliēnus*. See **alien** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *alienation* (q.v.), *alienat-or*, n.

alienation, n. — ME., fr. OF. *alienation* (F. *aliénation*), fr. L. *aliēnātiōnem*, acc. of *aliēnātiō*, 'transference or alienation of property', fr. *aliēnātus*, pp. of *aliēnāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

alienism, n., the status of a alien. — Formed fr. **alien** with suff. **-ism.**

alienist, n., specialist in mental diseases. — F. *aliéniste*, a hybrid formed fr. L. *aliēnus*, with suff. *-iste*. See **alien** and **-ist.**

aliform, adj., wing-shaped. — Compounded of

L. *āla*, 'wing', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **aisle** and **form**, n.

alight, intr. v., to descend, get down. — ME. *alihten*, fr. OE. *ālīhtan*, fr. *ā-* (see intensive pref. **a-**), and *līhtan*, 'to alight'. See **light**, 'to dismount'.

alight, adj., on fire. — ME. *aliht*, pp. of *alihten*, 'to light up'. See **a-**, 'on', and **light**, n.

align, tr. v., to range in line; intr. v., to fall into line. — F. *aligner*, fr. *à*, 'to' (see **a-**), and *ligne*, fr. L. *līnea*, 'line'. See **line** and cp. **allineate.**

Derivatives: *align-er*, n., *alignment* (q.v.)

alignment, alignement, n. — F. *alignement*, fr. *aligner*. See **align** and **-ment.**

alike, adv., adj. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **like**, adj.

aliment, n., food. — L. *alimentum*, 'nourishment, food', fr. *alere*, 'to rear, nourish, support, maintain', fr. I.-E. base **al-*, 'to grow, nourish'. See **old** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

Derivatives: *aliment-al*, adj., *alimentary* (q.v.), *alimentation* (q.v.)

alimentary, adj. — ML. *alimentārius*, 'pertaining to nourishment', fr. L. *alimentum*. See **aliment** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

alimentation, n. — ML. *alimentātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *alimentum*. See **aliment** and **-ation.**

alimony, n., money paid to a wife out of her husband's income during or after separation or divorce (*law*). — L. *alimōnia*, 'nourishment, sustenance', formed fr. *alere*, 'to rear, nourish, support, maintain', with suff. *-mōnia*, which is cogn. with Gk. suff. -μων. See **aliment** and **-mony.**

Aline, fem. PN. — F., shortened fr. *Adeline*. See **Adeline.**

aline, tr. and intr. v. — A var. of **align.**

aliped, adj., wing-footed. — Compounded of L. *āla*, 'wing', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **alar** and **pedal.**

Derivative: *aliped*, n.

aliphatic, adj., fatty. — Formed with suff. **-ic** from the stem of Gk. ἄλειφαρ, also ἄλειφα, gen. ἀλείφατος, 'oil, fat', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'. See **adipose** and cp. next word.

aliptes, n., the manager in the school for wrestlers (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *aliptēs*, fr. Gk. ἀλείπτης, lit. 'anointer', fr. ἀλείφειν, 'to anoint'; see prec. word. He was so called because it was his care to annoint the bodies of the wrestlers with unguents.

aliquant, adj., not dividing without leaving a remainder. — F. *aliquante*, fr. L. *aliquantus*, 'somewhat, some, moderate', compounded of *alius*, 'other', and *quantus*, 'how great'. See **alias** and **quantum.**

Derivative: *aliquant*, n.

aliquot, adj., dividing exactly, without leaving a remainder. — L., 'some several, a few', compounded of *alius*, 'other', and *quot*, 'how much, how many'. See **alias** and **quota** and cp. the second element in **hidalgo.**

Alisma, n., a genus of aquatic plants, the water plantain (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄλισμα, 'the water plantain'.

Derivative: *alism-al*, adj.

alismoid, adj., resembling a water plantain. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλισμα, 'the water plantain', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

aliso, n., any of several plants of the genus Alnus or their wood (*bot.*) — Sp., 'alder', fr. Goth. **alisa*, 'alder', fr. Teut. **aliso-*. See **alder**, the tree.

Alison, fem. PN. — F., prop. a dimin. of **Alice** (q.v.)

alisonite, n., a variety of covellite (*mineral.*) — Named after R. E. *Alison* of Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

aliunde, adv., from another place. — L., 'from another place', compounded of *alius*, 'another' (see **alias**), and *unde*, 'from which place; from whatever place', fr. orig. **cunde*, rel. to the pronominal base **q*^{w}*o-*. See **who** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **ubiety.**

alive, adj. — ME. *on live*, *alive*, fr. OE. *on līfe*, 'in life'. See **on** and **life**, and cp. **live.**

Derivatives: *alive*, adv., *alive-ness*, n.

aliyah, n., 1) the act of being called to the almemar to participate in the reading of the Torah; 2) immigration to Israel. — Heb. *'āliyyáh*, 'a going up', fr. *'ālāh* 'he went up, ascended', which is rel. to Ugar. *'ly*, Arab. *'alā*, 'he went up, ascended', Akkad. *elū*, 'to go up, ascend', Heb. *'al*, Aram.-Syr. *'al*, Ugar. *'l*, Arab. *'alā*, 'on, upon; against', Heb. *'āléh*, 'leaf', lit. 'that which springs up', *'ōláh*, 'burnt offering' (prop. fem. part. of the verb *'ālāh*, and lit. meaning 'that which goes up'), *'elyón*, 'high, higher', *ma'ălāh*, 'step, stair', *má'lāh*, 'upward'. Cp. **Alenu, Eli.**

alizari, n., madder root. — F., fr. Sp. *alizari*, fr. Arab. *al-'aṣára*^{h}, 'the juice', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *aṣara*, 'he squeezed, pressed', which is rel. to Heb. *'ātzár*, Aram.-Syr. *'ătzár*, 'he retained'.

alizarin, alizarine, n., a dye (*chem.*) — F. *alizarine*, fr. *alizari*. See prec. word and chem. suff. **-in, -ine.**

aljama, n., a Jewish congregation in Spain. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-jamá'a*^{h}, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *jamá'a*^{h}, 'assembly', fr. *jáma'a*, 'he gathered together, assembled'.

aljamia, n., Moorish name of the Spanish language. — Sp. *aljamía*, fr. Arab. *al-'ajamíya*^{h}, 'the non-Arabic, barbarian (language)', fr. *al-*, 'the', and fem. of *'ajamí*, 'non-Arabic, barbarian'.

aljofaina, n., wash basin. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-jufáyna*^{h}, dimin. of *al-jáfna*^{h} (whence Sp. *aljafana*), fr. *al-*, 'the', and *jáfna*^{h}, 'dish'.

alkahest, n., the universal solvent of the alchemists. — F. *alcahest*, fr. ML. *alcahest*, a pseudo-Arabic word prob. coined by Paracelsus.

alkali, n. — F. *alcalli* (now spelled *alcali*), fr. Arab. *al-qilí*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *qilí*, 'charred ashes of the saltwort', fr. *qálā*, 'he fried, roasted', which is rel. to Heb. *qālāh*, 'he roasted, parched', Aram. *q^{e}lá*, 'burned', Akkad. *qalū*, 'to burn'; cp. **kali.** The word *alkali* first appears in the writings of Albertus Magnus (1206?-1280).

alkalimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalis. — A hybrid coined fr. **alkali** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter**, 'poetical rhythm'.

alkaline, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **alkali** and **-ine**, a chem. suff. of Latin origin.

alkaloid, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **alkali** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

alkanes, n. pl., a series of saturated hydrocarbons; the methane series (*chem.*) — Formed fr. ***alk*yl** and **meth*ane*-s.**

alkanet, n., the bugloss. — Sp. *alcaneta*, dimin. of *alcana*, fr. Arab. *al-ḥinná*. See next word.

Alkanna, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *alcana*, fr. Arab. *al-ḥinná*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *ḥinná*, 'henna'. See **henna.**

alkyl, n., any radical of the methane series, as *methyl*, *ethyl*, etc. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **alkali** with suff. **-yl.**

all, adj. — ME. *all*, fr. OE. *eall*, *all*, rel. to OS. OFris., OHG., MHG. *al*, ON. *allr*, Dan., Swed., G. *all*, Goth. *alls*, OHG. *ala-* (in *ala-wāri*, 'quite true'), Goth. *ala-* (in *ala-mans*, 'mankind', lit. 'all men'), and cogn. with Lith. *al-* (in *al-vienas*, 'every one'). Cp. **albeit, withal.** Cp. also **Alaric, allodium, alone, Ella.**

Derivatives: *all*, n. and adv., *all-ness*, n.

allactite, n., basic manganese arsenate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change' (fr. ἄλλος, 'other'); so called in allusion to its pleochroism. See **else** and cp. **allo-, alias.** Cp. also **allagite, catallactic, parallactic, trophallax.**

allagite, n., a carbonated rhodonite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀλλαγή, 'change', which derives from the stem of ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change'. See prec. word and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **agio, diallage, hypallage.**

Allah, n., Mohammedan name of the Supreme Being. — Arab. *Alláhu*, contraction of *al-Iláhu*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *Iláh*, 'God'. See **Elohim.**

allanto-, combining form meaning 'sausage'. — Gk. ἀλλαντο-, fr. ἀλλᾶς, gen. ἀλλᾶντος, 'sausage', a loan word fr. L. *ālium*, *allium*, 'garlic', the orig. meaning of Gk. ἀλλᾶς being 'garlicky (sausage)'. Ion. ἄλλη, glossed by Hesychius, and rendered by him with λέχανον ('greens, vegetables'), is of the same origin. See **Allium.**

allantoic, adj., pertaining to the allantois. — See **allantois** and **-ic.**

allantoid, adj., resembling a sausage. — Gk. ἀλλαντοειδής, 'sausage-shaped', fr. ἀλλᾶς, gen. ἀλλᾶντος, 'sausage' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **allanto-** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *allantoid-al*, adj.

allantois, n., a membranous sac in the embryos of mammals, birds and reptiles (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλλαντοειδής, 'sausage-shaped'. See prec. word.

allative, adj., pertaining to a case that expresses motion toward; n., the allative case (*gram.*) — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *allātus*, 'brought to' (used as pp. of *adferre*, *afferre*, 'to bring to'), fr. **ad-** and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

allay, tr. v., 1) to quiet; 2) to alleviate. — ME. *alaien*, fr. OE. *ālecgan*, 'to put down, remit, give up', fr. *ā-* (see intensive pref. **a-**) and *lecgan*, 'to lay'. See **lay**, 'to place'.

Derivatives: *allay-er*, n., *allay-ment*, n.

allegation, n. — F. *allégation*, fr. L. *allēgātiōnem*, acc. of *allēgātiō*, 'despatching a mission', fr. *allēgātus*, pp. of *allēgāre*, 'to despatch, commission, mention, adduce', fr. **ad-** and *lēgāre*, 'to send with a commission, despatch'. See **legate** and **-ion.**

allege, tr. v. — ME. *aleggen*, 'to bring forward as evidence', fr. AF *alegier*, which is formed — with change of prefix — fr. OF. *esligier*, 'to free, disengage, buy, pay, possess', fr. VL. **exlītigāre*, 'to free from a lawsuit', fr. 1st **ex-** and *lītigāre*, 'to sue, quarrel'. See **litigate.**

Derivatives: *alleg-ed-ly*, adv., *alleg-er*, n.

allegiance, n. — ME. *alegeance*, formed fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and OF. *ligeaunce*, *ligeance*, fr. *lige*. See **ad-, liege** and **-ance** and cp. **ligeance.**

allegorize, tr. and intr. v. — F. *allégoriser*, fr. L. *allēgorizāre*, fr. *allēgoria*. See next word and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *allegoriz-ation*, n., *allegoriz-er*, n.

allegory, n. — F. *allégorie*, fr. L. *allēgoria*, fr. Gk. ἀλληγορίᾱ, 'figurative language', lit. 'a speaking about (seemingly) something else'; compounded of ἄλλος, 'other' (see **allo-**), and ἀγορεύειν, 'to speak in the assembly', fr. ἀγορά, 'assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', fr. I.-E. base **ger*, 'to gather, collect'. See **gregarious** and cp. **category, panegyric.** The word *allegory* was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivatives: *allegoric* (q.v.), *allegor-ism*, n., *allegor-ist*, n., *allegor-ist-er*, n., *allegorize* (q.v.)

allegretto, adj., n., and adv. (*music*). — It., dimin. of **allegro** (q.v.)

allegro, adj., n., and adv. (*music*). — It. *allegro*, 'cheerful, gay', fr. L. *alacer*, fem. *alacris*, neut. *alacre*, 'lively, cheerful, brisk'. See **alacrity.**

allelo-, combining form, meaning 'one another'. — Gk. ἀλληλο-, fr. ἀλλήλων, Dor. ἀλλάλων, 'of one another', fr. *ἀλλᾶλ-, *ἀλλᾶλ-, contraction of *ἄλλος-ἄλλον (masc.), *ἄλλᾱ-ἄλλᾱν (fem.), etc., lit. 'the other' (nom.) — 'the other' (acc.), fr. ἄλλος, 'another, other'. See **allo-** and cp. **diallelon, parallel.**

alleluia, n. and interj. — L., fr. Gk. ἀλληλούια, fr. Heb. *hall^{e}lū-yāh*, 'praise ye the Lord'. See **hallelujah.**

allemande, n., name of various German dances. — F., prop. fem. of *allemand*, 'German', fr. Teut. *Alamann-*, stem of L. *Alamannī, Alemannī* (pl.), name of a Suebic people, applied in extension to all the Germans. See **Alemanni.**

allergology, n., the study of allergies. — Coined fr. ModL. *allergia* and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **allergy** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *allergolog-ic-al*, adj., *allergolog-ist*, n.

allergy, n., hypersensitiveness of body cells to certain substances (*immunology*). — ModL. *allergia*, coined about 1905 by Clemens von Pirquet, an Austrian pediatrist (1874-1910), fr. Gk. ἄλλος, 'another' and ἔργον, 'work'. See **allo-** and **ergon** and cp. **energy.**
Derivative: *allerg-ic*, adj.

allerion, n., an eagle with expanded wings (*her.*) — F. *alérion*, fr. Frankish **adalaro*, corresponding to MHG. *adelar* (G. *Adler*), 'eagle', orig. a compound meaning 'noble eagle'. The first element of this compound is rel. to OHG. *adal*, 'noble family', *edili*, OE. *æðele*, 'of noble descent'. See **atheling** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **erne** and cp. **ornitho-.**

alleviate, tr. v. — L. *alleviātus*, pp. of *alleviāre*, a collateral form of *allevāre*, 'to lighten, alleviate', fr. **ad-** and *levāre*, 'to lighten, ease', fr. *levis*, 'light'. See **levity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *alleviat-ion*, n., *alleviat-ive*, adj., *alleviat-or*, n.

alley, n., a narrow passage. — OF. *alee* (F. *allée*), 'a going, passage', prop. fem. pp. of OF. *aler* (F. *aller*), 'to go', fr. L. *ambulāre*, 'to go, walk'. See **amble** and cp. **purlieu.**
Derivative: *alley-ed*, adj.

alley, n., a choice marble. — Abbreviation of **alabaster;** so called because it was orig. made of alabaster.

alliaceous, adj., belonging to the genus Allium (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Allium** with suff. **-aceous.**

alliance, n. — ME. *aliance*, fr. OF. *aliance* (F. *alliance*), fr. OF. *alier* (F. *allier*). See **ally** and **-ance.**

Alliaria, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *allium*, 'garlic' (see *Allium*); so called with reference to its odor.

allice, allice shad, n. — F. *alose*, fr. L. *alausa*, 'shad'. See alose.

alligation, n., relation between the prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the price of the mixture; 'the rule of mixtures'. — L. *alligātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a binding to', fr. *alligātus*, pp. of *alligāre*, 'to bind something to', fr. **ad-,** and *ligāre*, 'to bind, tie, fasten'. See **ligament** and cp. **alloy, ally.**

alligator, n. — Corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, which is shortened fr. *el lagarto de Indias*, name of the cayman, lit. 'the lizard of the (West) Indies'. Sp. *el*, 'the', derives fr. L. *ille*, 'that one', *lagarto* comes fr. L. *lacertus*, 'lizard'. See **ille** and **lizard.**

alligator pear, the avocado. — Formed fr. Nahuatl *ahuacatl* through the medium of the Mex. Sp. forms *alvacata, alligato*. Cp. **avocado.**

alliterate, intr. v., to use alliteration. — ML. *alliterātus*, pp. of *alliterāre*, 'to begin with the same letter'. fr. **ad-** and L. *littera*, 'letter'. See **letter** and verbal suff **-ate.**
Derivatives: *alliteration* (q.v.), *alliterat-ive*, adj., *alliterat-ive-ly*, adv.

alliteration, n., repetition of the same letter in several words of a sentence. — ML. *alliterātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, from *alliterātus*, pp. of *alliterāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Allium, n., a genus of herbs of the lily family (*bot.*) — L. *ālium, allium*, 'garlic', prob. cogn. with OI. *ālūḥ, alukám*, 'bulb'. Accordingly *ālium* would lit. mean 'the bulbous plant'. There is little probability in Vaniček's suggestion to explain *ālium* as 'the strong-smelling plant', by deriving it from the base **an-*, 'to breathe, smell'. Cp. **alliaceous, Alliaria.** Cp. also **allanto-.** Cp. also the first element in **allyl.**

allo-, combining form, meaning 'other'. — Gk. ἀλλο-, fr. ἄλλος, 'another, other', which stands for **ἄλιος*, and is cogn. with L. *alius*, 'another'. See **alias.**

Allobroges, n. pl., a Celtic tribe inhabiting the north of Gallia Narbonensis (now Savoy). — L. *Allobrogēs* (pl. of *Allobrox*), lit. meaning 'the aliens', in allusion to their having driven out the original inhabitants. The *al-* in *Al-lobrogēs* is identical both in origin and meaning with *al-* in L. *al-ius*, 'the other', and in ML. *Al-satia*, and with *el-* in E. **else** (q.v.) See also **Alsatia** and cp. **Alemanni.**

allocate, tr. v., to set apart; to allot, assign. — Late L. *allocātus*, pp. of *allocāre*, fr. **ad-,** and L. *locāre*, 'to place'. See **locate** and cp. **allow,** 'to assign', which is a doublet of *allocate*.

allocation, n. — Late L. *allocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *allocātus*, pp. of *allocāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

allochroic, adj., changeable in color. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀλλόχροος, 'changed in color, fr. ἄλλος, 'another' and χρόᾱ, χροιά, 'skin, surface, color of the skin'. See **allo-** and **chrome.**

allochroite, n., a sub-variety of andradite. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

allochromatic, adj., changeable in color. — Compounded of **allo-** and **chromatic.**

allochrous, adj., changing color. — See **allochroic** and **-ous.**

alloclase, alloclasite, n., a mineral containing bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, sulfur and iron. — Compounded of **allo-** and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp.

words there referred to. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

allocution, n., address. — L. *allocūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'address', fr. *allocūtus*, pp. of *alloquī*, 'to speak to', fr. **ad-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and cp. **locution.**

allodial, alodial, adj., pertaining to an allodium. — ML. *allōdiālis*, fr. *allōdium*. See **allodium** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *al(l)odial-ism*, n., *al(l)odial-ist*, n., *al(l)odial-ly*, adv.

allodiality, alodiality, n., the quality of being allodial. — F. *allodialité*, fr. *allodial*, fr. ML. *allōdiālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

allodium, alodium, n., land held as absolute property. — ML. *allōdium*, Latinized fr. Frankish **al-ōd* (whence also ML. *alodis*, a word occurring in the Salic Law), lit. 'entire property', compounded of **al*, 'all' (see **all**), and* **ōd*, 'property', which is rel. to OS. *ōd*, OHG. **ōt*, OE. *ēad*, ON. *auðr*, Goth. *auda-*, 'possession, property, wealth', the second element in MHG. *klein-ōt*, G. *Klein-od*, 'jewel, gem', lit. 'little wealth'. For the second element in *allodium* cp. the first element in **Edgar, Edith, Edmund, Edwin.** — It. *allodio*, Sp. *alodio*, OF. *alue, aluef* (whence F. *alleu*), OProvenç. *alo, aloc*, 'allodium', are Frankish loan words.

allogamy, n., cross-fertilization (*bot.*) — Compounded of **allo-** and Gk. -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy.**

allogeneous, adj., of a different kind. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. ἀλλογενής, 'of another kind'. See **allo-** and **-gen.**

allogeneity, n. — See prec. word and **-ity.**

allograph, n., a writing made by another person. — Compounded of **allo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

allomerism, n., variation in chemical composition without change in crystalline form.— Compounded of Gk. ἄλλος, 'other' and μέρος, 'part'. See **allo-, mero-** and **-ism.**

allomerous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

allomorph, n. (*mineral.*) — Gk. ἀλλόμορφος, 'having another form'. See **allo-** and **-morph.**
Derivatives: *allomorph-ic*, adj., *allomorph-ism*, n.

allomorphite, n., a barite with the qualities of anhydrite. — See **allomorph** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

allonge, n., a thrust (*in fencing*) (*obsol.*) — F., 'a lengthening', fr. *allonger*, 'to lengthen', fr. OF. *alongier*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **a-**), and *long*, 'long'. See **long,** adj., and cp. **longeron, lunge.**

allonym, n., the name of another person assumed by the author of a work. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλλος, 'other' and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **allo-** and **name** and cp. **onomato.** Cp. also **anonymous, antonym, cryptonym, homonym, metonymy, paronymous, patronymic, synonym.**

allopath, n. — Back formation fr. **allopathy.**

allopathy, n., treatment of disease by remedies that produce effects opposite to those caused by the disease. — G. *Allopathie*, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) fr. Gk. ἄλλος, 'other', and -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **allo-** and **-pathy** and cp. **enantiopathy, homeopathy.**
Derivatives: *allopath-ic*, adj., *allopath-ic-ally*, adv., *allopath-et-ic*, adj., *allo-path-et-ical-ly*, adv., *allo-path-ist*, n.

allophylian, adj., foreign; specif., neither Indo-European nor Semitic; n., one who speaks an allophylian language. — L. *allophȳlus*, fr. Gk. ἀλλόφῡλος, 'of another tribe, foreign' (in the Septuagint, ἀλλόφῡλοι is the usual rendering of *P^{e}lishtīm*, 'Philistines'); compounded of ἄλλος, 'other' and φῦλή, 'tribe' which is rel. to φῦλον, 'stock, race'. See **allo-, phylo-** and **-ian.**

allot, tr. v. — OF. *aloter* (F. *alloter, allotir*), a hybrid coined fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *lot*, a word of Teut. origin. See **lot.**

allotment, n. — F. *allotement*, fr. *alloter*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

allotrio-, before a vowel **allotri-,** combining form meaning 'abnormal', as in *allotriophagy*. — Gk. ἀλλοτριο-, ἀλλοτρι-, fr. ἀλλότριος, 'strange', which is formed fr. ἄλλος, 'other' (see **allo-**), and τρ-, zero degree of the compar. suff. -τερ, for which see **-ther.**

allotriophagy, n., an unnatural appetite (*med.*) — Compounded of **allotrio-** and Gk. -φαγίᾱ, 'eating of', fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See **-phagy.**

allotropy, n., the change of physical properties without change of chemical substance. — Gk. ἀλλοτροπίᾱ, 'strangeness, variety', fr. ἀλλότροπος, 'strange', which is compounded of ἄλλος, 'other' and τρόπος, 'turn, direction, way'; introduced into chemistry by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1841. See **allo-** and **-tropy.**
Derivatives: *allotrop-ic, allotrop-ic-al*, adjs., *allotrop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *allotrop-ism*, n.

allow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *alouen*, fr. OF. *aloer, alouer*, 'to place; to let, rent' (whence F. *allouer*. 'to assign, allocate'), fr. Late L. *allocāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *locāre*, 'to place' (whence F. *louer*, 'to let, rent') (see **allocate**); confused in meaning with OF. *aloer, alouer*, 'to approve', fr. L. *allaudāre*, 'to extol', fr. **ad-** and *laudāre*, 'to praise' (whence F. *louer*, 'to praise'); see **laud.**
Derivatives: *allowable* (q.v.), *allowance* (q.v.), *allow-ed-ly*, adv., *allow-er*, n.

allowable, adj. — F. *allouable*, 'permissible', fr. *allouer*, 'to permit'. See **allow,** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *allowable-ness*, n., *allowabl-y*, adv.

allowance, n. — OF. *alouance*, fr. *aloer, alouer*, 'to place; to let'. See **allow** and **-ance.**
Derivative: *allowance*, tr. v.

alloxan, n., an oxidation product of uric acid (*chem.*) — Coined fr. ***all***antoin and ***ox***alic; so called because it contains residues of allantoin and oxalic acid. The name *alloxan* was coined by Liebig and Wöhler (see Ann. Chem. Pharm. XXVI, 256).

alloy, n. — F. *aloi*, fr. OF. *alei, aloi*, fr. *aleier, aloier*, 'to bind, combine' (whence F. *aloyer*, 'to alloy'), fr. L. *alligāre*, 'to bind to (something)', fr. **ad-** and *ligāre*, 'to bind, tie, fasten'. See **ligament**, and cp. **alligation.**

alloy, tr. v. — OF. *aleier, aloier*, 'to bind, combine'. See **alloy,** n.

alloyage, n. — F. *aloyage*, 'the act of alloying', fr. *aloyer*, 'to alloy'. See **alloy,** and **-age.**

allspice, n., the berry of the pimento (*Pimenta officinalis*) and the spice made from it. — Compounded of **all** and **spice**; so called because it is supposed to combine the flavors of several condiments.

allude, intr. v. — L. *allūdere*, 'to play with; to refer to', fr. **ad-** and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and cp. **collude, delude, elude, illude.**

allumette, n., a match for lighting. — F., fr. *allumer*, 'to light, kindle', fr. VL. **allūmināre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *lūmināre*, 'to light up, brighten', fr. *lūmen*, gen. *lūminis*, 'light'. Cp. It. *alluminare*, OProvenç. *alumenar*, Sp. *alumbrar*, Port. *alumiar*, 'to light, illuminate', and see **luminous.**

allure, tr. v., to tempt by a bait. — ME. *aluren*, fr. OF. *aleurrer*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *leurrer*, 'to lure'. See **lure.**

Derivatives: *allure*, n., *allure-ment*, n., *allur-er*, n., *allur-ing*, adj., *allur-ing-ly*, adv., *allur-ing-ness*, n.

allusion, n. — L. *allūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a playing with, a reference to', fr. *allūsus*, pp. of *allūdere*. See **allude** and **-ion,** and cp. **collusion, delusion, elusion, illusion.**

allusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *allūsus* pp. of *allūdere*. See **allude** and cp. **collusive, delusive, elusive, illusive.**

Derivatives: *allusive-ly*, adv., *allusive-ness*, n.

alluvial, adj. and n. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *alluvius*, 'alluvial'. See **alluvion.**

alluvion, n., 1) washing of water against the shore; 2) a flood; 3) alluvium. — F., fr. L. *alluviōnem*, acc. of *alluviō*, 'an overflow, inundation, alluvial land', lit. 'a washing upon', fr. *alluere*, 'to wash upon or against', fr. **ad-** and *luere*, 'to wash', which is rel. to *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ion** and cp. **antediluvian, deluge, dilute, diluvium, elution.**

alluvium, n., matter deposited by flowing water. — L., neut. of *alluvius*, 'alluvial', fr. *alluere*. See **alluvion.**

ally, tr., and intr. v. — ME. *alien*, fr. OF. *alier* (F. *allier*), 'to join, unite', fr. L. *alligāre*, 'to bind to something', fr. **ad-** and *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament** and cp. **alliance.**

Derivative: *ally*, n.

allyl, n., a univalent radical, C_3H_5 (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-yl** fr. ***allium***, 'garlic' (see **Allium**); so called because it was first obtained as a disulfide from garlic (by Wertheim in 1844).

Alma, fem. PN. — Lit. 'nourishing', fr. L. *alma*, fem. of *almus*, fr. *alere*, 'to nourish'. See **aliment** and cp. **Alma Mater.**

almacén, n., warehouse, magazine. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-mákhzan*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mákhzan*, 'storehouse', fr. *kházana*, 'he stored up'. See **magazine** and cp. **alhacena.**

almaciga, n., the tree Agathis alba. — Sp., a var. of *almastiga*, 'mastic', fr. Arab. *al-mástaka*^{h}, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mástaka*^{h}, 'mastic', ult. fr. Gk. μαστίχη. See **mastic.**

almadia, n., a kind of boat. — Sp. *almadía*, fr. Arab. *al-ma'dīya*^{h}, fr. *al-*, 'the' and *ma'dīya*^{h}, 'ferryboat', a derivative of the verb. *'ádā*, 'he passed by', which is rel. to Heb. *'ādhā*^{h}, Aram. *'ādhí*, *'ădhá*, Syr. *'ădhā*, Ethiop. *'adáwa*, 'he passed by', Heb. *'adh*, 'as far as', *'adh*, 'eternity' (lit. 'passing time'), *lā'ádh*, 'for ever'.

almagest, n., 1) the treatise of Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria on astronomy; hence 2) any similar medieval work on astronomy or astrology. — ME., fr. OF. *almageste*, fr. Arab. *al-majistí*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and Gk. μεγίστη (scil. σύνταξις), 'the greatest composition', fem. of μέγιστος, superlative of μέγας, 'great'; see **mega-.** In their admiration for the great work of Claudius Ptolemy the Arabian translators changed the title of his work from Μεγάλη σύνταξις (τῆς ἀστρονομίας), 'Great work (on astronomy)', into Μεγίστη σύνταξις, 'the greatest work'.

almagra, n., red ocher. — Sp., fr. Arab. *al-mághra*^{h}, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mághra*^{h}, 'red ocher'.

Alma Mater, one's university or school. — L., 'fostering mother'. *Almus*, fem. *alma*, neut. *almum*, 'nourishing, fostering', is related to *alō, alere*, 'to nourish', and prob. cogn. with the second element in Gk. φυτ-άλμιος, 'producing, nourishing, fostering', epithet of Zeus and of Poseidon. See **aliment** and cp. **Alma.** For the second element see **mater, mother.**

almanac, n., a calendar giving astronomical data and other useful information. — F. *almanach*, fr. ML. *almanachus* (whence also It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, G. *Almanach*, etc.), fr. Gk. ἀλμενιχιακά (pl.), 'calendars', which is prob. of Coptic origin; prob. influenced in form by a confusion with Arab. *al-manáh*, 'the gift'. Sp.-Arab. *al-manákh*, 'the almanac', is itself a loan word fr. ML. *almanachus*.

almandine, n., a purple variety of garnet (*mineral.*) — F., assimilated fr. earlier *alabandine*, fr. L. (*gemma*) *Alabandīna*, a precious stone, fr. *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, an ancient district of Asia Minor. For the ending see suff. **-ine.**

almemar, n., platform with reading desk in a synagogue. — Arab. *al-mínbar*, 'the pulpit', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mínbar*, which orig. denoted 'an (elevated) seat', and is a loan word fr. Ethiop. *minbar*, 'seat'. See **mimbar.**

almeriite, n., a hydrous basic aluminium sodium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Almeria* in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

almighty, adj. — OE. *ealmihtig, ælmihtig*, fr. *eall*, 'all', and *mihtig*, 'mighty'. See **all** and **mighty.**

almogavar, n., a light-armed Spanish soldier in the middle ages. — Sp., fr. Ar. *al-mughāwir*, lit. 'the raider', fr. *al-*, 'the', and active partic. of *ghāwara*, 3rd conjugation of *ghāra*, 'he raided, invaded'.

Almohades, n., pl., members of a Mohammedan sect, founded by Mohammed ibn Abdallah. — Lit. 'the unitarians'; shortened fr.**Al-movahides*, from Arab. *al-muwaḥḥidūn*, 'they who profess the unity of God', fr. *al-*, 'the', and active part. of the 2nd conjugation of *wáḥuda*, 'he was alone' whence also *waḥíd*, 'solitary'; rel. to Heb. *yāḥíd*, 'only one, solitary', *yáḥad, yaḥdāw*, 'together'.

almond, n. — ME., fr. OF. *almande* (F. *amande*), fr. VL. *amandula*, fr. L. *amygdala*, fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond', which, according to H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, pp. 25-26, is borrowed from Heb. *méghedh Ēl*, 'divine fruit'. [The ending *-ula* in VL. *amandula*, corresponding to the Gk. ending *-άλη* in ἀμυγδάλη, was mistaken for the dimin. suff. (see **-ule**) and consequently dropped in OF. *almande*, E. *almond*, etc.] The *n* before the *d* is excrescent. Cp. **amygdalate.** Cp. also **mandorla.**

almoner, n. — OF. *almosnier* (F. *aumônier*), fr. *almosne* (F. *aumône*), fr. VL. **alemosina*, fr. Eccles. L. *eleēmosyna*. See **alms.**

almonry, n. — OF. *almosnerie* (F. *aumônerie*), fr. *almosnier*, 'almoner'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

Almoravides, n. pl., the members of an African tribe. — Arab. *al-Murābiṭūn*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *murābiṭūn*, lit. 'monks living in a fortified convent', denominated fr. *ribāṭ*, 'fortified convent', fr. *rábaṭa*, 'he applied himself to something, devoted himself to religious life', 3rd conjugation of *rábaṭa*, 'he bound'. Cp. **marabou, marabout, maravedi.**

almost, adv. — ME. *almest, almast*, fr. OE. *ealmǣst, ælmǣst*, lit. 'mostly, all'. See **all** and **most.**

alms, n. — ME. *almesse*, fr. OE. *ælmysse*, fr. Eccles. L. *eleēmosyna*, fr. Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, 'pity, mercy', in Eccles. Gk. 'charity, alms', fr. ἐλεήμων, 'pitiful, merciful', fr. ἔλεος, 'pity, mercy', which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin. Cp. **almoner, eleemosynary,** the second element in **frankalmoign,** and the second word in **Kyrie eleison.**

almuce, n., hood, headdress. — OF. *almuce, aumuce* (F. *aumusse*), fr. VL. *almucia*. See **amice,** 'hood, headdress', and cp. words there referred to.

almud, almude, n., a dry measure. — Arab. *al-mudd*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mudd*, 'a corn measure', fr. *mádda*, 'he extended, stretched', which is rel. to Heb. *mādad*, 'he measured', *middāh*, 'measure, stature, size', Akkad. *madādu*, 'to measure'.

almuerzo, n., breakfast. — Sp., fr. *almorzar*, 'to breakfast', fr. L. *admorsus*, pp. of *admordēre*, 'to bite into', fr. **ad-** and *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant.**

almug, also **algum,** n., a tree mentioned in the Bible, prob. the sandalwood (the first form occurs I Kings 10:11-12, the second II Chron. 2:7 and 9:10-11). — Heb. *almuggím*, resp. *algummím* (pl.). The singular of these words must be *almógh*, resp. *algóm*, so that the forms *almug* and *algum* are incorrect. They should be replaced by *almog*, resp. *algom.*

alnage, n., measurement by the ell. — OF. *aulnage* (F. *aunage*), fr. *aulne*, 'ell', fr. Frankish **alina*, prop. 'forearm', which is rel. to OHG. *elina*, OE. *eln*, 'ell'. See **ell** and **-age.**

Derivative: *alnag-er*, n.

Alnus, n., a genus of plants; the alder (*bot.*) — L. *alnus*, cogn. with ON. *obi*, OE. *alor*, 'alder'. See **alder.**

alodial, alodium, n. — See **allodial, allodium.**

aloe, n. — L. *aloē*, fr. Gk. ἀλόη, 'aloe', prob. borrowed fr. Heb. *ăhālím, ăhālóth* (pl.), which are perhaps borrowed fr. OI. *agaruḥ, aguruḥ*, 'aloewood', these latter being prob. of Dravidian origin. Cp. **agalloch.**

aloetic, adj. containing, or of the nature of, aloes; n., an aloetic medicine. — Formed with suff. **-etic** fr. Gk. ἀλόη, 'aloe'. See **aloe.**

aloft, adv. — ON. *á lopt*, 'in the air', whence arose the meaning 'on high'. See **a-,** 'on', and **loft.**

aloin, n., a bitter crystalline substance (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **aloe** with chem. suff. **-in**; so called because it is obtained from the aloe.

aloisiite, n., a hydrous subsilicate of calcium, ferrum, magnesium and sodium (*mineral.*) —, Named after Prince Luigi (Latinized into *Aloisius*) Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

alone, adj. — ME. *al one*, 'all alone', fr. *al*, 'all', and *one*, fr. OE. *ān*, 'one, alone'. Cp. Du. *alleen*, MHG. *al-ein, al-eine*, G. *allein*, 'alone', and see **all** and **one.** Cp. also **lone.**

along, adv. and prep. — ME. *anlong, along*, fr. OE. *andlang*, which is compounded of *and-*, 'against', and *lang*, 'long'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'against', L. *ante*, 'before'; see **ante-, anti-.** For the second element see **long,** adj.

aloof, adv. — Originally a nautical term formed on the analogy of Du. *te loef*, 'to windward'. See **loof, luff.**

alopecia, n. baldness. — L., fr. Gk. ἀλωπεκίᾱ, 'mange in foxes, bald patches (on the head)', fr. ἀλώπηξ, gen. ἀλώπεκος, 'fox', which is perh. cognate with L. *vulpēs*, 'fox' See **Vulpes** and cp. **Alopecurus.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Alopecurus, n., the genus of foxtails (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'fox tail', fr. Gk. ἀλώπηξ, 'fox', and οὐρά, 'tail' (see **alopecia** and **uro-,** 'taillike'); so called from the shape of the spike.

alose, n., a small fish, the shad. — F., fr. L. *alausa*, a word of Gaulish origin. See G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, Paris 1920, p. 225, and cp. **allice.**

aloud, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **loud.**

alow, adv., below (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **low,** adj.

Aloysius, masc. PN. — ML. *Aloisius*, fr. OF. *Looïs*. See **Louis.**

alp, a high mountain. — L. *Alpēs*, 'the Alps', lit. 'the High Mountains', from non-Aryan base **alb-*, 'high; mountain', whence also Gael. *alp*, W. *ailp*, 'a high mountain' (cp. **Albion**). The connection of this word with L. *albus*, 'white', is based on folk etymology. See Pokorny in Zeitschrift für Keltische Philologie, 38, 313.

alp, a demon. — G. *Alp*, 'elf'; rel. to E. **elf** (q.v.)

alpaca, n., a kind of llama and its wool. — Sp. *alpaca*, fr. Quechua *alpaca*, fr. *paco*, 'yellowish red'.

alpenstock, n., a long iron-pointed staff used for climbing mountains. — G., lit. 'Alp stick', compounded of *Alpen*, 'the Alps', and *Stock*, 'stick'. See **alp,** 'a high mountain', and **stock.**

alpha, n., name of the 1st letter of the Greek alphabet. — L., fr. Gk. ἄλφα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *ʾāleph;* see **aleph.** The final α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a φ; cp. *beta, gamma, delta, eta, theta, iota, kappa, lambda, sigma.* See Theodor Nöldeke, Die semitischen Buchstabennamen, in Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1904, pp. 134 and 135, and Eduard Schwyzer, Griechische Grammatik, München, 1939, I, 140 γ.

alphabet, n. — L. *alphabētum*, compounded of Gk. ἄλφα and βῆτα, names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet. See **alpha** and **beta.**

Derivatives: *alphabet*, tr. v., *alphabet-ar-ian*, n., *alphabet-ic, alphabet-ic-al*, adjs., *alphabet-ic-al-ly*, adv., *alphabet-ics*, n. pl., *alphabet-ism*, n., *alphabet-ist*, n. *alphabet-ize*, tr. v., *alphabet-iz-ation*, n., *alphabet-iz-er*, n.

alphitomancy, n., divination from barley meal. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλφιτον, 'barley groats', and μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. Gk. ἄλφι, ἄλφιτον orig. meant 'white (grain)' and are rel. to ἀλφός, 'white', and cogn. with L. *albus*, 'white'; see **alb.** For the second element see **-mancy.**

alphitomorphous, adj., of the form of barley meal. — Compounded of Gk. ἄλφιτον, 'barley groats', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-morphous.**

Alphonso, masc. PN. — Sp. *Alfonso*, fr. OHG. *Adalfuns*, which is compounded of *adal*, 'noble family, noble descent' (see **atheling**), and *funs*, 'ready'.

alphos, n., a form of leprosoy (*med.*) — Gk. ἀλφός, 'dull-white leprosy' (whence L. *alphus*, of s.m.); cogn. with L. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**

Alpine, adj., pertaining to the Alps. — L. *Alpīnus*, fr. *Alpēs*, the Alps'. See **alp** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Alpinist, n., one who climbs the Alps or other mountains. See **Alpine** and **-ist.**

alraun, n., the mandrake root. — G. *Alraun*, fr. OHG. *alrūna*, fr. *Albrūna*, a name given to seeresses (see Tacitus, Germania, chapter 8). The name *Albrūna* lit. means 'having the secret power of the Albs'; it is compounded of *Alb* and *rūna*, 'secret'. See **rune.**

already, adj. — Compounded of **all** and **ready.**

alright, adv. — Compounded of **all** and **right.**

Alsatia, n. — ML. *Alisātia, Alsātia* (whence also F. *Alsace*), Latinized fr. OHG. *eli-sāzzo* '*inhabitant of the other* (bank of the Rhine)', whence G. *Elsaß*, name of the province. The first element in OHG. *eli-sāzzo* is rel. to Goth. *aljis*, 'other', OE. *elles*, 'otherwise'; see **else.** The second element is rel. to OHG. *sizzan*, OE. *sittan*, 'to sit, dwell'; see **sit.**

Derivatives: *Alsatian*, adj. and n.

al segno, musical direction to go back to the sign. — It., 'to the sign'. The first word is formed fr. *a*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*), and the def. article *il* (fr. L. *ille*, 'that one'). See **ad-** and **ille** and cp. **alfresco.** The second word derives fr. L. *signum*, 'sign'. See **sign** and cp. **dal segno.**

alsike, alsike clover, (*bot.*) — Named fr. *Alsike*, near Uppsala, in Sweden.

Alsine, n., a genus of herbs of the chickweed family (*bot.*) — L., name of a plant, perh. 'the chickweed', fr. Gk. ἀλσίνη.

Al Sirat, n., in the Koran, 'the right way' of faith; the narrow bridge leading over the fire of hell (*Islam*). — Arab. *al-sirāṭ*, 'the road', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *sirāṭ*, 'road', fr. Aram. *isṭᵉrāṭā, isrāṭā*, fr. Late Gk. στρᾶτα, fr. L. *strāta* (scil. *via*), lit. 'paved way'. See **street.**

also, adv. — ME. *al so*, fr. OE. *alswā, ælswā, ealswā*, prop. 'all so'. See **all, so,** and cp. **as.**

alt, n. — L. *altus*, 'high, lofty, tall; high, shrill (of voice)'. *Altus* is the pp. of *alere*, 'to nourish', and lit. means 'nourished, grown up'. See **old** and cp. **aliment.** Cp. also **haughty, hauteur, hawser, enhance, exalt,** the first element in **hautboy, oboe,** and the second element in **rialto.**

Altair, n., a first magnitude star, α *Aquilae* (*astron.*) — Arab. *al-ṭāir*, shortened fr. *al-nasr al-ṭāir*, 'the flying eagle', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *ṭāir*, part. of *ṭára*, 'it flew'.

altar, n. — ME. *alter*, fr. OE. *altar*, fr. L. *altāre*, 'altar', which is prob. rel. to *adoleō, adolēre*, 'to burn', a verb dissimilated fr. orig. **adaleiō*; hence L. *altāre* orig. meant 'a place for *burning* (sacrifices)'. It was influenced in form by an erroneous association with *altus*, 'high' (as if *altāre* meant 'a high place'). Cp. ME. *auter*, fr. OF. *alter, auter* (F. *autel*).

Derivative: *altar-ed*, adj.

altazimuth, n., an instrument for observing the altitude and azimuth of a star (*astron.*) — Compounded of the abbreviation of **altitude** and of **azimuth.**

alter, tr. and intr. v. — F. *altérer*, fr. Late L. *alterāre*, 'to change', fr. L. *alter*, 'the other (of two)', which stands for **aliteros, *alitros, *altros*, and is formed with the compar. suff. *-ter* fr. base **ali-*, 'there, beyond', whence also *alius*, 'another'. Hence *alter* and *alius* lit. denote 'one who stands there'; the former—in keeping with the sense of the compar. suff. *-ter*—denotes 'the other of two', the latter means 'another picked out of many (at least three) persons'. See **alias, else** and cp. **altercate, altern, alternate, adulterate, adultery, altruism.** For the compar. suff. *-ter* see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *alter-able*, adj. *alter-abil-ity*, n., *alter-ation*, n., *alter-at-ive*, adj.

altercate, intr. v., to dispute, quarrel. — L. *altercātus* pp. of *altercārī*, to dispute, wrangle, quarrel', fr. **altercus*, 'disputing', fr. *alter*, 'another'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

altercation, n., dispute, quarrel. — F., fr. L. *altercātiōnem*, acc. of *altercātiō*, 'a dispute, wrangling', fr. *altercātus*, pp. of *allercārī*. See **altercate** and **-ion.**

altern, adj., alternate. — L. *alternus*, 'one after the other', fr. *alter*, 'the other (of two)'. See **alter** and cp. **subaltern.**

alternant, adj. and n. — L. *alternāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *alternāre*. See **alternate** and **-ant.**

alternate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*, 'to do first one thing, then another, to alternate', fr. *alternus*. See **altern** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *alternat-ing*, adj., *alternat-ing-ly*, adv., *alternation* (q.v.), *alternative* (q.v.)

alternate, adj. — L. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*. See **alternate,** v.

Derivatives: *alternate-ly*, adv., *alternate-ness*, n.

alternation, n. — L. *alternātiō, -ōnis*, fr. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*. See **alternate,** v., and **-ion.**

alternative, adj. and n. — ML. *alternātivus*, fr. L. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*. See **alternate,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *alternative-ly*, adv., *alternate-ness*, n.

Althaea, n., a genus of plants of the marsh family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀλθαίᾱ, 'marsh mallow', which is rel. to ἀλθαίνειν, 'to heal', ἄλδη, 'growth', ἀλδήσκειν, 'to grow', ἀλδαίνειν, 'to make to grow, to nourish'; fr. I.-E. base **aldh-*, resp. **ald-*, enlarged fr. **al-*, 'to nourish, grow'. See **old** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **alt.**

although, conj. — Compounded of **all** and **though.** Cp. ME. *al thagh.*

alti-, combining form meaning 'high'. — L. *alti-*, fr. *altus*, 'high'. See **alt.**

Altica, a genus of beetles of the family Chrysomelidae (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀλτικός, 'good at leaping', from the stem of ἄλλεσθαι, 'to leap, jump', which is cogn. with L. *salīre*, 'to leap, jump'. See **salient.**

altigraph, n., an altimeter recording the altitudes reached. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *altus*, 'high', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **alt** and **-graph.**

altimeter, an instrument for measuring altitudes. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *altus*, 'high', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **alt** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **altometer.**

altissimo, adj. and n. (*music*). — It., superl. of *alto*, 'high'. See **alto.**

altitude, n., height. — L. *altitūdō*, 'height', fr. *altus*, 'high'. See **alt** and **-tude.**

Derivatives: *altitudin-al*, adj., *altitudin-arian*, adj. and n.

alto, n. (*music*). — It., fr. L. *altus*, 'high'. See **alt** and cp. **contralto.**

altogether, adv. — ME. *altogedere*, compounded of *al*, 'all', and *togedere*, 'together'. See **all** and **together.**

altometer, n., a theodolite. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *altus*, 'high' and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **alt** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **altimeter.**

alto-relievo, also **alto-rilievo,** high relief. — It. *altorilievo*, 'high relief'. See **alt** and **relief,** 'projection', and cp. **mezzo-relievo.**

altruism, n., unselfishness, 'the opposite of *egoism.* — F. *altruisme*, coined by A. Comte in 1830 fr. L. *alter*, 'another', on analogy of OF., F. *autrui*, 'another', whose ending is due to the influence of *lui*, 'he'. See **alter** and **-ism.**

altruist, n., a person who believes in altruism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *altruist-ic*, adj., *altruist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

aludel, n. a pear-shaped pot open at both ends, so that a series of such pots can be placed one above another; used for sublimation. — F., fr. Sp. *aludel*, fr. Arab. *al-uthāl*, 'a pot used for sublimation', fr. *al-*, 'the', and Gk. αἰθάλη, 'sublimed vapor', a derivative of αἴθειν, 'to burn'. See **ether.**

Aludra, n., name of a constellation in the zodiac. — Arab. *al-ʿAdhrā'*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *ʿadhrā'*, 'a virgin', from the stem of *ʿádharat*, 'she was a virgin'.

alula, n., the bastard wing of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *āla*, 'wing'. See **aisle** and **-ule.**

alum, n. — OF. *alum* (whence F. *alun*), fr. L. *alūmen*, 'alum', lit. 'bitter salt', cogn. with Gk. ἀλύδοιμος, 'bitter', OE. *ealo, alo*, 'ale', ON. *öl*, of s.m. See **ale** and cp. **alumina, aluta, alutaceous.**

Derivative: *alum*, tr. v.

alumin-, form of **alumino-** before a vowel.

alumina, n., aluminum oxide (*chem.*) — Fr. L. *alūmen*, gen. *alūminis*. See **alum.**

aluminite, n., a hydrous aluminum sulfate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. **aluminum.**

aluminium, n. — The same as **aluminum** (q.v.)

alumino-, before a vowel **alumin-,** combining form for **aluminum.**

aluminum, also **aluminium,** n. — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. L. *alūmen*, 'alum'. He gave the new element the name *aluminum*, but changed it later to *aluminium*. See **alum** and cp. the second element in **duralumin.**

alumnus, n., pupil; graduate of a college or uni-

versity. — L. *alumnus*, 'a nursling, foster-son, disciple', for **alo-menos*, prop. pass. pres. part. of *alere*, 'to nourish'; see **old** and cp. **alt.** For the suff. **-menos* cp. Gk. -μενος, the suff. of the med. and pass. part., and L. *fē-mina*, 'woman', lit. 'suckling (woman)', and see **feminine.** Cp. also the suffixes of the words **Aeschynomene, calumny, catechumen, clement, column, ecumenic, energumen, hapax legomenon, hegumen, noumenon, phenomenon, prolegomenon.**

alurgite, n., a purplish manganese mica (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀλουργής, 'genuine purple dye', lit. 'wrought in or by the sea', which is compounded of ἅλς (fem.), 'sea', and ἔργον, 'work'. See **halieutic** and **ergon.**

alushtite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Alushta* in the Crimea. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

aluta, n., a kind of soft leather. — L., for *alū-ta*, lit. 'leather prepared by means of alum', rel. to *alūmen*, 'alum'. See **alum.**

alutaceous, adj., resembling aluta. — L. *alūtācius*, fr. *alūta*. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

alveolar, adj., pertaining to alveoli. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *alveolus*. See **alveolus.**

alveolate, adj., pitted with small cavities, as a honeycomb. — L. *alveolātus*, fr. *alveolus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

alveolus, n., a small cavity. — L. *alveolus*, dimin. of *alveus*, 'a hollow, cavity', which is rel. to *alvus*, 'belly', and cogn. with Gk. αὐλός, 'tube, pipe', ἔν-αυλος, 'channel, riverbed', αὐλών, 'hollow way, defile, ravine, glen, channel, strait', OSl. *ulĭjĭ*, Lith. *aulỹs*, Lett. *aũlis*, 'beehive', lit. 'a trunk hollowed out', OSlav. *ulica*, 'defile; courtyard', Lith. *aũlas*, Lett. *aule*, 'leg of a boot', OPruss. *aulis*, 'shinbone', Arm. *ul*, *uli*, 'way', *yli*, 'pregnant'. For the correspondence of Gk. αὐλός and L. *alvus*, *alveus*, cp. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve', with L. *nervus*, of s.m., and Gk. παῦρος, 'little, small', with L. *parvus*, of s.m. For the ending see suff. **-ole.** Cp. **carol, hydraulic.**

alvite, n., a hydrous silicate containing yttrium and other metals (*mineral.*) — Named after *Alve* in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

alway, adv., always (*archaic* or *poetic*). — ME., lit. 'all (the) way'. See **all** and **way.**

always, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with adv. gen. suff. **-s.**

alypin, alypine, a crystalline compound (*pharm.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in, -ine,** fr. Gk. ἄλῡπος, 'painless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and λύπη, 'pain', whence λῡπεῖν, 'to give pain to, to pain, grieve', λῡπηρός, 'painful' (rel. to λῡπρός, 'wretched, distressed'); so called because of its anesthetic nature. Gk. λύπη is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *lumpáti*, 'breaks, hurts, damages'. See **leaf** and cp. **library.**

Alyssum, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄλυσσον, 'madwort', prop. neut. of the adj. ἄλυσσος, 'curing madness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and λύσσα, Att. λύττα, 'rage, fury, madness, frenzy'. See **lyssa.**

alytarch, n., chief of police at the Olympic games. — L. *alytarcha*, fr. Gk. ἀλυτάρχης, fr. ἀλύτᾱς, 'police officer (esp. at Olympic games)', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. The first element stands for *Ϝαλύ-τᾱς, lit. 'staff carrier', and is cogn. with Goth. *walus*, 'staff', ON. *völr*, 'a round stick', fr. I.-E. base **wal-*, **wel-*, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **arch-.**

am, v. — OE. *eom*, *eam*, *am*, rel. to ON. *em*, Goth. *im*, for I.-E. **esmi*, whence also OI. *ásmi*, Hitt. *esmi*, Arm. *em*, Gk. εἰμί, Lesbian and Thessal. ἐμμί, Dor. ἠμί, Alb. *jam*, L. *sum* (formed on the analogy of the plural *sumus*, 'we are'), OSlav. *jesmĭ*, Lith. *esmì*, OPruss. *asmai*, OIr. *am*, 'I am', fr. I.-E. base **es-*, 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. **are, art, is.**

Amabel, fem. PN. — Lit. 'lovable', fr. L. *amābilis*, fr. *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amatory** and cp. the PN.s **Amandus, Amanda, Amy.**

amadou, n., a spongy substance. — F., fr. Provenç. *amadou*, lit. 'loving, amorous', fr. L. *amātor*, 'lover' (see **amatory**); so called from the inflammability of the substance.

amain, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **main,** 'strength'.

amalgam, n., 1) a mixture of mercury with a metal or metals; 2) a mixture, blend. — F. *amalgame*, fr. ML. *amalgama*, dissimil. fr. Arab. *al-malgham*, which is formed fr. Arab. *al-*, 'the' and Syr. *mālāgmā*, fr. Gk. μάλαγμα, 'a soft mass', fr. μαλάσσειν, 'to soften', fr. μάλακος, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and cp. **Amalthaea.**

Derivatives: *amalgam*, v. (q.v.), *amalgam-ate*, tr. and intr. v., *amalgam-at-ion*, n., *amalgam-ative*, adj., *amalgam-at-or*, n., *amalgam-ist*, n., *amalgam-ize*, tr. v., *amalgam-iz-at-ion*, n.

amalgam, tr. and intr. v., to amalgamate. — F. *amalgamer*, fr. *amalgame*. See **amalgam,** n.

Amalthaea, Amalthea, n., the nurse of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀμάλθεια, which is prob. rel. to μαλθακός, 'soft, light, weak', μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and cp. **amalgam.**

Amanda, fem. PN. — Lit. 'worthy to be loved', fem. of *amandus*, gerundive of *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amatory** and cp. **Amabel** and names there referred to. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

Amandus, masc. PN. — L. See prec. word.

amanuensis, n., a person employed to write from dictation; secretary. — L. *āmanuēnsis*, formed with suff. **-ēnsis** from the phrase *servus ā manū*, 'a servant from the hand', i.e. 'a servant writing from dictation'. See pref. **a-**, 'from', and **manual.**

Amara, n., a genus of beetles, the ground beetle (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμάρᾱ, 'trench' which is prob. rel. to ἄμη, 'shovel, mattock'

(whence διαμᾶν, 'to cut through, clear away'), and cogn. with OSlav. *jama*, 'a pit'.

amaranth, n., 1) a mythical plant that never fades; 2) any plant of the genus *Amaranthus*; 3) purple color. — Gk. ἀμάραντος, 'unfading; amaranth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and the stem of μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish, to make to waste away', fr. I.-E. base **mer-*, 'to rub, consume, wear away'; see **smart,** v., and cp. **marasmus.** The ending of *amaranth* (for *amarant*) is due to the influence of plant names formed with Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'.

amaranthine, adj., 1) unfading, undying; 2) of purple color. — Coined by Milton fr. **amaranth** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Amaranthus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμάραντος. See **amaranth.**

amargoso, n., the bark of the goatbush. — Sp., lit. 'bitter', fr. VL. **amāricōsus*, fr. L. *amārus*. See **amarine.**

amarillo, n., any of several tropical American trees. — Sp., for **ambarillo*, fr. Arab. '*anbarí*, 'amber-colored', fr. '*ánbar*, 'amber'. See **amber.**

amarine, amarin, n., a poisonous compound (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** fr. L. *amārus*, 'bitter', which is cogn. with ON. *apr*, 'sharp', Swed., Norw., Du. *amper*, 'sharp, bitter', OE. *ampre*, OHG. *ampfaro*, MHG., G. *ampfer*, 'sorrel', OI. *amlấḥ*, *ambláḥ*, 'sour'; wood sorrel', Arm. *amok*', 'sweet, Alb. *taml'ε*, '(curdled) milk', *emblε*, 'sweet'; fr. I.-E. **am-ro-*, fr. base **am-*, 'bitter', which is rel. to **omo-*, 'raw, unripe', in OI. *āmáḥ*, 'raw, unripe, uncooked', Gk. ὠμός, of s.m. See **omo-**, 'raw, unripe', and cp. **amargoso, maraschino, margosa,** and the second element in **picamar.** For the *-ro-* formative element cp. Gk. πικ-ρός, 'bitter' (see *picric*).

amaryllid, n., any plant of the order of *Amaryllidaceae* (*bot.*) — See **Amaryllis** and **-id.**

Amaryllidaceae, n. pl., an order of plants. — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** from the PN. Ἀμαρυλλίς, gen. Ἀμαρυλλίδος. See **Amaryllis,** a genus of plants.

Amaryllis, n., name of a shepherdess in Theocritus' Idyls. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀμαρυλλίς.

Amaryllis, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — From prec. word.

amass, tr. v., to pile up. — F. *amasser*, 'to accumulate, heap up', fr. Late L. **admassāre*, fr. **ad-** and *massāre*, 'to heap up', fr. L. *massa*, 'a lump, mass'. See **mass.**

Derivatives: *amass-er*, n., *amass-ment*, n.

amastia, n., absence of the breasts. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄμαστος, 'without breasts', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μαστός, 'breast'. See **masto-** and **-ia.**

amateur, n. — F., 'lover of something, amateur', fr. L. *amātōrem*, acc. of *amātor*, 'lover', fr. *amātus*, pp. of *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative.**

Derivatives: *amateur*, adj., *amateur-ish*, adj., *amateur-ish-ly*, adv., *amateur-ish-ness*, n.

Amati, n., a violin made by a member of the *Amati* family at Cremona (16th and 17th cent.)

amative, adj., pertaining to love, amatory. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *amātus*, pp. of *amāre*, 'to love', from the I.-E. infantile imitative base **ama-*, whence also *amita*, 'father's sister', *amīcus*, 'friend'. Cp. Gk. ἀδαμνεῖν, 'to love' (Hesychius), which is formed fr. Phrygian intensive pref. ἀδ- and **ἀμνεῖν*, 'to love'. See **aunt** and cp. **Amabel, amadou, Amanda, Amandus, amateur, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamor, enemy, enmity, inamorato, inimical.**

amatol, n., an explosive containing ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene. — Coined fr. the abbreviations of ***am***monium and ***tol***uene.

amatory, adj., pertaining to, or showing, sexual love. — L. *amātōrius*, 'loving, amorous, amatory', fr. *amātus*, pp. of *amāre*. See **amative** and **-ory.**

Derivatives: *amatory*, n., *amatori-al*, adj., *amatori-al-ly*, adv., *amatori-an*, adj.

amaurosis, n., decay or loss of sight (*med.*) — Gk. ἀμαύρωσις, 'a darkening', fr. ἀμαυρός, 'dark, dim, dull, faint'. See **Moor** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

amaze, tr. v. — ME. *amasen*, fr. OE. *āmasian*, fr. intensive pref. **a-** and *-masian*. See **maze.**

Derivatives: *amaze*, n., bewilderment (poetic.), *amaz-ed*, adj., *amaz-ed-ly*, adv., *amaz-ed-ness*, n., *amaze-ment*, n.

Amazon, n., a member of a race of female warriors in Scythia (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀμαζών, which prob. derives fr. Heb. *ammítz*, 'strong'. The form of the word Ἀμαζών was prob. influenced by the folk etymology according to which Ἀμαζών lit. means 'without breast', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μαζός, 'breast' (the Amazons are said to have cut off their right breasts in order to use the bow with more ease).

Derivatives: *Amazon-ian*, adj., and n., *Amazon-ism*, n.

Amazon, n., name of the largest river in the world in volume. — Sp. *Amazonas*, from prec. word; so called by Francisco Orellana after his battle with the Tapuyas (in 1541), in allusion to the circumstance that the women of the tribe helped the men in their fight. Cp. next word.

amazonite, n., a green variety of microline (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** from the name of the *Amazon* River, near which it occurs.

ambages, n. pl., a roundabout way. — L. *ambāgēs*, 'a roundabout way', lit. 'a going round', compounded of *ambi-*, 'about', and *āg-*, lengthened form of the stem of *agere*, 'to move, drive'. See **ambi-** and **agent,** adj., and cp. **ambiguous.** Cp. also **amt, ambassador, embassy.** For *āg-*, lengthened form of the stem of *agere*, cp. L. *indāgāre*, 'to trace out, investigate', which is formed fr. *ind(u)-*, 'in', and *āg-*, lengthened form of the stem of *agere* (see **indagate**).

ambagious, adj., circuitous. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ambāgēs*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *ambagious-ly*, adv., *ambagiousness*, n.

ambassador, n., a diplomat of the highest rank. — F. *ambassadeur*, fr. It. *ambasciatore*, fr. *ambasciata*, 'embassy'. See **embassy.**
Derivatives: *ambassador-ial*, adj., *ambassadorial-ly*, adv.

ambassadress, n. — Formed fr. **ambassador** with suff. **-ess.**

ambatoarinite, n., a carbonate of the cerium metals and strontium (*mineral.*) — Named after *Ambatoarina* in Madagascar. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

amber, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *ambre*, fr. Arab. '*ánbar*, 'ambergris'. Cp. It. *ambra*, Sp., Port. *ambar*, *alambar*, which all derive fr. Arab. '*ánbar*. Cp. also **amarillo.** Cp. also **ambrosia** and the second element in next word and in **Liquid-ambar, pomander.**
Derivatives: *amber*, adj. and tr. v., *amber-y*, adj.

ambergris, adj. — F. *ambre gris*, 'gray amber'. For the first word see **amber.** F. *gris* is borrowed fr. Frankish **gris*, which is rel. to Du. *grijs*, 'gray', OS., OHG., MHG. *grīs*, 'gray', G. *Greis*, 'old man', and prob. also to OE. *græg*, 'gray'. See **grizzle**, 'gray', and cp. **gray** and words there referred to.

amberite, n., an explosive. — Formed fr. **amber** with subst. suff. **-ite;** so called because it resembles amber.

ambi-, before a vowel **amb-,** combining form meaning 'both, on both sides'. — L. *ambi-*, *amb-*, 'around, round about', rel. to *ambō*, 'both', and cogn. with Gk. ἀμφί, 'round about', OI. *abhítaḥ*, Avestic *aiwi-to*, 'on both sides', OE. *ymbe*, OS., OHG. *umbi*, ON. *umb*, *um*, MHG. *umbe*, *ümbe*, G. *um*, Gaul. *ambi-*, OIr. *imb-*, *imm-*, *imme-*, 'round about, about', and with Gk. ἄμφω, 'both', Toch. A *āmpi*, *ampe*, B *ant-api*, OI. *ubhắu*, Avestic *uwa*, OSlav. *oba*, Lith. *abù*, Lett. *abi*, OPruss. *abbai*, Goth. *bai*, OE. *bā*, 'both'. See **both** and cp. **amphi-** and the first element in **ambsace, ancile, ancillary, ancipital, umlaut.** Cp. also **ember days.**

ambidexter, adj., using both hands with equal facility. — ML. *ambidexter*, compounded of **ambi-** and L. *dexter*, 'on the right side, right'. See **dexter.**
Derivatives: *ambidexter*, n., *ambidexter-ity*, n., *ambidextrous* (q.v.)

ambidextrous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ambidextrous-ly*, adv., *ambidextrous-ness*, n.

ambient, adj., surrounding. — L. *ambiēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'going round', pres. part. of *ambīre*, 'to go round, surround', compounded of *ambi-*, 'about, around', and *īre*, 'to go'. See **ambi-** and **itinerate** and cp. **ambition.** Cp. also **andante.**

ambiguity, n. — F. *ambiguité*, fr. L. *ambiguitātem*, acc. of *ambiguitās*, 'double meaning', fr. *ambiguus*. See **ambiguous** and **-ity.**

ambiguous, adj., unclear; doubtful. — L. *ambiguus*, 'having double meaning, shifting, changeable, doubtful', fr. *ambigere*, 'to wander about', which stands for **amb-agere*, fr. *ambi-*, 'about, around', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive'; see **ambi-** and **agent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ăgere*) to *ĭ* (in *amb-ĭgere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ambiguous-ly*, adv., *ambiguous-ness*, n.

ambit, n., a circuit. — L. *ambĭtus*, 'a going round, circuit', fr. *ambītus*, pp. of *ambīre*, 'to go round'. See **ambient** and cp. **ambition.**

ambition, n. — F., fr. L. *ambĭtiōnem*, acc. of *ambĭtiō*, 'a going round', esp. 'a going round of candidates canvassing for office', whence 'a desire for honor', fr. *ambītus*, pp. of *ambīre*, 'to go round'. See **ambient** and **-ion** and cp. **ambit.**

ambitious, adj. — L. *ambĭtiōsus*, 'going about in order to canvass for office', hence 'anxious to please, ostentatious', fr. *ambĭtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **ambition** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ambitious-ly*, adv., *ambitious-ness*, n.

ambivalence, ambivalency, n., simultaneous conflicting feelings (*psychol.*) — Compounded of **ambi-** and **valence** resp. **valency;** introduced by Sigmund Freud.

amble, intr. v., to go at an easy gait. — ME., fr. OF. *ambler*, fr. L. *ambulāre*, 'to go about, walk', which prob. stands for **amb-al-āre*, fr. *amb-* (see **amb-**) and I.-E. base **ăl-*, 'to go', whence also Gk. ἄλη, 'ceaseless roaming', ἀλᾶσθαι, ἀλαίνειν, 'to wander about', ἀλήτης, 'beggar', Lett. *aluôt*, 'to wander about', L. *alūcinārī*, 'to wander in mind'. See **hallucinate** and cp. **ambulance, ambulate, funambulist, noctambulism, somnambulism.** Cp. also **Alastor, aleatory, Aleochara, alley,** 'a narrow passage', **exile, purlieu.**
Derivatives: *amble*, n., *amble-ing*, adj.

amble, n., an easy gait. — ME., fr. F. *amble*, fr. OF. *ambler*. See **amble,** v.

ambly-, combining form meaning 'blunt'. — Gk. ἀμβλυ-, fr. ἀμβλύς, 'dull, blunt, dim', which prob. stands for *ἀ-μλ-ύς, and is rel. to μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and cp. **amalgam, Amalthea.**

amblyopia, n., weakening of the eyesight, the first stage of amaurosis (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **ambly-** and Gk. -ωπίᾱ, fr. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face'. See **-opia.**

ambo, n., a large pulpit in early Christian churches. — ML., fr. Gk. ἄμβων, 'a ridge', in Middle Greek also 'pulpit'; of uncertain origin.

ambos, incus (*anat.*) — G. *Amboß*, 'anvil'. See **beat,** 'to strike', and cp. **beetle,** 'mallet'.

amboyna, amboyna wood. — So called from *Amboyna* Island, one of the Moluccas.

ambrite, n., a fossil resin. — Formed fr. **amber** with subst. suff. **-ite;** so called because it resembles *amber*.

Ambrose, masc. PN. — L. *Ambrosius*, fr. Gk. ἀμβρόσιος, 'immortal, belonging to immortals'. See **ambrosia.**

ambrose, n., the wood sage. — ME., fr. F. *ambroise* (now *ambroisie*), fr. L. *ambrosia*. See next word.

ambrosia, n., the food (sometimes the drink) of the gods in Greek mythology. — Gk. ἀμβροσίᾱ, fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, a word generally explained in the sense of 'immortal' and regarded as a lengthened form of ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'. A. W. Verrall has proved, however, that the true meaning of ἀμβρόσιος is 'fragrant'. (For the exquisite smell of ambrosia cp. Homer, Odyssey, 18, 192-3.) 'Αμβρόσιος is prob. a Semitic loan word, with the original meaning 'as fragrant as ambergris; pertaining to *amber*', and ἀμβροσίᾱ stands for ἀμβροσίᾱ ἐδωδή, 'amber-like food'. Cp. Arab. '*ánbar* (pronounced '*ámbar*'), 'ambergris', and see **amber.** See also *nectar*.
Derivatives: *ambrosi-ac*, adj., *ambrosial*, adj. (q.v.), *ambrosi-an*, *ambrosi-ate*, adjs.

ambrosial, adj. — Coined by Milton fr. L. *ambrosius*, fr. Gk. ἀμβρόσιος. See **ambrosia** and adj. suff. **-al.**

ambry, n., cupboard; closet (*archaic*). — ME. *almary*, *aumbry*, fr. OF. *almarie*, *armarie* (F. *armoire*), 'cupboard', fr. L. *armārium*, 'closet, chest', lit. 'a place where arms are kept', fr. *arma*, gen. *armōrum*, 'arms; tools, instruments, utensils'. Cp. It. and Sp. *armario*, OProvenç. *armari*, and see **arm,** 'weapon', **armory.**

ambsace, n., double aces. — OF. *ambes as*, fr. L. *ambās*, fem. acc. of *ambō*, 'both', and L. *ās*, 'unity, unit'. See **ambi-** and **ace.**

ambulance, n. — F., fr. earlier *hôpital ambulant* lit. 'a walking hospital', fr. L. *ambulāns* gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

ambulant, adj. — L. *ambulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ambulāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

ambulate, intr. v., to move about, walk. — L. *ambulāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ambulāre*, 'to go about, walk'. See **amble** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **circumambulate, perambulate.**

ambulation, n. — L. *ambulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ambulāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ambulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ambulatory, adj. — L. *ambulātōrius*, 'movable', fr. *ambulāt-(um)* pp. stem of *ambulāre*. See **ambulate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

ambulatory, n. — ML. *ambulātōrium*, a noun formed fr. L. *ambulātōrius*, 'movable'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ory.**

ambury, n. — See **anbury.**

ambuscade, n., ambush. — F. *embuscade*, Gallicized fr. It. *imboscata* (under the influence of OF. *embuscher*), lit. 'a hiding in the bush', fr. *imboscare*, fr. ML. *imboscāre*, 'to lie in the bush'. See next word and **-ade.**
Derivatives: *ambuscade*, tr. and intr. v., *ambuscad-er*, n.

ambush, tr. v. — OF. *embuscher* (F. *embûcher*), fr. ML. *imboscāre*, 'to lie in the bush', fr. **im-**, 'in, within', and *boscus*, 'bush'. See **bush,** 'shrub', and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **boscage, bosky.**
Derivatives: *ambush*, n. (q.v.), *ambush-er*, n., *ambushment* (q.v.)

ambush, n. — OF. *embusche* (F. *embûche*), back formation fr. *embuscher*. See prec. word.

ambushment, n. — OF. *embuschement*, fr. *embuscher*. See **ambush,** v., and **-ment.**

ameen, n., official, inspector (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *amīn*, fr. Arab. *amín*, lit. 'trustworthy', fr. *ámina*, 'he was steady, firm, trustworthy' (whence *á'mana*, 'he believed'); rel. to Heb. *āmḗn*, 'verily, truly'. See **amen.**

ameer, amir, n., a Mohammedan ruler. — Arab. *amír*, 'commander, prince', fr. *ámara*, 'he commanded'. See **emir.**

Ameiurus, n., a genus of catfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. μείουρος, 'curtailed', which is compounded of the stem of μείων, 'smaller, less', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See **meiosis** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

amelcorn, n. — G. *Amelkorn*, compounded of *Amel*, 'starch', and *Korn*, 'grain'. The first element derives fr. L. *amylum*, fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch'; see **amyl.** The second element is rel. to E. **corn,** 'grain' (q.v.) Cp. **emmer.**

Amelia, fem. PN. — A Teutonic name lit. meaning 'laborious'. Cp. ON. *ama*, 'to trouble', and *Amal*, name of the ruling family of the Ostrogoths. The name was confused later with the name of the Roman gens *Aemilia* (see *Emily*).

ameliorate, tr. v., to make better; intr. v., to become better. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. F. *améliorer*, which is refashioned after L. *melior*, 'better', fr. OF. *ameillorer*, fr. OF. *meillor* (whence F. *meilleur*), 'better', fr. L. *meliōrem*, acc. of *melior*, 'better'. See **meliorate.**
Derivatives: *amelioration* (q.v.), *amelior-at-ive*, adj., *amelior-at-or*, n.

amelioration, n., betterment, improvement. — F. *amélioration*, fr. *améliorer*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

amellus, n., name of a flower. — L., 'the purple Italian starwort', a word of Gaulish origin (see G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, p. 226). The derivation of this word from the river name *Mella*, as suggested by Servius in his commentary on Virgil 4, 271, is folk etymology.

amen, interj., n., adv. and tr. v. — OE., fr. Eccles. L. *āmēn*, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀμήν, fr. Heb. *āmḗn*, 'verily, truly, certainly', from stem *a-m-n*, 'to be trustworthy, confirm, support', whence also *āmán*, 'he supported, nourished', *he'ĕmín*, 'be believed', *ĕmūnā́h*, 'firmness, fidelity', *umnā́m*, *omnā́m*, 'verily, truly, *ĕmḗth* (for **ĕménth*), stability, truth'. Cp. the related Syr. *ammín*, 'strong, enduring', Aram. *hĕmānūthā́*, Syr. *haymānūthā́*, 'faithfulness, truth', Arab. *ámina*, 'he was safe',

ámuna, 'he was faithful', *á'mana*, 'he believed', *amín*, 'faithful'. Cp. **ameen.** Cp. also **mammon.**

amenable, adj., answerable; willing; submissive. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. F. *amener*, 'to lead, or bring up, to', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *mener*, 'to lead', fr. VL. *minãre*, 'to drive (animals) by shouting', fr. L. *minārī*, 'to threaten'. The orig. meaning of L. *minārī* has survived in Rum. *mâna*, 'to threaten'. See **menace** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *amenabil-ity*, n., *amenable-ness*, n., *amenabl-y*, adv.

amend, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) *amender*, fr. L. *ēmendāre*, 'to correct, emend', with change of suff. (cp. the same change of suff. in It. *ammendare* and OProvenç. *amendar*); fr. *ē-*, 'out of' (see **e-**) and *menda*, 'defect, blemish', which is cogn. with OI. *mindá*, 'physical blemish' (for **mandā*, influenced in form by OI. *nindá*, 'blame'), OIr. *mennar*, 'stain, blemish', *mind*, 'sign, mark', W. *mann* of s.m. Cp. **emend, mend, mendacious, mendicant.**

amendment, n. — OF. (= F.) *amendement*, fr. *amender*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

amends, n. — ME. *amendes*, fr. OF. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*, fr. *amender*, 'to amend'. See **amend.**

amenity, n., pleasantness; attractiveness. — F. *aménité*, fr. L. *amoenitātem*, acc. of *amoenitās*, 'delightfulness, loveliness', fr. *amoenus*, 'pleasant, delightful, lovely', which is rel. to *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative** and **-ity.**

ament, catkin. — L. *ammentum*, less correctly *amentum*, 'strap, thong', so called because of its resemblance to a strap. *Ammentum* stands for **ag-mentum*, and prop. means 'something to lead with', fr. *agere*, 'to lead'. See **agent** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *ament-aceous*, *ament-al*, adjs.

amentiferous, adj., bearing aments. — See **ament** and **-ferous.**

amerce, tr. v., 1) orig., to fine; 2) to punish. — ME. *amercen*, 'to fine', fr. AF. *amercier*, fr. OF. *a merci* (F. *à merci*), 'at somebody's mercy'. OF. *a* derives fr. L. *ad*, 'to'; see **ad-.** For F. *merci* see **mercy.**
Derivatives: *amerce-able*, *amerci-able*, adjs., *amerce-ment*, n.

America, n. — Named after *Americus Vespucius* (Amerigo Vespucci), an Italian merchant (1451-1512). The name *America* was first used by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (in 1507).
Derivatives: *Americ-an*, adj. and n., *Americ-an-ism*, n., *Americ-an-ize*, v., *Americ-an-iz-ation*, n.

americium, n., name of a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., named in 1946 by its discoverer Glenn Theodore Seaborg (1912-) after the 2 *Americas*. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

Amerind, n., an American Indian or Eskimo. — Abbreviation of *American Indian;* coined by Major John Wesley Powell (1834-1902), director of the bureau of American Ethnology.
Derivatives: *Amerindi-an*, n. and adj., *Amerind-ic*, adj.

amethyst, n., violet quartz, used n jewelry. — ME. *ametist*, fr. OF. *ametiste* (F. *améthyste*), fr. L. *amethystus*, fr. Gk. ἀμέθυστος, 'remedy against drunkenness', prop. an adjective meaning 'not intoxicating', fr. ἀ-, 'not' (see priv. pref. **a-**), and μεθύειν, 'to be drunken' (whence μέθυσις, 'drunkenness'), fr. μέθυ, 'wine'; see **mead,** 'an intoxicating drink', and cp. **methyl.** The stone *amethyst* owes its name to its supposed power of preventing drunkenness.

amethystine, adj. — L. *amethystinus*, fr. *amethystus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

AMG. — Abbreviation of *Allied Military Government.*

AMGOT. — Abbreviation of *Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.*

Amhaarez, n., an ignoramus. — Heb. *'am hāáretz*, 'the people of the land'. Heb. *'am*, 'people', derives fr. base *'-m-m*, 'to join, be united', whence also *'am*, 'kinsman', *'im*, 'with'. Cp. the rel. Aram.-Syr. *'ammá*, 'people', Ugar. *'m*, 'clan', Arab. *'amm*, 'a great crowd', *ámmah*, 'rabble', *'ámma*, 'it comprised, included', *'amm*, 'father's brother', *'ámmah*, 'father's sister', Aram. *'im*, Syr. *'am*, Ugar. *'m*, Arab. *má'a*, dial. *'am*, 'with'. Cp. the first element in **Emmanuel** and the second element in **Jeroboam.** Heb. *éretz*, 'earth', is rel. to Aram. *ár'a'*, *ar'á*, Ugar. *'rṣ*, Arab. *arḍ*, Akkad. *irṣitu*, 'earth'. Cp. **Eretz Yisrael.**

amiable, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *amīcābilis*, 'friendly', fr. L. *amīcus*, 'friend'. F. *amiable* was influenced in form by *aimable*, 'lovely', fr. L. *amābilis*, fr. *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amicable.**
Derivatives: *amiabil-ity*, n., *amiable-ness*, n., *amiabl-y*, adv.

amianthus, n., name of a kind of asbestos. — L. *amiantus*, fr. Gk. ἀμίαντος (scil. λίθος), lit. 'undefiled (stone)', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and μιαντός, 'stained, defiled', verbal adj. of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'; see **miasma.** The spelling *th* (for *t*) is prob. due to the influence of Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'.
Derivatives: *amianth-ine*, *amianth-oid*, *amianth-oid-al*, adjs.

amicable, adj., friendly. — L. *amīcābilis*, 'friendly', fr. *amīcus*, 'friend', fr. *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative** and cp. **amiable,** which is a doublet of *amicable*. Cp. also **enemy, inimical.** For sense development cp. Gk. φίλος, 'friend', from the base of φιλεῖν, 'to love', and Heb. *ōhébh*, 'friend', which is prop. part. of *āhábh*, 'he loved'.
Derivatives: *amicabil-ity*, n., *amicable-ness*, n., *amicabl-y*, adv.

amice, n., vestment worn by the celebrant at Mass. — ME. *amyse*, fr. OF. *amis*, *amit*, fr. L. *amictus*, 'mantle, cloak', fr. *amictus* pp. of *amiciō*, *amicīre*, 'to wrap, throw around', which is contracted from **am-jaciō*, fr. pref. **ambi-** and *jaciō*, 'I throw'. See **ambi-** and **jet,** 'to spirt forth'.

amice, n., hood, headdress. — ME. *amisse*, fr. OF. *aumuce* (F. *aumusse*), fr. VL. *almucia*, which is formed fr. Arab. *al-*, 'the', and *mústaqah*, fr. Pers. *mushtā*, 'fur cloak'. Cp. Sp. *almucio*, OProvenç. *almussa*, MDu. *almutse*, later *mutse*, *muts*, Du. *muts*, 'cap', MHG. *mutze*, *mütze*, G. *Mütze*, 'cap', which all derive fr. VL. *almucia*. Cp. also **almuce, mozzetta, mutch.** For sense development cp. *cap.*

amid, prep. — ME. *amidde*, fr. OE. *on middan*, 'in the middle', fr. *on* (see **a-,** 'on'), and *middan*, dat. sing. masc. of *midde*, adj. See **mid** and cp. **amidst.**

amide, amid, n., a compound obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in ammonia by an element or radical (*chem.*) — F. *amide*, coined by the French chemist Charles-Adolphe Wurtz (1817-84) from the first syllable of **ammonia** and suff. **-ide, -id.**

amidin, amidine, n., solution of starch in hot water (*chem.*) — Formed fr. F. *amidon*, 'starch', fr. ML. *amidum*, fr. L. *amylum*, fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch'. See **amyl,** 'starch', and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

amido-, combining form meaning 'containing the radical NH_2 and an acid radical' (*chem.*) — Fr. **amide.**

amidogen, n., the hypothetical univalent radical NH_2 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **amido-** and **-gen.**

amidst, prep. — Formed with excrescent *-t* fr. ME. *amiddes* (which was formed with adv. gen. suff. *-s* fr. *amidde*, see **amid,** prep.) For the *-t* cp. *against*, *amongst*, *betwixt*, *whilst.*

amine, amin, n., a compound obtained by replacing hydrogen atoms of ammonia by hydrocarbon radicals (*chem.*) — Coined from the first syllable of **ammonia** and chem. suff. **-ine.** Cp. amide and **vitamin.** Cp. also **imine.**

amino-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or containing, the radical NH_2' (*chem.*) — See prec. word and cp. **deaminate.**

amir, n. — See **ameer.**

amiss, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **miss,** 'failure'.

amity, n., friendship. — F. *amitié*, fr. OF. *amistie*, fr. VL. **amīcitātem*, acc. of **amīcitās*, corresponding to L. *amīcitia*, 'friendship', fr. *amīcus*, 'friend', which is rel. to *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative** and cp. **enmity.**

ammeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents. — Shortened fr. *ampère-meter*. See **ampère** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Ammi, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *ammi*, fr. Gk. ἄμμι, fr. Aram. *ammíthā*, a secondary form of *ḥammíthā*, of s.m.

ammo-, combining form meaning 'sand', as in *ammophilous.* — Gk. ἀμμο-, fr. ἄμμος, 'sand', a blend of ἄμαθος, 'sand', and ψάμμος, 'sand'; which are both cogn. with E. **sand** (q.v.)

ammonal, n., a high explosive obtained by a combination of ammonium nitrate and aluminum. — Formed fr. **ammonia** and the first two letters in **aluminum.**

ammonia, n. — Contraction of *sal ammoniac*, fr. L. *sal ammōniacum*, 'ammoniac salt'. See next word.

ammoniac, adj. and n. — F., fr. L. *ammōniacum*, fr. Gk. ἀμμωνιακόν, 'a resinous gum', prob. fr. orig. 'Αρμενιακόν, 'Armenian', through the intermediate form ἁρμονιακόν, occurring in the works of ancient authors beside ἀμμωνιακόν; so called because first found in Armenia. See Pauly-Wissova, Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, I, 1861.
Derivative: *ammoniac-al*, adj.

ammonite, n., a cephalopod mollusk allied to the nautilus (*paleontol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *cornū Ammōnis*, 'the horn of (Zeus) Ammon; so called from its shape, which resembles a ram's horn (Zeus Ammon was represented with ram's horns).

ammonium, n., a basic radical, NH_4 (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. **ammonia** (q.v.)

ammophilous, adj., sand-loving (*zool.* and *bot.*) — Compounded of **ammo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'loving'. See **-philous.**

ammotherapy, n., treatment by means of sand baths. — Compounded of **ammo-** and **-therapy.**

ammunition, n. — F. *amunition*, a dialectal form for *munition* (see **munition**). *Amunition* arose through a misdivision of *la munition* into *l'amunition.*

amnemonic, adj., characterized by loss of memory. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. μνημονικός, 'pertaining to memory'. See **mnemonic.**

amnesia, n., loss of memory (*psychiatry*). — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀμνησίᾱ, 'forgetfulness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μνήσιος, 'pertaining to memory', which is rel. to μνάομαι, 'I remember', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think, remember'. See **mind** and cp. next word. Cp. also **anamnesis, paramnesia.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

amnesty, n., general pardon. — F. *amnestie*, fr. L. *amnēstia*, fr. Gk. ἀμνηστίᾱ, 'forgetfulness, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μνῆστις, 'remembrance', which is rel. to μνάομαι, 'I remember'. See prec. word.

amnic, adj., pertaining to a river. — L. *amnicus*, fr. *amnis*, 'river', which stands for **ab-nis* and is cogn. with OIr. *abann*, *ab*, W. *afon*, 'river', fr. I.-E. base **ab-*, a collateral form of base **ap-*, 'water, river', whence OI. *ápaḥ*, *apáḥ*, Avestic *āf-sh*, 'water', Gk. 'Απίᾱ, a name of the Peloponnesus (so called because surrounded by water), Μεσσᾱπίᾱ, 'Messapia', a part of Magna Graecia in Lower Italy comprising Apulia and Calabria, lit. 'the country between two waters', L. *Ap-ūlia*, 'Apulia', lit. 'region abounding in waters', Lith. *ùpė*, Lett. *upe*, 'water', OPruss. *ape*, 'a small river', *apus*, 'spring, fountain, well', and prob. also Toch. AB *āp-*, 'river'. Cp.

the first element in **abdest, abkari, Apsaras** and the second element in **doab** and in **Messapian.** For the ending of *amnic* see suff. **-ic.**

amnion, n., the membrane enclosing the embryos of mammals, birds and reptiles. — Gk. ἀμνίον, 'a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; membrane round foetus', rel. to ἀμᾶσθαι, 'to draw, gather', ἄμη, prop. ἄμη (whence L. *hama*), 'bucket', and cogn. with Lith. *semiù, sémti*, 'to draw', *sámtis*, 'scoop, ladle'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together', whence also Gk. ἅμα, 'together with'. See **same** and cp. **aam.**

amoeba, ameba, n., a microscopic one-celled animal. — Gk. ἀμοιβή, 'change', rel. to ἀμείβειν, 'to change', fr. copul. pref. -ά and I.-E. base **meig*^{w}-, **mig*^{w}-, 'to change', whence also L. *migrāre*, 'to wander'; see **migrate.** Copul. pref. ά- stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'; see **same.**

amoebean, amebean, adj., interchanging. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ἀμοιβαῖος, 'interchanging, alternate', fr. ἀμοιβή. See prec. word.

amok, adj. and n. — See **amuck.**

Amomum, n., a genus of plants of the ginger family (*bot.*) — L. *amōmum*, 'a spice plant', fr. Gk. ἄμωμον, which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Mishnaic Heb. *ḥāmām*, of s.m., and Syr. *ḥamāmā*, Arab. *ḥamāmā*, 'a spice plant', which prob. derive from stem *ḥ-m-m*, 'to be warm'. See Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, Leipsic, 1881, and Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 37.

among, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *on gemang*, 'in a crowd, into a crowd', formed fr. prep. *on* (see **a-**, 'on') and a derivative of *gemengan*, 'to mingle'. See **mingle** and cp. words there referred to.

amongst, prep. — Formed fr. **among** with adv. gen. suff. *-s* and excrescent *-t*. For this latter cp. *against, amidst, betwixt, whilst.*

amontillado, n., a variety of sherry wine. — Sp., formed fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and the name of the town *Montilla* in the province of Cordova in Spain. For the pref. see **ad-**, for the ending see suff. **-ado.**

amoraim, n. pl., the teachers who expounded the Mishna (*Jewish literature*). — Heb. *āmōrā'ím*, pl. of *āmōrā́*, lit. 'speaker', fr. Aram. *ámár*, 'he said, he spoke', which is rel. to Heb. *ámár*, 'he said, spoke, commanded', Arab. *ámara*, 'he ordered, commanded'. Cp. **ameer, emir.**

amoral, adj., non-moral; ethically indifferent. — A hybrid coined fr. Greek ά- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and **moral,** a word of Latin origin; first used by Robert Louis Balfour Stephenson (1850-94).
Derivatives: *amoral-ism*, n., *amoral-ity*, n.

amorist, n., a practicer of gallantry, lover. — Formed fr. L. *amor*, 'love' (see **amorous**), with suff. **-ist.**

Amorite, n., any of an ancient people inhabiting Palestine. — Heb. *Ĕmōrí*, prob. meaning lit. 'mountain dwellers' (sing. used collectively), and rel. to *āmír*, 'top, summit'. Akkadian *Amurru*, in *mat Amurru*, 'land of the West', is a loan word whose sense development finds its explanation in the fact that the Amorites lived to the west of Assyria and Babylonia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *Amorite*, adj., *Amorit-ic*, adj.

amorous, adj. — OF. (whence F. *amoureux*), fr. Late L. *amōrōsus*, fr. L. *amor*, 'love', fr. *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative** and **-ous** and cp. **enamor, inamorato, paramour.**
Derivatives: *amorous-ly*, adv., *amorous-ness*, n.

Amorpha, n., a genus of American plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄμορφος, 'deformed' (see **amorphous**); so called because of the absence of four of the petals.

amorphism, n., absence of crystallized form. — See **amorphous** and **-ism.**

amorpho-, combining form meaning 'shapeless'. — Gk. ἀμορφο-, fr. ἄμορφος. See next word.

amorphous, adj., shapeless. — ModL. *amorphus*, fr. Gk. ἄμορφος, 'without form, shapeless, deformed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

amortize, tr. v., to extinguish (a debt) through a sinking fund. — ME. *amortisen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *amortiss-*, pres. part. stem of *amortir*, fr. VL. **admortīre*, 'to deaden, extinguish', fr. **ad-** and VL. *mortus* (L. *mortuus*), 'dead', fr. L. *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death'. Cp. It. *ammortire*, OProvenç. *amortir*, Sp., Port. *amortecer*, 'to deaden', and see **mortal.**
Derivatives: *amortiz-able*, adj., *amortiz-ation*, n., *amortizement* (q.v.)

amortizement, n. — F. *amortissement*, fr. *amortir*. See **amortize** and **-ment.**

Amos, masc. PN; in the *Bible* 1) the third in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Amos. — Gk. 'Αμώς, fr. Heb. *'Ámṓs*, lit. 'borne (by God)', fr. *'āmas*, 'he bore, carried', which is rel. to Phoen. and Ugar. *'-m-s*, 'to carry', Aram. *'āmas*, 'he compressed', Arab. *'ámisa*, '(the day) was oppressive'.

amount, intr. v. — ME., fr. OF *amonter*, 'to raise', fr. *amont*, 'upward', lit. 'up hill', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *mont*, 'hill, mountain'. See **mount** and cp. **paramount, tantamount.**
Derivative: *amount*, n.

amour, n., a love affair. — F., 'love', fr. L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*, 'love', fr. *amāre*, 'to love'. See **amative.**

ampangabeite, n., a complex tantalo-niobate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Ampangabe* in Madagascar. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

amparo, n., a certificate issued to the claimant of land to serve as protection. — Sp., lit. 'protection, help, support', fr. *amparar*, 'to shelter, protect, help', fr. VL. **amparāre*, which is formed fr. L. pref. *im-* and *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **im-**, 'in', and **pare** and cp. **emperor.**

ampelideous, adj., pertaining to the vine family. — Compounded of Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **ampelo-, -oid** and **-ous.**

ampelo-, combining form, meaning 'vine'. — Gk. ἀμπελο-, fr. ἄμπελος, 'vine'; of uncertain, possibly Mediterranean, origin.

ampelography, n., description of the vine. — F. *ampélographie*, fr. Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **ampelo-** and **-graphy.**

Ampelopsis, n., a genus of plants of the grape family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'looking like vine', compounded of Gk. ἄμπελος, 'vine', and ὄψις, 'appearance'. See **ampelo-** and **-opsis.**

amperage, n., the strength of an electric current given in ampères. — Formed fr. **ampère** with suff. **-age.**

ampère, n., unit of force of the electric current. — F., named after the French physicist André-Marie *Ampère* (1775-1836).

ampersand, n., the symbol & (= *and*). — Corruption of the partly English, partly Latin phrase 'and *per se* and', i.e. 'the sign & by itself (equals) and'.

amphi-, before a vowel **amph-,** pref. meaning 'both, on both sides, of both kinds'. — Gk. ἀμφι-, ἀμφ-, 'on both sides, at both ends, around', fr. ἀμφί, 'around; round about', which is cogn. with L. *ambi-, amb-*, 'around; round about'. See **ambi-** and cp. **Amphion.**

Amphibia, n. pl., a class of vertebrates. — ModL. See next word.
Derivatives: *amphibian*, adj. and n.

amphibious, adj., living both on land and in water. — Gk. ἀμφίβιος, 'living a double life', viz. 'on land and in water', fr. ἀμφι- (see **amphi-**) and βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

amphibole, n., a silicate of calcium, magnesium, etc. — F., fr. L. *amphibolus*, 'ambiguous, doubtful', fr. Gk. ἀμφίβολος, of s.m., fr. ἀμφιβάλλειν, 'to throw around; to doubt', fr. ἀμφί, 'around', and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **amphi-** and **ballistic.** The name *amphibole* was given to this group of minerals by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822).
Derivative: *amphibol-ic*, adj.

amphibology, n., an ambiguous statement. — F. *amphibologie*, fr. ML. *amphibologia*, altered (on analogy of words ending in *-logia*), fr. L. *amphibolia*, fr. Gk. ἀμφιβολίᾱ,, 'ambiguity', fr. ἀμφίβολος. See **amphibole** and **-logy.**

amphibolous, adj., ambiguous. — Gk. ἀμφίβολος, 'ambiguous, doubtful'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

amphibrach, n., a metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the middle one long and the other two short (*pros.*) — L. *amphibrachys*, fr. Gk. ἀμφίβραχυς, 'short at both ends', fr. ἀμφί (see **amphi-**) and βραχύς, 'short'. See **brachy-.**

Amphicarpa, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀμφίκαρπος, 'having fruits on both sides', which is compounded of ἀμφι- (see **amphi-**) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.** The genus was called *Amphicarpa* because it has two kinds of pods.

amphictyonic, adj., pertaining to an amphictyony. — L. *amphictyonicus*, fr. Gk. ἀμφικτυονικός, fr. ἀμφικτυονίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**

amphictyons, n. pl., deputies to an amphictyonic council. — L. *amphictyones*, fr. Gk. ἀμφικτύονες. See next word.

amphictyony, n., confederation of states in ancient Greece, established around a common center. — Gk. ἀμφικτυονίᾱ, 'the Amphictyonic League', fr. ἀμφικτύονες, 'amphictyons', fr. earlier ἀμφικτίονες, 'they that dwell round about'. For the first element see **amphi-.** The second element is rel. to Gk. κτίζειν, 'to create, found', κτίσις, 'a founding, settling', κτοίνᾱ, κτοῖνα, 'habitation, township', and cogn. with OI. *kṣéti, kṣiyáti*, 'abides, dwells', *kṣitíḥ*, 'dwelling place', Arm. *shēn*, 'inhabited' (pp.)

amphigory, amphigouri, n., a nonsense verse. — F. *amphigouri*, of unknown origin.
Derivative: *amphigor-ic*, adj.

amphimixis, n., union of the germ cells of two individuals (*biol.*) — Compounded of **amphi-** and Gk. μῖξις, 'mixing, mingling, intercourse'. See **mix.**

Amphion, n., son of Zeus and Antiope, king of Thebes and husband of Niobe (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Amphīōn*, fr. Gk. 'Αμφίων, which is prob. a derivative of ἀμφί, 'round about'. See **amphi-.**

Amphioxus, n., a genus of marine animals (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by the English zoologist William Yarrell (1784-1856) in 1836 fr. **amphi-** and ὀξύς, 'pointed, sharp'. See **oxy-.** Accordingly *Amphioxus* lit. means 'tapering at both ends'.

Amphipoda, n. pl., an order of the Crustacea with two kinds of feet for swimming, respectively for jumping (*zool.*) — ModL. compounded of **amphi-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' (see **-poda**). Accordingly *Amphipoda* lit. means 'having two kinds of feet'.
Derivatives: *amphipod-an, amphipod-ous*, adjs.

amphisbaena, n., a serpent having a head at each end (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀμφίσβαινα, 'serpent supposed to be able to go both forward and backward', which is compounded of ἀμφί (see **amphi-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n.

Amphisbaena, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — See prec. word.

amphiscians, also **amphiscii,** n. pl., the inhabitants of the tropic zone. — ML. *amphiscii* (pl.), fr. Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, 'throwing a shadow both ways' fr. ἀμφί (see **amphi-**) and σκιά, 'shade, shadow' (see **skiagraphy**); so called because their shadow falls toward north at one time, toward south at another. Cp. **antiscians.**

amphitheater, amphitheatre, n. — L. *amphitheātrum*, fr. Gk. ἀμφιθέᾱτρον, lit. meaning 'having

seats for spectators all round'. See **amphi-** and **theater.**

Amphitrite, n., the daughter of Nereus and Doris and wife of Poseidon (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αμφιτρίτη, lit. '(waves of the sea) roaring round (the earth)', prob. fr. ἀμφί, 'on both sides' (see **amphi-**), and the stem of τρίζειν, 'to utter a shrill cry, creak', from the I.-E. imitative base **(s)trig-*; see **strident** and cp. **trismus.** Cp. W. H. Roscher, Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen Mythologie, Leipzig, 1884-86, I, p. 318.

Amphitryon, n., son of Alceus and husband of Alcmene in Greek mythology; used figuratively in the sense of *host.* — Gk. 'Αμφιτρύων, a compound literally meaning 'one who reigns far and wide'. For the first element of this compound see **amphi-.** The second element is prob. rel. to Gk. τύρ-αννος, 'lord, master, sovereign, tyrant'; see **tyrant.** The metaphorical use of this PN. to denote a *host* is due to the circumstance that during Amphitryon's absence his wife Alcmene was visited and feasted by Zeus in the shape of her husband. See Pauly-Wissova, Real-Encyklopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, I, 1967.

amphodelite, n., a variety of anorthite (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **amph-,** and Gk. ὀδελός, a variant of ὀβελός, 'a spit' (see **obelus, obelisk**); so called in allusion to the twin crystals in which it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

amphora, n. — L., 'a vessel with two handles or ears, a pitcher', fr. Gk. ἀμφορεύς, of s.m., which is contracted fr. **ἀμφι-φορεύς* (see *haplology*), lit. 'two-handled', fr. ἀμφί (see **amphi-**) and φορεύς, 'bearer, carrier', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phore.** Cp. also **ampulla.**

ample, adj., spacious, abundant. — F., fr. L. *amplus,* 'large, spacious', which stands for **amlos* and lit. means 'comprehensive', from I.-E. base **am-* 'to seize, hold', whence also L. *ampla, ānsa,* 'handle', Lith. *-ąsà,* Lett. *uosa,* 'loop, knot', OPruss. *ansis,* 'pot hook, trammel', Gk. ἡνίᾱ, Dor. ἀνίᾱ (for **ansia*), 'bridle, reins', ON. *æs,* MLG. *æse,* G. *Öse,* 'eye, loop', MIr. *ēsi* (pl.), 'bridle'. Cp. **amplify, amplitude.**
Derivatives: *ample-ness,* n., *ampl-y,* adv.

amplification, n. — L. *amplificātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a widening, enlarging, extending', fr. *amplificātus,* pp. of *amplificāre.* See next word and **-ion.**

amplify, tr. v. — F. *amplifier,* fr. L. *amplificāre,* 'to widen, enlarge, extend', fr. *amplus* (see **ample**) and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **-fy.**
Derivative: *amplifi-er,* n.

amplitude, n., spaciousness; abundance; extent. — F., fr. L. *amplitūdō,* 'wide extent, width', fr. *amplus.* See **ample** and **-tude.**

ampulla, n., a flask with two handles. — L. *ampulla* (for **ampor-la*), 'a globular vessel for holding liquids', dimin. of *amphora, ampora.* See **amphora.**
Derivatives: *ampull-aceous, ampull-ar, ampull-ar-y, ampull-ate, ampull-at-ed,* adjs.

ampulliform, adj. — Compounded of **ampulla** and L. *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

amputate, tr. v. — L. *amputātus,* pp. of *amputāre,* 'to cut off, to prune', compounded of *am-,* shortened form of *ambi-,* 'around', and *putāre,* 'to trim, prune, lop, clean'. See **ambi-** and **putative** and cp. **pave** and **pit.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *amputation* (q.v.), *amputat-ive,* adj., *amputat-or,* n.

amputation, n. — L. *amputātiō,* gen. *-onis,* fr. *amputātus,* pp. of *amputāre.* See **amputate** and **-ion.**

amrita, amreeta, n., the drink of immortality (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *amṛtáḥ,* 'immortal; drink of immortality; immortality', cogn. with Gk. ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'. See priv. pref. **an-** and **mortal.**

amsel, n., 1) the blackbird; 2) the ring ouzel. — G. *Amsel,* fr. MHG. *amsel,* fr. OHG. *amsala, amusla.* See **ouzel** and cp. words there referred to.

Amsonia, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL., named in honor of Charles *Amson,* physician of Gloucester, Virginia (18th cent.) For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

amt, n., a territorial division in Denmark and Norway. — Dan., fr. G. *Amt,* 'office', fr. MHG. *ambeht, ammet,* fr. OHG. *ambaht, ampaht,* which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Gaulish-Lat. *ambactus,* 'servant', and see **embassy.**

amuck, amok, adj., possessed with a murderous frenzy; adv., in a murderous frenzy. — Malay *amoq,* 'in a frenzy'.

amulet, n. — L. *amulētum,* 'amulet', prob. orig. meaning 'food made of *amylum* (starch flour)', fr. *amulum, amylum,* 'starch flour' (see **amylum**); influenced in sense by a confusion with *āmōlīrī,* 'to carry away, remove'.
Derivative: *amulet-ic,* adj.

amurcous, adj., foul. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *amurca,* 'the dregs of olives', fr. Gk. ἀμόργη, of s.m., fr. ἀμέργειν, 'to pluck, pull', which is perh. related to ὀμοργνύναι, 'to wipe off', and cogn. with OI. *mṛjáti,* 'wipes off', L. *mergae,* 'a two-pronged pitchfork'. For the change of Gk. γ to *c(k)* in Latin cp. L. *spelunca,* 'cave', fr. Gk. σπῆλυγξ. This change is prob. due to Etruscan influence; see K. v. Ettmayer, Indogermanische Forschungen, 45, 10f., and E. Vetter, Glotta, 17, 302.

amuse, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *amuser,* 'to cause to muse', lit. 'to cause to gape idly about', fr. *a,* 'to' (see **à**), and *muser,* 'to muse'. See **muse.**
Derivatives: *amus-ed,* adj., *amus-ed-ly,* adv., *amuse-ment,* n., *amus-ing,* adj., *amus-ing-ly,* adv. *amus-ing-ness,* n., *amus-ive,* adj., *amus-ive-ly,* adv., *amus-ive-ness,* n.

amusia, n., inability for music (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀμουσίᾱ, 'want of harmony', fr. ἄμουσος, 'without song, without harmony', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and Μοῦσα, 'Muse; music'. See **Muse** and **-ia.**

Amy, fem. PN. — OF. *Amee,* lit. 'beloved', fr. OF. *amee* (corresponding to F. *aimée*), fem. pp. of *amer* (F. *aimer*), 'to love', fr. L. *amāre,* of s.m. See **amative.**

amyelous, adj., lacking the spinal chord. — Gk. ἀμύελος, 'without marrow', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μυελός, 'marrow', which stands for *mắs-elo-s,* and is rel. to μῦών (gen. μῡῶνος), 'knot of muscles', and to μῦς (gen. μυός), 'muscle'. See **myo-** and cp. **amyous.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

amygdala, n., a tonsil (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond'; see **almond.** The use of the word in its anatomical sense is due to a literal translation of Arab. *al-lauzatắni,* 'the two tonsils', lit. 'the two almonds'.

Amygdalaceae, n. pl., the almond or peach family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *amygdala,* 'almond'. See **amygdala.**

amygdalaceous, adj. — Formed fr. **amygdala** with suff. **-aceous.**

amygdalate, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, almonds. — Formed fr. **amygdala** with adj. suff. **-ate.**

amygdalic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, the crystalline acid $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$ (*chem.*) — See next word and **-ic**; so called because it is formed by the decomposition of amygdalin.

amygdalin, n., a crystalline glucoside $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **amygdala** with chem. suff. **-in**; so called because it occurs in bitter almonds.

amygdaline, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, an almond or almonds; 2) pertaining to a tonsil (*anat.*) — L. *amygdalinus,* 'of almonds', fr. *amygdala,* 'almond'. See **amygdala** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

amyl, n., starch (*obsol.*) — L. *amylum,* fr. Gk. ἄμυλον, 'fine meal, starch', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄμυλος, 'not ground at the mill', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μύλη, 'mill'. See **mill** and cp. **amidin.**

amyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical C_5H_{11} (*chem.*) — Coined from the first two letters of L. *amylum* (see prec. word) and suff. **-yl.**

amyloid, adj., starchlike; n., a starchlike substance. — Compounded of Gk. ἄμυλον, 'starch', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **amyl,** 'starch', and **-oid.**

amyous, adj., wanting in muscles (*med.*) — Gk. ἄμυος, 'without muscle', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and μῦς, gen. μυός, 'muscle'. See **myo-** and cp. **amyelous.**

Amyris, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. μύρον, 'balsam'. See **smear,** n.

an, indef. art. (before a word beginning with a vowel). — ME. *an,* fr. OE. *ān,* 'one', whence also **one** (q.v.) Cp. **a,** indef. article.

an, conj. meaning 'if, and if'. — Shortened fr. **and** (q.v.)

an-, a-, priv. pref. — Gk. ἀν-, ἀ-, 'not, without', rel. to νε-, νη-, ν-, of s.m. (see **nepenthe**), and cogn. with OI. *an-, a-,* L. *in-,* Goth., OE., etc. *un-,* of s.m. See priv. pref. **un-.**

an-, form of **ana-** before a vowel.

an-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *n.*

-an, suff. meaning 'pertaining to', used in zoology, chemistry, biology. — Fr. L. *-ānus,* either directly or through the medium of F. *-ain, -en.* Cp. the suffixes **-ian** and **-ain.** Cp. also suff. **-ana** and **ana.**

ana-, before a vowel **an-,** pref. meaning: 1) up, upward; 2) back, backward, against; 3) again, anew; 4) exceedingly; 5) according to. — Gk. ἀνα-, ἀν-, 'up to, upward, up, toward; exceedingly; back, backward; against', fr. ἀνά, 'up, on, upon; throughout; again', rel. to ἄνω, 'above', and cogn. with Avestic *ana,* 'on, upon', L. *an-* in *anhēlāre,* 'to pant, gasp', Goth. *ana,* OE. *on, an,* OSlav. *na,* Lith. *nů,* OPruss. *no, na,* 'on, upon'; fr. I.-E. base **anō-,* 'on, upon, above'. Cp. **on** and **a-,** 'on'. Cp. also the pref. in **anhelation.**

-ana, pl. suff. meaning 'sayings of, anecdotes of', as in *Johnsoniana.* — L. *-āna,* neut. pl. of *-ānus,* 'pertaining to'. See **-an** and cp. **ana.**

ana, n., collection of memorable sayings of famous men. — Coined fr. *-āna,* neut. pl. of Latin adjectives ending in the masc. sing. into *-ānus;* abstracted from the ending of names like *Johnsoniana,* etc. See **-ana.**

Anabaena, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n., and cp. **anabas, anabasis.**

anabaptism, n., rebaptism. — ML. *anabaptismus,* fr. Late Gk. ἀναβαπτισμός, 'dipping into water again, re-immersion', fr. Gk. ἀνα-, 'again' (see **ana-**) and βαπτίζειν, 'to dip, baptize'. See **baptism.**

Anabaptist, n. — ModL. *anabaptista,* 'one who baptizes again', fr. **ana-** and Gk. βαπτιστής, 'one that dips, baptizer'. See **baptist** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *Anabaptist-ic, Anabaptist-ic-al,* adjs., *Anabaptist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

anabaptize, tr. v., to rebaptize. — ML. *anabaptizāre,* fr. Late Gk. ἀναβαπτίζειν, 'to dip into water again'. See **anabaptism** and **-ize.**

Anabas, n., a genus of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀναβάς, gen. ἀνάβαντος, aor. part. of ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up, mount, climb' (see next word); so called by the French naturalist baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) because the fishes of this genus are capable of leaving the water and climbing trees.

anabasis, n., a military expedition, esp. that of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes, described by Xenophon in his *Anabasis.* — Gk. ἀνάβασις, 'a going up, an expedition up from the coast', fr. ἀναβαίνειν, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά

(**ana-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n., and cp. prec. word and **catabasis.**

Anableps, n., a genus of S. and Central American fishes with projecting eyes. — Fr. Gk. ἀνάβλεψις, 'a looking up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and βλέπειν, 'to look, see', which is rel. to βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'. See **blepharo-.**

anabolic, adj., pertaining to anabolism. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀναβολή, 'that which is thrown up, mound', fr. ἀναβάλλειν, 'to throw up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic.**

anabolism, n., the building up process in the living protoplasm. — See prec. word and **-ism** and cp. **catabolism.**

anabrosis, n., corrosion of soft tissues (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνάβρωσις, 'an eating up', fr. ἀναβιβρώσκειν, 'to eat up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour'. See **broma** and **-osis.**

anabrotic, adj., corrosive (*med.*) — Gk. ἀναβρωτικός, 'corrosive', fr. ἀνάβρωτος, 'eaten up', verbal adj. of ἀναβιβρώσκειν. See prec. word.

anacatharsis, n., expectoration (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνακάθαρσις, 'a clearing away (of rubbish), fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and κάθαρσις, 'a cleansing', fr. καθαίρειν, 'to cleanse'. See **catharsis** and cp. **acatharsia.**

anacathartic, adj., emetic, expectorant. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

anachronic, adj., marked by anachronism. — See **anachronism** and **-ic.**

anachronism, n., an error in chronology. — F. *anachronisme*, fr. Gk. ἀναχρονισμός, 'anachronism', fr. ἀναχρονίζειν, 'to refer to a wrong time', fr. ἀνά, 'up, against' (see **ana-**), and χρόνος 'time'. See **chronic** and **-ism.**

anachronistic, adj., marked by anachronism. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *anachronistic-al*, adj., *anachronistic-al-ly*, adv.

anaclastic, adj., pertaining to refraction (*opt.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀνάκλαστος, 'bent back, broken, reflected' (said of light), verbal adj. of ἀνακλᾶν, 'to bend back, break, reflect', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic.**

anacoluthon, n., a lack in grammatical sequence. — Gk. ἀνακόλουθον, neut. of ἀνακόλουθος, 'inconsequent, inconsistent', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. an-) and ἀκόλουθος, 'following, attending on', which is formed fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and κέλευθος, 'way, road, path, track'. Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. ***sm̥-**, a weak gradational form of base ***sem-**, 'one, together'; see **same.** For the etymology of Gk. κέλευθος see **acolyte.**

anaconda, n., orig. a name given to a python of Ceylon; (*zool.*) any large snake of the boa family. — Perhaps of Singhalese origin.

Anacreontic, adj., written in the style of Anacreon; n., a poem written in the style of Anacreon. — L. *Anacreonticus*, fr. *Anacreōn*, fr. Gk. Ἀνακρέων, a celebrated Greek lyrical poet born at Teos in Ionia (560-478 B.C.E.).

anacrusis, n., unstressed syllable before a stressed syllable at the beginning of a verse. — Gk. ἀνάκρουσις, 'a pushing back', fr. ἀνακρούειν, 'to push back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and κρούειν (for *κρούσειν), 'to knock, strike, push', which is rel. to Homeric κροαίνειν (prob. for *κρουσάν-ϝειν), 'to stamp, strike with the hoof', and cogn. with OSlav. *sŭ-krušǫ*, *sŭ-krušiti*, Russ. *krušit'*, Lith. *krušù*, *krùšti*, 'to smash, shatter', OSlav. *kruchŭ*, 'piece, bit of food'.

anadem, n., a wreath, garland. — L. *anadēma*, fr. Gk. ἀνάδημα, 'band, headband', fr. ἀναδεῖν, 'to bind up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and δεῖν, 'to bind'. See **diadem.**

anadiplosis, n., repetition of an initial word (*rhet.*) — Gk. ἀναδίπλωσις, 'repetition, duplication', fr. ἀναδιπλοῦν, 'to double, fold', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see **ana-**), and διπλοῦν, 'to fold, repeat', fr. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'double'. See **diplo-** and cp. **diploma.**

anadromous, adj., going up rivers to spawn. — Gk. ἀνάδρομος, 'running upward', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and δρόμος, course, race, running'. See **dromedary** and cp. **catadromous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Anadyomene, n., an epithet of Aphrodite (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀναδῡομένη, lit. 'she that emerges (out of the sea)', fem. pres. part. of ἀναδύεσθαι, fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and middle voice of δύειν, 'to put on (clothes), to enter, penetrate, dive'. See **adytum** and cp. **ecdysis, endysis.**

anaemia. — See **anemia.**

anaerobic, adj., capable of living without oxygen (*biol.*) — Coined by the French chemist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1863 from priv. pref. **an-** and **aerobic.**

Anagallis, n., a genus of herbs of the primrose family (*bot.*) — L. *anagallis*, 'pimpernel', fr. Gk. ἀναγαλλίς, a word of uncertain origin.

anaglyph, n., an embossed ornament. — Gk. ἀνάγλυφον, 'wrought in relief', fr. ἀναγλύφειν, 'to carve in relief', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and γλύφειν, 'to carve', which is cogn. with L. *glūbere*, 'to peel', and E. **cleave,** to split (q.v.) Cp. the second element in **hieroglyph, triglyph.**

anaglyptic, adj., pertaining to anaglyphs. — Gk. ἀναγλυπτικός, fr. ἀνάγλυπτος, 'wrought in relief', verbal adj. of ἀναγλύφειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

anagogy, n., mystical interpretation of Scriptures. — Gk. ἀναγωγή, 'a leading up', fr. ἀνάγειν, 'to lead up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and ἄγειν, 'to lead'; cp. ἀγωγή, 'a leading'. See **agent** and cp. **-agogue, apagoge, pedagogue, synagogue.**

Derivatives: *anagog-ic*, *anagog-ic-al*, adjs., *anagog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

anagram, n., transposition of the letters of a word or phrase so as to form another. — ModL. *anagramma*, fr. Gk. ἀναγραμματισμός, 'a transposition of letters', fr. ἀναγραμματίζειν, 'to transpose the letters of a word', which is formed fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'written character, letter'. See **-graph** and cp. **grammar.**

Derivatives: *anagrammat-ic*, *anagrammat-ic-al*, adjs., *anagrammat-i-cal-ly*, adv., *anagrammatism* (q.v.), *anagrammat-ist*, n., *anagrammatize* (q.v.)

anagrammatism, n., the making of *anagrams.* — ModL. *anagrammatismus*, fr. Gk. ἀναγραμματισμός. See **anagram** and **-ism.**

anagrammatize, tr. v., to make an anagram of; intr. v., to make anagrams. — Gk. ἀναγραμματίζειν. See **anagram** and **-ize.**

anal, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the anus. See **anus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

analcite, n., a white zeolite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀναλκής, 'weak, feeble', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἀλκή, 'protection, help, strength'; so called in allusion to the *weak* electricity it acquires when rubbed. Gk. ἀλκή is rel. to ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off', whence the desiderative verb ἀλέξειν, 'to ward off, keep off, turn away, defend, protect'. See **Alexander.**

analectic, adj., relating to analects. — See next word and **-ic.**

analects, also **analecta,** n. pl., collected writings; literary gleanings. — Gk. ἀνάλεκτα, 'things, chosen', neut. pl. of ἀνάλεκτος, 'select, choice', verbal adj. of ἀναλέγειν, 'to pick up, gather up, collect', fr. ανά (see **ana-**) and λέγειν, 'to speak', prop. 'to choose (words)', which is cogn. with L. *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture.**

analemma, n., an orthographical projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridional (*geom.*) — L., 'a sundial showing the meridian and latitude of a place', fr. Gk. ἀνάλημμα, 'sundial', fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν, 'to receive, take up, restore', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and λαμβάνειν, 'to receive'. See **lemma** and cp. words there referred to.

analeptic, adj., restorative, tonic (said of a medicine); n., a restorative medicine, a tonic. — Gk. ἀναληπτικός, 'restorative', fr. ἀναλαμβάνειν, 'to receive', take up, restore', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize; to receive'. See prec. word.

analgesia, n., absence of pain. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀναλγησία, 'want of feeling, insensibility', fr. ἀνάλγητος, 'without pain'. See next word.

Derivatives: *analges-ic*, adj., and n., *analgesics*, n.

analgetic, adj., producing analgesia; n., a drug producing analgesia. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀνάλγητος, 'without pain', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain', fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

analogical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *analogicus*, fr. Gk. ἀναλογικός, fr. ἀναλογία. See **analogy** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *analogical-ly*, adv.

analogize, tr. v., to explain by analogy; intr. v., to reason by analogy or to use analogies. — Gk. ἀναλογίζεσθαι, 'to reckon up, sum up', fr. ἀναλογία. See **analogy** and **-ize.**

analogous, adj. — L. *analogus*, fr. Gk. ἀνάλογος, 'according to a due proportion, proportionate', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and λόγος, 'word, speech, reckoning, proportion'. See **logos** and **-ous.** Derivatives: *analogous-ly*, adv., *analogousness*, n.

analogue, n., an analogous thing. — F., fr. Gk. ἀνάλογον, neut. of ἀνάλογος. See prec. word.

analogy, n., similarity. — F. *analogie*, fr. L. *analogia*, fr. Gk. ἀναλογία, 'proportion, analogy', fr. ἀνάλογος. See **analogous** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: *analogical* (q.v.), *analog-ist*, n., *analog-ist-ic*, adj., *analogize* (q.v.)

analphabetic, adj., not alphabetic. — Formed fr. privative pref. **an-** and **alphabetic.**

analysis, n., separation of a whole into its component parts. — Gk. ἀνάλυσις, 'a loosing, releasing', fr. ἀναλύειν, 'to unloose, release, set free', fr. ἀνά, 'up, on, throughout' (see **ana-**), and λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, slacken'. See **lysis.**

analyste, n., a person who analyzes. — F., formed fr. *analyser*, on analogy of nouns in *-iste* (E. **-ist**) fr. verbs in *-iser* (E. **-ize**). See prec. word and cp. **analyze.**

analytic, analytical, adj. — ML. *analyticus*, fr. Gk. ἀναλυτικός, 'analytical', fr. ἀνάλυσις. See **analysis** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *analytic-al-ly*, adv.

analyze, analyse, tr. v. — F. *analyser*, formed fr. *analyse*, 'analysis', on analogy of verbs in *-iser*. See **analysis** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *analyz-ation* (*analys-ation*), n., *analyz-ed* (*analys-ed*), adj., *analyzer* (*analys-er*), n.

anamnesis, n., recollection, remembrance. — Gk. ἀνάμνησις, 'a calling to mind, reminiscence', fr. ἀναμιμνήσκειν, 'to remind, recall to memory', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and μιμνήσκειν, 'to remind', which is rel. to μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μέμονα, 'I remember', fr. I.-E. base ***men-**, 'to think, remember'. See **mind** and cp. **mnesic, amnesia, paramnesia.**

anamorphosis, n., a distorted image; a gradual change in form (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. ἀναμόρφωσις, 'a forming anew', fr. ἀναμορφοῦν, 'to form anew, transform', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see **ana-**), and μορφοῦν, 'to give form to, form, shape', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-** and cp. **metamorphosis, amorphous.**

ananas, n. — Sp. *ananás*, fr. Peruv. *nanas*, 'pineapple'.

ananda, n., bliss, one of the three qualities of Brahma (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *ānandá-*, 'joy, happiness, bliss', formed from the particle *ā-* and the stem of *nándati*, 'he rejoices'. For the etymology of the particle *ā-* see **agama** and cp. words there referred to. OI. *nándati* is of uncertain origin.

anandrous, adj., having no stamens. — Gk. ἄναν δρος, 'husbandless; unmanly', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **-androus.**

Ananke, n., the personification of necessity in Greek mythology. — Gk. ἀνάγκη, 'necessity', of uncertain origin; perhaps standing for *****an-ank- and cogn. with OIr. *ēcen*, W. *angen*, 'necessity, fate', Ir. *ēcht* (for *****anktu-), 'manslaughter', OE. *ōht*, MDu. *aht*, OHG. *āhta*, MHG. *ahte*, *aht*, G. *Acht*, 'hostile persecution', Hitt. *ḫenkan*, 'destiny, death'.

Ananta, n., the endless, an epithet of the serpent Shesha in Hindu mythology. — OI. *anántaḥ*, 'endless', fr. OI. priv. pref. *an-* (see priv. pref. **an-**) and *ántaḥ-* 'end, boundary, edge', which is rel. to OI. *anti*, 'opposite', and cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before', L. *ante*, 'before, in front of'. See **ante-** and cp. **anti-.**

anapaest, n., a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, a reversed dactyl (*pros.*) — L. *anapaestus*, fr. Gk. ἀνάπαιστος, 'struck back, rebounding', verbal adj. of ἀναπαίειν, 'to strike back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and παίειν, 'to strike'. which prob. stands for *****πάϝειν and is cogn. with L. *pavīre*, 'to beat, ram, tread down'. See **pave.**

anapaestic, anapaestical, adj. — L. *anapaesticus*, fr. Gk. ἀναπαιστικός, fr. ἀνάπαιστος. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *anapaestic-al-ly*, adv.

anapaite, n., a hydrous ferrous calcium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Anapa* on the Black Sea. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Anaphalis, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

Anaphe, n., a genus of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀναφής, 'impalpable', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἁφή, 'touch, grip', from the stem of ἅπτειν, 'to fasten, usually in the middle voice ἅπτεσθαι, 'to touch'. See **apsis** and cp. words there referred to.

anaphora, n., repetition of the same word or phrase in successive clauses. (*rhet.*) — Gk. ἀναφορά, 'a carrying back', fr. ἀναφέρειν, 'to carry back', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phore.**

anaphrodisiac, adj., that which reduces sexual desire; n., a drug reducing sexual desire. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. ἀφροδῖσιακός, 'sexual, venereal'. See **aphrodisiac.**

anaphylaxis, n., exaggerated susceptibility, especially to protein (*med.* and *biol.*) — Coined by the French physiologist Charles Richet (1850-1935) in 1893 on analogy of **prophylaxis** (q.v.) *Anaphylaxis* accordingly means the opposite of what is expressed by *prophylaxis*; it is formed fr. **ana-** and Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See **phylaxis.**

anaplasty, n., plastic surgery. — F. *anaplastie*, fr. Gk. ἀνάπλαστος, 'made anew', verbal adj. of ἀναπλάσσειν, 'to make anew, remodel', fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see **ana-**), and πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See **plasma.**

anaptotic, adj., of languages: characterized — as English — by a tendency to lose declensional forms. — Formed fr. Gk. ανά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and πτωτικός, 'pertaining to cases', fr. πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for *****πῐ-πτειν, fr. *****pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base *****pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

anarch, n., leader in anarchy. — Gk. ἄναρχος, 'without chief', fr. ἀνά (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἀρχός, 'chief, leader, ruler'. See **arch-.**

anarchy, n. — F. *anarchie*, fr. Gk. ἀναρχίᾱ, 'lack of a leader, state of being without any leader', fr. ἄναρχος 'without chief'. See **anarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *anarch-ic*, *anarch-ic-al*, adjs., *anarch-ic-al-ly*, adv., *anarch-ism*, n., *anarch-ist*, n., *anarch-ize*, tr. v.

anarthria, n., inability to articulate words (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French neurologist Pierre Marie (1853-1940) fr. Gk. ἄναρθρος, 'without joints' (see next word). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

anarthrous, adj., unarticulated. — Gk. ἄναρθρος, 'without joints', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἄρθρον, 'joint, limb, organ'. See **arthritis.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Anas, n., the genus of ducks (*zool.*) — L. *anas*, 'duck', cogn. with Lith. *ántis*, OPruss. *antis*, OSlav. *ǫty*, ORuss. *utovĭ*, Serb. *utva* (fr. *****ǫt-), ON. *önd*, OF. *æned*, MDu. *ænt*, OHG. *anut*, MHG. *ant*, G. *Ente*, and prob. also with Gk. νῆσσα, Att. νῆττα, Boeot. νᾶσσα, 'duck', OI. *ātíḥ*, 'waterfowl'. Cp. **Anatidae, Nesonetta.** Cp. also **smew.**

anasarca, n., a form of subcutaneous dropsy. (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνὰ σάρκα, abbreviation of ὕδρωψ ἀνὰ σάρκα, 'dropsy throughout the flesh'; fr. ἀνά, 'throughout' (see **ana-**), and σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-.**

anaspadias, n., a condition in which the urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. **ana-** and the stem of σπᾶν, 'to draw'. See **spasm** and cp. words there referred to.

Anastasia, fem. PN. — Late L., fem. of **Anastasius** (q.v.).

anastasis, n., convalescence (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀνάστασις, 'a standing up', fr. ἀνιστάναι, 'to make to stand up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and ἱστάναι, 'to make to stand'. See **state** and cp. **apocatastasis, catastasis, hypostasis, metastasis.**

Anastasius, masc. PN. — Late L. *Anastasius*, fr. Gk. Ἀναστάσιος, fr. ἀνάστασις, 'resurrection', lit. 'a rising up', See prec. word and cp. **Anastasia.**

anastomose, tr. v., to communicate by anastomosis. — F. *anastomoser*, fr. *anastomose*, fr. Gk. ἀναστόμωσις. See next word.

anastomosis, n., intercommunication of vessels in the animal body or of parts in any branching system (*anat.*) — Gk. ἀναστόμωσις, 'outlet, opening', fr. ἀναστομοῦν, 'to furnish with a mouth', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma, stomach.**

anastomotic, adj. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

anastrophe, n., inversion of the usual order of words (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀναστροφή, 'a turning upside down; a turning up or back, inversion', fr. ἀναστρέφειν, 'to turn up or back', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe** and cp. **antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe.**

anathema, n., curse, malediction; a thing or person accursed. — L. *anathema*, fr. Gk. ἀνάθεμα, 'anything devoted', later used in the sense of 'anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing', a later variant of ἀνάθημα, 'an offering', lit. 'that which is set up', fr. ἀνατιθέναι, 'to lay upon', which is formed fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *anathemat-ic*, *anathemat-ic-al*, adjs., *anathemat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *anathemat-ism*, n., *anathemat-ize* (q.v.)

anathematize, tr. v. to pronounce an anathema against; intr. v., to curse. — F. *anathématiser*, fr. L. *anthematizāre*, fr. Gk. ἀναθεματίζειν, 'to devote to evil', fr. ἀνάθεμα, gen. -θέματος. See **anathema** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *anathemat-iz-ation*, n., *anathemat-iz-er*, n.

Anatidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the ducks (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *anas*, gen. *anatis*, 'duck'. See **Anas.**

anatocism, n., compound interest (*law*). — L. *anatocismus*, fr. Gk. ἀνατοκισμός,, fr. ἀνά, 'again' (see **ana-**), and τοκίζειν, 'to lend on interest', which is rel. to τόκος. 'childbirth', τοκεύς, 'father', in pl. 'parents', and in gradational relationship to τέκνον, 'child', τίκτειν (for *****τί-τκειν), 'to bring forth, bear'. See **thane** and cp. **tecno-, toco-, atocia.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Anatolia, n., ancient name of Asia Minor. — ML. *Anatolia*, fr. Gk. ἀνατολή, 'sunrise, east', lit. 'a rising above (the horizon)', fr. ἀνατελλειν, 'to rise', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and τέλλειν, 'to accomplish, perform; to rise', which is rel. to τέλος, 'end'. See **tele-** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *Anatoli-an*, adj. and n., *Anatol-ic*, adj.

anatomic, anatomical, adj. — F. *anatomique*, fr. L. *anatomicus*, fr. Gk. ἀνατομικός, 'relating to anatomy, skilled in anatomy', fr. ἀνατομίᾱ. See next word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *anatomic-al-ly*, adv.

anatomy, n. — F. *anatomie*, fr. L. *anatomia*, fr. Gk. ἀνατομίᾱ, ἀνατομή, 'dissection', which is related to ἀνατέμνειν, 'to cut up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and τέμνειν 'to cut'. See **tome** and cp. **acrotomous, atom.** For the ending see suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *anatom-ism*, n., *anatom-ist*, n., *anatom-ize*, tr. v., *anatom-iz-ation*, n., *anatom-iz-er*, n.

anbury, ambury, n., a soft tumor or wart on the neck of a horse or an ox. — A compound prob. meaning lit. 'a painful berrylike tumor'. For the first element see the first element in **agnail.** For the second element see **berry.**

-ance, suff. — Fr. L. *-antia*, either directly or through the medium of F. *-ance*. L. *-antia* derives fr. *-āns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the first Latin conjugation, and forms abstract nouns denoting *action, process, state or quality*. See **-ant** and **-ce** and cp. **-ence.** Cp. also **-ancy.**

ancestor, n. — A blend of ME. *ancestre* and *ancessour*. ME. *ancestre*, derives fr. OF. *ancestre* (F. *ancêtre*), fr. L. *antecessor*, 'predecessor', lit. 'foregoer', fr. *antecessus*, pp. of *antecēdere*, 'to go before', fr. **ante-** and *cēdere*, 'to go'. ME. *ancessour*, 'ancestor', comes fr. OF. *ancessor*, fr. L. *antecessōrem*, acc. of *antecessor*. See **cede** and cp. **antecessor.**

ancestral, adj. — OF. *ancestrel*, fr. *ancestre*. See **ancestor** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *ancestral-ly*, adv.

ancestry, n. — OF. *ancesserie;* refashioned after OF. *ancestre*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *ie*).

Anchises, n., the father of Aeneas; see *Aeneas*. — L. *Anchīsēs*, fr. Gk. Ἀγχίσης, a name of uncertain origin.

Anchistea, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγχιστεύς, 'next of kin'. fr. ἄγχιστος, 'nearest', superl. of ἄγχι, 'near', which is rel. to ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze, throttle'. Ἄγχι prop. means 'pressed together'. See **anger, anxious.** For the sense development of Gk. ἄγχι, 'near', fr. ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze', cp. F. *près*, 'near, by', fr. L. *pressus*, 'compressed'. The genus was called *Anchistea* to intimate that it is *related* to another genus of plants called *Woodwardia*. For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in ἄγχιστος see **-est** and cp. **Callisto** and words there referred to.

anchor, n. — ME. *anker*, fr. OE. *ancor*, fr. L. *ancora*, fr. Gk. ἄγκῡρα, 'anchor', which is rel. to Gk. ἀγκών, 'a bend', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved'. See **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **ancon, ankylosis.** Cp. also **angora.**
Derivatives: *anchor*, tr. and intr. v., *anchor-age*, n., *anchor-ed*, adj., *anchor-er*, n.

anchoress, n., a female anchorite. — See next word and **-ess.**

anchorite, also **anchoret,** n., hermit, recluse. — *Anchoret* is the earlier form. It is a contraction of still earlier *anachoret*, fr. L. *anachōrēta*, fr. Gk. ἀναχωρητής, 'anchorite', lit. 'one who has retired', fr. ἀναχωρεῖν, 'to go back, retire', fr. ἀνά, 'back' (see **ana-**), and χωρεῖν, 'to give

place, withdraw', fr. χῶρος, 'free space, room'. See **chori-.**

anchovy, n., a small, herringlike fish. — Sp. *anchova*, fr. Basque *anchu*, prop. 'dried fish', fr. *anchua, anchuva*, 'dry'.

Anchusa, n., a genus of plants of the borage family. — L. *anchūsa*, fr. Gk. ἄγχουσα, 'alkanet', which is of uncertain origin.

anchylose, n. — See **ankylose.**

anchylosis, n. — See **ankylosis.**

anchylotic, adj. — See **ankylotic.**

ancient, adj., old. — F. *ancien*, fr. VL. **antiānus*, 'former', fr. *ante*, 'before'; see **ante-.** The *-t* in *ancient* is excrescent and is due to a confusion of the ending of F. *ancien* with *-ent*, the English equivalent of L. *-ēns* (gen. *-entis*), the pres. part. suff. of the II-IV. Latin conjugations. Cp. *pageant, peasant, pheasant, tyrant.*

Derivatives: *ancient*, n., *ancient-ly*, adv., *ancientness*, n., *ancient-ry*, n.

ancient, n. ensign. — Corruption of **ensign.**

ancile, n., the sacred shield of Rome. — L. *ancīle*, 'the sacred shield of Rome', said to have fallen from heaven. — The word prop. means 'cut in on both sides', and stands for **am(bi)-caid-sli*, from *ambi-*, 'round about', and *caedere*, 'to cut, hew, fell'. See **ambi-** and **cement.**

ancillary, adj., pertaining to a maid servant; secondary, auxiliary. — L. *ancillāris*, 'relating to female servants', fr. *ancilla*, 'a female servant', dimin. fr. *anculus*, 'a man servant', which was misdivided into *anc-ulus*. In reality, however, *anculus* stands for *an-culus* and is compounded of pref. *am(b)-* (see **ambi-**) and the base of L. *colere*, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'. See **colony** and **-ary.** Cp. Gk. ἀμφίπολος, 'handmaid of gods, priestess, attendant priest', which is cogn with L. *anculus*.

ancipital, ancipitous, adj., having two edges. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ous,** fr. L. *anceps*, gen. *ancipitis*, 'having two heads', fr. *an-*, a short form of *ambi-*, 'on both sides', and *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **ambi-,** and **capital,** adj. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *ĭ* (in *ancĭpitis*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

ancon, n., 1) the elbow (*anat.*); 2) a projection supporting a cornice; console (*archit.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', lit. 'bend (of the arm)'. See **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **anchor, ankylosis.**

-ancy, suff. denoting quality or state. — Fr. L. *-antia*, either directly or through the medium of F. *-ance*, hence derivatively identical with **-ance** (q.v.) Cp. **-ency.**

ancylostomiasis, n., hookworm disease (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', and στόμα, 'mouth'. See **ankylosis, stoma** and **-iasis.**

Ancylus, n., a genus of snails (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved'. See **ankylosis.**

and, conj. — ME., fr. OE. *and*, rel. to OS. *endi*, *ande*, OFris. *and(a)*, *ande*, MDu. *ende, enn*, Du. *en*, OHG. *enti, anti*, later *unta, unti*, MHG. *unde, und*, G. *und*, 'and', ON. *enn, en*, 'and, but', prob. fr. I.-E. **ṇthá-*, whence also OI. *átha*, 'then, and'. Cp. **an,** 'if', and **ampersand.**

anadabata, n., a Roman gladiator whose helmet had no opening for the eyes. — L., a word of Gaulish origin. The first element of this word means 'blind', and is cogn. with OI. *andháḥ*, Avestic *anda*, of s.m. The second element is of the same origin and meaning as L. *battuere*, 'to beat, strike'. See **batter,** 'to beat', and cp. words there referred to.

Andalusia, n., a former province of southern Spain. — *Andalusia* (= Sp. *Andalucía*), fr. Arab. *Ándalus*, a name denoting the whole peninsula, fr. Late L. **Vandalīcia*, prop. 'the country occupied by the Vandals'. See **Vandal.**

andalusite, n., a hard silicate of aluminum (Al_2SiO_5) (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. *Andalusia* (see prec. word); so called because it was first found in Andalusia.

andante, adj., moderately slow; adv., in andante tempo; n., an andante movement (musical direction). — It., pres. part. of *andare*, 'to go', rel. to Sp. and Port. *andar*, 'to go'; fr. VL. *ambītāre*, 'to go round', fr. L. *ambītus*, pp. of *ambīre*, 'to go round'. See **ambient.**

andantino, adj., somewhat quicker (sometimes, slower) than andante; adv., in andantino tempo; n., an andantino movement (*musical direction*). — It., dimin. of **andante.**

andesine, n., a mineral of the group of feldspars. — Coined by the German geologist Wilhelm Hermann Abich (1806-86) from the name of the *Andes* Mountains. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

andesite, n., name of a family of rocks (*petrogr.*) — Coined by the German geologist Baron Christian Leopold von Buch (1774-1853) from the name of the *Andes* Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *andesit-ic*, adj.

andiron, n., either of a pair of metal supports for logs in a fireplace. — ME. *anderne, aundirne, aundiren*, fr. OF. *andier* (F. *landier*), fr. Gaul. **andero-*, 'a young bull' (cp. Ir. *ainder*, 'a young woman', W. *anner*, 'heifer'); so called because andirons were frequently adorned with the heads of animals. *Andiron* was influenced in form by, but is not related to, *iron*. Cp. *gridiron.*

andouille, n., a kind of sausage. — F., fr. VL. **inductile*, neut. of the adjective **inductilis*, used as a noun, fr. L. *inductus*, pp. of *indūcere*, 'to introduce'; see **induce.** *Andouille* must have denoted originally the filling that was 'introduced' into the sausage.

andr-, form of **andro-** before a vowel.

Andrew, masc. PN. — OF. *Andreu, Andrieu* (F. *André*), fr. L. *Andreās*, fr. Gk. 'Ανδρέᾱς, which is rel. to ἀνδρεῖος, 'manly', fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **andro-** and cp. **dandy.**

andrewsite, n., a hydrous phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Irish physicist and chemist Thomas *Andrew* (1813-58). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Andrias, n., a genus of fossil salamanders (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gr. ἀνδριάς, 'image of a man', diminutive formed fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'; see **andro-.** For the diminutive character of the *-nt*-formative element see Kretschmer in Glotta, 14, 84f.

andro-, before a vowel **andr-,** combining form meaning 'man'. — Gk. ἀνδρο-, ἀνδρ-, fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', which is cogn. with OI. *náram* (acc.), 'man', *náryaḥ*, 'virile', Arm. *ayr*, gen.-dat. *arn*, 'man', Alb. *n'er*, 'man', Umbr. *nerus* (pl. acc.), 'men', Sabine-L. *Nerō*, PN., lit. 'strong', W. *ner*, 'hero', OIr. *nert*, W., Co. *nerth*, 'virility'. Cp. **Andrew, Andrias, andron, dandy,** 'a fop', and the second element in **Alexander, Ardhanari, Dianira, Leander, philander, sundari.** Cp. also the first element in **anthropo-.**

androcracy, n., rule or supremacy of men. — Compounded of **andro-** and *-κρατίᾱ*, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

androecium, n., the stamens of a flower taken collectively (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **andro-** and Gk. οἰκίον, dimin. of οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy.**

androgen, n., a male sex hormone (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **andro-** and **-gen.**

androgynous, adj., hermaphrodite. — Gk. ἀνδρόγυνος, 'man-woman, hermaphrodite', fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and γυνή, 'woman'. See **andro-** and **gynaeco-,** and cp. **gynandrous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. *-ος*, see suff. **-ous.**

Andromache, n., the wife of Hector (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ανδρομάχη, lit. 'whose husband excells in the fight', fr. ἀνηρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man, husband', and μάχη, 'fight'. See **andro-** and **-machy.**

Andromeda, n., 1) the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. 'Ανδρομέδᾱ, Ion. 'Ανδρομέδη, lit. 'mindful of her husband', compounded of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (see **andro-**), and μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', which is rel. to μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μήδεα (pl. neut.), 'counsels, plans, device, cunning', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base **mēd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a *-d*-enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. Medea, **Medusa** and the second element in **automedon, Diomedes, Ganymede.** Cp. also **medical.**

Andromeda, n., 1) name of a constellation in the northern hemisphere; 2) name of a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — From prec. word.

andron, n., men's apartment in a house (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ἀνδρών, a collateral form of ἀνδρωνῖτις, 'men's apartment', fr . ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **andro-.**

androphobia, n., morbid dread of the male sex. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and *-φοβίᾱ*, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **andro-** and **-phobia.**

Andropogon, n., the beard grass (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **andro-** and Gk. πώγων, 'beard'. See **Pogonia.**

Androsace, n., a genus of herbs of the primrose family (*bot.*) — L. *androsaces*, name of a zoophyte, fr. Gk. ἀνδρόσακες, of s.m., lit. 'man's remedy', compounded of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and ἄκος, 'remedy'. See **andro-,** and **aceology.**

androsterone, n., a male sex hormone (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **andro-, ster(ol)** and **-one.**

-androus, combining form used in botany in the sense of 'having (a certain number or form) of stamens (prop. male organs)', as in *monandrous, gynandrous.* — Gk. *-ανδρος*, fr. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **andro-.**

-ane, suff., a variant of **-an,** fr. L. *-ānus*, generally with differentiation of meaning. Cp. *human, humane*, and *urban, urbane.*

-ane, suff. used to form names of saturated hydrocarbons (*chem.*); derivatively identical with prec. suff.

anear, prep. and adv. (*poetic*). — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **near.**

anecdote, n. — F., fr. Gk. ἀνέκδοτα (neut. pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, 'not published'), used as a noun in the sense of 'unpublished things', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἔκδοτα, 'things given out', neut. pl. of ἔκδοτος verbal adj. of ἐκδίδωμι, 'I give out' (fr. ἐκ, 'out', and reduplication of base **dō-*, 'to give'). See **ec-** and **date,** 'point of time'.

Derivatives: *anecdot-age*, n., *anecdot-al, anecdot-ic*, adjs., *anecdotic-al-ly*, adv., *anecdot-ist*, n.

anele, tr. v., to anoint (*archaic*). — ME. *anelien*, 'to anoint with oil', fr. OE. *an*, 'on', and ME. *ele* (fr. OE. *æle*), 'oil', fr. L. *oleum*. See **a-,** 'on', and **oil.**

anemia, anaemia, n., deficiency of blood (*med.*) — Gk. ἀναιμίᾱ, 'want of blood, bloodlessness', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hemal.**

Derivatives: *anemi-al* (*anaemi-al*), *anem-ic* (*anaem-ic*), adjs.

Anemia, n., a genus of plants of the climbing-fern family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνείμων, 'unclad', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and εἷμα, which corresponds to Dor. Ϝῆμα, 'a dress, garment', and is cogn. with Gk. ἑσθής (for *Ϝεσθής), 'clothing', ἐννύναι ('for *Ϝεσνύναι), 'to clothe', and cogn. with L. *vestis*, 'covering for the body, clothes'. See **vest** and cp. **himation.**

anemo-, before a vowel **anem-,** combining form meaning 'wind'. — Gk. ἀνεμο-, ἀνεμ-, fr. ἄνεμος, 'wind', which is cogn. with L. *anima*, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life', *animus*,

'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, desire'. See **animus.**

anemology, n., the science of wind. — Compounded of **anemo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *anemolog-ic-al*, adj.

anemometer, n., an instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind. — Compounded of **anemo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm.'

Derivatives: *anemometr-y*, n., *anemometr-ic*, adj.

anemone, n. — Gk. ἀνεμώνη, 'the wind flower', which prob. derives fr. Heb. *naʿămān* in *niṭʿé naʿămānîm* (Is. 17:10), lit. 'plants of pleasantness', fr. *naʿém*, 'was pleasant'. See Paul de Lagarde in Abhandlungen der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, XXXV, p.205, and Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p.49. For the etymology of Heb. *naʿém*, 'was pleasant', see **Naaman** and cp. words there referred to. Gk. ἀνεμώνη was influenced in form by ἄνεμος, 'wind'. For the ending -ώνη in ἀνεμώνη cp. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', fr. Heb. *argāmān*, 'purple' (see *Argemone*).

Anemonella, n., a genus of herbs of the family Ranunculaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of **anemone** (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-ella.**

anencephalic, adj., having no brain (*zool.*) — Gk. ἀνεγκέφαλος, coined by Galen from ἀν- (see priv. pref. **-an**) and Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See **encephalic.**

anent, prep., concerning, about. — ME. *anent*, *anentis*, fr. OE. *onefen*, *onemn*, 'near to, close by', orig. 'on a level with', fr. *an-*, *on-*, 'on', and *efen*, 'even, equal'. Cp. OHG. (MHG., G.) *neben*, 'near to, by the side of', shortened fr. *ineben*, fr. *in*, 'in', and *ebanī*, 'equality'. See **on** and **even,** 'straight'. The final *t* in *anent* is excrescent. Cp. **forment.**

-aneous, adj. suff. — L. *-āneus*. See **-an** and **-ous.**

anergy, n., lack of energy (*med.*) — Medical L. *anergia*, 'lack of energy', formed on analogy of **energy** fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. ἔργον, 'work'. See **ergon.**

Derivative: *anerg-ic*, adj.

aneroid, adj., containing no liquid (said of a kind of barometer); n., an aneroid barometer. — F. *anéroïde*, lit. 'without liquid', compounded of priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. νᾱρός, νηρός, 'flowing, liquid' (which is rel. to νάειν, 'to flow'), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Nereid** and **-oid.**

anesthesia, anaesthesia, n., insensibility. — Gk. ἀναισθησίᾱ, 'lack of sensation', fr. ἀναισθητεῖν, 'to be without sense of something, lack sensation', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and αἰσθητός, 'sensible, perceptible', verbal adj. of αἰσθάνεσθαι, 'to perceive'. See **esthete** and cp. **esthesia.**

anesthetic, anaesthetic, adj., producing insensibility; n., substance producing anesthesia. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀναίσθητος, 'without feeling', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and αἰσθητός, 'sensible, perceptible'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *anesthet-ist*, n., *anesthet-ize*, tr. v.

anet, n., dill. — F. *anet*, *aneth*, fr. L. *anēthum*, fr. Gk. ἄνηθον, 'dill, anise'. Cp. Gk. ἄνῐσον, L. *anīsum*, and see **anise.**

aneurysm, n., a morbid dilatation of the coat of an artery (*med.*) — Gk. ἀνευρυσμός, 'dilatation', fr. ἀνευρύνειν, 'to dilate', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**), and εὐρύνειν, 'to widen', fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', which is cogn. with OI. *urúḥ*, 'wide'. The spelling **aneurism** (with *i* instead of *y*) is due to a confusion with words ending in **-ism.**

Derivatives: *aneurysm-al*, adj., *aneurysm-al-ly*, adv., *aneurysm-at-ic*, adj.

anfractuosity, n., circuitousness. — F. *anfractuosité*, fr. L. *anfrāctus*. See **anfractuous** and **-ity.**

anfractuous, adj., circuitous. — F. *anfractueux* (fem. *anfractueuse*), fr. L. *anfrāctuōsus*, fr. *amfrāctus*, *anfrāctus*, 'a breaking round; a turning, winding', fr. *am-*, shortened form of *ambi-*, *amb-*, 'about, around', and *frāctus*, pp. of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **ambi-** and **fraction.**

Derivatives: *anfractuous-ness*, n.

anew, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'of', and **new.**

angaralite, n., a magnesium aluminum iron silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Angara* River in Siberia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

angaria, n., a system of relays of couriers for dispatching official letters in ancient Persia, later also in the Roman empire. — L., 'service to a lord', fr. Gk. ἀγγαρεῖᾱ, 'impressment for the public service', fr. ἄγγαρος, 'mounted courier, messenger', of Persian, ult. Semitic, origin. See **angel.**

angary, n., the right of a warring nation to use or destroy the property of neutrals. — F. *angarie*, fr. L. *angaria*. See prec. word.

angel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *angele* (F. *ange*), fr. L. *angelus*, fr. Gk. ἄγγελος, 'messenger, divine messenger, angel' (whence the verb ἀγγέλλειν, 'to bear a message, report, tell'), which is rel. to ἄγγαρος, 'mounted courier, messenger'; of Persian, ult. of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. *agarru*, 'hireling, hired laborer', fr. *agāru*, 'to hire', which is rel. to Aram. *ăgár*, *eggár*, 'he hired', (whence Arab. *ájara*, of s.m.), Heb. *iggéreth*, Aram. *igg^{e}rá*, *iggartá*, 'letter', prop. 'message' Cp. **angaria,** the first element in **Ingram** and the second element in **evangel.** The sense development of Gk. ἄγγαρος, resp. ἄγγελος, from a Sem. noun meaning 'hireling', may be illustrated by the phases: 'hireling, hired messenger, messenger'. Gk. ἄγγελος in the sense of 'angel', is a loan translation of. Heb. *mal'ákh*, 'messenger, divine messenger, angel', fr. base *l-'-k*, 'to send'.

Derivatives: *angel-ic*, adj., *angelica* (q.v.), *angel-ic-al*, adj., *angel-ic-al-ly*, adv., *angel-ic-ize*, tr. v., *angel-ize*, tr. v.

Angela, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. *angelus*, 'angel'. See prec. word and cp. **angelica, Angelina.**

angelfish, n. — The name is prob. due to the misreading of the Dutch name of this fish *zeeëgel*, lit. 'sea urchin', as *zeeëngel*, 'sea angel' (cp. its French name *ange de mer*), a mistake suggested by the winglike fins of this fish.

angelic, adj. — F. *angélique*, fr. L. *angelicus*, fr. Gk. ἀγγελικός, 'angelic', fr. ἄγγελος. See **angel** and **-ic.**

Angelica, fem. PN. — Fem. of L. *angelicus*, 'angelic'. See prec. word and cp. **Angela, Angelina.**

Angelica, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'the angelic (herb)', fr. L. (*herba*) *angelica*, fem. of *angelicus* (see prec. word); so called because of its medicinal properties.

Angelina, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Angela** (q.v.).

angelo-, combining form meaning 'angel'. See **angel.**

angelolatry, n., the worship of angels. — Compounded of **angelo-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, worship'. See **-latry.**

angelot, n., 1) a gold coin; 2) a sort of cheese made in Normandy; 3) a musical instrument. — OF., dimin. of *angele*, 'angel'. See **angel.**

anger, n. — ME., fr. ON. *angr*, 'sorrow, affliction', rel. to ON. *öngr*, OE. *enge*, 'narrow, painful', OS. *engi*, MDu. *enghe*, Du. *eng*, OHG. *angi*, *engi*, MHG. *enge*, G. *eng*, Goth. *aggwus*, 'narrow', and cogn. with OI. *aṃhú-*, 'narrow', *áṃhaḥ*, 'anguish, need, anxiety', Avestic *ązah-*, 'distress, oppression', Gk. ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze' (esp. the throat), 'strangle, throttle, hang', ἀγχόνη, 'strangling, hanging; rope', ἄγχι, ἀγχοῦ, 'near' (lit. 'narrow'), ἄσσον (for *ἄγχ-ιον), 'nearer', L. *angere*, 'to press together, throttle, torment', *angustus*, 'narrow', Arm. *anjuk*, 'narrow', OSlav. *ǫžǫ*, *ąziti*, 'to narrow, compress', *ązota*, 'narrowness', *ązostĭ*, 'a narrowing, narrowness', *ązŭkŭ*, 'narrow', Lith. *añkštas*, 'narrow', fr. I.-E. base **anĝh-*, 'to narrow, compress'; the corresponding Celtic base is **enĝh-*, **ŋgh-*, whence Bret. *enk*, 'narrow', Ir. *cumung*, 'narrow', Ir., W. *ing*, 'distress'. Cp. **agnail, angina, anguish, anxious,** and the second element in **cynanche, quinsy, squinancy, Orobanche.**

Derivatives: *angr-y*, adj., *angr-i-ly*, adv.

anger, tr. v. — ON. *angra*, fr. *angr*, 'anger'. See **anger,** n.

angina, n., inflammation of the throat; quinsy. — L. *angina*, 'quinsy', prob. a loan word fr. Gk. ἀγχόνη, 'a throttling, strangling, hanging'. The form *angina* (instead of **ancina*) is due to the influence of *angere*, 'to throttle'. See **anger,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *angin-al*, adj.

angio- before a vowel **angi-,** combining form meaning 'covered by a seed or blood vessel', as in *angiosperm*. — Gk. ἀγγειο-, fr. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel', fr. ἄγγος, 'vessel', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **Hydrangea, sporangium, synangium.**

angiology, n., that branch of anatomy which deals with the blood vessels. — Compounded of **angio-,** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic). See **-logy.**

angioma, n., a tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-oma** fr. Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel'. See **angio-.**

angiosperm, n., name of a large class of plants which has its seeds inclosed in an ovary. — Coined (in the Modern Latin form *Angiospermae*) by Paul Hermann in 1690 fr. Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel, receptacle' and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **angio-** and **sperm.**

Derivatives: *angiosperm-al*, *angiosperm-atous*, *angiosperm-ic*, *angiosperm-ous*, adjs.

angle, n., corner. — F., fr. L. *angulus*, 'angle, corner', which is cogn. with Arm. *angiun*, *ankiun*, OSlav. *ąg(u)lu*, 'corner', OSlav. *ąkotŭ*, 'hook', Lith. *anka*, 'loop', OI. *áṅgam*, 'limb', *aṅgúliḥ*, *aṅgúriḥ*, 'finger, toe', *aṅguṣṭháḥ*, 'big toe, thumb', Avestic *angushta-*, 'toe, finger', OI. *aṅkáḥ*, 'hook; bent', *áñcati*, 'bends, curves', Gk. ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', ἄγκῡρα, 'anchor', L. *ancus*, 'crooked, curved', OE. *anclēo*, *anclēow*, 'ankle', OE. *anga*, OHG. *ango*, 'hook'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ang-*, resp. **anq-*, 'to bend'. Cp. **angle,** 'fishhook', **Angle, anchor, ancon, angula, angular, ankle, ankylosis,** and the second element in **triangle.** Cp. also the second element in **sarangousty.** The above I.-E. words stand in gradational relationship to Gk. ὄγκος, L. *uncus*, 'hook', MIr. *ēcath*, 'fishhook'; cp. **Uncaria, unciferous, uncinal, uncinate, uncinus, uncus, aduncus, Redunca.**

angle, n., a fishhook. — OE. *angel*, fr. *anga*, 'hook', rel. to ON. *öngull*, OHG. *angul* (MHG., G. *angel*), 'fishhook', and cogn. with L. *ancus*, 'crooked, curved', *uncus*, 'hook'. See **angle,** 'corner'.

Derivatives: *angle*, tr. and intr. v., *angl-er*, n., *angl-ing*, n.

Angle, n., member of a Teutonic tribe that came in the 5th century from what is now known as Schleswig-Holstein to Britain and conquered it. — L. *Anglus*, pl. *Anglī*, of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *Angle*, *Engle*, prop. 'the people coming from *Angul* (= ON. *Öngull*), 'a hookshaped district in Schleswig', fr. *angul* (= ON. *öngull*), 'fishhook, angle', which is rel. to *anga*, OHG. *ango*, 'hook'. See **angle,** 'fishhook', and **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **English, Anglican, Anglo-Saxon.**

anglesite, n., a mineral containing lead sulfate. — Coined by the French mineralogist and physicist François Sulpice Beudant in 1832; so called by him in allusion to the fact that it was discovered by Withering in Anglesey (in 1783). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Anglican, adj. and n. — ML. *Anglicānus*, fr. *Anglicus*, 'English', fr. Late L. *Anglus*. See **Angle** and **-an.**

anglice, adv., in English. — ML. *Anglice*, fr. *Anglicus*. See prec. word.

Anglicism, anglicism, n. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. ML. *Anglicus*. See **Anglican.**

Anglicize, anglicize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize**, fr. ML. *Anglicus*. See **Anglican.** Derivative: *angliciz-ation*, n.

Anglo-, combining form meaning 'English'. — Fr. Late L. *Anglī*, 'the English'. See **Angle, Anglo-Saxon.**

Anglomania, n., a mania for what is English. — Compounded of **Anglo-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.** Derivative: *Anglomani-ac*, adj.

Anglophile, Anglophil, n., a friend of England or the English; adj., friendly to England or the English. — Compounded of **Anglo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile, -phil.**

Anglophobe, n., one who fears or hates England or the English. — Compounded of **Anglo-** and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobe.** Derivative: *Anglophob-ic*, adj.

Anglophobia, n., fear or hatred of England or the English. — Compounded of **Anglo-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.** Derivative: *Anglophob-ic*, adj.

Anglo-Saxon, n. — ML. *Anglo-Saxōnēs*, fr. earlier *Anglī Saxōnēs*, 'the English', fr. L. *Anglī*, 'the Angles', in Late L. 'the English', and L. *Saxōnēs*, 'the Saxons', in Late L. 'the English'. Accordingly the term *Anglo-Saxon* is tautological, inasmuch as both elements of this compound denote 'the English'. See **Angle** and **Saxon.**

angola, n. — Corruption of **angora.**

angora, n., 1) an Angora cat; 2) Angora wool or anything made of it. — Named from the town *Angora* (now Ankara) in Asia Minor, fr. L. *Ancȳra*, fr. Gk. Ἄγκῡρα, fr. ἄγκῡρα, 'anchor'. See **anchor.**

angostura, n., a bitter aromatic bark. — Shortened fr. *angostura bark*, lit. 'bark of the tree growing at *Angostura*', now Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela, on the narrows of the Orinoco River; so called fr. Sp. *angostura*, 'a narrow pass', fr. *angosto*, fr. L. *angustus*, 'narrow'. See **anguish,** n., and **-ure.**

angrite, n., a meteorite stone. — Named after *Angra* dos Reis in Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

angry, adj. — Formed fr. **anger** with suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*). Derivatives: *angri-ly*, adv., *angri-ness*, n.

angstrom unit, angstrom, n., unit of length equal to one hundred-millionth of a centimeter; used to measure the wavelengths of light. — Named after the Swedish physicist Anders Jonas *Ångström* (1814-1874).

Anguidae, n. pl., a family of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake'. See **anguine.**

Anguilla, n., a genus of fishes, the common eel (*ichthyol.*) — L. *anguilla*, 'eel', prop. 'the snakelike fish', fr. *anguis*, 'snake'; see next word. Cp the cognate Gk. ἔγχελυς (see **Encelia**), OPruss. *angurgis*, Lith. *ungurỹs*, OSlav. **ągorĭ* (appearing in Russ. *ūgorĭ*, Pol. *węgorz*), 'eel', which all mean derivatively 'the snakelike fish'. It. *anguilla*, F. *anguille*, Sp. *anguila*, Port. *enguia* and prob. also OSlav. *ągulja, jęgulja*, 'eel', derive fr. L. *anguilla.*

anguine, adj., pertaining to a serpent. — L. *anguīnus*, fr. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake', which is cogn. with Arm. *auj*, *ōj*, Lith. *angìs*, OPruss. *angis*, Lett. *ùodze*, Russ. *až*, Pol. *wąż*, and prob. also with OI. *áhiḥ*, Avestic *ažish*, 'snake', Gk. ἔχις, 'viper'. See **echidna** and cp. **Anguidae, Anguilla, Anguis.** Cp. also **Ahi, Encelia, ask,** 'water newt'. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

anguineous, adj., serpentlike. — L. *anguineus*, fr. *anguis*, 'serpent'; see prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Anguis, n., a genus of lizards, the blindworm (*zool.*) — L. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake'. See **anguine.**

anguish, n. — ME. *anguise, angoise*, fr. OF. *anguisse, angoisse* (F. *angoisse*), fr. L. *angustia* (in classical Latin used mostly in the pl.), 'narrowness, deficiency', fr. *angustus*, 'narrow', fr. *angere*, 'to throttle, torment'. See **anger** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **angostura.**

anguish, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *anguissier, angoissier* (F. *angoisser*), fr. *anguisse, angoisse*. See prec. word. Derivative: *anguish-ed*, adj.

anguishous, adj., causing anguish; anguished; anxious. (*obsol.*) — OF. *angoissos*, fr. VL. **angustiōsus*, fr. L. *angustus*, 'narrow'. See **anguish,** n. Derivative: *anguishous-ly*, avd.

angula, n., a measure in ancient India, corresponding to 1.05 inches, lit., 'finger'. — OI. *aṅgulaḥ*, 'finger', rel. to *aṅgúliḥ, aṅgúriḥ*, 'finger, toe; *aṅgusṭháḥ*, 'big toe, thumb', *áñcati*, 'he bends, curves', and cogn. with Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', L. *ancus*, 'crooked, curved', *angulus*, 'angle, corner'. See **angle,** 'corner'.

angular, adj. — L. *angulāris*, 'having corners or angles', fr. *angulus*. See **angle,** 'corner', and **-ar.** Derivatives: *angular-ity*, n., *angular-ly*, adv., *angular-ness*, n.

angulate, adj. — L. *angulātus*, pp. of *angulāre*, 'to make angular', fr. *angulus*. See **angle,** 'corner', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

anguria, n., the gourd; the watermelon. — ModL., fr. Late Gk. ἀγγούριον, 'watermelon', which derives fr. Pers. *angārah*. See **gherkin.**

Angus, masc. PN. — Scot., rel. to Ir. *Aonghus*, a compound whose two elements are cognate with **E. one,** resp. **choice.**

anhelation, n., panting, asthma (*archaic*). — F. *anhélation*, fr. L. *anhēlātiōnem*, acc of *anhēlātiō*, 'difficulty of breathing, panting', fr *anhēlātus*,

pp. of *anhēlāre*, 'to breathe with difficulty', which is prob. compounded of pref. *an-*, 'up, upward' (see **ana-**), and *hēlāre*, 'to breathe', which prob. stands for **anslāre*, fr. I.-E. base **an-*, 'to blow, breathe'. See **animus** and cp. **exhale, inhale.** For the ending see suff. **-ation.**

anhistous, adj., with no recognizable structure (*biol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. ἱστός, 'tissue', which stands for **στιστός* and lit. means 'that which makes to stand', from the stem of ἵστημι (for **σίστημι*), 'I make to stand'. See **histo-** and cp. the second element in **Actinistia.**

anhydride, anhydrid, n., an oxide which is capable of forming an acid, if added to water (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ide** resp. **-id,** fr. Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless'. See **anhydrous.**

anhydrite, n., anhydrous calcium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless'. See next word and cp. prec. word.

anhydrous, adj., containing no water (*chem.*) — Gk. ἄνυδρος, 'waterless', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **hydro-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

ani, n., any of certain black birds of the cuckoo family. — Sp. *ani*, Port. *ani*, fr. Tupi *ani.*

anicut, annicut, n., a dam (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Tamil *anai kaṭṭu*, 'dam building'.

anigh, adv., new (*pseudo-archaic*). — Formed on analogy of *afar*, etc., fr. **a-,** 'on', and **nigh.**

anights, adv. (*archaic*) — Formed fr. OE. *on nihte;* see **a-,** 'on', **night,** and the adv. suff. **-s.**

anil, n., 1) a West Indian shrub, from which indigo is made; 2) indigo. — Port. *anil*, fr. Arab. *an-níl*, assimilated fr. *al-níl*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *nīl*, 'indigo', fr. Pers. *nīla*, ult. fr. OI. *nīlī*, 'indigo', fr. *nílaḥ*, 'dark blue'. Cp. **lilac.** Derivatives: *anil-ic*, adj., *anil-ide*, n., *aniline* (q.v.)

anile, adj., like an old woman. — L. *anīlis*, 'pertaining to an old woman', fr. *anus*, gen. *anūs*, 'old woman', from the I.-E. imitative base **an-*, whence also Hitt. *annash*, 'mother', *ḫannash*, 'grandmother', Gk. ἀννίς, 'grandmother', Lith. *aṅyta*, 'mother-in-law', OPruss. *ane*, 'old mother', OHG. *ano*, MHG. *ane, an*, 'grandfather, great grandfather', OHG. *ana*, 'grandmother, great grandmother', G. *Ahnen*, 'ancestors', OHG. *eninchilī* (whence MHG. *eninkel, enenkel*, G. *Enkel*), 'grandson', prop. dimin. of OHG. *ano*, 'great grandfather'. Cp. the first element in **Olaf.** Derivative: *anile-ness*, n.

aniline, also **anilin,** n., an oily, poisonous liquid, $C_6H_5NA_2$ (*chem.*) — Coined by C.J. Fritzsche in 1841 fr. **anil** and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.** Derivative: *aniline, anilin*, adj.

anility, n., quality of being anile. — L. *anīlitās*, 'the old age of a woman, anility', fr. *anīlis*. See **anile** and **-ity.**

animadversion, n., criticism; blame. — L. *animadversiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'perception, observation, attention', fr. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*. See **animadvert** and **-ion.** Derivative: *animadversion-al*, adj.

animadversive, adj., percipient. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*. See next word. Derivative: *animadversive-ness*, n.

animadvert, intr. v., to criticize, blame, censure. — L. *animadvertere*, contraction of *animum advertere*, 'to direct one's mind, attend', fr. *animum*, acc. of *animus*, 'mind', and *advertere*, 'to turn toward'. See **animus** and **advert.**

animal, n. — L., lit. 'a living being', fr. *animāle*, neut. of *animālis*, 'of air, living', fr. *anima*, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life'; see **animus** and adj. suff. **-al.** For sense development cp. Gk. ζῷον, 'animal, which is rel. to ζωή, 'life', and OE. *dēor*, 'a wild animal', lit. 'a breathing being', which is cogn. with OSlav. *duchŭ*, 'breath, spirit', *duša*, 'soul'. Cp. also Heb. *ḥayyáh*, 'wild animal, beast', which is rel. to *ḥāyáh*, 'he lived', *ḥayyím*, 'life'.

animal, adj. — L. *animālis*, 'of air, living, animate'. See **animal,** n.

animalcular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *animalculum*. See next word.

animalcule, n., a very small animal, esp. one perceptible only by a microscope. — Late L. *animalculum*, dimin. of L. *animal*. See **animal,** n., and **-cule.**

animalism, n., animal character; the doctrine that man is a mere animal. — See **animal** and **-ism.**

animalist, n., 1) one who believes in animalism; 2) an artist representing animals. — See **animal** and **-ist.**

animalize, tr. v., to make like an animal. — See **animal** and **-ize.** Derivative: *animaliz-ation*, n.

animate, tr. v., to give life to, to enliven. — L. *animātus*, pp. of *animāre*, 'to fill with air or breath, to animate', fr. *anima*. See **animus** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *animat-ed*, adj. *animat-ed-ly*, adv., *animat-er*, n., *animat-ing*, adj., *animat-ing-ly*, adv., *animation, animatism* (qq.v.)

animate, adj., living. — L. *animātus*, pp. of *animāre*. See **animate,** v. Derivatives: *animate-ly*, adv., *animate-ness*, n.

animation, n., life; vivacity. — L. *animātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an animating', fr. *animātus*, pp. of *animāre*. See **animate** and **-ion.**

animatism, n., the primitive belief that the inanimate is regarded as if it were animated. — Coined by Maretti in 1899 in contradistinction to *animism*. See **animate,** adj. and **-ism.**

animatistic, adj. — See prec. word and **-istic.**

animé, n., any of various resins. — F., fr. Sp. *animé*, which is a Tupi loan word.

animism, n., a word of many meanings, but used esp. in the sense of 'theory of the universal animation of nature' (Sir Edward Burnett Tylor's

definition in Primitive Culture, chapter 11). — Coined by the German physicist and chemist Georg Ernst Stahl (1660-1734) and re-introduced by E. B. Tylor in 1871. See **animus** and **-ism** and cp. **animatism.**

animist, n., one who believes in animism. — See **animism** and **-ist.**
Derivative: *animist-ic*, adj.

animosity, n., ill will; enmity. — F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animōsitātem*, acc. of *animōsitās*, 'boldness, vehemence', fr. *animōsus*, 'bold, vehement', fr. *animus*. See next word, adj. suff. **-ose** and suff. **-ity.**

animus, n., 1) intention; 2) animosity. — L., 'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, desire', rel. to *anima*, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life', and cogn. with Gk. ἄνεμος, 'wind', fr. I.-E. base ***an-***, 'to blow, breathe', whence also OI. *áni-ti*, *ána-ti*, 'breathes', *áni-laḥ*, 'breath', OIr. *anāl*, W. *anadl*, MBret. (with metathesis) *alazn*, 'breath', OIr. *animm*, Co., Bret. *eneff*, 'soul', Goth. *uzanan*, 'to exhale', ON. *anda*, 'to breathe', *andi*, *önd*, 'breath, soul, spirit', OE. *ēðian* (for ***anþjan***), 'to breathe', OSlav. *vonja*, 'smell', Alb. Gheg *aj*, Tosk *ēń*, 'I swell', Toch. A *añma*, Arm. *anjn*, 'soul'. Cp. **animadvert, animal, animalcule, animate, animosity, equanimity, exanimate, exhale, inhale, longanimity, magnanimous, magnanimity, pusillanimous, pusillanimity, unanimous, unanimity.** Cp. also **ahura, anemo-, anhelation, asthma, asura, prana.**

anion, n., a negatively charged ion (*physical chem.*) — Gk. ἀνιόν, neut. of ἀνιών, pres. part. of ἀνιέναι, 'to go up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and ἰέναι, 'to go', which is cogn. with L. *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate.** The word *anion* was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. **ion, cation.**
Derivative: *anion-ic*, adj.

anis-, combining form. See **aniso-.**

anise, n. — F., fr. L. *anīsum*, fr. Gk. ἄνῐσον, 'anise, dill'. Cp. Gk. ἄνηθον, L. *anēthum*, and see **anet.**
Derivative: *anis-ic*, adj.

aniseed, n. — Contraction of **anise-seed.**

anisette, n., liqueur flavored with aniseed. — F., dimin. of **anise.** For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

aniso-, anis-, combining form meaning 'a derivative of *anise*' (*chem.*) — Gk. ἀνῐσ-, ἀνῐσο-, fr. ἄνῐσον, 'anise'. See **anise.**

aniso-, anis-, combining form meaning 'unequal, unsymmetrical'. — Gk. ἀνισο-, fr. ἄνισος, 'unequal', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ἴσος, 'equal'. See **iso-.**

anisomerous, adj., not isomerous (*bot.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **an-** and **isomerous.**

anisotropic, adj., not isotropic (*physics*). — Formed fr. priv. pref. **an-** and **isotropic.**

anker, n., a liquid measure. — Du., rel. to G. *Anker*, Swed. *ankare*, fr. ML. *anceria, ancheria*, 'keg, vat', which is of uncertain origin.

ankh, n., a tau cross (T) with an oval at the top, the Egypt. symbol of life. — Egypt. *ankh*, 'life'.

anklet, n., a ring for the ankle. — Contraction of **ankle** and dimin. suff. **-let.**

ankle, n. — ME. *ancle, ankle*, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *ökkla* (for ***ankula***), Dan., Swed. *ankle*. The collateral ME. form *anclowe* derives fr. OE. *anclēo, anclēow*. Cp. MDu. *anclau, enkel*, Du. *enkel*, OHG. *anchlāo, anchal, enchil*, MHG., G. *enkel*, 'ankle'. All these words are diminutives formed with suff. *-el, -l* (see dimin. suff. **-le**), from the Teut. stem appearing in MHG. *anke*, 'joint', G. *Enke*, 'ankle'. OI. *aṅgam*, 'limb', *aṅgúliḥ*, 'finger', and L. *angulus*, 'angle, corner', are cogn. with these Teut. words; see **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **angula.**

ankus, n., an elephant goad. — Hind., fr. OI. *aṅkuśaḥ*, rel. to OI. *áñcati*, 'bends, curves', and cogn. with L. *ancus*, 'curved, crooked', *angulus*, 'angle, corner'. See **angle,** 'corner', and cp. prec. word.

ankylo-, before a vowel **ankyl-,** combining form meaning 'crooked'. — Gk. ἀγκυλο-, ἀγκυλ-, fr. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved'. See **ankylosis.**

ankylose. anchylose. tr. v., to affect with ankylosis; intr. v., to be affected with ankylosis. — Back formation fr. **ankylosis.**

ankylosis, anchylosis, n., stiffening of the joints. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀγκύλωσις, fr. ἀγκυλοῦν, 'to crook, bend', fr. ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', which is rel. to ἄγκος, 'bend, hollow; mountain glen'. See **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **anchor, ancon, Ancylus, ankus.**

ankylotic, anchylotic, adj. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

anlace, n., a dagger with tapering blade. — Metathesis of OF. *alenas, alesne* (F. *alêne*), 'dagger', fr. OHG. *alansa*, a derivative of *āla*, 'awl'. See **awl.**

anlaut, n., initial sound. — G. *Anlaut*, fr. *an*, 'on, at', and *Laut*, 'sound, tone', G. *an* is rel. to E. **on** (q.v.) G. *Laut*, 'sound, tone', derives fr. *laut*, 'loud'; see **loud.** Cp. **ablaut, auslaut, inlaut, umlaut.**

Ann, Anna, Anne, fem. PN. — L. *Anna*, fr. Gk. Ἄννα, fr. Heb. *Ḥannáh*, lit. 'grace', from the base of *ḥānán*, 'he was gracious, showed favor'. See **Hannah.**

anna, n., an Indian penny. — Hind. *ānā*.

Annabel, Annabella, fem. PN. — The name is usually interpreted as a compound of **Anna** and **Bella.** It is more probable, however, that it arose from a misreading of the name **Amabel** for *Anabel*. Cp. **Arabel, Arabella.**

annabergite, n., a hydrous nickel arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Annaberg* in Saxony. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

annalist, n., a writer of annals. — F. *annaliste*, fr. *annales*, 'annals', fr. L. *annālēs*. See next word and **-ist.**

annals, n. pl. — L. *annālēs* (scil. *libri*), 'chronicles', lit. 'yearly (books)', pl. of *annālis*, 'pertaining to a year', fr. *annus*, 'year'. See **annual.**

annates, n. pl., first fruits of an ecclesiastical benefice payable to the Pope. — ML. *annāta*, 'income of a year', fr. L. *annus*, 'year'. See **annual.**

anneal, tr. v., to temper by heat; to temper. — ME. *anelen*, fr. OE. *anælan*, 'to burn, kindle', fr. *an*, 'on (see **a-** 'on'), and *ǣlan*, 'to kindle, burn', which is rel. to OE. *āl*, 'fire', *æled*, 'fire, firebrand'. ME. *anelen* and E. *anneal* were influenced in form by an erroneous association with OF. *neeler* (whence F. *nieller*), fr. VL. ***nigellāre***, 'to blacken', fr. L. *nigellus*, dimin. of *niger*, 'black'.

annelid, adj., pertaining to the Annelida; n., one of the Annelida. — See next word.

Annelida, n. pl., a phylum of segmented worms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. F. *annélide*, a hybrid coined by the French naturalist, J. B. P. Lamarck (1744-1829), fr. L. *ānellus*, dimin. of *ānulus*, 'a little ring', and Gk. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **annular** and **oid.**

annerodite, n., a pyroniobate of uranium, yttrium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after *Ånnerød* in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

annex, tr. v. — F. *annexer*, fr. L. *annexus*, pp. of *annectere*, 'to bind to, tie on, annex', fr. **ad-** and *nectere*, 'to bind, join, fasten'. See **nexus.**
Derivatives: *annex-ive*, adj., *annex-ment*, n.

annex, n. — F. *annexe*, fr. L. *annexus*, pp. of *annectere*. See **annex,** v.

annexation, n. — ML. *annexātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the act of annexing', fr. *annexātus*, pp. of *annexāre*, which is formed fr. L. *annexus*, pp. of *annectere*. See **annex,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivative: *annexation-al*, adj.

annexion, n. — F., fr. L. *annexiōnem*, acc. of *annexiō*, 'a binding to', fr. *annexus*, pp. of *annectere*. See **annex,** v., and **-ion.**

annihilate, tr. v. — L. *annihilātus*, pp. of *annihilāre*, 'to bring to nothing, annihilate', fr. **ad-** and *nihil*, 'nothing'. See **nihil** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

annihilation, n. — F., fr. *annihiler*, 'to annihilate', fr. L. *annihilāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

annihilationism, n., the doctrine that the wicked will be annihilated at the end of this life (*theol.*). — A hybrid coined by Edward White in England fr. prec. word and suff. **-ism.**

annihilationist, n., a believer in annihilationism. — Coined fr. **annihilation** and suff. **-ist.**

anniversary, n. and adj. — L. *anniversārius*, 'returning every year', compounded of *annus*, gen. *annī*, 'year', and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **annual, version** and **-ary.**

annona, n., the yearly produce (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *annōna*, fr. *annus*, 'year'; see **annular.** For the suff. cp. *pōmōna*, 'fruit trees, fruit', fr. *pōmum*, 'fruit', and *mātrōna*, 'a married woman', fr. *māter*, 'mother' (see *Pomona* and *matron*).

annotate, tr. v. — L. *annotātus*, pp. of *annotāre*, 'to note down', fr. **ad-** and *notāre*, 'to mark, note', fr. *nota*, 'mark, sign'. See **note,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **connotate.**
Derivatives: *annotation* (q.v.), *annotat-ive*, adj., *annotator* (q.v.), *annotat-ory*, adj.

annotation, n. — L. *annotātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *annotātus*, pp. of *annotāre*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **connotation.**

annotator, n. — L., fr. *annotātus*, pp. of *annotāre*. See **annotate** and agential suff. **-or.**

announce, tr. v. — ME. *anounce*, fr. OF. *anoncer* (F. *annoncer*), fr. L. *annūntiāre*, 'to announce, relate', fr. **ad-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to relate, report', fr. *nūntius*, 'messenger'. See **nuncio** and cp. **annunciate.**
Derivatives: *announce-ment*, n., *announc-er*, n.

annoy, n. — ME. *anoi, anui*, fr. OF. *enui* (F. *ennui*), 'worry', back formation fr. *enuier*, 'to worry, vex, annoy'. See **annoy,** v.

annoy, tr. v. — ME. *anuien*, fr. OF. *anoier, ennoier* (F. *ennuyer*), fr. VL. *inodiāre*, 'to hate', fr. L. *in odiō*, 'in hate, in aversion'. See **in,** prep., and **odium** and cp. **ennui, noisome.** Cp. also It. *annoiare*, OProvenç. *enojar* (whence Sp. *enojar*), 'to vex, annoy', which also derive fr. VL. *inodiāre*.
Derivatives: *annoy-ance*, n., *annoy-er*, n., *annoying*, adj., *annoy-ing-ly*, adv., *annoy-ing-ness*, n., *annoy-ous*, adj.

annual, adj. — OF. *annuel*, fr. Late L. *annuālem*, acc. of *annuālis*, corresponding to L. *annālis*, 'continuing a year, annual', fr. *annus*, 'year', which stands for ***at-nos*** and is cogn. with Goth. *aþnam* (pl. dat.), 'to the years', and with OI. *átati*, 'goes, moves on, wanders'; cp. also Osco-Umbr. *akno*, 'year, holiday time'. Cp. **annalist, annals, annate,** and the second element in **biennial, triennial, quinquennial, septennial, centennial, millennium, perennial, solemn.**
Derivatives: *annual*, n., *annual-ly*, adv.

annuitant, n., one who receives an annuity. — Formed fr. **annuity** with suff. **-ant.**

annuity, n. — F. *annuité*, fr. ML. *annuitātem*, acc. of *annuitās*, fr. L. *annus*, 'year'. See **annual** and **-ity.**

annul, tr. v. — ME. *annullen*, fr. OF. *anuller* (F. *annuler*), fr. Late L. *annūllāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *nūllum*, 'nothing', neut. of *nūllus*, 'none'. See **null.**
Derivatives: *annull-er*, n., *annul-ment*, n.

annular, adj., 1) pertaining to a ring; 2) ring-shaped. — L. *annulāris*, correctly *ānulāris*, 'pertaining to a ring', fr. *annulus*, correctly *ānulus*, 'ring', dimin. of *ānus*, 'ring, iron ring for the feet, anus'. See **anus, -ule** and **-ar** and cp. **Annelida.**

annulary, adj., annular; n., the ring finger. — L. *annulārius*, correctly *ānulārius*, 'pertaining to a ring', fr. *ānulāris*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

annulate, adj., furnished with rings. — L. *annulātus*, correctly *ānulātus*, fr. *ānulus*, 'ring'. See **annular** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *annulat-ed*, adj.

annulation, n., a ringlike formation. — Formed with suff. **-ation,** fr. L. *annulus*, correctly *ānulus*, 'ring'. See **annular.**

annulet, n., a little ring. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. L. *annulus*, correctly *ānulus*, 'ring'. See **annular.**

annuloid, adj., ring-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *annulus*, correctly *ānulus*, 'ring', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **annular** and **-oid.**

annulose, adj., ringlike. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose,** fr. L. *annulus*, correctly *ānulus*, 'ring'. See **annular.**

annunciate, tr. v., to announce. — L. *annūntiātus*, pp. of *annūntiāre*. See **announce** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

annunciation, n., announcement. — F. *annonciation*, fr. L. *annūntiātiōnem*, acc. of *annūntiātiō*, fr. *annūntiātus*, pp. of *annūntiāre*. See **announce** and **-ation** and cp. prec. word.

ano-, combining form meaning 'upward'. — Fr. Gk. ἄνω, 'upward', which is rel. to ἀνά, 'up, on'. See **ana-.**

anode, n., positive electric pole. — Gk. ἄνοδος, 'way up', fr. ἀνά (see **ana-**) and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph** and cp. words there referred to. The term *anode* was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. **cathode, electrode.**
Derivatives: *anod-al, anod-ic*, adjs., *anod-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Anodonta, n., a genus of mussels (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'the toothless ones', formed fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

anodyne, adj., relieving pain (*med.*) — L. *anōdynus*, fr. Gk. ἀνώδυνος, 'free from pain, allaying pain', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ὀδύνη, 'pain', which prob. meant orig. 'that which eats up, devours, bites', and is cogn. with OI. *-advan-*, 'eating', Lith. *ėdžióti*, 'to devour, bite', *ėdžiótis*, 'to suffer pain', Arm. *erkn*, gen. *erkan* (for **edwōn* or **edwēn*), 'labor pains', fr. I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat', whence also L. *edere*, 'to eat'. See **eat** and cp. **odonto-.**

anodyne, n., anything that relieves pain. — Gk. ἀνώδυνον, neut. of the adjective ἀνώδυνος. See **anodyne,** adj.

anoetic, adj., unthinkable. — Formed with suff. **-ic.** fr. Gk. ἀνόητος, 'not thought on, unheard of', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and νοητός, 'perceptible by the mind, mental', verbal adj. of νοεῖν, 'to perceive', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See **nous** and cp. **noetic.**

anoint, tr. v. — OF. *enoint*, pp. of *enoindre*, fr. L. *inunguere*, 'to anoint', fr. **in-,** 'in, on', and *unguere*, 'to smear'. See **unguent** and cp. **ointment.**
Derivatives: *anoint-ed*, adj., *anoint-er*, n., *anointing*, n., *anoint-ment*, n.

anomalo-, before a vowel **anomal-,** combining form meaning 'anomalous'. — Gk. ἀνωμαλο-, ἀνωμαλ-, fr. ἀνώμαλος, 'uneven, unequal, irregular', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ὁμαλός, 'even', fr. ὁμός, 'one and the same', which derives fr. I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'. See **same** and cp. words there referred to.

anomalous, adj. — L. *anōmalus*, fr. Gk. ἀνώμαλος, 'uneven, irregular'. See **anomalo-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.** Derivatives: *anomalous-ly*, adv., *anomalous-ness*, n.

anomaly, n. — L. *anōmalia*, fr. Gk. ἀνωμαλίᾱ, 'inequality', fr. ἀνώμαλος, 'unequal'. See **anomalo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *anomal-ism*, n., *anomal-ist*, n., *anomal-ist-ic, anomal-ist-ic-al*, adjs., *anomal-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

anomo-, combining form meaning 'irregular'. — Fr. Gk. ἄνομος, 'without law', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and νόμος, 'law'. See **nomo-.**

anomy, n., lawlessness. — Gk. ἀνομίᾱ, fr. ἄνομος. See **anomo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

anon, adv., soon. — ME., fr. OE. *on ān*, ME. *anoon, anon*, lit. 'in one (instant)'. See **on** and **one.**

anonym, n. — F. *anonyme*, fr. L. *anōnymus*, fr. Gk. ἀνώνυμος, 'without a name', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.** Cp. also **antonym, autonym, homonym, synonym.**
Derivatives: *anonym-ity*, n., *anonymous* (q.v.)

anonymous, adj. — Gk. ἀνώνυμος. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.** Derivatives: *anonymous-ly*, adv., *anonymous-ness*, n.

Anopheles, n., a genus of mosquitoes (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνωφελής, 'useless, hurtful, harmful', fr. ἀν- (see priv. pref. **an-**) and ὄφελος, 'use, help, advantage', whence ὀφέλλειν (for *ὀφέλ̯ειν), 'to increase, enlarge', ὄφελμα, 'advantage'. Ὄφελος prob. meant orig. 'increase', and stands for ὄ-φελος, fr. pref. ὀ- (see **agama**) and *φέλος, which together with OI. *phálam*, 'gain, success', derives fr. I.-E. base **phel-*, 'to swell'. This base is a collateral form of base **bhel-*, 'to swell', whence L. *follis*, 'bellows'. See **follicle** and cp. **Aphelandra, Aphelinus.**

anorexia, n., loss of appetite (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **-an** and Gk. ὄρεξις, 'appetite', from the stem of ὀρέγειν, 'to stretch oneself, reach, reach after, long for, desire', which is cogn. with L. *regere*, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

anormal, adj., not normal. — ML. *anōrmālis*. See **abnormal.**

anorthoclase, n., a triclinic potash-soda feldspar. — Coined by the German mineralogist Harry Rosenbusch (1836-1914) in 1885 fr. priv. pref. **-an** and **orthoclase** (q.v.)

anosmia, n., lack of the sense of smell (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. priv. pref. **an-** and Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **osmium** and **-ia.**

another, adj. and pron. — Formed fr. the indef. article **an** and **other.**

anoxemia, anoxaemia, n., abnormal condition of the body due to the lack of oxygen in the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **an-,** the first two letters of **oxygen,** Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'

(see **hemal**), and suff. **-ia.** Accordingly the word *anoxemia* lit. means 'the lack of oxygen in the blood'. Derivative: *anoxem-ic, anoxaemic*, adj.

anoxia, n., oxygen deficiency. — Medical L., coined fr. priv. pref. **an-,** the first two letters of **oxygen** and suff. **-ia.**

Anselm, Ansel, masc. PN. — L. *Anselmus*, fr. OHG. *Ansehelm*, lit. 'having a divine helmet', compounded of *ansi*, 'god', and *helm*, 'helmet', For the first element cp. **Astrid,** for the second see **helmet.**

Anser, n., a genus of birds, the goose (*ornithol.*) — L. *ānser*, 'goose', for **hanser*. See **goose** and cp. the second element in **merganser.**

anserine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, a goose; 2) stupid. — L. *ānserīnus*, fr. *ānser*. See prec. word and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

answer, n. — ME. *andsware, answere*, fr. OE. *andswaru*, 'a reply', lit. 'a swearing against', fr. *and-*, 'against', and *swerian*, 'to swear'; cp. OS. *antswōr*, ON. *andsvar* (Dan., Swed. *ansvar*), OFris. *ondser*. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἀντί, 'against', L. *ante*, 'before'. See **ante-** and cp. **anti-.** For the second element see **swear.**

answer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *andswerien*, fr. OE. *andswarian, andswerian*, fr. *andswaru*. See **answer,** n. Derivatives: *answer-able*, adj., *answer-er*, n., *answer-ing*, adj.

ant, n. — ME. *amete, ante*, fr. OE. *æmete, æmette*, rel. to OHG. *āmeiza*, MHG. *āmeize*, G. *Ameise*, 'ant', lit. 'the animal that cuts (i.e. bites) off', fr. Teut. *ā*, 'off', and **maitan*, 'to cut' (whence Goth. *maitan*, ON. *meita*, OHG. *meizan*, 'to cut', ON. *meitill*, OHG. *meizil*, MHG. *meizel*, G. *Meißel*, 'chisel'). Cp. **emmet.** Cp. also **mite,** 'a small arachnid'.

ant-, form of **anti-** before a vowel.

-ant, adj. and subst. suff. denoting an agent or an instrument. — OF. and F. *-ant*, fr. L. *-antem* or *-entem*, acc. of *-āns*, resp. *-ēns*, pres. part. suff. of verbs pertaining to the I., resp. II. or III. conjugation. This Latin suffix is cogn. with OI. *-ant*, Gk. -ων (fem. -ουσα, neut. -ον). Cp. the ending of Gk. γέρων, 'old man' (see **geronto-**). Cp. also **-ent, -ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency,** and pres. part. suff. **-ing.** Cp. also **tooth.**

anta, n., pillar, pilaster (*archit.*) — Sing. of L. *antae*, gen. *-ārum*, 'pillars, pilasters' (in Latin the word is used in pl. only); cogn. with OI. *átāḥ* (pl. of *átā*), 'doorframe, enclosure', ON. *önd*, 'ante-room', and Arm. *dr-and*, 'doorpost, threshold' (see Hübschmann, Armenische Studien, 1,19).

antacid, adj., counteracting an acid (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. *acidus*, 'sour'. See **ant-** and **acid.**
Derivative: *antacid*, n.

Antaeus, n., a giant of Libya, slain by Heracles (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀνταῖος, fr. ἀνταῖος, 'opposite, opposed to, hostile', fr. ἄντα, 'face to face', which is rel. to ἀντί, 'opposite, against'. See **anti-.**

antagonism, n., opposition, hostility. — Gk. ἀνταγώνισμα, fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against'. See **antagonize** and **-ism.**

antagonist, opponent, enemy. — L. *antagōnista*, fr. Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής, 'competitor, opponent, rival', fr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against'. See next word and **-ist** and cp. **deuteragonist, protagonist.**
Derivatives: *antagonist-ic, antagonist-ic-al*, adjs., *antagonist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

antagonize, tr. v., to oppose, bring into opposition. — Gk. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle against', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**), and ἀγωνίζεσθαι, 'to struggle', fr. ἀγών, 'contest'. See **agony** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *antagoniz-ation*, n., *antagoniz-er*, n.

antalkali, n., a substance that neutralizes alkalinity. — Formed fr. **ant-** and **alkali.**
Derivatives: *antalkal-ine*, adj. and n.

antaphrodisiac, adj., counteracting sexual desire; n., a drug counteracting sexual desire. — Formed fr. **ant-** and **aphrodisiac.**

antarctic, adj., pertaining to the South Pole or regions near the South Pole. — Prop. 'opposite to the north', fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'opposite' (see **anti-**), and ἄρκτος, 'bear; the constellation of the Great Bear'. See **arctic.**

Antares, n., a large red star, the brightest in the Constellation *Scorpio*. — Gk. Ἀντάρης, lit. 'opposite (the planet) Mars', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite', and Ἄρης, 'Mars'. See **anti-** and **Ares.**

ante-, pref. — Fr. L. *ante*, 'before, in front of', which is cogn. with OI. *ánti*, 'opposite', Toch. B *ente*, 'opposed to', Arm. *end*, 'opposite', Gk. ἄντα, ἄντην, 'opposite', ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before', OLith. *antà*, Lith. *añt*, 'on to', Goth. *and, anda*, 'along', ON., OS., OE. *and-* 'against', OHG., MHG., G. *ant-*, OHG. *int-*, MHG., G. *ent-*, 'along, against', Hitt. *ḫantī*, 'opposite', *ḫantezzish*, 'the first'. Cp. **anti-.** Cp. also **Ananta, antiae, enantio-,** the first element in **ancestor, antique, antiquity,** and the second element in **Rosinante** and in **Vedanta.** Cp. also **end, un-,** pref. expressing reversal, and the first element in **along** and in **answer.**

antecede, tr. and intr. v. — L. *antecēdere*, 'to go before', fr. **ante-** and *cēdere*, 'to go'. See **cede** and cp. **precede.**

antecedence, n. — L. *antecēdentia*, fr. *antecēdēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

antecedent, adj. and n. — F. *antécédent*, fr. L. *antecēdentem*, acc. of *antecēdēns* pres. part. of *antecēdere*. See **antecede** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *antecedent-al*, adj.

antecessor, n., a predecessor. — L. See **ancestor.**

antechamber, n. — F. *antichambre*, formed on analogy of It. *anticamera*, which is compounded of *anti*, 'before' and *camera*, 'chamber', fr. L. *ante*, 'before', and *camera*, 'vault, arch'. See **ante-** and **chamber.**

antechapel, n. — Formed fr. **ante-** and **chapel.**

antedate, n. (*rare*), — Formed fr. **ante-** and **date,**

'point of time'. Derivative: *antedate*, tr. v.

antediluvian, adj., relating to the time before the Deluge. — Coined by the English physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82) fr. **ante-** and L. *dīluvium*, 'flood, deluge', fr. *dīluere*, 'to wash away'. See **dilute** and cp. **diluvial, deluge.** For the ending see suff. **-ian.**
Derivative: *antediluvian*, n.

antefixa, n. pl., small ornaments concealing the ends of the tiles at the eaves of the roofs (*class. archit.*) — L., neut. pl. of *antefīxus*, 'fixed in front', formally corresponding to the pp. of **antefīgere*, fr. **ante-** and *fīxus*, pp. of *fīgere*,' to fix'. See **fix,** 'to attach'.

antelope, n. — OF. *antelop*, fr. ML. *ant(h)alopus*, fr. MGk. ἀνθόλοψ, name of a fabulous animal, which prob. means 'flower eye', fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ὄψ, 'eye'. See **anther** and **optic.** F. *antilope* has been reborrowed fr. E. *antelope*.

antemeridian, adj., pertaining to the forenoon. — L. *antemerīdiānus*, 'in the forenoon', fr. *ante merīdiem*. See next entry and **-an.**

ante meridiem, before noon. — L., fr. *ante*, 'before', and acc. of *merīdiēs*, 'midday, noon'. See **ante-** and **meridian** and cp. **post meridiem.**

antemundane, adj., existing or happening before the creation of the world. — Formed fr. **ante-** and **mundane.** Cp. **premundane.**

antenatal, adj., previous to birth. — Formed fr. **ante-** and L. *nātus*, 'born', pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **natal.**

antenati, n. pl., persons born before a certain event (*law*). — Formed fr. **ante-** and L. *nātī*, pl. of *nātus*, 'born'. See prec. word.

antenna, n. — ModL., feeler or horn of an insect', fr. L. *antemna, antenna*, 'sail yard',which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a contraction of **an(a)tempnā*, 'that which is stretched, extended', fr. I.-E. base **temp-*, 'to stretch, extend'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and cp. next word.
Derivative: *antenn-al*, adj.

Antennaria, n., a genus of herbs, plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **antenna;** so called because the pappus resembles the antennae of insects.

antenuptial, adj., prior to marriage. — Formed fr. **ante-** and **nuptial.** Cp. **postnuptial.**

antepenult, n. — Abbreviation of next word.

antepenultima, n., the last syllable but two. — L. *antepaenultima* (scil. *syllaba*). See **ante-** and **penultima.** Derivative: *antepenultim-ate*, adj.

anteprandial, adj., before dinner. — Formed fr. **ante-** and **prandial.** Cp. **postprandial.**

anterior, adj. — L., 'former', compar. of *ante*, 'before'. Cp. F. *antérieur* and see **ante-** and **-ior.**
Derivatives: *anterior-ly*, adv., *anterior-ness*, n.

anteroom, n., A hybrid coined fr. L. *ante*, 'before' (see **ante-**), and **room.** The word lit. means 'a room in front'.

antetype, n., a prototype. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ante*, 'before' (see **ante-**), and Gk. τύπος, 'a blow, a stamp'; see **type.** The correct form is *prototype*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

anth-, form of **anti-** before an aspirate.

anthelion, n., a kind of halo. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθήλιον, neut. of ἀνθήλιος, 'opposite the sun', fr. ἀντι- (see **anti-**), and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-.**

anthelmintic, adj., destroying or expelling intestinal worms. — Formed fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against' (see **anti-**), and ἕλμινς, also ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμιντος, 'worm'. See **helminthic.**

anthem, n. — ME. *antefne, antem*, fr. OE. *antefn* (orig. identical in meaning with *antiphony*), fr. ML. *antiphōna*, fr. Gk. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to', which was mistaken for fem. sing. See **antiphon.**
Derivative: *anthem*, tr. v.

Anthemis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family; the camomile (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθεμίς, 'a flower resembling the camomile', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See next word.

anther, n., that part of the stamen which contains the pollen. — F. *anthère*, fr. ModL. *anthera*, 'a medicine extracted from flower', fr. Gk. ἀνθηρά, fem. of ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', which is cogn. with OI. *ándhas*, 'herb'. Cp. **antho-, Anthus, -anthus, antheridium, Anthyllis,** the first element in **antelope, Anthemis, Anthesterion, anthology, Anthrenus, Anthurium,** and the second element in **Chrysanthemum, clinanthium, colcothar, enanthema, exanthema, hydranth, isanthous, perianth, polyanthus.**

Anthericum, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθέρικος, 'the asphodel', which is rel. to ἀνθέριξ, 'blade', ἀθήρ, 'chaff, barb of a weapon'; of unknown etymology. Cp. **Anthriscus, atherine, atheroma,** and the first element in **Atherosperma.**

antheridium, n., the male organ in ferns, mosses, etc. — ModL., formed with the Greek dimin. suff. -ίδιον fr. ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther** and **-idium.**

Anthesterion, n., name of the 8th month of the Attic calendar (corresponding to the second half of February and the first half of March). — Gk. Ἀνθεστηριών, lit. 'the month in which Ανθεστήρια, "the Feast of the Flowers", was celebrated', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

antho-, before a vowel **anth-,** combining form meaning 'flower'. — Gk. ἀνθο-, ἀνθ-, fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

anthodium, n., the head of a composite plant (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθώδης, 'flowerlike', which is formed fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', with suff. -ώδης, 'like'. See **anther, -ode,** 'like', and **1st -ium.**

antholite, n., a fossil flower. — Lit. 'flower stone'. See **antho-** and **-lite.**

anthology, n. — Gk. ἀνθολογίᾱ, 'a flower gathering', fr. ἀνθολόγος, 'gathering flowers', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', and λέγειν, 'to gather'. See **anther** and **-logy.**

Derivative: *anthолog-ic-al*, adj., *anthолog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *anthолog-ist*, n., *anthолog-ize*, tr. v.

anthophyllite, n., a magnesium and iron silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. ModL. *anthophyllum*, 'clove', fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see **antho-** and **phyllo-**); so called in allusion to its clove-brown color.

Anthoxanthum, n., a genus of grasses of the family Poaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'the yellow flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ξανθός, 'yellow'. See **antho-** and **xantho-.**

Anthozoa, n. pl., a group of Coelenterata (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal', hence *Anthozoa* lit. means 'flower animals'. See **anther** and **-zoa** and cp. **Zoanthus.** Derivatives: *anthozo-an*, adj. and n., *anthozo-ic*, adj., *anthozo-id*, n.

anthracene, n., a hydrocarbon $C_{14}H_{10}$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal'. See next word.

anthracite, n., a kind of hard coal. — L. *anthracītēs*, 'a kind of bloodstone', fr. Gk. ἀνθρακίτης, 'a gem', prop. subst. use of an adj. meaning 'resembling coal', fr. ἄνθραξ, gen. ἄνθρακος, 'coal'. See **anthrax** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *anthracite*, tr. v., *anthracit-ic*, adj., *anthracit-ism*, n.

anthraconite, n., a coal-black marble of limestone (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal', and κονίᾱ, 'dust, ashes; lye, soap powder; lime'. For the first element see **anthrax.** Gk. κονίᾱ derives fr. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. *cinis*, 'ashes'; see **cinerary.**

anthracosis, n., coal-miner's disease (*med.*) — Medical L. lit. 'disease caused by coal', formed with suff. **-osis,** fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, gen. ἄνθρακος, 'coal'. See **anthrax.**

anthrax, n., a malignant disease of cattle and sheep. — L., fr. Gk. ἄνθραξ, 'coal; carbuncle, malignant pustule', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. Arm. *ant'el*, 'a glowing coal'. — *Coal* is first mentioned about 370 B.C.E. by Theophrastus in his treatise 'On Stones', under the name λίθος ἄνθρακος (i.e. 'coal stone').

Anthrenus, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθρήνη, 'wild bee, hornet', contraction of **ἀνθο-θρήνη* (see *haplology*), lit. 'flower bee'. For the first element see **antho-.** The second element is rel. to τενθρήνη, 'bee, wasp', θρώνᾱξ, 'drone'. See **drone.**

Anthriscus, n., a genus of plants of the family Ammiaceae (*bot.*) — L. *anthriscus*, 'the wild chervil', fr. Gk. ἀνθρίσκος, which is possibly rel. to ἀθήρ, 'chaff'. See **Anthericum.**

anthrop-, form of **anthropo-** before a vowel.

anthropic, adj., pertaining to man. — Gk. ἀνθρωπικός, fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **anthropo-** and **-ic.**

anthropo-, before a vowel **anthrop-,** combining form meaning 'of man, pertaining to man'. — Gk. ἀνθρωπο-, ἀνθρωπ-, fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', which is perh. a dialectical variant of **ἄνδρωπος,** a compound of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπος, 'eye, face', and lit. means 'he who has the face of a man'. See **andro-** and **-ops** and cp. the second element in **cynanthropy, Eoanthropus, lycanthrope, misanthrope, philanthrope, Pithecanthropus, theri-anthropic.**

anthropocentric, adj., regarding man as the center. — Compounded of **anthropo-** and **centric.**

anthropogeography, n., the study of the geographical distribution of man. — G. *Anthropogeographie*, coined by the German geographer Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1904) in 1882 fr. **anthropo-** and G. *Geographie*, fr. L. *geōgraphia* (see **geography**).

anthropography, n., that part of anthropology which deals with the physical characteristics of the human race. — Lit. 'the description of man'. See **anthropo-** and **-graphy.**

anthropoid, adj., manlike; n., an anthropoid ape. — Gk. ἀνθροποειδής, 'like a man, resembling a man', compounded of ἄνθροπος, 'man', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **anthropo-** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *anthropoid-al, anthropoid-an*, adjs.

anthropolatry, n., the worship of a human being. — Compounded of Gk. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor; worship'. See **anthropo-** and **-latry.**

anthropology, n., the science of the natural history of man. — The word lit. means 'the science of man'; it is compounded of **anthropo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **anthropo-** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *anthropolog-ic-al*, adj., *anthropolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *anthropolog-ist*, n.

anthropometry, n., measurement of the human body. — Compounded of **anthropo-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-metry.** Derivatives: *anthropometr-ic, anthropometr-ic-al*, adjs., *anthropometr-ist*, n.

anthropomorphic, adj., pertaining to or having the nature of anthropomorphism. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form'. See **anthropomorphous.**
Derivative: *anthropomorphic-al-ly*, adv.

anthropomorphism, n., conception of God under a human form. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form'. See **anthropomorphous.**

anthropomorphist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

anthromorphize, tr. and intr. v. — See next word and **-ize.**

anthropomorphous, adj., having the form of a man. — Gk. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, 'of a human form', compounded of ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **anthropo-** and **morpho-.** For E. **-ous,** as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

anthropopathy, n., ascription of human feelings to God. — Gk. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, 'humanity', lit. 'human feelings' fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and -πάθεια, fr. παθεῖν, 'to suffer'. See **anthropo-** and **-pathy.**
Derivatives: *anthropopath-ic*, adj., *anthropopath-ic-al-ly*, adv.

anthropophagi, n. pl., cannibals. — L., pl. of *anthrōpophagus*, fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγος, 'man-eater, cannibal', fr. ἄνθρωπος, 'man', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **anthropo-** and **-phagous.**

anthropophagous, adj., cannibalistic, Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγος, 'man-eater, cannibal'. See next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

anthropophagy, n., cannibalism. — F. *anthropophagie*, fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποφαγίᾱ, fr. ἀνθρωποφάγος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *anthropophag-ic*, adj., *anthropophag-ist*, n., *anthropophagous* (q.v.)

Anthurium, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See **anther** and **uro-**, 'tail-'.

Anthus, n., a genus of birds, the pipit; the titlark (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

-anthus, suff. used in botany to form generic names as in *Dianthus*, *Galanthus*. — ModL., lit. 'flower', fr. Gk. ἄνθος. The masculine form of this suff. is based on the erroneous supposition that Gk. ἄνθος is masculine, whereas it is of the neuter gender. This error was suggested by the fact that the overwhelming majority of Greek nouns ending in -ος are masculine.

Anthyllis, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀνθυλλίς, a plant name derived fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'; see **anther.** The name ἀνθυλλίς was first used by Dioscorides.

anthypophora, n., reply to a supposed objection (*rhet.*) — Gk. ἀνθυποφορά, formed fr. ἀντί, opposite, against' and ὑποφορά, 'allegation', lit. 'a carrying down' fr. ὑποφέρειν, 'to carry down', fr. ὑπό, 'under, below', and φέρειν, 'to carry'. See **anti-, hypo-** and **-phore.**

anti-, before a vowel **ant-**, pref. meaning 'opposite, against, instead'. — Gk. ἀντι-, ἀντ-, fr. ἀντί, 'over against, opposite, before, instead of', which is cogn. with L. *ante*, 'before, in front of'. See **ante-.**

antiae, n. pl., forelocks (*zool.*) — L. *antiae* (gen. *antiārum*), rel. to *ante*, 'before, in front of', and cogn. with OHG. *andi*, *endi*, ON. *enni*, 'forehead'. See **ante-** and cp. **anti-, end.**

antiar, n., poison from the resin of the Upas tree. — Jav. *antjar.*

antibiotic, adj., tending to destroy life; n., a substance that inhibits or destroys microorganisms. — Medical L. *antibioticus*, coined fr. **anti-**, Gk. βίος, 'life', and suff. **-ic (see biotic);** first used by the physician Selman Abraham Waksman (1888-), the discoverer of streptomycin, in 1941.
Derivative: *antibiotic-al-ly*, adv.

antibody, n., substance developed in the blood as an antitoxin (*immunol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against (see **anti-**), and E. **body.**

antic, adj., odd, grotesque. — It. *antico*, 'ancient', fr. L. *antīquus*, 'old'. See **antique.**
Derivatives: *antic*, n., a trick, *antic-ly*, adv., *antic-ness*, n.

antichrist, n. — Late L. *antichrīstus*, fr. Gk. ἀντίχριστος, fr. ἀντί, 'against', and Χριστός, 'Christ'. See **anti-** and **Christ.**

antichristian, adj. — Formed fr. **anti-** and **Christian.**

anticipant, adj. and n. — L. *anticipāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *anticipāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

anticipate, tr. v. — L. *anticipātus*, pp. of *anticipāre*, 'to take beforehand, anticipate', fr. *ante*, 'before', and *-cipāre*, fr. *capere*, 'to take'. See **ante-, captive** and verbal suff. **-ate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *anti-cĭpāre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *anticipation* (q.v.), *anticipat-ive*, adj., *anticipat-ive-ly*, adv., *anticipat-or*, n., *anticipat-ory*, adj.

anticipation, n. — L. *anticipātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *anticipātus*, pp. of *anticipāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

anticlerical, adj. — Formed fr. **anti-** and **clerical**
Derivative: *anticlerical-ism*, n.

anticlimax, n., the opposite of climax (*rhet.*) — Coined by Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. **anti-** and **climax.**

anticlinal, adj., leaning in opposite directions. — Formed fr. **anti-** and Gk. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope'. See **clinical.**

anticline, n., a fold of rock in which the layers slope down from the axis in opposite directions (*geol.*) — See prec. word.

anticyclone, n. — Coined by the English scientist Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) fr. **anti-** and **cyclone.**
Derivative: *anticyclon-ic*, adj.

antidote, n., a remedy counteracting poison. — L. *antidotum*, fr. Gk. ἀντίδοτον, 'a remedy', lit. 'given against', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and δοτόν, neut. of δοτός, 'given', verbal adj. of διδόναι, 'to give'. See **donation** and cp. **dose.** Cp. also **epidote.**
Derivatives: *antidote*, tr. v., *antidot-al*, adj., *antidot-al-ly*, adv., *antidot-ic-al*, adj., *antidot-ic-al-ly*, adv.

antifebrile, adj., reducing fever; n., a remedy reducing fever. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against' (see **anti-**), and Late L. *febrīlis*, 'pertaining to fever', fr. L. *febris*, 'fever' (see **febrile**). The correct form is **antipyretic** (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

antigen, n., a substance that causes the production of an antibody (*immunology*). — Coined fr. **anti-** and Gk. γεννᾶν, 'to produce'; see **-gen.** Accordingly *antigen* lit. means 'something produced against something'.

Antigone, n., daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αντιγόνη, lit. prob. meaning 'in place of a mother', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite, in place of' (see **anti-**), and γονή, 'womb'; childbirth, generation', which is rel. to γονεύς, 'father' (in the pl. γονεῖς, 'parents'). See **genus.**

antigorite, n., a variety of serpentine (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Antigorio* valley in Piedmont. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

antihelix, n., the rounded piece of cartilage inside and in front of the outer rim (helix) of the ear, (*anat.*) — Erroneous formation instead of ***anthelix**, for Gk. ἀνθέλιξ, 'inner curvature of the ear' (first used by Rufus Ephesius in this sense); formed fr. ἀντί, 'before' (see **anti-**), and ἕλιξ, 'coil, spiral'. See **helix.**

antilobium, n., the tragus (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀντιλόβιον, 'the upper edge of the ear', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite, in front of' (see **anti-**), and λοβός, 'lobe of the ear'. See **lobe.**

antilogarithm, n., the number corresponding to a logarithm (*math.*) — Formed fr. **anti-** and **logarithm.**

antilogous, adj., contradictory. — Gk. ἀντίλογος. See next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

antilogy, n., contradiction. — Gk. ἀντιλογίᾱ, 'contradiction', fr. ἀντίλογος, 'contradictory', fr. ἀντιλέγειν, 'to contradict', fr. ἀντι- (see **anti-**) and λέγειν, 'to say, tell, speak', which is cogn. with L. *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture.**

antimacassar, n.— Orig. 'cloth used for protecting backs of chairs from macassar oil'. See **anti-** and **macassar.**

antimony, n., a brittle metallic element (*chem.*) — ML. *antimonium*, prob. fr. Arab. *al-úthmud*, *al-ithmid*, from *al-*, 'the', and *úthmud*, *ithmid*, 'stibium', which prob., derives fr. Gk. στίμμι, 'stibium'. See **stibium** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

antinomian, n. — See next word.

antinomianism, n. (*Eccles. hist.*) — A term introduced by Martin Luther. See **antinomy, -ian** and **-ism.**

antinomy, n. — L. *antinomia*, fr. Gk. ἀντινομίᾱ, 'ambiguity in the law', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and νόμος, 'law'. See **nomo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *antinom-ic*, *antinom-ic-al*, adjs.

Antiope, n., the mother of Amphion and Zethus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. 'Αντιόπη, lit. 'opposite, facing', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face'. See **optical.**

antipathy, n. — L. *antipathīa*, fr. Gk. ἀντιπάθεια, fr. ἀντιπαθής, 'having opposite feelings', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and πάθος, 'a feeling, suffering'. See **-pathy** and cp. **apathy, empathy, sympathy.**
Derivatives: *antipath-etic*, adj., *antipath-etic-al-ly*, adv.

antiphlogistic, adj., tending to counteract inflammation (*med.*) — Formed fr. **anti-** and **phlogistic.**
Derivative: *antiphlogistic*, n.

antiphon, n., a versicle sung responsively. — F. *antiphone*, fr. ML. *antiphōna*, fr. Gk. ἀντίφωνα, neut. pl. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to', mistaken for fem. sing.; fr. ἀντί, 'over against, in response to' (see **anti-**), and φωνή, 'voice, sound'; see **phone,** n. Cp. **anthem,** which is a doublet of *antiphon.*
Derivatives: *antiphon-al*, adj., *antiphon-al-ly*, adv., *antiphonary* (q.v.), *antiphon-et-ic*, adj., *antiphon-ic*, *antiphon-ic-al*, adjs., *antiphonon* (q.v.), *antiphon-y*, n.

antiphonary, n. — A collection of antiphons. — ML. *antiphōnārium*. See **antiphon** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

antiphonon, n., an antiphon. — Gk. ἀντίφωνον, neut. of ἀντίφωνος, 'sounding in answer to'. See **antiphon.**

antipodal, adj., pertaining to the antipodes. — Formed fr. **antipodes** with adj. suff. **-al.**

antipodes, n. pl., opposite places of the earth. — L. *antipodēs*, fr. Gk. ἀντίποδες, pl. of ἀντίπους, 'having the feet opposite', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **-pod.**

antipope, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and ME. *pope*, 'pope'. See **anti-** and **pope.**

antipyretic, adj., reducing fever; n., a remedy reducing fever. — Formed fr. **anti-** and **pyretic.**

antipyrine, antipyrin, n., a crystalline compound used as an antipyretic. — G. *Antipyrin*, coined by the German chemist Ludwig Knorr (1859-1921) fr. **antipyretic** and chem. suff. **-in.**

antiquarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *antīquārius*. See next word.

antiquary, n. — L. *antīquārius*, 'pertaining to antiquity; an antiquarian', fr. *antīquus*, 'old'. See **antique** and **-ary.**

antiquate, tr. v., to make old or obsolete. — L. *antīquātus*, pp. of *antīquāre*, 'to render obsolete', fr. *antīquus*, 'old'. See **antique** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *antiquat-ed*, adj., *antiquat-ed-ness*, n., *antiquation* (q.v.)

antiquation, n. — Late L. *antīquātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *antīquātus*, pp. of *antīquāre*. See **antiquate** and **-ion.**

antique, adj. — F., fr. L. *antīquus*, *antīcus*, 'old', fr. *ante*, 'before'. See **ante-.**
Derivatives: *antique*, n. (q.v.), *antique*, tr. v., *antique-ly*, adv., *antique-ness*, n., *antiquity* (q.v.)

antique, n. — F., fr. *antique*, adj. See **antique,** adj.

antiquity, n. — F. *antiquité*, fr. L. *antīquitātem*, acc. of *antīquitās*, 'ancient times, antiquity', fr. *antīquus*. See **antique** and **-ity.**

Antirrhinum, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family; the snapdragon (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀντίρρῑνον, 'snapdragon', fr. ἀντί, 'opposite; like', and ῥίς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **anti-** and **rhino-.**

antiscians, also **antiscii,** n. pl., those who live on the same meridian, but on opposite sides of the equator. — L. *antiscīī*, fr. Gk. ἀντίσκιοι, pl. of ἀντίσκιος, 'throwing a shadow the opposite way', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and σκιά, 'shade, shadow'. See **skiagraphy** and cp. **amphiscians.**

anti-Semitism, n. — G. *Antisemitismus* (see **anti-, Semite** and **-ism**). The word *Antisemitismus* was first used by Wilhelm Marr (in 1880).

antiseptic, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **anti-** and **septic.**
Derivatives: *antiseptic-al-ly*, adv., *antiseptic-ism*, n., *antiseptic-ist*, n., *antiseptic-ize*, tr. v.

antiserum, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. *serum*, 'whey'. See **anti-** and **serum.** The correct form would be *antiorus*, fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and ὀρός, 'whey'.

antisocial, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀντί, 'against', and L. *sociālis*, fr. *socius*, 'companion'. See **anti-** and **social.**

antistrophe, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀντιστροφή, 'a turning back', fr. ἀντιστρέφειν 'to turn back or against', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe.**

antithesis, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀντίθεσις, 'opposition', lit. 'a placing against', fr. ἀντιτιθέναι, 'to set one thing against another, to oppose', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and τιθέναι, 'to place'. See **thesis.**

antithetic, antithetical, containing an antithesis. — Gk. ἀντιθετικός, 'setting in opposition', fr. ἀντίθετος, 'opposed', verbal adj. of ἀντιτιθέναι. See prec. word and **-etic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *antithetical-ly*, adv.

antitoxic, adj., pertaining to an antitoxin. — Formed fr. **anti-** and **toxic.**

antitoxin, n., a substance neutralizing poisonous substances (*immunology*). — Coined by the German bacteriologist Emil von Behring (1854-1917) in 1890 fr. **anti-** and **toxin.** Cp. **autotoxin.**

antitragus, n., the eminence of the external ear (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀντίτραγος, lit. 'the part opposite the tragus'. See **anti-** and **tragus.**
Derivatives: *antitrag-al*, *antitrag-ic*, adjs.

antitype, n. — Gk. ἀντίτυπος, 'corresponding in form', lit. 'struck back', fr. ἀντί (see **anti-**) and τύπος, 'a blow, a mark'. See **type** and cp. **antetype** and **prototype.**

antler, n. — ME. *auntelere*, fr. OF. *antoillier* (F. *andouiller*), fr. VL. **anteoculāre*, neut. adj. used as a noun and lit. meaning '(the horn) growing before the eyes', fr. L. *ante oculōs*, 'before the eyes'. See **ante-** and **ocular.** For sense development cp. G. *Augensprossen*, 'antlers', lit. 'eye sprouts'.
Derivative: *antler-ed*, adj.

antlerite, n., a copper sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Antler* mine in Arizona. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Antonia, fem. PN. — L. *Antōnia*, fem. of *Antōnius*. See **Antony.**

antonomasia, n., use of an epithet for a proper name or vice versa (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀντονομασία, fr. ἀντονομάζειν, 'to name instead, to call by a new name', fr. ἀντί, 'instead of' (see **anti-**), and ὀνομάζειν, 'to name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See **antonym.**

Antony, also **Anthony,** masc. PN. — L. *Antōnius*, name of a Roman gens. The spelling *Anthony* was suggested by the numerous Greek loan words beginning with *antho-*, fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. Cp. **Antonia.**

antonym, n., opposite in meaning to another word. — Formed fr. Gk. ἀντωνυμία, 'a word used for another, a pronoun', fr. ἀντί, 'instead of' (see **anti-**), and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'noun'. See **name** and cp. **anonym** and words there referred to.

antro-, before a vowel **antr-,** combining form meaning 'antrum, cavity' (*anat.*) — Gk. ἀντρο-, ἀντρ-, fr. ἄντρον. See next word.

antrum, n., a cave or cavity. — L., fr. Gk. ἄντρον, 'cave, cavern', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *ayr*, 'cave'.

antrustion, n., a voluntary follower of Frankish princes — F., fr. ML. *antrustiōnem*, acc. of *antrustiō*, lit. 'in fidelity', which is formed fr. pref. *an-*, *en*, 'in' (see **in-**, 'in, on'), OHG. *trōst*, 'fidelity', Latinized into *trustis*, and suff. **-ion.** See **trust.**
Derivative: *antrustion-ship*, n.

Anubis, n., a jackal god, son of Osiris (*Egypt. mythol.*) — L. *Anūbis*, fr. Gk. Ἄνουβις, fr. Egypt. *Anepu*, *Anpu*.

anus, n., inferior opening of the alimentary canal. — L. *ānus*, 'a ring, an iron ring for the feet; anus (so called because of its form)'. For sense development cp. Gk. δακτύλιος, 'ring, signet; felloe of a wheel; anus', fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. L. *ānus* is cogn. with OIr. *ānne*, *āinne*, 'ring, rump'. See **annular.**

anusim, n. pl., Jews converted to another faith by force; specif. the marranos. — Heb. *ānūsím*, 'those compelled (to give up their faith)', pl. of *ānûs*, pass. part. of *ānás*, 'he compelled, constrained', which is rel. to Aram. *ānás*, Syr. *ĕnās*, of s.m.

anvil, ME. *anvelt*, *anfilt*, fr. OE. *anfilte*, 'anvil', rel. to MDu. *anvilt*, *anevilte*, *aenbelt*, *ānebelt*, Du. *aanbeeld*, *aambeeld*, OHG. *anafalz*, Dan. *ambolt*, 'anvil', G. *falzen*, 'to fold' (whence *Falz*, 'groove, furrow'), OHG. *vilz*, OE. *felt*, 'felt'; see **felt.** L. *pellere*, 'to strike', is prob. not cognate with the above Teut. words.
Derivative: *anvil*, tr. v.

anxiety, n. — L. *anxietās*, gen. *-ātis*, 'anguish, anxiety', fr. *anxius*. See next word and **-ity.**

anxious, adj. — L. *anxius*, 'solicitous, uneasy', fr. *angere*, 'to press together, throttle'. See **anger** and cp. words there referred to. For E.-*ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *anxious-ly*, adv., *anxious-ness*, n.

any, adj. and pron. — ME. *æniy*, *æni*, *any*, *eny*, *ony*, fr. OE. *ǣnig*, which is formed fr. OE. *ān*, 'one', with suff. *-ig;* rel. to OS. *enig*, *enag* (fr. *ēn*, 'one'), ON. *einigr* (fr. *einn*, 'one'), Du. *enig* (fr. *een*, 'one'), OHG. *einag*, MHG. *einec*, G. *einig* (fr. *ein*, 'one'). See **one** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Anychia, n., a genus of plants of the whitlowwort family, the forked chickweed (*bot.*) — ModL., aphetic for Gk. παρωνυχία, 'whitlowwort'. See **paronychia.**

Anzac, n., a member of the Australian and New Zealand Army corps. — Acrostic formed from the initials of the words *A*ustralian (and) *N*ew *Z*ealand *A*rmy *C*orps.
Derivative: *Anzac*, adj., pertaining to the Anzacs.

aorist, n., a past tense of Greek verbs. — Gk. ἀόριστος, 'indefinite' (short for ἀόριστος χρόνος, 'the aorist, i.e. *indefinite* tense'), fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ὁριστός, 'limited, defined', verbal adj. of ὁρίζειν, 'to limit, define', fr. ὅρος, 'boundary, limit, border'. See **horizon.** As a grammatical term ἀόριστος was introduced by Dionysius Thrax.

aorta, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀορτή, 'the great artery', fr. ἀείρειν, 'to lift, raise up, bear', which is rel. to the second element in μετήορος, Att. μετέωρος, 'raised from the ground, high', of uncertain etymology. Cp. **artery** and the second element in **endaortic** and in **meteor.** Cp. also **air,** 'atmosphere'.
Derivatives: *aort-al*, *aort-ic*, adjs.

aortico-, combining form meaning 'aortic'. — See **aorta** and **-ic.**

aosmic, adj., having no smell (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄοσμος, 'having no smell', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **osmium.**

Aotus, n., a genus of American monkeys, the night ape (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄωτος, 'earless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-.**

ap-, form of **apo-** before a vowel.

ap-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *p*.

apace, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **pace.**

apache, n., a Parisian gangster. — F., from the name of the North American Indian *Apaches*.

apagoge, n., reductio ad absurdum (*logic*). — Gk. ἀπαγωγή, 'a leading away', fr. ἀπάγειν, 'to lead away', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **-agogue, anagogy, pedagogue, synagogue.**

apanage, n. — See **appanage.**

aparithmesis, n., enumeration (*rhet.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπαρίθμησις, fr. ἀπαριθμεῖν, 'to count over', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ἀριθμεῖν, 'to count', fr. ἀριθμός, 'number'. See **arithmetic.**

apart, adv. — F. *à part*, fr. L. *ad partem*, 'to the one side or part', fr. *ad*, 'to' (see **ad-**) and *partem*, acc. of *pars*, 'part'. See **part,** n., and cp. next word and **apartment.**

apartheid, n., the policy of racial segregation and discrimination against the native Negroes and other colored peoples in South Africa. — S. African Dutch, 'apartness', formed fr. Du. *apart*, 'separate' [fr. F. *à part* (see **apart**)], with Du. suff. *-heid*, which corresponds to E. **-hood** (q.v.)

apartment, n. — F. *appartement*, fr. It. *appartamento*, prop. 'a separated place', fr. *appartare*, 'to separate', fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *parte* (fr. L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*), 'part'. See **apart** and **-ment.**

Apatela, n., a genus of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπατηλός, 'illusory', fr. ἀπατᾶν, 'to cheat, deceive', fr. ἀπάτη, 'deceit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **apatite.**

apathic, adj. — F. *apathique*, fr. *apathie*. See next word and **-ic.**

apathy, n. — F. *apathie*, fr. L. *apathīa*, fr. Gk. ἀπάθεια, 'freedom from suffering, impassibility', fr. ἀπαθής, 'without suffering, impassible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πάθος, 'feeling, suffering'. See **-pathy** and cp. **antipathy, empathy, sympathy.**
Derivatives: *apath-ism*, n., *apath-ist*, n., *apath-ist-ic-al*, adj.

apatite, n., calcium phosphate fluoride (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀπάτη, 'deceit' (see **Apatela**); so called because it has been mistaken for other minerals.

ape, n. — ME., fr. OE. *apa*, rel. to OS. *apo*, ON. *api*, Du. *aap*, OHG. *affo*, MHG., G. *affe;* according to O. Schrader borrowed fr. OCelt. ἀβράνας, a word glossed by Hesychius. It is more probable, however, that OE. *apa*, etc., are Slavonic loan words. Cp. ORuss. *opica*, Czech *opice*, 'ape'.
Derivatives: *ape*, tr. v., *ape-ry*, n.

apeak, adv., in a vertical position (*naut.*) — F. *à pic*, 'vertically', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *pic*, 'vertex'. See **peak,** 'sharp point', and cp. **peak,** 'to raise vertically'.

apeiron, n., the boundless mass postulated by Anaximander as the first principle. — Gk. ἄπειρον, neut. of ἄπειρος, 'boundless, infinite', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πεῖραρ (gen. πείρατος), 'completion, achievement', which is rel. to πείρειν, 'to pierce, run through', πόρος, 'ford, ferry', prop. 'means of passing a river', and is cogn. with L. *porta*, 'gate', *portus*, 'harbor'. See **port,** 'harbor', and cp. words there referred to.

apepsia, apepsy, n., indigestion (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀπεψία, fr. ἄπεπτος, 'undigested', fr. ἀ- (see pref. **a-**) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook'. See **pepsin.**

aper, n., the wild boar. — L., rel. to Umbr. *apruf*, *abrof*, 'the boars' (acc.), and cogn. with OE. *eofor*, 'wild boar', OHG. *ebur*, MHG., G. *eber*,

of s.m., ON. *jöfurr*, 'prince', and with OSlav. *vepri*, Lett. *vepris*, 'wild boar'. The *a* in L. *aper* (inst. of **eper*) is prob. due to dissimilation under the influence of *caper*, 'he-goat'. Cp. the first element in **Everard.**

aperçu, n., sketch, rapid survey. — F., prop. pp. of *apercevoir*, 'to perceive', used as a noun, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *percevoir* 'to perceive', fr. L. *percipere*. See **perceive** and cp. **apperception.**

aperient, adj., laxative. — L. *aperiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *aperīre*, 'to uncover, open', which stands for **ap-werīre* and is rel. to *operīre* (for **op-werīre*), 'to cover, close', and cogn. with OI. *apa-vṛṇóti*, 'uncovers, opens', *api-vṛṇóti*, 'closes, covers', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover'. See **weir** and cp. words there referred to. The word *aperient* was first used by Bacon in 1626.

Derivative: *aperient*, n., a laxative drug.

aperiodic, adj., not periodic. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **periodic.**

Derivative: *aperiodic-al-ly*, adv.

apéritif, n., appetizer. — F. See next word.

aperitive, adj. aperient. — F. *apéritif* (fem. *apéritive*), 'opening' (said of a drug), fr. L. *aperītīvus*, fr. *aperīre*, 'to open'. See **aperient** and **-ive.**

apert, adj., open. — OF., fr. L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperīre*, 'to open'. See **aperient** and cp. **pert, malapert.**

aperture, n., an opening. — L. *apertūra*, 'an opening', fr. *apertus*, pp. of *aperīre*. See **aperient** and **-ure.**

Derivatives: *apertur-al*, *apertur-ed*, adjs.

apetalous, adj., having no petals (*bot.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal; leaf'. See **petalon** and **-ous.**

Derivative: *apetalous-ness*, n.

apex, n., the highest point of something, top, summit. — L., 'top, summit, the extreme end of a thing; the small rod at the flamen's cap', lit. 'something joined or fastened to', formed with suff. *-ex* fr. *apiō*, *apere*, 'to join, fasten'; see **apt.** For the formation of *apex* fr. *apere*, cp. *vertex*, 'top, summit', fr. *vertere*, 'to turn'. Cp. **peri-apical.**

aph-, form of **apo-** before an aspirated vowel.

aphaeresis, n., loss of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (*gram.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, 'a taking away', fr. ἀφαιρεῖν, 'to take away', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and αἱρεῖν, 'to take'. The word *aphaeresis* was introduced into English by Sir James Murray (1837-1915). See **heresy** and cp. **diaeresis, synaeresis.**

Aphanes, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀφανής, 'unseen, unnoticed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the base of φαίνειν, 'to make visible'. See **phantasm.**

aphanite, n., name of certain dark rocks (*petrogr.*) — Lit. 'unseen', fr. Gk. ἀφανής. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *aphanit-ic*, adj., *aphanit-ism*, n.

aphano-, before a vowel **aphan-,** combining form meaning 'invisible'. — Fr. Gk. ἀφανής. See **Aphanes.**

aphasia, n., loss of the faculty of speech (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. priv. pref. **a-** and φάσις, 'speech', from the base of φάναι, 'to speak', which is rel. to φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', and cogn. with L. *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor'. See **fame** and **-ia** and cp. **aphemia.**

Derivatives: *aphasi-ac*, adj. and n., *aphas-ic*, adj. and n.

Aphelandra, n., a genus of plants of the acanthus family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἁφελής, 'even, simple', and the stem of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. Gk. ἁφελής prob. means lit. 'without protuberances' and is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and *φέλος, 'swelling, protuberance' (whence also φελλεύς, 'stony ground'). See **Anopheles** and cp. next word and **Aphelinus.** For the second element in *Aphelandra* see **andro-.** The genus was called *Aphelandra* in allusion to the one-celled anthers.

Aphelenchus, n., a genus of nematode worms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἁφελής, 'even, simple' (see prec. word), and ἔγχος, 'spear', a word of uncertain origin.

Aphelinus, n., a genus of small flies (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁφελής, 'even, simple'. See **Aphelandra.**

aphelion, n., that point of the orbit of a celestial body which is farthest from the sun (*astron.*) — Grecized fr. ModL. *aphēlium*, which was coined by Kepler on analogy of *apogaeum* (see *apogee*) fr. Gk. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-.**

apheliotropic, adj., turning away from the sun (said of certain plants). — Formed fr. Gk. ἀπό (see **apo-**), ἥλιος, 'sun', and τροπικός, 'turning, relating to a turn'. See **apo-** and **heliotropic.**

aphemia, n., a kind of aphasia (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80) in 1860 fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. φήμη, 'voice', which is rel. to φάναι, 'to say, speak'. See **fame** and **-ia** and cp. **aphasia.**

aphesis, n., gradual aphaeresis (*gram.*) — Gk. ἄφεσις, 'a letting go', fr. ἀφιέναι, 'to send forth, let go', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ἱέναι, 'to send', which stands for **yi-ye-nai* and is cogn. with L. *jacĕre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **diesis.** The word *aphesis* was introduced into English by Sir James Murray (1837-1915).

aphetic, adj., pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis. — Gk. ἀφετικός, 'letting go', fr. ἄφετος, 'let loose', verbal adj. of ἀφιέναι, 'to let go'. See prec. word and **-etic.**

-aphia, combining form meaning 'touch', and referring to a specified condition of the sense of touch (*med.*) — Medical L. *-aphia*, fr. Gk. ἁφή, 'touch'. See **apsis** and cp. words there referred to.

aphid, n., a plant louse. — See next word.

Aphis, n., a genus of plant lice (*zool.*)— ModL., of uncertain origin.

aphlogistic, adj., flameless. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀφλόγιστος, 'not inflammable, flameless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and φλογιστός, 'inflammable'. See **phlogiston.**

aphonia, n., the loss of voice (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀφωνίᾱ, 'speechlessness', fr. ἄφωνος, 'voiceless, speechless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone** and **-ia.**

aphonic, adj., having no sound, voiceless. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

aphorism, n., 1) a short definition; 2) a maxim. — F. *aphorisme*, fr. ML. *aphorismus*, fr. Gk. ἀφορισμός, 'definition', fr. ἀφορίζειν, 'to define', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ὁρίζειν, 'to bound, limit', fr. ὅρος, 'boundary'. See **horizon** and **-ism** and cp. **aorist.**

aphorist, n., a writer of aphorisms. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

aphoristic, aphoristical, adj. — Gk. ἀφοριστικός, 'delimiting, aphoristic', fr. ἀφορίζειν. See **aphorism** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

aphotic, adj., lightless. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄφως, gen. ἄφωτος, 'without light', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **phosphorus.**

Aphra, fem. PN. — The name arose from a misunderstanding of *bᵉbhēth* '*Aphrâʰ*, 'in the house of Aphrah' (Mi. 1:10), '*Aphrah* having been mistaken for a feminine personal name. In reality '*Aphrâʰ*, in the above verse is the name of a town which was identified by most commentators with '*Ophrâʰ* in Benjamin (see Josh. 18:23). The name prob. means 'hind'.

aphrite, n., a variety of calcite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam', (see **aphro-**); so called from its appearance.

aphrizite, n., a variety of tourmaline. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** from the stem of Gk. ἀφρίζειν, 'to foam', fr. ἀφρός, 'foam' (see next word); so called from its appearance when heated.

aphro-, before a vowel **aphr-** combining form meaning 'foam'. — Gk. ἀφρο-, ἀφρ-, fr. ἀφρός, 'foam'; of uncertain origin. Cp. the prec. two words.

aphrodisia, n., sexual passion. — ModL., from the fem. of Gk. Ἀφροδίσιος, 'pertaining to Aphrodite', fr. Ἀφροδίτη, the Greek goddess of love. See **Aphrodite.**

aphrodisiac, adj., producing or increasing sexual desire. — Gk. ἀφροδῑσιακός, 'sexual, venereal', fr. Ἀφροδίσιος. See prec. word.

Derivative: *aphrodisiac*, n., an aphrodisiac drug.

Aphrodite, n., name of the goddess of love in Greek mythology (corresponding to Venus in Roman mythology). — Gk. Ἀφροδίτη, prob. a popular alteration of *Ἀφθορήθη, *Ἀττορήθη (a change due to the influence of Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam'), fr. Heb.-Phoen. '*Ashtŏreth*, 'the goddess of love', which is rel. to Akkad. *Ashtarte*, *Ishtar;* cp. Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 196f. s.v. Ἀφροδίτη. The explanation of the name Ἀφροδίτη by Hesiod as '(the goddess) born of the foam (of the sea)' is folk etymology. For the change of *sh* to φ, cp. Heb. *shūm*, Arab. *thūm*, VArab. *fūm*, 'garlic', Heb. *gādĭsh*, Arab. *jádath*, VArab. *jádaf*, 'mound, tumulus', and the Russian PN. *Feodor*, which derives fr. Gk. Θεόδωρος (see *Theodore*). Cp. **Ashtoreth, Astarte, Ishtar.** Cp. also **April.**

aphtha, n., a children's disease, also called 'thrush'. — L., fr. Gk. ἄφθα, 'inflammation, eruption', fr. ἅπτειν, 'to fasten; to kindle'. See **apsis.**

aphthous, adj., caused by aphthae. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

aphyllous, adj. having no leaves (*bot.*) — Gk. ἄφυλλος, 'leafless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

aphthitalite, n., a potassium sodium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄφθιτος, 'undecaying, imperishable; unchangeable', and ἅλς, 'salt'; so called because it is unchangeable in air. Gk. ἄφθιτος is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and verbal adj. of φθίνειν, 'to decay'; see **phthisis.** For the etymology of ἅλς see **halieutic.**

apiarian, adj., pertaining to bees or beekeeping; n., an apiarist. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *apiārius*, 'relating to bees', fr. *apis*. See **Apis,** a genus of bees.

apiarist, n., one who keeps bees. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ist.**

apiary, n., a place where bees are kept. — L. *apiārium*, 'beehouse, beehive', fr. *apis*. See **Apis,** a genus of bees.

apicitis, n., inflammation of the apex of an organ (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *apex*, gen. *apicis* (see **apex**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

apiculture, n., rearing of bees. — Compounded of L. *apis*, 'bee', and *cultūra*, 'tending, care'. See **Apis,** 'a genus of bees', and **culture.**

apiece, adv. — Orig. written in two words: *a piece.*

apiology, n., the scientific study of bees. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *apis*, 'bee', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Apis,** a genus of bees, and **-logy.**

Apios, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄπιος, 'pear tree, pear', which is a loan word from an unknown source, whence also L. *pirum*, 'pear' (cp. **pear**); so called from the pearlike form of the tubers.

Apis, n., an Egyptian god represented as a man with the head of a bull (*Egypt. mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἆπις, fr. Egypt. *Ḥāpi.*

Apis, a genus of bees. — L., 'bee', of unknown etymology. Cp. **Apium, ache,** 'parsley'.

Apium, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family. — L., 'parsley', lit. 'the plant preferred by bees', a derivative of *apis*, 'bee'. See prec. word.

apivorous, adj., bee-eater. — Compounded of L. *apis*, 'bee', and *-vorus*, from the stem of *vorāre*,

'to devour'. See **Apis**, a genus of bees, and **-vorous.**

apjohnite, n., a hydrous aluminum and manganese sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Irish chemist James *Apjohn* (1796-1886). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Aplectrum, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family, the puttyroot (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'without spurs', formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. πλῆκτρον, 'spur', lit. 'an instrument to strike with', fr. πλήσσειν, Att. πλήττειν, 'to strike'; see **plectrum.** The puttyroot has no spur, whence its scientific name.

aplomb, n. — F., 'perpendicularity', whence 'self-possession', fr. *à plomb*, 'perpendicular', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *plomb*, 'lead'. See **plumb.**

aplome, n., a variety of andradite (*mineral.*) — Gk. ἁπλωμα, 'that which is unfolded', fr. ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, 'simple'. See **haplo-** and cp. **diploma.**

Aplopappus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, 'simple', and πάππος, 'pappus'. See **haplo-** and **pappus.**

Apluda, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — L. *aplūda*, 'chaff', which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it is formed fr. *ab*, 'away from, from', and *plaudere*, 'to strike, beat', and lit. means 'that which is beaten off'; see **ab-** and **plaudit.** See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 58 s.v. *aplūda.*

aplustre, n., the curved stern of a ship with its ornaments (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἄφλαστον; as shown by the suff. *-stre*, the word came into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans. For the change of Greek ă (in ἄφλᾰστον) to *ū* (in L. *aplūstre*) cp. L. *scutūla*, 'wooden roller', fr. Gk. σκυτάλη, 'stick, staff', L. *crapūla*, fr. Gk. κραιπάλη, 'debauch', L. *pessūlus*, fr. Gk. πάσσᾰλος, 'bolt', L. *triumphus*, 'triumph', fr. Gk. θρίᾰμβος, 'a procession (made in honor of Bacchus)'; (see *crapulence*, *pessulus*, *triumph*).

apnea, apnoea, n., suspension of breathing (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄπνοια, 'absence of respiration', fr. ἄπνοος, ἄπνους, 'without breathing', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πνέω, πνεῖν, 'to breathe'. See **pneuma.**

Derivatives: *apne-al*, *apnoe-al*, adj., *apne-ic*, *apnoe-ic*, adj.

apo-, ap- (before a vowel), **aph-** (before an aspirated vowel), pref. meaning 'from, away from, asunder, separate'. — Gk. ἀπο-, ἀπ-, ἀφ-, fr. ἀπό, 'from, away from', cogn. with OI. *ápa*, 'away from', L. *ab* (orig. **ap*), 'away from, from', Goth. *af*, OE. *of*, 'away from, from'. See **of** and cp. **a-**, 'from', **ab-**, **post-.**

apocalypse, n., revelation. — Eccles. L. *apocalypsis*, fr. Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, 'revelation', fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν, 'to uncover, disclose, reveal', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and καλύπτειν, 'to cover', which is rel. to Καλυψώ, Calypso, a sea nymph, καλύβη, 'cabin'. See **Calypso** and cp. **calybite, calypter, calyptra.**

apocalyptic, adj., pertaining to a revelation. — Gk. ἀποκαλυπτικός, fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

apocalyptist, n., the writer of the *Apocalypse* (*rare*). — See **apocalypse** and **-ist.**

apocatastasis, n., restoration (*med.* and *astron.*) — Gk. ἀποκατάστασις, 'restitution, restoration', fr. ἀποκαθιστάναι, 'to restitute, restore', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and καθιστάναι, 'to set in order, array, appoint', lit. 'to set down', fr. κατά, 'down', and ἱστάναι, 'to make to stand, to stand'. See **cata-** and **state** and cp. **catastasis.**

apocha, n., receipt for the payment of money (*law*). — L., fr. Gk. ἀποχή, 'a receipt', fr. ἀπέχειν, 'to keep off, keep away, to receive in full', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ἔχειν, 'to have, hold'. See **hectic** and cp. **epoch.**

apocopate, tr. v., to cut off. — ModL. *apocopātus*, pp. of *apocopāre*, 'to cut off', fr. Gk. ἀποκοπή, 'a cutting off'. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

apocope, n., the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word (*gram.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀποκοπή, 'a cutting off', from the stem of ἀποκόπτειν, 'to cut off', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence κόμμα, 'a piece cut off'. See **comma** and cp. **pericope, syncope.**

Derivative: *apocop-ic*, adj.

Apocrypha, n. pl., books excluded from the number of the sacred books of the Bible. — Eccles. L., neut. pl. of *apocryphus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόκρυφος, 'hidden away, kept secret', fr. ἀποκρύπτειν, 'to hide away', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and κρύπτειν, 'to hide'. See **crypt.**

Derivative: *Apocryph-al*, adj.

Apocynaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the dogbane family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **Apocynum** (q.v.)

apocynaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Apocynum, n., a genus of plants; the dogbane (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπόκυνον, 'dogbane', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog'. See **cyno-.**

apod, apode, n., an animal that has no feet. — Gk. ἄπους, gen. ἄποδος, 'footless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

apodal, adj., having no feet. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

apodictic, apodeictic, adj., clearly demonstrated. — L. *apodĭcticus*, fr. Gk. ἀποδεικτικός, fr. ἀποδεικτός, verbal adj. of ἀποδεικνύναι, 'to show by argument', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and δεικνύναι, 'to show'. See **deictic** and cp. **epideictic.**

Derivative: *apod(e)ictic-al-ly*, adv.

apodosis, n., the consequent clause (*gram.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀπόδοσις, 'a giving back', fr. ἀποδιδόναι, 'to give back', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and διδόναι, 'to give'. See **donation** and cp. words there referred to.

apodous, adj., footless. — See **apodal** and **-ous.**

apogee, n., the point at which the moon (or another celestial body) is at the greatest distance from the earth (*astron.*) — F. *apogée*, fr. L. *apogaeum*, fr. Gk. ἀπόγαιον, prop. neut. of the adjective ἀπόγαιος, 'far away from the earth', but used by Ptolemy as a noun for ἀπόγαιον σημεῖον, 'the sign far away from the earth', i.e. 'apogee'. Ἀπόγαιος (also ἀπόγειος) is formed fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. See **geo-** and cp. **perigee.**

apograph, n., a copy, a transcript. — Gk. ἀπόγραφον, fr. ἀπογράφειν, 'to write off', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

apolar, adj., having no pole. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **polar.**

apolaustic, adj., devoted to pleasure. — Gk. ἀπολαυστικός, fr. ἀπόλαυστος, verbal adj. of ἀπολαύειν, 'to enjoy', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and I.-E. base ***lau-**, ***lu-**, 'to profit, gain', whence also L. *lucrum*, 'profit, gain'. See **lucre** and cp. **-lestes.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

Apollinarian, adj. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Apollināris*, 'belonging to Apollo', fr. *Apollō*, gen. *Apollinis*. See **Apollo.**

Apollinaris water. — From G. *Apollinaris-Brunnen* ('Springs of Apollinaris'), near Remagen in Germany.

Apollo, n., one of the most important Olympian divinities, the god of music, poetry, medicine, etc., later identified with Helios, the sun god (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Apollō*, gen. *-inis*, fr. Gk. Ἀπόλλων = Dor. Ἀπέλλων, which, according to Usener, is rel. to an obsolete Greek verb meaning 'to drive away (scil. evil)', and cogn. with L. *pellere*, 'to beat, strike; to drive'. See **pulse** 'throb'.

Derivatives: *Apollinarian* (q.v.), *Apoll-ine*, adj., *Apollonian* (q.v.), *Apollon-ic*, *Apollon-ist-ic*, adjs.

Apollonian, adj. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. Ἀπολλώνιος, 'belonging to Apollo', fr. Ἀπόλλων. See prec. word.

Apollyon, n., the destroying angel of the bottomless pit, the equivalent of Heb. *ābhaddṓn* (see *Abaddon*). — Gk. ἀπολλύων, pres. part. of ἀπολλύειν, 'to destroy utterly', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ὀλλύειν, 'to destroy', which is rel. to ὄλεθρος, 'destruction, ruin'. Cp. **Olethreutidae** and the second element in **Azolla.**

apologetic, adj., 1) apologizing; 2) defending in writing or speech. — F. *apologétique*, fr. L. *apologēticus*, fr. Gk. ἀπολογητικός, 'fit for defense', fr. ἀπολογεῖσθαι, 'to speak in defense', fr. ἀπολογίᾱ, 'defense'. See **apology.**

Derivatives: *apologetic*, n., *apologetic-al-ly*, adv., *apologet-ics*, n.

apologist, n. — F. *apologiste*, fr. *apologie*. See **apology** and **-ist.**

apologize, intr. v. — This verb corresponds formally to Gk. ἀπολογίζεσθαι, which, however, means 'to give an account', fr. ἀπόλογος, 'account' (see next word). In reality, however, E. *apologize* is a new formation fr. **apology** and **-ize** and answers in sense to Gk. ἀπολογεῖσθαι, 'to speak in defense, defense oneself'.

Derivative: *apologiz-er*, n.

apologue, n., moral truth. — F., fr. L. *apologus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόλογος, 'story, tale, fable, apologue, account', lit. '(that which comes) from a speech', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See **logos.**

apology, n. — F. *apologie*, fr. L. *apologia*, fr. Gk. ἀπολογίᾱ, 'a speech in defense', fr. ἀπόλογος, See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

apomorphine, n., name of a drug, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$ (*chem.*) — Changed fr. earlier *apomorphia*, a name coined by the chemists Mathieson and Wright fr. **apo-** and **morphine.** They gave the drug this name because it is obtainable *from morphine.*

apopemptic, adj., valedictory. — Gk. ἀποπεμπτικός, 'pertaining to sending away, valedictory', fr. ἀποπέμπειν, 'to send away, dismiss', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and πέμπειν, 'to send', which stands in gradational relationship to πομπή, 'a sending, solemn procession'. See **pomp.**

apophasis, n., mention of something we feign to deny (*rhet.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀπόφασις, 'answer, denial', fr. ἀποφάναι, 'to speak out, say no, deny', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and φάναι, 'to speak', which is rel. to φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', and cogn. with L. *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor'. See **fame** and cp. **aphasia, aphemia.**

apophthegm, n. — See **apothegm.**

apophyge, n., a curve in a column, with which the shaft 'escapes' into its base (*archit.*) — Gk. ἀποφυγή, 'escape', fr. ἀποφεύγειν, 'to flee away, escape', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and φεύγειν, 'to flee', which is cogn. with L. *fugere* 'to flee'. See **fugitive** and cp. **hypophyge.**

apophysis, n., process on a bone (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀπόφυσις, 'prominence, process of a bone', fr. ἀποφύειν, 'to produce', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **zygapophysis.**

Derivatives: *apophys-ate*, *apophyse-al*, *apophysi-al*, adjs.

apophysitis, n., inflammation of the apophysis (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

apoplectic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or causing, apoplexy; 2) having apoplexy; 3) liable to apoplexy. — F. *apoplectique*, fr. L. *apoplēcticus*, fr. Gk. ἀποπληκτικός, 'disabled by a stroke, crippled', fr. ἀπόπληκτος, verbal adj. of ἀποπλήσσειν, 'to cripple by a stroke'. See next word and **-ic.**

apoplexy, n., sudden loss of consciousness caused by the breaking of a blood vessel in the brain (*med.*) — ME. *apoplexie*, fr. OF (= F.) *apoplexie*, fr. L. *apoplēxia*, fr. Gk. ἀποπληξίᾱ, 'apoplexy, paralysis', fr. ἀποπλήσσειν, 'to cripple by a stroke', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is rel. to πληγή, Dor. πλᾱγά, 'stroke'; see **plague** and cp. words there referred

to. The Latin translation of Greek ἀποπληξίᾱ, '*siderātiō*', lit. 'disease caused by a constellation', shows that ἀποπληξίᾱ orig. must have denoted the condition of being struck (ἀπόπληκτος) by the stars (cp. *sideration*).

aposiopesis, n., a sudden breaking off in the middle of a sentence (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀποσιώπησις, 'becoming silent', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and σιωπή, 'silence', which is prob. rel. to Messapian σίπτα', 'be silent!, and perh. cogn. with Goth. *sweiban*, 'to cease', OHG. *gi-swiftōn*, 'to become quiet'. Cp. **swifter, swivel.**

apostasy, n., desertion of one's faith, principles, etc. — ME. *apostasie*, fr. L. *apostasia*, fr. Gk. ἀποστασίᾱ, a later form of ἀπόστασις, 'revolt, defection', lit. 'a standing off', fr. ἀποστῆναι, 'to stand off, revolt', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and στῆναι, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ), and cp. **stasis.** The word *apostasy* was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

apostate, n., a person guilty of apostasy; adj., guilty of apostasy. — ME., fr. OF *apostate* (F. *apostat*), fr. L. *apostata*, fr. Gk. ἀποστάτης, 'rebel, deserter', lit. 'a person standing off', fr. ἀποστῆναι, 'to stand off, revolt'. See prec. word.

apostatic, apostatical, adj., apostate. — L. *apostaticus*, fr Gk. ἀποστατικός, 'pertaining to revolt', fr. ἀποστάτης. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *apostatical-ly*, adv.

apostatize, intr. v., to become an apostate. — ML. *apostatizāre*, fr. L. *apostata*. See **apostate** and **-ize.**

aposteme, n., an abscess (*med.*) — ME., fr. OF. *aposteme*, fr. L. *apostēma*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστημα, 'abscess', lit. 'a standing off', fr. ἀποστῆναι, 'to stand off'. See **apostasy** and cp. **impostume.**

a posteriori, 1) from effect to cause; 2) inductively; 3) from experience (*philos.*) — *ā posteriōrī*, 'from what comes after', fr. *ā*, 'from' (see **a-**, 'from'), and *posteriōrī*, abl. of *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, 'coming after'. See **posterior.**

apostil, also **apostille,** n., note, esp. on the text of the Bible. — F. *apostille*. See **postil.**

apostle, n. — OF. *apostle, apostre* (F. *apôtre*), 'apostle', fr. Eccles. L. *apostolus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος, 'one sent, a messenger, an envoy', fr. ἀποστέλλειν, 'to send forth', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and στέλλειν, 'to set in order, dispatch, send'. See **stall** and cp. **stele, stole,** 'garment', **epistle.**
Derivative: *apostle-ship*, n.

apostolate, n. — Eccles. L. *apostolātus*, fr. *apostolus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

apostolic, apostolical, adj. — F. *apostolique*, fr. Eccles. L. *apostolicus*, fr. *apostolus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστολος. See **apostle, -ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *apostolic-al-ly*, adv.

apostrophe, n., a sign (') indicating the omission of a letter or letters. — F., fr. L. *apostrophus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστροφος, 'apostrophe', lit. 'a turning away', fr. ἀποστρέφειν, 'to turn away', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe** and cp. next word. Cp. also **anastrophe, antistrophe, catastrophe, epistrophe.**

apostrophe, n., a turning aside from the subject (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀποστροφή, 'a turning away', fr. ἀποστρέφειν. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *apostroph-ic*, adj., *apostroph-ize*, tr. v.

apothecary, n. — OF. *apotecarie* (F. *apothicaire*), fr. ML. *apothēcārius*, orig. 'storekeeper', fr. *apothēca*, 'storehouse', fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, lit. 'a place wherein to lay up a thing', fr. ἀποτιθέναι, 'to put away', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set down'. See **theme** and **-ary** and cp. next word and **apothem.** Cp. also **bodega, bottega, boutique.**

apothecium, n., the ascocarp of lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. *ἀποθήκιον, dimin. of ἀποθήκη, 'a storehouse'. See **apothecary.**

apothegm, apophthegm, n., a pithy saying, a maxim. — Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα, 'a terse saying, apothegm', lit. 'something uttered', fr. ἀποφθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak one's opinion plainly', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak' (whence φθέγμα, 'voice, speech'), which stands in gradational relationship to φθόγγος, 'a sound, a voice'. Cp. the second element in **monophthong, diphthong, triphthong.**

apothem, n., perpendicular drawn from the center to any of the sides of a regular polygon (*geom.*) — Formed fr. **apo-** and Gk. θέμα, 'that which is placed', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place'. See **theme.**

apotheosis, n., deification. — L., fr. Gk. ἀποθέωσις, 'deification', fr. ἀποθεοῦν, 'to make someone a god, to deify', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and θεός, 'god'. See **theo-** and **-osis.**
Derivative: *apotheos-ize*, tr. v.

apotropaion, n., an amulet, a charm, anything supposed to avert evil. — Gk. ἀποτρόπαιον, neut. of ἀποτρόπαιος, 'that which averts', fr. ἀποτρέπειν, 'to turn away, avert', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and τρέπειν, 'to turn'. See **trope.**

apozem, n., a decoction (*pharm.*) — F. *apozème*, fr. L. *apozema*, fr. Gk. ἀπόζεμα, 'decoction', fr. ἀποζεῖν, 'to boil till the scum is thrown off', fr. ἀπό (see **apo-**) and ζεῖν, 'to boil'. See **eczema** and cp. words there referred to.

appall, tr. v. — ME. *appallen, apallen*, 'to make pale, become pale', fr. OF. *apallir*, 'to grow pale', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *pallir, palir* (F. *pâlir*), 'to grow pale', fr. *pale* (F. *pâle*). See **pallor** and cp. **pale, pallid.**
Derivatives: *apall-ing*, adj., *apall-ing-ly*, adv.

appalto, n., a monopoly. — It., 'contract', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **appacto*, fr. L. **appactum*, fr. *ad*, 'to', and *pactum*, 'agreement, contract, pact'; see **ad-** and **pact.** Rum. *apalt* is an Italian loan word. See Meyer-Lübke, REW., No. 533.

appanage, apanage, n., provision made by kings and princes for their younger children; perquisite. — F. *apanage*, fr. OF. *apaner*, 'to nourish, support', fr. ML. *appānāre*, 'to provide with bread', fr. **ad-** and L. *pānis*, 'bread'. Cp. OProvenç. *apanar*, 'to nourish', and see **pastor** and **-age.**
Derivative: *appanage*, tr. v.

apparatus, n., instruments serving a specific task. — L. *apparātus*, 'preparation,' fr. *apparātus*, pp. of *appārāre*, 'to make ready', fr. **ad-** and *parāre*, 'to make ready, prepare'. See **pare** and cp. **parade, prepare.**

apparel, n. — ME. *appareil, apareil*, fr. OF. *apareil*, (F. *appareil*), 'preparation', fr. *apareillier*, (F. *appareiller*), fr. VL. **appariculāre*, fr. L. *apparāre*, 'to prepare', lit. 'to make ready for', fr. **ad-** and *parāre*, 'to prepare'. Cp. It. *apparecchiare*, OProvenç. *aparelhar*, Sp. *aparejar*, Port. *aparelhar*, 'to prepare', which all derive fr. VL. **appariculāre*, and see **pare.** Cp. also prec. word.

apparel, tr. v. — ME. *aparailen*, fr. OF. *apareillier*. See **apparel,** n.

apparent, adj. — OF. *aparant* (F. *apparant*), fr. L. *appārentem*, acc. of *appārēns*, pres. part. of *appārēre*, 'to appear'. See **appear** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *apparent-ly*, adv., *appar-ent-ness*, n.

apparition, n. — F., fr. L. *appāritiōnem*, acc. of *appāritiō*, 'service, attendance' fr. *appārit-(um)*, pp. stem of *appārēre*, 'to appear'. See **appear** and **-ition.**

apparitor, n., an officer in attendance of a Roman magistrate (*Roman antiq.*); an officer who executes orders. — L., 'an attendant, a public servant', fr. *appārit-(um)*, pp. stem of *appārēre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

appeach, intr. v. to impeach, accuse (*obsol.*) — ME. *apechen*, formed, with change of suff., from OF *empechier* (F. *empêcher*), 'to hinder, impede'. See **impeach.**

appeal, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *appelen, apelen*, fr. OF. *apeler* (F. *appeler*), 'to address, entreat, call', fr. L. *appellāre*, 'to address, accost, appeal to, apply to, summon, call, name', fr. **ad-** and *-pellāre* (found only in compounds), fr. *pellere*, 'to drive', whence also *appellere*, 'to drive to'. The sense development of *appellāre*, 'to address, accost', etc., fr. *pellere*, 'to drive', may be illustrated by the following phases: 'to drive, push on, incite, warn, admonish, summon, call, address'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **repeal.** Cp. also **compel, dispel, expel, impel, propel, repel.** Cp. also **push.** The change from the 3rd conjugation (*pellere, appellere*) to the 1st (*appellāre*) is due to the iterative sense of *appellāre*. Cp. *interpellāre*, 'to interrupt in speaking', which is formed fr. *inter-* and *-pellāre*, and also has an iterative meaning (see **interpellate**). For other Latin iterative verbs of the 1st conjugation formed from verbs of other conjugations cp. *interpolāre*, 'to give a new form to, to polish, furbish; to change, vary; to falsify; to insert, interpolate', fr. *inter-* and *polīre*, 'to smooth, polish, furbish' (see *interpolate*), and *occupāre*, 'to seize, take possession of', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take' (see *occupy*).
Derivatives: *appeal*, n. (q.v.), *appeal-able*, adj., *appeal-er*, n., *appeal-ing*, adj., *appeal-ing-ly*, adv.

appeal, n. — ME. *appel, apel*, fr. OF. *apel* (F. *appel*), back formation fr. OF. *apeler*. See **appeal,** v.

appear, intr. v. — ME. *apperen, aperen*, fr. OF. *aparoir* (F. *apparoir*), 'to appear', fr. L. *appārēre*, fr. **ad-** and *pārēre*, 'to come forth, appear, be visible', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. πεπαρεῖν (aorist inf.), 'to display, manifest'. Cp. **peer,** 'to appear'. Cp. also **apparent, apparition, apparitor, transparent.**

appearance, n. — ME. *aparaunce*, fr. OF. *aparence* (F. *apparence*), fr. L. *appārentia*, fr. *appārēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *appārēre*, 'to appear'. See prec. word and **-ance.**

appease, tr. v. — ME. *apaisen, apesen, appesen*, fr. OF. *apeser* (F. *apaiser*), 'to pacify, appease', fr. OF. *pais*, a collateral form of *paiz* (F. *paix*), fr. L. *pācem*, acc. of *pāx*, 'peace'. See **peace.**
Derivatives: *appeas-able*, adj., *appeas-er*, n., *appeasement* (q.v.), *appeas-ing*, adj., *appeas-ing-ly*, adv., *appeas-ive*, adj.

appeasement, n. — F. *apaisement*, fr. *apaiser*. See **appease** and **-ment.**

appellant, adj., appealing. — F., fr. L. *appellantem*, acc. of *appellāns*, pres. part. of *appellāre*, 'to call'. See **appeal,** v., and **-ant.**
Derivative: *appellant*, n.

appellate, adj., pertaining to appeals. — L. *appellātus*, pp. of *appellāre*, 'to address, call'. See **appeal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

appellation, n. — L. *appellātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *appellātus*, pp. of *appellāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *appellation-al*, adj.

appellative, adj. — L. *appellātīvus*, fr. *appellātus*, pp. of *appellāre*. See **appeal,** v., and **-ative.**

appellee, n., a person appealed against (*law*). — F. *appelé*, pp. of *appeler*, 'to call, address'. See **appeal,** v., and **-ee.**

append, tr. v., to attach; to join. — OF. *apendre* (F. *appendre*), fr. L. *appendēre*, 'to hang something on', fr. **ad-** and *pendēre*, 'to cause to hang'. See **pendant.**
Derivatives: *appendage*, n., *appendag-ed*, adj.

appendant, adj. and n. — F., pres. part. of *appendre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

appendectomy, n., removal of the appendix (*surgery*). — A hybrid coined fr. L. *appendix* and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **appendix** and **-ectomy.**

appendicitis, n., inflammation of the vermiform appendix. — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *appendix* (see next word) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

appendix, n. — L., 'something hung on, something appended', fr. *appendēre*. See **append.**
Derivative: *appendix*, tr. v.

apperceive, tr. v. — ME., fr. OF. *aperceivre* (F. *apercevoir*), fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *perceivre*, 'to perceive', fr. L. *percipere*. See **perceive** and cp. next word. Cp. also **aperçu.**

apperception, n. — F. *aperception*, coined by the German philosopher Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) as the noun corresponding to the verb *apercevoir*, on analogy of the noun *perception* (which corresponds to *percevoir*). See prec. word and **-ion.**

appertain, intr. v. — ME. *aperteinen, apertenen*, fr. *apertenen*, fr. OF. *apartenir* (F. *appartenir*), fr. L. *appertinēre*, 'to pertain to', fr. **ad-** and *pertinēre*, 'to pertain'. See **pertain** and cp. **appurtenance.**

appetence, appetency, n., a strong desire. — F. *appétence*, 'longing, covetousness, appetence', fr. L. *appetentia*, 'longing after something', fr. *appetēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *appetere*, 'to seek or long after', fr. **ad-** and *petere*, 'to rush at, seek, request'. See **petition** and **-ence.**

appetent, adj., eagerly desirous. — L. *appetēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *appetere*. See prec. word and **-ent.** Derivative: *appetent-ly*, adv.

appetite, n. — ME., fr. OF. *apetit* (F. *appétit*), fr. L. *appetītus*, 'appetite', lit. 'a longing after', fr. *appetītus*, pp. of *appetere*. See **appetency.** Derivative: *appetit-ive*, adj.

appetize, tr. v. — Irregularly formed fr. L. *appetītus* (see prec. word) and suff. **-ize.** Derivatives: *appetiz-er*, n., *appetiz-ing*, adj. *appetiz-ing-ly*, adv.

Appian Way. — The road between Rome and Capua is so called because it was begun by the consul *Appius* Claudius Caecus (during his consulship in 302 B.C.E.).

applaud, intr. and tr. v. — L. *applaudere*, 'to clap the hands in approbation; fr. **ad-** and *plaudere*, 'to clap the hands in approbation, approve, applaud'. See **plaudit** and cp. next word. Derivatives: *applaud-able*, adj., *applaud-abl-y*, adv., *applaud-er*, n., *applaud-ing-ly*, adv.

applause, n. — L. *applausus*, pp. of *applaudere*. See **applaud.**

applausive, adj. — ML. *applausīvus*, fr. L. *applausus*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

apple, n. — ME. *appel, eppel* fr. OE. *æppel, æpl*, rel. to OS., OFris., LG., Du. *appel*, ON. *eple, epli*, Dan. *æble*, Swed. *äpple*, Norw. *eple*, OHG. *apful, afful*, MHG., G. *apfel*, Crimean Goth. *apel*, and cogn. with Gaul. *avallo* (pl.), 'fruit', OIr. *ubull*, 'apple', *aball*, 'apple tree', W. *afall*, of s.m., *afal*, Co., Bret. *aval*, 'apple', Lith. *óbalas, óbuolas*, Lett. *ābuõlis*, OPruss. *woble*, 'apple', OSlav. *ablŭko, jablŭko*, 'apple'. Cp. L. *Abella* (now *Avella*), name of a town in Campania, lit. 'Apple town'. Derivative: *apple*, intr. v.

apple pie bed, a bed in which the sheets are doubled so as to prevent the user from stretching his legs. — ***Apple pie*** in the above term is folk etymology and stands for F. ***nappe pliée,*** 'folded sheet', pronounced *nap-pe pliée*. See **napery** and **ply,** 'to bend'.

appliance, n. — Formed fr. **apply** with suff. **-ance.**

applicable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *applicāre*. See **apply.** Derivatives: *applicabil-ity*, n., *applicable-ness*, n., *applicabl-y*, adv.

applicancy, n., quality of being applicable. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

applicant, n., one who applies for something. — L. *applicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *applicāre*. See **apply** and **-ant.**

applicate, adj. 1) inclined; 2) applied. — L. *applicātus*, pp. of *applicāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

application, n. — F. fr. L. *applicātiōnem*, acc. of *applicātiō*, 'an attaching oneself to', fr. *applicātus*, pp. of *applicāre*. See **apply** and **-ation** and cp. prec. word.

applicative, adj., practical. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *applicātus*, pp. of *applicāre*. See **apply.** Derivatives: *applicative-ly*, adv., *applicative-ness*, n.

applicator, n., an applier. — Formed as if fr. L. ***applicātor,*** fr. *applicāre*. See **apply** and agential suff. **-or.**

applicatory, adj., applying. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory.** fr. L. *applicātus*, pp. of *applicāre*. See prec. word.

appliqué, adj., applied, attached; n., an appliqué work. — F., pp. of *appliquer*, 'to apply', fr. L. *applicāre*. See **apply.**

apply, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *aplier* (F. *appliquer*), fr. L. *applicāre*, 'to fasten or attach to, to place near to, to devote oneself to', fr. **ad-** and *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **appliqué.** Derivatives: *appli-able*, adj., *appliable-ness*, n., *appli-abl-y*, adv., *appli-ance*, n., *appli-ant*, adj.

appoggiatura, n., a grace note (*music*). — It., lit. 'a support'. fr. *appoggiare*, 'to lean, rest, support', fr. VL. ***appodiāre,*** 'to support', fr. **ad-** and L. *podium*, 'elevated place, balcony'. See **podium** and cp. **appui.**

appoint, tr. v. — ME. *appointen*, fr. OF. *apointier, apointer* (F. *appointer*), 'to arrange, settle, place' fr. VL. *appunctāre*, 'to bring to a point', fr. **ad-** and L. *punctum*, 'point'. See **point.** Derivatives: *appoint-ee*, n., *appoint-er*, n., *appoint-ive*, adj., *appointment* (q.v.), *appoint-or*, n.

appointment, n. — F. *appointement*, fr. *appointer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

apport, n., an object appearing at a séance without visible physical agency (*spiritualism*). — F., lit. 'anything brought', back formation fr. *apporter*, 'to bring', fr. L. *apportāre*, 'to bring, carry to', fr. **ad-** and *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and cp. **rapport.**

apportion, tr. v., — OF. *apportionner*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *portionner*, 'to divide into portions', fr. *portion*, 'share, portion'. See **portion,** n. Derivatives: *apportion-er*, n., *apportion-ment*, n.

appose, tr. v. — F. *apposer*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *poser*, 'to place'. See **pose,** 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.

apposite, adj., appropriate. — L. *appositus*, pp. of *appōnere*, 'to put near', fr. **ad-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. **postiche.** Derivatives: *apposite-ly*, adv., *apposite-ness*, n.

apposition, n. — L. *appositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a placing before', fr. *appositus*, pp. of *appōnere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

appraisal, n. — Formed fr. **appraise** with subst. suff. **-al.**

appraise, tr. v. — OF. *apreisier, apreiser* (F. *apprécier*), fr. L. *appretiāre*. See **appreciate** and cp. **apprize,** 'to appraise'. Derivatives: *appraise-ment*, n., *apprais-er*, n., *apprais-ing*, adj., *apprais-ing-ly*, adv., *apprais-ive*, adj.

appreciable, adj. — F. *appréciable*, fr. *apprécier*, 'to appreciate'. See next word and **-able.** Derivative: *appreciabl-y*, adv.

appreciate, tr. v. — L. *appretiātus*, pp. of *appretiāre*, 'to value, appraise', lit. 'to set a price to', fr. **ad-** and *pretium*, 'price'. See **price** and cp. **prize.** Cp. also **appraise, depreciate.** Derivatives: *appreciat-ing-ly*, adv., *appreciation* (q.v.), *appreciat-ive*, adj., *appreciat-ive-ly*, adv., *appreciat-ive-ness*, n., *appreciat-or*, n., *appreciat-ory*, adj., *appreciat-ori-ly*, adv.

appreciation, n. — F. *appréciation*, fr. *apprécier*, 'to appreciate', fr. L. *appretiāre* See prec. word and **-ion.**

apprehend, tr. v., 1) to arrest; 2) to understand; 3) to fear. — Fr. F. *appréhender* or directly from L. *apprehendere*, 'to seize, take hold of, apprehend', fr. **ad-** and *prehendere*, 'to seize'. See **prehensile** and cp. **apprentice, apprise.** Derivatives: *apprehend-er*, n., *apprehend-ing-ly*, adv.

apprehensible, adj. — L. *apprehēnsibilis*, 'that can be seized', fr. *apprehēnsus*, pp. of *apprehendere*. See **apprehend** and **-ible.** Derivatives: *apprehensibil-ity*, n., *apprehensibl-y*, adv.

apprehension, n. — F. *appréhension* fr. L. *apprehēnsiōnem*, acc. of *apprehēnsiō*, fr. *apprehēnsus*, pp. of *apprehendere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

apprehensive, adj. — ML. *apprehēnsīvus*, whence also F. *appréhensif* (fem. *appréhensive*), fr. L. *apprehēnsus*, pp. of *apprehendere*. See **apprehend** and **-ive.** Derivatives: *apprehensive-ly*, adv., *apprehensive-ness*, n.

apprentice, n. — ME. *aprentis*, fr. OF. *aprentiz* (F. *apprenti*), fr. *aprendre* (F. *apprendre*), 'to learn, teach', fr. L. *apprehendere*, 'to seize, take hold of, grasp, apprehend', whence also It. *apprendere*, OProvenç. *aprendre*, Catal. *apendrer*, Sp., Port. *aprender*, 'to learn'. See **apprehend.** Derivative: *apprentice*, tr. v.

appreteur, n., dresser. — F. *apprêteur*, lit. 'preparer', fr. *apprêter*, 'to prepare, get ready', fr. VL. ***apprestāre,*** fr. **ad-** 'to', and ***prestus,*** fr. L. *praestō*, 'at hand, ready'. VL. ***prestāre*** accordingly lit. meant 'to place into somebody's hand'. See **presto** and cp. the second element in **culprit.**

apprise, also **apprize,** tr. v., to notify. — F. *appris*, fem. *apprise*, pp. of *apprendre*, 'to learn'. See **apprehend.**

apprize, also **apprise,** tr. v., to appraise. — OF. *aprisier*, fr. L. *appretiāre*. See **appreciate** and cp. **appraise.**

approach, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *approchen*, fr. OF. *aprochier* (F. *approcher*), fr. Late L. *appropiāre*, 'to come near to', fr. **ad-** and *propiāre*, 'to come near', fr. L. *prope*, 'near', which stands for ***pro-q^{w}e-*** (whence also the superl. *proximus*, for ***pro-csimos,*** 'nearest'). See **propinquity** and cp. **proximal.** Cp. also **prochein, rapprochement, reproach.** Derivatives: *approach*, n., *approach-abil-ity*, n., *approach-able*, adj., *approach-able-ness*, n., *approach-er*, n., *approach-ing*, adj.

approbate, tr. v., to approve. — L. *approbātus*, pp. of *approbāre*, 'to approve'. See **approve** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

approbation, n., approval. — F., fr. L. *approbātus*, pp. of *approbāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

approbative, adj., approving. — F. *approbatif* (fem. *approbative*), fr. L. *approbātīvus*, fr. *approbātus*, pp. of *approbāre*. See **approbate** and **-ive.** Derivative: *approbative-ness*, n.

approbator, n., one who approves. — L., 'an approver', fr. *approbātus*, pp. of *approbāre*, 'to approve'. See **approbate** and agential suff. **-or.**

approbatory, adj., approving. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *approbātus*, pp. of *approbāre*. See **approbate.**

appropriate, adj. — L. *appropriātus*, pp. of *appropriāre*, 'to make one's own', fr. **ad-** and *propriāre*, 'to appropriate', fr. *proprius*, 'one's own'. See **proper** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *appropriate-ly*, adv., *appropriate-ness*, n.

appropriate, tr. v. — L. *appropriātus*, pp. of *appropriāre*. See **appropriate,** adj. Derivatives: *appropriation* (q.v.), *appropriat-ive*, adj. *appropriat-ive-ness*, n., *appropriat-or*, n.

appropriation, n. — L. *appropriatiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a making one's own', fr. *appropriātus*, pp. of *appropriāre*. See **appropriate,** adj. and v., and **-ion.**

approval, n. — Formed fr. **approve** with subst. suff. **-al.**

approve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *aproven*, fr. OF. *aprover* (F. *approuver*), fr. L. *approbāre*, 'to assent to as good, regard as good', fr. **ad-** and *probāre*, 'to try the goodness of', fr. *probus*, 'good'. See **probate** adj. and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *approv-ed-ly*, adv., *approv-er*, n., *approv-ing-ly*, adv.

approximate, adj. — L. *approximātus*, pp. of *approximāre*, 'to come near, approach', fr. **ad-** and

proximus, 'nearest' (see **proximal** and adj. suff. **-ate**); introduced into English by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).
Derivative: *approximate-ly*, adv.

approximate, tr. and intr. v. — VL. *approximātus*, pp. of *approximāre*. See **approximate,** adj.
Derivatives: *approximat-ion*, n., *approximat-ive*, adj., *approximat-ive-ly*, adv., *approximat-ive-ness*, n., *approximat-or*, n.

appui, n., support. — F., back formation fr. *appuyer*, fr. OF. *apuier*, 'to support', fr. VL. **appodiāre* (whence also It. *appoggiare*, Provenç. *apoiar*, Catal. *apuiar*, Sp. *apoyar*, Port. *apoiar*), 'to support', fr. **ad-** and L. *podium*, 'an elevated place, balcony'. See **podium** and cp. **appoggiatura.**

appulse, n., approach, impact. — L. *appulsus*, fr. *appulsus*, pp. of *appellere*, 'to drive to', fr. **ad-** and *pellere*, 'to push, strike, drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb'.

appurtenance, n., that which appertains; appendage; accessory. — ME. *apurtena(u)nce*, fr. AF. *apurtenance*, fr. OF. *apartenance* (F. *appartenance*), fr. *apartenant* (F. *appartenant*), pres. part. of *apartenir* (F. *appartenir*). See **appertain** and **-ance.**

appurtenant, adj., appertaining. — ME., fr. AF. *apurtenant*, fr. OF. *apartenant*, pres. part. of *apartenir*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

apricate, intr. v., to bask in the sun; tr. v., to expose to the sun. — L. *aprīcātus*, pp. of *aprīcārī*, 'to bask in the sun', fr. *aprīcus*, 'exposed to the sun', contraction of **aperīcus*, fr. *aperīre*, 'to open', hence prop. meaning 'lying open, uncovered'. See **aperient** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *aprication*, n.

apricot, n. — F. *abricot*, fr. Port. *albricoque* fr. Arab. *al-barqūq* fr. *al-*, 'the', and πραικόκιον, Grecized form of L. *praecoquum*, 'apricot', neut. of *praecoquus* = *praecox*, 'early ripe', for which see **precocious.** See also **cook.** For the interchangeability of *-c* (= *-k*) and *-t* cp. *havoc* (fr. OF. *havot*), *bat* (fr. orig. *bakke*), and the words *milt* and *milk*, 'milt of fishes'.

April, n. — L. (*mēnsis*) *Aprīlis*, lit. 'the month of Aphrodite', fr. Gk. 'Αφρώ, a short form of 'Αφροδίτη. See **Aphrodite.** Cp. L. *mēnsis Maius*, 'the month of May', prop. 'the month of Jupiter Maius' (see *May*).
Derivative: *April-ine*, adj.

a priori, 1) from cause to effect; 2) deductively; 3) not derived from experience (*philos.*) — L. *ā priorī*, 'from what comes first', fr. *ā*, 'from' (see **a-**, 'from'), and *priorī*, abl. of *prior*, 'first'. See **prior, prius.**

apron, n. — ME. *napron* (through misdivision of *a napron* into *an apron*), fr. OF. *naperon*, dimin. of *nape*, *nappe* (F. *nappe*), dissimilated fr. *mappa*, 'tablecloth, napkin'. See **map** and cp. **nappe, napkin, naperon.** For similar misdivisions cp. *adder* and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *apron*, tr. v., *apron-ed*, adj.

apropos, adv., opportunely. — F. *à propos*, 'to the purpose' (= L. *ad prōpositum*), fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *propos* (fr. L. *prōpositum*), 'purpose'. See **purpose** and cp. **malapropos, malapropism.**

Apsaras, n., one of the nymphs of India's heaven (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Apsarâḥ*, lit. 'moving in the waters', compounded of *ap-*, fr. *ápaḥ* (pl.), 'water', and *sárati*, 'flows, runs fast'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base *ap-*, 'water, river'; see **amnic.** The second element is cogn. with Gk. ὀρός (for **σορός*), 'whey', ὄρμᾶν, 'to urge, stimulate', L. *serum*, 'whey, watery fluid'; see **serum.**

apse, n., 1) a semicircular extension at the end of a church; 2) apsis. — L. *apsis*. See **apsis.**

apsidal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *apsis*, gen. *apsīdis*. See **apsis.**

apsis, n., apogee or perigee of the moon; aphelion or perihelion of a planet (*astron.*) — L., 'arch, vault', fr. Gk. ἁψίς, Ion. ἀψίς, 'a fastening, felloe of a wheel' (whence σύναψις, 'contact, point or line of junction'), from the stem of ἅπτειν, 'to fasten, to kindle', usually in the middle voice ἅπτεσθαι, 'to grasp, touch', whence also ἀφή, 'a touching, handling', ἁφᾶν, 'to touch, handle, feel', ἅμμα, 'knot, noose'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. **-aphia, aphtha, hapteron, haptic, hapto-** and the second element in **Anaphe, chirapsia, paraphia, periapt, Pselaphidae, synaphea, synapse.**

apt, adj., fit. — L. *aptus*, 'fitted, suited', prop. pp. of obsol. *apere*, 'to fasten', rel. to *apiscī*, 'to reach after, attain', and cogn. with OI. *āpnóti*, 'he reaches, attains', Hitt. *epmi*, 'I seize'. Cp. **adapt, adept, apex, aptitude, attitude, inept, lariat, reata.**
Derivatives: *apt-ly*, adv., *apt-ness*, n.

Aptenodytes, n., a genus of pinguins (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'wingless diver', fr. Gk. ἄπτην, 'wingless', and δύτης, 'diver'. The first element is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and a collateral form of πτηνός, 'flying, winged', fr. **ptā-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly'; see **ptero-.** The second element derives fr. Gk. δύειν, 'to dive'; see **adytum** and cp. words there referred to.

apterous, adj., without wings (*zool.*) — Gk. ἄπτερος, 'wingless', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-,** and cp. next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. *-ος*, see **-ous.**

apteryx, n., the kiwi. — Lit. 'without wings', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and πτέρυξ, 'wing', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-** and cp. prec. word.

aptitude, n., fitness. — F., fr. Late L. *aptitūdō*, 'fitness', fr. L. *aptus*. See **apt** and **-tude** and cp. **attitude,** which is a doublet of *aptitude*.

aptote, n., an indeclinable noun. — L. *aptōtum*, fr. Gk. ἄπτωτον, neut. of ἄπτωτος, 'having no cases, indeclinable', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for **πί-πτειν*, fr. ***pt-***, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *aptot-ic*, adj.

apyretic, adj., without fever (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἀπύρετος, 'without fever', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πυρετός, 'fever, feverish heat', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyretic** and cp. **apyrexia.**

apyrexia, apyrexy, n., absence of fever (*med.*) — Medical L. *apyrexia*, fr. Gk. ἀπυρεξίᾱ, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and πυρέσσειν, 'to be feverish', fr. πυρετός, 'fever'. See prec. word and **-ia.**

aqua, n., water. — L. See **aquatic.**

aquacade, n., an aquatic entertainment. — A modern word formed fr. L. *aqua*, 'water' (see **aquatic**), on analogy of **cavalcade** (q.v.) See also **-cade.**

aqua fortis, nitric acid. — L., 'strong water'. See **aquatic** and **fort.**

aquamarine, n., a transparent bluish-green variety of beryl (*mineral.*) — L. *aqua marīna*, 'sea water', fr. *aqua*, 'water', and *marīna*, fem. of *marīnus*, 'of the sea'. See **aqua** and **marine.**

aqua regia, mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acid (*chem.*) — L., lit. 'royal water'; so called from its power to dissolve gold, 'the king of metals'. See **aquatic** and **regal.**

aquarelle, n., a water color painting. — F., fr. It. *acquerella*, 'water color', dimin. of *acqua*, 'water', fr. L. *aqua*. See **aquatic.**
Derivative: the hybrid *aquarell-ist*, n.

aquarian, adj., pertaining to an aquarium. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. **aquarium.**

aquarium, n. — L. *aquārium*, neut. of the adjective *aquārius*, 'pertaining to water', used as a noun. See **aquatic.**

Aquarius, n., a constellation and the eleventh sign of the zodiac (*astron.*) — L., 'water carrier', prop. the adj. *aquārius*, 'pertaining to water'. See **aquatic** and cp. prec. word. L. *Aquārius* as the name of one of the signs of the zodiac is a loan translation of 'Υδροχόος, 'the water-pourer', the old Greek name of this constellation.

aquatic, adj. — F. *aquatique*, fr. L. *aquāticus*, 'found in the water, watery', fr. *aqua*, 'water', which is cogn. with Goth. *ahva*, 'river, waters, OHG. *aha*, OFris. *ā*, *ē*, ON. *ö*, OE. *ēa*, 'water', OHG. *auwia*, *ouwa*, MHG. *ouwe*, G. *Au*, 'meadow watered by a brook', ON. *Ægir*, name of the god of the sea, ON. *ey*, OE. *īeg*, 'island', Hitt. *akw-anzi*, 'they drink'; cp. the Russian river name *Oka*, and the second element in *Sca(n)din-avia*. See **island** and cp. **eagre,** 'tidal wave', **ewer, eyot.** Cp. also **aquacade, aquatint, aqueduct, aqueous, aquiline, Aquilo, gouache, Scandinavia.** For the ending see suff. **-atic.**
Derivatives: *aquatic-al*, adj., *aquatic-al-ly*, adv.

aquatint, n., a kind of engraving with aqua fortis. — It. *acquatinta*, fr. L. *aqua tincta*, 'dyed water', fr. *aqua*, 'water', and *tincta*, fem. pp. of *tingere*, 'to dye'. See **aquatic** and **tinge.**

aqua tofana, a poisonous liquid, probably of arsenic. — L., 'water of *Tofana*', name of a Sicilian woman, who lived in the 17th cent. and invented this poison, using it for criminal purposes.

aqua vitae, 1) alcohol; 2) brandy. — L., 'water of life'. See **aquatic** and **vital.** For sense development cp. F. *eau-de-vie*, 'spirits, brandy', lit. 'water of life', and E. *usquebaugh* and *whisky*.

aqueduct, n. — L. *aquae ductus*, 'a conduit', lit. 'a conveyance of water', fr. *aquae*, gen. of *aqua*, 'water', and *ductus*, 'a leading', fr. *ductus*, pp. of *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **aquatic** and **duke** and cp. the second element in **viaduct, ventiduct.**

aqueous, adj., watery; like water. — Formed fr. L. *aqua*, 'water', on analogy of F. *aqueux*, the English suff. **-eous** having been substituted for its usual French equivalent *-eux*. F. *aqueux*, however, goes back directly to L. *aquōsus*, 'abounding in water', whence also E. **aquose.** See **aquatic.**
Derivatives: *aqueous-ly*, adv., *aqueous-ness*, n.

Aquila, n., the genus of eagles (*zool.*) — L. *aquila*, 'eagle'. See **aquiline.**

Aquilegia, n., a genus of plants, the columbine (*bot.*) — ModL., called also *aquileia*, fr. L. *aquila*, 'eagle'. See next word.

aquiline, adj., 1) like an eagle; 2) like an eagle's. — L. *aquilīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the eagle', fr. *aquila*, 'eagle', prob. lit. 'the dark-colored (bird)', fem. of *aquilus*, 'dark-colored', prop. 'water-colored', fr. *aqua*, 'water'. See **aquatic** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **eagle.** For the form of the word cp. L. *nūbilus*, 'cloudy', fr. *nūbēs*, 'cloud'.

Aquilo, n., the north wind (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *aquilō*, 'north wind', lit. 'the dark one', fr. *aquilus*, 'dark-colored' [cp. *aquila*, 'eagle', prop. 'the dark-colored (bird)']; see prec. word. For sense development cp. Gk. καικίᾱς, 'north east wind', lit. 'the dark one', cogn. with L. *caecus*, 'blind' (see *Caecias*).

aquose, adj., aqueous. — L. *aquōsus*, 'abounding in water', fr. *aqua*, 'water'. See **aquatic** and cp. **aqueous.**

ar-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *r*.

-ar, subst. suff. denoting an agent, as in *vicar*. — Fr. L. *-ārius* (either directly or through the medium of OF. *-ier*, *-er*, or F. *-ier*). Cp. **-ary** (representing L. *-ārius*).

-ar, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, of the nature of', as in *insular*. — Fr. L. *-āris* (either directly or through the medium of OF. *-ier*, *-er*, or F. *-air*, *-ier*). L. *-āris* is a secondary form of *-ālis* (see adj. suff. **-al**) and is used when the syllable preceding the suff. has an *l*. So e.g. L. **āl-ālis*, **consul-ālis*, **insul-ālis*, **lūn-ālis*, **regul-ālis*, **simil-ālis*, **sol-ālis*, **stell-ālis* became *āl-āris* (see *alar*), resp. *consul-āris* (see *consular*), *īnsul-āris* (see *insular*), *lūn-āris* (see *lunar*), *regulāris* (see *regular*), *simil-āris* (see *simil-ar*), *sōlāris* (see *solar*), *stell-āris* (see *stellar*). The change of suff. *-ālis* to *-āris* is due to dissimilation. Cp. **-ary** (representing L. *-ārius*).

-ar, a rare variant of the agential suffixes **-er, -or.** Cp. *beggar, liar.*

ara, n., altar. — L., prob. denoting orig. 'a *parched* place', fr. I.-E. base ***ăs-*, 'to burn, parch', whence also L. *arēre*, 'to be dry', *āridus*, 'dry, withered, parched', *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ash,** 'powdery substance', and cp. **ardent, arid.**

Arab, n. — F. *Arabe*, fr. L. *Arabem*, acc. of *Arabs*, fr. Gk. Ἄραψ, gen. Ἄραβος, fr. Arab. *'Árab*, which lit. means 'inhabitant of the desert', and is rel. to Heb. *'ărābhâh*, 'desert', and to Ethiop. *'ábra*, 'was dry, was waste'. For sense development cp. Arab. *badawí*, 'Bedouin', lit. 'desert dweller', fr. *badw*, 'camp, desert' (see *Bedouin*). Cp. **Mozarab.**

Derivatives: *Arabesque* (q.v.), *Arab-ian*, adj. and n., *Arabic* (q.v.), *Arab-ic-ism*, n., *Arab-ic-ize*, tr. v., *Arabis* (q.v.), *Arab-ist*, n.

Arabel, Arabella, fem. PN. — This name of Scottish origin prob. arose from the blend of the name **Annabel(la)** with the ethnic name **Arab.**

arabesque, n. — F., It. *arabesco*, fr. *Arabo*, 'Arab'. See **Arab** and **-esque.**

Derivatives: *arabesque*, adj. and tr. v., *arabesque-ly*, adv.

Arabic, adj. — OF., fr. L. *Arabicus*, 'Arabic', fr. *Arabs*. See **Arab** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *Arabic*, n.

Arabis, n., a genus of clustering plants containing the rock cresses. — ML. *Arabis*, '*Arabian*', fr. L. *Arabs*. See **Arab.**

arable, adj., suitable for plowing. — F., fr. L. *arābilis*, fr. *arāre*, 'to plow' (whence *arātrum*, 'plow'), fr. I.-E. base **arā-*, 'to plow', whence also Gk. ἀροῦν, OSlav. *orjq*, *orati*, Lith. *ariù*, *árti*, 'to plow', Lett. *arũ*, 'I plow', Goth. *arjan*, OS., OE. *erian*, W. *arddu*, 'to plow', MIr. *airim*, 'I plow', Gk. ἄροτρον, Cret. ἄρατρον, Arm. *araur*, MIr. *arathar*, OSlav. *ralo*, Lith. *árklas*, ON. *arþr*, Toch. AB *āre*, 'plow', Gk. ἄρουρα, 'arable land'. See **ear,** 'to plow', and **-able** and cp. **Arval.**

Araceae, n. pl., the arum family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Arum** with suff. **-aceae.**

araceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

arachnid, n., any member of the Arachnida. — See next word.

Arachnida, n. pl., a class of arthropods, the spider (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀράχνη, 'spider; spider's web', which prob. stands for **ar*ᵉ-k-snā*, and is cogn. with L. *arānea*, 'spider; spider's web'. Cp. **araneid.** The word *Arachnida* was first used by the French biologist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) in 1815.

arachnitis, n., inflammation of the arachnoid membrane (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ἀράχνη, 'cobweb'. See **Arachnida.**

arachnoid, adj., cobweblike: *arachnoid* membrame, the thin membrane that covers the brain and the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Gk. ἀραχνοειδής, 'cobweblike', compounded of ἀράχνη, 'cobweb', and **-οειδής,** 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; first used by the Greek surgeon and anatomist Herophilus. See **Arachnida** and **-oid.**

aragonite, n., a variety of calcium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Aragon* in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

arakawaite, n., a hydrous copper zinc phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Arakawa* mine in Japan. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Aralia, n., a genus of shrubs and trees (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

Aramean, Aramaean, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Aramaeus*, fr. Gk. Ἀραμαῖος, fr. Heb. *Ărâm*, 'Syria, Mesopotamia', which is prob. related to Heb. and Aram. *rūm*, 'to be high', and orig. meant 'Highland'.

Aranea, n., a genus of spiders, the garden spider (*entomol.*) — L. *arānea*, 'spider', cogn. with Gk. ἀράχνη, 'spider'. See **Arachnida.**

araneid, n., a member of the order Araneida. — See next word.

Araneida, n. pl., an order of spiders of the class *Arachnida* (*entomol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *arānea*, 'spider' (see **Aranea**), and **-ida,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *Arachnida*, in which both the primary word and the suff. are of Greek origin.

araneology, n., the study of spiders. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *arānea*, 'spider' (see prec. word), and Gk. **-λογίᾱ**, fr. **-λόγος**, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Aranea** and **-logy.** The correct form would be *arachnology*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Araucaria, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the province *Arauco* in Chile, whence also *Araucania*, name of a district in central Chile.

arbalest, n., a crossbow. — ME. *arblaste*, fr. OF. *arbaleste* (F. *arbalète*), fr. VL. *arbalista*, fr. Late L. *arcuballista*, 'catapult', which is compounded of L. *arcus*, 'bow', and *ballista*, 'a machine for projectiles, ballista'. MDu. *armborst* and MHG. (= G.) *armbrust* are OF. loan words, but have been influenced in form by folk etymology. See **arc** and **ballistic.**

arbalester, n., a crossbowman. — ME. *arblastere*, fr. OF. *arbalestier* (F. *arbalétrier*), fr. *arbaleste*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er** (representing OF. *-ier*).

arbiter, n., judge in a dispute. — L., 'spectator, hearer, witness, judge', rel. to Umbr. *arputrati*, 'by arbitration'; prob. formed fr. *ad*, 'to' (see **ad-**), and *baetere*, *bētere*, *bītere*, 'to go', and lit. meaning 'one who goes to something'. For the change of *ad* to *ar* in *arbiter* cp. Marsian L. *apor* = L. *apud*, 'at, near, by'.

arbitrable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *arbitrārī*. See **arbitrate.**

arbitrage, n., arbitration. — F., fr. *arbitrer*, 'to arbitrate, judge', fr. L. *arbitrāri*. See **arbitrate** and **-age.**

arbitrament, n. — F. *arbitrement*, fr. *arbitrer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

arbitrary, adj. — L. *arbitrārius*, 'of arbitration, depending on the will, arbitrary', fr. *arbiter*. See **arbiter** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *arbitrari-ly*, adv., *arbitrari-ness*, n.

arbitrate, intr. v. — L. *arbitrātus*, pp. of *arbitrārī*, 'to make a decision, be of opinion', fr. *arbiter*. See **arbiter** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *arbitration* (q.v.), *arbitrat-ive*, adj., *arbitrator* (q.v.)

arbitration, n. — OF. *arbitracion*, *arbitration* (F. *arbitration*), fr. L. *arbitrātiōnem*, acc. of *arbitrātiō*, 'judgement, will', fr. *arbitrātus*, n., of s.m., fr. *arbitrātus*, pp. of *arbitrārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *arbitration-al*, adj.

arbitrator, n. — L., 'a spectator, hearer, witness, judge', fr. *arbitrātus*, pp. of *arbitrārī*. See **arbitrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

arbor, arbour, n., a shady retreat. — Fr. earlier *arber*, fr. ME. *herbier*, 'a garden of herbs', fr. OF. (= F.) *herbier*, fr. L. *herbārium*, of s.m., fr. *herba*, 'herb'. See **herb** and cp. **herbarium.** For the change of *e* (in ME. *herbier*) to *a* (in *arber*) cp. *carve*, *harbor*. The change of *arber* to *arbor*, *arbour* is due to a confusion with L. *arbor*, 'tree'.

arbor, n., tree. — L., of uncertain origin. Cp. **arborescent, arboretum, arbuscle, arbuscule, arbustum.**

arboraceous, adj., treelike; wooded. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *arbor*, 'tree'. See prec. word.

arboreal, adj., 1) of a tree or trees; 2) living in trees. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *arboreus*, 'pertaining to a tree or trees', fr. *arbor*. See **arbor,** 'tree'.

arborean, adj., arboreal. — Formed fr. **arbor,** 'tree', with suff. **-ean.**

arboreous, adj., 1) abounding in trees; 2) living in trees. — L. *arboreus*, 'pertaining to a tree or trees', fr. *arbor*. See **arbor,** 'tree'. For E.*-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

arborescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

arborescent, adj., 1) treelike; 2) branching. — L. *arborēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *arborēscere*, 'to grow into a tree', formed fr. *arbor*, 'tree', with the inchoative suffix *-ēscere*. See **arbor,** 'tree', and **-escent.**

arboretum, n., a garden of trees. — L. *arborētum*, 'a place grown with trees', fr. *arbor*, 'tree'. See **arbor,** 'tree'.

arboriculture, n., cultivation of trees. — Compounded of L. *arbor*, 'tree', and *cūltura*, 'cultivation'. See **arbor,** 'tree', and **culture.**

Derivatives: *arboricultur-al*, adj., *arboricultur-ist*.

arborize, tr. v., to give a treelike appearance; intr. v., to assume a treelike appearance. — Formed fr. **arbor,** 'tree', with suff. **-ize.**

Derivative: *arboriz-ation*, n.

arbor vitae, n., an evergreen tree of the genus Thuja. — L., 'tree of life'; a name given by the French physician and botanist Charles de Lécluse, latinized into Carolus Clusius (1525-1609), to trees of the genus Thuja. See **arboreal** and **vital.**

arbuscle, n., a dwarf tree. — Late L. *arbuscula*, dimin. of L. *arbor*, 'tree'. See **arbor,** 'tree', and **-cle.**

arbuscule, n., a tuft of hairs (*zool.*) — See prec. word and **-cule.**

arbustum, n., a copse; an orchard. — L., 'a place where trees are planted; an orchard', prop. neut. of *arbustus*, 'planted with trees', used as a noun, which stands for **arbos-to-s*, fr. *arbōs*, *arbor*, 'tree'. See **arbor,** 'tree'.

Arbutus, n., 1) a genus of evergreen trees of the heath family; 2) (*not cap.*) a tree of this genus. — L., 'the strawberry tree', of obscure origin.

arc, n. — OF. (= F.) *arc*, fr. L. *arcus*, 'bow, arch', which is cogn. with Goth. *arhvazna*, 'arrow', OE. *earh*, ON. *ör*, of s.m.; but Russ. *rakíta*, Czech *rokyta*, 'willow', and Gk. ἄρκυς, 'net', are not cognate. Cp. **arcade, arch, arrow,** and the first element in **arbalest, arciform, arcuate, arculite, arquebus.**

arca, n., a chest. — L., fr. *arcēre*, 'to enclose'. See **arcanum** and cp. **Arcella.**

arcade, n. — F., fr. It. *arcata*, a derivative of *arco*, 'arc', fr. L. *arcus*, of s.m. See **arc** and **-ade.**

Derivative: *arcad-ed*, adj.

Arcadia, n., a district in ancient Greece, proverbial for the rural life of its inhabitants. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀρκαδίᾱ, fr. Ἀρκάς, gen. Ἀρκάδος = Arcas, the founder of Arcadia.

Arcadian, adj., and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Arcadia*. See prec. word.

arcanum, n., secret, mystery. — L. *arcānum*, prop. subst. use of the neut. of *arcānus*, 'shut up, secret', orig. 'enclosed in a chest', fr. *arca*, 'chest, coffin', which is rel. to *arcēre*, 'to enclose, keep away, ward off', and cogn. with Gk. ἀρκεῖν, 'to keep off', ἄρκος, 'defense', ἄρκιος, 'safe, sure'. Arm. *argel*, 'obstacle', *argelum*, 'I lock in', and possibly also with Lith. *rāktas*, 'key', *rakìnti*, 'to shut lock'. These words stand in gradational relationship to *Orcus*, name of the god of the infernal regions in Roman mythology. Cp. **arca, Arcella, ark, coerce, exercise, Orcus.** Cp. also **askari, lascar, autarchy,** 'self sufficiency'.

Arcella, n., a genus of protozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of *arca*, 'chest, box' (see **arca**); so called from the boxlike shape of the shell.

Arceuthobium, n., a genus of parasitic plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄρκευθος, 'the juniper', and βίος, 'life'; so called from its parasitism on conifers. Gk. ἄρκευθος is prob. rel. to ἄρκυς, 'net'. For the etymol. of βίος see **bio-.**

arch, n., a curved structure. — OF. (= F.) *arche*, fr. VL. **arca*, fr. L. *arcus*, 'bow'. See **arc.**

Derivative: *arch*, tr. v.

arch, adj., chief, principal. — See pref. **arch-.**
Derivatives: *arch-ly*, adv., *arch-ness*, n.

arch-, pref. meaning 'chief, principal', as in *archduke*, *archbishop*. — ME. *arche-*, fr. OE. *arce-*, *-erce*, fr. L. *archi-*, *arch-*, fr. Gk. ἀρχι-, ἀρχ-, which is rel. to ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler', from the stem of ἄρχειν, 'to begin, rule' (whence also ἀρχή, 'beginning, first cause, origin, first principle, office'), and in gradational relationship to ὄρχαμος, 'leader, chief'. Cp. **arch,** 'chief', **-arch.** Cp. also **archaeo-, archaic, archaism, arche, architect, archon, -archy.**

-arch, suff. meaning 'a ruler', as in *ethnarch*, *oligarch*. — See pref. **arch-.**

Archaean, also **Archean,** pertaining to the oldest geological period. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See **arch-** and cp. **archaic.**

archaeo-, before a vowel **archae-**; also **archeo-,** resp. **arche-,** combining form meaning 'ancient, primeval, primitive. — Gk. ἀρχαιο-, ἀρχαι-, fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', lit. 'from the beginning', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See **arch-.**

archaeological, archeological, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἀρχαιολογικός, 'pertaining to archaeology', fr. ἀρχαιολογίᾱ. See next word.
Derivative: *archaeological-ly*, *archeological-ly*, adv.

archaeology, also **archeology,** n. — Gk. ἀρχαιολογίᾱ, 'the study of ancient things', compounded of ἀρχαιο- (see **archaeo-**) and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *archaeological* (q.v.), *archaeolog-ist* or *archeolog-ist*, n.

Archaeopteryx, also **Archeopteryx,** n., a genus of extinct reptilian birds (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **archaeo-** and Gk. πτέρυξ, 'wing'. — See **pterygo-, ptero-.**

archaic, adj., old-fashioned, antiquated, obsolete. — Gk. ἀρχαϊκός, 'old-fashioned, antiquated', fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning'. See **arch-** and cp. **Archaean.**
Derivative: *archaic-al-ly*, adv.

archaism, n., use of an obsolete word. — Gk. ἀρχαϊσμός, fr. ἀρχαΐζειν, 'to be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in language', fr. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient'. See prec. word and **-ism.**

archaist, n., one fond of using archaisms. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, 'ancient'. See **archaic.**
Derivative: *archaist-ic*, adj.

archaize, tr. v., to make archaic; intr. v., to use archaisms. — Gk. ἀρχαΐζειν. See **archaism** and **-ize.**

archangel, n. — Late L. *archangelus*, fr. Gk. ἀρχάγγελος, 'chief angel', fr. ἀρχ- (see **arch-**) and ἄγγελος, 'angel'. See **angel.**

archangelic, adj. — Late L. *archangelicus*, fr. Gk. ἀρχαγγελικός, fr. ἀρχάγγελος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

archbishop, n. — ME. *archebischop*, fr. OE. *arcebiscop*, fr. Eccles. L. *archiepiscopus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, lit. 'chief bishop', fr. Gk. ἀρχι- (see **archi-**) and ἐπίσκοπος, 'bishop'. See **bishop.**

archbishopric, n. — ME. *archebischopriche*, fr. OE. *arcebiscoprice*. See **arch-** and **bishopric** and cp. prec. word.

archdeacon, n. — OE. *arcediacon*, fr. Eccles. L. *archidiaconus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. ἀρχιδιάκονος, lit. 'chief deacon', fr. ἀρχι- (see **archi-**) and διάκονος, 'servant, minister of a church'. See **deacon.**

arche, n., the first principle (*Greek philos.*) — Gk. ἀρχή, 'beginning, first cause, origin, first principle'. See **arch-.**

Archean. — See **Archaean.**

archegonium, n., the female sex organ in ferns and mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀρχέγονος, 'first of a race', fr. ἀρχ- (see **arch-**) and -γονος, which is rel. to γονή, 'offspring, race, family, generation', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝen-**, 'to produce, beget'. See **genus.**

Archelon, n., a genus of extinct turtles. — ModL., shortened fr. Gk. ἄρχ(ων χ)ελώνη, 'ruler tortoise'. Gk. ἄρχων, 'ruler', is pres. part. of ἄρχειν, 'to rule'; see **arch-** and cp. **archon.** Gk. χελώνη is rel. to χελύς, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', fr. I.-E. base ***ghel-**, 'yellow'; see **yellow.**

archenteron, n., the primitive enteron of a gastrula (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **arch-** and Gk. ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See **enteric.**

archer, n. — OF. *archier* (F. *archer*), fr. L. *arcārius*, fr. *arcus*, 'bow'. See **arc** and subst. suff. **-er.**

archery, n. — OF. *archerie*, fr. *archier*, 'archer'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

archetype, n. — L. *archetypum*, fr. Gk. ἀρχέτυπον, 'pattern, model', prop. neut. of the adjective ἀρχέτυπος, 'stamped first', used as a noun, fr. ἀρχε- (= ἀρχι-), 'first', and τύπος, 'a blow, mark of a blow'. See **arch-** and **type.**

archi-, pref. meaning 1) 'chief', as in *archidiaconal*; 2) 'primitive, original' as in *archiplasm*. — Gk. ἀρχι-, rel. to ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler', ἄρχειν, 'to begin, to rule'. See **arch-.**

archiater, n., the chief physician at the court of a Greek king or Roman emperor (*Greek and Roman hist.*) — Gk. ἀρχιᾱτρός, 'court physician', fr. ἀρχι- (see **archi-**) and ἰᾱτρός, 'physician'. See **iatric.**

archidiaconal, adj., 1) of an archdeacon; 2) of an archdeaconry. — Compounded of **archi-** and **diaconal.**

archil, orchil, n., dyestuff obtained from lichen. — ME. *orchell*, fr. AF. *orchel*, which is rel. to earlier F. *orsolle*, F. *orseille*, It. *orcella*; of uncertain origin. Cp. **Roccella.**

archimandrite, n., in the Greek Church, head of a monastery or of a group of monasteries. — ML. *archimandrīta*, fr. MGk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, fr. ἀρχι-, 'chief' (see **archi-**), and μάνδρᾱ, 'fold, stable', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *mandurá*, 'stable', *mandirám*, 'room, house, palace, temple'.

Archimedean, adj., pertaining to Archimedes. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Archimēdēus*, 'of Archimedes', fr. Gk. 'Αρχιμήδης, Archimedes, the celebrated mathematician (287?-212 B.C.E.).

archipelago, n., 1) the Aegean Sea; 2) a sea studded with many islands; 3) a group of islands. — It. *arcipelago*, lit. 'the chief sea', compounded of *arci-*, 'chief', fr. Gk. ἀρχι- (see **archi-**), and Gk. πέλαγος, 'sea' (see **pelagic**). In ancient and mediaeval Greek, the word ἀρχιπέλαγος does not occur, in modern Greek it is an Italian loan word. The fact that *archipelago* orig. denoted the Aegean Sea may help us find the origin of this word, which is a real *crux etymologorum*. It. *arcipelago* very probably arose from a mistaking of Gk. Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, 'the Aegean Sea', for ἀρχιπέλαγος, 'the chief sea', a confusion suggested by the numerous Greek words beginning with ἀρχι-.

archiplasm, n., 1) primitive protoplasm; 2) archoplasm. — Compounded of **archi-** and **-plasm.**
Derivative: *archiplasm-ic*, adj.

architect, n. — F. *architecte*, fr. L. *architectus*, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, 'master builder', fr. ἀρχι-, 'chief', and τέκτων, 'carpenter, builder', which is rel. to τέχνη, 'art, skill, craft'. See **archi-** and **text** and cp. **technic, tectonic.**

architectonic, adj. — L. *architectonicus*, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτεκτονικός, 'pertaining to a master builder', fr. ἀρχιτέκτων. See prec. word and **-ic.**

architectonics, n. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

architecture, n. — F., fr. L. *architectūra*, fr. *architectus*. See **architect** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *architectur-al*, adj., *architectur-al-ly*, adv.

architrave, n., the lowest part of the entablature (*archit.*) — It. *architrave*, fr. **archi-** and *trave*, 'beam', fr. L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*. See **trabeate.**

archive, n., generally used in the pl. — F. *archives*, fr. L. *archīvum*, *archīum*, 'the archives', transliteration of Gk. ἀρχεῖον, 'official building', pl. τὰ ἀρχεῖα, 'public records, archives', fr. ἀρχή, 'beginning, origin, first place, office'. See **arch-** and cp. **arche.**
Derivatives: *archive*, tr. v., *archiv-al*, adj., *archiv-ist*, n.

archivolt, n., a curved molding on the face of an arch (*archit.*) — It. *archivolto*, lit. 'an arched vault', fr. *arco*, 'arch', and *volta*, 'vault'. See **arch** and **vault.**

archo-, combining form meaning 'rectal' (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. ἀρχός, 'rectum', which is of uncertain origin.

archon, n., one of the nine chief magistrates in Athens (*Ancient Greek hist.*) — Gk. ἄρχων, 'ruler', prop. pres. part. of ἄρχειν, 'to rule'. See **arch-** and cp. the first element in **Archelon.**

-archy, combining form meaning 'rule', as in *anarchy*, *monarchy*. — L. *-archia*, fr. Gk. -αρχίᾱ, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-arch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

arciform, adj., having the form of an arch. — Compounded of L. *arcus*, 'bow', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **arc** and **form,** n.

arctic, adj., pertaining to the North Pole or the regions near it. — L. *arcticus*, fr. Gk. ἀρκτικός, 'of a bear; of the Great Bear; northern', fr. ἄρκτος (also ἄρκος), 'bear'; the constellation of the Great Bear; the north', which is cogn. with OI. *ṛ́kṣaḥ*, Avestic *arᵉshō*, Arm. *arj*. Alb. *arí*, 'bear', L. *ursus* (for ***urksos**), OIr., Gael. *art*, W. *arth* (for ***arkt**), 'bear'. Cp. **Ursus.** Cp. also **Arctium, arcto-, Arcturus, antarctic, Arthur, Nearctic.**

Arctium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family, the burdock (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρκτος, 'bear'. See prec. word.

arcto-, before a vowel **arct-,** combining form meaning 'bear', or 'the north'. — Gk. ἀρκτο-, ἀρκτ-, fr. ἄρκτος, 'bear; the north'. See **arctic.**

Arctogaea, Arctogea, n., a zoogeographical realm, comprising North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. — ModL., compounded of **arcto-** and Gk. γῆ, 'earth'. See **geo-** and cp. **Neogaea, Notogaea.**
Derivatives: *Arctogae-al* or *Arctoge-al*, *Arctogae-an* or *Arctoge-an*, *Arctogae-ic* or *Arctoge-ic*, adjs.

Arctostaphylos, n., a genus of plants of the heath family, the bear berry (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄρκτος, 'bear' and σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See **arctic** and **staphylo-.**

Arcturus, n., the brightest star in the constellation Boötes (*astron.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Αρκτοῦρος, lit. 'the Bearguard', fr. ἄρκτος, 'bear' and οὖρος, 'watcher, guard, ward'. See **arctic** and **ware,** 'alert'.

arcuate, arcuated, adj., bent like a bow. — L. *arcuātus*, pp. of *arcuāre*, 'to bend like a bow', fr. *arcus*, 'bow'. See **arc.**
Derivative: *arcuate-ly*, adv.

arcuation, n. — L. *arcuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *arcuātus* pp. of *arcuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

arculite, n., a bow-shaped crystallite (*mineral.*) — Compounded of L. *arcus*, 'bow' (see **arc**), and combining form **-lite.**

-ard, -art, suff. It orig. had an intensive force; now it is often used in a pejorative sense. — OF., fr. OHG. *-hart*, which is rel. to OHG. *harti*, 'hard'. See **hard.** For the force of this suff. cp. *coward*, *dastard*, *dotard*, *drunkard*, *sluggard*.

Ardea, n., a genus of herons (*ornithol.*) — L. *ardea*, 'heron', cogn. with Gk. ἐρωδιός, 'heron', Serb., Croat. *róda* 'stork', ON. *arta*, OSwed. *ärta*, 'creek duck'. Cp. **Erodium.**

ardeb, n., a measure of capacity used in Egypt. — Arab. *irdább*, in vulgar pronunciation *ardább*, *ardébb*, fr. Gk. ἀρτάβη, name of a Persian measure. See **artaba.**

ardella, n., any of the small apothecia of some lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρδειν, 'to water, pour forth', a word of unknown etymology. Cp. **Arethusa.**

ardency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

ardent, adj. — ME. *ardaunt*, fr. OF. *ardant* (F. *ardent*), fr. L. *ardentem*, acc. of *ardēns*, pres. part. of *ardēre*, 'to burn', which stands for **āridēre*, fr. *āridus*, 'parched, dry', and is rel. to *ārēre*, 'to be dry', fr. **āsēre*, fr. I.-E. base **ăs-*, 'to burn, glow', whence also OI. *ásaḥ*, 'ashes, dust', Toch. A *āsar*, 'dry', Arm. *azazem*, 'I dry up', *ačiun*, 'ashes', Gk. ἄζειν (for **azdʲein*), 'to dry up, parch', ἄζα, 'dryness; dirt, mold', ἀζαλέος, 'dry, parched', Czech *ozd*, 'malt drier', *ozditi*, 'to dry (malt)', Goth. *azgō*, OE. *asce*, *æsce*, 'ashes'. See **ash,** 'powdery substance', and cp. **ara, ardor, area, arid, arson, asbolite, Azalea.** Cp. also the second element in **aguardiente.**

Derivatives: *ardent-ly*, adv., *ardent-ness*, n.

ardennite, n., a vanadosilicate of aluminum and manganese (*mineral.*) — Named after *Ardennes* in Belgium. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ardhanari, n., a form of Siva in which he is represented as half male and half female (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *ārdha-nārī-*, 'half woman', fr. *ārdhaḥ-*, 'half, part, side', and *nārī-*, 'woman'. OI. *árdhaḥ-* is rel. to OI. *ŕdhak*, 'especially', Avestic *arᵊda-*, 'side', OI. *ŕté*, 'besides, except', fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **(e)rĕ-*, 'loose; to split, separate, be rare', whence also L. *rārus*, 'thin, loose', see **rare,** 'thin'. OI. *nāri-*, 'woman', prop. means 'pertaining to a man', and is rel. to OI. *náram* (acc.), 'man', and cogn. with Gk. ἀνήρ, 'man'; see **andro-.**

arditi, n. pl., Italian volunteers serving in storm troops in World War I. — It., pl. of *ardito*, 'brave, audacious', fr. F. *hardi*, prop. pp. of OF. **hardir*, 'to render courageous', lit. 'to make hard', fr. Frankish **hardjan*, fr. **hart*, 'hard', which is rel. to OHG. *harti*. OE. *heard*, 'hard'. See **hard.**

ardor, ardour, n. — ME. *ardeur*, fr. OF. *ardour* (F. *ardeur*), fr. L. *ardōrem*, acc. of *ardor*, 'heat', fr. *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ardent** and **-or.**

arduinite, n., a zeolite (*mineral.*) — Named after the Venetian geologist Giovanni *Arduino*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

arduous, adj. — L. *arduus*, 'high, lofty, steep', fr. I.-E. base **eredh-*, **erdh-*, 'to grow; high', whence also Avestic *ᵉrᵉdva-*, 'high', OIr. *ard*, 'high', Alb. *rit*, OSlav. *rastǫ*, 'I grow'. Cp. I.-E. base **weredh-*, 'to grow; high', whence OI. *ūrdhváḥ*, 'high', *várdhatē*, 'causes to grow, increases', Gk. ὀρθός (for **Fορθϝός*; cp. Dor. βορθό-), 'straight, right, erect'. See **ortho-** and cp. **vriddhi.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *arduous-ly*, adv., *arduous-ness*, n.

are, v., pres. pl. indicative of *be*. — ME. *aren*, later *are*, fr. OE. (Northumbrian) *aron*, rel. to ON. *eru*, '(they) are', for I.-E. **es-en*, whence also Dor. ἐντί, Att. εἰσί, OI. *sánti*, L. *sunt*, Umbr. *sent*, Goth., OE. *sind*. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **es-*, 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. **am, art, is.**

are, n., a square unit. — F., formed in 1795 by a decree of the French National Convention, fr. L. *ārea*, 'vacant piece of ground'. See next word and cp. the second element in **hectare.**

area, n. — L., 'vacant piece of ground, building, plot', rel. to *arēre*, 'to become dry', hence *area* orig. meant 'a place burned down, a dry, bare place'; see **ardent** and cp. **areola, debonair.** For sense development cp. G. *Esse*, 'chimney, forge', which also derives fr. I.-E. base **ăs-*, 'to burn'.

Areca, n., a genus of palms of Asia and the Malay Archipelago (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Port. *areca*, fr. Malayalam *áḍakka*, fr. Tamil *áḍaikāy*, lit. 'having close clusters of nuts', fr. *áḍai*, 'close arrangement of the cluster', and *kāy*, 'nut'. See OED. and Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 35.

Arecaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the palm family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

arecaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

arena, n. — L. *harēna*, *arēna*, 'sand, sandy place, seashore; place of combat (lit. 'place strewn with sand'), prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. **Arenaria.**

arenaceous, adj., sandy. — L. *arēnāceus*, 'sandy'. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Arenaria, n., a genus of herbs of the chickweed family; the sandwort (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'the sandwort', fr. Late L. *harēnārius*, *arēnārius*, 'of sand', fr. L. *harēna*, *arēna* (see **arena**); so called because many representatives of this species grow in the sand.

arend, n., bearded vulture (*S. Afr.*) — Du., 'eagle', fr. MDu. *arent*, rel. to ON. *örn*, OE. *earn*, OHG. *aro*, 'eagle'. See **ern(e).**

areo- combining form meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Ares or Mars', used in astronomy. — Fr. Gk. Ἄρεος or Ἄρεως, gen. of Ἄρης, 'Ares'. See **Ares** and cp. **Areopagite.**

areola, n., a small area; esp. the pigmented ring surrounding the nipple (*anat.*) — L. *āreola*, 'small area', dimin. of *ārea*, 'a vacant piece of ground' (see **area**); introduced into anatomy by the Swiss anatomist and botanist Caspar Bauhin (1560-1624) in 1605.

Derivatives: *areol-ar*, *areol-ate*, *areol-at-ed*, adjs., *areol-ation*, n.

areole, n., a small space (*bot.*) — F. *aréole*, fr. L. *areola*. See **areola.**

areolet, n., a small areola (*zool.*) — A dimin. of **areola,** hence a double dimin. of **area.** For the ending see suff. **-et.**

areology, n., the study of the planet Mars. — Compounded of **areo-** and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *areolog-ic*, *areolog-ic-al*, adjs., *areolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

areometer, n., a hydrometer. — Compounded of Gk. ἀραιός, 'thin, rare', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is of uncertain origin; it originally began with digamma (*Ϝ = w*), hence cannot be cognate with L. *rārus*, 'thin, rare' (see *rare*, 'thin'). For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *areometr-ic*, *areometr-ic-al*, adjs., *areometr-y*, n.

Areopagite, n., member of the Areopagus. — Gk. Ἀρειοπαγίτης, fr. Ἀρειόπαγος. See next word.

Areopagus, n., name of a hill west of the Acropolis in Athens and of the tribunal situated on it. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀρειόπαγος, for Ἄρειος πάγος, 'hill of Ares (= Mars)', resp. ἡ Βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, 'the council of the hill of Ares'. See next word. For the etymol. of πάγος, 'rocky hill', see **pact.**

Ares, n., the Greek god of war, identified by the Romans with Mars (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἄρης (gen. Ἄρεος or Ἄρεως), lit. 'injurer, destroyer', fr. ἀρή, 'bane, ruin', which is rel. to ἀρετή, 'a cursing, menacing', and prob. cogn. with OI. *irasyá*, 'ill will', *irasyáti*, 'bears ill will', Arm. *her*, 'anger, envy', OE. *eorre*, *yrre*, 'angry'. Cp. **areo-, Areopagus, Antares.**

arete, n., virtue (*Greek philos.*) — Gk. ἀρετή, 'virtue', prop. 'that which is good', rel. to ἀρείων, 'better', ἄριστος, 'best' (whence ἀριστοκρατίᾱ, 'the rule of the best'), ἀρέσκειν, 'to make good, conciliate'. See **aristo-.**

arête, n., sharp crest of a mountain. — F., 'fishbone; ridge', fr. L. *arista*, 'ear of grain', which is prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. **arista, Aristida, arris.**

Arethusa, n., nymph of a fountain near Syracuse (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀρέθουσα, a collateral form of ἄρδουσα, 'waterer', fem. pres. part. of ἄρδειν, 'to water'. See **ardella.**

Arethusa, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the nymph *Arethusa*. See prec. word.

arfvedsonite, n., a basic metasilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist Johan August *Arfvedson* (1792-1841). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

argala, n., the adjutant bird. — Hind. *hargīlā*.

argali, n., a large wild sheep of Asia (*Ovis ammon*). — Mongolian.

argand lamp. — Named after its inventor Aimé *Argand*, a Swiss physicist (1755-1803).

Argemone, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (*bot.*) — Gk. ἀργεμώνη, 'a kind of poppy', prob. fr. Heb. *argāmán*, 'purple'. Cp. Akkad. *argamannu*, of s.m. Cp. also **agrimony.** For the ending *-ώνη* in ἀργεμώνη, cp. ἀνεμώνη, 'the wind flower' (see *anemone*).

argent, n., silver (*archaic*). — F., fr. L. *argentum*, 'silver', which is cogn. with Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver', prop. 'the white (metal)', fr. ἀργός (dissimilated fr. **ἀργρός*), 'shining, bright, white'; fr. I.-E. base **arg-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *ŕjráḥ*, 'shining, glowing, bright', *rajatám*, Avestic *ᵉrᵉzata*, 'silver', OI. *árjunaḥ*, 'shining, white', Toch. A *ārki*, 'white' (said of teeth), *ārkyant*, 'silver', B *ārkwi*, of s.m., *arkwiññe*, 'light color', Hitt. *ḫarkish*. 'bright, clear', Thracian ἄργιλος, 'mouse' (lit. 'the white colored animal'), Arm. *arcat'*, 'silver', OIr. *argat*, W. *arian(t)*, Co., MBret. *argant*, Bret. *arc'hant*, 'silver', L. *arguere*, 'to make clear, prove'. Cp. **argil, Argo, argue, Argus, argyria, argyrodite, arjun,** and the second element in **litharge, Pelargonium, Podarge, pygarg.**

argentiferous, adj., containing silver. — Compounded of L. *argentum*, 'silver', and the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **argent** and **-ferous.**

argentine, adj., resembling silver. — L. *argentīnus*, 'of silver', fr. *argentum*, 'silver'. See **argent** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

argentite, n., silver sulfid, Ag_2S (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *argentum*, 'silver'. See **argent.**

argil, n., potter's clay. — F. *argile*, 'clay', fr. L. *argilla*, 'white clay, potter's earth', fr. Gk. ἄργιλλος, of s.m., which is rel. to ἀργός, 'shining, bright'. See **argent.**

argillaceous, adj., resembling clay. — L. *argillāceus*, fr. *argilla*. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

argilliferous, adj., rich in clay. — Compounded of L. *argilla*, 'white clay' and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **argil** and **-ferous.**

Argive, adj., of Argos; (by extension) of Greece. — L. *Argīvus*, fr. Gk. Ἀργεῖος, 'of Argos', fr. Ἄργος, 'Argos', name of the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnesus.

Derivative: *Argive*, n.

Argo, n., 1) name of the ship in which the Argonauts sailed to Colchis, whence 2) name of a constellation. — Gk. Ἀργώ, lit. 'the Swift', fr. ἀργός, 'swift'. This word is identical with ἀργός, 'shining, bright'. Cp. its OI. cognate *ŕjráḥ*, which also unites these two meanings, and see **argent.** Cp. also **Argonaut.**

argon, n., an inert chemical element. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄργόν, neut of ἀργός, 'idle, inert', contraction of ἀεργός, lit. 'not active', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and ἔργον, 'work'. See **ergon** and cp. the second element in **lethargy.** This element, discovered by the British chemists Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1894, was so called by them because it does not readily unite with other elements.

Argonaut, n. pl., one of the heroes led by Jason in the ship *Argo* to fetch the golden fleece in Colchis. — L. *Argonauta*, fr. Gk. Ἀργοναύτης, 'sailor of the Argo', which is compounded of Ἀργώ (see **Argo**) and ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See **nautical.**

argonaut, n., the paper nautilus (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

argosy, n., a large ship; a fleet of large ships. — Earlier *ragusye*, *arguze*, lit. 'ship from Ragusa' fr. It. *Ragusea*, 'ship of *Ragusa*'.

argot, n., slang, esp. the slang of Paris. — F., of uncertain origin.

argue, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *arguen*, fr. OF.

(= F.) *arguer*, fr. L. *argūtāre*, freq. of *arguere*, 'to make clear, prove', which is rel. to *argentum*, 'silver' (*arguere* orig. meant 'to make as white as silver'). See **argent.**

Derivatives: *argu-able*, adj., *argu-er*, n.

argument, n. — F., fr. L. *argūmentum*, fr. *arguere*, 'to argue'. See prec. word and **-ment.**

argumental, adj. — L. *argūmentālis*, fr. *argūmentum*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

argumentation, n. — F., fr. L. *argūmentātiōnem*, acc. of *argūmentātiō*, 'an adducing of proof', pp. of *argūmentārī*, 'to argue', fr. *argūmentum*. See **argument** and **-ation.**

argumentative, adj. — F. *argumentatif* (fem. *argumentative*), fr. *argument*. See **argument** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *argumentative-ly*, adv., *argumentative-ness*, n.

Argus, n., a giant with a hundred eyes (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἄργος, lit. 'the bright one', fr. ἀργός, 'shining, bright' (see **argent**); so called in allusion to his hundred eyes. Cp. his epithet Πανόπτης, 'all-seeing, all eyes'.

argute, adj., sharp, quick. — L. *argūtus*, pp. of *arguere*, 'to argue'. See **argue.**

Derivatives: *argute-ly*, adv., *argute-ness*, n.

argyr-, form of **argyro-** before a vowel.

argyria, n., discoloration of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See **argyro-** and **-ia.**

argyrite, n., argentite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See **argyro-** and cp. **argentite.**

argyro-, before a vowel **argyr-**, combining form meaning 'silver'. — Gk. ἀργυρο-, ἀργυρ-, fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver', which is cogn. with L. *argentum*, 'silver'. See **argent** and cp. the second element in **hydrargyrum.**

argyrodite, n., a steel gray mineral containing silver, geranium and sulfur (*mineral.*) — G. *Argyrodit*, coined by its discoverer the German chemist Aloys Auer von Welsbach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. ἀργυρώδης, 'rich in silver' (fr. ἄργυρος, 'silver', and -ώδης, 'like'), and suff. -ῖτης. See **argyro-, -ode** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Argyrol, n., a trademark for silver vitellin (*pharm.*) — Coined by its inventor Albert C. Barnes fr. **argyr-** and suff. **-ol,** a var. of **-ole.**

aria, n. (*music*). — It., 'air'. See **air,** 'melody', and cp. **arioso.**

-aria, subst. suff. meaning 'related to', or 'connected with', as in *Utricularia* (*bot.* and *zool.*) — ModL. *-āria*, fr. L. fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *-ārius*. See adj. suff. **-ary.**

Ariadne, n., daughter of Minos, king of Crete (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀριάδνη, a name of uncertain origin.

Arian, adj. and n. — L. *Ariānus*, 'pertaining to Arius', fr. *Arius* = Gk. Ἄρειος, presbyter of Alexandria (died in 336).

Derivatives: *Arian-ism*, n., *Arian-ist-ic*, *Arian-ist-ic-al*, adjs., *Arian-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *Arian-iz-er*, n.

-arian, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in *-ary*. — Compounded of the suffixes **-ary** (representing L. *-ārius*) and **-an** (representing L. *-ānus*).

aricine, n., an alkaloid found in cusco bark. — Named after *Arica*, in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ine.**

arid, adj., dry. — L. *āridus*, 'parched, dry', whence *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ardent.**

Derivatives: *arid-ly*, adv., *arid-ness*, n.

aridity, n., dryness. — F. *aridité*, fr. L. *āriditātem*, acc. of *āriditās*, 'dryness', fr. *āridus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

ariel, n., a gazelle. — Arab. *áryil*, a vulgar variant of *áyyil*, 'stag', which is rel. to Heb. *áyil*, 'ram', *ayyál*, 'stag', Aram.-Syr. *ayla*, 'stag', Akkad. *ayalu*, 'ram', fr. Sem. base *'-w-l*, 'anything strong', whence also Heb. *ēyál*, 'strength', *ēlāh*, *allāh*, 'terebinth; oak', *allōn*, Akkad. *allānu*, 'oak', prop. 'a strong tree'.

Aries, n., 1) a constellation; 2) the first of the signs of the zodiac (*astron.*) — L. *ariēs*, gen. *arietis*, 'lamb', cogn. with Arm. *or-oǰ* (assimil. fr. **er-oǰ*), 'lamb', Gk. ἔρι-φος, 'kind', OIr. *heirp*, 'kid', MIr. *earb*, of s.m.

aright, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **right.**

aril, n., an accessory covering of seeds (*bot.*) — Late L. *arillus*, 'dried grape'.

arioso, adj., melodious; adv., in a melodious way (*mus.*) — It., formed fr. *aria*, 'melody', with suff. *-oso* (corresponding to L. *-ōsus*). See **aria** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Arisaema, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*). — ModL., lit. 'blood of arum', fr. Gk. ἀρίς, 'a kind of arum', which is rel. to ἄρον, 'cuckoopint', and αἷμα, 'blood' (see **Arum** and **hemal**); so called from the red-spotted leaves of some species.

arise, intr. v. — OE. *ārīsan*, rel. to OS. *arīsan*, Goth. *urreisan*. See **a-,** 'on', and **rise.**

arista, n., an awn. — L. See **arête.**

aristarchy, n., government by the best men. — Gk. ἀριστᾰρχίᾱ, compounded of ἄριστος, 'best', and -αρχίᾱ, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **aristo-** and **-archy.**

Aristida, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *arista*, 'awn'. See **arista** and **-ida.**

aristo-, before a vowel **arist-**, combining form meaning 'best'. — Gk. ἀριστο-, ἀριστ-, fr. ἄριστος, 'best', superl. to ἀρείων, 'better', rel. to ἀρετή, 'virtue', ἀρέσκειν, 'to make good, conciliate', fr. I.-E. base ***ar-**, 'to join', whence also Gk. ἄρθρον, 'a joint', L. *artus*, 'joint, limb', *ars*, 'art', *arma* (pl.), 'implements of war, weapons'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. **arete.**

aristocracy, n. — MF. *aristocracie* (F. *aristocratie*), fr. L. *aristocratia*, fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατίᾱ, 'government, rule of the best', which is compounded of ἄριστος, 'best' and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **aristo-** and **-cracy.**

aristocrat, n. — F. *aristocrate*, back formation fr. *aristocratie*. See prec. word.

aristocratic, adj. — F. *aristocratique*, fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατικός, 'pertaining to the rule of the best', fr. ἀριστοκρατίᾱ. See **aristocracy** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *aristocratic-al*, adj., *artistocratic-al-ly*, adv.

Aristolochia, n., a genus of plants, the birthwort. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀριστολοχίᾱ, 'birthwort', lit. 'that which is the best for childbirth', fr. ἄριστος, 'best', and λοχείᾱ, 'childbirth', fr. λόχος, of s.m. See **aristo-** and **lie,** 'to recline'.

aristology, n., the science of dining. — Compounded of Gk. ἄριστον, 'breakfast', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element lit. means 'morning meal'. It is formed fr. ἀρι-, which is rel. to ἦρι, 'early', and cogn. with OE. *ǣr*, 'soon, formerly' (see **ere, early**), and fr. -στο (for **d-to*), zero degree of root ἐδ-, 'to eat', whence also Gk. ἔδειν, ἐσθίειν, L. *edere*, 'to eat' (see **eat**). For the second element in *aristology* see **-logy.**

Derivatives: *aristolog-ic-al*, adj., *aristolog-ist*, n.

Aristotelian, adj., pertaining to the Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322); n., a follower of Aristotle; an adherent of Aristotle's teachings. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. Gk. Ἀριστοτέλης, 'Aristotle'.

Derivative: *Aristotelian-ism*, n.

arite, n., a variety of niccolite (*mineral.*) — Named after montagne d'*Ar* in the dept. Basses Pyrénées, in France. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

arithmetic, n. — ME. *arsmetike*, fr. OF. *arismetique*, fr. L. *arithmētica*, fr. Gk. ἀριθμητική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of counting', fr. ἀριθμεῖν, 'to number, count, reckon', fr. ἀρι-θμός, 'number', fr. I.-E. base **rĭ-*, 'to count, number', whence also Gk. νή-ρι-τος, 'numberless', OE., OHG. *rim*, 'number', OIr. *rīm*, 'number', *dorīmu*, 'I count, number, enumerate', L. *rītus*, 'religious custom, usage, ceremony'. Base **rĭ-*, 'to count, number', is prob. an enlargement of base **ar-*, 'to join', whence L. *arma*, 'weapons', *ars*, 'art', Goth. *arms*, OE. *earm*, *arm*, etc., 'the upper limb'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb', **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. **rhyme, rite.** The ἀ- in ἀριθμός is prosthetic and due to the fact that the Greek (as well as the Armenian) never begins a word with primary *r*. Initial ρ in Greek words goes back either to **sr-* or **wr-* (see *red*). The *s* in OF. *arismetique* is the phonetic rendering of L. *th* = Gk. θ; the ME. forms *arismetric*, *arsmetrik* were developed from ME. *arsmetike*, which was associated erroneously with L. *ars metrica*, 'the art of measure'. ModF. *arithmétique* and E. *arithmetic* have been refashioned after the Greek. Cp. **aparithmesis** and the second element in **logarithm.**

arithmetician, n. — F. *arithméticien*, fr. *arithmétique*. See **arithmetic** and **-ian.**

arithmo- combining form meaning 'number'. — Gk., fr. ἀριθμο-, fr. ἀριθμός, 'number'. See **arithmetic.**

arithmogram, n., the sum of the numerical values of the letters in a word or phrase. — Compounded of **arithmo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See **-gram.**

arithmograph, n., a kind of calculating machine. — Compounded of **arithmo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

arithmography, n. — Compounded of **arithmo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

arithmometer, n., a calculating machine. — Compounded of **arithmo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

-arium, subst. suff. meaning 'a place for, or abounding in, something', or 'a thing pertaining to something'. — L. *-ārium*, prop. neut. of the adjectival suff. *-ārius*, used to form nouns. The regular English equivalent of this suff. is **-ary.**

arizonite, n., a ferric metatitanate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Arizona* in the U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

arjun, n., an Asiatic tropical tree (*Terminalia arjuna*). — Hind. *arjun*, fr. OI. *árjunaḥ*, 'white', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀργός, 'bright, white', ἄργυρος, 'silver', L. *argentum*, 'silver'. See **argent.**

ark, n. — OE. *arc*, *earc*, 'Noah's ark, box, coffin', fr. L. *arca*, 'chest', whence also OHG. *arahha*, *arka* (MHG., G. *arche*), 'ark'. (OSlav. *raka*, 'burial cave, *rakev*, 'coffin', are Teut. loan words.) See **arcanum** and cp. words there referred to.

arles, n. pl., earnest money (*Scot.*) — OF., fr. L. **arrhula*, dimin. of *arrha*, 'pledge'. See **arrha** and cp. words there referred to.

arm, n., the upper limb. — ME., fr. OE. *earm*, *arm*, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., MHG., G. *arm*, ON. *armr*, OFris. *erm*, OHG. *arm*, *aram*, Goth. *arms*, 'arm', and cogn. with OI. *īrmáḥ*, Avestic *arᵉma-*, 'arm', Arm. *armukn*, 'elbow', Osset. *ärm*, 'palm of the hand', Gk. ἀρμός, 'a joint', L. *armus*, 'shoulder', OSlav. *ramo*, OPruss. *irmo*, 'arm'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ar-*, 'to join', and lit. mean 'joint', whence also L. *arma* (pl.), 'weapons', prop. 'implements of war', *artus*, 'joint, limb', *ars*, 'art', are OI. *aráḥ*, 'spoke (of a wheel)', Avestic *ratav-*, 'epoch; judge', Toch. AB *ārwar*, *ārwer*, 'ready, prepared', Hitt. *āra*, 'suitable, good', Arm. *y-armar*, 'fitting, appropriate', *arnem*, 'I make', Gk. ἄρθρον, 'a joint', ἅρμα, 'a chariot', ἁραρίσκειν, 'to join, fasten, fit together', ἀρέσκειν, 'to make good, conciliate', ἀρείων, 'better', ἄριστος, 'best', ἀρετή, 'virtue', ἁρμαλίᾱ, 'allotted sustenance', ἁρμόζειν, 'to fit together, adapt, accommodate', ἁρμός, 'a joining', ἁρμονίᾱ, 'joint, proportion, concord', ἄρτι, 'just', ἄρτιος, 'complete, perfect of its kind, suitable; even' (said of a number), ἀρτύειν, ἀρτύνειν, 'to arrange, prepare, make ready'. Cp.

arm, 'weapon'. Cp. also **ambry, arête, aristo-, armilla, art, Artamus, arthro-, article, articulate, artillery, artisan, artist, artiste, harmony, inert, inertia,** the first element in **Artiodactyla** and the second element in **Homer.** Cp. also **arithmetic, ration, read, reason.**

arm, n., usually in pl. **arms,** weapon. — ME. *armes* (pl.), fr. OF. *armes* (pl.), fr. L. *arma*, 'implements of war, weapons', neut. pl. mistaken in VL. for fem. sing., fr. I.-E. base ***ar-**, 'to join', whence also L. *armus*, 'shoulder', Goth. *arms*, OE. *earm*, *arm*, 'arm'. See **arm,** 'upper limb', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **alarm, alarum, armada, armadillo, armament, armature, armet, army, inerm** and the last element in **gendarme.**

arm, tr. v., to furnish with weapons. — F. *armer*, fr. L. *armāre*, fr. *arma*, 'weapons'. See **arm,** 'weapon'.
Derivatives: *arm-ed*, adj., *arm-ing*, n.

armada, n., a fleet of warships; specif. the fleet of warships sent against England by Philip II of Spain in 1588, called the *Spanish* or *Invincible Armada*. — Sp., 'fleet, navy', fr. L. *armāta*, fem. pp. of *armāre*, 'to furnish with weapons', used as a noun, fr. *arma*, 'weapons'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. **army.**

armadillo, n., an American burrowing mammal. — Sp., dimin. of *armado*, 'armed', fr. L. *armātus*, pp. of *armāre* (see prec. word); so called in allusion to its hard bony plates resembling armor.

Armageddon, n., scene of a great battle. — Late L. *Armagedon*, fr. Gk. 'Αρμαγεδδών, 'Αρμαγεδών, fr. Heb. *Har Megiddṓ*, 'mountain (district) of Megiddo'.

armagnac, n., a superior kind of brandy. — So called because it is made in the department of Gers in France, a district formerly named *Armagnac*.

armament, n. — L. *armāmentum*, 'implement', fr. *armāre*, 'to furnish with weapons', fr. *arma*, 'weapons'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and **-ment** and cp. F. *armement*.

armature, n., armor. — L. *armātūra*, 'armor', fr. *armātus*, pp. of *armāre*. See prec. word and **-ure** and cp. **armor,** which is a doublet of *armature*.

armet, n., a medieval steel helmet. — F., dimin. of *arme*. See **arm,** 'weapon', and **-et.**

armiger, n., an esquire. — L., 'a weapon bearer', compounded of *arma*, 'weapons', and the stem of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and **gerent.**

armigerous, adj., possessing arms. — Formed fr. L. *armiger* (see prec. word) with suff. *-ous*, on analogy of adjectives in which this suff. corresponds to OF. *-ous*, *-eus* (F. *-eux*), representing L. *-ōsus*.

armilla, n., a bracelet. — L. dimin. formed fr. *armus*, 'shoulder'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb'.

armillary, adj., 1) pertaining to a bracelet; 2) consisting of rings. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *armilla*. See prec. word.

Arminian, adj., pertaining to the Dutch theologian Jacobus *Arminius* (1560-1609) or his doctrines. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**
Derivative: *Arminian-ism*, n.

armipotent, adj., mighty in arms. — L. *armipotēns*, gen. *-entis*, compounded of *arma*, 'weapons', and *potēns*, 'mighty, powerful'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and **potent.**

armistice, n., truce. — F., fr. ModL. *armistitium*, lit. 'a standing (still) of arms', formed, on analogy of the juridic term *justitium*, 'suspension of jurisdiction', fr. L. *arma*, 'weapons', and *-sistere*, pp. stem *-stit-(um)* (used only in compounds), fr. *sistere*, 'to cause to stand still', fr. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to. G. *Waffenstillstand*, 'armistice', lit. 'a standing still of weapons', is a loan translation of F. *armistice*.

armlet, n. — Formed fr. **arm,** 'the upper limb', with dimin. suff. **-let.**

armor, armour, n. — ME. *armure*, fr. OF. *armeüre, armure* (F. *armure*), fr. L. *armātūra*. See **armature.**
Derivative: *armored, armoured*. adj.

armorer, n. — OF. *armeurier, armurier* (F. *armurier*), fr. *armeüre, armure*. See **armor** and agential suff. **-er.**

armory, n., the science of heraldry. — OF. *armoierie*, fr. *armoier, armoyer*, 'to blazon', fr. L. *arma*, 'weapons'. See **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. next word.
Derivative: *armori-al*, adj.

armory, n., armour collectively. — A blend of OF. *armoierie*, 'coat of arms', and OF. *almarie, armarie*, 'a place where arms are kept'. See **armor** and **ambry.**

army, n. — F. *armée*, fr. L. *armāta*, fem. pp. of *armāre*, 'to furnish with weapons'. See **armada** and **-y** (representing F. *-ée*).
Derivative: *armi-ed*, adj.

Arnebia, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (*bot.*) — Arab. *arnabṭya*^{h}, name of a plant, lit. 'hare plant', fr. *árnab*, 'hare', which is rel. to Heb. *arnébheth*, Arm. *arnabhtá*, Syr. *arn*^{e}*bhá*, Ugar. *'nhb*. Akkad. *annabu*, 'hare'.

arnica, n., 1) (*cap.*) a genus of plants of the thistle family; 2) tincture made from the root of the plant. — ModL., prob. corruption of *ptarmica*, fr. Gk. πταρμική, 'sneezewort', fem. of πταρμικός, 'causing to sneeze', fr. πταρνύναι, πταίρειν, 'to sneeze', from the I.-E. imitative base ***pster-(eu)-**, whence also L. *sternuere*, 'to sneeze'. See **sternutation.**

Arnold, masc. PN. — G., fr. OHG. *Arenwald*, lit. 'having the strength of an eagle', fr. OHG. *aro*, 'eagle', and *wald*, 'power', from the base of *waltan*, 'to have power'. For the first element see **ern(e)** and cp. **arend,** for the second see **wield** and cp. words there referred to.

Arnoseris, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'lamb chicory', fr. Gk. ἀρνός, 'lamb', and σέρις, 'chicory'. The first element is rel. to ἀρήν gen. ἀρνός, 'lamb', and to Homeric and Ion. Gk. εἶρος, 'wool'; see **erio-.** The second element is of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin.

aroint, intr. v. (used only in the imper.), begone! (*obsol.*) — Of uncertain origin.

aroma, n., odor. — L., fr. Gk. ἄρωμα, 'fragrance, odor, spice', of uncertain origin.

aromatic, adj. — F. *aromatique*, fr. L. *aromaticus*, fr. Gk. ἀρωματικός, fr. ἄρωμα, gen. ἀρώματος, 'fragrance'. See prec. word and **-atic.**

aromatize, tr. v., to render aromatic. — F. *aromatiser*, fr. L. *arōmatizāre*, fr. Gk. ἀρωματίζειν, fr. ἄρωμα. See **aroma** and **-ize.**

aromo, n., the huisache. — Sp. *aroma*, fr. L. *arōma*, fr. Gk. ἄρωμα, 'fragrance, odor'. See **aroma.**

arose, past tense of *arise*. — ME. *aroos*, fr. OE. *ārās*, 'arose' fr. *ārīsan*. See **arise.**

around, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **round.**

arouse tr. v. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **rouse.**
Derivatives: *arous-al*, n., *arous-er*, n.

a rovescio, a musical direction indicating imitation by contrary motion. — It., lit. 'upside down', fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *rovescio*, 'reverse, wrong side', fr. L. *reversus*, 'turned back', pp. of *revertere*. See **ad-** and **revert.**

arpeggio, n., the playing of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; a chord on which the notes are so played (*mus.*) — It., fr. *arpeggiare*, 'to play upon the harp', fr. *arpa*, 'harp'. See **harp.**

arpent, n., an old French land measure. — F., fr. VL. ***arependis**, alteration of L. *arepennis*, a Gaulish word of uncertain origin.

arquebus, n. — See **harquebus.**

arrack, in the East, a strong alcoholic drink made from rice or molasses. — Fr. Arab. *'áraq*, 'sweat, juice of fruit'. Cp. **rack,** 'arrack', and **borage.**

arraign, tr. v., to call to account; to bring before a law court. — ME. *areinen*, fr. AF. *areiner*, fr. OF. *araisnier, aresnier* (F. *arraisonner*), fr. VL. ***arrationāre**, fr. **ad-** and ***rationāre**, 'to reason', fr. L. *ratiō*, 'reckoning, calculation; reason'. See **reason** and cp. **deraign.**
Derivatives: *arraign*, n., *arraign-er*, n., *arraign-ment* (q.v.)

arraignment, n. — OF. *araisnement*, fr. *araisnier*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

arrange, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *arengier, arangier* (F. *arranger*), fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *rengier, rangier* (F. *ranger*), 'to put into line'. See **range** and cp. **derange.**
Derivatives: *arrange-ment*, n., *arrang-er*, n.

arrant, adj., 1) wandering (*obsol.*); 2) unmitigated; notorious, infamous. — A variant of **errant.**
Derivative: *arrant-ly*, adv.

arras, n., pictured tapestry. — Fr. *Arras*, formerly capital of the province of Artois (now capital of the department Pas de Calais), from L. *Atrebatēs*, a tribe of the Belgae (whence also the name *Artois*. Cp. **artesian.**

arras, n., property contributed by the husband to the wife (*Sp. law*). — Sp., fr. L. *arrha*, 'earnest money'. See **arrha** and cp. **earnest,** 'pledge', and words there referred to.

arrastre, n., a drag-stone mill for grinding ores. — Sp., 'dragging, haulage', fr. *arrastrar*, 'to drag along', fr. *ad-, ar-* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *rastrar*, 'to drag', fr. *rastro*, 'rake, harrow', fr. L. *rāstrum*, 'a toothed hoe, a rake', which stands for ***rād-trom**, 'instrument to scrape with', fr. *rādere*, 'to scrape'. See **raze.**

array, tr. v., 1) to arrange; 2) to dress, clothe. — ME. *arraien*, fr. OF. *araier, areier, areer, aroier*, fr. VL. ***arredāre** (whence also It. *arredare*), which is formed fr. L. *ad*, 'to', and Teut. ***raidjan**, 'to place in order', whence OE. *rǣde*, 'ready, mounted', Goth. *garedan*, 'to attend to, provide for', *garaiþs*, 'fixed, appointed, ordained'. See **ad-** and **ready** and cp. **raiment.**
Derivatives: *array-al*, n., *array-er*, n., *array-ment*, n.

array, n., 1) order, arrangement; 2) dress, garments. — ME. *arrai*, fr. OF. *arrei, aroi, arroi* (F. *arroi*), 'array, equipage', fr. OF. *areier, areer*. See **array,** v.

arrayan, n., name of various trees. — Sp. *arrayán*, fr. Arab. *ar-rayhān*, fr. *ar-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *rayḥān* in *rayḥān al-qubūr*, 'myrtle' (lit. 'sweet-smelling plants of the tombs'), a deriv. of *rīḥ*, 'odor', which is rel. to Heb. *rē*^{a}*ḥ*, 'odor', prop. 'breath', Heb. *rū*^{a}*h*, Aram.-Syr. *rūḥā*, 'breath, wind, spirit', Arab. *rūḥ*, 'soul, spirit'.

arrear, n. — ME. *arere*, fr. OF. *arere* (F. *arrière*), 'behind', fr. VL. ***ad retrō** (L. = *retrō*), 'backward'. See **ad-** and **retro-** and cp. **reredos.**

arrearage, n. — ME. *arerage*, fr. OF. *arerage* (F. *arrérage*). See prec. word and **-age.**

arrect, adj., erect. — L. *arrēctus*, pp. of *arrigere*, 'to set upright', fr. **ad-** and *regere*, 'to keep straight, stretch'. See **regent** and cp. **erect.**

arrest, tr. v. — ME. *aresten*, fr. OF. *arester* (F. *arrêter*), fr. VL. ***arrestāre** (whence also It. *arrestare*, Sp., Port. *arrestar*), fr. **ad-** and L. *restāre*, 'to stop', fr. **re-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **rest,** 'to remain'.

arrest, n. — ME. *arest*, fr. OF. *arest* (F. *arrêt*), back formation fr. *arester* (F. *arrêter*). See **arrest,** v.
Derivatives: *arrest-er*, n., *arrest-ing, arrest-ive*, adjs., *arrestment* (q.v.)

arrestment, n. — OF. *arestement*, fr. *arester*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

arrha, n., earnest money. — L. *arrha, arra*, shortened fr. *arrhabō*, fr. Gk. ἀρραβών, 'earnest money', fr. Heb. *'ērābhṓn*, 'pledge, surety', fr. *'ārábh*, 'he pledged'. See **earnest,** 'pledge' and cp. words there referred to.

arriba, n., a variety of cacao from Ecuador. — Sp. *arriba*, 'up, above', formed fr. *ad-, ar-* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to' and *ripa*, 'bank of a stream' (see **ad-** and **riparian** and cp. **arrive**); so called from an upland district in Ecuador.

arride, tr. v., to please (*archaic*). — L. *arrīdēre*, 'to laugh at, laugh with', fr. **ad-** and *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See **risible.**

arrière-ban, n., summons to war issued by the king to his vassals. — F., fr. OHG. *hari-ban*, (whence also G. *Heerbann*), lit. 'proclamation to the army', fr. OHG. *hari*, *heri* (whence G. *Heer*), 'army', and *ban* (whence G. *Bann*), 'proclamation'; see **harry** and **ban.** F. *arrière-ban* was influenced in form by a confusion with F. *arrière*, 'behind' (see next word).

arrière-pensée, n., mental reservation — F., lit. 'a thought behind', fr. *arrière*, 'behind', and *pensée*, 'thought'. For the first word see **arrear.** F. *pensée* is prop. fem. pp. of *penser*, 'to think', fr. L. *pēnsāre*, 'to weigh out carefully, ponder, examine'; see **pensive** and cp. **pansy.**

arriero, a muleteer. — Sp., a collateral form of *harriero*, fr. *arrear*, *harrear*, 'to drive or push on', from the interjection *harre*, fr. Arab. *harr*, the cry used to drive on camels.

arris, n., a sharp ridge, an edge. — OF. *areste* (F. *arête*), fr. L. *arista*, 'ear of grain'. See **arête** and cp. **arista, Aristida.**

arrival, n. — ME. *arrivaile*, fr. AF. *arrivaille*, fr. OF. *arriver*. See next word and subst. suff. **-al.**

arrive, intr. v. — ME. *ariven*, fr. OF. *arriver*, *ariver* (F. *arriver*), 'to arrive', fr. VL. **arrīpāre*, 'to touch the shore', fr. **ad-** and L. *rīpa*, 'shore, bank'. See **river** and cp. **arriba.** Sp. *arribar* also derives fr. VL. **arripāre*, but It. *arrivare*, is a French loan word.

Derivatives: *arrival* (q.v.), *arriv-er*, n.

arroba, n., a Spanish weight. — Sp. and Port., fr. Arab. *ar-rub'*, in vulgar pronunciation *ar-rob'*, 'the quarter' (scil. of the weight *al-qintar*), fr. *ar-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *rub'* (*rob'*), 'quarter', from the stem of *arbá'* (masc.), *árba'a*^{h} (fem.), which is rel. to Heb. *arbá'* (masc.), *arbā'â*^{h}, (fem.), Aram. *arbá'* (masc.), *arbᵉ'á* (fem.), Ethiop. *arba'* (masc.), *arbā'tū* (fem.), Akkad. *arba'u* (masc.), *irbitti* (fem.), 'four'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns).

arrogance, n. — F., fr. L. *arrogantia*, fr. *arrogāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

arrogant, adj. — F., fr. L. *arrogantem*, acc. of *arrogāns*, pres. part. of *arrogāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *arrogant-ly*, adv.

arrogate, tr. v. — L. *arrogātus*, pp. of *arrogāre*, 'to claim as one's own, to arrogate to oneself', fr. **ad-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask'. See **rogation** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **abrogate.**

Derivatives: *arrogation* (q.v.), *arrogat-ive*, adj.

arrogation, — L., fr. *arrogātus*, pp. of *arrogāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

arrojadite, n., a phosphate of natrium, ferrum, sodium, etc. — Named after the Brazilian geologist Dr. Miguel *Arrojado* of Lisbon. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

arrondissement, n., an administrative district of a department in France. — F., lit. 'a rounding', fr. *arrondir*, 'to make round, to round off', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *rond*, 'round'. See **round,** adj. and **-ment.**

arrope, n., must boiled down to a sirup. — Sp., fr. Arab. *ar-rubb*, *ar-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *rubb*, 'juice of the fruit boiled down'.

arrow, n. — ME. *arewe*, fr. OE. *arwe*, *earh*, rel. to ON. *ör*, gen. *örvar*, Goth. *arhazna*, and cogn. with L. *arcus*, 'bow, arch'. See **arc.**

Derivative: *arrow-y*, adj.

arroyo, n., a watercourse; the dry bed of a stream. — Sp., 'rivulet, small stream', fr. L. *arrugia*, 'shaft or pit in a gold mine', which is prob. formed, fr. **ad-** and *rūga*, 'wrinkle'; the orig. meaning was 'a digging out'. See **ruga.**

arse, n., the buttocks (*now vulgar*). — ME. *ars*, *ers*, fr. OE. *ears*, *ærs*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *ars*, ON. *ars* (also metathesized into *rass*), MDu. *ærs*, *e(e)rs*, Du. *(n)aars*, G. *Arsch*, 'buttock', and cogn. with Gk. ὄρρος (for I.-E. **orsos*), 'tail, rump, base of the spine', οὐρά (for *ὀρσϝά), 'tail', Hitt. *arrash*, Arm. *oṙ*, 'buttock', OIr. *err* (for **ersā*), 'tail'. Cp. **uro-**, 'tail-'.

arsenal, n., a place for manufacturing and storing ammunition and weapons. — It. *arsenale* (OIt. *arzanale*), 'dock', borrowed—prob. through the medium of MGk. ἀρσηναλης—fr. Arab. *dār-aṣ-ṣinā'a*^{h} (whence also Sp. *dársena* and It. *darsena*, 'dock'), lit. 'house of construction', fr. *dār*, 'house', *as-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *ṣinā'a*^{h}, 'construction, art', fr. *ṣána'a*, 'he made'. For the ending of *arsenal* see adj. suff. **-al.**

arsenic, n., a chemical element. — OF. (= F.) *arsenic*, fr. L. *arsenicum*, *arrhenicum*, fr. Gk. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, 'yellow orpiment', fr. MPers. **zarnīk*, 'gold, golden; orpiment' (whence ModPers.-Arab. *zarníkh*, 'orpiment'), through the medium of a Semitic language; cp. Mishnaic Heb. *zarníkh*, Syr. *zarnīkhā*, 'orpiment'. Cp. Avestic *zaranya*, Pers. *zar*, 'gold', and the first element in **zermahbub,** and see **yellow** and words there referred to. Cp. also **jargon,** 'a variety of zircon'. Gk. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, 'orpiment', was influenced in form by ἀρσενικός, ἀρρενικός, 'male', fr. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male'. For the sense development of MPers. **zarnīk*, cp. L. *auripigmentum*, fr. *aurum*, 'gold' (see *orpiment*).

Derivatives: *arsenic*, *arsenic-al*, adjs.

arsenious, adj., containing arsenic. — See **arsenic** and **-ous.**

arsis, n., the unaccented part of a foot in prosody. — L., fr. Gk. ἄρσις, 'a raising, lifting', fr. ἀείρειν, αἴρειν, 'to raise, lift'. See **artery.**

arson, n. — OF., fr. Late L. *arsiōnem*, acc. of *arsiō*, 'a burning', fr. L. *arsus*, pp. of *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ardent.**

arsonium, n., the radical AsH_4 (*chem.*) — ModL., compounded of *ars*enic and ammo*nium*.

art, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *artem*, acc. of *ars*, 'skill, handicraft, trade, occupation, art', which is rel. to L. *artus*, 'joint', and cogn. with OI. *ṛtíḥ*, 'manner, mode', Gk. ἄρτι, 'just', ἄρτιος, 'complete, perfect of its kind, suitable; even (said of a number), ἀρτίζειν, 'to prepare', ἀρτύειν, ἀρτύνειν, 'to arrange, prepare, make ready', Lith. *artì*, 'near', MHG., G. *art*, 'manner, mode'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **art-*, *at-* enlargement of base **ar-*, 'to join', whence L. *armus*, 'shoulder', *arma*, 'weapons'. See **arm,** 'upper limb', and **arm,** 'weapon', and cp. **Artamus, article, articulate, artifice, artillery, artisan, artist, artiste, coarctation, inert.**

Derivatives: *art-ful*, adj., *artful-ly*, adv., *artful-ness*, n., *art-less*, adj., *art-less-ly*, adv., *art-less- ness*, n.

art, 2nd pers. pres. ind. of *be*. — OE. *eart*, fr. Teut. base **ar-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **es-*, 'to be'. See **are,** v., and words there referred to.

artaba, artabe, n., a Persian and Egyptian measure. — Gk. ἀρτάβη, prob. of Egyptian origin. Cp. **ardeb.**

Artamus, n., a genus of oscine birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄρταμος, 'butcher, cook', which—according to Eusthatios—is a contraction of εἰς ἄρτια τέμνων, 'he who cuts artistically'. Accordingly ἄρταμος stands for *ἀρτίταμος (see *haplology*), and is compounded of ἄρτι, 'just', orig. 'joining, order', and of the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **art,** n., and **tome.**

Artemis, n., the goddess of hunting in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with Diana. — L., fr. Gk. Ἄρτεμις, a name of uncertain origin. Cp. next word.

Artemisia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — L., 'mugwort', fr. Gk. ἀρτεμισίᾱ, fr. Ἄρτεμις, the Greek goddess of hunting. See prec. word and **-ia.**

arterial, adj. — F. *artérial* (now *artériel*), fr. L. *artēria*. See **artery** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *arterial-ly*, adv.

arterialize, tr. v. to change into arterial. — F. *artérialiser*. See prec. word and **-ize.**

Derivative: *arterializ-ation*, n.

arteriasis, n., degeneration of an artery (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-iasis** fr. Gk. ἀρτηρίᾱ. See **artery.**

arterio-, combining form meaning 'arterial'. — Gk. ἀρτηριο-, fr. ἀρτηρίᾱ, 'windpipe, artery'. See **artery.**

arteriole, n., a small artery. — ModL., dimin. of L. *artēria*. See **artery** and **-ole.**

arteriosclerosis, n., thickening of the walls of the arteries (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'hardening of the arteries'; compounded of Gk. ἀρτηρίᾱ, 'windpipe, artery', and σκλέρωσις, 'hardening, induration'. See **arterio-** and **sclerosis.**

arteriosclerotic, adj. — See **arterio-** and **sclerotic.**

arteriotomy, n., the cutting open of an artery (*med.*) — Late L. *artēriotomia*, fr. Gk. ἀρτηριοτομίᾱ, fr. ἀρτηριοτομεῖν, 'to cut an artery'. See **artery** and **-tomy.**

arterious, adj., arterial. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *artēria*. See **artery.**

arteritis, n., inflammation of an artery or of arteries (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ἀρτηρίᾱ. See next word.

artery, n. — L. *artēria*, fr. Gk. ἀρτηρίᾱ, 'windpipe, artery', prob. contracted from *ἀερτηρίᾱ, which is a derivative of ἀείρειν, αἴρειν, 'to lift, raise, bear'. See **aorta** and cp. **arsis** and the second element in **meteor.**

artesian, adj. — F. *artésien*, 'of Artois'. fr. OF. *Arteis* (F. *Artois*), fr. L. *Atrebatēs*, a people that lived in the NW. of Gallia. Cp. **arras.** For the ending see suff. **-ian.** — *Artesian well* owes its name to the circumstance that the first such wells were established by Bélidor (1698-1761) in the province of Artois, who therefore called them *puits artésiens*.

artha, n., purpose (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. *ártham*, later *árthaḥ*, 'purpose, aim, work, object', which is rel. to *ṛṇóti*, *ṛṇvati*, 'rises, moves', *ṛcchati*, 'goes toward a thing, reaches', Avestic *ᵊrᵊnaoiti*, 'moves', and cogn. with Gk. ὄρνῡμι, ὀρνύναι, 'to stir up, rouse', L. *orior*, *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** and cp. words there referred to.

arthritic, adj., pertaining to arthritis. — L. *arthrīticus*, fr. Gk. ἀρθρῑτικός, fr. ἀρθρῖτις. See next word and **-ic.**

arthritis, n., inflammation of a joint (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀρθρῖτις (scil. νόσος), 'disease of the joints', prop. fem. of the adjective ἀρθρίτης, 'pertaining to the joints', fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See next word and **-itis** and cp. **diarthrosis, enarthrosis, synarthrosis.**

arthro-, before a vowel **arthr-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the joints'. — Gk. ἀρθρο-, ἀρθρ-, fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint', which is a derivative of base **ar-*, 'to join'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb', and cp. **arthritis** and words there referred to. Cp. also **article.**

arthrology, n., the study of the joints. — Formed fr. **arthro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

arthroplasty, n., formation of (artificial) joints. — Formed fr. **arthro-** and -πλαστίᾱ. See **-plasty.**

arthropod, adj., pertaining to the Arthropoda; n., one of the Arthropoda. — See next word.

Arthropoda, n. pl., the phylum of invertebrate animals with jointed limbs (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'those with jointed feet'; coined by the German anatomist and zoologist Karl Theodor Ernst von Siebold (1804-85) in 1845 fr. **arthro-** and **-poda.**

Arthur, n., masc. PN. — ML. *Arthurus*, *Arturus*, fr. W. *arth*, 'bear', which is rel. to MIr. *art*, of s.m. and cogn. with Gk. ἄρκτος, L. *ursus* 'bear'. See **arctic** and cp. words there referred to.

artichoke, n. — Northern It. *articiocco*, altered fr. It. *carciofo*, fr. Sp. *alcarchofa*. fr. Arab. *al-karshūf*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *karshūf*, 'artichoke'. F. *artichaut*, and G. *Artischocke* are also borrowed fr. It. *articiocco*.

article, n. — F., fr. L. *articulus*, dimin. of *artus*,

'joint', which is rel. to *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'art'. See **art,** n., and cp. **articular, articulate.** For the ending see suff. **-cle.**
Derivatives: *article*, tr. v., *articl-ed*, adj.

articular, adj. — L. *articulāris*, 'pertaining to the joints', fr. *articulus*, 'joint'. See prec. word and **-ar.**

Articulata, n. pl., a division of animals comprising invertebrates with jointed limbs (now called *Arthropoda*). — ModL., coined by the French naturalist baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. L. *articulātus*, 'jointed', pp. of *articulāre*. See next word.

articulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *articulātus*, pp. of *articulāre*, 'to separate into joints; to utter distinctly', fr. *articulus*, 'joint'. See **article** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *articulat-ed*, adj., *articulation* (q.v.), *articulat-ive*, adj., *articulat-or*, n., *articulat-ory*, adj.

articulate, adj. — L. *articulātus*, pp. of *articulāre*. See **articulate,** v.

articulation, n. — F., fr. L. *articulātiōnem*, acc. of *articulātiō*, 'separation into joints', fr. *articulātus*, pp. of *articulāre*. See **articulate,** v., and **-ion.**

artifact, n., anything made by human art (*paleont.*) — Compounded of L. *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'art', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **art** and **fact** and cp. next word.

artifice, n., 1) skill; 2) trickery. — F., fr. L. *artificium*, 'handicraft, skill, ingenuity, dexterity; craft, cunning, device', fr. *artifex*, gen. *artificis*, 'craftsman', which is formed fr. *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'art', and *-ficere*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **art,** n., and **fact** and cp. **artifact.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *ĭ* (in *arti-fĭc-*, the stem of *arti-fex*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *artific-er*, n.

artificial, adj. — L. *artificiālis*, 'pertaining to art, artificial', fr. *artificium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *artificial*, n., *artificial-ity*, n., *artificialize* (q.v.), *artificial-ly*, adv., *artificial-ness*, n.

artillery, n. — OF. (= F.) *artillerie*, fr. *artillier*, 'to provide with engines of war', fr. ML. *articula*, 'engine of war', dimin. of L. *ars*. gen. *artis*, 'art'. See **art,** n., and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. *engine*, fr. L. *ingenium*, 'nature, disposition, capacity'.
Derivative: *artiller-ist*, n.

artinite, n., a hydrous magnesium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Ettore *Artini* (1866-1928). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Artiodactyla, n., an order of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having even-numbered toes', fr. Gk. ἄρτιος, 'even', and δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. For the first element see **art,** for the second see **dactyl.**

artisan, n. — F., fr. It. *artigiano*, fr. VL. **artītiānus*, fr. L. *artītus*, pp. of *artīre*, 'to instruct in arts', fr. *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'art'. See **art.** For the ending cp. *partisan*.

artist, n. — F. *artiste*, fr. It. *artista*, which is formed fr. L. *ars* gen. *artis*, 'art'. See **art** and **-ist.**

artiste, n. — F. See prec. word.

artistic, adj. — F. *artistique*, fr. *artiste*. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *artistic-al-ly*, adv.

artistry, n. — Coined by Browning fr. **artist** and suff. **-ry.**

Arum, n., a genus of plants; (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἄρον, 'the cuckoopint', a word of Egyptian origin. See Plinius, Historia Naturalis, 19, 96, and cp. **Araceae.**

Aruncus, n., a genus of plants, the goat's beard (*bot.*) — L. *āruncus* (a word used by Pliny), fr. Gk. ἤρυγγος, Dor. ἄρυγγος, 'goatsbeard'. See **Eryngium.**

Arundinaria, n., a genus of bamboo grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *arundō*, gen. *-inis*, 'reed'. See **Arundo,** adj. suff. **-ary** and suff. **-ia.**

Arundo, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — L. *arundō*, *harundō*, 'reed', of uncertain origin.

arupa, adj., without form (*Hindu religion*). — OI. *arūpaḥ*, formed fr. priv. pref. *a-* and *rūpaḥ*, 'form'. See priv. pref. **an-** and **rupa.**

Arval, adj., pertaining to the Fratres Arvales (*Rom. relig.*) — L. *arvālis*, 'pertaining to a cultivated field', fr. *arvum*, 'arable field, cultivated land', which is rel. to *arāre*, 'to plow', and cogn. with Gk. ἀροῦν, 'to plow', ἄρουρα, 'arable land'. See **arable** and adj. suff. **-al.**

arvejón, n., the chickling vetch. — Sp., fr. *arvejo*, 'bastard chick-pea', rel. to *arveja*, 'vetch', fr. L. *ervilia*, 'the chick-pea', which is rel. to *ervum*, 'the bitter vetch'. See **Ervum.**

-ary, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, connected with', as in *arbitrary*. — ME. *-arie*, *-arye*, derived fr. L. *-ārius*, fem. *-āria*, neut. *-ārium*, either directly or through the medium of OF. *-ier*, AF. *-er* or F. *-aire*. Cp. adj. suff. *-ory*.

-ary, subst. suff. meaning 'a man belonging to, or engaged, in something', as in *emissary*, *notary*. — L. *-ārius*, prop. identical with adj. suff. *-ārius*. See adj. suff. **-ary.**

-ary, subst. suff. denoting 'a place for, or abounding in, something', as in *aviary*. — L. *-ārium*, prop. neut. of the adj. suff. *-ārius*, used to form substantives. See prec. suffixes and cp. **-arium,** and **-er** in the sense 'receptacle for'.

-ary, adj. suff., meaning 'pertaining to', as in *exemplary*. — L. *-āris*. The regular English equivalent of L. *-āris* is **-ar** (q.v.)

Aryan, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. OI. *āryaḥ*, 'noble', which is rel. to OPers. *ariya*, 'noble' (whence Pers. *Irān*, 'Persia'). Cp. **Iranian.** As a synonym for 'Indo-European' the term *Aryan* was introduced by the German philologist Friederich Max Müller (1823-1900).

Derivatives: *Aryan-ism*, n., *Aryan-ize*, tr. v., *Aryan-iz-ation*, n.

aryballus, n., a bottle with a short neck and globular body (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀρύβαλλος, 'bag or purse; globular bottle for holding oil', prob. a North Balkanic loan word. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 156.

arytenoid, adj., pertaining to two small cartilages in the larynx (*anat.*) — Gk. ἀρυταινοειδής, 'shaped like a pitcher', coined by Galen fr. ἀρύταινα, 'a pitcher' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to ἀρυτήρ, 'ladle', fr. ἀρύειν (Att. ἀρύτειν), 'to draw' (water, wine, etc.) which prob. stands for *Ϝαρύειν, and is rel. to εὑρίσκειν, 'to find'; see **heuristic.** For the second element see **-oid.**
Derivatives: *arytenoid*, n., *arytenoid-al*, adj.

as, adv. — ME. *as(e)*, *als(e)*, *also*, *al swa*, fr. OE. *ealswā*, *ælswā*, *alswā*, prop. 'all so', rel. to MHG. *als*, *álse*, *álsō*, 'so, as, than', G. *als*, 'as, than'. See **also.**
Derivatives: *as*, conj., pron., prep.

as, n., Roman copper coin. — L. *ās* (for **ass*), gen. *assis*, prob. lit. meaning 'square piece of metal' (such was the original form of the coin), and orig. identical with *assis*, *axis*, 'plank, disc', which is rel. to *asser*, 'pole, stake, post'. See **ashlar** and cp. the second element in **ambsace.**

as-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *s*.

asafetida, asafoetida, n. — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. *asa* (fr. Pers. *aza*, 'mastic') and L. *foetida*, fem. of *foetidus*, 'stinking'. See **fetid.**

asana, n., seat; sitting. — OI. *āsanaḥ*, formed from the stem of *áste*, 'he sits', which is cogn. with Hitt. *esa*, *esari*, 'he sits', *eszi*, 'he causes to sit', Gk. ἧμαι, 'I sit'.

asarabacca, n., the wild ginger (*bot.*) — Compounded of L. *asarum*, 'hazelwort', and *bacca*, 'berry'. See **Asarum** and **bacci-.**

asaron, n., a crystalline compound, found especially in the oils of plants of the genus Asarum. — Gk. ἄσαρον, 'hazelwort' of uncertain, possibly Sem. origin. Cp. next word.

Asarum, n., a genus of herbs of the family Aristolochiaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *asarum*, 'hazelwort, wild spikenard', fr. Gk. ἄσαρον. See **asaron.**

asbestine, adj., pertaining to asbestos. — L. *asbestinus*, fr. Gk. ἀσβέστινος, fr. ἄσβεστος. See next word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

asbestos, n. — L. *asbestos*, fr. Gk. ἄσβεστος, lit. 'unquenchable, inextinguishable', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σβεστός, verbal adj. of σβεννύναι, 'to quench, extinguish', which derives fr. I.-E. base **g*ʷes-*, 'to quench, extinguish', whence also Lith. *gestù*, *gèsti*, 'to go out, be extinguished', OSlav. *gašǫ*, *gasíti*, of s.m., Hitt. *kishtari*, 'is being put out', Toch. A *kas-*, B *kes-*, *kās-*, 'to go out, be extinguished'.

asbolite, n., a mineral containing oxide of cobalt. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀσβόλη, 'soot', which is perhaps rel. to Gk. ἄζα, 'dryness', ἄζειν, 'to dry up, parch', and cogn. with Goth. *azgō*, 'ashes', L. *ārēre* (for **āsēre*), 'to be dry', *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ardent** and cp. **ash,** 'powdery substance'.

Ascaridae, n. pl., a genus of Nematoda or threadworms. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀσκαρίς, hen. *-ίδος*, 'worm in the intestines', which is rel. to σκαρίζειν, Att. ἀσκαρίζειν, 'to jump', σκαίρειν, 'to skip, dance', σκιρτᾶν (freq. of σκαίρειν), 'to leap, bound', σκάρος, 'the parrot fish' (lit. 'the leaping one'), fr. I.-E. base **sqer-*, 'to leap, bound'. See **Scarus** and **-idae.**

ascend, tr. and intr. v. — L. *ascendere*, 'to climb up, mount', fr. **ad-** and *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan** and cp. **descend.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *scăndere*) to *ĕ* (in *as-cĕndere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

ascendance, ascendence, n. — Formed fr. **ascendant** resp. **ascendent,** with suff. **-ce.**

ascendancy, ascendency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

ascendant, ascendent, n. — F. *ascendant* (adj. and n.), fr. L. *ascendentem*, acc. of *ascendēns*, pres. part. of *ascendere*. See **ascend** and **-ancy,** resp. **-ency.**

ascension, n. — F., fr. L. *ascēnsiōnem*, acc. of *ascēnsiō*, 'ascent', fr. *ascēnsus*, pp. of *ascendere*. See **ascend** and **-ion** and cp. **descension.**
Derivative: *ascention-al*, adj.

ascensive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ascēnsus*, pp. of *ascendere*. See **ascend** and cp. **descensive.**

ascent, n. — Formed fr. **ascend** on analogy of **descent** (fr. **descend**).

ascertain, tr. v. — OF. *acertener*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *certain*. See **certain.**
Derivatives: *ascertain-able*, adj., *ascertain-er*, n., *ascertain-ment*, n.

ascetic, adj., self-denying, austere. — Gk. ἀσκητικός, 'practiced, laborious, athletic', fr. ἀσκητής, 'one who practices any art or trade', fr. ἀσκεῖν, 'to form by art, to practice gymnastics, to practice, exercise', which is of uncertain origin. The word *ascetic* was introduced into English by Sir Thomas Brown (1663-1704).
Derivatives: *ascetic*, n., *ascetic-al-ly*, adv., *ascetic-ism*, n.

ascidian, n., a sea squirt (*zool.*) — Gk. ἀσκίδιον, dimin. of ἀσκός, 'leather bag'. See **ascus.**

ascites, n., accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity (*med.*) — Gk. ἀσκίτης, 'a kind of dropsy', short for ἀσκίτης ὕδρωψ, lit. 'a baglike dropsy', fr. ἀσκός. See **ascus.**

Asclepiadaceae, n. pl., the milkweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Asclepias, n., a genus of plants, the milkweed. — L. *asclēpias*, name of a plant, fr. Gk. ἀσκληπιάς, fr. Ἀσκληπιός, name of the god of medicine; see next word and **-ad.** *Asclepias* orig. meant 'the plant dedicated to Asclepius'.

Asclepius, n., the god of medicine in Greek mythology. — Gk. 'Ασκληπιός, of uncertain origin. Cp. **Asclepias, Aesculapian.**

asco-, combining form meaning 'bladder'. — Gk. ἀσκο-, fr. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'. See **ascus.**

ascospore, n., a spore formed in an ascus (*bot.*) — Compounded of **asco-** and σπόρος, 'a sowing'. See **spore.**

ascribe, tr. v. — L. *ascrībere*, 'to add to in a writing', fr. **ad-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**

Derivatives: *ascrib-able*, adj., *ascrib-er*, n.

ascription, n. — L. *ascriptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascrībere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ascus, n., a sac in certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'; of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. *átkaḥ*, 'covering garment'. Cp. **ascidian, ascites, askos.**

Ascyrum, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄσκυρον, 'St. John's wort', which is of unknown origin.

-ase, suff. denoting enzymes (*biochemistry*). — The ending of **diast*ase*** (q.v.), the first enzyme isolated, became the regular suffix for forming nouns denoting enzymes. Cp. **-ese.**

aseity, n., being by itself (*philos.*) — ML. *āsēitās*, 'state of being by itself', fr. L. *ā sē*, 'from, or of, himself'. See **a-,** 'from', **sui** and **-ity.**

asepsis, n., absence of sepsis (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **sepsis.**

aseptic, adj., pertaining to asepsis, not producing sepsis (*med.*) — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and σηπτικός, 'putrefactive'. See **septic.**

Derivatives: *aseptic-al-ly*, adv., *aseptic-ism*, n., *aseptic-ize*, tr. v.

aseptol, n., an antiseptic preparation (*pharm.*) — Coined fr. **aseptic** and suff. **-ol** (representing L. *oleum*, 'oil').

asexual, adj., not sexual. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀ-, 'not' (see priv. pref. **a-**), and **sexual,** a word of Latin origin.

Derivatives: *asexual-ity*, n., *asexual-ly*, adv.

ash, n., usually in pl. **ashes,** a powdery substance that remains after burning anything. — ME. *asche*, fr. OE. *asce*, *æsce*, rel. to ON., Swed. *aska*, Dan. *ask*, OHG. *asca*, MHG., G. *asche*, Goth. *azgō*, 'ashes' (whence Sp. and Port. *ascua*, 'red hot coal'), fr. I.-E. ***as-gōn**, ***as-ghōn**, 'ashes', fr. I.-E. base ***ăs-**, 'to burn, glow', whence also L. *ārēre* (for ***āsēre**), 'to be dry', *ardēre*, 'to burn'. See **ardent** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *ash-en*, adj., *ash-ery*, n., *ash-y*, adj.

ash, n., any tree of the genus *Fraxinus*. — ME. *asch*, *esch*, fr. OE. *æsc*, rel. to ON. *askr*, OS., Dan. Swed., OHG. *ask*, MDu. *esce*, Du. *es*, MHG. *asch*, *esche*, G. *Esche*, and cogn with Arm. *haçi*, 'ash', Alb. *ah*, 'beech', Gk. ὀξύᾱ, ὀξύη, ὀξέᾱ, 'beech', and—with *-n*-formative element—with Russ. *jásen'*, OIr. *uinnius*, W., OCo. *onnen* (fr. base ***onnā**, for ***osnā**), 'ash', L. *ornus* (for ***osinos**), 'the wild mountain ash'. The original I.-E. base ***ōsis** appears in Lith. *úosis*, Lett. *uôsis*, OPruss. *woasis*, 'ash'.

Derivative: *ash-en*, adj.

ashamed, adj. — Pp. of obsol. *ashame*, fr. ME. *aschamien*, fr. OE. *āscamian*, 'to put to shame', which is formed fr. intensive pref. **a-** and *scamian*, 'to put to shame'. See **shame.**

Ashamnu, n., the shorter of the two alphabetical confessions of sins recited in the liturgy of Yom Kippur (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *Āshámnū*, 'we have trespassed', fr. *āshám*, 'he has trespassed', rel. to *āshắm*, 'offence, guilt, guilt offering', and to Arab. *áthima*, 'he has sinned', *ithm*, 'offence'.

Asher, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible:* a) a son of Jacob; b) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. *Āshḗr*, lit. 'happy' (see Gen. 30:13), rel. to *ishshḗr*, 'he pronounced happy', *ṓsher*, 'happiness', *ashré*, 'happy is', and prob. also to Arab. *yásara*, 'was gentle, easy, happy'. Cp. the PN. *Felix*, fr. L. *fēlix*, 'happy'.

asherah, n., a Canaanitish and Phoenician goddess; a sacred tree or pole. — Heb. *ăshērắʰ*, of uncertain origin.

Ashkenaz, n., the eldest son of Gomer (Gen. 10:3); also name of a people mentioned in Jeremiah (51:27); in the Middle Ages applied to Germany. — Heb. *Ashkenáz*. Cp. **Euxine.**

Ashkenazim, n. pl., the Jews of Germany, central and northern Europe. — Heb. *Ashkenazzím*, pl. formed fr. *Ashkenáz*. See prec. word.

ashlar, n., 1) a squared building stone; 2) masonry of squared stones. — ME. *ascheler*, fr. OF. *aiselier*, fr. L. *axillāris*, fr. *axis*, 'board, plank', a collateral form of *assis*, of s.m., which is rel. to *asser*, 'pole, stake, post'. *Axis*, 'axle', is not rel. to *axis* in the above sense. Cp. **as,** n., **atelier.** For the ending see suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *ashlar-ed*, adj., *ashlar-ing*, n.

ashore, adv. — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **shore.**

ashrafi, n., name of various gold coins, esp. a gold coin in Persia. — Pers., fr. Arab. *áshraf*, lit. 'noble ones', pl. of *sharíf*, 'noble', fr. *sháraf*, 'he was exalted, he was noble'. See **shereef** and cp. words there referred to.

ashrama, n., hermitage (*Hinduism*). — OI. *āśrámaḥ*, fr. adnominal pref. *ā-* and *śrámaḥ*, 'effort, toil, fatigue', whence *śrā́myati*, 'he becomes tired', which is rel. to OI. *klā́myati*, *klā́mati*, 'he slackens, languishes' and cogn. with OSlav. *kromiti*, 'to tame', *chromŭ*, 'lame'.

Ashtoreth, n., a Canaanitish goddess, identical with Astarte. — Heb. *'Ashtṓreth*, rel. to Ugar. *'strt*, Akkad. *Ishtar*. Cp. **Ishtar, Astarte, Aphrodite,** and the first element in **Atargatis.** Cp. also **April.**

Ashura, n., name of the Mohammedan fast observed on the 10th day of the month Muharram. — Arab. *'Āshūrḗ'*, lit. 'the tenth', Arabized fr. Heb. *'āśṓr*, 'the tenth day', which is rel. to

'āśārắʰ (fem.), 'ten'. The Arabic word shows Aramaic influence; the ending *-ā* represents the Aramaic article. See **asor.**

Asia, n. — L. *Asia*, fr. Gk. 'Ασίᾱ, 'Asia', fr. Akkad. *āṣū*, 'to go out; to rise' (said of the sun), which is rel. to Heb. *yātzā'*, 'went out; rose' (said of the sun), Aram. *yᵉ'ā*, 'went forth; burst forth, bloomed', Ethiop. *waḍáa*, 'went out', Arab. *wáḍu'a*, 'was or became beautiful, neat or clean'. Accordingly *Asia* orig. denoted 'the Region of the Rising Sun', in contradistinction to *Europe*, which orig. meant 'the Region of the Setting Sun' (see *Europe*). Cp. **hamotzi.** Cp. also **wudu.**

Asian, adj. and n. — L. *Asiānus*, fr. Gk. 'Ασιᾱνός, fr. 'Ασίᾱ. See prec. word and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *Asian-ic*, adj., *Asian-ism*, n.

Asiatic, adj. and n.— L. *Asiāticus*, fr. Gk. 'Ασιᾱτικός, fr. 'Ασίᾱ, 'Asia'. See **Asia** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *Asiatic-al-ly*, adv., *Asiatic-ism*, n., *Asiatic-ize*, tr. v.

aside, adv., prep., and n. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **side.**

Asilidae, n. pl., a family of flies (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *asīlus*. See next word and **-idae.**

Asilus, n., a genus of flies (*zool.*) — L. *asīlus*, 'gadfly, horsefly', prob. of Etruscan origin. See A. Ernout in Bulletin de la société de linguistique, 30, 110².

Asimina, n., a genus of trees, the North American papaw (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Can. F. *assiminier*, 'papaw tree', fr. Illinois Indian *rassimina*.

asinego, n., a little ass, a fool. — Sp. *asnico*, dimin. of *asno*, 'an ass', fr. L. *asinus*, of s.m. See next word.

asinine, adj., like an ass; stupid. — L. *asinīnus*, fr. *asinus*, 'ass, dolt, blockhead'. See **ass** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

-asis, suff. used in medical terminology to denote a state or condition. — Medical L. *-asis*, fr. Gk. -ασις, formed from the aorist of verbs into -άω, -ῶ (inf. -άειν, -ᾶν). Cp. **-esis, -osis, -iasis.**

ask, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *asken*, *axien*, fr. OE. *āscian*, *ācsian*, rel. to OS. *ēscon*, Dan. *æske*, Swed. *äska*, OFris. *āskia*, MDu. *eiscen*, Du. *eisen*, 'to ask, demand', OHG. *eiscōn*, *heiscōn*, 'to ask (a question)', MHG. *eischen*, *heischen*, G. *heischen*, 'to ask, demand', and cogn. with OI. *icchắti* (for ***is-skḗ-ti**), 'seeks, desires', Arm. *aiç* (for ***ais-skā-**), 'investigation', OSlav. *iskati*, 'to seek', Lith. *ieškau*, *ieškóti*, 'to seek', OI. *iṣmáḥ*, 'spring, god of love', prob. also with Gk. ἵμερος (for* ἴσμερος), 'longing, yearning, desire'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***aish-**, 'to wish, desire, seek'.

Derivatives: *ask-er*, n., *ask-ing*, n., *ask-ing-ly*, adv.

ask, n., water newt. — ME. *aske*, corruption of OE. *āþexe*, which is rel. to OS. *egithassa*, MDu. *haghedisse*, Du. *hagedis*, OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedehse*, *eidehse*, G. *Eidechse*. The first element of these words is prob. cogn. with L. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake', Gk. ἔχις, 'viper'; see **anguine** and cp. **echidna.** The second element is prob. rel. to MHG. *dehse*, 'spindle'. For sense development cp. Russ. *weretenica*, 'lizard', fr. *wereteno*, 'spindle'. Cp. **asker.**

askance, adv. — ME. *askaunce*; of uncertain origin.

askari, n., a native soldier of East Africa. — Arab. *'askarí*, 'a soldier', fr. *'áskar*, 'an army', fr. Late Gk. ἐξέρκητον, ultim. fr. L. *exercitus*, 'army', fr. *exercēre*, 'to train, drill'. See **exercise** and cp. **lascar.**

askew, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **skew.**

asker, n., a newt (*dial.*) — Formed fr. **ask,** 'newt', with suff. **-er.**

askos, n., a vase resembling a wine skin (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ἀσκός, 'leather bag, wine skin'. See **ascus.**

aslant, adv. — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **slant.**

asleep, adv. and pred. adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **sleep.**

aslope, adv. and pred. adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **slope.**

Asmodeus, n., an evil spirit, the prince of the demons. — L. *Asmodaeus*, fr. Gk. 'Ασμοδαῖος, fr. Talmudic Heb. *Ashmᵉdáy*, fr. Avestic *Aeshma-dæva*, lit. 'Aeshma, the deceitful'.

asocial, adj., not social. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἀ-, 'not' (see priv. pref. **a-**), and **social,** a word of Latin origin.

asomatic, adj., incorporeal. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *asōmatus*, fr. Gk. ἀσώματος, 'disembodied, incorporeal', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **somatic.**

asomatous, adj., incorporeal. — Gk. ἀσώματος. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

asor, n., a Hebrew ten-stringed instrument. — Heb. *'āśṓr*, fr. *'éśer* (masc.), *'āśārắʰ* (fem.), 'ten', which is rel. to Aram. *'āśár* (masc.), *'asrā* (fem.), Ugar. *'shr* (masc.), *'shrh* (fem.), Arab. *'ashr* (masc.), *'áshara*ʰ (fem.), Ethiop. *'ashrū* (masc.), *'ashartū* (fem.), Akkad. *eshri* (masc.), *eshertu*, *esherit* (fem.), 'ten'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) In the Sem. languages the orig. meaning of 'ten' seems to have been 'gathering, collection, union'. Cp. Arab. *'áshara*, 'he formed a community', *'a-shíra*ʰ, 'a tribe', *'ashír*, 'kinsman', *ma'shar*, 'a group of men, assembly'. Cp. **Ashura.**

asp, n., a snake of the viper family. — OF. *aspe*, fr. L. *aspidem*, acc. of *aspis*, 'asp', fr. Gk. ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, of s.m., which prob. derives fr. Heb. *tzépha'*, 'basilisk'.

Derivative: *asp-ish*, adj.

asp, n. — Poetic form of **aspen.**

Derivative: *asp-en*, adj.

asparagus, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἀσπάραγος, Att.

ἀσφάραγος, 'asparagus,' which prob. means lit. 'a sprout', and is rel. to σπαργᾶν, 'to swell, be ripe', fr. I.-E. base **sper(e)g, *spher(e)g-*, 'to sprout, swell, burst', whence also L. *spargere*, 'to scatter'. See **sparse** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **asperges** and **sparrow-grass.**

Aspasia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ασπασίᾱ, fem. of ἀσπάσιος, 'welcome', which is rel. to ἀσπάζεσθαι, 'to welcome'; of uncertain origin.

aspect, n. — L. *aspectus*, 'glance, sight, appearance, countenance', fr. *aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere*, 'to look at', fr. **ad-** and *specere, spicere* 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. **conspectus, inspect, introspect, perspective, prospect, respect, retrospect, suspect.**

aspect, tr. v. — L. *aspectāre*, freq. formed fr. *aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere*. See **aspect,** n.

aspen, n., a variety of poplar. — Orig. an adj. formed with suff. **-en** (cp. *ashen, oaken*) fr. **asp,** 'the aspen', fr. ME. *aspe, asp*, fr. OE. *æspe, æsp, æps*, 'aspen, white poplar', which is rel. to ON. *ösp*, Dan., Swed. *asp*, MLG., MDu. *espe*, Du. *esp*, OHG. *aspa*, MHG. *aspe*, G. *Espe*, and cogn. with Lett. *apsa*, OPruss. *abse*, Lith. *apuse*, Russ. *osína* (for **opsina*).

asperate, tr. v., to make rough. — L. *asperātus*, pp. of *asperāre*. See **asperity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

asperges, n., the ceremony of sprinkling (*R.C.Ch.*) — L. *aspergēs*, second person sing. fut. indic. of *aspergere*, 'to sprinkle upon'; see **asperse.** The ceremony is called *asperges* from the opening words of the Vulgate, Ps. 51:9 *Aspergēs mē hyssopō*, rendering Heb. *tᵉḥaṭṭᵉénī bhᵉēzṓbh* ('purge me with hyssop').

aspergillum, n., a small brush for sprinkling (*R.C.Ch.*) — ML., 'a small brush for sprinkling', a diminutive formed fr. L. *aspergere*. See prec. word.

Aspergillus, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. *aspergere*. See **asperges.**

asperifoliate, also **asperifolious,** adj., having rough leaves. — Compounded of L. *asper*, 'rough', and *folium*, 'leaf'. See next word and **foliate.**

asperity, n., roughness. — F. *aspérité*, fr. L. *asperitātem*, acc. of *asperitās*, 'unevenness, roughness', fr. *asper*, 'uneven, rough', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Asperugo, Asperula, Aspredo, exasperate.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

asperse, tr. v., 1) to besprinkle (*now rare*); 2) to slander. — L. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergere*, 'to sprinkle upon', fr. **ad-** and *spargere*,' to scatter, sprinkle'. See **sparse** and cp. **asperges, disperse.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *spārgere*) to *ĕ* (in *a-spĕrgere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *aspers-ed*, adj., *aspers-er*, n., *aspers-ive*, adj., *aspers-ive-ly*, adv.

aspersion, n. — L. *aspersiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Asperugo, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (*bot.*) — L. *asperūgō*, 'a plant with prickly leaves', fr. *asper*, 'rough'. See **asperity.**

Asperula, n. a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. *asper*, 'rough'. See **asperity.**

asphalt also **asphaltum,** n. — F. *asphalte*, fr. Late L. *asphaltus*, fr. Gk. ἄσφαλτος, which is of uncertain, possibly Sem., origin. See Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 53.

Derivatives: *asphalt*, tr. v., *asphalt-ine, asphaltic*, adjs.

asphodel, n. — L. *asphodelus*, fr. Gk. ἀσφόδελος, a foreign word of uncertain origin. Cp. **daffodil,** which is a doublet of *asphodel.*

asphyxia, n.. suspended animation (*med.*) — Medical L. fr. Gk. ἀσφυξίᾱ, lit. 'pulselessness', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σφύξις, 'pulsation', which is rel. to σφυγμός, 'pulsation', σφύζειν (for *σφύγ-ιειν), 'to beat, pulsate'. See **sphygmus** and **-ia.**

asphyxiant, adj., asphyxiating; n., an asphyxiating agent. — See prec. word and **-ant.**

asphyxiate, tr. v., to suffocate. — See **asphyxia** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *asphyxiat-ion*, n.

aspic, n., asp. — OF. (= F.) *aspic*, which is prob. a blend of OF. *aspe*, 'asp' (see **asp,** 'snake'), and OF. (= F.) *basilic*, 'basilisk', fr. L. *basiliscus* (see **basilisk**), two names that are often associated with each other.

aspic, n., a savory meat jelly. — F., the same as **aspic,** 'asp'; so called from the varied colors of this jelly.

Aspidistra, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-the-valley family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'star shield', fr. Gk. ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, 'shield', and ἄστρον, 'star'. See next word and **aster.**

aspidium, n., the shield fern (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'little shield', fr. Gk. ἀσπίδιον, dimin. of ἀσπίς, gen. ἀσπίδος, 'shield', which is of uncertain origin.

aspirant, adj. — F., fr. L. *aspīrantem*, acc. of *aspīrāns*, pres. part. of *aspīrāre*. See **aspire** and **-ant.**

aspirate, n. — L. *aspīrātus*, pp. of *aspīrāre*. See **aspire,** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

aspirate, tr. v. — L. *aspīrātus*, pp. of *aspīrāre*. See **aspirate,** n.

Derivatives: *aspirat-ed*, adj., *aspiration* (q.v.), *aspirat-or*, n., *aspirat-ory*, adj.

aspiration, n. — L. *aspīrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *aspīrātus*, pp. of *aspīrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

aspire, intr. v. — F. *aspirer*, fr. L. *aspīrāre*, 'to breathe or blow upon; to aspire', fr. **ad-** and *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit** and cp. **conspire, expire, inspire, respire.**

aspirin, n. (*pharm.*) — A hybrid coined by H. Dreser in Pflüger's Archiv in 1899. The acetylosalicylic acid occurs in the flowers of the plant *Spiraea ulmaria*. In order to distinguish from this natural product the same substance gained chemically, the word *aspirin* was formed by Dreser from priv. pref. **a-,** the above mentioned plant *Spir*aea, and chem. suff. **-in.** Hence *aspirin* prop. means 'acetylo-salicylic acid which is gained *not* from the *Spiraea ulmaria* (but in a chemical way)'.

Asplenium, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *asplēnum*, 'miltwort, spleenwort', fr. Gk. ἄσπληνον, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σπλήν, 'spleen'; see **spleen.** The plant was so called for its healing qualities. The name ἄσπληνον lit. means 'a remedy against (the diseases of) the spleen'.

Aspredo, n., a genus of catfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *asprēdō*, 'roughness', fr. *asper*. See **asperity.**

asquint, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **squint.**

ass, n. — ME. *asse*, fr. OE. *assa*, fr. OIr. *assan*, fr. L. *asinus*, 'ass, dolt, blockhead', a word borrowed from a language spoken in the South of Asia Minor, whence also Gk. ὄνος (for orig. **osonos*), 'ass', Arm. *ēsh* (collective pl. *ishan-kʿ*), of s.m. Cp. **asinego, asinine, easel, onager.**

assagai, assegai, n., a hardwood spear. — Port. *azagaia*, fr. Arab.-Berb. *az-zaghāyaʰ*, fr. *az-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *zaghāyaʰ*, 'a spear'. Cp. **lancegay.**

Derivative: *assagai, assegai*, tr. v.

assai, adv., very (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *ad*, 'to', and *satis*, 'enough'. See **assets.**

assai, n., the assai palm. — Port. *assai*, fr. Tupi *assahy*.

assail, tr. v. — ME. *assailen*, fr. OF. *asalir, assailir* (F. *assaillir*), fr. VL. *assalīre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *salīre*, 'to leap, spring'. Cp. L. *assilīre*, 'to leap upon', and see **salient.** Cp. also **assault.**

Derivatives: *assail-able*, adj., *assailant* (q.v.), *assail-er*, n., *assail-ment*, n.

assailant, n. — F. *assaillant*, pres. part. of *assaillir*. See **assail** and **-ant.**

assart, n., the act of grubbing up trees, bushes, etc. (*Old English law*) — Formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. (= F.) *essart*, 'the grubbing up of trees', fr. VL. *exsartum*, fr. L. *ex*, 'out of' (see 1st **ex-**), and the stem of *sarīre* (also spelled *sarrīre*), 'to grub, hoe', whence also *sarculum*, (for **sart-lom*), 'hoe'; cogn. with OI. *sṛṇí*, 'sickle', *sṛṇiḥ*, 'elephant goad'. L. *sarīre* is rel. to *sarpere*, 'to cut off, lop, trim'. See **sarmentum.**

assart, tr. v. — OF. *essarter*, 'to grub up trees', fr. *essart*. See **assart,** n.

assassin, n., murderer. — F., fr. It. *assassino*, fr. Arab. *ḥashshāshín*, 'drinkers of *hashish*', fr. *ḥashísh*, 'hemp'; see **hashish.** The first *assassins* were the fanatic followers of the Shaykh-ul-Jabal (the Old Man of the Mountains), who committed their murders under the intoxication of hashish. The plural suff. *-īn* in *assassin* was mistaken for part of the word. Cp. *Bedouin.*

Derivatives: *assassin-ate*, tr. v., *assassin-ation*, n.

assault, n. — ME. *asaut*, fr. OF. *asaut* (F. *assaut*), fr. VL. **assaltus*, fr. **ad-** and L. *saltus*, 'a leap', fr. *salīre*, 'to leap, spring'. See **salient** and cp. **assail.**

assault, tr. v. — OF. *assauter*, fr. VL. *assaltāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *saltāre*, freq. of *salīre*. See **assault,** n.

Derivative: *assault-er*, n.

assay, n. — ME., fr. OF. *assai*, which was formed—with change of prefix—from OF. *essai, essay* (F. *essai*), fr. L. *exagium*, 'a weighing', fr. *exigere*, 'to weigh, measure, examine', lit. 'to drive out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *agere*, 'to drive'. Cp. It. *saggio* (with the loss of the initial syllable) and the verb *assaggiare* (with the same change of pref. as in English). See **agent,** adj., and cp. **essay.** Cp. also **exigent, exiguous.**

assay, tr. v. — ME. *assayen*, fr. OF. *assayer*, a collateral form of *essaier, essayer*, fr. *assai*, resp. *essai, essay*. See **assay,** n.

Derivatives: *assay-able*, adj., *assay-er*, n., *assaying*, n.

assecuration, n., insurance (*law*). — ML. *assēcūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. **ad-** and L. *sēcūrus*, 'free from care, careless'. See **secure.**

assecurator, n. (*law*). — See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

assemblage, n. — F. *assemblage*, 'gathering, assemblage', fr. *assembler*. See next word and **-age.**

assemble, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *assemblen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *assembler*, 'to gather, assemble', fr. L. *assimulāre*, 'to make like, think like', in later sense 'to gather at the same time', fr. **ad-** and *simulāre*, 'to make like, imitate', fr. *simul*, 'together'. See **simulate.**

Derivative: *assembl-er*, n.

assembly, n. — ME. *assemblee*, fr. OF. *assemblee* (F. *assemblée*), prop. fem. pp. of *assembler*, 'to assemble', used as a noun. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-e, -ee*).

assent, intr. v. — ME. *assenten*, fr. OF. *asenter, assenter*, fr. L. *assentārī*, 'to agree with', freq. formed fr. *assentīre, assentīrī*, fr. **ad-** and *sentīre*, 'to feel'. See **sense** and cp. **consent, dissent, resent.**

Derivatives: *assentation* (q.v.), *assent-er*, n., *assent-ive*, adj., *assent-ive-ness*, n.

assent, n. — ME., fr. OF., back formation fr. *assenter*. See prec. word.

assentation, n. — L. *assentātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a flattering assent', fr. *assentātus*, pp. of *assentārī*. See **assent,** v., and **-ation.**

assentient, adj., assenting; n., one who assents. — L. *assentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *assentīre*. See **assent,** v., and **-ent.**

assert, tr. v. — L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, 'to claim, maintain, affirm', lit. 'to join to oneself', fr. **ad-** and *serere*, 'to join together, connect, combine'. See **series** and cp. **dissert, insert.**

Derivatives: *assert-er*, n., *assertion* (q.v.), *assert-ive*, adj., *assert-ive-ly*, adv., *assert-ive-ness*, n.

assertion, n. — L. *assertiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *assertion-al*, adj.

assertory, adj. — L. *assertōrius*, 'pertaining to an assertion, assertive', fr. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*. See **assert** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *assertori-al*, adj., *assertori-al-ly*, adv.

assess, tr. v., to evaluate for taxation. — ME. *assessen*, fr. OF. *assesser*, fr. Late L. *assessāre*, freq. formed fr. L. *assessus*, pp. of *assidēre*, 'to sit by or near; to assist in office', fr. **ad-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **assiduous, assize.** Cp. also **cess,** 'tax', which is an aphetic form of *assess*.
Derivatives: *assess-able*, adj., *assess-ee*, n., *assess-ment*, n., *assessor* (q.v.)

assessor, n. — ME. *assessour*, fr. OF. *assessour* (F. *assesseur*), fr. L. *assessōrem*, acc. of *assessor*, lit. 'a sitter by', fr. *assessus*, pp. of *assidēre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *assessor-ial*, adj.

assets, n. — Orig. a singular noun fr. OF. *asez* (pronounced *asets*) (whence F. *assez*), 'enough', fr. VL. **ad-satis*, 'in sufficiency', fr. L. *ad*, 'to' (see **ad-**), and *satis*, 'enough'. Cp. OProvenç. *assatz*, 'enough', It. *assai*, 'much', which also derive fr. VL. **ad-satis*, and see **satis, sad.**

asseverate, tr. v., to affirm. — L. *assevērātus*, pp. of *assevērāre*, 'to act with earnestness, to assert strongly' (said of speech), fr. **ad-** and *sevērus*, 'serious, grave, strict, austere'. See **severe** and cp. **persevere.**
Derivatives: *asseverat-ive*, adj., *asseverat-ive-ly*, adv., *assever-at-ory*, adj.

asseveration, n., affirmation. — L. *assevērātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'vehement assertion', fr. *assevērātus*, pp. of *assevērāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

assibilate, tr. v., to make sibilant. — L. *assibilātus*, pp. of *assibilāre*, fr. **ad-** and *sibilāre*, 'to hiss'. See **sibilant.**
Derivative: *assibilat-ion*, n.

assiduity, n. — L. *assiduitās*, gen. *-tātis*, 'continual presence', fr. *assiduus*. See next word and **-ity.**

assiduous, adj., 1) constant in application; 2) diligent. — L. *assiduus*, 'busy; incessant, continual, constant', lit. 'sitting by (one's work)', fr. *assidēre*, 'to sit by', fr. **ad-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **ad-** and **sedentary.** For the change of Latin *ē* (in *sēdēre*) to *ĭ* (in *as-sĭdēre*), see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *assiduous-ly*, adv., *assiduous-ness*, n.

assiento, asiento, n., contract or convention. — Sp. *asiento*, fr. *asentar*, 'to adjust, settle, establish', lit. 'to place on a chair', formed fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*, 'to'), and *sentar*, 'to place on a chair, set, set up, establish', fr. L. *sedēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **ad-** and **sedentary.**

assign, tr. v. — ME. *assignen*, fr. OF. *assigner*, *assigner*, fr. L. *assignāre*, 'to assign, allot, distribute', lit. 'to mark out', fr. **ad-** and *signāre*, 'to mark', fr. *signum*, 'mark, token, sign'. See **sign,** n., and cp. **design.**
Derivatives: *assign-able*, adj., *assignabl-y*, adv.

assign, n., one assigned. — F. *assigné*, pp. of *assigner*. See prec. word and cp. **assignee.**

assignat, n., paper money issued by the French revolutionary government (1789-96). — F., fr. L. *assignātum*, neut. pp. of *assignāre*. See **assign,** v.

assignation, n., appointment to meet; assignment. — ME. *assignacion*, fr. OF. *assignacion* (F. *assignation*), fr. L. *assignātiōnem*, acc. of *assignātiō*, 'allotment', fr. *assignātus*, pp. of *assignāre*. See **assign,** v., and **-ation.**

assignee, n., an assign. — F. *assigné*, pp. of *assigner*, fr. L. *assignāre*. See **assign,** v., and cp. **assign,** n.

assignment, n. — ME. *assignement*, fr. OF. *assignement*, fr. *assigner*. See **assign,** v., and **-ment.**

assimilate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *assimilātus*, pp. of *assimilāre*, 'to make like, liken', fr. **ad-** and *similāre*, 'to make similar to', fr. *similis*, 'like, resembling'. See **similar** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **assemble.**
Derivatives: *assimilation* (q.v.), *assimilat-ive*, adj., *assimilat-or*, n., *assimilat-ory*, adj.

assimilation, n. — L. *assimilātiō*, gen. *assimilātiōnis*, 'likeness, similarity', fr. *assimilātus*, pp. of *assimilāre*. See **assimilate** and **-ion.**

assist, tr. and intr. v. — F. *assister*, 'to stand by, help, assist', fr. L. *assistere*, 'to stand by', fr. **ad-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. Cp. OI. *tiṣṭhati*, Avestic *hishtaiti*, 'stands', and Gk. ἵστημι, 'I cause to stand, place; I stand', which stands for *σί-στημι, and see **state.** Cp. also **consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist.**

assistance, n. — F., fr. *assistant*. See next word and **-ce.**

assistant, adj. and n. — F. *assistant*, adj. and n., prop. pres. part. of *assister*. See **assist** and **-ant.**

assize, n. — ME. *assise*, fr. OF. *asise*, 'session' (whence F. *assises*, 'the assizes'), prop. fem. pp. of *asseoir*, 'to cause to sit, to set', fr. L. *assidēre*, 'to sit by'. See **assess** and cp. **size.**
Derivatives: *assize*, tr. v., *assize-ment*, n., *assizer*, n.

associable, adj. — F., fr. *associer*, fr. L. *associāre*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *associabil-ity*, n., *associable-ness*, n.

associate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *associātus*, pp. of *associāre*, 'to join to, unite with', fr. **ad-** and *sociāre*, 'to join together, associate', fr. *socius*, 'companion'. See **sociable** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **consociate, dissociate.**
Derivatives: *associat-ed*, adj., *association*, *associative* (qq.v.)

associate, adj. — L. *associātus*, pp. of *associāre*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *associate*, n.

association, n. — F., fr. ML. *associātiōnem*, acc. of *associātiō*, fr. L. *associātus*, pp. of *associāre*. See **associate,** v., and **-ion,** and cp. **consociation, dissociation.** Derivative: *association-al*, adj.

associative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** from the verb **associate;** first used by Coleridge.
Derivatives: *associative-ly*, adv., *associative-ness*, n.

assoil, tr. v., to absolve (*archaic*). — ME. *assoilen*, fr. OF. *assoile*, pres. subjunctive of *assoldre* (F. *absoudre*), 'to absolve'. See **absolve,** which is the doublet of *assoil*.
Derivative: *assoil-ment*, n.

assoilzie, tr. v., to acquit (*Scot. law*). — Formed fr. prec. word.

assonance, n. — F., fr. *assonant*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **sonance** and words there referred to.

assonant, adj. — F., fr. L. *assonantem*, acc. of *assonāns*, pres. part. of *assonāre*, 'to sound to, respond to', fr. **ad-** and *sonāre*, 'to sound'. See **sound,** 'voice', and cp. **sonant** and words there referred to.

assonate, intr. v. — L. *assonātus*, pp. of *assonāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

assort, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *assorter*, 'to assort, match', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *sorte*, 'sort, kind, species'. See **sort,** v. and n. The change of conjugation in F. *assortir*, of s.m., is due to the influence of the verb *sortir*, 'to go out'.
Derivatives: *assort-ative*, adj., *assort-ed*, adj., *assort-er*, n., *assort-ive*, adj., *assort-ment*, n.

assuage, tr. v., to mitigate; to soothe. — ME. *asuagen*, fr. OF. *asuager*, *assouager*, *assouagier*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and L. *suāvis*, 'sweet'. See **sweet** and cp. **suave.**
Derivatives: *assuag-er*, n., *assuagement* (q.v.)

assuagement, n. — OF. *assouagement*, fr. *assouager*. See **assuage** and **-ment.**

assuetude, n., custom, habit (*med.*) — L. *assuētūdō*, fr. *assuētus*, pp. of *assuēscere*, 'to accustom', fr. **ad-** and *suēscere*, 'to become used or accustomed', fr. I.-E. base **swedh-*, 'to make one's own'. See **custom** and cp. **consuetude.** For the ending see suff. **-tude.**

assume, tr. and intr. v. — L. *assūmere*, 'to take to (oneself), take up, adopt, usurp', fr. **ad-** and *sūmere*, 'to take'; which is compounded of **sub-,** 'under', and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and cp. **consume, presume, resume, subsume.** Cp. also **redeem.**
Derivatives: *assum-ed*, adj., *assum-ed-ly*, adv., *assum-ing*, adj., *assum-ing-ly*, adv.

assumption, n. — L. *assūmptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking, receiving', fr. *assūmptus*, pp. of *assūmere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp **sumption** and words there referred to.

assumptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *assūmptus*, pp. of *assūmere*. See **assume** and cp. prec. word.

assurance, n. — OF. *aseürance* (F. *assurance*), fr. *aseürer*. See **assure** and **-ance.**

assure, tr. v. — OF. *aseürer* (F. *assurer*), fr. Late L. *assēcūrāre*, fr. **ad-** and L. *sēcūrus*, 'safe'. See **secure, sure.**
Derivatives: *assur-ed*, adj., *assur-ed-ly*, adv., *assur-ed-ness*, n., *assur-er*, n., *assur-ing*, adj., *assur-ing-ly*, adv.

assurgent, adj., rising. — L. *assurgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *assurgere*, 'to rise up', fr. **ad-** and *surgere*, 'to rise'. See **surge** and cp. **insurgent.**

Assyria, n. — L. *Assyria*, fr. Gk. Ἀσσυρίᾱ (short for Ἀσσυρίᾱ γῆ, 'the Assyrian land'), fem. of Ἀσσύριος, 'pertaining to Assyria', fr. Akkad. *Ashshur*. Cp. Heb. *Ashshūr*, Gen. 10:10. Cp. also **Syria.**
Derivatives: *Assyri-an*, adj. and n., *Assyri-an-ize*, v.

Assyriology, n., the study of the history and language of Assyria. — Compounded of **Assyria** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *Assyriolog-ic-al*, adj., *Assyriolog-ist*, n.

-ast, agential suff., identical in meaning to *-ist*. — F. *-aste*, fr. L. *-asta*, fr. Gk. -αστής, which stands for -ασ-τής and is formed fr. -ασ- (the ending of the stem of the verbs in -άζειν) and agential suff. -τής. Cp. **-ist.**

Astarte, n., a Phoenician goddess, identical with Greek Aphrodite. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀστάρτη, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *'Ashtōreth*. See **Ashtoreth** and cp. **Aphrodite.**

astatic, adj. (*electricity*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄστατος, 'not steadfast', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and στατός, 'standing', verbal adj. of ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, place; I stand'. See **static.**

astatine, n., name of a radioactive element (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine,** fr. Gk. ἄστατος, 'unstable'. See prec. word.

asteism, n., genteel irony. — Gk. ἀστεϊσμός, 'wit, witticism', fr. ἀστεῖος, 'of the town', fr. ἄστυ, 'town, city', esp. 'the city of Athens', fr. orig. Ϝάστυ [cp. Arcadian Ϝασστυόχω (gen. of Ϝασστύοχος), 'protecting the city (of Athens)', epithet of Pallas Athene], which is cogn. with OI. *vástu*, 'dwelling place', *vástu*, *vastu*, 'seat, place, thing', Toch. A *waṣt*, 'house', fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, 'to dwell'. See **was** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **Astyanax.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Aster, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — L. *astēr*, 'star', fr. Gk. ἀστήρ; so called from the radiate heads of its flowers. See **star** and cp. **asterisk, Astraea, astrology, astronomy, disaster.**

-aster, combining form meaning 'star, starlike', as in *Clypeaster*. — See prec. word.

-aster, suff. expressing incomplete resemblance, usually of dimin. and depreciative force. — L. *-aster*, fr. Gk. -αστήρ, a suff. orig. forming nouns from verbs ending in -άζειν, later generalized as a pejorative suff. Cp. πατραστήρ, 'he

who plays the father', fr. πατήρ, 'father'. The Gk. suff. -αστήρ was adopted by the Latin, whence, in the form *-astre*, *-âtre*, it came into the Old French, resp. the French. Cp. the words *medicaster*, *oleaster*, *pinaster*, *poetaster*. Cp. also **-ster.**

asteria, n., a gem reflecting a six-rayed light (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀστερίᾱ, 'a precious stone', prop. fem. of ἀστέριος, 'starred, starry', used as a noun, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster.**

asterisk, n., the figure of a star (the printing mark *). — Late L. *asteriscus*, fr. Gk. ἀστερίσκος, dimin. of ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster.**

asterism, n., a system of stars, a constellation. — Gk. ἀστερισμός, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster** and **-ism.**

astern, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **stern.**

asteroid, adj., starlike. — Gk. ἀστεροειδής, compounded of ἀστήρ, 'star', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Aster** and **-oid.** Derivative: *asteroid*, n.

Asteroidea, n., a class of echinoderms, the starfish (*zool.*) — ModL. See **asteroid.**

asthenia, n., weakness (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness', fr. ἀσθενής, 'weak', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σθένος, 'strength'. See **sthenic** and cp. **sthenia.**

asthenic, adj., weak (*med.*) — Gk. ἀσθενικός, fr. ἀσθενής, 'weak'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

asthma, n., a chronic disorder characterized by difficulty in breathing. — Gk. ἄσθμα, 'hard-drawn breath', which prob. stands for *ἀνσθμα and derives fr. I.-E. base ***an-**, 'to blow, breathe', whence also ἄνεμος, 'wind', L. *animus*, 'breath of air, air, breath'; see **animus.** See Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 161-62 s.v. ἄσθμα.

asthmatic, adj. — L. *asthmaticus*, fr. Gk. ἀσθματικός, fr. ἄσθμα. See **asthma** and **-atic.** Derivative: *asthmatic-al-ly*, adv.

astigmatic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, astigmatism (*med.* and *optics*). — See next word.

astigmatism, n., defect of the eye that prevents the rays of light from converging to a point on the retina (*med.* and *optics*). — Coined by the English mathematician and philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) in 1819 fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. στίγμα, gen. στίγματος, 'a prick, puncture, mark'. See **stigmatic** and **-ism.**

Astilbe, n., a genus of plants of the saxifrage family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'not shining', fr. priv. pref. **a-** and στίλβειν, 'to shine'. See **stilbite.**

astir, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **stir.**

astomatous, adj., having no mouth. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-** and **-stomatous.**

astonish, tr. v. — Obsol. *astony*, fr. ME. *astonien*, *astonen*, which is formed with change of pref. fr. *estoner* (whence F. *étonner*), fr. VL. ***extonāre**, lit. 'to strike with thunder', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *tonāre*, 'to thunder'. See **thunder** and cp. **astound.** The verb *astonish* was influenced in form by English verbs ending in **-ish,** in which this suff. is the equivalent of OF. and F. *-iss*, and goes back ultimately to the Latin inchoative suff. *-īscere*. Cp. *admonish*, *distinguish*, *extinguish*.
Derivatives: *astonish-ed-ly*, adv., *astonish-er*, n., *astonish-ing*, adj., *astonish-ing-ly*, adv., *astonish-ing-ness*, n.

astound, tr. v. — ME. *astoned*, *astouned*, pp. of *astonien*. See **astonish.**
Derivatives: *astound-ing*, adj., *astound-ing-ly*, adv., *astound-ment*, n.

astraddle, adv. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **straddle.**

Astraea, n., the goddess of justice in Greek and Roman mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀστραίᾱ, lit. 'starry', fem. of ἀστραῖος, fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster.**

astragal, n., a convex molding (*archit.*) — L. *astragalus*, fr. Gk. ἀστράγαλος, 'one of the vertebrae of the neck, anklebone, molding', assimilated fr. *ὀστράγαλος, which is rel. to ὄστρακον, 'oyster shell, potsherd', ὀστέον, 'bone', and cogn. with L. *os*, 'bone'. See **os.**

astragalus, n., the ball of the ankle joint (*anat.*) — L. See prec. word.

Astragalus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — L. See **astragal.**

astrakhan, astrachan, n., the fur of still-born or young lambs from Astrakhan. — From *Astrakhan* in Russia. The name of the city lit. means 'star of the caravanserai'. See **astral** and **khan,** 'caravanserai'.

astral, adj., pertaining to the stars. — F., fr. L. *astrālis*, fr. *astrum*, 'star', fr. Gk. ἄστρον, which is rel. to ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *astral-ly*, adv.

astrapophobia, n., morbid fear of lightning (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἀστραπή, 'lightning', and -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. Gk. ἀστραπή is a collateral form of ἀστεροπή, στεροπή, and lit. means 'the eye of a star', fr. ἀστέρος, ἀστήρ, 'star', and stem ὀπ-, 'to look' (whence also ὀπή, 'an opening, hole', ὄψις, 'sight'). See **Aster** and **optic.** For the second element see **-phobia.**

astray, adv. and adj. — For *on stray*, fr. pref. **a-,** 'on', and the noun **stray.**

astrict, tr. v., 'to bind, constrict. — L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*, 'to draw tight, bind', fr. **ad-** and *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **stringent.**
Derivatives: *astriction* (q.v.), *astrict-ive*, adj.

astriction, n. — L. *astrictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a drawing tight', fr. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Astrid, a fem. PN. — A Norse name rel. to OHG. *Ansitruda*, which is compounded of *ansi*, 'god', and *trūt*, *drūt* (whence MHG. *trût*, G. *traut*), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element cp. **Anselm,** for the second see **true** and cp. the second element in **Ermentrud** and in **Gertrude.**

astride, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **stride.**

astringe, tr. v., to bind, constrict. — L. *astringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **astrict.**

astringency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.** Cp. **stringency.**

astringent, adj., that which contracts, severe. — L. *astringēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *astringere*, 'to draw close, tighten, contract'. See **astringe** and **-ent.**

astro-, before a vowel **astr-,** combining form meaning 'star'. — Gk. ἀστρο-, ἀστρ-, fr. ἄστρον, 'star', which is rel. to ἀστήρ, 'star'. See **Aster.**

astrocyte, n., a star-shaped cell (*anat.*) — Compounded of **astro-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**

astrography, n., the mapping of the stars. — Lit. 'description of the stars', fr. **astro-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivative: *astrograph-ic*, adj.

astrolabe, n., an obsolete astronomical instrument. — ME., fr. OF. *astrelabe*, fr. ML. *astrolabium*, fr. Gk. ἀστρολάβον (scil. ὄργανον), lit. 'startaking (instrument)', fr. ἄστρον, 'star', and the stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take'. See **astro-** and **lemma.**

astrologer, n. — See **astrology** and agential suff. **-er.**

astrologic, astrological, adj. — Gk. ἀστρολογικός, fr. ἀστρολογίᾱ. See **astrology** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

astrology, n. — F. *astrologie*, fr. L. *astrologia*, fr. Gk. ἀστρολογίᾱ, 'astronomy', later 'astrology', fr. ἀστρολόγος, 'astronomer', later 'astrologer', which is compounded of ἄστρον, 'star', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **astro-** and **-logy.**

astrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. — Compounded of **astro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

astronaut, n., one who flies through space; one concerned with space flight. — Compounded of **astro-** and Gk. ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See **nautical** and cp. **cosmonaut.**

astronautics, n., the science of space flight. — Compounded of **astro-** and **nautics.** Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **cosmonautics.**

astronomer, n. — See **astronomy** and agential suff. **-er.**

astronomic, astronomical, adj. — F. *astronomique*, fr. L. *astronomicus*, fr. Gk. ἀστρονομικός, fr. ἀστρονομίᾱ. See next word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *astronomical-y*, adv.

astronomy, n. — OF. *astronomie*, fr. L. *astronomia*, fr. Gk. ἀστρονομίᾱ, 'astronomy', fr. ἀστρονόμος, 'an astronomer', lit. 'star-arranger', fr. ἄστρον, 'star', and -νόμος, 'arranger', which is rel. to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute'. See **Nemesis** and cp. **nomo-.**

astrophysics, n. — Lit. 'astronomical physics'. See **astro-** and **physics.**

astucious, adj., astute. — F. *astucieux* (fem. *astucieuse*), fr. *astuce*, 'astuteness', fr. L. *astūtia*, 'dexterity; cunning, subtlety', fr. *astūtus*. See **astute** and **-ous.**

Astur, n., the genus of the goshawks (*zool.*) — ML., fr. L. *acceptor*, secondary form of *accipiter*, 'falcon' (see **accipiter**), whence also OSp. *aztor*, Port. *açor*, It. *astore*, OProvenç. *austor*, OF. *ostoir*, *ostour*, F. *autour*, 'goshawk'. Cp. **ostreger.**

astute, adj., shrewd, cunning, crafty. — L. *astūtus*, 'artful, drafty, cunning', fr. *astus*, 'cleverness, craft, cunning', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *astute-ly*, adv., *astute-ness*, n.

Astyanax, n., the son of Hector and Andromache (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀστυάναξ, lit. 'king of the city', fr. ἄστυ, 'city' (see **asteism**), and ἄναξ, orig. *Ϝάναξ, 'chief, lord, master', a name given to him in reference to his father. Cp. *Andromache*.

asunder, adv. — OE. *on sundran*. See pref. **a-,** 'on', and **sunder.**

asura, n., a god, a good spirit; later an evil spirit (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *ásurah*, prob. rel. to OI. *ásuh* (for *ŋsu-), 'breath of life', fr. I.-E. base ***an-**, 'to blow, breathe', whence also OI. *áni-ti*, *ána-ti*, 'breathes', L. *anima*, 'breath of air, breath, soul, life', *animus*, 'soul, spirit, mind, courage, wish, derive'. See **animus** and cp. **ahura** and **sura,** 'spirit, demon'.

Asvins, n. pl., two Vedic gods, twin brothers, the Dioscuri of Vedic mythology. — OI. *Aśvinau* (dual), lit. 'horse owners', fr. *áśvah*, 'horse', which is rel. to Avestic *aspa-*, and cogn. with Gk. ἵππος, L. *equus*, 'horse'. See **equine.**

asylum, n. — L. *asȳlum*, fr. Gk. ἄσῡλον, 'refuge, sanctuary', prop. neut. of the adjective ἄσῡλος, 'free from plunder, inviolable', used as a noun, fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σῦλη, σῦλον, 'the right of seizure', whence σῡλᾶν, 'to strip, plunder'. Accordingly ἄσῡλον lit. means 'an inviolable place'.

asymmetric, asymmetrical, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al,** fr. Gk. ἀσύμμετρος. See **asymmetry.**
Derivative: *asymmetrical-ly*, adv.

asymmetry, n. — Gk. ἀσυμμετρίᾱ, 'incommensurability', fr. ἀσύμμετρος, 'incommensurate; disproportionate', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σύμμετρος, 'commensurable'. See **symmetry** and cp. **dissymmetry.**

asymptote, n., a straight line continually approaching but never meeting a curve (*math.*) — Gk. ἀσύμπτωτος, 'not falling together', formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), σύν, 'with' (see **sym-, syn-**), and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for *πῐ-πτειν, fr. ***pt-**, zero degree of I.-E. base ***pet-**, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *asymptot-ic*, *asymptot-ic-al*, adjs., *asymptot-ic-al-ly*, adv.

asyndetic, adj., using asyndeton.—See next word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *asyndetic-al-ly*, adv.

asyndeton, n., omission of conjunctions (*rhet.*) — Gk. ἀσύνδετον, neut. of ἀσύνδετος, 'unconnected', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and σύνδετος, 'connected', verbal adj. of συνδεῖν, 'to bind together, connect', fr. σύν, 'with' (see **syn-**), and δεῖν, 'to bind'. See **diadem** and cp. **polysyndeton.**

at, prep. — OE. *æt*, rel. to ON., OS., Goth. *at*, OFris. *et*, *at*, OHG. *az*, and cogn. with L. *ad*, 'to, toward', OIr. *ad-*, W. *add-*, Phryg. αδ-, αβ-, 'to'. Cp. **ad-.**

at-, assimilated form of **ad-** before *t*.

atabal, n., kettledrum. — Sp., fr. Arab. *aṭ-ṭabl*, 'the drum', fr. *aṭ-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *ṭabl*, 'drum'. Cp. **timbal.**

atacamite, n., a basic copper chloride (*mineral.*) — Named after the province of *Atacama*, in Chile. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

atajo, n., a drove of mules (Amer. Sp.) — Sp., 'separation', fr. *atajar*, 'to separate', fr. *a-* (fr. L. *ad*), 'to', and *tajar*, 'to cut', fr. VL. **taliāre*, 'to cut'. See **ad-** and **tailor.**

Atalanta, n., daughter of King Schoeneus, famous for her swiftness in running (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀταλάντη (fem. of ἀτάλαντος), 'having the same value (as a man)', from copul. pref. ἀ- and τάλαντον, 'balance, weight, talent, value'. Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'; see **same.** For the etymology of τάλαντον see **talent.**

atalaya, n., a watchtower. — Sp., fr. Arab. *aṭ-ṭalāyi'*, 'the sentries', fr. *aṭ-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *ṭalāyi'*, pl. of *ṭalī'ah*, 'sentinel', but mistaken for a singular. See Dozy-Engelmann, Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe, 2nd edition, pp. 209-10. Arab. *ṭalī'ah* derives fr. *ṭāla'a*, 'he rose'.

ataman, n., a Cossack commander. — Russ., fr. Pol. *hetman*. See **hetman.**

ataraxia, n., calmness, impassiveness. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀταραξίᾱ, 'calmness, impassiveness, calmness', lit. 'imperturbability', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the stem of ταράσσειν, 'to trouble, disturb', which is rel. to θράσσειν, of s.m., and cogn. with ON. *dregg*, 'dreg'. See **dreg.**

Atargatis, n., Syrian goddess of fertility. — Gk. Ἀταργάτις, fr. Aram. '*Attâr*, 'Astarte', which is rel. to Heb. '*Ashtóreth* (see **Ashtoreth**), and Palmyrene '*Athe*, name of a goddess (cp. **Derceto**).

ataunt, adj., fully rigged (*naut.*) — F. *autant*, 'so much, as much as possible', fr. earlier *altant*, which is compounded of the OF. pron. *al*, 'something else', and *tant*, 'so much'. The first element derives fr. VL. **ale*, which is shortened fr. **alid*, corresponding to L. *aliud*, neut. of *alius*, 'another'; see **alias, else.** The second element comes fr. L. *tantus*, 'so great, so much', for which see **tantamount.** Cp. **taunt,** 'very tall'.

atavic, adj., of a remote ancestor. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *atavus*. See next word.

atavism, n., reversion to a remote ancestral type. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *atavus*, 'father of a great-grandfather, ancestor', fr. pref. *at-*, 'beyond', and *avus*, 'grandfather'. See **uncle** and cp. **avuncular.**

atavistic, adj., pertaining to atavism; tending to atavism. — Formed with suff. **-istic** fr. L. *atavus*. See prec. word. See **atavism.**
Derivative: *atavistic-al-ly*, adv.

ataxia, n., irregularity of bodily functions (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀταξίᾱ, 'want of order', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τάξις, 'arrangement, disposition, order', from the stem of τάσσειν, 'to arrange, put in order'. See **tactic.**

ataxic, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ic.**

ate, past tense of *eat*. — ME. *ate*, formed on the analogy of *brake*, *spake*.

Ate, n., the goddess of infatuation and evil in Greek mythology. — Gk. Ἄτη, fr. ἄτη, 'infatuation, bane, ruin, mischief', which stands for *ἀϝάτη and is rel. to ἀάω, 'I hurt, damage', ἀ-άατος, 'unhurt, uninjured'; of uncertain etymology.

-ate, suff. forming participial adjectives (as in *sedate*, *ornate*) and adjectives (as in *chordate*, *stellate*). — L. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation.

-ate, verbal suff. — L. pp. suff. *-ātus*, hence derivatively identical with adj. suff. **-ate** (q.v.) Its original use consisted in the formation of verbs from participial adjectives in *-ate*. So e.g. from the participial adj. *separate* arose the verb *to separate*.

-ate, subst. suff. expressing *office*, *dignity*, *rank*, *honor*. — L. *-ātus* (gen. *-ātūs*), a suff. formed from the participial suff. *-ātus*. Cp. e.g. *consulate* and see adj. suff. **-ate.**

-ate, subst. suff. forming names of salts from acids whose names end in *-ic*, as nitr*ate*, fr. nitr*ic* acid (*chem.*) — L. *-ātum*, neut. of pp. suff. *-ātus*. See adj. suff. **-ate.**

atelectasis, n., incomplete expansion of the lungs (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἀτελής, 'incomplete', and ἔκτασις, 'extension, expansion'. The first element is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τέλος, 'end'; see **teleo-.** For the second element see **ectasis.**

atelier, n., workshop, studio. — F., fr. OF. *astelier*, fr. *astelle*, 'shiver of wood', fr. Late L. *astella*, fr. L. *astula*, which is prob. a blend of *assula*, 'shiver of wood' and *hastula*, 'a little spear'. *Assula* is a dimin. of *assis*, 'board, plank'; see **ashlar.** *Hastula* is a dimin. of *hasta*, 'spear'; see **hastate.**

Athanasius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀθανάσιος, fr. ἀθάνατος, 'immortal'. See next word.

athanasy, n., immortality. — Gk. ἀθανασίᾱ, fr. ἀθάνατος, 'immortal', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θάνατος, 'death'. See **thanato-** and cp. **euthanasia.** For the ending see **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

athanor, n., the self feeding furnace of the alchemists. — F., fr. Arab. *at-tannūr*, 'the oven', fr. *at-*, assimilated form of *al-*, 'the', and *tannūr* 'oven', borrowed fr. Heb. *tannūr*, which is rel. to Akkad. *tinnūru*, 'oven'.

Atharvan, n., name of a fire priest, the eldest son of Brahma (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *átharvan*, 'fire priest', rel. to Avestic *āθravan-*, 'fire priest', *ātarsh*, 'fire', *ātrya-*, 'ashes', and cogn. with L. *āter*, 'black, dark'. See **atrabiliary.**

atheism, n. — F. *athéisme*, formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἄθεος, 'without god', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θεός, 'god'. See **theism.**

atheist, n. — F. *athéiste*. See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *atheist-ic*, *athest-ic-al*, adjs., *atheist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

atheling, n., a noble, a prince. — OE. *æðeling*, 'a noble', fr. *æðele*, 'noble', which is rel. to OFris. *ethele*, OS. *eðili*, OHG. *edili*, MHG. *edele*, G. *edel*, 'noble'. The orig. meaning of these adjectives was 'noble by birth'. Cp. **odal** and the first element in **Albert, allerion, Alphonso, Athelstan, Audrey, edelweiss, Ethelbert, Etheldred, Ethelinda, Ulrica.**

Athelstan, masc. PN. — OE. *Æðelstane*, lit. 'noble stone', fr. *æðele*, 'noble', and *stan*, 'stone'. For the first element see **atheling** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **stone.**

Athena, Athene, fem. PN., the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology, identified by the Romans with Minerva. — Gk. Ἀθήνη, a pre-Hellenic name of uncertain origin.

Athenaeum, n., the temple of Athena at Athens; whence **athenaeum** 1) a Roman school of law; 2) a literary club. — L., fr. Gk. Ἀθήναιον, the temple of the goddess *Athene* fr. Ἀθήνη. See prec. word.

atherine, n., any of the fishes of the family Atherinidae (*ichthyol.*) — ModL. *atherīna*, fr. Gk. ἀθερίνη, 'smelt', fr. ἀθήρη, 'gruel, porridge', which is rel. to ἀθήρ, 'awn, chaff, barb of a weapon', ἀνθέρικος, 'the asphodel'. See **Anthericum** and cp. **atheroma.**

Atherinidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. *atherīna*. See prec. word and **-idae.**

athermancy, n., impermeability to heat. — Formed with suff. **-cy** fr. Gk. ἀθέρμαντος, 'not heated', fr. ἀ (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θερμαντός, 'capable of being heated', verbal adj. of θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat'. See **therm** and cp. **diathermancy.**

athermanous, adj., not transmitting radiant heat. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **a-**, the stem of Greek θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat', and suff. **-ous.** See **therm** and cp. **diathermanous.** The use of the suff. *-ous* is due to the analogy of *joyous* and other similar adjectives in which *-ous* corresponds to OF. *-ous*, *-eus* (= F. *-eux*), fr. L. *-ōsus*.

atheroma, n., a kind of encysted tumor (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἀθήρωμα, 'a tumor full of gruel-like matter', fr. ἀθήρη. See **atherine** and **-oma.**

Atherosperma, n., a genus of trees of the boldo family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. ἀθήρ, gen. ἀθέρος, 'awn, chaff', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **atherine** and **sperm.**

athetize, tr. v., to reject. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. ἀθετεῖν, 'to deny, disprove, reject', fr. ἄθετος, 'not fixed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θετός, 'placed, set', verb. adj. of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, 'to place'. See **theme** and cp. words there referred to.

athetosis, n., affection of the nervous system marked by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the American nerve specialist William Alexander Hammond (1828-1900) in 1871 fr. Gk. ἄθετος, 'not fixed', and suff. **-osis.** See prec. word.

athirst, adj. — ME. *ofthurst*, fr. OE. *ofþyrsted*, pp. of *ofþyrstan*, fr. *of-* (see **of**) and *þyrstan*, 'to thirst'. See **thirst,** v.

athlete, n. — L. *athlēta*, fr. Gk. ἀθλητής, 'combatant, champion', fr. ἀθλέω, 'I contend for a prize', fr. ἆθλος, contracted fr. ἄεθλος (with the exception of Odyssey, 8, 160, this latter form alone is used by Homer), for orig. ἄϝεθλος. The first element of this word is perh. cogn. with OI. *vā-yati*, 'he fatigues himself'; the second element is of unknown origin. Cp. the second element in **pentathlon, hexathlon, decathlon.**

athletic, adj. — L. *athlēticus*, fr. Gk. ἀθλητικός, fr. ἀθλητής. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *athletic-al-ly*, adv., *athletic-ism*, n., *athlet-ics*, n.

athrepsia, n., debility of children caused by lack of food (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'condition caused by the lack of nourishment', fr. Gk. ἄθρεπτος, 'ill-nourished, underfed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θρεπτός, 'fed, nourished', verbal adj. of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish' (whence also θρέψις, 'nourishment'). See **trophic** and cp. **thrombosis.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

athrill, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **thrill.**

athrob, adv. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **throb.**

athwart, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **a-**, 'on', and **thwart.**

athymy, also **athymia,** n., despondency. — Gk. ἀθῡμίᾱ, 'faintheartedness, despondency', lit. 'lack of spirit', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and θῡμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See **thio-** and cp. **thyme.**

-atic, adj. suff. of Greek origin, meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of', as in *dramatic*, *grammatic*. — F. *-atique*, fr. L. *-āticus*, fr. Gk. -ᾶτικός. Cp. **-etic.**

-atic, adj. suff. of Latin origin meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of', as in *erratic*, *aquatic*. — F. *-atique*, fr. L. *-āticus*. This suff.

arose from a misreading of *-āt-icus* (= pp. suff. of verbs of the 1st conjugation and suff. *-icus*) into *ā-ticus*. [Cp. e.g. L. *ven-āt-icus*, 'pertaining to the chase', (fr. *venātus*, pp. of *venārī*, 'to chase'), misread into *ven-ā-ticus*.] Accordingly suff. **-atic** is a compound of the adj. (orig. pp.) suffix **-ate** and of suff. **-ic.** Later the suff. *-atic* was also appended to nouns. Cp. **-age.**

Derivative: *-atic-al.*

-atile, adj. suff. expressing possibility. — F. *-atile*, fr. L. *-ātilis*, prop. suff. *-ilis* added to *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation. See adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ile.**

atilt, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **tilt.**

-ation, subst. suff. denoting *action*, *process*, *state* or *condition*. — Fr. F. *-ation*, (or directly) fr. L. *-ātiōnem*, acc. of *-ātiō*, a suff. forming nouns of action fr. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first Latin conjugation. See adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. suff. **-ition.** For the sense of suff. *-ation* cp. *-osis.*

-ative, adj. suff. meaning 'tending to'. — F. *-atif* (fem. *-ative*), fr. L. *-ātīvus*, prop. suff. *-īvus* added to *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first Latin conjugation. Accordingly suff. *-ative* is a compound of adj. suff. **-ate** and suff. **-ive.**

atlantes, n. pl., figures of men supporting an entablature (*archit.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἄτλαντες, pl. of Ἄτλᾶς. See **Atlas.**

Atlantic, adj., pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean or to Mount Atlas. — L. *Atlanticus*, fr. Gk. Ἀτλαντικός, fr. Ἄτλᾶς, 'the Atlas mountains'. See **Atlas** and **-ic.**

Atlas, n., one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene, supporting the heavens on his shoulders; later, a king of Mauretania, changed by Perseus into Mt. Atlas (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Atlās* (gen. *Atlantis*), fr. Gk. Ἄτλᾶς (gen. Ἄτλαντος), which stands for Ἀ-τλᾶς and lit. means 'the Bearer (scil. of Heaven)', fr. copul. pref. ἀ- and the stem of τλῆναι, 'to bear' (cp. πολύτλᾶς, 'much-enduring'). Copul. pref. ἀ- stands for I.-E. **sm̥-*, a weak gradational form of I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together'; see **same.** Gk. τλῆναι derives fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tal-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, lift, suffer', whence τάλᾶς, gen. τάλανος and τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering', ταλάσσαι (aor.), 'to bear, suffer', L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **atlas,** name of the first vertebra, **atlantes, Atlantic, Atalanta, talent.**

atlas, n., a collection of maps bound into a book. — First so called by the geographer Mercator because the figure of Atlas supporting the world was frequently put on the front page of such collections. (The first part of Mercator's *Atlas, sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi* appeared in 1585.) See prec. word.

atlas, n., name of the first vertebra (*anat.*) — From **Atlas** (q.v.); so called because it bears the skull. This name was given to the first vertebra by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, Vienna, 1880, p. 59.

atlas, n., silk-satin. — Arab. *ʾaṭlas*, lit. 'wiped smooth', fr. *ṭalasa*, 'he wiped, smoothed away'.

atle, atlee, n., the tamarisk salt tree. — Arab. *ʾaṯlaʰ*, 'a species of tamarisk', prop. unit name of *aṯl*, rel. to Aram. *aṯlā*, Heb. *ēshel*, 'tamarisk tree'.

atman, n., the supreme soul, the principle of life (*Hinduism*). — OI. *ātmán*, prop. 'breath, soul', orig. 'cover, body', cogn. with OHG. *ātum*, MHG. *ātem*, G. *Atem*, MDu. *āðem*, OFris. *ēthma*, OS. *āthom*, OE. *ǣðm*, 'breath'. Cp. the second element in **mahatma.**

atmido-, before a vowel **atmid-,** combining form meaning 'vapor'. — Gk. ἀτμιδο-, ἀτμιδ-, fr. ἀτμίς, gen. ἀτμίδος, 'steam, vapor', rel. to ἀτμός, of s.m. See **atmo-.**

atmidometer, n., an atmometer. — Compounded of **atmido-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

atmo-, before a vowel **atm-,** combining form meaning 'vapor'. — Gk. ἀτμο-, ἀτμ-, fr. ἀτμός, 'steam, vapor', contraction of ἀετμός, which prob. stands for **ἀϝε-τ-μό-ς* and is rel. to ἄελλα (for **ἄϝε-λ-ɟα*), 'tempest, whirlwind', and to ἄημι (for **ἄϝημι*), 'I blow', fr. I.-E. base **wē-*, 'to blow', whence also OI. *váti*, 'blows', Goth. *waian*, OE. *wāwan*, 'to blow'. See **wind,** 'air in motion', and cp. **Aëllo.**

atmology, n., the study of the laws of aqueous vapor. — Compounded of **atmo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *atmolog-ic*, *atmolog-ic-al*, adjs., *atmolog-ist*, n.

atmolysis, n., separation of mixed gases. — Compounded of **atmo-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing; dissolution'. See **-lysis.**

atmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation. — Compounded of **atmo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *atmometr-ic*, adj., *atmometr-y*, n.

atmosphere, n. — Compounded of Gk. ἀτμός, 'steam, vapor', and σφαῖρα, 'ball, sphere'; see **atmo-** and **sphere.** The word *atmosphere* was first used by the English bishop and scientist John Wilkins (1614-72) in 1638 with reference to the moon (which in reality has no atmosphere).

Derivatives: *atmospher-ic*, *atmospher-ic-al*, adjs., *atmospher-ic-al-ly*, adv., *atmospher-ics*, n.pl.

atocia, n., sterility of the female (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἀτοκίᾱ, 'sterility', fr. ἄτοκος, having never yet brought forth', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition', which is rel. to τοκεύς, 'father', in the pl., 'parents'. See **-tocia, toco-,** and cp. **anatocism.**

atoll, n., a coral island. — Malayalam.

atom, n. — F. *atome*, fr. L. *atomus*, fr. Gk. ἄτομος, 'atom', prop. 'uncut, indivisible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**), and -τομος, fr. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome** and cp. **anatomy.** The word ἄτομος was first used by the Greek philosopher Leucippus.

Derivatives: *atom-ic*, adj., *atom-ic-ity*, n., *atom-ism*, n., *atom-ist*, n., *atom-ize*, tr. v., *atom-iz-ation*, n., *atom-iz-er*, n.

atomy, n., skeleton. — From misdivision of *anatomy* into *an atomy*. See **anatomy.**

atomy, n., pygmy. — L. *atomī* (pl. of *atomus*, 'atom'), mistaken for a singular. See **atom.**

atone, intr. v. — Short for 'to be **at one**'.

Derivatives: *atone-ment*, n., *aton-ing-ly*, adv.

atonic, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄτονος, 'not stretched, slack; without tone', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τόνος, 'tone'. See **tonic** and cp. **diatonic.**

atony, n., want of tone. — ML. *atonia*, fr. Gk. ἀτονίᾱ, 'slackness, debility', fr. ἄτονος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

atopic, adj., pertaining to atopy (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄτοπος, 'out of place; unusual', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τόπος, 'place'. See **topic.**

atopite, n., calcium antimonate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἄτοπος. See **atopic.**

atopy, n., allergy. — See **atopic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

-ator, subst. suff. — L. *-ātor*, forming masculine agential nouns from verbs of the first conjugation. Accordingly the suff. *-ātor* consists of *-ā-*, the characteristic vowel of the first conjugation, and suff. **-tor** (q.v.)

atrabiliary, adj., melancholy, hypochondriac. — Medical L. *ātrābīliārius*, 'suffering from black bile', fr. L. *ātra bīlis*, 'black bile, melancholy', loan translation of Gk. μέλαινα χολή (see *melancholy*). *Ātra* is fem. of *āter*, 'black, dark', rel. to Umbr. *atru*, *adro* (neut. pl.), 'black', and prob. cogn. with OI. *átharvan-*, Avestic *āθravan-*, 'fire priest', *ātarsh*, 'fire', *ātrya-*, 'ashes', Arm. *airem*, 'I light up, kindle'. Cp. **atrocious.** Cp. also **Atharvan.** For the etymology of L. *bīlis* see **bile.** For the ending of *atrabiliary* see adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *atrabiliari-ous*, adj.

atrabilious, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ātra bīlis*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *atribilious-ly*, adv., *atrabilious-ness*, n.

Atractaspis, n., a genus of African burrowing vipers (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'arrow snake', fr. Gk. ἄτρακτος, 'spindle, arrow', and ἀσπίς, 'serpent, snake', The first element is cogn. with L. *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'; see **torque.** For the second element see **asp,** 'snake'.

Atragene, n., a genus of trees of the buttercup family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀθραγένη, 'traveler's joy', compounded of ἄθρας, 'chariot', and -γενή, 'of a certain kind'. The first element stands for **Fά(ν)θρας* and is cogn. with OI. *vandhúraḥ*, 'a hamper (made of wickerwork)', fr. I.-E. base **wendh-*, **wn̥dh-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also ON. *vinda*, OE. *windan*, 'to wind, twist'; see **wind,** 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to Gk. γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'; see **genus** and cp. **-gen.**

atresia, n., occlusion of a natural passage of the body (*pathol.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἄτρητος, 'not perforated', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and τρητός, verbal adj. of τετραίνειν, 'to pierce, perforate', which is rel. to τείρειν (for *τέρϳειν), 'to rub, rub away, wear away', fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to bore, pierce, rub'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Atreus, n., a son of Pelops and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἀτρεύς, a word of uncertain origin.

atrip, adv. (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-** 'on', and **trip.**

Atriplex, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (*bot.*) — L. *atriplex*, 'orach', fr. Gk. ἀτράφαξυς, which is of unknown origin. Cp. **orach.**

atrium, n., 1) the central, courtlike room of the ancient Roman house; 2) (*anat.*) cavity in the heart or in the ear. — L. *ātrium;* according to Varro, De Lingua Latina 5, § 161, a word of Etruscan origin and rel. to the Etruscan town *Atria*, as the place of origin of this kind of architecture. The connection of *ātrium* with *āter*, 'black, dark', is folk etymology.

atrocious, adj., extremely cruel or wicked. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *atrōx*, gen. *atrōcis*, 'cruel, fierce', prop. 'dark-looking, gloomy', and compounded of *āter*, 'black, dark', and *-ōx*, gen. *ōcis*, 'looking'. For the first element see **atrabilious.** The second element is cogn. with Gk. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, sight'. See **-ops** and cp. the second element in **ferocious, velocity.**

Derivatives: *atrocious-ly*, adv., *atrocious-ness.*

atrocity, n., atrociousness. — F. *atrocité*, fr. L. *atrōcitātem*, acc. of *atrōcitās*, 'cruelty', fr. *atrōx*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Atropa, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄτροπα, 'the deadly nightshade', which is rel. to Ἄτροπος, name of one of the Fates. See **Atropos.**

atrophy, n., a wasting away through lack of nourishment (*med.*) — F. *atrophie*, fr. L. *atrophia*, fr. Gk. ἀτροφίᾱ, 'want of food', fr. ἄτροφος, 'not nourished, ill-fed', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and -τροφος, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See **trophic** and cp. **athrepsia.** Cp. also **dystrophy, hypertrophy.**

Derivatives: *atrophy*, intr. and tr. v., *atroph-ic*, *atrophi-ed*, adjs.

atropine, also **atropin,** n., an alkaloid poison extracted from belladonna. — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in,** fr. Gk. ἄτροπα, 'the deadly nightshade'. See **Atropa.**

Atropos, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythol-

ogy. — Gk. Ἄτροπος, lit. 'not to be turned away, inflexible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the stem of τρέπειν, 'to turn', τρόπος, 'a turn'. See **trope** and cp. **Atropa, atropine.**

attach, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *attachen*, fr. OF *atachier, attachier* (F. *attacher*), lit. 'to tack or fasten to', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *tache*, 'a nail, hook', a word of Teut. origin. See **tack,** 'a small nail', and cp. **tache,** 'a buckle', **detach.** Cp. also **attack,** which is a doublet of *attach*. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: *attach-able*, adj., *attach-ed*, adj., *attach-ed-ly*, adv., *attach-er*, n., *attachment* (q.v.)

attaché, n., a member of the diplomatic staff attached to an embassy. — F., lit. 'attached', pp. of *attacher*, 'to attach'. See prec. word.

attachment, n. — F. *attachement*, fr. *attacher*. See **attach** and **-ment.**

attack, tr. v. — F. *attaquer*, fr. It. *attaccare*, prop. 'to attach, join', whence 'to begin', *attaccare battaglia*, 'to begin a battle', whence elliptically *attaccare*, 'to attack'; a doublet of **attach** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *attack*, n., *attack-able*, adj., *attack-er*, n.

attacus, n., a kind of edible locust. — Late L. (Vulg., Lev. 11:22), fr. Gk. ἀττακός, mentioned by Philo (cp. ἀττάκης, Sept., Lev. 11:22).

attagen, n., the Pallas's sand grouse. — L., name of a kind of bird, possibly the francolin, fr. Gk. ἀτταγήν (also ἀτταγᾶς, ἀτταγῆς); of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

attain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *atteinen, attainen*, from the stem of OF. *ataindre, ateindre* (F. *atteindre*), fr. VL. **attangere*, corresponding to L. *attingere*, 'to touch, to arrive at', fr. **ad-** and *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and cp. **attainder, attaint, attinge.**

Derivatives: *attain-abil-ity*, n., *attain-able*, adj.

attainder, n., the extinction of the civil and legal rights of a person sentenced to death or outlawed (*law*). — OF. infinitive *ataindre, ateindre*, 'to attain; to accuse, condemn', used as a noun. For the subst. use of Old French infinitives—esp. in legal terminology—cp. *avoirdupois, cesser, demurrer, detainer, disclaimer, estovers, joinder, misnomer, ouster, oyer, rejoinder, remainder, retainer, tender*, 'offer', *terminer, user*, 'right of use', *waiver*.

attaint, n. — OF. *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre* (see **attain**); confused with **taint.**

Derivatives: *attaint*, n., *attaint-ment*, n., *attainture*, n.

attar, n., also **otto,** volatile oil. — Pers. *'aṭar*, fr. Arab. *'iṭr*, 'perfume'.

attemper, tr. v. — OF. *atemprer* (F. *attemprer*), fr. Late L. *attemperāre*, 'to fit, adjust', fr. **ad-** and L. *temperāre*, 'to divide duly; to temper'. See **temper,** v.

Derivatives: *attemper-ed*, adj., *attemper-ment*, n.

attemperate, tr. v. (*obsol.*) — Late L. *attemperātus*, pp. of *attemperāre*. See prec. word and cp. **temperate.**

Derivatives: *attemperat-ion*, n., *attemperat-or*, n.

attempt, tr. v. — OF. *atenter*, also *atempter* (F. *attenter*), fr. L. *attentāre, attemptāre* (whence also It. *attentare*, OProvenç., Port. *attentar*, Sp. *atentar*), 'to attempt, try', fr. **ad-** and *tentāre, temptāre*, 'to put to the test, try'. See **tempt** and cp. **attentat.**

Derivatives: *attempt*, n., *attempt-able*, adj., *attempt-er*, n.

attend, intr. and tr. v. — OF. *atendre* (F. *attendre*), 'to expect, wait for', fr. L. *attendere* (*animum*), 'to stretch one's mind to', fr. **ad-** and *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend'. Cp. It. *attendere*, OProvenç. *atender*, which are of the same origin. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **tend,** 'to attend'. Cp. also **contend, intend, portend.**

Derivatives: *attendance, attendant* (qq.v.), *attend-er*, n., *attend-ing-ly*, adv.

attendance, n. — OF. *atendance*, fr. *atendant* (F. *attendant*), pres. part. of *atendre*. See next word and **-ce.**

attendant, adj. — F., pres. part. of *attendre*. See **attend** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *attendant*, n.

attent, adj., attentive (*archaic*). — L. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*. See **attend.**

attent, n., attention (*obsol.*) — OF. *atente* (F. *attente*), fr. VL. **attendita*, n., prop. subst. use of the fem. of **attenditus*, pp. formed fr. L. *attendere*. See **attend.**

attentat(e), n., 1) a criminal attempt (*obsol.*); 2) in *law*, a proceeding in court of judicature after an inhibition is decreed. — F. *attentat*, 'criminal attempt', fr. L. *attentātum*, neut. pp. of *attentāre*, 'to attempt'. See **attempt.**

attention, n. — F., fr. L. *attentiōnem*, acc. of *attentiō*, 'attention, attentiveness', fr. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*. See **attend** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *attention-al*, adj.

attentive, adj. — F. *attentif* (fem. *attentive*), fr. VL. **attenditus*. See **attent,** n., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *attentive-ly*, adv., *attentive-ness*, n.

attenuant, adj., attenuating, diluent; n., an attenuating substance, a diluent. — L. *attenuāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *attenuāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

attenuate, tr. v., to make thin; to make less; intr. v., to become thin; to become less. — L. *attenuātus*, pp. of *attenuāre*, 'to make thin, attenuate', fr. **ad-** and *tenuāre*, 'to make thin', fr. *tenuis*, 'thin'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **tenuis, thin.**

attenuate, adj., attenuated. — L. *attenuātus* pp. of *attenuāre*. See **attenuate,** v.

attenuation, n. — L. *attenuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *attenuātus*, pp. of *attenuāre*. See **attenuate,** v., and **-ion.**

atter, n., poison. — OE. *āt(t)or*, rel. to OFris. *āt(t)er*, OS. *ettar*, ON. *eitr*, 'poison', Swed., Du. *etter*, OHG. *eittar, eitar*, MHG., G. *eiter*, 'pus', and cogn. with Gk. οἴδμα, οἶδος, 'a swelling', οἰδᾶν, οἰδεῖν, 'to swell'. See **edema.**

Derivatives: *atter-n, atter-y, attr-y*, adjs.

attest, tr. and intr. v. — F. *attester*, fr. L. *attestārī*, 'to bear witness to, attest'. fr. **ad-** and *testārī*, 'to bear witness', fr. *testis*, 'witness', See **testament** and cp. **contest, detest.** Derivatives: *attestation* (q.v.), *attest-er, attest-or*, n.

attestation, n. — F., fr. L. *attestātiōnem*, acc. of *attestātiō*, 'an attesting, testimony', fr. *attestātus*, pp. of *attestārī*. See **attest** and **-ation** and cp. **contestation, detestation.**

Attic, adj., of, or pertaining to, Attica. — L. *Atticus*, fr. Gk. 'Αττικός, 'of Attica'.

attic, n. — F. *attique*, 'attic', lit. 'Attic (story)'. See **Attic.**

atticism, n., Attic style, elegant diction. — Gk. 'Αττικισμός, fr. 'Αττικός. See **Attic** and **-ism.**

atticize, tr. v., to adapt to the dialect of Attica; intr. v., to imitate Attic style. — Gk. 'Αττικίζειν, fr. 'Αττικός. See **Attic** and **-ize.**

attinge, tr. v., to touch upon (*obsol.*) — L. *attingere*. See **attain.**

attire, tr. v. — ME. *atiren*, fr. OF. *atirier, atirer*, fr. *a tiere, a tire*, 'into a row', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *tiere*, 'row, rank, series'. See **tier,** 'row, series'.

Derivatives: *attire*, n., *attir-ed*, adj., *attir-er*, n.

attitude, n. — F., fr. It. *attitudine*, 'aptness, promptitude', fr. ML. *aptitūdinem*, acc. of *aptitūdō*; see **aptitude.** The word *attitude* was introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivatives: *attitudin-al*, adj., *attitudinarian, attitudinarianism, attitudinize* (qq.v.)

attitudinarian, n., one who attitudinizes. — Formed with suff. **-arian** fr. It. *attitudine*. See **attitude.**

Derivative: *attitudinarian-ism*, n.

attitudinize, intr. v., to strike an attitude; to pose. — Formed fr. It. *attitudine* (see **attitude**) with suff. **-ize.**

attorn, intr. and tr. v., 1) orig., to transfer homage from one feudal lord to another; 2) to agree to become a tenant under a new landlord (*law*). — OF. *atorner*, 'to direct, attorn', lit. 'to turn to', fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *torner* (F. *tourner*), fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn'. See **turn,** v. and cp. **attorney.**

attorney, n., solicitor. — Lit. 'one authorized to act for another', fr. OF. *atorne*, pp. of *atorner*, 'to turn to'. See prec. word and **-ee.**

attornment, n., 1) a turning over, assignment; 2) acknowledgment of the new landlord. — OF. *atornement*, fr. *atorner*. See **attorn** and **-ment.**

attract, tr. v. — L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, 'to draw to, attract', fr. **ad-** and *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. **attrahent.** Cp. also **contract, detract, protract, subtract.**

Derivatives: *attract-er*, n., *attraction, attractive* (qq.v.)

attraction, n. — F., fr. L. *attractiōnem*, acc. of *attractiō*, 'a drawing together', fr. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

attractive, adj. — F. *attractif* (fem. *attractive*), fr. ML. *attractīvus*, fr. L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*. See **attract** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *attractive-ly*, adv., *attractive-ness*, n.

attrahent, adj., that which attracts. — L. *attrahēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *attrahere*. See **attract** and **-ent** and cp. **contrahent, subtrahend.**

Derivative: *attrahent*, n.

attribute, tr. v. — L. *attribūtus*, pp. of *attribuere*, 'to add, assign, bestow, give, impute, attribute', fr. **ad-** and *tribuere* 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See **tribute.**

attribute, n. — L. *attribūtum*, 'anything attributed', neut. of *attribūtus*, pp. of *attribuere*. See **attribute,** v.

attribution, n. — F., fr. L. *attribūtiōnem*, acc. of *attribūtiō*, 'assignment, attribution', fr. *attribūtus*, pp. of *attribuere*. See **attribute,** adj., and **-ion.**

attributive, adj. — F. *attributif* (fem. *attributive*), fr. *attribut*, 'attribute', fr. L. *attribūtum*. See **attribute,** n., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *attributive*, n., *attributive-ly*, adv., *attributive-ness*, n.

attrite, adj., worn away by rubbing. — L. *attrītus*, pp. of *atterere*, 'to wear away', lit. 'to rub against', fr. **ad-** and *terere*, 'to rub'. See **trite.**

attrition, n. — L. *attrītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, lit. 'a rubbing against', fr. *attrītus*, pp. of *atterere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

attune, tr. v. — Formed fr. **at-** and **tune.**

atwain, adv. (*archaic*). — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **twain.**

atween, adv. (*archaic*). — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and *-tween* (in **between**).

auantic, adj., atrophic. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. αὐαντή, 'a wasting, atrophy', fr. αὐαίνειν, 'to wither, be dry', fr. αὖειν, 'to dry', fr. αὖος, 'dry', which stands for **sauso-s* and derives fr. I.-E. base **saus-*, **sus-*, 'dry', whence also OE. *sēar*, 'dry', OHG. *sōrēn*, 'to become dry'. See **sere,** adj., and cp. **austere.**

aubade, n., morning serenade. — F., fr. Provenç. *aubada*, fr. *auba*, 'dawn', fr. L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, 'white', used as a noun. See **alb** and **-ade.**

aubain, n., alien, foreigner. — F., orig. written *aubene*, fr. Frankish **aliban*, lit. 'belonging to another ban'. The first element of this word is rel. to Goth. *aljis*, 'other', and to E. **else** (q.v.) The second element is rel. to E. **ban,** v. (q.v.) See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p.43 s.v. *aubain*.

aubergine, n., the eggplant. — G., fr. Catal. *alberginera, alberginia*, fr. Arab. *al-bādinjān*, 'the eggplant', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *bādinjān*, 'eggplant', fr. Pers. *badin-gan*, fr. OI. *vatin-ganaḥ*. Cp. **berengena.**

aubin, n., canter. — F., fr. earlier *hobin*, fr. *hauby* (15th cent.), fr. E. **hobby** (q.v.)

Aubrey, masc. PN. — F. *Auberi*, fr. G. *Alberich*, lit. 'ruler of elfs'. For the first element cp. ON. *alfr*, OE. *ælf*, **'elf',** and see **elf.** For the second element see **rich** and cp. words there referred to.

Aubrietia, n., a genus of plants of the mustard

family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Claude *Aubriet*, painter of flowers and animals (1668-1743). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

auburn, adj., reddish-brown. — ME. *auburne*, 'whitish', fr. OF. *alborne*, *auborne*, fr. VL. *alburnus*, 'whitish', fr. L. *albus*, 'white'. The sense development of the word was influenced by a confusion with *brown*. See **alb** and cp. **alburnum.** Derivative: *auburn*, n.

auchenium, n., part of a bird's neck (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ium** fr. Gk. αὐχήν, 'neck, throat', which is rel. to Aeol. ἄμφην, of s.m., and cogn. with Arm. *auji-k'*, 'necklace'.

auction, n. — L. *auctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an increase; a public sale, auction', fr. *auctus*, pp. of *augēre*, 'to increase', fr. I.-E. base ***aweg-**, ***aug-**, 'to grow, increase', whence also Lith. *áugu*, *áugti*, Lett. *aûgu*, *aûgt*, 'to grow', Lith. *áukštas*, Lett. *aûgsts*, 'high, of superior rank', OPruss. *auck-timmien*, 'chief', *aucktai-rikÿskan*, 'authority', Lett. *audzêt*, 'to bring up', Goth. *aukan*, 'to grow, increase', OE. *ēacian*, 'to increase'; see **eke** and cp. **augment, augur, august, author.** Cp. the related base ***aw(e)ks-**, ***auks-**, ***weks-**, ***uks-**, 'to grow, increase', whence OI. *vakṣáyati*, 'causes to grow', *úkṣati*, 'grows strong', Gk. ἀϝέξειν, ἀέξειν, αὔξειν, αὐξάνειν, 'to increase', L. *auxilium*, 'help, aid', Goth. *wahsjan*, OE. *weaxan*, 'to grow'. See **wax,** v., and cp. **auxiliary, auxano-, auxesis, auxetic, auxo-.**
Derivatives: *auction*, tr. v., *auction-eer*, n., *auction-eer-ing*, n.

aucupate, intr. and tr. v., to go fowling. — L. *aucupātus*, pp. of *aucupāre*, later *aucupārī*, 'to go fowling', fr. *auceps*, 'fowler; spy, eavesdropper', for ***avi-cap-s**, fr. *avis*, 'bird', and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, receive'. See **auspice** and **captive.**

audacious, adj., daring, bold. — F. *audacieux* (fem. *audacieuse*), fr. L. *audācia*, 'daring, boldness, courage, intrepidity', fr. *audāx*, gen. *audācis*, 'daring, bold, courageous, intrepid', fr. *audēre*, 'to dare', which stands for ***avidēre**, 'to be eager', fr. *avidus*, 'eager'. The meaning 'to dare' first arose from the negative form: *non audēre* orig. meant 'to wish or to have a mind not to do something', whence it came to denote 'not to risk or dare to do something'. L. *avidus* is a derivative of *avēre*, 'to wish, desire, long for, crave', whence also *avārus*, 'greedy'. See **avid** and cp. **avarice.**
Derivatives: *audacious-ly*, adv., *audacious-ness*, n.

audacity, n., daring, boldness. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *audāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'bold', fr. *audēre*, 'to dare'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

audible, adj. — ML. *audībilis*, fr. L. *audiō*, *audīre*, 'to hear', which prob. stands for ***awis-d-iō**, fr. I.-E. base ***awēi-**, ***au-**, 'to perceive', whence also OI. *āviḥ*, Avestic *āvish*, 'openly, evidently', Gk. αἰσθάνομαι (for ***ἀϝισ-θ-άνομαι**), 'I perceive', ἀτω (for ***ἀϝίω**), 'I hear' (lit. 'I perceive by the ear'), OSlav. *avě*, *javě*, 'open, public', *aviti*, *javiti*, 'to reveal'. Cp. **obedient, obeisance, obey, oyer, oyez.**
Derivatives: *audibil-ity*, n., *audible-ness*, n., *audibl-y*, adv.

audience, n. — F., fr. L. *audientia*, 'a hearing, audience', fr. *audiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. o *audīre*. See **audible** and **-ence.**

audient, n., a hearer, listener. — L. *audiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

audile, adj., auditory. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *audīre*, 'to hear'. See **audible.**
Derivative: *audile*, n., a person whose imagery is chiefly auditory (*psychol.*)

audiology, n., the science of curing defective hearing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *audīre*, 'to hear', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **audible** and **-logy.**
Derivative: *audiolog-ist*, n.

audiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *audīre*, 'to hear', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **audible** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *audiometr-y*, n., *audiometr-ist*, n.

audiphone, n., an instrument for helping the deaf to hear. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *audīre*, 'to hear', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See **audible** and **phone.**

audit, tr. v. and n. — Back formation fr. **auditor** (q.v.)

audition, n. — L. *audītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a hearing', fr. *audītus*, pp. of *audīre*. See **audible** and **-ion** and cp. **auditor.**

auditive, adj. — F. *auditif* (fem. *auditive*), fr. L. *audītus*, pp. of *audīre*, 'to hear'. See **audible.**

auditor, n., a hearer. — AF. *auditour*, corresponding to F. *auditeur*, fr. L. *audītōrem*, acc. of *audītor*, 'a hearer', fr. *audītus*, pp. of *audīre*. See **audible** and agential suff. **-or.**

auditorium, n., a building or part of a building assigned to the audience. — L. *audītōrium*, 'lecture room, hall of justice', prop. neut. of the adjective *audītōrius*, 'relating to hearing', used as a noun, and lit. meaning 'the place where something is heard', fr. *audītus*, pp. of *audīre*. See next word and cp. **auditory,** n.

auditory, adj., pertaining to hearing. — L. *audītōrius*, 'relating to a hearer or hearing', fr. *audītor*, 'hearer'. See **auditor** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

auditory, n., an audience. — L. *audītōrium*, 'lecture room'. See **auditorium** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

Audrey, fem. PN. — Shortened fr. *Etheldreda*, latinization of OE. *Æðelðrȳð*, lit. 'noble might', fr. *æðele*, 'noble', and *ðrȳð*, 'strength, might'. For the first element see **atheling.** The second element is rel. to OHG. *triuwen*, 'to flourish', *trouwen*, 'to grow', MHG. *druo*, 'fruit', ON. *þrō-ask*, 'to thrive', *þroskr*, 'strong'. Cp. **tawdry.**

Augean, adj., pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable remained uncleaned for thirty years until Hercules cleaned it in a day (*Greek mythol.*) — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Augēas*, fr. Gk. Αὐγειᾶς, 'Augeas'.

augelite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Lit. 'the bright stone', formed with combining form **-lite** fr. Gk. αὐγή, 'light of the sun, brightness'. See **augite.**

auger, n. — ME. *auger*, earlier *nauger*, fr. OE. *nafugār*, which is compounded of *nafu*, 'nave of a wheel' and *gār*, 'spear'; see **nave** and **gore,** 'a triangular piece of land'. The loss of the initial *n* is due to a misdivision of ME. *a nauger* into *an auger*. For similar misdivisions cp. *adder* and words there referred to.
Derivative: *auger-er*, n.

aught, n. — ME. *auht*, fr. OE. *āwiht*, *ōwiht*, lit. 'ever a whit', fr. *ā*, *ō*, 'ever, always', and *wiht*, 'creature, thing'. See **aye,** 'ever', and **wight** and cp. **naught.**

augite, n., a variety of pyroxene (*mineral.*) — L. *augītēs*, fr. Gk. αὐγίτης, fr. αὐγή, 'light of the sun, ray, brightness, dawn, daybreak', which is cogn. with Alb. *agój*, 'to dawn', *agume*, 'dawn', and prob. also with OSlav. *jugŭ*, 'south', lit. 'the place where the sun shines', *jutro*, 'morning'. Cp. **augelite.** Cp. also the first element in **Yugoslav.**

augment, tr. v., 1) to cause to increase; 2) to prefix the augment to (see next word). — F. *augmenter*, fr. L. *augmentāre*, 'to increase', fr. *augmentum*, 'increase', fr. *augēre*, 'to increase'. See **auction** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *augment-ed*, adj., *augment-ed-ly*, adv., *augment-er*, n.

augment, n., a prefixed vowel or the lengthening of the initial vowel to form the past tense in Greek and Sanskrit (*gram.*) — F., fr. L. *augmentum*, 'increase', fr. *augēre*, 'to increase'. See **augment,** v.

augmentation, n. — F., fr. VL. *augmentātiōnem*, acc. of *augmentātiō*, 'an increasing', fr. L. *augmentātus*, pp. of *augmentāre*, 'to increase'. See **augment,** v., and **-ion.**

augmentative, adj. — F. *augmentatif* (fem. *augmentative*), fr. L. *augmentātus*, pp. of *augmentāre*. See **augment,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivative: *augmentative-ly*, adv.

augur, n., in ancient Rome, a priest who foretold events by interpreting omens. — L., 'augur, diviner, soothsayer; a member of the college of priests in Rome, who foretold the future', transformation of OL. ***augos**, gen. ***augeris**, 'increase' (with assimilation of the *e* to the *u* of the first syllable), rel. to *augēre*, 'to increase'. For the change of the neuter gender (in OL. ***augos**) to the masculine (in L. *augur*), cp. L. *vetus*, 'old', which derives from the noun ***wetos**, 'year', and orig. meant 'of (many) years' (see *veteran*). The usual derivation fr. ***avi-ger** (*avis*, 'bird', and *gerere*, 'to bear, conduct') is folk etymology. Cp. **inaugurate.**

augur, tr. and intr. v., to foretell; to prophesy. — L. *augurārī*, 'to perform the functions of an augur; to foretell by auguries; to foretell; to prophesy', fr. L. *augur*. See **augur,** n.

augural, adj., pertaining to augurs or augury. — L. *augurālis*, 'belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying', fr. *augur*. See **augur,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

augurate, n., the office of an augur. — L. *augurātus*, 'the office of an augur', fr. *augurātus*, pp. of *augurārī*. See **augur,** v., and subst. suff. **-ate.**

augury, n. — OF. *augurie*, fr. L. *augurium*, 'divination; profession of an augur'. See **augur,** n., and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

august, adj., majestic, venerable. — L. *augustus*, 'majestic, venerable, august', lit. 'that which is made to increase', rel. to *augēre*, 'to increase'; cp. Lith. *áukštas*, Lett. *aûgsts*, 'high, of superior rank'. See **auction** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *august-ly*, adv., *august-ness*, n.

August, n., name of the eighth month of the year. — L. *Augustus*; named after *Augustus* Caesar, the first Roman emperor, lit. 'venerable, august'. See **august.** For sense development cp. *Sebastian.*

Augusta, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Augustus*. See **Augustus.**

Augustan, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, Augustus Caesar or his times; 2) of, or pertaining to, any age resembling that of Augustus Caesar. — L. *Augustānus*, 'of, or relating to, Augustus', fr. *Augustus*. See **August** and **-an.**

Augustine, Augustin, Austin, masc. PN. — L. *Augustīnus*, lit. 'of, or pertaining to, Augustus', fr. *Augustus*. See next word and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Augustus, masc. PN. — L., fr. *augustus*, 'venerable, august'; the name was first applied to Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus. See **august** and cp. **August.**

auk, n. — Scand. Cp. ON. *álka*, Dan. *alke*, Swed. *alka*, which prob. derive from the I.-E. imitative base ***el-**, ***ol-**, 'to shout, cry', whence also L. *olor* (for ***elor**), 'swan', MIr. *ela*, 'swan', and possibly also Gk. ἐλέᾱ, 'a marsh bird', ἐλώριος, 'a water bird'. Cp. **Alca.**

auklet, n., any of small species of auks. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. **-let.**

auksinas, n., a money of account in Lithuania. — Lith., lit. 'gulden', fr. *áuksas*, 'gold', fr. OLith. *ausas*, of s.m., which is rel. to OPruss. *ausis* and cogn. with L. *aurum*, of s.m.; see **aureate.** See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p.86 s.v. *aurum.*

aula, n., a large hall. — L., 'the front court of a Grecian house', fr. Gk. αὐλή, 'open court, court, hall', fr. I.-E. base ***au-**, 'to rest', whence also Arm. *ag-anim*, 'I pass the night', Gk. ἰαύω (for ***ἰ-αϝ-ιω**), 'I sleep', and prob. the second element in Gk. ἐνιαυτός, 'year'. Cp. **oriel.**

aulaco-, before a vowel **aulac-**, combining form meaning 'furrow'. — Gk. αὐλακο-, αὐλακ-, from the stem of αὖλαξ (gen. αὔλακος), 'furrow', which stands for ***ἀ-ϝλακ-ς** and is cogn.

with OSlav. *vlěkǫ, vlěšti*, Lith. *velkù, vilkti*, 'to draw, drag'.

Aulacomnium, n., a genus of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. αὖλαξ, gen. αὔλακος, 'furrow' (see prec. word), and μνίον, 'moss', which is cogn. with Lith. *miniava*, 'close-mown turf'.

auld, adj., old. — OE. *ald*; a dial. variant of **old** (q.v.)

aulic, adj., pertaining to a court. — F. *aulique*, fr. L. *aulicus*, fr. Gk. αὐλικός, fr. αὐλή, 'court'. See **aula** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *aulic-ism*, n.

aumbry, aumery, n. — Variants of **ambry.**

aumil, n., a native revenue collector in India. — Hind. *'ámil*, fr. Arab. *'ámil*, 'worker, agent', partic. of *'ámila*, 'he worked, labored, made', which is rel. to *'ámal*, 'work, toil', and to Heb. *'āmál*, Aram.-Syr. *'ămál*, 'he worked', Ethiop. *mā'mal*, 'tool', Akkad. *nīmelu*, 'gain, possession'. Cp. **omlah.**

aumildar, n., a revenue collector in India. — Hind. *'amaldār*, lit. 'one holding an office', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *'ámal*, 'work' (see **aumil**), and the Persian agential suff. *-dār*, meaning 'holder, possessor', which is rel. to Avestic *dārayeiti*, 'holds, supports', OI. *dhārāyati*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **dher(ē)-*, 'to hold, support', whence also L. *firmus*, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. the first element in **Darius.** Cp. also the second element in **bahadur, chobdar, chokidar, dizdar, dufterdar, enamdar, foujdar, havildar, jaghiredar, jemadar, killadar, ressaldar, silladar, sirdar, subahdar, tahsildar, talukdar, thanadar, zemindar.**

auncel, n., a weight used in England in the Middle Ages. — AF. *auncelle*, fr. It. *lancella*, dimin. of *lance*, 'balance', fr. L. *lanx*, gen. *lancis*, 'plate, dish; scale of the weighing machine'. See **balance.** The loss of the initial *l* in E. *auncel* is due to the circumstance that the initial *l* in It. *lancella* was mistaken for the It. def. art. *l'* and consequently dropped.

aunt, n. — AF. *aunte*, fr. OF. *ante* (F. *tante*), fr. L. *amita*, 'father's sister', which is formed with *-ita*, a suff. of prob. Etruscan origin, from the infantile imitative base **am(ma)*, 'mother, grandmother, nurse'. Cp. Gk. ἀμμά, ἀμμάς, ἀμμίᾱ, 'mother', ON. *amma*, 'grandmother', OHG. *amma*, 'mother, nurse', MIr. *ammait*, 'old hag'. The base occurs also in the Semitic languages; cp. Heb. *ēm*, Aram.-Syr. *em*, Arab. *umm, imm*, Ethiop. *em*, Akkad. *ummu*, 'mother'. Cp. also the second element in **begum.**

aura, n. emanation; aroma. — L., 'breeze, wind, air', fr. Gk. αὔρᾱ, 'air in motion, breeze', which is rel. to ἀήρ, 'air'. See **air** and cp. **soar.**

aural, adj., of, or pertaining, to the ear. Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *auris*, 'ear'. See **auricle.**

Derivative: *aural-ly*, adv.

aural, adj., pertaining to an aura. — Formed fr. **aura** with adj. suff. **-al.**

auramine, auramin, n., a yellow dyestuff (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold' (see **aureate**), and **amine.**

aureate, adj., golden (*rare*). — L. *aureātus*, fr. *aureus*, 'golden', fr. *aurum*, 'gold', lit. 'the shining metal', fr. I.-E. base **awes-*, 'to shine', whence also OLith. *ausas*, Lith. *áuksas*, OPruss. *ausis*, 'gold', and possibly also Toch. A *wäs*, of s.m. See **aurora** and cp. **auksinas, auramine, aurelia, aureole, aurin, dorado, El Dorado, loriot, moidore, or,** 'gold', **öre, oriflamme, oriole, ormolu, oroide, orphrey, orpiment.**

aurelia, n., butterfly chrysalis. — ModL., fr. It. *aurelia*, prop. fem. of *aurelio*, 'shining like gold', fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate** and cp. **Aurelia.**

Derivative: *aureli-an*, adj.

Aurelia, fem. PN. — L., fem. of **Aurelius** (q.v.)

Aurelius, masc. PN. — L., the name of a Roman gens, rel. to *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate.**

Aureobasidium, n., a genus of basidiomycetes (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *aureus*, 'of gold, golden', and **basidium,** a word of Greek origin. The correct form would be *Chrysobasidium*, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see *chryso-* and cp. *aureomycin*).

aureole, n., celestial crown. — L. *aureola* (*corōna*), 'golden crown', fem. of *aureolus*, 'golden', dimin. of *aureus*, fr. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate** and cp. **oriole.**

aureomycin, n., an antibiotic drug resembling penicillin (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *aureus*, 'golden' (so called from its color), Gk. μύκης, 'fungus', and chem. suff. **-in;** see **aureate** and **myco-.** The correct form would be *chrysomycin*, in which both elements are of Greek origin (see *chryso-* and cp. *Aureobasidium*).

auri-, combining form meaning 'gold'. — Fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate.**

auri-, combining form meaning 'ear'. — Fr. L. *auris*, 'ear'. See **auricle.**

aurichalcite, n., a basic copper zinc carbonate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *aurichalcum*, 'yellow copper ore', popular alteration of *orichalcum* (as if related to *aurum*, 'gold'), fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος, 'a kind of copper', later 'brass', lit. 'mountain copper', fr. ὄρος, 'mountain', and χαλκός, 'copper'. See **oro-,** 'mountain', and **chalco-** and cp. **orichalc.** For the change of the Greek masculine gender to Latin neuter cp. Gk. κασσίτερος, 'tin', whence L. *cassiterum* (see *cassiterite*).

auricle, n., 1) the external ear; 2) chamber of the heart. — L. *auricula*, 'the external ear', dimin. of *auris*, 'ear', which stands for **ausis*, fr. I.-E. base **awēi-*, **au-*, 'to perceive'. See **ear,** 'the organ of hearing', and cp. **aural,** 'pertaining to the ear'. For the ending see suff. **-cle.**

Derivative: *auricl-ed*, adj.

auricula, n., the Alpine primula (*bot.*) — Lit. 'a little ear'. See **auricle.**

Derivatives: *auricular* (q.v.), *auricul-ate*, adj.

auricular, adj., 1) pertaining to the ear; 2) pertaining to an auricle. — ML. *auriculāris*, fr. L. *auricula*. See **auricle** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

auriculo-, combining form meaning 'auricular'. — Fr. L. *auricula*. See **auricle.**

auriferous, adj., containing gold. — Compounded of L. *aurum*, 'gold', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **aureate** and **-ferous.**

auriform, adj., earshaped. — Compounded of L. *auris*, 'ear', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **auricle** and **-form.**

aurify, v., to turn into gold. — See **aureate** and **-fy.**

Auriga, n., the Charioteer (*astron.*) — L. *aurīga*, 'a charioteer, driver', compounded of *aureae* (pl.), 'bridle of a horse', and *-iga*, 'driver'. *Aureae* stands for *ōreae* (pl.), a derivative of *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth'; *-iga* derives fr. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **oral** and **agent,** adj.

aurigal, adj., pertaining to a charioteer. — L. *aurīgālis*, fr. *aurīga*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Aurignacian, adj. and n. (*archaeol.*) — Named from *Aurignac*, in the department of Haute-Garonne in France, a place where many utensils of primeval man were first discovered. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

aurilave, n., earcleaner. — Compounded of L. *auris*, 'ear', and *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **auricle** and **lave.**

aurin, n., a poisonous red synthetic dye. — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate.**

aurist, n., ear specialist, otologist. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *auris*, 'ear' (see **aureate**), and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

auro-, combining form meaning 'gold'. — Fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate.**

auro-, combining form meaning 'wind'. — Fr. Gk. αὔρᾱ, 'breeze'. See **aura.**

aurochs, n., the European bison. — G. *Auerochs*, fr. MHG. *ūr(ohse)*, fr. OHG. *ūr(ohso)*, rel. to ON. *ūrr* (gen. *ūrar*), of s.m., ON. *úr*, 'fine rain, drizzle', ON. *ūrigr*, OE. *ūrig*, 'wet', and cogn. with Gk. οὖρον, L. *ūrīna*, 'urine', but OI. *usráḥ*, 'ox', is not cognate; see **urine.** For the second element in **aurochs** see **ox.** L. *ūrus*, 'aurochs', is a Teut. loan word; see **urus.**

aurora, n., the dawn of day; (*cap.*) the goddess of dawn in Roman mythology, identified with the Greek Eos. — L. *aurōra*, 'dawn', for **ausōsa* (for the form cp. L. *Flōra*, 'the goddess of flowers', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'), fr. I.-E. base **awes-*, 'to shine', whence also Gk. ἕως, Homeric ἠώς (for **āusōs*), 'dawn', OI. *uṣáḥ*, Lith. *aušrà*, 'dawn', L. *auster*, 'south wind', ON. *austr*, OE. *ēast*, 'east'. See **east** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also L. *aurum*, 'gold', which also derives fr. I.-E. base **awes-*, 'to shine', and lit. denotes the *shining metal* (see **aureate** and cp. words there referred to). Cp. also the first element in **Ostrogoth.**

aurora australis, the Southern Lights. — L., lit. 'southern dawn'. See **aurora** and **austral.**

aurora borealis, the Northern Lights. — L., lit. 'northern dawn'. The term was introduced by Gassendi in 1621. See **aurora** and **boreal.**

aurum, n., gold (*term of chemistry*). — L. See **aureate.**

auscultate, tr. and intr. v., to examine by auscultation. — L. *auscultātus*, pp. of *auscultāre*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *auscultation* (q.v.), *auscult-at-ive*, adj., *auscultat-or*, n., *auscultat-ory*, adj.

auscultation, n., a listening to the sounds in the human body. — L. *auscultātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *auscultātus*, pp. of *auscultāre*, 'to hear with attention, listen to'. L. *auscultāre* was prob. formed with metathesis fr. **aus-clutāre*, fr. **aus-clutos*, 'heard with one's (own) ears', fr. **aus-is* (whence *auris*), 'ear', and **clutos*, 'heard' (cp. *in-clutus*, 'celebrated, famous'). See **auricle** and **loud.** Accordingly *auscultāre* lit. means 'to hear with one's (own) ears'. Cp. Gk. ὠτακουστεῖν, 'to hearken, listen to', fr. ὠτακουστής, 'hearkener, listener', which is compounded of οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear', and ἀκούειν, 'to hear', hence is analogous to L. *aus-cultāre* both in sense and form. Cp. **scout,** 'spy'.

auslaut, n., final sound. — G. *Auslaut*, fr. *aus*, 'out of', and *Laut*, 'sound, tone', G. *aus* derives fr. MHG. *ūz*, fr. OHG. *ūz*, which is rel. to Goth., ON., OE. *ūt;* see **out.** G. *Laut*, 'sound, tone', comes fr. *laut*, 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. **ablaut, anlaut, inlaut, umlaut.**

Ausonia, n., a poetic name for Italy. — L. *Ausonia*, fr. *Ausonēs* (Gk. Αὔσονες), 'the Ausonians', ancient inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy; of Illyrian origin.

Derivative: *Ausoni-an*, adj. and n.

auspicate, tr. v., to predict. — L. *auspicātus*, pp. of *auspicārī*, 'to take auspices', fr. *auspex*, gen. *auspicis*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

auspice, n., an omen (usually a favorable one). — F., fr. L. *auspicium*, 'divination by observing the flight of birds', fr. *auspex*, gen. *auspicis*, 'diviner, augur', lit. 'bird seer', fr. *avis*, 'bird', and the stem of *specere, spicere*, 'to see, look at, watch'. For the first element see **aviary** and cp. **auscultation,** for the second see **species** and cp. **spy.**

auspicious, adj. of good omen, favorable. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *auspicium*. See prec. word. Derivatives: *auspicious-ly*, adv., *auspicious-ness*, n.

Auster, n., the south wind. — L., of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with ON. *austr*, n., 'east'; adv., 'eastward', OHG. *ōstar*, 'to the east' (whence *ōstar-rīhi*, G. *Österreich*, 'Austria'), Lett. **austrs*, 'eastern' in *àustrums*, 'east', OSlav. *ustrŭ*, 'pertaining to summer', Avestic *ushas-tara*, 'eastern', and with OHG. *ōstan*, OE. *ēast*, 'east'; see **aurora** and cp. **austral;** cp. also **east.** However, on the basis of this etymology, it is difficult to explain why L. *auster* denotes the 'south wind' (and not the 'east wind'). See

Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 87, where also an attempt is made to explain the meaning of L. *auster*.

austere, adj., stern, severe; very simple. — OF. *austere* (F. *austère*), fr. L. *austērus*, 'dry, harsh, sour, tart', fr. Gk. αὐστηρός, 'harsh, rough, bitter', fr. αὕειν, 'to dry', fr. αὖος, 'dry'. See **auantic.**

Derivatives: *austere-ly*, adv., *austere-ness*, n., *austerity*, n. (q.v.)

austerity, n., the quality of being austere. — OF. *austerite* (F. *austérité*), fr. L. *austēritātem*, acc. of *austēritās*, fr. *austērus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Austin, masc. PN. — Abbreviation of **Augustin** (q.v.)

austral, adj. southern; southerly. — L. *austrālis*, 'southern', fr. *auster*, 'south wind'. See **Auster** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. next word.

Australia, n. — Lit. 'southern land', fr. L. *austrālis*, 'southern', in *Terra Australis*, 'the Southern Land'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *Australi-an*, adj. and n., *Australi-an-ize*, tr. v., *Australi-an-iz-ation*, n.

austro-, combining form meaning 'south'. — Fr. L. *auster*, 'south wind, the south'. See **Auster.**

aut-, form of **auto-** before a vowel.

autarchy, n., absolute sovereignty. — Gk. αὐταρχίᾱ, fr. αὐταρχεῖν, 'to be an absolute ruler', which is compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and ἀρχεῖν, 'to rule'. See **auto-** and **-archy.**

autarchy, n., autarky. — See next word; influenced in form by prec. word.

autarky, n., self-sufficiency. — Gk. αὐτάρκεια, fr. αὐταρκεῖν, 'to be self sufficient', compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and ἀρκεῖν, 'to suffice'. For the first element see **auto-.** Gk. ἀρκεῖν is cogn. with L. *arcēre*, 'to enclose, hold'; see **arcanum.**

auth-, form of **auto-** before an aspirate.

authentic, adj. authoritative; reliable; genuine. — OF. *autentique* (F. *authentique*), fr. Gk. αὐθεντικός, 'original, genuine, principal', fr. αὐθέντης, αὐτο-έντης, 'absolute master, ruler; murderer', lit. 'one who does a thing himself', compounded of αὐτός, 'self' (see **auto-**), and *ἔντης, 'one who does (a thing) himself', which is rel. to ἀνύω, Att. ἀνύω, 'I accomplish', and cogn. with OI. *sanóti*, 'wins, gains', perhaps also with Hitt. *shanḫ-zi*, 'he seeks, strives'. Cp. **effendi.**

Derivatives: *authentic*, n., *authentic-al-ly*, adv., *authenticate* (q.v.), *authentic-ity*, n., *authentic-ly*, adv., *authentic-ness*, n.

authenticate, tr. v., to make authentic, verify. — ML. *authenticātus*, pp. of *authenticāre*, fr. Late L. *authenticus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *authentic-ation*, n., *authentic-ator*, n.

author, n. — ME. *autour*, *authour*, fr. OF. *autor* (F. *auteur*), fr. L. *auctōrem*, acc. of *auctor*, 'he that brings about, master, supporter, leader, author', an agential noun formed fr. *auctus*, pp. of *augēre* 'to increase'. See **auction** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **octroi.**

Derivatives: *author*, tr. v., *author-ess*, n., *author-ial*, adj., *author-ial-ly*, adv., *authority* (q.v.), *authorize* (q.v.)

authority, n. — F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctōritātem*, acc. of *auctōritās*, 'invention, advice, opinion, influence, command', fr. *auctor*, 'master, leader'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Derivatives: *authorit-arian*, adj. and n., *authorit-ative*, adj., *authorit-ative-ly*, adv., *authorit-ative-ness*, n.

authorize, tr. v. — OF. *autorizer* (F. *autoriser*), fr. ML. *auctōrizāre*, fr. L. *auctor*. See **author** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *authoriz-able*, adj., *authoriz-ation*, n., *authoriz-ed*, adj., *authoriz-er*, n.

autism, n., morbid admiration of oneself (*psychol.*) — G. *Autismus*, coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and suff. *-ismus*. See **auto-** and **-ism.**

autist, n., one who morbidly admires oneself (*psychol.*) — Coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and suff. **-ist.** See prec. word.

Derivative: *autist-ic*, adj.

auto, n. (*colloq.*) — Short for **automobile.**

auto-, before a vowel **aut-,** before an aspirate **auth-.** — Gk. αὐτο-, αὐτ-, αὐθ-, fr. αὐτός, 'self, same', of uncertain origin.

autobiographer, n. — Compounded of **auto-** and **biographer.**

autobiography, n. — Compounded of **auto-** and **biography**; first used by the English poet and prose writer Robert Southey (1774-1843) in 1809 with reference to the autobiography of the Portuguese painter Francisco Vieira (in Quarterly Review, I, 283).

Derivatives: *autobiographic-ic*, *autobiograph-ical*, adjs., *autobiograph-ical-ly*, adv.

autocade, n., a procession of automobiles. — A modern word formed fr. **auto** on analogy of **cavalcade** (q.v.) See also **-cade** and cp. the synonym **motorcade.**

autocar, n., an automobile. — A hybrid coined fr. **auto** and **car.**

autocephalous, adj., having its own head or chief. — Compounded of **auto-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic** and **-ous.**

autochthon, n., an aboriginal inhabitant. — L. *autochthōn*, fr. Gk. αὐτόχθων, 'from the land itself', which is compounded of αυτο- (see **auto-**) and χθών, gen. χθονός, 'earth, soil'. See **chthonian.**

Derivatives: *autochthon-al*, *autochthon-ic*, *autochthon-ous*, adjs., *autochthon-ism*, n.

autoclave, n., a container used for sterilizing and cooking. — F., lit. 'self-locking', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. *clāvis*, 'key'. See **auto-** and **clavicle.**

autocracy, n., supreme political power; dictatorship. — F. *autocratie*, fr. Gk. αὐτοκράτεια, fr. αὐτοκρατής. See next word and **-cracy.**

autocrat, n., a ruler with supreme power; dictator. — F. *autocrate*, fr. Gk. αὐτοκρατής, 'ruling by oneself', which is compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-crat.** Derivatives: *autocrat-ic*, adj., *autocrat-ic-al-ly*, adv.

auto-da-fé, n., the sentence passed by the Inquisition. — Port., lit. 'act of faith', fr. L. *āctus dē fidē*, 'an act concerning faith'. L. *āctus* derives fr. *āctus*, pp. of *agere*, 'to do, act'. L. *fidē* is the abl. of *fidēs*, 'faith'. See **act, de-** and **fidelity.**

autodidact, n., one self-taught. — Gk. αὐτοδίδακτος, 'self-taught', fr. αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and διδακτός, 'taught', verbal adj. of διδάσκειν, 'to teach'. See **didactic.**

Derivative: *autodidact-ic*, adj.

autoecious, adj., passing through all stages of growth on the same host [said of certain fungi] (*bot.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy.**

autogamous, adj., self-fertilizing (*bot.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamous.**

autogamy, n., self-fertilization (*bot.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and Gk. -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy.**

autogenesis, n., spontaneous generation. — Compounded of **auto-** and **genesis.**

autogenetic, adj., pertaining to autogenesis. — Compounded of **auto-** and **genetic.**

Derivative: *autogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

autogenous, adj., self-generated. — Coined by the English biologist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1846 fr. Gk. αὐτογενής, 'self-produced', fr. αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to produce'. See **-genous.**

Derivative: *autogenous-ly*, adv.

autogeny, n., autogenesis. — See **autogenesis** and **-geny.**

autograph, n., signature. — L. *autographum*, fr. Gk. αὐτόγραφον, neut. of αὐτόγραφος, 'written with one's own hand', compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *autograph-y*, n., *autograph-ical*, adj.

autogravure, n., a kind of photogravure. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self' and F. *gravure*, fr. *graver* 'to grave'. See **auto-, grave,** v., and **-ure.**

autogiro, n., a type of airplane. — Sp., compounded of **auto-** and Gk. γῦρος, 'ring'. See **gyre.**

autointoxication, n., self-poisoning (*med.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and **intoxication.**

automatic, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. αὐτόματος (see **automaton**); first used by the English physician and philosopher David Hartley (1705-57) in 1748.

Derivatives: *automatic*, n., *automatic-al* , adj., *automatic-al-ly*, adv.

automation, n., a method in which manufacturing processes are automatically performed by self-operating devices. — A hybrid coined by D. S. Harder, a vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, fr. **automatic** and suff. **-tion.**

automatism, n., the state of being automatic; involuntary action. — Gk. αὐτοματισμός, 'that which happens of itself', fr. αὐτόματος. See next word and **-ism.**

automaton, n., 1) any automatic device; 2) any living being that acts automatically. — Gk. αὐτόματον, neut. of αὐτόματος, 'acting of one's own will, happening of itself', compounded of αὐτό- (see **auto-**) and I.-E. **mn̥tós*, 'thinking', fr. base **men-*, 'to think', whence also Gk. μέντωρ, 'adviser'. See **mind** and cp. **mentor.**

Automedon, n., a friend and charioteer of Achilles (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Αὐτομέδων, lit. 'ruling by himself', compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), fr. I.-E. base **mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a *-d*-enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. the second element in **Andromeda** and in words there referred to.

automobile, adj. and n. — Lit. 'moving of itself', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. *mōbilis*, 'movable'; see **auto-** and **movable.** The modern Greek calls it αὐτοκίνητο, 'moved of itself' (see *cinema*).

Derivatives: *automobile*, n. and intr. v., *automobil-ism*, n., *automobil-ist*, n.

automotive, adj., self-moving; automobile; pertaining to automobiles. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. *mōtīvus*, 'moving'. See **auto-** and **motive.**

autonomic, adj. — See **autonomous** and **-ic.**

autonomist, n. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. αὐτόνομος. See next word.

autonomous, adj. self-governing. — Gk. αὐτόνομος, 'living by one's own laws', compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and νόμος, 'law'. See **nomo-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

autonomy, n., self-government. — Gk. αὐτονομίᾱ, 'independence', fr. αὐτόνομος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

autonym, n., a person's own name. — Lit. 'one's own name', formed fr. **auto-** and Gk. ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.** Cp. also **antonym** and words there referred to.

autonymous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

autonymy, n., a word used as a name for itself. — Compounded of **auto-,** Gk. ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name', and suff. **-y**; introduced by Rudolf Carnap (born in 1891). See **autonym** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

autoplasty, n. (*surg.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and **-plasty.** Derivative: *autoplast-ic*, adj.

autopsy, n., post-mortem examination of a body. — Gk. αὐτοψίᾱ, 'a seeing with one's own eyes', compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and ὄψις, **'sight'. See -opsis.**

Derivatives: *autopsy*, tr. v., *autops-ic*, *autops-ic-al*, adjs.

autoptic, adj., based on personal observation. — Gk. αὐτοπτικός, fr. αὐτόπτης, 'seeing oneself', which is compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and the stem of ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', ὄψις, 'sight'. See **-opsis** and cp. prec. word.

autosuggestion, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. αὐτός, 'self', and L. *suggestiō*. See **auto-** and **suggestion.**

autotelic, adj., doing something for its own sake. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. αὐτοτελής, 'ending in itself', which is compounded of αὐτο- (see **auto-**) and τέλος, 'end'. See **tele-.**

autotoxin, n., toxin formed within the body (*med.*) — Compounded of **auto-** and **toxin.**

autotype, n., a facsimile. — Compounded of **auto-** and **type.**

autotypography, n., a process of drawing designs on gelatin. — Compounded of **auto-** and **typography.**

autumn, n. — OF. *autompne* (F. *automne*), **fr.** L. *autumnus*, which is prob. of Etruscan origin. Cp. It. *autunno*, Rum. *toamnă*, Provenç. *autom*, Sp. *otoño*, OPort. *atuno*, Port. *outono*, 'autumn', which all derive fr. L. *autumnus*. Cp. also **ratoon.**

autumnal, adj. — L. *autumnālis*, fr. *autumnus*. See **autumn** and adj. suff. **-al.**

autumnity, n., the quality of autumn. — L. *autumnitās*, 'the season of autumn', fr. *autumnus*. See **autumn** and **-ity.**

autunite, n., a hydrous uranium calcium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Autun* in France. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

auxano-, combining form meaning 'increase, growth', as in *auxanometer*. — Gk. αὐξανο-, fr. αὐξάνειν, 'to increase', which is rel. to αὔξειν, of s.m., and cogn. with L. *augēre*, pp. *auctus*, 'to increase'. See **auction** and cp. **auxesis, auxetic, auxo-.**

auxanometer, n., an instrument for measuring the growth of plants. — Compounded of **auxano-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

auxesis, n., amplification, hyperbole (*rhet.*) — Gk. αὔξησις, from the stem of αὐξάνειν, 'to increase'. See **auxano-.**

auxetic, auxetical, adj., pertaining to auxesis. — Gk. αὐξητικός, fr. αυξητός, 'that may be increased', verbal adj. of αὐξάνειν. See **auxano-.** Derivative: *auxetical-ly*, adv.

auxiliary, adj. — L. *auxiliāris*, 'helpful', fr. *auxilium*, 'help, aid, assistance, support', which is rel. to *augēre*, pp. *auctus*, 'to increase'. See **auction** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *auxiliary*, n.

auxin, n., a substance that stimulates stem growth (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. αὔξειν, 'to increase' (see **auxo-**), and chem. suff. **-in.**

auxo-, combining form meaning 'stimulating growth'. — Gk. αὐξο-, fr. αὔξειν, 'to increase'. See **auxano-.**

avail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *availen*, fr. OF. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *vail-*, the pres. stem of *valoir*, 'to be worth', fr. L. *valēre*, 'to be well, be strong, be worth'. See **valiant.**
Derivatives: *avail*, n., *avail-abil-ity*, n., *available*, adj., *avail-able-ness*, n., *avail-abl-y*, adv., *avail-ing-ly*, adv.

aval, n., endorsement on a bill. — F., fr. It. *avallo*, of s.m., fr. Arab. *ḥawála*^{h}, 'money order', fr. *ḥála*, 'he changed'.

avalanche, n., mass of snow sliding down a mountain. — F., fr. dial. Swiss *avalantse*, formed under the influence of F. *à val*, 'downhill', *avaler*, 'to descend', fr. Savoy. *lavantse*, fr. VL. **labanca*, 'avalanche', which is prob. of pre-Latin origin (cp. the suff. *-anca* in **labanca*, which is of Ligurian origin). Cp. OProvenç. *lavanca*, 'avalanche', which also derives fr. VL. **labanca*. For another related word of pre-Latin origin see *moraine*. The derivation of VL. **labanca* fr. L. *labī*, 'to glide down', is prob. folk etymology.

avale, tr. v., to cause to descend. — F. *avaler*, fr. *à val*, 'downhill', lit. 'to the valley', fr. *à*, 'to' (see **à**), and *val*, 'valley', fr. L. *vallis*, 'valley'. See **vale,** n., 'valley', and cp. **vendaval.**

avant-courier, n., a herald. — For F. *avant-courrier*, 'forerunner'. See **avaunt** and **courier.**

avarice, n., greed. — OF. (= F.) *avarice*, fr. L. *avāritia*, 'greed', fr. *avārus*, 'greedy', which is rel. to *avēre*, 'to long eagerly for, wish, desire'. See **avid** and **-ice.**

avaricious, adj., greedy. — F. *avaricieux* (fem. *avaricieuse*), 'greedy', fr. *avarice*, 'greed'. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *avaricious-ly*, adv., *avaricious-ness*, n.

avast, interj., hold! stop! (*naut.*) — Prob. corruption of Du. *houd vast*, 'hold fast'. See **hold,** v., and **fast,** adj.

avatar, n., descent of a Hindu deity (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *avatāraḥ*, 'descent', fr. *ava*, 'down', and *tárati*, 'crosses over'. The first element is rel. to OI. *avāḥ*, 'down, downward', Avestic *ava*, 'down', and cogn. with Gk. αὐ- (in αὐχάττειν, 'to go back, retire'), L. *au-*, 'away' (in *auferre*, 'to carry away', etc.), Lith., Lett., OPruss. priv. pref. *au-*, OSlav. *u*, 'at, with', OIr. *ō*, *ūa*, 'down, from'; cp. the first element in **vesania** and in **vesper.** OI. *tárati* derives fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to pass beyond, cross over'. See **term** and cp. words there referred to.

avaunt, interj., begone. — F. *avant*, 'forward', fr. L. *ab ante*, 'from before', whence also It. *avanti*, OSp., Port. *avante*, Catal. *avant*, OProvenç. *avans*. See **advance** and cp. **ci-devant.** Cp. also the first element in **vambrace, vamp,** 'front part of a boot', **vamplate, vanguard, vanward.**

ave, interj., 1) hail!; 2) farewell!; n., the salutation *ave*. — L. *avē*, in vulgar speech *havē*, 'hail, farewell', fr. Phoen.-Punic. *ḥāwé*, corresponding to Heb. *ḥāyē*^{h}, imper. sing. masc. of Phoen.-Punic *ḥawá*, resp. Heb. *ḥāyá*^{h}, 'he lived'. Cp. Plautus, Poenulus, 994, 998, 1001, and see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 80-81. — The identity of the Semitic bases *ḥ-w-h* (*ḥ-w-*') and *ḥ-y-h* is illustrated in Gen. 3:20, 'And the man called his wife's name Eve (*Ḥawwá*^{h}), because she was the mother of all living (*ḥāy*)'. See **Eve.** For sense development cp. Heb. *yᵉḥī ādhōnī hammélekh Dāwīdh lᵉōlám:* 'Let my lord king David live for ever!' (I Kings 1:31; cp. Dan. 2:4 and passim), E. 'Long live the King!', F. 'Vive le roi', etc., all used as formulas of greeting.
(The origin of L. *avē* being thus established, we shall be able to find the exact meaning of the words with which the gladiators greeted the emperor: 'Avē, Imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtant' (see Suetonius, Claudius 21). The usual rendering is: 'Hail, Emperor, who are about to die salute you'. In fact, however, the Latin words express a perfect *antithesis*. According to my opinion, their original meaning was: '*Live*, Emperor! They who are about to *die* salute you.')

avellan, avellane, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a filbert or hazel. — Fr. L. *avellāna*, 'filbert', shortened from *nux avellāna*, lit. 'nut of Avella', fr. *Avella*, *Abella*, name of a town in Campania, abounding in nuts. See **apple.**

Avena, n., a genus of grasses; the oat grass (*bot.*) — L. *avēna*, 'oats', prob. formed fr. orig. **avigsnā*, but influenced in form by the ending of *arēna*, 'sand'; cogn. with OSlav. *ovĭsŭ*, 'oats', Russ. *ovës*, Lith. *avižà*, Lett. *àuza*, OPruss. *wyse*, of s.m. Cp. **avener.**

avenaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, oats. — L. *avēnāceus*, 'of oats, oaten', fr. *avēna*. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

avenalin, n., a globuline occurring in oat kernels (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *avēna*, 'oats'. See **Avena.**

avener, n., a chief officer of the stable who had the charge of the provender for the horses (*hist.*) — OF. *avenier*, fr. L. *avēnārius* 'pertaining to oats', fr. *avēna*. See **Avena** and agential suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *aven-ary*, *aven-ery*, n.

avenge, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *avengier*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *vengier* (F. *venger*), fr. L. *vindicāre*, 'to lay claim to, avenge, punish'. See **vindicate** and cp. **vengeance, revenge.**
Derivatives: *aveng-er*, n., *avenge-ful*, adj., *aveng-ing*, adj., *aveng-ing-ly*, adv.

avens, n., a plant of the genus Geum (*bot.*) — ME. *avence*, fr. OF. *avence*.

aventail, n., ventail. — Formed—with change of pref.—fr. OF. *esventail*, fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*), 'out of' (see 1st **ex-**), and **ventail.**

aventurine, n., a kind of Venitian glass. — F., fr. It. *avventurino*, fr. *avventura*, 'chance', fr. VL. *adventūra* (see **adventure**); so called because the filings used in the fabrication of this glass are thrown over the melting glass *at random*.

avenue, n. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *avenir*, 'to come to', fr. L. *advenīre*, fr. **ad-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **venue,** 'arrival', and cp. **advene, advent.**

aver, tr. v. — F. *avérer*, fr. OF. *averer*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *voire*, 'true', fr. L. *vērus*, 'true'. Cp. OProvenç. *averer*, *aveirar*, It. *averare*, and see **very.**

average, n., 1) loss incurred by damage at sea; 2) an equitable division of such loss among all the parties interested; 3) an arithmetical mean. — F. *avarie*, 'damage to ship', fr. It. *avaria*, fr. Sp. *averia*, fr. Arab. '*awārīya*^{h}, 'merchandise damaged by sea water', fr. '*awār*, 'rent, tear; flaw; damaged goods'.
Derivatives: *average*, adj. and tr. v.

average, n., feudal service (*Old English law*) — ME., fr. ML. *averagium*, fr. ML. *avera*, fr. OF. *oevre*, *ovre* (F. *œuvre*), 'work', fr. L. *opera*. See **opus** and cp. **opera.** ML. *avera* was prob. influenced in form by OF. *aver*, *aveir*, 'property', prop. inf. used as a noun, fr. L. *habēre*, 'to have' (see *habit*).

averah, n., transgression, sin (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. '*ābhērá*^{h}, 'transgression'. lit. 'a passing over', fr. '*ābhár*, 'he passed over'. See **Hebrew.**

averment, n. — MF. *averement*, fr. *averer* (F. *avérer*). See **aver** and **-ment.**

Averroism, n., the teachings of the Arab philosopher Averroes (= Ibn Rushd) (1126-98). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

averruncate, tr. v., to avert. — L. *āverruncātus*, pp. of *āverruncāre*, 'to avert, remove', fr. *ā* 'away from', and *verruncāre*, 'to turn', which is rel. to *verrere* 'to sweep'. See **a-,** 'away from', **verricule** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *averruncat-ion*, n., *averruncat-or*, n.

averse, adj. — L. *āversus*, 'turned away', pp. of *āvertere*. See **avert.**
Derivatives: *averse-ly*, adv., *averse-ness*, n.

aversion, n. — F., fr. L. *āversiōnem*, acc. of *āversiō*, 'a turning away', fr. *āversus*, pp. of *āvertere*. See next word and **-ion.**

avert, tr. v., to prevent, ward off. — L. *āvertere*, 'to turn away', fr. *ā*, 'away from', and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **a-,** 'away from', and **version.**
Derivatives: *avert-ed*, adj., *avert-ed-ly*, adv., *avert-ible*, adj.

Aves, n. pl., the class of birds (*zool.*) — L. *avēs* pl. of *avis*, 'bird'. See **aviary.**

Avesta, n., the sacred books of the Parsees. — Pers., earlier form *Avistāk*, lit. 'text'. Cp. **Zend-Avesta.**
Derivatives: *Avest-an*, *Avest-ic*, adjs.

aviarist, n., one who keeps an aviary. — See next word and **-ist.**

aviary, n., a place in which birds are kept. — L. *aviārium*, 'a place where birds are kept, an aviary', fr. *avis*, 'bird', which is cogn. with OI. *viḥ*, *véḥ*, Avestic *vīsh*, 'bird', OI. *váyas-*, 'fowl, bird', Gk. ἀλετός, Att. ἀετός (for *ἀϝετός), 'eagle', and prob. also with Arm. *hav*, 'bird'. (For the insertion of the *h* cp. Arm. *hot* 'odor', which is cogn. with L. *odor*, and *hum*, 'raw', which is cogn. with Gk. ὠμός.) Cp. **aviation, avion,** the first element in **aucupate, auspice, aviculture, bustard, ocarina, ostrich,** and the second element in **pettitoes.** Cp. also **ovum, egg.**

aviation, n. — F., coined by G. de la Landelle (in his *Aviation ou Navigation aérienne*, Paris, 1863) fr. L. *avis*, 'bird' (see prec. word), and suff. **-ation.**

aviator, n. — Refashioned after F. *aviateur*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

aviatress, aviatrix, n., a woman aviator. — Formed fr. **aviator** with suff. **-ess,** resp. **-trix.**

Avicennism, n., the teachings of the Arab. philosopher Avicenna (= Ibn Sina) (980-1037). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

aviculture, n. — Compounded of L. *avis*, 'bird', and *cultūra*, 'cultivation, culture'. See **aviary** and **culture.**

avid, adj., eager. — F. *avide*, fr. L. *avidus*, 'longing eagerly for; desirous, eager', fr. *avēre*, 'to long eagerly for, to wish, desire', which is prob, cogn. with Co. *awel*, *awell*, 'wish, desire', W. *ewyll*, 'will, volition', OI. *ávati*, 'wishes, favors, protects', *avitár*, 'protector', Gk. ἐν-ηής (for *ἐν-ᾱϝ-ής), 'benevolent, affable'. Cp. **avarice, audacious.**

Derivatives: *avid-ly*, adv., *avid-ious*, adj., *avidious-ly*, adv., *avidity* (q.v.)

avidity, n., eagerness. — F. *avidité*, fr. L. *aviditātem*, acc. of *aviditās*, 'eagerness, avidity', fr. *avidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

avidya, n., relative knowledge. — OI. *avidyā*, lit. 'non-knowledge', fr. pref. *a-*, 'not', and *vidyā*, 'knowledge'. See priv. pref. **an-** and **vidya.**

avifauna, n., all the birds of a region, regarded collectively. — Compounded of L. *avis*, 'bird' (see **aviary**), and **fauna.**

avion, n., an airplane. — F., coined by the French engineer Clément Ader (1841-1925) in 1875 fr. L. *avis*, 'bird'. See **aviary.**

avital, adj., ancestral. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *avītus*, 'pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral', fr. *avus*, 'grandfather', whence *avunculus*, 'uncle on the mother's side'. See **uncle.**

avitaminosis, n., lack of vitamins in one's food (*biochem.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. priv. pref. **a-, vitamin** and suff. **-osis.**

avizandum, n., consideration (*Scot. law*). — ML., gerundive of *avizāre*. See **advise.** For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

avocado, n., a tropical pear-shaped fruit. — Sp., fr. *aguacate*, fr. Nahuatl *ahuacatl*. Cp. **alligator pear.**

avocation, n., business; occupation; hobby. — L. *āvocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a calling off', fr. *āvocātus*, pp. of *āvocāre*, 'to call off', formed fr. *ā*, 'away from', and *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **a-**, 'from', and **vocation** and cp. **advocate.**

avocet, avoset, n., a bird with webbed feet (genus *Recurvirostra*). — F. *avocette*, fr. It. *avocetta*, which is of unknown origin.

avogadrite, n., fluoborate of potassium and caesium (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian physicist Amedeo *Avogadro* (1776-1856). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

avoid, tr. v. — ME. *avoiden*, formed — with change of pref. — fr. OF. *esvuidier*, 'to empty', fr. pref. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*), 'out of', and OF. *voit*, *voide*, dial. forms of *vuit*, *vuide* (F. *vide*), 'empty', fr. VL. **vocit-(um)*, for **vacit-(um)*, for L. *vacāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *vacāre*, 'to be empty'. See 1st **ex-** and **void,** adj.

Derivatives: *avoid-able*, adj., *avoid-abl-y*, adv., *avoid-ance*, n., *avoid-er*, n., *avoid-less*, adj., *avoid-ment*, n.

avoirdupois, n., a system of weights. — Incorrect for ME. *avoir de pois*, fr. OF. *aveir de pois*, 'goods of weight'. OF. *aveir*, 'goods', is prop. the inf. *aveir* (F. *avoir*), 'to have', used as a noun, fr. L. *habēre*, 'to have'; OF. (= F.) *de*, 'from, of', derives fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; OF. *peis*, *pois* (F. *poids*), 'weight', comes fr. L. *pēnsum*, 'weight', which is prop. the neut. pp. of *pendĕre*, 'to weigh'. See **habit, de-** and **poise.** For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

Derivative: *avoirdupois*, adj.

avouch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *avouchen*, fr. OF. *avochier*, fr. L. *advocāre*, 'to summon to a place', fr. **ad-** and *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **vouch.**

avoué, n., lawyer, solicitor. — F., 'solicitor', fr. L. *advocātus*, 'advocate', prop. 'one called to aid', pp. of *advocāre*. See next word.

avow, tr. v. — OF. *avoer*, *avouer* (F. *avouer*), fr. L. *advocāre*, 'to call to; to summon to a place', fr. **ad-** and *vocāre*, 'to call', which is rel. to *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and cp. **advocate, advowee, avoué.**

Derivatives: *avow-able*, adj., *avow-al*, n., *avowed*, adj., *avow-ed-ly*, adv., *avow-ed-ness*, n., *avower*, n., *avowry* (q.v.)

avowry, n. — ME. *avoerie*, fr. OF. *avoer*, *avouer*. See prec. word and **-ry.**

avulsion, n., a pulling away; a part torn off. — L. *āvulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tearing off, a plucking off', fr. *āvulsus*, pp. of *āvellere*, 'to tear off, pluck off, pull away', fr. *ā*, 'away from', and *vellere*, 'to tear, pull, pluck'. See **a-** 'away from', and **vellicate.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

avuncular, adj., pertaining to an uncle. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *avunculus*, 'uncle on the mother's side'. See **uncle** and cp. words there referred to.

await, tr. v. — ME. *awaiten*, fr. ONF. *awaitier*, fr. *a*, 'to' (see **à**), and *waitier*, 'to watch'. See **ad-** and **wait.**

awake, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. ME. *awaken*, fr. OE. *āwacan* (fr. *ā*, 'on', and *wacan*, 'to arise, awake'), partly fr. ME. *awakien*, fr. OE. *āwacian* (fr. *ā*, 'on', and *wacian*, 'to be awake, watch'). See **a-**, 'on', and **wake,** v.

awake, adj. — ME. *awaken*, earlier pp. fr. OE. *āwæcnan*. See **awaken.**

awaken, tr. and intr. v. — OE. *āwæcnan*, fr. **a-** 'on', and *wæcnan*, 'to waken'. See **waken.**

Derivatives: *awaken-er*, n., *awaken-ing*, adj. and n., *awaken-ing-ly*, adv.

award, tr. v. — AF. *awarder*, formed — with change of prefix — fr. ONF. *eswarder*, which corresponds to OF. *esgarder* (MF. *égarder*), 'to regard, examine', fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*), 'out of', and *warder*, resp. *garder*, 'to observe'. See 1st **ex-** and **ward,** v., and cp. **guard,** v.

Derivatives: *award*, n. (q.v.), *award-er*, n.

award, n. — AF. *award*, fr. ONF. *eswart*, which corresponds to *esgart*, fr. *esgarder*. See **award,** v.

aware, adj. — ME. *iwar*, *ywar*, fr. OE. *gewær*, which is formed fr. pref. *ge-* (see **y-**) and *wær*, 'aware, cautious'. See **ware,** 'alert'.

Derivative: *aware-ness*, n.

awaruite, n., a natural alloy of iron and nickel (*mineral.*) — Named after *Awarua Bay* in New Zealand. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

awash, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **wash.**

away, adv. — ME. *away*, *aweie*, fr. OE. *on weg*, lit. 'on the way'. See **a-,** 'on', and **way.**

awe, n. — ME. *aghe*, *awe*, fr. ON. *agi*, rel. to OE. *ege*, 'fear', OHG. *agiso*, 'fright, terror', Goth. *agis*, 'fear, anguish', prob. also to OHG. *z-agēn*, MHG., G. *zagen*, 'to fear, hesitate', and cogn. with Gk. ἄχος, 'pain, grief', ἄχομαι, 'I am afflicted', OIr. *-āgor*, 'I fear'.

Derivatives: *awe*, tr. v., *awe-less*, adj., *aw-ful*, adj., *aw-ful-ly*, adv., *aw-ful-ness*, n.

aweather, adv. and adj., on the weather side; toward the wind (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **weather.**

awhile, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *āne hwīle*. See **a-,** indef. art., and **while.**

awkward, adj. — ME. *awkwarde*, lit. 'turned the wrong way', formed fr. *auk-*, *awk-*, 'wrong, contrary', and suff. *-warde* (see **-ward**). ME. *auk-* is borrowed fr. ON. *öfugr*, 'turned backward, wrong, contrary', which is a derivative of *af*, 'of, off'. See **of, off.**

Derivatives: *awkward-ly*, adv., *awkward-ness*, n.

awl, n. — ME. *al*, *alla*, *alle*, fr. OE. *æl*, rel. to ON. *alr*, MLG. *āl*, Du. *aal*, OHG. *āla*, MHG. *āle*, G. *Ahle*, fr. Teut. **ēlō*, corresponding to I.-E. **ēlā*, whence OI. *árā*, 'awl'. Lith. *ýla*, Lett. *īlens*, OPruss. *ylo*, 'awl', are borrowed fr. Goth. **ēla*. Cp. **anlace.**

awn, n. — ME. *awne*, *agune*, fr. ON. *ögn*, pl. *agnar*, which is rel. to OE. *egenu*, OHG. *agana*, MHG. *agene*, G. *Ahne*, Goth. *ahana*, and cogn. with OI. *aśáni-*, 'arrowhead', Gk. ἄχνη (for **aĥ-s-nā*), 'husk of wheat, foam, froth', pl. ἄχναι, 'chaff', ἀχοστή, 'barley', lit. 'the awny one', OL. *agna* (for **ac-na*), 'ear, straw', L. *acus*, gen. *aceris*, 'chaff', OPruss. *ackons*, 'awn, beard', Lith. *akúotas*, Lett. *akuõts* of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **aĥ-*, **aq-*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **ear,** 'corn'. Cp. also **acerose.**

Derivatives: *awn*, tr. v., *awn-ed*, adj., *awn-er*, n., *awn-less*, *awn-y*, adjs.

awning, n. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps formed with suff. **-ing** fr. F. *auvent*, 'shed, pent roof', which is rel. to OProvenç. *amban*, *anvan*, 'a kind of parapet'.

awoke, past tense of *awake*. — See **awake** and **woke.**

awry, adv. and adj. — Formed fr. **a-,** 'on', and **wry.**

ax, axe, n. — OE. *eax*, *æx*, rel. to OS. *accus*, *acus*, ON. *ex*, *ox*, *öx*, Dan. *økse*, Norw. *øks*, Swed. *yxa*, OFris. *axe*, OHG. *ackus*, MHG. *ackes*, G. *Axt*, Goth. *aqizi*, and cogn. with Gk. ἀξίνη, 'ax', L. *ascia* (for **acsiā-*), 'ax; mason's trowel'. All these words are prob. of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. *ḫaṣ(ṣ)innu*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥatzīnā*, 'ax'. Cp. **axinite, adz.**

Derivative: *ax*, tr. v.

axial, adj. pertaining to an axis. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *axis*. See **axis** and cp. the second element in **coaxial, uniaxial.**

axil, n., upper angle between a leaf, branch, etc., and the stem (*bot.*) — L. *axilla*, 'armpit'. See **aisle** and cp. words there referred to.

axile, adj., pertaining to an axis (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *axis*. See **axis.**

axilla, n., armpit (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. See **axil.**

Derivative: *axill-ary*, adj. and n.

axinite, n., a borosilicate of aluminum and calcium (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἀξίνη, 'ax'. See **ax.**

axiom, n. — F. *axiome*, fr. L. *axiōma*, fr. Gk. ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματος, 'that which is thought worthy', fr. ἀξιοῦν, 'to think worthy', fr. ἄξιος, 'worthy', prop. 'weighty', from the base of ἄγειν, 'to lead', used in the sense of 'to weigh', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **chronaxy.** For the ending see suff. **-oma.**

axiomatic, axiomatical, adj. — Gk. ἀξιωματικός, fr. ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματος. See prec. word and 1st **-atic.**

Derivative: *axiomatical-ly*, adv.

axis, n. — L., axletree, 'axle, chariot, wagon, axis', cogn. with Gk. ἄξων, 'axis, axle, wagon', Gk. ἅμ-αξα, 'carriage', prop. 'that which has one axle', OI. *ákṣaḥ*, 'axis, axle', L. *axilla*, 'armpit', *āla* (for **acs-lā*), 'wing', OSlav. *osĭ*, Lith. *ašis*, OPruss. *assis*, Lett. *ass*, 'axle', Ir. *aiss*, 'cart', W. *echell*, 'axle', OE. *eax*, OFris. *axe*, OS., OHG. *ahsa*, MHG. *ahse*, G. *Achse*, ON. *öxull*, 'axis, axle'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **aĝ-*, 'to lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **axilla, axle, axon, ala, aisle, aileron, axial.**

axle, n. — ME. *axel* in the compound *axeltre*, fr. ON. *öxul-trē*, 'axletree', rel. to ON. *öxl*, OE. *eaxl*, OS. *ahsla*, OHG. *ahsala*, G. *Achsel*, 'shoulder', and cogn. with L. *axilla*, 'armpit'. See prec. word and cp. **aisle.**

Derivative: *axl-ed*, adj.

Axminster, n., name of a kind of carpet. — Named after *Axminster*, England, where it was orig. made.

axo-, before a vowel **ax-,** combining form meaning 'axis'. — Gk. ἀξο-, ἀξ-, fr. ἄξων, 'axis, axle'. See **axon.**

axolotl, n., any of several salamanders. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl, lit. 'servant of the water'.

axon, n., axis of the vertebrate body. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἄξων, 'axis, axle, vertebra', which is cogn. with L. *axis,* 'axis, axle'. See **axis.**

Axonopus, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄξων, 'axis', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **axon** and **podo-.**

axunge, n., lard. — Earlier F. *axunge* (F. *axonge*), fr. L. *axungia,* 'axletree grease, grease, fat', which is compounded of *axis,* 'axletree, axis', and *ungere,* 'to grease'. See **axis** and **unguent.**

ay, aye, interj., yes. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *ay, aye,* n.

ayah, n., a native Hindu nurse. — Hind. *āyā, āya,* fr. Port. *aia,* 'nurse, governess', which, together with Sp. *aya,* of s.m., derives fr. L. *avia,* 'grandmother', used in the sense of 'an aged woman who takes care of the children'. L. *avia* derives fr. *avus,* 'grandfather', whence *avunculus,* 'uncle on the mother's side'. See **uncle** and cp. words there referred to.

ayah, n., a verse (in the Koran). — Arab. *ʾāyaʰ,* lit. 'a sign', contraction of **ʾāwayaʰ,* rel. to Heb. *ōth,* Aram.-Syr. *āthā,* 'sign'.

aye, ay, adv., ever, always. — ME. *ei, ai, ay,* fr. ON. *ei,* which is rel. to OE. *ā, ō,* OS. *ēo,* 'always, ever', OHG. *eo,* later *io,* MHG. *ie,* G. *je,* Goth. *aiw,* 'ever' and cogn. with Gk. αἰεί, Cyprian, Phocian, Locrian αἰϝεί (for *αἰϝέσι), 'always', Gk. αἰών (for *αἰϝών), 'age, eternity', L. *aevum,* 'space of time, eternity'. See **aeon** and cp. **each, ever,** the first element in **either** and the second element in **nay.** Cp. also **Aeolus, age, eternal.**

aye-aye, n., a small rodent (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*). — F., fr. Malagasy *aiai,* imitative of the animal's cry.

ayin, n., name of the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *ʿayin,* 'eye'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter. Cp. Aram. *ʿaynā,* 'ēnā, Syr. *ʿaynā,* Ugar. *ʿn,* Arab. *ʿayn,* Ethiop. *ʿayn,* Akkad. *ēnu,* 'eye'.

az-, form of **azo-** before a vowel.

Azalea, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἀζαλέος, 'dry', fr. ἄζα, 'dryness, mold', rel. to ἄζειν, 'to dry up', fr. I.-E. base **ās,* 'to be dry, to be hot', whence also Goth. *azgō,* OE. *æsce, æsce,* 'ashes'. See **ash,** 'powdery substance', and cp. the first element in **Azolla.** This genus of plants was called *Azalea* (lit. 'dry plant') because it grows best in a dry soil.

azam, n., Persian title of respect. — Arab. *ʾaʿẓam,* 'greater', *al-ʾaʿẓam,* 'the greatest', elative of *ʿaẓīm,* 'great', fr. *ʿaẓuma,* 'was great', rel. to *ʿazm,* Ethiop. *aḍm,* 'bones', Heb. *ʿātzám,* 'was mighty', *ʿétzem,* 'bone', Aram.-Syr. *ʿaṭmā* (in Babylonian Aram. weakened into *aṭmā*), 'thigh', Akkad. *eṣemtu,* 'bones', *eṣenṣēru,* 'backbone, spine'.

Azariah, masc. PN. (*Bible*) — Heb. *ʿĂzaryāʰ,* lit. 'God has helped'. See **Ebenezer** and cp. **Ezra.**

azarole, n., fruit of the Neapolitan Medlar (*Crataegus Azarolus*); the tree itself. — F. *azerole,* fr. Sp. *acerola,* fr. Arab. *az-zaʿrůraʰ,* 'the medlar', fr. *az-,* assimilated form of *al-,* 'the', and *zaʿrůraʰ,* name of unity fr. *zaʿrůr,* which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *ʿuzrár,* 'medlar'.

Azazel, n., place to which the scapegoat was sent (*Bible*). — Heb. *ʿĂzāzél;* in the Talmud (Yoma 67b) explained as a compound of *ʿaz,* 'firm, rough', and *ēl,* 'strong'. (Cp. Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 576a.)

azedarach, n., the China tree and its bark. — F. *azédarac,* fr. Pers. *āzād dirakht,* 'free (i.e. noble) tree'.

Azilian, adj., pertaining to one of the transition periods of the Old Stone Age. — From the name of the village Mas d'*Azil* in the French Pyrenees, where remains were found. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

azimuth, n., distance of a star from the North or South point of the meridian (*astron.*) — F. *azimut,* fr. Arab. *as-sumůt,* pl. of *as-samt,* 'the way', fr. *as-,* assimilated form of *al-,* 'the', and *samt,* 'way'. See **zenith** and cp. **altazimuth.**

azo-, before a vowel **az-,** combining form denoting the presence of nitrogen (*chem.*) — Shortened fr. **azote** (q.v.) Cp. **diazo-, thiazine.**

azoic, adj., without life. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἄζωος, 'without life', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ζωή, 'life'. See **zoo-** and cp. **azote.**

Azolla, n., a genus of plants of the salvinia family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἄζειν, 'to dry', and ὀλλύναι, 'to destroy'. For the first element see **Azalea,** for the second see **Apollyon.**

azonic, adj., not pertaining to a particular zone. — Gk. ἀζωνικός, fr. ἄζωνος, 'not confined to a zone', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ζωνή, 'belt, zone'. See **zone** and **-ic.**

azorite, n., a variety of zircon (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Azores.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

azote, n., nitrogen. — F., lit. 'without life'; coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1776 fr. priv. pref. **a-** and Gk. ζωή, 'life' (see **zoo-** and cp. **azoic**): so called by him because this element is incapable of supporting life.
Derivatives: *azot-ic,* adj., *azotite* (q.v.), *azot-ize,* tr. v.

azote, n., a whip. — Sp., fr. Arab. *as-sauṭ,* lit., 'the whip', fr. *as-,* assimilated form of *al-,* 'the', and *sauṭ,* 'whip', which is rel. to Heb. *shōṭ,* Aram. *shoṭā,* Syr. *shūṭā,* Ethiop. *sauṭ,* 'whip', Heb. *shūṭ* 'to rove about', Akkad. *shâṭu,* 'to drag'.

azotea, n., a flat roof. — Sp., fr. Arab. *as-saṭḥ,* lit. 'the roof', fr. *as-,* assimilated form of *al-,* 'the', and *saṭḥ,* 'roof', fr. *sáṭaḥa,* 'he spread out', which is rel. to Heb. *shāṭáḥ,* Aram.-Syr. *shᵉṭaḥ,* 'he spread out'.

azotite, n., salt of nitrous acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **azote** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

azulene, n., blue hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. Sp. *azul,* 'blue'. See next word.

azure, adj. — ME. *asur,* fr. OF. *azur,* fr. Med. Lat. *azura* (whence also Ital. *azzurro,* Sp. *azur, azul,* Port. *azul*), fr. Arab. *al-lāzaward,* fr. Pers. *läjwärd,* 'lapis lazuli'; so called from *Lajward,* a place in Turkestan, mentioned in Marco Polo's Travels. The initial *l* was mistaken for the definite article and consequently dropped in the Romanic languages. Cp. **azulene.** Cp. also **lapis lazuli.**

azurite, n., hydrous carbonate of copper (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **azure** with subst. suff. **-ite;** so called from its color.

azygo-, combining form meaning 'azygous'. — Gk. ἀζυγο-, fr. ἄζυγος. See **azygous.**

azygous, adj., odd. — Gk. ἄζυγος, 'odd, not forming a pair', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ζυγόν, 'yoke'. See **zygo-, yoke.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

azyme, azym, n., unleavened bread. — Late L. *azȳmus,* fr. Gk. ἄζῡμος, 'unleavened', formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ζύμη, 'leaven'. See **zyme.**
Derivatives: *azym-ic, azym-ous,* adjs.

B

baa, intr. v., to bleat. — Imitative of the cry of the sheep.
Derivative: *baa,* n.

Baal, n., the name of many deities of the Semitic peoples. — Heb. *Bá'al* (pl. *Bᵉ'ālîm*), lit. 'owner, master, lord', fr. *bā'ál,* 'he took possession of, he married', rel. to Akkad. *Bēlu* (whence Heb. *Bēl,* Gk. Βῆλος), name of Marduk (lit. 'Ruler'), *bālu,* 'rule', Arab. *bá'ala,* 'he possessed (esp. a wife)', *ba'l,* 'husband', Ethiop. *ba'ála,* 'he married'. Cp. **Bel** and **Beulah** and the first element in **Beelzebub.**

Bab, n., title given to the founder of Babism. — Pers. *bāb,* 'door, gate', fr. Arab. *bāb,* of s.m., fr. Aram. *bābh, bābhá,* fr. Akkad. *bābu,* 'door, gate', which is shortened fr. **nebābā,* lit. 'hole, aperture', from Sem. stem *n-b-b,* 'to make hollow, to hollow out', whence also Heb. *nᵉbhūbh,* 'hollowed', Aram.-Syr. *abbūbhá,* Akkad. *imbūbu,* 'flute', Arab. *anbūb,* 'part of reed between knots'. Cp. **Babel.**
Derivatives: *Bab-ism,* n., *Bab-ist,* n.

babacoote, n., a Madagascan lemur (*zool.*) — Malagasy.

Babbitt, babbitt, n., a conventional businessman. — So called after George *Babbitt,* the title character of a novel by Sinclair Lewis (1922).
Derivative: *Babbit-ry, babbit-ry,* n.

Babbitt metal. — Named after its inventor Isaac Babbitt (1799-1862).

babble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *babelen,* from the I.-E. imitative base **bab-,* whence also ON. *babba,* Swed. *babbla,* Norw. *babble,* LG. *babbeln,* Du. *babbelen,* G. *babbeln,* 'to prattle', L. *babulus,* 'babbler', F. *babiller,* 'to stutter, stammer'; cp. **babe, baboon, bauble.** Cp. the related imitative base **balb-,* whence L. *balbus,* 'stammerer'; see **balbuties, booby.** Cp. also the related imitative base **barb-,* 'to stammer', whence Gk. βάρβαρος, 'foreign, barbarous'; see **barbaric, brave.**
Derivatives: *babble,* n., *babbl-er,* n., *babbl-ing,* n. and adj., *babbl-ing-ly,* adv., *babbl-ish,* adj., *babbl-ish-ly,* adv., *babbl-ish-ness,* n., *babbl-y,* adj.

babe, n. — ME., of imitative origin. See prec. word and cp. **baby.** Cp. also **boy.**

Babel, n., name of the capital of Babylonia. — Heb. *Bābhél,* fr. Akkad. *Bāb-ilu,* lit. 'the gate of God', prop. a literal translation of Sumerian *Ka-dingir.* Akkad. *Bāb-ilu* is compounded of *bāb,* 'gate', and *ilu,* 'god'. The first element is rel. to Aram. *bābh, bābhá,* 'door, gate'; see **Bab.** For the second element see **El.** Cp. the second element in **Zerubbabel.** Cp. also **Babylon.**

babiroussa, babirussa, n., a species of wild swine. — Malay, compounded of *bābī,* 'hog', and *rūsa,* 'deer'.

baboo, n., Master, Mr. — Hind. *bābū.*

baboon, n. — ME. *baboin,* fr. OF. *babuin, babouin* (F. *babouin*), a blend of *babine,* 'the pendulous lip of certain animals, esp. monkeys' (the baboon has prominent lips), and *baboue,* 'wry, ugly face'; both *babine* and *baboue* are of imitative origin. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 49 s.v. *babouin.* MDu. *baubijn* (whence Du. *baviaan*) is an OF. loan word. G. *Pavian* is borrowed fr. Du. *baviaan.*
Derivative: *baboon-ery,* n.

babouche, n., a heelless Oriental slipper. — F., fr. Arab. *bābúsh,* fr. Pers. *pāpūsh,* lit. 'foot-covering', fr. *pā,* 'foot', and the verb *pushīden,* 'to cover'. Pers. *pā* is rel. to Avestic *pad-,* 'foot'; see **foot.** The change of *p* to *b* proves that the word came into Europe through the medium of the Arabic, which having no *p,* regularly changes the *p* of foreign words into *b.*

baby, n. — Dimin. of **babe.**
Derivatives: *baby,* adj. and tr. v., *baby-hood,* n., *baby-ish,* adj., *baby-ish-ly,* adv., *baby-ish-ness,* n.

Babylon, n., the capital of Babylonia. — L., fr. Gk. Βαβυλών, fr. Akkad. *Bāb-ilāni,* 'the gate of the gods', fr. *bāb,* 'gate', and *ilāni,* pl. of *ilu,* 'god'. Compared with Akkad. *Bāb-ilu* (see **Babel**), *Bab-ilāni* is a later form, occurring in texts dating from the Neo-Babylonian period.

Babylonia, n. — L., fr. Gk. Βαβυλωνίᾱ, fr. Βαβυλών. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *Babyloni-an,* adj. and n.

bacalao, n., a West Indian fish, *Mycteroperca falcata.* — Sp., 'codfish', fr. L. *baculum,* 'a stick, a staff', whence also ODu. *bakeljauw.* See **bacillus** and cp. **cabilliau.** For sense development cp. *stockfish.*

Bacbuc, n., name of the Holy Bottle in Rabelais' Pantagruel. — Heb. *baqbúq,* 'flask', a word of imitative origin; so called from the gurgling sound of emptied liquid (cp. Arab. *báqbaqaʰ,* 'gurgling noise'). Cp. Syriac *būq,* 'a two-handled vase or jug', and see **beaker.**

baccalaureate, n., the academic degree of bachelor. — ML. *baccalaureātus,* fr. *baccalaureus,* fr. *baccalārius,* 'the holder of a small farm; a young man', which is of uncertain origin; influenced in form by L. *bacca,* 'berry', and *laureus,* 'of laurel', fr. *laurus,* 'laurel'. Cp. **bachelor.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ate.**

baccara, baccarat, n., a gambling card game. — F., of unknown origin.

baccate, adj., bearing berries. — L. *bācātus, baccātus,* fr. *bāca, bacca,* 'berry'. See **bacci-** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Bacchae, n. pl., the female attendants of Bacchus. — L., fr. Gk. Βάκχαι, pl. of Βάκχη, fr. Βάκχος. See **Bacchus.**

bacchanal, adj., pertaining to Bacchus; pertaining to a reveler. — L. *bacchānālis,* fr. *Bacchus.* See **Bacchus** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *bacchanal,* n., a reveler.

Bacchanalia, n. pl., the orgies of Bacchus; revelry. — L., neut. pl. of *bacchānālis.* See prec. word.
Derivative: *Bacchanali-an,* adj.

bacchant, n., a devotee of Bacchus. — L. *bacchāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *bacchārī,* 'to celebrate the festival of Bacchus', fr. *Bacchus.* See **Bacchus** and **-ant.**

baccharis, n., name of an aromatic plant. — ModL., fr. *baccar,* 'plant with a fragrant root', prob. identical with Gnaphalium sanguineum L., fr. Gk. βάκχαρις, which is a Lydian loan word. See Scholia Aristoph. Pers., p. 42.

Bacchic, adj., pertaining to Bacchus. — See **Bacchus** and **-ic.**

Bacchus, n., the god of wine in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Βάκχος, 'the god of wine', orig. prob. 'the god of grapeberries', and cogn. with L. *bāca, bacca,* 'berry'. See next word.

bacci-, combining form meaning 'berry'. — L. *bāci-, bacci-,* fr. *bāca, bacca,* 'berry', which prob. meant orig. 'grape', and is cogn. with Gk. Βάκχος. See prec. word and cp. **asarabacca, bagasse, bagatelle, bay,** 'the laurel'.

bacciferous, adj., bearing berries. — Formed with suff. **-ous** (as if fr. L. **bacciferus*) fr. L. *baccifer,* which is compounded of *bacca,* 'berry', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **bacci-** and **-ferous.**

bacciform, adj., berry-shaped. — Compounded of **bacci-** and L. *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

baccivorous, adj., berry-eating. — Compounded of **bacci-** and **-vorous.**

bache, n., stream, rivulet (*dial. E.*) — OE. *bæc,* rel. to OS. *beki,* ON. *bekkr,* Dan. *bæk,* Swed. *bäck,* MDu. *bēke,* Du. *beek,* OHG. *bah,* MHG., G. *bach,* and cogn. with MIr. *būal* (for **bhoglā*), 'flowing water', OI. *bhaṅgáḥ,* Lith. *bangà,* 'wave'. Cp. **beck,** 'brook'.

bachelor, n. — ME. *bachelere,* fr. OF. *bacheler,* 'squire, a young man aspiring to knighthood; a young man' (whence F. *bachelier,* 'bachelor'), fr. ML. *baccalāris* (the usual form is *baccalārius*). See **baccalaureate.**
Derivatives: *bachelor-dom,* n., *bachelor-hood,* n.

bacillary, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, bacilli. — Formed fr. L. *bacillum* (see **bacillus**) with adj. suff. **-ary.**

bacilliform, adj., shaped like a bacillus. — Compounded of **bacillus** and L. *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **form,** n., and cp. **baculiform.**

bacillus, n. — Late L. *bacillus,* 'a little staff', dimin. of *baculus,* var. of L. *baculum,* 'stick, staff', which stands for **bac-tlom* and is cogn. with Gk. βάκτρον, 'staff', βακτήριον, 'a little staff'. See **bacterium** and cp. **baculus, baguette, bail,** 'crossbar', **debacle, imbecile.** As a term of bacteriology the word *bacillus* was introduced by the German botanist Ferdinand Cohn (1828-98) in 1853.

back, n., the hinder part of the human body. — ME. *bak,* fr. OE. *bæc,* rel. to OS., ON., MDu. *bak,* OHG. *bah,* 'back', OHG. *bahho,* 'ham, haunch', MHG., G. *backe,* 'buttock'. Cp. **bacon.**
Derivatives: *back,* tr. and intr. v., adj. and adv., *back-ed,* adj., *back-er,* n., *back-ing* n., *back-ward,* adj., *backwardation* (q.v.), *back-wards,* adv.

back, n., vat, tub. — Du. *bak,* fr. F. *bac,* fr. VL. *bacca,* 'water vessel', whence **baccinum,* 'basin'. See **basin.**

back formation (*philol.*) — Coined by the English lexicographer and linguist Dr. (later, Sir James) Murray (1837-1915).

backgammon, n. — Prop. a *game,* in which the pieces are put *back*; compounded of **back,** 'the hinder part of the body', and **gammon,** 'game'.

backsheesh, backshish. — Variants of **baksheesh.**

backward, backwards, adv. — Formed fr. *back,* adv. (see **back,** 'the hinder part of the body'), and **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**
Derivative: *backward,* adj.

backwardation, n., postponement of delivery (*London Stock Exchange*). — A hybrid coined fr. **backward** and **-ation,** a suff. of Latin origin.

bacon, n. — ME., fr. OF. *bacon, bacoun,* fr. ML. *bacōnem,* acc. of *bacō,* fr. OHG. *bahho,* 'ham, haunch'. See **back,** 'the hinder part of the body'.

Baconian, adj., pertaining to Lord Verulam Bacon (1561-1626) or his philosophy. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Bacopa, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family; the water hyssop (*bot.*) — ModL., of American Indian origin.

bacteria, — The pl. of **bacterium.**

Bacteriaceae, n. pl., a family of rod-shaped bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *bactērium.* See **bacterium.**

bacterial, adj., pertaining to bacteria. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *bactērium.* See **bacterium.**

bactericide, n., a substance destroying bacteria. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. βακτήριον and L. *-cīda,* 'killer', fr. *caedere,* 'to kill'. See **bacterium** and **-cide.**

bacterio-, before a vowel **bacteri-,** combining form meaning 'bacteria'. — See **bacterium.**

bacteriology, n., the study of bacteria. — Compounded of **bacterio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *bacteriolog-ical,* adj., *bacteriolog-ist,* n.

bacterioscopy, n., investigation of bacteria. — Compounded of **bacterio-** and Gk. -σκοπίᾱ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

bacterium, n., in the pl. **bacteria.** — ModL., coined by the German naturalist Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795-1876) in 1838 fr. Gk. βακτήριον, 'a little staff', which is rel. to βάκτρον, 'staff', fr. I.-E. **bak-,* 'staff', whence also

L. *baculum*, 'rod, staff'. OIr. *bacc*, 'hook, crosier', is prob. a loan word fr. L. *baculum* and derived from it through back formation. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 211-12 s.v. βακτηρία. Cp. **bacalao, cabilliau, Kabbeljaws.**

bacteroid, adj., resembling bacteria. — Compounded of **bacterium** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivatives: *bacteroid*, n., *bacteroid-al*, adj.

Bactrian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Bactria*, lit. 'the Eastern province', fr. Persian *bakhtar*, 'the east'. For sense development cp. *Levant*.

Bactris, n., a genus of plants of the palm family. — ModL., fr. Gk. βάκτρον, 'staff'. See **bacterium.**

baculiform, adj., rod-shaped. — Compounded of L. *baculum*, 'a rod', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See next word, and **form,** n., and cp. **bacilliform.**

baculus, n., a rod, esp. as an emblem of authority. — L. *baculus*, also *baculum*. See **bacillus.**

bad, adj. — ME. *bad, badde*, prob. fr. OE. *bǣddel*, 'hermaphrodite'. Cp. OE. *bǣdling*, 'effeminate person'.
Derivatives: *bad*, n. and adv., *badd-ish*, adj., *badd-ish-ly*, adv., *badd-ish-ness*, n., *bad-ly*, adv., *bad-ness*, n.

baddeleyite, n., zirconium dioxide (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer Joseph *Baddeley*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bade, v., past tense of *bid*. — ME. *bad, bade*, fr. OE. *bæd*, fr. *biddan*. The ME. form *bade* prob. developed fr. orig. *bad*, on analogy of *spake*.

badge, n. — ME. *bage, bagge*, of unknown origin.

badger, n., the animal. — Earlier *bageard*, prob. formed fr. **badge** with the suff. **-ard,** lit. 'the animal with a mark', and so called in allusion to the white mark on its face. For sense development cp. F. *blaireau*, 'badger', which derives fr. OF. *bler*, 'marked with a spot'.

badger, tr. v., to worry. — Lit. 'to treat like a badger'; formed fr. prec. word.

badger, n., a huckster. — ME. *bager*, perh. related to **bag.**

badia, monastery, abbey. — It., aphetic fr. Eccles. L. *abbatia*, 'abbey', fr. *abbās, abbātis*, 'abbot'. See **abbacy, abbot.**

badian, n., the Chinese anise. — F. *badiane*, fr. Pers. *bādiān*, 'anise'.

badinage, n., banter. — F., fr. *badiner*, 'to jest, joke', fr. OProvenç. *badin*, 'simpleton, fool', a derivative of *badar*, 'to gape', fr. VL. *batāre*, 'to gape'. See **bay** 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-age.**
Derivative: *badinage*, intr. v.

badminton, n., name of a game played with shuttlecocks. — Fr. *Badminton*, seat of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England.

baetulus, n., a meteorite (*antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. βαίτυλος, a sacred meteoric stone, fr. Heb. *bēth Ēl*, 'house of God'; see **bethel.** The form βαίτυλος shows that the name came to the Greeks through the medium of the Phoenicians who pronounced it *bet-ūl*. See Muss-Arnolt, Semitic words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1892 (volume XXIII), pp. 51-52, and p. 52, Note 1.

baetyl, n., a baetulus. — Gk. βαίτυλος. See prec. word.
Derivative: *baetyl-ic*, adj.

baff, tr. and intr. v., to beat, strike. — Of imitative origin. Cp. the next two words.

baffle, tr. v. — Prob. rel. to OF. *beffler*, 'to ridicule, mock at', *bafouer*, 'to set at nought', dial. E. *baff*, 'useless', G. *baff* in *baff machen*, 'to astound, flabbergast'. All these words seem to be derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base **baf-*. Cp. prec. and next word.
Derivatives: *baffl-er*, n., *baffl-ing*, adj., *baffl-ing-ly*, adv., *baffl-ing-ness*, n.

baffy, n., a wooden golf club. — Formed from the verb **baff** with suff. **-y.**

baft, bafta, n., a course kind of cotton cloth. — Pers. *bāfta*, 'woven', rel. to Avestic *ubdaēna*, 'woven fabric', OI. *urṇa-vābhiḥ*, 'spider', fr. I.-E. base **webh-*, 'to weave'. See **weave,** and cp. words there referred to.

bag, n. — ME. *bagge*, fr. ON. *baggi*, of Celtic origin. The word was brought to England by the Normans. See J. M. D. Meiklejohn, The English language, its grammar, history and literature, London, 1923, p. 134. Cp. **badger,** 'huckster', **baggage.**
Derivatives: *bag*, tr. v., to inclose in a bag; intr. v., to swell like a bag, *bagg-er*, n., *bagg-y*, adj., *bagg-i-ly*, adv., *bagg-i-ness*, n.

bag, tr. v., to cut (grain, weeds). — Of uncertain origin.

bagasse, n., sugar cane crushed in the mill. — F., fr. Sp., *bagazo*, 'dregs', derivative of *baga*, 'pod, husk', fr. L. *bāca*, 'berry'. See **bacci-** and cp. next word. Cp. also **megas, megasse.**

bagatelle, n., a trifle. — F., fr. It. *bagatella*, of s.m., dimin. of L. *bāca*, 'berry'. For sense development cp. It. *bagattino*, 'a kind of small coin', which is of the same origin. See **bacci-** and cp. prec. word.

baggage, n. — F. *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague*, 'bundle', which, together with OProvenç. *baga*, of s.m., is prob. borrowed from Teutonic. See **bag,** n., and **-age.**
Derivative: *baggag-er*, n.

bagnio, n., a bath. — It. *bagno*, fr. L. *balneum*, whence also F. *bain*, 'bath'. See **balneal** and cp. **baignoire.**

baguette, n., a small molding. — F., prop. 'a small rod', fr. It. *bacchetta*, dimin. of *bacchio*, 'rod', fr. L. *baculum*. See **bacillus.**

bahadur, n., a title given to European officers in India. — Hind. *bahādur*, 'hero', which according to Benfey (in Orient und Occident I 137, quoted in Hobson-Jobson 49a) derives fr. OI. *bhaga-dhara-*, 'happiness-possessing'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'; see **-phagous** and cp. **baksheesh.** For the second element see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

Bahaism, n., the teaching of the religious sect of the Bahaists. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Pers. *bahā*, 'splendor', fr. Arab. *bahā'*, of s.m.

bahar, n., a weight. — Arab. *bahār*, a weight used in India, ultim. fr. OI. *bháraḥ*, 'load, weight', which is rel. to *bhárati, bháratē*, 'carries', and cogn. with Gk. φέρειν, L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.

bahur, n., young man, youth, unmarried man. — Hebrew *bāḥûr*, 'young man', rel. to Akkad. *baḫūlāti*, 'warriors'.

bahuvrihi, n., name of a class of compounds (*Old Indian gram.*) — OI. *bahuvrīhiḥ*, 'having much rice', compounded of *bahúḥ*, 'much, numerous, abundant', and *vrīhiḥ*, 'rice'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *bazah-*, 'height, depth', and cogn. with Gk. παχύς, 'thick'; see **pachy-.** For the second element see **rice.**

baignoire, n., box at a theatre. — F., 'bath, bathtub; box at a theatre', fr. *baigner*, 'to bathe', fr. *bain*, 'bath', fr. L. **balneum.** See **balneal** and cp. **bagnio.**

baikalite, n., a dark-green variety of hedenbergite (*mineral.*) — Named after Lake *Baikal* in Siberia, near which it was first discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bail, n., security. — OF. *bail*, 'custody' (whence F. *bail*, 'lease'), fr. *baillier*, 'to seize, carry, give', fr. L. *bājulāre*, 'to bear a burden', fr. *bājulus*, 'porter', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **bail,** 'to dip water', and **bailiff.**
Derivatives: *bail*, tr. v., *bail-ee*, n., *bail-er*, n. (*law*), *bail-ie*, n., *baili-er-y* (also *baili-ar-y*) n., *bail-ment*, n.

bail, n., fortification; crossbar. — ME., fr. OF. *bail*, 'stake; palisade', which prob. derives fr. L. *baculum*, 'rod, staff'. See **bacillus** and cp. **bailey.**

bail, also **bale,** n., a bucket used to dip water out of a boat; tr. v., to dip water out of; intr. v., to dip out water. — F. *baille*, 'bucket', fr. ML. **bājula (aquae)* lit. 'porter (of water)', used in the sense of 'water jar'; **bājula* is the fem. of *bājulus*. See **bail,** 'security'.

bailey, n., walls, resp. courts of a feudal castle. — ME. variant of *bail*. See **bail,** 'fortification'.

bailiff, n. — ME. *baillif*, fr. OF. *baillif*, 'custodian, magistrate', fr. ML. *bājulīvus*, fr. L. *bājulus*, 'porter'. See **bail,** 'security', and **-ive.**
Derivative: *bailiff-ry*, n.

bailiwick, n., the district of a bailiff. — ME. *baillifwik*, compounded of *baillif* (see prec. word) and **wick,** 'village'.

bailloné, adj., holding a staff in the mouth (*her.*) — F. *bâillonné*, lit. 'gagged', pp. of *bâillonner*, 'to gag', fr. *bâiller*, 'to gape, yawn', fr. VL. *bataculāre*, fr. *batāre*, 'to gape, yawn'. Cp. OProvenç. *badalhar*, It. *badigliare, sbadigliare*, 'to yawn', which also derive fr. VL. *bataculāre*, and see **bay,** 'part in the wall'.

bain-marie, n. double pan for holding food. — F., 'water bath', fr. ML. *balneum Mariae*, lit. 'bath of Mary (sister of Moses)', to whom various works dealing with alchemy were attributed. See **balneal.**

Bairam, n., the name of two Mohammedan festivals following the fast of Ramadan. —Turk. *bairām*.

bairn, n. (*Scot.*) — OE. *bearn, barn*, child', rel. to **bear,** 'to carry' (q.v.)
Derivative: *bairn-ish*, adj.

bait, tr. v. — ME. *baiten, beyten*, fr. ON. *beita*, 'to cause to bite', causative of *bita*, 'to bite'; rel. to *bǣtan*, 'to bait', OS. *bētian*, OHG. *beizzen*, 'to bait'. MHG. *beitzen*, 'to bait; to hawk', G. *beizen*, 'to hawk; to cauterize, etch'. OE. *bǣtan*, OS. *bētian*, etc., are causatives of OE. *bītan*, resp. OS. *bītan*, OHG. *bīzzan*, etc., and lit. mean 'to cause to bite'. See **bite** and cp. words there referred to.

bait, n. — ON. *beita*, 'food', *beit*, 'pasture', fr. *beita*, 'to cause to bite' (see prec. word); in some meanings derived directly fr. prec. word.

baize, n., a coarse woolen cloth. — F. *baies*, pl. of *baie*, prop. fem. of *bai*, 'bay colored'. See **bay,** 'reddish'.
Derivative: *baize*, tr. v.

bake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *baken*, fr. OE. *bacan*, rel. to ON. *baka*, Swed. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, MDu. *backen*, Du. *bakken*, OHG. *bahhan, backan*, MHG., G. *backen*, fr. I.-E. base **bhōg-*, 'to warm, roast, bake', whence also Gk. φώγειν, 'to roast'. Cp. **batch, batz** and the second element in **zwieback.** Base **bhōg-* is a *-g-*enlargement of base **bhē-*, 'to warm'; see **bath.**
Derivatives: *bake*, n., *bak-ed*, adj., *baker* (q.v.), *bak-ing*, n., *bak-ing-ly*, adv.

bakelite, n., synthetic resin. — Named after its inventor Leo Hendrik *Baekeland* (1863-1944). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

baker, n. — ME. *bakere*, fr. OE. *bæcere*, fr. *bacan*, 'to bake'. See **bake** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **baxter.**
Derivative: *bak-ery*, n.

baksheesh, n., a gratuity; a tip. — Pers. *bakhshīsh*, lit. 'gift', a derivative of the verb *bakhshidan*, 'to give', fr. I.-E. base **bhag-*, 'to distribute, share out', whence also OI. *bhájati*, 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', *bhágaḥ*, 'allotter, distributor, master, lord', Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous** and cp. **Bhaga** and the first element in **Bhagavadgita,** and in **bahadur.**

Balaena, n., a genus of whales, the Greenland whale. — L. *ballaena, balaena*. See **baleen.**

balaghat, balaghaut, n., tableland above the passes (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Formed fr. Pers. *bālā*, 'above', and Hind. *ghāt*, 'a pass'.

balalaika, n., a Russian stringed instrument with a triangular body. — Russ. *balalaĭka*, which, according to Erich Berneker, Etymologisches

Wörterbuch der russischen Sprache, I, p.40, Heidelberg, 1908-13, is rel. to Russ. *balabólit'*, 'to chatter, babble', from the I.-E. imitative base **balb-*, whence also L. *balbus*, 'stammering'. See **booby** and cp. words there referred to.

balan-, form of **balano-** before a vowel.

balance, n. — OF. (= F.) *balance*, fr. L. *bi-*, 'two, twice', and VL. **lancia*, fr. L. *lanx*, gen. *lancis*, 'plate, dish; scale of weighing machine', which prob. stands for **lᵉnk-s*, fr. I.-E. base **ĕlĕq-*, 'to bend', whence prob. also Gk. λέκος, λεκάνη, 'dish', λέχριος, 'slanting, crosswise', λοξός, 'slanting, crooked, bent'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p.761 s.v. *lanx*. See **bi-** and **loxo-** and cp. the second element in **auncel.** Cp. also **Lecanium, Lecidea, lekane.** The first *a* in *balance* is prob. due to an association of this word with F. *baller*, 'to dance', fr. Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw' (see *ballistic*).
Derivatives: *balance*, tr. v., *balanc-ed*, adj., *balanc-er*, n., *balanc-ing*, adj.

balaniferous, adj., acorn-bearing. — Compounded of L. *balanus*, 'acorn', and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **balano-** and **-ferous.**

balano-, before a vowel **balan-**, combining form meaning 'acorn'. — Gk. βαλανο-, βαλαν-, fr. βάλανος, 'acorn', which is cogn. with L. *glāns*, gen. *glandis*, 'acorn'. See **gland** and cp. the second element in **myrobalan.**

balanoid, adj., acorn-shaped. — Compounded of **balan-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

balas, n., a variety of spinel ruby. — F. *balais*, fr. Arab. *bálakhsh*, fr. *Balakhshán*, fr. Pers. *Badhakhshán*, name of a region in Central Asia (near Samarkand), where this variety of spinel ruby is found.

balatron, n., jester, buffoon. — L. *balatrō*, gen. *-ōnis*, of Etruscan origin; not related to L. *blaterō*, 'babbler'.

balaustine, n., the pomegranate tree. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. βαλαύστιον, 'flower of the wild pomegranate', a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Aram. *balátz*, said of the blossoming of the pomegranate tree. For the correspondence of Greek *st* to Semitic *ṣ*, *tz*, cp. Gk. στύραξ, fr. Heb. *tzŏrí* (see *styrax*). Cp. **baluster.**

balbriggan, n., a cotton fabric used for hosiery. — Prop. 'fabric made in *Balbriggan* (in Ireland)'.

balbuties, n., stammering (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *balbutīre*, 'to stammer', fr. *balbus*, 'stammerer', from the I.-E. imitative base **bal-*, 'to stutter'. See **booby** and cp. words there referred to.

balcony, n. — It. *balcone*, formed with the augmentative suff. *-one* fr. *balco*, 'scaffold', which is borrowed fr. OHG. *balcho*, 'beam' (whence MHG. *balke*, G. *Balken*, 'beam'). See **balk**, 'beam'.

bald, adj. — ME. *balled*, orig. 'white', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *bhālam*, 'brightness; forehead', Gk. φαλός, 'white', φαλᾶρός, 'having a patch of white', φαλᾶρίς, 'coot' (so called from a white spot on its head), L. *fulica*, 'coot', Alb. *balε*, 'forehead', OSlav. *bělŭ*, 'white', Lith. *bálnas*, *báltas*, Lett. *bāls*, 'pale', OE. *bæl*, 'a blazing fire, a funeral pyre', OHG. *belihha*, MHG., G. *belche*, 'coot'. Cp. **balefire, Beltane, beluga, blaze,** 'flame', **Fulica, full,** 'to thicken cloth', **Phalaris, phalarope.**
Derivatives: *bald-en*, tr. and intr. v., *bald-ish*, adj., *bald-ly*, adv., *bald-ness*, n.

baldachin, n., canopy. — F. *baldaquin*, fr. It. *baldacchino*, fr. *Baldacco*, 'Bagdad', fr. ML. *Baldac.* It. *baldacchino* orig. denoted richly woven silk stuff brought from Bagdad. Cp. **baudekin.**

balderdash, n., 1) nonsense; 2) a poor mixture of liquors. — The first element is prob. identical with Dan. *balder*, 'noise, clatter', the second is the English word **dash.** Dan. *balder* is rel. to Dan. *baldre*, dial. Norw. *baldra*, dial. Swed. *ballra*, MLG., earlier Du. *balderen*, Dan. *buldre*, Swed. *bullra*, 'to make a noise, rattle', MHG. *buldern*, G. *poltern*, 'to knock, rattle, bluster'. These words derive from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to sound', whence OE. *bellan*, *bylgan*, 'to bellow'. See **bellow,** 'to make a loud noise', and cp. words there referred to.

baldric, n., a belt worn over one shoulder. — ME. *baldric*, *baudric*, *baudry*, fr. OF. *baldre*, *baldrei*, *baldroi*, (whence F. *baudrier* and MHG. *balderich*), fr. L. *balteus*, 'belt'. See **belt** and cp. words there referred to.

Baldwin, masc. PN. — OF. *Baldoīn* (F. *Baudouin*), of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *Baldawin*, lit. 'bold friend', fr. OHG. *bald*, 'bold', and *wini*, 'friend'. For the first element see **bold** and cp. the second element in **Theobald.** OHG. *wini*, 'friend', is rel. to OE. *wine*, ON. *vinr*, 'friend', and to OE. *winnan*, 'to strive, struggle, fight'. See **win** and **wish** and cp. the first element in **Winfred** and the second element in **Edwin.**

bale, n., bundle, package. — ME., fr. OF. *bale*, *balle* (F. *balle*), fr. OHG. *balla*, 'ball'. See **ball** 'a round body'.
Derivatives: *bale*, tr. v., *bal-er*, n.

bale, n., misfortune. — ME., fr. OE. *bealu*, *bealo*, *balu*, 'injury, calamity', rel. to OS. *balo*, 'evil', ON. *böl*, 'misfortune', OFris. *bealu*, 'evil', OHG. *balo*, 'destruction', Goth. *balwjan*, 'to torment', *balweins*, 'pain, torture', *balwa-wesei*, 'wickedness'.
Derivatives: *bale-ful*, adj., *bale-ful-ly*, adv., *bale-ful-ness*, n.

bale, n., bucket, v., to dip water. — See **bail,** 'bucket'.

bale, n., balefire. — OE. *bæl.* See **balefire.**

baleen, n., whalebone. — ME. *balene*, *baleyne*, 'whale, whalebone', fr. OF. *baleine*, of s.m., fr. L. *ballaena*, 'whale', which was borrowed fr. Gk. φάλλαινα, of s.m., through the medium of the Illyrian language, a fact which explains the transition of Gk. φ into L. *b* (instead of *p*). Gk. φάλλαινα is related to φαλλός, 'penis', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell'. See **ball,** 'a round body', and cp. **Balaena, balinger.**

balefire, n. — OE. *bǣlfȳr*, 'funeral fire', compounded of *bǣl*, 'a blazing fire, a funeral pile', and *fȳr*, 'fire'. The first element is rel. to ON. *bāl*, 'a great fire', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to shine'; see **bald.** For the second element see **fire.**

balinger, n., a whaleship (*obsol.*) — OF. *balengier*, 'whaleship', fr. *baleine*, 'whale'. See **baleen.**

balk, also **baulk**, n., ridge of land left unplowed between furrows: a beam. — ME. *balke*, 'beam', fr. OE. *balca*, 'ridge between furrows, beam, rafter', rel. to OS. *balko*, ON. *bjālki*, Dan. *bjelke*, Swed. *bjälke*, OFris. *balka*, OHG. *balko*, *balcho*, MHG. *balke*, G. *Balken*, 'beam, rafter' (cp., with vowel gradation, OE. *bolca*, 'wooden gangway of a ship'), ON. *bolr*, 'trunk of a tree'; fr. I.-E. base **bhelᵏg-*, 'beam, plank', whence also Gk. φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log; line of battle, battle array', φάλαγξ, 'beam', L. *fulcīre*, 'to prop', *fulcrum*, 'bedpost', Lith. *balžíena*, 'crossbar', Lett. *bàlziêns*, 'prop, stay'. Cp. **balcony.** Cp. also **block, bole,** 'trunk', **bulk,** 'projection', **debauch, ébauchoir, fulcrum, phalange, phalanx, planch, planchet, plancier, plank.**
Derivatives: *balk* v. (q.v.), *balk-er*, n., *balk-ingly*, adv., *balk-y*, adj.

balk, also **baulk**, tr. v., to hinder, thwart; intr. v., to refuse. — Formed fr. prec. word and lit. meaning 'to put a beam in the way'. Cp. **bilk.**

Balkanize, tr. v. — Coined by the English journalist and editor James Louis Garvin (1868-1947) in allusion to the political condition in the Balkans in 1912-13.

ball, n., a round body; a sphere. — ME. *balle*, fr. ON. *böllr*, which is rel. to OHG. *ballo*, *balla*, MHG. *balle*, *bal*, G. *Ball*, fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell'. See **belly** and cp. **Balaena, bale,** 'bundle', **baleen, balinger, balloon, ballot, billow, bulk,** 'size', and the first element in **billberry** and in **pall-mall.**
Derivatives: *ball*, tr. v., to form into a ball, *ball-er*, n.

ball, n., a party for social dancing. — F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baller*, 'to dance', fr. VL. *ballāre*, fr. Gk. βαλλίζειν, 'to dance', which prob. derives fr. βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **ballad, ballerina, ballet, bayadere.**

ballad, n., 1) a sentimental or romantic song; 2) a narrative song. — ME. *balade*, prop. 'a song written for a dance', fr. OF. *balade* (F. *ballade*), fr. OProvenç. *balada*, lit. 'dance', later used in the sense of 'dancing song', fr. *balar*, 'to dance'. See **ball,** 'party for dancing'.

ballade, n. a poem with three stanzas of eight or ten lines each and an envoy of four. — F. See prec. word.

balladry, n., ballad poetry. — Formed fr. **ballad** with suff. **-ry.**

ballast, n., heavy material used to steady a ship. — Dan. and Swed., assimilated fr. earlier *barlast* lit. 'bare load'. The first element of this compound is rel. to the E. adjective **bare;** the second is rel. to **last,** a unit of weight.
Derivatives: *ballast-er*, n., *ballast-ing*, n.

ballerina, a woman ballet dancer. — It., fr. *ballare*, 'to dance'. See **ball,** 'party for dancing'.

ballet, n. — F., fr. It. *balletto*, dimin. of *ballo*, 'dance'. See **ball** 'party for dancing', and **-et.**
Derivative: *ballet*, tr. v.

ballista, n., an ancient military engine (*Roman antiq.*) — L., lit. 'a throwing machine', fr. Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See next word

ballistic, adj., pertaining to projectiles. — Formed with suff. **-istic** fr. Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw', which stands in gradational relationship to βολή, βόλος, 'a throw', βέλος, 'bolt, arrow, dart', lit. 'something thrown', fr. I.-E. base **gʷel-*, whence also OI. *apa-gūrya-*, 'swinging', Avestic *ni-γrā-ire*, 'they are being hurled down', Toch. AB *klā-*, 'to fall', and perhaps also OI. *gálati*, 'trickles', OHG. *quellan*, MHG., G. *quellen*, 'to well up'. Cp. **ball,** 'party for dancing', **ballista, amphibole, amphibology, anabolism, belemnite, Belostoma, bolide, bolometer, boule,** 'council', **catabolism, devil, diabolic, discobolus, Eblis, ecbolic, Elaphebolion, emblem, embolism, emboly, hyperbola, hyperbole, metabolism, parable, parabola, parlance, parley, parliament, parlor, parol, parole, periblem, problem, scybalum, symbol, Tribolium, Tribulus.**

ballistics, n., the study of projectiles. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

ballonet, n., an auxiliary gas or air bag in a balloon or airship. — F. *ballonnet*, lit. 'a small balloon', fr. *ballon.* See next word and **-et.**

balloon, n. — F. *ballon*, fr. It. *pallone*, which is formed with augment. suff. *-one* fr. *palla*, 'a ball', a word of Teut. origin; see **ball,** 'a round body', and **-oon.** The *b* in F. *ballon* (fr. It. *pallone*) is due to the influence of F. *balle*, 'ball'. Cp. **pallone.**
Derivatives: *balloon*, tr. and intr. v., and the hybrid noun *balloon-ist*, n.

ballot, n. — F. *ballotte*, fr. It. *ballotta*, 'little ball', dimin. of *balla*, 'ball' (see E. **ball,** 'a round body'); so called in allusion to the small balls formerly dropped into the voting urn.
Derivatives: *ballot*, intr. and tr. v., *ballot-age* (q.v.)

Ballota, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαλλωτή, 'the black horehound'; of unknown origin.

ballotage, n. — F. *ballottage*, fr. *ballotter*, 'to ballot', fr. *ballotte.* See prec. word and **-age.**

ballyhoo, n., 1) outcry; 2) noisy advertising (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin; possibly fr. *Ballyhooly*, a village in County Cork, Ireland.
Derivative: *ballyhoo*, tr. and intr. v.

ballyrag, tr. and intr. v. — A variant of **bullyrag.**

balm, n. — ME. *basme*, *baume*, fr. OF. *bausme*, *baume* (F. *baume*), fr. L. *balsamum*, 'gum of the balsam tree, balsam', fr. Gk. βάλσαμον. See **balsam** and cp. **embalm.**

Derivatives: *balm-y*, adj., *balm-i-ly*, adv., *balm-i-ness*, n.

Balmoral, n., name of various objects. — Named after *Balmoral* Castle in Scotland.

balneal, adj., pertaining to baths. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *balneum, balineum*, 'bath', fr. Gk. βαλανεῖον, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **bagnio, baignoire** and the first element in **bain-marie.**

balneo-, combining form meaning 'bath'. — Fr. L. *balneum*, 'bath'. See **balneal.**

balneology, n., the study of bathing. — Compounded of **balneo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *balneolog-ic-al*, adj., *balneolog-ist*, n.

balsam, n. — L. *balsamum*, 'gum of the balsam tree, balsam', fr. Gk. βάλσαμον, fr. Heb. *bāśām*, which is rel. to Heb. *bōśem*, Aram. *busmā*, Syr. *besmā*, Arab. *bashām*, 'balsam, spice, perfume'. Cp. **balm, embalm.**
Derivatives: *balsam*, tr. v., *balsam-er*, n., *balsam-ic*, adj. and n., *balsam-itic*, adj., *balsam-ize*, tr. v.

Balsaminaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL. See next word and **-aceae.**

balsamine, n. the garden balsam. — F., fr. Gk. βαλσαμίνη, 'the balsam plant', fr. βάλσαμον. See **balsam** and **-ine.**

balteus, n., girdle or belt worn by ecclesiastic dignitaries. — L., of Etruscan origin. Cp. **belt, baldric.**

Balthasar, masc. PN. — F., fr. L., fr. Gk. Βαλτάσαρ, fr. Heb. *Bēlṭᵉshatztzár* (Dan. 10:1), fr. Babyl. *Balāt-shar-uṣur*, lit. 'save the life of the king'. In Hebrew the name has been assimilated in form to that of *Bēlshatztzár* (see *Belshazzar*).

baluster, n., support for a railing. — F. *balustre*, fr. It. *balaustro*, fr. L. *balaustium*, fr. Gk. βαλαύστιον, 'flower of the wild pomegranate', a word of Syrian origin (see **balaustine**); so called from the shape of the capital. Cp. next word and **banister.**
Derivatives: *baluster-ed*, adj., *balustrade* (q.v.)

balustrade, n., a row of balusters. — Prop. 'a set of balusters', fr. F. *balustrade*, fr. It. *balaustrata*, lit. 'provided with balusters', fr. *balaustro* (see prec. word and **-ade**); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).
Derivatives: *balustrad-ed*, adj., *balustrad-ing*, n.

bam, tr. and intr. v., to bamboozle. — Abreviation of **bamboozle.**

bambino, n., a little child; an image of the infant Jesus. — It., 'baby', dimin. of *bambo*, 'simple', which is of imitative origin.

bamboo, n. — Malay *bambū*. Cp. **Bambusa.**
Derivative: *bamboo*, tr. v.

bamboozle, tr. v., 1) to hoax; 2) to confuse, puzzle. — Of uncertain origin.

Bambusa, n., a genus of bamboos (*bot.*) — ModL. See **bamboo.**

ban, tr. v., to prohibit; to curse (*archaic*). — ME. *bannen*, fr. OE. *bannan*, 'to summon, proclaim, command', rel. to ON. *banna*, 'to forbid, prohibit', OHG. *bannan*, 'to command or forbid under threat of punishment', MHG., G. *bannen*, 'to put under the ban, banish, expel, curse'; formed with *-n-* formative element fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also Gk. φάναι, L. *fārī*, 'to say', Arm. *ban*, 'word', OIr. *bann*, 'law'. See **fame** and cp. **ban,** 'edict', **banish, banal, bandit, banns, abandon, aubain, boon,** n., **contraband.**

ban, n., edict. — ME., partly fr. *bannen*, 'to summon, proclaim' (cp. ON. *bann*, 'prohibition', OHG. *ban*, 'commandment or prohibition under threat of punishment, jurisdiction', MHG. *ban*, G. *Bann*, 'public proclamation, jurisdiction, ban, ostracism, curse', which derive fr. ON. *banna*, resp. OHG. *bannan*, MHG., G. *bannen*); partly fr. OF. (= F.) *ban*, 'public proclamation', fr. Frankish **ban*, which is rel. to OHG. *ban* (see above). See **ban,** v.

ban, n., a governor of Croatia. — Serbo-Croatian *bān*, 'lord, master, ruler', fr. Pers. *bān*, 'prince, lord, chief, governor' (prob. through the medium of the Avars). As a suff. *-bān* (var. *-wān*) means 'keeper, guardian'. Pers. *bān*, is rel. to OPers. *pā(y)-*, 'to guard, protect', OI. *pāti*, 'guards, protects', *pānā-*, 'guarding, protecting' (see P. Horn, Grundriß der neupersischen Etymologie, Straßburg, 1893, No. 176). See **food** and cp. **banat** and the second element in **durwaun** and in **satrap.**

Bana, n., son of Bali, a thousand armed giant (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Bāṇáḥ*, lit. 'arrow', prob. a loan word fr. Austroasiatic.

banal, adj., trite, commonplace. — OF. *banal*, fr. *ban*, 'proclamation'. See **ban,** 'edict'. *Banal* orig. meant 'compulsory', whence it came to denote 'common to all, commonplace'.

banal, adj., pertaining to a *ban* or the *banat*. — Formed fr. **ban,** 'governor', with adj. suff. **-al.**

banality, n., 1) triteness; 2) a platitude. — F. *banalité*, fr. *banal*. See **banal,** 'trite', and **-ity.**

banana, n. — Sp. and Port., fr. earlier Congolese *banam*.

banat, also **banate,** n., the district governed by a ban. — A hybrid coined fr. **ban,** 'governor' and suff. **-ate** (fr. L. *-ātus*). Cp. G., F. *banat*, which are of the same meaning and origin.

banausic, adj., proper for an artisan; trivial. — Gk. βαναυσικός, 'relating to artisans', fr. βαναυσίᾱ, 'handicraft', fr. βάναυσος, 'artisan', which is of uncertain origin. The usual explanation that βάναυσος is a dissimilated form of **βύναυσος*, and compounded of βᾶυνος, 'furnace, forge', and αὔειν, 'to dry', is folk etymology.

Banbury cake. — Named after Banbury in Oxfordshire.

banc, n., bench, esp. bench on which judges sit. — F. See **banco.**

banco, n., bank. — It., fr. Teut. **banki-*. Cp. ME. *banke* and see **bank, bench.** Cp. also **banc** and the last element in **charabanc, mountebank, saltimbanco.**

band, n., a tie. — ME., fr. ON. *band*, rel. to OS., Swed., Du., G. *band*, OHG., MHG. *bant*, Goth. *bandi*, lit. 'that which binds', fr. I.-E. base **bendh-*, 'to bind', whence also OI. *bandháḥ*, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage', MIr. *bainna*, 'bracelet'; F. *bande*, 'band', is a Teut. loan word. See **bind** and cp. **bend, bond.** Cp. also **bandage, bandanna, bandhava, bandhu, bandoleer,** and the second element in **ribband, ribbon, roband, seerband.**
Derivatives: *band*, tr. and intr. v., *band-ed*, adj., *band-er*, n., *band-ing*, n.

band, n., troop. — F. *bande*, fr. OProvenç. *banda*, fr. Goth. *bandwa, bandwō*, 'sign, signal'. See **banner** and cp. **disband.**

bandage, n. — F., fr. *bande*, fr. OF. *bende*, fr. ML. *benda*, 'a band', fr. Goth. **binda*, which is rel. to E. **band,** 'tie' (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-age.**
Derivatives: *bandage*, tr. v., *bandag-er*, n., *bandag-ist*, n.

bandanna, bandana, n., a colored and spotted handkerchief. — Hind. *bāndhnū*, 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in various places to prevent these places from receiving the dye', rel. to *bandháḥ*, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'. See **bind** and cp. **band,** 'tie'. Cp. also **bandhu, pandal.**

bandeau, n., a narrow band, fillet. — F., fr. earlier *bandel*, dimin. of *bande*, 'band, ribbon', of Teut. origin. See **band,** 'tie'.

banderilla, n., a small dart with a streamer thrust into the bull by the banderillo. — Sp., dimin. of *bandera*, 'banner'. See **banner** and cp. next word.

banderole, banderol, n., a small streamer attached to a lance. — F. *banderole*, dimin. of *bandière, bannière*, 'banner'. See **banner** and cp. prec. word.

bandhava, n., a kinsman (*Hindu law*). — OI. *bándhavaḥ*, rel. to *bándhuḥ* 'relationship, kinsman'. See next word.

bandhu, n., related through females. — OI. *bándhuḥ*, 'relationship, kinsman', rel. to *bandháḥ*, 'a binding; band, tie', fr. I.-E. base **bendh-*, 'to bind'. See **band,** 'tie'.

bandicoot, n., a kind of a large rat. — Telegu *pandi kokku*, lit. 'pig rat'.

bandit, n. — F., fr. It. *bandito*, prop. pp. of *bandire*, 'to banish', which arose from a blend of Frankish **bannjan*, 'to banish' (whence F. *bannir*, E. **banish**), and Goth. *bandwa*, 'sign, signal'. See **banner.**

banditi, n. pl., sometimes used as sing., bandits; bandits collectively. — It., pl. of *bandito*. See prec. word.

bandog, n., a dog kept tied up as a watchdog or because of its ferocity; a mastiff or bloodhound. — Contracted fr. *band-dog* (see **band,** 'a tie', and **dog**). For sense development cp. F. *limier*, 'bloodhound; sleuthhound', lit. 'a dog held with a leash', fr. *liem*, ancient form of *lien*, 'band'.

bandoleer, also **bandolier,** n., a shoulder belt. — F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda*, 'scarf, sash', which is a Teut. loan word. See **band,** 'tie'.
Derivative: *bandoleer-ed, bandolier-ed*, adj.

bandore, n., a stringed musical instrument. — Port. *bandurra*, fr. L. *pandūra*, fr. Gk. πανδοῦρα, 'a musical instrument of three strings'. See **pandore** and cp. **banjo.** Cp. also **mandolin.**

bandy, tr. v., to toss. — F. *bander*, 'to bind, bend, bandy', of Teut. origin. See **bend,** 'to curve', and cp. next word.

bandy, n., 1) a form of hockey; 2) the bent stick used in this game. — F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*. See prec. and cp. next word.

bandy, adj., bent, crooked, bandy-legged. — Derivatively identical with prec. word.

andy, n., bullock cart or carriage. — Telugu *bandi*.

bandy-legged, adj. — Compounded of **bandy,** adj., **leg** and suff. **-ed.**

bane, n. — OE. *bana*, 'murderer, slayer', rel. to OE. *benn*, 'wound', OS. *bano*, OFris. *bona*, OHG. *bano*, 'murderer', OHG. *bana*, 'murder', ON. *bani*, 'murderer, murder, death', *ben*, 'wound', Dan., Swed. *bane*, 'death, murder', Goth. *banja*, 'stroke, wound', and cogn. with Avestic *banta*, 'ill', *baŋayᵉn*, 'they make sick'.
Derivatives: *bane-ful*, adj., *bane-ful-ly*, adv., *bane-ful-ness*, n.

bang, tr. and intr. v. — Of. Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *banga*, 'to hammer', Swed. *bånga*, to make a noise', Icel. *banga*, Dan. *banke*, 'to beat', Cp. also Lith. *bungât*, 'to nudge in the ribs', MHG. *bunge*, 'drum', G. *Bengel*, 'cudgel; a clumsy fellow, a fool', Du. *bengel*, 'a naughty boy'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. **bungle.** Cp. also **whang, whiz-bang.**
Derivative: *bang*, n.

bang, interj. — Of imitative origin. See prec. word.

bang, n. — A variant of **bhang.**

bang, n., hair cut across the forehead. — Of uncertain origin.

bangle, n., a ring-shaped bracelet. — Hind. *bangrī*.

bangy, banghy, n., a shoulder yoke for carrying loads. — Marathi *bańgī*, fr. Hind. *bahańgī*, fr. OI. *vihaṅgamā, vihaṅgikā*. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 60b.

banian, n., a Hindu merchant. — Hind. *vāṇija*, 'a trader', fr. OI. *vāṇij*, 'merchant'. Cp. **banyan tree.**

banish, tr. v. — ME. *banishen*, fr. OF. *baniss-*, pres. part. stem of *banir*, 'to proclaim; to banish' (F. *bannir*, 'to banish; to expel'), fr. Frankish **bannjan*, which is rel. to Goth. *bandwjan*, 'to make a sign, to signal', whence It. *bandire*, OProvenç. *bandir*, 'to proclaim; to banish'. See **banner** and cp. **band,** 'troop'. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ish.** OF. *banir*, etc., were influenced

in meaning by a confusion with OF. *ban*, 'public proclamation' (see *ban*, 'edict'). See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 55 s.v. *bannir* and Dauzat, DELF., p. 72 s.v. *bannir*.

banister, n. — Corruption of **baluster.**

banjo, n., a musical instrument. — Fr. earlier *banjore*, *banjer*, *banshaw*, Negro alterations of **bandore** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *banjo*, intr. v., *banjo-ist*, n.

bank, n., the edge of a river. — ME. *banke*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *bakki*, 'river bank, ridge', and next word, and see **bench.** Cp. also **bunk**, 'sleeping berth'.

Derivative: *bank*, tr. and intr. v., to pile up in a bank.

bank, n., a bench. — ME. *banck*, prob. fr. OF. *banc*, 'a bench', which is of Teut. origin. See **bench** and cp. prec. word and **banc, banco.**

bank, n., an institution for the custody of money. — F. *banque*, fr. It. *banca*, orig. 'bench, table, counter' (scil. of a money changer), which is of Teut. origin. Cp. **bank**, 'the edge of a river', **bank**, 'bench', and see **bench.** Cp. also **bankrupt, bunco, embankment.**

Derivatives: *bank*, intr. v., to keep a bank; to keep money in a bank; tr. v., to keep (money) in a bank; *bank-able*. adj., *bank-er*, n., *bank-ing*, n.

banket, n., the conglomerate in the Witwatersrand gold district in the Transvaal. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'sweetmeat', fr. F. *banquet*. See **banquet.**

bankrupt, n. and adj. — Refashioned after L. *rupta*, fr. F. *banqueroute*, fr. It. *banca rotta*, lit. 'a broken bench', fr. *banca*, 'bench', and *rotta* (fr. L. *rupta*), fem. pp. of *rompere*, 'to break', fr. L. *rumpere*, (see **bench** and **rupture**); so called from the habit of breaking the bench of bankrupts.

Derivatives: *bankrupt*, tr. v., *bankrupt-cy*, n., *bankrupt-ly*, adv.

bankshall, n., 1) a warehouse; 2) the office of a harbor master (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *bangsāl*, 'store room', prob. fr. OI. *bhāṇḍasāla-*, 'storehouse'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 61b.

Banksia, n., a genus of Australian evergreen trees. — Named after the famous English naturalist and traveler, Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

banner, n. — ME. *banere*, fr. OF. *baniere* (F. *bannière*), which is prob. a blend of WTeut. ***banda*, corresponding to Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō*, 'sign, signal' (whence also It., OProvenç. *banda*, 'band, troop', Late L. *bandum*, 'banner', *banderia*, *baneria*, 'place where the banner is set up', OProvenç. *bandiera* (whence It. *bandiera*, F. *bandière*, Sp. *bandera*), 'banner', and of OF. *ban*, 'public proclamation'. Goth. *bandwa*, prob. derives fr. I.-E. base ***bendh-*, 'to bind'. See **band**, 'tie', and cp. **band**, 'troop', **banderilla, banderole, banish, pandour.** For the etymol. of OF. *ban* see **ban**, 'edict'. MHG. *banier(e)* (whence G. *Banner* and *Panier*), **'banner', is an OF. loan word.**

Derivatives: *banner*, tr. and intr. v. (*obsol.*), *banner-ed*, adj., *bann-er*, n. (*obsol.*), *banneret* (q.v.)

banneret, n., order of knighthood; orig., a knight who could lead his men into battle under his own *banner*. — ME. *baneret*, fr. OF. *baneret* (F. *banneret*), a derivative of *baniere* (F. *bannière*). See **banner.**

banneret, bannerette, n., small banner. — OF. *banerete*, dimin. of *baniere* (F. *bannière*). See **banner** and **-et, -ette.**

bannerol, n., banner borne at a funeral and placed over the tomb. — A variant of **banderole.**

bannock, n., a thick flat cake. — OE. *bannuc*, 'cake', fr. Gael. *bonnach*, of s.m.

banns, bans, n. pl., public announcement of a marriage. — Pl. of **ban**, 'edict'.

banquet, n. — F., fr. It. *banchetto*, dimin. of *banco*, 'bench'. See **bench** and **-et** and cp. **banc, banco, banket, banquette.**

Derivatives: *banquet*, v., *banquet-er*, n.

banquette, n., the foot bank of a trench (*fort.*) — F., fr. Languedoc *banqueta*, dimin. of *banc* 'bench'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

banshee, n., a female spirit supposed to warn families of the death of a member. — From Ir. *bean sidhe*, lit. 'woman of the fairies'. *Bean* comes fr. OE. *ben*, which is cognate with E. **quean** and **queen.**

banstickle, n., the stickleback. — Compounded of ME. *ban*, 'bone', and *stickle* (in *stickleback*), 'prickle'. See **bone** and **stickleback.**

bantam, n., a kind of small fowl. — Fr. *Bantam*, name of a town, west of Jakarta in Java.

banter, tr. and intr. v. and n. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *banter-er*, n., *banter-ing-ly*, adv., *banter-y*, adj.

banting, n., a system for reducing weight. — Named after William *Banting* (1797-1878), its inventor and propagator.

Derivatives: *banting-ism*, n., *banting-ize*, intr. v.

bantling, n., a brat; a bastard. — G. *Bänkling*, 'bastard', lit. 'conceived on a bench', fr. *Bank*, 'bench'; see **bench** and subst. suff. **-ling.** For sense development cp. *bastard*.

Bantu, n., a group of African languages comprising most of those spoken south of the Equator. — Coined by W. H. I. Bleek fr. native *Ba-ntu*, fr. plur. pref. *ba-* and *ntu*, 'a man, a person', hence *Ba-ntu* lit. means 'the men, the people, mankind'.

banyan, n. — See **banian.**

banyan tree, also **banyan**, n. — Orig. 'the tree under which the *banyans* (= Hindu merchants) settled near Gombroon (now called Bandar Abbas); see **banian.** See Yule-Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 65.

banzai, interj., form of greeting addressed to the Emperor of Japan. — Jap. 'may you live ten thousand years'. Cp. Chin. *wan*, 'myriad', *sui*, 'year'.

baobab, n., name of an African tree. — Native name.

bap, n., a small roll of bread (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Baphia, n., a genus of trees and shrubs of the pea family. (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαφή, 'a dipping, a dyeing', which is rel. to βάπτειν, 'to dip, dye', βαπτίζειν, 'to dip'. See **baptism** and **-ia.**

Baptisia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βάπτισις, 'a dipping', fr. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip' (see next word); so called from the use of some species for dyeing. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

baptism, n. — ME. *bapteme*, fr. OE. *baptesme* (F. *baptême*), fr. Eccles. L. *baptisma*, fr. Gk. βάπτισμα, 'a dipping in water', in Eccles. Gk. 'baptism', fr. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip', in Eccles. Gk. 'to baptize', fr. βάπτειν, 'to dip, steep, dye, color', which is rel. to βαφή, 'a dyeing', and cogn. with ON. *kvefja*, 'to plunge', OSwed. *kvaf*, 'a deep place'. For sense development it should be borne in mind that baptism orig. consisted in *immersion*. E. *baptism* has been refashioned after Eccles. L. *baptisma*, Gk. βάπτισμα. For the ending see suff. **-ism.** Cp. **Baphia, Baptisia, baptist, baptistery, baptize** and the second element in **phlobaphene.**

Derivatives: *baptism-al*, adj., *baptism-al-ly*, adv.

baptist, n. — OF. (= F.) *baptiste*, fr. Eccles. L. *baptista*, fr. Gk. βαπτιστής, 'one who dips'. See **baptism** and **-ist.**

baptistery, baptistry, n. — OF. *baptisterie* (F. *baptistère*), fr. Eccles. L. *baptistērium*, fr. Gk. βαπτιστήριον, 'bathing place', in Eccles. Gk., baptistery'. See **baptist** and **-ery**, resp. **-ry.**

baptize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *baptisen*, fr. F. *baptiser*, fr. Eccles. L. *baptizāre*, 'to baptize', fr. Gk. βαπτίζειν. See **baptism** and **-ize.**

bar, rod of metal or wood. — ME. *barre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *barre*, fr. VL. ***barra*, a word of Gaulish origin. See **forum** and cp. **barrier, barrister, barrulet, debar, disbar, embargo, embarrass.**

bar, tr. v. — ME. *barren*, fr. OF. *barrer*, fr. *barre*. See prec. word and cp. **barrage.**

Derivatives: *barr-ed*, adj., *barr-er*, n., *barr-ing*, n. and prep., *barr-y*, adj.

bar, n., the maigre (*Sciaena aquila*). — F. *bar*, fr. MDu. *ba(e)rse*, which is rel. to OS., MHG. *bars*, G. *Barsch* and E. **barse** (q.v.)

Barabbas, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Βαραββᾶς, fr. Aram. *bar abbá*, 'son of the father, son of the master', fr. *bar*, 'son', which is rel. to Heb. *bēn*, 'son', and fr. Aram. *abbá*, 'the father', emphatic state of *ābh*, which is rel. to Heb. *ābh*, 'father'. For the first element see **ben,** 'son', and cp. **bar mitzvah** and words there referred to. For the second element see **Aboth** and cp. **Abba, abbot.**

barad, n., the unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system (*physics*). — Fr. Gk. βάρος, 'weight'. See **baro-.**

barathrum, n., 'pit, gulf', esp. that near Athens into which criminals condemned to death were thrown. — L., fr. Gk. βάραθρον, 'pit, gulf, cleft', rel. to Homeric βέρεθρον, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base ***g^{w}er-**, 'to devour', whence also βορός, 'voracious', βρῶμα, 'food', lit. 'that which is eaten', L. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **voracious** and cp. words there referred to.

barato, n., money given to bystanders by a winner at the gaming table. — Sp., from the adj. *barato*, 'cheap', fr. *baratar*, 'to barter, traffic', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πράττειν, 'to do, perform'. See **practical.**

barb, n., beard, a beardlike appendage. — OF. (= F.) *barbe*, fr. L. *barba*, 'beard', which is cogn. with OE. *beard*. See **beard** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *barb*, tr. v., to supply with a barb; *barb-ed*, adj.

barb, n., name of a breed of horse. — F. *barbe*, shortened fr. *Barbarie*, prop. 'horse introduced from Barbary in North Africa'.

Barbara, fem. PN. — L., prop. fem. of *barbarus*, 'strange, foreign, barbarous', fr. Gk. βάρβαρος. See **barbaric.**

Barbarea, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after St. *Barbara*.

barbarian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. Gk. βάρβαρος. See **barbaric.**

barbaric, adj. — OF. *barbarique*, fr. L. *barbaricus*, 'foreign, strange, outlandish', fr. G. βαρβαρικός, fr. βάρβαρος, 'non-Greek, foreign, barbarous', which is cogn. with OI. *barbarah*, 'stammering (designation of the non-Aryan nations), from the I.-E. imitative base ***barb-*, 'to stammer, stutter; unintelligible'. Cp. **brave.** Cp. also **Berber** and the second element in **rhubarb.** For ***balb-*, a collateral base of ***barb-*, see **balbuties, booby.** For the imitative base ***bab-* see **babble.**

Derivative: *barbaric-al-ly*, adv.

barbarism, n. — F. *barbarisme*, fr. L. *barbarismus*, fr. Gk. βαρβαρισμός, 'unintelligible speech', fr. βάρβαρος. See prec. word and **-ism.**

barbarity, n. — See **barbaric** and **-ity.**

barbarize, tr. and intr. v. — Gk. βαρβαρίζειν, 'to speak like a barbarian', fr. βάρβαρος. See **barbaric** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *barbariz-ation*, n.

barbarous, adj. — L. *barbarus*, fr. Gk. βάρβαρος. See **barbaric.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *barbarous-ly*, adv., *barbarous-ness*, n.

Barbary, n., the countries in North Africa west of Egypt. — OF. *Barbarie*, fr. L. *barbaria*, 'a foreign country', fr. *barbarus*, 'strange, foreign, barbarous'. See **barbaric** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

Barbary ape. — Lit. 'ape of North Africa', fr. **Barbary.**

barbasco, n., the wild cinnamon. — Sp., fr. L. *verbascum*, 'mullein', a word of Ligurian origin. Cp. **Verbascum.**

barbate, adj., 1) bearded; 2) (*bot.*) having hair-like tufts or awns. — L. *barbātus*, 'bearded', fr. *barba*, 'beard'. See **barb,** 'appendage', and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **barbituric.**
Derivative: *barbat-ed*, adj.

barbecue, n., an animal roasted whole; a social gathering at which animals are roasted whole. — Sp. *barbacoa*, orig. 'a framework to sleep on; a framework for roasting meat', fr. Taino *barbacoa*.
Derivative: *barbecue*, tr. v.

barbel, n., a large fish, *Barbus fluviatilis.* — OF. (F. *barbeau*), fr. VL. **barbellus*, dimin. of Late L. *barbula*, which itself is dimin. of L. *barbus*, 'barbel' (whence OHG. *barbo*, MHG., G. *barbe*, of s.m.), fr. L. *barba*, 'beard'. See **barb,** 'beard'.

barber, n. — ME. *barbour*, fr. OF. *barbeor* (as if fr. VL. **barbātor*), fr. L. *barba*, 'beard'. Cp. F. *barbier* (fr. VL. **barbārius*) and see **barb,** 'beard'.

barberry, n., any plant of the genus *Berberis.* — OF. *barbere*, *barberis*, fr. ML. *berberis*, *barbaris*, fr. Arab. *barbārīs*, in vulgar pronunciation *berbērīs*, 'barberry'. Cp. **Berberis.**

barbet, n. — F., fr. L. *barbātus*, 'bearded'. See **barbate.**

barbette, n., mound for mounting guns (*fort.*) — F., dimin. of *barbe*, 'beard' (see **barb,** 'beard', and **-ette**); so called from a fanciful comparison of the mounted guns with a beard.

barbican, n., outer defense of a city or castle. — ME. *barbecan*, fr. OF. *barbacan*, *barbican* (F. *barbacane*), which prob. derives ult. fr. Pers. *bāla-khāna*, 'upper chamber, balcony on the top of a house', lit. 'a high house', fr. *bāla*, 'high', and *khāna*, 'house'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *bᵉrᵉzant-*, OI. *bṛhánt-*, 'high'; see **borough.** The second element derives fr. stem *khan-*, 'to dig'.

barbicel, n., a little process on the barbule of a feather. — ModL. *barbicella*, dimin. of *barba*, 'beard'. See **barb,** 'beard'.

barbiton, n., an ancient many-stringed instrument resembling a lyre. — Gk. βάρβιτον, earlier form βάρβιτος, a loan word from a foreign, prob. the Phrygian, language.

barbituric, adj., designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, $CH_2(CO.NH)_2CO$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *barbāta* (in ML. *Usnea barbāta*, lit. 'bearded moss'), and **uric.** L. *barbāta* is fem. of *barbātus*, 'bearded'; see **barbate.** (ML. *usnea* derives fr. Arab. *úshnaʰ*, 'moss').

barbule, n., a minute barb; a process at the edge of the barb of a feather. — L. *barbula*, 'a little beard', dimin. of *barba*. See **barb** 'beard', and **-ule** and cp. **barbicel.**

barcarole, barcarolle, a song sung by Venetian boatmen. — F. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcarola*, fr. *barcarolo*, 'gondolier', a derivative of *barca*, 'boat'. See **bark,** 'vessel'.

bard, n., a Celtic minstrel-poet. — Cf. rel. *bard*, fr. Gaul. **bardo-*, 'singer', whence also Gk. βάρδος, L. *bardus*, 'bard', *bardala*, 'the copped lark' (lit. 'the singer').
Derivative: *bard-ic*, adj.

bard, also **barde,** n., armor for the breast and flanks of a warhorse. — F. *barde*, 'armor for horses', fr. Sp. *barda*, 'horse armor', *albarda*, 'packsaddle', fr. Arab. (*al-*)*bárdaaʰ*, '(the) stuffed packsaddle of an ass'.

bardash, n., a catamite. — F. *bardache*, fr. It. *bardascia*, fr. Arab. *bárdaj*, 'slave', ult. fr. Pers. *bardah*, of s.m.

bardolater, n., a worshiper of the Bard, i.e. Shakespeare. — Formed fr. **bard,** 'poet', on analogy of **idolater.**

bardolatry, n., worship of Shakespeare. — Formed fr. **bard,** 'poet', on analogy of **idolatry.**

Bardolph, masc. PN. — OHG. *Berhtolf*, compounded of *beraht*, 'bright', and *wolf*, 'wolf'. See **bright** and **wolf.**

bare, adj. — ME. *bare*, fr. OE. *bær*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG., G. *bar*, ON. *berr*, Du. *baar*, (fr. Old Teut. **baza-*), and cogn. with Arm. *bok* (for **bhos-ko-*), 'naked', OSlav. *bosŭ*, Lith. *bāsas*, Lett. *bass*, 'barefoot'. Cp. the first element in **ballast.**
Derivatives: *bare*, tr. v., *bare*, n., *bare-ly*, adv., *bare-ness*, n., *bar-er*, n.

barege, barège, n., 1) a gauzelike fabric; 2) a mineral water from Barèges. — F. *barège*, so called fr. *Barèges*, a village situated in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées in France.

baresark, adv., without shirt. — Alternation of *berserk* (as if deriving from *bare sark*, i.e. 'bare shirt'). See **berserker.**

baret, n. — A var. of **barret.**

bargain, n. — ME. *bargayn*, fr. OF. *bargaigne*, fr. *bargaigner*. See **bargain,** v.

bargain, intr. and tr. v. — OF. *bargaignier* (F. *barguigner*), 'to waver, be irresolute', orig. 'to bargain', prob. fr. Frankish **borganjan*, 'to borrow, to lend', which is rel. to OHG. *borgēn*, OE. *borgian*, 'to borrow, to lend'. See **borrow.**
Derivative: *bargain-er*, n.

barge, broad, flat boat. — OF., fr. OProvenç. *barca*, fr. L. *bārca*, 'a small boat, bark', shortened fr. **bārica*, fr. Gk. βᾶρις, fr. Copt. *bari*, 'boat'. Cp. **bark,** 'sailing ship', and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *barge*, intr. v.

bargeer, n., a trooper who is riding another man's horse (*Anglo-Ind.*). — Pers. *bārgīr*, lit. 'burden taker', fr. *bār*, 'burden', and *-gīr*, stem of *giriftān*, 'to seize, take'.

barite, n., barytes (*mineral.*) — See **barytes.**

baritone, barytone, n., a male voice between bass and tenor. — F. *baryton* or It. *baritono*, fr. Gk. βαρύτονος, 'heavy-toned, low-toned', which is compounded of βαρύς, 'heavy' (see **bary-**), and τόνος, 'tone'. See **tone.**
Derivative: *barytone, baritone*, n.

barium, n., a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', which is rel. to βάρος, 'weight'; see **baro-.** The element was so called by its discoverer, the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) because of its presence in *barytes* or *heavy spar.*

bark, n., rind of a tree. — ME. *barke*, fr. ON. *börker* (whence also Dan., Swed. *bark*), which is rel. to LG. *borke* (whence G. *Borke*). According to Petersson (in Indogerm. Forschungen 23,403), these words derive from a *-g-*enlargement of I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut', for which see **bore,** 'to pierce' and words there referred to. For sense development cp. L. *cortex*, 'bark of a tree', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut' (see *cortex*).
Derivatives: *bark*, tr. v., *bark-en*, tr. and intr. v., *bark-en*, adj. (*poet.*), *bark-er*, n., *bark-er-y*, n.

bark, n., a kind of sailing ship. — F. *barque*, fr. It. *barca*, fr. L. *bārca*, 'a small boat, bark'. See **barge,** 'boat', and cp. **barkentine, barque, debark, disembark, embark.**

bark, intr. v., to cry as a dog. — ME. *berken*, fr. OE. *beorcan*, rel. to ON. *berkja*, 'to bark'; prob. imitative.
Derivatives: *bark-er*, n., *bark-ing*, adj. and n.

barkentine, barquentine, n., a kind of three-masted vessel. — Formed fr. **bark,** resp. **barque,** 'sailing vessel', on analogy of brig*antine.*

barkevikite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named after *Barkevik*, on the Langesund fiord, in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

barley, n. — ME. *barly*, fr. OE. *bærlic*, orig. an adjective meaning 'like barley', fr. *bere*, 'barley', and *-līc*, 'like'. The first element is rel. to ON. *barr*, 'barley', Goth. *barizeins*, 'of barley', and cogn. with L. *far*, gen. *farris*, 'coarse grain, meal'. See **farina, farrage,** and cp. **barn, barton.** For the second element see adj. suff. **-ly** and **like,** adj.

barm, n., yeast. — ME. *berme*, fr. OE. *beorma*, rel. to Du. *berm*, MLG. *berm, barm*, LG. *barme* (whence G. *Bärme*), and cogn. with L. *fermentum*, 'substance causing fermentation', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to boil, seethe', whence also OI. *bhurāti*, 'moves convulsively, quivers', MIr. *berbaim*, 'I boil, seethe'. Cp. **brand, bread, brew, broil** (in both senses), **broth.** Cp. also **ferment.**

bar mitzvah, a male person who has completed his thirteenth year, when he reaches the age of religious responsibility (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *bar mitzváʰ*, lit. 'son of command', fr. *bar*, 'son', which is rel. to Heb. *bēn*, and *mitzváʰ*, 'command, commandment', which is rel. to *tsiwwā́ʰ*, 'he commanded'. For the first element see **ben,** 'son', and cp. the first element in **Barabbas, Barnabas, Bartholomew.** For the second element see **mitzvah.**

barn, n. — ME. *bern*, fr. OE. *bern*, shortened fr. orig. *bere-ern*, lit. 'barley house', fr. *bere*, 'barley' and *ern, ærn*, 'house'. For the first element see **barley.** The second element is a metathesized form of **ran(n)* (for **rasn*), 'house', and rel. to ON. *rann*, Goth. *razn*, 'house', and to OE. *rest, ræst*, 'resting place'. See **rest,** 'repose', and cp. the first element in **ransack.**

Barnabas, n., a surname of Joseph, the Levite of Cyprus (Acts 4:36). — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Βαρνάβας, lit. 'son of exhortation', fr. Aram. *bar*, 'son', and *nābhá*, 'prophecy, exhortation'. For the first element see **bar mitzvah** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to Heb. *nābhí*, 'prophet', *nᵉbhū'áʰ*, 'prophecy'. See **Nebiim.**

barnacle, n., an instrument for pinching a horse's nose. — ME. *bernak, bernacle, bernakile*, fr. OF. *bernac*, which is of uncertain origin.

barnacle, n., 1) the barnacle goose; 2) shellfish. — Bret. *bernic*, 'shellfish' (whence also F. *bernicle*, 'barnacle goose; shellfish'), prob. fr. OIr. *bern*, 'cleft, crack, fissure' (according to popular belief, the goose was supposed to be born from the shellfish).

baro-, before a vowel **bar-,** combining form denoting the *pressure of the atmosphere.* — Gk. βαρο-, fr. βάρος, 'weight', rel. to βαρύς, 'heavy', fr. I.-E. base **gʷer-*, 'heavy', whence also L. *gravis*. See **grave,** 'weighty', and cp. **bary-, Briareus,** and the second element in **centrobaric, charivari.**

barograph, n., a recording barometer. — Compounded of **baro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivative: *barograph-ic*, adj.

barology, n., the study of weight or gravity. — Compounded of **baro-,** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

barometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. — Compounded of **baro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The term *barometer* was prob. used first by the English chemist and physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91) in 1665.
Derivatives: *barometr-ic*, adj., *barometr-y*, n.

baron, n. — ME. *baron, barun*, fr. OF. *baron*, oblique case of *ber*, fr. ML. *barō*, gen. *-ōnis*, which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *baro*, 'man', prop. 'warrior', which is rel. to ON. *berjask*, 'to fight', and cogn. with OSlav. *borjǫ, boriti*, 'to fight'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *baron-age*, n., *baron-ess*, n., *baron-et*, n. and tr. v., *baron-et-age*, n., *baron-et-cy*, n., *baron-etic-al, baron-ial*, adjs., *barony* (q.v.)

barony, n., 1) a baron's domain; 2) dignity or rank of a baron. — OF. *baronie* (F. *baronnie*), fr. *baron*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

baroque, adj., pertaining to an artistic style characterized by grotesque forms. — F., not fr. Port. *barroco*, 'irregularly shaped pearl', as generally assumed, but from the name of the founder of the baroque style, Federigo *Barocci* (1528-1612).
Derivative: *baroque*, n.

baroscope, n., an instrument showing the changes of the pressure of the atmosphere.—Compounded of **baro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *baroscop-ic, baroscop-ical,* adjs.

Barosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'of a heavy smell', fr. **baro-** and Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **osmium.**

barosmin, n., diosmin (*pharm.*) — Formed fr. **Barosma** with chem. suff. **-in.**

barouche, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage. — G. *Barutsche,* fr. It. *baroccio,* a collateral form of earlier *biroccio,* fr. VL. **birrotium,* 'a two-wheeled carriage', fr. L. *birotus* (for *bis-rotus*), 'two-wheeled', fr. *bis,* 'twice', and *rota,* 'wheel'. See **bi-** and **rota** and cp. **britska.**

barque, n. — A variant of **bark,** 'sailing vessel'.

barquentine, n. — See **barkentine.**

barracan, n., an Oriental fabric, camlet. — F., fr. Arab. *barrakān,* 'camlet', which is of Persian origin.

barracks, n. pl., soldiers' lodgings. — F. *baraque,* fr. Sp. *barraca,* orig. 'hut of bricks', a derivative of *barro,* 'clay', which is prob. of Iberian origin.

barracuda, also **barracouta,** n., a large sea fish. — Sp. *barracuda,* of uncertain origin.

barrage, n., dam. — F., fr. *barrer,* 'to bar, obstruct'. See **bar,** v., and **-age.**

barrage, n., curtain fire (*mil.*) — Fr. F. *tir de barrage,* 'curtain fire'. See prec. word.

barranca, n., ravine. — Sp., fr. *barranco,* 'precipice, ravine', fr. VL. *barrancus,* fr. Gk. φάραγξ, gen. φάραγγος, 'deep chasm, ravine, gully', which is rel. to φάρυγξ, 'throat, chasm, gulf', φάρειν, 'to cleave, part', and cogn. with L. *forāre,* 'to bore', OE. *borian,* 'to bore'. See **bore** 'to pierce', and cp. **pharynx.**

barrandite, n., a hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminum (*mineral.*) — F., named after the French geologist Joachim *Barrande* (1799-1883). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

barrator, n., one guilty of barratry. — ME. *baratour,* 'a quarrelsome person', fr. OF. *barateor,* 'deceiver, swindler', fr. *barater,* 'to deceive, barter'. See **barter.**

barratrous, adj., tending to barratry (*law*). — See **barratry** and **-ous.**
Derivative: *barratrous-ly,* adv.

barratry, n., fraudulent breach of duty (*marine*). — See **barrator** and **-ry.**

barrel, n. — ME. *barel,* fr. OF. (= F.) *baril,* 'barrel, cask', which is of Gaulish origin. The word came to Britain through the medium of the Normans; it is not related to F. *barre,* 'bar'. Cp. It. *barile,* OProvenç. and Sp. *barril,* which are of the same origin and meaning as OF. *baril.* Cp. also **barricade, barrico, breaker,** 'a small cask'.

barren, adj. — ME. *barain, barein,* fr. OF. *brehaigne, baraigne,* which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *barren-ly,* adv., *barren-ness,* n.

barret, n., a small cap, esp. a biretta. — F. *barrette,* fr. It. *barretta* (now *berretta*). See **biretta.**

barricade, n. — F., fr. MF. *barriquer,* 'to barricade', fr. *barrique,* 'a large barrel', fr. *baril,* 'barrel'; see **barrel.** *Barricade* orig. meant 'an obstruction made with barrels'. It. *barricata,* usually regarded as the etymon of F. *barricade,* is in reality a French loan word.

barricade, tr. v. — F. *barricader,* fr. *barricade.* See **barricade,** n.

barrico, n., a keg. — Sp. *barrica,* fr. *barril,* 'a barrel'. See **barrel.**

barrier, n. — ME. *barrere,* fr. F. *barrière,* 'obstacle', fr. *barre,* 'bar'. See **bar,** 'rod of metal or wood'.

barrister, n. — Formed fr. **bar,** 'rod of metal or wood', with suff. **-ster.**

barrow, n., mountain, mound. — ME. *barewe, berewe,* fr. OE. *beorg,* 'mountain', rel. to OS., Swed., Norw., OFris., Du., OHG., G. *berg,* 'mountain', ON. *bjarg,* 'rock', Dan. *bjerg,* MHG. *berc,* 'mountain', fr. I.-E. base **bherĝh-,* 'high'. See **borough** and cp. the second element in **iceberg.**

barrow, n., a castrated boar. — OE. *bearg,* rel. to OS., OHG. *barg, barug,* ON. *-börgr,* MDu. *barch, barech,* Du. *barg,* MHG. *barc,* G. *Barch,* and cogn. with OSlav. *bravŭ,* fr. earlier *borvŭ,* 'castrated young pig; wether', fr. I.-E. base **bher-,* 'to cut, bore'. See **bore.**

barrow, n., a handcart. — ME. *barewe,* fr. OE. *bearwe,* 'basket, barrow', fr. *beran,* 'to carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **bier.**

barrulet, n., a small bar (*her.*) — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. VL. **barrula,* dimin. of **barra.* See **bar,** 'rod of metal or wood'.

barry, adj., traversed by an even number of bars (*her.*) — F. *barré,* pp. of *barrer,* 'to bar', fr. *barre.* See **bar,** 'rod of metal or wood'.

barse, n., the common perch. — OE. *bærs,* 'perch', rel. to MDu. *ba(e)rse,* Du. *baars,* OS., MHG. *bars,* G. *Barsch,* 'perch', G. *barsch,* 'rough'; fr. Teut. base **bars-,* 'sharp'. See **bristle** and cp. **bass,** 'perch', **bar,** 'maigre'.

barter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bartren,* fr. OF. *barater,* 'to deceive, barter', fr. *barat,* 'cheat, deception', which is of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. Ir. *brath,* 'treachery', Gael. *brath,* 'to betray'. Cp. also **barrator.**
Derivatives: *barter,* n., *barter-er,* n.

barthite, n., a hydrous arsenate of zinc and copper. — Named after *Barth,* a mining engineer at Guchab, SW. Africa. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Bartholomew, masc. PN. — OF. *Barthelemieu* (F. *Barthélemy*), fr. L. *Bartholomaeus,* fr. Gk. Βαρθολομαῖος, fr. Aram. *bar Talmáy,* 'son of Talmai'. Aram. *bar,* 'son', is rel. to Heb. *bēn,* of s.m.; see **ben,** 'son', and cp. words there referred to. *Talmáy,* a Heb. name occurring already in the Bible (e.g. Nu. 13:22), is rel. to Heb. *télem,* 'furrow'.
Derivative: *Bartholome-an,* adj.

bartizan, n., a small tower for defense — First used by Walter Scott who mistook the real meaning of Scot. *bartisene,* which is nothing but the corrupted spelling of *bratticing,* 'timberwork', fr. **brattice** (q.v.)

barton, n., barn. — ME. *berton,* fr. OE. *beretūn,* 'threshing floor, barn', lit. 'barley enclosure', fr. *bere,* 'barley', and *tūn,* 'enclosure'. See **barley** and **town.**

Bartonia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., named in honor of Benjamin Smith *Barton* of Philadelphia (died in 1815). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

baruria, n., an abnormal condition in which the urine has a very high specific gravity (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', and οὖρον, 'urine'. See **bary-, uro-,** 'of urine', and **-ia.**

bary-, combining form meaning 'heavy'. — Gk. βαρυ-, fr. βαρύς, 'heavy', rel. to βαρός, 'weight'. See **baro-.**

barycenter, barycentre, n., the center of gravity. — Compounded of **bary-** and **center.**
Derivative: *barycentr-ic,* adj.

barysilite, n., a lead silicate. — Coined fr. **bary-, silicate** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

baryta, n., barium monoxide (*chem.*) — From next word.

barytes, n., native barium sulfate, $BaSO_4$; heavy spar (*mineral.*) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-86) fr. Gk. βαρύς, 'heavy', which is rel. to βάρος, 'weight'. See **baro-** and cp. **barium, barite.**

barythymia, n., melancholia (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **bary-** and θῡμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See **thio-** and **-ia** and cp. **thyme.** Cp. also the second element in **lipothymia, parathymia.**

barytic, adj., pertaining to baryta. — Formed fr. **baryta** with suff. **-ic.**

barytone, n. — See **baritone.**

basal, adj., relating to the base; basic. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **base,** n.
Derivative: *basal-ly,* adv.

basalt, n. — L. *basaltēs,* explained by most lexicographers as a word of African origin. (This explanation is based on Pliny, Historia 36, 58.) In Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, s.v. *basanitēs,* several editions are quoted, in which *basaltēs* stands for *basanitēs.* We may, therefore, assume that the original form is *basanitēs,* which was later shortened into *basaltēs.* L. *basanitēs (lapis)* comes fr. Gk. βασανίτης (λίθος). I tentatively suggest that βασανίτης derives fr. Βασάν, 'Bashan' (Βασάν is the transliteration of Heb. *Bāshán* in the LXX), to which the suff. **-ίτης** was added (see subst. suff. **-ite**). Accordingly, βασανίτης λίθος lit. means 'stone of Bashan'. This etymology is supported by the fact that *Bashan,* this well-known region east of the Jordan, first mentioned in the Bible as the Kingdom of Og, is especially rich in basalt. Cp. **basanite.**

basan, n., tanned sheepskin. — F. *basane,* fr. OProvenç. *basana,* fr. Sp. *badana,* fr. Arab. *biṭāna*^{h}, lit. 'lining', fr. *báṭana,* 'he hid, covered', fr. *baṭn,* 'belly, interior'. See **wad,** 'soft material'.

basanite, n., touchstone. — L. *basanitēs (lapis),* fr. Gk. βασανός or βασανίτης (λίθος), 'touchstone'. See **basalt.**

basaree, n., a Hindu flageolet (*music*). — Hind. *basree,* fr. OI. *vaṁśáḥ,* 'bamboo', which is cogn. with MIr. *fēice,* Ir. *feige* (for **vaṅkiā*), 'lintel, rafter'; L. *vacerra,* 'log, stock, post', however, is not cognate.

bascule, n., an apparatus based on the principle of the seesaw. — F., 'seesaw', from orig. *basse cule,* altered from earlier *bacule* under the influence of *basse,* fem. of *bas,* 'low'. *Bacule* is composed of the imper. of *battre,* 'to strike', and *cul,* 'posterior'. See **batter,** 'to beat', and **culet.**

base, n., bottom; foundation, pedestal. — F., fr. L. *basis,* fr. Gk. βάσις, 'a stepping, step, pedestal, foot, base', from the stem of βαίνω, 'I go', which prob. stands for *βάνι̯ω, fr. *βάμ-ι̯ω, fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}em-,* 'to go; to come', whence also L. *veniō* (prob. for **g^{w}o̯miō*), 'I come', Goth. *qiman,* OE. *cuman,* 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'. Cp. also **basis, abasia, acrobat, aerobatics, amphisbaena, Anabaena, anabas, anabasis, -bates, bathmism, batophobia, bema, catabasis, diabase, adiabatic, diabetes, ecbatic, gynobase, hyperbaton, metabasis, Odobenus, Oribatidae, parabasis, presby-, stereobate, stylobate.**
As a term of chemistry *base* was introduced by the French chemist Guillaume-François Rouelle (1703-70) in 1754.
Derivatives: *base,* tr. v., to form a base for; intr. v., to be based (on or upon something); *base-ment,* n.

base, adj. — ME. *bas,* fr. OF (= F.) *bas,* 'low', fr. Late L. *bassus,* 'thick fat, stumpy' (in classical L. occurring only as a cognomen); of uncertain origin. Cp. **abase, bass** (*music*), **basset, basso, bassoon, debase.**
Derivatives: *base-ly,* adv., *base-ness,* n.

bash, tr. v., to strike violently. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *basa,* Dan. *baske,* 'to strike'.

bashaw, n. — A variant of **pasha** (q.v.)

bashful, adj. — Aphetic for *abash-ful.* See **abash** and **-ful.**
Derivatives: *bashful-ly,* adv., *bashful-ness,* n.

bashi-bazouk, n., a Turkish irregular soldier. — Turk. *bāshi-bōzuq,* lit. '(one whose) head is turned'. Cp. the first element in **bashlyk** and the second element in **bimbashee.**

bashlyk, also **bashlik,** n., hood covering the ears. — Turk. *bashlyq,* 'any kind of headgear'.

basic, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. **base,** n. Cp. the second element in **monobasic, dibasic.**
Derivative: *basic-al-ly,* adv.

basidium, n., a form of sporophore characteristic of the fungi of the class Basidiomycetes (*bot.*) —

ModL., fr. Gk. βάσις, 'base'. See **base,** n., and cp. **Aureobasidium.**

basil, n., any of a group of aromatic plants of the mint family. — OF. *basile* (whence F. *basilic*), fr. Late L. *basilicum*, fr., Gk. βασιλικόν (scil. φυτόν), 'basil', neut. of the adjective βασιλικός, 'royal'. See **basilica.**

basil, n. — Corruption of **basan.**

Basil, masc. PN. — L. *Basilius*, fr. Gk. Βασίλειος, lit. 'kingly, royal'', fr. βασιλεύς, 'king'. See **basilica** and cp. **basil,** the plant.

basilar, adj., pertaining to the base; basal, basic, fundamental.— ModL., irregularly formed fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gk. βάσις, 'a stepping, step, pedestal, foot, base'. See **base,** 'foundation', and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *basilar-y*, adj.

basilic, royal. — F. *basilique*, fr. Gk. βασιλικός. See next word.

basilica, n. — L., 'a public hall with double colonnades', fr. Gk. βασιλική (scil. στοά), lit. 'royal colonnade', fem. of βασιλικός, 'kingly, royal', fr. βασιλεύς, 'king', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a loan word from a language of Asia Minor; cp. Lydian βάττος, 'king'. Cp. **basil,** the plant, **basilisk.**

basilic vein (*anat.*) — ML. *vena basilica*, fr. Arab. *al-bāsilīq*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *bāsilīq*, a word of uncertain origin, which was confused by the translators of Avicenna with Gk. βασιλικός, 'royal' (see prec. word). The term *vena basilica* appears for the first time in a translation of Avicenna by Gerardus Cremonensis. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, Wien, 1879, pp. 74-77.

basilisk, n., a mythical serpent, cockatrice; a Central American lizard. — L. *basiliscus*, fr. Gk. βασιλίσκος, 'princelet, chieftain, basilisk', dimin. of βασιλεύς, 'king'; so called after Pliny, Naturalis Historia, 8, 33, from ist 'crown', i.e. a white spot on its head. See **basilica** and cp. the second element in **aspic,** 'asp'.

basin, n. — ME., fr. OF. *bacin*, *bassin* (F. *bassin*), fr. VL. **baccīnum*, fr. *bacchinon* (cited by Gregory of Tours as a vulgar word), fr. **bacca*, 'a water vessel' (whence F. *bac*, 'vat'). See **back,** 'vat', and cp. next word.

basinet, n., a light steel helmet, later made with a visor. — ME., fr. OF. *bacinet*, *bassinet* (F. *bassinet*), dimin. of *bacin*, *bassin* (F. *bassin*), 'basin'. See prec. word and **-et,** and cp. **bassinet.**

basis, n. — L., fr. Gk. βάσις. See **base,** n.

bask, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *basken*, fr. ON. *baðask*, a reflexive verb lit. meaning 'to bathe oneself', fr. *baða*, 'to bathe' (see **bathe**), and reflex. suff. **-sk.**

basket, n. — ME., fr. L. *bascauda*, 'a brazen vessel', referred to by the Roman poet Martial as an OBrit. word; cogn. with L. *fascis*, 'bundle, faggot'; see **fasces.** The orig. meaning of *bascauda* was prob. 'wicker basket'.

bason, n. — A variant of **basin.**

Basque, n. and adj. — F., fr. Sp. *vasco*, adj., fr. *vascón*, n., fr. L. *Vascŏnēs*, name of the ancient inhabitants of the Pyrenees. According to Wilhelm von Humboldt, the name *Vascŏnēs* orig. meant 'Foresters'. Cp. **Gascon.**

bas-relief, n., low relief. — F., fr. *bas*, 'low', and *relief*, 'raised work', fr. *relever*, 'to raise'. F. *bas-relief* is a loan translation of It. *bassorilievo*. See **bass,** adj., and **relief** and cp. **basso-rilievo.**

bass, n., any of various perchlike fishes. — Alteration of **barse.**

bass, adj. and n. (*mus.*) — It. *basso*, fr. Late L. *bassus*, 'low'. See **base,** adj., and cp. **bassoon** and the second element in **contrabass.**

bassanite, n., an anhydrous calcium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after F. *Bassani*, professor of geology in Naples. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bassarid, n., a maenad (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. βασσαρίς, gen. -ιδός, fr. βασσάρᾱ, 'fox', a word of unknown etymology; so called because their dresses were made of foxskins.

basset, n., a variety of small hound. — F., formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. *bas*, 'low'. See **base,** adj.

bassetite, n., a phosphate of calcium and uranium (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Basset* mines in Cornwall.

bassinet, n., cradle. — Usually derived fr. F. *bassinet*, 'a little basin', dim. of *bassin*, fr. OF. *bacin* (see **basin**). This derivation, however, does not account for the sense of the English word. According to my opinion, E. *bassinet* is a blend of F. *barcelonnette*, 'a little cradle' (a collateral form of *bercelonnette*, fr. *bercer*, 'to rock'), and F. *bassinet*, 'a little basin'.

basso, n., a bass voice. — It. See **bass** (*mus.*).

bassoon, n., a woodwind instrument. — F. *basson*, fr. It. *bassone*, fr. *basso*. See **bass** (*mus.*) and **-oon.**

bassoonist, n., player of a bassoon. — A hybrid coined fr. **bassoon** and suff. **-ist.**

basso-rilievo, n., bas-relief. — It. See **bas-relief** and **rilievo** and cp. **cavo-relievo.**

bast, n., the inner bark of the linden tree. — ME., fr. OE. *bæst*, rel. to ON., OS., MDu., OHG., MHG., G., '*bast*', OHG. *bestēn*, 'to sew with bast', and prob. cogn. with L. *fascis*, 'bundle', see **fasces.** OE. *bæst*, etc., orig. meant 'that which serves for binding'. OF. *bastir* (whence F. *bâtir*), 'to build', is a loan word fr. Frankish **bastjan*, and orig. meant 'to sew or bind with bast'. Cp. **baste,** 'to sew loosely'. Cp. also **bastille, bastion,** and the second element in **bundobust.** For sense development cp. G. *Wand*, 'wall', which is rel. to *wenden*, 'to turn, twist' (see *wand*).

bastard, n., an illegitimate child. — OF. (F. *bâtard*), identical in meaning with *fils de bast*, 'acknŏwledged son of a nobleman, born out of wedlock', prop. 'son of concubinage', fr. *bast*, 'concubinage', which prob. derives fr. Teut. **bansti*, 'barn' (cp. Goth. *bansts* of s.m.); accordingly, OF. *bastard* lit. meant 'child born in a barn'. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 60 s.v. *bâtard*.

Derivatives: *bastard*, adj., and the hybrids *bastard-ize*, tr. v., *bastard-iz-ation*, n.

baste, tr. v., to soak, moisten. — Orig. pp. of a verb formed fr. OF. *basser*, 'to soak'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *bast-ing*, n.

baste, tr. v., to sew loosely. — OF. *bastir* (F. *bâtir*), 'to build', fr. Frankish **bastjan* 'to sew or bind with bast', which is rel. to OHG. *bestēn*, of s.m., fr. *bast*, 'bast'. See **bast.**

Derivative: *bast-ing*, n.

baste, tr. v., to beat. — ON. *beysta*, 'to beat', rel. to OE. *bēatan*. See **beat.**

Derivative: *bast-ing*, n.

bastille, n., a castle or fortress; specif. an ancient prison of Paris, destroyed by the revolutionaries July 14, 1789. — F., formed with change of suff. fr. OProvenç. *bastida*, fr. *bastir*, 'to build'. See **baste,** 'to sew loosely', and cp. **bastion.**

bastinado, n., beating with a stick on the soles of the feet. — Sp. *bastonada*, 'a beating, cudgeling,' fr. *baston*, 'stick', See **baston** and **-ado.**

bastion, n., a work projecting outward from a fortification. — F., variant of *bastillon*, dimin. of *bastille*. It. *bastione*, is a French loan word, whereas It. *bastia* is a back formation fr. *bastione*. See **bastille.**

Derivatives: *bastion-ary*, *bastion-ed*, adjs.

baston, n., a stick, staff. — OF. *baston* (F. *bâton*), formed with the augment. suff. *-on* fr. Late L. *bastum*, of s.m. This word is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. *βάστον or *βάστα, 'support', which is a back formation fr. Late Gk. *βαστᾶν (cp. Mod-Gk. βαστῶ), fr. Gk. βαστάζειν, 'to lift up, raise, carry', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. *bastone*, Sp. *baston*, and see **-oon.** Cp. also **bastinado, baton,** and **batten,** 'timber'. Cp. also the first element in **bathorse, batman.**

bat, n., the club used in cricket, etc. — ME. *batte*, *bat*, fr. OE. *batt*, 'cudgel', prob. rel. to F. *batte*, 'beater, beetle', back formation fr. *battre*, 'to beat'. See **batter,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *bat*, intr. v., to use a bat, *batt-ing*, n.

bat, n., a nocturnal mammal. — A dialectal form of ME. *bakke*, a word of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *natt-backa*, *natt-batta*, 'bat' (lit. 'night bat'), Dan. *aften-bakke*, 'bat' (lit. 'evening bat'). For the change of *k* (in ME. *bakke*) to *t* (in E. *bat*) cp. *apricot* (from orig. *apricock*), *havoc* (fr. OF. *havot*), and the English words *milt* and *milk*, 'milt of fishes'.

batata, n., the sweet potato. — Sp. See **potato.**

batch, n. — ME. *bacche*, lit, 'a baking', OE. *bacan*, 'to bake'. See **bake.** *Batch* stands to *bake* as *match*, 'one of a pair', stands to *make*.

Derivatives: *batch*, tr. v., *batch-er*, n.

bate, n., a solution used in tanning. — Rel. to Swed. *beta*, 'soaking, tanning', and to E. **bait, bite** (qq.v.)

bate, v., to reduce. — Aphetic for **abate.**

Derivative: *bat-ed*, adj.

bate, intr. v., to beat the wings, flutter. — F. *battre*, 'to beat' (in the term *battre des ailes*, 'to beat the wings'), fr. L. *battuere*, *battere*. See **batter,** v.

bate, n., strife (*obsol.*) — Aphetic for **debate.**

-bates, combining form meaning 'treading on ...' as in *Dendrobates*, *Hylobates*. — Fr. Gk. βάτης, 'one that treads', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n.

bath, n. — ME. *bath*, fr. OE. *bæð*, rel. to OS. *bath*, ON. *bað*, MDu., MHG. *bat*, OHG., G., Du. *bad*. The final dental sound corresponds to Teut. *-þa* (= I.-E. *-to*) and is added to the Teut. base appearing in OHG. *bā-jan* (whence MHG. *bæn*, *bæjen*, G. *bä-hen*), 'to foment', corresponding to I.-E. base **bhē-*, 'to warm'. Hence OE. *bæð*, etc., orig. meant 'that which warms'. Base **bhōg-*, 'to warm, roast, bake', a *-g*-enlargement of base *bhē-*, 'to warm', appears in Gk. φώγειν, 'to roast', and in E. **bake** (q.v.)

Derivative: *bath*, tr. v.

Bath, brick, chair, etc. — Named after *Bath*, a town in Somerset, England.

bath-, combining form. — See **batho-.**

bathe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *bathien*, fr. OE. *baðian*, rel. to ON. *baða*, MDu. *bāden*, Du. *baden*, OHG. *badōn*, MHG., G. *baden*, and to OE. *bæð*, etc., 'bath'. See **bath.**

Derivatives: *bathe*, n., *bath-er*, n., *bath-ing*, n.

bathkol, n., a heavenly voice. — Heb. *bath qōl*, lit. 'the daughter of a voice', fr. *bath*, 'daughter', and *qōl*, 'voice'. *Bath* stands for **banth*, fr. orig. **bint*, fem. of *bēn*, 'son'; rel. to Aram. *bᵉrath*, emphatic case *bᵉrattā*, Syr. (emphatic) *bartā* Arab. *bint*. Ethiop. *bant*, 'daughter', See **ben,** 'son' and cp. the first element in **Bathsheba.** For the second element see **cowle.**

bathmism, n., the growth force (*biol.*) — A name coined by the American paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-97) fr. Gk. βαθμός, 'step, threshold', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go', whence also βάσις, 'a stepping, pedestal, foot, base'. See **base,** n., and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

batho-, bath-, combining form meaning 'depth'. — Gk. βαθο-, fr. βάθος, 'depth'. See **bathos.**

bathometer, n., an instrument for measuring the depth of water. — Compounded of **batho-** and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

bathorse, n., a horse that carries baggage. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *bât*, 'packsaddle' and E. **horse.** F. *bât* derives fr. OProvenç. *bast*, fr. VL. **bastum*, 'the act of carrying', back formation fr. **bastāre*, 'to carry', fr. Late Gk. *βαστᾶν, 'to carry', fr. Gk. βαστάζειν. See **baston** and cp. words there referred to.

bathos, n., anticlimax, a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. — Gr. βάθος, 'depth', rel. to βαθύς, 'deep', and prob. also to βένθος, 'depth' —which seems to have been formed on analogy of πένθος, 'grief'—and to βῆσσα (for *βᾱθ-

μα), 'glen'; prob. cogn. with OI. *gáhate*, 'dives into', *gāháḥ*, 'deep place', Avestic *vi-gāθ*, 'ravine', OIr. *bāidim*, 'I cause to sink, drown'. The word *bathos* was first used in the above sense by Pope in his Dunciad. Cp. **bathy-, benthos** and the second element in **isobath.**

Bathsheba, fem. PN.; in the *Bible*, the wife of King David and mother of Solomon. — Heb. *Bathshébha'*, lit. 'daughter of the oath'. For the first element see **bathkol.** The second element is rel. to *shéva'*, 'seven'. Cp. *nishbá'* ,'he swore', orig. 'he bound himself by the sacred number seven'. See **Shabuoth** and cp. the second element in **Elizabeth.**

bathy-, combining form meaning 'deep' — Gk. βαθυ-, fr. βαθύς, 'deep', which is rel. to βάθος, 'depth'. See **bathos.**

bathybius, n., a slimy substance dredged up from the Atlantic (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1868 fr. Gk. βαθύς, 'deep' and βίος, 'life'. See **bathy-** and **bio-.**

bathyscaphe, n., a diving apparatus for reaching great depths. — Compounded of **bathy-** and Gk. σκάφη, 'boat'. See **scapho-.**

bathysphere, n., a spherical diving apparatus for the observation and study of the depths of the sea. — Compounded of **bathy-** and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See **sphere.**

batik, n., a method of coloring designs on cloth. — Javan. *baṭik*, 'spotted, speckled'.
Derivatives: *batik*, tr. v., *batik-er*, n.

batiste, n. — F., named after its first maker, *Baptiste* of Cambrai, who lived in the 13th cent.

batman, n., an officer's servant. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *bât*, 'packsaddle', and E. **man.** See **bathorse.**

batmoney, n., allowance to an officer. A hybrid coined fr. Canarese *bhatta*, 'rice' (see **batta**), and E. **money.**

baton, n., a stick, staff. — F. *bâton*. See **baston.**

batophobia, n., morbid fear of being at great heights or passing near high objects (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. βατός, 'passable', verbal adj. of βαίνειν, 'to go', and -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **base,** n. and **-phobia.** The association of Gk. βατός with *height* is due to a connection of this word with the second element in *acrobat*. (Acrobats are used to display their art in the height.) A more adequate name for this condition is *hypsophobia*.

Batrachia, n., pl., the amphibians (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βατράχειος, 'pertaining to a frog', fr. βάτραχος, 'frog', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *batrachi-an*, adj.

batracho-, before a vowel **batrach-,** pertaining to frogs. — Gk. βατραχο-, βατραχ-, fr. βάτραχος, 'frog'. See prec. word.

batta, n., allowance to an officer. — From Canarese *bhatta*, 'rice', prob. through the medium of Port. Cp. **batmoney.** For sense development cp. *salary*, orig. 'salt money'.

battalion, n. — F. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione*, fr. *battaglia*, 'battle'. See **battle** and **-ion** and cp. **pulton.**

battel, n., college accounts (at the University of Oxford). — Of uncertain origin.

batten, intr. v., to grow fat. — The orig. meaning was 'to become better', fr. ON. *batna*, which is rel. to OE. *batian*, OFris. *batia*, MLG., Du. *baten*, OHG. *bazēn*, Goth. *ga-batnan*, 'to become better, avail, benefit', and to OE. *bet*, 'better' (adv.), *betera*, 'better' (adj.) See **better, best.**

batten, n., timber used in flooring. — F. *bâton*, 'stick, staff'. See **baton.**
Derivative: *batten*, tr. v., *batten-ing*, n.

batter, tr. and intr. v., to beat violently and rapidly. — ME. *bateren, batteren*, fr. OF. *batre, battre* (F. *battre*), 'to beat, strike', fr. L. *battuere*, later also *battere*, 'to beat, strike', which is of Gaulish origin; fr. I.-E. base **bhat-*, 'to beat, strike', whence also L. *con-futāre*, 'to check, suppress', *re-futāre*, 'to repel, refute', and prob. also *fatuus*, 'stupid', lit. 'struck silly'. See **beat** and cp. next word, **abate, abattis, abattoir, bascule, bat,** 'club', **bate,** 'to reduce', **bate,** 'to flutter', **battalion, battle, battledore, combat, debate** and the second element in **andabata.** Cp. also **confute, refute.** Cp. also **fade.**
Derivatives: *batter-ed*, adj., *batter-er*, n.

batter, n., a mixture of flour, eggs and milk beaten up together. — ME. *bature, batour*, fr. OF. *bature*, 'a beating', fr. *batre*, 'to beat'. See prec. word.

batter, n., slope of a wall. — Perhaps fr. **batter,** 'to beat'.
Derivative: *batter*, intr. v., to slope backward (said of walls).

battery, n. — F. *batterie*, fr. *battre*, 'to beat'. See **batter,** 'to beat', and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

battle, n. — ME. *bataile*, fr. OF. (= F.) *bataille*, fr. L. *battuālia, battālia*, 'fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators', fr. *battuere, battere*, 'to strike, beat'. See **batter,** 'to beat'.

battle, tr. and intr. v., to fight. — ME. *batailen*, fr. OF. *bataillier, batailler* (F. *batailler*), 'to fight', fr. *bataille*. See **battle,** n., and cp. **embattle,** 'to prepare for battle'.

battle, tr. v., to equip with battlements (*archaic* or *poetic*). — OF. *bataillier*, 'to equip with battlements, fortify', fr. *batailles*, 'battlements', pl. of *bataille*, 'battle'. See **battle,** n.

battledore, n., a wooden instrument with a long handle and a flat board used to strike a shuttlecock. — ME., prob. fr. OProvenç. *batedor*, 'an instrument for beating', fr. L. *battuere, battere*, 'to beat, strike' (see **batter,** 'to beat'); influenced in form by **beetle.**

battlement, n. — ME. *batelment*, fr. OF. *batillement*, fr. *bataillier*, 'to equip with battlements, to fortify'. See **battle,** 'to equip with battlements', and **-ment** and cp. **embattle,** 'to provide with battlements'.
Derivatives: *battlement*, tr. v., *battle-ment-ed*, adj.

battology, n., superfluous repetition in speaking or writing. — Gk. βαττολογῐ́ᾱ, 'a speaking stammeringly', compounded of *βάττος, 'stammerer' (cp. Βάττος, name of a stammerer in Herod. 4,155; βατταρίζειν, to stutter, stammer'), and -λογῐ́ᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is of imitative origin. For the second element see **-logy.**
Derivatives: *battolog-ical*, adj., *battolog-ist*, n.

battue, n., 1) beating of woods to drive game out; 2) the game thus shot. — F., 'beating', prop. fem. pp. of *battre*, 'to beat'. See **batter,** 'to beat'.

batz, n., a small coin, formerly current in Switzerland. — G. *Batz, Batzen*, orig. meaning 'a thick piece, lump', rel. to the verb *batzen*, 'to be sticky, be adhesive', which is contracted fr. **backezen*, freq. of *backen*, 'to bake; to stick together', but influenced in form by G. *Bätz, Petz*, pet form of *Bär*, 'bear', the animal represented in the arms of Bern. See **bake** and **bezzo.**

bauble, n., jester's stick. — ME. *babel*, fr. OF. *baubel, babel*, 'toy'; related to E. **babe, baby.**

baud, n., (a term in telegraphic signaling) one dot per second. — Named after the French inventor Jean *Baudot* (1845-1903).

baudekin, baudkin, n., baldachin (a kind of brocade). — ME., fr. OF. *baudequin*, fr. It. *baldacchino*. See **baldachin.**

bauson, n., badger (*archaic*). — ME. *bausen*, 'badger', fr. OF. *bauçant*, 'piebald' (whence also F. *balzan*, 'horse with white stockings'), fr. VL. **balteānus*, 'provided with girdles', fr. L. *balteus*, 'girdle', whence also Rum. *balţ*, 'girdle', *bălţat*, 'spotted, piebald'. See **belt** and cp. **bauxite.**

bausond, adj., having white spots or stripes (*dial. E.*) — OF. *bauçant*. See prec. word.

bauxite, n., a claylike hydrate of aluminum (*mineral.*) — F., fr. *Les Baux*, near Soles in France, where this compound was first found. The name *Les Baux*, fr. Provenç. *Li Baus*, lit. means 'the precipices'. Provenç. *baus* derives fr. L. *balteus*, 'girdle', whence also Rum. *balţ*, 'girdle', It. *balzo*, 'shelf', *balzare*, 'to spring, jump'. See **belt** and subst. suff. **-ite** and cp. **bauson.**

bavenite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Baveno* in Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bavette, n., a child's bib. — F., dimin. formed fr. *bave*, 'drivel, slaver', fr. *baver*, 'to drivel, slobber' (whence *bavarder*, 'to babble, prattle'); of imitative origin. *Bavette* lit. means 'slobbering bib'. For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

bawbee, n., 1) sixpence; 2) halfpenny. — Named after the Laird of Sille*bawby*, a mintmaster of Scotland in the 16th cent.

bawd, n., procurer, procuress. — ME. *bawde*, 'joyous, merry', prob. fr. OF. *baude, baud*, 'bold', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *bald, beald*, 'bold', and see **bold.**
Derivatives: *bawdry* (q.v.), *bawd-y*, adj.

bawdry, n., obscenity. — ME. *bawdery*, prob. fr. OF. *bauderie*, 'boldness', fr. *baude, baud*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

bawl, intr. and tr. v., to howl, bellow. — Prob. fr. ML. *baulāre*, 'to bark', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Icel. *baula*, 'to low', ON. *baula*, 'cow', lit. 'the lowing animal'. Cp. also **bellow.**
Derivatives: *bawl*, n., *bawl-er*, n.

baxter, n., a baker (*Scot.*) — Orig. 'a female baker', fr. OE. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere*, 'baker'. See **baker** and **-ster.**

bay, n., inlet. — ME. *baye*, fr. F. *baie*, fr. Sp. *bahía*, which is prob. of Basque origin. See Meyer-Lübke in Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie, 32, 492. Cp. **embay.**

bay, n., part in the wall. — OF. *baee* (F. *baie*), 'an opening', prop. fem. pp. of *baer* (whence F. *bayer, béer*, 'to gape'), taken as a noun, fr. VL. *badāre* or *batāre*, 'to gape, yawn', a word of imitative origin, whence also It. *badare*, Provenç. *badar*, of s.m. Cp. **abeyance, abash, badinage, bailloné, beagle, bevel.**

bay, adj., of reddish brown color. — OF. (= F.) *bai*, fr. L. *badius*, 'chestnut-brown', which is cogn. with OIr. *buide*, 'yellow'. Cp. **baize, bayard.**
Derivative: *bay*, n., an animal of bay color, esp. a bay horse.

bay, intr. and tr. v., to bark. — ME. *abayen, bayen*, fr. OF *abaier, baier* (F. *aboyer*), 'to bark', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. *abbaiare*. Cp. also Gk. βαύζειν, L. *baubārī*, 'to bark', lit. 'to utter *bau*'.
Derivative: *bay*, n., barking.

bay, n., the European laurel tree. — Orig. 'berry', fr. OF. (= F.) *baie*, fr. L. *bāca, bacca*, 'berry', See **bacci-.**

baya, n., the weaverbird (*Ploceus baya*). — Hind. *baiā, bayā*.

bayadere, a female dancer. — F. *bayadère*, fr. Port. *bailadeira*, 'ballet dancer', fr. *bailar*, 'to dance', fr. VL. *ballāre*, 'to dance'. See **ball,** 'party for dancing'.

bayard, n., a bay horse. — OF., fr. *bai*. See **bay,** adj. and **-ard.**

Bayard, n., a gentleman of great courage and integrity. — From the name of Pierre du Terrail, seigneur de *Bayard* (1473-1524), the celebrated 'Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche' ('knight without fear and without reproach').

bayberry, n. — Compounded of **bay,** 'the laurel', and **berry.**

bayonet, n. — F. *bayonnette, baïonnette*, fr. *Bayonne* in Southern France; so called because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. For sense development cp. *bilbo, Toledo*.
Derivatives: *bayonet*, tr. and intr. v., *bayonet-ed*, adj., *bayonet-eer*, n.

bayou, n., a creek. — Amer. F., fr. Chocktaw *bayuk*.

baysalt, n. — Fr. *Bai*, place in France (near Nantes), renowned as a shipping port for sea salt in

the 15th century. Cp. MDu. *bayesout*, G. *Baisalz*, which are of the same meaning and origin.

bazaar, n., a market place. — Ult. fr. Pers. *bāzār*. 'market', which is rel. to Pahlavi *vačār*, of s.m.

bazooka, n., a weapon consisting of a metal tube and used for launching an explosive rocket; first used in World War II. — Fr. *bazooka*, name of a kind of wind instrument invented and named by the American comedian Bob Burns (died in 1956).

bazzite, n., a silicate of scandium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian enigineer Alessandro E. *Bazzi* (died in 1929). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bdellium, n., 1) a substance mentioned in the *Bible*, Gen. 2:12 and Num. 11:7; 2) a gum resin. — L., fr. Gk. βδέλλιον, 'a fragrant gum', fr. Heb. *bᵉdôlaḥ*.

be, intr. v. — ME. *been, beon*, fr. OE. *bēon*, 'to be', rel. to *bīom*, OS. *bium*, OHG. *bim*, OHG., MHG., G. *bin*, 'I am', and cogn. with L. *fuī*, 'I have been', *fueram*, 'I had been', *fuerō*, 'I shall have been', *fu-tūrus*, 'about to be', Oscan *fust*, 'will be', L. *fiō*, 'I become', Gk. φύειν, 'to make to grow', φύσις, 'nature', OI. *bhávati*, 'becomes, happens', *bhūtáḥ*, 'been', *bhavítram*, 'world', *bhūmiḥ, bhūman-*, 'earth, world', Alb. *buj*, 'I dwell, spend the night', *botε*, 'earth, world', *ban(ε)*, 'dwelling place', OSlav. *byti*, 'to be', *bylŭ*, 'was', Lith. *buti*, 'to be', *bùvo*, 'was', OIr. *biu*, 'I am', *buith*, 'to be', *bōi*, 'was', OE., OS., OHG. *būan*, ON. *būa*, Goth. *bauan*, 'to dwell', Dan., Swed. *bo*, 'to dwell', Lith. *bùtas*, 'house', *būklà*, 'dwelling place', Ir. *both*, 'hut'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***bheu-, *bhŭ-***, 'to be, exist, grow'. Cp. **bhava, bhumi-devi, bhut, big,** 'to build', **bond,** 'serf', **boor, booth, bound,** adj., **bower,** 'cottage', **bower,** 'the knave in cards', **build, busk,** 'to prepare', **byre,** the first element in **bylaw,** and the second element in **neighbor.** Cp. also **fiat, future, phyle, physic, physio-, -phyte,** and the second element in **dubious, eisteddfod, prabhu, probate, prove, superb, symphytum, tribe, tribune, tribute.**

be- pref. with transitive or intensifying force. — OE. *be-*, toneless form of *bī* (see **by**); cp. OS. *be*, resp. *bī*, MHG., G. *be-*, resp. *bei*, Goth *bi*, (used both as a pref. and an adverb; in the latter case it means 'round about, by'). See **by.**

beach, n. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *beach*, tr. v., *beach-y*, adj.

beacon, n. — ME. *beekne*, fr. OE. *bēacen, bēcen*, 'sign, signal', rel. to OS. *bōkan*, OHG. *bouhhan*, MHG. *bouchen*, OFris. *bāken* [whence MLG. *bāke*, G. *Bake*, MDu. *bāken*, Du. *baak, baken*, ON. *bākn*, Dan. *bavn*, Swed. *(fyr)båk*], 'beacon', fr. Teut. ***baukna-***, which is prob. borrowed fr. L. *būcina*, 'a crooked horn or trumpet, signal horn'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 45 s.v. *Bake*. See **buccinator** and cp. **beckon, buoy.**

Derivatives: *beacon*, tr. and intr. v., *beaconage*, n.

bead, n. — ME. *bede*, 'prayer; prayer bead', fr. OE. *bed, gebed*, 'prayer', rel. to OS. *beda, gibed*, OHG. *beta*, 'request', *gibet*, MHG., G. *gebet*, 'prayer', Du. *bede*, 'prayer, request', *gebed*, 'prayer', G. *Bitte*, 'request, entreaty', Goth. *bida*, 'prayer, request', OHG., MHG., G. *bitten*, 'to ask, request', OHG. *betōn*, MHG., G. *beten*, 'to pray', Goth. *bidjan*, OE. *biddan*, 'to ask, pray'. See **bid.**

Derivatives: *bead*, tr. and intr. v., *bead-ed*, adj., *bead-ing*, n., *bead-y*, adj.

beadle, n. — ME. *bedel*, fr. OF. *bedel* (F. *bédeau*), a Teut. loan word. Cp. OE. *bydel*, OS. *budil*, MLG. *bödel, böddel*, MDu. *buel*, Du. *beul*, OHG. *butil*, MHG. *bütel*, G. *Büttel*, which are formed fr. OE. *bēodan*, OS. *biodan*, etc., 'to announce, proclaim', with agential suff. *-el, -il*. See **bid** and agential suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *beadle-dom*, n., *beadle-ship*, n.

beagle, n., a small hound used in hare hunting. — ME. *begle*, prob. fr. OF. *beegueule*, fr. VL. *batāta* (or *badāta*) *gula*, 'open throat', fr. fem. pp. of *batāre* or *badāre*, 'to open,' and *gula*, 'throat'; so called with reference to its bark. See **bay,** 'part in the wall' and **gullet.**

Derivative: *beagl-ing*, n.

beak, n. — ME. *bec*, fr. OF. (= F.) *bec*, fr. VL. *beccus* (whence a so It. *becco*) said by Suetonius (De vita Caesarum, 18) to be of Gaulish origin. Cp. OE. *becca*, 'pickax', MHG. *bickel*, of s.m., OHG. *bicchan*, 'to sting' Cp. also **bécasse** and the first element in **beccafico.**

Derivatives: *beak-ed, beak-y*, adjs.

beaker, n. — ME. *biker*, fr. ON. *bikarr*, fr. VL. *bīcārium* [whence also OS. *bikeri*, OHG. *behhāri* (MHG., G. *becher*), It. *bicchiere*], fr. Gk. βῖκος, 'earthen wine vessel'; prob. derived fr. Syr. *būq*, 'a two-handled vase or jug', a word of imitative origin. Cp. Heb. *baqbúq*, 'bottle' and see **bacbuc.** Cp. also **pitcher.**

beakiron, n., the horn of an anvil; a bickern. — Folk-etymological alteration of *bickern* (as if compounded of *beak* and *iron*. See **bickiron.**

beam, n. — ME. *beem*, fr. OE. *bēam*, 'tree, beam, column of light', rel. to OS. *bōm*, MLG., NLG. *bōm*, MDu., Du. *boom*, OHG., MHG. *boum*, G. *Baum*, 'tree', OFris. *bām*, 'tree, gallows, beam', Goth. *bagms*, OSwed. *bagn* and prob. also to ON. *baðmr*, 'tree'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. **boom,** 'pole', and the first element in **bumboat.**

beamish, adj., beaming. — Coined by Lewis Carroll (1832-98) fr. **beam,** in the sense of 'ray of light', and adj. suff. **-ish.**

bean, n. — ME. *bene*, fr. OE *bēan*, rel. to OS., OHG. *bōna*, ON. *baun*, Dan. *bønne*, Norw. *bauna*, Swed. *böna*, OFris. *bāne*, MLG., MDu. *bōne*, Du. *boon*, MHG. *bōne*, G. *Bohne*; prob. derived from the child's word *bha-*, 'something swelling', whence also Gk. φακός, 'lentil'. Cp. L. *faba*, 'bean', OSlav. *bobŭ*, Russ. *bob*, OPruss. *babo*, 'bean', which prob. derive from the I.-E. child's word ***bhabhā***, 'bean', reduplication of ***bha-***; see **Fabaceae.**

Derivative: *bean*, tr. v., to hit on the edge (*slang*).

beano, n., beanfeast (*slang*). — Fr. prec. word.

bear, n., the animal. — ME. *bere*, fr. OE. *bera*, rel. to MDu. *bere*, Du. *beer*, OHG. *bero*, MHG. *ber*, G. *Bär*, ON. *björn*, lit. 'the brown animal', fr. I.-E. ***bhero-***, 'brown', whence also Lith. *béras*, Lett. *bẽrs*, 'brown', L. *fiber*, OE. *beofor*, 'beaver', lit. 'the brown animal'. Cp. **beaver,** the animal, and **brown.** Cp. also the first element in **Bernard.**

Derivatives: *bear*, tr. v., *bear-ish*, adj., *bear-ish-ness*, n.

bear, tr. and intr. v., to carry. — ME. *beren*, fr. OE. *beran*, rel. to ON. *bera*, OFris. *bera*, Du. *baren*, OHG. *beran*, 'to bear, carry', Goth. *bairan*, 'to bear, carry, give birth to', OHG. *giberan*, MHG. *gebern*, G. *gebären*, Goth. *gabairan*, 'to give birth to', fr. I.-E. base ***bher-***, whence also OI. *bhárati*, 'bears', *bhárman*, 'sustenance, care, burden', Arm. *berem*, 'I bear, carry, bring', *beṙn*, 'burden', Gk. φέρειν, 'to bear, carry', φώρ, 'thief', L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry', *fūr*, 'thief', Alb. *mbar, bar*, 'I carry, drag', *bir*, 'son', OSlav. *berǫ, birati* (for earlier *birti*), 'to bring together, collect, take', *bremę*, 'burden', *sŭ-borŭ*, 'assembly', OIr. *biru*, 'I carry', W. *cymeraf*, 'I take', Toch. AB *pär*, 'to bear, bring, fetch', and prob. also Toch. B *prāri*, 'finger'. Cp. **bairn, baron, barrow,** 'mountain', **barrow,** 'handcart', **berth, bier, birth, bore,** 'tidal wave', **borough, burden,** 'load', **burly.** Cp. also **adiaphoresis, adiaphorous, afferent, amphora, anthropophora, Berenice, bhat, breba, brehon, cataphora, circumference, confer, cumber, defer, deference, differ, difference, differentiate, efferent, -fer, feretory, -ferous, ferret,** the animal, **fertile, fortuitous, fortune, furtive, furuncle, infer, metaphor, offer, opprobrium, paraphernalia, periphery, phoradendron, phoresis, Phormium, -phorous, phosphorous, phosphorus, prefer, proffer, refer, scirophorion, semaphore, Sobranje, suffer, transfer, varnish, vernix caseosa, Veronica, vociferate.**

Derivatives: *bear-able*, adj., *bear-er*, n., *bearing*, n.

beard, n. — ME. fr. OE. *beard*, rel. to OFris. *berd*, MDu. *baert*, Du. *baard*, OHG., MHG. G. *bart*, 'beard', fr. I.-E. base ***bhar-dhā***, 'beard', whence also L. *barba* (assimilated from original ***farbā***, for ***bhardhā***), OSlav. *brada*, Russ. *borodá*, OPruss. *bordus*, Lett. *bàrda*, Lith. *barzdà* (this latter was influenced in form by Baltic ***barzdā***, 'furrow'). I.-E. ***bhar-dhā-*** prop. means 'bristle'. Cp. OE. *byrst*, 'bristle', and see **bristle.** Cp. also **barb,** 'beard', **barbate, barbel, barber, barbet, barbette, barbicel, barbule** and the second element in **halberd, Langobard, lombard.**

Derivatives: *beard*, tr. v., *beard-er*, n., *beard-ing*, n., *beard-less*, adj., *beard-less-ness*, n., *beard-y*, adj.

beast, n. — ME. *beste*, fr. OF. *beste* (F. *bête*), fr. L. *bēstia*, 'beast, wild animal', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **bestial, bestiary, bicho,** the first element in **bêche-de-mer** and the second element in **hartebeest.**

Derivatives: *beast-ly*, adj. and adv., *beast-liness*, n.

beat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *beten*, fr. OE. *bēatan*, rel. to ON. *bauta, beysta*, MLG. *bōten*, OHG. *bōzzan*, MHG. *bōzen*, 'to beat', and to the second element in OHG. *anabōz* (whence MHG. *anebōz*, G. *Amboß*), 'anvil', fr. I.-E. base ***bhat-***, 'to beat, strike', whence also L. *confutāre*, 'to check, suppress', *refutāre*, 'to repel, refute', and prob. also *fatuus*, 'stupid', lit. struck silly'. Cp. **batter,** 'to beat', and words there referred to. Cp. also **baste,** 'to beat', **beetle,** 'mallet', **boss,** 'protuberance', **boterol, boutade, butt,** 'to strike', **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything', **butt,** 'aim', **button,** and the second element in **ambos.**

Derivatives: *beat*, n., *beaten* (q.v.), *beat-er*, n., *beat-ing*, n.

beat, adj., exhausted. — ME. *bete*, prop. short form of *beten*, pp. of *beten*, 'to beat'. See **beat,** v.

Beata, fem. PN. — Lit. 'happy', fem. of L. *beātus*. See **beatitude** and cp. **Beatrice.**

beaten, adj., prop. pp. of the verb beat. — ME. *beten*, fr. OE. *bēaten*, pp. of *bēatan*, 'to beat'. See prec. word.

beatific, beatifical, adj., making blessed. — Late L. *beātificus*, whence *beātificāre*. See **beatify** and **-fic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivatives: *beatifical-ly*, adv., *beatific-ate*, tr. v., *beatification* (q.v.)

beatification, n., process of making or becoming blessed. — F. *béatification*, fr. *béatifier*. See next word and **-ation.**

beatify, tr. v., — to make blessed; to make happy. — F. *béatifier*, 'to beatify', fr. post-classical L. *beātificāre*, 'to make happy', which is compounded of L. *beātus*, 'happy, prosperous', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. *Beātus* is prop. pp. of *beāre*, 'to make happy, to bless', which is prob. rel. to *bene*, 'well', *bonus*, 'good'. See **bene-, bonus,** and **-fy** and cp. next word, **beatitude, Beatrice.**

béatille, n., tidbit, dainties. — F., orig. 'work done by nuns', fr. *béate*, fem. of *béat*, 'blessed, devout', fr. L. *beātus*. See **beatify.**

beatitude, n., blessedness, happiness. — F. *béatitude*, fr. L. *beātitūdinem*, acc. of *beātitūdō*, 'happiness, blessedness, coined by Cicero fr. *beātus*. See **beatify** and **-ude.**

beatnik, n., a person behaving and dressing in an unconventional manner. — A hybrid coined from the adj. **beat** and *-nik*, a suff. of Yiddish, ult. Slavic origin (see **nudnik**).

Beatrice, fem. PN. — F. *Béatrice*, fr. L. *beātricem*, fem. of *beātrix*, 'she who makes happy', fr. *beātus*, 'happy', prop. pp. of *beāre*, 'to make happy'. See **beatify** and cp. **Beata.**

beauteous, adj., beautiful. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. OF. *beaute* (F. *beauté*). See **beauty.**

beaujolais, n., a type of burgundy. — Named from the *Beaujolais* district in the department of the Lyonnais in France.

beaune, n., a type of burgundy. — So called fr. the *Beaune* district in the department of the Côte d'Or in France, where it is produced.

beautiful, adj. and n. — A hybrid coined fr. **beauty,** a word of French origin, and English **full;** first used by Tyndale.
Derivatives: *beautiful-ly,* adv., *beautiful-ness,* n.

beautify, tr. v. — See **beauty** and **-fy.**

beauty, n. — ME. *bealte, beaute* (F. *beauté*), fr. L. *bellitātem,* acc. of *bellitās,* 'prettiness, charm, loveliness, beauty', fr. *bellus,* 'pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, beautiful', which stands for **dwenelos, *dwenlos,* and is rel. to L. *bene,* 'well', *bonus,* earlier **dwenos,* 'good', prob. also to *beāre,* 'to make happy', *beātus* 'happy' and cogn. with OI. *dúvas-,* 'gift, honor, respect', *duvas-yáti,* 'honors, respects'. Cp. **bonus,** and words there referred to. Cp. also **beatify, beldam(e), belladonna, belle, belles-lettres, Bellis, belvedere, clarabella, embellish, Christabel, Rosabel.**

beaver, n., a rodent of the genus *Castor.* — ME. *bever,* fr. OE. *beofor,* rel. to ON. *biōrr,* OS. *biƀar,* OHG. *bibar,* MHG., G. *biber,* 'beaver', and cogn. with L. *fiber,* OSlav. *bebrŭ,* Lith. *bebrùs* (also dissimilated into *vebrùs, debrùs*), Lett. *bębrs, bebris,* OPruss. *bebrus,* W. *befer,* Bret. *bieuzr,* Avestic *bawra,* 'beaver'. All these words lit. denote 'the *brown* animal'; they derive fr. I.-E. **bhe-bhru-s,* 'very brown', whence also OI. *babhrúḥ,* adj., 'brown'; n., 'the larger ichneumon'. I.-E. **bhe-bhru-s* is reduplication of base **bhero-,* 'brown'. Both the *bear* and the *beaver* are called after their color. See **bear,** n., and **brown.**

beaver, n., the lower, movable, part of the helmet. — ME. *baviere,* fr. OF. *baviere,* lit. 'a bib', fr. *baver,* 'to drivel, slobber', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **bavette.**

beaverite, n., a hydrous sulfate of copper, lead, iron and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Named after *Beaver* County in Utah. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

becalm, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **calm.**

became, past tense of *become.* — See **become** and **came.**

bécasse, n., the woodcock. — F., formed fr. *bec,* 'beak', with the augment. suff. *-asse.* See **beak.**

because, adv. — ME. *bi cause,* fr. *bi,* 'by', and *cause,* 'cause'. See **by** and **cause.**

beccafico, n., any of various migratory birds. — It., prop. 'fig pecker', compounded of *beccare,* 'to peck' and *fico,* 'fig'. It. *beccare* derives fr. *becco,* 'beak', fr. VL. *beccus;* see **beak.** It. *figo* comes fr. L. *fīcus;* see **fig.**

béchamel, n., a rich white sauce. — F. *béchamel,* fr. the name of Louis de *Béchamel,* a steward of Louis XIV.

bechance, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **chance.**

bêche-de-mer, n., sea slug, trepang. — F., altered fr. Port. *bicho-do-mar,* lit. 'sea worm'. Port. *bicho,* 'animal, worm', derives fr. VL. *bēstius,* 'animal', whence also Sp. *bicho,* 'insect'; see **bicho.** Port. *do,* 'of the', is a contraction of *de,* 'from, of' (fr. L. *dē,* 'from, away from'), and the masc. def. art. *o,* fr. earlier *lo* (fr. L. *illum,* acc. of *ille,* 'that'); see **de-** and **ille.** Port. *mar,* 'sea', derives fr. L. *mare,* of s.m.; see **mare,** 'sea'.

beck, n., sign, nod. — Fr. obsol. *beck,* v., shortenend fr. **beckon** (q.v.)

beck, n., a vat. — See **back,** 'vat'.

beck, n., a small stream, a brook. — ME. *bek,* fr. ON. *bekkr,* See **bache.**

becket, n., a device used for fastening loose ends of ropes, oars, tackle, etc. (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *becket,* tr. v.

beckon, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *beknen, bekenen,* fr. OE. *bēacnian,* 'to make signs, point out', fr. *bēacen,* 'a sign'. See **beacon.**
Derivatives: *beckon,* n., *beckon-ed,* n., *beckoning,* n., *beckon-ing-ly,* adv.

become, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bicumen, becumen,* fr. OE. *becuman,* 'to come to, meet with, happen', rel. to Du. *bekomen,* MHG. *bekomen,* G. *bekommen,* 'to suit, agree' (in G. said only of food), Goth. *biqiman,* 'to come upon one', and to OE. *gecwēme,* ME. *iqueme, queme,* OHG. *biquāmi,* MHG. *bequæme,* G. *bequem,* 'convenient, fitting, suitable'. See **be-** and **come.**

bed, n. — OE. *bedd, bed,* rel. to OS. *beddi, bed,* ON. *beðr,* Dan. *bed,* Swed. *bädd,* MLG., MDu. *bedde,* Du. *bed,* OHG. *betti,* MHG. *bette, bet,* G. *Bett,* Goth. *badi,* 'bed', prop. 'a couch dug into the ground', fr. I.-E. base **bhedh, *bhod-,* 'to dig, pierce', whence also Hitt. *beda-,* 'to pierce, prick', Gk. βόθυρος, 'pit', L. *fodere,* 'to dig', *fossa,* 'ditch', Lith. *badaũ, badýti,* 'to pierce, prick', *bedù, bèsti,* 'to dig', Lett. *badu, badît,* 'to pierce, prick', Lith. *bēdrė,* Lett. *będu, best,* 'to dig', *bedre,* 'pit', OPruss. *boadis,* 'prick', OSlav. *bodǫ, bosti,* 'to prick', *bodlĭ,* 'thorn', W. *bedd,* Co. *bedh,* Bret. *béz,* 'grave'. G. *Beet,* 'garden-bed', is a variant of *Bett,* 'bed'. Cp. **bothrium, fosse, fossil.**

bed, tr. v. — ME. *beddien, bedden,* fr. OE. *beddian,* 'to place in a bed, to bed', fr. *bedd,* 'bed'. See **bed,** n.
Derivatives: *bedd-ed,* adj. *bedd-er,* n.

bedding, n. — OE., fr. *bedd.* See **bed,** n., and subst. suff. **-ing.**

bedeck, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **deck,** v.

bedeguar, bedegar, n., a mossy growth on rosebushes. — F. *bédeguar, bédegar,* fr. Pers. *bādawārd,* lit. 'wind rose', fr. *bād,* 'wind', and *ward,* 'rose'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *vāta-,* 'wind', *vāiti,* 'blows', OI. *vātaḥ,* 'wind', *vāiti,* 'blows'; see **wind,** n. For the second element see **rose.**

bedel, bedell, n. — Variants of **beadle.**

bedevil, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **devil.**

bedew, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **dew.**

bedight, v., to adorn. — Formed fr. **be-** and **dight.**

bedikah, n., examination, required by Jewish religious law. — Mishnaic Heb. *bᵉdhīqáʰ,* 'examination, inspection, search', verbal noun of *bādháq,* 'he examined, tested, scrutinized', fr. Biblical Hebrew, *bādháq,* 'he mended, repaired', which is rel. to Biblical Hebrew *bédheq,* 'fissure, rent, breach', Aram. *bᵉdháq,* 'he examined, explored', *bidhqá,* 'fissure, rent, breach'.

bedim, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **dim.**

bedizen, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **dizen.**

bedlam, n., a lunatic asylum. — From *Bedlam,* fr. ME. *Bedlem,* fr. earlier *Bethlem,* fr. **Betlehem** (q.v.); originally name of a hospital in London, converted later into a lunatic asylum.
Derivatives: *bedlam-ism,* n., *bedlam-ite,* n., *bedlam-ize,* tr. v.

Bedlington terrier, bedlington, n. — From *Bedlington,* town in Northumberland, England, where it was first bred.

Bedouin, n. — F. *bédouin,* fr. Arab. *badawīn,* lit. 'desert dwellers', pl. of *badawī,* fr. *badw* (in vulgar pronunciation *bedu*), 'camp; desert'. The plural suff. *-īn* in Arab. *badawīn* was mistaken for part of the word. Cp. *assassin.*

bedraggle, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **draggle.**

bedridden, adj. — ME. *bedrede,* fr. OE. *bedrida,* lit. 'bed rider' (in contradistinction to a 'horse rider'), formed fr. *bed* and *rīdan,* 'to ride'. See **bed,** n., and **ride.**

bee, n. — ME. *bee,* fr. OE. *bēo,* rel. to OS., OSwed. *bī,* ON. *býʒ,* Dan., Swed. *bi,* MDu. *bie,* Du. *bij,* OHG. *bīa,* OS. *bini,* OHG. *bīna,* MHG. *bīn,* G. *Biene,* fr. I.-E. base **bi-,* whence also OSlav. *bičela,* Lith. *bìtė, bitìs,* Lett. *bite,* OPruss. *bitte,* 'bee', OW. *bydaf,* 'beehive'.

beech, n. — ME. *beche,* fr. OE. *bēce,* rel. to *bōc, bōc-trēo,* 'beech tree', OS. *bōke,* ON. *bōk,* Norw. *bøk,* Swed. *bok,* Dan. *bøg,* MDu. *boeke,* Du. *beuk,* OHG. *buohha,* MHG. *buoche,* G. *Buche,* and cogn. with Gk. φηγός, 'oak', L. *fagus* 'beech', Russ. *buziná,* 'elder'. Cp. Kurdish *būz,* 'elm'. Cp. also **book, buckwheat.** Cp also **Fagus** and the first element in **Fagopyrum** and in **Phegopteris.**
Derivatives: *beech, beech-en, beech-y,* adjs.

beef, n. — ME. *boef, beef,* fr. OF. *boef, buef* (F. *bœuf*), fr. L. *bovem,* acc. of *bōs,* 'ox'. See **bovine** and cp. next word. Cp. also **biffin.**
Derivatives: *beef-ish,* adj., *beef-ish-ness,* n., *beef-y,* adj., *beef-i-ness,* n.

beefeater, n. — Compounded of **beef** and **eater** and lit. meaning 'one who *eats* another's *beef*'. For sense development cp. OE. *hlāf-æta,* 'servant', lit. 'loaf eater'.

Beelzebub, n., 1) a Philistine god worshiped at Ekron; 2) the chief devil. — L., used in the Vulgate to render Heb. *baʿal zᵉbhūbh,* god of the Ekronites (II Kings 1:2), lit. 'lord of flies', fr. Heb. *baʿal,* 'lord' and *zᵉbhūbh,* 'fly'. See **Baal** and **zimb.**

been, pp. of *be.* — ME. *ben,* fr. OE. *bēon,* 'been', pp. of *bēon,* 'to be', See **be.**

beer, n. — OE. *bēor,* rel. to OS., OHG. *bior,* ON. *biōrr,* OFris. *biār,* MLG., MDu. *bēr,* Du., MHG., G. *bier,* fr. Eccles. L. *biber* (pl. *biberēs*), 'drink, beverage', fr. L. *bibere,* 'to drink'. See **beverage.**
Derivatives: *beer-ish,* adj., *beerish-ly,* adv., *beer-y,* adj., *beer-i-ly,* adv., *beer-i-ness,* n.

beestings, biestings, n., first milk of a cow after calving. — ME. *bestinge,* fr. OE. *bȳsting,* fr. *bȳst, bēost,* which is rel. to OS., OHG. *biost,* MDu., Du., MHG., G. *biest,* 'beestings', and in vowel gradation to Norw. *budda* (for **buzda*), 'beestings', fr. I.-E. base **bhōu-, *bhū-,* 'to swell'. See **belly.**

beet, n. — ME. *bete,* fr. OE. *bēte,* fr. L. *bēta,* 'beet', which is of Celtic origin. See Ettmayer in Zeitschrift für neufranzösische Sprache und Literatur, vol. 32, pp. 153ff. Cp. **Beta.**

beetle, n., any insect of the order Coleoptera. — ME. *betel,* fr. OE. *bitula,* prop. 'little biter', formed from the base of *bītan,* 'to bite', with suff. *-el.* See **bite** and dimin. suff. **-le.**

beetle, n., a heavy wooden mallet. — ME. *betylle,* fr. OE. *bētel, bītel,* 'mallet', rel. to LG. *bötel,* of s.m., MHG. *boeʒel,* 'cudgel'. These words lit. mean 'beater'. They are formed fr. Teut. base **baut-,* 'to beat, strike', with instrumental suff. *-el, -le.* See **beat** and instrumental suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *beetle,* tr. v., *beetl-er,* n.

beetle, intr. v., to project; adj., projecting. — Of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to **beetle,** 'insect'. Cp. next word.

beetle-browed, adj. having projecting eyebrows. — ME. *bitelbrowed,* compounded of *bitel,* 'projecting' (see prec. word), and the adj. *browed,* which is formed fr. **brow** with suff. **-ed.**

befall, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bifallen,* fr. OE. *befeallan,* 'to fall into (a habit)', fr. **be-** and *feallan,* 'to fall'. See **fall,** v.

befit, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and the verb **fit.**
Derivatives: *befitt-ing,* adj., *befitt-ing-ly,* adv., *befitt-ing-ness,* n.

befog, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **fog.**

befool, tr. v. — ME. *befolen,* formed fr. **be-** and *fol,* 'fool', See **fool.**

before, prep. adv. and conj. — ME. *beforen, biforen,* fr. OE. *beforan, biforan,* fr. *be-,* 'by' and adv. *foran,* 'in front', fr. *fore,* 'before'. See **be-** and **fore** and cp. **former.**

befoul, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **foul.**

befriend, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **friend.**

befurred, adj. — Formed fr. **be-** and pp. of the verb **fur.**

beg, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *beggen,* back formation fr. AF. *begger,* fr. OF. *begard, begart,* 'beggar', fr. MDu. *beggaert,* 'mendicant'. Cp. **beggar.** Cp. also **Beguine, biggin,** 'cap'.
Derivatives: *begg-ing,* n. and adj., *begg-ing-ly,* adv.

beg, n., a bey. — The same as **bey.** Cp. **beglerbeg.** and **begum.**

began, past tense of *begin.* — ME. *began,* vr. OE. *begann,* fr. *beginnan.* See **begin.**

beget, tr. v. — ME. *bigiten,* fr. OE. *begitan, begietan,* 'to get', fr. **be-** and *gitan*; rel. to Goth. *bigitan,* OHG. *pigeʒʒan,* 'to get, obtain'. See **get.**
Derivative: *begett-er,* n.

beggar, n. — ME. *beggar, beggere,* fr. OF. *begard, begart.* See **beg,** v.
Derivatives: *beggar,* tr. v., *beggar-ly,* adj., *beggar-li-ness,* n., *beggar-y,* n.

begin, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *beginnen,* fr. OE. *beginnan,* rel. to OS., OHG. *beginnan,* MDu. *beghinnen,* MLG., Du., MHG., G. *beginnen,* OFris. *bijenna,* Goth. *du-ginnan,* 'to begin', fr. Teut. **bi-ginnan,* fr. *bi-* (see **be**) and **ginnan,* which is prob. cogn. with Alb. *zē* and *zą,* 'to touch, begin'. Cp. **gin,** 'to begin'.
Derivatives: *beginn-er,* n., *beginn-ing,* n.

begird, tr. v. — ME. *begyrden,* fr. OE. *begyrdan,* fr. **be-** and *gyrdan,* 'to gird'. See **gird,** 'to encircle'.

beglerbeg, n., formerly, governor of a province in the Ottoman empire. — Turk., lit. 'bey of beys', fr. *begler,* pl. of *beg,* 'bey', and *beg,* 'bey'. See **bey** and cp. **beg,** n., **begum.**

begnaw, tr. v. — OE. *begnagan,* fr. **be-** and *gnagan,* 'to gnaw'. See **gnaw.**

begone, intr. v. and interj. — Prop. two words: *be gone* [i.e. the imper. *be* (see **be**) and the pp. of **go**].

begonia, n. — F., named by the botanist Plumier (1646-1706) after Michel *Bégon* (1638-1710), governor of Santo Domingo, a patron of botanical study. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

begot, past tense of **beget.**

begotten, pp. of **beget.**

begrime, tr. v. — Of LG. origin; cp. MDu. *begriemen, begremen.* See **be-** and **grime,** v.

begrudge, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **grudge.**
Derivative: *begrudg-ing-ly,* adv.

beguile, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **guile.**
Derivatives: *beguile-ment,* n., *beguil-er,* n., *beguil-ing-ly,* adv.

Beguine, n., name of the members of certain lay sisterhoods founded in the 13th cent. — F. *béguine,* prob. fem. of *béguin,* 'monk, friar', a var. of *bégard,* fr. MDu. *beggaert,* 'mendicant'. See **beg,** v.

begum, n. — Turk., a hybrid coined fr. *beg* and Arab. *umm,* 'mother', and orig. meaning 'mother of the bey'. For the first element see **bey.** The second element is rel. to Heb. *ēm,* Aram.-Syr. *ēm,* Ethiop. *em,* Akkad. *ummu,* 'mother'.

begun, pp. of **begin.**

behalf, n. — ME., in the phrase *on mi behalfe,* 'on my side', fr. OE. *be healfe,* 'by the side', fr. *be,* 'by', and *healfe,* 'half, part, side'. See **be-** and **half.**

behave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *behaven,* fr. OE. *behabban,* 'to restrain', formed fr. **be-** and *habban,* 'to have' (see **have**). The orig. meaning was 'to have (oneself) under one's control'.

behavior, behaviour, n. — Irregular formation fr. **behave,** owing to a confusion with **havior,** 'possession'.

behaviorism, n. (*psychol.*) — Coined by the American psychologist John Broadus Watson 1878-1958) in 1913 fr. **behavior** and suff. **-ism.**

behaviorist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *behaviorist-ic,* adj., *behaviorist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

behead, tr. v. — ME. *bihefden, biheden,* fr. OE. *behēafdian,* fr. **be-** and OE. *hēafod,* 'head'. See **head.**

beheld, past tense and pp. of **behold.**

behemoth, n., a huge beast, probably the hippopotamus. — Heb. *bᵉhēmṓth,* used in the sense of a plural of intensity of *bᵉhēmáʰ,* 'beast' (see Job 40:15-24). The assumed connection of Heb. *bᵉhēmṓth* with Egypt. *p-ehe-mau,* 'ox of the water', was justly rejected by W. Max Müller.

behen, n., the plant *Centaurea behen.* — Arab. *báhman,* in vulgar pronunciation *béhmen,* fr. Pers. *bahman,* a kind of root resembling a large radish.

behest, n. — ME. *behest, bihest,* fr. OE. *behǣs,* 'promise, vow', fr. *behātan.* See next word and cp. **hest.**

behight, tr. v., to entrust, commit. — The orig. meaning was 'to promise, vow'; ME. *bihaten,* fr. OE. *behātan,* 'to promise, vow', fr. **be-** and *hātan,* 'to command'. See **hight** and cp. prec. word.

behind, prep. and adv. — ME. *behinden,* fr. OE. *behindan,* fr. **be-** and *hindan,* 'behind'. See **hind,** adj.
Derivative: *behind,* n.

behold, tr. v. — ME. *beholden,* fr. OE. *behealdan, behaldan,* 'to hold by, possess', fr. **be-** and *healdan, haldan,* 'to hold'. See **hold,** v.
Derivatives: *beholden* (q.v.), *behold-er,* n.

beholden, adj. — Prop. pp. of *behold,* used in its earlier sense as 'held by, attached to'.

behoof, n. — ME. *behof* (chiefly in the dat. *behove* with the prep. *to,* 'for the use of'), fr. OE. *behōf.* 'profit, benefit, advantage, need', rel. to OFris., MLG. *behōf,* Du. *behoef,* MHG. *behuof,* G. *Behuf,* 'benefit, use, advantage', Dan. *behov,* Swed. *behof,* 'need, necessity', and in gradational relationship to E. **have** and **heave.**

behove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *behoven,* fr. OE. *behōfian,* 'to need, require', fr. *behōf.* See prec. word.

beige, n., 1) undyed and unbleached wool fabric; 2) its grayish brown color; adj. grayish brown. — F., 'of natural color, undyed' (said of wool), of uncertain origin; not fr. It. *bambagia,* 'cotton'.

being, n. — Formed fr. **be** with subst. suff. **-ing.**

bejewel, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **jewel.**

bekah, n., half a shekel. — Heb. *béqaʿ,* lit. 'fraction, part', from the base of *bāqáʿ,* 'he cleaved, broke through', which is rel. to Aram. *bᵉqáʿ,* Syr. *pᵉqáʿ,* of s.m., Mishnaic Heb. *pāqáʿ,* 'split,

sprang off', *pᵉqáʿath,* 'coil, ball', Arab. *fáqaʿa,* vulgar *faqaʿa, baʿaqa, baʿaja,* of s.m., Ethiop. *abqáwa,* 'he opened wide his mouth'.

Bel, n., the god of the earth in Babylonian mythology. — Akkad. *Belu* (whence Heb. *Bēl,* Gk. Βῆλος), lit. 'owner, master, lord', rel. to Heb. *Báʿal.* See **Baal.**

bel, n., a unit for determining in logarithms the ratios of power. — From the name of Alexander Graham *Bell* (1847-1922), the inventor of the telephone.

belabor, belabour, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **labor.**

Belamcanda, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (*bot.*) — ModL., of East Indian origin.

belated, adj. — Formed fr. **be-, late** and suff. **-ed.**
Derivatives: *belated-ly,* adv., *belated-ness,* n.

belaud, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **laud.**

belay, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *beleggen,* fr. OE. *belecgan,* 'to lay round', fr. **be-** and *lecgan,* 'to lay'. See **lay,** v.

belch, intr. and tr. v., to erect. — ME. *belchen,* fr. OE. *bealcian,* prob. rel. to LG. and Du. *balken,* 'to shout, bellow'.
Derivative: *belch-er,* n.

belcher, n., a kind of handkerchief. — Named after the English prizefighter Jim *Belcher* (1781-1811).

beldam(e), n., an old woman; esp. a hideous old woman. — OF. *beldame* (F. *belle dame*), 'beautiful lady', formerly used in the sense of 'grandmother'. See **beauty** and **dame** and cp. **belladonna.**

beleaguer, tr. v. — Du. *belegeren,* 'to besiege', formed fr. pref. *be-,* which corresponds to E. **be-,** and *leger,* 'bed; camp; army'. See **leaguer** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *beleaguer-er,* n., *beleaguer-ment,* n.

belemnite, n., name of a tapering fossil of a cephalopod resembling the cuttlefishes (*paleontol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. βέλεμνον, 'dart', fr. βέλος, 'dart', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. Accordingly, *belemnite* prop. means 'dart-shaped'. See **ballistic.**

belfry, n., a bell tower. — ME. *berfray,* fr. OF. *berfrei, berfroi* (F. *beffroi*), fr. MHG. *bercvrit,* 'watchtower', fr. OHG. *bergfrid,* lit. 'that which watches over peace', fr. OHG. *bergan* (whence MHG., G. *bergen*), 'to save, cover', and OHG. *fridu* (whence MHG. *vride,* G. *Friede*), 'peace'. The first element is rel. to OE. *beorgan,* 'to save, preserve'; see **bury.** The second element is rel. to OE. *friðu,* 'peace'; see **free.** It. *battifredo,* 'belfry', is a loan word fr. F. *beffroi,* but was influenced in form by an association with It. *battere,* 'to strike' (see *batter,* v.) E. *belfry* was influenced by *bell,* with which, however, it is not connected derivatively. Cp. the first element in *frankpledge.*

Belial, n., 1) worthlessness, wickedness; 2) Satan. — Heb. *bᵉliyyáʿal,* lit. 'uselessness', compounded of *bᵉlí,* 'without', and *yáʿal,* 'use, usefulness'.

belie, tr. v. — ME. *belien,* fr. OE. *belēogan,* fr. **be-** and *lēogan,* 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to tell an untruth'.

belief, n. — ME. *bileafe,* formed (with change of pref. *ge-* into *bi-*) fr. OE. *gelēafa,* 'belief', which is rel. to OS. *gilōβo,* Du. *geloof,* OHG. *gilouba,* MHG. *geloube, gloube,* G. *Glaube,* Goth. *galaubeins,* 'belief', and to E. **lief** and **love** (qq.v.) Cp. next word.

believe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *bileven,* fr. OE. *belīfan, belēfan,* rel. to *gelȳfan, gelēfan,* OS. *gilōbian,* Du. *geloven,* OHG. *gilouben,* MHG. *gelouben, glöuben,* G. *glauben,* Goth. *galaubjan,* 'to believe', and to OE. *gelēafa,* 'belief'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *believ-able,* adj., *believ-er,* n., *believ-ing,* adj., *believ-ing-ly,* adv.

belike, adv., probably (*archaic*). — Formed fr. *be-* (in the sense of **by**) and **like.**

belittle, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **little.**

bell, n., a hollow vessel of metal. — ME. *belle,* fr. OE. *belle,* rel. to MLG., MDu. *belle,* Du. *bel,* ON. *bjalla,* 'bell', and to OE. *bellan,* 'to bellow, cry'. See **bellow** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *bell,* tr. v., to furnish with bells, *bell-ing,* n.

bell, intr. v., to bellow (as the stag in the rutting season); to roar. — ME. *bellen,* fr. OE. *bellan.* See **bell,** n.
Derivative: *bell,* n., a bellow (as the cry of the stag in the rutting season); a roar.

belladonna, n., 1) a poisonous plant; 2) a drug extracted from this plant. — It. (whence F. *belladone*), lit. 'a beautiful woman', from *bella,* fem. of *bello* (fr. L. *bellus*), 'beautiful', and *donna,* 'woman, lady' (fr. L. *domina*) (see **beauty** and **dame** and cp. **beldame**); so called in allusion to the cosmetic once made from it.

Bellatrix, n., a star in Orion (*astron.*) — L. *bellātrix,* 'a female warrior', fem. of *bellātor,* fr. *bellāre,* 'to wage war', fr. *bellum,* 'war'. See **bellicose** and **-trix.**

belle, n., a beautiful woman. — F., adj. used as a noun, fem. of *beau,* 'beautiful' fr. L. *bellus.* See **beau,** and cp. **embellish.**

Belle, fem. PN. — Fr. prec. word.

belleric, n., the fruit of the plant called *Terminalia bellerica.* — F. *belléric,* fr. Arab. *balīlaj,* in vulgar pronunciation, *belīlaj,* fr. Pers. *balīlah.*

Bellerophon, n., a Greek hero, son of Glaucus and Eurymede (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Βελλεροφών, more frequently Βελλεροφόντης, which prob. means lit. 'the killer of a demon called Bellerus', fr. Βέλλερος, 'Bellerus', name of a demon and -φόντης, 'killer of', fr. φόνος, 'murder'; see **defend.** The identification of the first element with a king of Corinth supposedly called *Bellerus* is folk etymology.

belles-lettres, n. pl., literature. — F., lit. 'fine letters', fr. *belles,* pl. of *belle,* fem. of *beau,* 'fine,

beautiful', and *lettres*, pl. of *lettre*, 'letter'. See **beauty** and **letter.**

belletrist, n., a student of belles-lettres. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *belletrist-ic*, adj.

bellicose, adj., warlike, hostile. — L. *bellicōsus*, 'warlike', fr. *bellicus*, 'pertaining to war', fr. *bellum*, 'war', fr. OL. *dvellum, dŭellum*, which is of uncertain origin. *Duellum* in the sense of '*duel*' is Medieval Latin (see *duel*). Cp. **Bellona, rebel, revel.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *bellicose-ly*, adv., *bellicose-ness*, n.

bellicosity, n., hostility. — See prec. word and **-ity.**

bellied, adj. — Formed fr. **belly** with suff. **-ed.**

belligerency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

belligerent, adj., 1) at war; 2) warlike; n., a person or nation engaged in war. — F. *belligérant*, fr. L. *belligerantem*, acc. of *belligerāns*, pres. part. of *belligerāre*, 'to wage war', fr. *belliger*, 'waging war', fr. *bellum*, 'war' and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bellicose** and **gerent.**

Bellis, n., the genus of daisies (*bot.*) — L., 'daisy', prop. 'the handsome flower', formed on analogy of Greek nouns ending in -ις fr. L. *bellus*, 'pretty'. See **beauty** and cp. words there referred to.

Bellona, n., the goddess of war in Roman mythology. — L., fr. OL. *Dŭellōna*, fr. *dŭellum*, 'war'. See **bellicose.** For the suff. *-na* cp. L. *Lātō-na* (fr. Dor. Λατώ, Gk. Λητώ) and *mātrō-na*, 'matron' (fr. *māter*, 'mother'); see *Latona, matron.*

bellote, n., the edible acorn of the holm oak. — Sp. *bellota* fr. Arab. *ballūṭaʰ*, in vulgar pronunciation *bellōṭa*, 'acorn'.

bellow, intr. v., to make a loud noise, to roar. — ME. *belwen*, fr. OE. *bylgian*, rel. to OE. *bellan*, 'to bellow', MDu. *bellen*, OHG. *bellan*, MHG., G. *bellen*, 'to bark' and E. **bell,** 'to bellow'; fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to make a loud noise, to sound, ring, roar', whence also OI. *bhaṣá-*, 'barking', *bhāṣatē*, 'speaks, talks'. Cp. **bawl, bell,** 'metallic vessel', **boulder,** the first element in **balderdash** and in **poltergeist,** and the second element in **dubash.**
Derivatives: *bellow*, n., *bellow-er*, n.

bellows, n. pl. — ME. *bely;* prop. a variant of **belly** (q.v.)

belly, n. — ME. *bali, bely*, fr. OE. *bælg, belig, belg*, 'bag, belly, bellows', related to ON. *belgr*, 'bag, bellows', Swed. *balg*, 'belly, bellows', Du. *balg*, 'belly', OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *Balg*, 'bellows', Goth. *balgs*, 'wineskin', OE. *-belg* (in *bēanbelg*, 'bean pod'), OHG. *belgan*, 'to swell', ON. *bylgja*, 'billow', *bolstr* [for **bul(h)stra*], 'bolster', lit. 'something swelled', fr. Teut. base **belg-*, which corresponds to I.-E. base **bhelĝh-*, 'to swell', whence OPruss. *balsinis* (for **bholĝhi-nos*), 'cushion', Lett. *pabàlsts*, 'pillow', Serbo-Croat. *blàzina* (for **bolzina*), 'pillow', OIr. *bolgaim*, 'I swell', *bolg*, 'bag', W. *bol, bola, boly*, 'belly', Bret. *bolc'h*, 'flax pod'. (L. *bulga*, 'leather knapsack', is a Gaulish loan word.) Cp. **bellows, bilge, billow, bolster, budge,** 'fur', **budget, bulge.** Base **bhelĝh-*, is an enlargement of base **bhel-*, 'to swell'. See **bull,** 'male of the ox', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *belly*, intr. v., *belly-er*, n., *belly-ful*, adj.

belong, intr. v. — ME. *belongen*, fr. *longen*, 'to concern', fr. *lang, long*, fr. OE. *gelang*, 'at hand, attainable, dependent on', which is rel. to MDu. *belanghen*, Du. *belangen*, G. *belangen*, 'to concern; to belong to' (whence Du. *belang*, resp. G. *Belang*, 'concern, interest, importance'), and to OE. *lang*, etc., 'long'. The orig. meaning of the above verbs prob. was 'to be alongside of'. See **long,** adj., and cp. **along.**
Derivatives: *belong-er*, n., *belong-ings*, n. pl.

Belostoma, n., a genus of aquatic bugs (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'arrow-mouthed', fr. Gk. βέλος, 'arrow, dart', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see **ballistic.** For the second element see **stoma.**

belove, tr. v.; now only in the passive. — ME. *biluven*, formed fr. *bi-* and *luven*, 'to love'. See **be-** and **love,** v.

beloved, adj. — Prop. pp. of **belove.**

below, adv. and prep. — Formed fr. **be-** and the adj. **low.**

Belshazzar, n., the last Chaldaean king of Babylon (*Bible*). — Heb. *Bēlshatztzár*, contraction of Akkad. *Bēl-shar-uṣur* i.e. 'Bel, protect the king'.

belt, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON. *belti*, OHG. *balz*, fr. L. *balteus*, 'girdle', a word of Etruscan origin. Cp. **balteus, baldric, bauson, bausond, bauxite.**
Derivative: *belt*, tr. v.

Beltane, n., an ancient Celtic festival on May Day. — Gael. *bealtuinn*, a compound lit. meaning 'blazing fire'. For the first element see **balefire.** The second element is rel. to OIr. *ten*, 'fire' (for I.-E. **tepnos*), and cogn. with L. *tepēre*, 'to be lukewarm', *tepidus*, 'lukewarm'. See **tepid** and cp. words there referred to.

beluga, n., a kind of dolphin. — Russ. *bĕluga*, fr. *bĕliy*, 'white', which is rel. to OSlav. *bĕlŭ*, 'white', Lith. *bàltas*, 'white', Lett. *bāls*, 'pale', and cogn. with OE. *bæl*, 'a blazing fire', ON. *bāl*, 'a great fire'. See **balefire** and cp. the first element in **Beltane.**

belvedere, n., a turret, giving a fine view; a summerhouse. — It., lit. 'a beautiful sight', fr. *bello, bel*, 'beautiful, fine', and *vedere*, fr. L. *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **beauty** and **vision.**

bema, n., platform, stage (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. βῆμα, 'step, platform', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go', whence also βάσις, 'a stepping, pedestal, foot, base'. See **base,** n.

bemoan, tr. v. — ME. *bimenen*, fr. OE. *bemǣnan*, 'to lament', fr. **be-** and *mǣnan*, 'to moan'. See **moan.**

bemuse, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **muse.**
Derivative: *bemus-ed*, adj.

ben, adv., within (*Scot.*) — OE. *binnan* (rel. to OFris. *binna*, MDu., Du., MHG., G. *binnen*), 'within'; contraction of *bi-innan, be-innan.* See **be-** and **in,** prep.

ben, n., the inner room (*Scot.*) — From prec. word.

ben, n., son. — Heb. *bēn*, 'son', rel. to Arab. *ibn*, Aram.-Syr. *bar*, 'son', Akkad. *binbinni*, 'grandson'. Cp. **Benjamin, B'nai B'rith, boanerges.** Cp. also **Barabbas, bar mitzvah, Barnabas, Bartholomew.** For the feminine correspondences Heb. *bath*, 'daughter', etc., see **bathkol** and cp. **Bathsheba.**

Ben, masc. PN. — Dimin. of **Benjamin** (q.v.)

bench, n. — ME., fr. OE. *benc*, rel. to ON. *bekkr*, Dan., Swed. *bänk*, OS., OFris., MLG., Du., OHG., G. *bank*, MHG. *banc*, 'bench', ON. *bakki*, 'elevation'. Cp. **bank, banket, bankrupt, banquet, charabanc, mountebank, saltimbanco.**
Derivatives: *bench*, tr. and intr. v., *bench-ing*, n.

bencher, n., any of the members of the Inns of Court. — Formed fr. **bench** with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. **disbench.**

bend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *benden*, fr. OE. *bendan*, 'to stretch a bow; to bend, bind', rel. to **bind** (q.v.) Cp. next word and **bent.** Derivatives: *bend*, n. (q.v.), *bend-ed*, adj., *bend-er*, n.

bend, n., a knot. — Orig. meaning 'band, bond', fr. OE. *bend*, fr. *bendan* (see **bend,** v.); prop. a variant of **band,** 'a tie' (q.v.)

bend, n., a diagonal bend (*her.*) — OF. *bende, bande*, 'a bend', a Teut. loan word. See **band,** 'a tie', and cp. prec. word.

bendy, adj., divided by bends (*her.*) — OF. *bende, bande* (F. *bandé*). See **bend** (*her.*) and **-y** (representing OF. *-e*, F. *-é*).

bene-, combining form meaning 'well'. — L. *bene*, 'well', fr. earlier **dwene*, rel. to *bonus*, earlier **dwenos*, 'good', *bellus*, earlier **dwenelos*, **dwenlos*, 'beautiful'. See **bonus, beauty.**

beneath, prep. and adv. — ME. *benethe, beneothen*, fr. OE. *beneoþan*, fr. *be-*, 'by', and *neoþan*, 'below, beneath'. See **be-** and **nether** and cp. **underneath.**

Benedicite, n., the canticle beginning with the words 'Benedicite, omnia opera Domini, Domino' (in English 'O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord'). — Pl. imper. of *benedīcere*, pp. *benedictus*, 'to bless'. See **benediction.**

Benedick, n., a confirmed bachelor who marries. — From a character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.* For the origin and meaning of the name see **benediction.**

Benedict, n., masc. PN. — L. *benedictus*, 'blessed', pp. of *benedīcere.* See **benediction.**

Benedicta, fem. PN. — L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, 'blessed'. See prec. word.

Benedictine, n., a monk of the order founded in 529 by St. **Benedict.** — F. *bénédictin*, fr. Eccles. L. *benedictinus*, fr. *Benedictus* (= St. Benedict), name of the founder of this order,

benediction, n. — L. *benedictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedīcere*, 'to bless', lit. 'to speak well of, to praise', fr. *bene*, 'well', and *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **bene-** and **diction** and cp. **benison,** which is a doublet of *benediction.* Cp. also **bennet, bensh.**

benedictory, adj., pertaining to a blessing. — ML. *benedictōrius*, fr. L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedīcere.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

benefaction, n., a good deed, donation. — L. *benefactiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *benefactus*, better written in two words *bene factus*, fr. *bene*, 'well', and *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **bene-** and **faction** and cp. **benefit.**

benefactor, n., one who confers a benefit. — L., 'who performs an act of kindness', fr. *benefactus.* See prec. word and **factor.**

benefactress, n. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

benefice, n., a church living. — F. *bénéfice*, fr. L. *beneficium*, 'generosity, kindness, benefit', fr. *beneficus*, 'generous, kind, beneficent, obliging', which is formed fr. *bene*, 'well' and *-ficus*, from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **bene-** and **fact.**
Derivative: *benefic-ed*, adj.

beneficence, n., the quality of being beneficent, kind, charitable. — Either fr. F. *bénéficence* or directly fr. L. *beneficentia*, 'kindness, generosity, beneficence', back formation fr. *beneficentior.* See next word and **-ce.**

beneficent, adj., doing good, kind, charitable. — Back formation fr. L. *beneficentior*, compar. of *beneficus.* See **benefice** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *beneficent-ly*, adv.

beneficial, adj., helpful, advantageous. — F. *bénéficial*, fr. L. *beneficiālis*, 'pertaining to a favor', fr. *beneficium.* See **benefice** and **-ial.**
Derivatives: *beneficial-ly*, adv., *beneficial-ness*, n.

beneficiary, n., one who receives benefits. — L. *beneficiārius*, 'enjoying a favor, privileged', fr. *beneficium.* See **benefice** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

benefit, n. — ME. *benefet, benfet*, fr. AF. *benfet* (rel. to OF. and F. *bienfait*), fr. L. *benefactum, bene factum*, 'well done'. See **benefaction.**
Derivatives: *benefit*, tr. and intr. v., *benefit-er*, n.

benevolence, n., kindliness. — OF. *benivolence*, fr. L. *benevolentia*, 'good will, kindness', fr. *benevolēns*, gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.**

benevolent, adj. wishing to do good, kindly. — OF. *benevolent*, fr. L. *benevolēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'wishing well, benevolent', fr. *bene*, 'well', and *volēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *volō, velle*, 'to will, wish'. See **voluntary** and **-ent** and cp. **malevolent.**
Derivative: *benevolent-ly*, adv.

benight, tr. v. (*rare*) — Formed fr. **be-** and **night.**
Derivative: *benight-ed*, adj.

benign, adj., kindly. — ME. *benigne*, fr. OF. *benigne* (F. *bénin*, fem. *bénigne*), fr. L. *benīgnus*, 'kindly, kindhearted, friendly', orig. 'of good nature', compounded of *bene*, 'well' and **gno-s*,

'born, of a certain nature', fr. I.-E. base *ĝn-*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', W. *geni*, 'to be born'. See **bene-** and **genus** and cp. **malign.**
Derivative: *benign-ly*, adv.

benignant, adj., kindly. — Formed fr. **benign** on analogy of *malignant*. For the ending see suff. **-ant.**
Derivative: *benignant-ly*, adv.

benignity, n., kindliness. — ME. *benignite*, fr. OF. *benignite*, fr. L. *benīgnitātēm*, acc. of *benīgnitās*, fr. *benīgnus*. See **benign** and **-ity.**

benison, n., blessing, benediction. — ME., fr. OF. *beneison*, fr. L. *benedictiōnem*, acc. of *benedictiō*. See **benediction.**

benitoite, n., a barium titanosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after San *Benito* River in California. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Benjamin, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, Jacob's youngest son. — Heb. *Binyāmín*, lit. 'son of the right hand', fr. *bēn* 'son', and *yāmín*, 'right hand'; see Gen. 35:18. For the first element see **ben,** 'son'. Heb. *yāmín* means also 'south' (lit. 'the right hand, the right side', i.e., if one faces east). It is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *yammín*, Ugar. *ymn*, 'right hand', Arab. *yáman*, 'right hand, right side, south', *yámana*, 'he was happy', lit. 'he turned or went to the right' (the right side was regarded as auspicious), Ethiop. *yaman*, Akkad. *imnu*, 'right hand, right side'. Cp. **Yemen, maimon, monkey.**

benjamin, n., gum benzoin. — Corruption of *benjoin*, an earlier form of **benzoin** (q.v.)

bennet, n., a herb. — ME. *herbe beneit*, 'the blessed herb', fr. F. *benoîte*, prop. fem. pp. of OF. *beneir* (F. *bénir*), 'to bless', fr. L. *benedīcere*. See **benediction.**

bensh, tr. and intr. v., to bless; to say grace. — Yiddish *benshen*, fr. dial. OF. **bencheir* (OF. *beneir*, F. *bénir*), fr. L. *benedīcere*. See **benediction.**

bent, adj., curved. — Pp. of **bend.**

bent, n., inclination. — Fr. prec. word.

bent grass, also **bent,** n. — OE. *beonot-* (in place names), rel. to OS. *binut*, OHG. *binuz*, MHG. *bin(e)z*, *binz*, 'rush'. G. *Binse* developed fr. early MHG. *bintz(e)*, pl. of MHG. *bin(e)z*.

Benthamism, n., utilitarianism, as taught by Bentham (*philos.*) — Named after Jeremy *Bentham* (1748-1832), founder of the English Utilitarian School of Philosophy. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Benthamite, n., a follower of Bentham. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

benthos, n., the fauna and flora of the bottom of the sea. — Gk. βένθος, 'depth of the sea', prob. rel. to βάθος, 'depth', but influenced in form by πένθος, 'grief'. See **bathos.**

bentonite, n., a porous clayey mineral. — Named after Fort *Benton* in Wyoming, U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

benumb, tr. v. — ME. *binomen*, pp. of *biniman*, fr. OE. *beniman*, 'to deprive', lit., 'to take away', formed fr. **be-** and *niman*, 'to take'. See **nimble, numb.**
Derivatives: *benumb-ed*, adj., *benumb-ed-ness*, n., *benumb-ing*, adj., *benumb-ing-ly*, adv.

benz-, form of **benzo-** before a vowel.

benzene, n. — Fr. *Benzin*, a name coined by the German chemist Eilhardt Mitscherlich (1794-1863) in 1833; so called by him because he obtained it through the distillation of *benzoic* acid with lime. The spelling *benzene* is due to A.W. Hofmann. See **benzoin.**

benzine, benzin, n., a volatile, inflammable liquid. — See **benzene** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

benzo-, before a vowel **benz-,** combining form meaning 'relating to benzene'. — See **benzene.**

benzoic, adj., pertaining to benzoin. — See **benzoin** and **-ic.**

benzoin, n., a balsamic resin. — F. *benjoin*, fr. Sp. *benjuí*, which is shortened fr. *lo-benjuí* (the first syllable having been mistaken for the def. article), fr. Arab. *lubán jawí*, 'frankincense of Java' (Java is the former name of Sumatra). For the etymology of Arabic *lubán* see **leban.**

benzol, n., benzene. — Altered fr. *Benzin* by the German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73) in 1834. — See **benzene** and **-ol** (representing L. *oleum*, 'oil').

benzoyl, n., a univalent radical, C_6H_5CO, found in benzoic acid. — Coined by the German chemists Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73) and Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) fr. **benzo-** and **-yl.**

bepaint, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **paint.**

beplaster, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **plaster.**

bepowder, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **powder.**

bequeathe, tr. v. — ME. *biquethen*, fr. OE. *becwepan*, 'to say, bequeathe', which is formed fr. pref. **be-** and *cwepan*, 'to say'. See **quoth** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *bequeth-al*, n., *bequeath-er*, n.

bequest, n. — ME. *biqueste*, a blend of ME. *biquide* and *queste* (see **quest**). ME. *biquide* is formed fr. pref. *bi-* (see **be-**) and OE. *cwide*, 'a saying, declaration', which is rel. to OE. *cwepan*, 'to say'. See **quoth** and cp. prec. word.

berakah, n., blessing, benediction. — Heb. *bᵉrākhāʰ*, 'blessing', from the stem of *bērákh*, 'he blessed', which is rel. to Aram. *bārékh*, Arab. *báraka*, Ethiop. *bāráka*, 'he blessed', Akkad. *karābu* (a metathesis form), 'to bless', Ethiop. *mekrāb* (metath.), 'temple'. Cp. **cherub, griffin.**

Berber, n. — Arab. *bárbar*, 'the people of Barbary', perhaps derived fr. Gk. βάρβαρος, 'barbar' (see **barbaric).**

Berberidaceae, n. pl., the barberry family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Berberis** with suff. **-aceae.**

berberidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Berberis, n., a genus of plants, the barberry (*bot.*) — ML. *berberis*, *barbaris*, 'barberry', fr. Arab. *barbārís*, in vulgar pronunciation *berberís*, 'barberry'. Cp. **barberry.**

berceau, n., cradle; bower. — F., 'cradle', fr. *bercer*, 'to rock' (cp. OProvenç. *bresar*, Catal. *bressar*), from the Gaulish base **bertā-*, 'to shake'. Cp. Ir. *bertaim*, 'I shake'.

berceuse, n., a cradlesong. — F., 'a woman who rocks an infant; cradlesong', fr. *bercer*, 'to rock'. See prec. word.

Berchemia, a genus of vines of the buckthorn family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after M. *Berchem*, a French botanist of the 17th century. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

bereave, tr. v. — ME. *bereven*, fr. OE. *berēafian*, fr. pref. **be-** and *rēafian*, 'to plunder, ravage'. See **reave.**
Derivatives: *bereav-ed*, adj., *bereave-ment*, n. *bereav-ed*, n.

bereft, adj. — Prop. pp. of **bereave.**

berengelite, n., a resinous material. — Named after San Juan de *Berengela*, a province of Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

berengena, n., the eggplant. — Sp., fr. Arab. *bādinjān* (in vulgar pronunciation *bedinjén*), ult. fr. Persian. See **aubergine.**

Berenice, fem. PN. — L. *Berenīcē*, fr. Βερενίκη, Macedonian var. of Gk. Φερενίκη, lit. 'bringer of victory', fr. φέρειν, 'to bring', and νίκη, 'victory'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and **Nike,** and cp. **Veronica.** Cp. also **varnish.**

Bereshith, n., 1) the creation; 2) the first book of the Pentateuch (= Gk. *Genesis*, lit. 'origin'). — Heb. *Bᵉrēshíth*, shortened fr. *Sépher ma'ăśéʰ bᵉrēshíth*, 'the Book of the creation'. Since *bᵉrēshíth* happens to be the first word of the Pentateuch, it was erroneously assumed that the first book of the Pentateuch was called *Bereshith* from the first word of its Hebrew text. This erroneous belief gave rise to the custom of naming Hebrew books (also the other four books of the Pentateuch) from initial words of the text. — Heb. *bᵉrēshíth* lit. means 'in the beginning'. It is formed fr. pref. *bᵉ-*, 'in', and *rēshíth*, (for **rᵉ'ēshíth*), 'beginning', a derivative of *rōsh*, 'head', which is rel. to Aram. *rēsh*, Akkad. *rēshu*, Arab. *rā's*, Ethiop. *res*, 'head'. Cp. **race,** 'tribe', **rais, reis, resh, Rosh Hodesh, Rosh Hashanah.**

beret, n., a flat round cap. — F. *béret*, occasionally written also *berret*, fr. *berret*, a word of the dialect of Béarn, fr. Old Gascon *berret*, 'cap', fr. Late L. *birrus*, also *birrum*, 'large cloak with a hood'. See **biretta** and cp. **barret, burnous.**

bergamot, n., the tree *Citrus bergamia*. — Fr. *Bergamo*, a city in Lombardy, Italy.

bergamot, n., kind of pear. — F. *bergamot*, fr. It. *bergamotta*, fr. Turk. *beg armūdī*, lit. 'pear of a bey', influenced in form by the Italian placename *Bergamo*. See **bey.**

bergander, n., sheldrake (*obsol.*) — Prob. a blend of Du. *bergeend*, 'sheldrake', lit. 'mountain duck' (see **barrow,** 'mountain', and **Anas**), and E. **gander.** Cp. **goosander.**

berger, n., a long curl hanging down from the nape of the neck to the shoulder. — F. *bergère*, 'shepherdess; style of dressing the hair', fem. of *berger*, 'shepherd', fr. VL. *berbicārius*, 'shepherd', fr. *berbēx*, corresponding to L. *vervēx*, 'wether', which is cogn. with Homeric and Ion. Gk. εἶρος, 'wool', which stands for **ἔρ-ϝος*, dissimilated fr. **ϝέρ-ϝος*. See **erio-** and cp. next word.

bergère, n., 1) a shepherdess; 2) a style of sofa; a style of armchair (both in vogue in the 18th century. — F., 'shepherdess; a large and deep armchair'. See prec. word

beri-beri, n., a disease characterized by wasting. — From intensifying reduplication of Singhalese *beri*, 'weakness'.

berith, n , circumcision of the male child (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *bᵉrīth*, 'covenant', rel. to Akkad. *barū*, 'to bind' (whence *birītu*, 'fetter, covenant'. Cp. **B'nai B'rith.** *Berith* in the above sense is the abbreviation of *berith milah*, 'covenant of the circumcision', so called in allusion to Gen. 17:10 ff. and to Mishnah Nedarim, 3:11.

Berkeleian, adj., pertaining to George *Berkeley* or his philosophy. See next word and **-ian.**

Berkeleianism, n. — The idealistic system of philosophy taught by George *Berkeley* (1685-1753). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

berkelium, n., a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., named after *Berkeley* in California, where it was discovered. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

berlin, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage. — F. *berline*, named after *Berlin*, Germany, whence this kind of carriage was imported into France in the second half of the 17th and in the first half of the 18th century.

berline, also **berlin,** n., an automobile body with a glass partition at the rear of the driver's seat. — F. *berline*. See prec. word.

berlinite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after N. H. *Berlin*, Professor of the University of Lund. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

berloque, breloque, n., a drumbeat. — F., a word of imitative origin.

berm, also **berme,** n., a narrow ledge. — F. *berme*, fr. Du. *berm*, fr. MDu. *baerm*, which is rel. to ON. *barmr*, 'brim', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'edge, point; to bore, pierce'. Cp. the related base **bhre-m-*, of s.m., whence E. **brim** (q.v.)

Bernard, masc. PN. — F., fr. G. *Bernhard*, lit. 'bold as a bear', fr. OHG. *bero*, 'bear', and *harti*, 'hard, bold'. See **bear,** the animal, and **hard.**

berrugate, n., the fish called scientifically *Verrugato pacificus*. — Fr. Sp. *verruga*, 'wart', fr. L. *verrūca*. See **verruca** and cp. words there referred to.

berry, n. — ME. *berie*, fr. OE. *berige*, *berie*, rel. to OS., OHG. *beri*, ON. *ber*, Dan. *bær*, Swed.

bär, MHG. *ber*, G. *Beere*, Goth. *basi* (in *weinabasi* 'grape'), Du. *bes*, *bezie*, 'berry', and prob. to OE. *basu*, 'purple', and cogn. with MIr. *base*, 'red'. Cp. **anbury.**

Derivatives: *berry*, intr. v., *berri-ed*, adj., *berri-er*, n.

bersagliere, n. any of a corps of riflemen in the Italian army. — It., 'sharpshooter', fr. *bersaglio*, 'mark', rel. to OF. *berser*, 'to shoot with the bow', *bersail*, *bersage*, 'target'; of uncertain origin.

berserker, n., a Norse warrior. — ON. *berserkr*, a word lit. meaning 'bear's skin', and referring to the warrior's garments. For the first element see **bear,** the animal, for the second see **sark.**

Berteroa, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Carlo Giuseppe *Bertero* (1789-1831).

berth, n. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'convenient sea room'. It is formed with subst. suff. **-th** from the stem of the verb **bear,** hence derivatively identical with **birth.**

Derivatives: *berth*, tr. v., *berth-er*, n., *berthing*, n.

Bertha, fem. PN. — G., fr. OHG. *Berahta*, *Perahta*, name of a female deity, lit. 'the bright one', fr. OHG. *beraht*, 'bright,' which is related to OE. *beorht*, 'bright'. See **bright.**

bertha, n., a kind of broad collar. — From *Bertha*, a woman's name.

Bertillon system, a system of anthropometry as a means of identifying persons. — Named after its inventor Alphonse *Bertillon*, a French anthropologist and criminologist (1853-1914).

Bertram, masc. PN. — OHG. *Berahtram*, lit. 'a bright raven', fr. *beraht*, 'bright', and *hram*, a collateral form of *hraban*, 'raven'. See **bright** and **raven** and cp. the second element in **Ingram.**

bertrandite, n., a beryllium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist E. *Bertrand*, who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Berula, n., a genus of plants of the parsley family (*bot.*) — L. *berula*, 'water cress', dissimilated fr. **beruva*, a word of Celtic origin. Cp. W. *berwr*, MIr. *biror*, *bilor*, 'water cress'.

beryl, n. — ME., fr. OF. *beryl* (F. *béryl*), fr. L. *bēryllus*, fr. Gk. βήρυλλος, fr. Prakrit *vēruliya*, transposed fr. *vēḷuriya* (whence OI. *vaiḍūrya-*), which prob. derives from the name of the city *Vēlūr* (now called *Bēlūr*). Cp. G. *Brille*, 'spectacles', from the pl. of MHG. *bril*, of s.m., which derives fr. MHG. *berille*, 'beryl', fr. L. *bēryllus* (the first spectacles were made from beryl). Cp. also **brilliant,** the first element in **besiclometer** and the second element in **chrysoberyl.**

beryllium, n., a metallic element, called also *glucinum* (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. L. *bēryllus* (see **beryl**); so called because it was first obtained through isolation from beryl (by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin in 1797). For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

berzelianite, n., copper selenide (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob *Berzelius* (1779-1848), who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

berzelite, n., arsenate of calcium, magnesium and manganese (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob *Berzelius* (1779-1848). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bescreen, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **screen.**

beseech, trans. v. — ME. *besechen*, fr. **be-**, and *sechen*, *seken*, 'to seek'. See **seek** and cp. G. *besuchen*, 'to visit' (fr. *be-* and *suchen*, the equivalent of E. *seek*).

Derivatives: *beseech-ing*, adj., *beseech-ing-ly*, adv.

beseem, impers. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **seem.**

beset, tr. v. — ME. *besetten*, fr. OE. *besettan*, 'to set on, adorn', rel. to Du. *bezetten*, OHG. *bisazjan*, G. *besetzen*, Goth. *bisatjan*. See **be-** and the verb **set.**

Derivatives: *besett-er*, n., *besett-ing*, adj.

beshrew, tr. v. — ME. *beschrewen*, 'to pervert', fr. **be-** and *schrewen*, 'to curse'. See **shrew,** 'to curse'.

besiclometer, n., an instrument for measuring the forehead to establish the exact size of the spectacles. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *besicles* (pl.), 'spectacles', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is an alteration of OF. *bericle*, fr. L. *bēryllus*, 'beryl'. The ending of OF. *bericle* was prob. suggested by the synonym *escarboucle*, 'carbuncle'; see **beryl.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

beside, prep. — ME. *besiden*, *beside*, fr. OE. *be sīdan*, 'by the side', fr. *be*, 'by', and dative of *side*, 'side'. See **by** and **side.**

besides, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with the adv. gen. suff. **-s.**

Derivative: *besides*, prep.

besiege, tr. v. — Formed with change of pref. fr. OF. *asegier* (F. *assiéger*), fr. VL. **assedicāre*, fr. **ad-** and **sedicum*, 'seat', fr. L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **be-** and **siege.**

Derivatives: *besieg-er*, n., *besieg-ing*, n., *besieging-ly*, adv.

beslaver, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **slaver.**

besmear, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **smear.**

besmirch, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **smirch.**

besom, n. — ME. *besum*, fr. OE. *besma*, *besema*, rel. to OS. *besmo*, OFris. *besma*, MDu. *besem*, *bessem*, Du. *bezem*, OHG. *besmo*, *besamo*, MHG. *besme*, *besem*, *besen*, G. *Besen*. The original meaning is 'something bound or twisted', fr. I.-E. base **bheidh-*, 'to bind, twist'. See **fisc.**

Derivatives: *besom*, tr. v., *besom-er*, n.

besot, tr. v., to make sottish. — Formed fr. **be-** and **sot.**

Derivatives: *besott-ed*, adj., *besotted-ly*, adv., *besott-ed-ness*, n.

besought, past tense and pp. of *beseech*. — ME. *besōht(e)*, fr. *besechen*. See **beseech** and cp. **sought.**

bespangle, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **spangle.** Derivative: *bespangl-ed*, adj.

bespatter, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **spatter.** Derivative: *bespatter-er*, n.

bespeak, tr. v. — ME. *bespeken*, fr. OE. *besp(r)ecan*, 'to speak about', rel. to Du. *bespreken*, G. *besprechen*. See **be-** and **speak.**

besprent, adj., sprinkled (*archaic*). — ME. *bespreynt*, pp. of *besprengen*, fr. OE. *besprengan*, 'to besprinkle', rel. to Du. and G. *besprengen*, of same meaning. See **be-** and **sprinkle** and cp. next word.

besprinkle, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **be-** and **sprinkle.**

Bessemer process, Bessemer steel. — So called after Sir Harry *Bessemer*, engineer and inventor (1813-98).

best, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *best*, dissimilated fr. *betst*, rel. to ON. *beztr*, Du. *best*, OHG. *bezzisto*, MHG., G. *best*, Goth. *batists*, 'best', OE. *batian*, 'to become better', *bōt*, 'remedy, cure, improvement, compensation', and possibly cognate with OI. *bhadráḥ*, 'favorable, good', Avestic *hubadra-*, 'lucky'. Cp. **better.** Cp. also **batten,** 'to grow fat', **boot,** 'advantage'. For the dissimilation of OE. *betst* into *best* cp. *last*, adj.

bestead, adj. — ME. *bestad*, 'placed, situated', formed fr. **be-** and *stad*, 'placed', fr. ON. *staddr*, 'placed', pp. of *steðja*, 'to place, fix'. See **stead.**

bestead, tr. v., to help. — Formed fr. **be-** and *stead*, v., which derives fr. **stead,** n.

bestial, adj. — F., fr. L. *bēstiālis*, 'like a beast', fr. *bēstia*, 'beast'. See **beast** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *bestial-ly*, adv., *bestiary* (q.v.), *bestial-ize*, tr. v.

bestiality, n. — F. *bestialité*, fr. *bestial*, fr. L. *bēstiālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

bestiary, n., a medieval collection of fables about beasts. — ML. *bēstiārium*, 'a treatise on beasts', prop. neut. of the L. adjective *bēstiārus*, 'pertaining to beasts', and as a noun, fr. *bēstia*, 'beast'. See **beast** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

bestir, tr. v. — ME. *bestiren*, fr. OE. *bestyrian*, 'to heap up', fr. **be-** and *styrian*, 'to set in motion'. See **stir.**

bestow, tr. v. — ME. *bestowen*, fr. **be-** and *stowen*. See **stow.**

Derivatives: *bestow-al*, n., *bestow-er*, n.

bestrew, tr. v. — ME. *bestrowen*, fr. OE. *bestrēowian*, 'to bestrew, cover', fr. **be-** and *strēowian*, 'to strew'. See **strew.**

bestrewn, pp. of **bestrew.**

bestride, tr. v. — ME. *bestriden*, fr. OE. *bestrīdan*, 'to mount a horse', fr. **be-** and *strīdan*, 'to stride'. See **stride.**

bet, n. — Prob. aphetic for the ME. noun *abet*, fr. OF. *abet*, fr. *abeter*, 'to incite, bait', lit. 'to cause to bite'. See **abet.**

Derivatives: *bet*, tr. and intr. v., *better*, n. (q.v.), *bett-ing*, n., *bett-or*, n.

beta, n., name of the 2nd letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. βῆτα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *bēth;* see **beth.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

Beta, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (*bot.*) — L., 'the beet'. See **beet.**

betake, reflex. v. — ME. *bitaken*, 'to entrust', fr. *bi-* (see **be-**) and *taken*, 'to take'. See **take.**

betatron, n., a device for accelerating the velocities of electrons or beta rays. — Coined fr. **beta (rays)** and **(elec)tron.**

betel, n., the leaf of the pepper called *Piper betel.* — Port. *betel*, *betle*, *betre*, fr. Malayal. *veṭṭila*, fr. *veru ila*, 'simple leaf'.

beth, n., name of the 2nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *bēth*, lit. 'house'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. See **bethel** and cp. **beta.**

bethel, n., a house of worship. — Heb. *bēth Ēl*, 'the house of God'. *Bēth* is the state construct of *báyith*, 'house', and rel. to Aram. *baythā*, *bēthā*, Ugar. *bt*, Arab. *bayt*, Akkad. *bītu*, 'house'; cp. **beth, beta.** Cp. also Basque *baita*, 'house'. For the second element see **El.** Cp. **baetulus, baetyl.**

Bethesda, n., a pool at Jerusalem; a chapel. — Gk. Βηθεσδά, fr. Aram. *bēth ḥesdā*, 'house of mercy'. See **bethel** and **Hasidim** and cp. **beth, beta.**

bethink, reflex. v. — ME. *bethenchen*, fr. OE. *beþencan*, 'to consider', formed fr. **be-** and *þencan*, 'to think'. See **think** and cp. Du. and G. *bedenken.*

betide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *betiden*, formed fr. **be-** and *tiden*, 'to happen', fr. OE. *tīdan*. See **tide.**

betimes, adv. — Formed fr. **be-** and adv. gen. of OE. *tīma*, 'time'. See **time** and **-s.**

betoken, tr. v. — ME. *betacnien*, fr. **be-** and OE. *tacnian*, 'to signify, betoken', for *tacn*, 'sign, token'. See **token.**

Derivative: *betoken-er*, n.

béton, n., a kind of concrete. — F., fr. L. *bitūmen*, 'mineral pitch', later used in the sense of 'mud, sand'. See **bitumen.**

Betonica, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — L. *betonica*, 'bettony'. See next word.

betony, n., a plant of the genus *Betonica.* — F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betōnica*, var. of *vettōnica*, named from the *Vettŏnes*, *Vectŏnes* (pl.), a tribe living near the *Tagus* (now *Tajo*) in Lusitania (now Portugal). *Vectŏnes* is prob. a derivative of *vehere*, 'to draw, carry', and lit. means 'carriers'. See **vehicle.**

betray, tr. v. — ME. *betraien*, a hybrid coined fr. **be-** and OF. *traīr* (F. *trahir*), 'to betray', which was formed—with change of conjugation—fr. L. *tradere*. Cp. It. *tradire*, OProvenç. *trair*, 'to betray', and see **tradition.** Cp. also **traitor, treason.**

Derivatives: *betray-al*, n., *betray-er*, n., *betrayment*, n.

betroth, tr. v. — ME. *betreuthen.* See **be-** and **troth, truth.**
Derivatives: *betroth-al,* n., *betroth-ed,* adj. and n.

better, adj. — ME. *bettere, bettre* (adj.), *bet* (adv.), fr. OE. *betera* (adj.), *bet* (adv.), rel. to ON. *betri* (adj.), *betr* (adv.), Dan. *bedre,* Swed. *bättre,* Du. *beter* (adj. and adv.), OHG. *bezziro* (adj.), *baz* (adv.) G. *besser* (adj. and adv.), Goth. *batiza* (adj.) See **best** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *better,* v. (q.v.), *better,* adv. and n., *better-ing,* n., *better-ment,* n.

better, tr. and intr. v. — OE. *beterian,* fr. *betera,* 'better'. See **better,** adj.

better, n., one who bets. — Formed fr. **bet** with agential suff. **-er.**

betty, n., flask of oil; crowbar, etc. — From *Betty,* pet name of **Elizabeth.**

Betula, n., the genus of the birches (*bot.*) — L. *betula, betulla,* 'birch tree', fr. Gaulish *betu-,* 'bitumen' (found in PN.s); cp. MIr. *beithe,* 'box tree', W. *bedwen,* 'birch tree'. According to Pliny the birch tree was called *betu-la,* i.e. 'bitumen tree', because the Gauls extracted tar from it; see **bitumen.**

between, prep. and adv. — ME. *bitweonen, bitwenen, bitwene.* fr. OE. *betwēonum,* fr. *be-,* 'by', and *twēonum,* dative pl. of *twēon,* 'double, twain', which is rel. to Goth. *tweihnai,* 'two each', fr. *twa,* 'two'. See **be-, twain, two,** and cp. next word.

betwixt, prep. and adv. — ME. *betwixe,* fr. OE. *betweox, betweohs, betwux, betwyx,* fr. pref. *be-,* 'by', and a form of *twā,* 'two'; cp. OHG. *zwisk, zwiski,* MHG. *zwisc,* 'twofold', OS. *twisk,* 'between', Du. *tussen,* G. *zwischen,* of s.m. See **between.** For the final *-t* cp. *against, amongst,* etc.

Beulah, fem. PN. — Heb. *bᵉ'ūláh,* 'married woman', fem. pp. of *bā'ál,* 'he married', rel. to *bá'al,* 'lord, ruler, husband'. See **Baal.**

beurre, n., butter. — F., 'butter', fr. earlier *burre,* fr. L. *būtyrum,* fr. Gk. βούτυρον. See **butter.**

beurré, n., any kind of pear with soft flesh. — F., pp. of *beurrer,* 'to butter', fr. *beurre,* 'butter'. See prec. word.

bevel, n., inclination of a surface. — OF. **baivel* (whence F. *béveau, biveau*), 'bevel rule', fr. OF. *baïf,* 'with an open mouth', fr. *baer, beer,* 'to gape'. See **bay,** 'part in the wall', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *bevel,* tr. v. *bevel(l)-ed,* adj., *bevel(l)-er,* n.

beverage, n. — OF. *bevrage, bovrage* (F. *breuvage*), fr. *beivre, boivre* (F. *boire*), 'to drink', fr. L. *bibere.* See **bibulous** and **-age** and cp. **bevy, abreuvoir.**

bevue, n., error, blunder. — F. *bévue,* 'blunder, mistake, slip', fr. OF. *bes-vue,* lit. 'an erroneous vue', fr. pejorative pref. *bes-,* which derives fr. L. *bis,* 'twice' (see **bis-**; for sense development cp. OF. *bes-torne,* 'badly turned', lit. 'twice turned'), and fr. *vue,* 'sight', prop. fem. pp. of *voir,* 'to see', fr. L. *vidēre,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. words there referred to.

bevy, n., 1) a flock of birds; 2) a company, esp. of women. — F. *bevée,* 'a flock of larks or quails', fr. It. *beva.* The orig. meaning was prob. 'a company of drinking birds', fr. It. *bevere,* 'to drink', fr. L. *bibere.* See **bibulous** and cp. prec. word.

bewail, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **wail.**

beware, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **ware,** adj.

bewilder, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **wilder.**
Derivatives: *bewilder-ed,* adj., *bewilder-ed-ly,* adv., *bewilder-ed-ness,* n., *bewilder-ing,* adj., *bewilder-ing-ly,* adv.

bewitch, tr. v. — Formed fr. **be-** and **witch.**
Derivatives: *bewitch-ed,* adj., *bewitch-ing,* adj., *bewitch-ing-ly,* adv.

bewray, tr. v., to reveal, divulge (*archaic*) — ME. *bewreien, bewreyen,* 'to reveal', fr. **be-** and OE. *wrēgan,* 'to accuse', which is rel. to OS. *wrōgian,* OFris. *wrōgia,* OHG. *ruogen,* MHG. *rüegen,* 'to accuse', G. *rügen,* 'to censure', Goth. *wrōhjan,* 'to accuse', ON. *rægja,* 'to slander, defame', Du. *wroegen,* 'to prick' (said of conscience), OE., OS. *wrōht,* OFris. *wrōgie,* MHG. *ruoge, rüege,* Goth. *wrōhs,* 'accusation'. G. *Rüge,* 'censure', ON. *rōg,* 'quarrel, slander'.

bey, n., 1) governor of a district in Turkey; 2) a Turkish title of honor. — Osmanli equivalent of Turk. *beg.* Cp. **beg, 'bey', begum.**

beylic, beylik, n. — Turk., formed fr. **bey** and *-lik,* a suff. expressing quality. Cp. *pashalik.*

beyond, adv. and prep. — ME. *biyeonde, biyonde,* fr. OE. *begeondan,* 'beyond', fr. **be-** and *geond,* 'yond, yonder'. See **yon, yond, yonder.**
Derivative: *beyond,* n.

bezant, n., a gold coin. — Orig. 'coin of Byzantium', fr. OF. *besan, besant,* fr. L. *bȳzantius,* short for *Bȳzantius nummus,* 'Byzantine coin'. See **Byzantine.**

bezel, n., a sloping edge. — OF. *bezel* (F. *biseau*), 'a sloping edge, bevel, prob. orig. meaning 'a stone with two angles'; fr. VL. **bis-ālus,* 'having two angles', fr. L. *bis,* 'twice', and *āla,* 'wing, side'. See **bis-** and **ala.**

bezesteen, n., a bazaar. — Pers. *bezestān,* formed fr. *bez* (whence Arab. *bazz*), 'flax, linen clothes', and *-stān,* a suff. denoting place, which is rel. to Avestic *stāna-* (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand'. See **Hindustani.**

bezetta, bezette, n., a dyeing material made by dipping linen rags into certain coloring matters. — It. *pezzetta,* dimin. of *pezza,* 'piece of cloth', a word of Gaulish origin. See **piece** and **-ette.**

bezique, n., a card game. — F. *bésigue,* of unknown origin.

bezoar, n., orig. a term for *antidote*; later used for concoctions found in the stomach or intestines of certain animals and thought to have antidotal properties. — F. *bézoard,* fr. Sp. *bezoar* (cp. Port. *bezuar*), fr. Arab. *bādizáhr,* often shortened into *bāzáhr* (see Freytag, Lexicon

Arabico-Latinum, I, 79a and b), ult. fr. Pers. *bādzahr, pādzahr,* 'counterpoison, bezoar stone', lit. 'protecting (against) poison', fr. *pād,* 'protecting, guarding; guardian, lord, master', and *zahr,* 'poison'. For the first element see **padishah.** The second element is rel. to Pers. *zehre,* 'gall, bile', Pahlavi *zahr,* 'poison', Avestic *zāra-,* 'gall, bile', and cogn. with Gk. χολή, 'gall, bile'. See **choler.**

bezonian, n., knave, rascal. — Formed with suff. **-ian,** fr. It. *bisogno,* 'want, need', which is rel. to F. *besogne,* 'work, task, job', *besoin,* 'want, need', OProvenç. *bezonh,* 'want', *bezonha,* 'want, work, task'. These words prob. derive fr. Frankish **bisŭnnia,* which is formed fr. *bi-,* 'by', beside' (see **be-**), and **sŭnnia* (rel. to OS. *sunnea*), 'care', whence OIt. *sogna,* F. *soin,* OProvenç. *sonh, sonha,* 'care'. See Dauzat, DELF., p. 85 s.v. *besogne.*

bezzle, tr. v., to plunder, consume; intr. v., to revel (*dial. English*). — OF. *besillier,* 'to torment', freq. of *beser,* 'to be scared, be startled' (said of cows stung by gadflies), fr. OHG. *bīzzan,* 'to bite, sting'; see **bite** and cp. **embezzle.** See R. Grandsaignes d'Hauterive, Dictionnaire d'ancien français, Paris, 1947, p. 62 s.v. *besillier.*

bezzo, n., name of a small Venetian silver coin. — It., fr. G. *Batz, Batzen,* name of a small Swiss coin, orig. meaning 'a thick piece', and rel. to the verb *batzen,* 'to be sticky, be adhesive'. See **batz.**

Bhaga, n., a god of wealth (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *Bhágaḥ,* lit. 'allotter, distributer, master, lord', fr. *bhájati,* 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', rel. to Avestic *baya,* OPers. *baga,* 'master, lord, god'. See **baksheesh** and cp. next word. Cp. also **pagoda.**

Bhagavad-Gita, the celebrated dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna inserted in the Mahabharata. — OI. *Bhágavadgītā,* 'the song of the Sublime One', compounded of **Bhaga,** suff. *-vant* (corresponding to Gk. *-Fεντ-, -εντ-*) and *gī-tā,* 'song', prop. fem. pp. of *gáyatē,* 'sings, calls', from the I.-E. imitative base **gā-,* **gī-,* whence also Avestic *gāθā,* Pers. *gāh,* 'song', Lith. *giedóti,* 'to sing', *giesmė̃,* 'song', Lett. *diẽsma,* 'song'.

bhang, n., the Indian hemp. — Hind. *bhāng,* fr. OI. *bhaṅgā,* 'hemp', which is cogn. with Russ. *penika* (whence Pol. *pienka*), 'hemp'.

bhat, n., 1) a bard; 2) a title of respect. — Hind. *bhāṭ,* fr. OI. *bhaṭṭaḥ,* a title, prob. rel. to *bhartṛiḥ,* 'bearer, supporter, master', from the stem of *bhárati,* 'he bears', fr. I.-E. base **bher-,* 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

bhava, n., becoming, birth, origin, world, health. — OI. *bhaváḥ,* rel. to *bhavítram,* 'world', *bhūmiḥ, bhūman-,* 'earth, world', from the stem of *bhávati,* 'becomes, happens', fr. I.-E. base **bheu-, *bhŭ-,* 'to be, exist', whence also Gk. φύειν, 'to make to grow', φύσις, 'nature', L. *fīō,* 'I become', *fuī,* 'I have been', OE. *bēon,* 'to be'. See **be** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Bhumi Devi, bhut.**

bheesty, n., a water carrier. — Hind. *bhīstī,* fr. Pers. *bihīstī,* 'one from Paradise', fr. *bihīst,* 'Paradise', which is rel. to Avestic *vahishta-,* Pahlavi *vahisht,* OI. *vásiṣṭhaḥ,* 'best'.

Bhrigu, n., one of the aerial class of gods in Vedic mythology. — OI. *Bhṛ́guḥ,* lit. 'shining, resplendent', rel. to *bhrā́jatē,* 'shines', fr. I.-E. base **bhleg-,* 'to shine', whence also Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn', φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame of fire', L. *flagrāre,* 'to burn'. See **flagrant** and cp. **phlegm.**

Bhumi Devi, the earth goddess in Hindu mythology. — OI. *bhūmiḥ,* 'earth', and *dēvī́,* 'goddess'. For the etymology of the first word see **bhava,** for that of the second see **Devi.**

bhut, n., a demon, a ghost. — Hind. *bhūt,* fr. OI. *bhūtáḥ,* lit. 'a being, creature', rel. to *bhūmiḥ, bhūman-,* 'earth, world'. See **bhava.**

bi-, pref. meaning 'two'. — L. *bi-,* 'twice, double', fr. *bis,* 'twice', cogn. with. OI. *dvi-,* Gk. δι- (for δϝι-), OE. *twi-,* 'twice, double'. See **bis** and cp. **di-,** 'two', **dis-, twi-, two.** Cp. also **binary, combine, barouche, breba.**

biangular, adj., having two angles. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **angular.**

biannual, adj., occurring twice a year. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **annual.**
Derivative: *biannual-ly,* adv.

Bianca, fem. PN. — It., prop. fem. of *bianco* 'white', rel. to F. *blanc,* fem. *blanche,* 'white'. See **blank** and cp. **Blanch.**

bias, n., 1) slant; 2) prejudice. — F. *biais,* 'slope, obliquity, bias', prob. fr. OProvenç. *biais,* which prob. derives fr. Gk. ἐπικάρσιος, 'slanting, oblique' [through the medium of VL. **(e)bigassius*]. Gk. ἐπικάρσιος is formed fr. ἐπί, 'at, upon' (see **epi-**), and κάρ, 'head', which is rel. to κάρη, 'head'. See **carotid.**
Derivative: *bias,* tr.v.

biaxial, adj., having two axes. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **axial.**

bib, n., a piece of linen, worn by children over the breast. — Prob. fr. **bib,** 'to drink' Cp. **biberon.**

bib, tr. and intr. v. to drink. — L. *bibere,* 'to drink'. See **bibulous** and cp. **imbibe.**
Derivatives: *bibb-er,* n., *bibb-ing,* n.

biberon, n., infant's feeding bottle. — F., fr. L. *bibere,* 'to drink'. See **bibulous** and cp. **bib,** 'piece of linen'.

bibitory, adj., pertaining to drinking (*rare*). — ModL. *bibitōrius,* fr. Late L. *bibitor,* 'drinker, toper', fr. *bibere,* 'to drink'. See **bibulous** and **-ory.**

Bible, n. — ME. bible, fr. OF. (= F.) *bible,* fr. L. *biblia,* fr. Gk. βιβλία, 'collection of writings', pl. of βιβλίον, 'paper, scroll, book'. This is the dimin. of βίβλος, βύβλος, 'the inner bark of papyrus; book', fr. Βύβλος, Greek name of the famous Phoen transit port, whence the Greeks obtained the Egyptian papyrus, Gk. Βύβλος has been assimilated fr. *Gᵉbhal,* the Heb.-Phoen.

name of the city (lit. 'frontier town'; cp. Heb. *gᵉbhūl*, 'frontier, boundary', Arab. *jábal*, 'mountain', and see **javali**). Cp. *Jubayl*, the actual Arabic name of ancient *Gebhal*. (*Jubayl* prop. is a dimin. formed from the original name of the city.) For the sense development of *Bible* fr. *Byblos* cp. *parchment*.

Biblic, adj., Biblical. — See next word.

Biblical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ML. *biblicus*, fr. L. *biblia*. See **Bible.**

Derivative: *Biblical-ly*, adv.

biblico-, combining form meaning 'Biblical'. — Fr. ML. *biblicus*. See prec. word.

biblio-, combining form, meaning 'book'. — Gk. βιβλιο-, fr. βιβλίον, dimin. of βίβλος, 'book'. See **Bible.**

bibliographer, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. Gk. βιβλιογράφος, 'writer of books, transcriber, copyist'. See next word.

bibliography, n. — Gk. βιβλιογραφίᾱ, 'writing of books', compounded of βιβλίον, 'little book', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **biblio-** and **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *bibliograph-ic*, *bibliograph-ic-al*, adjs., *bibliograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

bibliolater, n., a worshiper of books. — See next word and **-later.**

Derivative: *bibliolatr-ous*, adj.

bibliolatry, n., worship of books; worship of the Bible. — Compounded of **biblio-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, worship'. See **-latry.**

bibliomancy, n., divination by opening a book, esp. by opening the Bible. — Compounded of **biblio-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

biblomania, n., book madness. — Compounded of **biblio-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **-mania.**

biblomaniac, adj. — Compounded of **biblio-** and ML. *maniacus*, 'maniac'. See **maniac.**

bibliophil, bibliophile, n. a lover of books. — F. *bibliophile*, 'lover of books', compounded of **biblio-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phil.**

Derivatives: *bibliophil-ic*, adj., *bibliophil-ism*, n., *bibliophil-ist*, n., *bibliophil-y*, n.

bibliopole, n., bookseller. — L. *bibliopōla*, fr. Gk. βιβλιοπώλης, 'bookseller', which is compounded of βιβλίον, 'book' (see **biblio-**), and πώλης, 'merchant, seller', which derives fr. I.-E. base ***pel-**, 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain'. See **monopoly.**

bibliotheca, n., a library. — L. *bibliothēca*, fr. Gk. βιβλιοθήκη, lit. 'a case for books', which is compounded of βιβλίον, 'book', θήκη, 'case, chest, sheath'. See **biblio-** and **theca.**

Derivative: *bibliothec-al*, adj.

bibliothecary, n., a librarian — L. *bibliothēcārius*, fr. *bibliothēca*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *bibliothecar-ial*, adj.

bibulous, adj., fond of drink; spongy. — L. *bibulus*, 'drinking readily', fr. *bibere* 'to drink', assimilated fr. ***pibere**, which is cogn., with OI. *píbati*, 'drinks', OIr. *if*, 'drink!', OW. *iben*, 'we drink'; from the reduplication of I.-E. base ***pi-**, ***pō(i)-**, 'to drink', whence OI. *pā́ti*, 'drinks', *pāyáyati*, *páyatē*, 'gives to drink', *pā́nam*, 'beverage', Arm. *ēmpem*, 'I drink', Gk. πίνειν, 'to drink', πόσις, 'a drink', πότος, 'a drinking, a drinking bout', L. *pōtāre*, 'to drink', *pōtiō*, 'a draft, drink', OSlav. *pijǫ*, *piti*, 'to drink'. See **potion** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **abreuvoir, beverage, bevy, bib,** 'to drink', **bib,** 'piece of cloth', **biberon, imbibe, imbrue.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *bibulous-ly*, adv., *bibulous-ness*, n.

bicameral, adj. having two chambers (said of legislative bodies). — Formed fr. **bi-, camera** and adj. suff. **-al.**

bicarbonate, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **bi-** and **carbonate.**

bice, n., blue or green pigment. — F. *bis*, 'brown, tawny', rel. to OProvenç. *bis*, It. *bigio*; of unknown origin.

bicentenary, adj., pertaining to a period of two hundred years; n., a bicentennial. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **centenary.**

bicentennial, adj., 1) occurring every two hundred years; 2) lasting for two hundred years; n., the two hundredth anniversary or its celebration. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **centennial.**

bicephalous, adj., two-headed. — A hybrid coined fr. **bi-,** a pref. of Latin origin, Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' (see **cephalic**), and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

biceps, n., name of various two-headed muscles, esp. of that on the upper arm (*anat.*) — L., 'two-headed', fr. *bi-*, 'twice, two' and *caput*, 'head'. See **bi-** and **capital,** adj. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *ĕ* (in *bi-cĕps*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. Cp. **bicipital, triceps, quadriceps.**

bichir, n., a fish (*Polypterus bichir*). — A name of Arabic origin, introduced into zoolog. nomenclature by the French naturalist Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844).

bichloride, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **bi-** and **chloride.**

bicho, n., the chigger. — Sp., 'animal, small animal', fr. VL. *bēstius*, fr. L. *bēstia*, 'beast'. See **beast.**

bicipital, adj., having two heads (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *biceps*, gen. *bicipitis*. See **biceps.**

bicker, intr. v., to squabble, quarrel. — ME. *bikeren*, of uncertain origin; possibly formed with suff. **-er** fr. base ***bik-**, a collateral form of ***pik-**, whence the verb **pick.**

bicker, n. — Scot. form of **beaker.**

bicuspid, adj., having two points. — Formed fr. **bi-** and L. *cuspis*, gen. *cuspidis*, 'point'. See **cusp** and cp. **tricuspid.**

bicycle, n. — F., lit. 'two-wheel', a hybrid coined fr. the L. pref. **bi-** and Gk. κύκλος, 'a wheel'. See **cycle.**

Derivatives: *bicycle*, intr. v., *bicycl-ing*, n., *bicycl-ism*, n., *bicycl-ist*, n.

bid, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. a blend of ME. *bidden* (fr. OE. *biddan*), 'to ask', and ME. *beden* (fr. OE. *bēodan*) 'to announce, proclaim, offer'. OE. *biddan* is rel. to ON. *biðja*, OS. *biddjan*, OHG., MHG., G. *bitten*, Goth. *bidjan*, 'to ask', and to E. **bead,** and stands in gradational relationship to OE. *bēdan*, ON. *beiða*, OHG. *beiten*, Goth. *baidjan*, 'to command, force, compel'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***bheidh-**, ***bhidh-**, 'to persuade, compel; to trust', whence also Gk. πείθειν, 'to persuade', πίστις (for *****πίθ-στις), 'faith', L. *fīdere*, 'to trust, confide in', *foedus*, 'compact treaty', Alb. *bē* (for ******bhoidhā*), 'oath', OSlav. *bědа* (for ******bhoidhā*), 'need', *běždǫ*, *běditi*, 'to compel, incite'. Cp. **bide, faith, fidelity, pistology.** — OE. *bēodan* is rel. to ON. *bjōða*, OHG. *biotan*, MHG., G. *bieten*, 'to offer', OE. *onbēodan*, OS. *an-biodan*, OHG. *in-biotan*, Goth. *ana-biudan*, 'to order, command', OE. *forbēodan*, Goth. *faúr-biudan*, 'to forbid', fr. I.-E. base ***bheudh-**, 'to offer, present', whence also OI. *bódhati*, *búdhyate*, 'is awake, is watchful, observes, understands', *buddháḥ*, 'awakened, enlightened', Gk. πεύθεσθαι, πυνθάνεσθαι, 'to learn by inquiry', OSlav. *bljudǫ*, *bljusti*, 'to observe', *bǔždǫ*, *bǔdeti*, 'to be awake', *buždǫ*, *buditi*, 'to awake', *bǔdrŭ*, 'watchful', Lith. *budėti*, 'to be awake', Lett. *budrùs*, 'watchful', Lith. *baudžiù*, *baũsti*, 'to chastise', OIr. *buide*, 'contentment, thanks', *ro-bud*, 'a warning'. Cp. **beadle, bode, forbid, Buddha.**

Derivatives: *bid*, n., *bidd-able*, adj., *bidd-er*, n., *bidd-ing*, n.

bidden, pp. of **bid.**

Biddy, fem. PN. — Pet form of **Bridget** (q.v.)

biddy, n., an Irish maid. — From prec. word.

bide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *biden*, fr. OE. *bīdan*, 'to remain, continue, wait', rel. to ON. *biða*, OFris. *bidia*, OHG. *bītan*, Goth. *beidan*, 'to wait' and cogn. with Gk. πείθειν, 'to persuade', L. *fīdere*, 'to trust, confide in'. See **bid** and cp. **abide.**

Bidens, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *bidēns*, 'two-toothed'. See next word.

bident, n., an instrument with two prongs. — L. *bidēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'two-pronged', formed fr. **bi-** and *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **dent** and cp. prec. word.

bidree, bidry, also **biddery,** n., an alloy of tin, zinc and copper. — Hind. *bidrī*, from *Bidar*, a town in India.

Biedermeier, adj. — After Gottlieb *Biedermeier*, the imaginary author of poems written by Ludwig Eichrodt (1827-92).

biennial, adj., lasting for two years; occurring every two years; n., a plant living for two years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *biennium*, 'space of two years', fr. **bi-** and *annus*, 'year'. See **annual** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *biĕnnium*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

bienséance, n., propriety. — F., lit. 'well-becomingness', fr. *bienséant*, 'well-becoming', fr. *bien* (fr. L. *bene*), 'well', and *séant*, pres. part. of *seoir*, 'to sit', fr. L. *sedēre*. See **bene-, sedentary** and **-ce.**

bier, n. — ME. *bere*, fr. OE. *bǣr*, rel. to OS., OHG. *bāra*, ON. *barar* (pl.), OFris. *bēre*, MLG., MDu., MHG. *bāre*, Du. *baar*, G. *Bahre*, 'bier', fr. I.-E. ***bher-**, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **barrow,** 'handcart'. E. *bier* was influenced in form by F. *bière*, 'bier'.

bière, n., beer. — F., fr. Du. *bier*, which is rel. to ON. *bjōrr*, OE. *bēor*. See **beer.**

bifarious, adj., 1) twofold (*rare*); 2) arranged in two rows (*bot.*) — L. *bifārius*, 'twofold, double', prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in two ways', and compounded of **bi-** and *fās* in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to *fārī*, 'to speak, say'. See **fame** and cp. **fasti, fate.** Cp. also **multifarious, nefarious, omnifarious, trifarious.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

biff, v., to strike; n., a blow. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **buff,** 'a blow'.

biffin, also **beefin,** n. — Variants of orig. *beefing*, fr. **beef;** so called from the color of this variety of apple.

bifid, adj., split into two equal parts. — L. *bifidus*, 'split into two parts', fr. **bi-** and *fid-*, the stem of *findere* (pp. *fissus*), 'to split'. See **fissile** and cp. **trifid, quadrifid, multifid.**

bifocal, adj. having two foci. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **focal.**

bifoliate, adj., having two leaves (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **bi-** and **foliate.**

bifurcate, adj., divided into two branches. — ML. *bifurcātus*. See **bi-** and **furcate.**

bifurcate, tr. and intr. v., to divide into two branches. — See prec. word,.

Derivatives: *bifurcat-ed*, adj., *bifurcat-ion*, n.

big, adj. — ME. *bigge*, *big*, of uncertain origin.

big, bigg, tr. v., to build. — ME. *biggen*, fr. ON. *byggja*, 'to build; to dwell in', which is rel. to *būa*, 'to dwell'. See **be** and cp. **boor, booth.**

biga, n., a two-horsed chariot (*Roman antiquities*). — L. *bīgae* (pl.), contraction of ***bi-jugae**, lit. 'two (horses) yoked together', compounded of *bi-*, 'twice' and *jugum*, 'yoke'. See **bi-** and **yoke** and cp. **join.**

bigame, n., a bigamist (*obsol.*) — OF., fr. ML. *bigamus* (corresponding to Gk. δίγαμος), 'twice married', a hybrid coined fr. L. pref. *bi-* and Gk. -γαμος, fr. γάμος. See next word.

bigamy, n., the state of having two wives or two husbands at the same time. — OF. (= F.) *bigamie*, fr. *bigame* (see **bigame**), fr. Eccles. L.

bigamia, a hybrid coined fr. L. *bi-* and Gk. γάμος, 'wedding, marriage', which is rel. to γαμεῖν, 'to take to wife, to marry', γαμβρός, 'son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law', fr. I.-E. base **ĝem(e)-*, 'to marry', whence also OI. *jāmiḥ*, 'brother, sister', *jāmā*, 'daughter-in-law', *jā́mā-tar*, Avestic *zāmā-tar*, 'son-in-law', L. *gener* (for **gemer*), 'son-in-law' (for the change of *m* to *n* see **gener**). Cp. **Gamelion, gamete, gamo-, -gamy.** For the difference in meaning between *bigamy* and *digamy* see **digamy.**
Derivatives: *bigam-ist*, n., *bigam-ous*, adj. *bigam-ous-ly*, adv.

bigarreau, n., a variety of cherry. — F., fr. *bigarre*, 'variegated', fr. OF. *garre* 'variegated', which is of uncertain origin; so called from its color.

Big Ben, name of the bell attached to the clock at Westminster. — Named after Sir *Benjamin* Hall, first commissioner of works, under whose supervision the bell was cast. For *Ben*, dimin. of *Benjamin*, see **Ben.**

bigg, big, n., the four-rowed barley (*dial.*) — ME. *big*, *bigge*, fr. ON. *bygg*, 'barley', rel. to OE. *bēow*, 'grain, barley', OS. *beo*, *bewod*, 'harvest'.

biggin, n., cap, hood. — F. *béguin*, fr. *béguine*, name of the members of certain lay sisterhoods (see **Beguine**); so called from caps originally worn by them.

biggin, n., a coffee percolator. — So called from the name of its inventor.

bight, n., 1) a bending; 2) a loop in a rope; 3) a bay. — ME., fr. OE. *byht*, 'a bend', rel. to MLG. *bucht* (whence G. *Bucht*, Du. *bocht*, Dan., Swed. *bught*, 'bight, bay'); prop. abstract nouns formed fr. OE. *būgan*, resp. MLG. *būgen*, 'to bend'. See **bow,** 'to bend', and cp. obsol. E. *bought*, 'a bend, turn, curvature'.
Derivative: *bight*, tr. v.

Bignonia, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL., named by the botanist Tournefort after his friend the Abbé Jean-Paul *Bignon* (1662-1723), librarian at the court of Louis XV. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Bignoniaceae, n.pl., the Bignonia family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

bignoniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

bigot, n. — F. *bigot*, 'over-devout', of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Sp. *hombre de bigotes*, 'a man wearing mustaches', whence 'a man of a serious, solemn cast of mind'.
Derivatives: *bigot-ed*, adj., *bigot-ry*, n.

bijou, n. — F., 'jewel, gem', fr. Bret. *bizou*, 'finger ring', fr. *biz*, 'finger'.

bijouterie, n., articles of jewelry. — See **bijou** and **-ery.**

bike, n. and v. — Colloq. abbreviation of **bicycle.**

bikh, bish, n., aconite poison (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind., fr. OI. *viṣám*, 'poison', which is cogn. with Gk. ἰός (for **Fῑσός*), L. *vīrus* (for **vīsos*), 'poison'. See **virus.**

bilabial, adj., formed with both lips. — Lit. 'made with both lips', fr. **bi-** and **labial.**

bilabiate, adj., having two lips. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **labiate.**

bilateral, adj., having two sides. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **lateral.**
Derivatives: *bilateral-ity*, n., *bilater-al-ly*, adv., *bilateral-ness*, n.

bilberry, n. — Dan. *bøllebær*, lit. 'ball berry'. See **ball,** 'a round body', and **berry.**

bilbo, n., a kind of sword. — Sp., fr. *Bilbao*, town in Spain. For sense development cp. *bayonet*, *Toledo.*

bildar, n., an excavator, digger (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind., fr. Pers. *beldār*, 'a spade wielder'.

bile, n. — F., fr. L. *bīlis* [for **bis(t)-lis*], 'gall, bile', which is cogn. with W. *bustl*, OCo. *bistel*, Bret. *bestl*, 'gall'. Cp. **biliary, bilious,** and the second element in **atrabiliary.**

bilge, n. — A var. of **bulge.**

Bilharzia, n., a genus of worms, parasitic in the blood (*zool.*) — ModL., named, at the suggestion of the English biologist T. S. Cobbold, after the German physician Theodor *Bilharz*, discoverer of this parasite. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**
Derivatives: *bilharzi-al*, *bilharz-ic*, adjs., *bilharzi-asis*, n.

bili-, combining form denoting the *bile.* — L. *bīli-*, fr. *bīlis*, 'bile'. See **bile.**

biliary, adj., pertaining to the bile; bilious. — F. *biliaire*, 'pertaining to the bile', fr. L. *bīlis.* See **bile** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

biliate, tr. v., to treat with bile. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *bīlis*, 'bile'. See **bile.**
Derivative: *biliat-ion*, n.

bilinear, adj., of, or pertaining to, two lines. — Formed fr. **bi-** and L. *līnea*, 'line'. See **linear.**

bilingual, adj. — Lit. 'of two languages'. See **bi-** and **lingual.**

bilious, adj., 1) related to, or caused by the bile; 2) peevish. — F. *bilieux*, fr. L. *bīliōsus*, 'pertaining to the bile', fr. *bīlis.* See **bile** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *bilious-ly*, adv., *bilious-ness*, n.

bilk, tr. v., to balk, deceive. — Prob. a var. of **balk,** 'to hinder'.
Derivatives: *bilk*, n., a bilking; a swindler, *bilk-er*, n., *bilk-ing*, n.

bill, n., an ancient weapon; a halberd. — ME. *bil*, fr. OE. *bill*, 'sword, chopping tool', rel. to OS. *bil*, 'sword', MDu. *bīle*, Du. *bijl*, OHG. *bīhal*, MHG. *bīhel*, later *bīl*, G. *Beil*, ON. *bīlda*. 'hatchet', ON. *bīldr*, 'instrument for letting blood', fr. I.-E. base **bhei-*, 'to cut', whence also Arm. *bir*, 'cudgel', Gk. φῖτρός, 'block of wood, log', OSlav. *biti*, 'to strike', *bičĭ*, 'whip', Russ. *bilo*, 'mallet', OIr. *biail*, 'ax', *benim* (for **bhinami*, 'I cut, strike'. Cp. **bill,** 'beak'. Cp. also **boyar.** For **bheid-*, a *-d-*enlargement of base **bheĭ-*, see **bite** and cp. words there referred to.

bill, n., document. — ME. *bille*, fr. AF. *bille*, fr. Anglo-L. *billa*, fr. ML. *bulla*, 'seal affixed to a document, sealed document, document', fr. L. *bulla*, 'bubble, boss, knob', later 'seal', fr. **bu-l-*, an *-l-*enlargement of the I.-E. imitative base **bu-*, 'to blow; to swell'. See **buccal** and cp. **billet,** 'note', **boil,** v., **bolas, boule,** 'a game', **budge, bulb, bull,** 'edict', **bullet, bulletin.**
Derivative: *bill*, tr. v., to make out a bill; to announce by bills.

bill, n., beak. — ME. *bille*, fr. OE. *bile*, 'beak', rel. to OE. *bill*, 'sword, chopping tool'. See **bill,** 'halberd'.
Derivative: *bill*, intr. v., to touch bills; to caress.

billet, n., document, note. — F. *billet*, fr. OF. *billette*, which is a blend of *bille*, 'ball', and OF. *bullette*, dimin. of *bulle*, 'bill', fr. L. *bulla.* See **bill,** 'document'. Cp. also **habiliment.**
Derivative: *billet*, tr.v.

billet, n., stick, log. — OF. *billete* (whence, with change of suff., F. *billot*), dimin. of *bille*, 'block of wood', fr. VL. *bilia*, a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. Ir. *bile*, 'tree trunk'. Cp. also **billiards, billon, bullion.**

billet-doux, n., love letter. — F., lit. 'sweet note', fr. *billet*, 'document, note', and *doux*, 'sweet', fr. L. *dulcis*, of s.m. See **billet,** 'document', and **dulcet.**

billiards, n. — F. *billard*, first denoting 'a bent stick', then 'a stick to push balls' (whence its modern sense), from *bille*, 'log'. See **billet,** 'stick, log'.

billingsgate, n., abusive, blasphemous language. — Prop. 'the language used at *Billingsgate*', fish-market in London.

billion, n., 1) lit. (and still so in England and Germany) a million millions, (i.e. 1 followed by 12 zeros); 2) in the United States and France, a thousand millions (i.e. 1 followed by 9 zeros). — F., a hybrid formed on analogy of **million** (q.v.) fr. L. pref. *bi-*, fr. *bis*, 'twice'. See **bi-** and cp. **trillion, quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion, decillion, centillion.**
Derivatives: *billionaire* (q.v.), *billion-th*, adj. and n.

billionaire, n. — Formed fr. **billion** on analogy of *millionaire.*

billon, n., an alloy of silver with a preponderating amount of copper. — F., 'lump', fr. *bille*, 'block of wood'; prop. a variant of **bullion** (q.v.)

billow, n. — Fr. ON. *bylgja*, 'billow', rel. to MHG. *bulge*, 'billow, bag', fr. Teut. base **belg-*, 'to swell'. Accordingly *billow* lit. means 'anything swelling', whence 'a swelling wave'. See **belly** and cp. **bolster.**
Derivative: *billow-y*, adj.

billy, n. — In all its senses: fr. *Billy*, pet form of **William.**

billycock, n. — Altered fr. *bully-cocked* (*hat*), which lit. means '*cocked* as hats worn by *bullies*'. See **bully** and **cock.**

bilobate, adj., having two lobes. — Formed fr. **bi-,** Gk. λοβός, 'lobe of the ear' (see **lobe**), and adj. suff. **-ate.**

biltong, n., sundried meat (*S. African*). — S. African Du., compounded of Du. *bil*, 'rump', and *tong*, 'tongue' (see **tongue**); so called because the strips are tongue-shaped.

bimanal, bimanous, adj., having two hands (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **bi-,** L. *manus*, 'hand' (see **manual**), and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ous.**

bimastism, n., condition of having two *mammae* (*anat.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. pref. *bi-*, Gk. μαστός, 'mamma', and Gk. suff. *-ισμός.* See **bi-, masto-** and **-ism.**

bimbashee, n., a Turkish military officer. — Turk. *bing-bāshī*, lit. 'head of a thousand'. The second element of this word forms the first element of the compound **bashi-bazouk** (q.v.)

bimestrial, adj., bimonthly. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *bimēnstris, bimēstris*, 'lasting two months', fr. **bi-** and *mēnsis*, 'month'. Cp. L. *mēnstruus*, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', *intermēnstris, intermēstris*, 'between two months', and see **month.** Cp. also **menses.**

bimetallic, adj., 1) composed of, or pertaining to, two metals; 2) pertaining to, or based upon, bimetallism. — F. *bimétallique*, coined by the Italian economist Enrico Cernuschi (1821-96) in 1869 fr. pref. *bi-* and *métallique*, 'metallic'. See **bi-, metal** and **-ic.**

bimetallism, n., the use of two metals, usually gold and silver, as standard money. — F. *bimétallisme*, coined by Enrico Cernuschi in 1876. See prec. word and **-ism.**

bimetallist, n., an advocate of bimetallism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

bimonthly, adj., happening once in two months. — A hybrid coined fr. the L. pref. *bi-* (see **bi-**) and English *monthly* (see **month**).
Derivative: *bimonthly*, n.

bin, n., receptacle. — ME. *binne*, fr. OE. *binn*, fr. L *benna*, 'a two-wheeled cart with a body of basket work', a word of Celtic (Gaulish) origin; cp. W. *benn*, 'cart'. L. *benna* stands for **bhentnā* and is cogn. with Gk. πάθνη, Att. φάτνη, 'manger, crib', fr. I.-E. base **bhendh-*, 'to bind', whence also E. **bind** (q.v.) OE. *bōsig*, 'cowstall', and dial. E. **boose,** 'crib', are prob. cogn. with W. *benn*, 'cart'.
Derivative: *bin*, tr. v., to place in a bin.

binary, adj., dual. — L. *bīnārius*, 'consisting of two', formed fr. *bīnī*, 'two each, two at a time', which stands for **dwis-nī*, and is rel. to *duo*, 'two', OL. *dvis* (whence L. *bis*), 'twice'. See **bi-, bis,** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **combine** and the first element in **binocle, binocular.**

binate, adj., double (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *bīnī.* See prec. word.
Derivative: *binary*, n.

bind, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *binden*, fr. OE. *bindan*, rel. to OS., Goth. *bindan*, ON., OFris. *binda*, OHG. *bintan*, MHG., G. *binden*, fr. I.-E. base **bhendh-*, 'to bind', whence also OI. *badhnáti*, later form *bandhati*, 'binds', *bándhuḥ*, 'kinsman', Gk. πενθερός, 'father-in-law', prop. 'bound (through marriage)', πεῖσμα (for **πένθ-σμα*), 'cable', πάθνη, Att. φάτνη (for **bhndh-nā*),

'manger, crib' (lit. 'place where the animal is tied up'), L. *of-fend-īx*, 'a band', Lith. *beñdras*, 'common, joint', as a noun 'partner', Lett. *biedrs*, 'companion, comrade'; see R. Trautmann, Baltisch-Slavisches Wörterbuch, p. 30. Cp. **band**, 'a tie', **bandhava, bandhu, bandoleer, bend, besom, bin, bine, bond, bend, bund, bundle, bandal**, the first element in **bundobust** and the second element in **cummerbund, sebundy.**
Derivatives: *bind*, n., *bind-er*, n., *bind-er-y*, n., *bind-ing*, n. and adj.

bine, n., any climbing stem. — A dialectal form of *bind*, n. (see prec. word).

bing, interj. — Imitative.

binnacle, n., case for a compass on a ship. — Corruption of earlier *bittacle*, fr. Port. *bitacola*, which is formed by aphesis fr. L. *habitāculum*, 'little dwelling' (whence also F. *habitacle*), a derivative of *habitāre*, 'to dwell'; see **habitat.** The form of the word *binnacle* was prob. influenced by E. *bin*.

binocle, n., a telescope adapted for the use of both eyes at the same time. — F., fr. L. *bīnī*, 'two at a time', and *oculus* 'eye'. See **binary** and **ocular.**

binocular, adj., using both eyes at the same time. — See prec. word and cp. **monocular.**
Derivative: *binocular*, n.

binomial, adj., consisting of two terms (*alg.*) — A hybrid coined from the L. pref. *bi-* (see **bi-**) on analogy of **monomial** (q.v.)
Derivative: *binomial*, n.

binominal, adj., having two names. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **nominal.**

binturong, n., an animal resembling the civet cat. — Malay.

bio-, combining form meaning 'life'. — Gk. βιο-, fr. βίος, 'life', dissimilated fr. *βίϝος, fr. I.-E. *g^{w}*iwos;* cogn. with Goth. *qius*, OE. *cwicu*, 'living'. See **quick,** and cp. **vital, zoo-.** Cp. also **biosis, biotic,** and the second element in **aerobic, amphibious, bathybius, cenobite, microbe, hygiene, Limnobium, Lithobius, macrobiotic, necrobiosis, Rhizobium, symbion, symbiosis.**

biochemistry, n., chemistry dealing with animal and plant life. — See **bio-** and **chemistry.**

biogen, n., a protoplasmic unit (*biol.*) — Coined by the German physiologist Max Verworn (1863-1921) in 1903 fr. **bio-** and **-gen.**

biogenesis, n., the theory that living organisms can only arise from pre-existing living matter (*biol.*) — Coined by the English biologist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) in 1870 fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and γένεσις, 'origin, source'. See **bio-** and **genesis** and cp. **abiogenesis.**

biogenesist, n., one who believes in the theory of biogenesis. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

biogenetic, biogenetical, adj., pertaining to biogenesis. — See **biogenesis** and **-etic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *biogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

biogeny, n., biogenesis. — Compounded of **bio-** and **-geny.**

biograph, n., a cinematograph. — Lit. 'living description', fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **bio-** and **-graph** and cp. next word.

biographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

biography, n. — Late Gk. βιογραφίᾱ, 'description of life', fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **bio-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *biograph-ic, biograph-ic-al*, adjs., *biograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

biology, n. — Lit. 'the study of life', suggested by the German naturalist G. Reinhold Treviranus as a modern coinage fr. Gk. βίος, 'life', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic) (see **bio-** and **-logy**); introduced as a scientific term by the French biologist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) in 1802 (in his *Hydrogéologie*).
Derivatives: *biolog-ic, biolog-ic-al*, adjs., *biolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *biolog-ist*, n.

biometry, n., the calculation of the notable duration of human life. — Compounded of **bio-** and **-metry.**

bionomics, n., ecology. — Formed fr. **bio-** on analogy of **economics.**

bioplasm, n., living protoplasm (*biol.*) — Compounded of **bio-** and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See **plasma.**

bioplast, a particle of bioplasm (*biol.*) — Compounded of **bio-** and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See **-plast.**

bioscope, n., a biograph. — Compounded of **bio-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

biosis, n., vitality (*biol.*) — Gk. βίωσις, 'way of life', fr. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-** and **-osis.**

biosterin, n., product from cod-liver oil. — Coined fr. Gk. βίος, 'life' (see **bio-**), ***cholesterol*** and chem. suff. **-in.**

biotic, biotical, adj., pertaining to life. — Gk. βιωτικός, fr. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.**

biparous, adj., bringing forth two at a birth. — Formed fr. **bi-** and L. *-parus* (in *vivi-parus*, 'bringing forth its young alive'). See **-parous.**

bipartite, adj., divided into two parts (*bot.*) — L. *bipartītus*, pp. of *bipartīre*, 'to divide into two parts', fr. **bi-** and *partītus*, pp. of *partīrī*, 'to divide'. See **partite.**

biped, n., an animal with two feet; a man; adj., two-footed. — L. *bipēs*, gen. *bipedis*, 'two-footed', fr. **bi-** and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal.**

biplane, n., airplane with two planes. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **plane,** 'airplane'.

Bipontine, adj., relating to the edition of ancient classics at *Zweibrücken*. — Lit. 'relating to the town *Zweibrücken* (= Town of the 'two bridges') in Bavaria, whose name was Latinized into *Bipontium*. See **bi-** and **pons.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine.**

biquadrate, n., the fourth power, the square of the square (*math.*) — Formed fr. **bi-** and **quadrate.**
Derivative: *biquadrat-ic*, adj. and n.

birch, n. — ME. *birche*, fr. OE. *bierce, beorc*, rel. to OS. *birka, berka*, ON. *björk*, Dan. *birk*, Swed. *björk*, Norw. *bjerk*, MDu. *berke*, Du. *berk*, OHG. *birihha, birka*, MHG. *birche, birke*, G. *Birke*, 'birch', and cogn. with Osset. *barz*, OSlav. *brěza*, Lith. *béržas*, Lett. *beŕža*, OPruss. *berse*, Russ. *berëza*, OCzech *břieza*, OI. *bhūrjáḥ*, 'birch', L. *farnus, fraxinus*, 'mountain ash'. All these words lit. mean 'the white (or bright) tree' and derive fr. I.-E. base **bhereĝ-*, 'to shine, be white'. See **bright** and cp. **Fraxinus, fraxinella.**
Derivatives: *birch*, adj. and tr. v., *birch-en*, adj., *birch-ing*, n.

bird, n. — ME. *brid, bird*, fr. OE. *bridd*, 'young bird', of uncertain origin; possibly in gradational relationship to **breed, brood.**

bireme, n., a galley having two banks of oars. — L. *birēmis*, formed fr. **bi-** and *rēmus* (for **resmos*), 'oar', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐρέσσειν, Att. ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ἐρέτης, 'rower', ἐρετμός, ἐρετμόν, 'oar', OI. *aritár-*, 'rower', *aritraḥ*, 'oar', OE. *rōwan*, 'to row', *rōðer*, 'rudder'. See **row,** 'to propel a boat', **rudder,** and cp. the second element in **unireme, trireme, quadrireme, quinquereme.** Cp. also **remex.**

biretta, n., a square cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. — It. *berretta*, fr. Late L. *birrus*, also *birrum*, 'large cloak with a hood', which is of Gaulish origin; cp. MIr. *berr*, W. *byrr*, 'short'. Cp. **barret, beret, burnous.**

birr, intr. v., to whir. — Of imitative origin.

birrellism, n., style resembling that of Augustine *Birrell* (1850-1933). — For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

birth, n. — ME. *burthe, birthe*, fr. ON. *byrð*, rel. to OE. *gebyrd*, OS. *giburd*, OFris. *berd*, Du. *geboorte*, OHG. *giburt*, MHG., G. *geburt*. Goth. *gabaúrþs*. Derivatively these words correspond exactly to OI. *bhṛtíḥ*, 'a bringing, maintenance', and to L. *fors*, gen. *fortis*, 'chance', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **berth.**

bis, adv., twice. — L. *bis*, fr. OL. *dvis*, cogn. with OI. *dvíḥ*, Avestic *bish*, Gk. δίς, MHG. *zwis*, 'twice', Goth. *tvis-*, 'in two, asunder', ON. *tvistra*, 'to divide'. See **bi-** and cp. **two, twi-, twist.** Cp. also the first element in **bevue** and the second element in **tête-bêche.**

biscuit, n. — F. *biscuit*, fr. L. *bis coctus*, 'twice cooked' (whence also It. *biscotto*), fr. *bis*, 'twice' (see prec. word), and *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook,** n., and cp. **bisque.**

bise, n., a dry and cold north wind. — F., fr. Frankish **bīsa*, which is rel. to OHG. *bīsa*, G. *Bise*, 'bise', OHG. *bīsōn*, 'to run about' (said of cattle attacked by gadflies), OSwed. *bisa*, 'to run', Dan. *bisse*, 'to run in agitation'; not related to *breeze.*

bisect, tr. v., to cut in two. — Formed fr. **bi-** and L. *secāre*, pp. *sectus*, 'to cut'. See **section.**
Derivatives: *bisect-ion*, n., *bisect-or*, n.

bisexual, adj. — Formed fr. **bi-** and **sexual.**

bishop, n. — ME. *biscop, bischop*, fr. OE. *bisceop, biscop*, fr. L. *episcopus*, 'overseer, superintendant', in Eccles. L., 'bishop', fr. Gk. ἐπί-σκοπος, 'overseer', fr. ἐπί, 'on, over', and σκοπός, 'watcher'. See **epi-** and **-scope** and cp. **episcopal.** Cp. also **obispo.**
Derivative: *bishop*, tr. and intr. v.

bishopric, n. — OE. *bisceoprīce, biscoprīce*, compounded of *bisceop, biscop*, 'bishop', and *rīce* 'dominion'. See prec. word and **Reich.**

bismite, n., bismuth trioxide (*mineral.*) — Coined fr. next word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

bismuth, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — G. *Bismuth* (now spelled *Wismut*), Latinized by Georgius Agricola (in 1530) into *bisemutum*. The origin of the word is uncertain. It is not connected with Arab. *ithmid*, 'antimon', as most lexicographers would have it.

bismuto-, bismutho-, combining form meaning 'bismuth'. — See prec. word.

bisnaga, n. a kind of cactus. — Port. *bisnaga* (cp. Sp. *biznaga*), fr. Arab. *bisnāj*, secondary form of *bastināj*, fr. L. *pastināca*, 'parsnip'. See **parsnip.**

bison, n., wild ox. — F., fr. L. *bison*, fr. OHG. *wisunt* (MHG., G. *wisent*), which is rel. to OE. *wesand*, ON. *visundr*, and cogn. with OPruss. *wis-sambrs*, 'aurochs', and with L. *vissiō*, 'stench'. The bison is named after the peculiar odor of musk emitted by it during the rutting season. See **weasel.**

bisporous, adj., having two spores (*bot.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. pref. *bi-*, 'twice', and Gk. σπορά, 'sowing, seed' (see **bi-** and **spore**). The correct form is **disporous** in which both elements are of Greek origin. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

bisque, n., unglazed porcelain (*ceramics*). — Corruption of **biscuit.**

bissextile, adj. and n., intercalary (year). — F. (*année*) *bissextile*, fr. Late L. (*annus*) *bissextīlis*, 'a year containing an intercalary day', fr. (*diēs*) *bissextus*, the intercalary day (of the Julian calendar), lit. 'the twice sixth (day)', i.e. the *sixth* day before the calends of March, which is reckoned *twice* in a leap year. See **bis-, sext** and suff. **-ile.**

bister, bistre, n., a dark-brown pigment. — F. *bistre*, of unknown origin.

bistort, adj., a plant (*Polygonum bistorta*). — F. *bistorte*, lit. 'twice twisted', fr. L. *bis*, 'twice', and *torta*, fem. pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist' (see **bis** and **torque**). The plant was so called from its twisted root.

bistoury, n., a small surgical knife. — F. *bistouri*. of unknown origin.

bistro, n., 1) a wine seller; 2) a wine shop (*slang*). — F., 'winemerchant, restaurantkeeper, restaurant', fr. *bistraud*, 'a little shepherd', a word of the Poitou dialect, fr. *biste*, 'goat'.

bit, n., a morsel. — ME., fr. OE. *bita*, 'a bite, bit, morsel', lit. 'something bitten off', rel. to OS. *biti*, ON. *bit*, OFris. *bite*, MDu. *bete*, Du. *beet*, OHG. *biʒʒo*, MHG. *biʒʒe*, G. *Bissen*, 'bit, morsel', and to OE. *bītan*, 'to bite'. See **bite** and cp. next word.

bit, n., mouthpiece of the bridle of a horse. — ME. *bit, bitt*, fr. OE. *bite*, 'a biting', rel. to OS. *biti*, ON. *bit*, G. *Biß*, and to OE. *bītan*, 'to bite'. See **bite** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *bit*, tr. v.

bit, past tense of *bite*. — ME. *bit*, from the stem of the OE. pp. *biten*. See **bite** and cp. **bitten.**

bitartrate, n., an acid tartrate (*chem.*) — See **bi-** and **tartrate.**

bitch, n., female dog. — ME. *bicche*, fr. OE. *bicce*, rel. to ON. *bikkja;* of uncertain origin.

bite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *biten*, fr. OE. *bītan*, rel. to OS. *bītan*, ON., OFris. *bīta*, Swed. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, MLG., MDu. *bīten*, Du. *bijten*, OHG. *biʒʒan*, MHG. *bīʒen*, G. *beißen*, Goth. *beitan*, 'to bite'. The orig. meaning was 'to cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base **bheid-*, whence also OI. *bhinádmi*, 'I cleave', L. *findere*, 'to cleave, split', and prob. also Gk. φείδεσθαι, 'to spare' (orig. 'to cut oneself off from somebody'). Cp. **bit,** 'morsel', **bit,** 'mouthpiece', **bait, bate,** 'solution used in tanning', **abet, bezzle, embezzle, bitter,** adj., **vent,** 'slit', **giblets.** Cp. also **fissile** and words there referred to. Cp. also **bill,** 'halberd'.
Derivatives: *bite*, n., *bit-er*, n., *bit-ing*, adj., *bit-ing-ly*, adv.

bitt, n., timber fastened to the deck of a vessel. — Prob. fr. ON. *biti*, 'beam', which is rel. to ON. *beit*, 'boat', Du. *beeting*, 'bitt', MHG. *bizze*, 'wooden wedge'. — F. *bitte*, 'bitt', is of the same origin. See **boat** and cp. **bitter,** n.

bitten, pp. of *bite*. — ME. *bitten*, fr. OE. *biten*, pp. of *bītan*. See **bite.**

bitter, adj. — ME. *biter*, fr. OE. *biter, bitor*, rel. to OS. *bittar*, ON. *bitr*, Du. *bitter*, OHG. *bittar*, MHG., G. *bitter*, Goth. *baitrs*, 'bitter', orig. 'of a pungent taste' and rel. to OE. *bītan*, 'to bite'. See **bite** and cp. **embitter.**
Derivatives: *bitter-ly*, adv., *bitter-ness*, n.

bitter, n., turn of the cable about the bitts (*naut.*) — See **bitts.**

bitterling, n., a small fish (*Rhodeus amarus*). — Formed from the adjective **bitter** with suff. **-ling**; so called from its bitter flavor.

bittern, n., a heronlike bird. — ME. *bitour*, fr. OF. (= F.) *butor*, fr. VL. **būti-taurus*, a compound of L. *būteō, būtiō*, 'a kind of falcon or hawk', and *taurus*, 'ox', L. *būteō* derives fr. *būtīre*, 'to cry like a bittern', which is of imitative origin and lit. means 'to utter the sound *bū*'. Cp. L. *būbere*, a synonym of *būtīre* and *būbō*, 'owl', and see **Buteo, Bubo.** For the second element in VL. **būti-taurus* see **Taurus.** The reason why in VL. **būti-taurus* the bittern is compared with an ox, may be best explained by a passage in **Pliny** (10,42), in which the author relates that in Gaul the bittern was called *taurus* (i.e. 'ox') because of its voice suggestive of the bellowing of oxen. For the suffixed *-n* in *bittern* cp. *marten.*

bittern, n., the bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization in saltworks. — A derivative of **bitter,** adj.

bitters, n. pl., bitter liquors. — The adj. **bitter,** used as a noun.

bitumen, n., 1) asphalt; 2) an inflammable mineral substance. — L. *bitūmen*, 'mineral pitch', an Osco-Umbrian loan word (the genuine Latin form would have been **vetūmen*, fr. **gwetūmen*) of Celtic origin; cogn. with OI. *játu*, 'lac, gum', ON. *kvāða*, 'resin', OE. *cwidu, cudu*, 'mastic, cud'. See **cud** and cp. **béton.** Cp. also **Betula.**
Derivatives: *bitumin-ize*, tr. v., *bitumin-ous*, adj.

bivalence, bivalency, n. (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

bivalent, adj. having a valency of two (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **bi-** and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'. See **valiant** and cp. **-valent, valence.**

bivalve, n., a mollusk with a double shell. — Formed fr. pref. **bi-** and **valve.**

bivouac, n. — F. *bivouac*, variant *bivac*, fr. earlier *biwacht*, fr. Swiss G. *biwacht*, which is equivalent to G. *Beiwacht*, a collateral form of *Beiwache*, 'a keeping watch', fr. *bei*, 'at, by', and *Wache*, 'watch, guard'. See **by** and **wake,** 'to be awake'. It. *bivacco*, 'bivouac', is a French loan word.
Derivative: *bivouac*, intr. v.

bixbyite, n., an iron mangenese oxide (*mineral.*) — Named after Maynard *Bixby* of Utah, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bizarre, adj., strange. — F., fr. It. *bizzarro*, 'capricious', fr. Sp. *bizarro*, 'gallant, brave', fr. Basque *bizar*, 'beard'. The sense development of the word is due to the strange impression made by the bearded Spanish soldiers upon the French.

blab, n. — ME. *blabbe*, rel. to ME. *blaberen*. See **blabber.**
Derivative: *blab*, tr. and intr. v.

blabber, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *blaberen*, of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *blabbra*, Dan. *blabbre*, 'babble', OHG. *blabbizōn*, MHG. *blepzen*, G. *plappern*, 'to babble'.
Derivative: *blabber*, n.

black, adj. — ME. *blak, blakke*, fr. OE. *blæc*, rel. to ON. *blakkr*, 'dark', OHG. *blah*, 'black', Swed. *bläck*, 'ink', Du. *blaken*, 'to burn', fr. I.-E. base **bhleg-*, 'to shine, gleam', whence also Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch', φλέγμα, 'heat, inflammation', φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze', φλογμός, of s.m., L. *flamma* (fr. **flagmā*), 'flame', *flagrāre* 'to blaze, glow, burn', *fulgēre*, 'to shine', *fulgur*, 'lightning', *fulmen* (fr. **fulg-men*), 'lightning, OI. *bhrājate*, 'it shines', *bhárgah*, 'gleam', *bhŕgavah*, 'demi-deities rep-

resenting the *lightning*', Lith. *blágnytis*, 'to brighten' (intr.). Cp. **blanc, blank, blink, bream,** 'a fish'. Cp. also **flagrant, flambeau, flame, flammule, fulgent, fulgara, fulgurant, fulminate, Phlegethon, phlegm, phlegmon, phlogiston, Phlox.**
Derivatives: *black*, n., and tr. v., *black-ing*, n., *black-ish*, adj., *black-ish-ly*, adv., *black-ish-ness*, n., *black-y*, adj. and n.

blackamoor, n., a Negro. — Compounded of **black** and **Moor.**

blackguard, n. — Prop. a *black guard*, a name orig. given to the lowest menials employed in the kitchen of a great household.
Derivatives: *blackguard*, adj. and intr. and tr. v., *blackguard-ism*, n., *blackguard-ly*, adj. and adv.

blackjack, n., a large leathern vessel. — Compounded of **black** and the personal noun **Jack.**

blackmail, n. — Compounded of **black,** used figuratively in the sense 'illegal', and **mail,** 'rent, tax'. For this meaning of *black* cp. the modern term *black market.*
Derivatives: *blackmail*, tr. v., *blackmail-er*, n.

bladder, n. — ME. *bladre, bledder*, fr. OE. *blǣdre, blǣddre*, 'blister, bladder', rel. to OS. *bladara*, ON. *blaðra*, Swed. *blåddra*, OHG. *blāttara*, MHG. *blātere*, G. *Blatter*, Du. *blaar;* formed fr. Teut. base **blē-*, 'to blow, inflate', corresponding to I.-E. base **bhlō-*, **bhlē-* (see **blow,** 'to puff'), with suff. *-dro*, which corresponds to Gk. *-τρο*, L. *-tro* (see *rostrum*). Cp. the second element in **isinglass.**
Derivatives: *bladder*, tr. and intr. v., *bladder-y*, adj.

blade, n. — ME. *blad, blade*, fr. OE. *blæd*, 'leaf; blade (of an ear)', rel. to ON. *blað*, OS., Dan., Swed., Du. *blad*, OHG., MHG. *blat*, G. *Blatt*, OFris. *bled*, 'leaf'; prop. pp. of OE. *blōwan*, etc., 'to bloom, flower', fr. I.-E. base **bhlō-*, **bhlē-*, **bhlā-*, 'to sprout, bloom; leaf', whence prob. also Toch. *pält*, 'leaf'. See **blow,** 'to bloom', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *blade*, tr. and intr. v., *blad-ed*, adj., *blade-let*, n., *blad-er*, n., *blad-ing*, n., *blad-y*, adj.

blae, adj., dark-blue, livid (*obsol.*) — ME. *blo, bla*, fr. ON. *blār*, which is rel. to OE. *blāw, blǣw*, 'blue'. See **blue.**

blaeberry, n., bilberry. — Compounded of **blae** and **berry.**

blah, interj. and n. (*U.S. Slang*) — Of imit. origin.

blain, n., a pustule. — ME. *bleine*, fr. OE. *blegen*, rel. to Dan. *blegn*, Du. *blein*, fr. I.-E. base **bhlei-*, 'to swell', an enlargement of base **bhel-*. For other enlargements of base **bhel-* see **belly, bloat, bulge, phlebo-.**
Derivative: *blain*, tr. v.

blake, adj., pale (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *blāc*, 'bright, white; pale', rel. to ON. *blīkja*, 'to appear, shine, glitter'. See **bleach** and cp. words there referred to.

blame, tr. v. — ME. *blamen*, fr. OF. *blasmer* (F. *blâmer*), fr. VL. *blastemāre*, 'to blame', which is formed—prob. under the influence of L. *aestimāre*, 'to estimate'—fr. Late L. *blasphēmāre*, 'to blaspheme, blame', fr. Gk. βλασφημεῖν, 'to speak profanely, speak ill'. Cp. Catal. *blastemar*, Port. *lastimar*, Rum. *blestemà*, 'to abuse', and see **blaspheme.**
Derivatives: *blame*, n. (q.v.), *blam-able*, adj.. *blam-able-ness*, n., *blam-abl-y*, adv., *blam-ed*, adj., *blam-er*, n., *blam-ing*, adj., *blam-ing-ly*, adv.

blame, n. — ME., fr. OF. *blasme* (F. *blâme*), back formation fr. *blasmer*. See **blame,** v.
Derivatives: *blame-ful*, adj., *blame-ful-ly*, adv., *blame-ful-ness*, n., *blame-less*, adj., *blame-less-ly*, adv., *blame-less-ness*, n.

blanc, n., a French coin. — Prop. 'a white coin', fr. F. *blanc*, 'white'. See **blank.**

blanch, tr. v., to make white; intr. v., to turn, pale. — ME. *blanchen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *blanchir* 'to make white', fr. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, 'white'. See **blank** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *blanch-er*, n.

Blanch, Blanche, fem. PN. — F. *Blanche*, lit. 'white', fr. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*, 'white'; of Teut. origin. See **blank** and cp. **blanch.** Cp. also **Bianca.**

blancmange, n., a kind of dessert. — F. *blancmanger*, lit. 'white food', fr. *blanc*, 'white', and *manger*, 'food', fr. *manger*, 'to eat'. See **blank** and **manger.**

bland, adj., 1) gentle, pleasant; 2) mild, soothing. — L. *blandus*, 'smooth-tongued, flattering, pleasant', of uncertain, possibly imitative origin.
Derivatives: *bland-ly*, adv., *bland-ness*, n.

blandish, tr. v. — ME. *blandissen*, fr. OF. *blandiss-*, pres. part. stem of *blandir*, 'to flatter', fr. L. *blandīrī*, 'to caress', fr. *blandus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *blandish-er*, n., *blandish-ing*, adj., *blandish-ing-ly*, adv.

blank, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, 'white', fr. Frankish **blank*, 'shining, bright', which is rel. to OHG. *blanc, blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, 'shining, bright', OE. *blanca*, ON. *blakkr*, 'white horse', fr. I.-E. base **bhleg-*, 'to shine, gleam'. See **black** and cp. **blanc, blanch, Blanch, blanket, Bianca.**
Derivatives: *blank*, n., *blank-ly*, adv., *blank-ness*, n.

blanket, n. — OF. *blankette, blanquette*, dimin. of *blanc*, 'white', orig. meaning 'a white cloth'. See **blank,** adj., and **-et, -ette.**
Derivatives: *blanket*, tr. v., *blanket-ing*, n.

blanquilo, n., a fish of the genus Caulolatilus. — Sp., dimin. of *blanco*, 'white'; which is a Teut. loan word. See **blank,** adj.

blare, tr. and intr. v., to sound loudly. — ME. *blaren, bloren*, 'to cry, weep', of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. *bleren*, Du. *blaren, bleren*, 'to bleat, cry', MLG. *blarren*, 'to weep', LG. *blären*, 'to whine', MHG. *blēren*, G. *plärren*, 'to bleat; to bawl, blubber, whine'. Cp. also Gk. βληχή, 'a bleating', βληχᾶσθαι, 'to bleat', L. *blātire*, OSlav. *blěju, blějati*, Lett. *blêju, blêt*, Russ. *ble-*

kat', MHG. *bleken* (G. *blöken*), 'to bleat', which are all imitative. Cp. **blatant, bleat, blurt.**
Derivative: *blare*, n.

blarney, n., flattery. — From *Blarney*, name of a village and a castle near Cork, Ireland, containing the *Blarney* stone, which is said to make anyone that kisses it a persuasive speaker.
Derivative: *blarney*, tr. v.

blas, n., supposed influence of the stars (*obsol.*) — Coined by the Flemish physician and chemist Jan Baptista van Helmont (1577-1644), prob. after MDu. *blæs*, 'wind', which is rel. to LG. *blas*, 'breath', and to E. **blast** (q.v.) For another word coined by Helmont see *gas*.

blasé, adj., surfeited. — F., pp. of *blaser*, 'to blunt, cloy, surfeit', fr. Du. *blazen*, 'to blow', which is rel. to ON. *blāsa*, OHG. *blāsan*, 'to blow', and to E. **blast** (q.v.) F. *blasé* orig. meant 'puffed up under the effect of drinking'.

blaspheme, tr. v., to speak impiously of; intr. v., to utter blasphemy. — ME. *blasfemen*, fr. OF. *blasfemer* (F. *blasphémer*), fr. Late L. *blasphēmāre*, 'to blaspheme', fr. Gk. βλασφημεῖν, 'to speak profanely, to speak ill', fr. βλάσφημος, 'speaking ill'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain etymology. The second element is rel. to φήμη, 'report'; see **fame.**
Derivatives: *blasphem-er*, n., *blasphemous*, *blasphemy* (qq.v.)

blasphemous, adj. — Late L. *blasphēmus*, fr. Gk. βλάσφημος, 'speaking ill'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *blasphemous-ly*, adv., *blasphemous-ness*, n.

blasphemy, n. — ME. *blasfemie*, fr. OF. *blasfemie*, fr. Late L. *blasphēmia*, fr. Gk. βλασφημίᾱ, 'a speaking ill', fr. βλάσφημος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

blast, n. — ME., fr. OE. *blǣst*, 'blowing, blast', rel. to ON. *blāstr*, OHG. *blāst*, 'a blowing, blast', ON. *blāsa*, OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen*, Goth. *blēsan*, 'to blow'; formed — with *s* formative element — fr. I.-E. base **bhlā-*, **bhlē-*, 'to swell'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **blas, blase, blaze,** 'to make known', **blister.**
Derivatives: *blast*, intr. and tr. v., *blast-ed*, adj., *blast-er*, n., *blast-ing*, n., *blast-ment*, n., *blast-y*, adj.

-blast, combining form denoting an embryonic cell or a germ layer as in *ectoblast*, *mesoblast* (*biol.*) — Fr. Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. **blastema, -blastic, blasto-.**

blastema, n., the basis from which an organ is formed (*embryol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βλάστημα, 'offspring, offshoot', from the stem of βλαστάνειν, 'to shoot forth', fr. βλαστός. See **-blast.**
Derivatives: *blastem-al*, *blastem-atic*, *blastem-ic*, adjs.

-blastic, combining form meaning 'sprouting', as in *homoblastic*, *heteroblastic;* connected with nouns ending in *-blast*. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. -βλαστός, fr. βλαστός. See **-blast.**

blasto-, before a vowel **blast-,** combining form meaning 'bud, germ', as in *blastoderm*. — Gk. βλαστο-, βλαστ-, fr. βλαστός. See **-blast.**

blastoderm, n., a layer of cells arising from the segmentation of the ovum (*embryol.*) — Compounded of **blasto-** and Gk. δέρμα 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. words there referred to.

blatant, adj., offensively noisy. — Coined by Edmund Spenser (in his 'Faery Queen'); prob. suggested by L. *blatīre*, 'to babble', which is of imitative origin; not rel. to E. *bleat*.
Derivatives: *blatan-cy*, n., *blatant-ly*, adv.

blather, blether, intr. v., to talk nonsense. — ME., fr. ON. *blaðra*, 'to talk nonsense', fr. *blaðr*, 'nonsense', which is of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *blather*, *blether*, n., *blather-er*, *blether-er*, n.

Blatta, n., a genus of cockroaches (*entomol.*) — L. *blatta*, 'cockroach', of unknown origin.

blatti, blatty, n., the plant *Sonneratia acida* (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind., lit. 'the foreign plant', corruption of *bilātī*, *bilāyatī*, 'foreign', fr. Arab. *wilāyat*, 'kingdom, province'. See **vilayet** and cp. **Blighty, vali.**

blauwbok, blaubok, n., a name given by the Dutch in South Africa to a large kind of antelope. — Du. *blauwbok*, lit. 'blue buck'. See **blue** and **buck.**

blay, n., the bleak. — ME., fr. OE. *blǣge*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *bleie*, Du. *blei*, G. *Bleie*, *Bleihe*, and to E. **bleak** (q.v.) The litteral meaning is 'shining, white, silvery'.

blaze, n., flame. — ME. *blase*, fr. OE. *blæse*, *blase*, 'torch, fire', rel. to OS. *blas*, 'white, whitish', MHG. *blas*, 'bald', orig. 'white, shining' (whence G. *blaß*, 'pale'), OHG. *blas-ros*, 'horse with a white spot', OHG. *blassa*, MHG. *blasse*, MLG. *bles*, *blesse*, 'white spot', MDu., Du. *bles*, G. *Blesse*, 'white spot; an animal (esp. a horse or a cow) with a white spot', ON. *bles-ōttr*, 'marked with a white spot', OE. *blȳsa*, 'torch, flame', *blyscan*, 'to blush', fr. I.-E. **bhles-*, 'to shine, glitter', enlargement of **bhel-*, a base of the same meaning. See **bald, blaze,** 'white spot', and cp. **blazon.** Cp. also **blemish, blizzard, blush.**
Derivatives: *blaze*, intr. v., *blaz-y*, adj., to burn with flame, *blaz-er*, n., *blaz-ing*, adj., *blaz-ing-ly*, adv.

blaze, n., a white spot. — Prob. fr. MLG. *blase* (in *blasenhengst*), 'white spot', which is rel. to MLG. *bles*, *blesse*, of s.m. See prec. word.
Derivative: *blaze*, tr. v., to make a blaze on (trees).

blaze, tr. v., to make known. — The orig. meaning was 'to blow with a trumpet', fr. ON. *blāsa*, 'to blow'. See **blast** and cp. **blasé.** Cp. also **emblaze,** 'to emblazon'.

blazer, n., a light, bright-colored, coat. — Lit. 'that which blazes', so called in allusion to its color. See **blaze,** 'flame', and **-er.**

blazon, n., a coat of arms. — ME. *blason*, fr. OF. *blason*, 'shield' (in Mod. French 'coat of arms'), of uncertain origin; not rel. to OHG. *blāsan*, etc., 'to blow', nor to OE. *blæse*, *blase*, 'torch, fire' (see *blaze*, 'flame'). It. *blasone* and Sp. *blasón*, 'coat of arms', are French loan words. Cp. **emblazon.**
Derivatives: *blazon*, tr. v., *blazon-ry*, n.

bleach, tr. v., to whiten. — ME. *blechen*, fr. OE. *blǣcan*, fr. *blāc*, 'bright, white; pale', rel. to OS. *blēk*, ON. *bleikr*, Du. *bleek*, OHG. *bleih*, MHG., G. *bleich*, 'pale', ON. *bleikja*, Du. *bleken*, OHG. *blīhhan*, MHG. *blīken*, G. *bleichen*, 'to bleach', and perh. cogn. with OSlav. *bliskati* (for **bligskati*), 'to sparkle, glitter', *blěskŭ*, 'gleam, splendor'. Cp. **blake, bleak,** adj. and n., **blight.**
Derivatives: *bleach*, n., *bleach-ed*, adj., *bleach-er*, n., *bleach-er-y*, n., *bleach-ing*, n.

bleak, adj. — ME. *bleke*, fr. ON. *bleikr*, 'pale'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *bleak-ish*, adj., *bleak-ly*, adv., *bleak-ness*, n., *bleak-y*, adj.

bleak, n., the blay. — The word lit. means 'the white, silvery (fish)', and is rel. to Swiss G. *blicke*, Swab. *blecke*, and to E. **blay** and **bleak,** adj.

blear, adj. and tr. v. — ME. *bleren*, 'to dim (the eyes)'. Cp. LG. *bleer-oged*, 'blear-eyed'. Cp. also **blur.**

bleat, intr. and tr. v. and n. — ME. *bleten*, fr. OE. *blǣtan*, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *blaten*, OHG. *blāzan*, 'to bleat'. Cp. also ME. *blaren*, 'to cry, weep', and see **blare.**
Derivatives: *bleat-er*, n., *bleat-ing*, adj., *bleat-ing-ly*, adv.

bleb, n., a vesicle, blister; a bubble. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **blob, blubber,** 'the fat of the whale'.

bled, past tense and pp. of *bleed*. — ME. *bledde*, resp. *(y)bled*, fr. OE. *blēdde*, resp. *geblēdd*, *geblēd*, past tense, resp. pp. of *blēdan*. See next word.

bleed, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bleden*, fr. OE. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd*, 'blood'. See **blood.**
Derivatives: *bleed-er*, n., *bleed-ing*, n. and adj.

blemish, tr. v. — ME. *blemissen*, *blemisshen*, fr. OF. *blemiss-*, pres. part. stem of *blemir*, *blesmir* (F. *blêmir*), which prob. derives fr. Frankish **blesmjan*, 'to make one grow pale', from the Teut. base seen in G. *blass*, 'pale'. See **blaze,** 'flame'.
Derivatives: *blemish*, n., *blemish-er*, n.

blench, tr. v., to make pale; intr. v., to turn pale. — A var. of **blanch.**

blench, intr. v., to shrink. — ME. *blenchen*, fr. OE. *blencan*, 'to deceive', prob. causative of **blink,** and orig. meaning 'to make to blink'. (*Blench* stands to *blink* as *drench* to *drink*.) Cp. also OE. *cwencan*, causative of OE. *cwincan*, 'to disappear' (see *quench*), so that *quench* prop. means 'to cause to disappear'.

blend, tr. and intr. v., to mix. — ME. *blenden*, fr. ON. *blanda*, which is rel. OE., OS., OHG. *blantan*, Goth. *blandan*, MHG. *blenden*, 'to mix' (cp. G. *Blendling*, 'bastard, mongrel'), fr. I.-E. base **bhlendh-*, 'to mix; to confuse', whence also Lith. *blandùs*, 'troubled, turbid, thick', OSlav. *blędǫ*, *blęsti*, 'to go astray', *blądìti*, 'to err', Lith. *blandýtis*, 'to lower (the eyes)', *blįsti*, 'to become thick, turbid' (said of water). Cp. **blend,** 'to blind'. Cp. also **blond, blunder.**

blend, tr. v., to blind (*obsol.*) — OE. *blendan*, rel. to OFris. *blenda*, MLG., MHG., G. *blenden*, OHG. *blentan*, 'to blind', and prob. to OE. *blandan*, 'to mix'. See **blend,** 'to mix', and cp. **blind,** adj. and v. Cp. also **blende.**

blende, n., an ore of zinc, sphalerite. — G. *Blende*, back formation fr. *blenden*, 'to blind; to deceive'; so called because though it resembles lead, it yields no lead. Cp. the second element in **pitchblende.**

blenheim orange. — Named after *Blenheim*, seat of the duke of Marlborough, in Oxfordshire, England.

blenheim spaniel. — See prec. word; so called because originally bred at *Blenheim*.

blenno-, before a vowel **blenn-,** combining form meaning 'mucus'. — Fr. Gk. βλέννος or βλέννα, 'slime, mucus', of uncertain etymology; βλέννος possibly stands for **μλέδ-σ-νος*, and is rel. to μέλδειν, 'to melt', and cogn. with L. *mollis* (for **moldwis*), 'soft'. See **mollify** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **blenny.**

blennorrhea, blennorrhoea, n., excessive discharge of mucus (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **blenno-** and **-rrhea.**

blenny, n., a small seafish. — L. *blennius*, fr. Gk. βλέννος, name of a fish, fr. βλέννα, 'slime', lit. 'slime fish'; so called from the mucus which covers its skin. See **blenno-.**

blepharo-, before a vowel **blephar-,** combining form meaning 'eyelid'. — Gk. βλεφαρο-, βλεφαρ-, fr. βλέφαρον (Dor. γλέφαρον), 'eyelid', which is rel. to βλέπειν (Dor. γλέπειν), 'to look, see'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. **Ablepharus, ablepsia, anableps.**

blepharospasm, n., contraction of the eyelids (*med.*) — Compounded of **blepharo-** and Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion'. See **spasm.**

Blephilia, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., contraction of Gk. βλεφαρίς, 'eyelash' (which is rel. to βλέφαρον, 'eyelid'), and L. *cilium*, 'eyelid' (see **blepharo-** and **cilia**); so called because of its fringed bracts and calyx teeth.

bless, tr. v. — ME. *blessen*, fr. OE. *blēdsian*, *blētsian*, 'to bless, consecrate', rel. to OE. *blōd*, 'blood'; see **blood.** The orig. meaning of *bless* was 'to sprinkle or consecrate with blood' (said of the sacrificing priest).
Derivatives: *bless-ed*, adj., *bless-ed-ly*, adv., *bless-ed-ness*, n., *bless-ing*, n., *bless-ing-ly*, adv.

blew, past tense of *blow*. — ME., fr. OE. *blēow*, past tense of *blāwan*. See **blow,** 'to puff'.

blight, n. — Prob. related to OE. *blicettan,* 'to glitter', ME. *blickening,* 'pallor' (often used as the English equivalent of L. *rubigō,* 'mildew'), and to E. **bleach** (q.v.) Cp. **blitzkrieg.**
Derivatives: *blight,* tr. v., *blight-ed,* adj., *blighter,* n., *blight-ing,* adj., *blight-ing-ly,* adv.

Blighty, n., England, home (*British army slang*). — Hind. *bilaitī,* a word used in India to denote England or Europe, fr. Arab. *wilāyat,* 'kingdom, province', a derivative of *wāliya,* 'he reigned, governed'. See **vilayet** and cp. **blatti, vali.**

blimp, n., a nonrigid (limp) dirigible (*colloq.*) — Contraction of *B limp,* one of the 2 types of the small nonrigid airship (the other type is called *A limp*). See **limp,** 'relaxed'.

blind, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *blind,* rel. to OS., Du., G. *blind,* ON. *blindr,* OHG., MHG. *blint,* Goth. *blinds,* 'blind', OE. *blendan,* etc., 'to blind', prob. fr. I.-E. base **bhlendh-,* 'to confuse; to mix'. See **blend,** 'to mix', **blend,** 'to blind'.
Derivatives: *blind,* n., 'screen, cover', *blind-ling,* n., *blind-ly,* adv., *blind-ness,* n.

blind, tr. v. — The OE. equivalent is *blendan,* 'to blind'; see **blend,** 'to blind'. The E. verb has been influenced in form by the adj. **blind** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *blind-ed,* adj., *blind-ed-ly,* adv., *blind-er,* n., *blind-ing,* adj. and n.

blink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *blinken* (rel. to Du. and G. *blinken,* 'to gleam, sparkle, twinkle'), a nasalized variant of the base appearing in OE. *blīcan,* ME. *bliken,* 'to shine, glitter', OHG. *blīhhan,* 'to bleach'. See **bleach** and cp. **blench.**
Derivatives: *blink,* n., *blink-ard,* n., *blink-ed,* adj., *blink-er,* n. and tr. v., *blink-ing,* n., *blink-y,* adj.

bliss, n. — ME. *blis,* fr. OE. *blis,* contraction of OE. *blīðs,* 'joy, happiness', fr. *blīðe,* 'gay, happy'. See **blithe.**
Derivatives: *bliss-ful,* adj., *bliss-ful-ly,* adv., *bliss-ful-ness,* n.

blister, n. — ME. *blister, blester,* fr. OF. *blestre,* fr. ON. *blāstr,* 'a swelling', fr. *blāsa,* 'to blow'. See **blast** and cp. **bluster.**
Derivatives: *blister,* intr. and tr. v., *blister-y,* adj.

blite, n., any of various herbs of the goosefoot family. — L. *blitum,* fr. Gk. βλίτον, 'a vegetable used as a salad; orach'; of uncertain etymology. According to some philologists βλίτον stands for *μλ-ίτον and prop. means 'the *soft-leaved* plant', fr. I.-E. base **mel-dh-,* whence also OE. *melde,* OS. *maldia,* Swed. *mäll,* Du. *melde,* OHG. *melta, molta, multa,* MHG., G. *melde,* 'orach'. Base **mel-dh-* is an enlargement of base **mel-,* 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. **Blitum.**

blithe, adj., joyous; cheerful. — ME., fr. OE. *blīðe,* 'joyful, kind, gentle', rel. to OS. *bliði,* 'bright, happy', ON. *blīðr,* 'mild, gentle', Du. *blij(de),* 'glad', OHG. *blīdi,* 'gay, friend ', Goth. *bleips,* 'kind, friendly, merciful'. Cp. **liss.**
Derivatives: *blithe-ly,* adv., *blithe-ness,* n., *blithe-some,* adj., *blithe-some-ness,* n.

Blitum, n., a genus of herbs of the family Chenopodiaceae (the goosefoot family). — L. *blitum.* See **blite.**

blitz, n., a sudden overwhelming attack (*colloq.*) — Short for **blitzkrieg** (q.v.)

blitzkrieg, n., a sudden, overwhelming warfare. — G., lit. 'lightning war'. G. *Blitz,* 'lightning', derives fr. MHG. *blicze,* 'lightning', fr. *bliczen,* 'to flash, to lighten', rel. to OHG., MHG. *blic,* 'lightning', G. *Blick,* 'a glance', and to OE. *blicettan,* 'to glitter'; see **blight.** G. *Krieg,* 'war', comes fr. MHG. *kriec,* 'effort, resistance, combat', fr. OHG. *chrēg,* 'stubbornness, obstinacy', which is rel. to MLG. *krīch,* 'combat'.

blizzard, n. — Fr. earlier *blizz,* 'rain storm', which is prob. cognate with **blaze,** 'burst of flame'. For the ending see suff. **-ard.**
Derivatives: *blizzard-ly, blizzard-y,* adjs.

bloat, tr. v., to cause to swell; intr. v., to swell. — OE. **blātian,* 'to swell', cogn. with Gk. φλυδᾶν, 'to swell, overflow with moisture, be ready to burst', Lett. *blīdu, blīzt,* 'to become thick', fr. I.-E. base **bhlei-d-,* enlargement of base **bhlei-,* 'to swell', whence OE. *blegen,* 'blain'. See **blain** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *bloat,* n., *bloat-ed,* adj., *bloat-ed-ness,* n., *bloater* (q.v.)

bloater, n., a soaked flat herring or mackerel. — Formed fr. **bloat** with agential suff. **-er.**

blob, n., a small drop. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **bleb, blubber, bubble.**
Derivative: *blobb-y,* adj.

block, n. — ME. *blok,* fr. OF. (= F.) *bloc,* 'block, mass', fr. Du. *bloc,* 'trunk of a tree' which is rel. to OHG. *bloh,* MHG. *bloch,* G. *Block,* and cogn. with OIr. *blog,* 'fragment'; not rel. to *balk.* Cp. **en bloc.**
Derivative: *block-ish,* adj.

block, tr. and intr. v. — F. *bloquer,* fr. *bloc.* See **block,** n.
Derivatives: *block-ade,* n. and tr. v.

blodite, also **blödite,** n., hydrous sulfate of magnesium and sodium (*mineral.*) — Named after the German chemist Carl A. *Blöde* (died in 1820). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bloke, n., a man (*slang*). — Of unknown origin.

blond, blonde, adj. — F., 'fair of complexion', rel. to It. *biondo,* Sp. *blondo,* OProvenç. *blon;* of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *blonden-feax, blanden-feax,* 'gray-haired', fr. *blondan, blandan,* 'to mix', and see **blend,** 'to mix'.
Derivatives: *blond,* n., *blond(e)-ness,* n., *blond-ine,* n. (fr. F. *blondine*).

blondine, n. — F., fr. *blonde,* fem. of *blond.* See prec. word and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).

blobd, n. — ME. *blod,* fr. OE. *blōd,* rel. to OS., OFris. *blōd,* ON. *blōð,* Dan., Swed. *blod,* MDu. *bloet, bloed,* Du. *bloed,* OHG., MHG. *bluot,* G. *Blut,* Goth. *blōþ, blōþis,* fr. I.-E. **bhlōto-,* pp. of base **bhlō-,* 'to bloom'. See **blow,** 'to bloom',

and cp. **bleed.** Cp. also **bless.** The I.-E. bases denoting 'blood' proper (like L. *cruor* and *sanguis*) were regarded by the Teutons as taboo and accordingly given up.
Derivatives: *blood,* tr. v., *blood-ed,* adj., *blood-less,* adj., *blood-less-ly,* adv., *blood-less-ness,* n., *blood-y,* adj., and tr. v., *blood-i-ly,* adv., *blood-i-ness,* n.

bloodguilty, adj. — Coined by Miles Coverdale (1488-1569), English translator of the Bible, from **blood** and **guilty.**
Derivative: *bloodguilti-ness,* n.

bloom, n., flower. — ME. *blome,* fr. ON. *blōm, blōmi,* which is rel. to OS. *blōmo,* Du. *bloem,* OHG. *bluoma* (fem.), *bluomo* (masc.), MHG. *bluome* (masc. and fem.), G. *Blume* (fem.), Goth. *blōma,* 'flower, blossom', OE. *blōstm, blōstma,* 'blossom', and cogn. with OIr. *blath,* 'bloom, flower', L. *flōs,* 'flower', *flōrēre,* 'to blossom, flourish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **bhlō-,* 'to sprout, bloom'. See **blow,** 'to bloom, blossom', and cp. **blossom.** Cp. also **flower.**
Derivatives: *bloom,* intr. v., *bloom-ing,* adj., *bloom-ing-ly,* adv., *bloom-ing-ness,* n., *bloom-y,* adj.

bloom, n., rough mass of wrought iron. — OE. *blōma,* 'a lump of metal', of uncertain origin.

bloomer, n., a costume for women. — Named after the inventor Mrs. Amelia Jenks *Bloomer* of New York (in 1851).

bloomer, n., a blunder. — Of uncertain origin.

blossom, n. — ME. *blosme, blossem,* fr. OE. *blōstm, blōstma, blōsma,* rel. to MLG. *blōsem,* Du. *bloesem,* MHG. *bluost,* G. *Blust,* fr. I.-E. **bhlōs-,* enlarged form of base **bhlō-,* 'to sprout, bloom'. See **bloom,** 'flower'.
Derivatives: *blossom,* intr. v., *blossom-ed,* adj., *blossom-ry,* n., *blossom-y,* adj.

blot, n., a spot. — ME. *blot, blotte,* fr. MF. *blotte,* 'a clod or clot of earth', fr. OF. *bloste* or *blostre,* which are of uncertain origin.

blot, tr. and intr. v., to make spots, to blur. — MF. *blotter,* fr. *blotte.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *blott-er,* n., *blott-ing,* adj., *blott-ing-ly,* adv.

blot, n., 1) in *backgammon,* an exposed man; 2) an exposed point. — Prob. rel. to Dan. *blot,* Swed. *blott,* LG. *blutt,* MDu., Du. *bloot,* MHG. *blōz,* G. *bloß,* 'bare, naked', OHG. *blōz,* 'proud', ON. *blautr,* 'soft, tender', and possibly cogn. with Gk. φλυδᾶν, 'to overflow', φλυδαρός, 'soft, flabby', L. *fluere,* 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. words there referred to.

blotch, n. — A blend of **blot** and **botch.**
Derivatives: *blotch,* tr. and intr. v., *blotch-y,* adj.

blouse, n. — F., fr. ML. *pelusia,* 'Pelusian garment'; so called because during the Middle Ages blouses were manufactured in Pelusium on a large scale.
Derivatives: *blouse,* intr. v., *blous-ed,* adj., *blous-ing,* n.

blow, intr. and tr. v., to puff. — ME. *blowen,* fr. OE. *blāwan,* rel. to OHG. *blāen* (for **blājan*), MHG. *blæjen,* G. *blähen,* fr. I.-E. base **bhlō-, *bhlē-, *bhlᵉ-,* 'to blow', whence also L. *flāre,* 'to blow'. Cp. **bladder, blast, blaze,** 'to make known', **blister, bluster.** Cp. also **flatus** and words there referred to. Cp. also **fluent.** For a secondary meaning of base **bhlō-* see **blow,** 'to bloom', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *blow-er,* n., *blow-ing,* n. and adj., *blow-y,* adj.

blow, intr. v., to bloom, blossom; tr. v., to cause to bloom. — ME. *blowen,* fr. OE. *blōwan,* 'to flower, bloom, flourish', rel. to OS. *blōian,* O-Fris. *blōia,* OHG. *bluoen* (for **bluojan*), MHG. *blüen, blüejen,* G. *blühen,* fr. I.-E. base **bhlō-, *bhlē-,* 'to sprout, bloom', whence also L. *flōs,* gen. *flōris,* 'flower', MIr. *blāth,* 'bloom, blossom', W. *blawd,* of s.m. See **flower,** and cp. **blade, blood, bloom, blossom.** Cp. also **folio** and words there referred to. For the original meaning of base **bhlō-* see **blow,** 'to puff'.
Derivatives: *blow,* n., *blow-er,* n., *blow-ing.* n.

blow, stroke, n. — ME. *blewe,* rel. to OS. *bleuwan,* MDu., Du. *blouwen,* OHG. *bliuwan,* MHG. *bliuwen,* G. *bleuen,* Goth. *bliggwan,* 'to strike', fr. Teut. **bleuwan;* of uncertain etymology.

blown, pp. and adj. — ME. *blowen,* fr. OE. *blāwen,* pp. of *blāwan.* See **blow,** 'to puff'.

blubber, n., the fat of the whale. — The orig. meaning was 'bubble, foam'; of imitative origin. Cp. **bleb, blob.**
Derivatives: *blubber-ous, blubber-y,* adjs.

blubber, intr. v., to weep loudly. — Of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *blubber-er,* n., *blubber-ing,* n., *blubber-ing-ly,* adv.

bluchers, n. pl., old-fashioned boots. — Named after the Prussian field marshal *Blücher* (1742-1819). For sense development cp. *wellington.*

bludgeon, n., a short club. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *bludgeon,* tr. and intr. v., *bludgeon-ed,* adj., *bludgeon-er,* n.

blue, adj. — ME. *blew,* fr. OF. (= F.) *bleu,* fr. Frankish **blao,* which is rel. to OE. *blāw, blǣw,* OS., OHG. *blāo,* Dan. *blaa,* Swed. *blå,* OFris. *blāu,* MDu. *blā,* Du. *blauw,* MHG. *blā,* G. *blau,* 'blue', ON. *blār,* 'dark blue, black', and cogn. with OIr. *blār,* W. *blawr,* 'gray', L. *flāvus,* 'yellow'. See **flavescent** and cp. **blae, blaeberry, blauwbok, bluet.**
Derivatives: *blue,* n., *blue,* tr. v., *blu-ing, blue-ing,* n., *blu-ish,* adj., *blu-ish-ness,* n.

bluebird, n. (*ornithol.*) — Compounded of **blue** and **bird.**

blue bird, symbolic name of the quest for happiness. — From the play-romance *l'Oiseau bleu* ('The Blue Bird'), written by the Belgian dramatist and poet Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) in 1909, which symbolizes the quest for happiness.

bluestocking, n., a pedantic lady boasting of her

erudition. — About 1740 a literary circle used to assemble at Lady Elizabeth Montague's home in London. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the leading members of the circle, regularly attended those meetings, wearing blue stockings, a circumstance which gave occasion to admiral Boscawen to deride *The blue stocking society;* hence the name *bluestocking*, and its loan translations: F. *bas-bleu*, Du. *blauwkous*, G. *Blaustrumpf*, etc.

bluet, n., the name of various plants with blue flowers. — F. *bleuet*, *bluet*, dimin. formed fr. *bleu*, 'blue'. See **blue** and **-et.**

bluff, adj., presenting a broad, flattened front. — Of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. *blaff*, 'smooth, even', MDu. *blaf*, 'fat, broad', *blaffaert*, 'a man having a broad face'.
Derivatives: *bluff*, n., *bluff-y*, adv., *bluff-ness*, n.

bluff, tr. v., to deceive. — MLG. *vorbluffen*, 'to baffle', (whence Du. *verbluffen*, 'to stun', G. *verblüffen*, 'to amaze'); prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *bluff*, n., deception, *bluff-er*, n.

blunder, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *blunderen*, 'to confuse', rel. to **blend,** 'to mix' (q.v.)
Derivatives; *blunder*, n., *blunder-er*, n., *blundering*, adj., *blunder-ing-ly*, adv.

blunderbuss, n., a short heavy gun with a broad muzzle. — A blend of Du. *donderbus*, of s.m., lit., 'thunder box', and E. **blunder.** See **thunder** and **box,** 'case', and cp. **blunderhead.**

blunderhead, n. — Alteration of **dunderhead.** Cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *blunderhead-ed*, adj., *blunderhead-ed-ness*, n.

blunt, adj. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *blunt*, n. and v., *blunt-er*, n., *blunt-ly*, adv., *blunt-ness*, n.

blur, v. and n. — Prob. in gradational relationship to **blear.**
Derivatives: *blurr-ed*, adj., *blurr-ed-ness*, n., *blurr-er*, n., *blurr-y*, adj.

blurb, n. — Coined by the American journalist Frank Gelett Burgess (1866-1951) in 1907.

blurt, tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Scot. *blirt* and E. **blare.**
Derivative: *blurt*, n.

blush, intr. v. — ME. *bluschen*, 'to shine; to be or grow red', fr. OE. *blyscan*, 'to grow red, blush', fr. *blysa*, 'torch, flame, fire', which stands in gradational relationship to Du. *blozen*, 'to blush', andto E. **blaze,** 'flame'.
Derivatives: *blush*, n., *blush-ing*, adj., *blush-ing-ly*, adv.

bluster, intr. v., to be boisterous. — Rel. to LG. *blüstern*, *blistern*, 'to blow', and to E. **blister** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *bluster*, n., *bluster-er*, n., *bluster-ing*, adj. *bluster-ing-ly*, adv.

B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal organization founded in New York City in 1843. — Heb. *bᵉné bᵉrîth*, 'sons of the covenant', fr. *bᵉné*, state construct of *bānîm*, pl. of *bēn*, 'son', and *bᵉrîth*, 'covenant'. See **ben** and **berith** and cp. the first element in **Boanerges.**

bo, interj. — Imitative.

Boa, n., a genus of snakes, the New World Constrictor. — L. *boa*, 'a large serpent', of uncertain origin. Cp. **Boidae.**

Boanerges, n., a name applied to the sons of Zebedee (see Mark 3:17); used figuratively to denote a clamorous orator. — Galilean dialectal corruption of Heb. *bᵉnē réghesh*, 'sons of thunder', fr. *bᵉnē* (see **B'nai B'rith**) and *réghesh*, 'commotion, tumult, throng', from the stem of *rāghásh*, 'he was in commotion or in tumult', which is related to Aram. *rᵉghash*, 'he trembled, was agitated', and to Arab. *rájasa*, 'he made a vehement noise'.

boar, n. — ME. *bar*, *bore*, *boor*, fr. OE. *bār*, rel. to OS. *bēr*, Du. *beer*, OHG. *bēr*, dial. G. *Bär*, 'boar' (not to be confused with G. *Bär*, 'bear').

board, n., table, plank. — ME. *bord*, 'table, plank', fr. OE. *bord*, rel. to ON. *borð*, 'plank', Goth. *fotu-baúrd*, 'footstool', lit. 'foot board', Du. *bord*, 'board, blackboard', OE., OS. *bred*, MLG., OHG., MHG. *bret*, G. *Brett*, 'plank'; fr. I.-E. **bhṛtóm*, resp. **bhṛet-óm*, fr. base **bherd-*, 'to cut', a *-d*-enlargement of base **bher-*, 'to bore, pierce, perforate'. See **bore,** 'to pierce', and cp. **board,** 'side of a ship', and the second element in **gar board.** Cp. also **bordage, bordar, bordel, border, berm, brelan, brim, predella.**
Derivatives: *board*, v., to cover with boards, *board-er*, n., *board-ing*, adj. and verbal n., *board-y*, adj.

board, n., side of a ship. — OE. *bord*, 'border, edge; side of a ship', rel. to OS. *bord*, LG. *bo(o)rd* (whence G. *Bord*), Du. *boord*, OHG. *bort*, ON. *barð*, *borð*, 'border, edge; side of a ship', and to OE. *bord*, etc., 'table, plank' (see prec. word); influenced in sense by F. *bord*, 'edge, margin, border, shipboard'. See **board,** 'table, plank', and cp. **border** and the second element in **larboard.**
Derivatives: *board*, tr. and intr. v., *board-er*, n., *board-ing*, adj. and n.

boast, n. — ME. *boost*, *bost*. See next word.

boast, tr. v. — ME. *boosten*, *bosten*, fr. *boost*, *bost*, n., rel. to OS. *bōsi*, MLG., MDu. *bōse*, Du. *boos*, 'evil, wicked, angry'. OHG. *bōsi*, 'worthless, slanderous', MHG. *boese*, G. *böse*, 'evil, bad, angry', Norw. *baus*, 'proud, bold, daring', fr. Teut. base **baus-*, which lit. means 'to blow up, puff up, swell'. This base is an enlarged form of I.-E. **bhōu-*, **bhū-*, 'to swell', for which see **bow,** 'anything bent'.
Derivatives: *boast-er*, n., *boast-ful*, adj., *boast-ful-ly*, adv., *boast-ful-ness*, n., *boast-ing*, adj. and verbal n., *boast-ing-ly*, adv.

boat, n. — ME. *boot*, fr. OE. *bāt*, 'ship, boat', whence ON. *bātr*, D. *boot*, G. *Boot*, Sp. *batel*, F. *bâteau*, It. *batto*, *battello*, 'boat'; rel. to ON. *bite*, 'beam', hence orig. meaning 'boat made from one piece of timber, monoxylon'. See **bitt.**
Derivatives: *boat*, tr. v., *boat-able*, adj., *boat-age*, n., *boat-ing*, n.

bob, n., a knot of hair. — ME. *bobbe*, *bob*, 'bunch, cluster', prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word.
Derivative: *bobb-ed*, adj.

bob, intr. and tr. v., to move rapidly to and fro, to jerk. — Of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *bob*, n., a jerky movement, *bobb-ish*, adj.

bob, tr. v., to cheat, deceive. — ME. *bobben*, fr. OF. *bober*, 'to purse one's lips, pout, deceive', imitative of the movement of the pursed lips.

bob, n., trickery. — OF. *bobe*, fr. *bober*. See prec. word.

bob, n., a shilling (*British Slang*). — Prob. fr. *Bob*, dimin. of **Robert.** Cp. **bobby.**

bobbery, n., a squabble (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *bāprē*, 'O father'.

bobbin, reel, spool. — F. *bobine*, 'a grotesque figure, a wry face; a reel', from the imitative base **bob-* (see **bob,** 'to deceive'); so called from its cylindric form.
Derivative: *bobbin*, tr. v.

bobby, n., a policeman (*slang*). — Dimin. of **Bob,** itself dimin. of **Robert;** so called after Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850). Cp. *peeler*.

bobolink, n., a migratory bird of North America. — So called from its cry suggestive of *boblincoln* (for *Bob Lincoln*).

bocaccio, n., the rockfish called scientifically *Sebastodes paucispinis.* — It. *boccaccio*, fr. *boccaccia*, 'a big mouth', augment. of *bocca*, 'mouth', fr. L. *bucca*, 'mouth'. See **buccal.**

Boche, boche, n., a German. — F. slang, shortened fr. *Alboche*, a slangy alteration of *Allemand*, 'German', through the intermediary form *Al(le)moche*, used in the east of France. The change of *m* to *b* is due to an association with *caboche*, 'pate, noodle, nob' (see *cabbage*).

bock, bock beer, a kind of beer. — G. *Bock*, shortened fr. *Ambock*, *Oambock*, Munichian dialectal words for *Einbeck*, name of a town in Germany. Hence *bock* lit. means '(beer made at) Einbeck'.

bocking, n., a coarse woolen material. — Named fr. *Bocking* in England.

bocking, smoked herring. — Du. *bokking*, fr. MDu. *buckinc*, a derivative of *buc*, *boc*, 'buck'; so called from its odor. See **buck** and cp. **buckling.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ing.**

bode, tr. v. — ME. *bodien*, fr. OE. *bodian*, 'to announce, foretell', fr. *boda*, 'messenger', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *bēodan*, 'to announce, proclaim, command'. Cp. ON. *boði*, OHG. *boto*, MHG., G. *bote*, 'messenger', and see **bid.**
Derivatives: *bode-ful*, adj., *bod-ing*, adj., *bod-ing-ly*, adv., *bod-er*, n.

bodega, n., a wineshop. — Sp., fr. L. *apothēca*, fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse'. See **apothecary** and cp. **bottega, boutique.**

bodice, n. — Prop. pl. of **body,** in 'pair of bodies'. — For formation cp. *stays*, *pence*.
Derivative: *bodic-ed*, adj.

bodikin, n., an obsolete oath. — Prop. 'a small body', formed from **body** with suff. **-kin.**

bodkin, n., a small dagger. — ME. *boydekin*, 'dagger', of unknown origin.

bodle, n., a small Scottish copper coin. — Probably corruption of the name of *Bothwell*, a Scottish mintmaster.

body, n. — ME. *bodi*, fr. OE. *bodig*, rel. to OHG. *botah*, of uncertain origin. Cp. **bodice, embody.**
Derivatives: *body*, tr. v., *bodice* (q.v.), *bodikin* (q.v.), *bodi-ed*, adj., *bodi-er*, n., *bodi-less*, adj., *bodi-ly*, adj. and adv.

Boedromion, n., name of the 3rd month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to August-September). — Gk. Βοηδρομιών, fr. Βοηδρόμια (pl.), 'the games in memory of the aid given by Theseus against the Amazons', fr. βοηδρόμος, 'running to aid', lit. 'running on hearing a cry', fr. βοή, 'a cry, shout', and -δρόμος, 'running', which is rel. to. δρόμος, 'a running'. For the first element see **reboant** and cp. **Boethusian,** for the second see **dromedary.**

Boehmeria, n., a genus of plants of the nettle family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after G.R. *Boehmer*, professor at Wittenberg (1723-1803). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Boer, n. — Du. *boer*, 'peasant, farmer'. See **boor.**

Boethusian, n., a member of a Jewish sect rel. to the Sadducees. — Heb. *Baytûsî*, 'follower of *Baytûs* (= Boethus)', fr. Gk. βοηθός (whence L. *Boëthus*), name of a priest, whose son was made high priest by Herod the Great. See Josephus, Antiquitates, 19, 5. § 3. Βοηθός lit. means 'assisting, helpful'. It is a derivative of βοή, 'a cry, shout'; see **Boedromion.**

bog, n. — Gael. or Ir. *bog*, 'soft', whence *bogach*, 'bog'.
Derivative: *bog*, tr. and intr. v.

bogey, bogie, n., ghost, bugbear. — See **bogle** and cp. **bogy.**

boggle, intr. v. and n. — See **bogle.**

bogie, n. — A. var. of **bogey.**

bogie, n., a truck. — Of uncertain origin.

bogle, boggle, n., — a specter. Scot. *bogle*, *bogill*, 'goblin, specter', rel. to **bug,** 'bugbear', **bogey, bogy.**

bogus, adj., sham. — Of uncertain origin.

bogy, n. — Another spelling for **bogey.**

bohea, n., a kind of Chinese black tea. — Named after the *Wu-i* hills in China.

Bohemia, n. — The word derives from L. *Boihaemum* (see Tacitus, Germ., 28), which lit. means 'home of the Boii' (a Celtic nation, expelled from this region by the Marcomans about the beginning of the 1st cent.) The second element in *Boi-haemum* is a Teut. loan word meaning 'home'. See **home.**

Bohemian, adj. and n. — F. *bohémien*, 'gypsy',

orig. 'inhabitant of Bohemia', where the gypsies were supposed to come from. See **Bohemia** and **-an.**

Boidae, n.pl., a family of snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *boa.* See **Boa.**

boil, n., inflammation, tumor. — ME. *bīle,* fr. OE. *bȳle, bȳl,* rel. to OFris. *bēle,* OS., OHG. *būlia,* MHG. *biule,* G. *Beule,* Goth. *ufbauljan,* 'to puff up', Icel. *beyla,* 'hump', and cogn. with OIr. *bolach,* 'pustule, pimple', Serb. *búljiti,* 'to protude one's eyes, to stare'. All these words derive, with *-l*-formative element, fr. I.-E. base **bhōu-, *bhū-,* 'to swell'. See **buck,** 'the body of a wagon'.

boil, intr. and tr. v., to bubble up. — ME. *boilen,* fr. OF. *boillir* (F. *bouillir*), fr. L. *bullīre,* a collateral form of *bullāre,* 'to bubble', fr. *bulla,* 'bubble'. See **bill,** 'document', and words there referred to and cp. the second element in **parboil.**

Derivatives: *boil,* n., *boil-er,* n.. *boil-ing,* n., resp. adj., *boil-ing-ly,* adv., *boilery* (q.v.)

boilery, n., a place for boiling, — Formed, on analogy of F. *bouillerie,* fr. **boil,** v. For the ending see suff. **-ery.**

boisterous, adj., rough; noisy. — ME. *boistrous,* a var. of *boistous,* which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *boisterous-ly,* adv., *boisterous-ness,* n.

bola, also **bolas,** n., an implement used by the Gauchos. — Pl. of Sp. *bola,* 'ball', fr. L. *bulla,* 'boss, knob'. See **bill,** 'document'.

bold, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *bald, beald,* rel. to OS., OHG. *bald,* 'bold, swift', OHG. *baldo,* 'boldly', MHG. *balde,* 'boldly, quickly' (whence G. *bald,* 'soon'), ODu. *baldo,* 'with confidence', Goth. *balþei,* 'boldness', *balþaba,* 'boldly', ON. *ballr,* 'frightful, dangerous', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-,* 'to swell'. It. *baldo,* OF. and Provenç. *baut,* 'bold, daring, fearless', are Teut. loan words. See **ball,** 'a round object', and **belly** and cp. **billow.** Cp. also **bawd,** the first element in **Baldwin** and the second element in **Leopold** and in **Theobald.** Cp. also **bulk,** 'size'.

Derivatives: *bold-ly,* adv., *bold-ness,* n.

bole, n., trunk of a tree. — ME. *bole,* fr. ON. *bolr,* 'trunk of a tree', rel. to MLG. *bole, bolle,* G. *Bohle,* 'plank', MDu. *bolle,* 'trunk of a tree'. See **balk,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

bole, n., red earthy clay. — L. *bōlus,* 'clay, morsel', fr. Gk. βῶλος, 'lump, clod of earth'. See **bolus.**

bolection, n., a molding (*archit.*) — Of unknown origin.

boleite, n., chloride of lead, copper and silver (*mineral.*) — Named after *Boleo* in Lower California. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bolero, n., a kind of Spanish dance. — Sp., prob. fr. *bola,* 'ball', fr. L. *bulla.* See **bowl,** 'a ball'.

Boletaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Boletus** with suff. **-aceae.**

boletaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Boletus, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — L. *bōlētus,* fr. Gk. βωλίτης, 'mushroom, fungus', which possibly derives fr. βῶλος, 'lump'. See **bolus.**

bolide, n., a brilliant meteor. — F., fr. L. *bolis,* gen. *bolidis,* fr. Gk. βολίς, gen. βολίδος, 'a brilliant meteor', which is rel. to βολή, βολός, 'a throw', and in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic.**

bolivarite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Spanish entomologist Ignacio *Bolivar.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

boll, n., a round seed vessel. — ME. *bolle,* fr. OE. *bolla,* 'bowl'. See **bowl,** 'vessel', and cp. the second element in **thropple.**

bollard, n., a post, around which a mooring rope is fastened. — Prob. formed fr. **bole,** 'trunk of a tree', with suff. **-ard.**

bolo, n., a kind of large knife. — Sp.

Bolo, also **bolo,** n., a traitor. — Named after Paul *Bolo,* a French traitor, executed for treason in April 1918.

Derivative: *Bolo-ism, bolo-ism,* n.

bolometer, n., an instrument for measuring radiant heat. — Compounded of Gk. βολή, 'throw, blow, stroke', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see **ballistic.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Bolshevik, bolshevik, n., 1) orig. (from 1903) a member of the more radical faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party; 2) later (since the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917) a member of the Russian Communist Party. — Russ., lit. 'one of the majority' (i.e. *bolsheviki*), fr. *bolshe,* 'more, larger'; so called with reference to the party that took over the supreme power in Russia in 1917, and used in contradistinction to the *mensheviki,* i.e. 'those of the minority' (see *Menshevik*). Russ. *bolshe* is rel. to OSlav. *boljiji,* 'larger', and cogn. with OI. *bálam,* 'strength, force', Gk. βελτίων, 'better'. See **debile.**

Derivative: *Bolshevik, bolshevik,* adj.

Bolshevism, bolshevism, n., the doctrines and policies of the Bolsheviki. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

Bolshevist, bolshevist, n. and adj., Bolshevik. — See **Bolshevic** and **-ist.**

Derivative: *Bolshevist-ic, bolshevist-ic,* adj.

Bolshevize, bolshevize, tr. v., to make Bolshevic. — See **Bolshevic** and **-ize.**

bolster, n. — ME. *bolster,* fr. OE. *bolster,* rel. to ON. *bōlstr,* Dan., Swed., MLG., Du. *bolster,* OHG. *bolstar,* MHG., G. *polster,* fr. Teut. **bul(h)stra-;* formed with suff. *-stra* fr. Teut. base **belg-,* 'to swell', which corresponds to I.-E. base **bhelĝh-;* hence *bolster,* etc., lit. mean 'something swelled'. The above words are cogn. with OPruss. *balsinis,* Lett. *pabàlsts,* Serbo-Croat. *blàzina* (for **bolzina*), 'pillow'. See **belly** and cp. **billow, budget, bulge.**

Derivatives: *bolster,* tr. v., *bolster-er,* n.

bolt, n., a bar. — ME., fr. OE. *bolt,* rel. to ON. *bolti,* Dan. *bolt,* Swed. *bult,* MDu. *boute, bout,* Du. *bout,* OHG., MHG. *bolz,* G. *Bolzen,* fr. I.-E. base **bheld-,* 'to knock', whence also Lith. *beldù, báldau,* 'I knock, rap', *baldas,* 'pole for striking'.

Derivatives: *bolt,* tr. and intr. v., *bolt,* n. (a rapid run), *bolt-er,* n.

bolt, tr. v., to sift. — ME. *bulten,* fr. OF. *buleter* (F. *bluter*), fr. MDu. *biutelen,* 'to bolt, sift', which is rel. to MDu. *būdel,* Du. *buidel,* 'bag, pouch'. See **bud.**

Boltonia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after James *Bolton,* an English botanist of the 18th cent. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

bolus, n., a large pill. — L. *bōlus,* 'clay, morsel', fr. Gk. βῶλος, 'lump, clod of earth', which is perh. rel. to βολβός, 'onion'. See **bulb,** and cp. **bole,** 'clay', **Boletus.**

bomb, n. — F. *bombe,* fr. It. *bomba,* 'explosive shell', fr. L. *bombus,* 'a hollow, deep sound, a humming, a buzzing', fr. Gk. βόμβος, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. Cp. **bum, bump, boom.** Cp. also **Bombus, bound,** 'to leap'.

Derivatives: *bomb,* tr. and intr. v., *bombard* (q.v.), *bomb-er,* n.

bombard, n., 1) an early kind of cannon; 2) a former musical instrument. — F. *bombarde,* lit. 'that which hums or buzzes', fr. L. *bombus.* See prec. word and **-ard.**

bombard, tr. v. — F. *bombarder,* fr. *bombarde.* See **bombard,** n.

Derivatives: *bombard-er,* n., *bombard-ment,* n.

bombardier, n. — F., lit., 'one who throws bombs'. See prec. word and **-ier.**

bombardon, n., a musical instrument. — It. *bombardone,* augment. of *bombardo,* fr. *bombardare.* See **bombard,** n., and **-oon.**

bombasine, n. — See **bombazine.**

bombast, n., high-sounding speech. — From *Bombastic,* lit. 'in the style of *Bombastus* Paracelsus' (1493-1541). The PN. *Bombast* comes fr. ML. *bombācium,* fr. Gk. βαμβάκιον, 'cotton'. See **Bombyx.**

Derivatives: *bombast-ic,* adj., *bombast-ic-al-ly,* adv., *bombast-ry,* n.

bombazine, bombasine, n., twilled silk cloth with worsted or cotton. — F. *bombasin,* fr. ML. *bombācium,* fr. Gk. παμβάκιον, 'cotton'. See **Bombyx.**

bombiccite, n., a hydrocarbon mineral. — Named after the Italian geologist L. *Bombicci.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Bombus, n., a genus of insects, the bumblebee (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *bombus,* 'a humming or buzzing'. See **bomb.**

Bombyx, n., a genus of moths, the silkworm moth (*entomol.*) — L. *bombyx,* 'silkworm', fr. Gk. βόμβυξ, fr. βαμβάκιον, assimilated form of παμβάκιον, 'cotton', fr. Pers. *pänba,* 'cotton'. Cp. **bombast, bombazine.**

bona fide, in good faith. — L. *bonā fidē,* abl. of *bona fidēs,* 'good faith'. See **bonus** and **fidelity** and cp. **mala fide.**

bonanza, n., a rich vein of ore; hence, *colloq.,* a source of wealth. — Sp., lit. 'fair weather, prosperity', fr. VL. **bonacia* (whence also It. *bonaccia,* OProvenç. *bonassa,* F. *bonace,* 'fair weather at sea'), alteration of L. *malacia,* 'calm at sea', which derives fr. Gk. μαλακία, 'softness', but was mistaken for a derivative of L. *malus,* 'bad', and accordingly changed into **bonacia,* fr. L. *bonus,* 'good' (see **bonus**).

bonbon, n., sweetmeat. — F., reduplication of *bon,* 'good', fr. L. *bonus,* 'good'. See **bonus** and cp. **bonny.**

bonbonnière, n., a small box or dish for bonbons. — F., formed fr. prec. word with suff. *-ière*; cp. **-ery.**

bond, n., anything that binds. — ME. *bond,* a var. of *band.* See **band,** 'a tie', and cp. the first element in **bonspiel.**

Derivatives: *bond,* tr. v., *bond-ed,* adj.

bond, n., serf (*archaic*). — ME. *bond,* 'husband, householder', fr. OE. *bōnda,* 'householder', fr. ON. *bōndi,* for *būandi,* 'householder', lit. 'dweller', fr. *būa,* 'to dwell, build'. See **be, build,** and cp. **Boer, boor, booth, bound,** adj., **bower,** 'arbor', **byre,** and the second element in **husband.**

bondage, n. — ML. *bondāgium,* fr. OE. *bōnda,* 'householder'. See **bond,** 'serf', and **-age.**

bondman, n. — Compounded of **bond,** 'serf', and **man.**

bone, n. — ME. *ban, bon,* fr. OE. *bān,* 'bone', rel. to OS., OFris. *bēn,* ON. *bein,* Dan., Swed. *ben,* MDu., Du. *been,* OHG., MHG., G. *bein,* 'bone'. Cp. the first element in **bonfire** and in **banstickle.**

Derivatives: *bone,* tr. v., *bon-ed, bon-y,* adjs.

bonfire, n. — ME. *bonefire, banefire,* orig. 'fire made of bones'; see **bone** and **fire.** — Cp. Richard Broxton Onians, The Origin of European Thought, Cambridge, 1951, p.268, Note 1.

Derivative: *bonfire,* tr. and intr. v.

bongo, n., a large antelope. — Native name.

bonhomie, n., good nature. — F. *bonhomie,* compounded of *bon,* 'good', and *homme,* 'man'. See **bonus** and **homage.**

Boniface, masc. PN. — L. *Bonifācius, Bonifātius,* fr. *bonifātus,* 'lucky, fortunate', lit. 'of a good fate', fr. *bonus,* 'good', and *fātum,* 'fate'. See **bonus** and **fate** and cp. the second element in **mauvais.** In the sense of 'innkeeper, hotel owner', the name *Boniface* is used in allusion to Will Boniface, a character in George Farquhar's play *Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

bonitarian, adj., beneficial (*Roman law*). — Formed with suff. **-arian** fr. L. *bonitās,* 'goodness', fr. *bonus,* 'good'. See **bonus** and **-ity.**

bonito, n., any of various fishes. — Sp. *bonito,* prob. lit. 'the good or fine one', and identical with the adjective *bonito,* 'pretty good', a derivative of *bueno,* 'good', fr. L. *bonus,* of s.m. See **bonus.**

bonne, n., a child's nurse. — F., fem. of the ad-

jective *bon*, 'good', fr. L. *bonus*, of s.m. See **bonus.**

bonne bouche, a titbit. — F., 'a good taste', fr. fem. of *bon*, 'good', fr. L. *bonus*, and *bouche*, 'mouth', fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **bonus** and **buccal** and cp. **bouche.**

bonnet, n., a head covering. — ME. *bonet, bonette*, fr. OF. *bonet, bonnet* (F. *bonnet*), fr. ML. *abonnis*, occurring in the Salic Law, a word of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *bonnet*, tr .v.

bonny, adj., beautiful; fine. — ME. *boni*; formed with suff. **-y** fr. OF. (= F.) *bon*, 'good', on analogy of adjectives like *jolly*, etc. See **bonus.**

bonspiel, n., grand curling match. — Du. *bonspel*. The first element is prob. identical with Du. *bond*, abbreviation of *verbond*, 'league, alliance'; see **bond,** 'anything that binds'. Du. *spel*, 'game', is rel. to E. **spell,** 'to take the place of (another) at work'; see **spiel** and cp. the second element in **glockenspiel, kriegspiel.**

bonté, goodness; civility. — F., fr. L. *bonitātem*, acc. of *bonitās*, 'goodness', fr. *bonus*, 'good'. See next word and **-ity.**

bonus, n. — L. *bonus*, 'good', fr. OL. *dvenos, dvonos*, rel. to L. *bene*, 'well', *bellus*, 'handsome, charming, fine'. See **beauty** and cp. **bene-, benediction, benefactor, benefit, benevolent, benign, bonanza, bonitarian, bonito, bonne, bonté, boon, bounty, bunt,** 'to sift', **bunting,** 'cloth', **debonair, embonpoint, magnum bonum.**

bonze, n., a Buddhist priest. — F., fr. Port. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō*, 'Buddhist priest', fr. Chin. *fanseng*, 'religious person'.

bonzery, n., a Buddhist monastery. — F., fr. *bonze*. See prec. word and **-ery.**

boo, intr. v. and n. — Imitative of the sound made by a cow.

booby, n., an awkward fellow; name of various seabirds. — Sp. *bobo*, fr. L. *balbus*, 'stammering', from the I.-E. imitative base **balb-*, whence also OI. *Balbūthāḥ*, a name (lit. 'the stammerer'), Czech *blb*, 'booby', *blblati*, 'to stammer', Serbian *blebètati*, 'to blabble', OI. *balbalā-karōti*, 'he stammers', Russ. *balabólitĭ*, 'to chatter, babble', Bulg. *blaból'ŭ*, 'I chatter, babble'. **Barb-*, a collateral base of base **balb-*, appears in OI. *barbaraḥ*, 'stammering' (designation of the non-Aryan nations), Gk. βάρβαρος, 'non-Greek, foreign, barbarous', Slovenic *brbrati, brbljati*, Serbian *brboljiti*, 'to mumble, mutter', Lith. *bĭrbti*, 'to buzz, hum'. Cp. **babble, babe, baby, balalaika, balbuties, barbaric, bauble.**
Derivative: *booby-ish*, adj.

boodle, n., money (*slang*). — Prob. fr. Du. *boedel*, 'estate, possession'. Cp. **caboodle.**

boohoo, intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **boo.**

book, n. — ME. *boke, book*, fr. OE. *bōc* (pl. *bēc*), rel. to OS., ON., OFris. *bōk*, Swed. *bok*, Dan. *bog*, Du. *boek*, OHG. *buoh*, MHG. *buoch*, G. *Buch*, 'book', Goth. *bōka* 'letter (of the alphabet)', pl. *bōkōs*, 'books', and to OE. *bōc, bēce*, 'beech' (see **beech**). The connection between *book* and *beech* (cp. G. *Buch*, 'book', *Buche*, 'beech') is due to the Teutonic custom of writing runic letters on thin boards of beech.
Derivatives: *book*, tr. and intr. v., *book-ed*, adj., *book-er*, n., *book-er-y*, n., *book-ing*, n., *book-ish*, adj., *book-ish-ly*, adv., *book-ish-ness*, n., *book-let*, n., *book-y*, adj.

boom, intr. and tr. v., to hum, buzz. — Of imitative origin; cp. Du. *bommen*, 'to drum', ME. *bommen*, 'to hum'. Cp. also **bomb, bum** and **bump.**
Derivatives: *boom*, n., humming, buzzing, *boomer*, n., *boom-ing*, n. and adj.

boom, n., a long pole (*naut.*) — Du. *boom*, 'tree, beam, pole', rel. to E. **beam** (q.v.) Cp. the first element in **bumboat.**

boomerang, n., Australian throwing stick. — Native Australian name.

boon, n., request, favor. — ME. *bone*, 'petition', fr. ON. *bōn*, which is rel. to OE. *bēn*, 'prayer, petition', and in gradational relationship to OE. *bannan*, 'to summon', ON. *banna*, 'to forbid'. See **ban,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

boon, adj., gay; convivial. — ME. *bon*, fr. OF. *bon*, 'good', fr. L. *bōnus*. See **bonus.**

boor, n. — Du. *boer*, 'peasant, farmer', fr. earlier *geboer*, prob. fr. LG. *gebūr*, which is rel. to OHG. *gibūro*, MHG. *gebūre*, G. *Bauer*, OE. *gebūr*, 'peasant', lit. 'one who dwells with others', fr. *ge-*, 'with' (see **y-,** 'with'), and *būr*, 'a dwelling', which is rel. to *būa*, 'to dwell, build'. See **be** and cp. **Boer.** Cp. also **bower,** 'cottage', and the second element in **neighbor.**
Derivatives: *boor-ish*, adj., *boor-ish-ly*, adv., *boor-ish-ness*, n.

boost, tr. v. and n. — Of unknown origin.
Derivative: *boost-er*, n.

boot, n., a leather covering for the foot. — ME. *bote*, fr. OF. *bote* (F. *botte*), which is rel. to F. *bot*, 'club-footed'; prob. of Teut. origin.
Derivatives: *boot*, tr. v., *boot-ed*, adj., *boot-ee*, n., *boot-er*, n., *boot-er-y*, n., *boot-ing*, n.

boot, n., advantage. — ME. *bot, bote*, fr. OE. *bōt*, 'remedy, cure, improvement, compensation', rel. to OS. *bōt, bōta*, ON. *bōt*, OFris. *bōte*, Du. *boete*, OHG. *buoz, buoza*, MHG. *buoze*, G. *Buße*, 'penance, atonement', Goth. *bōta*, 'advantage'. These words lit. mean 'a making better'. See **better** and cp. **bote.**

Boötes, n., the Wagoner (a constellation). — L. *Boōtes*, fr. Gk. βοώτης, 'plowman', fr. βοωτεῖν, 'to plow', fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', which is cogn. with L. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox'. See **bovine.**

booth, n. — ME. *bothe*, borrowed fr. ODan. *bōth;* rel. to ON. *būð*, 'a dwelling', MDu. *boede*, MHG. *buode*, G. *Bude*, ON. *būa*, OE., OHG. *būan*, 'to dwell', and cognate with Lith. *bùtas*, 'house', OIr. *both*, 'hut'. See **be, build** and cp. **boor, bothy, bound,** 'ready', **bower,** 'cottage',

busk, 'to prepare', **byre,** the first element in **by-law** and the second element in **neighbor.**

bootleg, tr. and intr. v. — The word orig. meant 'to carry prohibited alcoholic liquor in the **leg** of a high **boot.**
Derivatives: *bootleg*, adj., *bootlegg-er*, n., *bootlegg-ing*, n.

booty, n. — F. *butin*, fr. MLG. *būte*, 'share, booty' (whence also Du. *buit*, MHG. *biute*, G. *Beute*, 'booty'). E. *booty* was influenced in form by an association with *boot*, 'advantage'. The ending **-y** (inst. of *-in*) is due to the analogy of other nouns in *-y, -ty*. Cp. the second element in **freebooter, filibuster.**

booze, intr. v., to drink to excess (*colloq.*) — A var. of **bouse** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *booz-ed*, adj., *booz-er*, n., *booz-y*, adj., *booz-i-ly*, adv., *booz-i-ness*, n.

bo-peep, n., a childish game. — Formed fr. **bo** and **peep.**

bora, n., a cold northeast wind. — It., a dialectal form of *borea*, 'north wind', fr. L. *boreās*. See **boreal.**

Borachio, n., name of a drunkard in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*. — Sp. *borracho*, 'drunk, intoxicated', fr. L. *burrus*, 'red' (see **burro**); so called in allusion to the red complexion of intoxicated people.

boracic, adj., boric. — See **borax** and **-ic.**

borage, n., a blue-flowered plant used in salads. — ME., fr. OF. *borrace* (cp. its variant *burage* and F. *bourrache*), fr. ML. *borrāgō*, ult. fr. Arab. *abū 'árak*, lit. 'father of sweat', so called by the Arab physicians because of its sudorific effect. See **abbot** andc p. **arrack.**

boraginaceous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. ML. *borrāgō*, gen. *borrāginis*. See prec. word.

borate, n., salt of boric acid (*chem.*) — See **boron** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

borax, n., a white crystalline salt used as a flux and an antiseptic. — F., fr. Arab. *baúraq* (VArab. *bóraq*), fr. Pers. *būrah.*

bordage, n., the tenure of a border (*Feudal system*). — ML. *bordāgium*. See next word and **-age.**

bordar, n., tenant (*Feudal system*). — ML. *bordārius*, fr. *borda*, 'cottage', fr. OF. *borde*, which is a Teut. loan word. See **board,** 'table, plank', and cp. **border.**

Bordeaux, bordeaux, n., claret. — From *Bordeaux*, name of a city and seaport in Southern France; so called because the wine is shipped from Bordeaux. The name of the city derives fr. F. (*la ville au*) *bord d'eaux*, '(the city at) the edge of waters' (see *border* and *Eau de Cologne*).

bordel, n., a brothel. — F., fr. Provenç., *bordel*, 'brothel', fr. OF. *bordel*, 'a poor hut, hovel', dimin. of *borde*, 'hut', fr. Frankish **borda*, 'hut made from planks', fr. **bord*, 'plank', which is rel. to OE. *bord*, ON. *borð*, 'plank'. See **board,** 'table, plank'.

border, n. — OF. (= F.) *bordure*, fr. *border*, 'to border', fr. *bord*, 'a border', fr. Frankish **bord*, 'border, edge; side of a ship', which is orig. identical with **bord*, 'plank'. See **board,** 'side of a ship', and cp. **bordage, border, bordure.** Cp. also prec. word.
Derivatives: *border*, v., *border-ed*, adj., *border-er*, n.

bordure, n., a border around a shield (*her.*) — F. See prec. word.

bore, tr. and intr. v., to pierce. — ME. *borien*, fr. OE. *borian*, rel. to ON. *bora*, Swed. *borra*, Dan. *bore*, OS., OHG. *borōn*, MDu., Du. *boren*, MHG. *born*, G. *bohren*, fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut with a sharp point; to bore, pierce', whence also Arm. *beran*, 'mouth' (prop. 'opening'), Gk. φαράω, φαρόω, 'I plow', φάρος, 'plow', φάραγξ, 'cleft, chasm', φάρυγξ, 'throat, chasm, gulf', L. *ferīre*, 'to strike, smite', *forāre*, 'to bore, pierce', OSlav. *barjǫ, brati* (for **bor-ti*), 'to strike, fight', Lith. *bāras*, Lett. *bars*, 'swath', Lith. *burnà*, 'mouth', Russ. *boroná*, 'harrow', MIr. *bern, berna*, 'cleft, opening', Alb. *brimε*, 'hole'. Cp. **bark,** 'rind of a tree', **barranca, barrow,** 'castrated boar', **board,** 'table, plank', **board,** 'side of a ship', **Boris, brackish, broom, burin, foralite, foramen, interfere, perforate, pharynx,** and the second element in **Dukhobors.**
Derivatives: *bore*, n., *bor-ed*, adj., *bore-dom*, n., *bor-er*, n., *bor-ing*, adj., *bor-ing-ly*, adv., *bor-ing-ness*, n.

bore, n., tidal wave. — ME. *bore*, 'wave, billow', fr. ON. *bāra*, 'wave', lit. 'that which is borne or carried', rel. to ON. *bera*, 'to bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

bore, past tense of *bear*. — ME. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

Boreades, n., pl. the wind gods Zetes and Calais, (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Βορεάδαι, lit. 'the sons of Boreas', fr. Βορέᾱς. See **Boreas.**

boreal, adj., pertaining to Boreas; northern. — L. *boreālis*, fr. *boreās*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Boreas, n., the god of the north wind in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Βορέᾱς, fr. βορέᾱς, 'north wind', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for I.-E. **g^{w}orē-yās* and orig. meant 'mountain wind', and is cogn. with OI. *giriḥ*, Avestic *gairi*, 'mountain', Alb. *gur*, 'rock', OSlav. *gora*, 'mountain', Lith. *gire*, 'forest'. Cp. **bora, Boreades, boreal** and the second element in **Hyperborean.** Cp. also **Croat.**

borecole, n., kind of cabbage. — Prob. fr. Du. *boerenkool*, lit. 'peasant's cabbage'. See **boor** and **cole.**

boric, adj., pertaining to, or containing, boron (*chem.*) — See **boron** and **-ic.**

Boris, masc. PN. — OSlav., lit. meaning 'fight', rel. to OSlav. *barjǫ, brati* (for **bor-ti*), 'to fight', and cogn. with L. *ferīre*, 'to strike'. See **bore,** 'to pierce'.

born, borne, pp. of *bear*. — ME. *boren*, fr. OE. *boren*, pp. of *beran*. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

borné, adj., narrow-minded. — F., lit. 'limited',

pp. of *borner*, 'to limit', fr. OF. (= F.) *borne*, 'limit', fr. earlier *bodne*, a word of Gaulish origin. See **bourn** and **bound**, 'limit'.

boron, n., name of a non-metallic element (*chem.*) — Originally called by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) *boracium*, because drawn fr. *boracic* (= boric) acid. See **borax.** The ending *-on* in *boron* is due to the analogy of *carbon*, where, however, the ending *-on* belongs to the stem.

borough, n. — ME. *burgh*, *burwe*, fr. OE. *burg*, *burh*, *burg*, rel. to OS., OFris., *burg*, 'castle', ON. *borg*, 'wall, castle', MDu. *burch*, *borch*, *borcht*, Du. *burcht*, *burg*, OHG. *burg*, *burc*, *buruc*, 'fortified place, citadel', MHG. *burc*, G. *Burg*, 'castle', Goth. *baúrgs*, 'city', OE. *beorg*, etc., 'mountain'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **bhergh-*, 'high', whence also Arm. *berj*, 'high place', OSlav. *brěgŭ*, 'bank (of a river)', W. *bera*, 'stack, pyramid', MIr. *bri*, acc. *brig*, 'hill', Toch. A *parkas*, 'long', Hitt. *parkush*, 'high', OI. *bṛhánt-*, Avestic *bərəzant-*, 'high', OCeltic *Brigantes*, lit. 'the high ones' (cp. *Burgundians*, fr. Late L. *Burgundiōnēs*, lit. 'highlanders'), prob. also OL. *forctus*, 'good', L. *fortis* (fr. OL. *forctis*), 'strong', see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 535-36, s.v. *fortis*, and Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 67, s.v. *Berg*. Cp. **barrow**, 'mountain, mound', **bourgeois, burgage, burgess, burgh, burgrave, Burgundy, canterbury, faubourg, gaussbergite, ghetto, Hapsburg, hauberk.** Cp. also **Brahma, fort,** and the second element in **barbicane.** Cp. also the suff. *-bury* in English place names, which comes fr. OE. *byrig*, the dative sing of OE. *burg*. Base **bhergh-* is prob. an enlarged form of base **bher-*, 'to carry, lift'. See **bear**, 'to carry'.

Borrichia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Danish botanist Olof *Borrich*. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

borrow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *borwen*, fr. OE. *borgian*, 'to lend; to borrow', fr. *borg*, 'pledge, security', rel. to ON. *borga*, 'to become bail for, to guarantee', MDu. *borghen*, 'to protect, guarantee', OHG. *boragēn*, *borgēn*, 'to beware of; to spare; to remit a debt', G. *borgen*, 'to borrow; to lend', *bürgen*, 'to become bail for, to guarantee', OE. *beorgan*, OHG. *bergan*, 'to hide, save'. See **bury.**

Derivatives: *borrow-er*, n., *borrow-ing*, n.

Borstal system. — So called fr. *Borstal*, a town in Kent, England, in allusion to the reform system adopted in its prisons.

borzoi, n., the Russian wolfhound. — Russ. *borzoy*, lit. 'quick, swift', rel. to Czech *brzy*, Serbo-Croat. *brzo*, 'quickly', and cogn. with Lith. *bruzdėti*, *bruzgėti*, 'to hurry', *burzdùs*, 'mobile, agile', and cogn. with the first element in Avestic *berez-čachra*, 'having fast-moving wheels'.

Bos, n., a genus of quadrupeds (*zool.*) — L. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox'. See **bovine** and cp. the second element in *Ovibos*.

boscage, n., a thicket. — OF. *boscage* (F. *bocage*), 'grove', fr. ML. *boscus*, 'wood'. See **bush** and **-age**, and cp. **bosquet, bouquet.**

Boselaphus, n., a genus of antelopes, the nilgai (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *bōs*, 'ox', and Gk. ἔλαφος, 'deer'. See **Bos** and **eland.**

bosh, n., empty talk, nonsense. — Turk. *bosh*.

bosk, n., a thicket. — ME. *bosk*, a var. of *busk*. See **bush**, 'shrub', and cp. **busk.**

bosky, adj., bushy. — Formed fr. **bosk** with adj. suff. **-y.**

bosket, bosquet, n., a thicket. — F. *bosquet*, 'grove, thicket', fr. It. *boschetto*, dimin. of *bosco*, 'wood', fr. ML. *boscus*, of s.m. See **bush**, 'shrub', and cp. **boscage, bouquet.**

bosom, n. — ME., fr. OE. *bōsm*, rel. to OFris. *bōsm*, OS. *bōsom*, MDu. *boesem*, Du. *boezem*, OHG. *buosam*, MHG. *buosem, buosen*, G. *Busen;* of uncertain etymology. For the suff. *-om* cp. *besom*. Cp. **embosom.**

Derivatives: *bossom-ed*, adj., *bossom-er*, n., *bossom-like*, *bossom-y*, adjs.

bosquet, n. — See **bosket.**

boss, n., a protuberance. — ME. *boce*, fr. OF. *boce* (F. *bosse*), which is perh. of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *bōzzan*, 'to thrust, beat', and see **beat.** Cp. also **emboss.** Cp. also **botch**, 'a swelling', **cabbage**, n., **cabochon.**

boss, n., master (*colloq.*) — Du. *baas*, 'master', fr. MDu. *baes*, rel. to Fris. *baes;* not rel. to OHG. *basa* (whence MHG. *base*, G. *Base*), 'aunt'. Derivative: *boss*, tr. and intr. v.

bostangi, bostanji, n., a gardener. — Turk. *bōstānjī*, formed fr. *bōstān*, 'garden', fr. Pers. *bōstān*, of s.m., with Turk. suff. *-jī*, which denotes occupation or trade. Pers. *bōstān* lit. means 'place of fragrance', fr. *bō*, 'smell, odor, fragrance', which is rel. to Avestic *baoiδi-*, of s.m., and *-stān*, a suff. denoting place, which is rel. to Avestic *-stāna* (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand'. See **Hindustani.**

boston n., 1) a kind of valse; 2) a breed of dog. — In both senses, named from *Boston* in Massachusetts (U.S.A.)

bostonite, n., a kind of igneous rock (*petrogr.*) — Named fr. Boston in Massachusetts, because found at Marblehead Neck, near Boston. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Bostrychidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. βόστρυχος, 'lock of hair, curl, foliage; a winged insect', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **gwostruchos* and orig. meant 'something twisted', and is cogn. with OSerb. *goozd*, 'forest', Czech *hvozd*, 'mountain', MHG., G. *quast*, *quaste*, 'tuft, knot', Alb. *géθ*, 'foliage, branch'.

Boswell, n., admirer of a person. — Named after James *Boswell* (1740-95), admirer and biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Derivatives: *Boswell-ian*, adj., *Boswell-ism*, n., *Boswell-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

bot, bott, n., an insect larva. — Of unknown etymology.

botany, n. — F. *botanique*, fr. Gk. βοτανική (ἐπιστήμη), lit. '(knowledge of) botany', prop. fem. of βοτανικός, 'pertaining to herbs', fr. βοτάνη, 'pasture, fodder', which is rel. to βόσις, βοσκή, 'food, fodder', βόσκειν, 'to feed, nourish, tend', βοσκός, 'herdsman', βόσκημα, 'cattle', lit. 'that which is fed'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}ō-*, 'to feed', whence also Lith. *gúotas*, 'herd', *gaujà*, 'herd, flock', *gujù*, *gùiti*, 'to drive'. Gk. βοτανικὴ ἐπιστήμη orig. meant 'the science of fodder'. The ending *-y* in E. *botany* is due to the influence of words like *astronomy*, etc. Cp. the second element in **Hippoboscidae, proboscis, sybotic.**

Derivatives: *botan-ist*, n., *botan-ize*, int. v., *botan-iz-er*, n.

botch, n., a swelling. — ONF. *boche*, corresponding to OF. *boce*. See **boss**, 'protuberance'.

Derivatives: *botch*, tr. v., *botch-y*, adj., *botch-i-ly*, adv., *botch-i-ness*, n.

botch, tr. v., to mend; intr. v., to do mending. — ME. *bocchen*, 'to patch, mend', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *botch*, n., *botch-ed*, adj., *botch-er*, n., *botch-ery*, n.

botfly, n. — Compounded of **bot** and **fly**, n.

bote, n., compensation. — ME. form of **boot**, 'advantage' (q.v.) Cp. the second element in **haybote.**

boterol, boteroll, n. (*her.*) — F. *bouterolle*, fr. *bouter*, 'to beat, push' (later 'to put, place'), fr. Frankish **bōtan*, 'to beat, strike', which is rel. to OHG. *bōzzan* and ON. *bauta*, of s.m. See **beat** and **-ole.**

both, adj., pron. and conj. — ME. *bathe*, *bothe*, fr. ON. *bāþir*, which is rel. to OS. *bēthia*, OFris. *bēthe*, Du. *beide*, OHG. *beide*, *bēde* (masc.), *beido* (fem.), *beidiu* (neut.), MHG. *beide*, *bēde* (masc. and fem.), *beidiu* (neut.), G. *beide*, Goth. *bajōþs*, 'both'; formed fr. Teut. **ba-*, 'both', and the def. article (see **the**). The first element in *both*, etc., is rel. to OE. *bēgen* (masc.), *bā* (fem. and neut.), Goth. *bai* (masc.), *ba* (neut.), 'both', and cogn. with the second element, in OI. *u-bháu* (masc.), *u-bhé* (fem.), Avestic *u-wa* (masc.), *u-bē* (fem.), 'both', Toch. A *am-pi*, *am-pe*, B *ant-api*, Gk. ἄμ-φω, 'both', ἀμ-φί, 'round about', L. *am-bō*, 'both', *am-bi-*, 'around', OSlav. *o-ba*, Lith. *a-bù*, Lett. *a-bi*, OPruss. *ab-bai*, 'both'. Cp. **ambi-, amphi-.**

bother, tr. and intr. v. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *bother*, n., *botheration* (q.v.), *bother-er*, n.

botheration, n., bother (*colloq.*) — A hybrid coined from the verb **bother** and **-ation**, a suff. of Latin origin.

bothrio-, combining form for *bothrium*. — See **bothrium.**

Bothriocephalus, n., a genus of tapeworms (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having heads resembling little pits', fr. Gk. βόθριον, 'a little pit', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See next word and **cephalic.**

bothrium, n., a sucker (esp. on the head of a tapeworm; *zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βόθριον, 'a little pit', dimin. of βόθρος, 'pit, ditch, trench', which is prob. cogn. with L. *fodere*, 'to dig', *fossa*, 'ditch'. See **bed** and cp. **fosse.** Cp. also the second element in **Cyclobothra.**

bothy, n., a hut. — Of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. *both*, 'hut', and see **booth.**

botoné, botony, adj., having a trefoil at the end (*her.*) — F. *boutonné*, pp. of *boutonner*, 'to bud; to button', fr. *bouton*, 'bud; button'. See **button.**

bo tree. — Singhalese *bo*, fr. Pali *bodhi*, shortened fr. *bodhi-taru*, 'bo tree', lit. 'tree of wisdom or enlightenment', fr. *bodhi*, 'wisdom, enlightenment', and *taru*, 'tree'. Pali *bodhi* is rel. to OI. *buddháḥ*, 'awakened, enlightened'. See **Buddha.**

Botrychium, n., a genus of plants, the moonwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βότρυχος, 'grapestalk', which is rel. to βότρυς, 'a cluster of grapes' (see next word); so called because its sporangia form a cluster resembling that of grapes. See next word.

botryo-, before a vowel **botry-**, combining form meaning 'cluster, clusterlike'. — Gk. βοτρυο-, βοτρυ-, fr. βότρυς, 'a cluster of grapes', of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word.

bottega, n., shop, workshop. — It., fr. L. *apothēca*, 'storehouse (esp. of wine)', fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse'. See **apothecary** and cp. **bodega, boutique.**

bottle, n. — ME. *botel*, fr. OF. *botele* (F. *bouteille*), fr. VL. *butticula*, dimin. of Late L. *buttis*, 'cask', fr. Gk. πυτίνη, 'flask covered with plaited osier' (through the medium of Tarent. βυτίνη, of s.m.). Cp. **butt**, 'barrel', **butler.** For the change of Gk. π to L. *b* cp. ML. *buxida*, fr. Gk. πυξίδα, acc. of πυξίς, 'box' (see *box*, 'tree', and *box*, 'receptacle').

Derivatives: *bottle*, tr. v., *bottl-ed*, adj.

bottom, n. — ME. *botme*, *botome*, fr. OE. *botm*, 'lowest part, depth, bottom', rel. to OS. *bodom*, ON. *botn*, OFris. *boden*, 'soil', Du. *bodem*, OHG. *bodam*, MHG., *bodem*, G. *Boden*, 'ground, soil, earth', and cogn. with OI. *budhnáḥ*, Gk. πυθμήν, 'foundation, bottom', L. *fundus* (metathesis for **fudnos*), 'bottom; piece of land, farm', OIr. *bond* (metathesis for **bodn*), 'sole of the foot'. Cp. **found,** 'to establish', **founder,** v., **fund, fundament, profound.**

Derivatives: *bottom*, adj. and v., *bottom-less*, adj., *bottomry* (q.v.)

bottomry, n., bond by which the vessel is hypothecated for the loan of the money advanced on the security of the ship. — A blend of **bottom,** in the sense of 'ship', and Du. *bodemerij*, 'bottomry', fr. MLG. *bodmen*, *verbodmen*, fr. *bodem*, 'bottom; to lend a ship and its cargo',

Cp. F. *homerie*, 'bottomry', which also derives fr. Du. *bodemerij*.

botulism, n., sausage poisoning. — G. *Botulismus*, coined fr. L. *botulus*, 'sausage', and suff. *-ismus*. See **bowel** and **-ism.**

bouche, n., mouth (*obsol.*) — F., 'mouth', fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **buccal** and cp. **bonne bouche.**

bouclé, n., a kind of yarn having small curly loops. — F., lit. 'buckled, curled', pp. of *boucler*, 'to buckle, curl', fr. *boucle*, 'buckle, curl'. See **buckle.**

boudoir, n., a woman's private sitting room. — F., lit. 'sulking or pouting room', fr. *bouder*, 'to sulk, pout', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **pout.**

Bougainvillaea, n., a small genus of woody vines. — Named after the French navigator Louis *Bougainville* (1729-1811).

bough, n. — ME. *bogh*, fr. OE. *bōg*, *bōh*, 'arm, shoulder, bough', rel. to ON. *bōgr*, 'shoulder; bow of a ship', OHG. *buog*, MHG. *buoc*, G. *Bug*, 'shoulder, hock, joint', fr. I.-E. **bhāghus-*, 'elbow, arm', whence also OI. *bāhúḥ*, Avestic *bāzu*, Arm. *bazuk*, 'arm', Gk. πῆχυς, Dor. πᾶχυς, 'elbow', Toch. A *poke*, B *pauke*, 'arm'. Cp. **bow,** 'the fore part of a ship'.

bought, past tense and pp. of buy. — ME. *boht(e)*, fr. OE. *bohte*, resp. *(ge)boht*. See **buy.**

bougie, n., 1) a wax candle; 2) a surgical instrument used to dilate a body canal. — F., 'wax candle', fr. *Bougie*, *Bugia*, a town of Algeria. The orig. meaning was 'fine wax candles brought from Bugia', and only at a relatively later period did the sense of the word develop into 'candles brought from Algeria', and 'candles' in general.

bouillabaisse, n., a kind of fish stew. — F., borrowed fr. Provenç. *bouiabaisso*, prop. a compound of the imperatives of two verbs, corresponding to F. *bous-abaisse* and to Engl. *boil-abase* (this latter taken in its original sense 'to lower'), expressing, in a joking way, the rapidity of the cooking. See **boil,** v., and **abase** and cp. **bouilli, bouillon.**

bouilli, n., boiled meat. — F., prop. pp. of *bouillir*, 'to boil'. See **boil,** v., and cp. next word.

bouillon, n., a strong broth. — F., 'broth', fr. *bouillir*, 'to boil'. See **boil,** v., and cp. prec. word and the first element in **bouillabaisse.**

boulder, n., a large stone. — Short for *boulder stone*, fr. ME. *bulderstan*, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *buldre*, Swed. *bullra*, 'to roar, rattle', dial. Swed. *bullersten*, 'a large stone in a stream'.

boule, n., council in ancient Greece. — Gk. βουλή, 'counsel, deliberation, decree, council', rel. to βούλεσθαι, 'to will, wish'. The orig. meaning of this verb was 'to throw oneself upon something' (in a spiritual sense). It stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'; see **ballistic.** See Frisk, GEW., I, pp. 258-59 s.v. βούλομαι.

boule, n., a game. — F., 'ball', fr. L. *bulla*, 'any round object, bubble, boss'. See **bill,** 'document'.

boulevard, n. — F., earlier *boloart*, *boulevert*, *balouart*, *belouart*, orig. meaning 'work of fortification', fr. MDu. *bolwerc*. See **bulwark.**

boulter, n., a long line for fishing, with hooks attached. — Of unknown origin.

bounce, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bunsen*. Cp. LG. *bunsen*, Du. *bonzen*, 'to beat, thump'. Cp. also **jounce.**

Derivatives: *bounce*, n., *bounc-er*, n., *bounc-ing*, adj., *bounc-ing-ly*, adv.

bound, n., limit. — ME. *bounde*, fr. earlier *bunne*, fr. OF. *bonne*, fr. earlier *bodne*, 'limit, boundary', fr. ML. *bodina*, which is prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. **borne.**

Derivatives: *bound*, tr. v., to set a limit to, intr. v., to have a boundary, *boundary* (q.v.), *bound-less*, adj., *bound-less-ly*, adv., *bound-less-ness*, n.

bound, intr. v., to leap. — F. *bondir*, 'to rebound, resound, echo', fr. VL. **bombitīre*, formed — prob. on the analogy of VL. **tinnitīre* (whence OF. *tentir*, F. *retentir*), 'to resound' — fr. L. *bombīre*, 'to resound', fr. *bombus*, 'a hollow, deep sound'. Cp. Late L. *bombitāre*, 'to buzz, hum', another derivative of L. *bombīre*. See **bomb** and cp. **bombard, rebound.**

Derivatives: *bound*, a leap, *bound-ing*, adj., *bound-ing-ly*, adv.

bound, adj., 1) ready (*obsol.*); 2) ready to go, going. — ME. *boun*, *bun*, 'prepared, ready', fr. ON. *būinn*, pp. of *būa*, 'to dwell, prepare'. See **be** and cp. **boor, bower,** 'cottage', **booth, bothy.** The *d* in *bound* is excrescent. Cp. *pound*, 'to beat', *round*, 'to whisper', *sound*, 'noise', *horehound.*

bound, past tense and pp. of *bind.* — ME. *bunde(n)*, past tense, resp. pp. of *binden*. See **bind.**

boundary, n. — A blend of **bound,** 'limit', and ML. *bonnārium*, 'piece of land with a fixed limit', fr. OF. *bonne*, 'limit'. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ary.**

bounden, adj. — ME. *bounden*, fr. OE. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, 'to bind'. See **bind.**

bounder, n., an ill-bred person. — Formed fr. **bound,** 'to leap', with agential suff. **-er.**

bounteous, adj., 1) generous; 2) abundant. — ME. *bountevous*, formed with suff. **-ous** fr. OF. *bontif*, fem. *bontive*, fr. *bonte* (F. *bonté*). See **bounty.** Derivatives: *bounteous-ly*, adv., *bounteous-ness*, n.

bountiful, adj. — Compounded of **bounty** and **-ful.**

Derivatives: *bountiful-ly*, adv., *bountiful-ness*, n.

bounty, n. — OF. *bonte* (F. *bonté*), fr. L. *bonitātem*, acc. of *bonitās*, 'goodness', fr. *bonus*, 'good'. See **bonus** and cp. It. *bontà*, Rum. *bunătate*, Engadine *bundet*, OProvenç., Catal. *bontat*, Sp. *bondad*, Port. *bondade*, 'goodness', which all derive fr. L. *bonitātem*. For the endi. see suff. **-ty.**

bouquet, n., 1) a bunch of flowers, nosegay; 2) aroma. — F., orig. meaning 'grove, thicket', dimin. formed fr. ML. *boscus*, 'wood', whence also F. *bois*, 'wood, forest'; see **bush** and cp. **bosket.** For the original sense of *bouquet* cp. *bouquet d'arbres*, 'group of trees, grove'.

Bourbon, n., a member of the royal family in France which reigned 1589-1792 and 1815-1848. — F., from *Bourbon* l'Archambault, chief town of a lordship in central France. The place name *Bourbon* is traceable to *Borvo*, name of a thermal deity. See **burbot.**

Derivatives: *Bourbon-ism*, n., *Bourbon-ist*, n.

bourdon, n., pilgrim's staff. — F. *bourdon*, fr. ML. *burdōnem*, acc. of *burdō*, fr. L. *burdus*, 'mule'. For sense development cp. *chevron*, *ram*, *sawbuck*, *sawhorse.*

bourdon, n., a drone bass. — F., fr. ML. *burdōnem*, acc. of *burdō*. See **burden,** 'refrain'.

bourette, n., a kind of silk linen or cotton yarn with knots. — F. *bourrette*, dimin. of *bourre*, 'flock (for stuffing or padding); floss silk', fr. Late L. *burra*, 'a shaggy garment' wich is cogn. with Gk. βερρόν, 'thick with hair, shaggy'. See **bureau** and **-ette** and cp. **burel, burl, burlesque.**

bourgeois, adj., characteristic of the middle class; middle-class; n., one of the middle class. — F., fr. *bourg*, 'small town', hence prop. meaning 'inhabitant of a bourg'; of Teut. origin. See **borough** and cp. **burgess.** Cp. also **burgee.**

bourgeois, n., a size of printer's type (*print*). — Named after *Bourgeois*, a French type founder.

bourgeoisie, n., middle class. — F., fr. *bourgeois*. See **bourgeois,** 'middle class'.

bourn, bourne, also **burn,** n., a stream. — ME. *burne*, *borne*, fr. OE. *brunna*, *burna*, rel. to OS., OHG. *brunno*, ÓN. *brunnr*, Norw. *brunn*, *brynn*, Dan. *brønd*, Swed. *brunn*, OFris. *burna*, MLG., MDu. *borne*, Du. *bron*, MHG. *brunne*, *brun*, G. *Brunnen* and *Born*, Goth. *brunna*, 'well, spring', and cogn. with Gk. φρέαρ, 'well, spring', Arm. *ałbeur* (gen. *ałber*), 'source', Russ. *brujá*, 'current', *bruit*', 'to stream with force'. For more cognates see **barm, brand, bread, brew, broil** (in both senses), **broth,** and **fervent, phreatic.**

bourn, bourne, n., a limit. — F. *borne*, fr. earlier *bodne*. See **bound,** 'limit'.

bourrée, n., an old lively French dance. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *bourrer*, 'to cram, to stuff (a chair, etc.)', fr. Late L. *burra*, 'a shaggy garment', which is rel. to L. *birrus*, 'a kind of cloak'; see **burnous.** The dance was prob. so called from its rude and uncouth movements.

bourse, n. — F., 'purse, exchange', fr. Late L. *bursa*, 'purse' (see **purse**). The sense development of the word is due to the following facts. In the 13th cent. a famous family of merchants living in Bruges (Belgium) was called *Van der Burse* (in allusion to the three purses contained in their coat of arms). The place before their house became a celebrated meeting center of merchants and bankers. This is why the Exchange of Antwerp built after the pattern of that in Bruges was called *Bourse*. Later this word became the general name denoting *exchange*. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 81. Cp. **bursar, disbourse.**

bouse, n., a drink. — ME. *bous*, fr. MDu. *buse*, 'cup'. See next word.

bouse, intr. and tr. v. to carouse. — ME. *bousen*, fr. MDu. *būsen*, 'to carouse', rel. to MHG. *būs*, 'act of swelling, inflation'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **booze.**

Derivatives: *bous-er*, n., *bous-y*, adj.

boustrophedon, n., an old form of writing, in which lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right. — Gk. βουστροφηδόν, 'turning as an ox turns in plowing', compounded of βοῦς, 'ox', and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **bovine** and **strophe.**

bout, n., a contest. — Fr. earlier *bought*, 'bend', from the base of **bow,** 'to bend', and in gradational relationship to **bight.**

boutade, n., whim, caprice. — F., fr. *bouter*, 'to beat, push', fr. Frankish **bōtan*, 'to beat', which is rel. to OHG. *bōȝȝan*, OE. *bēatan*, of s.m. See See **beat** and **-ade** and cp. **boterol, butt,** 'to strike'.

Bouteloua, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Claudio *Boutelou* (1774-1842).

boutique, n., a shop. — F., fr. OProvenç. *botica* (also *botiga*), fr. Gk. ἀποθήκη, 'any place wherein to lay up something; magazine, storehouse', whence also L. *apothēca*. See **apothecary** and cp. **bodega, bottega.** The vowel *i* (for *e*) is due to the MGk. pronunciation of η as *i.*

bouts-rimés, n. pl., rhyming words to which verses are to be composed. — F., lit. 'rhyming ends'. See **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything' and **rhyme.**

bovate, n., a measure of land (*obsol.*) — ML. *bovāta*, fr. L. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox'. See next word.

bovine, adj., pertaining to the ox. — Late L. *bovīnus*, fr. L. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox', which stands for **g*ʷōus*, and is rel. to Umbr. *bum*, 'the ox' (acc.), and cogn. with OHG. *chuo*, OE. *cū*, 'cow'. See **cow** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine.**

Bovista, n., a genus of gasteromycetous fungi. — ModL., fr. G. *Bovist* (also *Bofist*), 'puffball', dissimilated fr. earlier *vohenfist*, fr. MHG. *vohe*, 'vixen'; see **fox.** The second element is cogn. with OI. *picchorā*, 'pipe, flute', OSlav. *piskati*, 'to whistle', fr. the I.-E. imitative base **peis-*, 'to blow'.

bow, intr. and tr. v., to bend. — ME. *bugen*, *bogen*, *bowen*, *bugen*, fr. OE. *būgan*, 'to bow down, stoop, bend, turn; to flee', rel. to OS. *būgan*, MLG. *būgen*, MDu. *būghen*, Du. *buigen*, OHG. *biogan*, MHG., G. *biegen*, Goth. *biugan*, 'to bend', ON. *boginn*, 'bent', *beygja*, 'to bend', Dan. *bugne*, *bøie*, Swed. *buga*, *böja*, 'to bend', fr. I.-E. base **bheug(h)-*, 'to bend', whence also OI. *bhujáti*, 'bends, thrusts aside', *bhuktáḥ*, 'bent'. Base

*bheug(h)-, 'to bend', is identical with base *bheug-, 'to flee', which prop. meant originally, 'to bend one's course away from a place', whence Gk. φεύγειν, L. *fugere*, 'to flee', Lith. *bū́gstu*, *bū́gti*, 'to be frightened'. For sense development cp. OE. *būgan*, 'to bow down, stoop; to bend, turn; to flee'. Cp. **bow,** 'anything bent', **bight, bout, buxom, akimbo.** Cp. also **fugitive** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *bow*, n., inclination of the head.

bow, n., anything bent; rainbow; weapon. — ME. *bowe*, fr. OE. *boga*, rel. to ON. *bogi*, OFris. *boga*, Du. *boog*, OHG. *bogo*, MHG. *boge*, G. *Bogen*, 'bow', and to OE. *būgan*, etc., 'to bend', and cogn. with Ir. *fid-bocc*, 'wooden bow'. See **bow,** 'to bend', and cp. **elbow, embow.**

Derivatives: *bow*, intr. v., to use the bow, *bowed*, adj., *bow-ing*, n.

bow, n., the fore part of a ship. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *bōgr*, Dan. *bov*, Swed. *bog*, 'shoulder; bow of a ship'. See **bough.**

bowdlerize, tr. v., to expurgate. — Formed with suff. **-ize** from the name of Thomas *Bowdler*, who in 1818 published *The Family Shakespeare*, expurgating from it, according to his own words, 'whatever is unfit to be read by a gentleman in a company of ladies'.

Derivative: *bowdler-iz-ation*, n.

bowel, n. — ME. *bouel, bouele*, fr. OF. *boel* (F. *boyau*), fr. L. *botellus*, dimin. of *botulus*, 'sausage', fr. I.-E. base **gwet-*, **geut-*, **gŭt-*, 'to vault', whence also L. *guttur*, 'throat', Goth. *qiþus*, OE. *cwið*, 'belly, womb', ON. *kviðr*, 'belly', MHG. *kutel*, G. *Kutteln*, 'guts, bowels; tripe; chitterlings'. The above base is a dental enlargement of base **geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See 1st **cove** and cp. **botulism, boyau, chitterling.** Cp. also **bitumen, cud, guttural.**

Derivatives: *bowel*, tr. v., *bowel(l)-ed*, adj.

bowenite, n., a variety of serpentine (*mineral.*) — Named after G.T. *Bowen*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bower, n., one who, or that which bows. — Formed fr. **bow,** 'to bend', with agential suff. **-er.**

bower, n., an anchor carried at the bow of a ship. — Formed fr. **bow,** 'the fore part of a ship', with suff. **-er.**

bower, n., cottage. — ME. *bour*, 'chamber', fr. OE. *būr*, rel. to ON. *būr*, 'chamber', Swed. *bur*, 'cage', OHG. *būr*, 'dwelling, chamber', MHG. *būr*, 'chamber, cage', G. *Bauer*, 'cage'. These words lit. mean 'lodging', and are rel. to ON. *būa*, OE. *būan*, 'to dwell'. See **be** and cp. **boor, byre.** Cp. also next word.

Derivative: *bower-y*, adj.

bower, n., the knave in cards. — G. *Bauer*, 'peasant', fr. MHG. *gebūre*, fr. OHG. *gibūro*, which is rel. to *būr*, 'a lodging'. See prec. word.

bowie knife. — Named after its inventor Colonel James *Bowie* (1799-1836).

bowl, n., a hollow vessel. — ME. *bolle*, fr. OE. *bolla*, rel. to ON. *bolle*, OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle*, 'a round vessel', G. *Bolle*, 'bulb', OHG. *bolōn*, 'to roll', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell'. See **ball,** 'a round body', and cp. **boll** and the second element in **rocambole.**

Derivatives: *bowl-er*, n., round felt hat, *bowl-y*, adj., bent.

bowl, n., a wooden ball. — F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla*, 'bubble'. See **bull,** 'edict', and cp. **bolero.**

Derivatives: *bowl*, tr. v., to roll (bowls); intr. v., to roll rapidly, *bowler* (q.v.), *bowl-ing*, n.

bowler, n., one who bowls. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

bowler, n., a hard round hat. — Formed with suff. **-er** fr. **bowl,** 'hollow vessel'.

bowline, n., a rope used to keep the sail taut (*naut.*) — ME. *bouline*, fr. OF. *bouline*, which is of LG. origin. Cp. MDu. *boech-līne* (whence Du. *boeglijn*), 'bowline', and see **bow,** 'the fore part of a ship', and **line.**

bowls, n. pl., name of a game. — Pl. of **bowl,** 'a wooden ball'.

bowly, bowry, n., a well with steps leading down to the water (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *bāolī*, *bāorī*, 'a well'. Cp. OI. *vavráḥ*, 'hole, well'.

bowsprit, n., the spar extending from the bow of a ship. — ME. *bouspret*, prob. fr. MLG. *bōchsprēt*, fr. *bōch*, 'bow' (which is rel. to ON. *bōgr*, 'bow'), and *sprēt*, 'pole' (which is rel. to OE. *sprēot*, 'pole'). Cp. Du. *boegspriet*, Dan. *bugspryd*, Swed. *bogspröt*, G. *Bugspriet*. F. *beaupré* is a Dutch loan word. See **bow,** 'the fore part of a ship', and **sprit.**

bowwow, n., and intr. v. — Of imitative origin.

bowyer, n., maker, or seller of bows. — Formed fr. **bow,** 'weapon', with suff. **-yer.**

box, n., the tree. — ME., fr. OE. *box*, fr. L. *buxus* (whence also It. *bosso*, F. *buis*), fr. Gk. πύξος, 'box tree', which is perhaps a loan word of Thraco-Phrygian origin. Cp. next word, **bushing, Buxus,** and **pyx.** Cp. also the second element in **arquebus, blunderbuss.** For the change of Greek π to *b* in Latin—which is prob. due to Etruscan influence—cp. *burro*, *carbasus* and *sbirro*.

box, n., case, chest. — ME., fr. OE. *box*, orig. 'a receptacle made of boxwood', fr. L. *buxum*, 'anything made of boxwood', fr. *buxus*, 'box tree'; see prec. word. Cp. MDu. *bosse*, *busse* and OHG. *buhsa* (whence MHG. *bühse*, G. *Büchse*), which derive fr. VL. **buxem*, contraction of **buxidem*, acc. of *buxis*, which corresponds to Classical L. *pyxis*, 'box of boxwood', fr. Gk. πυξίς, of s.m., fr. πύξος, 'box tree'. Cp. also OF. *boiste* (whence F. *boîte*), which comes fr. VL. *buxida*, acc. of *buxis*. Cp. also **Boxing day** and **bush,** 'metal lining'.

box, a blow. — ME., of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Derivatives: *box*, intr. v., *boxer* (q.v.), *boxing*, n.

boxer, n., a person who fights with his fists. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

Boxer, n., a member of a Chinese secret society. — Loan translation of Chinese *I hē ch'üan*, 'righteous, uniting *fists*', a phrase originating in the misunderstanding of the original name *I hē t'uan*, 'righteous harmony band'.

Boxing day, name given to Dec. 26th. — See **box,** 'case, chest'. Dec. 26th was so called from the custom of distributing on this day the contents of the *Christmas box*, i.e. the box (placed in the church for charity and) opened on Christmas day.

boxwallah, n., a native peddlar in India (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *bakaswālā*, a hybrid coined fr. *bakas* = English **box,** 'case', and Hind. suff. *-wālā*; see **wallah.** For sense development cp. Scot. *packman*, 'peddlar'.

boy, n. — ME. *boi*, rel. to the OE. PN. *Bōfa*, OFris. *boy*, 'a young gentleman', MDu. *boeve*, Du. *boef*, 'knave, villain', the OHG. PN. *Buobo*, MHG. *buobe*, G. *Bube*, 'boy', and in vowel gradational relationship to E. **babe, baby** (qq.v)

Derivatives: *boy*, tr. and intr. v., *boy-hood*, n., *boy-ish*, adj., *boy-ish-ly*, adv., *boy-ish-ness*, n., *boy-ism*, n.

boyar, n., a member of an order in Russian aristocracy. — Russ. *boyarin*, fr. *bojĭ*, 'struggle', in gradational relationship to OSlav. *bĭjǫ*, *biti*, 'to strike', *bičĭ*, 'whip', Russ. *bilo*, 'mallet', fr. I.-E. base **bhei-*, 'to cut'. See **bill,** 'sword'.

boyau, n., trench; zigzag. — F., lit. 'gut, bowel', fr. L. *botellus*, 'a little sausage', dim. of *botulus*. See **bowel** and cp. **botulism.**

boycott, tr. v., to combine in refusing to deal with. — Fr. Captain Charles *Boycott*, landagent at Lough-Mask in the county of Mayo, Ireland, who was the first to be so treated (in 1880).

Derivatives: *boycott*, n., *boycott-age*, n., *boycott-er*, n.

brab, n., the Palmyra tree. — Corruption of Port. *brava* (which is short for *palmeira brava*, 'wild palm'), fem. of *bravo*, 'wild', fr. L. *barbarus*. See **brave.**

brace, n., clasp, buckle. — ME. *brace*, fr. OF. *brace*, *brasse*, 'the two arms' (whence F. *brasse*, 'fathom, armful'), fr. L. *brachia*, 'the arms', pl. (of the neut. noun *brachium*) mistaken for a fem. sing. noun, fr. Gk. βραχίων, 'arm', which derives fr. βραχύς, 'short', and prop. means 'that which is shorter (than the forearm)'. See **brachy-** and cp. **bracelet, brachial, brassard, braza, embrace, bretzel,** and the second element in **vambrace.**

brace, tr. v., to encompass. — ME., fr. OF. *bracier*, 'to embrace', fr. *brace*, 'the two arms'. See **brace,** 'clasp'.

Derivatives: *brac-ing*, n. and adj.

brace, n., rope attached to the yard of a vessel (*naut.*) — From F. *bras* in *bras de vergue*, 'tackle for trimming a yard', fr. L. *brachium*, 'arm'. See **brace,** 'clasp'.

bracelet, n. — OF. (= F.), formed with the double dimin. suff. *-elet*, fr. *braz* (F. *bras*), 'arm'. *Bracelet* lit. means 'a little arm'. See **brace,** 'clasp, buckle', **-el** and **-et.**

Derivative: *bracelet-ed*, adj.

bracer, n., armor for the arm (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *brasseure*, formed fr. *braz* (F. *bras*), 'arm' (see **brace,** 'clasp, buckle'), with suff. *-eure*, *ure*, which was changed in English to **-er.**

brach, n., a bitch hound (*archaic*). — ME. *brache*, 'a scenting hound', fr. OF. *brache*, which is of WTeut. origin; cp. MDu. *bracke*, OHG. *braccho*, MHG., G. *bracke*, 'hound, setter'. It. *bracco*, Provenç. *brac*, of s.m., are Teut. loan words; F. *braque* is borrowed either fr. Italian or fr. Provençal. The above Teut. words are rel. to MHG. *bræhen*, 'to smell', and cogn. with L. *fragrāre*, 'to smell sweetly'. See **fragrant.**

brachet, n., a little brach. — F. *brachet*, 'scenting hound', dimin. of OF. *brache*. See prec. word and **-et.**

brachi-, form of **brachio-** before a vowel.

brachial, adj., pertaining to the arm. — L. *brachiālis*, fr. *brachium*, 'arm'. See **brace,** 'clasp', and adj. suff. **-al.**

brachiate, adj., having branches arranged in pairs. — L. *brachiātus*, 'having branches that resemble arms', fr. *brachium*, 'arm'. See **brace,** 'clasp', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

brachio-, before a vowel **brachi-,** combining form meaning 'arm' (*anat.*) — Gk. βραχιο-, βραχι-, fr. βραχίων, 'arm'. See **brace,** 'clasp'.

brachy-, combining form meaning 'short'. — Gk. βραχυ-, fr. βραχύς, 'short', which is cogn. with L. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj. and cp. **brace,** 'clasp'. Cp. also the second element in **amphibrach, tribrach.**

brachycephalic, also **brachycephalous,** adj., short-headed (*anthropometry*). — Formed fr. **brachy-,** Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' and suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.** See **cephalic.** Cp. Gk. βραχυκέφαλος, name of a fish, lit. 'short-headed'. The word was first used in anthropometry by the Swedish anthropometrist Magnus Gustaf Retzius (1842-1919).

brachylogy, n., a concise phrase or expression, brevity in speech. — Gk. βραχυλογίᾱ, 'brevity in speech', compounded of βραχύς, 'short', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **brachy-** and **-logy.**

bracken, n., a coarse fern. — ME. *braken*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *bräken*, 'fern', and see **brake,** 'a fern'.

bracket, n. — F. *braguette*, 'codpiece', dimin. of *brague*, 'breeches', a loan word fr. OProvenç. *braga*, 'clout', in the pl. *bragas*, 'breeches', fr. L. *brāca*, pl. *brācae*, 'breeches', whence also It. *brache* (pl.), 'trousers', Catal., Sp., Port. *braga*, 'clout', in the pl. *bragas*, 'breeches', F. *braie*, 'clout', in the pl. *braies*, 'breeches'. See **breeches** and cp. **brail.**

Derivatives: *bracket*, tr. v., *bracket-ing*, n.

brackish, adj., salty, fresh. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ish** fr. obsol. *brack*, 'salty', fr. MDu. *brac*, 'salt water' (whence Du. *brak water*, G. *Brackwasser*, Swed. *brakvatten*, Dan. *brakvand*); fr.

I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut', whence also E. **bore,** 'to pierce' (q.v.)
Derivative: *brackish-ness*, n.

bract, n., a small leaf at the base of a flower (*bot.*) — L. *bractea*, 'a thin metal plate', of uncertain origin. The correct form is *brattea*.

bracteal, adj., pertaining to bracts. — Formed fr. L. *bractea* (see prec. word) with adj. suff. **-al.**

bracteate, adj., having bracts (*bot.*) — L. *bracteātus*, 'covered with thin plates', fr. *bractea*. See **bract** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

brad, n., a small wire nail. — ME. *brod*, 'spike, headless nail', fr. ON. *broddr*, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. *brord*, 'point; spire of grass', OHG. *brort*, 'point; edge; crown'. Cp. **broider, prod.**

bradawl, n. — Compounded of **brad** and **awl.**

Bradbury, n., an English treasure note for £1 or 10s., signed by John *Bradbury*, secretary to the Treasury.

brady-, combining form meaning 'slow'. — Gk. βραδυ-, fr. βραδύς, 'slow', which stands for **g*^{w}*rdus* and is cogn. with Lith. *gurdùs*, 'tardy, negligent', Lett. *gurds*, 'tired'.

brae, n., slope, river bank (*Scot.*) — ON. *brā*, 'eyelash', rel. to OE. *brǣw*, 'eyelid', OFris. *brē*, 'eyebrow', OHG. *brāwa*, 'eyebrow', orig. 'eyelash, eyelid', MHG. *brā(we)*, G. *Braue*, 'eyebrow', Goth. *brahvaugins*, 'moment', fr. I.-E. base **bhereḱ-*, 'to shine', whence also OE. *bregdan*, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave'. See **braid.** E. *brow* is not related to *brae*.

brag, intr. v. — ME. *braggen*, fr. OF. *braguer*, 'to brag', fr. *brague*, 'bragging', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *brag*, n., *braggart* (q.v.), *bragg-er*, n., *bragg-ing*, adj., *bragg-ing-ly*, adv.

braggadocio, n., a braggart. — A hybrid coined by Edmund Spenser (1552-99) in his *Faerie Queen*, fr. E. **brag,** and It. pejorative suff. *-occio*.

braggart, n., a boaster; adj., boastful. — OF. *bragard*, fr. *braguer*. See **brag** and **-ard.**

bragite, n., a variety of fergusonite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Brage*, the Norse god of poetry. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Brahma, Brahaman, n., 1) the impersonal world soul; 2) the chief member of the trinity Brahma, Vishnu and Siva (*Hindu religion*). — OI. *bráhman-* (neut.), 'prayer, the universal soul, the Absolute' (in this last sense exceptionally treated as masculine), *Brahmán* (masc.), 'the chief god of Hindu religion', of uncertain origin; possibly related to OI. *bṛhánt-*, 'high', fr. I.-E. base **bherǧh-*, 'high'. See **borough.**
Derivatives: *Brahma-hood*, n., *Brahma-ic*, adj., *Brahman*, n. (see next word)

Brahman, n., a member of the highest priestly caste among the Hindus. — OI. *brāhmaṇa-*, fr. *bráhman-*, 'prayer'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *Brahman*, adj., *Brahman-ic*, adj., *Brahman-ism*, n., *Brahman-ist*, n., *Brahman-istic*, *Brahman-y*, adjs.

Brahmanee, Brahmani, n., a Brahmin woman. — OI. *brāhmaṇī*, fem. of *brāhmaṇa-*. See prec. word.

brahmapootra, usually shortened to **brahma,** n., name of a large species of fowl. — From *Brahmaputra*, name of the great river in India.

Brahmin, n. — A var. of **Brahman.**

braid, tr. v. — ME. *breiden, braiden*, fr. OE. *bregdan*, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave', rel. to ON. *bregða*, 'to brandish, turn about, braid', OS. *bregdan*, 'to weave', Du. *breien*, 'to knit', OHG. *brettan*, MHG. *bretten*, 'to draw, weave, braid'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to move suddenly to and fro'. They ult. derive fr. I.-E. base **bhereḱ-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *bhrā́śatē*, 'flames, blazes, shines', Gk. φορκός, 'white, gray'. Cp. **brae, bream,** a fish, **bridle, broider, upbraid.** Cp. also **bright** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *braid*, n., *braid-ed*, adj., *braid-ing*, n.

Braidism, n., hypnotism. — Named after James *Braid* in Manchester (died in 1860). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Braidist, n., a hypnotist. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

brail, n., rope used for hauling in a sail before furling. — ME. *brayle*, fr. OF. *braiel*, 'breech girdle', fr. *braie*, 'breeches', fr. L. *brācāle*, of s.m., fr. *brāca*, pl. *brācae*, 'breeches'. See **breeches** and cp. **bracket.**
Derivative: *brail*, tr. v., to haul in with the brails (usually with *up*).

Braille, braille, n., system of writing for the blind. — Named after the inventor Louis *Braille* (1809-52), himself blind from the age of three, and teacher of the blind.
Derivatives: *Braille*, *braille*, tr. v., *Braill-ist*, *braill-ist*, n.

brain, n. — ME., fr. OE. *brægen*, rel. to MLG. *bregen*, OFris., Du. *brein* and cogn. with Gk. βρεχμός (also βρεγμός, βρέγμα, βρέχμα, βροχμός), 'the front part of the head'.
Derivatives: *brain*, tr. v., *-brain-ed*, combining form; *brain-er*, n., *brain-less*, adj., *brain-less-ly*, adv., *brain-less-ness*, n., *brain-y*, adj.

braise, tr. v., to cook (meat) slowly in a covered dish. — F. *braiser*, 'to stew', fr. *braise*, 'glowing charcoal', fr. WTeut. **brasa*; cp. It. *bragia*, *brace*, OProvenç. and Sp. *brasa*, which are of the same origin. See **braze** and cp. **breeze,** 'refuse from charcoal or coke'.

brake, n., a kind of fern. — ME. *brake*, 'fern'. See **bracken.**

brake, n., an instrument for breaking flax. — ME., fr. MLG. *brake*, 'instrument for breaking flax', rel. to Du. *braak*, G. *Breche*, of s.m., and to Du. *breken*, OE. *brecan*, 'to break'. See **break.**

brake, n., a contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of a wheel. — From prec. word.
Derivative: *brake-age*, n.

Bramah press. — Named after its inventor, the English mechanician Joseph Bramah.

bramble, n. — ME. *brembil*, fr. OE. *brǣmbel, brēmbel*, fr. earlier *brǣmel, brēmel* (the second *b* in *brǣmbel, brēmbel*, is intrusive); rel. to Du. *braam*, OHG. *brāma, brāmo*, MHG. *brāme*, 'thorny bush, bramble', OE. *brōm*, 'broom (the plant)', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'point, edge; to cut with a sharp point; to bore, pierce'. See **bore** and cp. **broom.** For the ending see dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *brambl-ed*, adj., *brambling* (q.v.), *brambl-y*, adj.

brambling, n., the mountain finch. — Formed fr. **bramble** with subst. suff. **-ing;** cp. G. *Bramling, Brämling*, of same meaning.

bran, n. — ME., fr. OF. *bren* (F. *bran*), which is of Celtic origin. Cp. **brennage.**
Derivative: *bran*, tr. v.

brancard, n., a horse litter. — F., 'stretcher, litter', a Norman loan word with the original meaning 'thick branch', a derivative of *branque*, the Norman equivalent of F. *branche*. See next word and **-ard.**

branch, n. — ME. *branche, braunche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *branche*, fr. Late L. *branca*, 'paw, claw', a Gaulish word, which is cogn., with OSlav. *rąka*, Lith. *rankà*, 'hand'. Cp. **brank, brank-ursine, embranchment.**
Derivatives: *branch*, intr. and tr. v., *branch-age*, n., *branch-ed*, adj., *branch-er*, n., *branch-ing*, n. and adj., *branch-y*, adj.

branchia, n., a gill. — L., fr. Gk. βράγχια (pl.), 'gills' (the sing. βράγχιον means 'fin'), rel. to βρόγχος, 'tracheal artery'. See **bronchi** and cp. **branchiate.**

Branchiata, n. pl., a name denoting groups of animals having gills (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid. See next word.

branchiate, adj., having gills (*zool.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. βράγχια (see **branchia**) and adj. suff. **-ate** (representing L. *-ātus*).

branchiform, adj., resembling a gill. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. βράγχια (see **branchia**) and L. *forma*, 'form, shape' (see **form**). The correct form would be *branchiomorph* (fr. Gk. βράγχια and μορφή, 'form, shape').

brand, n. — ME. *brand, brond*, fr. OE. *brand, brond*, 'firebrand, fire, torch, sword' (the meaning 'sword' is derived from the flashing of the blade), rel. to ON. *brandr*, 'firebrand, blade of sword', OHG., MHG. *brant*, OFris. *brond*, of s.m., Dan., Swed., Du., G. *brand*, 'firebrand, fire'; formed from the base of OE. *beornan*, etc., 'to burn' (see **burn,** v.), with suff. *-þa* (= I.-E. *-to*). Cp. OF. *brant*, 'blade of a sword, sword', It. *brando* (poet.), 'sword', F. *brandon*, 'firebrand, torch', which are Teut. loan words. Cp. also **brandish, brandy, brindled,** the first element in **brandreth** and the second element in **Hildebrand.**

brandish, tr. v. — ME. *braundisen*, fr. OF. *brandiss-*, pres. part. stem of *brandir*, fr. *brant*, 'blade of a sword, sword'. See **brand** and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *brandish*, n., *brandish-er*, n.

brandling, n., name of a worm. — Formed fr. **brand** with suff. **-ling;** so called from the red marking.

brandreth, n., gridiron. — ME., fr. ON. *brandreið*, 'firegrate', compounded of *brandr*, 'brand' and *reið*, 'vehicle'. See **brand** and **ride.**

brandy, n. — Shortened fr. earlier *brandwine, brandewine*, fr. Du. *brandewijn*, lit. 'distilled wine', fr. *branden*, 'to burn', whence 'to distil', and *wijn*, 'wine'. For the first element see **burn,** v., and cp. **brand,** for the second see **wine.** Cp. G. *Branntwein*, 'brandy'. Cp. also Czech *pálenka*, 'brandy', and its equivalents in the other Slavic languages, fr. *páliti*, etc., 'to burn'.
Derivative: *brandi-ed*, adj.

brandypawnee, n., brandy and water (*Anglo-Ind.*) — A hybrid coined fr. E. **brandy** and Hind. *pānī*, 'water'.

brangle, intr. v., to wrangle (*archaic*). — Prob. a var. of **wrangle.** Cp. **embrangle.**
Derivative: *brangle*, n.

branks, n. pl., a sort of bridle; an instrument used formerly to punish noisy women. — Norm. F. *branques*, the equivalent of F. *branches*, 'branches'. See **branch, brancard.**

brank-ursine, n., the bear's breech (*Acanthus mollis*). — Fr. *branche ursine*, fr. ML. *branca ursīna*, lit. 'bear's claw', fr. Late L. *branca*, 'claw' and fem. of the L. adjective *ursīnus*, 'belonging to a bear'; so called from the shape of its leaves. See **branch** and **ursine.**

branle, n., an old French dance. — F., fr. *branler*, 'to shake, swing' (whence *ébranler*, of s.m.), shortened form of *brandeler*, which is rel. to *brandir*, 'to wave'. See **brandish.**

brannerite, n., a complex uranium titanate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist John Casper *Branner* (1850-1922). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brant goose, also **brend goose,** n., — Cp. Swed. *brandgås*, G. *Brandgans*, and see **brand** and **goose;** prob. so called from its dark color.

Brasenia, n., a genus of plants of the watershield family (*bot.*) — ModL., a name of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

brash, n., rubbish. — Prob. fr. F. *brèche*, 'breach, breccia', fr. OHG. *brehha*, 'breach', fr. *brehhan*, 'to break'. See **break** and cp. **breccia.**
Derivative: *brash-y*, adj.

brash, n., eructation. — Prob. identical in origin with prec. word. For sense development cp. G. *brechen*, 'to break; to vomit'.

brass, n. — ME. *bres, bras*, fr. OE. *brǣs*, prob. borrowed from the same Semitic source as L. *ferrum*, 'iron'. See **farrier** and cp. **brassie, brazen.**
Derivatives: *brass*, adj. and tr. v., *brass-y*, adj.

brassage, n., a charge for coining money. — F., fr. *brasser*, 'to stir up, agitate', fr. OF. *bracier*, fr. VL. **braciāre*, fr. L. *braces*, quoted by Pliny as a Gaulish word meaning 'spelt'. Cp. W. *brag*, 'malt'. Cp. also **brassery.**

brassard, brassart, n., armor for the arm. — F.

brassard, fr. *bras*, 'arm', fr. L. *brachium*. See **brace**, 'clasp', and **-ard.**

brasserie, n., brewery. — F., fr. *brasser*, 'to stir up, agitate'. See **brassage** and **-ery.**

Brassica, n., a genus of plants including the cabbage, the turnip, the mustard, etc. — L. *brassica*, 'cabbage'; cp. Gk. βράσκη (Hesychius), 'cabbage'; of uncertain etymology.

Brassicaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the cabbage family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

brassie, brassy, n., a wooden club with a brass plate. — Formed fr. **brass** with subst. suff. **-ie,** resp. **-y.**

brat, n., bib, apron. — OE. *bratt*, 'a covering, mantle'. fr. OIr. or Gael. *bratt*, 'cloak, cloth'.

brat, n., child. — Prob. fr. prec. word.
Derivatives: *brat-ling*, n., *bratt-ish*, adj.

bratstvo, n., brotherhood. — Russ., etc., formed with suff. *-stvo* (corresponding in meaning to E. *-hood*), fr. Russ., Pol., Slovak, *brat*, etc., 'brother', which is cogn. with Goth. *brōþar*, OE. *brōðor*, 'brother'. See **brother.**

brattice, n., a partition. — ME. *bretasce*, 'bartizan', fr. OF. *bretesche* (F. *bretêche*, *bretesse*), 'brattice', fr. ML. (*turris*) *brittisca*, 'British tower', fr. OE. *Brittisc*, 'British'. See **British** and cp. **bartizan.**
Derivatives: *brattice*, tr. v., *brattic-er*, n., *brattic-ing*, n.

braunite, n., a basic manganese silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after M. *Braun* of Gotha. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bravado, n., ostentatious show of courage. — Sp. *bravata*, *bravada*, fr. It. *bravata*, 'boast, bluster', whence also F. *bravade*, E. *bravado* was influenced in form by the erroneous analogy of Spanish words ending in **-ado,** as e.g. *renegado*. See next word.
Derivative: *bravado*, intr. v.

brave, adj. — F., fr. It. *bravo*, orig. meaning 'wild, savage', fr. L. *barbarus*, 'foreigner' (through the intermediate forms **brabarus*, **brabus*); with change of meaning from 'wild' to 'courageous'. See **barbarian** and cp. **brab.**
Derivatives: *brave*, n., *brave*, v. (q.v.), *bravery*, n.

brave, tr. v., to defy; intr. v., to boast. — F. *braver*, 'to dare, defy', fr. *brave*. See **brave,** adj.
Derivatives: *braver*, n., *brav-ing*, n.

bravo, n., brigand. — It. *bravo*, fr. L. *barbarus*. See **brave,** adj.

bravo, interj., well done!; n., the shout 'bravo'. — It. *bravo*, 'the brave man', used in applauding actors, etc.; the fem. form *brava* is used in applauding a woman, the pl. *bravi* in applauding several people. See **brave,** adj.

bravoite, n., an iron sulfide containing nickel (*mineral.*) — Named after José J. *Bravo*, of Lima, Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bravura, n., 1) boldness, spirit; 2) in *music*, a brilliant passage. — It., 'bravery, spirit', formed fr. *bravo*, 'courageous, brave', with suff. *-ura*. See **brave,** adj., and **-ure.**

brawl, intr. v. — ME. *braulen*, 'to scold, quarrel', fr. *braule*, 'scold, quarrel', rel. to Du. and LG. *brallen*, 'to brag'.
Derivatives: *brawl*, n., *brawl-er*, n., *brawl-ing*, n.

brawn, n. — OF. *braon*, *braion*, 'piece of flesh', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *brāto*, 'tender meat' (whence—with sense influenced by the unrelated MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten*, 'to roast'—MHG. *brāte*, G. *Braten*, 'roast'), ON. *brāð*, 'raw meat', OE. *brǣd*, 'flesh'.
Derivatives: *brawn*, tr. and intr. v., *brawn-ed*, adj., *brawn-ed-ness*, n., *brawn-er*, n., *brawn-y*, adj.

braxy, n., a disease of sheep. — Prob. rel. to OE. *bræc*, 'rheum', prop. 'a breach', from the stem of *brekan*, 'to break'. See **break.**

bray, tr. v., to crush. — ME. *braien*, fr. OF. *breier* (F. *broyer*), 'to crush, pound', fr. W. Teut. **brecan*, 'to break', whence also OProvenç. *bregar*. See **break.**

bray, intr. v., to utter a cry (said esp. of the ass). — ME. *brayen*, fr. OF. *braire*, 'to cry' (whence F. *braire*, 'to bray'), fr. VL. **bragĕre*, 'to whine, cry' (whence also OProvenç. *braire*, 'to cry, sing'), which prob. derives from the Celtic imitative base **brag-*, 'to cry'. Cp. Gael. *braigh-*, 'to shriek, crack, crackle'.
Derivatives: *bray*, n., *bray-er*, n.

braza, n., a Spanish measure of length, fathom. — Sp., fr. L. *brachia* (pl. of *brachium*, 'arm'), taken as a fem. sing. Cp. F. *brasse*, 'fathom', and see **brace,** 'clasp'.

braze, tr. v., to solder. — F. *braser*, 'to solder, braze', fr. *braise*, 'glowing charcoal'. See **braise** and cp. **brazier,** 'a pan for holding hot coals; **brazil, breeze,** 'cinders', **embracer,** 'one who attempts to corrupt a jury', **embrasure.**

braze, tr. v., to cover with brass. — OE. *brǣsian*, fr. *brǣs*, 'brass'; see **brass.** Cp. the verb *glaze*, from the noun *glass*.

brazen, adj. — ME. *brasen*, fr. OE. *brǣsen*, 'of brass; bold', fr. *brǣs*, 'brass'. See **brass** and adj. suff. **-en.**
Derivative: *brazen*, tr. v.

brazier, n., one who works in brass. — ME. *brasiere*, fr. *bras*. See **brass** and **-ier.**

brazier, n., a pan for holding hot coals. — F. *brasier*, fr. *braise*, 'glowing charcoal'. See **braze,** 'to solder'.

brazil, brazilwood, n., — ME. *brasil*, fr. Sp. or Port. *brasil*, name for a red dye-wood from the East Indies, fr. F. *brésil*, of s.m., a derivative of OF. *breze* (whence F. *braise*), 'glowing charcoal', which is of Teut. origin. See **braze,** 'to solder'. The wood was called *brasil* from its emberlike color.

Brazil, n. — The country was so called from the brazilwood found in it.

brazilite, n., a variety of baddeleyite (*mineral.*) — So called because found in *Brazil*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

breach, n. — ME. *breche*, partly fr. OE. *bryce*, 'a breaking', which is rel. to *brecan*, 'to break', partly fr. F. *brèche*, fr. OHG. *brehha*, 'a breaking', fr. *brehhan*, 'to break'. See **break.** Cp. G. *Bresche*, 'breach', which was reborrowed fr. F. *brèche*. Cp. also **breccia** and **brash,** 'rubbish'.
Derivatives: *breach*, v., *breach-er*, n., *breach-y*, adj.

bread, n. — ME. *breed*, *brede*, fr. OE. *brēad*, 'morsel, crumb, bread', rel. to OS. *brōd*, ON. *brauð*, Dan. *brød*, Swed. *bröd*, OFris. *brād*, MDu. *brot*, *broot*, Du. *brood*, OHG., MHG. *brōt*, G. *Brot*, fr. Teut. **brauða*, lit. 'bread leavened with barm'; cogn. with Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον, 'fermented liquor made from barley', L. *dē-frutum*, 'must boiled down'. These words are formed with the I.-E. pp. suff. *-to* fr. base **bhreu-*, **bhrŭ-*, 'to boil, ferment', whence also OE. *brēowan*, ON. *brugga*, 'to brew'. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *bread*, tr. v.

breadth, n., — ME. *bredethe*, formed on the analogy of ME. *lengthe*, etc., fr. OE. *brǣdu*, 'breadth', fr. *brād*, 'broad'. See **broad** and subst. suff. **-th.**

break, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *breken*, fr. OE. *brecan*, rel. to OS. *brecan*, OFris. *breka*, Du. *breken*, OHG. *brehhan*, MHG., G. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*, and cogn. with L. *frangere*, past tense *frēgī*, 'to break', OI. (*giri*)-*bhráj*, 'breaking forth (out of the mountains)', fr. I.-E. base **bhreg-*, 'to break'. A parallel base **bheg-* appears in OI. *bhanákti*, 'he breaks', Arm. *bekanem*, 'I break', *bek*, 'broken', OIt. *com-boing*, 'he breaks'. The disappearance of the *r* in this secondary base is prob. due to the nasalization of the base. Cp. **brake,** 'instrument for breaking flax', **brake,** 'contrivance for stopping motion', **brash, braxy, bray,** 'to crush', **breach, breck, brick, bricole, brioche, brook,** n. Cp. also **fraction** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *break*, n., *break-able*, adj., *break-agen*, n., *breaker* (q.v.), *break-ing*, n.

breaker, n., one who, or that which, breaks. — Formed fr. **break** with agential suff. **-er.**

breaker, n., a small cask. — Sp. *barrica*, 'cask. See **barrel** and cp. **barricade.**

breakfast, n. — Prop. 'the meal that *breaks* the *fast*. Cp. F. *déjeuner*, 'to breakfast', fr. L. *disjējūnāre*, 'to break the fast' (see *déjeuner*, *dinner*).

bream, n., a fish. — ME. *breme*, *brem*, fr. F. *brême*, fr. OF. *braisme*, fr. Frankish **brahsima*, which is rel. to OHG. *brahsima*, of s.m.; prob. fr. Teut. base **brehwan*, 'to shine', which is rel. to I.-E. **bhereḱ-*, 'to shine, be white'. See **braid.**

bream, tr. v., to clean a ship's bottom. — Du. *brem*, 'furze, broom'. See **broom.**

breast, n. — ME. *brest*, fr. OE. *brēost*, rel. to OS. *briost*, ON. *brjōst*, OFris. *briast*, and to OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *brust*, MLG., MDu., Du. *borst*, Goth. *brusts*, 'breast', and cogn. with MIr. *bruasach*, 'having a broad, strong breast', OIr. *bruinne* (for **bhrusnio-*), 'breast', *brū* (for **bhrusō-*), 'abdomen, belly'; fr. I.-E. base **bhreus-*, 'to swell'. Cp. **brisket, browse.**
Derivatives: *breast*, tr. and intr. v., *breast-ed*, adj., *breast-er*, n., *breast-ing*, n.

breastsummer, n., a large beam. — Compounded of **breast** and **summer,** 'beam'.

breath, n. — ME. *breeth*, *breth*, fr. OE. *brǣþ*, *brēþ*, 'odor, scent, breath', rel. to OHG., *brādam*, MHG. *brādem*, G. *Brodem*, 'breath, steam', fr. I.-E. base *bher-*, 'to boil'. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *breath-less*, adj., *breath-less-ly*, adv., *breath-less-ness*, n., *breath-y*, adj.

breathe, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *brethen*, fr. *breth*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *breath-ed*, adj., *breath-er*, n., *breath-ing*, verbal n. and pres. part.

breba, n., fig of the first crop. — Sp. *breva*, metathesis of *bevra*, of s.m., fr. L. *bifera*, fem. of *bifer*, 'bearing fruit twice a year', which is compounded of *bis*, 'twice', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bi-** and **bear,** 'to carry'.

breccia, n., a rock composed of angular pieces (*petrogr.*) — It., 'a kind of marble consisting of angular pieces', fr. OHG. *brecha*, 'a breaking', whence also F. *brèche*. See **breach.**

Brechites, n., a genus of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρέχειν, 'to wet', which is cogn. with Lett. *merguôt*, 'to rain softly', *merga*, 'a soft rain', Russ. *morosit'*, 'to rain softly'. Cp. **embrocate.**

breck, n., a breach (*obsol.*) — Related to **break** (q.v.)

bred, past tense and pp. of *breed*. — ME. *bredde*, *bred(d)*, fr. OE. *brēdde*, resp. *gebrēd(d)*, past tense, resp. pp. of *brēdan*, 'to breed'. See **breed.**

bredbergite, n., a variety of iron garnet (*mineral.*) — Named after B. G. *Bredberg*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brede, tr. v., to roast (*obsol.*) — OE. *brǣdan*, 'to roast', rel. to OHG. *brātan*, 'to roast', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to boil'. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to.

brede, n., breadth (*dial.*) — OE. *brǣdu*, 'breadth', rel. to *brād*, 'broad'. See **broad.**

brede, tr. and intr. v., to broaden (*dial.*) — OE. *brǣdan*, 'to broaden', rel. to *brād*, 'broad'. Cp. OS. *brēdian*, ON. *breiða*, Du. *ver-breden*, OHG., MHG., G. *breiten*, Goth. *braidjan*, 'to broaden', and see **broad.**

breeches, n. pl. — ME. *brech*, fr. OE. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc*, rel. to ON., OS., OFris. *brōk*, Dan. *brog*, Swed., Norw. *brok*, Du. *broek*, OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *Bruch*, 'breeches'; of uncertain etymology. L. *brāca*, pl. *brācae*, 'breeches', is a Gaulish word borrowed fr. Teut. Cp. **bracket, brail, brogue,** 'shoe'.
Derivatives: *breech*, tr. v., *breech-ed*, adj., *breech-ing*, n.

breed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *breden*, fr. OE. *brē-*

den,'to cherish, keep warm, nourish', rel. to Du. *broeden*, OHG. *bruoten*, MHG. *brüeten*, G. *brüten*, 'to brood, hatch', fr. I.-E. base ***bher-*, 'to boil'. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *breed*, n., *breed-er*, n., *breed-ing*, n., *breed-y*, adj.

breeze, n., a light wind. — F. *brise*, prob. fr. Sp. *brisa*, 'north-east wind'; not related to F. *bise*, 'dry and cold north wind' (see *bise*). Derivatives: *breeze*, intr. v., *breez-y*, adj., *breezi-ly*, adv., *breez-i-ness*, n.

breeze, n., refuse from charcoal or coke. — F. *braise*, 'cinders, live coal'. See **braise.**

bregma, n., front part of the head (*craniometry*). — Gk. βρέγμα, 'front part of the head', rel. to βρεχμός, of s.m., and cogn. with OE. *brægen*, 'brain'; see **brain.** The name *bregma* was introduced into craniometry by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80). Derivatives: *bregm-ate*, *bregm-atic*, adjs.

brehon, n., one of a class of judges in ancient Ireland. — Ir. *breitheamh*, fr. OIr. *brithem*, gen. *brithemon*, 'judge', fr. *breth*, 'a bearing; judgment', which is rel. to *biru*, 'I bear', and cogn. with L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

breislakite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian geologist S. *Breislak* (1748-1826). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

breithauptite, n., nickel antimonide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist J.F.A. *Breithaupt* (1791-1873). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brelan, n., name of a gambling game. — F. *brelan*, fr. OF. *brelens*, pl. of *brelenc*, 'table, gambling table', whence 'a kind of gambling game', fr. OHG. *bretling*, 'small plank', dimin. of *bret*, 'plank' (in G. slang, *Brettling* denotes 'table'). For the etymology of OHG. *bret* see **board,** 'table', for the ending see suff. **-ling.**

breloque, n., a charm for a watch chain. — F., a word of imitative origin. Cp. **berloque.**

breme, adj., famous (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *brēme*, 'famous'.

Brengun, n., often shortened to **bren.** — Coined from the first two letters of *Brno*, a city in Czechoslovakia, and the first two letters of *Enfield* near London. The patent for the gun was purchased in Brno; the gun was manufactured at Enfield.

brennage, n., payment made in bran to feed the lords' hounds (*feudal law*). — OF. *brenage*, fr. *bren*, 'bran'. See **bran** and **-age.**

brent goose. — See **brant goose.**

Brenthis, n., a genus of butterflies (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'the arrogant (insect)', fr. Gk. βρένθος, 'pride, arrogance', which is of uncertain origin.

bressummer. — See **breastsummer.**

bretelle, n., strap, braces. — F., fr. OHG. *brittil*, 'bridle', which is rel. to *brīdel*, of s.m. See **bridle.**

brethren, n. — Archaic pl. of **brother.**

Breton, adj. and n. — F. See **Briton** and cp. the first element in next word.

Bretwalda, n., a title given to some of the earlier Anglo-Saxon kings. — OE., lit. 'ruler of the Britons'. See **Breton** and **wield** and cp. the first element in **Walter** and the second element in **Oswald.**

breve, n., 1) a writ or brief (*law*); 2) a curved line (˘) placed over a vowel to indicate its shortness (*gram.*); 3) a note equal to two whole notes or the sign for it (𝅜) (*mus.*) — In the legal sense, fr. ML. *breve*, 'letter', prop. neut. of the L. adjective *brevis*, 'short'; in the grammatical sense, fr. F. *brève*, prop. fem. of *bref*, 'short', used as a noun, fr. L. *brevis;* in the musical sense, fr. It. *breve*, which also derives fr. L. *brevis*. See **brief,** adj. and n. Derivative: *breve*, tr. v. (*obsol.*), to write down.

brevet, n., a commission giving an army officer nominal higher rank. — F., dimin. of *bref*, 'brief, document'. See **brief,** n., and **-et** and cp. prec. word. Derivative: *brevet*, tr. v.

brevi-, combining form meaning 'short'. — L. *breve-*, fr. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj.

breviary, n., a short prayer book used by priests in the Roman Catholic Church. — L. *breviārium*, 'summary', neut. of the adjective *breviārius*, 'abridged', used as a noun, fr. *breviāre*, 'to shorten, abbreviate', fr. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj., and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **brevet, abbreviate.** Cp. also **brimborion.**

brevier, n., a size of small type, between *bourgeois* and *minion* (*typogr.*) — Lit. 'the breviary type' (cp. G. *Brevier*, 'breviary'); so called because this type was used originally in printing breviaries.

breviped, adj., having short feet. — Compounded of L. *brevis*, 'short', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **brief,** adj., and **pedal.**

brevipennate, adj., having short wings. — Compounded of L. *brevis*, 'short', and *penna*, 'wing'. See **brief,** adj., and **pennate.**

brevity, n., shortness of time. — L. *brevitās*, 'shortness', fr. *brevis*, 'short'. Cp. F. *brièveté*, of s.m., fr. L. *brevitātem*, acc. of *brevitās*. See **brief,** adj., and **-ity.**

brew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *brewen*, fr. OE. *brēowan*, rel. to OS. *breuwan*, ON. *brugga*, Dan. *brygge*, Swed. *brygga*, Norw. *brugga*, *bryggja*, OFris. *briūwa*, MDu. *brouwen*, *brūwen*, Du. *brouwen*, OHG. *briuwan*, MHG. *brūwen*, *brouwen*, G. *brauen*, 'to brew', MLG. *brōien*, MDu. *broeyen*, MHG. *brüejen*, *brüen*, G. *brühen*, 'to scald', fr. I.-E. base ***bheru-*, ***bhreu-*, ***bhrŭ-*, 'to boil, ferment', whence also OI. *bhurv-aṇiḥ*, 'wild, turbulent', *bhúrṇiḥ*, 'violent, passionate', Arm. *albeur* (gen. *alber*), 'source', Gk. φορύνειν, φορύσσειν, 'to knead together, soil, bespatter', φρέαρ (gen. φρέᾱτος), 'well, spring' Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον, 'fermented liquor made from barley, beer', L. *dēfrutum*, 'must boiled down', *fervēre* or *fervēre*, 'to boil, glow, foam', Alb. *brum*, *brumε*, 'leaven', Russ. *brujá*, 'current', *bruit*', 'to stream with force', OIr. *bruth*, 'heat', MIr. *berbaim*, 'I boil, seethe'. Base **bheru-*, **bhreu-*, **bhrŭ-* represents enlargement forms of base **bher-*, 'to boil, ferment', which appears e.g. in L. *fermentum*, 'substance causing fermentation'. Cp. **brewis.** Cp. also **barm, Bourbon, bourn,** 'stream', **brand, bread, breath, brede,** 'to roast', **brindled, broil** (in both senses); **brood, broth, burbot, burn,** n. and v. Cp. also **ferment, fervent, fry,** 'to cook in fat'. Derivatives: *brew*, n., *brew-age*, n., *brew-er*, n., *brew-er-y*, n., *brew-ing*, n., *brewster* (q.v.)

brewis, n., beef broth. — ME. *broues*, *brouet*, *brouis*, 'broth', fr. OF. (= F.) *brouet*, of s.m., derivative of *breu*, 'broth', which is of Teut. origin. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to.

brewster, n., a brewer. — Formed fr. **brew** with suff. **-ster.** The word denoted orig. a female brewer.

briar, n. — See **brier.**

Briareus, n., a hundred-handed giant (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Βριάρεως, fr. βριαρός, 'strong', fr. base βρι- (cp. the compound βριήπυος, 'loud-shouting'), whence also βρῑθύς, 'heavy', βρῑθειν, 'to be laden, to be heavy', fr. I.-E. base **g*ʷer-*, 'heavy', whence also Gk. βαρύς, L. *gravis*, 'heavy'. See **grave,** adj., and cp. **baro-.** Cp. also **Bridget, Brigit.**

bribe, n. — OF. *bribe*, 'crumb, piece of bread', esp. 'piece given to a beggar', fr. *briber*, *brimber*, 'to beg', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: *bribe*, tr. v., *brib-able*, adj., *brib-ee*, n., *brib-er*, n., *brib-er-y*, n.

bric-a-brac, n., odds and ends of furniture, artistic objects, etc. — F. *bric-à-brac*, 'odds and ends, curiosity shop'; of imitative origin.

brick, n. — F. *brique*, 'brick', fr. MDu. *bricke*, of s.m., lit. 'a broken piece', rel. to E. **break** (q.v.) Cp. **briquette.** Derivatives: *brick*, adj. and v., *brick-y*, adj.

bricole, n., a catapult. — F., 'catapult; driving belt, strap, rebound of a ball, zig-zag'. The word derives fr. OProvenç. *bricola* or It. *briccola*, 'machine of war', fr. Longobard **brihhil*, reconstructed fr. MHG. *brechel*, which lit. means 'that which breaks', fr. *brechen*, 'to break'. See **break.**

bridal, n., ceremony of marriage. — ME. *bridale*, fr. OE. *brȳdealu*, 'bride-ale, bride feast'; (see **bride,** 'newly married woman', and **ale**). Later the second element of ME. *brid-ale* was prob. confused with the suff. **-al** in synonymous words (cp. *espousal*, *nuptial*). Derivative: *bridal-er*, n.

bridal, adj., 1) pertaining to a bride; 2) pertaining to a wedding. — Either fr. adjectival use of **bridal,** n., or formed fr. **bride** with adj. suff. **-al.** Derivative: *bridal-ly*, adv.

bride, n., a newly married woman. — ME. *bride*, *bryde*, fr. OE. *brȳd*, rel. to OFris., *breid*, 'bride', OS. *brūd*, ON. *brūðr*, OFris. *breid*, Du. *bruid*, OHG., MHG. *brūt*, G. *Braut*, 'bride', Goth. *brūþs*, 'daughter-in-law'. L. *Frutis*, a name for Venus, is not cognate with the Teut. words quoted, but with Gk. πρύτ-ανις, πρότ-ανις, 'prince, lord, president' (see *prytany*). Cp. **burd.**

bride, n., loop, tie. — F., 'bridle, bridle rein', fr. MHG. *bridel*, which is rel. to E. **bridle.**

bridegroom, n. — ME. *brudgume*, *bridegome*, fr. OE. *brȳdguma*, rel. to OS. *brūdigumo*, ON. *brūðgumi*, OHG. *brūtigomo*, MHG. *briutegome*, G. *Bräutigam*, 'bridegroom'. For the first element in *bridegroom* see **bride.** The second element arose through the substitution of **groom** (q.v.) for OE. *guma*, 'man', which is rel. to OS. *gumo*, *gomo*, ON. *gumi*, OFris. *goma*, OHG. *gomo*, Goth. *guma*, 'man', and cogn. with L. *homō*, 'man'. See **human.**

bridewell, n., house of correction, prison. — From *Bridewell* in London, a house of correction. The name has been altered fr. *St. Bride's Well*, and this fr. *St. Bridget's Well*. See **Bridget** and **well,** 'spring'.

bridge, n., structure spanning a river, etc. — ME. *brigge*, brig, etc., fr. OE. *brycg*, *bricg*, rel. to OS. *bruggia*, ON. *bryggja*, *brū*, Dan. *bro*, Swed. *brygga*, OFris. *brigge*, *bregge*, Du. *brug*, OHG. *brucca*, G. *Brücke;* prob. orig. 'bridge of beams', and derived fr. I.-E. base **bhrū-*, **bhrēu-*, 'beam, log', whence also Gaulish *brīva*, 'bridge', OSlav. *brūvūno*, 'beam', Serb. *brv*, 'footbridge'. Derivatives: *bridge*, tr. v., *bridg-ed*, adj., *bridging*, n.

bridge, n., a card game resembling whist. — First mentioned as *Biritch* or Russian Whist; of unknown origin.

Bridget, fem. PN. — From Ir. *Brighid*, name of the Irish fire goddess, a derivative of *brigh*, 'strength', which is cogn. with Gk. βρῑθύς, 'heavy', βρῑθειν, 'to be laden, to be heavy', βριαρός, 'strong'. See **Briareus** and cp. **Brigit** and the first element in **bridewell.**

bridle, n. — ME. *bridel*, fr. OE. *brīdel*, *brigdels*, rel. to Du. *breidel*, OHG. *brittil*, MHG. *brīdel*, OHG. *brittil*, MHG. *brīdel*, and to OE. *bregdan*, 'to move quickly, brandish; to weave'. See **braid** and cp. **bride,** 'loop', **bridoon, débridement.** Cp. also **bretelle.** For the ending see dimin. suff. **-le.**

bridle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *bridlen*, fr. OE. *brīdlian*, fr. *brīdel*. See **bridle,** n. Derivatives: *bridl-ed*, adj., *bridl-er*, n., *bridling*, n.

bridoon, n., snaffle and reins of a military bridle. — F. *bridon*, dimin. of *bride*, 'bridle'. See **bride,** 'loop'.

Brie cheese, often shortened to **brie.** — From *Brie*, name of a district in the department Seine-et-Marne in France, renowned for its cheese.

brief, adj., short in duration. — ME. *bref*, fr. OF. (= F.) *bref*, fr. L. *brevis*, 'short', which

prob. stands for **mreĝh-w-i-s*, *brehvis*, and is cogn. with Sogdian *murzak*, 'short', the first element in Avestic *mᵉrᵉzu-jīti*, 'shortlived', Gk. βραχύς (for I.-E. *mŗĝhús*), 'short', Goth. **maúrgus*, 'short' (only in the compound *gamaúrgjan*, 'to shorten'), OHG. *murg*, *murgi*, 'short', OE. *myrge*, 'pleasing, delightful, merry'; see **merry**, adj. For sense development cp. G. *Kurzweil*, 'pastime', lit 'a short time'. Cp. **brief**, n. Cp. also **brachio-**, **brachy-**, **brace**, 'clasp', **brevet**, **brevi-**, **breviary**, **brevier**, **brevity**, **brume**, **abbreviate**, **abridge**.

brief, n., a summary. — ME. *bref*, fr. OF. (= F.) *bref*, fr. ML. *breve*, prop. neut. of L. adj. *brevis*, 'short', used in the sense of 'short writing, letter, document'. Cp. It. *breve*, of s.m., G. *Brief*, 'letter'. See **brief**, adj., and cp. **breve.**

Derivatives: *brief*, tr. v., *brief-less*, adj., *brief-less-ly*, adv., *brief-less-ness*, n., *brief-ly*, adv.

brier, briar, n., a prickly plant. — ME. *brere*, fr. OE. *brǣr*, *brēr*.

brier, briar, n., heath. — F. *bruyère*, 'heather, heath', fr. VL. **brūcāria*, **brūgāria*, fr. *brūcus*, 'heather', a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OIr. *froech* (for **vroiko-s*), 'heath', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη (for **Fερείκᾱ*), 'heath', Lith. *viržis*, Russ. *véres*, of s.m. Cp. also **brisk, brusque, Erica.**

brig, n., a two-masted square-rigged vessel. — Abbreviation of **brigantine.**

brigade, n. — F., fr. It. *brigata*, fr. *brigare*, 'to fight', fr. *briga*, 'strife', which is of Gaulish origin. Cp. Gael. *brigh*, W. *bri*, 'power'. Cp. also **brigand.**

Derivatives: *brigade*, tr. v., *brigadier*, n. (q.v.)

brigadier, n., an officer commanding a brigade. — F., fr. *brigade*. See prec. word.

brigand, n., bandit. — F., fr. It. *brigante*, fr. *brigare*, 'to fight'. See **brigade.**

Derivatives: *brigand-age*, n. (fr. F. *brigandage*), *brigander*, n., *brigandine* (q.v.), *brigand-ish*, adj., *brigand-ish-ly*, adv., *brigand-ism*, n.

brigandine, n., body armor. — F., fr. It. *brigantina*, fr. *brigare*, 'to fight'. See prec. word.

brigantine, n., a two-masted square-rigged ship. — F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino*, 'piratical (lit. 'fighting') vessel', fr. *brigante* 'brigand'. See **brigand.**

bright, adj. — ME. *briht*, fr. OE. *beorht*, *bryht*, rel. to OS. *berht*, ON. *bjartr*, Norw. *bjerk*, OHG. *beraht*, MHG. *birht*, Goth. *bairhts*, 'bright', fr. I.-E. base **bhereĝ-*, 'to shine, be white', whence also OI. *bhrājatē*, 'shines, glitters', Lith. *brėkšta*, *brėkšti*, 'to dawn', W. *berth*, 'bright, beautiful'. Cp. **birch.** Cp. also **Bertha**, the first element in **Bardolph, Bertram**, and the second element in **Albert, Cuthbert, Egbert, Ethelbert, filbert, gilbert, Herbert, Hubert, Lambert, Robert.** I.-E. base **bhereĝ-* is rel. to base **bherek̂-*, 'to shine, be white'; see **braid** and cp. words there referred to.

Bright's disease, chronic nephritis. — So called after the English physician Richard *Bright* (1789-1858), who first described this disease (in 1827).

Brigit, fem. PN. — From Ir. *Brighid*, name of the Irish fire goddess. See **Bridget.**

brill, n., a flat fish allied to the turbot. — Cp. Co. *brilli*, 'mackerel', contracted fr. *brithelli*, lit. 'streaked'.

brilliance, brilliancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce**, resp. **-cy.**

brilliant, adj. — F. *brillant*, lit. 'shining', pres. part. of *briller*, 'to shine', fr. VL. **bēryllāre*, 'to shine like a beryl', fr. L. *bēryllus*, fr. Gk. βήρυλλος, 'beryl'. See **beryl** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *brilliant*, n., *brilliant-ly*, adv., *brilliant-ness*, n.

brilliantine, n., an oily liquid used to make the hair glossy. — F. *brillantine*, fr. *brillant*, 'shining'. See prec. word.

brim, n. — ME. *brimme*, *brim*, rel. to ON. *barmr*, MHG. *brem*, 'bordering edging', Late MHG. *verbremen*, G. *verbrämen*, 'to border, edge', OHG. *brāmberi*, MHG. *brāmber*, G. *Brombeere*, 'bramble, blackberry', OE. *brōm*, 'broom'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **bhre-m-*, 'edge, point; to bore, pierce', an enlargement of base **bher-*, of s.m., whence **berm, board**, 'table', **board** 'side of a ship', **bramble, broom.**

brimborion, n., nonsense. — F., 'knick-knack, bauble, gewgaw', fr. earlier *briborion*, *breborion*, fr. Eccles. L. *breviārium*, 'breviary'. See **breviary.**

brimmer, n., a vessel filled to the brim. — Formed fr. **brim** with suff. **-er.**

brimstone, n. — ME. *brinston*, *brenston*, fr. *brinnen*, 'to burn', and *ston*, 'stone', hence the word lit. means 'burnstone'; rel. to ON. *brennisteinn*, 'brimstone'. See **burn** and **stone.**

Derivative: *brimston-y*, adj.

brindisi, n., a rhymed toast. — It., fr. G. (*ich*) *bring' dir's*, lit., '(I) bring it to you', used in the sense of 'I drink your health'. Cp. G. *jemandes Gesundheit ausbringen*, 'to drink one's health'.

brindled, adj., streaked with a dark, esp. brown or tawny, color. — Formed—prob. after *kindled*—fr. archaic *brinded*, fr. ME. *brended*, which is rel. to **brand.**

brine, n. — ME., fr. OE. *brȳne*, rel. to MDu. *brīne* (whence Du. *brijn*).

Derivatives: *brine*, tr. v., *brin-er*, n.

bring, tr. v. — ME. *bringen*, fr. OE. *bringan*, rel. to OS. *brengjan*, OFris. *brenga*, MDu. *brenghen*, Du. *brengen*, OHG. *bringan*, MHG., G. *bringen*, Goth. *briggan*, fr. Teut. base **bhrenk-*. Outside Teut. cp. W. *he-brnwg*, 'to send', MCo. *hembronk*, 'we lead'.

Derivative: *bring-er*, n.

brinjarry, also **binjarree,** n., a dealer in grain and salt (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *banjārā*, lit. 'one who carries on trade', fr. OI. *vaṇijyā*, 'trade, traffic' (fr. *vaṇij*, 'merchant'), and *kāraḥ*, 'doer', which is rel. to *kṛṇóti*, 'he does, makes, accomplishes'. See **Sanskrit** and cp. **Chamar.** The word *brinjarry* was influenced in form by Pers. *birinj*, 'rice'.

brink, n. — ME. *brink*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *brink*, 'steepness, brink, precipice', ON. *brekka*, 'projection, slope', which are rel. to MDu. *brink*, 'edge, shore'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **bhreng-*, 'to project', whence also Lith. *brinkti*, 'to swell'.

brio, n., vivacity. — It., of uncertain origin, perhaps aphetic for L. *ēbrius*, 'drunk, intoxicated'. See **ebrious.**

brioche, n., a kind of bun. — F., a derivative of *brier*, 'to knead the dough', Norman form of *broyer*, 'to grind, pound', which comes fr. WTeut. **brekan*, 'to break'. See **break.**

briquette, n., brick made of coal dust. — F. *briquette*, dimin. of *brique*. See **brick** and **-ette.**

brisance, n., shattering effect of explosives. — F. *brisance*, fr. *brisant*, pres. part. of *briser*, 'to break, smash, shatter', fr. VL. *brisāre*, a word of Gaulish origin; cp. OIr. *brissim*, 'I break', *brisc*, 'brittle', Bret. *bresk*, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base **bhres-*, 'to break, crush, crumble'. See **bruise,** and cp. **débris.** For the ending see suff. **-ance.**

brisk, adj. — A doublet of **brusque** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *brisk*, tr. and intr. v., *brisk-en*, tr. and intr. v., *brisk-ly*, adv., *brisk-ness*, n.

brisket, n., animal's breast. — ME. *bruskette*, rel. to MHG. *brūsche*, G. *Brausche*, 'bruise on the head', ON. *brjōsk*, Dan. *brusk*, 'gristle', and to E. **breast** (q.v.) F. *bréchet* (fr. earlier *brichet*, *bruchet*) is an English loan word.

brisling, bristling, n., a small seafish resembling sardines. — Of uncertain origin.

brisque, n., a card game. — F., of uncertain origin.

bristle, n. — ME. *brustel*, *brostle*, *bristel*, formed with dimin. suff. *-il*, *-el*, *-le*, fr. OE. *byrst*, 'bristle', which is rel. to OS. *bursta*, ON. *burst*, Du. *borstel*, OHG. *burst*, MHG., G. *borste*, 'brush, bristle', and cogn. with OI. *bhṛṣṭiḥ*, 'point, spike', and prob. also with L. *fastīgium* (for **farstīgium*), 'top, summit', Lith. *barščstis*, 'carrot'. Cp. **bur.** Cp. also **bar**, 'maigre', **barse, bass**, 'perch', **beard**, 'device for cleaning'. Cp. also **fastigiate.**

Derivatives: *bristle*, intr. v., *bristl-y*, adj.

brisure, n., a break in the direction of a parapet (*fort.*) — F., fr. *briser*, 'to break'. See **brisance** and **-ure.**

brit, n., sing. and pl., the young of the herring. — Dial. Co., prob. meaning lit. 'speckled', and rel. to Co. *bruit*, 'speckled'.

Brit, Brett, n., a Briton; adj., British (*English hist.*) — OE. *Bret* (pl. *Brettas*), of Celtic origin. Cp. **British, Briton, Brython.**

Britain, n. — ME. *Bretayne*, *Breteyne*, fr. OF. *Bretaigne* (F. *Bretagne*), fr. L. *Britannia*, earlier *Brittānia*, fr. *Britannī*, resp. *Brittānī*, 'Britons', fr. *Brittō*. See **Briton.**

Britannic, adj. — L. *Britannicus*. See **Britain, Briton.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

b'rith, brith, n. — Variant spellings of **berith.**

British, adj. — OE. *Brettisc*, *Bryttisc*, fr. *Bret*. See **Brit** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivative: *British-er.*

Briton, n. — ME. *Breton*, fr. OF. (= F.) *Breton*, fr. L. *Brittōnem*, acc. of *Brittō*, a member of the tribe of the Britons. E. *Briton* corresponds to *Britō*, an erroneous variant of L. *Brittō*. See **Brit** and cp. **Breton.**

brittle, adj. — ME. *brutel*, *britel*, fr. OE. *brēotan*, 'to break', rel. to ON. *brjōta*, Swed. *bryta*, 'to break', OHG. *brōdi*, 'fragile'.

Derivatives: *brittle-ly*, adv., *brittle-ness*, n.

britska, britzka, n., a long, open carriage. — Pol. *bryczka*, prob. fr. It. *biroccio*. See **barouche.**

Briza, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρίζα, name of a kind of rye.

broach, n. — ME. *broche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *broche*, 'spit; spindle', fr. VL. *brocca*, prop. fem. of L. *broccus*, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth) a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. *brocc*, Co., W. *broch*, 'badger'. Cp. also **brocade, brocatel, broccoli, brochure, brock, brocket, broker, brooch.** Cp. also **bronco.**

broach, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *brocher*, fr. *broche*. See **broach,** n.

Derivative: *broach-er*, n.

broad, adj. — ME. *brod*, fr. OE. *brād*, rel. to OS., OFris. *brēd*, ON. *breiðr*, Dan., Swed. *bred*, Norw. *breid*, *brei*, MDu. *breet*, *breed*, Du. *breed*, OHG., MHG., G. *breit*, Goth. *braiþs;* of uncertain origin. Cp. **breadth.**

Derivatives: *broad*, n., *broad-en*, intr. and tr. v., *broad-ly*, adv., *broad-ness*, n.

broadloom, adj., woven on a wide loom. — Compounded of **broad** and **loom.**

Brobdingnag, 'the Land of giants'. — Coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in his *Gulliver's Travels.*

Derivatives: *Brobdingnag-ian*, adj. and n.

brocade, n., a rich figured, woven fabric. — Sp. *brocado*, fr. *broca*, fr. ML. *broccare*, 'to prick, emboss', fr. L. *broccus*, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth). Cp. It. *broccato*, F. *brocart*, and see **broach,** n. For the ending see suff. **-ade.**

Derivatives: *brocade*, tr. v., *brocad-ed*, adj.

brocard, n., a law maxim. — F. *brocard*, fr. ML. *brocardus*, of s.m., fr. *Brocardus*, fr. *Burchardus*, G. *Burckard*, bishop of Worms, who in the 1st half of the 11th cent. compiled an ecclesiastical canon.

brocatel, brocatelle, n., a heavy, figured silk used in upholstery. — F. *brocatelle*, fr. It. *broccatello*, dimin. of *broccato*, 'brocade'. See **brocade.**

broccoli, n., a kind of cauliflower. — It., pl. of *broccolo*, 'sprout', dimin. of *brocco*, 'stalk, splinter', which is rel. to F. *broche*, 'spit; spindle'. See **broach.**

broch, n., a prehistoric round tower in the North of Scotland. — Fr. ON. *borg*. See **borough.**

brochantite, n., a hydrous basic copper sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist *Brochant* de Villiers (1772-1840). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brochure, n., a small pamphlet or tract. — F., 'a

small book stitched and covered with a wrapper', fr. *brocher*, 'to stitch (a book, etc.)'. See **broach,** v. and n., and **-ure.**

brock, n., a badger. — OE. *broc*, of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *broc*, W., Co., Bret. *broch*, 'badger', and see **broach.**

brocket, n., a stag two years old. — ME. *broket*, fr. F. *brocard*, 'fallow deer a year old', a dialectal word formed from *broque*, 'tine of an antler' (corresponding to OF. *broche*, 'something pointed; spit; tine of a antler'), with suff. **-ard.** The name refers to the small spike of the horn. See **broach,** n.

bröggerite, n., a crystallized variety of pitchblende (*mineral.*) — Named after the Norwegian mineralogist Waldemar Christofer *Brögger* (1851-1940). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brogue, n., a kind of rough shoe worn by the Irish. — Gael. and Ir. *brōg*, fr. ON. *brōk*, 'hose'. See **breeches.**

brogue, n., accent. — Prob. fr. Ir. *barrōg*, 'a hold', esp. 'a hold on the tongue'.

broider, tr. v., to embroider (*archaic*). — F. *broder*, fr. OF. *brosder*, fr. Frankish **brozdōn*, which is rel. to Lombardic **brustan* (whence It. *brustare*), 'to embroider', and to OE. *brord*, 'point; spire of grass'. See **brad** and cp. **embroider.**

Derivatives: *broider-er*, n., *broider-y*, n.

broil, tr. and intr. v., to fry. — ME. *broilen*, fr. AF. *broiller*, fr. OF. *broueillier* (F. *brouiller*), 'to mix together, embroil, confuse', which is prob. a blend of *breu, brou*, 'broth' (whence F. *brouet*, 'thin broth, brewis'), and *fooillier* (whence F. *fouiller*), 'to rummage, ransack'. OF. *breu, brou*, is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. *brôien*, MDu. *broeyen*, MHG. *brüeyen, brüen*, G. *brühen*, 'to scald', ME. *breie*, MDu. *broeye*, Du. *brui*, MHG. *brüeje*, G. *Brühe*, 'broth', fr. I.-E. base **bheru-, *bhreu-, *bhrŭ-*, 'to boil, ferment'. See **brew** and cp. **brewis, broth.** Cp. also **broil,** 'to confuse'. F. *fouiller* derives fr. VL. **fodiculāre*, fr. L. *fodicāre*, freq. of *fodere*, 'to dig'. See **fosse.**

Derivatives: *broil*, n., *broil-er*, n., *broil-ing*, adj.

broil, tr. v., to confuse (*obsol.*); intr. v., to quarrel. — F. *brouiller*, 'to mix together, confuse'. See **broil,** 'to fry', and cp. **embroil, imbroglio.**

Derivative: *broil-er*, n.

broke, past tense of *break*. — ME. *broke*, from the pp. *broke(n)*. See **broken.**

broke, archaic pp. of *break;* adj. (*slang*), penniless, bankrupt. — See prec. word.

broke, intr. v., to deal (*rare*). — Back formation fr. **broker.**

Derivative: *brok-ing*, n.

broken, pp. of *break*. — ME. *broke(n)*, fr. OE. *brocen*, pp. of *brekan*, 'to break'. See **break.**

Derivatives: *broken-ly*, adv., *broken-ness*, n.

brolly, n., an umbrella (*slang*). — Corruption of **umbrella.**

brokenhearted, adj. — Compounded of **broken,** pp. of **break,** and **-hearted;** first used by Tyndale.

Derivatives: *brokenhearted-ly*, adv., *brokenhearted-ness*, n.

broker, n. — AF. *brocour*, fr. ONF. *brokeor*, fr. ONF. *brokier*, 'to broach', lit. 'to open a cask of wine', fr. ML. *broccāre*, fr. L. *broccus*, 'projecting' (said esp. of teeth); see **broach,** n. The *broker* was orig. 'a broacher of wine casks', whence developed the meanings 'wine retailer; retailer; second-hand dealer; agent'.

Derivatives: *broker-age*, n., *broker-y*, n. (*obsol.*)

brom-, form of **bromo-** before a vowel.

broma, n., food. — ModL., fr. Gk. βρῶμα, 'food', which is rel. to βορά, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour', fr. I.-E. base **gwor-, *gwer-*, whence also L. *vorāx*, gen. *vorācis*, 'hungry, greedy'. See **voracious** and cp. **Abroma, Bromus, Brosimum, anabrosis.**

bromal, n., a colorless, oily fluid, CBr_3COH (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of **bromine** and **alcohol.**

bromate, n., a salt of bromic acid (*chem.*) — See **brom-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

brome, n., also **brome grass.** — Gk. βρόμος, 'wild oats'. See **Bromus.**

Bromelia, n., a genus of American plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaf *Bromel* (1639-1705). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Bromeliaceae, n. pl., the pineapple family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

bromic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, bromine (*chem.*) — Formed fr. ***brom*ine** with suff. **-ic.**

bromide, n., a compound of bromine (*chem.*) — See **bromine** and **-ide.**

Derivatives: *bromid-ic*, adj., *bromidic-al-ly*, adv.

bromine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. F. *brome*, 'bromine', which was coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Antoine Jérôme Balard (1802-76) fr. Gk. βρῶμος, 'noisome smell (see **bromo-**); so called by him in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the fumes.

Derivatives: *bromin-ate*, tr. v., *bromin-ation*, n., *bromin-ism*, n., bromism.

bromism, n., bromine poisoning (*med.*) — See **bromine** and **-ism.**

bromite, n., salt of bromous acid (*chem.*) — See **bromine** and chem. suff. **-ite.**

bromize, tr. v., to treat with bromine or a bromide. — See **bromine** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *bromiz-ation*, n., *bromiz-er*, n.

bromo- before a vowel **brom-,** combining form meaning 'containing bromine'. — Gk. βρωμο-, βρωμ-, fr. βρῶμος, more exactly βρόμος, 'noisome smell', identical with βρόμος, 'any loud noise', which is rel. to βρέμειν, 'to clash, roar', βροντή (for *βρομ-τᾱ), 'thunder', fr. ***brem-***, a variant of I.-E. base ***bhrem-***, whence L. *fremere*, 'to roar, resound, murmer, W. *brefu*, 'to roar', OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, MHG., G. *brummen*, 'to growl, buzz', OE. *brimsa*, OHG. *bremo, brimissa*, G. *Breme, Bremse*, 'horsefly, gadfly', OI. *bhramaráḥ*, 'bee'. Cp. **Brontes, Brontosaurus.** Cp. also **fremitus.**

Bromus, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *bromos*, fr. Gk. βρόμος, 'wild oats', which is prob. related to βρῶμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up', βορά, 'food'. See **broma** and cp. **brome.**

bronchia, n. pl., the bronchial tubes (*anat.*) — Late L. *bronchia*, gen. *-ōrum*, fr. Gk. βρόγχια, fr. βρόγχος, 'windpipe'. See **bronchus.**

bronchiole, n., a minute bronchial tube (*anat.*) — Medical L. *bronchiola*, a diminutive coined by E. Schultz fr. L. *bronchia* (pl.), 'the bronchial tubes'; see **bronchia.** Cp. Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 557.

Derivative: *bronchiol-ar*, adj.

bronchiolitis, n., inflammation of the bronchioles (*med.*) — Medical L. formed fr. *bronchiola* with suff. **-itis.** See prec. word.

bronchitis, n., inflammation of the bronchial tubes (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Charles Bedham in 1808 fr. **bronchus** and suff. **-itis;** introduced into medicine by P. Frank in his Interpretationes Clinicae in 1812.

broncho-, before a vowel **bronch-,** combining form denoting *relation to the bronchi.* — Gk. βρογχο-, βρογχ-, fr. βρόγχος, 'windpipe'. See next word.

bronchus, n., each of the two forked branches of the windpipe. — Medical L., fr. Gk. βρόγχος, 'windpipe', which is prob. rel. to βρόχθος, 'throat', ἔβροξε (aor.), 'he swallowed up', βράγχιον, 'gill', and cogn. with OIr. *brägae*, 'neck', W. *breuant*, 'throat, gullet', Lith. *gurklỹs*, 'crop, maw', ME. *crawe*, 'craw'. See **craw** and cp. **branchia.** The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***gʷrŏgh-***, a ***-gh-***enlargement of base ***gʷer-***, 'to devour', whence Gk. βορά, 'food', βρῶμα, 'food', L. *vorāre*. See **voracious** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *bronchi-al*, adj., *bronchi-al-ly*, adv.

bronco, n., a rough horse of Western North America. — Sp. *bronco*, 'rough', fr. VL. **bruncus*, 'block, log, lump', which seems to be a blend of L. *truncus*, 'trunk of a tree', and *broccus*, 'projecting'. See **trunk** and **broach.**

Brontes, n., one of the Cyclopes (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Βρόντης, fr. βροντή, 'thunder'. See **bronto-.**

bronto-, before a vowel **bront-,** combining form meaning 'thunder'. — Gk. βροντο-, βροντ-, fr. βροντή (for *βρομ-τᾱ), 'thunder', which is rel. to βρόμος, 'any loud noise', βρέμειν, 'to clash, roar'. See **bromo-** and cp. **Brontes** and the first element in **Brontosaurus.**

Brontosaurus, n., a genus of American dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. βροντή, 'thunder', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **bronto-** and **saurian.**

bronze, n. — F., fr. It. *bronzo, bronzino*, ult. fr. Persian *birinj.*

Derivatives: *bronze*, tr. and intr. v. (cp. F. *bronzer*), *bronze*, adj., *bronz-ify*, tr. v. (*rare*), *bronzing*, n., *bronz-ite*, n. (*mineral.*), *bronz-y*, adj.

brooch, n. — A var. of **broach.**

Derivative: *brooch*, tr. v.

brood, n. — ME. *brod*, fr. OE. *brōd*, lit. 'that which is hatched out by warmth', rel. to Du. *broed*, MHG. *bruot*, G. *Brut*, 'brood', and to MLG. *brōien*, MDu. *broeyen*, MHG. *brüeyen, brüen*, G. *brühen*, 'to scald'. See **brew** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *brood*, v. and adj., *brood-er*, n., *brood-ing*, adj., *brood-ing-ly*, adv., *brood-y*, adj. and n.

brook, n., a small stream of water. — ME. *broc*, fr. OE. *brōc*, rel. to LG. *brōk*, Du. *broek*, OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *Bruch*, 'marshy ground', and to E. **break.** *Brook* orig. denoted 'that which *breaks* out of the earth'.

Derivative: *brook-y*, adj.

brook, tr. v., to endure. — ME. *bruken*, fr. OE. *brūcan*, 'to enjoy', rel. to OS. *brūkan*, OFris. *brūka*, OHG. *brūhhan*, MHG. *brūchen*, G. *brauchen*, Goth. *brūkjan*, 'to use', L. *fruor, fruī*, 'to enjoy', whence *frūctus*, 'enjoyment, the means to enjoyment, produce, fruit'. See **fruit.**

brookite, n., titanium dioxide (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist Henry James *Brooke* (1771-1857). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

broom, n. — ME. *brome*, fr. OE. *brōm*, rel. to Du. *braam*, 'blackberry', OHG. *brāma, brāmo*, MHG. *brāme*, 'broom (the plant)', OHG. *brāmberi*, MHG. *brāmber*, G. *Brombeere*, 'blackberry'; fr. I.-E. base ***bher-***, 'point, edge; to cut with a sharp point, to bore, pierce'. See **bore,** 'to pierce', and cp. **bramble, bream,** v., **brim.** For the sense development of *broom* cp. *brush, scrub.*

Derivatives: *broom*, tr. v., *broom-er*, n., *broom-y*, adj.

brose, n. — The same as **brewis.**

Derivative: *bros-y*, adj.

Brosimum, n., a genus of trees of the mulberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βρώσιμος, 'edible', rel. to βρῶμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat, eat up, devour'. See **broma.**

broth, n. — ME., fr. OE. *broð*, rel. to OHG. *brod*, fr. Teut. base ***brauða-***, lit. 'anything leavened', cogn. with Thracian Gk. βρῦτος (βροῦτος in Hesychius), βρῦτον, 'fermented liquor made from barley, beer', L. *dēfrutum*, 'must boiled down', MIr. *embruthe*, 'broth', *bruith*, 'to boil', ModW. *brwd*, 'hot', ModBret. *broud*, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base ***bhreu-, *bhrū-***, 'to swell', which is enlarged fr. base ***bher-***, 'to boil'. See **brew** and cp. **bread, brood.**

brothel, n. — ME. *brothel*, 'worthless person, prostitute', derived fr. OE. *broðen*, pp. of *brēoðan*, 'to destroy'; confused in meaning with OF. *bordel*, 'hovel' (for which see *bordel*).

brother, n. — ME., fr. OE. *brōðor*, rel. to OS. *brōthar*, ON. *bróðir*, Dan., Swed. *broder*, OFris. *brōther*, MDu., Du. *broeder*, OHG., MHG. *bruoder*, G. *Bruder*, Goth. *brōþar*, and cogn. with

OI. *bhrâtar-*, Avestic *brātar-*, Toch. A *pracar*, B *procer*, Arm. *elbayr* (in Armenian, *br* became *lb*), Gk. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, 'member of a clan', L. *frāter*, 'brother', Oscan *fratrum*, *fratrom*, 'of the brothers' (pl. gen.), OSlav. *bratrŭ*, *bratŭ*, 'brother', Russ., Pol., Slovak *brat*, Czech *bratr*, OPruss. *brāti*, *brote* (voc.), 'brother', *bratrīkai*, 'brothers', Lith. *broterėlis*, 'little brother', whence—through back formation—*brólis*, Lett. *brālis* (voc.), 'brother', OIr. *brāthir*, OW. *broder*, W. *brawd*, Bret. *breur*, 'brother'. Cp. **bratstvo, fraternal, friar, phratry.** Cp. also **pal.**

Derivatives: *brother*, tr. v., *brother-ly*, adj. and adv., *brother-li-ness*, n.

Brother Jonathan, a sobriquet for the United States. — Generally derived fr. Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut (1740-1809), to whom George Washington often referred as *Brother Jonathan.*

brougham, n., a closed four-wheeled carriage. — Named after the first Lord *Brougham* (1778-1868).

brought, past tense and pp. of *bring.* — ME. *brought(e)* fr. OE. *brōhte* (past tense), resp. *gebrōht* (pp.), fr. *bringan*, 'to bring'. See **bring.**

brow, n. — ME. *browe*, fr. OE. *brū*, rel. to ON. *brūn*, 'brow', and cogn. with OI. *bhrúḥ*, Toch. A *pärwām* (dual), Avestic *brvat-*, ModPers. *abrū*, *brū*, Gk. ὀφρύς, OSlav. *brŭvĭ*, Lith. *bruvis*, 'brow', OPruss. *wubri* (metathesis fr. **brwi*), OIr. *brū*, 'edge', MIr. *brūad*, 'brow'. OE. *brǣw*, 'eyelid', is not related to *brow* (see *brae*).

brown, adj. — ME. *broun*, fr. OE. *brūn*, rel. to ON. *brūnn*, Dan., Swed. *brun*, OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *brūn*, MDu. *bruun*, Du. *bruin*, G. *braun*, 'brown', and cogn. with Russ. *bron*, 'white, variegated', Gk. φρῦνος, φρύνη, 'toad', (prop. 'the *brown* animal'). These words have been enlarged—with *-n*-formative element—from I.-E. base **bher-*, 'shining, brown', whence also Lith. *bėras*, Lett. *bęrs*, 'brown', OE. *bera*, 'bear' (prop. 'the *brown* animal'), OE. *be(o)for*, 'beaver' (lit. 'the *brown* animal'). See **bear,** the animal, **beaver** and cp. **bruin, brunette, brunissure, Bruno, burnet, burnish, Prunella.**

Derivatives: *brown*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *brownie* (q.v.), *brown-ish*, adj.

brownie, n., a good-natured goblin. — Formed fr. **brown** with dimin. suff. **-ie;** so called from its supposed color.

Browning, also **browning,** n. — Named after its inventor John M. *Browning* (1855-1926).

browse, tr. and intr. v., to feed on; to graze. — From the obsolete noun *browse*, 'shoots, twigs' (often used as cattle food), fr. MF. *broust* (whence F. *brout*), 'sprout, shoot' (whence MF. *brouster*, F. *brouter*, 'to browse'), fr. OF. *brost*, of s.m., fr. Teut. **brustjan*, 'to bud', lit. 'to swell', fr. I.-E. base **bhreus-*, 'to swell'. See **breast.**

Derivatives: *brows-er*, n., *brows-ing*, n.

brucine, n., a poisonous alkaloid found in the seeds of nux vomica (*chem.*) — Named by the English naturalist Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820) after the Abyssinian traveler James *Bruce* (1730-94). For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

brucite, n., magnesium hydroxide (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist A. *Bruce*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

brugnatellite, n., a hydrous ultrabasic carbonate of magnesium and iron (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Luigi *Brugnatelli* (1859-1928). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

bruin, n., name of the bear in fairy tales. — Du. *bruin*, 'brown'. See **brown.** For sense development see **bear,** the animal.

bruise, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *brisen*, *brusen*, a blend of OE. *brȳsan*, 'to crush, bruise', and OF. *bruisier*, 'to break'. Both OE. *brȳsan* and OF. *bruisier* derive fr. I.-E. base **bhreus-*, **bhres-*, 'to break, crush, crumble', whence also OIr. *bronnaim* (for **bhrusnāmi*), 'I wrong, hurt', *brissim*, 'I break', *brisc*, 'brittle', Bret. *bresk*, of s.m., *brezel*, 'war', VL. *brisāre*, 'to break', a word of Celtic origin (whence F. *briser*, of s.m.), MIr. *brüim*, 'I crush', OE. *berstan*, OS., OHG. *brestan*, etc., 'to burst', and prob. also L. *frustum* (fr. **bhrus-to-*), 'piece', Alb. *brešen*, 'hail'. Cp. I.-E. **bhrousmen*, whence OS. *brōsma*, OHG. *brosama*, *brosma*, MHG. *broseme*, *brosme*, G. *Brosam*, *Brosame*, 'crumb'. Cp. **debris, debruise.** Cp. also **burst.** Cp. also **frustum.**

Derivatives: *bruise*, n., *bruis-er*, n., *bruis-ing*, n.

bruit, n., noise; rumor (*archaic*). — F. 'noise', orig. pp. of *bruire*, 'to rustle, rumble', used as a noun. F. *bruire* derives fr. VL. **brūgere*, which is a blend of L. *rūgīre*, 'to roar', with VL. **bragere*, 'to whine, cry' (whence F. *braire*, 'to bray' (see **bray,** 'to cry'). L. *rūgīre* (whence VL. **rūgere*), 'to roar', is cogn. with Gk. ἐρυγεῖν, 'to bellow, roar', ὀρυμαγδός, 'a loud noise', ῥύζειν (for *ῥύγιειν), 'to growl, snarl', OSlav. *rykati*, *ryknǫti*, 'to roar, bellow', OE. *ryn* (for **rūhjan*), OHG. *rohōn*, of s.m.

Derivatives: *bruit*, tr. v., *bruit-er*, n.

Brumaire, n., name of the second month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from October 23rd to November 21st). — F., lit., 'the foggy month', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. *brume*, 'fog', fr. L. *brūma*. See **brume** and **-aire.**

brumal, adj., pertaining to winter. — L. *brūmālis*, fr. *brūma*, 'winter'. See **brume** and adj. suff. **-al.**

brume, n., mist, fog. — F., 'mist, fog', fr. L. *brūma*, 'winter', lit. 'the shortest day of the year', contraction of **brevima*, **breuma*, superl. of *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj.

brummagem, adj., counterfeit; cheap and showy; n., anything cheap and showy. — A vulgar var. of *Birmingham*, orig. meaning 'any article made at *Birmingham*'.

brumous, adj., misty, foggy. — F. *brumeux* (fem. *brumeuse*), fr. *brume*, 'mist, fog'. See **brume** and **-ous.**

brunch, n., breakfast and lunch combined. — A blend of **breakfast** and **lunch.**

brunette, n., a woman with dark hair and eyes. — F., fem. of *brunet*, 'brownish', dimin. of *brun*, 'brown', of W. Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *brūno*, 'brown' and see **brown.** OProvenç. *brun*, It. *bruno*, 'brown', are of the same origin. For the ending see suff. **-ette.** Cp. **burnet.**

brunissure, n., a plant disease characterized by the browning of the leaves (*plant physiol.*) — F., lit. 'a browning', formed with suff. **-ure** fr. *bruniss-*, pres. part. stem of *brunir*, 'to brown', fr. *brun*, 'brown' See prec. word.

Brunnichia, n., a genus of vines of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after M. T. Brunnich, a Norw. naturalist of the 18th cent. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Bruno, masc. PN. — OHG., lit. 'brown', fr. *brun*, 'brown'. See **brown.**

brunt, n. — ME., of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *brunt*, tr.v.

brush, n., shrubs. — ME. *brusche*, fr. OF. *broche*, *broce*, *brosse*, 'brushwood; brush' (whence F. *brosse*, 'brush', in the pl. *brosses*, 'brushwood', and *broussaille*, 'brushwood'), fr. VL. **bruscia*, 'shoots of a plant', fr. L. *bruscum*, 'excrescence of the maple tree', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. βρύειν, 'to swell'. βρύον, 'moss'. See **bryo-** and cp. the next three words.

brush, n., implement used for cleaning. — ME. *brusshe*, fr. OF. *broisse*, *brosse* (F. *brosse*), 'brush'; of the same origin as prec. word. The usual derivation of E. *brush* in the above sense fr. Teut. **burstja*, 'bristle' (see *bristle*) cannot be accepted, owing to the fact that the first brushes were made not of bristle, but of coach-grass, brier, and other plants. For sense development cp. *broom*, *scrub.*

Derivative: *brush-y*, adj.

brush, tr. v., to use a brush on. — ME. *bruschen*, *brusshen*, fr. *brusche*. See prec. word.

brush, intr. v., to hurry; to rush. — ME. *bruschen*, 'to rush', prob. fr. MF. *brosser*, 'to go through underbrush', fr. *brosse*, 'brush'. See **brush,** 'shrubs'.

Derivative: *brush*, a short, quick fight.

brusque, adj., rough. — F., fr. It. *brusco*, 'rough, sharp, not ripe', orig. a noun meaning 'butcher's broom'; a blend of L. *rūscum*, of s.m., and VL. **brūcus*, 'heath, heather'. See **brier,** 'heath', and cp. **brisk,** which is a doublet of *brusque.*

Derivatives: *brusque*, tr. and intr. v., *brusque-ly*, adv., *brusque-ness*, n.

brut, adj., dry (said of wines, esp. of champagne). — F., 'raw, crude'. See **brute.**

brutal, adj. — See **brute** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *brutal-ity*, n., *brutal-ize*, tr. v.

brute, n. — F. *brut*, fem. *brute*, 'raw, crude', fr. L. *brūtus*, 'heavy, dull, stupid', which is cogn. with Lett. *grūts*, 'heavy', OI. *gurúḥ*, Gk. βαρύς, L. *gravis*, 'heavy'. See **grave,** adj., and cp. **baro-, Briareus.**

Derivatives: *brute*, adj., *brutal* (q.v.), *brut-ish*, adj., *brut-ish-ly*, adv., *brut-ish-ness*, n.

bryo-, combining form meaning 'moss'. — Gk. βρυο-, fr. βρύον, 'moss, catkin', rel. to βρύειν, 'to swell', βρυάζειν, 'to swell, teem', ἔμβρυον, 'young one, embryo', and prob. cogn. with OS. *krūd*, MDu. *cruut*, Du. *kruid*, OHG., MHG. *krūt*, G. *Kraut*, 'herb', Goth. *quairu*, 'stake, prick, prickle', perh. also with L. *verū*, 'spit'. Cp. **embryo.** Cp. also **brush,** 'shrubs', the first element in **verumontanum** and the second element in **choucroute, sauerkraut.**

bryology, n., the study of mosses. — Compounded of **bryo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *bryolog-ical*, adj., *bryolog-ist*, n.

Bryonia, n., a genus of vines of the cucumber family (*bot.*) — L. *bryōnia*, fr. Gk. βρυωνίᾱ. See next word and **-ia.**

bryony, n., any plant of the genus Bryonia. — Gk. βρυωνίᾱ, 'bryony', fr. βρύειν, 'to swell', which is rel. to βρύον, 'moss'. See **bryo-.**

Bryophyta, n., a division of plants including the mosses and liverworts (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **bryo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

Bryozoa, n. pl., a class of aquatic animals (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **bryo-** and **-zoa.**

Brython, n., a Briton; a Welshman.—W. *Brython*, of the same origin as L. *Brittō*. See **Briton, Brit.**

Derivatives: *Brython-ic*, adj. and n.

bubaline, adj., pertaining to a certain group of antelopes. — L. *būbalīnus*, fr. *būbalus*, 'antelope' (or 'buffalo'). See **buffalo** and cp. next word.

bubalis, n., a large kind of antelope. — ModL., fr. Gk. βούβαλις, 'an African antelope', which is rel. to βούβαλος, 'an African antelope; buffalo'. See **buffalo.**

bubble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bobelen*, of imitative origin. Cp. Dan. *boble*, MLG. *bubbeln*, Du. *bobbelen*, 'to bubble'. Cp. also Dan. *boble*, Swed. *bubbla*, Du. *bobbel*, 'a bubble', E. **blob,** and the second element in **hubble-bubble.** Cp. also **burble.**

Derivatives: *bubble*, n., *bubbl-ing*, adj., *bubbl-ing-ly*, adv., *bubbl-y*, adj.

Bubo, n., a genus of owls (*ornithol.*) — L. *būbō*, 'owl, horned owl', from the I.-E. imitative base **bu-*. See **Buteo.**

bubo, n., a swelling in the groin (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. βουβών, 'groin, swelling in the groin', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *gavīnī*, 'groin'.

bubonic, adj., characterized by swelling in the groin. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

bucca, n., cheek. — L. See next word.

buccal, adj., pertaining to the cheek. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al,** fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek', from the I.-E. imitative base **bu-*, 'to blow; to swell'. Cp. **Bubo, buckle, bull,** 'edict', **debouch, disembogue, embouchure, pocket, poke,** 'a bag', **pox, puck.**

Cp. also the related base **buq-*, 'to roar, bark', in OI. *búk-kāraḥ*, 'lion's roar', *búkkati*, 'barks', Gk. βύκτης, 'roaring' (said of the wind). Cp. also **bud.**

buccan, n., a wooden frame for smoking meat. — F. *boucan*, 'frame for smoking meat', fr. Tupi *mocaém* (so called in a Port. report fr. 1587); initial *b* and *m* are interchangeable in the Tupi language. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 77. s.v. *boucan.*

buccan, tr. v., to smoke on a buccan. — F. *boucaner*, fr. *boucan.* See prec. word.

buccaneer, n., one who smokes meat; a pirate. — F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucan.* See **buccan,** n.

buccinal, adj., like a trumpet. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

buccinator, n., a flat thin muscle in the cheek (*anat.*) — L. *būcinātor, buccinātor*, 'trumpeter', fr. *būcinātus, buccinātus*, pp. stem of *būcināre, buccinnāre*, 'to blow the *būcina*', fr. *būcina, buccina*, 'crooked horn, trumpet', which stands for **bou-cana*, lit., 'that which is made from (the horn of) the ox for blowing', fr. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox' (see **bovine**), and *canō, -ere*, 'to sing, sound, blow' (see **cant,** 'slang of beggars'). OHG. *buchina* (MHG. *busīne, busūne*, G. *Posaune*), 'trumpet, trombone' is a loan word fr. L. *būcina.* Cp. **Posaune.**
Derivative: *buccinator-y*, adj.

bucco-, combining form meaning 'buccal and'. — Fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **buccal.**

Bucellas, also **bucellas,** n., a white wine. — Named after *Bucellas*, a small town near Lisbon.

Bucentaur, n., a fabulous monster, half bull, half man. — Compounded of Gk. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κένταυρος, 'centaur'. See **bovine** and **centaur.**

Bucephalus, n., name of Alexander the Great's favorite horse. — Gk. Βουκέφαλος, lit. 'oxhead', fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **bovine** and **cephalic.**

Buceros, n., the genus of hornbills (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούκερως, 'horned like an ox', compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κέρας, 'horn'. See **bovine** and **cerato-.**

Buchloë, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'buffalo grass', contracted fr. Gk. βούβαλος, 'buffalo', and χλόη, 'young green shoot'. For the first element see **buffalo.** The second is related to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλωρός, 'greenish yellow'. See **chlorine.**

buchu, n., leaves of the plant *Barosma betulina* and related species (*bot.*) — Zulu *buchu, bucu*, lit. 'mixture'.

buck, n., the body of a wagon (*dial.*) — OE. *būc*, 'body', rel. to ON. *būkr*, Swed., Norw. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, OFris. *būk*, MDu. *buuc*, Du. *buik*, OHG. *būh, būhhes*, MHG. *būch*, G. *Bauch*, 'belly, abdomen', fr. I.-E. base **bhōu-, *bhū-*, 'to swell', whence also **boil,** 'inflammation'. Cp. **bucket.** Cp. also the second element in **sillabub, trabuco, trebuchet.** Cp. also **bulk,** 'size' **buire, burette.**

buck, t.v., to soak in lye. — ME. *bouken*, rel. to MLG. *büken* (whence Swed. *byka*, Norw. *bykja*, Dan. *byge*), G. *bauchen, beuchen*, and to **beech** (q.v.); lye was orig. made of beech ashes.

buck, n., male deer, stag; dandy. — ME. *bucke*, fr. OE. *bucca*, 'he-goat', *bucc*, 'male deer', rel. to OS. *buck*, MDu. *buc, boc* Du. *bok*, OHG., MHG. *boc*, G. *Bock*, ON. *bokkr, bukkr*, Dan. *buk*, and cogn. with Avestic *būza*, 'buck', Pers. *buz*, 'buck, goat', Arm. *buc*, 'lamb'. OIr. *bocc* and W. *bwch* are prob. Teut. loan words. Cp. **butcher.** Cp. also **bocking,** 'smoked herring', and the second element in **kleeneboc, gemsbok, grysbok, springbok.**
Derivatives: *buck*, intr. and tr. v., *buck-er*, n., *buck-ish*, adj., *buck-ish-ly*, adv., *buck-ish-ness*, n.

buckaroo, also **buckayro,** n., cowboy (*W. American slang*). — Corruption of Sp. *vaquero*, 'cowboy', fr. *vaca*, 'cow', fr. L. *vacca.* See **vaccine.**

buck basket, n., a laundry basket. — See **buck,** 'to soak in lye'.

buckeen, n., an Indian woman (in Guiana). — Formed fr. **buck,** 'male deer; dandy', with suff. **-een.**

bucket, n. — ME., fr. AF. *buket*, dimin. formed fr. OE. *būc*, 'body, belly, pitcher'. See **buck,** 'body of a wagon', and **-et.**
Derivative: *bucket*, tr. v.

buckle, n. — ME. *bokel*, fr. OF. *boucle*, 'boss of a shield' (whence F. *boucle*, 'buckle, ring'), fr. L. *buccula*, dimin. of *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **buccal** and cp. **buckler, boucle.**
Derivatives: *buckle*, v. (q.v.), *buckl-ed*, adj. *buckl-er*, n.

buckle, tr. v., to fasten with a buckle. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. *boucler*, 'to fasten with a buckle', fr. *boucle*, 'buckle'.

buckle, tr. v., to bend. — F. *boucler*, 'to buckle; to bulge' (said of a wall). See prec. word.

buckler, n., one who, or that which, buckles. — Formed fr. **buckle,** 'to fasten with a buckle', with agential suff. **-er.**

buckler, n., a large shield. — ME., fr. OF. *bocler* (whence F. *bouclier*), fr. *boucle*, 'boss of a shield'. OF. *bocler* lit. means 'that which is provided with a boss', fr. VL. **bucculāris*, fr. L. *buccula.* See **buckle,** n.

buckling, n., a smoked herring. — G. *Bückling*, alteration of MHG. *bücking* (owing to a confusion of suff. *-ing* with *-ling*) fr. MDu. *buckinc* (whence Du. *bokking*), fr. *buc, boc*, 'buck'; so called from its odor. See **buck,** 'male deer', **bocking.**

buckram, n., a coarse linen. — ME. *bokeram*, fr. OF. *boquerant* (F. *bougran*), fr. *Bukhara* (*Bokhara*), name of a town in Turkestan (now the chief city of Uzbek, U.S.S.R.) Cp. It. *bucherame*, OProvenç. *bocaram*, Sp. *bucarán*, 'buckram'. The orig. meaning of these words was, 'linen brought from, or manufactured in, Bukhara'.

buckrams, n., ramson. — See **buck,** 'male deer', and **ramson.**

buckwheat, n. — Compounded of dial. E. *buck*, 'beech', fr. OE. *bōc* (see **beech**), and **wheat** (cp. Dan. *boghvede*, Swed. *bohvete*, MDu. *boecweit*, Du. *boekweit*, G. *Buchweizen*); so called because its seeds resemble the nuts of the beech tree.

bucolic, adj., pertaining to shepherds, pastoral. — L. *būcolicus*, fr. Gk. βουκολικός, 'of herdsmen', fr. βουκόλος, 'herdsman', which is compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and -κόλος, 'keeper'. For the first element see **bovine.** The second element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. πέλειν, 'to be; to become', and is cogn. with L. *colere*, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'; see **colony.** Cp. MIr. *búachaill*, W. *bugail*, 'shepherd', which are the exact Celtic equivalents of Gk. βουκόλος. Cp. also Gk. αἰπόλος (for **αἰγ-πόλος*), 'goatherd'.
Derivative: *bucolic*, n.

bucranium, n., an ornament representing the skull of an ox. — L., fr. Gk. βουκράνιον, 'oxhead', fr. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and κρᾶνίον, 'skull'. See **bovine** and **cranium.**

bud, n. — ME. *budde*, rel. to Du. *bot*, 'bud', OS. *būdil*, 'bag, purse', MDu. *būdel*, Du. *buidel*, OHG. *būtil*, MHG. *biutel*, G. *Beutel*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **b(h)u-*, 'to swell'. See **buccal** and cp. **buddy.** Cp. also **bolt,** 'to sift'. Cp. also **boil,** 'inflammation'.
Derivatives: *bud*, intr. and tr. v., *budd-er*, n., *budd-ing*, n.

Buddha, n., incarnation of deified religious teachers, esp. of Gautama Siddharta (563-483). — OI. *buddháh*, 'awakened, enlightened', pp. of *bódhati, búdhyate*, 'is awake, observes, understands', fr. I.-E. base **bheudh-*, 'to offer, present'. See **bid** and cp. **bo tree.**
Derivatives: *Buddh-ic*, adj., *Buddh-ism*, n., *Buddh-ist*, n., *Buddh-ist-ic, Buddhist-ic-al*, adjs.

Buddleia, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — Named after the English botanist Adam *Buddle* (died in 1715). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

buddy, n., chum, companion, former soldier (*colloq.*) — Orig. the noun *buddy* was an affectionate term for a child and is etymologically identical with the adj. *buddy*, 'full of buds, resembling a bud'. See **bud** and adj. suff. **-y.**

budge, intr. and tr. v., to stir, move. — F. *bouger*, fr. VL. **bullicāre*, 'to bubble, boil up, seethe', hence 'to be agitated, to be in movement', fr. L. *bullīre*, 'to bubble'. Cp. It. *bulicare*, 'to bubble, seethe', and OProvenç. *bolegar*, 'to stir, budge', which are of the same origin as F. *bouger*, and see **boil,** v.

budge, n., a kind of fur. — ME. *bouge*, 'bag', fr. OF. *boge, bouge*, 'leather bag, wallet', fr. L. *bulga*, 'leather wallet'. See **bulge** and cp. **budget.** Cp. also **belly.**

budgereegah, n., the Australian parakeet. — Native Australian.

budgerow, n., a keelless barge (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *bajrā.*

budget, n. — F. *bougette*, 'a little trunk of wood', dimin. of *boge, bouge*, 'leather bag, wallet'. See **budge,** 'fur', and **-et.**
Derivatives: *budget*, tr. and intr. v., *budget-ary*, adj., *budget-eer*, n., *budget-er*, n.

budmash, n., a worthless fellow, rake (*Anglo-Ind.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Pers. *bad*, 'evil', and Arab. *maʿásh*, 'means of livelihood', fr. *ʿásha*, 'he lived'. Cp. the first element in next word.

budzat, n., an evil fellow. — A hybrid coined fr. Pers. *bad*, 'evil', and Arab. *dhāt*, 'essence, person, individual'. Cp. the first element in prec. word.

buff, n., a blow; tr. and intr. v., to strike. — ME. *buffe*, fr. OF. *buffe*, 'blow', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **buffet, puff.**

buff, n., skin of the buffalo. — From earlier *buffe*, 'buffalo, buff', fr. F. *buffle*, 'buffalo'. To account for the loss of the ending *-le*, I would suggest that it was mistaken for the diminutive suffix and accordingly dropped.
Derivative: *buff*, tr. v., to polish with a buff; to make as smooth as buff leather.

buffalo, n. — Port. *bufalo*, fr. L. *būfalus*, a collateral form of *būbalus*, fr. Gk. βούβαλος, 'an African antelope', later 'buffalo', which is prob. rel. to βοῦς, 'ox'. See **bovine** and cp. prec. word and **buffle.** Cp. also **bubaline, bubalis** and the first element in **Buchloë.**

buffer, n., one who, or that which, buffs or strikes. — Formed from the verb *buff*, 'to strike' (see **buff,** 'a blow'), with agential suff. **-er.**

buffer, n., a device, esp. at the end of a railroad car. — Derivatively identical with prec. word. Cp. *Puffer* of s.m.

buffer, n., a fellow. — Orig. identical with **buffer,** 'one who buffs'; influenced in meaning by *buffoon.*

buffet, n., a blow. — OF., dimin. of *buffe*, 'blow'. See **buff,** 'blow', and dimin. suff. **-et.**
Derivatives: *buffet*, tr. and intr. v., *buffet-er*, n.

buffet, n., refreshment bar. — F. *buffet*, of uncertain origin.

buffle, n. (*obsol.*), 1) buffalo; 2) a bufflehead (*obsol.*) — F., 'buffalo', fr. Port. *bufalo.* See **buffalo.**

bufflehead, n., a small North American duck. — Compounded of **buffle** and **head.**

buffoon, n. — F. *bouffon, buffon*, fr. It. *buffone*, fr. *buffa*, 'joke, jest, pleasantry', which is rel. to *buffare*, 'to blow'; of imitative origin. Cp. **buff,** 'to blow'. For the ending see suff. **-oon.**
Derivatives: *buffoon*, intr. and tr. v., *buffoon-ery*, n.

Bufo, n., a genus of toads (*zool.*) — L. *būfō*, 'a toad', an Osco-Umbrian loan word, prob. standing for **gʷōbhō* and cogn. with OPruss. *gabawo*, 'toad', OSlav. *žaba* (for **gʷēbhā*), 'frog', MLG. *kwappe* (whence G. *Quappe, Kaulquappe*), 'tadpole'.

bug, n., an insect. — ME. *bugge*, 'scarecrow', of uncertain origin.

bug, n., a bugbear. — W. *bwg*, 'ghost, bugbear'.

bugbear, n. — Compounded of prec. word and the noun **bear.**

bugger, n., 1) a sodomite; 2) a fellow, a chap. — OF. (= F.) *bougre*, fr. ML. *Bulgarus*, 'a Bulgarian; heretic; sodomite'. See **Bulgarian.**
Derivative: *bugger-y*, n.

buggy, n., a light vehicle. — Of unknown origin.

bugle, n., a buffalo (*obsol.*); a horn. — OF. 'ox, buffle', fr. L. *būculus*, 'young ox', dimin. of *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox'; see **bovine.** F. *bugle*, 'a wind instrument', is an English loan word. OF. *bugler* (whence F. *beugler*), 'to blow the horn', derives fr. OF. *bugle*.
Derivatives: *bugle*, intr. v., to sound a bugle; tr. v., to summon by blowing a bugle; *bugl-er*, n.

bugle, n., an ornament. — Possibly fr. **bugle,** 'horn', and orig. denoting little horns and horn-like ornaments.

bugloss, n., name of a plant. — F. *buglosse*, fr. L. *būglōssa*, fr. Gk. βούγλωσσος, 'ox-tongued', fr. βοῦς, gen. βός, 'ox', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **bovine** and **gloss,** 'interpretation'. The plant was so called from the shape of the leaves.

buhl, n. decoration of furniture inlaid with brass and tortoise shell. — G., from the name of the French cabinetmaker Charles-André *Boulle* (1642-1732).
Derivative: *buhl*, adj.

build, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *bulden*, *bilden*, fr. OE. *byldan*, rel. to OE., OFris. *bold*, 'a building, a house', OE., OHG. *būan*, ON. *būa*, 'to dwell', fr. Teut. base **bū-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **bhū-*, 'to dwell'. See **be** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *build*, n., *build-er*, n., *build-ing*, n.

buire, n., jug, pitcher. — F., 'bottle', a secondary form of *buie*, from Frankish *būka*, alteration of **būk*, 'belly', which is rel. to MDu. *buuc*, etc., 'belly'. See **buck,** 'the body of a wagon', and cp. **burette.**

bulb, n. — F. *bulbe*, fr. VL. *bulbu,s* 'bulb, bulbous root, onion', fr. Gk. βολβός, of s.m., which was formed from the reduplication of the I.-E. imitative base **bol-*; prob. not rel. to L. *bulla* (see *bull*, 'edict'). Lith. *bulbe*, 'potato', is borrowed fr. Pol. *bulba*, which is a Latin loan word.
Derivatives: *bulb*, intr. v., *bulb-ar*, adj., adj., *bulb-ed*, *bulb-ous*, *bulb-y*, adjs.

bulbul, n., a songbird of Persia, prob. the nightingale. — Pers. *bulbul*, a word of imitative origin.

Bulgarian, adj. and n. — ML. *Bulgaria*, 'Bulgaria', fr. *Bulgarī*, 'Bulgarians', lit. prob. meaning 'the men from the *Bolg* (= Volga)', so called because they came from the banks of the Volga where they had lived till the 6th cent. — *Volga* is a word of Sarmatian origin and denotes 'the great river'. For the ending see suff. **-an.** Cp. **bugger.**

bulge, n. — OF. *boulge*, *bouge* (F. *bouge*), 'leather bag, wallet', fr. L. *bulga*, 'leather knapsack', which, according to Festus, is a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OIr. *bolgaim*, 'I swell', *bolg*, 'bag', W. *bol*, *bola*, *boly*, 'belly', Bret. *bolc'h*, 'flax pod', which derive fr. I.-E. base **bhelǧh-*, 'to swell'. *Bulga* prop. means 'swelled skin of animal'. See **belly** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *bulge*, intr. v., *bulg-er*, n., *bulg-ing*, adj.

bulimia, n., morbid hunger (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. βουλῑμία, 'ravenous hunger', lit. 'ox hunger', fr. βοῦς, gen. βός, 'ox', and λῑμός, 'hunger'. See **bovine, loimic** and **-ia.**

bulk, n., size, volume; cargo of a ship. — ME. *bulke*, prob. a blend of ON. *bulki*, 'carge', and OE. *būc*, 'body, belly'. ON. *bulki*, is rel. to ON. *böllr*, 'a ball', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell'; see **bull,** 'the male of a bovine animal', and cp. **ball,** 'a round body', **bold.** For the etymology of OE. *būc* see **buck,** 'the body of a wagon'.

bulk, n., projection from a shop. — ME. *balk*, *bolk*, fr. OE. *balca*, 'beam'. See **balk** and cp. next word.

bulkhead, n. — Compounded of **bulk,** 'projection', and **head.**
Derivative: *bulkhead*, tr. v.

bull, n., the male of a bovine animal. — ME. *bule*, *bole*, fr. OE. *bula*, 'bull', rel. to ON. *boli*, MDu. *bul(le)*, Du. *bul*, G. *Bulle*, of s.m., OE. *bulluc*, 'little bull', *bealluc*, 'testicle', ON. *böllr*, 'ball', fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell', whence also Gk. φαλλός, 'penis', φάλλαινα, φάλλη, 'whale', L. *follis*, 'a pair of bellows'. Cp. **bullock.** Cp. also **baleen, ball,** 'a round body', **bold, bulk,** 'size', **follicle, phallus.** For derivatives of base **bhelǧh-*, an enlargement of base **bhel-*, see **belly, budget, bulge.**
Derivative: *bull*, intr. and tr. v., *bull-ish*, adj.

bull, n., an edict of the pope. — ME. *bulle*, fr. OF. *bulle*, fr. It. *bulla*, fr. ML. *bulla*, 'seal affixed to a document, document', fr. L. *bulla*, 'bubble, boss, knob', fr. I.-E. **bu-l-*, whence also Lith. *bùlė*, *bulis*, 'buttock', MDu. *puyl*, 'bag', MLG. *pull*, *poll*, 'pod, husk' (with *p* for *b*). I.-E. **bu-l-* is an *-l*-enlargement of base **bu-*, 'to blow; to swell', whence L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **buccal** and cp. **bill,** 'document', **bullet, bulletin.** Cp. also **poll,** 'head'.

bull, n., a comical blunder. — Of uncertain origin.

bulla, n., boss, knob. — L. *bulla*, 'bubble, boss, knob'. See **bull,** 'edict'.

bullace, n., a wild plum. — ME. *bolace*, fr. OF. *beloce*, 'sloe', of unknown origin.

bullate, adj., blistered. — L. *bullātus*, fr. *bulla*, 'bubble'. See **bull,** 'edict', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

bulldog, n. — Compounded of **bull,** 'male of a bovine animal', and **dog;** so called because originally used for baiting bulls.

bulldoze, tr. v., to intimidate; to bully (*colloq.*) — Of uncertain origin.

bulldozer, n., 1) one who bulldozes; 2) a kind of tractor. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

bullet, n. — F. *boulet*, dimin. of *boule*, 'ball', fr. L. *bulla*, 'bubble'. See **bull,** 'edict', and **-et.**
Derivative: *bullet-ed*, adj.

bulletin, n. — F., fr. It. *bullettino*, dimin. of *bulla*, 'an edict of the pope'. See **bull,** 'edict'.

bullion, n., uncoined gold or silver. — Du. *bulioen*, 'alloy of gold and silver', fr. F. *billon*, 'lump, ingot, alloy of silver with a preponderating amount of copper', fr. *bille*, 'block of wood'. See **billet,** 'a stick'.

bullock, n. — OE. *bulluc*, 'little bull', dimin. of *bull*. See **bull,** 'male of a bovine animal', and **-ock.**

bully, n., adj. and tr. v. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **billycock.**
Derivatives: *bully-ing*, adj., *bully-ing-ly*, adv.

bulrush, n. — ME. *bolroysche*, *bulrysche*. See **bole,** 'trunk of a tree', and **rush,** the plant.

bulwark, n., 1) rampart; 2) protection. — ME. *bulwerk*, fr. MLG. (= Du.) *bolwerk*, which is rel. to MHG. *bolwerk*, G. *Bollwerk*, Swed. *bolverk*. These words lit. mean 'bole work'. See **bole,** 'trunk of a tree', and **work** and cp. **boulevard.**
Derivative: *bulwark*, tr. v.

bum, intr. v., to make a humming sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **boom, bump.**
Derivative: *bumm-er*, n.

bumbailiff, n., a bailiff serving writs, making arrests, etc. — Compounded of obsol. *bum*, 'rump, buttocks', and **bailiff;** so called because he used to be close behind.

Bumble, n., a self important, petty official. — From Mr. *Bumble*, name of a pompous beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.
Derivative: *Bumble-dom*, *bumble-dom*, n.

bumblebee, n. — Compounded of ME. *bumlen*, *bumblen*, 'to hum', and **bee.** The first element is of imitative origin; cp. **boom, bum, bomb, bump.** Cp. **humblebee.**

bumbo, n., a drink made of sugar, water, spirits and spice. — It. *bombo*, a child's word for drink.

bumboat, n., a boat used to convey stores, etc., to a ship. — LG. *bumboot*, lit. 'boat hewn from a tree trunk', fr. *bum*, 'tree', and *boot*, 'boat'. See **beam** and **boat.**

Bumelia, n., a genus of the family Sapotaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βουμελέᾱ, name of a kind of ash, compounded of βοῦς, gen. βός, 'ox', and μελέᾱ, 'ash tree'. See **bovine** and **Melia.**

bummalo, n., the Bombay duck. — Corruption of Marathi *bombīl*.

bump, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **boom, bum, bomb.** Cp. also **bumptious.**
Derivatives: *bump*, n. (q.v.), *bump-er*, n., *bump-y*, adj., *bump-i-ness*, n.

bump, n., a blow; swelling, protuberance caused by a blow. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. **bunch.**

bumpkin, n., a rustic, a lout. — Prob. fr. Du. *bommekijn*, 'a little cask'. For the ending see suff. **-kin.**

bumptious, adj., arrogant, obtrusive. — A jocular word, formed from **bump** on analogy of *facetious*, *fractious*, etc.
Derivatives: *bumptious-ly*, adv., *bumptious-ness*, n.

bun, n., a small cake. — ME. *bunne*, of uncertain etymology. It is perh. of Celtic origin (cp. Gael. *bonnach*) or derives fr. OF. *bugne*, *buigne*, *bigne*, 'a swelling; fritter', whence *buignet*, *bignet*, F. *beignet*, 'fritter'; so called from its swollen shape Cp. **bunion.**

bun, n., the tail of a rabbit. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **bunny.**

bunch, n. — Prob. fr. **bump,** in the sense of 'swelling'. For the connection of *bump* with *bunch* cp. *clump* and *clunch*, *hump* and *hunch*, *lump* and *lunch*.
Derivatives: *bunch*, tr. and intr. v., *bunch-y*, adj., *bunch-i-ly*, adv., *bunch-i-ness*, n.

bunco, bunko, n., swindling at cards; tr. v., to swindle at cards. — Cp. Sp. *banco*, 'bank', *banca*, 'a game of cards', which are rel. to It. *banca*, 'bank'. See **bank,** 'an institution for the custody of money'.

buncombe, n. — A spelling var. of **bunkum.**

bundle, n. — ME. *bundel*, fr. MDu. *bundel*, a collateral form of *bondel*, dimin. of MDu. *bont* (whence Du. *bond*), 'bundle', rel. to Du. *binden*, 'to bind'. Cp. MHG., G. *bündel*, 'bundle', dimin. of MHG. *bunt*, resp. G. *Bund*, 'bundle', and OE. *byndele*, 'a binding', and see **bind.** For the ending see dimin. suff. **-le.** Cp. **bunt,** n.
Derivatives: *bundle*, tr. and intr. v., *bundl-er*, n.

bundobust, n., regulation, settlement (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. and Pers. *band-o-bast*, lit. 'tying and binding'. Hind. *band* derives fr. OI. *band*, 'a tying', fr. OI. *bandhati*, 'he ties up, binds'; see **bind.** For Pers. *bast*, 'a binding', see **bast.**

bundook, n., a rifle. — Hind., fr. Arab. *búnduq*, 'missile', orig. 'weapon made in Venice', fr. *Bunduqíya*^{h}, the Arabic name of Venice, the city once so famous for its manufacture of crossbows and small arms. This etymology is corroborated by the circumstance that *bunduqíya*^{h} means also 'musket, rifle'. Cp. also *Al-Banduqānī*, 'the man of the crossbow', a surname of the caliph Harun-al-Rashid.

bung, n., a large stopper. — MDu. *bonghe*, fr. F. *bonde*, fr. Gaul. **bunda*, whence also OProvenç. *bonda*. Cp. OIr. *bonn*, Gaelic and Ir. *bonn*, W. *bon*, 'base, sole of the foot'. MHG. *bunt punt*, *spunt* (whence G. *Spund*), 'bung', are Romance loan words. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 75 s.v. *bonde*.
Derivative: *bung*, tr. v.

bungaloid, adj., resembling bungalows. — A hybrid coined fr. **bungalow** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

bungalow, n. — From Hind. *Bānglā*, 'belonging to Bengal, of Bengal', used elliptically for 'house of Bengal'.

bungle, intr. v., to act clumsily; tr. v., to make

clumsily. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. OSwed. *bunga*, 'to strike', *bangla*, 'to work ineffectively', which is related to Swed. *bånga*, 'to make a noise', MHG. *bunge*, 'drum', MDu. *benghel*, MHG. *bengel*, 'cudgel', G. *Bengel*, 'cudgel; rude fellow'. All these words are ult. of imitative origin. See **bang.**

Derivatives: *bungle*, n., *bungl-er*, n., *bungl-ing*, adj. and n.

bunion, n., a swelling on the first joint of the great toe. — Fr. MF. *bugne*, 'a swelling'. See **bun,** 'small cake'.

bunk, n., a sleeping berth. — Prob. related to **bank,** 'edge of a river', and to **bank,** 'bench'. Cp. **bunker.**

Derivative: *bunk*, intr. v.

bunk, n., nonsense. — See **bunkum.**

bunker, n. — Scot. *bunker*, 'bench', prob. rel. to **bench.**

Derivative: *bunker*, tr. v.

bunkum, buncombe, often shortened to **bunk,** n., speechmaking for effect; insincere talk; humbug. — From *Buncombe*, name of a county in North Carolina, one of whose representatives was said to have spoken frequently in Congress, merely to impress his constituents.

bunny, n., pet name for a rabbit. — Formed fr. **bun,** 'rabbit', with dimin. suff. **-y.**

bunodont, adj., having tubercles in the teeth (applied to the pig and the hippopotamus). — Compounded of Gk. βουνός, 'mound, hill', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. The first element is, according to Herodotus, 4,199, a Cyrenaic loan word. For the second element see **odonto-.**

Bunsen burner. — Named after its inventor, the German chemist Professor Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99).

bunt, n., a disease of wheat; smut. — Of unknown origin.

bunt, n., the bagging part of a fishing net. — Rel. to Dan. *bundt*, Swed. *bunt*, MDu. *bont*, MHG. *bunt*, G. *Bund*, *Bündel*, 'bundle', and to E. **bundle** (q.v.)

bunt, tr. v., to sift. — ME. *bonten*, 'to sift', formed — through the medium of OF. — fr. VL. **bonitāre*, 'to make good', fr. L. *bonitās*, 'the good quality of a thing, goodness', fr. *bonus*, 'good'. See **bonus** and cp. **bunting,** 'cloth'.

bunt, tr. and intr. v., to strike with the head or horns, to butt. — Cp. **butt,** 'to strike'.

bunting, n., any of various small birds. — ME., of unknown origin.

bunting, n., cloth used for patriotic decoration, — The orig. meaning prob. was 'cloth used for sifting', fr. ME. *bonten*, 'to sift'. See **bunt,** 'to sift', and subst. suff. **-ing.**

bunyip, n., a fabulous animal. Hence: a humbug, an impostor. — Native Australian.

buoy, n. — MDu. *boeye*, *boye* (Du. *boei*), fr. OF. *boye* (F. *bouée*), fr. Teut. **baukn*, 'signal'. Cp. OHG. *bouhhan*, OFris. *bāken*, and see **beacon.** Derivatives: *buoy*, tr. v., *buoy-age*, n., *buoy-ance*, n., *buoy-ancy*, n., *buoy-ant*, adj., *buoy-antly*, adv., *buoy-ant-ness*, n.

Bupleurum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and πλεῦρον, 'rib'. See **bovine** and **pleura.**

Buprestis, n., a genus of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούπρηστις, 'a poisonous beetle', lit. 'burner of cattle', compounded of βοῦς, gen. βοός, 'ox', and πρήθειν, 'to blow out, swell out, blow into flame'; so called because this beetle, if eaten by cattle, causes them to swell up and die. For the first element see **bovine.** The second element is rel. to πιμπράναι, 'to burn, burn up', and prob. cogn. with Hitt. *parāi-*, 'to blow into a flame, to kindle', OSlav. *parna*, 'smoke, vapor', Russ. *pŕeju*, *pŕet'*, 'to sweat, boil', ON. *frāss*, 'a blowing'.

bur, also **burr,** n., the prickly seed vessel of certain plants. — Lit. 'the bristly one'; rel. to Dan. *borre*, 'burdock', and to E. **barse** and **bristle** (qq.v.) See also **fastigiate** and cp. the first element in **burdock.**

Derivative: *bur*, *burr*, tr. v.

burble, intr. v., to make a bubbling sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **bubble.**

Derivatives: *burble*, n., *burbl-er*, n., *burbl-y*, adj.

burbot, n., a fresh-water fish of the cod family. — F. *bourbotte*, fr. *bourbe*, 'mud, mire', fr. Gaulish **borva-*, a form reconstructed from *Borvo*, name of a thermal deity (whence the place name *Bourbon*), rel. to OIr. *berbaim*, 'I boil, seethe', fr. I.-E. base **bheru-*, 'to boil'. See **brew** and cp. F. *barbote*, 'eelpout', *barboter*, 'to dabble about in mud or in muddy water', which are related to *bourbe*, 'mud, mire'. Cp. also **Bourbon.**

burd, n., lady. — ME. *byrd*, *burd*, prob. metathesis of OE. *brȳd*, 'bride'. See 1st **bride.**

burden, n., a load. — ME. *burden*, *birden*, *birthen*, fr. OE. *byrðen*, rel. to ON. *byrðr*, OS. *burthinnia*, OHG. *burdī*, MHG., G. *bürde*, Goth. *baúrþei;* lit. 'that which is borne', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry' and cp. **burthen.**

Derivatives: *burden*, tr. v., *burden-er*, n., *burden-some*, adj., *burden-some-ly*, adv., *burden-some-ness*, n.

burden, n., refrain. — F. *bourdon*, 'drone, drone bass, humblebee', fr. ML. *burdōnem*, acc. of *burdō*, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. Cp. **bourdon,** 'drone bass'.

burdock, n., the plant *Arctium Lappa.* — Compounded of **bur,** 'prickly seed vessel', and **dock,** the plant; so called for its burs and because of its large leaves resembling those of the dock. Cp. **hardock.**

bureau, n. — F., 'desk, writing table, office', fr. OF. *burel*, dimin. of *bure* (F. *bourre*), 'coarse woolen cloth', hence *bureau* orig. meant 'table covered with a coarse woolen stuff.' OF. *bure*, comes fr. VL. **būra*, corresponding to Late L. *burra*, 'flock of wool', which is cogn. with Gk. βερρόν, βίρροξ, 'thick with hair, hairy'. Cp. **bourette, burel, burl, burlesque.**

bureaucracy, n. — F. *bureaucratie*, a hybrid coined by the French economist Jean Claude Marie Vincent de Gournay (1712-59) fr. **bureau** and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

bureaucrat, n. — F. *bureaucrate*. See prec. word and **-crat.**

Derivatives: *bureaucrat-ic*, *bureaucrat-ic-al*, adjs., *bureaucrat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *bureaucrat-ism*, n., *bureaucrat-ist*, n., *bureaucrat-ize*, tr. v., *bureaucrat-iz-ation*, n.

burel, n., a kind of woolen cloth (*history*). — ME., fr. OF. *burel*. See **bureau.**

burette, n., a graduated glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid. — F., 'cruet, flagon', dimin. of *buire*, a secondary form of *buie*, 'bottle', See **buire** and **-ette.**

burgage, n., a former form of privileged tenure of land (*law*). — F. *bourgage*, fr. ML. *burgāgium*, 'municipality', fr. Teut. **burg*, 'town'. See **borough** and **-age.**

burgee, n., a small pennon used by yachts and merchant vessels for identification. — Orig. 'owner's pennon', fr. OF. *burgeis* (F. *bourgeois*) in *burgeis* (F. *bourgeois*) *d'un navire*, 'owner of a ship'; see **bourgeois.** In English, the *s* of OF. *burgeis* was mistaken for the plural suff. For other words similarly treated see *pea.*

burgeon, n., bud. — ME. *borjoun*, *burjon*, fr. OF. *burjon* (F. *bourgeon*), fr. VL. **burriōnem*, acc. of **burriō*, fr. Late L. *burra*, 'flock of wool' (see **bureau**); so called because the buds of many trees have a hairy, shaggy appearance.

burgess, n., citizen of a borough. — OF. *burgeis* (F. *bourgeois*), fr. Late L. *burgēnsis*, fr. Teut. **burg*, 'town'. See **borough** and cp. **burgher.** Cp. also **bourgeois.**

burgh, n., 1) a borough; 2) in Scotland, an incorporated town. — A var. of **borough** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *burgh-al*, adj., *burgher* (q.v.)

burgher, n., 1) freeman of a burgh; 2) a citizen. — Prob. fr. Du. *burger*, 'citizen', fr. MDu. *burgher*, fr. MHG. *burgære*, *burger* (whence G. *Bürger*), fr. OHG. *burgâri*, fr. OHG. *burg*, 'castle, citadel, city'; influenced in form by E. **burgh.** See **borough** and agential suff. **-er.**

burglar, n. — ML. *burgulātor*, *burglātor*, a hybrid lit. meaning 'town thief'. The first element is a Teut. loan word (see **borough**), the second is traceable to L. *latrō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'thief, robber'; cp. OF. *ler*, *lerre*, acc. *laron* (whence F. *larron*), and see **larceny.**

Derivatives: *burglar-ious*, adj., *burglar-ious-ly*, adv., *burglar-ize*, tr. v. (*colloq.*), *burglar-y*, n., *burgle* (q.v.)

burgle, intr. v., to commit burglary; tr. v., to burglarize. — Back formation fr. **burglar.**

burgomaster, n. — Formed fr. Du. *burgemeester*, with the assimilation of the second element to E. **master** (q.v.) For the first element see **borough.** Cp. OFris. *burgamāstere*, Dan. *borgmester*, Norw. *borgemester*, Swed. *borgmästare*, MHG. *bürge-*, *burge-*, *bürger-*, *burgermeister*, G. *Bürgermeister.*

burgonet, n., a light helmet. — F. *bourguignotte*, prop. 'helmet of Burgundy', fr. *Bourguignon*, 'man of Burgundy', fr. *Bourgogne*, fr. ML. *Burgundia*. See **Burgundy.**

burgrave, n., in German history, the lord of a castle. — G. *Burggraf*, lit. 'count of a castle', fr. *Burg*, 'castle', and *Graf*, 'count'. See **borough** and **grave,** 'count'.

Burgundy, n. — ML. *Burgundia*, fr. Late L. *Burgundiōnēs*, lit. 'highlanders'. See **borough** and cp. **burgonet** and **burgundy.**

burgundy, n., wine of Burgundy.

burial, n. — ME. *buriels*, fr. OE. *byrgels* fr. *byrgan*, 'to bury', rel. to *beorgan*, 'to cover'; see **bury.** The ending *-s* in OE. *byrgels*, ME. *buriels*, was mistaken for the pl. suffix and consequently dropped.

burin, n., engraver's cutting tool. — F., fr. It. *burino* (now *bulino*), a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. *borōn*, 'to bore', and see **bore,** v.

burke, tr. v., to murder by smothering. — From the name of William Burk, executed in Edinburgh in 1829 for murdering several persons in order to sell their bodies for dissection.

Derivatives: *burk-er*, *burk-ite*, n.

burkundauze, also **burkundaz,** n., an armed retainer, an armed policeman (*Anglo-Ind.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Arab.-Pers. *barq-andāz*, 'lightning,thrower', fr. Arab. *barq*, 'lightning' and Pers. *andāz*, 'thrower'. Arab. *barq* is rel. to Heb. *bārāq*, Aram. *bᵉráq*, *barqâ*, Akkad. *birqu*, 'lightning', Arab. *báraqa*, 'it lightened', Akkad. *barāqu*, 'to lighten', Aram. *bᵉráq*, Ethiop. *baráqa*, 'it lightened'; cp. Egypt. *brq*, 'to shine, glitter', Copt. *ebrēje*, 'lightning'.

burl, n., knot, lump. — OF. *burle*, dimin. of *bure* (F. *bourre*), 'coarse woolen cloth'. See **bureau** and cp. **burlesque.**

burlap, n., a coarse cloth made of hemp, flax or jute. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *burlap*, tr. v., to cover with burlap.

burlesque, adj., comic. — F., fr. It. *burlesco*, fr. *burla*, 'jest', fr. VL. **burrula*, **būrula*, dimin. of Late L. *burra*, 'flock of wool', used in the plural in the sense of 'trifles, nonsense'. For the etymol. of L. *burra* see **bureau.**

Derivatives: *burlesque*, n. and tr. v., *burlesque-ly*, adv., *burlesqu-er*, n.

burly, adj. — ME. *borlich*, *burli*, 'lofty', prob. fr. OE. *borlīce*, 'excellently, exactly, very', rel. to OHG. *burlīh*, 'lofty, exalted', *burjan*, 'to raise, lift', prob. fr. I.-E. base *bher-*, 'to bear, carry'; see **bear,** 'to carry'. For sense development cp. Heb. *nāśā́*, 'he lifted, carried'.

Burmannia, n., a genus of plants of the *burmannia* family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Johannes *Burmann* (1706-79). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Burmanniaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

burmanniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

burn, n., a brook, water (*Scot.* and *dial. Engl.*) — ME. *burne*, fr. OE. *brunna*, *burna*. See **bourn,** 'stream'.

burn, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *birnen*, *bernen*, *brennen*, fr. OE. *beornan*, *biernan*, *brinnan* (intr.), *bærnan* (tr.), rel. to ON. *brenna*, *brinna* (intr.), *brenna* (tr.), MDu. *bernen*, Du. *branden*, OS., OHG. *brinnan*, MHG. *brinnen* (intr.), OHG. *brennan*, MHG. *brennen* (tr.), G. *brennen*, Goth. *brinnan* (intr.), *brannjan* (tr.), 'to burn'; fr. I.-E. base ***bhreu-**, 'to boil'. See **brew** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **bourn, burn,** 'brook', **brand, brindled.**

Derivatives: *burn*, n., *burn-able*, adj., *burn-er*, n., *burn-ing*, adj.

burnet, n., any plant of the genus Sanguisorba. — OF. *burnete*, metathesis of *brunete*, *brunette*, dimin. of *brune*, fem. of *brun*, 'brown'. See **burnish** and **-et** and cp. **brunette.**

burnettize, tr. v., to impregnate with zinc chloride solution. — Lit. 'to impregnate according to the process patented by Sir William *Burnett*', physician to the King (1779-1861). For the ending see suff. **-ize.**

burnish, tr. v., to polish. — ME. *burnischen*, *burnissen*, from OF. *burniss-*, pres. part. stem of *burnir*, metathesis of OF. (= F.) *brunir*, 'to make brown', fr. *brun*, 'brown', fr. WTeut. ***brūn-**, 'brown'. See **brown** and cp. **brunette, burnet.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *burnish*, n., *burnish-er*, n., *burnish-ing*, adj., *burnish-ment*, n.

burnous, n., a long cloak worn by the Arabs. — Arab. *búrnus*, fr. Gk. βίρρος, 'large cloak with a hood', fr. Late L. *birrus*. See **biretta** and cp. **barret, beret.**

burr, n., prickly seed vessel of certain plants. — The less usual spelling of **bur** in the same sense.

Derivatives: *burr-er*, n., *burr-y*, adj.

burr, n., guttural pronunciation of the *r*. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *burr*, intr. and tr. v., *burr-ed*, adj.

burra khana, a banquet (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *barā khanā*, 'a big dinner'.

burrito, n., any of several grunts of America. (*zool.*) — Sp., dimin. of *burro*, 'ass'. See next word.

burro, n., a donkey. — Sp., rel. to *borrico*, of s.m., fr. Late L. *burricus*, *būricus*, 'a small horse', whence also F. *bourrique*, 'she-ass; donkey', fr. *burrus*, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'flame-colored, yellowish red', assimilated fr. *****πυρσός, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See **fire** and cp. words there referred to.

burrow, n. — A var. of **borough,** used in the sense of 'shelter'.

Derivative: *burrow*, tr. v., lit. 'to make a burrow'.

bursa, n., a saclike cavity (*anat.*) — Late L. *bursa*, 'bag'. See **burse.**

bursar, n., 1) a college treasurer; 2) in Scotland, holder of a scholarship. — ML. *bursārius*, fr. Late L. *bursa*. See **burse** and **-ar.**

Derivatives: *bursar-ial*, adj., *bursar-y*, n.

bursautee, also **bursattee,** n., a disease of horses (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *barsātī*, 'pertaining to rain', fr. *barsāt*, 'the rains'. The word orig. denoted 'a disease caught in, or owing to, the rain'.

bursch, n., a German university student. — G., lit. 'living from the same purse', fr. Late L. *bursa*, 'purse'. See next word.

burse, n., 1) a purse; 2) in Scotland, a scholarship. — F. *bourse*, fr. Late L. *bursa*, 'leather-bag, purse', fr. Gk. βύρσα, 'hide, leather', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **bourse, bursch, disburse, imburse, reimburse.** Cp. also *Byrsa.*

bursiform, adj., shaped like a purse or poach. — Compounded of Late L. *bursa*, 'purse', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **burse** and **form,** n.

bursitis, n., inflammation of a bursa (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis.** fr. Late L. *bursa*, 'purse'. See **bursa.**

burst, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *bersten*, *bresten*, fr. OE. *berstan*, rel. to OS., OHG. *brestan*, ON. *bresta*, Swed. *brista*, OFris. *bersta*, MDu. *barsten*, *bersten*, *borsten*, Du. *barsten*, MHG. *bresten*, MHG., G. *bersten*, 'to burst', and cogn. with OIr. *brissim* (in which *ss* stands for orig. *st*), fr. I.-E. base *****bhreus-**, ***bhres-**, 'to break, crush, crumble'. See **bruise** and cp. **brisance.**

burst, n. — OE. *byrst*, 'injury, loss', fr. *****bursti*, which is rel. to *berstan*. See **burst,** v.

burthen, n. — A var. of **burden,** 'load'.

burton, n., a tackle (*naut.*) — Of unknown origin.

bury, tr. v. — ME. *burien*, *berien*, fr. OE. *byrgan*, 'to bury', rel. to OE. *beorgan*, OS. *bergan*, ON. *bjarga*, Dan. *bjerge*, Swed. *berga*, MDu. *berghen*, Du. *bergen*, OHG. *bergan*, MHG., G. *bergen*, Goth. *bairgan*, 'to save, preserve', fr. I.-E. base *****bhergh-**, 'to preserve, save', whence also OSlav. *brĕgǫ*, 'I preserve, guard'. Cp. the first element in **belfry** and the second element in **habergeon, harbor, harbinger, hauberk, scabbard.**

Derivatives: *burial* (q.v.), *bury-ing*, n.

bus, n. — Shortened fr. **omnibus.**

busby, n., fur hat worn by hussars in full parade. — Of unknown origin.

bush, n., shrub. — ME. *bussh*, *bosch*, *busk*, rel. to OS., OHG. *busc*, MLG. *busch*, *busk*, Du. *bos*, MHG. *busch*, *bosch(e)*, G. *Busch*, fr. WTeut. *****busk-**, 'bush, thicket'. Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*, and ML. *boscus* (whence It. *bosco*, OProvenç. *bosc*, F. *bois*) are WTeut. loan words. Cp. **boscage, bosket, bouquet, busk,** 'strip of steel', the first element in **Bushman** and the second element in **ambush, hautboy, tallboy.**

Derivatives: *bush-y*, adj., *bush-i-ness*, n.

bush, n., metal lining. — Du. *bus*, 'box'. See **box,** 'case, chest'.

bushel, n. — ME. *buschel*, fr. OF. *boissiel* (F. *boisseau*), fr. *boisse*, 'the sixth part of a bushel', fr.

Gaul.-L. *****bostia*, 'a handful', fr. Gaul. *****bosta*, reconstructed after Ir. *bass*, *boss*, Bret. *boz*, 'the hollow of the hand'. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 74 s.v. *boisseau.*

Derivatives: *bushel*, tr. v., *bushel(l)-er*, n.

bushido, n., the code of moral principles in feudal Japan. — Jap., lit. 'warrior's way'.

bushing, n., metal lining. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. **bush,** 'metal lining'.

Bushman, n. — Alter. of S. A. Du. *Boschjesman* (Du. *Bosjesman*), lit. 'man of the bush', fr. *boschje* (Du. *bosje*), dimin. of *bosch* (Du. *bos*), 'bush, thicket', and *man*, 'man'. See **bush,** 'shrub', and **man.**

business, n. — Formed fr. **busy** with suff. **-ness.**

busk, n., strip of steel, formerly of whalebone, placed in front of a corset. — F. *busc*, fr. It. *busco*, lit. 'a stick of wood', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *busc*, 'bush', and see **bush,** 'shrub'.

busk, tr. and intr. v., to prepare. — ME. *busken*, fr. ON. *būask*, 'to prepare oneself', formed fr. *būa*, 'to dwell; to prepare', and **-sk**, contraction of the ON. reflexive pron. *sik*. See **be, boor** and suff. **-sk** and cp. **bustle,** 'to hurry about'.

Derivative: *busk-er*, n.

buskin, n., a half boot. — Prob. fr. OF. *brosequin*, 'buskin' (whence F. *brodequin*, under the influence of F. *broder*, 'to embroider'), fr. MDu. *broseken*, 'a little shoe', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *buskin-ed*, adj.

buss, n., a small vessel used in herring fishing. — ME. *busse*, fr. OF. *busse*, *buce*, fr. ML. *buza*, *bucia*, whence also ON. *būza*, 'man-of-war, merchantman', OHG. *būzo*, 'pirate ship', MHG. *būze*, 'man-of-war, merchantman', G. *Büse*, 'buss'.

buss, n., a kiss. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. *Busserl*, dimin. of dial. G. *Buss*, 'kiss', *bussen*, 'to kiss', W. and Gael. *bus*, 'kiss'.

bust, n. — F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto*, fr. L. *bustum*, lit. 'the burned body', prop. neuter pp. of *****būrere*, for *ūrere*, 'to burn'. The initial *b* in *****būrere* is due to a misdivision of L. *ambūrere* (i.e. *amb-ūrere*), 'to burn around, scorch', into *am-būrere*. See **combust.**

bust. — Slang for **burst.**

bustard, n., a large bird related to the crane. — A blend of OF. *bistard* and *oustarde* (whence F. *outarde*), both fr. L. *avis tarda*, lit. 'slow bird'. Cp. OProvenç. *austarda*, Sp. *avetarda*, 'bustard', and see **aviary** and **tardy.**

bustee, n., a village, slum (*Anglo-Ind.*). — Hind. *bastī*, lit. 'an inhabited place', fr. OI. *vasati*, 'dwells', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐστιᾶν, 'to receive at one's hearth', Goth. *wisan*, OE., OHG. *wesan*, 'to be'. See **was** and cp. words there referred to.

buster, n., something big (*slang*). — Lit. 'that which 'busts', formed fr. **bust,** 'to burst', with suff. **-er.**

bustle, intr. and tr. v., to hurry about. — Fr. obsol. *buskle*, freq. of **busk,** 'to prepare'.

Derivatives: *bustle*, n., hurry, *bustl-ing*, adj., *bustl-ing-ly*, adv.

bustle, n., framework worn by women to support the skirt. — Of uncertain origin.

busy, adj. — ME. *busy*, *bisy*, fr. OE. *bysig*, *bisig*, rel. to LG. *besig*, Du. *bezig;* of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *busy*, v. (q.v.), *busy-ness*, n.

busy, tr. v. — OE. *bysgian*, *bisgian*, fr. *bysig*, *bisig*. See **busy,** adj.

Busycon, n., a genus of marine snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούσῡκον, 'a large coarse fig'; so called from the fancied resemblance of the shell to a large fig. Gk. βούσῡκον is formed fr. augment pref. βου- and σῦκον, 'fig'. The pref. βου- is rel. to βοῦς, 'ox', and orig. meant 'as big as an ox'. See **bovine** and **Sycon.**

but, prep. — ME. *butan*, *buten*, *bute*, fr. OE. *būtan*, 'without, except, besides', fr. *be-ūtan*, which is compounded of *be*, 'by', and *ūtan*, 'out, outside, except, without', fr. *ūt*, 'out'. See **by** and **out** and cp. **about.**

Derivatives: *but*, conj., adv., n., tr. and intr. v.

but, n., the outer room of a cottage. — Fr. *but*, adv. See prec. word.

butane, n., either of two hydrocarbons in the methane series (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ane** from the first three letters of L. *būtȳrum*, 'butter'. See **butter.**

butcher, n. — ME. *bocher*, *boucher*, fr. OF. *bochier bouchier* (F. *boucher*), 'butcher', lit. 'one who slaughters bucks', fr. *bouc*, 'buck'. See **buck,** 'male deer', and **-er** (representing OF. *-ier*).

Derivatives: *butcher*, tr. v., *butcher-ly*, adj. and adv., *butcher-li-ness*, n.

butchery, n. — ME. *bocherie*, fr. OF. *bocherie*, *boucherie* (F. *boucherie*), fr. *boucher*. See **butcher** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

Buteo, n., a genus of hawks, the buzzard. — L. *būteō*, 'a kind of falcon or hawk', rel. to *būtīre*, 'to cry like a bittern' (lit. 'to utter the sound *bū*'), from the I.-E. imitative base *****bū-**, whence also L. *būbō*, 'owl, horned owl'. Cp. **Bubo.** Cp. also **bittern, buzzard.**

butler, n. — ME. *buteler*, fr. AF. *butuiller*, corresponding to OF. *botillier*, *bouteillier*, fr. *botele*, *bouteille*, 'bottle'. See **bottle.**

Derivatives: *butler-age*, n., *butlery* (q.v.)

butlery, n. — ME. *botelerie*, fr. OF. *bouteillerie*, or directly fr. **butler.**

Butomaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Butomus** with suff. **-aceae.**

butomaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Butomus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. βούτομος, 'a kind of plant, sedge', compounded of βοῦς (gen. βοός), 'ox', and τόμος, 'a piece cut off'. See **bovine** and **tome.**

butt, n., a barrel for liquor. — OF. *bout* (F. *botte*), fr. Late L. *buttis*, 'cask'. See **bottle** 'vessel'.

butt, n., the thicker end of anything. — ME. *but, butte*, prob. rel. to MDu., Du. *bot*, LG. *butt*, 'blunt, dull', and to ON. *bauta*, OE. *bēatan*, 'to beat'. See **beat** and cp. **butt,** 'aim', **butt,** 'to strike', **buttock.**

butt, n., aim, goal. — ME., fr. F. *but*, 'goal', prob. fr. Frankish **būt*, 'stump, stock, block' (cp. ON. *būtr*, 'log of wood'), taken in the sense of 'mark, goal'; rel. to **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything', and to **butte.** Cp. **debut.**

butt, also **but,** n., flatfish. — ME. *butte, but*, fr. LG. *butte* or MDu. *botte, butte, bot, but* (Du. *bot*), rel. to G. *Butte, Butt*, OSwed. *törnbut* (whence E. **turbot,** q.v.), Swed. *butta*, Dan. *bøtte* and to MDu. *bot*, LG. *butt*, 'blunt'. See **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything' and cp. the second element in **halibut.**

butt, tr. v., to strike, thrust. — ME. *butten*, fr. OF. *boter, buter*, 'to strike, push; to put, place' (whence F. *bouter*, 'to put, place'; OF. *bot*, 'a blow; end, extremity', resp. F. *bout*, 'end, extremity', are back formations fr. OF. *boter*, resp. F. *bouter*). OF. *boter* is of Teut. origin; cp. LG. *bōten*, 'to beat', and see **butt,** 'the thicker end of anything'. OProvenç. *botar*, It. *buttare*, Sp. *botar*, 'to cast, throw', are French loan words. Cp. **boutade, bouts-rimés, buttress, rebut, sackbut.**

Derivative: *butt-er*, n.

butte, n., an isolated hill in the western U.S. — F., fr. *but*, 'goal, target'. See **butt,** 'aim, goal'.

butter, n. — OE. *butere, buttor-*, fr. L. *būtȳrum* (whence also OFris., OHG. *butera*, Du. *boter*, MHG. *buter*, G. *Butter*, It. *burro*, OF. *burre*, F. *beurre*), fr. Gk. βούτῡρον, 'butter', lit. 'cow cheese', which is compounded of βοῦς, 'ox, cow', and τῡρός, 'cheese'. See **bovine** and **tyro-.**

Derivatives: *butter*, tr. v., *butter-y*, adj.

butterfly, n. — ME. *butterflie*, fr. OE. *buterflēoge*. See **butter** and **fly.** *Butterfly* prop. means 'the *flying butter*colored thing'.

butteris, n., an instrument for paring the hoofs of horses. — A variant of **buttress,** from which it is differentiated in meaning.

buttery, n., a storeroom for liquor. — Lit. 'a place where *butts* or barrels of liquor are stored', fr. OF. *boterie*, 'place for keeping bottles or butts', fr. *bout*. See **butt,** 'barrel', and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. **bottle,** 'vessel', and **butler.**

buttock, n. — Formed fr. **butt,** 'thick end', with the dimin. suff. **-ock.**

button, n. — OF. *boton* (F. *bouton*), 'bud', later 'button', fr. the verb *bouter*, 'to push', fr. Frankish **bōtan*, 'to beat'. Cp. LG. *bōten*, of s.m., and see **butt,** 'to strike'.

Derivatives: *button*, v. (q.v.), *button-ry*, n.

button, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *botoner* (F. *boutonner*), fr. *boton*. See **button,** n.

Derivative: *button-ed*, adj.

buttress, n., a structure supporting a wall. — ME. *boterace, butrasse*, fr. OF. *bouterez* (pron. *bouterets*), pl. of *bouteret*, 'support', fr. *bouter*, 'to push; to put, place'. See **butt,** 'to strike' and cp. **butteris.**

Derivative: *buttress*, tr. v.

butty, n., a middleman. — Of uncertain origin.

butyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical, C_4H_9 (*chem.*) — Formed from the first three letters of L. *būtȳrum*, 'butter', and fr. Gk. ὕλη, 'material, stuff'. See **butter** and **-yl.**

butyraceous, adj., resembling butter. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *būtȳrum*, 'butter'. See **butter.**

butyrate, n., a salt of butyric acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *būtȳrum*, 'butter'. See **butter.**

butyric, adj., pertaining to butter. — Formed fr. L. *būtȳrum*, 'butter' (see **butter**) and suff. **-ic.**

butyric acid (*chem.*) — So called by its discoverer, the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) because it occurs in butter. See prec. word.

Buxaceae, n. pl., the box family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Buxus** with suff. **-aceae.**

buxom, adj. — ME. *buhsum, buxum*, 'pliable, obedient', rel. to Du. *buigzaam*, G. *biegsam*, 'flexible, pliable'; derived fr. OE. *būgan*, resp. Du. *buigen*, G. *biegen*, 'to bend'. See **bow,** 'to bend'. For the ending see 1st **-some.**

Derivatives: *buxom-ly*, adv., *buxom-ness*, n.

Buxus, n., the genus of the box tree (*bot.*) — L. *buxus*, 'the box tree'. See **box,** the tree.

buy, tr.v. — ME. *buggen, biggen, bien*, fr. OE. *bycgan*, rel. to OS. *buggian, buggean*, ON. *byggja*, Goth. *bugjan*, 'to buy'.

Derivatives: *buy*, n., *buy-able*, adj., *buy-er*, n.

buzz, intr.v. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *buzz*, n., *buzz-er*, n.

buzzard, n. — ME. *busard*, fr. OF. *bus-ard*, formed, with change of suff., fr. OF. *buis-on, bus-on* (a regressive derivative of which is F. *buse*, 'buzzard'), fr. L. *būteōnem*, acc. of *būteō*, 'a kind of falcon or hawk'. See **Buteo** and cp. **bittern.**

by, prep. and adv. — ME. *bi, by*, fr. OE. *bī;* the toneless form is *be-* (see **be-**); rel. to OS., OFris. *bī*, MDu. *bie*, Du. *bij*, OHG., MHG. *bī*, G. *bei*, 'by, at, near', Goth. *bi*, 'round about, by'. These words are cogn. with the second element in OI. *a-bhi*, 'toward; to', Gk. ἀμ-φί, 'around, about', L. *am-bō*, 'both'. See **ambi-, amphi-,** and cp. the first element in **but.** Cp. also the second element in **about, above.**

bye, n., something secondary. — Fr. **by,** prep.

bye-bye, n., bed; sleep. — A childish word.

bye-bye, interj., good-by. — A childish word.

bygone, adj. — Formed from the adv. **by** and **gone,** pp. of **go.**

bylaw, n. — ME. *bilaw*, prob. meaning lit. 'village law', and derived fr. ON. **bȳlög*, which is compounded of *bȳr*, 'village' (which is **rel.** to *būa* 'to live'), and *lög*, 'law'. See **be** and **law** and cp. **boor, bower,** 'cottage', **booth, bound,** 'ready for a journey', **byre.**

byre, n., a cow shed. — ME., fr. OE. *bȳre*, rel. to *būr*, 'dwelling', *būan*, 'to dwell'. See **be** and cp. prec. word and words there referred to.

Byronic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Lord Byron (1788-1824).

Byronism, n., characteristics of Lord Byron. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Byrsa, also **Bursa,** n., name of the citadel of Carthage. — Metathesized from Phoen.-Heb. *Botzrâh* (cp. *Botzrâh* = Gk. Βόσορρα, later Βόστρα, name of the capital of Edom), lit. 'enclosure; citadel', fr. *bātzár*, 'he cut off, made inaccessible (a technical term of fortification work), but confused with Gk. βύρσα, 'hide' (see *burse*), whence arose the well-known legend concerning the foundation of the citadel of Carthage.

byssine, adj., made of byssus. — L. *byssinus*, 'made of byssus', fr. Gk. βύσσινος, fr. βύσσος. See next word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

byssus, n. — L., fr. Gk. βύσσος, 'fine white linen', a Semitic loan word. Cp. Heb. *būtz*, of s.m., fr. Sem. **b-w-ṣ* (**b-w-tz*), 'to be white, to surpass in whiteness', whence Heb. *bētzâh*, Arab. *báyḍah*, 'egg'. Cp. W. Muss-Arnolt, Semitic words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philol. Association, 23, 80, Note 19.

Derivatives: *byss-al*, adj., *byss-in*, n., *byssine* (q.v.)

Byzantine, adj., pertaining to Byzantium. — L. *Bȳzantīnus*, fr. *Bȳzantium*, name of the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Cp. **bezant.** For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Derivative: *Byzantin-ism*, n.

C

cab, n., a Hebrew dry measure. — Heb. *qabh.* rel. to Aram.-Syr. *qabbâ*, Arab. *qabb*, name of a measure of capacity, from the Sem. base **q-b-b*, 'to be hollow'.

cab, n., carriage. — Abbreviation of **cabriolet.** Derivative: *cab*, intr. v.

cab, tr. v., to crib (*slang*). — Short for **cabbage,** 'to pilfer'.

cabal, n., a secret intrigue. — F. *cabale*, fr. Late L. *cabbala*, fr. Mishnaic Heb. *qabbālâʰ*, 'reception; doctrine received', fr. Heb. *qibbél*, 'he received, accepted', rel. to Aram. *qᵉbhél*, *qᵒbhél*, 'before', Syr. *men qᵉbhôl*, 'opposite', Aram.-Syr. *qabbél*, 'he received, accepted', Arab. *qábila*, 'was in front of', *qábala*, 'he received, accepted', Ethiop. *qabála*, 'he went to meet, accepted', Akkad. *qablu*, 'fight, encounter'. Cp. **cabala, alcabala, gabella, kabyle, kiblah.** Derivative: *cabal*, intr. v., to conspire.

cabala, n., a system of Jewish mystical interpretation of the scriptures (*Jewish literary history*). — Mishnaic Heb. *qabbālâʰ*, 'reception', in the sense of 'teachings received'. See **cabal.**

cabalist, n., a student of cabala. — A hybrid formed fr. **cabala** with suff. **-ist.** Derivative: *cabalist-ic*, adj.

cabaret, n. — F., a loan word fr. MDu. *cabret*, denasalized fr. *cambret*, *camret*, fr. OPicard *cambrete*, dimin. of *cambre*, 'chamber, room', which is rel. to F. *chambre*, of s.m. See **chamber** and **-et.**

cabas, n., a flat basket. — F., 'frail, basket', fr. OProvenç. *cabas*, 'basket of sedge', fr. VL. **capācius*, fr. L. *capāx*, gen. *capācis*, 'that can contain much, capacious, spacious', fr. *capiō*, *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **cabbage,** v.

cabbage, n., plant of the order *Brassica.* — ME. *caboche*, fr. ONF. (= F.) *caboche*, 'head', fr. OF. *caboce*, formed fr. pejorative pref. *ca-* and *boce* (F. *bosse*), 'a swelling'. See **boss,** 'a protuberance', and cp. **Boche, cabochon.** Derivative: *cabbage*, intr. and tr. v.

cabbage, tr. and intr. v., to pilfer. — F. *cabasser*, 'to steal', fr. *cabas*, 'basket'. See **cabas.**

cabby, n., a cabman (*colloq.*) — Short for **cabman.**

caber, n., a beam. — Gael. *cabar*, 'pole, beam'.

cabildo, n., the chapter of a cathedral. — Sp., metathesized fr. L. *capitulum*, 'head of a column', dimin. of *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **chapter.**

cabilliau, n., a codfish. — F. *cabillaud*, fr. Du. *kabeljauw*, fr. MDu. *cabbeliau*, fr. ML. *cabbellauwus*, altered fr. Sp. *bacallao*, 'codfish', fr. L. *baculum*, 'stick, staff'. See **bacterium** and cp. **bacalao.** For sense development cp. *stockfish.*

cabin, n. — ME. *cabane*, fr. F. *cabane*, fr. Late L. *capanna*, which is of Illyric origin. It. *capanna*, Sp. *cabana* also derive fr. Late L. *capanna.* F. *cabine* and It. *cabino* are English loan words. Cp. **caboose.** Cp. also **cuddy,** 'cabin in a ship'. Derivative: *cabin*, tr. v.

cabinet, n. — It. *gabinetto*, prob. dimin. of *gabbia*, 'cage', fr. L. *cavea.* See **cage** and **-et.** Derivative: *cabinet-ry*, n.

Cabiri, n. pl., a group of Greek gods (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κάβειροι, fr. Heb. *kabbír*, 'great, mighty', fr. base **k-b-r*, 'to be great, to be much, many'. Cp. their title Μεγάλοι θεοί, 'the great gods', which corroborates the above etymology.

cable, n. — ME. *cable*, *cabel*, *kable*, fr. F. *câble*, fr. Port. *cable*, which is a blend of Arab. *ḥabl*, 'rope, cable', and VL. *cap(u)lum*, 'a halter for cattle', fr. *capiō*, *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. Arab. *ḥabl* is rel. to *ḥábala*, 'he bound', Heb. *ḥébhel*, 'rope, cord', Ethiop. *ḥabal*, 'rope', *ḥabála*, 'he bound', Akkad. *naḫbalu*, 'rope, snare', Aram. *ḥabhlâ*, 'cord, rope'. For the etymology of L. *capere* see **captive.** Derivatives: *cable*, v., *cabl-ed*, adj., *cabl-er*, n., *cabl-ing*, n., *cabl-et*, n.

cablegram, n. — A blend of **cable** and **telegram.**

cabob, n., roast meat (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *kabāb*, fr. Pers. *kabāb.* Derivative: *cabob*, tr. v.

cabochon, n., a polished but uncut precious stone. — F., fr. *caboche*, 'head, pate, noddle, nob'. See **cabbage.**

Cabomba, n., a genus of aquatic plants (*bot.*) — ModL., a name of American Indian origin.

caboodle, n., group, lot (*slang*). — Corruption of *kit and boodle.* See **kit,** 'wooden tub', and **boodle.**

cabook, n., laterite (Ceylon). — Port. *cavouco* (also *cabouco*), short for *pedras de cavouco*, 'quarry stones', fr. *cavo*, 'concave', fr. L. *cavus*, 'hollow, concave'. See **cave,** n.

caboose, n., 1) a ship's galley; 2) the trainmen's car on a goods train. — Du. *kabuis*, fr. MLG. *kabūse*, a compound word, the first element of which is prob. rel. to **cabin.** The second element in MLG. *kabūse* was perh. orig. identical with MLG. *hūs* (= Du. *huis*); see **house.** Hence MLG. *kabūse* and Du. *kabuis* would prop. mean 'cabin house'.

caboshed, adj., showing the animal's head full-faced (*affronté*) and without the neck (*her.*) — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. F. *caboche*, 'head'. See **cabbage,** n.

cabotage, n., coasting trade. — F., fr. *caboter*, 'to coast', fr. Sp. *cabo*, 'cape, promontory', fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **cape,** 'promontory'.

cabrerite, n., a hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt and magnesium (*mineral.*) — Named after the Sierra *Cabrera* in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cabrilla, n., any fish of the genus Serranus. — Sp., dimin. of *cabra*, 'she-goat', fr. L. *capra*, of s.m. See **cabriolet.**

cabriole, n., a form of leg (*furniture*). — Prob. fr. F. *cabriole*, 'leap of a goat, caper'. See next word.

cabriolet, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — F., fr. *cabriole*, 'leap of a goat, caper', fr. *cabrioler*, *caprioler*, 'to leap like a goat, to caper', fr. It. *capriolare*, fr. *capriuolo*, 'roebuck', fr. L. *capreolus*, dimin. formed fr. *caper*, 'he goat', whence *capra*, 'she-goat', which is rel. to Umbr. *kabru*, *kaprum* (acc.), 'he-goat', and cogn. with Gk. κάπρος, 'boar', OE. *hæfer*, ON. *hafr*, 'he-goat', G. *Habergeiss*, 'goatsucker'; so called from its easy motion. Cp. **caper,** v. Cp. also **cab,** 'carriage', **cabriole, Capella, Caprella, capreol, Capreolus, capri-, capric, Capricorn, caprification, caprine, capriole, cheverel, chevron, chevrotain.**

cac-, form of **caco-** before a vowel

Cacalia, n., a genus of plants, the Indian plantain (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καικαλίᾱ, name of a plant.

cacao, n. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *caca-uatl*, 'cacao seed'. See **coco.**

cachalot, n., the sperm whale. — F., fr. Sp. *cachalote*, fr. Port. *cacholotte*, lit. 'thick-headed', fr. *cachola*, 'head, pate', which is perh. a dimin. of *cacha*, 'handle of a razor', fr. VL. *capula*, pl. of *capulum*, corresponding to L. *capulus*, 'handle, hilt of a sword', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize'. See **captive.**

cache, n., hiding place. — F., 'hiding place', back formation fr. *cacher*, 'to hide', fr. VL. **coāctīcāre*, 'to press together', freq. fr. L. *coāctāre*, itself freq. fr. *cōgere*, pp. *coāctus*, 'to press together, force'. See **co-** and **act** and cp. **coact, cogent.** Cp. also **cachet.** Derivative: *cache*, v.

cachectic, adj., pertaining to cachexia. — Gk. καχεκτικός, fr. καχεκτής, 'in a bad habit of the body', fr. κακός, 'bad', and ἔχειν, 'to have'. See **cachexy** and **-ic.**

cachet, n., a distinguishing mark of quality or authenticity. — F., 'seal, stamp', fr. *cacher*, 'to hide'. See **cache.**

cachexia, cachexy, n., bad general state of health (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. καχεξίᾱ, lit. 'bad habit', fr. κακός, 'bad', and ἕξις, 'state, condition, habit'. For the first element see **caco-.** The second element derives fr. ἔχειν (for *ἔσχειν, cp. the fut. ἕξω), which is cogn. with OI. *sáhatē*, 'he masters', *sáhaḥ*, 'victory', Goth. *sigis*, OE. *sige*, 'victory'. See **scheme** and cp. words there referred to.

cachinnate, intr. v., to laugh loudly. — L. *cachinnāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *cachinnāre*, 'to laugh loudly', of imitative origin. Cp. OI. *kákhati*, *kakkhati*, *khakhati*, 'laughs', Gk. καχάζειν, later form κακχάζειν, 'to laugh loudly', OHG. *kachazzen*, of s.m., Arm. *xaxank'*, 'violent laughter', which are all imitative.

cachinnation, n., loud laughter. — L. *cachinnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'violent laughter', fr. *cachinnāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *cachinnāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

cacholong, n., an opaque variety of opal. — F., fr. a Kalmuck word meaning 'beautiful stone'.

cachou, n. — F. See **cashew, catechu.**

Cachrys, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (*bot.*) — Gk. κάχρυς, 'parched barley, catkin', prob. rel. to κέγχρος, 'millet'. Cp. **Cenchrus.**

cachucha, n., a Spanish dance. — Sp., lit. 'recipient', fr. *cacho*, 'saucepan', fr. VL. **cacculus*, 'an earthen pot for cooking'. See **cockle,** 'stove'.

cacique, n., a West Indian chief. — Sp., from a Haitian language.

cachunde, n., a pastil (*pharm.*) — Sp., fr. *cachú.* See **cashew, catechu.**

cack, intr. v., to void excrement (*dial.*) — ME. *cakken*, fr. L. *cacāre*, which, like Gk. καικᾶν, Russ. *kákat'*, MIr. *caccaim*, etc., derives from the I.-E. child's word **kakka*, 'to void excrement'. Cp. **Cagot.**

cackle, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *kakelen*, 'to chatter, gabble'. Cp. also **quack** and **gabble.** Derivatives: *cackle*, n., *cackl-er*, n., *cackl-ing*, n.

caco, n., a bandit. — Sp., 'thief', fr. L. *Cācus* = Gk. Κᾶκος, son of Vulcan; he terrified the country round about Mount Aventinus by his robberies and was slain by Hercules.

caco-, before a vowel **cac-,** combining form meaning 'bad, ill, poor'. — Gk. κακο-, κακ-, fr. κακός, 'bad, evil', prob. orig. a word from the child's language. Cp. the first element in **cachexy, kakistocracy,** and the second element in **stomacace.**

cacodyl, n., a poisonous, malodorous radical $As(CH_3)_2$ (*chem.*) — Lit. 'ill smelling matter'; coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) from Gk. κακώδης, 'ill smelling', and suff. **-yl.** Gk. κακώδης is compounded of κακο- (see **caco-**) and the stem of ὄζειν, 'to smell'. See **ozo-, odor.**

cacoepy, n., bad pronunciation. — Gk. κακοέπεια, 'bad language', compounded of κακο- (see **caco-**) and -έπεια, fr. ἔπος, 'word'. See **epos** and cp. **orthoepy.** Derivatives: *cacoep-ist*, n., *cacoep-ist-ic*, adj.

cacoethes, n., a bad habit. — Gk. κακόηθες, neut. of the adj. κακοήθης, 'of ill habits', used as a noun; compounded of κακο- (see **caco-**) and ἦθος, 'habit'. See **ethic.**

cacography, n., bad writing. — Compounded of **caco-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy** and cp. **calligraphy.**

cacology, n., bad speaking; bad pronunciation. — Compounded of **caco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

caconym, n., a bad name. — Compounded of **caco-** and Gk. ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.**
Derivative: *caconym-ic*, adj.

cacoon, n., the tropical bean. — Of uncertain origin.

cacophonous, adj., ill-sounding. — Gk. κακόφωνος, compounded of κακο- (see **caco-**) and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

cacophony, n., a harsh or discordant sound. — Gk. κακοφωνίᾱ, fr. κακόφωνος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Cactaceae, n. pl., the cactus family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **cactus** with suff. **aceae.**

cactaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

cactiform, adj., resembling a cactus in form. — Compounded of **Cactus** and **-form.**

cactus, n. — L., 'a prickly plant', fr. Gk. κάκτος, of s.m., which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word of unknown origin.

cacuminal, adj., 1) pertaining to the top; 2) in phonetics, pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward; cerebral. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cacūmen*, 'top, summit', which is cogn. with OI. *kakúbh-*, 'peak', *kakúd-*, 'peak, top', *kākúd-*, 'mouth-cavity, palate'; from a dental enlargement of the reduplication of I.-E. base **qeu-*, 'to bend', for which see **cubit, high.** L. *cacūmen* prob. developed fr. orig. **kakud* under the influence of *acūmen*, 'sharpened point' (see *acumen*).

cacuminate, tr. v., to make pointed or sharp. — L. *cacūminātus*, pp. of *cacūmināre*, 'to point', fr. *cacūmen*, gen. *cacūminis*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *cacumin-ation*, n.

cacuminous, adj., pointed (said of the top of a tree). — See **cacuminal** and **-ous.**

Cacus, n., son of Vulcan, a giant, slain by Hercules in his cave in the Aventine (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Cācus*, of uncertain etymology.

cad, n. — Shortened fr. **caddie, caddy.**
Derivatives: *cadd-ish*, adj., *cadd-ish-ly*, adv., *cadd-ish-ness*, n.

cadamba, n., an East Indian tree. — Kanarese *kaḍamba-*. Cp. OI. *kadambáḥ*, 'Nauclea cadamba', which is prob. of Dravidian origin (see Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymol. Sanskrit Dictionary I, 144 and 149).

cadastral, adj., pertaining to a cadaster. — F., fr. *cadastre*. See **cadastre** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cadastre, cadaster, n. — F. *cadastre*, 'register of the survey of lands', fr. OProvenç. *cadastre*, fr. It. *catastro*, *catasto*, fr. OIt. *catastico*, fr. Late Gk. κατάστιχον, 'register', lit. 'by the line', formed fr. Gk. κατά (see **cata-**) and στίχος, 'row, line'. See **acrostic.**

cadaver, n., a dead body, a corpse. — L., 'a dead body, a corpse', fr. *cadere*, 'to fall'; see **cadence.** For sense development cp. Gk. πτῶμα, 'corpse', which is rel. to πίπτειν, 'to fall' (perf. πέπτωκα), and Heb. *nᵉbhēlāh*, 'carcass, corpse', fr. *nābhél*, 'it decayed, withered', which is rel. to *nāphál*, 'he fell'. Cp. *ptomaine.*
Derivatives: *cadav-er-ic*, adj., *cadaverous* (q.v.)

cadaverous, adj., looking like a corpse; pale. — L. *cadaverōsus*, 'corpselike', fr. *cadaver*, 'a dead body, corpse'. See **cadaver** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *cadaverous-ly*, adv., *cadaverous-ness*, n.

caddie, caddy, n., a person who carries one's golf clubs, etc. — F. *cadet*. See **cadet** and cp. **cad.**
Derivative: *caddie, caddy*, to act as a caddie.

caddis, n., 1) worsted yarn (*obsol.*); 2) lint. — Prob. fr. OF. *cadaz, cadas*, also *cadarce*, fr. OProvenç. *cadarz*, which is of uncertain origin; confused with F. *cadis*, 'light woolen serge'. See next word.

caddis, n., a kind of cheap serge. — F. *cadis*, 'light woolen serge', fr. OProvenç. *cadis*, prob. fr. Sp. *cadiz*, of s.m., which apparently comes from the name of the city of *Cadiz* and orig. meant 'material made at Cadiz'.

caddie, n., the larva of the caddis fly. — Of uncertain origin.

caddy, n., a small box; orig. used only in the sense of tea caddy. — Fr. earlier *catty*, prop. 'a box containing a catty of tea', fr. Malay *kātī*, a weight of 1 1/3 lb. Cp. **catty.**

cade, n., a small barrel. — F., fr. L. *cadus*, 'bottle, jar, jug', fr. Gk. κάδος, fr. Heb. *kadh*, 'pitcher', prop. 'a rounded vessel', fr. base **k-d-d*, 'to be round'. Cp. **cadus.**

cade, n., a juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*). — F., fr. OProvenç. *cade*, fr. Late L. *catanus*, 'cedar juniper', which is prob. a loan word fr. Sabine *catanus*, 'a plant with pointed leaves', fr. Sabine-L. *catus*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **hone.**

-cade, suff. denoting a group or the contest of a group. — Adopted fr. the suff. *-cade* in **cavalcade** (q.v.); accordingly this suff. is the equivalent of L. *-(i)cātus*. See 2nd **-ade** and cp. **aquacade, motorcade** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

cadence, n. — F., fr. It. *cadenza*, fr. VL. **cadentia*, a fem. noun, fr. L. *cadentia*, neut. pl. of *cadēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cadere*, 'to fall', which is cogn. with OI. *śad-*, 'to fall down', Arm. *çacnum*, 'to fall, become low', and possibly also with Ir. *casair*, W. *cesair*, Co. *keser*, 'hail'. Cp. **chance,** which is a doublet of *cadence*. Cp. also **accident, cadaver, cadenza, caducity, cascade, case,** 'condition', **casual, cheat, chute, coincide, decadence, decay, déchéance, deciduous, escheat, incident, occasion, occident, parachute, recidivist.**
Derivatives: *cadence*, tr. v., *cadenc-ed*, adj., *cadenc-y*, n.

cadenza, n., an ornamental flourish (*music*). — It., fr. VL. **cadentia;* prop. 'a flourish before the cadence', whence its name. See **cadence.**

cadet, n., 1) a younger son or brother; 2) a student at a military or naval school. — F., fr. Gascon *capdet*, which corresponds to OProvenç. *capdel*, 'chief', fr. VL. **capitellus*, dimin. formed fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **cad, caddie.**

cadge, v., to beg. — Back formation fr. **cadger.** For similar back formations cp. *peddle, swindle.*

cadger, n., a hawker. — The word orig. denoted 'one who brought in a *cadge* or basket eggs, poultry etc. from the country to the market'. *Cadge* derives fr. F. *cage* in the sense of 'basket'. See **cage.**

cadi, n., a minor Mohammedan judge. — Arab. *qāḍī*, 'judge', prop. partic. of *qāḍā*, 'he decided', rel. to Heb. *qātzín*, 'judge, prince, leader'. Cp. **alcalde.**

cadjan, n., palm leaves for thatching or matting. — Malay *kājāng*, 'a matting of palm leaves'.

Cadmean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Cadmus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cadmēus*, fr. Gk. Καδμεῖος, 'Cadmean', fr. Κάδμος, 'Cadmus'. See **Cadmus.**

cadmia, n., calamine. — L. *cadmīa*. See next word.

cadmium, n., a white metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Friedrich Strohmeyer (1776-1835) in 1817, fr. L. *cadmīa*, 'calamine', fr. Gk. καδμεία, of s.m., which stands for Καδμεῖᾱ (scil. γῆ), lit. 'Cadmean (earth)', fr. Κάδμος, 'Cadmus'. See next word.
Derivative: *cadm-ic*, adj.

Cadmus, n., son of the Phoenician king Agenor and founder of Thebes (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κάδμος, a name of Sem. origin, prop. denoting 'the man who came from the East'. Cp. Heb. *qédem* (fr. base *qadm-*), 'East', *qiddém*, 'he was in front, met', *qadmṓn*, 'eastern; ancient', Ugar. *qdm*, 'front', Arab. *qádama*, Ethiop. *qadáma*, 'he preceded', Akkad. *qudmu*, 'front; former time'. Cp. **cadmium, calamine, camillus.** For other mythological names of Hebrew origin cp. *Danae, Danaus, Niobe.*

cadre, n., frame, framework; framework of a regiment. — F., fr. It. *quadro*, fr. L. *quadrus*, 'square'. See **quadri-.**

caduceus, n., the wand of a herald, specif., the wand of Hermes (Mercury). — L. *cādūceus*, 'herald's staff', fr. Dor. Gk. κᾱρύκειον (corresponding to Att. κηρύκειον), of s.m., fr. κάρῡξ (resp. κήρῡξ), 'herald', whence κᾱρύσσειν (resp. κηρύσσειν), 'to proclaim' (said of a herald); rel. to Gk. καρκαίρειν, 'to resound', and cogn. with OI. *carkarti*, 'mentions with praise', *carkṛtíḥ*, 'praise, glory', *kārúḥ*, 'singer, poet', OHG. *-hruod, -ruod* (in compounds), ON. *hrōðr*, OE. *hrēð*, 'fame, glory'. Cp. **kerygma.** Cp. also **rummer.**

caducity, n., perishableness. — F. *caducité*, 'perishableness, frailty', fr. *caduc*, 'perishable, frail', fr. L. *cadūcus*, 'falling, fallen, inclined to fall', fr. *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and **-ity.**

caducous, adj., perishable. — L. *cadūcus*. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

cadus, n., a large vessel for liquids. — L., fr. Gk. κάδος. See **cade,** 'a small barrel'.

caecal, adj., pertaining to the caecum (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **caecum** with adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *caecal-ly*, adv.

Caecias, n., personification of the northeast wind. — L. *caeciās*, fr. Gk. καικίᾱς, 'northeast wind', lit. 'the dark one', cogn. with L. *caecus*, 'blind'; see next word. For sense development cp. *Aquilo.*

caecum, n., the blind gut (*anat.*) — L., neut. of the adj. *caecus*, 'blind', in ML. *colon caecum*, 'blind gut', a medical term traceable to the definition of the blind gut as τοῦ ἐντέρου τυφλόντι (lit. 'some blind part of the intestine'), given by Aristotle in his work De partibus animalium, 3, 14. L. *caecus* is cogn. with Gk. καικίᾱς, 'northeast wind', lit. 'the dark one' (cp. L. *Aquilō*, 'north wind', fr. *aquilus*, 'dark'), OI. *kēkaraḥ*, 'squinting', OIr. *caech*, 'one-eyed', MIr. *let-chaech*, 'squinting', W. *coeg*, 'empty', *coeg-ddall*, 'one-eyed', Goth. *haihs*, 'one-eyed'. Cp. **Caecias, cecity,** and the second element in **pichiciago.**

Caeoma, n., a form genus of rusts (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καίειν, which prob. stands for *κάϝ-ιειν, 'to burn', whence καυστός, 'burnt', καυστικός, 'capable of burning' (see **caustic**); so called because of its fiery-red color.

Caesar, masc. PN. — L., of uncertain origin. Cp. **czar, kaiser.**
Derivatives: *Caesar-ism*, n., *Caesar-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

Caesarean, adj., 1) pertaining to Caesar; 2) pertaining to the Caesarian section. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Caesareus*, fr. *Caesar*. See **Caesar.**

Caesarean section, Caesarean operation. — So called from the belief that Julius Caesar was thus delivered. This belief is refuted by the fact that the mother of Caesar was still alive at the time of the Gallic wars, whereas, on the other hand, we know that in antiquity this operation was never performed on the living mother.

Caesarian, adj., Caesarean. — L. *Caesariānus*, fr. *Caesar*. See **Caesar, Caesarean.**

Caesarism, caesarism, n., an absolute government resembling that of Caesar; imperialism. — F. *césarisme*, coined by the French man of letters and dramatist Auguste Romieu (1800-1855) fr. *César* (fr. L. *Caesar*) and suff. *-isme*. See **Caesar** and **-ism.**

caesious, adj., grayish blue. — L. *caesius*, 'bluish gray', of uncertain etymology. It possibly derives fr. **qaid-to-*, or **qait-to-*, 'bright, shining', and is rel. to *caelum*, 'ceiling'. See **celestial** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

caesium, n. — See **cesium.**

caesura, n., break in a verse (*pros.*) — L., 'a cutting', formed fr. *caesus*, pp. of *caedere*, 'to cut'.

See **cement** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *caesur-al, caesur-ic*, adjs.

cafard, n., a hypocrite. — F., 'hypocrite', fr. Arab. *káfir*, 'infidel', part. of *káfara*, 'he blotted out, covered; he denied', with substitution of the French pejorative suff. *-ard* for the unusual ending *-ir*. See **Kaffir** and **-ard.**

cafardise, n., hypocrisy. — F., 'hypocrisy', formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ise.**

café, n., 1) coffee; 2) coffeehouse; restaurant. — F., fr. It. *caffè*, fr. Turk. *qahvé*, fr. Arab. *qáhvaʰ*, 'wine; coffee'. See **coffee.**

cafeteria, n., a restaurant at which the patrons serve themselves from the food displayed at a counter. — Mexican Sp., meaning 'retail coffee store'. Cp. F. *cafetière* and see prec. word.

caffeine, caffein, n., an alkaloid obtained from coffee and tea (*chem.*) — F. *caféine*, fr. *café*, 'coffee'. See **coffee** and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

cafila, n., a convoy of travelers, caravan. — Arab. *qáfilaʰ*, fem. used as a collective noun fr. *qáfil*, 'one who returns from a journey', part. of *qáfala*, 'he returned from a journey'.

cafiz, n., a measure of capacity. — Sp., fr. Arab. *qafíz*, a measure for corn.

caftan, n., a long-sleeved garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, etc. — Turk. *qaftān*, fr. Arab. *qafṭán*, fr. Pers. *khaftān*.

cage, n. — F., fr. L. *cavea*, 'an excavated place, a hollow, cavity; enclosure for animals, cage', fr. *cavus*, 'hollow'. Cp. It. *gabbia*, 'basket for fowls, coop', *gaggia*, 'basket', OProvenç. *gabia*, 'prison', Sp. *gavia*, 'a place where madmen are confined', which all derive fr. L. *cavea*, and see **cave,** n. Cp. also **cabinet, cadger, cajole, decoy, gabion, jail.**

Derivatives: *cage*, tr. v., *cag-er*, n.

Cagot, n., one of an outcast race in southern France. — F., 'bigot, hypocrite', from *cagot*, 'leper', a word of the Béarn dialect, derived fr. L. *cacāre*, 'to stool' (see **cack**), used in a pejorative sense to denote the leper, the hypocrite, the deceiver, etc.

cahier, n., a number of sheets of paper stitched together, a report. — F., fr. OF. *quaer, caer, caier*, fr. VL. *quaternum*, 'four sheets of paper', fr. L. *quaternī*, 'four together, four each'. See **quire,** 'sheets of paper'.

cahnite, n., a hydrous calcium boroarsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after L. *Cahn*, of Colorado (U.S.A.) For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

caiman, n. — See **cayman.**

Cain, n., in the *Bible*, the oldest son of Adam and Eve. — L., fr. Gk. Κάϊν, fr. Heb. *Qáyin*, lit. 'created, creature', from stem *q-y-n*, 'to form, fashion', whence also *qáyin*, 'weapon', lit. 'that which is formed by the craftsman'. The same base appears in Aram. *qēnā'á*, Syr. *qēnāyá*, 'worker in metal', and in Arab. *qayn*, 'craftsman, worker in steel or another metal, smith'. These words are rel. to Heb. *qānáʰ*, 'he created, formed made' (for this meaning see Gen. 14:19 and 22, Deut. 32:6, Ps. 139:13, Prov. 8:22), whence developed the meanings 'he got, acquired; he bought'. This relationship between the name *Qáyin* and the verb *qānáʰ* accounts best for the fact that in Gen. 4:1 Eve explains the name *Qáyin* with the word *qānîthī*. This word is usually translated, 'I have gotten', but it is more probable that its sense here is 'I have formed', 'I have made'. See U. Cassuto, A Commentary on the Book of Genesis, Part One, From Adam to Noah, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1961, pp. 196-202. Cp. **Elkanah, kinah.**

caïque, n., a light rowing or sailing boat, used esp. on the Bosporus. — F., fr. It. *caicco*, fr. Turk. *kayik*.

caird, n., a wandering tinker (*Scot.*) — Gael., Ir. *ceard*, 'tinker', rel. to. OIr. *cerd*, 'smith; poet', W. *cerdd*. 'song', and prob. cogn. with Gk. κέρδος, 'gain, profit'.

cairn, n., a heap of stones. — Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, 'heap', rel. to W. and Ir. *carn*, of s.m. Cp. the first element in **cairngorm.**

cairngorm, n., a yellow crystal. — From the name of the Scottish mountain *Cairngorm*, where it is found. This name is compounded of **cairn** and Gael. *gorm*, 'blue'.

caisson, n., box, chest. — F., fr. It. *cassone*, which is formed with the augment. suff. *-one* fr. *cassa*, fr. L. *capsa*, 'chest, box, receptacle'. See **case,** 'chest', and **-oon** and cp. **capsule.**

Derivative: *caisson-ed*, adj.

caitiff, n., a mean person, a coward; adj., mean, cowardly. — ME. *caitif*, 'captive, miserable', fr. ONF. *caitif*, which corresponds to OF. *chaitif*, 'captive; wretched' (whence F. *chétif*, 'weak, sickly; miserable, wretched'), fr. L. *captīvus*, 'prisoner' (see **captive**). *Caitiff* represents the early borrowing, its doublet *captive* is a later scholarly form; both came into English through the medium of French.

caja, n., a cashier's office. — Sp., 'box, chest, cashier's office, fr. L. *capsa*, 'box, chest', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, receive, hold'. See **case,** 'box', and cp. **cash,** 'ready money'. Cp. also **cajeta.**

cajaput, cajeput, n. — Variants of **cajuput.**

cajeta, n., a small chest. — Sp., dimin. of *caja*, 'box, chest'. See **caja.**

cajole, tr. and intr. v. — F. *cajoler*. The word orig. meant 'to chatter like a jay in a cage' and is an alteration of *gaioler* (a word used in the 16th cent.), fr. Picard *gaiole*, 'cage', fr. Late L. *caveola*, 'cage', dimin. of L. *cavea*, 'cage'; see **cage.** The change of *gaioler* to *cajoler* is due to the influence of F. *cage*.

Derivatives: *cajole*, n., *cajole-ment*, n., *cajol-er*, n., *cajol-er-y*, n., *cajol-ing*, adj., *cajol-ing-ly*, adv.

Cajun, n., a native of Louisiana, supposed to be of Acadian French descent. — Corruption of **Acadian.**

cajuput, n., an East Indian tree. — Malay *kāyu-pūtih*, lit., 'white tree', fr. *kāyu*, 'tree', and *pūtih*, 'white'.

cake, n. — ME., fr. ON. *kaka*, rel. to MDu. *kōke*, Du. *koek*, its dimin. *koekje*, OHG. *chuohho, kuocho*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *Kuchen;* prob. of imitative origin. The *a-o* gradation of these words testifies to their Teut. origin (cp. ON. *taka*, 'take', *tōk*, 'took'). They are not related to *cook*. Cp. **cooky, kuchen.** Cp. also **Cockaigne.**

Derivatives: *cake*, v., *cak-y*, adj.

Cakile, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — F., fr. Arab. *qāqúllā*, also *qāqúllaʰ*, name of a plant.

Calabar bean. — Named after *Calabar* on the west coast of Africa.

calabash, n., a tropical tree of the bignonia family and its gourdlike fruit. — F. *calebasse*, fr. Sp. *calabaza*, corruption of Arab. *qár'aʰ yábisaʰ*, 'dry gourd'.

calaber, n., a kind of squirrel fur. — Fr. *Calabre*, French name of *Calabria*, the southeastern peninsula of Italy.

calaboose, n., a prison (*Southern part of the U.S.A.*) — Sp. *calabozo*, 'prison, cell', prob. fr. VL. **calafodium*, which is compounded of pre-Latin **calar*, 'a protected place, cave', and L. *fodere*, 'to dig'. See **fosse.**

Caladium, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Rumph in 1750 fr. Malay *kalādi*, 'a kind of arum'.

Calamagrostis, n., the reed bent grass (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλαμος, 'a reed', and ἄγρωστις, 'a grass'. See **Calamus** and **Agrostis.**

calamanco, n., a woolen cloth. — Cp. ML. *calamacus, calamancus*, Sp. *calamaco*, G. *Kalamank, Kalmank*; of uncertain origin.

calamander wood, calamander, n., wood of a tree growing in Ceylon. — Corruption of *Coromandel*, name of part of the eastern coast of southern India.

calamary, n., squid. — L. *calamārius*, 'pertaining to a pen', fr. *calamus*, 'reed, pen', fr. Gk. κάλαμος, prob. an assimilated form of orig. *κόλαμος, and, accordingly, cognate with L. *culmus*, 'stock, stem'. See **culm,** 'stem of grasses', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **calamint, caramel.**

calamine, n., a kind of zinc ore. — F., fr. ML. *calamina*, fr. L. *cadmia*, fr. Gk. καδμεία, 'calamine', fr. Κάδμος, 'Cadmus', the founder of Thebes; so called because this mineral was found first in the vicinity of Thebes. See **Cadmus, cadmium.**

calamint, n., an aromatic plant. — ME. *calament*, fr. OF. *calament*, fr. ML. *calamentum*, fr. L. *calaminthē*, fr. Gk. καλαμίνθη, which is compounded of κάλαμος, 'reed', and μίνθη, 'minth'. See **calamary** and **mint,** 'an aromatic herb'. For the contraction of *καλαμο-μινθη into καλαμίνθη see *haplology*.

calamitous, adj., producing calamity, disastrous. — F. *calamiteux* (fem. *-euse*), fr. L. *calāmitōsus*, haplological contraction of **calāmitātōsus*, fr. *calāmitās*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *calamitous-ly*, adv., *calamitous-ness*, n.

calamity, n., misery; disaster. — F. *calamité*, fr. L. *calāmitātem*, acc. of *calāmitās*, 'damage, injury, loss, misfortune', with the primary meaning 'blow', rel. to *in-columis*, 'unimpaired, uninjured', fr. I.-E. base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat', whence also Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', κλῆρος, Dor. κλᾶρος, prop. 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots'. See **holt** and cp. words there referred to.

calamus, n., reed. — L. See **calamary.**

calando, adv. and adj., growing slower (*mus.*) — It., fr. *calare*, 'to let down, lower', fr. L. *calāre, chalāre*, 'to let down', fr. Gk. χαλᾶν, 'to let down, loosen'.

Calanthe, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **calo-** and **anther.**

calapite, n., mass found in coconuts. — Fr. Malay *kalapa*, 'coco tree'.

calash, n., a kind of carriage. — F. *calèche*, fr. Czech *kolesa*, 'wheels, carriage', pl. of *koleso*, 'wheel', fr. *kolo*, 'wheel', which is rel. to OPruss. *kelan*, 'wheel', and cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', OE. *hweogol, hwēol*, 'wheel'. See **wheel** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *calash*, tr. v.

Calathea, n., a genus of plants of the arrowroot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κάλαθος, 'basket' (see next word); so called from the shape of the flowers.

calathus, n., a basket (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κάλαθος, 'basket', prop. meaning 'a plaited basket', and rel. to κλώθειν, 'to spin'. See **Clotho** and cp. **Clostridium.**

calcaneum, n., one of the bones of the tarsus (*anat.*) — L. *calcāneum* (rarely *calcāneus*), 'heel', a derivative of *calx*, gen. *calcis*, of s.m. See **Calceolaria,** and cp. **calk,** 'to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum'.

calcaneus, n., one of the bones of the tarsus (*anat.*) — See prec. word.

calcareous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, lime or calcium. — L. *calcārius*, 'pertaining to lime', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'limestone, lime, pebble', a loan word fr. Gk. χάλιξ, 'small stone, pebble', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. **(s)q(h)e-liq-*, enlargement of base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **colter** and cp. **silica.** Cp. also **calcine, calculate, calculus, calx, cauk, causeway, causey, chalk, chaussée.** — The right spelling of the word would be *calcarious* (a form now obsolete), the English correspondence of L. *-ārius* being *-arious* (or *-ary*).

Derivatives: *calcareous-ly*, adv., *calcareous-ness*, n.

calceate, adj., shod (said of members of religious orders). — L. *calceātus*, pp. of *calceāre*, 'to furnish with shoes', fr. *calceus*. See **Calceolaria** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **discalceate.**

calced, adj., calceate. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *calceus*, 'shoe'. See next word.

Calceolaria, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *calceolārius*, 'shoemaker', fr. *calceolus*, 'a little shoe', dimin. of *calceus*, 'shoe', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel', which is rel. to *calcar*, 'spur', *caliga*, 'military shoe or sandal', *inculcare*, 'to tread down', *calcitrāre*, 'to kick, be stubborn', and cogn. with OSlav. *klūka*, 'knee', Lith. *kulnas*, *kulnis*, 'heel', Lith. *kùlše*, *kùlšis*, OPruss. *culczi*, 'hip', Lith. *kul(k)šis*, *kulkšnis*, 'ankle, hock'. All these words prob. meant orig. 'something bent' and derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'crooked, bent', whence also Gk. κωλέᾱ, κωλῆ, 'thighbone', κῶλον, 'limb, member'. See **colon,** 'punctuation mark', and cp. **calcaneum, caliga, calk,** 'to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum', **calk,** 'to copy', **calkin, caltrop, cockatrice, discalceate, inculcate, recalcitrate.** This genus of plants was called *Calceolaria* from the slipperlike appearance of the flower.

Calchas, n., son of Thestor, soothsayer of the Greeks before Troy (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Calchās*, fr. Gk. Κάλχᾱς, a name of uncertain etymology.

calci-, combining form denoting 'lime' or 'calcium'. — L. *calci-*, stem of *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime'. See **calcareous.**

calcic, adj., pertaining to lime or calcium. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime'. See **calcareous.**

calciferous, adj., containing carbonate of lime. — Lit. 'lime-bearing', compounded of **calci-** and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

calcification, n., conversion into chalk; petrifaction, ossification. — See **calci-** and **-fication.**

calcify, tr. v., to make calcareous; intr. v., to become calcareous. — F. *calcifier*. See **calci-** and **-fy.**

calcination, n., the act or process of calcining. — F., fr. *calciner*, 'to calcine'. See next word and **-ation.**

calcine, tr. v., 1) to reduce to calx by heat; 2) to burn to ashes. — F. *calciner*, fr. ML. *calcinārе*, 'to reduce to lime', fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime'. See **calcareous.**

calciphylaxis, n., increased sensitivity to calcium (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Dr. Hans Selye (born in 1907), professor of the University of Montreal, fr. **calcium,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding'. See **phylaxis.**

calcite, n., native calcium carbonate (*mineral.*) — G. *Calcit*, a hybrid coined by the Austrian mineralogist and geologist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795-1871) fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime', and suff. *-it*, fr. Gk. *-ίτης*. See **calcareous** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

calcium, a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1788-1829) fr. L. *calx*, *calcis*, 'lime'. See **calx, calcareous.**

calculable, adj. — F. *calculable*, fr. *calculer*, 'to compute, reckon, calculate', fr. L. *calculāre*. See **calculate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *calculabil-ity*, n., *calculabl-y*, adv.

calculary, adj., pertaining to calculi (*med.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *calculus*, 'stone, pebble; stone in the bladder or kidneys'. See **calculus** and cp. L. *calculārius*, 'pertaining to calculation'.

calculate, tr. v. — L. *calculātus*, pp. of *calculāre*, 'to reckon, compute, calculate', fr. *calculus*, a small stone, pebble, stone used in reckoning, reckoning', dimin. of *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'small stone, pebble, stone used in gaming, counter'. See **calculus** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *calculat-ed*, adj., *calculat-ing*, adj., *calculation* (q.v.), *calculat-ive*, adj., *calculator* (q.v.), *calculatory* (q.v.)

calculation, n. — L. *calculātio*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'reckoning, calculation', fr. *calculātus*, pp. of *calculāre*. See **calculate** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *calculation-al*, adj.

calculator, n., 1) one who calculates; 2) a calculating machine. — L. *calculātor*, 'a computer', fr. L. *calculātus*, pp. of *calculāre*. See **calculate** and agential suff. **-or.**

calculatory, adj. — L. *calculātōrius*, 'pertaining to reckoning', fr. *calculātus*, pp. of *calculāre*. See **calculate** and adj. suff. **-ory** and cp. prec. word.

calculus, n., 1) a method in calculation (*math.*); 2) a stonelike concretion in the body (*med.*) — L. *calculus*, 'small stone, pebble, stone in the bladder or kidneys; counter used in playing drafts; stone used in reckoning', dimin. of *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'small stone, pebble, stone used in gaming, counter'. See **calcareous** and cp. **calculate.**

caldarium, n., the hot room in the Roman bath. — L., prop. neut. of the adj. *calidārius*, *caldārius*, 'pertaining to warming', used as a noun, fr. *calidus*, 'hot'. See next word.

caldron, cauldron, n. — ONF. *cauderon*, *caudron* (corresponding to OF. *chauderon*, F. *chaudron*), formed fr. OF. *caudiere* (F. *chaudière*), fr. Late L. *caldāria*, 'caldron', fr. L. *calidārius*, *caldārius*, 'pertaining to warming', fr. *calidus*, *caldus*, 'hot', fr. *calēre*, 'to be warm', which derives fr. I.-E. base **ḱel-*, 'warm', whence also Lith. *šįlù*, *šilti*, 'to become warm', *šiltas*, 'warm', *šilus*, more exactly *šilius*, 'August' (lit. 'the warm month'), W. *clyd*, 'warm' (whence MW. *claer*, *clayar*, 'warm'), OI. *śarád-*, 'autumn', Avestic *sarᵉδ*, 'year', ModPers. *sāl*, of s.m. Cp. It. *caldaia*, Rum. *căldare*, OProvenç. *caudera*, Catal. *caldira*, Sp. *caldera*, Port. *caldeira*, 'caldron', which all derive fr. VL. *caldāria*. Cp. **calefacient, calenture, calescence, callant, calorescence, caloric, caudle, chafe, chaldron, chauffeur, chawdron, chowder, réchauffé, scald, nonchalant.** For prob. derivatives of base **ḱleu-*, enlargement of base **ḱel-*, 'warm', see **lee.**

Caleb, n., masculine PN.; in the *Bible*, one of the twelve men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan. — Heb. *Kālēbh*, prop. 'like a dog', fr. *kélebh*, 'dog'. Cp. Nöldeke in ZDMG., 40, p. 164, Note 1. Cp. Aram. *kalbā*, Ugar. *klb*, Ethiop. *kalb*, Akkad. *kalbu*, 'dog'.

calefacient, adj., producing heat, heating (*med.*) — L. *calefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *calefacere*, 'to make warm', compounded of *calēre*, 'to be warm', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **caldron** and **fact.**

Derivative: *calefacient*, n.

calefactory, adj., making warm. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. *calefactus*, pp. of *calefacere*, 'to make warm'. See prec. word.

calembour, n., pun. — F., of uncertain origin.

calendar, n. — L. *calendārium*, 'an account book', fr. *calendae*, *kalendae*, 'the first day of the month' (see **calends**). The account book was called *calendārium*, because it contained the first days of the months, on which the accounts were due.

Derivatives: *calendar*, tr. v., *calendar-er*, n., *calendar-ial*, adj., *calendar-ian*, adj. and n., *calendar-ic*, adj.

calender, n., a mendicant dervish. — Pers. *qalender*.

calender, n., machine with rollers for pressing cloth. — F. *calandre*, 'calender, roller, mangle', fr. earlier **colandre*, fr. VL. **colendra*, fr. Gk. κύλινδρος, 'roller, cylinder'. See **cylinder.**

calender, tr. v. — F. *calandrer*, fr. *calandre*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *calender-er*, n.

calends, kalends, n. pl., the first day of the ancient Roman month. — ME. *kalendes*, fr. OE. *calend*, 'month', fr. L. *calendae*, *kalendae*, 'the first day of the month', fr. *calāre*, 'to call, proclaim', which is rel. to Umbr. *kařetu*, *kařitu*, *carsitu* (= L. *calātō*), 'thou shalt (or he shall) call', and cogn. with Gk. καλέω, 'I call', κέλαδος, 'noise, din', κελαρύζειν, 'to rush, purl', κέλωρ (Hesychius), 'sound, voice', Lett. *kaļuôt*, 'to chatter', OHG. *halōn*, 'to call', *hellan*, 'to resound', *hell*, 'resounding', OIr. *cailech*, W. *ceiliog*, Co. *chelioc*, Bret. *kil'ek*, 'cock', Lith. *kalbà*, 'language', *kalbāsyti*, 'to chatter', Lett. *kalada*, 'shouting, noise', OPruss. *kaltzā*, *kelsāi*, 'it sounds', the second element in OI. *uṣā-kalaḥ*, 'cock', Toch. B *kal(n)-*, AB *käl(n)-*, 'to resound'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base **kel-*, **kal-*, 'to shout, resound'. Cp. **calendar, Calendula, intercalary, conciliate, council.** Cp. also **claim,** v., **clear, ecclesia.** Cp. also **low,** 'to make the sound of a cow'.

Calendula, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *calendae*, hence lit. meaning 'the plant blossoming at the time of calends'. See prec. word and **-ule.**

calenture, n., tropical fever. — Sp. *calentura*, fr. L. *calēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *calēre*, 'to be hot'. See **caldron.**

Derivatives: *calenture*, tr. v., *calentur-al*, adj.

calepin, n., a dictionary. — Named after Ambrogio *Calepino* (1435-1511), author of a famous Latin-Italian dictionary.

calescence, n., increasing heat. — See next word and **-ce** and cp. **calorescence.**

calescent, adj., growing warm; increasing in heat. — L. *calēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *calēscere*, 'to grow hot', inchoative of *calēre*, 'to be hot'. See **caldron** and **-ent** and cp. **incalescent, recalescent.**

calf, n., young of a cow, etc. — ME. *calf*, *kalf*, fr. OE. *cealf*, rel. to OS., MDu. *calf*, ON. *kālfr*, Dan. *kalv*, Swed., Du. *kalf*, OHG. *chalp*, *kalb*, MHG. *kalp*, G. *Kalb*, Goth. *kalbo*, 'calf', OHG. *kilbur* (neut.), *kilburra* (fem.), OE. *cilforlamb*, *ceolforlamb*, 'ewe lamb', fr. I.-E. base **gʷelbh-*, **gʷolbh-*, 'womb; young of an animal', whence also OI. *gárbhaḥ*, Avestic *garᵉwa-*, 'womb', Gk. δελφύς, δολφός (in Hesychius), 'womb', ἀδελφός, 'brother' (lit. 'from the same womb'), Avestic *gᵉrᵉbush*, 'the young of an animal'. Cp. **adelpho-, dolphin,** and the second element in **dagoba.** Cp. also **chilver.**

calf, n., the fleshy part of the leg. — ON. *kālfi*, 'calf of the leg', generally supposed to be rel. to *kālfr*, 'young of a cow', hence derivatively identical with prec. word, but prob. not related to it, but cogn. with OI. *gulphás*, 'ankle (bone)'.

Caliban, n., a brutal man. — Fr. *Caliban*, a character in Shakespeare's *Tempest*. The name is prob. a blend of **Cariban** and **cannibal.** The association between these two words is so much the more natural because the latter is a derivative of the former.

Derivative: *Caliban-ism*, n.

caliber, calibre, n., the diameter of the bore of a gun. — F. *calibre*, fr. It. *calibro*, fr. Arab. *qālib*, 'mold, model', fr. Gk. κᾰλοπόδιον, 'shoemaker's last', dimin. of κᾰλόπους, gen. κᾰλόποδος, of s.m., lit. 'a foot of wood', fr. κᾰλον, 'wood', esp. 'wood for burning', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', Gk. κᾰλον is contracted fr. **κάϝ-ελο-ν* or **κάϝ-αλο-ν*, a derivative of καίειν (for **κάϝιειν*), 'to burn'; see **caustic.** For the second element see **foot** and cp. **-pod.** Gk. κᾰλοπόδιον came into Arabic through the medium of the Aramaic.

calibrate, tr. v., to determine the caliber of. — A hybrid coined fr. **caliber** and **-ate,** a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivative: *calibrat-ion*, n.

calicle, n., a small cup-shaped cavity (*zool.*) — L. *caliculus*, 'a small cup', dimin. of *calix*, gen. *calicis*, 'cup'. See **calyx** and cp. **calycle, calyculus.**

calico, n., cotton cloth. — Named after *Calicut* in the East Indies whence it was first imported. *Calico* orig. meant 'cotton cloth from India'.

calicular, adj., shaped like a calicle. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *caliculus*, 'a small cup'. See **calicle.**

californium, n., a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., named after the University of *California*. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

caliga, n., a heavy military shoe (*Roman antiq.*) — L., rel. to *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel', *calcar*, 'spur', *calceus*, 'shoe'. See **Calceolaria.**

caliginous, adj., dim, dark. — L. *cālīginōsus*, fr. *cālīgō*, gen. *cālīginis*, 'darkness', fr. I.-E. base **qāl-*, 'black, spotted', whence also Gk. κηλίς, Dor. κᾱλίς, 'stain, spot, blemish', κηλάς (in Hesychius), 'cloud wanting water', OSlav. *kalŭ*, 'mud, dirt', OIr. *caile*, 'spot', but OI. *kālaḥ*, 'black; cuckoo', *kālī* (fem.), 'black color, night', are not derived from this base (see Albert Thumb, Handbuch des Sanskrit, II, p. 202). Cp. the related base **qel-*, 'black, spotted', whence Gk. κελαινός, 'black'. See **Celaeno** and cp. **Columba, columbine.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *caliginous-ly*, adv., *caliginous-ness*, n.

caliginosity, n., dimness, darkness. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *cālīginōsus*. See prec. word.

caligo, n., dimness of sight (*med.*) — L. *cālīgō*, 'darkness'. See **caliginous.**

caliology, n., the study of birds' nests. — Compounded of Gk. καλιᾱ́, 'hut, nest', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', and cogn. with L. *cella*, 'storeroom, granary', *cēlāre*, 'to hide, keep secret', *occulere*, 'to cover, conceal'; see **cell** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **kalidium.** For the second element see **-logy.**
Derivatives: *caliolog-ic-al*, adj., *caliolog-ist*, n.

calipash, n., the edible greenish substance found next to the upper shell of a turtle. — Prob. alter. of **carapace.**

calipee, n., the edible yellowish substance found next to the lower shell of a turtle. — Prob. alter. of **calipash.**

caliper, calliper, n. — Variant spellings of **caliber.** Derivatives: *cal(l)iper*, tr. and intr. v., *cal(l)iper-er*, n.

caliph, calif, n., title of the successors of Mohammed. — ME. *caliphe*, *califfe*, fr. F. *caliphe*, fr. Arab. *khalīfaʰ*, 'successor', fr. *khálafa*, 'he succeeded', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥālāph*, 'he passed on, passed away, changed', Aram. *ḥālāph*, of s.m., Syr. *ḥālāph*, 'he changed, substituted', Ethiop. *khaláfa*, 'he passed by, passed across'. Cp. **Collybia.**

caliphate, n., office of a caliph. — Not the transliteration of Arab. *khilāfaʰ*, but a hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ate,** a suff. of Latin origin.

Calista, Callista, fem. PN. — Lit. 'most beautiful', fr. Gk. καλλίστη, fem. of κάλλιστος. See **Callisto.**

calisthenic, callisthenic, adj., pertaining to, or promoting, calisthenics. — See next word and **-ic.**

calisthenics, callisthenics, n. pl., 1) light gymnastics tending to promote grace and health; 2) (construed as a singular) the art of such gymnastics. — Compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty', and σθένος, 'strength'. Gk. κάλλος derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see **calo-.** For the second element see **sthenic** and cp. **asthenia, neurasthenia.** For the ending of *calisthenics* see suff. **-ics.**

calk, caulk, tr. v., to stop up the seams of a ship with oakum. — The original meaning was 'to tread', fr. ME. *cauken*, fr. ONF. *cauquier*, corresponding to OF. *cauchier*, *chauchier* (F. *côcher*), 'to tread', fr. L. *calcāre*, 'to tread', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel'. See **Calceolaria** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *calk*, tr. v., *calk-er*, n., *calk-ing*, n.

calk, calque, tr. v., to copy. — F. *calquer*, 'to trace, make a drawing', fr. It. *calcare*, lit. 'to trample, tread', fr. L. *calcāre*, 'to tread', whence also OF. *cauchier*, *chauchier*. Accordingly **calk,** 'to copy', is derivatively identical with **calk,** 'to stop up with oakum' (q.v.)

calk, n., projections at the ends of horseshoes to prevent slipping. — Back formation fr. **calkin.**

calkin, n., calk (in the sense of prec. word). — OF. *calcain*, fr. L. *calcāneum*, 'heel', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel'. See **calcaneum.**

call, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *callen*, fr. OE. *ceallian*, 'to shout', rel. to ON. *kalla*, 'to shout, sing', Du. *kallen*, 'to talk', OHG. *kallōn*, 'to call', and cogn. with MIr. *gall*, 'glory; swan', W. *galw*, 'to call', OSlav. *glasŭ* (for **golsŭ*), 'voice', Czech and Slovak *hlas*, of s.m., OSlav. *glasiti*, 'to cry, announce', Czech *hlásiti*, Slovak *hlásit'*, of s.m., OSlav. *glagolŭ*, 'word', Czech and Slovak *hlahol*, 'loud talk', OSlav. *glagolati*, 'to speak', Czech *hlaholiti*, Slovak *hlaholit'*, 'to sound'. Cp. **Glagolitic.**
Derivatives: *call*, n., *call-able*, adj., *caller* (q.v.), *call-ing*, n.

Calla, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *calla*, *calsa*, name of a plant.

callant, n., boy (*Scot.*) — Du. *kalant* (now *klant*), 'customer', fr. NF. *caland*, corresponding to OF. *chalant* (F. *chaland*), 'customer', fr. OF. *chaloir*, 'to be interested in', fr. L. *calēre*, 'to be warm', in VL. meaning also 'to be overheated, become interested' (cp. It. *calere*, Sp. *caler*, 'to import, matter'). See **caldron** and cp. **nonchalant.**

caller, n., one who calls. — Formed from the verb **call** with agential suff. **-er.**

caller, adj., fresh (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Callicarpa, n., a genus of plants of the vervain family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty', and καρπός, 'fruit'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see **calo-.** The second element is cogn. with L. *carpere*, 'to pluck'; see **carpel.**

Callicebus, n., a genus of South American monkeys (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός, 'beautiful'), and κῆβος, κῆπος, 'a long-tailed monkey'. For the first element see **calo-,** for the second see **cowhage.**

calligraph, n., a specimen of calligraphy. — Gk. καλλιγράφος, 'a calligrapher'. See **calligraphy.**
Derivative: *calligraph-er*, n.

calligraphic, adj. — Gk. καλλιγραφικός, 'pertaining to calligraphy', fr. καλλιγραφίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *calligraphic-al*, adj., *calligraphic-al-ly*, adv.

calligraphy, n., beautiful writing. — Gk. καλλιγραφίᾱ, fr. καλλιγράφος, 'a calligrapher', which is compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty' and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see **calo-.** For the second element see **-graphy.**

Calliope, n., the Muse presiding over epic poetry (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιόπη, lit. 'the beautiful-voiced one', compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty', and ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'voice'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful'; see **calo-.** The second element stands for fr. **Ϝόψ*, fr. I.-E. **woqʷ-s*, whence also Gk. ἔπος (Cypriote Ϝέπος), 'word', L. *vōx*, 'voice, sound, tone, call'. See **voice** and cp. **epic, epos.**

calliper, n. — See **caliper.**

Callirrhoë, n., 1) the wife of Alcmaeon; 2) the name of a sea nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιῤῥόη, fem. of καλλίῤῥοος, 'beautifully flowing', compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός, 'beautiful'), and ῥοή, 'a flowing stream, river', which is rel. to ῥέειν (for **σρέϜειν*), 'to flow', fr. I.-E. base **sreu-*, 'to flow', whence also—with inserted *t*—OE. *strēam*, 'flowing; river'. See **calo-** and **stream.**

Callirrhoë, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — Named after the nymph *Callirrhoë*. See prec. word.

callisthenic, adj. — See **calisthenic.**

callisthenics, n. — See **calisthenics.**

Callisto, n., a nymph, mother of Arcas by Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Καλλιστώ, fr. κάλλιστος, superl. of καλός, 'beautiful'; see **calo-.** For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος cp. ἄγχιστος, superl. of ἄγχι, 'near' (see *Anchistea*), κάκιστος, superl. of κακός, 'bad' (see *kakistocracy*), πρώτιστος, superl. of πρῶτος, 'first' (see *protista*). For the cognates of this suff. see superl. suff. **-est.**

Callitriche, n., a genus of aquatic weeds, the water starwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καλλίτριχος, 'beautiful-haired', which is compounded of κάλλος, 'beauty', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. The first element derives fr. καλός, 'beautiful', see **calo-.** For the second element see **tricho-.**

callosity, n., callousness. — F. *callosité*, 'hardening of the skin', fr. L. *callōsitātem*, acc. of *callōsitās*, fr. *callus*, *callum*, 'hardened skin', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *kíṇaḥ* (for **kr̥ṇaḥ*), 'callosity', OIr. and MIr. *calath*, *calad*, W. *called*, 'hard', OSlav. *kaliti*, 'to cool, harden', Lett. *kàlst*, *kàlstu*, 'to dry up'. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

callous, adj., hardened. — L. *callōsus*, 'hard-skinned', fr. *callus*, *callum*, 'hardened skin'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *callous-ly*, adv., *callous-ness*, n.

callow, adj., unfledged; immature. — ME. *calowe*, fr. OE. *calu*, 'bare, bald', rel. to MDu. *calu*, Du. *kaal*, OHG. *kalo*, *kalawēr*, MHG. *kal*, *kalwer*, G. *kahl*, of s.m., and cogn. with OSlav. *golŭ*, 'naked', OSlav. *glava*, Lith. *galvà*, OPruss. *gallū*, 'head'.
Derivatives: *callow*, n., *callow-er*, n.

Calluna, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*). — ModL., fr. Gk. καλλύνειν, 'to brush, sweep', lit. 'to make beautiful', fr. κάλλος, 'beauty', fr. καλός, 'beautiful' (see **calo-**); so called because its twigs were used as brooms.

callus, n., hardened skin (*med.*) — L. see **callosity.**

calm, n. — F. *calme*, 'tranquil, quiet', fr. It. *calma*, 'absence of wind, tranquillity', fr. Gk. καῦμα, 'burning heat of the sun', whence arose the meaning 'tranquillity of the sea during oppressive heat'. Gk. καῦμα derives fr. **καϜ-*, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn'. See **caustic** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **chômage.**
Derivatives: *calm*, adj. and v., *calm-er*, n., *calm-ly*, adv., *calm-ness*, n.

calmative, adj., calming. — F. *calmatif* (fem. *calmative*); see **calm** and **-ative.** This is a hybrid word (a suff. of L. origin having been added to a word of Gk. origin); it should be superseded by *sedative*.

calo-, combining form meaning 'beautiful'. — Gk. καλο-, fr. καλός, 'beautiful', which is cogn. with OI. *kalyaḥ*, 'healthy'. Cp. **calisthenics, Calista, Callicarpa, Callicebus, calligraphy, Callisto, Calluna, calomel, caloyer, Hemerocallis, Hymenocallis, kaleidophone, kaleidoscope.**

calomel, n., mercurous chloride, HgCl (*chem.*) — F., prop. 'beautiful (i.e. *white*) substance derived from *black*', fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful, fair', and μέλᾱς, 'black'. See **calo-** and **melancholy.**

Calonyction, n., a genus of plants of the morning-glory family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **calo-** and Gk. νύκτιος, 'nightly', fr. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night'. See **night** and cp. **nycti-.**

Calophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the balsam-tree family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **calo-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

calorescence, n., transference of heat rays into light rays (*phys.*) — Coined by the British physicist John Tyndall (1820-93). The word is incorrectly formed. The correct form would be *calescence*, fr. L. *calēscēns*, pres. part. of *calēscere*, 'to grow hot', inchoative of *calēre*, 'to be hot'. See **caldron** and **-escence** and cp. **calescence** and **calori-.**

calori-, combining form meaning 'heat'. — L. *calori-*, fr. *calor*, 'heat', fr. *calēre*, 'to be hot'. See **caldron.**

caloric, n., the principle of heat. — F. *calorique*, fr. L. *calor*, 'heat'. See **calori-** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *caloric-ity*, n.

calorie, also **calory,** n., unit of heat. — See **calori-.**

calorifacient, adj., heat-producing. — Compounded of **calori-** and **-facient.**
Derivative: *calorifacient*, n.

calorific, adj., heat-producing. — F. *calorifique*, fr. L. *calorificus*. See **calori-** and **-fic.**
Derivative: *calorific-ation*, n.

calorifics, n., the science of heat. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

calorimeter, n., an apparatus for measuring heat. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *calor*, 'heat', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **calori-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

calotte, n., a small skullcap. — F., fr. It. *callotta*, fr. L. *calautica*, 'a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets', a word of foreign origin. A connection between *calotte* and Gk. καλύπτρᾱ, 'woman's veil', as suggested by many lexicographers, is impossible for phonetic reasons. Cp. **caul.**

caloyer, n., a monk of the Eastern Church. — F., fr. MF. *calogere*, fr. ModGk. καλόγερος (γ being pronounced *y*), 'a monk', lit. 'a handsome old man', fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', and γέρων, 'old man'. See **calo-** and **geronto-.**

calpac, calpack, n., a kind of cap. — Turk. *qalpāq*. whence also Hung. *kalpag*, 'calpac, headgear', *kalap*, 'hat'.

Caltha, n., a genus of herbs of the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *caltha*, 'pot marigold', fr. supposed Gk. *κάλθη, prop. 'the yellow flower', from I.-E. **ghl̥dhā*, rel. to **ĝhelwos*, 'yellow', whence L. *helvus*, 'light bay'. See **yellow** and cp. **helvite.**

caltrop, n., an instrument with four iron spikes used in medieval warfare. — ME. *calketrappe*, fr. ONF. *cauketrape*, corresponding to OF. *chaucetrape* (F. *chausse-trape*), which is formed from the imperative of *chauchier*, 'to tread, trample', and *trape*, 'trap, snare'. Accordingly, OF. *chauchetrape* lit. means 'tread upon the trap'. OF. *chauchier* derives fr. L. *calcāre*, 'to tread', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel'. See **Calceolaria** and cp. the first element in **cauchemar.** For the second element see **trap,** 'snare'.

calumba, n., formerly **columbo,** root of a plant (*pharm.*) — From *kolombo*, its name in Mozambique.

calumet, n., a pipe with long stem, smoked by North American Indians, esp. in token of peace. — Can. F., fr. NF., corresponding to F. *chalumeau* (with change of suff.), fr. L. *calamus*, 'reed'. See **calamary.**

calumniate, tr. v., to slander. — L. *calumniātus*, pp. of *calumniārī*, 'to accuse falsely', fr. *calumnia*. See **calumny** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *calumniat-ion*, n., *calumniator* (q.v.)

calumniator, n., slanderer. — L., fr. *calumniātus*, pp. of *calumniārī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

calumnious, adj., slanderous. — L. *calumniōsus*, fr. *calumnia*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *calumnious-ly*, adv., *calumnious-ness*, n.

calumny, n., slander. — F. *calomnie*, fr. L. *calumnia*, 'trickery, artifice, pretense, evasion, false accusation, false report', for **calvomniā*, from **calvomnos*, archaic pres. part. of *calvī*, 'to devise tricks, deceive', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. κηλεῖν, 'to bewitch, seduce, beguile', Goth. *hōlōn*, 'to deceive', ON. *hōl*, 'praise, flattery', OE. *hōl*, 'slander', *hōlian*, *hēlian*, 'to slander'. Cp. **challenge.** Cp. also **cavil.** For the form of the pres. part. **calvomnos* cp. *alumnus*.

Calvary, the place of the crucifixion of Jesus; representation of the crucifixion of Jesus. — L. *calvāria*, 'skull', translation of Gk. κρᾱνίον in the Gospels, rendering Aram. *gūlgūltha*, 'skull' (= Heb. *gulgōleth*), a name given to a hill near Jerusalem (so called from its shape; see *Golgotha*). L. *calvāria* is a derivative of *calvus*, 'bald', which is cogn. with the second element in OI. *áti-kŭlvaḥ*, *áti-kūrvaḥ*, 'utterly bare', Avestic *kaurva-*, ModPers. *kal*, 'bare'. Cp. **Calvatia, calvities.**

Calvatia, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *calvus*, 'bald'. See **Calvary** and **-ia.**

calve, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *calven*, fr. OE. *cealfian*, fr. *cealf*, 'calf'. See **calf,** 'young of a cow'.

Calvinism, n., the religious doctrine of John *Calvin* (1509-64). Cp. **chauvin.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Calvinist, n., a follower of Calvin. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *Calvinist-ic*, adj.

calvities, n., baldness (*med.*) — L., 'baldness', fr. *calvus*. See **Calvary.**

calx, n. (*chem.*), 1) lime (*obsol.*); 2) ashy substance left after a mineral or metal has been calcined. — L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'stone, lime'. See **calcareous.**

Calycanthus, n., the Carolina allspice (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **calyco-** and **anther.**

calyci-, before a vowel **calyc-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or resembling a calyx'. — Fr. L. *calyx*, gen. *calycis*. See **calyx.**

calycle, n., an epicalyx (*bot.*) — L. *calyculus*, 'a small flower bud', dimin. of *calyx*, gen. *calycis*. See **calyx** and cp. **calicle.**

Calycocarpum, n., a genus of plants of the moonseed family (*bot.*). — ModL., compounded of κάλυξ, gen. κάλυκος, 'cup, calyx', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **calyco-** and **carpel** and cp. the second element in **Callicarpa.**

calyculus, n., a small cup-shaped cavity. — L. See **calycle.**

Calypso, n., a nymph, daughter of Atlas (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Καλυψώ, from the stem of καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See next word. For sense development cp. *Circe*.

calyptra, n., a covering (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καλύπτρᾱ, 'a covering, veil', fr. καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', which is rel. to καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλιά, 'hut, nest', and cogn. with L. *cella*, 'storeroom, granary', *cēlāre*, 'to hide, keep secret'. See **cell** and cp. **caliology, Calypso, apocalypse, Eucalyptus, kelyphite.**

calyx, n., the outer whorl of leaves (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. κάλυξ, 'the cup or calyx of a flower', which stands in gradational relationship to κύλιξ, 'cup, drinking cup', and is cogn. with L. *calix*, 'cup, goblet, drinking vessel', Umbr. *skalce-ta*, *scalse-to*, 'out of the dish or saucer', OI. *kalāśaḥ*, 'pot, cup', *kalikā*, 'bud'. OE. *celic*, *cælic*, *cælc*, 'cup', is borrowed fr. L. *calix*. Cp. **chalice, cylix.**

cam, n., a device for changing regular rotary motion into irregular. — Du. *kam*, 'comb', fr. MDu. *cam*, rel. to OE. *cāmb*, whence **comb** (q.v.)
Derivative: *cam*, tr. v.

camaïeu, n., a cameo. — F., fr. OF. *camaheus*, fr. ML. *camahutus*. See **cameo.**

camail, n., a piece of chain mail protecting the neck. — F., fr. OProvenç. *capmalh*, lit. 'chain mail for the head', fr. **capmalhar*, 'to cover the head with a chain mail', which is compounded of *cap*, 'head' (fr. L. *caput*, of s.m.), and *malhar*, 'to put on a coat of mail', fr. *malha*, 'coat of mail', fr. L. *macula*, 'spot, mark'. See **capital,** adj., and **mail,** 'armor'.

camara, n., chamber. — Sp. *cámara*, fr. L. *camara*, *camera*, fr. Gk. καμάρᾱ. See **camera, chamber.**

camaraderie, n., comradeship. — F., fr. *camarade*, 'comrade'. See **comrade** and **-ery.**

camarilla, n., a small meeting room. — Sp., dimin. of *cámara*, 'chamber', fr. L. *camera*, 'vault, arched roof, arch'; see **camara.** In its special sense 'a private audience chamber in the royal palace; political clique', it was first used in France about 1830, to designate the absolutist party during the reign of Charles X.

camas, camash, cammas, n., any plant of the genus *Camassia*. — Fr. N. American Indian *quamash*, 'bulb'.

Camassia, n., a genus of plants with edible bulbs (*bot.*) — ModL., from prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Cambarus, n., a genus of crayfishes (*zool.*) — ModL., rel. to L. *cammarus*, fr. Gk. κάμμαρος, 'lobster', which is cogn. with ON. *humarr*, 'lobster' [whence F. *homard* and LG. *humarr* (whence G. *Hummer*)], and with OI. *kamaṭhaḥ*, 'tortoise'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **qam-*, **qem-*, 'to vault', and lit. denote an animal with a vaulted covering. See **camera** and cp. **Gammarus, Homarus.**

camber, n., a slight convexity. — OF. *cambre*, 'curved, bent', fr. L. *camur*, which is rel. to *camera*, 'arch, vault'. See **camera.**

camber, tr. and intr. v., to curve slightly. — F. *cambrer*, 'to curve, bend', fr. *camerāre*, of s.m., fr. *camera*. See prec. word.

cambial, adj., pertaining to cambium. — Late L. *cambiālis*, fr. *cambiāre*, 'to change, exchange'. See **cambium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cambio-, combining form for *cambium*. — See **cambium.**

cambist, n., an expert in the theory and practice of exchange. — F. *cambiste*, 'changer', a hybrid coined fr. Late L. *cambium* and *-iste*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **cambium** and **-ist.**

cambium, n., formative tissue between bark and wood (*bot.*) — Late L., 'exchange', fr. *cambiāre*, 'to change, exchange', which is a Gaulish loan word. See **change,** v.

Cambrian, adj., 1) pertaining to Cambria or Wales; 2) pertaining to the first geological period in the Paleozoic Era. — Lit. 'of Cambria', i.e. 'of Wales', fr. L. *Cambria*, ML. name of Wales, fr. Celtic, *Cymru*, 'Wales'. See **Cymric** and **-an.**

cambric, n., a fine white linen fabric. — A blend of *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of a town in France (formerly in Flanders), with *Cambrai*, the French name of the same town; so called because it was first manufactured in Cambrai. Cp. **chambray.**

came, n., a grooved lead bar used to hold together panes of glass. — Of uncertain origin.

came, past tense of *come*. — ME. *cam* (prob. on the analogy of ME. *nam*, past tense of *niman*, 'to take'). See **come.**

cameist, n., 1) one who makes or collects cameos; 2) an expert in cameos. — A hybrid coined fr. **cameo** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

camel, n. — ME. *camel*, *cameil*, *chamel*, *chamail*, fr. OE. *camel*, fr. ONF. *camel*, corresponding to OF. *chamel* (whence F. *chameau*), fr. L. *camēlus*, fr. Gk. κάμηλος, fr. Heb. and Phoen. *gāmāl*, 'camel', which is rel. to Arab. *jámal*, of s.m. Cp. **gamma, gimel.**

cameleer, n., a camel driver. — Formed fr. **camel** with suff. **-eer.**

Camelidae, n., a family of ruminants (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *camēlus*. See **camel.**

Camelina, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'dwarf flax', fr. Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground' (in botany used in the sense of 'dwarf'), and λίνον, 'flax'. See **chamae-** and **line,** 'flax'.

camellia, n. — Named by the Swedish naturalist Karl von Linné after the Jesuit traveler George Joseph *Kamel* (italianized into *Camelli*), who first described this flower. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

camelopard, n., the giraffe. — Lit. 'camelpard', fr. L. *camēlopardus*, fr. Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις, which is compounded of Gk. κάμηλος, 'camel', and πάρδαλις, 'pard'. See **camel** and **pard** and cp. **leopard.**

camelry, n., — Formed fr. **camel** with suff. **-ry.**

Camembert, n., a soft, rich cheese. — From *Camembert*, name of a village near Argentan in Normandy.

cameo, n., a carved gem. — It. *cammeo*, fr. ML. *camahutus*, ult. fr. Pers. *chumāhān*, 'agate', through the medium of the Arabic. Cp. **camaieu.** Derivative: *cameo*, tr. v.

camera, n., a chamber. — L., 'vault, arched roof, arch', fr. Gk. καμάρᾱ, which is rel. to κάμῑνος (whence L. *camīnus*), 'furnace', and cogn. with L. *camur, camurus*, 'curved', fr. I.-E. base **qam-, *qem-*, 'to bend, vault'. Cp. It., OProvenç., Catal. *cámera*, Sp. *cámara*, Port. *câmara*, F. *chambre*, OHG. *chamara*, OS. *camara*, OSlav. *komora*, Lith. *kamará*, OIr. *camra*, which all derive fr. L. *camera*. Cp. **chamber.** Cp. also **camara, Cambarus, camber, chimney, comrade, concamerated.** For derivatives of a *-b*-enlargement of base **qam-* see **change.** Cp. **cant,** 'slope'. Cp. also **heaven.**

camerlengo, camerlingo, n., the papal chamberlain. — It., a hybrid coined fr. *camera* (see **camera**) and the Teut. suff. **-ling.** Cp. **chamberlain.**

Cameronian, n., a follower of Richard Cameron (died in 1680). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

camilla, n., a girl of noble birth employed in religious offices. — L., fem. of **camillus** (q.v.)

Camilla, fem. PN. — Fr. prec. word.

camillus, n., a noble youth employed in religious offices (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Etruscan *Camillus*, 'Mercury', fr. Gk. Καδμῖλος (whence Κασμῖλος), name of one of the Cabiri in Samothrace. Καδμῖλος is prob. related to Κάδμος, 'Cadmus', hence of Hebrew origin; see **Cadmus.** The Hebrew origin of Gk. Καδμῖλος is supported by the fact that the name Κάβειροι itself (whence L. *Cabīrī*) also derives from Hebrew (see *Cabiri*).

camisado, camisade, n., a night attack. — F. *camisade*, fr. OProvenç. **camisada* (fr. *camiza*, 'shirt'), prop. a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour, for the sake of recognizing one another; cp. It. *camiciata*, 'camisado', fr. *camicia*, 'shirt'. See **chemise** and **-ado** and cp. next word.

camise, n., a light shirt. — Arab. *qamīṣ*, fr. Late L. *camīsia*. See **chemise.**

camisole, n., a woman's loose jacket. — F., fr. OProvenç. *camisola*, 'mantle', dimin. of *camisa*, fr. Late L. *camīsia*. See **chemise** and cp. prec. word.

camlet, n., cloth made of camel's hair and silk or of wool and silk. — F. *camelot*, fr. Arab. *khámlat*, 'plush', the stuff having been fabricated originally in the East. The French form of the word is due to an erroneous association with the word *chameau*, 'camel'. The ending *-at* (in Arab. *khámlat*) was mistaken for the suff. *-at* and substituted by the more frequent French suff. *-ot* (in English this latter suff. became *-et*). Derivatives: *camlet*, adj. and tr. v.

camomile, n., an aromatic plant. — F. *camomille*, fr. Late L. *camomilla*, fr. earlier *chamaemēlon*, fr. Gk. χαμαίμηλον, lit. 'earth apple', fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and μῆλον, 'apple'. See **chamae-** and **Malus,** 'genus of the apple trees'. and cp. **Chamomila.**

Camorra, n., name of a secret society at Naples. — It., fr. *camorro*, 'a person in failing health; a troublesome person', prob. fr. Port. *chamorro*, 'with shaven head, bald', which is of uncertain, possibly Basque, origin. Derivatives: *Camorr-ism*, n., *Camorr-ist*, n.

camouflage, n., concealment of troops, ships, etc., from the enemy; disguise. — F., fr. *camoufler*, 'to disguise', fr. It. *camuffare*, 'to disguise', contraction of *capo muffare*, 'to muffle the head'. See **capital,** adj., **muffle** and **-age.** Derivatives: *camouflage*, tr. and intr. v., *camouflag-er*, n.

camp, n. — F., fr. It. *campo*, 'camp', fr. L. *campus*, 'flat space, plain field' (whence also F. *champ*, 'field, battlefield'), fr. I.-E. base **qamp-*, 'to bend', whence also Gk. καμπή, 'bend, turn, winding of a river', κάμπτειν, 'to bend, curve, turn', κάμψις, 'a bending, turning', Lith. *kam̃pas*, 'corner, region', Lett. *kampis*, 'a crooked piece of wood', Lith. *kum̃pas*, 'crooked', *kum̃pti*, Lett. *kùmpt*, 'to become bent, to curve', Goth. *hamfs*, 'mutilated', OHG. *hamf*, 'crippled' (lit. 'curved'), OE. *hofer*, 'hump, swelling'. Cp. **campaign, campane, campanile, Campanula, camper, campion, campo, campus, campylo-, champaign, champignon, champion, decamp, encamp, gamb, gamba, schanz, sconce,** 'cover', the first element in **Camponotus, Camptosorus, champerty,** and the second element in **elecampane, Kulturkampf.** Cp. base **(s)qamb-, *(s)qemb-*, whence Gk. σκαμβός, 'crooked, bent', OIr. *camm*, 'crooked, curved', MIr. *cimb*, 'tribute', *cimbid*, 'prisoner', Gaulish *cambita*, 'felloe' (whence F. *jante*, of s.m.); see **change.**

camp, intr. v., to pitch a camp. — F. *camper*, fr. *camp*, 'camp'. See **camp,** n. Derivative: *camp-er*, n.

campagna, n., open country. — It., fr. Late L. *campānia*. See next word.

campaign, n. — F. *campagne*, 'open country; campaign', fr. It. *campagna*, fr. Late L. *campania*, 'plain, open country' (whence also Sp. *campaña*, Port. *campanha*), fr. *campānius*, a var. of *campāneus*, 'pertaining to the open country', fr. L. *campus*, 'flat space, plain, open field'. Cp. L. *Campānia*, name of a province of Italy about Naples, lit. 'the plain or level country', and see **camp,** n. Cp. also **campagna, champaign.** Cp. also next word. Derivative: *campaign-er*, n.

campane, n., a bell (*her.*) — F., fr. Late L. *campāna*, orig. 'a metal vessel made in Campania', fr. L. *Campānia*. See prec. word and cp. **campanero, campanile, Campanula.**

campanero, n., the bellbird of South America. — Sp., lit. 'bellman', fr. *campana*, 'bell', fr. Late L. *campāna*. See prec. word.

campaniform, adj., bell-shaped. — Compounded of Late L. *campāna* 'bell', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **campane** and **form,** n.

campanile, n., a bell tower. — It., fr. *campana*, 'bell', fr. Late L. *campāna* (see **campane**); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

campanist, n., an expert in bells. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. *campāna* (see **campane**) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

campanology, n., the study of bells. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. *campāna* and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **campane** and **-logy.** Derivative: *campanolog-ist*, n.

Campanula, n., the bellflower (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of Late L. *campāna*, 'bell' (see **campane** and **-ule**); so called from the shape of the corolla.

Campanulaceae, n. pl., the bluebell family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

campanulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

campanular, adj., bell-shaped. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *campānula*, dimin. of *campāna*, 'bell'. See **campane** and **-ule.**

campanulate, campanulous, adj., campanular. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. **-ous.**

Campephagidae, n., a family of birds, the cuckoo shrike (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'caterpillar eaters', formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. For the first element see **hippocampus,** for the second see **-phagous.**

Campephilus, n., a genus of woodpeckers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'lover of caterpillars', fr. Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and φίλος, 'lover, friend'. See **hippocampus** and **philo-.**

camphene, n., a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$ (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of **camphor** and suff. **-ene.**

camphine, n., purified oil of turpentine (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of **camphor** and chem. suff. **-ine.**

camphire, n., 1) camphor (*obsol. or dial.*); 2) henna (see Authorized Version, Song of Songs 1:14). — A var. of **camphor.**

camphor, n. — F. *camphre*, fr. ML. *camphora*, fr. Arab. *kāfūr*, fr. OI. *kappūraḥ*, assimilated fr. earlier *karpūraḥ*. Derivatives: *camphor*, tr. v., *camphor-aceous*, adj., *camphor-ate*, tr. v., *camphor-ated, camphor-ic, camphor-y*, adjs.

campion, n., any plant of the genus Lychnis. — Perhaps fr. L. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp,** n.

campo, n., a field. — It., Sp. and Port., fr. L. *campus*. See **camp,** n.

Campodea, n. pl., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάμπη, 'caterpillar', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **hippocampus** and **-ode.**

Camponotus, n., a genus of ants (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. καμπή, 'a bending', and νῶτος, 'back'. See **camp,** n., and **noto-.**

campoo, n., camp (*Anglo-Ind.*). — Hind. *kampū*, fr. Port. *campo*, 'camp', fr. L. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp,** n.

Camptosorus, n., a genus of ferns of the polypody family, the walking leaf (*bot.*). — ModL., lit. 'with flexible fruit dots', compounded of Gk. καμπτός, 'flexible', verbal adj. of κάμπτειν, 'to bend', and σωρός, 'heap of corn, heap'. See **camp,** n., and **sorus.**

campus, n., college grounds. — L., 'field'. See **camp,** n.

campylo-, before a vowel **campyl-,** combining form meaning 'bent, curved'. — Gk. καμπυλο-, καμπυλ-, fr. καμπύλος, 'bent, curved', fr. καμπή, 'a bending'. See **camp,** n.

camus, camuse, adj., short and flat (said of the nose) (*obsol.*) — F. *camus*, fem. *camuse*, 'flat-nosed, snub-nosed', formed from pejorative pref. *ca-* and the base of *museau*, 'muzzle, snout'. See **muzzle.**

camwood, n., wood of an African tree (*Baphia nitida*). — The first element of this compound is a W. African loan word. For the second element see **wood.**

can, aux. v — ME. *cunnen*, fr. OE. *cunnan*, rel. to ON. *kunna*, OS. *kunnan*, Du. *kunnen*, OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen, künnen*, G. *können*, Goth. *kunnan*, 'to be able', OE. *cnāwan*, OHG. *bi-chnāan, ir-chnāan*, 'to know', ON. *knā*, 'I can', fr. I.-E. base **ĝenē-, *ĝenō-*, 'to be able mentally, to know', whence also OI. *jānāti*, 'knows', *jñātáḥ*, 'known', Toch. A *knā*^{n}, 'to know', *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa*, 'ignorant', Arm. *caneay*, 'I knew', *ancan*, 'unknown', Gk. γιγνώσκειν, 'to know', γνῶσις, 'knowledge, wisdom', γνώμη, 'a means of knowing, judgement, opinion, maxim', γνώμων, 'one who knows, a judge; the gnomon or index (of the sundial)', OL. *gnōscere*, L. *nōscere*, 'to know', Alb. *ńeh*, 'you know' (sing.), *ńoh*, 'I know', OSlav. *znajǫ, znati*, Lith. *žinaũ, žinóti*, 'to know', OPruss. *po-sinna*, 'I confess', OIr. *ad-gninim*, 'I know, recognize', *gnāth*, 'known, accustomed', W. *gnawd*, 'custom'. See **know** and cp. **canny, con,** 'to peruse', **could, cunning, keen, ken,** 'to know', **ken,** 'range of sight', **kith, kithe, uncouth.** Cp. also **acquaint, agnoiology, cognition, diagnosis, gnome,** 'maxim', **gnomic, gnomon, gnosis, gnostic, ignoble, ignore, incognito, jnana, narrate, noble, normal, note, notice, notion, notorious, quaint, recognize, reconnoitre.**

can, n., vessel. — ME. *canne*, fr. OE. *canne*, rel. to OS., ON., Swed. *kanna*, MDu. *kanne*, Du. *kan*, OHG. *channa*, MHG., G. *kanne*, 'can', borrowed fr. L. *canna*, 'reed, cane; small vessel, tube', which is of Sem. origin. See **cane** and cp. **canal.** Derivatives: *can*, tr. v., to put into a can, *canned*, adj., *cann-er*, n., *cann-ery*, n., *cann-ing*, n.

Canaan, n., the Promised Land of the Israelites. — L. *Chanaan*, fr. Gk. Χαναάν, fr. Heb. *K^e-*

ná'an, which is of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *Canaan-ite*, adj. and n., *Canaan-it-ic*, adj., *Canaan-it-ish*, adj.

canaba, also **cannaba**, n., a hovel, hut (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κάν(ν)αβος, 'wooden framework', fr. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin. See **cane.**

canada, n., a Portuguese liquid measure. — Port.

cañada, n., a deep valley — Sp., fr. VL. *canna*, 'canal', fr. L. *canna*, 'reed, cane; tube'. See **cane** and cp. **can**, 'vessel'.

canaille, n., rabble. — F., fr. It. *canaglia*, lit. 'a pack of dogs', fr. *cane*, 'dog'; cp. OF. *chiennaille*, which is of the same origin and meaning as It. *canaglia*. See **canine.**

canal, n. — F., fr. L. *canālis*, 'water pipe, channel, canal', prop. subst. use of an adj. formed fr. *canna*, 'reed, cane; small vessel, tube'. The shortening of the double *n* is due to the phonetic law, according to which before a stressed syllable, a double consonant becomes short. Cp. L. *curūlis*, 'pertaining to a chariot', fr. *currus*, 'chariot' (see *curule*), and *mamilla*, 'breast', dimin. of *mamma*, 'breast' (whence this phonetic law is called 'mamilla law'; see *mammilla*). See **cane** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **channel, cannel, kennel**, 'gutter', which are doublets of *canal*.
Derivatives: *canal*, tr. v., *canal(l)-er*, n., *canal-ize*, tr. v., *canal-iz-ation*, n.

canalicular, adj., pertaining to, or like, a canaliculus or canaliculi. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. **canaliculus** (q.v.)

canaliculate, canaliculated, adj., channeled. — L. *canāliculātus*, 'channeled', fr. *canāliculus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate**, resp. also **-ed.**

canaliculus, n., a small canal (*anat.*) — L., dimin. of *canālis*. See **canal** and **-cule.**

Canangium, n., a genus of trees of the custard-apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Malay *kenānga*, prob. a nasalized form of OI. *kánakam*. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

canapé, n., food served as an appetizer. — F., orig. 'a canopy over a couch to keep off insects'. See **canopy.**

canard, n., a duck; a hoax. — F., 'duck; drake', fr. OF. *canart*, fr. OF. *caner*, 'to cackle', which is of imitative origin. The suff. *-art* (F. *-ard*) is due to the influence of OF. *maslart*, 'duck; drake', fr. *masle* (F. *mâle*), 'male'. See **-ard** and cp. **cancan.**

canary, n., — F. *canari, canarie*, fr. Sp. *canario*, 'canary bird', lit. 'of the Canary Islands', fr. L. *insula Canaria*, 'one of the Canary Islands', lit. 'Dog Islands', fr. *canis*, 'dog' (see **canine**). The islands were so called from their large dogs.

canasta, n., a card game originating from Argentina. — Sp. *canasta*, 'a basket', fr. *canasto*, a secondary form of *canastro*, 'a large basket', fr. L. *canistrum*, 'wicker basket', fr. Gk. κάνασ-τρον; see **canister.** The game was so called from the basketful of cards used in it.

canaster, n., a kind of coarse tobacco. — Sp. *canastro*, 'a large basket'. See prec. word.

canaut, also **conaut**, n., side wall of a tent (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *qanāt*, fr. Pers. *qanāt*, fr. Arab. *qanâ*^{h}, 'cane'. See **cane.**

cancan, n., a kind of extravagant dance. — F., prob. fr. *cancan*, childish name of the duck (= F. *canard*); so called from the waddling gait. See **canard.**

cancel, tr. and intr. v. — F. *canceller*, 'to cancel', fr. L. *cancellāre*, 'to enclose with a lattice', hence 'to cross out; to cancel', fr. *cancellī* (pl.), 'enclosure, crossbar, lattice', dimin. of *cancer*, 'lattice, dissimilated fr. *carcer*, 'an enclosed place; prison'. See **incarcerate** and cp. **carcer, chancel.**
Derivatives: *cancel*, n., *cancel-ed*, adj., *cancell-ate*, adj. (q.v.)

cancellate, adj., marked with crosslines. — L. *cancellātus*, pp. of *cancellāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *cancellat-ed*, adj., *cancellat-ion*, n.

cancellous, adj., having a spongelike structure (said of the spongy part of bones). — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *cancellī* (pl.), 'lattice'. See **cancel.**

cancer, n., a malignant growth. — L., 'crab, ulcer, cancer', dissimilated fr. **carcro-* and cogn. with Gk. καρκίνος, 'crab', lit. 'the animal with the *hard* shell', fr. I.-E. base **qarq-*, **qraq-*, 'to be hard', whence also OI. *karkaṭaḥ, karkaḥ*, 'crab', *karkaraḥ*, 'hard'. Cp. OSlav. *rakŭ*, 'crayfish', OPruss. *rakis*, of s.m., which were prob. dissimilated fr. **krak-*; cp. also W. *crach*, 'crust', *craig*, 'rock', MIr. *crach*, 'hard', fr. **qraq-*. Cp. also I.-E. base **qar-tu-*, 'hard, strong', whence Gk. κρατύς, 'strong', Goth. *hardus*, OE. *heard*, 'hard'. See **hard** and cp. **canker, carcinoma, chancre.** Cp. also **kunkur.**
Derivatives: *cancer-ous*, adj., *cancer-ous-ly*, adv., *cancer-ous-ness*, n.

cancriform, adj., crablike. — Compounded of L. *cancer*, gen. *cancrī*, 'crab', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cancer** and **form**, n.

cancroid, adj., like a crab; like a cancer. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *cancer*, gen. *cancrī*, 'crab', and Gk. *-ειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cancer** and **-oid.**

candelabrum, also **candelabra**, n., a branched candlestick. — L. *candēlābrum*, 'candlestick', fr. *candēla*. See **candle** and cp. **chandelier.**

candent, adj., glowing, white. — L. *candēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *candēre*. See **candescent.**

candescence, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

candescent, adj., glowing. — L. *candēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *candēscere*, 'to begin to glow', inchoative of *candēre*, 'to shine, glow', whence also *candidus*, 'glowing, white'. See next word and **-escent**, and cp. **incandesce.**
Derivative: *candescent-ly*, adv.

candid, adj., impartial; frank, sincere. — F. *candide*, 'open, frank, ingenuous, sincere, candid', fr. L. *candidus*, 'glowing, white; pure, honest, upright', fr. *candēre*, 'to shine, glow, be white', which is cogn. with Gk. κάνδαρος, 'glowing coal', OI. *candráh*, 'shining glowing', *candana-*, 'sandalwood' (lit. 'wood for *burning* incense'), Alb. Gheg *hqnε*, Tosk *hεnε*, 'moon' (lit. 'the white one'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)qand-*, **(s)qend-*, 'to shine, glow'. Cp. W. *cann*, 'white, bright', OBret. *cant*, 'white', MBret. *cann*, 'full moon', which, according to Pedersen, are not cognate with L. *candidus*, but loan words fr. VL. **candus*, contraction of *candidus* (see *haplology*). Cp. **candle, candelabrum, candidate, chandelier, chandler, Cicindelidae, incandescent, incense, sandalwood, sandarac, sanders, santal.**
Derivatives: *candid-ly*, adv., *candid-ness*, n.

candidate, n., one who seeks an office, etc. — L. *candidātus*, 'one aspiring to office', prop. pp. of *candidāre*, 'to make bright or white', fr. *candidus*, 'glowing, white'; so called because a candidate for office was clothed in a white toga. See **candid** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *candidat-ure*, n.

candle, n. — ME. *candel*, fr. OE. *candel*, fr. L. *candēla*, 'candle made of wax or tallow', fr. *candēre*, 'to shine, glow, burn'. See **candid** and cp. **candelabrum, chandelier, chandler.**

Candlemas, n. — ME. *candelmasse*, fr. OE. *candelmæsse*, compounded of *candel*, 'candle', and *mæsse*, 'Mass'. See **candle** and **Mass.**

candlestick, n. — ME. *candlestikke*, fr. OE. *candelsticca*, compounded of *candel*, 'candle', and *sticca*, 'stick'. See **candle** and **stick**, n.

candor, candour, n., impartiality, frankness. — L. *candor*, 'whiteness; sincerity, candor', from the stem of *candēre*, 'to be white'. See **candid** and **-or.**

candy, n., crystallized sugar. — Shortened fr. *sugar candy*, fr. F. (*sucre*) *candi*, fr. It. (*zucchero*) *candi(to)*, 'sugar candy', fr. Arab. *qándī*, 'crystallized, candied', adj. formed fr. *qand*, 'cane sugar', which, like OI. *khaṇḍakaḥ*, 'candy', is prob. of Dravidian origin. Cp. Tamil *kaṇṭu*, 'candy', *kaṭṭu*, 'to harden, condense'.

candy, tr. and intr. v., to crystallize into sugar. — Formed fr. prec. word, on analogy of F. *candir*, 'to candy', back formation fr. *candi*, 'sugar candy', which was mistaken for a past participle.
Derivative: *can-di-ed*, adj.

candytuft, n., name of a plant. — Compounded of *Candy*, obsolete form of *Candia*, 'Crete', and **tuft.** Hence *candytuft* lit. means 'tuft of Crete'.

cane, n. — ME. *cane, canne*, fr. OF. *cane, canne* (F. *canne*), fr. OProvenç. *cana*, fr. L. *canna*, 'reed, cane, small vessel, tube', fr. Gk. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. *qanū*, Heb. *qānéh*, Aram.-Syr. *qanyá*, Arab. *qanâ*^{h} (whence Pers. *qanāt*), 'reed, cane', Ethiop. *qanōt*, 'a goad'. Cp. **can**, 'vessel', **canaba, cañada, canal, canasta, canaster, canaut, canella, canions, canister, Canna, cannel, cannelure, cannikin, canon**, 'rule', **canonical, canyon**, and the first element in **canephorus, caramel.**
Derivatives: *cane*, tr. v., *can-er*, n., *can-ing*, n.

canella, n., cinnamon. — ML., dimin. of L. *canna*, 'reed, cane'. See **cane** and **-ella.**

canephorus, n., a basket bearer (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κανηφόρος, 'basket bearing', compounded of κάνεον, κανοῦν, 'wicker basket', and *-φόρος*, 'bearing, carrying'. The first element is rel. to κάννα, 'reed'; see **cane.** For the second element see **-phore.**

canescent, adj., growing grayish or white. — L. *cānēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cānēscere*, 'to grow gray or white', inchoative of *cānēre*, 'to be gray or white', fr. *cānus*, 'gray, hoary, white', which stands for **cas-nos*, and is rel. to *cascus*, 'old', lit. 'gray with age', and cogn. with OHG. *haso*, OE. *hara*, 'hare', lit. 'the gray animal'. See **hare** and **-escent.**

cangue, n., a board worn round the neck by Chinese criminals. — F., fr. Port. *canga*, 'yoke', fr. Annam. *gong*, of s.m.
Derivative: *cangue*, tr. v.

Canicula, n., Sirius (*astron.*) — L. *canīcula*, lit. 'the Dog Star', dimin. of *canis*, 'dog'. See **canine** and **-cule.**

canicular, adj., 1) pertaining to Sirius; 2) pertaining to the dog days. — L. *canīculāris*, fr. *canīcula*. See prec. word and **-ar.**

Canidae, n. pl., the family of dogs, wolves, foxes and jackals (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae**, fr. L. *canis*, 'dog'. See next word.

canine, adj., pertaining to the dog. — L. *canīnus*, fr. *canis*, 'dog', which is cogn. with Gk. κύων, gen. κυνός, Goth. *hunds*, OE. *hund*, 'dog'. See **hound** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).
Derivative: *canine*, n.

canions, n. pl., ornamental rolls attached to breeches. — Sp. *cañón*, in the sense of 'tube'. See **canyon.**

Canis, n., the genus including the dog, the wolf, the fox and the jackal (*zool.*) — L. *canis*, 'dog'. See **canine.**

Canis Major, Sirius (*astron.*) — L., 'the larger dog'. See **canine** and **major.**

Canis Minor, Procyon (*astron.*) — L., lit. 'the lesser dog'. See **canine** and **minor.**

canister, n., a small box. — L. *canistrum*, 'wicker basket', fr. Gk. κάνασ-τρον, fr. κάννα, 'reed'. See **cane** and cp. **canasta, canaster.**
Derivative: *canister*, tr. v.

canities, n., grayness or whiteness of the hair. — L., 'grayish white color', fr. *cānus*. See **canescent.**

canker, n., an ulcerous sore. — ONF. *cancre* (corresponding to F. *chancre*), fr. L. *cancer*, 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See **cancer** and cp. **chancre.**
Derivatives: *canker*, tr. and intr. v., *canker-ed*, adj., *canker-ous*, adj.

Canna, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *canna*, 'reed, cane'. See **cane.**

cannabic, adj., pertaining to hemp. — Formed

with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *cannabis*. See next word.

Cannabis, n., a genus of plants, the hemp (*bot.*) — L. *cannabis*, 'hemp', fr. Gk. κάνναβις. See **canvas.**

cannel, n., a gutter; kennel. — ME. *canel*, fr. ONF. *canel*, fr. L. *canālem*, acc. of *canālis*, 'pipe'. See **canal** and cp. **kennel,** 'gutter'.

cannel coal, a bituminous coal. — Corruption of *candle coal.*

cannelure, n., a groove. — F., fr. It. *cannellatura* (now *scannellatura*), fr. *cannellare*, 'to groove', fr. *cannella*, 'a small tube', dimin. of *canna*, 'cane, reed', fr. L. *canna*. See **cane** and **-ure** and cp. **canal.**

cannibal, n., a person who eats human flesh. — Sp. *caribe*, *caribal*, *canibal*, fr. Carib. *galibi*, 'Caribs, Caribbeans', lit. 'strong men'; so called because the Caribs were eaters of human flesh. Cp. **Carib, Caliban.** The word *cannibal* was influenced in form by Sp. *can*, 'dog', fr. L. *canis*.

Derivatives: *cannibal*, adj., *cannibal-ly*, adv., *cannibal-ic*, adj., *cannibal-ism*, n., *cannibal-ist-ic*, adj., *cannibal-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

cannikin, n., a small can. — A hybrid coined fr. **can,** 'vessel', and suff. **-kin** (fr. MDu. *-kin*, *-kijn*).

cannon, n., gun. — F. *canon*, fr. It. *cannone*, lit. 'a large tube', augment. of *canna*, 'tube', fr. L. *canna*. See **cane** and cp. **canyon.**

Derivatives: *cannon*, intr. v., *cannon-ed*, adj., *cannon-ry*, n.

cannon, n., a stroke in billiards. — Corruption of **carom.**

cannonade, n., discharge of artillery. — F. *canonnade*, fr. It. *cannonata*, fr. *cannone*. See **cannon** and **-ade** (representing It. *-ata*).

Derivative: *cannonade*, tr. and intr. v.

cannula, n., a small tube (*surg.*) — L., 'a small reed', dimin. of *canna*. See **cane** and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *cannul-ar*, n., *cannul-ate*, adj. and tr. v., *cannul-at-ed*, adj.

canny, adj., 1) careful; 2) shrewd. — Lit. 'knowing', rel. to the auxiliary verb **can** (q.v.) Cp. **cunning.**

canoe, n. — F. *canoë*, fr. Sp. *canoa*, a word of Caribbean origin.

Derivatives: *canoe*, intr. and tr. v., *canoe-ing*, n., *canoeist* (q.v.)

canoeist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **canoe** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

canon, n., rule. — ME. *canun*, *canoun*, fr. OE. *canon*, fr. L. *canon*, 'a measuring line, rule, model', in Eccles. L. 'canon', fr. Gk. κανών, 'rod, bar, ruler, rule, model', fr. κάννα, 'reed', which is of Sem. origin. See **cane** and cp. words there referred to.

canon, n., a dignitary of the church. — ME. *canun*, *canoun*, fr. ONF. *canoine*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *chanoine*, fr. Eccles. L. *canonicus*, lit. 'one subject to the canon', fr. Gk. κανονικός, 'belonging to a rule', fr. κανών, 'rule'. See **canon,** 'rule', and cp. **canonical.**

canon, n. — See **canyon.**

canoness, n. — Formed fr. **canon,** 'dignitary'. with suff. **-ess.**

canonical, adj. — ML. *canonicālis*, fr. Late L. *canonicus*, 'according to rule' (in Eccles. L. 'pertaining to the canon'), fr. *canon*, 'rule'. See **canon,** 'rule', and the suffixes **-ic** and **-al.**

canonicity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *canonicus*. See prec. word.

canonist, n., one skilled in canon law. — Formed fr. **canon,** 'rule', with suff. **-ist.**

Derivatives: *canonist-ic*, *canonist-ic-al*, adjs.

canonize, tr. v., to put in the canon of saints. — F. *canoniser*, fr. Eccles. L. *canonizāre*, fr. *canon*. See **canon,** 'rule', and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *canoniz-ation*, n., *canoniz-er*, n.

canonry, n., the office of a canon. — Formed fr. **canon,** 'dignitary', with suff. **-ry.**

Canopic, adj., pertaining to *Canopus*, a town of ancient Egypt.

canopy, n. — F. *canapé*, fr. ML. *canopeum*, dissimilated fr. L. *cōnōpeum*, fr. Gk. κωνωπεῖον, 'a bed with mosquito curtains', fr. κώνωψ, gen. κώνωπος, 'gnat, mosquito', a word of uncertain origin. It. *canapè* is a French loan word. Cp. **canapé** and the first element in **Conopophagidae.**

Derivative: *canopy*, tr. v.

canorous, adj., melodious. — L. *canōrus*, 'melodious, harmonious', fr. *canor*, 'melody, song', fr. *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *canorous-ly*, adv., *canorous-ness*, n.

cant, n., slang of beggars. — The word orig. denoted the whining of beggars. It derives fr. ONF. *cant* (corresponding to OF. and F. *chant*), fr. L. *cantus*, 'singing, song', fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing', whence also *carmen* (dissimilated fr. **can-men*), 'poem, verse'. L. *canere* is cogn. with Toch. *kan*, 'melody, tune', Gk. κανάσσειν, 'to give a gurgling or ringing sound', καναχή, 'a gurgling or ringing sound', ἠϊ-κανός, 'cock', lit. 'singer of the dawn' (the first element of this word is shortened fr. ἠοῖος (Att. ἑῶος), 'early' (see *eo-*), Russ. *kánja*, 'kite', OIr. *canim*, 'I sing', MIr. *cētal*, 'song', Goth. *hana*, OHG., OS. *hano*, MLG., MDu., MHG., Dan., Swed. *hane*, Du. *haan*, G. *Hahn*, ON. *hani*, OE. *hana*, 'cock', lit. 'the singing bird'. See **hen** and cp. **accent, buccinator, canorous, cantabile, cantata, cantatrice, canticle, cantillate, canto, cantor, cantus, canzone, canzonet, chanson, chant, chantage, chanter, chanticleer, chanty, charm,** 'spell', **concent, concert, descant, enchant, disenchant, incantation, incentive, Oscines, precentor, recant, succentor.**

Derivatives: *cant*, intr. v., to whine, *cant-ing*, adj., *cant-ing-ly*, adv., *cant-ing-ness*, n.

cant, n., a slope. — ONF. *cant* (corresponding to OF. and F. *chant*), 'corner', fr. L. *cantus*, *canthus*, 'the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, felloe' (whence Gk. κανθός, 'tire of a wheel'), which is of Gaulish origin (cp. Gaulish

kantem, *kantena*, *kanten*, quoted by G.-D. Dottin, La langue gauloise, p. 241). Cp. also W. *cant*, 'bordering (framing, setting) of a circle, tire, edge', Bret. *cant*, 'circle', MIr. *cēte* (for **kantya*), 'meeting, fair'. Cp. also Gk. κανθός, 'corner of the eye', OSlav. **kątu*, Russ. *kutŭ*, 'corner'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **qan-t(h)o-*, an enlargement of base **qam-*, 'to bend'. See **camera** and cp. **canthus, cantle, canton, decant,** and the first element in **chamfer, contline.**

Derivative: *cant*, tr. v., to cause to slant; intr. v., to slant.

cantabile, adj., melodious. — It., lit. 'singable', fr. *cantare*, 'to sing', fr. L. *cantāre*. See **cantata** and **-able.**

Derivative: *cantabile*, n.

Cantabrigian, adj., pertaining to Cambridge, England, or its university. — Formed with suff. **-an.** fr. ML. *Cantabrigia*, 'Cambridge'.

cantaloup, n., a kind of melon. — F., fr. It. *cantalupo*, fr. *Cantalupo*, name of a castle in the province of Ancona, in Italy, where these melons were first grown.

cantankerous, adj., ill-natured. — Prob. formed fr. ME. *contekous*, fr. *contek*, *contak*, 'strife', but influenced in form by the ending of words like *cankerous*, *rancorous.*

Derivatives: *cantankerous-ly*, adv., *cantankerous-ness*, n.

cantar, n. — See **kantar.**

cantata, n., a musical composition for solo, chorus, etc. — It., lit. 'that which is sung', fr. *cantare*, 'to sing', fr. L. *cantāre*, freq. of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and cp. next word.

cantatrice, n., a female singer. — F., fr. It. *cantatrice*, 'female singer', fr. *cantare*, 'to sing'. See prec. word.

canteen, n., 1) store in a military camp; 2) a small tin vessel. — F. *cantine*, fr. It. *cantina*, 'wine cellar, cantine', which is of Gaulish origin.

canter, n. an easy gallop. — Shortened fr. *Canterbury pace* or *Canterbury gallop;* so called in allusion to the gait of pilgrims riding to Canterbury. See next word.

Derivatives: *canter*, intr. and tr. v., *canter-er*, n.

canterbury, n., a stand with divisions for music. — From *Canterbury*, name of a city in England, which derives fr. OE. *Cantwarabyrig*, lit. 'the fortified town of the Kentish people'. See **Kentish** and **borough** and cp. **canter.**

canth-, form of **cantho-** before a vowel.

canthal, adj., pertaining to a canthus (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **canthus** with adj. suff. **-al.**

Cantharellus, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'a little cup', dimin. of L. *cantharus*, fr. Gk. κάνθαρος, 'a kind of beetle worshiped in Egypt; a drinking cup', which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word; so called from the shape of these fungi. Cp. **chanterelle.**

cantharides, n. pl., dried blister beetles (used in medicine). — L., pl. of *cantharis*, a kind of beetle', fr. Gk. κανθαρίς, gen. -ίδος, 'blister beetle', a derivative of κάνθαρος. See prec. word.

cantho-, before a vowel **canth-,** combining form denoting the *canthus* — See next word.

canthus, n., either of the corners of the eye (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κανθός, 'corner of the eye'. See **cant,** 'slope'.

canticle, n., a short hymn. — L., *canticulum*, 'a little song', dimin. of *canticum*, 'song', fr. *cantus*, 'song', fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and **-cle.**

cantilever, n., a projecting bracket. — Prob. compounded of **cant,** 'slope', and **lever.**

Derivative: *cantilever*, tr. v.

cantillate, tr. v., to chant. — L. *cantillātus*, pp. of *cantillāre*, 'to sing low', dimin. of *cantāre*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *cantillat-ion*, n.

cantle, n., the hinder part of a saddle. — ONF. *cantel*, corresponding to OF. *chantel*, 'corner, piece' (whence F. *chanteau*, 'hunch of bread'), dimin. of ONF. *cant* (corresponding to OF. and F. *chant*), 'corner'. See **cant,** 'slope'.

cantlet, n., a small cantle. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. **-et.**

canto, n., chief division of a long poem. — It., 'song', fr. L. *cantus*, 'song', fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'.

canton, n., a district. — F., prop. 'corner of land', fr. It. *cantone*, augment. of *canto*, 'corner', which is rel. to OF. *cant*, of s.m., whence E. **cant,** 'slope' (q.v.)

Derivatives: *canton*, tr. v. (cp. F. *cantonner*), *canton-al*, adj., *canton-ed*, adj., *cantonment* (q.v.)

cantonment, n., a camp for troops. — F. *cantonnement*, fr. *cantonner*, 'to divide into cantons', fr. *canton*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

cantor, n. — L., 'singer, precentor', fr. *cant-(um)* pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *cantor-al*, *cantor-ial*, adjs.

cantus, n., a song. — L., fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'.

Canuck, n., in Canada: a French Canadian; in the U.S.A.: a Canadian (*slang*). — From Indian corruption of F. *Canadien* or E. *Canadian.*

canvas, n. — OF. (= F.) *canevas*, prop. a blend of Picard *canevach* and OF. *chenevas*, lit. 'made of hemp, hempen', fr. OF. *chaneve* (F. *chanvre*), 'hemp', fr. L. *cannabis*, 'hemp', fr. Gk. κάνναβις. See **hemp** and cp. **canvass.**

Derivative: *canvas*, tr. v.

canvass, tr. v., to discuss; intr. v., to solicit votes. — Fr. **canvas.** To *canvass* orig. meant 'to sift through *canvas*'. Cp. OF. *canabasser*, 'to examine carefully', lit. 'to sift through canvas', fr. OProvenç. *canabas*, 'canvas', which is rel. to OF. *canevas*.

Derivative: *canvass-er*, n.

canyon, cañon, n., a narrow valley between cliffs.

— Sp. *cañón*, 'deep, hollow gorge', augment. of *caño*, 'tube', fr. L. *canna*, 'reed, cane, tube'. See **cane** and cp. **canal, cannon.**
Derivative: *canyon, cañon*, tr. and intr. v.

canzone, n., a song. — It., fr. L. *cantiōnem*, acc. of *cantiō*, 'song', fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and cp. next word. Cp. also **chanson.**

canzonet, n., a short song. — It. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzone*, 'song'. See prec. word and **-et.**

caoba, n., mahogany. — Sp., fr. a Caribbean native word.

caoutchouc, n. — F., a Tupi loan word (prob. through the medium of Sp. *caucho*).

cap, n., a covering for the head. — ME. *cappe*, fr. OE. *cæppe*, 'hood, cap', fr. Late L. *cappa*. See **cape,** 'cloak', and cp, words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cap*, tr. v., *capp-ed*, adj., *capp-er*, n., *capp-ing*, n., *capp-y*, adj.

capable, adj. — F., fr. L. *capābilis*, 'able to grasp or hold, capable', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *capabil-ity*, n., *capable-ness*, n., *capabl-y*, adv.

capacious, adj., holding much. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *capāx*, gen *capācis*, 'capable to grasp or hold', fr. *capere*. See prec. word and cp. **cabbage,** 'to pilfer'.
Derivatives: *capacious-ly*, adv., *capacious-ness*, n.

capacitate, tr. v., to render capable. — See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *capacitat-ion*, n.

capacity, n., ability to hold; ability. — F. *capacité*, fr. L. *capācitātem*, acc. of *capācitās*, 'capability of holding much', fr. *capāx*, gen. *capācis*. Sec **capacious** and **-ity.**

cap-a-pie, adv., from head to foot. — OF. (*de*) *cap a pie*, 'from head to foot'. fr. L. *caput*, 'head', *ad*, 'to', and *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, 'foot' (see **capital,** adj., **ad-,** and **pedal**). The F. equiv. is *de pied en cap*, lit. 'from foot to head'.

caparison, n., ornamented covering for horses; outfit, equipment. — OF. *caparasson* (F. *caparaçon*), fr. Sp. *caparazón*, 'caparison', fr. OProvenç. *caparasso*, 'a mantle with hood', fr. *capa*, 'hood', fr. Late L. *cappa*. See **cape,** 'cloak'.

caparison, tr. v., to cover with caparisons. — F. *caparaçonner*, fr. *caparaçon*. See **caparison,** n.

cape, n., a sleeveless cloak. — F., fr. OProvenç. *capa*, fr. Late L. *cappa*, 'hood, mantle', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. *cappa*, Sp. *capa*, 'cloak', which also derive fr. Late L. *cappa*. Cp. **cap, caparison, capeline, capuche, Capuchin, chape, chapeau, chapel, chapelet, chaperon, chaplet, cope,** 'a long cloak', **escape, kepi, schapska.**

cape, n., a promontory. — F. *cap*, fr. It. *capo*, fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

capelin, n., a fish (*Mallotus villosus*). — F. *capelan, capelin*, lit. 'a beggarly priest', fr. OProvenç. *capelan*, 'chaplain; fish'. See **chaplain.**

capeline, n., 1) a small skullcap of iron worn by soldiers in the Middle Ages; 2) (*med.*) a bandage for the head. — F., fr. It. *cappellina*, dimin. of *cappella*, itself dimin. of *cappa*, fr. Late L. *cappa*, 'hood, mantle'. See **cape,** 'cloak', and cp. words there referred to.

Capella, n., name of a star; Alpha in the Constellation Auriga (*astron.*) — L., 'she-goat', dimin. of *capra*, 'she-goat', fem. of *caper*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet** and cp. **Caprella.**

caper, n., a prickly shrub (*Capparis spinosa*). — ME. *caperis, caperes*, fr. L. *capparis* [whence also It. *cappero* [whence OF. *caspres*, F. *câpre*) and G. *Kaper*], fr. Gk. κάππαρις (whence Arab. *kabbâr*, ModPers. *käbär*); of unknown etymology. The *-s* in ME. was mistaken for the pl. and was consequently dropped.

caper, intr. v., to dance about, to prank. — Shortened fr. **capriole** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *caper*, n., *caper-er*, n., *caper-ing*, suff. adj., *caper-ing-ly*, adv.

caper, n., a privateer; its captain (*hist.*) — Du. *kaper*, fr. *kapen*, 'to seize', which prob. derives fr. Fris. *kāpia*, 'to buy', used euphemistically in the sense 'to take away', fr. *kāp*, 'purchase', a euphemistic term for 'piracy'. Fris. *kāp* is rel. to MDu. *coop*, Du. *koop*, OHG. *kouf*, ON. *kaup*, etc., 'purchase'. See **cheap,** n.

caph, kaph, n., name of the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See **kaph.**

capercailzie, also **capercaillie,** n., the largest grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*. — Gael. *capulcoille*, lit. 'horse of the woods', fr. *capul*, 'horse' and *coille*, 'wood'. Gael. *capul* is borrowed fr. L. *caballus*, 'horse'. See **cavalry.**

caphar, n., a toll levied by the Turks upon travelers for protecting them (*obsol.*) — Fr. Arab. *khafâr*^{h}, 'protection', fr. *khâfara*, 'he protected'.

capias, n., a writ of arrest (*law*). — L., 'thou mayest take', 2nd person sing. pres. subjunctive of *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive.**

capillaire, n., the maidenhair fern. — F. *capillaire*, fr. L. *herba capillāris*, 'the maidenhair', fr. *capillāris*, 'pertaining to the hair', fr. *capillus*. See **capillary.**

capillarity, n., the property of exerting capillary attraction. — F. *capillarité*, fr. L. *capillāris*. See next word and **-ity.**

capillary, adj., hairlike; n., a very thin blood vessel. — L. *capillāris*, 'pertaining to the hair', fr. *capillus*, 'hair', which is prob. rel. to *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

capistrate, adj., hooded. — L. *capistrātus*, pp. of *capistrāre*, 'to halter', fr. *capistrum*, 'halter', fr. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **capstan.**

capital, adj. — F., fr. L. *capitālis*, 'pertaining to the head, capital, chief, first', formed with suff. *-ālis*, fr. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head', fr. I.-E. **qap-ut*, whence also OI. *kaput-*, 'head', in *kapúcchalam*, 'hair of the hind part of the head', Goth. *haubiþ*, OE. *hēafod*, 'head'. Cp. I.-E. **qap-elo-* in OI. *kapálam*, 'skull, potsherd, dish, lid', *kapālī-*, 'mendicant's bowl'. See **head** and cp. **capital,** 'principal', **capital,** 'head of a column', and **chief.** Cp. also **achieve, ancipital, biceps, cabildo, cabotage, cadet, camail, camouflage, Capito, cap-a-pie, cape,** 'promontory', **capitan, capitation, capitellum, Capito, Capitol, capitulate, caporal, capot, caprice, captain, cater,** 'to provide food'; **cattle, caudillo, cavesson, chabot, chapiter, chapter, chef, chevet, chieftain, corporal** (*mil.*), **da capo, decapitate, kerchief, mischief, muscovado, occiput, precipice, precipitant, precipitate, quadriceps, sinciput, triceps.** Cp. also **capillary.**
Derivatives: *capital*, n. (q.v.), *capital-ly*, adv.

capital, n., stock of money, principal. — Late L. *capitāle*, 'property', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective *capitālis*, 'pertaining to the head, chief, first'. Cp. It. *capitale*, F. *capital*, G. *Kapital*, 'capital, principal', and see **capital,** adj. For sense development cp. **cattle.**
Derivatives: *capital-ism*, n., *capital-ist*, n., *capital-ist-ic*, adj., *capital-ize*, tr. v., *capital-iz-ation*, n.

capital, n., head of a column. — L. *capitellum*, 'little head', dimin. of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **caudillo.**

capitan, n., captain. — It. *capitano*, fr. Late L. *capitāneus*, 'head, chief', fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **captain, chieftain.**

capitate, adj., head-shaped (*bot.*) — L. *capitātus*, fr. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *capitat-ed*, adj.

capitation, n., tax payable by each person. — Late L. *capitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'poll tax', fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and **-ation.**

capitellum, n., a little head, a knob (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., dimin. of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **chapter.**

Capito, n., a genus of fishes, the South American barbet (*ichthyol.*) — L. *capitō*, 'a large-headed fish', lit. 'large head', augment. of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **chabot.**

Capitol, n., the temple of Jupiter on one of the seven hills of Rome (on the *Mons Capitolinus*). — L. *Capitōlium*, a derivative of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

capitoline, adj., pertaining to the Capitol in Rome or to the hill on which it stood. — L. *Capitōlīnus*, fr. *Capitōlium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

capitular, adj., pertaining to a chapter. — ML. *capitulāris*, fr. L. *capitulum*, 'a small head, chapter', dimin. of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and **-ar** and cp. **chapter.**

capitulary, adj., pertaining to a chapter. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

capitulary, n., a collection of decrees. — ML. *capitulārium*, fr. *capitulāris*. See **capitular** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

capitulate, intr. v., to surrender on terms. — ML. *capitulātus*, pp. of *capitulāre*, 'to draw up *the heads* of an agreement', fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *capitulat-ion*, n.

capon, n., a castrated cock. — ME., fr. OE. *capun*, fr. L. *cāpōnem*, acc. of *cāpō*, 'castrated cock' (whence also Gk. κάπων, of s.m.), which is cogn. with Gk. κόπτειν, 'to strike, cut, cut off', κόπος, 'a striking; toil, suffering, pain', κόμμα, 'a piece cut off; a short clause', κοπίς, 'chopper, cleaver, billhook', κοπεύς, 'chisel', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qāp-*, **(s)qēp-*, **(s)qŏp-*, 'to cut', whence also Lith. *kapóju, kapóti*, Lett. *kapāju, kapât*, 'to hew, hack', OSlav. *kopajǫ, kopati*, 'to dig', OE. *hamelian* (whence obsol. E. *hamble*), ON. *hamla*, OFris. *hamelia*, OHG. *hamalōn*, 'to mutilate', OHG. *hamal*, 'mutilated' (whence MHG. *hamel*, G. *Hammel*, 'wether'), MLG., MDu., Du. *hamel*, 'wether'. Cp. F. *chapon*, 'capon', fr. VL. **cappōnem*, acc. of **cappō*, corresponding to classical L. *capō*. From the above base—with initial *s*— derive also Gk. σκάπτειν, 'to dig out', σκαπάνη, 'spade, hoe', σκάφη, 'boat', lit. 'something dug out', σκέπαρνος, 'carpenter's ax', σκόπελος, 'high rock, peak', OSlav. *skopiti*, 'to castrate', *skopĭčĭ*, 'eunuch', Czech *skopec*, 'wether' (whence MHG. *schöpez*, G. *Schöps*, of s.m.), Lith. *skapiù, skõpti*, 'to dig out, hollow out (a spoon)'. Cp. **hatchet.** Cp. also **apocope, comma, Coptis, kopeck, syncope.** Cp. also **scabble, scapho-, scapula, scopelism, scyphus.**
Derivatives: *capon*, tr. v., *caponier* (q.v.), *caponize*, tr. v., *capon-iz-er*, n.

caponier, n., a construction placed across a ditch (*fort.*) — F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, prop. 'a coop or enclosure to fatten capons', applied facetiously to a place affording shelter. See prec. word and **-ier.**

caporal, a kind of tobacco. — F., lit. 'corporal' (see **corporal,** n.); so called because it is superior in quality to the common soldier's tobacco (as the corporal is to the common soldier).

capot, n., the winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. — F. *capot* in *faire capot*, 'to win all the tricks at the game of piquet', adopted from the sea term *faire capot*, 'to capsize, upset'; *capot* prob. derives fr. Provenç. *cap*, 'head', (fr. L. *caput*). For sense development cp. F. *chavirer*, 'to capsize, upset', which derives fr. Provenç. *cap virar*, 'to turn the head (of a ship)'. See **capital,** adj.
Derivative: *capot*, v.

Capparidaceae, n. pl., the caper family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Capparis, n., a genus of plants of the caper family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. κάππαρις, 'caper'. See **caper,** 'a prickly plant'.

Caprella, n., a genus of Crustacea (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'a little she-goat', dimin. of *capra*, 'she-goat'. See **cabriolet** and cp. **Capella.**

capreol, capreole, n., a tendril (*bot.*) — L. *capreolus*, 'wild goat; tendril', fr. *caper*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet** and cp. prec. and next word.
Derivative: *capreol-ate*, adj.

Capreolus, n., a genus of mammals, the roe deer (*zool.*) — L., 'the wild goat', augmentative formed fr. *caper*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet** and cp. prec. word.

capri-, combining form meaning 'resembling the goat'. — L. *capri-*, fr. *caper*, gen. *caprī*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet.**

capric, adj., pertaining to a goat. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *capra*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet.**

capric, adj., pertaining to a fatty acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ (*chem.*) — See prec. word; so called from its smell. Cp. **caproic.**

capriccio, n., a kind of free composition (*mus.*) — It., whence F. *caprice*. See next word.

caprice, n., a whim. — F., fr. It. *capriccio*, 'a shiver, sudden start, a whim', which is prob. compounded of *capo* (fr. L. *caput*), 'head' and *riccio* (fr. L. *ēricius*), 'hedgehog'. See **capital,** adj., and **urchin.**

capricious, adj. — F. *capricieux*, fr. It. *capriccioso*, fr. *capriccio*. See **capriccio, caprice** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *capricious-ly*, adv., *capriciousness*, n.

Capricorn, n., a constellation represented by the ancients in the form of a goat. — F. *capricorne*, fr. L. *Capricornus*, lit. 'having horns similar to those of a goat', compounded of *caper*, 'goat', and *cornu*, 'horn', prop. loan translation of Αἰγόκερως, the old Greek name of this constellation. See **cabriolet** and **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'hardened skin'.

caprification, n., artificial pollination of figs by means of the stings of insects. — L. *caprificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'ripening of figs (by the stinging of gall-insects)', fr. *caprificātus*, pp. of *caprificāre*, 'to ripen figs', fr. *caprificus*, 'wild fig', lit. 'goat fig', fr. *caper*, 'goat', and *ficus*, 'fig'. See **cabriolet, fig** and **-ation.**

caprifig, n., the wild fig. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *caprificus* and E. **fig.** See prec. word.

Caprifoliaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the honey-suckle family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. ML. *caprifolium*. See **Caprifolium.**

caprifoliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Caprifolium, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ML., compounded of L. *caper*, 'goat', and *folium*, 'leaf', See **cabriolet** and **folio.**

Caprimulgidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the goat-suckers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae,** fr. L. *caprimulgus*. See next word.

Caprimulgus, n., a genus of birds (*ornithol.*) — L. *caprimulgus*, 'a milker of goats', also the name of a bird, compounded of *caper*, 'goat' (see **cabriolet**), and *mulgēre*, 'to milk', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀμέλγειν, 'to squeeze out, to milk', Goth. *miluks*, OE. *meolc*, 'milk'. See **milk.**

caprine, adj., pertaining to a goat. — L. *caprīnus*, fr. *caper*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **capric.**

capriole, n., a leap, caper. — F., *cabriole, capriole*, fr. It. *capriolare*, 'to leap like a goat, to caper', fr. *capriuolo*, 'roebuck'. See **cabriolet.**
Derivative: *capriole*, intr. v.

caproic, adj., pertaining to a fatty acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-oic** fr. L. *caper*, 'goat'; so called from its smell. See **cabriolet,** and cp. **capric.**

capsa, n., a repository, a box (esp. for books). — L. See **capsule.**

Capsella, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *capsa*, 'box, receptacle'. See **capsule** and **-ella.**

Capsicum, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., irregularly formed, fr. L. *capsa*. See **case,** 'box', and cp. **capsa, capsule.**

capsize, tr. and intr. v., to overturn; to upset. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *capsize*, n., *capsiz-al*, n.

capstan, n., a device for hauling up anchors. — F. *cabestan*, fr. OProvenç. *cabestan*, fr. *cabestran*, pres. part. used as a noun, fr. L. *capistrāre*, 'to tie with a halter', fr. *capistrum*, 'halter', fr. *capere*, "to catch, seize, hold'. Cp. F. *chevêtre*, 'halter', which also derives fr. L. *capistrum*. See **captive** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **capistrate.**

capsule, n. — L. *capsula*, 'a small box or chest', dimin. of *capsa*, 'repository, box, chest, case'. See **case,** 'box', and cp. **Capsa, Capsella, Capsicum.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.**
Derivatives: *capsule*, tr. v., *capsul-ar, capsul-ate, capsul-at-ed*, adjs., *capsul-at-ion*, n., *capsul-er*, n.

captain, n. — ME. *capitain*, fr. OF. (= F.) *capitaine*, fr. Late L. *capitāneus*, 'head, chief', fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **capitan.**
Derivatives: *captain*, tr. and intr. v., *captain-cy*, n., *captain-ry*, n., *captain-ship*, n.

captation, n., the reaching after something. — F., fr. L. *captātiōnem*, acc. of *captātiō*, 'a reaching after, a catching at', fr. *captātus*, pp. of *captāre*, 'to catch, seize; to strive after', freq. of *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and **-ation** and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in **mercaptan.**

caption, n., 1) the act of taking; 2) heading. — L. *captiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a catching, seizing, holding', fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*. See **captive** and **-ion** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **usucaption.**

captious, adj., faultfinding, carping. — F. *captieux* (fem. *captieuse*), fr. L. *captiōsus*, 'fallacious', fr. *captiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a seizing, deception, fallacious argument, sophism', fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *captious-ly*, adv., *captious-ness*, n.

captivate, tr. v., to capture the attention of; to fascinate. — Orig. 'to capture', fr. L. *captīvātus*, pp. of *captīvāre*, 'to take captive, to capture', fr. *captīvus*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *captivat-ing*, adj., *captivat-ing-ly*, adv., *captivat-ion*, n., *captivat-or*, n.

captive, adj. and n. — F. *captif* (fem. *captive*),

fr. L. *captīvus*, 'caught, taken prisoner', fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take hold of, take, receive, hold, contain', whence L. *capsa*, 'repository, box, chest, case', *capulus*, 'sarcophagus, bier'; fr. I.-E. base **qap-*, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence also Gk. κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp down', κάπη, 'manger', κώπη, 'handle, handle of an oar, haft', Alb. *kap*, 'I take, seize', *kam*, 'I have', Lett. *kàmp(j)u, kàmpt*, 'to seize', Goth. *hafjan*, OE. *hebban*, 'to raise, lift', Goth. *haban*, OE. *habban*, 'to have', and prob. also OI. *kapaṭī*, 'two handfuls'. See **heave** and **have** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **accept, anticipate, apperceive, apperception, aucupate, cabas, cabbage,** 'to pilfer', **cable, cachalot, caisson, caitiff** (which is a doublet of *captive*), **caja, cajeta, cajole, capable, capacious, capacity, capias, capistrate, capsa, Capsella, Capsicum, capstan, capsule, captation, caption, captious, captor, capture, Carpocapsa, case,** 'box, chest', **casement, cash, catch, charabanc, chase, conceive, concept, conception, cop,** 'to catch', **Copepoda, deceipt, deceive, deception, disciple, discipline, emancipate, except, excipient, forceps, imperceptible, incept, inception, intercept, intussusception, mancipate, mercaptant, municipal, nuncupative, occupy, participate, perceive, percept, perception, precept, preceptor, prince, principal, principle, purchase, recado, receipt, receive, recept, receptacle, reception, receptive, recet, recipe, recover, recuperate, susceptible, usucapion.**

captivity, n. — F. *captivité*, fr. L. *captīvitātem*, acc. of *captīvitās*, fr. *captīvus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

captor, n. — L., 'a catcher', fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and agential suff. **-or.**

capture, n. — L. *captūra*, 'a seizing, taking', fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*. See **captive** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *capture*, tr. v., *captur-er*, n.

capuche, n., a hood; a cowl. — F. *capuche, capuce*, fr. It. *cappuccio*, 'cowl', dimin. formed fr. *cappa*. See **cape,** 'cloak'.
Derivative: *capuch-ed*, adj.

Capuchin, n., a monk of a Franciscan order founded in 1526. — F. *capucin*, earlier also *capuchin*, fr. It. *cappuccino*, dimin. of *cappuccio*, 'cowl' (see prec. word); so called from the pointed cowl worn by the members of this monastic order.

capybara, n., a South American rodent (*Hydrochoerus capybara*). — A Tupi word. Cp. **Cavia, cavy.**

car, n. — ME. *carre*, fr. ONF. *carre*, fr. VL. *carra*, a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr., MW. *carr*, 'cart, waggon', Bret. *karr*, 'chariot', L. *carrus*, of the same origin and meaning, gave birth to ONF. *car*, F. *char*. L. *currus*, 'chariot', is independent of the above Celtic words, but cognate with them. See **course** and cp. **career, cargo, caricature, cariole, cark, caroche, carroccio, carry, carriage, charabanc, charge, chariot.**
Derivative: *car*, tr. and intr. v.

carabao, n., water buffalo. — Sp., from Philippine native name.

Carabidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. κάραβος, 'horned beetle'. See **scarab** and cp. **Caridea.**

carabineer, n., a mounted soldier armed with a carbine. — F. *carabinier*, fr. *carabine*, 'carbine'. See **carbine.**

carabinieri, n. pl., the Italian police. — It., pl. of *carabiniere*, fr. F. *carabinier*. See **carabineer.**

caracal, n., a kind of lynx. — F., fr. Turk. *qarah qūlāk*, 'black ear'.

caracara, n., a kind of large South American bird. — A Tupi word of imitative origin.

carack, n. — See **carrack.**

caracole, n., half-turn in riding. — F., fr. Sp. *caracol*, lit. 'snail', which is prob. a blend of L. *scarabaeus*, 'a beetle', and *conchylium* (fr. Gk. κογχύλιον), 'a shell fish'. See **scarab** and **cockle.**

caracole, intr. v., to make a caracole. — F. *caracoler*, fr. *caracole*. See **caracole.** n.

carafe, n., a glass bottle. — F., fr. Sp. *garrafa*, fr. Arab. *gharrāf*, 'drinking jug', fr. *gharafa*, 'he drew water'.

carambole, n., a carom (billiards). — F., fr. Sp. *carambola*. See **carom.**

caramel, n., burnt sugar. — F., fr. OSp. *caramel* (now *caramelo*), a blend of ML. *cannamella*, 'sugar cane', (see **cane** and **melliferous**) and Sp. *caramillo*, 'reed', fr. L. *calamellus*, dimin. of *calamus*, 'reed' (see **calamary**).

Carangidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae,** fr. ModL. *Caranx*, name of the type genus, fr. Sp. *caranga*, name of a kind of flatfish, a word of unknown origin.

carangoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the Carangidae. — A hybrid coined fr. Sp. *caranga* (see prec. word) and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Caranx, n., the type genus of the Carangidae (*ichthyol.*) — ModL. See **Carangidae.**

carapace, n., the covering of the back of certain animals, esp. the upper shell of the turtle, crab etc. — F., fr. Sp. *carapacho*, which is of unknown origin. Cp. **calipash, calipee.**

carat, n., unit of weight for precious stones and pearls. — F., fr. ML. *carrātus* (whence also It. *carato*), fr. Arab. *qīrāṭ*, 'fruit of the carob tree; weight of 4 grains', fr. Gk. κεράτιον, 'a little horn; fruit of the carob tree; carat', dimin. of κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'. See **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'hardened skin'.

caratch, n., formerly, a tribute imposed by the Arabs and Turks upon their non-Mohammedan subjects. — Arab. *kharāj, kharj*, 'tribute', borrowed fr. Aram. *kargā*, 'tribute', through the medium of Persian (Aramaic was the official language of the Persian kingdom for many centuries).

caravan, n. — F. *caravane*, fr. Pers. *kārwān*, 'company of travelers, caravan', which is rel. to OI. *karabháḥ*, 'camel, young camel, young elephant'.
Derivatives: *caravan*, tr. and intr. v., *caravaneer*, n.

caravanserai, n., Eastern inn, esp. for caravans. — F. *caravansérai*, fr. Pers. *kārwānsarāī*, fr. *kārwān* (see **caravan**) and *sarāī*, 'mansion, inn', which is prob. rel. to Avestic *θrāyeiñti*, 'they protect', OI. *tráyatē*, 'protects'.

caravel, carvel, n., any of various kinds of light vessels. — F. *caravelle*, fr. Sp. *carabela*, dimin. formed fr. *cárabo*, 'a small vessel', fr. Arab. *qārib*, 'bark', which is traceable to Gk. κάραβος, 'horned beetle; crayfish; a light ship'. See **scarab.**

caraway, n., a plant with aromatic seeds. — ME *carawai*, fr. OSp. (= Sp.) *alcaravea* (whence Sp. *carvi*), fr. Arab. *al-karawiyā'*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *karawiyā'*, fr. L. *carum*, *careum*, fr. Gk. κάρον, κάρεον, 'caraway', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **skirret.**

carb-, form of **carbo-** before a vowel.

carbamate, n., a salt of carbamic acid (*chem.*) — See **carbamic** and **-ate.**

carbamic, adj., pertaining to the organic acid $CONH_2OH$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** from the abbreviation of *car*bonic and *am*ide. See **carbon** and **amide.**

carbasus, n., lint. — L., fr. Gk. κάρπασος, 'flax, cotton', which is prob. borrowed fr. OI. *karpásaḥ*, 'cotton brush, cotton', whence also ModPers. *kirpās*, Arm. *kerpas*, Arab. *kirbās*, Heb. *karpás* (Esther 1:6), 'cotton, fine linen'. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Dictionary, I, p. 174 s.v. *karpásaḥ*. According to Porzig in Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik, 5, 272 ff., both OI. *karpásaḥ* and Gk. κάρπασος derive from a language of the Mediterranean or Asia Minor.

carbide, n., a compound of carbon with an electropositive element (*chem.*) — See **carbo-** and **-ide.**

carbine, n., a short rifle. — F. *carabine*, 'carbine', fr. *carabin*, 'carabineer', fr. MF. *calabrin*, fr. ML. *Calabrīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, Calabria'. Accordingly the original meaning of F. *carabine* is '(rifle) made in Calabria'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

carbinol, n., methanol or any alcohol derived from it (*chem.*) — Coined by the German organic chemist Hermann Kolbe (1818-84) in 1868 fr. *carbin* (see **carbon**), a name used by him to denote the methyl radical, and **-ol**, a suff. denoting an alcohol.

carbo-, before a vowel **carb-,** combining form for *carbon* (*chem.*) — See **carbon.**

carbohydrate, n., (*chem.*) — Compounded of **carbo-** and **hydrate.**

carbolate, n., a salt of carbolic acid (*chem.*) — See **carbol-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

carbol-, combining form denoting the presence of carbolic acid (*chem.*) — See next word.

carbolic, adj., pertaining to *carbon* and *oil*. — Compounded of L. *carbō*, 'coal', and *oleum*, 'oil'. See **carbon, oil** and **-ic.**

carbolize, tr. v., to sterilize with carbolic acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **carbol-** and **-ize.**

carbon, n., a nonmetallic element (*chem.*) — L. *carbō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'coal, charcoal', prob. standing for **car-dhō* and derived fr. I.-E. base **ker-*, 'to singe, burn, glow'. See **hearth** and cp. **cremate.** Cp. also **carbonado, Carbonari, carbuncle.**
Derivatives: *carbon-ic*, adj., *carbon-ize*, tr. v.

carbonaceous, adj., 1) coaly; 2) pertaining to, or containing, carbon. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *carbō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'coal'. See prec. word.

carbonado, n., a broiled piece of meat. — Sp. *carbonada*, prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of *carbonar*. See next word.
Derivative: *carbonado*, tr. v.

carbonado, n., an opaque kind of diamond. — Sp., lit. 'carbonated', pp. of *carbonar*, 'to carbonate', fr. *carbón*, 'coal', fr. L. *carbōnem*, acc. of *carbō*. See **carbon** and **-ado.**

carborundum, n., silicon carbide (SiC), an abrasive. — Coined fr. **carbon** and **corundum.**

carboxyl, n., a univalent radical, containing carbon, oxygen and hydrogen (COOH) (*chem.*) — Compounded of **carbon, oxygen** and **-yl.**
Derivatives: *carboxyl-ate*, n. and tr. v., *carboxyl-ation*, n.

carboy, n., a large glass bottle. — Pers. *qarāba*. Cp. Arab. *qirbaʰ*, 'a large leathern bottle'.

carbuncle, n., 1) formerly, a red gem; now a garnet with a convex rounded surface; 2) a painful inflammation under the skin. — ME., fr. ONF. *carbuncle* (corresponding to OF. *charboncle*, *charbucle*), fr. L. *carbunculus*, 'a small coal; a bright, reddish kind of precious stone; a kind of tumor', dimin. of *carbō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'coal'. See **carbon** and cp. **escarbuncle.**
Derivative: *carbuncl-ed*, adj.

carbuncular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *carbunculus*. See prec. word.

carburet, tr. v., to combine with carbon (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **carbon** on analogy of *sulfuret*.
Derivatives: *carburet-ant*, n., *carburet-ion*, n.

carburetor, carburettor, n., an apparatus for carbureting gas or air. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-or.**

carcanet, n., an ornamental chain. — Dimin. of F. *carcan*, 'iron collar; necklace, carcanet; pillory', fr. ML. *carcannum* (whence also OProvenç. *carcan*, 'necklace'), which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-et.**

carcass, n., a dead body. — F. *carcasse*, fr. earlier *charcois*, *carcois*, of uncertain origin. It. *carcassa*, of s.m., is prob. a French loan word.

carcel, n., a French unit of illuminating power. — Prop. 'the illuminating power of the light of a *Carcel* lamp', which is named after the French clockmaker Bertrand-Guillaume *Carcel* (1750-1812), its inventor.

carcer, n., prison. — L. See **incarcerate.**

Carcharias, n., a genus of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρχαρίας, 'a kind of shark', lit. 'the fish with the sawlike teeth', fr. κάρχαρος, 'sawlike, jagged, pointed, sharp', which is cogn. with OI. *kháraḥ*, 'rough, sharp, hard', and prob. also with Toch. A *tsär*, 'rough, sharp'.

Carchariidae, n. pl., a family of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

carcinoma, n., a form of cancer (*med.*) — L. *carcinōma*, fr. Gk. καρκίνωμα, gen. καρκινώματος, 'ulcer, cancer', fr. καρκίνος, 'crab, cancer'. See **cancer** and **-oma.**
Derivative: *carcinomat-ous*, adj.

carcinomatoid, adj., having the shape of a carcinoma (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. καρκίνωμα (see prec. word) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

carcoon, n., manager, clerk (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Marathi *kārkūn*, fr. Pers. *kār-kūn*, 'manager', lit. 'doer of what is to be done', fr. I.-E. base **q*ʷer-*, 'to make, form, shape'. See **Sanskrit** and cp. words there referred to.

card, n., a machine for combing hair, wool, etc. — F. *carde*, 'chard, teasel, card', fr. OProvenç. *cardo*, back formation fr. *cardar*, 'to card', fr. L. *carduus*, 'thistle', which is related to *carrō*, *carrere*, 'to card (wool)', from a basic form **carridus*, 'that which scrapes', fr. I.-E. base **qars-*, 'to scrape, scratch, rub'. See **harsh** and cp. **cardoncillo, cardoon, Carduus, Carex, carline thistle, carminative, carrizo, chard.**

card, tr. v., to comb with a card. — F. *carder*, fr. *carde*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *card-ed*, adj., *card-er*, n.

card, n., a piece of pasteboard for playing. — F. *carte*, fr. Late L. *carta*, 'a leaf of paper; paper', fr. L. *charta*, 'a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus; papyrus; paper', fr. Gk. χάρτης, of s.m., a foreign word, possibly of Egypt. origin. Cp. **carte blanche, carte de visite, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, charter, écarté, skat.**

Cardamine, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cardamina*, fr. Gk. καρδαμίνη, 'a kind of cress', a word formed by Dioscorides fr. κάρδαμον, 'cress', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word.

cardamom, cardamum, n., an aromatic fruit. — F. *cardamome*, fr. L. *cardamōmum*, fr. Gk. καρδάμωμον, which is compounded of κάρδαμον, 'cress', and ἄμωμον, 'a spice plant'. See **Cardamine** and **Amomus.** The contraction of the two elements into καρδάμωμον from *καρδαμάμωμον is due to haplology.

Cardanic, adj., **Cardan joint, Cardan shaft, Cardan's solution.** — Named after the Italian mathematician and physician Geronimo *Cardano* (1501-76).

cardiac, adj. (*anat.*), 1) pertaining to the heart; 2) pertaining to the upper part of the stomach. — F. *cardiaque*, fr. L. *cardiacus*, fr. Gk. καρδιακός, 'pertaining to the heart', fr. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardio-** and **-ac.**
Derivative: *cardiac-al*, adj.

cardialgia, n. (*med.*), 1) pain in the region of the heart; 2) heartburn. — Medical L., compounded of Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **cardio-** and **-algia.**

cardigan jacket, cardigan. — Named after James Thomas Brudenell, the 7th Earl of *Cardigan* (1797-1868).

cardinal, adj. — F., fr. L. *cardinālis*, 'principal, chief', fr. *cardō*, gen. *cardinis*, 'hinge of a door, pivot; that on which something turns', which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qerād-*, 'to turn, swing; leap, jump, bound', whence OI. *kūrdati*, 'leaps, hops', Gk. κράδη, 'quivering spray at the end of a branch', κραδάω, κραδαίνω, 'I brandish, shake', perh. also κόρδαξ, 'dance in a comedy'. Base **(s)qerād-* is a *-d*-enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence Gk. σκαίρω, 'I leap, skip, bound'. See **Scarus** and cp. **coruscate, horse, rathe, rather.**
Derivatives: *cardinal*, n. (q.v.), *cardinal-ly*, adv.

cardinal, n. — F., fr. Eccles. L. *cardinālis* (short for *cardinālis ecclēsiae Romānae*, orig. applied to various dignitaries of the church), fr. L. *cardinālis*, 'principal, chief'. See **cardinal,** adj.

cardinalate, n., the rank of a cardinal. — F. *cardinalat*, fr. Eccles. L. *cardinalātus*, fr. *cardinālis*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

cardio-, before a vowel **cardi-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the heart'. — Gk. καρδιο-, καρδι-, fr. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **heart** and cp. **cardiac, carditis.** Cp. also the second element in **dexiocardia, diplocardiac, endocardium, epicardium, megalocardia, pericardium, myocardia.**

cardiogram, n., the tracing made by the cardiograph. — Compounded of **cardio-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

cardiograph, n., an instrument for recording the movement of the heart. — Compounded of **cardio-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

cardiology, n., the study of the heart. — Compounded of **cardio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *cardiolog-ical*, adj., *cardiolog-ist*, n.

Cardiospermum, n., a genus of plants of the soapberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **cardio-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, sperm'. See **sperm.**

carditis, n., inflammation of the heart (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Jean-Nicolas Corvisart (1775-1821) fr. Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart' (see **cardio-**), and suff. **-itis.**

cardoncillo, n., a kind of cactus. — Sp., dimin. of *cardón*, 'teasel', fr. Late L. *cardōnem*, acc. of *cardō*, 'thistle'. See next word.

cardoon, n., the globe artichoke. — F. *cardon*, fr. Provenç. *cardon*, prop. 'thistle', fr. Late L. *cardōnem*, acc. of *cardō*, 'thistle', which is rel. to

L. *carduus*, 'thistle'. See **card,** 'machine for combing' and cp. words there referred to.

Carduus, n., a genus of prickly herbs (*bot.*) — L. *carduus*, 'thistle'. See prec. word.

care, n. — ME. *care*, fr. OE. *caru*, *cearu*, 'anxiety, sorrow, care', rel. to OS. *kara*, 'sorrow', OHG. *chara*, 'lament', Goth. *kara*, 'sorrow', OS. (*mōd*) *karag*, 'anxious, sad, sorrowful', OE. *cearig*, MDu. *carich*, 'sad, sorrowful', Du. *karig*, 'scanty, frugal', OHG. *karag*, 'anxious', MHG. *karc*, *karg*, 'shrewd, clever', G. *karg*, 'stingy, scanty'; fr. Teut. **karo*, 'sorrow, care'. These words are cogn. with Gk. γῆρυς, Dor. γᾶρυς, 'voice, sound', Arm. *cicaṙn*, 'swallow', *cicaṙnuk*, 'nightingale', Ossetic *zar*, 'song', *zarun*, 'to sing', L. *garrīre*, 'to chat, talk, chatter', W. *garm*, OIr. *gāir*, *gairm*, W. *gawr*, 'noise, cry', Toch. *kärye*, 'care'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **ĝăr-*, 'to shout, cry'. The sense development of Toch. *kärye*, 'care', E. *care* and the related Teut. words may be illustrated by the following stages: cry—lamentation—grief. Cp. **chary, cur, garrulous, Gerygone.** Cp. also **German.**

Derivatives: *care-ful*, adj., *care-ful-ly*, adv., *care-ful-ness*, n., *care-less*, adj., *care-less-ly*, adv., *care-less-ness*, n.

care, intr. v. — OE. *cearian*, rel. to OS., Goth. *karōn*, 'to sorrow', OHG. *charōn*, 'to lament', and to OE. *caru*, 'anxiety, sorrow, care'. See **care,** n.

careen, tr. and intr. v., to cause (a ship) to turn aside. — F. *cariner*, *caréner*, lit. 'to expose a ship's keel', fr. *carine*, *carène*, 'keel of a ship', fr. dial. It. *carena*, fr. L. *carīna*, of s.m., orig. 'shell of a nut', which is cogn. with Gk. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', καρύα, 'the walnut tree', and prob. also with OI. *kárakaḥ*, 'coconut; water vessel made from coconut'. Cp. **Carya, karyo-,** and the first element in **gillyflower.** Cp. also **carina.** For the sense development of L. *carīna* cp. E. *hull*, 'the body of a ship', prop. figurative use of *hull*, 'husk'.

Derivatives: *careen*, n., *careen-age*, n., *careener*, n.

career, n., a running, course; course through life. — F. *carrière*, 'racecourse, career', fr. It. *carriera*, 'wagon', fr. Late L. *carrāria via*, 'road for vehicles', fr. *carrus*, 'a four-wheeled wagon'. See **car** and cp. **chariot, carry, carriage.**

Derivatives: *career*, intr. v., *career-er*, n., *careerist* (q.v.)

careerist, n., a person interested chiefly in his career. — A hybrid coined fr. **career** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

caress, n., an act of endearment. — F. *caresse*, back formation fr. *caresser*. See **caress,** v.

caress, tr. v., 1) to touch endearingly; 2) to flatter. — F. *caresser*, fr. It. *carezzare*, lit. 'to cherish', fr. *caro*, 'dear', fr. L. *carus*, of s.m. See **charity** and cp. **cherish.**

Derivatives: *caress-ing*, adj., *caress-ing-ly*, adv., *caress-ive*, adj., *caress-ive-ly*, adv.

caret, n., the mark ∧ used in writing to show where something is to be added. — L. *caret*, 'it is without, is wanting', fr. *carēre*, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from'. See **chaste.**

Carex, n., a genus of plants including the sedge family (*bot.*) — L. *cārex*, 'rush, sedge', possibly rel. to *carrere*, **cārere*, 'to card', so that *cārex* would have orig. denoted 'the scratching plant'. See **card,** 'machine for combing', and cp. **carrizo.**

carfax, n., place where four roads meet. — ME. *carfourkes*, fr. OF. *carreforcs*, pl. of *carrefore* (F. *carrefour*), 'crossroads', fr. Late L. *quadrifurcum*, of s.m., prop. neut. of the Latin adj. *quadrifurcus*, 'having four forks'. See **quadri-** and **fork.**

cargo, n. — Sp., 'load, burden', fr. *cargar*, 'to load', fr. VL. *carricāre*, fr. L. *carrus*, 'wagon'. See **charge** and cp. **car, cark.**

Carib, n., **Cariban,** adj., **Caribbean,** adj. — Caribbean *galibi*, 'strong men'. See **cannibal.**

caribou, n., the N. American reindeer. — A Canadian F. word of Algonquian origin; cp. Micmac *khalibu*, lit. 'pawer, scratcher, shoveler'.

caricature, n. — F., fr. It. *caricatura*, 'a load, overloading', fr. *caricare*, 'to load, charge', fr. VL. *carricāre*, 'to load a car', fr. L. *carrus*, 'car' (see **car** and **charge,** v.) Accordingly *caricature* prop. means 'an excess in drawing or painting'. For the ending see suff. **-ure.**

Derivatives: *caricature*, tr. v., *caricaturist* (q.v.)

caricaturist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. It. *caricatura* (see **caricature**) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Caridea, n., a group of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idea** fr. Gk. κᾰρίς, gen. κᾰρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn', which is prob. rel. to κάραβος, 'horned beetle'. See **scarab** and cp. **Carabidae.** Cp. also **Epicarides, Syncarida.**

caries, n., decay (*med.*) — L. *cariēs*, 'decay, rottenness', fr. I.-E. base **ker-*, 'to hurt, hit', whence also Gk. κήρ, 'death, destruction', ἀκήρατος, 'unhurt', κεραΐζειν (for *κερᾰ-ϝ-ίζειν), 'to lay waste', κεραυνός [for *κερᾰ-ϝ-(ε)νός], 'thunderbolt, lightning', lit. 'smasher, crusher'. OI. *śṛṇáti*, 'breaks, crushes', *śīryatē*, *śīryátē*, 'falls asunder', OIr. *ar-a-chrinim*, 'I fall to pieces', *irchre*, 'fall, ruin', *crīn*, 'withered, faded'. Cp. **cerauno-** and the second element in **sincere.**

carillon, n., musical bells. — F., 'peal of bells', fr. OF. *quarregnon*, *carignon*, fr. VL. *quadriniōnem*, acc. of **quadriniō*, refashioned on analogy of words beginning with *quadri-* (see **quadri-**), fr. L. *quaterniō*, 'a group of four things' (here used in the sense of 'a group of four bells'). See **quaternion.**

carina, n., a keel-like part (*anat.*, *bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'shell of a nut; keel of a ship'. See **careen.**

carinate, adj., shaped like the keel of a ship. — L. *carīnātus*, pp. of *carīnāre*, 'to supply with a

shell', fr. *carīna*, 'shell of a nut, keel of a ship'. See **careen** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *carinate*, n., *carinat-ion*, n.

cariole, carriole, n., a small light carriage. — F. *carriole*, fr. OProvenç. *carriola*, dimin. of *carri*, fr. VL. **carrium*, fr. L. *carrus*, 'wagon'. It. *carriola* is also borrowed fr. OProvenç. *carriola*. See **car** and **-ole.**

carious, adj., decayed. — L. *cariōsus*, 'decayed, rotten', fr. *cariēs*. See **caries** and **-ous.**

Derivative: *carious-ness*, n.

cark, intr. v., to be anxious. — ME. *carken*, fr. ONF. *carquier*, corresponding to OF. *chargier* (F. *charger*), 'to load', fr. VL. *carricāre*, 'to put a load on'. The orig. meaning of *cark* was 'to load'. See **charge.**

Derivatives: *cark-ing*, adj., *cark-ing-ly*, adv.

cark, n., anxiety. — ME., fr. AF. *carque*, *karke*, fr. ONF. *carche*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *charge*, fr. ONF. *carquier*, resp. OF. *chargier*. See prec. word.

carl, n., a fellow (*Scot.*) — ON. *karl*, 'a man', rel. to OE. *ceorl*, 'a man of low degree'. See **churl** and cp. **Carl, Charles.**

Carl, masc. PN. — G. *Karl*. See **Charles** and cp. **carl.**

carline, n., an old woman (*Scot.*) — ON. *kerling*, fem. of *karl*, 'man'. See **carl** and cp. **Carl, Charles.** Cp. also **carling.**

carline thistle. — F. *carline*, fr. ML. *carlīna*, for *cardīna*, fr. L. *carduus*, 'thistle'. See **card,** 'machine for combing', and cp. words there referred to. ML. *carlina* was influenced in form by Charlemagne (*Carolus Magnus*), with whom this plant was associated by legend.

carling, n., one of the timbers running lengthwise (*naut.*) — F. *carlingue*, fr. ON. *kerling*, lit. 'an old woman'. See **carline,** 'an old woman'.

Carlovingian, adj., Carolingian. — F. *carlovingien*, a blend of *carolingien* and *mérovingien*. See **Carolingian** and **Merovingian.**

carmagnole, n., 1) jacket (worn by the French Revolutionaries in 1793); 2) a revolutionary dance. — F., fr. *Carmagnola*, name of a district in Piedmont, Italy. The word orig. denoted a coat worn in *Carmagnola* and brought to France by workmen from Piedmont.

Carmelite, n. and adj. — L. *Carmēlītēs*, fr. Gk. Καρμηλίτης, 'an inhabitant of Carmel', fr. Κάρμηλος, 'Carmel', fr. Heb. *Karmél*, '(Mount) Carmel', lit. 'garden', derived fr. *kérem*, 'vineyard'. The mendicant order of the Carmelites owes its name to the circumstance that about 1210 Berthold, a crusader from Calabria, and ten of his companions, became hermits on Mount Carmel.

carminative, adj., expelling flatulence. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *carmināt-us*, pp. of *carmināre*, 'to card wool', hence 'to cleanse, purify'. L. *carmināre* derives fr. *carmen*, gen. *carminis*, 'a card for wool or flax', which is rel. to *carrere*, 'to card'. See **card,** 'machine for combing', and **-ative.** (*Carmen* in the above sense is not rel. to *carmen*, gen. *carminis*, 'song'.)

Derivative: *carminative*, n., a carminative drug.

carmine, n., a purplish-red color; adj., of purplish-red color. — F. *carmin*, fr. ML. *carminium*, a blend of Arab. *qirmiz*, 'worm' and L. *minium*, 'cinnabar, red lead, vermilion', which is of Iberian origin. See **crimson,** and **miniature.**

carnage, n., slaughter, massacre. — F., fr. It. *carnaggio*, fr. VL. *carnāticum*, fr. L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh, meat'. See **carnal** and **-age** and cp. **carrion, charnel.**

carnal, adj., pertaining to flesh, fleshly, bodily', of the body; sensual, sexual. — L. *carnālis*, 'pertaining to the flesh, fleshly, carnal', fr. L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh, meat', orig. 'a piece (of flesh)', rel. to Umbr. *karu*, 'part, piece', Oscan *carneis* (gen.) 'of a part', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut', whence also L. *cortex*, 'bark', *corium*, 'skin, hide, leather', *scortum*, 'skin, hide', OI. *kṛṇáti*, *kṛṇóti*, 'hurts, kills', Gk. κείρειν (for *κέρῐειν), 'to cut, shear', ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny' (lit. 'too short to be cut'), OE. *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **carnage, carnification, carnivorous, carrion, caruncle, acharné, acharnement, cenacle, chair,** 'flesh color', **charnel, incarnadine, incarnate.** For derivatives of **(s)qer(e)p-*, a *-p*-enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, see **carpel, harvest, scurf, sharp.** Cp. also **certain** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *carnality* (q.v.), *carnal-ize*, tr. v., *carnel-ly*, adv.

carnality, n., fleshliness. — Late L. *carnālitās*, fr. L. *carnālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

carnation, n., 1) formerly, flesh color; 2) any of the cultivated varieties of the clove pink. — F., 'flesh tint, flesh color, carnation', fr. It. *carnagione*, 'flesh, flesh tint', fr. *carne*, 'flesh, meat', fr. L. *carnem*, acc. of *carō*, of s.m. See **carnal** and **-ation.**

carnelian, n., a red variety of chalcedony. — A blend of **cornelian** and L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh' (see **carnal**); so called in reference to its flesh-red color.

carnification, n., the act or process of turning into flesh. — Compounded of L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh, meat' (see **carnal**), and **-fication.**

carnify, tr. v., to turn into, or become, flesh. — See prec. word and **-fy.**

carnival, n. — F. *carnaval*, fr. It. *carnevale*, fr. ML. *carne*, *valē*, 'O flesh, farewell!'. See **carnal** and **vale,** interj.

Derivative: *carnival(l)-er*, n.

Carnivora, n. pl., an order of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. *carnivorus;* see **carnivorous.** The term *Carnivora* was introduced into zoology by the French naturalist, baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832).

carnivore, n., a flesh-eating mammal. — F., fr. L. *carnivorus*. See next word.

carnivorous, adj., flesh-eating. — Formed fr. L.

carnivorus, 'feeding on flesh', fr. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh, meat', and the stem of *vorāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'hungry, greedy' (see **carnal** and **voracious**); first used by Thomas Browne.
Derivatives: *carnivorous-ly*, adv., *carnivorous-ness*, n.

carob, n., a tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); its seed pod. — F. *caroube*, fr. ML. *carrubia*, *carrubium*, fr. Arab. *kharrūba*^{h}, fr. Aram. *ḥārūbhā́*, 'carob tree, carob', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥārūbh*, of s.m. Cp. **algarroba.**

caroche, n., a kind of carriage used in the 16th and 17th centuries. — Earlier F. *carroche*, fr. It. *carroccia*, *caroccia*, a collateral form of *carrozza*, *carozza* (whence F. *carrosse*), fr. *carro*, 'car, carriage'. See **car** and cp. **carroccio.**

Carol, masc. PN. — ML. *Carolus*. See **Charles** and cp. **Carl.**

Carol, fem. PN. — Abbreviation of **Caroline** (q.v.)

carol, n., a joyful song. — ME. *carol*, *carole*, 'a dance in a ring, a joyful song, fr. OF. *carole*, 'a dance in a ring', fr. L. *choraula*, a collateral form of *choraulēs*, 'flute player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus dance', fr. Gk. χοραύλης, which is compounded of χορός, 'dance in a ring, chorus', and αὐλεῖν, 'to play on the flute', fr. αὐλός, 'flute'. For the first element see **chorus.** The second element is rel. to Gk. αὐλών, 'a hollow between hills, a channel', and cogn. with L. *alvus*, 'belly', *alveus*, 'a hollow, cavity'; see **alveolus.**

carol, intr. and tr. v., to sing joyfully. — F. *caroler*, fr. *carole*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *carol(l)-er*, n.

Caroline, adj., belonging to the time of Charles I or II of England. — Formed fr. ML. *Carolus*, 'Charles', with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*). See **Charles** and cp. **Carol.**

Caroline, fem. PN. — F., fr. It. *Carolina*, orig. a fem. adj. derived fr. ML. *Carolus*, 'Charles', and lit. meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Charles'. See **Caroline,** adj.

Carolingian, adj., pertaining to the dynasty of Charlemagne. — Formed fr. ML. *Carolus (Magnus)*, 'Charlemagne' (i.e. 'Charles the Great'). See **Charles** and **-ian** and cp. **Carlovingian.**
Derivative: *Carolingian*, n.

carom, n., in billiards, a shot in which the cue ball hits two other balls. — F. *carambole*, 'the red ball (in billiards)', fr. Sp. *carambola*, 'fruit of the carambola tree' (which is round and orange-colored); 'the red ball' (in billiards), ult. fr. Malay *karambil*. Cp. **cannon,** 'stroke in billiards', and **carambole.**

carotid, adj., designating either of the two arteries that conduct the blood from the aorta to the head; n., a carotid artery (*anat.*) — Fr. Gk. καρωτίδες, 'the great arteries of the neck', prop. 'the great arteries of the head', fr. κάρᾱ, 'head', which is cogn. with L. *cerebrum*, 'brain'. See **cerebrum** and cp. **cranium.** The usual derivation of καρωτίδες, fr. κάρος, 'heavy sleep, torpor', which itself is rel. to κάρᾱ, 'head', arose from the erroneous belief that drowsiness was caused by the carotids.

carousal, n., a carouse. — Formed fr. next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

carouse, n., a drinking bout. — OF. *carous*, fr. G. *garaus*, 'all out', in the phrase *garaus trinken*, 'to drink right out', fr. *gar*, 'altogether', and *aus*, 'out'; see **yare** and **out** and cp. **rouse,** 'carousal'. *Carouse* was orig. an adverb and used only in phrases like '*to drink carouse*', but it became later a noun.
Derivatives: *carouse*, intr. v., *carous-er*, n., *carous-ing*, adj., *carous-ing-ly*, adv.

carp, intr. v., to find fault. — ME. *carpen*, 'to say, speak', fr. ON. *karpa*, 'to chatter, boast'; influenced in meaning by L. *carpere*, 'to pluck' (see *carpel*). Derivatives: *carp-er*, n., *carp-ing*, adj., *carp-ing-ly*, adv.

carp, n., the fish *Cyprinus carpio*. — OF. (= F.) *carpe*, fr. OProvenç. *carpa*, fr. Late L. *carpa*, which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. MDu. *carpe*, *carper*, Du. *karper*, OHG. *karpfo*, MHG. *karpfe*, G. *Karpfen*, 'carp'. Cp. also It. *carpa*, *carpione*, Sp., Port. *carpa*, Rum. *crap*, which derive fr. Late L. *carpa*. Lith. *kárpis*, Lett. *karpe*, *kārpa*, Russ. *karp* and *korop* are Teut. loan words.

carp-, form of **carpo-** before a vowel.

carpal, adj., pertaining to the carpus or wrist. — Formed fr. **carpus** with suff. **-al.**

carpale, n., a bone of the carpus (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. **carpus.**

Carpathian Mountains. — Thracian Gk. Καρπάτης ὄρος, lit. 'the Rocky Mountain', rel. to Κάρποι, name of a Thracian tribe, lit. meaning 'the inhabitants of rocky regions', and cogn. with Alb. *karpε*, 'rock'. See next word.

carpel, n., a simple pistil (*bot.*) — ModL. *carpellum*, dimin. formed fr. Gk. καρπός, 'fruit', lit. 'that which is plucked', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-(e)p-*, 'to cut; to pluck', whence also OI. *kṛpāṇaḥ*, 'sword', Hitt. *karp-*, *karpiyá-*, 'to gather, take', Alb. *karpε*, *karmε* (for **karp-n*), 'rock, crag', *škrep*, *krep*, 'rock, slope', Thracian Gk. Καρπάτης ὄρος, 'Carpathian Mountains' (see prec. word), Gk. κρώπιον, 'scythe', L. *carpere*, 'to pluck, cull, gather', MIr. *corrān*, 'sickle' *cirrim*, 'I beat off, mutilate', Lith. *kerpù*, *kìrpti*, 'to cut with scissors, shear', Lett. *cęrpu*, *cirpt*, of s.m., dial. Russ. *čerp*, 'sickle'. For Teut. cognates of the same base see **harrow, harvest, scurf, sharp.** Cp. **carp,** intr. v., **carpet, Carpinus, acarpous, acrocarpous, amphicarpic, cremocarp, Crepidula, Crepis, discerp, endocarp, epicarp, excerpt, mericarp, mesocarp, monocarpic, pericarp, scarce, schizocarp, syncarp, xylocarp.** I.-E. **(s)qer(e)p-* is an enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut', whence Gk. κείρειν (for **κέρϳειν*), 'to cut, shear', L. *carō*, 'flesh, meat'. See **carnal.**

carpenter, n. — ME., fr. ONF. *carpentier* (corresponding to F. *charpentier*), fr. Late L. *carpentārius*, 'wagonmaker', fr. L. *carpentum*, 'wagon, carriage', which is of Gaulish origin. OIr. *carpat*, 'wagon', was re-borrowed fr. L. *carpentum*; MW. *kerbyt*, 'coach', is an Irish loan word.
Derivatives: *carpenter*, intr. and tr. v., *carpentry*, n.

carpet, n. — ME., fr. OF. *carpite*, fr. ML. *carpita*, 'a kind of thick cloth', prob. fr. L. *carpere*, 'to pluck' (see **carpel**); so called because the cloth is made of shreds.
Derivatives: *carpet*, tr. v., *carpet-ing*, n.

Carphophis, n., a genus of snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάρφος, 'dry straw, dry stick', and ὄφις, 'snake'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qerebh-*, 'to curve, contract, shrink'. See **corf** and cp. **ramp,** v. Cp. also **Crambe, crambo.** For the second element see **ophidian.**

Carpinus, n., a genus of trees of the birch family (*bot.*) — L., 'the hornbeam'; cogn. with Lith. *skir̃pstas*, 'elm', OPruss. *skerptus*, of s.m., Lith. *skirpstùs*, 'copperbeech', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-(e)p-*, 'to cut', whence also L. *carpere*, 'to pluck, cull, gather' (see **carpel**); so called from the double-serrate leaves of the hornbeam.

carpo-, before a vowel **carp-,** combining form denoting the *carpus* (*anat.*) — Gk. καρπο-, καρπ-, fr. καρπός, 'wrist'. See **carpus.**

carpo-, before a vowel **carp-,** combining form meaning 'fruit'. — Gk. καρπο-, καρπ-, fr. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

Carpocapsa, n., a genus of moths (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **carpo-,** 'fruit', and κάψις, 'a gulping, devouring', from the stem of κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp', which is cogn. with L. *capere* 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive.**

Carpodacus, n., a genus of finches (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of **carpo-,** 'fruit', and Gk. δάκος, 'a biting animal', which is rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', and cogn. with OI. *dáśati*, 'bites', OE. *tang*, *tange*, 'tongs' (lit. 'that which bites'). See **tongs.**

carpology, n., the study of the structure of fruits. — Compounded of **carpo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

carpophore, n., prolongation of the axis of a flower (*bot.*) — Lit. 'fruit bearer', fr. Gk. καρπός, 'fruit', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. See **carpel** and **-phore.**

carpus, n., the wrist (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. καρπός, 'wrist', which stands for **κ̑αρπός* and lit. means 'that which turns', from I.-E. base **k^{u}erp-*, 'to turn, revolve', whence also OE. *hweorfan*, 'to turn about, go, move', *hwerf*, 'dam, bank', prop. 'a place for turning about'. See **wharf** and cp. the second element in **metacarpus.**

carrack, carack, n., a merchant ship. — ME., fr. OF. *car(r)aque*, fr. Sp. *carraca*, fr. Arab. *qarāqir*, pl. of *qurqūr*, 'merchant ship', fr. Gk. κερκοῦρος, 'boat, pinnace', fr. κέρκος, 'tail', and οὐρά, 'tail; stern of a ship'. See **cercus** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

carrageen, n., an edible seaweed. — Short for *carrageenmoss;* named from *Carragheen* in Ireland, where this seaweed is found.

carriage, n. — ONF. *cariage*, 'that which is carried', fr. *carier*, 'to cart, carry' (corresponding to F. *charriage*, 'cartage, haulage', fr. *charrier*, 'to cart, carry'), fr. L. *carricāre*, fr. L. *carrus*, 'wagon, carriage'. See **carry** and **-age.**
Derivative: *carriage-able*, adj.

carrick bend (*naut.*) — Prob. rel. to **carrack.**

carriole, n. — See **cariole.**

carrion, n., the dead flesh of an animal. — ME. *caroin*, *carion*, fr. ONF. *caroigne* (corresponding to OF. *charoigne*, F. *charogne*), fr. VL. **carōnia*, fr. L. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh, meat' (see **carnal**). It. *carogna*, OProvenç. *caronha*, Sp. *carroña*, 'carrion', also derive fr. VL. **carōnia.*
Derivative: *carrion*, adj.

carrizo, n., reed grass. — Sp., fr. L. *cārex*, gen. *cāricis*, 'reed grass', whence also It. *carice*. See **Carex.**

carroccio, n., the car on which the standard of an Italian city was borne into battle during the Middle Ages. — It., dimin. formed fr. *carro*, 'car', fr. L. *carrus*. See **car** and cp. **caroche.**

carronade, n., a kind of short naval gun. — Named from *Carron* in Scotland, where this kind of gun was first made.

carrot, n. — F. *carotte*, fr. L. *carōta*, fr. Gk. καρωτόν, prob. a derivative of **κάρος*, 'head', and rel. to κάρᾱ, 'head'. See **cranium** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *carrot-y*, adj., *carrot-i-ness*, n.

carrousel, also **carousel,** n., a merry-go-round. — F. *carrousel*, fr. It. *carosello*, prob. fr. Arab. *kúrraj*, 'a play with wooden horses', fr. Pers. *kurrā(k)*, 'foal'.

carry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *carien*, fr. ONF. *carier* (corresponding to F. *charrier*), 'to cart, carry', fr. VL. *carricāre*, fr. L. *carrus*, 'wagon, carriage'. See **car** and cp. **carriage.**
Derivatives: *carry*, n., *carri-er*, n.

carry-all, n., a kind of light carriage (*U.S.A.*) — Corruption of F. *carriole*, 'a light car', based on folk etymology. See **carriole.**

cart, n. — ME. *carte*, *cart*, prob. fr. ON. *kartr*, which is rel. to OE. *cræt*, 'cart, chariot', MDu. *cratte*, 'a woven mat, hamper', Du. *krat*, 'basket', and to OE. *cradol*, 'cradle'. See **cradle.**
Derivatives: *cart*, tr. and intr. v., *cart-age*, n., *cart-er*, n.

carte, quarte, n., a position in fencing. — F. *quarte*, prop. fem. of *quart*, 'a fourth', fr. L. *quartus*, 'fourth; a fourth'. See **quart.**

carte blanche, blank paper. — F., lit. 'white paper'. See **card,** 'a piece of pasteboard', and **blank.**

carte de visite, a portrait mounted on a small card. — F., lit. 'visiting card'. See **card,** 'a piece of pasteboard'.

cartel, n., 1) a written challenge; 2) a written

agreement between belligerants as to the treatment and exchange of prisoners; 3) an association of industrialists. — F., fr. It. *cartello*, 'placard', whence, 'written challenge', dimin. formed fr. *carta*, 'paper, writing', fr. Late L. *carta*. See **card**, 'piece of pasteboard', and cp. **chart, charter.** In the sense 'association of industrialists' *cartel* derives fr. G. *Kartell*, which itself comes fr. F. *cartel* (see above).

Cartesian, adj., pertaining to Descartes; n., follower of Descartes. — Fr. *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Descartes*. Cp. next word and see **-ian.**

Cartesianism, n., the philosophy of René Descartes (1596-1650). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Carthamus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *qirṭim, qúrṭum*, in vulgar pronunciation *qórṭom, qárṭam*, 'safflower', fr. Aram. *qurṭᵉmā́*, of s.m., literally 'that which is lopped', fr. Heb. *qiṭṭém*, 'he lopped', enlarged form of *qāṭám*, of s.m.; so called because the flowers are plucked off as soon as they begin to wither.

Carthusian, n., a monk or nun of the order founded at Chartreuse. — ML. *Cartusiānus*, from the place name *Chartreuse* in France, where the first monastery of this order was built. Cp. **charterhouse.**

Derivative: *Carthusian*, adj., pertaining to the Carthusians.

cartilage, n. — F., fr. L. *cartilāgō*, which is rel. to L. *cratēs*, 'wickerwork'. See **crate** and **-age.**

cartilaginoid, adj., resembling cartilage. — A hybrid coined fr. **cartilage** and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

cartilaginous, adj. — F. *cartilagineux* (fem. *cartilagineuse*), fr. L. *cartilāginōsus*, 'full of cartilage', fr. *cartilāgō*, gen. *-inis*, 'cartilage'. See **cartilage** and **-ous.**

cartograph, n., a map. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *carte*, 'playing card', and Gk. *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **card,** 'a piece of pasteboard', and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *cartograph-er*, n., *cartograph-y*, n.

cartomancy, n., divination from cards. — F. *cartomancie*, a hybrid coined fr. F. *carte*, 'playing card', and Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See **card,** n., 'a piece of pasteboard', and **-mancy.**

carton, n., a cardboard box. — F. See next word.

cartoon, n., 1) a drawing on strong paper; 2) a comic strip. — F. *carton*, 'pasteboard', fr. It. *cartone*, augment. of *carta*, 'paper'. See **card,** n., 'a piece of pasteboard'.

Derivatives: *cartoon*, v., *cartoonist* (q.v.)

cartoonist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **cartoon** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

cartouche, n., 1) a scroll-like ornament; 2) an oval figure containing the name or title of an Egyptian deity or king. — F., fr. It. *cartoccio*, lit. 'a roll of paper', fr. *carta*, fr. Late L. *carta*. See **card,** 'a piece of pasteboard', and cp. next word.

cartridge, n. — Fr. earlier *cartrage*, corruption of F. *cartouche*, 'cartouche, cartridge'. See prec. word.

cartulary, n., a chartulary. — See **chartulary.**

carucate, n., formerly, a measure of land in England. — ML. *carrucāgium*, 'tax on plow or plowland', rel. to *carracūtium*, 'a two-wheeled coach', fr. L. *carrūca*, 'a four-wheeled coach', in Gaulish-Latin, 'plow', fr. *carrus*, 'wagon'. See **car.**

Carum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κάρον, 'caraway'. See **caraway.**

caruncle, n., a fleshy excrescence. — L. *caruncula*, 'a little piece of flesh', dimin. of *carō*, 'flesh'. See **carnal.**

caruncula, n., a caruncle (*anat.*) — L. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *caruncul-ar, caruncul-ate, caruncul-at-ed, caruncul-ous*, adjs.

carve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *keruen*, fr. OE. *ceorfan*, 'to cut, carve', rel. to OFris. *kerva*, Du. *kerven*, MHG., G. *kerben*, 'to cut, notch', fr. I.-E. base ***gerbh-***, 'to scratch', whence also Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, write', OSlav. *žrĕbŭ, žrĕbiji*, 'lot' (orig. 'a notched stick'), OPruss. *gīrbin*, 'number' (lit. 'a notch'). Cp. **graph, -graph, graphic.** Cp. also **kerf.** For the change of ME. *e* to E. *a* cp *arbor*, 'a shady retreat', *harbor.*

Derivatives: *carv-er*, n., *carv-ic*, adj.

Carya, n., a genus of trees, the hickory (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρύα, 'the walnut tree', rel. to κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', and cogn. with L. *carīna*, 'shell of a nut; keel of a ship'. See **careen** and cp. **Caryota.**

caryatid, n., a draped female figure supporting a column (*archit.*) — L. *Caryātidēs*, fr. Gk. Καρυάτιδες, 'priestesses of Artemis (= the Roman Diana) at *Caryae*', sing. Καρυᾶτις; so called fr. Καρύαι, 'Caryae', a town in Laconia (prob. in allusion to the dance of the virgins at the festival held in the temple of Artemis Caryatis at Caryae).

Caryocar, n., a genus of trees of the family Caryocaraceae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', and κάρ, 'head'; so called in allusion to the large fruit. See **careen** and **cranium** and cp. **Carya.**

Caryophyllaceae, n., the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *Caryophyllus*, name of the genus, fr. Gk. καρυόφυλλον, 'clove tree', fr. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut', and φύλλον, 'leave'. See **careen** and **phyllo-** and cp. prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-aceae.**

caryophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

caryopilite, n., a hydrous manganese silicate (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **caryo-,** Gk. πῖλος, 'felt', and λίθος, 'stone' (see **pile** 'hair', and **-lite**); so called in allusion to the felty appearance.

Caryota, n., a genus of palms of the family Areaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ, 'date palm', lit. 'a palm with walnutlike fruit', fr. κάρυον, 'nut, walnut'. See **careen** and cp. **Carya.**

cascabel, n. — The same as **cascavel.**

cascade, n., a waterfall. — F., fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare*, 'to fall', fr. VL. ***cāsicāre***, freq. formed fr. L. *cāsus*, pp. of *cadere*, 'to fall' (see **cadence**); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivative: *cascade*, intr. v.

cascara sagrada, n., a laxative drug. — Sp., lit. 'sacred bark'. Sp. *cascara*, 'bark', comes from *cascar*, 'to break', from VL. *quassicāre*, freq. of L. *quassāre*, 'to shake violently', itself freq. of *quatere* (pp. of *quassus*), 'to shake'; see **quash,** 'to make void', and cp. **casco, cask.** Sp. *sagrada* is fem. of *sagrado*, fr. L. *sacrātus*, 'sacred', pp. of *sacrāre*, 'to consecrate'; see **sacred.**

casco, n., the hull of a ship. — Sp., 'potsherd, shell, skull, helmet, cask; hull of a ship', fr. *cascar*, 'to crack, burst', fr. VL. *quassicāre*. See prec. word.

cascavel, n., the rattlesnake called scientifically *Crotalus terrificus*. — Port., 'rattle, rattlesnake', fr. Sp. *cascabel*, of s.m., lit. 'sleigh bell, jingle', fr. OProvenç. *cascavel*, fr. ML. *cascabellus*, dimin. of *cascabus*, which is prob. an alteration of Late L. *cac(c)abus*, fr. Gk. κάκ(κ)αβος, of s.m., a word of prob. Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. *kukubu*, 'vessel'.

case, n., condition, instance; a modification in the inflection of a noun, etc. (*gram.*) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *cas*, fr. L. *cāsus*, 'fall, occurrence', fr. *cās-(um)*, pp. stem of *cadere*, 'to fall, fall out, happen'. See **cadence.** In its grammatical sense L. *cāsus*, 'case', is a loan translation of Gk. πτῶσις, 'a falling, fall', which is rel. to πίπτειν, 'to fall'.

case, n., box, chest. — ME. *casse*, fr. ONF. *casse* (F. *châsse*), 'a box', fr. L. *capsa*, 'chest, box, repository', fr. L. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **capsa, Capsella, Capsicum, capsule, caisson, cash,** 'ready money', **casket, cassone, chassis, encase.** See also **chase,** 'iron frame', which is a doublet of *case*.

Derivatives: *case*, tr. v., *cas-er*, n., *cas-ing*, n.

casein, n., a phosphoprotein that forms the basis of cheese (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr L. *cāseus*, 'cheese'. See **cheese.**

casemate, n., a bomb-proof room (*fort.*) — F., fr. It. *casamatta*, apparently fr. Gk. χάσματα, pl. of χάσμα, 'chasm, gap'. See **chasm** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *casemat-ed*, adj.

casement, n., a hinged window. — Shortened fr. MF. *encassement*, a var. of MF. *enchassement* (F. *enchâssement*), 'frame', fr. *enchasser* (F. *enchâsser*), 'to enchase'. See **enchase** and **-ment.**

caseose, n., a soluble product formed during the digestion of casein (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **casein** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

caseous, adj., like cheese. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *cāseus*, 'cheese'. See **cheese** and cp. **casein.**

casern, caserne, n., barracks. — F., fr. OProvenç. *cazerna*, lit. 'a place for four watchmen', fr. VL. ***quaderna***, fr. L. *quaternī*, 'four each'. See **quarter** and cp. **quaternion** and words there referred to. It. *caserma*, 'caserne', has been influenced in form by L. *arma*, 'weapons'.

cash, n., ready money. — F. *casse*, fr. It. *cassa*, 'chest, box, money box', fr. L. *capsa*, 'chest, box, repository'. See **case,** 'chest'.

Derivative: *cash*, tr. v.

cash, n., a small coin used in East India and China. — Tamil *kāsu*, 'a small coin'.

cashew, n., a tropical American tree yielding kidney-shaped nuts. — F. *acajou*, fr. Port. *acajú, cajú*, fr. Tupi *acajú*. Cp. **acajou, cachou, catechu.**

cashier, n., a person in charge of money. — Not derived fr. **cash** but fr. Du. *kassier*, fr. F. *caissier*, fr. *caisse*, 'cashbox'. See **cash,** 'money'.

cashier, tr. v., to dismiss. — MDu. *kasseeren*, fr. F. *casser*, 'to break, annul, set aside'. See **quash,** 'to make void'.

cashmere, n., a soft woolen fabric. — From the Vale of *Kashmir*. Cp. **cassimere, kerseymere.**

Casimir, masc. PN. — Pol. *Kazimir*, lit. 'proclaimer (or preacher) of peace', fr. *kazać*, 'to proclaim, preach', and *mir*, 'peace'. See **ukase** and **mir.**

casino, n., 1) a small country house; 2) an amusement hall. — It., lit. 'a little house', dimin. formed fr. *casa*, 'house', fr. L. *casa*, 'hut, cottage'. See **chasuble** and cp. **cassino.**

cask, n. — Sp. *casco*, 'potsherd, shell, skull, helmet, cask', fr. *cascar*, 'to break', fr. VL. *quassicāre*, freq. of *quassāre*, 'to shake violently', itself freq. of L. *quatere* (pp. *quassus*), 'to shake'. See **quash,** 'to make void', and cp. **casco, casque.**

casket, n. — Not a dimin. of *cask*, but corruption of F. *cassette*, dimin. of *casse*, 'chest, box'. See **case,** 'box, chest'.

Caslon, n., a style of type (*print.*) — Short for *Caslon type;* named after the printer William Caslon (1692-1766), who designed it.

casque, n., a helmet. — F., 'helmet', fr. Sp. *casco*. See **cask.**

Derivative: *casqu-ed*, adj.

Cassandra, n., daughter of Priam, king of Troy. Apollo gave her the gift of prophecy, but later decreed that no one should believe her prophecies (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κασσάνδρα, a word of uncertain etymology.

cassation, n., annulment. — F., fr. *casser*, fr. Late L. *cassāre*, fr. L. *quassāre*, 'to shake violently'. See **quash,** 'to make void', and **-ation** and cp. **cask,** and the second element in **fricassee.**

cassava, n., a West Indian tree. — F. *cassave*, fr. Sp. *casabe, cazabe*, fr. Haiti *casavi*.

casserole, n., 1) a baking dish; 2) a dishlike mold of rice. — F., 'saucepan', fr. ONF. *casse*, fr. OProvenç. *cassa*, fr. VL. *cattia*, 'trowel, frying pan', dissimilated fr. ***ciattia***, fr. Gk. κυάθιον,

dimin. of κύαθος, 'ladle', fr. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to swell', whence also κῦμα, 'anything swelling or swollen'. See **cave,** n., and cp. **cyma.** Cp. also **cassolette.**
Derivative: *casserole*, tr. v.

Cassia, n., a genus of plants of the senna family (*bot.*) — L. *casia, cassia*, 'a tree with aromatic bark', fr. Gk. κασίᾱ, κασσίᾱ, 'cinnamon, cassia', fr. Heb. *qᵉṭzī'āʰ*, 'cassia', which derives from the base of *qāṭzā'*, 'he scraped off', and is rel. to Arab. *quḍḍ'*, 'fine dust', lit. 'dust scraped off'.

Cassida, n., a genus of tortoise beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cassis*, gen. *cassidis*, 'helmet'. See **Cassis.**

cassimere, n., a twilled woolen cloth. — Earlier form of **cashmere** (q.v.)

cassino, n., a game at cards. — It. *casino*, 'a little house', dimin. of *casa*. See **casino.**

Cassiopeia, n., the mother of Andromeda; after her death she was changed into a constellation (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κασσιόπη, Κασσιέπεια; of uncertain etymology.

Cassis, n., a genus of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cassis*, 'helmet', which prob. stands for **kadh-tis*, fr. I.-E. base **kadh-*, 'to guard, watch', whence also OE. *hōd*, 'hood', *hætt*, 'hat'. See **hood, hat** and cp. **Cassida.**

cassiterite, n., native dioxide of tin, SnO_2 (*chem.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. κασσίτερος, 'tin', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Elamitic **kassi-ti-ra*, 'from the land of the Kassi (i.e. Cosseans)', hence orig. meaning 'metal occurring in the land of the Kassi'.

cassock, n., a long ecclesiastical garment. — F. *casaque*, fr. Pers. *kazagand*, 'a kind of jacket'. The ending *-and* of the Persian word was mistaken for a suff., and consequently dropped. Cp. F. *casaquin*, 'jacket', in which the supposed suff. *-and* was substituted by suff. *-in*.
Derivative: *cassock*, tr. v.

cassolette, n., a box for holding perfumes. — F., fr. OProvenç. *casoleta*, dimin. of *casola*, itself a dimin. of *cassa*. See **casserole** and **-ette.**

cassone, n., a large chest, usually carved and painted. — It., augment. of *cassa*, 'chest', fr. L. *capsa*. See **case,** 'box'.

cassowary, n., a large ostrichlike bird of Australia and New Guinea. — Fr. Malay *kasuārī*, through the medium of Dutch. See F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 39.

cast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *casten*, fr. ON. *kasta*, 'to throw', of uncertain origin. There is no connection between this word and L. *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, 'to carry' (see *gerent*).
Derivatives: *cast*, n., *cast-er*, n., *cast-ing*, n., *castor* (q.v.)

Castalia, n., the spring of the Muses on Mount Parnassus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κασταλίᾱ.
Derivative: *Castali-an*, adj.

Castalia, n., the water nymph (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

castanet, n., usually in the pl., a pair of hollowed pieces of hard wood or ivory used as an accompaniment to music. — F. *castagnette*, fr. Sp. *castañeta*, dimin. of *castaña*, 'chestnut' (see **chestnut** and **-et, -ette**); so called from its shape.

caste, n., a distinct social class. — Port. *casta*, 'race', prop. fem. of the adj. *casto*, 'pure, chaste', used as a noun, fr. L. *castus*. See **chaste.**

castellan, n., governor or warden of a castle. — ONF. *castelain*, corresponding to OF. *chastelain* (F. *châtelain*), fr. L. *castellānus*, 'pertaining to a castle', fr. *castellum*, 'castle'. See **castle** and cp. **chatelain,** which is a doublet of *castellan*. Cp. also **Castilian.**

castellated, adj., built like a castle. — ML., *castellātus*, 'built like, or resembling, a castle', fr. L. *castellum*. See **castle** and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ed.**

castigate, tr. v., to punish severely, chastise. — L. *castīgātus*, pp. of *castīgāre*, 'to correct, chastise', prop. 'to induce to moral purity', compounded of *castus*, 'clean, chaste, morally pure', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. For the first element see **chaste** and cp. **chasten, chastise.** For the second element see **agent** and cp. the second element in **fastigiate, fatigue, fumigate, fustigate, levigate.**
Derivatives: *castigation* (q.v.), *castigat-ive*, adj., *castigator* (q.v.)

castigation, n., severe punishment. — L. *castīgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a correcting, chastising', fr. *castīgātus*, pp. of *castīgāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

castigator, n., one who castigates. — L. *castīgātor*, 'one who corrects or chastises', fr. *castīgātus*, pp. of *castīgāre*. See **castigate** and agential suff. **-or.**

castigatory, adj., punitive. — L. *castīgātōrius*, 'reproving, censuring', fr. *castīgātus*, pp. of *castīgāre*. See **castigate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

castile, n., a fine kind of soap. — Short for *Castile soap;* so called from *Castile*, a province in Spain, fr. Sp. *Castilla*. See **Castilian.**

Castilian, adj. — Sp. *castellano*, fr. *Castilla*, 'Castile', a name rel. to *castillo*, earlier *castiello*, 'castle, fort', fr. L. *castellum* (see **castle**); so called from the numerous forts erected on its frontiers to serve as defense against the Moors. Cp. **castile.** For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Castilleja, n., a genus of herbs of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., named in 1781 after the Spanish botanist Domingo *Castillejo*.

castle, n. — ME. *castel*, fr. ONF. *castel*, corresponding to OF. *chastel* (F. *château*), fr. L. *castellum*, 'citadel, fortress, stronghold', dimin. of *castrum*, 'fortified place, fort, castle', *castra* (pl.), 'camp'. See **castrametation** and cp. **alcazar, castellan, Castilian, château.**
Derivatives: *castle*, tr. and intr. v., *castl-ed*, adj.

Castor, n., one of the Dioscuri (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κάστωρ, lit. 'the Bright one', from the stem of κέκασμαι, 'I distinguish myself', which is cogn. with OI. perf. *śāśadúḥ* (part. *śāśadānaḥ*), 'to distinguish oneself, to shine'.

castor, n., 1) beaver; 2) substance obtained from the beaver, castoreum. — F., fr. L. *castor*, fr. Gk. κάστωρ, of s.m., fr. Κάστωρ (see **Castor**); so called because the secretion of the beaver was used as a remedy for diseases of the womb and Κάστωρ was known as a preserver (σωτήρ) of women.

castor, n. (of pepper, etc.) — Fr. earlier *caster*, lit. 'thrower', formed fr. **cast** with agential suff. **-er,** resp. **-or.**

castor, caster, n., a small wheel fixed below a chair leg. — Formed fr. **cast** in the obsolete sense 'to turn'. See prec. word.

castor, n., callosity on a horse's leg. — Prob. a corruption of ME. *castane, castanie*, fr. ONF. *castaine* which corresponds to OF. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*), lit. 'chestnut'. See **chestnut.**

castoreum, n., castor (a secretion of the beaver). — L. fr. Gk. καστόριον, fr. κάστωρ, gen. κάστορος, 'beaver'. See **castor,** 'beaver'.

Castoridae, n. pl., a family of rodents, the beavers (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *castor*, 'beaver'. See **castor,** 'beaver'.

castorite, n., a variety of petalite (*mineral.*) — Named after **Castor,** 'one of the Dioscuri'; cp. *pollucite*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

castral, adj., pertaining to a camp. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *castra*, 'camp'. See next word.

castrametation, n., the laying out of a camp (*mil.*) — F. *castramétation*, fr. ML. *castramētātiōnem*, acc. of *castramētātiō*, fr. L. *castramētātus*, pp. of *castramētārī*, 'to pitch a camp', which is compounded of *castra*, 'camp', and *mētārī*, 'to measure, mete'. *Castra* is the plural of *castrum*, 'a fortified place, fort, castle', orig. 'that which has been cut out', fr. **kastrom*, 'a cutting tool'. See next word and cp. **alcazar.** L. *mētārī* is rel. to *mētīrī*, 'to measure'; see **mete.**

castrate, tr. v., to remove the testicles of. — L. *castrātus*, pp. of *castrāre*, 'to cut, geld', fr. **kastrom*, 'a cutting tool'; prob. cogn. with OI. *śāsati, śāsti*, 'cuts', *śastrám*, 'knife', Gk. κεάζειν, 'to split', and perh. also with OSlav. *kosa*, 'sickle'. L. *castrum*, 'a fortified place' (in the pl. 'camp'), *carēre*, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from', *castus*, 'pure, chaste', are prob. related to *castrāre*. See **chaste** and cp. **caret.** Cp. also **castle** and the first element in **castrametation.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *castrat-er*, n., *castration* (q.v.), *castrat-or*, n.

castration, n. — F., fr. L. *castrātiōnem*, acc. of *castrātiō*, fr. *castrātus*, pp. of *castrāre*, 'to cut, geld'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

casual, adj., accidental. — F. *casuel*, fr. L. *cāsuālis*, 'accidental, fortuitous', fr. *cāsus*, 'case'. See **case,** 'condition', and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *casual-ly*, adv., *casual-ness*, n., *casual-ty*, n.

casuist, n., a person who resolves questions of right and wrong. — F. *casuiste*, fr. Sp. *casuista*, orig. 'an expounder of cases of conscience', a hybrid coined fr. L. *cāsus* (in its ML. sense 'case of conscience') and **-ista,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **case,** 'condition', and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *casuist-ic, casuist-ic-al*, adjs., *casuist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

casuistry, n., the resolving of questions of right and wrong. — Coined by the English poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. **casuist** and suff. **-ry.**

caswellite, n., an altered mica (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist John H. *Caswell*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cat, n. — ME., fr. OE. *catt, catte*, rel. to ON. *köttr* (masc.), *ketta* (fem.), Du. *kat*, OHG. *kazza*, MHG., G. *katze*. Cp. OIr., Gael. *cat*, W. *kath*, OCo. *kat*, Bret. *kaz*, 'cat'. Both these Teut. and Celtic words are of uncertain origin. They derive perh. fr. Late L. *cattus* (masc.), *catta* (fem.), whence It. *gatto*, Sp. *gato*, F. *chat*. Late L. *cattus* and *catta* are possibly loan words from an African language; cp. Nubian *kadīs*, 'cat'. The Balto-Slavic names for the cat: OSlav. *kotŭka, kotel'a*, Lith. *katė̃* (whence Finnish *katti*) are perh. of the same origin as L. *cattus*. Cp. Arab. *qiṭṭ*, 'tomcat', *qiṭṭaʰ*, 'cat', which may be from the same source. Cp. also **chatoyant** and the first element in **caterpillar, caterwaul.** Cp. also **kitling, kitten, kittle,** 'to bring forth kittens', **kitty,** 'kitten', and the second element in **meerkat.**
Derivatives: *cat*, tr. v., *catt-ery*, n., *catt-ish*, adj., *catt-ish-ly*, adv., *catt-ish-ness*, n., *catling* (q.v.), *catt-y*, adj., *catt-i-ly*, adv., *catt-i-ness*, n.

cata- (before consonants), **cat-** (before vowels), **cath-** (before aspirated vowels), pref. meaning 'down, downward; against; in accordance with, entirely, completely'. — Gk. κατα-, κατ-, resp. καθ-, fr. κατά, 'down from, down to; against; over, along; according to', cogn. with Hitt. *katta*, 'down, downward, at, with, under', and prob. also with Gaul. *canta-*, OW. *cant*, OIr. *cēt-*, 'with'.

catabasis, n., the decline of a disease (*med.*) — ModL., lit. 'a going down', fr. Gk. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν, 'to go down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **basis** and cp. **anabasis.**

catabolism, n., destructive metabolism (*biol.* and *physiol.*) — Lit. 'a throwing down', fr. Gk. καταβολή, fr. καταβάλλειν, 'to throw down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and **-ism** and cp. **anabolism, metabolism.**

catachresis, n., incorrect use of a word. — L., fr. Gk. κατάχρησις, 'excessive use, misuse', which is compounded of κατά, 'against' (see **cata-**), and χρῆσις, 'use, employment', from the base of χρή, 'it is necessary', χράομαι, inf. χρῆσθαι 'to

make use of, to use'. See **chrematistic** and cp. the first element in **chrestomathy** and the second element in **polychrestic.**

catachrestic, adj., incorrectly used, misapplied. — Gk. καταχρηστικός, 'misused, misapplied', fr. καταχρῆσθαι, 'to misuse', fr. κατά, 'against' and χρῆσθαι, 'to use'. See prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *catachrestic-al*, adj., *catachrestic-al-ly*, adv.

cataclasm, n., a breaking down. — Gk. κατάκλασμα, 'a breaking down', fr. κατακλᾶν, 'to break down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and κλᾶν, 'to break', whence κλάσις, 'a breaking'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to. For derivatives of I.-E. **qelād-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **qelā-*, see **clado-, holt.**

Derivative: *cataclasm-ic*, adj.

cataclysm, n., a great flood; in *geol.*, a violent upheaval. — F. *cataclysme*, fr. Gk. κατακλυσμός, 'deluge, flood', fr. κατακλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate', which is formed fr. κατά, 'against' (see **cata-**), and κλύζειν, 'to wash, dash against, break over', whence also κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out; surf', κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', κλύδων, 'wave, surge'. Gk. κλύζειν is cogn. with L. *cloāca* (fr. earlier *clovāca*), 'sewer, drain', OL. *cluere*, 'to purge'. See **cloaca** and cp. **clyster.**

Derivatives: *cataclysm-al*, *cataclysmat-ic*, adjs., *cataclysm-ist*, n.

catacomb, n., an underground cemetery. — F. *catacombe*, fr. Late L. *catacumba*, dissimilated fr. **cata tumbas*, 'beside the tombs' (prob. under the influence of L. *-cumbere*, 'to lay oneself down, to lie'). See **cata-** and **tomb.**

catacumbal, adj., resembling a catacomb. — Formed fr. Late L. *catacumba* (see prec. word) with adj. suff. **-al.**

catadioptric, adj., involving both reflection and refraction (*physics*). — Formed fr. **cata-** and **dioptric.** Cp. **catoptric.**

catadromous, adj., going down rivers toward the sea to spawn. — Formed fr. **cata-** and Gk. δρόμος, 'course'. See **dromedary** and **-ous** and cp. **anadromous.**

catafalque, n., a temporary structure used at funerals. — F., fr. It. *catafalco*, fr. VL. **catafalicum* (whence also OF. *chafaud*, F. *échafaud*, 'scaffold'), which is formed fr. **cata-** and L. *fala*, 'a wooden tower (from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city); scaffolding', a word of Etruscan origin. Cp. **scaffold.**

Catalan, adj., pertaining to *Catalonia* in Spain or its language.

Derivative: *Catalan*, n., the language of Catalonia.

catalectic, adj., lacking part of the last foot of the verse (*pros.*) — Late L. *catalēcticus*, fr. Gk. καταληκτικός, 'leaving off; having the last foot of a verse incomplete', fr. καταλήγειν, 'to leave off, stop', fr. κατά (see **cata-**), and λήγειν 'to leave off, cease from', lit., 'to grow tired or weary', which is related to λαγαρός, 'slack, hollow, sunken', and cogn. with L. *languēre*, 'to faint, weary', *laxus* [for **(s)lᵉg-sos*], 'wide, loose, open', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lēg-*, **(s)lᵉg-*, 'to be slack'. See **slack,** adj., and cp. **lax** and words there referred to.

catalepsy, n., a condition in which consciousness is temporarily lost and the muscles become rigid (*med.* and *psychol.*) — Gk. κατάληψις, 'seizure', fr. καταλαμβάνειν, 'to seize upon', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See **lemma** and cp. words there referred to.

cataleptic, adj., pertaining to, or having, catalepsy. — Gk. καταληπτικός fr. καταληπτός, 'capable of being seized', verbal adj. of καταλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *cataleptic*, n., a person subject to catalepsy.

catallactic, adj., pertaining to exchange. — Fr. Gk. καταλλάσσειν, 'to change, exchange', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'other', which is cogn. with L. *alius*, 'other'. See **else** and cp. **allo-, alias.** Cp. also **allactite** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *catallactic-al-ly*, adv.

catalogue, catalog, n. — F. *catalogue*, fr. Late L. *catalogus*, fr. Gk. κατάλογος, 'a counting up, enrollment', fr. καταλέγειν, 'to count up', lit. 'to count down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and λέγειν, 'to pick out, reckon, count, tell, speak'. See **logos.**

Derivatives: *catalogue*, *catalog*, tr. v., *cataloguer*, *catalog-er*, n.

Catalpa, n., a genus of plants of the trumpet-creeper family (*bot.*) — ModL., a name of Carolina Indian origin.

catalysis, n., chemical change caused by an agent which itself remains unchanged (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κατάλυσις, 'a dissolving', fr. καταλύειν, 'to dissolve' fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and λύειν, 'to loose, loosen'. See **-lysis.**

catalyst, n., a catalytic agent (*chem.*) — See prec. word.

catalytic, adj., producing catalysis (*chem.*) — Gk. καταλυτικός, 'able to dissolve', fr. καταλύειν. See **catalysis** and **-ic.**

catalyze, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **catalysis.**

Derivative: *catalyz-er*, n.

catamaran, n., 1) a raft of logs; 2) a boat formed from two parallel hulls. — Tamil *kaṭṭumaram*, compounded of *kaṭṭu*, 'binding', and *maram*, 'tree, wood'.

catamenia, n., menstruation (*physiol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τὰ καταμήνια, which is compounded of κατά, 'according to' (see **cata-**), and μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month'. See **meno-** and cp. **emmenic.**

catamite, n., a boy used in pederasty. — L. *Catamitus*, a corrupt collateral form of *Ganymēdes*, fr. Gk. Γανυμήδης, 'Ganymede', name of Jupiter's cupbearer; see **Ganymede.** The change of Greek δ to L. *t* is due to Etruscan influence. Cp. *sportula.*

Derivatives: *catamit-ed*, *catamit-ing*, adjs.

catamountain, cat-a-mountain, n., the European wild cat. — Lit. 'cat of the mountain'.

catapasm, n., a medicinal powder to be sprinkled upon the skin. — Gk. κατάπασμα, 'powder', fr. καταπάσσειν, 'to besprinkle with', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and πάσσειν, 'to sprinkle, besprinkle', which is of uncertain origin.

cataphora, n., lethargy (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. καταφορά, 'lethargic attack', lit. 'a bringing down', fr. καταφέρεσθαι, 'to be brought down', passive of καταφέρειν, 'to bring down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and φέρειν, 'to bring'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phore.**

cataphract, n., a coat of mail. — L. *cataphractēs*, fr. Gk. καταφράκτης, 'coat of mail', fr. κατάφρακτος, 'covered up', verbal adj. of καταφράσσειν, 'to fortify', fr. κατά 'down, entirely' (see **cata-**), and φράσσειν, 'to fence round, enclose, defend', which stands for **φράκ-ιειν* and is rel. to φράγμα, 'defence', and prob. cogn. with L. *farcīre*, 'to fill, stuff', *frequēns*, 'crowded'. See **frequent.**

cataphyll, n., a rudimentary leaf (*bot.*) — Lit. 'down leaf', compounded of **cata-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-** and cp. the second element in **hypsophyll** and in **sporophyll.**

Derivative: *cataphyll-ary*, adj.

cataplasm, n., a poultice (*med.*) — F. *cataplasme*, fr. L. *cataplasma*, fr. Gk. κατάπλασμα, 'plaster, poultice', fr. καταπλάσσειν, 'to plaster over', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and πλάσσειν, 'to form'. See **plasma** and cp. words there referred to.

catapult, n., an ancient military engine for hurling stones, spears, etc. — L. *catapulta*, fr. Gk. καταπέλτης, 'engine for hurling bolts, catapult', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and the stem of πάλλειν, 'to hurl', which stands in gradational relationship to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', πόλεμος, 'war'. See **polemic** and cp. words there referred to.

cataract, n., a waterfall. — L. *cataracta*, 'waterfall', fr. Gk. καταράκτης, καταρράκτης, fr. καταράσσειν, καταρράσσειν, 'to dash down, break in pieces', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἀράσσειν, 'to smite, break in pieces', which is prob. of imitative origin; cp. ἀράγ-δην, 'with a rattle'. The spelling καταρράκτης (with double ρ) is prob. due to a confusion with καταρρηγνύναι, 'to tear in pieces'.

Derivatives: *cataract*, tr. and intr. v., *cataract-al*, n.

cataract, n., an eye disease. — L. *cataracta*, 'waterfall' (see prec. word), substituted for *aqua*, 'water', which was used as a loan translation of Arab. *mā'*, 'water; cataract (the eye disease)'. See Walt Taylor, Arabic Words in English, in S.P.E. (= Society for Pure English), Tract No. XXXVIII, p. 597.

catarinite, n., an iron meteorite (*mineral.*) — Named after Santa *Catarina*, name of a state and its capital in southern Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

catarrh, n., inflammation of the mucous membranes. — F. *catarrhe*, fr. L. *catarrhus*, fr. Gk. κατάρροος, 'cold in the head', lit. 'a running down', fr. καταρρεῖν, 'to flow down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **stream** and cp. **rheo-.**

Derivatives: *catarrh-al*, adj., *catarrh-al-ly*, adv.

Catarrhina, n. pl., a division of the order Primates, including the gorilla, orangutan and chimpanzee (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'with nostrils downward', fr. **cata-** and Gk. ῥίς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-.**

catarrhine, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

Catasetum, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — A ModL., hybrid coined fr. **cata-** and L. *saetum*, 'bristle'; see **seta.** The correct form would be *Catachaetum* (fr. **cata-** and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair'), in which both elements are of Greek origin (see *chaeto-*).

catastasis, n., the part of a drama, in which the action is at its height. — Gk. κατάστασις, 'settlement, appointment, state, condition', fr. καθιστάναι, 'to set down, set in order', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἱστάναι, 'to place'. See **state.**

catastrophe, n. — L. *catastropha*, fr. Gk. καταστροφή, 'overturning, overthrowing', fr. καταστρέφειν, 'to upset, overturn, overthrow', lit. 'to turn down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe.**

Derivatives: *catastroph-ic*, *catastroph-ic-al*, adjs., *catastroph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *catastroph-ism*, n., *catastroph-ist*, n.

catatonia, n., a severe form of dementia praecox (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κατάτονος, 'a stretching down; depression', fr. κατατείνειν, 'to stretch down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch', which is cogn. with L. *tenuis*, 'thin, slight', *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Catawba, n., a kind of grape and wine. — Named after the *Catawba* River in the Carolinas.

catch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *cacchen*, fr. ONF. *cachier*, corresponding to OF. *chacier*, F. *chasser*, 'to hunt', fr. VL. **captiāre*, fr. L. *captāre*, 'to strive to seize', freq. of L. *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **chase,** which is a doublet of *catch*. Cp. also **ketch,** 'a kind of small vessel'.

Derivatives: *catch*, n., *catch-er*, n., *catch-ing*, adj., *catch-ing-ly*, adv., *catch-ing-ness*, n., *catchment*, n., *catch-y*, adj.

catchpole, catchpoll, n., a sheriff's officer whose duty was to make arrests for debt; taxgatherer, bumbailiff. — ME. *cacchepol*, from an ONF. equivalent of OF. *chacepol*, lit. 'chase-chicken', fr. ML. *cacepullus*, *chassipullus*, fr. **cacere*, **chacere*, **chassere*, 'to chase', and L. *pullus*, 'chicken' (see **catch, chase** and **pullet, poult**); so called because taxgatherers used to confiscate poultry.

catchup, catsup, n. — See **ketchup.**

cate, usually in pl. **cates,** n., dainties, delicacies. — Aphetic for *acate*, fr. ONF. *acat*, fr. *acater*, 'to buy, purchase'. See **cater.**

catechesis, n., instruction by word of mouth. — Gk. κατήχησις, 'instruction by word of mouth', fr. κατηχεῖν. See **catechize.**

catechetic, catechetical, adj., pertaining to catechesis or a church catechism. — Gk. κατηχητικός, 'pertaining to instruction by word of mouth', fr. κατηχεῖν. See **catechize.**
Derivatives: *catechetical-ly*, adv., *catechet-ics*, n.

catechism, n., instruction by questions and answers. — F. *catéchisme*, fr. Eccles. L. *catēchismus*, fr. Gk. κατηχισμός, fr. κατηχίζειν. See **catechize** and **-ism.**

catechist, n., one who instructs by questions and answers. — Eccles. L. *catēchista*, fr. Gk. κατηχιστής, fr. κατηχίζειν. See next word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *catechist-ic*, *catechist-ic-al*, adjs., *catechist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

catechize, tr. v., to instruct by questions and answers. — Eccles. L. *catēchizāre*, 'to teach by word of mouth', fr. Gk. κατηχίζειν, fr. κατηχεῖν, 'to resound', hence 'to sound (a thing) in one's ears; to teach by word of mouth', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἠχεῖν, 'to sound, ring, peal', fr. ἠχώ, 'sound'. See **echo** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *catechiz-er*, n.

catechu, n., a stringent substance obtained from the wood, fruit or leaves of several Asiatic trees. — Malay *kāchū* (cp. Tamil *kāsu*, Kanarese *kāchu*), fr. Hind. *kaṭh*, fr. OI. *kváthati*, 'he decocts', which is cogn. with Goth. *hvaþjan*, 'to foam', *hvaþō*, 'foam', OSlav. *kvasŭ*, 'leaven', and L. *cāseus*, 'cheese'. See **cheese** and cp. F. *cachou* (whence E. *cashoo*, a variant of *catechu*) and It. *catecu*. Cp. also **cutch.**

catechumen, n., one receiving instruction in the elements of Christianity. — F. *catéchumène*, fr. Eccles. L. *catēchūmenus*, fr. Gk. κατηχούμενος, 'instructed by word of mouth', pass. pres. part. of κατηχεῖν, 'to teach by word of mouth'. See **catechize.** For the pass. pres. part. suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

categorematic, adj., capable of being used alone (as e.g. the predicate of a sentence). — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κατηγόρημα, gen. κατηγορήματος, 'accusation, charge; predicate', fr. κατηγορεῖν. See **category.**

categorical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *catēgoricus*, fr. Gk. κατηγορικός, 'accusatory, affirmative, categorical', fr. κατηγορίᾱ. See next word.
Derivatives: *categorical-ly*, adv., *categorical-ness*, n.

category, n. — L. *catēgoria*, fr. Gk. κατηγορίᾱ, 'accusation, predication, category', fr. κατηγορεῖν, 'to accuse, signify, indicate, affirm, predicate', fr. κατήγορος, 'accuser', lit. 'one who speaks against somebody before an assembly', fr. κατά, 'against' (see **cata-**), and the stem of ἀγορεύειν, 'to harangue, assert', lit. 'to speak in the assembly', fr. ἀγορά, 'assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', and cogn. with L. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and cp. **agora, allegory.** Cp. also **categorematic.**

catena, n., a chain. — L., 'chain'. See **chain.**

catenarian, adj., pertaining to a chain. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *catēnārius*, fr. *catēna*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **concatenate.**

catenary, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

catenate, tr. v., to link together. — L. *catēnātus*, pp. of *catēnāre*, 'to chain together', fr. *catēna*. See **catena** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

cater, intr. v., to provide food. — From the obsol. n. *catour*, 'buyer, caterer', aphetic for *acatour*, fr. ONF. *acatour*, corresponding to OF. *achatour* (F. *acheteur*), 'buyer', fr. OF. *achater* (cp. the forme *acheder*, occurring in Jonas, 10th cent.), fr. VL. **accapitāre*, 'to add to one's capital', fr. *ad*, 'to' (see **ad-**), and a verb formed from the stem of L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head' (see **capital,** adj.). The usual derivation fr. VL. **accaptāre*, 'to try to take, seize', cannot be accepted because of phonetic reasons. The change of *t* to *d* in OF. *acheder* and OSp. *acabdar* could not be accounted for, if it had been preceded originally by a consonant.

cater, n., the four at cards or dice. — Orig. 'four', fr. F. *quatre*, 'four', fr. L. *quattuor*. See **quart.**

cateran, n., a highland robber. — Gael. *ceathairneach*, 'marauder', fr. *ceathairne*, 'common people, peasantry', rel. to Ir. *ceatharn*, 'a band of soldiers'. See **kern,** 'lightarmed foot soldier'.

caterer, n. — ME. *catour*, 'caterer' (whence **cater,** v. (q.v.) Accordingly the suff. **-er** in *caterer* is redundant. Cp. *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *sorcerer*, *upholsterer.*

caterpillar, n. — ONF. *catepelose*, corresponding to OF. *chatepelose*, fr. Late L. *catta pilōsa*, 'hairy cat'. For the etymology of Late L. *catta* see **cat.** L. *pilōsa* is fem. of *pilōsus*, 'hairy', fr. *pilus*, 'hair'; see **pile,** 'hair'. The ending of the English word was influenced by *piller*, 'one who pills' (see *pill*, 'to rob').
Derivative: *caterpillar*, intr. v.

caterwaul, intr. v. — ME. *caterwrawen*, *caterwawen*, fr. LG. *katerwaulen*, 'to cry like cats', fr. *kater*, 'male cat', and *waulen*, 'to cry'. The first element is rel. to MLG., MDu. *katte*, 'cat'; see **cat.** The second element is rel. to E. *waul*, a variant of **wail** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *caterwaul*, n., *caterwaul-er*, n., *caterwaul-ing*, n.

catgut, n. — Compounded of **cat** and **gut;** so called although made from the intestines of sheep.

Catharist, n., a member of any of various sects aiming at purity (*Eccles. hist.*) — ML. *Catharista*, fr. Eccles. Gk. καθαριστής, fr. Gk. καθαρός, 'pure, clean'; cp. Gk. καθαριστής, 'tree pruner', and see next word. For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

catharsis, n., 1) purgation (*med.*); 2) purification of the emotions by art. — ModL., fr. Gk. κάθαρσις, 'cleansing, purification', from the stem of καθαίρειν, 'to cleanse, purify; to prune (a tree)', fr. καθαρός, 'clean, pure', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **cathartic, Catherine, acatharsia.**

cathartic, cathartical, adj., cleansing, purifying. — Gk. καθαρτικός, 'fit for cleansing', from the stem of καθαίρειν. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *cathartical-ly*, adv., *cathartical-ness*, n.

Cathay, n., poetic name of China. — ML. *Cataya*, fr. *Khitai*, the name of a Tatar kingdom (the kingdom of the Khitan Tatars). Cp. **Khitan.**

cathedra, n., the seat of a bishop. — L., fr. Gk. καθέδρᾱ. See **chair** and cp. **ex cathedra.**

cathedral, n. — ML. *cathedrālis*, short for *ecclēsia cathedrālis*, 'church pertaining to the seat of a bishop', fr. *cathedra*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Catherine, Catharine, also **Katherine, Katharine,** fem. PN. — F. *Catherine*, fr. L. *Ecaterina, Katerina*, fr. Gk. Αἰκατερίνη (whence also Russ. *Ekaterina*). The later L. spelling *Katharina* is due to a connection with Gk. καθαρός, 'pure', the supposed origin of the name.

Catherine wheel. — So called from the spiked wheel with which St. Catherine of Alexandria was tortured.

catheter, n., a surgical instrument used to draw off fluid from body cavities. — Late L., fr. Gk. καθετήρ, 'something let down; surgical instrument for emptying the bladder', from the stem of καθιέναι, 'to send down', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἱέναι, 'to move forward, throw, send', which stands for **yi-ye-nai* and is cogn. with L. *jacēre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **synesis.**
Derivatives: *catheter-ism*, n., *catheter-ize*, tr. v., *catheter-iz-ation*, n.

cathode, kathode, n., negative electric pole (*physics* and *chem.*) — Gk. κάθοδος, 'way down, descent', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph** and cp. words there referred to. The term *cathode* was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. **anode, electrode.**
Derivatives: *cathod-al*, *cathod-ic*, adjs., *cathod-ic-al-ly*, adv.

catholic, adj. — F. *catholique*, fr. Eccles. L. *catholicus*, fr. Gk. καθολικός, 'general, universal', fr. καθόλου = καθ' ὅλου, 'on the whole, in general', fr. κατά, 'according to' (see **cata-**), and ὅλος, 'whole', which stands for **ὅλFος*, fr. I.-E. base **sol-wos*, whence also L. *salvus*, 'saved, preserved, safe'. See **safe** and cp. **holo-.** Cp. also **catholicon.**
Derivatives: *catholic*, n., *catholic-al*, adj., *catholic-al-ly*, adv., *catholic-ism*, n., *catholic-ize*, tr. v., *catholic-iz-er*, n., *catholic-ly*, adv.

catholicity, n., 1) the quality of being catholic; 2) universality; 3) (*usually cap.*) Catholicism. — Coined by Coleridge fr. **catholic** and suff. **-ity** on analogy of F. *catholicité* which was coined by Théodore-Agrippa d'Aubigné (1552-1630) fr. *catholique*, 'Catholic'.

catholicon, n., a remedy for all diseases. — Gk. καθολικόν, neut. of καθολικός, 'general, universal'. See **catholic.**

Catholicos, n., title of primate of the Armenian church. — Gk. καθολικός, 'general, universal'. See **catholic.**

cation, n., a positive ion moving toward the cathode (*physics* and *chem.*) — Gk. κατιόν, neut. of κατιών, pres. part. of κατιέναι, 'to go down, descend', fr. κατά (see **cata-**) and ἰέναι, 'to go', which is cogn. with L. *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerant.** The word *cation* was introduced into electricity by Faraday (see *cathode*); cp. **ion, anion.**
Derivative: *cation-ic*, adj.

catkin, n., a tassellike spike of flowers, an ament. — Du. *katteken*, dimin. of *katte*, 'cat', so called because of its resemblance to a cat's tail. See **cat** and **-kin.**
Derivative: *catkin-ate*, adj.

catling, n., 1) a kitten (*rare*); 2) catgut (*rare*); 3) a double-edged knife used in amputations. — Formed fr. **cat** with suff. **-ling.**

catlinite, n., a red clay; pipestone (*petrogr.*) — Named after the American traveler George *Catlin* (1796-1872). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cato-, combining form meaning 'down'. — Gk. κάτω, 'down, downward', rel. to κατά, 'down from, down to'. See **cata-.**

catoptric, catoptrical, adj., pertaining to the reflection of light. — Gk. κατοπτρικός, 'pertaining to a mirror', fr. κάτοπτρον, 'mirror', fr. κατά, 'against' (see **cata-**), and the stem of ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See **optic** and cp. **dioptric.**
Derivatives: *catoptrical-ly*, adv., *catoptrics* (q.v.)

catoptrics, n., that part of optics which deals with the reflection of light. — See **catoptric** and **-ics** and cp. **dioptrics.**

catoptromancy, n., divination by a mirror. — Compounded of Gk. κάτοπτρον, 'mirror', and μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **catoptric** and **-mancy.**

Catostomidae, n. pl., a family of fresh-water fishes, the suckers (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **cato-** and Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

cattle, n. — ME. *catel*, fr. ONF. *catel* (corresponding to OF. *chatel*), fr. Late L. *capitāle*, 'property', prop. neut. of the L. adjective *capitālis*, 'pertaining to the head, chief, principal', from *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. the noun **capital** in the sense of 'principal'. Cp. also **chattel,** which is a doublet of *cattle.*

Cattleya, n., a genus of American orchids. — ModL., named after the English botanist Wil-

liam *Cattley* (died in 1832).

catty, n., a weight used in China and the East Indies.— Malay *kātī*, a weight of 1⅓ lb. Cp. **caddy.**

Caucasian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Caucasus*, fr. Gk. Καύκασις, fr. Scythian Κρού-κāσις, 'Caucasus', a compound meaning lit. '(the mountain) shining with ice'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp.295-96, s.v. *crūsta*. The first element of this compound is a derivative of I.-E. base **qreu-*, 'to be icy'. For derivatives of **qrus-*, an enlarged form of base **qreu-* see **crust, crystal.** The second element is rel. to Gk. καίειν (for *κάϝιειν), 'to burn'; see **caustic.**

cauchemar, n., incubus. — F., a hybrid coined from the blend of OF. *chaucer* and Picard *cauquer*, 'to trample' (both derived fr. L. *calcāre*, of s.m., fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel'), and fr. MDu. *mare*, 'incubus'. See **Calceolaria** and **mare,** 'incubus', and cp. the first element in **caltrop.**

caucus, n., private meeting of the leaders of a political party. — A word of Algonquian origin, lit. meaning 'counselor'.
Derivative: *caucus*, intr. and tr. v.

cauda, n., tail (*zool.* and *anat.*) — L. See next word.

caudal, adj., pertaining to the tail. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cauda*, 'tail', prob. orig. meaning 'a piece cut, or to be cut, off', and rel. to *caudex*, 'a block of wood'; Lith. *kuõdas*, 'tuft', is not cognate with L. *cauda* (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p.185). See **hew** and cp. **coda, codetta, coward, cue, queue.** Cp. also **caudex** and words there referred to.

caudate, adj., having a tail. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *cauda*, 'tail'. See prec. word.

caudex, n., the stem of palms and ferns (*bot.*) — L. *caudex, cōdex*, 'trunk of a tree', lit. 'a tree cut off', rel. to *cūdere*, 'to strike, beat, pound'. See **hew** and cp. **codex, code, codicill.** Cp. also **caudal, cause** and the first element in **cockboat.**

caudillo, n., commander, chief, leader of an armed troop; chief, leader. — Sp., a collateral form of *cabdillo*, fr. L. *capitellum*, 'a little head', dimin. of *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **capital,** 'head of a column'.

caudle, n., a hot drink. — ONF. *caudel*, corresponding to OF. *chaudel* (F. *chaudeau*), fr. VL. *caldellum*, dimin. formed from the Latin adj. *calidus, caldus*, 'hot', fr. *calēre*, 'to be hot'. See **caldron** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **coddle.**
Derivative: *caudle*, tr. v.

caught, past tense and pp. of *catch*. — ME. *cauhte*, formed on the analogy of *lauhte*, fr. *lacchen* (whence E. *latch*), 'to catch'. See **catch.**

cauk, cawk, n., chalk; barite (*dial. E.* and *Scot.*) — Northern var. of **calk.**

caul, n., a membrane enclosing the fetus and sometimes covering the head of a newly born child. — MF. (= F.) *cale*, 'cap', back formation fr. MF. (= F.) *calotte*. See **calotte.**

cauldron, n. — See **caldron.**

Caulerpa, n., a genus of marine green algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. καυλός, 'stem, stalk', and ἕρπειν, 'to creep'. See **cole** and **herpes.**

caulescent, adj., having a visible stem. — Formed fr. L. *caulis*, 'stalk, stem', with the inchoative suff. **-escent,** on analogy of *arborescent*. See **cole** and cp. next word. Cp. also **acaulescent.**

cauliflower, n. — Refashioned after L. *caulis*, 'stem', and E. **flower** fr. earlier *colyflory*, fr. F. *chou-fleuri, chou-fleur*, which is formed on analogy of It. *cavolo fiore*, 'cauliflower', fr. L. *caulis*, 'stem, stalk', and *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **cole.**

cauline, adj., pertaining to, or growing on, a stem. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) fr. L. *caulis*, 'stem, stalk'. See **cole** and cp. **acauline.**

caulis, n., the stem or stalk of a plant (*bot.*) — L. See **cole** and cp. prec. word.

caulk, v. — A var. of **calk.**

caulker, n. — A var. of **calker.**

caulome, n., the stem of a plant (*bot.*) — Formed fr. Gk. καυλός, 'stem, stalk' (see **cole**), with suff. **-ome,** on analogy of *rhizome*.

Caulophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'stem leaf', fr. Gk. καυλός, 'stem', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see **cole** and **phyllo-**); so called because the stem seems to form the stalk of the great leaf.

Caurus, n., the northwest wind. — L. *caurus, cōrus*, cogn. with Lith. *šiaurỹs*, 'north wind', *šiáurė*, 'north', *šiaurùs*, 'raging, stormy', OSlav. *sěverŭ*, 'north wind', Goth. *skūra* (*windis*), 'storm', OE. *scūr*, 'shower'. See **shower.**

causalgia, n., a burning sensation (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'a burning pain', coined by the American physician Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914) fr. Gk. καῦσος, 'burning heat' (which derives fr. *καϝ-, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn'), and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **caustic** and **-algia.**

causate, tr. v., to cause. — ML. *causātus*, pp. of *causāre*, 'to cause'. See **cause,** v. and n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *causat-ion*, n., *causat-ion-al*, adj., *causat-ive*, adj., and n., *causat-ive-ly*, adv., *causat-ive-ness*, n.

cause, n. — F., fr. L. *causa*, 'cause, reason, purpose', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **caud-tā* and orig. meant 'a striking', hence is rel. to *cūdere*, 'to strike, beat, knock', fr. I.-E. base **qāu-*, 'to strike, beat'. See **hew** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **accusative, accuse, causerie, coze, excuse, kickshaw, recusant.** For sense development cp. L. *dēcīdere*, 'to cut off; to decide' (see *decide*).
Derivatives: *caus-al*, adj. and n., *caus-al-ity*, n., *caus-al-ly*, adv., *cause-less*, adj., *cause-less-ly*, adv., *cause-less-ness*, n.

cause, tr. v. — F. *causer*, 'to cause', fr. ML. *causāre*, 'to cause' (cp. L. *causārī*, 'to plead, to debate a question'), fr. L. *causa*, 'cause'. See **cause,** n.
Derivative: *caus-able*, adj.

causerie, n., a conversational article in a periodical or newspaper. — F., 'talk, conversation', fr. *causer*, 'to talk', fr. L. *causārī*, 'to plead, dispute, to discuss a question', fr. *causa*, 'cause, reason, purpose' (see **cause** and **-ery**); named after Sainte-Beuve's *Causeries du lundi* ('Monday Talks').

causeway, n., a raised road. — A blend of **causey** and **way.**
Derivative: *causeway*, tr. v.

causey, n., a causeway (*dial.*) — ME. *cauce*, fr. ONF. *cauciee*, corresponding to F. *chaussée*, 'causeway', fr. VL. (*via*) *calciāta*, lit. 'a road paved with limestone', fem. pp. of *calciāre*, 'to pave with limestone', fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime, limestone'. See **calcareous** and cp. **chaussée.**

caustic, adj., burning, corrosive. — F. *caustique*, fr. L. *causticus*, fr. Gk. καυστικός, 'capable of burning, corrosive', fr. καυστός, 'burnt', verbal adj. of καίειν, which stands for *κάϝ-ιειν, 'to burn, set on fire', fr. I.-E. base **kēu-*, **kū-*, 'to burn, heat', whence also Lith. *kūlė*, 'blight, mildew', *kūlėti*, 'to become blighted'. Cp. **caeoma, caliber, calm, catacaustic, Caucasian, cautery, diacaustic, encaustic, holocaust, hypocaust, ink, Nausicaa.**
Derivatives: *caustic*, n., *caustic-ize*, tr. v., *caustic-ly*, adv., *caustic-ness*, n.

cautel, n., caution; precaution. — OF. *cautele* (F. *cautèle*), fr. L. *cautēla*, 'caution', fr. *cautus*, 'wary, careful, heedful', pp. of *cavēre*, 'to be on one's guard'. See **cave,** interj.

cautelous, adj., cautious. — F. *cauteleux* (fem. *cauteleuse*), fr. *cautèle*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *cautelous-ly*, adv., *cautelous-ness*, n.

cauter, n., a hot iron for cauterizing. — F. *cautère*, fr. L. *cautērium*, fr. Gk. καυτήριον, 'branding iron', fr. καυτήρ, 'burner'. See next word and cp. **cautery.**

cauterize, tr. v., to burn with a hot iron or a caustic substance. — F. *cautériser*, fr. Late L. *cautērizāre*, fr. Gk. καυτηριάζειν, 'to sear with a hot iron', fr. καυτήρ, 'burner', rel. to καυστός, verbal adj. of καίειν, 'to burn'. See **caustic** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *cauteriz-ation*, n.

cautery, n., a cauter. — L. *cautērium*. See **cauter.**

caution, n. — F., fr. L. *cautiōnem*, acc. of *cautiō*, 'wariness, carefulness, heedfulness', fr. *cautus*, 'wary, careful, heedful', pp. of *cavēre*, 'to be on one's guard, take heed'. See **cave,** interj.
Derivatives: *caution*, tr. v., *caution-ary*, adj. and n., *caution-er*, n.

cautious, adj. — Cp. L. *cautus*, 'careful, heedful', and see **caution** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *cautious-ly*, adv., *cautious-ness*, n.

cavalcade, n., a procession of horsemen. — F., fr. It. *cavalcata* (with the Piemont pronunciation *cavalcada*), prop. fem. pp. of *cavalcare*, 'to ride on horseback', used as a noun, fr. Late L. *caballicāre*, fr. L. *caballus*. See **cavalry.**
Derivative: *cavalcade*, intr. v.

cavalier, n., a horseman; a gentleman serving as a lady's escort. — F., fr. It. *cavaliere*, orig. 'horse-soldier', fr. Late L. *caballārius* (whence also Provenç. *cavalier*, Sp. *caballero*, Port. *cavalleiro*), fr. L. *caballus*. See **cavalry** and cp. **chevalier,** which is a doublet of *cavalier*.
Derivatives: *cavalier*, adj., *cavalier-ly*, adv.

cavalla, n., any of various fishes of the genus Carangus. — Port. *cavalla*, rel. to Sp. *caballa*, prop. a feminine form of Port. *cavallo*, resp. Sp. *caballo*, 'horse', fr. L. *caballus*. See **cavalry.**

cavalry, n. — F. *cavalerie*, fr. It. *cavalleria*, fr. *cavallo*, 'horse', fr. L. *caballus*, 'an inferior horse, a nag', which is prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor or the Balkan peninsula. Cp. Gk. καβάλλης, 'horse', the Gaulish PN. *Caballos* and OSlav. *kobyla*, 'mare', which also derive prob. from the same language as L. *caballus*. MIr. (= Ir.) *capall*, Bret. *caval*, W. *ceffyll*, 'horse', are Latin loan words. Cp. **chivalry,** which is a doublet of *cavalry*. Cp. also **cavalcade, cavalier, cavalla, cheval-de-frise, cheval glass, chevalier, capercailzie.**

cavatina, n., a short song or melody (*mus.*) — It., fr. *cavata*, prop. fem. pp. of *cavare*, 'to hollow (out), dig (out)', fr. L. *cavāre*, of s.m. See next word.

cave, n. — F., fr. L. *cava*, fem. of the adjective *cavus*, 'hollow, concave', used as a noun. L. *cavus* prob. stands for **cowos* and is cogn. with Gk. κόος (Hesychius), 'chasm', κῶος, 'prison' (lit. 'a hollow place'), κώδεια, 'poppy head', κοῖλος (for *κόϝιλος), 'hollow', κύαρ, 'eye of a needle; orifice of the ear', OIr. *cūa*, 'hollow', *cūass*, 'cave', Bret. *kēo*, 'cave', OI. *śváyatē*, 'swells', *śūnáḥ*, 'swollen', *śávas-*, 'strength, heroism', *śávīraḥ*, *śúraḥ*, 'strong', Gk. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to become or be pregnant', κῦμα, 'anything swollen; a wave'. κῦρος, 'authority', κύριος, 'lord, master'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱewə(-)*, **ḱewā-*, **ḱū-*, 'to vault', whence developed the further meanings 'to bend inward, be hollow or concave', on the one hand, and 'to bend outward, swell out, be convex' on the other. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp.191-92 s.v. *cavus*, Boisacq, DELG., p.481 s.v. καυλός and Frisk, GEW., p.38 s.v. κύαρ. Cp. **cabinet, cabook, cadger, cage, casserole, cavatina, cave ne, cavity, church** and words there referred to, **codeine, codon, coelo-, concave, cumulus, cyma, decoy, excavate, excavation, gabion, hound** (*naut.*), **jail.** Cp. the related base **ḱeu-*, 'to swell; hollow', for the derivatives of which see **hole.**
Derivatives: *cave*, tr. and intr. v., *cav-ing*, n.

cave, interj., beware! — L. *cavē*, imper. of *cavēre*, 'to be on one's guard, take care, beware', which stands for **coιēre* and is cogn. with Gk. κοέω (for *κοϝέω), 'I mark, perceive', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qēu-*, 'to look at, observe', whence also OE. *scēawian*, 'to look, see, behold'. See

show and words there referred to and cp. esp. **caution.** Cp. also next word.

caveat, n., 1) notice that no action is to be taken (*law*); 2) a warning. — L., 'let him beware', 3rd p. sing. pres. subj. of *cavēre*. See prec. word.

cavendish, n., tobacco pressed into cakes. — Prob. so called from the name of the producer or exporter.

cavern, n., a cave. — F. *caverne*, 'cave', fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n. For the Latin suff. *-erna*, which is of Etruscan origin, cp. *cistern, tavern.*

cavernous, adj., full of caverns or cavities. — L. *cavernōsus*, fr. *caverna*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

cavesson, n., a kind of noseband for a horse. — F. *caveçon*, fr. It. *cavezzone*, 'halter with a noseband', augment. of *cavezza*, 'halter', fr. VL. **capitia*, fr. L. *capitium*, 'a covering for the head', fr. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

Cavia, n., the genus of cavies, the guinea pig (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. F. *cabiai*, from a Caribbean native word. Cp. **cavy, capybara.**

caviar, caviare, n. — F. *caviar*, fr. It. *caviaro* (now *caviale*), fr. MGk. καβιάριον, fr. Turk. *khāviār*, fr. *Kaffah* (= Theodosia), name of a trading town on the SE. shore of the Black Sea.

cavicorn, adj., hollow-horned. — Compounded of L. *cavus*, 'hollow', and *cornū*, 'horn'. See **cave,** n., and **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'hardened skin'.

Cavicornia, n. pl., another name for *Bovidae* (*zool.*) — Lit. 'hollow-horned'. See prec. word.

cavil, intr. v., to find trivial faults, to carp. — OF. *caviller*, fr. L. *cavillārī*, 'to jest, joke, make captious objections, to cavil at', fr. *cavilla*, 'jest, quibble, trick', dissimilated fr. **calvilla*, and rel. to *calvī*, 'to devise tricks, use artifice', *calumnia*, 'false accusation, chicanery'; see **calumny** and cp. **challenge.** For the suff. cp. L. *favilla*, 'glowing ashes, embers' which is rel. to *fovēre*, 'to warm, keep warm'.

Derivatives: *cavil*, n., *cavillation* (q.v.), *cavil(l)-er*, n., *cavil(l)-ing*, adj., *cavil(l)-ing-ly*, adv., *cavil(l)-ing-ness*, n.

cavillation, n., a cavil, caviling. — F., fr. L. *cavillātiōnem*, acc. of *cavillātiō*, 'a jesting, scoffing, quibbling, shuffling', fr. *cavillātus*, pp. of *cavillārī*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

cavity, n. — F. *cavité*, fr. L. *cavitātem*, acc. of *cavitās*, fr. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n., and **-ity.**

cavo-relievo, n., hollow relief. — It. *cavorilievo*. It. *cavo* derives fr. L. *cavus*, 'hollow'; see **cave,** n. For It. *rilievo* see **rilievo** and cp. **basso-rilievo.**

cavort, intr. v., to prance about. — Prob. a blend of **curvet** and **snort.**

cavy, n., a guinea pig. — See **Cavia.**

cay, n., a small island. — Sp. *cayo*, fr. Taino *cayo*, 'small island'. Cp. **key,** 'small island'.

caw, n., the natural cry of the crow and raven; intr. v., to utter this cry or imitate it. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **chough.**

cawk, cauk, n., chalk, barite. — Dialectal variants of **chalk.**

Derivative: *cawk-y*, adj.

cawney, cawny, n., a measure of land used in Madras. — Tamil *kāni*, 'property', lit. 'that which is seen or known', fr. *kan*, 'to see'.

caxon, n., a wig (*archaic*). — Prob. fr. the surname *Caxon.*

Caxton, n. — any book printed by William Caxton (died in 1491).

cayenne, n., also **cayenne pepper.** — Tupi *kyinha, quiynha*, 'capsicum', lit. 'of the isle of Cayenne'.

cayman, n., any of Central and South American kinds of alligators. — Sp. *caimán*, fr. Carribbean *acayouman.*

cazimi, n., the center of the solar disk (*astrol.*) — Arab. *jism, jesm*, 'body', in the term '*ála jismi'sh-shamsi*, 'on the disk of the sun'. See Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionary, p. 13.

-ce, suff. used to form abstract nouns. — Fr. L. *-tia*, either directly or through the medium of F. *-ce*. See **-ance, -ence.**

Ceanothus, n., a genus of plants of the buckthorn family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεάνωθος, 'a kind of thistle'.

cease, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *cassen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *cesser*, fr. L. *cessāre*, 'to delay, loiter', freq. of *cēdere* (pp. *cessus*), 'to withdraw'. See **cede** and cp. **cessation, decease, incessant.**

Derivatives: *cease*, n., *cease-less*, adj., *cease-less-ly*, adv.

cebolite, n., a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Cebolla* Creek in Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Cecil, masc. PN. — Fr. L. *Caecilius*, name of a Roman gens, a derivative of *caecus*, 'blind'. See **cecity.**

Cecilia, Cecily, also **Cicely.** — L. *Caecilia*, fem. of *Caecilius*. See prec. word.

cecity, n., blindness. — F. *cécité*, 'blindness', fr. L. *caecitātem*, acc. of *caecitās*, of s.m., fr. *caecus*, 'blind', which is cogn. with OI. *kēkaraḥ*, 'squinting', Goth *haihs*, 'one-eyed', OIr. *caech*, of s.m., MIr. *leth-chaech*, 'squinting', W. *coeg*, 'one-eyed'. Gk. καικίᾶς, 'the northeast wind', is cogn. with these words and lit. means 'the dark (wind)'. For sense development cp. L. *aquilō*, 'the north wind', which is related to *aquilus*, 'dark' (see *Aquilo*). Cp. **caecum, Caecias, Excoecaria.** Cp. also **Cecil.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

Cecropia, n., a genus of trees of the mulberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **Cecrops** (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Cecropia moth, a large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*). — ModL. *cecropia*. See prec. word.

Cecrops, n., a legendary king of Attica and founder of Athens. — L., fr. Gk. Κέκροψ. The name Κέκροψ is prob. metathesized fr. *Κέρκοψ and lit. means 'face with a tail', fr. κέρκος, 'tail', and ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face'. For the first element see **cercus.** The second element is rel. to

Gk. ὄψις, 'sight', ὀπτός, 'seen, visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'; see **optic.**

cedar, n. — ME. *cedre*, fr. OF. *cedre* (F. *cèdre*), fr. L. *cedrus*, fr. Gk. κέδρος, 'cedar', which prob. denoted orig. 'a tree whose wood was used for burning sacrifices', and derives fr. Heb. *qāṭár*, 'it exhaled odor, smoked'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 35. For sense development cp. Gk. θυία, name of an African tree, prop. 'a tree whose wood was burnt for sacrificial purposes', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke' (see *Thuja*). Heb. *qāṭar* [whence *qᵉṭóreth*, 'odor (of burning sacrifice), smoke, incense'] is rel. to Arab. *qátara*, 'it exhaled odor, smoked', *qutár*, 'exhalation, smoke', etc. Cp. **Cedrela, cedrine, Cedrus.** Cp. also **citron.**

Derivatives: *cedar, cedar-ed, cedar-n*, adjs.

cede, tr. v. — L. *cēdere* (pp. *cessus*), 'to go, go away, yield, give up, withdraw', prob. for **ce-zdere*, from the demonstr. particle *ce-* and I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to go', whence also Gk. ὁδός, 'way', OSlav. *chodŭ*, 'a walking, going', *choditi*, 'to walk, go', OI. *ā-sad-*, 'to go, approach', *ut-sad-*, 'to step aside, disappear'. See **he** and **odograph** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **abscess, accede, access, ancestor, antecede, cease, cession, cesspool, concede, concession, decease, exceed, excess, intercede, intercession, necessary, precede, predecessor, procedure, proceed, process, procession, recede, retrocede, secede, succeed, success.** — I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to go', is prob. identical with **sed-*, 'to sit', the original sense of the base having been 'to place (either the seat in order to sit down, or the foot upon the ground in order to go'). See **sedentary.**

cedilla, n., a graphic symbol put under the letter *c* in some French and Spanish words. — Sp., spelled also *zedilla*, lit. 'a little *z*', from the name of the Greek letter *zēta* (ζ); so called because orig. the letter *z* was added to *c* (e.g. F. *leczon* = *leçon*), to indicate that it has not the usual sound of *k*, but that of *þ* (in Spanish), resp. that of *s* (in French). See **zeta.**

Cedrela, n., a genus of trees of the mahogany family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *cedrelo*, dimin. of *cedro*, 'cedar'. See **cedar.**

cedrine, adj., pertaining to cedar. — L. *cedrinus*, fr. Gk. κέδρινος, fr. κέδρος, 'cedar'. See **cedar** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Cedric, masc. PN. — This name, which was first used by Walter Scott ('Cedric the Saxon' is one of the characters in Ivanhoe) prob. stands for OE. *Cerdic* and owes its form to a mistake of Scott's.

Cedrus, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — L., 'cedar'. See **cedar.**

cedula, n., in Spanish countries; order, certificate, security. — Sp. *cédula*, fr. L. *schedula.* See **schedule.**

ceil, tr. v., to overlay, cover. — F. *ciel*, 'sky, canopy', fr. L. *caelum*, 'sky'. See **celestial.**

Derivatives: *ceil-er*, n., *ceil-ing*, n.

celadon, n., pale green color. — F. *céladon*, fr. *Céladon*, Astrée's lover in Honoré d'Urfé's novel *Astrée*. Honoré d'Urfé formed this name from the Latin PN. *Celadon* occurring in Ovid's *Metamorphoses.*

celadonite, n., a green silicate of iron, magnesium and potassium (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. pref. **-ite** fr. **celadon** (q.v.); so called in allusion to its color.

Celaeno, n., one of the Harpies (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κελαινώ, lit. 'the Black one', fr. κελαινός, 'black', fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, **qol-*, 'black, spotted', which is rel. to base **qāl-*, of s.m., whence L. *cālīgō*, 'darkness'. See **caliginous.**

celandine, n., the swallowwort. — ME. *celydoine*, fr. OF. *celidoine* (F. *chélidoine*), fr. L. *chelīdonium*, fr. Gk. χελῑδόνιον, fr. χελῑδών, gen. χελιδόνος, 'the swallow', which is rel. to κίχλη, 'the thrush', and cogn. with OE. *gellan*, 'to yell, shriek', *galan*, 'to sing'. See **yell** and **nightingale** and cp. **chelidonium.**

Celastraceae, n. pl., the staff-tree family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Celastrus** with suff. **-aceae.**

celastraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Celastrus, n., a genus of trees, the staff-tree (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κήλαστρος, 'a kind of evergreen', a loan word from an Aegean language, whence also Basque *gorostri.*

-cele, suff. meaning 'tumor, hernia', as in *hydrocele, variocele* (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. κήλη (Att. κᾶλη), 'tumor, hernia', which is cogn. with OSlav. *kyla*, ON. *haull*, OE. *hēala*, OHG. *hōla*, 'hernia'.

celebrant, n., one who celebrates. — L. *celebrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *celebrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

celebrate, tr. v., to perform (a rite) in a public and solemn manner; to observe, commemorate; intr. v., to observe a holiday, anniversary, etc. — L. *celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*, 'to frequent, repeat, praise, honor, celebrate', fr. *celeber* (masc.), *celebris* (fem.), *celebre* (neut.), 'crowded, much frequented, renowned', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to drive', whence also Gk. κέλλειν, 'to drive on, push', L. *celer*, 'swift'. See **celerity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *celebrat-ed*, adj., *celebrat-ed-ness*, n., *celebration* (q.v.), *celebrat-ive*, adj., *celebrat-or* (q.v.), *celebrat-ory*, adj.

celebration, n. — L. *celebrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'concourse, festal celebration', fr. *celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

celebrator, n. — L., fr. *celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*. See **celebrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

celebrity, n., fame, a famous person. — L. *celebritās*, 'multitude, festal celebration', fr. *celeber.* See **celebrate** and **-ity.**

celeriac, n., a variety of celery. — Formed fr. **celery.**

celerity, n., speed. — F. *célérité*, fr. L. *celeritātem*, acc. of *celeritās*, 'swiftness', fr. *celer*, 'swift', fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to drive', whence

also κέλλειν, 'to drive on, push; to run (a ship) to land', κέλεσθαι, 'to urge on, exhort', κελεύειν, 'to urge on, exhort, order', κέλης, 'race horse; small fast boat', OI. *kaláyati*, 'he urges on', and prob. also Goth. *haldan*, 'to tend (orig. prob. to drive on) the sheep', OE *haldan*, 'to hold'. See **hold** and cp. **acolyte, anacoluthon, celebrate, clonus, proceleusmatic.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

celery, n., a plant with edible leafstalks. — F. *céleri*, fr. Lombardic It. *selleri*, pl. of *sellero* (corresponding to It. *sedano*), fr. L. *selīnum*, fr. Gk. σέλῑνον, 'parsley'. See **parsley** and cp. words there referred to.

celesta, n., a musical instrument. — F. *célesta*, fr. *céleste*, 'heavenly', fr. L. *caelestis*. See **celestial.**

celeste, n., sky-blue color. — F. *céleste*, fr. L. *caelestis*, 'heavenly', fr. *caelum*. See **celestial.**

Celeste, fem. PN. — F. *Céleste*, fr. L. *caelestis*, 'heavenly'. See prec. word.

celestial, adj. — OF. *celestial, celestiel*, fr. L. *caelestis*, 'pertaining to the sky, heavenly, divine', fr. *caelum*, which is of uncertain origin. It stands perhaps for **caid-(s)lom*, and derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qāit-*, **sqāid-*, 'bright', whence also OI. *kētúḥ*, 'brightness, light', *citráḥ*, 'bright, apparent, obvious'. Lith. *skaidrùs*, 'shining, clear', *skáistas, skaistùs*, 'shining', Lett. *skaîdrs*, of s.m., ON. *heið*, 'clear sky', OE. *hādor*, OHG. *heitar*, MHG., G. *heiter*, 'clear, shining, cloudless'. Cp. **caesious, ceil, ceiling, cerulean, Selina.** Cp. also **-hood** and words there referred to. — The suff. *-stis* in L. *caele-stis* is related to *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state.** Derivatives: *celestial*, n., *celestial-ity*, n., *celestial-ly*, adv.

celi-, combining form. — A variant spelling of **coeli-.**

Celia, fem. PN. — It., fr. L. *Caelia*, fem. of *Caelius*, name of a Roman gens. Cp. F. *Célie* and **Sheila.**

celiac. — See **coeliac.**

celibacy, n., unmarried state. — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *caelibātus*. See **celibate.**

celibatarian, adj., advocating celibacy; n., one who advocates celibacy. — Formed with suff. **-arian** fr. L. *caelibātus*. See next word.

celibate, adj., unmarried; n., an unmarried person. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *caelebs*, 'unmarried, single', which is of uncertain origin. It perh. meant orig. 'living alone', and is formed fr. I.-E. **qaiwelo-*, 'alone' (whence also OI. *kévalaḥ*, 'belonging exclusively to a single person, alone', see **kevalin**), and **lib(h)-*, 'living', which is prob. traceable further to base **leip-*, 'to stick, adhere; to remain, persevere, continue, live' (whence Goth. *liban*, OE. *libban, lifian*, etc., 'to live'). I.-E. **qaiwelo-* is an enlargement of **qai-wo-*, which is rel. to **qai-lo*, appearing in Lett. *kails*, OE. *hāl*, 'whole, uninjured, healthy'. See **whole** and cp. words there referred to. For derivatives of I.-E. **leip-* see **leave,** v., and cp. esp. **life, live.** Derivative: *celibat-ic*, adj.

celio-, combining form. — A variant spelling of **coelio-.**

cell, n. — ME. *celle*, fr. OF. *celle*, fr. L. *cella*, 'storeroom, granary, bee's cell, hut, cot', fr. I.-E. base **kel-*, 'to hide, conceal', whence also L. *cēlāre*, 'to hide, conceal', *oc-culere*, 'to cover, conceal', OI. *śālā*, 'hut, house, hall, stable', *śāláḥ*, 'hedge, enclosure, wall', Gk. καλιά, 'hut, nest', καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', κέλυφος, 'sheath, case', κολεός, 'sheath', MIr. *cul*, 'defence, shelter', *culaid*, 'cover', OIr. *cuile*, 'cellar, magazine', OE. *heall, hall*, 'hall', *hel, hell, helle*, 'hell', *helan*, 'to cover, hide', Goth. *huljan*, of s.m., *hulistr*, 'covering, veil', *hulundi*, 'cave', OE. *heolstor*, 'that which veils, hiding place, darkness'. Cp. **cella, cellar, cellule** and the second element in **Paludicella.** Cp. also **caliology, calyptra, cilia, clandestine, color, conceal, dharmsala, Eucalyptus, hall, hell, helmet, holster, hull, kalidium, kelyphite, kil-, occult, superciliary, Valhalla.**
Derivatives: *cell*, tr. and intr. v., *cell-ed*, adj.

cella, n., the inner part of a temple in ancient Greece or Rome (*archit.*) — L. See prec. word.

cellar, n. — ME. *celler*, fr. OF. *celier* (F. *cellier*), fr. L. *cellārium*, 'a receptacle for food, pantry', prop. neut. of the adjective *cellārius*, 'pertaining to a storeroom', used as a noun, fr. *cella*. Cp. It. *cellaio*, OProvenç. *celier*, Catal. *celler*, Sp. *cillero* and Port. *celleiro*, 'storeroom', and see **cell.**
Derivatives: *cellar*, tr. v., *cellar-age*, n., *cellar-er*, n.

cellaret, n. — Diminutive formed fr. **cellar** with suff. **-et.**

celliform, adj., having the form of a cell. — Compounded of L. *cella* and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cell** and **-form.**

cello, n. — Short for **violoncello.**

celloidin, n., a solution of pyroxylin used for embedding. — Formed from **cell, -oid** and chem. suff. **-in.**

cellophane, n., a flexible transparent material. — A hybrid coined by the Swiss chemist Jacques E. Brandenberger (born in 1872) from the first syllable of **cellulose** and the stem of Gk. φαίνειν, 'to show'; see **phantasm.**

cellular, adj. — F. *cellulaire*, fr. *cellule*. See next word and **-ar.**
Derivative: *cellular-ity*, n.

cellule, n. — F., lit. 'a small cell', fr. L. *cellula*, 'a small storeroom', dimin. of *cella*. See **cell** and **-ule.** Derivatives: *cellular* (q.v.), *cellul-ate, cellul-ated*, adjs.

celluloid, n. and adj. — A hybrid coined by the American inventor John Wesley Hyatt (1837-1900) fr. **cellulose** and **-oid,** a suff. of Greek origin.

cellulose, n. (*chem.*) — F., coined by the French chemist Anselme Payen (1795-1871) fr. L. *cellula* (see **cellule**) and suff. *-ose*, which was soon taken over to form many other chemical terms (see subst. suff. **-ose**).

cellulose, adj., containing cells. — Formed fr. L. *cellula* (see **cellule**) with adj. suff. **-ose.**

Celosia, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κήλεος, 'burning', contracted fr. *κηϝάλεος, fr. *καϝ-, the stem of καίειν, 'to burn', whence also καυστός, 'burned', καυστικός, 'capable of burning'; see **caustic** and cp. words there referred to. The name *Celosia*, 'burning', was suggested by the color of the leaves.

celt, n., a chisel of stone. — Late L. *celtis*, a loan word of unknown origin.

Celt, Kelt, n. — F. *Celte*, fr. L. *Celtae*, 'Celts', fr. Gk. Κέλται, earlier Κελτοί. Cp. **celtium.**

Celtic, Keltic, adj. — L. *Celticus*, fr. *Celtae*. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *Celtic-ism*, n., *Celtic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

Celtis, n., a genus of plants of the elm family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *celtis*, name of an African species of lotus, a loan word of uncertain origin.

celtium, n., a supposed chemical element. — ModL. *celtium*, lit. 'the Celtic (element)', fr. L. *Celtae*. See **Celt** and chem. suff. **-ium.**

Celtologist, n., a student of the Celtic languages or of the history of the Celts. — Compounded of **Celt** and **-logist.**

Celtomaniac, n. — Compounded of **Celt** and **maniac.**

cement, n. — ME. *cyment, ciment*, fr. OF. (= F.) *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum*, 'rough stone, stone chippings', for **caid(s)mentom*, fr. *caedō, caedere*, 'to cut, hew, lop', whence also *caelum* [for **caid-(s)lom*], 'chisel', which is cogn. with OI. *khidáti, skhidáti*, 'thrusts, tears', *khédā*, 'hammer, mallet', *khēdayati*, 'molests, tires, fatigues', MHG., G. *heie*, 'mallet, rammer'. Cp. **ancile, caesura, cespitose, cestus,** 'cover for the hand', **chisel, -cide, circumcise, concise, decide, decision, excide, excise,** 'to cut out', **excision, incise, précis, precise, sallet, scissors, succise.** For the ending see suff. **-ment.**
Derivatives: *cement*, tr. v., *cement-ation*, n., *cement-er*, n.

cemetery, n. — Late L. *coemētērium*, fr. Gk. κοιμητήριον, 'sleeping room, burial place', fr. κοιμᾶν, 'to put to sleep', which is rel. to κοίτη, 'place to lie down in, bed', κοῖτος, 'place to lie down in, bed; sleeping, sleep', κοιτών, 'bedchamber', κεῖμαι, 'I lie down, lie asleep', κώμη, 'village', fr. I.-E. base **kei-*, 'to lie, rest', whence also Goth. *haims*, 'village', OE. *hām*, 'home, house, dwelling'. See **home** and cp. **city, civil.** Cp. also the second element in **neossine.**

cenacle, n., a dining room. — F. *cénacle*, fr. L. *cēnāculum*, 'dining room', fr. *cēna*, 'dinner', which stands for **qert-snā* (cp. Oscan *kersnu*, of s.m.), lit. 'portion', fr. I.-E. base **qert-*, 'to cut', whence also OI. *kṛntáti*, 'cuts', Lith. *kertù, kiřsti*, 'to hew', Arm. *k'ert'em*, 'I skin, flay', and prob. Hitt. *karsh-*, 'to cut off'. Base **qert-* is an enlargement of base **qer-*, 'to cut', for which see **carnal.**

Cenchrus, n., a genus of grasses, 'the sandbur, the burgrass' (bot.) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέγχρος, 'millet'. See **Cachrys.**

-cene, combining form denoting certain periods in geology, as in *Eocene*. — Introduced by the British geologist Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) fr. Gk. καινός, 'new', which is cogn. with L. *recēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'new'. See **recent** and **kainite.**

cenobite, coenobite, n., a member of a religious order living in a community. — Eccles. L. *coenobita*, 'a cloister brother', fr. *coenobium*, 'a convent', fr. Gk. κοινόβιον, 'life in community, monastery', fr. κοινός, 'common', and βίος, 'life'. For the first element see **coeno-,** for the second see **bio-.**
Derivatives: *cenobit-ic, cenobit-ic-al*, adjs., *cenobit-ic-al-ly*, adv., *cenobit-ism*, n.

cenoby, n. — See **coenobium.**

-cenosis, combining form meaning 'discharge' (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κένωσις, 'an emptying', fr. κενός, 'empty'. See **cenotaph.**

cenosite, n., a hydrous silicate and carbonate of calcium, yttrium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. καινός, 'new, novel, unusual' (see **-cene**); so called in allusion to its composition.

cenotaph, n., an empty tomb in honor of a dead person who is buried elsewhere. — F. *cénotaphe*, fr. L. *cenotaphium*, fr. Gk. κενοτάφιον, 'an empty tomb', compounded of κενός, 'empty', and τάφιον, neut. of τάφιος, 'pertaining to a grave', fr. τάφος, 'burial, grave, tomb'. The first element is cogn. with Arm. *sin*, 'empty'; cp. **keno-, kenosis.** The second element is rel. to Gk. θάπτειν, 'to bury', τάφρος, 'ditch', and cogn. with Arm. *damban, dambaran*, 'grave, tomb'. Cp. **Taphrina** and the second element in **epitaph, tritaph.**

Cenozoic, adj., designating the geological period extending from the beginning of the Tertiary to the present. — Compounded of Gk. καινός, 'new, recent', ζωή, 'life', and suff. **-ic.** See **-cene** and **zoo-.**

cense, tr. and intr. v. — Aphetic for **incense.**

censer, n. — Aphetic for *incenser*, fr. OF. *encensier* (F. *encensoir*), fr. Eccles. L. *incēnsārium*, fr. *incēnsum*, 'incense', lit. 'that which is burnt', neut. pp. of L. *incendere*, 'to set fire to, burn'. See **incense,** 'smoke of burning spices'.

censor, n. — L. *cēnsor*, fr. *cēnsēre*, 'to reckon, assess, estimate, value, deem, judge', cogn. with OI. *śáṁsati*, 'recites, praises', *śaṁsáyati*, 'announces', *śáśā*, 'song of praise', Toch. B *cānmaya*, 'he has been proclaimed'. Cp. **census, excise,** 'duty', **recension.**
Derivatives: *censor*, tr. v., *censor-ial*, adj., *censorious* (q.v.)

censorious, adj., inclined to censure; critical. — L. *cēnsōrius*, 'pertaining to a censor', fr. *cēnsor*. See prec. word and **-orious.**
Derivatives: *censorious-ly*, adv., *censorious-ness*, n.

censure, n. — F. *censure*, fr. L. *cēnsūra*, 'judgment, criticism', fr. *cēnsus*, pp. of *cēnsēre*. See **censor** and **-ure.**

censure, tr. and intr. v. — F. *censurer*, fr. *censure*. See **censure,** n.
Derivatives: *censur-able*, adj., *censur-er*, n.

census, n. — L. *cēnsus*, 'rating of property, registration of citizens and their property', fr. *cēnsus*, pp. of *cēnsēre*. See **censor.**
Derivative: *census*, **tr.** v.

cent, n., a hundred (used in certain phrases only). — F., 'a hundred', fr. L. *centum*, 'a hundred'. See **hundred** and cp. next word, **centenarian, centner, century, percentage.**

cent, n., the hundredth part of a dollar. — Abbreviation of L. *centēsima* (scil. *pars*), 'the hundredth part', fem. of *centēsimus*, 'the hundredth', fr. *centum*, 'a hundred'. See prec. word and cp. *mill.*

cental, n., a unit of weight, hundredweight. — Formed fr. L. *centum*, 'a hundred', with adj. suff. **-al,** on analogy of *quintal.*

centaur, n., 1) one of a mythical race in ancient Thessaly, conceived as monsters, half man, half horse (*Greek mythol.*); 2) (*cap.*) = Centaurus (*astron.*) — L. *Centaurus*, fr. Gk. Κένταυρος, which is of uncertain origin.

Centaurea, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *centaurēum* or *centaurium*. See **centaury.**

Centaurium, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *centaurēum* or *centaurium*. See **centaury** and **-ium.**

Centaurus, n., a southern constellation between Hydra and Cross (*astron.*) — L., 'centaur'. See **centaur.**

centaury, n., any of a group of plants of the gentian family. — ME., fr. ML. *centauria*, fr. L. *centaurēum*, *centaurium*, fr. Gk. κενταύρειον, κενταύριον, lit. 'Centaur's plant', fr. Κένταυρος, 'centaur'. According to Pliny (see Nat. Hist. 25, 66) the Centaur Chiron, wounded by an arrow shot by Heracles, heals his wound with this plant, whence its name κενταύρειον or κενταύριον, 'Centaur's plant' (see **centaur**). In Latin, folk etymology altered the foreign word into the compound of the Latin words *centum*, 'hundred', and *aurum*, 'gold'. As a loan translation of L. *centaureum* in this mistaken sense, arose G. *Tausendgüldenkraut*, 'centaury', lit. 'thousand-golden-herb'.

centenarian, adj., pertaining to a period of a hundred years; n., a person one hundred years old. — L. *centēnārius*, 'relating to a hundred', fr. *centēnī*, 'a hundred each', fr. *centum*, 'a hundred'. See **cent,** 'a hundred', and **-arian** and cp. **centner, kantar.**

centenary, 1) adj., pertaining to a century; pertaining to a period of a hundred years; 2) n., a century; a period of a hundred years. — L. *centēnārius*, **'relating to a hundred'. See** prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

centennial, adj., of a hundred years; happening once in a hundred years; one hundred years old; n., the hundredth anniversary; the celebration of the hundredth anniversary. — Formed, on the analogy of *bi-ennial*, fr. L. *centum*, 'a hundred', and *annus*, 'year'. See **annual, biennial.**
Derivative: *centennial-ly*, adv.

center, centre, n. — F. *centre*, fr. L. *centrum*, fr. Gk. κέντρον, 'point, prickle, spike, ox goad, point round which a circle is described', from the stem of κέντειν, 'to prick, goad', whence also κέντωρ, 'a goader, driver', κεστός (for *κεντ-τός), 'embroidered', κέστρᾱ, 'pickax', κοντός, 'pole', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱent-**, 'to prick', whence also Bret. *kentr*, OIr. *cinteir*, 'a spur', OHG. *hantag*, 'sharp, pointed', Lett. *sīts*, 'hunter's spear', *situ*, *sist*, 'to strike', W. *cethr*, 'nail'. Cp. **centrifugal, centripetal, concentrate, eccentric, Dicentra, paracentesis.** Cp. also **cestrum, cestus,** 'girdle', **kent,** 'a pole', **quant,** 'a pole'.
Derivatives: *center*, *centre*, intr. and tr. v., *center-ing*, *centr-ing*, *centre-ing*, n.

centesimal, adj., counting by hundredths. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *centēsima* (*pars*), 'a hundredth (part)', fr. *centum*, 'a hundred'. See **cent** (in both senses).

centi-, combining form meaning 'one hundred', or 'a hundredth part'. — L. *centi-*, fr. *centum*, 'a hundred', See **cent,** 'a hundred'.

centigrade, adj. — Compounded of **centi-** and *gradus*, 'degree'. See **-grade.**

centigram, centigramme, n. — F. *centigramme*, compounded of *centi-* and *gramme*, fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **centi-** and **-gram.**

centiliter, centilitre, n. — F. *centilitre*, compounded of *centi-* and *litre*. See **centi-** and **liter.**

centillion, n. — Formed fr. **centi-** on the analogy of **million** (q.v.) See also **billion.**

centime, n. — F., formed fr. *cent*, 'a hundred', on the analogy of *décime*, 'one tenth (of a franc)', fr. L. *decima* (*pars*), 'tenth (part)', fr. *decem*, 'ten'. See **cent,** 'a hundred', and **decimal.**

centimeter, centimetre, n. — F. *centimètre*, compounded of *centi-* and *mètre*. See **centi-** and **-meter.**

centipede, n. — F. *centipède*, fr. L. *centipeda*, 'centipede, many-footed insect', compounded of *centum*, 'a hundred', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **centi-** and **pedal.**

centner, n., commercial hundredweight. — G., fr. L. *centēnārius*, 'relating to a hundred'. See **centenarian** and cp. **kantar.**

cento, n., a composition made up of selections from different works. — L. *centō*, 'patchwork', cogn. with OI. *kanthā*, 'patched garment', OHG. *hadara*, MHG., G. *hader*, 'rag' [cp., with *-l-* formative element, MHG. *hadel* (whence F. *haillon*), 'rag']. Gk. κέντρων, 'piece of patchwork', is a loan word fr. L. *centō*, and was influenced in form by κέντρων, 'one that deserves the goad (= κέντρον)'. Cp. **Centunculus.**

central, adj. — L. *centrālis*, 'pertaining to a center', fr. *centrum;* first used by the philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school, Henry More (1614-87), in 1647. See **center** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *central*, n., *central-ism*, n., *central-ist*, n., *central-ist-ic*, adj., *central-ity*, n., *central-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *central-iz-ation*, n., *central-ly*, adv., *central-ness*, n.

centric, centrical, adj. — Gk. κεντρικός, fr. κέντρον. See **center** and **-ic** and cp. *anthropocentric, egocentric, geocentric, heliocentric, paracentric.*
Derivatives: *centrical-ly*, adv., *centric-ity*, n.

centrifugal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *centrifugus*, 'fleeing from the center', which was coined by Sir Isaac Newton from L. *centrum*, 'center', and *fugere*, 'to flee from'. See **center** and **fugacious** and cp. **centripetal.**
Derivatives: *centrifugal*, n., *centrifugal-ize*, tr.v., *centrifug-al-ly*, adv.

centrifuge, n., a rotary machine. — F., fr. *centrifuge*, 'centrifugal', fr. ModL. *centrifugus*. See prec. word.

centripetal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *centripetus*, 'tending toward the center', which was coined by Sir Isaac Newton fr. L. *centrum*, 'center', and *petere*, 'to fall upon, move toward, seek'. See **center, petition** and cp. **centrifugal.**
Derivative: *centripetal-ly*, adv.

centro-, combining form meaning 'center, central'. — L., fr. Gk. κεντρο-, fr. κέντρον, 'center'. See **center.**

centrobaric, adj., relating to the center of gravity. — Fr. Gk. τὰ κεντροβαρικά, title of a treatise of Archimedes on the center of gravity, compounded of κέντρον, 'center', and βάρος, 'weight'. See **center, baro-** and **-ic.**

Centrosema, n., name of a genus of the family Fabaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κέντρον, 'spur', and σῆμα, 'sign, standard'. See **center** and **semantics.**

centrosome, n., a minute body occurring in the cytoplasm (*biol.*) — Coined by the German zoologist Theodor Boveri (1862-1915) in 1888 from Gk. κέντρον, 'center', and σῶμα, 'body'. See **centro-** and **soma,** 'body'.

centumvir, n., one of a court of one hundred judges or jurors (*Roman hist.*) — L., compounded of *centum*, 'a hundred', and *vir*, 'man'. See **cent,** 'a hundred', and **virile.**

Centunculus, n., a genus of the primrose family (*bot.*) — L. *centunculus*, 'bindweed, knotweed, patch', formed fr. *centō*, 'patchwork', with dimin. suff. *-unculus*. See **cento** and **-uncle.**

centuple, adj., a hundred times as much, a hundredfold. — F., fr. L. *centuplus*, 'a hundredfold', lit. 'folded a hundred times', formed fr. *centum*, 'a hundred', with suff. *-plus*, 'fold', on analogy of *du-plus*, 'double', fr. *duo*, 'two'. See **double.**
Derivatives: *centuple*, tr. v., *centupl-y*, adv.

centuplicate, tr. v., to make a hundredfold. — L. *centuplicātus*, pp. of *centuplicāre*, 'to increase a hundredfold', fr. *centuplex*, gen. *centuplicis*, 'a hundredfold', which is compounded of *centum*, 'a hundred', and *-plex*, gen. *-plicis*, '-fold', from the stem of *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **plicate.**
Derivative: *centuplicat-ion*, n.

centuplicate, adj. and n., a hundredfold. — L. *centuplicātus*. See prec. word.

centurion, n., a captain commanding a hundred men in the Roman army. — L. *centuriō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'commander of a century', fr. *centuria*. See next word and cp. **decurion.**

century, n. — L. *centuria*, 'a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind'; formed fr. *centum*, 'a hundred', on the analogy of *decuria*, 'a company of ten' (fr. *decem*, 'ten'). See **cent,** 'a hundred', and cp. **decury.**

ceorl, n., a churl. — OE. See **churl.**

cephal-, form of **cephalo-** before a vowel.

cephalalgia, cephalalgy, n., headache (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. κεφαλαλγίᾱ, which is compounded of κεφαλή, 'head', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **cephalic** and **-algia.**

Cephalanthus, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κεφαλή, 'head', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **cephalic** and **anther.**

cephalate, adj., having a head. — See **cephalic** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

cephalic, adj., pertaining to the head. — F. *céphalique*, fr. L. *cephalicus*, fr. Gk. κεφαλικός, 'pertaining to the head', fr. κεφαλή, 'head', dissimilated fr. *χεφαλή, fr. I.-E. base ***ghebʰel-**, whence also Toch. A *śpāl-*, 'head', Goth. *gibla*, ON. *gafl*, 'gable', OE. *gafol*, 'fork'. See **gable** and **-ic** and cp. **Acanthocephala, acephalous, acrocephalic, anencephalic, autocephalous, bicephalous, Bucephalus, dolichocephalic, Dracocephalum, encephalic, encephalon, Enchelycephali, hydrocephalus, isocephalic, macrocephalic, megacephalic, mesocephalic, microcephalous, orthocephalic.**

cephalic vein (*anat.*) — ML. *vena cephalica*, fr. Arab. *al-qīfāl*, fr. *al-*, 'the', and *qīfāl*, a word of uncertain origin, which was confused by the translators of Avicenna with Gk. κεφαλή, 'head' (whence κεφαλικός, 'pertaining to the head, see prec. word). The word *cephalic* in its above sense appears first in a translation of Avicenna by Armegandus Blasius de Montepessulano in 1564. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, Wien, 1879, p. 96-98.

cephalo-, before a vowel **cephal-,** combining form meaning 'head, with reference to the head'. — Gk. κεφαλο-, κεφαλ-, fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

cephaloid, adj., shaped like a head. — Gk. κεφαλοειδής, fr. κεφαλή, 'head', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cephalic** and **-oid.**

cephalopod, n., one of the Cephalopoda. — See next word.

Cephalopoda, n. pl., a class of mollusks, including the cuttlefish, squid, octopus, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of κεφαλή, 'head', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **cephalic** and **-pod.**

cephalothorax, n., the united head and thorax (of spiders and crustaceans) (*zool.*) — See **cephalo-** and **thorax.**

Cephalotus, n., a genus of Australian plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεφαλωτός, 'having a head, headed', fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

cephalous, adj., having a head. — See **-cephalous.**

-cephalous, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a head'. — Gk. -κέφαλος (as in μακροκέφαλος, 'long-headed'), fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

cer-, form of **cero-** before a vowel.

ceraceous, adj., waxy. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *cēra*, 'wax'. See **cere,** n.

cerago, n., beebread. — Formed fr. L. *cēra*, 'wax'. See **cere,** n.

ceral, adj., pertaining to wax. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cēra*, 'wax'. See **cere,** n.

Ceramiaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **Ceramium.**

ceramiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

ceramic, adj., 1) of pottery; 2) of ceramics. — Gk. κεραμικός, 'of pottery, made of earthenware', fr. κέραμος, 'earthen vessel, jar, potter's clay, pottery', a pre-Hellenic word derived from a language of Asia Minor and not cognate with L. *cremāre*, 'to burn'. See Kretschmer, Glotta, 11, 284, and Schrader, Reallexikon der indogermanischen Altertumskunde II², 694. Cp. **Ceramium,** and the second element in **Inoceramus.**

ceramics, n., 1) the art of making pottery, earthenware, of porcelain, etc.; 2) objects made of any of these materials. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

Ceramium, n., a genus of red algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεράμιον, dimin. of κέραμος, 'earthen vessel, jar'. See **ceramic.**

cerargyrite, n., a synonym of *hornsilver.* — Compounded of Gk. κέρας, 'horn' (see **cerato-**), ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see **argyro-**), and subst. suff. **-ite.**

cerastes, n., the horned viper (*zool.*) — L. *cerastēs*, 'a horned serpent', fr. Gk. κεράστης, 'horned; a horned serpent', fr. κέρας, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

Cerastium, n., a genus of plants of the chickweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεράστης, 'horned' (see prec. word); so called from the shape of the pod.

cerate, n., a kind of ointment consisting of wax, lard, oil and other ingredients. — L. *cērātum*, prop. neut. pp. of *cērāre*, 'to cover with wax', fr. *cēra*. See **cere,** n., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

cerated, adj., waxed. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *cērātus*, pp. of *cērāre*, 'to wax', fr. *cēra*. See **cere,** n.

cerato-, kerato-, before a vowel **cerat-, kerat-,** combining form meaning 'horn, horny'. — Gk. κερατο-, κερατ-, fr. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn', which is cogn. with L. *cornu*, 'horn', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱer-*, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit'. See **horn** and cp. **carat, cervine, crio-, keratin.** Cp. also **Aceraterium, Acerates** and the second element in **Dicruridae, Dinoceras, Megaceros, rhinoceros, Triceratops.**

Ceratodus, n., a genus of fishes, the barramunda (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn', and -οδούς, '-toothed', fr. ὀδών, 'tooth'. See **cerato-** and **odonto-.**

Ceratophyllaceae, n. pl., the hornwort family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Ceratophyllum** with suff. **-aceae.**

ceratophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Ceratophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the hornwort (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'with hornlike leaves', fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn', and φύλλον, 'a leaf' (see **cerato-** and **phyllo-**); so called because the sessile leaves are divided into hard, threadlike, parts.

cerauno-, kerauno-, a combining form meaning 'thunderbolt'. — Gk. κεραυνο-, fr. κεραυνός, 'thunderbolt, lightning', which stands for *κεραϝ(ε)νός, lit. 'smasher, crusher', rel. to κεραΐζειν (for *κεραϝίζειν), 'to lay waste', and cogn. with L. *cariēs*, 'decay, rottenness'. See **caries** and cp. the second element in **sincere.**

ceraunograph, keraunograph, n., an instrument for recording thunderstorms and lightnings. — Compounded of **cerauno-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Cerberus, n. (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κέρβερος, which is prob. cogn. with OI. *karbaráḥ, śárvaraḥ, śabálaḥ*, 'spotted, speckled' (whence *Śabálaḥ*, name of one of the two dogs of Yama).

cercaria, n., a larval stage of trematode worms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέρκος, 'tail'. See **cercus** and **-aria** and cp. next word.

Cercis, n., a genus of shrubs and trees, the redbud, the Judas tree (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κερκίς, 'weaver's shuttle; the Judas tree', which is prob. a dimin. of κέρκος, 'tail'. See **cercus.**

Cercopithecus, n., a genus of long-tailed monkeys (*zool.*) — L. *cercopithēcus*, fr. Gk. κερκοπίθηκος, 'a long-tailed monkey', which is compounded of κέρκος, 'tail', and πίθηκος, 'monkey'. See **cercus** and **Pithecanthropus.**

cercus, n., either of a pair of anal appendages found in many insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέρκος, 'tail', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **cercaria, Cercis,** the first element in **carrack** and in **Cercopithecus,** and the second element in **cysticercus.** Cp. also the first element in **Cecrops.**

cere, n., a waxlike protuberance at the base of the bill of some birds. — F. *cire*, fr. L. *cēra*, 'wax', which is a loan word fr. Gk. κηρός, 'beeswax, wax', whence κηρίον, 'honeycomb'. Gk. κηρός is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Lith. ***korỹs***, 'honeycomb', Lett. *kâre*, 'honey in

the comb'. Cp. **cere,** v., **cerement, Cereus, Cerinthe, Cerion, cerumen, ceruse, cierge, ciruela, Kerite,** and the second element in **adipoceres, meliceris, ozocerite, tricerion.**

cere, tr. v., to wrap in a cerecloth. — F. *cirer*, 'to cover with wax', fr. *cire*, 'wax', fr. L. *cēra*. See **cere,** n.

Derivative: *cer-ed*, adj.

cereal, adj. and n. — L. *Cereālis*, dissimil. fr. ***Cererālis*, 'pertaining to *Cerēs*', fr. *Cerēs*, gen. *Cereris*, 'Ceres', name of the Italian goddess of agriculture, prop. 'goddess of growth', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱer-*, ***ḱerē-*, 'to grow', whence also L. *crēscere*, 'to grow', *creāre*, 'to create', Oscan. *caria*, 'bread', Gk. κορεννύναι, 'to satisfy, fill with a thing' (whence κόρος, 'one's fill, satiety'), Arm. *serm, sermn*, 'seed, shoot, sprout', *serem*, 'I produce', Alb. *ðjer*, 'acorn', *ðjeṙε*, 'lentil' (lit. 'food'), Lith. *šeriù, šérti*, 'to feed', OPruss. *sermen*, 'funeral repast', OHG. *hirsi, hirso*, 'millet'. Cp. **herd.** Cp. also **Ceres, accrue, create, creature, creole, crescendo, crescent, decrease, excrescent, increase, increment, procreate, recreate, recruit.** Cp. also **cerium.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *cereal-ian, cereal-ic*, adjs., *cereal-ism*, n., *cereal-ist*, n.

cerebellum, n., the hinder part of the brain (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., dimin. of *cerebrum.* See **cerebrum.**

cerebr-, form of **cerebro-** before a vowel.

cerebral, adj., pertaining to the brain. — F. *cérébral*, fr. L. *cerebrum.* See **cerebrum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cerebrate, intr. v., to use one's brain; to think. — See **cerebrum** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *cerebrat-ion*, n.

cerebric, adj., pertaining to the brain. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *cerebrum.* See **cerebrum.**

cerebro-, before a vowel **cerebr-,** combining form denoting the *brain.* — Fr. L. *cerebrum.* See **cerebrum.**

cerebrose, n., galactose obtained from cerebrosides (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **cerebrum** with subst. suff. **-ose.**

cerebroside, n., glucoside occurring in brain and nerve tissue (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ide.**

cerebrum, n., the main part of the brain (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *cerebrum*, 'brain' (prob. for ***ḱerḗsrom*), fr. I.-E. base ***ḱer-*, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', whence also OI. *śíras*, 'head, summit', *śīrṣám*, 'head', Avestic *sarah-*, ModPers. *sar*, 'head', Arm. *sar*, 'top', Homeric Gk. κάρ, 'head', Ion. κάρη, Att. κάρᾱ, κράς (poetic form for κάρᾱ), Ion. κάρηνον, Att. and Dor. κάρᾱνον, 'head', Gk. κρᾱνίον, 'skull', ON. *hjarni*, Du. *hersenen*, OHG. *hirni*, MHG. *hirne*, G. *Hirn, Gehirn*, 'brain'. Cp. **cranium** and words there referred to. Cp. also **cernuous, cervical, cheer, coryphaeus,** the first element in **cervelat, charivari, sarangousty, saveloy, seerband, seerpaw, serang, seraskier, sircar** and the second element in **mahseer.** Cp. also **horn** and words there referred to.

cerecloth, n. — Compounded of **cere,** v., and **cloth.**

cerement, n., a shroud. — Orig. 'waxed shroud', fr. F. *cirement*, 'a waxing', fr. *cirer*, 'to wax', fr. *cire*, 'wax'. See **cere** and **-ment.**

ceremonious, adj. — F. *cérémonieux* (fem. *cérémonieuse*), fr. Late L. *caerimōniōsus*, fr. L. *caerimōnia*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *ceremonious-ly*, adv., *ceremoniousness*, n.

ceremony, n. — OF. *ceremonie* (F. *cérémonie*), fr. L. *caerimōnia*, 'sacred usage, ceremony', prob. orig. meaning 'the rites performed by the Etruscan pontiffs at *Caere* (near Rome)'. See Sexti Pompei Festi de verborum significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli epitome, Lipsiae, 1880. For the ending see suff. **-mony** and cp. words there referred to. The word ceremony was introduced into English by Wycliffe.

Derivatives: *ceremoni-al*, adj. and n., *ceremoni-al-ism*, n., *ceremoni-al-ist*, n., *ceremoni-al-ize*, tr. v., *ceremonious* (q.v.)

Ceres, n., Italian goddess of agriculture, identified with the Greek goddess Demeter (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Cerēs*. See **cereal.**

Cereus, n., a genus of cacti (*bot.*) — L. *cēreus*, 'wax candle', fr. *cēra*, 'wax' (see **cere,** n.); so called from the shape suggestive of a wax candle.

cerevis, n., a small cap worn by German students. — G., fr. L. *cervisia, cervēsia*, 'beer', a word of Gaulish origin. See **cervisia.**

ceric, adj., containing cerium (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **cerium** with suff. **-ic.**

Cerinthe, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cērintha, cērinthē*, 'the waxflower', fr. Gk. κήρινθος, 'beebread', which was prob. formed fr. κηρός, 'wax', with suff. -ινθος. See **cere,** n.

Cerion, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — Gk. κηρίον, 'honeycomb', fr. κηρός, 'beeswax'. See **cere,** n.

ceriph, serif, n., a horizontal line at the top or bottom of a capital letter. — Prob. fr. Du. *schreef*, 'stroke, dash', which is rel. to *schrijven*, 'to write', fr. L. *scrībere*. See **scribe** and cp. **sanserif.**

cerise, n., cherry color. — F. *cerise*, 'cherry'. See **cherry.**

cerite, n., a hydrous silicate of cerium (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **cerium** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

cerium, n., a metallic element. — ModL., contracted fr. *cererium*, a name coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) after the asteroid *Ceres*, discovered in 1801, which was called after the Roman goddess *Ceres*. See **Ceres.** For the ending of *cerium* see chem. suff. **-ium.**

cernuous, adj., bowing downward (said of the bell or cup of flowers) — L. *cernuus*, 'with the face toward the earth', standing for ***kers-n-*

owos and rel. to *cerebrum*, 'brain'. See **cerebrum.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

cero, n., a fish of the mackerel family. — Corruption of Sp. *sierra*, 'saw, sawfish', fr. L. *serra*, 'saw'. See **serra.**

cero-, before a vowel **cer-,** combining form meaning 'wax, waxy'. — Gk. κηρο-, κηρ-, fr. κηρός, 'beeswax, wax'. See **cere,** n.

cerograph, n., a writing or painting on wax. — See next word.

cerography, n., the art of making cerographs on wax. — Gk. κηρογραφίᾱ, fr. κηρογραφεῖν, 'to write or paint on wax', fr. κηρός, 'wax', and γράφειν, 'to write'. See **cere,** n., and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *cerograph-ic, cerograph-ic-al,* adjs., *cerograph-ist,* n.

cerolite, n., a hydrous magnesium silicate (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **cero-** and **-lite;** so called in allusion to its waxy appearance.

ceroplastic, adj., pertaining to modeling in wax. — Gk. κηροπλαστικός, 'pertaining to molding in wax', fr. κηρόπλαστος, 'molded in wax', fr. κηρός, 'wax', and πλάσσειν, 'to mold'. See **cero-** and **plastic.**

ceroplastics, n., the art of modeling in wax. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

cerous, adj., containing cerium (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **cerium** with suff. **-ous.**

cerrero, adj., wild (said of horses). — Sp., fr. *cerro*, 'neck of an animal', fr. L. *cirrus*, 'curl, lock, the hair on the forehead of a horse'. See **cirrus.**

cerris, n., a kind of oak, the Turkey oak. — ModL., fr. L. *cerrus*, a word of Hamitic origin. See Schuchardt, Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, 188, 4. Abhandlung, 18 f.

certain, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *certain, certein* (F. *certain*), fr. VL. **certānus* (whence also OIt., OSp. *certano*, OProvenç. *certan*), fr. L. *certus*, 'determined, resolved, sure, certain' (whence OF., OProvenç. *cert*, It. *certo*, Sp. *cierto*, 'certain'), which stands for **crī-tos* and is rel. to *cernō* (= **crĭnō*), *cernere*, pp. *crētus*, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide', and cogn. with Gk. κρίνειν (*for κρῐ-νῑ̯ειν), 'to separate, pick out, decide, judge', κριτός, 'picked out, chosen, excellent' (prop. verbal adj. of κρίνειν), κριτής, 'judge', κρίσις, 'a separating, putting apart, a decision', L. *crībrum* (for **qrei-dhrom*), 'sieve', *discrīmen*, 'distinction, difference, interval', *excrēmentum*, 'what is sifted out, refuse', W. *gogrynu*, 'to sift', *gogr, gwagr*, 'sieve', MIr. *crīth*, 'division', *crích*, 'border, boundary', OE. *hrīdder, hrīddel*, 'sieve', Goth. *hrains*, OHG. *hreini*, MHG. *reine*, G. *rein*, ON. *hreinn*, OS. *hrēni*, 'clean, pure'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **(s)qe(i)rē(i)-*, 'to separate'. See **riddle,** 'sieve', and cp. **acrisia, ascertain, certify, certitude, concern, crayon, crībriform, crisis, criterion, critic, decern, decree, decretal, diacritical, discern, discriminate, eccrinology, endocrine, excrement, excrete, garble, hypocrisy, hypocrite, recrement, secern, secret.** Base **(s)qer-,* 'to cut', whence Gk. κείρειν (for *κέρ-ῑ̯ειν), 'to cut', L. *carō*, 'flesh, meat', orig. 'a piece'. See **carnal.**
Derivatives: *certain*, n., *certain-ly*, adv.

certainty, n. — OF. *certainete*, fr. *certain.* See prec. word and **-ty.**

certes, adv. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *certes*, fr. VL. *certās*, corresponding to L. *certō*, 'certainly', fr. *certus.* See **certain.**

certificate, n. — F. *certificat*, fr. ML. *certificātum*, neut. of *certificātus*, pp. of *certificāre.* See **certify** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

certificate, tr. v. — ML. *certificātus*, pp. of *certificāre.* See prec. word.

certification, n. — F., fr. ML. *certificātiōnem*, acc. of *certificātiō*, fr. *certificātus*, pp. of *certificāre.* See **certify** and **-ation.**

certify, tr. v. — F. *certifier*, fr. ML. *certificāre*, 'to certify', lit. 'to make certain', compounded of L. *certus*, 'sure, certain', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **certain,** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *certifi-able*, adj., *certifi-able-ness*, n., *certifi-abl-y*, adv., *certifi-ed*, adj., *certifi-er*, n.

certiorari, n., a writ from a superior to an inferior court, calling up the records of a case (*law*). — L. *certiōrārī*, pass. pres. infin. of *certiōrāre*, 'to certify, inform', lit. 'to make more certain', fr. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, 'sure, certain' (see **certain** and **-ior**); so called from the word *certiōrārī* occurring in the Latin text of the writ (*certiorari volumus*, 'we wish to be certified').

certiorate, tr. v., to certify. — L. *certiōrātus*, pp. of *certiōrāre.* See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

certitude, n. — F., fr. Late L. *certitūdinem*, acc. of *certitūdō*, fr. L. *certus*, 'sure, certain'. Cp. It. *certitudine*, OProvenç. *sertetut*, Catal. *certitut*, Sp. *certidumbre*, and see **certain** and **-tude.** The word *certitude* was introduced into French by Nicole Oresme, bishop of Lisieux (about 1330-1382).

cerulean, adj., sky-blue. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *caeruleus*, 'dark blue, azure', prob. dissimilated fr. **caeluleus* and lit. meaning 'sky-color', fr. *caelulum*, dimin. of *caelum*, 'sky'. See **celestial.**

cerumen, n., earwax (*physiol.*) — Medical L., coined by the Swiss anatomist Gaspard Bauhin (1560-1624) fr. L. *cēra*, 'wax' (see **cere,** n.), on analogy of *albūmen*, 'white of the egg' (see *albumen*). Cp. J. Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 104.
Derivative: *cerumin-ous*, adv.

cerumini-, combining form meaning *earwax.* — See prec. word.

ceruse, n., white lead. — F. *céruse*, fr. L. *cērussa*, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. borrowed fr. Gk. *κηρόεσσα (fem.), 'waxen', taken in the sense of 'white-colored', fr. κηρός, 'beeswax'. See **cere,** n.

cerussite, n., lead carbonate (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. L. *cērussa* (see prec. word) with subst. suff. **-ite.**

cervantite, n., an antimony oxide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Cervantes*, a town in Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cervelat, n., a saveloy sausage. — Fr. earlier F. *cervelat* (F. *cervelas*), fr. It. *cervellato.* See **saveloy.**

cervical, adj., pertaining to the neck. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cervīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'neck'. The first element of this word is prob. rel. to *cerebrum*, 'brain', and the second, to the base of *vincīre*, 'to bind'. Accordingly L. *cervīx* lit. means 'that which binds or fixes the head'. See **cerebrum** and **vinculum.**

cervicitis, n., inflammation of the cervix uteri (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *cervīx* (see prec. word) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

cervico-, before a vowel **cervic-,** combining form meaning 'cervical'. — Fr. L. *cervīx*, gen. *cervīcis*, 'neck'. See **cervical.**

cervid, adj., pertaining to the *Cervidae.* — See next word.

Cervidae, n. pl., a family of mammals, the deer (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *cervus*, 'deer'. See next word.

cervine, adj., pertaining to the deer family (*zool.*) — L. *cervīnus*, 'pertaining to the deer', fr. *cervus*, 'deer', prop. 'the horned animal'. Cp. Gk. κέρας, L. *cornu*, 'horn', and see Isidorus, Etymologiae, 12, 1, 18: cervī dictī ἀπὸ τῶν κεράτων ('called *cervī* from their κέρατα, i.e. 'antlers'). See **cerato-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **serval** and the second element in **Rucervine.** Cp. also **hart.** For the ending of *cervine* see **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

cervisia, n., beer. — L. *cervisia, cervēsia*, 'beer', of Gaulish origin; cp. MIr. *coirm, cuirm*, 'beer'. Cp. **cerevis.**
Derivative: *cervisi-al*, adj.

Cervus, n., the genus of deers (*zool.*) — L. *cervus*, 'deer'. See **cervine.**

cesarevitch, n., title of the eldest son of the czar, or of the heir to the Russian throne. — Russ. *tsesarevitch*, fr. *tsesar*, earlier form of *tsar*, 'czar'. See **czar** and cp. **czarevitch.**

cesium, also **caesium,** n., a rare alkaline metal (*chem.*) — ModL. *caesium*, coined by Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99) and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-87) in 1860 fr. L. *caesius*, 'bluish gray' (see **caesious**); so called by them in allusion to the two blue lines of its spectrum.

cespitose, adj., turfy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** from L. *caespes*, gen. *caespitis*, 'turf, sod cut out, knot, knob; clump'. The orig. meaning seems to have been 'something cut off', which makes a connection between *caespes* and L. *caedere*, 'to cut', very likely; see **cement.** See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 134.

cess, n., a tax. — Fr. earlier *sess*, which is aphetic for **assess.**
Derivatives: *cess*, tr. v., *cess-er*, n.

cessation, n., a ceasing. — F., fr. L. *cessātiōnem*, acc. of *cessātiō*, 'a tarrying, delaying', fr. *cessātus*, pp. of *cessāre*, 'to tarry, delay'. See **cease** and **-ation.**

cesser, n., a ceasing of liability (*law.*) — OF. *cesser*, infin. used as a noun, fr. L. *cessāre*, 'to cease'. See **cease.** For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

cession, n., a ceding. — F., fr. L. *cessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a giving up, surrendering', fr. *cess-(um)*, pp. stem of *cēdere*, 'to go away, yield, give up'. See **cede** and **-ion.**

cessionary, n., an assignee. — ML. *cessiōnārius*, fr. L. *cessiō*, gen. *-ōnis.* See **cession** and **-ary.**

cesspool, n., a receptacle for refuse. — Compounded of *cess* (which is prob. aphetic for **recess**) and **pool.**

cesta, n., a basket. — Sp., fr. L. *cesta*, 'chest, box', fr. Gk. κίστη, of s.m. See **chest.**

Cestoda, n. pl., a class of worms, the tapeworms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κεστός, 'girdle', and -ώδης, 'like'. See next word.

cestode, cestoid, n., tapeworm. — Formed with suff. **-ode,** resp. **-oid,** fr. Gk. κεστός, 'girdle'. See **cestus,** 'girdle'.

cestrum, n., a graving tool. — L., fr. Gk. κέστρον, which stands for *κέντ-τρον, from the stem of κέντειν, 'to prick, goad'. See **center.**

Cestrum, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (Solanaceae) (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κέστρον, 'betony'.

cestui, pron., 'he, the one', used in legal phrases (as in **cestui que trust** or **cestui qui trust,** the beneficiary of a trust). — AF. and OF. *cestui*, 'that one', fr. VL. **ecce istui*, 'behold this one'. For the etymology of *ecce* see **ecce homo.** VL. **istui* corresponds to L. *istī*, dat. of *iste*, 'this one', which is compounded of *is*, 'he, the same' (see **idem**), and the pronominal base **te-*.

cestus, n., a covering for the hand used by Roman boxers (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *caestus*, for **caedstus*, lit. 'strap for striking', fr. *caedere*, 'to strike'. See **cement.**

cestus, n., a girdle (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κεστός, 'embroidered; girdle', which stands for *κεντ-τός, from the stem of κέντειν, 'to prick, goad'. See **center** and cp. next word.

Cestus, n., a genus of ribbon-shaped jelly fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

Cetacea, n., pl., an order of aquatic mammals, the whale, porpoise, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-acea** fr. L. *cētus*, 'whale', fr. Gk. κῆτος, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **spermaceti.**

cetacean, cetaceous, adj., pertaining to the order of Cetacea; n., an animal pertaining to this order. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-an,** resp. **-ous.**

cetene, n., unsaturated hydrocarbon (*chem.*) —

Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. L. *cētus*, 'whale'. See **Cetacea.**

cetin, n., a crystalline fat forming the chief component in spermaceti (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *cētus*, 'whale'. See **Cetacea.**

cetology, n., that part of zoology which deals with the whales. — Compounded of Gk. κῆτος, 'whale' (see **ceto-**), and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

cetyl, n., a univalent radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$, occurring in spermacti, beeswax (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-yl** fr. L. *cētus*, 'whale'. See **Cetacea.**

chabazite, chabasite, n., a hydrous silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. χαβάζιε (occurring in the poem Περὶ λίθων ascribed to Orpheus), an erroneous reading for χαλάζιε, vocative of χαλάζιος, name of a precious stone, lit. 'resembling hailstone', fr. χάλαζα, 'hail, hailstone'. See **chalaza.**

chablis, n., light, white Burgundy wine. — Named from *Chablis*, a town in the Department of Yonne in France.

chabot, n., the fish called miller's thumb (*her.*) — F., 'miller's thumb', also 'bullhead', fr. earlier *cabot*, fr. OProvenç. *cabotz*, 'a large-headed (fish)', fr. VL. **capoceus*, fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **Capito.**

chabouk, chabuk, n., a long whip. — Pers. *chābug*, 'a whip'. Cp. **chawbuck, sjambok.**

cha-cha, also **cha-cha-cha,** n., a dance in 3-beat rhythm. — Amer. Sp. *cha-cha-cha.*

chacma, n., a South African baboon. — Hottentot.

chaconne, n., a slow Spanish dance. — F., fr. Sp. *chacona*, a kind of Spanish dance, prob. fr. Basque *chucun*, 'pretty'.

Chaenactis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn' and ἀκτίς, 'ray'. The first element is cogn. with L. *hiāre*, 'to gape, yawn', OE. *gānian*, 'to yawn'; see **yawn** and cp. **achene, chama.** For the second element see **actinic.**

Chaenolobus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', and λοβός, 'lobe'. See prec. word and **lobe.**

Chaenomeles, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', and μῆλον, 'apple'. See **Chaenactis** and **Malus.**

chaeto-, before a vowel **chaet-,** combining form meaning 'spine' or 'bristle'. — Fr. Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane', which is cogn. with Avestic *gaēsa-*, 'curly hair', Ir. *gaoisideach*, 'hair'. Cp. **achaetous** and the second element in **spirochete, Coleochaete, Oligochaeta.**

Chaetodon, n., a genus of fishes having spiny fins (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **chaet-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

chaetopod, adj., pertaining to the Chaetopoda; n., a chaetopod worm. — See next word.

Chaetopoda, n. pl., a class of annelids or segmented worms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **chaeto-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-poda.**

chafe, tr. v., 1) to warm by rubbing; 2) to irritate by rubbing; 3) to irritate; intr. v., 1) to rub; 2) to become or be irritated. — ME. *chaufer*, fr. OF. *chaufer* (F. *chauffer*), fr. VL. **calefārе* (whence also OProvenç. *calfar*), fr. L. *calefacere*, 'to make warm, to heat', which is compounded of *calēre*, 'to be warm' and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **caldron** and **fact** and cp. **calefacient, calorific.** Cp. also **chaff,** 'to banter', **chauffeur, réchauffé.**
Derivatives: *chafe*, n., *chafer* (q.v.)

chafer, n., a vessel for heating. — Formed fr. **chafe** with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. **chauffer.**

chafer, n., a beetle. — ME., fr. OE. *ceafor*, rel. to OS. *kevera*, Du. *kever*, OHG. *chevar*, MHG. *kever*, G. *Käfer*, lit. 'gnawer'. Cp. MHG. *kiven*, Du. *keveren*, 'to gnaw', OE. *ceafl*, ME. *chavel*, G. *Kiefer*, 'jaw', and see **jowl,** 'jaw'.

chaff, n., husk of grain. — ME. *chaf*, fr. OE. *ceaf*, rel. to MDu., Du. *kaf*, G. *Kaff*, and prob. also to OHG. *cheva*, MHG. *keve*, 'husk'.
Derivatives: *chaff*, tr. v., *chaff-y*, adj.

chaff, tr. v., to banter. — Prob. a var. of **chafe.**

chaffer, n., a bargain. — ME. *cheapfare*, *chapfare*, *chaffare*, fr. OE. *cēap*, 'price, bargain' and *faru*, 'going, journey, proceeding'. For the first element see **chapman, cheap,** for the second see **fare.**

chaffer, intr. v., to bargain. — ME. *chaffaren*, fr. *chaffare*, 'bargain'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *chaffer-er*, n.

chaffinch, n. — OE. *ceaffinc*. See **chaff** and **finch.**

chagrin, n., mortification. — F., 'grief, sorrow, affliction', of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *chagrin*, tr. v.

chain, n. — OF. *chaeine* (F. *chaîne*), fr. L. *catēna*, 'chain, fetter', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **cates-nā*, from base **qat-*, 'to twist together', whence also L. *cassis* (assimilated fr. **cat-sis*), 'hunter's net, snare'. Cp. **catena, catenary, concatinate, chignon.**
Derivatives: *chain*, tr. v., *chain-ed*, adj., *chain-er*, n., *chain-less*, adj.

chair, n., seat. — ME. *chaiere*, *chaere*, *chaire*, fr. OF. *chaiere*, *chaere*, 'chair' (whence F. *chaire*, 'pulpit, throne'), fr. L. *cathedra*, fr. Gk. καθέδρᾱ, 'seat, chair, pulpit', formed fr. κατά, 'down' (see **cata-**), and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat', which is rel. to ἕζεσθαι, 'to sit', fr. Gk. base *ἑδ-, corresponding to I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to sit', whence L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **cathedra, cathedral.** Cp. also **chaise,** which is a doublet of *chair.*
Derivative: *chair*, tr. v.

chair, n., flesh color. — F. *chair*, 'flesh', fr. OF. *charn*, *char*, fr. L. *carnem*, acc. of *carō*, 'flesh', for which see **carnal.**

chaise, n., a light carriage. — F. *chaise*, 'chair',

orig. a dialectal variant of *chaire*, fr. L. *cathedra.* In French *chaire* and *chaise* were differentiated in meaning (*chaire* = 'pulpit', *chaise* = 'chair'). See **chair,** 'seat'.

chakra, n., a metal disk. — OI. *cakráḥ*, 'circle, wheel', cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle.**

chalana, n., a kind of barge. — Sp., fr. VL. *chelandium*, fr. Late Gk. χελάνδιον.

chalaza, n., 1) the part of an ovule where the integuments are united to the nucellus (*bot.*); 2) one of the two spiral albuminous chords in the white of an egg (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χάλαζα, 'hail, hailstone, lump', which stands for *χάλαδ-ια and is cogn. with OSlav. *žlědica*, 'frozen rain'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **chabazite.**

chalazion, n., a small tumor in the eyelid (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χαλάζιον, dimin. of χάλαζα, 'hail; pimple, small tubercle'. See **chalaza.**

chalc-, form of **chalco-** before a vowel.

chalcedony, n., a variety of quartz. — So called from the ancient town *Chalcedon* in Asia Minor.

chalcid, adj., pertaining to the *Chalcidae.* — See next word.

Chalcididae, n. pl., a family of flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Chalcis*, gen. *Chalcidis*, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. χαλκός, 'copper' (see **chalco-**); so called from their copperlike color.

chalco-, combining form meaning 'copper'. — Gk. χαλκο-, fr. χαλκός, 'copper', dissimilated fr. *χαλχός; cogn. with Lith. *gelžis*, *geležis*, OSlav. *želězo*, 'iron'. Cp. the first element in **colcothar** and the second element in **aurichalcite, orichalc.**

chalcography, n., the act of engraving on copper. — Compounded of **chalco-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to scratch, write'. See **-graphy.**

chalcostibite, n., an antimony copper sulfide (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **chalco-, stibium** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Chaldean, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Chaldaeus*, fr. Gk. Χαλδαῖος, fr. Aram. *Kaldā'é*, fr. Akkad. (*mat*)*Kaldu*, dissimilated fr. (*mat*)*Kashdu*, '(the land of) the Chaldeans', rel. to *Kaśdîm*, of s.m. According to some authorities the original meaning of the name is 'descendants of Kesed', the nephew of Abraham (see Gen. 22:22). According to others, Akkad. *Kashdu* and Heb. *Kaśdîm* lit. mean 'Conquerors', and are connected with Akkad. *kashādu*, 'to conquer'. The change of *shd*, *śd* (in Akkad. *Kashdu*, resp. Heb. *Kaśdîm*) to *ld* (in Aram. *Kaldā'é*) is due to dissimilation.

chaldron, n., a measure for coals, 32-36 bushels. — OF. *chauderon* (F. *chaudron*), 'kettle'. Prop. a doublet of **caldron.**

chalet, n., 1) a herdsman's hut in the Swiss Alps; 2) a Swiss cottage. — F., formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. pre-Latin **cala-*, 'shelter', in a widened sense: 'dwelling place', found as part of many place names. The original meaning of **cala-* must have been 'a shelter of stone', cp. F. *caillou*, 'pebble'. See A. Dauzat, DELF., p. 157 s.v. *chalet.*

chalice, n., a cup. — OF. *chalice*, a collateral form of *calice* (F. *calice*), fr. L. *calicem*, acc. of *calix*, 'cup, goblet', which is cogn. with Gk. κάλυξ, 'the cup of a flower', κύλιξ, 'cup, drinking cup'. See **calyx.**
Derivatives: *chalice*, tr. v., *chalic-ed*, adj.

chalk, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cealc*, 'chalk, lime', fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'stone, chalk, lime', fr. Gk. χάλιξ. See **calcareous** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *chalk*, v., *chalk-y*, adj.

challah, n. — See **hallah.**

challenge, n. — ME. *chalenge*, 'claim, accusation', fr. AF. *chalenge* (corresponding to OF. *chalonge*), 'accusation; dispute', fr. AF. *chalengier* (resp. OF. *chalongier*), 'to accuse; to dispute', fr. VL. *calumniāre*, which corresponds to L. *calumniārī*, 'to accuse falsely', fr. *calumnia*, 'false accusation'. See **calumny.**

challenge, tr. v. — ME. *chalengen*, 'to claim, accuse', fr. AF. *chalengier*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *challenge-able*, adj., *challeng-er*, n.

challis, n., a fabric of wool and silk. — Of unknown origin.

chalumeau, n., a wind instrument. — F., 'reed, pipe, flute', fr. Late L. *calamellus*, dimin. of L. *calamus*, 'reed'. See **calamary.**

chalukkah, n. — See **halukkah.**

chalutz, n. — See **halutz.**

Chalybean, adj., pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people inhabiting Pontus in Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. **-ean** fr. L. *Chalybes*, fr. Gk. Χάλυβες, pl. of Χάλυψ. Cp. next word.

chalybeate, adj., impregnated with iron. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. Gk. χάλυψ, gen. χάλυβος, 'steel', fr. Χάλυβες, 'the Chalybes' (see prec. word), a people famous for their skill in working iron and steel. (Cp. the attribute σιδηροτέκτονες, 'workers in iron', given them by Aeschylus in Prometheus, 715.)

Chama, n., a genus of bivalve mollusks (*zool.*) — L. *chāma*, *chēma*, 'cockle', fr. Gk. χήμη, 'yawning, gaping; clam', which is rel. to χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', and cogn. with L. *hiāre*, OE. *gānian*, of s.m. See **yawn** and cp. the first element in **Chaenactis, Chaenolobus, Chaenomeles.**

chamade, n., a signal by drum or trumpet for a parley. — F., fr. Piedmontese *ciamada*, prop. fem. pp. of *ciamà*, 'to call', fr. L. *clāmāre*. See **claim,** v.

chamae-, combining form lit. meaning 'on the ground', used in the sense of 'low' (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Gk. χαμαι-, fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', cogn. with L. *humus*, 'earth', *humilis*, 'low, base, humble'. See **humble** and cp. the first element in **Camelina, camomile** and in **germander.**

Chamaecyparis, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'ground cypress', fr.

chamae- and κυπάρισσος, 'cypress'. See **cypress.**

Chamaedaphne, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χαμαιδάφνη, 'periwinkle', lit. 'ground laurel', fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and δάφνη, 'laurel'. See **chamae-** and **Daphne.**

Chamaelirium, n., a genus of plants, the devil's bit (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'ground lily', fr. **chamae-** and λείριον, 'a lily'. See **lily.**

Chamar, Chumar, n., 1) an important caste in India; 2) (*not cap.*) a leather worker. — Hind. *chamār*, fr. OI. *carma-kāraḥ*, 'a leather worker'. For the first element see **shear** and cp. **corium.** The second element is related to OI. *karóti*, *kṛṇóti*, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base ***q^{w}er-**, 'to make, form, shape'. See **Sanskrit,** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **churrus.**

chamber, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *chambre*, 'room, chamber', fr. L. *camera*, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See **camera** and cp. **antichamber, cabaret, chambranle.** Cp. also next word and **fille de chambre.**

chamberlain, n. — OF. *chamberlenc* (F. *chambellan*), fr. Frankish ***kamerling** (cp. OHG. *chamarling*, G. *Kämmerling*), formed with suff. **-ling** fr. ***kamer**, a loan word fr. L. *camera*, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See **camera** and cp. **chamber.** Cp. also **camerlengo.**

chamberlet, n., a small chamber. — Diminutive formed fr. **chamber** with suff. **-let.**

Chambertin, n., red Burgundy wine. — Named from a vineyard near Dijon, where this vine is grown.

chambranle, n., doorframe, windowframe, mantelpiece. — F., a blend of *branler*, 'to shake, brandish', and OF. *chambrande*, 'vault'. F. *branler* is a shortened form of OF. *brandeler*, 'to shake', which is rel. to OF. (= F.) *brandir*, 'to brandish', fr. *brand*, 'sword'; see **brandish.** OF. *chambrande* derives fr. L. *cameranda*, prop. fem. of the gerundive of *camerāre*, 'to vault'. fr. *camera*, 'vault, arched roof, arch'. See **camera.**

chambray, n., a kind of gingham. — Fr. *Cambrai*, a town in France (formerly in Flanders). Cp. **cambric.**

chameleon, n., a lizard that can change the color of its skin. — Lit. 'ground lion', fr. Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and λέων, 'lion'. See **chamae-** and **lion.**

chametz, n. — See **hametz.**

chamfer, n., a small groove; bevel. — F. *chanfrein*, fr. OF. *chanfraint*, pp. of *chanfraindre*, 'to bevel off', fr. *chant*, 'edge' and *fraindre*, 'to break', fr. L. *frangere*, of s.m. See **cant,** 'slope', and **fraction.**
Derivatives: *chamfer*, tr. v., *chamfer-er*, n.

chamois, n., a small kind of antelope. — F., fr. L. *camox*. See **gemsboc** and cp. It. *camoscio*, OProvenç. *camos*, Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*, Catal. *gamussa*, Port. *camurça*, Rhaeto-Romanic *chamotsch*, OHG. *gamiza* (whence MHG. *gamz*, *gamze*, G. *Gemse*), which all derive fr. L. *camox*. Cp. also **shammy.**

chamois leather, chamois, n. — Orig. 'leather made of the skin of chamois'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *chamois*, tr. v.

Chamomila, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL. See **camomile.**

champ, tr. and intr. v., to chew noisily. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **jam,** 'to press tightly'.
Derivatives: *champ*, n., *champ-er*, n.

champac, champak, n., an East-Indian tree. — Malay *tshampāka*, fr. OI. *campakaḥ*, which is prob. an Austric loan word.

champagne, n. — F., abbreviation of *vin de Champagne*, 'wine made in the province of Champagne', a name derived fr. Late L. *campānia*, 'plain, open country'. See **campaign** and cp. **champaign.**
Derivative: *champagne*, intr. v.

champaign, n., open country, plain. — OF. *champaigne*, fr. L. *campānia*. See **campagna, campaign,** and cp. **champion, scamp.**

champak, n. — See **champac.**

champertor, n., a person who commits the act known as champerty (*law*). — F. *champarteur*, fr. *champart*. See **champerty** and agential suff. **-or.**

champertous, adj., pertaining to champerty (*law*). — See next word and **-ous.**

champerty, n., an illegal act by which a person makes a bargain with the litigants, in order to share in the gains in case of success (*law*). — F. *champart*, 'division of land (rent)', fr. L. *campī pars*, 'part of the field', fr. *campus*, gen. *campī*, 'field', and *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **camp** and **part.**

champignon, n., fungus, mushroom. — F., formed, with change of suffix, fr. OF. *champegnuel*, fr. VL. ***campāniolus**, 'that which grows in the field', fr. Late L. *campāneus*, 'pertaining to the fields', fr. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp.**

champion, n. — ME., fr. OF. *champion*, fr. Late L. *campiōnem*, acc. of *campiō*, 'fighter', lit. 'one who takes the field', fr. L. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp** and cp. **champaign.**
Derivatives: *champion*, tr. and intr. v., *champion-ship*, n.

champlevé, adj., grooved (said of enameled work). — F., lit. 'raised field', fr. *champ*, 'field', and *levé*, pp. of *lever*, 'to raise'. F. *champ* derives fr. L. *campus*, 'field', F. *lever*, fr. L. *levāre*, 'to raise, lift'. See **camp** and **lever.**

chance, n. — ME. *cheaunce*, *cheance*, *chance*, fr. OF. *cheance*, *chance* (F. *chance*), fr. VL. ***cadentia**, 'a falling', esp. 'a falling of dice', fr. L. *cadentia*, neut. pl. of *cadēns*, pres. part. of *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence.**
Derivatives: *chance*, adj. and intr. and tr. v., *chanc-y*, adj.

chancel, n., the part of a church around the altar. — OF., fr. L. *cancellī* (pl.), 'lattice, enclosure, crossbars, railings'. The *chancel* was orig. separated from the altar by a lattice or crossbars. See **cancel.** Cp. **chancellor.**

chancellery, n. — OF. (= F.) *chancellerie*, fr. *chancelier*. See next word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. **chancery.**

chancellor, n. — ME. *chanceler*, fr. OF. (= F.) *chancelier*, fr. Late L. *cancellārius*, 'chancellor', fr. L. *cancellī* (see **chancel**); so called because his place was near the lattice that surrounded the judge's seat.

chance-medley, n., accidental homicide, manslaughter (*law*). — AF. *chance medlee*, lit. 'mixed chance'. See **chance** and **medley.**

chancery, n. — ME. *chancerie*, shortened fr. *chancelerie*, fr. OF. *chancellerie*. See **chancellery.**

chancre, a venereal ulcer (*med.*) — F., fr. L. *cancer*, 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See **cancer** and cp. **canker.**
Derivative: *chancr-ous*, adj.

chancroid, n., a sore resembling chancre; soft chancre (*med.*) — A hybrid lit. meaning 'like chancre', coined fr. F. *chancre* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **chancre** and **-oid** and cp. **cancroid.**

chandaul, chandal, n., an outcast (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chandāl*, fr. OI. *cáṇḍālaḥ*, which is of uncertain, prob. non-Aryan, origin.

chandelier, n. — F., 'candlestick', fr. VL. ***candēlārium**, which is formed, with change of suff., fr. L. *candēlābrum*. See **candelabrum.**

chandler, n. — ME. *chandeler*, fr. OF. *chandelier*, 'maker or seller of candles', fr. Late L. *candēlārius*, of s.m., fr. L. *candēla*, 'candle'. See **candle.**

change, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *chaungen*, *changen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *changer*, fr. Late L. *cambiāre*, 'to change, exchange', which is a Gaulish loan word derived fr. I.-E. base ***(s)qamb-**, ***(s)qemb-**, 'to bend', whence also OIr. *camm*, 'crooked, curved', MIr. *cimb*, 'tribute', *cimbid*, 'prisoner', Gk. σκαμβός, 'crooked, bent', Swed. *skumpa*, 'to limp', *skimpa*, 'to skip'. The original meaning of Late L. *cambiāre* must have been 'to bend', whence arose the following phases of meaning: 'to turn, to change, to barter'. Cp. Gaulish ***camb-ita**, 'felloe' (whence F. *jante*, 'felloe'), and see **cambium.** Cp. also **excambion, exchange, gombeen.** Cp. also **camp** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *change-able*, adj., *change-abil-ity*, n. *change-able-ness*, n., *change-ling*, n.

change, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. *changer*. See **change,** v.

chank, also **chunk,** n., a large shell (*Turbinella rapa*) (*Anglo-Ind.*) — OI. *śaṅkháḥ*, cogn. with Gk. κόγχη, κόγχος, 'shell'. See **conch.**

channel, n. — ME. *chanel*, *chanelle*, fr. OF. *chanel*, fr. L. *canālis*, 'waterpipe, channel, canal'. F. *canal*, 'channel', is a learned word, borrowed directly fr. L. *canālis*. See **canal.**
Derivatives: *channel*, tr. v., *channel(l)-er*, n., *channel(l)-ing*, n.

chanson, n., a song. — F., fr. L. *cantiōnem*, acc. of *cantiō*, 'song', fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and cp. **canzone.**

chant, n., a song. — F., fr. L. *cantus*, fr. *cant-(um)*, pp. stem of *canere*, 'to sing'. See prec. word.

chant, tr. and intr. v., to sing. — F. *chanter*, 'to sing', fr. L. *cantāre*, freq. of *canere* [pp. stem *cant-(um)*], 'to sing'. See **chant,** n.
Derivatives: *chanter* (q.v.), *chant-ing*, adj. and n., *chant-ing-ly*, adv.

chantage, n., extortion of hush money, blackmail. — F., prop. 'the action of causing a person to sing', fr. *faire chanter quelqu'un*, 'to blackmail somebody', lit. 'to make somebody sing', fr. *chanter*, 'to sing', fr. L. *cantāre*, 'to sing'; see **chant,** v., and **-age.**

chanter, n., 1) one who chants; 2) the fingerpipe of a bagpipe. — ME. *chauntour*, fr. OF. *chanteor* (F. *chanteur*), fr. L. *cantōrem*, acc. of *cantor*, 'singer'. See **cantor.**

chanterelle, n., a species of edible mushroom. — F., fr. **Cantharellus** (q.v.)

chantey, chanty also **shanty,** n., sailors' rhythmical song. — Fr. F. *chantez*, imper. pl. of *chanter*, 'to sing', fr. L. *cantāre*. See **chant,** v.

chanticleer, n., a cock. — ME. *Chantecleer*, fr. OF. *Chantecler* (F. *Chanteclair*), name of the cock in *Reynard the Fox*; compounded of *chanter*, 'to sing', and *cler* (F. *clair*), 'clear'. See **chant,** v., and **clear.**

chantier, n., hut, shanty. — Can. F., fr. F. *chantier*, 'timber yard', fr. L. *canthērius*, 'a gelding; rafter; trellis', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'pack ass', a word of non-Aryan origin. Cp. **gantry** and **shanty,** 'hut'.

chantress, n., songstress. — F. *chanteresse*, fr. *chanter*, 'to sing'. See **chant,** v., and cp. **chanter.**

chantry, n., an endowment for the chanting of masses. — Orig. 'a singing', fr. OF. *chanterie*, fr. *chanter*, 'to sing'. See **chant,** v.

Chanukkah, n. — See **Hanukkah.**

chaos, n., disorder, confusion. — L. *chaos*, fr. Gk. χάος (for ***χάϝος**), 'gulf, chasm, abyss, the rude unformed mass', which is rel. to χαῦνος, 'gaping; flaccid, loose', and cogn. with OE. *goma*, 'palate', pl. 'jaws', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhō(u)-**, ***ĝhēu-**, ***ĝh^{e}u-**, 'to gape'; see **gum,** 'flesh in which the teeth are set', and cp. **Chauna.** This base is rel. to base ***ĝhē(i)-**, ***ĝhi-**, ***ĝh^{e}-**, 'to gape, yawn', whence Gk. χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape', χάσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf', χή-μη, 'a yawning, gaping', χη-λή, 'fork, claw', OE. *gānian*, 'to yawn'; see **yawn** and cp. **chasm, chori-.**

chaotic, adj. — Coined fr. prec. word on analogy of *demotic* (fr. *demos*) and other adjectives of Greek origin ending in *-otic* (fr. Gk. -οτικός).
Derivatives: *chaotic-al*, adj., *chaotic-al-ly*, adv.

chap, tr. and intr. v., to chop, split, crack. — ME. *chappen*, 'to cut', rel. to MDu. *kappen*, 'to chop, cut'. Dan *kappe*, Swed. *kappa*, 'to cut'. Cp. **chop,** 'to cut'.
Derivatives: *chap*, n., a crack, *chapp-ed*, adj., *chapp-ing*, n.

chap, also **chop,** n., one of the jaws. — Of uncertain origin.

chap, n. — Short for **chapman.**

chaparajos, n. pl., overalls used to protect the legs from the thorns of the chaparral. — Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *chaparral.* See **chaparral.**

chaparral, n., a thicket of shrubs. — Sp., fr. *chaparro,* 'evergreen oak', fr. Basque *txapar,* dimin. of *sapar,* 'heath, thicket'.

chapbook, n., one of a class of popular books formerly sold by chapmen. — Compounded of **chap,** 'chapman', and **book.**

chape, n., 1) the metal mounting of a scabbard; 2) the piece by which a buckle is fastened to a strap. — F., 'cope, cap, chape', fr. OF., fr. Late L. *cappa,* 'hood, cap, mantle'. See **cape,** 'cloak', and cp. **chapeau, chaperon.**

chapeau, n., a hat. — F., fr. VL. **cappellus,* a dimin. formed fr. Late L. *cappa.* See prec. word and cp. **chaplet.**

chapel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *chapele* (whence F. *chapelle*), fr. VL. *cappella,* 'cloak', later used in the sense of 'a sanctuary containing relics', orig. 'the shrine containing the cloak of St. Martin of Tours'. VL. *cappella* is the dimin. of Late L. *cappa,* 'hood, mantle'. See **cape,** 'cloak', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **chaplain** and the first element in **kapellmeister.**

Derivatives: *chapel,* tr. v., *chapel-et* (F.), *chapel-ry,* n. (fr. OF. *chapelerie*).

chaperon, n., a person, esp. an older woman, who, for propriety, accompanies a young unmarried woman. — F., 'a hood', fr. OF. *chape,* 'a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape', whence arose its figurative use in modern French to denote 'a protector', esp. 'the protector of a young lady'. See **chape.**

Derivatives: *chaperon,* tr. v., *chaperon-age,* n.

chapiter, n., the capital of a column (*archaic*). — OF. *chapitre,* 'capital, chapter'. See **chapter.**

chaplain, n. — ME., fr. OF. *chapelein* (F. *chapelain*), fr. Eccles. L. *cappellānus,* fr. VL. *cappella.* See **chapel** and cp. **capelin.**

Derivatives: *chaplain-cy,* n., *chaplain-ry,* n.

chaplet, n., a wreath, rosary. — ME. *chapelet,* fr. OF. (= F.) *chapelet,* 'garland, rosary', prop. 'a small hat', dimin. of OF. *chapel* (F. *chapeau*), 'hat'. See **chapeau** and **-et.**

chapman, n., an itinerant dealer, peddler. — ME. *chapman, chepman,* fr. OE. *cēapman,* 'tradesman', compounded of *cēap,* 'trade, bargain, price', and *man,* 'man'. See **cheap,** n., and **man** and cp. Du. *koopman,* G. *Kaufmann,* 'merchant'. Cp. also **chap,** 'chapman'.

chaps, n. pl. — Abbreviation of **chaparajos.**

chapter, n. — ME. *chapitre,* fr. OF. (= F.) *chapitre,* fr. earlier *chapitle,* fr. L. *capitulum,* dimin. of *caput,* gen. *capitis,* 'head; chapter'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **cabildo.**

Derivatives: *chapter,* tr. v., *chapter-al,* adj.

char, n., an odd job. — See **chare,** 'turn of work'.

char, n., a species of trout. — Prob. fr. Gael. *ceara,* 'blood-colored, red', fr. *cear,* 'blood'; so called from the color of its belly.

char, tr. and intr. v., to reduce to charcoal. — Back formation fr. **charcoal.**

Chara, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *chara,* name of an unidentified plant, of unknown origin.

charabanc, char-à-banc, n., a long open car with several benches. — F. *char à bancs,* 'a long car with benches', fr. *char,* 'car', *à,* 'to, at, for' (fr. L. *ad,* 'to, toward'), and *bancs,* pl. of *banc,* 'bench'. See **car, ad-** and **banc, bench.**

Characeae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Chara** with suff. **-aceae.**

characeous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

character, n. — ME. *caracter, caractere,* fr. OF. *caractere* (F. *caractère*), fr. L. *charactēr,* fr. Gk. χαρακτήρ, 'graving tool, mark engraved, impress, character', from the stem of χαράσσειν, 'to engrave', which is of Semitic, prob. Hebrew, origin. Cp. Heb. *ḥārásh,* 'he engraved, plowed', *ḥārath,* 'he engraved', Aram. *ḥāráth,* 'he plowed', Ugar. *ḥrš,* 'to plow'. Arab. *ḥáratha,* Ethiop. *ḥarása,* 'he plowed', Akkad. *erēshu,* 'to till the ground'. See D. H. Müller in Wiener Zeitschrift zur Kunde des Morgenlandes, 1, 25. Lith. *žeriù, žerti,* 'to scrape, scratch', is not cogn. with Gk. χαράσσειν. Cp. **gash.**

Derivatives: *character,* tr. v., *characterism* (q.v.), *character-ist,* n., *characteristic* (q.v.), *character-ize* (q.v.), *character-less,* adj., *character-less-ness,* n.

characterism, n. — L. *charactērismus,* fr. Gk. χαρακτηρισμός, 'characterization', fr. χαρακτηρίζειν. See **characterize** and **-ism.**

characteristic, adj. — Gk. χαρακτηριστικός, 'characteristic', fr. χαρακτηρίζειν. See next word.

Derivatives: *characteristic,* n., *characteristic-al,* adj., *characteristic-al-ly,* adv.

characterize, tr. v. — ML. *charactērizāre* (whence also F. *caractériser*), fr. Gk. χαρακτηρίζειν, 'to characterize', fr. χαρακτήρ. See **character** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *character-iz-ation,* n., *character-iz-er,* n.

charade, n., a riddle based on the syllables of a word. — F., fr. Provenç. *charrado,* 'talk, chat', fr. *charra,* 'to talk, chat', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. *ciarlare,* Sp. *charlar,* 'to talk, prattle'.

charcoal, n. — ME. *char cole,* prop. '(wood) turned to coal', fr. *charren,* 'to turn' (fr. *char,* 'a turning'), and *cole,* 'coal'. See **chare,** 'turn of work', and **coal.**

Derivatives: *charcoal,* tr.v., *charcoal-y,* adj.

chard, n., the blanched leafstalks of the artichoke. — From earlier *card,* fr. F. *carde,* 'chard', fr. OProvenç. *cardo,* fr. L. *carduus,* 'thistle'. See **card,** 'machine for combing wool', and cp. **cardoncillo, cardoon, Carduus.**

chare, also **char,** n., 1) a turn of work, occasion (*obsol.*); 2) an odd job. — ME. *cherr, chearr, char,* 'a turn, turning, time', fr. OE. *cierr, cyrr,* 'a turn, time, occasion', fr. *cierran,* 'to turn',

which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **ajar, charcoal, charwoman, chore.**

Derivative: *chare,* intr. v.

charge, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. OF. *chargier, charger,* fr. VL. **carricāre,* 'to put a load on', fr. L. *carrus,* 'car'. See **car** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *charge,* n., *charge-able,* adj., *charge-abl-y,* adv., *charge-able-ness,* n., *charger,* n. (q.v.)

chargé d'affaires, n., 1) deputy to an ambassador; 2) representative of a country sent to another, smaller country. — F., lit. 'charged with affairs'.

charger, n., a large dish (*archaic.*) — ME. *chargeour,* fr. 'utensil for loading or carrying on it', fr. VL. **carricatōrium,* fr. **carricātus,* pp. of **carricāre.* See **charge.**

charger n., anything that charges; a war horse. — See **charge** and agential suff. **-er.**

chariot, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), augment. of *char,* fr. L. *carrus,* 'car'. See **car** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *chariot,* tr. and intr. v., *charioteer,* n. and v., *chariot-ry,* n.

Charis, n., Grace, one of the three attendants of Aphrodite = Venus (*Greek and Roman mythol.*) — Gk. Χάρις, fr. χάρις, 'grace', rel. to χαίρειν, (for *χάρ-ιειν), 'to rejoice', fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-,* 'to desire', whence also OE. *georn,* 'desirous'. See **yearn** and cp. **charism** and the second element in **Eleocharis, Eucharist, Hydrocharis.** Cp. also **Charon.**

charism, n., a divine favor or gift. — Gk. χάρισμα, 'grace, favor, gift', fr. χαρίζεσθαι, 'to show favor', fr. χάρις. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Charissa, fem. PN. — MGk., fr. Gk. χάρις, 'grace'. See **Charis.**

charitable, adj. — OF. (= F.) See **charity** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *charitable-ness,* n., *charitabl-y,* adv.

charity, n. — F. *charité,* fr. L. *cāritātem,* acc. of *cāritās,* 'dearness, affection, love', fr. *cārus,* 'dear, precious, esteemed, loved', which is cogn. with OIr. *carae,* 'friend', *caraim,* W., Co. *car,* 'friend', W. *caraf,* 'I love', Lett. *kārs,* 'greedy', *kāre,* 'desire', *kāruôt,* 'to desire', ON. *hōra,* OE. *hōre,* 'whore'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **qā-,* 'to desire', whence also OI. *kā́mah,* 'desire', *kā́yamānah,* 'loving', Toch. B *kawāñ,* 'desire', Lith. *kamaros,* 'lasciviousness', Lett. *kāmêt,* 'to hunger'. Cp. **caress, cherish, Kama, whore.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

charivari, n., a mock serenade, rough music. — F., fr. Late L. *caribaria,* fr. Gk. καρηβαρίᾱ, 'heaviness in the head, top heaviness', compounded of κάρᾱ, 'head', and βάρος, 'weight'; see **cerebrum** and **baro-.** The sense development of the French word is explained easily by the effect of a deafening noise ('charivari') upon the head. Cp. **shivaree.**

Derivative: *charivari,* tr. and intr. v.

chark, n., charcoal. — Shortened fr. **charcoal.**

Derivative: *chark,* tr. v.

charlatan, n., a pretender; a quack. — F., fr. It. *ciarlatano,* fr. earlier *cerretano,* of s.m., fr. ML. *ceretānus,* lit. 'inhabitant of *Cerreto*', a town near Spoleto in Italy, famous for its quacks and impostors. It. *ciarlatano* was influenced in form by It. *ciarlare,* 'to prattle'.

Derivatives: *charlatan-ic, charlatan-ic-al,* adjs., *charlatan-ic-al-ly,* adv., *charlatanism* (q.v.), *charlatan-ry,* n.

charlatanism, n. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Charles, masc. PN. — F., derived (possibly through the medium of ML. *Carolus*), fr. MHG. *karl,* fr. *karl,* 'man, husband'. See **churl** and cp. **Carl, carline,** 'old woman', **carling, Caroline, carolus.**

Charles's Wain, n., the constellation Ursa Major (the Great Bear); the Big Dipper (*astron.*) — OE. *Carles-wægn, Carles-wǣn,* lit. 'wain of Charles', i.e. 'wain of Charlemagne'. The name of the neighboring star Arcturus (in the constellation Boötes) having been confused with the name of King *Arthur,* the Ursa Major was associated with the other great hero of medieval romance, Charlemagne. See **Charles** and **wain.**

Charleston, n., a kind of dance. — So called from *Charleston,* a seaport in Southern *Carolina.*

charley, charlie, n., an obsolete name for a night watchman. — Prob. so called after Charles I who introduced a new watch system in London.

charlock, n., a wild mustard. — OE. *cerlic, cyrlic.*

Charlotte, fem. PN. — F., fem. of *Charlot,* dimin. of *Charles.* See **Charles.**

charlotte, n., **apple charlotte.** — Fr. prec. word.

charm, n., incantation, spell. — F. *charme,* fr. L. *carmen,* 'song', dissimilated fr. **can-men,* from the stem of *canere,* 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'. For a similar kind of dissimilation of the consonants *nm* to *rm* cp. L. *germen,* 'germ', dissimilated fr. **gen-men* (see *germ*).

Derivatives: *charm-ful,* adj., *charm-ful-ly,* adv., *charm-ful-ness,* n., *charm-less,* adj.

charm, tr. v. — F. *charmer,* fr. *charme.* See prec. word.

Derivatives: *charm-ed-ly,* adv., *charm-er,* n., *charm-ing,* adj., *charm-ing-ly,* adv., *charm-ing-ness,* n.

charm, n., song of birds (*archaic*) — ME. *chirm,* fr. OE. *cirm, cerm,* of imitative origin. Cp. **chirm.**

charnel, n., a burial place, charnel house. — ME., fr. OF. *charnel,* from Late L. *carnāle,* 'graveyard, yard', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective *carnālis,* 'pertaining to the flesh, fleshly', fr. *carō,* gen. *carnis,* 'flesh'. See **carnal.**

Charon, n., the son of Erebus, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Χάρων, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly is a euphemistic term lit. meaning 'lovely', and is rel. to χαίρειν (for *χάρ-ιειν), 'to rejoice'; see **Charis.**

charpoy, n., the common Indian bedstead. — Hind. *chārpāī*, lit. 'four-footed', fr. Pers. *čāhār-pāī*, 'four-footed', fr. *čāhār*, 'four' (which is rel. to Avestic *čaθwārō*, 'four'), and *pāī*, 'foot' (which is rel. to Avestic *pad-*, 'foot'). See **four** and **foot** and cp. the first element in **pajama** and the second element in **teapoy.** Cp. Gk. τετράπους and L. *quadrupēs*, 'four-footed', which are the exact etymological equivalents of Pers. *čāhār-pāī*.

charqui, n., dried meat. — Sp., fr. Peruv. *charqui*, 'dried meat'. Cp. **jerk,** 'to dry meat'.

chart, n., a sea map. — F. *carte*, fr. Late L. *carta*, fr. L. *charta*. See **card,** 'a piece of pasteboard', and cp. next word.

Derivative: *chart*, tr. v.

charter, n. — OF. (= F.) *chartre*, fr. L. *chartula*, 'a little paper', dimin. of *charta*. See prec. word and cp. **chartulary.**

Derivatives: *charter*, tr. v., *charter-ed*, adj., *charter-er*, n.

charterhouse, n., 1) a Carthusian monastery; 2) (*capit.*) a charitable foundation. — Formed by folk etymology fr. F. *chartreuse*, 'Carthusian monastery'. See **chartreuse.**

charter party, a written agreement for the hiring of a ship. — F. *chartre-partie* or *charte-partie*, 'a divided chartre' (see **charter** and **part,** v.); so called because the form was made in duplicate in one sheet, which was divided between the contracting parties.

Chartism, n., the principles of a political party of reformers in England (1836-48). — See **charter** and **-ism**; so called from the *People's Charter*, which contained the principles and demands of this party.

Chartist, n., an adherent of *Chartism*. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Chartreuse, n., a Carthusian monastery. — F., fr. *la Grande-Chartreuse*, chief house of the Carthusians near Grenoble. See **Carthusian** and cp. **Charterhouse.**

chartreuse, n., a sweet liqueur. — The word orig. meant 'liqueur made at *la Grande-Chartreuse*'. See prec. word.

chartulary, n., a collection of charters. — ML. *chartulārium*, fr. L. *chartula*, 'a little paper', dimin. of *charta*. See **charter** and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **cartulary.**

charwoman, n. — Compounded of **char,** 'a turn of work', and **woman.**

chary, adj., careful. — OE. *cearig*, 'sorrowful, careful', fr. *cearu*, *caru*, 'sorrow, care'. See **care** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *chari-ly*, adv., *chari-ness*, n.

Charybdis, n., a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily. — L., fr. Gk. Χάρυβδις, a word of uncertain etymology.

chase, tr. and intr. v., to hunt. — ME. *chacen*, *chasen*, fr. OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), fr. VL. **captiāre*, fr. L. *captāre*, 'to strive, to seize', freq. of *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, hold'. Cp. It. *cacciare*, OProvenç., Catal. *casar*, Sp. *cazar*, Port. *caçar*, 'to chase, hunt', and see **catch,** which is a doublet of *chase*.

Derivatives: *chaser* (q.v.), *chas-ing*, n.

chase, n., the act of hunting. — ME. *chace*, *chase*, fr. OE. *chace*, fr. *chacier*, 'to hunt'. Cp. It. *caccia*, OProvenç., Catal. *casa*, Sp. *caza*, Port. *caça*, and see prec. word.

chase, tr. v., to emboss, engrave. — Short for **enchase.**

chase, n., a rectangular, iron frame (*print.*) — F. *châsse*, 'box, case, frame', fr. L. *capsa*, 'chest, box'. See **case,** 'chest', and cp. **chassis, enchase.**

chase, n., a groove. — F. *châsse*. See prec. word.

chaser, n., one who chases or hunts. — OF. *chaceor* (F. *chasseur*), fr. OF. *chacier*. See **chase,** 'to hunt', and agential suff. **-er.**

chaser, n., a chase gun. — From prec. word.

chaser, n., one who embosses or engraves. — Formed fr. **chase,** 'to emboss', with agential suff. **-er.**

chasm, n., a deep crack in the earth; abyss. — L. *chasma*, fr. Gk. χάσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf', which is rel. to χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'. See **chaos** and cp. **polychasium.**

Derivatives: *chasm-al*, *chasm-ic*, *chasm-y*, adjs.

chasse, n. — Short for **chasse-café.**

chassé, n., a quick gliding step in dancing. — F., lit. 'chased', pp. of *chasser*, 'to chase, hunt'. See **chase,** 'to hunt'.

chasse-café, n., a glass of liqueur taken after coffee. — F., fr. *chasser*, 'to chase, hunt, drive, drive away', and *café*, 'coffee'. See **chase,** 'to hunt', and **café.**

chassepot, n., a rifle used by the French in the war of 1870. — Named after the French inventor Antoine-Alphonse *Chassepot* (1833-1905).

chasseur, n., 1) a hunter; 2) a soldier. — F., 'hunter, huntsman', fr. OF. *chaceor*, fr. *chacier*, 'to chase'. See **chase,** 'to hunt', and cp. **chaser,** 'one who hunts'.

Chassideans, n. — See **Hasideans.**

Chassidim, n. — See **Hasidim.**

Chassidism, n. — See **Hasidism.**

chassignite, n., a meteorite. — Named after *Chassigny* in France. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

chassis, n., framework. — F. *châssis*, 'frame, framework', fr. *châsse*, 'frame', fr. L. *capsa*, 'chest, box'. See **case,** 'chest', and cp. **chase,** 'iron frame', and **sash,** 'framework'.

chaste, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *castus*, 'exempt (from mistakes), free, pure, chaste', prob. the pp. of *carēre*, 'to be without, be wanting, be free from, abstain from', which prob. meant orig. 'to be cut off, be separated', and is rel. to *castrāre*, 'to cut, geld'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 167 s.v. *careō*. See **castrate** and cp. **caret.** Cp. also **caste, castigate, chastise.**

Derivatives: *chaste-ly*, adv., *chaste-ness*, n.

chasten, tr. v. — ME. *chastien*, fr. OF. *chastier* (F. *châtier*), 'to punish', fr. L. *castigāre*. See **castigate** and cp. **chastise.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-en.**

Derivatives: *chasten-er*, n., *chasten-ed*, adj.

chaste tree. — Loan translation of L. *castus* in **agnus castus** (q.v.)

chastise, tr. v. — ME. *chastisen*, a blend of *chastien* and suff. *-isen* (= E. **-ise, -ize**). See **chasten.**

Derivatives: *chastis-er*, n., *chastise-ment*, n.

chastity, n. — OF. *chastete* (F. *chasteté*), fr. L. *castitātem*, acc. of *castitās*, 'purity, chastity', fr. *castus*. See **chaste** and **-ity.**

chasuble, n., an ecclesiastic vestment without sleeves. — F., fr. Late L. **casubula* (contracted into *casubla*, a word used in the 6th cent. by Gregory of Tours), fr. L. *casula*, 'a little hut', dimin. of *casa*, 'cottage, hut, cabin', which is of uncertain origin. *Chasuble* orig. denoted a hooded garment resembling a *little house*. Cp. **casino.**

chat, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **chatter.**

Derivative: *chat*, n.

château, n., a castle in France. — F., fr. OF. *chastel*, fr. L. *castellum*, 'citadel, fortress, stronghold'. See **castle.**

châtelain, n., castellan. — F. See **castellan.**

châtelaine, n., the mistress of a castle; key chain worn at the waist by women. — F., fem. of *châtelain*. See prec. word.

chati, n., a South American tiger cat. — Of South American Indian origin.

chatoyant, adj., of a changeable luster. — F., pres. part. of *chatoyer*, 'to shine with a changeable luster', lit. 'to shine like the eyes of a cat', fr. *chat*, 'cat', fr. Late L. *cattus*. See **cat** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *chatoyant*, n.

chathamite, n., a variety of chloanthite (*mineral.*) — Named from *Chatham* in Connecticut. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

chatta, n., an umbrella (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chātā*, *chatr*, fr. OI. *catraḥ*.

chattel, n. — ME. *chatel*, fr. OF. *chatel*, fr. Late L. *capitāle*, 'property'. See **cattle.**

chatter, intr. v. — ME. *chateren*, of imitative origin. Cp. **chat.**

Derivatives: *chatter*, n., *chatter-er*, n.

chatty, adj., talkative. — Formed fr. **chat** with adj. suff. **-y.**

chatty, n., an earthen pot (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chātī*.

chauffer, n., a portable stove. — Prob. a blend of F. *chauffoir*, 'a heater' (fr. *chauffer*, 'to heat'), and E. **chafer,** 'a vessel for heating' (q.v.)

chauffeur, n., driver of a motor car. — F., orig. 'heater, fire man, stoker', fr. *chauffer*, 'to heat'. See **chafe** and cp. **chauffer, rechauffé.**

Derivative: *chauffeur*, intr. and tr. v.

Chaumontel, n., a variety of pear. — Named from *Chaumontel*, a village in the Department of Seine-et-Oise in France.

Chauna, n., a genus of birds, the chaja (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χαῦνος, 'gaping, flaccid, loose, porous', which is rel. to χάος (for *χάϝος), 'gulf, schism, abyss', χάσμα, 'a yawning hollow, gulf'. See **chaos** and cp. words there referred to.

chaussée, n., a causeway. — F., fr. VL. (*via*) **calciāta*, lit. 'a road paved with limestone', fr. L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime, limestone'. See **causey, causeway.**

Chautauqua, n., an assembly for popular education based on the system introduced in 1874 at *Chautauqua*, N.Y. (U.S.A.)

Derivative: *chautauqu-an*, adj.

chauvin, n., a person affected by blind patriotism. — F., from the name of Nicolas *Chauvin*, one of Napoleon's veterans, ridiculed for his excessive patriotism and staged by the brothers Cogniard in their vaudeville *La Cocarde tricolore* (1831). — The name *Chauvin* derives fr L. *Calvīnus*, hence is etymologically identical with the name of the French reformer John *Calvin* (1509-64), orig. called *Caulvin*, *Chauvin*. See **calvinism.**

Derivatives: *chauvin-ism* (F. *chauvinisme*), *chauvin-ist*, n. and adj., *chauvin-ist-ic*, adj., *chauvin-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

chaw, tr. v. — A variant of **chew.**

chawbuck, n. and tr. v. (*obsol.*) — Anglicized form of **chabouk** (q.v.)

chawdron, n., the entrails (of an animal). — OF. *chaudun*, fr. ML. *caldina*, 'intestina', fr. L. *calidus*, *caldus*, 'warm'. See **caldron.**

chay, chaya, choya, n., the root of the herb *Oldenlandia umbellata* — Malayal. *chāyaver*, lit. 'dye root', fr. *chāya*, 'color', and *ver*, 'root'. Malayal. *chāya* derives fr. OI. *chāyā́*, 'shade, splendor, glitter, color', fr. I.-E. base **skā(i)-*, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer'. See **skiagraphy.**

chazzan, n. — See **hazzan.**

cheap, n., n., 1) market (only in place names as *Cheapside*); 2) bargain (*obsol.*) — OE. *cēap*, 'barter, buying and selling, bargain, price', whence *cēapian*, 'to trade, buy, sell'; rel. to OHG., MHG. *kouf*, 'trade, buying and selling', G. *Kauf*, 'purchase, bargain', Du. *koop*, of s.m., OFris. *kāp*, ON. *kaup*, OS. *kōp*, 'trade, buying and selling', Swed. *köp*, Dan. *kjøb*, 'purchase, bargain'. All these words derive, like OHG. *koufo*, 'trader, dealer', fr. L. *caupō*, 'huckster, innkeeper', which is of uncertain origin. OSlav. *kupiti*, 'to buy'. OPruss. *kāupiskan* (acc.), 'trade', are Teut. loan words. Cp.

cheap, v., **cheapen, chaffer, chapman, cooper,** 'a kind of vessel'. Cp. also **caper,** 'privateer'. L. *caupō* is not rel. to L. *cūpa*, 'tub, cask', as suggested by most lexicographers; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 189.

Derivative: *cheap*, adj. (q.v.)

cheap, adj., low in price. — Shortened fr. *good cheap*, 'a good price or bargain', i.e. 'cheap'. See **cheap,** n., and cp. F. *bon marché*, 'cheap', lit. 'a good bargain'.

Derivatives: *cheap-ly*, adv., *cheap-ness*, n.

cheap, intr. v., to barter; tr. v., to buy (*obsol.*) — ME. *cheapian*, fr. OE. *cēapian*, 'to trade, buy,

sell', fr. *cēap*, 'barter, buying and selling'. Cp. Goth. *kaupōn*, OHG. *koufōn*, MHG. *koufen*, G. *kaufen*, Du. *kopen*, ON. *kaupa*, Swed. *köpa*, Dan. *kjøbe*, OS. *kōpian*, *kōpōn*, 'to buy'. These verbs orig. meant 'to barter, bargain', and are traceable to L. *caupō*, 'huckster, innkeeper'. See **cheap**, n.

Derivative: *cheap-en*, tr. v., to buy; intr. v., to bargain.

cheat, n. — Shortened fr. **escheat** in the sense of 'confiscation'.

Derivatives: *cheat*, tr. and intr. v., *cheat-er*, n., *cheat-ery*, n., *cheat-ing*, adj., *cheat-ing-ly*, adv.

chebec, chebeck, n., a xebec. — F. *chébec*, fr. It. *sciabecco*. See **xebec.**

chebule, n., the dried fruit of *Terminalia chebula*. — F. *chébule*, fr. Arabo-Pers. *kābulí*, lit., 'from (the city of) *Kabul*'.

check, n., 1) a sudden stop, restrain, repulse; 2) in chess, an attack upon the king. — ME. *chek*, fr. OF. *eschec* (whence F. *échec*), 'check (at chess); defeat, blow, loss', fr. earlier *eschac*, borrowed (through the medium of Spanish and Arabic) fr. Pers. *shāh*, 'king' (in the Arab.-Pers. phrase *shāh māt*, 'the king is dead'), fr. OPers. *xshaya-*, 'king', which is rel. to *xshāyaθiya-*, 'power', fr. I.-E. base **qẖē(i)-*, **qẖᵉ(i)-*, 'to rule', whence also OI. *kṣáyati*, 'possesses, rules', *kṣatrám*, 'rule, dominion', Gk. κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See **satrap, shah** and cp. **checkmate, chess, checker, exchequer, Kshatriya.** Cp. also the first element in **Ahasuerus, Xerxes** and the second element in **Nakshatra, padishah** and **pashah.**

Derivatives: *check*, tr. and intr. v., *check-less*, adj.

check, cheque, n., a written order to a bank. — Most philologists derive this word from **check** in the sense 'a sudden stop'. It is more probable, however, that *check* in the sense 'a written order to a bank', comes fr. Arab. *ṣakk*, 'agreement, contract', fr. Pers. *čāk*, of s.m.

checker, chequer, n., a pattern resembling a chessboard. — Shortened fr. OF. *eschekier* (F. *échiquier*), 'chessboard', fr. ML. *scaccārium*, ult. fr. Pers. *shāh*, 'king'. See **check**, 'a sudden stop', and cp. **exchequer.**

Derivatives: *checker*, tr. v., *checker-ed*, adj., *checkers* (q.v.)

checkers, chequers, n., a game played on a checkerboard; draughts. — From prec. word.

checkmate, interj. — ME. *chek mat*, fr. OF. *eschec et mat* (F. *échec et mat*), fr. Sp. *jaque y mate*, fr. Arabo-Pers. *shāh māt*, 'the king is dead' (whence also It. *scaccomatto*). See **check**, 'a sudden stop' and cp. **mate**, 'checkmate'.

Derivatives: *checkmate*, n. and tr. v.

checky, adj., divided into squares of alternate tincture. — Formed fr. **check**, n., 'a sudden stop', with adj. suff. **-y.**

Cheddar cheese, Cheddar, also **cheddar**, n. — Named fr. *Cheddar*, Somerset, England, where it was originally made.

Derivative: ***cheddar-ing*, n.**

cheddite, n., an explosive used for blasting. — Named after *Chedde*, a town in the Department Haute-Savoie in France, where it was first made; cp. *lyddite*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cheder, n. — See **heder.**

cheek, n. — ME. *cheke*, fr. *cēace*, 'jaw, cheek', rel. to MLG. *kāke*, Du. *kaak*, 'jaw, cheek'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *cheek*, tr. v., *cheek-y*, adj., *cheek-i-ly*, adv., *cheek-i-ness*, n.

cheenar, n. — A variant spelling of **chinar.**

cheep, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *cheep*, n., *cheep-er*, n., *cheep-y*, adj., *cheep-i-ly*, adv., *cheep-i-ness*, n.

cheer, n. — ME. *chere*, 'face, countenance, cheer', fr. OF. *chiere*, *chere*, 'face' (whence F. *chère*, 'countenance, cheer, entertainment'), fr. VL. *cara*, 'face', fr. Gk. κάρᾱ, 'head'. See **cerebrum** and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of F. *chère*, E. *cheer*, cp. F. *bonne chère*, E. *good cheer*, prop. 'a happy countenance'.

Derivatives: *cheer*, tr. and intr. v., *cheer-ed*, adj., *cheer-er*, n., *cheer-ful*, adj., *cheer-ful-ly*, adv., *cheer-ful-ness*, n., *cheer-less*, adj., *cheer-less-ly*, adv., *cheer-less-ness*, n., *cheer-y*, adj., *cheer-i-ly*, adv., *cheer-i-ness*, n.

cheese, n., milk curd. — ME. *chese*, fr. OE. *cēse*, fr. L. *cāseus*, 'cheese', whence also OS. *kāsi*, MDu. *cāse* (Du. *kaas*), OHG. *chāsi*, *kāsi* (MHG. *kæse*, G. *Käse*). L. *cāseus* is prob. cogn. with Prakrit *chāsī*, 'buttermilk', OSlav. *kvasŭ*, 'leaven', *kyselŭ*, 'sour', *kysěti*, 'to turn sour', and with OI. *kváthati*, 'boils, seethes', but OE. *hwæg* (see *whey*) is not cognate. Cp. **casein, catechu, chessel.**

Derivatives: *chees-er*, n., *chees-y*, adj., *chees-i-ness*, n.

cheese, n., the proper thing (*slang*). — Urdu *chīz*, 'thing', fr. Pers. *chīz*, of s.m.

cheetah, n. — Hind. *chītā*, lit. 'spotted', fr. OI. *citráḥ*, 'bright, spotted, variegated', rel. to OI. *kētúḥ*, 'brightness', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qāit-*, 'bright'. See **celestial** and cp. **-hood.** Cp. also **chintz, chit**, 'a short letter'.

chef, n., the head cook. — F., short for *chef de cuisine*, lit. 'head of the kitchen'. F. *chef*, 'head', derives fr. VL. **capum*, fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **chief.**

chef-d'oeuvre, n., masterpiece. — F., lit. 'chief work', fr. *chef*, 'chief, principal', *de*, 'from, of' (fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'), and *œuvre*, 'work'. See **chef, de-** and **oeuvre.** The word *chef-d'oeuvre* was introduced into English by Horace Walpole (1717-97).

cheil-, form of **cheilo-**, before a vowel.

Cheilanthes, n., name of a genus of ferns of the polypody family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having marginal flowers'; coined fr. Gk. χεῖλος, 'lip, margin', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. For the first element see **cheilo-**, for the second see **anther.**

cheilitis, chilitis, n., inflammation of the lip (*med.*) — Medical L. *cheilitis*, *chilitis*, formed fr. **cheil-** with suff. **-itis.**

cheilo-, before a vowel **cheil-**, combining form denoting the *lip* (*anat.*) — See **chilo-, chil-.**

cheiro-, before a vowel **cheir-**, combining form meaning 'hand-, pertaining to the hand'. — See **chiro-, chir-.**

Cheka, n., former name of the political branch of the Soviet secret police. — Formed from the initial letters of Russ. *Chrezvychaĭnaya Komissiya*, 'Extraordinary Commission'.

chela, n., a Buddhist disciple. — Hind. *chelā*, 'slave, servant', fr. OI. *ceṭaḥ*, *ceṭakaḥ*, which is rel. to Marathi *ceḍā*, 'son', *celā*, 'pupil', Prakrit *ceḍa-*, *cilla-*, 'boy', Pali *ceṭo*, 'servant, youth'.

chela, n., the pincerlike claw of lobsters, crabs, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χηλή, 'fork, claw', which is rel. to χήμη, 'a yawning, gaping', χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn'. See **chaos** and cp. the first element in **cheliform.** Cp. also **chemosis.**

chelate, adj., having chelae. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Chelidonium, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελῑδόνιον, 'celandine'. See **celandine.**

cheliform, adj., having a movable joint, as the clawlike pincer of a crab. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χηλή, 'claw', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **chela**, 'claw' and **form**, n.

Chellean, adj., pertaining to *Chelles*, France, or to the early Paleolithic period (*archaeol.*) — F. *chelléen*; so called in allusion to the flint implements discovered there, which belong to this period. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

chelone, n., siege performed with shields united so as to resemble the shell of a tortoise; the same as L. *testūdo* (*Greek hist.*) — Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise', fr. χελύς, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', and cogn. with OSlav. *žely*, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', fr. I.-E. base **ghel-*, 'yellow', whence also OE. *geolo*, 'yellow'. See **yellow** and cp. words there referred to.

Chelone, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise' (see prec. word); so called because the corolla resembles the head of a tortoise.

Chelonia, n., an order of reptiles, the tortoise or turtle (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χελώνη, 'tortoise'. See **chelone**, 'siege performed with shields', and **-ia.**

chelonian, adj., pertaining to the order *Chelonia*. — See prec. word and **-an.**

Derivative: *chelonian*, a tortoise, turtle.

chemic, adj. — See **alchemy** and **-ic** and cp. **chemist.** Derivatives: *chemic-al*, adj. and n., *chemic-al-ize*, tr. v., *chemic-al-ly*, adv.

chemico-, combining form meaning 'chemically, in connection with chemistry'. — Formed fr. **chemic.**

chemin de fer, 1) railroad; 2) name of a gambling game resembling baccarat. — F., 'railroad', lit. 'iron road'.

chemise, n., woman's undergarment. — F., 'shirt', fr. Late L. *camisa*, *camisia* (whence also It. *camicia*, Sp. *camisa*, OProvenç. *camiza*), borrowed from Teutonic through the medium of Gaulish. Cp. OHG. *hemidi* (MHG. *hemede*, *hemde*, G. *Hemd*), OFris. *hemethe*, OS. *hemithi*, OE. *hemeðe*, 'shirt', fr. Teut. **hamiþia*, fr. base **hama(n)-*, 'covering, cover', fr. I.-E. base **kem-*, **kam-*, 'to cover'. See **hame, heaven, shame,** and cp. **camise, camisado, camisole.**

chemisette, n., a kind of bodice worn by women. — F., lit. 'a little shirt', dimin. of *chemise*. See **chemise** and **-ette.**

chemist, n. — F. *chimiste*, fr. *chimie*, 'chemistry'. See **alchemy** and **-ist.** Derivative: *chemist-ry*, n.

chemo-, combining form denoting *relation to chemical actions or chemicals*. — See **chemic.**

chemosis, n., swelling of the conjunctiva (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χήμωσις, 'affection of the eye in which the cornea swells like a cockleshell', fr. χήμη, 'a yawning, gaping; cockleshell', which is rel. to χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'; fr. I.-E. base **ĝhēi-*, **ĝhi-*, 'to gape, yawn'. See **chaos** and **-osis** and cp. **chela**, 'claw'.

chemotherapy, n., — Coined by the Jewish bacteriologist and chemist Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) fr. **chemo-** and **therapy.**

Chen, n., a genus of geese, the snowgoose (*ornithol.*) — Gk. χήν, 'goose', rel. to Boeotian χάν, for **χάς*, 'goose'. See **goose** and cp. words there referred to.

chen-, form of **cheno-** before a vowel.

chenevixite, n., a copper and iron arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Irish chemist Richard *Chenevix* who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

chenille, n., tufted cord of silk, wool, etc. — F., prop. 'caterpillar', fr. L. *canīcula*, 'a little dog', dimin. of *canis*, 'dog'. See **canine.**

cheno-, before a vowel **chen-**, combining form meaning 'goose'. — Gk. χηνο-, χην-, fr. χήν, gen. χηνός, 'goose'. See **Chen.**

Chenopodiaceae, n. pl., the goosefoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Chenopodium** with suff. **-aceae.**

chenopodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Chenopodium, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'goosefoot', fr. Gk. χήν, gen. χηνός, 'goose', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **cheno-** and **-pod.**

cheque, n. — The British spelling of **check**, 'a written order to a bank' (q.v.)

chequer, n. — See **checker.**

cherish, tr. v. — ME. *cherischen*, fr. OF. *cheriss-*, pres. part. stem of *cherir* (F. *chérir*), 'to hold dear, cherish', fr. *cher*, 'dear', fr. L. *cārus* (whence also It., Sp., Port. *caro*, OProvenç., Catal. *car*). See **charity** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **caress.** Derivatives: *cherish-er*, n., *cherish-ing*, adj., *cherish-ing-ly*, adv., *cherish-ment*, n.

cherna, n., any of the fishes of the family Serranidae. — Sp., 'a fish resembling a salmon, ruffle', fr. Late L. *acernia*, which is rel. to Gk. ἄχερνα, a word glossed by Hesychius; of unknown origin.

cheroot, n., a kind of cigar. — Tamil *śuruṭṭu*, 'roll, cigar', fr. *śuruḷ*, 'curl'.

cherry, n. — ME. *chery*, fr. ONF. *cherise* (F. *cerise*), fr. VL. **ceresia*, fr. Imperial L. *cerasium*, fr. Gk. κέρασος, which prob. derives fr. Akkad. *karshu*, 'stone fruit'. Cp. Κερασοῦς, name of a town in Pontus, lit. '(the town) abounding in cherries'. The *s* in ONF. *cherise* was mistaken for the pl. suff. and consequently dropped in English. Cp. **cerise, kirsch.** Cp. also **merry,** 'the wild black cherry'.
Derivatives: *cherry*, tr. v., *cherri-ed*, adj.

chersonese, n., a peninsula. — L. *chersonēsus*, fr. Gk. χερσόνησος, 'peninsula', which is compounded of χέρσος, 'dry, hard, barren', and νῆσος, 'island'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *hárṣatē*, *hṛ́ṣyati*, 'becomes stiff, bristles', L. *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle, shudder, tremble'. See **horror** and cp. **-choerus.** For the second element see **neso-.**

chert, n., a kind of quartz. — Of uncertain origin.

cherub, n. — Heb. *kᵉrūbh*, 'winged angel', prob. rel. to Akkad. *karābu*, 'to bless', *kāribu*, 'one who blesses', epithet of the bull-colossus, and to Heb. *bērākh*, 'he blessed', *bᵉrākhāh*, 'blessing'. See **berakah** and cp. **griffin.**
Derivatives: *cherub-ic*, *cherub-ic-al*, adjs., *cherub-ic-al-ly*, adv.

chervil, n., an aromatic plant. — OE. *cerfille*, fr. L. *chaerephyllum*, fr. Gk. χαιρέφυλλον, which is compounded of χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. The first element is rel. to χάρις, 'grace'; see **Charis.** For the second element see **phyllo-.**

Cheshire cat. — Named from the county of *Cheshire* in England.

Cheshire cheese. — So called because it is made chiefly in the county of *Cheshire* in England.

Cheshvan, n. — See **Heshvan.**

chesil, also **chisel,** n., gravel, shingle. — OE. *ciosol*, *cisil*, *cysel*, rel. to OHG. *kisil*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *Kiesel*, 'pebble, flint', diminutives formed from Teut. base **kiso* (whence also MHG. *kis*, G. *Kies*, 'gravel'), corresponding to I.-E. base **ĝeis-*, 'gravel', whence Lith. *žiezdrà*, 'gravel', *žiẽzdros*, 'coarse sand', OPruss. *sixto*, 'sand'. Cp. the first element in **kieselguhr.**

chess, n. — ME. *ches*, fr. OF. *esches*, 'chess', oblique case of *eschec*, 'check'. Modern French also differentiates between the sing. *échec*, 'check', and the pl. *échecs*, 'chess'. See **check,** 'a sudden stop'.

chessel, n., cheese vat. — Compounded of **cheese** and **well,** n.

chest, n. — ME. *chest*, *chist*, fr. OE. *cest*, *ciste*, fr. L. *cista* (whence also ON., OHG. *kista*, MDu., MHG., G. *kiste*, Du. *kist*), fr. Gk. κίστη, 'basket', which prob. means lit. 'wicker basket', and is cogn. with OIr. *cess*, *ciss*, 'basket', *ainchess*, 'bread basket'. Cp. **cisium, cist, cistern, kist.**
Derivative: *chest*, tr. v.

chesterfield, n., 1) a kind of overcoat; 2) a kind of sofa. — Named after one of the Earls of *Chesterfield* (19th cent.)

chestnut, n. — Shortened fr. *chesten nut*, fr. ME. *chesteine*, *chasteine*, fr. OF. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*), fr. L. *castanea*, fr. Gk. (κάρυα) καστάνεια, fr. κάστανον, 'chestnut', which is commonly derived fr. Καστανίς, a town in Pontus, but in reality a loan word from a language of Asia Minor; cp. Arm. *kask*, 'chestnut', *kaskeni*, 'chestnut tree'. The town Καστανίς is named after the fruit and lit. means 'Chestnut Town'. Cp. **castanet.**
Derivative: *chestnut*, intr. v.

cheth, n., name of the 8th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *ḥēth*, lit. 'fence, barrier' (cp. Arab. *ḥáṭa*, 'he encompassed, fenced'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **eta.**

cheval-de-frise, n. pl., **chevaux-de-frise,** a series of projecting spikes (*mil.*) — F., lit. 'Friesland horse'; so called because it was first used in Friesland. For the etymology of *cheval* see **cavalry.**

cheval glass, a long mirror swung in a frame. — F. *cheval*, 'horse', fr. L. *caballus*. See **cavalry.**

chevalier, n., horseman, knight. — F., fr. Late L. *caballārius*, fr. L. *caballus*. See **cavalier.**

cheveril, n., soft leather made of the skin of a kid. — ME. *chevrelle*, fr. OF. *chevrele* (F. *chevreau*), 'kid', dimin. of *chievre* (F. *chèvre*), 'goat'. See **chevron.**

chevet, n., the apsidal east end of the choir of a church (*archit.*) — F., 'pillow, apse', fr. OF. *chevetz*, fr. L. *capitium*, 'covering for the head', fr. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **tête-bêche.**

chevin, n., the chub. — Cp. F. *chevanne;* of unknown origin.

cheviot, n., cloth made from wool of sheep of Cheviot Hills. — Named from the *Cheviot* Hills, the range forming the borderland between England and Scotland.

chevron, n., 1) a beam, rafter; 2) a ^ shaped mark (*her.*) — F., 'rafter, joist, chevron', fr. VL. **capriōnem*, acc. of **caprīō*, fr. L. *caper*, gen. *caprī*, 'goat'. See **cabriolet.**

chevrotain, n., a very small ruminant mammal, (*Tragulus kanchil*); the mouse deer. — F., dimin. of OF. *chevrot*, itself a dimin. formed fr. *chievre* (F. *chèvre*), 'she-goat', fr. L. *capra*. See **cabriolet** and cp. prec. word.

chevy, also **chivy,** n., *a*) a hunting cry; *b*) a hunt, chase; tr. and intr. v., to hunt, chase. — Shortened from *Chevy chase*, from the 16th cent. ballad of *Chevy Chase*, a name corrupted from orig. *Cheviot chase.*

chew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *chewen*, fr. OE. *cēowan*, rel. to MLG. *keuwen*, Du. *kauwen*, OHG. *kiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, MG. *kūwen*, 'to chew' (whence G. *kauen*, 'to chew'; but cp. G. *wiederkäuen*, 'to chew the cud', fr. MHG. *kiuwen*) and to ON. *tyggva* (dissimilated fr. **kyggva*), and cogn. with OSlav. *živǫ*, *živati*, 'to chew', Lith. *žiáunos* (pl.), Lett. *žaũnas* (pl.), 'jaw; gill', Pers. *jāvīdan*, 'to chew', Toch. *śwā*, 'to eat'. L. *gingīva*, 'gum', is not cognate with the above words. Cp. **chaw.**
Derivatives: *chew*, n., *chew-er*, n., *chew-y*, adv.

cheyney, n., a woolen fabric. — Lit. 'china ware'. The word represents the former pronunciation of **China.**

Chian, adj., pertaining to the island Chios. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Chius*, fr. Gk. Χίος, name of an island off the coast of Asia Minor.

Chian, also **chian,** n. — Short for **Chian wine.**

Chiante, n., a kind of dry red wine. — Named from the *Chianti* Mountains in Tuscany, Italy.

chiaroscuro, n., use of light and shade in painting, drawing, etc. — It., lit. 'clear dark', fr. *chiaro*, 'clear', and *oscuro*, 'dark', fr. L. *clārus*, 'clear', resp. *obscūrus*, 'dark'. See **clear** and **obscure.**

chiasma, n., a crossing or decussation (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χίασμα, 'two things placed crosswise', which is rel. to χιασμός, 'a placing crosswise'. See **chiasmus** and **-ma.**
Derivatives: *chiasm-al*, *chiasm-ic*, adjs.

chiasmus, inversion of word order. — ModL., fr. Gk. χιασμός, 'a placing crosswise', fr. χιάζειν, 'to write the letter χ', fr. χεῖ, χῖ, name of the 22nd letter in the Greek alphabet. Cp. **chiasma.**

chiastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by chiasmus. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. χιαστός, 'marked with a χ, arranged diagonally', fr. χιάζειν, 'to write the letter χ'. See prec. word.

chiastolite, n., a variety of andalusite (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. χιαστός (see prec. word) and λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite, litho-.**

chiaus, n., a Turkish messenger. — Turk. *chāwush*, *chāush*. See **chouse.**

chiave, n., clef (*music*). — It., 'key', fr. L. *clāvem*, acc. of *clāvis*, 'key', whence also F. *clef*, 'key'. See **clavicle** and cp. **clef, conclave.**

chibouk, chibouque, n., a Turkish tobacco pipe. — F. *chibouque*, fr. Turk. *chubūq*, *chibūq*, 'pipe', prop. meaning 'stick, staff, tube', and rel. to *chūb*, 'stick, staff'.

chibrit, n., elemental mercury supposed to produce metals (*alchemy*). — Arab. *chibrít*, 'sulfur', rel. to Heb. *gophrîth*, Jewish-Aram. *guphrīthā*, *kubhrīthā*, Christ.-Palest. Aram. *guphrí*, Syr. *kebhrithā*, Akkad. *kuprītu*, 'brimstone, sulfur'.

chic, n., style, elegance. — F., prob. fr. G. *Schick*, 'fitness, tact, skill', fr. MHG. *schicken*, 'to arrange, set in order', whence G. *schicken*, 'to send', *Geschick*, 'fitness, aptness, fate, destiny', *Schicksal*, *Schickung*, 'fate, destiny'.
Derivatives: *chic*, adj. and tr. v.

chicane, n., chicanery. — F., 'quibble, evasion', fr. *chicaner*. See **chicane,** v.

chicane, intr. v., to trick. — F. *chicaner*, 'to quibble, wrangle, quarrel', of uncertain origin; prob. not related to MHG. *schicken*, 'to arrange, set in order' (see *chic*).
Derivatives: *chican-er*, n., *chicanery* (q.v.)

chicanery, n., trickery, quibbling, sophistry. — F. *chicanerie*, fr. *chicaner*. See **chicane,** v. and **-ery.**

chich, n., the chick-pea (*obsol.*) — F. *chiche*. See **chick-pea.**

chick, n. — Shortened form of **chicken.**

chickadee, n., the black-capped titmouse. — Imitative of its note.

chickaree, n., the red squirrel of North America. — Imitative of its cry.

chicken, n. and adj. — ME. *chiken*, fr. OE. *cīcen*, *cȳcen*, rel. to MDu. *kiekijen*, *kūken*, Du. *kieken*, *kuiken*, ON. *kjūklingr*, Swed. *kyckling*, Dan. *kylling*, G. *Küchlein*, 'chicken'. All these words are diminutives formed fr. base **kjūk-*, imitative of the sound characteristic of a chicken. Cp. **cock.**

chickling, n., a small chicken. — Formed fr. **chick** with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

chick-pea, n. — F. *pois chiche*, *chiche*, fr. earlier *cice*, fr. L. *cicer*, 'chick-pea', whence also It. *cece*, OProvenç. *ceze*. Cp. Arm. *siseṙn*, 'chick-pea'. Cp. also OHG. *chihhira* (whence MHG. *kicher*, G. *Kichererbse*), 'chick-pea', which is a loan word fr. L. *cicera*, pl. of *cicer*, but was influenced in form by the unrelated Gk. κιχόριον, 'chicory'. Cp. also OPruss. *keckers*, 'chick-pea', which was prob. also borrowed fr. L. *cicer.*

chicle, n., a gummy substance. — Nahuatl *chictli.*

chicory, n. — F. *chicorée*, fr. earlier *cicorée*, fr. L. *cichoreum*, fr. Gk. κιχόριον, κιχόρεια, κιχώρη, fr. OEgypt. *keḥsher.* Cp. **succory.**

chide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *chiden*, fr. OE. *cīdan*, of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *chid-er*, n., *chid-ing*, adj., *chid-ing-ly*, adv., *chid-ing-ness*, n.

chief, n. — ME. *chief*, *chef*, fr. OF. (= F.) *chef*, fr. VL. **capum*, fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **chef, chieftain, achieve, mischief.**
Derivatives: *chief*, adj., *chief-ly*, adv.

chieftain, n. — ME. *chevetein*, *cheftayn*, fr. OF. *chevetain*, fr. Late L. *capitāneus*, 'head, chief', fr. L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See prec. word and cp. **capitan, captain.** Cp. also prec. word.
Derivatives: *chieftain-cy*, n., *chieftain-ess*, n., *chieftain-ry*, n.

chiffchaff, n., the bird *Phylloscopus collybita.* — Imitative of its note.

chiffon, n., a sheer silk fabric used for women's dresses. — F., fr. *chiffe*, 'rag', pl. 'clothes', fr. Arab. *shiff*, 'light garment', fr. *sháffa*, it was fine and transparent' (said of materials).
Derivative: *chiffon*, adj.

chiffonier, n., a high chest of drawers. — F. *chiffonnier*, fr. *chiffon*, 'rag'. See prec. word and **-ier.**

chigger, n., 1) the larva of certain mites; 2) chigoe. — Fr. **chigoe** (q.v.)

chignon, n., coil of hair worn at the back of the head. — F., orig. 'nape of the neck', fr. VL. **catēniōnem,* acc. of **catēniō,* fr. L. *catēna,* 'chain', which first became *chaaignon,* then *chaignon;* the change of this latter to *chignon* as well as the sense development of this word, are due to the influence of F. *tignon,* 'coil of hair'. See **chain** and cp. **concatenation.**

chigoe, n., a flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*) — Of W. Indian origin. Cp. **chigger.**

chil-, form of **chilo-** before a vowel.

chilblain, n. — Compounded of **chill** and **blain.**

child, n. — ME. *childe* (pl. *childre*), fr. OE. *cild* (pl. *cildru*), rel. to Goth. *kilþei,* 'womb', *inkilþo,* 'woman with child', OSwed. *kulder, kolder,* Swed. *kull,* Dan. *kuld,* 'children of the same marriage; litter', and cogn. with OI. *jaṭhárám* (for **jalth-áram*), 'belly, womb'. Cp. **kilt.** Derivatives: *Childermas* (q.v.), *child-hood,* n., *child-ish,* adj., *child-like,* adj., *child-ness,* n.

Childermas (day), n. — OE. *cildramæsse* (*dæg*), compounded of *cildra, cildru,* pl. of *cild,* 'child' (see prec. word), and **Mass** (q.v.)

chili, n. — See **chilli.**

chiliad, n., 1) a thousand; 2) a thousand years. — Gk. χῑλιάς, gen. χῑλιάδος, 'the number one thousand', fr. χίλιοι, 'a thousand', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *sahásram* and with L. *mīlle,* 'a thousand'. See **mile** and cp. next word and **chiliasm.** For the ending see suff. **-ad.**

chiliarch, n., the commander of a thousand men. — Gk. χῑλιάρχης, χῑλίαρχος, compounded of χίλιοι, 'a thousand', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See prec. word and **-arch.**

chiliarchy, n., the office of a chiliarch. — Gk. χῑλιαρχῐ́ᾱ, fr. χῑλιάρχης, χῑλίαρχος. See prec. word and suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ῐ́ᾱ).

chiliasm, n., the doctrine of the millennium. — Gk. χῑλιασμός, fr. χῑλιάς, 'the number one thousand'. See **chiliad.**

chiliast, n., a believer in the doctrine of chiliasm. — Gk. χῑλιαστής, rel. to χῑλιασμός. See prec. word. Derivative: *chiliast-ic,* adj.

chill, n. — ME. *chele,* fr. OE. *cele, ciele,* 'cold', rel. to OE. *calan,* 'to be cold'. See **cool.** Derivatives: *chill,* adj. and intr. and tr. v., *chilling,* adj., *chill-ing-ly,* adv., *chill-y,* adj., *chill-iness,* n.

chilli, n., the dried pod of *Capsicum.* — Sp. *chili,* fr. Nahuatl *chilli.*

chillo, n., a colored cotton material. — Sp. *chilla,* fr. *chillón,* 'showy, tawdry', lit. 'crying, loud, shrill', fr. *chillar,* 'to scream, cry', fr. L. *sībilāre,* 'to hiss, whistle', whence also OProvenç. *siflar,* F. *siffler,* It. *zufolare,* 'to hiss, whistle'. See **sibilant** and cp. **siffle, zufolo.**

chillum, n., 1) part of the hookah containing the tobacco; 2) the act of smoking the tobacco. — Hind. *chilam.*

chilo-, before a vowel. **chil-,** combining form meaning 'lip' or 'lips'. — Gk. χειλο-, fr. χεῖλος, 'lip', rel. to χελύνη, 'lip, jaw', and prob. cogn. with ON. *gjölnar* (pl.), 'gills'. See **gill,** 'organ of respiration', and cp. the second element in **Megachile.**

Chiltern Hundreds, the hundreds of Burnham, Desborough and Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, England. — See **hundred** (in its historical sense). *To accept the Chiltern Hundreds* means 'to resign from Parliament', prop. 'to accept an office under the crown' (which disqualifies a Member of Parliament).

chilver, n., a ewe lamb (*dial. Eng.*) — OE. *cilforlamb, ceolforlamb,* 'ewe lamb', rel. to OHG. *kilbur* (neut.), *kilburra* (fem.), of s.m., OE. *cealf,* 'calf'. See **calf,** 'young of a cow'.

Chimaphila, n., a genus of plants of the wintergreen family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'winter-loving', fr. Gk. χεῖμα, 'winter', and φιλεῖν, 'to love'. For the first element see **chimera,** for the second see **-phile.**

chimb, n. — See **chime,** 'rim of a cask'.

chime, n., a set of bells. — ME. *chimbe, chymbe,* 'cymbal', fr. OF. *chimble, cimble, cimbe,* fr. L. *cymbalum,* 'cymbal'. See **cymbal.** Derivatives: *chime,* tr. and intr. v., *chim-er,* n.

chime, chimb, n., rim of a cask. — ME. *chimbe,* from the stem of OE. *cimbing,* 'joint', which is rel. to Du. *kim,* 'chime', G. *Kimme,* dial. Swed. *kimb, kimbe,* 'edge'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to **comb.** Cp. dial. Swed. *kim,* 'cockscomb'.

chimer, chimere, n., a robe worn by bishops. — MF. *chamarre, samarre,* 'a loose gown', fr. Sp. *zamarra,* fr. Arab. *sammūr,* 'weasel, marten'. Cp. It. *zimarra,* 'robe; cassock', which was formed with vowel dissimilation fr. Sp. *zamarra.* F. *simarre,* 'robe; cassock', is a loan word fr. It. *zimarra.* Cp. **cymar, simar, zimarra.**

chimera, chimaera, n., a monster with lion's head, goat's body and serpent's tail (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *chimaera,* fr. Gk. χίμαιρα, 'a young she-goat', which is rel. to χιμαρός, 'a young he-goat', lit. 'one winter old', fr. χεῖμα, 'winter', which is cogn. with L. *hiems,* 'winter', *hībernus,* 'pertaining to winter, wintry'. See **hibernate** and cp. **chiono-,** the first element in **Chimaphila** and the second element in **Hedychium** and in **isocheime.** Derivatives: *chimer-ic, chimer-ic-al,* adjs.

chimere, n. — See **chimer.**

chimney, n. — ME. *chimenee,* fr. OF. *cheminee* (F. *cheminée*), fr. Late L. (*camera*) *camīnāta,* '(a room) provided with a chimney', fr. L. *camīnus,* 'forge, hearth', fr. Gk. κάμῑνος, which is rel. to καμάρᾱ, 'vaulted chamber', fr. I.-E. base **qam-, *qem-,* 'to bend, vault'. See **camera** and cp. words there referred to.

chimpanzee, n. — From a S. African native word.

chin, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cin,* rel. to OS., OHG. *kinni,* ON *kinn,* MHG. *kinne,* G. *Kinn,* 'chin',

Goth. *kinnus,* 'cheek', and cogn. with OI. *hánuḥ,* 'chin', Avestic *zānu-* (in compounds), 'chin', Toch. A *śanwem,* 'both jaws', Arm. *cnawi,* 'jawbone, cheek', Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', γένειον, 'chin', L. *gena,* 'cheek', Lith. *žándas,* 'jawbone', Lett. *zuôds,* 'chin', W., Bret., MCo. *gen,* 'jawbone, chin', OIr. *gin, giun,* 'mouth'. Cp. **gena, genial,** 'pertaining to the chin', **genio-, genyo-, gnathic.** Derivatives: *chin,* tr. v., *chinn-ed, chinn-y,* adjs.

China, n. — Fr. *Chin* or *Hsin,* name of the First Dynasty of China (255-206 B.C.E.). This word lit. means 'man'. Cp. **cheyney, chiné, sinology.** Cp. also **serge, Seric, silk.**

china, n. — Short for orig. *chinaware,* i.e. 'ware from China'. See prec. word.

chinar, also **cheenar,** n., the Oriental plane tree (*platanus Orientalis*). — Pers. *chīnār.*

chinch, n., the bedbug. — Sp. *chinche,* fr. L. *cīmicem,* acc. of *cīmex,* 'bedbug'. See **cimex.**

chinchilla, n., a small S. American rodent. — Sp., a hybrid coined from a S. American native name and the Spanish dimin. suff. *-illa.*

chin-chin, n., polite salutation; ceremonious talk. — Chin. *ts'ing-ts'ing,* lit. 'please-please'.

chincough, n., whooping cough. — Contraction of *chink cough.* The first element of this word is rel. to the first element in Fris. *kinkhoast,* MLG. *kinkhōste,* Du. *kinkhoest,* 'whooping cough', fr. Teut. **kink-,* a nasalized form of the imitative base **kik-,* 'to pant, gasp', whence MHG. *kīchen,* 'to pant'. Cp. G. *keuchen,* 'to pant, gasp', which is a blend of MHG. *kīchen,* 'to pant', and *kūchen,* 'to breathe'. Cp. **kinkhost.** For the second element see **cough.**

chine, n., 1) a fissure (*obsol.*); 2) a narrow valley. — ME., fr. OE. *cinu,* rel. to OE. *cīnan,* 'to gape, crack', OS., OHG. *kīnan,* 'to germinate', Goth. *uskeinan,* G. *keimen,* of s.m., MDu. *kēne,* OS. *kīn,* G. *Keim,* 'germ', fr. I.-E. base **ĝēi-, *ĝī-,* 'to germinate, rise (said of flowers); to cleave, split'. See **key,** n., and cp. **chink,** 'crack', **chit,** 'sprout'.

chine, n., backbone of an animal. — ME. *chyne,* 'back', fr. OF. *eschine* (F. *échine*), fr. Frankish **skina.* Cp. OHG. *scina,* 'needle, prickle; shinbone', and see **shin.**

chiné, adj., figured after the Chinese fashion. — F., pp. of *chiner,* 'to color differently, mottle, figure', lit. 'to color after the Chinese fashion', fr. *Chine,* 'China'. See **china.**

Chinee, n., a Chinese (*vulg.*) — Back formation fr. *Chinese,* which was mistaken for a plural.

Chinese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **China** with suff. **-ese.**

chink, n., split, crack. — Formed fr. **chine,** 'fissure', with dimin. suff. *-k.* Derivatives: *chink,* tr. v., *chink-y,* adj.

chink, n., a sharp clinking sound; intr. and tr. v., to make, resp. to cause to make, this sound. — Of imitative origin.

Chink, n., a Chinese (*slang*). — Fr. **Chinee.**

Chinook, n., a N. American Indian. — Native name of a N. American Indian tribe living in the Columbia River region.

chintz, n., printed cotton cloth. — Orig. written *chints,* fr. the sing. *chint,* fr. Hind. *chīnṭ,* 'spotted cloth', fr. OI. *citráḥ,* 'bright, spotted'. See **cheetah.**

Chiococca, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χιών, 'snow', and κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See **chiono-** and **coccus.**

Chiogenes, n., a genus of plants of the huckleberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'offspring of snow', fr. Gk. χιών, 'snow', and γένος, 'race, 'descent, gender, kind' (see **chiono-** and **genus**); so called from the snowwhite color of its berries. Cp. E. *snowberry.*

Chionanthus, n., a genus of plants of the olive family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'snow flower', fr. Gk. χιών, 'snow', and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **chiono-** and **anther**); so called from the snowwhite color of its flowers.

chiono-, before a vowel **chion-,** combining form meaning 'snow'. — Gk. χιονο-, χιον-, fr. χιών (for **χιώμ*), gen. χιόνος, 'snow', which is rel. to χεῖμα, χειμών, 'winter', χίμαρος, 'a young he-goat', lit. 'one winter old'. See **chimera.**

chip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *chippen,* fr OE *-cippian,* rel. to Du. *kippen,* G. *kippen,* 'to cut', and in gradational relationship to E. **chop,** 'to cut'. Derivatives: *chipp-er,* n., *chipp-ing,* n. and adj., *chipp-y,* adj. and n.

chipmunk, chipmuck, n., a small American squirrel. — Corruption of Algonquian *achitamon,* 'red squirrel', lit. 'headfirst'.

Chippendale, adj. — Named after Thomas *Chippendale,* a famous English cabinetmaker (1718-79).

chir-, form of **chiro-** before a vowel.

chiragra, n., pain in the hand (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χειράγρᾱ, 'gout in the hand', which is compounded of χείρ, 'hand', and ἄγρᾱ, 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see **chiro-, chir-.** The second element is rel. to Gk. ἀγρέειν, 'to take, catch', and cogn. with OIr. *ār* (for **agrā*), 'defeat', W. *aer,* 'battle, struggle', OCo. *hair,* 'disaster'. Cp. **dentagra, pellagra, podagra.**

chiral, adj., pertaining to the hand. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χείρ, 'hand' (see **chiro-**), and **-al,** a suff. of Latin origin.

chirapsia, n., friction, massage (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **chir-** and Gk. ἄψις, ἅψις, 'a touching, fastening'. See **apsis.**

chirata, n., the plant *Swertia chirata.* — Hind. *chirāītā,* fr. OI. *kirāta tikta,* lit. 'the bitter plant of the people called *Kirātas*'.

chirm, n., noise. — ME., fr. OE. *cirm, cerm,* 'shout, cry, noise'. Cp. **charm,** 'song of birds'.

chirm, intr. v., to make a noise, to chirp. — ME. *chirmen,* fr. OE. *cirman,* 'to shout, cry', fr. *cirm.* See prec. word.

chiro-, before a vowel **chir-,** combining form meaning 'hand'. — Gk. χειρο-, χειρ-, fr. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', cogn. with Toch. A *tsar*, B *şar*, Hitt. *keshshar*, *kishshar*, Arm. *jeŕn*, gen. *jeŕin*, Alb. *dorɛ* (fr. I.-E. **ĝherā-*), 'hand', fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelope', whence also OI. *hárati*, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs', Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosure', χορός, 'dance in a ring, dance', L. *hortus*, 'garden', Goth. *gards*, 'house', OE. *geard*, 'piece of land, garden, yard'. See **yard,** 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cheiro-, chirurgeon, enchiridion.** Cp. also **chorion, chorus, chronic,** and the second element in **Dashahara** and in **vihara.**

chirograph, n., a formally written legal document. — F. *chirographe*, fr. L. *chīrographum*, fr. Gk. χειρόγραφον, neut. of χειρόγραφος, 'written with the hand', which is compounded of χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **chiro-** and **-graph.**

chirography, n., handwriting. — Cp. Gk. χειρογραφίᾱ, 'a written testimony', and see prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *chirograph-ic*, adj.

chiromancer, n., a palmist. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

chiromancy, n., palmistry. — Lit. 'divination from the hand'. See **chiro-** and **-mancy.**

chiromantic, adj., pertaining to chiromancy. — Compounded of **chiro-** and **-mantic.**

Chiron, n., a centaur famous for his knowledge of medicine (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Chīrōn*, fr. Gk. Χείρων, which is a word of uncertain origin. It is possibly the abbreviation of χειρουργός, 'working by hand; surgeon'. See **chirurgeon.**

chiropody, n., the treatment of diseases of the feet (*med.*) — Orig. 'the treatment of the diseases of the hands and feet', fr. Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **chiro-** and **podo-.**
Derivative: *chiropod-ist*, n.

chiropractic, n., 1) a system of treating disease by adjusting the joints of the body, esp. the spinal column, by hand; 2) a chiropractor. — Compounded of Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πρακτικός, 'fit for action, practical'. See **chiro-** and **practical.**

chiropractor, n., one who practices chiropractic. — See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

Chiroptera, n. pl., the order of the bats (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **chiro-** and **ptero-.**

Chirotes, n., a genus of burrowing lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χείρ, gen. χειρός, 'hand'. See **chiro-.**

chirp, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. the next two words.
Derivatives: *chirp*, n., *chirp-er*, n., *chirp-ing*, adj., *chirp-ing-ly*, adv.

chirr, intr. v., to make a trilling sound (as that made by a grasshopper and some birds); tr.v., to utter with a chirr. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **churr.** Cp. also prec. word. Derivative: *chirr*, n.

chirrup, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **chirp.**
Derivatives: *chirrup*, n., *chirrup-er*, n., *chirrup-y*, adj.

chirurgeon, n., a surgeon (*archaic*). — F. *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie*, 'surgery', ult. fr. Gk. χειρουργίᾱ, lit. 'a working by hand', fr. χειρουργός, 'working by hand', which is compounded of χείρ, 'hand', and ἔργον, 'work'. See **chiro-** and **ergon** and cp. **surgeon,** which is a doublet of *chirurgeon*. Cp. also **Chiron.**
Derivative: *chirurgeon-ly*, adv.

chirurgery, n. (*archaic*). — See **surgery,** which is a doublet of *chirurgery*, and cp. prec. word.

-chirurgia, combining form meaning '-surgery'. — Fr. Gk. χειρουργίᾱ; see **chirurgeon.**

chirurgic, chirurgical, adj. (*archaic*). — L. *chīrurgicus* (whence also F. *chirurgique*), fr. Gk. χειρουργικός, 'worked by hand', fr. χειρουργίᾱ. See **chirurgeon,** and **-ic.**

chisel, n., a cutting instrument. — ME., fr. AF. *chisel*, corresponding to OF. *cisel* (F. *ciseau*), fr. VL. **cīsellus*, which was altered fr. **caesellus*, 'cutting instrument', fr. L. *caesus*, pp. of *caedere*, 'to cut'. Cp. L. *cīsōrium*, 'cutting instrument', and see **cement.** Derivatives: *chisel*, tr. v., *chisel(l)-ed*, adj., *chisel(l)-er*, n.

chisel, n. — A var. of **chesil.**

chit, n., a shoot, sprout. — OE. *cīþ*, 'germ, shoot, sprout', rel. to *cīnan*, 'to gape, crack'. See **chine,** 'a narrow valley'. Derivatives: *chit*, intr. v., to shoot, sprout, *chitt-y*, adj.

chit, n., 1) a young animal (*obsol.*); 2) a child. — Prob. a var. of **kit, kitten.** Cp. dial. E. *chit*, 'cat, kitten'.

chit, chitty, n., a short letter. — Hind. *chiṭṭhī*, fr. OI. *citráḥ*, 'bright, marked, spotted'. See **cheetah.**

chit-chat, n. — Reduplication of **chat.**

chitin, n., a substance forming the hard covering of insects and other invertebrates (*biochem.*) — F. *chitine*, fr. Gk. χιτών, 'undergarment, coat of mail, any coat or covering'. See **chiton.**

chitinous, adj., of the nature of chitin. — Formed fr. **chitin** with suff. **-ous.**

chiton, n., a garment worn by both sexes in ancient Greece. — Gk. χιτών, Ion. κιθών, borrowed—through the medium of the Phoenicians—from the Semites. Cp. Heb. *kuttŏneth*, Aram. *kittānā́*, Arab. *kattān*, Akkad. *kitinnu*, 'linen', Akkad. *kitintu*, 'linen garment'. Cp. also **chitin, tunic.** Χιτών occurs in Mycenaean Greek as early as the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words *chrysalis, cumin, sesam.*

chitter, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **chatter, twitter.**

chitterling, n., usually pl. **chitterlings,** the small intestines of pigs. — Rel. to OE. *cwið*, 'womb', ON. *kviðr*, 'belly', Goth. *qiþus*, 'womb', MHG. *kutel*, G. *Kutteln*, 'guts, bowels; tripe; chitterlings', and cogn. with L. *botulus*, 'sausage'. See **bowel.** For the ending see suff. **-ling.**

chitty, n., a short letter. — Hind. *chiṭṭhī*. See **chit,** 'a short letter'.

chivaleresque, adj. — Formed fr. **chivalry** with suff. **-esque,** on analogy of F. *chevaleresque*.

chivalrous, adj. — OF. *chevalereus*, fr. *chevalier*. See **chevalier** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *chivalrous-ly*, adv., *chivalrous-ness*, n.

chivalry, n. — ME. *chivalrie, chivalerye*, fr. OF. (= F.) *chevalerie*, 'knighthood', fr. *chevalier*, 'knight'. See **chevalier** and cp. **cavalry.**

chive, n., a plant related to the onion. — ONF. *chive*, corresponding to OF. and F. *cive*, fr. L. *cēpa*, 'onion'. See **cibol.**

chiviatite, n., a lead bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Chiviato* in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

chivy, n. and tr. v. — See **chevy.**

chladnite, n., a variety of enstatite. — Named after E. F. *Chladni*, a writer on meteorites. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

chlamyd-, form of **chlamydo-** before a vowel.

chlamydate, adj., having a mantle (*zool.*) — L. *chlamydātus*, 'dressed in a chlamys', fr. *chlamys*. See **chlamys** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

chlamydeous, adj., having a perianth (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **chlamys** with suff. **-eous.**

chlamydo-, before a vowel **chlamyd-,** combining form meaning 'mantle' (*zool.* and *bot.*) — Gk. χλαμυδο-, χλαμυδ-, fr. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος. See next word.

chlamys, n., a short mantle worn by the ancient Greeks (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος, 'upper garment, mantle', which is of uncertain origin.

chloasma, n., a deposit of pigment in the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χλόασμα, 'greenness', fr. χλοάζειν, 'to be green', fr. χλόη. See next word.

Chloë, Chloe, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Χλόη, fr. χλόη, 'a young green shoot, young verdure', rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλοάζειν, 'to be green', χλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh', χολή, 'gall'. See **yellow** and cp. **choler, chlorine.** Cp. also the second element in **Buchloë, Hierochloë.**

chlor-, form of **chloro-** before a vowel.

chloral, n., a colorless liquid, CCl_3CHO (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **chlor(ine)** and **al(cohol).**

chlorate, n., a salt of chloric acid (*chem.*) — See **chlorine** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

Chlorella, n., a genus of green algae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ella** fr. Gk. χλωρός. See **Chloë.**

chloric, adj., pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **chlorine** with suff. **-ic.**

chloride, chlorid, n., a compound of chlorine with another element (*chem.*) — See **chlorine** and **-ide, -id.**

chlorine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. Gk. χλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh'. See **Chloë.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine** and cp. *brom-ine, fluor-ine, iod-ine*. Derivative: *chlorin-ous*, adj.

Chloris, n., name of the goddess of flowers in Greek mythology; later identified with the Roman goddess *Flora* (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Χλωρίς, lit. 'greenness, freshness', which is rel. to χλωρός. See prec. word.

Chloris, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — Named after *Chloris*, the goddess of flowers. See prec. word.

chloro-, before a vowel **chlor-,** combining form 1) meaning light-green; 2) denoting the presence of chlorine in a compound. — Fr. Gk. χλωρός. See **chlorine.**

chloroform, n., a volatile liquid, $CHCl_3$, used as an anesthetic (*chem.*) — F. *chloroforme*, a hybrid coined by Jean-Baptiste Dumas (1800-84) in 1834 fr. **chloro-** and F. *formique*, 'formic' (fr. L. *formīca*, 'ant', see **formic**); so called by him in allusion to its capacity of forming potassium *chloride* and *formic* acid.

chloromycetin, n., an antibiotic drug of the penicillin-streptomycin family discovered by Paul R. Burkholder of Yale University (*med.*) — Coined fr. **chloro-,** Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus' (see **myceto-**), and chem. suff. **-in.**

chlorophyll, chlorophyl, n., the green coloring matter of plants. — F. *chlorophylle*, coined by the French chemists Pierre-Joseph Pelletier (1788-1842) and Joseph-Bienaimé Caventou (1795-1877) fr. **chloro-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-** and cp. the second element in **xanthophyll.**

chloroprene, n., a colorless liquid used to manufacture *neoprene* (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **chloro-** and **(iso)prene.**

chlorosis, n., a kind of anemia, 'green sickness' (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. χλωρός, 'greenish-yellow, pale green, green, fresh'. See **chlorine.**

choana, n., a funnel-shaped opening (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. χοάνη, 'funnel, funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', a derivative of χοή, 'a pouring out', from the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', which is cogn. with L. *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **chyle.** Cp. also the first element in **chonolith.**

chobdar, n., an attendant (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chobdār*, fr. Pers. *chobdār*, lit. 'a stick bearer'. For the element *-dār* see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

chock, n., a block of wood. — ONF. *chouque*, rel. to F. *souche*, 'stump, stock, block', fr. Gaulish **tsukka*, which is cogn. with OE. *stocc*, 'trunk, log, stock'. See **stock** and cp. **chuck,** n.
Derivatives: *chock*, tr. v., *chock-er*, n.

chocolate, n. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *chocolatl*.

Choctaw, n., name of a North-American Indian tribe.

choctaw, n., name of a particular step in fancy ice-skating. — From prec. word.

-choerus, combining form meaning 'pig', as in *Hydrochoerus* (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χοῖρος, 'pig', which stands for ***ĝhor-yos*** and lit. means 'the bristle-bearing animal', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝher-***, 'to bristle', whence also Gk. χήρ, 'hedgehog', L. *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle, shudder, tremble'. See **horror** and cp. **chersonese.**

choice, n. — ME. *chois, choys,* fr. OF. *chois* (F. *choix*), fr. *choisir,* 'to choose', fr. Goth. *kausjan,* 'to prove, test' (whence also OProvenç. *causir,* 'to look at'), which is rel. to Goth. *kiusan,* OE. *cēosan,* 'to choose'. See **choose.**

Derivatives: *choice,* adj., *choice-ly,* adv., *choice-ness,* n.

choir, quire, n. — ME. *quer,* fr. OF. *cuer* (F. *chœur*), fr. L. *chorus,* fr. Gk. χορός, 'dance in a ring'. See **chorus.**

Derivative: *choir,* tr. and intr. v.

choke, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *cheken, choken,* aphetic for *acheken, achoken,* fr. OE. *āceōcian,* 'to choke', which is prob. formed fr. intensive pref. *a-* and a Teut. base appearing in ON. *kok,* 'gullet'.

Derivatives: *choke,* n., *chok-er,* n., *chok-ing,* adj., *chok-ing-ly,* adv., *chok-y,* adj.

chokidar, n., a watchman, porter. — Hind. *chaukī-dār,* 'watchman', fr. *chaukī,* 'watching', and suff. *-dār,* 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see **choky.** For the second element see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

chokra, n., a boy (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chokrā,* 'a boy'.

choky, n., 1) a station, esp. a police station; 2) a jail. — Hind. *chaukī.* Cp. the first element in **chokidar.**

cholagogue, adj., promoting the secretion of bile (*med.*) — F., fr. Gk. χολαγωγός, 'carrying off bile', which is compounded of χολή, 'bile', and ἀγωγός, 'leading'. See **choler** and **-agogue.**

Derivatives: *cholagogue,* n., *cholagog-ic,* adj.

cholangitis, n., inflammation of the biliary ducts (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. χολή, 'bile', ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel', and suff. -ῖτις. See **choler, angio-** and **-itis.**

chole-, combining form meaning 'gall'. — See **cholo-.**

cholecyst, n., the gall bladder (*anat.*) — Medical L. *cholecystis,* incorrect formation fr. Gk. χολή, 'gall, bile', and κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See **choler** and **cyst.**

cholecyst-, form of **cholecysto-** before a vowel.

cholecystitis, n., inflammation of the gall bladder. — Medical L., formed fr. *cholecystis* (see prec. word) with suff. **-itis.**

cholecysto-, before a vowel **cholecyst-,** combining form denoting *the gall bladder.* — See prec. word.

choledoch, adj., conveying bile (*anat.*) — Gk. χοληδόχος, 'containing bile', compounded of χολή, 'bile', and δοχός, 'containing, able to hold', which is rel. to δέχεσθαι, Attic form of Gk. δέκεσθαι, 'to receive, hold'. For the first element see **choler.** The second element is a derivative of I.-E. base ***deĥ-***, 'to receive', whence also OI. *dákṣati,* 'is apt, proper', *dákṣaḥ,* 'apt, proper, clever', L. *decet, decēre,* 'to be fitting or seemly'. See **decent** and cp. the second element in **pandect** and the third element in **synecdoche.**

choledocho-, combining form meaning 'containing bile'. — See prec. word.

choler, n. — ME. *coler, colere,* fr. OF. *colere* (F. *colère*), 'choler, anger', fr. L. *cholera,* fr. Gk. χολέρᾱ, 'bilious diarrhea, cholera', fr. χολή, also χόλος, 'gall, bile', which is rel. to χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλοάζειν, 'to be green', χλωρός, 'greenish-yellow, pale green, green, fresh', and cogn. with Avestic *zāra-,* 'gall, bile', L. *fel,* OSlav. *žlŭčĭ,* Russ. *želč',* Lith. *tulžis* (metathesis for ***žultis***), Lett. *žults,* OE. *gealla, galla,* 'gall, bile', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhel-, *ghel-,*** 'to shine; yellow, yellowish green, green'. See **yellow** and cp. **gall,** 'bile'. Cp. also next word, **Chloë, Chlorella, chlorine, Chloris,** and the second element in **melancholy, Chrysochloris, Echinochloa.** Cp. also the second element in **bezoar.**

cholera, n. — L. *cholera,* fr. Gk. χολέρᾱ, 'bilious diarrhea', fr. χολή, 'gall, bile'. See prec. word.

choleraic, adj., related to, or resembling, cholera. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ic.**

choleric, adj. — MF. (= F.) *cholérique,* fr. L. *cholericus,* fr. Gk. χολερικός, fr. χολέρᾱ, (see **choler** and **-ic**): first used by Chaucer.

Derivatives: *choleric-ly,* adv., *choleric-ness,* n.

cholesterine, n., cholesterol. — See next word and chem. suff. **-ine.**

cholesterol, n., a fatty alcohol (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. F. *cholestérine,* a word coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), and **-ol,** a suff. denoting an alcohol. F. *cholestérine* is formed fr. Gk. χολή, 'gall, bile', and στερεός, 'solid' (see **chole-** and **stereo-**), and is so called because it was originally found in gallstones.

choliamb, n., an iambic verse having in the last foot a spondee (instead of an iambus) (*pros.*) — L. *chōliambus,* fr. Gk. χωλίαμβος, 'a lame iambic', which is compounded of χωλός, 'lame', a word of uncertain origin, and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See **iambus.**

choliambic, adj., pertaining to a choliamb. — Gk. χωλιαμβικός, fr. χωλίαμβος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *choliambic,* n.

cholic, adj., pertaining to the bile. — Gk. χολικός, fr. χολή, 'bile'. See **choler** and **-ic.**

choline, n., a crystalline base, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$ (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. χολή, 'bile'. See **choler.**

cholo-, before a vowel **chol-,** combining form meaning 'bile'. — Gk. χολο-, χολ-, fr. χολή, 'bile'. See **choler** and cp. **chole-, cholic, choline.**

chololith, n., a gallstone. — Compounded of **cholo-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lith.**

Derivative: *chololith-ic,* adj.

chômage, n., stoppage, cessation from work. — F., fr. *chômer,* 'to cease from work', fr. Late L. *caumāre,* fr. *cauma,* 'tranquillity'. See **calm** and **-age.**

chondr-, form of **chondri-** before a vowel.

chondri-. — See **chondro-.**

chondrify, tr. v., to convert into cartilage. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage', and L. *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **chondro-** and **-fy.**

Chondrilla, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *chondrillē,* 'Spanish succory', fr. Gk. χονδρίλλη, χονδρίλη, name of a gum-exuding plant.

chondritis, n., inflammation of a cartilage (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See **chondro-.**

chondro-, before a vowel **chondr-,** combining form meaning 'grain' or 'cartilage'. — Gk. χονδρο-, χονδρ-, fr. χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat; cartilage', dissimilated fr. *χρόνδρος, cogn. with L. *frendere,* 'to gnash the teeth', OE *grindan,* 'to grind'. See **grind** and cp. the second element in **enchondroma, hypochondria, perichondrium, synchondrosis.** Cp. also **chrism, chrome.**

chondrodite, n., a yellowish red mineral. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. χονδρώδης, 'granular', fr. χόνδρος, 'grain', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **chondro-** and **-ode,** 'like'.

chondroid, adj., resembling cartilage. — Formed fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **chondro-** and **-oid.**

chondroma, n., a cartilaginous tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-oma** fr. Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See **chondro-.**

chonolith, n., a mass of igneous rock (*geol.*) — Compounded of χώνη, 'melting pot, crucible' and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is a contraction of χοάνη, which derives from the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', whence also χύσις, 'effusion', χῦλός, χῡμός, 'juice'. See **chyle** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **-lith.**

choose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *cheosen, chesen, chusen,* fr. OE *cēosan,* rel. to OS., OHG. *kiosan,* ON. *kjōsa,* OFris. *kiasa,* Du. *kiezen,* MHG., G. *kiesen,* Goth. *kiusan,* 'to choose', and to Goth. *kausjan,* 'to prove, test', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝeus-, *ĝus-,*** 'to taste, enjoy by tasting', whence also Gk. γεύεσθαι, 'to taste', L. *gustāre,* 'to taste, enjoy', OI. *jóṣati, juṣáte,* 'enjoys', Avestic *zaosh-,* 'to find delicious', OIr. *gu-, go-,* 'to choose'. Cp. OE. *costian,* OS., OHG. *kostōn,* ON. *kosta,* MHG., G. *kosten,* 'to test, try, taste', which are all related to OE. *cēosan,* etc. F. *choisir,* 'to choose', OProvenç. *causir,* 'to look at', OSlav. *kusiti,* 'to taste, try', are Goth. loan words. Cp. **choice.** Cp. also **gust,** 'relish', **disgust,** and the second element in **Fergus** and in **valkyrie.**

Derivatives: *choos-er,* n., *choos-ing,* adj., *choos-ing-ly,* adv.

chop, tr. and intr. v., to cut. — ME. *choppen,* 'to cut up', in gradational relationship to ME. *chappen,* 'to cut'. See **chap,** 'to chop', and cp. **chip.**

Derivatives: *chop,* n., *chopp-er,* n., *chopp-ing,* adj., *chopp-y,* adj.

chop, n., 1) jaw; 2) entrance of a valley or channel. — See **chap,** 'jaw'.

Derivative: *chop,* tr. v., to snap with the jaws.

chop, tr. and intr. v., to barter. — Rel. to ME. *cheapien,* 'to buy, bargain'. See **cheap,** v., and **chapman.**

Derivative: *chop,* n., a barter.

chop, n., seal, stamp; brand, quality (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chāp,* 'seal, stamp'.

chopin, chopine, n., a liquid measure. — F. *chopine,* fr. Du. *schopen,* lit. 'a scoop'. Cp. MLG. *schōpe,* 'scoop, ladle', and see **scoop** and **shovel.** G. *Schoppen,* 'mug', has been reborrowed fr. NF. *chopenne,* the equivalent of F. *chopine.*

chopine, n., a kind of thick-soled shoe, patten. — OF. *chapin,* fr. OSp. (= Sp.) *chapín,* fr. *chapa,* 'a plate of metal, foil, leather chape', which is of uncertain origin.

chopstick, n., two small sticks used by the Chinese in place of a fork. — Compounded of Pidgin English *chop(-chop),* 'quick', prop. a loan translation of the orig. Chinese name which lit. means 'the quick ones', and E. **stick,** n.

chop suey, a Chinese dish. — Chin., lit. 'various pieces'; influenced in form by E. *chop,* 'to cut'.

chor-, form of **choro-** before a vowel.

choragic, adj., pertaining to a choragus. — Gk. χορᾱγικός, fr. χορᾱγός, 'leader of the chorus'. See next word and **-ic.**

choragus, n., the leader of the chorus (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. χορᾱγός, χορηγός, compounded of χορός, 'chorus', and the stem of ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. *agere,* 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **chorus** and **agent.**

choral, adj. — F. *choral,* fr. ML. *chorālis,* 'pertaining to the chorus', fr. L. *chorus.* See **chorus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

choral, chorale, n., hymn. — G. *Choral,* shortened fr. *Choralgesang,* transl. of ML. *cantus chorālis,* 'choral song', fr. L. *cantus,* 'song', and ML. *chorālis.* See **choral,** adj.

chord, n., string of an instrument. — L. *chorda,* 'gut, string of a musical instrument, rope, cord', fr. Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut, string of a musical instrument', which is cogn. with OI. *hirā́,* 'vein', *hiraḥ,* 'band', L. *hernia,* 'rupture', *hīra,* 'empty gut', *haruspex,* 'diviner inspecting entrails', Lith. *žarnà,* Lett. *zaĩrna,* 'gut', OE. *gearn,* 'yarn'. See **yarn** and cp. **cord,** and the second element in **acrochordon, clavichord, notochord.** Cp. also **hernia** and the first element in **haruspex.** Cp. also **quirt.**

Derivatives: *chord,* tr. v., *chord-ed,* adj.

chord, n., combination of notes (*music*). — Fr. earlier *cord,* abbreviation of **accord** (q.v.) The

spelling with *h* is due to a confusion with *chord*, 'string of an instrument'.
Derivative: *chord*, intr. v.

Chordata, n. pl., a phylum of the animal kingdom including all vertebrates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *chorda*, 'cord'. See **chord,** 'string'.

chore, n., a job (*U.S.A.*) — A var. of **chare.**
Derivative: *chore*, intr. and tr. v.

chorea, n., a nervous disorder; St. Vitus' dance. — Medical L., fr. Gk. χορεία, 'dance', fr. χορός, 'dance in a ring; chorus, choir'. See **chorus.**

choreography, n., the art of denoting dancing by signs. — Compounded of Gk. χορεία, 'dance', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **chorus** and **-graphy.**
Derivative: *choreograph-ic*, adj.

choreus, n., a trochee (*pros.*) — L., fr. Gk. χορεῖος, lit. 'pertaining to a chorus', adj. used as a noun. fr. χορός, 'dance; chorus'. See **chorus.**

chori-, pref. meaning 'separate' (*bot.*) — Fr. Gk. χωρίς, χῶρι, 'separate, apart', rel. to χῶρος, χώρᾱ, 'empty space, room, place, land, country', χωρεῖν, 'to give place; to hold, contain', χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. I.-E. base **ĝhē(i)-*, 'to lack, be empty', which is identical with **ĝhē(i)-*, 'to gape, yawn', whence Gk. χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape'. See **chaos** and cp. **chorisis, chorist, choristo-, chorizontes, choro-,** and the second element in **anchorite, enchorial, epichorial, parachor.**

choriamb, n., a foot composed of a choreus (= trochee) followed by an iambus (*pros.*) — L. *choriambus*, fr. Gk. χορίαμβος, which is compounded of χορεῖος, 'choreus', and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See **choreus** and **iambus.**

choriambic, adj., pertaining to a choriamb. — L. *choriambicus*, fr. Gk. χοριαμβικός, fr. χορίαμβος. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *choriambic*, n.

chorioid, adj., pertaining to vascular membranes (*anat.*) — Lit. 'like a membrane', fr. Gk. χοριοειδής, fr. χόριον, 'skin, leather', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **chorion** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *chorioid*, n., vascular tunic of the eye, *chorioid-al*, adj.

chorioido-, before a vowel **chorioid-,** combining form denoting *the chorioid.* — See prec. word.

chorion, n., the membrane enclosing the fetus (*embryol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χόριον, 'membrane that encloses the fetus, afterbirth', which is of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize, hold, close, envelop', whence also χείρ, 'hand'. See **chiro-.**
Derivative: *chorion-ic*, adj.

choripetalous, adj., having separate petals (*bot.*) — See **chori-, petal** and **-ous.**

chorisis, n., separation of an organ into parts (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. χώρισις, 'separation', fr. χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. χωρίς, 'separate, apart'. See **chori-.**

chorist, n., member of a chorus. — F. *choriste*, fr. Eccles. L. *chorista*, fr. L. *chorus*. See **chorus** and **-ist.**

chorister, n., member of a choir. — See prec. word and **-ister.**

choristo-, before a vowel **chorist-,** combining form meaning 'separated'. — Fr. Gk. χωριστός, verbal adj. of χωρίζειν, 'to separate', fr. χωρίς, χῶρι, 'separate, apart'. See **chori-.**

chorizontes, n. pl., the Alexandrian critics who maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey were written by different authors. — Gk. χωρίζοντες, lit. 'separators', pl. of χωρίζων, pres. part. of χωρίζειν, 'to separate'. See **chori-** and cp. **chorisis, choristo-.**

choro-, before a vowel **chor-,** combining form meaning 'place'. — Gk. χωρο-, χωρ-, fr. χῶρος, 'place'. See **chori-.**

chorography, n., description or mapping of a particular country or region. — L. *chōrographia*, fr. Gk. χωρογραφία, which is compounded of χῶρος, 'place', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **choro-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *chorograph-ic, chorograph-ic-al*, adjs., *chorograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

choroid, adj., chorioid (*anat.*) — Gk. χοροειδής, inexact form for χοριοειδής. See **chorioid.**
Derivatives: *choroid*, n., *choroid-al*, adj.

choroido-, before a vowel **choroid-,** combining form denoting *the choroid.* — See prec. word and **chorioido-.**

chorology, n., the study of the geographical distribution of organisms (*biol.*) — Compounded of **choro-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *chorolog-ical*, adj., *chorolog-ist*, n.

chortle, intr. and tr. v. and n. — A blend of **chuckle** and **snort;** coined by Lewis Carroll.

chorus, n. — L., fr. Gk. χορός, 'dance in a ring, festive dance, dance; band of dancers; chorus, choir; troop, band; place for dancing'. The first meaning was prob. 'an enclosed place for dancing', from I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelop', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand', χόρτος, 'feeding place, courtyard'. See **chiro-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **choir, quire, chorea, choreus,** the first element in **carol** and in **choragus** and the second element in **Terpsichore.**
Derivatives: *chorus*, v., *chorus-er*, n.

chose, past tense of *choose.* — ME. *choos*, formed on analogy of the pp. *chosen.* See **chosen.**

chose, n., thing, property (used in the legal terms *chose in action, chose in possession*). — F. *chose*, 'thing', fr. L. *causa*, 'cause, reason', in Late L. also 'thing'. Cp. OProvenç. *cauza*, It., Sp. *cosa*, Port. *cousa*, 'thing', which all derive fr. L. *causa* in its Late Latin sense, and see **cause.**

chosen, pp. of *choose.* — ME. *chosen*, fr. OE. *coren;* influenced in form by **choose.**

chou, n., an ornamental ribbon or knot in women's dress. — F., 'cabbage', fr. L. *caulis*, 'stalk', esp. 'cabbage stalk'. See **cole.**

Chouan, n., one of the antirevolutionary insurgents in Western France in 1791. — F., from the surname of one of their leaders Jean Cotterau, called Jean *Chouan*, fr. *chouan*, dialectal contraction of *chat-huant*, 'screech owl'. He and his three brothers were so named because they used to imitate the cry of the screech owl to warn one another in time of danger. *Chat-huant* lit. 'shouting cat', is a popular alteration of OF. *javan* (for *chavan*), fr. ML. *cavannus*, 'owl', a word of Gaulish origin.

choucroute, n., sauerkraut. — F., fr. Alsatian G. *sūrkrūt* (corresponding to G. *Sauerkraut*), lit. 'sour cabbage', fr. *sūr*, 'sour', and *krūt*, 'cabbage', with folk-etymological change of *sūr*, to F. *chou*, 'cabbage', and *krūt* to F. *croûte*, 'crust'. See **sauerkraut.**

chough, n., the red-legged crow. — ME. *choughe*, rel. to OE. *cēo, ciae*, MDu. *cauwe*, Du. *kauw*, OHG. *kāha*, 'chough', Dan. *kaa*, Swed. *kaja*, 'jackdaw'; of imitative origin. Cp. OF. *choe*, 'screech owl', which derives fr. Frankish **kawa*, 'chough', and F. *chouette*, 'screech owl', which is a dimin. of OF. *choe*.

chouse, n., a swindler (*obsol.*); a swindle (*colloq.*) — Turk. *chāwush, chāush*, 'sergeant, herald, messenger'. The meaning of E. *chouse* is due to the circumstance that in 1609 a *chiaus* is said to have cheated several Turkish merchants residing in England. Cp. **chiaus.**
Derivatives: *chouse*, tr. v., to swindle (*colloq.*).

chow, n., Chinese (*Australian slang*). — See next word.

chowchow, n., Chinese preserves. — Pidgin English, lit. 'mixed', of Chinese origin.

chowder, n., a dish of stewed fish, clams, onion, etc. — F. *chaudière*, 'pot', fr. Late L. *caldāria*, 'a vessel containing warm water'. See **caldron.**

choya, n. — A var. of **chay.**

choza, n., hut, hovel, cabin. — Sp., fr. *khoṣṣ*, vulgar pronunciation of Arab. *khuṣṣ*, 'hut, hovel'.

chrematistic, adj., pertaining to the acquisition of wealth. — Gk. χρηματιστικός, 'pertaining to money making', fr. χρηματίζεσθαι, 'to transact business', fr. χρῆμα, 'a thing that one needs', in pl. χρήματα, 'goods, money', fr. χρή, 'it is necessary', whence also χρῆσθαι, 'to make use of', χρῆσις, 'use, employment'. See **chrestomathy** and cp. words there referred to.

chrematistics, n., the science of wealth. — Gk. χρηματιστική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of money making', fem. of χρηματιστικός, 'pertaining to money making'. See prec. word.

chrestomathy, n., a collection of literary passages, esp. from a foreign language. — F. *chrestomathie*, fr. Gk. χρηστομάθεια, 'desire of learning; book containing select passages', lit. 'useful learning', fr. χρηστός, 'useful' (prop. verbal adj. of χρῆσθαι, 'to make use of'), and the base of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See **chrematistic** and **mathematics** and cp. the second element in **catachresis, polychrestic.**
Derivatives: *chrestomath-ic*, adj., *chrestomath-ics*, n. pl.

chrism, n., holy oil. — ME. *crisme*, fr. OE. *crisma*, fr. Eccles. L. *chrīsma*, fr. Gk. χρῖσμα, 'an unguent', fr. χρῖειν, 'to anoint', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. **ghrēi-, *ghrī-*, whence also Lith. *griejù, griēti*, 'to skim the cream off'. I.-E. **ghrēi-, *ghrī-* are enlargements of base **gher-*, 'to rub'. See **grind** and cp. **chondro-.** Cp. also **rusma,** which is a doublet of *chrism.* Cp. also **Christ.** Cp. also **cream.**
Derivative: *chrism-al*, adj.

chrism, tr. v., to anoint with chrism. — OF. *chresmer*, fr. Eccles. L. *chrīsmāre*, fr. *chrīsma.* See **chrism,** n.

chrisom, n. — A var. of **chrism.**

Christ, n. — L. *Chrīstus*, fr. Gk. χρῑστός, 'anointed', translation of Heb. *māshī*ah;* verbal adj. of χρῖειν, 'to anoint'. See **chrism.**

Christabel, fem. PN. — Prob. a compound of **Christ** and **Belle.** Cp. **claribel.**

Christadelphian, n., one of a religious sect founded in the U.S.A. by John Thomas (1805-71) about 1850. — Compounded of **Christ** and Gk. ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See **adelpho-** and **-ian.**

Christ-cross, n. — See **criss-cross.**

christen, tr. v. — ME. *cristnen, cristen*, fr. OE. *cristnian*, 'to baptize', lit. 'to make Christian', fr. *cristen*, 'Christian', fr. Eccles. L. *chrīstiānus.* See **Christian.**
Derivatives: *christen-er*, n., *christen-ing*, n.

Christendom, n. — OE. *cristendōm*, formed fr. *cristen*, 'Christian', with suff. *-dōm.* See **christen** and **-dom.**

Christian, n. and adj. — Eccles. L. *chrīstiānus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. χρῑστιᾱνός. See **Christ** and **-ian.**

Christian, masc. PN. — Fr. prec. word.

Christianity, n. — OF. *chrestiente* (F. *chrétienté*), 'Christendom', fr. Eccles. L. *chrīstiānitātem*, acc. of *chrīstiānitās*, fr. *chrīstiānus.* See **Christian** and **-ity.**

christianize, tr. v. — Eccles. L. *chrīstiānīzāre*, fr. Eccles. Gk. χρῑστιᾱνίζειν, fr. χρῑστιᾱνός. See **Christian** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *christianiz-ation*, n., *christianiz-er*, n.

Christmas, n. — ME. *cristesmesse*, fr. Late OE. *Cristes mæsse.* See **Christ** and **Mass.**

Christology, n. — Compounded of **Christ** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *Christolog-ical*, adj., *Christolog-ist*, n.

Christopher, masc. PN. — Eccles. L. *Chrīstophorus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. Χρῑστοφόρος, lit. 'bearing Christ'. See **Christ** and **-phore.**

-chroia, combining form meaning 'discoloration',

as in *cacochroia*. — Fr. Gk. χροιά, 'color', which is rel. to χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome** and cp. the second element in **dischroa, Xanthochroi.**

-chroic, combining form meaning 'colored', as in *erythrochroic*. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. χροιά, 'color'. See **-chroia.**

chroma, n., the quality or intensity of a color. — Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome.**

chromaffin, adj., having affinity for chromium salts. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color', and L. *affīnis*, 'related'. See **chrome** and **affinity** and cp. **paraffin.**

chromatic, adj., 1) pertaining to color; 2) progressing by halftones (*mus.*) — L. *chrōmaticus*, fr. Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color', fr. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chrome** and **-atic** and cp. **achromatic, dichromatic, trichromatic, orthochromatic.**
Derivatives: *chromatic*, n., *chromatic-al-ly*, adv., *chromatics* (q.v.)

chromatics, n., the science of color. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

chromatin, n., protoplasm occurring in the nuclei of cells (*biol.*) — Coined by the German anatomist Walther Flemming (1843-1905) in 1879 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chrome** and chem. suff. **-in.**

chromatism, n., abnormal coloration. — Gk. χρωματισμός, 'a coloring', fr. χρωματίζειν, 'to color', from χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος. See **chrome** and **-ism** and cp. **chromism.**

chromato-, before a vowel **chromat-,** combining form denoting *color* or *chromatin*. — Gk. χρωματο-, χρωματ-, fr. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chrome.**

chromatophore, n., a pigment cell. — Compounded of **chromato-** and **-phore.**

chromatoscope, n., an instrument for combining light rays of different colors into one compound color. — Compounded of **chromato-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

chrome, n., 1) chromium; 2) chrome steel. — F., coined by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin (1763-1829) in 1797 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'surface of the body, skin, color of the skin, color', which is rel. to χροιά, of s.m., χρώς, gen. χρωτός, of s.m., χρώζειν, 'to touch the surface of a body, to tinge, to color', fr. I.-E. base **ghrōu-*, **ghrō-*, 'to rub, smear, tinge', which is rel. to base **gher-*, 'to rub', whence Gk. χρίειν, 'to rub, anoint', χρῖσμα, 'an unguent'. See **chrism** and cp. **-chroia, chroma, chromatic,** and the second element in **heliochrome, homochromous, metachromatism, metachrosis, monochroic, monochrome, parachroma.**
Derivative: *chrome*, tr. and intr. v.

chromic, adj., pertaining to chromium. — Formed fr. **chromium** with suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *chromic-ize*, tr. v.

chromism, n., abnormal coloration. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color', with suff. **-ism.** The correct form is **chromatism** (q.v.)

chromite, n., oxide of iron and chromium, $FeCr_2O_4$ (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **chromium** with subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivative: *chromit-ite*, n.

chromium, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Count Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) and the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color; see **chrome** and **-ium.** The element was so called by them because of its colored compounds.
Derivatives: *chrom-ic*, adj., *chromite*, n. (q.v.)

chromo-, before a vowel **chrom-,** combining form denoting *color* or *pigment*. — Fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chromato-.**

chromogen, n., the coloring matter of a plant. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **-gen.**

chromolithograph, n., colored picture printed from stones. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **litograph.**

chromolithography, n., lithographing in colors. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *chromolitho-graph-ic*, adj.

chromophyll, n., pigment occurring in leaves (*biochem.*) — Compounded of **chromo-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

chromosome, n., a minute body occurring in definite number in the cells of a given animal species (*biol.*) — Coined by the German anatomist Wilhelm von Waldeyer-Hartz (1836-1921) in 1888 fr. Gk. χρῶμα, 'color', and σῶμα, 'body'. See **chromo-** and **-some,** combining form denoting the body.

chromosphere, n., envelope of gas around the sun (*astron.*) — Compounded of **chromo-** and **sphere.**
Derivative: *chromospher-ic*, adj.

chromotype, n., a photograph in colors. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **type.**

chromotypography, n., printing in colors. — Compounded of **chromo-** and **typography.**

chromotypy, n., the same as chromotypography. — See **chromotype** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

chromous, adj., pertaining to chromium (*chem.*) — See **chromium** and **-ous.**

chron-, form of **chrono-** before a vowel.

chronaxy, chronaxie, n., the shortest time required to cause the excitation of a nerve cell by an electric current (*physiol.*) — F. *chronaxie*, coined by the French physiologist Louis Lapicque (1866-1952) in 1909 fr. Gk. χρόνος, 'time', and ἀξίᾱ, 'worth, value', which is rel. to ἄξιος, 'worthy'. See **chrono-** and **axiom.**

chronic, adj., 1) lasting a long time; 2) habitual. — F. *chronique*, fr. L. *chronicus*, fr. Gk. χρονικός, 'pertaining to time', fr. χρόνος, 'time', which prob. stands for **ĝhr-on-os* and derives fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize, take, hold, close, envelop', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand'; see **chiro-.** Time is regarded as 'that which *embraces* all things'. See Hofmann, EWG., p. 424 s.v. χρόνος. Cp. **chronicle, crony,** and the second element in **isochronous, anachronism, metachronism, parachronism.**
Derivatives: *chronic-al-ly*, adv., *chronic-i-ty*, n., *chronicle* (q.v.), *chron-ist*, n.

chronicle, n. — ME. *cronicle*, fr. *cronique*, *cronike*, fr. OF. *cronique* (F. *chronique*), fr. L. *chronica*, neut. pl. mistaken for a fem. sing., fr. Gk. τὰ χρονικά, neut. pl. of χρονικός, 'pertaining to time', fr. χρόνος, 'time'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *chronicl-er*, n.

chrono-, before a vowel **chron-,** combining form meaning 'time'. — Gk. χρονο-, χρον-, fr. χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic.**

chronogram, n., inscription in which certain letters, usually made conspicuous, record a date expressed in Roman numerals. — Compounded of **chrono-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**
Derivatives: *chronogramm-atic*, *chronogramm-atic-al*, adjs., *chronogramm-atic-al-ly*, adv.

chronograph, n., an instrument for measuring and recording minute intervals of time. — Compounded of **chrono-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

chronology, n., the science of measuring time by periods. — F. *chronologie*. See **chrono-** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *chronolog-ic*, *chronolog-ical*, adjs., *chronolog-ical-ly*, adv., *chronolog-ist*, n., *chronolog-ize*, tr. v.

chronometer, n., an instrument for measuring time. — Compounded of **chrono-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-meter.**
Derivatives: *chronometr-ic*, *chonometr-ic-al*, adjs., *chronometr-ic-al-ly*, adv., *chronometr-y*, n.

chronopher, n., an instrument used to broadcast time signals by electricity. — Compounded of Gk. χρόνος, 'time', and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **chrono-** and **bear,** 'to carry'.

chronoscope, n., an instrument for measuring minute intervals of time. — Compounded of **chrono-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *chronoscop-y*, n., *chronoscop-ic*, adj., *chronoscop-ic-al-ly*, adv.

-chroous, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a color'. — Gk. -χροος, fr. χρῶς, gen. χρωτός, 'color', rel. to χροιά, 'color'. See **-chroia** and **-ous.**

chrys-, form of **chryso-** before a vowel.

chrysalid, n., a chrysalis. — See **chrysalis.**

chrysalid, n., pertaining to a chrysalis. — See next word.

chrysalis, n., the pupa of butterflies and other insects. — L. *chrȳsallis*, fr. Gk. χρῡσαλλίς, gen. -ίδος, 'the gold-colored pupa of the butterfly', fr. χρῡσός, 'gold', fr. Hebrew-Phoenician *ḥārūṣ*, 'gold', which is rel. to Ugar. *ḥrṣ*, Akkad. *ḫurāṣu*, 'gold', lit. 'the yellow metal'; cp. Aram.-Syr. *ḥarā'*, 'yellow'. Cp. also Mitanni *ḫiaruka*, 'gold', which is a Sem. loan word. Heb.-Phoen. *ḥārūṣ*, 'gold', found its way into Mycenaean Greek in the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. — Cp. the words *chiton*, *cumin*, *sesam.*

Chrysanthemum, n. (*bot.*), a genus of herbs of the thistle family; (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus. — L. *chrȳsanthemum*, fr. Gk. χρῡσάνθεμον, 'goldflower', the corn marigold', which is compounded of χρῡσός, 'gold', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **chrysalis** and **anther.**

chryselephantine, adj., overlaid with gold and ivory. — Gk. χρῡσελεφάντινος, compounded of χρῡσός, 'gold', and ἐλεφάντινος, 'made of ivory', fr. ἐλέφᾱς, gen. ἐλέφαντος, 'elephant, ivory'. See **chrysalis, elephant** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Chrysemys, n., a genus of American turtles (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **chrys-** and Gk. ἐμύς, 'fresh water turtle'. See **Emys.**

chryso-, before a vowel **chrys-,** combining form meaning 'gold, golden, golden yellow'. — Gk. χρῡσο-, χρῡσ-, fr. χρῡσός, 'gold'. See **chrysalis.**

chrysoberyl, n., a semi-precious stone (*mineral.*) — L. *chrȳsobēryllus*, fr. Gk. χρῡσοβήρυλλος, which is compounded of χρῡσός, 'gold', and βήρυλλος, 'beryl'. See **chrysalis** and **beryl.**

Chrysochloris, n., a genus of moles (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'golden yellow', compounded of Gk. χρῡσός, 'gold', and χλωρός, 'greenish yellow'. See **chrysalis** and **chlorine.**

chrysolite, n., a magnesium iron silicate. — ME. *crisolite* (F. *chrysolithe*), fr. L. *chrȳsolithus*, fr. Gk. χρῡσόλιθος, which is compounded of χρῡσός, 'gold', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **chrysalis** and **-lite.**
Derivative: *chrysolit-ic*, adj.

chrysoprase, n., an apple-green variety of chalcedony (*mineral.*) — Gk. χρῡσόπρασος, compounded of χρῡσός, 'gold', and πράσον, 'leek'. See **chryso-** and **prase.**

Chrysopsis, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family, the golden aster (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χρῡσός, 'gold', and ὄψις, 'sight, view' (see **chrysalis** and **-opsis**); so called from its golden blossoms.

Chrysothamnus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. χρῡσός, 'gold' and θάμνος, 'bush, shrub'. For the first element see **chrysalis.** The second element is related to θαμέες, 'crowded', θαμά, 'often', orig. 'thickly', and stands in gradational relationship to θημών, 'heap', from the stem of τίθημι, 'I put, place', whence also θέμα, 'anything laid down, deposit', θέσις, 'a placing, setting'. See **theme** and cp. words there referred to.

chthonian, adj., pertaining to the gods of the underworld (*Greek mythol.*) — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. χθόνιος, 'of the earth', fr. χθών, gen. χθονός, 'earth', which stands for **χθωμ* and

is cogn. with OI. *kṣáḥ*, acc. *kṣám*, 'earth', fr. I.-E. **ĝhđem-*, **ĝhđom-*, 'earth'. Cp. Toch. A *tkaṃ* (B *kan*), 'earth, place', Hitt. *tegan*, gen. *taknās*, 'earth', which derive from the above base through metathesis. Cp. also OIr. *dū*, gen. *don*, 'place' (for **dōn*, fr. **dōm*, corresponding to Gk. χθών), *duine*, 'man'. From **ĝhom-*, **ĝhem-*, simplified forms of the above base, derive Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground', L. *humus*, 'earth', Lith. *žẽmė*, Lett. *zeme*, OPruss. *same*, *semme*, OSlav. *zemlja*, 'earth'. See **humus** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **autochthon.** Cp. also **zemstvo,** the first element in **chameleon, camomile, duniwassal, zemindar,** and the second element in **bridegroom.**

chub, n., a fresh water fish, the chevin. — ME. *chubbe*, of unknown origin.

chubby, adj., plump. — Lit. 'resembling a chub'; formed fr. **chub** with adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivatives: *chubb-i-ly*, adv., *chubb-i-ness*, n.

chuck, tr. v., to throw. — Fr. earlier *chock*, fr. F. *choquer*, 'to shock', which is prob. borrowed fr. Du. *schokken*, a word of imitative origin. Cp. **shock,** 'to collide'.

chuck, intr. v., to cluck. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: *chuck*, n.

chuck, n., a chock. — Prob. a var. of **chock,** 'block'. Cp. **chunk.**

Derivatives: *chuck*, tr. v., to put into a chuck, *chuck-er*, n.

chuckle, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **chuck,** 'to cluck'.

chucklehead, n., a blockhead. — The first element derives fr. obsolete *chuckle*, 'stupid', fr. **chuck,** n. For sense development cp. *blockhead.*

chudder, also **chuddar,** n., a sheet of cloth (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chadar*, fr. Pers. *chādar*, 'tent, pavilion; mantle; scarf, veil; sheet; table cloth'.

Chueta, n., name of a descendant of a christianized Jew on the Balearic Islands. — Sp., fr. Majorcan *juéuet*, dimin. of *juéu*, 'Jew', fr. L. *Jūdaeus*, whence also Sp. *judío.* See **Jew.**

chufa, n., a sedge, *Cyperus esculentus.* — Sp., fr. L. *cȳphi*, 'an Egyptian compound incense', fr. Gk. κῦφι.

chuff, n., a churl. — Of uncertain origin.

chukker, also **chucker,** n., a wheel; a circle (*India*). — Hind. *chakar*, *chakkar*, fr. OI. *cakráḥ*, 'wheel, circle', which is cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'a ring, circle'. See **cycle** and cp. **hackery, jack,** 'an East Indian tree'.

chum, n. — Abbreviation of *chamber fellow* or *chamber mate.*

Derivatives: *chum*, intr. v. (*colloq.*), *chumm-y*, adj., *chum-ship*, n.

Chumar, n. — A var. of **Chamar.**

chump, n. — A blend of **chunk** and **lump.**

chunk, n., a thick block. — A nasalized var. of **chuck,** 'block'.

Derivatives: *chunk-ing*, *chunk-y*, adjs.

chupatty, also **chapatty,** n., a thin unleavened cake (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *chapātī*, fr. OI. *carpaṭī*, 'a flat cake', fr. *carpaṭaḥ*, 'flat', which is possibly of Dravidian origin.

chuppah, n. — See **huppah.**

chuprassy, n., a messenger wearing a badge (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *chaprāsī*, fr. *chaprās*. 'badge plate', a word of uncertain origin. The usual derivation of *chaprās* fr. Pers. *chap-u-rāst*, 'left and right', is folk etymology.

church, n. — ME. *chirche*, *churche*, fr. OE. *cirice*, *cyrice* (whence ON. *kirkja*), fr. MGk. κῡρικόν, fr. Gk. κῡριακόν (scil. δῶμα), 'the Lord's house'. OS. *kirika*, ON. *kirkia* (Dan. *kirke*, Swed. *kyrka*), OFris. *kerke*, MDu. *kerke* (Du. *kerk*), OHG. *kirihha*, *chirihha* (MHG., G. *kirche*), 'church', also derive fr. MGk. κῡρικόν. OSlav. *crŭky* (Russ. *cerkov'*) is prob. a Teut. loan word. Gk. κῡριακόν is prop. the neut. of the adjective κῡριακός, 'belonging to the Lord', fr. κύριος, 'lord, master', from the adj. κύριος, 'having power, having authority', fr. κῦρος, 'authority', which is cogn. with OI. *śávīraḥ*, *śúraḥ*, 'strong, brave, courageous', Avestic *sūra-*, *sura-*, 'strong, mighty', Gaul. Καύαρος, OIr. *caur*, 'hero', Co. *caur*, W. *cawr*, 'giant, hero'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱew(e)-*, **ḱewā-*, **ḱū-*, 'to swell out', whence also Gk. κυεῖν, also κύειν, 'to become or be pregnant', L. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n., and cp. **kirk, kermess,** 'fair'. Cp. also **curiologic, Cyril, Kyrie eleison, acyrology.**

Derivatives: *church*, tr. v., *church-ing*, n., *church-ly*, adj., *church-li-ness*, n., *church-y*, adj.

churchite, n., a hydrous cerium calcium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Arthur H. *Church* (1834-1915). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

churl, n., 1) a peasant; 2) a boor. — ME. *cheorl*, *cherl*, *churl*, fr. OE. *ceorl*, 'a freeman of low degree, man, husband, male', rel. to MLG. *kerle*, Du. *kerel*, 'freeman of low degree', G. *Kerl*, 'fellow', ON. *karl*, 'old man, man, servant' (whence OE. *carl*, 'man'), Norw. *kar*, 'man', *kall*, 'an old man', OHG. *karal*, 'man, husband, lover' [whence MHG. *karl*, of s.m., and the ML. PN. *Carolus*, the G. PN. *Karl;* cp. also Lith. *karālius*, OSlav. *kraljĭ* (Russ. *koról'*, Pol. *król*, Czech *král*), 'king', which go back to *Carolus* = Charles I (Charlemagne), king of the Franks]; fr. I.-E. base **ger(ē)-*, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. *járati*, 'grows old', Gk. γέρων, 'old man', γηραιός, γηραλέος, 'old', Goth. *kaúrn*, OE. *corn*, 'grain'. See **corn,** 'grain', and cp. next word. Cp. also **Carl, carling, Caroline, caroline,** 'old woman', **Carolus, Charles, Charles's Wain, housecarl.** Cp. also **geronto-** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *churl-ed*, *churl-ish*, adjs., *churl-ish-ly*, adv., *churl-ish-ness*, n., *churl-y*, adj.

churn, n., a machine for making butter. — ME. *chirne*, *chyrne*, *cherne*, fr. OE. *cyrin*, rel. to ON. *kirna*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kjerne*, Du. *karn*, MHG. *kern*, dial. G. *Kirn*, *Kern*, 'a churn', fr. Teut. **kerna-*, 'cream', prop. 'the kernel of the milk'; rel. also to OE. *cyrnel*, ON. *kjarni*, 'kernel', and to OE. *corn*, ON., OHG. *korn*, 'corn'. See **corn,** 'grain', and cp. **kernel.** Cp. also **kirn.** Cp. also prec. word.

churn, tr. v., to make (butter) in a churn; intr. v., to use a churn in making butter. — ME. *chirnen*, *chyrnen*, *chernen*, rel. to Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kjerne*, Du. *karnen*, G. *kernen*, 'to churn', and to ME. *chirne*, 'churn'. See **churn,** n.

Derivatives: *churn-er*, n., *churn-ing*, n.

churr, intr. v., to make a whirring sound (as that made by some birds or insects); tr. v., to utter with a churr. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **chirr.**

Derivative: *churr*, n.

churrus, n., an apparatus for drawing water (*India*). — Hind. *charas*, fr. *charsā*, 'hide', fr. OI. *carman-*, 'hide, leather'. See **corium** and cp. **Chamar.**

chute, n., waterfall; shoot. — F. *chute*, 'fall', refashioned after the pp. *chu*, fr. OF. *cheoite*, fem. pp. of *cheoir* used as a noun fr. VL. **cadectus*, formed on analogy of L. *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, 'to gather', fr. **cadēre* (L. *cadere*), 'to fall'. See **cadence.** In sense development, E. *chute* was partly influenced by the word *shoot.* Cp. **parachute.**

Derivatives: *chute*, tr. and intr. v., *chut-er*, n.

chutney, n., a strong pickle. — Hind. *chatnī.*

chyle, n., fluid formed from the chyme in the small intestine (*physiol.*) — Late L. *chȳlus*, fr. Gk. χῡλός, 'juice', from the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', whence also χῡμός, 'juice', χύσις, 'effusion', χύτρᾱ, χύτρος, 'earthen pot', χύτλον, 'a liquid' (lit. 'anything that may be poured'), χύδην, 'in a stream', χοή, 'a pouring out', χοάνη, 'funnel', χωννύναι, 'to throw up, heap up', fr. base χυ-, corresponding to I.-E. base **ĝhu-*, **ĝheu-*, 'to pour', whence OI. *ju-hóti*, *ju-huté*, 'pours into the fire, sacrifices', *hótar*, 'sacrificer, priest', *hótraḥ*, 'offering, oblation', Arm. *joyl*, 'poured', *jew*, 'form, figure', L. *fūtis*, 'a water vessel, pitcher', *fūtilis*, 'that pours out easily; vain, futile'. Cp. **chyme.** Cp. also **choana, chonolith, chytra, chytridium, diachylon, ecchymosis, synchytrium, urachus.** For base **ĝhu-d-*, **ĝheu-d-*, a *-d-*enlargement of the above base, see **found,** 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.

chyli-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to chyle'. — See **chylo-.**

chylification, n., the formation of chyle (*physiol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χῡλός, 'juice', and the Latin suff. *-ficātiō* (see **-fication**). The correct form would be *chylosis*, fr. Gk. χύλωσις, 'a converting into chyle', fr. χῡλός. See **chyle** and cp. **chymification.**

chylify, tr. v., to convert into chyle; intr. v., to be converted into chyle (*physiol.*) — See prec. word and **-fy.**

chylo-, chyli-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to chyle'. — Gk. χῡλο-, χῡλι-, fr. χῡλός, 'juice'. See **chyle.**

chyme, n., the semiliquid food passing from the stomach into the small intestine. (*physiol.*) — Late L. *chȳmus*, fr. Gk. χῡμός, 'juice', which is rel. to χῡλός, 'juice'. See **chyle** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **enchyma** and words there referred to.

chymiferous, adj., containing chyme. — See **chyme** and **-ferous.**

chymification, n., the conversion of food into chyme (*physiol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. χῡμός, 'juice', and the Latin suff. *-ficātiō* (see **-fication**). The correct form would be *chymosis*, fr. Gk. χύμωσις, 'a converting into chyme', fr. χῡμός. See **chyme** and cp. **chylification.**

chymify, tr. v., to convert into chyme (*physiol.*) — See prec. word and **-fy.**

chymous, adj., pertaining to chyme. — See **chyme** and **-ous.**

chytra, n., an earthen pot (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. χύτρᾱ, fr. χυ-, the stem of χεῖν, 'to pour', whence also χῡλός, 'juice'. See **chyle** and cp. next word.

Chytridium, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — A ModL. dimin. formed fr. Gk. χύτρᾱ, 'earthen pot'. See prec. word and **-idium.**

cibol, n., the Welsh onion. — F. *ciboule*, fr. OProvenç. *cebula*, fr. L. *caepulla*, dimin. of *caepa*, *cēpa*, 'onion', fr. Gk. *κήπη or *κήπια; cp. Gk. κάπια, rendered in Hesychius by σκόροδα ('garlic'). Cp. **chive, cipolin.**

cibophobia, n., morbid aversion to food (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *cibus*, 'food', and Gk. φόβος, 'fear'. L. *cibus* is of uncertain origin. For the etymology of Gk. φόβος see **-phobe.** The correct form is **sitophobia** (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ciborium, n., 1) a canopy, esp. one covering an altar; 2) a covered cup for keeping the consecrated Eucharistic wafers (*R.C.Ch*). — L. *cibōrium*, 'a drinking cup resembling in form the leaves of the Egyptian bean', fr. Gk. κιβώριον, 'fruit of the Egyptian bean', a word of foreign, prob. Sem., origin.

Cicada, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — L. *cicāda*, 'tree cricket', perh. a loan word from a Mediterranean language. Cp. **cigala.** Cp. also **Ciconia.**

cicatrice, n., a scar. — F., fr. L. *cicātrīcem*, acc. of *cicātrīx*. See **cicatrix.**

cicatricial, adj., relating to, or resembling, a cicatrice. — See prec. word and **-ial.**

cicatricle, also **cicatricule,** n., 1) a small cicatrix; 2) the germinating point in the yolk of an egg (*embryol.*) — L. *cicātrīcula*, dimin. of *cicātrīx*, gen. *cicātrīcis*, 'scar'. See **cicatrix.**

cicatricose, adj., marked by cicatrices. — L. *cicātrīcōsus*, 'marked with scars', fr. *cicātrīx*, gen. *cicātrīcis*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

cicatrix, n., a scar (*med.* and *bot.*) — L. *cicātrīx*, 'scar', of uncertain origin.

cicatrize, tr. and intr. v., to heal by the formation of a cicatrix. — ModL. *cicātrīzāre*, formed fr. L. *cicātrīx*, with suff. *-īzāre*. Cp. L. *cicātrīcārī*,

'to be cicatrized'. See prec. word and **-ize.**
Derivative: *cicatriz-ation*, n.

cicely, also **cecily,** n. — L., fr. Gk. σέσελις, 'hartwort', which is prob. of Egyptian origin; influenced in form by the PN. *Cecily, Cicely.*

Cicely, fem. PN. — A var. of **Cecily** (q.v.)

cicerone, n., guide. — It., fr. L. *Cicerō*, the great Roman orator (106-43 B.C.E.); so called in allusion to the talkativeness of guides.
Derivatives: *cicerone*, tr. v., *ciceron-age*, n., *cicerone-ship*, n., *ciceron-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

Ciceronian, adj., resembling Cicero, eloquent. — Formed fr. L. *Cicerō* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ian.**
Derivative: *Ciceronian-ism*, n.

Cichoriaceae, n. pl., the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Cichorium** with suff. **-aceae.**

cichoriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Cichorium, n., a genus of plants, the succory or chicory (*bot.*) — ModL., see **chicory.**

Cicindelidae, n. pl., a family of beetles, the tiger beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cicindēla*, 'glowworm', formed with reduplication— through the medium of the forms **cecandēla*, **cecendēla*—fr. *candēre*, 'to glow'. See **candid** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-idae.**

cicisbeo, n., the recognized lover of a married woman. — It., prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Venetian *cici*, 'chattering of women', used in this sense in the 18th century.

ciclatoun, n., a medieval fabric of precious material (*obsol.*) — OF. *ciclaton*, fr. Arab. *siqillāt*, 'tissue adorned with seals'. See **scarlet.**

Ciconia, n., a genus of birds, the stork (*ornithol.*) — L. *cicōnia*, 'stork'; of uncertain origin. It is possibly, like *cicāda*, 'tree cricket' (see **Cicada**), a loan word from a Mediterranean language.

Cicuta, n., a genus of herbs of the carrot family (*bot.*) — L. *cicūta*, 'hemlock', of uncertain origin. Cp. **kex.**

-cide, suff. meaning 'killer, murderer', as in *fratricide, regicide, suicide.* — F. *-cide*, fr. L. *-cīda*, fr. *-cīdere*, used in compounds for *caedere*, 'to strike down, slay', whence *caementum*, 'rough stone, stone chippings'. See **cement** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of *ae* (in L. *caedere*) to *ī* (in *-cīdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

-cide, suff. meaning 'killing, murder', as in *fratricide, regicide, suicide.* — F. *-cide*, fr. L. *-cīdium*, fr. *-cīdere*. See prec. word and cp. words there referred to, most of which are used according to both senses of the suff. *-cide* (e.g. *regicide* can mean both 'the killing of a king', and 'the killer of a king', etc.)

cider, n. — ME. *sidre*, fr. OF. *sidre* (F. *cidre*), fr. Late L. *sicera*, fr. Septuagint Gk. σίκερα, fr. Heb. *shēkhár*, 'strong drink', fr. *shākhár*, 'he drank his fill, became drunk', which is rel. to Arab. *śakira*, Ethiop. *sakára*, 'he was drunk', Ugar. *shkr*, Akkad. *shakāru*, 'to be drunk', Aram. *shikhrá*, Syr. *shakhrá*, Arab. *sákar*, 'strong drink'.

ci-devant, adj., former. — F., 'formerly, previously', compounded of *ci-*, 'here', and *devant*, 'before, in front of'. The first element derives fr. L. *ecce hīc*, 'behold here' (see **ecce**). The second element is formed fr. *de*, 'from' (fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'), and *avant*, 'before' (see **de-** and **avaunt**).

cienaga, n., marsh, moor. — Sp. *ciénaga*, formed fr. L. *caenum*, 'dirt, filth, mud, mire'. See **obscene.**

cierge, n., a wax candle. — F., fr. L. *cēreus*, 'of wax', used as a noun, fr. *cera*, 'wax'. See **cere,** n.

cigala, cigale, n., a cicada. — F. *cigale*, fr. OProvenç. *cigala*, fr. VL. **cicāla* (whence also It. *cicala*, Sp. *cigarra*), fr. L. *cicāda*, 'tree cricket'. See **cicada.**

cigar, n. — Sp. *cigarro*, fr. Maya *siqar*, 'to smoke tobacco', fr. *siq*, 'tobacco'. Connection with Sp. *cigarra*, 'grasshopper' (see *cicada*), is due to popular etymology.

cigarette, cigaret, n. — F. *cigarette*, dimin. of *cigare*, 'cigar', fr. Sp. *cigarro*. See prec. word and **-ette,** resp. **-et.**

cilia, n. pl., 1) eyelashes (*anat.*); 2) fine hairs resembling eyelashes (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *cilia*, pl. of *cilium*, 'eyelid', prob. back formation fr. *supercilium*, 'eyebrow', so that *cilium* would lit. mean 'that which is under the eyebrows', i.e. 'the eyelid'. (*Cilium* means also 'eyebrow'. This meaning is secondary, and prob. taken over fr. *supercilium*.) *Supercilium*, 'eyebrow', stands for **superkeliom* and prop. means 'the covering above', fr. **super-** and *-cilium*, which is rel. to *cēlāre*, 'to hide'. See **cell** and words there referred to, and cp. **superciliary.** Cp. also **seel,** 'to blind', and the second element in **Blephilia.**
Derivatives: *cili-ary, cili-ate, cili-ated*, adjs.

cilice, n., a coarse cloth. — F., fr. L. *cilicium*, 'a covering', orig. 'cloth made of Cilician goats' hair', prop. neut. of the adjective *Cilicius*, 'Cilician', fr. Gk. Κιλίκιος, of s.m., whence also Κιλικίᾱ (scil. γῆ), 'Cilicia', lit. 'Cilician earth'.

cillosis, n., a spasmodic trembling of the eyelid (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. *cilium*, 'eyelid', with the Greek suff. -ωσις. See **cilia** and **-osis.**

cimelia, n. pl., treasures. — ML., fr. Gk. κειμήλια, pl. of κειμήλιον, 'treasure', lit. 'anything stored up', from the stem of κεῖμαι, 'I lie down, rest'. See **home** and cp. **civil.**

cimex, n., bedbug. — L. *cīmex*, 'a bug', lit. 'the dark-brown insect', cogn. with OI. *śyāmáḥ*, 'black, blackish', Avestic *sāma-*, 'black', Lith. *šẽmas*, 'bluish grey, grey'. Cp. **chinch** and the first element in **syagush.**

Cimicifuga, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'driving away the bugs', fr. L. *cīmex*, gen. *cīmicis*, 'bug', and *-fugus*, 'flying from', in modern usage, 'putting to flight'. See **cimex** and **-fuge.**

Cimmerian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cimmeriī*, fr. Gk. Κιμμέριοι.

cimolite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *Cimōlia*, fr. Gk. Κιμωλίᾱ (scil. γῆ), 'Cimolian earth'. fr. Κίμωλος, 'Cimolus', an island of the Cyclades, well known for its chalky soil.

cinch, n., 1) a saddle girth; 2) a firm hold (*colloq.*) — Sp. *cincha*, 'girth', fr. *cincho*, 'girdle, belt', fr. L. *cinctum*, neut. pp. of *cingere*, 'to gird'. See **cincture.**
Derivative: *cinch*, tr. v.

Cinchona, n., 1) a genus of trees of the madder family (*bot.*); 2) (*not cap.*) the dried bark of various species of Cinchona and the drug made from it. — ModL., coined by Linnaeus from the name of the countess of *Chinchón*, who introduced the drug into Spain in 1638. (The formation of the name is erroneous. The exact form should have been *Chinchonia.*)

cinchonism, n., the effect of cinchona or its alkaloids (*med.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

cinclis, n., an orifice for the protrusion of the acontia of sea anemones (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κιγκλίς, 'a latticed gate'. See **cincture.**

cinct, adj., girt, girdled. — L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, 'to gird'. See next word.

cincture, n., a belt, girdle. — L. *cinctūra*, 'a girdle', fr. L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, 'to gird, bind round', prob. cogn. with OI. *káñcatē*, 'binds', *kāñcí*, 'girdle', Lith. *kinkaũ, kinkýti*, 'to harness horses', and perh. also with Gk. κιγκλίς, 'a latticed gate'. For the ending see suff. **-ure.** Cp. **cinch, cingulum, cinter, precinct, succinct, surcingle, shingles, enceinte,** adj. and n.
Derivative: *cincture*, tr. v.

cinder, n. — OE. *sinder*, 'impurity of metal, dross', rel. to OS. *sinder*, ON. *sindr*, Dan *sinder*, MLG., MDu. *sinder*, Du. *sintel*, OHG. *sintar*, MHG. *sinter, sinder*, G. *Sinter*, and cogn with OSlav. *sędra*, 'sinter', Czech *sádra* (for **sendhrā*), 'gypsum'. Cp. **sinter.** The spelling of *sinder* was influenced by F. *cendre*, 'ashes', with which it has nothing in common.
Derivatives: *cinder*, tr. v., *cinder-y*, adj.

Cinderella, n. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. *cinder* on analogy of F. *Cendrillon*, 'Cinderella', fr. *cendre*, 'ashes', which derives fr. L. *cinerem*, acc. of *cinis*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary** and cp. G. *Aschenbrödel*, 'Cinderella' (fr. *Asche*, 'ashes', and *brodeln*, 'to boil').

cinema, n., a motion picture. — Short for **cinematograph.**

cinematograph, kinematograph. — Coined by the brothers Lumière in 1896 fr. Gk. κίνημα, gen. κινήματος, 'motion', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write' See **kinematic** and **-graph.**
Derivatives: *cinematograph*, tr. and intr. v. and adj., *cinematograph-ic, cinematograph-ic-al*, adjs., *cinematograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *cinematograph-y*, n.

cinerama, n., a modern motion-picture system employing a wide screen to simulate panoramic vision. — Formed fr. Gk. κῑνεῖν, 'to move' (see **kinematic**), on analogy of **panorama;** see **-rama.** The word *cinerama* is incorrectly formed. The correct form would be *cinorama.*

Cineraria, n., a genus of plants of the aster family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cinerārius*, 'of ashes', fr. *cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes' (see **cinerary**); so called from the color of the down on the leaves.

cinerarium, n., a place to keep the ashes of the cremated dead. — L., prop. neut. of the adjective *cinerārius*, 'pertaining to ashes', used as a noun, fr. *cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes'. See next word.

cinerary, adj., pertaining to ashes. — L. *cinerārius*, 'pertaining to ashes', fr. *cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes', which is cogn. with Gk. κόνις, 'dust'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.** Cp. **incinerate.** Cp. also **aconite, conio-, conidium,** and the second element in **Cycloconium, Gymnoconia, pneumoconiosis.**

cinereous, adj., of the color of ashes. — L. *cinereus*, 'ashen, ashy', fr. *cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Cingalese, n. and adj., Singhalese. — See **Singhalese.**

cingulum, n., belt, girdle (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., 'girdle', fr. *cingere*, 'to gird'. See **cincture** and cp. **surcingle.**

cinnabar, n., HgS, mercuric sulfide, a bright red mineral. — F. *cinabre*, fr. OF. *cenobre*, fr. L. *cinnābaris*, fr. Gk. κιννάβαρι, which prob. derives fr. Pers. *shängärf*, 'red lead, cinnabar'.
Derivatives: *cinnabar-ic, cinnabar-ine*, adjs.

Cinnamomum, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (*bot.*) — L., 'cinnamon'. See next word.

cinnamon, n. — L. *cinnamōmum, cinnamon*, fr. Gk. κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον, fr. Heb. *qinnāmṓn*. The Greek word has been altered fr. orig. *κιννάμωνον, prob. under the influence of Gk. ἄμωμον, 'a spice plant'.

cinq(ue), n., the five in dice or cards. — F. *cinq*, dissimilated fr. L. *quīnque*, 'five'. See **quinque-.**

cinquecentist, n., an Italian artist or poet of the 16th century. — It. *cinquecentista*, 'an artist of the cinquecento', a hybrid coined fr. It. *cinquecento* (see next word) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

cinquecento, n., the 16th century in Italian art and literature. — It., shortened from *mil cinquecento*, 'one thousand and five hundred'. See **cinque** and **cent,** 'a hundred'.

cinquefoil, n., a plant of the rose family, with leaves compounded of five leaflets. — ME. *cinc-foille*, fr. L. *quīnquefolium* (whence also It. *cinquefoglie, cinquefoglio*), which is compounded of *quīnque*, 'five', and *folium*, 'leaf': cp. F. *quintefeuille*, 'cinquefoil', and see **cinque** and 1st **foil.** L. *quīnquefolium* is a loan translation of Gk. πεντάφυλλον, which is compounded of πέντε, 'five', and φύλλον, 'leaf'.

cinque-pace, n., a dance whose rhythm was regulated by the number five. — Compounded of **cinque** and **pace,** n.

Cinq Ports, a group of towns (orig. five) on the southeast coast of England. — F., 'five (sea) ports'. See **cinq(ue)** and **port,** 'harbor'.

cinter, cintre, n., the centering of an arch or bridge. — F. *cintre,* 'curve, bend', fr. *cintrer,* 'to curve, bend', fr. VL. **cinctūrāre,* fr. L. *cinctūra,* 'cincture, girdle', fr. *cinctus,* pp. of *cingere,* 'to gird'. See **cincture** and cp. words there referred to.

cion, n., the uvula. — Gk. κίων, 'pillar; uvula', cogn. with Arm. *siun,* 'pillar'.

cipher, n. — ME. *cyphre,* fr. OF. *cifre,* 'zero', fr. Sp. *cifra,* fr. Arab. *ṣifr,* 'empty; zero' (fr. *ṣáfara,* 'was empty'), which is a loan translation of OI. *śūnyáḥ,* 'empty; cipher with no real value; zero' (F. *chiffre,* 'cipher', derives fr. It. *cifra,* of s.m., fr. ML. *cifra,* which is also borrowed fr. Arab. *ṣifr*). Cp. MHG. *cifre,* 'zero' (whence G. *Ziffer,* 'cipher'), which derives fr. OF. *cifre.* Cp. **decipher.** Cp. also **zero,** which is a doublet of *cipher.*
Derivatives: *cipher,* tr. and intr. v., *cipher-er,* n.

cipolin, n., a green Italian marble. — F., fr. It. *cipollino,* 'a little onion', dimin. formed fr. *cipolla,* 'onion', fr. L. *caepulla,* dimin. of *caepa, cēpa,* 'onion'; so called because the foliated form of this marble resembles the coats of an onion. See **cibol** and cp. **chive.**

cippus, n., post, inscribed column used as a landmark (*Roman antiq.*) — L., 'post, stake, pillar, gravestone, boundary stone, landmark', of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. *scīpiō,* 'staff', and cogn. with Gk. σκίπων, 'staff, stick', ON. *skīfa,* OS. *skīƀa,* etc., 'disk, slice'. See **sheave,** n.

circa, adv. and prep. — L., 'round about, nearly'. See **circus** and cp. **circum-.**

Circaea, n., a genus of plants, the enchanter's nightshade (*bot.*) — ModL., named after L. *Circē,* the enchantress. See **Circe.**

Circaëtus, n., a genus of large hawks (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κίρκος, 'hawk', and ἀετός, 'eagle'. The first element, together with κρέξ, κερκάς, κέρκνος, 'hawk', prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base **qer-q-,* whence also OI. *kṛkaraḥ,* 'partridge', Alb. *šk'irake,* 'hen', *škirɛzɛ,* 'partridge', Gk. κέρχνος, 'hoarseness'. Cp. **croak, grackle.** For the imitative base **qer-,* 'to crow', see **raven** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in **Circaëtus** see **aeto-.**

circar, n. — A var. of **sircar.**

Circe, n., name of a sorceress in the Odyssey. — L. *Circē,* fr. Gk. Κίρκη, which prob. means lit. 'wrapping up, covering', and derives fr. Heb.-Phoenician *kārākh,* 'he wrapped up'. For sense development cp. *Calypso,* fr. Gk. καλύπτειν, 'to cover'.

Circean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Circe. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Circaeus,* fr. *Circē.* See prec. word.

circinate, adj., ring-shaped. — L. *circinātus,* pp. of *circināre,* 'to make round', fr. *circinus,* 'a pair of compasses', fr. Gk. κίρκινος, fr. κίρκος, 'circle'. See **circus** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **circle.** Cp. also next word.

Circinus, n., the Compasses, a southern constellation (*astron.*) — L., 'a pair of compasses', fr. Gk. κίρκινος. See prec. word.

circle, n. — ME. *cercle,* fr. F. *cercle,* fr. L. *circulus* (whence also OProvenç. *cercle, celcle,* Catal. *cercle,* It. *cerchio*), dimin. of *circus,* 'ring'. See **circus** and cp. **circuit, circular.**
Derivatives: *circle,* tr. and intr. v., *circl-ed,* adj., *circl-er,* n., *circl-et,* n.

circuit, n. — F., fr. L. *circuitus,* fr. *circuīre, circumīre,* 'to go round', fr. *circum,* 'round', and *īre,* 'to go'. See **circum-** and **itinerate.**
Derivatives: *circuit,* tr. and intr. v., *circuit-al,* adj., *circuit-er,* n.

circuitous, adj., roundabout. — ML. *circuitōsus,* fr. L. *circuitus,* also *circumitus,* 'a going round', fr. *circuitus,* pp. of *circuīre, circumīre,* 'to go round'; see prec. word and **-ous.** The word *circuitous* was first used by Henry More (1614-87), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school, in 1664.
Derivatives: *circuitous-ly,* adv., *circuitous-ness,* n.

circular, adj. — L. *circulāris,* fr. *circulus.* See **circle** and **-ar.**
Derivatives: *circular,* n., *circularity* (q.v.), *circular-ize,* tr. v., *circular-iz-ation,* n., *circular-iz-er,* n., *circular-ly,* adv., *circular-ness,* n.

circularity, n. — ML. *circulāritās,* fr. L. *circulāris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

circulate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *circulātus,* pp. of *circulārī,* 'to form a circle', fr. *circulus.* See **circle** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *circulation* (q.v.), *circulat-ive,* adj., *circulator, circulatory* (qq.v.)

circulator, n. — L., 'peddler, mountebank, quack', fr. *circulātus,* pp. of *circulārī.* See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

circulatory, adj. — L. *circulātōrius,* fr. *circulātus,* pp. of *circulārī.* See **circulate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

circum-, pref. meaning 'around, all around, about'. — L., 'around, about', lit. 'in a circle', adv. acc. of *circus,* 'ring'. See **circus.**

circumambience, circumambiency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

circumambient, adj., going round, surrounding. — Compounded of **circum-,** and **ambient.**

circumambulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *circumambulātus,* pp. of *circumambulāre,* 'to walk around', fr. **circum-** and *ambulāre,* 'to walk'. See **ambulate, amble.**
Derivatives: *circumambulat-ion,* n., *circumambulat-or,* n., *circumambulat-ory,* adj.

circumbendibus, n., a roundabout way. — Facetiously formed fr. **circum-, bend** and *-ibus,* the Latin abl. pl. suff. of the 3rd declension.

circumcise, tr. v. — L. *circumcīsus,* pp. of *circumcīdere,* 'to cut around', fr. **circum-** and *caedere,* 'to cut'. See **cement.** For the change of *caedere* to *-cīdere* (in *circum-cīdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *circumcis-er,* n., *circumcision* (q.v.)

circumcision, n. — L. *circumcīsiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a cutting around', fr. *circumcīsus,* pp. of *circumcīdere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

circumference, n. — L. *circumferentia,* fr. L. *circumferēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *circumferre,* 'to carry round', fr. **circum-** and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'. L. *circumferentia* is a loan translation of Gk. περιφέρεια, lit. 'a carrying round', fr. περιφέρειν, 'to carry round' (see *periphery*).

circumferential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *circumferentia.* See prec. word.

circumflex, adj. — L. *circumflexus,* 'bent round', pp. of *circumflectere,* 'to bend round', fr. **circum** and *flectere,* 'to bend'. See **flex,** 'to bend'.
Derivatives: *circumflex,* tr. v., *circumflex-ion,* n.

circumflex, n., the mark ^, ˆ, or ˜ placed over long vowels in Greek to indicate a composite (i.e. rising and then falling) tone. — L. (*accentus*) *circumflexus,* lit. '(accent) bent round' (see prec. word), is a loan translation of Gk. (προσῳδίᾳ) περισπωμένη, lit. 'accent drawn round' (see *perispomenon*); so called in allusion to its shape.

circumfluence, n., a flowing round. — L. **circumfluentia,* fr. *circumfluēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.**

circumfluent, adj., flowing round. — L. *circumfluēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *circumfluere,* 'to flow round', fr. **circum-** and *fluere,* 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

circumfuse, tr. v., 1) to pour round; 2) to surround. — L. *circumfūsus,* pp. of *circumfundere,* 'to pour around', fr. **circum-** and *fundere,* 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast'.

circumfusion, n. — L. *circumfūsiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *circumfūsus,* pp. of *circumfundere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

circumgyrate, intr. v., to revolve, rotate. — Late L. *circumgȳrātus,* pp. of *circumgȳrāre,* 'to turn round, revolve', fr. **circum-** and L. *gȳrāre,* 'to turn'. See **gyrate.**
Derivatives: *circumgyrat-ion,* n., *circumgyrat-ory,* adj.

circumjacence, circumjacency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

circumjacent, adj., lying around. — L. *circumjacēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *circumjacēre,* 'to lie around, border upon', fr. **circum-** and *jacēre,* 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast oneself down', fr. *jaciō, jacere,* 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth' and **-ent** and cp. **adjacent** and words there referred to.

circumlittoral, adj., lying along the shore. — Formed fr. **circum-** and **littoral.**

circumlocution, n., a roundabout expression. — L. *circumlocūtiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'circumlocution', fr. *circumlocūtus,* pp. of *circumloquī,* 'to make use of circumlocution', lit. 'to talk round', fr. **circum-** and *loquī,* 'to speak'. See **locution.**
Derivatives: *circumlocution-al, circumlocution-ary,* adjs., *circumlocution-ist,* n., *circumlocut-ory,* adj.

circumnavigable, adj. — See next word and **-able** and cp. **navigable.**

circumnavigate, tr. v., to sail round. — L. *circumnāvigātus,* pp. of *circumnāvigāre,* 'to sail round', fr. **circum-** and *nāvigāre,* 'to sail'. See **navigate.**
Derivatives: *circumnavigat-ion,* n., *circumnavigat-or,* n., *circumnavigat-ory,* adj.

circumnutate, intr. v., to move around in an irregular spiral or elliptical path (said of growing parts of a plant). — Formed fr. **circum-** and **nutate.**
Derivatives: *circumnutat-ion,* n., *circumnutat-ory,* adj.

circumpolar, adj., around or near a pole. — Formed fr. **circum-** and **polar.**

circumscissile, adj., opening by a transverse circular line. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *circumscissus,* pp. of *circumscindere,* 'to strip off around', fr. **circum-** and *scindere,* 'to cut, split, cleave'. See **scissile.**

circumscribe, tr. v., 1) to encircle; 2) to limit. — L. *circumscrībere,* 'to draw a line round, enclose', fr. **circum-** and *scrībere,* 'to write'. See **scribe.**
Derivative: *circumscrib-er,* n.

circumscript, adj. — L. *circumscrīptus,* 'circumscribed', pp. of *circumscrībere.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *circumscript-ive,* adv., *circumscript-ive-ly,* adv.

circumscription, n. — L. *circumscrīptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *circumscrīptus,* pp. of *circumscrībere.* See **circumscribe** and **-ion.**

circumspect, adj., cautious. — L. *circumspectus,* pp. of *circumspicere,* 'to look about', fr. *specere, spicere,* 'to look'. See **species.**
Derivatives: *circumspection* (q.v.), *circumspect-ive,* adj., *circumspect-ly,* adv.

circumspection, n. — L. *circumspectiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *circumspectus,* pp. of *circumspicere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

circumstance, n. — ME., fr. OF. *circumstance, circonstance* (F. *circonstance*), fr. L. *circumstantia,* 'a surrounding, condition, attribute, circumstance', lit. 'a standing around', fr. *circumstāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *circumstāre,* 'to surround', fr. **circum-** and *stāre,* 'to stand', see **state.** L. *circumstantia* is a loan translation of Gk. περίστασις, 'circumstance', lit. 'a standing around'.
Derivatives: *circumstance,* tr. v., *circumstance-ed,* adj.

circumstantial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *circumstantia.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *circumstantial,* n., *circumstantial-ity,* n., *circumstantial-ly,* adv.

circumstantiate, tr. v., to give a detailed proof of. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *circumstantia.* See **circumstance.**
Derivative: *circumstantiat-ion,* n.

circumvallate, tr. v., to surround with a rampart. — L. *circumvallātus,* pp. of *circumvallāre,* 'to surround with a wall', fr. **circum-** and *vallāre,* 'to entrench with a wall, to wall', fr. *vallum,* 'wall, rampart'. See **vallum.**
Derivative: *circumvallat-ion,* n.

circumvent, tr. v., to go around; to outwit. — L. *circumventus,* pp. of *circumvenīre,* 'to come around (something), to surround in a hostile manner, to oppress', fr. **circum-** and *venīre,* 'to come'. See **venue,** 'arrival'.
Derivatives: *circumvention* (q.v.), *circumvent-ive,* adj.

circumvention, n. — L. *circumventiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *circumventis,* pp. of *circumvenīre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

circumvolution, n., a rolling around. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *circumvolūtus,* pp. of *circumvolvere,* 'to roll round', fr. **circum-** and *volvere,* 'to roll'. See **volute** and **-ion.**

circumvolve, tr. and intr. v., to revolve. — L. *circumvolvere.* See prec. word.

circus, n. — L. *circus,* 'a circle, ring, a round enclosure for games', more prob. borrowed from, than cogn. with Gk. κίρκος, κρίκος, 'a ring', fr. I.-E. base **qri-q-,* enlargement of base **qer-,* 'to turn, twist', whence L. *curvus,* 'bent, curved'. See **curve** and cp. **cirque, search, cricoid.**

cirque, n., circus. — F., fr. L. *circus.* See prec. word.

cirrhosis, n., a disease of the liver (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) fr. Gk. κιρρός, 'orange tawny', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the yellowish color of the diseased liver. For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

cirri-, combining form meaning 'curl, ringlet'. — Fr. L. *cirrus,* gen. *cirrī.* See **cirrus.**

cirriferous, adj., having tendrils (*bot.*) — Compounded of **cirri-** and **-ferous.**

cirriform, adj., having the shape of a curl or tendril. — Compounded of **cirri-** and L. *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **-form.**

cirriped, adj., pertaining to the Cirripedia. — See next word.

Cirripedia, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *cirrus,* 'curl', and *pēs,* gen. *pedis,* 'foot'. See **cirrus** and **pedal.**

cirro-. — See **cirri-.**

cirrose, adj., resembling a curl or curls (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed fr. **cirrus** with adj. suff. **-ose.**

cirrous, adj., cirrose. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ous.**

cirrus, n., 1) a tendril (*bot.*); 2) appendage (*zool.*); 3) a kind of cloud (*meteorol.*) — L., 'lock, curl, ringlet, tuft of hair', of uncertain origin. Cp. **cerrero.**

cirs-, form of **cirso-** before a vowel.

Cirsium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κίρσιον, 'thistle', fr. κιρσός, 'varix, enlargement of a vein', which is of uncertain origin. The plant was called κίρσιον for its alleged healing qualities; κίρσιον prop. means 'remedy for dilated veins'.

cirso-, before a vowel **cirs-,** combining form meaning 'varix, dilated vein'. — Gk. κιρσο-, κιρσ-, fr. κιρσός. See prec. word.

ciruela, n., any plumlike fruit. — Sp., 'plum', fr. L. *cēreola* (*prūna*), 'wax-colored plume', neut. pl. of *cēreolus,* 'of the color of wax', mistaken for fem. sing; L. *cēreolus* is dimin. of *cēreus,* 'of wax, waxen', fr. *cēra,* 'wax'. See **cere,** n.

cis-, pref. meaning 'on this side'. — L. *cis-,* fr. *cis,* 'on this side', rel. to *citrā,* 'on this side of', from the I.-E. pron. base **ki-,* 'this', whence also OSlav. *sĭ,* Lith. *šis,* Hitt. *kī,* 'this', Teut. **hi-* in Goth. *hidrē,* OE. *hider,* 'hither', Goth. *hi-mma daga,* 'on this day, today'. See **he, her, here, hither,** and cp. **citra-.**

cisalpine, adj., on this side of the Alps (from the point of view of Italy). — L. *Cisalpīnus,* fr. *cis,* 'on this side of' (see prec. word), and *Alpīnus,* 'Alpine'; see **Alpine** and cp. **transalpine.**

cisatlantic, adj., on this side of the Atlantic. — Formed fr. **cis-** and **Atlantic.** Cp. **transatlantic.**

cisco, n., any of whitefishes of the genus Argyrosomus. — Abbreviation of Can. F. *ciscoette,* a word of Algonquian origin. Cp. **siscowet.**

cisium, n., a light two-wheeled vehicle (*Rom. archaeology*). — L., 'a light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet', a word of Gaulish origin; cp. OIr. *cess,* 'basket', and see **chest.** The spelling of L. *cisium* with one *s* is prob. due to Etruscan influence. See Vendryes, Mémoires de la société de linguistique, Paris, 19, 60ff.

cismontane, adj., on this side of the mountains; esp. on this side of the Alps, cisalpine. — L. *cismontānus,* fr. **cis-** and *montānus,* 'pertaining to a mountain', fr. *mōns,* gen. *montis,* 'mountain'. See **montane** and cp. **citramontane.** Cp. also **tramontane, ultramontane.**

cispadane, adj., on this (the south) side of the river Po. — Formed fr. **cis-** and L. *Padānus,* 'pertaining to the Po', fr. *Padus,* 'Po'.

cispontine, adj., on this side of the bridge. — Formed fr. **cis-** and L. *pōns,* gen. *pontis,* 'bridge'. See **pons** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **transpontine.**

cisrhenane, adj., on this (the western) side of the Rhine. — L. *Cisrhēnānus,* fr. **cis-** and *Rhēnānus,* 'pertaining to the Rhine', fr. *Rhēnus,* 'Rhine'. See **Rhenish.**

cissoid, n., a curve invented by the geometer Diocles (*geom.*) — Gk. κισσοειδής, 'like ivy', compounded of κισσός, 'ivy', and *-οειδής,* 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See next word and **-oid.**

Cissus, n., a genus of plants of the family Vitaceae (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. κισσός, 'ivy', which is a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. **cissoid.**

cist, n., a chest, esp. one used for sacred utensils. — L. *cista,* 'chest, box of wood'. See **chest** and cp. **kist.**

cist, n., a sepulchral stone chest. — W., fr. L. *cista.* See prec. word and cp. **cistvaen.**

Cistaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the rockrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Cistus** with suff. **-aceae.**

cistaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Cistercian, n., a monk of the Cistercian order. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Cistercium* (F. *Cîteaux*), a place near Dijon, where this order was founded (in 1098).
Derivative: *Cistercian,* adj.

cistern, n. — ME. *cisterne,* fr. OF. *cisterne* (F. *citerne*), fr. L. *cisterna,* 'a reservoir for water, cistern', formed fr. *cista,* 'chest', with suff. *-erna.* See **chest.** For the suff. see *cavern.*
Derivative: *cistern-al,* adj.

cisterna, n., cistern (*anat.*) — See prec. word.

Cistus, n., the genus of rockroses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κίστος, κίσθος, 'rockrose', which is of unknown origin.

cistvaen, kistvaen, n., a stone coffin. — W. *cistfaen,* lit. 'stone chest', fr. *cist,* 'chest' (see **cist,** 'stone chest'), and *faen,* aspirated form of *maen,* 'stone'.

cit, n. — Contraction of **citizen.**

citadel, n. — F. *citadelle,* fr. It. *cittadella,* dimin. of OIt. *cittade* (It. *città*), fr. L. *cīvitātem,* acc. of *cīvitās,* 'city'. Cp. Port. *citadella,* Sp. *ciudadela,* and see **city.**

citation, n., 1) summons; 2) quotation. — ME., fr. L. *citātiōnem,* acc. of *citātiō,* fr. *citātus,* pp. of *citāre.* See **cite** and **-ation.**

citatory, adj. — L. *citātōrius,* fr. *citātus,* pp. of *citāre.* See next word and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory.**

cite, tr. v., 1) to summon; 2) to quote. — F. *citer,* fr. L. *citāre,* 'to put into quick motion, excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of *ciēre* (pp. *citus*), 'to set in motion', fr. base **qī-,* whence also Gk. κίειν, 'to go'. This base is rel. to base **qī-,* whence Gk. κῑνεῖν, 'to move', and to base **qieu-,* whence OI. *cyávatē,* 'moves, goes away', Gk. σεύειν, 'to hunt, chase, drive away'. Cp. **excite, incite, kinetic, oscitancy, recite, solicit, suscitate.** Cp. also **hight** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cit-able,* adj., *citation* (q.v.), *cit-er,* n.

cithara, n., an ancient musical instrument resembling a lyre. — L., fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ. See next word.

cither, also **cithern,** a stringed musical instrument. — F. *cithare,* fr. L. *cithara,* fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ, fr. Pers. *sihtār.* Cp. **cithara, citole, cittern, gittern, guitar, kit,** 'a small fiddle', **zither.**

citizen, n. — ME. *citezein,* formed—prob. under the influence of *denizen*—fr. OF. *citeain* (F. *citoyen*), which was formed fr. *cite* (F. *cité*) with suff. *-ain.* See **city** and **-an.**
Derivatives: *citizen-ess,* n., *citizen-ry,* n., *citizen-ship,* n.

citizen of the world, a cosmopolitan. — Loan translation of Gk. κοσμοπολίτης, 'a cosmopolitan', lit. 'a citizen of the world'.

citole, n., a kind of dulcimer (*obsol.*) — OF., fr. L. *cithara,* fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ; see **cither.** The ending of L. *cithara* was mistaken for a suff. and this alleged suff. was changed into suff. **-ole.**

citra-, pref. meaning 'on this side of'. — L. *citrā,* rel. to *cis,* 'on this side'. See **cis-.**

citramontane, adj., on this side of the mountain. — Formed fr. **citra-** and **montane.** See **cismontane.**

citrate, n., salt of citric acid. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **citr(ic)** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

citrine, adj., lemon-colored. — F. *citrin,* fem. *citrine,* fr. L. *citrus,* 'citron tree'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

citron, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *citrus,* 'citron tree,' fr. Gk. κέδρος, 'cedar'; see **cedar.** (Gk. κίτρον, 'citron', is borrowed fr. L. *citrus.*) The change of *tr* into *dr* shows that the word came from Greek into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans. — Cp. **Citrus.**
Derivatives: *citron-ade,* n., *citron-in,* n.

citronella, n., 1) citronella grass; 2) the horse balm. — ModL. See prec. word and **-ella.**

citrul, n., the watermelon; the pumpkin (*bot.*) — OF. *citrole* (earlier form of *citrouille*), fr. OIt. *citruolo* (It. *cetriolo*), a diminutive formed fr. Late L. *citrium,* 'a kind of gourd', fr. L. *citrus.* See **Citrus** and cp. next word.

Citrullus, n., a genus of plants of the cucumber family (*bot.*) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. *citrus.* See **Citrus** and cp. prec. word.

Citrus, n., genus of shrubs and trees, including citrons, lemons, etc. — L. *citrus,* 'citron tree', fr. Gk. κέδρος. See **citron.**

citric, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ic.**

cittern, n. — A var. of **cither(n).**

city, n. — ME. *cite,* fr. OF. *cite* (F. *cité*), fr. L. *cīvitātem,* acc. of *cīvitās,* 'citizens of a community, citizenship, state', fr. *cīvis,* 'member of a community, citizen'. See **civil** and **-ty** and cp. OIt. *cittade* (whence It. *città*), OProvenç. and Catal. *ciutat,* Sp. *ciudad,* Port. *cidade,* 'city, town', Rum. *cetate,* 'castle, fortress', which all derive fr. L. *cīvitātem.*
Derivative: *citi-ed,* adj.

civet, n., 1) a musklike substance obtained from the anal glands of the civet cat; 2) the civet cat. — F. *civette,* fr. It. *zibetto,* fr. Arab. *zabād,* 'civet', which is rel. to *zábad,* 'foam, froth', *zubd,* 'cream'. Cp. **zibet.**

civic, adj. — L. *cīvicus,* 'pertaining to citizens,' fr. *cīvis.* See **civil.**

civics, n., the science dealing with the duties and rights of citizens. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

civil, adj. — F., fr. L. *cīvīlis,* 'pertaining to a citizen, pertaining to public life; polite', fr. *cīvis,* 'member of a community, citizen', fr. I.-E. base

ḱei-*, 'to lie, settle down', whence also Gk. κεῖσθαι, 'to lie, to lie asleep', κειμήλιον, 'treasure', lit. 'anything stored up', κοιμᾶν, 'to put to sleep', κοιμητήριον, 'a sleeping room, a burial place', κοίτη, 'place to lie down in, bed', κοῖτος, 'place to lie down in, bed; sleeping, sleep', κώμη, 'village', the second element in νεοσσός (for *νεϝο-κι̯ό-ς), 'a young bird', and in περισσός (for* περι-κι̯ό-ς), 'beyond the regular number, odd', lit. 'lying beyond', OSlav. *sěmija*, 'family, domestic servants', Lith. *šeimà*, *šeimýna*, Lett. *sàime*, OPruss. *seimīns*, 'domestic servants', Lett. *siẽva*, 'wife', OSlav. *po-sivŭ*, 'able, fit', Goth. *haims*, 'village', OE. *hām*, 'home, house, dwelling', OIr. *cōim*, *cōem*, 'dear, beloved', OW. *cum*, ModW. *cu*, of s.m., and prob. also OI. *śévaḥ*, *śivấḥ*, 'kind, friendly, gracious'. All these words denote relationship or love to the family or clan. See **home and cp. **city, citizen.** Cp. also **cemetery, cimelia, coma,** 'insensibility', **incunabula, neossine, neossology, perissad, Perissodactyla, quiet, Siva.**

civility, n. — OF. civilite (F. *civilité*), fr. L. *cīvīlitātem*, acc. of *cīvīlitās*, 'the art of governing, politics; courteousness, politeness', fr. *cīvīlis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

civilize, tr. v. — F. *civiliser*, fr. *civil*. See **civil** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *civiliz-ation*, n., *civiliz-er*, n.

civism, n., good citizenship. — F. *civisme*, formed fr. L. *cīvis*, 'citizen', with suff. *-isme*. See **civil** and **-ism.**

clachan, n., a small village (*Scot.* and *Irish*) — Gael., fr. *clach*, 'stone', which is rel. to OIr. *cloch*, 'stone', and prob. cogn. with Arm. *sal*, 'stone slab', OI. *śilá*, 'stone, rock', possibly also with ON. *hallr*, Goth. *hallus*, 'stone', ON. *hella* (fr. **haljōn*), 'flat stone'. All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **colter.**

clack, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *clacken*, *clakken*, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *klak*, 'a crack', *klakken*, 'to clack, crack', F. *claquer*, 'to clap, crack', and MHG. *klac*, 'crack', which all are imitative. Cp. also **clap** and **clatter.**
Derivatives: *clack*, n., *clack-er*, n.

clad, adj. — ME. *cladde*, *clad*, fr. OE. *clāðod*, pp. of *clāðian*, 'to clothe'. See **clothe.**

clado-, combining form denoting 'branch, shoot'. — Gk. κλαδο-, fr. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', lit. 'branch lopped off', fr. I.-E. base **qelād-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat, break'. See **holt** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the next three words.

cladode, n., a cladophyll (*bot.*). — Gk. κλαδώδης, 'having many shoots', compounded of κλάδος, 'sprout, shoot', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **clado-** and **-ode,** 'like'.

cladophyll, n., a branch assuming the form of a leaf (*bot.*) — Compounded of **clado-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

Cladrastis, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., shortened fr. Gk. κλάδος, 'branch' (see **clado-**), and θραυστός, 'brittle', verbal adj. of θραύειν, 'to break in pieces', which is prob. rel. to θρύπτειν, 'to break in pieces, soften', τρυφή, 'softness, delicacy'. See **drop.**

claim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *claimen*, fr. OF. *claim-*, accented stem of *clamer*, 'to call, cry out, claim', fr. L. *clāmāre*, 'to shout, cry aloud, call, declare', which is rel. to *clā-rus*, 'clear, bright', fr. I.-E. base **klā-*, var. of **kal-*, 'to shout, resound'. See **calends** and cp. **clear.** Cp. also **low,** 'to make the sound of a cow'. Cp. also **acclaim, chamade, clamant, clamor, clarity, class** and the second element in **council, declaim, declamation, disclaim, exclaim, exclamation, nomenclator, nomenclature, paraclete, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation.**
Derivatives: *claim*, n. (q.v.), *claim-able*, adj., *claimant* (q.v.), *claim-er*, n.

claim, n. — ME., fr. OF. *claime*, fr. *clamer*, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See **claim,** v.

claimant, n. — OF., pres. part. of *clamer*. See **claim,** v. and **-ant,** and cp. **clamant.**

clairaudience, n., the ability to hear something not present to the ear. — Lit. 'a clear hearing', compounded of F. *clair*, 'clear', and *audience*, 'hearing'. See **clear** and **audience.**

clairvoyance, n., the ability to see objects not actually present; 'second sight'. — F., lit. 'a clear sight', formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

clairvoyant, adj., 1) related to clairvoyance; 2) having clairvoyance; n., a person having clairvoyance. — F., lit. 'seeing clearly', compounded of *clair*, 'clear', and *voyant*, pres. part. of *voir*, 'to see', fr. L. *vidēre*. See **clear, vision** and **-ant.**

clam, n., a bivalve mollusk. — Short for *clam-shell*. The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. *clamm*, 'bond, fetter'. See **clamp,** 'a device for fastening', and cp. **clem.**

clam, tr. v., to smear (*now dial.*), intr. v., to be sticky (*now dial.*) — Cp. OE. *clām*, 'mud', *clǣman*, 'to smear, plaster', and E. **clammy, clay.**
Derivatives: *clamm-i-ly*, adv., *clamm-i-ness*, n.

clamant, adj., loud; insistent. — L. *clāmāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *clāmāre*, 'to shout, cry aloud'. See **claim,** v., and **-ant** and cp. **claimant.**

clamber, intr. v. — ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, 'to climb', rel. to MHG. *klemberen*, 'to climb', and to ME. *climben*, of s.m. See **climb** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *clamber-er*, n.

clamor, clamour, n., a loud cry. — ME. *clamour*, fr. OF. *clamur*, *clamour*, fr. L. *clāmōrem*, acc. of *clāmor*, 'a loud cry', fr. *clāmāre*, 'to shout, cry aloud'. See **claim,** v. and cp. **acclamation.**
Derivatives: *clamo(u)r*, v., *clamo(u)r-er*, n.

clamorous, adj., loud. — ML. *clāmōrōsus*, fr. L. *clāmor*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *clamorous-ly*, adv., *clamorous-ness*, n.

clamp, n., a device for fastening. — ME. prob. fr. MDu. **clampe* (Du. *klamp*), 'a clamp', which is rel. to OE. *clamm*, 'bond, fetter, chain; grasp', OE. *beclemman*, 'to bind, enclose, fetter', OHG. *biklemmen*, 'to squeeze in', Du., MHG., G. *klemmen*, 'to squeeze', MHG., G. *klemme*, 'clamp', fr. I.-E. base **glem-*, 'to embrace, compress, squeeze', whence also L. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'ball, sphere', Lith. *glomóti*, 'to embrace', Lith. *glemžiù*, *gleñžti*, Lett. *glemzt*, 'to compress, crush'. I.-E. **glem-* is an enlargement of base **gel-*, 'to roll up into a ball, compress'. See **glebe** and cp. **glomerate.** Cp. also next word. Cp. also **clam,** 'bivalve', **clasp, clem, clip,** 'to embrace', **club, clump, clumsy.**
Derivatives: *clamp*, to fasten with clamps, *clamp-er*, n.

clamp, n., a heap. — Prob. fr. Du. *klamp*, 'heap', which is prob. related to **clamp,** 'a device for fastening'.
Derivative: *clamp*, tr. v., to heap.

clan, n. — Gael. *clann*, 'offspring, children, descendants', fr. L. *planta*, 'sprout, shoot, twig', whence also OIr. *cland*, *clann*, 'children, descendants', *clandaim*, 'I plant', MW. *plant*, 'children, descendants', MIr. *plannda*, 'plant, twig'. See **plant.**
Derivatives: *clann-ish*, adj., *clann-ish-ly*, adv., *clann-ish-ness*, n., *clan-ship*, n.

clandestine, adj., secret. — L. *clandestīnus*, 'secret, clandestine', formed on analogy of *intestīnus*, 'inward, internal', fr. **clam-de*, **clan-de*, a derivative of *clam*, 'secretly', which stands for *cl-am*, and is formed from zero degree of base **ḱel-*, 'to hide, conceal' (whence L. *cēlāre*, 'to hide, conceal'), with the adverbial suff. *-am*. See **cell** and words there referred to. For the suff. *-am* cp. L. *cōr-am*, 'in the presence of', *pal-am*, 'publicly'.
Derivatives: *clandestine-ly*, adv., *clandestine-ness*, n.

clang, intr. v. — L. *clangere*, 'to resound, clang', of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. κλαγγή, 'a sharp, quick sound, twang', κλάζειν (for *κλάγ-ι̯ειν), 'to make a sharp, quick sound', Lith. *klagėti*, Lett. *kladzêt*, 'to cackle', Goth. *hlahjan*, OE. *hleahhan*, 'to laugh'. See **laugh,** and cp. **Klaxon.**

clangor, n., a clang. — L., 'a sound, clang', fr. *clangere*, 'to resound, clang'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *clangor*, intr. v.

clangorous, adj. — ML. *clangōrōsus*, fr. L. *clangor*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivative: *clangorous-ly*, adv.

clank, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin and related to **clink.** For the thinning of *a* to *i* cp. the verbs **clack** and **click.**

clap, intr. v., to make an explosive noise; tr. v., to strike together. — ME. *clappen*, fr. OE. *clæppan*, 'to clap, beat, throb'; of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *klappa*, 'to clap, beat', Du., G. *klappen*, 'to clap'. Cp. also **clack, clatter.**
Derivatives: *clap*, n., *clapp-er*, n.

clap, n., gonorrhea. — So called from *le Clapier*, name of a district of Paris in the Middle Ages, ill-famed for its many brothels (whence also F. *clapise*, 'brothel'). *Clap* orig. meant 'disease contracted in a brothel'.

clapboard, n. — Formed on analogy of **clapholt.**

clapholt, n., clapboard (*obsol.*) — LG. *klappholt*, rel. to G. *Klappholz*, which is compounded of *klappen*, 'to clap, beat, tally, fit together', and *Holz*, 'wood'. See **clap,** 'to strike together', and **holt.**

clapperclaw, tr. v., to claw with the hand and nails. — Compounded of *clapper* and *claw*.

claque, n., hired applauders in theaters. — F., fr. *claquer*, 'to clap', a word of imitative origin.

claqueur, n., a hired applauder. — F., fr. *claquer*, 'to clap'. See prec. word.

Clara, Clare, fem. PN. — L. *Clāra*, fr. *clāra*, fem. of *clārus*, 'bright, shining, clear'. See **clear** and cp. **Clarice, Clarinda.**

clarabella, n., an organ stop with a soft tone (*mus.*) — Formed from the fem. of L. *clārus*, 'bright,' and *bellus*, 'beautiful'. See **clear** and **beauty.**

Clarence, masc. PN. — From ML. *Clarencia*, name of the dukedom created for Lionel, the third son of Edward III; so called from the name of the town *Clare* (in Suffolk), whose heiress Lionel married.

clarence, n., a closed four-wheeled carriage. — From the name of the Duke of *Clarence* (later William IV).

Clarencieux, Clarenceux, n., title of the second king-of-arms at the Heralds' College. — Formed from the name of the dukedom *Clarencia*.

clarendon, n., a kind of heavy-faced type (*typogr.*) — From a printer of the name *Clarendon*, who lived in the 19th cent.

claret, n., a red wine. — ME., prop. 'a clarified wine', fr. OF. *claret*, used as a noun for *vin claret*, lit. 'clear wine', whence F. (*vin*) *clairet;* dimin. of OF. *cler* (F. *clair*), fr. L. *clārus*. See **clear** and **-et.**

Claribel, fem. PN. — A name coined by Tennyson on analogy of **Christabel.** See **Clara** and **Bell.**

Clarice, Clarisse, fem. PN. — Derived fr. **Clara** (q.v.)

clarification, n. — F., fr. Late L. *clārificātiōnem*, acc. of *clārificātiō*, 'glorification', fr. *clārificātus*, pp. of *clārificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

clarify, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *clarifier*, fr. Late L. *clārificāre*, 'to glorify', fr. L. *clārus*, 'bright, shining, clear, glorious', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **clear** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *clarifi-er*, n.

clarigation, n., a solemn demand of redress before the declaration of war by the Fetiales (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *clārigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *clārigāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *clārigāre*, 'to demand redress', prob. formed on analogy of OL. *pūri-*

gāre = L. *pūrgāre*, 'to cleanse, purify'; compounded of *clārus*, 'bright, shining, clear', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, do, act'. See **clear** and **agent**, adj. For the ending see suff. **-ation.**

clarin, n., trumpet, clarion. — Sp. *clarín*, fr. *claro*, 'clear', fr. L. *clārus*. See **clear** and cp. **clarion, clarinet.**

Clarinda, fem. PN. — A derivative of **Clara** (q.v.)

clarinet, n., a woodwind instrument. — F. *clarinette*, dimin. formed fr. *clarine*, 'bell', orig. fem. of the OF. adj. *clarin*, 'clear', fr. L. *clārus*. See **clear** and **-et, -ette** and cp. **clarin, clarion.**
Derivative: *clarinett-ist*, n.

clarion, n., a kind of trumpet. — OF. *claron, cleron* (F. *clairon*), fr. ML. *clārīōnem*, acc. of *clārīō*, fr. L. *clārus*, 'clear'. See **clear** and cp. **clarin, clarinet.**

clarionet, n., a clarinet. — Formed from prec. word with dimin. suff. **-et.**

Clarkia, n., a genus of herbs allied to the fuchsia (*bot.*) — ModL., named after its discoverer William *Clark*, an American explorer (1770-1838). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

clary, n., name of several plants. — F. *sclarée*, fr. ML. *sclarea.*

clash, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Prob. a blend of **clap** and **crash.**

clasp, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *claspen*, metathesized fr. ME. *clapsen* and rel. to **clamp,** 'device for fastening' (q.v.)
Derivatives: *clasp-er*, n., *clasp-ing*, adj.

clasp, n. — ME. *claspe*, fr. *claspen*. See **clasp,** v.

class, n. — F. *classe*, fr. L. *classis*, 'army fleet, class, division', esp. 'one of the six classes of the Roman people', which prob. stands for **qlad-t-is*, and is related to *calāre*, 'to call, proclaim'. See **claim,** v., and cp. **calends.**
Derivative: *class*, tr. v.

classic, adj. — F. *classique*, fr. L. *classicus*, 'relating to the classes of the Roman people', esp. 'relating to the first class'. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *classic*, n., *classic-al*, adj., *classic-al-ly*, adv., *classic-al-ness*, n., *classic-ism*, n., *classic-ist*, n., *classic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

classification, n. — See **classify** and **-ation.**

classificatory, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

classify, tr. v. — F. *classifier*, fr. fictitious L. *classificāre*, fr. L. *classis*, 'class', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **class** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *classifi-able*, adj., *classifi-er*, n.

classy, adj., pertaining to a higher class (*slang.*) — Formed fr. **class** with suff. **-y.**

clastic, adj., refracting. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κλαστός, 'broken in pieces', verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break, break in pieces', fr. I.-E. base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat'. See **calamity** and cp. **aclastic, anaclastic, cataclasm, iconoclasm, oligoclase, orthoclase, periclase.** Cp. also **clergy, cleric, clerk.**

clathrate, adj., resembling a lattice (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *clāthrī* (pl.), 'lattice', fr. Dor. Gk. κλᾶθρον, which is rel. to Gk. κλεῖθρον, Ion. κλῄθρον, Old Att. κλῇθρον, 'bar for closing a door', fr. κλείειν (for **κλέϝ-γειν*), 'to shut, close, bar'. See **cleido-** and cp. **cleithral.**

clatter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *clateren*, a verb of imitative origin; related to **clack** and **clap** (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *clatter*, n., *clatter-er*, n., *clatter-ing-ly*, adv., *clatter-y*, adj.

Claude. — See **Claudius.**

claudetite, n., arsenic trioxide (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer F. *Claudet*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Claudia, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Claudius*. See **Claudius** and cp. **Gladys.**

claudicant, adj., limping. — L. *claudicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *claudicāre*, 'to limp'. See next word and **-ant.**

claudicate, intr. v., to limp. — L. *claudicāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *claudicāre*, 'to limp, halt, be lame', fr. *claudus*, 'lame,' which is of uncertain origin. It was influenced in form by a popular connection of this word with *claudere*, 'to shut, enclose' (see *close*, adj.).

Claudius, Claude, masc. PN. — L. *Claudius*, name of two Roman gentes, rel. to *claudus*, 'lame'. See prec. word and cp. **Claudia.**

clausal, adj., pertaining to a clause. — Formed fr. next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

clause, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *clause*, fr. ML. *clausa*, used in the sense of L. *clausula*, 'the *close* of a rhetorical period', fr. L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, 'to shut, enclose'. See **close,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *clause*, tr. v.

claustral, adj., pertaining to a cloister. — ML. *claustrālis*, fr. L. *claustrum*, 'bolt, bar', in its ML. sense 'cloister'. L. *claustrum* stands for **claud-trom* and literally means 'that by which anything is shut up', and is formed fr. *claudere*, 'to shut', with instrumental suff. **-trom.* See **close,** adj., and cp. **cloister.** For the suff. see **rostrum.** Cp. also next word and the first element in **claustrophobia.**

claustration, n., the act of shutting up in, or as in, a cloister. — Fictitious L. *claustrātiō*, fr. *claustrātus*, pp. of *claustrāre*, fr. L. *claustrum*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

claustrophobia, n., morbid fear of being shut up in a confined place (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *claustrum*, 'bolt, bar, a confined place', and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **claustral** and **-phobia.**

clava, n., the clublike end of the antennae of certain insects (*entomol.*) — L. *clāva*, 'club'. See **claviform** and cp. next word.

clavate, adj., club-shaped (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *clāva*, 'club'. See **claviform.**

clavecin, n., a harpsichord. — F., formerly spelled *clavessin*, shortened fr. earlier *clavycimbale*, fr. ML. *clavicymbalum*. See **clavicembalo.**
Derivative: *clavecin-ist*, n.

clavelization, n., inoculation with sheep pox virus (*med.*) — F. *clavélisation*, fr. *clavelée*, 'sheep pox', fr. Late L. *clāvellus*, 'sheep pox', dimin. of L. *clāvus*, 'nail', which is rel. to *clāvis*, 'key'; see **clavicle** and **-ization.** The disease is so called because the pustules caused by it resemble nailheads.

clavicembalo, n., a harpsichord. — It., lit. 'cymbal with a keyboard', compounded of L. *clāvis*, 'key', and *cymbalum*, 'cymbal'. See **clavicle** and **cymbal.**

Claviceps, n., a genus of sac fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *clāva*, 'club', and *-ceps*, '-headed', fr. L. *caput*, 'head'. See **clava** and **capital,** adj. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *ĕ* (in *-cĕps*) see *biceps.*

clavichord, n., an early keyboard instrument. — ML. *clavichordium*, compounded of L. *clāvis*, 'key', and *chorda*, 'string'. See **clavicle** and **chord.**

clavicle, n., the collarbone. — F. *clavicule*, fr. Late L. *clāvicula*, 'a little key, bar, bolt, tendril', dimin. of L. *clāvis*, 'key', which is rel. to *clāvus*, 'nail', *claudere*, 'to shut'. In its anatomical sense Late L. *clāvicula* was first used by the translators of Avicenna about the year 980. See **close,** adj., and cp. **chiave, clavelization, clavier, clavis, clef, autoclave, conclave, enclave, kevel, laticlave, subclavian.** Cp. also **lot.**

clavicular, adj., pertaining to the collarbone. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *clāvicula*. See prec. word.

clavier, n., keyboard. — F., lit. 'keybearer', fr. L. *clāvis*, 'key'. See **clavicle.** In the sense of 'piano', *clavier* is borrowed fr. G. *Klavier*, which itself derives fr. F. *clavier*, 'keybearer'.

claviform, adj., club-shaped. — Compounded of L. *clāva*, 'knotty stick, cudgel, club', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to *clāvus*, 'nail'; see **clavicle** and cp. **clava, clavate.** For the second element see **-form.**

claviger, n., one who carries a club. — L. *clāviger*, 'club bearer' (epithet of Hercules), compounded of *clāva*, 'club', and the stem of *gerere*, 'to carry'. See prec. word and **gerent.**

clavis, n., a key (used also figuratively). — L. *clāvis*, 'key', whence *clāvicula*, 'a little key'. See **clavicle.**

claw, n. — OE. *clawu*, var. of *clēa*, rel. to ON. *klō*, OFris. *klāwe, klē*, MLG. *klouwe*, Du. *klauw*, OHG. *klāwa, klā*, MHG. *klāwe*, G. *Klaue*, 'claw', and to OE. *clēowe, cleowen, cliwen*, 'ball of thread'. See **clew** and cp. **cloot, Clootie.**
Derivatives: *claw*, tr. and intr. v., *claw-ed*, adj.

clay, n. — ME. *clei, clai*, fr. OE. *clǣg*, rel. to OS. *klei*, Dan. *klæg*, MDu. *clei*, Du. *klei*, LG. *klei* (whence G. *Klei*), 'clay', OE. *clǣman*, ON. *kleima*, OHG. *kleimen*, 'to cover with clay, besmear', OHG. *klīwa, klīa*, MHG. *klīge, klīe*, G. *Kleie*, 'bran', fr. I.-E. base **glei-, *gli-*, 'to glue, paste, stick together', whence also Gk. γλίᾱ, γλοιᾱ, 'glue', γλοιός, 'anything sticky', γλίνη, of s.m., OSlav. *glĕnŭ*, 'slime, mucus', *glina*, 'clay', Russ. *glej*, 'clay', Lett. *glīve*, 'slime, mucus', OIr. *glenim*, 'I cleave, adhere'. Cp. **clam,** 'to smear', **clammy, cleave,** 'to stick,' **clever, clevis, cliff, climb, clote.** Cp. also **glioma,** and the second element in **neuroglia.** For derivatives of I.-E. **gleit-*, a *-t-*enlargement of base **glei-*, see **glue.** Derivatives: *clay*, tr. v., *clay-ey*, adj.

claymore, n., a large double-edged sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. — Gael. *claidheam mōr*, lit. 'a big sword, fr. *claidheamh*, 'sword', and *mōr*, 'great'. The first word is rel. to W. *cleddyf*, OIr. *claideb*, and cogn. with Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', L. *clādēs*, 'disaster', fr. I.-E. **qelād-*, a *-d-*enlargement of base **qelā-*, **qolā-*, 'to strike, beat, break'. See **holt** and cp. **clado-.** Gael. *mōr*, 'great', is rel. to W. *mawr*, 'great', and cogn. with OE. *mǣre*, OHG. *māri*, 'famous'. See **more.**

Claytonia, n., a genus of plants of the purslane family (*bot.*) — ModL., named by Gronovius after the American botanist John Clayton (1693-1773). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

-cle, dimin. subst. suff. — Fr. L. *-culus* (masc.), *-cula* (fem.), or *-culum* (neut.), either directly or through the medium of F. *-cle*. See **-cule.**

clean, adj. — ME. *clene*, fr. OE. *clǣne*, 'clear, clean, pure', rel. to OS. *klēni*, 'dainty, graceful', OHG. *kleini*, 'shining, neat, elegant' (whence MHG. *kleine*, 'nice, graceful, small', G. *klein*, 'small'; in G. *Kleinod*, 'jewel, gem', prop. 'something neat or fine', the orig. meaning of *klein* survives), and prob. cogn. with Gk. γλαινός (Hesychius), 'star-shaped ornaments', γελᾶν, 'to laugh'. See **geloto-** and cp. the first element in **kleeneboc.** Derivatives: *clean*, adv. (q.v.), *cleaner*, n., *clean-ing*, n., *clean-ly*, adv.

clean, adv. — OE. *clǣne*, 'entirely', fr. *clǣne* 'clear, clean, pure'. See **clean,** adj.

cleanly, adj. — ME. *clenly*, fr. OE. *clǣnlīc*, fr. *clǣne*. See **clean,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ly.**
Derivatives: *clean-li-ly*, adv., *clean-li-ness*, n.

cleanness, n. — ME. *clennesse*, fr. OE. *clǣnnes*, fr. *clǣne*. See **clean,** adj., and **-ness.**

cleanse, tr. v. — ME. *clensien, clensen*, fr. OE. *clǣnsian*, fr. *clǣne*. See **clean,** adj.
Derivatives: *cleanser* (q.v.), *cleans-ing*, n.

cleanser, n. — OE. *clǣnsere*, fr. *clǣnsian*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

clear, adj. — ME. *cler, cleer*, fr. OF. *cler, clier* (F. *clair*), fr. L. *clārus*, 'bright, shining, clear, plain, manifest, illustrious, famous, glorious', which stands for *clā-rus*, and is rel. to *clā-māre*, 'to call, cry out, shout, declare', fr. I.-E. base **klā-*, var. of **kal-*, 'to shout, resound'. See **calends,** and cp. **claim.** Cp. also **claret, clarify, Clara, clarin, clarinet, clarion, clarity, declare, éclair, glair,** the first element in **clairaudience, clairvoyance, chiaroscuro** and the second element in **chanticleer.**
Derivatives: *clear*, tr. and intr. v. and adv.,

clear-age, n., *clear-ance*, n., *clear-ing*, n., *clear-ly*, adv., *clear-ness*, n.

clearstory, n. — See **clerestory.**

cleat, n., a piece of wood or metal. — ME. *clete, clite*, 'wedge', fr. OE. *clēat*, rel. to MLG. *klōt, klūte*, MDu. *cloot*, Du. *kloot*, OHG., MHG. *klōz*, G. *Kloß*, 'clod, dumpling', and cogn. with Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', lit. 'something round'; see **glutaeus** and cp. **clod, clot, cloud, clout.** All these words are *-t*-enlargements of I.-E. base ***gleu-**, 'to form into a ball', whence OI. *glaúḥ*, 'ball', and E. **claw, clew** (qq.v.)

Derivative: *cleat*, tr. v.

cleave, intr. v., to stick, adhere. — ME. *cleven, clevien, cliven*, fr. OE. *cleofian, clifian*, rel. to OS. *klīƀōn*, OHG. *klīban*, Du. *kleven*, OHG. *klebēn* (intr. v.), MHG., G. *kleben*, 'to stick, adhere', OHG. *klīban*, 'to stick', prob. also to ON. *klīfa*, 'to repeat over and over again', fr. I.-E. base ***glei-**, ***gli-**, 'to stick, glue, paste'. See **clay** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **clover.**

cleave, tr. and intr. v., to divide, split. — ME. *cleven, cliven*, fr. OE. *clēofan*, rel. to OS. *klioƀan*, ON. *kljūfa*, Dan. *klöve*, Du. *kloven*, OHG. *klioban*, MHG., G. *klieben*, 'to cleave, split', and cogn. with Gk. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, carve', γλύπτης, 'carver, sculptor', L. *glūbere*, 'to peel, strip', *glūma* (for ***glūbh-mā**), 'hull, husk'. Cp. **cleft, clove,** 'bulb'. Cp. also **glyph, glume, glyptic.**

Derivatives: *cleav-er*, n., *cleav-ing*, n.

cleavers, n.pl., catchweed. — Lit. 'that which sticks', fr. **cleave,** 'to stick'.

cledonism, n., the avoidance of words deemed unlucky. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. κληδών, 'omen, presage, calling, rumor, report', which stands for *****κλεϝ-η-δών and is rel. to κλέος (Phocian κλέϝος), 'fame, report, rumor', κλέω (for *****κλέϝω), 'I celebrate, glorify', κλυτός, 'famous, renowned, glorious', and cogn. with OFris., OS., OE. *hlūd*, etc., 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. words there referred to.

cleek, n., a large hook. — ME. *cleken, clechen*, 'to seize firmly', rel. to **clutch,** v.

clef, n., sign of pitch (*mus.*) — F., 'key', fr. L. *clāvis*, whence also It. *chiave*, Rum. *cheie*, Provenç., Catal. *clau*, Sp. *llave*, Port. *chave*, 'key'. See **clavicle** and cp. **enclave.**

cleft, n. — ME. *clift*, fr. OE. *geclyft*, rel. to OHG., MHG., G. *kluft*, MLG. *kluft, klucht*, and to OE. *clēofan*, 'to cleave'. See **cleave,** 'to divide, split'.

cleft, past tense and pp. of *cleave*. — ME. *cleft(e)*, newly formed fr. *cleven*. See **cleave,** 'to divide, split'.

cleido-, before a vowel **cleid-,** combining form meaning 'key' or 'clavicle'. — Gk. κλειδο-, κλειδ-, fr. κλείς (for *****κληις, fr. *****κλᾱϝις, cp. Ion. κληΐς, Dor. κλᾱΐς, Old Att. κλῆς), 'bar, bolt, key', whence κλείειν (for *****κλέϝιειν), 'to shut, close, bar', κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing a door'; cogn. with L. *clāvis*, 'key', *clāvus*, 'nail', *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and cp. **cleisto-, cleithral** and the first element in **cleoid.** Cp. also **clathrate.**

cleisto-, before a vowel **cleist-,** combining form meaning 'closed', as in *cleistogamy*. — Gk. κλειστός, 'shut', verbal adj. of κλείειν. See **cleido-.**

cleistogamy, n., self fertilization of certain closed flowers (*bot.*) — Compounded of **cleisto-** and Gk. -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy.** Derivatives: *cleistogam-ic*, adj., *cleistogam-ic-al-ly*, adv.

cleithral, adj., having a roof (said of a temple). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing a door'. See **cleido-** and cp. **clathrate.**

clem, tr. v., to pinch or starve (with hunger or thirst). — Cp. Du. and G. *klemmen*, 'to pinch', and see **clamp,** 'device for fastening'.

Clematis, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. κληματίς, 'brushwood, bag of wood', dimin. of κλῆμα, gen. κλήματος, 'shoot or twig broken off (for grafting)', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic.**

Clemence, Clemency, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *clēmentia*, 'mildness, mercy'. See next word and cp. **Clement.**

clemency, n. — L. *clēmentia*, 'calmness, mildness, forbearance, clemency', fr. *clēmēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

clement, adj. — L. *clēmēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'mild, calm, soft, gentle, merciful, forbearing, indulgent', for *****k̂léyomenos, lit. 'inclined', a participial form of base *****k̂lei-, 'to lean, incline', whence also OI. *śráyatē*, 'leans', *śráyamāṇaḥ*, 'leaning', Gk. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant', L. *-clīnāre* (found only in compounds), 'to bend, turn'. See **clinical** and cp. words there referred to. For the participial suff. *-menos* see **alumnus.** For the sense development of L. *clēmēns* (fr. base *****k̂lei-, 'to lean, incline'), cp. the E. adj. *inclined*, in the sense 'disposed favorably'.

Clement, masc. PN. — Lit. 'mild, merciful', fr. L. *clēmēns*. See prec. word and cp. **Clemence, Clemency.**

clench, tr. v. — ME. *clenchen*, fr. OE. *-clencan* (in *beclencan*) 'to hold fast', lit. 'to cause to cling', causative of *clingan*, 'to cling' (see **cling**); rel. to Dan. *klinke*, Swed., Norw. *klinka*, MDu. *clinken*, Du. *klinken*, OHG. *klenkēn*, 'to clench, rivet', Dan., Norw. *klinke*, Swed. *klinka*, Du. *klink*, G. *Klinke*, 'latch', G. *klinken*, 'to press the latch'. Cp. **clinch.**

Derivative: *clench*, n.

cleoid, n., an instrument used to excavate teeth (*dent.*) — Lit. 'key-shaped', irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'key', and **-οειδής,** 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cleido-** and **-oid.**

Cleome, n., a genus of the caper family (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

clepe, tr. v., 1) to call (*obsol.*); 2) to name (*archaic*). — ME. *clepen*, fr. OE. *cleopian, clipian*, 'to call (out)', prob. related to **clap,** v. (q.v.) Cp. **yclept.**

clepsydra, n., a device for measuring time by the gradual flow of water; waterclock. — L., fr. Gk. κλεψύδρᾱ, 'waterclock', which is compounded of the stem of κλέπτειν, 'to steal', and ὕδωρ, 'water'; so called in allusion to the circumstance that the *water* is flowing *stealthily* from it (cp. κλεψίρρυτος, 'flowing secretly', lit. 'flowing stealthily'). For the first element see **klepto-** and cp. **klepht** and the first element in **kleptomania.** For the second element see **hydro-.**

clepto-, before a vowel **clept-.** — See **klepto-, klept-.**

clerestory, clearstory, n., the upper part of the nave, transepts and choir of a large church. — Compounded of **clear** and **story,** 'section of a house, floor'.

clergy, n. — ME., fr. OF. *clergie* (F. *clergé*), 'clerkship, clergy', fr. Eccles. L. *clēricātus*, fr. *clēricus*. See next word.

Derivative: *clergy-able*, adj.

cleric, n. a clergyman; adj., clerical. — Eccles. L. *clēricus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. κληρικός, 'belonging to the clergy, clerical'. See **clerk.**

clerical, adj. — Eccles. L. *clēricālis*, 'belonging to the clergy', fr. *clēricus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.** Derivatives: *clerical*, n., *clerical-ism*, n., *clerical-ist*, n.

clerk, n., — OE. *cleric, clerec, clerk*, fr. Eccles. L. *clēricus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. κληρικός, 'belonging to the clergy, clerical', fr. Gk. κλῆρος (Dor. κλᾶρος), 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots, allotment, portion', in Eccles. L. 'clergy', rel. to Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', and cogn. with OIr. *clār*, W. *clawr, claur*, 'board, plank', fr. I.-E. base *****qel(ā)-, *****qol(ā)-, 'to strike, beat, break'; see **calamity** and cp. **clergy** and the first element in **cleruch.** For a *-d*-enlargement of base *****qel(ā)-, see **holt,** 'small wood', and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Eccles. Gk. κλῆρος, 'clergy', cp. the LXX version of Deut. 18,2: κύριος αὐτὸς κλῆρος αὐτοῦ, 'the Lord is his (= Levi's) inheritance'. Derivatives: *clerk*, intr. v., *clerk-dom*, n., *clerk-ly*, adv.

cleruch, n., a citizen who received an allotment of land in conquered territory, but retained his citizenship (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. κληροῦχος, compounded of κλῆρος, 'lot, allotment', and the stem of ἔχειν, 'to hold'. See **clerk** and **hectic.**

Clethra, n., a genus of plants, the white alder (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κλήθρᾱ, 'alder', which is possibly cogn. with dial. G. *lutter, ludere*, 'alpine alder'.

cleveite, n., a variety of uraninite (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist Per Teodor *Cleve* (1840-1905). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

clever, adj. — ME. *cliver*, 'skilled, expert', prob. rel. to ME. *clivers*, 'claws' (hence orig. meaning 'quick at seizing'), and to OE. *clifian*, 'to cleave'. See **cleave,** 'to stick, adhere'.

Derivatives: *clever-ly*, adv., *clever-ness*, n., *clever-ish*, adj., *clever-ish-ly*, adv.

clevis, n., a U-shaped piece of iron used as a securing device. — Related to **cleave,** 'to stick, adhere'.

clew, clue, n. — ME. *clewe, clue*, fr. OE. *clēowe, cleowen, cliwen*, 'ball of thread, anything in the shape of a ball', rel. to OS. *cleuwin*, Du. *kluwen*, OHG. *kliuwa, chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, dimin. *kliuwel*, dissimilated into *kniuwel, kniul* (whence G. *Knäuel*), 'clue, ball', OE. *clēa*, 'claw', fr. I.-E. base *****gleu-, 'to form into a ball', whence also OI. *glāúḥ*, 'ball', OIr. *glō-snāthe*, 'clue, ball'. The same base—with *-t*-enlargement—appears in Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', OE. *clūd*, 'cloud'. Cp. **claw, cleat, clod, clot, cloud, clout, knawel.**

Derivative: *clew, clue*, tr. v.

Clianthus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλέειν, 'to make famous' (fr. κλέος, 'fame, glory'), and ἄνθος, 'flower'. For the first element see **loud** and cp. **cledonism, Clio.** For the second element see **anther.**

cliché, n., a trite phrase. — F., prop. pp. of *clicher*, 'to stereotype', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **click.**

click, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. East Fris., Du. *klikken*, and E. **clack** and **clink.** For the thinning of *a* to *i*, cp. the verbs **clank** and **clink.** Cp. **cliché, clique.**

Derivatives: *click*, n., *click-er*, n., *click-y*, adj.

client, n. — F., fr. L. *clientem*, acc. of *cliēns*, 'retainer, follower, dependent', lit. 'one who leans on another', fr. I.-E. base *****k̂lei-, 'to lean, incline', whence also L. *-clīnāre*, 'to bend, turn'. See **clinical** and cp. words there referred to. The usual derivation of L. *cliēns* from the stem of *cluēre*, 'to be named', is erroneous.

Derivatives: *client-age*, n., *client-al*, adj., *client-ed*, adj., *client-ry*, n.

clientele, n., the clients of a lawyer, doctor, etc. — F. *clientèle*, fr. L. *clientēla*, formed from the stem of *cliēns*, gen. *clientis* (see prec. word) on analogy of *tūt-ēla*, 'guardianship' (see *tutelage*).

cliff, n., a steep rock. — ME. *clif*, fr. OE. *clif*, rel. to OS. *clif*, ON. *klif*, OHG. *klep*, MDu. *klippe* (whence Du. *klip* and MHG., G. *klippe*), 'cliff, steep rock', and to OE. *clēofan*, 'to cleave'. See **cleave,** to stick, adhere', and cp. **klippe, kloof** and the first element in **klipspringer.** For the relationship between OE. *clif* and *clēofan* cp. L. *rūpēs*, 'rock', which is rel. to L. *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear, rend' (see *rupestrian* and cp. words there referred to).

Derivatives: *cliff-ed*, adj., *cliff-y*, adj.

climacteric, n., a critical period in human life. — L. *clīmactēricus*, 'pertaining to a dangerous period in life', fr. Gk. κλῖμακτηρικός, fr. κλῖμακτήρ, 'rung of the ladder; critical point in human life', fr. κλῖμαξ, gen. κλίμακος, 'ladder'. See **climax** and **-ic.**

climacteric, adj., pertaining to a climacteric. — From prec. word.

climacterium, n., a critical period in human life. — ModL., fr. L. *clīmactēr*, 'a critical period in human life', fr. Gk. κλῖμακτήρ. See **climacteric,** n., and **-ium.**

climactic, adj., pertaining to a climax. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. κλῖμαξ, gen. κλίμακος, 'ladder'. See **climax** and **-ic.**

climate, n. — F. *climat*, fr. L. *clima*, gen. *-atis*, 'region, climate', fr. Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'inclination, slope, region', from the stem of κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See **clinical** and cp. **clime,** which is a doublet of *climate*. Cp. also **climax, acclimate, acclimatize.**
Derivatives: *climate*, intr. v., *climat-ic*, *climat-ic-al*, adjs., *climat-ic-al-ly*, adv.

climatography, n., description of climates. — Compounded of Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'climate', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **climate** and **-graphy.**
Derivative: *climatograph-ical*, adj.

climatology, n., the scientific study of climates. — Compounded of Gk. κλίμα, gen. κλίματος, 'climate', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **climate** and **-logy.**
Derivative: *climatolog-ist*, n.

climax, n. — L., fr. Gk. κλῖμαξ, 'ladder', lit. 'something sloping, something leading up by degrees', from the stem of κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See **clinical** and cp. **ladder.**
Derivative: *climax*, intr. and tr. v.

climb, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *climben*, fr. OE. *clīmban*, rel. to OHG. *klimban*, MHG. *klimben*, *klimmen*, G. *klimmen*, MLG. *klimmen*, *klimmeren*, and in gradational relationship to ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, 'to climb'. The original meaning of these words was 'to stick on to'. They are rel. to **clam,** 'to smear', **clammy, cleave,** 'to stick', and further to **clay** (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *climb*, n., *climb-able*, adj. (a hybrid), *climb-er*, n.

clime, n., 1) a region; 2) climate. — L. *clima*. See **climate.**

clin-, form of **clino-** before a vowel.

clinamen, n., inclination; bias. — L. *clīnāmen*, fr. *-clīnāre*, 'to bend, turn', which is cogn. with Gk. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, bend'. See **clinical.**

clinandrium, n., a cavity in the top of the column of certain orchids, in which the anther rests (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κλίνη, 'bed', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', used in its modern botanic sense 'stamen'. See **clinical** and **andro-.**

clinanthium, n., the receptacle in the florets of composite plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κλίνη, 'bed', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **clinical, anther** and **-ium.**

clinch, tr. v. — ME. *clenchen;* a var. of **clench.**
Derivatives: *clinch*, n., *clinch-er*, n., *clinch-ingly*, adv., *clinch-ing-ness*, n.

cling, intr. v. — ME. *clingen*, fr. OE. *clingan*, 'to shrink, shrivel, contract', rel. to Dan. *klynge*, 'to cluster', *klynge*, 'cluster'. Cp. **clench, clinch,** which are causatives of *cling*. Cp. also **clutch,** v.
Derivatives: *cling*, n., *cling-er*, n., *cling-ing*, adj., *cling-ing-ly*, adv., *cling-ing-ness*, n., *cling-y*, adj.

clinic, n. — F. *clinique*, fr. L. *clīnicus*. See next word.

clinical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *clīnicus*, fr. Gk. κλῑνικός, 'a physician who attends patients in their beds', from the adjective κλῑνικός, 'pertaining to a bed', fr. κλίνη, 'bed', which is rel. to κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline', κλίμα, 'inclination, slope, region', κλῖμαξ, 'ladder', κλῑμακτήρ, 'rung of a ladder', κλῖτύς, κλειτύς, 'slope, hillside', fr. I.-E. base **ḱlei-*, 'to incline, lean', whence also L. *-clīnāre* (with the exception of the pp. *clīnātus*, occurring only in compounds), 'to bend, turn', *clīvus*, 'slope, hill', *clītellae* (dimin. of **clītra*, for **ḱleitrā*), 'a packsaddle', Umbr. *kletram* (acc.), 'litter, bier', OI. *śráyati*, 'leans', *śritáḥ*, 'leaning', Lith. *šlýti*, 'to slope', *šliẽti*, 'to lean', *šlaĩtas*, 'declivity,' *šlerỹas*, 'bandy-legged', OIr. *clōin*, 'crooked, wrong', MIr. *clithar*, 'hedge', W. *cledren*, 'enclosure', MIr. *clē*, W. *cledd*, Co. *cledh*, Bret. *kleiz*, 'left', lit. 'slanting, oblique', MIr. *fo-chla*, W. *go-gledd*, 'north', lit. 'left' (for sense development cp. Heb. *śᵉmŏl*, Arab. *sham'ăl*, *shimăl*, 'left; north'), Arm. *leaṙn* (gen. *leṙin*), 'mountain', Goth. *hlaiw*, 'grave, tomb', OE. *hlǣw*, *hlāw*, 'mound, hill; cave', OE. *hlinian*, 'to lean'. See **lean,** 'to incline', and cp. words there referred to. Cp also **acclivity, aclinic, anticlinal, clement, client, climacterium, climate, climax, clinamen, clino-, clitellum, clition, clivus, declension, decline, declivity, diclinous, enclitic, heteroclite, incline, isoclinic, microcline, monoclinal, pericline, recline, synclinal, triclinium.** I.-E. base **ḱlei-* is an enlargement of base **ḱel-*, for the derivatives of which see **heel,** 'to lean'
Derivative: *clinical-ly*, adv

clink, intr. and tr v. — Prob. fr. MDu. *clinken* (Du. *klinken*), 'to sound, tinkle', which is rel. to MLG. *klingen* [whence ON. *klingia*, Dan. *klinge*, Swed. *klinga*], OHG. *klingan*, MHG., G. *klingen*, 'to sound, tinkle'; of imitative origin. *Clink* is related to **clank;** for the thinning of *a* to *i* cp. **click** and **clack.** Cp. **clough.**
Derivatives: *clink*, n., *clink-er*, n., *clink-ing*, adj.

clino-, before a vowel **clin-,** combining form denoting *bed*, or *slope, slant, incline, decline*. — Gk. κλῑνο-, κλῖν-, fr. κλίνη, 'bed', respectively fr. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant'. See **clinical.**

clinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the angles of slopes. — Compounded of **clino-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **inclinometer.**
Derivatives: *clinometr-y*, n., *clinometr-ic*, adj.

Clintonia, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-the-valley family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American statesman De Witt *Clinton* (1769-1828). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Clio, n., the Muse of history (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Clīō*, fr. Gk. Κλειώ, lit. 'the proclaimer', fr. κλείειν, κλέειν, 'to tell of, celebrate, make famous', fr. κλέος, 'fame, flory'. See **loud** and cp. **cledonism,** and the first element in **Clianthus.**

clip, tr. and intr. v., to embrace (*archaic.*) — ME. *clippen*, *cluppen*, fr. OE. *clyppan*, 'to embrace, love', rel. to OFris. *kleppa*, of s.m., OHG. *klāftra*, MHG. *klāfter*, G. *Klafter*, MLG. *klachter*, 'fathom', lit. 'the outstretched arms', and cogn. with Lith. *glėbỹs*, 'armful', *glóbiu*, *glóbti*, 'to embrace, support', Lett. *glâbt*, *glêbt*, 'to protect', L. *glēba*, 'clod', *globus*, 'ball, sphere'. See **clamp,** 'a device for fastening', and cp. words there referred to.

clip, n., a term for mechanical devices. — OE. *clypp*, 'embrace', fr. OE. *clyppan*, 'to embrace'. See prec. word.

clip, tr. v., to cut off; intr. v., to cut something. — ME. *clippen*, fr. ON. *klippa*, which is of imitative origin. Derivatives: *clip*, n., *clipp-er*, n., *clipp-ing*, n. and adj.

clipeus, clupeus, clypeus, a large shield. — L., possibly of Etruscan origin. Cp. **Clupea.**

clique, n., a small, exclusive group of persons. — F., fr. OF. *cliquer*, 'to make a noise', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **click.**
Derivatives: *clique*, intr. v., *cliqu(e)-y*, *cliqu-ish*, adjs., *cliqu-ish-ly*, adv., *cliqu-ish-ness*, n., *cliqu-ism*, n.

clitellum, n., the raised band of earthworms and leeches (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *clītellae*, 'packsaddle', dimin. of **clītra* (for **ḱleitrā*), which is rel. to Umbr. *kletram* (acc.), 'bier, litter'; formed fr. I.-E. base **ḱlei-*, 'to lean, incline', with instrumental suff. *-trā*, fem. of *-tro*. See **clinical.** For the suff. see **rostrum.**

clithridiate, adj., having the form of a keyhole (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. Gk. κλειθρίδιον, dimin. of κλειθρίᾱ, 'keyhole', fr. κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing'. See **cleithral.**

clition, n., the center of the anterior part of the clivus (*craniol.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κλῖτύς, 'slope'. See **clinical.**

Clitoria, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

clitoris, n., a small, penislike organ of the female. — Medical L., fr. Gk. κλειτορίς, lit. 'that which is shut up (scil. by the labia minora)', fr. κλείειν, 'to shut, close, bar', which is cogn. with **L.** *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and cp. **cleido-, cleisto-, cleithral, clithridiate.**

clitorism, n., hypertrophy of the clitoris (*med.*) — Formed fr. **clitoris** with suff. **-ism.**

clitoritis, n., inflammation of the clitoris (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **clitoris** with suff. **-itis.**

clivus, n., the slanting surface of the body of the sphenoid bone (*anat.*) — L. *clīvus*, 'slope, hill', fr. **ḱloi-wos* (rather than fr. **ḱlei-wos*); cogn. with Goth. *hlaiw*, 'grave, tomb', OE. *hlǣw*, *hlāw*, 'mound, hill; cave', fr. I.-E. base **ḱlei-*, 'to incline, lean', whence also L. *-clīnāre*, 'to bend, turn', Gk. κλίνειν, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline'. See **clinical** and cp. **acclivity, declivity, proclivity.**

cloaca, n., a sewer; a watercloset. — L., 'an artificial canal in Rome, which carried the sewage into the Tiber, sewer, drain', fr. earlier *clovāca*, fr. OL. *cluere*, 'to purge', which is cogn. with Gk. κλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate, wash away, drench with a clyster', κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out', κλύδων, 'wave, surge', κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', Toch. B *klyauccan*, 'broth, bubble', W. *clīr*, 'clear', Lith. *šlúoju*, *šlúoti*, 'to sweep', *šlúota*, Lett. *sluôta*, 'broom', Goth. *hlūtrs*, OHG. *hlūt(t)ar*, MHG. *lūter*, G. *lauter*, OE. *hlūt(t)or*, 'pure, clear'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱlēu-*, resp. **ḱleu-d-*, 'to wash up, rinse'. Cp. **clysis, clysma, clyster** and **cataclysm.**
Derivative: *cloac-al*, adj.

cloak, n. — ME. *cloke*, fr. OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche* (F. *cloche*), 'bell', fr. Late L. *clocca*, 'bell', also 'cloak' (so called from its bell-like appearance). See **clock,** which is a doublet of *cloak*.
Derivatives: *cloak*, tr. v., *cloak-ed*, adj., *cloak-ed-ly*, adv., *cloak-ing*, n.

cloche, n., a bell-shaped protection of glass for plants. — F., 'bell'. See next word.

clock, n., a device for measuring time. — ME. *clok*, *clokke*, fr. MDu. *clocke* (Du. *klok*), fr. OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche* (F. *cloche*), fr. Late L. *clocca*, fr. Celtic **klokkā* (whence OIr. *clocc*, W. *cloch*, *cloc'h*, 'bell'), which is of imitative origin. Cp. **cloak, cloche,** and the first element in **glockenspiel.**
Derivatives: *clock*, intr. and tr. v., *clock-ing*, n.

clock, n., ornament on a stocking. — Prob. identical with prec. word and orig. meaning 'bell-shaped ornament'. Derivative: *clock-ed*, adj.

clod, n. — ME. *clodde*, fr. OE. *clod-* (used only in compounds), a collateral form of OE. *clott*, 'lump'. See **clot.**
Derivatives: *clod*, tr. and intr. v., *clodd-ish*, adj., *clodd-ish-ly*, adv., *clodd-ish-ness*, n., *clodd-y*, adj., *clodd-i-ly*, adv., *clodd-i-ness*, n.

clog, n., 1) obstruction; 2) a wooden shoe. — ME. *klogge*, 'log of wood'. Cp. Norw. *klugu*, 'a knotty log of wood'.
Derivatives: *clog*, tr. and intr. v., *clogg-y*, adj., *clogg-i-ly*, adv., *clogg-i-ness*, n.

cloison, n., a partition, division. — F., fr. VL. **clausiōnem*, acc. of **clausiō*, 'a closing', fr. L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

cloisonné, n., divided into compartments. — F., 'partitioned, divided into compartments', pp. of *cloisonner*, 'to partition', fr. *cloison*. See prec. word.

cloister, n. — ME. *cloistre*, *cloister*, fr. OF. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*), a blend of OF. *clostre*, of

s.m., and of *cloison*. OF. *clostre* derives fr. L. *claustrum*, 'bar, bolt, place shut up'; see **claustral.** For the etymology of F. *cloison* see **cloison.** Derivatives: *cloister*, tr. v., *cloister-al*, adj., *cloister-ed*, adj.

Clonorchis, n., a genus of flukes (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κλών, 'branch, twig, slip'. and ὄρχις, 'testicle'. The first element stands for *κλάων and is rel. to κλᾶν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat, break'; see **calamity.** For the second element see **orchid.**

Clonothrix, n., a genus of bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., compounded of κλών, 'branch, twig, slip', and θρίξ, 'hair'. See prec. word and **-thrix.**

clonus, also **clonos,** n., a series of violent muscular spasms (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κλόνος, 'a violent motion, confusion, tumult', prob. a derivative of I.-E. base **kel-*, 'to move violently', whence κέλεσθαι, 'to urge on, exhort', κελεύειν, 'to urge on, exhort, order', L. *celer*, 'swift'. See **celerity.**

cloot, n., hoof, division of a hoof. — ON. *klō*, 'claw'. See **claw** and cp. next word.

Clootie, n., the devil. — Lit., 'hoofed'. See prec. word.

close, adj. — ME. *clos*, fr. OF. (= F.) *clos*, fr. L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, 'to shut, close', which is rel. to *clāvis*, 'key', *clāvus*, 'nail', *clāva*, 'a knotty stick, staff, club', and cogn. with Gk. κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'bar, bolt, key' [whence κλείειν (for *κλέϝιειν), 'to shut, close, bar', κλεῖθρον, 'bar for closing a door'], OIr. *clō*, 'nail', OSlav. *ključĭ*, 'key', Russ. *ključ*, of s.m., OSlav. *ključiti*, 'to shut up', Serb. *kljuka*, 'hook', Lith. *kliūti*, 'to catch, be caught on', *kliáuties*, Lett. *klaûties*, 'to rely upon', OFris. *slūta*, MLG., MDu. *slūten*, Du. *sluiten*, OHG. *sliuzan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schließen*, 'to shut, close, lock', OS. *slutil*, OFris. *sletel*, MDu. *slötel*, Du. *sleutel*, OHG. *sluzzil*, MHG. *slüzzel*, G. *Schlüssel*, 'key'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **qlāu-*, **(s)qleu-*, 'hook, forked branch, key; to close, shut'. Cp. **autoclave, chiave, clathrate, claustral, clava, clavate, clavelization, clavicle, clavier, claviform, clavis, cleido-, cleisto-, cleithral, cleoid, cloison, cloister, closet, closure, clove,** 'spice', **clove,** 'a former weight', **cloy, conclave, conclude, conclusion, disclose, eclosion, enclave, enclose, exclude, exclusion, foreclose, glaive, include, inclusion, occlude, occlusion, parclose, preclude, preclusion, recluse, seclude, seclusion, sloat, slot,** 'bolt', **subclavian.** Cp. also **lot.**
Derivatives: *clos-ed*, adj., *close-ly*, adv., *close-ness*, n.

close, n., enclosure, space. — OF. (= F.) *clos*, 'enclosure', pp. used as a noun. See next word.

close, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *closen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *clos*, pp. of *clore*, 'to shut', fr. L. *claudere*. See **close,** adj.

close, n., completion. — Fr. prec. word.

closet, n. — OF., dimin. of *clos*, 'enclosure'. See **close,** 'enclosure', and **-et.**
Derivatives: *closet*, tr. v., *closet-ed*, adj.

Clostridium, n., a genus of bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium,** fr. Gk. κλωστήρ, 'thread, spindle', fr. κλώθειν, 'to spin'. See **Clotho.**

closure, n. — OF., fr. L. *clausūra* (whence also It. *chiusura*), fr. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and **-ure.** F. *clôture*, 'closure', has been refashioned fr. OF. *closure* on analogy of nouns ending in *-ture*. Cp. **cloture.**
Derivative: *closure*, tr. and intr. v.

clot, n. — ME., fr. OE. *clott*, *clot*, 'lump', rel. to MHG. *kloz*, *klotzes*, G. *Klotz*, 'lump', block', and to ME. *clete*, *clite*, 'wedge'. See **cleat** and cp. **clod.** Cp. also **clout, cluster, clutter.**
Derivatives: *clot*, tr. and intr. v., *clott-ed*, *clott-y*, adjs.

clote, n., the burdock. — ME., fr. OE. *clāte*, rel. to OS. *cledthe*, OHG. *cletha*, *cletto*, *cletta*, MHG., G. *klette*, fr. Teut. base **kleiþ-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **gleit-*, *-t-*enlargement of **glei-*, 'to cleave, stick to', whence L. *glūten*, 'glue'. See **clay,** and cp. **glue, gluten.**

cloth, n. — ME., fr. OE. *clāþ*, 'cloth', rel. to OFris. *klāth*, MDu. *cleet*, Du. *kleed*, MHG. *kleit*, G. *Kleid*, 'garment' (ON. *klæði* is possibly borrowed fr. OE. *clæþ*, a collateral form of *clāþ*). These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OE. *clīðan*, 'to adhere to', *clīða*, 'plaster', *cliðe*, 'bur'. See **glue.**
Derivatives: *clothes*, n. pl., *cloth-ier*, n., *cloth-y*, adj.

clothe, tr. v. — ME. *clothen*, *clathen*, fr. OE. *clāðian*, 'to clothe', fr. *clāþ*, 'cloth'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *cloth-ing*, adj. and n.

Clothilda, Clothilde, fem. PN. — F. *Clotilde*, fr. G. *Klothilde*, a compound lit. meaning 'famous in battle', fr. OHG. **klod*, 'famous', and *hildi*, 'battle'. For the first element cp. OHG. *hlūt*, OE. *hlūd*, 'loud', and see **loud.** For the second element see **Hilda.**

Clotho, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythology. — L. *Clōthō*, fr. Gk. Κλωθώ, lit. 'the spinner', fr. κλώθειν, 'to spin', which is prob. rel. to κάλαθος, 'basket'. See **calathus** and cp. **Clostridium.**

cloture, n., closure of a debate in parliament. — F. *clôture*, 'closing, close, cloture'. See **closure.**
Derivative: *cloture*, tr. and intr. v.

clou, n., object of chief attraction. — F., 'nail; chief attraction', fr. L. *clāvus*, 'nail', which is rel. to *clāvis*, 'key'. Cp. It. *chiodo*, *chiovo*, OProvenç., Catal. *clau*, Sp. *clavo*, Port. *cravo*, 'nail', which all derive fr. L. *clāvus*. See **clavicle** and cp. **clove,** 'spice', **clove,** 'a former weight', **cloy.**

cloud, n. — ME. *clud*, *cloud*, 'rock, cloud', fr. OE. *clūd*, 'mass of rock, rock', which meant orig. 'mass', and is rel. to **clod** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *cloud*, tr. and intr. v., *cloud-ed*, adj., *cloud-ing*, n., *cloud-less*, adj., *cloud-less-ly*, adv., *cloud-less-ness*, n., *cloud-y*, adj., *cloud-i-ly*, adv., *cloud-i-ness*, n.

clough, n., a ravine. — ME., fr. OE. **clōh*, rel. to OHG. *klāh* (in the place name *Klāh-uelde*), fr. Teut. **klanh-*, which stands in gradational relationship to **klenh-*, whence OHG. *clingo*, G. *Klinge*, 'clough'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **clink.**

clout, n., a patch. — ME., fr. OE. *clūt*, 'piece of cloth or metal, patch', rel. to ON. *klūtr*, 'kerchief', Dan. *klud*, 'rag, tatter, clout', Fris. *klūt*, 'lump', MLG. *klūt(e)*, Du. *kluit*, 'clod, lump', and to OE. *clott*, *clot*, 'lump'. See **clot.**

clout, tr. v., to patch, mend. — ME. *clouten*, fr. OE. *clūtian*, 'to patch', fr. *clūt*, 'a patch'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *clout-ed*, adj., *clout-er*, n.

clout, n., a stupid person. — ME. *clute*, fr. Du. *kluit*, 'clod'. See **clout,** 'a patch'.

clove, n., a spice. — ME. *clow*, fr. MF. (= F.) *clou*, short for *clou de girofle*, lit. 'nail of clove'; so called from its resemblance to a nail. F. *clou* derives fr. L. *clāvus*, 'nail'. See **clou.**
Derivative: *clove*, tr. v., to spice with cloves.

clove, n., a small bulb of garlic, etc. — OE. *clufu*, rel. to OS. *cluf-* in *cluflōc*, MLG. *klof-*, in *klof-lōk*, MDu. *clof-*, *cluf-* in *cloflooc*, *clufl ooc* (whence, with dissimilation, Du. *knoflook*), OHG. *chlobi-* in *chlobilouh* (whence MHG. *klobelouh*, and, with dissimilation, MHG. *knobelouch*, G. *Knoblauch*), 'garlic', lit. 'clove leek', and to OE. *clēofan*, 'to split, divide'; see **cleave,** 'to divide'. Hence *clove* lit. means 'the divided bulb'.

clove, n., a former weight. — AF. *clou*, fr. Anglo-L. *clāvus*, name of a weight, fr. L. *clāvus*, 'nail'. See **clou** and cp. **clove,** 'spice'.

clove, past tense of *cleave*, 'to divide'. — Formed on analogy of **cloven.** See **cleave,** 'to divide'.

clove, past tense of *cleave*, 'to stick'. — Formed on analogy of prec. word. See **cleave,** 'to stick'.

cloven, adj. — ME. *cloven*, fr. OE. *clofen*, 'divided', pp. of *clēofan*. See **cleave,** 'to divide'.

clover, n. — ME. *claver*, *clover*, fr. OE. *clāfre*, *clǣfre*, rel. to MLG. *klēver*, MDu. *clāver*, Du. *klaver*, OS. *klē*, OHG. *klēo*, MHG. *klē*, G. *Klee*, 'clover', and prob. also to OE. *cleofian*, 'to stick, adhere' (see **cleave,** 'to stick'), so that *clover* lit. means 'the plant with the sticky sap'.
Derivative: *clover-ed*, adj.

clown, n. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. rel. to Icel. *klunni*, 'a clumsy, boorish fellow', North Fris. *klönne*, 'clown', Du. *kloen*, 'hoyden', dial. Swed. *kluns*, 'a hard knob; a clumsy fellow', *klunn*, 'log', Dan. *klunt*, 'log, block', and to Dan., Swed. *klump*, 'lump'. See **clump.**
Derivatives: *clown*, intr. v., *clown-ade*, n., *clown-age*, n., *clown-ery*, n., *clown-ish*, adj., *clown-ish-ly*, adv., *clown-ish-ness*, n.

cloy, tr. v., to satiate; to surfeit; to weary with excess. — Aphetic for obsol. *accloy*, which is formed (with change of prefix) fr. F. *enclouer*, 'to prick (horses) in shoeing, to spike (a gun)', lit. 'to nail up', fr. *en*, 'in' (see 1st **en-**) and *clou*, 'nail', fr. L. *clāvus*. See **clou** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cloy-er*, n., *cloy-ing*, adj., *cloy-ing-ly*, adv., *cloy-ing-ness*, n.

club, n. — ME. *clubba*, fr. ON. *klubba*, *klumba*, 'a thick stick, club'. See **clump** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *club*, tr. and intr. v., *clubb-able*, adj. (a hybrid), *clubb-ed*, adj., *clubb-er*, n., *clubb-ish*, *clubb-y*, adjs.

cluck, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OE. *cloccian*, Dan. *klukke*, Du. *klokken*, MHG. *klucken*, MHG., G. *glucken*, Gk. κλώζειν, κλώσσειν, L. *glōcīre*, 'to cluck', which all are imitative. Cp. also **clutch,** 'brood'.
Derivative: *cluck*, n.

clue, n. — The same word as **clew.**

clumber spaniel, clumber, n. — Named after one of the estates of the 1st Duke of Newcastle.

clump, n., a heap, mass. — MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, 'clog, wooden shoe', prop. 'shoe formed from a lump of wood', rel. to LG. *klump* (whence G. *Klumpe*, *Klumpen*), 'clump, lump', MDu. *clompe*, 'lump, mass', Du. *klomp*, 'lump; wooden shoe', Dan., Swed. *klump*, 'lump', OE. *clympre*, 'lump of metal, metal', and to ON. *klumba*, *klubba*, 'a thick stick, club'. See **clamp** 'device for fastening', and cp. **club.** Cp. also **clunch.** Cp. also **clown.**
Derivatives: *clump*, intr. and tr. v., *clump-y*, adj.

clumsy, adj. — ME. *clumsed*, pp. of *clumsen*, 'to benumb', rel. to dial. Swed. *klummsen*, 'benumbed with cold', OE. *be-clemman*, 'to bind, enclose, fetter', and to E. **clamp,** 'a device for fastening (q.v.). For the insertion of *s* before the suff. *-y* cp. *flimsy*.
Derivatives: *clumsi-ly*, adv., *clumsi-ness*, n.

clunch, n., a kind of limestone. — Cp. Du. *klont*, *klomp*, of s.m., 'lump', and see **clump.** For the connection between *clump* and *clunch* cp. *bump* and *bunch*, *hump* and *hunch*, *lump* and *lunch*.

clung, past tense and pp. of *cling*. — ME. pp. *clunge(n)*, fr. OE. *clungen*, fr. *clingan*, 'to shrivel, contract'. See **cling.**

Cluniac, n., a monk of the order of Benedictines founded 910 in the abbey of *Cluny*, in France.

Clupea, n., the genus of herrings (*ichthyol.*) — L. *clupea*, 'a kind of very small river fish', of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to *clupeus*, a collateral form of *clipeus*, 'a round shield'. See **clipeus.**

Clupeidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the herrings, sardines, etc. (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae,** fr. **Clupea.**

cluster, n. — OE. *cluster*, *clyster*, prob. rel. to OE. *clott*, *clot*, 'lump'. See **clot.**
Derivatives: *cluster*, intr. v., *cluster-ed*, adj., *cluster-y*, adj.

clutch, tr. and intr. v., to seize with the hands. — ME. *clucchen*, *clicchen*, fr. OE. *clyccean*, 'to bring together, clench', rel. to OFris. *kletsie*,

'spear', Swed. *klyka*, 'crotch, fork', and to E. **cling** (q.v.)

clutch, n., claw, grip, grasp. — ME. *clucche*, fr. *cluchen*. See prec. word.

clutch, n., a brood. — Fr. earlier *cletch*, fr. ON. *klekja*, which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **cluck.**

clutter, n., confusion, disorder; intr. v., to run in disorder; tr. v., to put into disorder, to litter; — A var. of obsol. *clotter*, freq. of the verb *clot*. See **clot** and freq. suff. **-er.**
Derivative: *clutter-er*, n.

Clydesdale, n., a heavy breed of cart horse. — Named fr. *Clydesdale*, the valley of the River Clyde in Scotland.

Clydesdale terrier, a breed of Scotch terrier. — See prec. word.

clyer, n., a scrofulous tumor, a wen. — Du. *klier*, 'gland, scrofula'.

Clypeaster, n., a genus of sea urchins (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *clypeus*, 'a round shield', and *astēr*, 'star'. See **clipeus** and **Aster.**

clypeate, adj., shaped like a round shield. — L. *clypeātus*, pp. of *clypeāre*, 'to provide with a round shield', fr. *clypeus*. See **clipeus** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

clypeus, n. — See **clipeus.**

clysis, n., a washing out by a clyster (*med.*) — Gk. κλύσις, fr. κλύζειν, 'to wash away, to drench with a clyster', which is cogn. with OL. *cluere*, 'to purge', L. *cloāca*, 'sewer, drain'. See **cloaca.**

clysma, n., an enema (*med.*) — Gk. κλύσμα, 'liquid used for washing out', fr. κλύζειν. See prec. word and cp. **cataclysm.**

clysmic, adj., washing, cleansing. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κλυσμός, 'liquid used for washing out', fr. κλύζειν. See **clysis.**

clyster, n., an enema. — F. *clystère*, fr. L. *clystēr*, fr. Gk. κλυστήρ, 'clyster pipe, syringe', fr. κλύζειν. See **clysis** and cp. **cataclysm.**
Derivatives: *clyster*, tr. v., *clyster-ize*, tr. v.

Clytemnestra, Clytaemnestra, n., the wife of Agamemnon. With the aid of her lover Aegisthus she murdered her husband on his return from Troy (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Clytaemnēstra*, fr. Gk. Κλυταιμνήστρᾱ, a word compounded of κλυτός, 'heard of, celebrated', and μνηστήρ, 'willing to mind; mindful of; wooer, suitor', which is rel. to μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μνῆσις, 'memory, remembrance'. For the first element see **loud,** for the second see **mind** and cp. **mnesic, mnestic.**

cnemial, adj., pertaining to the shinbone (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. Gk. κνήμη (Dor. κνάμᾱ), 'leg, shank, tibia', which is cogn. with OIr. *cnāim*, 'bone', OE. *hamm*, 'ham'. See **ham,** 'part of the thigh', and cp. the second element in **gastrocnemius.**

Cnicus, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — L. *cnīcus, cnēcus*, 'safflower', fr. Gk. κνῆκος, 'safflower', whence Gk. κνηκός, Dor. κνᾶκός, 'pale, yellow, tawny'; cogn. with OE. *hunig*, 'honey'. See **honey.**

cnida, n., a nematocyst (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κνίδη, 'nettle', from the stem of κνίζειν, 'to scratch, scrape', rel. to Homeric Gk. κνίση, Att. κνῖσα, 'smell of a burnt sacrifice, steam, savor', and cogn. with L. *nīdor* (for **cnīdōs*), 'smell of burnt things, savor'. See **nidor.**

co- short form of **com-, con-.**

coacervate, tr. v., to heap up (*obsol.*) — L. *coacervātus*, pp. of *coacervāre*, 'to heap together, heap up', fr. **co-** and *acervāre*, 'to heap up'. See **acervate.**

coacervation, n. — L. *coacervātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a heaping up', fr. *coacervātus*, pp. of *coacervāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

coach, n. — F. *coche*, fr. G. *Kutsche*, fr. Hungarian *kocsi*, short for orig. *kocsi szekér*, 'vehicle made in Kocs', fr. *kocsi*, 'of, or pertaining to, Kocs', formed with suff. *-i*, 'of', fr. *Kocs*, name of a village near Györ in Hungary. Cp. Sp., Port. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, Du. *koets*, which all derive ultimately fr. Hungarian *kocsi*. Cp. also the second element in **porte-cochere.**
Derivatives: *coach*, tr. and intr. v., *coach-ee*, n., *coach-er*, n., *coach-ing*, n.

coact, tr. v., to force, compel (*obsol.*) — L. *coāctāre*, 'to constrain', freq. of *cōgere* (pp. *coāctus*), 'to force'. See **cogent.**
Derivatives: *coaction* (q.v.), *coact-ive*, adj.

co-act, intr. v., act together. — Formed fr. **co-** and **act.**

coaction, n., force, compulsion. — L. *coāctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *coāctus*, pp. of *cōgere*. See **coact** and **-ion.**

coadjutor, n. — OF. *coadjuteur*, fr. L. *coadjūtōrem*, acc. of *coadjūtor*, fr. *co-* and *adjūtor*, 'helper, assistant', fr. *adjūtus*, pp. of *adjuvāre*, 'to help, assist'. See **aid** and cp. **adjutant, adjuvant.**

coadunate, tr. v., to unite. — Late L. *coadūnātus*, pp. of *coadūnāre*, 'to unite', fr. **co-** and L. *adūnāre*, 'to make one, unite', which is formed fr. **ad-** and *ūnus*, 'one'. See **uni-** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

coadunate, adj., united. — Late L. *coadūnātus*, pp. of *coadūnāre*. See **coadunate,** v.

coadunation, n., union. — Late L. *coadūnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *coadūnātus*, pp. of *coadūnāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

coagulate, intr. and tr. v., to curdle. — L. *coāgulātus*, pp. of *coāgulāre*, fr. *coāgulum*, 'means of coagulation', fr. **co-agere*, 'to drive or press together', fr. **co-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, do'. See **agent,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.** For sense development cp. *curd*. Cp. **quail,** 'to lose heart'.

coagulation, n. — L. *coāgulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *coāgulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *coāgulātus*, pp. of *coāgulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

coaita, n., the spider monkey. — A Tupi name.

coal, n. — ME. *cole*, fr. OE. *col*, rel. to ON., Norw., Swed. *kol*, Dan. *kul*, OFris., MDu. *kole*, Du. *kool*, OHG. *kolo, kol*, MHG. *kol*, G. *Kohle*, 'coal', and cogn. with OIr. *gúal*, 'coal'. Cp. **collier** and the first element in **collop.** Cp. also **collie.**
Derivatives: *coal*, tr. and intr. v., *coal-er*, n., *coal-ing*, n., *coal-y*, adj.

coalesce, intr. v., to grow together, unite. — L. *coalēscere*, 'to grow together, unite', fr. **co-** and *alēscere*, 'to grow up', inchoative of *alere*, 'to nourish'. See **aliment** and cp. **adolescent.**
Derivatives: *coalesc-ence*, n., *coalescent* (q.v.)

coalescence, n. — Formed with suff. **-ce,** fr. L. *coalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word.

coalescent, adj. — L. *coalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *coalēscere*. See **coalesce** and **-ent.**

coalite, intr. and tr. v., to unite (*obsol.*) — L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalēscere*. See **coalesce** and next word.

coalition, n., a temporary union. — ML. *coalitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalēscere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *coalition-al*, adj., *coalition-ist*, n.

coalmouse, n., the European titmouse. — OE. *colmāse*, fr. *col*, 'coal', and *māse*, 'titmouse'. See **coal** and **titmouse.**

coaming, n., a raised edge around an opening. — Of uncertain origin.

Coan, adj., of, or pertaining to the island of Cos. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cōs*, fr. Gk. Κῶς, one of the Doric Sporades.
Derivative: *Coan*, n.

coarctation, n., tightening of the aorta, an orifice, etc. (*med.*) — L. *coarctātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a crowding or pressing together', fr. *coarctātus*, a collateral form of *coartātus*, pp. of *coarctāre*, resp. *coartāre*, 'to crowd or press together', fr. **co-** and *arctāre, artāre*, 'to press together', fr. *artus*, 'close, strait, narrow, fitted', which is related to *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'art', *arma*, 'armor'; see **art** and **-ion.** The form *arctāre* (for *artāre*) is due to folk etymology, which associated this word with L. *arcēre*, 'to hold off, keep off'.

coarse, adj. — Earlier also *course*, of uncertain origin; possibly adjectival use of the noun **course** in the term 'of course', taken in the sense of 'common, ordinary, rude'.
Derivatives: *coarse-ly*, adv., *coars-en*, tr. and intr. v., *coarse-ness*, n.

coast, n. — ME. *cost*, fr. OF. *coste* (F. *côte*), 'rib, coast', fr. L. *costa*, 'rib, side', which is cogn. with OSlav. *kostĭ*, 'bone'. Cp. Rum. *coastă*, It., OProvenç. *costa*, 'rib, coast', Sp. *cuesta*, 'hill, mount, slope', *costilla*, 'rib', which all derive fr. L. *costa*. Cp. **accost, costal, costalgia, costard, costermonger, costrel, cuesta, cutlet, intercostal.**
Derivative: *coastal* (q.v.)

coast, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *costeyen, costien*, fr. OF. *costeier, costoier* (F. *côtoyer*), fr. OF. *coste* (F. *côte*), 'coast'. See **coast,** n.
Derivatives: *coast-er*, n., *coast-ing*, n.

coastal, adj., pertaining to, or bordering on, a coast. — A hybrid formed fr. E. **coast** with **-al,** a suff. of Latin origin. The proper form is **costal** (fr. L. *costa*), which, however, is used only in the sense 'pertaining to a rib or ribs'.

coat, n. — ME. *cote*, fr. OF. *cote* (F. *cotte*), 'coat, petticoat', fr. Frankish **kotta*, which is rel. to OHG. *chozza, chozzo*, MHG., G. *kotze*, 'a coarse coat', OS. *kot*, 'a woolen mantle'. OProvenç., Sp., Port. *cota*, It. *cotta*, 'coat', ML. *cotta*, 'cowl', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **cotillion, cotise, cotta,** and the second element in **haussecol.**
Derivatives: *coat*, tr. v., *coat-ed*, adj., *coatee* (q.v.), *coat-ing*, n.

coatee, n., a short coat. — Formed fr. **coat** with suff. **-ee.**

coati, n., a small Brazilian raccoon. — Port., fr. Tupi *coati*, which is compounded of *cua*, 'cincture, belt', and *tim*, 'nose'.

coax, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier *cokes*, 'a fool, dupe', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *coax*, n., *coax-er*, n., *coax-ing*, n., *coax-y*, adj.

coaxal, coaxial, adj., having a common axis (*math.*) — Formed fr. **co-, axis** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cob, n., a heap, lump. — Prob. rel. to **cub.** Cp. **cobble,** 'a rounded stone'.
Derivative: *cobb-y*, adj.

cob, n., a gull. — Rel. to Du. *kobbe*, of uncertain origin; possibly orig. denoting a plump, roundish bird and rel. to **cob,** 'heap, lump'.

cob, n., a spider (*rare*). — See **cobweb.**

cobalt, n., a silver-white metallic element (*chem.*) — G. *Kobalt*, prob. a blend of MHG. *kobolt*, 'a malicious sprite', and Gk. κόβαλος, 'rogue, knave; an evil spirit'. See **kobold** and **goblin.** For sense development cp. *nickel* and *wolfram*.
Derivative: *cobalt-ic*, adj.

cobble, n., a rounded stone. — Formed with suff. **-le** fr. **cob,** 'heap, lump'.
Derivatives: *cobble*, tr. v., to pave with cobbles, *cobbl-ing*, n., *cobbl-y*, adj.

cobble, tr. v., to patch. — Of uncertain origin. Perhaps rel. to **cob,** 'heap, lump', hence derivatively identical with *cobble*, 'to pave with rounded stones' (see prec. word).
Derivatives: *cobbl-er*, n., *cobbl-ing*, n.

Cobdenism, n., the doctrine of the English economist Richard *Cobden* (1804-65). — For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Cobdenite, n., an adherent of Cobdenism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

coble, n., a kind of fishing boat. — Bret. *caubal*, fr. L. *caupulus*, 'a kind of small ship', which is of uncertain origin.

cobnut, n. — L. 'nut in heaps or clusters', compounded of **cob,** 'heap, lump', and **nut.**

cobra, n., a poisonous snake of Asia and Africa. — Port. *cobra de capello*, 'serpent with a hood' (so called because it expands its neck so as to resemble a hood). *Cobra* derives fr. VL. **colobra* (whence also F. *couleuvre*, 'adder'), formed with vowel assimilation fr. L. *colubra*, 'female

serpent', which is rel. to *coluber*, 'serpent, snake'. See **Coluber.**

cobriform, adj., allied to the cobra. — A hybrid coined fr. Port. *cobra* (see prec. word) and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form, n.**

coburg, n., a thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk. — Fr. *Coburg*, a town in Germany.

cobweb, n. — ME. *coppeweb*, shortened fr. *attercop-web*, fr. OE. *ātorcoppe, attorcoppe*, 'spider', which is compounded of *ātor*, 'poison', and *cop*, 'top, head'. See **atter** and **cop,** 'top of a thing'. For the second element see **web.** Cp. **cob,** 'spider'.

Derivatives: *cobweb*, tr. v., *cobwebb-ery*, n., *cobwebb-y*, adj.

coca, n., a South American plant. — Sp., fr. Peruvian *coca*. Cp. **cocaine.**

Coca Cola. — A trade name; so called in allusion to the extracts of **coca** leaves and **cola** nuts it contains.

cocaine, cocain, n., a drug obtained from coca leaves, used as a local anesthetic. — A hybrid coined by Niemann in 1859 fr. **coca** and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in,** which is of Latin origin.

cocainism, n., a morbid condition caused by the habitual use of cocaine. — A double hybrid coined fr. **cocaine** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

cocainize, tr. v., to anesthetize with cocaine. — A double hybrid coined fr. **cocaine** and **-ize.** a suff. of Greek origin.

cocco-, before a vowel **cocc-,** combining form meaning 'berry, seed'. — Gk. κοκκο-, κοκκ-, fr. κόκκος. See **coccus.**

coccoid, adj., resembling a *coccus* (*bacteriol.*) — Compounded of **cocc-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Cocculus, n., a genus of plants of the family Menispermaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of *coccus*, 'a berry'. See next word and **-ule.**

coccus, n., 1) one of the carpels of a dry fruit (*bot.*); 2) a spherical cell (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόκκος, 'grain of the kermes, kernel, berry', which is prob. a foreign word. Cp. the second element in **gonococcus** and in **Chiococca.** Cp. also **cocoon.** Cp. also **scotch,** 'to make an incision'. The word *coccus* was introduced into bacteriology by the German surgeon Albert Christian Theodor Billroth (1829-94).

Coccus, n., a genus of insects of the family *Coccidae*. — See prec. word.

coccyg-, form of **coccygo-** before a vowel.

coccygeal, adj., pertaining to the coccyx (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. κόκκυξ, gen. κόκκῡγος. See **coccyx.**

coccygo-, before a vowel **coccyg-,** combining form denoting the coccyx (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. κόκκυξ, gen. κόκκῡγος. See next word.

coccyx, n., the end of the vertebral column in man and in some apes; the rudiment of a tail (*anat.*) — Gk. κόκκυξ, **gen.** κόκκῡγος, 'cuckoo; coccyx', a word of imitative origin. This bone was so called from its supposed resemblance to a cuckoo's beak. See **cuckoo** and cp. words there referred to.

Cochin, n., a breed of large domestic fowl. — Named fr. *Cochin China*.

cochineal, n., a scarlet dye. — Fr. F. *cochenille*, fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, prop. 'wood louse', dimin. of *cochina*, 'sow', which is rel. to F. *cochon*, pig'. Both Sp. *cochina* and F. *cochon* prob. are of imitative origin.

cochlea, n., the spiral part of the inner ear (*anat.*) — L. *coclea, cochlea*, fr. Gk. κοχλίᾱς, 'snail with a spiral shell', fr. κόχλος, 'shellfish with a spiral shell', which is rel. to Gk. κόγχος, 'shell'. See **conch** and cp. **cockle,** 'bivalve'.

Derivative: *cochle-ar*, adj.

cochleare, n., a spoonful (*med.*) — L., 'a spoon, whose pointed end was used to extract snails from the shell', dissimilated fr. **cocleāle*, fr. *coclea, cochlea*, 'snail', fr. Gk. κοχλίᾱς. See **cochlea.**

cochleate, adj., shaped like a snail shell. — Formed fr. **cochlea** with adj. suff. **-ate.**

cochleated, adj., cochleate. — See prec. word and **-ed.**

cock, n., the male of the domestic fowl. — ME. *cok*, fr. OE. *cocc, coc, kok*, imitative of the cry of the bird. Cp. ON. *kokr*. Late L. *coccus*, OF. *coc* (whence F. *coq*), OSlav. *kokotŭ*, OI. *kukkuṭáḥ*, 'cock', which all are imitative. Cp. also **chicken, cockade, cockney, coquet, coquette, coquin, coxcomb.**

Derivatives: *cock*, tr. v., *cock*, n., the act of cocking.

cock, n., a small pile of hay. — ME. *cokke*. Cp. Dan. *kok*, 'pile of hay', ON. *kökkr*, 'lump, ball'.

cock, n., a cockboat. — See **cockboat.**

cockade, n. — F. *cocarde*, fr. OF. *coquart, coquard*, 'vain', fr. *coq*, 'cock'. See **cock,** 'the male of the domestic fowl'. In English the word was assimilated in form to the numerous nouns ending in *-ade*.

Derivative: *cockad-ed*, adj.

cock-a-doodle-doo, n. — Childish imitation of the cry of a cock.

Cockaigne, n., an imaginary land of luxury. — ME. *cocaygne*, fr. OF. *quoquaigne* (F. *cocagne*) in *pais de quoquaigne* (F. *pays de cocagne*), 'land of plenty', which is prob. a Teut. loan word and lit. means 'land of cake'. See **cake** and cp. It. *cuccagna*, Sp. *cucaña*, Port. *cucanha*, which are of the same origin and meaning, as OF. *quoquaigne*.

cockalorum, n., a conceited little man. — Formed fr. **cock** in facetious imitation of Latin words.

cockatoo, n., a large parrot of Australia. — Du. *kaketoe*, fr. Malay *kakatūwa*, which is prob. a contraction of *kakak tūwa*, 'old sister'. See Yule-Burnell, Hobson Jobson, p. 227. For sense development cp. E. *poll*, 'parrot', fr. the PN. *Poll*, a shortened form of *Polly*, 'Mary' (see *Polly*).

cockatrice, n., a fabulous serpent. — ME. *cocatryse, cocatrice*, fr. OF. *cocatris* (F. *cocatrix*), 'a fabulous serpent', fr. Late L. *calcātrīx*, 'treader, tracker', fr. *calcāre*, 'to tread'; see **calk,** 'to stop with oakum'. OF. *cocatris* was influenced in form by OF. *coc*, 'cock'. Late L. *calcātrix* is a loan translation of Gk. ἰχνεύμων, 'ichneumon', lit. 'tracker', fr. ἴχνος, 'track'.

cockboat, n., a small boat, esp. one used as a tender. — ME. *cokbote*, fr. *cok*, 'cockboat', and *bote*, 'boat'. The first element derives fr. OF. *coque, cogue* (F. *coche*), 'a kind of boat', fr. Late L. *caudica*, 'a kind of boat', lit. 'a boat made from the trunk of a tree', fr. L. *caudex*, gen. *caudicis*, 'trunk of a tree'. See **caudex.** OF. *coque, cogue*, were influenced in form by MDu. *cogghe*. Cp. **coxswain.** Cp. also **cog,** 'a small fishing boat'. For the second element in ME. *cokbote* see **boat.**

cockchafer, n. — Compounded of **cock,** the bird, and **chafer;** so called from its large size.

cocker, tr. v., to pamper. — Formed with suff. **-er** fr. obsol. *cock*, 'to make a nestle cock of'. See **cock,** the bird. For sense development cp. OF. *coqueliner*, 'to pamper', fr. *coq*, 'cock'.

cocker, n., quiver (*obsol.*) — ME. *coker*, 'quiver, boot', fr. OE. *cocur, cocer*, rel. to ODu. *cocar*, MDu. *coker*, Du. *koker*, OHG. *kochar, kochāri*, MHG. *kocher, kochære*, G. *Köcher*, 'quiver'. These Teut. words are connected with ML. *cucurum*, MGk. κούκουρον, whence Russ. *kukor*, 'cartridge box'. Cp. **quiver,** 'a case for arrows'.

cocker, n., also **cocker spaniel.** — Formed fr. **cock,** the bird; so called because originally used for hunting wood*cock*.

cockerel, n., a young cock. — Dimin. of **cock,** the bird. For the suff. cp. *dotterel* (fr. *dote*), *pickerel* (fr. *pike*).

cocket, seal of the king's customhouse. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *cocket*, tr. v.

cockle, n., the corn cockle. — ME. *cokel, cokille*, fr. OE. *coccel*, 'corn cockle, darnel; tares'; of uncertain origin.

cockle, n., a stove. — Du. *kachel*, short for *kachel-oven*, fr. MHG. *kacheloven* (whence also G. *Kachelofen*), 'stove of Dutch tiles', fr. VL. **cacculus*, 'an earthen pot for cooking', a collateral form of L. *caccabus*, fr. Gk. κάκκαβος, καττάβη, 'a three-legged pot', which is of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. *kukubu*, 'a pot'. — Cp. **cachucha.**

cockle, n., bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardium*. — ME. *cokel*, fr. OF. (= F.) *coquille*, 'shell', fr. VL. **conchīlia*, neut. pl. taken for fem. sing., fr. L. *conchylium*, fr. Gk. κογχύλιον, dimin. of κογχύλη, 'shell', fr. κόγχη, 'shell'. See **conch** and cp. **cochlea, cochleare, coquina,** and the second element in **caracole.**

cockle, intr. v., to wrinkle, pucker; tr. v., to cause to wrinkle or pucker. — F. *coquiller*, 'to swell, form blisters', fr. *coquille*, 'shell'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *cockle*, n., a wrinkle, pucker, *cockl-y*, adj.

cockney, n., 1) a native of the East End of London; 2) a resident of London; 3) his pronunciation. — ME. *cockeney*, prob. from a NF. dial. form of OF. *acoquine* (F. *acoquiné*), 'greatly attached to', pp. of *acoquiner*, 'to make fond of', formed fr. *a*, 'to' (*see* **à**), and *coquiner*, 'to play the knave', fr. *coquin*, 'knave, rascal, rogue', which prob. derives fr. *coq*, 'cock' (cp. F. *coquard*, 'ridiculous old beau', and other derivatives of *coq* with a depreciatory sense). See **cock,** the bird.

Derivatives: *cockney-dom*, n., *cockney-ism*, n.

cockroach n. — Alteration of Sp. *cucaracha*, 'wood louse', fr. *cuco*, 'a sort of caterpillar; cuckoo', possibly derived fr. L. *cucus*, 'daw', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. κόκκυξ, L. *cucūlus*, 'cuckoo', and see **cuckoo.** The change of Sp. *cucaracha* to E. *cockroach* is due to a folk-etymological association with E. *cock* and *roach*.

cockscomb, n. — Lit. 'the comb of a cock'. See **cock** and **comb** and cp. **coxcomb.**

Derivative: *cockscomb-ed*, adj.

cocky, adj., conceited. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **cock,** the bird. Cp. **coxy.**

Derivatives: *cock-i-ly*, adv., *cock-i-ness*, n.

coco, cocoa, n., palm tree. — Fr. Port. *coco*, 'grimace', so called from the monkeylike face at the base of the nut. Cp. **coquito.**

cocoa, n. — Sp. *cacas*. See **cacao.**

cocoon, n., the silky case spun by the larvae of certain insects. — F. *cocon*, fr. Provenç. *coucoun*, 'shell of eggs; cocoon', fr. L. *coccum*, 'excrescence on a plant; kernel, berry', whence also F. *coque*, 'shell of eggs'. L. *coccum* is a loan word fr. Gk. κόκκος, 'grain of the kermes, kernel, berry'. See **coccus.**

coction, n., a cooking, boiling. — L. *coctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, 'to cook, boil'. See **cook** and **-tion.**

Cocytus, n., one of the five rivers of Hades (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Κωκῡτός, 'the River of Lamentation', fr. κωκῡτός, 'lamentation', fr. κωκύειν, 'to cry, lament', dissimilated fr. *κῡκύειν, and rel. to καύᾱξ, Homeric Gk. κήξ, κῆϋξ, 'a sea bird'. Cp. OI. *kā́uti*, 'shouts', *kōkaḥ*, 'goose', Arm. *k'uk'*, 'sighing, groaning'. All these words are of imitative origin.

cod, n., a large sea fish. — ME. *cod*, prob. fr. *cod*, 'bag' (see next word), and orig. meaning 'bag fish'. Cp. **cuttlefish.**

cod, n., a small bag; a pillow. — ME., fr. OE. *codd*, 'bag, shell, husk', rel. to ON. *koddi*, 'pillow', Du. *kodde*, 'bag', fr. I.-E. base **geu-d-*, **gu-d-*, *-d*-enlargement of base **geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See **cove** and cp. **peasecod.** Cp. also **coddle,** 'to pamper'.

coda, n., a concluding passage in a musical composition. — It. *coda*, fr. L. *cōda*, secondary form of *cauda*, 'tail'. See **caudal** and cp. words there referred to.

coddle, tr. v., to pamper. — Formed with freq. suff. **-le** fr. **cod,** 'pillow'.

Derivative: *coddl-er*, n.

coddle, tr. v., to cook slowly. — Prob. a var. form of **caudle.**

code, n. — F., fr. L. *cōdex*, later spelling for *caudex*, 'the trunk of a tree; a writing tablet; an account book, a code of laws'. See **caudex** and cp. **codex.**
Derivative: *code*, tr. v.

codeine, n., an alkaloid obtained fr. opium (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. κώδεια, 'poppy head', which is rel. to κῶος, 'prison' (lit. 'a hollow place'), κώδων, 'bell, mouth of a trumpet, trumpet', κοῖλος (for *κόϝιλος), 'hollow', fr. I.-E. base **ḱew-*, **ḱū-*, 'vault; to be hollow; to swell', whence also L. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n., and cp. **codon.**

codetta, n., a short coda (*mus.*) — It., dimin. of **coda** (q.v.)

codex, n. — L. See **code** and cp. **codicil.**

codger, n. — A var. of **cadger.**

codicil, n., an addition to a will. — L. *cōdicillus*, 'a small writing tablet; an appendix to a will', dimin. of *cōdex*, gen. *cōdicis*. See **codex.**

codicillary, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *codicil*. — Late L. *cōdicillāris*, fr. L. *cōdicillus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

codification, n. — See next word and **-fication.**

codify, tr. v., to reduce to a code; to systematize. — Formed fr. **code** with suff. **-fy.**
Derivative: *codifi-er*, n.

codille, n., a term at omber, used when the game is lost by the challenging player. — Sp. *codillo*, lit. 'elbow, bend, knee of quadrupeds', dimin. of *codo*, 'elbow, cubit', fr. L. *cubitus*. See **cubit.**

codling, n., a young cod. — Formed fr. **cod,** 'a large fish', with the dimin. suff. **-ling.**

codling, n., a variety of apple. — ME. *querdling*, corruption of F. *cœur de lion*, 'heart of lion'. F. *cœur* derives fr. L. *cor*, *de* fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from', *lion* fr. L. *leōnem*, acc. of *leō*, 'lion' (see **cordate, de-** and **lion**); influenced in form by E. *coddle*, 'to cook slowly', and by nouns ending in *-ing*.

codon, n., a small bell, mouth of a trumpet. — Gk. κώδων, rel. to κώδεια, 'poppy head'. See **codeine** and cp. the second element in **Polycodium.**

codpiece, n., formerly, a bag worn in the front of the breeches. — Compounded of **cod,** 'bag', and **piece.**

coed, co-ed, n., a female student in a coeducational college (*slang*). — Abbreviation of next word.

coeducation, n. — Formed fr. **co-** and **education.**
Derivative: *coeducation-al*, adj.

coefficient, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **co-** and **efficient.** The term *coefficient* was introduced into mathematics by the French mathematician François Viète (Vieta) (1540-1603).

coehorn, n., an obsolete weapon for throwing shells. — Named after its inventor, the Baron Menno van *Coehoorn* (1641-1704).

coel-, form of **coelo-** before a vowel.

Coelenterata, n., a phylum of invertebrate animals (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. '(animals) with empty intestines', coined by the German zoologist Rudolf Leuckart (1822-98) fr. Gk. κοῖλος, 'hollow', and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See **coelo-, enteric,** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

coelenterate, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

coelenteric, adj. — See **Coelenterata** and **-ic.**

coeli-, form of **coelio-** before a vowel.

coelia, n., cavity (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κοιλίᾱ, 'cavity in the body'. See next word.

coeliac, celiac, adj., pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen (*anat.*) — L. *coeliacus*, fr. Gk. κοιλιακός, 'pertaining to the cavity of the body', fr. κοιλίᾱ, 'cavity of the body, abdomen', a word coined by Aristotle fr. κοῖλος, 'hollow'. See **coelo-** and cp. **coelio-.**

coelio-, before a vowel **coeli-,** also spelled **celio-, celi-,** pertaining to the abdomen (*anat.*) — Gk. κοιλιο-, κοιλι-, fr. κοιλίᾱ, 'abdomen', fr. κοῖλος, 'hollow'. See **coelia, coeliac,** and cp. next word.

coelo-, before a vowel **coel-,** combining form meaning 'hollow'. — Gk. κοιλο-, κοιλ-, fr. κοῖλος, 'hollow', which stands for *κόϝιλος and is cogn. with L. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n., and cp. **coelia, coeliac, coelio-,** and the second element in **Odocoileus.**

coelom, n., the body cavity of Metazoa (*zool.*) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. κοίλωμα, 'a hollow, cavity', fr. κοῖλος, 'hollow'. See **coelo-.**

Coelopleurum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., compounded of Gk. κοῖλος, 'hollow', and πλευρόν, 'rib'. See **coelo-** and **pleura.**

coen-, form of **coeno-** before a vowel.

coenesthesis, coenaesthesis, n., organic sensation (in contradistinction to external sensation, as hearing, seeing, etc.) (*psychol.*) — Fr. Gk. κοινὴ αἴσθησις, 'common sensation'. See **coeno-** and **esthesis.**

coeno-, before a vowel **coen-,** combining form meaning 'common'. — Gk. κοινο-, κοιν-, fr. κοινός, 'common, public, general', which prob. stands for *κομ-ι̯ός, a compound prob. formed fr. *κομ-, 'with', which is cogn. with L. *com-, cum*, 'with' (see **com-**), and from a derivative of I.-E. base *yó-*, 'going' (see **itinerate**). Accordingly κοινός lit. means 'that which goes together'. For the formation of the word cp. Gk. ξῦνός, of s.m., which stands for *ξυν-ι̯ός, fr. ξύν, 'with', and *-ι̯ος, 'that which goes'. Cp. L. *comes*, 'companion', for *com-e-s*, lit. 'he who goes with somebody', fr. *com-*, 'with, together', and the stem of *īre*, 'to go'. Cp. **epicene.**

coenobite, n. — See **cenobite.**

coenobium, n., a religious community. — Eccles. L. *coenobium*, 'a convent', fr. Gk. κοινόβιον, 'life in community, monastery', fr. κοινός, 'common', and βίος, 'life'. For the first element see **coeno-,** for the second see **bio-.** Cp. **cenoby.**

coenosarc, n., the common soft tissue that unites the polyps of a compound zoophyte (*zool.*) —

Compounded of **coeno-** and Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-.**

coenurus, n., the larva of a tapeworm (*Taenia coenurus*). — ModL., compounded of **coen-** and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.

coequal, adj. — Formed fr. **co-** and **equal.** Cp. L. *coaequālis*, 'of equal age, equal'.
Derivatives: *coequal*, intr. and tr. v., *coequality*, n., *coequal-ly*, adv., *coequal-ness*, n.

coequate, tr. v. — L. *coaequātus*, pp. of *coaequāre*, 'to make equal to (something else)', fr. **co-** and *aequāre*, 'to make equal'. See **equate** and cp. **adequate.**
Derivatives: *coequat-ed*, adj., *coequat-ion*, n.

coerce, to force, constrain. — L. *coercēre*, 'to shut up together, confine, restrain, limit', fr. **co-** and *arcēre*, 'to shut up, enclose, hold', fr. *arca*, 'chest, box'; see **ark** and cp. **exercise.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *arcēre*) to *ĕ* (in *co-ĕrcēre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *coerc-er*, n., *coerc-ible*, adj., *coercibil-ity*, n., *coerc-ible-ness*, n., *coerc-ibl-y*, adv., *coercion* (q.v.)

coercion, n., a coercing. — MF. (= F), fr. L. *coerctiō*, *coerciō*, shortened fr. *coercitiō*, fr. *coercitus*, pp. of *coercēre;* partly through the medium of OF. *cohercion* (F. *coercion*), a form less frequently used than OF. (= F.) *coercition*, which derives fr. L. *coercitiōnem*, acc. of *coercitiō*. See **coerce** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *coercion-ary*, adj., *coercion-ist*, n.

coessential, adj., having one essence. — Formed fr. **co-** and **essential.**
Derivatives: *coessential-ity*, n., *coessential-ly*, adv., *coessential-ness*, n.

coetaneous, adj., having the same age. — Late L. *coaetāneus*, formed fr. pref. *co-*, L. *aetās*, 'age', and suff. *-āneus*. See **co-, age** and **-aneous.**

coeternal, adj., equally eternal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Eccles. L. *coaeternus*, fr. **co-** and L. *aeternus*, 'eternal'. See **eternal.**
Derivative: *coeternal-ly*, adv.

coetus, n., an ecclesiastical meeting. — L., fr. *coitus*, 'coming together, assembly', fr. *coitus*, pp. of *coīre*, 'to come together'. See **coition, coitus.**

coeval, adj., having the same age. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *coaevus*, fr. **co-** and L. *aevum*, 'age'. See **aeon** and cp. the second element in **longevity, primeval.**
Derivatives: *coeval-ity*, n., *coeval-ly*, adv.

coexist, intr. v. — Formed fr. **co-** and **exist.**
Derivatives: *coexist-ent*, adj., *coexist-ence*, *coexist-ency*, n.

coffee, n. — It. *caffè*, fr. Turk. *qahvé*, fr. Arab. *qáhwaʰ*, 'wine; coffee', fr. *Kaffa*, *Kāfa*, a district in the southwestern part of Ethiopia. Arab. *qáhwaʰ* orig. meant 'the plant or drink coming from Kaffa'. In Kaffa itself the coffee is called *būnō* and the Arabs borrowed this word in the form *bunn*, naming by it the raw coffee. Cp. **cafe, caffeine.**

coffer, n. — ME. *cofre, cofer*, fr. OF. *cofre* (F. *coffre*), fr. L. *cophinus*. See next word.
Derivatives: *coffer*, tr. v., *coffer-er*, n., *coffering*, n.

coffin, n. — ME., fr. OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cophinus* (whence also It. *cofano*, Sp. *cuébano, cuévano*, 'basket'), fr. Gk. κόφινος, 'basket', a word of foreign origin.
Derivative: *coffin*, tr. v.

coffle, n., a slave caravan. — Arab. *qáfilaʰ*, 'caravan'.

coffret, n., a little coffer. — F., formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. F. *coffre*. See **coffer.**

cog, n., tooth on a wheel. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, 'cog', and see **cudgel.**
Derivatives: *cog*, tr. v., *cogg-ed*, adj., *cogg-er*, n., *cogg-ing*, n.

cog, tr. and intr. v., to cheat. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *cogg-ed*, adj.

cog, n., a small fishing boat. — OF. *cogue*, a collateral form of *coque*, 'a kind of boat'. See **cockboat.**

cogency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

cogent, adj., forcible; convincing. — L. *cōgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōgere*, 'to drive together; to compel'. fr. **co-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent** and cp. **cache, coact, squat.**
Derivative: *cogent-ly*, adv.

cogitable, adj., thinkable. — L. *cōgitābilis*, 'conceivable, imaginable, thinkable', fr. *cōgitāre*, 'to ponder, weigh, reflect, think'. See next word and **-able.**

cogitate, intr. v., to think; to ponder. — L. *cōgitātus*, pp. of *cōgitāre*, 'to ponder, weigh, reflect, think', fr. **co-** and *agitāre*, 'to put in constant motion, drive, impel', freq. of *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agitate** and cp. **excogitate.**

cogitation, n. — F., fr. L. *cōgitātiōnem*, acc. of *cōgitātiō*, 'thinking, considering, meditation, resolution', fr. *cōgitātus*, pp. of *cōgitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

cogitative, adj., pertaining to thinking; meditative. — F. *cogitatif* (fem. *cogitative*), fr. ML. *cōgitātīvus*, fr. L. *cōgitātus*, pp. of *cōgitāre*. See **cogitate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *cogitative-ly*, adv., *cogitative-ness*, n.

cognac, n., French brandy. — Prop. brandy made from wine produced at *Cognac*, Department of Charente, in France.

cognate, adj. — L. *cognātus*, 'related by blood, kindred', fr. **co-** and OL. *gnātus*, L. *nātus*, 'born', pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **natal** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **connate.**
Derivative: *cognate*, n.

cognation, n. — L. *cognātiō*, *-ōnis*, 'relationship, connection', fr. *cognātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

cognition, n., knowledge; perception. — L. *co-*

gnitiō, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a becoming acquainted with, acquiring knowledge, knowledge, conception, notion', fr. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognōscere*, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know', fr. **co-** and OL. *gnōscere*, L. *nōscere*, 'to know'. See **can**, aux. v., and **-ition** and cp. **quaint, acquaint.** Cp. also **cognizance, cognoscente, cognoscible, cognovit, connoisseur, incognito.**

cognitive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognōscere*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *cognitive-ly*, adv.

cognizable, adj., recognizable. — Formed fr. **cognize** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *cognizable-ness*, n., *cognizabl-y*, adv.

cognizance, n., knowledge, notice. — ME. *conisaunce*, fr. OF. *conoissance* (F. *connaissance*), 'knowledge', fr. *conoistre* (F. *connaître*), 'to know', fr. L. *cognōscere;* see **cognition** and **-ance.** E. *cognizance* was refashioned after L. *cognōscentia.*

cognize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **cognizance.**
Derivatives: *cogniz-ant*, adj., *cogniz-er*, n.

cognomen, n., the family name of an ancient Roman. — L. *cognōmen*, 'a Roman family name, surname', formed fr. *nōmen* on analogy of *cognōscere*, 'to know', which derives fr. *nōscere*, 'to know' (i.e. *cognōmen* stands to *nōmen*, as *cognōscere* to *nōscere*). See **nominal** and cp. **cognition.**

cognominal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cognōmen*, gen. *cognōminis*. See prec. word.

cognoscente, n., a connoisseur. — It. *cognoscente, conoscente*, lit. 'one who knows', fr. L. *cognōscentem*, acc. of *cognōscēns*, pres. part. of *cognōscere*, 'to know'. See **cognition** and cp. next word.

cognoscible, adj., that which can be known or perceived. — Late L. *cognōscibilis*, 'recognizable, discernible, knowable', fr. L. *cognōscere*. See **cognition** and **-ible.**

cognovit, n., a document in which the defendant acknowledges liability (*law*). — L. *cognōvit*, 'he has acknowledged' (short for *cognōvit āctiōnem*, 'he has acknowledged the action'), 3rd pers. sing. of the perf. of *cognōscere*. See **cognition.**

cogon, n., a coarse grass, *Imperata arundinacea.* — Sp. *cogón*, from a Philippine native word.

cohabit, intr. v., 1) to live together (*archaic*); 2) to live together as husband and wife. — Late L. *cohabitāre*, 'to dwell together', fr. **co-** and L. *habitāre*, 'to have frequently, have possession of, inhabit', freq. of *habēre* (pp. *habitus*), 'to have'. See **habit.**

cohabitation, n. — Late L. *cohabitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *cohabitātus*, pp. of *cohabitāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

coheir, n., a joint heir. — Formed fr. **co-** and **heir.**

coheiress, n., a joint heiress. — Formed fr. **co-** and **heiress.**

Cohen, n., 1) a priest; 2) a Jewish surname indicating priestly descent. — Heb. *kōhén*, 'priest'. See **Kohen.**

cohere, intr. v., to stick together. — L. *cohaerēre*, 'to stick or cling together', fr. **co-** and *haerēre*, 'to stick, cleave, cling'. See **hesitate** and cp. **cohesion.** Cp. also **adhere, inhere.**

coherence, coherency, n. — F. *cohérence*, fr. L. *cohaerentia*, 'a sticking together, coherence', fr. *cohaerēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** resp. **-cy.**

coherent, adj. — F. *cohérent*, fr. L. *cohaerēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cohaerēre*, 'to stick together'. See **cohere** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *coherent-ly*, adv.

coherer, n. — Formed fr. **cohere** with agential suff. **-er.**

cohesion, n. — F. *cohésion*, fr. L. *cohaesiōnem*, acc. of *cohaesiō*, 'a sticking together', fr. *cohaesus*, pp. of *cohaerēre*. See **cohere** and **-ion.**

cohesive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. *cohaesus*, pp. of *cohaerēre*. See **cohere.**
Derivatives: *cohesive-ly*, adv., *cohesive-ness*, n.

cohort, n., a company of soldiers. — F. *cohorte*, fr. L. *cohortem*, acc. of *cohors*, 'an enclosed place, yard; a company of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion'. See **court,** which is a doublet of *cohort.*

Cohosh, n., name of several N. American medicinal plants. — Of Algonquian origin.

cohue, n., rout, mob, tumult. — F., orig. 'hall', fr. MBret. *cochuy.*

coif, n., cap, headdress. — ME. *coif, coife*, fr. OF. *coife, coiffe* (F. *coiffe*), fr. VL. *cofia, cofea, cuphia*, 'a cap' (whence also It. *cuffia, scuffia.* Sp. *cofia, escofia*, of s.m.), fr. OHG. *kupphia*, 'cap, coif'.
Derivative: *coif*, tr. v.

coiffeur, n., a hairdresser. — F., fr. *coiffer*, 'to dress the hair of', fr. *coiffe*. See prec. word.

coiffure, n., headdress. — F., fr. *coiffer*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

coign, n. — An old spelling of **coin.**

coil, tr. and intr. v., to wind. — OF. *coillir*, 'to collect' (whence F. *cueillir*, 'to gather, pluck'), fr. L. *colligere*, 'to gather, collect'. See **collect** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **coil,** 'tumult'.
Derivatives: *coil*, n., *coil-er*, n.

coil, n., tumult. — Prob. fr. OF. *acueil* (F. *accueil*), 'reception, encounter', fr. *acueillir* (F. *accueillir*), 'to receive', fr. VL. **accolligere*, fr. **ad-** and L. *colligere*, 'to gather'. See **coil,** 'to wind'.

coin, n. — F., 'wedge, coin, stamp', fr. L. *cuneus*, 'wedge', which possibly derives fr. I.-E. **kun-*, enlargement of base **ḱă-*, 'pointed', whence perh. also L. *culex*, 'gnat'. See **Culex** and cp. **cuneate, cuneiform, quoin.** Cp. also OIt. *cogno*, 'die', OProvenç. *conh*, 'wedge, die', Catal. *cony*, Sp. *cuño*, Port. *cunho*, 'die', Sp. *cuña*, Port. *cunha*, 'wedge', Rum. *cuĭu*, 'nail', which all derive fr. L. *cuneus.*

coin, tr. and intr. v., to make coins. — OF. *coignier* (F. *cogner*), fr. *coin.* See **coin,** n.

Derivatives: *coinage* (q.v.), *coin-er*, n., *coin-ing*, n.

coinage, n. — OF. *coignaige*, fr. *coignier*. See prec. word and **-age.**

coincide, intr. v., 1) to agree exactly; 2) to occupy the same place; 3) to occur at the same time. — ML. *coincidere*, lit. 'to fall upon together', fr. **co-** and L. *incidere*, 'to fall upon, light upon', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **incident.**

coincidence, n. — F. *coïncidence*, fr. MF. *coïncidance*, fr. *coïncidant*, pres. part of *coïncider*, fr. ML. *coincidere*. See prec. word and **-ence.**

coincident, adj. — F. *coïncident*. See prec. word and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *coincident-al*, adj., *coincident-al-ly*, adv.

coinstantaneous, adj., happening at the same moment. — Formed fr. **co-** and **instantaneous.**
Derivatives: *coinstantaneous-ly*, adv., *coinstantaneous-ness*, n.

coir, n., fiber made from the husk of the coconut. — Malayalam *kāyar*, 'cord', fr. *kāyaṟu*, 'to be twisted'.

coition, n., sexual intercourse. — L. *coitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a coming together', fr. *coitus*, pp. of *coīre*, 'to come together', fr. **co-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and **-ition** and cp. next word.

coitus, n., sexual intercourse. — L., 'a coming together', fr. *coitus*, pp. of *coīre*. See prec. word and cp. **coetus.**

coke, n., charred coal. — ME. *colke*, 'a core', in gradational relationship to ME. *kelkes*, 'spawn', Swed. *kälk*, 'pith', and cogn. with Gk. γέλγῖς (for *γέλ-γλῖς), 'clove of garlic', ἄγλῖς, 'clove of garlic' (in the pl. 'head of garlic'). Cp. **kelk.**
Derivatives: *cok-er*, n., *cok-ery*, n., *cok-y*, adj.

coke, n., cocaine (*slang*). — Short for **cocaine.**

col, n., a pass between mountain peaks. — F. *col*, 'neck', fr. L. *collum*, of s.m. See **collar** and cp. words there referred to.

col-, assimilated form of **com-** before *l.*

col-, form of **colo-** before a vowel.

Cola, n., a genus of trees of the chocolate family (*bot.*) — ModL., from a W. African native word meaning 'kola nut'. Cp. **kola, kola nut.**

colander, also **cullender,** n., a large strainer. — VL. **cōlātōr*, corresponding to L. *cōlātōrium*, 'a strainer', fr. *cōlāre*, 'to strain', fr. *cōlum*, 'strainer', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **coulée, coulisse, couloir, cullion, cullis, percolate, portcullis.**

Colchian, adj., of, or pertaining to Colchis. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Colchis*, fr. Gk. Κολχίς. Cp. next word.

Colchicum, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — L. *colchicum*, 'a plant with a poisonous root', prop. neut. of *Colchicus*, 'Colchian', fr. Gk. Κολχικός, of s.m., fr. Κολχίς, 'Colchis'. Cp. prec. word. The poisonous plant was called *colchicum* in allusion to the poisonous activities of the sorceress Medea, the daughter of Aeetes, King of *Colchis.*

colcothar, n., red oxide of iron. — F. and Sp. *colcotar*, fr. Arab. *qulquṭār, qolqoṭār*, fr. Gk. χάλκανθος, 'blue vitriol', which is compounded of χαλκός, 'copper, brass', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **chalco-** and **anther.**

cold, adj. — ME. *cald, cold*, fr. OE. *cald, ceald*, rel. to OS., OFris. *kald*, ON. *kaldr*, Dan. *kold*, Swed. *kall*, Du. *koud*, OHG., MHG., G. *kalt*, Goth. *kalds*, 'cold', fr. Teut. **kalda-*, prop. pp. of base **kal-*, 'to be cold', whence OE. *calan*, 'to be cold', ON. *kala*, 'to freeze'. Teut. **kal-* corresponds to I.-E. base **gel-*, 'to be cold, freeze'. See **cool,** adj. and cp. words there referred to. Teut. *-d* in OE. *cal-d, ceal-d*, OS., OFris. *kal-d*, etc. is equivalent to I.-E. *-t* in OI. *-taḥ*, Gk. -τός, L. *-tus;* etc.; see **-ed.** For the formation of Teut. adjectives from past participles, cp. *dead, loud, old, sad.*
Derivatives: *cold*, n., *cold-ish*, adj., *cold-ly*, adv., *cold-ness*, n.

cold-short, adj., brittle when cold. — Swed. *kallskört*, neut. of *kallskör*, lit. 'cold brittle', fr. *kall*, 'cold', and *skör*, 'brittle'. For the first element see **cold.** The second element prob. derives fr. MLG. *schoren*, 'to break', which is rel. to OE. *sceran, scieran*, 'to cut, shear'; see **shear.** Swed. *kallskört* became in English *cold-short*, owing to a confusion of Swed. *skört* with E. *short*, both in form and meaning. Cp. **red-short.**

cole, n., cabbage. — ME. *col*, fr. OE. *cāl, cāwl*, fr. L. *caulis, cōlis*, 'stem, stalk', esp. 'cabbage stalk', which is cogn. with Gk. καυλός, 'stem', Lith. *káulas*, 'bone', Lett. *kaũls*, 'stalk, stem; bone', OPruss. *caulan*, 'bone', MIr. *cuaille*, 'stake, pile', and possibly also with OI. *kúlyam*, 'bone', *kulyá*, 'ditch', and with OHG., OFris., OS., OE. *hol*, 'hollow'. See **hole** and cp. **caulescent, cauline, Caulis, chou, kale,** the first element in **Caulerpa, cauliflower, coleslaw, colza, kohlrabi,** and the second element in **Eriocaulon, nudicaul.**

Colemanite, n., a calcium borate (*mineral.*) — Named after William Tell *Coleman* of San Francisco (1824-93). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

coleo-, before a vowel **cole-,** combining form meaning 'sheath', as in *Coleo*ptera. — Gk. κολεο-, κολε-, fr. κολεός, 'sheath', of uncertain origin. L. *culleus*, 'leather bag', is not cogn. with, but borrowed from, Gk. κολεός. Cp. **Coleus.**

Coleochaete, n., a genus of green algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **coleo-** and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane'. See **coleo-** and **chaeto-.**

Coleoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (= Beetles). — ModL., lit. 'sheath winged', fr. Gk. κολεόπτερος, fr. κολεός, 'sheath', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **coleo-** and **ptero-.**

coleopteral, coleopteran, coleopterous, adj., pertaining to the Coleoptera (*bot.*) — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-an, -ous.**

coleorhiza, n., the sheath that envelops the ra-

dicle in some plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **coleo-** and Gk. ῥίζα, 'root'. See **rhizo-.**

coleslaw, n., sliced cabbage salad. — Du. *koolsla*, fr. *kool*, 'cabbage', and *sla*, 'salad'. See **cole** and **slaw** and cp. the first element in **colza.**

Coleus, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κολεός, 'sheath' (see **coleo-**); so called in reference to the union of the filaments.

colibri, n., a hummingbird. — F. *colibri*, fr. Sp. *colibrí*, which is prob. of Caribbean origin.

colic, adj., pertaining to the colon. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine, colon'. See **colon,** 'part of the larger intestine'.

colic, n., a sharp pain in the intestines. — F. *colique*, fr. L. *cōlicus*, 'pertaining to the colic; sick with the colic', fr. Gk. κωλικός, 'sick with the colic', fr. κῶλον, incorrect form for κόλον, 'large intestine, colon'. See **colon,** 'part of the larger intestine', and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *colic-al*, *colick-y*, adjs.

Colin, n., in pastoral verse, a name denoting a shepherd. — F., prop. a dimin. of *Col*, itself a dimin. of *Nicolas*. See **Nicholas** and cp. **collie.**

coliseum, n., a music hall. — ModL., a blend of It. *coliseo* and L. *Colosseum*. See **Colosseum.**

colitis, n., inflammation of the colon. — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine'. See **colon.**

coll-, from of **collo-** before a vowel.

collaborate, intr. v. — L. *collabōrāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *collabōrāre*, 'to work together'. See **com-, labor,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *collaborat-ion*, n., *collaborat-ive*, adj., *collaborat-or*, n.

collagen, n., a gelatinous substance occurring in the animal body (*physiol.*) — Compounded of Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and *-γενής*, 'born of, of the nature of', See **collo-** and **-gen.**

collapse, intr. v. — L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collābī*, 'to fall in ruins, fall together', fr. **col-** and *lābī*, 'to fall'. See **lapse** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *collapse*, n., *collaps-ible*, adj.

collar, n. — ME., fr. AF. *coler*, corresponding to OF. *colier* (F. *collier*), 'necklace, collar', fr. L. *collāre*, 'a chain for the neck', fr. *collum* (for **colsom*), 'neck', which is cogn. with Goth., OHG., OFris., ON., OS. *hals*, OE. *heals*, 'neck'. These words prob. meant orig. 'that which turns the head', and derive fr. I.-E. base **q"el-*, 'to turn, turn round', whence also L. *colere*, 'to till (the ground); to dwell, inhabit', *colōnus*, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer'. See **colony** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also Lith. *kãklas*, Lett. *kakls*, 'neck', fr. **q"oq"lo-*, reduplication of base **q"el-*, 'to turn' (see above and cp. **cycle, wheel**). Cp. **col, collaret, collet, accolade, cuddle, decollate, décolleté, hauberk, hausse-col, hawse.** For sense development cp. Gk. τράχηλος, 'neck', which prob. means lit. 'turner', and is rel. to τροχός, 'wheel' (see *trachelo-*), and OSlav. *vratŭ*, 'neck', fr. *vratiti*, 'to turn'.

Derivatives: *collar*, tr. v., *collar-ed*, adj.

collaret, collarette, n., a small collar. — F. *collerette*, formed fr. *collier*, 'necklace, collar', with dimin. suff. *-ette*. See **collar** and **-et, -ette.**

collate, tr. v., to compare. — L. *collātus*, 'brought together' (used as pp. of *conferre*, 'to bring together'), fr. **com-** and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **ablation, ablative, acceptilation, allative, delate, dilatory, elate, illation, legislate, oblate, prelate, relate, correlate, sublate, superlative, translate.** The word *collate* was introduced into English by Bacon.

Derivatives: *collat-ing*, adj., *collat-or*, n.

collateral, adj., 1) placed side by side; 2) secondary. — ML. *collaterālis*, 'alongside of', fr. **col-** and L. *latus*, gen. *lateris*, 'side'. See **lateral.**

Derivatives: *collateral*, n., *collateral-ly*, adv., *collateral-ity*, n., *collateral-ness*, n.

collation, n., 1) the act of collating; 2) contribution; 3) a light meal. — OF. *collacion* (F. *collation*), fr. L. *collātiōnem*, acc. of *collātiō*, 'a bringing together', fr. *collātus*, 'brought together'. See **collate** and **-ion.**

collative, adj., having the power to confer. — L. *collātīvus*, 'brought together', fr. *collātus*, 'brought together'. See **collate** and **-ive.**

collator, n., one who collates. — L., 'one who brings together', fr. *collātus*, 'brought together'. See **collate** and agential suff. **-or.**

colleague, intr. v., to enter into an alliance (*obsol.*) — OF. *colliguer*, *colleguer*, 'to ally', fr. L. *colligāre*, 'to bind together'. See **colligate.**

colleague, n., an associate in work, office, etc. — F. *collègue*, fr. L. *collēga*, 'one who is chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office, colleague', which is prob. formed fr. *collēgium*, 'persons united by the same office'. See **college.**

collect, n. — F. *collecte*, fr. L. *collēcta*, 'a gathering together', fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. *colligere*. See **collect,** v.

collect, tr. and intr. v. — L. *collēctus*, pp. of *colligere*, 'to gather, assemble, bring together, collect', fr. **com-** and *legere*, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read'. See **lecture** and cp. **coil,** 'to wind', and **cull,** which are doublets of *collect*.

Derivatives: *collect-ed*, adj., *collect-ed-ly*, adv., *collect-ed-ness*, n., *collection* (q.v.), *collective* (q.v.), *collector* (q.v.)

collectanea, n. pl., a collection of writings from works of one author or of several authors. — L., neut. pl. of *collēctāneus*, 'gathered or collected together', formed fr. *collēctus*, pp. of *colligere*, 'to gather', with suff. *-āneus*. See prec. word and **-aneous.**

collection, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *collēctiōnem*, acc. of *collēctiō*, 'a collecting, bringing together', fr. *collēctus*, pp. of *colligere*. See **collect,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *collection-al*, adj.

collective, adj. — F. *collectif* (fem. *collective*), fr. L. *collēctīvus*, 'gathered together, collected', fr. *collēctus*, pp. of *colligere*. See **collect,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *collective*, n., *collective-ly*, adv., *collective-ness*, n., *collectiv-ism*, n., *collectiv-ist*, n., *collectiv-ist-ic*, adj., *collectiv-ity*, n.

collector, n. — F. *collecteur*, fr. ML. *collēctōrem*, acc. of *collēctor*, fr. L. *collēctus*, pp. of *colligere*. See **collect,** v., and agential suff. **-or.** Cp. OProvenç. *collector*, Sp. *colector*, It. *collettore*, which all derive fr. ML. *collēctōrem*.

colleen, n., a girl. — Ir. *cailīn*, dimin. of *caile*, 'girl'. For the dimin. suff. cp. *smithereens*.

college, n. — OF. *college* (F. *collège*), fr. L. *collēgium*, 'persons united by the same office, college, union, company', orig. 'a union formed by law', fr. *col-*, 'together', and *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*, 'law'. See **com-** and **legal** and cp. **colleague,** n.

Derivatives: *colleg-er*, n., *collegial* (q.v.), *colleg-ian*, n., *collegiate* (q.v.)

collegial, adj. — L. *collēgiālis*, fr. *collēgium*. See **college** and **-ial.**

collegiate, adj. — L. *collēgiātus*, 'he who is with one in a college or society', fr. *collēgium*. See **college** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *collegiate-ly*, adv., *collegiate-ness*, n.

Collembola, n., an order of insects, including the springtails (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and ἔμβολον, 'anything that can be easily thrown in, peg, wedge', fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw in'; see **collo-** and **emblem.** The insects of this order are so called in allusion to their collophore.

collenchyma, n., a plant tissue consisting of elongated cells thickened at the angles (*bot.*) — ModL., formed on analogy of **parenchyma** fr. Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and ἔγχυμα, 'infusion'. See **collo-,** and **enchymatous.**

Derivative: *collenchym-atic*, adj.

collet, n., a metal band. — F., 'little collar', dimin. of *col*, *cou*, 'neck', fr. L. *collum*, of s.m. See **col, collar,** and **-et** and cp. **cullet, décolleté.**

Derivative: *collet*, tr. v.

colletic, adj., agglutinant. — Gk. κολλητικός, fr. κολλητός, 'glued', verbal adj. of κολλᾶν, 'to glue', fr. κόλλα, 'glue'. See **collo-.**

Colletotrichum, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κολλητός, 'glued', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See prec. word and **tricho-.**

colliculus, n., a prominence (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., 'a little hill', dimin. of *collis*, which stands for **col-n-is* and is cogn. with Lith. *kálnas*, Lett. *kalns*, 'mountain', Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', OE. *hyll*, 'hill', fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to be elevated'. See **column** and cp. **colline.** Cp. also **hill** and the first element in **colophon.** For the change of *ln* to *ll* cp. L. *pellis* (for **pelnis*), 'skin' (see *fell*, 'hide'). For the ending of L. *colliculus* see suff. **-cule.**

collide, intr. v. — L. *collīdere*, 'to dash together', fr. **com-** and *laedere*, 'to hurt'; see **lesion** and cp. **elide.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *laedere*) to *ī* (in *col-līdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

collidine, n., an alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}N$ (*chem.*) — Lit. 'the gluelike substance', formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. κόλλα, 'glue', and εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **collo-** and **-oid.**

collie, n., a Scottish sheep dog. — Of uncertain origin; possibly the same word as *coaly* (see **coal** and adj. suff. **-y**) and so called in allusion to the color of some of this breed, or perh. a dimin. of the PN. **Colin** (cp. Chaucer, V. 1, where *Collie* is the name of a dog).

collier, n., 1) a ship for carrying coal; 2) coal miner. — ME. *colyer*, fr. *col*, 'coal'. See **coal** and **-ier.**

colliery, n., a coal mine. — Formed fr. **collier** with suff. **-y.**

colligate, tr. v., to bind together. — L. *colligātus*, pp. of *colligāre*, fr. **col-** and *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **colleague,** v.

colligation, n. — L. *colligātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a binding together', fr. *colligātus*, pp. of *colligāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

collimate, tr. v., to make parallel to a given line. — Fr. *collimātus*, pp. of '*collimāre*', an erroneous reading in early editions of Cicero for L. *collīneāre*, 'to direct in a straight line', fr. **com-** and *līnea*, 'line'. See **line,** 'row', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *collimat-ion*, n., *collimat-or*, n.

colline, n., a small hill (*obsol.*) — F., fr. Late L. *collīna*, prop. fem. of L. *collīnus*, 'pertaining to a hill, hilly', fr. *collis*, 'hill'. See **colliculus** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

collinear, adj., lying in the same line. — Formed fr. **com-** and L. *līnea*, 'a line'. See **linear.**

Collins, n., a bread-and-butter letter. — So called from William *Collins*, a character in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, in allusion to his letter of thanks written to Mr. Bennet.

Collinsia, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Philadelphian botanist Zaccheus *Collins* (1764-1831). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Collinsonia, n., a genus of herbs of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist Peter *Collinson*. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

collision, n. — L. *collīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dashing together, concussion', fr. *collīsus*, pp. of *collīdere*. See **collide** and **-ion** and cp. **elision.**

collo-, before a vowel **coll-,** combining form meaning 'glue'. — Gk. κόλλο-, κολλ-, fr. κόλλα, 'glue', which stands for **kólmā* and is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *klějĭ, klejĭ*, 'glue', MLG. *helen*,

'to stick'. Cp. **colletic,** the first element in **collagen, Collembola, collenchyma, collidine, collodion, colloid,** and the second element in **protocol.**

collocate, tr. v., to place side by side; to arrange. — L. *collocātus*, pp. of *collocāre*, 'to place together, arrange', fr. **com-** and *locāre*, 'to place'. See **locate** and cp. **couch,** which is a doublet of *collocate*.

collocation, n. — L. *collocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *collocātus*, pp. of *collocāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

collocution, n., a speaking together. — L. *collocūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *collocūtus*, pp. of *colloquī*, 'to speak together'. See **com-, loquacious** and **-ion** and cp. **colloquy.**

collocutor, n. — Late L. *collocūtor*, 'he who talks with another', fr. L. *collocūtus*, pp. of *colloquī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

collodion, n., a solution of nitrated cellulose (*chem.*) — Fr. Gk. κολλώδης, 'gluelike', which is compounded of 'glue', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **collo-** and **-ode,** 'like'.
Derivative: *collodion-ize*, tr. v.

collogue, intr. v., to converse confidentially. — A blend of F. *colloque*, 'conversation' (fr. L. *colloquium*), and *dialogue*. See **colloquy.**

colloid, adj., 1) gluelike; of the nature of a colloid 2) n., a gelatinous substance. — Compounded of **coll-** and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *colloid-al*, adj.

collop, n., a slice of meat. — ME. *colhoppe, coloppe*, compounded of *col*, 'coal' (see **coal**), and *hoppe*, a word of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *glödhoppa*, 'baked over gleeds (i.e. glowing coals)'.

collophore, n., a suckerlike organ in the abdomen of insects (*entomol.*) — Compounded of **collo-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phore.**

colloquial, adj. — Formed fr. **colloquy** with adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *colloquial-ism*, n., *colloquial-ist*, n., *colloquial-ize*, tr. v. *colloquial-ly*, adv.

colloquy, n., conversation. — L. *colloquium*, 'conversation', fr. **com-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious.**
Derivative: *colloquial* (q.v.)

collotype, n., a photographic print made from a gelatin plate. — Compounded of **collo-** and **-type.**

collude, intr. v., to cooperate in a fraud. — L. *collūdere*, 'to play together', fr. **com-** and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous,** and cp. **allude** and words there referred to.

collusion, n., cooperation in a fraud. — F., fr. L. *collūsiōnem*, acc. of *collūsiō*, 'a playing together', fr. *collūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *collūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **allusion** and words there referred to.

collusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *collūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *collūdere*. See **collude** and cp. **allusive** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *collusive-ly*, adv., *collusive-ness*, n.

Collybia, n., a genus of agarics (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόλλυβος, 'coin', orig. '(small) change', which stands for *χόλλυφος, and derives fr. Heb. *ḥālōph*, fr. *ḥāláph*, 'he changed'. Mishnaic Hebrew *qolbón*, 'rate of exchange', has been reborrowed fr. Gk. κόλλυβος. Cp. **caliph.**

collyrium, n., an eye salve (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. κολλύριον, 'poultice, eye salve', dimin. of κολλύρᾱ, 'a loaf of coarse bread', which is rel. to κόλλῑξ, of s.m.; of unknown origin. The eye salve was called κολλύριον ('a little loaf'), because it was made up in small loaves.

colo-, before a vowel **col-,** combining form denoting the *colon* (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. κόλον. See **colon,** 'part of the larger intestine'.

colobium, n., a sleeveless or short-sleeved tunic, formerly used by the clergy. — Late L., fr. Gk. κολόβιον, fr. κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, mutilated', fr. κόλος, of s.m., whence also κολούειν, 'to cut short, curtail'; rel. to κλᾶν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat'. See **clastic** and cp. the next two words and the first element in **colure.**

coloboma, n., a defect of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κολόβωμα, 'the part taken away in mutilation', fr. κολοβοῦν, 'to mutilate', fr. κολοβός, 'mutilated'. See **colobium.**

Colobus, n., a genus of African monkeys (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, mutilated' (see **colobium**); so called in allusion to the thumbs.

colocynth, n. — L. *colocynthis*, fr. Gk. κολοκυνθίς, 'the wild gourd', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **coloquintida.**

cologne, n., perfumed liquid. — Shortened fr. *eau de Cologne*, lit. 'water of Cologne', fr. *Cologne*, French name of *Köln* in Germany, orig. called *Colōnia Agrippīna* ('colony of Agrippa'), after Agrippa, wife of the Roman emperor Claudius. Cp. **Eau de Cologne.**

colon, n., that part of the larger intestine, which extends from the caecum to the rectum (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. κόλον, 'large intestine', which is of uncertain origin.

colon, n., the punctuation mark: — L. *cōlon*, fr. Gk. κῶλον, 'limb, member; member of a clause or a sentence', which is rel. to κωλέᾱ, κωλή, 'thighbone', and cogn. with OSlav. *kolěno*, 'knee', **členŭ* (fr. **čelnŭ*), 'limb, member' (whence Russ., Czech *člen*, of s.m.), Lith. *kelỹs*, Lett. *celis*, 'knee', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'crooked, bent', whence also Gk. σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven', σκέλος, 'leg', σκολιός, 'crooked, bent'. See **scalene** and cp. **semicolon.** Cp. also **cylinder.**

colon, n., the monetary unit of Costa Rica. — Sp. *colón*, named after Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón), the discoverer of America.

colonel, n. — Earlier also spelled *coronel*, fr. F. *colonel*, earlier also *coronel*, fr. It. *colonnello*, fr. *colonna*, 'column'. Cp. Sp. *coronel* (with dissimilation of the first *l* to *r*) and see **column.** It. *colonnello* orig. meant 'the leader of a column of soldiers'.
Derivative: *colonel-cy*, n.

colonial, adj. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. L. *colōnia*. See **colony** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *colonial*, n., *colonial-ism*, n., *colonial-ist*, n.

colonization, n. — Formed fr. **colonize** with suff. **-ation;** first used by Edmund Burke. See prec. word.
Derivative: *colonization-ist*, n.

colonize, tr. and intr. v., 1) to settle with colonists; 2) to form a colony or colonies. — In the first sense formed fr. L. *colōnus*, 'tiller of the ground, farmer'; in the second sense derived fr. **colony** (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *colonization* (q.v.), *coloniz-er*, n.

colonnade, n., a series of columns. — F., fr. earlier *colonnate*, fr. It. *colonnato*, 'colonnade', fr. *colonna*, 'column'. See **column.**
Derivative: *colonnad-ed*, adj.

colonnette, n., a small column. — F., dimin. formed with suff. **-ette** fr. *colonne*, 'column'. See **column.**

colony, n. — ME. *colonie*, fr. L. *colōnia*, 'landed estate, farm, settlement, colony', fr. *colōnus*, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer', fr. *colere*, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit', rel. to *incola*, 'inhabitant', *inquilīnus*, 'inhabitant of a place which is not his own, lodger', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}el-*, 'to turn, turn round, move about', whence also OI. *cárati*, 'moves about, wanders, drives', *cárah*, 'walk, motion', *caramáh*, 'the last', *divā-karah*, 'sun', Gk. πέλειν, and πέλεσθαι, 'to be in motion; to be; to become', πόλος, 'pivot', τέλος, 'end' τέλειος, τέλεος, 'complete', τῆλε, 'far off' πάλιν, 'back', πάλαι, 'long ago', παλαιός, 'ancient', W., Co., Bret. *pell*, 'far off', OSlav. *kolo*, OPruss. *kelan*, 'wheel', and—with reduplication of the base—OI. *cakráh*, Toch. A *kukāl*, B *kokale*, Gk. κύκλος, OE. *hweogol*, *hwēol*, wheel', Lith. *kãklas*, 'neck'. Cp. **cult, culture.** Cp. also **Anatolian, ancillary, autotelic, bucolic, calash, chukker, collar, cologne, cycle, domicile, fallow,** 'plowed land', **inquiline, Limicolae, paleo-, Paludicolae, philately, pole, pratincole, pulley, talisman, tele-, telegnosis, telegraph, teleology, telephone, telescope, telesterion, terricolous, Triteleia, wheel.**

colopexy, also **colopexia,** n., the suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall (*surg.*) — Medical L. *colopexia*, compounded of κόλον, 'large intestine, colon', and πῆξις, 'a fixing'. See **colon,** 'part of the larger intestine', and **-pexy.**

colophane, n., a resin. — F. *colophane*, fr. OF. *colofonie, colofoine*, fr. L. *colophōnia* (see **colophony**); influenced in form by F. *diaphane*, 'transparent' (see *diaphanous*).

colophon, n., inscription at the end of a book, corresponding to the title page of modern books. — Gk. κολοφών, 'top, summit, finishing touch', for I.-E. **qol-n-bho-*; rel. to κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', and cogn. with L. *collis*, 'hill'. See **colliculus.**

colophony, n., a resin. — L. *colophōnia*, fr. Gk. (ῥητίνη) Κολοφωνίᾱ, 'resin from Colophon', fr. Κολοφών, name of a town in Lydia, lit. meaning 'summit'. See **colophon.**

coloquintida, n., colocynth. — Med. L., fr. Gk. κολοκυνθίδα, acc. of κολοκυνθίς. See **colocynth.**

color, colour, n. — ME., fr. OF. *culour, colour* (F. *couleur*), fr. L. *colōrem*, acc. of *color*, 'color of the skin, color in general, appearance'. L. *color* prop. means 'outward show, covering', and is rel. to L. *cēlāre*, 'to hide'; see **conceal.** Cp. It. *colore*, OProvenç. and Sp. *color*, Port. *cor*, 'color', which all derive fr. L. *colōrem*. For the sense development of L. *color* cp. OI. *várṇaḥ*, 'covering, color', rel. to *vṛṇṓti*, 'covers', and Gk. χρῶμα, 'surface of the body, skin, color of the skin, color', χρώς, of s.m. Cp. **tricolor.**
Derivatives: *colo(u)r*, v. (q.v.), *colo(u)r-ful*, adj., *colo(u)r-ful-ly*, adv., *colo(u)r-ful-ness*, n., *col(u)r-less*, adj., *colo(u)r-less-ly*, adv., *colo(u)r-less-ness*, n., *colo(u)r-y*, adj.

color, colour, tr. and intr. v. — F. *colorer*, fr. L. *colōrāre* 'to color', fr. *color*, 'color'. See **color,** n., and cp. **discolor.**
Derivatives: *colo(u)r-able*, adj., *colo(u)r-abil-ity*, n., *colo(u)r-able-ness*, n., *colo(u)r-abl-y*, adv., *colo(u)r-er*, n., *colo(u)r-ing*, n.

colorado, adj., of medium color (said of cigars). — Sp., 'ruddy, reddish', lit. 'colored', pp. of *colorar*, 'to color, dye, paint, stain', fr. L. *colōrāre*. See **color,** v.

colorant, n., a dye. — F., prop. pres. part. of *colorer*, 'to color', fr. L. *colōrāre*. See **color,** v., and **-ant.**

coloration, colouration. n., a coloring. — L. *colōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *colōrātus*, pp. of *colōrāre*. See **color,** v., and **-ation.**

coloratura, n., florid ornaments (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'a coloring,' fr. *colorare*, fr. L. *colōrāre*. See **color,** v.

colorific, adj., producing color. — F. *colorifique*, fr. L. *color*, gen. *colōris*, 'color', and the stem of L. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **color,** n., and **-fic.**

colorimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of colors. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *color*, gen. *colōris*, 'color', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **color,** n., and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

colossal, adj., huge. — F. *colossal*, formed with suff. *-al* (fr. L. *-ālis*) fr. L. *colossus*. See **colossus** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *colossal-ly*, adj., *colossal-ity*, n.

colossean, adj., colossal. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *colossēus*, fr. Gk. κολοσσαῖος, 'colossal', fr. κολοσσός. See **colossus** and cp. **Colosseum.**

Colosseum, less correctly **Coliseum,** n., the great

amphitheater in Rome built by Vespasian and Titus. — Neut. of the adj. *colossēus*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

Colossochelys, n., a genus of Pliocene tortoises (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'gigantic tortoise', fr. Gk. κολοσσός, 'colossus', and χέλυς, 'tortoise'. See **colossus** and **Chelonia.**

colossus, n., 1) a gigantic statue; 2) anything huge. — L., fr. Gk. κολοσσός, 'a gigantic statue, colossus', a word borrowed from an Aegean language.

colostrum, n., the first milk after pregnancy (*med.*) — L. *colostra, colostrum*, 'beestings', of uncertain origin.

colpo-, before a vowel **colp-,** combining form meaning 'in relation to the womb' (*med.*) — Gk. κολπο-, κολπ-, fr. κόλπος, 'womb'. See **gulf.**

colporteur, n., a hawker. — F., 'hawker, peddler', fr. *colporter*, 'to hawk about, peddle', lit. 'to carry on one's neck' (fr. *col, cou*, 'neck', and *porter*, 'to carry', see **cou** and **collet**), a folk-etymological alteration of OF. *comporter*, 'to carry, convey, transport', fr. L. *comportāre*, 'to bring together'. See **comport.**

colt, n., a young horse. — ME., fr. OE. *colt*, 'young ass or camel' (for the meaning 'young camel' cp. the Authorized Version to Gen. 32:15). Cp. dial. Swed. *kult*, 'a boy', Dan. *kuld*, 'brood'.

Derivatives: *colt-ish*, adj., *colt-ish-ly*, adv.

Colt, n., a revolver. — Named after the American Samuel *Colt* (1814-62), who invented it in 1836.

colter, coulter, n., a knife or blade attached to a plow. — ME. *culter, colter*, fr. OE. *culter*, fr. L. *culter*, 'plowshare, knife' (whence also OF. *coltre*, F. *coutre*), fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split', whence also Hitt. *ishkallā, ishkallāi*, 'to break', Arm. *ċelum*, 'I cleave, split', Gk. σκάλλειν, 'to hoe, dig', σκαλίς, 'hoe, mattock', σκάλμη, 'knife, sword', σκαλμός, 'pin or thole (to which the oar was fastened)', σκάλοψ, 'mole' (lit. 'the digger'), σκόλοψ, 'pale, stake', σκῶλος, 'a pointed stake', OSlav. *skolika*, 'oyster', *skala*, 'rock, stone', Ir. *scelec*, 'rock', MIr. *scāilim*, 'I scatter, disperse', ON. *skalm*, 'a short sword, knife', OHG. *scāla*, 'drinking cup', OE. *scalu*, 'shell, scale of a balance'. See **scale,** 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **coutel, cultrate, cultriform, cutlass, cutler, cutlery.** Cp. also **calcareous.**

Coluber, n., a genus of snakes (*zool.*) — L. *coluber*, 'serpent, snake', of uncertain origin. Cp. **colubrine.** Cp. also **cobra, culverin.**

Colubridae, n. pl., a family of snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

colubrine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or like, a snake; cunning; 2) pertaining to the subfamily of snakes called *Colubrinae*, of the family *Colubridae* (*zool.*) — L. *colubrīnus*, 'like a snake, cunning', fr. *coluber*, 'serpent, snake'. See **Coluber** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Columba, n., a genus of birds, the pigeon (*ornithol.*) — L., 'dove, pigeon', cogn. with Gk. κόλυμβος, κολυμβίς, 'diver' (name of a bird), OSlav. *golǫbĭ*, 'dove', lit. 'the blue bird', Russ. *golubój*, OPruss. *golimban*, 'blue', Lith. *gelumbė́*, 'blue cloth'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **qel-, *qol-*, 'of a dark color', whence also Gk. κελαινός, 'black'. Cp. **columbine, Colymbus.** This base is related to base **qāl-*, whence L. *cālīgō*, 'darkness'. See **caliginous** and cp. **Celaeno.**

columbaceous, adj., dovelike; pertaining to the pigeons. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *columba*, 'dove'. See **Columba.**

columbarium, n., a dovecot. — L. *columbārium*, prop. neut. of the adjective *columbārius*, 'pertaining to doves', used as a noun, fr. *columba*. See **Columba** and **-arium.**

columbate, n., a salt of columbic acid (*chem.*) — See **columbium** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

Columbella, n., a genus of gastropods (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of *columba*, 'dove'. See **Columba** and **-ella.**

columbiad, n., a kind of heavy gun used in the American Civil War. — From next word.

Columbiad, n., an epic of America. — Formed with suff. **-ad** fr. *Columbia*, poetic name of North America, which was so called from its discoverer Christopher *Columbus*.

columbine, adj., pertaining to a dove or doves; dovelike. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *colombin*, fr. L. *columbīnus*, fr. *columba*, 'dove'. See **Columba** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

columbine, n., any plant of the genus *Aquilegia*. — F. *colombine*, fr. ML. *columbīna*, fem. of L. *columbīnus*, 'dovelike' (see prec. word); so called from the resemblance of the inverted flower to a group of doves.

Columbine, fem. PN. — Lit. 'dovelike', fr. L. *columbīna*, fem. of *columbīnus*. See **columbine,** adj.

Columbine, n., a female character in comedy and pantomime, the sweetheart of Harlequin. — It. *Colombina*, fr. L. *columbīna*, 'dovelike'. See **Columbine,** adj.

columbite, n., a columbate of iron, $Fe(CbO_3)_2$ (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. next word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

columbium, n., a metallic element (*chem.*) — The original name given to *niobium* by its discoverer Charles Hatchett (1765-1847) in 1801; he named it so because he signalized it first in the ore called **columbite** (q.v.) For the ending of *columbium* see **-ium.**

columella, n., a part resembling a column (*anat., zool.* and *bot.*) — L., dimin. of *columna*. See next word and **-ella.**

column, n. — L. *columna*, 'pillar, column', prob. standing for **qelom(e)nā*, 'that which rises', fem. passive part. formed fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to rise, be elevated', whence also *columen, culmen*, 'top, summit, gable', *celsus*, 'high, lofty, elevated', *excellere*, 'to rise, excel', *collis* (for **col-n-is*), 'a hill', OI. *kū́ṭam* (for *kúltam*), 'top, skull' (orig. 'elevation'), Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, 'hill', κολοφών, 'top, end', Lith. *kálnas*, Lett. *kalns*, 'mountain', Lith. *kalvà*, Lett. *kalva*, 'hill', Lith. *keliù, kélti*, Lett. *ceļu, celt*, 'to raise, lift', OSlav. *čelo*, 'forehead', *čelesĭnŭ*, 'particular, peculiar'. OS. *holm*, 'hill', OE. *holm*, 'island, wave, sea'. Cp. **hill, holm.** Cp. also **colliculus, colline, colonel, colonnade, colophon, culminate, excel.** For the participial suff. in L. *columna* (for **qelo-menā*) see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *columnar* (q.v.), *column-ed*, adj.

columnar, adj., formed in columns. — L. *columnāris*, 'rising in the form of a pillar', fr. *columna*. See prec. word and **-ar.**

columniform, adj. — See **column** and **-form.**

colure, n., one of the two celestial circles intersecting each other at the poles (*astron.*) — Late L. *colurī* (pl.), fr. Gk. αἱ κόλουροι (scil. γραμμαί), 'the colures', lit. 'the truncated (lines)', pl. of κόλουρος, 'dock-tailed', which is compounded of κόλος, 'docked, mutilated, curtailed', and οὐρά, 'tail' (see **colobium** and **uro-,** 'tail-'); so called because in Greece their lower part is always 'cut off' (i.e. beneath the horizon).

Colutea, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κολουτέᾱ, κολοιτέᾱ, κολωτέᾱ, name of a tree.

Colymbus, n., a genus of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόλυμβος, 'diver (the bird)', which is cogn. with L. *columba*, 'dove, pigeon'. See **Columba.**

colza, n., coleseed; rapeseed. — F., fr. Du. *koolzaad*, lit. 'cabbage seed', fr. *kool*, 'cabbage', and *zaad*, 'seed'. See **cole** and **seed.**

com-, pref. meaning 'with, together'. — L. *com-*, fr. OL. *com* (whence L. *cum*), 'with', rel. to Oscan *com, con*, 'with', *com-, kum-*, Umbr. *com-, co-, ku-* — L. *com-, con-*, and to L. *contrā* (for **com-tro-*), 'against', and cogn. with OIr., MIr. *com-, con-*, 'with', Alb. *kə-*, 'con-', the Teut. perfective prefixes: Goth. *ga-*, OE. *ge-*, etc., and prob. also with Gk. κοινός, 'common, public, general' (see **coeno-**). Cp. 1st **con-, contra-, count,** 'title of nobility'. Cp. also **y-.**

coma, n., a state of insensibility. — ModL., fr. Gk. κῶμα, 'a deep sleep, lethargy', which is prob. rel. to κοιμᾶν, 'to put to sleep', κεῖσθαι, 'to lie', fr. I.-E. base *kei-*, 'to lie, settle down', whence also L. *cīvis*, 'member of a community, citizen'. See **civil** and cp. **acomia.**

coma, n., 1) a tuft of hairs (*bot.*); 2) a nebulous mass (*astron.*) — L., fr. Gk. κόμη, 'hair of the head', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word, **comet, comose, pyrone.**

Comandra, n., a genus of plants of the sandalwood family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόμη, 'hair' and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (see **coma,** 'tuft of hair', and **andro-**); so called because the hairs on the calyx lobes are attached to the anthers.

Comarum, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόμαρος, 'the arbutus', a pre-Hellenic word.

comatose, adj., in a state of coma. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. Gk. κῶμα, gen. κώματος, 'a deep sleep'. See **coma,** 'insensibility'.

comb, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cāmb*, rel. to OS. *camb*, ON. *kambr*, Du., Dan. and Swed. *kam*, OHG. *champ, kamb*, MHG. *kamp, kam*, G. *Kamm*, 'comb', lit. 'something tooth-shaped', fr. I.-E. base **ĝembh-*, 'to bite'; to cut to pieces', whence also OI. *jámbhaḥ*, 'tooth', Toch. A *kam*, B *keme*, 'tooth', Gk. γόμφος, 'bolt, nail', γομφίος (scil. ὀδών), 'grinder tooth, tooth of a key', γαμφαί, γαμφηλαί, 'jaws of animals, beak or bill of birds', Alb. *dəmp*, Gheg *dąm*, 'tooth', OSlav. *zǫbŭ*, Lett. *zùobs*, 'tooth', Lith. *žam̃bas*, 'edge of a beam', Lith. *gembe*, 'peg', OSlav. *zębǫ* (for **ĝembh-*), 'I tear to pieces'. See **gemma** and cp. **cam,** n., **kemb, unkempt, oakum.** Cp. also **gomphosis.**

Derivatives: *comb*, tr. and intr. v., *comb-ed*, adj., *comb-er*, n.

combat, intr. v., to fight; tr. v., to fight with. — F. *combattre*, 'to fight', fr. VL. **combattere*, fr. **com-** and L. *battuere, battere*, 'to beat, strike'. See **batter,** 'to beat violently', and cp. **abate, debate, hors de combat.**

Derivatives: *combat*, n., *combat-ive*, adj., *combat-ive-ly*, adv., *combat-ive-ness*, n.

combat, n., fight. — F., back formation fr. *combattre*. See prec. word.

combatant, 1) adj., fighting; ready to fight; 2) n., fighter. — F. *combattant*, pres. part. of *combattre*. See **combat,** v., and **-ant.**

combe, n., a deep valley. — OE. *cumb*, of Celtic origin; cp. Bret. *komb*, 'small valley', W. *cwmm*, 'dale, valley', MIr. *comm*, Ir. and Gael. *cum*, 'vessel', which are cogn. with Gk. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat'. See **cymbal** and cp. 2nd **coomb.**

combinant, adj. and n. (*math.*) — Late L. *combīnāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *combīnāre*. See **combine** and **-ant.**

combination, n. — OF. *combination* (F. *combinaison*), fr. Late L. *combīnātiōnem*, acc. of *combīnātiō*, fr. *combīnātus*, pp. of *combīnāre*. See **combine** and **-ation.**

combinative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** from Late L. *combīnātus*, pp. of *combīnāre*, fr. **com-** and *bīnī*, 'two each, two at a time'. See **binary.**

Derivatives: *combine*, n., *combin-ed*, adj., *combin-ed-ly*, adv., *combin-ed-ness*, n., *combin-er*, n.

Combretum, n., a genus of plants of the *myrobalan* family (*bot.*) — L. *combrētum*, 'a kind of rush', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **k^{w}endhro-*, and is cogn. with Lith. *šveñdrai* (pl.), 'a kind of rush', Faroeish Dan. *qvander*, the plant 'Angelica silvestris'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. p. 253 s.v. *combrētum*.

combust, adj., burnt. — L. *combustus*, pp. of *combūrere*, 'to burn up', fr. **co(m)-ūrere*, with **in-**

serted *b* on analogy of *ambūrere*, 'to burn round', which stands for *amb-ūrere*, 'to burn round', but was misdivided into *am-būrere*. (Owing to this misdivision the new verb **būrere* was formed, with the pp. *bustum;* see **bust.**) L. **com-ūrere* is formed fr. **com-** and *ūrere*, 'to burn', which is cogn. with OI. *ṓṣati*, 'burns', *uṣṇaḥ*, 'hot', *uṣtáḥ*, 'burnt, hot', Gk. εὕειν (for *ἐΰσειν), 'to singe', OHG. *usil-far*, 'yellow' (lit. 'ash-colored'), ON. *ysja*, 'fire', *usli*, OE. *ysle*, 'glowing ashes, embers', ON. *eimyrja*, OE. *ǣmerge*, 'embers'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **eus-*, 'to burn'. See **ember,** 'live coal', and cp. **Eurus, uredo, Urtica, urticaria, urticate, Ustilago, ustulate.**

combustible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *combustibilis*, fr. L. *combustus*, pp. of *combūrere*. See **combust** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *combustible*, n., *combustibil-ity*, n., *combustible-ness*, n., *combustibl-y*, adv.

combustion, n., a burning. — F., fr. Late L. *combustiōnem*, acc. of *combustiō*, 'a burning', fr. L. *combustus*, pp. of *combūrere*. See **combust** and **-ion.**

come, intr. v. — ME. *cumen, comen*, fr. OE. *cuman*, rel. to OS. *cuman*, ON. *koma*, OFris. *cuma*, Du. *komen*, OHG. *queman, koman*, MHG. *komen*, G. *kommen*, Goth. *qiman*, 'to come', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}em-*, 'to go; to come', whence also OI. *gámati, gácchati*, 'he goes', *gatáḥ*, 'gone', Avestic *jamaiti*, 'goes', Toch. A *kakmu*, B *kekamu*, 'come' (pp.), A *kumnās*, 'comes', B *kāmnaskeṃ*, 'they come', Arm. *ekn* (for **e-g^{w}em-t*), 'he came', Gk. βαίνω (prob. for *βάνιω fr. *βάμιω), 'I go', L. *veniō* (prob. for **g^{w}m̥iō*), 'I come', MIr. *bēim* for **ben-smen*), 'pace, step', Lith. *gemù, giñti*, 'to be born', lit. 'to come'. Cp. the collateral base **g^{w}ā-* in OI. *ágām* (aor.), Gk. ἔβην (aor.), 'I went', Gk. βῆμα, 'pace, step', βῶμος, 'altar', Lett. *gāju*, 'I went', *gatwa*, 'passage', Alb. *ngā*, 'I run'. Cp. **welcome.** Cp. also **base,** n., and words there referred to. Cp. also **venue,** 'arrival', and words there referred to. Cp. also **agama, jagat.**

come-at-able, adj., accessible. — Formed fr. **come, at,** and **-able.**

comedian, n. — F. *comédien*, fr. *comédie*, 'commedy'. See **comedy** and **-an.**

comedienne, n. — F. *comédienne*, 'an actress in comedy', fem. of *comédien*. See prec. word.

comedietta, n., a short comedy. — It. (now *commedietta*), dimin. of *comedia* (now *commedia*), 'comedy', fr. L. *cōmoedia*. See **comedy.**

comedo, n., blackhead (*med.*) — L. *comedō*, 'a glutton', rel. to *comedere*, 'to eat entirely up', fr. **com-** and *edere*, 'to eat'. See **edible** and cp. **comestible.**

comedy, n. — F. *comédie*, fr. L. *cōmoedia*, fr. Gk. κωμῳδία, 'comedy', fr. κωμῳδός, 'comic actor' (orig. 'singer in the κῶμος or comic chorus'), contraction of κωμαοιδός, which is compounded of κῶμος, 'revel, carousal, merry-making, comic chorus', and ἀοιδός, 'singer'. The first element is of uncertain origin; it is perh. rel. to Gk. κώμη, 'village'. See **home** and cp. **comic, Comus, encomium, afikoman.** The second element is rel. to Gk. ἀείδειν, 'to sing', ἀοιδή, ᾠδή, 'song'; see **ode** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **tragedy.**

comely, adj. — ME. *cumelich, cumlich, comeliche, comlich*, fr. OE. *cȳmlīc*, formed with suff. *-līc* (see **like,** adj.), fr. *cȳme*, 'fine, beautiful, splendid', orig. 'frail, delicate, tender', which is rel. to ME. *kime*, 'weak, delicate', OHG. *chūmo, kūmō*, MHG. *kūme*, 'with difficulty', OHG. *chūmīg, kūmīg*, 'weak, delicate', G. *kaum*, 'hardly, scarcely'. The original meaning of ME. *kīme* and OHG. *chūmīg* was 'lamentable, pitiable'; cp. OHG. *chūma*, 'sorrow', OHG. *chūmōn*, 'to mourn', OS. *kūmian*, 'to lament, deplore'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base **gou-, *gow-*, 'to shout, cry' whence also OE. *cīegan* (for orig. **kaujan*), 'to call', *cȳta*, 'kite', OI. *gávatē*, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. γοᾶν, 'to wail, groan, weep', MLG. *kūten*, 'to chatter, babble, prate', Lith. *gaudžiù, gaūsti*, 'to howl', *gàudas*, 'lamentation', OSlav. *govoriti*, 'to make a noise', Russ. *govorit'*, Serb. and Croatian *govoriti*, Czech *hovořiti*, Slovak *hovorit'*, 'to speak', OIr. *guth*, 'voice'. Cp. **kite.** The word *comely* was influenced in meaning by an association with *come.*

Derivatives: *comeli-ly*, adv., *comeli-ness*, n.

comestible, adj., eatable. — F., formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *comestus*, a collateral form of *comēsus*, pp. of *comedere*, 'to eat up, consume', fr. **com-** and *edere*, 'to eat'. See **edible** and cp. **comedo.**

comet, n. — L. *comētēs*, fr. Gk. κομήτης (scil. ἀστήρ), 'comet', lit. 'a long-haired (star)', fr. κομᾶν, 'to wear long hair', fr. κόμη, 'hair'. See **coma,** 'a tuft of hairs'.

Derivatives: *comet-ic*, adj., *comet-ary*, adj.

cometoid, adj., resembling a comet. — Compounded of **comet** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

comfit, n., a dry sweetmeat. — F. *confit*, prop. pp. of *confire*, 'to conserve, candy, pickle', fr. L. *conficere*, 'to put together', fr. **con-** and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **confect** and cp. **discomfit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *i* (in *con-ficere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

comfort, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *conforter*, fr. Late L. *confortāre*, 'to strengthen', fr. **con-** and L. *fortis*, 'strong'. See **fort.**

comfort, n. — OF. (= F.) *confort*, back formation fr. *conforter*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *comfort-less*, adj., *comfort-less-ly*, adv., *comfort-less-ness*, n.

comfortable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *confortable*, fr. *conforter*. See **comfort,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *comfortable-ness*, n., *comfortabl-y*, adv.

comforter, n. — OF. *conforteor*, fr. *conforter*. See **comfort,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

comfrey, n., a plant of the borage family — ME. *confirie, cumfirie*, fr. OF. *confirie*, fr. *con-* (see **con-**) and *firie*, 'liver' (= F. *foie*), which prob. derives fr. L. (*iecur*) *fīcātum*, 'liver (of a goose) fattened with figs', neut. pp. of *fīcāre*, 'to fatten with figs', fr. *fīcus*, 'fig'; see **fig.** The plant was so called because of its congealing properties.

comic, adj. — L. *cōmicus*, fr. Gk. κωμικός, 'pertaining to comedy', fr. κῶμος, 'comic chorus'. See **comedy** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *comic*, n., *comic-al*, adj., *comic-al-ity*, n., *comic-al-ly*, adv., *comic-al-ness*, n.

Comintern, n., the Third International. — Coined fr. *Com*munist *Intern*ational.

comitia, n. pl., assembly of the Roman people (*Roman antiq.*) — L., pl. of *comitium*, 'place of the assembly', fr. **com-itis*, 'a coming together', fr. **com-** and the stem of *itum*, pp. of *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate.**

comity, n., courtesy. — F. *comité*, fr. L. *cōmitātem*, acc. of *cōmitās*, 'courtesy, kindness, affability', from *cōmis*, 'courteous, kind, affable', fr. OL. *cosmis*, which prob. stands for *co-smi-s* and lit. means 'he who smiles with', and is formed fr. **co-** and the I.-E. base of **smei-*, 'to smile, wonder'; see **mirror, smile.** OL. *cosmis* became L. *cōmis* in the sense of the Latin phonetic law, according to which *s* disappeared before *d, l, m* or *n*. Cp. L. *lūbricus* (for **slūbricos*), 'slippery', *mīrus* (for **smeiros*), 'wonderful', *nīdus* (for **nizdos*), 'nest', *pōnere* (for **posnere*, fr. **po-si-nere*), 'to place', *prīmus* (for **prīsmos*), 'first'; see *lubricate, miracle, nest, position, prime.*

comma, n. — L., 'division of a period; comma', fr. Gk. κόμμα, 'a piece cut off; a short clause', fr. κόπτειν, 'to cut off', which is cogn. with L. *cāpō*, 'castrated cock'. See **capon,** and cp. **acopic, Coptis, pericope, syncope.**

Derivative: *comma*, tr. v.

command, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *comander*, (F. *commander*), 'to command, order', fr. VL. **commandāre*, refashioned after *mandāre* fr. L. *commendāre*, 'to commit to one's charge', fr. **com-** and *mandāre*, 'to commit to one's charge', lit. 'to place in one's hands', fr. *manus*, 'hand'; see **manual** and cp. **mandate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *măndāre*) to *ĕ* (in *com-mĕndāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. Cp. **commend,** which is a doublet of *command.*

Derivatives: *command*, n. (q.v.), *commandant* (q.v.), *command-er*, n., *command-er-ship*, n., *commandery* (q.v.), *command-ing*, adj., *command-ing-ly*, adv., *commandment* (q.v.)

command, n. — F. *commande*, fr. *commander*. See **command,** v.

commandant, n. — F., 'the one commanding', prop. pres. part. of *commander*. See **command,** v., and **-ant.**

commandeer, n. — S.A. Du. *kommanderen*, 'to commandeer', the same word as Du. *kommanderen*, 'to command', fr. F. *commander*. See **command,** v.

commander, n. — OF. *comandeor* (F. *commandeur*), fr. *comander*. See **command,** v., and cp. **commodore.**

commandery, n. — F. *commanderie*, fr. ML. *commendāria*, fr. *commenda*, 'charge, trust' (in the phrase *in commendam dāre*, 'to give into trust'), fr. L. *commendāre*, 'to commit to one's charge' (see **commend** and **-ery** and cp. **commendam**); influenced in meaning by prec. word. For the ending see **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

commandment, n. — F. *commandement*, fr. *commander*. See **command,** v., and **-ment.**

commando, n., 1) orig., a military force of Boers; 2) a small raiding group; 3) a member of such a group. — S.A. Du., fr. Port. *commando*, fr. *commandar*, fr. VL. **commandāre*. See **command,** v.

commatic, adj., consisting of short clauses. — L. *commaticus*, fr. Gk. κομματικός, fr. κόμμα, gen. κόμματος, 'a short clause'. See **comma** and **-ic.**

Commelina, n., a genus of plants, the dayflower (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanists Kaspar and Johann *Commelin* (1667-1731, resp. 1629-98).

Commelinaceae, n. pl., the spidewort family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Commelina** with suff. **-aceae.**

commelinaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

commemorable, adj. — L. *commemorābilis*, 'worth mentioning', fr. *commemorāre*. See **commemorate** and **-able.**

commemorate, tr. v. — L. *commemorātus*, pp. of *commemorāre*, 'to recall to memory', fr. **com-** and *memorāre*, 'to bring to remembrance, mention, recount', fr. *memor*, 'mindful'. See **memory** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *commemorat-ive*, adj., *commemorat-ive-ly*, adv., *commemorat-ive-ness*, n., *commemorator* (q.v.), *commemorat-ory*, adj.

commemorator, n. — Late L., fr. L. *commemorātus*, pp. of *commemorāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

commemoration, n. — L. *commemorātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a calling to mind', fr. *commemorātus*, pp. of *commemorāre*. See **commemorate** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *commemoration-al*, adj.

commence, tr. and intr. v., to begin. — ME. *comencen*, fr. OF. *comencier, comencer* (F. *commencer*), fr. VL. **cominitiāre*, fr. **com-** and L. *initiāre*, 'to initiate, consecrate', in Late L. also 'to begin'; fr. *initium*, 'beginning'. See **initiate.** Cp. It. *cominciare*, OProvenç. *comensar*, Catal. *comensar* (whence Sp. *comenzar*), which all derive fr. VL. **cominitiāre.*

Derivatives: *commencement* (q.v.), *commencer*, n.

commencement, n., beginning. — OF. *comencement* (F. *commencement*) fr. *comencier, comencer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

commend, tr. v. — L. *commendāre*, 'to commit to one's charge', fr. **com-** and *mandāre*, of s.m., lit. 'to place in one's hands'. See **command,** v., which is originally the same as *commend*, but differentiated from it in meaning.

commendable, adj. — OF., fr. L. *commendābilis*, 'worthy of praise, commendable', fr. *commendāre*. See **commend** and **-able.**

Derivative: *commendabl-y*, adv.

commendam, n., 1) the holding of a benefice by a bishop or layman to whom it has been commended; 2) the benefice held in this manner (*eccles.*) — Abbreviation of ML. *in commendām datum*, 'given into trust'. ML. *commendam* is acc. of *commenda*, 'charge, trust'. See **commandery.**

commendatary, n., a commendator. — ML. *commendātārius*, fr. L. *commendātus*, pp. of *commendāre*. See **commend,** v., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

commendation, n. — OF., fr. L. *commendātiōnem*, acc. of *commendātiō*, 'commendation, recommanding'. See **commend,** v., and **-ation.**

commendator, n. — L., fr. *commendātus*, pp. of *commendāre*. See **commend,** v., and **-ator.**

commendatory, adj., 1) pertaining to, or expressing, a commendation; 2) recommending; (*eccles.*) holding in commendam. — Late L. *commendātōrius* (corresponding to L. *commendāticius*), 'serving for commendation, commendatory', fr. L. *commendātus*, pp. of *commendāre*. See **commend,** v., and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory.**

commensal, n., one who eats at the same table. — ML. *commēnsālis*, fr. **com-** and L. *mēnsa*, 'table'. See **mensal.**

Derivatives: *commensal*, n., *commensal-ism*, n., *commensal-ity*, n., *commensal-ly*, adv.

commensurable, adj. — Late L. *commēnsūrābilis*, fr. **com-** and L. *mēnsūrābilis*, 'measurable', fr. *mēnsūrāre*. See next word.

Derivatives: *commensurabil-ity*, n., *commensurable-ness*, n., *commensurabl-y*, adv.

commensurate, adj. — Late L. *commēnsūrātus*, 'equal in measure', fr. **com-** and L. *mēnsūrātus*, pp. of *mēnsūrāre*, 'to measure', fr. *mēnsūra*, 'measure'. See **mensurate.**

Derivatives: *commensurate-ly*, adv., *commensurate-ness*, n.

comment, n. — ME., fr. OF. *comment*, fr. L. *commentum*, 'invention, fabrication, fiction', prop. neut. of pp. *commentus*, used as a noun, fr. *comminīscor*, 'I devise, invent, contrive, fabricate', which stands for **com-men-īscor* and lit. means 'I ponder', fr. **com-** and *mēns*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind'. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

comment, intr. v. — F. *commenter*, fr. L. *commentārī*, 'to consider thoroughly, meditate upon, explain', freq. formed fr. *comminīscor*. See prec. word. Derivative: *comment-or*, n.

commentary, n. — L. *commentārium*, 'notebook, sketch, commentary' (short for *volūmen commentārium*, 'a commenting book'), neut. of the adjective *commentārius*, 'pertaining to a *commentum*'. See **comment,** n., and subst. suff. **-ary.**

commentate, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. **commentator.**

commentation, n. — L. *commentātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'meditation upon something, treatise, dissertation', fr. *commentātus*, pp. of *commentārī*. See **comment,** v., and **-ation.**

commentator, n. — L., 'inventor, contriver, interpreter', fr. *commentātus*, pp. of *commentārī*. See **comment,** v., and **-ator.**

Derivatives: *commentator-ial*, adj., *commentator-ial-ly*, adv.

commerce, n. — F., fr. L. *commercium*, 'trade, traffic, intercourse, commerce', fr. **com-** and *merx*, gen. *mercis*, 'merchandise'. See **mercantile.**

Derivatives: *commerce*, intr. v., to have intercourse, *commerc-ial*, adj. and n., *commercial-ism*, n., *commercial-ist*, n., *commercial-ize*, tr. v., *commercial-ity*, n., *commercial-ly*, adv.

comminate, tr. and intr. v., to threaten; to anathematize. — L. *comminātus*, pp. of *comminārī*, 'to threaten', fr. **com-** and *minārī*, 'to threaten'. See **minatory** and cp. **menace.**

commination, n., a threat. — L. *comminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *comminātus*, pp. of *comminārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

comminatory, adj., threatening. — ML. *comminātorius*, fr. L. *comminātus*, pp. of *comminārī*. See **comminate** and **-ory.**

commingle, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **com-** and **mingle.**

comminute, tr. v., to divide into small particles. — L. *comminūtus*, pp. of *comminuere*, 'to divide into small parts, break into pieces', fr. **com-** and *minuere*, 'to make small, lessen, reduce'. See **minute,** adj.

Derivatives: *comminut-ed*, adj., *comminut-ion*, n.

Commiphora, n., a genus of trees of the family Burseraceae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόμμι, 'gum', and **-φόρος**, 'bearing'. See **gum,** 'resin', and **-phore.**

commiserate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *commiserātus*, pp. of *commiserārī*, 'to bewail', fr. **com-** and *miserārī*, 'to pity, deplore'. See **miserable** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *commiseration* (q.v.), *commiserative*, adj., *commiserat-ive-ly*, adv., *commiserator*, n.

commiseration, n. — F. *commisération*, fr. L. *commiserātiōnem*, acc. of *commiserātiō*, 'part of an oration intended to excite compassion', fr. *commiserātus*, pp. of *commiserārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

commissar, n., commissary; commissioner. — Russ. *komisar*, fr. ML. *commissārius*. See **commissary.**

commissariat, n. — F., body of commissaries, commissary's office', fr. *commissaire*, 'commissary', fr. ML. *commissārius*. See **commissary.**

commissary, n., one to whom something is entrusted. — ML. *commissārius*, 'a person in charge', fr. L. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, 'to entrust, give in charge'. See **commit** and **-ary.**

commission, n. — F., fr. L. *commissiōnem*, acc. of *commissiō*, 'a bringing together in contest, the beginning of a contest', fr. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*. See **commit.**

Derivatives: *commission*, tr. v., *commission-al*, adj., *commission-ed*, adj., *commission-er*, n.

commissionaire, n. — F. *commissionnaire*, lit. 'one commissioned', fr. ML. *commissiōnārius*, fr. L. *commissiō*. See **commission.**

commissure, n., joint, seam; junction (*anat.*) — F., fr. L. *commissūra*, 'a joining together, joint, seam', fr. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*. See **commit** and **-ure.**

commit, tr. v. — L. *committere*, 'to join or put together, to unite, connect, commit', fr. **com-** and *mittere* (pp. *missus*), 'to send'. See **mission** and cp. **fideicommissum.**

Derivatives: *commit*, n., *commit-ment*, n., *committ-er*, *committ-or*, n.

committee, n. — Late AF. *committé*, pp. corresponding to F. *commis*, fr. F. *commettre*, 'to commit'. Orig. *committee* meant 'a person to whom something is committeed'. See prec. word and **-ee.**

commix, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. earlier *commixt*, which derives fr. L. *commixtus*, 'mixed together', but was mistaken for the pp. of an English verb (i.e. *commixt* was supposed to have been formed from the verb *commix* and the pp. suff. *-t*). L. *commixtus* is pp. of *commiscēre*, 'to mix together', which is formed fr. **com-** and *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mixed** and cp. **admix, intermix.**

commixtion, n. — Late L. *commixtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *commixtus*, pp. of *commiscēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

commixture, n. — L. *commixtūra*, fr. *commixtus*, pp. of *commiscēre*. See **commix** and **-ture.**

commode, n., 1) a chest of drawers; 2) a movable washstand. — F., fr. *commode*, 'convenient, serviceable, comfortable', fr. L. *commodus*, 'fit, suitable, convenient', lit. 'measured with', fr. **com-** and *modus*, 'measure, manner, mode'. See **mode** and cp. **accommodate, discommode.**

commodious, adj., spacious, roomy. — F. *commodieux* (fem. *commodieuse*), fr. Late L. *commodiōsus*, fr. L. *commodus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *commodious-ly*, adv., *commodiousness*, n.

commodity, n., 1) convenience; 2) an article of commerce. — F. *commodité*, fr. L. *commoditātem*, acc. of *commoditās*, 'measure, proportion', fr. *commodus*. See **commode** and **-ity.**

commodore, n., 1) in the United States Navy, an officer below the rank of a rear admiral; 2) in the British Navy, commander of a squadron. — Fr. earlier *commandore*, fr. F. *commandeur*, prob. through the medium of Du. *commandeur*. See **commander.**

common, adj. — ME. *commun*, *comun*, fr. OF. *comun* (F. *commun*), fr. L. *commūnis* (cp. the OL. acc. *comoinem*), 'common, universal, public', formed fr. **co-** and OL. *moinos*, *moenus* (L. *mūnus*), 'service, office, function', which is rel. to OL. *moenia*, L. *mūnia*, 'official duties', fr. I.-E. base **moin-*, **mein-*, 'to change'. See **mean,** 'of low rank', and cp. **commune, communicate, immune, municipal, munificent, remunerate.** Cp. also **mime, minimum.**

Derivatives: *common-er*, n., *common-ly*, adv., *common-ness*, n.

common, n., 1) common land; 2) common people; 3) right to another's land (*law*). — Fr. **common,** adj. Cp. **discommon.**

Derivatives: *common-able*, adj., *common-age*, n.

commonalty, n., 1) the common people; 2) the members of a body corporate. — ME. *comonalte*, fr. OF. *comunaulte* (F. *communauté*), fr. VL. **commūnālitātem*, acc. of **commūnālitās*, fr. L. *commūnis*, 'common'. See **common,** adj., and the suffixes **-al** and **-ty.**

commonplace, n. — Loan translation of L. *locus commūnis*, 'common topics', itself a loan translation of Gk. κοινοὶ τόποι, 'commonplace', lit. 'common places'.

Derivatives: *commonplace*, tr. and intr. v. and adj., *commonplace-ly*, adv., *commonplace-ness*, n., *commonplac-er*, n.

common sense. — Loan translation of L. *sēnsus commūnis* or Gk. κοινὴ αἴσθησις.

commonsensical, adj. — Formed fr. **common sense** on analogy of **nonsensical.**

Derivative: *commonsensical-ly*, adv.

commotion, n. — F., fr. L. *commōtiōnem*, acc. of *commōtiō*, 'violent movement, agitation, excitement', fr. *commōtus*, pp. of *commovēre*, 'to put in violent motion, stir, move', fr. **com-** and *movēre*, 'to move'. See **motion.**

Derivative: *commotion-al*, adj.

commove, tr. v. — ME. *commoeven*, *commeven*, fr. OF. *comovoir*, fr. L. *commovēre*. See prec. word.

communal, adj. — Late L. *commūnālis*, fr. *commūna*, 'a commune'. See **commune,** 'a small political district', and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *communal-ism*, n., *communal-ist*, n., *communal-ist-ic*, adj., *communal-ize*, tr. v., *communaliz-ation*, n.

commune, n., a small political district. — F., fr. L. *commūnia*, neut. pl. of *commūnis*, 'common', which was mistaken for fem. sing. See **common.**

commune, intr. v. — OF. *comuner*, fr. *comun*, 'common'. See **common,** adj.

communicable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *commūnicābilis*, fr. L. *commūnicāre*. See **communicate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *communicabil-ity*, n., *communicable-ness*, n., *communicabl-y*, adv.

communicant, adj. and n. — L. *commūnicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *commūnicāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

communicate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *commūnicātus*, pp. of *commūnicāre*, 'to communicate, impart, share', fr. *commūnis*, 'common'. See **common,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **excommunicate.**

communication, n. — F., fr. L. *commūnicātiōnem*, acc. of *commūnicātiō*, fr. *commūnicātus*, pp. of *commūnicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

communicative, adj. — F. *communicatif* (fem. *communicative*), fr. ML. *commūnicātīvus*, fr. L. *commūnicātus*, pp. of *commūnicāre*. See **communicate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *communicative-ly*, adv., *communicative-ness*, n.

communicator, n. — Late L. *commūnicātor*, fr. L. *commūnicātus*, pp. of *commūnicāre*. See **communicate** and agential suff. **-or.**

communicatory, adj. — ML. *commūnicātōrius*, fr. Late L. *commūnicātor*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

communion, n. — F., fr. L. *commūniōnem*, acc. of *commūniō*, 'fellowship, communion', fr. *commūnis*, 'common'; see **common,** adj., and **-ion.** The word *communion* was introduced into English by Wycliffe.
Derivatives: *communion-able*, adj., *communion-al*, adj.

communiqué, n., an official communication. — F., pp. of *communiquer*, fr. L. *commūnicāre*. See **communicate.**

communism, n., a social system based on collective ownership. — F. *communisme*, coined by Goodwyn Barmby in 1840 (see The Apostle, No. 1, 1848) fr. L. *commūnis* or F. *commun* (see **common,** adj.) and suff. *-isme* (see **-ism**).

communist, n. — Coined by Goodwyn Barmby fr. L. *commūnis* (see prec. word) and suff. **-ist;** he founded *The London Communist Propaganda Society* in 1841.
Derivatives: *communist*, *communist-ic*, adjs.

community, n. — OF. *comunete*, *comunite* (F. *communauté*), fr. L. *commūnitātem*, acc. of *commūnitās*, 'fellowship', fr. *commūnis*, 'common'. See **common,** adj., and **-ity.**
Derivative: *communit-arian*, n.

communize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *commūnis*. See **common,** adj.

commutable, adj. — L. *commūtābilis*, 'subject to change, changeable', fr. *commūtāre*. See **commute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *commutabil-ity*, n., *commutable-ness*, n.

commutation, n. — F., fr. L. *commūtātiōnem*, acc. of *commūtātiō*, 'a changing', fr. *commūtātus*, pp. of *commūtāre*. See **commute** and **-ation.**

commutative, adj. — ML. *commūtātīvus*, fr. L. *commūtātus*, pp. of *commūtāre*. See **commute** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *commutative-ly*, adv.

commutator, n. — ModL., fr. L. *commūtātus*, pp. of *commūtāre*. See next word and **-ator.**

commute, tr. v., to exchange. — L. *commūtāre*, 'to change entirely', fr. **com-** and *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutable.**
Derivative: *commut-er*, n.

comose, adj., hairy. — L. *comōsus*, 'hairy', fr. *coma*, 'hair'. See **coma,** 'tuft of hair', and adj. suff. **-ose.**

compact, adj., 1) packed together; 2) close, firm. — L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, 'to fasten together, to unite', fr. **com-** and *pangere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *compact*, v. (q.v.), *compact-ly*, adv., *compact-ness*, n.

compact, tr. v., to pack together. — L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*. See **compact,** adj.
Derivatives: *compacted*, adj. (q.v.), *compact-er*, n.

compact, n., an agreement; a covenant. — L. *compactum*, 'agreement', prop. neut. pp. of *compacīscī*, 'to make an agreement, form a compact', from **com-** and *pacīscī*, 'to make a contract or agreement', which is rel. to *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **pact** and cp. **compact,** adj.

compacted, adj., compact. — Prop. pp. of **compact,** 'to pack together'.
Derivatives: *compacted-ly*, adv., *compacted-ness*, n.

compages, n., a complex structure. — L. *compāgēs*, 'a joining together, connection, structure', fr. **com-** and I.-E. base ***pāĝ-**, 'to join together, fasten'. See **pact** and cp. **compact,** adj. and n.

compaginate, tr. v., to join together. — L. *compāginātus*, pp. of *compāgināre*, 'to join together', fr. *compāgō*, gen. *compāginis*, 'a joining together', which is rel. to *compāgēs*. See **compages** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

compagination, n. — Late L. *compāginātiō*, gen. *-iōnis*, fr. L. *compāginātus*, pp. of *compāgināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

companion, n., an associate. — OF. *compagnon*, fr. VL. *compāniōnem*, acc. of *compāniō*, lit., 'one who eats his bread with ...', fr. **com-** and *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry** and cp. **company, accompany.**
Derivatives: *companion*, v., *companion-able*, adj., *companion-able-ness*, n., *companion-abl-y*, adv.

company, n. — OF. *compagnie*, fr. VL. *compānia*, lit. 'a group eating bread together', fr. **com-** and L. *pānis*. See prec. word.

comparable, adj. — F., fr. L. *comparābilis*, fr. *comparāre*. See **compare** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *comparabil-ity*, n., *comparable-ness*, n., *comparabl-y*, adv.

comparative, adj. — L. *comparātīvus*, 'pertaining to comparison', fr. *comparātus*, pp. of *comparāre*, 'to compare'. See next word and **-ative.**
Derivatives: *comparative-ly*, adv., *comparative-ness*, n.

compare, tr. and intr. v. — F. *comparer*, fr. L. *comparāre*, 'to compare', fr. **com-** and *parāre*, 'to make equal'. See **pair** and words there referred to and cp. **compeer.** Cp. also **comprador.**
Derivatives: *compare*, n., *compar-er*, n.

comparison, n. — OF. (= F.) *comparaison*, fr. L. *comparātiōnem*, acc. of *comparātiō*, 'comparison', fr. *comparātus*, pp. of *comparāre*. See prec. word and **-ison.**

compart, tr. v., to divide into parts. — L. *compartīrī*, 'to divide, share with somebody', fr. **com-** and L. *partīre*, *partīrī*, 'to divide'. See **part,** v.

compartment, n. — F. *compartiment*, fr. It. *compartimento*, fr. *compartire*, 'to divide', fr. **com-** and *partire*, fr. L. *partīre*, *partīrī*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

compass, n. — F. *compas*, back formation fr. *compasser*, 'to measure', fr. VL. ***compassāre** (whence also It. *compassare*, Sp. *compasar*), 'to measure off', lit. 'to measure by steps', fr. L. *passus*, 'step'. See **pace** and cp. the second element in **gyrocompass.**

compass, tr. v. — F. *compasser*, 'to measure'. See **compass,** n.
Derivatives: *compass-able*, adj., *compass-er*, n., *compass-ing*, adj.

compassion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *compassion*, fr. Eccles. L. *compassiōnem*, acc. of *compassiō*, 'fellow suffering, fellow feeling', fr. Late L. *compassus*, pp. of *compatī*, 'to suffer with one, to feel pity', fr. **com-** and L. *patī*, 'to suffer'. See **passion.**
Derivatives: *compassion-ate*, adj. and tr. v., *compassion-ate-ly*, adv., *compassion-ate-ness*, n.

compatibility, n. — F. *compatibilité*, fr. *compatible*. See next word and **-ity.**

compatible, adj. — F., fr. ML. *compatibilis*, fr. Late L. *compatī*. See **compassion** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *compatible-ness*, n., *compatibl-y*, adv.

compatriot, n. — F. *compatriote*, fr. Late L. *compatriōta*, fr. **com-** and Late L. *patriōta*, 'countryman, patriot'. See **patriot.**

compeer, n. — ME. *comper*, fr. F. *compair*, fr. L. *compār*, 'equal to another', fr. **com-** and *pār*, 'equal'. See **peer.**

compel, tr. v. — OF. *compeller*, fr. L. *compellere*, 'to drive together, compel', fr. **com-** and *pellere*, 'to drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **appeal** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *compell-able*, adj., *compellation* (q.v.), *compell-ative*, adj., *compell-ent*, adj., *compell-er*, n., *compell-ing*, adj., *com-pell-ing-ly*, adv.

compellation, n., 1) a calling upon by name; 2) appellation. — L. *compellātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an accosting, addressing', fr. *compellāre*, 'to accost, address', which is rel. to *compellere*, 'to drive together'; see prec. word and **-ation.** For change of conjugation cp. *appellāre*, 'to call', *interpellāre*, 'to interrupt by speaking', both rel. to *pellere*, 'to drive'. For the cause of this change see **appeal.**

compendious, adj., concise. — AF., corresponding to F. *compendieux* (fem. *compendieuse*), fr. Late L. *compendiōsus*, 'abridged, short, brief, compendious', fr. *compendium*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *compendious-ly*, adv., *compendious-ness*, n.

compendium, n., a concise summary. — L., lit. 'that which is weighed together', fr. **com-** and *pendere*, 'to weigh'. See **pendant.**

compensable, adj. — F., fr. *compenser*, 'to compensate'. See next word and **-able.**

compensate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *compēnsātus*, pp. of *compēnsāre*, 'to weigh together, weigh one thing against another, balance against, compensate', fr. **com-** and *pēnsāre*, freq. of *pendĕre*, 'to weigh'. See **pendant** and cp. **pensive.** Cp. also **recompense.**
Derivatives: *compensat-ing*, adj., *compensat-ing-ly*, adv., *compensation* (q.v.), *compensat-ive*, adj., *compensat-or*, n., *compensat-ory*, adj.

compensation, n. — L. *compēnsātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a weighing one thing against another, a balancing', fr. *compēnsātus*, pp. of *compēnsāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *compensation-al*, adj.

compete, intr. v., 1) to contend; 2) to rival. — F. *compéter*, fr. L. *competere*, 'to strive together after something, coincide, agree, be suitable', fr. **com-** and *petere*, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail; to seek, ask, request'. See **petition** and cp. **compitum.**

competence, competency, n. — F. *compétence*, fr. L. *competentia*, 'agreement', fr. *competēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

competent, adj., 1) fit, suitable; 2) sufficient; 3) legally qualified. — F. *compétent*, fr. L. *competentem*, acc. of *competēns*, pres. part. of *competere*. See **compete** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *competent-ly*, adv.

competent, n., a candidate for baptism (*eccles. hist.*) — Eccles. L. *competēns*, 'a candidate for baptism', prop. pres. part. of L. *competere*. See prec. word.

competition, n. — Late L. *competītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'agreement', fr. L. *competītus*, pp. of *competere*. See **compete** and **-ition.**

competitive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *competītus*, pp. of *competere*. See **compete.**
Derivatives: *competitive-ly*, adv., *competitive-ness*, n.

competitor, n. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) *compétiteur*, or directly fr. L. *competītor*, fr. *competītus*, pp. of *competere*. See **compete** and agential suff. **-or.**

compilation, n. — F., fr. L. *compīlātiōnem*, acc. of *compīlātiō*, 'a gathering together'. See next word and **-ation.**

compile, tr. v., to put together; to collect. — F. *compiler*, fr. L. *compīlāre*, 'to gather together, pillage, plunder, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off', prob. meaning orig. 'to press together', and formed fr. **com-** and *pīlāre*, 'to press', compress', fr. *pīla*, 'pillar'. See **pillar** and cp. **oppilate.** Derivative: *compil-er*, n.

compital, adj., pertaining to crossroads. — L. *compitālis*, fr. *compitum*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

compitum, n., crossroads (*Roman antiq.*) — L., for **competom*, lit. 'a place where several roads meet', fr. *competere*, 'to strive together, come together, meet'. See **compete.**

complacence, complacency, n., 1) satisfaction; self-satisfaction; 2) complaisance. — ML. *complacentia*, fr. L. *complacēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **complaisance.**

complacent, adj., 1) satisfied; self-satisfied; 2) complaisant. — L. *complacēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *complacēre*, 'to be very pleasing', fr. **com-** and *placēre*, 'to please'. See **please** and **-ent** and cp. **placate, placet.**
Derivative: *complacent-ly*, adv.

complain, intr. v. — F. *complaign-*, stem of *complaindre*, fr. Late L. *complangere*, 'to bewail', fr. **com-** and L. *plangere*, 'to strike, to beat the breast' (as a sign of grief), 'to lament'. See **plaint.**

complainant, n., complainer. — F. *complaignant*, pres. part. of *complaindre*. See prec. word.

complaint, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *complainte*, prop. fem. pp. of *complaindre*, used as a noun. See **complain.**

complaisance, n., disposition to oblige, politeness. — F. *complaisance*, fr. ML. *complacentia*. See **complacence.**

complaisant, adj., obliging, polite. — F., pres. part. of *complaire*, 'to please', fr. L. *complacēre*. See **complacent** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *complaisant-ly*, adv., *complaisant-ness*, n.

complement, n. — L. *complēmentum*, 'that which fills up or completes', fr. *complēre*, 'to fill up, complete'. See **complete,** v., and cp. **compliment.**
Derivatives: *complement*, tr. v., *complement-al*, adj., *complement-al-ly*, adv., *complement-ary*, adj. and n., *complement-ation*, n.

complete, adj. — L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre*, 'to fill up', fr. **com-** and *plēre*, 'to fill'. See **full** and cp. **plenum.** Cp. also **complin, accomplish.**
Derivatives: *complete-ly*, adv., *complete-ness*, n.

complete, tr. v. — L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre*. See prec. word.

completion, n. — Late L. *complētiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a filling up, fulfilment', fr. L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre*. See **complete** and **-ion.**

completive, adj. — Late L. *complētīvus*, 'serving for filling up', fr. L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre*. See **complete** and **-ive.**

complex, adj. — L. *complexus*, pp. of *complectī*, 'to fold together, surround, encircle, embrace; to comprehend, understand; to comprise, include', fr. **com-** and *plectere*, 'to plait, braid, intertwine', fr. I.-E. base **plek-*, 'to plait, twist', whence also *plicāre* (fr. earlier **plecāre*), 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *complex*, n. (q.v.), *complex*, tr. v., *complexi-fy*, tr. v., *complexi-fic-ation*, n., *complex-ity*, n., *complex-ly*, adv., *complex-ness*, n.

complex, n. — L. *complexus*, 'a surrounding, encircling, embracing', fr. *complexus*, pp. of *complectī*; see prec. word. As a psychological term the noun *complex* (G. *Komplex*) was coined by Neisser in 1906 and popularized by Freud and Jung

complexion, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *complexiōnem*, acc. of *complexiō*, 'combination, association, connection', fr. *complexus*, pp. of *complectī*. See **complex,** adj., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *complexion*, tr. v., *complexion-al*, adj., *complexion-al-ly*, adv., *complexion-ary*, adj., *complexion-ed*, adj., *complexion-ist*, n.

compliance, n. — Formed fr. **comply** with suff. **-ance.**

compliancy, n. — Formed fr. **comply** with suff. **-ancy.**

compliant, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **comply** with suff. **-ant.**
Derivative: *compliant-ly*, adv.

complicacy, n. — Formed fr. **complicate** with suff. **-cy.**

complicant, adj., overlapping (said of the elytra of some beetles) (*entomol.*) — L. *complicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *complicāre*, 'to fold together'. See next word and **-ant.**

complicate, tr. v. — L. *complicātus*, pp. of *complicāre*, 'to fold together', fr. **com-** and *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **plicate.**
Derivatives: *complicat-ed*, adj., *complicat-ed-ly*, adv., *complicat-ed-ness*, n., *complicat-ive*, adj.

complication, n. — L. *complicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a folding together', fr. *complicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

complice, n., an accomplice (*archaic*). — F., fr. L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate', fr. **com-** and base of *plectere*, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See **complex** and cp. **accomplice.** Cp. also next word.

complicity, n., 1) partnership in crime; 2) complexity. — F. *complicité*, fr. VL. **complicitātem*, acc. of **complicitās*, fr. L. *complex*, gen. *-plicis*, 'closely connected with somebody, confederate'. See **complex** and **-ity.**

compliment, n. — F., fr. earlier Sp. *complimiento* (now *cumplimiento*), fr. *complir* (now *cumplir*), 'to fulfil, perform, accomplish', fr. VL. **complīre*, which corresponds to L. *complēre*, 'to fill up, complete'. See **complement.**
Derivatives: *compliment-ary*, adj. and n., *compliment-ation*, n., *compliment-ative*, adj., *compliment-er*, n.

compliment, tr. v. — F. *complimenter*, fr. *compliment*. See **compliment,** n.

complin, compline, n., the last of the seven canonical hours (*eccles.*) — ME. *complie*, fr. OF. *complie* (F. *complies*, pl.), fr. Eccles. L. *complēta hōra*, lit. 'the completed hour', used in the sense 'hour of the completion of the service'; see **complete,** adj. OF. *complie* was influenced in form by OF. *complir*, 'to accomplish, end, complete', fr. VL. **complīre* (see **compliment,** n.)

The ending *-in* in *complin* is prob. due to the influence of *matin(s)*.

complot, n., a conspiracy. — F., fr. OF. *complote*, back formation fr. *compeloter, comploter*, 'to roll into a ball', fr. **com-** and *pelote*, 'a ball'. See **pellet** and cp. **plot,** 'conspiracy'.

complot, tr. and intr. v., to conspire. — F. *comploter*, fr. *complot*. See prec. word.

compluvium, n., an open space over the atrium of a Roman house through which the rain flew into the impluvium (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. *compluere*, 'to flow together', fr. **com-** and *pluere*, 'to rain'. See **pluvial** and cp. **impluvium.**

comply, intr. v. — It. *complire*, fr. VL. **complīre*, which corresponds to L. *complēre*, 'to fill up, complete'. See **complete** and cp. **compliment.**

compo, n., a term applied to mortar, plaster, etc. — Short for **composition.**
Derivative: *compo*, intr. and tr. v.

component, adj. and n. — L. *compōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *compōnere*, 'to put together'. See **compound,** v., and **-ent** and cp. **deponent, exponent, opponent.**

comport, tr. v., to conduct (oneself); intr. v., to agree (with). — F. *comporter*, 'to permit, admit of, allow', *se comporter*, 'to behave, demean oneself', fr. L. *comportāre*, 'to carry or bring together', fr. **com-** and *portāre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.

comportment, n. — F. *comportement*, fr. *comporter*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

compose, tr. and intr. v., to place. — F. *composer*, fr. L. *compōnere* (pp. *compositus*), 'to put together', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See **compound,** v., and cp. **dispose, impose, oppose, superpose, suppose, transpose.** See also **pose,** 'to place'.
Derivatives: *compos-ed*, adj., *compos-ed-ly*, adv., *compos-ed-ness*, n., *compos-er*, n., *compos-ing*, adj.

Compositae, n. pl., a very large natural group of plants. — ModL., prop. fem. pl. of L. *compositus*, 'put together', pp. of *compōnere*. See next word.

composite, adj. — L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*, 'to put together', fr. **com-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and adj. suff. **-ite** and cp. **component, compost, decomposite.**
Derivatives: *composite*, n. and tr. v.

composition, n. — F., fr. L. *compositiōnem*, acc. of *compositiō*, 'a putting together', fr. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*. See prec. word and **-ition** and cp. **decomposition.**
Derivative: *composition-al*, adj.

compositive, adj. — Late L. *compositīvus*, fr. L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*. See **composite** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *compositive-ly*, adv.

compositor, n. — L., 'one who puts together, orders, arranges', fr. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*. See **composite** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *compositor-ial*, adj.

compos mentis, of sound mind, sane (*law*). — L., lit. 'having power over the mind', fr. *compos*, gen. *compotis*, 'having power over a thing', and *mēns*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind'. L. *compos* is formed fr. **com-** and **pot-*, the stem of *potis*, 'powerful'. See **potent.** For the second word see **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

compost, n., 1) a composition, mixture; 2) fertilizing mixture of leaves, etc. — OF. *composte*, fr. VL. **composita*, prop. fem. pp. of L. *compōnere*. See **composite** and cp. **compote.**
Derivative: *compost*, tr. v.

composure, n., calmness. — Formed fr. **compose** with suff. **-ure.**

compotation, n., a drinking together. — L. *compōtātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. **com-** and *pōtātiō*, 'a drinking'. See **potation.**

compote, n., stewed fruit. — F., 'stewed fruit, compote', fr. OF. *composte*, fr. VL. **composita*, prop. fem. pp. of L. *compōnere*. See **compose** and cp. **compost.**

compound, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *compounen*, 'to mix', fr. OF. *componre, compondre*, fr. L. *compōnere*, 'to put together', fr. **com-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place, set, lay'. See **position** and cp. **composite.** For the *d* in *compound*, which is excrescent, see **expound.**
Derivative: *compound-er*, n.

compound, adj. — ME. *compouned*, pp. of *compounen*. See **compound,** v.
Derivative: *compound*, n.

compound, n., an enclosure surrounding an Anglo-Indian house. — Malay *kampong*, lit. 'a walled place'.

comprador, n., a native agent employed by a foreign bank or office in China or Japan. — Port., 'buyer', fr. Late L. *comparātor*, 'purchaser, buyer', fr. L. *comparātus*, pp. of *comparāre*, 'to prepare, procure, purchase' (whence also Rum. *cumpără*, 'to buy'), fr. **com-** and *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **compare.**

comprehend, tr. v. — L. *comprehendere*, 'to seize, grasp, perceive', fr. **com-** and *prehendere*, 'to seize'. See **prehensile** and cp. **comprise.**

comprehensible, adj. — L. *comprehēnsibilis*, 'that can be seized', fr. *comprehēnsus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, 'to seize'. See **comprehend** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *comprehensibil-ity*, n., *comprehensible-ness*, n., *comprehensibl-y*, adv.

comprehension, n. — F. *compréhension*, fr. L. *comprehēnsiōnem*, acc. of *comprehēnsiō*, 'perception, idea, comprehension', fr. *comprehēnsus*, pp. of *comprehendere;* see **comprehend** and **-ion.** *Comprehēnsiō* was introduced into Latin by Cicero, as a loan translation of Gk. κατάληψις, a Stoic term meaning 'perception'.

comprehensive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *comprehēnsus*, pp. of *comprehendere*. See **comprehend** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *comprehensive-ly*, adv., *comprehensive-ness*, n.

compress, tr. v. — ME., fr. OF. *compresser*, fr.

L. *compressāre*, freq. of *comprimere* (pp. *compressus*), 'to press together', fr. **com-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v.
Derivatives: *compress-ed*, adj., *compress-ible*, adj., *compress-ibil-ity*, n., *compress-ible-ness*, n., *compress-ibl-y*, adv., *compress-ing-ly*, adv., *compress-ive*, adj., *compress-ive-ly*, adv.

compress, n. — F. *compresse*, fr. OF. *compresser*. See **compress,** v.

compression, n. — F., fr. L. *compressiōnem*, acc. of *compressiō*, 'a pressing together', fr. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*. See **compress,** v., and **-ion.**

compressor, n. — L. *compressor*, 'one who compresses', fr. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*. See **compress,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

comprise, comprize, tr. v. — F. *compris*, pp. of *comprendre*, fr. L. *comprehendere*. See **comprehend.**

compromise, n. — F. *compromis*, fr. L. *comprōmissum*, 'a mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter', prop. neut. of *prōmissus*, pp. of *prōmittere*, 'to promise'. See **promise.**
Derivative: *compromise*, tr. and intr. v.

compromit, tr. v. — L. *comprōmittere*. See prec. word.

Compsognathus, n., a genus of small dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κομψός, 'refined, elegant', and γνάθος, 'jaw'. The first element prob. stands for ***k̂wonqʷ-mos* and is cogn. with Lith. *švánkus*, 'fine'. For the second element see **gnathic.**

Comptonia, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English prelate Henry *Compton* (1632-1713). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

comptroller, n., controller. — Erroneous spelling of **controller** (q.v.), due to a folk-etymological association of the first element of this word with F. *compte*, 'account' (see *count*, 'to reckon').

compulsion, n., 1) a compelling; 2) force. — F., fr. L. *compulsiōnem*, acc. of *compulsiō*, 'a driving, urging, compulsion', fr. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*. See **compel** and **-ion.**

compulsive, adj., compelling; implying compulsion. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *compulsive-ly*, adv., *compulsive-ness*, n.

compulsory, adj., 1) compelled; 2) compelling. — ML. *compulsōrius*, fr. L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*. See **compel** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *compulsor-ily*, adv.

compunction, n., remorse. — ME., fr. OF. *compunction* (F. *componction*), fr. L. *compūnctiōnem*, acc. of *compūnctiō*, 'puncture', in Eccles. L. 'sting of conscience', fr. *compūnctus*, pp. of *compungere*, 'to prick, sting', which is formed fr. **com-** and *pungere*, 'to prick, pierce, sting'. See **pungent.**

compunctious, adj., causing compunction. — See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivative: *compunctious-ly*, adv.

compurgation, n. (*legal hist.*), the clearing of a man from a charge by the oaths of a certain number of others (called *compurgators*); vindication. — Late L. *compūrgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a complete purification', fr. L. *compūrgātus*, pp. of *compūrgāre*, 'to purify wholly', fr. **com-** and *pūrgāre*, 'to purify'. See **purge** and **-ation.**

compurgator, n. (*legal hist.*), a witness who took an oath to clear a person from a charge. — ML., fr. L. *compūrgātus*, pp. of *compūrgāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *compurgator-ial*, adj., *compurgator-y*, adj.

computable, adj. — L. *computābilis*, fr. *computāre*. See **compute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *computabil-ity*, n., *computabl-y*, adv.

computation, n. — L. *computātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *computātus*, pp. of *computāre*. See **compute** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *computation-al*, adj.

computative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *computātus*, pp. of *computāre*. See next word.
Derivative: *computative-ness*, n.

compute, tr. and intr. v., to reckon. — L. *computāre*, 'to sum up, reckon', fr. **com-** and *putāre*, 'to think'. See **putative** and cp. the verb **count,** which is a doublet of *compute*. Cp. also **conte, conto.**
Derivatives: *compute*, n., *comput-er*, n., *comput-ist*, n.

computus, n., a computation. — Late L., fr. L. *computāre*. See **compute** and cp. **count,** 'the act of reckoning'.

comrade, n. — F. *camarade*, fr. Sp. *camarado*, 'chamber fellow', orig. 'a company belonging to one chamber', fr. L. *camera*, 'vault, arch'. See **camera.**
Derivatives: *comrade-ly*, adj., *comrad-ery*, *comrade-ship*, n.

Comtism, n., positivism. — Lit. 'the doctrine of the French philosopher Auguste *Comte* (1798-1857). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Comtist, n., a positivist; adj., of positivism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Comus, n., the god of joy and revelry in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Κῶμος, fr. κῶμος, 'revel'. See **comic.**

con, tr. v., peruse; to commit to memory. — The orig. meaning was 'to know', fr. earlier *cun*, fr. ME. *cunnen*, 'to try, test', fr. OE. *cunnian*, 'to try, test, explore, experience', lit. 'to try to know', rel. to OE. *cunnan*, 'to know', and in gradational relationship to the auxiliary verb **can.** Cp. **conner** (in both senses), **cunning.**

con (*naut.*) — A var. spelling of **conn.**

con, adv., against. — Short for L. *contrā*, 'against'. See **contra.**
Derivative: *con*, n., vote against.

con-, pref. meaning 'with, together'. — A form of **com-,** used before all consonants except *b*, *p*, *l*, *m*, *r*.

con-, combining form. — See **cono-.**

conacre, n., formerly in Ireland, small portions of a farm sublet to a tenant. — For **corn acre.**

conarium, n., the pineal gland (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κωνάριον, a dimin. coined by Galen fr. κῶνος, 'pine cone'. See **cone.**

conation, n., the faculty of making an effort. — L. *cōnātiō*, 'an endeavoring, effort', fr. *cōnātus*, pp. of *cōnārī*, 'to endeavor, attempt, try', from the intensive stem of the base seen in Gk. κονεῖν, rendered in Hesychius by ἐπείγεσθαι, ἐνεργεῖν ('to work, be active'), fr. Greco-L. base ***ken-*, 'to toil, strive, exert oneself'. From the same base are Gk. ἀ-κονῖτί, 'without effort', ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be quick and active, to hasten', and διά-κονος, 'a waiting man, servant'. See **deacon** and cp. words there referred to.

conative, adj., tending to conation. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *cōnātus*, pp. of *cōnārī*. See prec. word.

conatus, n., conation, tendency. — L., fr. *cōnātus*, pp. of *cōnārī*. See **conation.**

concamerated, adj., divided into chambers (*zool.*) — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *concamerātus*, pp. of *concamerāre*, 'to vault over', fr. **con-** and *camera*, 'vault, arch'. See **camera.**

concameration, n., a vaulting; chamber. — L. *concamerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *concamerātus*, pp. of *concamerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

concatenate, tr. v., to link together. — Late L. *concatēnātus*, pp. of *concatēnāre*, 'to link together', fr. **con-** and L. *catēna*, 'chain'. See **catena** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

concatenate, adj., linked together. — Late L. *concatēnātus*, pp. of *concatēnāre*. See **concatenate,** v.

concatenation, n., a linking together; chain, sequence. — Late L. *concatēnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a linking together, connecting', fr. *concatēnātus*, pp. of *concatēnāre*. See **concatenate,** v., and **-ion.**

concave, adj. — L. *concavus*, 'hollow, arched, vaulted, curved', fr. **con-** and *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n.
Derivatives: *concave*, tr. v., *concave-ly*, adv., *concave-ness*, n., *concav-er*, n.

concavity, n. — F. *concavité*, fr. Late L. *concavitātem*, acc. of *concavitās*, 'a hollow', fr. L. *concavus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

conceal, tr. v. — OF. *conceler*, fr. L. *concēlāre*, 'to conceal', fr. **con-** and *cēlāre*, 'to hide', fr. I.-E. base ***kel-*, 'to hide, conceal', whence also L. *occulere*, 'to cover up, conceal', L. *cella*, 'storeroom, granary'. See **cell** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **occult.**
Derivatives, *conceal-ed*, adj., *conceal-ed-ly*, adv., *conceal-ed-ness*, n.

concealment, n. — OF. *concelement*, fr. *conceler*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

concede, tr. v. — F. *concéder*, fr. L. *concēdere*, 'to go away, give way, yield, submit', fr. **con-** and *cēdere*, 'to go away, yield, withdraw'. See **cede.**
Derivatives: *conced-ed*, adj., *conced-ed-ly*, adv., *conced-er*, n.

conceit, n. — ME. *conceipt*, *conceit*, *conseit*, formed fr. **conceive** on analogy of **deceit** (fr. **deceive**), and **receipt** (fr. **receive**). Cp. **concept.**
Derivatives: *conceit*, tr. v., *conceit-ed*, adj., *conceit-ed-ly*, adv., *conceit-ed-ness*, n.

conceive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *conceven*, *conceiven*, fr. OF. *conceivre*, *concevre*, *conceveir* (F. *concevoir*), fr. L. *concipere* (pp. *conceptus*), 'to take hold of, take, conceive, understand', fr. **con-** and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **conceipt, concept, conception.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *concĭpere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *conceiv-able*, adj., *conceiv-abil-ity*, n., *conceiv-able-ness*, n., *conceiv-abl-y*, adv.

concent, n., harmony (*obsol.*) — L. *concentus*, 'symphony, harmony', fr. *concinere*, 'to sing together', fr. **con-** and *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars' and cp. **concert,** n. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cănere*) to *ĕ* (in *con-cĕntus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

concenter, concentre, v., to concentrate. — F. *concentrer*, fr. **con-** and L. *centrum*, 'center'. See **center** and cp. next word.

concentrate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ate** fr. **con-** and L. *centrum*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *concentrat-ed*, adj., *concentrat-ion*, n., *concentrat-ive*, adj., *concentrat-ive-ness*, n., *concentrat-or*, n.

concentric, concentrical, adj. — ML. *concentricus* (whence also F. *concentrique*). See **concentrate** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *concentrical-ly*, adv., *concentric-ity*, n.

concept, n. — L. *conceptus*, 'a collecting, gathering, conceiving', fr. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, fr. **con-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **conceive** and cp. **accept, except, incept, intercept, percept, precept, recept;** cp. also **conceit, concetto.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *con-cĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

conception, n. — F., fr. L. *conceptiōnem*, acc. of *conceptiō*, 'a comprehending; conception', fr. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*. See **conceive** and **-tion** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **contraception.**

conceptive, adj. — L. *conceptīvus*, 'that which is conceived', fr. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*. See **concept** and **-ive.**

conceptual, adj., pertaining to conception or concepts. — ML. *conceptuālis*, fr. L. *conceptus*, 'a collecting, gathering, conceiving'. See **concept.**

conceptualism, n., the doctrine that universals exist as realities only in the mind (*philos.*) — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

conceptualist, n., a believer in *conceptualism* (*philos.*) — A hybrid coined fr. ML. *conceptuālis* (see **conceptual**) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.
Derivative: *conceptualist-ic*, adj.

concern, tr. v. — F. *concerner*, fr. ML. *concernere*, 'to have regard to', fr. Late L. *concernere*,

'to mix together in, or as in, a sieve', fr. **con-** and L. *cernere*, 'to sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide', which is rel. to *certus*, 'determined, resolved, sure, certain'. See **certain** and cp. **decern, discern, secern.**
Derivatives: *concern*, n., *concern-ed*, adj., *concern-ed-ly*, adv., *concern-ed-ness*, n., *concern-ing*, adj., n. and prep., *concern-ing-ly*. adv., *concern-ing-ness*, n., *concern-ment*, n.

concert, n. — F., fr. It. *concerto*. Most lexicographers derive this word fr. L. *concertāre*, 'to dispute, contend'. This etymology cannot be accepted because of the great discrepancy in meaning. The origin of It. *concerto* and *concertare* must be sought in another Latin word. It. *concertare* prob. comes fr. L. *concentāre*, 'to sing together' (whence *concentus*, 'symphony, harmony, harmonious music, concert'), fr. **con-** and *cantāre*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and cp. **concent.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *cāntāre*) to *ĕ* (in *con-cĕntāre*) see *accent*. For the change of *-nt-* to *-rt-*, which is due to dissimilation, cp. L. *carmen*, 'song', dissimilated fr. **cannmen* (fr. *canere*,' to sing'), and *germen*, 'bud, sprout', dissimilated fr. **gen-men* (see *charm* and *germ*).

concert, tr. v. — F. *concerter*, fr. It. *concertare*. See **concert,** n., and cp. **disconcert.**
Derivatives: *concert-ed*, adj., *concert-ed-ly*, adv.

concertina, n., a small musical instrument. — It., coined fr. *concerto* (see **concert,** n.) and dimin. suff. *-ina*.

concession, n. — F., fr. L. *concessiōnem*, acc. of *concessiō*, 'an allowing, conceding', fr. *concessus*, pp. of *concēdere*. See **concede** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *concession-al*, adj., *concession-ary*, adj. and n., *concession-ist*, n.

concessionaire, n., a person to whom a concession has been granted. — F. *concessionnaire*, lit. 'a person to whom concession is made'. See **concession** and **-ary,** the equivalent of F. *-aire*.

concessive, adj. — Late L. *concessīvus*, fr. L. *concessus*, pp. of *concēdere*. See **concede** and **-ive** and cp. **concession.**
Derivatives: *concessive-ly*, adv., *concessive-ness*, n.

concettism, n., the use of fanciful expressions. — A hybrid coined fr. **concetto** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

concetto, n., a fanciful expression; conceit. — It., fr. L. *conceptum*, neut. of *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, 'to gather, collect, conceive'. See **concept.**

conch, n., a spiral shell. — Fr. L. *concha*, 'mussel, shell', fr. Gk. κόγχη, which is cogn. with OI. *śaṅkhāḥ*. Cp. **congius.** Cp. also **cochlea, cockle,** 'mollusk', **conk, coquille, coquina.**
Derivatives: *conch-ed*, adj., *conch-er*, n.

conch-al, adj., the outer part of the ear. — L. *concha*, 'shell'. See prec. word.

conch-ferous, adj., shell-bearing. — Compounded of **conch-a** and **-ferous.**

conchiform, adj., shell-shaped. — Compounded of L. *concha*, 'shell', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **concha** and **form,** n.

conchoid, n., a curve of the fourth degree, invented by Nicomedes (*geom.*) — Gk. κογχοειδής, 'mussel-like', fr. κόγχη, 'mussel', and -οειδής, 'like'. See **conch** and **-oid.**
Derivative: *conchoid-al*, adj.

conchology, n., the study of shells. — Compounded of Gk. κόγχη, 'shell', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **conch** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *conchолog-ic-al*, adj., *conchолog-ist*, n.

concierge, n., 1) a doorkeeper, janitor; 2) caretaker of an apartment house, etc. — F., 'doorkeeper, headporter', orig. 'guardian', fr. VL. **cōnservius*, fr. L. *cōnservus*, 'fellow servant', fr. **con-** and *servus*, 'servant'; influenced in form by L. *serviēns*, pres. part. of *servīre*, 'to serve'. See **serve.**

conciliar, adj., pertaining to a council. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *concilium*, 'a calling together, meeting'. See **council.**

conciliate, tr. v., to win over. — L. *conciliātus*, pp. of *conciliāre*, 'to bring together, unite', fr. *concilium*, 'a calling together, meeting'. See **council** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **reconcile.**
Derivatives: *conciliation* (q.v.), *conciliat-ive*, adj., *conciliator* (q.v.), *conciliat-ory*, adj., *conciliat-ori-ly*, adv.

conciliation, n. — L. *conciliātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *conciliātus*, pp. of *conciliāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conciliator, n. — L. See **conciliate** and agential suff. **-or.**

concinnity, n., harmony. — L. *concinnitās*, 'skillful joining, harmony', fr. *concinnus*, 'skillfully put together', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

concise, adj. — L. *concīsus*, 'divided, concise', pp. of *concīdere*, 'to cut to pieces', formed fr. **con-** and *caedere*, 'to cut'. See **cement** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *æ* (in *caedere*) to *ī* (in *con-cīdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *concise-ly*, adv., *concise-ness*, n.

concision, n. — L. *concīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a separation into divisions, lit. 'a cutting to pieces', fr. *concīsus*, pp. of *concīdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conclave, n., 1) a private meeting; 2) in the Roman Catholic Church, the meeting of the cardinals for the election of the pope; the rooms in which the cardinals meet for this purpose. — F., lit. 'persons locked up together', fr. L. *conclāve*, 'a room that may be locked up', fr. **con-** and *clāvis*, 'key'. See **clavicle.**

conclavist, n., either of two persons attending a cardinal in conclave. — F. *conclaviste*, fr. It. *conclavista*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *conclāve* and *-ista*, a suff. representing Gk. -ιστής. See prec. word and **-ist.**

conclude, tr. and intr. v. — L. *conclūdere*, 'to shut up together, to end, close', fr. **con-** and *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and cp. **exclude, include, seclude.** For the change of Latin *au* (in *claudere*) to *ū* (in *con-clūdere*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *conclud-er*, n.

conclusion, n. — F., fr. L. *conclūsiōnem*, acc. of *conclūsiō*, fr. *conclūsus*, pp. of *conclūdere*. See **conclude** and **-ion.**

conclusive, adj. — Late L. *conclūsīvus*, fr. L. *conclūsus*, pp. of *conclūdere*. See **conclude** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *conclusive-ly*, adv., *conclusive-ness*, n.

concoct, v., to make by combining. — L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, 'to cook together', fr. **con-** and *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook** and cp. **decoct.**
Derivatives: *concoction* (q.v.), *concoct-ive*, adj., *concoct-or*, n.

concoction, n. — L. *concoctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **decoction.**

concolorous, adj., of the same color. — Formed fr. **con-, color** and suff. **-ous.**

concomitance, concomitancy, n. — Late L. *concomitantia*, 'accompaniment', fr. *concomitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *concomitārī*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

concomitant, adj., accompanying; n., an accompanying thing or condition. — Late L. *concomitāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'accompanying', pres. part. of *concomitārī*, 'to accompany', fr. **con-** and *comitārī*, 'to accompany', fr. L. *comes*, gen. *comitis*, 'companion'. See **count,** 'title of nobility', and **-ant.**
Derivative: *concimitant-ly*, adv.

concord, n. — F. *concorde*, fr. L. *concordia*, 'an agreeing together, union, harmony', fr. *concors*, gen. *concordis*, 'of the same mind', fr. **con-** and *cors*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **cordate** and cp. **discord.**

concordance, n. — F., fr. Late L. *concordantia*, 'agreement, harmony', fr. L. *concordāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *concordāre*. See next word and cp. **discordance.**

concordant, adj. — L. *concordāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *concordāre*, 'to be of the same mind, agree', fr. *concors*, gen. *concordis*, 'of the same mind'. See **concord** and **-ant** and cp. **discordant.**
Derivative: *concordant-ly*, adv.

concordat, n., an agreement; esp., an agreement between the Pope and a government. — F., fr. ML. *concordātum*, prop. subst. use of the neut. pp. of L. *concordāre*, 'to be of the same mind'. See **concord.**

concourse, n. — F. *concours*, fr. L. *concursus*, 'a running together, concourse, assembly', fr. *concurs-(um)*, pp. stem of *concurrere*, 'to run together', fr. **con-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **course.**

concrescence, n., a growing together. — L. *concrēscentia*, 'a growing together', fr. *concrēscere*, 'to grow together', fr. **con-** and *crēscere*, 'to grow'. See **crescent** and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. **-ce.**

concrete, adj., 1) formed into a mass; 2) real. — L. *concrētus*, 'grown together', pp. of *concrēscere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *concrete*, n., *concrete*, tr. and intr. v., *concretion* (q.v.), *concret-ive*, adj., *concret-ive-ly*, adv., *concret-or*, n.

concretion, n., 1) a solidifying; 2) mass formed by solidification; 3) a solidified mass. — F. *concrétion*, fr. L. *concrētiōnem*, acc. of *concrētiō*, 'a growing together', fr. *concrētus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *concretion-ary*, adj.

concubinage, n. — F. See **concubine** and **-age.**

concubinal, adj. — Late L. *concubinālis*, fr. L. *concubīna*. See **concubine** and adj. suff. **-al.**

concubinary, adj. — ML. *concubinārius*, fr. L. *concubīna*. See **concubine** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

concubine, n., a woman living with, but not legally married to, a man. — F., fr. L. *concubīna*, from **con-** and *cubāre*, 'to lie down, recline'. See **cubicle.**

concupiscence, n., strong desire; lust. — L. *concupīscentia*, 'eager desire', fr. *concupīscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *concupīscere*. See next word and **-ce.**

concupiscent, adj., strongly desirous; lustful. — L. *concupīscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *concupīscere*, 'to be very desirous of, covet', fr. **con-** and *cupīscere*, 'to wish, desire', inchoative of *cupere*, 'to desire'. See **cupid.**

concur, intr. v. — L. *concurrere*, 'to run together', fr. **con-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **course.**

concurrence, n. — ML. *concurrentia*, lit. 'a running together', fr. L. *concurrēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

concurrent, adj. and n. — L. *concurrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *concurrere*, 'to run together'. See **concur** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *concurrent-ly*, adv., *concurrent-ness*, n.

concuss, tr. v., to shake violently. — L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*. See next word.

concussion, n., a violent shaking, an agitation. — L. *concussiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shaking, concussion'. fr. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, 'to shake violently', fr. **con-** and *quatere*, 'to shake'. See **quash,** 'to make void', and **-ion** and cp. **discuss, discussion, percuss, percussion.**
Derivative: *concussion-al*, adj.

concussive, adj., pertaining to concussion. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*. See prec. word.

concutient, adj., meeting with concussion (*rare*). — L. *concutiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *concutere*. See **concussion** and **-ent.**

condemn, tr. v. — L. *condemnāre*, 'to sentence, doom, blame, disapprove', fr. **con-** and *damnāre*, 'to condemn'. See **damn.** For the change

of Latin *ă* (in *dămnāre*) to *ĕ* (in *con-dĕmnāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *condemnable*, *condemnation* (qq.v.), *condemn-atory*, adj., *condemn-ed*, adj., *condemn-ing-ly*, adv.

condemnable, adj. — L. *condemnābilis*, fr. *condemnāre*. See prec. word and **-able.**

condemnation, n. — ME., fr. L. *condemnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *condemnātus*, pp. of *condemnāre*. See **condemn** and **-ation.**

condensation, n. — Late L. *condēnsātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *condēnsātus*, pp. of *condēnsāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

condense, tr. and intr. v. — L. *condēnsāre*, 'to make very dense, condense', fr. **con-** and *dēnsāre*, 'to make dense', fr. *dēnsus*. See **dense.**
Derivatives: *condens-able*, adj., *condens-abil-ity*, n., *condens-er*, n.

condescend, intr. v. — F. *condescendre*, fr. Late L. *condēscendere*, fr. **con-** and L. *dēscendere*. See **descend.**
Derivatives: *condescendence* (q.v.), *condescend-ent*, n., *condescend-er*, n., *condescend-ing*, adj., *condescend-ing-ly*, adv., *condescend-ing-ness*, n., *condescension* (q.v.)

condescendence, n. — F. *condescendance*, fr. *condescendre*, fr. Late L. *condēscendere*. See prec. word and **-ence.**

condescension, n. — Late L. *condēscēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *condēscēns-(um)*, pp. stem of *condēscendere*. See **condescend** and **-ion** and cp. **descension.**

condign, adj., deserved. — F. *condigne*, fr. L. *condignus*, 'very worthy, wholly deserving', fr. **con-** and *dignus*, 'worthy'. See **dignity.**
Derivatives: *condign-ly*, adv., *condign-ness*, n.

condiment, n., a seasoning. — F., fr. L. *condīmentum*, 'spice, seasoning', fr. *condīre*, 'to preserve, pickle, spice', rel. to *condere*, 'to put together, store up', which is formed fr. **con-** and I.-E. base ***dhē-**, 'to put, place', whence also L. *facere*, 'to make, do', OE. *dōn*, 'to do, perform, act'. See **do** and **-ment** and cp. **incondite.**

condition, n. — OF. *condicion* (F. *condition*), fr. L. *condīciōnem*, acc. of *condīciō* (erroneously spelled also *condītiō*), 'agreement, stipulation, condition', fr. *condīcere*, 'to agree upon', lit. 'to talk over together', fr. **con-** and *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction.**

condition, tr. v. — OF. *condicioner* (F. *conditionner*), fr. *condicion*. See **condition,** n.
Derivative: *condition-ed*, adj.

conditional, adj. — OF. *condicionel* (F. *conditionnel*), fr. L. *condīciōnālis*, fr. *condīciō*. See **condition,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *conditional*, n., *conditional-ity*, n., *conditional-ly*, adv.

condolatory, adj., expressing condolence. — Formed from the verb **condole** on analogy of *consolatory*.

condole, intr. v. — L. *condolēre*, 'to suffer with another, to feel another's pain', fr. **con-** and *dolēre*, 'to grieve, suffer'. See **dole,** 'grief'.

condolence, n. — Formed with suff. **-ence** fr. L. *condolēre*. See **condole.**

condominium, n., joint sovereignty. — ModL., formed fr. **con-** and **dominium.**

condonation, n. — L. *condōnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a giving away', fr. *condōnātus*, pp. of *condōnāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

condone, tr. v. — L. *condōnāre*, 'to give up, give away, forgive', fr. **con-** and *dōnāre*, 'to give'. See **donate.** Derivative: *condon-er*, n.

condor, n., a large vulture of the South American Andes. — Sp., fr. Peruvian *kuntur*.

condottiere, n., captain of freelancers. — It., formed fr. *condotto* (fr. L. *conductus*), 'one hired', pp. of *condurre*, 'to lead; to hire', fr. L. *condūcere*, 'to bring together; to hire' (see next word), and suff. *-iere*, a later var. of *-iero*, fr. Late L. *-erius*, corresponding to L. *-ārius*. See adj. suff. **-ary.**

conduce, intr. v. — L. *condūcere*, 'to bring together', fr. **con-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duct** and cp. **conduct, conn,** n. and v.
Derivatives: *conduc-er*, n., *conduc-ing-ly*, adv., *conduc-ive*, adj., *conduc-ive-ly*, adv., *conduc-ive-ness*, n.

conduct, n. — Late L. *conductus*, 'defense, escort', fr. L. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*. See prec. word and cp. **conduit.**

conduct, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. L. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*. See **conduct,** n.
Derivatives: *conduct-ible*, adj., *conduct-ibil-ity*, n., *conduction* (q.v.), *conduct-ive*, adj., *conduct-iv-ity*, n., *conductor* (q.v.)

conduction, n. — L. *conductiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*. See **conduce** and **-tion.**

conductor, n. — L., 'one who hires, a farmer', in Late L., 'a carrier', fr. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*. See **conduct,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

conduit, n., a pipe for liquids. — F., fr. Late L. *conductus*, 'defense, escort; canal, conduit', fr. L. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*. *Conduit* is a doublet of **conduct** (q.v.)

conduplicate, adj., folded together lengthwise along the middle (*bot.*) — L. *conduplicātus*, pp. of *conduplicāre*, 'to double', fr. **con-** and *duplicāre*. See **duplicate.**

condyle, n., ball at the end of a bone, forming a joint with the socket of another bone (*anat.*) — F., fr. L. *condylus*, 'the knuckle of a joint', fr. Gk. κόνδυλος, 'knuckle, knuckle of a joint, knob', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with *kandúkaḥ*, 'ball', *kandukam*, 'cushion'. Cp. **epicondyle.**
Derivatives: *condyl-oid*, adj.

condylion, n., a point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the lower jaw (*anat.*) — Gk. κονδύλιον, dimin. of κόνδυλος. See prec. word.

condyloma, n., a wartlike growth, usually near the anus (*med.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κονδύλωμα, 'knob, callous lump', fr. κόνδυλος. See **condyle** and **-oma.**

condylomatous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. κονδύλωμα, gen. κονδυλώματος. See prec. word.

cone, n. — F. *cône*, fr. L. *cōnus*, fr. Gk. κῶνος, 'pine cone, fir cone, cone; peak', which is cogn. with OI. *śáṇaḥ*, 'whetstone', L. *cōs*, gen. *cōtis*, 'whetstone', *catus*, 'sharp', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱō(i)-**, ***ḱē(i)-**, ***ḱᵉ(i)-**, 'sharp, whet; to sharpen, whet', whence also OE. *hān*, 'stone', ON. *hein*, 'hone'. See **hone** and cp. **conarium, Conium.** Cp. also **cade,** 'juniper'.
Derivatives: *cone*, tr. and intr. v., *con-er*, n.

coney, n. — See **cony.**

confab, n. (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **confabulation.**

confabulate, intr. v., to talk together, to chat. — L. *cōnfābulātus*, pp. of *cōnfābulārī*, 'to converse together', fr. **con-** and *fābulārī*, 'to speak', fr. *fābula*. See **fable.**
Derivatives: *confabulation* (q.v.), *confabulat-ory*, adj.

confabulation, n. — Late L. *cōnfābulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *cōnfābulātus*, pp. of *cōnfābulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

confect, tr. v., to prepare by mixing (*obsol.*) — L. *cōnfectus*, pp. of *cōnficere*, 'to make up together, prepare, accomplish', fr. **con-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **comfit, confetti, confiture.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *cōn-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

confection, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnfectiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfectiō*, fr. *cōnfectus*, pp. of *cōnficere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *confection-ary*, adj. and n., *confection-er*, n., *confection-ery*, n.

confederacy, n. — ME. *confederacie*, fr. OF. *confederacie*, fr. L. *cōnfoederatus*. See next word and **-cy.**

confederate, adj. — L. *cōnfoederātus*, 'leagued together', pp. of *cōnfoederāre*, 'to join by a league', fr. **con-** and *foederāre*, 'to establish by a league', fr. *foedus*, gen. *foederis*, 'league, treaty'. See **federal.**
Derivatives: *confederate*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *confederation* (q.v.)

confederation, n. — F. *confédération*, fr. Late L. *cōnfoederātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfoederātiō*, fr. L. *cōnfoederātus*, pp. of *cōnfoederāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

confederative, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). See **confederate** and **-ive.**

confer, tr. and intr. v. — L. *cōnferre*, 'to bring together, collect, bestow upon, give, consult', fr. **con-** and *ferre*, 'to bring, bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-fer, -ferous, fertile, circumference, defer, differ, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer.**
Derivatives: *confer-ee*, n., *conference* (q.v.), *confer-ment*, n., *conferr-er*, n.

conference, n. — F. *conférence*, fr. ML. *cōnferentia*, fr. L. *cōnferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnferre*. See **confer** and **-ence.**

Conferva, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *cōnferva*, 'a kind of water plant', fr. *cōnfervēre*, 'to boil together', fr. **con-** and *fervēre*, 'to boil' (see **fervent**); so called in allusion to the contracting power of the plant. See Pliny 27, 69.

confess, tr. and intr. v. — F. *confesser*, fr. VL. **cōnfessāre*, fr. L. *cōnfessus*, pp. of *cōnfitērī*, 'to confess', fr. **con-** and *fatērī* (pp. *fassus*), 'to confess, own, acknowledge', from the stem of *fārī*, 'to speak', whence also *fāma*, 'report, rumor'. See **fame** and cp. **fate, confiteor.** Cp. also **profess.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făssus*) to *ĕ* (in *cōn-fĕssus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *confessant* (q.v.), *confess-ed*, adj., *confess-ed-ly*, adv., *confession* (q.v.), *confess-or* (q.v.)

confessant, n., one who makes confession (*rare*). — F., pres. part. of *confesser*. See **confess** and **-ant.**

confession, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnfessiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfessiō*, 'confession, acknowledgement', fr. *cōnfessus*, pp. of *cōnfitērī*. See **confess** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *confession-al*, adj. and n., the hybrid nouns: *confessional-ism*, *confessional-ist* and *confession-ist*, *confession-ary*, adj.

confessor, n. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. *cōnfessor*, fr. L. *cōnfessus*, pp. of *cōnfitērī*. See **confess** and agential suff. **-or.**

confetti, n. pl., bits of colored paper. — It., pl. of *confetto*, 'sweetmeat', fr. L. *cōnfectus*, pp. of *cōnficere*, 'to put together'. See **comfit** and cp. **confect.**

confidant, masc. n.; **confidante,** fem. n., a confidential friend. — F. *confident*, fem. *confidente*, fr. It. *confidente*, fr. L. *cōnfīdentem*, acc. of *cōnfīdēns*, pres. part. of *cōnfīdere*, 'to trust, confide in something'. See next word and **-ant** and cp. **confident.**

confide, intr. and tr. v. — L. *cōnfīdere*, 'to trust in something, rely firmly upon, believe', fr. **con-** and *fīdere*, 'to trust'. See **fidelity.**
Derivatives: *confid-er*, n., *confid-ing*, adj., *confid-ing-ly*, adv., *confid-ing-ness*, n.

confidence, n. — L. *cōnfīdentia*, 'a firm trust in something; confidence', fr. *cōnfīdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnfīdere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *confidenti-al*, adj., *confidenti-al-ity*, n., *confidenti-al-ly*, adv., *confidenti-al-ness*, n., *confidenti-ary*, n.

confident, adj. — L. *cōnfīdēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'trusting in something, confident, self-confident', pres. part. of *cōnfīdere*. See **confide** and cp. **diffident.** Cp. also **confidant.**
Derivatives: *confident*, n., *confident-ly*, adv.

configuration, n. — Late L. *cōnfigūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnfigūrātus*, pp. of *cōnfigūrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

configure, tr. v., to shape after some model. — Late L. *cōnfigūrāre*, 'to form after something', fr. **con-** and L. *figūrāre*, 'to fashion, shape', fr. *figūra*, 'form, shape'. See **figure,** n.

confine, n., usually in the pl., boundary. — F. *confins*, pl., fr. OF. *confines*, fr. VL. *cōnfīnēs*, 'border, boundary', prop. pl. of the Latin adjective *cōnfīnis*, 'bordering on', fr. **con-** and *fīnis*, 'end, limit, boundary'. See **finis.**

confine, intr. v., to border on; tr. v., to limit. — F. *confiner*, 'to border on', fr. *confins*, 'confines'. See **confine,** n.
Derivatives: *confin-ed*, adj., *confin-ed-ly*, adv., *confin-ed-ness*, n., *confinement* (q.v.), *confin-er*, n., *confin-ing*, adj.

confinement, n. — F., fr. *confiner*. See **confine,** v., and **-ment.**

confirm, tr. v. — OF. *confermer* (F. *confirmer*), fr. L. *cōnfirmāre*, 'to make firm', fr. **con-** and *firmāre*, 'to make firm or steady', fr. *firmus*. See **firm,** adj., and cp. **affirm, infirm.**
Derivatives: *confirm-ed*, adj., *confirm-ed-ly*, adv., *confirm-ed-ness*, n., *confirmee* (q.v.)

confirmation, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnfirmātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfirmātiō*, fr. *cōnfirmātus*, pp. of *cōnfirmāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

confirmative, adj. — L. *cōnfirmātīvus*, 'suitable for confirmation', fr. *cōnfirmātus*, pp. of *cōnfirmāre*. See **confirm** and **-ative.**
Derivative: *confirmative-ly*, adv.

confirmatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *cōnfirmātus*, pp. of *cōnfirmāre*. See **confirm.**

confirmee, n., one to whom something is confirmed. — F. *confirmé*, pp. of *confirmer*. See **confirm** and **-ee.**

confiscable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

confiscate, tr. v., to seize by authority. — L. *cōnfiscātus*, pp. of *cōnfiscāre*, 'to lay up in a chest; to seize on for the public treasury', fr. **con-** and *fiscus*, 'basket, public chest, treasury'. See **fisc** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

confiscation, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnfiscātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfiscātiō*, fr. *cōnfiscātus*, pp. of *cōnfiscāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

confiscator, n. — L., fr. *cōnfiscātus*, pp. of *cōnfiscāre*. See **confiscate** and agential suff. **-or.**

confiscatory, adj. — See **confiscate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

confiteor, n., a form of confession (*eccles.*) — L., 'I confess', 1st person sing. of *cōnfitērī* (see **confess**); so called from the first word of the formula.

confiture, n., a confection; sweetmeat. — F., fr. *confit*, pp. of *confire*, 'to conserve, candy, pickle'. See **comfit** and **-ure.**

confix, tr. v., to join or fasten together. — L. *cōnfīxus*, pp. of *confīgere*, fr. **con-** and *fīgere*, 'to fix'. See **fix.**

conflagrate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *cōnflagrātus*, pp. of *cōnflagrāre*, 'to burn up', fr. **con-** and *flagrāre*, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See **flagrant.**
Derivatives: *conflagration* (q.v.), *conflagrat-ive*, *conflagrat-ory*, adjs.

conflagration, n. — F., fr. Late L. *cōnflagrātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnflagrātiō*, 'a burning', fr. L. *cōnflagrātus*, pp. of *cōnflagrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conflate, tr. v., 1) to blow together (*rare*); 2) to combine two readings. — L. *cōnflātus*, pp. of *cōnflāre*, 'to blow together', fr. **con-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

conflation, n. — Late L. *cōnflātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *cōnflātus*, pp. of *cōnflāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conflict, n. — L. *cōnflīctus*, 'a striking together, strife, contest', fr. *cōnflīctus*, pp. of *cōnflīgere*. See **conflict,** v.

conflict, intr. v. — L. *cōnflīctus*, pp. of *cōnflīgere*, 'to strike against, strike together, contend, fight', fr. **con-** and *flīgere*, 'to strike'. See **afflict** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *conflict-ing*, adj., *conflict-ing-ly*, adv., *confliction* (q.v.), *conflict-ive*, adj.

confliction, n. — L. *cōnflīctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a striking together', fr. *cōnflīctus*, pp. of *cōnflīgere*. See **conflict,** v., and **-ion.**

confluence, n. — L. *cōnfluentia*, 'a flowing together', fr. *cōnfluēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

confluent, adj., flowing together. — L. *cōnfluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnfluere*, 'to flow together', fr. **con-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

confluent, n. — L. *cōnfluēns*, 'the place where two rivers unite', prop. pres. part. of *cōnfluere*. See **confluent,** adj.

conflux, n., confluence. — ML. *cōnflūxus*, fr. L. *cōnfluere*. See **confluent,** adj., and cp. **flux.**

confocal, adj., having the same foci (*math.*) — Formed fr. **con-** and **focal.**

conform, tr. and intr. v. — F. *conformer*, fr. L. *cōnformāre*, 'to form, fashion or shape symmetrically', fr. **con-** and *formāre*, 'to form, fashion, shape', fr. *forma*. See **form,** n. and v.,
Derivatives: *conform-abil-ity*, n., *conform-able*, adj., *conform-able-ness*, n., *conform-abl-y*, adv., *conformation* (q.v.), *conform-er*, n., *conformist*, *conformity* (qq.v.)

conformation, n. — L. *cōnformātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'asymmetrical forming', fr. *cōnformātus*, pp. of *cōnformāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conformist, n., 1) one who conforms; 2) one who conforms to the Established Church (*English hist.*) — Formed fr. **conform** with suff. **-ist.**

conformity, n. — F. *conformité*, fr. Late L. *cōnformis*, 'similar, like', which is rel. to L. *cōnformāre*. See **conform** and **-ity.**

confound, tr. v. — OF. *confondre*, *confundre* (F. *confondre*), fr. L. *cōnfundere* (pp. *cōnfūsus*), 'to pour together', fr. **con-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **fuse,** 'to melt', **confuse.**
Derivatives: *confound-ed*, adj., *confound-ed-ly*, adv., *confound-er*, n., *confound-ing*, adj., *confound-ing-ly*, adv.

confraternity, n., a fraternal union. — F. *confraternité*, fr. ML. *cōnfrāternitātem*, acc. of *cōnfrāternitās*. See **con-** and **fraternity** and cp. next word.

confrere, n., a fellow member of a society. — F. *confrère*, fr. ML. *cōnfrātrem*, acc. of *cōnfrāter*. Cp. It. *confrate*, OSp. *confrade*, Sp. *cofrade*, Catal. *confrare*, OProvenç. *confraire*, *cofraire*, which all derive fr. ML. *cōnfrātrem*. See **con-** and **friar.**

confront, tr. v. — F. *confronter*, 'to stand face to face, confront', fr. ML. *cōnfrontāre*, fr. **con-** and L. *frōns*, gen. *frontis*, 'forehead'. See **frontal.**
Derivative: *confrontation* (q.v.), *confront-er*, n.

confrontation, n. — ML. *cōnfrontātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnfrontātus*, pp. of *cōnfrontāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

Confucian, adj., pertaining to Confucius (557?-479 B.C.E.) or Confucianism; n., an adherent of Confucianism. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Confucius*, Latinized form of Chin. ***K'ung Fū Tse***, lit. 'K'ung, the master of philosophers'.
Derivatives: *Confucian-ism*, n., *Confucian-ist*, n.

confuse, tr. v. — ME. *confus*, fr. OF. (= F.) *confus*, fr. L. *cōnfūsus*, 'confused', pp. of L. *cōnfundere*. See **confound.**
Derivatives: *confus-ed*, adj., *confus-ed-ly*, adv., *confus-ed-ness*, n.

confusion, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *cōnfūsiōnem*, acc. of *cōnfūsiō*, fr. *cōnfūsus*, pp. of *cōnfundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

confutation, n. — L. *cōnfūtātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnfūtātus*, pp. of *cōnfūtāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

confute, tr. v., to prove to be wrong. — F. *confuter*, fr. L. *cōnfūtāre*, 'to repress a boiling liquid; to check, suppress, disprove', fr. **con-** and ***fūtāre**, which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base ***bhăt-**, 'to strike down', whence also OE. *bēatan*, 'to strike'. See **beat,** 'to strike', and cp. **refute.** Cp. also **footy.**
Derivative: *confut-er*, n.

congé, n., leave to depart, dismissal; 2) a formal farewell. — F., 'permission, leave of absence, dismissal', fr. OF. *congie*, fr. L. *commeātus*, 'a going to and fro, a going at will', fr. **com-** and *meātus*, 'a going, passing', fr. *meāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *meāre*, 'to go, pass'. See **meatus** and cp. **congee,** 'dismissal'.

congeal, tr. and intr. v. — F. *congeler*, fr. L. *congelāre*, 'to cause to freeze', fr. **con-** and *gelāre*, 'to freeze', fr. *gelū*, 'frost, cold'. See **gelid.**
Derivatives: *congeal-able*, adj., *congeal-er*, n., *congeal-ment*, n.

congee, n., leave to depart, dismissal. — OF. *congie*. See **congé.**

congee, n., water in which rice has been boiled (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Tamil *kanjī*, 'boilings'.

congelation, n. — F. *congélation*, fr. L. *congelātiōnem*, acc. of *congelātiō*, fr. *congelātus*, pp. of *congelāre*. See **congeal** and **-ation.**

congener, n., a person or thing of the same kind. — L. *congener*, 'of the same race or kind', fr. **con-** and *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'race, kind, species'. See **genus.**
Derivatives: *congener-ic*, *congener-ic-al*, *congener-ous*, adjs.

congenial, adj., of the same nature. — Formed fr. **con-** and **genial.**
Derivatives: *congenial-ity*, n., *congenial-ly*, adv., *congenial-ness*, n.

congenital, adj., existing from birth. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *congenitus*, 'born together with', fr. **con-** and *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget'. See **genital.**
Derivatives: *congenital-ly*, adv., *congenital-ness*, n.

conger, n., a kind of large marine eel. — ME., fr. OF. *congre*, fr. L. *congrum*, acc. of *conger*, fr. Gk. γόγγρος, 'sea eel, conger; tubercular growth on trees', prob. meaning lit. 'something round', and rel. to γογγύλος, 'round, rounded'. Cp. **gingiva.**

congeries, n., a heap, pile. — L., lit. 'that which is brought together', fr. *congerere*, 'to bring or carry together', fr. **con-** and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gerent** and cp. **congest.**

congest, tr. v., to overcrowd. — L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *congest-ed*, adj., *congestion* (q.v.), *congest-ive*, adj.

congestion, n., overcrowding. — F., fr. L. *congestiōnem*, acc. of *congestiō*, 'a heaping up', fr. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*. See **congeries** and **-ion.**

congius, n., 1) a liquid measure containing about three quarts; 2) in pharmacy, a gallon. — L., name of a liquid measure, cogn. with Gk. κόγχος, κόγχη, 'shell; a liquid measure' (whence L. *concha*, 'shell'). See **conch** and cp. words there referred to.

conglobate, adj., formed into a ball or rounded mass. — L. *conglobātus*, pp. of *conglobāre*, 'to gather into a ball', fr. **con-** and *globāre*, 'to make into a ball', fr. *globus*, 'ball'. See **globe** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

conglobate, tr. v., to form into a ball or rounded mass. — L. *conglobātus*, pp. of *conglobāre*. See **conglobate,** adj.

conglobation, n. — L. *conglobātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a heaping together', fr. *conglobātus*, pp. of *conglobāre*. See **conglobate,** v., and **-ion.**

conglobe, tr. and intr. v., to conglobate. — F. *conglober*, fr. L. *conglobāre*. See **conglobate,** v.

conglomerate, adj., formed into a ball or rounded mass; n., something conglomerate; tr. and intr. v., to form into a ball or rounded mass. — L. *conglomerātus*, pp. of *conglomerāre*, 'to roll together', fr. **con-** and *glomerāre*, 'to form into a ball', fr. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'ball'. See **glomerate** and cp. **agglomerate.**

conglomeration, n. — Late L. *conglomerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *conglomerātus*, pp. of *conglomerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

conglutinant, adj., gluing; healing. — L. *conglūtināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *conglūtināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

conglutinate, tr. and intr. v., to glue together. — L. *conglūtinātus*, pp. of *conglūtināre*, 'to glue

together', fr. **con-** and *glūtināre*, 'to glue', fr. *glūten*, gen. *glūtinis*, 'glue'. See **gluten, glue.**

conglutination, n. — L. *conglūtinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a gluing together', fr. *conglūtinātus*, pp. of *conglūtināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

congou, also **congo,** n., a kind of black China tea. — Chin. *kung-fu*, 'labor'.

congratulant, adj. — L. *congrātulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *congrātulārī*. See next word and **-ant.**

congratulate, tr. v. — Fr. L. *congrātulātus*, pp. of *congrātulārī*, 'to wish joy warmly, congratulate', fr. **con-** and *grātulārī*, 'to wish joy', fr. *grātus*, 'pleasing'. See **grace,** n., and cp. **grateful.**
Derivatives: *congratulation* (q.v.), *congratulator*, n., *congratulat-ory*, adj.

congratulation, n. — F., fr. L. *congrātulātiōnem*, acc. of *congrātulātiō*, fr. *congrātulātus*, pp. of *congrātulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

congregant, n., a member of a congregation. — L. *congregāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *congregāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

congregate, adj., assembled. — L. *congregātus*, 'flocking together', pp. of *congregāre*, 'to flock together', fr. **con-** and *gregāre*, 'to gather into a flock', from *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

congregate, tr. and intr. v., to gather into a crowd; to assemble. — L. *congregātus*, pp. of *congregāre*. See prec. word.

congregation, n. — F. *congrégation*, fr. L. *congregātiōnem*, acc. of *congregātiō*, fr. *congregātus*, pp. of *congregāre*. See **congregate,** adj., and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *congregation-al*, adj., *congregational-ism*, n., *congregational-ist*, n.

congress, n. — L. *congressus*, 'a coming together, a friendly meeting', fr. *congressus*, pp. of *congredī*, 'to come or go together', fr. **con-** and *gradī*, pp. *gressus*, 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade,** 'step', and cp. **gradus** and **retrograde.** The change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *con-grĕssus*) is due to the Latin linguistic law according to which, in the second element of compounds, *ă* in a closed radical syllable regularly became *ĕ*. See *accent* and cp. words there referred to. (The pp. of *gradī* should be **grassus*. The form *gressus* is due to the influence of the past participles of the compounds: *con-gressus*, *prō-gressus*, etc.)
Derivatives: *congress-er*, n., *congression* (q.v.), *congress-ive*, adj.

congressional, adj., 1) pertaining to a congress; 2) (*cap.*) pertaining to Congress. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *congressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a coming together', fr. *congressus*, pp. of *congredī*, 'to come or go together'. See **congress** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *congression-al*, adj., *congressionalist* (q.v.), *congression-al-ly*, adv.

congressionalist, n., an adherent of a congress. — Formed fr. **congression** with adj. suff. **-al** and suff. **-ist.**

congressist, n., a member of a congress. — Formed fr. **congress** with suff. **-ist.**

Congreve rocket, Congreve match. — Both named after their inventor Sir William *Congreve* (1772-1828).

congruence, congruency, n. — L. *congruentia*, 'agreement, harmony', fr. *congruēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'agreeing'. See **congruent** and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

congruent, adj., agreeing, corresponding, coinciding. — L. *congruēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *congruere*, 'to come together, coincide, agree', fr. **con-** and ***-gruere**, which occurs also in L. *ingruere*, 'to rush or break into', and is of uncertain etymology. L. *ruere*, 'to fall violently', is not rel. to *congruere*, *ingruere*.
Derivative: *congruent-ly*, adv.

congruity, n., agreement, correspondence, coincidence. — F. *congruité*, fr. Late L. *congruitātem*, acc. of *congruitās*, fr. *congruus*. See **congruous** and **-ity.**

congruous, adj., congruent, fitting, suitable. — L. *congruus*, 'fit, suitable, congruous', fr. *congruere*. See **congruent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *congruous-ly*, adv., *congruous-ness*, n.

conic, adj., 1) pertaining to a cone; 2) cone-shaped or resembling a cone. — F. *conique*, fr. Gk. κωνικός, 'pertaining to a cone', fr. κῶνος, 'cone'. See **cone** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *conic-al*, adj., *conic-al-ly*, adv., *conic-al-ness*, n., *conic-ity*, n.

conidium, n., an asexual cell occurring in certain fungi. — ModL., formed with the ModL. dimin. suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. κόνις, 'dust'. See **conio-.**

conifer, n., a cone-bearing tree (*bot.*) — L., compounded of *cōnus*, 'cone', and *ferre*, 'to bear'. See **cone** and **-fer.**

coniferous, adj., cone-bearing. — See prec. word and **-ferous.**

coniform, adj., having the form of a cone. — See **cone** and **-form.**

conine, n., a poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, found in hemlock (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **Conium** with chem. suff. **-ine.**

conio-, combining form meaning 'dust'. — Gk. κονιο-, fr. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. *cinis*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **anthraconite.**

Conioselinum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **Conium** and Gk σέλῖνον, 'celery'. See **celery.**

Conium, n., a genus of poisonous plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — L. *cōnium*, 'hemlock', fr. Gk. κώνειον, of s.m., which is prob. rel. to κῶνος, 'pine cone, fir cone'. See **cone.**

conjecture, n., 1) guesswork; 2) guess. — L. *conjectūra*, 'inference, conclusion' (whence also F. *conjecture*), fr. *conjectus*, pp. of *conicere* (less correctly *conjicere*), 'to throw together; to infer, conclude', fr. **con-** and *jacere*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-ure.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăcere*) to *ĕ* (in *con-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *conjecture*, tr. and intr. v., *conjectur-able*, adj., *conjectur-abl-y*, adv., *conjectur-al*, adj., *conjectur-al-ly*, adv.

conjoin, tr. v. — ME. *conjoinen*, fr. F. *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere*, 'to join together' (whence also It. *congiungere*, Provenç. *conjonher*), fr. **con-** and *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. **conjoint, conjugate.**
Derivatives: *conjoin-ed*, adj., *conjoin-er*, n.

conjoint, adj. — F. *conjoint*, pp. of *conjoindre*. See prec. word and **conjunct** and cp. **disjoint.**
Derivatives: *conjoint-ly*, adv., *conjoint-ness*, n.

conjugal, adj., of marriage. — L. *conjugālis*, 'relating to marriage' (whence also F. *conjugal*), fr. L. *conjux* (later form *conjūnx*), gen. *conjugis*, 'spouse', which is rel. to *conjungere*, 'to join together'. See **conjoin** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *conjugality* (q.v.), *conjugal-ly*, adv.

conjugality, n. — Coined by Milton fr. prec. word and suff. **-ity.**

conjugate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *conjugātus*, pp. of *conjugāre*, 'to join together, unite', fr. **con-** and *jugāre*, 'to join; to yoke; to marry', which is rel. to *jugum*, 'yoke', *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. *jugate*. Cp. also **conjoin.**

conjugate, adj. — L. *conjugātus*, pp. of *conjugāre*. See **conjugate,** v.
Derivative: *conjugate-ly*, adv.

conjugation, n. — L. *conjugātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a combining, connecting, conjugation', fr. *conjugātus*, pp. of *conjugāre*. See **conjugate,** v., and **-ion.** In its grammatical sense, L. *conjugātiō* is a loan translation of Gk. συζυγίᾱ, lit. 'a yoking, or binding, together'.
Derivatives: *conjugation-al*, adj., *conjugation-al-ly*, adv.

conjunct, adj., joined together, united (*archaic*). — L. *conjūnctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, 'to join together'. See **conjoin** and cp. **conjoint.**
Derivatives: *conjunct*, n., *conjunct-ly*, adv.

conjunction, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *conjonction*, fr. L. *conjūnctiōnem*, acc. of *conjūnctiō*, fr. *conjūnctus*, pp. of *conjungere*. See **conjunct** and **-ion.** Cp. It. *congiunzione*, OProvenç. *conjunctio*, Sp. *conjunción*, which all derive fr. L. *conjūnctiōnem*. In its grammatical sense L. *conjūnctiō* is a loan translation of Gk. συνδεσμός (fr. συνδεῖν, 'to bind together').
Derivatives: *conjunction-al*, adj., *conjunction-al-ly*, adv.

conjunctiva, n., the mucous membrane which covers the inner surface of the eyelids (*anat.*) — Medical L. (short for *membrāna conjūnctīva*), fem. of L. *conjūnctīvus*, 'serving to connect, connective'. See next word.
Derivative: *conjunctiv-al*, adj.

conjunctive, adj. — L. *conjūnctīvus*, 'serving to connect, connective', fr. *conjūnctus*, pp. of *conjungere*. See **conjunct** and **-ive** and cp. **disjunctive, subjunctive.**
Derivatives: *conjunctive*, n., *conjunctive-ly*, adv., *conjunctive-ness*, n.

conjunctivitis, n., inflammation of the conjunctiva (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. Medical L. *conjūnctīva* (fem. of L. *conjūnctīvus*), with **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **conjunctiva.**

conjuration, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *conjuration*, fr. L. *conjūrātiōnem*, acc. of *conjūrātiō*, lit. 'a swearing together, conspiracy', fr. *conjūrātus*, pp. of *conjūrāre*; cp. It. *congiurazione* and Sp. *conjuración*, which are of the same origin. See **conjure** and **-ation.**

conjure, tr. v. — ME. *conjuren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *conjurer*, fr. L. *conjūrāre*, 'to swear together, conspire', fr. **con-** and *jūrāre*, 'to swear an oath'. See **jury.**
Derivatives: *conjur-er*, *conjur-or*, *conjur-ing*, nouns.

conk, n., nose (*slang*). — The same as **conch.**

conn, tr. v., to direct the steering of a ship. — Fr. obsol. *cond*, fr. ME. *conduen*, 'to lead, guide', fr. MF. (= F.) *conduire*, fr. L. *condūcere*. See **conduce** and cp. **conning tower.**
Derivative: *conn-er*, n.

connate, adj., born with. — Late L. *connātus*, pp. of *connāscī*, 'to be born with, to be born at the same time', fr. **con-** and *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **natal** and cp. **cognate.**

connatural, adj., 1) innate; 2) born at the same time. — ML. *connātūrālis*, 'of the same nature; inborn'. See **con-** and **natural.**

connect, tr. and intr. v. — L. *connectere*, 'to bind or join together', fr. **con-** and *nectere*, 'to tie, bind, join', fr. I.-E. base ***ned-**, 'to twist, knot'; see **net** and cp. **nexus, annex.** L. *nectere* was influenced in form by *pectere*, 'to comb, dress, weed'.
Derivatives: *connect-ed*, adj., *connected-ly*, adv., *connect-ed-ness*, n., *connect-ive*, adj., *connect-ive-ly*, adv., *connect-iv-ity*, n.

connection, connexion, n. — L. *connexiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a binding or joining together, connection', fr. *connexus*, pp. of *connectere*. See prec. word and **-ion.** The spelling *connection* is due to the influence of the many English nouns in *-tion* (fr. L. *-tiōnem*).
Derivative: *connection-al*, *connexion-al*, adj.

connellite, n., copper chloride with copper sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after A. *Connel*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

conning tower (*naut.*) — The first word is the pres. part. of **conn** (q.v.)

conniption, n., a fit of hysteria (*U.S. Slang*). — Of unknown origin.

connivance, n. — F. *connivence*, fr. L. *cōnīventia*, *connīventia*, fr. *cōnīvēns*, *connīvēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **connivent** and **-ance.**

connive, intr. v., to pretend ignorance. — L. *cōnīveō*, *cōnīvēre*, less exactly spelled *connīveō*, *connīvēre*, 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, over-

look (errors), connive at', which stands for **con-cnī(g)ueō* and is formed fr. **con-** and I.-E. base **kneigʷh-*, 'to bend', whence also L. *nictō, nictāre*, 'to wink, blink', *nītor, nītī* [for **nīvitor* (fr. **kneigʷhetōr*) or **nivitor* (fr. **knigʷhetōr*)], 'to strive, make an effort, exert oneself', Goth. *hneiwan*, 'to bend toward', OE., OS., OHG. *hnīgan*, ON. *hnīga*, MHG. *nīgen*, G. *neigen*, 'to bend, bow'. Cp. **nictitate, nisus, renitent.**

Derivatives: *connivent* (q.v.), *conniv-er*, n.

connivent, adj. — L. *cōnīvēns, connīvēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnīvēre, connīvēre*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

connoisseur, n., a critical judge. — OF. *conoisseor, conoisseur* (F. *connaisseur*), fr. *conoistre* (F. *connaître*), 'to know', fr. L. *cognōscere*, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. See **cognition.**

connotate, tr. v. — ML. *connotātus*, pp. of *connotāre*. See **connote** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **annotate.**

Derivatives: *connotation* (q.v.), *connotat-ive*, adj., *connotat-ive-ly*, adv.

connotation, n. — ML. *connotātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *connotātus*, pp. of *connotāre*. See next word and **-ion** and cp. **annotation.**

connote, tr. v. — ML. *connotāre*, 'to mark together', fr. **con-**, and L. *notāre*, 'to mark', fr. *nota*, 'a mark'. See **note.**

Derivatives: *connot-ive*, adj., *connot-ive-ly*, adv.

connubial, adj., pertaining to marriage. — L. *cōnūbiālis* (later *connūbiālis*), 'pertaining to marriage', fr. *cōnūbium* (later *connūbium*), 'marriage', fr. **co-** and the stem of *nūbere* (pp. *nuptus*), 'to marry'. See **nuptial** and cp. **nubile.**

Derivatives: *connubial-ity*, n., *connubial-ly*, adv.

cono-, before a vowel **con-,** combining form denoting the *cone*. — Gk. κωνο-, κων-, fr. κῶνος, 'cone'. See **cone.**

conodont, n., any of certain minute fossils of a toothlike shape. — Compounded of Gk. κῶνος, 'cone', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **cono-** and **odonto-.**

conoid, adj., cone-shaped. — Gk. κωνοειδής, 'conical, cone-shaped', compounded of κῶνος, 'cone', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cone** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *conoid*, n.

Conopholis, n., a genus of plants of the broomrape family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κῶνος, 'cone' (see **cone**), and φολίς, 'scale', which is cogn. with φελλός, 'cork tree, cork' (see **phello-** and cp. words there referred to); so called because the upper scales form bracts to the flowers, resembling those of the fir cone.

Conopophagidae, n. pl., a genus of birds, the ant pipit (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'gnat eaters', formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. κώνωψ, 'gnat, mosquito', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **canopy** and **phago-.**

conquer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *conqueren*, fr. OF. *conquerre*, fr. VL. **conquaerere*, 'to seek with care, conquer' (remodeled after L. *quaerere*, 'to seek'), for L. *conquīrere*, 'to seek for' (whence OIt. *conquidere*; F. *conquérir*, 'to conquer', is a new formation after *quérir*, 'to seek', fr. VL. **quaerīre*, which corresponds to L. *quaerere*). L. *conquīrere* is formed fr. **con-** and *quaerere*, 'to seek'. See **quaere** and cp. **conquest.** Cp. also **acquire, inquire, require.**

Derivatives: *conquer-able*, adj., *conquerable-ness*, n., *conquer-ing*, adj., *conquer-ing-ly*, adv., *conqueror* (q.v.)

conqueror, n. — ME. *conquereour*, fr. OF. *conquereor*, fr. *conquerre*, 'to conquer'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

conquest, n. — ME., partly fr. OF. *conquest* (F. *conquêt*), 'acquisition', partly fr. OF. *conqueste* (F. *conquête*), 'acquisition, conquest'. These words prop. are the masc., resp. fem. pp. of OF. *conquerre*, and derive fr. VL. **conquaesītus*, resp. **conquaesīta* (corresponding to L. *conquīsītus, conquīsīta*), pp. of **conquaerere*. See **conquer** and cp. **conquistador.**

conquian, n., a card game with two players. — Fr. Sp. *¿con quién?*, 'with whom?' Sp. *con* derives fr. L. *cum*, 'with'; see 1st **con-.** Sp. *quién* comes fr. L. *quem*, acc. of *quis*, 'who'; see **who.** Cp. **cooncan.**

conquistador, n., a conqueror, applied esp. to the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru. — Sp., fr. *conquistar*, 'to conquer', fr. VL. *conquistāre*, fr. L. *conquīsītus*, pp. of *conquīrere*, 'to seek for'; see **conquer.** L. *conquīsītus* stands for **conquaesītus*. For the change of Latin *ae* (in *quaesītus*) to *ī* (in *con-quīsītus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

Conrad, masc. PN. — G. *Konrad* or F. *Conrade*, fr. OHG. *Kuonrāt*, which is compounded of *kuon*, 'bold', and *rāt*, 'counsel'; hence *Conrad* lit. means 'bold in counsel'. See **keen** and **rede.**

consanguine, adj., consanguineous. — F. *consanguin*, fr. L. *cōnsanguineus*. See next word.

consanguineous, adj., of the same blood; having the same ancestor. — L. *cōnsanguineus*, 'of the same blood, related by blood', fr. **con-** and *sanguineus*, 'of blood', fr. *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood'. See **sanguine** and cp. **sanguineous.** For E. *-ous*, as corresponding to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivative: *consanguineous-ly*, adv.

consanguinity, n., blood relationship. — F. *consanguinité*, fr. L. *cōnsanguinitātem*, acc. of *cōnsanguinitās*, 'blood relationship', fr. *cōnsanguineus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

conscience, n. — ME., fr. E. *conscience*, fr. L. *cōnscientia*, 'consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense', lit. 'knowledge shared with another', fr. *cōnsciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnscīre*, 'to be conscious of', fr. **con-** and *scīre*, 'to know'; see **science.** L. *cōnscientia* is prob. a loan translation of Gk. συνείδησις, 'consciousness, conscientiousness', lit. 'knowledge shared with another'.

Derivatives: *conscience-less*, adj., *conscience-less-ly*, adv., *conscience-less-ness*, n.

conscientious, adj. — F. *consciencieux* (fem. *consciencieuse*), fr. ML. *cōnscientiōsus*, fr. L. *cōnscientia*. See **conscience** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *conscientious-ly*, adv., *conscientious-ness*, n.

conscious, adj. — L. *cōnscius*, 'knowing, aware of', fr. **con-** and *scīre*, 'to know'. Cp. L. *nescius, inscius*, 'not knowing', which are analogously formed, and see **science.**

Derivatives: *conscious-ly*, adv., *conscious-ness*, n.

conscribe, tr. v. — L. *cōnscrībere*. See next word.

conscript, adj. and n. — L. *cōnscrīptus*, pp. of *cōnscrībere*, 'to write together, draw up, list, enrol', fr. **con-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**

conscript, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **conscription** (q.v.) The more correct form is **conscribe** (fr. L. *cōnscrībere*). Cp. the verbs *describe, inscribe, prescribe, subscribe*, which have no collateral forms ending in *-script*.

conscription, n. — L. *cōnscrīptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a writing together, a levying of troops', fr. *cōnscrīptus*, pp. of *cōnscrībere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *conscription-al*, adj.

consecrate, adj. — L. *cōnsecrātus*, pp. of *cōnsecrāre*, 'to devote as sacred, dedicate, consecrate', fr. **con-** and *sacrāre*, 'to set apart as sacred, to hallow, consecrate'. See **sacred** and adj. suff. **-ate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săcrāre*) to *ĕ* (in *cōn-sĕcrāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

consecrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *cōnsecrātus*, pp. of *cōnsecrāre*. See **consecrate,** adj.

Derivatives: *consecrat-ed*, adj., *consecrat-ed-ness*, n., *consecration* (q.v.), *consecrat-ive*, adj., *consecrator* (q.v.)

consecration, n. — L. *cōnsecrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnsecrātus*, pp. of *cōnsecrāre*. See **consecrate,** adj., and **-ion.**

consecrator, n. — Late L., 'one who consecrates', fr. L. *cōnsecrātus*, pp. of *cōnsecrāre*. See **consecrate,** adj., and agential suff. **-or.**

consectary, adj., that which follows logically (*obsol.*) — L. *cōnsectārius*, fr. *cōnsectārī*, 'to follow after eagerly', freq. of *cōnsequī* (pp. **cōnsectus, cōnsecūtus*), 'to follow up, go after', fr. **con-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and **-ary** and cp. **sect, consequent.** Cp. also next word.

Derivative: *consectary*, n.

consecution, n. — L. *cōnsecūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnsecūtus*, pp. of *cōnsequī*, 'to follow up, go after, attend', fr. **con-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and **-tion** and cp. **consequent.**

consecutive, adj. and n. — F. *consécutif* (fem. *consécutive*), a learned word derived fr. L. *cōnsecūtus*, pp. of *cōnsequī*. See **sequel** and **-ive** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *consecutive-ly*, adv., *consecutive-ness*, n.

consenescence, n., the process of growing old together. — Formed with suff. **-ence** fr. L. *cōnsenēscere*, 'to grow old together', fr. **con-** and *senēscere*, 'to grow old', an inchoative formed fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old'. See **senile.**

consensual, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

consensus, n., agreement. — L., 'agreement, accordance, unanimity', fr. *cōnsēnsus*, pp. of *cōnsentīre*. See **consent,** v.

consent, intr. v. — OF. (= F.) *consentir*, fr. L. *cōnsentīre*, 'to feel together, agree, accord', fr. **con-** and *sentīre* (pp. *sēnsus*), 'to feel'. See **sense.**

Derivatives: *consent-er*, n., *consent-ing*, adj., *consent-ing-ly*, adv., *consent-ing-ness*, n., *consent-ive*, adj., *consent-ive-ly*, adv., *consent-ive-ness*, n.

consent, n. — OF. *consente*, fr. *consentir*. See **consent,** v.

Derivatives: *consent-ful*, adj., *consent-ful-ly*, adv.

consentaneity, n., agreement. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *cōnsentāneus*. See next word.

consentaneous, adj., agreeing. — L. *cōnsentāneus*, 'agreeing with something', fr. *cōnsentīre*. See **consent,** v., and **-aneous.**

Derivatives: *consentaneous-ly*, adv., *consentaneous-ness*, n.

consentience, n., agreement. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

consentient, adj., agreeing. — L. *cōnsentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnsentīre*. See **consent,** v., and **-ent.**

Derivative: *consentient-ly*, adv.

consentment, n. — OF. *consentement*, fr. *consentir*. See **consent,** v., and **-ment.**

consequence, n. — F. *conséquence*, fr. L. *cōnsequentia*, fr. *cōnsequēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnsequī*. See next word and **-ence.**

consequent, adj. — L. *cōnsequēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnsequī*, 'to follow up, go after, attend'. See **consecution** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *consequent*, n., *consequent-ly*, adv. and conj.

consequential, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. L. *cōnsequentia*. See **consequence.**

Derivatives: *consequential-ity*, n., *consequential-ly*, adv., *consequential-ness*, n.

conservable, adj. — L. *cōnservābilis*, 'that which can be conserved', fr. *cōnservāre*. See **conserve,** v., and **-able.**

conservancy, n. — Formed from the verb **conserve** with suff. **-ancy.**

conservation, n. — ME., fr. L. *cōnservātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a keeping, preserving, conserving', fr. *cōnservātus*, pp. of *cōnservāre*. See **conserve,** v., and **-ation.**

Derivatives: *conservation-al*, adj., *conservation-ist*, n.

conservatism, n. — Short for *conservativism*. See **conservative** and **-ism.**

conservative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *conservatif* (fem. *conservative*), fr. L. *cōnservātus*, pp. of *cōnservāre*. See **conserve,** v., and **-ative.**

Derivative: *conservative*, n.

conservatoire, n., a school of music. — F., fr. It.

conservatorio, orig. 'orphanage', fr. ML. *cōnservātōrium*, 'a place for preserving', fr. L. *cōnservāre*, 'to preserve' (the first Italian musical schools were orphanages). See **conserve**, v., and cp. **conservatory.**

conservator, n. — ME. *conservatour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *conservateur*, fr. L. *cōnservātōrem*, acc. of *cōnservātor*, 'a keeper, preserver', fr. *cōnservāre*. See **conserve,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

conservatory, n., a school of music. — ML. *cōnservātōrium*. See **conservatoire** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

conserve, tr. v. — F. *conserver*, fr. L. *cōnservāre*, 'to save, keep, protect', fr. **con-** and *servāre*, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect', which is prob. cogn. with Avestic *haraiti*, *haurvaiti*, 'takes care of, protects', *haurva*, 'protecting'. Gk. ἥρως (for *ἥρωϝ-ος), 'hero', lit. 'defender, protector', Ἥρᾱ (for *Ἥρϝᾱ), 'Hera', lit. 'defendress, protectress', and perh. also with ὄρμῑνος, 'the sage plant', lit. 'the saving plant' (for sense development cp. L. *salvia*, 'the sage plant', fr. *salvāre*, 'to save'; see *Salvia* and *sage*, the plant). See **hero** and cp. **observe, preserve, reserve.** L. *servus*, 'slave', *servīre*, 'to serve', are not rel. to *servāre*.

Derivatives: *conserve*, n. (q.v.), *conserv-er*, n.

conserve, n. — F., 'preserved fruit', fr. *conserver*, 'to preserve, keep, maintain', fr. L. *cōnservāre*. See **conserve,** v.

consider, tr. v. — ME. *consideren*, fr. MF.(= F.) *considérer*, fr. L. *cōnsīderāre*, 'to look at closely, observe, contemplate, meditate', orig. 'to observe the stars', fr. **con-** and *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*, 'star'. See **sidereal** and cp. **desiderate, desire.**

Derivatives: *consider-ed*, adj., *consider-er*, n., *consider-ing*, prep., *consider-ing-ly*, adv.

considerable, adj. — ML. *cōnsīderābilis* (whence also F. *considérable*), fr. L. *cōnsīderāre*. See prec. word and **-able.** Derivatives: *considerable-ness*, n., *considerabl-y*, adv.

considerate, adj. — L. *cōnsīderātus*, pp. of *cōnsīderāre*. See **consider** and adj. suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *considerate-ly*, adv., *considerate-ness*, n.

consideration, n. — F. *considération*, fr. L. *cōnsīderātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnsīderātiō*, 'consideration, contemplation, reflection', fr. *cōnsīderātus*, pp. of *cōnsīderāre*. See **consider** and **-ation.**

consign, tr. v. — F. *consigner*, fr. L. *cōnsignāre*, 'to mark with a seal, to subscribe, attest, certify', fr. **con-** and *signāre*, 'to set a mark upon, mark', fr. *signum*, 'a mark'. See **sign.**

Derivatives: *consign-able*, adj., *consignation* (q.v.), *consign-ee*, n., *consign-er*, n., *consignment*, n., *consign-or*, n.

consignation, n. — L. *cōnsignātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a written proof, document', fr. *cōnsignātus*, pp. of *cōnsignāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

consilience, n., concurrence, coincidence. — Lit. 'a jumping together'; formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

consilient, adj., concurring, coincident. — Formed on analogy of **resilient** (q.v.) fr. **con-** and *salīre*, 'to leap'.

consist, intr. v. — L. *consistere*, 'to stand still, stop, halt, endure, subsist', fr. **con-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.

consistence, consistency, n. — ML. *cōnsistentia* (whence also F. *consistance*), fr. L. *cōnsistēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

consistent, adj. — L. *cōnsistēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnsistere*. See **consist** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *consistent-ly*, adv.

consistory, n., 1) a council chamber; 2) the papal senate. — ONF. *consistorie*, fr. Late L. *cōnsistōrium*, 'place of assembly; place where the emperor's council met' (whence also OF., F. *consistoire*), fr. L. *cōnsistere*. See **consist** and subst. suff. **-ory.** Derivative: *consistori-al*, adj.

consociate, tr. and intr. v., to associate together. — L. *cōnsociātus*, pp. of *cōnsociāre*, 'to associate with', fr. **con-** and *sociāre*, 'to join together, associate', fr. *socius*, 'companion'. See **social** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **associate, dissociate.**

consociate, n. — L. *cōnsociātus*, pp. of *cōnsociāre*. See **consociate,** v.

consociation, n. — L. *cōnsociātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnsociātus*, pp. of *cōnsociāre*. See **consociate,** v., and **-ion.**

consolation, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnsōlātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnsōlātiō*, fr. *cōnsōlātus*, pp. of *cōnsōlārī*. See **console,** v., and **-ation.**

consolatory, adj. — L. *cōnsōlātōrius*, 'pertaining to consolation', fr. *cōnsōlātus*, pp. of *cōnsōlārī*. See **console** and adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory.**

Derivatives: *consolatori-ly*, adv., *consolatori-ness*, n.

console, tr. v., to comfort. — F. *consoler*, fr. L. *cōnsōlārī*, 'to console, comfort, encourage', fr. **con-** and *sōlārī*, 'to comfort'. See **solace** and cp. **disconsolate.**

Derivatives: *consol-able*, adj., *consolatory* (q.v.), *consol-er*, n.

console, n., 1) a bracket supporting a shell, cornice, etc.; 2) a console table; 3) cabinet of an organ, radio or phonograph. — F., 'console, console table', prob. a blend of *consoler*, 'to comfort', and *consolider*, 'to strengthen, make firm, consolidate'. See **console,** v., and **consolidate.**

consolidant, adj., tending to heal; n., a consolidating agent (*med.*) — L. *cōnsolidāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cōnsolidāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

consolidate, tr. v., 1) to make solid; 2) to unite; intr. v., 1) to become solid; 2) to unite. — L. *cōnsolidātus*, pp. of *cōnsolidāre*, 'to make quite firm or solid', fr. **con-** and *solidāre*, 'to make firm or solid', fr. *solidus*, 'firm, solid'. See **solid** and cp. **console,** n. Cp. also **consound.**

Derivative: *consolidat-ed*, adj.

consolidate, adj., consolidated. — L. *cōnsolidātus*, pp. of *cōnsolidāre*. See **consolidate,** v.

consolidation, n. — Late L. *cōnsolidātiō*, *-ōnis*,

fr. L. *cōnsolidātus*, pp. of *cōnsolidāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

consols, n. pl. — Abbreviation of *Consolidated Annuities*, British government securities.

consolute, adj., mutually soluble (*chem.*) — Late L. *cōnsolūtus*, 'dissolved together', pp. of **cōnsolvere*, fr. **con-** and L. *solvere*, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See **solve** and cp. **absolute, dissolute, resolute.**

consommé, n., a clear, rich soup. — F., prop. pp. of *consommer*, 'to consume', fr. L. *cōnsummāre*, 'to accomplish, finish'. See **consummate.** F. *consommer* was influenced in meaning by a confusion with L. *cōnsūmere*, 'to consume' (see *consume*).

consonance, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnsonantia*, 'agreement, harmony', fr. *cōnsonāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **sonance** and words there referred to.

consonant, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *cōnsonāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cōnsonāre*, 'to sound together or at the same time', fr. **con-** and *sonāre*, 'to sound'. See **sonant** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *consonant-ly*, adv., *consonant-ness*, n.

consonant, n. — OF., fr. L. *cōnsonantem*, acc. of *cōnsonāns*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *consonant-al*, adj., *consonant-ism*, n., *consonant-ly*, adv., *consonant-ness*, n.

consort, n., a spouse. — F., fr. L. *cōnsortem*, acc. of *cōnsors*, 'sharer, partner, comrade', lit. 'having the same lot', fr. **con-** and *sors*, gen. *sortis*, 'lot, condition'. See **sort,** n., and cp. **sorcerer, consortium.**

Derivatives: *consort*, intr. v., *consort-able*, adj., *consort-er*, n.

consortium, n., union, association. — L., 'fellowship, partnership, society', fr. *cōnsors*, gen. *cōnsortis*. See prec. word.

consound, n., a plant supposed to have healing qualities; the comfrey. — OF. *consolde*, *consoulde*, fr. L. *cōnsolida*, 'comfrey', lit. 'the strengthening plant', fr. *cōnsolidāre*, 'to make firm or solid'. See **consolidate,** v.

conspecies, n., a fellow species of the same genus. — Formed fr. **con-** and **species.**

conspecific, adj., of the same species. — Formed fr. **con-** and **specific.**

conspectus, n., a general survey. — L., 'a looking at, sight, view', fr. *cōnspectus*, pp. of *cōnspicere*, 'to look at attentively, get sight of', fr. **con-** and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. **aspect** and words there referred to.

conspicuity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *cōnspicuus*. See next word.

conspicuous, adj. — L. *cōnspicuus*, 'visible, remarkable, conspicuous', fr. *cōnspicere*. See **conspectus.**

Derivatives: *conspicuous-ly*, adv., *conspicuous-ness*, n.

conspiracy, n. — ME. *conspiracie*, fr. OF. *conspiracie*, fr. L. *cōnspīrāre*. See **conspire** and **-acy.**

conspirant, adj., conspiring. — F., pres. part. of *conspirer*. See **conspire** and **-ant.**

conspiration, n. (*obsol.*) — F., fr. L. *cōnspīrātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnspīrātiō*, 'conspiracy', fr. *cōnspīrātus*, pp. of *cōnspīrāre*. See **conspire** and **-ation.**

conspirator, n. — L. *cōnspīrātor*, fr. *cōnspīrātus*, pp. of *cōnspīrāre*. See next word and **-ator.**

conspire, intr. and tr. v. — F. *conspirer*, fr. L. *cōnspīrāre*, 'to breathe together, agree, act in concert, plot together', fr. **con-** and *spīrāre*, 'to breathe, blow'. See **spirit** and cp. **aspire** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *conspir-er*, n., *conspir-ing*, adj., *conspir-ing-ly*, adv.

conspue, tr. v., to spit upon in contempt, assail. — F. *conspuer*, 'to spit upon, despise, to decry', fr. L. *cōnspuere*, 'to spit upon in contempt', fr. **con-** and *spuere*, 'to spit'. See **spew** and cp. **sputum.** Cp. also **cuspidor.**

constable, n., peace officer. — ME., fr. OF. *conestable* (F. *connétable*), fr. Late L. *comes stabulī*, lit. 'count of the stable', fr. L. *comes*, 'companion', and genitive of L. *stabulum*, 'stable'. See **count,** 'title of nobility', and **stable,** 'stall'.

constabulary, adj., pertaining to a constable; n., police. — ML. *cōnstabulārius*, 'pertaining to a constable', fr. *conestabulus*, *cōnstabulus*, 'constable', fr. Late L. *comes stabulī*. See **constable** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Constance, fem. PN. — Lit. 'constancy, firmness', fr. L. *cōnstantia*. See next word.

constancy, n. — L. *cōnstantia*, 'steadfastness, firmness, constancy', fr. *cōnstāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-cy** and cp. **Constance.**

constant, adj. — ME., fr. F. *constant*, fr. L. *cōnstantem*, acc. of *cōnstāns*, 'firm, steadfast, unchangeable, stable, constant', pres. part. of *cōnstāre*, 'to stand firm, last, endure, preserve, be settled, be certain, be evident', lit. 'to stand together', fr. **con-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ant** and cp. **cost.**

Derivatives: *constant*, n., *constant-ly*, adv.

Constant, masc. PN. — L. *Cōnstāns*, lit. 'firm, steadfast, constant'. See prec. word.

Constantine, masc. PN. — F., fr. L. *Cōnstantīnus*, a derivative of *cōnstāns*, gen. *cōnstantis*. See **constant** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. prec. word.

Constantinian, adj., pertaining to the Roman emperor Constantine the Great or his period (306-337). — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

constellate, tr. and intr. v., to form into a constellation; adj., constellated. — Late L. *cōnstēllātus*, 'starred, studded with stars', fr. **con-** and L. *stēllātus*, 'starred', pp. of *stēllāre*. See **stellate.**

constellation, n. — Late L. *cōnstēllātiō*, 'a collection of stars', fr. *cōnstēllātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

consternate, tr. v. — L. *cōnsternātus*, pp. of *cōn-*

sternāre. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

consternation, n., dismay. — F., fr. L. *cōnsternātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnsternātiō*, 'confusion, dismay, consternation', fr. *cōnsternātus*, pp. of *cōnsternāre*, 'to stretch upon the ground, overcome, confuse, alarm, dismay', which is prob. formed fr. *cōnsternere*, 'to throw down, prostrate, deject', fr. **con-** and *sternere*, 'to spread out'. See **stratum.**

constipate, tr. v. — L. *cōnstīpātus*, pp. of *cōnstīpāre*, 'to press closely together', fr. **con-** and *stīpāre*, 'to press together, stuff, cram'. See **stipate** and cp. **costive.**

constipation, n. — L. *cōnstīpātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pressing together', fr. *cōnstīpātus*, pp. of *cōnstīpāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

constituency, n. — Formed fr. **constituent** on analogy of *regency*, etc.; first used by Macauley.

constituent, adj. — L. *cōnstituēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *cōnstituere*. See next word and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *constituent*, n., *constituent-ly*, adv.

constitute, tr. v. — L. *cōnstitūtus*, pp. of *cōnstituere*, 'to cause to stand, set, put, place, set up, erect, establish, bring about, appoint, constitute', fr. **con-** and *statuere*, 'to cause to stand, place, set up'. See **statute** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *con-stituere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *constitution* (q.v.), *constitut-ive*, adj. and n., *constitut-ive-ly*, adv., *constitut-iveness*, n.

constitution, n. — F., fr. L. *cōnstitūtiōnem*, acc. of *cōnstitūtiō*, 'constitution, disposition, nature', fr. *cōnstitūtus*, pp. of *cōnstituere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *constitution-al*, adj. and n., *constitution-al-ism*, n., *constitution-al-ist*, n., *constitution-al-ize*, tr. v., *constitution-al-ly*, adv., *constitution-er*, n.

constitutor, n. — L., 'an arranger', fr. *cōnstitūtus*, pp. of *cōnstituere*. See **constitute** and agential suff. **-or.**

constrain, tr. v., to compel. — ME. *constreinen*, fr. *constraindre*, *constreindre* (F. *contraindre*), fr. L. *cōnstringere*, 'to draw or bind together, to fetter, restrain', fr. **con-** and *stringere*, 'to bind, tie'. Cp. It. *costringere*, OProvenç. *costrenher*, Catal. *costrenyer*, Sp. *constreñir*, Port. *constranger*, which all derive fr. L. *cōnstringere*. See **stringent** and cp. **strain,** v. Cp. also **distrain, restrain** and **constringe, constrict.**

Derivatives: *constrain-ed*, adj., *constrain-ed-ly*, adv., *constrain-ed-ness*, n., *constrain-er*, n., *constrain-ing*, adj., *constrain-ing-ly*, adv.

constraint, n. — OF. *constrainte*, *constreinte* (F. *contrainte*), prop. fem. pp. of *constraindre*, *constreindre* (F. *contraindre*). See prec. word.

constrict, tr. v., to draw together. — L. *cōnstrictus*, pp. of *cōnstringere*. See **constrain.**

Derivatives: *constrict-ed*, adj., *constriction*, *constrictive*, *constrictor* (qq.v.)

constriction, n. — L. *cōnstrictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a drawing or binding together', fr. *cōnstrictus*, pp. of *cōnstringere*. See **constrain** and **-tion.**

constrictive, adj. — F. *constrictif* (fem. *constrictive*), fr. Late L. *cōnstrictīvus*, fr. L. *cōnstrictus*, pp. of *cōnstringere*. See **constrain** and **-ive.**

constrictor, n. — ModL., fr. L. *cōnstrictus*, pp. of *cōnstringere*. See **constrict** and agential suff. **-or.**

constringe, tr. v., to constrict. — L. *cōnstringere*. See **constrain.**

constringency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

constringent, adj. — L. *cōnstringēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part of *cōnstringere*. See **constrain** and **-ent.**

construable, adj. — Formed fr. **construe** with suff. **-able.**

construct, tr. v. — L. *cōnstructus*, pp. of *cōnstruere*, 'to heap or pile together, make by piling up, make, fabricate, join together', fr. **con-** and *struere*, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See **structure** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **construe,** which is a doublet of *construct*.

Derivatives: *construct*, n., *construct-er*, n., *construction* (q.v.), *constructive* (q.v.), *construct-or*, n.

construction, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *cōnstructiōnem*, acc. of *cōnstructiō*, 'a joining together', fr. *cōnstructus*, pp. of *cōnstruere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **destruction.**

Derivatives: *construction-al*, adj., *constructional-ly*, adv., *construction-ism*, n.

constructive, adj. — ML. *cōnstructīvus*, fr. L. *cōnstructus*, pp. of *cōnstruere*, 'to join together'. See **construct** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *constructive-ly*, adv., *constructive-ness*, n., *constructiv-ism*, n., *constructiv-ist*, n.

construe, tr. and intr. v. — L. *cōnstruere*, 'to join together'; a doublet of **construct** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *construe*, n., *constru-er*, n.

consubstantial, adj., having the same substance. — Eccles. L. *cōnsubstantiālis*, fr. **con-** and L. *substantiālis*, 'pertaining to the substance or essence', fr. *substantia*. See **substance** and **-ial.**

consubstantiality, n. — Eccles. L. *cōnsubstantiālitās*, fr. *cōnsubstantiālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

consubstantiate, tr. v., to unite in one substance. — Eccles. L. *cōnsubstantiātus*, pp. of *cōnsubstantiāre*. See **con-** and **substantiate.**

consubstantiation, n. — Eccles. L. *cōnsubstantiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnsubstantiātus*, pp. of *cōnsubstantiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **substantiation.**

consuetude, n., custom. — OF., fr. L. *cōnsuētūdō*, fr. *cōnsuētus*, pp. of *cōnsuēscere*, 'to accustom, inure, habituate'. See **custom** and **-tude** and cp. **assuetude.**

consuetudinary, adj., customary. — Late L. *cōnsuētūdinārius*, fr. L. *cōnsuētūdō*, gen. *-tūdinis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *consuetudinary*, n.

consul, n. — L. *cōnsul*, 'either of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state'. This word prob. meant orig. 'convener, convoker', and is

rel. to *cōnsulere*, 'to take counsel, deliberate'. See **consult.**

consular, adj. — L. *cōnsulāris*, fr. *cōnsul*. See prec. word and **-ar.**

consularity, n., the office of a consul. — Late L. *cōnsulāritās*, 'the office of a consul', fr. L. *cōnsulāris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

consulate, n. — L. *cōnsulātus*, 'the office of a consul, consulate', fr. *cōnsul*. See **consul** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

consult, tr. and intr. v. — F. *consulter*, fr. L. *cōnsultāre*, 'to take the advice of, consult; to consider maturely, weigh, ponder', freq. formed fr. *cōnsultus*, pp. of *cōnsulere*, 'to take counsel; to consider, reflect, deliberate'. The verb *cōnsulere* orig. meant 'to call or gather together', as in *cōnsulere senātum*, 'to call together the senate', whence 'to ask the advice of, or to consult, the senate'. The origin of *cōnsulere* is uncertain. In consideration of its original meaning, it is perh. formed fr. **con-** and I.-E. base ******sel-*, 'to take, seize'; see Thurneysen in Indogermanische Forschungen, 21, 180. See **sell** and cp. **consul, counsel.**

Derivatives: *consultant*, *consultation* (qq.v.), *consult-ative*, *consult-atory*, adjs., *consult-ee*, n., *consult-er*, n., *consult-ing*, adj., *consult-ive*, adj., *consult-ive-ly*, adv.

consult, n., the act of consulting; consultation (*now rare*). — L. *cōnsultum*, prop. neut. pp. of *cōnsulere*. See **consult,** v.

consultant, n. — L. *cōnsultāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cōnsultāre*. See **consult** and **-ant.**

consultation, n. — L. *cōnsultātiō*, gen. *-ōnis* (either directly or through the medium of F. *consultation*), fr. *cōnsultātus*, pp. of *cōnsultāre*. See **consult,** v., and **-ation.**

consume, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *consumer*, fr. L. *cōnsūmere*, 'to take entirely, eat, devour, consume, destroy', fr. **con-** and *sūmere*, 'to take up', which is compounded of **sub-** and *emere*, 'to take'. See **assume** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *consum-able*, adj. and n., *consum-ed-ly*, adv., *consum-er*, n., *consum-ing*, adj., *consum-ing-ly*, adv., *consum-ing-ness*, n.

consummate, adj., consummated; complete, perfect. — L. *cōnsummātus*, pp. of *cōnsummāre*, 'to accomplish, finish, complete', fr. **con-** and *summus*, 'the highest, topmost'. See **summit** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **consommé.**

Derivative: *consummate-ly*, adv.

consummate, tr. v., to complete; to achieve. — L. *cōnsummātus*, pp. of *cōnsummāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *consummation* (q.v.), *consummat-ive*, adj., *consummat-ive-ly*, adv., *consummat-ive-ness*, n., *consummator* (q.v.)

consummation, n. — OF. (= F.) *consommation*, fr. L. *cōnsummātiōnem*, acc. of *cōnsummātiō*, 'a finishing, completing', fr. *cōnsummātus*, pp. of *cōnsummāre*. See **consummate,** v. and. adj., and agential suff. **-or.**

consummator, n. — Late L. *cōnsummātor*, fr. L. *cōnsummātus*, pp. of *cōnsummāre*. See **consummate,** v., and **-ion.**

consumption, n. — L. *cōnsūmptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cōnsūmptus*, pp. of *cōnsūmere*. See **consume** and **-tion** and cp. **sumption** and words there referred to. Derivative: *consumption-al*, adj.

consumptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *cōnsūmptus*, pp. of *cōnsūmere*. See **consume.**

Derivatives: *consumptive*, n., *consumptive-ly*, adv., *consumptive-ness*, n., *consumptiv-ity*, n.

Consus, n., an ancient Roman god of the earth and of agriculture (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Cōnsus*, a contracted form of *conditus*, 'concealed, hidden', pp. of *condere*. See **abscond** and cp. words there referred to.

contabescence, n., a wasting away; atrophy. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

contabescent, adj., wasting away; atrophied. — L. *contābēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *contābēscere*, 'to waste away', fr. **con-** and *tābēscere*, 'to melt gradually, waste or pine away, decay', inchoative of *tābēre*, 'to melt, waste away, be consumed'. See **tabes** and **-escent** and cp. **tabescent.**

contact, n. — L. *contāctus*, 'a touching contact', fr. *contāctus*, pp. of *contingere*, 'to touch closely', fr. **con-** and *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tact.**

Derivatives: *contact*, tr.v., *contact-or*, n. (*electr.*)

contactual, adj. — Formed fr. **contact** on analogy of words like *factual*, *actual*. Cp. **tactual.**

Derivative: *contactual-ly*, adv.

contadino, n., an Italian peasant. — It., 'peasant', fr. *contado*, 'peasantry', fr. L. *comitātus*, 'escort, retinue, court, a company', fr. *comitātus*, pp. of *comitārī*, 'to accompany'. See **county.**

contagion, n. — F., fr. L. *contāgiōnem*, acc. of *contāgiō*, 'a touching contact; contagion, infection', formed fr. **con-** and *tāg-*, extension degree of *tag-*, the stem of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and **-ion** and cp. **contaminate.**

Derivative: *contagion-ed*, adj.

contagious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *contagieus* (F. *contagieux*), fr. Late L. *contāgiōsus*, fr. L. *contāgiō*. See **contagion.** Derivatives: *contagious-ly*, adv., *contagious-ness*, n.

contain, tr. v. — ME. *conteinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *contien-*, pres. sing. stem of *contenir*, fr. VL. ******con-tenīre*, which corresponds to L. *continēre*, 'to hold together, hold fast, preserve, retain, confine, restrain', fr. **con-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and cp. **contango, content, continent.** Cp. also **abstain.** Derivative: *contain-er*, n.

contaminable, adj. — L. *contāminābilis*, 'that which may be polluted', fr. *contāmināre*. See next word and **-able.**

contaminate, tr. v., to render impure. — L. *contāmināt*us, pp. of *contāmināre*, 'to bring into contact, mingle, blend together; to defile, stain, contaminate', fr. ******contāmen*, gen. ******contāminis*, 'contagion', which stands for ******con-tag-s-men* and is formed fr. **con-** and ******tag-*, the stem of *tan-*

gere, 'to touch'. See **tangent, -men** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **contagion.**

contamination, n. — L. *contāminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a polluting, defilement, contamination', fr. *contāminātus*, pp. of *contāmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

contango, n., interest paid to postpone payment, the opposite of backwardation (*London Stock Exchange*). — Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with Sp. *contengo*, 'I contain, refrain, restrain, check, detain', inf. *contener*, fr. L. *continēre*. See **contain.**

conte, n., story, tale. — F., etymologically the same word as *compte*, 'account, reckoning', fr. Late L. *computus*, fr. L. *computāre*, 'to sum up, reckon', fr. **com-** and *putāre*, 'to think'. See **compute** and cp. **count,** 'to reckon'. For sense development cp. OE. *tellan*, 'to reckon, calculate', later used in the sense of 'to narrate' (see *tell*); cp. also the verbs **recount** and **re-count.**

contemn, tr. v., to scorn. — L. *contemnere*, 'to despise, scorn', fr. **con-** and *temnere*, 'to slight, scorn, despise, disdain', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for **temb-nere* and orig. meant 'to tread with one's feet', and is cogn. with Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse', ON. *stappa* (for **stampa*), OHG. *stampfōn*, *stapfōn*, 'to pound in a mortar'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, pp. 657-658 s.v. *temnere*. See **stamp,** v., and cp. **contempt.**

Derivatives: *contemn-er*, n., *contemn-ing*, adj., *contemn-ing-ly*, adv.

contemplate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *contemplātus*, pp. of *contemplāre*, also *contemplārī*, 'to survey, behold, observe', fr. **con-** and *templum*, 'an open place marked out by the augur for the observation of the sky, consecrated place, sanctuary, temple'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *contemplat-ing-ly*, adv., *contemplation* (q.v.), *contemplative* (q.v.)

contemplation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *contemplātiōnem*, acc. of *contemplātiō*, 'an attentive considering, surveying, contemplation', fr. *contemplātus*, pp. of *contemplāre*. See **contemplate** and **-ion.**

contemplative, adj. — OF. *contemplatif* (fem. *contemplative*), fr. L. *contemplātīvus*, fr. *contemplātus*, pp. of *contemplāre*. See **contemplate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *contemplative-ly*, adv., *contemplative-ness*, n.

contemporaneity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *contemporāneus*. See next word.

contemporaneous, adj. — L. *contemporāneus*, fr. **con-** and *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *contemporaneous-ly*, adv., *contemporaneous-ness*, n.

contemporary, adj. — Formed fr. **con-** and L. *temporārius*, 'temporary'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'.

Derivatives: *contemporary*, n., *contemporari-ly*, adv., *contempor-ari-ness*, n.

contemporize, tr. v., to make contemporary; intr. v., to be contemporary. — A hybrid formed on analogy of Gk. συγχρονίζειν, 'to be at the same time', fr. **con-** (= Gk. συν-), L. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time' (= Gk. χρόνος), and suff. **-ize** (fr. Gk. -ίζειν).

contempt, n., 1) scorn; 2) disgrace; 3) disrespect of court. — L. *contemptus*, 'a despising, contempt, scorn', fr. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*. See **contemn.**

contemptibility, n. — Late L. *contemptibilitās*, fr. L. *contemptibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

contemptible, adj. — L. *contemptibilis*, 'worthy of scorn', fr. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*. See **contemn** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *contemptible-ness*, n., *contemptibly*, adv.

contemptuous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *contemptus*, 'scorn'. See **contempt.**

Derivatives: *contemptuous-ly*, adv., *contemptuous-ness*, n.

contend, intr. v., to struggle, fight; to argue; tr. v., to assert. — OF. *contendre*, fr. L. *contendere*, 'to stretch out, exert, strive', fr. **con-** and *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: *contend-er*, n., *contend-ing*, adj., *contend-ing-ly*, adv.

content, usually pl.: *contents*, n. — L. *contentum*, neut. pp. of *continēre*, 'to contain'. See **contain.**

content, adj. — F., fr. L. *contentus*, pp. of *continēre*, 'to contain'. See **contain** and cp. prec. word. F. *content* orig. meant 'bounded in one's desires', whence arose the meaning 'having no more desires', i.e. 'satisfied'.

Derivatives: *content*, n., state of being content, *content-ly*, adv., *content-ness*, n.

content, tr. v., to make content. — F. *contenter*, fr. Late L. *contentāre*, fr. L. *contentus*. See **content,** adj.

Derivatives: *content-ed*, adj., *content-ed-ly*, adv., *content-ed-ness*, n., *content-ment*, n.

contention, n., 1) controversy; 2) point. — F., fr. L. *contentiōnem*, acc. of *contentiō*, 'a stretching, straining, striving, strife', fr. *contentus*, pp. of *contendere*. See **contend** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *contention-al*, adj.

contentious, adj. — F. *contentieux* (fem. *contentieuse*), fr. L. *contentiōsus*, 'contentious, obstinate, disputatious', fr. *contentiō*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *contentious-ly*, adv., *contentious-ness*, n.

conterminal, adj., conterminous. — ML. *conterminālis*, fr. L. *conterminus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

conterminous, adj., having the same boundary. — L. *conterminus*, 'bordering upon, neighboring',

fr. **con-** and *terminus*, 'boundary'. See **terminus.**

Derivatives: *conterminous-ly*, adv., *conterminous-ness*, n.

contessa, n., countess. — It., fem. of *conte*, 'count', fr. L. *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, 'companion'. See **count,** 'title of nobility', and **-ess.**

contest, tr. and intr. v. — F. *contester*, fr. L. *contestārī*, 'to call to witness' (esp. in the legal term *contestārī lītem*, 'to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action'), fr. **con-** and *testārī*, 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. *testis*, 'witness'. See **testament** and cp. **attest, detest.**

Derivatives: *contest*, n., *contestant* (q.v.), *contestation* (q.v.), *contest-er*, n., *contest-ing-ly*, adv.

contestant, n. — F., pres. part. of *contester*, fr. L. *contestārī*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

contestation, n. — F., fr. L. *contestātiōnem*, acc. of *contestātiō*, 'an attesting, testimony', fr. *contestātus*, pp. of *contestārī*. See **contest** and **-ation** and cp. **attestation, detestation.**

context, n. — L. *contextus*, 'a joining together, connection', fr. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, 'to weave, join together, interweave, unite', fr. **con-** and *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text.**

contextual, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-al;** first used by Coleridge. Cp. **textual.**

Derivative: *contextual-ly*, adv.

contexture, n. — F., fr. L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*. See **context** and cp. **texture.**

contignation, n., a framing together of beams and boards. — L. *contīgnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *contīgnātus*, pp. of *contīgnāre*, 'to furnish with beams', fr. **con-** and *tīgnum*, 'beam', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **tegnom*, and is cogn. with Arm. *t'akn*, 'cudgel, club', Lett. *stēga*, 'rod, pole, perch', Russ. *stožar'*, of s.m., OE. *staca*, 'stake'. See **stake** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ation.**

contiguity, n. — F. *contiguité*, fr. *contigu*, 'contiguous', fr. L. *contiguus*. See next word and **-ity.**

contiguous, adj., 1) touching; 2) near. — L. *contiguus*, 'bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous', lit. 'touching', which stands for **contag-uus*, fr. **con-** and **tag-*, the stem of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and cp. **contingent.** For the change of Latin *ă* to *ĭ* in the second element of compounds see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *contiguous-ly*, adv., *contiguous-ness*, n.

continence, n. — F., fr. L. *continentia*, 'a holding in', fr. *continēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *continēre*. See **contain** and **-ence** and cp. **countenance,** which is a doublet of *continence*.

continent, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *continentem*, acc. of *continēns*, pres. part. of *continēre*, 'to hold together, retain', fr. **con-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **contain** and **-ent.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *tĕnēre*) to *ĭ* (in *con-tīnēre*) see *abstinence* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *continent-ly*, adv.

continent, n. — L. *continēns*, short for *terra continēns*, 'the mainland, continent', lit. 'the land that holds together', pres. part. of *continēre*, hence derivatively the same word as **continent,** adj. (q.v.) Cp. F. *continent*, n., shortened fr. earlier *terre continente*, literal rendering of L. *terra continēns*.

Derivatives: *continent-al*, adj. and n., *continentalism*, *-ist* (qq.v.), *continent-al-ity*, n.

continentalism, n. — A hybrid formed fr. L. *continēns* (see **continent**) and the suffixes **-al** (fr. L. *-ālis*) and **-ism** (fr. Gk. -ισμός).

contingency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

contingent, adj., 1) happening by chance; 2) dependent on. — L. *contingēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *contingere*, 'to touch on all sides, take hold of, border upon, be related to, happen', fr. **con-** and *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent.** The change of Latin *ă* (in *tăngere*) to *ĭ* (in *con-tĭngere*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, original *ă* followed by *ng* becomes *ĭ*. Cp. *impinge*, *infringe*.

Derivatives: *contingent*, n., *contingent-ly*, adv.

continual adj. — ME. *continuel*, fr. OF. (= F.) *continuel*, fr. *continu*, 'continuous', fr. L. *continuus*. See **continuous** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *continual-ity*, n., *continual-ly*, adv., *continual-ness*, n.

continuance, n. — OF., fr. *continuant*. See next word and **-ce.**

continuant, adj., continuing (*obsol.*) — F. *continuant*, fr. L. *continuantem*, acc. of *continuāns*, pres. part. of *continuāre*. See **continue** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *continuant*, n., that which continues.

continuation, n. — F., fr. L. *continuātiōnem*, acc. of *continuātiō*, fr. *continuātus*, pp. of *continuāre*. See **continue** and **-ation.**

continuative, adj. — Late L. *continuātīvus*, 'serving to connect the discourse', fr. L. *continuātus*, pp. of *continuāre*. See next word and **-ative.**

Derivatives: *continuative-ly*, adv., *continuative-ness*, n.

continue, intr. and tr. v. — F. *continuer*, fr. L. *continuāre*, 'to join together, connect, unite, make continuous, continue', fr. *continuus*. See **continuous** and cp. **discontinue.**

Derivatives: *continu-ed*, adj., *continu-ed-ly*, adv., *continu-ed-ness*, n., *continu-er*, n.

continuity, n. — F. *continuité*, fr. L. *continuitātem*, acc. of *continuitās*, fr. *continuus*. See next word and **-ity.**

continuous, adj. — L. *continuus*, 'joining with something, hanging together (in space or time), uninterrupted', fr. *continēre*, 'to hold together', fr. **con-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *tĕnēre*) to *ĭ* (in *con-tīnēre*) see *absti-*

nence and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *continuous-ly*, *adv.*, *continuous-ness*, n.

continuum, n., a continuous series, a whole. — L., neut. of *continuus*. See **continuous.**

contline, n., space between the strands of a rope. — Prob. for *cantline*, fr. **cant,** 'slope', and **line.**

conto, n., a million reis. — Port., 'a million', fr. Late L. *computus*, 'a computation', fr. L. *computāre*, 'to sum up, reckon'. See **compute.**

contorniate, adj., having a deep furrow round the edge. — F., fr. It. *contorniato*, pp. of *contorniare*, 'to make a circuit, to outline', fr. *contorno*. See **contour** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *contorniate*, n.

contorno, n., contour. — It. See **contour** and cp. prec. word.

contort, tr. v., to twist, distort. — L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquēre*, 'to twist together', fr. **con-** and *torquēre*, 'to turn, twist'. See **torque** and cp. **distort, extort, retort.**
Derivatives: *contort-ed*, adj., *contort-ed-ly*, adv., *contort-ed-ness*, n., *contortion* (q.v.), *contort-ive*, adj.

contortion, n. — L. *contortiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a whirling round, intertwining', fr. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquēre*. See **contort** and **-ion** and cp. **torsion.**
Derivatives: *contortion-al*, adj., *contortion-ate*, adj., *contor-tion-ed*, adj., *contortion-ist* (q.v.)

contortionist, n., an acrobat who twists his body. — See **contortion** and **-ist** and cp. **distortion-ist.**

contour, n., outline. — F., formed under the influence of *tour*, 'turn', fr. It. *contorno*, 'circuit, outline, contour; fr. *contornare*, 'to compass about, to outline', fr. **con-** and *tornare*, 'to turn' (see **turn**); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).
Derivative: *contour*, tr. v.

contourné, adj., turned about (said of an animal; *her.*) — F., pp. of *contourner*, 'to turn about', fr. It. *contornare*. See prec. word.

contra, adv., prep. and n. — L. *contrā*. See **contra-.**

contra-, pref. meaning 'against, opposite to'. — L. *contrā*, 'against, facing, opposite, contrary to, opposed to', prop. abl. fem. sing. of **comtro*, which was formed fr. OL. *com*, 'with, together with' and *-tr*, zero degree of the compar. suff. *-ter-*, which appears in L. *alter*, 'the other (of two)'. *Contrā* orig. denoted the being together of two things compared with each other. For the first element see **com-.** For the second see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **counter,** adv., **contrary, country,** and the first element in **contrast.**

contraband, n. — F. *contrebande*, fr. earlier It. *contrabando* (now spelled *contrabbando*), fr. **contra-** and *bando*, 'proclamation'. See **ban,** 'edict', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *contraband,* adj., *contraband-age,* n., *contraband-ery*, n., *contraband-ism*, n., *contraband-ist*, n.

contrabass, n., bass viol, double bass (*mus.*) — Formed fr. **contra-** and **bass.**

contraception, n., birth control. — Formed fr. **contra-** and **(con)ception.**

contraceptive, adj., preventing conception. — See prec. word and **-ive.**

contract, n. — OF. (F. *contrat*), fr. L. *contractus*, 'a contract, agreement', fr. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, 'to draw together, collect, bring about, conclude a bargain, make a contract', fr. **con-** and *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract.**

contract, tr. and intr. v. — L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*. See **contract,** n., and cp. the verb **abstract** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *contract-ed*, adj., *contract-ed-ly*, adv., *contract-ed-ness*, n., *contract-er*, n., *contractile* (q.v.), *contraction* (q.v.), *contract-ive*, adj., *contract-ive-ly*, adv., *contract-ive-ness*, n., *contractor* (q.v.), *contracture* (q.v.)

contractile, adj., 1) having the power of contracting; 2) producing contraction. — F., fr. *contracter*, 'to draw together', fr. L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*. See **contract,** n., and **-ile.**

contractility, n. — F. *contractilité*, fr. *contractile*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

contraction, n. — F., fr. L. *contractiōnem*, acc. of *contractiō*, 'a drawing together', fr. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*. See **contract,** n., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *contraction-al*, adj.

contractor, n. — Late L., fr. L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*. See **contract** and agential suff. **-or.**

contractual, adj., pertaining to a contract. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *contractus*, 'contract'. See **contract,** n.
Derivative: *contractual-ly*, adv.

contracture, n., a condition of permanent contraction of the muscles (*med.*) — F., fr. L. *contractūra*, 'a drawing together', fr. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*. See **contract,** n., and **-ure.**
Derivative: *contractur-ed*, adj.

contradict, tr. and intr. v. — L. *contrādictus*, pp. of *contrādīcere*, 'to speak against', fr. **contra-** and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction.**
Derivatives: *contradict-er*, n., *contradiction*, *contradictious* (qq.v.), *contradict-ive*, adj., *contradict-ive-ly*, adv., *contradict-ive-ness*, n. *contradictor*, *contradictory* (qq.v.)

contradiction, n. — F., fr. L. *contrādictiōnem*, acc. of *contrādictiō*, 'a reply, objection, counter-argument', lit. 'a speaking against', fr. *contrādictus*, pp. of *contrādīcere*. See **contradict** and **-ion.**

contradictious, adj., inclined to contradict. — See **contradict** and **-ious.**
Derivatives: *contradictious-ly*, adv., *contradictious-ness*, n.

contradictor, n. — Late L. *contrādictor*, 'one who replies or objects, an opponent', fr. L. *contrādictus*, pp. of *contrādīcere*. See **contradict** and agential suff. **-or.**

contradictory, adj. — Late L. *contrādictōrius*, 'containing a contradiction or objection', fr. L. *contrādictus*, pp. of *contrādīcere*. See **contradict** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *contradictory*, n., *contradictori-ly*, adv., *contradictori-ness*, n.

contradistinct, adj. — Formed fr. **contra-** and **distinct.**
Derivatives: *contradistinct-ion*, n., *contradistinct-ive*, adj., *contradistinct-ive-ly*, adv., *contradistinct-ly*, adv.

contradistinguish, tr. v. — Formed fr. **contra-** and **distinguish.**

contrahent, adj., contracting. — L. *contrahēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *contrahere*, 'to make a contract'. See **contract** and **-ent** and cp. **attrahent.**
Derivative: *contrahent*, n., a contracting party.

contralto, n., the lowest female voice (*mus.*) — It., compounded of *contra*, 'against, opposite to', and *alto*, 'high'. See **contra-** and **alto.**

contraposition, n. — Late L. *contrāpositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *contrāpositus*, pp. of *contrāpōnere*, 'to place opposite', fr. **contra-** and L. *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position.**

contraption, n., a contrivance (*colloq.*) — An invented word prob. suggested by **contrive** and **apt.**

contrapuntal, adj., pertaining to counterpoint (*mus.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. It. *contrappunto*, fr. ML. *cantus contrāpūnctus*. See **counterpoint.**

contrapuntist, n., one skilled in counterpoint (*mus.*) — It. *contrappuntista*, fr. *contrappunto*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

contrariant, adj., opposed, contrary (*rare*). — OF. (= F.) *contrariant*, fr. Late L. *contrāriantem*, acc. of *contrāriāns*, pres. part. of *contrāriāre*, 'to oppose, cross, thwart', fr. L. *contrārius*. See **contrary** and **-ant.**

contrariety, n. — F. *contrariété*, fr. Late L. *contrārietām*, acc. of *contrārietās*, 'opposition', fr. L. *contrārius*. See **contrary** and **-ity.**

contrarious, adj. — OF. *contrarios*, fr. ML. *contrāriosus*, fr. L. *contrārius*. See **contrary** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *contrarious-ly*, adv., *contrarious-ness*, n.

contrariwise, adv. — Compounded of **contrary** and **-wise.**

contrary, adj. — ME. *contrarie*, fr. OF. *contrarie*, *contraire* (F. *contraire*), fr. L. *contrārius*, 'opposite, contrary, opposed', fr. *contrā*, 'against, opposite to'. See **contra-** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *contrary*, n. and adv., *contrari-ly*, adv.

contrast, tr. and intr. v. — F. *contraster*, 'to contrast', refashioned after It. *contrastare*, fr. OF. *contrester*, 'to strive against, dispute', fr. VL. **contrāstāre*, 'to oppose', fr. L. *contrā stāre*, 'to stand against', fr. *contrā*, 'against', and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **contra-** and **state.**
Derivatives: *contrast-ive*, adj., *contrast-ive-ly*, adv.

contrast, n. — F., fr. It. *contrasto*, fr. *contrastare*. See **contrast,** v.

contrate, adj., having the teeth at right angles to the surface (said of the wheels of a watch). — Lit. 'opposite', fr. L. *contrā*. See **contra-** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

contravallation, n., a chain of fortifications raised round an invested place (*fort.*) — F. *contrevallation*, fr. *contre*, 'against' (fr. L. *contrā*), and Late L. *vallātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'entrenchment', fr. L. *vallāre*, 'to surround with a rampart', fr. *vallum*, 'rampart'. See **contra-, vallum** and **-ation** and cp. **circumvallate.**

contravene, tr. v., 1) to oppose; 2) to infringe; 3) to violate. — F. *contrevenir*, fr. Late L. *contrāvenīre*, 'to oppose', fr. **contra-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'.
Derivative: *contraven-er*, n.

contravention, n. — Formed fr. Late L. *contrāvent-(um)*, pp. stem of *contrāvenīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

contrayerva, n., a tropical American plant (*Dorstenia contrayerba*). — Sp. *contrayerba*, lit. 'counter herb' i.e. 'antidote for poison', fr. L. *contrā*, 'against', and *hierba*, *yerba*, 'herb'. See **contra-** and **herb** and cp. **yerba.**

contretemps, n., a mishap. — F., fr. *contre*, 'against' (fr. L. *contrā*), and *temps* (fr. L. *tempus*), 'time'. See **contra-** and **temporal,** 'pertaining to time', and cp. **tempus.**

contribute, tr. and intr. v. — L. *contribūtus*, pp. of *contribuere*, 'to bring together, unite, collect, dispose, arrange', fr. **con-** and *tribuere*, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See **tribute.**
Derivatives: *contribution* (q.v.), *contribut-ive*, adj., *contribut-ive-ly*, adv., *contribut-ive-ness*, n., *contribut-or*, n., *contribut-ory*, adj.

contribution, n. — F., fr. Late L. *contribūtiōnem*, acc. of *contribūtiō*, fr. L. *contribūtus*, pp. of *contribuere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *contribution-al*, adj.

contrite, adj. — OF. (= F.) *contrit*, fr. L. *contrītus*, 'ground, bruised', pp. of *conterere*, 'to grind, bruise; to wear away by rubbing', fr. **con-** and *terere*, 'to rub, grind, wear away'.
Derivatives: *contrite-ly*, adv., *contrite-ness*, n.

contrition, n. — OF. *contriciun* (F. *contrition*), fr. L. *contrītiōnem*, acc. of *contrītiō*, 'a grinding, bruising, grief, contrition', fr. *contrītus*, pp. of *conterere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

contrivance, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ance.**

contrive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *controven*, *contrueven*, *contreven*, fr. OF. *contrueve*, 3rd person pres. of *controver*, *contreuver* (F. *controuver*), 'to find out, invent', fr. **con-** and OF. *trover*, 'to compose verses; to invent; to find' (whence F. *trouver*, 'to find'). See **trover** and cp. **retrieve.** Cp. also **contraption.**
Derivative: *contriv-er*, n.

control, tr. v. — F. *contrôler*, fr. *contrôle*, 'control register, roll, list', fr. OF. *contrerole*, 'control register', which is formed fr. *contre*, 'against' (fr. L. *contrā*), and OF. *role* (F. *rôle*), 'roll' (fr. L. *rotulus*). See **contra-** and **roll.**
Derivatives: *controll-able*, adj., *controller* (q.v.), *controll-ing-ly*, adv., *control-ment*, n.

control, n. — F. *contrôle*. See **control,** v.

controller, n. — AF. *contrerollour*, corresponding to OF. *contrerolleor* (whence F. *contrôleur*). See **control,** v., and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **comptroller.**

controversial, adj. — Late L. *contrōversiālis*, 'pertaining to controversy', fr. L. *contrōversia*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *controversial-ism*, n., *controversial-ist*, n., *controversial-ly*, adv.

controversy, n., dispute. — L. *contrōversia*, fr. *contrōversus*, 'turned against, disputed, questionable', fr. *contrō-*, a collateral form of *contrā* and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **contra-** and **version** and cp. next word.

controvert, tr. v., to dispute. — Back formation fr. L. *contrōversus* (see prec. word), on analogy of the verbs *convert*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc. See prec. word.
Derivative: *controvert-er*, n.

contubernium, n., tent companionship. — L., fr. **con-** and *taberna*, 'tent'. See **tavern.**

contumacious, adj., obstinate, stubborn, disobedient. — Formed with suff. **-ious** fr. L. *contumāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'haughty, insolent, obstinate', which is prob. formed fr. **con-** and the base of *tumēre*, 'to swell, swell with pride'. See **tumid** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **contumely.** — L. *contumāx* is not rel. to *contemnere*, 'to scorn, esteem lightly' (see *contemn*).
Derivatives: *contumacious-ly*, adv., *contumacious-ness*, n.

contumacy, n., stubbornness, disobedience. — L. *contumācia*, 'haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness', fr. *contumāx*, gen. *-ācis*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

contumelious, adj., contemptuously insolent. — OF. *contumelieus*, fr. L. *contumēliōsus*, 'reproachful, insolent abusive', fr. *contumēlia*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *contumelious-ly*, adv., *contumelious-ness*, n.

contumely, n., contemptuous insolence. — OF. *contumelie*, fr. L. *contumēlia*, 'insult, affront, disgrace, ignominy', from the adj. **contumēlis*, 'haughty, insolent', which is rel. to *contumāx*, 'haughty, insolent'. See **contumacy.**

contund, tr. v., to contuse. — L. *contundere*, 'to beat, bruise'. See next word.

contuse, tr. v., to bruise. — L. *contūsus*, pp. of *contundere*, 'to beat, bruise', fr. **con-** and *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, stump'. See **tund.**

contusion, n., a bruise. — F., fr. L. *contūsiōnem*, acc. of *contūsiō*, 'a crushing, bruising', fr. *contūsus*, pp. of *contundere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **obtusion.**
Derivative: *contusion-ed*, adj.

conundrum, n., a riddle. — Of uncertain origin.

Conuropsis, n., a genus of parakeets (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. κῶνος, 'cone', οὐρά, 'tail', and ὄψις, 'sight'. See **cono-, uro-,** 'tail-', and **opsis.**

convalesce, intr. v., to recover from illness. — L. *convalēscere*, 'to regain health', fr. **con-** and *valēscere*, 'to grow strong', inchoative of *valēre*, 'to be well, be strong'. See **valiant** and **-esce** and cp. **vale,** interj.

convalescence, n. — F., fr. L. *convalēscentia*, 'a regaining of health', fr. *convalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

convalescent, adj. and n. — L. *convalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *convalēscere*. See **convalesce** and **-ent.**

Convallaria, n., a genus of plants, the lily of the valley (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **con-** and L. *vallis*, 'valley'. See **vale,** n., and **-ia.**

convection, n., transference of heat by the movement of the heated particles. — L. *convectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a carrying together', fr. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, 'to carry together', fr. **con-** and *vehere*, 'to carry'. See **vehicle** and **-ion.**

convective, adj., 1) conveying; 2) pertaining to, or of the nature of, convection. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *convective-ly*, adv.

convenance, n., 1) conventional usage; 2) propriety. — F., 'fitness, suitability, decency, convenience', fr. *convenant*, pres. part. of *convenir*, 'to suit, agree', fr. L. *convenīre*. See next word and **-ance.**

convene, tr. and intr. v., to assemble. — F. *convenir*, 'to suit, agree', fr. L. *convenīre*, 'to come together, assemble', fr. **con-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'. Cp. also **convent, covenant.**
Derivative: *conven-er*, n.

convenience, n. — L. *convenientia*, 'agreement, fitness, suitability', fr. *conveniēns*, gen. *-ēntis*. See next word and **-ce.**

convenient, adj. — L. *conveniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *convenīre*, 'to be suitable', lit. 'to come together'. See **convene** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *convenient-ly*, adv., *convenient-ness*, n.

convent, n. — L. *conventus*, 'meeting, assembly', lit. 'a coming together', fr. *conventus*, pp. of *convenīre*; see **convene.** Cp. AF. *covent* (whence ME. *covent*), OF., F. *couvent*, OProvenç. *coven*, 'convent', fr. Eccles. L. *cō(n)ventus*, of s.m., fr. L. *conventus*. Cp. also **covenant, covin.**

conventicle, n., 1) a secret religious assembly; 2) the place of such an assembly. — L. *conventīculum*, 'a small assembly', dimin. of *conventus*. See prec. word and **-cle.**

convention, n. — F., fr. L. *conventiōnem*, acc. of *conventiō*, meeting, assembly, agreement', lit. 'a coming together', fr. *conventus*, pp. of *convenīre*. See **convene** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *conventional* (q.v.), *conventionary*, adj.

conventional, adj. — L. *conventiōnālis*, 'pertaining to an agreement', fr. *conventiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **convention** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *conventional-ism*, n., *conventional-ist*, n., *conventional-ize*, tr. v., *conventional-ly*, adv.

conventual, adj. and n. — Eccles. L. *conventuālis*, 'pertaining to a convent', fr. L. *conventus*. See **convent** and adj. suff. **-al.**

converge, intr. and tr. v., to meet in a point. — L. *convergere*, 'to incline or turn toward one another', fr. **con-** and *vergere*, 'to turn, bend, incline'. See **verge,** v.

convergence, convergency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

convergent, adj. and n. — L. *convergēns*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *convergere*. See **converge** and **-ent.**

conversance, conversancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

conversant, adj., acquainted (with). — OF. (= F.) *conversant*, pres. part. of *converser*. See **converse,** v., and **-ant.**
Derivative: *conversant-ly*, adv.

conversation, n. — F., fr. L. *conversātiōnem*, acc. of *conversātiō*, 'frequent abode in a place, intercourse, conversation', fr. *conversātus*, pp. of *conversārī*, 'to associate with'. See **converse,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *conversation-able*, adj., *conversation-al*, adj., *conversation-al-ist*, n., *conversation-al-ly*, adv., *conversation-ism*, n., *conversation-ist*, n.

conversazione, n., a social gathering for conversation on literary or other learned subjects. — It., fr. L. *conversatiōnem*, acc. of *conversātiō*. See prec. word.

converse, intr. v. — F. *converser*, 'to talk, discourse, converse', fr. L. *conversārī*, 'to turn round, to abide, remain, live', fr. **con-** and *versārī*, 'to abide, remain, live', lit. 'to be turned', passive of *versāre*, freq. of *vertere*, pp. *versus*, 'to turn'. See **version.**
Derivatives: *converse*, n., *conversation* (q.v.), *convers-able*, adj., *convers-able-ness*, n., *convers-abl-y*, adv.

converse, adj., reversed in order. — L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, 'to turn about'. See **convert.**

conversion, n. — F., fr. L. *conversiōnem*, acc. of *conversiō*, 'a turning round', fr. *convertere*, 'to turn round'. See **con-** and **version** and cp. **convert.**
Derivatives: *conversion-al*, *conversion-ary*, adjs.

conversive, adj. — F. *conversif* (fem. *conversive*), fr. L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*. See **convert** and **-ive.**

convert, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *convertir*, fr. VL. **convertīre*, corresponding to L. *convertere*, 'to turn round', which is formed fr. **con-** and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**
Derivatives: *convert*, n., *convert-er*, n., *convertible* (q.v.), *convert-ive*, adj.

convertible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *convertibilis*, 'changeable', fr. L. *convertere*. See prec. word and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *convertible*, n., *convertibil-ity*, n., *convertible-ness*, n., *convertibl-y*, adv.

convex, adj. — F. *convexe*, fr. L. *convexus*, 'vaulted, arched', which is usually explained as lit. meaning 'brought together', and connected with *convehere*, 'to bring together', but it is more probable that it stands for **con-vac-sos*, fr. **con-** and I.-E. base **waq-*, **wa-n-q-*, 'to be curved', whence also OI. *váñcati*, 'moves to and fro', *vacyátē*, 'swings, oscillates', *vakráḥ*, 'curved, crooked', *vañcayati*, 'slips away, deceives', Avestic *-vashta*, 'curved', L. *vacillāre*, 'to sway, waver, vacillate', W. *gwaeth* (for **vakto-*), 'worse', *gwaethaf*, 'worst', Co. *gweth*, 'worse', OE. *wōh*, 'crooked, perverse, wrong'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, pp. 268-69. See **vacillate.** I.-E. base **waq-* is rel. to base **wag-*, 'to bend'; see **vagary** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *convex*, n. and v., *convex-ed*, adj., *convex-ed-ly*, adv., *convex-ed-ness*, n., *convex-ly*, adv., *convex-ness*, n.

convey, tr. v. — OF. *conveier*, *convoier* (F. *convoyer*), 'to escort', fr. VL. **conviāre*, lit. 'to go together with somebody', fr. **con-** and *via*, 'way'. See **via,** n., and cp. **convoy,** v., which is a doublet of *convey*.
Derivatives: *convey-al*, n., *convey-ance*, n., *convey-anc-er*, n., *convey-anc-ing*, n., *convey-er*, *convey-or*, n.

convicium, n., the offence of reviling a person (*civil law*). — L. *convīcium*, 'a loud noise, outcry, reviling, insult', for **con-vēc-iom*, lit. 'a speaking together', fr. **con-** and a gradational variant of *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice, sound'. See **voice** and cp. **convoke, convocation.**

convict, tr. v., to find guilty. — L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, 'to prove guilty'. See **convince.**
Derivatives: *convict-able*, *convict-ible*, adj., *conviction* (q.v.), *convict-ive*, adj., *convict-ive-ly*, adv., *convict-ive-ness*, n.

convict, n., a person found guilty. — L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*. See **convict,** v.

conviction, n., 1) a convicting; 2) a firm belief. — Eccles. L. *convictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'proof, demonstration', fr. L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*. See next word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *conviction-al*, adj.

convince, tr. v. — L. *convincere*, 'to overcome, conquer, prove wrong, refute', fr. **con-** and *vincere*, 'to conquer, overcome'. See **vincible.**
Derivatives: *convinc-ed*, adj., *convinc-ed-ly*, adv., *convinc-ed-ness*, n., *convince-ment*, n., *convinc-er*, n., *convinc-ible*, adj., *convinc-ing*, adj., *convinc-ing-ly*, adv., *convinc-ing-ness*, n.

convivial, adj., sociable. — L. *convīviālis*, 'per-

taining to a feast, festal', fr. *convīvium*, 'a feast', lit. 'a living together', fr. **con-** and *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vital** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *convivial-ist*, n., *convivial-ity*, n., *convivial-ly*, adv.

convocation, n. — F., fr. L. *convocātiōnem*, acc. of *convocātiō*, 'a calling together, convoking', fr. *convocātus*, pp. of *convocāre*. See next word and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *convocation-al*, adj., *convocation-al-ly*, adv.

convoke, tr. v. — F. *convoquer*, fr. L. *convocāre*, 'to call together, assemble, convoke', fr. **con-** and *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **voice** and cp. **invoke, provoke.**
Derivative: *convok-er*, n.

Convoluta, n. pl., a genus of flatworms (*helminthol.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. *convolūtus*. See next word.

convolute, adj., rolled up together. — L. *convolūtus*, pp. of *convolvere*. See next word.
Derivatives: *convolut-ed*, adj., *convolute-ly*, adv., *convolut-ion*, n., *convolut-ion-al*, adj., *convolut-ion-ary*, adj., *convolut-ive*, adj.

convolve, tr. v., to roll up together; intr. v., to revolve together. — L. *convolvere*, 'to roll together, roll round, roll up', fr. **con-** and *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. prec. word.

Convolvulaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the morning-glory family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Convolvulus** with suff. **-aceae.**

convolvulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Convolvulus, n., a genus of plants, the bindweed (*bot.*) — L. *convolvulus*, 'the bindweed', a diminutive noun formed fr. *convolvere*, 'to roll together'. See **convolve** and **-ule.**

convoy, tr. v., to escort for protection. — OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer*), 'to escort', fr. VL. *conviāre*, lit. 'to go together with somebody'. *Convoy* is the doublet of **convey** (q.v.)

convoy, n., a protecting escort. — OF. (= F.) *convoi*, fr. *convoier*, 'to convoy'. See **convoy,** v.

convulse, tr. v., to shake violently. — L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, 'to tear up, pull up, shake, destroy, overthrow', fr. **con-** and *vellere*, 'to pluck, pull, twitch'. See **vellicate** and cp. words there referred to.

convulsion, n. — L. *convulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'cramp, convulsion', fr. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *convulsion-al*, *convulsion-ary*, adjs.

convulsive, adj. — F. *convulsif* (fem. *convulsive*), fr. L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*. See **convulse** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *convulsive-ly*, adv., *convulsive-ness*, n.

cony, coney, n., a rabbit. — ME. *coning*, *coni*, fr. OF. *conin*, fr. L. *cunīculus*, 'rabbit', a word of Sp.-Iberian origin. Cp. Basque *unchi*, 'rabbit'. Cp. also **cuniculus.** The alteration of OF. *-in* to ME. *-ing* is due to a change of suff.; cp. *pŭdding*, fr. F. *boudin*.

coo, intr. and tr. v., to utter the sound characteristic of doves and pigeons. — Of imitative origin; coined by John Dryden (1631-1700).
Derivatives: *coo*, n., *coo-er*, n., *coo-ing*, adj., *coo-ing-ly*, adv.

cooee, cooey, interj. and n., cry used as a signal by the Australian aborigines and adopted by the Australian colonists. — Of imitative origin.

cooja, n., an earthenware jar (*India*). — Hind. *kūjā*, fr. Pers. *kūza*, which is rel. to Avestic *xawza-*, 'pot'.

cook, n. — ME. *coc*, fr. OE. *cōc*, fr. VL. *cocus*, fr. L. *coquus*, 'cook', fr. *coquere*, 'to cook' (whence L. *coquīna*, *culīna*, 'kitchen', rel. to Oscan *popīna*, of s.m.), cogn. with OI. *pácati*, 'cooks', *pácyatē*, 'ripens' (intr.), *pakváḥ*, 'cooked, ripe', Toch. B *pepakṣu*, 'cooked', A *p(u)kalune*, 'ripening', Arm. *ephem*, 'cook', *haç*, 'bread', Gk. πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to soften, ripen, boil, cook', πέπων, 'cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, sweet', the second element in ἀρτο-κόπος (for *ἀρτο-πόκος), 'baker', lit. 'bread baker', Alb. *pjek*, 'I bake', Lith. *kepù*, *kèpti* (metathesis for **pekù*, **pèkti*), 'to bake, roast', OSlav. **pekǫ*, **pešti*, 'to bake', *pečenŭ*, 'roasted', *pekŭ*, 'heat', *pečĭ*, 'oven', OE. *ā-fīgen*, 'roasted', W. *pobi*, Co. *pobas*, 'to bake', W. *poeth*, 'cooked, baked, hot', Bret. *pobet*, 'baked'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **peqʷ-* (in Latin and in the Celtic languages assimilated into **qʷeqʷ-*), 'to cook'. Cp. **apricot, biscuit, concoct, cotta, culinary, decoct, dyspepsia, kiln, kitchen, melon, pepo, pepsin, peptic, precocious, pucka, pumpkin, quittor, terra cotta,** and the second element in **crumpet, drupe.**
Derivatives: *cook*, tr. and intr. v., *cook-er*, n., *cook-ery*, n.

cooky, also **cookie,** n., a small cake. — Du. *koekje*, dimin. of *koek*, 'cake'. See **cake** and dimin. suff. **-y.**

cool, adj. — ME. *cole*, fr. OE. *cōl*, rel. to MDu. *coel*, Du. *koel*, OHG. *kuoli*, MHG. *küele*, G. *kühl*, 'cool', ON. *kala*, OE. *calan*, 'to be cold, freeze', fr. I.-E. base **gel-*, 'cold, to freeze', whence also L. *gelū*, 'frost, cold', *gelāre*, 'to freeze', *gelidus*, 'icy, frosty', *glaciēs*, 'ice'. Cp. **cold, chill, keel,** 'to keep cool', Cp. also **congeal, gelatin, gelid, glacier, jelly.**
Derivatives: *cool*, n., *cool*, v. (q.v.), *cool-ly*, adv., *cool-ness*, n.

cool, intr. and tr. v. — OE. *cōlian*, 'to grow cold, to cool', fr. *cōl*, 'cool'. Cp. OE. *cēlan*, 'to make cold', fr. earlier **kōljan*, hence derivatively identical with OE. *cōlian*. See **cool,** adj.
Derivatives: *cool-er*, n., *cool-ing*, adj., *cool-ing-ly*, adv., *cool-ing-ness*, n.

coolie, cooly, n., an unskilled laborer in Asia. — Hind. *quli*, prob. fr. *Kulī*, *Koli*, name of an aboriginal tribe of Gujarat, India.

coolth, n. — Formed fr. **cool** with suff. **-th** (on analogy of *warmth*, fr. *warm*). Cp. *illth*, formed on the analogy of *wealth*.

coomb, coom, n., a measure of grain. — ME.

combe, fr. OE. *cumb*, 'vessel, a measure', rel. to MLG. *kump*, MHG., G. *kumpf*, 'a deep basin, bowl, trough', G. *Kumme*, 'a deep bowl'.

coomb, combe, n., a deep valley. — OE. *cumb*, of Celtic origin. See **combe.**

coon, n., 1) a raccoon; 2) a Negro. — Shortened from **raccoon** (q.v.)

cooncan, n., a card game. — Corruption of **conquian.**

coop, n. — ME. *cope*, 'a basket', corresponding to OE. **cūpe* (cp. OE. *cȳpe*, 'cask'), fr. L. *cūpa*, 'cask, tub'. See **cup.**
Derivative: *cooper* (q.v.)

cooper, n., one who makes barrels. — ME. *couper*, prob. fr. MLG. *kuper* (cp. Du. *kuiper*, G. *Küfer*, of s.m.), fr. L. *cūpa*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *cooper-age*, n., *cooper-y*, n.

cooper, also **coper,** n., a kind of vessel. — Du. *koper*, 'trading vessel', fr. *kopen*, 'to buy, trade', fr. *koop*, 'purchase'. See **cheap,** n.

co-operant, adj. and n. — Late L. *cooperāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cooperārī*. See **co-operate** and **-ant.**

co-operate, intr. v. — Fr. Late L. *cooperātus*, pp. of *cooperārī*, 'to work together with', fr. **co-** and L. *operārī*, 'to work, labor'. See **operate.**
Derivatives: *co-operation* (q.v.), *co-operat-ive*, adj. and n., *co-operat-ive-ly*, adv., *cooperat-ive-ness*, n.

co-operation, n. — Late L. *cooperātiō*, 'a working together', fr. *cooperātus*, pp. of *cooperārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Cooperia, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Daniel *Cooper*, an English botanist of the 19th cent. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

co-opt, tr. v. — L. *cooptāre*, 'to choose, elect', fr. **co-** and *optāre*, 'to wish, desire, require, demand, choose'. See **option** and cp. **adopt.**

co-optation, n. — L. *cooptātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cooptātus*, pp. of *cooptāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

co-optative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *cooptātus*, pp. of *cooptāre*. See **co-opt** and cp. **optative.**

co-ordinate, adj. — Formed fr. **co-** and **ordinate** (fr. L. *ōrdinātus*).
Derivatives: *co-ordinate*, n. and tr. v., *co-ordination*, n., *co-ordinat-ive*, adj., *co-ordinat-or*, n., *co-ordinat-ory*, adj.

coot, n., a web-footed water bird. — ME. *cote*, *coote*, rel. to Du. *koet*; of uncertain origin.

cop, n., the top of anything; a mound. — ME. *cop*, *coppe*, fr. OE. *cop*, *copp*, 'summit', rel. to OE. *cuppe*, 'cup', ON. *koppr*, 'cup-shaped vessel', MLG. *kopp*, OHG. *chuph*, *kopf*, 'cup', MHG. *kopf*, 'drinking vessel; skull', G. *Kopf*, 'head', Du. *kop*, 'head; cup'. All these words are traceable to Late L. *cuppa*, 'cup'. See **cup** and cp. **kopje.** For the sense development of the Teut. words cp. *corrie* and *tête-à-tête*.

cop, tr. v., to catch, arrest (*slang*). — A dial. var. of obsol. *cap*, 'to seize', which derives fr. OF. *caper*, 'to seize', fr. L. *capere*. See **captive** and cp. **copper,** 'policeman'.

cop, n., a policeman (*slang*). — Shortened fr. **copper,** 'policeman'.

copaiba, n., an oily resin obtained from trees of the genus Copaiva (*pharm.*) — Sp. and Port. *copaiba*, fr. Tupi *copaiba*.

Copaifera, also **Copaiva,** n., a genus of trees of the senna family (*bot.*) — ModL. See prec. word and **-ferous.**

copal, n., a resin. — Sp. *copal*, fr. Nahuatl *copalli*, 'resin'.

coparcenary, n., joint heirship. — Formed fr. **co-** and **parcenary.**

coparcener, n., a joint heir. — Formed fr. **co-** and **parcener.**

copartner, n. — Formed fr. **co-** and **partner.**
Derivatives: *copartner-y*, n., *copartner-ship*, n.

cope, n., a long mantle worn by ecclesiastics. — ME. *cope*, fr. earlier *cape*, fr. Late L. *cappa*, 'hood, mantle'. See **cape,** 'a sleeveless cloak', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cope*, tr. v., to dress in, or furnish with, a cope, *coping* (q.v.)

cope, intr. v., to struggle, deal with. — ME. *coupen*, *fr.* OF. *colper*, *couper*, 'to strike' (whence also F. *couper*, 'to cut'), fr. *colp*, *coup* (F. *coup*), 'stroke, blow'. See **coup** and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *cop-ing*, n.

cope, tr. and intr. v., formerly to buy; now, to barter (*dial. Eng.*) — ME. *copen*, fr. MDu. *copen* (Du. *kopen*), 'to buy', which is related to OE. *cēapian*, of s.m. See **cheap,** v.

copeck, n. — A var. spelling of **kopeck.**

copepod, n., a minute crustacean pertaining to the order *Copepoda*. — See next word.

Copepoda, n. pl., an order of minute crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κώπη, 'handle of an oar, oar', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. Gk. κώπη is rel. to κάπτειν, 'to swallow greedily', and cogn. with L. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, hold'. See **captive.** For the second element see **-poda.**

coper, n., a barterer, dealer. — Formed fr. **cope,** 'to barter', with agential suff. **-er.**

coper, n., a kind of vessel. — See **cooper.**

Copernican, adj., pertaining to Copernicus (1473-1543) or his system. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

copestone, n., a coping stone. — See **cope,** 'mantle', and cp. **coping.**

cophosis, n., deafness (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κώφωσις, fr. κωφός, 'deaf, dull', which stands in gradational relationship to κηφήν 'dull, lazy; drone'. For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

copier, n. — Formed from the verb **copy** with agential suff. **-er.**

coping, n., course of a wall, sloped to carry off water (*archit.*) — Formed fr. *cope*, 'to furnish with a mantle' (see **cope,** 'mantle'), with subst. suff. **-ing.**

copious, adj. — L. *cōpiōsus,* 'well supplied, plentiful, abounding, copious', fr. *cōpia,* 'plenty, abundance', contraction of **co-opia,* fr. **co-** and *ops,* gen. *opis,* 'power, might, abundance, wealth, riches, treasure'. See **opulent,** and cp. **copy** and the second element in **cornucopia.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *copious-ly,* adv., *copious-ness,* n.

copped, adj., rising to a point. — Formed fr. **cop,** 'top', with suff. **-ed.**

copper, n., a reddish metal. — ME. *coper,* fr. OE. *copor, coper,* fr. Late L. *cuper,* fr. L. *cuprum,* 'copper', fr. earlier *cyprum,* fr. *aes Cyprium,* lit. 'Cyprian brass', fr. Gk. κύπριον, 'Cyprian (brass)', neut. of Κύπριος, 'of Cyprus', fr. Κύπρος, 'Cyprus'; so called because Cyprus was the place par excellence from which the ancients obtained copper. For the etymology of *Cyprus* see **Cyprian,** adj. Cp. **cupreous.** Cp. also **kipper** and the first element in **copperas.**
Derivatives: *copper,* tr. v., to cover with *copper, copper-y,* adj.

copper, n., policeman (*slang*). — Prob. formed fr. **cop,** 'to catch', with agential suff. **-er** and lit. meaning 'catcher'.

copperas, n., 1) green vitriol; 2) sulfate of iron. — ME. *coperose,* fr. OF. *couperose,* fr. ML. *cuprī rosa,* 'rose of copper', fr. gen. of *cuprum,* 'copper', and *rosa,* 'rose'; see **copper** and **rose.** Cp. It. *copparosa,* Sp. *caparrosa,* which are of the same origin.

coppice, n., a wood of small trees. — OF. *colpeis, copeiz,* 'cut wood, brushwood', fr. *colper, couper* (F. *couper*), 'to strike', fr. *colp, coup,* 'stroke, blow'. See **coup** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *coppice,* tr. v., *coppic-ed,* adj.

copple, n., a crest on a bird's head. — Formed fr. **cop,** 'top', with the dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *coppl-ed,* adj.

coppy, n., a dialectal form of *coppice.* — This word owes its existence to a double error. The noun **coppice** (q.v.) was misspelled *coppies,* and this latter was mistaken for a plural, from which the singular *coppy* was reconstructed.

copr-, form of **copro-** before a vowel.

copra, n., the dried kernel of the coconut. — Port., fr. Malayalam *koppara,* fr. Hind. *khoprā,* rel. to Hind. *khoprī* and *khappar,* 'skull', fr. OI. *kharparaḥ,* 'skull'. See Yule-Burnill, Hobson-Jobson, p. 254.

copro-, before a vowel **copr-,** combining form meaning 'dung'. — Fr. Gk. κόπρος, 'dung, excrement, filth, dirt', which is cogn. with OI. *śákṛt,* 'dung', and prob. also with Lith. *šikù, šikti,* 'to go to stool'.

coprolith, n., fossil dung. — Compounded of **copro-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lith.**

coprology, n., the study of obscene literature. — Compounded of **copro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

coprophagous, adj., dung eating. — Compounded of **copro-** and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

Coprosma, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'of a filthy smell', compounded of **copro-** and Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell'; see **osmium.** The genus is so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of some species.

copse, n. — Short for **coppice.**
Derivatives: *copse,* tr. v., *cops-y,* adj.

Copt, n., 1) a native Egyptian descended from the ancient Egyptians; 2) a member of the Coptic church. — ModL. *Coptus,* fr. Arab. *Quft, Qift,* fr. Coptic *Kuptios, Kuptaios,* fr. Gk. Αἰγύπτιος, 'Egyptian'. See **Egyptian.**

Coptic, adj. — ModL. *Copticus,* fr. *Coptus.* See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *Coptic,* n.

Coptis, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., from the stem of Gk. κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence also κόμμα, 'something cut off' (see **comma**); so called with reference to its divided leaves.

copula, n. — L. *cōpula,* 'that which binds together, band, bond', which stands for **coapula,* and is formed fr. **co-** and a dimin. from the stem of *apiō, apere,* 'to join, fasten'. See **apt** and cp. **couple.**

copulate, intr. v. — L. *cōpulātus,* pp. of *cōpulāre,* 'to bind together, copulate', fr. *cōpulāre.* See **copula** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *copulation, copulative* (qq.v.), *copulat-ory,* adj.

copulation, n. — F., fr. L. *cōpulātiōnem,* acc. of *cōpulātiō,* 'a binding together', fr. *cōpulātus,* pp. of *cōpulāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

copulative, adj. — F. *copulatif* (fem. *copulative*), fr. L. *cōpulātīvus,* fr. *cōpulātus,* pp. of *cōpulāre.* See **copulate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *copulative,* n., *copulative-ly,* adv.

copy, n. — ME. *copie,* fr. MF. (= F.) *copie,* 'abundance; copy', fr. L. *cōpia,* 'plenty, abundance'; see **copious.** For sense development see next word.

copy, tr. and intr. v. — F. *copier,* fr. ML. *cōpiāre,* 'to transcribe', orig. 'to write in plenty' (fr. L. *cōpia,* 'plenty, abundance'), whence arose the particular meaning 'to write the original text many times'. See prec. word.

copyist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **copy** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

coquelicot, n., red poppy. — F., fr. earlier *coquelicoq,* 'cock', a word of imitative origin. The name was given later to the flower, because its color resembles that of the cockscomb. Cp. **cock.**

coquet, adj., coquettish. — F., 'coquettish', lit. 'a little cock', dimin. of *coq,* 'cock'. See **cock** and **-et.**
Derivatives: *coquett-ish,* adj., *coquett-ish-ly,* adv., *coquett-ish-ness,* n.

coquet, intr. v., to flirt. — F. *coqueter,* lit. 'to behave like a cock', fr. *coquet.* See **coquet,** adj.

coquetry, n. — F. *coquetterie,* 'coquettishness, flirtation, coquetry', fr. *coquet,* 'coquettish'. See **coquet,** adj., and **-ry.**

coquette, n. — F., fem. of *coquet,* 'coquettish'. See **coquet,** adj.

coquin n., rogue, rascal. — F., prob. a derivative of *coq,* 'cock'. See **cock.**

coquina, n., a whitish rock consisting of fragments of marine shells. — Sp., 'cockle, shellfish', fr. OSp. *coca,* fr. VL. **cocca,* fr. L. *concha,* 'mussel, shell'. See **conch.**

coquito, n., a kind of South American palm tree. — Sp., dimin. of *coco.* See **cocoa,** 'palm tree'.

cor-, assimilated form of **com-** before **r.**

Cora, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κόρη, orig. epithet of *Persephone,* daughter of Demeter, fr. κόρη, 'maiden', rel. to κόρος, 'child, youth', which prob. stand for **κόρϝᾱ,* resp. **κόρϝος,* fr. I.-E. base **ḱer-,* 'to grow', whence also L. *creāre,* 'to create', *crēscere,* 'to grow'. See **create, crescent** and cp. **core-, Corinna, Curetes** and the second element in **Dioscuri, Halicore, hypocoristic.**

Coracias, n., a genus of birds, the common roller (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορακίᾱς, 'chough', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow, raven'. See **coracoid.**

coracine, n., a perchlike Nile fish. — L. *coracīnus,* fr. Gk. κορακῖνος, 'a Nile fish', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow, raven' [see **coracoid** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*)]; so called from its black color. Cp. **crucian carp.**

coracle, n., a wicker boat. — W. *corwgl, cwrwgl,* 'coracle', dimin. of *corwg, cwrwg,* 'anything round, the trunk of the body, carcass, boat', rel. to Gael. *curachan,* 'coracle', dimin. of *curach,* 'boat, little ship,' fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-,* 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. *kṛntáti,* 'cuts', Gk. κείρειν (for **κέρ-γειν*), 'to cut off', L. *corium,* 'hide, leather'. See **corium** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **currach.**

coraco-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the coracoid process' (*anat.*) — Short for *coracoid.* See next word.

coracoid, adj., pertaining to a process or bone of the shoulder girdle (*anat.*) — Lit. 'resembling a crow's beak', fr. Gk. κορακοειδής, which is compounded of κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'crow', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. For the first element see **raven** and cp. **corvine,** for the second see **-oid.**

coral, n. — ME., fr. OF. *coral* (F. *corail*), fr. L. *corallum, corallium* (poet. *cŭralium*), fr. Gk. κοράλλιον, prob. formed with the dimin. suff. -ιον fr. Heb. *gōrāl,* 'lot', which prob. meant originally 'a small stone, pebble; a small stone for casting lots', and is rel. to Arab. *járal, jáural,* 'stones, pebbles'. For the change of Heb. *g* to Gk κ cp. Gk. κάμηλος, 'camel', fr. Heb.-Phoen. *gāmāl.* For the sense development of Heb. *gōrāl* cp. Gk. ψῆφος, 'pebble; vote', and κύαμος, 'bean; lot'. The usual derivation of Gk. κοράλλιον fr. κούρᾱ ἁλός, 'puppet of the sea', is folk etymology.

coralline, adj. — Late L. *corallīnus,* 'coral-red', fr. L. *corallum.* See prec. word and adj. t. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

coralline, n., seaweed of the coral family (*bot.*) — Fr. It. *corallina,* dimin. of *corallo,* 'coral', fr. L. *corallum.* See **coralline,** adj.

corallite n., a fossil coral. — Formed fr. L. *corallum,* 'red coral' (see **coral**), with subst. suff. **-ite.**

coralloid, adj., resembling coral. — Compounded of *coral* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Corallorhiza, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κοράλλιον, 'coral' and ῥίζα, 'root'. See **coral** and **rhizo-.**

coram, prep., in the face of, in the presence of, before. — L., fr. *co(m)-* (see **com-, co-**) and ***-oram,* which is formed (on analogy of *clam,* 'secretly', *palam,* 'openly'), fr. L. *ōs,* gen. *-ōris,* 'mouth, face'. See **oral.**

coranto n., a lively dance. — Fr. F. (*danse*) *courante,* 'running (dance).' but assimil. to Sp. words ending in *-o.* See **current.**

corban, n., an offering to God (*Bible*). — Heb. *qorbān,* 'offering, oblation' (whence Arab. *qurbān,* Ethiop. *qerbān,* of s.m.), lit. 'something brought near', fr. Heb. *qārābh,* 'he came near', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *qᵉrēbh,* Arab. *qáriba, qáruba,* Ethiop. *qarába,* 'he came near', Akkad. *qarābu,* 'to come near'.

corbeau, n., a dark green color. — F. *corbeau,* 'raven', dimin. formed fr. OF. *corp,* fr. L. *corvus,* 'raven'. See **raven** and cp. the next two words, **Corvus** and the first element in **cormorant.**

corbel, n., a projection jutting out from the wall (*arch.*) — OF. *corbel* (= F. *corbeau*), prop. 'raven', dimin. of OF. *corp.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *corbel,* tr. and intr. v., *corbel(l)-ing,* n.

corbie, n., a raven; a carrion crow (*Scot.*) — OF. *corp,* 'raven'. See **corbeau.**

corcopali, n., the fruit of the *Garcinia Indica* (*India*). — Compounded of Malayalam *koḍukka,* name of the fruit, and *puli,* 'acid'.

cord, n. — ME. *corde,* fr. OF. (= F.) *corde,* 'rope, string, twist, cord', fr. L. *chorda,* fr. Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut'. See **chord.**
Derivatives: *cord,* tr. and intr. v., *cord-ed,* adj.

cordage, n. — F., fr. *corde,* 'rope, cord'. See prec. word and **-age.**

cordate, adj., heart-shaped. — L. *cordātus,* 'wise, prudent' (in ModL. 'heart-shaped'), from *cor,* gen. *cordis,* 'heart', which is cogn. with Goth. *haírto,* OE. *heorte,* 'heart'. See **heart** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *cordate-ly,* adv.

Cordelier, n., a Franciscan friar. — F., formed with suff. *-ier,* fr. OF. *cordele* (F. *cordelle*), dimin. of *corde,* 'rope' (see **cord** and cp. **cordelle**); so called in allusion to the girdle of knotted cord worn by Franciscan friars.

cordelle, n., a towline. — F., dimin. of *corde.* See **cord** and cp. prec. word.

cordial, adj. — Late L. *cordiālis*, fr. L. *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **cordate** and **-ial.**
Derivatives: *cordial*, n., *cordial-ity*, n., *cordial-ly*, adv., *cordial-ness*, n.

cordiform, adj., heart-shaped. — Compounded of L. *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cordate** and **form,** n.

cordillera, n., one of several parallel mountain ranges. — Sp., fr. *cordilla*, dimin. of *cuerda*, 'rope, cord', fr. L. *chorda* (see **cord**); hence the name *Cordilleras* (pl.) given by the Spaniards to the parallel ranges of the Andes.

cordite, n., a smokeless explosive. — Formed fr. **cord** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

cordoba, n., the monetary unit of Nicaragua. — Sp. *córdoba*, named after Francisco de *Córdoba* (died in 1526). Cp. **Cordovan.**

cordon, n., 1) a guarded line; 2) an honorary cord or ribbon. — F., fr. *corde*, 'twist, cord, cordon, ribbon (of an order)'. See **cord.**

cordon bleu. — Orig. the *blue ribbon* worn by the knights of the Holy Ghost, the highest order in France under the Bourbons; later used to denote a distinguished person and, facetiously, a first-rank cook. — F., 'blue ribbon'. See **cordon** and **blue.**

Cordovan, adj., of Cordova; n. (*not cap.*), Cordovan leather. — Sp. *cordobán*, lit. 'Cordovan', fr. *Córdoba*, name of the famous city of Spain, fr. L. *Corduba*, fr. Gk. Κορδύβη. Cp. **cordoba, cordwain, cordwainer.**

corduroy, n., a ribbed cotton fabric. — Perh. fr. F. *corde du roi*, 'the king's cord'. See **cord** and **royal.**
Derivatives: *corduroy*, adj., *corduroy*, tr. v., *corduroy-ed*, adj.

cordwain, n., Cordovan leather (*archaic*). — ME. *cordewane*, 'leather of Cordova', fr. OF. *cordoan, cordouan*. See next word.

cordwainer, n., shoemaker. — ME. *cordwaner*, fr. OF. *cordoanier* (F. *cordonnier*), 'shoemaker', lit. 'a worker in Cordovan leather', fr. *cordoan, cordouan*, 'Cordovan leather', fr. OProvenç. *cordoan*, fr. Sp. *cordobán*, 'Cordovan (leather)', fr. *Córdoba*, 'Cordova'. See **Cordovan.** F. *cordonnier* was influenced in form by F. *cordon*, 'cord, cordon'.

Cordyline, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορδύλη, 'club' (see **cordylo-**); so called in allusion to the thick caudex.

cordylo-, before a vowel **cordyl-,** combining form meaning 'club'. — Gk. κορδῡλο-, κορδῡλ-, fr. κορδύλη, 'club, cudgel, swelling, headdress', which is of uncertain origin. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 918 s.v. κορδύλη.

core, n., hard center of a fruit, etc. — Prob. fr. L. *cor*, 'heart'; see **cordate.** For sense development cp. Avestic *zᵉrᵉδaya*, 'middle', OSlav. *srŭdice*, 'heart', *srĕdá*, 'middle', Russ. *sérdce*, 'heart', *seredá*, 'middle'; Wednesday (i.e. middle of the week)', Lith. *širdis*, 'heart', W. *craidd*, 'heart; center', Bret. *kreiz*, 'middle'; all these words are cogn. with L. *cor*, 'heart'. Cp. also Heb. *lēbh*, 'heart', and *lēbh yām*, 'the midst (lit. the heart) of the sea', *lēbh hā'ēlâʰ*, 'the midst of the terebinth', Akkad. *libbu*, 'heart; middle'.
Derivative: *core*, tr. v.

core-, combining form denoting the *pupil of the eye*. — Gk. κόρη, 'girl; pupil of the eye'. See *Cora*.

Coregonus, n., a genus of salmonid fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **core-** and Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**

coreligionist, n. — See **co-, religion** and **-ist.**

Corema, n., a genus of plants of the crowberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόρημα, 'a broom', a derivative of κορεῖν, 'to sweep out', fr. κόρος, 'broom, besom', which is of unknown etymology; so called from its bushy aspect. For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

Coreopsis, n., a genus of yellow colored plants. — ModL., compounded of Gk. κόρις, 'bug' and ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'; see **coriander** and **-opsis.** The name Coreopsis was given to this genus in allusion to the seeds which look like bugs.

corespondent, n., a joint respondent, esp. in a divorce suit (*law*). — Formed fr. **co-** and **respondent.**

corf, n., a basket. — MLG. *korf*, prob. fr. L. *corbis*, 'basket', which prob. meant orig. 'something twisted or plaited', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qereb(h)-*, 'to twist, curve, contract, shrink', whence also Gk. κάρφος, 'dry twigs, chips', κάρφειν, 'to dry up, wither', καρφαλέος, 'dry, parched', Lith. *skrèbti*, 'to be dry', ON. *herpask*, 'to contract convulsively'. Cp. the first element in **Carphophis.** It. *corba* 'wicker basket', derives fr. L. *corbis*, whence also ON. *korf*, OHG. *chorp, korb* (MHG. *korp, korb*, G. *Korb*), 'basket'. F. *corbeille*, 'basket', comes fr. L. *corbicula*, dimin. of *corbis;* cp. **corvette.** — For derivatives of **qremb-*, a nasalized enlargement of base **qereb-*, see **rumple.** — Base **qereb(h)-* is an enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, 'to turn, twist'. See **curve** and cp. words there referred to.

coriaceous, adj., leathery. — L. *coriāceus*, 'of leather', fr. *corium*. See **corium** and **-aceous.**

coriander, n., 1) a plant of the carrot family (*Coriandrum sativum*); 2) its fruit. — F. *coriandre*, fr. L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gk. κορίαννον, κορίανδρον, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. κόρις, 'bedbug', which stands in gradational relationship to ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny' (lit. 'too short to be cut'), ἄκαρι, 'mite'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut' (see **shear** and cp. **corium**); the plant would have been so called from its odor reminding that of the bedbug. Cp. the first element in **Coreopsis, Corimelaena.**

Coriandrum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — L. See prec. word.

Corimelaena, n., a genus of insects, the negro bug (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'black bug', fr. Gk. κόρις, 'bug', and μέλαινα, fem. of μέλᾱς, 'black'. See **coriander** and **melano-.**

Corinna, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κορίννα, prop. dimin. of κόρη, 'maiden'. See **Cora.**

Corinthian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Corinthius*, 'of Corinth', fr. Gk. Κορίνθιος, fr. Κόρινθος, 'Corinth'. Cp. **currant.**

corium, n., vascular layer of the skin, the derma. — L., 'hide, skin, leather', lit. 'the hide stripped off', rel. to *cortex*, 'bark', *scortum*, 'skin, hide', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. *kŕtiḥ*, 'hide', *carman-*, Avestic *čarᵉman-*, 'hide, skin', Russ. *skorá*, 'hide', *korá*, 'bark, rind', Gk. κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', OHG. *scerm, scirm*, 'shield, defence, cover' (orig. 'the hide covering the shield'), OHG. *herdo*, 'fleece', OE. *heorða*, ON. *hörundr*, 'skin', MIr. *scairt*, 'midriff, heart', W. *corwg, cwrwg*, 'trunk of the body, carcass, boat', OE. *sceran, sciran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to.

Corixa, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κόρις, 'bug'. See **coriander.**

cork, n. — Sp. *alcorque*, 'corkwood soles', fr. Mozarabic *al-qurq, al-qorq*, fr. Arab. *al-*, 'the', and *qurq*, 'alcorque', which prob. derives fr. L. *quercus*, 'oak'. See **Quercus** and cp. **alcornoque.**
Derivatives: *cork*, tr. v., *cork-age*, n., *cork-ed*, adj., *cork-er*, n., *cork-y*, adj., *cork-i-ness*, n.

corm, n., a subterranean bulb (*bot.*) — Gk. κορμός, 'trunk of a tree (with the boughs lopped off)'. See **corium.**

cormo-, combining form denoting the *trunk of a tree*. — Gk. κορμο-, fr. κορμός. See prec. word.

cormophyte, n., any plant having a stem and a root (*bot.*) — ModL. *Cormophyta*, pl., coined by the Hungarian botanist Stephan Ladislaus Endlicher (1804-49) fr. Gk. κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **cormo-** and **-phyte.**

cormorant, n., a large voracious sea bird. — F. *cormoran*, fr. OF. *cormaran*, fr. earlier *cormare(n)g*, a word compounded of OF. *corp*, 'raven', fr. L. *corvus* (see **corvine** and cp. **corbeau, corbel**), and of *marenc*, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. L. *mare*, 'sea' (see **marine**), and the Teut. suff. *-enc*. The *t* in *cormorant* is due to a confusion of the suff. *-an* (= Teut. *-enc*) with **-ant** (fr. L. *-āns*, gen. *-antis*, the pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the 1st conj.) Cp. ML. *corvus marīnus*, whence Provenç. *corpmari(n)*, Port. *corvo marinho*.

cormus, n., corm. — ModL., fr. Gk. κορμός. See **corm.**

corn, n., grain. — ME., fr. OE. *corn*, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *korn*, MDu. *coren, corn*, Du. *koren*, Goth. *kaúrn*, 'grain', and cogn. with L. *grānum*, 'grain, seed, small kernel', Gk. γίγαρτον, 'grapestone, olivestone', OSlav. *zrĭno, zrŭno*, 'grain', OPruss. *syrne*, 'kernel', Lith. *žirnis*, Lett. *zīrnis*, 'pea', W. *grawn*, pl., OIr. *grān*, 'granule', fr. I.-E. base **ĝer(ē)-*, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. *járati, jíryati*, 'makes old, grows old', *járan*, 'old', *jarimán-*, 'old age', *járaḥ*, 'growing old', *jīryati*, 'grows old' *jīrṇáḥ*, 'old', Avestic *zaurvan-*, 'old age', Pers. *zar*, 'old man', Ossetic *zärond*, 'old man', Arm. *cer*, of s.m., Gk. γέρων, 'old man', γηραλέος, 'old', γῆρας, 'old age', OSlav. *zĭrĕti, zrĕti*, 'to ripen'. Cp. **geronto-, grain.** Cp. also **kernel.** Cp. also **churl** and words there referred to. Derivative: *corn*, tr. v., to granulate; to sprinkle with salt in grains; to pickle with salt; intr. v., to form grains.

corn, n., a horny induration. — OF. *corn* (F. *cor*), fr. L. *cornū*, 'horn'. F. *corne*, 'horn', derives fr. VL. **corna* (fr. L. *cornua*), pl. of L. *cornū*, but was mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See **horn** and cp. **cerato-.** Cp. also the second element in **Capricorn, longicorn, unicorn.**

Cornaceae, n. pl., a family of trees, the dogwood family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Cornus** with suff. **-aceae.**

cornaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

cornbrash, n. (*geol.*) — Compounded of **corn,** 'grain', and **brash.**

cornea, n., the transparent portion of the external coat of the eye (*anat.*) — L. *cornea* (short for *cornea tunica*, lit. 'a horny coating'), fem. of *corneus*, 'horny', fr. *cornū*, 'horn'. See **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'a horny induration'.

corneal, adj., pertaining to the cornea. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

cornel, n. — MDu. *kornelle* (Du. *kornoelje*), fr. OF. *corneille, cornille* (F. *cornouille*), fr. Late L. *cornicula*, dimin. of L. *cornus*, 'cornel tree', which is cogn. with Gk. κράνον, κράνεια, 'cornel cherry', Lith. *Kirnis*, 'god of the cherry trees'. Cp. **cornelian.**
Derivative: *cornel-ian*, adj. (in *cornelian cherry*).

Cornelia, fem. PN. — L. *Cornēlia*, fem. of *Cornēlius*. See **Cornelius.**

cornelian, n., a variety of chalcedony. — Formed with change of suff. fr. ME. *corneline*, fr. OF. *corneline* (F. *cornaline*), fr. OF. *corne*, 'cornel cherry', fr. VL. **corna*, pl. of L. *cornum*, of s.m., but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun; so called because its color resembles that of the cornel cherry. See **cornel** and cp. **carnelian.**

Cornelius, masc. PN. — L. *Cornēlius*, name of a Roman gens. Cp. **Cornelia.** Cp. the first element in **keeshond.**

cornemuse, n., bagpipe. — F., fr. *cornemuser*, 'to pipe', compounded of *corner*, 'to blow the horn', and *muser*, 'to play the bagpipe'. The first element derives fr. F. *corne*, 'horn'; see **corn,** 'horny induration'. The second element comes fr. OF. *muse* (F. *musette*), 'bagpipe'; see **musette.**

corneo-, combining form meaning 'horny'. — L. *corneus*, 'horny'. See **corneous.**

corneo-, combining form meaning 'corneal' (*anat.*) — See **cornea.**

corneous, adj., horny. — L. *corneus*, 'horny', fr. *cornū*, 'horn'. See **corn,** 'a horny induration'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

corner, n. — ME., fr. AF. *cornere*, corresponding to OF. *corniere*, fr. ML. *corneria*, 'angle, cor-

ner', fr. VL. **corna*, which corresponds to L. *cornua*, pl. of L. *cornū*, 'horn', but was mistaken for a fem. sing. See **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'a horny induration'.
Derivatives: *corner*, tr. and intr. v., *corner-ed*, adj.

cornet, n., a musical wind instrument. — F. *cornet*, 'a small horn, trumpet', dimin. of *cor*, 'horn', fr. OF. *corn*, fr. L. *cornū*. See **horn** and **-et** and cp. **corn,** 'a horny induration'. Cp. also prec. word.

cornet, n., a headdress worn formerly by women. — F. *cornette*, rel. to *cornet*, 'a small horn'. See prec. word.

cornice, n., a horizontal projection at the top of a wall, etc. — F. *cornice* (now *corniche*), fr. It. *cornice*, fr. L. *corōnis*, fr. Gk. κορωνίς, 'anything curved, a curved line', which is rel. to κορωνός, 'curved', κορώνη, 'ring, crown' (see **crown**); influenced in form by It. *cornice*, 'crow', fr. L. *cornīcem*, acc. of *cornīx*. Cp. the French architectonic term *corbeau* (whence E. *corbel*), lit. 'raven'.
Derivatives: *cornice*, tr. v., *cornic-ed*, adj.

cornicle, n., a little horn. — L. *corniculum*, dimin. of *cornū*, 'horn'. See **corn,** 'a horny induration', and **-cle.**

Corniferous, adj., pertaining to the Middle Devonian system containing hornstone (*geol.*) — Compounded of L. *cornū*, 'horn', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **corn,** 'horny induration', and **-ferous.**

Cornish, adj. and n. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ish** from the first element in *Cornwall* (fr. OE. *Cornweallas*, lit. 'Cornish-Welsh').

cornopean, n., an early form of cornet (*mus.*) — Invented word suggested by **cornet,** 'a wind instrument'.

cornucopia, n., 1) the horn of the goat Amaltha, which suckled Zeus; 2) a horn of plenty; 3) abundance; 4) a horn-shaped receptacle (*Greek mythol.*) — Late L. *cornūcōpia*, for L. *cornū cōpiae*, 'horn of plenty', fr. *cornū*, 'horn', and *cōpiae*, gen. of *cōpia*, 'plenty'. See **corn,** 'horny induration', and **copious.**

cornucopiate, adj., resembling a cornucopia. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ate.**

Cornus, n., a genus of plants, the dogwood and the cornel (*bot.*) — L., 'cornel tree'. See **cornel.**

cornute, cornuted, adj. — L. *cornūtus*, 'horned', fr. *cornū*, 'horn'. See **corn,** 'a horny induration'.

cornwallite, n., a basic copper arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Cornwall* in England. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

coroa, n., a former Portuguese gold coin. — Port., lit. 'a crown', fr. L. *corōna*. See **crown.**

corody, corrody, n., an allowance of food (*old law*). — ML. *corrōdium, corrēdium*, 'provision'. See **curry.**

corolla, n., the whole of the petals of a flower (*bot.*) — L. *corolla*, 'little crown, garland', dimin. of *corōna*, 'crown'. See **crown.**
Derivatives: *coroll-ate*, adj., *coroll-at-ed*, adj.

corollary, n., 1) a proposition proved from another that has been proved; 2) an inference; 3) a result. — L. *corollārium*, 'garland given as a present', fr. *corolla*, 'little crown, garland; gift, present, gratuity'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *corollari-al*, adj., *corollari-al-ly*, adv.

corona, n., a crown. — L. *corōna*, 'garland, wreath, crown', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything curved; a wreath, garland'. See **crown.**

coronach, n., a dirge. — Gael. *corranach*, fr. MIr. *com-*, 'with' (see **com-**), and *rānach*, 'a roaring, weeping', fr. *ran*, 'to roar, weep'.

coronal, adj., pertaining to a crown. — L. *corōnālis*, 'pertaining to a crown', fr. *corōna*. See **corona** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *coronal-ly*, adv.

coronal, n., circlet, diadem. — L. *corōnālis*, 'pertaining to a crown'. See **coronal,** adj.

coronary, adj., 1) pertaining to a crown; 2) encircling; 3) pertaining to either of the two arteries supplying the heart tissues. — L. *corōnārius*, 'pertaining to a crown', fr. *corōna*. See **corona** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

coronate, tr. v., to crown. — L. *corōnātus*, pp. of *corōnāre*, 'to crown', fr. *corōna*. See **corona** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *coronat-ed*, adj., *coronation* (q.v.)

coronation, n. — OF. *coronacion, coronation*, fr. *coroner*, 'to crown', fr. L. *corōnāre*. See **coronate** and **-ion.**

coroner, n., an official whose chief duty is to inquire into the causes of deaths not obviously due to natural causes. — AF. *corouner*, fr. *coroune*, fr. OF. *corone*, 'crown', fr. L. *corōna*, 'garland, crown' (see **crown** and agential suff. **-er**); so called because his original task was to watch over *crown* property.
Derivative: *coroner-ship*, n.

coronet, n., a small crown. — OF. *coronete, coronette*, dimin. of *corone*, 'crown', fr. L. *corōna*. See **corona** and **-et** and cp. **cronet, crownet.**
Derivatives: *coronet(t)-ed, coronett-y*, adjs.

Coronilla, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *corōna*, 'crown' (see **corona**); so called in allusion to its inflorescence.

Coronis, n., mother of Asclepius and consort of Apollo in Greek mythol. — L., fr. Gk. Κορωνίς, which is rel. to κορώνη, 'crow', from the I.-E. imitative base **qer-*, **qor-*, 'to cry, shout', whence also κόραξ, 'crow'. See **coracoid.**

coronium, n., an element supposed to be in the solar corona (*astrophysics*). — ModL., formed fr. L. *corōna*, 'crown'. See **corona** and chem. suff. **-ium.**

coronoid, adj., curved (*anat.*) — Lit. 'resembling the tip of a bow', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything hooked or curved; crow; tip of a bow', and **-οειδής,** 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; see **corona** and **-oid.** The usual translation of *coronoid* as 'shaped like a crow's beak', is erroneous. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 150-51.

Coronopus, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορωνόπους, 'the hartshorn', which is compounded of κορώνη, 'crow', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κόραξ, 'raven', and cogn. with L. *corvus*, 'raven', *cornīx*, 'crow'; see **coracoid.** For the second element see **-pod.**

corozo, n., the name of several S. American palms. — Sp. (now spelled *corojo*), from a S. American native word.

corporal, adj., of the body; bodily. — OF. *corporal* (F. *corporel*), fr. L. *corporālis*, 'pertaining to the body', fr. *corpus*, gen. *corporis*, 'body'. See **corpus** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *corporality* (q.v.), *corporal-ly*, adv.

corporal, n., a linen cloth covering the consecrated element at the Eucharist (*eccles.*) — Eccles. L. *corporālis* (scil. *palla*), 'body cloth', fr. L. *corporālis*, 'pertaining to the body'. See **corporal,** adj.

corporal, n., the lowest noncommissioned officer (*mil.*) — Earlier F. *corporal*, an alteration—due to *corps*, 'body'—of F. *caporal*, fr. It. *caporale*, lit. 'chief', which derives fr. *capo*, 'head', fr. L. *caput*. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **caporal.** The ending of It. *cap-orale* shows the influence of It. *pettorale*.

corporality, n. — Late L. *corporālitās*, fr. L. *corporālis*. See **corporal,** adj., and **-ity.**

corporate, adj. — L. *corporātus*, pp. of *corporāre*, 'to make into a body, incorporate, incarnate', fr. *corpus*, gen. *corporis*, 'body'. See **corpus** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *corporate-ly*, adv., *corporate-ness*, n.

corporation, n. — Late L. *corporātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'incorporation, incarnation', fr. L. *corporātus*, pp. of *corporāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *corporation-al*, adj., *corporation-er*, n.

corporative, adj. — Late L. *corporātīvus*, 'pertaining to the forming of a body', fr. L. *corporātus*, pp. of *corporāre*. See **corporate** and **-ive.**

corporator, n., member of a corporation. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *corporātus*, pp. of *corporāre*. See **corporate.**

corporeal, adj., of the body; bodily. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *corpus*, gen. *corporis*, 'body'. See **corpus** and cp. **corporal,** adj.
Derivatives: *corporeal-ity*, n., *corporeal-ly*, adv.

corporeity, n., corporeality. — ML. *corporeitās*, fr. L. *corporeus*, 'pertaining to the body', fr. *corpus*, gen. *corporis*, 'body'. See **corpus** and **-ity.**

corposant, n., an electric light seen sometimes in stormy weather; called also St. Elmo's fire. — Fr. Port. *corpo santo*, 'holy body', fr. L. *corpus sanctum*. See **corpus** and **sanctus.**

corps, n., 1) a group of persons; 2) a military unit. — F., fr. L. *corpus*. See **corpus** and cp. **corpse** and **corse.**

corpse, n. — ME. *corse, corps*, 'body', fr. OF. *cors*, fr. L. *corpus*. See prec. word. The MF. and modern F. spelling *corps* is due to the influence of L. *corpus*.

corpulence, corpulency, n., fatness. — L. *corpulentia*, 'grossness or fleshiness of body', fr. *corpulentus*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

corpulent, adj., fat. — F., fr. L. *corpulentus*, 'fleshy, fat, stout'. See **corpus** and **-ulent.**
Derivatives: *corpulent-ly*, adv., *corpulent-ness*, n.

corpus, n., body. — L. *corpus*, gen. *corporis*, 'body', prob. cogn. with OI. *kṛ́p-*, 'form, beauty', Avestic *kᵉrᵉfsh*, gen. *kᵉhrpō-*, 'form, body', OE. *hrif*, OHG. *href*, 'womb, belly, abdomen', OFris. *hrif*, *href*, 'belly'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **qʷrep-*, **qʷṛp-*, enlargement of **qʷer-*, 'to make, form', whence OI. *kṛṇóti*, *karóti*, 'makes', Avestic *kar-*, 'to make', *kᵉrᵉnaoiti*, 'makes', OPers. *kar-*, 'to make', *kara-*, 'maker', Lith. *kuriù*, *kùrti*, 'to build', OPruss. *kūra*, 'he built', OIr. *cruth*, 'figure, shape', W. *pryd*, 'appearance, look'. Cp. **corporal, corporate, corporation, corporeal, corporeity, corposant, corps, corpse, corpulent, corse, incorporate.** Cp. also **Sanskrit** and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **midriff.**

corpus callosum, a mass of white fibers connecting the cerebral hemispheres (*anat.*) — L., 'callous body', in its modern, anatomical sense, a loan translation of σῶμα πῶς τυλῶδες (lit. 'callous body'), which is the name given to the *corpus callosum* by Galen. See **corpus** and **callous.**

corpuscle, n., a small particle. — Formed fr. L. *corpusculum*, 'a little body', dimin. of *corpus* (see **corpus** and **-cle** and cp. **corpuscule**); introduced into English by the physicist and chemist Robert Boyle (1627-91).

corpuscule, n., a corpuscle. — L. *corpusculum*. See **corpuscle** and **-cule.**
Derivatives: *corpuscul-ar*, adj., *corpuscul-ar-ity*, n., *corpuscul-ated, corpuscul-ous*, adjs.

corrade, tr. and intr. v., to wear by scraping (*geol.*) — L. *corrādere*, 'to scrape together', fr. **com-** and *rādere*, 'scrape'. See **raze** and cp. **corrasion.**

corral, n., a pen for horses. — Sp., fr. *corro*, 'ring', fr. *correr*, 'to run', fr. L. *currere*, 'to run'. See **courier** and **course** and cp. **corridor.** Sp. *corral* is rel. to Port. *curral*, 'pen, enclosure', whence **kraal** (q.v.)
Derivative: *corral*, tr. v.

corrasion, n., the process of corrading. — L. *corrāsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *corrāsus*, pp. of *corrādere*. See **corrade** and **-ion.**

correal, adj., under joint obligation (*law*). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *correus*, 'under joint obligation', fr. **cor-** and *reus*, 'defendant', lit. 'a party to an action', fr. *rēs*, 'thing, matter, affair, action'. See **res** and cp. **reus, reatus.**

correct, adj. — L. *corrēctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, 'to make straight, set right, correct', fr. **cor-** and *re-*

gere, 'to make straight, lead, guide, conduct'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **corregidor, corrigendum, escort.**

Derivatives: *correct-ly*, adv., *correct-ness*, n.

correct, tr. v. — L. *corrēctus*, pp. of *corrigere*. See **correct,** adj.

Derivatives: *correct-ed*, adj., *correct-ed-ly*, adv., *correct-ed-ness*, n., *correction* (q.v.)

correction, n. — F., fr. L. *corrēctiōnem*, acc. of *corrēctiō*, 'a making straight, improvement', fr. *corrēctus*, pp. of *corrigere*. See **correct,** adj., and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *correction-al*, adj. and n., *correction-er*, n.

correctitude, n. — Formed fr. **correct** on analogy of **rectitude.**

corrective, adj. — F. *correctif* (fem. *corrective*), fr. L. *corrēctus*, pp. of *corrigere*. See **correct** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *corrective*, n., *corrective-ly*, adv., *corrective-ness*, n.

corrector, n. — L. *corrēctor*, 'improver, corrector', fr. *corrēctus*, pp. of *corrigere*. See **correct** and agential suff. **-or.**

corregidor, n., a Spanish magistrate, mayor of a town. — Sp., lit. 'corrector', fr. *corregir*, 'to correct', fr. VL. **corregīre*, which corresponds to L. *corrigere*, 'to correct'. See **correct,** adj.

correlate, intr. and tr. v., to relate mutually. — Formed fr. **cor-** and L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, 'to carry back, bring back, relate'. See **relate.**

Derivatives: *correlate*, n., *correlat-ion*, *correlative*, adj. and n., *correlat-ive-ly*, adv.

correption, n., a shortening in pronunciation. — L. *correptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shortening, decreasing', fr. *correptus*, pp. of *corripere*, 'to shorten, abridge, diminish; to chide', lit. 'to seize upon', fr. **com-** and *rapere*, 'to seize' (see **rapid** and **-ion**). For the change of Latin *ă* (in *răptus*) to *ĕ* (in *cor-rĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

correspond, intr. v. — F. *correspondre*, fr. ML. *correspondēre*, fr. **cor-** and L. *respondēre*, 'to answer'. See **respond.**

Derivatives: *correspond-ence*, n., *correspondency*, n., *correspond-ent*, adj., *correspond-ent-ly*, adv., *correspond-ing*, adj., *correspond-ing-ly*, adv.

corresponsive, adj., corresponding. — Formed fr. **com-** and **responsive.**

Derivative: *corresponsive-ly*, adv.

corridor, n. — F., fr. It. *corridore*, lit. 'a place for running', fr. *correre*, 'to run', fr. L. *currere*. Cp. OProvenç. *courradour* and Sp. *corredor*, which are of the same origin and meaning.

corrie, n., a circular hollow in the side of a mountain (*Scot.*) — Gael. *coire*, 'caldron, kettle', rel. to OIr. *coire*, W. *pair*, of s.m., and cogn. with OE. *hwer*, ON. *hverr*, OHG. *hwer*, *wer*, 'kettle', Goth. *ƕaírnei*, 'skull', OI. *carúḥ*, 'kettle, pot', *karañkas*, 'skull'. For sense development cp. F. *tête*, 'head', fr. L. *testa*, 'postherd' (see *tester*, 'canopy'), and G. *Kopf*, 'head', fr. MHG. *kopf*, 'drinking vessel, skull' (see *cop*, 'the top of anything', and *cup*).

corrigendum, n., something to be corrected. — L., neut. gerundive of *corrigere*, 'to make straight, correct', fr. **com-** and *regere*, 'to make straight, lead, guide, conduct; see **correct.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *rĕgere*) to *ĭ* (in *corrĭgere*) see *abstinence* and cp. words there referred to. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

corrigible, adj. — F., fr. ML. *corrigibilis*, 'that which can be corrected', fr. L. *corrigere*, 'to correct'. See prec. word and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *corrigibil-ity*, n., *corrigible-ness*, n., *corrigibl-y*, adv.

corrival, n., a rival, competitor. — L. *corrīvālis*, fr. **cor-** and *rīvālis*, 'rival'. See **rival.**

corroborant, adj. and n. — L. *corrōborāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *corrōbāre*, 'to strengthen'. See next word and **-ant.**

corroborate, tr. v. — L. *corrōborātus*, pp. of *corrōborāre*, 'to strengthen', fr. **com-** and *rōbur*, gen. *rōboris*, 'strength'. See **robust** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *corroboration*, *corroborative* (qq.v.), *corroborat-or*, n., *corroborat-ory*, adj.

corroboration, n. — F., fr. *corroborer*, 'to strengthen, corroborate', fr. L. *corrōborāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

corroborative, adj. — F. *corroboratif* (fem. *corroborative*), fr. L. *corrōborātus*, pp. of *corrōborāre*. See **corroborate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *corroborative-ly*, adv.

corroboree, n., a festivity of Australian aborigines. — A native name.

Derivative: *corroboree*, intr. v.

corrode, tr. v., to eat away gradually; intr. v., to become corroded. — F. *corroder*, fr. L. *corrōdere*, 'to gnaw to pieces', fr. **com-** and *rōdere*, 'to gnaw'. See **rodent** and cp. **erode.**

Derivatives: *corrod-er*, n., *corrod-ing*, adj.

corrody, n. — See **corody.**

corrosion, n. — F., fr. L. *corrōsiōnem*, acc. of *corrōsiō*, 'a gnawing to pieces', fr. *corrōsus*, pp. of *corrōdere*. See **corrode** and **-ion.**

corrosive, adj. — F. *corrosif* (fem. *corrosive*), fr. L. *corrōsus*, pp. of *corrōdere*. See **corrode** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *corrosive-ly*, adv., *corrosive-ness*, n., *corrosiv-ity*, n.

corrugate, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle. — L. *corrūgātus*, pp. of *corrūgāre*, 'to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle', fr. **com-** and *rūgāre*, 'to wrinkle', fr. *rūga*, 'wrinkle'. See **ruga** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *corrugat-ed*, adj., *corrugat-ion*, *corrugator* (q.v.)

corrugate, adj., wrinkled. — L. *corrūgātus*, pp. of *corrūgāre*. See **corrugate,** v.

corrugator, n., either of the two muscles that contract the brows (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'that which wrinkles', fr. L. *corrūgātus*, pp. of *corrūgāre*. See **corrugate** and agential suff. **-or.**

corrupt, adj. — L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, 'to destroy, ruin, corrupt', fr. **com-** and *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture.**

Derivatives: *corrupt*, tr. and intr.v.; *corrupt-ly*, adv., *corrupt-ness*, n.; *corrupt-ed*, adj., *corrupt-ed-ly*, adv., *corrupt-ed-ness*, n., *corrupt-er*, n., *corrupt-ing*, adj., *corrupt-ingly*, adv.

corruptible, adj. — Late L. *corruptibilis* (whence also F. *corruptible*), 'liable to decay, corruptible', fr. L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*. See **corrupt,** v., and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *corruptibil-ity*, n., *corruptible-ness*, n., *corruptibl-y*, adv.

corruption, n. — F., fr. L. *corruptiōnem*, acc. of *corruptiō*, 'a corrupting, spoiling', fr. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*. See **corrupt** and **-ion.**

corruptive, adj. — Eccles. L. *corruptīvus*, fr. L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*. See **corrupt** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *corruptive-ly*, adv.

corsac, n., a small yellowish fox (*Vulpes corsac*) of Central Asia. — Russ. *korsak*, fr. Kirghiz *karsak*.

corsage, n. — F., formed with suff. **-age** fr. OF. *cors* (F. *corps*), 'body'. See **corps** and cp. **corse, corset.**

corsair, n., a pirate. — F. *corsaire*, fr. It. *corsaro*, 'pirate', lit. 'runner', fr. ML. *cursārius*, fr. L. *cursus*, 'a running, course, voyage'. See **current,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **hussar.**

corse, n. (*poet.*) — A var. of **corpse.**

corselet, corslet, n., armor for the body. — F. *corselet*, lit., 'little body', dimin. of OF. *cors* (F. *corps*), 'body'. See **corps** and cp. next word.

corset, n., a close-fitting undergarment; stays. — F. *corset*, lit. 'a little body', dimin. of OF. *cors* (F. *corps*), fr. L. *corpus*, 'body'. See **corpus** and **-et** and cp. **corps.**

Derivatives: *corset*, tr. v., *corset-ing*, n., *corsetry*, n.

cortege, cortège, n., a train of attendants; retinue. — F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, 'retinue', fr. *corteggiare*, 'to court', fr. *corte*, 'court', fr. L. *cohortem*, *cōrtem*, acc. of *cohors*, *cōrs*, 'enclosed place, yard'. See **court** and cp. next word.

Cortes, n., the two chambers of the legislative assembly in Spain and Portugal. — Sp. and Port., lit. 'courts', pl. of *corte*, 'court', fr. L. *cohortem*, *cōrtem*. See prec. word.

cortex, n., the bark of a tree (*bot.*) — L., 'bark, rind', lit. 'that which is stripped off', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut, separate', whence also L. *corium*, 'hide, leather'. See **corium,** and cp. **Corticium, excorticate, scorch, scortation.** For sense development cp. *bark*, 'rind of a tree', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut'.

cortical, adj., pertaining to a cortex. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'bark'. See prec. word.

corticate, corticated, adj., provided with a cortex. — L. *corticātus*, 'covered with a bark', fr. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*. See **cortex** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Corticium, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'bark'. See **cortex** and 1st **-ium.**

cortico-, combining form denoting the cortex. — Fr. L. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'bark'. See **cortex.**

corticosterone, n. (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **cortico-** and *sterone*, which is formed fr. **sterol** and suff. **-one.**

cortisone, n., an adrenal cortex hormone (*biochem.*) — Coined by Edward C. Kendall, its discoverer, and Philip S. Hench, of the Mayo Clinic, in 1936 through the abbreviation of prec. word.

corundum, n., a very hard mineral. — Tamil *kurundam*, fr. OI. *kuruvinda-*, 'ruby', which is of uncertain etymology.

coruscant, adj., sparkling, flashing. — L. *coruscāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *coruscāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

coruscate, intr. v., to sparkle, flash. — L. *coruscātus*, pp. of *coruscāre*, 'to thrust with the horns; to shake, vibrate, wave; to flash, glitter', fr. *coruscus*, 'vibrating, waving, glittering', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **coroscos*, and orig. meant 'leaping, jumping', and is cogn. with Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to jump, leap, bound'. See **cardinal,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

coruscation, n. — Late L. *coruscātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *coruscātus*, pp. of *coruscāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

corvée, n., unpaid labor. — F., 'forced labor, statute labor', fr. VL. *corrogāta* (*opera*), '(work) in which people are asked to participate', fem. pp. of L. *corrogāre*, 'to bring together by entreaty', fr. **cor-** and *rogāre*, 'to entreat'. See **rogation.**

corvette, n., a small fast war vessel (*naut.*) — F., dimin. formed fr. *corve* (a word occurring only in a text of the year 1700), which was prob. borrowed fr. MLG. *korf*, 'basket; a kind of ship'; see **corf** and **-ette.** It. *corvetta* and Sp. *corbeta* are French loan words.

Corvidae, n. pl., a family of birds including the ravens, crows, etc. — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *corvus*, 'raven'. See **corvine.**

corvine, adj., pertaining to the raven or crow. — L. *corvīnus*, fr. *corvus*, 'raven', from the I.-E. imitative base **qer-*, **qor-*, **qṛ-*, 'to cry, shout'. See **raven** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **coracoid.**

Corvus, n., a genus of birds, the crow (*ornithol.*) — L. *corvus*, 'raven'. See prec. word.

Corybant, n., one of the attendants of Cybele (*Greek mythol.*) — F. *Corybante*, fr. L. *Corybantem*, acc. of *Corybās*, fr. Gk. Κορύβᾱς, gen. Κορύβαντος, a word of uncertain, possibly Phrygian, origin.

Derivatives: *Corybant-ian*, *Corybant-ic*, adjs.

Corydalis, n., a genus of plants of the fumewort family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορυδαλλίς, 'crested lark', fr. κόρυδος, of s.m., fr. κόρυς, 'helmet', which is rel. to κορύνη, 'club, mace', κορυφή, 'head, top, summit'. See **coryphaeus** and cp. words there referred to.

Corydon, n., the traditional name for a shepherd or a rustic swain in pastoral poetry. — L. *Corydōn*, fr. Gk. Κορυδών, name of a shepherd in the idylls of Theocritus and in Virgil's Eclogues.

Corylus, n., a genus of trees, the hazel (*bot.*) — L. *corylus*, *corulus*, 'the hazel', cogn. with ON. *hasl*, OE. *hæsel*, of s.m. See **hazel.**

corymb, n., a broad cluster of flowers (*bot.*) — L. *corymbus*, 'cluster of flowers', fr. Gk. κόρυμβος, 'uppermost point, cluster of flowers', which is rel. to κορυφή, 'head, top, summit'. See **coryphaeus** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *corymb-ed*, adj., *corymbi-ate*, *corymbi-at-ed*, *corymb-ose*, adjs., *corymb-ose-ly*, adv., *corymb-ous*, adj.

Coryneum, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κορύνη, 'club, mace', which is rel. to κορυφή, 'head, top, summit'. See next word and cp. **corymb.**

coryphaeus, n., 1) the leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence 2) a leader. — L., fr. Gk. κορυφαῖος, 'leader, chief', fr. κορυφή, 'head, top, summit, the highest point', which is rel. to κόρυς, 'helmet', κόρυμβος, 'uppermost point, cluster of flowers', κορύνη, 'club', and prob. stands in gradational relationship to Att. Gk. κάρᾱ, Att. and Dor. κάρᾱνον, Ion. κάρηνον, 'head', and to Gk. κρᾱνίον, 'skull'. See **cranium** and cp. **Corydalis, corymb, Coryneum.** Cp. also next word.

coryphee, n., a ballet dancer. — F. *coryphée*, fr. L. *coryphaeus*. See prec. word.

Coryphodon, n., a genus of extinct mammals (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of κορυφή, 'head, top, summit', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **coryphaeus** and **odonto-.**

coryza, n., nasal catarrh (*med.*) — L. *coryza*, fr. Gk. κόρυζα, 'a cold in the head, nasal catarrh', which is prob. cogn. with OE. *hrot*, 'thick fluid, scum', OHG. *hroz*, *roz*, 'nasal mucus', MHG., G. *rotz*, 'nasal mucus', OE. *hrūtan*, 'to snore; to resound', ON. *hrjōta*, OS. *hrūtan*, ON. *hrjōta*, OHG. *hrūzzan*, 'to rattle in one's throat'.

cos, cos lettuce, n. — Prop. 'lettuce introduced from *Cos*', fr. L. *Cōs*, fr. Gk. Κῶς, one of the Aegean islands, now called Stanchio. Cp. **Coan.**

cos, n. — Abbreviation of **cosine.**

cosecant, n., the secant of the complement of an angle (*trigon.*) — Formed on analogy of *cosine* and *cotangent* fr. ModL. *complēmentī secāns.* See **co-** and **secant.**

coseismal, coseismic, adj., noting points where an earthquake arrives simultaneously. — Formed fr. **co-** and **seismal.**

cosher, intr. v., to feast. — Ir. *cōisir*, 'a feast'.

cosher, tr. v., to pamper. — Of uncertain origin.

cosher, adj. — A var. spelling of **kosher.**

cosignatory, adj., signing jointly with another or others. — Formed fr. **co-** and **signatory.**

cosine, n., the sine of the complement of an angle (*trigon.*) — Fr. *co. sinus*, abbreviation of ModL. *complēmentī sinus*, 'the sine of the complement'. This name and its abbreviation into *co. sinus* were first used by Edmund Gunter, a mathematician of the early 17th cent. See **complement** and **sine** and cp. *cotangent*, *cosecant.*

cosmetic, adj., serving to beautify. — Gk. κοσμητικός, 'skilled in arranging', fr. κοσμητός, 'well-ordered', verbal adj. of κοσμᾶν, 'to order, arrange, adorn', fr. κόσμος, 'order, ornament, decoration, set form; world, universe'. See **cosmos** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *cosmetic*, n., a preparation for beautifying the skin, *cosmetic-al-ly*, adv., *cosmetic-ian*, n., one who makes or applies cosmetics.

cosmetology, n., the study of cosmetics. — Compounded of Gk. κοσμητός, 'well-ordered' (see prec. word), and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

cosmic, adj., pertaining to the cosmos; vast. — Gk. κοσμικός, 'of, or connected with, the world', fr. κόσμος, 'world'. See **cosmos** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *cosmic-al*, adj., *cosmic-al-ity*, n., *cosmic-al-ly*, adv.

cosmo-, combining word denoting the world. — Gk. κοσμο-, fr. κόσμος, 'world'. See **cosmos.**

cosmogony, n., the origination of the universe. — Gk. κοσμογονίᾱ (whence also F. *cosmogonie*), compounded of κόσμος, 'world', and -γονίᾱ, fr. γόνος, 'race, offspring'. See **cosmos** and **-gony.**
Derivatives: *cosmogon-ic*, *cosmogon-ic-al*, adjs., *cosmogon-ist*, n.

cosmography, n., description of the universe. — Gk. κοσμογραφίᾱ, compounded of κόσμος, 'world', and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **cosmos** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *cosmograph-ic*, *cosmograph-ic-al*, adjs.

cosmology, n., that part of metaphysics which deals with the universe. — Compounded of **cosmo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *cosmolog-ic*, *cosmolog-ic-al*, adjs., *cosmolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *cosmolog-ist*, n.

cosmonaut, n., an astronaut. — Compounded of **cosmo-** and Gk. ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See **nautical** and cp. **astronaut.**

cosmonautics, n., astronautics. — Compounded of **cosmo-** and **nautics.** Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **astronautics.**

cosmoplastic, adj., pertaining to the plastic force that forms the world. — Compounded of **cosmo-** and **plastic.**

cosmopolitan, adj., belonging to the whole world;

n., a citizen of the world. — Formed with suff. **-an,** fr. Gk. κοσμοπολίτης, 'citizen of the world', fr. κόσμος, 'world,' and πολίτης, 'citizen' (fr. πόλις, 'city'). See **cosmo-** and **politic.**
Derivatives: *cosmopolitan-ism*, n., *cosmopolitan-ize*, v.

cosmopolite, n., a cosmopolitan person. — Gk. κοσμοπολίτης. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *cosmopolit-ic*, *cosmopolit-ic-al*, adjs., *cosmopolit-ism*, n.

cosmorama, n., an exhibition of views of different parts of the world. — Compounded of Gk. κόσμος, 'world', and ὅρᾱμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. For the first element see **cosmos.** The second element is cogn. with L. *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', OE. *wær*, 'cautious, aware'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. the second element in **diorama, myriorama, panorama.** Cp. also **-rama.**
Derivative: *cosmoram-ic*, adj.

cosmos, n., the world conceived as an ordered whole. — Gk. κόσμος, 'order, ornament, decoration, set form; world, universe', whence κοσμᾶν, 'to order, arrange, adorn', κοσμητός (verbal adj.), 'well-ordered, regular'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **cosmetic,** the first element in **cosmetology** and the second element in **macrocosm, microcosm.**

coss, n. — A variant spelling of **kos.**

cossack, n., one of a people of the southern Soviet union in Europe and near-by parts of Asia, noted as horsemen. — Russ. *kozak*, *kazak*, fr. Turk. *qazāq*, *qāzāq*, 'nomad, vagabond'.

cosset, n., a lamb reared by hand, a pet lamb. — Prob. fr. OE. *cot-sæta*, 'cottage dweller, house dweller', fr. *cot*, 'cot, house', and *sæta*, 'dweller', fr. *sittan*, 'to sit, to dwell'. See **cot,** 'cottage', and **sit.** For sense development cp. G. *Hauslamm*, 'pet lamb', fr. *Haus*, 'house', and *Lamm*, 'lamb', and It. *casiccio*, 'pet lamb', fr. *casa*, 'house'.
Derivative: *cosset*, tr. v., to treat as a pet.

cost, intr. v. — ME. *costen*, fr. OF. *coster* (F. *coûter*), 'to cost', fr. L. *cōnstāre*, 'to stand together, to be established, settled, certain, evident', which is formed fr. **con-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'; cp. It. *constare*, OProvenç. Cat., Sp. *costar*, Port. *custar*, 'to cost', Rum. *custà*, 'to live', which all derive fr. L. *cōnstāre.* See **state** and cp. **constant.**

cost, n. — OF. (F. *coût*), back formation fr. *coster* (F. *coûter*). Cp. It., Sp. *costo*, Sp. *costa*, Port. *custa*, 'cost, price', Rum. *cust*, 'duration of life', and see **cost,** v.
Derivatives: *cost-less*, adj., *cost-less-ness*, n., *cost-ly*, adv., *cost-li-ness*, n.

costal, adj., pertaining to a rib or ribs. — F., fr. ML. *costālis*, fr. L. *costa*, 'rib, side, coast'. See **coast** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **coastal.** Cp. also **costard, costate, coteau.**
Derivative: *costal-ly*, adv.

costard, n., a variety of apple. — Lit. 'ribbed', fr. OF. *coste* (F. *côte*), 'rib', fr. L. *costa* (see **coast** and **-ard**); so called with reference to the ribs on its surface. Cp. **costermonger.**

costate, adj., having ribs, ribbed. — L. *costātus*, 'having ribs', fr. *costa.* See **costal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

costean, intr. v., to bore through the soil down to the rock to find out the course of a mineral deposit. — Co. *costēn*, prob. contracted fr. *cothas stēn*, 'dropped tin'. Co. *stēn* is rel. to Gael., Ir. *stān*, 'tin'. See **stannary.**

coster, n. — Short for **costermonger.**

costermonger, n., an apple seller. — From orig. *costardmonger*, lit. 'apple seller'. See **costard** and **monger.**

costive, adj., constipated. — MF. *costivé*, fr. L. *cōnstīpātus*, pp. of *cōnstīpāre*, 'to press closely together'. See **constipate.** For the loss of the French pp. suff. *-é* in English cp. *defile*, 'a narrow valley', *signal*, 'noticeable', *trove.*
Derivative: *costive-ness*, n.

costmary, n., a plant with fragrant leaves (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) — ME. *costmarye*, compounded of OE. *cost*, 'costmary', and **Mary.** OE. *cost* derives fr. L. *costus*, fr. Gk. κόστος, fr. Heb. *qōsht*, 'an oriental aromatic plant', which, together with Arab. *qusṭ*, of s.m., is borrowed fr. OI. *kúṣṭhaḥ.*

costo-, combining form meaning 'rib'. — Fr. L. *costa*, 'rib'. See **costal.**

costotome, n., an instrument for the dissection of ribs. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *costa*, 'rib', and Gk. -τομος, 'cutting'. See **coast** and **-tome.**

costotomy, n., division of a rib (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *costa*, 'rib', and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **coast** and **-tomy.**

costume, n., — F., 'costume, dress', fr. It. *costume*, 'custom, fashion, customary dress, dress', fr. L. *cōnsuētūdinem*, acc. of *cōnsuētūdō*, 'custom'. See **custom.**
Derivatives: *costume*, tr. v., *costum-er*, n., *costum-ery*, n., *costum-ing*, n.

costumier, n., a costumer. — F., 'dealer in costumes', fr. *costume.* See prec. word and **-ier.**

cosy, adj. — A var. spelling of **cozy.**
Derivatives: *cosi-ly*, adv., *cosi-ness*, n.

cot, n., hut, cottage. — ME. *cot*, *cote*, fr. OE. *cot*, *cote*, 'cottage, house, dwelling', rel. to ON. *kot*, 'hut', MDu. *cot*, *cote*, Du. *kot*, 'hovel, cot'. Cp. **cote, coterie, cottage, cotter,** 'cottager', **cottier.**
Derivative: *cot*, to put in a cot.

cot, n., bedstead; bed (*naut.*) (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *khāṭ*, *khaṭvā*, fr. OI. *kháṭvā*, borrowed from Dravidian; cp. Tamil *kaṭṭil*, 'beadstead'.

cot, n. — Abbreviation of **cotangent.**

cotangent, n., the tangent of the complement of an angle (*trigon.*) — Fr. *co. tangens*, abbrevation of ModL. *complēmentī tangēns*, 'the tangent of the complement'. This name and its abbreviation into *co. tangēns* were first used by Edmund Gunter, a mathematician of the early 17th century. See **complement** and **tangent** and cp. **cosecant, cosine.**

cotarnine, also **cotarnin,** n., a nonpoisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$ (*chem.*) — Anagram of **narcotine;** so called in allusion to the circumstance that *cotarnine* is obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

cote, n., a shelter for pigeons, sheep, etc. — ME. *cote, cot.* See **cot,** 'hut, cottage'.

coteau, n., an upland (*Canada* and *U.S.A.*) — F., 'a hill', fr. OF. *costel,* orig. 'side', fr. *coste* (F. *côte*), 'rib, side, hillside', fr. L. *costa.* See **coast.**

cotemporary, adj. — The same as **contemporary.**

cotenant, n., a joint tenant. — Formed fr. **co-** and **tenant.**

coterie, n., an exclusive group of persons. — F., 'association of country people, set, circle', fr. OF. *cotier,* 'cottager, cotter'. See **cot,** 'hut', and **-ery.**

cothurnus, n., the buskin worn by the Greek and Roman tragic actors; tragedy; tragic style. — L., fr. Gk. κόθορνος, which is of foreign, possibly Lydian, origin.

cotillion, n., a lively dance. — F. *cotillon,* name of a dance, lit., 'petticoat', dimin. of *cotte,* 'coat', fr. OF. *cote,* fr. Frankish **kotta,* 'coat'. See **coat** and cp. **cotta.**

cotise, n., the fourth part of a band, used in pairs (*her.*) — F. *cotice,* fr. ML. *coticium,* fr. *cota, cotta,* 'tunic', which is of Teut. origin. See **coat** and cp. **cotillion, cotta.**
Derivative: *cotise,* tr. v.

Cotoneaster, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with the pejorative suff. **-aster** fr. L. *cotōnea,* 'quince'. See **quince.**

cotrustee, n., a joint trustee. — Formed fr. **co-** and **trustee.**

cotta, n., a short surplice (*eccles.*) — ML. *cotta,* 'tunic', of Teut. origin. See **coat** and cp. words there referred to.

cottabus, n., a game in vogue at drinking parties in ancient Athens. — L., fr. Gk. κότταβος, 'a Sicilian game of throwing the wine left in one's cup into a metal basin', which stands perh. for *κότ-ϝαβος and is rel. to κοτύλη, 'cup'. See **cotyledon.**

cottage, n. — AF. *cotage,* a hybrid coined fr. OF. *cote,* a Frankish loan word (see **cot,** 'hut, cottage'), and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.
Derivatives: *cottag-ed,* adj., *cottag-er,* n.

cotter, cottar, n., a cottager. — ML. *cotārius, cottārius,* fr. *cota, cotta.* See **cot,** 'hut, cottage'.

cotter, n., a wedge, bolt. — Of unknown origin.

cotterite, n., a variety of quartz (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer Miss *Cotter,* of Rockforest, Ireland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Cottidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the sculpins, etc. (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **Cottus** (q.v.)

cottier, n., a cottager. — OF. *cotier,* fr. *cote.* See **cote** and **-ier.**

cotton, n. — ME. *coton,* fr. F. *coton,* fr. Sp. *cotón,* fr. Arab. *qúṭun,* whence also It. *cotone,* OProvenç. *coton,* Port. *cotão,* Du. *katoen,* and (through the medium of Dutch) G. *Kattun,* 'cotton'. Cp. **acton, kittel.**
Derivatives: *cotton,* adj., *cotton,* v. (q.v.), *cotton-y,* adj.

cotton, intr. v., to agree. — Fr. **cotton,** n. The orig. meaning of the verb was 'to stick together like *cotton*'.

cotula, n., an ancient Greek measure (*Greek antiq.*) — L. *cotula, cotyla,* 'a small vessel; a measure of capacity', fr. Gk. κοτύλη. See **cotyledon.**

Coturnix, n., a genus of birds, the Old World quail (*ornithol.*) — L. *cōturnīx,* 'a quail', dissimilated from earlier *cocturnīx, quocturnīx,* fr. base **qwok-,* imitative of the quail's cry. For a similar, but not related, imitative base cp. *quail,* the bird.

cotwal, n. — A var. spelling of **kotwal.**

cotyledon, n., a seed leaf (*bot.*) — L., 'navelwort', fr. Gk. κοτυληδών, 'any cup-shaped hollow, navelwort', fr. κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, a cup, socket of a joint', which is possibly rel. to κότταβος, 'cottabus' (name of a game), and cogn. with L. *catīnus,* 'deep vessel for cooking, or serving up, food' (whence dimin. *catillus*); cp. ON. *ketill,* OHG. *kezzil,* 'kettle', which are borrowed fr. L. *catillus,* and see **kettle.** Cp. **acotyledon, cotyliscus, cotula.** Cp. also **cottabus.**

cotyledonous, adj., having cotyledons. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ous.**

cotyliscus, n., a small cup (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κοτυλίσκος, 'a little cup', dimin. of κοτύλη. See **cotyledon.**

cotyloid, adj., cup-shaped. — Compounded of κοτύλη, 'cup', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cotyledon** and **-oid.**

couch, n., a bed. — F., fr. *coucher,* 'to lay down'. See **couch,** v.

couch, tr. and intr. v. — F. *coucher,* 'to lay down, put to bed', fr. OF. *colchier, couchier, coucher,* of s.m., fr. L. *collocāre,* 'to place, station, arrange', whence also It. *collocare,* Provenç. *colcar, colgar,* 'to lay, place', Sp. *colgar,* 'to hang up, suspend', It. *colcare, coricare,* Rum. *culcà,* 'to lay down, put to bed'. See **collocate** and cp. **accouchement.**
Derivatives: *couch-er,* n., *couch-ing,* n.

couch, n., couch grass. — See **couch grass.**
Derivative: *couch-y,* adj.

couchant, adj., lying down with the head up (*her.*) — F., pres. part. of *coucher.* See **couch,** v., and **-ant.**

couch grass. — A var. of **quitch grass.**

cougar, n. — F. *couguar,* a name coined by Buffon on analogy of *jaguar* fr. *cuguacuarana,* supposed to be a Brazilian word. In reality, however, this latter is due to an erroneous reading. Tupi *susuarana* was transliterated by the Portuguese into *çuçuarana.* Through the negligent omission of the cedillas from under the letters *c* arose the word from which Buffon coined F. *couguar.*

cough, intr. v. — ME. *cowhen, coughen,* fr. OE. **cohhian* (whence OE. *cohhetan,* 'to make a noise'), rel. to MDu. *cochen,* Du. *kuchen,* 'to cough', MHG. *kūchen,* 'to breathe'. Cp. G. *keuchen,* 'to pant, gasp', which is a blend of MHG. *kūchen,* 'to breathe', and *kīchen,* 'to pant'. For this latter see *chincough.*
Derivatives: *cough,* n., *cough-er,* n.

could, aux. v. — Past tense of **can,** fr. ME. *coude,* fr. OE. *cūþe.* The *l* in *could* is etymologically incorrect and due to the analogy of *should* and *would.*

coulée, n., a stream of solidified lava. — F., fem. pp. of *couler,* 'to flow', used as a noun. See next word.

coulisse, n., back stage place. — F., prop. fem. of the adj. *coulis,* 'that which glides' (in *vent coulis,* 'a wind that comes through crevices'), fr. OF. *coleïs, couleïs,* fr. VL. **cōlāticius,* 'that which pertains to gliding', fr. L. *cōlāre,* 'to strain, filter', in VL. 'to flow; to glide', fr. *cōlum,* 'strainer'. See **colander** and cp. words there referred to.

couloir, n., a mountain gully, gorge. — F., 'strainer; corridor, passage way', fr. *couler,* 'to flow, run, strain', fr. L. *cōlāre.* See prec. word.

coulomb, n., the unit of quantity in electricity. — Named after the French physicist Charles-Augustin de *Coulomb* (1736-1806).

coumarin, n., a crystalline substance (*chem.*) — F. *coumarine,* fr. *coumarou,* 'the Tonka-bean tree', fr. Tupi *cumaru.*

council, n. — OF. *cuncile,* fr. L. *concilium,* 'a gathering, meeting, assembly', which stands for **con-caliom,* and prop. means 'a calling together', fr. **con-** and *calāre,* 'to call, proclaim'. See **calends** and cp. **conciliar, conciliate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in **con-căliom*) to *ĭ* (in *concĭlium*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. *Council* was often confused with *counsel.*

councilor, councillor, n. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-or.**

counsel, n. — ME. *conseil, counseil,* fr. OF. *conseil, counseil* (F. *conseil*), fr. L. *cōnsilium,* 'deliberative assembly; consultation, deliberation, plan, design, advice, counsel', which is prob. rel. to *cōnsulere,* 'to take counsel, deliberate'. See **consult,** v.

counsel, tr. v. — ME. *conseillen,* fr. F. *conseiller,* 'to advise, counsel, recommend', fr. L. *cōnsiliārī,* 'to take counsel; to give counsel', fr. *cōnsilium.* See **counsel,** n.

counselor, counsellor, n. — ME. *counseiller,* fr. OF. *conseilleor, conseillere* (F. *conseiller*), fr. L. *cōnsiliātōrem,* acc. of *cōnsiliātor,* 'counselor', fr. *cōnsiliārī.* See **counsel,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

count, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *counten,* fr. OF. *conter* (F. *compter*), 'to count, reckon', fr. L. *computāre,* 'to sum up, reckon'. See **compute** and cp. **conte.** Cp. also **account, discount, recount.** Modern French differentiates between *compter,* 'to count', and *conter,* 'to narrate', although the two words are etymologically identical.
Derivatives: *count-able,* adj. and n., *count-ableness,* n., *countabl-y,* adv.

count, n., the act of reckoning. — Late L. *computus,* fr. L. *computāre.* See **count,** v., and cp. **computus.**

count, n., a title of nobility. — AF. *counte,* fr. OF. *conte* (F. *comte*), fr. L. *comitem,* acc. of *comes,* 'companion' (in Late L. also 'one belonging to the imperial court'), fr. **com-i-t-,* lit. 'one who goes with another', fr. **com-** and the stem of *īre,* 'to go'; see **itinerate.** Cp. It. *conte,* OProvenç. *comte,* Catal., Sp. and Port. *conde,* 'count', which all derive fr. L. *comitem.* Cp. also **countess, county, contessa, concomitant,** the first element in **constable,** and the second element in **viscount.**

countenance, n. — OF. (= F.) *contenance,* 'demeanor, bearing', fr. L. *continentia,* 'a holding together; self control', fr. *continēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *continēre,* 'to hold together'. See **contain** and **-ance** and cp. **continence,** which is a doublet of *countenance.*
Derivatives: *countenance,* tr. v., *countenanc-er,* n.

counter, n., one who counts. — ME. *countour,* fr. OF. *conteor* (F. *compteur*), fr. Late L. *computātōrem,* acc. of *computātor,* 'computer, reckoner', fr. L. *computātus,* pp. of *computāre.* See **count,** 'to reckon', and agential suff. **-er.**

counter, n., a table on which money is counted. — ME. *countour,* fr. OF. *conteoir* (F. *comptoir*), fr. ML. *computātōrium,* prop. 'a place for counting', fr. L. *computāre.* See **count,** 'to reckon'.

counter, adv., in the opposite way or direction. — F. *contre,* fr. L. *contrā,* 'against, opposite'. See **contra-.**

counter, adj., contrary. — Fr. prec. word.

counter, n., that which is opposite or contrary to something. — Fr. **counter,** adj.

counter, tr. v., to go or act counter to; intr. v., to make a counter move; to oppose. — Fr. **counter,** adv. Cp. **encounter.**

counter-, combining form expressing opposition, contrast, correspondence, reciprocity. — F. *contre-,* fr. *contre,* 'against', fr. L. *contrā.* See **counter,** adv.

counterfeit, adj. — OF. *contrefait, contrefet* (F. *contrefait*), pp. of *contrefaire,* 'to counterfeit', fr. *contre,* 'against', and *faire* (fr. L. *facere*), 'to make, do'. See **counter-** and **fact.**
Derivatives: *counterfeit,* n. and v., *counterfeit-er,* n., *counterfeit-ly,* adv., *counterfeit-ment,* n., *counterfeit-ness,* n.

counterfoil, n., a stub. — Formed fr. **counter-** and **foil,** 'a thin leaf of metal'.

counterfort, n., a buttress. — F. *contrefort,* lit., 'a strong support placed against the wall', fr. *contre,* 'against', and *fort,* 'strong'. See **counter-** and **fort.**

countermark, n. — F. *contremarque*, fr. *contre*, 'against', and *marque*, 'mark'. See **counter-** and **mark.**

countermark, tr. v. — F. *contremarquer*, fr. *contremarque*. See **countermark,** n.

counterpaly, adj., paly and divided fesswise (*her.*) — F. *contrepalé*, fr. *contre*, 'against', and *palé*, 'provided with pales', fr. *pal*, 'a stake'. See **counter-** and **pale,** 'stake', and cp. **paly.**

counterpane, n., a coverlet. — Fr. earlier *counterpoint*, 'coverlet', fr. earlier F. *contrepointe*, which is a blend of *contre*, 'against', and OF. *coite-pointe*, lit. 'quilt stitched through', fr. L. *culcita pūncta*, fr. *culcita*, 'quilt', and *pūncta*, fem. pp. of *pungere*, 'to prick, pierce, point'. See **quilt** and **point,** n., and cp. **counterpoint,** 'counterpane'. F. *courtepointe*, 'counterpane', is a blend of *court*, 'short', and *contrepointe*. The second element in E. *counterpane* is due to a confusion of OF. *pointe*, 'stitched through', with *pan*, 'cloth', fr. L. *pannus*, 'piece of cloth' (see *pane*).

counterpoint, n., combination of melodies (*mus.*) — OF. *contrepoint*, fr. ML. *cantus contrāpūnctus* (whence also It. *contrappunto*), from the term *pūnctus contrā pūnctum*, 'note against note' (lit. 'point against point'). The former practice was to write the notes for the accompanying voice *against* (i.e. over or under) the *notes* for the first voice. See **counter-** and **point,** n., and cp. **contrapuntal.**

counterpoint, n., a counterpane (*obsol.*) — Fr. earlier F. *contrepointe*, 'coverlet'. See **counterpane.**

counterpoise, n., a counterweight. — ME. *countrepeis*, fr. OF. *contrepois* (F. *contrepoids*), fr. *contre*, 'against', and *pois* (F. *poids*), 'weight'. See **counter-** and **poise,** n.

counterpoise, tr. v., to counterbalance. — ME. *countrepesen*, *countrepeisen*, fr. OF. *contrepeis-*, *contrepois-*, pres. sing. stem of *contrepeser*. See **counter-** and **poise,** v., and cp. **counterpoise,** n.

counterscarp, n., the outer slope of a ditch (*fort.*) — F. *contrescarpe*, fr. It. *contrascarpa*, fr. *contra*, 'against' (fr. L. *contrā*), and *scarpa*, 'scarp'. See **counter-** and **scarp.**

countersign, tr. v. — F. *contresigner*, fr. MF., fr. *contre*, 'against', and *signer*, 'to sign' (fr. L. *signāre*). See **counter-** and **sign,** v. and n.

countersign, n. — MF. *contresigne*, fr. *contresigner*. See **countersign,** tr. v.

countertenor, n., a high tenor voice (*mus.*) — MF. *contreteneur*, fr. It. *contratenore*, fr. *contra*, 'against', and *tenore*, 'a tenor'. See **counter** and **tenor.**

countervail, tr. and intr. v., 1) to compensate; 2) to counteract. — ME. *countrevailen*, fr. OF. *contrevaloir*, 'to be effective against', fr. *contre*, 'against', and *valoir*, 'to be worth' (fr. L. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'). See **counter-** and **valiant.**

countess, n. — OF. *contesse* (F. *comtesse*), fem. of *conte* (F. *comte*), 'count'. See **count,** 'title of nobility', and **-ess.**

countless, adj. — Formed fr. **count,** 'number', with suff. **-less**; first used by Shakespeare.

countrified, adj. — Pp. of obsol. *countrify*, arbitrarily formed fr. **country** and suff. **-fy.**

country, n. — ME. *contree*, fr. OF. *cuntree*, *contree* (F. *contrée*), fr. Late L. *contrāta*, 'land lying opposite', fr. L. *contrā*, 'against, opposite'. See **contra-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also It., OProvenç. Catal., Sp. and Port. *contrada*, which also derive fr. Late L. *contrāta*.

county, n. — OF. *cunte*, *conte*, *contee* (F. *comté*), fr. L. *comitātus*, 'escort, retinue', lit. 'a company', fr. *comitātus*, pp. of *comitārī*, 'to accompany', fr. *comes*, gen. *comitis*, 'companion'. See **count,** 'title of nobility', and cp. **contadino** and **posse comitatus.**
Derivative: *county*, adj.

coup, n., a successful stroke of business. — F., 'stroke, blow', fr. VL. *colpus* (occurring in the text of the Salic law), fr. L. *colaphus*, 'a blow with the fist, a box on the ear', fr. Gk. κόλαφος, of s.m., which is rel. to κολάπτειν, 'to hew, cut', fr. I.-E. base **qolā-*, 'to strike, cut', whence also κολούειν, 'to cut short, curtail', κόλος, 'docked, curtailed, stunted; short-horned, hornless', κολοβός, 'docked, curtailed, stunted, mutilated'. See **calamity** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cope,** 'to struggle with', **coppice, copse, coupé, coupée, coupon, recoup, culpable** and the second element in **Dendrocolaptidae.**

coupé, n., 1) a half-compartment in a European railway car; 2) a closed carriage seating two persons with an outside seat for the driver; 3) a closed two-door automobile. — F., prop. pp. of *couper*, 'to cut', used as a noun, fr. *coup*, 'stroke, blow'. See prec. word and cp. next word.

coupée, n., a term of dancing. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *couper*, 'to cut', used as a noun. See **coup** and cp. preceding word.

couple, n. — OF. *cople*, *cuple*, *couple* (F. *couple*), fr. L. *cōpula*, 'that which binds together, band, bond'. See **copula** and cp. **couplet.**

couple, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *copler*, *cupler*, *coupler* (F. *coupler*), fr. L. *cōpulāre*, 'to bind together, couple', fr. *cōpula*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *coupl-ed*, adj., *coupl-er*, n., *coupling*, n.

couplet, n., a pair of usually rhyming lines. — F., dimin. of *couple*. See **couple,** n., and **-et.**
Derivative: *couplet-eer*, n.

coupon, n., a detachable part of a ticket or a certificate. — F., lit. 'a piece cut off', fr. *couper*, 'to cut', fr. *coup*, 'stroke, blow'. See **coup.**

courage, n. — ME. *corage*, fr. OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage* (F. *courage*), fr. VL. **corāticum* (whence also It. *coraggio*, OProvenç. *coratge*, Sp. *coraje*, Port. *coragem*), fr. L. *cor*, 'heart'. See **cordate** and **-age** and cp. **encourage, discourage.**

courageous, adj. — AF., fr. OF. *corageus* (F. *courageux*), fr. *corage*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *courageous-ly*, adv., *courageousness*, n.

courant, n., a newspaper (now used only in the names of newspapers). — F., 'running', pres. part. of *courir*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and **-ant** and cp. next word.

courante, n., a dance characterized by running steps. — F. *courante*, fem. of *courant*. See prec. word.

courier, n., a messenger. — F. *courrier*, fr. It. *corriere*, fr. ML. *currērius*, 'a professional runner', fr. L. *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj.

courlan, n., a bird of the genus *Aramus*. — F., changed fr. *courliri*, fr. Galibi *kurliri*, which is of imitative origin.

course, n. — Partly fr. F. *cours*, fr. L. *cursus*, 'a running, course', partly fr. F. *course*, fr. It. *corsa*, 'a course', which also derives fr. L. *cursus*, fr. *curs-(um)*, pp. stem of *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *course*, tr. and intr. v., *courser* (q.v.), *cours-ing*, n.

courser, n., a swift horse. — F. *coursier*, fr. ML. *cursārius*, fr. L. *cursus*, 'a running, course'. See **course.**

courser, n., a bird of the genus *Cursorius* (*ornithol.*) — Late L. *cursōrius*, 'pertaining to running', fr. L. *cursus*, 'a running, course'. See **course** and cp. prec. word.

court, n. — ME. *court*, *curt*, fr. OF. *court*, *curt* (F. *cour*), 'court, yard', fr. L. *cōrtem*, acc. of *cōrs*, contracted form of *cohors*, 'yard, enclosure; company; crowd, cohort', which is formed fr. **co-** and I.-E. **ĝhŗtis*, 'enclosure', fr. base **ĝherdh-*, 'to enclose', whence also L. *hortus*, 'garden', lit. 'an enclosed place', Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place: cattle farm'. Goth. *gards*, 'house', OE. *ĝeard*, 'piece of land, garden, yard'. Cp. Rum. *curte*, It., Sp., Port. *corte*, OProvenç., Catal. *cort*, which all derive fr. L. *cōrtem*. See **yard,** 'enclosure', and cp. **cohort,** which is a doublet of *court*. Cp. also **cortege, curtain, curtilage.**
Derivatives: *court*, tr. v., *courteous*, *courtesy* (qq.v.), *court-ier*, n., *court-ier-ly*, adj., *court-ling*, n., *court-ly*, adj. and adv., *court-li-ness*, n.

courtcard, n., a king, queen or knave of playing cards. — Folk-etymological alteration of original *coat-card*.

courteous, adj. — ME. *cortais*, *corteis*, *cortois*, fr. OF. *curteis*, *corteis* (F. *courtois*). See **court** and **-ous** and cp. **courtesy.**
Derivatives: *courteous-ly*, adv., *courteous-ness*, n.

courtesan, courtezan, n. — F. *courtisane*, fem. of *courtisan*, 'courtier', fr. It. *cortigiano*, fr. *corte*, 'court'. See **court.**

courtesy, n. — ME. *cortaisie*, *corteisie*, *cortesie*, *courtesie*, fr. OF. *cortesie*, *corteisie* (F. *courtoisie*), fr. *corteis* (F. *courtois*). See **courteous** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. **curtesy, curtsy.**

couscous, n., an African dish of meat and steamed flour. — F., fr. Arab. *kúskus*, fr. *káskasa*, 'he pounded', which is rel. to Heb. *kiskés*, of s.m. These verbs are prop. Pilpel forms of Arab. *kássa*, resp. Heb. *kāsás*, 'he chewed'. Cp. Akkad. *kasāsu*, 'to cut small', Aram.-Syr. *kiss^{e}thá*, Akkad. *kissatu*, 'fodder'.

cousin, n. — F. *cousin*, rel. to OProvenç. *cozin*; fr. L. *consobrīnus*, 'cousin-german', orig. denoting only 'the child of a mother's sister', fr. **con-** and *sobrīnus*, 'a cousin by the mother's side', contraction of *sorōrīnus*, from *soror*, 'sister' (hence prop. meaning 'sister's child'), which is cogn. with Goth. *swistar*, OE. *sweostor*, 'sister'. See **sister** and cp. **cozen.**
Derivatives: *cousin-ly*, adj. and adv., *cousin-hood*, n., *cousin-ship*, n.

coutel, n., a kind of knife (*hist.*) — OF. *coutel* (whence F. *couteau*), fr. L. *cultellus*, dimin. of *culter*, 'plowshare, knife'. See **colter.**

coutil, coutille, n., a close-woven canvas fabric. — F. *coutil*, 'drill, twill, ticking', fr. OF. *coute* (now *couette*, *coite*), 'featherbed', fr. L. *culcita*, 'sack filled with feathers, cushion', which is cogn. with OI. *kūrcaḥ*, 'bundle, bunch, tuft'. Cp. **quilt** and words there referred to.

couvade, n., a practice among some primitive peoples according to which, when a child is born, the father also takes to bed and takes care of the child. — F., 'a brood', fr. *couver*, 'to brood', fr. L. *cubāre*, 'to lie down'. See **covey** and **-ade** and cp. **concubine.**

cove, n., a small bay; a sheltered nook. — ME., fr. OE. *cofa*, 'chamber', rel. to ON. *kofi*, 'hut', MHG. *kobe*, G. *Koben*, 'pigsty', and cogn. with Gk. γύπη, 'cave, den, hole', γύψ, gen. γῡπός, 'vulture', fr. I.-E. **geu-p-*, a *-p*-enlargement of base **geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch', whence Gk. γύης, 'the curved piece of a wood in a plow', γυῖον, 'limb' (chiefly used in the pl. γυῖα), and **gū̆-*, 'hand', which prob. appears in ἐγγύη, 'surety, security, bail', prop. 'pledge put into one's hand', and in ἐγγύς, 'near'. Cp. base **g(u)wel-*, an *-l*-enlargement of base **geu-*, whence OI. *gōlaḥ*, *gulaḥ*, 'sphere', Gk. γύαλον, 'a hollow', Megarian γυάλᾱς, 'cup', Gk. γυλιός (also γύλιος), 'long-shaped wallet', OHG. *kiol*, 'vessel', *kiulla*, 'pocket, wallet'. Cp. **bowel** and words there referred to, **cod,** 'a small bag', **endyscope, Gyps, gyre.** For derivatives of I.-E. **qeu-p-*, a collateral form of base **geu-p-*, see **cup** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cove*, tr. and intr. v., *cov-ed*, adj.

cove, n., fellow, chap (*slang*). — Gypsy *kova*, 'that man'.

covellite, n., indigo copper (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian chemist Niccolò *Covelli* (1790-1829), who discovered it in the lava of Mount Vesuvius. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

coven, covine, n., an assembly of witches. — OF. *covent*, 'assembly'. See **convent** and cp. **covin.**

covenant, n. — OF. *covenant*, 'a coming together, assembly', prop. pres. part. of *covenir*, 'to come together, assemble', whence F. *convenir*, 'to

agree; to suit, fit'. See **convene** and **-ant** and cp. **convenient.**

Derivatives: *covenant*, v., *covenant-ed*, adj., *covenant-er*, n.

cover, tr. v. — OF. *covrir, cuvrir* (F. *couvrir*), fr. L. *cooperīre*, 'to cover wholly, cover', fr. **co-** and *operīre*, 'to cover', for **op-werīre*, which is formed fr. *ob*, 'toward', and I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover'. See **ob-** and **weir** and cp. **aperient, operculum.** Cp. also the first element in **curfew.**

Derivatives: *cover*, n., *cover-age*, n., *cover-ed*, adj., *cover-er*, n., *cover-ing*, adj. and n.

coverlet, n., a bedcover. — ME. *coverlyte*, fr. AF. *coverlit* (cp. F. *couvre-lit*), fr. OF. *covrir, cuvrir* (F. *couvrir*), 'to cover', and *lit*, 'bed', fr. L. *lectus.* See **cover** and **lie,** 'to recline'.

covert, adj., 1) covered, hidden, sheltered; 2) (*law*) married (said of a woman), lit. 'covered (i.e. protected) by her husband'. — ME., fr. OF. *covert* (F. *couvert*), pp. of *covrir.* See **cover** and cp. **overt.** Cp. also **feme covert** and **discovert.**

Derivatives: *covert*, n., *covert-ly*, adv., *covert-ness*, n.

coverture, n., the status of a married woman (*law*). — OF. (F. *couverture*), fr. *covert*, pp. of *covrir.* See prec. word and **-ure.**

covet, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. OF. *coveitier*, fr. VL. **cupidietāre*, fr. **cupidietās*, altered fr. L. *cupiditās*, 'desire', fr. *cupere*, 'to desire'; see **Cupid.** OF. *coveitier* soon became *conveitier* (F. *convoiter*) on analogy of the numerous words beginning with *con-*.

Derivatives: *covet-able*, adj., *covet-er*, n., *covet-ing*, adj., *covet-ing-ly*, adv., *covetise* (q.v.), *covet-ive-ness*, n., *covetous* (q.v.)

covetise, n., covetousness (*obsol.*) — OF. *coveitise* (F. *convoitise*), fr. VL. **cupiditia*, fr. L. *cupidus*, 'desirous', fr. *cupere*, 'to desire'. See **covet** and **-ise.**

covetous, adj. — OF. *coveitos* (F. *convoiteux*), from the stem of *coveitier*, 'to covet'. See **covet** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *covetous-ly*, adv., *covetous-ness*, n.

covey, n., a brood of partridges. — OF. *covee* (F. *couvée*), prop. fem. pp. of *cover* (F. *couver*), 'to sit on, hatch', fr. L. *cubāre*, 'to lie down', which is cogn. with Gk. κύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle'. See **cubicle.**

covid, n., a varying measure of length. — Indo-Port., fr. Port. *covado*, 'ell, cubit', fr. L. *cubitum, cubitus*, 'elbow, ell, cubit', whence also Sp. *codo*, Catal. *colde, colze*, Provenç. *coide*, F. *coude*, Tosc. *govito*, OIt. *gombito*, It. *gomito*, Rum. *cot*, 'elbow'. See **cubit.**

covil, n. — A var. spelling of **kovil.**

covin, n., an unlawful agreement (*law*). — OF. *covin, covine*, lit. 'a coming together', fr. *covenir.* See **covenant** and cp. **coven.**

covine, n. — See **coven.**

coving, n., a cove or series of coves (*archit.*) — Formed fr. **cove,** 'arch,' with subst. suff. **-ing.**

cow, n. — ME. *ky, kye*, fr. OE. *cū*, rel. to OS. *kō*, OFris. *kū*, MDu. *coe*, Du. *koe*, OHG. *chuo, kuo*, MHG. *kuo*, G. *Kuh*, Dan. and Swed. *ko*, ON. *kȳr*, Norw. *kyr, ko*, 'cow', and cogn. with OIr. *bō*, W. *buw*, 'cow', L. *bōs*, Gk. βοῦς (for **gʷāus-*), 'ox', Lett. *gùovs*, 'cow', OSlav. **govędo*, Czech *hovado*, Slovak *hovädo*, 'ox', OI. *gáuḥ*, Avestic *gāush*, 'ox, bull, cow', Toch. A *ko, ki*, B *keu*, 'cow', Arm. *kov*, 'cow', *kogi*, 'butter'. All these words ult. derive fr. Sumeric *gu* (fr. earlier *gud*), 'bull, ox', a word of imitative origin. Chinese *ngō, ngū*, 'ox', is a Sumeric loan word (possibly through the medium of an Indo-European language). Cp. **kine.** Cp. also **Bos, boustrophedon, bovine, Bucentaur, Bucephalus, Buceros, bucolic, buffalo, bugle, bugloss, Bupleurum, Buprestis, Busycon, butter, Gaekwar, gaur, Gautama, gopura, hecatomb, nilgai, priest, sang-de-boeuf.**

Derivatives: *cow-ish*, adj., *cow-like*, adj.

cow, tr. v., to frighten. — ON. *kūga* (whence Dan. *kue*), 'to tyrannize over'.

coward, adj. — OF. *coart, coard, couard* (F. *couard*), fr. OF. *coe* (F. *queue*), 'tail', prop. 'one who turns tail', fr. L. *cōda*, secondary form of *cauda*, 'tail', prob. orig. meaning 'stump, anything cut off', and related to *caudex*, 'trunk of a tree, block of wood'. See **caudal** and **-ard.**

Derivatives: *coward*, n., *cowardice* (q.v.), *coward-ly*, adv., *coward-li-ness*, n.

cowardice, n. — ME. *cowardise*, fr. OF. (= F.) *couardise*, fr. *couard.* See prec. word and **-ice.**

cower, intr. v., to crouch in fear. — ME. *couren*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *kūra*, 'to doze, lie quiet', Dan. *kure*, Swed. *kura*, 'to squat', which are rel. to MLG. *kūren*, G. *kauern*, 'to squat, cower', and cogn. with Gk. γῦρος, 'circle', γῡρός, 'rounded, curved'. See **gyre.**

cowhage, also **cowitch,** n., the Indian climbing plant *Mucuna pruriens*, the hairs of which cause itching. — Anglicized fr. Hind. *kewānch*, fr. OI. *kapikacchūḥ*, lit. 'monkey itch', fr. *kapíḥ*, 'monkey', and *kacchúḥ*, 'itch'. OI. *kapíḥ* is etymologically connected with Akkad. *uqupu*, Heb. *qōph*, Gk. κῆπος, κῆβος, and with Egypt. *qephi*, 'monkey', however, the ultimate origin of these words has not yet been established. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 156 s.v. *kapíḥ*, 'monkey'. OI. *kacchúḥ*, 'itch', and the related *kharjuḥ*, 'itching, scratching', are Dravidian loan words; cp. Kanarese *kaccu, karcu*, 'to bite, sting, ail'.

cowl, n., a hood. — ME. *cowle*, fr. OE. *cugele, cūle*, fr. L. *cucullus*, 'hood', which is prob. of Gaulish origin; cp. L. *bardocucullus*, 'a Gaulish overcoat with a cowl of wool', prop. meaning 'the cowl of a bard', fr. **bardus*, 'bard', and *cucullus*, 'cowl'. Ir. *cochull*, 'a veil covering the head and the shoulders', has been reborrowed fr. L. *cucullus.* Cp. **cucullate.**

Derivative: *cowl*, tr. v.

cowl, n., a large tub for water. — ME. *covel, coul,*

fr. OF. *cuvele*, fr. Late L. *cūpella*, dimin. of L. *cūpa*, 'tub, cask'. See **cup** and cp. words there referred to.

cowle, n., a grant in writing (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *qawl*, fr. Arab. *qaul*, 'sound, voice, saying, word', from the base of *qâla*, 'he spoke', rel. to Heb. *qōl*, 'sound, voice', Ugar. *ql*, Aram. *qāl, qālâ*, Syr. *qālâ*, Ethiop. *qāl*, of s.m., Akkad. *qūlu*, 'shouting' and to Heb. *qāhâl*, 'assembly, congregation', *hiqhíl*, 'he assembled', *qᵉhillâʰ*, 'assembly, congregation'. Cp. **kehillah, Koheleth** and the second element in **bathkol.**

cowrie, cowry, n., a small shell of the genus *Cypraea*, used as money in parts of S. Asia. — Hind. *kaurī, kauḍī*, fr. Mahrati *kavaḍī*, fr. OI. *kapardaḥ, kapardika-*, derived—through the medium of the forms **kavaṭu, kapaṭu, *kapardu*—fr. Tamil *koṭu*, 'shell', orig. meaning 'crookedness'.

cowslip, n., a plant with yellow flowers. — OE. *cū-slyppe*, fr. *cū*, 'cow', and *slyppe*, 'slime'. See **cow** and **slip** and cp. **oxlip.**

Derivative: *cowslipp-ed*, adj.

cox, n. and tr. v. (*colloq.*) — Short for **coxswain.**

coxa, n., the hip (*anat.*) — L., 'hip', cogn. with OI. *kákṣaḥ, kakṣā*, 'armpit', OE. *hōh*, 'heel', and with the first element in OE. *hōh-sinu*, 'hock sinew'. See **hock,** 'joint in the hind leg of a horse', and cp. **cuisse, cushion, Quixotic.**

Derivative: *cox-al*, adj.

coxalgia, n., pain in the hip (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *coxa*, 'hip', and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See prec. word and **-algia.**

Derivative: *coxalg-ic*, adj.

coxcomb, n. — For *cock's comb.* The word orig. meant 'a cap resembling a cock's comb'.

Derivatives: *coxcomb-ess*, n., *coxcomb-ic, coxcomb-ic-al*, adjs., *coxcomb-ic-al-ly*, adv., *coxcomb-ry*, n., *coxcomb-y*, adj.

coxitis, n., inflammation of the hip (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *coxa*, 'hip' (see **coxa**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

coxswain, n., a steersman. — From earlier *cockswain*, which is compounded of **cock,** 'cockboat', and **swain.**

Derivative: *coxswain*, tr. and intr. v.

coxy, adj., cheeky (*schoolboy's slang*). — A var. of **cocky.**

coy, adj., shy. — ME., 'quiet', fr. OF. *coi, coy*, fr. earlier *quei*, fr. L. *quiētus.* See **quiet,** adj.

Derivatives: *coy*, v., *coy-ly*, adv., *coy-ness*, n.

coyote, n., prairie wolf of North America. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *koyotl.*

coypu, n., a South American water rodent. — Sp., from native name.

coz, n. — Abbreviation of **cozen.**

coze, intr. v., to talk in a friendly way, to chat. — Prob. fr. F. *causer*, 'to talk', fr. L. *causārī*, 'to plead, dispute, to discuss a question', fr. *causa*, 'cause, reason, purpose'. See **cause** and cp. **causerie.**

cozen, tr. v., to cheat, deceive; intr. v., to act deceitfully. — Orig. 'to pretend to be a cousin; to deceive by pretending to be a cousin', fr. F. *cousiner*, 'to call cousin, be related to; to sponge, live on others', fr. *cousin.* See **cousin.**

Derivatives: *cozen-age*, n. (cp. F. *cousinage*), *cozen-er*, n., *cozen-ing*, adj. and verbal n., *cozen-ing-ly*, adv.

cozy, also **cosy,** adj., comfortable. — Prob. fr. Norw. *koselig*, 'cosy', fr. *kose sig*, 'to make oneself comfortable'.

Derivatives: *cozi-ly*, adv., *cozi-ness*, n.

crab, n., a crustacean. — ME. *crabbe*, fr. OE. *crabba*, rel. to ON. *krabbi*, MLG. *krabbe*, MDu. *crabbe*, Du. *krab*, 'crab', OHG. *krebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *Krebs*, 'crayfish'. These words lit. mean 'the scratcher', and are rel. to Du. *krabbelen*, 'to scratch'. See **crawl** and cp. **crab,** 'crab apple'. Cp. also OF. *crevice, escrevice* (F. *écrevisse*), 'crayfish', which derive fr. OHG. *krebiz* (see **crayfish**).

Derivatives: *crab*, intr. v., to fish for crabs; tr. v., to drift sidewise (*naut.* and *aviation*), *crabb-y*, adj.

crab, n., crab apple. — ME. *crabbe*, prob. fr. **crab,** the animal. For sense development cp. **crabbed.**

crab apple, a small, sour wild apple. — See prec. word and cp. Swed. *krabapple.*

crabbed, adj., peevish, morose. — Lit. 'resembling a crab'. Formed fr. **crab,** the animal, with suff. **-ed.**

Derivatives: *crabb-ed-ly*, adv., *crabb-ed-ness*, n.

crachoir, n., spittoon. — F., fr. *cracher*, 'to spit', fr. VL. **craccāre*, of s.m. (whence also It. *scracchiare, scaracchiare*, OProvenç. *escracar*); of imitative origin.

crack, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *cracken*, fr. OE. *cracian*, 'to resound', rel. to MDu. *craken*, Du. *kraken*, OHG. *krahhōn*, MHG., G. *krachen*, 'to crack', OE. *cearcian*, 'to creak, to gnash (the teeth)', F. *craquer*, 'to crack', from the I.-E. imitative base **ger-*, 'to make a noise', whence also Lith. *girgždėti*, 'to creak', Arm. *karkač*, 'to make noise', OI. *gárjati*, 'roars', Cp. **cracknel.**

Derivatives: *crack*, n. and adj., *crack-ed*, adj., *crack-er*, n., *crackle* (q.v.), *crack-y*, adj.

crackle, intr. v. — Formed fr. **crack** with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *crackle*, n., *crackl-ed*, adj., *crackl-ing*, n.

cracknel, n., a kind of hard, brittle biscuit. — Fr. earlier *crakenel*, metathesis of F. *craquelin*, 'cracknel', fr. MDu. *crakelinc* (Du. *krakeling*), fr. *craken*, 'to crack'. See **crack.**

cracovienne, n., a Polish dance. — F. (short for *danse cracovienne*, lit. 'a Cracow danse'), fem. of *cracovien*, 'of Cracow', fr. *Cracovie*, 'Cracow'.

-cracy, combining form meaning a certain type of 'rule' or 'government', as in *monocracy.* — OF. *-cracie* (F. *-cratie*), fr. Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule', fr.

κράτος, 'strength, might, power, rule, sway, dominion' (whence κρατεῖν, 'to be strong, rule over', κρατύς, 'strong, mighty'), which is cogn. with Goth. *hardus*, 'hard', OE. *heard*, 'hard, brave'. See **hard** and cp. **acrasia, acratia** and the first element in **Crataegus.**

cradge, n., a small bank raised to prevent overflow of water. — F. *crèche*, 'crib, cradle', fr. Frankish **kripja*, which is rel. to OHG. *krippa*, OE. *cribb*, 'crib'. See **crib** and cp. **cratch, crèche.**
Derivative: *cradge*, tr. and intr. v.

cradle, n. — ME. *cradel*, fr. OE. *cradel, cradol*, rel. to OE. *cræt*, 'cart', and to OHG. *kratto*, 'basket', OHG. *chrezzo*, MHG. *krezze*, of s.m., G. *Krätze*, 'basket carried on the back', and cogn. with OI. *grathnáti, granthāyati*, 'twists, ties', *granthaḥ*, 'knot'. Cp. **cart.**
Derivatives: *cradle*, tr.v., *cradl-er*, n., *cradl-ing*, n.

craft, n., skill. — ME. *craft*, fr. OE. *cræft*, 'strength, power, skill, cunning; trade, profession', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OHG., MHG., G. *kraft*, ON. *kraptr*, OFris. *kreft*, MDu. *craft, cracht*, Du. *kracht*, 'strength, power', and perhaps also to ON. *krefja*, 'to crave, demand', and to E. **crave.**

craft, n., a boat, vessel. — Shortened from the phrase *a vessel of small craft*, in which *craft* is used in its original sense (i.e. 'power'). See prec. word.

crafty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *cræftig*, fr. *cræft*. See **craft** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *crafti-ly*, adv., *crafti-ness*, n.

crag, n., a steep rock. — Of Celtic origin. Cp. W. *craig*, Gael. *creag*, Ir. *carraig*, 'cliff, rock'.
Derivatives: *cragg-ed, cragg-y*, adjs., *cragg-i-ness*, n.

crag, n., neck (*dial.*) — MDu. *crāghe* (Du. *kraag*), 'neck, gullet; collar'. See **craw.**

crake, n., the corn crake. — ME., of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *krāka*, 'crow', *krākr*, 'raven', and E. **croak.** Cp. also next word.

crake, intr. v., to utter a harsh cry. — ME. *craken*, 'to shriek', of imitative origin, and rel. to prec. word.

cram, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *crammen*, fr. OE. *crammian*, 'to cram, stuff', fr. *crimman*, 'to cram, insert', which is rel. to ON. *kremia*, 'to press, squeeze', fr. I.-E. base **grem-*, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OI. *grāmaḥ*, 'heap, troop, village', OSlav. *gramota*, 'a heap', *gromada*, 'a large heap', L. *gremium*, 'bosom, lap'. Base **grem-* is an enlargement of base **ger-*, 'to gather together'. See **gregarious** and cp. **gremial.**
Derivatives: *cram*, n., *cramm-er*, n.

Crambe, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — L. *crambē*, fr. Gk. κράμβη, 'cabbage', which is rel. to κράμβος, 'dry, shriveling', κραμβοῦν (assimilated fr. *κραμβοῦν), 'to roast', and cogn. with OHG. *hrimfan, rimfan*, 'to contract, wrinkle', OE. *hrympel*, 'wrinkle'. See **rumple** and cp. next word and the second element in **Cynocrambe.**

crambo, n., a game in which one player gives a word, to which another has to find a rhyme. — Fr. Gk. κράμβη, 'cabbage', prob. in allusion to the Latin expression *crambē repetīta*, 'an old story', lit. 'cabbage warmed over'. See prec. word.

cramoisy, adj., crimson. — F. *cramoisi*, whence ME. *crimosine*. See **crimson.**

cramp, n., spasmodic muscular contraction (*med.*) — ME. *crampe*, 'spasm', fr. OF. (= F.) *crampe*, fr. Frankish **krampa*, 'cramp, spasm, convulsion'. Cp. OS., Du. *kramp*, OHG. *kramph(o)*, MHG., G. *krampf*, 'cramp, spasm, convulsion', and see next word.
Derivative: *cramp*, tr. v.

cramp, n., a bent piece of iron. — MDu. *crampe, cramp*, rel. to OHG. *kramph*, 'bent, crooked', ON. *krappr* (for **krampr*), 'strait, narrow', and in gradational relationship to Du. and LG. *krimpen*, OHG. *krimphan*, 'to curve, shrink'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **crimp,** v., **crumple** and **grape, grapple, grapnel.**
Derivatives: *cramp*, tr. v., *cramp-ed*, adj.

crampon, n., a grappling iron; climbing iron. — F., fr. Frankish **kramp-*, 'bent, crooked', which is rel. to OHG. *kramph*, of s.m. See **cramp,** 'a bent piece of iron'.

cran, n., a measure for herrings, 37½ gallons. — Gael. *crann*, 'tree, lot, a measure', rel. to OIr. *crann*, 'tree', W. *prenn*, 'tree stump', and possibly cogn. with Gk. πρέμνον, 'tree stump'. Cp. **crannog.**

cranage, n., 1) the use of a crane; 2) the charge for the use of a crane. — Formed fr. **crane** with suff. **-age.**

cranberry, n. — LG. *kranbere*, rel. to G. *Kranichbeere*, of s.m. See **crane** and **berry.**

crandallite, n., a hydrous calcium-aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer M. L. *Crandall*, mining engineer of Provo, Utah. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

crane, n. — ME. *crane, crone*, fr. OE. *cran*, rel. to OS., OHG. *krano*, Du. *kraan*, MHG. *krane*, OE. *cranoc, cornoc*, MLG. *kranek*, OHG. *chranuh*, MHG. *kranech*, G. *Kranich*, 'crane', and cogn. with Arm. *krunk*, Gk. γέρανος, Co., W., Bret. *garan*, 'crane', Lith. *garnỹs*, 'heron, stork', *gérvė*, Lett. *dzeŗve*, OPruss. *gerwe*, OSlav. *ždravĭ*, 'crane', L. *grūs*, 'crane'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **ger-*, 'to utter a hoarse cry'. Cp. the first element in **cranberry.** Cp. also **Geranium,** the first element in **Gruiformes,** and the last element in **pedigree.** For the sense development of *crane*, which denotes also 'a machine for raising weights' (so called from the long neck of the instrument), cp. Gk. γέρανος, 'crane' (in both senses of the English word).
Derivatives: *crane*, tr. v., *cran-er*, n., *crune-y*, adj.

cranial, adj., pertaining to the skull. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ML. *crānium*. See **cranium.**
Derivative: *cranial-ly*, adv.

cranio-, combining form denoting the skull (*anat.*) — Gk. κρᾱνιο-, fr. κρᾱνίον, 'skull'. See **cranium.**

craniology, n., the science dealing with the shape, size and other characteristics of the human skull. — Lit. 'the study of the skull', fr. **cranio-,** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *craniolog-ical*, adj., *craniolog-ically*, adv., *craniolog-ist*, n.

craniometer, n., an instrument for measuring skulls. — Compounded of **cranio** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

craniometry, n., the science of measuring skulls. — Compounded of **cranio-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'measure of'. See **-metry.**

cranium, n., the skull (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κρᾱνίον, 'the skull', which is rel. to, and prob. derives from, κράς, gen. κρᾱτός (a poetic form), 'head', hence rel. also to Ion. κάρη, Att. κάρᾱ, Homeric κάρ, 'head', Att., Dor. κάρᾱνον, Ion. κάρηνον, 'head', the first element in Gk. κράσ-πεδον, 'edge, border, skirt', lit. 'place of the head', and cogn. with L. *cerebrum*, 'brain'. See **cerebrum** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **bias, bucranium, carrot, charivari, coryphaeus, craspedon, hemicrania, megrim, migraine, pericranium.**

crank, n., a turn, twist; part of a machine. — ME. *cranke*, rel. to OE. *cringan, crincan*, 'to bend, sink down in a battle'. See **crank,** adj.

crank, adj., bent; sick; cranky. — G. *krank*, 'sick', fr. MHG. *kranc*, 'narrow, slender, weak', which is rel. to MDu. *cranc*, Du. *krank*, 'sick', OE. *cranc*, 'brittle, tender', *cringan*, 'to sink down in battle, to perish', and to **crank,** n., MHG. *krangel*, 'circle', is of the same base. Outside Teut. cp. Lith. *grę̃žiu, grę̃žti*, 'to turn, twist', OPruss. *granstis*, 'borer'. Cp. **cringe, crinkle.**
Derivatives: *crank*, tr. and intr. v., *crank-ed*, adj., *crank-er*, n., *crank-er-y*, n., *crank-le*, tr. and intr. v. and n., *crank-y* (sickly), adj., *crank-i-ly*, adv., *crank-i-ness*, n.

crannog, n., an ancient lake dwelling in Scotland or Ireland. — Ir. *crannōg*, fr. *crann*, 'tree, beam'. See **cran.**

cranny, n., a small cleft. — ME. *crany*, 'chink', fr. F. *cran*, 'notch', a collateral form of *cren*, of s.m., fr. *créner*, 'to notch', fr. VL. **crēnāre*, fr. Late L. *crēna*, 'notch'. See **crenel** and cp. **crenate.**

crape, n. — Anglicized spelling of F. *crêpe*, fr. OF. *crespe*, 'curled', fr. L. *crispus*. See **crisp** and cp. **crêpe.**

crape, tr. v. — F. *crêper*, fr. *crêpe*. See **crape,** n.

crappie, n., name of a fish found in the Mississippi (*Pomoxis annularis*). — Of uncertain origin.

crapulence, crapulency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

crapulent, adj., sick from excess in eating or drinking. — L. *crāpulentus*, 'very much intoxicated', fr. *crāpula*, 'drinking bout, intoxication, debauch', fr. Gk. κραιπάλη, of s.m., which is possibly rel. to. κραιπνός, 'swift, rushing'. For the change of Greek α to *u* in Latin cp. L. *aplustre* fr. Gk. ἄφλαστον, 'the curved stern of a ship', L. *pessulus*, fr. Gk. πάσσαλος, 'bolt', L. *triumphus*, 'triumph', fr. Gk. θρίαμβος, 'a procession (made in honor of Bacchus)'; see *aplustre, pessulus, triumph.*

crapulous, adj., crapulent. — VL. *crāpulōsus*, fr. L. *crāpula*, 'intoxication'. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *crapulous-ly*, adv., *crapulous-ness*, n.

crash, intr. v., to fall with a noise; tr. v., to cause to crash. — ME. *craschen*, of imitative origin; related to **craze** and to **crack** (qq.v.) Cp. **clash.**
Derivatives: *crash*, n., a loud, sudden noise, *crash-er*, n.

crash, n., a coarse linen fabric. — Short for Russ. *krashenina*, 'colored linen', fr. *krashenie*, 'a dyeing', fr. *krasit'*, 'to color, paint, dye', fr. *krasa*, 'beauty' (whence also *krasnyj*, 'red'), which is rel. to Lith. *grožis*, 'beauty', *gražus*, 'beautiful'.

crasis, n., contraction of two vowels. — Gk. κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending', rel. to κρᾱτήρ, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water'. See **crater** and cp. **dyscrasia, idiosyncrasy.**

craspedon, also **craspedum,** n., the velum of a jellyfish (*zool.*) — Gk. κράσπεδον, 'edge, border, skirt', for κράσ-πεδον, lit. 'place of the head', fr. κράς, 'head', and πέδον, 'ground, earth'. See **cranium** and **pedal** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *crasped-al*, adj.

Craspedota, n. pl., a group of coelenterates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρασπεδωτά, neut. pl. of κρασπεδωτός, verbal adj. of κρασπεδοῦσθαι, 'to be edged, bordered', fr. κράσπεδον. See prec. word.

crass, adj. — L. *crassus*, 'thick, solid, dense, fat', for **qrᵉt-tós*, fr. I.-E. base **qerāt-*, **qert-*, 'to roll or twist together', whence also L. *crātis*, 'wickerwork, hurdle'. See **crate** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Crassula, cresset, incrassate.** Cp. also **dégras, grease,** and the first element in **grampus.**
Derivatives: *crass-ly*, adv., *crass-ness*, n.

crassitude, n., grossness. — L. *crassitūdō*, 'thickness, density, fatness', fr. *crassus*. See **crass** and **-tude.**

Crassula, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL., a dimin. noun formed fr. L. *crassus*, 'thick'. See **crass** and **-ule.**

Crassulaceae, n. pl., a family of herbs (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

crassulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

-crat, combining form denoting 'a supporter' or

'member' of a certain type of government, as in *democrat.* — F. *-crate*, fr. Gk. -κράτης, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

Crataegus, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κράταιγος, 'thorn', which is compounded of κρατύς, 'strong', and -αιγος, 'tree, oak'. The first element is cogn. with Goth. *hardus*, OE. *heard;* see **hard.** The second element is cogn. with L. *aesculus*, 'the Italian oak', OE. *āc*, 'oak'; see **oak** and cp. **Aesculus.**

cratch, n., crib, rack. — ME. *crecche*, fr. OF. *creche* (F. *crèche*), fr. Frankish **kripja*, which is related to OHG. *krippa*, OE. *cribb*. See **crib** and cp. **cradge, crèche.**

cratch, tr. and intr. v., to scratch (*obsol.*) — MDu. *cratsen*, rel. to OHG. *krazzōn*, 'to scratch'. See **scratch.**

crate, n. — L. *crātis*, 'wickerwork, hurdle', fr. I.-E. base **qerāt-*, **qert-*, 'to roll or twist together', whence also L. *crassus*, 'thick, solid, dense, fat', OI. *kṛtsnáḥ*, 'complete, whole', Russ.-Church Slav. *čŕstvŭ, čírstvŭ*, 'firm, solid genuine', Russ. *krutŭ*, 'firm, thick', OE. *hyrd*, 'door' (orig. 'door of wickerwork'), *hyrdel*, 'hurdle'. See **hurdle** and cp. **cartilage, crass, creel.** The above base is a *-t*-enlargement of base **qer-*, 'to turn, twist', whence L. *curvus*, 'bent, crooked'. See **curve** and cp. words there referred to.

crater, n. — L. *crātēr*, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water', fr. Gk. κρᾶτήρ, which is rel. to κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending', κεραννύναι, 'to mix, mingle, blend, temper', ἀκέραστος, ἄκρᾶτος, Ion. ἄκρητος, 'unmixed, pure', fr. I.-E. base **ḱerāi-*, **ḱer-*, 'to mix, blend', whence also OI. *śráyati*, 'cooks', *śrīṇáti*, 'mixes, cooks', OE. *hrēran*, 'to move, stir, shake', *hrēr*, 'underdone'. See **rare,** 'underdone', and cp. **krater.** Cp. also **acrasia, dyscrasia, grail,** 'chalice', **syncretism.**
Derivatives: *crater*, intr. v., *crater-al*, adj., *crater-ed*, adj.

crateriform, adj., crater-shaped. — Compounded of **crater** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

cratometer, n., an instrument for measuring power. — Compounded of κράτος, 'strength, might, power', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-cracy** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *cratometr-ic*, adj., *cratometr-y*, n.

craunch, tr. and intr. v., to crunch. — An earlier form of **crunch.**

cravat, n. — F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate*, 'Croat, Croatian', and lit. meaning 'neckcloth worn by the Croats', fr. Serbo-Crotian *Hrvat*, 'Croat', fr. OSlav. *Chúrvatinŭ*; originally meaning 'necktie after the Croatian fashion'. See **Croat.**
Derivative: *cravat*, tr. and intr. v.

crave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *craven*, fr. OE. *crafian*, 'to demand one's right, ask', rel. to ON. *krefja*, 'to crave, demand', *krafa*, 'a demand', Swed. *kräfva*, 'to demand', and perhaps also to E. **craft** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *crav-er*, n., *crav-ing*, adj. and n., *crav-ing-ly*, adv., *crav-ing-ness*, n.

craven, adj., cowardly. — ME. *cravant*, 'beaten, vanquished, overcome', fr. OF. *cravant*, pres. part. of *craver, crever* (F. *crever*), 'to crack, break, burst', fr. L. *crepāre*, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See **crepitate** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *craven*, n. and tr. v., *craven-ly*, adv., *craven-ness*, n.

craw, n., the crop of a bird. — ME. *crawe*, rel. to MLG. *krage*, MDu. *craghe*, Du. *kraag*, 'neck, gullet; collar', MHG. *krage*, of s.m., G. *Kragen*, 'collar', and prob. cogn. with Gk. βρόχθος, 'throat', ἔβροξε (aor.), 'he swallowed up', βρόγχος, 'windpipe', OIr. *brāgae*, 'neck', W. *breuant*, 'throat, gullet', fr. I.-E. base **gʷrŏgh-*, a *-gh*-enlargement of base **gʷer-*, 'to swallow', whence L. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **voracious** and cp. **crag,** 'neck'. Cp. also **bronchus.**

crawfish, n. — A var. of **crayfish.**

crawl, intr. v. — ME. *crawlen*, fr. ON. *krafla*, 'to paw, crawl', rel. to Dan. *kravle*, 'to crawl', Du. *krabbelen*, 'to scratch', LG. *krabben*, 'to scratch, claw' (whence G. *krabbeln*, 'to grope, crawl'), and to **crab,** 'crustacean' (q.v.) Cp. **scrawl.**
Derivatives: *crawl*, n., *crawl-er*, n., *crawl-ing*, adj. and n., *crawl-ing-ly*, adv.

crawl, n., an enclosure in water for turtles. — Du. *kraal*. See **kraal** and cp. **corral.**

crayfish, also **crawfish,** n. — ME. *crevise, crevis*, fr. OF. *crevice* (also *escrevice*, whence F. *écrevisse*), fr. Frankish **krabitja*, **krebitja*, dimin. forms rel. to OS. *krebit*, MDu. *crevet*, Du. *kreeft*, OHG. *krebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *Krebs*, and to LG. *krabbe*, Du. *krab*, ON. *krabbi*, OE. *crabba*, 'crab'. See **crab,** 'crustacean'.

crayon, n., a stick of colored chalk. — F., 'pencil', orig. 'a chalk pencil', derived fr. *craie*, 'chalk', fr. L. *crēta*, lit. 'sifted earth', fr. (*terra*) *crēta*, fem. pp. of *cernere*, 'to sift' (see **certain**). The usual derivation of Latin *crēta*, 'chalk', from *Crēta*, the Latin name of the isle of *Crete*, is erroneous. Any Latin derivative of the island name *Crēta* must needs have a Latin suff. If *crēta*, 'chalk', were really a derivative of the island name *Crēta*, its form should be *crētica* or *crētēnsis*, etc. (for *terra Crētica* or *Crētēnsis*, lit. 'earth of Crete'). Confusion with the isle of Crete is prob. due to the fact that *Cimolus* (Gk. Κίμωλος), one of the islands of the Cretan Sea, was famous for the chalk produced there (see *cimolite*). For the sense development of L. *crēta*, 'chalk', lit. 'sifted earth', cp. OSlav. *mělŭ*, 'lime', and Russ. *mělŭ*, 'chalk', fr. OSlav. *meljǫ, mlěti*, 'to grind'. Cp. It. *creta*, OProvenç., Catal., Sp., Port. *greda*, MLG. *krīte*, MDu. (= Du.) *krijt*, OS. *krīda*, MHG. *krīde* (G. *Kreide*), Bret. *creiz*, etc., which all derive fr. L. *crēta*. The word *crayon* was introduced into English by the English diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

crayon, tr. v., to draw with a crayon. — F. *crayonner*, 'to draw with a pencil', fr. *crayon*, 'pencil'. See **crayon,** n.

crayonist, n. — F. *crayonniste*, 'one who draws with a pencil', a hybrid coined fr. F. *crayon* (see **crayon,** n., 1), and suff. *-iste* (fr. Gk. -ιστής, see **-ist**).

craze, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *crasen*, 'to break, crack', of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *krasa*, 'to crackle'. F. *écraser* (fr. earlier *acraser*), is from the same source. Swed. *krasa* is of imitative origin and related to E. **crash** and **crack** (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *craze*, n., *craz-ed*, adj., *crazy* (q.v.)

crazy, adj. — Formed fr. **craze** with suff. **-y** (corresponding to OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *crazi-ly*, adv., *crazi-ness*, n.

creak, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *creken*, 'to croak', of imitative origin. Cp. **cricket,** the insect, and **croak.**
Derivatives: *creak*, n., *creak-y*, adj., *creak-i-ly*, adv., *creak-i-ness*, n.

cream, n. — ME. *creme*, fr. OF. *cresme* (F. *crème*), which is a blend of Gaulish *crama* and Eccles. L. *chrīsma*, fr. Gk. χρῖσμα. See **chrism.**
Derivatives: *cream*, tr. and intr. v., *cream-er*, n., *creamery* (q.v.), *cream-y*, adj.

creamery, n. — F. *crémerie*, fr. *crème*. See **cream** and **-ery.**

crease, n., a fold, ridge. — Fr. earlier *creast*, 'a ridge', a var. of **crest.**
Derivatives: *crease*, tr. and intr. v., *creas-ed*, adj., *creas-er*, n., *creas-ing*, n., *creas-y*, adj.

crease, creese, n., a dagger. — Var. spellings of **kris** (q.v.)

create, tr. v. — L. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre*, 'to make, produce, create', lit. 'to cause to grow', fr. I.-E. base **ḱer-*, **ḱerē-*, 'to grow', whence also *crēscere*, 'to grow', *crēber*, 'thick, close, frequent, numerous', lit. 'densely grown', *Cerēs*, gen. *Cereris*, Italian corn goddess, lit. 'goddess of growth', *prō-cērus*, 'high, tall', prop. 'high grown', Gk. κορεννύναι, 'to fill with a thing, satisfy', κόρος, 'one's fill, satiety', κόρος, 'stripling, child', κόρη, 'maiden', lit. 'grown up', Arm. *serm, sermn*, 'seed, shoot, sprout', *serem*, 'I produce', Alb. *ðjer*, 'acorn', *ðjerɛ*, 'lentil', lit. 'food', Lith. *šeriù, šérti*, 'to feed', OPruss. *sermen*, 'funeral repast', and prob. also OHG. *hirsi, hirso*, 'millet'. Cp. I.-E. base **ḱer-dh-*, 'row, herd', a *-dh*-enlargement of base **ḱer-*, whence OI. *śárdhaḥ*, 'herd', Goth. *haírda*, OE. *heord*, 'herd'. See **cereal, crescent, herd** and cp. **creature, procreate, recreate.** Cp. also **accrescent, concrescence, concrete, Cora, core-, Corinna, crebri-, Creole, crescendo, decrease, decrement, Dioscuri, excrescent, hypocoristic, increase, increment, procerity, recrudesce, recruit.** For the ending of *create* see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *creation, creative, creator* (qq.v.)

creatine, creatin, n., a white crystalline substance occurring in the muscles of vertebrates (*biochem.*) — F. *créatine*, coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), the discoverer of this substance in 1835, fr. Gk. κρέας, 'flesh', which is cogn. with L. *crūdus*, 'raw', *cruor*, 'thick blood, gore'. See **crude** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** and cp. the first element in **creosote** and the second element in **Pancreas.**

creation, n. — F. *création*, fr. L. *creātiōnem*, acc. of *creātiō*, 'a creating, producing', fr. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre*. See **create** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *creation-ism*, n., *creation-ist*, n.

creative, adj. — Coined by the English philosopher Ralph Cudworth (1617-88) in 1678 (see his *The True Intellectual System of the Universe*, published in that year) fr. L. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre* (see **create**) and suff. **-ive.**
Derivatives: *creative-ly*, adv., *creat-ive-ness*, n., *creativ-ity*, n.

creator, n. — L. *creātor*, 'creator, author, founder', fr. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre*. See **create** and agential suff. **-or.**

creature, n. — OF. *creature* (F. *créature*), fr. Late L. *creātūrā*, 'a thing created', fr. L. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre*. See **create** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *creatur-al, creature-ly*, adjs., *creature-li-ness*, n.

crebri-, combining form meaning 'closely set'. — Fr. L. *crēber*, fem. *crēbra*, neut. *crēbrum*, 'thick, close, frequent, numerous', which stands for **ḱrē-dhro-s* and lit. means 'growing densely', fr. I.-E. base **ḱer-*, **ḱerē-*, 'to grow', whence also L. *crēscere*, 'to grow', *creāre*, 'to create'. See **create.**

crèche, n., a day nursery. — F., 'crib, cradle', fr. Frankish **kripja*, which is rel. to OHG. *krippa*, OE. *cribb*, 'crib, manger'. See **crib** and cp. **cradge, cratch.**

credence, n., belief. — OF., fr. ML. *crēdentia*, 'belief', fr. L. *crēdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed** and **-ence** and cp. **credent.**

credenda, n. pl., articles of faith. — L. *crēdenda*, lit. 'those things which must be believed', neut. pl. of *crēdendus*, gerundive of *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed.** For other Latin gerundives used in English see *agenda* and words there referred to.

credent, adj., believing. — L. *crēdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed** and **-ent.**

credential, adj., that which entitles to credit. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ML. *crēdentia*. See **credence.**
Derivatives: *credential*, tr. v., *credentials*, n. pl.

credibility, n. — ML. *crēdibilitās*, fr. L. *crēdibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

credible, adj. — L. *crēdibilis*, 'worthy of belief, credible', fr. *crēdere*. See **creed** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *credible-ness*, n., *credibl-y*, adv.

credit, n. — F. *crédit*, fr. It. *credito*, fr. L. *crēditum*, 'that which is believed; a loan', pp. of *crēdere*, 'to believe', used as a noun. See **creed.**
Derivatives: *credit*, tr. v., *credit-able*, adj., *cre-*

dit-abil-ity, n., *creditable-ness*, n., *creditabl-y*, adv.

creditor, n. — L. *crēditor*, 'truster, lender', fr. *crēditus*, pp. of *crēdere*, 'to believe, trust'. See **creed** and agential suff. **-or.**

crednerite, n., an oxide of cuprum and manganese (*mineral.*) — Named after the German geologist Karl Friedrich Heinrich *Credner* (1809-76). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

credo, n., a creed. — L. *crēdō*, 'I believe'. See **creed.**

credulity, n. — ME., fr. L. *crēdulitātem*, acc. of *crēdulitās*, 'easiness of belief', fr. *crēdulus*. See next word and **-ity.**

credulous, adj. — L. *crēdulus*, 'easy of belief', fr. *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *credulous-ly*, adv., *credulous-ness*, n.

creed, n., a formula of belief. — ME. *crede*, fr. OE. *crēda*, fr. L. *crēdere*, 'to believe', which is cogn. with OI. *śrád-dádhāti*, 'trusts, believes', Avestic *zrazdā-* (assimilated fr. **sraz-dā*), 'to believe', OIr. *cretim*, W. *credu*, 'I believe', prob. fr. I.-E. base **k̑red-dhē-*, 'to attribute magic power to somebody', i.e. 'to believe somebody', fr. **k̑red-*, 'magic power' (whence OI. *śrád*, 'magic power'), and **dhē-*, 'to place' (whence OI. *dádhāti*, 'he places', Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place'). See **do** an cp. words there referred to. The usual connection of L. *crēdere*, etc., with L. *cor*, gen. *cordis*, Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart', etc., is due to folk etymology. Cp. **accredit, credence, credential, credible, credit, creditor, credulity, credulous, grant, incroyable, miscreant, recreant, sraddha.**

creedite, n., a hydrous fluoride and sulfate of calcium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Creede* quadrangle of the U.S. Geol. Survey, Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

creek, n., 1) a brook; 2) a narrow inlet. — ME. *creke*, *crike*, fr. ON. *kriki*, 'bay' (whence also F. *crique*, 'creek'), which is rel. to MDu. *creke*, Du. *kreek*, 'creek'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'a bend, turn, angle'. They are rel. to the second element in dial. Swed. *armkrik*, 'bend of the arm', and to ON. *krōkr*, 'hook'. See **crutch.**

creel, n., a wicker basket. — OF. *creil*, 'wickerwork', fr. Late L. *crāticulum*, a var. of L. *crāticula*, 'fine hurdle work', dimin. of *crātis*, 'wickerwork'. See **crate** and cp. **grill,** 'gridiron'.

Derivative: *creel*, tr. v.

creep, intr. v. — ME. *creopen*, *crepen*, fr. OE. *crēopan*, rel. to ON. *krjūpa*, Swed. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, OFris. *kriapa*, MLG. *krēpen*, *krūpen*, MDu. *crūpen*, Du. *kruipen*, 'to creep'. These words prob. meant orig. 'to go bent down', and derive fr. I.-E. base **greub-*, whence also Gk. γρῦπός, 'curved, hook-nosed', γρύπτειν, γρῡποῦσθαι, γρυμπάνειν, 'to become bent or wrinkled'. Cp. **cripple, croft, crop, crumple.** Cp. also **grovel.** Base **greub-* is an enlargement of base **greu-*, which itself is an enlargement of base **ger-*, 'to turn, twist', whence Gk. γέρρον, 'anything made of wickerwork', esp. 'an oblong shield', γυργαθός, 'a wicker basket'.

Derivatives: *creep*, n., *creep-er*, n., *creep-ing*, n. and adj., *creep-ing-ly*, adv., *creep-y*, adj.

creeper, n., a climbing plant. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er;** first used in this sense by Bacon.

creese, n. — See **kris.**

cremaster, n., the muscle by which the testicle is suspended (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κρεμαστήρ, 'suspender'; in the pl.: 'muscles by which the testicles are suspended', fr. κρεμαστός, 'hung, suspended', verbal adj. of κρεμάννῡμι, 'I hang up, suspend', which is rel. to κρήμνημι, of s.m., κρημνός, 'precipice', and perh. cogn. with Goth. *hramjan*, 'to crucify'. Cp. the first element in **cremnophobia, cremocarp.**

cremate, tr. v., to burn to ashes. — L. *cremātus*, pp. of *cremāre*, 'to consume by fire, burn', rel. to Umbr. *krematra*, 'an instrument for burning the intestines', fr. I.-E. **ker-em*, an *-m-*enlargement of base **ker-*, 'to singe, burn, glow', whence also L. *carbō*, 'coal', OE. *heorþ*, 'hearth'. See **carbon, hearth** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Gk. κέραμος, 'potter's clay', is not cogn. with L. *cremāre* (see *ceramic*).

cremation, n. — L. *cremātiō*, gen. *-onis*, 'a burning', fr. *cremātus*, pp. of *cremāre*, 'to burn'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

cremationist, n., one who advocates the cremation of dead human bodies instead of burying them. — See **cremation** and **-ist.**

cremator, n. — Eccles. L. *cremātor*, 'a burner', fr. L. *cremātus*, pp. of *cremāre*. See **cremate** and agential suff. **-or.**

crematorium, n. — A Modern Latin word. See **crematory,** n.

crematory, adj. — ModL. *cremātōrius*, 'pertaining to cremation', fr. L. *cremātus*, pp. of *cremāre*. See **cremate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

crematory, n. — ModL. *cremātōrium*, 'a place for burning corpses', fr. L. *cremātus*, pp. of *cremāre*. See **cremate** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

crembalum, n., a jew's harp. — ModL., fr. Gk. κρέμβαλον, 'castanet'. See **crepitate.**

cremnophobia, n., a morbid fear of precipices (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. κρημνός, 'an overhanging bank, precipice, cliff, crag', and -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κρήμνημι, 'I hang up, suspend'; see **cremaster.** For the second element see **-phobia.**

cremocarp, n., a form of fructification, in which the fruit is split into two indehiscent one-seeded carpels called *mericarps*, which hang from the summit of the central axis called *carpophore* (*bot.*) — Lit. 'hanging fruit', fr. Gk. κρεμα-, stem of κρεμαννύναι, 'to hang', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **cremaster** and **carpel** and cp. the first element in **carpophore** and the second element in **mericarp.**

Cremona, n., a violin made at *Cremona* in Italy.

cren-, form of **creno-** before a vowel.

crenate, crenated, adj., notched, scalloped. — VL. **crēnātus*, pp. of **crēnāre*, 'to notch'. See **crenel** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

Derivatives: *crenat-ion*, n., *crenat-ure*, n.

crenel, crenelle, n., one of the indentations in a battlement. — OF. *crenel* (F. *créneau*), dimin. of OF. *cren, cran* (F. *cran*), 'a notch', fr. *crener*, 'to notch', fr. VL. **crēnāre*, fr. Late L. *crēna*, 'notch', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **cranny, crenate.**

crenelate, crenellate, tr. v. — F. *créneler*, fr. OF. *creneler*, fr. *crenel*, See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *crenel(l)-at-ed*, adj., *crenel(l)-at-ion*, n.

crenic, adj., pertaining to an acid occurring in humus and in deposits (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κρήνη, 'spring, fountain', which prob. stands for *κράσνᾱ and is rel. to κρουνός (for *κρουσνός), 'spring, well head'. Cp. the second element in **Hippocrene.**

creno-, before a vowel **cren-,** combining form used in the sense of 'mineral spring'. — Fr. Gk. κρήνη. See prec. word.

crenulate, adj., minutely crenate. — ModL. *crēnulātus*, fr. *crēnula*, dimin. of VL. *crēna*. See **crenate.**

Derivatives: *crenulat-ed*, adj., *crenulat-ion*, n.

Creole, n., a native of the West Indies, of European descent. — Fr. *créole*, earlier *criole*, fr. Sp. *criollo*, fr. Port. *crioulo*, orig. 'brought up (in one's house)', fr. *criar*, 'to nourish, bring up', fr. L. *creāre*, 'to make, produce, create'. See **create** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *Creole*, adj.

Creon, n., brother of Jocasta and brother-in-law of Oedipus; he was king of Thebes (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Κρέων, fr. κρέων, a var. of κρείων, 'ruler, lord, master', which is cogn. with OI. *śréyas-*, Avestic *srayah-*, 'better'.

creophagous, adj., flesh-eating. — Gk. κρεοφάγος, compounded of κρέας, 'flesh', and -φάγος, 'eating'. See **creosote** and **-phagous.**

creosote, n., an oily liquid obtained from tar. — G. *Kreosot*, coined by the German natural philosopher, Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1832 fr. Gk. κρέας, gen. κρέως, 'flesh', and σώζειν, 'to save'. The first element is cogn. with L. *crūdus*, 'raw', *cruor*, 'gore, thick blood'; see **crude.** The second element is rel. to Gk. σάος, 'safe', σωτήρ, 'savior'; see **soter.**

crêpe, n., a light crinkled cloth of silk. — F., 'crape', fr. OF. *crespe*, fr. L. *crispus*, 'curled'. See **crisp** and cp. **crape.**

Derivative: *crepe*, tr. and intr. v.

Crepidula, n., a genus of gastropods (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *crepidula*, 'a small sandal', dimin. of *crepida*, 'sandal', fr. Gk. κρηπῖδα, acc. of κρηπίς, of s.m., which is cogn. with L. *carpisculum*, 'a kind of footwear'. For the ending see suff. **-ule.**

Crepis, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — L. *crēpis*, fr. Gk. κρηπίς, 'sandal; name of a plant'. See prec. word.

crepitant, adj., making repeated crackling sounds. — L. *crepitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *crepitāre*. See **crepitate** and **-ant.**

crepitate, intr. v., to make repeated crackling sounds. — L. *crepitāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *crepitāre*, 'to rattle, creak, crackle, clatter', freq. of *crepāre*, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst', which is cogn. with OI. *kr̥patē*, 'laments', from the I.-E. imitative base **(s)krep-*; cp. **craven, crevasse, crevice, decrepit, decrepitate, discrepant, quebracho.** Cp. base **(s)qreb-*, whence Gk. κρέμβαλα (pl.), 'castanets', OSlav. *skrobotŭ*, 'noise', Lith. *skrebù, skrebėti*, 'to rustle', and see **crembalum, roup,** 'to sell by auction'. Bases **(s)qreb-* and **(s)krep-* are enlargements of the imitative base **qer-*, **qr̥-*, **ker-*, **kr̥-*; see **raven, n.**

Derivative: *crepitat-ion*, n.

crepitus, n., a sound made by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels (*med.*) — L. (short for *crepitus ventris*, lit. 'sound made by the belly'), fr. *crepāre*. See prec. word.

crépon, n., crêpe of firm texture — F., fr. *crêpe*, 'crape'. See **crêpe.**

crept, past tense and pp. of *creep*. — ME. *crepte*, a new formation. See **creep.**

crepuscle, n., twilight. — L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper*, 'dusky', which is of uncertain origin.

crepuscular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, twilight. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *crepusculum*. See prec. word.

crepuscule, n., twilight. — F. *crépuscule*, fr. L. *crepusculum*. See **crepuscle.**

crescendo, adj. and adv., gradually increasing in loudness; n., a gradual increase in loudness. — It., lit. 'increasing', fr. *crescere*, 'to increase, grow', fr. L. *crēscere*. See next word.

crescent, n., the waxing moon. — ME. *cressant*, fr. OF. *creissant* (F. *croissant*), prop. pres. part. of *creistre* (F. *croître*), 'to grow', fr. L. *crēscere*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **k̑er-*, 'to grow', whence also L. *creāre*, 'to create'. See **create** and **-ent** and cp. **decrement, increase, increment.**

crescent, adj., increasing in size. — L. *crēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *crēscere*. See prec. word.

cresol, n., a caustic liquid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **creosote** with suff. **-ol.**

cress, n., plant of the mustard family. — ME. *cresse*, fr. OE. *cærse, cerse, cresse*, rel. to MDu. *kersse*, Du. *kers*, OHG. *kresso* (masc.), *cressa* (fem.), MHG., G. *kresse*, 'cress', and cogn. with Gk. γράστις, 'grass, green fodder', γράειν, 'to gnaw, eat', OI. *grásati*, 'eats'. Cp. **gastro-.** *Cress* orig. meant 'the *edible* plant'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p.403 s.v. *Kresse*. F. *cresson* and It. *crescione*, 'cress', are Teut. loan words.

cresset, n., an iron vessel for holding oil or grease. — ME., fr. OF. *craisset*, fr. *craisse, graisse*,

'grease', fr. VL. **crassia*, fr. L. *crassus*, 'thick'. See **crass.**

crest, n. — ME., fr. OF. *creste* (F. *crête*), fr. L. *crista*, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb', which is cogn. with MIr. *cressaim*, 'I shake, swing', ON. *hrista*, 'to shake', OHG. *rīsta*, MHG. *rīste*, G. *Reiste*, 'bundle'. These words derive from a *-t*-enlargement of I.-E. base **qreis-*, whence OPruss. *craysi*, 'blade, stalk', *crays* (pl.), 'hay', Goth. *af-hrisjan, us-hrisjan*, 'to shake off', OE. *hrisian*, OS. *hrissan*, 'to rattle, creak', OE., OS., ON., OFris., OHG. *hrīs*, later *rīs*, MHG. *rīs*, G. *Reis*, Dan., Swed. *ris*, MDu., Du. *rijs*, 'twig, sprig', L. *crispus*, 'curly', *crīnis* (for *crisnis*), 'hair of the head'. Cp. **crinite, crisp, crease,** 'a fold', and **kestrel.** Base **qreis-* is an enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, 'to bend, turn, twist'. See **curve** and cp. words there referred to.

cresyl, n., 1) a univalent radical, C_7H_7O; 2) another name for *tolyl* (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **cresol** with suff. **-yl.**
Derivative: *cresyl-ic*, adj.

cretaceous, adj., chalky. — L. *crētāceus*, 'chalk-like', fr. *crēta*, 'chalk'. See **crayon** and **-aceous.**
Derivative: *cretaceous-ly*, adv.

cretic, n., name of a metrical foot. — Fr. L. (*pēs*) *Crēticus*, fr. Gk. (πούς) Κρητικός, lit. 'Cretan (foot)', fr. Κρήτη, 'Crete'. For the ending see suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *cretic*, adj.

crétification, n. — See next word and **-fication.**

cretify, tr. v., to convert into chalk. — Formed fr. L. *crēta*, 'chalk' (see **crayon**), with suff. **-fy.**

cretin, n., 1) a person suffering from cretinism; 2) an idiot. — F. *crétin*, fr. *cretin*, a word of the dial. of Valais, fr. F. *chrétien*, 'Christian', fr. L. *Chrīstiānus* (see **Christian**). The different stages of sense development were prob. 1) Christian; 2) human being; 3) wretched human being; 4) idiot.
Derivatives: *cretinism* (q.v.), *cretin-oid*, adj., *cretin-ous*, adj.

cretinism, n., a disease caused by the deficiency of the thyroid gland (*med.*) — F. *crétinisme*, formed fr. *crétin* with suff. *-isme*. See **cretin** and **-ism.**

Cretism, n., Cretan behavior; lying. — Gk. Κρητισμός, fr. Κρητίζειν, 'to behave like a Cretan', i.e. 'to lie', fr. Κρής, gen. Κρητός, 'Cretan'. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

cretonne, n., a kind of cotton cloth. — F., fr. *Creton*, a village in Normandy, where it was originally made.

crevasse, n., a deep cleft, gap, rift, crack. — F., fr. *crever*. See next word.

crevice, n., a narrow opening. — ME. *crevasse, crevice*, fr. OF. (= F.) *crevasse*, 'gap, rift, crack, crevasse', fr. VL. **crepātia* (whence also OProvenç. *crebassa*), fr. L. *crepāre*, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See **crepitate.**
Derivatives: *crevice*, tr. v., *crevic-ed*, adj.

crew, n. — Formerly spelled *crue*, aphetic for *accrue*, 'a reinforcement', fr. OF. *accreue, accrue*, 'an increase', prop. fem. pp. of *accroistre* (F. *accroître*), 'to increase', fr. L. *accrēscere*, 'to increase', fr. **ad-** and *crēscere*, 'to grow'. See **crescent,** adj., and cp. **accrue.**

crewel, n., worsted yarn. — Fr. earlier *crule, crewle*, which is of uncertain origin.

crib, n. — ME. *cribb*, fr. OE. *cribb*, rel. to OS. *kribbia*, Dan. *krybbe*, OFris., MDu. *kribbe*, Du. *krib, kribbe*, OHG. *kripia, krippa*, MHG., G. *krippe*, 'crib, manger', MHG. *krebe*, 'basket'. The orig. meaning of these words seems to have been 'wickerwork'. It. *greppia*, OProvenç. *crepcha* and F. *crèche* 'manger, crib', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **cradge, cratch, crèche.**
Derivatives: *crib*, tr. and intr. v., *cribb-age*, n., *cribb-ing*, n.

cribble, n., a coarse sieve. — F. *crible*, fr. Late L. *crībellum*, 'a small sieve', dimin. of *crībrum*. See next word.

cribriform, adj., sievelike, perforated like a sieve. — Formed fr. L. *crībrum*, 'a sieve', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. L. *crībrum* stands for **qreidhrom* [lit. 'an instrument for sifting', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qerēi-*, 'to sift, separate', and instrumental suff. **-dhro-*] and is cogn. with OIr. *crīathar*, OW. *cruitr*, OCo. *croider*, MBret. *croezr*, 'sieve', OE. *hrīdder*, OHG. *rītera*, 'a sieve'. See **riddle,** 'sieve', and cp. **garble.** Cp. also **certain** and words there referred to. For the second element in *cribriform* see **-form.**

crick, n., a painful spasmodic affection of the muscles. — ME. *crykke*, of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *crick*, tr. v.

cricket, n., an insect of the order Orthoptera. — OF. (= F.) *criquet*, rel. to *criquer*, 'to crack'; of imitative origin. Cp. **creak, grig.**
Derivative: *cricket-y*, adj.

cricket, n., the game. — OF. *criquet*, 'stick, stake used as goal in the game of bowls', fr. MDu. *cricke*, 'stick', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *crycc*, 'crutch'. See **crutch.**
Derivatives: *cricket-er*, n., *cricket-ing*, n.

crico-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the cricoid cartilage' (*anat.*) — See next word.

cricoid (*anat.*), adj., pertaining to the cartilage of the larynx; n., the cricoid cartilage. — Gk. κρικοειδής, 'ring-shaped', compounded of κρίκος, 'ring', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape. See **circus** and **-oid.**

cried, past tense and pp. of *cry*. — ME. *cride, cried*, fr. *crien*, 'to cry'. See **cry** and **-ed.**

crier, n. — ME. *criere*, fr. OF. *criere*, nom. of *crieur*, fr. *crier*, 'to cry'. See **cry** and agential suff. **-er.**

crime, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *crime*, fr. L. *crīmen*, 'judicial decision, judgment, charge, crime', which stands for *crī-men* and orig. meant 'cry of distress' (see Brugmann, in Indogermanische Forschungen, 9, 353f., Porzig, ibid. 42, 265). It derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qrei-*, enlargement of the imitative base **qer-*, 'to shout, cry', whence also OHG. *scrīan*, 'to cry', ON. *hreimr*, 'to squeak', *hrīna*, 'to squeal, squeak'. See **scream.** For further derivatives of base **qer-* see **raven** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **criminal, criminology, incriminate, recriminate.** There is no connection between L. *crīmen* and *cernere*, 'to sift'.
Derivatives: *crime*, tr. v., *crime-less*, adj., *crime-less-ness*, n.

criminal, adj. — F. *criminel*, fr. L. *crīminālis*, 'pertaining to crime, criminal', fr. *crīmen*, gen. *crīminis*. See **crime** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *criminal* n., *criminal-ism*, n., *criminal-ist*, n., *criminality* (q.v.)

criminality, n. — F. *criminalité*, fr. ML. *crīminālitātem*, acc. of *crīminālitās*, fr. L. *crīminālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

criminate, tr. v., 1) to accuse of a crime; 2) to incriminate; 3) to censure. — L. *crīminātus*, pp. of *crīminārī*, 'to accuse somebody of a crime, to charge with', fr. *crīmen*, gen. *crīminis*. See **crime** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **discriminate, incriminate, recriminate.**
Derivatives: *crimination* (q.v.), *criminat-ive*, adj., *criminator* (q.v.), *criminat-ory*, adj.

crimination, n. — L. *crīminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'accusation', fr. *crīminātus*, pp. of *crīminārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

criminator, n. — L., 'accuser', fr. *crīminātus*, pp. of *crīminārī*. See **criminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

criminology, n., the study of crime. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *crīmen*, gen. *crīminis*, 'charge, crime' and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **crime** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *criminolog-ic, criminolog-ic-al*, adjs., *criminolog-ist*, n.

criminous, adj., criminal. — L. *crīminōsus*, 'slanderous, faulty, blameworthy', fr. *crīmen*, gen. *crīminis*, 'charge, crime'. See **crime** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *criminous-ly*, adv., *criminous-ness*, n.

crimp, tr. v., to wrinkle. — Du. and LG. *krimpen*, 'to curve, shrink', rel. to OHG. *krimphan*, of s.m., and to E. **cramp** and **crumple** (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *crimp*, n., *crimp-er*, n., *crimp-ing*, n., *crimp-y*, adj.

crimp, n., one who procures seamen by entrapping them. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *crimp*, tr. v., to entrap (seamen).

crimson, n., deep red. — Sp. *cremesín*, fr. Arab. *qirmiz*, ult. fr. OI. **kṛmi-ja-*, 'produced by a worm'. OI. *kṛmiḥ*, 'worm', is cogn. with Lith. *kirmis, kirmėlė*, OIr. *cruim*, Alb. *krimp*, 'worm'. Cp. **kermes, carmine.**
Derivatives: *crimson*, adj. and tr. v., *crimson-ly*, adv., *crimson-ness*, n.

crinal, adj., pertaining to the hair. — L. *crīnālis*, fr. *crīnis*, 'hair'. See **crinite** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cringe, intr. v. — ME. *crengen*, fr. OE. *cringan*, 'to fall in battle, yield', lit. 'to be bent', rel. to ON. *kringr*, LG., Du. *kring*, MHG. *krinc*, G. *Kring*, 'circle, ring', and to **crank, crinkle** (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *cringe*, n., *cring-ing*, n., *cring-ing-ly*, adv., *cring-ing-ness*, n.

cringle, n., a small ring. — LG. *kringel*, dimin. of *kring*, 'circle, ring'. See prec. word and dimin. suff. **-le** and cp. **dégringolade.**

crini-, combining form meaning 'hair'. — Fr. L. *crīnis*, 'hair'. See **crinite.**

crinite, adj., hairy. — L. *crīnītus*, pp. of *crīnīre*, 'to provide or cover with hair', fr. *crīnis*, 'hair', which stands for **cris-nis* and is rel. to *crispus*, 'curly', *crista*, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb'. See **crest** and adj. suff. **-ite** and cp. **crisp.** Cp. also **crinal, crino-** and the first element in **crinoline.**

crinkle, intr. and tr. v., to wrinkle. — ME. (in the participle *crinkled*), freq. formed fr. OE. *crincan*, a collateral form of *cringan*, 'to yield'. See **cringe** and freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *crinkle*, n., *crinkl-y*, adj.

crinkum-crankum, adj., full of twists and turns (*colloq.*) — See **crinkle** and **crank;** jocosely formed in imitation of Latin words ending in *-um.*

crinoid, adj., lily-shaped. — Gk. κρινοειδής, compounded of κρίνον, 'lily', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Crinum** and **-oid** and cp. **encrinite.**

Crinoidea, n. pl., a class of echinoderms (*zool.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

crinoline, n., 1) a stiff cloth; 2) a petticoat made of stiff cloth; 3) a hoop skirt. — F., fr. It. *crinolino*, which is compounded of *crino*, 'hair' (fr. L. *crīnis*), and *lino*, 'flax' (fr. L. *līnum*). It. *crinolino* prop. denotes a fabric whose woof is made of hair and whose warp is made of linen. See **crinite** and **linen.**
Derivative: *crinoline*, tr. v.

Crinum, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρίνον, 'lily', which is a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. the first element in **crinoid.**

crio-, combining form meaning 'ram-headed'. — Gk. κριο-, fr. κριός, 'ram, battering ram', which prob. stands for **κριϝός* and is rel. to κεραός, 'horned', fr. κέρας, 'horn', and cogn. with ON. *hreinn*, 'reindeer'. See **horn** and cp. **cerato-, cervine.** Cp. also the first element in **reindeer.**

criosphinx, n., a sphinx with the head of a ram. — Compounded of Gk. κριός, 'ram', and σφίγξ, 'sphinx'. See prec word and **sphinx.**

cripple, n. — ME. *cripel, crepel, crupel*, fr. OE. *crypel*, rel. to ON. *kryppill*, OFris. *kreppel*, MDu. *cropel, crepel*, Du. *kreupele*, 'cripple', MHG., G. *krüppel*, lit. 'bent, twisted', and to OE. *crēopan*, 'to creep'. See **creep** and cp. **croft, crop.**
Derivatives: *cripple*, tr. v., *crippl-ed*, adj., *cripple-ness*, n., *crippl-er*, n., *crippl-ing*, adj. and n., *crippl-ing-ly*, adv., *crippl-y*, adj.

crisis, n. — L., fr. Gk. κρίσις, 'a separating, putting apart, a decision', rel. to κριτής, 'judge,' κρῑνειν, 'to separate, pick out, decide, judge', fr. I.-E. base **(s)q(e)rē(i)-*, 'to separate', whence

also L. *cernere*, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See **certain** and cp. **critic** and words there referred to. Cp. also **acrisia, eccrinology, endocrine, hypocrisy.**

crisp, adj., 1) brittle; 2) lively; 3) fresh; 4) curly. — OE., fr. L. *crispus*, 'curly', which is cogn. with W. *crych*, Bret. *crech*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **(s)qreis-*, whence also L. *crīnis* (for **crisnis*), 'hair', and *crista*, 'tuft on the head of animals, cock's comb'. See **crest** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Crispin.**

Derivatives: *crisp*, tr. and intr. v., *crispate*, adj. (q.v.), *crisp-ly*, adv., *crisp-ness*, n., *crisp-y*, adj.

crispate, adj., of a curly appearance. — L. *crispātus*, pp. of *crispāre*, 'to curl, wave', fr. *crispus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *crispat-ion*, n.

Crispin, masc. PN. — L. *Crispīnus*, a Roman cognomen derived fr. *crispus*, 'curled'. See **crisp,** adj., and **-in** (representing L. *-īnus*).

criss-cross, n., a mark made with two crossing lines. — Fr. earlier **Christ-cross.**

Derivatives: *criss-cross*, adj., tr. v., adv.

cristate, adj., crested (said esp. of birds and other animals). — L. *cristātus*, 'having a crest or tuft', fr. *crista*. See **crest** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

criterion, n. — Gk. κριτήριον, 'a means for judging', fr. κριτής, 'judge', fr. κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge'. See **critic.**

crith, n., a unit of weight for gases. — Coined by Hoffmann fr. Gk. κρῖθή, 'barleycorn', which is prob. cogn. with L. *hordeum*, 'barley'. See **Hordeum.**

critic, n. — L. *criticus*, fr. Gk. κριτικός, 'capable of judging', fr. κριτής, 'judge', fr. κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge', which is cogn. with L. *cernere*, 'to sieve, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See **certain** and cp. **crisis, criterion, diacritical, hypocrite, oneirocritic.**

Derivatives: *critic-al*, adj., *critical-ly*, adv., *critical-ness*, n., *critic-ism*, n., *critic-ize*, *critic-ise*, intr. and tr. v., *critic-iz-er*, *critic-is-er*, n., *critic-iz-ing-ly*, *critic-is-ing-ly*, adv.

critique, n. — F., fr. Gk. κριτική (short for κριτικὴ τέχνη, 'the critical art'), fem. of κριτικός, 'of, or for, judging, capable of judging'. See **critic.**

croak, intr. and tr. v. — From the stem of OE. *crāc-ettan*, 'to croak', which is rel. to OE. *cracian*, 'to resound', OE. *crāwan*, 'to crow', ME. *crēken*, 'to croak'. All these words are of imitative origin. See **raven** and cp. **Circaëtus.** Cp. also **crack, crake, creak, crow, grackle.**

Derivatives: *croak*, n., *croak-er*, n., *croak-ing*, adj. and n., *croak-y*, adj.

Croat, n. — Fr. earlier *Chorwat*, fr. Serbo-Croatian *Hrvat*, fr. OSlav. *Chŭrvatinŭ*, 'Croat', lit. 'mountaineer, highlander', fr. *chŭrva*, 'mountain', which is rel. to OSlav., Serb. and Croatian *gora*, Russ. *gorá*, Pol. *góra*, Czech and Slovak *hora*, and cogn. with OI. *giriḥ*, Avestic *gairi*, 'mountain', Alb. *gur*, 'rock', Lith. *gìre*, 'forest' and prob. also with Gk. βορέᾶς, 'north wind', lit. 'a mountain wind'. See **Boreas** and cp. **cravat.**

Derivatives: *Croat-ian*, adj. and n.

crocein, croceine, n., any of several yellow and red dyes (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine** fr. L. *croceus*, 'saffron-colored', fr. *crocus*, 'saffron'. See **Crocus.**

crochet, n., a kind of knitting done with a small hook. — F., 'a small hook', dimin. of *croc*, 'hook', which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. ON. *krōkr*, 'hook' and see **crook.** Cp. also **crotchet, crocket,** and **accroach, encroach.**

Derivatives: *crochet*, tr. and intr. v., *crochet-er*, n., *crochet-ing*, n.

crocidolite, n., a blue or green fibrous mineral, consisting of silicate of iron and solium (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. κροκύς, gen. κροκύδος, 'a nap of woolen cloth', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is rel. to Gk. κρόκη, 'woof, thread', stands in gradational relationship to κρέκειν, 'to weave', and is cogn. with OE. *hrēol*, 'reel', *hræg(e)l*, 'garment', ON. *hræll*, 'a weaver's sley', fr. I.-E. base **qrek-*, 'to strike'. See **rail,** 'garment', **reel,** 'a revolvable instrument', and cp. next word. For the second element see **-lite.**

Crocidura, n., a genus of shrews (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κροκύς, gen. κροκύδος, 'a nap of woolen cloth', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See prec. word and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

crock, n., an earthen pot. — OE. *crocca*, rel. to OS. *krūka*, MDu. *crūke* (Du. *kruik*), MHG. *krūche*, OHG. *krōg*, *kruog* (MHG. *kruoc*, G. *Krug*), 'pitcher, jug'. Cp. MIr. *crocān*, 'pot', Gk. κρωσσός, 'pitcher', OSlav. *krugla*, 'cup'. All these words are prob. borrowed from the same unknown language.

Derivatives: *crock*, tr. v., to put into a crock, *crock-ery*, n.

crock, n., an old, worn-out horse. — Rel. to Swed. *krake*, LG. *krakke*, 'a worn-out horse', and to E. **crack** (q.v.)

Derivative: *crock*, tr. v., to break down (a horse).

crocket, n., an ornament placed on the sides of pinnacles, gables, spires, etc. (*archit.*) — AF. *croquet*, corresponding to OF. *crochet*. See **crochet.**

Derivatives: *crocket-ed*, adj., *crocket-ing*, n.

crocodile, n. — ME. *cocodrille*, fr. OF. *cocodrille*, metathesized fr. L. *crocodilus*, fr. Gk. κροκόδτλος, 'lizard; crocodile', dissimilated fr. **κροκό-δρτλος*, lit. 'stone worm', fr. κρόκη, 'pebble', and δρῖλος, 'worm'. Gk. κρόκη is cogn. with OI. *śarkaraḥ*, *śárkarā*, 'gravel, pebble, sugar'; see **sugar** and words there referred to. The etymology of Gk. δρῖλος is unknown.

Derivatives: *crocodil-ian*, adj. and n.

crocoite, n., native lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$ (*mineral.*) — Fr. earlier *crocoisite*, which was formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. κροκόεις, 'saffron colored', fr. κρόκος, 'saffron'. See next word.

Crocus, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. κρόκος, 'saffron', a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *karkŏm*, Arab. *kúrkum*, 'saffron', Aram.-Syr. *kurkᵉmâ*, Akkad. *kurkānū*, 'saffron'. OI. *kuṅkumam*, 'saffron', is prob. a Sem. loan word; cp. Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, Heidelberg, 1956, I, p. 219 s.v. *kuṅkumam*.

Derivative: *crocus-ed*, adj.

Croesus, n., name of a king of Lydia renowned for his great riches. — L., fr. Gk. Κροῖσος.

croft, n. — OE., 'a small field', rel. to MDu. *krocht*, Du. *kroft*, 'hillock', lit. 'something curved', from the base appearing also in MDu. *crūpen*, OE. *crēopan*, 'to creep'. See **creep** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *croft-er*, n., *croft-ing*, n.

Cro-Magnon, also **cro-magnon,** adj. (*anthropol.*) — So called from the name of a cave in the Department of Dordogne in France, where remains of this race of men have been found.

cromlech, n., 1) a dolmen; 2) a circle of monoliths. — W., fr. *crom*, fem. of *crwm*, 'bent' (which is prob. cogn. with MDu. *rompelen*, 'to wrinkle', see **rumple,** v.), and *llech*, 'a flat stone'.

cromorna, n., an organ reed stop (*mus.*) — F. *cromorne*, corruption of **krummhorn** (q.v.)

crone, n., a withered old woman. — ME., fr. MDu. *kronje*, *karonje*, 'an old ewe', fr. ONF. *carogne* (corresponding to OF. *charogne*), 'carcass'. See **carrion.** For sense development cp. F. *carogne*, 'hag, jade'.

Derivative: *cron-ish*, adj.

Cronian, adj., Saturnian. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Κρόνιος, 'of Cronus', fr. Κρόνος. See next word.

Cronus, n., a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea and father of Zeus in *Greek mythol.;* identified by the Romans with Saturn. — L., fr. Gk. Κρόνος; of unknown etymology. Cp. the second element in **geocronite.**

crony, n., a close friend. — Fr. earlier *chrony*, fr. Gk. χρόνιος, 'lasting', fr. χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic.**

Derivative: *crony*, intr. v.

crook, n. — ME. *crok*, fr. ON. *krōkr*, 'hook, bend', which is rel. to OE. *crycc*, 'crutch, staff, crozier'. See **crutch** and cp. **crosier.** Cp. also **crochet** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *crook*, tr. and intr. v., *crook-ed*, adj., *crook-ed-ly*, adv., *crook-ed-ness*, n.

crookesite, n., selenide of copper, thallium and silver (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Sir William *Crookes* (1832-1919). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

croon, intr. and tr. v., to sing softly; to hum. — MDu. *cronen* (Du. *kreunen*), 'to groan, whimper'; prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: *croon*, n.

crop, n. — ME. *croppe*, fr. OE. *crop*, *cropp*, 'sprout, bunch of flowers or berries; the top of a plant; ear of corn; crop of a bird; kidney', rel. to ON. *kroppr*, 'trunk of a body', Dan. *krop*, Swed. *kropp*, 'trunk of the body', MDu. *crop*, Du. *krop*, 'the craw of a bird', OHG., *kropf*, 'growth on human body; craw', MHG., G. *kropf*, 'craw'. The original meaning of these words was 'protuberance'. They derive fr. I.-E. base **greub-*, 'curved, rough, uneven', whence also Gk. γρῦπός, 'curved, rough, hook-nosed'. See **creep** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **croup** (of a horse), **crupper, group.**

Derivatives: *crop*, tr. v., to cut off (esp. the tops of plants); to pluck off, reap; intr. v., to yield a crop, *cropp-er*, n., *cropp-y*, adj.

croquet, n., a game played by driving wooden balls with wooden mallets through a series of iron hoops. — From a northern dial. var. of F. *crochet*, dimin. of *croc*, 'hook'. See **crochet.**

Derivative: *croquet*, tr. v.

croquette, n., a ball of minced meat, fish, or of rice or potato. — F., formed with dimin. suff. **-ette** fr. *croquer*, 'to crunch', which is of imitative origin.

crore, n., ten million rupees, i.e. one hundred lakhs (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *karoṛ*, rel. to Prakrit *kroḍi*, fr. OI. *kóṭiḥ*, 'end', which is prob. a Dravidian loan word.

crosier, crozier, n., the staff of a bishop. — The word orig. meant 'staff-bearer', and derives fr. OF. *crocier*, *crossier*, fr. *crosse*, 'crosier', fr. WTeut. **krukja*, 'crutch'. See **crutch** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **crosse, crossette, lacrosse.**

cross, n. — ME. *cros*, fr. OE. *cros*, fr. ON. *kross*, fr. OIr. *cros*, fr. L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*, 'cross', which is of uncertain, perh. Punic, origin. Cp. It. *croce*, OProvenç. *crotz*, F. *croix*, Sp., Port. *cruz*, Catal. *creu*, OS. *krūzi*, MDu. *crūce* (Du. *kruis*), OHG. *krūzi* (MHG. *kriuze*, G. *Kreuz*), which all derive fr. L. *crucem*. Cp. **across, crucial, Crucianella, crucible, crucify, cruise, cruiser, crusade, crusily, crux, cruzeiro, excruciate, kreutzer** and the second element in **hakenkreuz.** Cp. also **ridge, rung.**

Derivatives: *cross*, tr. and intr. v., *cross-ing*, n.

cross, adj., 1) placed across, transverse; 2) contrary; 3) ill-humored. — Fr. **cross,** n.

Derivatives: *cross-ly*, adv., *cross-ness*, n.

cross-country, adj. — Aphetic for *across-country*.

crosse, n., the racket used in the game *lacrosse*. — See **lacrosse** and cp. next word.

crossette, n. (*archaic*). — F., dimin. of *crosse*, 'crosier, stock.' See prec. word and **-ette.**

crossite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Whitman *Cross* (1854-1949). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

crosso-, combining form meaning 'provided with a fringe'. — Gk. κροσσο-, fr. κροσσοί (pl.), 'tassels, a fringe', rel. to κρόσσαι (pl.), 'battle-

ments, copings of parapets', which prob. stands for **qroqyā-*, and is cogn. with Czech and Russ. *krokva*, 'spar, rafter', OE. *hrægan*, MHG., G. *ragen*, 'to jut out'. See **rake,** 'to project'.

Crotalaria, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρόταλον, 'rattle', fr. κρότος. See next word.

Crotalus, n., the genus consisting of the rattlesnakes (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρόταλον, 'rattle', fr. κρότος, 'the sound of rattling, beating, striking or clapping' (whence also κροτεῖν, 'to cause to rattle; to knock, beat, strike, clap'), fr. I.-E. base **kret-*, 'to make a noise, to rattle', whose nasalized form appears in ON. *hrinda*, OE. *hrindan*, 'to thrust'. Cp. next word, **Crotaphytus,** and the second element in **dicrotic, tricrotism.**

crotaphion, n., the point at the posterior extremity of the sphenoid (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κροτάφιον, neut. of κροτάφιος, 'of the temples', fr. κρόταφος, 'side of the forehead', in the pl. 'temples', prop. meaning 'the place of beating', and rel. to κρότος, 'the sound of beating'. See prec. word.

crotaphite, adj., temporal (*anat.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. κρόταφοι (pl.), 'temples'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *crotaphite*, n., the temporal fossa, *crotaphit-ic*, adj., temporal.

Crotaphytus, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κροταφίτης, 'pertaining to the temples, temporal', fr. κρόταφοι (pl.), 'the temples'. See **crotaphion.**

crotch, n., a forked part. — F. *croche*, fr. *croc*, 'hook'. See next word.

Derivative: *crotch*, tr. and intr. v.

crotchet, n., 1) a small hook; 2) a hooklike part. — ME., fr. OF. *crochet* (pronounced *crotchet*), fr. *croc*, 'hook', a var. of **crochet** (q.v.) See also **crocket.**

Derivatives: *crotchet*, tr. and intr. v., *crotchet-eer*, n., *crochet-y*, adj., *crotchet-i-ness*, n.

Croton, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κρότων, 'a tick; castor-oil tree', a word of unknown origin.

crouch, intr. v. — ME. *crouchen*; prob. a blend of **cringe** and **couch.**

Derivatives: *crouch*, n., *crouch-er*, n.

croup, n., an inflammatory disease. — Scot. *croup*, 'to croak', of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *croup-y*, adj., *croup-i-ly*, adv., *croup-i-ness*, n.

croup, n., the hind part of quadrupeds, esp. of a horse. — ME., fr. F. *croupe*, fr. Frankish **krup-pa*, which orig. meant 'protuberance', and is rel. to **crop** (q.v.) See also next word and **crupper.**

croupier, n., a person in charge of a gaming table, collecting stakes. — F., lit. 'rider on the croup', hence 'assistant', fr. *croupir*, 'to ride on the croup', fr. *croupe*. See prec. word.

croûton, n., a small piece of toasted bread used in soups, etc. — F., lit. 'a little crust', dimin. of *croûte*. See **crust.**

crow, intr. v. — ME. *crowen*, fr. OE. *crāwan*, 'to crow', rel. to MLG. *krēien*, MDu. *crayen*, Du. *kraaien*, OHG. *krāen*, MHG. *kræjen*, G. *krähen*, 'to crow', of imitative origin. Cp. OSlav. *grajǫ, grajati*, 'to crow, caw', which is also imitative. Cp. also next word and **croak.**

Derivatives: *crow*, n., *crow-ing*, n., *crow-er*, n.

crow, n., the bird. — ME. *crowe*, fr. OE. *crāwe*, rel. to OS. *krāja*, MDu. *crāie*, Du. *kraai*, OHG. *krā, krāwa, krāja, krāha*, MHG. *krā, kræje*, G. *Krähe*, 'a crow', and to OE. *crāwan*, etc., to crow'; see **crow,** v. These nouns lit. mean 'the crowing (bird)'. Cp. next word.

crowbar, n. — Lit. 'a *bar* with a pointed end resembling a *crow's* beak'.

crowd, n., an ancient Celtic stringed instrument. — ME. *crowde*, fr. W. *crwth*, 'anything swelling, bulging', which is rel. to OIr. *crot*, 'harp', Gael. *cruit*, 'harp, violin', Ir. *cruit*, 'violin', and to OW. *crunn*, Gael. *cruinn*, 'round, curved'. See **crown,** n., and cp. **rote,** 'a musical instrument'.

crowd, intr. and tr. v., to press. — ME. *cruden, crouden*, fr. OE. *crūdan*, 'to press, push', rel. to MDu. *crūden*, later *kruyden, kruyen*, Du. *kruien*, 'to push', MHG. *kroten*, 'to press, oppress'. Cp. **curd.**

Derivatives: *crowd*, n., multitude, *crowd-ed*, adj., *crowd-ed-ly*, adv., *crowd-ed-ness*, n., *crowder* (q.v.)

crowder, n., one who or that which crowds. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

crowder, n., one who plays on a crowd (*archaic*). — Formed fr. **crowd,** 'a musical instrument', with agential suff. **-er.**

crown, n. — ME. *croune*, fr. earlier *coroune, corune*, fr. OF. *corone* (F. *couronne*), fr. L. *corōna*, 'garland, wreath, crown', fr. Gk. κορώνη, 'anything curved; crown', fr. κορωνός, 'curved, crooked', which is cogn. with MIr. *cruind*, OW. *crunn*, W., MW. *crwnn*, Gael. *cruinn*, 'round', curved', L. *curvus*, 'bent, crooked'. Cp. It., Sp. *corona*, Port. *coroa*, OFris., MLG. *krōne* (Du. *kroon, kruin*), OHG. *corōna* (MHG *krōne*, G. *Krone*), ON. *krūna*, which all derive fr. L. *corōna*. See **curve** and cp. **corona.** Cp. also **cornice, coroa, corollary, crowd,** 'a musical instrument'.

crown, tr. v. — ME. *crounen*, fr. earlier *corunen*, fr. OF. *coroner* (F. *couronner*), fr. L. *corōnāre*, 'to crown', fr. *corōna*. See **crown,** n. Cp. Rum. *cununà*, 'to crown, wreathe; to unite in wedlock', It. *coronare*, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. *coronar*, Port. *coroar*, 'to crown', which all derive fr. L. *corōnāre*.

Derivative: *crown-er*, n.

crozier, n. — See **crosier.**

crucial, adj., 1) cross-shaped; 2) decisive, critical. — F., fr. L. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross'. See **cross** and adj. suff. **-al.** In its second sense, the word *crucial* derives from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis* (see **Novum Organum II, XXXVI**).

Derivative: *crucial-ly*, adv.

crucian carp, n., a species of a carp. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. MLG. *karusse* (whence also Dan. *karuds*), which prob. derives fr. Lith. *karúšis* (whence also G. *Karausche*). Lith. *karúšis* is a collateral form of *karõsas*, which, together with Czech *karas*, Pol. *karaś*, Russ. *karás'*, 'crucian carp', is borrowed fr. L. *coracīnus*, 'a Nile fish' (whence also F. *corassin, carassin*, 'crucian carp'), fr. Gk. κορακῖνος, of s.m., lit. 'a fish or ravenlike color', fr. κόραξ, gen. κόρακος, 'raven'; see **coracine.** MG. *karaʒ*, of s.m., is a Slavic loan word.

Crucianella, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL. formed with the dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. L. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross'. See **cross,** n.

cruciate, adj., cross-shaped. — ModL. *cruciātus*, 'cross-shaped', fr. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross'. See **cross** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **excruciate.** In the now obsolete sense, 'tortured, tormented', *cruciate* derives fr. L. *cruciātus*, pp. of *cruciāre*, 'to crucify, torture, torment', fr. *crux* (see above).

crucible, n., a vessel for melting metals. — ML. *crucibulum*, 'night lamp, melting pot, crucible', formed fr. L. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross' (see **cross,** n.), and the instrumental suff. *-bulum*. The lamp was so called from its shape suggestive of a cross.

Derivative: *crucible*, tr. v.

cruciferous, adj., 1) bearing a cross; 2) pertaining to the mustard family (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *crucifer*, 'cross bearer', fr. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **cross** and **-ferous.** The mustard family is called *cruciferous* because the four petals of the flowers are arranged crosswise.

crucifix, n. — ME., fr. OF. *crucefix* (F. *crucifix*), fr. L. *crucifīxus*, 'one fixed to the cross', orig. spelled in two words: *crucī fīxus*, from the dative of *crux*, 'a cross', and pp. of *fīgere*, 'to fix'. See **cross,** n., and **fix,** adj., and cp. **crucify.**

crucifixion, n. — Eccles. L. *crucifixiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *crucifīxus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

cruciform, adj., cross-shaped. — Compounded of L. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cross** and **form,** n.

crucify, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *crucifier*, fr. L. *crucifīgere*, orig. spelled in two words: *crucī fīgere*, 'to fix to the cross'; see **crucifix.** OF. *crucifier* was influenced in form by the many verbs ending in *-fier*, a suff. corresponding to L. *-ficāre*.

Derivatives: *crucifi-ed*, adj., *crucifi-er*, n.

crude, adj., 1) raw; not refined; 2) not finished. — L. *crūdus*, 'raw, crude, not cooked', lit. 'trickling with blood, bleeding', rel. to *cruor*, 'blood (flowing from a wound)', *cruentus*, 'stained with blood, bloody', fr. I.-E. base **qrewᵊ-, *qreu-*, 'coagulated, congealed, bloody', whence also OI. *kravíḥ*, 'raw flesh', *kravyam*, 'blood', *krūrdḥ*, 'raw, bloody, cruel', Avestic *xrūm* (acc.), 'a piece of bloody flesh', *xrūra-*, 'bloody, cruel', *xrūma-, xrūta-*, 'dreadful, horrible', Gk. κρέας (for **κρέϝας*), 'flesh', OPol. *kry*, OSlav. *krŭvĭ*, OPruss. *krawian*, Lith. *kraŭjas*, 'blood', Lett. *kreve*, 'clotted blood', MIr. *crū*, W. *crau*, Co. *crow*, 'blood', OIr. *crūaid*, 'firm, hard', OE. *hrēaw*, 'raw'. Cp. **raw.** Cp. also **creosote, cruel, cruentation, crust, crystal, ecru, recrudesce.**

Derivatives: *crude-ly*, adv., *crude-ness*, n.

crudity, n. — F. *crudité*, fr. L. *crūditātem*, acc. of *crūditās*, fr. *crūdus*. See **crude** and **-ity.**

cruel, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *cruel*, fr. L. *crūdēlis*, 'hard, unmerciful, cruel, fierce', fr. *crūdus;* see **crude.** For the formation of *crūdēlis*, fr. *crūdus*, cp. L. *fidēlis*, 'true, faithful', fr. *fīdus*, of s.m.

Derivatives: *cruel-ly*, adv., *cruel-ness*, n., *cruelty* (q.v.)

cruelty, n. — OF. *cruelte* (F. *cruauté*), fr. L. *crūdēlitātem*, acc. of *crūdēlitās*, 'cruelty'. See prec. word and **-ty.**

cruentation, n., oozing of blood, esp. from a dead body after incision. — L. *cruentātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a staining with blood', fr. *cruentātus*, pp. of *cruentāre*, 'to stain with blood', fr. *cruentus*, 'bloody', fr. *cruor*, 'blood', which is rel. to *crūdus*. See **crude** and **-ation.**

cruet, n., a small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc. — AF., dimin. of OF. *crue, cruie*, 'an earthen pot', fr. Frankish **krūka* (whence also OProvenç. *cruga*, and F. *cruche*, 'pitcher'), which is rel. to MHG. *krūche*, 'pitcher, jug', and to OHG. *kruog*, of s.m. See **crock,** 'earthen pot'.

cruise, intr. and tr. v. — Du. *kruisen*, 'to cross; to cruise', fr. *kruis*, 'cross', fr. L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*, 'cross'. See **cross,** n.

Derivatives: *cruise*, n., *cruiser* (q.v.)

cruiser, n. — Lit. 'a cruising vessel', formed fr. **cruise** with agential suff. **-er.**

cruller, n., a small sweet cake. — Du. *kruller*, lit. 'a curled cake', fr. *krullen*, 'to curl'. See **curl.**

crumb, n. — ME. *crume, crumme*, fr. OE. *cruma*, rel. to ON. *krumr*, Dan. *krumme*, MLG., MDu. *crōme*, Du. *kruim*, MHG. *krūme*, G. *Krume*, 'crumb', and cogn. with Gk. γρῡμέᾱ, γρῡμείᾱ, 'bag, trash, trumpery; fish remnants', γρύ-τη, 'frippery', γρῦ, 'dirt under the nail', L. *grūmus*, 'a little heap'. All these words prob. mean lit. 'something scraped together', and derive fr. I.-E. base **greu-*, 'to scrape together'. Cp. **crumple.** Cp. also **crumen, grume.**

Derivatives: *crumb*, tr. and intr. v., *crumble*, v. (q.v.), *crumb-y, crumm-y*, adjs.

crumble, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **crumb** with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *crumbl-y*, adj.

crumen, n., the name of the suborbital gland in deer and antelopes. — L. *crumīna, crumēna*, 'purse, bag', fr. Gk. γρῡμέᾱ, γρῡμείᾱ. See **crumb.**

crump, tr. and intr. v., to crunch. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: *crump*, n., 1) a crunching sound; 2) a heavy shell.

crumpet, n., a kind of sticky cake. — ME. *crompid cake* (Wycliffe's rendering of Heb. *rāqîq*, Ex. 29:23). ME. *crompid* prob. derives fr. OE. *cron peht*, 'a thin flat cake', which is, indeed, the most exact rendering of Heb. *raqîq*, fr. Heb. *raq*, 'thin'. OE. *cron peht* is of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. *krampoez*, 'a thin flat cake', in which the second element is rel. to W. *poeth*, 'cooked', and cogn. with OI. *pakváh*, Gk. πεπτός, L. *coctus*, 'cooked' Lith. *kèptas*, 'baked'. See **cook.**

crumple, tr. and intr. v. — Freq. formed with suff. **-le** from obsol. OE. *crump*, *crumb*, 'crooked', which is rel. to OS. *crumb*, Du. *krom*, OHG., MHG. *krump*, G. *krumm*, 'crooked', and cogn. with Gk. γρῦπός, 'curved, hook-nosed'. See **creep** and cp. **cripple.** Cp. also the first element in **krummhorn.**

Derivatives: *crumple*, n., *crumpl-ed*, adj., *crumpler*, n., *crumpl-ing*, n., *crumpl-y*, adj.

crunch, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **craunch** and **scrunch.**

Derivatives: *crunch*, n., *crunch-ing*, n. and adj., *crunch-ing-ly*, adv., *crunch-ing-ness*, n., *crunch-y*, adj., *crunch-i-ly*, adv., *crunch-i-ness*, n.

crunode, n., a point at which a curve crosses itself (*geom.*) — Irregularly formed fr. L. *crux*, 'cross', and *nōdus*, 'knot'. See **cross** and **node.**

Derivative: *crunod-al*, adj.

crupper, n., 1) the rump of a horse, croup; 2) a leather strap attached to a saddle. — ME. *cropere*, fr. OF. *cropiere* (F. *croupière*), 'crupper, saddle tie', fr. *crope* (F. *croupe*), 'croupe, rump'. See **croup,** 'the hind part of a horse'.

Derivative: *crupper*, tr. v.

crural, adj., pertaining to the leg (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *crūrālis*, fr. *crūs*, gen. *crūris*, 'leg'. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

crus, n., the leg; the shank (*anat.*) — L. *crūs*, gen. *crūris*, 'leg, shank, shin', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Arm. *srun-k'* (pl.), 'shinbones, calves of the leg'; not related to L. *cruor*, 'blood', *crūdus*, 'raw'. Cp. **crural.**

crusade, n. — A blend of Sp. *cruzada* and F. *croisade*, fr. Sp. *cruzar*, resp. F. *croiser*, 'to cross, to take the cross', fr. Sp. *cruz*, resp. F. *croix*, fr. L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*. See **cross,** n., and **-ade** (representing Sp. *-ada*) and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *crusade*, intr. v., *crusad-er*, n.

crusado, cruzado, n., name of a Portuguese coin. — Port. *cruzado*, lit. 'marked with a cross', fr. *cruzar*, 'to cross, mark with a cross', rel. to Catal. *crusar*, OIt. *crociare*, OProvenç. *crozar*, F. *croiser*, fr. L. *crux*, 'cross'. See **cross,** n., and cp. prec. word.

cruse, n., a small earthen vessel. — ME. *cruse*, *cruce*, prob. fr. MDu. *cruese* (Du. *kroes*), 'cup, pot, mug', which is rel. to MLG. *krūs*, ON. *krūs*, Dan. *krus*, 'mug, jug', Swed. *krus*, 'mug', MHG. *krūse*, G. *Krause*, 'jug, mug'.

crush, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *cruschen*, fr. OF. *cruissir*, a var. of *croissir*, 'to break', fr. Frankish **krostjan*, 'to gnash the teeth', which is rel. to Goth. *kriustan*, 'to gnash the teeth', *krusts*, 'the gnashing of teeth', ON. *kreista*, 'to press, squeeze', OSwed. *krusa*, *krosa*, 'to crush'. Cp. It. *crosciare* (fr. OF. *croissir*), and OProvenç. *croisir*, *cruisir*, Catal. *cruxir* (whence Sp. *crujir*), 'to crack', which are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: *crush*, n., *crush-ed*, adj., *crush-er*, n., *crush-ing*, adj., *crush-ing-ly*, adv.

crusily, crusile, adj., sprinkled with small crosses (*her.*) — OF. *croisillie*, *croisille*, *crusillie*, fr. *croisille*, 'a small cross', dimin. of OF. *croiz* (F. *croix*), fr. L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*, 'cross'. See **cross.**

crust, n. — ME., fr. OF. *crouste* (F. *croûte*), fr. L. *crusta*, 'the hard surface of a body, rind, crust, shell', which stands for **crus-tā*, and lit. means 'that which has been hardened by freezing', and is cogn. with Gk. κρύος (prob. for *κρύσος), 'icy cold, frost', κρυερός, 'icy, chilling', κρῦμός (for *κρυσμός), 'frost', κρύσταλλος, 'ice, crystal', Toch. A *kuras*, B *krost*, 'cold', Lett. *kruvesis*, 'mud frozen in the field; roughness of the soil', Lith. *at-krūsti*, 'to revive' (said of frozen people), OHG. *(h)rosa*, *(h)roso*, 'ice, crust', ON. *hriōsa*, 'to shudder', OE. *hrūse*, 'earth, ground'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **qreus-*, **qrus-*, **qruwes-*, enlarged forms of base **qreu-*, 'icy, solid, coagulated, congealed', whence also L. *crūdus*, 'raw'. See **crude** and cp. **Crustacea, encrust.** Cp. also **croûton, crystal, custard** and the first element in **Caucasian.**

Derivatives: *crust*, v. (q.v.), *crust-y*, adj., *crust-i-ly*, adv., *crust-i-ness*, n.

crust, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **crust,** n., on analogy of OF. *crouster* (F. *croûter*), fr. *crouste*.

Derivatives: *crust-ed*, adj., *crust-ed-ly*, adv.

Crustacea, n. pl., a large class of animals characterized by a hard outer shell; including **crabs,** lobsters, shrimps, crayfish, etc. (*zool.*) — Neut. pl. of ModL. *crustāceus*, lit. 'pertaining to the crust or shell', fr. L. *crusta*. See **crust,** n.

crustacean, adj., pertaining to the Crustacea. — See prec. word and **-an.**

Derivative: *crustacean*, n.

crustaceology, n., the study of crustaceans. — A hybrid coined fr. **Crustacea** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ,** fr. **-λόγος,** 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

crustaceous, adj., 1) pertaining to crust; 2) the same as crustacean. — ModL. *crustāceus*. See **Crustacea** and **-ous.**

crutch, n. — ME. *crucche*, fr. OE. *crycc*, 'crutch, staff, crozier', rel. to OS. *krukka*, Dan. *krykke*, Swed. *krycka*, MDu. *crucke*, Du. *kruk*, OHG. *krucka*, MHG. *krucke*, G. *Krücke*, 'crutch'. These words stand in gradational relationship to ON. *krōkr*, 'hook', *kraki*, 'a stick with a hook at its end'. They are related also to E. **cricket,** the game, **creek, crook** and **crosier.** Dial. It. *croccia*, It. *gruccia*, 'crutch', and *crocco*, 'hook', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: *crutch*, tr. and intr. v., *crutch-ed*, adj.

crux, n., something difficult to explain, a hard puzzle. — L. *crux*, 'cross', used also in the sense of 'torture, trouble'. Cp. *crux interpretum*, 'a crux of interpretors'. Cp. also **crucial, excruciate** and see **cross.**

cruzado, n. — See **crusado.**

cruzeiro, n., the monetary unit of Brazil. — Port., fr. *cruz*, 'cross', fr. L. *crucem*, acc. of *crux*, 'cross'. See **crucial.**

cry, intr. and tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *crier*, fr. VL. **crītāre*, corruption of L. *quirītāre*, 'to cry, wail, scream', denominated fr. *Quirītēs*, 'Roman citizens'; see **Quirites.** Accordingly *quirītāre* orig. meant 'to address the Romans', whence arose the meanings 'to implore somebody's help; to raise a plaintive cry; to cry aloud'. Cp. It. *gridare*, OProvenç., OSp. *cridar*, Sp., Port. *gritar*, which all derive from L. *quirītāre*. Cp. also **decry, descry.**

Derivatives: *cry*, n., *cry-ing*, adj., *cry-ing-ly*, adv.

cry-, form of **cryo-** before a vowel.

crymodynia, n., pain caused by cold weather (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'pain caused by frost', fr. κρῦμός (for *κρυσμός), 'frost', and ὀδύνη, 'pain'. Gk. κρῦμός is cogn. with L. *crusta*, 'crust'; see **crust,** n., and cp. the second element in **isocryme.** For the second element see **-odynia.**

crymotherapy, n., the therapeutic application of cold (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. κρῦμός, 'frost', and θεραπείᾱ, 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. See prec. word and **-therapy.**

cryo-, before a vowel **cry-,** combining form meaning 'cold, freezing'. — Gk. κρυο-, κρυ-, fr. κρύος (for *κρύσος), 'icy cold, frost', which is cogn. with L. *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust.**

cryogen, n., a refrigerant. — Compounded of **cryo-** and **-gen.**

cryolite, n., a fluoride of sodium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Orig. *kryolith*, coined by Peter Christian Abilgaard (1740-1801), director of the Veterinary College in Copenhagen, fr. Gk. κρύος, 'icy cold, frost', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **cryo-** and **-lite;** so called by him from its translucency. See J. R. Partington, A History of Chemistry, Volume III, London, 1962, p. 554.

cryometer, n., a thermometer for measuring very low temperatures. — Compounded of **cryo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

cryophorus, n., an instrument for showing the freezing of water by its own evaporation. — Compounded of **cryo-** and Gk. **-φόρος,** 'bearer', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See **-phore.**

crypt, n., an underground chamber. — L. *crypta*, 'vault, cave, crypt', fr. Gk. κρυπτή, of s.m., short for κρυπτὴ καμάρᾱ, 'a hidden vault'. Κρυπτή is fem. of κρυπτός, 'hidden, concealed', verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, 'to hide, conceal', fr. I.-E. base **qrū-bh-*, enlargement of base **qrū-*, 'to hide', whence OSlav. *kryjǫ*, *kryti*, 'to hide'. Cp. **krypton.** Cp. also **grot, grotto,** which are doublets of *crypt*. Cp. also **Apocrypha, undercroft.**

crypt-, form of **crypto-** before a vowel.

cryptic, adj., secret. — L. *crypticus*, 'covered, concealed', fr. Gk. κρυπτικός, fr. κρυπτός, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, 'to hide, conceal'. See **crypt** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *cryptic-al-ly*, adv.

crypto-, before a vowel **crypt-,** combining form meaning 'hidden, secret'. — Gk. κρυπτο-, κρυπτ-, fr. κρυπτός, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν. See **crypt.**

cryptocrystalline, adj., indistinctly crystalline (*petrogr.*) — Compounded of **crypto-** and **crystalline.**

Cryptodira, n. pl., a suborder of tortoises (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having a concealed neck', compounded of **crypto-** and Ion. Gk. δειρή, 'neck', which is rel. to Gk. δέρη, Lesbian δέρρᾱ, Dor. δήρᾱ, Arcad. δερϝᾶ, of s.m. (I.-E. **g*^{w}*er-wā*), and is cogn. with OI. *grīvá* (for **g*^{w}*ri-wā*), 'nape', OSlav *griva*, 'mane', fr. I.-E. base **g*^{w}*er-*, 'to swallow', whence also Gk. βορᾶ, βρῶμα, 'food', L. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **voracious.**

Derivatives: *cryptodir-an*, *cryptodir-ous*, adjs.

cryptogam, n., one of the group of plants which have no external flowers and seeds. — F. *cryptogame*, fr. Gk. κρυπτός, 'hidden', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **crypto-** and **-gamy.**

Derivatives: *cryptogam-ian*, *cryptogam-ic*, adjs., *cryptogam-y*, n., *cryptogam-ist*, n., *cryptogam-ous*, adj.

Cryptogamia, n. pl., the group of cryptogams (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ia.**

cryptogram, n., something written in cipher. — Compounded of **crypto-** and γράμμα, 'something written'. See **-gram.**

Derivatives: *cryptogram-ic*, *cryptogrammat-ic*, adjs.

Cryptogramma, n., a genus of plants of the polypody family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **crypto-** and Gk. γράμμη, 'a line', which is rel. to γράμμα, 'something written' (see **-gram** and cp. **cryptogram**); so called in allusion to the lines of sporangia at first hidden by the margin.

cryptograph, n., a cryptogram. — Compounded of **crypto-** and Gk. **-γραφος,** fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *cryptograph-er*, n., *cryptograph-ic*, adj., *cryptograph-y*, n.

cryptology, n., a secret language. — Compounded of **crypto-** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ,** fr. **-λόγος,** 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

cryptorchid, n., one with undescended testicles (*anat.*) — Medical. L. *cryptorchis*, corrupted fr. Gk. κρύψορχις, 'undescended testicles', a word coined by Galen fr. κρύψις, 'hiding, concealment' (fr. κρύπτειν, 'to hide'), and ὄρχις, 'testicle'. See **crypt-** and **orchid.**

Derivative: *cryptorchid-ism*, also *cryptorch-ism*, n.

Cryptostegia, n., a genus of woody vines of the milkweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded

of **crypto-** and Gk. στέγη, 'roof', which is rel. to στέγος, 'roof', fr. στέγειν, 'to cover'. See **stegano-.**

Cryptotaenia, n., a genus of plants containing the honewort (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **crypto-** and Gk. ταινία, 'fillet'. See **taenia.**

crystal, n. — ME. *cristal*, fr. OF. *cristal* (F. *crystal*), fr. L. *crystallum*, fr. Gk. κρύσταλλος, 'ice; crystal', which is rel. to κρυσταίνειν, 'to congeal, freeze'. Both these words derive fr. κρύος (for *κρύσος), 'frost', which is cogn. with L. *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **crymodynia, cryogen, cryolite.**

Derivatives: *crystal*, adj. and tr. v., *crystalline* (q.v.), *crystall-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *crystalliz-ation*, n., *crystalliz-ed*, adj., *crystalliz-er*, n.

crystall-, form of **crystallo-** before a vowel.

crystalline, adj. — F. *crystallin*, fr. L. *crystallinus*, fr. Gk. κρυστάλλινος, 'of crystal', fr. κρύσταλλος. See **crystal** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος.

Derivatives: *crystalline* n., *crystallin-ity*, n.

crystallo-, before a vowel **crystall-,** combining form meaning 'crystal'. — Gk. κρυσταλλο-, κρυσταλλ-, fr. κρύσταλλος. See **crystal.**

crystallographer, n. — See **crystallography** and agential suff. **-er.**

crystallography, n., the study of the formation of crystals. — Compounded of **crystallo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

crystalloid, adj., resembling a crystal. — Compounded of **crystallo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

crystallomancy, n., divination by crystal gazing. — Compounded of **crystallo-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

csárdás, n., a Hungarian national dance. — Hung. *csárdás.*

cten-, form of **cteno-** before a vowel.

ctenidium, n., the gill of a mollusk (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. κτείς, gen. κτενός, 'comb'. See **cteno-.**

cteno-, before a vowel **cten-,** combining form meaning 'comblike' (*zool.*) — Gk. κτενο-, κτεν-, fr. κτείς, gen. κτενός, 'comb', which stands for *pk̂ten, and is rel. to πέκειν, 'to comb', and cogn. with L. *pecten*, 'comb', *pectere*, 'to comb'. See **pecten.**

ctenoid, adj., comblike. — Compounded of **cten-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Ctenophora, n. pl., a phylum of *Coelenterata* (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **cteno-** and neut. pl. of Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer', fr. φέρειν, 'to bear'. See **-phore.**

cuarenta, n., a silver coin of Cuba. — Sp., 'forty', fr. L. *quadrāgintā*. See **quadragenarian** and cp. **quarantine.**

cub, n., the young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger etc. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to ON. and Icelandic *kobbi*, Norw. *kobbe*, 'seal', which is prob. so called from its heavy and clumsy form, to Norw. *kubbe*, *kub*, 'stump, block', and to E. **cob,** 'heap, lump', and further to Norw. *kop*, 'cup', earlier Dan. *kop*, 'head', Dan. *kop*, 'cup', OHG. *chuph*, *kopf*, 'cup', MHG. *kopf*, 'drinking vessel; head', G. *Kopf*, 'head'. See **cup.**

Derivatives: *cub*, tr. and intr. v., to bring forth cubs, *cubb-ing*, n., *cubb-ish*, adj., *cubb-ish-ly*, adv., *cubb-ish-ness*, n., *cub-hood*, n.

cub, n., a stall, shed. — MDu. *cubbe* (Du. *kub*, *kubbe*), 'stall, shed', rel. to **cove** (q.v.) See also **cubby.**

cubage, n., cubic content. — See **cube** and **-age.**

cubature, n., cubic content. — F., irregularly formed fr. L. *cubus*, 'cube', on analogy of *quadrature*. See **cube** and **-ure.**

cubby, n., a small space. — Derived fr. **cub,** 'stall, shed'.

cube, n. — F., fr. L. *cubus*, fr. Gk. κύβος, 'cube, cubical die', prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Arab. *ka'b*, 'cube', and see **Kaaba.** The υ in Gk. κύβος is equivalent to Sem. *ayin* (represented by the sign '). See W. Muss-Arnolt in Transactions of the American Philological Association, p. 147. Gk. κύβος in the sense 'hollow above the hip', is not related to κύβος, 'cube'.

Derivatives: *cube*, tr. v., *cub-er*, n., *cubic* (q.v.)

cubeb, n., a small aromatic berry used in medicine. — F. *cubèbe*, fr. ML. *cubeba*, fr. VArab. *kubâba*, corresponding to Arab., *kabāba*^{h}, of s.m.

cubelet, n., a little cube. — A double dimin. formed fr. **cube** with the suffixes **-el** and **-et.**

cubic, adj. — F. *cubique*, fr. L. *cubicus*, fr. Gk. κυβικός, fr. κύβος, 'cube'. See **cube** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *cubic*, n., *cubic-al*, adj., *cubic-al-ly*, *cubic-ly*, advs.

cubicle, n., 1) a small sleeping room; 2) any small room. — L. *cubiculum*, 'an apartment for reclining or resting', for *cubi-clom*, lit. 'a place for reclining', formed from the stem of *cubāre*, 'to lie down, recline', with *-clom*, a suff. denoting place. L. *cubāre* derives fr. I.-E. base ***qeu-b-***, 'to bend, curve, arch', whence also L. *cubitum*, 'elbow', Gk. κύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle' (but κύβος in the sense of 'cube, die', is a Semitic loan word), Goth. *hups*, OE. *hype*, 'hip'. See **hip** and cp. **accumbent, concubine, couvade, covey, cubit, incubate, incubus, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent, succubus, succumb.** Cp. also **coomb,** 'a deep valley'. Base ***qeub-*** is a *-b*-enlargement of base ***qeu-***, 'to bend', curve, arch', whence — with reduplication — L. *cacūmen* (prob. fr. orig. ***kakud***), 'top, summit'. See **high** and cp. **cacuminal.** For a *-p*-enlargement of this base see **cup** and cp. words there referred to.

cubiculum, n., a cubicle. — L. See **cubicle.**

cubiform, adj., having the form of a cube. — Compounded of L. *cubus*, 'cube', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cube** and **form,** n.

cubism, n., a school of modern art characterized by the use of cubes and other geometric solids. — F. *cubisme*, fr. *cube*, 'cube'; see **cube** and **-ism.** The word *cubisme* was coined by the French art critic Louis Vauxcelles on the basis of a remark made by the French painter Henri Matisse (1869-1954) before a landscape exhibited by Georges Braque (1882-1963) in the Autumn Salon of 1908. On that occasion Matisse spoke of the 'small cubes' (*petits cubes*) characterizing the painting of Braque. This remark induced Vauxcelles to form the word *cubisme*.

cubist, n., an adherent of cubism. — F. *cubiste*, fr. *cube*, 'cube'. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *cubist*, adj.

cubit, n. — L. *cubitum* (also *cubitus*), 'elbow', fr. I.-E. base ***qeu-b-***, 'to bend, curve', whence also *cubāre*, 'to lie down'. See **cubicle** and cp. **cubitus.** Cp. also **codille.**

cubital, adj., pertaining to the cubitus or cubit. — L. *cubitālis*, fr. *cubitum* (*cubitus*). See **cubit** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cubitus, n., the ulna (*anat.*) — L. 'elbow'. See **cubit.**

cuboid, adj., resembling a cube in shape. — Gk. κυβοειδής, 'like a cube, cubical', compounded of κύβος, 'cube', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cube** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *cuboid*, n.

cuckold, n., the husband of an unfaithful wife. — ME. *cocold*, *kokewold*, *kokeweld*, fr. OF. *cucuault*, 'cuckold', a hybrid coined fr. OF. *cocu* (whence F. *coucou*), 'cuckoo', and *-ault*, *-alt*, a suff. of Teut. origin. See next word. OF. *cocu* unites the senses of 'cuckoo' and 'cuckold'. The sense development of OF. *cocu*, *cucuault*, 'finds its explanation in the fact that the female of the cuckoo never remains with the same male for a longer time. Modern French distinguishes between *coucou*, 'cuckoo', and *cocu*, 'cuckold'.

Derivatives: *cuckold*, tr. v., *cuckold-ry*, n.

cuckoo, n. — F. *coucou*, fr. OF. *cocu*, a word imitative of the bird's cry. Cp. Gk. κόκκῡξ, L. *cucūlus*, 'cuckoo', OI. *kōkiláḥ*, 'the Indian cuckoo', *kókaḥ*, 'goose', MIr. *cūach*, W. *cog*, 'cuckoo', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. **cuckold, coccyx, koel.** Cp. also **cock.**

cuculiform, adj., resembling, or pertaining to, the cuckoos. — Compounded of L. *cucūlus*, 'cuckoo', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cuckoo** and **form,** n,

cucullaris, n., the trapezius muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L. *cucullāris*, lit. 'resembling a cap', fr. L. *cucullus*, 'cap, hood'. See **cowl** and cp. next word.

cucullate, cucullated, adj., hooded; hood-shaped (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Late L. *cucullātus*, 'hooded', pp. of *cucullāre*, 'to cover with a hood', fr. L. *cucullus*, 'cap, hood'. See **cowl** and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *cucullate-ly*, adv.

cuculliform, adj., hood-shaped. — Compounded of L. *cucullus*, 'cap, hood', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cowl** and **form,** n.

cuculoid, adj., resembling, or pertaining, to the cuckoos. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *cucūlus*, 'cuckoo', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cuckoo** and **-oid.** The correct form is *cuculiform*, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

cucumber, n. — ME. *cucumer*, fr. OF. *cocombre*, *cucombre* (F. *concombre*), fr. OProvenç. *cogombre*, fr. L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, 'cucumber', fr. Gk. κύκυος, assimilated fr. σίκυος, 'cucumber', a collateral form of σικύη, of s.m., which was prob. formed through metathesis fr. Heb. *qishshū'â*^{h}, 'cucumber'. See **Sicyos** and cp. It. *cocomero*, Sp. *cohombro*, Port. *cogombro*, which also derive fr. L. *cucumerem*. Cp. also **Cucumis.**

cucumiform, adj., having the form of a cucumber. — Compounded of L. *cucumis*, 'cucumber', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cucumber** and **form,** n.

Cucumis, n., a genus of plants of the cucumber family (*bot.*) — L., 'cucumber'. See **cucumber.**

cucurbit, n., 1) a gourd; 2) a gourd-shaped flask. — F. *cucurbite*, fr. L. *cucurbita*, 'a gourd', which is cogn. with OI. *carbhaṭaḥ*, 'gourd'. The reduplication in L. *cu-cur-bita* is prob. due to the influence of L. *cu-cu-mis*, 'cucumber'. Cp. Rum. *cucurbetă*, OProvenç. *cogorda*, OF. *coorde* (whence F. *courge* and *gourde*), 'gourd, pumpkin', OE. *cyrfet*, OHG. *kurbiz*, MHG. *kürbiz*, G. *Kürbis*), 'gourd', which all derive from L. *cucurbita*. Cp. **gourd.**

Cucurbita, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — L., 'gourd'. See prec. word.

Cucurbitaceae, n. pl., a family of vines (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Cucurbita** with suff. **-aceae.**

cucurbitaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

cud, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cwidu*, *cudu*, 'mastic, cud', rel. to ME. *code*, 'pitch', ON. *kvāða*, 'resin', OHG. *quiti*, *kuti*, 'glue' (whence MHG. *küte*, *küt*, G. *Kitt*, 'putty'), and cogn. with OI. *játu-*, lac, gum', and with L. *bitūmen* (an Osco-Umbrian dial. word; the genuine Latin form would have been ***vetūmen***, fr. ***gwetūmen***), 'mineral pitch'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. ***gwet-***, ***geut-***, ***gŭt-***, dental enlargements of base ***geu-***, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See **cove,** 'a small bay', and cp. **quid** for chewing. Cp. also **bitumen, bowel, guttural.**

cudbear, n., a dye made from lichens. — Coined from the name of *Cuthbert* Gordon (in 1766) who patented this dye.

cuddle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. formed fr. dial. *cull*, *coll*, 'to hug, embrace', fr. ME. *collen*, fr. OF. *coler*, 'to embrace', fr. *col*, 'neck', fr. L. *collum*. See **collar.**

Derivatives: *cuddle*, n., *cuddle-some*, *cuddl-y*, adjs.

cuddy, n., a donkey. — From the Scot. name *Cuddy*, dimin. of *Cuthbert*.

cuddy, n., a cabin in a ship. — Du. *kajuit*, fr. F. *cahute*, 'cabin', which is a blend of *cabane*, 'hut, shanty, cabin', and *hutte*, 'hut'. Cp. G. *Kajüte*, Dan. *kahyt*, Swed. *kajuta*, 'cabin', which all are borrowed fr. F. *cahute*, and see **cabin** and **hut.**

cudgel, n. — ME. *kuggel*, fr. OE. *cycgel*, rel. to MDu. *koghele*, 'club with a round end', Du. *kogel*, MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *Kugel*, 'ball, globe', OHG. *coccho*, 'rounded ship', MHG. *kiule*, *kūle*, G. *Keule*, 'club with a round end', Swed. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, 'cog', and cogn. with Lith. *gugà*, 'pommel of a saddle, hump, hillock', *gaũgaras*, 'summit', Russ. *gúglja*, 'tumor, swelling'. Cp. **cog,** 'tooth on a wheel'.

Derivatives: *cudgel*, tr. v., *cudgel(l)-er*, n.

cue, n., tail; billiard rod. — F. *queue*, 'tail', fr. L. *cōda*, of s.m. See **caudal** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **queue.**

cue, n., direction for an actor's appearance. — Prob. name of the letter *q*, used as the abbreviation of L. *quandō*, '*when* (the actor has to come in)'.

cueist, n., a billiard player (*slang*). — A hybrid coined fr. **cue,** 'tail; billiard rod', a word of Latin origin, and suff. **-ist** (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

cuesta, n., a hill, slope (*Southwestern U.S.A.*) — Sp., fr. L. *costa*, 'rib, side'. See **coast.**

cuff, n., the lower part of the sleeve. — ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, 'glove, mitten', of uncertain origin; not related to *coif.*

Derivatives: *cuff*, tr. v., to put cuffs on, *cuff-er*, n.

cuff, tr. v., to strike. — ME., prob. fr. ME. *cuffe*, 'glove', and orig. meaning 'to strike with a glove'. See **cuff,** n.

cuirass, n., armor protecting the breast and back. — F. *cuirasse*, orig. 'a leather breastplate', fr. *cuir*, 'hide, leather', fr. L. *corium*. Cp. It. *corazza*, OProvenç. *coirassa*, *cuirassa*, Sp. *coraza*, Port. *couraça*, 'cuirass', and see **corium.**

Derivatives: *cuirass*, tr. v., *cuirass-ed*, adj.

cuirassier, n., a soldier wearing a cuirass. — F., formed with suff. **-ier** fr. *cuirasse*. See prec. word.

cuisine, n., the kitchen; style of cooking. — F., 'kitchen', fr. Late L. *cocīna*, a var. of *coquīna*, 'kitchen', fr. *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook** and cp. **kitchen.**

cuisse, cuish, n., usually in the pl., armor for protecting the thigh. — ME. *cuissues*, fr. OF. *cuisseaux*, pl. of *cuissel*, fr. *cuisse*, 'thigh', fr. L. *coxa*, 'hip', whence also It. *coscia*, 'thigh', Rum. *coapsă*, 'hip, thigh', OProvenç. *coissa*, *cueisa*, 'thigh', Catal. *cuxa*, OSp., Port. *coxa*, of s.m. See **coxa** and cp. **cushion.**

-cula, L. fem. dimin. suff., corresponding to masc. *-culus*, neut. *-culum*. — See **-cule.**

cul-de-sac, n., a blind alley. — F., lit. 'bottom of a bag'. For the etymology of F. *cul* see **culet.** F. *de*, 'of, from', derives fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** For the origin of F. *sac* see **sac.**

-cule, dimin. subst. suff. — F. *-cule*, fr. L. *-culus* (masc.), *-cula* (fem.), or *-culum* (neut.) Cp. **-cle.**

culet, n., 1) the facet forming the bottom of a brilliant; 2) armor covering the hinder part of the body. — F., dimin. of *cul*, 'backside, posterior, bottom', fr. L. *cūlus*, 'posterior, fundament', which is cogn. with OIr. *cul*, W. *cil*, 'back'. Cp. **culot, culotte, bascule, recoil** and the first element in **cul-de-sac.** For the ending see suff. **-et.**

Culex, n., a genus of mosquitoes. — L. *culex*, 'gnat', cogn. with OIr. *cuil* (for **ku-li*) 'gnat', W. *cylionen*, 'gnat, fly', Co. *kelionen*, 'fly' and prob. also with OI. *śūla-*, 'spear, spit'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. **k̂ul-*, enlargement of base **k̂ŭ-*, 'pointed', whence also L. *cuneus*, 'wedge'. See **coin.**

culici-, combining form meaning 'gnat'. — L., stem of *culex*, gen. *culicis*, 'gnat'. See **Culex.**

Culicidae, n. pl., a family of insects, the mosquitoes (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *culex*, gen. *culicis*, 'gnat'. See **Culex.**

culinary, adj., pertaining to the kitchen; fit for cooking — L. *culīnārius*, 'pertaining to the kitchen', fr. *culīna*, 'kitchen', which is rel. to *coquere*, 'to cook'. For the suff. *-īna* in *culīna* cp. Late L. *coquīna*, 'kitchen', dial. L. *popīna*, 'cookshop, eating-house'. See **cook** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **cuisine.** Cp. also **kiln.**

cull, tr. v., to select. — ME. *cullen*, fr. OF. *cuillir*, *coillir* (F. *cueillir*), 'to collect, gather, pluck', fr. L. *collīgere*, 'to collect'. See **collect** and cp. **coil,** 'to wind'.

Derivatives: *cull*, n., *cull-age*, n., *cull-er*, n., *cull-ing*, n.

cullender, n. — A var. of **colander.**

cullet, n., broken or refuse glass. — F. *collet*, 'a little neck' (see **collet**); so called in allusion to the small pieces of glass at the neck of the bottle detached in blowing the glass.

cullion, n., a base fellow. — The original meaning is 'testicle', fr. *couillon*, 'testicle; base fellow', fr. VL. **cōleōnem*, acc. of **cōleō*, fr. L. *cōleus*, 'testicles', lit. 'straining bag', which prob. derives fr. *cōlum*, 'strainer, colander', and lit. means 'that which pertains to the strainer'. See **colander** and cp. **cullis.**

cullis, n., a strong broth of meat. — OF. *coleïs*, *couleïs* (F. *coulis*), fr. VL. **cōlāticius*, 'that which pertains to straining', fr. L. *cōlāre*, 'to strain'. See **colander** and cp. **coulisse, cullion.**

cully, n., a dupe. — Perhaps abbreviation of **cullion.**

culm, n., stalk, stem. — L. *culmus*, 'stalk, stem', cogn. with Gk. κάλαμος, καλάμη, 'reed', OSlav. *slama*, Russ. *solóma*, 'straw', OPruss. *salme*, Lett. *salms*, 'blade of straw'. Cp. **calamary, Calumet, chalumeau, haulm, shawm.**

culm, n., coal dust. — ME. *colme*, perhaps rel. to *col*, 'coal'. See **coal.**

Derivative: *culm-y*, adj.

culminant, adj., culminating. — L. *culmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *culmināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

culminate, intr. v., to reach the highest point. — Late L. *culmināt-us*, pp. of *culmināre*, 'to top, to crown', fr. L. *culmen*, gen. *culminis*, contracted form of *columen*, gen. *columinis*, 'the top of an object, summit', which is rel. to *columna*, 'pillar, column'. See **column** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **hill.**

Derivative: *culminat-ion*, n.

culot, n., a small sheet iron cup inserted into the base of projectiles. — F., 'bottom of lamps or crucibles, metal end of crucibles', dimin. of *cul*, 'bottom'. See **culet** and cp. next word.

culotte, n., breeches. — F., fr. *cul*, 'bottom'. See **culet** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **sansculotte.**

culottic, adj., wearing breeches. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. F. *culotte*, 'breeches'. See prec. word.

culpability, n. — Late L. *culpābilitās*, 'guilt, culpability', fr. L. *culpābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

culpable, adj. — ME. *culpable*, *coupable*, fr. OF. *culpable*, *coupable* (F. *coupable*), fr. L. *culpābilis*, 'worthy of blame, culpable', fr. *culpa*, 'blame, fault', which is rel. to Oscan *kulupu*, of s.m. It is possible that the original meaning of L. *culpa* was 'blow', in which case it is quite probably cogn. with Gk. κόλαφος (whence L. *colaphus*), 'a blow with the fist, a box on the ear', fr. I.-E. base **qolā-*, 'to strike, hew'. See **coup,** and **-able** and cp. **culprit** and **disculpate, exculpate, inculpate.**

Derivatives: *culpable-ness*, n., *culpabl-y*, adv.

culprit, n. — The first element is shortened fr. *culpable*, the second is identical with AF. *prist*, *prit*, fr. OF. *prest* (F. *prêt*), 'ready', fr. VL. *praestus*, fr. L. adv. *praestō*, 'at hand, ready, present'. See **culpable** and **presto.** The word *culprit* arose from the abbreviation *culpable: prest* (*or prist*), which is the shortening of *culpable: prest d'averrer* ('he is guilty. I am ready to prove it'), words with which the clerk of the court expressed his readiness to prove the guilt of the accused.

cult, n. — F. *culte*, fr. L. *cultus*, 'care, cultivation, culture', fr. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit'. See **colony.**

cultivable, adj. — F., fr. *cultiver*, 'to cultivate'. See next word and **-able.**

Derivatives: *cultivabil-ity*, n., *cultivabl-y*, adv.

cultivate, tr. v. — ML. *cultīvātus*, pp. of *cultīvāre*, fr. *cultīvus*, 'fit for tilling (the ground)', fr. L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*. See **cult, -ive** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *cultivat-ed*, adj., *cultivat-ion*, n., *cultivat-or*, n.

cultrate, adj., shaped like a pruning knife. — L. *cultrātus*, 'knife-shaped', fr. *culter*, gen. *cultrī*, 'plowshare, knife'. See **colter** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

cultriform, adj., cultrate. — Compounded of L. *culter*, gen. *cultrī*, 'plowshare, knife', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **colter** and **form,** n.

culture, n. — F., fr. L. *cultūra*, 'a cultivating, culture, agriculture', fr. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*. See **cult** and **-ure** and cp. *agriculture*, *floriculture*, *horticulture*. Cp. also **kultur, Kulturkampf.**

Derivatives: *cultur-al*, *cultur-ed*, adjs.

-culum, L. neut. dimin. suff., corresponding to masc. *-culus*, fem. *-cula*. — See next word.

-culus, L. masc. dimin. suff. — See **-cule.**

culver, n., a dove, a pigeon. — ME. *culver*, *colver*, fr. OE. *culfre*, fr. VL. **columbra*, contraction of *columbula*, dimin. of *columba*, 'dove'. See **columbine.**

culverin, n., a kind of heavy cannon. — F. *coulevrine*, lit. 'adderlike', fr. *couleuvre*, 'adder', fr. VL. **colobra*, corresponding to L. *colubra*, 'a female snake, a snake'; so called in allusion to the very long and thin form of this kind of cannon. For the etymology of L. *colubra* see **cobra** and cp. **colubrine.**

culvert, n., a drain crossing, a conduit. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *culvert*, tr. v.

cum, prep., with, together with. — L. See **com-** and cp. the second word in **vade mecum.**

cumber, tr. v. — ME. *combren*, fr. OF. *combrer*, 'to hinder', fr. VL. *combrus*, 'barrier, bank of earth, ruins', fr. Gallo-Latin **comboros*, whence also MHG. *kumber*, 'ruins, rubbish', and G. *Kummer*, 'grief', lit. 'that which weighs heavily upon somebody'. Gallo-Latin **comboros* lit. means 'that which is carried together', and is formed fr. **com-** and I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to carry', whence also Gk. φέρειν, L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **encumber.**

Derivatives: *cumber*, n., *cumber-er*, n., *cumbersome*, adj., *cumber-some-ly*, adv., *cumber-some-ness*, n., *cumbr-ous*, adj., *cumbrous-ly*, adv., *cumbrous-ness*, n.

cumbly, also **cumly,** n., a woolen blanket (*Indic*). — Hind. *kamlī*, fr. OI. *kambalâḥ*, 'woolen blanket', which prob. stands for **ka-mbal-á* and is rel. to Austroasiatic *bal*, 'hair'. See Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 161.

cumin, also **cummin,** n. — ME. *cumin*, *comin*, fr. OE. *cymen*, *cymyn*, fr. L. *cumīnum*, fr. Gk. κύμῖνον, which is of Semitic origin. Cp. Heb. *kammôn*, of s.m., Aram. *kammōnâ*, Syr. *kammūnâ*, Ugar. *kmn*, Akkad. *kamūnu*, Punic χαμᾶν, 'cumin'. Cp. also **cymene, kümmel.** — Κύμῖνον entered into Mycenaean Greek as early as the 15th century. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words *chiton*, *chrysalis*, *sesam.*

cummer, n., a woman companion (*Scot.*) — F. *commère*, 'godmother', fr. Eccles. L. *commāter*, lit. 'a joint mother', fr. **co-** and L. *māter*, 'mother'. See **mater, mother** and cp. *godmother*, the English equivalent of F. *commère*. Cp. also It. *comare*, OProvenç. *comaire*, Catal. *comare*, Sp., Port. *comadre*, 'godmother'.

cummerbund, n., waistband (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind.-Pers. *kamar-band*, fr. Pers. *kamar*, 'waist, loins', and *band*, 'band, bandage'. See **bind** and cp. **band.**

cumquat, n. — A var. spelling of **kumquat.**

cumshaw, n., present, tip. — Amoy pronunciation of Chin. *kan hsieh*, 'grateful thanks'.

cumulate, tr. and intr. v., to accumulate. — L. *cumulātus*, pp. of *cumulāre*, 'to heap'. See **cumulus** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **accumulate.**
Derivatives: *cumulat-ed*, adj., *cumulat-ion*, n., *cumulat-ive*, adj., *cumulat-ive-ly*, adv., *cumulat-ive-ness*, n.

cumulo-, combining form meaning 'a heap'. — Fr. L. *cumulus*. See next word.

cumulus, n., 1) a heap; 2) rounded mass of cloud with a flat base. — L., 'a heap', prob. standing for **ḱu-me-los*, 'a swelling', and derived fr. I.-E. base **ḱew(e)-*, **ḱū-*, 'to swell', whence also Gk. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to become or be pregnant', κῦμα, 'a wave', lit. 'something swelling', κοῖλος, L. *cāvus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** n., and cp. words there referred to. For the formation of *cumulus* cp. L. *tumulus*, 'a raised heap of earth'.

cunabula, n., a cradle. — L. *cūnābula* (pl.), dimin. formed fr. *cūnae*, 'cradle'. See **incunabula.**

cunctation, n., delay. — L. *cūnctātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *cūnctātus*, pp. of *cūnctārī*, 'to delay', fr. I.-E. base **ḱenq-*, **ḱonq-*, 'to waver', whence also Goth. *hāhan*, OE. *hōn*, 'to hang'. See **hang** and **-ation.**

cunctator, n., a delayer. — L. *cūnctātor*, fr. *cunctātus*, pp. of *cūnctārī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

cuneal, adj., wedge-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cuneus*, 'wedge'. See **coin.**

cuneate, adj., wedge-shaped. — L. *cuneātus*, pp. of *cuneāre*, 'to furnish with wedges, drive into a wedge', fr. *cuneus*, 'wedge'. See **coin** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

cuneiform, adj. — Lit. 'wedge-shaped', compounded of L. *cuneus*, 'wedge', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **coin** and **form,** n. The name *cuneiform* was first applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Assyria and Persia by the explorer Engelbert Kämpfer (1651-1716).
Derivative: *cuneiform*, n.

cuniculus, n., an underground passage. — L., 'rabbit, rabbit burrowing, underground passage, hole, pit, cavity'. See **cony** and **-culus.**

Cunila, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — L. *cunīla*, 'name of a plant, a species of origanum', fr. Gk. κονΐλη, which is of uncertain origin. OE. *cunele*, 'thyme', OS. *quenela*, Du. *kwendel*, OHG. *chonela*, *quenela* (G. *Quendel*), of s.m., are Latin loan words.

cunner, n., either of two fishes of the family of wrasses. — Of uncertain origin.

cunning, adj. — ME., 'knowing', pres. part. of *cunnen*, 'to know'. See the verbs **con** and **can** and cp. **canny, uncouth.**
Derivatives: *cunning-ly*, adv., *cunning-ness*, n.

cunning, n. — ME. *cunning*, *conning*, 'skill, knowledge', fr. *cunnen*, 'to know'. See **cunning,** adj.

cup, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cuppe*, rel. to MLG. *kopp*, OHG. *chuph*, *kopf*, 'cup', *chupfa*, 'cap', MHG. *kopf*, 'drinking vessel; skull', G. *Kopf*, 'head', Norw. *kop*, 'cup', earlier Dan. *kop*, 'head', Dan. *kop*, 'cup', fr. Late L. *cuppa*, 'cup' (whence also It. *coppa*, OProvenç., Catal., Sp., Port. *copa*, F. *coupe*, 'cup', OProvenç. *cop*, *cobs*, 'skull', OF. *cope*, 'summit', Sp., Port. *copo*, 'flax put on the distaff for spinning, flock of wool'). Late L. *cuppa* derives fr. L. *cūpa*, 'tub, cask, tun, vat', which is cogn. with OI. *kū́paḥ*, 'hollow, pit, cave', Gk. κύπη, 'a kind of ship', κύπελλον, 'cup', OE. *hȳf*, 'hive', ON. *hūfr*, 'the hull of a ship', Lith. *kúopa*, 'heap', *kùpstas*, 'hill', OSlav. *kupŭ*, Lith. *kaũpas*, OE. *hēap*, 'heap', OHG. *hubil*, OS. *huvil*, 'hill'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **qeu-p-*, 'to bend, arch, vault', *-p-* enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to bend'. Cp. **coop, cop,** 'top', **cowl,** 'tub', **cupel, cupola, cupula, cupule.** Cp. also **cub,** 'the young of an animal'. Cp. also **heap, hive, keeve.** For the sense development of the above mentioned Teut. words cp. F. *tête*, 'head', fr. L. *testa*, 'potsherd' (see *tester*, 'canopy'). For the derivatives of base **qeu-b-*, a *-b-*enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to bend', see **cubicle** and cp. words there referred to. From base **qeu-bh-*, a collateral form of base **qeu-b-*, derive OI. *kubhráḥ*, 'humpbacked', Gk. κῦφος, 'hump', κῡφός, 'bent, curved, crooked', κύφελλα (pl.), 'the hollows of the ears'. Cp. **cyphella, cypho-, cypsela.** For derivatives of I.-E. base **geu-p-*, a collateral form of base **qeu-p-*, see **cove** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *cup*, tr. and intr. v., *cupp-er*, n., *cupp-ing*, n., *cupp-y*, adj.

cupboard, n. — Orig. 'a *board* for holding *cups*'.

cupel, n., a vessel used in assaying metals. — F. *coupelle*, fr. ML. *cūpella*, dimin. of L. *cūpa*, 'tub, cask, vat'. See **cup** and cp. **cupola.**
Derivative: *cupell-ation*, n.

Cupid, n., the god of love in Roman mythology. — L. *Cupīdō*, personification of *cupīdō*, 'desire, love', fr. *cupidus*, 'longing, desirous, eager', fr. *cupiō*, *cupere*, 'to desire', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *kúpyati*, 'bubbles up, becomes agitated', OSlav. *kypljǫ*, *kypěti*, 'to boil', Lith. *kūpu*, *kūpėti*, 'to boil over', Lett. *kûpu*, *kûpêt*, 'to smoke, steam', Lith. *kvėpiù*, *kvėpti*, 'to breathe, exhale fragrance', *kūpúoti*, 'to breathe with difficulty', Gk. καπνός (for **κϝαπνός*), 'smoke, vapor', Goth. *af-hvapjan*, 'to put out, extinguish', *af-hvapnan*, 'to go out, be extinguished'. Cp. **concupiscence, covet.** Cp. also **acapnia.** Cp. also **vapor.**

cupidity, n. — F. *cupidité*, fr. L. *cupiditātem*, acc. of *cupiditās*, desire, longing', fr. *cupidus*. See **Cupid** and **-ity.**

cupola, n., a small dome. — It., fr. Late L. *cūpula*, 'a little tub', dimin. of L. *cūpa*. See **cup** and cp. **cupel.**

cupreous, adj., containing, or resembling, copper. — Late L. *cupreus*, 'of cupper', fr. *cuprum*. See **copper.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

cupric, adj., containing copper as a bivalent element (*chem.*) — Late L. *cupricus*, 'of copper', fr. *cuprum*. See **copper** and **-ic.**

cupriferous, adj., containing copper (*chem.*) — Compounded of Late L. *cuprum*, 'copper', and the stem of L. *ferō*, *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **copper** and **-ferous.**

cuprite, n., a red oxide of copper (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Late L. *cuprum*, 'copper'. See **copper.**

cuprous, adj., containing copper as a univalent element (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Late L. *cuprum*, 'copper'. See **copper.**

cupula, n., a cupule (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *cūpula*, 'a little tub or cask', dimin. of *cūpa*, 'tub'. See **cupule.**
Derivatives: *cupul-ar*, *cupul-ate*, adjs.

cupule, n., a little cuplike structure (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *cūpula*, 'a little tub or cask', dimin. of *cūpa*, 'tub, cask, vat'. See **cup** and **-ule** and cp. **cupel, cupola.**

cur, n., — ME. *curre*, fr. earlier *kurdogge*, prob. fr. MDu. *corre*, 'a house dog', lit. 'the grumbling animal', and rel. to ON. *kurra*, 'to grumble, murmur'; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *curr-ish*, adj., *curr-ish-ly*, adv., *curr-ish-ness*, n.

curable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *cūrābilis*, fr. L. *cūrāre*, 'to care for'. See **cure,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *curabil-ity*, n., *curable-ness*, n., *curabl-y*, adv.

curaçao, curaçoa, n., a liqueur made from the dried peel of the Curaçao orange. — Named from Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea. Cp. **curassow.**

curacy, n. — Formed fr. **curate** with suff. **-cy.**

curare, curari, n., a blackish resinous substance used by the Indians as arrow poison. — Fr. Tupi *urari*, lit. 'he to whom it comes falls'. Cp. **ourali, woorali.**

curarine, curarin, n., an alkaloid obtained from *curare*, $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O$ (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **curare** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** which is of Latin origin.

curarize, tr. v., to poison with *curare*. — A hybrid coined fr. **curare** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

curassow, n., large crested bird. — Phonetic spelling of *Curaçao;* so called, fr. *Curaçao* island, its place of origin. Cp. **curaçao.**

curate, n., a clergyman who assists a rector or vicar. — ML. *cūrātus*, lit. 'one who is charged with the care of the souls', fr. L. *cūra*, 'care'. See **cure,** n., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

curative, adj. — F. *curatif* (fem. *curative*), formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *cūrātus*, pp. of *cūrāre*, 'to care for'. See **cure,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *curative-ly*, adv., *curative-ness*, n.

curator, n. — Formed (partly through the medium of AF. *curatour*, equivalent to F. *curateur*) fr. L. *cūrātor*, 'manager, overseer, superintendent', lit. one who has the care of', fr. *cūrātus*, pp. of *cūrāre*. See **curate** and agential suff. **-or.**

curb, n., 1) a strap for restraining a horse; 2) a restraint; 3) a stone or concrete edge of a sidewalk. — F. *courbe*, 'curve', from the adjective *courbe*, 'curved, bent, crooked', fr. L. *curvus*. See **curve** and cp. **kerb.**
Derivatives: *curb*, tr. v., *curb-er*, n., *curb-ing*, n.

curbstone, n. — See **kerb, kerbstone.**

Curculio, n., a genus of weevils (*entomol.*) — L. *curculiō*, 'a grain weevil', lit. 'a winding, twisting (beetle)', fr. I.-E. base **qer-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. *curvus*, 'bent, curved'. See **curve.**

Curcuma, n., a genus of plants of the ginger family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *kúrkum*, 'saffron, curcuma'. See **Crocus** and cp. **turmeric.**

curcumin, n., the coloring substance of curcuma root ($C_{21}H_{20}O_6$) (*chem.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with chem. suff. **-in.**

curd, n. — ME. *curd*, metathesized fr. ME. *crud*, fr. OE. *crūdan*, 'to crowd, press together'. See **crowd,** 'to press', and cp. **curdle.** For the metathesis of ME. *crud* to *curd* cp. *curl.* For sense development cp. L. *coāgulum*, 'curd', fr. **co-agere*, *cō-gere*, 'to drive or press together' (see *coagulate*).
Derivatives: *curd*, tr. and intr. v., *curd-y*, adj., *curd-i-ness*, n.

curdle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from the verb *curd* (see prec. word) with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *curdl-er*, n., *curdl-y*, adj.

cure, n., care. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *cure*, 'care', fr. L. *cūra*, 'care, solicitude, concern', fr. OL. *coira*, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **curate, curative, cure, curette, curious, accurate, assure, manicure, pedicure, pococurante, proctor, procure, scour,** 'to clean', **secure, sinecure, sure, Kursaal.**
Derivative: *cure-less*, adj.

cure, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *curer*, 'to take care of, to heal' (whence F. *curer*, 'to cleanse)', fr. L. *cūrāre*, 'to care for, take care of, heal', fr. *cūra*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *cur-er*, n.

cure, n., a strange, queer person (*slang*). — Abbreviation of **curious.** Cp. **curio.**

curé, n., a parish priest. — F., fr. ML. *cūrātus*, whence also E. **curate** (q.v.)

Curetes, n. pl., divinities worshiped on the island of Crete (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Cūrētēs*, fr. Gk. Κουρῆτες, pl. of Κουρής, lit. meaning 'youthful', and rel. to κόρος, 'child, youth'. See **Cora** and cp. words there referred to.

Curetonian Syriac, name of an ancient version of the Gospels in Syriac. — So called from William *Cureton*, who published it in London in 1858.

curette, n., name of a surgical instrument. — F., fr. *curer*, 'to cleanse'. See **cure,** v., and **-ette.**
Derivative: *curette*, tr. v.

curfew, n., evening signal. — ME. *courfew*, *corfew*, fr. AF. *cœverfu*, *covrefeu*, corresponding to OF. *covrefeu*, lit. 'cover the fire', fr. *covre*, imper. of OF. *covrir* (F. *couvrir*), 'to cover', and *feu*, fr. L. *focus*, 'hearth, fireside', in Late L.,

also 'fire'. See **cover** and **focus** and cp. the first element in **kerchief.**

curia, n., 1) the Roman senate; 2) a court; 3) the papal court. — L. *cūria*, 'one of the thirty parts, into which the Roman people was divided (ten for each of the three tribes); the senate house; the senate', in ML., 'court', prob. for **co-ʷiria*, hence literally meaning 'community of men', fr. **co-** and *vir*, 'men'. See **virile** and cp. **Quirites, cry.**

curial, adj., pertaining to a curia. — L. *cūriālis*, 'pertaining to a curia', fr. *cūria*. See **curia** and adj. suff. **-al.**

curie, n., the unit of radioactivity (*physical chem.*) — Called after Mme Marie *Curie* (1867-1934), discoverer (with her husband Pierre Curie, 1859-1906) of radium.

curio, n. — Abbreviation of **curiosity.**

curiologic, adj., pertaining to that form of hieroglyphics in which objects are represented by pictures (not by symbols, as in *symbolic hieroglyphics*). — Gk. κῡριολογικός, 'speaking literally', fr. κῡριολογίᾱ, 'use of literal expressions', fr. κύριος, 'lord, master' and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **church** and **-logy.** *Curiologic* is an inexact transliteration of Gk. κῡριολογικός. The correct spelling should be *cyriologic*.

curiosity, n. — ME. *curiosite*, fr. OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite* (F. *curiosité*), fr. L. *cūriōsitātem*, acc. of *cūriōsitās*, 'desire of knowledge, curiosity', fr. *cūriōsus*. See **curious** and **-ity.**

curious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *curios*, *curius* (F. *curieux*), fr. L. *cūriōsus*, 'careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious', fr. *cūra*. See **cure,** 'care', and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *curious-ly*, adv., *curious-ness*, n.

curite, n., a radioactive mineral. — Named after the French chemist Pierre *Curie* (1859-1906). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

curium, n., name of a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL; named in 1946 by its discoverer, the American chemist Glenn Theodore Seaborg (born in 1912) in honor of the two *Curies* (Pierre and his wife Marie), for their pioneering work on radioactivity. Cp. **curie** and prec. word. For the ending of *curium* see chem. suff. **-ium.**

curl, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *curlen*, metathesized fr. ME. *crullen*, fr. *crul*, 'curly', which is rel. to Norw. *krull*, Dan. *krølle*, E. Fris. *krul*, *krulle*, MDu. *crulle*, *crolle*, *crul*, Du. *krul*, 'curl', Norw. *krulla*, Dan. *krølle*, MDu. *crullen*, *crollen*, Du. *krullen*, 'to curl', MHG. *krol*, 'curly', E. Fris. *krillen*, 'to bend, twist'. Cp. **cruller.** For the metathesis of ME. *crullen* to *curlen* cp. *curd*.

Derivatives: *curl*, n., *curl-ed*, adj., *curl-ed-ly*, adv., *curl-ed-ness*, n., *curl-er*, n., *curl-ing*, n. and adj., *curl-y*, *curl-i-ness*, n.

curlew, n., any of several kinds of wading birds. — OF. *corlieu*, *courlieu* (F. *courlis*), of imitative origin.

curmudgeon, n., a churlish, surly, ill-tempered person. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *curmudgeon-ish*, *curmudgeon-ly*, adjs.

curr, intr. v., to make a murmuring sound, to purr. — Of imitative origin.

currach, curragh, n., a coracle. — Ir. *currach*, 'boat, little ship', rel. to Gael. *curach*, of s.m., W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, 'coracle'. See **coracle.**

currant, n., 1) a small seedless raisin; 2) the acid berry of certain species of *Ribes*. — AF. *raysyns of Corauntz* = F. *raisins de Corinthe*, 'dried grapes of Corinth', fr. L. *Corinthus*, fr. Gk. Κόρινθος, 'Corinth', a city of Greece. Cp. **Corinthian.**

currency, n. — ME. *currentia*, fr. L. *currēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and **-cy.**

current, adj. — ME. *currant*, fr. OF. *corant*, *curant* (F *courant*), pres. part. of *corre*, *curre* (whence, with change of conjugation, F. *courir*), 'to run', fr. L. *currere* (pp. stem *curs-um*), 'to run', which is cogn. with Gk. -κουρος (for *-κορσος) in ἐπί-κουρος, 'running to aid, an ally', OIr., MW. *carr*, 'cart, waggon', Bret. *karr*, 'chariot', MW. *carrawc*, W. *carrog*, 'torrent'. Cp. **currency.** Cp. also **coranto, corral, corridor, corsair, courant, courante, courier, course, curricle, curriculum, cursive, cursor, cursory, concourse, concur, concurrant, decurrent, decursive, discourse, discursive, excurrent, excursion, excursus, incur, intercourse, kraal, occur, occurence, precursor, recourse, recur, succor, succursal.** Cp. also **car** and words there referred to. ON. *hross*, OE. *hros*, *hors*, 'horse', are prob. not cogn. with L. *currere*, but derivatives of I.-E. base **(s)qerd-*, a *-d*-enlargement of **(s)qer-*, 'to leap, jump' (see *horse*). Derivatives: *current*, n. (q.v.), *current-ly*, adv., *current-ness*, n.

current, n. — ME. *corant*, fr. OF. *corant*, *curant* (F. *courant*), pres. part. of *curre*, 'to run', used as a noun. See **current,** adj.

curricle, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — L. *curriculum*, 'a running, a course; a chariot for racing', fr. *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and **-cle** and cp. **curriculum.**

Derivative: *curricle*, intr. v.

curricular, adj., 1) pertaining to carriages; 2) pertaining to the curriculum. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *curriculum*. See next word.

curriculum, n., course of study. — L., 'a course'. See **curricle.**

currier, n., 1) one who dresses leather; 2) one who curries horses. — ME. *corier*, fr. OF. *corier*, fr. L. *coriārius*, 'tanner, currier', fr. *corium*, 'leather; see **corium.** E. *currier* was influenced in form by next word.

curry, tr. v., to dress leather. — ME. *curreien*, fr. OF. *correer*, *correier*, fr. earlier *conreer*, 'to prepare, equip, furnish' (whence F. *corroyer*, 'to curry leather'), fr. VL. **conredāre*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *con-*, 'with' (see **con-**) and Teut. **raidjan*, 'to place in order'. whence Goth. *gare-*

dan, 'to attend to, provide for', *garaiþs*, 'fixed, appointed, ordained', OE. *gerǣde*, *rǣde*, 'ready, mounted', *gerǣdu*, 'armor, trappings'. See **ready** and cp. **array.**

curry, n., a kind of seasoned dish. — Tamil *kari*, 'sauce'.

Derivative: *curry*, tr. v., to flavor with curry.

curse, n. — OE. *curs*, of uncertain origin; perhaps connected with OIr. *cūrsagim*, 'I reprehend'. Cp. **accursed.**

curse, tr. and intr. v. — OE. *cursian*, fr. *curs*. See **curse,** n.

Derivatives: *curs-ed*, adj., *curs-ed-ly*, adv., *curs-ed-ness*, n.

cursive, adj. — ML. *cursīvus*, 'running', fr. L. *curs-(um)*, pp. stem of *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *cursive-ly*, adv., *cursive-ness*, n.

cursor, n., the sliding part of a mathematical instrument. — L., 'runner', fr. *curs-(um)*, pp. stem of *currere*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

Cursores, n. pl., 1) an order of birds (*ornithol.*); 2) a group of spiders (*zool.*) — L., 'runners', pl. of *cursor*. See prec. word.

cursory, adj., hastily or superficially done. — Late L. *cursōrius*, 'hasty', fr. L. *curs-(um)*, pp. stem of *currere*, 'to run'. See **course** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Derivatives: *cursori-ly*, adv., *cursori-ness*, n.

curt, adj., short, brief. — L. *curtus*, 'mutilated, broken, short', rel. to *cordus*, 'late born', orig. 'stunted (in one's growth)', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut', whence also OHG. *scurz*, OE. *sceort*, 'short'. See **short** and cp. **curtail, curtal, Curtana, curtate.** OHG. (MHG., G.) *kurz*, OS., OFris. *kurt*, ON. *kortr*, Du. *kort*, 'short', are borrowed fr. L. *curtus*.

Derivatives: *curt-ly*, adv., *curt-ness*, n.

ırtail, tr. v., to cut short. — Fr. **curtal;** influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with the noun *tail*.

Derivatives: *curtail-ed*, adj., *curtail-er*, n., *curtail-ment*, n.

curtain, n. — ME. *cortin*, fr. OF. *cortine*, *curtine*, 'curtain' (whence F. *courtine*, 'fortified curtain'), fr. Eccles. L. *cortīna*, 'curtain', rendering of Heb. *yᵉrī·ʿáh* (Ex. 26:1 and passim) by the Vulgate. Eccles. L. *cortīna* derives fr. L. *cohors*, *cōrs*, 'court' (see **court**), and is prop. a loan translation of Gk. αὐλαίᾱ, 'curtain' (= the Septuagint rendering of Heb. *yᵉrī·ʿáh*, see above), fr. Gk. αὐλή, 'court, courtyard'.

Derivatives: *curtain*, tr. v., *curtain-ing*, n.

curtal, n., having the tail docked, curtailed (*obsol.*) — OF. *cortald*, *courtald* (F. *courtaud*), 'docked, thick-set', a hybrid formed with the Teut. suff. *-ald* fr. L. *curtus*, 'short'. See **curt** and cp. **curtail.** Cp. also It. *cortaldo*, which is of the same origin and meaning as OF. *cortald*.

Curtana, n., the pointless sword borne before English sovereigns at their coronation. — ML. *curtāna* (scil. *spāda*), 'a short sword', fr. L. *curtus*, 'short'. See **curt.**

curtate, adj., shortened. — L. *curtātus*, pp. of *curtāre*, 'to shorten', fr. *curtus*, 'short'. See **curt** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

curtesy, n. — A var. of **courtesy.**

curtilage, n., a courtyard surrounding a dwelling house (*law*). — OF. *cortillage*, *curtillage*, fr. *cortil*, *curtil*, 'a small courtyard', fr. *cort* (F. *cour*), 'courtyard, court'. See **court** and **-age.**

curtle axe, curtal axe, (*archaic*) — Alteration of **cutlass.** Folk etymology explained *cutlass* as *curtle axe*, i.e. 'a short axe' (see *curtail*).

curtsy, curtsey, n. — Variants of **courtesy.**

curule, adj., designating a chair used by the highest magistrates in ancient Rome. — L. *curūlis* (in *sella curūlis*, 'the curule chair'), fr. **currūlis*, 'pertaining to a chariot or car', fr. *currus*, 'chariot, car, triumphal car'. See **current,** adj., and cp. **curricle.** The shortening of *rr* (in *currus*) to *r* (in *curūlis*) is due to the shifting of the accent. Cp. *canal* and *mammilla*.

curvate, curvated, adj., bent, curved. — L. *curvātus*, 'crooked, bent, curved', pp. of *curvāre*, 'to crook, bend, curve', fr. *curvus*. See **curve** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

curvature, n., a curving. — L. *curvātūra*, 'a bending', fr. *curvātus*, pp. of *curvāre*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

curve, n., a bent line. — L. *curvus*, 'crooked, bent, curved', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also Gk. κορωνός, 'curved, bent', κορώνη, 'anything curved; crown', κρίκος, κίρκος, 'ring', κυρτός, 'curved, bent, arched', MIr. *cor*, W. *cōr*, 'circle', Russ. *krivŭ*, Czech *křivý*, etc., 'curved, crooked', Lith. *kreīvas*, 'twisted', *kairỹs* (dissimilated fr. **krairỹs*), 'left', Lett. *krails*, 'bent, crooked', *kreīlis*, 'left hand', MIr. *cruind*, OW. *crunn*, MW. *crwnn*, Gael. *cruinn*, 'round'. Cp. **crown,** n., and words there referred to. Cp. also **cartilage, circus, corf, crass, crate, crease,** 'a fold', **creel, cresset, crest, cricoid, crowd,** 'a musical instrument', **curb, Curculio, curvet, cyrto-, incurvate, kestrel, recurve, rote,** 'a musical instrument', **Scorzonera, scrinium, shrine, Tricyrtis.**

curve, tr. v. — L. *curvāre*, 'to crook, bend, twist', fr. *curvus*. See **curve,** n.

Derivatives: *curv-ed*, adj., *curv-ed-ly*, adv., *curv-ed-ness*, n., *curv-er*, n.

curvet, n., a leap. — It. *corvetta*, dimin. of *corvo* (now *curvo*), 'a curve', fr. L. *curvus*. See **curve,** n., and cp. **cavort.**

curvet, intr. and tr. v., to leap, bound. — It. *corvettare*, fr. *corvetta*. See **curvet,** n.

curvi-, combining form meaning 'curved, bent'. — Fr. L. *curvus*. See **curve,** n.

curvilineal, curvilinear, adj., consisting of, bounded by, curved lines. — Compounded of **curvi-** and L. *līnea*, 'line'. See **line.**

curvometer, n., an instrument for measuring the length of a curve. — A hybrid coined fr. L.

curvus, 'curved, bent', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **curve** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form would be *cyrtometer* (fr. Gk. κυρτός, 'curved, bent'), in which both elements are of Greek origin. The form *cyrtometer* is actually used, but only as a medical term.

cuscus, n. — A var. of **cous-cous.**

cuscus, n., the aromatic root of an Indian grass, used for making fans, screens, etc. — Pers. *khas-khas.*

Cuscus, n. — A genus of marsupials, the Phalanger (*zool.*) — ModL., from the Moluccan native name.

Cuscuta, n., a genus of parasitic plants, the dodder (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *kushūth, kashūthā* fr. Pers. *kushūth*, 'dodder', whence also Mishnaic Heb. *kāshūth*, 'dodder; fine hair'.

cushat, n., the wood pigeon or ringdove. — OE. *cūscote, cūsceote*, of uncertain origin.

cushion, n. — ME. *quisshin, cusshin*, fr. OF. *coissin, cussin* (F. *coussin*), fr. ML. **coxīnus*, fr. L. *coxa*, 'hip'; see **coxa** and cp. **cuisse.** Cp. also It. *cuscino* and Sp. *cojín*, which are French loan words. The orig. meaning of OF. *coissin* was 'hip cushion'.

Derivatives: *cushion*, tr. v., *cushion-ed*, adj., *cushion-y*, adj.

cushy, adj., easy, pleasant (*slang*). — Hind. *khashi*, 'pleasant', fr. Pers. *khūsh*, 'pleasant'.

cusp, n., a sharp point. — L. *cuspis*, 'point, pointed end', of uncertain origin. Cp. **cuspid, bicuspid, tricuspid.**

cuspate, adj., 1) having a cusp; 2) shaped like a cusp. — Formed fr. **cusp** with adj. suff. **-ate.**

cuspated, adj., cuspate. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ed.**

cuspid, adj., a canine tooth. — L. *cuspis*, gen. *cuspidis*, 'point, pointed end'. See **cusp.**

cuspidal, adj., 1) pertaining to a cusp; 2) like a cusp; 3) having a cusp. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *cuspis*, gen. *cuspidis*. See **cusp.**

cuspidate, cuspidated, adj., having a cusp. — L. *cuspidātus*, pp. of *cuspidāre*, 'to make pointed', fr. *cuspis*, gen. *cuspidis*. See **cusp** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

cuspidor, n., a spittoon. — Port. *cuspideira*, fr. *cuspir*, 'to spit', fr. L. *cōnspuere*, 'to spit upon', fr. **con-** and *spuere*, 'to spit', which is of imitative origin. See **spew** and cp. **conspue.**

cuss, n., a curse. — A colloquial corruption of **curse.**

Derivatives: *cuss-ed*, adj., *cuss-ed-ness*, n.

cuss, n., a fellow. — A colloquial abbreviation of **customer.**

custard, n., a cooked dish of eggs, milk and sugar. — ME. *crustad*, fr. OF. (= F.) *croustade*, fr. It. *crostata*, 'fruit tart', lit. 'something covered with a crust', fr. L. *crustāta*, fem. of *crustātus*, pp. of *crustāre*, 'to cover with a crust', fr. *crusta*. See **crust.** The change of ME. *crustad* to E. *custard* is due to the influence of *mustard.*

custodial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *custōdia.* See **custody.**

custodian, n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *custōdia.* See next word.

custody, n. — L. *custōdia*, 'watching, guard, care, protection', fr. *custōs*, gen. *custōdis*, 'watch, guard, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)qeudh-**, 'to cover', whence also L. *cūdō*, 'helmet made of skin', OI. *kuharam*, 'cave', *kuhūḥ*, 'new moon', lit. 'that which is hidden', Gk. κεύθειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', W. *cudd*, 'a hiding', *cuddio*, 'to hide', MIr. *codal*, 'skin'. Cp. **custos.** For derivatives of the related base ***(s)qeut-** see **hide,** 'skin'. The bases ***(s)qeu-dh-** and ***(s)qeu-t-** are dental enlargements of base ***(s)qeu-**, 'to cover, hide'. See **sky** and cp. words there referred to.

custom, n. — ME. *custume, custome*, fr. OF. *costume, custume* (F. *coutume*), fr. L. *cōnsuētūdinem*, acc. of *cōnsuētūdō*, 'custom, habit, use, usage', fr. *cōnsuētus*, pp. of *cōnsuēscere*, 'to accustom', fr. **con-** and *suēscere*, 'to become used or accustomed', fr. I.-E. base ***swedh-**, whence also Gk. ἔθος, ἦθος, 'custom, usage', ἔθνος, 'race'. Base ***swedh-** is compounded of ***swe-**, 'his, her, its, one's own', and ***dhē-**, 'to put, place; to do, make', hence lit. means 'to make one's own'. See **sui-** and the verb **do** and cp. **consuetude, costume,** which are doublets of *custom.* Cp. also **assuetude, de suetude, mansuete, mastiff, sodality.** Cp. also **ethical, ethnic, hetaira.**

customable, adj. — OF. *costumable*, fr. *costume*, 'custom'. See prec. word and **-able.**

customary, adj. — OF. *costumier* (F. *coutumier*), fr. *costume*, 'custom'. See **custom** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *customari-ly*, adv., *customari-ness*, n.

customer, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **custom,** partly through the medium of AF. *custumer.* Cp. **cuss,** 'fellow'.

custos, n., keeper, guardian. — L. *custōs*, gen. *custōdis.* See **custody.**

custumal, n., a written collection of the customs of a city, a province etc. — ML. *costūmālis* (scil. *liber*), 'a book of customs', fr. OF. *custumal*, fr. *custume.* See **custom** and adj. suff. **-al.**

cut, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *cutten, kutten, kitten*, prob. rel. to dial. Swed. *kuta, kota*, Icel. *kuta*, 'to cut with a knife, dial. Swed. *kuta, kytti*, Icel. *kuti*, 'knife'.

Derivatives: *cut*, pp. and n., *cutt-er*, n., *cutt-ing*, n. and adj., *cutt-ing-ly*, adv., *cutty* (q.v.)

cutaneous, adj., pertaining to the skin. — ML. *cutāneus*, fr. L. *cutis*, 'skin'. See **cutis** and **-aneous.**

cutch, n., black catechu. — Malay *kāchū.* See **catechu.**

cutcherry, cutchery, n., office of administration (*Anglo-India*). — Hind. *kachahrī.*

cute, adj., clever; sharp. — Aphetic for **acute.**

Derivatives: *cute-ly*, adv., *cute-ness*, n.

Cuterebra, n. — See **Cutiterebra.**

Cuthbert, masc. PN. — Compounded of OE. *cūð*, 'known, famous', and *beorht*, 'bright'. For the first element see **uncouth.** For the second element see **bright** and cp. **Albert, Bardolph, Bertha, Bertram.**

cuticle, n., the epidermis. — L. *cuticulum*, dimin. of *cutis*, 'skin'. See **cutis** and **-cle.**

cuticular, adj., pertaining to the cuticle. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *cuticulum.* See prec. word.

cutis, n., the skin beneath the epidermis, the derma (*anat.*) — L. *cutis*, 'skin', lit. 'that which covers', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)qeut-**, 'to cover', whence also OE. *hȳd*, 'skin'. See **hide,** 'skin', and cp. **cutaneous, cuticle.** Cp. also **cyst, -cyte, écu, escutcheon, esquire, scudo, scum, Scutellaria, scutellum, scuttle,** 'receptacle', **scutum, syncytium, zuchetto.** Base ***(s)qeut-** is rel. to base ***(s)qeudh-**, 'to cover'; see **custody.**

Cutiterebra, Cuterebra, n., a genus of botflies (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *cutis*, 'skin', and *terebra*, 'borer'. See **cutis** and **terebra.**

cutlass, cutlas, n., a short curving sword. — F. *coutelas*, fr. It. *coltellaccio*, 'a large knife', which is formed with augment. suff. *-accio* fr. *coltello*, 'knife', fr. L. *cultellus* (whence also OF. *coutel*, F. *couteau*), dimin. of *culter*, 'knife'. See **colter.**

cutler, n. — ME. *cotelere, coteler*, fr. OF. *cotelier* (whence F. *coutelier*), 'a knife maker', fr. Late L. *cultellārius*, fr. L. *cultellus.* See prec. word.

cutlery, n. — OF. *cotelerie* (F. *coutellerie*), fr. *cotelier.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

cutlet, n. — F. *côtelette*, lit. 'a little rib', a double dimin. of *côte*, 'rib', fr. OF. *coste*, fr. L. *costa*, 'rib, side'. See **coast** and cp. **costal.** *Cutlet* was prob. influenced in form by **cut.**

cuttlefish, cuttle, n. — ME. *cotul, codul*, fr. OE. *cudele*, 'cuttlefish', rel. to dial. Norw. *kaule* (for ***kodle**), lit. 'pouch fish', and to OE. *codd*, 'bag, shell, husk'. See **cod,** 'a small bag'.

cutty, adj., short (*Scot.* and *dial.*) — Formed fr. **cut** with adj. suff. **-y.**

-cy, suff. used to form abstract nouns denoting *quality* or *rank*, corresponding in meaning to the suffixes *-ship* and *-hood.* — L. *-cia, -tia*, or Gk. *-κειᾱ, -κίᾱ, -τειᾱ, -τίᾱ.* Suff. **-cy** occurs chiefly as the termination of the suffixes **-acy, -ancy, -ency, -cracy, -mancy** (qq.v.)

cyan-, form of **cyano-** before a vowel.

cyanate, n., a salt of cyanic acid (*chem.*) — See **cyanic** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

Cyanea, n., a genus of jelly fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυάνεος, 'dark blue', fr. κύανος, 'the dark blue color'. See next word.

cyanic, adj., 1) of blue color; 2) pertaining to, or containing, *cyanogen.* — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. κύανος, 'dark blue enamel, lapis lazuli, the dark blue color', a foreign word connected with Hitt. *kuwanna(n)-*, 'copper, copperblue; ornamental stone'.

cyanide, cyanid, n., a compound of cyanogen with an element or a radical (*chem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. **-ide,** resp. **-id.**

Derivative: *cyanide*, tr. v.

cyanite, n., an aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5 (*mineral.*) — G. *Cyanit*, coined by the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1794 fr. **cyan-** and suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

cyano-, before a vowel **cyan-,** combining form meaning 'dark blue'. — Gk. κυανο-, κυαν-, fr. κύανος, 'the dark blue color'. See **cyanic.**

Cyanocitta, n., a genus of birds, the American blue jay (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'blue jay', fr. Gk. κύανος, 'the dark blue color', and κίσσα, κίττα (for *****κίκιᾰ), 'jay'. For the first element see **cyanic.** The second element is of imitative origin. Cp. OI. *kikiḥ*, 'the blue jay', OHG. *hehara* (MHG. *heher*, G. *Häher*), 'jay', which all are imitative of the cry of the bird.

cyanogen, n., 1) the radical CN (carbon and nitrogen); 2) a poisonous gas $(CN)_2$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of **cyano-** and **-gen.**

cyanometer, n., an instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness. — Compounded of **cyano-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: *cyanometr-y*, n.

cyanopathy, n., another name for *cyanosis* (*med.*) — Compounded of **cyano-** and Gk. *-*πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **-pathy.**

Derivative: *cyanopath-ic*, adj.

cyanosis, n., pathological condition in which the surface of the body becomes blue for lack of aeration (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **cyano-** and suff. **-osis.**

cyathus, n., a cup or ladle for drawing wine out of the *crater* (mixing-bowl) into the drinking-cup (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. κύαθος, 'cup', which is prob. rel. to κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to become pregnant', κύαρ, 'eye of a needle; orifice of the ear', κῦμα, 'anything swollen; a wave'. See **cyma** and cp. **cyesis.**

Cybele, n., goddess of the earth and mother of the gods in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Κυβέλη, a name of uncertain origin.

cybernetics, n., the comparative study of complex electronic calculating machines and the human nervous system. — Coined by the Jewish mathematician of the U.S.A., Norbert Wiener (1894-1964), fr. Gk. κυβερνήτης, 'steersman, pilot' (fr. κυβερνᾶν, 'to steer, guide, govern', whence L. *gubernāre*, of s.m., see **govern**), and suff. **-ics.**

Cybister, n., a genus of diving beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυβιστητήρ, 'tumbler', fr. κυβιστᾶν, 'to tumble head foremost', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *kubhanyúḥ*, 'dancing', OE. *hoppian*, 'to hop, dance'. See **hop,** 'to leap'.

cycad, n., any of the plants of the family Cycadaceae. — See **Cycas.**

Cycadaceae, n. pl. (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Cycas, n., a genus of trees (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύκας, erroneously written for κόϊκας, acc. pl. of κόϊξ, 'the doom palm', which is a foreign word of unknown origin.

cycl-, form of **cyclo-** before a vowel.

cyclamen, n. — ML. and ModL., fr. Gk. κυκλάμῖνος, fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle.**

Cyclanthus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Poiteau fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **cyclo-** and **anther.**

cyclas, n., a kind of tunic worn by Roman women. — L., fr. Gk. κυκλάς, 'state robe of women', short for κυκλὰς ἐσθής, 'a circular garment', from the adjective κυκλάς, 'encircling', fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See next word.

cycle, n. — F., fr. Late L. *cyclus*, fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'ring, circle, wheel', which is cogn. with OI. *cakráḥ*, OE. *hwēol*, *hwēogol*, 'wheel'. See **wheel** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cyclamen, cyclas,** and the second element in **hemicycle, monocycle, multicycle, pericycle, tricycle.** Cp. also **chukker, hackery, jack,** 'an East Indian tree', **Ku Klux Klan.**
Derivatives: *cycle*, intr. v., *cycl-er*, n., *cyclic* (q.v.), *cycl-ing*, n., *cycl-ism*, n., *cycl-ist*, n.

cyclic, adj. — F. *cyclique*, fr. L. *cyclicus*, fr. Gk. κυκλικός, 'circular, moving in a circle', fr. κύκλος. See **cycle** and **-ic,** and cp. **acyclic, monocyclic.**
Derivatives: *cyclic-al*, adj., *cyclical-ly*, adv.

cyclist, n., 1) one who rides a bicycle, tricycle, etc.; 2) one who reckons by cycles. — Formed fr. **cycle** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *cyclist-ic*, adj.

cyclo-, before a vowel **cycl-,** combining form meaning 'circular'. — Gk. κυκλο-, κυκλ-, fr. κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle.**

Cyclobothra, n., a genus of plants of the lily family; called also *Calochortus* (*bot.*) — Compounded of **cyclo-** and Gk. βόθρος, 'pit' (see **bothrium**); so called in allusion to the nectaries.

Cycloconium, n., a genus of imperfect fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **cyclo-** and Gk. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. *cinis*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary** and cp. words there referred to.

cycloid, adj., circular; n., a curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle that rolls along a straight line. — Gk. κυκλοειδής, 'circular', compounded of κύκλος, 'circle', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cyclo-** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *cycloid-al*, adj., *cycloid-al-ly*, adv.

Cycloloma, n., a genus of plants of the goosefoot family (*bot.*). — ModL., compounded of **cyclo-** and Gk. λῶμα, 'fringe, border' (see **loma**); so called in allusion to the wing of the calyx encircling it.

cyclometer, n., an instrument for measuring circles. — Compounded of **cyclo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

cyclone, n. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', or fr. κυκλῶν, 'whirling round', pres. part. of κυκλοῦν, 'to move in a circle, whirl round', which is a derivative of κύκλος (see **cycle**); coined by H. Piddington in 1848.
Derivative: *cyclon-ic*, adj.

cyclonology, n., the science dealing with cyclones. — Compounded of **cyclone** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *cyclonolog-ist*, n.

Cyclopean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the Cyclopes. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cyclōpēus*, fr. Gk. Κυκλώπειος, fr. Κύκλωψ. See **Cyclops.**

cyclopedia, cyclopaedia, n. — ModL., abbreviation of **encyclopedia** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *cyclop(a)ed-ic*, adj., *cyclop(a)ed-ist*, n.

Cyclops, n., one of a race of one-eyed giants in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Κύκλωψ, gen. Κύκλωπος, lit. 'round-eyed', fr. κύκλος, 'circle', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base **ōk^w-*, a collateral form of base **ok^w-*, 'eye'. See **cyclo-** and **-opia.**

cyclorama, n., a pictorial representation of a landscape on the inner wall of a cylindrical room, the spectators standing in the middle. — Compounded of Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and ὅραμα, 'view', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. For the first element see **cycle.** The second element is cogn. with L. *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', OE. *wær*, 'cautious, aware'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. the second element in **cosmorama** and words there referred to.

cyclosis, n., circulation of protoplasm within a cell (*plant physiol.*) — ModL., coined by C. H. Schultz in 1835 fr. Gk. κύκλωσις, 'circulation', fr. κυκλοῦν, 'to move in a circle', fr. κύκλος. See **cycle** and **-osis.**

Cyclostomata, n. pl., a class of eel-like vertebrates, the lampreys and hagfishes (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'round-mouthed', fr. Gk. κύκλος, 'circle', and στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **cycle** and **stoma.**

cyclostome, adj., pertaining to the Cyclostomata; n., a cyclostome vertebrate. — See prec. word.

cyclostyle, n., a device for printing copies. — Compounded of **cyclo-** and **style.**

cyclotron, n., an apparatus used for splitting atoms; an atom smasher. — Coined fr. **cyclo-** with the ending of **electron.**

cyder, n. — A var. of **cider.**

Cydonia, n., a genus of trees of the apple family. — L. *cydōnia* (scil. *mala*), pl., 'quince apple'. See **quince.**

cyesis, n., pregnancy. — Medical L., fr. Gk. κύησις, 'conception, pregnancy', fr. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to be pregnant', whence also κῦμα, 'anything swollen; a wave'. See **cyma** and cp. **cyathus.**

cygnet, n., a young swan. — Dimin. of F. *cygne*, 'swan' (refashioned after L. *cygnus*, a variant

of *cycnus*), fr. OF. *cisne*, fr. VL. *cicinus* (which occurs in the *Salic law*), fr. L. *cycnus*, fr. Gk. κύκνος, 'swan', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Russ. *kykŭ*, 'swan's cry'. Cp. also **Cygnus.**

Cygnus, n., 1) the Swan (name of a constellation); 2) the genus of swans (*ornithol.*) — L. *cygnus*, 'swan'. See **cygnet.**

cylinder, n. — F. *cylindre*, fr. L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gk. κύλινδρος, 'roller, roll, cylinder', fr. κυλίνδειν, 'to roll', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. κυλλός (for *κυλ-νός, *κελνός), 'crooked, crippled', κῶλον, 'limb, member; member of a clause or a sentence'. See **colon,** 'punctuation mark', and cp. **calender.** Base **q^{w}e-q^{w}los*, reduplication of base **qel-*, 'to bend, twist', appears in OI. *cakráḥ*, Gk. κύκλος, 'cycle'. OE. *hweogol*, *hwēol*, 'wheel'. See **wheel** and cp. **cycle.**
Derivatives: *cylinder*, tr. v., *cylinder-ed*, adj., *cylinder-er*, n.

cylindr-, form of **cylindro-** before a vowel.

cylindrical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *cylindricus*, fr. Gk. κυλινδρικός, fr. κύλινδρος. See **cylinder.**

cylindro-, before a vowel **cylindr-,** combining form meaning, 'cylindrical'. — Gk. κυλινδρο-, κυλινδρ-, fr. κύλινδρος. See **cylinder.**

cylindroid, adj. and n. — Compounded of Gk. κύλινδρος, 'cylinder', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cylinder** and **-oid.**

cylix, n., an ancient drinking cup (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. κύλιξ, 'drinking cup', in gradational relationship to κάλυξ, 'cup, calyx of a flower'. See **calyx.**

cyllosis, n., clubfoot (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κύλλωσις, 'clubfoot', fr. κυλλός (for *κυλ-νός, *κελ-νός), 'crooked, crippled', which is prob. rel. to κυλίνδειν, 'to roll', κύλινδρος, 'roller, roll, cylinder'. See **cylinder.**

cym-, form of **cymo-** before a vowel.

cyma, n., molding of a cornice, with an ogee profile (*arch.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'anything swollen, a wave, billow, surge', fr. κυεῖν, κύειν, 'to be pregnant', whence also κύησις, 'conception, pregnancy', fr. I.-E. base **ḱew-*, **ḱewā-*, 'to swell out', whence also OI. *śváyatē*, 'swells', *sūraḥ*, 'strong', L. *inciēns* (for **en-ḱw-yent-s*), 'pregnant'. See **cave,** n., and cp. **cyme, cymatium, cyathus, cyesis, kymatology, acyrology, church.** Cp. also **casserole, coelo-, maroon,** 'one of a class of Negroes'.

cymar, n., a robe. — F. *cimarre*, fr. It. *simarra*. See **chimere.**

cymatium, n., 1) a molding; 2) a cyma (*archit.*) — L., fr. Gk. κῡμάτιον, dimin. of κῦμα. See **cyma.**

cymba, n., 1) a boat-shaped sponge spicule (*zool.*); 2) the upper part of the concha of the ear (*anat.*) — L. *cymba*, fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat'. See next word and cp. **Cymbella, Cymbidium.**

cymbal, n., either of a pair of brass plates used in orchestras. — ME. *cimbal, symbal*, fr. OE. *cymbal* and MF. (= F.) *cymbale*, which both derive fr. L. *cymbalum*, fr. Gk. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat', fr. I.-E. base **qumb-*, 'to bend, curve', whence also OI. *kumbháḥ*, 'pot, jar', Avestic *xumba*, of s.m., Toch. A *kumpač*, 'drum', W. *cwmm*, 'valley', Bret. *komb*, 'small valley', MIr. *comm*, 'vessel', *cummal*, 'cup', and E. **hump,** 'swelling, protuberance' (q.v.) Cp. **cymba, chime,** n. Cp. also **combe.**
Derivatives: *cymbal-er, cymbal-eer*, n., *cymbal-ist*, n.

Cymbella, n., a genus of diatoms (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. L. *cymba*, 'boat' (see **cymba**); so called in allusion to their boat-like shape.

Cymbidium, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'cup'. See **cymba.**

cymbiform, adj., shaped like a boat. — Compounded of L. *cymba*, fr. Gk. κύμβη, 'boat', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cymba** and **form.**

Cymbium, n., a genus of marine snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *cymbium*, 'a small cup', fr. Gk. κυμβίον, dimin. of κύμβη, 'cup'. See **cymbe.**

cymbocephalic, adj., having a boat-shaped skull (*craniol.*) — Lit. 'boat-headed', compounded of Gk. κύμβη, 'boat', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cymba** and **cephalic.**

cymbocephaly, n., the condition of having a boatshaped head (*craniol.*) — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Cymbopogon, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κύμβη, 'boat' and πώγων, 'beard'. See **cymba** and **Pogonia.**

cyme, n., a mode of inflorescence in which the primary and the secondary axes bear a single terminal flower (*bot.*) — L. *cȳma*, 'young sprout of a cabbage', fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'anything swollen'. See **cyma.**

cymene, n., a hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Gk. κύμῖνον, 'cumin'. See **cumin.**

cymling, n., a kind of squash. — A var. of **simnel** (with change of suff.).

cymo-, before a vowel **cym-,** combining form meaning 'wave' or 'sprout'. — Fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'anything swollen'. See **cyma.**

Cymodoce, n., one of the Nereids (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Cȳmodocē*, fr. Gk. Κῡμοδόκη, lit. 'she who receives the waves', fr. κῦμα, 'wave', and δέκεσθαι, δέχεσθαι, 'to receive'. See **cyma** and **decent.**

cymograph, n., an instrument for tracing graphs representing electric waves. — Lit. 'tracer of waves', fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **cyme** and **-graph.**
Derivative: *cymograph-ic*, adj.

cymometer, n., formerly an instrument for measuring etheric waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **cyma** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

cymophane, n., a wavy variety of chrysoberyl (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See **cyma** and **phantasm.**

cymoscope, n., a device for detecting electric waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **cyma** and **-scope.**

cymotrichy, n., wavy hair. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, 'wave', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See **cyma** and **tricho-.**

Cymric, Kymric, adj., Welsh. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. W. *Cymry*, 'the Welsh', pl. of *Cymro*, 'Welshman', which prob. derives fr. OW. ***combrog*, 'compatriot', fr. *com-*, 'with', and ***brog* (whence W. *bro*), 'region', which is rel. to OIr. *bruig*, *mruig*, 'boundary, region', and cogn. with OE. *mearc*, 'boundary, sign, mark'. See **com-** and **mark,** 'sign'. Cp. L. *Allobrogēs*, name of a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, lit. 'those from another land'. Cp. also **Cambrian.**

cyn-, form of **cyno-** before a vowel.

cynanche, n., a medical term for diseases of the throat. — Gk. κυνάγχη, 'sore throat', lit. 'dog quinsy', formed fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄγχειν, 'to throttle, strangle'. See **quinsy.**

Cynanchum, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνάγχη, 'dog quinsy'. See prec. word.

cynanthropy, n., insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a dog (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ), fr. Gk. κυνάνθρωπος, 'of a dog-man', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **cyno-** and **anthropo-.** The name *cynanthropy* prop. derives fr. Gk. νόσος κυνάνθρωπος, lit. 'dog-man's disease', a name given to this mania by Galen (see Galen 19, 719).

cynegetics, n., hunting. — Gk. κυνηγετική (scil. τέχνη), '(the art of) hunting', fr. κυνηγέτης, 'huntsman, hunter', (whence κυνηγετεῖν, 'to hunt'), which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἡγεῖσθαι, 'to lead'. See **cyno-, seek** and **-ics.**

Cynias, n., a genus of Carchariidae, the smooth dogfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog'. See **cyno-.**

cyniatrics, n., that branch of veterinary medicine which deals with diseases of dogs. — Compounded of **cyn-** and **-iatrics.**

cynic, n. — L. *cynicus*, 'a cynic', fr. Gk. κυνικός, an adjective formed fr. Κυνόσαργες, 'Cynosarges', a gymnasium near Athens. It was in this gymnasium that Antisthenes taught, whence his disciples were called κυνικοί, lit. 'of Cynosarges'. (For sense development cp. *stoic* and *academician*, which are also formed from place-names.) The usual derivation of Gk. κυνικός, 'a cynic', fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and the explanation that κυνικός orig. denoted a 'dog-like' philosopher, is erroneous. The only connection between a *cynic* and a dog is given by the quite incidental fact that the first element in the name Κυνόσαργες comes fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' (see *cyno-*).

Derivatives: *cynic*, *cynic-al*, adjs., *cynic-al-ly*, adv., *cynic-ism*, n., *cynic-ist*, n.

cyno-, before a vowel **cyn-,** combining form meaning 'dog-'. — Gk. κυνο-, κυν-, fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', which is cogn. with L. *canis*, Goth. *hunds*, OE. *hund*, 'dog'. See **hound** and cp. **canine.** Cp. also **cynanche, Cynias, cynosure, quinsy, squinancy.**

cynocephalic, n., cynocephalous. — See next word and **-ic.**

cynocephalous, adj., dog-headed. — Gk. κυνοκέφαλος, 'dog-headed', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cyno-** and **cephalic.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Cynocrambaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Cynocrambe** with suff. **-aceae.**

cynocrambaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Cynocrambe, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνοκράμβη, 'dog cabbage', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and κράμβη, 'cabbage'. See **cyno-** and **Crambe.**

Cynodon, n., a genus of plants of the family Poaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνόδων, 'the canine tooth', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **cyno-** and **odonto-.**

Cynoglossum, n., a genus of the borage family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυνόγλωσσον, 'hound's-tongue', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog' and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **cyno-** and **gloss,** 'explanation'.

cynoid, adj., 1) doglike; 2) pertaining to the dog family. — Gk. κυνοειδής, 'doglike', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cyno-** and **-oid.**

cynorrhodon, n., the dogrose. — L., fr. Gk. κυνόροδον, 'dogrose', which is compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ῥόδον, 'rose'. See **cyno-** and **rhodo-.**

Cynoscion, n., a genus of fishes, the weakfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and σκίαινα, a seafish, prob. 'the grayling', fr. σκιά, 'shade, shadow'. See **cyno-** and **skiagraphy** and cp. **Sciaenidae.**

cynosure, n., the Lesser Bear (constellation). — F., fr. L. *Cynosūra*, fr. Gk. κυνόσουρα, 'dog's tail; the Lesser Bear', compounded of κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and οὐρά, 'tail'. See **cyno-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

Cynthia, 1) Artemis, goddess of the moon, whence: the moon personified; 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κυνθίᾱ, epithet of the goddess Artemis, lit. '(the goddess) of Cynthus', fem. of Κύνθιος, 'of Cynthus, Cynthian', fr. Κύνθος, 'Cynthus', a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

Cynthian, adj., pertaining to Mt. Cynthus in Delos. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cynthius*, fr. Gk. Κύνθιος, 'of Cynthus, Cynthian'.

Cyperaceae, n. pl., the sedge family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Cyperus** with suff. **-aceae.**

cyperaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Cyperus, n., a genus of plants of the family Cyperaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύπειρος, 'sedge', a word prob. rel. to κύπρος, 'the henna plant' (Lawsonia inermis Linn.), which is of Sem. origin; cp. Heb. *kōpher*, Aram. *kᵉphōrā́*, Syr. *kūphrā́*, 'the henna plant'. Cp. **Cyprinus.**

cyphella, n., a cuplike depression on the lower surface of the thallus of lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύφελλα (pl.), 'the hollows of the ears', fr. κῦφός, 'bent, crooked', which is rel. to κῦφος, 'hump, hunch', and cogn. with OI. *kubhrá*, 'humpbacked', fr. I.-E. base ***qeu-bh-*, 'to bend', which is rel. to base ***qeu-p-*, whence L. *cūpa*, 'tub, cask, vat'. See **cup** and cp. **cypho-, cypsela, kyphosis.**

cypher, n. — A var. spelling of **cipher.**

cypho-, before a vowel **cyph-,** combining form meaning 'bent, humpbacked'. — Fr. Gk. κῦφός, 'bent, crooked', or fr. κῦφος, 'hump, hunch'. See **cyphella.**

cyphosis, n. — A var. spelling of **kyphosis.**

cy-pres, cypres, adv. and adj., as nearly as possible in agreement with the testator's intentions (*law*). — F. *si-près*, 'so near, as near', fr. VL. *sīc presse*, 'from so near', fr. L. *sīc*, 'so', and *presse*, adv. of *pressus*, 'pressed', pp. of *premere*, 'to press'. See **sic** and **press,** v.

cypress, n. — ME. *cipres*, *cypres*, fr. OF. *cipres* (F. *cypresse*), fr. Late L. *cypressus*, fr. Gk. κυπάρισσος, which prob. derives fr. Heb. *gōpher*, name of the tree of whose wood the ark was made (see Gen. 6:14). Cp. **gopher** and see Hehn-Schrader, Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere in ihrem Übergang aus Asien nach Griechenland und Italien, 5th edition, p. 231. Cp. **Cyprian.**

Derivatives: *cypress*, adj., *cypress-ed*, adj.

cypress, n., **cypress lawn.** — ME. *cipres*, 'gauze, cloth of gold', fr. OF. *Cipre*, *Cypre*, 'the island of Cyprus'; so called because orig. brought from Cyprus.

Cyprian, adj. and n. — L. *Cypriānus*, 'of Cyprus, Cyprian', formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Cyprius*, fr. Gk. Κύπριος, of s.m., fr. Κύπρος, 'Cyprus', lit. 'the island of cypress trees'. See **cypress** and cp. **copper.** For sense development cp. *Pityuses*, lit. 'the islands covered with pines', fr. Gk. πίτυς, 'pine', and Port. *Madeira*, 'the island of timber', fr. *madeira*, 'timber', fr. L. *materia*, 'stuff', matter, timber'.

cyprinid, adj., pertaining to the family *Cyprinidae*. — See next word.

Cyprinidae, n. pl., a family of soft-finned fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *cyprīnus*. See next word.

Cyprinus, n., the typical genus of the family *Cyprinidae* (*ichtyol.*). — L. *cyprīnus*, 'carp', fr. Gk. κυπρῖνος, 'carp', fr. κύπρος, 'the henna plant' (see **Cyperus**); so called in allusion to its color.

Cypriote, adj. and n., Cyprian. — Fr. L. *Cyprius*, 'Cyprian'. See **Cyprian** and **-ote.**

Cypripedium, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., 'the lady's slipper', coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. Κύπρις, 'Aphrodite' (see next word), and πέδῑλον, 'shoe, slipper', which is rel. to πέδη, 'fetter', and stands in gradational relationship to πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'; see **foot.** The correct form of the word would be *Cypripedilum.*

Cypris, n., a name of Aphrodite. — L., fr. Gk. Κύπρις, lit. 'the Cyprian (goddess)', fr. Κύπρος, 'Cyprus'. See **Cyprian** and cp. the first element in prec. word.

Cypris, n., a genus of crustaceans (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

cypsela, n., an achene with an adherent calyx tube (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κυψέλη, 'a hollow vessel', which is rel. to κῦφός, 'bent, crooked'. See **cyphella.**

Cyrenaic, adj., 1) pertaining to the Cyrenaica; 2) pertaining to the hedonistic school of philosophy founded by Aristippus of *Cyrene.*

Derivative: *Cyrenaic-ism*, n.

Cyril, masc. PN. — Late L. *Cȳrillus*, fr. Gk. Κῦριλλός, lit. 'lordly, masterly', rel. to κύριος, 'lord, master'. See **church** and cp. words there referred to.

Cyrilla, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Domenico *Cyrillo*, professor of medicine at Naples.

Cyrillaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

cyrillaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Cyrillic, adj., pertaining to the alphabet ascribed to Cyril, apostle of the Slavs. — Lit. 'of, or pertaining to, *Cyril*'; so called because his name is associated with the invention of the Slavic alphabet. For the origin of this name see **Cyril,** for the ending see suff. **-ic.**

cyrto-, before a vowel **cyrt-,** combining form meaning 'curved', — Gk. κυρτο-, κυρτ-, fr. κυρτός, 'curved, bent, arched', rel. to κορωνός, 'curved, bent', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)qer-*, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. *curvus*, 'crooked, bent, curved'. See **curve** n., and cp. the second element in **Tricyrtis.**

cyrtometer, n., an instrument for measuring the curves of parts of the body (*med.*) — Compounded of **cyrto-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

cyrtosis, n., curvature of the spinal column (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. κύρτωσις, 'being humpbacked', fr. κυρτός, 'curved, bent'. See **cyrto-** and **-osis.**

Cyrus, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Κῦρος, fr. OPers. *Kūrush*, whence Akkad. *Kurash*, Heb. *Kōresh*, Egypt. *Kawarusha.*

cyst, n., a closed membranous pouch or sac containing fluid (*med.*) — Medical L. *cystis*, fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', which is prob. cogn.

with OI. *śvásati, śvásiti*, 'blows, breathes, sighs'. L. *querī*, 'to complain'. See **quarrel,** 'dispute'.

cyst-, form of **cysto-** before a vowel.

-cyst, combining form meaning 'pouch, sac', as in *cholecyst.* — Fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See prec. word.

cysti-, combining form. — See **cysto-.**

cystic, adj., pertaining to a cyst; esp., pertaining to the urinary bladder. — F. *cystique*, fr. Medical L. *cysticus*, fr. *cystis.* See **cyst** and **-ic.**

cysticercus, n., the larval form of tapeworms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **cysti-** and Gk. κέρκος, 'tail'. See **cercus** and cp. words there referred to.

cystiform, adj., having the form of a cyst. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **cyst** and **form,** n.

cystitis, n., inflammation of the bladder (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. κύστις. See **cyst.**

cysto-, cysti-, before a vowel **cyst-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or resembling, a bladder (esp. the urinary bladder)'. — Fr. Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See **cyst.**

cystoid, adj., resembling a cyst or bladder. — Compounded of Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **cyst** and **-oid.**

cystotomy, n., incision of the uninary bladder (*med.*) — Compounded of **cysto-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

cyt-, form of **cyto-** before a vowel.

-cyte, combining form denoting a *cell*, as in *hematocyte, leucocyte.* — Fr. Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow, hollow vessel, vault, body, skin', fr. I.-E. base **qeu-t-*, 'to cover, hide', whence also L. *cutis*, OE. *hȳd*, 'skin'. See **hide,** 'skin', and cp. **cyto-.**

Cytherea, n., a name of Aphrodite or Venus. — L., fr. Gk. Κυθέρεια, lit. 'of Cythera', fr. Κύθηρα (pl.), name of an island in the Aegean Sea (now called Cerigo), celebrated for the worship of Aphrodite. Cp. next word.
Derivatives: *Cythere-an*, adj., pertaining to Aphrodite.

Cytherella, n., a genus of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. L. *Cythera*, a var. of *Cytherea*, 'Aphrodite'. See prec. word.

Cytinus, n., a genus of plants of the family Rafflesiaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. κύτινος, 'flower of the pomegranate', wich derives perh. fr. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Cytisus, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — L. *cytisus*, 'a kind of clover', fr. Gk. κύτισος, of s.m., a foreign word of unknown origin.

cytitis, n., inflammation of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. κύτος, 'skin'. See **-cyte.**

cyto-, before a vowel **cyt-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to a cell or cells'. — Gk. κυτο-, κυτ-, fr. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**

cytology, n., study of the structure, functions and life history of cells (*biol.*) — Lit. 'study of cells', compounded of **cyto-** and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *cytolog-ic-al*, adj., *cytologic-al-ly*, adv.

cytoplasm, n., the protoplasm of the cells (*biol.* — Compounded of **cyto-** and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See **plasma.**
Derivative: *cytoplasm-ic*, adj.

czar, tsar, n. — Russ. *tsar*, fr. earlier *tsesar'*, fr. OSlav. *cěsarĭ*, fr. Goth. *kaisar* (which is rel. to OE. *cāsere*, OHG. *keisar*, OFris., MHG. *keiser*, G. *Kaiser*), 'emperor', fr. L. *Caesar*, title adopted by Augustus and the succeeding Roman emperors from the cognomen of Caius Julius *Caesar.* Cp. **Caesar, kaiser.** For sense development cp. Lith. *karãlius*, OSlav. *kraljĭ*, 'king', fr. L. *Carolus*, 'Charles' in *Carolus Magnus*, i.e. 'Charlemagne' (see *churl*).

czardas, n., a Hungarian national dance. — See **csárdás.**

czarevitch, tsarevitch, n., a son of the czar (in contradistinction to *cesarevitch*, which denotes the eldest son of the czar). — Russ. *tsarevitch*, fr. *tsar.* See **czar.**

czarina, tsarina, n., title of an empress of Russia. — G. *Zarin* (formerly spelled *Czarin*), fr. *Zar*, 'czar'. The Russian equivalent is *tsaritsa.* See next word.

czaritza, n., czarina. — Russ. *tsaritsa*, fr. *tsar*, 'czar'. See **czar** and cp. prec. word.

Czech, n., a Slavic native of Bohemia. — Polish spelling of Czech *Čech*, inhabitant of *Čechy*, 'Bohemia'.

Czechoslovak, n. — Back formation fr. **Czechoslovakia.**

Czechoslovakia, n. — Lit. 'the land of the *Czechs* and the *Slovaks*'.

D

dab, tr. and intr. v., to touch or strike lightly. — ME. *dabben*, prob. fr. MDu. *dabben*, 'to pinch, dabble', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **dabble, dap, dib,** 'knucklebone', and **tap,** 'to strike lightly'.
Derivatives: *dab*, n. (q.v.), *dabb-er*, n.

dab, n., a light blow; a soft or flattish mass. — Fr. prec. word.

dab, n., any small flatfish. — Fr. **dab,** 'a soft or flattish mass'.

dab, n., a skillful person (*colloq.*) — Prob. fr. **dab,** 'to strike lightly'.

dabb, also **dab,** n., a large Arabian lizard (*Uromastix spinipes*). — Arab. *ḍabb*, 'the thorn-tailed lizard', rel. to Heb. *tzābh*, Aram. *tzabbā*, Syr. '*abbā*, '*ābhā*, of s.m.

dabble, tr. and intr. v. — Freq. formed with suff. **-le** fr. **dab,** 'to strike lightly'.
Derivatives: *dabbl-er*, n., *dabbl-ing*, adj., *dabbling-ly*, adv., *dabbl-ing-ness*, n.

dabchick, n., 1) the little grebe of Europe; 2) the pied-billed grebe of America. — Fr. earlier *dapchick*, lit. 'dipping chick'. See **dap** and **chick** and cp. **didapper.**

da capo, from the beginning (*mus.*) — It., 'from the head, from the beginning'. The first word is a contraction of L. *dē*, 'from, away from', and *ā*, 'away from, from; by'; see **de-** and **a-,** 'from'. The second word derives fr. L. *caput*, 'head'; see **capital,** adj., and cp. the first word in **dal segno.**

dace, n., a small cyprinoid fish. — ME. *darce*, fr. OF. *darz, dars*, fr. ML. *darsus*, a word of Gaulish origin. F. *dard*, 'dace', was influenced in form by a confusion with F. *dard*, 'dart' (see *dart*).

dachshund, n., a small dog of German breed. — G., compounded of *Dachs*, 'badger' and *Hund*, 'dog'. The first element is rel. to Du. *das* and to the second element in Dan. and Norw. *svintoks*, and lit. means 'the builder'; it is cogn. with OI. *tákṣati*, 'fashions, constructs', Gk. τέκτων, 'carpenter', τέχνη, 'handicraft, art', L. *texere*, 'to weave'. ML. *taxus, taxo*, F. *taisson*, Sp. *texón*, later *tejón*, It. *tasso*, 'badger', are Teut. loan words. See **technic** and cp. **text.** Cp. also **Taxidea** and the second element in **ratel.** For the second element see **hound.**

Dacian, adj., pertaining to Dacia. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Dācia*, 'Dacia', fr. Gk. Δακίᾱ. Cp. next word.

dacite, n., an igneous rock (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *Dācia.* See prec. word.

dacoit, n., one of an armed gang of robbers. — Hind. *ḍākāit, ḍākā*, **'gang robbery'.**
Derivative: *dacoit,* **tr. and intr. v.**

dacoity, n., robbery by dacoits. — Hind. *ḍākāitī* 'gang robbery', fr. *ḍākāit.* See prec. word.

dacron, n., a washable synthetic fabric; (*cap.*) a trademark.

dacry-. — See **dacryo-.**

Dacrydium, n., a genus of plants of the yew family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, 'tear' (see **dacryo-**); so called in allusion to the resinous exudations.

dacryo-, before a vowel **dacry-,** combining form meaning 'tear; lachrymal'. — Gk. δακρυο-, δακρυ-, fr. δάκρυον, 'tear'. See **tear,** n., and cp. **lachrymal.**

dacryon, n., the point of junction of the lachrymal and the frontal bone (*craniometry*). — ModL., fr. Gk. δάκρυον, 'tear'; see **dacryo-.** The name *dacryon* was introduced into craniometry by the French surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca (1824-80).

dactyl, n., a metrical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables or one accented followed by two unaccented (*pros.*) — L. *dactylus*, fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger; dactyl' (so called in allusion to the three joints of the finger); of uncertain etymology. Gk. δάκτυλος in this sense is not related to δάκτυλος, 'date' (see *date*, the fruit), nor is it cogn. with L. *digitus*, 'finger'. Cp. next word and **Dactylis.** Cp. also **adactylous,** and the second element in **lepto-dactyl, monodactylous, tridactyl, pentadactyl.**

Dactyl, n., one of the priests of Cybele (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Dactylī*, 'the Dactyls', fr. Gk. Δάκτυλοι, lit. 'Fingers', pl. of δάκτυλος (see prec. word); so called because they were ten in number.

dactylic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls. — L. *dactylicus*, fr. Gk. δακτυλικός, 'pertaining to a dactyl', fr. δάκτυλος. See **dactyl** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *dactylic*, n., a dactylic verse.

dactylio-, combining form meaning 'finger ring'. — Gk. δακτυλιο-, fr. δακτύλιος, 'finger ring, signet', fr. δάκτυλος. See **dactyl.**

dactylioglyph, n., an engraver of rings. — Gk. δακτυλιογλύφος, 'an engraver of gems for finger rings', fr. δακτύλιος, 'finger ring', and -γλύφος, fr. γλύφειν, 'to carve, engrave'. See **dactylio-** and **glyph.**

dactyliography, n., the study of gem engraving. — Compounded of **dactylio-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *dactyliograph-er*, n., *dactyliograph-ic*, adj.

dactyliomancy, n., divination by means of a finger ring. — Compounded of **dactylio-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

Dactylis, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL.,

fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger' (see **dactyl**); so called from the digitate spikes.

dactylo-, before a vowel **dactyl-**, combining form meaning 'finger' or 'toe'. — Gk. δακτυλο-, δακτυλ-, fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger; toe'. See **dactyl.**

dactylogram, n., fingerprint. — Compounded of **dactylo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

dactylography, n., 1) dactylology; 2) the study of fingerprints. — Compounded of **dactylo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

dactyloid, adj., resembling a finger. — Gk. δακτυλοειδής, 'fingerlike', fr. δάκτυλος, 'finger', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **dactyl-** and **-oid.**

dactylology, n., the art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers. — Lit. 'the study of the fingers', fr. **dactylo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

dactyloscopy, n., identification by means of fingerprints. — Compounded of **dactylo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

Dacus, n., a genus of flies, the olive fly (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δάκος, 'any animal, the bite of which is dangerous', lit. 'a biting animal', rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', δάξ, 'biting', δῆγμα, 'a biting', δήκτης, 'biter', fr. I.-E. base **denḱ-*, 'to bite', whence also OI. *dáśati* (for **dn̥ḱéti*), 'bites', ON. *töng*, OE. *tang, tange*, 'tongs'. See **tongs** and cp. the second element in **carpodacus, Tridacna, Demodex, Mixodectes.**

dad, daddy, n., father. — A child's word. Cp. W. *tad, dad*, Ir. *daid*, Co. *tat*, 'father', *hendat*, 'grandfather', Czech *táta*, Russ. *táta*, Lith. *tėtis, tėte*, 'father', OPruss. *thetis*, 'father, old man', Ir. *daid*, Co. *tat*, W., Bret. *tad, tat*, 'father', Alb. *tatɛ*, 'father', L. *tata*, 'father', Gk. τάτα, 'father', ταταῖ, τέττα, 'O father, daddy', τᾱτα-λίζειν, 'to flatter', ModGk. δαδᾶς, 'father', OI. *tātaḥ*, 'father, son', which all are of childish origin.

Dada, n., an artistic movement characterized by incoherence and the love of paradoxes (*art* and *lit.*) — F. *dada*, prop. a child's word meaning 'horse, hobby horse, hobby'. This word was chosen in 1916 by Tristan Tzara, a Rumanian-born poet and editor in Paris (1896-1963), to designate this artistic movement.

Dadaism, n., Dada. — F. *dadaïsme*, formed from prec. word with suff. *-isme* (see **-ism**).

Dadaist, n., an adherent of *Dadaïsm.* — F. *dadaiste*, formed fr. **Dada** with suff. *-iste* (see **-ist**).

dado, n., a part of the pedestal. — It. *dado*, 'die, cube, pedestal', fr. L. *datus*, 'given', pp. of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **die,** 'cube'.

Derivative: *dado*, tr. v.

daduchus, dadouchos, n., torchbearer in the Eleusian mysteries. — L. *dādūchus*, fr. Gk. δᾳδοῦχος, 'torchbearer', which stands for *δᾳδο-όχος and is compounded of δατς, δᾴς (gen. δατδος, resp. δᾳδός), 'torch', and ἔχειν, 'to hold, have'. The first element is rel. to δαίειν (for *δάϝιειν), 'to blaze, burn', and cogn. with OI. *dunóti*, 'burns', *dāváḥ*, 'conflagration', OIr. *dōim*, 'I singe, burn'. Cp. the first element in **Deianira.** For the second element see **hectic.**

daedal, adj., ingenious, skillful. — L. *daedalus*, fr. Gk. δαίδαλος, 'cunningly made', fr. δαιδάλλειν, 'to work cunningly or skillfully', which stands for *δαι-δάλιειν and is formed with reduplication of I.-E. base **del-, *dol-*, 'to split, cut, carve', which appears in OI. *dálati*, 'splits, bursts', *dālāyati*, 'causes to burst, splits open', *dalam*, 'part, piece', L. *dolāre*, 'to hew with an ax', *dōlium*, 'a very large jar'. See **dole,** 'grief', and cp. **Daedalus, dal** and the second element in **logodaedaly.** Cp. also **tale.** The word *daedal* was first used in English by Spenser.

daedalian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the work of Daedalus. — See **Daedalus** and **-ian.**

Daedalus, n., the mythical artist, father of Icarus and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. — L., fr. Gk. Δαίδαλος, lit. 'the cunning worker'. See **daedal.**

daemon, n. — L., fr. Gk. δαίμων. See **demon.**

daemonic, adj. — Late L. *daemonicus*, fr. L. *daemon.* See **daemon** and **-ic.**

daffodil, n. — Du. *de affodil*, 'the asphodel', fr. OF. *affrodile*, a var. of *asfodile*, fr. L. *asphodelus.* See **the,** def. art. and **asphodel.**

daffodilly, daffadilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, n., a daffodil. — Poetic and dial. variants of prec. word.

daft, adj., foolish (*dial.*) — ME. *dafte*, 'meek; stupid', fr. OE. *(ge)dæfte*, 'mild, gentle', rel. to *gedafen, gedēfe*, 'suitable', Goth. *gadaban*, 'to be fit'. See **deft.** For sense development cp. *silly, simple.*

Derivatives: *daft-ly*, adv., *daft-ness*, n.

dag, n., a kind of long pistol formerly used. — Of uncertain origin.

dagesh, n. — See **daghesh.**

dagger, n. — F. *dague* (whence also MDu. *dagge*, Dan. *daggert*, G. *Degen*), fr. OProvenç. *daga*, a word of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. *dag, dager*, 'dagger'.

Derivatives: *dagger*, tr. v., *dagger-ed*, adj.

daggle, tr. v., to make wet by sprinkling; to draggle. — Formed with frequent. suff. **-le** from dial. E. *dag*, 'to sprinkle with water, to wet', fr. dial. E. *dag*, 'mist, drizzling rain', which is a Scand. loan word. Cp. ON. *dögg*, 'dew', and see **dew.**

daghesh, dagesh, n., dot in a letter denoting the reduplication of a consonant or the harder pronunciation of the consonants *b, g, d, k, p, t* (*Hebrew* and *Aram. gram.*) — Medieval Heb., fr. Syriac *dāghḗsh*, active participle of *d*ghash*, 'he pricked, pointed'.

Derivative: *daghesh, dagesh*, tr. v.

dago, n., a name given contemptuously to Spaniards, Portuguese and Italians. — From corruption of the Sp. PN. *Diego*, equivalent to E. *James.*

dagoba, n., a Buddhist shrine. — Singhal. *dāgaba*, fr. Pali *dhātugabbha*, fr. OI. *dhátugarbhaḥ*, which is compounded of *dhátuḥ*, 'layer, ingredient', and *garbhaḥ*, 'womb, interior'. OI. *dhátuḥ*, derives from the stem of *dadhāti*, 'he puts, places', fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, 'to place'; see **do,** v. OI. *garbhaḥ* is a derivative of I.-E. base **gʷelbh-, *gʷolbh-*, 'womb; young of an animal', whence also Gk. δελφύς, δολφός, 'womb', Goth *kalbo*, OE. *cealf*, 'calf'; see **calf.**

Dagon, n., the main god of the Philistines. — L., fr. Gk. Δαγών, fr. Heb. *Dāgṓn*, which prob. derives fr. Heb. *dāg*, 'fish'.

daguerreotype, n., an early kind of photograph. — F. *daguerréotype*, a hybrid coined fr. the name of (Louis) *Daguerre* (1789-1851), inventor of the process, and F. *type*, fr. Gk. τύπος, 'blow, mark, impression'. See **type, -type.**

Derivatives: *daguerreotype*, tr. v., *daguerreotyper*, n., *daguerreotyp-ist*, n., *daguerreo-typ-y*, n.

dah, n., a large hewing knife (*India*). — Hind. *dāo*, fr. OI. *dā́tram*, 'sickle', from the stem of *dā́ti, dyáti*, 'cuts, separates, divides', *dá-yatē*, 'divides, participates, destroys', fr. I.-E. base **dā-, *dāi-, *dī-, *dᵉ-*, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence also *dātar-*, 'reaper, mower', *ditíḥ*, 'division', Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See **demon** and words there referred to.

dahabiah, dahabeah, n., a sailing boat used on the Nile. — Arab. *dhchabṭyaʰ*, lit. 'the golden one', fem. of *dhahabṭ*, fr. *dháhab*, 'gold', which is rel. to Heb. *zāhā́bh*, Aram.-Syr. *dᵉhabh, dahābhā́*, 'gold', Heb. *tzāhṓbh*, 'gleaming, yellow', Arab. *ṣáhiba*, 'was reddish yellow', *áṣhabu*, 'reddish yellow'.

Dahlia, n., name of a genus of Mexican plants of the family Compositae. — ModL., named by the Spanish botanist Antonio José Cavanilles (1745-1804) in 1791 after the Swedish botanist, Anders *Dahl*, a pupil of Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Dail Eireann, n., the lower house of the Parliament of the Irish Free State. — Lit. 'assembly of Ireland', fr. Ir. *dāil*, 'assembly', and *Ēireann*, gen. of *Ēire*, 'Ireland'. Cp. **Erin.**

daily, adj. — ME. *daili*, fr. OE. *dæglīc*, fr. *dæg*, 'day'. See **day** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivatives: *daily*, n. and adv., *daili-ness*, n.

daimio, daimyo, n., a feudal prince of Japan. — Jap., lit. 'a great name', fr. Chin. *dai*, 'great', and *mio, myo*, 'name'.

dainty, n. — ME. *deintee*, fr. OF. *daintie, deintie*, 'pleasure, delicacy', fr. L. *dignitātem*, acc. of *dignitās*, 'greatness, rank, dignity'. See **dignity,** which is a doublet of *dainty.*

Derivatives: *dainty*, adj., *dainti-ly*, adv., *daintiness*, n.

daïra, n., formerly, estates of the Egyptian khedive. — Arab. *dâ'iraʰ* (in vulgar pronunciation *dáyra*), 'circle, enclosure', prop. fem. partic. of *dâra*, 'he moved in a circle, went about', which is rel. to *dār*, 'house', orig. 'buildings surrounding a court', *daur*, 'circumference', *dahr*, 'long time, age', Heb. *dūr* (n.), 'circle, ball', *dūr* (v.), 'to dwell', orig. 'to move in a circle', *dōr*, 'generation', Mishnaic Heb. *mādhṓr*, 'dwelling place', Aram. *dūr*, 'to dwell', *mᵉdhōr, mᵉdhār*, 'dwelling place', *dār*, 'generation', Akkad. *dūru*, 'wall, fortress', also 'duration, eternity', *dārū*, 'everlasting'. Cp. next word.

daira, n., a large kind of Oriental tambourine. — Fr. *dayra*, vulgar Arab pronunciation of *dâ'iraʰ*, 'circle, tambourine'. See prec. word.

dairy, n. — ME. *deierie*, formed with suff. *-erie* fr. *deie*, 'dairymaid', fr. OE. *dæge* '(female) breadmaker', lit. 'kneader of dough', fr. *dāg*, 'dough'. Cp. ON. *deigja*, Swed. *deja*, 'dairymaid', which derive fr. ON. *deig*, resp. Swed. *deg*, 'dough', and see **dough.** Cp. also the second element in **lady.** For the ending see **-ery.**

Derivative: *dairy-ing*, n.

dais, n., a raised platform in a hall. — ME. *deis, deys*, fr. OF. *deis, dois*, 'table; platform' (whence F. *dais*, 'canopy'), fr. VL. *discus*, 'table', fr. L. *discus*, 'quoit, dish, disc'. See **dish, disk** and cp. **desk.**

daisy, n. — ME. *daies eie*, fr. OE. *dæges ēge, dæges ēage*, lit. 'day's eye' (see **day** and **eye**); so called because it opens its flower in the morning.

Daisy, fem. PN. — Orig. used as a pet name for **Margaret,** F. *marguerite* being identical in meaning with E. *daisy.*

daitya, n., a demon (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *daitya-*, lit. 'a daughter of Diti', a metronymic formed fr. *Diti*, an aphetic form of *Aditi.* See **Aditi.**

daiva, n., the second form of marriage (*India*). — OI. *daivaḥ*, 'marriage rite', lit. 'peculiar to the gods, divine', fr. *dēváḥ*, 'god'. See **deva** and cp. **Devi.**

dak, n. — A var. of **dawk.**

Daksha, n., one of the Prajapatis, a son of Brahma (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Dákṣaḥ*, lit. 'able, apt, clever, competent, intelligent', rel. to *dákṣinaḥ, dakṣínāḥ*, 'the able one' (i.e. 'the milch cow'), and cogn. with Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand', L. *dexter*, of s.m. See **dexter.**

dal, also **dhal, dhall,** n., split pea (*India*). — Hind. *dāl*, fr. OI. *dálati*, 'bursts, splits', rel. to OI. *dalam*, 'piece', fr. I.-E. base **del-, *dol-*, 'to split, cut, carve', whence L. *dolāre*, 'to chip, cut out', *dōlium*, 'a large jar, vessel'. See **dole,** 'grief', and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Hind. *dāl*, 'split pea', fr. OI. *dálati*, 'bursts, splits', cp. E. *split pea.*

Dalai Lama, the Grand Lama of Tibet. — Lit. 'the Ocean Lama', fr. Mongolian *dalai*, 'ocean', and Tibetan *blama, lama*, 'lama'. See **Lama.**

Dalbergia, n., a genus of trees of the pea family

(*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish physician Nils *Dalberg* (1736-1820). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dale, n., valley. — ME., fr. OE. *dæl*, rel. to OS., Du., Goth. *dal*, ON. *dalr*, OHG., MHG., G. *tal*, 'valley', and cogn. with OSlav. *dolŭ*, 'pit' (*do*) *dolŭ*, 'down, downward', Russ. *dol*, 'valley', Gk. θάλαμος, 'inner room', θόλος, 'dome, round chamber, circular vault', and the second element in ὀφ-θαλμός, 'eye', lit. 'vault of the eye'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. **dhol-*, 'something bent', 'convex or concave surface'. Cp. **dell, dollar.** Cp. also **thalamus, ophthalmo-.**

dale, n., spout, trough. — Fr. ON. *dæla*, 'gutter', prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *dalle*, 'gutter; slab (of marble)'. Cp. **dalle.**

dalesman, n., one who lives in a valley. — Compounded of **dale,** 'valley', and **man.**

daleth, n., name of the 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *dāleth*, pausal form of *dēleth*, 'door', which is rel. to Ugar. *dl*, Akkad. *daltu*, 'door'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **delta.** For the form cp. *aleph*, *lamedh*, *samekh*.

Dalibardia, n., a genus of American plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Thomas-François *Dalibard* (1703-79). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dalle, n., a slab. — F., fr. ON. *dæla*, 'gutter'. Cp. **dale,** 'spout, trough'.

dalliance, n. — ME. *daliance*, fr. *dalien*, 'to chat'. See next word and **-ance.**

dally, intr. v., 1) to sport; 2) to trifle; 3) to waste time. — ME. *dalien*, 'to chat', fr. OF. *dalier*, 'to converse, talk, chat', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: *dalliance* (q.v.), *dally-ing*, adj., *dally-ing-ly*, adv.

Dalmatian, adj., pertaining to Dalmatia; n., one of the inhabitants of Dalmatia. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Dalmatia*, name of the country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Cp. **dalmatic.**

Dalmatian, n., a large white colored dog with black spots. — Short for *Dalmatian dog*; so called from its alleged place of origin.

dalmatic, adj., a vestment worn by deacons, bishops, etc. — Fr. L. *Dalmatica* (scil. *tunica* or *vestis*), 'garment made of Dalmatian wool'. See **Dalmatian,** adj., and **-ic.**

dal segno, musical direction to return to the sign. — It., lit. 'from the sign'. The first word is contracted from *da*, 'from', and the def. article *il* (fr. L. *illum*, acc. of *ille*, 'that one'). See **da capo** and **ille.** The second word derives fr. L. *signum*, 'sign'. See **sign** and cp. **al segno.**

daltonism, n., color blindness. — Named after the English chemist and physicist John *Dalton* (1766-1844), who first described it in 1794. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

dam, n., an earth bank built to obstruct the water of a river. — ME. *dam*, fr. MDu. *dam*, *damm* (Du. *dam*), which is rel. to ON. *dammr*, 'dam', MHG. *tam*, G. *Damm*, and to OE. *for-demman*, Goth. *faúr-dammjan*, 'to stop up', and prob. cogn. with Gk. (τὰ) θέμεθλα, 'foundations, lowest part', fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, 'to place'. See **do,** v., and cp. **theme.**
Derivative: *dam*, tr. v., to obstruct by a dam, *damm-er*, n.

dam, n., a female parent. — ME. *dam*, *dame*, fr. OF. *dame*. See **dame.**

dam, n., the name of a former copper coin in India. — Hind. *dām*.

Dama, n., the genus of the fallow deer. — L. *dāma*, *damma*, 'fallow deer', prob. a Celtic loan word. Cp. OIr. *dam*, 'ox', *dam allaid*, 'stag' (prop. 'wild ox'), W. *dafad*, 'sheep', and see **doe.**

damage, n. — ME., fr. OF. *damage* (F. *dommage*), fr. VL. **damnāticum*, fr. L. *damnum*, 'harm, loss'. See **damn** and subst. suff. **-age.** F. *dommage* was prob. influenced in form by a confusion with L. *dominus*, 'lord, master'.
Derivatives: *damage*, tr. and intr. v., *damag-er*, n., *damage-able*, adj., *damage-abl-y*, adv., *damage-able-ness*, n.

daman, n., a small rabbitlike mammal (*Procavia syriaca*), the cony of the English version of the Bible (see e.g. Lev. 11:5). — Arab. *damán Isrā'íl*, 'sheep of Israel'.

damascene, n., damson plum. — Lit. 'plum of Damascus', fr. L. *Damascēna* (scil. *prūna*), 'plums of Damascus', neut. pl. of *Damascēnus*, 'of Damascus', fr. *Damascus*. See **damask** and **-ene** and cp. **damson.**

damascene, tr. v., to ornament metals with inlaid patterns in gold or silver. — Fr. L. *Damascēnus*, 'of Damascus'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *damascen-ed*, adj., *damascen-er*, n.

damask, n., a woven figured fabric. — Orig. 'textile manufactured in Damascus', fr. It. *damasco*, fr. L. *Damascus*, fr. Heb. *Dammēseq*, name of the ancient city situated on the river *Amanah* (= Gk. Χρῡσορρόᾱς, now called Nahr Barada). Cp. **damascene, damaskeen, damasé, damassin.**
Derivative: *damask*, adj. and tr. v.

damaskeen, tr. v., to damascene. — F. *damasquiner*, from the early French adjective *damasquin*, 'of Damascus', fr. It. *damasco*. See prec. word.

damassé, adj., woven like damask; n., a damassé fabric. — F., prop. pp. of *damasser*, 'to damask', fr. *damas*, 'damask', fr. *Damas*, French name of Damascus, fr. L. *Damascus*. See **damask.**

damassin, n., a kind of damask. — F., fr. *damas*, 'damask'. See prec. word.

dame, n., a noble lady. — ME. *dame*, fr. OF. (= F.) *dame*, fr. L. *domina*, 'the mistress of a household', fem. of *dominus*, 'lord', prop. 'owner of the house', and rel. to *domus*, 'house'. For the form cp. *tribunūs*, fr. *tribus*, 'tribe'. *Dominus* is only indirectly rel. to *domāre*, 'to tame' (see **dome** and cp. **dominate**); but was directly influenced in meaning by it. See Walde-Pokorny, VWIS., I, 787. Cp. **dam,** 'female parent', **beldam(e), belladonna, duenna, madam, madame, demijohn, grandam.**

dammar, n., a resin used for making varnish. — Malay *damar*.

damn, tr. v., to condemn; intr. v., to say 'damn', to swear. — ME. *damnen*, fr. OF. *damner*, *dampner* (F. *damner*), fr. L. *damnāre*, 'to injure, cause loss, condemn', fr. *damnum*, 'harm, loss', which stands for **dap-nom* and orig. meant 'expenditure', and is rel. to *daps*, 'sacrificial feast, banquet', and cogn. with Gk. δαπάνη, 'cost, expenditure', δάπτειν, 'to devour', OI. *dāpayatē*, 'he shares', and prob. also with Toch. A *tāp-*, 'to eat'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **dap-*, a *-p*-enlargement of I.-E. base **da-*, **dāi-*, **dī-*, **dᵉ-*, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence OI. *dáti*, *dyáti*, 'cuts, separates, divides', *dá-yatē*, 'divides', Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See **demon** and cp. **damage, condemn, indemnify.** Cp. also the first element in **dapifer.**
Derivatives: *damn*, n., *damnable* (q.v.), *damnation* (q.v.), *damnatory* (q.v.), *damn-ed*, adj., *damn-er*, n., *damn-ing*, adj., *damn-ing-ly*, adv., *damn-ing-ness*, n.

damnable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *damnābilis*, 'worthy of condemnation, damnable', fr. *damnāre*. See **damn** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *damnabil-ity*, n., *damnable-ness*, n., *damnabl-y*, adv.

damnation, n., condemnation. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *damnātiōnem*, acc. of *damnātiō*, 'condemnation', fr. *damnātus*, pp. of *damnāre*. See **damn** and **-ation** and cp. **condemnation.**

damnatory, adj., condemnatory. — L. *damnātōrius*, fr. *damnātus*, pp. of *damnāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory** and cp. **condemnatory.**

damnify, tr. v., to cause damage. — OF. *damnifier*, fr. Late L. *damnificāre*, fr. L. *damnificus*, 'injurious, hurtful', which is compounded of *damnum*, 'harm, loss', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make do'. See **damn** and **-fy** and cp. **indemnify.**
Derivative: *daminific-ation*, n.

Damocles, n., a courtier of Dionysius I, tyrant of Syracuse. — Dor. Gk. Δᾱμοκλῆς, corresponding to Ion. Δημοκλῆς. The name lit. means 'fame of the people', and is compounded of δῆμος (Dor. δᾶμος), 'people', and κλέος (Dor. κλέϝος), 'fame' (see **demos** and **loud**). — *Sword of Damocles* is used to denote an imminent danger, in allusion to the banquet at which Dionysius seated Damocles so that a sword was suspended over his head by a single hair.

damoiseau, n., a young nobleman who has not yet been made a knight. — OF., fr. earlier *damoisel*, fr. VL. **dominicellus*, dimin. of L. *dominus*, 'lord'. See **damsel** and words there referred to.

damosel, n. — An archaic var. of **damsel.**

damourite, n., hydromica (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist A. *Damour* (1808-1902). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

damp, n. — MDu. (= Du.), 'vapor', rel. to Dan. *damp*, OHG., MHG. *damph*, *tamph*, G. *Dampf*, of s.m., ON. *dampi*, 'dust', and in gradational relationship to MHG. *dimpfen*, 'to smoke', OE. *dimme*, *dim*, 'dark, obscure'. See **dim** and cp. **dump,** 'sadness'. Cp. also **dank.**
Derivatives: *damp*, adj. and tr. v., *damp-en*, tr. and intr. v., *damp-er*, n., *damp-ish*, adj., *damp-ly*, adv., *damp-ness*, n.

damsel, n., a girl. — ME. *dameisele*, fr. OF. *dameisele*, *damoiselle*, 'a woman of noble birth' (whence F. *demoiselle*, 'young lady'), fr. VL. **dominicella*, dimin. of L. *domina*, 'mistress' (see **dame**), fem. of *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **dominus, dome,** 'building', and cp. **damoiseau, demoiselle, doncella, donzella, mademoiselle.** For the ending see suff. **-el.**

damson, n., a small, purple plum. — ME. *damasin* (*plumme*), prop. '(plum) of Damascus'. Cp. L. *Damascēna prūna*, 'plums of Damascus', and see **damascene,** n.

Dan, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible: a*) son of Jacob and Bilhah; *b*) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. *Dān*, lit. 'he who judges', rel. to Heb. *dīn*, 'to judge', Aram. *dūn*, *dīn*, Syr. *dīn*, Ugar. *dn*, Akkad. *dānu*, of s.m., Heb. and Aram. *dīn*, 'judgment', *dayyán*, Akkad. *dayānu*, 'judge', Aram. *mᵉdhīnáʰ*, 'district, province' (whence Heb. *mᵉdhīnáʰ*, Syr. *mᵉdhittá*, of s.m., Arab. *madínaʰ*, 'city'), orig. 'district of jurisdiction', Heb. *mādhón*, 'strife, contention'. Cp. **Daniel, Dinah.** Cp. also **Danaüs.**

Dan, n., a title of honor equivalent to *Master*. — OF. *dan*, fr. L. *dominus*, 'lord, master'. F. *dom* (an ecclesiastic title) also derives fr. L. *dominus* (through the medium of It. *don*, short form of *donno*). See **dominus, dome,** 'building', and cp. **Dom, domine, dominie, domino, donna.**

Danaë, n., daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δανάη, lit. prob. meaning 'she who judges', and rel. to Δαναός. See **Danaüs.**

Danaid, n., one of the Danaides. — See **Danaides.**

Danaidean, adj., pertaining to the Danaides. — Formed fr. **Danaides** with suff. **-an.**

Danaides, Danaids, n. pl., the fifty daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who—with the exception of Hypermnestra—killed their husbands, at their father's command. For this crime they were condemned to draw water perpetually with vessels that had no bottoms (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Danaides*, fr. Gk. Δαναΐδες, 'daughters of Danaüs', fr. Δαναός 'Danaüs'. See **Danaüs.**

danaite, n., a cobaltic arsenopyrite (*mineral.*) — Named after the chemist J. Freeman *Dana*, of Boston (died in 1827). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

danalite, n., a reddish mineral. — Named after the American mineralogist James Dwight *Dana*

(1813-95). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

Danaüs, n., a king of Argos, who commanded his fifty daughters, the Danaides, to murder their husbands on the wedding night (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Danaus*, fr. Gk. Δαναός (whence the pl. Δαναοί, 'the Danaäns', i.e. 'descendants or subjects of Danaüs', whence 'the Greeks', in general), which prob. derives fr. Heb.-Phoen. *Dān*, and lit. means 'one who judges'; see **Dan,** PN., and cp. **Danaë, Danaides.** This etymol. is corroborated by the fact that the myth of Belus and the Danaides "records the early arrival in Greece of Helladic colonists from Palestine" (quoted from Robert Graves, 'The Greek Myths', I, p.203, Penguin Books). For other Greek mythological names of Hebrew origin cp. *Cadmus, Niobe.* — According to Kretschmer, Glotta 24, 15 ff., the Danaäns are identical with the men of *Tanaus*, king of the Scythians, who allegedly came to Argos in the 15th cent. B.C.E. and became blended with the Greeks. Kretschmer also assumes that there is a relationship between *Tanaus* and the river names *Tanais* and L. *Dānubius* (whence F. and E. *Danube*), and *Dānu-*, name of an Indo-Iranian people. See Frisk, GEW., I, p.347 s.v. Δαναοί and cp. Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, p.42 s.v. **Danaos.* — Cp. **Danaë, Danaides.**

dance, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *dancen, dauncen*, fr. OF. *dancer* (F. *danser*), prob. borrowed fr. Frankish **dintjan*, 'to move to and fro', which is rel. to Du. *deinzen;* cp. **danseuse.** Cp. It. *danzare*, OProvenç. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, Port. *dançar*, Du. *dansen*, G. *tanzen*, 'to dance', which derive fr. OF. *dancier.*

Derivatives: *danc-er*, n., *danc-er-ess*, n., *danc-ing*, n.

dance, n. — ME. *daunce*, fr. OF. *dance*, fr. *dancier.* See **dance,** v.

dancetty, dancetté, adj., indented (*her.*) — Fr. F. *danché*, 'indented', pp. of *dancher*, fr. OF. *denchier*, fr. VL. **dentiāre*, 'to provide with teeth', fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-.**

dandelion, n., a weed with yellow flowers. — F. *dent de lion*, 'lion's tooth', fr. L. *dentem*, acc. of *dēns*, 'tooth', *dē*, 'from, away from', and *leōnem*, acc. of *leō*, 'lion'; see **denti-, de-** and **lion.** The plant was so called from its indented leaves. Cp. **Leontodon.**

dander, intr. v., to stroll, wander about. —Cp. **dandle.**

dander, n., temper, anger. — Of uncertain origin.

dandiacal, adj., resembling a dandy. — Formed fr. **dandy** on analogy of *hypochondriacal* and other adjectives ending in *-iacal.*

Dandie Dinmont terrier, n. — Named after *Dandy Dinmont*, a farmer in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, who possessed a special breed of terriers.

dandify, tr. v., to cause to resemble a dandy; to dress up. — Compounded of **dandy** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *dandific-ation*, n.

dandle, tr. and intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. It. *dondolare*, 'to dandle, swing', which is also imitative, and F. *dandiner*, of s.m., which derives fr. OF. *dandin*, 'small bell', a word of imitative origin.

Derivative: *dandl-er*, n.

dandruff, dandriff, n. — The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin. The second derives fr. ON. *hrufa*, 'scab', which is rel. to OHG. *hruf, ruf*, G. *Rufe*, MDu. *rove*, of s.m., ON. *hrjūfr*, OE. *hrēof*, 'rough, scabby, leprous', and cogn. with W. *crawen*, 'crust', Lith. *kraupùs*, 'rough', Lett. *kraūpa*, 'scab'.

Derivative: *dandruff-y*, adj.

dandy, n., a fop. — Fr. *Dandy*, a var. of St. *Andrews.* The name *Andrews* ult. derives fr. the Greek PN. 'Ανδρέᾶς, which is rel. to ἀνδρεῖος, 'manly', both being derivatives of ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **andro-.**

Derivatives: *dandy*, adj., and the hybrids *dandy-ish*, adj., *dandy-ism*, n.

dandy, dandi, n., 1) a boatman; 2) a hammock (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *ḍāṇḍī, ḍaṇḍī*, fr. *ḍāṇḍ, ḍaṇḍ*, 'staff, stick, wand, oar', fr. OI. *daṇḍáḥ*, of s.m., which is of uncertain etymology.

dandy, dandi, n., a Sivaitic mendicant. — Of the same origin as prec. word; so called from the small wand carried by him.

dandy, n. — Corruption of **dengue.**

Dane, n., a native of Denmark. — ME. *Dan*, fr. ON. *Danir* (pl.), lit. 'Lowlanders', which is rel. to MLG. *denne*, 'lowland, wooded vale, den', OE. *denn*, 'lair of a wild beast, den'. See **den.** For sense development cp. *Pole.*

Derivatives: *Dan-ish*, adj. and n.

Danegeld, n., an annual land tax (*English hist.*) — ME., lit. 'tribute paid to the Danes', fr. *Dane*, gen. pl. of *Dan*, 'Dane', and *geld*, 'payment, tribute', fr. OE. *gield*, of s.m. See **Dane** and **yield.**

Danelaw, also **Danelagh,** n., Danish law prevailing in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during the Danish Conquest. — OE. *Dena lagu*, 'Danes' law'. See **Dane** and **law.**

danger, n. — ME. *danger*, 'power, difficulty, resistance, jurisdiction', fr. OF. *danger*, 'power, domination' (whence F. *danger*, 'danger'), fr. VL. **dominiārium*, 'power', which derives fr. *dominus*, 'master, lord'. The change of L. *o* to *a* in OF. *danger* is due to the influence of L. *damnum*, 'damage'. See **dominate** and **dome,** 'building', and cp. **dominion, dungeon.**

Derivatives: *danger-ous*, adj., *danger-ous-ly*, adv., *danger-ous-ness*, n.

dangle, intr. v., to hang loosely. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *dangle*, Swed. *dangla*, 'to swing about, dangle', which stand in gradational relationship to Dan *dingle*, Swed. and Norw. *dingla*, of s.m. Cp. also **adangle.**

Derivatives: *dangle*, n., *dangl-er*, n., *dangl-ing*, adj., *dangl-ing-ly*, adv.

Daniel, masc. PN., the hero of the Book of Daniel (*Bible*). — Heb. *Dānī'él*, lit. 'God is my judge', rel. to Akkad. *Dānilu.* For the first element see **Dan,** PN., for the second see **El.**

dank, adj., moist, damp. — ME. *danke*, of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *dank*, 'moist place', *dänka*, 'to moisten', which are rel. to OS. *dunkar*, OFris. *diunk*, 'dark', ON. *dökkr*, Du. *donker*, OHG. *tunkal, dunkal*, MHG. *tunkel*, G. *dunkel*, of s.m., and to OHG., MHG. *damph*, MDu., Du. *damp*, 'vapor'. See **damp.**

Derivatives: *dank-ish*, adj., *dank-ish-ness*, n., *dank-ly*, adv., *dank-ness*, n.

danseuse, n., a female dancer. — F., fem. of *danseur*, 'dancer', fr. *danser*, 'to dance'. See **dance,** v.

danta, n., a tapir. — Sp. and Port. *danta*, 'tapir', fr. Sp. *de anta*, short for *piel de anta*, '(of) buckskin', fr. *de*, 'of, from', and *anta*, 'elk, tapir, buckskin', fr. Arab. *lamṭ*, 'antelope', the *l* of which was mistaken for the article and consequently dropped.

Dantesque, adj., resembling Dante or his style. — Formed with suff. **-esque** from the name of the poet *Dante* (1265-1321).

Danthonia, n., a genus of plants, the wild oat grass (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Étienne *Danthoine.* For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dap, intr. and tr. v., to fish by allowing the bait to dip into the water. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **dab,** 'to strike gently'.

Derivative: *dap*, n.

Daphne, n., a nymph (who was turned into a laurel) (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δάφνη, fr. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See next word and cp. **Daphnis.**

Daphne, n., a genus of plants of the mezereon family (*bot.*) — Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel', rel. to Pergamene λάφνη, Thessalian δαύχνα, of s.m.; borrowed—together with L. *laurus*, 'laurel'—from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. prec. word and **laurel.** Cp. also **Daucus.**

Daphnean, adj., pertaining to Daphne. — Formed fr. **Daphne** with suff. **-an.**

Daphnis, n., a shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δάφνις, which is rel. to δάφνις, 'bayberry', fr. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See **Daphne.**

dapifer, n., a servant waiting at table. — L., 'a bringer of meat', compounded of *daps*, gen. *dapis*, 'sacrificial feast, banquet', lit. 'expense', and *ferō, ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. The first element is rel. to L. *damnum* (for **dap-nom*), 'harm, loss', orig. 'expenditure', and cogn. with Gk. δαπάνη, 'cost, expenditure'. See **damn.** For the second element in *dapifer* see **-fer.**

dapper, adj., neat; smart. — ME. *daper*, 'agile, strong', fr. MDu. (= Du.) *dapper*, 'strong, valiant, brave', which is rel. to ON. *dapr*, 'dejected, sad', Dan. *tapper*, 'brave', OHG. *tapfar*, 'heavy, weighty', MHG. *tapfer, dapfer*, 'thick, weighty', Late MHG. and G. *tapfer*, 'brave', fr. I.-E. base **dheb-*, 'thick, heavy, strong', whence also Toch. A *tāppo*, 'worth, force', OSlav. *dobrŭ*, Russ. *dobryj, dobry*, Czech and Slovak *dobrý*, 'good', OSlav. *debelŭ*, 'thick', dial. Russ. *debólyj*, 'strong, powerful', OPruss. *debīkan*, 'large, great'.

Derivatives: *dapper-ly*, adv. *dapper-ness*, n.

dapple, n., a spot on the skin of an animal. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *depill*, 'a spot, dot, a dog with spots above the eyes'.

Derivatives: *dapple*, adj. and tr. and intr. v., *dappl-ed*, adj.

dapple-gray, dapple-grey, adj. — A blend of *apple-gray* and *dapple.*

darbies, n. pl., handcuffs (*slang*). — Prob. shortened fr. *Father Darby's bands*, in which phrase *Darby* (prop. phonetic spelling of *Derby*) refers to a usurer of this name.

Darby and Joan, an old, happy married couple. — First referred to in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1735, V.153.

dare, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *dar*, 'I dare' (in the past tense *dorste, durste*), fr. OE. *ic dearr*, 'I dare' (in the past tense *dorste*), rel. to OHG. *tar*, 'I dare', Goth. *ga-daúrsan*, 'to dare', preterite *ga-dars*, 'dared', fr. I.-E. base **dhars-, *dhers-*, 'to dare, be courageous', whence also OI. *dhárṣati*, 'dares', *dhṛṣúḥ*, 'courageous', Avestic *darshi-, darshita-*, 'bold', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος, Att. θάρρος, 'courage, audacity', θαρσύς, θρασύς, 'bold, audacious', θαρσεῖν, Att. θαρρεῖν, 'to be, bold', Lith. *dręsù, drįstù, drįsti*, 'to dare', *drąsùs*, 'courageous', and possibly also L. *īn-festus*, 'disturbed, molested, infested, unquiet', and Toch. B *tsir*, A *tsraṣi*, 'strong, powerful'. Cp. **thersitical, thrasonical, infest, manifest.**

Derivatives: *dare*, n., *dar-ing*, n. and adj., *dar-ing-ly*, adv.

dargah, also **durgah,** n., the shrine of a Mohammedan saint in India. — Hind. *dargāh*, fr. Pers. *dargāh*, lit. 'royal gate'. Pers. *dar*, 'door, gate', is rel. to Avestic *dvarᵉm* (acc. sing.) ,'gate, court', OPers. *duvarayā-*, 'at the door', and to OI. *dvárah*, 'door'. See **door** and cp. the first element in **durbar** and in **durwaun.**

daric, n., an ancient Persian gold coin. — Fr. Gk. Δᾶρεικός, also written Δᾶρικός, Δᾶριχός, fr. Δᾶρεῖος, 'Darius', hence lit. meaning 'of, or pertaining to, Darius'. See next word and **-ic.**

Darius, masc. PN. — L. *Dārius*, fr. Gk. Δᾶρεῖος, fr. OPers. *Dārayava(h)ush* (whence also Heb. *Dāryáwesh*), a compound lit. meaning 'he who holds firm the good'. The first element of this compound derives from the stem of OPers. *dārayāmiy*, 'I hold', fr. I.-E. base **dher(e)-*, 'to hold'; see **firm,** adj., and cp. the second element in **aumildar** and in words there referred to. The second element in OPers. *Dāraya-va(h)ush* means 'the good', and is related to Avestic *vaŋhu, vohu*, OI. *vásuḥ*, 'good'. Cp. prec. word.

dark, adj. — ME. *deork, derk, darke*, fr. OE. *deorc*, rel. to OHG. *tarchanjan*, 'to hide, conceal', MHG. *terken*, 'to make dark, soil', and cogn. with Lith. *darga*, 'rainy weather', and prob. also with OIr. *derg*, 'red'.

Derivatives: *dark*, n., *dark-en*, tr. and intr. v., *dark-en-er*, n., *dark-en-ing*, n., *dark-ish*, adj., *dark-ish-ness*, n., *dark-ly*, adv., *dark-ness*, n., *dark-some*, adj., *dark-some-ness*, n.

darkle, intr. v., 1) to appear dark; 2) to grow dark; tr. v., to obscure. — Back formation fr. **darkling,** which was mistaken for a pres. part.

darkling, adv., in the dark. — Formed fr. **dark** with suff. **-ling.** Cp. **darkle.**
Derivative: *darkling*, adj.

darky, darkey, n., a Negro (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **dark** with suff. **-y.**

darling, n. and adj. — ME. *derling*, fr. OE. *dēorling*, formed fr. *dēore*, 'dear', with suff. *-ling*. See **dear** and **-ling.**
Derivatives: *darling-ly*, adv., *darling-ness*, n.

darn, tr. v. — From earlier *dern*, fr. dial. F. *derner*, *darner*, 'to patch', fr. OF. *derne*, 'a piece', fr. Bret. *darn*, of s.m. (whence F. *darne*, 'a slice of fish'), fr. I.-E. base **dere-*, **der-*, 'to tear, divide, flay', whence also OI. *dṛṇáti*, 'cleaves, bursts', Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέρμα, δορά, 'skin', δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation', OE. *teran*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** 'to rend', and cp. **derma, dartars.**
Derivatives: *darn*, n., *darn-er*, n., *darn-ing*, n.

darn, tr. v. — Euphemism for **damn.**

darnel, n., a poisonous weed; called also *rye grass*. — ME. *dernel*, *darnel*, fr. dial. F. *darnelle*, a word compounded of an unknown first element and OF. *neelle* (F. *nielle*), 'cockle', fr. VL. *nigella*, 'a black-seeded plant', prop. fem. of L. *nigellus*, 'blackish', fr. *niger*, 'black'. See **Negro** and cp. **niello.**

daroga, darogha, n., governor (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *dāroghāh*, fr. Pers. *dārōghah*, 'superintendant'; which is prob. of Mongolian origin.

darrein, adj., last (*law*). — OF. *darrein*, *derrain*, fr. earlier *dererain*, fr. VL. **dēretrānus*, fr. L. *dēretrō*, 'from behind' (whence also F. *derrière*, 'behind'), fr. *dē*, 'from, away from', and *retrō*, 'back'. See **de-** and **retro-** and cp. **dernier ressort.**

darshana, n., any of the six schools of Hindu philosophy. — OI. *darśanaḥ*, lit. 'demonstration', rel. to *dadárśa*, 'I have seen', *dṛś-*, 'sight, view', *dṛśya-*, 'visible', fr. I.-E. base **derḱ-*, **dṛḱ-*, 'to see, look at', whence also Gk. δέρκεσθαι, 'to look at', δράκων, 'dragon', lit. 'the sharp-sighted one'. See **dragon** and cp. words there referred to.

darso, n., a hybrid grain sorghum. — Formed from the initials of ***dwarf***, ***red*** and ***sorghum.***

dart, n., a pointed weapon. — ME. dart, fr. OF. *dart*, *dard* (F. *dard*), fr. Frankish **daroþ*, 'dart', which is rel. to OE. *daroþ*, OHG. *tart*, ON. *darraþr*, 'dart'. OProvenç. *dart* is of the same origin as OF. *dart*, It. and Sp. *dardo* are OProvenç. loan words.
Derivatives: *dart*, intr. and tr. v., *darter* (q.v.), *dart-ing*, adj., *dart-ing-ly*, adv., *dart-ing-ness*, n.

dartars, n., a kind of mange affecting esp. the chin of lambs. — F. *dartre*, 'eruption of the skin, blotch, herpes, tetter', fr. Gaulish L. *derbita*, 'tetter', which is rel. to W. *darwyden*, MBret. *darouedenn*, ModBret. *dervoeden*, of s.m. See **tetter** and cp. **dartre.** Cp. also **darn.**

darter, n., 1) one who, or that which, darts; 2) the name of various fishes. — Formed from the verb *dart* (see **dart,** n.) with agential suff. **-er.**

dartle, intr. v. — Formed from the verb *dart* (see **dart,** n.) with freq. suff. **-le.**

dartos, n., the contractile layer beneath the skin of the scrotum (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δαρτός, 'flayed', in anatomy: 'separated by avulsion' [first used by Rufus (cca. 100 C.E.) for a tunica surrounding the testicles]. Gk. δαρτός is verbal adj. of δέρειν, 'to flay', in anatomy: 'to separate by avulsion'; which is cogn. with Goth. *dis-taíran*, OE. *teran*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** 'to rend', and cp. **darn, dartars, derma.**
Derivatives: *darto-ic*, *dart-oid*, adjs.

dartre, n., a name for various skin diseases. — F. See **dartars.**

dartrous, adj., pertaining to dartre. — A hybrid coined fr. **dartre** and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

darwan, n. — See **durwaun.**

Darwinian, adj., pertaining to Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82) or his theories. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Darwinism, n., the theory of the origin of species propounded by Charles Robert Darwin. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

darzee, n., a tailor. — Hind. *darzī*, 'tailor'. See **Druse.**

dash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dasshen*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *daska*, Dan. *daske*, 'to beat, strike', Swed., Dan. *dask*, 'a blow'.
Derivatives: *dash*, n., *dash-er*, n., *dash-ing*, adj., *dash-ing-ly*, adv., *dash-y*, adj.

Dashahara, n., the 'ten days festival' (*Hindu religion*). — OI. *dáśaharā*, lit. 'that which takes away ten (sins)', fr. *dáśa*, 'ten', and *harā*, fem. of *hara*, 'that which takes away', from the stem of *hárati*, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs'. OI. *dáśa* is cogn. with Gk. δέκα, L. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, OE. *tīen*, *tēn*, 'ten'; see **ten.** OI. *hárati* derives fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize, take', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand'; see **chiro-** and cp. the second element in **vihara.**

dasi, n., a female slave; a concubine (*Hinduism*). — Hind., fr. OI. *dāsī-*, 'female slave', which is rel. to *dāsáḥ*, 'demon, enemy, barbarian, slave, servant', and prob. also to *dásyuḥ*, 'demon, enemy of the gods, barbarian', *dāsyáḥ*, 'bondage, servitude'. Cp. the second element in **devadasi.**

Dasiphora, n., a genus of plants of the family *Rosaceae* (*bot.*) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. δασύς, 'thick with hair, hairy, bushy', and -φόρος, 'bearing', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear'. See **dasy-** and **-phore.** The exact form of the word should have been *Dasyphora*.

dastard, n., a coward. — ME., prob. formed with the pejorative suff. **-ard** fr. *dast*, which is equivalent to ***dased***, pp. of *dasen*, 'to daze'. See **daze** and cp. ON. *dæstr*, 'out of breath, exhausted'.
Derivatives: *dastard-ly*, adj., *dastard-li-ness*, n.

dasy-, combining form meaning 'thick, hairy, rough'. — Gk. δασυ-, fr. δασύς, 'thick with hair, hairy, bushy, thick, dense, rough'; which stands for **dn̥sús* and is cogn. with L. *dēnsus*, 'crowded, dense'. See **dense** and cp. the first element in **Dasiphora.**

Dasylirion, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **dasy-** and Gk. λείριον, 'lily'. See **lily** and cp. words there referred to.

dasymeter, n., an instrument for measuring the density of gases. — Compounded of **dasy-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Dasypus, n., a genus of armadillos (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δασύπους, 'a hare', lit. 'the hairy-footed animal', fr. **dasy-** and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **dasy-** and **-pod.**

Dasystephana, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **dasy-** and Gk. στέφανος, 'crown'. See **stephanos.**

dasyure, n., any of small marsupial mammals of Australia. — Compounded of **dasy-** and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.

data, n. — Pl. of **datum** (q.v.)

date, n., a given point of time. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *date*, fr. ML. *data* (scil. *littera*) (whence also It., Provenç., Sp. *data*), lit. '(letter) given', prop. fem. pp. of L. *dare*, 'to give'. This term derived fr. L. *datum* (neut. pp. of *dare*), the first word used in letters to indicate the place and time of writing as e.g. *datum Romae prīdiē Kalendās Māiās*, 'given (i.e. written) at Rome on the last day of April'. L. *dare* is rel. to *dōs*, 'marriage portion, dowry', *dō-num*, 'gift', *dōnō*, *dōnāre*, 'to give as a present', fr. I.-E. base **dō-*, **dᵊ-*, 'to give', whence also OI. *dá-dā-ti*, 'gives', Avestic *dadāiti*, of s.m., OI. *dā́-tar-*, *dā-tár-*, 'giver', *dā-trám*, 'gift', Gk. δί-δω-μι, 'I give', δώ-τωρ, δω-τήρ, δο-τήρ, 'giver', δῶ-ρον, δω-τίνη, δώς, 'gift', δό-σις, 'a giving; gift', δο-τός (verbal adj. of δί-δω-μι), 'given', OSlav. *dati*, 'to give', *da-rŭ*, 'gift', *da-nĭ*, 'tax', *damĭ*, 'I shall give', Lith. *dúomi*, 'I give', OPruss. *dāst*, 'gives', Arm. *ta-m*, 'I give', *tu-r*, 'gift', Alb. *da-šë*, 'I gave'. Cp. **add, addendum, anecdote, antedate, antidote, apodosis, condone, dado, dation, dative, die,** 'cube', **donation** and words there referred to, **dose, dosimeter, dosology, dot,** 'marriage portion', **dower, dowry, edit, irredenta, postdate, reddendum, reddition, render, rendition, sacerdotal, subdititious, surrender, tradition, traitor, treason.** Cp. also **mandate, command, commend, countermand, demand.** Cp. also the second element in **vend.**
Derivatives: *date*, tr. and intr. v., *dat-able*, adj., *dat-er*, n., *dat-ing*, n.

date, n., fruit of the palm tree. — OF. *date* (F. *datte*), fr. OProvenç. *datil* (or fr. It. *dattero*), fr. L. *dactylus*, fr. Gk. δάκτυλος, 'date', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *déqel*, Aram. *diqlā́*, Syr. *deqlā́*, Arab. *dáqal*, 'date palm', and Heb. *Diqlā́ʰ*, name of a region in Arabia, rich in date palms (see Gen. 10:27 and I Chron. 1:21). The form of Gk. δάκτυλος, 'date', was influenced by a folk-etymological association with δάκτυλος, 'finger', suggested by the fingerlike shape of the date.

dation, n., the act of giving (*law*). — L. *datiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a giving', fr. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and **-ion.**

Datisca, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., of unknown origin.

dative, adj. and n. — L. *datīvus* (*casus*), loan translation of Gk. δοτικὴ (πτῶσις), 'the dative case'; fr. *datīvus*, 'pertaining to the act of giving', fr. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *dativ-al*, adj., *dative-ly*, adv.

datolite, n., a translucent calcium borosilicate (*mineral.*) — Formed from the stem of Gk. δατεῖσθαι, 'to cut in two, divide, distribute', and λίθος, 'stone'. Gk. δατεῖσθαι prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **dᵊd-t-*, a *-t*-enlargement of base **dāi-*, **dī-*, **dᵊ-*, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence OI. *dā́ti*, *dyáti*, 'cuts, separates, divides', *dá-yatē*, 'divides', Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See **demon** and **-lite.**

datum, n., something given or assumed. — L. *datum*, neut. pp. of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **data.**

Datura, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Hind. *dhatūrā*, fr. OI. *dhattūraḥ*, *dhustūraḥ*, 'thorn apple', which is cogn. with the second element in OE. *dweorge-dwostle*, 'penny royal', and possibly also with L. *festūca*, 'stalk, stem, straw'. See **festuca.**

daub, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dauben*, fr. OF. (= F.) *dauber*, 'to plaster', fr. L. *dēalbāre*, 'to whiten, whitewash, plaster', fr. **de-** and *albāre*, 'to whiten', fr. *albus*, 'white'. See **alb.**
Derivatives: *daub*, n., *daub-er*, n., *daub-ery*, n., *daub-ing*, n., *daub-ster*, n., *daub-y*, adj.

dauberite, n., basic uranium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after H. *Dauber*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

daubreeite, daubreite, n., a hydrous bismuth oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist Gabriel-Auguste *Daubrée* (1814-96). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

daubreelite, n., a chromium iron sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Daubrée*. See prec. word and the combining form **-lite.**

Daucus, n., a genus of plants, the carrot (*bot.*) — L. *daucus*, *daucum*, fr. Gk. δαῦκος, δαῦκον, 'a kind of parsnip', which is rel. to Thessalian Gk. δαύχνα, Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See **Daphne.**

daughter, n. — ME *doghter*, *dohter*, fr. OE. *dohtor*, *dohter*, rel. to OS. *dohtar*, ON. *dōttir*,

OFris., Du. *dochter*, OHG., MHG. *tohter*, G. *Tochter*, Goth. *daúhtar*, 'daughter', and cogn. with OI. *duhitā́*, Avestic *dugedā-*, *duγdar-*, Toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer*, Arm. *dustr*, Gk. θυγάτηρ, OSlav. *dŭšti*, OPruss. *duckti*, Lith. *duktė̃*, 'daughter'.
Derivatives: *daughter-hood*, n., *daughter-ly*, adj., *daughter-li-ness*, n.

daunt, tr. v. — ME. *daunten*, fr. OF. *danter*, *donter* (F. *dompter*), fr. L. *domitāre*, 'to tame, subdue', freq. of *domāre* (pp. *domitus*), 'to tame, subdue, vanquish, conquer', lit. 'to accustom to the house', fr. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome,** 'building', and cp. **indomitable.** Cp. also **tame.**
Derivatives: *daunt-er*, n., *daunt-ing*, adj., *daunt-ing-ly*, adv., *daunt-ing-ness*, n., *dauntless* (q.v.).

dauntless, adj. — Formed fr. the ME. noun *daunt*, fr. *daunten* (see **daunt**) with suff. **-less;** first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: *dauntless-ly*, adv., *dauntless-ness*, n.

dauphin, n., the title of the eldest son of the king of France. — F., lit. 'dolphin', translation of L. *Delphīnus*, lit. 'dolphin', orig. a name borne by Guigo IV, count of Vienne (died in 1142) and by his successors. The name *Delphīnus* was chosen in allusion to the three dolphins represented in the coat of arms of the lords above mentioned. Hence the province owned by them came to be known as *Delphīnātus* in Latin (whence F. *Dauphiné*). See **dolphin.**

dauphine, n., a dauphiness. — F. *dauphine*, fem. of *dauphin*. See **dauphin.**

dauphiness, n., the wife of a dauphin. — Formed fr. **dauphin** with suff. **-ess.**

davenport, n., a kind of writing desk. — So called from the name of its first maker.

David, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the second king of Israel and Judah, the writer of the Psalms. — Heb. *Dāwı́dh*, lit. 'beloved, friend', rel. to *dōdh*, 'beloved, uncle', and to *dūdhā'ím*, 'mandrake', prop. 'love-exciting (plant)'. Cp. **dudaim.**

daviesite, n., a lead oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after Thomas *Davies*, of the Mineralogical Dept. of the British Museum (1837-91). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

davit, n., a projecting piece of vessel for suspending or lowering a boat. — OF. *daviet*, *daviot* (whence F. *davier*, with change of suff.), dimin. of the PN. *David*; so called in allusion to the slaying of Goliath. See **David** and cp. **-et.**

davy, n., safety lamp. — Shortened fr. *Davy lamp;* named after its inventor, the English chemist Sir Humphrey *Davy* (1778-1829).

davy, n. (*slang*). — Short for **affidavit.**

Davy lamp. — See **davy,** 'safety lamp'.

daw, n., a kind of crow, a jackdaw. — ME. *dawe*, rel. to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, also *tāhele*, *tāle*, *tôle* (diminutives of *tāhe*), G. *Dohle*; cp. OPruss. *doacke*, 'starling', ML. *tacula*, It. *taccola*, 'jackdaw', which are German loan words.

dawdle, intr. and tr. v., to waste (time). — Perhaps a var. of dial. E. *daddle*, 'to walk unsteadily'.
Derivatives: *dawdl-er*, n., *dawdl-ing*, n.

dawk, dak, n., transport by relays of men and horses, mail (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *ḍāk*, 'post, mail'.

dawn, intr. v. — ME. *dawening*, of Norse origin; cp. Swed. and Dan. *dagning*, 'a dawning', fr. *dag*, 'day'. Cp. also OE. *dagian*, 'to dawn', fr. *dæg*, 'day', Du. *dagen*, 'to dawn', fr. *dag*, 'day', G. *tagen*, 'to dawn', fr. *Tag*, 'day', and see **day.**
Derivatives: *dawn*, n., *dawning* (q.v.)

dawning, n. — ME. *dawening*. See prec. word and subst. **-ing.**

dawsonite, n., a basic aluminum sodium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Canadian geologist Sir John William *Dawson* (1865-1951). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

day, n. — ME. *dai*, *dei*, fr. OE. *dæg*, rel. to ON. *dagr*, OS., Dan., Swed., Du. *dag*, Goth. *dags*, OHG. *tag*, MHG. *tac*, G. *Tag*, 'day', orig. 'burning heat', fr. I.-E. base **dheg^{w}h-*, **dhog^{w}h-*, 'to burn', whence also OI. *dáhati*, 'burns', *nidāghāḥ*, 'heat, summer', Avestic *dažaiti*, 'burns', Toch. A *tsäk-*, B *tsak-*, 'to burn', *tsāk-*, 'to shine, glow', L. *foveō* (for **dhog^{w}heyō*), *fovēre*, 'to warm, keep warm', *favilla* (for **fovilla*), 'embers'. Gk. τέφρᾱ (for **dheg^{w}hrā*), 'ashes', OPruss. *dagis*, 'summer', Lith. *dāgas*, 'burning, harvest', *dagà*, 'harvest', *degù*, *dègti*, OSlav. *žegǫ*, *žešti*, 'to burn', Alb. *djek*, 'I burn', MIr. *daig* (gen. *dega*), 'fire, pain, disease'. Cp. also Arm. *dag*, 'impressive' (orig. sense prob. 'fiery'), W. *deifio*, Bret. *devi*, 'to burn'. L. *diēs*, 'day', is not cognate. Cp. **daisy, dawn,** and the second element in **landtag, Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag.** Cp. also **favor, febrile, fever, foment, fomes, tephrite.**

daydream, n., a reverie. — Coined by John Dryden (1631-1700).
Derivatives: *daydream*, intr. v., *daydream-er*, n., *daydream-y*, adj.

daze, tr. v. — ME. *dasen*, 'to stupefy', fr. ON. *dasa* in *dasa-sk*, 'to become weary', lit. 'to weary oneself' (*-sk* being the ON. reflexive suff., cp. *bask*, *busk*), which is rel. to *dasa*, 'to lie idle', *dasi*, 'an idle man'. Cp. **dazzle, dastard.**
Derivatives: *daze*, n., *daz-ed*, adj., *daz-ed-ly*, adv., *daz-ed-ness*, n.

dazzle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **daze** with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *dazzle*, n., *dazzl-er*, n., *dazzl-ing-ly*, adv.

DDT, n., a very strong insecticide. — Formed from the initials of the chemical name *d*ichloro-*d*iphenyl-*t*richloro-ethane.

de, prep. meaning 'from'. — See pref. **de-.**

de-, pref. meaning: 1) down; 2) away from; 3) utterly, completely; 4) the negation or reversal of the notion expressed in the primary word. — Fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from, down from, out of, on account of, concerning, according to', either directly or through the medium of OF. *de-*, F. *dé-*. L. *dē* derives fr. I.-E. **dē*, whence also OIr. *dī*, *de*, OW. *di*, ModW. *y*, Co. *the*, 'down from', 'away from'. For derivatives of rel. I.-E. **dě* and **dŏ* see **to** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. the first elemt in **deteriorate, dupe** and the second element in **ci-devant, ibidem, tandem.** — Sometimes E. *de-* comes fr. F. *dé-*, fr. OF. *des-*, fr. L. *dīs-*; see **dis-.**

deacon, n. — ME. *deken*, *diacne*, fr. OE. *diacon*, fr. Late L. *diāconus*, fr. Gk. διάκονος, 'servant, minister of a church', which is rel. to ἐγ-κονεῖν, 'to be quick and active, to hasten', ἀ-κονῑτί, 'without effort', fr. Greco-L. base **ken-*, 'to toil, strive, exert oneself', whence also L. *cōnārī*, 'to attempt, try, endeavour'. See **conation** and cp. **diaconal** and the second element in **ratiocinate, larceny, tirocinium, vaticinate.**
Derivatives: the hybrid words *deacon-ess*, n., *deacon-hood*, n., *deacon-ry*, n., *deacon-ship*, n.

dead, adj. — ME. *dede*, *deade*, *deed*, fr. OE. *dēad*, 'dead', rel. to OS. *dōd*, Dan. *død*, Swed. *död*, OFris. *dād*, MDu. *doot*, Du. *dood*, OHG. *tōt*, *tōd*, MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot*, ON. *dauðr*, Goth. *dauþs*, 'dead'. fr. Teut. participial base **dau-þa*, **dau-da*, 'dead', formed with participial suff. *-þa*, *-da* (= I.-E. suff. *-*to*), fr. Teut. base **dau-*, 'to die', which corresponds to I.-E. base **dhew-*, **dheu-*, **dhow-*, **dhou-*, 'to pine away, die'. Fr. **dhwei-* an enlargement of this base, derive Arm. *di*, 'dead body, corpse', OIr. *dīth*, 'end, death', OSlav. *daviti*, Russ. *davit'*, 'to choke, suffocate'. Cp. **death, die, dwindle.** Cp. also **funeral.** For the formation of Teut. adjectives from past participles cp. *cold*, *loud*, *old*, *sad*.
Derivatives: *dead*, adv. and n., *dead-en*, tr. and intr. v., *dead-en-er*, n., *dead-en-ing*, n., *deadly* (q.v.), *dead-ness*, n.

deadly, adj. — ME. *deedlich*, fr. OE. *dēadlīc*, formed fr. *dēad*, 'dead' with suff. *-līc*. See **dead** and adj. suff. **-ly.**
Derivative: *deadli-ness*, n.

deadly, adv. — ME. *deedliche*, fr. OE. *dēadlīce*, formed fr. *dēad*, 'dead', with suff. *-līce*. See **dead** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

deaf, adj. — ME. *deef*, *def*, fr. OE. *dēaf*, rel. to OS. *dōf*, ON. *daufr*, OFris. *dāf*, Du. *doof*, 'deaf', OHG. *toub*, MHG. *toup*, 'deaf, stupid', G. *taub*, Goth. *daufs*, 'deaf, insensate', and cogn. with Gk. τυφ-λός (dissimil. fr. **θυφ-λός*), 'blind', OIr. *dub*, *dubh* (for **dhubu*), 'black; ink', fr. I.-E. base **dheu-bh-*, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. Cp. **dove.** Cp. also **dumb,** which derives from a nasalized form of base **dheu-bh-*. Cp. base **dheu-p-*, which appears in OI. *dhūpaḥ*, 'smoke'. The bases **dheu-bh-*, **dheu-p-*, are enlargements of base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke'. See **thio-** and cp. **duffer.** Cp. also **stove.**
Derivatives: *deaf-en*, tr. and intr. v., *deaf-en-ing*, adj. and n., *deaf-ish*, adj., *deaf-ly*, adv., *deaf-ness*, n.

deal, n., part, share. — ME. *deel*, fr. OE. *dǣl*, rel. to ON. *deild*, OS., OFris. *dēl*, Du. *deel*, OHG., MHG., G. *teil*, Goth. *dails*, part, share', and cogn. with OSlav. *dělŭ*, of s.m., *dělíti*, 'to share, divide'. Cp. **dole,** 'a small portion', and the second element in **ordeal** and in **fardel.**
Derivative: *deal*, v. (q.v.)

deal, tr. and intr. v., to distribute. — ME. *delen*, fr. OE. *dǣlan*, 'to share, divide', fr. *dǣl*, 'part, share'. Cp. OS. *dēlian*, ON. *deila*, OFris. *dēla*, Du. *delen*, OHG. *teilan*, MHG., G. *teilen*, Goth. *dailjan*, 'to share, divide', which derive from the respective nouns, and see prec. word.
Derivatives: *deal-er*, n., *deal-ing*, n.

deal, n., a plank of fir. — MDu. *dele*, 'board, plank'. See **thill.**
Derivative: *deal*, adj., made of deal.

dealt, past tense and pp. of **deal.**

deaminate, tr. v., to remove the amino radical (NH_2) (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **de-, amino-** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *deaminat-ion*, n.

dean, n. — ME. *deen*, *dene*, fr. OF. *deien* (F. *doyen*), fr. L. *decānus*, 'one set over ten persons', in Eccles. L. 'a superior set over ten monks', fr. *decem*, 'ten'. See **ten** and cp. **decimal.** Cp. also **doyen,** which is a doublet of *dean*.
Derivatives: *dean*, intr. v., *dean-ery*, n., *dean-ess*, n., *deanship*, n.

dean, n., a valley. — A var. of **dene,** 'valley'.

dear, adj. — ME. *dere*, fr. OE. *dēore*, *dīere*, rel. to OS. *diuri*, ON. *dýrr*, OFris. *diōre*, MDu. *dūre*, Du. *duur*, OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *teuer*, 'dear'. Cp. **darling, dearth, endear.**
Derivatives: *dear*, n., adv. and interj., *dear-ly*, adv., *dear-ness*, n., *dear-y*, *dear-ie*, n. (colloq.).

dearborn, n., a kind of four-wheeled carriage. — Named after its inventor, either the American Henry *Dearborn* (1751-1829) or one of his sons.

dearth, n. — ME. *derth*, *derthe*, 'dearness', fr. *dere*, 'dear'. See **dear** and subst. suff. **-th.**

death, n. — ME. *deeth*, *deth*, fr. OE. *dēað*, rel. to OS. *dōth*, ON. *dauði*, Dan. *død*, Swed. *död*, OFris. *dāth*, ODU. *dōt*, *dōd*, Du. *dood*, OHG. *tōd*, MHG. *tōt*, *tōd*, G. *Tod*, Goth. *dauþus*, 'death', fr. Teut. **dau-*, 'to die'. See **die, dead.**
Derivatives: *death-less*, adj., *death-less-ly*, adv., *death-less-ness*, n., *death-like*, adj., *death-ly*, adj.

debacle, débâcle, n., a complete rout. — F. *débâcle*, 'a breaking up (of ice); downfall, collapse, disaster', fr. *débâcler*, 'to break up' (said of ice); 'to unfasten, unbar (a door)', formed fr. pref. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *bâcler*, 'to bar, fasten', fr. OProvenç. *baclar*, fr. VL. **bacculāre*, lit. 'to bar with a staff', fr. VL. **bacculum*, corresponding to L. *baculum*, 'a staff'. See **baculus, bacillus.**

debar, tr. v. — F. *débarrer*, 'to unbar', fr. OF. *desbarer*, formed fr. *des-* (see **de-**) and *barrer*, 'to bar'. See **bar** and cp. **disbar.**

debark, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** and **bark,** 'a kind of sailing ship'. Cp. **disembark.**
Derivatives: *debark-ation*, n., *debark-ment*, n.

debarrass, tr. v., to disembarrass. — F. *débar-*

rasser, for **desembarrasser*. See **de-** and **embarrass** and cp. **disembarrass.**

debase, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** and the obsolete verb *base*, 'to abase'. See **base,** adj., and cp. **abase.** Derivatives: *debas-ed*, adj., *debase-ment*, n., *debas-er*, n., *debas-ing*, adj.

debatable, adj. — OF. *debattable, debatable* (F. *débattable*), fr. *debatre* (F. *débattre*). See **debate** and **-able.**

debate, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *debaten*, fr. OF. *debatre*, 'to fight, combat' (whence F. *débattre*, 'to discuss, debate, agree'), formed fr. **de-** and *batre* (F. *battre*), 'to beat, strike', fr. Late L. *battere*, fr. L. *battuere*, of s.m. See **batter,** 'to beat violently', and cp. **combat.** Derivatives: *debate*, n. (q.v.), *debat-er*, n., *debating*, n. and adj., *debat-ing-ly*, adv.

debate, n. — ME. *debat*, fr. MF. (= F.) *débat*, 'dispute, strife, debate', fr. *débattre*. See **debate,** v.

debauch, tr. v., to lead astray, corrupt. — OF. *debaucher*, 'to leave work, be idle' (whence F. *débaucher*, 'to turn somebody away from his work; to entice away, lead astray'). The orig. meaning of OF. *debaucher* was 'to rough down timber'. It is a hybrid coined fr. *de-*, a pref. of Latin origin (see **de-**), and OF. *balc, bauch, bau* (F. *bau*), 'beam', fr. Frankish **balk*, which is rel. to OHG. *balko*, OE. *balca*, 'ridge between furrows'; see **balk** and cp. **ébauchoir.** The sense of OF. *debaucher* underwent the following phases of development; 'to rough down timber; to split, cleave; to separate; to turn somebody away from his work or from his duty; to entice away; to lead astray'. Derivatives: *debauch*, n., *debauch-ed*, adj., *debauch-ed-ly*, adv., *debauch-ed-ness*, n., *debauchee* (q.v.), *debauch-er*, n., *debauch-ery*, n., *debauchment*, n.

debauchee, n., a debauched person. — F. *débauché*, pp. of *débaucher*, 'to entice away, to lead astray'. See **debauch** and **-ee.**

debenture, n., certificate of indebtedness. — L. *dēbentur*, 'they are owing', passive pres. 3rd person pl. of *dēbēre*, 'to owe'; see **debt.** The certificate was so called because its text originally began with the words *dēbentur mihi* ('there are owing to me'). Derivative: *debentur-ed*, adj.

debile, adj., weak. — F. *débile*, fr. L. *dēbilis*, 'weak, infirm, disabled', which stands for **dē-bĕl-is*, lit. 'without strength', fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and a derivative of base **bel-*, 'strong; strength', whence also OI. *bálam*, 'strength, force', *báliyān*, 'stronger,' *báliṣṭhaḥ*, 'the strongest', Gk. βελτίων, βέλτερος, 'better', βέλτιστος, βέλτατος, 'best'. (The τ in these adjectives arose from earlier *βελίων etc. on analogy of the comparatives and superlatives of other synonymous adjectives ending in -τερος, resp. -τατος, as e.g. φέρτερος, 'better, braver', φέρτατος, 'best, bravest'.) OSlav. *bolji̯ǐ̯* (for **boljī*), 'greater', *bolje* (adv.), 'more, rather', *bolshe*, 'more, larger', derive from the same base; see **Bolshevik.**

debilitate, tr. v., to render weak. — L. *dēbilitātus*, pp. of *dēbilitāre*, 'to lame, cripple, maim, weaken', fr. *dēbilis*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivative: *debilitat-ed*, adj.

debilitation, n. — F. *débilitation*, fr. L. *dēbilitātiōnem*, acc. of *dēbilitās*. See **debility** and **-ation.**

debility, n., weakness. — F. *débilité*, fr. L. *dēbilitātem*, acc. of *dēbilitās*, 'a laming, crippling, weakening', fr. *dēbilis*. See **debile** and **-ity.**

debit, n., an entry of debt in an account. — L. *dēbitum*, 'that which is owing', neut. pp. of *dēbēre*, 'to owe'. See **debt.** Derivative: *debit*, tr. v.

debonair, also **debonnaire,** adj., genial, affable; gay. — ME. *debonaire*, fr. OF. *de bon aire* (F. *débonnaire*), 'of good race', fr. **de-**, *bon*, 'good' and *aire*, 'place, extraction', fr. L. *ārea*, 'a vacant piece of ground, an open space'. See **bonus** and **area.** Derivatives: *debonair-ity*, n., *debonair-ly*, adv., *debonair-ness*, n.

Deborah, fem. PN.; in the *Bible*, a prophetess and judge in Israel. — Heb. *Dᵉbhōrāh*, lit. 'bee', rel. to Syr. *debbōrā*, 'wasp', *debbōrīthā*, 'bee', Aram. *dibbōrīthā*, Arab. *zunbūr, dabbūr*, 'bee', from the Sem. base *d-b-r-*, meaning 'to hum, buzz', whence also *dibbēr*, 'he spoke', *dābhār*, 'word, thing'.

debouch, intr. v., to flow out, emerge. — F. *déboucher*, 'to uncork, open; to empty itself' (said of rivers), formed fr. **de-** and *bouche*, 'mouth', fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **buccal** and cp. **disembogue, embouchure.**

debouchment, n. — F. *débouchement*, fr. *déboucher*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

débridement, n., the excision of damaged tissue. — F., lit. 'unbridling', fr. *débrider*, 'to unbridle', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *bride*, 'bridle', fr. MHG. *brīdel*. See **bridle** and **-ment.**

debris, débris, n., rubbish. — F. *débris*, 'remains, waste, rubbish', fr. OF. *debriser*, 'to break down, shatter', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *briser*, 'to break', fr. VL. *brīsāre*, 'to break', a word of Gaulish origin; cp. Ir. *brissim*, 'I break'. See **bruise** and cp. **frustum.** Cp. also next word.

debruise, tr. v., to cross a charge with an ordinary (*her.*) — OF. *debruisier*, 'to shatter'. See **de-** and **bruise** and cp. **debris.** Derivative: *debruis-ed*, adj.

debt, n. — ME. *dette*, fr. OF. (= F.) *dette*, fr. L. *dēbita*, neut. pl.—but mistaken for fem. sing. —of *dēbitus*, pp. of *dēbēre*, 'to owe, be under obligation', contracted fr. **dē-habēre*, fr. **de-** and *habēre*, 'to have'. See **habit** and cp. **debit, debenture, debtor, devoir, due, duty, endeavor.** The insertion of the letter *b* in *debt* is due to the imitation of the spelling of the Latin etymon. In ME. the word is spelled correctly without *b*. Cp. *doubt*.

debtor, n. — ME. *dettur*, fr. OF. *detor, dettor, detur, dettur*, fr. L. *dēbitōrem*, acc. of *dēbitor*, fr. *dēbitus*, pp. of *dēbēre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

debunk, tr. v., to expose the false claims of (*U.S. slang*). — Coined by the American writer William E. Woodward (1874-1950), fr. **de-** and **bunk.** Derivatives: *debunk-er*, n., *debunk-ing*, n., *debunk-ment*, n.

debut, début, n., first appearance in public. — F. *début*, fr. *débuter*, 'to play first; to make one's first appearance', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and F. *but*, 'aim, goal', used in the sense of 'playground' (see **butt,** 'aim'); introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773). Derivatives: *debut*, intr. v., *debutant(e)*, (q.v.).

debutant(e), débutant(e), n., one who makes a debut. — F. *débutant*, fem. *débutante*, pres. part. of *débuter*. See prec. word.

deca-, before a vowel **dec-,** pref. meaning 'ten'. — Gk. δεκα-, fr. δέκα, 'ten', cogn. with OI. *dáśa*, L. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, OE. *tīen, tēn*, 'ten'. See **ten** and cp. **decade, decem-.**

decachord, n., a harp with ten strings. — Gk. δεκάχορδος, 'ten-stringed', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and χορδή, 'string'. See **chord.**

decad, n., the number ten. — See **decade.**

decadal, adj., pertaining to ten; consisting of groups of ten. — See **decade** and adj. suff. **-al.** Derivative: *decadal-ly*, adv.

decade, n., 1) a group of ten things; 2) a period of ten years. — F. *décade*, fr. L. *decas*, gen. *decadis*, fr. Gk. δεκάς, gen. δεκάδος, 'the number ten; a group of ten', fr. δέκα. See **deca-.**

decadence, decadency, n., deterioration, decay. — F. *décadence*, fr. ML. *dēcadentia*, 'a falling down', fr. **dēcadĕre*, 'to fall down', fr. **de-** and L. *cadĕre*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and cp. **déchéance.** For the ending see suff. **-ence,** resp. **-ency.** Cp. also **decay, deciduous.** Derivative: *decadent-ly*, adv.

decadent, adj., 1) deteriorating; 2) pertaining to the decadents. — Back formation from prec. word; coined by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). For the ending see suff. **-ent.** Derivative: *decadent-ly*, adv.

decadent, n., one of a French literary school about the end of the 19th cent. — F. *décadent*, back formation fr. *décadence* (see **decadence**); so called after the verse of Verlaine; "Je suis l'empire à la fin de la *décadence*" ("I am the empire established at the end of decadence"). See prec. word.

decagon, n., a ten-sided plane figure (*geom.*) — Ult. fr. Gk. δεκάγωνον, 'decagon', lit. 'having ten angles', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and -γωνος, neut. -γωνον, from the stem of γωνιᾱ́, 'angle'. See **deca-** and **-gon** and cp. **undecagon,** adj. Derivative: *decagon-al*, adj.

decagram, decagramme, n. — F. *décagramme*, lit. 'ten grams'. See **deca-** and **-gram.**

decalcification, n., the process of removing lime. — Formed fr. **de-** and **calcification.**

decalcify, tr. v., to remove lime from bones and other substances. — Formed fr. **de-** and **calcify.**

decaliter, decalitre, n. — F. *décalitre*, lit. 'ten liters'. See **deca-** and **liter.**

Decalog, Decalogue, n., the Ten Commandments. — Gk. δεκάλογος, prop. ἡ δεκάλογος (scil. βίβλος), '(the book) consisting of ten words', fr. earlier οἱ δέκα λόγοι, 'the ten words', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and λόγος, 'word'. See **deca-** and **logos.**

Decameron, n., a collection of 100 tales by Boccaccio, supposed to be told during ten days. — It. *Decamerone*, fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ἡμέρᾱ, 'day'. See **deca-** and **hemero-** and cp. **ephemere.** Derivative: *Decameron-ic*, adj.

decamerous, adj., having ten parts (said of a flower). — Compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and μέρος, 'part'. See **deca-, mero-** and **-ous.**

decameter, decametre, n. — Lit. 'ten meters'. See **deca-** and **meter,** 'unit of length'.

decamp, intr. v., to break up a camp; to run away. — F. *décamper*, 'to break up a camp; to run away', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *camp*, 'camp', fr. L. *campus*. See **camp.** For sense development cp. **scamper.**

decampment, n. — F. *décampement*, fr. *décamper*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

decan, n., the ruler of ten parts of a zodiacal sign (*astrol.*) — L. *decānus*, 'one set over ten', fr. *decem*, 'ten'. See **decimal** and cp. **dean, doyen.** Derivative: *decan-ate*, n.

decanal, adj., pertaining to a dean. — Formed fr. Eccles. L. *decānus*, with adj. suff. **-al.** See **dean** and cp. prec. word. Derivative: *decanal-ly*, adv.

decanate, n., deanery. — Eccles. L. *decānātus*, fr. *decānus*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

decangular, adj., having ten angles (*geom.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and L. *angulus*, 'angle, corner'. See **deca-** and **angular.**

decani, n., decanal; said of the south side of the choir where the dean sits. — Gen. of Eccles. L. *decānus*, hence lit. 'of the dean'. See **decanal.**

decant, tr. v., to pour off gently. — F. *décanter*, fr. ML. *dēcanthāre*, 'to pour from the edge of a vessel', fr. **de-** and ML. *canthus*, 'edge of a vessel', fr. L. *cantus, canthus*, 'the iron ring round a carriage wheel'. See **cant,** 'a slope'. Derivatives: *decantat-ion*, n., *decant-er*, n.

decapitate, tr. v., to behead. — Late L. *dēcapitātus* pp. of *dēcapitāre*, 'to cut off the head', fr. **de-** and L. *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

decapitation, n. — Late L. *dēcapitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēcapitātus*, pp. of *dēcapitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

decapod, adj., pertaining to the Decapoda; n., a member of the Decapoda. — See next word.

Decapoda, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having ten feet', fr. Gk. δέκα,

'ten', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **deca-** and **-poda.**

decapodal, decapodous, adj., having ten feet. — Formed fr. Gk. δέκα, 'ten', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ous.**

decarbonate, tr. v., to deprive of carbon dioxide or carbonic acid. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **carbon** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

decarbonize, v., to deprive of carbon. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **carbon-** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *decarboniz-ation,* n., *decarbonizer,* n.

decarch, n., a commander of ten men; a decurion. — Gk. δεκάρχης, compounded of δέκα, 'ten', and -άρχης, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **deca-** and **-arch.**

decarchy, n., a government of ten. — Gk. δεκαρχίᾱ, fr. δεκάρχης. See prec. word and **-archy.**

decastich, n., a poem of ten lines. — Gk. δεκάστιχος, 'containing ten lines', fr. δέκα, 'ten', and στίχος, 'row, line, rank'. See **deca-** and **stichic.**

decastyle, n., a portico with ten columns (*arch.*) — Compounded of **deca-** and Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

decasyllabic, adj., having ten syllables. — See **deca-** and **syllabic.**

Derivative: *decasyllabic,* n., a line of ten syllables.

decasyllable, n., a line of ten syllables. — Compounded of **deca-** and **syllable.**

decathlon, n., an athletic contest consisting of ten different events. — Compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ἆθλος, ἆθλον, 'contest'. See **deca-** and **athletic** and cp. **pentathlon.**

decatize, tr. v., to cause to uncurl by means of hot water or steam. — A hybrid formed with **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin, fr. F. *décatir,* 'to take the gloss off (a woolen cloth), to sponge', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *catir,* 'to press, gloss', fr. VL. **coāctīre,* a derivative of L. *coāctus,* pp. of *cōgere,* 'to press', prop. 'to drive together'. See **cogent** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *decatiz-er,* n.

decay, intr. v. — ONF. *decair,* corresponding to OF. *dechair, decheeir* (F. *déchoir*), 'to fall off, decay', fr. VL. **dēcadēre,* refashioned (after VL. **cadēre*) fr. L. *dēcĭdere,* 'to fall off, fall down'. See **de-** and **cadence** and cp. **deciduous, escheat.**

Derivatives: *decay,* n., *decay-ed,* adj.

decease, n. — ME. *deces,* fr. OF. *deces* (F. *décès*), 'decease, death', fr. L. *dēcessus,* 'departure, death', fr. *dēcess-(um),* pp. stem of *dēcēdere,* 'to go away, depart'. See **de-** and **cease** and cp. **predecessor.**

Derivatives: *decease,* intr. v., *deceas-ed,* adj.

deceit, n. — ME. *deceite,* fr. OF. *deceite,* prop. fem. of *deceit,* pp. of *deceveir.* See next word and cp. **receipt.**

Derivatives: *deceit-ful,* adj., *deceit-ful-ly,* adv., *deceit-ful-ness,* n.

deceive, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *deceivre,* a collateral form of *deceveir* (F. *décevoir*), 'to deceive', fr. L. *dēcipere,* 'to beguile, deceive, elude', fr. **de-** and *capere,* 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **apperceive** and words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-cĭpere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *deceiv-abil-ity,* n., *deceiv-able,* adj., *deceiv-able-ness,* n., *deceiv-abl-y,* adv., *deceiver,* n., *deceiv-ing,* adj., *deceiv-ing-ly,* adv.

decelerate, tr. v., to decrease the velocity of; intr. v., to decrease in velocity. — Formed on analogy of **accelerate** fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this pref.) and *celerātus,* pp. of *celerāre,* 'to hasten'.

Derivatives: *decelerat-ion,* n., *decelerat-or,* n.

decem-, combining form meaning 'ten'. — L. *decem-,* fr. *decem,* 'ten', which is cogn. with Gk. δέκα, 'ten'. See **deca-** and cp. **December, decemvir.** Cp. also **deci-.**

December, n. — L. *December,* 'the tenth month', fr. *decem,* 'ten' (see **decem-**); so called because the Roman year began with March.

Derivatives: *December-ish,* adj., *December-ly,* adj., *Decembr-ist,* n. (*Russ. hist.*)

decemvir, n., 1) a member of a council of ten men (*Roman hist.*); 2) a member of an authoritative body of ten men. — L., back formation fr. the pl. *decem virī,* 'ten men.' See **decem-** and **virile** and cp. **duumvir, triumvir, centumvir.**

decemviral, adj. — L. *decemvirālis,* 'pertaining to the decemvir(s)', fr. *decem virī.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

decemvirate, n., 1) office of the decemvirs; 2) an authoritative body of ten men. — L. *decemvirātus,* 'the office of a decemvir'. See **decemvir** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

decency, n. — L. *decentia,* fr. *decēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'becoming, seemly, decent'. See **decent** and **-cy.**

decennary, n., a period of ten years. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *decennis,* 'of ten years'. See **decennium.**

decenniad, n., a period of ten years. — See **decennium** and **-ad.**

decennial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *decennis,* 'of ten years'. See next word and cp. **undecennial.**

decennium, n., a period of ten years. — L., 'a period of ten years', fr. *decennis,* 'of ten years', fr. *decem,* 'ten', and *annus,* 'year'. See **decem-** and **annual** and cp. **decennary, decenniad.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *decĕnnis, dec-ĕnnium*) see *accent* and cp. *biennial.*

decent, adj. — L. *decēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, decent', pres. part. of *decet, decēre,* 'to be seemly or fitting', rel. to *decus,* gen. *decoris,* 'ornament, grace, splendor, glory, honor, dignity', *dignus* (for **dec-nos*), 'suitable, becoming, proper' (lit. 'decorated, splendid'), *dexter* (for **dexi-teros*), 'on the right side' (lit. 'on the becoming or fitting side'), *docēre,* 'to teach' (orig. 'to cause somebody to receive something'), *discere,* 'to learn'; fr. I.-E. base **dek-,* **dok-,* 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also OI. *dákṣati,* 'is apt, proper, pleasing', *dákṣaḥ,* 'able, apt, clever; competent, intelligent', *dákṣinaḥ, dakṣináḥ,* 'on the right hand; southern', *dā́ṣṭi,* 'he honors', Gk. δέκεσθαι, Att. δέχεσθαι, 'to take, accept, receive, receive hospitably, hold', δοκεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe', δοκεύειν, 'to watch closely', δόξα (for *δόκ-σα), 'notion; opinion; honor, glory', δόγμα, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree', δόκιμος, 'tried, assayed, genuine', δόκος, a wooden beam' (lit. 'that which *holds* the roof'), δεξιός, 'on the right', διδάσκειν, 'to teach', MIr. *dech,* the best'. Cp. **Adoxa, choledoch, condign, Cymodoce, dainty, Daksha, decorate, decorous, deign, dexter, diadoche, Diadochi, didactic, dignify, dignity, diksha, Diplodocus, disdain, docent, Docetism, docile, docimasy, docimology, Docoglossa, doctor, doctrine, document, dogma, doxastic, doxology, heterodox, orthodox, pandect, paradox, synecdoche.**

Derivatives: *decent-ly,* adv., *decent-ness,* n.

decentralize, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **centralize.**

Derivative: *decentraliz-ation,* n.

deception, n. — F. *déception,* fr. Late L. *dēceptiōnem,* acc. of *dēceptiō,* 'a deceiving, deception', fr. L. *dēceptus,* pp. of *dēcipere,* 'to deceive'. See **deceive** and **-tion.**

deceptive, adj. — F. *déceptif* (fem. *déceptive*), fr. ML. *dēceptīvus,* fr. L. *dēceptus,* pp. of *dēcipere,* 'to deceive'. See **deceive** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *deceptive-ly,* adv., *deceptive-ness,* n.

decern, tr. v., to decree. — F. *décerner,* fr. L. *dēcernere,* 'to decide, determine', pp. *dēcrētus.* See **decree** and cp. **concern, discern, secern.**

déchéance, n., forfeiture. — F., 'fall, downfall, forfeiture', fr. ML. *dēcadentia,* 'a falling down'. See **decadence.**

dechristianize, tr. v., to deprive of its Christian character. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **christianize.**

Derivative: *dechristianiz-ation,* n.

deci-, combining form used in the metric system to denote *one tenth* of a given unit, in contradistinction to *deca-,* which is used to mean 'ten times as much' (as the given unit). — F. *deci-,* arbitrarily formed fr. L. *decimus,* 'the tenth', fr. *decem,* 'ten'. See **decimal** and cp. **deca-.**

decibel, n., a unit for measuring the loudness of sounds. — Compounded of **deci-** and **bel** and lit. meaning 'the tenth part of a bel'.

decide, tr. and intr. v. — F. *décider,* fr. L. *dēcīdere,* 'to decide, determine, settle', prop. 'to cut off', fr. **de-** and *caedere,* 'to cut, hew, lop', whence *caementum* (for **caid(s)mentom*), 'rough stone, stone chippings'. See **cement.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *caedere*) to *ī* (in *dē-cīdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *decid-ed,* adj., *decid-ed-ly,* adv., *decid-ed-ness,* n., *decid-er,* n., *decid-ing-ly,* adv.

decidua n., that part of the mucous membrane of the uterus, which is cast off at parturition (*anat.*) — Medical L., short for *membrāna dēcidua,* 'the membrane that falls off', fem. of L. *dēciduus,* 'falling off'. See next word.

deciduous, adj., 1) falling off at a certain season or stage of growth, etc.; 2) shedding leaves annually (said of trees). — L. *dēciduus,* 'falling off', fr. *dēcīdere,* 'to fall off', fr. **de-** and *cadere,* 'to fall'. See **cadence** and cp. **decadent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cădere*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-cĭdere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *deciduous-ly,* adv., *deciduous-ness,* n.

decigram, decigramme, n. — F. *décigramme,* 'the tenth part of a gram', a hybrid coined fr. **deci-,** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

decile, decil, n., the aspect of two planets when distant from each other 36 degrees (i.e. one tenth of the zodiac). — F. *décile,* formed fr. L. *decem,* 'ten', with the suff. *-īle* (on analogy of the Latin neut. adjectives *quintīle, sextīle*). See **decem** and **-ile.**

deciliter, decilitre, n. — F. *décilitre,* 'the tenth part of a liter', a hybrid coined fr. **deci-** and Gk. λίτρᾱ, 'a pound'. See **liter.**

decillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the eleventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 33 zeros); 2) in England and Germany, a million raised to the tenth power (i.e. 1 followed by 60 zeros). — Formed fr. L. *decem,* 'ten' (see **decem-**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *decillion-th,* adj. and n.

Decima, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *decimus,* 'tenth'. See **Decimus.**

decimal, adj. — ML. *decimālis,* 'pertaining to a tenth part', fr. L. *decimus,* earlier form *decumus,* 'the tenth', fr. I.-E. **dekᵘmos,* whence also OI. *daśamáḥ,* Avestic *dasᵉma-,* OIr. *dechmad,* 'the tenth'. Cp. also I.-E. **dekm̥-tós,* whence Gk. δέκατος, Goth. *taí-hunda,* OHG. *zehando,* ON. *tīundi,* OE. *teogoða, tēoða,* OSlav. *desętŭ,* Lith. *dešimtas,* Lett. *desmitais,* OPruss. *dessīmts,* Toch. A *śkänt,* B *śkante, śkañce,* 'the tenth'. For the corresponding cardinal numbers, from which these ordinal numbers derive, see **ten.** Cp. **tithe.** Cp. also **dean, decan, Decimus, decuman, Decumaria, dime, doyen,** and the second element in **dozen, duodecimo.**

Derivatives: *decimal,* n., *decimalism* (q.v.), *decimalist* (q.v.), *decimalize* (q.v.), *decimal-ly,* adv.

decimalism, n., the use of the decimal system. — A hybrid coined fr. **decimal** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

decimalist, n., an advocate of the decimal system. — A hybrid coined fr. **decimal** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

decimalize, tr. v., to reduce to the decimal system. — A hybrid coined fr. **decimal** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. Derivative: *decimaliz-ation*, n.

decimate, tr. v. — L. *decimātus*, pp. of *decimāre*, 'to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate', fr. *decimus*, 'tenth'. See **decimal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

decimation, n. — L. *decimātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *decimātus*, pp. of *decimāre*, 'to decimate'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

decimeter, decimetre, n. — F. *décimètre*, lit. 'ten meters', a hybrid coined fr. **deci-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'unit of length'.

Decimus, masc. PN. — L., 'the tenth', a name given to the tenth child in a family, fr. *decem*, 'ten'. See **decimal** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Decima.** For sense cp. *Sextus, Septimus.*

decipher, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** and **cipher** on analogy of F. *déchiffrer*. Derivatives: *decipher-able*, adj., *decipher-er*, n., *decipher-ment*, n.

decision, n. — F. *décision*, fr. L. *dēcīsiōnem*, acc. of *dēcīsiō*, 'decision, settlement', fr. *dēcīsus*, pp. of *dēcīdere*, 'to decide, determine, settle'. See **decide** and **-ion.** Derivative: *decision-al*, adj.

decisive, adj. — ML. *dēcīsīvus*, fr. L. *dēcīsus*, pp. of *dēcīdere*. See **decide** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *decisive-ly*, adv., *decisive-ness*, n.

deck, tr. v., 1) to cover (*obsol.*); 2) to cover with ornaments, to adorn. — MDu. *decken* (Du. *dekken*), 'to cover'. See **thatch.**

deck, n., covering (*obsol.*) — MDu. *decke, dek*, (Du. *dek*), 'roof, covering', fr. *decken*, 'to cover'. See **deck,** v., and cp. next word.

deck, n., covering of a ship. — Shortened fr. G. *verdeck* (whence also Du. *overdek*, later *dek*), lit. 'covering' (see **for-** and **thatch** and cp. **deck,** v.), and prop. a loan translation of OIt. (= It.) *coperta* or MF. *couverte*. That E. *deck* is not a LG. or Du. loan word, as suggested by most lexicographers, is proved by the fact that the E. word appears first in 1513, whereas Du. *overdek* and *dek* occur for the first time in 1599, resp. 1675. See Friedrich Kluge, Seemannssprache, Halle, 1911, p. 177.

deckle, n., in papermaking, 1) a wooden frame serving to keep the paperpulp from spreading beyond a desired size; 2) a deckle edge. — G. *Deckel*, 'lid, cover', dimin. of *Decke*, 'cover', which is rel. to E. **thatch** (q.v.) See also dimin. suff. **-le.**

declaim, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier *declame*, fr. L. *dēclāmāre*, 'to practice speaking aloud, declaim', fr. **de-** and *clāmāre*, 'to call, cry out'. See **claim** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *declaim-er*, n.

declamation, n. — F. *déclamation*, fr. L. *dēclāmātiōnem*, acc. of *dēclāmātiō*, 'practice in speaking, declamation', fr. *dēclāmātus*, pp. of *dēclāmāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

declamatory, adj. — L. *dēclāmātōrius*, 'pertaining to the practice of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical', fr. *dēclāmātus*, pp. of *dēclāmāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

declarant, n., one who makes a declaration (*law*). — F. *déclarant*, fr. L. *dēclārantem*, acc. of *dēclārāns*, pres. part. of *dēclārāre*. See **declare** and **-ant.**

declaration, n. — F. *déclaration*, fr. L. *dēclārātiōnem*, acc. of *dēclārātiō*, 'an exposition, declaration', fr. *dēclārātus*, pp. of *dēclārāre*. See **declare** and **-ation.**

declarative, adj. — L. *dēclārātīvus*, 'serving for explanation', fr. *dēclārātus*, pp. of *dēclārāre*. See **declare** and **-ative.**
Derivative: *declarative-ly*, adv.

declaratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *dēclārātus*, pp. of *dēclārāre*. See **declare.**

declare, tr. and intr. v. — F. *déclarer*, fr. L. *dēclārāre*, 'to make clear, to make evident, to manifest, declare', fr. **de-** and *clārāre*, 'to make clear', fr. *clārus*, 'clear'. See **clear.**
Derivatives: *declar-able*, adj., *declar-ed*, adj., *declar-ed-ly*, adv., *declar-ed-ness*, n., *declar-er*, n.

declass, tr. v., to degrade from one's class. — Formed on analogy of F. *déclasser*. See next word.

déclassé, adj., declassed. — F., pp. of *déclasser*, 'to degrade', fr. *dé-* (in the privative sense of this prefix) and *classer*, 'to class'. See **de-** and **class** and cp. prec. word.

declension, n. — OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), fr. L. *dēclīnātiōnem*, acc. of *dēclīnātiō*, 'a bending aside', fr. *dēclīnātus*, pp. of *dēclīnāre*, 'to bend aside, decline'. See **decline** and cp. **declination,** which is a doublet of *declension.*
Derivative: *declension-al*, adj.

declinable, adj. — F. *déclinable*, fr. L. *dēclīnābilis*, 'that which can be declined', fr. *dēclīnāre*. See **decline,** v., and **-able.**

declination, n. — OF. *declinacion* (F. *déclinaison*), fr. L. *dēclīnātiōnem*, acc. of *dēclīnātiō*. See **declension** and **-ation.**

declinator, n., an instrument for measuring declination. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *dēclīnātus*, pp. of *dēclīnāre*. See **decline.**

declinatory, adj., pertaining to declination. — ML. *dēclīnātōrius*, fr. L. *dēclīnātus*, pp. of *dēclīnāre*. See **decline,** v., and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory** and cp. **declivity.**

decline, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *declinen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *décliner*, fr. L. *dēclīnāre*, fr. **de-** and *-clīnāre*. See **clinical** and cp. **incline, recline.**
Derivatives: *declin-ed*, adj., *declin-er*, n.

decline, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *déclin*, back formation fr. *décliner*. See **decline,** v.

declinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle (*phys.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēclīnāre*, 'to decline', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **declination** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

declivitous, adj., having a downward slope. — See next word and **-ous** and cp. **declivous.**

declivity, n., a downward slope. — F. *déclivité*, fr. L. *dēclīvitātem*, acc. of *dēclīvitās*, 'a sloping place, declivity', fr. *dēclīvis*, 'sloping downward', fr. **de-** and *clīvus*, 'slope, hill'. See **clivus** and **-ity.**

declivous, adj., having a downward slope. — See prec. word and **-ous** and cp. **declivitous.**

declutch, intr. v., to disengage a clutch. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **clutch.**

decoct, tr. v., to prepare or extract by boiling. — L. *dēcoctus*, pp. of *dēcoquere*, 'to boil down', fr. **de-** and *coquere*, 'to cook, boil'. See **cook** and cp. **concoct.**

decoction, n. — F. *décoction*, fr. L. *dēcoctiōnem*, acc. of *dēcoctiō*, 'a boiling down', fr. *dēcoctus*, pp. of *dēcoquere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **concoction.**

decode, v., to translate from a code into ordinary language. — See **de-** and **code.**

Decodon, n., a genus of plants, the swamp loosestrife (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having ten teeth', compounded of Gk. δέκα, 'ten', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'; so called in allusion to the ten-toothed calyx. See **deca-** and **odonto-.**

decollate, tr. v., to behead. — L. *dēcollātus*, pp. of *dēcollāre*, 'to behead', lit. 'to cut off from the neck', fr. **de-** and *collum*, 'neck'. See **collar** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **collet.** Cp. also **décolleté.**
Derivatives: *decollat-ed*, adj., *decollation* (q.v.)

decollation, n., the act of beheading. — F. *décollation*, fr. L. *dēcollātiōnem*, acc. of *dēcollātiō*, fr. *dēcollātus*, pp. of *dēcollāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

décolleté, adj., leaving the neck and shoulders bare. — F., pp. of *décolleter*, 'to uncover the neck and shoulders', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *collet*, dimin. of *col, cou*, 'neck'. See **collet** and cp. **decollate.**

decolor, decolour, tr. v., to decolorize. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **color,** v.

decolorant, n., a substance that removes color. — L. *dēcolōrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *dēcolōrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

decoloration, n., removal of color. — L. *dēcolōrātiō*, 'a discoloring,' fr. *dēcolōrātus*, pp. of *dēcolōrāre*, 'to deprive of color, discolor', fr. **de-** and *colōrāre*, 'to color'. See **color,** v., and **-ation.**

decolorize, decolourize, tr. v., to remove the color of, to bleach. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēcolōrāre* (see **decolor**) and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *decolor.*
Derivatives: *decolo(u)riz-ation*, n., *decolo(u)riz-er*, n.

decompose, tr. and intr. v., to separate into components; to rot. — F. *décomposer*, 'to decompose, rot, decay', fr. *dé-* (in the privative sense of this prefix) and *composer*. See **de-** and **compose.**
Derivatives: *decompos-ed*, adj., *decompos-er*, n.

decomposite, adj., compounded more than once. — Late L. *dēcompositus*, 'formed from a compound', fr. **de-** (with intensive force) and L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*, 'to put together'. See **composite** and cp. **decompound.**
Derivative: *decomposite*, n.

decomposition, n., the act of decomposing. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **composition.** Cp. **decompose.**

decompound, tr. v., to compound more than once; adj., compounded more than once; n., a decomposite. — Formed fr. **de-** (with intensive force) and **compound.**

decorate, tr. v. — L. *decorātus*, pp. of *decorāre*, 'to decorate, adorn, embellish; to honor, distinguish', fr. *decus*, gen. *decoris*, 'ornament, grace, splendor'. See **decent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *decorat-ed*, adj., *decoration* (q.v.), *decorat-ive*, adj., *decorat-ive-ly*, adv., *decorat-ive-ness*, n., *decorat-or*, n.

decoration, n. — Late L. *decorātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *decorātus*, pp. of *decorāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

decorous, adj., proper, dignified. — L. *decōrus*, 'becoming, fitting, seemly', fr. *decus*, gen. *decoris*, 'ornament, dignity'. See **decent** and cp. **decorate, decorum.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.** The word *decorous* was introduced into English by Henry More (1614-87), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school.
Derivatives: *decorous-ly*, adv., *decorous-ness*, n.

decorticate, tr. v., to strip off the bark, to flay. — L. *dēcorticātus*, pp. of *dēcorticāre*, 'to bark', fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), and *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'rind, bark'. See **cortex** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *decorticat-ion*, n., *decorticat-or*, n.

decorum, n., that which is proper. — L. *decōrum*, 'that which is seemly', prop. neut. of the adj. *decōrus*. See **decorous.**

decoy, n., a lure; a bait. — Formed from Du. *de*, def. article, and *kooi*, 'cage', fr. L. *cavea*. 'excavated place, cavity, enclosure.' See **the,** def. art., and **cage.**
Derivative: *decoy*, v.

decrease, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. AF. *decreiss-*, pres. part. stem of *decreistre*, corresponding to OF. *descreistre, descroistre* (F. *décroître*), fr. VL. *discrēscere*, for L. *dēcrēscere*, 'to grow less, grow shorter, decrease, diminish'. See **de-** and **crescent.**
Derivatives: *decrease*, n., *decreas-ing-ly*, adv.

decree, n. — ME. *decree*, fr. OF. *decre, decret* (F. *décret*), fr. L. *dēcrētum*, 'decision, decree, ordinance', prop. neut. of *dēcrētus*, pp. of *dēcernere*, 'to pronounce a decision, decide, determine', fr. **de-** and *cernere*, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See **certain** and cp. **decretal, decern, discern, secern.**
Derivatives: *decree*, intr. and tr. v., *decre-er*, n.

decrement, n., decrease; diminution. — L. *dēcrēmentum*, 'diminution, decrease', fr. *dēcrēscere*.

See **decrease** and cp. **increment.** For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

decremeter, n., an instrument for measuring the dampening of electric waves. — Shortened for *decrement meter*. See prec. word and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

decrepit, adj., feebled by age. — F. *décrépit*, fr. L. *dēcrepitus*, 'very old, infirm, decrepit', lit. 'noiseless', fr. **de-** and *crepitus*, 'a rattling, creaking, clattering, a noise', fr. *crepāre* [pp. stem *crepit-(um)*], 'to rattle, crack, burst', which is of imitative origin. See **crepitate** and cp. **craven.** Derivatives: *decrepit-ly*, adv., *decrepit-ness*, n.

decrepitate, tr. v., to heat salt or mineral so as to cause crackling; intr. v., to crackle. — ML. *dēcrepitātus*, pp. of *dēcrepitāre*, which is prob. formed fr. **de-** (in the priv. sense of this prefix) and L. *crepitāre*, 'to rattle, creak, crackle', freq. of *crepāre*. See **crepitate** and cp. **decrepit.** Derivative: *decrepitat-ion*, n.

decrepitude, n., the state of being decrepit. — F. *décrépitude*, fr. L. *dēcrepitus*, 'very old, infirm, decrepit'. See **decrepit** and **-ude.**

decrescendo, adj., and adv., gradually decreasing in loudness; n., a gradual decrease in loudness. — It., compounded of **de-** and **crescendo.**

decrescent, adj., growing smaller. — Compounded of **de-** and **crescent.**

decretal, adj., pertaining to a decree. — Late L. *dēcrētālis*, 'pertaining to a decree', fr. L. *dēcrētum*. See **decree** and adj. suff. **-al.**

decretal, n., a papal decree. — F. *décrétale*, fr. ML. *dēcrētāle*, prop. neut. of Late L. *dēcrētālis*, used as a noun. See **decretal,** adj.

decretalist, n., one learned in the decretals. — See prec. word and **-ist** and cp. next word.

decretist, n., the same as *decretalist*. — See prec. word.

decretive, adj., having the force of a decree. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēcrētum*. See **decree.**

decretory, adj. — L. *dēcrētōrius*, 'pertaining to a decree or decision', fr. *dēcrētum*. See **decree** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

decrial, n. — Formed fr. **decry** with subst. suff. **-al.**

decrustation, n., the act of removing a crust. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *dēcrustātus*, pp. of *dēcrustāre*, 'to peel off, split off', fr. **de-** and *crustāre*, 'to cover with a crust', fr. *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust.**

decry, tr. v. — See **de-** and **cry,** v., and cp. **descry.**

decuman, adj., large, immense (said of waves). — L. *decumānus*, also *decimānus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the tenth', fr. *decumus*, *decimus*, 'the tenth' (see **decimal** and **-an**); so called from the idea that every tenth wave was large.

Decumaria, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *decumārius*, also *decimārius*, 'pertaining to the tenth part', fr. *decumus*, *decimus*, 'tenth, a tenth part', fr. *decem*, 'ten' (see **decimal** and cp. **decuman**); so called in allusion to its often 10-merous flowers.

decumbence, decumbency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

decumbent, adj., lying down; lying on the ground (*bot.*) — L. *dēcumbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēcumbere*, 'to lie down', fr. **de-** and *-cumbere* (found only in compounds), nasalized form of *cubāre*, 'to lie down, recline'. See **cubicle** and cp. **accumbent** and words there referred to. Derivative: *decumbent-ly*, adv.

decuple, adj., tenfold. — F. *décuple*, fr. L. *decuplus*, 'tenfold', formed fr. *decem*, 'ten', on analogy of *duplus*, 'double' (lit. 'twofold'), fr. *duo*, 'two'. See **decem-** and **-fold** and cp. **ply,** 'to bend', and words there referred to. Derivatives: *decuple*, n. and tr. v.

decurion, n., an officer in the Roman army, commanding a company of ten men. — L. *decuriō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'chief of a company of ten', fr. *decuria*, 'a company of ten men'. See **decury.**

decurrence, decurrency, n. — Formed fr. **decurrent** with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

decurrent, adj., running downward. — L. *dēcurrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēcurrere*, 'to run down', fr. **de-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *decurrent-ly*, adv.

decursive, adj., running downward. — ModL. *dēcursīvus*, fr. L. *dēcursus*, pp. of *dēcurrere*. See prec. word and **-ive.** Derivative: *decursive-ly*, adv.

decury, n., a division or company of ten men. — L. *decuria*, fr. *decem*, 'ten'. See **decem-** and cp. **decurion.** Cp. also **dicker,** 'a set of ten', and **century.**

decussate, tr. and intr. v., to cross or divide in the form of an X. — L. *dēcussātus*, pp. of *decussāre*, 'to divide crosswise (in the form of an X)', fr. *decussis* (for *decem assēs*), 'ten asses; the number ten; the symbol X, as representing *ten*'. See **decem-** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivative: *decussat-ed*, adj.

decussate, adj., crossed, shaped like an X. — L. *dēcussātus*. See **decussate,** v.

decussation, n. — L. *dēcussātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'intersecting of two lines crosswise', fr. *dēcussātus*, See **decussate,** v., and **-ion.**

dedicate, tr. v. — L. *dēdicātus*, pp. of *dēdicāre*, 'to affirm, declare, announce, dedicate, consecrate', fr. **de-** and *dicāre*, 'to proclaim, dedicate', which is rel. to *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *dedicat-ee*, adj., *dedication*, *dedicative* (qq.v.), *dedicat-ory*, adj., *dedicat-ori-ly*, adv.

dedicate, adj., dedicated. — L. *dēdicātus*, pp. of *dēdicāre*. See **dedicate,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

dedication, n. — OF. *dedication* (F. *dédication*), fr. L. *dēdicatiōnem*, acc. of *dēdicātiō*, 'dedication, consecration', fr. *dēdicātus*, pp. of *dēdicāre*. See **dedicate,** v., and **-ion.** Derivative: *dedication-al*, adj.

dedicative, adj. — Late L. *dēdicātīvus*, fr. L. *dēdicātus*, pp. of *dedicāre*. See **dedicate,** v., and **-ive.**

deduce, tr. v. — L. *dēdūcere*, 'to lead or bring down, deduct, derive, trace down', fr. **de-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and cp. **deduct.** Derivatives: *deduc-ible*, adj., *deduc-ibil-ity*, n., *deduc-ible-ness*, n., *deduc-ibl-y*, adv.

deduct, tr. v. — L. *dēductus*, pp. of *dēdūcere*. See prec. word.

deduction, n. — L. *dēductiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a leading away; deduction, diminution; reasoning', fr. *dēductus*, pp. of *dēdūcere*; see **deduce** and **-ion.** As a term of philosophy, L. *dēductiō* was first used by Anicius Manlius Severinus (cca. 480-524) as a loan translation of Aristotle's ἀπαγωγή, lit. 'a leading away', fr. ἀπάγειν, 'to lead away'.

deductive, adj. — L. *dēductīvus*, 'derivative', fr. *dēductus*, pp. of *dēdūcere*. See **deduce** and **-ive.** Derivative: *deductive-ly*, adv.

deed, n. — ME. *dede*, fr. OE. *dǣd*, rel. to OS. *dād*, ON. *dāð*, OFris. *dēde*, *dēd*, Du. *daad*, OHG., MHG. *tāt*, G. *Tat*, 'deed, act', Goth. *ga-dēþs*, 'a putting, placing, adoption', fr. I.-E. **dhē-ti-*, whence also Lith. *dėtis*, 'load, burden', and the second element in OSlav. *blago-dětĭ*, 'good deed, favor'; cp. I.-E. **dhe-ti-*, whence OI. *-(d)hitiḥ* (only in compounds), 'a placing', Gk. θέσις, 'a placing, setting', Late L. *con-diti-ō*, 'a founding' (fr. L. *conditus*, pp. of *condere*). I.-E. **dhē-ti-* and **dhe-ti-* are derivatives of base **dhē-*, **dhe-*, 'to put, place; to do, make'. See **do,** v., and cp. **thesis.**

deem, tr. v. — ME. *demen*, fr. OE. *dēman*, 'to judge, condemn, think, believe', rel. to ON. *dœma*, OFris. *dēma*, OS. *adōmian*, Du. *doemen*, OHG. *tuomen*, Goth. *-domjan* (only in compounds). Cp. **doom** and **-dom.**

deemer, n., one who deems. — OE. *dēmere*, fr. *dēman*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

deemster, n., judge. — ME. *demestre*, 'judge', fr. *demen*. See **deem** and **-ster-** and cp. **doomster, dempster.** Derivative: *deemster-ship*, n.

deep, adj. — ME. *deop*, *dep*, *deep*, fr. OE. *dēop*, rel. to OS. *diop*, OFris. *diāp*, Du. *diep*, OHG. *tiof*, *tiuf*, MHG., G. *tief*, ON. *djūpr*, Dan. *dyb*, Swed. *djup*, Goth. *diups*, 'deep', fr. Teut. base **deupa-*, 'deep', corresponding to I.-E. base **dhubh-*, **dhubh-*, whence Lith. *dubùs*, 'deep, hollow', *duobė*, 'pit', Lett. *dubens*, 'bottom', OSlav. *dūno* (for **dhubno-*), Czech, Slov., etc. *dno*, 'bottom', OIr. *domain* (for **dhubni-*), 'deep', *domun* (for **dhubno-*), 'world', W. *dwfn*, 'deep'. Cp. **depth, dip, dive, dope, dopper.** Derivatives: *deep*, n. *deep*, adv. (q.v.), *deep-en*, v., *deep-en-er*, n., *deep-en-ing*, adj. *deep-en-ing-ly*, adv.

deep, adv. — ME. *depe*, fr. OE. *dēope*, 'deep' (adv.), 'deeply', fr. *dēop*, 'deep'. See **deep,** adj.

deer, n. — ME. *dere*, *deer*, fr. OE. *dēor*, 'a wild animal', rel. to OS. *dior*, ON. *dȳr*, OFris. *diar*, Du. *dier*, OHG. *tior*, MHG., G. *tier*, 'animal', Goth. *dius*, 'wild animal'; orig. 'a breathing being', and cogn. with OSlav. *duchŭ*, 'breath, spirit', *duša*, 'soul', Lith. *dvasas* (masc.), *dvasià*, (fem.), 'spirit', Lett. *dvaša*, 'breath, odor', *dvesele*, 'breath, soul, life'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **dheus-*, **dhous-*, **dhwos-*, **dhewĕs-*, **dhwĕs-*, 'to breathe', which are enlargements of base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. L. *animal*, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', fr. *anima*, 'air, breath of life, soul', Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', Heb. *ḥayyáḥ*, 'animal, beast', lit. 'a living being'; cp. *animal, zoo-*.

deface, tr. v., to mar. — ME. *defacen*, fr. OF. *desfacier*, 'to disfigure', fr. L. *dis-* and VL. *facia* (for L. *faciēs*), 'face'. See **dis-** and **face** and cp. **efface.** Derivatives: *deface-able*, adj., *deface-ment*, n., *defac-er*, n., *defac-ing*, adj., *defac-ing-ly*, adv.

de facto, in actual fact, the opposite of *de jure*. — L. *dē factō*, 'in fact', fr. *dē*, 'from, down from, according to', and abl. of *factum*, 'deed, act, fact'. See **de-** and **fact.**

defalcate, intr. v., to embezzle. — ML. *dēfalcātus*, pp. of *dēfalcāre*, 'to cut off with a sickle', whence fig. 'to deduct', fr. **de-** and L. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, 'sickle'. See **falchion** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *defalcation* (q.v.), *defalcat-or*, n.

defalcation, n., embezzlement. — ML. *dēfalcātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēfalcātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

defamation, n., calumny, aspersion. — ME. *diffamacioun*, fr. OF. *diffamation*, fr. L. *diffāmātiōnem*, acc. of *diffāmātiō*, fr. *diffāmātus*, pp. of *diffāmāre*. See **defame** and **-ation.**

defamatory, adj., tending to defame. — ML. *diffāmātōrius*, 'tending to defame', fr. L. *diffāmātus*, pp. of *diffāmāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.** Derivative: *defamatori-ly*, adv.

defame, tr. v., to calumniate, asperse. — ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*, fr. OF. *diffamer*, fr. L. *diffāmāre*, 'to spread an evil report, defame', fr. **dis-** and *fāma*, 'report, rumor'. See **fame.** Derivatives: *defam-ed*, adj., *defam-er*, n. *defam-ing-ly*, adv.

default, n. — ME. *defaulte*, *defaute*, fr. VL. **dēfallita*, pp. of **dēfallere* (whence F. *défaillir*, 'to be wanting'), used as a noun, fr. **de-** and L. *fallere*, 'to deceive'. See **fail** and cp. **fault.** Cp. OProvenç. *defauta*, *defaulta*, which are the exact equivalents of OF. *defaute*. In MF. and ModF., *défaut*, 'default, blemish', a collateral form, superseded the ancient form *defaute*. (Cp. also OProvenç. *defaut*, a collateral form of *defauta*.

default, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *defauten*, fr. *defaute*. See **default,** n. Derivatives: *default-ant*, adj., *default-er*, n.

defeasance, n., the act of making null and void (*law*). — OF. *defesance*, 'undoing', fr. *defesant*, *desfesant*, pres. part. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, 'to undo'. See **defeat,** v., and **-ance.**

defeasible, adj., capable of being made null and void. — AF., 'capable of being annulled', fr. AF. *defaire*, which corresponds to OF. *defaire*, *desfaire*, 'to undo'. See **defeat,** v., and **-ible** and cp. **feasible.**
Derivatives: *defeasibil-ity*, n., *defeasible-ness*, n.

defeat, tr. v. — OF. *defeit*, *defait* (F. *défait*), pp. of *defaire*, *desfaire* (F. *défaire*), 'to undo', fr. VL. **disfacere* (corresponding to L. *dēficere*), fr. **dis-** and L. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **defect.**

defeat, n. — Formed fr. **defeat,** v., on analogy of F. *défaite*, 'defeat', which derives fr. *défaire*, 'to undo'.

defeatism, n. — Formed on analogy of F. *défaitisme*, which derives fr. *défaite*. See **defeat,** n., and **-ism.**

defeatist, n., an adherent of defeatism. — F. *défaitiste*, fr. *défaite*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

defeature, tr. v. — OF. *deffaiture*, *desfaiture*, fr. *desfaire*, 'to undo'. See **defeat,** v., and **-ure.**

defecate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dēfaecātus*, pp. of *defaecāre*, 'to cleanse from dregs, defecate', fr. **de-** and *faex*, gen. *faecis*, 'dregs, lees'. See **faeces** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

defecation, n. — Late L. *defaecātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *defaecātus*, pp. of *defaecāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

defect, n. — L. *dēfectus*, 'a failing, failure', fr. *dēfectus*, pp. of *dēficere*, 'to forsake, desert, abandon, revolt; to remove oneself, withdraw; to be wanting, fail', fr. **de-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make do'. See **fact** and cp. **deficit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *dēfĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *defect*, intr. v., *defect-ible*, adj., *defect-ibil-ity*, n., *defection* (q.v.), *defective* (q.v.), *defective-ly*, adv., *defective-ness*, n., *defector*, (q.v.)

defection, n. — L. *dēfectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'failure, deficience, desertion', fr. *dēfectus*, pp. of *dēficere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

defective, adj. — F. *défectif* (fem. *défective*), fr. Late L. *dēfectīvus*, 'imperfect, defective', fr. L. *dēfectus*, pp. of *dēficere*. See **defect** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *defective*, n., *defective-ly*, adv., *defective-ness*, n.

defector, n., one who defects. — L. *dēfector*, 'one who revolts, a rebel', fr. *dēfectus*, pp. of *dēficere*, 'to be wanting, fail; to remove oneself, withdraw'. See **defect** and agential suff. **-or.**

defence, n. — The British spelling of **defense.**

defend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *defenden*, fr. OF. *defendre* (F. *défendre*), fr. L. *dēfendere*, 'to ward off, keep away, defend, guard, protect', fr. **de-** and *-fendere* (found only in compounds), 'to thrust, strike', fr. I.-E. base **g*ʷhen-*, 'to strike', whence also OI. *hánti*, 'he strikes, kills', pl. *ghnánti*, 'they strike, kill', Hitt. *kuenzi*, 'he strikes, kills', *kunanzi*, 'they strike, kill', Arm. *gan*, gen. *gani*, 'a beating, thrashing', *jnem*, 'I, beat, strike', Gk. θείνειν (for **gʰʷén-yein*), 'to strike', φόνος (for **gʰʷónos*), 'murder', Alb. *gjan*, 'I hunt', OSlav. *ženǫ*, *gŭnati*, 'to drive', Lith. *genù*, *giñti*, 'to drive', *geniù*, *genėti*, 'to cut off branches', OIr. *gonim*, 'I strike, kill', *guin*, 'a wound', ON. *gunnr*, *guðr*, OE. *gūð*, 'war, battle', *gūðfana*, 'banner'. Cp. **defense, fend, offend, offense.** Cp. also **phoenix,** the first element in **gonfanon, Gunther,** and the second element in **Bellerophon, Tisiphone, Triphasia** and **Edith.** Derivatives: *defendant* (q.v.), *defend-er*, n.

defendant, adj., defending; n., the accused party (*law*). — F. *défendant*, pres. part. of *défendre*, fr. L. *dēfendere*. See **defend** and **-ant.**

defenestration, n., the act of throwing out of a window. — Formed fr. pref. **de-**, L. *fenestra*, 'window' (see **fenestra**) and suff. **-ation.** Cp. **fenestration.**

defense, defence, n. — ME. *defense*, *defence*, fr. OF. *defense* (F. *défense*), fr. VL. *dēfēnsa* (corresponding in sense to L. *dēfēnsiō*), 'defense', prop. fem. pp. of L. *dēfendere*, used as a noun. See **defend** and **-ce.**
Derivatives: *defense-less*, *defence-less*, adj., *defense-less-ly*, *defence-less-ly*, adv., *defense-less-ness*, *defence-less-ness*, n.

defensible, adj. — Late L. *dēfēnsibilis*, a collateral form of L. *dēfēnsābilis*, 'defensible', fr. *dēfēnsāre*, 'to defend diligently', freq. of *dēfendere* (pp. *dēfēnsus*), 'to defend'. See **defend** and **-ible** and cp. **defense.**
Derivatives: *defensibil-ity*, n., *defensible-ness*, n., *defensibl-y*, adv.

defensive, adj. — F. *défensif* (fem. *défensive*), fr. ML. *dēfēnsīvus*, fr. L. *dēfēnsus*, pp. of *dēfendere*. See **defend** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *defensive*, n., *defensive-ly*, adv., *defensive-ness*, n.

defensor, n. — L. *dēfēnsor*, 'a defendor', fr. *dēfēnsus*, pp. of *dēfendere*. See **defend** and agential suff. **-or.**

defensory, adj. — ML. *dēfēnsōrius*, fr. L. *dēfēnsus*, pp. of *dēfendere*. See **defend** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

defer, intr. v., to delay, postpone. — ME. *differen*, fr. OF. *differer* (F. *différer*), fr. L. *differre*, 'to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter, disperse; to defer, delay'. See **differ.**
Derivatives: *defer-ment*, n., *deferr-ed*, adj., *deferr-er*, n.

defer, intr. v., to submit. — F. *déférer*, 'to yield, comply, pay deference', fr. L. *dēferre*, 'to carry or bring down, grant, allot, offer', fr. **de-** and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **confer** and words there referred to.

deference, n. — F. *déférence*, fr. *déférer*. See **defer,** 'to submit', and **-ence.**

deferent, adj., 1) carrying away or down; 2) pertaining to the *ductus deferens* (*anat.*) — L. *dēferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēferre*. See **defer,** 'to submit'. and **-ent.**

deferential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *dēferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēferre*. See **defer,** 'to submit'.
Derivative: *deferential-ly*, adv.

defervescence, n., 1) a cooling down; 2) disappearance of fever (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *dēfervēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and cp. **effervescence.**

defervescent, adj., pertaining to defervescence; n., a remedy causing defervescence (*med.*) — L. *dēfervēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēfervēscere*, 'to cease boiling', fr. **de-** and *fervēscere*, 'to become boiling hot', inchoative of *fervēre*, 'to boil'. See **fervescent.**

defeudalize, tr. v., to deprive of feudal character. — Compounded of **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **feudalize.**

defiance, n. — ME. *deffiance*, *defiaunce*, fr. OF. *defiance*, *deffiance*, fr. *defier*, *desfier*. See **defy** and **-ance.**

defiant, adj. — F. *défiant*, pres. part. of *défier*. See **defy** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *defiant-ly*, adv., *defiant-ness*, n.

deficiency, n. — Late L. *dēficientia*, 'the wanting, want', fr. *dēficiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

deficient, adj. — L. *dēficiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēficere*, 'to be wanting', fr. **de-** and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **defect, deficit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-fĭcere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *deficient*, n., *deficient-ly*, adv.

deficit, n., lack, shortage. — F. *déficit*, fr. L. *dēficit*, 'it is wanting', 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *dēficere*. See **deficient.**

defilade, tr. and intr. v., to protect (the lines) from enfilading fire. — Formed with suff. **-ade** fr. F. *défiler*, 'to unthread'. See **defile,** 'to march in files', and cp. **enfilade.**

defilading, n., the art of constructing fortifications so as to protect from enfilading fire. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. **-ing.**

defile, tr. v., to make foul. — ME. *defoulen*, 'to trample under foot, crush, insult', fr. OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, of s.m., fr. *de-* (see **de-**) and *foler*, *fouler* (F. *fouler*), 'to tread, trample down, crush, full'; see **full,** 'to cleanse'. The verb *defile* was influenced in form and meaning by **foul** and the verb **file,** 'to make foul'.
Derivatives: *defil-ed*, adj., *defil-ed-ness*, n., *defile-ment*, n., *defil-er*, n., *defil-ing-ly*, adv.

defile, intr. v., to march in files. — F. *défiler*, 'to march in files', lit. 'to unthread, unstring', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *file*, 'row', fr. L. *fīlum*, 'thread'. Cp. OProvenç. and OSp. *desfilar*, Sp. *deshilar*, Port. *desfiar*, 'to march in files', and see **file,** 'thread'.

defile, n., a narrow passage. — F. *défilé*, 'a narrow passage', prop. 'a passage in which troops can march in files', orig. pp. of *défiler*, 'to march in lines', used as a noun. See prec. word. For the loss of the French pp. suff. *-é* in English loan words cp. *costive* and words there referred to.

define, tr. v. — OF. *definer*, fr. L. *dē* (see **de-**) and *fīnīre*, 'to set limits to, to end, finish', fr. *fīnis*, 'limit, boundary, end'. (F. *définir* comes fr. L. *dēfīnīre*, 'to set limits to; to determine, define'.) See **finish.**
Derivatives: *defin-able*, adj., *defin-abil-ity*, n., *defin-ed*, adj., *defin-ed-ly*, adv., *define-ment*, n., *defin-er*, n., *definite* (q.v.), *definition* (q.v.), *definitive*, adj. (q.v.), *definit-ize*, tr. v., *definit-ization*, n., *definitor*, n. (q.v.)

definite, adj. — L. *dēfīnītus*, pp. of *dēfīnīre*, 'to define'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *definite-ly*, adv., *definite-ness*, n.

definition, n. — OF. (F. *définition*), fr. L. *dēfīnītiōnem*, acc. of *dēfīnītiō*, 'a limiting, defining; definition', fr. *dēfīnītus*, pp. of *dēfīnīre*. See **define.** L. *dēfīnītiō* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὁρισμός, which derives fr. ὁρίζειν, 'to bound, mark out, determine', fr. ὅρος, 'border, boundary'. Derivative: *definition-al*, adj.

definitive, adj. — OF. *definitif*, fem. *definitive* (F. *définitif*, fem. *définitive*), fr. L. *dēfīnītīvus*, 'explanatory, definitive', fr. *dēfīnītus*. See **definite** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *definitive-ly*, adv., *definitive-ness*, n.

definitor, n., an officer charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical property. — Eccles. L., fr. L. *dēfīnītus*, pp. of *dēfīnīre*. See **define** and agential suff. **-or.**

deflagrate, tr. and intr. v., to burn up suddenly. — L. *dēflagrātus*, pp. of *dēflagrāre*, 'to burn up, be consumed by the fire', fr. **de-** and *flagrāre*, 'to burn'. See **flagrant** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

deflagration, n. — L. *dēflagrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēflagrātus*, pp. of *dēflagrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deflagrator, n., a device for causing deflagration. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *dēflagrātus*, pp. of *dēflagrāre*. See **deflagrate.**

deflate, tr. v., to remove the air from. — Adapted in a new sense fr. L. *dēflātus*, pp. of *dēflāre*, 'to blow off', fr. **de-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *deflat-ion*, n., *deflat-ion-ary*, adj.

deflect, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dēflectere* (pp. *dēflexus*), 'to bend aside or downward', fr. **de-** and *flectere*, 'to bend'. See **flex,** v.
Derivatives: *deflect-ed*, adj., *deflection* (q.v.), *deflect-ive*, adj., *deflector* (q.v.)

deflection, deflexion, n. — Late L. *dēflexiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bending aside or downward', fr. L. *dēflexus*, pp. of *dēflectere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deflorate, adj., having shed its pollen (*bot.*) — Late L. *dēflōrātus*, pp. of *dēflōrāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **deflower.**

defloration, n., the act of deflowering. — Late L. *dēflōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēflōrātus*, pp. of *dēflōrāre*, 'to deprive of flowers (also figuratively, 'to deprive of virginity'), fr. **de-** and L. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-ation.**

deflower, tr. v., to deprive of virginity. — ME. *defloren*, fr. OF. *desflorer* (F. *déflorer*), fr. Late L. *dēflōrāre*. See prec. word.

defluent, adj., flowing downward. — L. *dēfluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēfluere*, 'to flow down or downward', fr. **de-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

defoliate, 1) adj., deprived of leaves; 2) tr. v., to deprive of leaves. — Late L. *dēfoliātus*, pp. of *dēfoliāre*, 'to deprive of leaves', fr. **de-** and L. *foliātus*, 'leaved, leafy'. See **foliate,** adj.
Derivative: *defoliat-ion*, n.

deforest, tr. v., to disafforest. — Formed fr. **de-** and **forest.** Cp. **afforest, disafforest, disforest.**
Derivatives: *deforest-ation*, n., *deforest-er*, n.

deform, tr. v. — F. *déformer*, fr. L. *dēformāre*, 'to deform, disfigure', fr. **de-** and *formāre*, 'to form, shape'. See **form,** v.
Derivatives: *deform-ed*, adj., *deform-ed-ly*, adv., *deform-ed-ness*, n., *deform-er*, n.

deformation, n. — F. *déformation*, fr. L. *dēformātiōnem*, acc. of *dēformātiō*, 'a deforming, disfiguring', fr. *dēformātus*, pp. of *dēformāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

deformity, n., 1) the condition of being deformed; 2) ugliness. — OF. *deformite*, fr. L. *dēformitātem*, acc. of *dēformitās*, 'deformity, ugliness', fr. *dēformis*, 'misformed, misshaped', fr. **de-** and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n., and **-ity.**

defraud, tr. v., to cheat. — OF. *defrauder*, fr. L. *dēfraudāre*, 'to defraud, cheat', fr. **de-** and *fraudāre*, 'to cheat', fr. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*, 'deceit, fraud'. See **fraud.**

defray, tr. v., to pay. — F. *défrayer*, 'to pay costs', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and VL. **fredum*, 'fine, cost', fr. Frankish **friðu*, lit. 'peace'; see **affray.** The original meaning of *defray* was 'to appease, pacify' (for sense development cp. *pay*).
Derivatives: *defray-al*, n., *defray-er*, n., *defray-ment*, n.

deft, adj., dexterous. — ME., fr. OE. *(ge)dæfte*, 'mild, gentle', rel. to *gedafen*, *gedēfe*, 'suitable', Goth. *gadaban*, 'to be fit', ON. *dafna*, 'to grow strong', Du. *deftig*, 'important, relevant', fr. I.-E. base **dhabh-*, 'to become, be suitable', whence also L. *faber*, 'forger, smith', OSlav. *dobrŭ*, 'fine, good', *doba*, 'opportunity', *podoba*, 'ornament', Lith. *dabinti*, 'to adorn', *dabnùs*, 'graceful'. Cp. **daft.** Cp. also **fabric, forge.**
Derivatives: *deft-ly*, adv., *deft-ness*, n.

defunct, adj., dead. — L. *dēfūnctus*, pp. of *dēfungor*, *dēfungī*, 'to finish, have done with, perform, depart, die', fr. **de-** and *fungī* (pp. *fūnctus*), 'to be engaged in, discharge, perform, execute, do'. See **function.**
Derivative: *defunct*, n.

defy, tr. v. — F. *défier*, fr. OF. *desfier*, *defier* (F. *défier*), fr. VL. **disfīdāre*, **diffīdāre* (whence also It. *diffidare*), fr. **dis-** and VL. **fīdāre*, 'to trust, have confidence in', fr. L. *fīdus*, 'trusty, faithful'. See **faith, fidelity.** OF. *defier, difier* orig. meant 'to renounce one's faith', whence arose the meanings 'to distrust' and 'to challenge'.

degeneracy, n. — Formed fr. **degenerate,** adj., with suff. **-cy.**

degenerate, intr. v. — L. *dēgenerātus*, pp. of *dēgenerāre*, 'to degenerate', lit. 'to depart from one's race', fr. **de-** and *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'birth, descent; race'. See **genus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *degeneration* (q.v.), *degenerat-ive*, adj.

degenerate, adj. and n. — L. *dēgenerātus*, pp. of *dēgenerāre*. See **degenerate,** v.

degeneration, n. — F. *dégénération*, fr. L. *dēgenerātus*, pp. of *dēgenerāre*. See **degenerate,** v., and suff. **-ation.**

deglutition, n., the act of swallowing. — F. *déglutition*, fr. L. *dēglūtitiōnem*, acc. of *dēglūtitiō*, 'a swallowing down', fr. *dēglūtītus*, pp. of *dēglūtīre*, 'to swallow down', fr. **de-** and *glūtīre*, 'to swallow'. See **glut,** 'to swallow', and **-ion.**

deglutitory, adj., pertaining to *deglutition.* — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

degradation, n. — F. *dégradation*, fr. Late L. *dēgradātiōnem*, acc. of *dēgradātiō*, 'deposition from one's rank', fr. *dēgradātus*, pp. of *dēgradāre*. See **degrade** and **-ation.**

degrade, tr. v., to reduce to a lower status; intr. v., to degenerate. — OF. *degrader* (F. *dégrader*), fr. Late L. *dēgradāre*, 'to deposit from one's rank', fr. **de-** and L. *gradus*, 'a step, pace, stage, degree'. See **grade** and cp. **degree.**
Derivatives: *degrad-ed*, adj., *degrad-ed-ly*, adv., *degrad-ed-ness*, n., *degrad-ing*, adj., *degrad-ing-ly*, adv., *degrad-ing-ness*, n.

dégras, n., fat recovered by dressing skins with fish oil. — F., formed fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *gras*, fem. *grasse*, 'fat', fr. L. *crassus*, 'thick', whence also It. *grasso*, Rum. *gras*, OProvenç., Catal. *gras*, Sp. *graso*, Port. *graxo*, 'fat'. See **crass.**

degree, n. — ME. *degre*, fr. OF. *degret*, later *degre* (F. *degré*), which is usually derived fr. Late L. **dēgradus*, lit. 'a step down', fr. Late L. *dēgradāre*, 'to deposit from one's rank', in VL. prob. meaning also 'to descend', fr. **de-** and L. *gradus*, 'degree'. It is more probable, however, that OF. *degret*, *degre* was formed from the prep. *de* (see **de-**) and L. *gradus*. See **grade** and cp. **degrade.**

degression, n., a going down; decrease. — L. *dēgressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going down', fr. *dēgressus*, pp. of *dēgredī*, 'to go down', fr. **de-** and *gradī* (pp. *grassus*), 'to take steps, to walk'. See **grade** and **-ion.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *dē-grĕssus*) see **congress** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **digression.**

degressive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēgressus*, pp. of *dēgredī*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *degressive-ly*, adv.

degringolade, n., a precipitate breakdown. — F. *dégringolade*, 'tumble, downfall', fr. *dégringoler*, 'to tumble down', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and earlier F. *gringoler*, which is prob. borrowed fr. Du. *kringelen*, 'to roll, twist', fr. *kringel*, 'a circle', dimin. of *kring*, 'circle, ring'. See **cringle** and **-ade.**

degust, tr. and intr. v., to taste (*rare*). — L. *dēgustāre*, 'to taste, try', fr. **de-** and *gustāre*, 'to taste, enjoy'. See **gust,** 'relish', and cp. **disgust.**

degustation, n. — Late L. *dēgustātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *dēgustātus*, pp. of *dēgustāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

deha, n., the body (*Hinduism*). — OI. *dēhaḥ*, 'body', lit. 'that which is formed', rel. to *dēhmi*, 'I smear, anoint', *dēhí*, 'rampart, dam, dike', Avestic *daēza*, 'wall', *pairi-daēza*, 'enclosure', and cogn. with Goth *daigs*, OE. *dāg*, 'dough'. See **dough** and cp. **paradise.**

dehisce, intr. v., to gape, burst open. — L. *dēhīscere*, 'to split open, gape, yawn', fr. **de-** and *hīscere*, inchoative of *hiāre*, 'to yawn'. See **hiatus.**

dehiscence, n., the act or process of bursting open. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce.**

dehiscent, adj., bursting open. — L. *dēhīscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēhīscere*. See **dehisce** and **-ent.**

dehors, prep., out of, outside (*law*). — F., fr. VL. *dēforīs*, fr. **de-** and L. *forīs*, 'out of doors'. See **forum** and cp. the first element in **forisfamiliate.**

dehort, tr. v., to dissuade (*rare*). — L. *dēhortārī*, 'to dissuade', fr. **de-** and *hortārī*, 'to urge, incite'. See **hortation.**

dehortation, n., dissuasion. — L. *dēhortātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēhortātus*, pp. of *dēhortārī*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

dehumanize, tr. v., to make inhuman. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **humanize.**
Derivative: *dehumaniz-ation*, n.

dehydrate, tr. v., to remove water from a substance. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **hydrate.**
Derivative: *dehydrat-ion*, n.

dehydrogenize, tr. v., to deprive of hydrogen. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **hydrogenize.**
Derivatives: *dehydrogeniz-ation*, n., *dehydrogeniz-er*, n.

dehypnotize, tr. v., to arouse from the hypnotic state. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **hypnotize.**

Deianira, n., the daughter of Oeneus and wife of Heracles (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δηϊάνειρα, lit. 'destroyer of her husband', fr. δήϊος, 'hostile', and ἀνήρ, 'man, husband'. The first element is rel. to Gk. δηϊόω, 'I cut down, slay', δαΐ, 'in battle', δαΐ-φρων, 'proved in battle', δαίειν, 'to blaze, burn up', δάος, 'torch', δᾶνός, 'combustible, dry'. For the second element see **andro-.**

deicide, n., the killer of a god. — Late L. *deicīda*, compounded of L. *deus*, 'god', and *-cīda*, 'killer'. See **deity** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

deicide, n., the killing of a god. — ModL. *deicīdium*, compounded of L. *deus*, 'god', and *-cīdium*, 'killing'. See **deity** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

deictic, adj., demonstrating, proving directly. — Gk. δεικτικός, 'able to show', fr. δεικτός, 'shown', verbal adj. of δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and **-ic** and cp. **apodictic, epideictic.** Cp. also **hygrodeik.**

deific, adj., deifying. — F. *déifique*, fr. L. *deificus*, 'who makes one a god', which is compounded of *deus*, 'god', and *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ic.**

deification, n., the act of making a god; the state of being made a god. — See **deify** and **-ation.**

deiform, adj., having the form of a god. — ML. *deiformis*, compounded of L. *deus*, 'god', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **deity** and **form,** n.

deify, tr. v., to make a god of. — F. *déifier*, fr. Late L. *deificāre*, which is compounded of L. *deus*, 'god', and *-ficāre*, 'to make', fr. *-ficus*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **deity** and **-fy.**

deign, intr. and tr. v., to condescend. — ME. *deinen*, *deignen*, fr. OF. *degnier*, *deignier* (F. *daigner*), fr. VL. **dignāre*, fr. L. *dignārī*, 'to deem worthy', fr. *dignus*, 'worthy'. Cp. It. *degnare*, OProvenç. *denhar*, Catal. *denyar*, Sp. *deñar*, which all derive fr. VL. **dignāre*, and see **dignity.** Cp. also **dainty, condign, dignify, disdain.**

deipno-, combining form meaning 'dining'. — Gk. δειπνο-, fr. δεῖπνον, 'dinner', of unknown origin.

deipnosophist, n., one learned in the art of dining. — Gk. δειπνοσοφιστής, compounded of δεῖπνον, 'dinner', and σοφιστής, 'a learned man', fr. σοφός, 'skilled, clever, wise'. See **deipno-** and **sophist.** Δειπνοσοφισταί (pl.) is the title of a work by Athenaeus.
Derivative: *deipnosophist-ic*, adj.

deism, n., the belief that God has created the world but has no immediate relation with it. — F. *déisme*, a hybrid coined by Pascal (1623-62) fr. L. *Deus*, 'God', and *-isme*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **deity** and **-ism.**

deist, n., an adherent of deism. — F. *déiste*, a hybrid word. See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *deist-ic*, *deist-ic-al*, adjs., *deist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

deity, n. — ME. *deite*, fr. OF. *deite* (F. *déité*), fr. Late L. *deitātem*, acc. of *deitās*, 'divine nature', which was coined by Augustine on analogy of Gk. θεότης, 'divine nature', fr. L. *deus*, 'god', fr. OL. *deivos* (whence also L. *dīvus*, 'divine'), which is cogn. with OI. *dēváḥ*, 'god', *dēvī́*, 'goddess', Avestic *daēva-*, 'demon', Lith. *diẽvas*, Lett. *dievs*, OPruss. *deiwas*, *deiws*, OIr. *dia* (gen. *dē*), OW. *duiu*, MW. *duw*, OCo. *duy*, MCo. *dew*, 'God', OHG. *Zīo*, *Zio*, ON. *Týr*, OE. *Tīw*, name of the Teutonic war god, Gk. δῖος, 'divine', Ζεύς, gen. Διϝός, Διός, 'Zeus', OI. *dyáuḥ*, 'heaven, god of Heaven', *Dyáuspitā́*, 'heavenly father', L. *Diēspiter, Jupiter*, 'Jupiter'.

All these words come fr. **deyew(o)-*, 'shining', which derives fr. I.-E. base **dei-*, **deyā-*, **dī-*, *dyā-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *dí-dē-ti*, 'shines, *dívā*, 'by day', *dí-vasaḥ*, 'heaven; day', Arm. *tiv*, 'day', Gk. δέατο, 'seemed', δῆλος, Homeric δέελος (for *δέϝ-ελος), 'visible, clear', L. *diēs*, OIr. *dië*, W. *dyw*, 'day', OIr. *in-diu*, W. *he-ddyw*, 'today'. Cp. **Adelia, adelo-, adieu, adjourn, Bhumi Devi, daiva, deiform, deify, deodand, deodar, devadasi, Dewali, dial, Diana, diary, dies non, diet,** 'assembly', **Diosma, Dis, dismal, diurnal, diuturnal, diva, Dives, divine, Dorothea, Dyaus, eudiometer, joss, journey, Jove, jovial, Jupiter, Lent, meridian, prie-dieu, quotidien, sojourn, Tuesday, Zenobia, Zeus.**

deject, tr. v., to cast down. — L. *dējectus*, pp. of *dējicere*, 'to throw down, drive off, lower, let down; to humble', fr. **de-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *dē-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

dejecta, n. pl., excrements. — L., neut. pl. of *dējectus*, pp. of *dējicere*. See prec. word.

dejection, n. — OF. (F. *déjection*), fr. L. *dējectiōnem*, acc. of *dējectiō*, fr. *dējectus*, pp. of *dējicere*. See **deject** and **-ion.**

déjeuner, n., breakfast. — F. *déjeuner*, 'breakfast', from the verb *déjeuner*, 'to break the fast', fr. OF. *desjuner*, shortened form of *desjejuner* (see *haplology*), which derives fr. VL. *disjējūnāre*, 'to break the fast', fr. **dis-** and L. *jējūnus*, 'fasting'. See **jejune** and cp. **dine, dinner.** For sense development cp. E. to *breakfast*, lit. 'to break the fast'.

Derivative: *dejeuner*, intr. v.

de jure, by right, rightfully; the opposite of *de facto*. — L. *dē jūre*, 'by right', fr. *dē*, 'from, down from, according to', and abl. of *jūs*, 'right'. See **de-** and **jus.**

delaine, n., a material made of wool, or of wool and cotton. — F. *de laine*, 'of wool', fr. L. *dē*, 'from', and *lāna*, 'wool'. See **de-** and **lanate.**

delate, tr. v., to inform against. — L. *dēlātus*, 'brought or carried down' (used as pp. of *dēferre*, 'to bring or carry down, to indict, inform against'), formed fr. **de-** and *lātus*, 'born, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

delation, n., information against a person. — L. *dēlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'denunciation, accusation', fr. *dēlātus*, 'brought or carried down'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

delator, n., an informer. — L. *dēlātor*, fr. *dēlātus*, 'brought or carried down'. See **delate** and agential suff. **-or.**

delay, tr. and intr. v., to defer, postpone. — ME. *delaien*, fr. OF. *delaier*, fr. **de-** and *laier*, 'to let, leave'. Originally the verb *laier* occurred only in those forms of the present, in which the radical was stressed, and in the future. These forms prob. derive from the respective forms of OF. *laissier*, 'to let, leave', and were influenced in their conjugation by that of *faire*, 'to do'. (See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 176 s.v. *délai.*) OF. *laissier* (whence F. *laisser*) derives fr. L. *laxāre*, 'to unloose, relax', fr. *laxus*, 'loose'. See **lax** and cp. **relay.**

Derivatives: *delay*, n., *delay-age*, n., *delay-er*, n., *delay-ing-ly*, adv.

del credere, a phrase expressing the obligation of an agent who guarantees the solvency of a buyer (*law*). — It., lit. 'of trust'. *Del* is contracted from the prep. *de*, 'of' (fr. L. *dē*), and the def. art. *il* (fr. L. *illum*, acc. of *ille*, 'that one'). See **de-** and **ille.** It. *credere* derives fr. L. *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed.**

dele, v., typographic direction to blot out a letter, a word, etc. — L. *dēlē*, imper. sing. of *dēlēre*, 'to destroy; wipe out, blot out, efface'. See **delete.**

delectable, adj., delightful. — OF. (F. *délectable*), fr. L. *dēlectābilis*, 'delightful', fr. *dēlectāre*, 'to delight'. See next word and **-able.**

Derivatives: *delectabil-ity*, n., *delectable-ness*, n., *delectabl-y*, adv.

delectation, n., delight, enjoyment. — OF. *delectation* (F. *délectation*), fr. L. *dēlectātiōnem*, acc. of *dēlectātiō*, 'a delighting, pleasure, amusement', fr. *dēlectātus*, pp. of *dēlectāre*, 'to delight, charm, amuse', freq. of *dēlicere*, 'to entice', fr. **de-** and *lacere*, 'to entice', which is cogn. with *laqueus*, 'noose snare'. See **lace,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

delectus, n., a collection of passages for translation. — L. *dēlectus*, 'choice, selection', fr. *dēlectus*, pp. of *dēligere*, 'to pick out, choose, select', fr. **de-** and *legere*, 'to choose; to read'. See **lecture.**

delegacy, n. — Formed fr. **delegate,** n., with suff. **-cy.**

delegate, n. — L. *dēlēgātus*, pp. of *dēlegāre*, 'to send, assign, delegate, transfer', fr. **de-** and *lēgāre*, 'to send with a commission, appoint as a deputy'. See **legate.**

delegate, adj., delegated. — L. *dēlēgātus*, pp. of *dēlēgāre*. See **delegate,** n.

delegate, tr. v. — L. *dēlēgātus*, pp. of *dēlēgāre*. See **delegate,** n.

delegation, n. — L. *dēlēgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'assignment, delegation', fr. *dēlēgātus*, pp. of *dēlēgāre*. See **delegate,** n., and **-ion.**

delete, tr. v., to erase. — L. *dēlētus*, pp. of *dēlēre*, 'to efface, abolish, obliterate, destroy', which is prob. a back formation from *dē-lēvī* (misinterpreted as *dēlē-vī*), perf. of *dē-linere*, 'to besmear', fr. **de-** and *linere*, 'to daub, smear' (applied esp. to the wax on the writing table). Accordingly the orig. meaning of *dēlēre* prob. was 'to wipe out'. See **liniment** and cp. **slime.** Cp. also **dele, delible.**

deleterious, adj., harmful. — ML. *dēlētērius*, fr. Gk. δηλητήριος, 'noxious', fr. δηλητήρ, 'destroyer', fr. δηλεῖσθαι, 'to hurt, damage', which is cogn. with Toch. A *tālo*, B *tallāwo*, 'miserable, wretched', Lett. *delît*, 'to wear out, worry, harass'. These words prob. meant orig. 'to cut, split', whence 'to hurt by cutting', and derive fr. I.-E. base **del-*, **dol-*, 'to split, cut, carve', whence also L. *dolāre* 'to hew with an ax'. See **dole,** 'grief', and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ous.** The word *deleterious* was introduced into English by the physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

Derivatives: *deleterious-ly*, adv., *deleterious-ness*, n.

deletion, n. — L. *dēlētiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēlētus*, pp. of *dēlēre*. See **delete** and **-ion.**

delft, also **delf,** n., glazed earthenware. — Prop. earthenware of *Delft* (formerly *Delf*), name of a town in Holland. The name lit. means 'canal' and is cogn. with E. **delve** (q.v.)

Delia, fem. PN. — L. *Dēlia*, orig. epithet of the goddess Artemis, lit. 'Delian', from her birthplace *Delos*. See **Delian.**

Delian, adj., pertaining to the island of Delos in the Aegean Sea. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Dēlius*, fr. Gk. Δήλιος, fr. Δῆλος, 'Delos'. Cp. prec. word.

deliberate, adj. — L. *dēlīberātus*, pp. of *dēlīberāre*, 'to think over, take counsel about, reflect, determine', which prob. means lit. 'to weigh in one's mind', and derives fr. original **dē-lībrāre*, which is formed fr. **de-** and *lībra*, 'scales; that which is weighed; a pound'. See **libra** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **equilibrium.** L. *dēlīberāre* was influenced in form by *līberāre*, 'to make free'.

Derivatives: *deliberate-ly*, adv., *deliberate-ness*, n.

deliberate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *dēlīberātus*, pp. of *dēlīberāre*. See **deliberate,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

deliberation, n. — ME. *deliberacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *délibération*, fr. L. *dēlīberātiōnem*, acc. of *dēlīberātiō*, 'deliberation, consideration', fr. *dēlīberātus*, pp. of *dēlīberāre*. See **deliberate,** v. and adj., and **-ion.**

deliberative, adj. — L. *dēlīberātīvus*, 'pertaining to deliberation', fr. *dēlīberātus*, pp. of *dēlīberāre*. See **deliberate,** adj., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *deliberative-ly*, adv., *deliberative-ness*, n.

delible, adj., capable of being deleted. — Fr. earlier *deleble*, fr. L. *dēlēbilis*, 'that which can be blotted out', fr. *dēlēre*. See **delete.** *Delible* was influenced in form by the many adjectives ending in *-ible* (fr. L. *-ibilis*).

delicate, adj., 1) dainty; 2) fine. — L. *dēlicātus*, 'delightful, charming, voluptuous', pp. of **dēlicāre*, rel. to *dēlicere*, 'to allure, entice, delight' (whence the freq. *dēlectāre*) and to *dēliciae*, 'allurement, charm, delight'. See **lace** and cp. **delectation, delicious, delight.** The derivation of *dēlicatus*, fr. **dēliciātus*, a supposed derivative of *dēliciae*, is erroneous. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 336.

Derivatives: *delicate*, n., *delicate-ly*, adv., *delicate-ness*, n., *delica-cy*, n., *delicatessen* (q.v.)

delicatessen, n. pl., cooked foods. — G. *Delikatessen* (pl.), fr. F. *délicatesse*, 'delicacy', fr. *délicat*, 'delicate', fr. L. *dēlicātus*. See prec. word.

delicious, adj. — OF. *delicieus* (F. *délicieux*), fr. VL. *dēliciōsus*, fr. L. *dēliciae* (gen. *-ārum*), 'allurement, charm, delight, pleasure', fr. **dē-laquiae*, which is formed fr. **de-** and *laqueus*, 'noose, snare'. See **lace** and cp. **delicate** and words there referred to. Cp. also **luscious.** For the change of Latin *ă* in *lăqueus* to *ĭ* in *dē-lĭciae* see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *delicious-ly*, adv., *delicious-ness*, n.

delict, n., an offense against the law. — L. *dēlictum*, 'fault, offense, transgression', prop. neut. pp. of *dēlinquere*, 'to fail, be wanting, transgress, offend', fr. **de-** and *linquere*, 'to leave'. See **relinquish** and cp. **delinquent, relict, derelict.**

delight, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *deliten*, fr. OF. *deliter*, 'to delight', fr. L. *dēlectāre*, 'to delight, charm, amuse'. See **delectation** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *delight-ed*, adj., *delight-ed-ly*, adv., *delight-ed-ness*, n., *delight-er*, n., *delight-ing*, adj., *delight-ing-ly*, adv.

delight, n. — ME. *delit*, fr. OF. *delit*, fr. *deliter*, 'to delight'. See **delight,** v.

Derivatives: *delight-ful*, adj., *delight-ful-ly*, adv., *delight-ful-ness*, n., *delight-some*, adj.

Delilah, n., the mistress of Samson, who betrayed Samson (Judges, chapter 16). — Heb. *Dᵉlîlâʰ*, lit. 'delicate, languishing, amorous', from the base of *d-l-l*, 'to hang down, to languish', whence also *dal*, 'low, poor, thin', *dallâh*, 'hair; thrum' (lit. 'that which hangs down'); rel. to Akkad. *dalālu*, 'to be weak or humble', Arab. *dálla*, 'he was low or pliant', *tadáldala*, 'it hung down, dandled', Ethiop. *dalūl*, 'hanging curls'.

delimit, tr. v., to mark the limits of. — F. *délimiter*, fr. L. *dēlīmitāre*, 'to mark out, limit', fr. **de-** and *līmitāre*, 'to limit'. See **limit,** v., and cp. next word.

delimitate, tr. v., to delimit. — L. *dēlīmitātus*, pp. of *dēlīmitāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

delimitation, n. — L. *dēlīmitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēlīmitātus*, pp. of *dēlīmitāre*. See **delimitate** and **-ion.**

delineate, tr. v., to sketch. — L. *dēlīneātus*, pp. of *dēlīneāre*, 'to sketch out', formed fr. **de-** and *līnea*, 'line'. See **line** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

delineation, n. — Late L. *dēlīneātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sketch', fr. L. *dēlīneātus*, pp. of *dēlīneāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

delinquency, n. — L. *dēlinquentia*, 'a fault, crime, delinquency', fr. *dēlinquēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēlinquere*, 'to fail, be wanting, transgress, offend'. See **delict** and **-ency.**

delinquent, adj. — L. *dēlinquēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *dēlinquere.* See prec. word and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *delinquent,* n., *delinquent-ly,* adv.

deliquesce, intr. v., to become liquid. — L. *dēliquēscere,* 'to melt away, dissolve', fr. **de-** and *liquēscere,* 'to become liquid'. See **liquescent.**

deliquescence, n. — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *dēliquēscēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word.

deliquescent, adj., deliquescing. — L. *dēliquēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *dēliquēscere.* See **deliquesce** and **-ent.**

delirious, adj. — Formed fr. **delirium** with suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *delirious-ly,* adv., *delirious-ness,* n.

delirium, n., a violent mental excitement. — L. *dēlīrium,* 'madness, delirium', fr. *dēlīrāre,* 'to turn aside from the furrow', whence arose the meanings 'to deviate, to become deranged, crazy or delirious', fr. **de-** and *līra,* 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow'. L. *līra* stands for **leisā* and is cogn. with Goth., OHG. *leisa* (in *wagenleisa*), 'track of carriage wheels', MHG. *leise, geleis,* G. *Geleise, Gleis,* 'track', and also with Goth. *lais,* 'I know', *laisjan,* OE. *lǣran,* 'to teach', OE. *leornian,* 'to learn' (fr. Teut. base **lais-,* 'to learn, know, teach', orig. 'to follow or find the track'). See **learn** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **lirella.**

delitescence, delitescency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

delitescent, adj., latent (said of symptoms of a disease). — L. *dēlitēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *dēlitēscere,* 'to lie hidden, be concealed', fr. **de-** and *latēscere,* 'to hide oneself, lie hidden', inchoative of *latēre,* 'to lie hidden'. See **latent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *lătēscere*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-lĭtēscere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

deliver, tr. v. — OF. *delivrer* (F. *délivrer*), 'to set free', fr. VL. *dēlīberāre,* of s.m., fr. **de-** and *līberāre,* 'to set free', fr. *līber,* 'free'. See **liberal** and cp. **liberate.**

deliverance, n. — OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance*), fr. *delivrer.* See prec. word and **-ance.**

delivery, n. — OF. *delivree,* prop. fem. pp. of *delivrer,* 'to set free, to deliver', used as a noun. See **deliver** and cp. **livery.**

dell, a small valley. — OE., rel. to MLG., MDu. *delle,* MHG., G. *delle, telle* and to E. **dale,** 'valley' (q.v.)

Della Cruscan, 1) adj., pertaining to the *Accademia della Crusca* (established in 1582 for the sake of purifying the Italian language); 2) n., a member of the Accademia della Crusca.

Della Robbia, also **Della Robbia ware,** a kind of terra-cotta ware made in Florence by *Luca della Robbia* (died in 1482), his family or his pupils.

Delphian, adj., Delphic. — See next word and **-ian.**

Delphic, adj., 1) pertaining to Delphi; pertaining to the oracle in Delphi. — L. *Delphicus,* fr. Gk. Δελφικός, 'of, or pertaining to, Delphi', fr. Δέλφοι, 'Delphi'.

Delphinidae, n.pl., a family of toothed whales (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *delphīnus,* 'dolphin'. See **dolphin.**

Delphinium, n., a genus of plants, the larkspur (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δελφίνιον, 'larkspur', fr. δελφίς, gen. δελφῖνος, 'dolphin' (see **dolphin**); so called from the shape of its flowers, which resemble a dolphin.

delta, n., 1) name of the 4th letter of the Greek alphabet; 2) triangular area formed at the mouth of some rivers, as of the Danube. — Gk. δέλτα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *dāleth;* see **daleth.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

deltafication, n., the formation of a delta. — Formed fr. **delta** and **-fication.**

deltaic, adj., forming a delta. — Formed fr. **delta** with suff. **-ic.**

deltoid, adj., delta-shaped, triangular. — Gk. δελτοειδής, compounded of δέλτα and -οειδής 'like', fr. εἶδος 'form, shape'. See **delta** and **-oid.**

deltoid, n., the large muscle covering the shoulder joint (*anat.*) — From **deltoid,** adj.; so called from its triangular shape.

delubrum, n., a shrine, a sanctuary (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *dēlūbrum,* 'temple, shrine, sanctuary', a derivative of *dēluere,* 'to wash off, cleanse', originally meaning 'place for washing (near the sanctuary)'. *Dēlūbrum* prob. stands for **dē-lu-dhlom* or **dē-lu-dhrom,* fr. *dē,* 'away from', the stem of *luere,* 'to wash', and a suff. denoting place (cp. *pollūbrum, pōlūbrum,* 'wash basin', for **pō-lu-dhlom* or **pō-lu-dhrom*). See **de-** and **lave.**

delude, tr. v., to deceive, beguile. — L. *dēlūdere,* 'to mock, deceive, play false', fr. **de-** and *lūdere,* 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and cp. **delusion.** Cp. also **allude** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *delud-ing,* adj., *delud-ing-ly,* adv.

deluge, n., the great flood, flood. — F. *déluge,* fr. L. *dīluvium,* 'a flood, inundation', fr. *dīluere,* 'to wash away', fr. **di-** 'apart', and *luere,* 'to wash, lave, cleanse'. See **lave** and cp. **diluvium.**
Derivative: *deluge,* tr. v.

delundung, n., a mammal of the Malay Archipelago, pertaining to the civet family. — Native name.

delusion, n., the act of deluding; a mistaken belief. — L. *dēlūsiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a deceiving', fr. *dēlūsus,* pp. of *dēlūdere.* See **delude** and **-ion** and cp. **allusion** and words there referred to.

delusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēlūsus,* pp. of *dēlūdere.* See **delude** and cp. **allusive** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *delusive-ly,* adv., *delusive-ness,* n.

delve, tr. and intr. v., to dig (*archaic*). — ME. *delven,* fr. OE. *delfan,* 'to dig, burrow', rel. to OS. *delƀan,* Du. *delven,* MHG. *telben,* 'to dig', and cogn. with Lith. *delba,* 'crowbar', Russ. *dolbit',* Czech *dlabati,* Pol. *dłubać,* 'to chisel', Russ. *dolotó,* Czech *dláto,* Pol. *dłóto* (for **dolbto*), 'chisel'. Cp. **delft.**

delve, n., a hollow. — OE. *gedelf,* 'ditch, trench', rel. to *delfan.* See **delve,** v.

dem-, form of **demo-** before a vowel.

demagnetize, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **magnetize.**
Derivatives: *demagnetiz-ation,* n., *demagnetiz-er,* n.

demagogic, demagogical, adj. — Gk. δημαγωγικός, 'fit for a popular leader', fr. δημαγωγός, 'a popular leader'. See next word and suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *demagogical-ly,* adv.

demagogue, n. — Gk. δημαγωγός, 'a popular leader, leader of the mob', compounded of δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people', and ἀγωγός, 'leading'. Gk. δῆμος, Dor. δᾶμος stand for **dā-mos* and are cogn. with OIr. *dām,* 'followers, troop'. Both Gk. δῆμος, δᾶμος, and OIr. *dām* orig. meant 'part, division', and are derivatives of I.-E. base *dā-m-,* an *-m-*enlargement of base **dā-,* **dāi-,* 'to divide', whence Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See **demon** and cp. words there referred to. Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading', derives fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'; see **-agogue.**
Derivatives: *demagogic* (q.v.), *demagog-ism,* n., *demagogu-ery,* n., *demagogy* (q.v.)

demagogy, n. — Gk. δημαγωγίᾱ, 'leadership of the people', fr. δημαγωγός. See **demagogue** and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

demand, tr. v. — F. *demander,* 'to ask, request', fr. L. *dēmandāre,* 'to give in charge, entrust, commit', in VL., 'to ask, request, demand', fr. **de-** and *mandāre,* 'to give in charge, enjoin'. Cp. It. *domandare,* OProvenç., Catal., Sp. *demandar,* 'to ask, request', and see **mandate.**
Derivatives: *demand-er,* n., *demand-ing,* adj., *demand-ing-ly,* adv.

demand, n. — F. *demande,* fr. *demander.* See **demand,** v.

demandant, n., plaintiff (*law*). — F., 'asking, requesting', pres. part of *demander.* See **demand,** v., and **-ant.**

demarcate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **demarcation.**

demarcation, n. — F. *démarcation,* fr. Sp. *demarcación,* fr. *demarcar,* 'to mark out the boundary', fr. **de-** and *marcar,* 'to mark', fr. *marca,* 'mark', fr. MHG. *marke.* See **mark,** 'sign', and **-ation.** The word was first used of the *línea de demarcación* ('demarcation line') established in 1493 by Pope Alexander VI, in order to divide the New World between the Spaniards and the Portuguese.

demarch, n., 1) (*in ancient Greece*) a ruler of a deme; 2) (*in modern Greece*) a mayor. — Gk. δήμαρχος, lit. 'chief of the people', fr. δῆμος, 'people', and ἀρχός, 'chief, ruler'. See **deme** and **-arch.**

démarche, n., proceeding, course of action. — F., lit. 'gait, walk, bearing', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *marcher,* 'to walk'. See **march,** 'walk, advance'.

dematerialize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **materialize.**
Derivative: *dematerializ-ation,* n.

deme, n., a township in ancient Greece. — Gk. δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people'. See **demos.**

demean, tr. v., to conduct (oneself). — ME. *demeinen, demenen,* fr. OF. *demener,* 'to guide, conduct' (whence F. *se démener,* 'to struggle'), fr. **de-** and *mener,* 'to lead', fr. VL. *mināre,* 'to drive (cattle)', prop. 'to drive by threatening' (whence also It. *menare,* 'to lead'), fr. L. *minārī,* 'to threaten' (whence Rum. *mânà,* 'to threa ten'). See **minatory** and cp. **menace, promenade.**

demean, tr. v., to debase. — Formed fr. **de-** and **mean,** 'low'.

demeanor, demeanour, n. — Formed fr. ME. *demeanure,* 'behavior', with change of suff. due to the influence of nouns ending in *-or, -our.* See **demean,** 'to behave', and **-or** (representing OF. *-our, -or*).

dement, tr. v., to cause to become mad. — L. *dēmentāre,* 'to drive mad, craze', fr. *dēmēns,* gen. *dēmentis,* 'mad, raving, crazy', lit. 'out of one's mind', fr. **de-** and *mēns,* gen. *mentis,* 'mind'. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind', and cp. **dementia.**
Derivatives: *dement-ed,* adj., *dement-ed-ly,* adv.

démenti, n., an official denial. — F., prop. pp. of *démentir,* 'to give the lie to, contradict', used as a noun, fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *mentir* (fr. L. *mentīrī*), 'to lie'. See **mendacious.**

dementia, n., a form of insanity. — L. *dēmentia,* 'insanity, madness', lit. 'a being out of one's mind', fr. *dēmēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'mad, raving, crazy'. See **dement.**

demerit, n., want of merit, ill desert. — OF. *demerite* (F. *démérite*), 'blame, demerit', fr. VL. *dēmeritum,* 'fault', fr. pref. *dē-,* taken in a privative sense (see **de-**), and *meritum,* 'desert, reward, merit'; see **merit.** In contradistinction to VL. *dēmeritum,* 'fault', classical L. *dēmeritum* means 'merit, desert'. This contrast of meaning finds its explanation in the fact that classical L. *dēmeritum* prop. is the neut. pp. of *dēmerĕre, dēmerērī,* 'to merit, deserve', in which the pref. *dē* has intensive force; cp. next word.

demerit, tr. v., to merit, deserve (*archaic*). — F. *démériter,* 'to deserve ill', fr. *démérite.* See prec. word.

demeritorious, adj., blameworthy. — Formed with suff. **-orious** fr. VL. *dēmeritum,* 'fault'. See **demerit,** n., and cp. **meritorious.**

demersal, adj., sunk to the bottom (said of the eggs of fish). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** from the obsolete verb *demerse,* 'to immerse', fr. L. *dēmersus,* pp. of *dēmergere,* 'to submerge', fr. **de-** and *mergere,* 'to plunge, immerse'. See **merge.**

demesne, n., 1) possession (of land) as one's own (*law*); 2) an estate kept by the owner for his own use. — ME. *demein*, fr. AF. *demeine, demesne* (with silent *s*), fr. OF. *demaine, demeine* (whence also F. *domaine*, 'domain, estate'), fr. L. *dominicus*, 'pertaining to the lord', fr. *dominus*, 'lord, master'. See **domain.** The *s* in *demesne* is prob. due to an erroneous association of this word with OF. *maisniee, mesnee*, 'household', fr. VL. **mānsionāta*, fr. L. *mānsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'habitation' (see *mansion*).

Demeter, n., the goddess of agriculture in Greek mythology. — Gk. Δημήτηρ, Dor. Gk. Δᾱμάτηρ, lit. 'earth-mother', fr. δᾶ, Doric equivalent of Gk. γῆ, 'earth', and μάτηρ, Doric equivalent of Gk. μήτηρ, 'mother'. See **geo-** and **mother** and cp. next word.

Demetrius, masc. PN. — L. *Dēmētrius*, fr. Gk. Δημήτριος, lit. 'son of Demeter', fr. Δημήτηρ. See **Demeter.**

demi-, pref. meaning 'half'. — F. *demi*, 'half', fr. VL. *dīmedius*, a blend of L. *medius*, 'middle', and *dīmidius*, 'half'. This latter is a back formation fr. *dīmidiātus*, 'halved', pp. of *dīmidiāre*, 'to halve', fr. *dis-*, *dī-*, and *medius*, 'middle'. OProvenç. *demeg*, 'half', also derives fr. VL. *dīmedius*. See **di-**, 'apart', and cp. **medium.** Cp. also **dimidiate, demy** and **talmi gold.**

demigod, n., a deified hero. — Lit. 'half god', a hybrid coined fr. **demi-** and **god.**

demijohn, n., a large bottle covered with wicker-work. — Alteration of F. *dame-jeanne*, for *Dame Jeanne*, 'Lady Jane', a name used humorously to denote a bottle; see **dame** and **Jane.** The alteration of F. *dame* to *demi* in English *demijohn* is due to a confusion with F. *demi*, 'half' (see *demi-*).

demilune, n., 1) a half-moon, crescent; 2) a crescent-shaped outwork. — F. *demi-lune*, 'half-moon', fr. *demi*, 'half', and *lune* (fr. L. *lūna*), 'moon'. See **demi-** and **lune.**

demimonde, n., a class of women of doubtful social standing. — F. *demi-monde*, lit. 'half-world', coined by Alexandre Dumas fils in 1855, who used it as the title of one of his most successful social comedies. For the etymology of F. *demi* see **demi-.** F. *monde* derives fr. L. *mundus*, 'world'. See **mundane.**

demirep, n., a woman of doubtful reputation (*slang*). — Shortened fr. *demi-reputation*, in which *demi* is used in the sense given to it in F. *demi-monde*. See prec. word and **reputation.**

demise, n., 1) transference of an estate by death; hence also 2) death. — AF., prop. fem. pp. of OF. — AF. *demetre* (whence F. *démettre*, pp. *démis*, fem. *démise*), 'to send away, dismiss'. See **demit.**

Derivatives: *demise*, tr. and intr. v., *demis-able*, adj.

demisemiquaver, n., an English term for a thirty-second note (*music*). — Lit. 'the half of a semiquaver'. See **demi-** and **semiquaver.**

demission, n. — F. *démission*, fr. L. *dēmissiōnem*, acc. of *dēmissiō*, 'a sending down or away', fr. *dēmissus*, pp. of *dēmittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

demit, tr. and intr. v., to resign. — Orig. 'to dismiss', fr. L. *dēmittere* 'to send down or away', fr. **de-** and *mittere* (pp. *missus*), 'to send'. See **mission** and cp. **demise, dismiss.**

demiurge, n., 1) in some ancient Greek states, a magistrate; 2) in Platonic philosophy, the Maker of the world. — Gk. δημιουργός, 'one who works for the people, skilled workman, maker, creator, the Creator of the visible world', compounded of δήμιος, 'pertaining to the people', and ἔργον, 'work'. Gk. δήμιος derives fr. δῆμος, 'people'; see **demos.** For the second element see **ergon.**

demiurgic, demiurgical, adj., pertaining to a demiurge; creative. — Gk. δημιουργικός, fr. δημιουργός. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

demivolt, n., a half turn with the forelegs raised (*manège*). — F. *demi-volte*, fr. *demi*, 'half', and *volte*, 'a leap'. See **demi-** and **vault,** 'to leap', and cp. **volt,** 'a turning movement'.

demo-, before a vowel **dem-,** combining form meaning 'people, population, deme'. — Gk. δημο-, δημ-, fr. δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people'. See **demos.**

demobilize, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **mobilize.**

Derivative: *demobiliz-ation*, n.

democracy, n. — F. *démocratie*, fr. ML. *dēmocratia*, fr. Gk. δημοκρατίᾱ, 'democracy, popular government', lit. 'rule of the people', fr. δῆμος, 'people', and -κρατίᾱ, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **demos** and **-cracy.**

democrat, n. — F. *démocrate*, back formation fr. *démocratie*. See prec. word.

democratic, adj. — F. *démocratique*, fr. ML. *dēmocraticus*, fr. Gk. δημοκρατικός, 'pertaining to democracy', fr. δημοκρατίᾱ. See **democracy** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *democratic-al-ly*, adv.

democratism, n. — See next word and **-ism.**

democratize, tr. v. — F. *démocratiser*, fr. *démocratie*. Cp. Gk. δημοκρατίζειν, 'to be on the democratic side', and see **democrat** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *democratiz-ation*, n.

Demodex, n., a genus of arachnids, the face mite (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δημός, 'fat', and δήξ, 'worm'. The first element is cogn. with Alb. *djamε*, 'fat, bacon', and prob. also with Arm. *tam-uk*, 'moist, wet'. The second element lit. means 'biter', and is rel. to δάξ, 'biting'. See **Dacus.**

Demogorgon, n., a terrible deity (*Greek mythol.*) — Late L., first mentioned by Lactantius (or Lutatius) Placidus on Statius. The first element in the name of this deity is of uncertain origin. The second element certainly derives fr. Gk. γοργός, 'terrible'. See **Gorgon.**

demography, n., statistics of births, marriages, diseases, deaths, etc. — Coined fr. **demo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **demo-** and **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *demograph-ic, demograph-ic-al*, adjs., *demograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *demograph-ist*, n.

demoiselle, n., 1) a damsel (*archaic*); 2) a small crane of N. Africa; the Numidian crane. — F. fr. OF. *dameiselle, damoiselle*, fr. VL. **dominicella*, dimin. of *domina*, 'mistress, lady', fem. of L. *dominus*, 'lord', fr. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome** and cp. **dame.** Cp. also **damsel, damoiseau, doncella, donzella;** cp. also **Don.**

demolish, tr. v. — Fr. OF. *demoliss-*, pres. part. stem of *demolir* (F. *démolir*), 'to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish', fr. L. *dēmōlīrī*, 'to throw or pull down, overthrow, demolish', fr. **de-** and *mōlīrī*, 'to construct', fr. *mōlēs*, 'mass, heap'. See **mole,** 'mound', and verbal suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *demolish-er*, n., *demolish-ment*, n.

demolition, n. — F. *démolition*, fr. L. *dēmōlītiōnem*, acc. of *dēmōlītiō*, 'a pulling down', fr. *dēmōlītus*, pp. of *dēmōlīrī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

demon, n. — L. *daemon*, 'a spirit', in Eccles. L. 'an evil spirit', fr. Gk. δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'a divider, distributor (of men's destinies)', which is rel. to δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on', δαίς, δαίτη, δαιτός, 'meal, banquet', δαινύναι, 'to give a banquet or feast', δατζειν, 'to cleave asunder, rend, divide', δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people', fr. I.-E. base **dā-*, **dāi-*, **dī-*, **dē-*, 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence also OE. *tīd*, 'time', *tīma*, 'time, date', prop. 'division of time'. See **tide** and cp. **demagogue, deme, democracy, demos.** Cp. also **eudaemonic, pandemonium, geodesy.** Cp. also **dah.** For a derivative of **d*ᵉ-t-*, a *-t-*enlargement of base **d*ᵉ-*, see **datolite.**

demon-, form of **demono-** before a vowel.

demonetization, n. — F. *démonétisation*, fr. *démonétiser*. See next word and **-ation.**

demonetize, tr. v., to deprive of monetary value. — F. *démonétiser*, fr. *dé-* (used in the privative sense of this prefix), and *monétiser*. See **de-** and **monetize.**

demoniac, demoniacal, adj., possessed by a demon. — Late L. *daemoniacus*, fr. Gk. δαιμονιακός, 'possessed by a demon', fr. δαιμόνιος, 'of, or pertaining to, a demon', fr. δαίμων. See **demon.**

Derivative: *demoniacal-ly*, adv.

demonic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon. — Late L. *daemonicus*, fr. Gk. δαιμονικός, 'possessed by a demon', fr. δαίμων. See **demon** and **-ic.**

demonism, n., belief in demons. — Gk. δαιμονισμός, 'a being possessed by a demon', fr. δαίμων. See **demon** and **-ism.**

demonist, n., an adherent of demonism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

demonize, tr. v., 1) to convert into a demon; 2) to subject to the influence of a demon. — ML. *daemonizāre*, fr. L. *daemon*, fr. Gk. δαίμων. See **demon** and **-ize.**

demono-, demon-, combining form from Gk. δαίμων, gen. δαίμονος, 'demon'. — See **demon.**

demonolatry, n., the worship of ghosts. — Compounded of **demono-** and -λατρείᾱ, -λατρῑᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, worship'. See **-latry.**

demonology, n., the study of popular beliefs in demons. — Compounded of **demono-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *demonolog-ic*, adj., *demonolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *demonolog-ist*, n.

demonstrable, adj. — L. *dēmōnstrābilis*, 'that which can be pointed out or demonstrated', fr. *dēmōnstrāre*. See **demonstrate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *demonstrabil-ity*, n., *demonstrable-ness*, n., *demonstrabl-y*, adv.

demonstrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dēmōnstrātus*, pp. of *dēmōnstrāre*, 'to point out, indicate, show, demonstrate', fr. **de-** and *mōnstrāre*, 'to show, point out'. See **monster** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

demonstration, n. — L. *dēmōnstrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pointing out, showing, demonstration', fr. *dēmōnstrātus*, pp. of *dēmōnstrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *demonstration-al*, adj., *demonstrationist* (q.v.)

demonstrationist, n., one who takes part in a demonstration. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

demonstrative, adj. — F. *démonstratif* (fem. *démonstrative*), fr. L. *dēmōnstrātīvus*, 'pointing out, demonstrating', fr. *dēmōnstrātus*, pp. of *dēmōnstrāre*. See **demonstrate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *demonstrative-ly*, adv., *demonstrative-ness*, n.

demonstrator, n. — L. *dēmōnstrātor*, 'one who points out or demonstrates', fr. *dēmōnstrātus*, pp. of *dēmōnstrāre*. See **demonstrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

demoralize, tr. v. — F. *démoraliser*, fr. *dé* (in the privative sense of this pref.) and *moraliser*, 'to moralize'. See **de-** and **moralize.**

Derivatives: *demoraliz-ation*, n., *demoraliz-er*, n.

demos, n., the common people; the mob. — L., fr. Gk. δῆμος, 'district, country, land, people', which stands for **dāmos*, lit. 'a division of the people', and is cogn. with OIr. *dām*, 'followers', fr. I.-E. base **dā-*, **dāi-*, 'to cut off, separate, divide', whence also Gk. δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)'. See **demon** and cp. **deme, demo-, demotic, endemic, epidemic, pandemic,** and the first element in **Damocles, demagogue, democracy.**

Demosthenic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Demosthenes (384-322); eloquent. — L. *Dēmosthenicus*, fr. Gk. Δημοσθενικός, fr. Δημοσθένης, 'Demosthenes'.

demotic, adj., 1) popular; 2) specif. designating the popular form of the ancient Egyptian writing, as distinguished from *hieratic*. — Gk. δημοτικός, 'pertaining to the people, popular', fr. δῆμος, 'people'. See **demos** and **-ic.**

dempster, n., a judge. — ME. *demestre*, formally fem. of *demere*, 'deemer, fr. *demen*, 'to judge'. See **deem** and cp. **deemster, doomster.**

demulcent, adj., soothing; n., a soothing substance. — L. *dēmulcēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēmulcēre*, 'to stroke down, to soften', fr. **de-** and *mulcēre*, 'to soften, appease', fr. I.-E. base **melk-*, which is rel. to **melĝ-*, 'to milk' (the original meaning of both bases was 'to stroke, rub, squeeze'). See **milk** and cp. **emulgent, emulsify, Mulciber.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

demur, intr. v., to object. — OF. *demorer, demurer, demourer*, 'to linger, tarry' (whence F. *demeurer*, 'to remain, stay, reside, live'), fr. L. *dēmorārī*, 'to linger, loiter, tarry', fr. **de-** and *morārī*, 'to delay', fr. *mora*, 'hesitation, delay'. See **moratory.**
Derivatives: *demur*, n., *demurrage* (qq.v.), *demurr-able*, adj., *demurrer* (q.v.), *demurr-ing-ly*, adv.

demur, n., objection. — OF. *demor*, fr. *demorer*. See **demur,** v.

demure, adj., 1) sober; 2) affectedly modest. — Fr. OF. *de (bons) murs*, 'of (good) manners', fr. *de*, 'of, from' (fr. L. *dē*) and *murs* (whence F. *mœurs*), 'manners', fr. L. *mōrēs*, pl. of *mōs*, 'manner, custom, conduct, behavior'. See **de-** and **moral.**
Derivatives: *demure-ly*, adv., *demure-ness*, n.

demurrage, n., undue delay of a ship, a railroad car, etc. — OF. *demorage, demurage, demourage*, 'delay', fr. *demorer*. See **demur,** v., and **-age.**

demurrer, n., a pleading by a party that the opposite party should not be allowed to proceed (*law*). — OF. *demorer*, 'to linger, tarry'; see **demur,** n. For the subst. use of the infinitive in legal terminology cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

demy, n., a size of paper. — Elliptical use of *demy paper*, lit. 'paper folded in half', fr. F. *demi*, 'half'. See **demi-.**

demyship, n., a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford, which had originally *half* the value of a fellowship. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *demi*, 'half' (see **demi-**), and suff. **-ship** (fr. OE. *-scipe*).

den, n. — ME., fr. OE. *denn*, 'lair of a wild beast', rel. to MLG. *denne*, 'lowland, wooded vale, den', OE. *denu*, 'valley', OFris. *dene*, 'down', OHG. *tenni*, MHG., G. *tenne*, 'threshing floor', and to ON. *Danir*, 'the Danes', lit. 'lowlanders' (see **Danes**), and prob. cogn. with OI. *dhánuḥ*, 'sandbank'. Cp. **dene,** 'valley', **denehole.** Cp. also **thenar.**

denarius, n., an ancient Roman silver coin. — L. *dēnārius*, short for *dēnārius nummus*, 'the coin containing ten (asses)', from *dēnārius*, 'containing ten', and *nummus*, 'coin'. *Dēnārius* derives fr. *dēnī*, 'ten each', which stands for **dec-noi*, fr. *decem*, 'ten'. (Cp. *sēnī*, 'six each', fr. **sex-noi*.) The *denarius* was so called because it originally contained ten asses. See **ten** and cp. **decem-, decimal.** Cp. also **denary, denier, dinar.**

denary, n., tenfold. — L. *dēnārius*, 'containing ten'. See prec. word and **-ary.**

denationalize, tr. v. — F. *dénationaliser*, fr. *dé-* (used in the privative sense of this prefix) and *nationaliser*. See **de-** and **nationalize.**
Derivative: *denationaliz-ation*, n.

denaturalize, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (used in the privative sense of this prefix) and **naturalize.**
Derivative: *denaturaliz-ation*, n.

denature, tr. v. — F. *dénaturer*, fr. *dé-* (used in the privative sense of this prefix) and *nature*. See **de-** and **nature.**
Derivative: *denatur-ation*, n.

dendr-, form of **dendro-** before a vowel.

dendriform, adj., shaped like a tree. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δένδρον, 'tree', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **dendro-** and **form,** n. The correct form is **arboriform,** in which both elements are of Latin origin.

dendrite, n., a mineral with markings resembling a tree (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See **dendro-.**

dendritic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a dendrite. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

Dendrium, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δενδρίον, dimin. of δένδρον, 'tree'. See **dendro-** and **-ium.**

dendro-, dendri-, before a vowel **dendr-,** combining form meaning 'tree'. — Gk. δενδρο-, δενδρι-, δενδρ-, fr. δένδρον, 'tree', for *δένδρεϝον, which is dissimilated fr. *δέρδρεϝον, and is cogn. with δρῦς, 'an oak; a tree', δρῡμός, 'forest', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, spear', fr. I.-E. base **derew(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, 'tree, wood', whence also Goth. *triu*, OE. *trēo*, *trēow*, 'tree'. See **tree** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **Epidendrum, Liriodendron, Oxydendrum, Phoradendron, rhododendron.**

Dendrobates, n., a genus of American frogs of the family Ranidae (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δενδροβατεῖν, 'to climb trees', which is compounded of δένδρον, 'tree', and βατός, 'accessible', verbal adj. of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **dendro-** and **-bates.**

Dendrobium, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **dendro-** and Gk. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.**

Dendrocolaptidae, n.pl., a family of South American birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **dendro-** and Gk. κολάπτειν, 'to hew, cut, peck', which is rel. to κόλαφος, 'a blow with the fist', fr. base **qolā-*, 'to strike, cut'. See **coup** and cp. words there referred to.

dendroid, adj., shaped like a tree. — Gk. δενδροειδής, 'treelike', compounded of δένδρον, 'tree', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form shape'. See **dendro-** and **-oid.**

dendrolite, n., a fossil plant. — Lit. 'tree stone'. See **dendro-** and **-lite.**

dendrology, n., the study of trees. — Compounded of **dendro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *dendrolog-ic, dendrolog-ic-al*, adjs., *dendrolog-ist*, n.

dendrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees. — Compounded of **dendro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

dene, n., a small valley. — ME. *dene*, fr. OE. *denu*, 'valley', rel. to OE. *denn*, 'lair of a wild beast'. See **den** and cp. **denehole.**

dene, n., a sandy tract of land. — Prob. in gradational relationship to OE. *dūn*, 'hill'. See **down,** 'hill'.

Deneb, n., the star α in the constellation Cygnus. — Arab. *dhánab* (in vulgar pronunciation *dhéneb*), short for *dhánab ad-dajāja*ʰ, 'the tail of the hen'. Arab. *dhánab* is rel. to Heb. *zánābh*, Aram. *dunbā*, *dinbā*, Ethiop. *zanb*, Akkad. *zibbatu*, 'tail'.

Denebola, n., the star β in the constellation Leo. — Arab. *dhánab al-(asad)*, 'the tail of the (lion)'. See prec. word.

denegate, tr. v., to deny (*obsol.*) — L. *dēnegātus*, pp. of *dēnegāre*, 'to deny'. See **deny** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *denegat-ion*, n.

denehole, n., one of the ancient caves found in Kent and Essex. — Compounded of **dene,** 'valley', and **hole.**

dengue, n., an infectious tropical disease characterized by high fever, rash and severe pains in the head, back and joints. — Sp., lit. 'stiffness', fr. Swahili *dinga*, 'cramplike seizure'; influenced in form by Sp. *dengue*, 'prudery'. The Negroes of the West Indies altered this word into *dandy*, whence *dandy fever.*

denial, n. — Formed fr. *deny* with subst. suff. **-al.**

denier, n., one who denies. — Formed fr. **deny** with agential suff. **-er.**

denier, n., a French coin. — F., fr. L. *dēnārius*, whence also OIt. *danaio*, It. *danàro, denàro*, Provenç. *denier, dinier*, Sp. *dinero*, Port. *dinheiro*. See **denarius.**

denigrate, tr. v., to blacken; to sully; to defame. — L. *dēnigrātus*, pp. of *dēnigrāre*, 'to blacken thoroughly; to defame', fr. **de-** and *nigrāre*, 'to be black, to blacken', fr. *niger*, 'black'. See **Negro** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *denigrat-ion*, n., *denigrat-or*, n.

denim, n., a coarse cotton drill. — Fr. F. *de Nîmes*, 'of Nîmes', in *serge de Nîmes*, 'serge of Nîmes'; so called after Nîmes, a city in southern France, where it was first made.

Denis, masc. PN. — F. *Denis*, fr. L. *Dionȳsius*, fr. Gk. Διονύσιος, 'of Dionysos'. See **Dionysius.**

Denise, fem. PN. — F., fem. of *Denis*. See prec. word.

denitrate, tr. v., to remove nitric acid from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **nitrate.**
Derivatives: *denitrat-ion*, n., *denitrat-or*, n.

denitrify, tr. v., to remove nitrogen or nitrates from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **nitrify.**

denizen, n., an alien admitted to certain rights of citizenship, a naturalized citizen. — AF. *deinzein* (corresponding to OF. *denzein, deinzein*), lit. 'one living within', fr. AF. *deinz* (corresponding to OF. *deenz, deeinz*, F. *dans*), 'within; in', fr. Late L. *dēintus*, 'within', fr. L. *dē*, 'from', and *intus*, 'within', which is formed fr. *in*, 'in', with adv. suff. *-tus*, and suff. *-ein*, fr. L. *-āneus*. Cp. Gk. ἐντός, 'within', fr. ἐν, 'in', and see **in,** prep., and **-aneous.**
Derivative: *denizen*, tr. v.

denominate, tr. v. — L. *dēnōmināt*us, pp. of *dēnōmināre*, 'to name specifically, denominate', fr. **de-** and *nōmināre*, 'to give a name to, to name', from *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, 'name'. See **nominate.**

denomination, n. — OF. *denominacion* (F. *dénomination*), fr. L. *dēnōmināti*ōnem, acc. of *dēnōminātiō* (in classical L. used only in the sense of 'metonymy'), fr. *dēnōmināt*us, pp. of *dēnōmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *denomination-al*, adj., *denomination-al-ly*, adv., *denomination-al-ism*, n., *denomination-al-ize*, tr. v.

denominative, adj. — Late L. *dēnōminātīvus*, fr. L. *dēnōmināt*us, pp. of *dēnōmināre*. See **denominate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *denominative*, n., *denominative-ly*, adv.

denominator, n. — ML., fr. L. *dēnōmināt*us, pp. of *dēnōmināre*. See **denominate** and agential suff. **-or.**

denotation, n. — Late L. *dēnotātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a marking or pointing out', fr. L. *dēnotātus*, pp. of *dēnotāre*. See **denote** and **-ation.**

denotative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēnotātus*, pp. of *dēnotāre*. See next word.
Derivatives: *denotative-ly*, adv., *denotative-ness*, n.

denote, tr. v. — F. *dénoter*, fr. L. *dēnotāre*, 'to mark or point out, indicate', fr. **de-** and *notāre*, 'to mark, note, observe'. See **note,** v.

dénouement, n., unraveling of a plot; final revelation in a play, etc. — F., lit. 'an unknotting, untying', fr. *dénouer*, 'to untie, unravel', fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *nouer*, fr. L. *nōdāre*, 'to fill or furnish with knots', fr. *nōdus*, 'knot'. See **node** and **-ment.**

denounce, tr. v. — OF. *denoncier, denoncer* (F. *dénoncer*), fr. L. *dēnūntiāre*, 'to make an official announcement of, announce, declare; to threaten, denounce', fr. **de-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to announce, declare, report, narrate; to inform against, denounce', fr. *nūntius*, 'messenger, envoy'. See **nuncio** and cp. **denunciate.**

denouncement, n. — OF. *denoncement*, fr. *denoncer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

dense, adj. — L. *dēnsus* (whence also F. *dense*), 'thick, thickly set, crowded, dense', cogn. with Gk. δασύς (for **dn̥sús*), 'thick, with hair, hairy, bushy, thick, dense'. Cp. **dasy-**. Cp. also **condense.**
Derivatives: *dense-ly*, adv., *dense-ness*, n.

densimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the density of a substance. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēnsus*, 'dense', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **dense** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

density, n. — F. *densité*, fr. L. *dēnsitātem*, acc. of *dēnsitās*, 'thickness, density', fr. *dēnsus*. See **dense** and **-ity.**

dent, n., depression. — A dialectal var. of **dint.**

dent, n., a toothlike projection; an indentation. — F., fr. L. *dentem*, acc. of *dēns*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and cp. **indentation.**

dentagra, n., 1) toothache; 2) a tooth forceps. — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and Gk. ἄγρᾱ, 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see **denti-,** for the second see **chiragra.** The correct word would be *odontagra*, fr. Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth', and ἄγρᾱ.

dental, adj. — ML. *dentālis*, 'pertaining to a tooth or teeth', fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *dental*, n., a dental sound, *dentalize* (q.v.), *dental-ly*, adv.

dentalize, tr. v., to make dental. — A hybrid coined fr. ML. *dentālis* (see prec. word) and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.
Derivative: *dentaliz-ation*, n.

Dentaria, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *dentārius*, 'pertaining to the teeth', fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-.**

dentate, adj., having a toothlike projection. — L. *dentātus*, 'toothed, dentate', fr. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *dentat-ed*, adj., *dentat-ion*, n.

dentato-, combining form meaning 'dentate'. — Fr. L. *dentātus*. See prec. word.

dentelle, n., lace. — F., lit. 'a little tooth', dimin. of *dent*, 'tooth', fr. L. *dentem*, acc. of *dēns*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and cp. **dentil.**

denti-, before a vowel **dent-,** combining form meaning 'tooth'. — L. *denti-*, *dent-*, fr. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth; point, spike', which is cogn. with Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, Goth. *tunþus*, OE. *tōþ*, 'tooth'. See **tooth** and cp. words there referred to.

denticle, n., 1) a small tooth; 2) a small projection; 3) a dentil. — L. *denticulus*, 'a small tooth', dimin. of *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and **-cle.**

denticular, adj., resembling a small tooth. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *denticulus*. See **denticle.**

denticulate, adj., having small toothlike projections. — L. *denticulātus*, 'furnished with small teeth', fr. *denticulus*. See **denticle** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *denticulat-ed*, adj., *denticulat-ion*, n.

dentiform, adj., tooth-shaped. — Compounded of **denti-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

dentifrice, n., toothpowder. — F. *dentifrice*, fr. L. *dentifricium*, 'powder for rubbing the teeth', fr. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and the stem of *fricāre*, 'to rub'; see **denti-** and **friction.** L. *dentifricium* was coined by Pliny. The word *dentifrice* was introduced into French by the surgeon Ambroise Paré (1517?-1590).

dentigerous, adj., having teeth. — Lit. 'bearing teeth', compounded of **denti-,** the stem of *gerere*, 'to bear', and suff. **-ous.** See **gerent.**

dentil, n., one of a series of square blocks projecting like teeth (*archit.*) — ME. *dentille*, fr. OF. *dentille*, lit. 'a small tooth', dimin. of *dent*, fr. L *dentem*, acc. of *dēns*, 'tooth'. See **denti-** and cp. **dentelle.**

dentilingual, adj., pronounced with the point of the tongue against the teeth (said of consonants, esp. of the sounds of *th* in *thin* and *this*). — See **denti-** and **lingual.**

dentimeter, n., an instrument for measuring teeth. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **denti-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form would be *odontometer*, fr. Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth', and μέτρον, 'meter'.

dentine, also **dentin,** n., a calcareous substance forming the chief mass of a tooth (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-ine, -in,** fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-.**

dentiphone, n., an instrument placed against the teeth to enable the deaf to hear. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See **denti-** and **phone.** The correct form would be *odontophone*, fr. Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth', and φωνή, 'sound'.

dentist, n. — F. *dentiste*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and Gk. suff. **-ιστής.** See **denti-** and suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *dentist-ry*, n.

dentition, n., the cutting of teeth; teething. — L. *dentītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'teething', fr. *dentīt-(um)*, pp. stem of *dentīre*, 'to cut teeth, to teethe'. See **denti-** and **-ion.**

dentoid, adj., tooth-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth', and Gk. **-οειδής,** 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **denti-** and **-oid.** The correct form is either *odontoid* or *dentiform.* (In the former both elements are of Greek, in the latter, of Latin origin).

denture, n., a set of teeth, esp. a set of false teeth. — F., fr. *dent*, 'tooth'. See **dent,** 'toothlike projection', and **-ure.**

denudation, n. — F. *dénudation*, fr. L. *dēnūdātiōnem*, acc. of *dēnūdātiō*, 'a laying bare', fr. *dēnūdātus*, pp. of *dēnūdāre*. See **denude** and **-ation.**

denudative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēnūdātus*, pp. of *dēnūdāre*. See next word.

denude, tr. v., to lay bare. — L. *dēnūdāre*, 'to lay bare, strip; to uncover, expose', fr. **de-** and *nūdāre*, 'to make naked; to expose', fr. *nūdus*, 'naked'. See **nude.**

denunciate, tr. v., to denounce. — L. *dēnūntiātus*, pp. of *dēnūntiāre*. See **denounce** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

denunciation, n. — L. *dēnūntiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēnūntiātus*, pp. of *dēnūntiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

denunciative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēnūntiātus*, pp. of *dēnūntiāre*. See **denunciate.**
Derivative: *denunciative-ly*, adv.

denunciatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *dēnūntiātus*, pp. of *dēnūntiāre*. See **denunciate.**

deny, tr. v. — ME. *denien*, fr. F. *dénier*, fr. L. *dēnegāre*, 'to deny, reject, refuse' (whence also It. *dinegare*, Provenç., Sp., Port. *denegar*), fr. **de-** and *negāre*, 'to say no, to deny, refuse'. See **negate.**

deodand, n., a thing that had caused the death of a human being and was therefore forfeited to the Crown, to be used for pious purposes (*English law*). — ML. *deodandum*, fr. L. *Deō dandum*, 'to be given to God', from the dative of *Deus* and the neut. gerundive of *dare*, 'to give'. See **deity** and **date,** 'point of time'. For the use of Latin gerundives in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

deodar, n., a kind of cedar. — Hind., lit. 'divine tree', fr. OI. *devadāru*, fr. *dēváḥ*, 'divine' and *dāru*, 'wood, tree'. See **deity** and **tree.**

deodorant, adj. and n. — See **deodorize** and **-ant.**

deodorize, tr. v., to remove the odor of. — Formed fr. **de-** (used in the privative sense of this prefix), L. *odor*, 'smell', and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **odor.**
Derivatives: *deodoriz-ation*, n., *deodoriz-er*, n.

deontology, n., the science of moral duty. — Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) in 1826 fr. Gk. δέον, gen. δέοντος, 'that which is needful', neut. pres. part. of δεῖ, 'it is necessary, it behoves one', and **-λογίᾱ,** fr. **-λόγος,** 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. δεῖ is the third person of δέω, 'I am in need of, I need', which prob. stands for **δεύσω*, and is rel. to δεύω, δεύομαι, 'I am wanting, I am deficient', and cogn. with OI. *dōṣaḥ*, 'want, need'. Cp. **deutero-.** For the second element see **-logy.**
Derivatives: *deontolog-ical*, adj., *deontolog-ist*, n.

deoxidize, tr. v., 1) to remove oxygen from; 2) to reduce from the state of an oxide (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **oxidize.**
Derivatives: *deoxidiz-ation*, n., *deoxidiz-er*, n.

deoxygenate, tr. v., to remove oxygen from (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **oxygen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *deoxygenat-ion*, n.

depart, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *departen*, 'to depart; to go away', fr. OF. *departir* (F. *départir*), 'to divide, distribute', *se departir*, 'to separate oneself', fr. *de-* (see **de-**) and *partir*, 'to divide, separate', *se partir*, 'to separate oneself, leave', fr. L. *partīre*, 'to divide', fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** n. and v., and cp. OProvenç. *departir*, and Sp. *despartir*, It. *spartire*, 'to divide, distribute' (these latter derive fr. L. *dispartīre*, of s.m.).

department, n. — ME., fr. OF. *departement* (F. *département*), fr. *departir*. See **depart** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *department-al*, adj., *departmental-ism*, *departmental-ize*, tr. v., *department-al-ly*, adv., *departure* (q.v.)

departure, n. — OF. *departeüre*, fr. *departir*. See **depart** and **-ure.**

depasture, tr. v., to pasture. — Formed fr. **de-** and **pasture.**
Derivatives: *depastur-age*, n., *departur-ation*, n.

depauperate, tr. v., to make poor. — ML. *dēpauperātus*, pp. of *dēpauperāre*, 'to make poor', fr. **de-** and L. *pauper*, 'poor'. See **pauper** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *depauperat-ion*, n.

depauperate, adj., depauperated. — ML. *dēpauperātus*, pp. of *dēpauperāre*. See **depauperate,** v.

depauperize, tr. v., to free from paupers or from poverty. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **pauperize.**
Derivative: *depauperiz-ation*, n.

dépêche, n., a dispatch. — F., fr. *dépêcher*, 'to dispatch', fr. OF. *despeechier* (shortened fr. **des-empechier*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *-peechier* (F. *-pêcher*) in *empeechier* (F. *empêcher*), 'to hinder', fr. L. *impedicāre*, 'to catch in a trap', fr. *pedica*, 'shackle, fetter', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **dis-** and **pedal** and cp. **impeach.** E. *dispatch* (q.v.) is not related to *dépêche.*

depend, intr. v. — OF. *dependre* (F. *dépendre*), fr. VL. *dēpendēre*, corresponding to L. *dēpendēre*, 'to hang from, hang down; be dependent on', which is formed fr. **de-** and *pendēre*, 'to hang, be suspended, float, hover, depend on'. See **pendant.**
Derivatives: *depend-able*, adj., *depend-abil-ity*, n., *depend-able-ness*, n., *depend-abl-y*, adv., *dependence* (q.v.), *dependent* (q.v.), *depend-er*, n., *depend-ing*, adj., *depend-ing-ly*, adv.

dependence, also **dependance,** n. — F. *dépendance*, fr. *dépendant*, pres. part. of *dépendre*. See prec. word and **-ence.**

dependency, n. — See prec. word and **-cy.**

dependent, adj. — F. *dépendant*, pres. part. of *dépendre*, 'to depend'. See **depend** and **-ent.**

dependent, dependant, n. — Fr. prec. word.

dephlogisticate, tr. v., to deprive of phlogiston. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **phlogistic** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

dephlogisticated air. — A name given to oxygen by its discoverer, the English clergyman and chemist Joseph Priestley (1733-1804).

dephosphorize, tr. v., to remove phosphorus from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **phosphorus** and suff. **-ize.**
Derivative: *dephosphoriz-ation*, n.

depict, tr. v., to portray; to describe. — L. *dēpictus*, pp. of *dēpingere*, 'to portray, paint, sketch, describe', fr. **de-** and *pingere*, 'to paint, color, decorate, embellish, embroider'. See **picture.**
Derivatives: *depict-er*, *depict-or*, n., *depiction* (q.v.), *depicture* (q.v.).

depiction, n. — Late L. *dēpictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'painting, description', fr. L. *dēpictus*, pp. of *dēpingere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

depicture, tr. v., to depict. — Formed with suff. **-ure** fr. L. *dēpictus*, pp. of *dēpingere*. See **depict, picture.**

deplenish, tr. v., to remove the furniture from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and OF. *pleniss-*, pres. part. stem of *plenir*, 'to fill', fr. L. *plēnus*, 'full'. See **full,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ish,** and cp. **plenum, replenish.** Cp. also next word.

deplete, tr. v., to empty. — L. *dēplētus*, pp. of *dēplēre*, 'to empty out, draw off, exhaust', fr. **de-** and *plēre*, 'to fill', whence *plēnus*, 'full'. See **full,** adj., and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **complete, replete.**
Derivatives: *deplet-ion*, n., *deplet-ive*, *deplet-ory*, adjs.

deplorable, adj. — F. *déplorable*, fr. *déplorer*, 'to deplore', fr. L. *dēplorāre*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *deplorabil-ity*, n., *deplorable-ness*, n., *deplorabl-y*, adv.

deplore, tr. v. — F. *déplorer*, fr. L. *dēplōrāre*, 'to weep bitterly, moan, bewail, lament', fr. **de-** and *plōrāre*, 'to cry out; to wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **explore, implore.**
Derivative: *deplor-er*, n.

deploy, tr. and intr. v., to spread out, extend (*mil.*) — F. *déployer*, 'to unfold', fr. L. *displicāre*, 'to unfold'. See **display,** which is a doublet of *deploy*.
Derivative: *deploy*, n.

deployment, n. — F. *déploiement*, 'unfolding', fr. *déployer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

deplume, tr. v., to pull the feathers of, to unplume. — F. *déplumer*, pluck, unplume', fr. ML. *dēplūmāre*, fr. **de-** and L. *plūma*, 'feather, down'. See **plume** and cp. **unplume.**

depolarize, tr. v., to deprive of polarity. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **polarize.**
Derivative: *depolariz-ation*, n.

depolish, tr. v., to destroy the polish of. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **polish.**

depone, tr. and intr. v., to depose. — L. *dēpōnere*, 'to lay down, put aside, deposit', in ML. also 'to testify', fr. **de-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place, set up; to appoint; to propose'. See **position** and cp. words there referred to.

deponent, adj., said of verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning (*Latin* and *Greek grammar*). — L. *dēpōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, lit. 'putting down or aside', pres. part. of *dēpōnere;* see prec. word and **-ent.** These verbs are called deponent, because they have 'put aside', part of their conjugation, i.e. the active voice. L. *dēpōnēns* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀποθετικός, fr. ἀποτιθέναι, 'to put away'.
Derivative: *deponent*, n., a deponent verb.

deponent, n., one who makes a deposition under oath. — See **depone** and **deponent,** adj.

depopulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dēpopulātus*, pp. of *dēpopulārī*, 'to lay waste, ravage, destroy', fr. **de-** and *populārī*, 'to lay waste, destroy', lit. 'to overrun with an army', fr. *populus*, 'people', also used in the sense of 'army'. See **people, populate.** For the sense development of L. *populārī*, 'to lay waste', fr. *populus*, 'people', cp. G. *verheeren*, 'to lay waste', fr. *Heer*, 'army'.

depopulation, n. — L. *dēpopulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a laying waste', fr. *dēpopulātus*, pp. of *dēpopulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deport, tr. v., to expel, exile. — F. *déporter*, fr. L. *dēportāre*, 'to carry off or away', fr. *dē-* (see **de-**) and *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.

deport, reflexive v., to behave. — OF. *deporter* (F. *déporter*), 'to behave', fr. *de-* (see **de-**) and *porter*, 'to carry', fr. L. *portāre*. See **port,** 'to carry'.

deportment, n., behavior. — OF. *deportement*, fr. *deporter*. See **deport,** 'to behave', and **-ment.**

depose, tr. v. — F. *déposer*, fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *poser*, 'to place'. See **pose,** 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *depos-able*, adj., *depos-al*, n., *depos-er*, n.

deposit, tr. v. — L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*, 'to lay down, entrust', fr. **de-** and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **depone.**
Derivatives: *deposit-ation*, n., *deposit-ee*, n.

deposit, n. — L. *dēpositum*, 'something laid down', neuter of *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*. See prec. word and cp. **depot,** which is a doublet of *deposit*.

depositary, n., 1) a person with whom something is left for safekeeping; 2) a depository. — Late L. *dēpositārius*, 'one who receives a deposit', fr. L. *dēpositus*, 'laid down, deposited'. See **deposit,** v., and subst. suff. **-ary.**

deposition, n. — OF., fr. L. *dēpositiōnem*, acc. of *dēpositiō*, 'a laying down, depositing', fr. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*, 'to lay down'. See **deposit** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *deposition-al*, adj.

depositor, n. — Late L. *dēpositor*, 'one who deposits', fr. L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*. See **deposit** and agential suff. **-or.**

depository, n., a place where something is deposited. — ML. *dēpositōrium*, 'a place where something is deposited', fr. L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*. See **deposit,** v., and subst. suff. **-ory.**

depot, n., 1) a storehouse; 2) a railroad station. — F. *dépôt*, fr. OF. *depost*, lit. 'a place where something is deposited', fr. L. *dēpositum*. See **deposit,** n.

depravation, n., corruption. — F. *dépravation*, fr. L. *dēpravātiōnem*, acc. of *depravātiō*, 'a perverting, distorting' fr. *dēpravātus*, pp. of *dēpravāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

deprave, tr. v., to corrupt. — L. *dēpravāre*, 'to pervert, corrupt, distort, disfigure', fr. **de-** and *pravus*, 'crooked, perverted, vicious, wicked'. See **pravity.**
Derivatives: *deprav-ed*, adj., *deprav-ed-ly*, adv., *deprav-ed-ness*, n., *deprav-er*, n.

depravity, n. — Formed fr. **deprave** on analogy of **pravity.**

deprecate, tr. v., 1) to seek to avert by prayer (*archaic*); 2) to disapprove of. — L. *dēprecātus*, pp. of *dēprecārī*, 'to avert by prayer, to pray for, intercede for', fr. **de-** and *precārī*, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See **pray** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **imprecate.**
Derivatives: *deprecating-ly*, adv., *deprecation*, *deprecative*, *deprecatory* (qq.v.).

deprecation, n., disapproval. — F. *déprécation*, fr. L. *dēprecātiōnem*, acc. of *dēprecātiō*, 'an averting by prayer, intercession', fr. *dēprecātus*, pp. of *dēprecārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deprecative, adj., deprecatory. — F. *déprécatif* (fem. *déprécative*), fr. Late L. *dēprecātīvus*, fr. L. *dēprecātus*, pp. of *dēprecārī*. See **deprecate** and **-ive.** Derivative: *deprecative-ly*, adv.

deprecatory, adj., deprecating. — Late L. *deprecātōrius*, fr. L. *dēprecātus*, pp. of *dēprecārī*. See **deprecate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *deprecatori-ly*, adv., *deprecatori-ness*, n.

depreciable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

depreciate, tr. and intr. v., 1) to lower the price of; 2) to belittle, disparage. — L. *dēpretiātus*, pp. of *dēpretiāre*, 'to lower the price of, undervalue, depreciate', fr. **de-** and *pretiāre*, 'to prize, value', fr. *pretium*, 'price, value'. See **price** and cp. **appreciate.** Cp. also **dispraise, disprize.**
Derivatives: *depreciat-ing-ly*, adv., *depreciat-ion*, n., *depreciat-ive*, adj., *depreciat-ive-ly*, adv., *depreciat-or*, n., *depreciat-ory*, adj., *depreciat-ori-ness*, n.

depredate, tr. and intr. v., to plunder. — L. *dēpraedātus*, pp. of *depraedārī*, 'to plunder, pillage', fr. **de-** and *praedārī*, 'to plunder', fr. *praeda*, 'booty, plunder'. See **prey** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

depredation, n., plundering. — F. *déprédation*, fr. L. *dēpraedātiōnem*, acc. of *dēpraedātiō*, 'a plundering', fr. *dēpraedātus*, pp. of *dēpraedārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

depredator, n., a plunderer. — Late L. *dēpraedātor*, 'plunderer', fr. *dēpraedātus*, pp. of *dēpraedārī*. See **depredate** and agential suff. **-or.**

depress, tr. v. — OF. *depresser*, fr. Late L. **dēpressāre*, freq. of L. *dēprimere* (pp. *dēpressus*), 'to press down, weigh down, plant deep, dig deep, depress', fr. **de-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *depress-ant*, adj. and n., *depress-ed*, adj., *depress-ible*, adj., *depress-ing*, adj., *depress-ing-ly*, adv., *depress-ing-ness*, n., *depression* (q.v.), *depress-ive*, adj., *depress-ive-ly*, adv., *depress-ive-ness*, n., *depress-or*, n.

depression, n. — L. *dēpressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pressing down', fr. *dēpressus*, pp. of *dēprimere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deprivable, adj. — See **deprive** and **-able.**

deprivation, n. — ML. *dēprivātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēprivāre*. See **deprive** and **-ion.**

deprive, tr. v. — OF. *depriver*, fr. ML. *dēprivāre*, fr. **de-** and L. *privāre*, 'to bereave, deprive, rob'. See **private.**
Derivatives: *deprive-ment*, n., *depriv-er*, n.

de profundis, name of the 130th psalm. — L., 'out of the depths'; so called from the first words of the Latin version, rendering Heb. *mimma'ămaqqîm*. See **de-** and **profound.**

depside, also **depsid,** n., any of a group of compounds formed by the condensation of two molecules of a phenolic acid (*chem.*) — G. *Depsid*, coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1929) fr. Gk. δέψειν, 'to tan', an *s*-enlargement of δέφειν, 'to knead, soften', which is prob. cogn. with. Arm. *top'em*, 'I strike, beat', Serbo-Croatian *dȅpām*, *dépati*, 'to thrust, strike', Pol. *deptać*, 'to tread'. For the ending see chem. suff. **-id.**

depth, n. — Formed fr. **deep** on analogy of *length*. Cp. ON. *dȳpt*, *dȳpð*, Du. *diepte*, Goth. *diupiþa*, 'depth'.

depurate, tr. v., to free from impurities. — ML. *dēpūrātus*, pp. of *dēpūrāre*, 'to purify thoroughly', fr. **de-** and *pūrāre*, 'to purify', fr. *pūrus*, 'clean, pure'. See **pure** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *depurat-ion*, n., *depurat-ive*, adj., *depurat-or*, n., *depurat-ory*, adj.

deputation, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

depute, tr. v. — F. *députer*, fr. L. *dēputāre*, 'to cut off, prune; to esteem, consider', in Late L., 'to destine, allot', fr. **de-** and *putāre*, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See **putamen** and cp. **putative** and words there referred to.

deputize, tr. v., to appoint as a deputy; intr. v., to act as a deputy. — Formed fr. **deputy** with suff. **-ize.**

deputy, n. — F. *député*, prop. pp. of *députer*, used as a noun. — See **depute** and **-y** (representing OF. *-e*, F. *-é*).

deracinate, tr. v., to tear out by the roots. — Fr. F. *déraciner*, fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *racine*, 'root', fr. Late L. *rādīcīna*, dimin. of L. *rādix*, gen. *rādīcis*, 'root' (see **radix** and verbal suff. **-ate**); introduced into English by Shakespeare. Cp. Rum. *rădičină*, 'root', which also derives from Late L. *rādīcīna*. Derivative: *deracinat-ion*, n.

deraign, tr. v., to vindicate. — OF. *deraisnier*,

'to tell, teach; to vindicate, justify', fr. **de-** and *raisnier*, 'to speak, plead, instruct', fr. VL. **rationāre*, 'to reason', fr. L. *ratiō*, 'reckoning, calculation, reason'. See **reason** and cp. **arraign,** 'to call to account'.

derail, tr. v., to cause to run off the rails; intr. v., to run off the rails. — F. *dérailler*, fr. *dé-* (see **de-**) and *rail*, 'rail'. See **rail,** 'bar'.

derailment, n. — F. *déraillement*, fr. *dérailler*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

derange, tr. v., 1) to disarrange; 2) to make insane. — F. *déranger*, fr. OF. *desrengier*, a hybrid coined fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis*, 'apart, asunder') and OF. *rengier*, *rangier* (F. *ranger*), 'to put into line', a word of Teut. origin. See **dis-** and **range** and cp. **arrange.**

derangement, n. — F. *dérangement*, fr. *déranger*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

derate, tr. v., to reduce the rates of. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **rate,** 'amount'.

Derby, n., a horse race held annually at Epsom. — Named after the 12th Earl of *Derby*.

derby, n., a bowler hat. — Of uncertain origin.

Derceto, n., the same as Atargatis. — L. *Dercetō*, fr. Gk. Δερκετώ, shortened fr. 'Αταργάτις. See **Atargatis.**

derelict, adj., abandoned; n., something abandoned. — L. *dērelictus*, 'wholly forsaken', pp. of *dērelinquere*, 'to forsake wholly, resign, relinquish'. See **de-** and **relinquish** and cp. **relict.**
Derivatives: *dereliction* (q.v.), *derelict-ly*, adv., *derelict-ness*.

dereliction, n., the act of abandoning. — L. *dērelictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an abandoning, forsaking', fr. *dērelictus*, pp. of *dērelinquere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deride, tr. v., to mock. — L. *dērīdēre*, 'to laugh at, scorn, mock', fr. **de-** and *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See **risible** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *derid-er*, n.

derision, n., the act of deriding; contempt. — F. *derision*, fr. L. *dērīsiōnem*, acc. of *dērīsiō*, fr. *dērīsus*, pp. of *dērīdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

derisive, adj., expressing derision. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dērīsus*, pp. of *dērīdēre*. See **deride.**
Derivatives: *derisive-ly*, adv., *derisive-ness*, n.

derivate, adj. — L. *dērīvātus*, pp. of *dērīvāre*. See **derive** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *derivate*, n., *derivate-ly*, adv.

derivation, n. — F. *dérivation*, fr. L. *dērīvātiōnem*, acc. of *dērīvātiō*, 'a leading off, turning off; etymology, derivation'. See **derive** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *derivation-al*, adj., *derivation-ist*, n.

derivative, adj. and n. — F. *dérivatif* (fem. *dérivative*), fr. Late L. *dērīvātivus*, fr. L. *dērīvātus*. See **derivate** and **-ive.**

derive, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *deriver* (F. *dériver*), fr. L. *dērīvāre*, 'to change the course of a river', in Late L. used also in the sense of 'to derive'; fr. **de-** and *rīvus*, 'a small stream'. Accordingly the word prop. means 'to draw away a word from its source'. See **rivulet.**
Derivatives: *deriv-able*, adj., *deriv-abl-y*, adv., *deriv-abil-ity*, n., *deriv-al*, n., *derivate* (q.v.), *derivation* (q.v.), *derivative* (q.v.), *deriv-ed*, adj., *deriv-ed-ly*, adv., *deriv-ed-ness*, n., *deriv-er*, n.

-derm, suff. meaning 'skin, covering', as in *blastoderm*. — Fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. **pachyderm.**

derma, also **derm,** n., skin, esp. the layer of the skin below the epidermis (*anat.*) — ML. *derma*, fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin', formed with suff. *-μα* (see **-m**), from the stem of δέρειν, δείρειν, 'to flay' (whence also δέρας, δέρος, δέρρις, δορά, 'skin', δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation'), which is cogn. with Goth. *dis-tairan*, 'to tear to pieces', OE. *teran*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** 'to rend', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **adermia, ecderon, endermic, epidermis, exodermis, hypodermis, leucoderma, pachyderm, taxidermy, xeroderma.**

dermal, adj., pertaining to the skin. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin' (see prec. word), with **-al,** a suff. of Latin origin.

dermat-, form of **dermato-** before a vowel.

dermatalgia, n., pain in the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **dermat-** and *-αλγίᾱ*, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

dermatic, adj., pertaining to the skin. — Gk. δερματικός, fr. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See **derma** and **-ic.**

dermatitis, n., inflammation of the skin below the epidermis (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See **derma.**

dermato-, before a vowel **dermat-,** combining form meaning 'of, or pertaining to, the skin'. — Gk. δερματο-, δερματ-, fr. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See **derma.**

Dermatobia, n., a genus of botflies (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'living under the skin', compounded of **dermato-** and Gk. βίος, 'life' (see **bio-**); so called because the larvae of this genus live *under the skin* of animals and man.

dermatography, n., anatomical description of the skin. — Compounded of **dermato-** and Gk. *-γραφίᾱ*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

dermatoid, adj., resembling skin. — Compounded of **dermat-** and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

dermatology, n., the study of the skin. — Compounded of **dermato-** and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *dermatolog-ical*, adj., *dermatologist*, n.

dermatosis, n., any disease of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See **derma.**

Dermestes, n., a genus of voracious beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δερμηστής, 'a worm that eats skin', which is compounded of Gk.

δέρμα, 'skin', and the stem of ἐσθίειν, 'to eat'. For the first element see **derma.** Gk. ἐσθίειν is a back formation fr. ἔσθι, 'eat!', imper. of ἔδειν, 'to eat', which is cogn. with Goth. *itan*, OE. *etan*, 'to eat'. See **eat** and cp. words there referred to.

dermic, adj., pertaining to the skin. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'; see **derma.** The regular form is **dermatic.**

dermis, n., the derma. — Medical L., back formation fr. **epidermis** (q.v.)

dermo-, combining form, of the same meaning as *dermato-* (*anat.*) — Gk. δερμο- (as in δερμόπτερος, 'with membranous wings', δερμόπτυλον, 'leather cushion'), a short form for δερματο-. See **dermato-.**

Dermochelys, n., a genus of turtles (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **dermo-** and Gk. χελύς, 'tortoise'. See **Chelonia.**

dern, adj., hidden, secret (*archaic*). — ME. *derne*, fr. OE. *derne*, *dierne*, 'concealed, secret, dark', rel. to OS. *derni*, OFris. *dern*. OHG. *tarni*, of s.m., OHG. *tarnjan*, MHG. *tarnen*, 'to conceal, hide' (whence G. *Tarnkappe*, 'cloak of invisibility'). F. *ternir*, 'to tarnish, to dull', is a Teut. loan word; see **tarnish.**

dernier ressort, last expedient. — F., lit. 'last resort', F. *dernier*, 'last', is a contraction of OF. *derrenier*, which is formed on analogy of *premier*, 'first', fr. OF. *derrain*, 'last'. See **darrein.** For the etymology of F. *ressort*, 'resort', see **ressort, n.**

derogate, tr. v., to reduce the value of, detract from; intr. v., to detract. — L. *dērogātus*, pp. of *dērogāre*, 'to take away, detract from, diminish; to disparage', fr. **de-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask, beg, entreat'. See **rogation** and cp. **abrogate.**

derogation, n. — F. *dérogation*, fr. L. *dērogātiōnem*, acc. of *dērogātiō*, fr. *dērogātus*, pp. of *dērogāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

derogatory, adj. — Late L. *dērogātōrius*, fr. L. *dērogātus*, pp. of *dērogāre*. See **derogate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *derogatori-ly*, adv., *derogatoriness*, n.

derrick, n., a device for lifting weights. — Named after *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn Prison in London, who lived about the beginning of the 17th cent.
Derivative: *derrick*, tr. and intr. v.

derring-do, n., desperate courage. — This noun owes its existence to an error. Spenser mistook the words *dorryng dōn* in Chaucer's *Troilus*, v. 834, for a noun. The equivalents of these two words are in reality *daring do* (i.e. 'daring to do').

derringer, n., a short-barreled pistol. — Named after its inventor Henry *Derringer*, an American.

Derris, n., a genus of vines of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δέρρις, 'skin; leather covering', which is rel. to δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

dervish, n., a Mohammedan mendicant monk. — Turk. *derwish*, fr. Pers. *dārwēsh*, 'beggar; poor'. Cp. Avestic *driγu-*, fem. *driwī-*, 'poor'.

descant, n., song, melody (*music*). — ONF. *descant*, *descaunt*, corresponding to OF. *deschant* (F. *déchant*), fr. ML. *discantus*, fr. **dis-** and L. *cantus*, 'song, melody'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'.

descant, intr. v., 1) to play or sing a descant; to sing; 2) to comment (on or upon). — Partly fr. **descant,** n., partly fr. ONF. *descanter* [corresponding to OF. *deschanter* (F. *déchanter*)], fr. ONF. *descant*.
Derivative: *descant-er*, n.

descend, intr. and tr. v. — F. *descendre*, fr. L. *dēscendere*, 'to come down, descend, sink', fr. **de-** and *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan** and cp. **ascend, condescend.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *scăndere*) to *ĕ* (in *dē-scĕndere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *descendant*, *descendent* (qq.v.), *descend-er*, n., *descendible* (q.v.), *descend-ing*, adj., *descend-ing-ly*, adv.

descendant, adj., descending (*rare*). — F. *descendant*, pres. part. of *descendre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *descendant*, n., an offspring.

descendent, adj., descending. — L. *dēscendēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēscendere*. See **descend** and **-ent.**

descension, n. — OF., fr. L. *dēscēnsiōnem*, acc. of *dēscēnsiō*, 'a going down, descending', fr. *dēscēnsus*, pp. of *dēscendere*. See **descend** and **-ion** and cp. **ascension.**

descensive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dēscēnsus*, pp. of *dēscendere*. See **descend** and **-ive** and cp. **ascensive.**

descent, n. — F. *descente*, formed fr. *descendre*, 'to descend', on analogy of nouns like OF. *pente*, 'slope' (fr. *pendre*, 'to hang'), *vente*, 'sale' (fr. *vendre*, 'to sell'). See **descend** and cp. **ascent.**

Deschampsia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Loiseleur *Deslongchamps* (1774-1849). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

describe, tr. v. — L. *dēscrībere*, 'to write down, copy; to sketch, represent, describe', fr. **de-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **nondescript.**
Derivatives: *describ-able*, adj., *describ-abil-ity*, n., *describ-abl-y*, adv.

description, n. — F., fr. L. *dēscrīptiōnem*, acc. of *dēscrīptiō*, 'representation, description, copy'. fr. *dēscrīptus*, pp. of *dēscrībere*. See **describe** and **-ion.**

descriptive, adj. — Late L. *dēscrīptīvus*, 'containing a description', fr. L. *dēscrīptus*, pp. of *dēscrībere*. See **describe** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *descriptive-ly*, adv., *descript-iveness*, n.

descry, tr. v., to discern. — OF. *descrier* (F. *dé-*

crier), 'to proclaim, decry', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *crier* (fr. L. *quirītāre*), 'to cry'. See **dis-** and **cry** and cp. **decry.**

desecrate, tr. v., to deprive of sacredness. — A blend of **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **consecrate** (q.v.) (L. *dēsacrāre*, *dēsecrāre* means 'to consecrate'.) Cp. OF. *dessacrer*, 'to desecrate', which is formed fr. pref. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *sacrer* (fr. L. *sacrāre*), 'to consecrate'.

Derivative: *desecrat-ion*, n.

desensitize, tr. v. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **sensitize.**

Derivatives: *desentiz-ation*, n., *desensitiz-er*, n.

desert, intr. v., to leave one's duty. — OF. *deserter* (F. *déserter*), fr. VL. *dēsertāre*, freq. of *dēserere* (pp. *dēsertus*), 'to put down', hence 'to leave, forsake, abandon, desert', lit. 'to put down', fr. **de-** and *serere*, 'to put in a row, join together'. See **series.**

Derivatives: *desert-ed*, adj., *desert-ed-ly*, adv., *desert-ed-ness*, n., *desert-er*, n., *desertion* (q.v.)

desert, adj., uninhabited, waste. — OF. *desert* (F. *désert*), fr. L. *dēsertus*, 'deserted; desert, waste' (whence also It. *diserto*, OProvenç. *dezert*, Sp. *desierto*), pp. of *dēserere*. See **desert,** v.

Derivative: *desert-ness*, n.

desert, n., wilderness. — OF. *desert* (F. *désert*), fr. Late L. *dēsertum*, 'a desert place, desert' (cp. the classical L. pl. *dēserta*, 'deserted places, deserts'), neut. of L. *dēsertus*, pp. of *dēserere*, used as a noun; the It., OProvenç. and Sp. correspondences are identical in form with the respective adjectives. See **desert,** adj.

desert, n., merit. — ME. *deserte*, fr. OF. *deserte*, prop. fem. pp. of *deservir*, used as a noun, fr. VL. **dēservīta*, corresponding to L. *dēservīta*, fem. pp. of *dēservīre*. See **deserve.**

desertion, n. — F. *désertion*, fr. L. *dēsertiōnem*, acc. of *dēsertiō*, 'a forsaking, abandoning, deserting', fr. *dēsertus*, pp. of *dēserere*. See **desert,** 'to leave', and **-ion.**

deserve, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *deservir* (F. *desservir*), fr. L. *dēservīre*, 'to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to', fr. **de-** and *servīre*, 'to serve'. See **serve** and cp. **desert,** 'merit'.

Derivatives: *deserv-ed*, adj., *deserv-ed-ly*, adv., *deserv-ing*, adj., *deserv-ing-ly*, adv.

deshabille. — See **dishabille.**

desiccate, tr. v., to dry up; intr. v., to become dried up. — L. *dēsiccātus*, pp. of *dēsiccāre*, 'to dry up completely', fr. **de-** and *siccāre*, 'to make dry, drain', fr. *siccus*, 'dry'. See **siccative** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *desiccat-ion*, n., *desiccat-ive*, adj., *desiccat-or*, n.

desiderate, tr. v., to feel a desire for. — L. *dēsīderātus*, pp. of *dēsīderāre*, 'to feel the want of, wish for, long for, desire'. See **desire** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *desideration* (q.v.), *desiderat-ive*, adj.

desideration, n. — L. *dēsīderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dēsīderātus*, pp. of *dēsīderāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

desiderative, n., a desiderative verb (*gram.*) — Short for *desiderative verb*. See **desiderate.**

desideratum, n., something lacking. — L., lit. 'something desired', neut. pp. of *dēsīderāre*. See **desiderate.**

design, tr. and intr. v. — F. *désigner*, fr. L. *dēsignāre*, 'to mark out, trace out, designate, point out, appoint', fr. **de-** and *signāre*, 'to mark'. See **sign,** v.

Derivatives: *design-ed*, adj., *design-ed-ly*, adv., *design-ed-ness*, n., *design-er*, n., *design-ing*, n. and adj., *design-ing-ly*, adv.

design, n. — Earlier F. *desseing* (now spelled *dessein*), fr. *desseigner* (now *dessiner*), fr. It. *disegnare*, 'to draw, sketch; to plan', fr. L. *dēsignāre*. See **design,** v. Modern French differentiates between *dessein*, 'design, plan, scheme', and *dessin*, 'drawing, sketch'.

designate, tr. v. — L. *dēsignātus*, pp. of *dēsignāre*. See **design,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *designation* (q.v.), *designat-ive*, adj., *designat-or*, n., *designat-ory*, adj.

designate, adj. — L. *dēsignātus*, pp. of *dēsignāre*. See **designate,** v.

designation, n. — L. *dēsignātio*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a marking out, designating', fr. *dēsignātus*, pp. of *dēsignāre*. See **design,** v., and **-ation** and cp. prec. word.

desilverize, tr. v., to remove silver from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **silverize.**

desinence, n., ending, suffix. — F. *désinence*, fr. ML. *dēsinentia*, 'ending', fr. L. *dēsinēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēsinere*, 'to cease, end, terminate', fr. **de-** and *sinere*, 'to set down; to leave, let'. See **site** and **-ence** and cp. **desition.**

desipience, n., folly. — L. *dēsipientia*. fr. *dēsipiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

desipient, adj., foolish. — L. *dēsipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēsipere*, 'to be foolish', fr. **de-** and *sapere*, 'to taste, know, be wise'. See **sapient.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săpiēns*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-sīpiēns*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

desirable, adj. — F. *désirable*, formed fr. *désirer* after L. *dēsīderābilis*. See **desire,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *desirabil-ity*, n., *desirable-ness*, n., *desirabl-y*, adv.

desire, tr. v. — F. *désirer*, 'to wish for, long for, desire', fr. L. *dēsīderāre*, 'to feel the want of, wish for, long for, desire' (whence also It. *desiderare*, OProvenç. *dezirar*), orig. 'to expect from the stars', fr. **de-** and *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*, 'star'. See **sidereal** and cp. **consider.**

Derivatives: *desire* n. (q.v.), *desir-ed*, adj., *desir-ed-ly*, adv., *desir-ed-ness*, n., *desir-er*, n., *desirous* (q.v.)

desire, n. — OF. *desir* (F. *désir*), fr. *desirer*. See **desire,** v.

desirous, adj. — OF. *desiros*, *desireus* (F. *désireux*), fr. VL. *dēsīderōsus*, fr. L. *dēsīderāre*. See **desire,** v., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *desirous-ly*, adv., *desirous-ness*, n.

desist, intr. v., to stop. — OF. *desister* (F. *désister*), fr. L. *dēsistere*, 'to stand aside or apart, leave off, cease', fr. **de-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand still, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.

desistance, n., the state of desisting. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ance.**

desition, n., cessation of being, ending — Formed with suff **-ion** fr. L. *dēsitus*, 'a ceasing', fr. *dēsitus*, pp. of *dēsinere*, 'to cease'. See **desinent.**

desk, n. — ME. *deske*, fr. ML. *desca*, 'a desk, table', fr. L. *discus*, 'a quoit, a disk; a table'. See **dish** and cp. **dais, disk.**

Derivative: *desk*, tr. v.

desm-, form of **desmo-** before a vowel.

desma, n., a sponge spicule (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δέσμα, 'a bond'. See **desmo-.**

desman, n., either of two molelike mammals (*Myogale moschata*, resp. *Myogale pyrenaica*). — Swed. *desman*, 'musk'.

Desmanthus, n., a genus of plants of the mimosa family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δέσμη, 'bundle', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **desmo-** and **anther** and cp. the first element in **Desmodium** and the second element in **Teleodesmacea.**

desmid, n., an alga of the family *Desmidiaceae* (*bot.*) — ModL. *Desmidium* (name of the genus) as if fr. Gk. *δεσμίδιον, dimin. of δεσμός, 'band, bond, chain' (see **desmo-**); so called because it sometimes occurs in chains.

Desmidiaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. ModL. *Desmidium*. See prec. word.

desmo-, before a vowel **desm-,** combining form meaning 'bond'. — Gk. δεσμο-, δεσμ-, fr. δεσμός, 'band, bond', rel. to δέσμα, of s.m., δέσμη, 'bundle', δέσις, 'a binding', fr. δέειν, 'to bind', whence also δετή, 'torch', lit. 'sticks, bound together' (prop. fem. verbal adj. of δέειν, 'to bind'), the second element in κρή-δε-μνον, 'headdress', διά-δημα, 'band or fillet', ὑπό-δημα, 'a sandal' (lit. 'that which is bound under'), fr. I.-E. base **dē(i)-*, **d*ᵉ-, 'to bind. See **diadem** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **desma, desmid, syndesmo-.**

Desmodium, n., a genus of plants, the tick trefoil (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δεσμός, 'band, bond', and suff. -ώδης, 'like' (see **desmo-** and **-ode**); so called in allusion to the connected joints of the pods.

desmoid, adj., ligamentous. — Compounded of Gk. δεσμός, 'band, bond', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **desmo-** and **-oid.**

Desmoncus, n., a genus of trees of the palm family (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. δεσμός, 'band, bond', and ὄγκος, 'bend, curve, hook, barb'. See **desmo-** and **onco-,** 'barb, hook'.

Desmoscolex, n., a genus of marine worms (*helminthology*). — ModL., compounded of δεσμός, 'band, bond', and σκώληξ, 'worm' (see **desmo-** and **scolex**); so called from the globular head.

desolate, adj., 1) lonely; 2) deserted; 3) laid waste. — L. *dēsōlātus*, pp. of *dēsōlāre*. See **desolate,** v.

Derivatives: *desolate-ly*, adv., *desolate-ness*, n.

desolate, tr. v., 1) to make desolate; 2) to lay waste. — L. *dēsōlātus*, pp. of *dēsōlāre*, 'to leave alone, forsake, abandon, make solitary', fr. **de-** and *sōlāre*, 'to make lonely', fr. *sōlus*, 'alone, lonely'. See **sole,** 'alone', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *desolat-ing*, adj., *desolat-ing-ly*, adv., *desolation* (q.v.), *desolat-or*, n.

desolation, n. — F. *désolation*, fr. Eccles. L. *dēsōlātiōnem*, acc. of *dēsōlātiō*, fr. L. *dēsōlātus*, pp. of *dēsōlāre*. See **desolate,** v., and **-ion.**

despair, intr. v. — ME. *despeiren*, *desperen*, fr. OF. *despeir-*, pres. sing. stem of *desperer*, 'to despair', fr. L. *dēspērāre*, 'to lose all hope, despair', fr. **de-** and *spērāre*, 'to hope', fr. *spēs*, 'hope', which prob. is cogn. with OSlav. *spějǫ*, *spěti*, 'to be successful', *spěchŭ*, 'endeavor, aspiration', Lith. *spėju*, *spėti*, 'to have time; to be quick enough'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **spĕ-*, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend, swell; to be successful'. See **prosperous** and cp. **desperado, desperate, Esperanto.**

Derivatives: *despair*, n., *despair-er*, n., *despair-ing*, adj., *despair-ing-ly*, adv., *despair-ing-ness*, n.

despatch, tr. v. — A var. of **dispatch.** The spelling with *e* is erroneous; it was introduced by Johnson.

desperado, n., a desperate criminal. — OSp., pp. of *desperar*, 'to despair', fr. L. *dēspērāre*. See **despair** and **-ado.**

desperate, adj. — L. *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre*. See **despair** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *desperate-ly*, adv., *desperate-ness*, n.

desperation, n — ME. *desperacioun*, fr. MF. *désperation*, fr. L. *dēspērātiōnem*, acc. of *dēspērātiō*, 'despair, hopelessness', fr. *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre*. See **despair,** v., and **-ation.**

despicable, adj. — Late L. *dēspicābilis*, 'contemptible, despicable', fr. L. *dēspicārī*, 'to despise, disdain', rel. to *dēspicere*, 'to look down upon; to despise, disdain', fr. **de-** and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look at'. See **species** and **-able** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *despicabil-ity*, n., *despicable-ness*, n., *despicabl-y*, adv.

despise, tr. v. — ME. *despisen*, fr. OF. *despis-*, pres. part. stem of *despire*, 'to despise', fr. L. *dēspicere*, 'to look down upon, despise, disdain', fr. **de-** and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also next word.

despite, n. — ME. *despit*, fr. OF. *despit* (F. *dépit*), fr. L. *dēspectus*, 'a looking down; a despising,

scorn, contempt', fr. *dēspectus*, pp. of *dēspicere*. See prec. word and cp. **spite.**
Derivatives: *despite*, prep., *despite-ful*, adj., *despite-ful-ly*, adv., *despite-ful-ness*, n.

despite, adj. — Shortened fr. orig. 'in despite of'. Cp. *in spite of.*

despoil, tr. v., to plunder. — ME. *despoilen*, fr. OF. *despoilier, despuilier* (F. *dépouiller*), 'to despoil', fr. L. *dēspoliāre*, 'to rob, despoil, plunder', fr. **de-** and *spoliāre*, 'to rub, plunder, pillage, spoil', lit. 'to strip of clothing', fr. *spolium*, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See **spoil,** n., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *despoil-er*, n., *despoil-ment*, n.

despoliation, n., plundering. — Late L. *dēspoliātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a robbing, desporting, plundering', fr. L. *dēspoliātus*, pp. of *despoliāre*. See prec. word and **-ation** and cp. **spoliation.**

despond, intr. v., to lose hope and courage. — L. *dēspondēre*, 'to promise, pledge, give up, yield, lose courage, despond', fr. **de-** and *spondēre*, 'to engage oneself, promise'. See **spouse.**
Derivatives: *despond-ence*, n., *despond-ency*, n., *despondent* (q.v.), *despond-er*, n., *despond-ing*, adj., *despond-ing-ly*, adv.

despondent, adj. — L. *dēspondēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēspondēre*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

despot, n., tyrant. — OF. *despot* (F. *despote*), fr. Gk. δεσπότης, 'master, ruler, tyrant', which stands for orig. **dems-potā*, and prop. means 'lord of the house' and is equivalent to OI. *dám-patiḥ*, 'lord of the house'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. δῶμα, L. *domus*, 'house'; see **dome,** 'building'. The second element is rel. to Gk. πόσις (for *πότις), 'husband', and cogn. with OI. *pátiḥ*, 'master, husband', L. *potis*, 'able, powerful', *potēns*, 'able, mighty, powerful'. See **potent** and cp. **possess, possible, power, puissant.**
Derivatives: *despotic* (q.v.), *despot-ism*, n., *despot-ist*, n.

despotic, despotical, adj., pertaining to a despot; tyrannical. — F. *despotique*, fr. Gk. δεσποτικός, 'inclined to tyranny, despotic', fr. δεσπότης. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *despotical-ly*, adv., *despotical-ness*, n.

desquamate, intr. v., to peel off (*med.*) — L. *dēsquāmātus*, pp. of *dēsquāmāre*, 'to scale off, peel off', fr. **de-** and *squāma*, 'scale'. See **squama** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **esquamate.**
Derivatives: *desquamat-ion*, n., *desquamat-ive*, adj., *desquamat-ory*, adj.

dessert, n., a course of fruit, sweets, etc., served at the end of dinner. — F., lit. 'removal of what has been served at table', fr. *desservir*, 'to remove what has been served', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*, 'apart, asunder'), and *servir*, 'to serve' (fr. L. *servīre*). See **dis-** and **serve.**

destination, n. — L. *dēstinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'purpose, design', fr. *dēstinātus*, pp. of *dēstināre*. See next word and **-ation.**

destine, tr. v. — ME. *destenen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *destiner*, 'to fix, determine, destine, purpose', fr. L. *dēstināre*, 'to make firm, fasten; to intend, devote, destine', which stands for **dē-stăn-āre*, fr. **de-** and **sta-n*, *-n-*enlargement of I.-E. base **stā-*, **st*ᵉ-, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. next word and **obstinate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in **stănāre*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-stĭnāre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

destiny, n. — ME. *destinee*, fr. OF. *destinee* (F. *destinée*), lit. 'that which is destined', fem. pp. of *destiner*. See prec. word.

destitute, adj., needy, deprived. — L. *dēstitūtus*, pp. of *dēstituere*, 'to set down; to forsake, abandon, desert; to disappoint', fr. **de-** and *statuere*, 'to cause to stand, place, set up'. See **statute** and cp. **constitute** and words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *dē-stĭtuere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

destitution, n. — F. *destitution*, fr. L. *dēstitūtiōnem*, acc. of *dēstitūtiō*, 'a forsaking, deserting', fr. *dēstitūtus*, pp. of *dēstituere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

destour, destoor, dustoor, n., a Parsee high priest. — Pers. *dastūr*, 'ruler, rule, custom', fr. Pahlavi *dastōbār*, 'ruler, minister, a Parsee high priest'.

destrier, n., a war horse (*archaic*). — OF., fr. VL. **dextrārius*, 'led by the right hand', fr. **dextrāre*, 'to lead by the right hand, to lead, guide', fr. L. *dextra* (short for *dextra manus*, 'right hand'), fem. of *dexter*, 'right, on the right hand'. See **dexter.**

destroy, tr. v. — ME. *destroien, destruien*, fr. OF. *destruire* (F. *détruire*), fr. VL. **destrugere* (whence also It. *distruggere*), refashioned fr. L. *dēstruxī* (= *dēstruc-sī*) and *dēstruc-tus*, past tense resp. pp. of L. *dēstruere*, 'to pull down, destroy, ruin', which is formed fr. **de-** and *struere*, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See **structure** and cp. **destruction, construct.**
Derivatives: *destroy-able*, adj., *destroy-er*, n., *destroy-ing-ly*, adv.

destructible, adj. — Late L. *dēstructibilis*, fr. L. *dēstructus*, pp. of *dēstruere*. See **destroy** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *destructibil-ity*, n., *destructible-ness*, n.

destruction, n. — L. *dēstructiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pulling down, destruction', fr. *dēstructus*, pp. of *dēstruere*. See **destroy** and **-tion** and cp. **construction.**

destructive, adj. — OF. (= F.) *destructif* (fem. *destructive*), fr. Late L. *dēstructīvus*, fr. L. *dēstructus*, pp. of *dēstruere*. See **destroy** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *destructive-ly*, adv., *destructive-ness*, n.

destructor, n. — L. *dēstructor*, 'a destroyer', fr. *dēstructus*, pp. of *dēstruere*. See **destroy** and **agential suff. -or.**

desuetude, n., disuse. — F. *désuétude*, fr. L. *dēsuētūdō*, 'disuse, discontinuance of a habit', fr. *dēsuētus*, pp. of *dēsuēscere*, 'to give up the use of, to disaccustom', fr. **de-** and *suēscere*, 'to become used or accustomed'. See **custom** and cp. words there referred to.

desulfurize, tr. v., to remove sulfur from. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **sulfurize.**
Derivatives: *desulfuriz-ation*, n., *desulfuriz-er*, n.

desultory, adj., jumping from one thing to another; unmethodical. — L. *dēsultōrius*, 'belonging to a leaper; superficial, desultory', fr. *dēsultor*, leaper' (used of a performer in the Roman circus, who leaped from one horse to another), which stands for **dē-saltor* and is rel. to *dēsilīre*, 'to leap down', fr. **de-** and *salīre*, 'to leap, spring, jump', whence the freq. *saltāre*, 'to leap, jump, dance'. See **salient** and adj. suff. **-ory.** The change of *ă* (in *săltāre*) to *ŭ* (in *dē-sŭltor*) is due to the Latin phonetic law according to which in the unaccented and closed radical syllable of the second element of compounds, *ă*, followed by *l* and another consonant, becomes *ŭ*. Cp. *exult, insult, result, subsultory, inculcate.*
Derivatives: *desultori-ly*, adv., *desultori-ness*, n.

desynonymize, tr. v., to deprive of synonymous character. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **synonymize.**
Derivative: *desynonymiz-ation*, n.

detach, tr. v. — F. *détacher*, 'to detach, untie', fr. OF. *destachier*, lit. 'to untack, disjoin', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*, 'apart, asunder') and *tache*, 'nail, hook'. See **dis-** and **attach** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **staccato.**
Derivatives: *detach-ed*, adj., *detach-ed-ly*, adv., *detach-ed-ness*, n., *detach-er*, n., *detachment* (q.v.).

detachable, adj. — Formed from the verb **detach** with suff. **-able;** first used by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).
Derivatives: *detachabil-ity*, n., *detachable-ness*, n., *detachabl-y*, adv.

detachment, n. — F. *détachement*, fr. *détacher*. See **detach** and **-ment.**

detail, tr. v. — F. *détailler*, 'to cut in pieces, divide up; to relate in detail', fr. **de-** and *tailler*, 'to cut', fr. L. *tāliāre*, 'to split, cut'. See **tailor.**

detail, n. — F. *détail*, lit. 'a cutting in pieces, a dividing up', fr. *détailler*. See **detail,** v.
Derivatives: *detail-ed*, adj., *detail-er*, n.

detain, tr. v. — Late ME. *deteynen*, fr. OF. *detenir* (F. *détenir*), fr. L. *dētinēre*, 'to hold off, keep back, retain', fr. **de-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold, keep', OF. *detenir* was influenced in form by *tenir* (fr. VL. **tenīre*). Cp. Provenç., Sp. *detener*, Catal. *detenir* and see **tenable.** Cp. also **detention, detinue.** Cp. also **abstain** and words there referred to.

detainer, n., one who detains. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

detainer, n., a detaining in one's possession (*law*). — AF. *detener* (corresponding to OF. *detenir*), 'to detain'. For the subst. use of the infinitive—esp. in legal terminology—cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

detect, tr. v. — L. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*, 'to uncover, discover, disclose, reveal, detect', fr. **de-** and *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument.**

detection, n. — L. *dētectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an uncovering, detecting', fr. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

detective, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*. See prec. word.

detective, n. — Shortened fr. *detective policeman*. See **detective,** adj.

detector, n. — L. *dētector*, 'uncoverer, revealer', fr. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*. See **detect** and agential suff. **-or.**

detent, n., a catch. — F. *détente*, lit. 'a loosening, slackening, relaxation,' and prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of *détendre*, 'to loosen, slacken, relax', fr. OF. *destendre* (fr. L. *dis-*, 'apart, asunder') and *tendre*, 'to stretch' (fr. L. *tendere*). See **dis-** and **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **distend.** Cp. also next word.

détente, n., a relaxing in the political situation. — F. See prec. word.

detention, n. — L. *dētentiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a holding off, keeping back', fr. *dētentus*, pp. of *dētinēre*. See **detain** and **-ion.**

deter, tr. v., to frighten, discourage. — L. *dēterrēre*, 'to frighten from, discourage from, prevent', fr. **de-** and *terrēre*, 'to frighten'. See **terrible** and cp. **deterrent.**
Derivative: *deter-ment*, n.

deterge, tr. v., to cleanse. — F. *déterger*, fr. L. *dētergēre*, 'to wipe off, wipe away, cleanse', fr. **de-** and *tergēre*, 'to rub, wipe off'. See **terse** and cp. **detersion.**

detergence, detergency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

detergent, adj., cleansing; n., a cleansing agent. — F. *détergent*, fr. L. *dētergentem*, acc. of *dētergēns*, pres. part. of *dētergēre*. See **deterge** and **-ent.**

deteriorate, tr. v., to make worse; intr. v., to become worse. — Late L. *dēteriōrātus*, pp. of *dēteriōrāre*, 'to make worse', fr. L. *dēterior*, 'lower, inferior, worse, meaner', fr. **dē-ter*, 'lower', comparative of *dē*, 'down from'. See **de-, -ther** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

deterioration, n. — F. *détérioration*, fr. *détériorer*, fr. Late L. *dēteriōrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

deteriorative, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. **deteriorate** and suff. **-ive.**

determinable, adj. — Late L. *dēterminābilis*, 'that which has an end', fr. L. *dēterminare*. See **determine** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *determinable-ness*, adj., *determinabl-y*, adv.

determinant, adj. — L. *dētermināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *dēterminare*. See **determine** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *determinant*, n.

determinate, adj., 1) definite; 2) decided; 3) resolute. — L. *dēterminātus*, pp. of *dēterminare*. See **determine** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *determinate*, n., *determinate-ly*, adv., *determin-ate-ness*, n.

determination, n. — L. *dēterminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'conclusion, boundary', fr. *dēterminātus*, pp. of *dēterminare*. See **determine** and **-ation.**

determinative, adj. — F. *déterminatif* (fem. *déterminative*), fr. L. *dēterminātus*, pp. of *dēterminare*. See next word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *determinative*, n., *determinative-ly*, adv., *determinative-ness*, n.

determine, tr. v. — OF. *determiner* (F. *déterminer*), fr. L. *dēterminare*, 'to bound, limit, prescribe, determine', fr. **de-** and *terminare*, 'to mark off by boundaries, mark, limit, define, terminate', fr. *terminus*, 'boundary, limit'. See **term.**
Derivatives: *determin-ed*, adj., *determin-ed-ly*, adv., *determin-ed-ness*, n., *determin-er*, n.

determinism, n., the doctrine that the action of a man is determined by motives independent of his will. — F. *déterminisme*, fr. G. *Determinismus*, which is prob. a back formation of *Praedeterminismus*, 'predeterminism'; introduced into English by Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856), who applied it to the doctrine of Hobbes. See prec. word and **-ism.**

determinist, n., a believer in determinism. — See prec. word and **-ist.** Derivative: *determinist-ic*, adj.

determence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

determent, adj. — L. *dēterrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dēterrēre*. See **deter** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *determent*, n.

detersion, n., the act of cleansing. — L. *dētersiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a wiping off, a cleansing', fr. *dētersus*, pp. of *dētergēre*. See **deterge** and **-ion.**

detersive, adj., cleansing, detergent. — F. *détersif* (fem. *détersive*), fr. L. *dētersus*, pp. of *dētergēre*. See **deterge** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *detersive*, n., a detergent, *detersive-ly*, adv., *detersive-ness*, n.

detest, tr. v., to hate. — F. *détester*, fr. L. *dētestārī*, 'to curse while calling a deity to witness; to execrate, abominate; to ward off', fr. **de-** and *testārī*, 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. *testis*, 'witness'. See **testament** and cp. **attest, contest.**

detestable, adj. — F. *détestable*, fr. L. *dētestābilis*, 'execrable, abominable', fr. *dētestārī*. See **detest** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *detestabil-ity*, n., *detestable-ness*, n., *detestabl-y*, adv.

detestation, n. — F. *détestation*, fr. L. *dētestātiōnem*, acc. of *dētestātiō*, 'execration, detestation', fr. *detestātus*, pp. of *dētestārī*. See **detest** and **-ation.**

dethrone, tr. v. — Formed fr. pref. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **throne.** Cp. F. *détrôner*, fr. *de-* (fr. L. *dē*) and *trône*, 'throne'.
Derivative: *dethrone-ment*, n.

detinue, n., wrongful detention of personal property (*law*). — OF. *detenue*, 'detention', prop. fem. pp. of *detenir*, 'to detain', used as a noun. See **detain** and cp. **continue, retinue.**

detonate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *dētonāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *dētonāre*, 'to thunder down, thunder forth', fr. **de-** and *tonāre*, 'to thunder'. See **thunder,** n., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *detonat-ing*, adj., *detonat-ive*, adj., *detonat-or*, n.

detour, détour, n., a degression. — F. *détour*, 'a turning away, shift, evasion', fr. *détourner*, 'to turn away', fr. *dé-* (fr. L. *dē*) and *tourner*, 'to turn'. See **de-** and **tour.**
Derivative: *detour*, intr. v.

detract, tr. and intr. v., to take away. — L. *dētractus*, pp. of *dētrahere*, 'to draw off, draw away, pull down', fr. **de-** and *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tract.**

detraction, n. — F. *détraction*, fr. L. *dētractiōnem*, acc. of *dētractiō*, 'a drawing off', fr. *dētractus*, pp. of *dētrahere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

detractive, adj. — OF. *detractif* (fem. *detractive*), fr. L. *dētractus*, pp. of *dētrahere*. See **detract** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *detractive-ly*, adv., *detractive-ness*, n.

detrain, tr. v., to set down from a railroad train; intr. v., to alight from a railroad train. — Formed fr. **de-** and the noun **train.**

detriment, n., loss, harm, damage. — F. *détriment*, fr. L. *dētrīmentum*, 'a rubbing off; a loss, damage, defeat, detriment', fr. *dētrītus*, pp. of *dēterere*, 'to rub down, rub away, wear away', fr. **de-** and *terere*, 'to rub, grind, wear away'. See **throw** and **-ment** and cp. **trite, detritus, intertrigo.**
Derivatives: *detriment*, tr. v., *detriment-al*, adj., *detriment-al-ity*, n., *detriment-al-ly*, adv., *detriment-al-ness*, n.

detrital, adj., composed of detritus. — See **detritus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

detrited, adj., worn away. — See **detritus** and **-ed.**

detrition, n., wearing down by friction. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *dētrītus*, pp. of *dēterere*. See **detriment.**

detritus, n., fragments of rocks, etc., worn away by friction. — L. *dētrītus*, 'a rubbing away', fr. *dētrītus*, pp. of *dēterere*. See **detriment.**

de trop, too many, too much. — F. See **de-** and **troppo.**

detrude, tr. v., to thrust away. — L. *dētrūdere*, 'to thrust down, thrust away', fr. **de-** and *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push', fr. I.-E. base *treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See **threat** and cp. **intrude** and words there referred to.

detruncate, tr. v., to shorten by cutting off a part. — L. *dētruncātus*, pp. of *dētruncāre*, 'to lop, cut off', fr. **de-** and *truncāre*, 'to cut off'. See **truncate,** v.

detruncation, n. — L. *dētruncātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting off', fr. *dētruncātus*, pp. of *dētruncāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

detrusion, n., the act of thrusting away. — Late L. *dētrūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a thrusting away', fr. *dētrūsus*, pp. of *dētrūdere*. See **detrude** and **-ion** and cp. **intrusion** and words there referred to.

deuce, n., a card or die with two spots. — Fr. F. *deux*, fr. OF. *deus*, fr. L. *duōs*, acc. of *duo*, 'two'; see **dual.** Since *two* is the lowest, hence the losing, throw at dice, the word *deuce* in a figurative sense denotes also 'ill-luck; devil'.
Derivatives: *deuc-ed*, adj. and adv., *deuc-ed-ly*, adv.

deuter-, form of **deutero-** before a vowel.

deuteragonist, n., an actor taking the second part in a drama. — Gk. δευτεραγωνιστής, compounded of δεύτερος, 'second', and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. For the first element see **deutero-,** for the second see **agonist** and cp. words there referred to.

deuterium, n., the isotope of hydrogen of atomic weight or mass 2; heavy hydrogen (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. **deuter-** and suff. **-ium.**

deutero-, before a vowel **deuter-,** combining form meaning 'second'. — Gk. δευτερο-, δευτερ-, fr. δεύτερος, 'second', orig. 'that which falls short of something', formed with the comparative suff. -τερος from the stem of δεύειν, δεύεσθαι, 'to be wanting, be deficient', which is rel. to δεῖν, 'to be in need of, to need'; see **deontology.** For the etymology of the Greek comparative suff. -τερος see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to.

deuteron, n., also **deuton,** the nucleus of an atom of deuterium. — ModL., coined fr. **deuterium,** resp. **deuterium.**

Deuteronomy, n., name of the 5th book of the Pentateuch. — Late L. *Deuteronomium*, fr. Gk. Δευτερονόμιον, 'second law', a name due to the erroneous rendering of Heb. *mishnéh hattōráh hazzóth* (Deut. 17:18) by the Septuagint into δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο, lit. 'this second law'. The real meaning of the Hebrew words quoted is 'a copy of this law'. Δευτερονόμιον is compounded of δεύτερος, 'second', and νόμος, 'law'. See **deutero-** and **nomo-.**

deuto-, before a vowel **deut-,** shortened form of **deutero-** resp. **deuter-.**

deuton, n. — See **deuteron.**

deutoplasm, n., yolk (*biol.*) — Coined from **deuto-** and **plasm,** on analogy of **protoplasm.**

Deutzia, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutchman Johann van der Deutz (1743-84). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

deva, n., a deity (*Hinduism*). — OI. *dēváh*, 'god', rel. to *dēvī*, 'goddess', Avestic *daēva-*, 'demon', and cogn. with Gk. δῖος, 'divine', Ζεύς, gen. Διός, 'Zeus', OL. *deivos* (whence L. *deus*), 'god'. See **deity** and cp. next word, **daiva, Devi** and the second word in **Bhumi Devi.**

devadasi, n., a dancing girl in a Hindu temple. — Hind., fr. OI. *dēvadāsī*, 'slave girl of a god', fr. *dēváh* 'deity', and *dāsī*, 'slave girl'. See **deva** and **dasi.** For sense development cp. Gk. ἱερόδουλος, 'temple slave' (see *hierodule*).

devaluate, tr. v. — See **de-** and **valuation.**
Derivative: *devaluat-ion*, n.

Devanagari, n., the Old Indian alphabet. — OI. *dēvanāgarī*, lit. 'the divine city script'. See **deva** and **Nagari.**

devastate, tr. v., to lay waste. — L. *dēvāstātus*, pp. of *dēvāstāre*, 'to lay waste, devastate', fr. **de-** and *vāstāre*, 'to make empty, lay waste', fr. *vāstus*, 'empty, waste, desert'. See **waste,** adj. and v., and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *devastat-ing-ly*, adv., *devastat-ive*, adj.

devastation, n. — F. *dévastation*, fr. L. *dēvāstātus*, pp. of *dēvāstāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

develop, tr. and intr. v. — F. *développer*, fr. OF. *desveloper*, which is prob. formed fr. pref. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*, 'apart, asunder'), and a blend of ML. *faluppa*, 'fiber, straw, ball of corn', and L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **envelop.**
Derivatives: *develop-able*, adj., *develop-er*, n., *develop-ment*, n., *develop-ment-al*, adj.

devest, tr. v., to deprive of a right (*law*). — OF. *devestir* (F. *dévêtir*), fr. VL. *dēvestīre*, fr. **de-** and L. *vestīre*, 'to clothe', fr. *vestis*, 'garment'. See **vest** and cp. **divest.**

Devi, n., 1) any goddess; 2) the mother goddess, the goddess par excellence (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *dēvī*, 'goddess', rel. to *dēváh*, 'god', Avestic *daēva-*, 'demon'. See **deva** and cp. the second word in **Bhumi Devi.**

deviate, intr. and tr. v. — Late L. *dēviāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *dēviāre*, 'to turn from the straight road, go aside', fr. **de-** and L. *via*, 'way'. See **devious.** Derivative: *deviat-ion*, n.

device, n. — A blend of ME. *devis*, 'intention, invention', and ME. *devise*, 'design, plan', which derive fr. OF. *devis*, 'division, intention, plan; coat of arms, emblem; last will, testament' (whence F. *devis*, 'estimate'), resp. fr. OF. *devise*, of s.m. (whence F. *devise*, 'device, emblem'), which both derive fr. OF. *deviser*, 'to divide, distri- bute; to put in order'. See **devise.**
Derivatives: *device-ful*, adj., *device-ful-ly*, adv., *device-ful-ness*, n.

devil, n. — ME. *devel*, fr. OE. *dēofol*, *dēoful*, fr. Eccles. L. *diabolus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil', fr. Gk. διάβολος, 'slanderer', fr. διαβάλλειν, 'to throw across; to attack; to calumniate, slander', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **diablerie, diabolic, Eblis.** Cp. also It. *diavolo*, Provenç., F., Catal. *diable*, Sp. *diablo*, Port. *diabo*, Goth. *diabaúlus*, which all derive fr. Eccles. L. *diabolus*. OHG. *tiufal* (whence MHG. *tiuvel*, G. *Teufel*, prob. also MDu. *dūvel*, Du. *duivel*, OS. *diuƀal*, ON. *djöfull*, Dan. *djævel*, Swed. *djävul*) is a Goth. loan word.
Derivatives: *devil-dom*, n., *devil-ish*, adj., *devil-ish-ly*, adv., *devil-ish-ness*, *devil-ism*, n., *devil-ment*, n., *devil-ry*, n.

devious, adj., roundabout, circuitous. — L. *dēvius,* 'off the high road, out of the way, devious', fr. **de-** and *via,* 'way'. See **via** and cp. **deviate.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *devious-ly,* adv., *devious-ness,* n.

devise, tr. v. — OF. *deviser,* 'to divide, distribute; to put in order; to chat' (F., 'to chat, gossip'), fr. VL. **dēvīsāre,* formed with vowel dissimilation fr. **dīvīsāre,* freq. of L. *dīvidere,* 'to divide'. See **divide** and ep. **device.**
Derivatives: *devise,* n. (q.v.), *devis-able,* adj., *devis-al,* n., *devis-ee,* n., *devis-er,* n., *devis-or,* n. (*law*).

devise, n., the act of devising; a will (*law*). — OF. *devise,* 'division; will, testament', fr. *deviser,* 'to divide, distribute'. See **devise,** v.

devitalize, tr. v., to deprive of vitality. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **vitalize.** Derivative: *devitaliz-ation,* n.

devitaminize, tr. v., to deprive of vitamins. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), **vitamin** and suff. **-ize.**
Derivative: *devitaminiz-ation,* n.

devitrification, n. — See next word and **-fication.**

devitrify, tr. v., to deprive of glassy character. — Formed fr. **de-** (in the privative sense of this prefix) and **vitrify.**

devoid, adj., completely void. — ME., short form of *devoided,* pp. of *devoiden* (whence the obsolete E. verb *devoid*), fr. OF. *desvuidier, desvoidier,* 'to empty out' (whence F. *dévider*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-,* 'apart, asunder') and *vuidier, voidier,* 'to empty'. See **dis-** and **void.**

devoir, n., task, duty. — F., prop. subst. use of the infinitive *devoir,* 'to owe', fr. OF. *deveir,* 'to owe', fr. L. *dēbēre.* See **debt** and cp. **endeavor.**

devolute, tr. v., to devolve. — L. *dēvolūtus,* pp. of *dēvolvere.* See **devolve.**

devolution, n. — ML. *dēvolūtiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *dēvolūtus,* pp. of *dēvolvere.* See next word and **-ion.**

devolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dēvolvere,* 'to roll down, tumble down; to have recourse to', fr. **de-** and *volvere,* 'to roll, roll along, turn about'. See **volute.**

Devon, n., one of a breed of cattle, orig. raised in *Devon,* a county in England.

Devonian, 1) adj., of Devonshire in England; pertaining to, or designating, a geological period; 2) n., an inhabitant or native of Devonshire. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Devon,* shortened form of *Devonshire.*

devote, tr. v. — L. *dēvōtus,* pp. of *dēvovēre,* 'to vow, to devote (to a deity), to sacrifice oneself, to promise solemnly', fr. **de-** and *vovēre,* 'to vow'. See **vote, vow** and cp. **devout.**
Derivatives: *devot-ed,* adj., *devoted-ly,* adv., *devoted-ness,* n., *devot-ee, devote-ment,* n., *devot-er,* n., *devotion* (q.v.)

devotion, n. — OF. (F. *dévotion*), fr. L. *dēvōtiōnem,* acc. of *dēvōtiō,* 'a devoting, consecrating; devotion', fr. *dēvōtus,* pp. of *dēvovēre.* See **devote** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *devotion-al,* adj., *devotion-al-ly,* adv., *devotion-al-ity,* n., *devotion-ate,* adj., and the hybrids *devotion-al-ism,* n., *devotion-al-ist,* n.

devour, tr. v. — ME. *devouren,* fr. OF. *devorer* (F. *dévorer*), fr. L. *dēvorāre,* 'to swallow, gulp down, devour; to read eagerly', fr. **de-** and *vorāre,* 'to swallow greedily, swallow up, devour'. See **voracious** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *devour-er,* n., *devour-ing,* adj., *devour-ing-ly,* adv.

devout, adj. — ME. *devot, devout,* fr. OF. *devot* (fem. *devote*), fr. L. *dēvōtus,* pp. of *dēvovēre,* 'to vow, devote'. See **devote.**
Derivatives: *devout-ly,* adv., *devout-ness,* n.

dew, n. — ME. *deu, deau, dew,* fr. OE. *dēaw,* rel. to OS. *dou,* OFris. *dāw,* MDu. *dau,* OHG., MHG. *tou,* G. *Tau,* ON. *dögg,* 'dew', and cogn. with OI. *dhávatē, dhávati,* 'runs, flows', *dhāutíḥ,* 'a spring, a stream', Gk. θέειν (for *θέϝειν), 'to run, flow; to move quickly, whirl', θοός (for *θοϝός), 'quick, active', θοάζειν, 'to move quickly. Cp. **daggle, dhobi.**
Derivatives: *dew,* tr. v., *dew-less,* adj., *dew-y,* adj., *dew-i-ly,* adv., *dew-i-ness,* n.

Dewali, n., a Hindu autumnal festival. — Hind. *divālī,* fr. OI. *dīpāvalī, dīpālī,* lit. 'row of lamps, illumination', fr. *dīpaḥ,* 'lamp', and *āvalī, ālī,* 'row'. The first element derives from a *-p-*enlargement of I.-E. base **dei-, *deyā-, *dī-, *dyā-,* 'to shine', whence OI. *divám,* 'heaven; day'. See **deity.**

dewan, n., minister of finance, chief officer in India. — Arab. and Pers. *dīwān;* see **divan.** The orig. sense of Pers. *dīwān* was 'register', whence developed the senses 'register of accounts; department of accounts; ministry of finance; minister of finance'.

dewanee, dewany, n., the office of a dewan. — Hind. *dīwānī,* fr. Pers. *dīwānī,* fr. *dīwān.* See prec. word.

Dewitt, dewitt, tr. v., to lynch. — After the brothers Cornelis and Jan *De Witt,* Dutch statesmen, murdered by a mob in 1672.

dexiocardia, n., an abnormal condition in which the heart is on the right side (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand', and καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **dexter** and **cardiac.**

dexter, adj., on the right-hand side. — L. *dexter,* 'on the right hand', whence arose the meanings 'skillful, favorable, propitious, fortunate'; cogn. with Gk. δεξιτερός, 'on the right hand', and with OI. *dákṣinaḥ, dakṣináḥ,* 'on the right hand, southern, skillful', Avestic *dashina-,* 'on the right hand', Gk. δεξιός, 'on the right hand, fortunate, clever', OSlav. *desnŭ,* Lith. *dẽšinas,* 'on the right hand', Lith. *dešinė̃,* 'the right hand', Goth. *taihswa,* OHG. *zeso,* 'on the right hand', OIr. *dess,* 'on the right hand, southern', W. *deheu,* Co. *dyghow,* 'on the right hand', Gaul. *Dexsiva,* 'goddess of fortune', Alb. *djaθ-tɛ,* 'on the right hand'. All these words are prob. derivatives of I.-E. base **dek-,* 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *dēcēre,* 'to be fitting or seemly'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **ambidexter.** L. *dexter* and Gk. δεξιτερός were formed fr. base **dek-* with the compar. suff. *-ter, -terus,* resp. -τερος, and orig. meant 'that which is in the better or more favorable direction'. For the compar. suff. see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of L. *dexter,* Gk. δεξιτερός, δεξιός, etc., cp. Heb. *yāmín,* 'right hand, south', Arab. *yáman,* 'right hand, south', *yámana,* 'he was happy' (see *Yemen*).

Dexter, masc. PN. — L., 'on the right hand, fortunate'. See prec. word. For sense development cp. *Benjamin.*

dexterity, n., 1) skill; 2) cleverness. — F. *dextérité,* fr. L. *dexteritātem,* acc. of *dexteritās,* 'readiness, skillfulness, prosperity', fr. *dexter.* See **dexter** and **-ity.**

dexterous, dextrous, adj., skillful, adroit, quick. — Formed with suff. **ous-** fr. L. *dexter.* See **dexter.**
Derivatives: *dext(e)rous-ly,* adv., *dext(e)rous-ness,* n.

dextrad, adv., to the right side. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dextra,* 'right hand', fem. of *dexter* (see **dexter**), and **-ad,** a suff. of Greek origin.

dextral, adj., pertaining to the right hand. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *dextra* (short for *dextra manus*), 'right hand', fem. of *dexter.* See **dexter.**
Derivatives: *dextral-ity,* n., *dextral-ly,* adv.

dextrin, dextrine, n., a soluble gummy substance made from starch (*chem.*) — F. *dextrine,* coined by the French physicist Jean Baptiste (1774-1862) and the French chemist and pharmacist Jean-François Persoz (1805-68) in 1833 (in Annales de Chimie et de Physique) fr. L. *dexter,* 'on the right hand' (see **dexter**), with chem. suff. **-ine;** so called by them because it turns the plane of polarization of light *to the right.*

dextro-, combining form meaning 'to the right'. — Fr. L. *dexter,* 'to the right hand'. See **dexter.**

dextrocardia, n., the same as dexiocardia. — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *dexter,* 'right', and Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. The correct form is **dexiocardia** (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

dextrorse, adj., twining from left to right (*bot.*) — L. *dextrōrsus,* 'toward the right side, to the right', contraction of *dextrovorsus, dextroversus,* lit. 'turned toward the right', fr. *dexter,* right', and *vorsus, versus,* pp. of *vortere, vertere,* 'to turn'. See **dexter** and **version** and cp. **sinistrorse.**

dextrose, n., starch sugar (*chem.*) — See **dextrin** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

dextrous, adj. — See **dexterous.**

dey, n., the governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). — Turk. *dāī,* prop. 'maternal uncle'.

dhak, dhawk, n., an East Indian bushy tree (*Butea frondosa*). — Hind. *dhāk.*

dhal, n. — A var. spelling of **dal.**

dhan, n., property, wealth, treasure, price, gain. — Hind., fr. OI. *dhánam,* 'booty, possession, property', rel. to *dádhāti,* 'puts, places'. See **do,** v., and cp. the second element in **stridhana.**

Dhanvantari, n., the physician of the gods in Hindu mythology. — OI., *Dhanvantariḥ,* lit. 'passing through the bow of *dhanvanaḥ,* a circle', compounded of *dhánva(n)-,* 'bow', and *tárati,* 'passes through, crosses over'. The first element is perh. cogn. with OS. *danna,* OHG. *tanna,* MHG., G. *tanne,* 'fir', OS. *dennia,* Du. *den,* 'pine'. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **ter-,* 'to pass beyond, cross over', whence also Gk. τέρμα, 'boundary, end limit', L. *terminus,* 'boundary line, boundary, limit'. See **term** and cp. words there referred to.

dharma, n., law, right, justice (*Hinduism*). — OI. *dharmá, dhármaḥ,* rel. to *dhārāyati,* 'holds', and to Avestic *dārayeiti,* of s.m., and cogn. with L. *firmus,* 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. **adharma, dharna.**

dharmashastra, dharmasastra, n., book of laws (*India*). — OI. *dhármaśāstraḥ,* compounded of *dharmá,* 'law' (see **dharma**), and *śāstráḥ,* 'teaching, precept, instruction, textbook'. See **shastra.**

dharmsala, dhurmsala, n., a resting place (*India*). — Hind. *dharmsālā,* fr. OI *dharmaśālā,* lit. 'a pious building'. See **dharma,** and **cell.**

dharna, dhurna, n., a mode of demanding justice by fasting while sitting at the debtor's door (*India*). — Hind. *dharnā,* fr. OI. *dhārāyati,* 'holds'. See **dharma.**

dhobi, dhoby, dobyie, n., a washerman (*Anglo-Ind*) — Hind. *dhobī,* fr. OI. *dhávati,* 'washes off, washes', which is prob. orig. identical with *dhávati,* 'runs, flows'. See **dew.**

dhole, n., the wild dog of India (*Cuon javanicus*). — Of uncertain origin.

dhoni, dhony, n., a small fishing vessel (*India*). — Hind. *ḍonī,* fr. OI. *droṇī,* 'a trough', which is rel. to *dru,* 'wood', *drumáḥ,* 'tree'. See **dinghy.**

dhoti, dhotee, dhoty, n., a loincloth worn by Hindus. — Hind. *dhotī.*

dhow, n., an Arabian kind of vessel. — Prob. rel. to Persian *dav,* 'running', which is rel. to OI. *dhávatē, dhávati,* 'runs, flows', and cogn. with Gk. θέειν (for *θέϝειν), 'to run', ON. *dögg,* OE. *dēaw,* 'dew'. See **dew** and cp. **dhobi.** Arab. *dāw* ('a kind of vessel') is an Indian loan word.

dhurrie, dhurry, n., an Indian cotton fabric. — Hind. *darī.*

dhyana, n., meditation (*Hinduism*). — OI. *dhyānaḥ,* 'thought', rel. to *dhyāti, dhyáyati,* 'thinks, meditates, fancies', Avestic *dāy-,* 'to see', OI. *dhyāman-,* 'thought', and cogn. with Gk. σῆμα, 'sign'. See **semantics.**

di-, pref. meaning 'apart, asunder'. — L., form of **dis-** before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v.*

di-, pref. meaning 'two, double, twice', used esp.

in chemistry to denote two atoms, molecules, radicals, equivalents, as the case may be. — Gk. δι-, fr. δίς, 'twice', which stands for **dwis* and is rel. to OL. *dvis* (whence L. *bis*), and cogn. with OI. *dvíh*, Avestic *bish*, MHG. *zwis*, 'twice', Goth. *twis-*, 'in two, asunder', ON. *tvistra*, 'to divide'. See **dis-** and cp. **two, twi-**. Cp. also **bi-, bis, dia-, dicho-, disso-, dvaita, dvandva, dys-** and the second element in **sapsago.**

di-, form of **dia-** before a vowel.

dia-, before a vowel **di-**, pref. meaning 'through; thoroughly, entirely, utterly'. — Gk. διa-, fr. διά, 'through, throughout', which prob. stands for *δισά and was formed (on analogy of μετά, 'after') fr. δίς, 'twice', hence orig. meant 'divided in the middle'. See **di-**, 'two, double, twice'.

diabase, n. (*petrogr.*) — F., coined by the French mineralogist Alexandre Brogniard (1770-1847) in 1807 to name what is now called *diorite*. The name was meant to signify 'a rock with two bases', and should really have been *dibase* (fr. **di-**, 'two', and **base,** n.) — In the above sense the name was given up by Brogniard himself. It is now applied to an igneous rock consisting of augite and feldspar, in the sense of Gk. διάβασις, 'a crossing over, passage through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and βάσις, 'base' (see **base,** n.); so called in allusion to the line of cleavage.

diabetes, n., a disease characterized by excessive discharge of urine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διαβήτης, lit. 'that which causes a going through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and -βήτης, 'that which goes, moves or flows', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n. and cp. **adiabatic.** The disease was called διαβήτης by Aretaeus the Cappadocian, a physician, who lived in Alexandria in the second century C.E., in allusion to the excessive urination.

diabetic, adj., pertaining to, or having, diabetes. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

diablerie, n., devilry. — F., fr. *diable*, 'devil', fr. Eccles. L. *diabolus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See **devil.** For the etymology of F. *-erie* see **-ery.**

diabol-, form of **diabolo-** before a vowel.

diabolic, diabolical, adj., pertaining to devils, devilish. — F. *diabolique*, fr. Eccles. L. *diabolicus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. διαβολικός, 'devilish', fr. διάβολος, 'devil'. See **devil** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.** Derivative: *diabolical-ly*, adv.

diabolism, n., devil worship; devilishness. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See **devil.**

diabolize, tr. v., to render diabolical. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See **devil** and cp. prec. word.

diabolo-, before a vowel **diabol-**, combining form denoting the *devil*. — Fr. Eccles. Gk. διάβολος, 'devil'. See **devil.**

diacaustic, adj., pertaining to a caustic curve caused by refraction. — Formed fr. **dia-** and **caustic.**

Derivative: *diacaustic,* **n.,** a diacaustic curve.

diachylon, n., a plaster made of olive oil and lead oxide. — ModL., fr. Gk. διάχῡλον, neut. of διάχῡλος, 'juicy', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and χῡλός, 'juice'. See **chyle.**

diacid, adj., able of combining with two molecules of a monobasic acid (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **di-**, 'two' (fr. Gk. δι-), and **acid** (fr. L. *acidus*, 'sour').

diaconal, adj., pertaining to a deacon or deacons. — Late L. *diāconālis*, fr. *diāconus*. See **deacon** and adj. suff. **-al.**

diaconate, n., the office of a deacon. — Eccles. L. *diāconātus*, fr. Late L. *diāconus*. See **deacon** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

diacoustic, adj., pertaining to the refraction of sounds. — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before a vowel) and **acoustic.**

diacoustics, n., that part of acoustics which deals with the refraction of sounds. — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before vowels) and **acoustics.**

diacritic, adj., distinguishing; n., a diacritical mark. — Gk. διακριτικός, fr. διακρίνειν, 'to separate one from another', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and κρίνειν, 'to separate, decide, judge'. See **critic.**

Derivatives: *diacritic-al*, adj., *diacritical-ly*, adv.

diactinic, adj., capable of transmitting the actinic rays of light. — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before vowels) and **actinic.**

Diadelphia, n., a class of plants in the Linnaean system (*bot.*) — ModL., prop. 'plants, the stamens of which are united into two bundles', lit. 'like two brothers', fr. **di-**, 'two', and Gk. ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See **adelpho-** and **-ia.**

diadelphous, adj., 1) having filaments united by two bundles; 2) pertaining to the class *Diadelphia*. — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', Gk. ἀδελφός, 'brother', and suff. **-ous.** See prec. word.

diadem, n., crown; fillet. — OF. *diademe* (F. *diadème*), fr. L. *diadēma*, fr. Gk. διάδημα, 'band, fillet, royal headband', fr. διαδεῖν, 'to bind on either side', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and δεῖν, 'to bind', fr. I.-E. base **dē(i)-*, **dᵉ-*, 'to bind', whence also OI. *dy-áti*, 'binds', *dā́-man*, 'band, bond', Alb. *del*, 'sinew, tendon', *duai*, 'sheaf'. See **desmo-** and **-ma** and cp. **anadem.** Cp. also **Aditi, Aditya.**

Derivatives: *diadem*, tr. v., *diadem-ed*, adj.

diadoche, n., succession. — Gk. διαδοχή, 'succession', rel. to διάδοχος, 'succeeding, successor', in gradational relationship to διαδέχεσθαι, 'to succeed', lit. 'to receive one from another', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and δέχεσθαι, 'to take, accept, receive', fr. I.-E. base **dek-*, **dok-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to.

Diadochi, n.pl., the successors of Alexander the Great; hence also successors (in general). — ModL. *Diadochī*, fr. Gk. διάδοχοι, pl. of διάδοχος, successor'. See prec. word.

diadochokinesia, diadochokinesis, n., the normal power of performing alternating movements (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. διάδοχος, 'succeeding', and κίνησις, 'motion'. See prec. word and **kinesis.**

diadochokinetic, adj., pertaining to diadochokinesia. — See prec. word and **kinetic.**

diaeresis, dieresis, n., 1) the division of one syllable into two; 2) a mark (usually two dots) placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately. — Late L. *diaeresis*, fr. Gk. διαίρεσις, 'division into parts, separation of a diphthong into two syllables', fr. διαίρειν, 'to divide', fr. δι- (see **di-**, form of **dia-** before a vowel) and αἱρεῖν, 'to take'. See **heresy** and cp. **aphaeresis, synaeresis.**

diagnose, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **diagnosis.**

diagnosis, n., determination of the nature of a disease. — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάγνωσις, 'a distinguishing, discerning, determining, decision', lit. 'a knowing thoroughly', from the stem of διαγιγνώσκειν, 'to distinguish, discern, determine', lit. 'to know thoroughly', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and γιγνώσκειν, 'to learn, know'. See **gnome,** 'maxim', and cp. **gnosis.**

diagnostic, adj., pertaining to diagnosis. — Gk. διαγνωστικός, 'able to distinguish', fr. διαγνωστός, 'to be distinguished', verbal adj. of διαγιγνώσκειν. See **diagnosis** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *diagnostic* n., *diagnosticate* (q.v.), *diagnostic-ian*, n.

diagnosticate, tr. v., to diagnose. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk. διαγνωστικός (see prec. word) and **-ate,** a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivative: *diagnosticat-ion*, n.

diagonal, adj. — L. *diagōnālis*, fr. Gk. διαγώνιος, 'from angle to angle', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and γωνίᾱ, 'an angle'. See **gon-** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *diagonal*, n., *diagonal-ly*, adv.

diagram, n., 1) a sketch, plan; 2) a chart. — F. *diagramme*, fr. L. *diagramma*, fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, 'something marked out by lines, a geometrical figure', fr. διαγράφειν, 'to mark out by lines, draw out'. See **diagraph** and **-gram.**

diagrammatic, adj., pertaining to a diagram. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, gen. διαγράμματος. See prec. word.

Derivative: *diagrammatic-al-ly*, adv.

diagrammatize, tr. v., to make a diagram of, to diagram. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. διάγραμμα, gen. διαγράμματος. See **diagram.**

diagraph, n., an instrument for drawing plans, maps, etc. — F. *diagraphe*, fr. Gk. διαγράφειν, 'to mark out by lines, draw out', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and γράφειν, 'to scratch, draw, write'. See **-graph** and cp. **diagram.**

dial, n. — ME., fr. ML. *diālis*, 'daily', fr. L. *diēs*, 'day'. See **dies non** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *dial*, tr.v., *dial(l)-er*, n., *dial(l)-ing*, n., *dialist* (q.v.).

dialect, n. — F. *dialecte*, fr. L. *dialectus*, fr. Gk. διάλεκτος, 'talk, discourse, conversation, speech, language; the language of a country, dialect', fr. διαλέγεσθαι, 'to converse, talk with, discuss', middle voice of διαλέγειν, 'to pick out, choose', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and λέγειν, 'to pick out, reckon, count, tell, say, speak', which stands in gradational relationship to λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See **logos** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *dialect-al*, adj., *dialect-al-ly*, adv., *dialectic* (q.v.), *dialectician* (q.v.)

dialectic, adj. — L. *dialecticus*, fr. Gk. διαλεκτικός, 'skilled in discourse', fr. διάλεκτος. See **dialect** and **-ic.**

dialectic, n., the art of discussion. — OF. (= F.) *dialectique*, fr. L. *dialectica* (scil. *ars*), fr. Gk. διαλεκτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of discussion by question and answer', fem. of διαλεκτικός, 'skilled in discourse'. See **dialectic,** adj.

Derivatives: *dialectic-al*, adj., *dialectic-al-ly*, n.

dialectician, n. — F. *dialecticien*, fr. *dialecte*. See **dialect** and **-ician.**

dialectology, n., the study of dialects. — See **dialect** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *dialectolog-ical*, adj., *dialectolog-ist*, n.

dialist, n., a maker of dials. — A hybrid coined fr. **dial,** a word of Latin origin, and suff. **-ist** (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

Dialister, n., a genus of parasitic bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **dia-** and Gk. ὑλιστήρ, 'filter', which is rel. to ὕλη, 'slime, mud', and cogn. with OI. *sūraḥ*, 'intoxicating drink', *súrā*, 'brandy', Lith. *sulà*, Lett. *sula*, 'sap', OPruss. *sulo*, 'curdled milk', OHG. *sullen*, MHG. *süln*, G. *suhlen*, OE. *syljan*, *sylian*, 'to make muddy or dirty'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **sū-l-*, enlargement of base **seu-*, 'to rain; sap', whence Gk. ὕειν, 'to rain', ὑετός, 'rain'. See **hyeto-.**

diallage, n., a dark green laminated variety of pyroxene (*mineral.*) — F., fr. Gk. διαλλαγή, 'change', from the stem of διαλλάσσειν, 'to change', which is formed fr. διά (see **dia-**) and ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'another'. See **else,** and cp. **allo-, alias.** Cp. also **hypallage, allagite.** The mineral was so called in allusion to the irregular planes of fracture.

diallelon, n., definition in a circle (*logic*). — Gk. δι' ἀλλήλων, 'through one another'. See **dia-** and **allelo-.**

dialogic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialogue. — ML. *dialogicus*, 'pertaining to a dialogue', fr. Gk. διάλογος. See **dialogue** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *dialogic-al-ly*, adv.

dialogist, n., 1) speaker in a dialogue; 2) a writer of a dialogue. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. διάλογος. See next word.

dialogue, also **dialog,** n., — F., fr. L. *dialogus*, fr. Gk. διάλογος, 'conversation, dialogue', fr. διαλέγεσθαι, 'to converse'. See **dialect** and cp. the second element in **monologue.**

Derivatives: *dialogue*, *dialog*, intr. and tr. v., *dialogu-er*, n.

dialyse, v. — See **dialyze.**

dialysis, n., separation of crystalloids from colloids (*chem.*) — L., 'separation', fr. Gk. διάλυσις, 'separation, dissolution', fr. διαλύειν, 'to part asunder, break off, dissolve', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and λύειν, 'to loose, loosen'; see **-lysis.** The word *dialysis* was introduced into chemistry by the Scottish chemist Thomas Graham (1805-69), the discoverer of this process, in 1861.

dialytic, adj., pertaining to dialysis. — Gk. διαλυτικός, 'able to dissolve', fr. διάλυτος, 'dissolved', verbal adj. of διαλύειν, 'to dissolve'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

dialyze, also **dialyse,** tr. v. (*chem.*) — Back formation fr. **dialysis.**

Derivative: *dialyz-er*, *dialys-er*, n.

diamagnetic, adj., tending to take a position at right angles to the direction of the magnetic current. — Formed fr. **dia-** and **magnetic.**

Derivative: *diamagnetic-al-ly*, adv.

diamagnetism, n. — Formed fr. **dia-** and **magnetism.** See prec. word.

diamantiferous, adj., yielding diamonds. — F. *diamantifère.* See **diamond** and **-ferous** and cp. **diamondiferous.**

diameter, n. — OF. *diametre* (F. *diamètre*), fr. L. *diametros*, fr. Gk. διάμετρος (scil. γραμμή), lit. 'a diametral line'. See **dia-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *diametr-al*, adj., *diametrical* (q.v.)

diametric, diametrical, adj. — Gk. διαμετρικός, 'diametrical', fr. διάμετρος. See **diameter** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *diametrical-ly*, adv.

diamine, also **diamin,** n., a double amine (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'double', and **amine.**

diamond, n. — ME. *diamant*, *diamaunt*, fr. OF. *diamant*, fr. Late L. *diamantem*, acc. of *diamās*, which is a blend of Gk. ἀδάμᾱς, 'adamant, diamond', lit. 'unconquerable' and διαφανής, 'transparent'. See **adament** and **diaphanous.**

Derivatives: *diamond*, adj. and tr. v., *diamonded*, adj., *diamondize* (q.v.)

diamondiferous, adj., yielding diamonds. — A hybrid coined fr. **diamond** and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **diamond** and **-ferous** and cp. **diamantiferous.**

diamondize, tr. v., to ornament with diamonds. — A hybrid coined fr. **diamond** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Diana, n., the goddess of the moon and of hunting in Roman mythology; identified with the Greek Artemis. — L., earlier *Diviāna*. According to Kretschmer the name means 'belonging to **Diviā*, the goddess of the moon' (lit. 'she who illuminates'), fr. *dīus*, 'divine', which stands for **diwios* and is rel. to *dīvus*, 'god, divine', *deus*, 'god'. See **deity.**

Dianthera, n., a genus of plants, the water willow (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having two anthers', fr. **di-,** 'two', and Gk. ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

Dianthus, n., a large genus of herbs, the pink and the carnation (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. Accordingly the word lit. means 'flower of Zeus'. See **Zeus** and **anther.**

diapason, n., the total range of a voice or instrument (*music*). — L. *diapāsōn*, 'the whole octave', fr. Gk. διαπᾶσῶν, for διὰ πᾶσῶν (short for διὰ πᾶσών χορδῶν συμφωνίᾱ), 'concord through all of the notes, the octave', fr. διά, 'through', and fem. pl. gen. of πᾶς, 'all'. See **dia-** and **pan-.**

diapedesis, n., the oozing of blood from the unruptured vessel walls into the tissues (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διαπήδησις, 'a leaping through', fr. διαπηδᾶν, 'to leap through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and πηδᾶν, 'to leap'. See **pedesis.**

diaper, n. — ME. *diaper*, *diapery*, fr. OF. *diapre*, fr. earlier *diaspre* (whence F. *diapré*, 'diapered, variegated'), fr. ML. *diasprum* (whence also It. *diaspro*, OProvenç. *diaspre*, Sp. *diaspero*, Port. *diaspero*, *diaspro*), 'jasper', fr. L. *iaspis*, fr. Gk. ἴασπις, 'jasper', ult. fr. Heb. *yāsh^{e}phé^{h}* (see **jasper**). ML. and Romance *di-* (in *diasprum* etc.) is merely an inexact transliteration of *j* in L. *jaspis* (for L. *iaspis*). Cp. obsolete E. *diasper* = E. *jasper.*

diaper, tr. v. — Partly fr. OF. *diasprer* (F. *diaprer*), fr. *diaspre*, 'diaper', partly fr. **diaper,** n. (q.v.)

Derivative: *diaper-ing*, n.

diaphanous, adj., transparent. — ML. *diaphanus*, fr. Gk. διαφανής, 'transparent', fr. διαφαίνειν, 'to show through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **phantasm** and suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *diaphanous-ly*, adv., *diaphanousness*, n.

diaphoresis, n., perspiration (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. διαφόρησις, 'evaporation, perspiration', fr. διαφορεῖν, 'to spread abroad, disperse, to dissipate by evaporation or perspiration', prop. 'to carry through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and φορεῖν, freq. of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phore.** Cp. also **adiaphorous.**

diaphoretic, adj., promoting perspiration. — Late L. *diaphorēticus*, fr. Gk. διαφορητικός, fr. διαφορεῖν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

diaphragm, n., 1) muscular partition between the thorax and abdomen; 2) a vibrating membrane. — Late L. *diaphragma*, fr. Gk. διάφραγμα, 'partition, barrier; muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen', fr. διαφραγνύναι, διαφράσσειν, 'to divide off, barricade', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, 'to enclose, fence round', which is cogn. with L. *farcīre*, 'to stuff', *frequēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'thronged, pressed together'. See **farce,** 'to stuff, cram', and cp. **frequent.**

Derivatives: *diaphragm*, tr. v., *diaphragm-al*, adj.

diaphragmatic, adj., pertaining to the diaphragm. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. διάφραγμα, gen. διαφράγματος. See prec. word.

Derivative: *diaphragmatic-al-ly*, adv.

diaphysis, n., 1) the shaft of a long bone (*bot.*); 2) an abnormal prolongation of the axis of inflorescence (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. διάφυσις, 'germination; division; point of separation; spinous process of the shinbone', lit. 'a growing between', fr. διαφύεσθαι, 'to grow between', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **apophysis, epiphysis.**

Derivative: *diaphysi-al*, adj.

Diaporthe, n., a genus of sac fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. διαπορθεῖν, freq. of διαπέρθειν, 'to destroy utterly', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin.

diarchy, n., government by two rulers. — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **-archy.** Cp. **triarchy, tetrarchy, heptarchy.**

diarial, adj., pertaining to a diary. — Formed fr. **diary** with adj. suff. **-al.**

diarist, n., one who keeps a diary. — A hybrid coined fr. **diary,** a word of Latin origin, and suff. **-ist** (fr. Gk. -ιστής).

Derivative: *diarist-ic*, adj.

diarrhea, diarrhoea, n., excessive evacuation of the bowels. — Late L. *diarrhoea*, fr. Gk. διάροια, fr. διαρρεῖν, 'to flow through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **rheo-** and cp. **-rrhea.**

Derivatives: *diarrhe-al*, *diarrhoe-al*, *diarrhe-ic*, *diarrhoe-ic*, adjs.

diarthrosis, n., articulation (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάρθρωσις, 'articulation', fr. διαρθροῦν, 'to divide by joints, articulate', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and ἀρθροῦν, 'to connect by a joint', fr. ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See **arthro-** and **-osis.**

diary, n., a daily record. — L. *diārium*, 'a daily allowance', later used also in the sense 'diary', fr. *diēs*, 'day'. See **dial** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

Diasia, n., an annual festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios at Athens (*Greek religion*). — Gk. Διάσια (pl.), lit. 'festival of Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς. See **Zeus.**

diaskeuasis, n., revision, recension. — ModL., fr. Gk. διασκευάζειν, 'to prepare for oneself, revise, edit', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and σκευάζειν, 'to prepare, make ready, to furnish with something', fr. σκεῦος, 'a vessel, an implement', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. **paraseeve.** For the ending see suff. **-asis.**

diaskeuast, n., a reviser. — Gk. διασκευαστής, 'a reviser, editor', fr. διασκευάζειν. See prec. word and **-ast.**

Diaspora, n., the Dispersion, the Jews scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity. — Gk. διασπορά, 'a scattering about, dispersion', fr. διασπείρειν, 'to scatter about, distribute', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and σπείρειν, 'to scatter'. See **spore** and cp. next word.

diaspore, n., native aluminum hydroxide ($HAlO_2$) (*chem.*) — Gk. διασπορά, 'a scattering about' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to its strong decrepitation before the blowpipe.

diastaltic, adj., extended (said of intervals) (*Greek music*). — Gk. διασταλτικός, 'serving to distinguish', fr. διαστέλλειν, 'to put asunder, separate, divide, expand, dilate; to distinguish, define', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and στέλλειν, 'to make ready, set in order, arrange, equip, dispatch, send', which stands in gradational relationship to στολή, 'equipment, garment'. See **stole,** 'a long garment', and cp. **diastole.**

diastase, n., 1) an amylase; 2) an enzyme (*biochemistry*). — F., fr. Gk. διάστασις, 'separation', fr. διϊστάναι, 'to separate', lit. 'to stand apart', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and στάναι, 'to stand'; see **state.** *Diastase* lit. means 'a separating substance'. It was introduced into French in this sense by Payen and Persoz in 1833.

diastatic, adj., having the properties of diastase. — Gk. διαστατικός, 'separating, disintegrating', fr. διάστατος, 'divisible', verbal adj. of διϊστάναι, 'to separate'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

diastole, n., dilatation of the heart (*med.*) — Gk. διαστολή, 'drawing asunder, dilatation; distinction, difference', fr. διαστέλλειν. See **diastaltic** and cp. **systole.**

diastyle, n., a colonnade in which the interval between each pair of columns equals three times the diameter of one column (*archit.*) — L. *diastȳlos*, fr. Gk. διάστῦλος, 'having the space of three diameters between the columns', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and στῦλος, 'a pillar'. See **style,** 'gnomon', and cp. words there referred to.

diatessaron, n., a harmony of the four gospels. — Gk. διὰ τεσσάρων, 'by four', fr. διά, 'through, by means of, by', and gen. of τέσσαρες, 'four'. See **dia-** and **tessera.**

diathermancy, n., the property of transmitting radiant heat. — F. *diathermansie*, formed with suff. **-cy** from the stem of Gk. διαθερμαίνειν, 'to warm through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat'. See **therm** and cp. **athermancy.**

diathermanous, adj., transmitting radiant heat. — Formed fr. **dia-** the stem of Gk. θερμαίνειν, 'to warm, heat' (fr. θέρμη, 'heat', see **therm**) and **-ous.**

diathermic, adj., diathermanous. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. διάθερμος, 'thoroughly warm', fr. **dia-** and θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm.**

diathermy, n., application of heat in the tissues of the body by means of high-frequency electric currents. — Medical L. *diathermia*, coined by Nagelschmidt in 1908 fr. **dia-** and **-thermy.**

diathesis, n., bodily constitution which makes susceptible to disease (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. διάθεσις, 'a placing in order, arrangement, disposition, physical condition', fr. διατιθέναι, 'to place separately, arrange, manage', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **theme** and cp. **thesis** and words there referred to.

diatom, n., any of microscopic unicellular algae

(*bot.*) — Gk. διάτομος, 'cut through', verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, 'to cut through', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome** and cp. words there referred to.

diatomaceous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, diatoms. — Formed fr. Gk. διάτομος, 'cut through' (see prec. word), and suff. **-aceous.**

diatomic, adj., consisting of two atoms (*chem.*) — Compounded of **di-,** 'two', **atom,** and **-ic.**

diatonic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, the standard major or minor scale, without chromatic variations (*music*). — F. *diatonique*, fr. L. *diatonicus*, fr. Gk. διατονικός, fr. διάτονος, 'extending; pertaining to the diatonic scale', fr. διατείνειν, 'to stretch out', which is formed fr. διά (see **dia-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch'. See **tonic.**

diatribe, n., a bitter criticism. — F. *diatribe*, fr. L. *diatriba*, 'a learned disputation', fr. Gk. διατριβή, 'a wearing away', esp. 'a wearing away of time, amusement, pastime, occupation, labor', fr. διατρίβειν, 'to rub or wear away, to wear away time, to spend time', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and τρίβειν, 'to rub'. See **tribulation.**
Derivative: *diatribe*, intr. v.

diazo-, before a vowel **diaz-,** combining form denoting compounds in which two nitrogen atoms are united with one hydrocarbon radical (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **di-,** 'two', and **azo-.**

dib, n., knucklebone; a game with knucklebones. — Prob. fr. obsol. *dib*, a weakened form of **dab,** 'to strike lightly'.

dibasic, adj., having two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **basic.**

dibber, n. — See next word.

dibble, also **dibber,** n., a pointed implement for making holes. — Formed with instrumental suff. **-le** fr. obsolete *dib*, 'to strike lightly'. See **dib,** 'knucklebone'.
Derivative: *dibble*, tr. v.

dibbuk, n., the soul of a dead sinner that attaches itself to the body of a living man (*Jewish folklore*). — Mishnaic Heb. *dibbûq*, 'a joining, attachment', fr. *dibbēq*, 'he joined together', fr. Heb. *dābháq*, 'he clung, cleaved, kept close to, attached himself', which is rel. to Aram.-Syriac *dᵉbháq*, *dᵉbhéq*, Arab. *dábiqa*, of s.m.

dicast, n., a judge (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. δικαστής, 'a judge', fr. δικάζειν, 'to judge', fr. δίκη, custom, usage, order right', which is rel. to δεικνύναι, 'to show', fr. I.-E. base **deik-*, 'to show, point out', whence also L. *dicere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and cp. the second element in **Eurydice.**

dicastery, n., the body of dicasts (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. δικαστήριον, 'a court of justice, the court', fr. δικαστής. See prec. word.

dice, n. — Pl. of **die.**
Derivatives: *dice*, tr. v., *dic-er*, n., *dic-ing*, n.

Dicentra, n., a genus of plants of the family **Fumariaceae** (*bot.*) — **ModL., lit. 'having two spurs',** fr. **di-,** 'two', and Gk. κέντρον, 'spur'. See **center.**

dich-, form **dicho-** before a vowel.

dichlamydeous, adj., having calyx and corolla (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. χλαμύς, gen. χλαμύδος, 'mantle, cloak'. See **chlamys.**

dicho-, before a vowel **dich-,** combining form meaning 'in two, asunder'. — Gk. διχο-, διχ-, fr. δίχα, 'in two, asunder, apart from, separately', which is rel. to δίς, 'twice'. See **di-,** 'two', and cp. **disso-** and the first element in **dittography.**

dichogamous, adj., characterized by dichogamy (*bot.*) — See next word and **-ous.**

dichogamy, n., maturation of the stamens and pistils at different times (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. δίχα, 'in two, apart', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **dicho-** and **-gamy.**

dichotomous, adj., branching in pairs (*bot.*) — See next word and **-ous.**
Derivative: *dichotomous-ly*, adv.

dichotomy, n., division into two parts; branching in pairs (*bot.*) — Compounded of **dicho-** and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of'. See **-tomy.**
Derivative: *dichotom-ic*, adj.

dichroic, adj. characterized by dichroism. — See next word and **-ic.**

dichroism, n., the property of certain crystals to exhibit different colors when viewed from different angles (*crystallogr.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. δίχροος, 'two-colored', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and χρώς, gen. χρωτός (Ion. χροός), 'skin; color of the skin, color'. See **chrome.**

dichromatic, adj., having two colors. — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **chromatic.**

dichromic, adj., able to distinguish only two of the three primary colors. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. δίχρωμος, 'two-colored', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome.**

dick, n., fellow. — Fr. *Dick*, short for *Dickon*, *Dickens*, popular forms of **Richard.** Cp. **dickens.**

dick, n. (in the phrase *to take one's dick*) (*slang*). — Short for **declaration.**

dickens, n., the devil. — From the name *Dickens*, alteration of *Dickon*, a popular form of **Richard.** Cp. **dick,** 'fellow'.

dicker, n., the number ten; esp. ten hides; a set of ten things. — Rel. to MLG. *dēker*, MHG. *techer*, *decher*, G. *Decher*, 'set of ten things'; fr. L. *decuria*, 'a company of ten', which was fr. *decem*, 'ten', on the analogy of *centuria*, 'a division of a hundred things of one kind' (from *centum*, 'a hundred'). See **decem-, deca-** and cp. **decury.**

dicker, intr. and tr. v., to haggle. — Fr. prec. word. The original meaning of the verb was 'to haggle about the price of ten hides'.

Dicksonia, n., name of a genus of ferns of the polypody family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist James *Dickson* (1738-1822). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dicky, dickey, n., 1) a donkey; 2) a small bird; 3) a false shirt front. — Fr. the PN. *Dick*. See **dick,** 'fellow'.

dicky, adj., shaky (*slang*). — Prob. of the same origin as prec. word.

diclinous, adj., having the androecium and the gynoecium in separate flowers (*bot.*) — Lit. 'having two beds', fr. Gk. δι-, 'two', and κλίνη, 'bed'. See **di-** 'two', **clinic** and **-ous.**

dicotyledon, n., a plant with two cotyledons (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **cotyledon.**

Dicotyledones, n. pl., one of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (*bot.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

dicotyledonous, adj., 1) having two cotyledons; 2) pertaining to the Dicotyledones (*bot.*) — See **di-,** 'two', **cotyledon** and **-ous.**

dicoumarin, also **dicoumarol,** n., a white crystalline compound used as an anticoagulant (*med.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two, double', and **coumarin.** For the ending of *dicoumarol* see suff. **-ol.**

dicrotic, adj., doubly pulsating (so that two beats of the artery correspond to one of the pulse (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. δίκροτος, 'double beating', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two, double'), and the stem of κροτεῖν, 'to beat, strike'. See **Crotalus.**

dicrotism, n., dicrotic condition. — See **dicrotic** and **-ism.**

Dicruridae, n. pl., a family of birds, the drongo (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. δίκροος, δίκρους, 'forked', and οὐρά, 'tail'. The first element prob. meant orig. 'two-horned', and stands for *δί-κροϝ-ος, a compound formed fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and a word rel. to κέρας, 'horn' (see **cerato-**). For the seond element see **uro-,** 'tail'.

Dictamnus, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — L. *dictamnus*. See **dittany.**

dictaphone, n., a phonographic instrument for recording and reproducing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dictāre*, 'to dictate', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **dictate** and **phone,** 'speech, sound'.

dictate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*, 'to say often, pronounce repeatedly, dictate (for writing)', freq. of *dīcere* (pp. *dictus*), 'to say'. See **diction** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **dictum, dight, ditty, indict.**

dictate, n. — L. *dictātum*, 'something dictated', neut. pp. of *dictāre*. See **dictate,** v.

dictation, n. — ML. *dictātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*. See **dictate,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *dictation-al*, adj.

dictator, n. — L. *dictātor*, fr. *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*. See **dictate** and agential suff. **-or.**

dictatorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *dictātōrius*, fr. *dictātor*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *dictatorial-ly*, adv., *dictatorial-ness*, n.

diction, n. — L. *dictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a saying, speaking, speech, diction', fr. *dictus*, pp. of *dīcere*, 'to say, tell, mention, relate, affirm', orig. 'to show', rel. to *dīcāre*, 'to proclaim, dedicate, consecrate, devote', and to Oscan *deikum*, *deicum*, 'to speak', fr. I.-E. base **deik-*, **dik-*, 'to show, point out', whence also L. *digitus*, 'finger' (lit. 'pointer'), the second element in L. *jū-dex*, 'judge' (lit. 'he who shows or teaches justice'), *in-dex*, forefinger, index' (lit. 'pointer'), and OI. *diśáti*, 'shows', *diśā*, 'direction', *dēśáḥ*, 'region', Hitt. *tekkushami*, 'I show', Gk. δεικνύναι, 'to show', δίκη, 'custom, usage, order, right', Goth. *ga-teihan*, 'to announce', OE. *tēon* (for **tīh-an*), 'to accuse', *tācen*, *tācn*, 'sign, token', *tǣcan*, 'to show, teach'. Cp. **teach** and words there referred to. Cp. also **abdicate, addict, apodictic, benediction, benison, condition, contradict, dedicate, deictic, dicast, dictate, dictionary, dictum, dight, digit, ditto, edict, endeictic, epidictic, fatidic, index, indicate, indicia, indict, indite, interdict, judge, judicial, juridical, jurisdiction, malediction, malison, paradigm, policy,** 'document', **preach, preconize, predicate, predict, soi-disant, swadeshi, syndic, valediction, verdict, veridical, vindicate.**

dictionary, n. — ML. *dictiōnārium* (whence also F. *dictionnaire*), prop. 'a book of sayings', fr. L. *dictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a saying'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

dictograph, n., a telephonic instrument, used for transmitting conversations, etc. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dictum*, 'a saying, word', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See next word and **-graph.**

dictum, n., a saying, maxim, proverb. — L., lit. 'something said', neut. pp. of *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction.**

dicty-, form of **dictyo-** before a vowel.

Dictynidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. δίκτυον, 'net', lit. 'that which is thrown or cast', fr. δικεῖν, 'to throw, cast', whence also δίσκος (dissimilated fr. *δίκ-σκος), 'quoit, dish'. See **dish** and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in **Eriodicytion.**

Dictynna, n., a Cretan goddess (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Δίκτυννα, lit. 'she who is associated with a net', fr. δίκτυον (see prec. word); so called because when, being pursued by Minos, she had thrown herself into the sea, fishermen rescued her in a net.

dictyo-, before a vowel **dicty-,** combining form meaning 'net'. — Gk. δικτυο-, δικτυ-, fr. δίκτυον, 'net'. See **Dictynidae.**

did, past tense of *do*. — ME. *dude*, *dide*, fr. OE. *dyde*, fr. *dōn*. See **do.**

Didache, n., a Christian treatise of the second century (*eccles.*) — Gk. διδαχή, 'teaching', from the stem of διδάσκειν, 'to learn'. See **didactic.**

didactic, adj., used for teaching; instructive. — Gk. διδακτικός, 'skilled in teaching', fr. διδακτός, 'taught', pp. of διδάσκειν, 'to teach', prob. dissimilated fr. *δι-δακ-σκειν and cogn. with L. *discere* (for **didk-skere*), 'to learn', fr. I.-E. base **dek-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, be-

coming good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See **decent** and cp. **docile.** Cp. also **autodidact.**

didapper, n., the small grebe or dabchick. — Late ME. *dydoppar*, for *dive dapper* (which occurs in Shakespeare). Cp. OE. *dūfedoppa*, 'pelican', and see **dive** and **dip.** Cp. also **dap, dabchick.**

diddle, tr. v., to swindle. — Back formation from *Jeremy Diddler*, name of a swindling character in James Kenney's farce Raising the Wind (1803). Etymologically, the name *Diddler* is prob. connected with OE. *dydrian*, 'to deceive'.

diddle, intr. v., to move up and down, or to and fro. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dial. E. *didder*, 'to tremble'.

Didelphia, n., the group of marsupials (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having a double uterus', fr. **di-** 'two, double', and Gk. δελφύς, 'womb, uterus', which is rel. to ἀδελφός, 'brother', lit. 'from the same womb'. See **adelpho-** and **-ia.**

Dido, n., foundress and queen of Carthage. — L. *Dīdō*, fr. Gk. Δῖδώ, of Phoen.-Heb. origin. The name prob. means 'beloved'. Cp. Heb. *dōdh*, 'beloved, father's brother', *dōdhím*, 'love'. Cp. also **David.**

dido, n., a trick; a caper (*U.S., colloq.*) — Of uncertain origin.

didrachma, didrachm, n., an ancient Greek silver coin, a two-drachma piece'. — Late L. *didrachma*, fr. Gk. δίδραχμον, 'a two-drachma piece', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and δραχμή, 'drachm'. See **drachma.**

didymium, n., name of a rare metal (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustav Mosander (1797-1858), fr. Gk. δίδυμος, 'twin', which is formed fr. δι-, (rel. to δίς, 'twice'), and -δυμος (rel. to δύο, 'two'); see **di-** and **dual.** Mosander thought that this metal consisted of one single element and called this alleged element *didymium*, 'the twin element', because it is always found associated with another element, the lanthanum. Cp. **neodymium, praseodymium, tetradymite, tridymite,** Cp. also **epididymis.**

die, n, cube. — ME. *dee*, fr. OF. *de* (F. *dé*), fr. L. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, 'to give', used as a noun. Cp. It., Sp., Port. *dado*, OProvenç. *dat*, 'die', and see **date,** 'point of time'. Cp. also **dado.**

die, intr. v. — ME. *dien*, *deyen*, fr. ON. *deyja*, rel. to Dan. *dø*, Swed. *dö*, 'to die', OFris. *dēja*, 'to kill', OS. *dōian*, OHG. *touwēn*, Goth. *diwans*, 'mortal', fr. Teut. base **dau-*, 'to die'. See **dead** and cp. words there referred to.

dielectric adj., nonconducting (*electr.*) — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before a vowel) and **electric.**

Derivative: *dielectric*, n.

Diervilla, n., a genus of plants, the bush honeysuckles (*bot.*) — ModL., named by the botanist Tourneville in honor of N. *Dièreville*, a surgeon, who brought this plant from Canada to Tourneville in 1699.

Diesel engine, also **diesel,** n. — Named after its inventor Rudolf *Diesel* (1858-1913).

Derivatives: *dieselize*, tr. v., *diesel-iz-ation*, n.

Dies irae, name of a Medieval Latin hymn, ascribed to Thomas of Celano, who lived in the first half of the thirteenth cent. — Lit. 'the day of wrath'; so called from the first two words of the hymn. See **dies non** and **ire.**

diesis, n., 1) the Pythagorean semitone in ancient Greek music; 2) the difference between a major and a minor semitone (ratio 125:128); 3) the sign sharp (♯) (*music*). — L., fr. Gk. δίεσις, 'a quarter tone', lit. 'a letting through', fr. διέναι, 'to send through', fr. δι-, form of διά before a vowel (see **dia-**) and ἑέναι, 'to send', which stands for **yi-ye-nai*, and is cogn. with L. *jacēre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **aphesis.**

dies non, a day on which no legal business is carried on. — L. *diēs nōn* (*jūridicus*), lit. 'a not juridical day'. L. *diēs*, 'day', derives fr. I.-E. base **dei-*, **deyā-*, **dī-*, **dyā-*, 'to shine'. See **deity** and cp. **dial, diary, diet,** 'assembly', **diurnal, diuturnal, journal,** and the second element in **hodiernal, meridian, Midi, quotidian.** For L. *nōn*, 'not', see **non-.**

diet, n., a parliamentary assembly. — ML. *dieta*, 'an appointed day' (whence also F. *diète*, 'parliamentary assembly), fr. L. *diēs*, 'day' (see **dies non**); prop. a loan translation of G. *Tag*, 'day', in the sense of 'parliamentary assembly'. For sense development cp. *landtag* and words there referred to.

diet, n., fare, food. — ME. *diete*, fr. OF. *diete* (F. *diète*), fr. L. *diaeta*, 'mode of living', fr. Gk. δίαιτα, 'the office of an arbiter; mode of living; dwelling, abode', back formation fr. διαιτᾶν, 'to maintain, support', which is formed fr. δι- (form of διά before a vowel') and αἶσα (for *αἴτια), 'share, lot, destiny'. See **dia-** and **etio-.**

Derivatives: *diet*, tr. v., to prescribe a diet, *dietary*, adj., *diet-er*, n.

dietetic, also **dietetical,** adj., pertaining to diet. — — Gk. διαιτητικός, 'of, or pertaining to, diet', fr. δίαιτα. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *dietetical-ly*, adv., *dietet-ics*, n.

dietician, dietitian, n., an expert in dietetics. — Formed fr. **diet,** 'fare, food', on analogy of *phys-ician.*

dif-, assimilated form of **dis-** before *f.*

differ, intr. v. — F. *différer*, fr. L. *differre*, 'to carry away, scatter, disperse, protract, delay, differ', fr. **dis-** and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. **See bear,** 'to carry'.

difference, n. — F. *différence*, fr. L. *differentia*, 'diversity, difference', fr. *differēns*, gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.**

Derivative: *difference*, tr. v.

different, adj. — F. *différent*, fr. L. *differentem*, acc. of *differēns*, pres. part. of *differre*. See **differ** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *different-ly*, adv., *different-ness*, n.

differentia, n., a distinguishing attribute or characteristic (*logic*). — L. See **difference.**

differential, adj. — ML. *differentiālis*, fr. L. *differentia.* See **difference** and adj. suff. **al.**

Derivatives: *differential*, n., *differential-ly*, adv.

differentiate, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *differentiātus*, pp. of *differentiāre*, which was formed fr. L. *differentia.* See **difference** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *differentiat-ion*, n.

difficile, adj., difficult. — F., fr. L. *difficilis*, 'difficult'. See **difficult, difficulty.**

difficult, adj. — Back formation fr. **difficulty.**

difficulty, n. — ME. *difficultee*, fr. OF. *difficulte* (F. *difficulté*), fr. L. *difficultātem*, acc. of *difficultās*, 'difficulty, distress, poverty', formed fr. *difficilis*, 'difficult', on analogy of *facultās*, 'capability, power'. *Difficilis* is formed fr. **dis-** and *facilis*, 'easy'; see **facile** and cp. **faculty.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *fācilis*) to *ĭ* (in *dif-fĭcilis*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

diffidence, n. — L. *diffĭdentia*, 'want of confidence, distrust, diffidence', fr. *diffīdēns*, gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.**

diffident, adj. — L. *diffīdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part of *diffīdere*, 'to distrust, be diffident, despair', fr. **dis-** and *fīdere*, 'to trust'. See **fidelity** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *diffident-ly*, adv., *diffident-ness*, n.

diffluence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

diffluent, adj., tending to melt or dissolve, liquid. — L. *diffluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *diffluere*, 'to flow away, melt away', fr. **dis-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. words there referred to.

difform, adj., 1) differing in form; 2) of irregular form. — ML. *difformis*, fr. **dis-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n., and cp. **deform.**

Derivatives: *difform-ed*, adj., *difformity* (q.v.)

difformity, n. — F. *difformité*, fr. ML. *difformitātem*, acc. of *difformitās*, fr. *difformis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

diffract, tr. v., to break into parts. — L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, 'to break in pieces, to shatter', fr. **dis-** and *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction.**

Derivatives: *diffraction* (q.v.), *diffract-ive*, adj., *diffract-ive-ly*, adv., *diffract-ive-ness*, n.

diffraction, n. — ModL. *diffractiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

diffuse, adj., spread, scattered. — L. *diffūsus*, pp. of *diffundere.* See **diffuse,** v.

Derivatives: *diffuse-ly*, adv., *diffuse-ness*, n.

diffuse, tr. and intr. v., to spread, scatter. — L. *diffūsus*, pp. of *diffundere*, 'to pour forth, spread about', fr. **dis-** and *fundere*, 'to pour, melt'. See **fuse,** 'to melt'.

Derivatives: *diffus-ed*, adj., *diffus-ed-ly*, adv., *diffus-ed-ness*, n., *diffus-er*, n., *diffus-ible*, adj., *diffus-ibil-ity*, **n.**, *diffus-ible-ness*, **n.**, *diffusion* (q.v.)

diffusiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rate of diffusion of liquids or gases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *diffūsiō* and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **diffusion** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

diffusion, n. — L. *diffūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring forth, spreading about', fr. *diffūsus*, pp. of *diffundere.* See **diffuse,** v., and **-ion.**

dig, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *diggen*, fr. F. *diguer*, 'to make a dike, to dam, excavate; to spur (a horse)', fr. *digue*, 'dike, dam'. See **digue.**

Derivatives: *dig*, n., *digg-er*, n., *digg-ing*, n.

digamist, n., one who marries for the second time (in contradistinction to *bigamist*, which denotes a man who has two wives or a woman who has two husbands at the same time). — See **digamy** and **-ist.**

digamma, n., the letter *Ϝ*, sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to, and pronounced like, the Semitic waw (i.e. approximately like an English *w*). The letter *digamma* was later disused. — Gk. δίγαμμα, formed fr. δι- and γάμμα, lit. 'two gammas' (see **di-,** 'two', and **gamma**); so called from its shape (*Ϝ*), which resembles two gammas set one above the other.

digamous, adj., married for a second time. — Late L. *digamus*, fr. Gk. δίγαμος, fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy** and **-ous.**

digamy, n., second marriage (in contradistinction to *bigamy*, which denotes the state of having two wives or husbands at the same time). — Late L. *digamia*, fr. Gk. διγαμίᾱ, 'a second marriage', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy** and cp. **monogamy, bigamy, polygamy.**

digastric, adj., having two swollen ends (said of muscles) (*anat.*) — Lit. 'having two bellies', fr. **di-** 'two', and γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'. See **gastric.**

digest, tr. v., 1) to arrange systematically; 2) to prepare (food in the stomach) for assimilation; intr. v., to be digested. — L. *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere*, 'to carry apart, distribute, divide, spread about', fr. **di-,** 'apart', and *gerere*, 'to carry'. See **gerent.**

Derivatives: *digest*, n. (q.v.), *digest-ed*, adj., *digest-ed-ly*, adv., *digest-ed-ness*, n., *digest-er*, n., *digestible* (q.v.), *digestion* (q.v.), *digestive* (q.v.)

digest, n., a collection; a summary. — L. *dīgesta*, 'a digested collection of writings', lit. 'digested things', pl. neut. of *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere.* See **digest,** v.

digestible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *dīgestibilis*, fr. *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere.* See **digest,** v., and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *digestibil-ity*, n., *digestible-ness*, n., *digestibl-y*, adv.

digestion, n. — F., fr. L. *dīgestiōnem*, acc. of *dīgestiō*, 'a dividing of food, digestion', fr. *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere.* See **digest,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *digestion-al*, adj.

digestive, adj. pertaining to digestion. — F. *di-*

gestif (fem. *digestive*), fr. Late L. *dīgestīvus*, 'pertaining to digestion', fr. L. *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere*. See **digest,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *digestive-ly*, adv., *digestive-ness*, n.

dight, tr. v., to adorn (*poetic*). — ME. *dihten*, fr. OE. *dihtan*, 'to dictate, guide, compose, set in order', fr. L. *dictāre*, 'to dictate' (whence also OHG. *dihtōn*, *tihtōn*, 'to write, compose', MHG. *tihten*, G. *dichten*, 'to write poetry'). See **dictate,** v.

digit, n., 1) a finger or toe; 2) any figure from 0 to 9. — L. *digitus*, 'finger, toe', prob. dissimilated fr. orig. **dic-itus*, prop. 'pointer', fr. I.-E. base **deiḱ-*, 'to show', whence also OE. *tāhe*, *tā*, 'toe'. See **diction** and cp. **toe.** Cp. also **interdigitate, dital,** and the second element in **hallux.**

digital, adj., pertaining to the fingers. — L. *digitālis*, fr. *digitus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

digitalin, n., an extract obtained from the foxglove (*chem.*) — See next word and chem. suff. **-in.**

Digitalis, n., 1) a genus of plants of the figwort family, the foxglove (*bot.*); 2) (*not cap.*) a medicine obtained from the purple foxglove. — ModL., coined by the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (1501-66) in 1542 fr. L. *digitālis*, 'pertaining to the fingers' (see **digital**), as a loan translation of G. *Fingerhut*, 'thimble; foxglove' (so called in allusion to the finger-shaped corollas).

Digitaria, n., a genus of plants, the finger grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *digitus*, 'finger'. See **digit** and the suffixes **-ar** and **-ia.**

digitate, adj., having separate fingers or toes. — L. *digitātus*, 'having fingers or toes', coined by Pliny fr. *digitus*, 'finger'. See **digit** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *digitat-ed*, adj., *digitation* (q.v.)

digitation, n., a fingerlike process. — Medical L., formed fr. L. *digitātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

digitigrade, adj., walking on the toes (*zool.*) — F., compounded of L. *digitus*, 'finger, toe', and *gradī*, 'to walk', which is rel. to *gradus*, 'step'. See **digit** and **grade.**

diglot, adj., bilingual. — Gk. δίγλωττος, fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

diglyph, n., a projecting tablet with two grooves (*archit.*) — Gk. δίγλυφος, 'doubly indented', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See **glyph** and cp. **triglyph.**

dignification, n. — ML. *dignificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dignificātus*, pp. of *dignificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

dignify, tr. v., — OF. *dignifier*, fr. ML. *dignificāre*, formed fr. L. *dignus*, 'worthy', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **dignity** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *dignifi-ed*, adj., *dignifi-ed-ly*, adv., *dignifi-ed-ness*, n.

dignitary, n. — Formed with suff. **-ary.** fr. L. *dignitās*. See next word.

dignity, n. — OF. *dignete* (F. *dignité*), fr. L. *dignitātem*, acc. of *dignitās*, 'worth, merit, desert, authority, rank, power', fr. *dignus*, 'suitable, fit, becoming, proper, worthy', which stands for **dec-nos* and is rel. to L. *decēre*, 'to be fitting or seemly'. See **decent** and **-ity** and cp. **dainty, deign, condign, indign.**

digraph, n., a group of two letters representing a single sound. — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', and γραφή, 'a writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

digress, intr. v. — L. *dīgressus*, pp. of *dīgredī*, 'to step aside, depart, deviate, digress', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *gradī*, 'to step, walk', which is rel. to *gradus*, 'step'. See **grade.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *dī-grĕssus*) see *congress.*
Derivatives: *digression* (q.v.), *digress-ive*, adj., *digress-ive-ly*, adv., *digress-ive-ness*, n., *digress-ory*, adj.

digression, n. — L. *dīgressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going away, departing', fr. *dīgressus*, pp. of *dīgredī*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **degression.**
Derivatives: *digression-al*, *digression-ary*, adjs.

digue, n., a dike. — F., 'dike, dam' (whence also It. *diga*, Sp., Port. *dique*), fr. MDu. *dijc* (Du. *dijk*), 'dike'. See **dike** and cp. **dig.**

dihedral, adj., having two plane faces. — Formed fr. **di-** 'two', and Gk. ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **sedentary** and cp. **-hedral.**
Derivative: *dihedral*, n.

dik-dik, n., a small antelope of North East Africa. — Abyssinian native name.

dike, also **dyke,** n. — ME. *dik*, fr. OE. *dīc*. See **ditch,** which is a doublet of *dike*.

dike, dyke, tr. v. — Fr. **dike, dyke,** n. Cp. OE. *dīcian.*
Derivative: *dik-er*, *dyk-er*, n.

diksha, n., initiation preceding certain ceremonies (*Hinduism*). — OI. *dīkṣá* (for **didḱ-sā*), 'initiation', rel. to *dákṣaḥ*, 'apt, clever', *dáṣṭi*, 'he honors', fr. I.-E. base **deḱ-*, **doḱ-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to.

dilacerate, tr. v., to tear to pieces. — L. *dīlacerātus*, pp. of *dīlacerāre*, fr. **di-**, 'asunder', and *lacerāre*, 'to tear to pieces, to rend'. See **lacerate.**

dilaceration, n. — L. *dīlacerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tearing to pieces', fr. *dīlacerātus*, pp. of *dīlacerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dilantin, n., a drug used in the treatment of epilepsy. — Short for *di*phenyl-hyd*antoin*-sodium.

dilapidate, tr. v., to ruin partially, squander, waste; intr. v., to fall into decay. — L. *dīlapidātus*, pp. of *dīlapidāre*, 'to throw away, squander, waste', lit. 'to scatter like stones', fr. **di-**, 'apart, asunder', and *lapidāre*, 'to throw stones at', fr. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*, 'stone'. See **lapidary** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *dilapidat-ed*, adj., *dilapidation* (q.v.).

dilapidation, n. — L. *dīlapidātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a squandering, wasting', fr. *dīlapidātus*, pp. of *dīlapidāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dilatable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *dīlātāre*. See **dilate.**
Derivatives: *dilatabil-ity*, n., *dilatable-ness*, n., *dilatabl-y*, adv.

dilatate, adj., dilated, enlarged. — L. *dīlātātus*, pp. of *dīlātāre*. See **dilate,** 'to become wider', and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *dilatation* (q.v.), *dilatat-ive*, adj.

dilatation, n. — OF. *dilatation*, fr. Late L. *dīlātātiōnem*, acc. of *dīlātātiō*, 'a widening, enlargement, extending', fr. L. *dīlātātus*, pp. of *dīlātāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

dilate, intr. v., to become wider; tr. v., to make wider. — F. *dilater*, fr. L. *dīlātāre*, 'to widen, enlarge, extend'. fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *lātus*, 'broad'. See **latitude.**
Derivatives: *dilate*, adj., *dilat-ant*, adj. and n., *dilat-ancy*, n., *dilatate* (q.v.), *dilat-ed*, adj., *dilat-er*, n., *dilat-ion*, n., *dilat-ive*, adj., *dilator* (q.v.), *dilatory* (q.v.)

dilate, tr. v., to delay (*obsol.*) — F. *dilater*, fr. Late L. *dīlātāre*. See **dilatory.**
Derivative: *dilat-ion*, n.

dilatometer, n., an instrument for measuring the dilatation of a substance. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dīlātāre*, 'to widen, enlarge', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **dilate,** 'to become wider', and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

dilator, n., a delayer. — L. *dīlātor*, fr. *dīlātus*, pp. of *differre*. See next word and agential suff. **-or.**

dilatory, adj., causing delay. — Late L. *dīlātōrius*, 'dilatory', fr. L. *dīlātor*, 'a delayer', fr. *dīlātus* (used as pp. of *differre*, 'to defer, delay'), fr. **di-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *dilatori-ly*, adv., *dilatori-ness*, n.

dilemma, n., a choice between two unpleasant alternatives; a quandary. — Late L., fr. Gk. δίλημμα, 'a double proposition, dilemma', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and λῆμμα, 'assumption', lit. 'something received, something taken for granted'. See **lemma** and cp. **trilemma.**

dilemmatic, dilemmatical, adj., pertaining to a dilemma. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ic** and **-al,** fr. Gk. δίλημμα, gen. διλήμματος. See next word.

dilettante, n., a superficial amateur. — It., pres. part. of *dilettarsi*, 'to take delight in', reflexive of *dilettare*, 'to delight', fr. L. *dēlectāre*, 'to delight'. See **delight** and cp. **delectation.**
Derivatives: *dilettante*, n. and intr. v., *dilettant-ism*, n., *dilettant-ist*, n.

diligence, n., assiduity. — F., 'diligence, application; haste, speed, dispatch', fr. L. *dīligentia*, 'attentiveness, carefulness, diligence', fr. *dīligēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **diligent** and **-ce.**

diligence, n., a public stagecoach. — F., short for earlier *carrosse de diligence*, 'coach of speeds'. See prec. word.

diligent, adj. — F., fr. L. *dīligēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dīligere*, 'to value highly, love', which stands for **dislegere* and orig. meant 'to pick out, select', fr. **dis-** and *legere*, 'to pick out, choose; to read'. See **lecture** and **-ent** and cp. **predilection.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *lĕgere*) to *ĭ* (in *dī-lĭgere*) see *abstinence* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *diligent-ly*, adv., *diligent-ness*, n.

dill, n. — ME. *dile, dille*, fr. OE. *dile*, rel. to OS. *dilli*, MDu., Du. *dille*, Swed. *dill*, Dan. *dild*, OHG. *tilli, tilla*, MHG. *tille, dille*, G. *Dill.*

dilly, n., a small tree, *Mimusops sieberi.* — Aphetic for **sapodilla.**

dillydally, intr. v. — Antiphonic reduplication of **dally.**

diluent, adj., diluting. — L. *dīluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dīluere*. See next word and **-ent.**
Derivative: *diluent*, n., a diluting agent.

dilute, tr. v., to thin, weaken. — L. *dīlūtus*, pp. of *dīluere*, 'to wash away, dissolve, dilute', fr. **di-**, 'apart, asunder', and *luere*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and cp. **deluge, diluvian.**
Derivatives: *dilut-ed*, adj., *dilut-ed-ly*, adv., *dilut-ed-ness*, n., *dilut-ion*, n.

dilute, adj., diluted. — L. *dīlūtus*, pp. of *dīluere*. See **dilute,** v.
Derivatives: *dilute-ly*, adv., *dilute-ness*, n.

diluvial, adj., pertaining to the flood. — Late L. *dīluviālis*, fr. L. *dīluvium*. See **diluvium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

diluvialist, n., an adherent of diluvianism. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Late L. *dīluviālis*. See prec. word.

diluvian, adj., pertaining to the flood. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *dīluvium*. See **diluvium.**

diluvianism, n., the theory that many geological phenomena are due to the Deluge. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *dīluvium*. See next word.

diluvium, n., an accumulation of sand and gravel (*geol.*) — L. *dīluvium*, 'flood, deluge', fr. *dīluere*, 'to wash away' fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *luere*, 'to wash, lave, cleanse'. See **lave** and cp. **deluge.** The accumulation of sand was formerly attributed to the Deluge, whence its name *diluvium.*

dim, adj. — ME. *dimm, dim*, fr. OE. *dimme, dimm*, 'dark, obscure; unknown; wicked', rel. to ON. *dimmr*, OFris. *dim*, OHG., MHG. *timber*, 'dark, black, somber', and prob. cogn. with Gk. θέμερος, 'grave, austere', θεμερῶπις, 'of grave countenance', MIr. *dem*, 'black, dark'. Cp. **damp, dump.**

dime, n., the tenth part of a dollar. — ME. *dime*, fr. OF. *disme, dime* (F. *dime*), 'a tenth part, tithe', fr. L. *decima*, fem. of *decimus*, 'the tenth', fr. *decem*, 'ten'. Cp. It. *decima*, OProvenç. *desma*, 'a tenth part', which derive fr. L. *decima*, and OProvenç. *desmo*, Sp. *diezmo*, of same meaning, which come fr. L. *decimus*. See **decem-, decimal.**

dimension, n. — F., fr. L. *dīmēnsiōnem*, acc. of *dīmēnsiō*, 'a measuring'. fr. *dīmēnsus*, pp. of *dīmētīrī*, 'to measure out', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *mētīrī*, 'to measure'. See **measure** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *dimension-al*, adj., *dimension-al-ity*, n., *dimension-al-ly*, adv.

dimensionless, adj. — Formed fr. **dimension** and **-less**; first used by Milton.

dimerous, adj., having two parts. — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', Gk. μέρος, 'part' (see **mero-**), and suff. **-ous** (fr. L. *-ōsus*). See **mero-.**

dimeter, n., a verse consisting of two measures (*prosody*). — Late L. *dimeter*, fr. Gk. δίμετρος, '(a verse) having two measures', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

dimidiate, adj., divided into halves. — L. *dīmidiātus*, 'halved', pp. of *dīmidiāre*, 'to divide into two equal parts', which stands for **dismediāre* and lit. means 'to go through the middle', fr. **dis-** and *medium*, 'middle', neut. of *medius*, 'middle'. L. *dīmidius*, 'half', is back formation fr. *dīmidiāre*. See **medium** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **demi-.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *mĕdius*) to *ĭ* (in *dī-mĭdiāre*) see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.

dimidiation, n., division into halves. — Late L. *dīmidiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a halving', fr. L. *dīmidiātus*, pp. of *dīmidiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

diminish, tr. and intr. v. — A blend of earlier E. *diminue* (fr. OF. *diminuer*, fr. L. *dīminuere*), 'to reduce', and E. **minish** (q.v.) For the pref. see **di-**, 'apart'. Cp. **diminution.**
Derivatives: *diminish-ed*, adj., *diminish-er*, n., *diminish-ing-ly*, adv.

diminuendo, adj. and adv., diminishing, growing softer (*music*). — It., fr. pres. part. of *diminuire*, which is formed—with change of conjugation—fr. L. *dīminuere*, earlier *dēminuere*, 'to diminish'. See next word.

diminution, n. — F., fr. L. *dīminutiōnem*, acc. of *dīminūtiō*, 'a decrease, lessening, diminishing', fr. earlier *dēminūtiō*, fr. *dēminūtus*, pp. of *dēminuere*, 'to lessen, diminish', fr. **de-** and *minuere*, 'to make smaller, to lessen, diminish'. See **minute,** n., and **-ion** and cp. **diminish.**

diminutive, adj. — OF. (= F.) *diminutif* (fem. *diminutive*), fr. L. *dīminūtivus*, fr. earlier *dēminūtivus*, 'diminutive', fr. *dēminūtus*, pp. of *dēminuere*. See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *diminutiv-al*, adj., *diminutive-ly*, adv., *diminutive-ness*, n.

dimissory, adj. — Late L. *dīmissōrius*, 'pertaining to sending away', fr. *dīmissus*, pp. of *dīmittere*, 'to send away, dismiss', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **dismiss** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

dimity, n., a thin cotton fabric. — It. *dimiti*, pl. of *dimito*, 'a kind of strong cotton', fr. ML. *dimitum*, fr. Gk. δίμιτος, 'of double thread; dimity', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'apart'), and μίτος, 'warp thread, thread', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Hitt. *mitish*, 'string, chord'. Cp. **mitosis, samite.**

dimorph, n., one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance. — Back formation fr. **dimorphous.**

dimorphic, adj., dimorphous. — See **dimorphous** and **-ic.**

dimorphism, n., the property of existing in two distinct forms. — See next word and **-ism.**

dimorphous, adj., existing in two distinct forms. — Gk. δίμορφος, 'two-formed', fr. δι- and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **di-**, 'double', and **morpho-.**

dimple, n. — ME. *dympull*, rel. to OHG. *tumphilo*, 'a whirlpool' (whence MHG. *tümpfel*, G. *Tümpel*, 'pool'), and to MLG. *dümpelen*, Du. *dompelen*, 'to plunge'; prob. from the nasalized form of the Teut. base **dup-*, 'to be deep'. Cp. Lith. *dumbù*, *dùpti*, 'to sink', and see **deep.**
Derivatives: *dimple*, v., *dimpl-y*, adj.

din, n. — ME. *dine*, fr. OE. *dyne*, 'noise, a loud sound', rel. to ON. *dynr*, OS. *done*, Dan. *don*, Swed. *dån*, MLG., MHG. *dōn*, 'noise', from the I.-E. imitative base **dhwen-*, **dhun-*, 'to sound, roar', whence also OI. *dhúniḥ*, 'roaring', *dhvánati*, 'roars, resounds'.

din, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dinien*, fr. OE. *dynnan*, *dynian*, rel. to ON. *dynja*, OS. *dunian*, 'to make a loud noise', and to OE. *dyne*, 'noise, a loud sound'. See **din,** n.

Dinah, fem. PN.; in the *Bible*, Jacob's daughter by Leah. — Heb. *Dīnâh*, lit. 'judgment', fr. *dīn*, 'to judge'. See **Dan,** PN.

dinanderie, n., decorated articles of brass. — MF. (= F.) fr. OF. *dinandier*, 'worker in brass', formed with *-ier*, a suff. denoting trade or occupation, fr. *Dinand* (now *Dinant*), a town in Belgium, famous for its brasswork. For the ending see the suffixes **-ier** and **-ery.**

dinar, n. — Arab. *dīnār*, fr. Late Gk. δηνάριον, fr. L. *dēnārius*. See **denarius** and cp. **denier.**

dine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *dinen*, fr. OF *disner* (F. *dîner*), 'to dine', orig. 'to breakfast', fr. **desjuner*, shortened form of *desjejuner* (see *haplology*), which derives fr. VL. **disjējūnāre*, 'to break the fast', fr. **dis-** and L. *jējūnus*, 'fasting'. See **jejune** and cp. **dinner, déjeuner.**
Derivatives: *din-er*, n., *din-ing*, n.

ding, tr. v., to beat. — ME. *dingen*, *dengen*, fr. ON. *dengja*, 'to hammer, beat', which is rel. to OHG. *tangol*, 'hammer', MHG. *tengeln*, G. *dengeln*, 'to hammer, beat'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also **dangle, dint.**

ding, intr. and tr. v., to sound. — Of imitative origin.
Derivative: *ding*, n.

ding-dong, n., adj., v. and adv. — Of imitative origin. Cp. prec. word.

dinghy, n., a small boat. — Hind. *ḍoṅgī*, 'a rowing boat', a collateral form of *ḍoṅgī*, prob. fr. OI. *dróṇam*, 'a trough', which is rel. to *dru-*, 'wood', *drumáḥ*, 'tree', and cogn. with Gk. δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'an oak; a tree', Goth. *triu*, OE. *trēo*, *trēow*, 'tree'. See **tree** and cp. **dryad.** Cp. also **dhoni.**

dingle, n., a small valley. — ME. *dingel*, 'a hollow', of uncertain origin.

dingle-dangle, adv. and n. — A blend of **ding-dong** and **dangle.**

dingo, n., the Australian wild dog, *Canis dingo*. — Native name.

dingy, adj., dirty; dark. — Prob. related to **dung.** For the softening of the hard *g* cp. *stingy*.
Derivatives: *dingi-ly*, adv., *dingi-ness*, n.

dinic, dinical, adj., pertaining to vertigo (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al,** fr. Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling, vertigo'. See **dinus.**

dinky, adj., dainty. — Cp. Scot. and Northern dial. *dink*, *denk*, 'neat'; of uncertain origin.

dinner, n. — ME. *diner*, fr. F. *dîner*, 'dinner', prop. the infinitive *dîner*, 'to dine', used as a noun. See **dine.**
Derivatives: *dinner-y*, *dinner-less*, adjs.

dino-, combining form meaning 'fearful'. — Gk. δεινο-, fr. δεινός (for **δϝει-νός*), 'fearful', rel. to δείδω (for **δέ-δϝοι-α*), 'I fear', δέος (for **δϝεῖ-ος*), 'fearful, terrible, powerful, mighty, marvelous', δειλός (for **δϝει-λός*), 'cowardly, and possibly cogn. with L. *dīrus*, 'fearful'. See **dire.**

Dinobryon, n., a genus of flagellates (*biol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling', and βρύον, 'moss'. See **dinus** and **bryo-.**

Dinoceras, n., a genus of extinct ungulates (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **dino-** and Gk. κέρας, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

Dinoflagellata, n. pl., an order of flagellates (*biol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling', and L. *flagellum*, 'whip'. See **dinus** and **flagellum.**

Dinornis, n., a genus of recently extinct birds resembling an ostrich. The New Zealand Moa belonged to this genus (*paleontol.*)—ModL., lit. 'a frightful bird', compounded of **dino-** and Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

dinosaur, n. any member of the Dinosauria. — See next word.

Dinosauria, n. pl., a group of extinct Saurian reptiles (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'frightful lizards', compounded of **dino-** and Gk. σαύρᾱ, σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**
Derivatives: *dinosaurian*, adj. and n.

dinothere, n., any member of the genus *Dinotherium*. — See next word.

Dinotherium, n., a genus of extinct elephantlike animals (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'the frightful animal', compounded of **dino-** and Gk. θήρ, θηρίον, 'wild beast, animal'. See **therio-.**

dint, n., a force. — The original meaning was 'blow, stroke'; ME. *dint*, *dunt*, *dent*, fr. OE. *dynt*, which is rel. to ON. *dyntr*, *dyttr*, and to E. **ding,** 'to beat' (q.v.) Cp. **dent,** 'depression'.

dint, tr. v., to mark with a dint. — ME. *dinten*, fr. OE. *dyntan*, 'to beat, strike', fr. *dynt*, 'blow, stroke'. See prec. word.

dinus, n., vertigo (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δῖνος, 'a whirling, rotation, vertigo', which is rel. to δίνη, 'a whirling', δῑνέω, δῑνεύω, 'I make whirl or spin round', δίνευμα, 'a whirling round', δίεμαι, 'I hasten away', and prob. cogn. with OI. *dīyati*, 'flies, hovers', Lett. *diêt*, 'to dance', OIr. *dīan*, 'swift, rapid'. Cp. **dinic** and the second element **in scotodinia.**

diocesan, adj., pertaining to a diocese. — F. *diocésain*, fr. *diocèse*. See next word and **-an.**
Derivative: *diocesan*, n.

diocese, n., district under a bishop's jurisdiction. — ME. *diocise*, fr. OF. *diocise* (F. *diocèse*), fr. ML. *diocēsis*, dissimilated fr. L. *dioecēsis*, fr. Gk. διοίκησις, 'administration, control', fr. διά (see **dia-**) and οἰκεῖν, 'to inhabit, possess; to manage, govern', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and cp. next word. Cp. also L. *parochia*, dissimilated fr. L. *paroecia*, fr. Gk. παροικίᾱ (see **parish**).

Diodia, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίοδος, 'a thoroughfare', fr. διά, 'through', and ὁδός, 'way' (see **dia-** and **odograph**). The name prop. denotes plants growing by the wayside.

dioecious, adj., having the male and female reproductive organs in separate individuals (*biol.*) — A hybrid formed fr. **di-,** 'two', Gk. οἰκίᾱ, 'house' (see **diocese**), and suff. **-ous** (fr. L. *-ōsus*).

Diomedes, n., son of Tydeus and Deipyle, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Διομήδης, lit. 'advised by Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and μῆδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning'. For the first element see **Zeus.** The second element is rel. to μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base *mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a *-d-*enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. **Andromeda** and words there referred to.

Dion, masc. PN. — Short for **Dionysius.**

Dionaea, n., a genus of insectivorous plants of the sundew family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. Διώνη, a name of Aphrodite. See next word.

Dione, n., 1) the mother of Aphrodite; 2) Aphrodite (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Διώνη, lit. 'pertaining to Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς. See **Zeus** and cp. prec. word and the first element in **Diomedes.**

dionise, n., a kind of precious stone. — OF., fr. ML. *dionȳsia*, fr. L. *dionȳsias*, fr. Gk. διονῦσιάς, fr. Διόνῡσος, 'Dionysus', the name of the god of wine in Greek mythology; see **Dionysus.** The stone was supposed to have the power of preventing intoxication, whence its name. Cp. *amethyst*.

Dionysia, n. pl., festivals held in honor of Dionysus (*Greek religion*). — L., fr. Gk. Διονῦσια,

(scil. ἱερά), fr. Διόνῡσος, 'Dionysus'. See **Dionysus.**

Dionysiac, adj., pertaining to Dionysus or the Dionysia. — L. *Dionȳsiacus*, fr. Gk. Διονῡσιακός, fr. Διόνῡσος, resp. Διονύσια. See **Dionysus,** resp. **Dionysia.**

Dionysian, adj., pertaining to Dionysus. — See **Dyonysus** and **-ian.**

Dionysius, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Διονύσιος, lit. 'pertaining to Dionysus', fr. Διόνῡσος. See **Dionysus** and cp. **Denis, Dion.**

Dionysus, Dionysos, n., son of Zeus and Semele, the god of wine, orig. the god of vegetation (*Greek mythol.*); identified with the Roman god Bacchus. — L., fr. Gk. Διόνῡσος, a name of uncertain origin. Cp. **Dionysius** and **dionise.**

Dioön, n., a genus of plants of the family Cycadaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **di-** and Gk. ᾠόν, 'egg'. See **oo-.**

diopside, n., a variety of pyroxene (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See **-opsis.**

dioptase, n., a mineral consisting of hydrous copper silicate. — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before a vowel) and the stem of ὀπτάζειν, 'to see', which is rel. to ὀπτός, 'seen; visible'. See next word.

dioptric, adj., pertaining to the refraction of light. — Gk. διοπτρικός, 'pertaining to the use of the optical instrument called δίοπτρα, fr. δι-, form of δια- before a vowel (see **dia-**), and the stem of ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See **optic** and cp. **catadioptric, catoptric, scioptric.**

Derivative: *dioptric-al-ly*, adv.

dioptrics, n., that part of optics which deals with the refraction of light. — See prec. word and **-ics** and cp. **catoptrics.**

diorama, n., a scenic representation in which a picture is seen through an aperture. — Formed fr. **di-** (form of **dia-** before a vowel) and Gk. ὅρᾱμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr. ὁρᾱν, 'to see'. See **cosmorama** and cp. words there referred to.

diorite, n., an igneous rock (*petrogr.*) — F., formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. διορίζειν, 'to divide by limits, separate', fr. δι-, form of δια- before a vowel (see **dia-**), and ὁρίζειν, 'to mark by boundaries, to limit'. See **horizon.**

Dioscorea, n., a genus of plants, the yam (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Greek naturalist *Dioscorides.*

Dioscoreaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

dioscoreaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Dioscuri, n. pl., Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Διόσκουροι, Att. and poetic Διόσκοροι, lit. 'the sons of Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and κοῦροι, κόροι, pl. of κοῦρος, κόρος, 'boy, son'. For the first element see **Zeus.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base ***ker-**, 'to grow'; see **Cora, create.**

Diosma, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. δῖος, 'divine', and ὀσμή, 'odor'. For the first element see **deity,** for the second see **osmium.**

Diospyros, n., a genus of plants of the ebony family (*bot.*) — L., name of a plant, fr. Gk. Διόσπῡρος, lit. 'wheat of Zeus', fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, 'Zeus', and πῡρός, 'wheat'. For the first element see **Zeus,** for the second see **pyrene** and cp. words there referred to.

diota, n., a vessel with two ears (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. δίωτος, 'two-eared', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-.**

dioxide, also **dioxid,** n., a compound containing two atoms of oxygen and one of a metal (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **oxide.**

dip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dippen, duppen*, fr. OE. *dyppan*, 'to dip, immerse; to baptize', rel. to ON. *deypa*, 'to dip', Dan. *dyppe*, 'to dip', *døbe*, 'to baptize', Swed. *doppa*, 'to dip, immerse', *döpa*, 'to baptize', OS. *dōpian*, OFris. *dēpa*, MLG. *dōpen*, MDu. *dōpen*, Du. *dopen*, OHG. *toufan, toufen*, MHG. *toufen, töufen*, G. *taufen*, Goth. *daupjan*, 'to baptize', lit. 'to dip', prop. a loan translation of Gk. βαπτίζειν, 'to dip, plunge'; in Eccles. Gk., 'to baptize'; rel. also to OE. *dēop*, 'deep', and prob. also to OHG. *tupfen*, MHG. *tupfen, tüpfen*. G. *tüpfen*, 'to dab', orig. prob. 'to dip'.

Derivatives: *dip*, n., *dipp-er*, n., *dipp-ing*, n.

diphtheria, n., an infectious disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air passages. — Medical L., fr. F. *diphthérie*, coined by the French physician Pierre Bretonneau (1778-1862) fr. Gk. διφθέρᾱ, 'prepared hide, leather, membrane', which is of uncertain origin; it is possibly rel. to Gk. δέφειν, δέψειν, 'to soften'. The disease was so called by Bretonneau because it is characterized by the formation of a false membrane. For the ending of *diphtheria* see 1st suff. **-ia.** Cp. **dufter.**

Derivatives: *diphtheri-al, diphther-ic, diphther-it-ic*, adjs.

diphtheroid, adj., of the nature of diphtheria. — Compounded of **diphthera** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

diphthong, n., union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. — F. *diphthongue*, fr. Late L. *diphthongus*, fr. Gk. δίφθογγος, 'having two sounds', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two'), and φθόγγος, 'sound, voice, vowel', which is rel. to φθέγμα, 'sound, voice, speech', φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak loud; to praise, sing'. Cp. **monophthong, triphthong.**

Derivatives: *diphthong*, tr. and intr. v., *diphthong-al*, adj., *diphthong-al-ly*, adv., *diphthong-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *diphthong-iz-ation*, n.

diphy-, combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. διφυής, 'twofold, double', lit. 'of double nature', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and the stem of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φύσις, 'nature'. See **physio-** and cp. **Diphyes.**

Diphyes, n., a genus of hydrozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. διφυής, 'twofold'. See **diphy-.**

Diphylleia, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having double leaves', fr. **di-,** 'double', and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.** For the ending see 2nd suff. **-ia**

diphyllous, adj., having two leaves (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **-phyllous** and cp. prec. word.

dipl-, form of **diplo-** before a vowel.

Diplacanthus, n., a genus of fishes (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'having two spines', fr. **dipl-** and ἄκανθα, 'spine (see **acantho-**); so called in allusion to the two spines between the pectoral fins.

Dipladenia, n., a genus of plants of the dogbane family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having two glands', fr. **dipl-** and ἀδήν, 'gland' (see **adenoid**); so called in allusion to the two nectar glands. For the ending see 2nd suff. **-ia.**

diplegia, n., paralysis of both arms and both legs (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **di-,** 'double', and Gk. πληγή, 'stroke', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is cogn. with L. *plāga*, 'stroke, injury, plague'. See **plague** and cp. **monoplegia.**

diplex, adj., pertaining to sending two messages simultaneously over the same line (*radio*). — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and L. suff. *-plex*, '-fold' (see **plicate**). The word *diplex* has been arbitrarily coined to differentiate it from **duplex** (q.v.)

diplo-, before a vowel **dipl-,** combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. διπλο-, διπλ-, fr. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'twofold, double', formed fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and ***pl-**, zero degree of base ***pel-**, '-fold'. Cp. Gk. δι-πλάσιος, 'double', and see **ply,** 'to bend'. Cp. also **diploma, anadiplosis.** Cp. also **double.**

diploblastic, adj., having two germ layers (*biol.*) — Compounded of **diplo-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blastic.**

diplocardiac, adj., having the heart double (as birds and mammals). — Compounded of **diplo-** and **cardiac.**

Diplodocus, n., a genus of gigantic dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **diplo-** and Gk. δοκός, 'beam, bar', lit. 'that which *holds* the roof', fr. I.-E. base ***dek-, dok-**, 'to take, receive, accept'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to.

diploë, n., the cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. διπλόη, 'fold, doubling; cancellous substance *between the double plates* in the bones in the skull', prop. fem. of the adj. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'twofold, double'. See **diplo-.**

diploic, adj., pertaining to diploë. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ic.** Cp. **diploetic.**

diploetic, adj., diploic (*anat.*) — An incorrect var. of *diploic*. The Greek adjectival suff. -ητικός derives from nouns ending in -ησις (see e.g. *exegesis* and *exegetic*); since, however, there is no such Greek word as διπλόησις, there can be no Greek adjective of the form διπλοητικός either. See **diploic.**

diploma, n. — L. *diplōma*, fr. Gk. δίπλωμα, 'anything double, folded paper, license', fr. διπλοῦν, 'to bend double, to double', fr. διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'double'. See **diplo-** and **-oma** and cp. **double.**

Derivatives: *diploma*, tr. v., *diplomacy* (q.v.), *diplomat* (q.v.), *diplomatic* (q.v.), *diplomat-ist*, n., *diplom-at-ize*, intr. v.

diplomacy, n. — F. *diplomatie*, fr. *diplomate*; introduced into English by Edmund Burke (1729-97). See **diplomatic** and **-cy.**

diplomat, diplomate. — F. *diplomate*, back formation fr. *diplomatique* in *agent diplomatique*, 'diplomatic agent'. See next word.

Derivative: *diplomate*, tr. v.

diplomatic, adj. — F. *diplomatique*, fr. ModL. *diplōmaticus*, formed with suff. *-icus* fr. *diplōma*, fr. Gk. δίπλωμα. See **diploma** and **-atic.**

Derivatives: *diplomatic-al*, adj., *diplomatic-al-ly*, adv., *diplomat-ics*, n.

diplopia, n., double vision (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of διπλόος, διπλοῦς, 'double', and -ωπίᾱ, from ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **diplo-** and **-opia.**

Derivative: *diplop-ic*, adj.

Diplotaxis, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'doubly arranged' (see **diplo-** and **taxis**); so called in allusion to the biserrate seeds.

dipnoan 1) adj., pertaining to the Dipnoi; 2) n., a dipnoan fish. — See next word and **-an.**

Dipnoi, n. pl., a group of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίπνοι, pl. of δίπνοος, 'doubly breathing', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and -πνοος, fr. πνοή, 'breath', which is rel. to πνέειν, 'to breathe', whence also πνεῦμα, 'breath'. See **pneuma.**

dipolar, adj., having two poles (as a magnet, etc.) — Formed fr. **di-** 'two', and **polar.**

Dipsacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Dipsacus** with suff. **-aceae.**

dipsacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Dipsacus, n., a genus of plants, the teasels (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίψακος, 'teasel', rel. to δίψα, 'thirst', διψῆν, 'to thirst'; so called in allusion to the water contained in the cup-shaped bases of the leaves. See **dipsosis.**

dipsomania, n., a morbid periodic craving for alcoholic liqueurs (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. δίψα, 'thirst', and μανίᾱ, 'madness'. See next word and **-mania.**

Derivative: *dipsoman-iac*, adj.

dipsosis, n., excessive thirst caused by disease (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. δίψα, 'thirst', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word and **adipsia.**

Diptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίπτερα, neut. pl. of δίπτερος, 'having two wings', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See **ptero-** and cp. next word.

dipteral, adj., 1) having two wings (said of insects); having two peristyles (*archit.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. δίπτερος, 'having two wings; having a double peristyle'. See prec. word.

dipterous, adj., 1) belonging to the order *Diptera* (*entomol.*); 2) two-winged (*bot.*) — Gk. δίπτερος. See **Diptera.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

Dipteryx, n., a genus of trees of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **di-**, 'two', and Gk. πτέρυξ, 'wing', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'feather, wing'. See **ptero-.**

diptote, n., a noun having only two cases (*gram.*) — Late L. *diptōta* (pl.), fr. Gk. δίπτωτα, pl. of δίπτωτον, prop. the neut. of the adj. δίπτωτος, 'having only two cases', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for πί-πτειν, fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to.

diptych, n., 1) a two-leaved tablet used by the ancients for writing; 2) picture or carving on two panels hinged together. — Late L. *diptycha*, fr. Gk. δίπτυχα, neut. pl. of δίπτυχος, 'double-folded, doubled', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and *πτύξ, gen. πτυχός, 'fold', layer', which is rel. to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. **triptych, polyptych.**

Dirca, n., a genus of plants of the mezereon family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Dircē*, fr. Gk. Δίρκη, name of a fountain near Thebes.

Dircaean, adj., pertaining to the fountain Dirce; poetic. — Formed with suff. **-aean** fr. L. *Dircē*. See prec. word.

dire, adj., dreadful. — L. *dīrus*, 'fearful, awful, ill-omened, horrible, terrible', of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base **d*^{w}*ei-*, 'to be afraid, fear', whence also Gk. δείδω (for *δέ-δϝοι-α), 'fear', δέος (for *δϝεῖ-ος), 'fearful, terrible, powerful, mighty, marvelous', δειλός (for *δϝει-λός), 'cowardly', δεινός (for *δϝει-νός), 'fearful', OI. *dvéṣṭi*, 'hates', *dvéṣaḥ*, 'hatred', Avestic *dvaēθā-*, 'threat, menace', and prob. also Arm. *erkn̥çim*, 'I fear'. Cp. **dino-, dinosaur.**

Derivatives: *direful* (q.v.), *dire-ly*, adv.

direct, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*, 'to put into a straight line, set in order, draw up, aim, direct, guide', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *regere*, 'to keep straight, direct'. See **regent** and cp. **dress,** which is a doublet of *direct*. Cp. also **dirge, dirigible, droit, adroit, maladroit.**

direct, adj. — ME., fr. F. *direct*, fr. L. *dīrēctus*, 'straight, direct', pp. of *dīrigere*. See **direct,** v.

Derivatives: *direct,* adv., *direct-ly,* adv., *direct-ness,* n.

direction, n. — F., fr. L. *dīrēctiōnem*, acc. of *dīrēctiō*, 'a making straight, aiming, directing', fr. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*. See **direct,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *direction-al*, adj., *directional-ly*, adv.

directive, adj. — ML. *dīrēctīvus*, fr. L. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*. See **direct,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *directive*, n., *directive-ly*, adv., *directive-ness*, n.

directoire, n., the French Revolutionary Government of 1795-99. — F., fr. ML. *dīrēctōrium*. See **directory,** n.

director, n. — AF. *directour*, equivalent to F. *directeur*, fr. Late L. *dīrēctōrem*, acc. of *dīrēctor*, fr. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*. See **direct,** v. and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *director-ial*, adj., *director-ial-ly*, adv.

directorate, n. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. **-ate.**

directory, adj. — Late L. *dīrēctōrius*, 'that which directs', fr. L. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*. See **direct,** v. and adj. suff. **-ory.**

directory, n. — ML. *dīrēctōrium*, prop. neut. of Late L. *dīrēctōrius*, used as a noun. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ory.**

directress, n. — See **director** and **-ess.**

directrix, n. — ModL., formed with suff. **-trix** fr. **director,** on analogy of L. *victrīx*, 'victress' (fr. *victor*).

direful, adj., dire. — Formed on analogy of *dreadful*. See **dire** and **-ful.**

Derivatives: *direful-ly*, adv., *direful-ness*, n.

dirge, n., lament. — Fr. L. *dīrige*, 'direct', the first word of the antiphon sung in the Roman Catholic Office of the dead, adopted from the Vulgate rendering of Ps. 5:9, which begins with *dīrige*, a word translating Heb. *hayshár* (lit. 'make even'). L. *dīrige* is the imper. of *dīrigere*, 'to direct, guide'. See **direct,** v.

Derivative: *dirge*, tr. and intr. v.

dirhem, n., a weight and a silver coin used in various Mohammedan countries. — Arab. *dirham*, fr. Gk. δραχμή. See **drachma.**

dirigible, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *dīrigere*, 'to direct, guide'. See **direct,** v.

diriment, adj., rendering null and void (*law*). — L. *dīrimēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dīrimere*, 'to separate, divide, interrupt, destroy', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *ēmere*, 'to buy', orig. meaning 'to take, receive'. Accordingly *dīrimere* lit. means 'to take away'. The form of the verb should properly be **disimere* (fr. *dis-* and *emere*); the change of *s* to *r* is due to rhotacism. See **exempt** and **-ent.**

dirk, n., a short dagger. — Fr. earlier *durk*, *dork*, rel. to G. *Dolch*, 'dagger'; of uncertain origin. The spelling *dirk* is arbitrary. It is based on Johnson's authority. Du., Dan., Swed. *dolk* are German loan words.

Derivative: *dirk*, tr. v.

dirndl, n., a kind of dress. — G. *Dirndl*, short for *Dirndlkleid*, fr. *Dirndl*, dimin. formed fr. *Dirne*, 'girl' (now meaning 'low woman, wench, hussy'), and *Kleid*, 'dress'. *Dirne* derives fr. MHG. *dierne*, 'maid' fr. OHG. *thiorna*, which is rel. to OS. *thiorna*, ON. *þerna*, Dan. *terne*, MLG. *dērne*, MDu. *dierne*, 'maidservant', Du. *deern(e)*, 'girl, wench, hussy', and to OE *þegn*, 'thane, man, servant'. See **thane.**

dirt, n. — Metathesized fr. ME. *drit*, fr. ON. *dritr*, 'excrement', which is rel. to ON. *drīta*, OE. *drītan*, 'to void excrement', and cogn. with Serb. *driskati*, dial. Russ. *dristát'*, 'to have diarrhea', Maced. Gk. δαρδαίνειν, 'to soil, defile'.

Derivatives: *dirt*, tr. v., *dirt-y*, adj. and tr. v., *dirt-i-ly*, adv., *dirt-i-ness*, n.

Dis, also **Dis pater,** a Roman underworld god, equivalent to Greek Pluto. — L. *Dīs*, fr. *dīs*, contracted form of *dīves*, 'rich', prop. loan translation of Gk. Πλούτων, 'Pluto', which lit. means 'rich, wealthy' (fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches'). L. *dīves* is rel. to *dīvus*, 'divine, god', and orig. meant 'favored by the gods'. For sense development cp. OSlav. *bogatŭ*, 'rich', fr. *bogŭ*, 'God'. See **deity** and cp. **Dives.**

dis-, pref. of Latin origin denoting 1) separation; 2) removal; 3) negation, deprivation, undoing, reversal. — L. *dis-*, meaning 1) 'apart, asunder'; 2) 'away from'; 3) 'utterly, completely'; 4) 'un-' (in the privative sense of this prefix), derived fr. I.-E. **dis-*, 'apart, asunder', whence also Alb. *tš-*, a privative pref. (e.g. in *tšk'ep*, 'to rip, undo'), OE. *te-*, OS, *ti-*, *to-*, OHG. *zi-*, *ze-* [later *zir-* (a compound of the prefixes *zi-* and *-ir*), whence MHG., G. *zer-*, 'asunder']. I.-E. **dis-* is a secondary form of **dwis-*, which appears in OI. *dvíḥ*, Avestic *bish*, Gk. δίς (for **dwis*), OL. *dvis* (whence L. *bis*), MHG. *zwis*, 'twice', Goth. *twis-*, 'in two, asunder', ON. *tvistra*, 'to divide'. Cp. **di-**, 'apart, asunder'. Cp. also **di-**, 'two', and words there referred to. Cp. also **de-.**

disability, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** from the obsolete adj. *disable*, fr. **dis-** and **able.**

disable, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and the adjective **able.**

Derivatives: *disabl-ed*, adj., *disable-ment*, n.

disabuse, tr. v., to undeceive. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **abuse.**

disaccord, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **accord,** n.

disaccord, intr. v. — ME. *disacorden*, fr. OF. *desacorder*, *desaccorder* (F. *désaccorder*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *acorder*, *accorder*. See **dis-** and **accord,** v.

disaccustom, tr. v. — OF. *desacostumer* (F. *désaccoutumer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *acostumer* (F. *accoutumer*). See **dis-** and **accustom.**

disadvantage, n. — ME. *disavauntage*, fr. F. *désavantage*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *avantage*. See **dis-** and **advantage.**

Derivatives: *disadvantage*, tr. v., *disadvantage-ous*, adj., *disadvantage-ous-ly*, adv., *disadvantage-ous-ness*, n.

disaffect, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **affect,** v.

Derivatives: *disaffect-ed*, adj., *disaffect-ed-ly*, adv., *disaffect-ed-ness*, n., *disaffect-ion*, n.

disaffirm, tr. v., to reverse (*law*). — Formed fr. **dis-** and **affirm.**

Derivatives: *disaffirm-ance*, n., *disaffirm-ation*, n.

disafforest, tr. v. — ML. *disafforestāre*. See **dis-** and **afforest** and cp. **deforest, disforest.**

Derivatives: *disafforest-ation*, n.

disagree, intr. v. — F. *désagreer*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *agréer*. See **dis-** and **agree.**

Derivatives: *disagreeable* (q.v.), *disagree-ment*, n.

disagreeable, adj. — F. *désagréable*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *agréable*. See **dis-** and **agreeable.**

Derivatives: *disagreeabl-y*, adv., *disagreeable-ness*, n.

disallow, tr. v. — OF. *desalouer*, 'to blame', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *alouer*, 'to allow'. See **dis-** and **allow.**

Derivative: *disallow-ance*, n.

disannul, tr. v., to annul completely. — Formed fr. **dis-**, in the sense 'utterly, completely', and **annul.**

Derivatives: *disannull-er*, n., *disannul-ment*, n.

disappear, intr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **appear.**

Derivatives: *disappear-ance*, n., *disappear-er*, n.

disappoint, tr. v. — OF. *desapointier* (F. *désappointer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *apointier* (F. *appointer*), 'to appoint'. See **dis-** and **appoint.**

Derivatives: *disappoint-ed*, adj., *disappoint-ed-ly*, adv., *disappoint-er*, n., *disappoint-ing*, adj., *disappoint-ing-ly*, adv., *disappoint-ing-ness*, n., *disappoint-ment*, n.

disapprobation, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **approbation.**

disapprobative, adj. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **approbative.**

disapprobatory, adj. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **approbatory.**

disapprove, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **approve.**

Derivatives: *disapprov-al*, n., *disapprov-er*, n., *disapprov-ing-ly*, adv.

disarm, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *desarmen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *désarmer*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *armer*, 'to arm'. See **dis-** and **arm,** v.

disarmament, n. — Formed fr. prec. word on analogy of **armament.**

disarrange, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **arrange.**

Derivative: *disarrange-ment*, n.

disarray, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of OF. *desareer*, fr. **dis-** and **array,** v.

Derivative: *disarray*, n.

disarticulate, tr. v., to disjoint. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **articulate,** v.

Derivative: *disarticulat-ion*, n.

disassociate, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **associate,** v. Cp. **dissociate.**

Derivative: *disassociat-ion*, n.

disaster, n., misfortune, calamity. — F. *désastre*, fr. It. *disastro* (but with the substitution of the F. prefix *dés-* for It. *dis-*). It. *disastro* is a back

formation from *disastrato*, 'born under an ill star', from the pejorative pref. *dis-*, fr. L. *dis-* (see **dis-**), and L. *astrum*, 'star'. See **Aster.**

disastrous, adj. — F. *désastreux* (fem. *désastreuse*), fr. It. *disastroso*, 'ill-starred', fr. *disastro*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *disastrous-ly*, adv., *disastrous-ness*, n.

disavow, tr. v. — ME. *disavouen*, fr. OF. *desavouer* (F. *désavouer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *avouer*, 'to own, acknowledge, avow'. See **dis-** and **avow.**
Derivatives: *disavow-al*, n., *disavow-er*, n., *disavow-ment*, n.

disband, tr. v. — Earlier F. *desbander* (F. *débander*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *band*, 'band'. See **dis-** and **band,** 'troop'.
Derivative: *disband-ment*, n.

disbar, tr. v., to expel from the bar. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **bar,** 'rod of metal'. Cp. **debar.**
Derivative: *disbar-ment*, n.

disbelief, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **dis-,** a pref. of Latin origin, and the Teut. word **belief.**

disbelieve, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **dis-** and the Teut. word **believe.** See prec. word.
Derivatives: *disbeliev-er*, n., *disbeliev-ing-ly*, adv.

disbench, tr. v., 1) to deprive of a bench; 2) to deprive a bencher of the membership of an Inn of Court. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **bench.** Cp. **bencher.**

disbranch, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **branch.**

disbud, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **bud.**

disburden, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **burden.**

disburse, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier *disbourse*, fr. OF. *desbourser*, which is formed fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *bourse*. See **dis-** and **bourse.** E. *disburse* was assimilated in form to Late L. *bursa.*
Derivatives: *disburse-ment*, n., *disburs-er*, n.

disc, n. — See **disk.** The spelling *disc* is used esp. in *zoology.*

discalceate, adj., unshod, barefooted (said of members of religious orders). — L. *discalceātus*, 'unshod, barefooted', fr. **dis-,** and *calceātus*, pp. of *calceāre*, 'to furnish with shoes', fr. *calceus*, 'shoe'. See **Calceolaria** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **calceate.**

discalced, adj., discalceate. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **calced.** Cp. prec. word.

discard, tr. v. — Lit. 'to throw a card away', fr. **dis-** and **card.**
Derivatives: *discard*, n., *discard-er*, n.

discern, tr. v., to distinguish. — F. *discerner*, fr. L. *discernere*, 'to separate, set apart, divide, distribute; to distinguish, perceive, discern, understand, decide, judge', fr. **dis-** and *cernere*, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See **certain** and cp. **concern, decern, secern.** Cp. also **discreet.**
Derivatives: *discern-er*, n., *discernible* (q.v.), *discern-ing*, adj., *discern-ing-ly*, adv., *discern-ment*, n.

discernible, adj. — F. *discernable*, fr. *discerner*. The English word was refashioned after L. *discernibilis*. See **discern** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *discernible-ness*, n., *discernibl-y*, adv.

discerp, tr. v., to tear to pieces. — L. *discerpere*, 'to tear to pieces, rend', fr. **dis-** and *carpere*, 'to pluck, gather'; see **carpel.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cărpere*) to *ĕ* (in *dis-cĕrpere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

discerptible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *discerptibil-ity*, n., *discerptible-ness*, n., *discerptibl-y*, adv.

discerption, n. — L. *discerptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tearing to pieces, rending', fr. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*. See **discerp** and **-ion.**

discharge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dischargen, deschargen*, fr. OF. *deschargier, descharger* (F. *décharger*), 'to unload, unlade, discharge', fr. VL. **discarricāre*, fr. **dis-** and **carricāre*, 'to put a load on'. See **charge,** v.
Derivatives: *discharge*, n., *discharg-er*, n., *discharg-ing*, n.

disciple, n. — ME., fr. OE. *discipul*, fr. L. *discipulus*, 'pupil, disciple', fr. **dis-cipere*, 'to seize mentally', fr. **dis-** and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take hold of, take, receive'. See **captive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *dis-cipulus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. Folk etymology has associated L. *discipulus* with *discere*, 'to learn', although derivatively the two words are not related.

disciplinable, adj. — Late L. *disciplīnābilis*, fr. L. *disciplīna*. See **discipline** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *disciplinabil-ity*, n., *disciplinable-ness*, n.

disciplinary, adj. — ML. *disciplīnārius* (whence also F. *disciplinaire*), fr. L. *disciplīna*. See next word and **-ary.**
Derivatives: *disciplinar-ian*, adj. and n.

discipline, n. — ME., fr. F., fr. L. *disciplīna*, instruction, teaching, learning, knowledge, science', fr. *discipulus*. See **disciple** and subst. suff. **-ine.**
Derivative: *disciplin-al*, adj.

discipline, tr. v. — F. *discipliner*, fr. ML. *disciplīnāre*, 'to teach', fr. L. *disciplīna*. See **discipline,** n.

discipular, adj., pertaining to a disciple. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *discipulus*. See **disciple.**

disclaim, tr. and intr. v. — AF.-OF. *disclamer, desclamer*, fr. *dis-, des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *clamer*, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See **dis-** and **claim** and cp. **declaim.**

disclaimer, n., one who disclaims. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

disclaimer, n., denial of a claim (*law*). — AF. *disclamer, desclamer*, inf. used as a noun; see **disclaim.** For the subst. use of the infinitive in legal terminology see *attainder* and cp. words there referred to.

disclamation, n., the act of disclaiming. — ML. *disclāmātiō*, fr. *disclāmātus*, pp. of *disclāmāre*. See **disclaim** and **-ation.**

disclose, tr. v. — ME. *desclosen, disclosen*, fr. OF. *desclos-* pres. stem of *desclore* (F. *déclore*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis*) and *clore*, 'to shut, close' (fr. L. *claudere*). See **dis-** and **close,** adj.
Derivatives: *disclos-ed*, adj., *disclos-er*, n., *disclosure* (q.v.)

disco-, before a vowel **disc-,** combining form meaning 'disk'. — Gk. δισκο-, δισκ-, fr. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk'. See **disk.**

discobolus, n., a discus thrower. — L., fr. Gk. δισκοβόλος, 'a quoit thrower', fr. δίσκος, 'quoit, discus', and -βόλος, 'thrower of', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **disco-** and **ballistic.**

discoid, adj., having the form of a disk. — Gk. δισκοειδής, 'resembling a quoit', fr. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk', and -ειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **disco-** and **-oid.**

discolor, discolour, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *descolorer* (F. *décolorer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *colōrāre*, 'to color'. See **dis-** and **color,** v.
Derivatives: *discolo(u)r*, n., *discolo(u)r-ation*, n.

discomfit, tr. v. — ME. *discomfiten*, fr. OF. *desconfit*, 'defeated', pp. of *desconfire* (F. *déconfire*), 'to defeat', fr. VL. *disconficere*, fr. **dis-** and L. *conficere*, 'to put together, make ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, produce, consume'. See **confect** and cp. **comfit.**

discomfiture, n. — OF. *descomfiture* (F. *déconfiture*), fr. *desconfire*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

discomfort, tr. v. — OF. *desconforter* (F. *déconforter*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *conforter*. See **dis-** and **comfort,** v.

discomfort, n. — OF. *desconfort* (F. *déconfort*), fr. *desconforter*. See **discomfort,** v.

discomfortable, adj. — OF. *desconfortable*. See **discomfort** and **-able** and cp. **comfortable.**

discommode, tr. v., to inconvenience. — Formed fr. **dis-** and L. *commodāre*, 'to make fit, accomodate', fr. *commodus*, 'fit, suitable, convenient'. See **dis-** and **commode.**

discommodity, n., inconvenience. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **commodity.**

discommon, tr. v., to deprive of the character of a common. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **common,** n.

discompose, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **compose.**
Derivatives: *discompos-ed*, adj., *discompos-ed-ly*, adv., *discompos-ing*, adj., *discompos-ing-ly*, adv., *discompos-ure*, n.

disconcert, tr. v. — Obsol. F. *disconcerter* (corresponding to F. *déconcerter*). See **dis-** and **concert.**
Derivatives: *disconcert-ed*, adj., *disconcert-ed-ly*, adv., *disconcert-ed-ness*, n., *disconcert-ing*, adj., *disconcert-ing-ly*, adv., *disconcert-ing-ness*, n., *disconcert-ion*, n., *disconcert-ment*, n.

disconnect, tr. v., to disjoin, separate. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **connect.**
Derivatives: *disconnect-ed*, adj., *disconnect-ed-ly*, adv., *disconnect-ed-ness*, n., *disconnection* (q.v.), *disconnect-ive*, adj., *disconnect-or*, n.

disconnection, disconnexion, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **connection, connexion.**

disconsolate, adj., inconsolable, sad. — ML. *discōnsōlātus*, fr. **dis-** and L. *cōnsōlātus*, pp. of *cōnsōlārī*, 'to console, comfort'. See **console,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *disconsolate-ly*, adv., *disconsolate-ness*, n.

discontent, n., want of content. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **content,** n.

discontent, tr. v., to dissatisfy. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **content,** v.
Derivatives: *discontent-ed*, adj., *discontent-ed-ly*, adv., *discontent-ed-ness*, n., *discontent-ing*, adj., *discontent-ment*, n.

discontinuance, n. — AF., fr. OF. (= F.) *discontinuer*. See **discontinue** and **-ance.**

discontinuation, n. — F., fr. *discontinuer*. See next word and **-ation.**

discontinue, tr. and intr. v. — F. *discontinuer*, fr. ML. *discontinuāre*, fr. **dis-** and L. *continuāre*, 'to join together, unite, continue'. See **continue.**
Derivatives: *discontinu-er*, n., *discontinu-ity*, n., *discontinu-ous*, adj., *discontinu-ous-ly*, adv., *discontinu-ous-ness*, n.

discord, n. — ME. *descord, discord*, fr. OF. *descorder, discorder*. Cp. OF. *discorde*, sometimes *descorde* (F. *discorde*), fr. L. *discordia*, 'discord', fr. *discors*, gen. *discordis*. See **discord,** v.

discord, intr. v. — ME. *descorden, discorden*, fr. OF. *descorder, discorder* (F. *discorder*) (the form *discorder* was refashioned after the Latin), fr. L. *discordāre*, 'to be at variance, differ, disagree' (whence also It. *discordare*, OProvenç. *descordar*), fr. *discors*, gen. *discordis*, 'discordant, disagreeing, at variance', fr. **dis-** and *cors*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **cordate** and cp. **scordato.** Cp. also **accord, concord.**

discordance, n. — OF. *descordance* (F. *discordance*), fr. *descordant*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **concordance.**

discordant, adj. — OF. *descordant* (F. *discordant*), pres. part. of *descorder* (F. *discorder*). See **discord,** v., and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *discordant-ly*, adv., *discordant-ness*, n.

discount, n. — 16th cent. F. *descompte*, fr. ML. *discomputus* (whence also It. *disconto*), fr. **dis-** and L. *computāre*, 'to count'. See **count,** v.

discount, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *descompter, desconter* (F. *décompter*), fr. 16th cent. F. *descompte*. See **discount,** n.
Derivative: *discount-able*, adj.

discountenance, tr. v., to discourage, disapprove. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **countenance.** Cp. F. *décontenancer.*

discourage, tr. v. — OF. *descoragier, descouragier* (F. *décourager*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *corage* (F. *courage*). See **dis-** and **courage** and cp. **encourage.**

Derivatives: *discouragement* (q.v.), *discourag-er*, n., *discourag-ing*, adj., *discourag-ing-ly*, adv.

discouragement, n. — OF. *descouragement* (F. *découragement*), fr. *descouragier*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

discourse, n. — F. *discours*, fr. L. *discursus*, 'a running to and fro', in Late L., 'a conversation, discourse', fr. *discurs-(um)*, pp. stem of *discurrere*, 'to run to and fro', fr. **dis-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **course.**

Derivatives: *discourse*, intr. and tr. v., *discours-er*, n., *discoursive* (q.v.).

discoursive, adj., 1) pertaining to discourse; 2) rational; 3) discursive. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ive.** Cp. **discursive.**

Derivatives: *discoursive-ly*, adv., *discoursive-ness*, n.

discourteous, adj., impolite, rude. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **courteous.** Cp. F. *discourtois.*

Derivatives: *discourteous-ly*, adv., *discourteous-ness*, n.

discourtesy, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **courtesy.** Cp. F. *discourtoisie.*

discover, tr. v. — OF. *descovrir*, *descouvrir* (F. *découvrir*), fr. Late L. *discooperīre*, fr. **dis-** and L. *cooperīre*, 'to cover wholly'. See **cover.**

Derivatives: *discover-able*, adj., *discover-ability*, n., *discover-abl-y*, adv., *discover-er*, n., *discovert* (q.v.), *discovery* (q.v.)

discovert, adj., not covert, unmarried (prop. not protected by a husband) (*law*). — OF. *descovert*, *descouvert* (F. *découvert*), 'uncovered', prop. pp. of *descovrir*, *descouvrir*. See prec. word and cp. **covert.**

discovery, n. — Formed fr. **discover** on analogy of **recovery.**

discredit, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **credit.**

Derivatives: *discredit*, n., *discredit-able*, adj., *discredit-abl-y*, adv.

discreet, adj., prudent. — OF. (= F.) *discret*, fr. L. *discrētus*, pp. of *discernere*, 'to separate, set apart, discern'. See **discern** and cp. **discrete.** Cp. also **decern, secern.**

discrepancy, n., difference. — OF. *discrepance*, fr. L. *discrepantia*, 'discordance, discrepancy', fr. *discrepāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-cy.**

discrepant, adj., different. — L. *discrepāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *discrepāre*, 'to sound differently, differ, vary', fr. **dis-** and *crepāre*, 'to rattle, crack, break with a crack, burst'. See **crepitate** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *discrepant-ly*, adv.

discrete, adj., separate. — L. *discrētus*, pp. of *discernere*. See **discreet,** which is a doublet of *discrete.*

Derivatives: *discrete-ly*, adv., *discrete-ness*, n.

discretion, n. — OF. *descrecion*, *discrecion* (F. *discrétion*), fr. L. *discrētiōnem*, acc. of *discrētiō*, 'separation, discrimination, discernment', fr. *discrētus*, pp. of *discernere*. See **discreet** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *discretion-al*, adj., *discretion-al-ly*, adv., *discretion-ary*, adj., *discretion-ari-ly*, adv.

discriminant, adj., discriminating. — L. *discrīmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *discrīmināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

discriminate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *discrīmināt-us*, pp. of *discrīmināre*, 'to divide, separate, distinguish, distribute, apportion', fr. *discrīmen*, gen. *discrīminis*, 'interval, distinction, difference, turning point, critical moment, decision', from the stem of *discernere* (pp. *discrētus*), 'to separate, set apart, discern'. See **discern** and cp. **crime, criminate, incriminate, recriminate.**

Derivatives: *discriminat-ing*, adj., *discriminat-ing-ly*, adv., *discrimination* (q.v.), *discriminat-ive*, adj., *discriminat-ive-ly*, adv., *discriminat-ory*, adj.

discrimination, n. — Late L. *discrīminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the contrasting of opposite thoughts', fr. L. *discrīminātus*, pp. of *discrīmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

discrown, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **crown.**

disculpate, tr. v., to exculpate. — ML. *disculpāt-us*, pp. of *disculpāre*, 'to free from blame', fr. **dis-** and L. *culpāre*, 'to reproach, blame', fr. *culpa*, 'fault, blame'. See **culpable** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **exculpate.**

Derivatives: *disculpat-ion*, n., *disculpat-ory*, adj.

discursion, n. — Late L. *discursiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a running to and fro', fr. L. *discurs-(um)*, pp. stem of *discurrere*. See next word and **-ion.**

discursive, adj., 1) running to and fro (*rare*); 2) rambling. — F. *discursif* (fem. *discursive*), fr. *discurs-(um)*, pp. stem of *discurrere*, 'to run to and fro'. See **discourse** and **-ive** and cp. **discoursive.**

Derivatives: *discursive-ly*, adv., *discursive-ness*, n.

discus, n., a disk. — L., fr. Gk. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk'. See **disk.**

discuss, tr. and intr. v. — L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, 'to shake violently, shatter, dash to pieces, scatter, disperse', in Late L. 'to discuss', fr. **dis-** and *quatere*, 'to shake, wield, brandish, strike, shatter'. See **quash,** 'to annul', and cp. **concuss, concussion, percuss, percussion.**

Derivatives: *discuss-er*, n., *discuss-ible*, adj., *discussion* (q.v.), *discuss-ive*, adj.

discussion, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *discussiōnem*, acc. of *discussiō*, 'a shaking', in Late L. 'discussion', fr. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *discussion-al*, adj.

disdain, tr. v. — ME. *disdaynen*, fr. OF. *desdeignier*, *desdeigner* (F. *dédaigner*), fr. VL. **disdignāre*, corresponding to L. *dēdignārī*, 'to disdain', prop. 'to reject as unworthy'. Cp. It. *sdegnare*, OProvenç. *desdenhar*, Sp. *desdeñar*, 'to disdain', and see **dis-** and **deign.**

Derivative: *disdain-er*, n.

disdain, n. — ME. *disdayn*, fr. OF. *desdeign*, *desdain* (F. *dédain*), fr. *desdeignier*. See **disdain,** v.

Derivatives: *disdain-ful*, adj., *disdain-ful-ly*, adv., *disdain-ful-ness*, n.

disease, n. — ME. *disese*, *desese*, fr. OF. *desaise*, lit. 'lack of ease', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *aise*, 'ease'. See **dis-** and **ease.**

disease, tr. v. — ME. *disesen*, fr. OF. *desaaisier*, fr. *desaise*, 'disease'. See **disease,** n.

Derivative: *diseas-ed*, adj.

disembark, tr. and intr. v. — F. *désembarquer*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *embarquer*, 'to embark'. See **dis-** and **embark.**

Derivative: *disembark-ation*, n.

disembarrass, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **embarrass,** on analogy of F. *désembarrasser*. Cp. **debarrass.** Derivative: *disembarrass-ment*, n.

disembody, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **embody.**

Derivative: *disembodi-ment*, n.

disembogue, tr. and intr. v., to flow into the sea, lake, etc.; to empty. — Sp. *desembocar*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *embocar*, 'to put or enter into the mouth', fr. *em-*, assimilated form of *en-*, 'in', and *boca*, 'mouth', fr. L. *bucca*, 'cheek'. See **in-,** 'in', and **buccal,** and cp. **debouch.**

disembosom, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **embosom** and lit. meaning 'to cast from the bosom'.

disembowel, tr. v., to remove the bowels from. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **embowel.**

diseme, n., a syllable of two times (*pros.*) — See next word.

disemic, adj., having the length of two times (*pros.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Late L. *disēmus*, 'dissyllabic', fr. Gk. δίσημος, fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two'), and σῆμα, 'sign'. See **semantics** and cp. words there referred to.

disenchant, tr. v. — F. *désenchanter*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *enchanter*, 'to enchant, bewitch'. See **dis-** and **enchant.**

Derivatives: *disenchant-er*, n., *disenchant-ment*, n.

disencumber, tr. v. — F. *désencombrer*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *encombrer*, 'to obstruct, encumber'. See **dis-** and **encumber.**

disenfranchise, tr. v., to disfranchise. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **enfranchise.** Cp. **disfranchise.**

Derivative: *disenfranchise-ment*, n.

disengage, tr. v. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **engage.**

Derivatives: *disengag-ed*, adj., *disengage-ment*, n.

disfavor, disfavour, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **favor, favour.**

Derivative: *disfavo(u)r*, tr. v.

disfigure, tr. v. — OF. *desfigurer* (F. *défigurer*), fr. VL. **disfigurāre*, fr. **dis-** and L. *figūrāre*, 'to form, fashion', fr. *figūra*, 'form, shape'. See **figure,** n.

Derivatives: *disfigur-ation*, n., *disfigure-ment*, n., *disfigur-er*, n.

disforest, tr. v., to disafforest. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **forest.** Cp. **deforest, disafforest.**

disfranchise, tr. v., to deprive of a franchise. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **franchise.** Cp. **disenfranchise.**

Derivative: *disfranchise-ment*, n.

disgorge, tr. v., to throw out from the throat. — OF. *desgorger* (F. *dégorger*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *gorge*, 'throat'. See **dis-** and **gorge.**

disgrace, n. — F. *disgrâce*, fr. It. *disgrazia*, fr. *dis-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *grazia*, 'grace', fr. L. *grātia*, 'favor, kindness, charm'. See **dis-** and **grace,** v.

Derivatives: *disgrace-ful*, adj., *disgrace-ful-ly*, adv., *disgrace-ful-ness*, n.

disgrace, tr. v. — F. *disgracier*, fr. *disgrâce*. See **disgrace,** n.

disgruntle, tr. v., to make discontented. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **gruntle,** freq. of **grunt.**

Derivatives: *disgruntl-ed*, adj., *disgruntle-ment*, n.

disguise, tr. v. — ME. *desguisen*, *desgisen*, *degisen*, fr. OF. *desguisier*, *desguiser* (F. *déguiser*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and OF. (= F.) *guise*. See **dis-** and **guise.**

Derivatives: *disguise*, n., *disguis-ed*, adj., *disguis-ed-ly*, adv., *disguis-ed-ness*, n., *disguis-er*, n.

disgust, tr. v. — Earlier F. *desgouster* (F. *dégoûter*), 'to disgust', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *gouster* (F. *goûter*), 'to taste', fr. L. *gustāre*, of s.m. See **gust,** 'relish', and cp. **degust.**

Derivatives: *disgust-ed*, adj., *disgust-ed-ly*, adv., *disgust-ed-ness*, n., *disgust-er*, n., *disgust-ing*, adj., *disgust-ing-ly*, adv., *disgust-ing-ness*, n.

disgust, n. — Earlier F. *desgoust* (F. *dégoût*), fr. *desgouster*. See **disgust,** v.

Derivatives: *disgust-ful*, adj., *disgust-ful-ly*, adv., *disgust-ful-ness*, n.

dish, n. — ME. *disch*, fr. OE. *disc*, 'dish, plate, bowl', rel. to ON. *diskr*, 'dish', OS. *disk*, 'table', OHG. *tisc*, 'dish; table', MHG., G. *tisch*, 'table', fr. L. *discus*, 'quoit', in Late L. 'dish' (so called because of its shape), fr. Gk. δίσκος, 'quoit, disk', which is dissimilated fr. *δίκ-σκος and prop. means 'that which is thrown', from the stem of δικεῖν, 'to throw, cast', whence also δίκτυον, 'net'. Cp. **dais, desk, disc, discus** and the second element in **oftish.** Cp. also **Dictynidae, Dictynna, dictyo-.**

Derivatives: *dish*, tr. and intr. v., *dish-ed*, adj., *dish-er*, n.

dishabille, also **deshabille,** n., negligee, undress. — F. *déshabillé*, prop. pp. of *déshabiller*, 'to undress', used as a noun, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *habiller*, 'to dress'. See **dis-** and **habiliment.** For the loss of the French pp. suff. *-é* in E. *deshabille* cp. *costive* and words there referred to.

disherison, n., the act of disinheriting (*archaic*). — Fr. earlier *disheriteson*, fr. OF. *desheriteison*, fr. *desheriter*, 'to disinherit', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *heriter*, 'to inherit', fr. L. *hērēditāre*, 'to inherit'. See **heredity** and cp. **disinherit.**

dishevel, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **disheveled.**

disheveled, dishevelled, adj., disarranged; untidy; tousled. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. OF. *deschevele*, 'disheveled', fr. ML. *discapillātus*, 'stripped of hair', fr. **dis-** and L. *capillus*, 'hair'. In F. *échevelé*, 'disheveled', the pref. *dés-* has been replaced by the pref. *é-* (fr. L. *ex-*, 'out of, from'; see **1st ex-**). See **capillary.**

dishonest, adj. — ME. *dishoneste*, fr. OF. *des-*

honeste (F. *déshonnête*), fr. VL. *dishonestus* (corresponding to L. *dēhonestus*), fr. **dis-** and L. *honestus*. See **honest.**
Derivative: *dishonest-ly*, adv.

dishonesty, n. — OF. *deshoneste* (F. *déshonnêteté*), fr. *deshoneste*, adj. See prec. word and cp. **honesty.**

dishonor, dishonour, n. — OF. *deshonor* (F. *déshonneur*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *honor*. See **dis-** and **honor,** n.

dishonor, dishonour, tr. v. — OF. *deshonorer* (F. *déshonorer*), fr. Late L. *dishonōrāre*, 'to dishonor', fr. **dis-** and L. *honōrāre*, 'to honor'. See **honor,** v.
Derivatives: *dishono(u)r-able*, adj., *dishono(u)r-able-ness*, n., *dishono(u)r-abl-y*, adv.

dishorse, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **dis-,** a pref. of Latin origin, and the Teut. word **horse.**

disinherit, tr. v., to deprive of the right to inherit. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **inherit,** in the now obsolete sense 'to make one's heir'. Cp. **disherison.**
Derivative: *disinherit-ance*, n.

disject, tr. v., to scatter, disperse. — L. *disjectus*, pp. of *disicere* (less correctly *disjicere*), 'to throw asunder, scatter', fr. **dis-** and *jăcere*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăcere*) to *ĕ* (in *dis-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

disjecta membra, scattered members. — See **disject** and **member.**

disjoin, tr. v. — OF. *desjoindre* (F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre*), fr. L. *disjungere*, 'to disjoin, disunite, separate', fr. **dis-** and *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. **disjoint, disjunct, disjunction.**

disjoint, adj. — OF. *desjoint* (fr. L. *disjūnctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*. See prec. word and cp. **disjunct, conjoint.**
Derivatives: *disjoint-ed*, adj., *disjoint-ed-ly*, adv., *disjoint-ed-ness*, n.

disjunct, adj. — L. *disjūnctus*, pp. of *disjungere*. See **disjoin.**

disjunction, n. — L. *disjūnctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'separation', fr. *disjūnctus*, pp. of *disjungere*. See **disjunct** and **-ion** and cp. **junction, conjunction.**

disjunctive, adj. — L. *disjūnctīvus*, 'placed in opposition', fr. *disjūnctus*, pp. of *disjungere*. See **disjoin** and **-ive** and cp. **conjunctive, subjunctive.**
Derivatives: *disjunctive*, n., *disjunctive-ly*, adv.

disk, also **disc,** n. (the latter spelling is used especially in zoology). — L. *discus*, 'quoit, disk', fr. Gk. δίσκος. See **dish** and cp. words there referred to.

dislikable, adj. — Formed from the verb **dislike** with suff. **-able;** first used by Carlyle. Cp. *adoptable*, *affordable*, *forgettable*.

dislike, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **dis-** (fr. L. *dis-*) and **like,** 'to be fond of' (fr. OE. *gelīcian*). Cp. the verb **mislike,** in which both elements are Teutonic.
Derivative: *dislike*, **n.**

dislocate, tr. v., 1) to put out of joint; 2) to upset. — ML. *dislocātus*, pp. of *dislocāre*, 'to put out of place', fr. **dis-** and *locāre*, 'to put, place', fr. *locus*, 'place'. See **locate.**

dislocation, n. — ML. *dislocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dislocātus*, pp. of *dislocāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dislodge, tr. v. — OF. *deslogier*, *desloger* (F. *déloger*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *logier*, *loger*, 'to lodge'. See **dis-** and **lodge,** v.
Derivative: *dislodg-ment*, n.

disloyal, adj. — OF. *desloial* (F. *déloyal*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *loial* (F. *loyal*). — See **dis-** and **loyal.**
Derivatives: *disloyal-ly*, adv., *disloyalty* (q.v.), and the hybrid noun *disloyal-ist*, n.

disloyalty, n. — OF. *desloiaute* (F. *déloyauté*), fr. OF. *desloial*. See **disloyal** and **-ty** and cp. **loyalty.**

dismal, n., a period of *diēs malī*, or 'unlucky days'; adj., 1) gloomy; dreary; 2) miserable. — ME. *dysmal*, fr. OF. *dis mal*, 'evil, or unlucky, day', fr. L. *diēs malī*, 'evil, unfortunate days'. See **deity** and **mal-.**
Derivatives: *dismal-ly*, adv., *dismal-ness*, n.

dismantle, tr. v. — OF. *desmanteler* (F. *démanteler*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *manteler*, 'to cover with a mantle', fr. *mantel*, 'mantle'. See **dis-** and **mantle.**
Derivatives: *dismantle-ment*, n., *dismantl-er*, n.

dismay, tr. v., to discourage. — ME. *dismayen*, fr. OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer* (occurring only in the form of the pp. *dismaye*), a collateral form of *esmayer*, 'to trouble, disturb, frighten' (whence OF. *esmais*, *esmoi*, F. *émoi*, 'anxiety'), fr. VL. **exmagāre*, 'to remove the power from', a hybrid coined fr. L. pref. *ex-*, 'out of, from', and Teut. **magan*, 'to be able'. See **dis-** and the auxiliary verb **may.** Cp. It. *smagare*, 'to weaken, dismay, discourage', *smagarsi*, 'to be discouraged', OProvenç. *esmagar*, *esmaiar*, 'to trouble', Port. *esmagar*, 'to crash', which all derive fr. VL. **exmagāre*. Sp. *desmayar*, 'to be dispirited', is an OF. loan word.
Derivatives: *dismay*, n., loss of courage, *dismayed*, adj., *dismay-ed-ness*, n.

dismember, tr. v. — OF. *desmembrer* (F. *démembrer*), fr. VL. *dismembrāre* (corresponding to L. *dēmembrāre*), 'to dismember', fr. **dis-** and *membrum*, 'member'. See **member.**
Derivatives: *dismember-ed*, adj., *dismember-er*, n., *dismemberment* (q.v.)

dismemberment, n. — OF. *desmembrement* (F. *démembrement*), fr. *desmembrer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

dismiss, tr. v. — Formed, with change of suffix *dī-* to *dis-*, fr. L. *dīmissus*, pp. of *dīmittere*, 'to send apart, send away', fr. **di-,** 'apart', and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**
Derivatives: *dismiss-al*, n., *dismiss-ible*, adj., *dismiss-ion*, n., *dismiss-ive*, adj.

disnature, tr. v. — OF. *desnaturer* (F. *dénaturer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *nature*. See **dis-** and **nature.**

disobedience, n. — OF. *desobedience*, fr. VL. **disoboedientia* (corresponding to L. *inoboedientia*), fr. **disoboediēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **dis-** and **obedience.**

disobedient, adj. — OF. *desobedient*, fr. VL. **disoboedientem*, acc. of **disoboediēns*, which corresponds to L. *inoboediēns*, 'disobedient'. See **dis-** and **obedient** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *disobedient-ly*, adv.

disobey, tr. and intr. v. — F. *désobéir*, fr. VL. **disoboedīre*, corresponding to L. *inoboedīre*, 'to disobey'. See **dis-** and **obey.**

disoblige, tr. v. — F. *désobliger*, fr. *dés-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *obliger*, 'to oblige'. See **dis-** and **oblige.**
Derivatives: *disoblig-er*, n., *disoblig-ing*, adj., *disoblig-ing-ly*, adv.

disorder, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **order,** on analogy of F. *désordre*.
Derivatives: *disorder*, tr. v., *disorder-ed*, adj., *disorder-ed-ly*, adv., *disorder-ed-ness*, n., *disorder-ly*, adj., n. and adv., *disorder-li-ness*, n.

disorganization, n. — F. *désorganisation*, fr. *désorganiser*. See next word and **-ation.**

disorganize, tr. v. — Coined by Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. **dis-** and **organize,** on analogy of F. *désorganiser*.
Derivatives: *disorganization* (q.v.), *disorganizer*, n.

disparage, tr. v., to belittle. — OF. *desparagier* (F. *déparager*), orig. 'to marry below one's rank', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *parage*, 'equality of rank', fr. VL. **parāticum*, fr. L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **dis-, pair** and verbal suff. **-age.**
Derivatives: *disparag-er*, n., *disparag-ing*, adj., *disparag-ing-ly*, adv.

disparagement, n. — OF. *desparagement*, fr. *desparagier*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

disparate, adj., unequal. — L. *disparātus*, pp. of *disparāre*, 'to part, separate', fr. **dis-** and *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *disparate-ly*, adv., *disparate-ness*, n.

disparity, n., inequality. — F. *disparité*. See **dis-** and **parity.**

dispart, tr. and intr. v., to divide, separate. — OF. *despartir* (F. *départir*), fr. L. *dispartīre*, a collateral form of *dispertīre*, 'to divide, distribute', fr. **dis-** and *partīre*, 'to divide', fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** v., and cp. **depart.**

dispart, n., the difference between the semidiameters at the breech of a gun and at its muzzle. — Fr. prec. word.

dispatch, despatch, tr. v. — Sp.-Port. *despachar*, 'to hasten, speed', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and VL. **pactāre*, 'to fasten, fix', freq. of L. *pangere* (pp. *pactus*), 'to make firm, fasten', which is rel. to *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **dis-** and **pact** and cp. words there referred to. The correct spelling is *dispatch*. The spelling *despatch* is due to an error in Johnson's Dictionary. Cp. It. *dispacciare*, 'to dispatch', which is formed fr. **dis-** and VL. **pactiāre*, fr. L. *pactus*, pp. of *pangere* (see above). F. *dépêcher*, 'to dispatch', is not related to Sp.-Port. *despachar*, but derives fr. **dis-** and L. *-pedicāre* (in *impedicāre*), 'to catch in a trap', fr. *pedica*, 'shackle, fetter' (see *dépêche*).
Derivatives: *dispatch*, n. (q.v.), *dispatch-er*, n.

dispatch, despatch, n. — Sp.-Port. *despacho*, fr. *despachar*. See prec. word.

dispel, tr. v. — L. *dispellere*, 'to drive away, scatter', fr. **dis-** and *pellere*, 'to push, drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **appeal** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *dispell-er*, n.

dispensable, adj. — ML. *dispensābilis*, fr. L. *dispensāre*. See **dispense** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *dispensabil-ity*, n., *dispensable-ness*, n.

dispensary, n. — Prop. 'a place where medicines are weighed out'. See **dispense** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

dispensation, n. — F., fr. L. *dispēnsātiōnem*, acc. of *dispēnsātiō*, fr. *dispēnsātus*, pp. of *dispēnsāre*. See next word and **-ation.**
Derivative: *dispensatiŏn-al*, adj.

dispense, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *dispenser*, fr. L. *dispēnsāre*, 'to weigh out, pay out, distribute; to manage, regulate, control, impart', freq. of *dispendĕre* (pp. *dispēnsus*), 'to weigh out', fr. **dis-** and *pendĕre*, 'to weigh out, pay out; to consider, ponder'. See **pension** and cp. **spend.** Cp. also **spence.**
Derivatives: *dispensable* (q.v.), *dispens-er*, n.

dispeople, tr. v. — OF. *despeupler* (F. *dépeupler*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*), and *peupler*, 'to people, populate', fr. *peuple*, 'people'. See **dis-** and **people.**

disperse, tr. and intr. v. — F. *disperser*, fr. L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, 'to scatter, disperse', fr. **dis-** and *spargere*, 'to sprinkle, scatter, disperse, divide'. See **sparse** and cp. **asperse.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *spărgere*) to *ĕ* (in *di-spĕrgere*, *di-spĕrsus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *dispers-al*, n., *dispers-ed-ly*, adv., *dispers-ible*, adj., *dispers-ibil-ity*, n., *dispersion* (q.v.), *dispers-ive*, adj., *dispers-ive-ly*, adv., *dispers-ive-ness*, n.

dispersion, n. — F., fr. L. *dispersiōnem*, acc. of *dispersiō*, 'a scattering', fr. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dispirit, tr. v., to discourage. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **spirit.**
Derivatives: *dispirit-ed-ly*, adv., *dispirit-ed-ness*, n.

displace, tr. v. — OF. *desplacer* (F. *déplacer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*), and *placer*, 'to place'. See **dis-** and **place,** v.
Derivatives: *displace-ment*, n., *displac-er*, n.

displacency, n. — ML. *displacentia* (for L. *displicentia*), 'dissatisfaction', fr. **dis-,** L. *placēre*, 'to please'. See **displease** and **-ency.**

display, tr. v. — OF. *despleier* (F. *déployer*), 'to unfold', fr. L. *displicāre*, 'to unfold, scatter', fr. **dis-** and *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **plicate.** Cp. also **deploy.**
Derivatives: *display*, n., *display-ed*, adj., *display-er*, n.

displease, tr. v. — OF. *desplaisir*, fr. VL. **displacēre*, corresponding to L. *displicēre*, 'to displease', fr. **dis-** and *placēre*, 'to please'. See **please.**
Derivatives: *displeas-ed*, adj., *displeas-ed-ly*, adv., *displeas-ing*, adj., *displeas-ing-ly*, adv.

displeasure, n. — OF. *desplaisir* (F. *déplaisir*), infinitive used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. **pleasure.**
Derivative: *displeasure*, tr. v.

displume, tr. v., to deprive of feathers. — OF. *desplumer* (F. *déplumer*), fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *plume*, 'feather'. See **dis-** and **plume** and cp. **deplume, unplume.**

disport, n., diversion; amusement (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *desport*, fr. (*se*) *desporter*. See **disport,** v.

disport, intr. and tr. v., to amuse (oneself). — OF. (*se*) *desporter* 'to seek amusement', lit. 'to carry oneself in the opposite direction', fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *porter* (fr. L. *portāre*), 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and cp. **sport,** which is a doublet of *disport*.

Disporum, n., a genus of plants of the lily-of-the-valley family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and σπορά, 'seed' (see **spore**); so called in allusion to the two ovules in each cell.

dispose, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) *disposer*, fr. L. *dispōnere* (pp. *dispositus*), 'to dispose', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.
Derivatives: *dispos-able*, adj., *dispos-abil-ity*, n., *dispos-able-ness*, n., *dispos-al*, n., *dispos-ed*, adj., *dispos-ed-ly*, adv., *dispos-ed-ness*, n., *dispos-er*, n.

disposition, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *disposition*, fr. L. *dispositiōnem*, acc. of *dispositiō*, 'arrangement, management disposition', fr. *dispositus*, pp. of *dispōnere*, 'to place here and there, arrange, dispose', fr. **dis-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position.**
Derivatives: *disposition-al*, adj., *disposition-ed*, adj.

dispositive, adj. — F. *dispositif* (fem. *dispositive*), formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dispositus*, pp. of *dispōnere*. See **dispose.**

dispossess, tr. v. — OF. *despossessier*, *despossesser*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *possessier*, *possesser*, 'to possess'. See **dis-** and **possess.**
Derivatives: *dispossess-ion*, n., *dispossess-or*, n., *dispossess-ory*, adj.

dispraise, tr. v., to disparage; to blame. — OF. *despreisier*, *despreiser*, *despriser*, fr. VL. **dispretiāre*, corresponding to L. *dēpretiāre*, 'to undervalue, depreciate, disregard, make light of'. See **dis-** and **depreciate** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *dispraise*, n.

disprize, tr. v., not to prize, to despise. — OF. *despriser*. See prec. word.

disproof, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **proof,** on analogy of **disprove.**

disproportion. — F. See **dis-** and **proportion.**
Derivatives: *disproportion*, tr. v., *disproportion-al*, adj., *disproportion-al-ity*, n., *disproportion-al-ly*, adv., *disproportion-ate*, adj., *disproportion-ate-ly*, adv., *disproportion-ate-ness*, n.

disprove, tr. v. — OF. *desprover*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *pruver*, *prover* (F. *prouver*), 'to prove'. See **dis-** and **prove** and cp. words there referred to.

disputable, adj. — L. *disputābilis*, fr. *disputāre*. See **dispute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *disputabil-ity*, n., *disputable-ness*, n., *disputabl-y*, adv.

disputant, adj. and n. — L. *disputāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *disputāre*. See **dispute** and **-ant.**

disputation, n. — L. *disputātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'argument, debate, dispute', fr. *disputātus*, pp. of *disputāre*. See **dispute** and **-ation.**

disputatious, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *disputatious-ly*, adv., *disputatious-ness*, n.

disputative, adj. — Late L. *disputātīvus*, 'pertaining to a dispute', fr. L. *disputātus*, pp. of *disputāre*. See next word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *disputative-ly*, adv., *disputative-ness*, n.

dispute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *desputen*, *disputen*, fr. OF. *desputer*, *disputer* (F. *disputer*), fr. L. *disputāre*, 'to reckon up, calculate, examine, investigate, discuss, dispute', fr. **dis-** and *putāre*, 'to cut, trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See **putative** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *dispute*, n., *disput-er*, n.

disquisition, n., inquisition; examination. — L. *disquīsītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a search into, an inquiry', fr. *disquīsītus*, pp. of *disquīrere*, 'to inquire carefully', fr. **dis-** and *quaerere* (pp. *quaesītus*), 'to seek'. See **query** and **-ition.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *quaesītus*) to *ī* (in *dis-quīsītus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *disquisition-al*, adj.

disrate, tr. v., to reduce to a lower rating. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **rate,** 'amount'.

disrupt, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **disruption.**

disruption, n. — L. *disruptiō*, *dīruptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking asunder', fr. *disruptus*, *dīruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, *dīrumpere*, 'to break to pieces, break asunder, sever', fr. **dis-,** resp. **di-,** 'apart', and *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear'. See **rupture** and **-ion.**

disruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *disruptive-ly*, adv., *disruptive-ness*, n.

diss-, form of **disso-** before a vowel.

dissect, tr. v., to cut apart. — L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecāre*, 'to cut to pieces', fr. **dis-** and *secāre*, 'to cut; to cut off'. See **section.**
Derivatives: *dissect-ed*, adj., *dissect-ing*, adj., *dissection* (q.v.), *dissect-ive*, adj., *dissect-or*, n.

dissection, n. — L. *dissectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting to pieces', fr. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecāre*; see prec. word and **-ion.** The term *dissection* was introduced by the English philosopher, Baron Verulam Francis Bacon (1561-1626).
Derivative: *dissection-al*, adj.

disseize, disseise, tr. v., to deprive of seizing or possession (*law*). — OF. *dessaisir*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *saisir*, 'to seize'. See **dis-** and **seize** and cp. next word.

disseizin, disseisin, n., the act of disseizing (*law*). — Formed fr. **dis-** and **seizin.** Cp. prec. word.

dissemble, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. earlier *dissimule*, fr. OF. *dissimuler*, 'to dissemble', fr. L. *dissimulāre* (see **dissimulate**); influenced in form by **assemble, resemble.**
Derivative: *dissembl-er*, n.

disseminate, tr. v., to spread, scatter abroad. — L. *dissēminātus*, pp. of *dissēmināre*, 'to scatter seed, to spread abroad', fr. **dis-** and *sēmināre*, 'to sow', fr. *sēmen*, gen. *sēminis*, 'seed'. See **dis-, semen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

dissemination, n. — L. *dissēminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a scattering of seed, a sowing', fr. *dissēminātus*, pp. of *dissēmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

disseminator, n. — Late L. *dissēminātor*, 'one who scatters seed', fr. L. *dissēminātus*, pp. of *dissēmināre*. See **disseminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

dissension, n., disagreement. — F., fr. L. *dissēnsiōnem*, acc. of *dissēnsiō*, 'difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension', fr. *dissēnsus*, pp. of *dissentīre*. See **dissent** and **-ion.**

dissent, intr. v., to disagree. — L. *dissentīre*, 'to differ in sentiment, disagree, be unlike', fr. **dis-** and *sentīre*, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See **sense** and cp. **assent, consent, resent.**
Derivatives: *dissent*, n., *dissent-er*, n., *dissenting*, adj., *dissent-ing-ly*, adv.

dissentient, adj., dissenting. — L. *dissentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dissentīre*. See **dissent** and **-ient** and cp. **sentient.**

dissepiment, n., a partition, enclosure. — L. *dissaepimentum*, 'a partition', lit. 'that which separates', fr. *dissaepīre*, 'to part off, separate, divide', fr. **dis-** and *saepīre*, 'to hedge in, fence in, enclose'. See **septum** and **-ment.**

dissert, tr. v., to dissertate (*rare*). — L. *dissertus*, pp. of *disserere*, 'to examine, argue, discuss, discourse on', fr. **dis-** and *serere*, 'to join, bind together, connect'. See **series** and cp. **assert, insert.** Cp. also next word.

dissertate, intr. v., to discourse, discuss. — L. *dissertātus*, pp. of *dissertāre*, 'to discuss, argue, debate', freq. of *disserere* (pp. *dissertus*). See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

dissertation, n. — L. *dissertātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *dissertātus*, pp. of *dissertāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

disserve, tr. v., to serve ill. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **serve,** on analogy of F. *desservir*.

disservice, n., ill service. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **service,** on analogy of F. *desservice*.

dissever, tr. v., to sever, separate. — AF. *deseverer*, corresponding to OF. *dessevrer*, *desseverer*, fr. *des-* (fr. L. *dis-*) and *severer*, 'to separate'. See **dis-** and **sever.**

disseverance, n. — OF. *dessevrance*, fr. *dessevrer*. See **dissever** and **-ance** and cp. **severance.**

dissidence, n., dissent. — L. *dissidentia*, 'diversity, contrariety', fr. *dissidēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dissidēre*. See next word and **-ce.**

dissident, adj., dissenting; n., a dissenter. — L. *dissidēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dissidēre*, 'to sit apart, be remote from, be divided, be at variance, be unlike', fr. **dis-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *sĕdēre*) to *ĭ* (in *dis-sĭdēre*) see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.

dissilient, adj., bursting open (*bot.*) — L. *dissiliēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dissilīre*, 'to leap asunder, burst asunder', fr. **dis-** and *salīre*, 'to leap'. See **salient** and cp. **resilient, transilient.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *sālīre*) to *ī* (in *dis-sīlīre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

dissimilar, adj. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **similar,** on analogy of F. *dissimilaire*.
Derivatives: *dissimilar-ity*, n., *dissimilar-ly*, adv.

dissimilate, tr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *dissimilis*, 'unlike, different', on analogy of **assimilate.** See **dis-** and **similar.**
Derivatives: *dissimilat-ion*, n., *dissimilat-ive*, adj.

dissimilitude, n. — L. *dissimilitūdō*, 'unlikeness', fr. *dissimilis*, 'unlike', fr. **dis-** and *similis*, 'like'. See **similar** and **-tude** and cp. prec. word.

dissimulate, tr. v., to conceal, dissemble. — L. *dissimulātus*, pp. of *dissimulāre*, 'to disguise, hide, conceal, keep secret', lit. 'to pretend that a thing is not such as it really is', fr. **dis-** and *simulāre*, 'to imitate, assume, pretend'. See **simulate** and cp. **dissemble.**

dissimulation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *dissimulātiōnem*, acc. of *dissimulātiō*, 'a concealing, disguising, dissimulation', fr. *dissimulātus*, pp. of *dissimulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dissipate, tr. v., 1) to scatter; 2) to squander; intr. v., 1) to disappear; 2) to engage in frivolous pleasures. — L. *dissipātus*, pp. of *dissipāre*, 'to scatter, disperse; to destroy; to squander', fr. **dis-** and *-sipāre*, *-supāre*, 'to throw', fr. I.-E. base **sup-*, **swep-*, 'to throw, swing, shake', whence also Lith. *supù* (*supaũ*), *sùpti*, 'to swing, rock', OSlav. *sŭpǫ*, *suti*, 'to strew', and its iterative *sypati*, 'to shale', *ra-sypati*, 'to scatter', *svepiti sę*, 'to be shaken about, be tossed, agitated'. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *dissipat-ed*, adj., *dissipat-ed-ly*, adv., *dissipat-ed-ness*, n., *dissipat-er*, n., *dissipation* (q.v.), *dissipat-ive*, adj., *dissipator* (q.v.)

dissipation, n. — L. *dissipātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'dispersion, destruction', fr. *dissipātus*, pp. of *dissipāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dissipator, n. — L. *dissipātor*, 'a disperser, destroyer', fr. *dissipātus*, pp. of *dissipāre*. See **dissipate** and agential suff. **-or.**

disso-, before a vowel **diss-,** combining form meaning 'double'. — Gk. δισσο-, δισσ-, fr. δισσός, corresponding to Att. διττός, 'double', which stand for *διχ-ιός, and are rel. to δίχα, 'in two, asunder', δίς, 'twice'. See **di-,** 'two', and cp. **dicho-** and the first element in **dittography.**

dissociable, adj. — L. *dissociābilis*, 'separating, dividing, incompatible', fr. *dissociāre*. See **dissociate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *dissociabil-ity*, n., *dissociable-ness*, n.

dissocial, adj., unsocial. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **social.**

dissociate, tr. v., to separate. — L. *dissociātus*, pp. of *dissociāre*, 'to disjoin, disunite, to set at variance', fr. **dis-** and *sociāre*, 'to associate, unite', fr. *socius*, 'companion'. See **dis-** and **sociable** and cp. **disassociate.**

Derivatives: *dissociation* (q.v.), *dissociat-ive*, adj.

dissociation, n. — L. *dissociātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'separation', fr. *dissociātus*, pp. of *dissociāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dissogeny, n., reproduction in two different periods of maturity in the same individual (*zool.*) — Lit. 'double reproduction'. See **disso-** and **-geny.**

dissoluble, adj. — L. *dissolūbilis*, 'that which can be dissolved', from the stem of *dissolvere*. See **dissolve** and cp. **soluble.**

Derivatives: *dissolubil-ity*, n., *dissoluble-ness*, n.

dissolute, adj. — L. *dissolūtus*, pp. of *dissolvere*. See **dissolve.**

Derivatives: *dissolute-ly*, adv., *dissolute-ness*, n.

dissolution, n. — L. *dissolūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dissolving, destroying, interruption, dissolution', fr. *dissolūtus*, pp. of *dissolvere*. See **dissolve** and **-tion.**

Derivative: *dissolution-al*, adj.

dissolvable, adj. — Formed fr. **dissolve** with suff. **-able.** Cp. **dissoluble.**

Derivatives: *dissolvabil-ity*, n., *dissolvable-ness*, n.

dissolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dissolvere* (pp. *dissolūtus*), 'to loosen, disunite, dissolve, separate, abolish, destroy', fr. **dis-** and *solvere*, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See **solve** and cp. **absolve, resolve.**

Derivatives: *dissolv-er*, n., *dissolv-ing*, adj.

dissolvent, adj. and n. — L. *dissolvēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dissolvere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

dissonance, n. — F., fr. Late L. *dissonantia*, 'dissonance', fr. L. *dissonāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *dissonāre*. See **dissonant** and **-ce** and cp. **sonance** and words there referred to.

dissonant, adj. — F., fr. L. *dissonantem*, acc. of *dissonāns*, pres. part. of *dissonāre*, 'to disagree in sound; to disagree, differ', fr. **dis-** and *sonāre*, 'to sound'. See **sonant** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *dissonant-ly*, adv.

dissuade, tr. v. — L. *dissuādēre*, 'to advise against, oppose by argument, dissuade', fr. **dis-** and *suādēre*, 'to advise, recommend, persuade'. See **suasion** and cp. **assuage, persuade.**

dissuasion, n. — L. *dissuāsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an advice to the contrary', fr. *dissuāsus*, pp. of *dissuādēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dissuasive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dissuāsus*, pp. of *dissuādēre*. See **dissuade.**

Derivatives: *dissuasive-ly*, adv., *dissuasive-ness*, n.

dissyllabic, adj., having two syllables. — F. *dissyllabique*, formed with suff. *-que* fr. L. *disyllabus*, 'dissyllabic', fr. Gk. δισύλλαβος, fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two'), and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **syllable** and cp. **syllabic.** Cp. also **disyllabic,** which is the etymologically correct spelling.

Derivative: *dissyllabic-al-ly*, adv.

dissyllable, n., a word consisting of two syllables. — Formed fr. **di-,** 'two', and **syllable.** See prec. word.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical, adj., 1) asymmetrical; 2) symmetrical in opposite directions. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **symmetric,** resp. **symmetrical.**

dissymmetry, n., 1) absence of symmetry, asymmetry; 2) symmetry in opposite directions. — Formed fr. **dis-** and **symmetry.**

distaff, n. — ME. *distaf*, *dysestaf*, fr. OE. *distæf*, a compound lit. meaning 'a bedizened staff.' The first element of this compound is rel. to MLG. *dīse*, LG. *diesse*, 'a bunch of flax on a distaff', and to E. **dizen, bedizen.** The second element is identical with OE. *stæf*, 'staff'. See **staff.**

distain, tr. v. — ME. *disteinen*, fr. OF. *disteindre* (F. *déteindre*), 'to take the color out of', fr. VL. **distingere*, fr. **dis-** and L. *tingere*, 'to dye'. Cp. It. *stingere*, Sp. *desteñir*, and see **tinge.** Cp. also **stain,** which is a doublet of *distain*.

distal, adj., remote from the center of the body (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *distāre*, 'to stand apart', on analogy of words like *central*, *proximal*, etc. See **distant.**

Derivative: *distal-ly*, adv.

distance, n. — F., fr. L. *distantia*, 'distance, remoteness', fr. *distāns*, gen. *-antis*. See **distant** and **-ce.**

Derivative: *distance*, tr. v.

distant, adj. — F., fr. L. *distantem*, acc. of *distāns*, pres. part. of *distāre*, 'to stand apart, be remote, separate or distant', fr. **di-** 'apart', and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ant** and cp. **distal, equidistant.**

Derivatives: *distant-ly*, adv., *distant-ness*, n.

distemper, tr. v., to disturb. — OF. *destemprer*, 'to put out of order', fr. ML. *distemperāre*, of s.m., fr. **dis-** (in the privative sense of this prefix), and L. *temperāre*, 'to mingle in due proportion, combine properly, moderate, regulate', fr. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time'. See **temper** and cp. **distemper,** 'to coat with distemper'.

Derivative: *distemper*, n., disorder.

distemper, tr. v., to coat with distemper (*painting*). — OF. *destemprer*, later, with metathesis, *destremper*, 'to mix' (whence F. *détremper*, 'to dilute, dissolve, moisten, weaken, soften'), fr. ML. *distemperāre*, 'to mingle in exact proportion', fr. **dis-** (in the sense 'completely') and L. *temperāre*. See **distemper,** 'to disturb', and cp. **tempera.** Cp. also **distemper,** 'to disturb'.

Derivatives: *distemper*, a method of painting, tempera, *distemper-er*, n.

distend, tr. v., to expand. — L. *distendere*, 'to stretch out, swell out, extend', fr. **dis-** and *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *distend-er*, n.

distensible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. Late L. *distēnsus*, a collateral form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *destensibil-ity*, n.

distension, n., the same as *distention*. — Late L. *distēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *distēnsus*, collateral form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*. See **distention** and cp. **distensible.**

distention, n., expansion. — L. *distentiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a stretching out', fr. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*. See **distend** and **-ion** and cp. **distension.**

disthene, n., cyanite (*mineral.*) — F. *disthène*, lit. 'having two forces', fr. Gk. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and σθένος, 'strength' (see **sthenia**); so called in allusion to its different electrical properties in two different directions.

distich, n., a group of two lines (*pros.*) — L. *distichon*, fr. Gk. δίστιχον, neut. of δίστιχος, 'of two rows, two-ranked', fr. δι- (see **di-,** 'two') and στίχος, 'order, row, line, rank; verse', which is rel. to στείχειν, 'to go, march in order'. See **acrostic** and cp. words there referred to.

Distichlis, n., a genus of grasses, the spike grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δίστιχος, 'of two rows, two-ranked'. See prec. word.

distichous, adj., arranged in two rows (*bot.*) — L. *distichus*, fr. Gk. δίστιχος, 'of two rows'. See **distich.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivative: *distichous-ly*, adv.

distill, distil, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) *distiller*, fr. L. *dēstillāre*, later *distillāre*, 'to drip, trickle down, distill', fr. **de-,** resp. **di-,** 'apart' and *stillāre*, 'to drop, trickle', fr. *stilla*, 'drop'. See **still,** 'to distill', and cp. **still,** 'vessel'. Cp. also **instill.**

Derivatives: *distill-able*, adj., *distillate* (q.v.), *distillation* (q.v.), *distill-atory*, adj., *distill-ed*, adj., *distill-er*, n., *distill-ery*, n., *distill-ing*, n.

distillate, n., a product of distillation. — L. *dēstillātus*, *distillātus*, pp. of *dēstillāre*, *distillāre*, 'to drip down'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

distillation, n. — F., fr. Late L. *distillātiōnem*, acc. of *distillātiō*, fr. L. *distillātus*, pp. of *distillāre*. See **distill** and **-ation.**

distinct, adj. — L. *distinctus*, 'separate, distinct, decorated, adorned', pp. of *distinguere*. See **distinguish** and cp. **contradistinct.** Cp. also F. *distinct*, which also derives fr. L. *distinctus*.

Derivatives: *distinct-ive*, adj., *distinct-ive-ly*, adv., *distinct-ive-ness*, n., *distinct-ly*, adv., *distinct-ness*, n.

distinction, n. — F., fr. L. *distinctiōnem*, acc. of *distinctiō*, 'separation, division, distinction, discrimination', fr. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

distingué, adj., having an air of distinction. — F., 'distinguished', pp. of *distinguer*, fr. L. *distinguere*. See **distinguish.**

distinguish, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ish** fr. L. *distinguere*, 'to separate, distinguish, discriminate; to decorate, adorn; to mark by pauses, punctuate' (*gram.*), fr. **dis-** and I.-E. base **steig-*, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. *īnstinguere*, 'to incite, impel', *īnstīgāre*, 'to goad'. See **stick,** v., and cp. words there referred to. The suff. *-ish* in the verb *distinguish* (as well as in *extinguish*, *admonish*, *astonish*) is due to the influence of the numerous verbs in which this suff. is the equivalent of OF. and F. *-iss-*, and ultimately goes back to the Latin inchoative suff. *-īscere*; see verbal suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *distinguish-able*, adj., *distinguish-abil-ity*, n., *distinguish-able-ness*, n., *distinguish-abl-y*, adv., *distinguish-ed*, adj., *distinguish-ed-ly*, adv., *distinguish-er*, n., *distinguish-ing*, adj., *distinguish-ing-ly*, adv.

distort, tr. v. — L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquēre*, 'to turn different ways, twist, distort', fr. **dis-** and *torquēre*, 'to turn, twist, bend'. See **torque** and cp. **contort, extort, retort.**

Derivatives: *distort-ed*, adj., *distort-ed-ly*, adv., *distort-ed-ness*, n., *distort-er*, n.

distortion, n. — L. *distortiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a distorting, distortion', fr. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquēre*. See **distort** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *distortion-al*, adj., *distortionist* (q.v.)

distortionist, n., an acrobat who twists his body. — See **distortion** and **-ist** and cp. **contortionist.**

distract, tr. v. — L. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*, 'to pull apart, separate by force, tear to pieces; to perplex, distract', fr. **dis-** and *trahere*, 'to draw, pull'. See **tract,** 'region', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **distrait, distraught, strass,** 'refuse of silk'.

Derivatives: *distract-ed*, adj., *distract-ed-ly*, adv., *distract-er*, n., *distract-ible*, adj., *distract-ibil-ity*, n., *distract-ing-ly*, adv., *distraction* (q.v.), *distract-ive*, adj., *distract-ive-ly*, adv.

distraction, n. — L. *distractiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pulling apart, separating', fr. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*. See **distract** and **-ion.**

distrain, intr. v., to levy a distress upon (*law*). — ME. *distreinen*, fr. OF. *destraindre*, fr. L. *distringere*, 'to draw asunder, stretch out; engage,

detain', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *stringere*, 'to draw tight, to draw, bind or press together'. See **stringent** and cp. **strain,** v. Cp. also **distress, district.**

Derivatives: *distrain-ee*, n., *distrain-ment*, n., *distrain-or*, n., *distraint* (q.v.)

distraint, n., the act of distraining. — OF. *destrainte*, prop. fem. pp. of *destraindre*. See prec. word.

distrait, adj., absent-minded. — F., fr. L. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*. See **distract** and cp. next word.

distraught, adj., perplexed, bewildered. — ME. *distrauhte*, altered fr. *distract*, fr. L. *distractus*. See prec. word.

distress, n. — ME. *destress, distresse*, fr. OF. *destrece, destrecce* (F. *détresse*), fr. VL. **districtia*, 'narrowness, distress', fr. L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*. See **distrain,** and cp. **district.** Cp. also OProvenç. *destreissa*, 'distress', which is of the same origin.

Derivatives: *distress-ful*, adj., *distress-ful-ly*, adv., *distress-ful-ness*, n.

distress, tr. v. — OF. *destresser*, fr. VL. **districtiāre*, fr. **districtia*, 'distress'. See **distress,** n.

Derivatives: *distress-ed*, adj., *distress-ed-ly*, adv. *distress-ed-ness*, n.

distributable, adj. — Irregularly formed fr. L. *distribūtus*, pp. of *distribuere*. (The suff. **-able** should be added to the Latin present stem—and not to the past participle stem—of the respective verb.) See next word.

distribute, tr. and intr. v. — L. *distribūtus*, pp. of *distribuere*, 'to divide, distribute', fr. **dis-** and *tribuere*, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See **tribute** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *distributable* (q.v.), *distribut-ed*, adj., *distribut-ed-ly*, adv., *distribut-er*, n., *distribution* (q.v.), *distributive* (q.v.)

distribution, n. — F., fr. L. *distribūtiōnem*, acc. of *distribūtiō*, 'a division, distribution', fr. *distribūtus*, pp. of *distribuere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *distribution-al*, adj.

distributive, adj. — F. *distributif* (fem. *distributive*), fr. Late L. *distribūtīvus*, 'apportioning, distributive', fr. L. *distribūtus*, pp. of *distribuere*. See **distribute** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *distributive-ly*, adv., *distributive-ness*, n.

distributor, n. — L., fr. *distribūtus*, pp. of *distribuere*. See **distribute** and agential suff. **-or.**

district, n. — ML. *districtus*, prop. pp. of L. *distringere*, 'to draw asunder, stretch out; to engage, detain', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *stringere*, 'to draw'. See **distrain** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *district*, tr. v.

distrophy, n., defective nutrition (*med.*) — Medical L. *distrophia*, fr. **dys-** and Gk. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See **-trophy.**

distrust, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *dis-*, 'apart' (see **dis-**) and **trust,** a word of Scand. origin. The etymologically correct form is **mistrust,** in which both elements are Teutonic.

Derivatives: *distrust*, tr. v., *distrust-ful*, adj., *distrust-ful-ly*, adv., *distrust-ful-ness*, n.

disturb, tr. v. — ME. *destorben, destourben*, fr. OF. *destorber, desturber, destourber*, fr. L. *disturbāre*, 'to drive asunder, separate by violence, disturb, frustrate', fr. **dis-** and *turbāre*, 'to confuse, bewilder', fr. *turba*, 'uproar, confusion, crowd'. See **turbid** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *disturbance* (q.v.), *disturb-er*, n., *disturb-ing-ly*, adv.

disturbance, n. — OF. *destorbance, desturbance*, fr. *destorber, desturber*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

disulfate, also spelled **disulphate,** n., 1) a salt of disulfuric acid; 2) a bisulfate (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι- (see **di-**, 'two') and L. *sulpur, sulphur, sulfur*. See **sulfate.**

disulfide, also spelled **disulphide,** n., a compound in which two atoms of sulfur are united with another element or radical (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι-, (see **di-**, 'two') and L. *sulpur, sulphur, sulfur*. See **di-**, 'two', and **sulfide.**

disuse, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of OF. *desuser*, fr. **dis-** and the verb **use.** Cp. **misuse,** v.

disuse, n. — Formed fr. **dis-** and the noun **use.** Cp. **misuse,** n.

disyllabic, adj. — The etymologically correct spelling for **dissyllabic** (q.v.)

disyllable, n. — The etymologically correct spelling for **dissyllable** (q.v.)

dital, n., a fingerkey by which, in a harp guitar, the pitch can be raised a semitone (*music*). — Formed with suff. **-al** fr. It. *dito*, 'finger', fr. L. *digitus*. See **digit** and cp. **digital.**

ditch, n. — ME. *dich*, fr. OE. *dīc*, rel. to ON. *dīki*, 'dike, ditch', OS., OFris., MLG, *dīk*, MDu. *dijc*, Du. *dijk*, MHG. *dīch*, G. *Deich*, 'dike', MHG. *tīch*, G. *Teich*, 'pond' (F. *digue*, 'dike, dam', is a Dutch loan word). These words prob. meant orig. 'something cut out', and derive fr. I.-E. base **dhēig-*, 'to cut out', whence also L. *fīgere*, 'to fix, fasten, drive in', Lith. *diegiu, diegti*, Lett. *diêgt*, 'to prick, sting', Lith. *dýgstu, dýgti*, Lett. *dîgt*, 'to sprout, germ', Lith. *dygùs*, 'pointed', *dyglỹs*, 'thorn', OPruss. *deicktas*, 'place', orig. 'point' (for sense development cp. *point*) See **dike,** which is a doublet of *ditch*. See also **dig, finis, fix.**

Derivatives: *ditch*, tr. and intr. v., *ditch-er*, n., *ditch-ing*, n.

ditheism, n., belief in the existence of two gods. — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', and **theism.**

dithionic, adj., pertaining to a compound that contains two atoms of sulfur (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', and Gk. θεῖον, 'sulfur'. See **thio-** and **-ic** and cp. **thionic.**

dithyramb, n., 1) in ancient Greece, a song in honor of Bacchus; 2) any wildly emotional song. — L. *dithyrambus*, fr. Gk. διθύραμβος, 'poem in honor of Bacchus', a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. Cp. **triumph.** Cp. also *iamb*.

Derivative: *dithyramb-ic*, adj.

ditriglyph, n., a space between two columns of the Doric style (*archit.*) — Formed fr. **di-**, 'two', and **triglyph.**

ditrochee, n., a double trochee (*pros.*) — L. *ditrochaeus*, fr. Gk. διτρόχαιος, 'a double trochee', fr. δι- (see **di-**, 'double') and τρόχαιος, 'trochee'. See **trochee.**

dittamy, n. — The same as **dittany** (q.v.)

dittander, n., 1) the Cretan dittany; 2) the European pepperwort. — See next word.

dittany, n., an aromatic plant (*bot.*) — ME. *detane, detany*, fr. OF. *ditain, ditame, dictam(m)e* (F. *dictame*), fr. L. *dictamnum*, fr. Gk. δίκταμνον, which derives perh. fr. Δίκτη, name of a mountain in Crete. Cp. **Dictamnus, dittamy, dittander.**

ditto, n., the same (lit. the foresaid). — It., form used in Tuscany for literary It. *detto*, 'that which has been said (before)', pp. of *dire*, 'to say', fr. L. *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction** and cp. **dictum.**

dittography, n., the unintentional repetition of a letter or letters in writing. — Compounded of Gk. διττός, Att. var. of δισσός, 'double, twofold', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. For the first element see **disso-** and cp. words there referred to, for the second see **-graphy.**

Derivative: *dittograph-ic*, adj.

dittology, n., a twofold reading or interpretation. — Compounded of Gk. διττός, 'double, twofold', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and **-logy.**

ditty, n., a short song. — ME. *dite, ditee*, fr. OF. *ditie, dite*, fr. L. *dictātum*, 'anything dictated', prop. neut. pp. of *dictāre*, 'to say often, pronounce repeatedly', freq. of *dīcere* (pp. *dictus*), 'to say'. See **diction** and cp. **dictate, dight.**

Derivative: *ditty*, tr. and intr. v.

diuresis, n., excessive excretion of urine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. *διουρήσις, 'urination', fr. διουρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. διά, 'through', and οὐρεῖν, 'to make water', fr. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **dia-, urine** and **-esis,** and cp. next word.

diuretic, adj., increasing, or tending to increase the secretion of urine. — Late L. *durēticus*, fr. Gk. διουρητικός, 'pertaining to urine', fr. διουρεῦν, 'to pass urine'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *diuretic*, n., a diuretic drug. *diuretic-al-ly*, adv., *diuretic-al-ness*, n.

diurnal, adj., daily. — L. *diurnālis*, 'diurnal', fr. *diurnus*, 'daily', which is formed fr. *di-(ēs)*, 'day', with *-urnus*, an adj. suff. denoting time. This suffix is a contraction of orig. **ri-nos*, which derives fr. Gk. -ρινός, a suff. of the same meaning. (Cp. e.g. Gk. χειμερινός = L. *hībernus*, 'wintry'.) See **dies non** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. next word. Cp. also **journal,** which is a doublet of *diurnal*. Cp. also **journey, adjourn, sojourn.** For the suff. cp. *nocturnal, modern*.

Derivatives: *diurnal-ly*, adv., *diurnal-ness*, n.

diuturnal, adj., of long duration. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *diuturnus*, 'of long duration, lasting' (on analogy of *diurnus*, 'daily'), fr. *diū*, 'by day; a long time, a long while', which is rel. to *diēs*, 'day'. See **dies non.** For the suff. see prec. word.

diuturnity, n., long duration. — L. *diuturnitās*, fr. *diuturnus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

diva, n., a prima donna. — It., fr. L. *dīva*, 'a goddess', fem. of *dīvus*, 'divine'. See **divine.**

divagate, intr. v., to wander about. — L. *dīvagātus*, pp. of *dīvagārī*, 'to wander about', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *vagārī*, 'to wander, ramble'. See **vagary** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

divagation, n., a wandering about. — L. *dīvagātus*, pp. of *dīvagārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

divalence, n., bivalence (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

divalent, adj., bivalent (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. δι-, 'two, double', and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'. See **di-**, 'two', and **-valent.** The correct form of the word is **bivalent,** in which both elements are of Latin origin.

divan, n., 1) in Oriental countries, a council of state; 2) a court of justice; 3) a large low sofa. — Turk. *dīwān*, fr. Pers. *dīwān*, 'a royal court; a council of state', whence on the one hand, 'a convenient seat, couch', and on the other 'a register, an account book; a collection of poems' (whence also Arab. *dīwān*, It. *divano*, F. *divan*, etc.); rel. to Pers. *debīr, dibīr*, 'writer'. Cp. **dewan, dewanee, diwan, douane, aduana.**

divaricate, intr. and tr. v., to branch, diverge. — L. *dīvāricātus*, pp. of *dīvāricāre*, 'to stretch apart, spread asunder', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *vāricāre*, 'to spread the legs apart, to straddle', fr. *vāricus*, 'with bent feet, with feet spread apart, straddling', fr. *vārus*, 'bent, knock-kneed', fr. I.-E. base **wā-*, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. *varius*, 'different, changing, varying, various'. See **various** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **prevaricate.**

divaricate, adj., divergent. — L. *dīvāricātus*, pp. of *dīvāricāre*. See **divaricate,** v.

Derivatives: *divaricate-ly*, adv., *divaricate-ness*, n., *divaricat-ion*, n., *divaricat-or*, n.

dive, intr. v. — ME. *diven, duven*, fr. OE. *dȳfan*, 'to immerse', a weak transitive verb, causative of OE. *dūfan*, a strong intransitive verb meaning 'to sink, plunge, dive'; rel. to ON. *dȳfa*, 'to dip', and to E. **dip, deep, dove** (qq.v.)

Derivatives: *dive*, n., *div-er*, n.

diverge, intr. v., to move or be in different directions. — ModL. *dīvergere*, 'to go in different directions, to separate', fr. **di-** and L. *vergere*, 'to bend, incline, turn'. See **verge,** 'to bend', and cp. **converge.**

Derivatives: *divergence, divergent* (qq.v.), *diverg-ing*, adj., *diverg-ing-ly*, adv.

divergence, divergency, n. — ModL. *dīvergentia*,

fr. *dīvergēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** resp. **-cy.**

divergent, adj. — ModL. *dīvergēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *dīvergere*. See **diverge** and **-ent** and cp. F. *divergent*.
Derivative: *divergent-ly*, adv.

divers, adj. — ME. *divers, diverse*, fr. OF (= F.) *divers*, fr. L. *dīversus*, 'different, opposite, contrary, various', pp. of *dīvertere*, 'to turn or go in different ways'. See **divert.**

diverse, adj. — A var. of prec. word.
Derivatives: *diverse-ly*, adv., *diverse-ness*, n.

diversification, n. — See **diversify** and **-ation.**

diversiform, adj., differing in form. — Formed fr. L. *dīversus*, 'different', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **diverse** and **form,** n.

diversify, tr. v., to give variety to. — F. *diversifier*, lit. 'to make diverse', fr. ML. *dīversificāre*, which was formed fr. L. *dīversus*, 'different' and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **diverse** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *diversifi-ed*, adj., *diversifi-er*, n.

diversion, n. — ML. *dīversiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *dīversus*, pp. of *dīvertere*. See **divert** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *diversion-al*, adj.

diversity, n. — OF. *diversite* (F. *diversité*), fr. L. *dīversitātem*, acc. of *dīversitās*, 'difference, contrariety, contradiction', fr. *dīversus*, 'different'. See **diverse** and **-ity.**

divert, tr. v. — ME. *diverten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *divertir*, fr. L. *dīvertere*, 'to turn or go in different ways, part, separate', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **divorce.**
Derivatives: *divert-ing*, adj., *divert-ing-ly*, adv., *divert-ing-ness*, n.

diverticulum, n., a blind process of the intestinal canal (*anat.*) — L. *dēverticulum, dīverticulum*, 'byroad, bypass', fr. *dēvertere, dīvertere*, 'to turn away, turn aside (something)', fr. **de-**, resp. **di-**, 'apart', and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **divert.**
Derivatives: *diverticul-ar, diverticul-ate, diverticul-ated*, adjs.

Dives, n., the rich man in the parable Luke 16:19-31. — L. *dīves*, 'rich', rel. to *dīvus*, 'divine'. *Dīves* orig. meant 'favored by the gods'. For sense development cp. OSlav. *bogatŭ*, 'rich', fr. *bogŭ*, 'god'. See **divine** and cp. **Dis.**

divest, tr. v., to deprive. — Fr. earlier *devest*, fr. OF. *desvestir* (F. *dévêtir*), fr. ML. *disvestīre, dīvestīre*, fr. **dis-**, and L. *vestīre*, 'to clothe', fr. *vestis*, 'garment'. See **vest** and cp. **devest, invest.**
Derivatives: *divestiture* (q.v.), *divest-ment*, n.

divestiture, n. — Formed fr. **divest** on analogy of **investiture.**

divide, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *deviden, dividen*, fr. L. *dīvidere*, 'to force apart, separate, divide', fr. **di-**, 'apart', and I.-E. base **widh-*, 'to separate', whence also L. *vidua*, Goth. *widuwō*, OE. *widewe*, 'widow'. See **widow** and cp. **divisi, division; device, devise, individual.** I.-E. base **widh-* is probably compounded of base **wi-*, 'apart, asunder', and base **dhē-*, 'to place'. Acc dingly base **widh-*, lit. means 'to place apart'. See **with** and **do,** v.
Derivatives: *divide*, n., *divid-ed*, adj., *divid-ed-ly*, adv., *divid-ed-ness*, n., *dividend* (q.v.), *divid-er*, n., *divid-ing-ly*, adv.

dividend, n. — F. *dividende*, fr. L. *dīvidendum*, 'that which is to be divided', neut. of *dīvidendus*, gerundive of *dīvidere*, 'to divide'. See **divide.** For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

divi-divi, n., a small tree of S. America and W. India (*Caesalpinia coriaria*). — Sp. *dividivi*, from native name.

dividual, adj., separate, divisible. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *dīviduus*, 'separate, divisible', fr. *dīvidere*, 'to divide'. See **divide** and cp. **individual.**
Derivative: *dividual-ly*, adv.

divination, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *dīvīnātiōnem*, acc. of *dīvīnātiō*, 'the power of foreseeing, divination, prediction', fr. *dīvīnātus*, pp. of *dīvīnāre*. See **divine,** v., and **-ation.**

divine, adj. — ME. *devine, divine*, fr. OF. *devin*, fr. L. *dīvīnus*, 'pertaining to a deity' (whence also It., Sp. *divino*, Provenç. *devin*, Port. *adivinho*), fr. OL. *deivīnus*, fr. *deivos* (whence L. *deus*), 'a god'. See **deity.**
Derivatives: *divine*, n. (q.v.), *divine-ly*, adv., *divine-ness*, n.

divine, n. — OF. (= F.) *devin*, 'soothsayer', fr. VL. **dēvīnus*, dissimilated fr. L. *dīvīnus*, 'divine'. See **divine,** adj.

divine, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *divinen, devinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *deviner*, fr. VL. **dēvīnāre*, dissimilated fr. VL. *dīvīnāre*, 'to foresee, foretell, divine', lit. 'to be inspired by a god', fr. L. *dīvīnus*, 'divine'. Cp. OProvenç. *devinar, endevinar*, It. *indovinare*, Sp. *adivinar*, 'to foretell, divine, guess', and see **divine,** adj.
Derivatives: *diviner* (q.v.), *divin-ing*, n.

diviner, n. — ME. *devinour*, fr. OF. *devineor*, fr. L. *dīvīnātōrem*, acc. of *dīvīnātor*, 'soothsayer, diviner', fr. *dīvīnātus*, pp. of *dīvīnāre*. See **divine,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

divinity, n. — OF. *devinite* (F. *divinité*), fr. VL. **dēvīnitātem*, acc. of **dēvīnitās*, formed with vowel dissimilation fr. L. *dīvīnitās*, 'godhead, divinity', fr. *dīvīnus*. See **divine,** adj., and **-ity** and cp. **deity.**

divinize, tr. v., to deify. — F. *diviniser*, fr. L. *dīvīnus*, 'divine'. See **divine,** adj., and **-ize.**
Derivative: *diviniz-ation*, n.

divisi, adj., a direction for the players to divide themselves into two groups (*music*). — It., pl. of *diviso*, 'divided', fr. L. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide.**

divisible, adj. — Late L. *dīvīsibilis*, fr. L. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *divisibil-ity*, n., *divisible*, n., *divisible-ness*, n., *divisibl-y*, adv.

division, n. — ME. *devisioun, divisioun*, fr. OF. *devisiun, division* (F. *division*), fr. L. *dīvīsiōnem*, acc. of *dīvīsiō*, 'a division, separation', fr. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *division-al*, adj., *division-al-ly*, adv., *division-ary*, adj.

divisive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide.**
Derivatives: *divisive-ly*, adv., *divisive-ness*, n.

divisor, n. — L. *dīvīsor*, 'divider', fr. *dīvīsus*, pp. of *dīvidere*. See **divide** and agential suff. **-or.**

divorce, n. — ME., fr. F. *divorce*, fr. L. *dīvortium*, 'a separation, dissolution of marriage, divorce', fr. *dīvortere, dīvertere*, 'to turn different ways'. See **divert.**

divorce, tr. v. — F. *divorcer*, fr. *divorce*. See **divorce,** n.
Derivatives: *divorce-able*, adj., *divorc-ee*, n., *divorce-ment*, n., *divorc-er*, n., *divorc-ive*, adj.

divot, n., a piece of turf cut out with the club in making a stroke. — Of uncertain origin.

divulgate, tr. v., to make public. — L. *dīvulgātus*, pp. of *dīvulgāre*. See **divulge** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

divulgation, n. — Late L. *dīvulgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a publishing', fr. L. *dīvulgātus*, pp. of *dīvulgāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

divulge, tr. v., to make known; to disclose. — L. *dīvulgāre*, 'to spread among the people, publish, make known', formed fr. **di-**, 'apart, asunder', and *vulgāre*, 'to make known, spread abroad', fr. *vulgus*, 'the great mass, the multitude, people'. See **vulgus.**
Derivatives: *divulge-ment*, n., *divulg-ence*, n., *divulg-er*, n.

diwan, n. — A var. of **dewan.**

diwani, n. — A var. of **dewanee.**

dixie, also **dixy,** n., a kind of mess tin (*slang*). — Hind. *degchī*, 'a small kettle', fr. Pers. *degcha*, dimin. of *deg*, 'pot', which is rel. to Pahlavi *dēg*, 'pot', Arm. *dēz*, 'heap', and to OI. *déhmi*, 'I smear, anoint', fr. I.-E. base **dhēigh-*, **dhoigh-*, **dhigh-*, 'to form out of clay, to knead, form'. See **dough** and cp. next word.

dizdar, disdar, n., the warden of a castle. — Pers. *dizdār*, 'holder of a castle', fr. *diz*, 'castle', and *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is rel. to OPers. *didā*, 'castle', Avestic *daēza*, 'wall', Arm. *dēz*, 'heap'; see prec. word and cp. the second element in **paradise.** For the second element see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

dizen, tr. v., 1) to put flax on a distaff (*obsol.*); 2) to bedizen. — ME. *disen*, fr. MLG. *dīse*, 'a bunch of flax on a distaff'. See **distaff** and cp. **bedizen.**

dizzy, adj. — ME. *dusi, disi*, fr. OE. *dysig*, 'foolish', rel. to LG. *düsig*, 'dizzy', *dusel*, 'dizziness', Du. *duizelen*, 'to be dizzy', *duizelig*, 'dizzy', OHG. *dusīg, tusīg*, MHG. *dusec*, 'foolish', MLG. *dōre*, MDu. *dōr*, MHG. *tōre*, 'fool, deaf person', G. *Tor*, 'fool', OE. *dwæs*, MLG. *dwas*, Du. *dwaas*, 'foolish'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **dhewĕs-*, **dhwĕs-*, 'to breathe, smoke', whence also L. *furere*, 'to rage, be mad'. See **fury** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **doze.**
Derivatives: *dizzy*, tr. v., *dizzi-ly*, adv., *dizziness*, n.

do, tr., intr. and auxil. v. — ME. *don*, fr. OE. *dōn*, rel. to OS. *dūan*, OFris. *duā*, ODu. *duon*, Du. *doen*, OHG., MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, 'to do', fr. WTeut. base **dō-*, 'to do', orig. 'to put, place', corresponding to I.-E. base **dhō-*, **dhē-*, **dhᵉ-*, 'to put, place; to do, make', whence also OI. *dádhāti*, 'puts, places', *dhitíḥ*, 'the act of placing', *dhātár-*, 'creator', *dhátar-*, 'founder, originator', Toch. A *tā-*, *tas-*, *täs-*, B *tes-*, 'to place', Hitt. *dāi-*, *te-*, 'to place', *teḫḫi*, 'I place', Arm. *dnem*, 'I place', aor. *ed*, 'he placed', Gk. τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set', θέσις, 'a placing, setting', θήκη, 'case in which to put something', θέμα, 'that which is placed', θέμις, 'right, decree', θεσμός, 'law, rule, precept', lit. 'that which is laid down', θημών, θωμός, 'heap', θέμεθλα (pl.), Homeric θεμείλια (pl.), 'foundation', L. *facere*, 'to make, do', *-dere* in *ab-dere*, 'to hide, conceal', *con-dere*, 'to found, establish', *per-dere*, 'to lose, throw away, ruin', OSlav. *dějǫ, děti*, 'to place, lay', Lith. *dėti*, Lett. *dêt*, 'to place, put', OSlav. *o-dĕnŭ*, 'clothed, dressed', Gael. *dede*, 'placed'. Cp. **ado, deed, deem, doff, -dom, don,** v., **doom, dout, dup.** Cp. also **theme** and words there referred to. Cp. also **fact** and words there referred to. Cp. also **abdomen, abscond, condiment, Consus, dagoba, dam,** 'an earthbank', **family, fetial, hoard, perdition, recondite, sacerdotal, samadh, samadhi, sconce,** 'a metal bracket', **stridhana.** Cp. also the second element in **creed** and in **jubilate,** and the third element in **divide** and in **Ormazd.**
Derivatives: *do*, n., *do-able*, adj., *do-er*, n., *doing*, n.

do, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the first tone of the diatonic scale (*mus.*).

doab, n., a track of land between two rivers in India. — Pers.-Hind. *doāb*, lit. 'two waters', fr. *do*, 'two', and *āb*, 'water'. The first element is rel. to OI. *dvâu, dvá*, Avestic *dva*, 'two'; see **two.** The second element is rel. to OI. *ápaḥ, apáḥ*, Avestic *āp-*, 'water'; see **amnic.**

doat, v. — See **dote.**

dobbin, n., name for a farm horse. — Fr. PN. *Dobbin*, dimin. of *Dob*, a variant of *Rob*, which is a dimin. of **Robert** (q.v.)

doblon, n., an obsolete Spanish gold coin. — Sp. *doblon*. See **doubloon.**

dobra, n., any of several former Portuguese coins. — Port. *dobra*, lit. 'double', fr. *dobrar*, 'to double', fr. L. *duplāre*, 'to double' (see **double,** v.); so called because it was orig. the double of the *johannes*.

dobson, n., the hellgrammite. — Of uncertain origin.

docent, adj., teaching. — L. *docēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *docēre*, 'to teach'. See **docile** and **-ent.**

docent, n., 1) short for *privatdocent*; 2) lecturer in general. — See prec. word and cp. **privat-docent.**

Docetae, n. pl., a heretical sect (*Eccles. hist.*) — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Δοκηταί. See next word.

Docetism, n., heresy of the *Docetae*, who held that the body of Jesus was a phantom (*Eccles. hist.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Eccles. L. *Docētae*, fr. Gk. Δοκηταί, lit. 'believers', fr. δοκεῖν, 'to seem, have the appearance of, think, believe', whence δόξα (for δόκ-σα), 'opinion, glory', δόγμα, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, decree'. See **dogma.**

doch-an-doris, n., a stirrup cup. — Gael. *deoch-an-doruis*, lit. 'drink of the door', fr. *deoch*, 'drink', *an*, 'the', *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, 'door'. Gael. *dorus* derives fr. OCelt. **dvorestu-*, which is cogn. with Gk. θύρᾱ, L. *forēs* (pl.), 'door', OE. *dor*, 'door, gate'. See **door.**

dochmiac, adj., pertaining to the dochmius. — Gk. δοχμιακός, fr. δόχμιος. See next word.
Derivative: *dochmiac-al*, adj.

dochmius, n., a foot of five syllables (*pros.*) — L., fr. Gk. δόχμιος, lit. 'across, aslant', fr. δοχμός (prob. assimilated fr. *δαχμός), 'slantwise, sideways'; cogn. with OI. *jihmáḥ*, 'slanting, slantwise', which prob. stands for *žižhmá-*, a form assimilated fr. orig. **dižhmá-*.

docile, adj. — F., fr. L. *docilis*, 'easily taught, docile', fr. *docēre*, 'to teach, inform', orig. 'to cause somebody to receive something', fr. I.-E. base **dek̑-*, **dok̑-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **docent.** For the ending see suff. **-ile.**
Derivative: *docile-ly*, adv.

docility, n. — F. *docilité*, fr. L. *docilitātem*, acc. of *docilitās*, fr. *docilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

docimasy, n., a judicial inquiry into the character of aspirants for office or citizenship (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. δοκιμασίᾱ, 'assay, proving, examination', from the stem of δοκιμάζειν, 'to assay, prove, test', fr. δόκιμος, 'assayed, proved, genuine', prop. 'accepted', in gradational relationship to δέχεσθαι, 'to take, accept, to receive hospitably', and cogn. with L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to.

docimology, n., a treatise on the art of assaying metals, etc. — Compounded of Gk. δοκιμή, 'a test' (fr. δόκιμος, 'assayed, proved, genuine'), and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and **-logy.**

dock, n., enclosure for the repairing and loading of ships. — MLG. and MDu. *docke* (whence Du., Norw. *dok*, G. *Dock*). Prob. borrowed fr. Late L. **ductia*, 'aqueduct', fr. L. *dūcere*, 'to lead, conduct'. See **duct** and cp. **douche, conduit.**
Derivative: *duck*, tr. v., to bring (a ship) into a dock, *dock-age*, n., *dock-er*, n., *dockize* (q.v.)

dock, n., place for prisoner at his trial in a criminal court. — Flem. *dok*, *docke*, 'cage'.

dock, n., the common name of various species of the genus *Rumex*. — OE. *docce*, rel. to MDu. *docke-blaederen*, G. *Dockenblätter*, 'dock (the plant)', and to E. **dock,** 'fleshy part of a tail' (q.v.) Cp. the second element in **burdock, hardock.**

dock, n., solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail. — From an imitative, expressive base, appearing also in ON. *dokkr*, 'tail', *dokka*, 'bundle; girl', Fris. *dok*, 'bundle, knot', MLG. *docker*, Swed. *docka*, Dan. *dukke*, 'doll', OHG. *tocka*, *toccha*, MHG. *tocke*, of s.m., G. *Docke*, 'small column, bundle, skein, doll, smart girl'. Cp. **dock,** the plant.

dock, tr. v., to cut off, curtail. — Fr. prec. word.

docket, n., a memorandum. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *docket*, tr. v.

dockize, tr. v., to build docks (in a river or in a harbor). — A hybrid coined fr. **dock,** 'enclosure for ships', and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Docoglossa, n., a suborder of marine gastropods, the limpets (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δοκός, 'beam', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'; so called in allusion to the *beamlike* teeth, appearing on the *lingual* ribbon. The first element is rel. to Gk. δέχεσθαι, Att. δέχεσθαι, 'to take, receive', fr. I.-E. base **dek̑-*, **dok̑-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'; see **decent** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **gloss,** interpretation'.

doctor, n. — L. *doctor*, 'teacher, instructor', fr. *doctus*, pp. of *docēre*, 'to teach'. See **docile** and agential suff. **-or** and cp. **doctrine, document.**
Derivatives: *doctor*, tr. and intr. v., *doctor-al*, adj., *doctorate* (q.v.), *doctor-ess*, n., *doctor-ial*, adj., *doctor-ly*, adj.

doctorate, n. — ML. *doctōrātus*, fr. L. *doctor.* See **doctor** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

doctrinaire, n., an impractical person; adj., impractical. — F., orig. 'adherent of doctrines', formed fr. *doctrine* with suff. *-aire*. See **doctrine** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

doctrine, n. — F., fr. L. *doctrīna*, 'teaching, instruction', fr. *doctor*, 'teacher'. See **doctor** and subst. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*). Cp. **in-doctrinate.**
Derivatives: *doctrinaire* (q.v.), *doctrin-al*, adj., *doctrin-al-ly*, adv., *doctrin-ar-ian*, adj., *doctrin-ar-ian-ism*, n., *doctrin-ar-ian-ist*, n., *doctrin-ary*, adj., *doctrin-ari-ly*, adv., *doctrinar-ity*, n., *doctrin-ism*, n., *doctrin-ist*, n.

document, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *documentum*, 'lesson, example, pattern, proof', fr. *docēre*, 'to teach'. See **docile** and **-ment** and cp. **doctor, doctrine.**
Derivatives: *document-al*, adj., *document-ary*, adj., *document-ari-ly*, adv., *documentation* (q.v.)

documentation, n. — Late L. *documentātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *documentum*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

dodder, n., any of the parasitic plants of the genus Cuscuta. — ME. *doder*, rel. to MLG. *doder*, *dodder*, 'dodder', OS. *dodro*, 'yolk', OE. *dydring*, Du. *dooier*, OHG. *totoro*, MHG. *toter*, *tuter*, G. *Dotter*, 'yolk', and prob. also to next word. The *dodder* was prob. named from the color of its flower clusters which resembles that of yolk.

dodder, intr. v., to shake, quaver. — Rel. to dial. Norw. *dudra*, 'to quaver'. Cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *dodder-er*, n., *dodder-y*, adj.

doddered, adj., having lost the branches through age or decay. — Prob. from dial. *dod*, 'to poll', fr. ME. *dodden.*

dodeca-, before a vowel **dodec-,** pref. meaning 'twelve'. — Fr. Gk. δώδεκα, 'twelve', shortened fr. δυώδεκα, fr. δύο, 'two', and δέκα, 'ten'; cp. OI. *dvádasá*, Avestic *dvadasa-*, L. *duodecim*, Umbr. *desenduf*, 'twelve'. See **dual** and **deca-** and cp. **duodecim-.**

dodecagon, n., a plane figure with twelve angles and twelve sides (*geom.*) — Gk. δωδεκάγωνον, lit. 'having twelve angles', fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve', and γωνίᾱ, 'corner, angle'. See **dodeca-** and **-gon.**

dodecahedron, n., a solid figure with twelve faces (*geom.*) — Gk. δωδεκάεδρον, lit. 'having twelve faces', fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve', and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat, chair, bench; side, face'. See **dodeca-** and **-hedral.**

dodecasyllabic, adj., having twelve syllables. — See **dodeca-** and **syllabic.**

dodecasyllable, n., a word of twelve syllables. — See **dodeca-** and **syllable.**

Dodecatheon, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (*bot.*) — L. *dōdecatheon*, 'primrose', fr. Gk. δωδεκάθεον, a name coined by Pliny fr. δώδεκα, 'twelve', and θεός, 'god'; see **dodeca-** and **theo-.** *Dodecatheon* prop. denotes the plant that is under the care of the twelve greater gods.

dodge, intr. v., to move to and fro; tr. v., to elude. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *dodge*, n., *dodg-er*, n., *dodg-ery*, n., *dodg-y*, adj., *dodg-i-ly*, adv., *dodg-i-ness*, n.

dodo, n., an extinct large bird. — Port. *doudo*, lit., 'stupid'.

doe, n., female of the fallow deer. — ME. *do*, fr. OE. *dā* (whence Dan. *daa*), prob. a Celtic loan word; cp. Co. *da*, 'fallow deer', OIr. *dam*, 'ox', *dam allaid*, 'stag' (prop. 'wild ox'), W. *dafad*, 'sheep', which are prob. cogn. with Gk. δαμάλης, 'young steer', δαμάλη, δάμαλις, 'young cow, heifer' (L. *damma*, *dāma*, 'fallow deer, buck, doe', is prob. borrowed fr. Celtic); cp. **Dama.** These animal names are prob. connected with I.-E. base **domā-*, 'to tame' and orig. denoted 'tamed animals'; see **tame.**

doff, tr. v. — Contracted fr. **do** and **off.** Cp. **don,** v. **dout, dup.**

dog, n. — ME. *dogge*, fr. OE. *docga*, of uncertain origin; F. *dogue*, Du. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Swed. *dogg*, 'mastiff', are E. loan words. Cp. **doggerel.**
Derivatives: *dog*, tr. v., *dogg-ed*, adj., *dogg-ed-ly*, adv., *dogg-ed-ness*, n., *dogg-ery*, n., *dogg-y*, adj., *dogg-i-ly*, adv., *dogg-i-ness*, n., *dogg-ish*, adj., *dogg-ish-ly*, adv., *dogg-ish-ness*, n.

dogana, n., a customhouse in Italy. — It., fr. Arab. *dīwān*, fr. Pers. *dīwān*, 'register, office; council; customhouse; collection of books'. See **divan** and cp. **aduana, douane.**

dogaressa, n., wife of the doge. — It., formed fr. *doge* with suff. *-essa*. See **doge** and **-esse.**

dogate, n., the office of a doge. — F. *dogat*, fr. It. *dogato*, fr. L. *dūcātus*, 'military leadership, command', fr. *dux*, gen. *ducis*, 'leader'. See **doge** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

dogbane, n., also **dog's bane,** a perennial plant. — So called because it was supposed to be poisonous to dogs.

dog'berry, n. — Compounded of **dog** and **berry,** prop. 'berry fit for dogs'.

Dogberry, n., a blundering constable or official. —Fr. *Dogberry*, a self-satisfied, blundering constable in Shakepeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.*
Derivatives: *Dogberry-dom*, n., *Dogberry-ism*, n.

doge, n., the chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. — F., fr. Venetian It. *doge*, fr. L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*, 'leader'; see **duke.** In literary Italian L. *ducem* became *duce*. Cp. **dogaressa, dogate.**

dogger, n., a kind of fishing boat. — ME. *doggere*, of uncertain origin.

doggerel, n., bad poetry. — Prob. a derivative of **dog,** used contemptuously. Cp. *dog rime*, *dog Latin.*
Derivative: *doggerel*, adj.

dogma, n., a tenet. — L., fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree', fr. δοκεῖν, 'to seem, have the appearance of, think, believe', whence also δόξα (for δόκ-σα), 'opinion, glory', fr. I.-E. base **dek̑-*, **dok̑-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

dogmatic, also **dogmatical,** adj., 1) pertaining to a dogma; 2) opinionated. — Late L. *dogmaticus*, fr. Gk. δογματικός, 'pertaining to doctrines', fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος. See **dogma** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *dogmatic-al-ly*, adv., *dogmat-ics*, n., *dogmatism*, *dogmatist*, n., *dogmatize* (qq. v.)

dogmatism, n., dogmatic assertion of opinion. — F. *dogmatisme*, fr. ML. *dogmatismus*, fr. L. *dogma*, gen. *-atis*, fr. Gk. δόγμα, gen. -ατος. See **dogma** and **-ism.**

dogmatist, n., a dogmatic person. — F. *dogmatiste*, fr. ML. *dogmatista*, fr. Gk. δογματιστής, from the stem of δογματίζειν. See **dogmatize** and **-ist.**

dogmatize, intr. v., to speak or write dogmatically; tr.v., to express dogmatically. — F. *dogmatiser*, fr. ML. *dogmatizāre*, fr. Gk. δογματίζειν, 'to lay down an opinion', fr. δόγμα, gen. δόγματος. See **dogma** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *dogmatiz-ation*, n., *dogmatiz-er*, n.

doily, also **doiley, doyly,** n., an ornamental napkin. — Named after *Doily* or *Doyley*, a London draper, who flourished in the early years of the 18th cent.

doit, n., a coin of trifling value. — MDu. *duit, deyt, doyt* (Du. *duit*), rel. to G. *Deut*, Dan. *døjt*, ON. *þveit(i)*, 'a coin of trifling value'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'a piece cut off'. They are rel. to ON. *þveita*, 'to hew'. See **thwaite** and cp. **whittle.**

doited, adj., stupid (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin.

dolabriform, adj., shaped like an axe (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed fr. L. *dolābra*, 'mattock, pickax', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. The first element lit. means 'an instrument for hewing', and is formed fr. L. *dolāre*, 'to hew' (with I.-E. instrumental suff. **dhro-*); see **dole,** grief'. For the second element see **form,** n.

dolce, adj., sweetly (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *dulcis*, 'sweet'. See **dulcet.**

dolce far niente, delightful idleness. — It., lit. 'sweet doing nothing'. For the first word see **dolce.** It. *fare, far*, 'to do', derives fr. L. *facere*, whence also F. *faire;* see **fact.** It. *niente*, 'nothing', comes fr. Late L. *nec entem*, lit. 'not a being', fr. L. *nec*, 'neither, nor', and *entem*, acc. of *ēns*, 'being', pres. part. of *esse*, 'to be'. See **ens, entity.** Cp. OProvenç. *nien*, OF. *neient, noient, nient* (F. *néant*), 'nothing', which also derive fr. Late L. *nec entem.*

doldrums, n.pl., dullness. — Perh. rel. to **dull.**

dole, n., a small portion. — ME. *dol*, fr. OE. *dāl*, 'part, portion', rel. to *dǣl*, of s.m. See **deal,** 'part'.

dole, usually *dole out*, tr. v., to deal out. — Fr. prec. word.

dole, n., grief (*archaic* and *poet.*) — ME., fr. OF. *dol, doel, deol* (F. *deuil*), 'sorrow, grief, mourning', fr. Late L. *dolus*, 'sorrow (whence also It. *duolo*, OProvenç. *dol*, 'sorrow, grief'; mourning'), fr. L. *dolēre*, 'to suffer pain, grieve, be afflicted, deplore, lament', fr. I.-E. base **del-*, **dol-*, 'to split, cut, carve', whence also OI. *dálati*, splits, bursts', *dāláyati*, 'causes to burst', *dalam*, 'part, piece', Arm. *tal*, 'impression, sign', Gk. δαίδαλος, 'cunningly made', δαιδάλλειν, 'to work cunningly or skillfully', L. *dōlium*, 'a very large jar, vessel', *dolāre*, 'to hew with an ax', Russ. *dolja*, 'part', Lith. *dalis*, 'part, destiny', Lith. *dalìju, dalýti*, Lett. *dalît*, 'to divide', ON. *tal*, OE. *talu*, 'number' (prop. '*incision* in the tally'), OIr. *delb*, 'figure, form', Toch. A *tālo*, B *tallāwo*, 'miserable, wretched'. The original meaning of L. *dolēre* was 'to be torn'. For sense development cp. E. *heart-rending.* Cp. **condole, dolabriform, dole,** 'guile', **dolent, dolente, Doliolum, dolium, dolor, dolorous, indolent.** Cp. also **daedal, dal, deleterious, taal, tale, talk, toll, Zoll.**
Derivatives: *dole-ful*, adj., *dole-ful-ly*, adv., *dole-ful-ness*, n.

dole, n., guile. — L. *dolus*, 'guile, deceipt, deception', cogn. with or borrowed fr. Gk. δόλος, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base **del-*, 'to aim at', which is prob. identical with base **del-*, 'to split, cut, carve'. See **dole,** 'grief', and cp. **dolerite, dolose, sedulous, subdolous.**

dolent, adj., sorrowful. — F., fr. L. *dolentem*, acc. of *dolēns*, pres. part. of *dolēre*, 'to suffer pain'. See **dole,** 'grief', and **-ent.**
Derivative: *dolent-ly*, adv.

dolente, adj., sorrowful (*musical direction*). — It., pres. part. of *dolere*, fr. L. *dolēre*. See prec. word.

dolerite, n., a coarse form of basalt (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. δολερός, 'deceptive', fr. δόλος, 'deceipt' (see **dole,** 'guile'); so called because easily confused with *diorite*. Cp. **dolose.**

dolicho-, before a vowel **dolich-,** combining form meaning 'long'. — Gk. δολιχο-, δολιχ-, fr. δολιχός, 'long', rel. to ἐν-δελεχής, 'continued; constant', and cogn. with OI. *dīrghá-ḥ*, 'long', Avestic *darega-*, Hitt. *daluga-*, 'long', Hitt. *dalugashti*, 'length', L. *in-dulgēre*, 'to indulge', lit., 'to be long-suffering', Goth. *tulgus*, 'firm, steadfast', OE. *tulge*, 'firmly', OS. *tulgo*, 'very, much', OSlav. *dlŭgŭ*, 'long', Lith. *ilgas*, Lett. *ilgs*, OPruss. *ilgi*, of s.m. Cp. **indulge.** For connection with L. *longus* see **long,** adj.

dolichocephalic, also **dolichocephalous,** adj., having a relatively long head. — Lit., 'long-headed', fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long', and κεφαλή, 'head'; see **dolicho-** and **cephalic,** resp. **-cephalous.** The term *dolichocephalic* was introduced into anthropology by the Swedish anatomist and anthropologist Anders Adolf Retzius (1796-1860).

Dolicholus, n., the same as *Rhynchosia* (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long' (see **dolicho-**), and the Latin dimin. suff. *-olus* (see **-ole**). The correct form is *Dolichidium*, which is formed fr. δολιχός with the Greek dimin. suff. -ίδιον (see *-idium*).

Dolichos, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δολιχός, 'long; name of a kind of pulse'. See **dolicho-.**

Doliidae, n. pl., a family of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Dolium** with suff. **-idae.**

Doliolum, n., a genus of tunicates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *dōliolum*, 'a small cask', dimin. of *dōlium*. See **dolium.**

dolium, n., a very large cask or jar. — L. *dōlium*, rel. to *dolāre*, 'to hew', fr. I.-E. base **del-*, **dol-*, 'to split, cut, carve'. See **dole,** 'grief', and cp. the first element is **dolabriform.**

Dolium, n., a genus of large mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *dōlium*. See prec. word.

Doll, fem. PN. — A shortened form of **Dorothy.**

doll, n., a child's toy. — Fr. prec. word.
Derivatives: *doll-ish*, adj., *doll-ish-ly*, adv., *doll-ish-ness*, n., *dolly* (q.v.)

dollar, n. — LG. *dāler*, fr. G. *Taler*, abbreviation of *Joachimstaler*, fr. *Joachimstal* (lit. 'Valley of Joachim') in Bohemia; so called from the piece of money first coined there in 1519. Cp. Du. *daalder*, Dan., Swed. *daler*, It. *tallero* (whence Hung. *tallér*), which all are German loan words, and see **taler.** For the etymology of G. *Tal* see **dale.**

dollop, n., a coarse lump. — Of unknown origin.

dolly, n., 1) pet name for a doll; 2) name for various devices suggestive of a doll. — Formed fr. **doll** with dimin. suff. **-y.**
Derivative: *dolly*, tr. v.

dolly, n., an offering of fruit, flowers, etc. (*India*). — Hind. *ḍālī*, lit. 'branch, basket, tray, that which is offered on a tray', fr. OI. *dā́ru-*, 'piece of wood, wood, wooden implement', which is rel. to *dru-*, 'wood', *drumáḥ*, 'tree'. See **tree** and cp. **dryad.** Cp. also **dinghy.**

Dolly Varden, a fantastic style of woman's dress. — From a character in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

dolman, n., a long Turkish robe; a kind of jacket worn by hussars. — F., fr. G. *Dolman*, fr. Hung. *dolmány*, fr. Turk. *dōlāmān*, the red cloak of the Janizaries.

dolmen, n., a large flat monumental stone. — F., lit. 'a table of stone', fr. Bret. *taol, tōl*, 'table', a loan word fr. L. *tabula*, 'board, plank' (see **table**), and Bret. *maen, mēn*, 'stone', which is rel. to W. *maen*, Co. *mēn*, 'stone'. Cp. the first element in **menhir.**

dolomite, n., a kind of rock (*mineral.* and *petrogr.*) — Named after the French geologist and mineralogist Déodat de *Dolomieu* (1750-1801). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *dolomit-ic*, adj., *dolomit-ize*, tr. v., *dolomit-iz-ation*, n.

dolor, dolour, n., grief, mourning. — OF. *dolor, dolur, dolour* (F. *douleur*), fr. L. *dolōrem*, acc. of *dolor*, 'pain, distress, grief, affliction', fr. *dolēre*, 'to suffer pain'. See **dole,** 'grief'.

doloroso, adj., sorrowful (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *dolōrōsus*. See **dolorous.**

Dolores, fem. PN. — Sp., shortened fr. María de los *Dolores*, lit. 'Mary of the sorrows', pl. of *dolor*, fr. L. *dolor*, 'pain, sorrow'. See **dolor** and cp. *Mercedes.*

dolorous, adj. — OF. *dolorous, doleros, doloreus* (F. *douloureux*), fr. Late L. *dolōrōsus*, 'painful, sorrowful', fr. L. *dolor*. See **dolor** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *dolorous-ly*, adv., *dolorous-ness*, n.

dolose, adj., with evil intent (*law*). — L. *dolōsus*, 'deceitful', fr. *dolus*. See **dole,** 'guile', and cp. **dolerite.**

dolphin, n. — ME. *delphin, delfyn*, fr. OF. *daulphin, dalfin* (F. *dauphin*), fr. ML. *dalfīnus*, fr. L. *delphīnus, delphīn*, fr. Gk. δελφίς, gen. δελφῖνος, 'dolphin', which is rel. to δελφύς, 'womb'; the animal is so called in allusion to the womb of the female. For the etymology of δελφύς see **adelpho-.** Cp. **dauphin, Delphinium.**

dolt, n., a stupid fellow. — ME. *dult*, lit. 'dulled', fr. *dul*, 'dull'. See **dull** and verbal suff. **-t.**
Derivatives: *dolt-ish*, adj., *dolt-ish-ly*, adv., *dolt-ish-ness*, n.

dom, n., 1) a title once given to certain Roman Catholic dignitaries; 2) a Portuguese title equivalent to the Spanish title *don*. — Port. *dom*, which, like Sp. *don*, It. *donno*, derives fr. L. *dominus*, 'master, lord', orig. 'master of a house', fr. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome,** 'building', and cp. **dominus** and words there referred to.

-dom, suff. denoting 1) dignity, rank or position, as in *kingdom, earldom;* 2) state or condition, as in *freedom;* 3) members of a group collectively, as in *officialdom.* — ME., fr. OE. *-dōm*, fr. *dōm*, 'judgment, authority'; rel. to OS. *-dōm*, ON. *dōmr*, MDu. *-doem*, Du. *-dom*, OHG., MHG. *-tuom*, G. *-tum*. See **doom.**

domain, n. — F. *domaine*, 'domain, estate', fr. OF. *demaine*, fr. L. *dominium*, 'property, right of ownership', fr. *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **dome,** 'building', and cp. **dominus** and words there referred to. F. *domaine* was influenced in form by ML. *domānium*, 'domain, estate', which itself derives fr. OF. *demaine.*

domanial, adj., pertaining to a domain. — F., fr. ML. *domānium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

dome, n., a building, palace. — F. *dôme*, fr. It. *duomo*, 'a cathedral church', fr. L. *domus*, 'house' (in *domus Deī*, 'house of God'), whence *dominus*, 'master, lord', lit. 'master of the house', *domāre*, 'to tame', lit. 'to accustom to the house'. L. *domus* is cogn. with Gk. δόμος, OI. *dámaḥ*, 'house', Gk. δῶμα (prob. for **dōm-m*), 'house, chief room, housetop', OSlav. *domŭ*, 'house', *doma*, 'at home', *domov*, 'home', Arm. *tun* prob. for **dō(m)-m*, 'house', the first element in Gk. δεσ-πότης (for **dems-potā*), 'despot', lit. 'lord of the house', δά-πεδον (for **dm̥-pedom*), 'ground about a house', and in Lith. *dim-stis* (for **dm̥-sto-*), 'estate, yard', and the second element in Gk. ἔν-δον (fr. ἐν, 'in', and **dom*), 'within', lit. 'in the house'; fr. I.-E. **dĕm-*, **dōm-*, **dm̥-*, **dm-*, 'house'. These words possibly meant orig. 'building', and are cogn. with Gk. δέμειν, 'to build'. Cp. **tame, timber.** Cp. also **adamant, belladonna, dam,** 'a female parent', **dama, dame, damoiseau, damsel, dan,** title, **danger, daunt, demesne, demijohn, despot, diamond, doe, dom, domain, domestic, Domicella, domicile, dominate, domineer, Dominic, dominion, domino, dominus, don,** 'title', **donjon, duenna, dungeon, endo-, duomo, Hippodamia, indomitable, madam, madame, major-domo, vidame.** Cp. also **toft.**
Derivatives: *dome*, tr. and intr. v., *dom-ed*, adj.

dome, n., cupola. — F. *dôme*, fr. OProvenç. *doma*, fr. Gk. δῶμα, 'house, chief room, housetop'. See **dome,** 'building'.

domesday, n. — Ancient form of **doomsday.**

Domesday (Book), the record of the Great Inquest of the lands of England made by the order of William the Conqueror in 1086. — OE. *dōmesdæg*, lit. 'day of judgment'. See **doomsday.**

domestic, adj. — F. *domestique*, fr. L. *domesticus*, 'pertaining to the house, private', fr. *domus*, 'house, home'; see **dome,** 'building'. The form *domesticus* is enlarged fr. **domestis*, which was formed on analogy of *agrestis*, 'pertaining to land' (fr. *ager*, 'land').
Derivatives: *domestic*, n., *domestic-al-ly*, adv., *domestic-ity*, n.

domesticable, adj. — ML. *domesticābilis*, fr. *domesticāre*. See next word and **-able.**

domesticate, tr. v., to tame. — ML. *domesticātus*, pp. of *domesticāre*, 'to tame', lit. 'to make domestic', fr. L. *domesticus*. See **domestic** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *domesticat-ion*, n.

domett, n., a kind of cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen. — Of unknown origin.

domic, domical, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a dome. — Formed fr. **dome** with suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Domicella, n., a genus of parrots (*ornithol.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome,** 'building'.

domicile, n., home. — F., fr. L. *domicilium*, 'dwelling, abode', prob. formed fr. **domi-coliom*, lit. 'house to dwell in', fr. *domus*, 'house', and the stem of *colere*, 'to till (the ground), to dwell, inhabit'. See **dome,** 'building', and **colony.**
Derivatives: *domicile*, v., *domiciliary* (q.v.), *domicili-ate*, v., *domiciliat-ion*, n.

domiciliary, adj. — ML. *domiciliārius* (whence also F. *domiciliaire*), fr. L. *domicilium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

dominance, dominancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

dominant, adj. and n. — F., fr. L. *dominān*s, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *dominārī*. See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *dominant-ly*, adv.

dominate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *dominātus*, pp. of *dominārī*, 'to rule, reign, dominate', fr. *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **dominus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *domination* (q.v.), *dominat-ive*, adj., *dominator* (q.v.)

domination, n. — F., fr. L. *dominātiōnem*, acc. of *dominātiō*, 'lordship, dominion, domination', fr. *dominātus*, pp. of *dominārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dominator, n. — F. *dominateur*, fr. L. *dominātōrem*, acc. of *dominātor*, 'ruler', fr. *dominātus*, pp. of *dominārī*. See **dominate** and agential suff. **-or.**

domineer, intr. v. — Du. *domineren*, fr. F. *dominer*, fr. L. *dominārī*, 'to rule' (see **dominate**); first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: ***domineer-ing*, adj., *domineer-ing-ly*, adv.**

Dominic, masc. PN. — L. *dominicus*, 'pertaining to a lord', fr. *dominus*. See **dominus.**

dominical, adj. — ML. *dominicālis*, 'pertaining to a master or lord', fr. L. *dominicus*, of s.m., fr. *dominus*. See **dominus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Dominican, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Dominicānus*, fr. *Dominicus*, Latinized name of *Domingo* de Guzmán (Santo Domingo), the founder of this order of monks. For the origin of the Latin name *Dominicus* see **Dominic.**

dominie, n., 1) a schoolmaster (*Scot.*); 2) a clergyman. — L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **dominus.**

dominion, n. — Obsol. F. *dominion*, fr. ML. *dominiōnem*, acc. of *dominiō*, corresponding to L. *dominium*. See next word and **-ion.**

dominium, n., ownership (*law*). — L., 'property, right of ownership, domain', fr. *dominus*. See **dominus** and cp. **condominium.** Cp. also **danger, dungeon.**

domino, n., a robe with hood. — F., fr. VL. *dominō*, dat. or abl. of *dominus*, 'lord, master'. See **dominus.**
Derivative: *domino-ed*, adj.

domino, n., name of the game played with 28 pieces of bone or ivory. — F., fr. It. *domino*, 'master, lord', fr. L. *dominus* (see next word); prob. so called because he who has first disposed his pieces becomes 'the master'. Cp. prec. word.

dominus, n., master. — L., 'master, lord', lit. 'master of the house', formed with *-nus* (for I.-E. **-no-*), a suff. denoting ownership or relation, fr. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome,** 'building', and cp. **dame, damoiseau, demoiselle, dom, dominate, domineer, Dominic, dominie, dominion, domino, don,** 'a title', **Dona, Doña, donzella, duenna.** Suff. **-no-* appears also in Gk. κοίρανος, 'ruler, commander' (fr. **κοίρᾱ*, 'army'). For the suff. cp. also *tribune*.

don, n., a Spanish title. — Sp., fr. L. *dominus*, 'lord'. See **dominus** and cp. **dom.**
Derivative: *donnish* (q.v.)

don, tr. v. — Contracted fr. **do** and **on.** Cp. **doff, dout, dup.**

Dona, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to Sp. *Doña*. — Port., fr. L. *domina*. See next word.

Doña, n., a Spanish title given to a married woman. — Sp., 'lady, madam', fr. L. *domina*, 'mistress', fem. of *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **dominus** and cp. **dame** and words there referred to.

Donald, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. Gael. *Domhnall*, lit. 'world ruler'.

donate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **donation.** Cp. *orate*.

donation, n. — F., fr. L. *dōnātiōnem*, acc. of *dōnātiō*, 'a presenting, giving', fr. *dōnātus*, pp. of *dōnāre*, 'to present, bestow, donate', fr. *dōnum*, 'gift, present, offering, sacrifice', which is rel. to Umbr. *dunu(m)*, and cogn. with OI. *dānam*, of s.m., OSlav. *danĭ*, 'tribute', Lith. *duonis*, 'gift', OIr. *dān*, 'gift, endowment, talent', W. *dawn*, 'gift', fr. I.-E. base **dō-nom*, 'gift, a collateral form of **dō-rom*, whence Arm. *tur*, Gk. δῶρον, OS. *darŭ*, 'gift', *darovati*, 'to present'. All these words ultimately derive fr. I.-E. base **dō-*, **d^e-*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **donee, donor.** Cp. also **Dorus,** the first element in **Dorothea** and the second element in **pardon** and in **Eudora, Fedora, Fructidor, Isidore, Messidor, Theodore.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

Donatist, n., an adherent of a sect which arose in the Christian Church of N. Africa in the 4th century. — ML. *Dōnātista*, formed with suff. *-ista* (see **-ist**) from the name of *Dōnātus* of Casae Nigrae, leader of this sect. For the etymology of the name *Dōnātus* see prec. word.
Derivatives: *Donatist, Donatistic*, adjs.

donative, n., an official gift, donation. — L. *dōnātīvum*, 'official gift, gratuity', fr. *dōnātus*, pp. of *dōnāre*. See **donation** and **-ive.**

donatory, n., a donee. — ML. *dōnātōrius*, 'one who receives a gift', fr. L. *dōnātus*, pp. of *dōnāre*. See **donation** and **-ory.**

doncella, n., 1) a wrasslike fish; 2) name of timber trees in W. Indies. — Sp., lit. 'damsel', fr. VL. **dominicella*, dimin. of L. *domina*, 'mistress'. See **damsel** and cp. words there referred to.

done, adj. — ME. *doon*, fr. OE. *gedōn*, pp. of *dōn*. See **do,** v.

donee, n., he who receives a gift. — OF. *done* (F. *donné*), pp. of *doner* (F. *donner*), 'to give', fr. L. *dōnāre*, 'to present, bestow, donate'. See **donation** and **-ee.**

donga, n., a ravine. — A Zulu word.

donjon, n., the keep of a castle. — OF. (= F.), fr. VL. **dominiōnem*, acc. of **dominiō*, fr. L. *dominium*, 'domain'. See **dungeon,** which is a doublet of *donjon*.

donkey, n. — A double diminutive, formed fr. the adj. **dun,** 'dark, brown', with the suffixes *-k* and *-(e)y*, but influenced in form by the word *monkey*.

donkey's years. — Corrupted fr. **donkey's ears,** with reference to the long ears of this animal.

donnish, adj., resembling a university don; pedantic. — Formed from the noun **don** with adj. suff. **-ish.**
Derivative: *donnish-ness*, n.

donor, n. — AF. *donour*, corresponding to OF. *doneur* (F. *donneur*), fr. L. *dōnātōrem*, acc. of *dōnātor*, 'giver, donor', fr. *dōnātus*, pp. of *dōnāre*. See **donation** and agential suff. **-or.**

donna, n., an Italian title given to a lady. — It., fr. L. *domina*. See **dame** and cp. **Madonna.** Cp. also **Doña, duenna.**

donzel, n., squire, page (*archaic*). — It. *donzello*, fr. VL. **dominicello*, dimin. of L. *dominus*, 'master, lord'. See **damoiseau** and cp. next word.

donzella, n., damsel. — It., fr. VL. **dominicella*, dimin. of L. *domina*, 'mistress'. See **doncella.**

doob, n., a creeping grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) (*India*). — Hind. *dūb*, fr. OI. *dūrvā*, 'a kind of millet grass', which is cogn. with MLG. *tarwe*, ME. *tare*, 'vetch, darnel'. See **tare,** 'vetch, darnel'.

doolie, dooly, dhooly, n., a covered litter (*East Indies*). — Hind. *ḍolī*, fr. *ḍolnā*, 'to swing', fr. OI. *dolā*, 'swinging' which is rel. to *andolāyati*, 'swings, seesaws', a word derived fr. **an-dola*, 'swing, seesaw, litter'; of Austroasiatic origin. Cp. **landau.**

doom, n. — ME. *dom*, fr. OE. *dōm*, rel. to OS., OFris. *dōm*, ON. *dómr*, OHG. *tuom*, Goth. *doms*, 'judgment, decree', fr. I.-E. base **dhōm-*, whence also OI. *dhāman-*, 'law', Gk. θωμός, 'heap', θέμις, 'law', Lith. *domẽ*, 'attention'. I.-E. **dhōm-* is an enlargement of base **dhō-*, **dhē-*, **dh^e-*, 'to put, place'. See **do,** v., and cp. **deem** and **-dom.** Cp. also **duma, theme.**
Derivative: *doom*, tr. v.

doom palm. — F. *doum*, fr. Arab. *dawm, daum, dūm*, 'a large Egyptian palm tree'.

doomsday, n., the day of the Last Judgment. — OE. *dōmesdæg*, 'day of judgment', fr. *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, 'doom, judgment', and *dæg*, 'day'. See **doom** and **day** and cp. **Domesday (Book).**

Doomsday Book. — See **Domesday (Book).**

doomster, n., judge. — A var. of **deemster, dempster;** influenced in form by **doom.**

door, n. — ME. *dore, dure*, fr. OE. *dor*, 'door, gate', *duru*, 'door', rel. to OS. *duru*, ON. *dyrr*, Dan. *dør*, Swed. *dörr*, OFris. *dure, dore*, OHG. *turi*, MHG., G. *tür*, 'door', OHG., MHG., G. *tor*, Goth. *daúr*, 'gate', and cogn. with OI. *dvárah* (nom. pl.), *durāḥ, dúraḥ* (acc. pl.), 'door', *duróṇa-*, 'dwelling, home', Avestic *dvar^{e}m* (acc. sing.), 'gate, court', OPers. *duvarayā-*, 'at the door', Toch. B *twere*, Arm. *durk'* (pl.), *dur̀n* (sing.), Gk. θύρᾱ, 'door', θυρίς, 'window', παραθύρᾱ, 'side door, wicket', πρόθυρον, 'front door, doorway, porch', Alb. *dere*, pl. *düer*, 'door, house', L. *forēs* (pl.), 'door', *forās*, 'out of doors, out', *forīs*, 'out at the doors, out of doors', OSlav. *dvĭrĭ*, 'door', *dvorŭ*, 'courtyard', Lith. *dùrys*, Lett. *duris, dùrvis*, OPruss. *dauris*, 'door', W., Co., OBret. *dor*, OIr. *dorus*, OCo. *darat*, 'door'. Cp. **dargah, dehors, doch-an-doris, durbar, durwaun, foreclose, foreign, forisfamiliate, forjudge, hors de combat, hors d'oeuvre, Thyridae, thyroid.**

dopatta, also **dooputty,** n., a garment for women. — Hind. *do-paṭṭa*, lit. 'of double breadth'.

dope, n., a thick liquid. — Fr. Du. *doop*, 'a dipping, liquid, sauce', fr. *dopen*, 'to dip'. See **dip** and cp. **dopper.**
Derivatives: *dope*, tr. v., *dop-er*, n. *dop-ing-ly*, adv.

Doppelgänger, n., the phantasm or counterpart of a living person, a double ganger. — G., lit. 'a double walker'. See **double, gang** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **doubleganger.**

dopper, n., a S. African Dutch baptist. — Du. *doper*, lit. 'dipper', fr. *dopen*, 'to dip'. See **dip** and cp. **dope.**

dopplerite, n. — G. *Dopplerit;* named in 1849 after the German physicist Christian Johann *Doppler* (1803-53). The G. suff. *-it* represents Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

dor, n., a droning insect, the dorbeetle. — ME. *dore,* fr. OE. *dora,* 'humblebee', rel. to MLG. *dorte,* 'drone', from the I.-E. imitative base ***dher-,** 'to hum, buzz, murmur'. See **drone.**

Dora, fem. PN. — A shortened form of **Dorothea, Dorothy.**

dorado, n., a large fish of the genus Coryphaena. — Sp., prop. pp. of *dorar,* fr. L. *dēaurāre,* 'to gild', fr. **de-** and *aurāre,* 'to gild', fr. *aurum,* 'gold'. See **aureate** and cp. **El Dorado** and **dory,** 'a seafish'.

Dorcas society, meeting of ladies to make garments for the poor. — From *Dorcas,* name of a woman (mentioned in Acts IX, 36-41). The name derives from Gk. δορκάς, 'gazelle', which is rel. to δόρξ, gen. δορκός, of s.m., and was altered (owing to a popular connection with δέρκομαι, 'I see, regard', see *dracon*), fr. orig. ζορκάς, resp. ζόρξ, which is cogn. with W. *iwrch,* Co. *yorch,* 'roebuck'.

dorian, n. — See **durian.**

Dorian, adj., pertaining to Doris or the ancient inhabitants of Doris. — Formed with suff. **-an,** fr. L. *Dōrius,* fr. Gk. Δώριος, fr. Δωρίς, 'Doris', name of a district in Central Greece, named after Δῶρος, 'Dorus', the ancestor of the Dorians. See **Dorus.**
Derivative: *Dorian,* n.

Doric, adj., pertaining to Doris or the Dorians. — L. *Dōricus,* fr. Gk. Δωρικός, fr. Δωρίς. See prec. word.

Dorize, tr. and intr. v., to make or become Doric or Dorian. — Gk. Δωρίζειν, 'to imitate the Dorians, to speak Doric Greek', fr. Δωρίς, 'Doris'. See **Dorian** and **-ize.**

Dorking, n. — Short for *Dorking fowl,* from *Dorking,* name of a market town in Surrey, England.

dormancy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

dormant, adj., 1) sleeping; 2) inactive. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *dormant,* pres. part. of *dormir,* 'to sleep', fr. L. *dormīre,* of s.m., which is cogn. with OSlav. *drěmati,* 'to sleep, doze', and with Gk. ἔδραθον (II aor.), 'I slept', later form ἔδαρθον, whence the new formation δαρθάνω, 'I sleep', OI. *drā́ti, drā́yati, drā́yatē,* 'sleeps'. Cp. **dormer, dormitory, dormouse, dormy, dorter.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**
Derivative: *dormant,* n.

dormer, n., **dormer window.** — OF. *dormeor,* fr. L. *dormitōrium,* 'sleeping room', fr. *dormīt-(um),* pp. stem of *dormīre,* 'to sleep'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ory** and cp. next word.

dormitory, n. — L. *dormitōrium.* See prec. word.

dormouse, n., a small rodent. — Perh. meaning lit. 'sleeping mouse', and formed fr. OF. *dorm-,* stem of *dormir,* 'to sleep' (see **dormer**), and E. **mouse.**

dormy, adj., being ahead as many holes as there remain to be played (*golf*). — F. *dormi,* pp. of *dormir,* 'to sleep'. See **dormant.**

Doronicum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., fr. Arab. *darānaj, darūnaj.*

Dorothea, Dorothy, fem. PN. — L. *Dōrothea,* fr. Gk. Δωροθέᾱ, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. 'gift of God', fr. δῶρον, 'gift', and θεός, 'God'. See **donation** and 1st **theism** and cp. **doll, dolly.** Cp. also **Theodora,** and the second element in **Eudora, Isidore.** In the form *Dorothy,* the name was taken over from Latin through the medium of F. *Dorothée.*

dors-, form of **dorso-** before a vowel.

dorsal, adj., pertaining to, or situated on or near, the back. — F., fr. ML. *dorsālis,* corresponding to L. *dorsuālis,* 'of the back', fr. *dorsum,* 'the back'. See **dorsum.**

dorsi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the back', or 'on the back'. — L. *dorsi-,* fr. *dorsum,* 'back'. See **dorsum.**

dorso-, before a vowel **dors-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the back'. — L. *dorso-, dors-,* fr. *dorsum,* 'back'. See next word.

dorsum, n., the back. — L., of uncertain origin. The derivation of this word by the ancients fr. L. ***dēvorsum,** 'that which is turned away', is folk etymology. Cp. **dorsal, doss, dosser, dossier, endorse, extrados, parados, reredos.** The L. word *dorsum* was introduced into anatomy by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64).

dorter, dortour, n., the dormitory of a monastery. — OF. *dortour,* fr. L. *dormitōrium.* See **dormitory.**

Dorus, n., the legendary ancestor of the Dorians. — L. *Dōrus,* fr. Gk. Δῶρος, a word rel. to δῶρον, 'gift', which is cogn. with OSl. *darŭ,* 'gift', *darovati,* 'to present', and with L. *dōnum,* 'gift'. See **donation** and cp. **Dorothy, Eudora.**

dory, n., a seafish, *Zeus faber.* — F. *dorée,* 'dory', lit. 'the gilded one', fem. of *doré,* fr. L. *dēaurātus,* 'gilded'. See **dorado.**

dory, n., a light kind of boat. — From Honduran native name.

dory-, combining form meaning 'spear'. — Fr. Gk. δόρυ (gen. δόρατος), 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', rel. to δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak, tree', and cogn. with OI. *dā́ru,* wood, piece of wood, spear', and cogn. with OE. *trēo, trēow,* 'tree, wood'. See **tree** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **dryad** and the second element in **Echinodorus.**

dosage, n., administration of medicine in doses. — Formed fr. **dose** with suff. **-age.**

dose, n., amount of medicine taken at one time. — F., fr. ML. *dosis,* fr. Gk. δόσις, 'a gift', from the stem of διδόναι, 'to give', fr. I.-E. base ***dō-, *dᵉ-,** 'to give', whence also L. *dare,* 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **donation, dot,** 'marriage portion'. Cp. also **apodosis, dosimeter, dosology.**
Derivatives: *dose,* tr. and intr. v., *dos-er,* n.

dosimeter, n., an instrument for measuring doses. — Compounded of Gk. δόσις, 'a gift', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **dose** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

dosimetry, n., the measurement of doses. — See prec. word and **-metry.**
Derivatives: *dosimetr-ic,* adj., *dosimetr-ic-ian,* n., *dosimetr-ist,* n.

dosology, n., the science of doses. — Compounded of Gk. δόσις, 'gift', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **dose** and **-logy.**

doss, n., a bed (*slang*). — Prob. fr. F. *dos,* 'back', fr. VL. *dossum,* fr. L. *dorsum.* See **dorsum.**
Derivative: *doss,* intr. v., to go to bed.

dossal, n., a cloth for the back of a chancel. — Eccles. L. *dossāle,* assimilated fr. L. *dorsāle,* prop. neut. of the adj. *dorsālis,* 'pertaining to the back', used as a noun. See **dorsum.**

dosser, n., 1) a dossal; 2) a pannier. — OF. *dossier,* fr. VL. ***dossiārium,** fr. VL. *dossum,* 'back', assimilated fr. L. *dorsum.* See **dorsal** and cp. **dossier.**

doss house, a cheap lodging house. — See **doss,** 'bed', and **house.**

dossier, n., a collection of documents. — F., fr. *dos,* 'back', fr. VL. *dossum.* See **dosser.**

dot, n., a spot. — OE. *dott,* 'head of a boil, speck,' rel. to Norw. *dot,* 'lump, small knot', Du. *dot,* 'knot, small bunch, wisp', OHG. *tutta,* 'nipple', MHG. *tütel,* 'point', OE. *dyttan,* 'to shut, stop' (whence dial. E. *dit,* 'to shut, stop'). Cp. **dottle.**
Derivatives: *dot,* tr. v., to mark with a dot, *dott-ed,* adj., *dott-er,* n., *dott-y,* adj.

dot, n., marriage portion. — F., fr. L. *dōtem,* acc. of *dōs,* 'marriage portion', from the base of *dō, dare,* 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **dower.**

dotard, n., a foolish old person. — ME., formed fr. *doten* (see **dote,** v.) with suff. **-ard.**

dote, n., marriage portion. — F. *dote,* a var. of *dot.* See **dot,** 'marriage portion'.

dote, doat, intr. v., to be foolish. — ME. *doten, dotien,* fr. MLG. *doten,* 'to be foolish rave', which is rel. to MDu. *doten,* 'to doze, be childish' [whence OF. *re-doter,* later *ra-doter* (F. *radoter*), 'to drivel']. Cp. **dotterel.**
Derivatives: *dot-age,* n., *dot-ard,* n., *dot-ing,* adj., *dot-ing-ly,* adv.

dotterel, n., a kind of plover. — Formed fr. **dote,** 'to be foolish', with dimin. suff. *-erel.* For the suff. cp. *cockerel* (fr. *cock*), *pickerel* (fr. *pike*).

dottle, n., plug of tobacco remaining in the pipe. — Formed fr. **dot,** 'a spot', with dimin. suff. **-le.**

douane, n., a customhouse. — F., fr. Arab. *dīwān,* fr. Pers. *dīwān,* 'register, office; council; customhouse; collection of books'. See **divan** and cp. **aduana, dogana.**

double, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *double,* fr. L. *duplus,* 'twofold, double', lit. 'twice folded', formed fr. *du-* (fr. *duo*), 'two', and ***pl-,** zero degree of base ***pel-,** '-fold', and cogn. with Gk. δι-πλόος, δι-πλοῦς, 'double'. See **dual** and **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **plicate.** Cp. also **decuple, diploma, doblon, dobra, Doppelgänger, doubloon, duple, duplex, duplicity,** and the second element in **centuple, multiple, simple, treble, triple, triplex, quadruple, quadruplex, quintuple, sextuple, septuple.** Cp. also **fold, -fold.**
Derivatives: *double,* adv., n., *double,* v. (q.v.), *double-ness,* n., *doubl-y,* adv.

double, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *doublen,* fr. OF. (= F.) *doubler,* fr. L. *duplāre,* 'to double', fr. *duplus.* See **double,** adj.
Derivatives: *doubl-er,* n., *doubl-ing,* n.

double-entendre, n., a word of double meaning. — Obsol. F. (for F. *double entente*), lit. 'a twofold meaning', fr. *double,* 'double', and *entendre,* 'to hear; to understand, mean'. See **double,** adj., and **entente.**

doubleganger, n., a counterpart of a living person. — Anglicized form of **Doppelgänger.**

doublet, n. — ME. *dobbelet,* 'a garment', fr. OF. *doublet,* lit. 'something doubled', formed fr. *double* with the dimin. suff. **-et.** See **double,** adj.

doubloon, n., an obsolete Spanish gold coin. — F. *doublon,* fr. Sp. *doblón,* augment. of *dobla,* name of an ancient Spanish gold coin, lit. 'double', fr. L. *dupla,* fem. of *duplus,* 'double'. See **double,** adj., and **-oon** and cp. **doblon, dobra.**

doublure, n., lining. — F., 'lining', lit. 'doubling', fr. *doubler,* 'to double'. See **double,** adj., and **-ure.**

doubt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *duten, douten,* fr. OF. *duter, douter* (F. *douter*), fr. *dubitāre,* 'to be uncertain in opinion, to doubt', freq. formed fr. OL. *dubāre,* of s.m., fr. *dubius,* 'doubting, uncertain, doubtful'; a derivative of *duo,* 'two'. See **dual** and cp. **dubious, redoubtable.** The *b* in E. *doubt* was inserted later owing to an 'etymological' spelling. L. *dubitāre* orig. meant 'to have to choose between two things'. For sense development cp. G. *Zweifel,* 'doubt', fr. *zwei,* 'two'.
Derivatives: *doubt,* n. (q.v.), *doubt-ful,* adj., *doubt-ful-ly,* adv., *doubt-ful-ness,* n., *doubt-ing,* adj., *doubt-ing-ly,* adv., *doubt-less,* adj.

doubt, n. — ME., fr. OF. *dute, doute* (F. *doute*), fr. *douter,* 'to doubt'. See **doubt,** v.

douce, adj., sober, gentle (*Scot.*) — The orig., now obsolete, meaning is 'sweet'. It is borrowed fr. F. *douce,* fem. of *doux,* 'sweet, gentle', fr. L. *dulcis.* See **dulcet** and cp. next word and **dolce.**

douceur, n., gentleness; tip; bribe. — F. *douceur,* 'sweetness; favor', fr. *doux,* fem. *douce,* 'sweet'; see prec. word. The word *douceur* was introduced into English by Horace Walpole.

douche, n., a jet of water. — F., fr. It. *doccia,* 'douche', fr. It. *doccione,* 'conduit, lead-pipe, tube', fr. L. *ductiōnem,* acc. of *ductiō,* 'a leading', fr. *dūcere,* 'to lead'. See **duct, duke.**
Derivative: *douche,* tr. and intr. v.

dough, n. — ME. *dog, dogh, dah,* fr. OE. *dāg,*

rel. to ON. *deig*, Dan *deig*, Swed. *deg*, MLG. *dēch*, MDu. *deech*, Du. *deeg*, OHG., MHG. *teic*, G. *Teig*, Goth. *daigs*, 'dough', *digan*, 'to knead', fr. I.-E. base **dheiĝh-*, **dhoiĝh-*, **dhiĝh-*, 'to form out of clay, to knead, form', whence also OI. *déhmi*, 'I smear, anoint', *dēhaḥ*, 'body', lit. 'that which is formed', *dēhī*, 'rampart, dam, dike', Avestic *daēza*, 'wall', *pairi-daēza*, 'enclosure' (whence Gk. παράδεισος, 'enclosed park'), OPers. *didā*, 'castle', Toch. A *tsek-*, *tsaik-*, B *tsik-*, 'to form', *tseke*, 'statue', Arm. *dēz*, 'heap, pile', *dizanem*, 'I heap up, pile up', Gk. τεῖχος, τοῖχος (dissimilated fr. *θεῖχος, *θοῖχος), 'wall' (orig. 'clay wall'), θιγγάνειν, 'to touch', Thracian -δίζα, 'castle', L. *fingere*, 'to form, shape, fashion', *figūra*, 'form, shape', *figulus*, 'potter', Oscan *feihúss*, 'the walls', ORuss. *děža*, 'baker's trough', Lith. *diežti*, *dýžti*, 'to cudgel, thrash' (lit. 'to knead thoroughly'), OIr. *digen*, 'firm, solid' (orig. 'kneaded into a compact mass'). Cp. also the metathesized forms: Lith. *žiedžiù*, *žiẽsti*, 'to form, build', OSlav. *zižďǫ*, *zīdati*, 'to build', *zīdŭ*, 'wall'. Cp. **dairy, duff,** 'pudding', and the second element in **lady.** Cp. also **deha, dixia, dizdar, effigy, faint, feign, fictile, fiction, fictitious, figure, thigmo-,** the first element in **Tichodroma, thixotropy** and the second element in **paradise.**

Derivatives: *dough*, tr. and intr. v., *dough-y*, adj., *dough-i-ness*, n.

doughty, adj. — ME. *dohti*, *duhti*, fr. OE. *dohtig*, fr. earlier *dyhtig*, 'able, fit, useful, valiant', rel. to MHG. *tuhtec*, G. *tüchtig*, of s.m., OE. *dugan*, 'to avail, be of use, be strong', ON., OFris. *duga*, Du. *deugen*, OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen*, G. *taugen*, Goth. *dugan*, of s.m., OE. *duguþ*, 'power, rule, majesty; virtue, happiness', OHG. *tugundi*, 'ability', MHG. *tugent*, 'skill, worthiness, virtue', G. *Tugend*, 'virtue', and cogn. with Gk. τεύχειν, 'to make ready', τυγχάνειν, 'to happen, be at a place', τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence', Hitt. *tukka-*, 'to fall to a person's share', Ir. *dūal* (for **dhughlo-*), 'becoming, fit', *dūan* (for **dhughnā*), 'poem', Lith. *daũg*, 'much', Russ. *dúžij*, *d'úžij*, 'strong, robust'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **dheugh-*, 'to be fit, be of use, prosper'. Cp. **dow,** 'to be able', **Tyche,** and the second element in **Pentateuch.**

Derivatives: *dought-y*, adj., *dought-i-ly*, adv., *dought-i-ness*, n.

Douglas, masc. PN. — Orig. only a river name, fr. Gael. *dub(h)glas*, 'dark blue'.

Douglas spruce, a N. American coniferous tree. — Named after the Scottish botanist David *Douglas* (1798-1834).

Doukhobors, n. pl. — See **Dukhobors.**

doum palm. — See **doom palm.**

dour, adj., hard, stern (*Scot.*) — L. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **dure.**

Derivatives: *dour-ly*, adv., *dour-ness*, n.

douse, dowse, tr. v., to plunge into water. — Prob. fr. obsol. *douse*, 'to strike', which is prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MDu. *dossen*, Du. *doesen*, 'to strike'.

Derivative: *dous-er*, n.

dout, tr. v., to put out, extinguish. — Contracted fr. **do** and **out.** Cp. **doff, don,** v., **dup.**

dove, n. — ME. *dove*, *douve*, *duve*, fr. OE. *dūfe-* (only in compounds), rel. to OS. *dūba*, ON. *dūfa*, Swed. *duva*, Dan. *due*, MLG., MDu. *dūve*, Du. *duif*, OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *tūbe*, G. *Taube*, Goth. *-dūbō* (only in compounds), 'dove', orig. 'the dark-colored bird', fr. I.-E. base **dheubh-*, **dhubh-*, 'to fill with smoke, to darken', whence also OIr. *dub*, Ir. *dubh*, 'dark-colored'. See **deaf** and cp. **dumb, typhlo-.** Cp. also **Taube.** For sense development cp. Gk. πέλεια, 'wood pigeon', fr. πελιός, 'grayish black'.

dovetail, n., a joint made to fit a tenon into a corresponding mortise. — Lit. 'that which resembles *a dove's tail*'; so called in allusion to the shape of the tenon.

Derivatives: *dovetail*, tr. and intr. v., *dovetailed*, adj., *dove-tail-er*, n.

dow, n., a dah (*India*). — A var. of **dah.**

dow, intr. v., to be able. — OE. *dugan*, 'to avail, be of use, be strong', See **doughty.**

dowager, n., a widow holding a jointure. — OF. *douagiere*, *douagere* (F. *douairière*), fem. of *douagier* (earlier F. *douairier*), 'pertaining to a *dower*', fr. *douage* (F. *douaire*), 'dower'. The word lit. means 'a woman who has received a dower'. See **dower** and the suffixes **-age** and **-er** and cp. **endow.**

dowdy, adj., not fashionable. — Lit. 'ill-dressed', fr. earlier *dowd*, of s.m.; rel. to **duds** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *dowd-i-ly*, adv., *dowd-i-ness*, n., *dowdy-ish*, adj.

dowel, n., a headless pin or peg for fastening together pieces of wood, etc. — ME. *dowle*, prob. fr. MLG. *dövel*, which is rel. to OHG. *(gi)tubili*, MHG. *tübel*, G. *Döbel*, 'peg, pin, plug'; formed with instrumental suff. *-l* from Teut. base **dub-*, 'to strike' (whence also LG. *dubben*, 'to strike'), corresponding to I.-E. base **dheubh-*, **dhubh-*, 'to strike', whence Gk. τύφος (dissimilated fr. *θύφος), 'wedge, peg'. Lith. *dùbelis*, 'peg', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **dub,** 'to make a knight'.

Derivative: *dowel*, tr. v.

dower, n., an endowment. — ME. *dowere*, fr. OF. (= F.) *douaire*, fr. ML. *dōtārium*, fr. L. *dōtāre*, 'to endow, portion', which derives fr. *dōs*, gen. *dōtis*, 'marriage portion', from the base of *dō*, *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **dot,** 'marriage portion'. Cp. also **dowager, dowry.**

Derivatives: *dower*, tr. v., *dower-less*, n.

dowitcher, n., the gray snipe. — Of N. American Indian origin.

dowlas, n., a coarse kind of calico. — From *Daoulas* (also spelled *Doulas*), a town near Brest in Brittany.

down, n., soft plumage. — ME. *downe*, *doun*, fr. ON. *dūnn*, which is rel. to MLG. *dūne* (whence G. *Daune*), fr. I.-E. base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust, whirl, shake', whence also ON. *dȳja*, 'to shake', Lith. *duje*, 'down', *dujà*, 'particle of dust; very fine flour; fine rain, drizzle', and OI. *dhūnóti*, 'shakes, moves'. See **thio-** and cp. **down,** 'hill'.

Derivative: *downy* (q.v.)

down, n., hill. — ME. *doun*, fr. OE. *dūn*, 'hill' rel. to MDu. *dūnen*, Du. *duin* (G. *Düne*, F. *dune*, It. and Sp. *duna* are Dutch loan words), fr. I.-E. base **dheu-*, 'to shake'; hence *down* orig. meant 'something cast up'. See **down,** 'soft plumage'. See also **dun,** 'hill', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *down*, adv. (q.v.), *downy* (q.v.)

down, adv., to, or in, a lower place. — Aphetic for **adown,** fr. OE. *of-dūne*, *a-dūne*, prop. meaning 'from the hill, downhill', fr. *of-*, *a-*, 'off, from', and *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, 'hill'. See **down,** 'hill'.

Derivatives: *down*, adj., prep. tr. v. and n.

downward, adv. — OE. *adūnweard.* See **down,** adv., and **-ward.**

Derivative: *downward*, adj.

downwards, adv. — Formed fr. prec. word with adv. gen. suff. *-es*, *-s.* See **-wards.**

downy, adj., covered with, or resembling, down. — Formed fr. **down,** 'plumage', with adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivatives: *downi-ly*, adv., *downi-ness*, n.

downy, adj., resembling downs, undulating. — Formed fr. **down,** 'hill', with adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivative: *downi-ness*, n.

dowry, n. — ME. *dowerie*, fr. OF. *douaire.* See **dower.**

dowse, v. — See **douse.**

dowse, intr. v., to seek water by the aid of a divining rod. — The word prob. meant originally 'to dip or plunge into water', and is identical with **douse.**

Derivative: *dows-er*, n.

doxastic, adj., pertaining to opinion. — Gk. δοξαστικός, 'forming an opinion, conjecturing', from the verbal adj. stem of δοξάζειν, 'to think, imagine, to form an opinion', fr. δόξα, 'notion; opinion; honor, glory', which stands for δόκ-σα and derives fr. δοκεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe' (whence also δόγμα, 'that which one thinks true, opinion, doctrine, decree'), fr. I.-E. base **dek̂-*, **dok̂-*, 'to take, receive, accept; acceptable, becoming, good', whence also L. *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. **dogma,** the first element in **doxology** and the second element in **heterodox, orthodox, paradox.**

doxology, n., a hymn of praise. — Eccles. L. *doxologia*, fr. Eccles. Gk. δοξολογία, 'praise, laudation', which is compounded of Gk. δόξα, 'glory', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and **-logy.** Cp. also next word.

doxy, n., opinion, doctrine (*colloq.*) — Back formation from words ending in *-doxy* (as *heterodoxy*, *orthodoxy*, etc..) See prec. word.

doxy, n., a wench; a mistress (*slang*). — Of unknown origin.

doyen, n., senior member. — F., fr. OF. *deien*, fr. L. *decānus*, 'one set over ten persons'. See **dean.**

doze, intr. and tr. v. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *dūsa*, 'to doze', Dan. *døse*, 'to make drowsy', *dös*, 'drowsiness', *døsig*, 'drowsy', which are rel. to OE. *dysig*, 'foolish'. See **dizzy.**

Derivatives: *doze*, n., *doz-y*, adj., *doz-i-ly*, adv., *doz-i-ness*, n.

dozen, n. — OF. *dozaine*, *dosaine*, *douzaine* (F. *douzaine*), fr. *douze*, 'twelve', fr. L. *duodecim*, 'twelve', fr. *duo*, 'two', and *decem*, 'ten'. See **duodecim-.**

drab, n., a dirty woman; a slattern. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. Ir. *drobog*, Gael. *drabag*, 'a dirty woman'.

Derivative: *drab*, intr. v., to associate with drabs.

drab, n., 1) a kind of cloth of brownish-yellow color; 2) a brownish-yellow color. — F. *drap*, 'cloth', fr. Late L. *drappus*, fr. Gaulish **drappo-.* See **drape** and cp. **drabbet.**

Derivatives: *drab*, adj., *drab-ly*, adv., *drab-ness*, n., *drabb-ish*, *drabb-y*, adjs.

Draba, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δράβη, name of a kind of cress.

drabbet, n., a coarse linen material. — Formed fr. **drab,** 'cloth', with suff. **-et.**

drabble, tr. v., to make wet and dirty; to draggle; intr. v., to become draggled. — ME. *drabelen*, *drablen*, fr. LG. *drabbeln*, 'to splash in water'; prob. of imitative origin.

Dracaena, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δράκαινα, 'she-dragon', fem. of δράκων. See **dragon.**

drachm, n., a drachma. — See **dram.**

drachma, n., 1) an ancient Greek coin; 2) an ancient Greek weight. — L., fr. Gk. δραχμή. See **dram** and cp. **didrachma.**

Draco, n., name of a constellation between the Great and Little Bear. — L. *dracō*, 'dragon'. See **dragon.**

Dracocephalum, n., a genus of plants, the dragon head (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. δράκων, 'a dragon', and κεφαλή, 'head' (see **dragon** and **cephalic**); so called in allusion to the form of the corolla.

draconian, adj., also **draconic,** 'pertaining to a dragon'. — See **Draco** and **-ian,** resp. **-ic.**

Draconian, Draconic, also **draconian, draconic,** adj., severe, harsh. — Lit. 'in the manner of Draco', fr. L. *Dracō*, fr. Gk. Δράκων, the Athenian legislator, who codified his laws in 621 B.C.E. For the meaning of this name in Greek see **dragon.**

Dracontium, n., a genus of plants of the arum

family (*bot.*)—ModL., fr. L. *dracontium*, 'a kind of plant, the dragon wort', fr. Gk. δρακόντιον, of s.m., fr. δράκων, gen. δράκοντος, 'dragon'. See **dragon.**

dracunculus, n., 1) the Guinea worm; 2) a fish; 3) (*cap.*) a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — L., 'a small serpent; a kind of fish; the plant tarragon', dimin. of *dracō*, 'dragon'. See **dragon** and **-culus.**

draff, n., dregs. — ME. *draf*, 'dregs', rel. to ON. *draf*, 'refuse', Dan., Norw. *drav*, Swed., MLG., MDu., Du. *draf*, OHG. *trebir*, MHG., G. *treber*, 'draff', and possibly also to OHG. *truobi*, MHG. *trüebe*, G. *trüb*, 'dull, sad'; fr. I.-E. base **dhrebh-*, 'to make firm, curdle', whence also Russ. *drob*, *drobá*, 'dregs, lees', Lith. *drimbù*, *drìbti*, 'to fall in clots', *drebiù*, *drẽbti*, 'to blot, blur', *drebnùs*, 'fat', Gk. τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish' (lit. 'to make thick'), θρόμβος (a nasalized enlargement of base **dhrebh-*), 'lump, clot', θρόμβωσις, 'coagulation'. Cp. **drivel.** Cp. also **thrematology, threpsology, threptic, thrombo-, thrombosis, trophic.**

Derivative: *draff-y*, adj.

draft, n. — ME. *draht*, *draught*, fr. OE. *dragan*, 'to draw'. See **drag, draw,** and cp. **draught.**

Derivatives: *draft*, *draught*, tr. v. and adj., *draft-er*, *draught-er*, n., *draft-ing*, *draught-ing*, n., *draft-y*, *draught-y*, adj.

drag, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *draggen*, fr. OE. *dragan* or ON. *draga*, 'to draw'. See **draw** and cp. **draggle.** Cp. also **droshky.**

Derivatives: *drag*, n. (q.v.), *dragg-er*, n., *dragg-ing*, adj., *dragg-ing-ly*, adv., *dragg-y*, adj., *dragg-i-ly*, adv., *dragg-i-ness*, n.

drag, n. — Fr. prec. word. The various meanings of this noun are all traceable to the original meaning, 'that which drags or is dragged'. Cp. **drogue.**

draggle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed from the verb **drag** with freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. **drawl.**

Derivative: *dragg-ly*, adv.

dragoman, n., guide and interpreter. — F. *dragoman*, *drogman*, fr. It. *dragomano*, fr. MGk. δραγούμανος, fr. *targumán*, Egypt. pronunciation of Arab. *tarjumán*, fr. Aram. *turgᵘmānā́*, ult. fr. Akkad. *targumānu*, 'interpreter'. See **Targum.**

dragon, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *dracōnem*, acc. of *dracō*, 'a kind of a serpent; dragon', fr. Gk. δράκων, which prob. means lit. 'the sharp-sighted one', and is rel. to δέρκεσθαι, 'to look at', fr. I.-E. base **derḱ-*, **dṛḱ-*, 'to see, look at', whence also OI. *darś-*, 'to see', *da-dárśa*, 'I have seen', *darśatáḥ*, 'visible', *dṛś-*, 'seeing, sight', Avestic *darshti-*, 'sight', Alb. *drite* (for **dṛḱtā-*), 'light', Goth. (*ga*)*tarhjan*, 'to make distinct', OE. *torht*, 'bright', OHG. *zoraht*, 'clear', OIr. *derc*, 'eye', W. *drych*, 'aspect', *drem*, Bret. *dremm* (for **dṛḱ-smā*), 'face'. Cp. **darshana, Dracaena, Dracontium, dracunculus, dragoon, drake,** 'dragon', **rancle, tarragon.**

Derivatives: *dragon-ess*, n., *dragonet* (q.v.), *dragonnade* (q.v.)

dragonet, n., 1) a little dragon; 2) a small marine fish. — OF., dimin. of *dragon*. See **dragon** and **-et.**

dragonnade, n., persecution of the French protestants during Louis XIV; military attack on the civil population. — F., fr. *dragon*, 'dragoon'. See **dragon** and **-ade.**

dragoon, n. — F. *dragon*, 'dragon, dragoon, carbine'; so called from its resemblance to the fire breathing dragon of the fable. See **dragon.**

Derivatives: *dragoon*, tr. v., *dragoon-age*, n., *dragoon-er*, n.

drail, tr. and intr. v., to drag or trail; to draggle. — A blend of **drag** and **trail.**

Derivative: *drail*, n.

drain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *draynen*, fr. OE. *drēhnigean*, *drēahnian*, *drēhnian*, 'to strain', lit. 'to dry out', and rel. to OE. *drȳge*, 'dry'. See **dry.**

Derivatives: *drain*, n., *drain-age*, n., *drain-ed*, adj., *drain-er*, n.

draisine, n., a dandy horse. — F. *draisine*, *draisienne*, fr. G. *Draisine*, named after its inventor, Baron Karl von *Drais* of Saverbrun near Mannheim (died in 1851).

drake, n., the male of the duck. — ME. *drake*, rel. to LG. *drāke* and to the second element in OHG. *anutrehho*. (This latter stands for **anut-trahho*, a compound, the first element of which is cogn. with L. *anas*, 'duck'; see *Anas*.) ME. and LG. *drāke* and the second element in OHG. **anut-trahho* are of imitative origin and mean 'drake'. (Cp. Alamannic *rätsch*, *rätscher*, 'drake', from the verb *ratschen*, 'to rattle'.) Accordingly OHG. *anutrehho* (whence MHG. *antrech*, G. *Enterich*) is tautological and lit. means 'duck-duck'.

drake, n., dragon. — ME., fr. OE. *draca*, fr. L. *dracō*, 'dragon'. See **dragon.**

dram, n., a weight. — OF. *drame* (F. *drachme*), fr. L. *drachma*, 'drachma', fr. Gk. δραχμή, 'an Attic weight; a silver coin', lit. 'a handful', rel. to δραγμή, 'handful', δράγμα, 'a sheaf', lit. 'as much as one can grasp, a handful', from the stem of δράσσεσθαι (for *δράχ-σεσθαι), 'to clutch, grasp, seize'; cogn. with Arm. *trçak*, 'faggot', perh. also with OSlav. *po-dragŭ*, 'border', OHG. *zarga*, 'border, edge, frame', ON. *targa*, OE. *targe*, 'shield, buckler'. Cp. **drachma, Drassidae.** Cp. also **targe,** 'shield'.

drama, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. δρᾶμα, 'deed, act, action represented on the stage, drama', fr. δρᾶν, 'to do, accomplish', which is rel. to δραίνειν, 'to be ready to do', and cogn. with Lith. *daraũ*, *darýti*, Lett. *darît*, 'to make, do'. Cp. **drastic.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

dramatic, adj. — Late L. *drāmaticus*, fr. Gk. δρᾱματικός, 'dramatic', fr. δρᾱμα, gen. δρᾱ́ματος, 'drama'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *dramatic-al-ly*, adv.

dramatis personae, the characters in a play. — L.

dramatist, n., a writer of plays. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. δρᾱμα, gen. δρᾱ́ματος, 'drama'. See **drama.**

dramatize, tr. v., to make into a drama. — See **dramatist** and **-ize** and cp. F. *dramatiser*.

Derivatives: *dramatiz-ation*, n., *dramatiz-er*, n.

dramaturge, n., a dramatist. — F., fr. Gk. δρᾱματουργός, 'a maker of plays, dramatist', which is compounded of δρᾱμα, gen. δρᾱ́ματος, 'drama', and ἔργον, 'work'. See **drama** and **work** and cp. **ergon** and words there referred to. The word *dramaturge* was introduced into French in 1668 by the poet Jean Chapelain (1595-1674).

dramaturgy, n., composition and production of plays. — G. *Dramaturgie*, fr. Gk. δρᾱματουργίᾱ, 'dramatic composition', fr. δρᾱματουργός, 'maker of plays'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. **-ᾱ**). *Dramaturgie* was introduced into German by the German critic and dramatist Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81) in his *Hamburgische Dramaturgie* (1767-69).

Derivatives: *dramaturg-ic*, adj., *dramaturg-ist*, n.

drank, past tense of *drink*. — ME. *dranc*, fr. OE. *dranc*, fr. *drincan*, 'to drink'. See **drink.**

drape, tr. v. — F. *draper*, 'to cover with cloth, drape', fr. *drap*, 'cloth', fr. Late L. *drappus*, which is prob. of Gaulish origin and ult. derives fr. I.-E. **dre-p-*, 'to tear off', whence also OI. *drāpiḥ*, 'mantle, garment'. Lith. *drãpanos* (pl.), 'linen, women's linen, undergarment' (the original meaning prob. was 'a piece torn off'), Gk. δρέπειν, 'to pluck', Russ. *drápati*, *drjápati*, Pol. *drapać*, Serbo-Croat. *drápati*, 'to scratch, tear'. I.-E. **dre-p-* is a *-p*-enlargement of base **der-*, 'to flay', whence Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. **drab,** 'a kind of cloth', **trap,** 'clothes'. Cp. also the first element in **drepanoid.**

drape, n. — Partly fr. F. *drap*, partly fr. **drape,** v.

draper, n. — ME., fr. AF. *draper*, which corresponds to OF., F. *drapier*, fr. *drap*, 'cloth'. See **drape,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

drapery, n. — OF. (= F.) *draperie*, fr. *draper*, 'to cover with cloth, drape'. See **drape,** v., and **-ery.**

Derivative: *drapery*, tr. v.

Drassidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (*zool.*) — ModL., lit., 'seizers', formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. δράσσεσθαι (for *δράχ-σεσθαι), 'to clutch, grasp, seize'. See **dram.**

drastic, adj., having a strong effect. — Gk. δραστικός, 'active, efficient, violent', fr. δραστός, 'done', verbal adj. of δρᾱν, 'to do, accomplish'. See **drama** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *drastic-al-ly*, adv.

drat, interj. — Fr. *od rot*, which is aphetic for *God rot*.

draught, n. — See **draft.**

draughts, n., the British name for the game of checkers. — Pl. of prec. word.

Dravidian, adj., pertaining to a race in Southern India or to the languages spoken by them. — Formed with suff. **ian** fr. OI. *Drāviḍaḥ*, name of a region in Southern India.

draw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *drahen*, *drawen*, fr. OE. *dragan*, 'to draw', rel. to ON. *draga*, 'to draw', OS. *dragan*, OFris. *draga*, *drega*, MDu. *draghen*, *dreghen*, OHG. *tragan*, MHG., G. *tragen*, 'to bear, carry', Goth. *ga-dragan*, 'to pull, draw', and perh. cogn. with L. *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **drag, draggle, drail, drawl, dray, dredge,** 'dragnet'. Cp. also **droshky.**

Derivatives: *draw*, n., *draw-ee*, n., *draw-er*, n., *draw-ing*, n.

Drawcansir, n., bully, braggart. — Named after a character in George Villiers, the 2nd Duke of Buckinham's *The Rehearsal* (1672). According to the OED. the name was coined from (the phrase) '*draw a can* of liquor'.

drawing room. — Abbreviation of *withdrawing room;* orig. name of the room into which the ladies would *withdraw* at the end of dinner. See **withdraw.**

drawl, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. freq. of **draw;** cp. Du. *dralen*, 'to be slow', fr. *dragen*, 'to draw'. Cp. **draggle.**

Derivatives: *drawl*, n., *drawl-er*, n., *drawl-ing*, adj., *drawl-ing-ly*, adv., *drawl-ing-ness*, n., *drawl-y*, adj.

drawn, pp. of *draw*. — ME. *drawen*, fr. OE. *dragen*, fr. *dragan*, 'to draw'. See **draw.**

dray, n., a strong cart used for carrying heavy loads. — ME. *dreie*, fr. OE. *dræge*, 'a dragnet', lit. 'that which is drawn', fr. *dragan*, 'to draw'. Cp. ON. *draga*, pl. *drögur*, 'timber carried on horseback trailing along the ground', Swed. *dräg*, 'sledge, dray', and see **draw.**

dray, n., a squirrel's nest. — See **drey.**

dread, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dreden*, prob. aphetic for *adreden*, fr. OE. *ādrǣdan*, var. of *andrǣdan*, 'to fear', which is rel. to OS. *antdrādan*, OHG. *in-trātan*, 'to fear'.

Derivatives: *dread*, n., *dread*, adj. (q.v.), *dread-ed*, *dread-ful*, adjs., *dread-ful-ly*, adv.

dread, adj. — ME., prop. pp. of **dread,** v.

dreadnought, n. and adj. — Lit. 'dreading nothing'; compounded of **dread,** v., and **nought.**

dreadnought, n., largest type of battleship. — So called from the name of the first such battleship, launched in 1906.

dream, n. — ME. *dreem*, *dreme*, rel. to OS. *drôm*, ON. *draumr*, Norw. *draum*, Dan. *drøm*, Swed. *dröm*, OFris. *drām*, Du. *droom*, OHG., MHG. *troum*, G. *Traum*, 'dream'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. **drauma* (for **draugma-*), and lit. mean 'deception, illusion, phantom', and, accordingly, are rel. to ON. *draugr*, OS. *gidrog*, MDu. *gedroch*, OHG. *gitrog*, MHG. *getroc*, 'phantom, ghost', OS. *bi-driogan*, 'to deceive', OHG. *triogan*, 'to lie', MHG. *triegen*, G. *trügen*, 'to deceive' (whence *Trug*, 'deception').

Derivatives: *dream*, intr. and tr. v., *dream-er*,

n., *dream-ful*, adj., *dream-ful-ly*, adv., *dream-ful-ness*, n., *dream-less*, adj., *dream-less-ly*, adv., *dream-less-ness*, n., *dream-like*, adj., *dream-y*, adj., *dream-i-ly*, adv.

drear, adj. (*poet.*) — Shortened fr. **dreary.**

dreary, adj. — ME. *dreri, dreori*, fr. OE. *drēorig*, 'bloodstained, gory; sad, sorrowful', fr. *drēor*, 'gore, blood'; rel. to OHG. *trūrac*, MHG. *trūrec*, G. *traurig*, 'sad, sorrowful', OHG. *trūrēn*, 'to lower the eyes; to mourn, lament; MHG. *trūren*, G. *trauern*, 'to mourn, lament', and to OE. *drēosan*, 'to fall, sink, become slow, become inactive', OS. *driosan*, Goth. *driusan*, 'to fall', MHG. *trōr*, 'dew, rain'. Cp. **drowse, drizzle.**

Derivatives: *drear-i-ly*, adv., *drear-i-ness*, n.

dredge, n., a dragnet. — From the stem of OE. *dragan*, 'to draw'. See **draw.**

Derivative: *dredge*, tr. v., to gather with a dredge; intr. v., to use a dredge.

dredge, tr. v., to sprinkle. — Orig. 'to sprinkle with flour', fr. obsol. *dredge*, 'sweetmeat', fr. ME. *dragie, drage*, fr. OF. *dragie, dragee* (F. *dragée*), 'sugarplum, sugar almond', which derives fr. L. *tragēmata* (pl.), 'dessert, confectionery', fr. Gk. τραγήματα, pl. of τράγημα, 'sweetmeat, dessert, confectionery', fr. Gk. τραγεῖν, II. aor. of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw, nibble'. See **trout** and cp. **tragic, troglodyte.**

dredge, n., a mixture of grain sown together. — OF. *dragie* (F. *dragée*), 'fodder, provender', fr. Gaulish-L. **dravocāta*, fr. L. *dravoca*, 'bur'. See **tare,** 'a creeping grass', and cp. **doob.**

dredger, n., a boat used for dredging. — Formed fr. **dredge,** 'dragnet', with agential suff. **-er.**

dredger, n., a metal box for sprinkling flour, etc. — Formed fr. **dredge,** 'to sprinkle', with agential suff. **-er.**

dree, tr. v., to endure (*archaic.*) — ME. *dreen*, fr. OE. *drēogan*, 'to work, suffer, endure', rel. to ON. *drȳgja*, 'to do, accomplish', Goth. *driugan*, 'to serve as a soldier', and cogn. with OSlav. *drugŭ*, 'friend', Lith. *draũgas, draũgalas*, 'friend, comrade', Lett. *dràugs*, 'friend', OPruss. *draugiwaldũnen* (acc.), 'coheir'. Cp. **drudge.**

dreg, n. — ME., fr. ON. *dregg*, which is rel. to OE. *dræst, dærst, dærste*, 'dregs, lees', OHG. *trestir*, MHG., G. *trester*, 'grapeskins, husks', and cogn. with Gk. τρᾱχύς, 'rough', Alb. *drā*, (for **dhroghā*), 'dregs of oil'; OLith. *drages*, OPruss. *dragios*, OSlav. *droždije*, 'lees'. See **trachea** and cp. **dross.**

Derivatives: *dregg-ish*, adj., *dregg-y*, adj., *dregg-i-ly*, adv., *dregg-i-ness*, n.

drench, tr. v. — ME. *drenchen*, fr. OE. *drencan*, 'to give to drink', for **drank-jan*, causative of *drincan*, 'to drink'. Cp. ON. *drekkja*, Swed. *dränka*, Du. *drenken*, G. *tränken*, Goth. *dragkjan*, 'to give to drink', and see **drink.**

Derivatives: *drench*, n. (q.v.), *drench-er*, n., *drench-ing-ly*, adv.

drench, n. — ME. *drench*, fr. OE. *drenc*, 'a drink, potion', fr. *drencan*, 'to give to drink'. Cp. OS., MLG., Du. *drank*, OHG., MHG., G. *trank*, and see **drench,** v.

Drepanis, n., name of a genus of birds (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δρεπανίς, a kind of bird, prob. 'the swift', fr. δρεπάνη, 'sickle'; so called from its sickle-shaped wings. See next word.

drepanoid, adj., sickle-shaped. — Compounded of Gk. δρεπάνη, 'sickle, reaping hook', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to δρέπειν, 'to pluck'; see **drape.** The second element derives fr. Gk. ἴδος, 'form, shape'; see **-oid.**

dress, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dressen*, 'to direct, prepare; to dress', fr. OF. (= F.) *dresser*, fr. VL. **dīrēctiāre*, fr. L. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*, 'to put into a straight line; to direct, guide'. See **direct,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *dress*, n., *dresser* (q.v.), *dress-ing*, n., *dress-y*, adj., *dress-i-ly*, adv., *dress-i-ness*, n.

dresser, n., one who dresses. — Formed fr. **dress,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

dresser, n., cupboard. — F. *dressoir*, fr. *dresser.* See **dress,** v.

drew, past tense of *draw.* — ME. *drew*, fr. OE. *drēow*, fr. *dragan*, 'to draw'. See **draw.**

drey, also **dray,** n., a squirrel's nest. — Of uncertain origin.

dribble, intr. v., to fall in drops; tr. v., to let fall in drops. — Freq. of the verb *drib*, an obsolete var. of **drip.** For the ending see suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *dribble*, n., *dribbl-er*, n.

driblet, n., a small amount. — Dimin. of the obsolete noun *drib.* See prec. word and **-et.**

drift, n. — ME. *drift*, formed with suff. *-t* fr. OE. *drīfan*, 'to drive'. Cp. ON. *drift*, 'snowdrift', Dan., Swed., Du. *drift*, G. *Trift*, 'pasturage, drove, flock'. See **drive** and cp. **adrift.** *Drift* stands to *drive* as *gift* stands to *give*, *rift* to *rive*, *shrift* to *shrive*, *thrift* to *thrive.*

Derivatives: *drift*, intr. and tr. v., *drift-age*, n., *drift-er*, n., *drift-ing*, n., and adj., *drift-ing-ly*, adv., *drift-y*, adj.

drill, tr. and intr. v., to bore. — Du. *drillen*, 'to bore; to train (soldiers)', fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to turn, to bore by turning', whence also OE. *þȳrel*, 'hole'. See **thrill.**

drill, n., an instrument for boring. — Partly fr. Du. *dril, drille*, 'an instrument for boring' (fr. *drillen*, 'to bore'), partly fr. **drill,** 'to bore'.

drill, tr. v., to train (soldiers, etc.) — Du. *drillen*, 'to train', identical with the verb *drillen*, 'to bore' (see **drill,** 'to bore'). For sense development cp. MLG. *drillen*, 'to turn, roll'.

Derivative: *drill*, n., the act of training (soldiers, etc.).

drill, n., a small furrow. — Fr. obsol. *drill*, 'rill', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *drill*, tr. v., to sow in drills.

drill, n., a kind of coarse twilled cotton. — Fr. earlier *drilling*, corruption of G. *Drillich*, fr. MHG. *dril(i)ch*, from the OHG. adjective *drilīch*, 'threefold', alteration of L. *trilix*, gen. *-līcis*, 'woven with three sets of leashes, triply twilled', fr. *ter*, 'three times', and *līcium*, 'a thread of the web', which is rel. to *oblīquus*, 'slanting, sidelong'. See **tri-** and **oblique** and cp. **twill.**

drill, n., a baboon of Western Africa. — Native name. Cp. **mandrill.**

drilling, n., the act of a person who drills. — Formed from the verb **drill** with subst. suff. **-ing.**

drilling, n. — Original, but now obsolete form of **drill,** 'twilled cotton'.

drink, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *drinken*, fr. OE. *drincan*, rel. to OS. *drinkan*, OFris. *drinka*, Du. *drinken*, OHG. *trinkan*, MHG., G. *trinken*, ON. *drekka*, Dan. *drikke*, Swed. *dricka*, Goth. *drigkan*, 'to drink'. Cp. **drench, drunken, drown.**

Derivatives: *drink* n., *drink-able*, adj., *drink-er*, n., *drink-ing*, n.

drip, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *drippen*, fr. OE. *dryppan*, rel. to MLG., Du. *druipen*, MHG. *trüpfen*, Dan. *dryppe*, lit. 'to fall in drops'. Cp. OHG. *triofan*, MHG., G. *triefen*, 'to drop, drip', OE. *droppian*, 'to drop', and see **drop.** Cp. also **dribble.**

Derivatives: *drip*, n., *dripp-ing*, n. and adj., *dripp-y*, adj.

drive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *driven*, fr. OE. *drīfan*, rel. to ON. *drīfa*, Dan. *drive*, Swed. *driva*, OS. *drīƀan*, Du. *drijven*, OHG. *trīban*, MHG. *trīben*, G. *treiben*, Goth. *dreiban*, 'to drive'. Cp. **drift, drove,** n.

Derivative: *drive*, n., *driv-er*, n., *driv-ing*, n. and adj., *driv-ing-ly*, adv.

drivel, intr.v., 1) to slaver; 2) to talk foolishly. — ME. *drevelen, drivelen, dravelen*, fr. OE. *dreflian*, 'to slobber'; prob. rel. to **draff,** (q.v.) Cp. **drool.**

Derivatives: *drivel*, n., *drivel(l)-er*, n., *drivel(l)-ing-ly*, adv.

driven, adj., prop. pp. of *drive.* — ME. *driven*, fr. OE. *drifen*, 'driven', pp. of *drīfan*, 'to drive'. See **drive.**

drizzle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of ME. *dresen*, 'to fall', fr. OE. *drēosan.* See **dreary** and freq. suff. **-le** and cp. **drowse.**

Derivatives: *drizzle*, n., *drizzl-y*, adj.

drogher, n., a kind of vessel. — Du., now spelled *droger*, lit. 'drier', whence 'a vessel for drying herrings', fr. *drogen*, 'to dry', fr. *droog*, 'dry'. See **dry** and agential suff. **-er.**

drogue, n., a small buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line. — Prob. rel. to **drag,** n. Cp. dial. E. *drug*, 'to drag'.

droit, n., legal right. — F. *droit*, 'right' (n.), fr. *droit*, 'right' (adj.), fr. L. *dīrēctus*, pp. of *dīrigere*, 'to put into a straight line, direct'. Cp. OProvenç. *dreich, dreit, dret*, Catal. *dret*, Sp. *derecho*, Port. *dereito*, It. *diritto, dritto*, 'right', which all derive fr. L. *dīrēctus.* See **direct,** v. and adj., and cp. **adroit, maladroit.**

droll, adj., 1) amusingly odd; n., a droll person, funny, droll, odd. — F. *drôle*, 'funny, droll, odd', from the noun *drôle*, 'a funny fellow', fr. earlier F. *drolle*, fr. MDu. *droll*, 'an odd little fellow'.

Derivatives: *droll*, v., *droll-ish*, adj., *droll-ish-ness*, n., *droll-y*, adv., *droll-ness*, n.

drollery, n. — F. *drôlerie*, fr. *drôle.* See prec. word and **-ery.**

-drome, combining form lit. meaning 'running, course', as in *aerodrome.* — Gk. -δρομος, fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course, race, racecourse'. See **dromedary.**

dromedary, n. — OF. *dromedaire* (F. *dromadaire*), fr. Late L. *dromedārius* (*camelus*), fr. *dromas*, gen. *-adis*, 'running', fr. Gk. δρομάς, gen. -άδος, of s.m., which is rel. to δραμεῖν, 'to run', δέδρομα, 'I ran', δρόμος, 'a running, course, race, racecourse', fr. I.-E. base **drem-*, 'to run', whence also OI. *drámati*, 'runs'. Base **drem-* is a collateral form of base **drā-*, 'to move quickly, to run', whence OI. *dráti*, 'runs, hastens', Gk. ἀποδιδρᾰ́σκειν, 'to run away' (with reduplication of base *δρᾱ-), δρᾱσμός, 'a running away, flight', ἄδρᾱστος, 'not inclined to run away', 'Αδράστεια, 'Nemesis', lit. 'from whom there is no escape', and prob. also ON. *titra*, OHG. *zittarōn*, 'to tremble'. Cp. **Adrastea, -drome, Dromiacea, Dromiceius, dromond,** and the second element in **anadromous, Boedromion, catadromous, hippodrome, lampadedromy, loxodromic, palindrome, prodrome, syndrome.** Cp. also **teeter.** — The change of *a* to *e* in Late L. *dromedārius* is due to the influence of Latin words ending in *-edārius*, as *essedārius*, 'a fighter in a British or a Gallic war chariot' (see *essedum*), *verēdārius*, 'post boy, courier' (fr. *verēdus*, 'a swift horse'). F. *dromadaire*—with *a* instead of *e*—has been refashioned after Gk. δρομάς.

Dromiacea, n., a group of crabs (*zool.*) — Formed with suff. **-acea** fr. Gk. δρομίας, 'crab', lit. 'runner', rel. to δρόμος 'a running, course', δραμεῖν, 'to run'. See prec. word.

Dromiceius, n., the genus of ratite birds, the emu (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. δρομαῖος, 'running fast, swift', fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See **dromedary** and cp. prec. word.

dromond, n., a large fast-sailing ship of the Middle Ages. — OF. *dromon, dromont*, fr. Late L. *dromōnem*, acc. of *dromō*, 'a fast-sailing vessel', fr. Gk. δρόμων, of s.m., lit. 'a runner', fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See **dromedary.**

-dromous, combining form meaning 'running', as in *catadromous.* — Gk. -δρομος, fr. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See **-drome.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

drone, n., the male of the honeybee. — ME. *drane*, fr. OE. *drān, drān*, rel. to OS. *drān, dreno*, MLG. *drone* (whence Dan. *drone*, G. *Drohne*), MDu. *drāne*, OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene*, 'drone', and cogn. with Gk. θρωνᾰ́ξ, 'drone', the second element in τενθρήνη, 'a kind of wasp', and in ἀνθρήνη, 'wild bee', θρῆνος,' dirge', from the I.-E. base **dhrĕn-*, 'to hum, buzz, murmur',

whence also OI. *dhránati*, 'resounds', MIr. *drēsacht* (for **drensacht*), 'to cry' (said of a swan) (L. *drēnsāre*, of s.m., is a Celtic loan word). Cp. **threnetic, Anthrenus, Tenthredinidae.** Base **dhrĕn-* is an enlargement of the imitative base **dher-*, whence Gk. θρεῖσθαι (for **θρέϝεσθαι*), 'to cry aloud, shriek', θροεῖν, of s.m., θρόος, θροῦς, 'noise, murmur', θρῦλος, 'murmur', θόρυβος, 'noise', OE. *drēam*, OS. *drōm*, MDu. *droom*, 'musical sound, melody'. Cp. **dor.**

drone, intr. v., to make a monotonous humming sound; tr.v., to utter in a dull monotonous tone. — Rel. to—and prob. even derived from—**drone,** n. Cp. the rel. words MLG. *drönen* (whence Du. *dreunen*, G. *dröhnen*), Dan. *drøne*, Swed. *dröna*, Norw., Icel. *drynja*, 'to roar', Goth. *drunjus*, 'sound'.
Derivative: *dron-ing-ly*, adv.

drongo, n., any of various crowlike birds of the family Dicruridae. — Malagasy.

drool, intr. v., to drivel; n., to talk foolishly (*U.S. Slang*) — Fr. **drivel.**
Derivative: *drool*, n.

droop, intr. v., to sink, hang down; to fail; tr.v., to let sink or hang down. — ME. *droupen*, fr. ON. *drūpa*, 'to droop, sink', which is rel. to ON. *dropi*, OE. *dropa*, 'drop'. See next word.
Derivatives: *droop-er*, n., *droop-ing*, adj., *droop-ing-ly*, adv., *droop-ing-ness*, n.

drop, n. — ME. *drope*, fr. OE. *dropa*, 'drop', rel. to OS. *dropo*, ON. *dropi*, MLG. *troppe*, Du. *drop*, OHG. *tropfo*, MHG. *tropfe*, G. *Tropfen*, 'drop', OE. *drēopan*, OS. *driopan*, ON. *drjūpa*, OFris. *driāpa*, Du. *druipen*, OHG. *triofan*, MHG., G. *triefen*, 'to drop, drip'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **dhrŭb-*, whence also OIr. *drucht* (for **drupt*), 'dewdrop'. Cp.—with *-bh* formative element—Gk. θρύπτειν, 'to break to pieces, break small, crush', and—with *-p-* formative element—Lett. *drupu, drupt*, 'to crumble to pieces'. Cp. **drip.** Cp. also the second element in **Cladrastis** and in **lithontriptic.**

drop, tr. and intr. v. — OE. *dropian*, fr. *dropa*, 'drop'. See **drop,** n.
Derivatives: *dropp-er*, n., *dropp-ing*, n.

droplet, n. — Formed fr. **drop,** n., with dimin. suff. **-let.**

dropsy, n. — ME. *dropsie*, aphetic for ME. *idropsie, ydropsie*, fr. OF. *idropisie* (F. *hydropisie*), fr. L. *hydrōpisis*, fr. Gk. ὕδρωψ, 'dropsy', which is formed from ὕδωρ, 'water', and suff. -ωψ, lit. '-eyed'. See **hydro-** and **-ops** and cp. **hydropsy,** which is a doublet of *dropsy*.
Derivatives: *drops-ical*, adj., *drops-ical-ly*, adv.

Drosera, n., a genus of plants, the sundew (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δροσερός, 'dewy', fr. δρόσος, 'dew', which is of uncertain origin; so called because the glands of the leaves exude drops of a fluid resembling dewdrops.

Droseraceae, n.pl., the sundew family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

droseraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

droshky, also **drosky,** n. — Russ. *drožki* (*pl.*), dimin. of *drogi* (pl.), 'wagon', rel. to *dorógа*, (which corresponds to Pol. *drága*, Czech *dráha*), 'way', and cogn. with Norw. *drag*, 'drawing rope', and with ON. *draga*, 'to draw'; see **drag, draw.** For the relationship between Russ. *drogi*, 'wagon', and *dorógа*, 'way', cp. E. *wain* and *wagon*, which are related to *way*.

drosometer, n., an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew. — Compounded of Gk. δρόσος, 'dew', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **Drosera** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

dross, n., refuse. — ME. *drosse*, fr. OE. *drōss*, 'dregs, dirt', rel. to *drōsna* (pl.), 'dregs', MDu. *droesen(e)*, Du. *droesem*, OHG. *truosana*, MHG. *drusene*, G. *Drusen*, 'husks, dregs', and to E. **dreg** (q.v.) Cp. **druse.**
Derivatives: *dross*, tr. v., *dross-er*, n., *dross-y*, adj., *dross-i-ness*, n.

drought, n. — ME. *drougth, drugthe*, fr. OE. *drūgað, drūgoð*, rel. to OE. *drūgian*, 'to dry, wither', *drȳge*, 'dry', and to Du. *droogte*, 'drought'. See **dry.**
Derivative: *drought-y*, adj.

drove, n., a number of cattle, or other animals, driven; a herd. — ME. *drof, drove*, fr. OE. *drāf, drǣf*, 'drove, herd, crowd, band', rel. to *drīfan*, 'to drive'. See **drive.**
Dirivative: *dro-ver*, n.

drove, past tense of drive. — ME. *drof*, fr. OE. *drāf*, 'drove', fr. *drīfan*, 'to drive'. See **drive.**

drown, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *drunen, drounen*, corresponding to OE. **drūnian*. Cp. ME. *drunknen*, fr. OE. *druncnian*, 'to become intoxicated; to be drowned'. Cp. also ON. *drukna*, 'to be drowned', G. *ertränken*, 'to drown', *ertrinken*, 'to be drowned', and see **drink.**
Derivatives: *drown-er*, n., *drown-ing-ly*, adv.

drowse, intr. and tr. v. — OE. *drūsian, drūsan*, 'to become languid, to be slow or sluggish', rel. to *drēosan*, 'to fall, sink'. See **dreary.**
Derivatives: *drowse*, n., *drows-y*, adj., *drows-i-ly*, adv., *drows-i-ness*, n.

drub, tr. v., to beat with a stick; intr. v., to stamp. — The orig. meaning was 'to bastinado'; prob. fr. Arab. *ḍarb*, 'a beating (with a stick)', fr. *ḍáraba*, 'he beat, struck'.
Derivatives: *drub*, n., *drubb-er*, n., *drubb-ing*, n.

drudge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *druggen*, prob. fr. OE. *drēogan*, 'to work, suffer, endure'. See **dree.**
Derivatives: *drudge*, n., *drudg-ery*, n., *drudg-ing-ly*, adv.

drug, n. — ME. *drogge, drugge*, fr. F. *drogue*, fr. MLG. *droge fate*, 'dry casks', i.e. 'goods in packing cases', in which phrase *droge* was mistaken to be the name of the contents. See E. Gamillscheg, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache, 1918, p.327. For the etymology of MLG. *droge* see **dry.**
Derivatives: *drug*, tr. and intr. v. *drugg-er*, n., *druggery* (q.v.), *drugget* (q.v.), *druggist* (q.v.), *drugg-y*, adj.

druggery, n., 1) drugs; 2) a place for selling drugs. — F. *droguerie*, fr. *drogue*. See **drug** and **-ery.**

drugget, n., a coarse woolen fabric. — F. *droguet*, fr. *drogue*, 'drug; worthless stuff, trash'. See **drug.**

druggist, n. — F. *droguiste*, a hybrid coined fr. *drogue* and *-iste*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **drug** and **-ist.**

druid, n., an ancient Celtic priest or soothsayer. — F. *druide*, fr. L. pl. *druidēs* (Caesar), *druidae* (Cicero), fr. OCelt. *druid*, which stands for **dru-wid*, and is compounded of **daru-*, **dru-*, 'oak', and **wid-*, 'know', hence lit. meaning 'they who know the oak'; so called in allusion to their practices with the mistletoe. Cp. Pliny, 16, 249. For the first element see **tree** and cp. **dryas, Drusilla,** for the second see **vision.**
Derivatives: the hybrids *druid-ess*, n., *druid-ic, druid-ic-al*, adjs., *druid-ism*, n., *druid-ry*, n.

drum, n. — Prob. fr. LG. *trumme* or MDu. *tromme*, 'drum'; cp. Du. *trom, trommel*, Dan. *tromme*, MHG. *trume, trumme, trumbe*, G. *Trommel*, Dan. *tromme*, Swed. *trumma*, 'drum'; of imitative origin. Cp. **trombone, trommel, trump,** 'trumpet'.
Derivatives: *drum*, intr. and tr. v., *drumm-er*, n., *drumm-y*, adj.

drum, n. — See **drumlin.**

drumble, n., a sluggish person. — A var. of *dumble*, which itself is a dial. var. of **dummel.**
Derivative: *drumble*, intr. v., *drumbl-er*, n.

drumlin, n., a small hill consisting of glacial drift (*geol.*) — Fr. *drumling*, dimin. of *drum*, 'ridge' (cp. 2nd **drum**), fr. Gael. and Ir. *druim*, 'back, ridge', which is rel. to OIr. *druimm*, W. *trum*, of s.m.

Drummond light. — Named after the Scottish engineer Thoms *Drummond* (1797-1840).

drunk, adj. — ME. *drunke*, alter. of *drunken*, fr. OE. *druncen*, 'drunk', fr. *drincan*, 'to drink'; prop. pp. of **drink.**
Derivatives: *drunk*, n., *drunk-ard*, n., *drunken* (q.v.), *drunk-ery*, n.

drunken, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *druncen*, 'one who has drunk, intoxicated'; prop. old pp. of **drink.** Cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *drunken-ly*, adv., *drunken-ness*, n.

drupe, n., stone fruit (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *drupa, druppa* (scil. *oliva*), 'an overripe (olive)', fr. Gk. δρύππᾱ, which is shortened fr. δρυ-πεπής, 'ripened on the tree', said especially of olives. See **dryad** and **pepsin.**
Derivatives: *drup-aceous*, adj., *drupel* (q.v.), *drupeole* (q.v.), *drupi-ferous*, adj.

drupel, drupelet, n., a little drupe. — Formed fr. prec. word with the dimin. suffixes **-el,** resp. **-el** and **-et.**

druse, n., a cavity in a rock lined with crystals (*geol.*) — G. *Druse*, 'druse, geode; sediment, husks, dregs', rel. to OE. *drōsna*, 'dregs', *drōss*, 'dregs, dirt'. See **dross.**

Druse, n., member of a Mohammedan sect. — Arab. *durūz*, pl. of *darazī*, 'Druse'. Named after the founder of the sect, *Ismail ad-Darazī*, 'the tailor' (11th cent.) Cp. **darzee,** 'tailor'.

Drusilla, fem. PN. — L. *Drūsilla*, fem. dimin. of L. *Drūsus*, a surname frequently occurring in the Livian gens, for earlier *Drausus*, which is prob. a Celtic word and lit. means 'strong'. Cp. OCelt. **daru-*, **dru-*, 'oak; strong', and see **druid.**

dry, adj. — ME. *dry, drie*, fr. OE. *drȳge*, 'dry', rel. to MLG. *drōge, droge*, MDu. *druge, drōghe*, Du. *droog*, OHG. *trucchan*, MHG. *trucken, trocken*, G. *trocken*, 'dry', ON. *draugr*, 'dry wood', OE. *drūgað, drūgoð*, 'drought'. Cp. **drain, drogher, drought, drug.**
Derivatives: *dry*, n., *dry-ish*, adj., *dry-ly*, adv., *dry-ness*, n.

dry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *dryen, drien*, fr. OE. *drȳgan*, fr. *drȳge*, 'dry'. See **dry,** adj.
Derivative: *dry-er*, n.

dryad, n., a forest nymph. — L. *dryas* (pl. *dryadēs*), fr. Gk. δρυάς (pl. δρυάδες), fr. δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak; tree', which is rel. to δρῦμός, 'oak-wood; wood', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', δένδρεον, δένδρον (dissimilated fr. **δέρ-δρεϝ-ον*), 'tree', fr. I.-E. base **derew-(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, 'tree, wood', whence also OE. *trēo, trēow*, 'tree, wood'. See **tree** and cp. **dendro-, dory-,** the first element in **druid** and the second element in **deodar, germander, hamadryad.**

dryasdust, n., a dry, pedantic man. — Compounded of the words *dry as dust*.
Derivative: *dryasdust*, adj., dry and pedantic.

dual, adj., composed of two. — L. *duālis*, 'containing two', fr. *duo*, 'two', which is cogn. with Gk. δύο, OE. *tū*, 'two'. See **two** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **deuce, double, doubt, dozen, dubious, duel, duet, duplex.**
Derivatives: *dual*, n., *dualin* (q.v.), *dual-ism*, n., *dual-ist*, n., *dualist-ic*, adj., *duality* (q.v.), *dualize* (q.v.), *dual-ly*, adv., *dual-ness*, n.

dualin, n., an explosive made of sawdust, nitroglycerin and potassium nitrate (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *duālis*, 'containing two' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the *two* substances added to nitroglycerin.

duality, n., the quality of being dual. — F. *dualité*, fr. Late L. *duālitātem*, acc. of *duālitās*, 'the number two', fr. L. *duālis*. See **dual** and **-ity.**

dualize, tr. v., to make, or regard as, dual. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *duālis*. See **dual.**
Derivative: *dualiz-ation*, n.

dub, tr. v., to make a knight. — OE. *dubbian*, 'to knight', rel. to ON. *dubba*, 'to equip, adorn; to knight', LG. *dubben*, 'to strike'; see **dowel.** OF. *adober* (also spelled *aduber, adouber*), 'to dub' [whence F. *adouber*, 'to touch (a piece of chess)], is a Teut. loan word.
Derivatives: *dubb-er*, n., *dubb-ing*, n.

dub, tr. and intr. v., to thrust; n., a thrust. — Prob. of imitative origin.

dub, n., a pool, a puddle. — Of uncertain origin.

dub, n., a small copper coin (*India*). — Telugu *ḍabbu*.

dubash, dobash, n., an Indian interpreter. — Hind. *dubhāshiyā, dobāshī*, lit. 'a man of two languages', fr. *du, do*, 'two', and *bhāsha*, 'language'. The first element derives fr. OI. *dvā*; see **two.** The second element comes fr. OI. *bhāṣā*, 'language', which is rel. to *bhāṣate*, 'speaks, talks'. See **bellow.**

dubber, n., a large vessel. — Pers. *dabbah*. Cp. Mahri *dabara*.

dubiety, n., doubtfulness. — L. *dubietās*, 'doubt, uncertainty', fr. *dubius*. See next word and subst. suff. **-ty.**

dubious, adj. — L. *dubiōsus*, 'doubtful', fr. *dubius*, 'vacillating; doubtful', which prob. stands for I.-E. **du-bhw-iyo-s* and lit. means 'being double, of double nature', fr. *du-*, stem of L. *duo*, 'two' (see **dual**), and I.-E. base **bhū-*, 'to be', which prob. appears also in the second element of L. *probus*, 'good, serviceable', and *superbus*, 'haughty, proud'. See **be** and **future** and cp. **doubt.** Cp. also **prove** and **superb.** Cp. also Gk. δίφυής, 'of double nature or form', which is *formally* the exact equivalent of L. *dubius*.
Derivatives: *dubious-ly*, adv., *dubious-ness*, n.

dubitable, adj. — L. *dubitābilis*, 'doubtful', fr. *dubitāre*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivative: *dubitabl-y*, adv.

dubitate, intr. v., to doubt. — L. *dubitātus*, pp. of *dubitāre*, 'to be uncertain in opinion, to doubt'. See **doubt,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

dubitation, n. — F., fr. L. *dubitātiōnem*, acc. of *dubitātiō*, 'a wavering in opinion, uncertainty', fr. *dubitātus*, pp. of *dubitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

dubitative, adj. — L. *dubitātīvus*, 'doubtful', fr. *dubitātus*, pp. of *dubitāre*. See **dubitate** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *dubitative-ly*, adv.

ducal, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a duke. — F. *ducal*, fr. Late L. *ducālis*, 'pertaining to a leader', from the stem of L. *dux*, gen. *ducis*, 'leader'. See **duke** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *ducal-ly*, adv.

ducat, n., name of several coins. — OF. (= F.), fr. It. *ducato*, of s.m., from Δούκας (fr. Δούξ, grecization of L. *dux*, 'leader'), surname of the emperor Constantine X of the Byzantine Empire (1059-67), which was impressed upon the gold coins struck during his reign. This name was confused later with It. *ducato*, 'duchy, dukedom', fr. *duce*, 'duke', fr. L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*, 'leader' (see *duke*).

ducatoon, n., name of various former silver coins. — F. *ducaton*, fr. It. *ducatone*, augment. of *ducato*. See **ducat** and **-oon.**

duce, n., a leader. — It., 'leader, chief', fr. L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*. See **duke** and cp. **duchess.**

Duchesnea, n., a genus of plants, the Indian strawberry. — ModL., named after the French botanist Antoine-Nicolas *Duchesne* (1747-1827).

duchess, n., the wife of a duke. — F. *duchesse*, fem. of *duc*, 'duke'. See **duke** and **-ess** and cp. It. *duchessa*, OProvenç. *duquessa, duguessa*, Sp. *duquesa*, Port. *duqueza*, 'duchess'.

duchy, n. — OF. *duchee*, fr. VL. **ducitātem*, acc. of **ducitās*, from L. *dux*, gen. *ducis*, 'leader'. See **duke.** F. *duché* is not derived fr. OF. *duchee*. but fr. VL. *ducātus*, lit. 'leadership' (fr. L. *dux*, gen. *ducis*), whence also It. *dogato*, OProvenç. *ducat, dugat*, Sp. and Port. *ducado*.

duck, n., the bird. — ME. *duk, duke*, fr. OE. *dūce*, 'duck', lit. 'the diving bird'. See next word and cp. **duckling.**

duck, intr. and tr. v., to dive. — ME. *douken, duken*, rel. to OFris. *dūka*, MLG. *dūken*, Du. *duiken*, OHG. *-tūhhan* (only in compounds), MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen*, 'to dive', MHG. *tucken, tücken*, G. *ducken*, 'to stoop, duck, dive', and to OE. *dūce*, 'duck'. See prec. word and cp. **duiker.**
Derivative: *duck*, n., the act of ducking; a sudden plunge.

duck, n., a cotton or linen cloth. — Du. *doek*, 'linen cloth', rel. to OS., OFris. *dōk*, ON. *dūkr*, Swed. *duk*, Dan. *dug*, OHG. *tuoh*, MHG. *tuoch*, G. *Tuch*, 'piece of cloth'.

ducker, n., one who or that which ducks. — Formed from the verb **duck** with agential suff. **-er.**

ducker, n., one who raises or hunts ducks. — Formed fr. **duck,** the bird, with agential suff. **-er.**

ducking, n., the act of one who or that which ducks. — Formed from the verb **duck** with subst. suff. **-ing.**

ducking, n., the hunting of ducks. — Formed from **duck,** 'the bird', with subst. suff. **-ing.**

duckling, n., a young duck. — Formed fr. **duck,** the bird, with the double dimin. suff. **-ling.**

duct, n. — L. *ductus*, 'a leading, conducting, conduit', fr. *ductus*, pp. of *dūcere*, 'to lead, conduct'. See **duke** and cp. **aqueduct, oviduct, ventiduct, viaduct.**
Derivative: *duct-less*, adj.

ductile, adj. — F., fr. L. *ductilis*, 'that which may be led or conducted; that which may be hammered', fr. *dūcere*. See prec. word and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *ductile-ly*, adv., *ductile-ness*, n., *dictil-ity*, n.

duct of Steno, duct of the parotid gland (*anat.*) — Named after its discoverer, the Danish anatomist Nicolas *Stensen* (latinized into Nicolaus *Steno*) (1638-1687).

ductor, n., one who, or that which, leads. — L., fr. *ductus*, pp. of *dūcere*. See **duct** and agential suff. **-or.**

dud, n., a shell that fails to explode. — Prob. fr. *duds*, 'cast-off clothes, rags', taken in the wider sense as 'anything useless'. See **duds.**

dudaim, n., a variety of melon. — Heb. *dūdhā'ím* (pl.) (Gen. 30:14), 'mandrake', prop. 'love-exciting (plant)', fr. sing. **dūdáy*, rel. to *dōdh*, 'beloved, uncle'. Cp. **David.**

dude, n., a dandy (*U.S. Slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

dudeen, dudheen, n., a small tobacco pipe. — Ir. *dúidín*, dimin. of *dúd*, 'pipe'. For the ending see suff. **-een.**

Dudelsack, n., bagpipe. — G., fr. Czech *dudy*, 'bagpipe', fr. Serbian *duduk*, 'pipe', ult. fr. Turk. *duduq*, 'pipe', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the second element in *Dudelsack* see **sack.**

dudgeon, n., 1) a wood, prob. boxwood, used for handles of daggers (*obsol.*); 2) hilt of a dagger. — ME. *dogeon*, fr. AF. *digeon*; of uncertain origin.

dudgeon, n., anger. — Of unknown origin.

duds, n. (pl.), cast-off clothes, rags. — ME. *dudde*, 'clothes', rel. to ON. *duði*, 'swaddling clothes', *duða*, 'to wrap up'. Cp. **dud.** Cp. also **dowdy.**

due, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *deü* (F. *dû*), fr. VL. **dēbūtum*, for L. *dēbitum*, 'that which is due, debt, duty', prop. neut. pp. of *dēbēre*, 'to owe'. See **debit, debt,** which are doublets of *due*, and cp. **duty.**
Derivatives: *due*, adv. and n., *due-ness*, n., *duly*, adv.

duel, n. — F., fr. L. *duellum*, archaic form of *bellum*, 'war' (see **bellicose**), used in ML. in the sense of 'fight between two persons', from a fancied connection with L. *duo*, 'two'.
Derivatives: *duel*, intr. and tr. v., *duell-er*, n., *duell-ing*, n., *duellist* (q.v.)

duellist, n. — F. *duelliste*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *duellum* and *-iste*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **duel** and **-ist.**
Derivative: *duellist-ic*, adj.

duenna, n., an elderly woman; a chaperon. — Sp. *dueña*, fr. L. *domina*, 'mistress'. See **dame.**

duet, n. — F., fr. It. *duetto*, 'duet', dimin. of *due*, 'two', fr. L. *duo*; see **duo** and **-et** and cp. *tercet, quartet, quintet, sextet.*
Derivatives: *duet*, intr. v., *duett-ist*, n.

duff, n., boiled suet pudding. — Dialectal pronunciation of **dough.**

duff, tr. v., to fake; to cheat. — Prob. back formation fr. **duffer.**

duffel, duffle, n., a thick woolen cloth with a thick nap. — Du. *duffel*, fr. *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.
Derivative: *duffel*, adj.

duffer, n., a fool. — Prob. fr. Scot. *dowfart*, formed with pejor. suff. *-art*, fr. *dowf*, 'stupid', lit. 'deaf', fr. ON. *daufr*, 'deaf'. See **deaf** and **-ard.**

dufrenite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate (*mineral.*) — F. *dufrénite*, named after the French mineralogist Pierre Armand Petit *Dufrénoy* (1792-1857). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

dufrenoysite, n., a lead arsenic sulfur compound (*mineral.*) — F. *dufrénoysite*, named after *Dufrénoy*. See prec. word.

dufter, n., a bundle of sheets of paper (*India*). — Hind. *daftar*, fr. Pers. *daftar*, 'record, office', fr. Arab. *dáftar*, fr. Gk. διφθέρᾱ, 'skin, parchment, thin paper'. See **diphtheria** and cp. next word and **duftery.**

dufterdar, n., the head native revenue officer. — Hind. *daftardār*, fr. Pers. *daftardār*, lit. 'holder of records', formed fr. *daftar*, 'record, office', with suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see prec. word. For the second element see *aumildar* and cp. words there referred to.

duftery, n., a servant in an Indian office. — Hind. *daftarī*, fr. Pers. *daftarī*, 'office keeper', fr. *daftar*, 'record, office'. See **dufter.**

dug. — Past tense and pp. of **dig.**

dug, pap, teat. — Rel. to Dan. *dægge*, Swed. *dägga*, 'to suckle', fr. I.-E. base **dhē(i)-*, 'to suckle'. See **fecund** and cp. words there referred to.

dugong, n., a cetaceous mammal. — Malay *dūyung*, Javanese *duyung*.

duiker, n., a small horned antelope of S. Africa. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'diver', fr. Du. *duiken*, 'to dive'. See **duck,** 'to dive'.

dukan, n., priestly blessing; prop. the platform in the Temple on which the priests pronounced the blessing (*Jewish religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *dūkhán*, 'platform', lit. 'place to stand on', rel. to Arm. *dūkh* (masc.), *dūkhtá* (fem.), 'place'. Cp. Arab. *dukkán*, 'platform'.

duke, n. — ME. *duc, duk*, fr. F. *duc*, fr. OF. *duc*, acc. of *ducs*, fr. L. *dux*, gen. *ducis*, 'leader, conductor, chief, commander', fr. *dūcere*, 'to lead, conduct, guide, draw', fr. OL. *doucere*, fr. I.-E. base **douk-*, **deuk-*, 'to pull, draw', whence also Gk. δαιδύσσεσθαι (for *δαι-δύκ-σεσθαι), 'to drag', Alb. *nduk*, 'I pluck', MW. *dygaf*, 'I draw', OE. *tēon*, 'to draw', and prob. also Hitt. *tuh-hushzi*, 'he takes', *tuhkantish*, 'first leader'. See **tow,** 'to draw'. and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **abducent, abduct, adduce, adduct, andouille, aquaduct, conduce, conduct, conn, deduce, deduct, endue, dock** for ships, **dogaressa, dogate, doge, douche, ducat, ducatoon, duchess, duchy, duct, educate, educe, educt, eduction, induce, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, product, production, redoubt, reduce, reduction, reduit, ridotto, seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subdue, superinduce, traduce, traducian, traduction, ventiduct, viaduct.**

Dukhobors, n. pl., the name given by the Russian Orthodox Church to a nonconformist sect. — Russ. *duchobortsy*, lit. 'spirit fighters', fr. *duch*, 'spirit', and *bortsy*, pl. of *borets*, 'wrestler, fighter'. The first element is rel. to OSlav. *duchŭ*, 'spirit, breath', *duša*, 'soul', and cogn. with Lith. *dvasià*, 'spirit', Lett. *dvaša*, 'breath, odor', Goth. *dius*, 'wild animal', orig. 'a breathing being', OE. *dēor*, 'a wild animal'; see **deer.** The second element is rel. to *borót'sja*, 'to wrestle', *borba*, 'wrestling', and cogn. with L. *ferīre*, 'to strike', *forāre*, 'to bore, pierce', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut, bore', whence also OE. *borian*, 'to bore'; see **bore,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

dulcet, adj., sweet. — Refashioned after L. *dulcis* fr. OF. *doucet*, 'sweetish, sweet' (whence F. *doucet*, 'demure, mild'), formed with dimin.

suff. *-et* fr. L. *dulcis*, 'sweet; pleasant, charming', which stands for **dl̥kwis* and is cogn. with Gk. γλυκύς (for **δλυκ-ύς), 'sweet'. Cp. **billet-doux, dolce, dolce far niente, douce, Dulcie, dulcify, dulcimer, Dulcinea, glucinum, edulcorate, glucose, glyceria, glycerine, glyco-, licorice, Polydeuces.**

Dulcie, fem. PN. — Lit. 'sweet', fr. L. *dulcis*. See prec. word.

dulcification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

dulcify, tr. v., to sweeten. — L. *dulcificāre*, fr. *dulcis*, 'sweet', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **dulcet** and **-fy.**

dulcimer, n., an old musical instrument. — OF. *doulcemele*, also (with dissimilation) *doulcemer*, fr. L. *dulce melos*, 'a sweet tune'. See **dulcet** and **melody.**

Dulcinea, n., sweetheart, worshiped by her lover. — From the name of Don Quijote's mistress in Cervantes' celebrated work. The name lit. means 'sweet', fr. L. *dulcis*. See **dulcet.**

dull, adj. — ME. *dulle*, *dull*, fr. OE. *dyl*, an unrecorded parallel form of OE. *dol*, 'foolish, presumptuous', rel. to OE. *dwellan*, 'to lead astray', *dwala*, *dwela*, *gedwola*, 'error', *gedwelan*, 'to err', OE. *dwolma*, 'chaos', OS., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. *dol*, OHG., MHG., *tol*, G. *toll*, 'mad, furious', OHG. *gitwelan*, 'to be perplexed', MLG. *dwal*, Goth. *dwals*, 'foolish', Du. *dwalen*, 'to roam, wander, err', and cogn. with OIr. OCo., W., Bret. *dall* (for **dh^{w}alno-*), 'blind', OIr. *clūas-dall*, deaf', lit. 'troubled with regard to one's sight, resp. hearing', Lith. *dūlinėti*, 'to fool around', Lett. *duls*, 'half-mad', Gk. θολός (for **θϝολός, 'mud; the dark juice of the cuttle fish', θολόειν, 'to make muddy', θολερός, 'muddy, dirty; troubled'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **dhwel-*, 'muddy, gloomy, dim, dull'. Cp. **doldrums, dolt, dwale, dwell.** Base **dhwel-* is an *-l*-enlargement of base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *dull*, tr. and intr. v., *dull-ard*, n., *dull-ish*, adj., *dull-ness*, n., *dul-ly*, adv.

dulocracy, also **doulocracy,** rule of slaves. — Compounded of Gk. δοῦλος, 'slave', and -κρατία, 'rule'. The first element stands for **δόελος* and derives fr. Aegean *doëro*, 'slave'. The second element comes fr. Gk. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy** and cp. the second element in **hierodule.**

dulse, n., an edible seaweed. — Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*.

duma, n., the former Russian national assembly. — Russ., lit. 'thought', of Teut. origin. Cp. Goth. *doms*, 'judgment', and see **doom.**

dumb, adj. — OE. and ME., rel. to ON. *dumbr*, 'dumb', Dan., Swed. *dum*, 'dull, stupid', Du. *dom*, 'stupid', OHG. *tumb*, 'dumb, stupid', MHG. *tump*, G. *dumm*, 'stupid', Goth. *dumbs*, 'dumb'. The orig. meaning of all these words was 'dumb'. They derive fr. I.-E. base **dhumbh-*, a nasalized form of base **dhūbh-*, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See **deaf** and cp. **dummy.** Cp. also **stove.**

dumbcow, tr. v., to browbeat (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *dhamkānā*, 'to chide, threaten'.

dumbfound, tr. v. — A blend of **dumb** and **confound.**

dumdum, n., bullet with soft nose, expanding on contact. — From the place name *Dumdum* (near Calcutta); the name lit. means 'hill, mound, battery', and is cogn. with Pers. *dāmdamā*, of s.m.

dummy, n., a model. — For *dumb-y*. See **dumb** and adj. suff. **-y.** The orig. meaning of *dummy* was 'a dumb creature'. For primitive sense and formation cp. *blacky*, *whity*.
Derivative, *dummy*, v.

dummy, adj., silent. — For *dumb-y*. See prec. word.

dumontite, n., a hydrated phosphate of uranium and lead (*mineral.*) — Named after the Belgian geologist André-Hubert *Dumont* (1809-57). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

dumose, dumous, adj., bushy. — L. *dūmōsus*, 'full of thornbushes', fr. *dūmus*, 'thornbush, bramble', fr. OL. *dusmus*, which prob. stands for **dŭs-mos* and is cogn. with MHG. *zūs-ach*, 'bush', OHG. *zir-zūsōn*, 'to tug, pull, dishevel', ME. *-tousen*, *-tusen* (in compounds), of s.m. See **touse** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **-ous.**
Derivative: *dumos-ity*, n.

dump, n., a thick ill-shaped lump. — Back formation fr. **dumpy.**

dump, tr. and intr. v., to let fall, to plunge. — A Scand. loan word; cp. Dan. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa*, 'to fall down suddenly', which are of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *dump*, n., *dump-er*, n., *dump-ing*, n.

dump, n., sadness, melancholy. — Rel. to G. *Dampf*, 'steam, vapor', *dumpf*, 'hollow, gloomy, musty', Dan. *dump*, 'dull', and to E. **damp** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *dump-ish*, adj., *dump-ish-ly*, adv., *dump-ish-ness*, n.

dumpling, n., a round pudding. — Formed fr. **dump,** 'a lump', with the double dimin. suff. **-ling.**

dumpy, adj., short and thick. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **dump,** 'a lump'.
Derivatives: *dumpi-ly*, adv., *dumpi-ness*, n.

dumpy, adj., sulky. — Formed fr. **dump,** 'sadness', with adj. suff. **-y.**

dun, adj., dark brown. — ME. *dunn*, *donn*, fr. OE. *dunn*, rel. to OS. *dosan*, OE. *dosen*, 'chestnut-brown' (said of the color of a horse), OHG. *dosan*, *tusin*, 'pale yellow', and cogn. with MIr. *dunn*, Gael. *donn*, 'brown, dark', W. *dwnn*, 'brownish'; formed fr. I.-E. base **dhus-* with suff. **-no*. For other enlargements of the same base cp. L. *fuscus*, 'dark', *furvus*, 'dark, brown, swarthy', and OE. *dosc*, *dox*, 'dusk'. See **dusk** and **fuscous** and cp. **donkey.** Cp. also the first element in **Duncan.**

Derivatives: *dun-ness*, n., *dunn-ish*, adj., *dunn-y*, adj.

dun, tr. v., to demand with insistence the payment of a debt. — Denominated from the name of Joe *Dun*, a London bailiff famous for catching defaulters.
Derivative: *dun*, n., a creditor who demands the payment of a debt.

dun, n., a hill; a hill fortress. — Ir. and Gael. *dun*, 'hill, hill fort, fortress'. See **town** and cp. **down,** 'hill', **dune,** and the second element in **Merlin.**

Duncan, masc. PN. — A name of Gaelic origin, compounded of *donn*, 'brown' (see **dun,** 'dark brown'), and *ceann*, 'head'.

dunce, n., a stupid person. — A contemptuous appellative formed from the name of John *Duns* Scotus by the followers of St. Thomas Aquinas in ridicule of the disciples of the former. John *Duns Scotus* was born in the village of *Duns* in Scotland, whence his name. According to my opinion, the sense development of the word *dunce* from *Duns*, 'of Duns', is prob. due to an awkward pun made on the word *Scotus* ('Scotchman'), which was interpreted as *Sottus* ('stupid, foolish'; see *sot*).

dundasite, n., a lead aluminum carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Dundas* in Tasmania. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

dunder, n., the lees or dregs of cane juice (*W. Indies*). — Corrupted fr. Sp. *redundar*, 'to overflow', fr. L. *redundāre*. See **redundant.**

dunderhead, n., a stupid person. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *dunderhead-ed*, adj.

Dundreary whiskers, often shortened to **dundrearies,** n. pl. — So called from the form of whiskers worn by E. A. Sothern (1826-81) in the role of Lord *Dundreary* in Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin.*

dune, n., sand hill formed by the wind. — F., fr. ML. *duna*, fr. MDu. *dūnen*. See **down,** 'hill'.
Derivative: *dun-al*, adj.

dung, n. — ME. *dunge*, fr. OE. *dung*, rel. to OFris. *dung*, OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, G. *Dung*, and to ON. *dyngja*, 'dung, heap, women's apartment'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base **dhengh-*, 'to cover', whence also Lith. *deñgti*, 'to cover', OI. *dingim*, 'I press'. For sense development it should be considered that according to Tacitus (in *Germania*, chapter 16), the Germans used to cover their houses with mud to protect them against the cold.
Derivatives: *dung*, intr. and tr. v., *dung-er*, n., *dung-y*, adj.

dungaree, n., a coarse kind of cotton fabric. — Hind. *dūngrī*, from the name of a village now forming one of the quarters of Bombay.

dungeon, n. — ME. *donjon*, *dongeon*, fr. OF. (= F.) *donjon*, 'keep of a lord's castle', fr. VL. **dominiōnem*, acc. of **dominiō*, fr. L. *dominium*, 'domain'. See **dominion** and cp. **donjon,** which are both doublets of dungeon.
Derivatives: *dungeon*, tr. v., *dungeon-er*, n.

duniwassal, n., a gentleman among the highlanders in Scotland. — Gael. *duine uasal*, lit. 'a noble man', fr. *duine*, 'man', and *uasal*, 'noble', lit. 'high, exalted'. For the first element see **chthonian.** The second element is rel. to OIr. *ūasal*, W. *uchel* (for **oup-selo-*), 'high, noble', Gael. *os*, OIr. *ōs*, *ūas* (for **oup-su-*), 'above, over'; see **hypsi-.**

dunk, v., to dip. — G. *tunken*, fr. MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, fr. OHG. *dunkōn*, fr. earlier *thunkōn*, 'to dip'; cogn. with L. *tinguere*, *tingere*, Gk. τέγγειν, 'to moisten'. See **tinge** and cp. **Dunker.**

Dunker, n., one of a sect of German Baptists in America who administer baptism only by triple immersion, also called *Dippers.* — G. *Tunker*, lit. 'dipper', fr. *tunken*, 'to dip'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

dunlin, n., a kind of sandpiper. — Formed fr. **dun,** 'dark brown', with the double dimin. suff. **-ling.**

dunnage, n., loose packing of material to protect cargo (*naut.*) — Of unknown origin.

dunstable, n., a straw hat or its plait. — From *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire, England, where such hats were made originally.

dunstable, adj., plain, direct. — So called from *Dunstable Road*, an even road leading from Dunstable to London.

duo, n., a duet (*music*). — It. *duo*, lit. 'two', archaic form of *due*, fr. L. *duo*, 'two'. See **dual** and cp. **duo-.**

duo-, combining form meaning 'two'. — Fr. L. *duo*, 'two'. See **dual.**

duodecim-, combining form meaning 'twelve'. — L. *duodecim*, 'twelve', fr. *duo*, 'two', and *decem*, 'ten'. See **duo-** and **decem-** and cp. **dozen.** Cp. also **dodeca-.**

duodecimal, adj., pertaining to twelve; pertaining to a system of numbers the base of which is twelve. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *duodecim*, 'twelve'. See **duodecim-.**
Derivative: *duodecimal*, n.

duodecimo, the size of a book in which each page is the twelfth part of the printer's sheet, abbreviated into 12*mo*. — L., abl. of *duodecimus*, 'twelfth', fr. *duodecim*. See **duodecim-** and cp. **twelvemo, sixteenmo.**

duodenary, adj., in twelves; increasing by twelves. — L. *duodēnārius*, 'containing twelve', fr. *duodēnī*, 'each twelve'. See **duodenum** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

duodenitis, n., inflammation of the duodenum (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **duodenum** and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

duodeno-, combining form, meaning 'referring to the duodenum'. — See next word.

duodenum, n., the first part of the small intestine leading from the stomach to the jejunum (*anatomy*). — ML. *duodēnum*, coined by Gerard of Cremona (died in 1187), the translator of the *Canon Avicennae*, fr. L. *duodēnī*, 'twelve each', fr. *duo*, 'two', and *dēnī*, 'ten each' which is rel. to

decem, 'ten' (see **duodecim-, dozen**); prop. loan translation of Gk. δωδεκαδάκτυλον, 'duodenum', lit. 'twelve fingers long'; so called by the Greek physician Herophilus (cca. 353-cca 280. B.C.E.) from its alleged length of 12 fingers breadth. The rendering of Gk. δωδεκαδάκτυλον into ML. *duodēnum* (see above) is incorrect. The correct Latin rendering would be *duodecim digitōrum*, 'of twelve fingers; twelve fingers long'.

duologue, n., a dialogue between two persons. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *duo*, 'two', and Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse'. See **dual** and **-logue.**

duomo, n., a cathedral in Italy. — It., fr. L. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome.**

dup, tr. v., to open. — Contracted of **do** and **up.** Cp. **doff, don,** v., **dout.**

dupe, n., a person who is easily misled. — F. *dupe*, fr. *de huppe*, i.e. the agglutination of the prep. *de* (see **de-**) with *huppe*, 'hoopoe', fr. L. *upupa*, 'hoopoe', a word of imitative origin. See **hoopoe.** Derivatives: *dupe*, tr.v., *dup-able*, adj., *dup-ability*, n., *dup-ery*,

duple, adj. — L. *duplus*, 'double'. See **double** and cp. next word.

duplex, adj., twofold, double. — L., 'twofold, double', cogn. with Gk. δίπλαξ, 'twofold, double'; compounded of L. *duo*, 'two' (resp. Gk. δι-, 'twice, double'), and *-plex* (resp. Gk. -πλαξ), '-fold'. See **double,** adj., and cp. **triplex.** Derivatives: *duplex*, n. and tr. v.

duplicate, adj., 1) double; 2) corresponding exactly. — L. *duplicātus*, 'doubled', pp. of *duplicāre*, 'to double; to enlarge', fr. *duplex*, gen. *duplicis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **conduplicate.**
Derivative: *duplicate*, n., an exact copy.

duplicate, tr. v., 1) to double; 2) to make an exact copy of. — L. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*. See **duplicate,** adj.
Derivatives: *duplication* (q.v.), *duplicat-ive*, adj., *duplicator* (q.v.)

duplication, n. — F., fr. L. *duplicātiōnem*, acc. of *duplicātiō*, 'a doubling', fr. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*. See **duplicate,** v., and **-ion.**

duplicator, n. — L., 'a doubler', fr. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*. See **duplicate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

duplicity, n., double-dealing. — F. *duplicité*, fr. Late L. *duplicitātem*, acc. of *duplicitās*, 'doubleness', fr. L. *duplex*, gen. *duplicis*. See **duplex** and **-ity** and cp. **triplicity.**

durability, n. — F. *durabilité*, fr. Late L. *dūrābilitātem*, acc. of *dūrābilitās*, fr. L. *dūrābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

durable, adj., enduring. — F. *durable*, fr. L. *dūrābilis*, 'lasting', fr. *dūrāre*, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **dure,** 'hard', and **-able.** Derivatives: *durable-ness*, n., *durabl-y*, adv.

durain, n., a constituent of coal. — Formed fr. L. *dūrus*, 'hard' (see **dure,** adj.), with suff. *-ain*, on analogy of *fusain*.

duralumin, n., a strong alloy of aluminum with copper, manganese and magnesium. — Prop. name of an *aluminum* alloy first made at *Düren* in Germany. The word *duralumin* is a compound of *Durum* in *Marcodurum*, ancient name of *Düren*, and of **aluminum** (q.v.)

dura mater, the tough outer membrane, which surrounds the brain and the spinal chord (*anat.*) — ML., shortened fr. *dūra mater cerebrī*, 'hard mother of the brain', loan translation of Arab. *umm al-dimāgh aṣ-ṣafīqaʰ*, lit. 'thick mother of the brain'. (In Arabic, the words 'father', 'mother' and 'son' are often used to denote relationship between things). See **dure,** 'hard', and **mater, mother,** and cp. **pia mater.**

duramen, n., the hard wood in the center of the tree trunk, the heartwood (*bot.*) — L. *dūrāmen*, 'hardness; a hardened vinebranch', from the stem of *dūrāre*, 'to harden'. See **dure,** v., and **-men.**

durance, n., 1) duration; 2) imprisonment. — OF. *durance*, 'duration', fr. *durer*, 'to endure', fr. L. *dūrāre*, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **dure,** adj., and **-ance.**

durangite, n., a sodium aluminum fluoarsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Durango* in Mexico. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

duration, n. — Obsol. F., fr. Late L. *dūrātiōnem*, acc. of *dūrātiō*, 'a hardening; duration', fr. L. *dūrātus*, pp. of *dūrāre*. See **dure,** v., and **-ation.**

durbar, n., a state levee; government of a native state (*India*). — Hind. *darbār*, fr. Pers. *darbār*, fr. *dar*, 'door, gate', and *bār*, 'court'. Pers. *dar* is rel. to Avestic *dvarᵉm* (acc. sing.), 'gate, court', OPers. *duvarayā-*, 'at the door', and to OI. *dvárah* (nom. pl.), 'door'. See **door** and cp. the first element in **dargah** and in **durwaun.**

durdenite, n., a hydrous ferric tellurite (*mineral.*) — Named after H.S. *Durden*, of San Francisco. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

dure, adj., hard; severe (*archaic*). — F. *dur*, fem. *dure*, fr. L. *dūrus*, 'hard, rough, rude', prob. dissimilated fr. **drū-ros*, for **dreu-ros*, and lit. meaning 'as hard as wood', fr. I.-E. base **derew(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, **dru-*, 'tree, wood', whence also Gk. δρῦς, 'oak, tree', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', OI. *dru-*, 'wood, wooden vessel', *dáru*, 'wood', OE. *trēo*, *trēow*, 'tree, wood'. See **tree** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **dour, durable, durain, duralumin, dura mater, duramen, durance, duration, duress, during, endure, indurate, obdurate, perdure.**

dure, intr. v., to last (*obsol.* or *poetic*). — F. *durer*, fr. L. *dūrāre*, 'to harden; to continue, last', fr. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **dure,** adj.

duress, n., 1) imprisonment; 2) compulsion. — ME. *duresse*, fr. obsol. F. *duresse*, fr. L. *dūritia*, 'hardness, severity, austerity', fr. *dūrus*. See **dure,** adj., and **-ess.**

durgah, n. — See **dargah.**

durian, dorian, n., fruit of the tree *Durio zibethinus*. — Malay *dūriān*, fr. *dūrī*, 'thorn'; so called from its prickly rind. — Cp. **Durio.**

during, prep. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb **dure**; used in imitation of the Latin ablative absolute.

Durio, n., a genus of trees in Asia. — Fr. Malay *durīan*. See **durian.**

durmast, n., a European oak (*quercus sessiliflora*). — A compound, the first element of which is of unknown origin. For its second element see **mast,** 'acorns'.

durra, n., the Indian millet. — Arab. *dhúraʰ*.

durst, past tense of *dare*. — OE. and ME. *dorste*. See **dare.**

durwaun, darwan, n., a doorkeeper (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Pers. *darbān*, *darwān*, compounded of *dar*, 'door, gate', and *-bān*, resp. *-wān*, 'keeper, guardian'. For the first element see **durbar,** for the second see **ban,** 'governor'.

dusk, adj. — ME. *dusk*, *dosk*, fr. OE. *dosc*, *dox*, 'dusk', rel. to Swed. *duska*, 'to be misty', OS. *dosan*, 'chestnut brown', OHG. *tusin*, 'yellow', and cogn. with L. *fuscus* (for **dhus-qo-*), 'dark'; *furvus* (for **dhus-wo-*), 'dark, brown, swarthy', OI. *dhūsaraḥ*, 'dust-colored'. Cp. **dun,** 'dark brown', **fuscous.**
Derivatives: *dusk*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *dusk-ish*, adj., *dusk-ish-ly*, adv., *dusk-ish-ness*, n., *dusk-y*, adj., *dusk-i-ly*, adv., *dusk-i-ness*, n.

dust, n. — ME., fr. OE. *dūst*, rel. to ON. *dust*, 'dust', Dan. *dyst*, 'milldust', OHG. *tunst*, *tunist*, 'storm, breath', MHG. *tunst*, G. *Dunst*, 'vapor', fr. I.-E. base **dhewēs-*, **dhwens-*, **dhūs-*, 'to fly about like dust', whence also OI. *dhvaṁsati*, 'falls to dust', Toch. B *taur*, A *tor*, 'dust', A *twe*, B *tweye*, of s.m. For other derivatives of the above base see **thio-** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *dust*, tr. and intr. v., *dust-er*, n., *dust-ing*, verbal n., *dust-less*, adj., *dust-y*, adj., *dust-i-ly*, adv., *dust-i-ness*, n.

dustoor, n. — A var. of **destour.**

Dutch, adj. and n. — MDu. *duutsc*, *dutsch*, 'Hollandish, Dutch' (whence Du. *duits*, 'German'), rel. to OS. *thiudisk*, OHG. *diutisc*, 'belonging to the people' (whence MHG. *tiutsch*, G. *deutsch*, 'German'), Goth. *þiudiskō*, 'in a heathen way'. OS. *thiudisk*, OHG. *diutisc*, and Goth. *þiudiskō* derive fr. OS. *thioda*, resp. OHG. *diot*, Goth. *þiuda*, 'people', which are rel. to OFris. *thiāde*, ON. *þjóð*, OE. *þēod*, 'people'; fr. Teut. base **þeudō-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **teutā-*, 'people', whence OIr. *tuoth*, 'people', W. *tud*, 'country', Bret. *tud*, 'people', OLith. and Lett. *tauta*, 'people', OPruss. *tauto*, 'country', Lith. *Tauta*, 'Germany', Oscan *touto*, 'community', Umbrian *tuta*, *tota*, of s.m. Cp. **Teuton, Theobald, Theodoric** and the second element in **Plattdeutsch.** For sense development cp. *Lett.*

duteous, adj., dutiful. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. OF. *duete*, 'duty' (see **duty**); first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: *duteous-ly*, adv., *duteous-ness*, n.

dutiable, adj. — Formed fr. **duty** with suff. **-able.**

duty, n. — ME. *duete*, fr. AF. *duete*, fr. *du*, corresponding to OF. *deu*, F. *dû*, fr. VL. **dēbūtus* (for L. *dēbitus*), pp. of L. *dēbēre*, 'to owe'. See **due** and **-ty.**
Derivatives: *dutiable* (q.v.), *duti-ful*, adj., *duti-ful-ly*, adv., *duti-ful-ness*, n.

duumvir, n., one of two officials having the same public function. — L., name of various magistrates; back formation from the archaic gen. pl. *duum virum*, '(one) of the two men'. See **dual** and **virile** and cp. **triumvir, decemvir.**

duumviral, adj. — L. *duumvirālis*, 'pertaining to the duumvirs', formed fr. prec. word with suff. *-ālis* (see adj. suff. **-al**).

duumvirate, n. — L. *duumvirātus*, 'the office of a duumvir'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

dvaita, n., dualism (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. *dvaita-*, fr. *dvi-*, 'two' (in compounds), which is rel. to Avestic *bi-*, and cogn. with Gk. δι-, OL. *dvi-*, L. *bi-*, OE. *twi-*. See **di-,** 'two', and cp. next word.

dvandva, n., a copulative compound; dualism. — OI. *dvaṁdvá-*, lit. 'pair, couple', reduplication of *dvá*, 'two', which is rel. to Avestic *dva* and cogn. with Gk. δύο, L. *duo*, 'two'. See **dual** and cp. prec. word.

dwale, n., the deadly nightshade. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *dvale*, Swed. *dvala*, 'stupor, deep sleep', which are rel. to *dwala*, *dwela*, *gedwola*, 'error', *dwelian*, 'to lead astray'. See **dwell.**

dwarf, n. — ME. *dwergh*, *dwerf*, fr. OE. *dweorh*, rel. to OS. *gidwerg*, ON. *dvergr*, Swed. *dvärg*, Dan., Du. *dwerg*, OFris. *dwerch*, OHG. *getwerg*, *twerg*, MHG. *getwerc*, *twerc*, *zwerc*, G. *Zwerg*; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *dwarf*, adj. and tr. and intr. v., *dwarf-ish-ly*, adv., *dwarf-ish-ness*, n., *dwarf-y*, adj.

dwell, intr. v. — ME. *dwellen*, fr. OE. *dwellan*, 'to lead astray, deceive; to hinder; to wander, go astray; to tarry', rel. to ON. *dvelja*, 'to delay; to tarry', OHG. *twaljan*, 'to hinder, delay', OE. *dwolian*, 'to stray, err', *dwala*, *dwela*, *gedwola*, 'error', *gedwelan*, 'to err', and to E. **dull, dwale** (qq.v.) For the sense development of E. *dwell* (fr. OE. *dwellan*, 'to tarry'), cp. F. *demeurer*, 'to remain, stay, lodge, reside, live'.
Derivatives: *dwell*, n., *dwell-er*, n., *dwell-ing*, n.

dwindle, intr. v. — Dimin. of next word. The verb *dwindle* was first used by Shakespeare.

dwine, intr. v., to waste away (*archaic* and *dial. Brit.*) — ME. *dwinen*, fr. OE. *dwīnan*, 'to languish, waste away, vanish', rel. to ON. *dvīna*, MDu. *dvīnen*, Dan. *tvine*, of s.m., Du. *verdwijnen*, 'to waste away, vanish', and cogn. with Arm. *di*, 'dead body, corpse', OIr. *dīth*, 'end, death'; fr. I.-E. nase **dhwei-*, enlargement of base **dhew-*, **dheu-*, 'to pine away, die', whence Goth. *diwans*, 'mortal', and, with vowel gradation, OS. *dōian*, ON. *deyja*, 'to die', Goth. *dauþs*, 'dead'. See **dead** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *dwindl-er*, n.

dy-, combining form meaning 'two'. — Gk. δυ-, fr. δύο, 'two', which is cogn. with L. *duo*, 'two'. See **dual.**

dyad, n., two units regarded as one. — Late L. *dyas*, gen. *dyadis*, fr. Gk. δυάς, gen. δυάδος, 'the number two', fr. δύο, 'two'. See **dy-** and **-ad.**

dyadic, adj., pertaining to a dyad. — Gk. δυαδικός, 'pertaining to two', fr. δυάς, gen. δυάδος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Dyak, n., one of the aborigines of Borneo. — Malay, lit. 'savage'.

dyarchy, n. — See **diarchy.**

dye, n. — ME. *deh*, *deih*, *die*, fr. OE. *dēag*, *dēah*, 'dye, color'; prob. cogn. with Lett. *dūkans*, 'dark-colored'.

dye, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *deyen*, *dyen*, fr. OE. *dēagian*, fr. *dēag*. See **dye,** n.
Derivatives: *dy-er*, n., *dye-ing*, n.

dying, adj. and n. — Formed from the verb **die** with suff. **-ing.**
Derivative: *dying-ness*, n.

dyke, n. — See **dike.**

dyna-, combining form meaning 'power'. — Shortened fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See **dynamic.**

dynameter, n., an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. — Compounded of **dyna-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *dynametr-ic*, *dynametr-ic-al*, adjs.

dynamic, adj. — F. *dynamique*, coined by the German philosopher and mathematician, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) fr. Gk. δυναμικός, 'powerful', fr. δύναμις, 'might, power', which is rel. to δύναμαι, 'I am able, I am worth', δυνατός, 'strong, able'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **dyna-, dynamite, dynamo-, dynasty.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.** The word *dynamic* was introduced into English by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).
Derivatives: *dynamic*, n., *dynamic-al*, adj., *dynamic-al-ly*, adv., *dynamics* (q.v.), *dynam-ism*, n., *dynam-ist*, n., *dynamite* (q.v.)

dynamics, n., that branch of physics which deals with the action of force on bodies. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

dynamite, n. — A name given by the Swedish chemist Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96) in 1867 to the explosive invented by him, fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See **dynamic** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *dynamite*, tr. v., *dynamit-er*, n., *dynamit-ic*, *dynamit-ic-al*, adjs., *dynamit-ic-al-ly*, adv., *dynamit-ism*, n., *dyniamit-ist*, n.

dynamo- combining form meaning 'power' (*electr.*) — Formed fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power' (see **dynamic**). The *-o* in *dynamo-* (for *dynami-*) is due to the analogy of combining forms like *baro-*, *thermo-*, etc., in which the *o* represents Greek o.

dynamo, n., a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. — **Orig. called** by its inventor, the German engineer Werner von Siemens (1816-92), *Dynamo-elektrische Maschine* ('dynamo-electric machine'). This name was later shortened by him into *Dynamo-Maschine* ('dynamo-machine'). The name *dynamo-machine* was shortened in England (in 1882) into *dynamo*. See **dynamo-.**

dynamometer, n., an instrument for measuring power. — Compounded of **dynamo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. Derivatives: *dynamometr-y*, n., *dynamometr-ic*, *dynamometr-ic-al*, adjs.

dynast, n., a ruler. — L. *dynastes*, fr. Gk. δυνάστης, 'ruler', from the stem of δύναμαι, 'I am able, I am worth'. See **dynamic.**

dynastic, adj. — Gk. δυναστικός, 'pertaining to a ruler', fr. δυνάστης. See prec. word and **-ic.** Derivative: *dynastic-al-ly*, adv.

dynasty, n. — F. *dynastie*, fr. Gk. δυναστεία, 'power, lordship', fr. δυνάστης. See **dynast** and **-y** (representing Gk. -εία).

dyne, n., unit of force in the C.G.S. system (*phys.*) — F., fr. Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See **dynamic** and cp. **neutrodyne.**

dys-, pejorative suff. used esp. in the senses 'hard to, difficult at, slow of'; the opposite of the pref. *eu-*. — Gk. δυσ-, meaning 'hard, bad, ill', cogn. with the suffixes OI. *duṣ-*, Avestic *dush-*, *dužˇ-*, of s.m., Arm. *t-* (negative pref.), Goth. *tuz-*, OHG. *za-*, *zi-*, *zu-*, *zar-*, *zir-*, *zur-*, MHG., G. *zer-*, 'apart, asunder', ON. *tor-*, 'difficult, hard', OIr. *do-*, *du-*, 'bad, ill', OS. *to-*, *te-*, *ti-*, OE. *to-*, *te-*, *tor-*, 'apart, asunder', and perh. also with OL. *dvis* (whence L. *bis*), 'twice'. See **dis-.**

dysacousia, dysacousis, dysacusia, n., a condition in which sounds cause discomfort (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. **dys-** and Gk. ἄκουσις, 'a hearing', fr. ἀκούω (for *ἀκούσιω), 'I hear'. See **acoustic** and cp. words there referred to.

dyschroa, dyischroia, n., discoloration of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **dys-** and Gk. χρόᾱ, resp. χροιά, 'color'. See **-chroia.**

dyscrasia, n., an ill state of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **dys-** and κρᾶσις, 'a mixing, blending'. See **crater** and cp. **crasis.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dysenteric, adj., 1) pertaining to dysentery; 2) having dysentery. — L. *dysentericus*, fr. Gk. δυσεντερικός, 'pertaining to dysentery', fr. δυσεντερία. See next word and **-ic.**

dysentery, n., inflammation of the large intestine. — OF. *dissenterie* (F. *dysenterie*), fr. Medical L. *dysenteria*, fr. Gk. δυσεντερία, 'dysentery', which lit. means 'bad intestines', and was coined by the Greek physician Hippocrates fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See **enteric.**

dysgenic, adj., detrimental to the hereditary constitution of the race; opposite to *eugenic*. — Formed fr. **dys-** and **-genic.** Cp. **eugenic.**

dyslogistic, adj., unfavorable. — A blend of **dys-** and **eulogistic.**
Derivative: *dyslogistic-al-ly*, adv.

dyspepsia, n., disturbed digestion (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. δυσπεψία, 'indigestion', lit. 'bad digestion', fr. δύσπεπτος, 'hard to digest', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to cook, to digest'. See **pepsin** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dyspeptic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, dyspepsia. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. δύσπεπτος, 'hard to digest'. See prec. word and **-ic** and cp. **peptic** and words there referred to.

dysphoria, n., mental anxiety; a general feeling of indisposition. — Formed with suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. δύσφορος, 'hard to bear', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **euphoria.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dyspnea, dyspnoea, n., difficult breathing (*med.*) — L. *dyspnoea*, fr. Gk. δύσπνοια, 'difficulty in breathing', fr. δύσπνοος, 'breathing with difficulty', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and πνοή, πνοιή, 'breath'. See **pneuma** and cp. **eupnea.**

dysprosia, n., dysprosium oxide (*chem.*) — See next word.

dysprosium, n., name of an element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. δυσπρόσιτος, 'hard to get at', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and πρόσιτος, verbal adj. of πρόσειμι, 'I go in', fr. πρός, 'toward, to' (see **pros-**), and εἶμι, 'I go', which is cogn. with OI. *émi*, L. *eō*, 'I go'. See **itinerate** and cp. words there referred to. This element was so called, because it was hard to reach.

Dyssodia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. δυσωδία, 'an ill smell', fr. δυσώδης, 'ill-smelling', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and ὄζειν, 'to smell', whence ὀσμή, 'smell, odor' (see **osmium** and cp. **hyposmia, parosmia**); so called from the ill smell of the leaves. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

dystocia, n., difficult parturition (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. δυστοκία, 'painful delivery', fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See **-tocia.**

dystrophy, dystrophia, n., defective nutrition (*med.*) — Medical L. *dystrophia*, fr. **dys-** and Gk. τροφή, 'nourishment'. See **trophic** and cp. **atrophy, hypertrophy.**

dysuria, n., painful urination (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. δυσουρία, fr. δυσ- (see **dys-**) and οὖρον, 'urine'. See **urine** and **-ia.**
Derivative: *dysur-ic*, adj.

E

e-, form of L. *ex-* before voiced consonants. — See 1st **ex-.**

each, adj. — ME. *ælc, elc, eche,* fr. OE. *ǣlc,* which is short for *ā-gelīc,* 'ever alike', and is rel. to OFris. *ellīk, elk,* Du. *elk,* OHG. *iogilīh,* MHG. *iegelīch,* G. *jeglich,* 'each, every'. See **aye,** 'ever', and **like,** adj. and adv., and cp. **ilk.**

eager, adj. — ME. *eger, egre,* 'sharp, eager', fr. AF. *egre,* corresponding to OF. (= F.) *aigre,* 'sour, acid; harsh, bitter, rough', fr. L. *ācrem,* acc. of *ācer,* 'sharp, pointed, piercing; acute, ardent, zealous'. See **acrid** and cp. **agrito** and the second element in **vinegar.** Cp. also **ear** of corn. Derivatives: *eager-ly,* adv., *eager-ness,* n.

eagle, n. — ME. *egle,* fr. OF. *egle, aigle* (F. *aigle*), fr. L. *aquila,* 'eagle', whence also It. *aquila,* Rum. *aceră,* Provenç. *aigla,* Sp. *águila,* Port. *águia,* of s.m. See **aquiline.**
Derivative: *eaglet* (q.v.)

eaglet, n., a young eagle. — Formed fr. **eagle** on analogy of F. *aiglette,* dimin. of *aigle,* 'eagle'. See prec. word and **-et, -ette.**

eaglewood, n., agalloch. — Loan translation of F. *bois d'aigle,* fr. Port. *aguila,* 'aloewood', fr. Gk. ἀγάλλοχον, 'aloe, aloewood'; see **agalloch.** French *bois d'aigle* arose from a confusion of Port. *águila,* 'aloewood', with Port. *águia,* Sp. *águila,* 'eagle' (see *eagle*).

eagre, n., a tidal wave; a bore. — Lit. 'water borer', fr. OE. *ēa,* 'water', and *gār,* 'spear'. See **aquatic** and **gore,** 'to pierce'.

ean, tr. and intr. v. — A var. of **yean** (q.v.)
Derivative: *ean-ling* (cp. *yeanling*).

ear, n., the organ of hearing. — ME. *ere,* fr. OE. *ēare,* rel. to ON. *eyra,* Swed. *öra,* Dan. *øre,* OS., ODu., OHG. *ōra,* OFris. *āre,* Du. *oor,* MHG. *ōre,* G. *Ohr,* Goth. *ausō,* and cogn. with Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός (for *οὔσος, resp. *οὔσατος), L. *auris* (for **ausis*), Avestic *ushi,* 'both ears', OSlav. *ucho* (gen. *ušese,* dual *uši*), Lith. *ausis,* Lett. *àuss,* OPruss. *ausins* (acc. pl.), OIr. *au, ō,* 'ear', Arm. *unkn* (for **uson-qo-m*), Alb. *veš,* 'ear'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **au-,* 'ear'. Cp. **aural,** 'pertaining to the ear', **auricle, auscultation, orillion, ormer, oto-, oyer, oyez.** Cp. also **acroama.**
Derivatives: *ear-ed,* adj., *earing* (q.v.)

ear of corn, n. — ME. *ere, ear,* fr. OE. *ēare,* rel. to Du. *aar,* OHG. *ehir, ahir,* MHG. *eher,* G. *Ähre,* ON. *ax,* Goth. *ahs,* 'ear of corn', fr. Teut. **ahiz,* corresponding to I.-E. **aḱos-,* whence L. *acus,* 'chaff, husk', Gk. ἀκοστή, 'barley', lit. 'the awny one', fr. I.-E. base **aḱ-,* 'to be sharp or pointed', whence also L. *ācer,* 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *ear-ed,* adj.

ear, tr. v., to plow (*archaic* or *obsol.*) — ME. *erien,* fr. OE. *erian,* rel. to OS. *erian,* ON. *erja,* OFris. *era,* OHG. *erien,* Goth. *arjan,* fr. I.-E. base **arā-,* 'to plow', whence also L. *arāre,* 'to plow'. See **arable.**

earing, n., rope by which the upper corners of a sail are fastened to the yard (*naut.*) — For *ear-ring.* See **ear,** 'organ of hearing', and **ring,** n.

earl, n., a title of nobility. — ME. *erl,* fr. OE. *eorl,* 'man, warrior, chief, nobleman', rel. to ON. *jarl,* 'chief, nobleman', OS., OHG. *erl,* 'man'. Cp. **jarl.**

earl, tr. v., to pledge (*Scot.*) — Rel. to ME. *erles, erres,* 'earnest money', fr. OF. *erres,* fr. L. *arra.* See **earnest,** 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

earldom, n. — ME. *erldom,* fr. OE. *eorldōm,* fr. *eorl.* See prec. word and **-dom.**

early, adv. — ME. *erliche, erli,* fr. OE. *ærlīce,* 'early', compounded of *ær,* 'before', and suff. *-līce.* See **ere** and adv. suff. **-ly.**
Derivatives: *early,* adj., *earli-ness,* n.

earn, tr. v. — ME. *ernien, ernen,* fr. OE. *earnian,* 'to deserve, earn', rel. to OHG. *arnēn, arnōn,* 'to reap', OE. *ern,* OHG. *aran, arn,* G. *Ernte,* 'harvest', Goth. *asans,* 'harvest, summer', ON. *önn* (for **aznu*), 'work in the field', and cogn. with OSlav. *jesenĭ,* Russ. *ósen',* OPruss. *assanis,* 'autumn'.
Derivatives: *earn-er,* n., *earning,* n. (q.v.)

earnest, n., seriousness. — ME. *ernest,* fr. OE. *eornost,* rel. to OS., OHG., *ernust,* 'struggle', MHG. *ernest,* 'struggle; earnest', G. *Ernst,* 'earnest, seriousness', Goth. *arniba,* 'safely', ON. *jarna,* 'fight, combat', *ern,* 'able, fit, vigorous', orig. 'able to fight'. Cp. **Ernest.**
Derivatives: *earnest,* adj., *earnest-ly,* adv., *earnest-ness,* n.

earnest, n., pledge. — ME. *ernest, ernes,* apparently fr. OF. *erres,* 'earnest money', fr. L. *arra, arrha,* 'pledge', shortened fr. *arrabō, arrhabō,* fr. Gk. ἀρραβών, 'earnest money', fr. Heb. *'ērābhōn,* 'pledge, surety', fr. *'ārābh,* 'he pledged'. Cp. **arras, arrha, arles, earl,** 'to pledge'.

earning, n. — OE. *earnung,* fr. *earnian,* 'to deserve, earn'. See **earn** and subst. suff. **-ing.**

earth, n. — ME. *eorthe, erthe,* fr. OE. *eorðe,* rel. to OS. *ertha,* ON. *jörð,* Dan., Swed. *jord,* OFris. *erthe,* MDu. *eerde, aerde,* Du. *aarde,* OHG. *erda,* MHG., G. *erde,* Goth. *aírþa,* and cogn. with MIr. *-ert* (in compounds), 'earth'; fr. I.-E. base **er-t,* a *-t*-enlargement of base **er-,* 'earth', whence OHG. *ero,* 'earth', Gk. ἔρᾱ, 'earth', ἐρᾱζε (for *ἔρᾱσ-δε, cp. Dor. ἔρᾱσδε), 'to earth', ἔρᾱς (prop. gen. of ἔρᾱ), 'of earth'. Fr. base **er-w-,* a *-w*-enlargement of base **er-,* derive ON. *jörvi,* 'sandbank', W., Co. *erw,* 'strip of land', OBret. *ero,* 'furrow'. Cp. the first element in **aardvark, aardwolf.**
Derivatives: *earth,* tr. and intr. v., *earth-ed,* adj., *earthian* (q.v.), *earth-less,* adj., *earth-like,* adj., *earth-ly,* adj., *earth-li-ness,* n., *earth-y,* adj., *earth-i-ness,* n.

earthian, n., an inhabitant of the earth. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **earth** and suff. **-ian** (fr. L. *-iānus*).

earwig, n. — ME. *erwigge,* fr. OE. *ēarwicga,* 'earwig', fr. *ēare* (see **ear,** organ of hearing) and *wicga,* 'insect, beetle', lit. 'the runner', rel. to MLG. *wiggen,* Norw. *vigga,* dial. E. *wig,* 'to move to and fro', and to E. **wiggle** (q.v.)

ease, n. — ME. *ese,* fr. OF. *eise, aise,* 'empty space, comfort, ease' (whence F. *aise,* 'ease, comfort, convenience, leisure'), fr. *adjacēns,* 'that which lies near', pres. part of *adjacēre,* 'to lie near'; cp. OProvenç. *aize* (whence It. *agio,* Port. *azo*), 'occasion', which is of the same origin. See **adjacent** (which is a doublet of *ease*) and cp. **disease.** Cp. also **agio, adagio.**
Derivatives: *ease,* tr. v., *ease-ful,* adj., *ease-ful-ly,* adv., *ease-ful-ness,* n., *ease-less,* adj., *easy* (q.v.)

easel, n. — Du. *ezel,* 'ass, easel', fr. MDu. *esel*; rel. to OE. *esol,* OS. *esil,* OHG. *esil* (MHG., G. *esel*), 'ass', fr. L. *asinus,* of s.m. See **ass** and cp. **asinine.** For sense development cp. *onager,* in the sense of 'catapult', and *horse,* in the sense of 'wooden structure bearing rough resemblance to a horse'.

easement, n. — OF. *aisement,* 'ease', fr. *aisier,* 'to ease', fr. *aise.* See **ease** and **-ment.**

east, n. — ME. *east, est,* fr. OE. *ēast,* 'in the east' (whence OE. *ēastan,* 'from the east'), rel. to Du. *oost, oosten,* OHG. *ōstan,* MHG. *ōsten,* G. *Ost, Osten,* 'east', OHG., OS. *ōstar,* 'to the east', ON. *austr,* 'from the east', fr. Teut. **austa-,* 'east', which is rel. to I.-E. **ausos,* 'dawn', whence OI. *uṣáḥ,* Gk. ἕως, Homeric Gk. ἠώς (for **āusōs*), Lith. *aušrà,* 'dawn', L. *auster,* 'south', *aurum* (for **ausom*), 'gold,' lit. 'the reddish metal', *aurōra* (for **ausōsa*), 'dawn'. Cp next word and the first element in **Ostrogoth.** Cp. also **aureate, aurora, Auster, austral, eo-, Eos.**
Derivatives: *east,* adj. and adv., *easter-ly,* adj., *eastern* (q.v.), *east-ward,* adv.

Easter, n. — ME. *ester, estern,* fr. OE. *ēaster, ēastre,* 'Easter', fr. OE. *Ēastre* (usually in the pl. *Ēastron*), a Teutonic goddess of spring (orig. the goddess of dawn); rel. to OHG. *ōstarūn,* MHG. *ōsteren,* G. *Ostern,* 'Easter', and to E. **east** (q.v.)

easterling, n., a native of an Eastern country. — Formed fr. **eastern** with suff. **-ling.** Cp. MLG. *osterlink,* Du. *oosterlink.*

eastern, adj. — ME. *esterne,* fr. OE. *ēasterne,* fr. *ēast.* See **east** and **-ern.**
Derivatives: *Eastern,* n., *eastern-er,* n.

easting, n., easterly departure (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **east** with subst. suff. **-ing.**

easy, adj. — ME. *aisie,* fr. OF. *aisie* (F. *aisé*), prop. pp. of *aisier,* 'to ease', fr. *aise,* 'ease'. See **ease** and **-y** (representing OF. *-e, -ie,* F. *-é*).
Derivatives: *easy,* adv., n. and v.

eat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *eten,* fr. OE. *etan,* rel. to ON. *eta,* Swed. *äta,* Dan. *æde,* OFris. *eta, īta,* MDu., Du. *eten,* OHG. *ezzan,* MHG. *ezzen,* G. *essen,* Goth. *itan,* fr. I.-E. base **ed-,* 'to eat', whence also OI. *ádmi,* 'I eat', Arm. *utem,* Gk. ἔδω, L. *edō,* earlier Lith. *ėmi* (for **ėdmi*), Lith. *ėdu,* Lett. *ę̂mu,* 'I eat', OPruss. *īst,* 'to eat', *īdis,* 'eating', OSlav. *jamŭ* (for **ėmī*), 'I eat', OIr. *esse,* 'eaten', W. *esu, ysu* (for **ed-tu*), 'to devour', Hitt. *edmi,* 'I eat', *ed,* 'eat!', *adanzi,* 'they eat', *adanna,* 'food'. Cp. **comedo, comestible, dent, Dermestes, edestin, edible, esculent, esurient, etch, fret,** 'to consume', **nestitherapy, obese, odonto-, -odynia, ort, prandial, Samoyed.** Cp. also **tooth.**
Derivatives: *eat-able,* adj., *eat-able-s,* n. pl., *eata-bil-ity,* n., *eat-able-ness,* n., *eater* (q.v.), *eating,* verbal n. and adj.

eater, n. — OE. *etere,* fr. *etan,* 'to eat'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

Eau de Cologne, cologne. — F., lit. 'water of Cologne'. See **eau de vie** and **cologne.**

eau de vie, brandy. — F. *eau-de-vie,* lit. 'water of life', fr. L. *aqua,* 'water', *dē,* 'from, away from', and *vīta,* 'life'. See **aquatic, de-** and **vital.** For sense development cp. **aqua vitae, usquebaugh** and **whisky.**

eaves, n. pl., the edge of a roof. — ME. *evese* (pl. *eveses*), fr. OE. *efes,* 'eaves, brim, border', rel. to ON. *ups, upse,* OHG. *obasa, obisa,* 'porch, hall, roof', MHG. *obese, obse,* 'eaves', dial. G. *Obsen, Obsten,* 'porch', Goth. *ubizwa,* 'porch', OHG. *obana,* 'from above', G. *oben,* 'above', and to E. **over, up.** Derivatively, *eaves* is a singular. It was mistaken for a plural because of the confusion of the final *s* in OE. *efes* with the plural suffix. From the alleged plural *eaves* the singular *eave* was formed. — Cp. next word.

eavesdrop, intr. v. — Formerly **eavesdrip,** fr. OE. *yfesdrype,* 'drip from eaves'. See **eaves** and **drip.** To *eavesdrop* orig. meant 'to stand under droppings from the eaves of a house', whence arose the meaning 'to listen to a conversation secretly' (lit. 'under the eaves', i.e. 'near the window or door'.
Derivatives: *eavesdropp-er,* n., *eavesdropp-ing,* n.

ébauchoir, n., sculptor's boaster; roughing chisel. — F. *ébauchoir,* fr. *ébaucher,* 'to rough out, sketch out', orig. 'to rough out timber', fr. *bau, bauch, balc,* 'beam', fr. Frankish **balk;* cp. OHG. *balko,* 'beam', OE. *balca,* 'ridge between furrows'. See **balk** and cp. **debauch.**

ebb, n. — ME. *ebbe,* fr. OE. *ebba,* rel. to OS. *ebbiunga,* OFris. *ebba,* MLG., MDu., Du. *ebbe* [whence MHG. (= G.) *ebbe,* Dan., Swed. *ebb, äbb,* F. *ève*]. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to ON. *öfugr,* Goth. *ibuks,* 'backwards', and to E. **of** (q.v.)

ebb, intr. v. — ME. *ebben*, fr. OE. *ebbian*, fr. *ebba*, 'ebb'. See **ebb,** n.

Ebenaceae, n.pl., the ebony family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *ebenus*. See **ebony.**

Ebenezer, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, name of a stone raised by Samuel in memory of the victory over the Philistines (I Sam.7:12). — Heb. *ébhen 'ézer*, 'stone of help', fr. *ébhen*, 'stone', and *'ézer*, 'help'. The first word is rel. to Aram. *ébhen*, in the emphatic state *abhná*, Ugar. *'bn*, Akkad. *abnu*, Ethiop. *eben*, 'stone'. The second word derives fr. *'āzár*, 'he helped', and is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *'ădár*, 'he helped', Arab. *'ádhara*, 'he excused, exculpated; he helped, aided'. Cp. **Azariah, Ezra.**

Eblis, n., the prince of the fallen angels (*Arabian religion*). — Arab. *Iblís*, aphetic for Gk. διάβολος, 'slanderer', in Eccles. Gk. 'devil'. It is very probable that Gk. διάβολος came into Arabic through the medium of Syriac and that the first syllable of the Greek word was mistaken for the Syriac genitive particle *di* and subsequently dropped. See **devil.**

ebon, n., ebony (*poetic*). — ME. *eban*, fr. L. *ebenus*. See **ebony.**

ebonist, n., a worker or dealer in ebony. — Formed fr. **ebony** with suff. **-ist.**

ebonite, n., vulcanite. — Formed fr. **ebony** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

ebonize, tr. v., to stain wood, so as to make it resemble ebony. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ize.**

ebony, n. — OF. *ebaine* (F. *ébène*), fr. L. *ebenus* (whence also OHG., MHG. *ebēnus*, G. *Ebenholz*), fr. Gk. ἔβενος (whence also Arabo-Persian *abnūs*), fr. Egypt. *hebni* (whence also Heb. pl. *hobhním*, Ezek. 27:15).
Derivatives: *ebony*, adj., *ebonist*, *ebonite*, *ebonize* (qq.v.)

ebriety, n., drunkenness. — F. *ébriété*, fr. L. *ēbrietātem*, acc. of *ēbrietās*, 'drunkenness, fr. *ēbrius*, 'drunk, intoxicated', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **inebriate** and **sober.**

ebrious, adj., inclined to excessive drinking. — L. *ēbrius*. See prec. word and cp. **brio.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

ebullience, ebulliency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

ebullient, adj., boiling up, exuberant. — Lit. 'bubbling over', fr. L. *ēbullīēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēbullīre*, 'to boil up, bubble over', fr. **-e** and *bullīre*, 'to boil, bubble'. See **boil,** v.

ebullioscope, n., an instrument for indicating the boiling point of liquids. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ēbullīre*, 'to boil up', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See prec. word and **-scope.**

ebullition, n., the act of boiling up; sudden outburst. — L. *ēbullītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bubbling over', fr. *ēbullīt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ēbullīre*. See **ebullient** and **-ition.**

Eburna, n., a genus of marine gastropods, the ivory shell. — ModL., fr. L. *eburnus*, 'of ivory', fr. *ebur*, 'ivory'. See **ivory.**

eburnated, adj., hard like ivory (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *eburnus*, 'of ivory'. See prec. word.

eburnation, n., an increase in the density of bone, cartilage or tooth (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *eburnus*, 'of ivory'. See **Eburna.**

eburnean, adj., pertaining to, made of, or resembling, ivory. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *eburneus*, 'of ivory', fr. *ebur*, 'ivory'. See **Eburna.**

eburnine, adj., eburnean. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. L. *eburnus*, 'of ivory'. See **Eburna.**

ec-, pref. meaning 'out of'. — Gk. ἐκ-, fr. ἐκ, 'out of'. See 2nd **ex-,** and cp. **ecto-.**

écarté, n., a French card game for two persons, played with 32 cards. — F., lit. 'discarded', pp. of *écarter*, 'to discard', fr. *é-* (fr. L. *ē*, 'out of'), and *carte*, 'card'. See **card** for playing and cp. **skat.**

ecbatic, adj., expressing mere result; the opposite of *telic* (*gram.*) — Gk. ἐκβατικός, fr. ἐκβατός, 'coming to pass', verbal adj. of ἐκβαίνειν, 'to go out, come out, result', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n., and **-ic.**

ecbolic, adj., causing abortion (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐκβολή, 'a throwing out, abortion', fr. ἐκβάλλειν, 'to throw out', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. words there referred to.

ecce homo, 'behold the man' (see John 19:5). — L. *ecce*, 'behold', prob. stands for **ed-ce*, which is compounded of the adverbial particle **ed* and the demonstrative particle *-ce*, for which see **he.** For the etymology of L. *homō*, 'man', see **human.**

eccentric, adj. — F. *excentrique*, fr. ML. *excentricus*, 'out of the centre', fr. Gk. ἔκκεντρος, 'out of the centre', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and κέντρον, 'point, prickle, spike, oxgoad'. See **center.**
Derivatives: *eccentric*, n., *eccentric-al-ly*, adv., *eccentric-ity*, n., *eccentr-ing*, adj.

eccentro-, combining form meaning 'eccentric'. — GK. ἐκκεντρο-, fr. ἔκκεντρος, 'out of the centre'. See prec. word.

ecchymosis, n., extravasation of blood (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐκχύμωσις, 'bruise, extravasation', lit. 'a pouring out', fr. ἐκχῠμοῦσθαι, 'to pour out, extravasate', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and χῡμός, 'juice'. See **chyme** and **-osis.**

ecclesia, n., 1) assembly of citizens in ancient Athens; 2) a church. — L. *ecclēsia*, 'assembly of the people', in Eccles. L., 'church', fr. Gk. ἐκκλησία, 'an assembly of citizens', in Eccles. Gk. 'church', fr. ἔκκλητος, 'called out, summoned', verbal adj. of ἐκκαλεῖν, 'to call out, summon forth', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and καλεῖν, 'to call, summon'. See **calends** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus.**

ecclesiast, n., member of an ecclesia. — Gk. ἐκκλησιαστής. See next word.

Ecclesiastes, n., name of one of the 5 Scrolls of the Hagiographa, corresponding to Heb. *Qoheleth* (*Bible*). — L. *ecclēsiastēs*, fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστής, 'speaker in an assembly', fr. ἐκκλησίᾱ, 'assembly'; see **ecclesia** and **-ast.** (For the meaning of ἐκκλησιαστής cp. Plato, Gorgias, 452e; the usual rendering as 'preacher', is erroneous.) Accordingly, ἐκκλησιαστής, the translation of *qōhéleth* in the LXX, is the exact rendering of this Hebrew word, which derives fr. *qāhál*, 'assembly'.

ecclesiastic, adj., pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical. — F. *ecclésiastique*, fr. Eccles. L. *ecclēsiasticus*, fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, 'pertaining to the assembly or the ecclesia', fr. ἐκκλησίᾱ. See **ecclesia** and **-ic** and cp. **Ecclesiastes.**
Derivatives: *ecclesiastic*, n., *ecclesiastic-al*, adj., *ecclesiastic-al-ly*, adv., *ecclesiastic-ism*, n.

Ecclesiasticus, n., name of the Jewish apocryphal work more generally known as the Book of Jesus, the son of Sirach. — Eccles. L. *Ecclēsiasticus*, lit. 'pertaining to the church', fr. Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, 'pertaining to the assembly', fr. ἐκκλησίᾱ; so called because of its frequent use in the churches. See **ecclesia** and cp. **Ecclesiastes.**

ecclesio-, combining form for **ecclesia.**

ecclesiology, n. — Lit. 'study of the church'; compounded of **ecclesio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *ecclesiolog-ic*, *ecclesiolog-ic-al*, adjs., *ecclesiolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ecclesiolog-ist*, n.

eccrinology, n., the study of secretions (*physiol.*) — Compounded of Gk. ἐκκρῑνειν, 'to secrete', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is formed fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**), and κρῑνειν, 'to separate'. See **crisis.** For the second element see **-logy.**

ecderon, n., the outer part of the skin (*anat.*) — Coined by Huxley fr. **ec-** and Gk. δέρος, 'skin', which is rel. to δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. **enderon.** Derivative: *enderon-ic*, adj.

ecdysis, n., the act of shedding (*zool.*) — Gk. ἔκδυσις, 'getting out, putting off, shedding', fr. ἐκδύειν, 'to get out of, put off, shed', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and δύειν, 'to enter; to put on'. See **adytum** and cp. **endysis.**

echelon, n., steplike formation of troops (*mil.*) — F. *échelon*, fr. *échelle*, 'ladder', fr. L. *scāla*, 'ladder'. See **scale,** 'measure'.

Echeneis, n., a genus of fishes, the remora (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *echenēis*, 'remora', fr. Gk. ἐχενηΐς, lit. 'ship-detaining', compounded of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold', and ναῦς, gen. νηός, 'ship'(see **hectic** and **naval**); so called in allusion to its alleged power of detaining a ship.

echidna, n., an Australian egg-laying mammal. — L., 'adder, viper', fr. Gk. ἔχιδνα, prop. fem. of an adj. **ἔχιδνος*, 'viperlike', fr. ἔχις, 'viper', which is cogn. with Norw. *igle*, OHG. *egala*, MHG. *egele*, G. *Egel*, 'leech', and with L. *anguis*, 'serpent, snake'. See **anguine** and cp. **Echium.**

echinate, adj., set with prickles. — See **echinus** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

echinite, n., a fossil echinus. — See **echinus** and subst. suff. **-ite.** Derivative: *echinit-al*, adj.

echino-, combining form meaning 'prickly, spiny'. — Gk. ἐχινο-, fr. ἐχῖνος, 'hedgehog'. See **echinus.**

Echinochloa, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'hedgehog grass', fr. **echino-** and Gk. χλόη, Dor. χλόᾱ, 'grass', which is rel. to χλωρός, 'greenish yellow'. See **choler** and cp. **chlorine.**

Echinocystis, n., a genus of plants, the wild balsam-apple (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **echino-** and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder' (see **cyst**); so called in allusion to its prickly fruit.

Echinodermata, n. pl., a phylum of sea animals with a spiny shell, including the starfishes and the sea urchins (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. '(having a spiny skin', compounded of **echino-** and Gk. δέρματα, pl. of δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

Echinodorus, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **echino-** and δόρυ, 'spear'. See **dory-.**

Echinops, n., a genus of plants, the globe thistle (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'resembling a hedgehog', fr. **echino-** and Gk. -ωψ, lit. '-eyed', fr. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **-ops.**

echinus, n., sea urchin, pl. **echini.** — L., fr. Gk. ἐχῖνος, 'hedgehog, sea urchin', prob. formed fr. ἔχις, 'viper' (see **echidna**), with suff. -ῖνος; cogn. with Arm. *ozni*, OSlav. *ježĭ*, Lith. *ežỹs*, Lett. *ezis*, OE. *igel*, ME. *il*, OS., OHG., MHG., G. *igel*, Du. *egel*, 'hedgehog'.

Echium, n., a genus of plants, the viper's bugloss (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔχιον, lit. 'viper's plant', fr. ἔχις, 'viper'. See **echidna.**

echo, n. — L. *ēchō*, fr. Gk. ἠχώ, 'sound, noise; echo', rel. to ἠχή, 'noise', ἠχεῖν, 'to resound', fr. Gk. base **Fαχ-* (whence also ἰάχειν, 'to resound'), corresponding to I.-E. **wāg-*, 'to sound', whence OI. *vagnúḥ*, 'sound', L. *vāgīre*, 'to cry'. Cp. **catechize, vagitus.**
Derivatives: *echo*, tr. and intr. v., *echo-er*, n., *echo-ic*, adj., *echo-ism*, n., *echo-ist*, n., *echo-ize*, intr. v.

éclair, n., a kind of light long cake filled with cream. — F., lit. 'lightning', back formation fr. *éclairer*, 'to light, illuminate', fr. VL. **exclārāre* (whence also OProvenç. *esclairar*), corresponding to L. *exclārāre*, 'to light up, illumine', fr. 1st **ex-** and *clārāre*, 'to make clear', fr. *clārus*, 'bright, clear'. See **clear** and cp. words there referred to.

eclampsia, n., a convulsive attack (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔκλαμψις, 'a shining forth', fr. ἐκλάμπειν, 'to shine forth', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and λάμπειν, 'to shine'. See **lamp** and **-ia.** The word *eclampsia* was introduced into medical terminology by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67).

eclamptic, adj., pertaining to eclampsia. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

éclat, n., brilliancy, applause. — F., 'burst, crash, clap; shiver, splinter; brightness', back formation fr. F. *éclater*, 'to burst, split, shiver; to explode; to cry out, exclaim; to shine, sparkle, flash', fr. OF. *esclater*, 'to break, burst', prob. fr. Frankish ***slaitan*, 'to rend, tear', which is rel. to OHG. *slīzan*, OE. *slītan*, of s.m. See **slit** and cp. **slate,** 'piece of rock', and **slate,** 'to censure'.

eclectic, adj., selecting doctrines from various philosophic systems. — Gk. ἐκλεκτικός, 'picking out, selecting', fr. ἐκλεκτός, verbal adj. of ἐκλέγειν, 'to pick out, select', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**), and λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to tell, say, speak'. See **lecture** and **-ic** and cp. **eclogue.**
Derivatives: *eclectic*, n., an eclectic philosopher, *eclectic-al-ly*, adv., *eclectic-ism*, n.

eclipse, n. — OF. *eclipse* (F. *éclipse*), fr. L. *eclipsis*, fr. Gk. ἔκλειψις, 'a leaving out, forsaking, failure; eclipse', fr. ἐκλείπειν, 'to leave out, forsake, cease; to be eclipsed', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and λείπειν, 'to leave', which is cogn. with L. *linquere*, 'to leave'. See **relinquish** and cp. **ellipse.**
Derivatives: *eclipse*, tr. v., *eclips-er*, n.

ecliptic, adj., 1) pertaining to an eclipse; 2) pertaining to an ecliptic. — L. *eclipticus*, 'pertaining to an eclipse', fr. Gk. ἐκλειπτικός, fr. ἐκλείπειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

ecliptic, n., apparent annual path of the sun. — Fr. L. *līnea ecliptica*, 'the ecliptic', fr. *eclipticus*, 'pertaining to an eclipse'. The ecliptic was so called because it was supposed that eclipses of the sun and moon take place on the great circle forming the apparent annual path of the sun.

eclogue, n., a short poem of pastoral character. — F. *éclogue, églogue*, fr. L. *ecloga*, fr. Gk. ἐκλογή, 'a choice, selection', fr. ἐκλέγειν, 'to pick out, select'. See **eclectic.**

eclosion, n., the process of hatching of a chicken from an egg, or of an insect from a pupa case (*zool.*) — F. *éclosion*, 'a breaking forth, hatching', lit. 'an opening', fr. *éclos*, pp. of *éclore*, 'to be hatched, to open' (said of an egg), fr. VL. **exclaudere*, 'to shut out, exclude, drive out'; 'to hatch out' (tr.), refashioned (after L. *claudere*, 'to shut, close'), fr. L. *exclūdere*, of s.m. See **exclude** and **-ion.**

eco-, oeco-, combining form meaning 'environment'. — Gk. οἰκο-, fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy.**

ecology, oecology, n., that branch of science which deals with animals and plants in relation to their environment. — G. *Ökologie*, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. οἰκο- (see **eco-**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *ecolog-ic, ecolog-ic-al*, adjs., *ecolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ecolog-ist*, n.

economic, adj. — F. *économique*, fr. L. *oeconomicus*, 'pertaining to economy; orderly, methodical', fr. Gk. οἰκονομικός, 'economical', fr. οἰκονομίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *economic-al*, adj., *economic-al-ly*, adv., *econom-ics*, n.

economy, n. — L. *oeconomia*, 'the management of a household', fr. Gk. οἰκονομίᾱ, of s.m., fr. οἰκονόμος, 'the manager of a household, steward', which is compounded of οἶκος, 'house, dwelling, place to live in', and -νόμος, 'managing'. Gk. οἶκος (dial. Ϝοῖκος), is rel. to οἰκίᾱ, Gortynic Gk. Ϝοικίᾱ, 'house', and cogn. with L. *vīcus*, 'district', *vīcīnus*, 'near, neighboring', Goth. *weihs*, OE. *wīc*, 'dwelling, village'. See **vicinage, wick,** 'village', and cp. **androecium, autooecious, diocese, dioecious, ecumenical, monoecious, oecist, oecus, parish, paroecious, perioeci.** Gk. -νόμος stands in gradational relationship to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot'. See **Nemesis** and cp. **nomad.**

ecru, adj., of the yellowish color of unbleached linen. — F. *écru*, formed with pref. *é-* fr. L. *crūdus*, 'raw' (whence also It., Sp. *crudo*, OProvenç. *cru, crut*). See **crude.** The pref. *é-* in *écru* derives fr. L. *ē*, 'out of' (see **e-**), but has here only intensive force.

ecstasy, n. — OF. *extasie* (F. *extase*), fr. Late L. *ecstasis*, fr. Gk. ἔκστασις, 'removal from the proper place, displacement', lit. 'a standing outside oneself', from the stem of ἐξιστάναι, 'to put out of place, derange; to stand aside from', fr. ἐξ, 'out of' (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἱστάναι, 'to place; to stand'. See **state.**

ecstasy, tr. v. — F. *extasier*, fr. *extase*. See **ecstasy,** n.

ecstatic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, ecstasy. — Gk. ἐκστατικός, 'unstable', fr. ἔκστασις. See prec. word and **-ic.** Derivative: *ecstatic-al-ly*, adv.

ect-, form of **ecto-** before a vowel.

ectasia, n., the same as *ectasis*. — Medical L. See next word.

ectasis, n., dilation of a tubular vessel (*med.*) — Late L. *ectasis*, 'a stretching out', fr. Gk. ἔκτασις, fr. ἐκτείνειν, 'to stretch out', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch'. See **tasimeter** and cp. **atelectasis, entasia, entasis, epitasis, protasis.**

ecthlipsis, n., the suppression of a consonant. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἔκθλῖψις, 'a squeezing out', fr. ἐκθλίβειν, 'to squeeze out', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and θλίβειν, 'to press, crush'. See **thlipsis.**

ecto-, before a vowel **ect-,** combining form meaning 'outside, external'. — Att. and Ion. Gk. ἐκτο-, ἐκτ-, fr. ἐκτός, 'outside', formed fr. ἐκ, 'out of', with suff. -τός, on analogy of ἐντός, 'inside' (fr. ἐν, 'in'). The regular form should have been *ἐχθός. Cp. Locrian ἐχθός = Att. and Ion. ἐκτός, and see **ec-.**

ectoblast, n., the outer membrane of a cell (*biol.*) — Compounded of **ecto-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'sprout'. See **-blast.**

ectoderm, n., the outer investing membrance of a cell (*biol.*) — Lit. 'outer skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr.

ecto- and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. **endoderm, mesoderm.**

-ectomy, combining form denoting 'surgical removal', as in *appendectomy, gastrectomy*. — Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out, excision', fr. ἐκτέμνειν, 'to cut out', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **-tomy.**

ectopia, n., morbid displacement of an organ or another part of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. ἔκτοπος, 'away from a place', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and τόπος, 'place'. See **topic.** Derivative: *ectop-ic*, adj., out of place.

Ectopistes, n., a genus of pigeons, the wandering pigeon (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐκτοπίζειν, 'to remove from a place', fr. ἔκτοπος. See prec. word and **-ist.**

ectoplasm, n., the external layer of a protoplasm in a cell (*biol.*) — Compounded of **ecto-** and **plasm.** Cp. **endoplasm.**

ectro-, combining form denoting *congenital absence* (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. ἔκτρωσις, 'miscarriage', fr. ἐκτιτρώσκειν, 'to miscarry', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and τιτρώσκειν, 'to wound, hurt, injure'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to.

écu, n., an old French silver coin. — F., fr. OF. *escu*, fr. L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **scutum** and cp. **escudo.** The coin was called *écu* ('shield') from the coins issued under Louis IX, which had the shield of France as device.

ecumenic, ecumenical, adj., general, universal. — Late L. *oecūmenicus*, fr. Gk. οἰκουμενικός, 'open to the whole world', fr. οἰκουμένη (scil. γῆ), 'the inhabited world', fem. of the pass. pres. part. of οἰκεῖν, 'to inhabit', fr. οἶκος, 'house, abode, dwelling'. See **economy** and **-ic.** For the use and force of the passive suff. ***-menos** in English words of Greek and Latin origin see *alumnus* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *ecumenical-ly*, adv., *ecumenic-ity*, n.

eczema, n., inflammatory disease of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔκζεμα, prop. 'something thrown out by heat', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and ζέμα, 'that which is boiled', fr. I.-E. base ***yes-*, 'to boil, seethe'. See **yeast** and cp. the first element in **zeolite** and the second element in **apozem.**

eczematous, adj., of the nature of eczema. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. ἔκζεμα, gen. ἐκζέματος. See prec. word.

-ed, 1) pp. suff. of weak verbs in English; 2) used also to form adjectives: *a*) from nouns, as in *cultured; b*) from other adjectives ending in *-ate* (derived from L. pp.s in *-ātus*), as in *foliated, dentated*. — ME. *-ed*, fr. OE. *-ed, -od, -ad*, formed from the thematic vowel *-e-*, resp. *-o-* or *-a-*, and *-t*, the pp. ending of weak verbs, which is rel. to ON. *-þr*, G. *-t*, Goth. *-þs*, Teut. **-do*, corresponding to I.-E. **-to*, whence OI. *-táḥ*, Gk. -τός, L. *-tus*. Cp. the final *-d* in *cold, dead, loud, old, sad* and suff. **-t.** Cp. also adj. suff. **-ate.**

-ed, suff. of the past tense of weak verbs in English. — ME. *-ede-, -de*, fr. OE. *-ede, -ode, -ade*, formed from the thematic vowel *-e-*, resp. *-o-* or *-a-*, and *-de*, past ending of the 1st pers. of weak verbs, which is rel. to the corresponding endings ON. *-þa*, OHG. *-ta*, G. *-te*, and prob. also to OE. *-(e)d*, pp. ending of weak verbs. See **-ed,** pp. suff.

-ed, suff. forming adjectives from nouns, with the sense 'possessed of, characterized by', as in *bearded, toothed*. — OE. *-ede*, rel. to OS. *-ōdi*.

edacious, adj., devouring, voracious. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *edāx*, gen. *edācis*, 'voracious, gluttonous', fr. *edere*, 'to eat'. See **eat.**
Derivatives: *edacious-ly*, adv., *edacious-ness*, n.

edacity, n., voracity. — L. *edācitās*, 'voracity, gluttony', fr. *edāx*, gen. *edācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Edam cheese, often shortened to **Edam, edam,** n. — From *Edam*, name of a village in Holland, where this cheese was originally made.

edaphic, adj., pertaining to the condition of the soil rather than to climate (*plant ecology*). — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἔδαφος, 'soil; floor', which was probably dissimilated fr. *ἔδαφος and is rel. to ἕδος, 'seat, base, foundation', fr. stem *ἑδ- (= I.-E. ***sed-**), 'to sit', and cogn. with L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. next word.

edaphology, n., the study of soils. — Compounded of Gk. ἔδαφος, 'soil', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **edaphic** and **-logy.**

Edda, n., orig. name of the book written by Snorri Sturluson (died in 1241); later used to denote ancient Icelandic poems in general. — ON., fr. *ōðr*, 'spirit, mind; passion, song, poetry', rel. to OE. *wōþ*, 'sound, melody, song', and cogn. with OIr. *fāith*, 'poet', W. *gwawd*, 'poem', L. *vātēs*, soothsayer, prophet, seer'. See **vates** and cp. words there referred to.

eddy, n., whirlpool; current of air. — ME. *ydy*, prob. fr. ON. *iða*, 'whirlpool', lit. meaning 'that which rebounds or flows back', fr. ON. pref. *ið-*, 'again', which is rel. to OE., OS. *ed-*, OHG. *et-, it-*, Goth. *iþ*, 'and, but, however', and cogn. with L. *et*, 'and'. See **et.** Derivative: *eddy*, intr. v.

ede-, form of **edea-** before a vowel.

edea, n. pl., the external genitals. — Fr. Gk. αἰδοῖα, 'privy parts, pudenda', prop. neut. pl. of αἰδοῖος, 'bashful, shamefaced', lit. 'having a claim to regard', fr. αἰδώς, 'shame, bashfulness, reverence', fr. the stem of αἴδεσθαι, 'to be ashamed, fear, show a sense of regard, respect', which prob. stands for *αἴσδεσθαι, fr. I.-E. ***aiz-d-**, whence also OI. *ídḗ* (for **izdé*), 'I honor', Goth. *aistan*, 'to fear'. I.-E. ***aiz-d-** is a *-d*-enlargement of base ***ais-*, 'to honor, respect', whence OHG. *ēra*, MHG. *ēre*, G. *Ehre*, 'honor', ON. *eir*, 'grace', OE. *ār*, 'honor, dignity, benefice, prosperity, help, kindness, mercy'. Cp. the first element in **Eric.**

edelweiss, n., a small Alpine plant bearing white flowers. — G. *Edelweiß*, compounded of *edel*, 'noble', and *weiß*, 'white'. For the first element see **atheling,** for the second see **white.**

edema, oedema, a swelling (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οἴδημα, 'a swelling', fr. οἰδᾶν, οἰδεῖν, 'to swell', which is cogn. with Arm. *aitnum*, 'I swell', *aitumn*, 'a swelling', L. *aemidus* (for **aidmo-dos* or **aidsmo-dos*), 'swelling', ON. *eista* (for **oid-s-to-*), 'testicle', *eitill*, 'swelling', *eitr*, 'poison', OE. *ātor*, *attor*, of s.m., and prob. also with OSlav. *jadŭ*, 'poison', *jadra* (pl.), 'bosom'. See **atter** and cp. the first element in **Oedipus** and the second element in **myxedema.**
Derivatives: *edem-ic*, *oedem-ic*, *edemat-ous*, *oedemat-ous*, also *edemat-ose*, *oedemat-ose*, adjs.

Eden, n., in the *Bible*, the garden in which Adam and Eve first lived; Paradise. — Heb. *'Ēdhen*, name of the region in which lay the Paradise (see Gen. 2:8, 10, 15, etc.) The name is usually explained as 'the place of delight', and derived fr. Heb. *'ēdhen*, 'dainty, delight'; cp. **Edna.** U. Cassuto in his Commentary on the Book of Genesis, Part One, *From Adam to Noah*, The Hebrew University, Jersusalem, 1961, pp. 107-108, explains the name *Eden*—with reference to the meaning of the base *'dn* in Ugaritic—as 'a place that is well watered throughout'.
Derivative: *Eden-ic*, adj.

edenite, n., a variety of aluminous amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named after *Eden*ville, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Edentata, n. pl., a group of placental mammals including the armadillo, sloth, anteater, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. *ēdentātus*, 'toothless', pp. of *ēdentāre*, 'to render toothless', fr. **e-** and *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **dental.**

edentate, adj., 1) toothless; 2) pertaining to the *Edentata*. — L. *ēdentātus*, 'toothless'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *edentate*, n., one of the Edentata.

edeo-, before a vowel **ede-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the genitals'. — Fr. Gk. αἰδοῖα, 'privy parts, pudenda'. See **edea.**

edestin, n., formerly, a globulin found in various edible seeds; now, a globulin found in hemp seed (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. Gk. ἐδεστός, 'eatable', fr. ἔδειν, 'to eat'. See **eat.**

Edgar, masc. PN. — OE. *Ēadgar*, compounded of *ēad*, 'wealth, prosperity, happiness', and *gār*, 'spear'. The first element is rel. to OS. *ōd*, OHG. **ōt*, the second element in MHG. *kleinōt* (whence G. *Kleinod*, 'jewel, gem', lit. 'little wealth'), ON. *auðr*, Goth. *auda-*, 'possession, property, prosperity, wealth', OE. *ēadig*, OS. *ōdag*, ON. *auðigr*, OHG. *ōtag*, Goth. *audags*, 'rich'. Cp. the first element in **Edith, Edmund, Edward, Edwin,** and the second element in **allodium.** For the second element in *Edgar* see **gar** and cp. words there referred to.

edge, n. — ME. *egge*, fr. OE. *ecg*, 'edge; sword', rel. to OS. *eggia*, ON. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, OS. *eggia*, MDu. *egghe*, Du. *eg*, *egge*, OHG. *ecka*, *egga*, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, G. *Eck*, *Ecke*, 'edge, point', ON. *eggja*, 'to provoke', fr. I.-E. base **aḱ-*, 'sharp, pointed', whence also OI. *aśriḥ*, 'edge', Gk. ἀκή, 'point', ἄκρος, 'sharp', L. *ācer*, 'sharp, bitter'. See **acrid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **egg,** 'to urge'. Cp. also the first element in **Egbert.**
Derivatives: *edge*, tr. v., *edg-ing*, n., *edg-ing-ly*, adv., *edg-y*, adj., *edg-i-ness*, n.

edible, adj. — Late L. *edibilis*, 'eatable', fr. L. *edere*, 'to eat'. See **eat** and cp. **comedo, comestible, esculent, obese.**
Derivatives: *edibil-ity*, n., *edible-ness*, n.

edict, n. — L. *ēdictum*, 'proclamation, ordinance, edict', prop. neut. pp. of *ēdīcere*, 'to declare, publish, ordain, decree', fr. **e-** and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction.**
Derivatives: *edict-al*, adj., *edict-al-ly*, adv.

edification, n. — L. *aedificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a building, structure', fr. *aedificātus*, pp. of *aedificāre*. See **edify** and **-ation.**

edifice, n., a building. — F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*, 'a building', from the stem of *aedificāre*. See next word.

edify, tr. v. — ME. *edifien*, fr. F. *édifier*, fr. L. *aedificāre*, 'to erect a building, to build', fr. *aedēs* (or *aedis*), 'a building, sanctuary, temple', orig. 'a place with a hearth', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. L. *aedes* derives fr. I.-E. base **aidh-*, 'to burn', whence also Gk. αἴθειν, 'to burn', αἰθρᾶ, 'the clear sky, fair weather', αἰθήρ, 'the upper, purer air, ether', ἰθαρός, 'clean, pure, clear', OI. *inddhé*, 'bursts into 'flame', *ēdhaḥ*, *idhmáḥ*, 'wood for burning', OE. *ād*, OHG. *eit*, 'funeral pile, fire', OIr. *aed*, 'fire', W. *aidd*, 'heat, zeal'. Cp. **aedile, Aethusa, Aludel, estival, estuary, ether, Ethiop, oast.** For the second element in *edify* see **-fy.**
Derivatives: *edifi-er*, n., *edify-ing*, adj., *edify-ing-ly*, adv., *edify-ing-ness*, n.

edingtonite, n., a hydrous aluminum barium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer, Mr. *Edington* of Glasgow. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

edisonite, n., a variant of rutile (*mineral.*) — Named after the American inventor Thomas Alva *Edison* (1847-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

edit, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **editor** (q.v.)

Edith, fem. PN. — OE. *Ēadgyth*, compounded of *ēad*, 'wealth, prosperity, happiness', and *gūð*, 'war'. For the first element see **Edgar** and cp. words there referred to. OE. *gūð* is rel. to OHG. *gund-*, ON. *gunnr*, *guðr*, 'war', and cogn. with Gk. θείνειν, 'to strike', φόνος, 'murder', L. *-fendere*, 'to thrust, strike'. See **defend** and cp. the words there referred to.

edition, n. — F. *édition*, fr. L. *ēditiōnem*, acc. of *ēditiō*, 'a bringing forth, publishing', fr. *ēdere*, 'to give out, bring forth, publish', formed fr. **e-** and *-dere*, which derives fr. *dāre*, 'to give'. See **e-** and **date,** 'point of time'.

editor, n. — L., 'one who brings forth, publishes', fr. *ēditus*, pp. of *ēdere*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *editor-ial*, adj., and n., *editor-ial-ly*, adv.

editress, n., a female editor. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

Edmond, Edmund, masc. PN. — OE. *Ēadmund*, lit. 'rich protector', compounded of *ēad*, 'prosperity, happiness', and *mund*, 'hand, protection'. For the first element see **Edgar.** The second element is rel. to ON. *mund*, OHG. *munt*, 'hand, protection', and cogn. with L. *mānus*, 'hand'. See **manual** and cp. **mound,** 'a heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in **Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund.**

Edna, fem. PN. — Gk. Ἐδνά, fr. Heb. *'edná*ʰ, 'delight', which is rel. to *'ēdhen*, 'delight', *hith-'addēn*, 'he luxuriated', *'ādhīn*, 'voluptuous', *ma'ădhannīm*, 'dainties', Aram. *'addēn*, 'he charmed, delighted', Arab. *ghádan*, 'luxury'. Cp. **Eden.**

educable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

educate, tr. v. — L. *ēducātus*, pp. of *ēducāre*, 'to bring up, rear, educate', rel. to *ēdūcere*, 'to lead out, bring out; to bring up, rear, raise', fr. **e-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **educe.**
Derivatives: *educat-ed*, adj., *education* (q.v.), *educat-ive*, adj., *educator* (q.v.)

education, n. — L. *ēducātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bringing up, education', fr. *ēducātus*, pp. of *ēducāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *education-al*, adj., *education-al-ly*, adv., *educational-ism*, n., *education-al-ist*, n., *education-ist*, n.

educator, n. — L., 'bringer up, rearer', fr. *ēducātus*, pp. of *ēducāre*. See **educate** and agential suff. **-or.**

educe, tr. v., to infer, deduce; to separate from a compound (*chem.*) — L. *ēdūcere*, 'to lead out, bring out; to bring up, rear, raise'. See **educate.**

educible, adj. — See prec. word and **-ible.**

educt, n., 1) that which is educed; 2) something separated from a compound (*chem.*) — L. *ēductum*, neut. pp. of *ēdūcere*. See **educe.**

eduction, n. — L. *ēductiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a moving out, going out', fr. *ēductus*, pp. of *ēdūcere*. See **educe** and **-ion.**

edulcorate, tr. v., to render sweet; to free from acid. — ML. *ēdulcorātus*, pp. of *ēdulcorāre*, 'to render sweet', fr. **e-** and L. *dulcor*, 'sweetness', from the stem of *dulcis*, 'sweet'. See **dulcet** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *edulcorat-ion*, n., *edulcorat-ive*, adj., *edulcorat-or*, n.

Edward, masc. PN. — OE. *Ēadweard*, compounded of *ēad*, 'wealth, prosperity', and *weard*, 'guardian'. For the first element see **Edgar,** for the second see **ward,** 'one who guards'.

Edwardian, adj., 1) pertaining to Edward; 2) specif., pertaining to any of the *Edwards*, Kings of England. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ian.**

Edwin, masc. PN. — OE. *Ēadwine*, compounded of *ēad*, 'wealth, prosperity', and *wine*, 'friend'. For the first element see **Edgar.** The second element is rel. to OE. *wine*, ON. *vinr*, 'friend', and to OE. *winnan*, 'to strive, struggle, fight'; see **win** and **wish** and cp. the first element in **Winfred** and the second element in **Baldwin.**

-ee, suff. formed fr. AF. (= F.) pp. suff. *-é*, fr. L. *-ātus*. See adj. suff. **-ate.** The suff. is used esp. in legal terminology. In sense, suff. *-ee* is correlative to the agential suff. *-or* (cp. *donor* and *donee*, *advisor* and *advisee*, etc.)

eel, n. — ME. *ele*, fr. OE. *æl*, rel. to ON. *āll*, OS., OHG., MHG. *āl*, G. *Aal.*
Derivative: *eel-y*, adj.

eelfare, n., the passage of young eels up a river. — Compounded of **eel** and **fare,** 'passage, journey'.

eelpout, n., 1) any of a group of blennylike fishes; 2) the burbot. — OE. *ælepūte*. See **eel** and **pout,** the fish.

e'en, adv. — Contraction of the adverb **even.**

e'en, n. — Contraction of the noun **even.**

-een, dimin. suff. of Irish origin as in *dudeen*. — Ir. *-īn.*

e'er, adv. — Contraction of **ever.**

-eer, agential suff. — Fr. *-ier*, fr. L. *ārius*. Cp. the subst. suffixes **-ary, -er, -ier, -yer.**

eerie, eery, adj., 1) timid; 2) weird. — ME. *eri*, 'timid', fr. OE. *earg*, *earh*, *ærg*, 'inert, cowardly, miserable', rel. to ON. *argr* (also metathesized into *ragr*); 'unmanly, voluptuous', Dan. *arrig*, *arg*, Swed. *arg*, 'malicious', OFris. *erg*, MDu. *arch*, *erch*, Du. *erg*, 'bad', OHG. *arag*, *arg*, MHG. *arc*, *arg*, 'cowardly, avaricious', G. *arg*, 'bad, wicked'. Finn. *arka*, 'cowardly', is a Teut. loan word.
Derivatives: *eeri-ly*, adv., *eeri-ness*, n.

ef-, pref. — Assimilated form of 1st **ex-** before *f.*

efface, tr. v. — F. *effacer*, fr. OF. *esfacier*, 'to wipe out, destroy', lit. 'to remove the face', fr. *es-* (F. *é-*), 'out', and VL. *facia* (for L. *faciēs*), 'face'. See **e-** and **face** and cp. **deface.**
Derivatives: *efface-able*, adj., *efface-ment*, n.

effect, n. — OF. *effect* (F. *effet*), fr. L. *effectus*, 'accomplishment, performance', fr. *efficere*, 'to execute, accomplish, produce', fr. 1st **ex-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **feckless.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *ef-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *effect*, tr. v., *effective* (q.v.), *effectual* (q.v.), *effectuate* (q.v.)

effective, adj. — F. *effectif* (fem. *effective*), fr. L. *effectīvus*, 'productive, effective', fr. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*. See **effect** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *effective*, n., *effective-ly*, adv., *effective-ness*, n.

effectual, adj. — F. *effectuel*, fr. Late L. *effectuālis*, fr. L. *effectus*. See **effect** and adj. suff. **-al.** Derivatives: *effectual-ly*, adv., *effectual-ness*, n.

effectuate, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of F. *effectuer* fr. L. *effectus*. See **effect** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivative: *effectuat-ion*, n.

effeminacy, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-cy.**

effeminate, adj. — L. *effēminātus*, 'womanish, effeminate', pp. of *effēmināre*, 'to make womanish, to enervate', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *fēmina*, 'woman'. See **feminine** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *effeminate*, n., *effeminate-ly*, adv., *effeminate-ness*, n.

effeminate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *effēminātus*, pp. of *effēmināre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

effendi, n., a Turkish title of respect; sir. — Turk. *efendi*, 'master', fr. MGk. ἀφέντη (read *aféndi*), voc. of ἀφέντης (read *aféndis*), fr. Gk. αὐθέντης, 'an absolute master or ruler'. See **authentic.**

efferent, adj., conveying outward (*physiol.*) — L. *efferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *efferre*, 'to carry out or away; to spread abroad', fr. 1st **ex-** and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and **-ent** and cp. **afferent.**

effervesce, intr. v., to give off bubbles of gas. — L. *effervēscere*, 'to boil over, effervesce, ferment', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fervēscere*, 'to begin to boil, to bubble', inchoative of *fervēre*, 'to be hot'. See **fervent** and **-esce.**

effervescence, effervescency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

effervescent, adj. — L. *effervēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *effervēscere*. See **effervesce** and **-ent.**

effervescive, adj., tending to effervesce. — See **effervesce** and **-ive.**

effete, adj., exhausted, worn out. — L. *effētus*, 'that has brought forth young; exhausted, worn out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fētus*, 'that has brought forth', fr. L. base **fē-*, corresponding to I.-E. **dhē(i)-*, 'to suckle'. See **fecund** and cp. **fetus.** Derivative: *effete-ness*, n.

efficacious, adj., effective. — Formed with suff. **-ous** from L. *efficāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'powerful, efficacious', fr. *efficere*, 'to execute, accomplish, produce'. See **effect.** Derivatives: *efficacious-ly*, adv., *efficacious-ness*, n.

efficacy, n., effectiveness. — L. *efficācia*, 'efficacy, efficiency', fr. *efficāx*, gen. *efficācis*. See prec. word and **y-** (representing L. *-ia*).

efficiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

efficient, adj. — F., fr. L. *efficientem*, acc. of *efficiēns*, pres. part. of *efficere*, 'to execute, accomplish, produce'. See **effect** and **-ent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *ĭ* (in *efficere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *efficient-ly*, adv.

effigy, n., portrait, image. — F. *effigie*, fr. L. *effigiēs*, 'likeness, portrait, image', fr. *effingere*, 'to form, fashion; to portray', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fingere*, 'to shape, form'. See **figure** and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *effigy*, tr. v.

efflorescе, intr. v., to come into flower. — L. *efflōrēscere*, 'to blossom, spring up', fr. 1st **ex-** and *flōrēscere*, 'to begin to blossom', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and cp. **florescent.**

efflorescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.** See **florescence.**

efflorescent, adj. — L. *efflōrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *efflōrēscere*. See **effloresce** and **-ent.**

effluence, n., a flowing out. — Formed fr. **effluent** with suff. **-ce.**

effluent, adj., flowing out. — L. *effluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *effluere*, 'to flow out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **affluent.** Cp. also the next two words. Derivative: *effluent*, n.

effluvium, n., exhalation, emanation. — L., 'a flowing out, outlet', fr. *effluere*, 'to flow out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **effluent, efflux.**

efflux, n., the process of flowing out. — L. *efflūxus*, pp. of *effluere*. See prec. word. Derivative: *efflux-ion*, n.

effort, n. — F., fr. OF. *esforz*, back formation fr. *esforcier, esforcer*, 'to force, reinforce' (whence F. *s'efforcer*, 'to exert oneself'), fr. VL. **ex-fortiāre*, prop. 'to show strength', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *fortis*, 'strong'. See **fort** and cp. **sforzando.** Derivatives: *effort-less*, adj., *effort-less-ly*, adv.

effrontery, n. impudence. — F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté*, 'shameless, bold', fr. VL. **effrontātus*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *frōns*, gen. *frontis*, 'forehead, brow; front'. See **front** and **-ery.**

effulge, tr. and intr. v., to shine forth. — L. *effulgēre*, 'to shine forth', fr. 1st **ex-** and *fulgēre*, 'to shine'. See **fulgent.**

effulgence, n., radiance; brightness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

effulgent, adj., radiant; brilliant. — L. *effulgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *effulgēre*. See **effulge.** Derivative: *effulgent-ly*, adv.

effuse, tr. and intr. v., 1) to pour forth; 2) to spread. — L. *effūsus*, pp. of *effundere*, 'to pour forth, spread abroad', from 1st **ex-** and *fundere*, 'to pour forth, shed'. See **fuse,** 'to melt'. Derivatives: *effusion* (q.v.), *effus-ive*, adj., *effus-ive-ly*, adv., *effus-ive-ness*, n.

effuse, adj., 1) poured out; 2) spread out (said of a flower). — L. *effūsus*, pp. of *effundere*. See **effuse,** v.

effusion, n. — L. *effūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring forth; profusion', fr. *effūsus*, pp. of *effundere*. See **effuse,** v., and **-ion.**

eft, n., a newt (*archaic.*) — ME. *evete, efte*, fr. OE. *efeta*, 'lizard', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. **newt.**

eft, adv., again (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *æft, eft*, 'afterward, a second time, again', rel. to *æftan*, 'behind'. See **aft.**

eftsoons, eftsoon, adv., forthwith, soon afterward (*archaic*). — ME. *eftsone(s)*, fr. OE. *eftsōna*, which is compounded of *eft* (see prec. word) and *sōna*, 'immediately'. See **soon.**

Egbert, masc. PN. — OE. *Ecgbeorht*, compounded of *ecg*, 'edge, sword', and *beorht*, 'bright'. For the first element see **edge,** for the second see **bright.**

egeran, n., a var. of vesuvianite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Eger* (now Cheb) in Bohemia.

Egeria, n., a fountain nymph, adviser of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Ēgeria*, a name of Etruscan origin.

egest, tr.v., to discharge from the body. — L. *ēgestus*, pp. of *ēgerere*, 'to bring out, carry out', fr. **e-** and *gerere*, 'to carry'. See **gerent** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **ingest.** Derivatives: *egestion* (q.v.), *egest-ive*, adj.

egestion, n. — L. *ēgestiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a carrying out', fr. *ēgestus*, pp. of *ēgerere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

egg, n. — ME. *egg, egge*, fr. ON. *egg* (Dan. *æg*, Swed. *ägg*), rel. to OE. *æg*, ME. *ei*, Crimean Goth. *ada* (for **addja*), OS., MLG., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *ei*, and cogn. with OSlav. *aje, jaje, ajice, ajice*, 'egg', Russ. *jajcó*, W. *wy*, OCo. *uy*, Bret. *ui*, Arm. *ju* (gen. *juoj*), Gk. ᾠόν, L. *ōvum*, of s.m. All these words prob. mean lit. 'that which pertains to the bird', and are cogn. with OI. *víḥ*, L. *avis*, 'bird'. Cp. the second element in **kidney.** Cp. also **augur, auspice, aviary, aviation, oo-, oval, ovary, ovum,** the first element in **ostrich** and the second element in **pettitoes.** Derivatives: *egg*, tr. v., *egg-er*, n., *egg-ler*, n.

egg, tr. v., to incite, urge on. — ME. *eggen*, fr. ON. *eggja*, 'to goad on, incite', fr. *egg*, 'edge'. See **edge.**

egger, n., one who incites. — Formed fr. **egg,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

egger, n., one who collects eggs. — Formed fr. **egg,** n., with agential suff. **-er.**

egger, n., any of various moths. — Prob. formed fr. **egg,** n., with suff. **-er.**

eglantine, n., the sweetbrier. — F. *églantine*, 'dog rose' (the flower), fr. *églantier*, 'dog rose' (the bush), fr. OF. *aiglent*, 'dog rose' (the bush), fr. fr. VL. **aquilentus*, 'rich in prickles', irregularly formed fr. L. *aculeus*, 'spine, prickle', dimin. of *acus*, 'needle'. See **acus** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).

eglestonite, n., a mercury oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after the mineralogist Prof. Thomas *Egleston*, of Columbia University in New York (1832-1900). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ego, n. — L., 'I', cogn. with OE. *ic*, 'I'. See **I,** personal pron.

egoism, n., self-interest; selfishness. — F. *égoïsme*, formed with suff. *-isme* fr. L. *ego*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

egoist, n. — F. *égoïste*, formed with suff. *-iste* fr. L. *ego*. See **ego** and **-ist.** Derivatives: *egoist-ic, egoist-ic-al*, adjs., *egoist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

egotism, n., 1) excessive use of the pronoun *I;* speaking much of oneself; 2) self-conceit. — Formed fr. L. *ego*, 'I' (see **ego**), with suff. **-ism;** first used by the English poet Joseph Addison (1672-1719). The intrusive *t* is due to the analogy of *nepotism*, in which word the *t* is organic (fr. L. *nepos*, gen. *nepōtis*, 'grandson').

egotist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.** Derivatives: *egotist-ic, egotist-ic-al*, adjs., *egotist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

egotize, intr. v., to exhibit egotism (*rare*). — See **egotism** and **-ize.**

egregious, adj., 1) orig. prominent, distinguished; 2) flagrant; infamous. — L. *ēgregius*, 'distinguished, excellent', lit. 'chosen out of a herd', fr. *ē*, 'out of', and *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'herd, flock'. See **gregarious** and cp. **aggregate.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.** Derivatives: *egregious-ly*, adv., *egregious-ness*, n.

egress, n., 1) the act of going out; 2) exit. — L. *ēgressus*, 'a going out', fr. *ēgressus*, pp. of *ēgredī*, 'to go out, come forth, digress; to surpass, exceed', fr. **e-** and *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade, congress.**

egression, n. — L. *ēgressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going out', fr. *ēgressus*, pp. of *ēgredī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

egret, n., any of various herons. — ME. *egrete*, fr. F. *aigrette*, fr. OProvenç. *aigreta*, 'heron', fr. *aigron*, of s.m., which is of Teut. origin. See **heron** and cp. **aigrette.**

Egretta, n., a genus of herons (*ornithol.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

egueiite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate containing calcium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Named after *Eguei*, in French Sudan. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Egyptian, adj. — F. *égyptien*, fr. *Égypte*, fr. Gk. Αἴγυπτος, 'the river Nile; Egypt', fr. Amarna *Ḥikuptaḥ*, corresponding to Egyptian *Ḥa(t)-kaptaḥ*, one of the names of *Memphis*, the ancient city of Egypt. Cp. **Copt.** Cp. also **gitano, gypsy.**

Egyptology, n., the study of Egyptian antiquities. — Compounded of Gk. Αἴγυπτος, 'Egypt', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Egypt** and **-logy.** Derivative: *Egyptolog-ist*, n.

eh, interj. — Imitative. Cp. F. *eh*, G. *ei.*

eider, n., duck of the genus Somateria. — Fr. Icel. *æðar* (pron. *aiðar*), gen. of *æðr*, whence also OSwed. *eider* (Swed. *ejder*), Du. *eider*, G. *Eider.*

eidetic, adj., pertaining to the faculty of projecting images; vivid (*psychol.*) — G. *eidetisch*, coined by the German psychologist Erich Jaensch (1883-1940) fr. Gk. εἰδητικός, 'pertaining to images, pertaining to knowledge', fr. εἴδησις, 'knowledge', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **eido-** and **-ic.**

eido-, combining form meaning 'image, figure'.

— Gk. εἰδο-, fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape', which stands for *Ϝεῖδος and lit. means 'that which is seen', from the stem of ἰδεῖν, 'to see'. See **idea** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **kaleidophone, kaleidoscope.**

eidograph, n., an instrument for the copying of drawings on the same or on a larger or smaller scale. — Compounded of **eido-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

eidolon, n., a phantom. — Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom'. See **idol.**

eight, adj. and n. — ME. *eighte, eihte,* fr. OE. *eahta,* rel. to OS. *ahto,* ON. *ātta,* Swed. *åtta,* Dan. *otte,* OFris. *ahta,* Du. *acht,* OHG. *ahto,* MHG. *ahte,* G. *acht,* Goth. *ahtau,* 'eight', and cogn. with OI. *aṣṭá, aṣṭáu,* Avestic *ashta,* Toch. A *okät,* B *okt,* Arm. *ut'* (for **optō*), Gk. ὀκτώ, Alb. *tetɛ* (for **oktō-t*), L. *octō,* OSlav. *osmĭ* (refashioned after the ordinal number *osmŭ,* 'the eighth'), Lith. *aštuoni,* OIr. *ocht n-,* W. *wyth,* Bret. *eiz,* 'eight'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **oktō(u),* an old dual form, orig. meaning 'twice four' (Tetradic system of reckoning!). The π in Elian Gk. ὀπτώ, and the form of Arm. *ut'* (for **optō-*) is due to the analogy of I.-E. **septm̥-* (whence Gk. ἑπτά, etc.), 'seven'. Cp. also Rum. *opt,* 'eight' (fr. L. *octō*), influenced in form by *şapte,* 'seven'. The *n* in OIr. *ocht n-* is due to the analogy of *secht n-,* 'seven'. Cp. **octa-, octant, octave, octet, octillion, octo-, October, octopus, octoroon, octuple, utas.**

eighteen, adj. and n. — ME. *eightetene, eightene, eihtene,* fr. OE. *eahtatȳne, eahtatēne,* fr. *eahta,* 'eight', and *-tȳne, -tēne,* '-teen' (see **eight** and **-teen**); rel. to OS. *ahtotian,* Du. *achttien,* OHG. *ahtozehan,* MHG. *ahtzehen,* G. *achtzehn,* ON. *āttjān, ātjān,* Swed. *adertån,* Dan. *atten,* 'eighteen'.

eighteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **eighteen** with numeral suff. **-th** on analogy of *tenth.* Cp. OE. *eahtatēoða,* which was formed fr. *eahtatȳne,* 'eighteen', after *tēoða,* 'tenth'; see **tithe.** Cp. also ON. *āttjāndi, ātjāndi,* 'eighteenth'.

eighth, adj. and n. — ME. *eightethe, eihtithe,* fr. OE. *eahtoða,* rel. to OS., OHG. *ahtodo,* OFris. *achta,* MHG. *ahtode, ahtede, ahte,* G. *achte,* Goth. *ahtuda,* ON. *ātti,* 'eighth'. See **eight** and numeral suff. **-th.** Derivative: *eighth-ly,* adv.

eightieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **eighty** with numeral suff. **-th** on the analogy of *tenth.*

eighty, adj. and n. — ME. *eigteti,* fr. OE. *(hund)-eahtatig,* rel. to OHG. *ahtozug,* G. *achtzig,* 'eighty'. See **hundred, eight** and **-ty,** suff. denoting multiples of ten.

eikon, n. — See **icon.**

Eileen, fem. PN. — A name of Celtic origin (cp. Ir. *Eibhlīn*); influenced in form by the name **Helen.**

Einsteinian, adj., pertaining to the Jewish physicist Albert Einstein (1879-1955) or his theory of relativity. For the ending see **-ian.**

einsteinium, n., a radioactive element produced espec. by bombardment of plutonium with neutrons (*chem.*) — ModL., named after Albert *Einstein.* See prec. word and chem. suff. **-ium.**

eirenicon, n. — See **irenicon.**

eisel, eisell, n., vinegar (*archaic*). — OF. *aissil, aisil,* fr. VL. *acētulum,* dimin. of L. *acētum,* 'vinegar'. See **acetum.**

eisteddfod, n., annual assembly of Welsh bards. — W., 'session', fr. *eistedd,* 'to sit' (fr. *sedd,* 'seat'), and *bod,* 'to be'. The first element is cogn. with L. *sedēre,* 'to sit'; see **sedentary.** The second element is rel. to OIr. *buith,* 'to be', and cogn. with OE. *bēon,* 'to be'; see **be.**

either, adj., pron., conj. and adv. — ME. *aither, either,* fr. OE. *ǣghwæðer, ǣgðer,* 'each of two, both', for **a-gi-hwæðer,* which is formed fr. *ā,* 'ever', pref. *gi-* (for *ge-*) and *hwæðer,* 'whether'. See **aye,** 'ever', pref. **y-** and **whether** and cp. **neither.** Cp. also Du. *ieder,* OHG. *eogiwedar, iowedar,* MHG. *iegeweder, ieweder, ieder,* G. *jeder,* 'either, each, every'.

ejaculate, tr. v., to exclaim. — L. *ējaculātus,* pp. of *ējaculārī,* 'to throw out, shoot out', fr. **e-** and *jaculārī,* 'to throw, hurl, cast', fr. *jaculum,* 'dart, javelin', from the stem of *jacĕre,* 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'.

Derivatives: *ejaculat-ion,* n., *ejaculat-ory,* adj.

eject, tr. v. — L. *ējectus,* pp. of *ēicere* (less correctly *ējicere*), 'to throw out, cast out', fr. **e-** and *jacĕre,* 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *ē-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *eject,* n. (q.v.), *ejection* (q.v.), *ejective,* adj., *ejective-ly,* adv., *eject-ment,* n., *ejector,* n.

eject, n., representation of another's mind as a copy of one's own (*psychol.*) — L. 'something thrown out', fr. L. *ējectus,* pp. of *ēicere.* See **eject,** v.

ejectamenta, n. pl., things thrown out from a volcano in eruption. — L., 'things thrown out', neut. pl. of *ējectus,* pp. of *ēicere.* See **eject,** v.

ejection, n. — L. *ējectiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a throwing out', fr. *ējectus,* pp. of *ēicere.* See **eject,** v., and **-ion.**

eka-, combining form used in chemistry to denote *next in order* (said of a chemical element). — OI. *ékaḥ,* 'one', rel. to Avestic *aēva-,* OPers. *aiva-,* and cogn. with Cypr. Gk. οἰϜος, Gk. οἶος, 'alone', fr. I.-E. **oi-wos-,* 'one'; cp.—with suff. *-nos*—Gk. οἰνός, οἰνή, 'the ace (on dice)', L. *ūnus,* 'one', OE. *ān,* 'one'. See **one** and cp. **uni-.**

eke, adv., also (*arch.*) — ME. *ec, eke,* fr. OE. *ēac,* rel. to OS., ODu. *ōk,* ON., Goth. *auk,* OFris. *āk,* OHG. *ouh,* MHG. *ouch,* G. *auch,* 'also', and to the verb **eke** (q.v.)

eke, tr. v., to increase. — ME. *eken,* fr. OE. *ēacian, ēcan, iecan,* 'to increase', rel. to OS. *ōkian,* ON. *auka,* OFris. *āka,* OHG. *ouhhōn,* Goth. *aukan,* fr. I.-E. base **aweg-, *aug-,* 'to grow, increase', whence also L. *augēre,* 'to increase'. See **auction** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **eke,** adv. and **ekename.**

ekebergite, n., a variety of *wernerite* (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish traveler A. G. *Ekeberg,* who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ekename, n., a nickname (*obsol.*) — Compounded of **eke,** v., and **name.** Cp. **nickname.**

El, n., Hebrew name for God. — Heb. *Ēl,* 'God', of uncertain etymology; possibly related to *ēl,* 'strong' (cp. e.g. Gen. 31:29 *yesh l'ēl yādí,* 'it is in my power'). Cp. **Elohim.** Cp. also the first element in the PN.s **Eleazar, Eliezer, Elihu, Elijah, Elishah, Elizabeth,** and the second element in **Babel, bethel** and in the PN.s **Daniel, Emmanuel, Ezekiel, Gabriel, Gamaliel, Ishmael, Israel, Joel, Michael, Nathaniel, Raphael, Samuel.**

-el, suff., as in *hovel.* — OE. *-el, -ela, -ele.* Cp. **-le,** suff. representing OE. *-el, -ela, -ele.*

-el, dimin. suff. of French origin. — 1) OF. *-el* (F. *-eau*), fr. L. *-ellus* (as in *tunnel*); OF. *-ele, -elle* (F. *-elle*), fr. L. *-ella* (as in *chapel*). See **-le,** suff. of French origin.

-el, suff. representing OF., F. *-el,* fr. L. *-ālis,* as in *vowel* (fr. L. *vocālis*). Cp. adj. suff. **-al.**

elaborate, adj., worked out in detail. — L. *ēlabōrātus,* pp. of *ēlabōrāre,* 'to exert oneself', lit. 'to work out', fr. **e-** and *labōrāre,* 'to work'. See **labor,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *elaborate-ly,* adv., *elaborate-ness,* n.

elaborate, tr. v., to work out in detail. — L. *ēlabōrātus,* pp. of *ēlabōrāre.* See **elaborate,** adj.

Derivatives: *elaborat-ive,* adj., *elaborat-or,* n.

elaboration, n. — L. *ēlabōrātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'persevering labor', fr. *ēlabōrātus,* pp. of *ēlabōrāre.* See **elaborate,** adj., and **-ion.**

Elaeagnaceae, n. pl., the oleaster family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Eleagnus** with suff. **-aceae.**

elaeagnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Elaeagnus, a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐλαίαγνος, name of a Boeotian plant, compounded of ἐλαίᾱ, 'olive tree', and ἄγνος, 'the agnus castus'. See **elaio-** and **agnus castus.**

Elaeis, n., a genus of palms (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐλαίᾱ, 'olive tree'. See **elaio-.**

elaeo-, latinized form of **elaio-.**

elaio-, combining form meaning 'olive oil'. — Fr. Gk. ἔλαιον, 'olive oil, oil', for **ἔλαιϜον,* rel. to ἐλαίᾱ (for **ἐλαίϜα*), 'olive tree'; prob. of Cretan origin. See **oil** and cp. **olive.** Cp. also the second element in **Thymelaeaceae.**

élan, n., impetuosity, vigor. — F., 'spring, bound, impetus', fr. earlier *élans,* fr. *élancer,* 'to throw', fr. *é-* (for earlier *es-,* fr. L. *ex,* 'out of') and ML. *lanceāre,* 'to throw', orig. 'to throw a lance', fr. L. *lancea,* 'lance'. See 1st **ex-** and **lance** and cp. **launch,** v.

elance, tr. and intr. v., to throw; to lance (*poetic*). — F. *élancer.* See prec. word.

eland, n., a large S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du. *eland,* 'elk, eland', fr. Du. *eland,* 'elk', fr. early G. *elend, elen* (= G. *Elentier*), fr. Lith. *élnis,* 'hind; elk', fr. OLith. *ellenis,* which is rel. to OSlav. *jelenĭ,* 'stag, hart', *lanĭ* (for **olnia*), 'hind', and cogn. with W. *elain,* 'hind', Arm. *eln,* of s.m., Gk. ἔλλός (for **ἔλνός*), 'young deer, fawn', and possibly also with Toch. A *yäl,* 'antelope, gazelle'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **eln-, -n-*enlargement of base **el-,* 'brown'. A *-k*-enlargement of the same base appears in **elk** (q.v.) See also **lamb** and cp. next word. Cp. also **elaphine.**

Elaphebolion, n., name of the 9th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of March and first half of April). — Gk. Ἐλαφηβολιών, lit. 'month in which the *Elaphebolia* were held', fr. Ἐλαφηβόλια (scil. ἱερά), lit. 'feast of the shooting of deer', fr. ἐλαφηβόλος, 'shooting deer', a compound of ἔλαφος, 'deer', and -βόλος, 'throwing, shooting', which stands in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See next word and **ballistic.**

elaphine, adj., pertaining to the red deer. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. ἔλαφος, 'deer', which stands for **el-ŋ-bhos* and is rel. to ἐλλός, 'young deer, fawn'. See **eland,** the first element in next word and the second element in **Boselaphus, tragelaphus.**

Elaphodus, n., a genus of small deer in China (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐλαφώδης, 'deerlike', formed fr. ἔλαφος, 'deer', with suff. -ώδης, 'like'. See **elaphine** and **-ode,** 'like'.

Elapinae, n. pl., a sub-family of venomous snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-inae** fr. ModL. *Elaps,* the type genus, fr. Gk. ἔλοψ, a var. of ἔλλοψ. See **ellops** and cp. **elops.**

elapse, intr. v., to pass (said of time). — L. *ēlapsus,* pp. of *ēlabī,* 'to slip away, glide away, pass, disappear', fr. **e-** and *labī,* 'to slide, glide'. See **lapse.**

elasmo-, combining form meaning 'lamelliform'. — Gk. ἐλασμο-, fr. ἐλασμός, 'a metal plate', fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive, strike'. See next word and cp. the second element in **xanthelasma.**

elastic, adj., springy. — ModL. *elasticus,* fr. Gk. ἐλαστικός, fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive', strike', which is rel. to ἐλαύνειν, of s.m., and to ἦλθον, 'I came, arrived' (used as the aor. of ἔρχομαι, 'I come, arrive'), and possibly cogn. with Arm. *elanem,* 'I go forth'. Cp. **elasmo-, elater, elaterium** and the second element in **Oestrelata** and **xenelasia.**

Derivatives: *elastic,* n., *elastic-ian,* n., *elast-ic-ity,* n., *elast-ic-ize,* tr. v., *elast-ic-iz-er,* n.

elastin, n., an albuminoid forming the basic constituent of elastic tissue (*biochem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. **-in.**

elastometer, n., an instrument for measuring elasticity. — See **elastic** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

elate, tr. v., to uplift. — L. *ēlātus,* 'uplifted, exalted' (used as pp. of *efferre,* 'to bring out, carry out; to raise, lift up'), fr. **e-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'), which stands for

tlātos*, fr. **tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate and cp. **collate** and words there referred to. Derivatives: *elat-ed*, adj., *elat-ed-ly*, adv., *elated-ness*, n.

elate, adj., elated. — L. *ēlātus*. See prec. word.

elater, n., an elastic filament serving to disperse the ripe spores (*bot.*) — Gk. ἐλατήρ, 'driver', fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive'. See **elastic.**

elaterite, n., an elastic bitumen (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἐλατήρ, 'driver' (see prec. word); so called because of its elasticity.

elaterium, n., a purgative substance obtained from the squirting cucumber. — L., fr. Gk. ἐλατήριον, 'squirting cucumber; drug prepared from the squirting cucumber', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐλατήριος, 'driving', used as a noun, fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive'. See **elastic** and cp. **elater.**

Elatinaceae, n. pl., the waterwort family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-aceae.**

elatinaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Elatine, n., a genus of plants, the waterwort (*bot.*) — L. *elatinē*, name of a plant, fr. Gk. ἐλατίνη, prop. fem. of ἐλάτινος, 'pertaining to the fir', used as a noun, fr. ἐλάτη, 'fir', which prob. stands for **el-ŋ-tā* and is cogn. with Arm. *elevin*, cedar', Russ. *jálovec*, 'gin'.

elation, n., elatedness. — L. *ēlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a lifting up; transport, passion; exaltation', fr. *ēlātus*, 'uplifted, exalted'. See **elate** and **-ion.**

elbow, n. — Prop. 'bend of the ell'; ME. *elbowe*, fr. OE. *elnboga*, 'elbow', rel. to ON. *ölnbogi*, MDu. *ellenbôghe*, Du. *elleboog*, OHG. *elinbogo*, *ellinbogo*, MHG. *ellenboge*, G. *Ellenbogen*, *Ellbogen*. See **ell** and **bow,** 'anything bent'.
Derivatives: *elbow*, tr. v., *elbow-ed*, adj., *elbower*, n., *elbow-y*, adj.

elchee, n., an ambassador. — Turk. *ilchī*, prop. 'representative of a tribe', fr. *il*, 'tribe'.

eld, n., old age (*archaic.*) — ME. *elde*, fr. OE. *yldo*, *eldo*, 'old age', fr. *ald*, *eald*, 'old'. Cp. OHG. *altī*, *eltī*, ON. *elli*, 'old age', and see **old.**

elder, n., a shrub or a tree of the genus Sambucus. — ME. *eldre*, *eller*, *ellerne*, fr. OE. *ellern*, *ellen*, rel. to OS. *elora*, MLG. *elre*, *alre*, OHG. *elira* (whence G. *Eller*), *erila* (whence G. *Erle*), and to E. **alder** and **elm** (q.v.)

elder, adj., older; n., an older person. — ME. *elder*, fr. OE. *eldra* (fem. and neut. *eldre*), compar. of *ald*, *eald*, 'old'. See **old.**
Derivatives: *elder-ly*, adj., *elder-li-ness*, n., *elder-ship*, n.

eldest, adj. — ME. *eldest*, fr. OE. *eldest(a)*, *ieldest(a)*, superl. of *ald*, *eald*, 'old'. See **old** and **-est.**

El Dorado, an imaginary country or city abounding in gold. — Sp. *el dorado* (*país*), lit. 'the gilded land', fr. *el*, masc. def. article (fr. L. *ille*, 'that'), and *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, 'to gild', fr. L. *deaurāre*, 'to gild'. See **ille** and **dorado.**

Eldred, masc. PN. — OE. *Ealdrēd*, lit. 'great in counsel', fr. *eald*, 'old; great', and *rēd*, 'counsel'. See **old** and **read.**

eldritch, adj., uncanny. — A collateral form of Scot. *elphrish*, which prob. derives fr. *elph*, 'elf'. See **elf.**

Eleanor, Elinor, fem. PN. — OF. *Elienor*, *Alienor*, fr. OProvenç. *Alienor*, a var. of **Leonore** (q.v.) Cp. **Ella.**

Eleatic, adj., pertaining to the philosophers Xenophanes, Parmenides and Zeno, who lived in Elea. — L. *Eleāticus*, fr. *Elea*, fr. Gk. Ἐλέᾱ, name of an ancient Greek colony in Italy (now called Velia). For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

Eleazar 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, Aaron's son and successor as high priest. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ἐλεαζάρ, Ἐλεάζαρος, fr. Heb. *El'āzár*, lit. 'God has helped'. For the first element see **El,** for the second see **Ebenezer.** Cp. **Lazarus.**

elecampane, n., name of a plant. — OF. *enule campane*, fr. ML. *enula campāna*. The first word derives fr. L. *inula*, 'elecampane'; see **Inula.** The second word is prob. a later form for L. *campānea*, fem of *campāneus*, 'pertaining to the field', fr. *campus*, 'field'; see **camp.**

elect, tr. and intr. v. — L. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*, 'to pick out, choose', fr. **e-** and *legere*, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose, read'. See **lecture** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **elegant.**

elect, adj. — L. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*. See **elect,** v. Derivative: *elect*, n.

election, n. — OF. (F. *élection*), fr. L. *ēlēctiōnem*, acc. of *ēlēctiō*, 'choice, selection', fr. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*. See **elect,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *election-ary*, adj., *electioneer* (q.v.)

electioneer, intr. v., to work for the success of a candidate in an election. — Coined fr. **election** by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97). For the ending see suff. **-eer.**
Derivatives: *electioneer*, n., *electioneer-er*, n., *electioneer-ing*, n.

elective, adj. — F. *électif* (fem. *élective*), fr. L. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*. See **elect,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *elective-ly*, adv., *elective-ness*, n., *electiv-ity*, n.

elector, n. — L. *ēlēctor*, 'chooser, selecter', fr. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*. See **elect,** v., and agential suff. **-or.** Derivatives: *elector-al*, *elector-ial*, adjs., *elector-ate*, n.

Electra, n., daughter of Agamemnon (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Electra*, fr. Gk. Ἠλέκτρᾱ, which lit. means 'shining, brilliant', and is rel. to ἠλέκτωρ, 'the beaming sun'. See **electric.**

electress, n. — See **elector** and **-ess.**

electric, adj. — ModL. *ēlectricus*, lit. 'resembling amber'; coined by the English physicist William Gilbert (1540-1603) in 1600 to denote substances which share the quality of amber (inasmuch as they attract other substances when rubbed), fr. L. *ēlectrum*, 'amber', fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον, of s.m., which is rel. to ἠλέκτωρ, 'the beaming sun', and possibly cogn. with OI. *ulká* 'firebrand, meteor'. Cp. **Electra.**

Derivatives: *electric*, n., *electric-al*, adj., *electric-al-ly*, adv., *electric-ian*, n., *electric-ity*, n., *electri-fy*, tr. v., *electri-fi-er*, n., *electri-fic-ation*, n., *electr-ize*, tr. v., *electr-iz-ation*, n., *electr-iz-er*, n.

electricity, n. — Formed fr. **electric** with suff. **-ity;** first used by the English physician Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682) in 1646.

electro-, combining form meaning 'electric; electricity'. — Fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον, 'amber'. See **electric.**

electrocute, tr. v. — Formed fr. **electro-** on analogy of *execute*, the ending of which was mistaken for a suff. Derivative: *electrocut-ion*, n.

electrode, n., a conductor by which an electric current enters or leaves another medium (*phys.*) — Coined by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867) fr. **electro-** and Gk. ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph** and cp. **anode** and **cathode.**

electrolier, n., a support for electric lamps, resembling a chandelier. — Formed fr. **electric** on analogy of *chande-lier.* Cp. *gaselier.*

electrolysis, n., decomposition by electricity (*phys.* and *chem.*) — Compounded of **electro-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution', fr. λύειν, 'to loose, loosen, set free; to dissolve'. See **-lysis.** The word *electrolysis* was introduced by Faraday (see *electrode*) at the suggestion of Rev. William Whewell.

electrolyte, n., substance decomposed by electrolysis. — Compounded of **electro-** and **-lyte.** Like the preceding word, this one was also introduced by Faraday at the suggestion of William Whewell.
Derivatives: *electrolyt-ic*, *electrolyt-ic-al*, adjs., *electrolytic-al-ly*, adv.

electrolyze, tr. v., to decompose by electricity. — Back formation fr. **electrolysis.**
Derivatives: *electrolyz-ation*, n., *electrolyz-er*, n.

electromotion, n., motion by electricity. — A hybrid coined fr. **electro-** and **motion** (fr. L. *mōtiō*).

electromotive, adj., pertaining to electromotion. — See prec. word and **-ive.**

electron, n., 1) electrum; 2) unit of negative electricity. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον, 'amber'. See **electric** and cp. next word.

electrum, n., an alloy of gold and silver. — L. *ēlectrum*, 'amber', fr. Gk. ἤλεκτρον. See **electron.**

electuary, n., a medicine formed into a pasty mass by a combination with honey or sirup. — Late L. *ēlectuārium*, fr. Gk. ἐκλεικτόν, neut. verbal adj. of ἐκλείχειν, 'to lick out', fr. ἐκ (see **ec-**) and λείχειν, 'to lick'. See **lick** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

eleemosynary, adj., 1) charitable; 2) dependent on charity. — ML. *eleēmosynārium*, fr. L. *eleēmosyna*, 'alms', fr. Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, 'pity, mercy'. See **alms.**
Derivatives: *eleemosynary*, n., *eleemosynari-ly*, adv., *eleemosynari-ness*, n.

elegance, n. — F. *élégance*, fr. L. *ēlegantia*, fr. *ēlegāns*, gen. *-antis*. See **elegant** and **-ce.**

elegancy, n. — See prec. word and **-cy.**

elegant, adj. — F. *élégant*, fr. L. *ēlegantem*, acc. of *ēlegāns*, 'choice, tasteful, elegant', a collateral form of *ēligens*, pres. part. of *ēligere*, 'to choose, pick out'. See **elect,** v., and **-ant.**

elegiac, adj., 1) pertaining to the elegiac meter; 2) used for elegies; 3) mournful. — Late L. *elegiacus*, fr. Gk. ἐλεγειακός, 'elegiac', fr. ἐλεγεῖᾱ. See **elegy.**

elegize, tr. v., to lament in an elegy; intr. v., to compose an elegy. — See next word and **-ize.**

elegy, n. — F. *élégie*, fr. L. *elegia*, fr. Gk. ἐλεγεῖᾱ, 'elegy', which is short for ἐλεγεῖᾱ ᾠδή, 'an elegiac song', ἐλεγεῖᾱ being the fem. of ἐλεγεῖος, 'elegiac', fr. ἔλεγος, 'song of lament', which is prob. of Phrygian origin. Cp. **elogium.**

element, n. — OF (F. *élément*), fr. L. *elementum*, 'first principle, element'. Of the many etymologies suggested, the most probable is that which derives the word *elementum* fr. **elepantum*, 'ivory letter', an ancient Latin loan word fr. Gk. ἐλέφαντα, acc. of ἐλέφᾱς, 'elephant; ivory'. The change of **elepantum* to *elementum* is prob. due to Etruscan influence. See **elephant.**
Derivatives: *element-al*, adj. and n., *element-ary*, adj., *element-ari-ly*, adv., *element-ari-ness*, n.

elemi, n., a fragrant raisin. — Sp. *elemí*, fr. VArab. *elemí*, corresponding to Arab. *al-lāmí*.

elenchus, n., a refutation. — L., fr. Gk. ἔλεγχος (masc.), 'disproof, argument by refutation', which is rel. to ἔλεγχος (neut.), 'blame, disgrace', ἐλέγχειν, 'to disprove; to disgrace', and possibly cogn. with Lett. *langāt*, 'to disgrace, abuse'. Cp. next word.

elenctic, adj., serving to disprove. — Gk. ἐλεγκτικός, 'fond of cross-questioning, critical', fr. ἐλέγχειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Eleocharis, n., a genus of plants, the spike rush (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'delight of the marsh', compounded of Gk. ἕλος, 'marsh', and χάρις, 'grace, delight'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *sáras-*, 'pond'. For the second element see **Charis.**

elephant, n. — ME. *elifaunt*, *olifaunt*, fr. OF. *olifant* (F. *éléphant*), fr. L. *elephantus*, fr. Gk. ἐλέφᾱς (gen. -αντος). The first element of Gk. ἐλ-έφᾱς appears also in Hamitic *eḷu*, 'elephant', whence prob. Pers. *p-īl*, Arab. *ph-īl*, Mishnaic Heb. *p-īl*, of s.m. The second element is an Egyptian loan word. Cp. MEgypt. *yb*, 'elephant', whence *Yebu* (Heb. *Yēbh*), original name of the island Elephantine; cp. also the second element in Heb. *shen-habbím*, 'ivory', lit. 'tooth of the elephant', and OI. *íbhaḥ*, 'elephant'. See **ivory** and cp. **Eburna.** Cp. also **element.**
Derivatives: *elephantiac* (q.v.), *elephantiasis* (q.v.), *elephant-ic*, adj., *elephantine* (q.v.), *elephant-oid*, *elephant-ous*, adjs.

elephantiac, adj., one who has elephantiasis. — L. *elephantiacus*, rel. to *elephantiasis*. See next word.

elephantiasis, n., a chronic disease of the skin characterized by the thickening of certain parts of the body, esp. the legs. — L., fr. Gk. ἐλεφαντίασις, fr. ἐλέφᾱς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant'. See **elephant** and **-iasis.** According to Aretaeus ἐλεφαντίασις prop. means 'disease characterized by a skin resembling that of an elephant'.

elephantine, adj., 1) of an elephant; 2) like an elephant, clumsy. — L. *elephantinus*, 'pertaining to the elephant', fr. *elephantus*, 'elephant', cp. Gk. ἐλεφάντινος, 'of ivory', fr. ἐλέφᾱς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant'. See **elephant** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Elephantopus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'the elephant's foot', compounded of Gk. ἐλέφᾱς, gen. -αντος, 'elephant', and πούς, 'foot'. See **elephant** and **-pod.**

Elephas, n., the genus of elephants. — L. *elephās*, a secondary form of *elephantus*, fr. Gk. ἐλέφᾱς. See **elephant.**

Eleusine, n., a genus of grasses, the goose grass, the yard grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. 'Ελευσίς, gen. -ῖνος, 'the town of the cult of Demeter'. See next word.

Eleusinian, adj., pertaining to Eleusis. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Eleusīnius*, fr. Gk. 'Ελευσίνιος, 'pertaining to Eleusis', fr. 'Ελευσίς, gen. -ῖνος, town of the cult of Demeter, the goddess of harvests. Cp. prec. word.

eleuther-, form of **eleuthero-** before a vowel.

eleutherarch, n., chief of an (imaginary) society (lit. 'chief of the free'). — Compounded of **eleuthero-** and Gk. -άρχης, 'leader of'. See **-arch.**

Eleutherian, adj., delivering (epithet of Zeus). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ἐλευθέριος, 'releaser, deliverer', fr. ἐλεύθερος, 'free'. See **eleuthero-.**

eleuthero-, before a vowel **eleuther-,** combining form meaning 'free'. — Gk. ἐλευθερο-, ἐλευθερ-, fr. ἐλεύθερος, 'free', fr. I.-E. base **leudheros*, whence also L. *liber*, 'free'. This base derives fr. base **leudho-*, **leudhi-*, 'people'; accordingly Gk. ἐλεύθερος and L. *liber* orig. meant 'belonging to the people', hence 'of legal descent'. See **liberal** and cp. words there referred to.

eleutheromania, n., a frantic zeal for freedom. — Compounded of **eleuthero-** and **mania.**
Derivative: *eleutheromani-ac*, adj.

eleutheropetalous, adj., having free petals (*bot.*) — Compounded of **eleuthero-** and **-petalous.**

eleutherophyllous, adj., having free leaves (*bot.*) — Compounded of **eleuthero-** and **-phyllous.**

eleutherosepalous, adj., having free sepals (*bot.*) — Compounded of **eleuthero-** and **-sepalous.**

elevate, tr. v., to raise. — L. *ēlevātus*, pp. of *ēlevāre*, 'to raise, lift; to lighten, alleviate', fr. **e-** and *levāre*, 'to lighten, alleviate; to raise, lift', fr. *levis*, 'light'. See **lever** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **Levant, alevin, alleviate.**
Derivatives: *elevat-ed*, adj., *elevat-ed-ly*, adv., *elevat-ed-ness*, n., *elevation* (q.v.), *elevator* (q.v.), *elevat-ory*, adj.

elevation, n. — F. *élévation*, fr. L. *ēlevātiōnem*, acc. of *ēlevātiō*, 'a raising, lifting', fr. *ēlevātus*, pp. of *ēlevāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

elevator, n. — Late L. *ēlevātor*, 'one who raises or lifts', fr. L. *ēlevātus*, pp. of *ēlevāre*. See **elevate** and agential suff. **-or.**

eleven, adj. and n. — ME. *elevyn, enleven*, fr. OE. *endleofan, endlufon, endlyfon*, rel. to OS. *ēllefban*, ON. *ellifu*, Dan. *elve*, Swed. *elva*, OFris. *andlova, elleva*, Du. *elf*, OHG. *einlif*, MHG. *einlif, eilif, eilf*, G. *eilf*, later *elf*, Goth. *ainlif*. These words are formed fr. Teut. **ain-*, 'one', and I.-E. base **liqʷ-*, 'to be left over', whence also Gk. λείπειν, 'to leave behind, leave', L. *linquere*, of s.m. Accordingly *eleven* prop. means 'one left over (after ten)'; cp. Lith. *vienuólika*, 'eleven' (lit. 'one left over'), *dvýlika*, 'twelve' (lit. 'two left over'). For the first element see **one,** for the second see **loan.** Cp. **twelve.**

eleventh, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **eleven** with numeral suff. **-th** on analogy of *fourth*. Cp. OE. *endleofta, endlyfta*, which is rel. to OS. *ellifto*, ON. *ellifti*, Dan. *elvte*, OFris. *andlofta, ellefta*, Du. *elfde*, OHG. *einlifto*, MHG. *eilifte, eilfte*, G. *elfte*, 'eleventh'.

elf, n. — OE. *ælf, ylf*, rel. to ON. *alfr*, OS., MLG. *alf*, MHG., G. *alp*, 'incubus'. The connection of these Teut. words with L. *albus*, 'white', is due to folk etymology. See **alp,** 'a demon', and and cp. **Alfred, Aubrey, eldritch, oaf, Oberon, Oliver.** Cp. also the first element in **erlking.**
Derivatives: *elfin* (q.v.), *elf-ish*, adj., *elf-ish-ly*, adv., *elf-ish-ness*, n., *elf-kin*, n.

elfin, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, elves; n., 1) an elf; 2) a child. — Coined by Spenser fr. prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-in.**

Eli, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a high priest of Israel and teacher of Samuel. — Heb. *Ēlí*, lit. 'high', from the base of *'ālāʰ*, 'he went up, ascended', which is rel. to Aram. — Syr. *'ālí*, Ugar. *'ly*, Arab. *'alá*, Akkad. *elū*, 'he went up, ascended', Heb., Aram. *'al*, Arab. *alá*, 'on, upon'. See **aliyah** and cp. **Alenu.**

Elias, masc. PN. — Gk. 'Ελίας, fr. Heb. *Ēliyáʰ*. See **Elijah.**

elicit, tr. v., to draw forth, provoke. — L. *ēlicitus*, pp. of *ēlicere*, 'to draw forth, elicit', fr. **e-** and *lacere*, 'to entice, allure', which is rel. to *laqueus*, 'a noose, snare', *dēliciae*, 'delight, charm'. See **lace** and cp. **delicious, delight.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *lăcere*) to *ĭ* (in *ē-licere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

elide, tr. v., to leave out. — L. *ēlīdere*, 'to strike out', fr. **e-** and *laedere*, 'to hurt, injure'. See **lesion.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *laedere*) to *ī* (in *ē-līdere*) see *acquire* and words there referred to and cp. esp. *collide.*

eligibility, n. — Formed fr. **eligible** with suff. **-ity.** Cp. F. *éligibilité*.

eligible, n. — F. *éligible*, fr. L. *ēligere*, 'to pick out, choose', fr. **e-** and *legere*, 'to gather, collect, pick out, choose; to read'. See **lecture** and **-ible** and cp. **elect,** v. For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *lĕgere*) to *ĭ* (in *ē-ligere*), see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *eligibility* (q.v.), *eligible-ness*, n., *eligibl-y*, adv.

Elihu, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the name of several personages, amongst whom the most famous is found in the Book of Job (see chapters 32-37); he is the youngest of the four men who visited Job. — Heb. *Ēlīhú*, lit. 'He is my God'. For the first element see **El.** Heb. *hū*, 'he', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *hū*, Arab. *húwa*, Ethiop. *we'tū*, Akkad. *shū*, 'he'.

Elijah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, name of the great prophet also known as the Tishbite. — Heb. *Ēliyyáʰ*, lit. 'The Lord is God'. For the first element see **El** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Joel.** For the second element in *Elijah* cp. the second element in **hallelujah, Hezekiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Matthew, Matthias, Nehemiah, Obadiah, Zachariah, Zephaniah.** Cp. also **Elias,** a shortened form of *Elijah*.

eliminable, adj. — See **eliminate** and **-able.**

eliminant, adj., promoting elimination (*med.*) — L. *ēlīmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ēlīmināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

eliminate, tr. v., 1) to remove; 2) to exclude. — L. *ēlīmināt*us, pp. of *ēlīmināre*, 'to turn out of doors, banish', fr. **e-** and *līmen*, gen. *līminis*, 'threshold, entrance'. See **limen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *eliminat-ion*, n., *eliminat-or*, n., *eliminat-ory*, adj.

Elishah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, an Israelite prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. — Heb. *Ēlīshá'*, lit. 'God is salvation', fr. *Ēl*, 'God', and *yésha'*, 'salvation'. For the first element see **El** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to *yᵉshū'áʰ*, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare, prosperity', *hōshía'*, 'he saved'. See **hosanna** and cp. the first element in **Isaiah** and the second element in **Joshua.**

elision, n. — L. *ēlīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a striking out, elision', fr. *ēlīsus*, pp. of *ēlīdere*, 'to strike out'. See **elide** and **-ion** and cp. **collision.**

elisor, n., a person appointed to return a jury (*law*). — OF. *elisour* (F. *éliseur*), from the stem of *elire* (F. *élire*), 'to choose'. See next word.

élite, n., a choice part. — F., fr. OF. *eslite*, fem. of *eslit*, pp. of *eslire* (F. *élire*), 'to choose', fr. L. *ēlēctus*, pp. of *ēligere*. See **elect** and cp. prec. word.

elixir, n., 1) a substance supposed to prolong life; 2) a substance supposed to change all metals into gold. — ML., fr. Arab. *al-iksír*, which is formed fr. Arab. *al-*, 'the', and Gk. ξήριον, 'dry medicinal substance, cataplasm', fr. ξηρός, 'dry'. See **serene** and cp. **xero-.**

Elizabeth, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the name of the wife of Aaron. — Late L. *Elisabeth*, fr. Gk. 'Ελείσαβεθ, 'Ελίσαβετ, fr. Heb. *Ĕlīshébha'*, lit. 'God is an oath'. For the first element see **El.** The second element is rel. to *shivᵉáʰ*, fem. *shéva'*, 'seven', and to *nishbá'*, 'he swore', orig. 'he bound himself by the sacred number seven'. See **Shabuoth** and cp. the second element in **Bathsheba.** Cp. also **Elsa.**

Elizabethan, adj., pertaining to the age of Queen Elizabeth I. — First used by Carlyle, instead of *Elizabethian*, which was coined by Coleridge. See prec. word and **-ian,** resp. **-an.**

elk, n., the largest existing deer. — ON. *elgr*, rel. to OE. *eolh*, OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elhe*, G. *Elch*; Gk. ἄλκη and L. *alcēs*, 'elk', are Teut. loan words. The above Teut. words are cogn. with OI. *ŕśaḥ, ŕśyaḥ*, 'buck of the antelope', Russ. *losŭ*, Czech *los*, etc., 'elk'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **elk-*, a *-k*-enlargement of base **el-*, 'brown'. For derivatives of **eln-*, *-n*-enlargement of base **-el-*, see **eland** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Alces** and the first element in **hellebore.**

Elkanah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, name of the father of the prophet of Samuel. — Heb. *Elqānáʰ*, lit. 'God has created or acquired'. For the first element see **El.** Heb. *qānáʰ*, 'he created or acquired', from which derive *qinyán*, 'thing acquired, acquisition', and *miqnéʰ*, 'cattle', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *qᵉnā*, 'he acquired', Arab. *qánā*, 'he acquired, procured', and prob. also to Akkad. *qanū*, 'to gain, acquire'. Cp. **Cain.**

ell, n. — ME. *ellen, eln*, fr. OE. *eln*, rel. to OS., OHG. *elina*, ON. *öln*, Du. *el, elle*, MHG. *elene, ele*, G. *Elle*, Goth. *aleina*, fr. I.-E. base **olenā*, whence also OI. *aratníḥ*, 'elbow, ell', Gk. ὠλένη, 'elbow', L. *ulna*, 'elbow, ell', OIr. *uile* (gen. *uilenn*), W. and Co. *elin* (for **olīnā*), 'elbow', OI. *āṇíḥ* (for **ōlnī*), 'part of leg above the knee', Arm. *oln*, 'dorsal vertebra, spine, shoulder', *uln*, 'spine, shoulder', OSlav. *lanita* (for **olnita*), 'cheek'. Cp.—with *-g*-enlargement—Lith. *alkúnė*, 'elbow', Lith. *úolektis*, OSlav. *lakŭtĭ*, 'ell', Alb. *łɛrɛ*, Gheg *łanɛ*, 'the arm from the elbow to the hand'. Cp. **elbow.** Cp. also **alnage, ulna** and the first element in **linchpin.**

Ella, fem. PN. — Fr. earlier *Ela, Ala*, fr. OHG. *Alia*, a name derived fr. OHG. *al*, 'all', *ala-* (as the first element of compounds), 'entirely, quite'; see **all.** Quite frequently the name *Ella* appears as the diminutive or pet form of **Eleanor.**

-ella, dimin. suff. — L. *-ella*, fem. of *-ellus*.

ellagic, adj., rel. to the acid $C_{14}H_8O_8$ (*chem.*) — F. *ellagique*, coined by the French chemist Henri Braconnot (1781-1855) fr. *ellag*, anagram of *galle*, 'gallnut' (see **gall,** 'gallnut'), and *-ique*; so called by him because it was first obtained from oak galls.

Ellen, fem. PN. — An earlier form of **Helen.**

ellipse, n., one of the three conic sections (*geom.*) — Back formation fr. L. *ellipsēs*, pl. of *ellipsis*, 'want, defect, omission, ellipse', fr. Gk. ἔλλειψις,

'a falling short, defect', fr. ἐλλείπειν, 'to fall short of, fail, omit', fr. ἐν (see **en-**) and λείπειν, 'to leave, forsake, be behind', which is cogn. with L. *linquere*, 'to leave'; see **relinquish** and cp. **eclipse.** The Pythagoreans used the word ἔλλειψις if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, *fell short of* the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the 3rd cent. B.C.E., applied the term ἔλλειψις for the first time to denote the *ellipse* (in his Conica, I 13), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, applied to the parameter, but *falling short* of it; see *parabola* and cp. *hyperbola.*

ellipsis, n., omission of one or more words (*gram.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἔλλειψις, 'a falling short, defect'. See prec. word.

ellipsoid, n., a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles; adj., pertaining to, or resembling, an ellipsoid (*geom.*) — Lit. 'ellipse-shaped'. See **ellipse** and **-oid** and cp. **elliptoid.**

Derivative: *ellipsoid-al*, adj.

elliptic, elliptical, adj., 1) pertaining to, or shaped like, an ellipse; 2) pertaining to, or characterized, by an ellipsis. — Gk. ἐλλειπτικός, 'pertaining to the ellipse', fr. ἔλλειψις, 'ellipse'. See **ellipse** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *elliptic-al-ly*, adv., *elliptic-al-ness*, n., *elliptic-ity*, n.

elliptoid, adj., resembling an ellipse. — See **ellipse** and **-oid** and cp. **ellipsoid.**

ellops, n., 1) a serpent; 2) a kind of fish. — Gk. ἔλλοψ, 'fish; serpent', assimilated fr. *ἐν-λοψ, lit. 'scaly', fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd **en-**), and λοπίς, a collateral form of λεπίς, 'scale', which is rel. to λέπειν, 'to peel'. See **leper** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **elops, Elapinae.**

elm, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to Dan. *elm*, ON. *almr*, Swed., Norw. *alm*, OHG. *elme*, *elm*, *ilme* (G. *Ulme* is a Latin loan word), and cogn. with OIr. *lem*, 'elm'. See **alder, elder.**

Derivative: *elm-y*, adj.

elocution, n., 1) style of speaking in public; 2) the art of speaking in public. — L. *ēlocūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a speaking out, utterance', fr. *ēlocūtus*, pp. of *ēloquī*, 'to speak out', fr. **e-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and **-ion** and cp. **eloquent, locution.**

Derivatives: *elocution-ary*, adj., *elocution-er*, n., *elocution-ist*, n.

éloge, n., a eulogy; a funeral address. — F., 'praise', fr. earlier *eulogie*, fr. ML. *eulogium*; influenced in form by a confusion with L. *elogium*. See **eulogy** and cp. next word.

elogium, n., 1) inscription on a tombstone; 2) a funeral address. — L., 'a short saying, maxim, inscription on a tombstone', fr. Gk. **ἐλεγεῖον (μέτρον), 'distich consisting of a hexameter and** a pentameter (the usual meter of the elegy)', neuter of ἐλεγεῖος, 'of the elegy', fr. ἔλεγος, 'elegy', but influenced in form by Gk. εὐλογίᾱ, 'praise'. See **elegy** and cp. *eulogy*. Cp. also prec. word.

Elohim, n., one of the names of God in the *Bible.* — Heb. *Ĕlōhím*, pl. of *Ĕlṓªh*, 'God', of uncertain etymology; possibly enlarged fr. *Ēl*. See **El.** Cp. Aram. *Ĕláh*, in the emphatic state *Ĕlāhá*, Syr. *Allāhá;* Arab. *Ilâh*, with the article, *Allâhu* (see **Allah**).

eloign, eloin, tr. v., to remove to a distance. — F. *éloigner*, fr. OF. *esloignier*, fr. Late L. *exlongāre*, *ēlongāre*, 'to remove, keep aloof', which is formed fr. L. *ex*, *ē*, 'out of' (see **e-**), and *longē*, 'far off', adv. of *longus*, 'long'. See **long**, adj., and cp. **elongate.**

elongate, tr. v., to make long; intr. v., to extend. — L. *ēlongātus*, pp. of *ēlongāre*, 'to prolong, protract', formed fr. **e-** and *longus*, 'long'. See **long** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **eloign.**

elongate, adj., long and thin. — L. *ēlongātus*, pp. of *ēlongāre*. See **elongate,** v.

elongation, n., 1) a lengthening; extension; 2) something elongated. — ML. *ēlongātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *ēlongātus*, pp. of *ēlongāre*. See **elongate,** v., and **-ion.**

elope, intr. v., to run away (said esp. of lovers). — AF. *aloper*, fr. ME. *lopen*, 'to run', fr. Du. *lopen*, which is rel. to ON. *hlaupa*, OHG. *hlouffan*, *louffan*, MHG. *loufen*, G. *laufen*, OE. *hlēapan*. See **leap,** and cp. **lope, interloper, landloper.**

Derivative: *elope-ment*, n.

elops, n., 1) formerly, a sea fish; 2) (*cap.*) a genus of fishes, the chiro (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλοψ, a var. of ἔλλοψ. See **ellops.**

eloquence, n. — F. *éloquence*, fr. L. *ēloquentia*, 'eloquence', fr. *ēloquēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

eloquent, adj., fluent, forceful. — F. *éloquent*, fr. L. *ēloquentem*, acc. of *ēloquēns*, pres. part of *ēloquī*, 'to speak out, pronounce', fr. **e-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and **-ent** and cp. **elocution.**

Derivatives: *eloquent-ly*, adv., *eloquent-ness*, n.

Elsa, fem. PN. — G., dimin. of *Elisabet*, fr. Late L. *Elisabeth*. See **Elizabeth.**

else, adj. — ME. *elles*, fr. OE. *elles*, neut. gen. of adj., used as an adv. in the sense of 'otherwise', rel. to Goth. *aljis*, 'other', OHG. *eli-lenti*, *el-lenti*, OS. *eli-lendi*, OE. *el-lende*, 'in a foreign land', MHG. *ellende*, G. *elend*, 'unfortunate, wretched', ON. *elja*, 'rival' (fem.), lit. 'the other', and to the first element in OHG. *Elisāzzo* (whence G. *Elsaß*, 'Alsace'), 'inhabitant of the other bank of the Rhine', and cogn. with Toch. A *ālya-k*, B *alye-k*, 'somebody else', Gk. ἄλλος (for *ἄλ̓ιος), L. *alius*, Arm. *ail*, OIr. *aile*, W., Co. *aile*, 'other'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***ali-os***, 'other', which is an enlargement of base ***ali-***, 'there, beyond'. Cp. **adulterate,** v., **agio, alias, alibi, alien, allactite, allagite, allelo-, Allemanni, allo-, Allobroges, allotrio-, Alsatia, alter, altercate, altruism, ataunt, aubain, catallactic, diallage, hypallage, parallactic, parallel, subaltern, synallagmatic, trophallaxis, ulterior, ultra.**

elucidate, tr. v., to make clear. — L. *ēlūcidātus*, pp. of *ēlūcidāre*, 'to enlighten', fr. **e-** and *lūcidus*, 'clear, bright, shining', lit. 'full of light'. See **lucid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *elucidat-ion*, n., *elucidat-ive*, adj., *elucidat-or*, n., *elucidat-ory*, adj.

elude, tr. v., 1) to avoid cleverly; 2) to evade. — L. *ēlūdere*, 'to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate', orig. 'to win from one at play', fr. **e-** and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and cp. **elusion, elusive.** Cp. also **allude, delude.**

Elul, n., name of the sixth Jewish month. — Heb. *Ĕlûl*, fr. Akkad. *ulūlu*, *elūlu*, 'harvest, harvest time', lit. 'the time when the produce of the land is *brought in*', rel. to Aram. *'ălál*, 'he brought in', *ălaltá*, 'that which is brought in, produce, harvest', Heb. *'ōl*, 'yoke', Akkad. *allu*, *ullu*, 'yoke, chain', Arab. *ghálla*, 'he put in, thrust in', *ghull*, 'iron ring round a prisoner's neck at which his hands are tied'.

elusion, n. — ML. *ēlūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *ēlūsus*, pp. of *ēlūdere*. See **elude** and **-ion** and cp. **allusion, delusion, illusion.**

elusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ēlūsus*, pp. of *ēlūdere*. See **elude** and cp. **allusive, delusive.**

Derivatives: *elusive-ly*, adv., *elusive-ness*, n.

elusory, adj. — ML. *ēlūsōrius*, fr. L. *ēlūsus*, pp. of *ēlūdere*. See **elude** and adj. suff. **-ory** and cp. **illusory.**

Derivative: *elusori-ness*, n.

elution, n., washing, purification (*chem.*) — L. *ēlūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a washing out', fr. *ēlūtus*, pp. of *ēluere*, 'to wash out, wash off, clean', fr. **e-** and *luere*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ion** and cp. **alluvion** and words there referred to.

elvan, n., quartz porphyry. — Co. *elven*, 'spark'.

elver, n., a young eel. — The same as **eelfare.**

Elvira, fem. PN. — Sp., of Teut. origin.

elvish, adj. — Formed fr. **elf** with adj. suff. **-ish.** Cp. *elfish*.

Elymus, n., a genus of plants, the wild rye, the lyme grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλυμος, 'a kind of plant; millet'; which is of unknown origin.

Elysia, n., a genus of sea slugs (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Ēlysium*. See **Elysium.**

Elysian, adj., pertaining to Elysium. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Ēlysius*, 'of Elysium', fr. *Ēlysium*. See next word.

Elysium, n., the abode of the happy souls after death (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Ēlysium*, fr. Gk. 'Ηλύσιον (short for 'Ηλύσιον πεδίον, 'Elysian plain'), a pre-Greek word of unknown origin. See Frisk, GEW., p. 633.

elytral, adj., pertaining to an elytron. — See **elytron** and adj. suff. **-al.**

elytro-, combining form denoting *connection with*, or *relation to*, the vagina. — Fr. Gk. ἔλυτρον, 'sheath, case'. See next word.

elytron, n., one of the hardened wings in the Coleoptera and some other insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔλυτρον, 'sheath, case', fr. ἐλύειν, εἰλύειν, 'to roll round', which stands for *ϝελνύειν or *ἐϝελύειν, fr. I.-E. base ***welu-***, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **hemielytron.** Cp. also **epulis, parulis.**

Elzevir, adj., pertaining to the Elzevirs, a Dutch family of printers, or to books printed or published by them.

Derivative: *Elzevir*, n., a book printed by the Elzevirs.

em, n., 1) the letter *m;* 2) anything shaped like an *m;* 3) unit of measure of printed matter; orig. space occupied by the printed letter *m.*

em-, assimilated form of **en-** before *b*, *m*, *p*. Cp. **im-,** 'in'.

emaciate, tr. v., to cause to become excessively lean; intr. v., to become excessively lean. — L. *ēmaciātus*, pp. of *ēmaciāre*, 'to make lean; to waste away', fr. **e-** and *maciāre*, 'to make thin', fr. *maciēs*, 'thinness', which is rel. to *macer*, 'thin'. See **meager** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *emaciat-ed*, adj., *emaciat-ion*, n.

emanant, adj., that which emanates. — L. *ēmānāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ēmānāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

emanate, intr. v. — L. *ēmānātus*, pp. of *ēmānāre*, 'to flow out, arise, proceed, emanate', fr. **e-** and *mānāre*, 'to flow, run', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. ***mā-no-***, 'moist, wet', whence also MIr. *mōin*, 'moor, swamp', W. *mawn*, 'turf'.

Derivatives: *emanation* (q.v.), *emanat-ive*, adj.

emanation, n. — Late L. *ēmānātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a flowing out, emanation', fr. L. *ēmānātus*, pp. of *ēmānāre*. See **emanate** and **-ion.**

emancipate, tr. v., to make free. — L. *ēmancipātus*, pp. of *ēmancipāre*, 'to declare a person free and independent, to give from under one's own authority into that of another', fr. **e-** and *mancipāre*, 'to make over as property, to transfer property', fr. *manceps*, gen. *-ipis*, 'purchaser, contractor, owner', which stands for ***man-cap-s***, lit. 'one who takes by hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **manual** and **captive** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **mancipate.**

Derivatives: *emancipat-ive*, adj., *emancipat-or*, n., *emancipat-ory*, adj., *emancipat-ress*, n. (*rare*).

emancipation, n. — L. *ēmancipātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the releasing of a son from paternal authority', fr. *ēmancipātus*, pp. of *ēmancipāre*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **mancipation.**

emancipationist, n., an advocate of emancipation. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

emasculate, tr. v. 1) to castrate; 2) to weaken. — L. *ēmasculātus*, pp. of *ēmasculāre*, 'to emascu-

late, castrate', fr. **e-** and *masculus*, 'male; manly'. See **masculine** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *emasculat-ion*, n., *emasculat-ive*, *emasculat-ory*, adjs.

emasculate, adj., 1) emasculated; 2) effeminate. — L. *ēmasculātus*, pp. of *ēmasculāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

embalm, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *embaumer*, fr. *em-*, *en-*, 'in', and *baume*, 'balm'. See **em-** and **balm.**
Derivatives: *embalm-er*, n., *embalm-ment*, n.

embank, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bank,** 'edge of a river'.
Derivative: *embank-ment*, n.

embargo, n. — Sp., 'seizure, embargo', fr. *embargar*, 'to impede, restrain, seize, embargo', fr. VL. **imbarricāre*, 'to impede', formed fr. 1st **im-** and **barra*, 'bar, barrier'. See **bar,** 'rod of metal', and cp. **embarrass.**
Derivative: *embargo*, tr. v.

embark, tr. and intr. v. — F. *embarquer*, fr. VL. **imbarcāre*, fr. *im-* and L. *barca*, 'a small boat, bark'. See **em-** and **bark,** 'a kind of ship', and cp. **disembark.**
Derivatives: *embark-ation*, n., *embark-ment*, n.

embarras de richesse, embarrassment caused by a surplus of riches. — F.; see next word. The phrase is now replaced in French by *embarras du choix* (lit. 'embarrassment of choice').

embarrass, tr. v. — F. *embarrasser*, fr. Sp. *embarazar*, fr. It. *imbarazzare*, a derivative of *imbarrare*, 'to impede, bar, embarrass', fr. *im-* and *barra*, 'bar'. See **em-** and **bar,** 'rod of metal', and cp. **embargo.** Cp. also **disembarrass, debarrass.**
Derivatives: *embarrass-ing-ly*, adv., *embarrass-ment* (q.v.)

embarrassment, n. — F. *embarrassement*, fr. *embarrasser*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

embassage, n., embassy (*archaic*). — See next word and **-age.**

embassy, n. — OF. *ambassee*, fr. It. *ambasciata*, 'embassy' (whence also F. *ambassade*), fr. OProvenç. *ambaissada* (whence also Sp. *embajada*), fr. OProvenç. **ambaissa*, 'service', which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. Goth. *andbahti*, OE. *ambiht*, OS. *ambaht*, ON. *embætti*, OHG. *ambaht(i)*, MHG. *ambeht*, 'service, office', G. *Amt*, 'office'. The Teut. words themselves are of Celtic origin, and lit. mean 'a going or driving around'; cp. Gaul.-L. *ambactus*, 'servant', lit. 'one going around'. See **ambages** and cp. **ambassador, amt.**

embattle, tr. v., to prepare for battle. — OF. *embataillier*, fr. *em-*, 'in', and *bataille*, 'battle'. See **em-** and **battle.**
Derivative: *embattl-ed*, adj.

embattle, tr. v., to provide with battlements. — See **em-** and **battlement.**

embay, tr. v., 1) to shelter as in a bay; 2) to form into bays. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bay,** 'inlet'.
Derivatives: *embay-ed*, adj., *embay-ment*, n.

embed, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bed.**

embellish, tr. v., to adorn. — ME. *embellisshen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *embelliss-*, pres. part. stem of *embellir*, 'to beautify', fr. **em-** and *bel*, 'beautiful'. See **beauty** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **beau, belle.**
Derivatives: *embellish-er*, n., *embellish-ment*, n.

ember, n. — ME. *emer*, *aymer*, fr. OE. *ǣmerge*, 'embers, ashes', rel. to ON. *eimyrja*, OHG. *eimuria*, MHG. *eimer*, G. *Ammern*, 'embers', ON. *ysja*, 'fire', *usli*, OE. *ysle*, 'glowing ashes, embers', fr. I.-E. base **eus-*, 'to burn', whence also L. *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **combust** and cp. words there referred to.

ember days, twelve days of the year, three in each season, set aside for fasting and prayers (*Roman Catholic and Anglican Church*). — ME. *ymber*, fr. OE. *ymbren*, prop. 'recurring days', fr. *ymbryne*, 'a circuit', lit. 'a running around', compounded of *ymb*, 'round', and *ryne*, 'a running, course'. OE. *ymb* is cogn. with Gk. ἀμφί, 'round about', L. *ambō*, 'both'; see **ambi-.** OE. *ryne* is rel. to OE. *rinnan*, 'to run'; see **run.**

embergoose, n., the loon. — Norw. *imbre*, 'loon', prob. fr. *imbredage*, name of the days in the week before Christmas; so called because the bird appears on the coast in the days before Christmas. Norw. *imbredage* derives fr. ON. *imbrudagar*, *ymbrudagar*, 'ember days', fr. OE. *ymbren*, of s.m. See **ember days.**

Emberiza, n., a genus of birds, the bunting (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Swiss G. *Emmeritz*, which is rel. to dial G. *Emmerling* and to G. *Ammer*, 'bunting'. See **yellowhammer.**

embezzle, tr. v., to appropriate by fraud. — OF. *embesillier*, 'to ill-treat', fr. *em-*, 'in' (see **em-**) and *besillier*, 'to torment', which is derived by Skeat from the OF. pref. *bes-* (fr. L. *bis-*, used in a pejorative sense). — I suggest that OF. *beser* derives fr. OHG. *bīȝȝan*, equivalent of OE. *bītan*, 'to bite, sting'. See **bite** and cp. **bezzle.**
Derivatives: *embezzle-ment*, n., *embezzl-er*, n.

embitter, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bitter.**
Derivatives: *embitter-er*, n., *embitter-ment*, n.

emblaze, tr. v., to emblazon, embellish. — Formed fr. **em-** and **blaze,** 'to make known'.

emblaze, tr. v., to set ablaze. — Formed fr. **em-** and **blaze,** 'to burn with flame'.

emblazon, tr. v., to adorn with heraldic devices, etc. — Formed fr. **em-** and **blazon.**
Derivatives: *emblazon-ment*, n., *emblazon-ry*, n.

emblem, n., a visible symbol. — L. *emblēma*, fr. Gk. ἔμβλημα, 'insertion', lit. 'something thrown in', fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw in, insert', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **periblem, problem, symbol.**
Derivatives: *emblem*, tr. v., *emblemat-ic*, *emblemat-ic-al*, adjs., *emblemat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *emblemat-ic-al-ness*, n., *emblem-at-ist*, n., *emblem-at-ize*, tr. v.

emblement, n., usually in the pl.: **emblements,** crop; profits of a crop (*law*). — OF. *emblaement*, *emblavement*, 'land sown with wheat', fr. *emblaer* (F. *emblaver*), 'to sow with wheat', fr. ML. *imbladāre*, fr. *im-* (see **im-**, 'in') and *blada*, 'the yield of a land', fr. Frankish **blād-* (whence also F. *blé*, 'wheat, corn'), which is rel. to OE. *blæd*, 'flower, fruit, harvest'. See **blade** and **-ment.**

emblic, n., name of an East Indian tree. — ML. *emblica*, fr. *āmleg*, Egyptian pronunciation of Arab. *āmlaj*, fr. Pers. *āmleh*, ultimately fr. OI. *āmlak*, whence also Malay *malāka*, 'emblic', which latter, according to Malay tradition, appears also in the name of the peninsula Malakka. See Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionary. p. 33.

embody, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **body.**
Derivative: *embodi-ment*, n.

embog, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bog.**

embolden, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-, bold** and verbal suff. **-en.**

embolic, adj., pertaining to an embolus or an embolism (*med.*) — See **embolus, embolism,** and **-ic.**

embolism, n., 1) intercalation of a day or days in the calendar, as in a leap year; 2) the time intercalated; 3) in *med.*, obstruction of a blood vessel by an *embolus*. — Late L. *embolismus*, 'insertion, interposition', fr. Gk. ἐμβολισμός, fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw in, insert'. See **emblem** and **-ism.**
Derivatives: *embolism-al*, *embolism-ic*, *embolism-ic-al*, adjs.

embolus, n., something inserted (*calendar, mech.* and *med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἔμβολος, 'stopper, wedge', fr. ἐμβάλλειν. See prec. word and cp. next word.

emboly, n., invagination (*embryol.*) — Gk. ἐμβολή, 'a throwing in, putting in, insertion', fr. ἐμβάλλειν, 'to throw into'. See **emblem** and cp. **embolism.**

embonpoint, n., stoutness. — F., fr. *en bon point*, 'in good condition', euphemism for 'stoutness'. See 1st **en-, bonus** and **point,** n.

embosom, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bosom.**

emboss, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **boss,** 'protuberance'.
Derivatives: *emboss-er*, n., *emboss-ment*, n.

embouchure, n., mouth of a river; mouthpiece. — F., fr. *emboucher*, 'to put to one's mouth; to sound (a wind instrument)', fr. **em-** and *bouche*, 'mouth'. See **buccal** and **-ure** and cp. **debouch.**

embow, tr. v., to bend into a bow; to vault. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bow,** 'anything bent'.
Derivative: *embow-ed*, adj.

embowel, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bowel.** In the sense 'to disembowel', the pref. *em-* has been confused with OF. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*), 'out of'.

embower, tr. v., to enclose in, or as in, a bower. — Formed fr. **em-** and **bower,** 'cottage'.

embrace, tr. v. — ME. *embracen*, fr. OF. *embracer* (F. *embrasser*), lit. 'to take into one's arms', fr. **em-** and OF. *braz* (F. *bras*), 'arm', fr. L. *brachium*. See **brace,** 'clasp'.

embracer, n., one who embraces. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

embracer, also **embraceor,** n., one who attempts to corrupt a jury (*law*). — OF. *embraseor*, *embraceur*, 'instigator, corrupter', fr. *embraser*, 'to set on fire, instigate', fr. **em-** and *breze* (F. *braise*), 'wood embers, live coals'. See **braze,** 'to solder', and cp. **embrasure.**

embracery, n., the attempt to corrupt a jury (*law*). — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

embranchment, n., a branching off. — Formed fr. **em-, branch** and **-ment.**

embrangle, tr. v., to confuse. — A blend of **embroil** and **brangle.**

embrasure, n., window opening, splay (*archit.*) — F., fr. *embraser*, 'to splay', prop. the same word as *embraser*, 'to fire, set on fire'; see **embracer,** 'one who attempts to corrupt the jury', and **-ure.** For the sense development of F. *embrasure* it should be borne in mind that this word orig. denoted an opening from which the gun was pointed.
Derivative: *embrasure*, tr. v.

embrocate, tr. v., to moisten with a lotion (*med.*) — ML. *embrocātus*, pp. of *embrocāre*, 'to moisten', fr. Gk. ἐμβροχή, 'lotion, fomentation', fr. ἐμβρέχειν, 'to steep, foment', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and βρέχειν, 'to water, wet', which is rel. to βροχή, βροχετός, 'rain'. See **Brechites** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *embrocat-ion*, n.

embroider, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. **em-** and **broider.**
Derivatives: *embroider-er*, n., *embroider-y*, n.

embroil, tr. v., to confuse. — F. *embrouiller*, 'to embroil, confuse, confound'. See **em-** and **broil,** 'to confuse', and cp. **imbroglio.** Cp. also **embrangle.**
Derivatives: *embroil*, n., *embroil-er*, n., *embroil-ment*, n.

embrown, tr. v., to make brown. — Coined by Milton fr. **em-** and **brown.** Cp. *empurple.*

embryo, n. (*biol.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔμβρυον, 'a new-born lamb; embryo, fetus', lit. 'that which grows in the body', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and βρύειν, 'to be full, to swell'. See **bryo-.**
Derivatives: *embryon-al*, adj., *embryon-ic*, adj., *embryon-ic-al-ly*, adv., *embryon-y*, n.

embryo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to an embryo'. See prec. word.

embryogeny, n., formation and development of an embryo. — Compounded of **embryo-** and **-geny.**

embryology, n., the science of the formation and development of the embryo. — Compounded of **embryo-** and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'.

emcee, n., master of ceremonies; tr. v., to act as master of ceremonies for (*colloq.*) — Coined fr. *M.C.*, abbreviation of *Master of Ceremonies.*

eme, n., uncle (*dial.*) — ME., fr. OE. *ēam*, rel. to OFris. *ēm*, MLG. *ōme*, Du. *oom*, OHG., MHG.

ōheim, G. *Oheim*, *Ohm*, 'uncle', which stand for W. Teut. **awahaim-*, lit. 'he who dwells with the grandfather'. The first element is cogn. with L. *avus*, 'grandfather', *avunculus*, 'the mother's brother, maternal uncle'; see **uncle.** For the second element see **home.** Cp. **oom.**

emeer, n. — A var. of **emir.**

emend, tr. v., to correct. — L. *ēmendāre*, 'to correct, improve, emend', fr. **e-** and *menda*, 'defect, blemish'. See **amend.**

emendation, n. — L. *ēmendātiō*, 'correction, emendation', fr. *ēmendātus*, pp. of *ēmendāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

emendatory, adj., pertaining to emendation. — Late L. *ēmendātōrius*, fr. L. *ēmendātus*, pp. of *ēmendāre*. See **emend** and **-atory.**

emerald, n., a bright-green precious stone. — ME. *emeraude*, fr. OF. *esmeralde*, *esmeraude* (F. *émeraude*), fr. L. *smaragdus* (whence also It. *smeraldo*, Sp. *esmeralda*), fr. Gk. σμάραγδος, μάραγδος, 'emerald', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *bāréqeth*, Akkad. *barraqtu*, 'emerald', lit. 'something flashing', a derivative of Heb. *bārāq*, resp. Akkad. *birqu*, 'lightning', which are rel. to Aram. *bᵉraq*, *barqā*, Arab. *barq*, 'lightning', Heb. *bāráq*, Aram. *bᵉraq*, Arab. *báraqa*, Ethiop. *baráqa*, 'it flashed, glistened', Akkad. *barāqu*, 'to flash'. Cp. OI. *marakatam*, Pers. *zumurrud* (whence Turk. *zümrüd*, whence Russ. *izumrud*), 'emerald', which are also Sem. loan words. Cp. also **smaragd,** which is a doublet of *emerald*. Cp. also **Esmeralda.**

Derivative: *emerald*, adj.

emeraldine, n., a dark green dye. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

emerge, intr. v., to rise from a fluid, to appear. — L. *ēmergere*, 'to come forth, come up, rise, extricate oneself', fr. **e-** and *mergere*, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See **merge** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **emersion.**

emergence, n. — Late L. *ēmergentia*, fr. L. *ēmergēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **emergent** and **-ce.**

emergency, n. — Late L. *ēmergentia*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

emergent, adj., emerging. — L. *ēmergēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēmergere*. See **emerge** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *emergent*, n., *emergent-ly*, adv.

emeritus, adj., retired, but retaining one's title. — L. *ēmeritus*, 'a veteran; a soldier who has served his time', prop. pp. of *ēmerērī*, 'to obtain by service, earn, deserve', fr. **e-** and *merērī*, 'to earn, gain, acquire, deserve'. See **merit.**

emerods, n., hemorrhoids (*archaic.*) — OF. *emmeroides*. See **hemorrhoids.**

emersion, n. — L. *ēmersus*, pp. of *ēmergere*. See **emerge** and **-ion.**

emery, n., a hard variety of corundum. — OF. *emeril* (F. *émeri*), fr. It. *smeriglio*, fr. MGk. σμῆρι, fr. Gk. σμύρις, 'emery powder', which is prob. borrowed fr. Heb. *shāmīr*, 'adamant; emery'; see **Jer. 17:1, Ezek. 3:9, Zech. 7:12.** See Encyclopaedia Biblica by Cheyne and Black, I, 63-64. Cp. **Amyris, moray, Muraena.** — E. *smear* is not cognate.

Derivative: *emery*, tr. v., to cover, or rub, with emery.

Emery, also spelled **Emmery,** masc. PN. — Prob. fr. OF. *Aimeri*, fr. OHG. *Amalrīc*, *Amelrīc* (whence also G. *Emmerich*), lit. 'work ruler', fr. *amal*, 'work', and Teut. **rīk-*, 'ruler'. For the first element cp. the first element in **Milicent.** The second element is related to OHG. *rīhhi*, 'powerful, rich'. See **rich** and cp. words there referred to.

emesis, n., vomiting (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔμεσις, 'vomiting', fr. ἐμεῖν. See next word.

emet-, form of **emeto-** before a vowel.

emetic, adj., causing vomiting. — L. *emeticus*, fr. Gk. ἐμετικός, 'provoking sickness', fr. ἔμετος, 'vomiting', fr. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit, throw up', which stands for *Fεμεῖν, fr. I.-E. base **wem-*, 'to spit, vomit', whence also L. *vomere*, 'to vomit'. See **vomit** and cp. **Emys.**

Derivative: *emetic*, n., a substance that causes vomiting.

emeto-, before a vowel **emet-,** combining form meaning 1) vomiting; 2) emetic (*med.*) — Fr. Gk. ἔμετος, 'vomiting'. See **emetic.**

émeute, n., a riot. — F., 'riot', fr. VL. **exmovita*, fem. pp. of **exmovēre*, 'to set in motion', used as a noun, fr. 1st **ex-** and *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move.**

-emia, -aemia, suff. denoting a certain, usually diseased, condition of the blood, as in *hydremia*, *leukemia* (*med.*) — Gk. -αιμία, fr. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See **hemal** and **-ia.**

emiction, n., urination. — Formed fr. **e-** and *mictus*, pp. of *mingere*, 'to make water'. See **micturition.**

emigrant, adj. — L. *ēmigrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ēmigrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *emigrant*, n.

emigrate, intr. v. — L. *ēmigrātus*, pp. of *ēmigrāre*, 'to move away, remove, emigrate', fr. **e-** and *migrāre*, 'to move, migrate'. See **migrate.**

Derivatives: *emigration* (q.v.), *emigrat-ive*, *emigrat-ory*, adjs.

emigration, n. — Late L. *ēmigrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *ēmigrātus*, pp. of *ēmigrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

émigré, n., an emigrant; specif., a person compelled to leave France during the French Revolution. — F., pp. of *émigrer*, 'to emigrate', fr. L. *ēmigrāre*. See **emigrate.**

Emil, Emile, masc. PN. — G. *Emil*, fr. F. *Émile*, fr. L. *Aemilius*, name of a Roman gens, fr. *aemulus*, 'imitating, rivaling', fr. *aemulārī*, 'to strive to equal'. See **emulate** and cp. **Emilia.**

Emilia, Emily, fem. PN. — F. *Émilie*, fr. L. *Aemilia*, fem. of *Aemilius*. See prec. word.

eminence, n. — L. *ēminentia*, 'prominence, eminence', fr. *ēminēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

eminent, adj., 1) high; 2) exalted. — L. *ēminēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēminēre*, 'to stand out, project; to be eminent', fr. **e-** and I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain' and **-ent** and cp. **imminent, prominent.**

Derivative: *eminent-ly*, adv.

emir, n., 1) an Arabian prince; 2) a title given Mohammed's descendants through his daughter Fatima. — Arab. *amīr*, 'commander', fr. *ámara*, 'he commanded'. See **amoraim** and cp. **ameer, admiral, omrah.**

emissary, n. and adj. — L. *ēmissārius*, 'one sent out', fr. *ēmissus*, pp. of *ēmittere*. See **emit** and **-ary.**

emission, n. — L. *ēmissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sending out', fr. *ēmissus*, pp. of *ēmittere*. See **emit** and **-ion.**

emissive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ēmissus*, pp. of *ēmittere*. See next word.

Derivative: *emissiv-ity*, n.

emit, tr. v., 1) to send out; 2) to utter; 3) to issue. — L. *ēmittere*, 'to send out, send forth, let out, emit', fr. **e-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

Emma, fem. PN. — G., fr. *Erma*, contracted from names beginning with *Erm-* (e.g. **Ermentrud,** q.v.) Cp. **Irma.**

Emmanuel, masc. PN. — Gk. Ἐμμανουήλ, fr. Heb. *'Immānū'ēl*, lit. 'God is with us'. See **Immanuel.**

emmenic, adj., capable of menstruation (*med.*) Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἔμμηνα, 'the menses', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**), and μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month'. See **meno-,** and cp. **catamenia.**

emmenology, n., that part of medicine which treats of menstruation. — Compounded of Gk. ἔμμηνα, 'the menses', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **emmenic** and **-logy.**

Emmentaler cheese, often shortened to **emmentaler,** n. — G. *Emmentaler Käse*, 'Emmentaler cheese', prop. 'cheese of the valley of the Great *Emmen*, in Switzerland'. The second element in *Emmentaler* derives fr. G. *Tal*, 'valley'; see **dale.**

emmer, n., amelcorn. — Dial. G. *Emmer*, a var. of *Amelkorn*. See **amelcorn.**

emmet, n., an ant (*archaic*). — ME. *emete*, *emte*, fr. OE. *æmete*, 'ant'. See **ant.**

emmetropia, n., the normal refractive condition of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ἔμμετρος, 'in measure', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd **en-**), and μέτρον, 'measure'; see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. For the second element see **-opia.**

Derivative: *emmetrop-ic*, adj.

emodin, n., a compound obtained from rhubarb (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. ModL. (*Rheum*) *ēmōdī*, 'Turkey rhubarb', lit. 'rhubarb of the Himalaya', fr. Gk. 'Ημωδός, 'the Himalaya'.

emollient, adj., softening, soothing. — L. *ēmolliēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēmollīre*, 'to soften, soothe', fr. **e-** and *mollīre*, 'to soften', fr. *mollis*, 'soft'. See **mollify** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *emollient*, n., a soothing medicine.

emolument, n., gain; salary, fees. — L. *ēmolumentum*, 'gain, profit, advantage', orig. 'miller's fee for grinding', fr. *ēmolere*, 'to grind out', fr. **e-** and *molere*, 'to grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and **-ment.**

emotion, n. — F. *émotion*, formed fr. *émouvoir*, 'to move, stir up (a passion), to affect, touch', orig. 'to set in motion', after the relation of F. *motion* (see **motion**) to *mouvoir*, 'to move'. F. *émouvoir* derives fr. OF. *esmovoir*, fr. VL. **exmovēre*, which corresponds to L. *ēmovēre*, 'to move out, move away; to stir up, agitate'. See **e-,** resp. 1st **ex-,** and **move.**

Derivatives: *emotion-al*, adj., *emotion-al-ism*, n., *emotion-al-ist*, n., *emotion-al-ity*, n., *emotion-al-ize*, tr. v., *emotional-ly*, adv.

emotive, adj., causing emotion. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ēmōtus*, pp. of *ēmovēre*, 'to move out, remove'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *emotive-ly*, adv., *emotive-ness*, n., *emotiv-ity*, n.

empanel, impanel, tr. v. — OF. *empaneller*. See **em-** and **panel.**

Derivative: *empanel-ment*, n.

empathy, n., sympathetic understanding of another person or an object (*psychol.*) — Gk. ἐμπάθεια, 'affection, passion', fr. ἐμπαθής, 'in a state of emotion, much affected', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and πάθος, 'feeling' (see **-pathy**); used as a loan translation of G. *Einfühlung*, which was coined by the German philosopher Rudolf Hermann Lotze (1817-81) in *Mikrokosmus* (1858), fr. *ein*, 'in, into', and *Fühlung*' 'feeling'.

emperor, n. — OF. *empereor* (F. *empereur*), fr. L. *imperātōrem*, acc. of *imperātor*, 'ruler, commandor, emperor', fr. *imperātus*, pp. of *imperāre*, 'to command', fr. 1st **im-** and *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and cp. **imperative, imperator, empire, empress.**

Empetraceae, n. pl., the crowberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Empetrum** with suff. **-aceae.**

empetraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Empetrum, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔμπετρον, 'sea heath', prop. fem. of the adj. ἔμπετρος, 'growing on rocks', used as a noun, fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd **en-**), and πέτρᾱ, 'rock'. See **petro-.**

emphasis, n., stress. — L., fr. Gk. ἔμφασις, 'outward appearance; reflection; significance, emphasis', fr. ἐμφαίνειν, 'to exhibit, display, indicate', which is formed fr. ἐν, 'in' (see 2nd **en-**), and φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **phantasm** and cp. **phase.** Cp. also **emphatic.**

Derivative: *emphas-ize*, tr. v.

emphatic, adj., 1) expressed with emphasis; 2) clear, definite. — Gk. ἐμφατικός, 'expres-

sive, forcible', prop. 'exhibited, displayed', fr. ἐμφαίνειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *emphatic-al-ly*, adv.

emphysema, n., a condition caused by the abnormal presence of air in the lungs or of gas in the body tissues (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐμφύσημα, 'inflation', fr. ἐμφῡσᾶν, 'to blow in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**), and φῡσᾶν, 'to blow', fr. φῦσα, 'wind, blast, bladder', from the. I.-E. imitative base **pu-*, **phū-*, 'to blow, swell' whence also L. *pustula*, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See **pustule** and cp. **Physalia, Physeter.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

empire, n. — F., fr. OF. *empirie*, fr. L. *imperium*, 'command, authority; sovereignty, dominion, empire', which is rel. to *imperāre*, 'to command'. See **emperor.**

empiric, 1) adj., derived from, or guided by, experience or experiment; 2) n., one of an ancient Greek sect of physicians who relied only upon experience. — L. *empīricus*, fr. Gk. ἐμπειρικός, 'experienced', fr. ἔμπειρος, 'experienced', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and πεῖρα, 'trial, experiment'. See **pirate** and **-ic** and cp. **metempiric.**
Derivatives: *empiric-al*, adj., *empiric-al-ly*, adv., *empiric-ism*, n., *empiric-ist*, n.

emplacement, n. 1) a placing in position; 2) (*mil.*) a platform for guns. — F. *emplacement*, 'place, situation', formed fr. *en*, 'in', and *placer*, 'to place', fr. *place*, 'place'. See **em-, place** and **-ment.**

emplane, tr. v., to embark on an airplane. — Formed fr. **em-** and **plane,** 'airplane'.

employ, tr. v. — F. *employer*, fr. L. *implicāre*, 'to infold, involve, include'. See **imply,** which is a doublet of *employ*. Derivatives: *employ-ed*, adj., *employee* (q.v.), *employ-er*, n., *employ-ment*, n.

employ, n. — F. *emploi*, 'employ, employment', back formation fr. *employer*. See **employ,** v.

employee, employe, n. — F. *employé*, 'employed, pp. of *employer*. See **employ,** v., and **-ee.**

empoison, tr. v. — F. *empoisonner*. See **em-** and **poison.**

emporium, n., a trading place; a center of trade. — L., fr. Gk. ἐμπόριον, 'a trading place, market', prop. neut. of ἐμπόριος, 'pertaining to trade', used as a noun, fr. ἔμπορος, 'traveler; trader, merchant', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**), and πόρος, 'passage, way, road', which stands in gradational relationship to πείρειν (for *πέρ-ειν), 'to pierce, cross, traverse, go through'. See **fare,** 'to prosper', and cp. words there referred to.

empower, tr. v. — Formed fr. **em-** and **power.**

empress, n. — ME. *emperesse*, fr. OF. *emperesse*, fem. of *empereor*, 'emperor'. See **emperor** and **-ess.**

empressement, n., zeal, eagerness. — F., fr. *s'empresser*, 'to be eager, be ardent', fr. **em-** and *presser*, 'to press'. See **press,** v., and **-ment.**

emprise, emprize, n., enterprise, adventure (*archaic*). — OF. *emprise*, prop. fem. pp. of *emprendre*, used as a noun, fr. VL. **imprendere*, 'to undertake', fr. L. *im-*, 'in', and *prehendere*, *prendere*, 'to take'. See **em-** and **prehensile** and cp. **enterprise, impresa.** The word *emprise* was first used in English by Spenser.

emption, n., purchase. — L. *emptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a buying, purchase', fr. *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, 'to buy'. See **exempt** and **-ion** and cp. **pre-emption, redemption.**

empty, adj. — ME. *emtie*, *empti*, fr. OE. *æmetig*, *æmtig*, 'vacant, free, idle', formed with suff. *-ig* (whence E. **-y**) fr. *æmetta*, 'leisure'. This latter is formed fr. priv. *æ-* and the stem of *(ge)mōt*, 'meeting'. See **moot, meet.** For the excrescent *p* cp. *glimpse*, *sempstress*, etc.
Derivatives: *empty*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *empti-er*, n., *empti-ness*, n.

empurple, to make purple. — Coined by Spenser fr. **em-** and **purple.** Cp. *embrown.*

empyema, n., accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐμπύημα, 'suppuration', fr. ἐμπυεῖν, 'to suppurate', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and πῦον (for *πυσον), 'matter'. See **pus** and **-ma.**
Derivative: *empyem-ic*, adj.

empyreal, adj., 1) heavenly, sublime; 2) formed from pure fire. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ML. *empyrius*, *empyreus*, fr. Gk. ἐμπύριος, ἔμπυρος, 'fiery', fr. ἐν, (see 2nd **en-**) and πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See **pyre** and cp. **empyreuma.**

empyrean, adj., empyreal. — See prec. word and **-an.**
Derivative: *empyrean*, n., the highest heaven.

empyreuma, n., the odor of organic substances burned in close vessels (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα, 'a live coal covered with ashes', fr. ἐμπυρεύειν, 'to set on fire', fr. ἔμπυρος. See **empyreal** and **-ma.**

empyreumatic, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα, gen. ἐμπυρεύματος. See prec. word.

emu, n., a large bird of Australia. — Shortened fr. Port. *ema di gei*, 'crane of the ground'; so called because the emu cannot fly. Port. *ema* is a loan word fr. Moluccan *eme.*

emulate, tr. v., to try to equal or surpass. — L. *aemulātus*, pp. of *aemulārī*, 'to strive to equal, vie with, emulate,' fr. *aemulus*, 'striving to equal, rivaling', which stands in gradational relationship to *imitārī*, 'to copy, imitate', *imāgō*, 'representation, likeness, image'. See **image, imitate** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **emulous, Emil, Emilia.** Cp. also **even,** adj.
Derivatives: *emulation* (q.v.), *emulat-ive*, adj., *emulative-ly*, adv., *emulator* (q.v.), *emulat-ory*, adj.

emulation, n. — L. *aemulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *aemulātus*, pp. of *aemulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

emulator, n. — L. *aemulātor*, fr. *aemulātus*, pp. of *aemulārī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

emulgent, adj., draining, purifying (applied to renal vessels). — L. *ēmulgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēmulgēre*, 'to milk out, drain out'. See **milk** and **-ent** and cp. **emulsify, emulsion.**
Derivative: *emulgent*, n., 1) renal vessel; 2) (*pharm.*) a medicine exciting the flow of bile.

emulous, adj., trying to equal or surpass another. — L. *aemulus*. See **emulate.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *emulous-ly*, adv., *emulous-ness*, n.

emulsify, tr. v., to convert into an emulsion. — L. *ēmulsus*, pp. of *ēmulgēre*. See **emulgent** and **-fy.** Derivatives: *emulsifi-able*, adj., *emulsifi-ability*, n., *emulsifi-er*, n.

emulsion, n., a milky fluid. — ModL. *ēmulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *ēmulsus*, pp. of *ēmulgēre*. See **emulgent** and **-ion** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *emulsion-ize*, tr. v.

emulsive, adj. — Formed fr. L. *ēmulsus*, pp. of *ēmulgēre*. See **emulgent** and **-ive.**

emunctory, adj., excretory; n., any organ of the body carrying off waste. — Late L. *ēmūnctōrium*, 'a pair of snuffers', fr. L. *ēmūnctus*, pp. of *ēmungere*. 'to blow the nose', fr. **e-** and *mungere*, 'to blow the nose'. See **mucus** and **-ory.**

Emys, n., a genus of turtles (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐμύς, gen. ἐμύδος, 'fresh water turtle', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *Fεμύς and is a derivative fr. I.-E. base **wem-*, 'to spit, vomit', whence also Gk. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit', and is so called from the bubbles emitted by the animal under the water. See **emetic** and cp. the second element in **Chrysemys.**

en, n., 1) the letter *n*; 2) anything resembling the letter *n.*

en- (**em-** before *p*, *b*, *m*), pref. meaning 'in, into'. — OF., F. *en-*, *em-*, fr. L. *in-*, *-im;*; see 1st **in-.** This pref. is often used to form verbs from English nouns, in which case the pref. *en-* means 'to put into' (cp. *embay*, *embed*, *enshrine*). It is also added to English adjectives and nouns to form causative verbs (cp. *embitter*, *enable*, *ennoble*, *enslave*).

en- (**em-** before *p*, *b*, *m*; **el-** before *l*; **er-** before *r*), pref. meaning 'near, at, in'. — Fr. Gk. ἐν, 'in', which is cogn. with L. *in.* See 1st **in-** and cp. prec. pref. Cp. also Gk. ἐς, εἰς (for *ἐνς), 'into', ἔσω, Ion. εἴσω (for *ἔνσω), 'in, within', and see **eso-, esoteric.**

-en, suff. forming the plural of some nouns, as in *brethren*, *children*, *oxen.* — ME. *-en*, fr. OE. *-an.*

-en, the pp. ending of many strong verbs, as in *broken*, *spoken*, *written.* — ME., fr. OE. *-en*, cogn. with OI. *-na.*

-en, old fem. suff. — OE. *-en* as in *wylfen*, 'she-wolf', *fyxen*, 'she-fox'; rel. to G. *-in.* Cp. **vixen.**

-en, suff. forming adjectives from nouns, meaning 'made of', as in *golden*, *woolen*, *oaken.* — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS., ON. *-in*, OHG. *-în*, G. *-en*, Goth. *-eins*, and cogn. with L. *-īnus*, Gk. *-ῖνος.* Cp. adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*, resp. Gk. *-ῖνος*).

-en, suff. forming verbs from adjectives and nouns, as *deepen*, *darken; lengthen*, *strengthen.* — ME. *-en*, *-ien*, fr. OE. *-nian.*

enable, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **able.**
Derivatives: *enabl-er*, n., *enabl-ing*, adj.

enact, tr. v., to make into an act. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **act.** Derivatives: *enact-ion*, n., *enact-ive*, adj., *enact-ment*, n., *enact-or*, n.

Enaliosauria, n. pl., a group of extinct gigantic marine reptiles (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'marine lizards', compounded of Gk. ἐνάλιος, 'of the sea', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **-en**) and ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea'. See **halieutic.** For the second element see **sauro-.**

enam, n., land exempt from rent or with favorable rent (*Hindu law*). — Hind. *in'ām*, borrowed, through the medium of Persian, fr. Arab. *in'ām*, 'benefit, favor', inf. of *ān'ama*, 'he granted a favor, favored', IV (i.e. causative) form of *nā'ima*, 'was easy or pleasant', which is rel. to Heb. *nā'ēm*, 'was pleasant or lovely', *nā'īm*, 'pleasant, lovely'. Cp. the Hebrew PN.s *Na'ămāh*, *Na'ămān*, *No'ŏmī*, which all derive from the stem of the verb *nā'ēm*, and see **Naaman, Naomi.**

enamdar, n., holder of an enam (*India*). — Hind. *in'amdār*, fr. Pers. *inamdār*, a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *in'ām* (see prec. word) and Pers. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. See **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

enamel, tr. v. — ME. *enamelen*, fr. AF. *enamayller*, fr. 1st **en-** and *amayl*, fr. OF. *esmail* (F. *émail*), which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. *smelzen*, OE. *meltan*, 'to melt', and see **melt, smelt.**
Derivatives: *enamel*, n., *enamal(l)-er*, n., *enamel-(l)-ing*, verbal n.

enamor, enamour, tr. v. — OF. *enamourer*, fr. 1st **en-** and *amour*, 'love', fr. L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*. See **amorous.**
Derivatives: *enamo(u)r-ed*, adj., *enamo(u)r-edness*, n.

enanthema, n., an eruption on a mucous membrane (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. 2nd **en-** and Gk. ἄνθημα, 'efflorescence', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther** and cp. **exanthema.**

enantio-, combining form meaning 'opposite'. — Gk. ἐναντιο-, fr. ἐναντίος, 'opposite', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**), and ἀντίος, 'opposite', fr. ἀντί, 'over against, opposite'. See **anti-.**

enantiopathy, n., allopathy. — Fr. Gk. ἐναντιοπαθής, 'of contrary properties', fr. ἐναντίος, 'opposite', and πάθος, 'suffering'. See **enantio-** and **-pathy** and cp. **allopathy, homeopathy.**

enarthrosis, n., a ball-and-socket joint (*anat.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. ἔναρθρος, 'jointed', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ἄρθρον, 'joint'. See **arthro-,** and cp. **arthritis.**

en bloc, in a lump. — F., fr. *en*, 'in', and *bloc*, 'block, lump'. See 1st **en-** and **block.**

encaenia, n., annual ceremony of the dedication

of a church; also annual ceremony at the University of Oxford, in commemoration of the founders and benefactors. — L., 'a dedication', fr. Gk. ἐγκαίνια, 'feast of dedication', lit. 'feast of renovation', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and καινός, 'new'. See **recent** and cp. **kainite** and words there referred to.

encage, tr. v., to shut up in, or as in, a cage. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **cage.**

encamp, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **camp.** Derivative: *encamp-ment*, n.

encase, tr. v., to put into a case. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **case,** 'chest'. Cp. **enchase.** Derivative: *encase-ment*, n.

encash, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **cash.** Derivative: *encash-ment*, n.

encarpus, n., an ornament consisting of a festoon of fruits, leaves, flowers, etc. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔγκαρπος, 'containing fruit', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

encaustic, adj., burnt in; prepared by heat. — Lit., 'burnt in'; fr. Gk. ἐγκαυστικός, fr. ἔγκαυστος, verbal adj. of ἐγκαίειν, 'to burn in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and καίειν, 'to burn'. See **caustic.**

encaustic, n. — L. *encaustica*, fr. Gk. ἐγκαυστική (scil. τέχνη), 'encaustic art', fem. of ἐγκαυστικός. See **caustic,** adj.

-ence, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting *action*, *process*, *state*, or *quality*. — L. *-entia*, either directly or through the medium of F. *-ence*. L. *-entia* derives fr. *-ēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. suff. of the verbs of the second and third conjugations. See **-ent** and **-ce** and cp. **-ance.** Cp. also **-ency.**

enceinte, adj., pregnant (said of a woman). — F., fr. Late L. *incincta* (whence also It. *incinta*, OProvenç. *encencha*), lit. 'without a girdle', fr. L. priv. pref. *in-* and *cincta*, fem. of *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, 'to gird'. See **in-**, 'not', and **cincture.**

enceinte, n., enclosure of a fortress. — F., fem. pp. of *enceindre*, 'to gird, surround', fr. L. *incingere*, of s.m., which is formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cingere*, 'to gird'. See **cincture** and cp. prec. word.

Enceladus, n., a hundred-armed giant, who fought against the gods; Zeus hurled Mount Etna upon him (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐγκέλαδος.

Encelia, n., a genus of plants, the brittlebush (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐγχέλειον, 'a little eel', dimin. of ἔγχελυς, 'eel'; so called in allusion to the shape of the seeds. Gk. ἔγχελυς is of uncertain origin. It possibly means, 'the snakelike fish', and is a blend of Gk. ἔχις, 'viper', and the I.-E. base appearing in L. *anguis*, 'snake'. See **anguine** and cp. the first element in **Enchelycephali,** For sense development cp. L. *anguilla*, 'eel', prop. 'the snakelike fish', fr. *anguis*, 'snake' (see *Anguilla*).

encephalic, adj., pertaining to the brain. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain', which is short for ὁ μυελὸς ἐγκέφαλος, lit. 'the marrow within the head', from the adj. ἐγκέφαλος, 'that which is within the head', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic** and cp. **encephalon, anencephalic.**

encephalitis, n., inflammation of the brain (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See prec. word and cp. next word.

encephalon, n., the brain (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See **encephalic** and cp. **metencephalon, rhinencephalon.**

enchain, tr. v. — OF. *enchainer* (F. *enchaîner*), VL. **incatēnāre*, fr. 1st **in-** and L. *catēnāre*, 'to chain', fr. *catēna*, 'chain'. See **chain.** Derivative: *enchain-ment*, n.

enchant, tr. v., to bewitch; to charm. — OF. (= F.) *enchanter*, fr. L. *incantāre*, 'to chant a magic formula, bewitch, enchant', fr. 1st **en-** and *chanter*, 'to sing, fr. L. *cantāre*. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and cp. **accent, chant, disenchant, incantation.** Derivatives: *enchant-er*, n., *enchant-ing*, adj., *enchant-ing-ly*, adv., *enchantment* (q.v.), *enchantress*, n.

enchantment, n. — OF. (= F.) *enchantement*, fr. *enchanter*. See **enchant** and **-ment.**

enchase, tr. v. — F. *enchâsser*, fr. 1st **en-** and *châsse*, 'box, case, frame'. See **chase,** 'frame', and cp. **encase, casement.**

Enchelycephali, n. pl., an order of Apodes, the common eels (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἔγχελυς, 'eel', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **Encelia** and **cephalic.**

enchiridion, n., a handbook. — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐγχειρίδιον, 'handbook', prop. neut. of ἐγχειρίδιος, 'that which is held in the hand', used as a noun, fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and χείρ, 'hand'. See **chiro-.**

enchondroma, n., a cartilaginous tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German physiologist and anatomist John Müller (1801-58) fr. Gk. ἔγχονδρος, 'cartilaginous', and suff. **-oma.** Gk. ἔγχονδρος is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat; cartilage'. See **chondro-.**

enchorial, adj., pertaining to a country; native; said esp. of demotic writing. — A hybrid formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἐγχώριος, 'of the country, domestic, native', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and χώρᾱ, 'place, land, country'. See **chori-.**

enchymatous, adj., distended by infusion (*biol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. ἔγχυμα, gen. ἐγχύματος, 'filling (of a vessel), infusion', fr. ἐγχεῖν, 'to pour in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and χεῖν, 'to pour'. See **chyme** and **-ma** and cp. **collenchyma, mesenchyma, parenchyma, prosenchyma, sclerenchyma.**

encina, n., a species of live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). — Sp., fr. Late L. *īlicīna*, 'holm oak' (whence also It. *elcina*, Catal. *alsina*, Port. *enzinha*), prop. fem. of *īlicīnus*, 'of a holm oak', used as a noun, fr. L. *īlex*, gen. *-īlicis*, 'holm oak'. See **ilex.**

encircle, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **circle.**

Derivatives: *encircle-ment*, n., *encircl-er*, n.

enclasp, tr. v. — Lit. 'to take into one's clasp', fr. 1st **en-** and **clasp.**

enclave, tr. v., to enclose within alien territory. — F. *enclaver*, fr. VL. **inclāvāre*, 'to lock with a key' (whence also OProvenç. *enclavar*, 'to put in, enclave', Rum. *încheià*, 'to close'), fr. L. *in* (see **in-**, 'in') and *clāvis*, 'key'. See **clavicle** and cp. **clef.** Derivatives: *enclave*, n. (q.v.), *enclave-ment*, n.

enclave, n., a territory enclosed by the territory of a foreign country. — F., fr. *enclaver*. See **enclave,** v. and cp. **exclave.**

enclitic, adj., dependent on the preceding word (said of a word which has no accent but forms a mere suffix to the preceding word). — Late L. *encliticus*, fr. Gk. ἐγκλιτικός, 'throwing its accent back', lit. 'leaning on', from the verbal adj. stem of ἐγκλίνειν, 'to bend, lean on', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and κλίνειν, 'to lean'. See **clinical** and cp. **proclitic.** Derivative: *enclitic-al-ly*, adv.

enclose, inclose, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *enclos*, fem. *enclose*, pp. of *enclore*, 'to enclose', fr. VL. **inclaudere*, refashioned (after *claudere*, 'to shut, close') fr. L. *includere*, 'to shut in, enclose'. See **include.**

enclosure, n. — OF., fr. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

encloud, tr. v., to envelop in a cloud. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **cloud.**

encomiast, n., one who writes or utters an encomium. — Gk. ἐγκωμιαστής, 'one who praises', fr. ἐγκωμιάζειν, 'to praise', fr. ἐγκώμιον, 'panegyric, encomium'. See **encomium.**

encomiastic, adj., pertaining to an encomium or encomiast. — Gk. ἐγκωμιαστικός, fr. ἐγκωμιαστής. See prec. word and **-ic.**

encomium, n., panegyric, eulogy; praise. — L., fr. Gk. ἐγκώμιον, 'panegyric, eulogy', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and κῶμος, 'banquet, revelry; an ode sung at festivities'. See **comedy.**

encompass, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **compass.** Derivatives: *encompass-er*, n., *encompass-ment*, n.

encore, interj. used in the sense 'again'. — F., 'again, still, yet', fr. L. *hanc ad hōram*, 'to this hour'. L. *hanc* is acc. of *haec*, fem. of *hic*, 'this'; see **hodiernal** and cp. **haecceity.** For L. *ad*, 'to, toward', see **ad-.** L. *hōram* is acc. of *hōra*, 'hour'; see **hour.** It. *ancora*, 'again, still, yet', is a French loan word. Derivative: *encore*, n. and tr. v.

encounter, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *encontrer*, 'to meet', fr. VL. **incontrāre*, fr. L. *in* (see **in-**, 'in') and *contrā*, 'against, opposite'. See **contra-** and cp. **counter,** v.

encounter, n. — OF. *encontre*, fr. *encontrer*. See **encounter,** v.

encourage, tr. v. — OF. *encoragier* (F. *encourager*), fr. 1st **en-**, and *courage*, 'courage'. See **courage** and cp. **discourage.** Derivatives: *encourage-ment*, n., *encourag-er*, n., *encourag-ing*, adj., *encourag-ing-ly*, adv.

encrimson, tr. v., to make crimson. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **crimson.**

encrinite, n., a fossil crinoid (*paleont.*) — Formed fr. 2nd **en-** and Gk. κρίνον, 'lily'. See **crinoid.**

encroach, intr. v., to trespass. — ME. *encrochen*, fr. OF. *encrochier*, 'to catch in a hook', fr. 1st **en-** and *croc*, 'hook'. See **crochet** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *encroach-er*, n., *encroach-ment*, n.

encrust, incrust, tr. v. — F. *incruster*, fr. L. *incrustāre*, 'to cover with a crust', fr. **in-**, 'in' and *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust** and cp. F. *encroûter*, 'to incrust; to plaster (walls)', which is a doublet of *incruster*. Derivative: *encrust-ment*, n.

encumber, tr. v., 1) to hinder; 2) to burden. — OF. (= F.) *encombrer*, 'to block up, obstruct', fr. 1st **en-** and *combre*, 'things thrown down, abatis', fr. VL. *combrus*. See **cumber.** Derivatives: *encumber-er*, n., *encumber-ment*, n.

encumbrance, n. — OF. *encombrance*, fr. *encombrer*. See prec. word and **-ance.** Derivative: *encumbranc-er*, n.

-ency, suff. denoting quality or state. — Fr. L. *-entia* (either directly, or through the medium of F. *-ence*), hence derivatively identical with **-ence** (q.v.) Cp. **-ancy.**

encyclic, encyclical, adj., circular, general. — Late L. *encyclicus*, for L. *encyclius*, fr. Gk. ἐγκύκλιος, 'in a circle, circular', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

encyclic, encyclical, n., an encyclical letter, esp. one sent by the Pope to all the bishops. — See **encyclic,** adj.

encyclopedia, encyclopaedia, n. — Late L. *encyclopaedia*, fr. inexact Gk. ἐγκυκλοπαιδείᾱ, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδείᾱ, 'circular education, general education', lit. 'training in a circle'. See **encyclic** and **pedo-** and cp. **cyclopedia.** Derivatives: *encyclop(a)edi-ac*, *encyclop(a)edi-ac-al*, *encyclop(a)edi-al*, *encyclop(a)edi-an*, *encyclop(a)ed-ic*, *encyclop(a)ed-ic-al*, adjs., *encyclop(a)ed-ic-al-ly*, adv., *encyclop(a)ed-ism*, n., *encyclop(a)ed-ist*, n., *encyclop(a)ed-ize*, tr. v.

encyst, tr. v., to enclose in a cyst. — Formed fr. 2nd **en-** and **cyst.** Derivatives: *encyst-ation*, n., *encyst-ment*, n.

end, n. — ME. *ende*, fr. OE, *ende*, rel. to OS. *endi*, OFris. *enda*, ODu. *ende*, Du. *einde*, ON. *endir*, *endi*, 'end', OHG. *anti*, *enti*, 'top, forehead, end', MHG., G. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, 'end'. All these words orig. meant 'the opposite side', fr. I.-E. base **anta-*, **anti-*, 'opposite, in front of, before', whence also OI. *ántaḥ*, 'end, border, boundary', Toch. A *antus*, 'end', Hitt. *hantī*, 'opposite', *hantezzi*, 'the first', OIr. *étan* (for **ant-ono-*), 'forehead', L. *antiae*, 'the hair growing on the forehead, forelocks', *ante*, 'in front of, before', Gk. ἀντί, 'against'. See **ante-, anti-**

and cp. **antiae** and the second element in **Vedanta.**

Derivatives: *end-er*, n., *end-ing*, n., *endless* (q.v.)

end, intr. and tr. v. — OE. *endian*, fr. *ende*, 'end'. See **end,** n.

end-, form of **endo-** before a vowel.

Endamoeba, n., a genus of parasitic amoebae (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **end-** and **amoeba.**

endanger, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **danger.**

endaortic, adj., pertaining to the interior of the aorta. — Compounded of **end-, aorta** and **-ic.**

endear, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **dear.**

Derivatives: *endear-ing*, adj., *endear-ing-ly*, adv., *endear-ment*, n.

endeavor, endeavour, intr. v. — ME. *endever*, fr. 1st **en-** and *dever*, 'duty'; see **devoir.** Accordingly ME. *endever* lit. means 'in duty', and is used elliptically for 'to be in duty, to do one's duty'. Cp. F. *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose*, 'to set about doing something'.

Derivatives: *endeavo(u)r*, n., *endeavo(u)r-er*, n.

endeictic, adj., serving to demonstrate. — Gk. ἐνδεικτικός, fr. ἐνδεικνύναι, 'to show, point out, demonstrate', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and **-ic** and cp. **apodictic.**

endemic, adj., prevalent in a particular region or group. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐνδήμιος, ἔνδημος, dwelling in a place, native', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and δῆμος, 'people'. See **demos** and cp. **epidemic.**

Derivatives: *endemic*, n., *endemic-al-ly*, adv., *endemic-ity*, n., *endem-ism*, n.

endemiology, n., the study of endemic diseases. — Compounded of Gk. ἐνδήμιος (see prec. word) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** Cp. **epidemiology.**

endermic, adj., acting through the skin (*med.*) — Formed fr. 2nd **en-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and **-ic** and cp. **epidermic.**

endive, n., a kind of chicory used in salads. — F., fr. ML. *endivia*, fr. MGk. ἔντυβον (pronounce *endibo*), fr. Gk. ἐντύβιοι (pl.), ult. fr. Egypt. *tybi*, 'January'; so called because this plant grows in Egypt in the month of January. L. *intubus* and *intybum*, 'endive', also derive fr. Gk. ἐντύβιοι.

endless, adj. — ME. *endelees*, fr. OE. *endelēas*, which is compounded of *ende*, 'end', and *lēas*, 'devoid of'. See **end,** n., and **-less.**

Derivatives: *endless-ly*, adv., *endless-ness*, n.

endo-, before a vowel also **end-,** combining form meaning 'within'. — Gk. ἐνδο-, ἐνδ-, fr. ἔνδον, 'within', lit. 'in the house', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and the base of δόμος, 'house'. See **dome,** 'a building'.

endocardial, adj., 1) situated within the heart; 2) pertaining to the endocardium (*anat.*) — Lit. 'within the heart', fr. **endo-** and Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardio-.**

endocarditis, n., inflammation of the endocardium (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Jean Bouillaud (1796-1881) about 1835 from next word and suff. **-itis.**

endocardium, n., the serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart (*anat.*) — Medical L. See **endocardial** and cp. **epicardium, pericardium.**

endocarp, n., the inner wall of the pericarp (*bot.*) — See **endo-** and **carpel** and cp. **epicarp, pericarp.**

endocrine, adj., secreting internally (said of certain glands (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and Gk. κρίνειν, 'to separate'. See **critic.**

endoderm, n., the epithelium lining the alimentary canal. — Lit. 'inner skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr. **endo-** and **derm.** Cp. **ectoderm, mesoderm.**

Derivative: *endoderm-ic*, adj.

endodontitis, n., inflammation of the pulp of a tooth called also *pulpitis* (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **end-, odont-** and suff. **-itis.**

endogamy, n., marriage within the tribe or clan (*anthropol.*) — Lit. 'in-marriage'; compounded of **endo-** and **-gamy.** Cp. **exogamy.**

Derivatives: *endogam-ic, endogam-ous*, adjs.

Endogenae, n. pl., an obsolete name of the Monocotyledones (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'growing within' (see **endo-** and **-gen**); so called because the stems were erroneously supposed to grow from within. Cp. **Exogenae.**

endogenous, adj., growing from within (*biol.*) — See prec. word and **-genous** and cp. **exogenous.**

endolymph, n., the fluid in the labyrinth of the ear (*anat.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **lymph.**

endomorph, n., a crystal enclosed in another (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

Derivative: *endomorph-ic*, adj.

endoparasite, n., an internal parasite (as e.g. a tapeworm). — Compounded of **endo-** and **parasite.**

endoplasm, n., the inner layer of protoplasm in a cell (*biol.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **plasm.** Cp. **ectoplasm.**

endoplast, n., the nucleus of a protozoan (*biol.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **-plast.** Cp. **ectoplast.**

endopleura, n., the inner integument of a seed (*bot.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **pleura.**

endorse, indorse, tr. v. — Fr. earlier *endosse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *endosser*, lit. 'to put on the back of', fr. *en-* (see 1st **en-**) and VL. *dossum*, assimilated form of L. *dorsum*, 'back'; see **dorsal** and cp. **dosser, dossier.** E. *endorse* was assimilated in form to ML. *indorsāre.*

Derivatives: *endors-ee*, n., *endorse-ment*, n., *endors-er*, n.

endosarc, n., the endoplasm (*zool.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-.**

endoscope, n., an instrument for examining the interior of cavities in the body (*med.*) — Coined by its inventor Desormeaux in 1852 fr. **endo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

endoskeleton, n., the internal skeleton of vertebrates, in contradistinction to the exoskeleton of invertebrates, crustaceans, etc. (*zool.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **skeleton.** The term *endoskeleton* was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. **exoskeleton, splanchnoskeleton.**

Derivative: *endoskelet-al*, adj.

endosmosis, n., inward osmosis (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **end-** and **osmosis.** Cp. **exosmosis.**

endosperm, n., nutritive matter formed in the embryo sac of seed plants (*bot.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **sperm.**

endospore, n., the inner layer of a spore (*bot., zool.* and *bacteriol.*) — Compounded of **endo-** and **spore.**

endosteum, n., the lining of the medullary cavity in bones (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **end-** and Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **osteo-.**

endostosis, n., bone formation beginning in the substance of a cartilage (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'bone increase from within', compounded of **endo-** and **-ostosis.** Cp. **exostosis.**

endothecium, n., the inner lining of the cavity of an anther (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'inner case', fr. **endo-** and Gk. θήκη, 'case'. See **theca** and cp. **exothecium.**

endothelium, n., a tissue which lines internal cavities of the body (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **endo-** and Gk. θηλή, 'teat, nipple'. See **thely-** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *endotheli-al*, adj.

endow, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *endouer*, fr. 1st **en-** and *douer*, 'to bestow, endow', fr. L. *dōtāre*, 'to endow', prop. 'to provide with a dowry', fr. *dōs*, gen. *dōtis*, 'marriage portion, dowry'. See **dower, dowry.**

Derivatives: *endow-er*, n., *endow-ment*, n.

Endromis, n., a genus of moths, the Kentish glory (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐνδρομίς, gen. ἐνδρομίδος, 'a thick cloak worn by runners' fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and δρόμος, 'running course, race'; see **dromedary.** The genus was called *Endromis* in allusion to the hairy body.

endue, indue, tr. v., 1) to put on (a garment); 2) to invest; 3) to endow. — ME. *endewen*, fr. OF. *enduire*, fr. L. *indūcere*, 'to lead into', fr. *in*, 'in', and *dūcere*, 'to lead' (see **in-**, 'in', and **duke**); influenced both in form and sense by a confusion with L. *induere*, 'to put on' and with E. *endow.*

endure, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *endurer*, fr. L. *indūrāre*, 'to make hard, harden', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *dūrāre*, 'to make hard, harden', fr. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **dure,** adj., and cp. **indurate.**

Derivatives: *endur-able*, adj., *endur-abil-ity*, n., *endur-able-ness*, n., *endur-abl-y*, adv., *endurance*, n., *endur-ant*, adj., *endur-er*, n., *endur-ing*, adj., *endur-ing-ly*, adv., *endur-ing-ness*, n.

Endymion, n., a beautiful youth loved by the Greek moon goddess Selene (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐνδυμίων, lit. prob. 'Diver, Plunger', fr. ἐνδύειν, 'to enter into, sink into', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and δύειν, 'to enter into, sink into, plunge into, dive; to set' (prop. 'to dive into the sea'; said of the sun and stars). According to the opinion of several scholars *Endymion* was orig. worshiped as a solar deity and his name is a personification of the Setting Sun Sinking into the Sea. See **adytum** and cp. **Anadyomene.**

endysis, n., the act of developing a new coat of hair, etc. (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔνδυσις, 'a putting on', fr. ἐνδύειν, 'to enter into; to put on', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and δύειν, 'to enter; to put on' (lit. 'to enter into'). See **adytum** and cp. **ecdysis, ependyma.** Cp. also prec. word.

-ene, suff. used to form names of unsaturated hydrocarbons (*chem.*) — Gk. -ήνη, fem. patronymic suff.

Eneas, masc. PN. — L. *Aenēas*, fr. Gk. Αἰνείᾱς, lit. 'praiseworthy', fr. αἶνος, 'tale, story, saying; praise'. See **enigma.**

enema, n., injection of a fluid into the rectum (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἔνεμα, 'injection, clyster', fr. ἐνιέναι, 'to throw in, send in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ἱέναι, 'to send, throw, project', which stands for **yi-ye-nai* and is cogn. with L. *jacēre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

enemy, n. — OF. *enemi* (F. *ennemi*), fr. L. *inimīcus*, 'hostile, unfriendly; an enemy', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *amīcus*, 'friend'. Cp. It. *nemico*, Provenç. *enemic*, Catal. *enamic*, Sp. *enemigo*, Port. *inimigo*, which all derive fr. L. *inimīcus*, and see **amicable.** Cp. also **enmity, inimical.**

energetic, adj. — Gk. ἐνεργητικός, 'able to act upon', fr. ἐνεργεῖν, 'to work, be strenuous, act upon', fr. ἐνεργής, later form of ἐνεργός, 'at work, active'. See **energy** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *energetic-s*, n. pl., *energetic-al-ly*, adv., *energet-ic-ist*, n., *energet-ist-ic*, adj.

energumen, n., a demoniac; a fanatic. — Late L. *energūmenos*, 'one possessed of the devil', fr. Gk. ἐνεργούμενος, pass. pres. part. of ἐνεργεῖν, 'to act upon'. See **energy.** For the suff. see *alumnus* and cp. words there referred to.

energy, n. — Late L. *energīa*, fr. Gk. ἐνέργεια, 'energy, efficiency', which was formed by Aristotle fr. ἐνεργής, later form of ἐνεργός, 'at work, active', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ἔργον, 'work'. See **ergon** and cp. **allergy, anergy.**

Derivatives: *energ-ic*, adj. (rare), *energ-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *energ-iz-er*, n.

enervate, tr. v. — L. *ēnervātus*, pp. of *ēnervāre*, 'to enervate, weaken', fr. **e-** and *nervus*, 'nerve, sinew'. See **nerve** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

enervate, adj. — L. *ēnervātus*, pp. of *ēnervāre*. See **enervate,** v.

enervation, n. — L. *ēnervātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ēnervātus*, pp. of *ēnervāre*. See **enervate,** v., and **-ion.**

enface, tr. v., to write (print, etc.) on the face (of

a document). — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **face.**

enfeeble, tr. v. — OF. *enfeblir*, fr. 1st **en-** and *feble*, 'feeble'. See **feeble.**

enfeoff, tr. v., to invest with a fief. — AF. *enfeoffer*, corresponding to OF. *enfeffer*, *enfieffer*. See 1st **en-** and **feoff, fief.**
Derivative: *enfeoff-ment*, n.

Enfield rifle. — So called from the factory in *Enfield* in Middlesex, England, where it was first manufactured.

enfilade, n., gunfire sweeping from flank to flank. — F., fr. *enfiler*, 'to thread (a needle); to enfilade', fr. 1st **en-** and *fil*, 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **-ade** and cp. **filament, profile.**
Derivative: *enfilade*, tr. v.

enfold, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **fold.**

enforce, tr. v. — OF. *enforcier, enforcer* (F. *enforcir*), 'to strengthen', fr. VL. ***infortiāre**, 'to make strong', fr. *in-* 'in', and *fortis*, 'strong'. See **force.** Derivatives: *enforce-able*, adj., *enforc-ed-ly*, adv., *enforcement* (q.v.), *enforc-er*, n.

enforcement, n. — OF., fr. *enforcer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

enfranchise, tr. v., to admit to citizenship. — OF. *enfranchiss-*, pres. part. stem of *enfranchir*, fr. 1st **en-** and *franchir*, 'to set free', fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, 'free'. See **franchise.**
Derivatives: *enfranchis-er*, n., *enfranchise-ment*, n.

engage, tr. and intr. v. — F. *engager*, fr. 1st **en-** and *gage*, 'pledge'. See **gage.**
Derivatives: *engag-ed*, adj., *engage-ment*, n., *engag-er*, n., *engag-ing*, adj., *engag-ing-ly*, adv.

engender, tr. v. — F. *engendrer*, fr. L. *ingenerāre*, 'to implant, produce, engender', fr. *in-*, 'in', and *generāre*, 'to produce, engender'. See **ingenerate,** v.
Derivatives: *engender-er*, n., *engender-ment*, n.

engine, n. — OF. *engin*, 'skill; invention; machine, engine', fr. L. *ingenium*, 'nature, natural disposition, talent, ability', fr. **in-**, 'in', and the stem of *gignere* (perf. *genuī*), 'to beget'. See **genus** and cp. **genius, ingenious.**
Derivatives: *engineer* (q.v.), *engin-ery*, n.

engine, tr. v. — Partly fr. OF. *enginier*, 'to contrive, invent', fr. ML. *ingeniāre*, fr. L. *ingenium*, partly directly fr. **engine,** n.

engineer, n. — Formed fr. **engine** with suff. **-eer.**
Derivatives: *engineer*, tr. and intr. v., *engineering*, n.

England, n. — OE. *Engla land*, lit. 'land of the Angles'; see next word and **land.** For the contraction of OE. *Engla land* into *England* see *haplology*.
Derivative: *England-er*, n.

English, adj. and n. — OE. *Englisc, Aenglisc*, 'English', fr. *Engle, Angle*, name of a Teutonic tribe that settled in Britain, prop. 'the people coming from *Angul*'. See **Angle** and adj. suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *English*, tr. v., *English-ry*, n.

engorge, tr. v. — F. *engorger*, 'to obstruct, block; to congest' (*med.*) See 1st **en-** and **gorge.**
Derivative: *engorge-ment*, n.

engrail, tr. v., 1) to indent (*her.*); 2) to adorn. — ME. *engrailen*, fr. OF. *engresler* (F. *engrêler*), fr. 1st **en-** and *gresle* (F. *grêle*), 'hail', fr. *grêler*, 'to hail', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *engrail-ed*, adj., *engrail-ment*, n.

engrain, tr. v., 1) to ingrain; 2) to grain in imitation of wood. — ME. *engreynen*, lit. 'to dye in grain', fr. OF. (= F.) *en graine*, 'in grain', fr. *en*, 'in' (see 1st **en-**), and *graine*, 'seed of plants; cochineal; scarlet grain', fr. L. *grāna*, pl. of *grānum*, 'grain, seed', which was mistaken for a fem. singular. The French language differentiates between *grain* (fr. L. *grānum*), 'grain, berry' and *graine* (fr. L. *grāna*), 'seed of plants'. Cp. also It. and Sp. *grano*, 'grain', *grana*, 'seed of plants; cochineal; scarlet grain', and see **grain.** Cp. also **ingrain,** which is a var. of *engrain*.

engrave, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **grave,** 'to carve'.
Derivatives: *engrav-ed*, adj., *engrave-ment*, n., *engrav-er*, n., *engrav-ing*, n.

engross, tr. v., to write in large letters. — AF. *engrosser*, fr. F. *en grosse*, 'in large letter', fr. *en*, 'in' (see 1st **en-**), and *grosse*, 'large writing', prop. fem of *gros*, 'big, bulky, thick', fr. Late L. *grossus*. See **gross.**
Derivatives: *engross-ed*, adj. *engross-ment*, n.

engross, tr. v., to monopolize, absorb. — The orig. meaning was 'to buy up the whole of a commodity'; fr. F. *acheter en gros*, 'to buy wholesale', fr. *en gros*, 'in a bulk; wholesale', fr. *en*, 'in' (see 1st **en-**), and *gros*, 'big, bulky, thick', fr. Late L. *grossus*. See **gross** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *engross-ed*, adj., *engross-ed-ly*, adv., *engross-ing*, adj., *engross-ing-ly*, adv., *engross-ing-ness*, n., *engross-ment*, n.

engulf, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **gulf.**
Derivative: *engulf-ment*, n.

engyscope, n., a kind of microscope (*optics*). — Compounded of Gk. ἐγγύς, 'near', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is prob. formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and *****γύᾱ, 'hand', and lit. means 'that which is at hand'. Cp. ἐγγύη, 'surety, security, bail', prop. 'pledge put into one's hand', which is prob. also formed fr. ἐν and *****γύᾱ. Gk. *****γύᾱ is cogn. with Avestic *gava*, 'both hands'. Both these words derive fr. I.-E. base ******geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch'; see **cove** and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of Gk. ἐγγύς, 'near', lit. 'at hand', cp. L. *comminus*, 'close at hand', which is formed fr. OL. *com* (= L. *cum*), 'with', and *manus*, 'hand'; cp. also E. *at hand*, G. *vorhanden*, 'existing', lit. 'before the hands', and Heb. '*al yad*, 'next to, near', lit. 'on, or by, the hand'. For the second element in *engyscope* see **-scope.** Cp. **telengyscope.**

enhance, tr. v., to raise, increase. — ME. *enhauncen*, fr. AF. *enhauncer*, prob. a corruption of OF. *enhaucer*, fr. VL. ******inaltiāre*, 'to raise', fr. *in-*, 'in, upon', and ******altiāre*, 'to raise', fr. L. *altus*, 'high'. See 1st **en-** and **alt** and cp. **hance, hawser.**
Derivatives: *enhanc-ed*, adj., *enhance-ment*, n., *enhanc-er*, n.

enharmonic, n., pertaining to tones derived from different degrees, but practically of the same pitch (*mus.*) — Late L. *enharmonicus*, fr. Gk. ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμονιός, 'musical, harmonious, enharmonic', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ἁρμονίᾱ, 'harmony'. See **harmony.**
Derivatives: *enharmonic*, n., *enharmonic-al-ly*, adv.

Enid, fem. PN. — W., lit. 'soul' or 'purity'.

enigma, n., a riddle, puzzle. — L. *aenigma*, fr. Gk. αἴνιγμα, gen. αἰνίγματος, 'dark saying, riddle', fr. αἰνίσσεσθαι, 'to speak darkly, speak in riddles', fr. αἶνος, 'tale, story, saying; praise; proverb; riddle', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **Eneas.**
Derivatives: *enigmatic(al)* (q.v.), *enigmat-ist*, n., *enigmat-ize*, tr. v.

enigmatic, enigmatical, adj., 1) pertaining to an enigma; 2) puzzling. — Late L. *aenigmaticus* (whence also F. *énigmatique*), fr. *aenigma*, gen. *aenigmatis*, fr. Gk. αἴνιγμα. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

enigmatographer, n., a maker of enigmas. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

enigmatography, n., the art of making enigmas. — Compounded of Gk. αἴνιγμα, gen. αἰνίγματος, 'riddle', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **enigma** and **-graphy.**

enisle, tr. v., 1) to place on an island; 2) to make an island of. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **isle.**

enjambment, n., the running over of a sentence into the next verse. — F. *enjambement*, fr. *enjamber*, 'to skip over', fr. 1st **en-** and *jambe*, 'leg'. See **jamb** and **-ment.**

enjoin, tr. v., 1) to command; 2) to prohibit. — ME. *enjoignen*, fr. F. *enjoign-*, stem of *enjoindre*, 'to enjoin, charge, direct', fr. L. *injungere*, 'to join, attach; to charge, impose upon', fr. **in-**, 'in' and *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. **injunction.**
Derivatives: *enjoin-er*, n., *enjoin-ment*, n.

enjoy, tr. v. — ME. *enjoyen*, fr. OF. *enjoïr*, 'to enjoy', fr. 1st **en-** and *joïr* (F. *jouir*), fr. VL. ******gaudīre*, formed (with change of conjugation) fr. L. *gaudēre*, 'to rejoice, be glad'. Cp. OProvenç. *jauzir* (fr. VL. ******gaudīre*), It. *godere* (fr. L. *gaudēre*), 'to rejoice', and see **joy.**
Derivatives: *enjoy-able*, adj., *enjoy-able-ness*, n., *enjoy-abl-y*, adv., *enjoy-er*, n., *enjoy-ment*, n.

enlace, tr. v. — F. *enlacer*, fr. L. *inlaqueāre, illaqueāre*, 'to ensnare, entangle', fr. **in-**, 'in' and L. *laqueus*, 'noose, snare'. See **lace.**
Derivative: *enlace-ment*, n.

enlarge, v. — ME. *enlargen*, fr. OF. *enlargier, enlarger*, fr. 1st **en-** and *large*, 'broad, wide'. See **large.**
Derivatives: *enlarg-ed*, adj., *enlarg-ed-ly*, adv., *enlarg-ed-ness*, n., *enlarge-ment*, n., *enlarg-er*, n., *enlarg-ing-ly*, adv.

enlighten, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **lighten.**
Derivatives: *enlighten-ed*, adj., *enlighten-ed-ly*, adv., *enlighten-ed-ness*, n., *enlighten-ing*, adj., *enlighten-ing-ly*, adv., *enlighten-ment*, n.

enlist, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **list,** 'roll, catalogue'.
Derivatives: *enlist-er*, n., *enlist-ment*, n.

enliven, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-, life** (cp. the plural *lives*) and verbal suff. **-en.**
Derivatives: *enliven-er*, n., *enliven-ing*, adj., *enliven-ing-ly*, adv.

en masse, in a mass, by the bulk, as a whole. — F., fr. *en*, 'in', and *masse*, 'mass'. See 1st **en-** and **mass,** 'quantity, size'.

enmesh, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **mesh** (q.v.)
Derivative: *enmesh-ment*, n.

enmity, n. — ME. *enemyte*, fr. OF. *enemistie*, fr. VL. ******inimīcitātem*, acc. of ******inimīcitās*, corresponding to L. *inimīcitia*, 'enmity, hostility', fr. *inimīcus*, 'enemy'. See **enemy** and **-ity** and cp. **amity.**

ennea-, combining form meaning 'nine'. — Fr. Gk. ἐννέα, 'nine', which stands for *****ἐνϝέϝα, *****ἐνϝα-, and is cogn. with OI. *náva*, L. *novem*, Goth. *niun*, OE. *nigon*, 'nine'. See **nine** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **ennead.**

enneacontahedron, n., a polyhedron with ninety faces. — Compounded of Gk. *****ἐννεάκοντα, 'ninety', and ἕδρᾱ, 'side, face'. *****Εννεάκοντα is erroneously formed fr. ἐννέα, 'nine'; the correct form is ἐνενήκοντα. See **ennea-** and **-hedron.** For the suff. -κοντα (in *****ἐννεάκοντα, ἐνενήκοντα) see **penteconta-.**

ennead, n., a group of nine things. — From Gk. ἐννεάς, gen. ἐννεάδος, 'a group of nine', fr. ἐννέα. See **ennea-** and **-ad.**
Derivative: *ennead-ic*, adj.

ennoble, tr. v. — F. *ennoblir*. See 1st **en-** and **noble.**
Derivatives: *ennoble-ment*, n., *ennobl-er*, n., *ennobl-ing*, adj., *ennobl-ing-ly*, adv.

ennui, n., weariness, boredom. — F., fr. OF. *enui*, back formation fr. *enuier* (F. *ennuyer*). See **annoy,** v. and n.

Enoch, masc. PN.; 1) the eldest son of Cain; 2) the father of Methuselah (*Bible*). — Late L. *Enoch*, fr. Gk. 'Ενώχ, fr. Heb. *Ḥănôkh*, lit. 'dedicated, consecrated', fr. *ḥānákh*, 'he dedicated, consecrated', whence also *ḥănukkáʰ*, 'dedication', consecration'. See **Hanukkah.**

enorm, adj., 1) abnormal (*obsol.*); 2) enormous; outrageous (*archaic*). — F. *énorme*, fr. L. *ēnōrmis*, 'irregular, unusual, enormous, immense', fr. *ē nōrmā*, 'out of rule', fr. *ē*, 'out of' (see **e-**), and *nōrmā*, abl. of *nōrma*, 'rule, pattern'. See **norm.**

enormity, n. — F. *énormité*, fr. L. *ēnōrmitātem*, acc. of *ēnōrmitās*, 'hugeness, vastness', fr. *ēnōrmis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

enormous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ēnōrmis*. See **enorm.**

Derivatives: *enormous-ly*, adv., *enormous-ness*, n.

Enos, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, son of Seth. — Gk. Ἐνώς, fr. Heb. *Ĕnōsh*, lit. 'man', rel. to Heb. *nāshím*, 'women', *īsh* (for *insh*), 'man', Arab. *ins* (coll.), 'men, people', and prob. also to Arab. *ánisa*, 'he joined, was friendly', Akkad. *enēshu*, to unite, join (intr.)

enough, adj. — ME. *inogh*, *enogh*, *enouh*, fr. OE. *genōh*, rel. to OS. *ginōg*, ON. *gnōgr*, Swed. *nog*, Dan. *nok*, OFris. *enōch*, Du. *genoeg*, OHG. *ginuog(i)*, MHG. *genuoc*, G. *genug*, Goth. *ganohs*, 'enough', OE. *geneah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah*, 'it suffices', fr. I.-E. base **enek-*, **nek-*, **ŋk-*, 'to reach, attain, carry', whence also OI. *áśnóti*, Avestic *ashnaoiti*, 'reaches, arrives at', OI. *náśati*, Avestic *nasaiti*, 'reaches', OI. *áṃśaḥ*, 'portion, part', Avestic *qsa-*, 'party', Hitt. *nakish*, 'heavy', *nikzi*, 'rises', *ninikzi*, 'lifts, raises', Gk. ἐν-εγκεῖν, 'to bear, carry', διηνεκής, Att. διᾱνεκής, 'continuous, unbroken' (which are prob. a contraction of *δια-ηνεκής and lit. mean 'capable of being carried through', fr. διά, 'through', and ἐνεγκεῖν, 'to carry'), ὄγκος, 'bulk, size, mass, body', L. *nancīscī* (for *na-n-c-īscī*), perf. *nactus sum*, 'to reach, obtain', OSlav. *nesǫ*, *nesti*, Lith. *nešù*, *nẽšti*, Lett. *nesu*, *nest*, 'to bear, carry', Lith. *naštà*, 'burden', and perh. also Toch. A *ents-*, B *eṅk-*, 'to seize, take'. Cp. **onco-**, 'bulk, size'.

Derivatives: *enough*, n. and adv.

enounce, tr. v., 1) to state publicly; 2) to utter. — F. *énoncer*, fr. L. *ēnūntiāre*, 'to divulge, disclose, report, say, declare', fr. **e-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to announce, declare', fr. *nūntius*, 'messenger'. See **nuncio** and cp. **enunciate.** Cp. also **announce** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *enounce-ment*, n.

enow, adj. n. and adv., enough. — ME. *inowe;* an archaic var. of **enough.**

en passant, by the way. — F., lit. 'in passing', fr. *en*, 'in' and *passant*, pres. part. of *passer*, 'to pass'. See 1st **en-**, **pass** and **-ant.**

enquire, enquiry. — See **inquire, inquiry.**

enrage, tr. and intr. v. — OF. (= F.) *enrager*, formed fr. 1st **en-** and *rage*, 'rage, fury'. See **rage.**

Derivatives: *enrag-ed*, adj., *enrag-ed-ly*, adv., *enrag-ed-ness*, n.

enrapt, adj., enraptured. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **rapt**; introduced by Shakespeare.

enrapture, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **rapture.**

Derivative: *enraptur-er*, n.

enravish, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **ravish.**

enregister, tr. v. — F. *enregistrer*, 'to enter into a register', fr. 1st **en-** and *registre*. See **register.**

Derivatives: *enregistr-ation*, n., *enregistr-y*, n.

enrich, tr. v. — F. *enrichir*, formed fr. 1st **en-** and *riche*, 'rich'. See **rich.**

Derivatives: *enrich-er*, n., *enrich-ing*, adj., *enrich-ing-ly*, adv., *enrich-ment*, n.

enroll, enrol, tr. v. — ME. *enrollen*, fr. OF. *enroller* (F. *enrôler*), 'to enter into a roll, enroll', which is formed fr. 1st **en-** and OF. *rolle* (F. *rôle*). See **roll**, v. and n., and cp. **role.**

Derivatives: *enroll-ed*, adj., *enroll-er*, n., *enrollment* (q.v.)

enrollment, enrolment, n. — F. *enrôlement*, fr. *enrôler*, to enroll'. See **enrol** and **-ment.**

en route, on the way. — F., fr. *en*, 'in, on', and *route*, 'road, way, route'. See 1st **en-** and **route.**

ens, n., being; entity (*philos.*) — Late L. *ēns* (gen. *entis*), back formation fr. *est*, 'is'. See **esse** and cp. **entity** and the third word in **dolce far niente.**

ensample, n., an example (*archaic.*) — ME. *ensample*, fr. OF. *ensample*, a var. of *essample*, fr. orig. *example*, *exemple*. See **example** and cp. **sample.**

ensanguine, tr. v., to stain with blood. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and L. *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood'. See **sanguine.**

ensconce, tr. v., to conceal. — The original meaning was 'to cover with a fort'. See 1st **en-** and **sconce.**

ensemble, n., the whole. — F., 'together', fr. L. *insimul*, 'at the same time', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *simul*, 'at the same time, together'. See **simultaneous** and cp. **assemble.**

enshrine, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **shrine.**

ensiform, adj., sword-shaped. — Compounded of L. *ēnsis*, 'sword', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. The first element stands for **ŋsis* and is cogn. with OI. *asiḥ*, 'sword, butcher's knife'. For the second element see **form**, n.

ensign, n., 1) a flag; 2) in the *United States Navy*, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank. — OF. (= F.) *enseigne*, fr. L. *īnsignia*, pl. of *īnsigne*, 'mark, sign, badge of office', prop. neut. of *īnsignis*, 'remarkable, noted, distinguished', but mistaken in Vulgar Latin for a fem. sing. noun. L. *īnsignis* is formed fr. **in-** 'in', and *signum*, 'mark, sign'; see **sign** and cp. **insignia.** Cp. also It. *insegna*, OProvenç. *ensenha* and OSp. *enseña*, which all derive fr. L. *īnsignia.*

Derivative: *ensign-cy*, n.

ensign, tr. v., to distinguish. — OF. *ensignier*, *enseignier*, 'to point out, indicate, teach' (whence F. *enseigner*, 'to teach'), fr. VL. **īnsignāre*, corresponding to L. *īnsignīre*, 'to mark, distinguish', fr. **in-**, 'in' and *signum*, 'mark, sign'. See **sign**, n., and cp. prec. word.

ensilage, n., the preservation of food in a silo. — F. See next word and **-age** and cp. **silage.**

Derivative: *ensilage*, v.

ensile, tr. v., to preserve (food) in a silo. — F. *ensiler*, fr. 1st **en-** and *silo*, fr. L. *sīrus*. See **silo.**

enslave, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **slave.**

Derivatives: *enslave-ment*, n., *enslav-er*, n.

ensnare, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **snare.**

Derivatives: *ensnare-ment*, n., *ensnar-er*, n., *ensnar-ing-ly*, adv.

enstatite, n., a magnesium silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἐνστάτης, 'adversary'; so called in allusion to its refractory nature. Gk. ἐνστάτης derives from the stem

of ἐνίστημι, 'I stand in; I oppose', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ἵστημι, 'I cause to stand; I stand', fr. I.-E. base **sta-*, 'to stand', whence also L. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **histo-.**

ensue, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *enseu*, pp. of *ensuivre*, 'to follow, ensue', fr. VL. **īnsequere*, corresponding to L. *īnsequī*, 'to follow, strive after', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **sue, suit, suite.**

Derivatives: *ensu-ing*, adj., *ensu-ing-ly*, adv.

ensure, tr. v. — AF. *enseurer*, formed fr. 1st **en-** and OF. *seur* (whence F. *sûr*), 'sure'. See **sure** and cp. **insure.**

Derivative: *ensur-er*, n.

-ent, adj. and subst. suff. denoting an agent or an instrument. — OF. and F. *-ent*, fr. L. *-entem*, acc. of *-ēns*, pres. part. suff. of verbs pertaining to the II and III conjugation. See **-ant** and cp. **-ence, -ency.**

entablature, n., a horizontal structure composed of cornice, frieze and architrave and supported by columns (*archit.*) — MF., fr. It. *intavolatura*, fr. *intavolare*, fr. *in-* (fr. L. *in*) and *tavola* (fr. L. *tabula*, 'board, plank, table'). See **in-**, 'in', **table** and **-ure.**

Derivative: *entablatur-ed*, adj.

entablement, n., platform on which a statue stands. — F., fr. VL. *intabulāmentum*, fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *tabulāmentum*, 'boarding, flooring', fr. *tabula*, 'table'. See **table** and **-ment.**

entail, tr. v., 1) to bestow as a heritage; 2) to involve. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and AF. *tail*, 'limitation, limit of ownership', fr. OF. *taillier* (F. *tailler*), 'to cut'. See **tail, tailor.**

Derivatives: *entail*, n., *entail-er*, n., *entail-ment*, n.

entangle, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **tangle** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *entangl-ed*, adj., *entangl-ed-ly*, adv., *entangl-ed-ness*, n., *entangl-er*, n., *entangl-ing*, adj., *entangl-ing-ly*, adv.

entasia, n., tonic spasm (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἔντασις, 'a stretching, straining'. See next word and **-ia.**

entasis, n., convexity in the shaft of a column (*archit.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔντασις, 'a stretching', fr. ἐντείνειν, 'to stretch or strain tight', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch, strain'. See **tasimeter** and cp. **ectasis** and words there referred to.

entelechy, n., actuality as opposed to potentiality (*philos.*) — L. *entelechia*, fr. Gk. ἐντελέχεια, 'full reality', coined by Aristotle fr. ἐντελής, 'complete', and ἔχειν, 'to have'. The first element is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and τέλος, 'end, perfection'; see **tele-.** For the etymology of ἔχειν see **hectic.**

entellus, n., name of the long-tailed monkey of the East-Indies. — Named after *Entellus*, a Sicilian hero, a pugilist, mentioned in the Aeneid (V, 387 foll.). The name is prob. related to *Entella*, a town in Sicily (now called Rocca d'Entella).

entelodont, n., any animal that pertained to the extinct genus *Elotherium*. — Compounded of Gk. ἐντελής, 'complete, fullgrown', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **entelechy** and **-odont.**

entente, n., an understanding. — F., 'understanding, agreement, skill, judgment', prop. fem. pp. of *entendre*, 'to hear, understand, intend, mean', used as a noun. F. *entendre* orig. meant 'to direct one's attention'. It derives fr. L. *intendere*, 'to stretch out, extend; to direct'. See **intend.**

enter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *entren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *entrer*, fr. L. *intrāre*, 'to enter' (whence also Rum. *intrà*, It. *entrare*, OProvenç. *entrar*, *intrar*, Catal., Sp., Port. *entrar*), formed fr. *intrā*, 'within'; see **intra-** and cp. **enter-, entre-, entrance, entrant, entrée, entry.** For sense development cp. OE. *innian*, 'to enter', fr. *inne*, 'therein'. — There is no connection between L. *intrāre* and *trāns*, 'across, over'.

enter-, combining form in words of French origin, corresponding to F. *entre-*, fr. L. *inter*, 'among, between'. — See **inter**, prep., and cp. **entre-.**

enter-, form of **entero-** before a vowel.

enteric, adj., pertaining to the intestines. — Gk. ἐντερικός, 'intestinal', first used by Aristotle; formed fr. ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines', fr. I.-E. **enter-*, compar. of **en-*, 'in', whence also L. *inter*, 'among, between'. See **inter,** prep., and **-ic** and cp. **entero-** and the second element in **archenteron, Coelenterata, dysentery, exenterate, lientery, mesentery, parenteric.**

enteritis, n., inflammation of the intestines (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67) about 1750 fr. Gk. ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See prec. word and **-itis** and cp. *peritonitis.*

entero-, before a vowel sometimes **enter-**, combining form denoting the *intestines*. — Gk. ἐντερο-, ἐντερ, fr. ἔντερα, 'intestines'. See **enteric.**

enterotomy, n., incision of the intestines. — Compounded of **entero-** and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

enterprise, n. — OF. (= F.) *entreprise*, 'an undertaking', prop. fem. pp. of *entreprendre*, 'to undertake', used as a noun, fr. VL. **interprendere*, fr. **inter-** and L. *prehendere*, *prendere*, 'to take, seize'. See **prehensile** and cp. **entrepreneur.**

Derivatives: *enterpris-er*, n., *enterpris-ing*, adj., *enterpris-ing-ly*, adv.

entertain, tr. and intr. v. — F. *entretenir*, fr. *entre-* (see **entre-, enter-**) and *tenir*, 'to hold', fr. L. *tenēre*. Cp. OProvenç. *entretenir*, Sp. *entretener*, It. *intrattenere*, 'to entertain', and see **tenable.**

Derivatives: *entertain-ed*, adj., *entertain-ing*, adj., *entertain-ing-ly*, adv., *entertain-ing-ness*, n., *entertain-ment*, n.

enthetic, adj., introduced from without (said of diseases). — Gk. ἐνθετικός, 'fit for implanting', fr. ἔνθετος, 'that which can be introduced or

implanted', verbal adj. of ἐντιθέναι, 'to put in, introduce, implant', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **theme** and **-ic** and cp. **epenthetic, hypothetic, parenthetic, prosthetic, synthetic.**

enthrall, enthral, tr. v., to enslave. — Lit. 'to hold in bondage', fr. 1st **en-** and **thrall.**
Derivatives: *enthrall-er*, n., *enthrall-ing*, adj., *enthrall-ing-ly*, adv., *enthral(l)-ment*, n.

enthrone, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **throne.**
Derivatives: *enthrone-ment*, n., *enthron-ize*, tr. v., *enthron-iz-ation*, n.

enthuse, tr. v., to make enthusiastic; intr. v., to become enthusiastic (*colloq.*) — Back formation fr. **enthusiasm.**

enthusiasm, n., 1) inspiration; 2) zeal, fervor. — Gk. ἐνθουσιασμός, 'divine inspiration', fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν, 'to be divinely inspired', fr. ἐν-θεος, 'divinely inspired', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and θεός, 'god'. See **theo-.**

enthusiast, n. — Gk. ἐνθουσιαστής, 'a person inspired', fr. ἐνθουσιάζειν, 'to be divinely inspired'. See prec. word.

enthusiastic, adj. — Gk. ἐνθουσιαστικός, 'inspired', fr. ἐνθουσιαστής, 'a person inspired'. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *enthusiastic-al*, adj., *enthusiastic-al-ly*, adv.

enthymeme, n., a syllogism in which one premise is omitted (*logic*). — L. *enthȳmēma*, fr. Gk. ἐνθύμημα, 'thought, argument', lit. 'a keeping in mind', fr. ἐνθῡμεῖσθαι, 'to keep in mind, consider, reflect', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and θῡμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'. See **thyme, thio-.**

enthymematic, enthymematical, adj., pertaining to an enthymeme. — Gk. ἐνθῡμηματικός, fr. ἐνθύμημα, gen. ἐνθῡμήματος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

entice, tr. v. — ME. *entisen*, fr. OF. *enticier*, 'to stir up (fire); to excite, incite', fr. VL.**intītiāre*, 'to stir up (fire)', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *tītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a burning brand, a firebrand'. L. *tītiō* is of uncertain origin. Cp. F. *tison*, 'a firebrand' (fr. L. *tītiōnem*, acc. of *tītiō*), and *attiser*, 'to stir up a fire, provoke' (fr. VL. **ad-tītiāre*).
Derivatives: *enticement* (q.v.), *entic-er*, n., *entic-ing*, adj., *entic-ing-ly*, adv., *entic-ing-ness*, n.

enticement, n. — OF. *enticement*, fr. *enticier*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

entire, adj. — ME. *enter*, fr. OF. (= F.) *entier*, fr. L. *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, 'whole, undiminished, entire', lit. 'untouched'; see **integer.** The OF. form *entier* (beside the regular form *entir*) is due to the substitution of the suff. *-ier* for the ending of this word, which was mistaken for a suff.
Derivatives: *entire-ly*, adv., *entire-ness*, n., *entirety* (q.v.)

entirety, n. — AF. *entiertie*, corresponding to OF. *entierete*, fr. L. *integritātem*, acc. of *integritās*, 'completeness, soundness, integrity'. See **integrity** and cp. prec. word.

entitle, tr. v. — AF. *entitler*, corresponding to OF. *entiteler*, *entituler* (F. *intituler*), fr. 1st **en-** and L. *titulus*, 'title'. See **title** and cp. **intitule,** which is a doublet of *entitle*.

entity, n. (*philos.*), 1) being, existence, 2) the real thing. — ML. *entitās* (whence also F. *entité*), fr. Late L. *ēns*, gen. *entis*, 'a thing', prop. back formation fr. L. *esse*, 'to be', and serving as pres. part. of this verb. The formation of a pres. part. of L. *esse* was esp. necessary to render the Greek philosophical term τὸ ὄν, 'that which is' (ὄν is neut. of ὤν, pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'). See **esse** and cp. **essence.** Cp. also **ens** and the third word in **dolce far niente.**

ento-, combining form meaning 'within, inside, inner'. — Gk. ἐντο-, fr. ἐντός, 'within, inside', cogn. with L. *intus*, 'within', fr. I.-E. **en-tos*, fr. **en*, 'in' and adverbial suff. *-tos*, denoting the origin. For the first element see 2nd **en-.** For the second element cp. OI. *i-táḥ*, 'from here', L. *cael-itus*, *dīvīn-itus*, 'from heaven'.

entomb, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **tomb.**
Derivative: *entomb-ment*, n.

entomic, adj., pertaining to insects. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἔντομα, 'insects'. See **entomo-.**

entomo-, combining form meaning 'insect, insecti-', Gk. ἐντομο-, fr. ἔντομος, 'cut up, cut in pieces', used in pl. neut. (= ἔντομα, scil. ζῷα) in the sense of 'insects', lit. 'animals cut in'); so called by Aristotle, Historia animalium, 487ª 33 because their body is divided into segments; ἔντομος derives from ἐντέμνειν, to cut in', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'; see **tome.** Cp. L. *īnsecta*, 'insects' (fr. *īnsecāre*, 'to cut into'), which is a loan translation of Gk. ἔντομα (see *insect*).

entomology, n., the study of insects. — F. *entomologie*, which is compounded of **entomo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

entomophagous, adj., feeding on insects. — Compounded of **entomo-** and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of'. See **-phagous.**

entomophilous, adj., fertilized by insects. — Compounded of **entomo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'loved, beloved'. See **-philous.**

Entomostraca, n. pl., a subclass of crustaceans (*zool.*) — Compounded of **entomo-** and Gk. ὄστρακον, 'oyster shell'. See **entomo-** and **ostracon.**

entomotomy, n., dissection of insects. — Compounded of **entomo-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**
Derivative: *entomotom-ist*, n.

entophyte, n., a vegetable parasite living within the body of an animal or another plant (*bot.*) — Compounded of **ento-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**
Derivative: *entophyt-ic*, adj.

entotic, adj., pertaining to the interior of the ear. — Compounded of Gk. ἐντός, 'within', and ὠτικός, 'pertaining to the ear'. See **ento-** and **otic.**

entourage, n., 1) surroundings; 2) circle of followers. — F., fr. *entourer*, 'to surround', fr. 1st **en-** and *tour*, 'turn, circuit'. See **tour** and **-age** and cp. **tournure, détour.**

entozoa, n. pl., internal parasites, esp. intestinal worms. — ModL., compounded of **ento-** and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**
Derivatives: *entozo-al*, adj., *entozo-an*, adj. and n., *entozo-ic*, adj.

entr'acte, n., interval between two acts; interlude. — F., formed fr. *entre*, 'between', and *acte*, 'act'. See **entre-** and **act** and cp. **interact.**

entrails, n. pl., the internal organs; specif., the intestines. — ME. *entraille*, fr. OF. *entraille* (in F. only in pl.), fr. VL. *intrālia* (occurring in the *Reichenau Glosses*, dating from the end of the 8th cent.), which is formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. *interānea*, neut. pl. of *interāneus*, 'that which is within', fr. *inter*, 'between, among'. See **inter,** prep., and cp. **enteric, entero-.**

entrain, tr. and intr. v., to put or go aboard a train. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and the noun **train.**

entrain, tr. v., to draw on or along. — F. *entraîner*, fr. 1st **en-** and *traîner*, 'to draw'. See **train,** v.

entrammel, tr. v., to put into trammels. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **trammel.**

entrance, n., the act of entering. — OF., fr. *entrer*. See **enter** and **-ance.**

entrance, tr. v., to put into a trance. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **trance.**
Derivatives: *entrance-ment*, n., *entranc-ing*, adj., *entranc-ing-ly*, adv.

entrant, adj., entering; n., one who enters. — F. *entrant*, pres. part. of *entrer*, 'to enter'. See **enter** and **-ant.**

entrap, tr. v. — OF. *entraper*, 'to catch'. See 1st **en-** and **trap,** 'mechanical device for catching animals'. Derivative: *entrapp-er*, n.

entre-, combining form in French loan words, corresponding to English *enter-*. — Fr. F. *entre*, 'between, among', fr. L. *inter*, of s.m. See 1st **enter-.**

entreat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *entreten*, fr. OF. *entraiter*, 'to treat', fr. 1st **en-** and *traiter*, 'to treat'. See **treat.**
Derivatives: *entreat-ing*, adj., *entreat-ing-ly*, adv.

entreaty, n. — Formed fr. **entreat** on analogy of **treaty.**

entree, entrée, n., 1) entrance, right to enter; 2) a course of meal. — F. *entrée*. See **entry.**

entremets, n., side dish, extra dish. — F., fr. *entre mets*, 'between dishes'. See 1st **entre-** and **mess.**

entrench, intrench, tr. v. — Lit. 'to surround with entrenchments'; formed fr. 1st **en-** (resp. **in-,** 'in') and **trench.**
Derivatives: *entrench-er*, n., *entrench-ment*, n.

entrepôt, n., a warehouse. — F., fr. L. *interpositum*, 'that which is placed between', neut. pp. of *interpōnere*. See **inter-** and **position** and cp. **depot.**

entrepreneur, n., one who manages an undertaking. — F., fr. *entreprendre*, 'to undertake', fr. VL. **interprendere*. See **entreprise.**

entresol, n., a story between the ground floor and the first floor. — F., formed fr. 1st **entre-** and *sol*, 'ground, earth', fr. L. *solum*, 'the lowest part of a thing; the floor of a room', whence *solea*, 'sole of a sandal, sandal'. See **sole,** 'the under surface of the foot'.

entropy, n., measure of the waste thermal energy (*phys.*) — G. *Entropie*, formed on analogy of G. *Energie*, 'energy', fr. 2nd **en-** and τροπή, 'a turning, turn, change', first used in 1850 by the German physicist Rudolf Julius Emmanuel Clausius (1822-88). See **trope** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

entrust, intrust, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** (resp. **in-,** 'in') and **trust.**

entry, n. — F. *entrée*, prop. fem. pp. of *entrer*, 'to enter', fr. L. *intrāre*. Cp. It. *entrata* (fem. pp. of *entrare*), OProvenç. *intrada* (fem. pp. of *intrar*), Sp. *entrada* (fem. pp. of *entrar*) and see **enter.** Cp. also **entree.**

entwine, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **twine.**

entwist, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **twist.**

Entyloma, n., a genus of parasitic fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. 2nd **en-** and Gk. τύλωμα, 'callus', fr. τύλος, 'a swelling'. See **tyloma.**

enucleate, tr. v., 1) to remove the kernel from the husk; 2) to make clear; 3) (*surg.*) to remove (a tumor, etc.) from its sac. — L. *ēnucleātus*, pp. of *ēnucleāre*, 'to take out the kernel, clear from the husk, enucleate', fr. **e-** and *nucleus*, 'nut, kernel'. See **nucleus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *enucleat-ion*, n.

enucleate, adj., having no nucleus. — L. *ēnucleātus*, pp. of *ēnucleāre*. See **enucleate,** v.

enumerate, tr. v. — L. *ēnumerātus*, pp. of *ēnumerāre*, 'to reckon up, count over, enumerate', fr. **e-** and *numerāre*, 'to count, number', fr. *numerus*, 'number'. See **number** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *enumeration* (q.v.), *enumerat-ive*, adj., *enumerat-or*, n.

enumeration, n. — F. *énumération*, fr. L. *ēnumerātiōnem*, acc. of *ēnumerātiō*, 'a counting up', fr. *ēnumerātus*, pp. of *ēnumerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

enunciate, tr. v., 1) to announce; 2) to pronounce. — L. *ēnūntiātus*, pp. of *ēnūntiāre*, 'to divulge, disclose, report, say, declare', fr. **e-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to announce, declare'. See **enounce.**

enunciation, n. — L. *ēnūntiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'enunciation, declaration', fr. *ēnūntiātus*, pp. of *ēnūntiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **annunciation, denunciation, pronunciation.**

enuresis, n., incontinence of urine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐνουρεῖν, 'to make water in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and οὐρεῖν, 'to make water'. See **urine.**

envelop, tr. v. — ME. *envelupen*, fr. OF. *enveloper* (F. *envelopper*), which is prob. formed fr.

1st **en-** and a blend of ML. *faluppa*, 'straw, ball of corn', and L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **develop.**
Derivative: *envelop-ment*, n.

envelope, n. — F. *enveloppe*, back formation fr. *envelopper*. See prec. word.

envenom, tr. v., 1) to put poison on or in; 2) to embitter. — ME. *envenimen*, fr. OF. *envenimer*, fr. 1st **en-** and *venim*, 'venom'. See **venom.**

enviable, adj. — Formed fr. **envy** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *enviable-ness*, n., *enviabl-y*, adv.

envious, adj. — OF. *envieus*, fr. L. *invidiōsus*, 'full of envy, envious', fr. *invidia*, 'envy'. See **envy,** n., and **-ous** and cp. **invidious,** which is a doublet of *envious.*
Derivative: *envious-ly*, adv., *envious-ness*, n.

environ, tr. v., to surround. — F. *environner*, 'to surround', fr. *environ*, 'round about', fr. 1st **en-** and *viron*, 'a going round, circuit', fr. *virer*, 'to turn round'. See **veer.**

environment, n., surroundings. — Formed fr. **environ** with suff. **-ment;** introduced by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) to render G. *Umgebung.*
Derivative: *environment-al*, adj.

environs, n. pl., outskirts. — F., fr. *environ*, 'round about'. See **environ.**

envisage, tr. v., 1) to face; 2) to visualize. — F. *envisager*, 'to face, consider, contemplate', fr. 1st **en-** and *visage*, 'face' (see **visage**); prob. introduced into English by John Keats (1795-1821).

envoy, n., a postscript to a poem or to a prose composition. — OF. *envoy* (F. *envoi*), 'a sending', back formation fr. OF. *envoiier* (F. *envoyer*), 'to send', fr. VL. ***inviāre**, of s.m., lit. 'to put on the way', fr. **in-**, 'in' and L. *via*, 'way'. See **via** and cp. **voyage, invoice.**

envoy, n., a messenger. — F. *envoyé*, pp. of *envoyer*, 'to send'. See prec. word.

envy, n. — OF. (= F.) *envie*, fr. L. *invidia*, 'envy, jealousy', fr. *invidēre*, 'to look askance at, look maliciously at, cast an evil eye upon, to envy, grudge', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **envious.** For sense development cp. Avestic *nipashnaka-*, 'envious' (cogn. with L. *speciō*, 'I look at, behold'), OSlav. *zavidĕti*, 'to envy' (fr. *vidĕti*, 'to see') and Lith. *pa-vydĕti*, 'to envy' (rel. to *veizdĕti*, 'to see, to look at').

envy, tr. v. — F. *envier*, fr. VL. *invidiāre*, 'to envy', fr. L. *invidia.* See **envy,** n.

enwind, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **wind,** 'to turn' (q.v.)

enwomb, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **womb** (q.v.)

enwrap, tr. v. — Formed fr. 1st **en-** and **wrap** (q.v.)

enzootic, adj., prevailing in a certain area (said of diseases affecting animals) and corresponding to endemic diseases in man. — F. *enzootique*, fr. 2nd **en-** and Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-** and **-ic** and cp. **epizootic.**
Derivative: *enzootic,* n., an enzootic disease.

enzyme, n., a chemical ferment (*biochem.*) — G. *Enzym*, coined by the German physiologist Wilhelm Kühne (1837-1900) in 1878 fr. MGk. ἔνζῡμος, 'leavened', fr. Gk. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and ζύμη, 'leaven'. See **zymosis.**
Derivatives: *enzym-atic, enzym-ic,* adjs.

eo-, combining form meaning 'dawn'. — Gk. ἠω-, fr. ἠώς, 'dawn', which stands for ***āusōs** and is cogn. with OE. *ēast*, 'in the east'. See **east** and cp. words there referred to.

eoan, adj., pertaining to the dawn. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *ĕōus*, fr. Gk. ἠῷος, 'of the dawn, pertaining to the dawn', fr. ἠώς. See **eo-** and **-an.**

Eoanthropus, n., a prehistoric type of man, the Piltdown man (*anthropol.*) — ModL., lit. 'man of the dawn', compounded of **eo-** and Gk. ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **anthropo-.**

Eocene, adj., pertaining to the earliest division of the Tertiary period (*geol.*) — Compounded of **eo-** and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See **kainite.**
Derivative: *Eocene,* n., the Eocene period.

Eohippus, n., the progenitor of the horse (*paleontol.*) — ModL., lit. 'horse of the dawn (period)'; compounded of **eo-** and Gk. ἵππος, 'horse'. See **hippo-.**

eolith, n., a rude stone implement. — See next word.

eolithic, adj., pertaining to the age preceding the paleolithic Age (*geol.*) — Compounded of **eo-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-.**

Eomecon, n., a genus of Chinese plants of the poppy family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **eo-** and Gk. μήκων, 'poppy'. See **meconium.**

eon, n. — A variant of **aeon.**

Eos, n., the goddess of dawn in Greek mythology; identified with the Roman Aurora. — L. *Ēōs*, also *Eōs*, fr. Gk. Ἠώς, lit. 'dawn'. See **eo-.**

eosin, eosine, n., a rose-colored dye (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in, -ine** fr. Gk. ἠώς, 'dawn'. See **eo-.**

-eous, adjectival suff. meaning 'of the nature of'. — L. *-eus* as in *ligneus*, 'of wood, wooden' (fr. *lignum*, 'wood', see *ligneous*). Cp. **-ous.**

ep-, form of **epi-** before a vowel.

epact, n., the excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months (*chronol.*) — F. *épacte*, fr. Late L. *epacta*, 'an intercalary day', fr. Gk. ἐπακταί (scil. ἡμέραι), 'intercalary days', fem. pl. of ἐπακτός, 'added, intercalated', verbal adj. of ἐπάγειν, 'to bring forward, add, intercalate', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to drive, set in motion, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

eparch, n., 1) governor of an eparchy; 2) bishop of an eparchy. — Gk. ἔπαρχος, 'commandor, governor', fr. ἐπί (see **epi**) and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-arch.**

eparchy, n., subdivision of a province in modern Greece. — Gk. ἐπαρχία, 'office of an eparch, province', fr. ἔπαρχος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. **-(ι)ᾱ**).

epaulement, n., breastwork serving as protection from flanking fire (*fort.*) — F. *épaulement*, 'shoulder piece, breastwork', fr. *épauler*, 'to support with the shoulder, to make an epaulement', fr. *épaule*, 'shoulder'. See next word and **-ment.**

epaulet, also **epaulette,** n., a shoulder ornament. — F. *épaulette*, dimin. of *épaule*, 'shoulder', fr. OF. *espalle, espalde*, fr. L. *spatula, spathula*, 'a broad piece' (later 'shoulder'), dimin. of *spatha*, 'a broad wooden instrument, a broad, two-edged sword', fr. Gk. σπάθη, 'a broad flat sword'. See **spade** and cp. **épaulière, épée, espalier, pauldron, pawl,** 'bar'. For the ending see the suffixes **-et, -ette.**

épaulière, n., shoulder piece worn on uniforms. — F., 'shoulder strap; shoulder plate (armor)', fr. *épaule*, 'shoulder', fr. OF. *espauliere.* See prec. word.

épée, n., sword. — F., fr. L. *spatha.* See **epaulet.**

epeiric, adj., covering continents or parts of them — said of seas (*geol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἤπειρος, 'mainland', which stands for *****ἄπερ-ος (cp. Dor. ἄπειρος, Aeol. ἄπερρος, of s.m.), and is cogn. with OE. *ōfer*, OFris. *ōver*, Du. *oever*, MHG. *uover*, G. *Ufer*, 'shore'.

ependyma, n., the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπένδυμα, 'upper garment', fr. ἐπενδύειν, 'to put on over', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἐνδύειν, 'to put on (clothes)' (whence ἔνδυμα, 'garment'); see **endysis.** Considering the fact that this membrane consists of a single layer (= 'garment'), *endyma* would be a more befitting name than *ependyma*, since this latter lit. denotes a garment worn *over another* garment.
Derivative: *ependym-al*, adj.

ependymitis, n., inflammation of the ependyma (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

ependymoma, n., diseased condition of the ependyma (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **ependyma** with suff. **-oma.**

epenthesis, n., insertion of a letter or a syllable in a word (*gramm.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπένθεσις, 'insertion', fr. ἐπεντιθέναι, 'to insert', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἐντιθέναι, 'to put in', fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **theme** and cp. **thesis** and words there referred to.

epenthetic, adj., of the nature of, or pertaining to, epenthesis. — Gk. ἐπενθετικός, fr. ἐπεντιθέναι, 'to insert'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

epergne, n., an ornamental centerpiece. — F. *épargne*, 'a saving', fr. *épargner*, 'to save', fr. OF. *espargnier*, a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OS. *sparon*, OHG. *sparōn, sparēn*, 'to save, spare', and see **spare.** OProvenç. *esparnhar* and It. *risparmiare*, 'to save', are also Teut. loan words.

epexegesis, n., an added explanation. — Gk. ἐπεξήγησις, 'a detailed account, explanation', fr. ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, 'to recount in detail', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἐξηγεῖσθαι, 'to explain'. See **exegesis.**

epexegetic, epexegetical, adj., explanatory. — See prec. word and **exegetic, exegetical.**

eph-, form of **epi-** before an aspirated vowel.

ephah, epha, n., a Hebrew grain measure. — Heb. *ēphâh*, prob. fr. Egypt. *'pt* (whence Coptic *uoipe, oipe*, LXX Greek οἰφεί, οἰφί).

ephebe, n., an ephebus. — See **ephebus.**

ephebic, adj., pertaining to the ephebi. — Gk. ἐφηβικός, fr. ἔφηβος. See next word and **-ic.**

ephebus, n., a citizen between 18 and 20 years (*Greek hist.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἔφηβος, 'a youth', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἥβη, 'youth, early manhood'. See **Hebe.**

Ephedra, n., a genus of desert shrubs of the joint-fir family (*bot.*) — L. *ephedra*, 'horsetail', fr. Gk. ἐφέδρᾱ, prop. fem. of ἔφεδρος, 'sitting upon', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat'. See **-hedron.**

ephelis, n., a freckle. — Gk. ἔφηλις (in the pl. ἐφήλιδες), 'freckle', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-** and cp. words there referred to.

Ephemera, n., the genus of the *Ephemerida* (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφήμερον, 'dayfly', prop. neut. of ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day, short-lived', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἡμέρᾱ, 'day'. See **hemero-.**

ephemeral, adj., living only for a day; short-lived, fleeting. — Lit. meaning 'of one day'; formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἐφήμερος. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *ephemeral-ity*, n., *ephemeral-ly*, adj., *ephemeral-ness*, n.

ephemerid, n., any of the Ephemeridae. — See next word.

Ephemeridae, n. pl., an order of insects, the May fly (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. ἐφήμερον, 'dayfly'. See **Ephemera.**

ephemeris, n., 1) a diary (*obsol.*); 2) an astronomical calendar. — Gk. ἐφημερίς, 'diary; calendar', fr. ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day'. See **Ephemera.**

ephemeron, n., 1) an ephemerid; 2) anything transitory. — Gk. ἐφήμερον, neut. of ἐφήμερος, 'lasting but a day'. See **Ephemera.**

ephetae, n. pl., a court of 51 members, which tried cases of homicide in ancient Athens. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφέται, pl. of ἐφέτης, from the stem of ἐφιέναι, 'to send to, send against, impose upon', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἰέναι, 'to send, throw', which stands for *****yi-ye-nai and is cogn. with L. *jacĕre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

Ephialtes, n., a giant slain by Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐφιάλτης, of uncertain origin. The explanation of the ancients that the name derives from the verb ἐφάλλεσθαι, 'to leap upon', is prob. folk etymology. See Frisk, GEW., pp. 508-509.

ephialtes, n., a nightmare. — Orig. (*cap.*) denot-

ing a demon supposed to cause nightmares, and identical with prec. word.

ephippium, n., the pituitary fossa (*anat.*) — L. 'saddle cloth, caparison', fr. Gk. ἐφίππιον, prop. neut. of the adj. ἐφίππιος, 'for putting on a horse', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἵππος, 'horse' (see **hippo-**); so called from its shape.

ephod, n., a Jewish priestly garment. — Heb. *ēphṓdh*, whence *āphádh*, 'he girded on the ephod'. Cp. Akkad. *ēpattum*, pl. *ēpadātum*, 'garment'.

ephor, n., one of a body of magistrates in various ancient Dorian states, esp. in Sparta, where a body of five ephors was annually chosen. — L. *ephorus*, fr. Gk. ἔφορος, 'overseer, guardian', the same as ἐπίουρος, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and οὖρος, 'watcher, guard', prop. 'seer, overseer', which is rel. to ὁράᾱν, 'to see', and cogn. with OE. *wær*, 'aware, cautious'. See **ware,** 'alert'.
Derivatives: *ephor-al*, adj., *ephor-al-ty*, n., *ephor-ate*, n., *ephor-ic*, adj.

ephphatha, interj., lit. 'be opened' (see Mark 7:34). — Gk. ἐφφαθά, corrupt transliteration of Aram. *ethpattáḥ*, 'be opened!', imper. *Ethpa'al* of *pᵉtaḥ*, 'he opened', which is rel. to Heb. *pāthāḥ*, Arab. *fátaḥa*, 'he opened', Akkad. *pitū*, *patū*, 'to open'.

Ephraim, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*: a) the younger son of Joseph; b) the tribe descended from him, whence c) the Kingdom of Israel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ἐφραΐμ, fr. Heb. *Ephráyim*, a derivative of *pārāʰ*, 'was fruitful', which is rel. to Heb. and Aram. *pᵉrī*, Aram.-Syr. *pērā*, 'fruit'. See Gen. 41:52 and cp. Hos. 13:25.

Ephydra, n., a genus of brine flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐφύδρᾱ, fem. of ἔφυδρος, 'living on the water', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **hydro-.**

epi-, before a vowel **ep-,** before an aspirate **eph-,** pref. meaning 'on, beside, among, above, anterior'. In chemistry this pref. denotes *relation of some kind to a specified compound.* — Gk. ἐπι-, ἐπ-, ἐφ-, fr. ἐπί, 'on, upon; up to, over, after; at; beyond, besides', cogn. with OI. *ápi*, 'also, besides', Avestic *aipi*, 'also; to, toward', Toch. *-pi*, Arm. *ev*, 'also, and', and in gradational relationship to Gk. ὀπι- in ὄπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὄπισθε(ν), 'after, behind', L. *ob*, 'toward, against, in the way of; about; before; on account of; instead of'. Cp. **ob-** and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **bias, bishop.** For Teut. cognates see **even,** 'evening'.

epiblast, n., the outer layer of the embryo (*biol.*) — Compounded of **epi-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**
Derivative: *epiblast-ic*, adj.

epic, adj. — L. *epicus*, fr. Gk. ἐπικός, 'epic', fr. ἔπος, 'word, song', in pl., 'epic poetry'. See **epos** and **-ic** and cp. **epopee.**
Derivatives: *epic*, n., *epic-al*, adj., *epic-al-ly*, adv.

epicardium, n., the visceral layer of the pericardium (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. **epi-** and Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardio-** and cp. **endocardium, pericardium.**

Epicarides, n. pl., a group of small crustaceans parasitic on shrimp (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'those (living) on shrimps', fr. **epi-** and Gk. κᾱρίς, gen. κᾱρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn'. See **Caridea.**

epicarp, n., the outermost layer of a pericarp (*bot.*) — See **epi-** and **carpel** and cp. **endocarp, pericarp.**

epicedium, n., a funeral hymn, dirge. — L. *epicēdium*, fr. Gk. ἐπικήδειον, 'a dirge, elegy', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐπικήδειος, 'funeral', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and κῆδος, 'sorrow', which is rel. to Dor. κᾶδος, of s.m., and cogn. with Goth. *hatis*, OE. *hete*, 'hatred'. See **hate** and cp. **acedia.**

epicene, adj., of common gender (*gramm.*) — L. *epicoenus*, fr. Gk. ἐπίκοινος, 'common, promiscuous', fr. ἐπι (see **epi-**) and κοινός, 'common'. See **coeno-.**

epicenter, epicentre, n., the area of the earth's surface immediately above the center of an earthquake (*seismol.*) — Gk. ἐπίκεντρος, 'on the center', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and κέντρον, 'center'. See **center.**

epicentrum, n., an epicenter. — ModL. See prec. word.

epichorial, adj., pertaining, or restricted, to a country or a district. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἐπιχώριος, 'in, or of, the country', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and χώρᾱ, 'country'. See **enchorial.**

epicondyle, n., a surface or process above a condyle (*anat.*) — Orig. used to denote 'the *lateral* epicondyle of the humerus'. The name is erroneous. It was coined by the French anatomist and surgeon François Chaussier (1746-1828) fr. **epi-** and **condyle.** The correct form should have been *paracondyle* (in accordance with the meaning of Gk. παρά, 'beside', in contradistinction to ἐπί, which means 'on, upon'). See Joseph Hyrtl, *Onomatologia anatomica*, pp. 200-201. A similar erroneous anatomical term (also coined by Chaussier) is *epitrochlea* (q.v.)

Epicrates, n., a genus of nonpoisonous boas (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπικρατής, 'having mastery, superior', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and κράτος, 'strength, power'. See **-cracy.**

epicure, n., one given up to sensual enjoyment. — L. *Epicūrus*, fr. Gk. Ἐπίκουρος, Greek philosopher said to have regarded sensual enjoyment as the highest good.

Epicurean, adj., pertaining to Epicurus; n., a follower of Epicurus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Epicūrēus*, fr. Gk. Ἐπικούρειος, 'pertaining to Epicurus', fr. Ἐπίκουρος. See prec. word.

Epicureanism, n., 1) the doctrine of Epicurus; 2) epicurism. — See **epicure** and **-ism.**

epicurism, n., addiction to sensual enjoyment. — See **epicure** and **-ism.**

epicycle, n., a circle whose center moves along the circumference of another and larger circle.

— Late L. *epicyclus*, fr. Gk. ἐπίκυκλος, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle.**
Derivative: *epicycl-ic*, adj.

epicycloid, n., the curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls upon the outside of the circumference of another circle. — Compounded of **epicycle** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *epicycloid-al*, adj.

epideictic, adj., serving to display or exhibit. — Gk. ἐπιδεικτικός, 'for displaying', fr. ἐπιδεικνύναι, 'to show off, display', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and δεικνύναι, 'to show'. See **deictic** and cp. **apodictic.**

epidemic, epidemical, adj., prevalent among many people in a community at the same time. — F. *épidémique*, fr. *épidémie*, 'epidemic (n.)', fr. ML. *epidēmia*, fr. Gk. ἐπιδημίᾱ [for ἐπιδημίᾱ (νόσος), '(disease) prevalent among the people'], fem. of ἐπιδήμιος, 'among the people', fr. ἐπίδημος, 'at home, current, prevalent', fr. ἐπί, 'among' (see **epi-**), and δῆμος, 'people'. See **demos** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al,** and cp. **endemic.**
Derivatives: *epidemic*, n., *epidemic-al-ly*, adv., *epidemic-al-ness*, n., *epidemic-ity*, n.

epidemiology, n., the study of epidemics. — Compounded of Gk. ἐπιδήμιος, 'prevalent among the people', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **epidemic** and **-logy** and cp. **endemiology.**
Derivatives: *epidemiolog-ic-al*, adj., *epidemiolog-ist*, n.

epidemy, n., an epidemic (*rare*). — F. *épidémie*, fr. ML. *epidēmia*. See **epidemic.**

Epidendrum, also **Epidendron,** n., a genus of American orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **epi-** and Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See **dendro-.**

epidermal, epidermic, adj., pertaining to the skin. — See **epidermis** and **-al,** resp. **-ic.**

epidermis, n., the outer skin (*anat.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπιδερμίς, 'the outer skin', lit. (that which is) on the skin', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and δέρμα, 'skin' (see **derma**); first used by the English philosopher Francis Bacon (1561-1626).

epididym-, form of **epididymo-** before a vowel.

epididymis, n., mass at the back of the testicle (*anat.*) — ModL., lit. 'that which is on the testicle', fr. Gk. ἐπιδιδυμίς, a name prob. coined by the Greek anatomist Herophilus (about 300 B.C.E.) fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and δίδυμος, 'testicle', prop. an adjective meaning 'double, twofold, twin'. See **didymium.**
Derivative: *epididym-al*, adj.

epididymectomy, n., removal of the epididymis. — Compounded of the prec. word and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

epididymitis, n., inflammation of the epididymis (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **epididymis** with suff. **-itis.**

epididymo-, before a vowel **epididym-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the epididymis.' — See **epididymis.**

epidote, n., a complex silicate of calcium, aluminum and iron, of a yellowish-green color (*mineral.*) — F. *épidote*, a name coined by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822), from the stem of Gk. ἐπιδιδόναι, 'to give besides, increase', fr. ἐπί, 'besides' (see **epi-**) and διδόναι, 'to give' (verbal adj. δοτός, 'given', see **antidote**); so called by him because two of the sides of the parallelogram serving asthe base of this mineral are much longer than the other two sides. Derivative: *epidot-ic*, adj.

Epigaea, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'growing on the ground', fr. **epi-** and Gk. γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. See **Gaea.**

epigastric, adj., on or above the stomach (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐπιγάστριος, 'above the belly', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and γαστήρ, 'belly'. See **gastro-** and cp. **hypogastric, mesogastric.**

epigastrium, n., the epigastric region of the body (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπιγάστριον, 'that which is above the belly', prop. neut. of ἐπιγάστριος, 'above the belly', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. **hypogastrium, mesogastrium.**

epigene, adj., 1) growing on the surface of the earth (*geol.*); 2) foreign (said of crystals). — F. *épigène*, fr. Gk. ἐπιγενής, 'growing on or after'. See **epi-** and **-gene.**

epigenesis, n., the theory that each germ or embryo is an entirely new creation (*biol.*) — Formed fr. **epi-** and **genesis.**

epigeous, adj., 1) growing on or near the ground; borne above ground after germination (said of cotyledons). — Gk. ἐπίγειος, 'on or of the earth', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**), and γῆ, 'earth'. See **Gaea.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

epiglottic, adj., pertaining to the epiglottis. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐπιγλωττίς. See next word.

epiglottis, n., the triangular cartilage at the base of the tongue, which closes the opening of the windpipe during swallowing (*anat.*) — Gk. ἐπιγλωττίς, 'valve which covers the larynx, epiglottis', lit. '(that which is) upon the tongue', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**), and γλῶττα, 'tongue'. See **glottis.**

epigone, n., 1) one of the succeeding generation; esp. applied to the sons of the 'Seven against Thebes' in Greek mythology; whence 2) an inferior imitator of a great man. — L. *Epigonī*, 'the son of the Seven who went against Thebes', fr. Gk. Ἐπίγονοι, lit. 'born after', pl. of ἐπίγονος, fr. ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, 'to be born after', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born'. See **genus.**

epigram, n., a terse, witty statement in prose or verse. — F. *épigramme*, fr. L. *epigramma*, fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, gen. -γράμματος, 'inscription; epigram', lit. 'something written on', fr. ἐπιγράφειν, 'to write upon', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and γράφειν, 'to write'. See **gramme** and cp. **epigraph.**

epigrammatic, adj. — Late L. *epigrammāticus,* fr. L. *epigramma,* gen. *-grammatis,* 'epigram'. See prec. word and **-atic.**
Derivatives: *epigrammatic-al,* adj., *epigrammatic-al-ly,* adv.

epigrammatism, n., the use of epigrams. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, gen. -γράμματος. See **epigram.**

epigrammatist, n., a maker of epigrams. — Late L. *epigrammatista,* fr. Gk. ἐπιγραμματιστής, 'writer of epigrams, epigrammatist', fr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, 'to write epigrams', fr. ἐπίγραμμα. See **epigram** and **-ist** and cp. next word.

epigrammatize, tr. v., to express in an epigrammatic form; intr. v., to write epigrams. — Gk. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, 'to write epigrams', fr. ἐπίγραμμα. See **epigram** and **-ize.**

epigraph, n., an inscription. — Gk. ἐπιγραφή, 'inscription', fr. ἐπιγράφειν. See **epigram.**
Derivatives: *epigraph,* tr. v., *epigraph-er,* n., *epigraph-ic, epigraph-ic-al,* adjs., *epigraph-ic-al-ly,* adv., *epigraph-ist,* n., *epigraph-y,* n.

epilepsy, n., a chronic nervous disease characterized by convulsions. — OF. *epilepsie* (F. *épilepsie*), fr. Late L. *epilēpsia,* fr. Gk. ἐπιληψίᾱ, 'liability to seizure, epilepsy', rel. to ἐπιλαμβάνειν, 'to lay hold of, seize, attack', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and the future stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See **lemma** and cp. words there referred to.

epileptic, adj. 1) pertaining to epilepsy; 2) affected with epilepsy. — F. *épileptique,* fr. Late L. *epilēpticus,* fr. Gk. ἐπιληπτικός, 'subject to epilepsy, epileptic', fr. ἐπίληπτος, 'suffering from epilepsy', verbal adj. of ἐπιλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and **-ic.** Derivative: *epileptic,* n.

epilogist, n., writer or speaker of an epilogue. — See next word and **-ist.**

epilogue, epilog, n., speech at the end of a play. — F. *épilogue,* fr. L. *epilogus,* fr. Gk. ἐπίλογος, 'peroration; concluding part of a play', lit. 'a saying in addition', fr. ἐπιλέγειν, 'to say in addition', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and λέγειν, 'to say, speak'. See **lecture** and cp. **logos.**
Derivative: *epilogue,* tr. v.

Epimedium, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *epimēdion,* fr. Gk. ἐπιμήδιον, name of a plant, possibly 'barrenwort', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and μήδιον, name of a plant (Campanula); so called because of its resemblance to the plant μήδιον.

Epimetheus, n., the brother of Prometheus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Επιμηθεύς, lit. 'afterthinker', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and *μῆθος, corresponding to Dor. *μᾶθος, 'care', fr. I.-E. **mādh-,* a var. of **men-dh,* enlargement of base **men-,* 'to think'. See **mathematical** and cp. **Prometheus.**

epinasty, adj., increased growth of the upper surface of an organ, causing that organ or part of it to bend downward (*plant physiol.*) — G. *Epinastie,* formed fr. **epi-** and Gk. ναστός, 'pressed close, compact', verbal adj. of νάσσειν, 'to press close', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *epinast-ic,* adj.

epinicion, n., an ode in honor of a victor. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπινίκιον, 'song of victory' (short for ᾄσμα ἐπινίκιον), neut. of ἐπινίκιος, 'of victory', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and νίκη, 'victory'. See **Nicholas.**

epiotic, adj., pertaining to the upper ear. — Formed fr. **epi-** and Gk. ὠτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, the ear'. See **otic.**

epipastic, adj., having the qualities of, or serving as, a dusting powder (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐπίπαστος, 'sprinkled over', verbal adj. of ἐπιπάσσειν, 'to sprinkle over', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and πάσσειν, 'to besprinkle', which is of uncertain origin.

Epiphany, n., a festival held January 6, commemorating the first manifestation of Jesus to the Gentiles (*eccles.*) — OF. *epiphanie,* fr. Late L. *epiphania,* neut. pl., fr. Late Gk. ἐπιφάνια, prop. neut. pl. of the adj. ἐπιφάνιος, 'appearing, manifest', used as a noun, fr. ἐπιφανής, of s.m., fr. ἐπιφαίνειν, 'to show forth, display, make manifest', which is formed fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and φαίνειν, 'to bring to light, show'. See **phantasm** and cp. **theophany, tiffany.**

epiphany, n., manifestation of a divine being. — Gk. ἐπιφάνεια (neut. pl.), 'coming into light, appearance, manifestation', fr. ἐπιφανής. See prec. word.

Epiphegus, n., a genus of parasitic herbs of the broomrape family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. '(that which grows) on the oak', fr. **epi-** and Gk. φηγός, Dor. φᾱγός, 'oak'. See **beech** and cp. the first element in **Phegopteris.**

epiphora, n., an overflow of tears (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἐπιφορά, 'persistent flow of tears', lit. 'a bringing upon', fr. ἐπιφέρειν, 'to bring upon', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phore.**

epiphysis, n., process on a bone (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπίφυσις, 'outgrowth, excrescence; epiphysis', fr. ἐπιφύεσθαι, 'to grow on', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and φύεσθαι, 'to grow', pass. of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and cp. **apophysis, diaphysis.**

epiphyte, n., any non-parasitic plant growing on another plant (*bot.*) — Lit. 'growing on a plant', fr. **epi-** and **-phyte.** Cp. prec. word.

epiphytic, adj., of the nature of an epiphyte (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-ic.**

epiploitis, n., inflammation of the epiploon (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. next word with suff. **-itis.**

epiploon, n., the great omentum (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπίπλοον, 'omentum', which stands for *ἐπί-πλοϝον. For the prefix see **epi-.** Gk. -πλοϝον in *ἐπί-πλοϝον derives fr. I.-E. base **pel-,* 'skin', whence also Gk. πέλμα, 'sole of foot or shoe', L. *pellis,* 'hide, skin', OE. *filmen,* 'membrane'. See **fell,** 'hide', and cp. words there referred to. The explanation of Galen and Oribasius that ἐπίπλοον derives fr. ἐπιπλεῖν, 'to swim or sail against' (quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, *Onomatologia Anatomica,* p. 204), and that the omentum is so called because it seems 'to swim over the intestines', is folk etymology.

episcopacy, n., church government by bishops. — Formed with suff. **-acy** fr. Eccles. L. *episcopus.* See next word.

episcopal, adj., pertaining to, or governed by, bishops. — Eccles. L. *episcopālis,* 'episcopal', fr. L. *episcopus,* 'an overseer', in Eccles. L., 'bishop'. See **bishop.**
Derivative: *episcopal-ly,* adv.

episcopalian, adj., pertaining to bishops or to episcopacy. — See prec. word and **-ian.**
Derivative: *episcopalian-ism,* n.

episcopalism, n., the doctrine that authority resides in a body of bishops and not in any individual. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Eccles. L. *episcopālis.* See **episcopal.**

episcopate, n., 1) the office or dignity of a bishop; 2) the whole body of bishops. — Eccles. L. *episcopātus,* 'dignity of a bishop', fr. *episcopus,* 'bishop'. See **episcopal** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

episio-, combining form denoting 'relation to the vulva'. — Fr. Gk. ἐπίσιον, ἐπίσειον, 'public region', which is of unknown origin.

episiotomy, n., the cutting of the tissues of the pudenda (*obstetrics*). — Coined by Braun in 1857 fr. **episio-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

episode, n. — Gk. ἐπεισόδιον, 'addition, episode', prop. neut. of the adjective ἐπεισόδιος, 'coming in besides, adventitious', fr. ἐπί, 'at, on, in addition to' (see **epi-**), εἰς, ἐς (for *ἔνς, 'into', rel. to ἐν, 'in'; see 2nd **en-**) and ὁδός, 'way' (see **odograph).**
Derivatives: *episod-ic, episod-ic-al,* adjs., *episod-ic-al-ly,* adv.

epispastic, adj., causing blistering of the skin (*med.*) — Gk. ἐπισπαστικός, 'drawing in', fr. ἐπίσπαστος, 'drawn in', verbal adj. of ἐπισπᾶν, 'to draw in', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and σπᾶν, 'to draw'. See **spasm** and cp. **spastic.**
Derivative: *epispastic,* n., an epispastic agent.

epistaxis, n., bleeding of the nose (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'dropping', fr. Gk. ἐπιστάζειν, 'to let fall in drops upon', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and στάζειν, 'to drop'. See **stacte.**

epistemic, adj., pertaining to knowledge. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge, understanding', fr. ἐπίσταμαι, 'I understand, know', lit. 'I stand upon', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἵσταμαι, 'I stand'. See **state.** For sense development cp. E. *understand.*

epistemology, n., the theory of knowledge. — Coined by the Scottis hphilosopher James Frederick Ferrier (1808-64) in his *Institutes of Metaphysics* (1854), fr. Gk. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge, understanding', and **-λογίᾱ,** fr. **-λόγος,** 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **epistemic** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *epistemolog-ic-al,* adj., *epistemolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *epistemolog-ist,* n.

episternum, n., the interclavicle (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. '(bone) upon the chest', formed fr. **epi-** and **sternum.**

epistle, n., letter. — OF. *epistle, epistre* (F. *épître*), fr. L. *epistola,* fr. Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'a letter', lit. 'something sent, message', fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, 'to send to; to order, command', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see **epi-**), and στέλλειν, 'to set in order, arrange, equip, make ready, send out'. See **stall** and cp. **stele.** For the sense development of Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'something sent, letter', cp. Akkad. *shipru, shipir,* 'message, letter, document', fr. *shapāru,* 'to send'.

epistler, n., epistoler. — Formed fr. **epistle** with agential suff. **-er.**

epistolary, adj., pertaining to epistles. — F. *epistolaire,* fr. L. *epistolāris,* 'epistolary', fr. *epistola.* See **epistle** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

epistoler, n., the priest who reads the Epistle at the Eucharistic service (*eccles.*) — F. *épistolier,* fr. L. *epistolāris,* 'one celebrated for his letters', fr. *epistola,* 'letter'. See **epistle** and agential suff. **-er.**

epistrophe, n., repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses or sentences (*rhet.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπιστροφή, 'a turning about', fr. ἐπιστρέφειν, 'to turn about', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see **epi-**), and στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe** and cp. **apostrophe** and words there referred to.

epistropheus, n., name of the second vertebra (*anat.*) — Gk. ἐπιστροφεύς, 'that which causes to turn', fr. ἐπιστρέφειν, 'to cause to turn, to turn about'. See **epistrophe.** The name is inexact, because it is *the first cervical vertebra* that turns *about* the alveolar process of *the second vertebra,* and indeed, originally *epistropheus* was the name of the *first* vertebra. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 59-61.
Derivative: *epistrophe-al,* adj.

epistyle, n., an architrave (*archit.*) — L. *epistȳlium,* fr. Gk. ἐπιστύλιον, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See **style,** 'gnomon', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Epistylis, n., a genus of protozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **epi-** and Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See prec. word.

epitaph, n., inscription of a tomb. — L. *epitaphium,* fr. Gk. ἐπιτάφιον, 'a funeral oration', prop. neut. of the adj. ἐπιτάφιος, 'over a tomb', used as a noun, fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and τάφος, 'tomb'. See **cenotaph.**
Derivatives: *epitaph,* tr. and intr. v., *epitaph-er,* n., *epitaph-ic,* adj., *epitaph-ist,* n.

epitasis, n., that part of the play in which the main action is developed, leading to the catastrophe. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐπίτασις, 'a stretching upon or over', fr. ἐπιτείνειν, 'to stretch upon or over', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and τείνειν, 'to

stretch'. See **tasimeter** and cp. **ectasis** and words there referred to.

epithalamium, n., a bridal song. — L., fr. Gk· ἐπιθαλάμιον, 'a bridal song', fr. ἐπί, 'at' (see **epi-**), and θάλαμος, 'bridal chamber'. See **thalamus.**
Derivatives: *epithalami-al, epithalam-ic,* adjs.

epithelio-, before a vowel **epitheli-,** combining form, meaning 'pertaining to the epithelium'. — See next word.

epithelium, n., cellular tissue forming the outer layer of the mucous membrane in animals (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by the Dutch anatomist Fredrik Ruysch (1638-1731). The word lit. means 'that which is above the nipple', fr. **epi-** and Gk. θηλή, 'nipple'. See **thely-** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *epitheli-al,* adj., *epithel-ize,* tr. v., *epithel-iz-ation,* n., *epithel-oid,* adj.

epithet, n., a descriptive name for a person or thing. — L. *epitheton,* fr. Gk. ἐπίθετον, 'something added', neut. verbal adj. of ἐπιτιθέναι, 'to add something to', fr. ἐπί, 'on, to' (see **epi-**), and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **theme** and cp. words there referred to.

epithetic, epithetical, adj., 1) pertaining to an epithet; 2) full of epithets. — Gk. ἐπιθετικός, 'added', fr. ἐπίθετος, verbal adj. of ἐπιτιθέναι. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *epithetic-al-ly,* adv.

epitomator, n., an epitomist. — ML., fr. L. *epitomātus,* pp. of *epitomāre,* 'to abridge, epitomize', fr. *epitomē.* See next word and **-ator.**
Derivative: *epitomator-y,* adj.

epitome, n., a summary. — L. *epitomē,* 'abridgment', fr. Gk. ἐπιτομή, 'abridgment', lit. 'a cutting into', fr. ἐπιτέμνειν, 'to make incisions into, cut into, cut short, abridge', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome.**
Derivatives: *epitom-ist,* n., *epitom-ize,* tr. v.

epitrite, n., a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short (*pros.*) — L. *epitritos,* fr. Gk. ἐπίτριτος, 'containing an integer and one third; in the ratio of four to three ($1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = 4:3$)'; formed fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and τρίτος, 'third'. See **trito-.**

epitrochlea, n., the medial condyle of the humerus (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. F. *épitrochlée,* a name formed erroneously by the French anatomist and surgeon François Chaussier (1746-1828), fr. **epi-** and **trochlea.** In this name the meaning of Gk. ἐπί, 'on', is confused with that of παρά, 'beside'. The same confusion of the meanings of Gk. ἐπί and παρά led to Chaussier's coining the word *epicondyle* (q.v.)
Derivative: *epitrochle-ar,* adj.

epizeuxis, n., repetition of a word or words for the sake of emphasis (*rhet.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐπίζευξις, lit. 'a joining or fastening together', fr. ἐπιζευγνύναι, 'to join to', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ζευγνύναι, 'to joke, join'. See **zygo-** and cp. **zeuxite.**

epizoon, n., an external parasite (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **epi-** and ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

epizootic, adj., 1) parasitic on other animals; 2) (of diseases) prevalent temporarily among animals (corresponding to *epidemic* diseases in man). — See prec. word and cp. **enzootic.**

epoch, n. — Late L. *epocha,* fr. Gk. ἐποχή, 'check, cessation, stoppage, pause; epoch of a star; fixed point in time, epoch', fr. ἐπέχειν, 'to keep back, withhold, stop, pause', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and ἔχειν, 'to hold, have, possess'. See **hectic** and cp. **apocha.**
Derivatives: *epoch-al,* adj., *epoch-al-ly,* adv., *epoch-ism,* n.

epode, n., a kind of lyric poem. — L. *epodos,* fr. Gk. ἐπῳδός, 'part of an ode sung after the strophe and antistrophe; burden, refrain', prop. the adjective ἐπῳδός, 'singing to or over', used as a noun, which is rel. to ἐπᾴδειν, 'to sing to', a word formed fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (**epi-**), and ᾄδειν, 'to sing'. See **ode** and cp. words there referred to.

eponym, n., a real or mythical person from whom a family, tribe or nation derives its name. — Gk. ἐπώνυμος. See next word.

eponymous, adj., giving name to a family, tribe or nation. — Gk. ἐπώνυμος, 'given as a name, giving one's name to (a thing or person)', fr. ἐπί, 'upon, to' (see **epi-**) and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

epopee, n., an epic poem. — F. *épopée,* fr. Gk. ἐποποίια, 'an epic poem; epic poetry', fr. ἐποποιός, 'an epic poet', which is compounded of ἔπος, 'word; poetry', and ποιεῖν, 'to make, produce, create'. See **epos** and **poet.**

epoöphoron, n., parovarium (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **ep-,** Gk. ᾠόν, 'egg', and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **oö-** and **-phore** and cp. *parovarium.*

epopt, n., one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries; one initiated into any secret system. — Gk. ἐπόπτης, 'seer, beholder', formed fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and the stem ὀπ-, 'to see', whence also ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See **optic** and cp. words there referred to.

epos, n., a primitive epic poem. — L., fr. Gk. ἔπος, 'word, speech, tale, song, heroic poetry', rel. to Cypr. Gk. Ϝέπος, of s.m., Gk. ὄψ (for *Ϝόψ), 'voice', ὄσσα (for *Ϝόκια), 'voice, tale', ἐν-οπή, 'crying, shouting, voice', εἶπον (for *ἔϜειπον, fr. *ἐ-Ϝε-υπ-ον), 'I spoke', and cogn. with L. *vōx,* gen. *vōcis,* 'voice'. See **voice** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **epyllion** and the second element in **cacoepy, orthoepy.**

épris (fem. **éprise**), adj., enamored. — F., pp. of *éprendre,* fr. OF. *esprendre,* 'to seize, kindle', fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*) and *prendre,* 'to take', fr. L. *prehendere, prendere,* 'to grasp'. See 1st **ex-** and **prehensile.**

epsilon, n., the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet

(ε, E). — Gk. ἒ ψῑλόν, 'a mere or bare *e*'; so called in contradistinction to the diphthong αι, which is pronounced in Medieval and Modern Greek exactly like ε (= e). See **psilo-** and cp. **upsilon.**

Epsom salts, hydrated magnesium sulfate. — So called because it was first prepared from the water of the mineral springs of Epsom, Surrey, England.

epulis, n., any tumor of the gum (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐπουλίς, 'gum boil', fr. ἐπί (see **epi-**) and οὖλον, 'gum'. See **ulitis.**

epyllion, n., a short epic. — Gk. ἐπύλλιον, dimin. of ἔπος. See **epos.**

equability, n. — L. *aequābilitās,* 'equality, equability', fr. *aequābilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

equable, adj., 1) uniform; 2) even; serene. — L. *aequābilis,* 'equal, uniform, equable', fr. *aequāre,* 'to make equal', fr. *aequus,* 'equal'. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *equable-ness,* n., *equabl-y,* adv.

equal, adj. — L. *aequālis,* 'even, level, smooth, equal, like', fr. *aequus,* 'level, equal, like', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **adequate, aequor, coequate, equation, equator, equilibrium, equinox, equitable, equity, equivocal, iniquity.**
Derivatives: *equal,* tr. and intr. v., *equality* (q.v.), *equal-ize,* tr. v., *equal-iz-ation,* n., *equal-iz-er,* n.

equality, n. — OF. *equalite* (F. *égalité*), fr. L. *aequālitātem,* acc. of *aequālitās,* 'equality, uniformity', fr. *aequālis,* 'equal'. See **equal** and **-ity.**

equanimity, n., calmness. — F. *équanimité,* fr. L. *aequanimitātem,* acc. of *aequanimitās,* 'evenness of mind, calmness', fr. *aequanimus,* 'even-minded, calm', which is compounded of *aequus,* 'even, level', and *animus,* 'soul, spirit, mind'. See **equal, animus** and **-ity.**

equate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *aequātus,* pp. of *aequāre,* 'to make level or equal', fr. *aequus.* See **equal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

equation, n. — L. *aequātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'an equalizing', fr. *aequātus,* pp. of *aequāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *equation-al,* adj., *equation-al-ly,* adv.

equator, n. — Late L. *aequātor,* 'one who or that which equalizes', used in the sense of (*circulus*) *aequator diei et noctis,* 'equalizer of day and night', fr. L. *aequātus,* pp. of *aequāre.* See **equate** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *equator-ial,* adj. and n.

equerry, n., 1) originally, an officer in charge of the horses of a prince; 2) esp. in England, a personal attendant of the king, queen or another member of the Royal family. — F. *écurie,* 'stable', fr. OF. *escuerie, escuyrie,* orig. 'office of a squire', later 'place for the squires and their horses', fr. *escuyer* (F. *écuyer*), 'squire, riding master', orig. 'shield bearer', fr. VL. *scūtārius* (but classical L. *scūtārius* means 'shield maker'), fr. L. *scūtum,* 'shield'. See **escutcheon** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. **esquire.** E. *equerry* was influenced in form by an association with L. *equus,* 'horse', to which, however, it is not related.

equestrian, adj., 1) pertaining to horsemen or horsemanship; 2) n., horseman. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *equester* (fem. *equestris,* neut. *equestre*), 'pertaining to a horseman', from *equus,* 'horse'. See **equine.**

equestrienne, n., a horsewoman; a female performer on horseback. — Formed from prec. word with the F. fem. suff. *-ienne.*

equi-, combining form meaning 'equal'. — L. *aequi-,* fr. *aequus,* 'equal'. See **equal.**

equiangular, adj., having only equal angles. — Compounded of **equi-** and **angular.**
Derivative: *equiangular-ity,* n.

Equidae, n. pl., the horse family (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *equus,* 'horse'. See **equine.**

equidistance, n., equal distance. — F. *équidistance,* fr. *équidistant.* See next word and **-ce.**

equidistant, adj., equally distant. — F. *équidistant,* fr. Late L. *aequidistantem,* acc. of *aequidistāns,* which is compounded of L. *aequus,* 'equal', and *distāns,* 'distant'. See **equal** and **distant.** Derivative: *equidistant-ly,* adv.

equilateral, adj., having all sides equal. — Late L. *aequilaterālis,* compounded of L. *aequus,* 'equal', and *latus,* gen. *lateris,* 'side'. See **equi-** and **lateral.**

equilibrate, tr. and intr. v., to balance. — Late L. *aequilibrātus,* pp. of *aequilibrāre,* 'to balance', compounded of L. *aequus,* 'equal', and *libra,* 'balance'. See **equilibrium** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *equilibrat-ion,* n., *equilibrat-ive,* adj.

equilibrist, n., one skilled in balancing, esp. a ropedancer. — F. *équilibriste,* a hybrid coined fr. *équilibre,* 'equilibrium, balance' (fr. L. *aequilibrium*) and suff. *-iste* (fr. Gk. -ιστής). See next word and **-ist.**

equilibrium, n., balance. — L., 'even balance', compounded of *aequus,* 'equal', and *libra,* 'balance'. See **equi-** and **libra.**

equimultiple, n., one of the products obtained by multiplying two or more numbers by the same number. — Compounded of **equi-** and **multiple.**

equine, adj., pertaining to a horse. — L. *equīnus,* 'pertaining to horses', fr. *equus,* 'horse' (whence *equa,* 'mare'), fr. I.-E. **ekwos,* 'horse', whence also OI. *áśvaḥ,* Avestic *aspa-,* Toch. A *yuk,* B *yakwe,* Osset. *jäfs,* Gk. ἵππος, dial. Gk. ἴκκος, Gael. *epo-,* OIr. *ech,* 'horse', OLith. *ešva,* Lith. *ašvà,* 'mare', OE. *eoh* (for **ehv*), OS. *ehu-* (in *ehuscalc*), ON. *jōr,* 'horse', Goth. *aihwa-tundi,* 'thorn', lit. 'horse tooth'. Cp. **Asvins, hippo-** and the first element in **Equisetum.** For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

equinoctial, adj. and n. — L. *aequinoctiālis,* fr. *aequinoctium.* See **equinox** and **-ial.**

equinox, n. — F. *équinoxe,* fr. L. *aequinoctium,* 'the time of equal days and nights', lit. 'equal night', fr. *aequus,* 'equal', and *nox,* gen. *noctis,*

'night'. See **equal** and **night** and cp. **nocti-, nocturnal.**

equip, tr. v., to furnish, fit out, provide. — F. *équiper*, 'to fit out, furnish, equip', orig. 'to fit out a ship', fr. OF. *esquiper*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. *skipa*, 'to fit out a ship', fr. *skip*, 'ship', and see **ship.**

Derivatives: *equipage* (q.v.), *equip-ment*, n.

equipage, n. — F. *équipage*, fr. *équiper*. See prec. word and **-age.**

equipoise, n., balance, equilibrium. — A hybrid coined fr. **equi-** and **poise.** Derivative: tr. v.

equipollence, n., equality of force. — Formed from next word and suff. **-ce.**

equipollent, adj., equal in force. — F. *équipollent*, fr. L. *aequipollentem*, acc. of *aequipollēns*, 'of equal value or force', compounded of *aequus*, 'equal' (see **equi-**), and *pollēns*, gen. *pollentis*, pres. part. of *pollēre*, 'to be powerful, to be able'.

equiponderant, adj., of equal weight. — See next word and **-ant.**

equiponderate, tr. v., to counterbalance. — ML. *aequiponderātus*, pp. of *aequiponderāre*. See **equi-, ponder** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

equipotential, adj., having equal potential force. — Compounded of **equi-** and **potential.**

Equisetum, n., the horsetail (*bot.*) — L. *equisaetum, equisētum*, 'the horsetail', fr. *equus*, 'horse', and *saetum*, 'bristle'. See **equine** and **seta** and cp. the second element in **Catasetum, Trisetum.**

equitable, adj., just; fair. — F. *équitable*, fr. *équité*. See **equity** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *equitable-ness*, n., *equitabl-y*, adv.

equitant, adj., having bases which overlap each other (said of leaves). — L. *equitāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'riding', pres. part. of *equitāre*, 'to ride', fr. *eques*, gen. *equitis*, 'horseman', fr. *equus*, 'horse'. See **equine** and **-ant.**

equitation, n., horsemanship. — F. *équitation*, fr. L. *equitātiōnem*, acc. of *equitātiō*, 'riding', fr. *equitāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *equitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

equity, n. — OF. *equite* (F. *équité*), fr. L. *aequitātem*, acc. of *aequitās*, 'equality, conformity, symmetry, fairness', fr. *aequus*, 'level, equal'. See **equal** and **-ity.**

equivalence, n. — F. *équivalence*, fr. ML. *aequivalentia*, fr. Late L. *aequivalēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

equivalent, adj., 1) equal; 2) having the same valence (*chem.*) — F. *équivalent*, fr. Late L. *aequivalentem*, acc. of *aequivalēns*, pres. part. of *aequivalēre*, 'to have equal force of value', which is compounded of L. *aequus*, 'equal', and *valēre*, 'to be well, to be strong'. See **equal** and **valiant** and cp. **-valent.**

Derivative: *equivalent*, n., 1) something equivalent; 2) (*chem.*) equivalent weight.

equivocal, adj., dubious, ambiguous. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *aequivocus*, 'of equal voice, of equal significance, ambiguous, equivocal', which is compounded of L. *aequus*, 'equal', and the stem of *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **equal** and **vocal** and cp. **equivoque.** Late L. *aequivocus* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὁμώνυμος, 'having the same name; equivocal, ambiguous'.

Derivatives: *equivocal*, n., *equivocal-ly*, adv., *equivocal-ness*, n.

equivocate, intr. v., to use ambiguous terms. — ML. *aequivocātus*, pp. of *aequivocāre*, 'to call by the same name', fr. Late L. *aequivocus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *equivocation* (q.v.), *equivocat-or*, n.

equivocation, n. — ML. *aequivocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *aequivocātus*, pp. of *aequivocāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

equivoque, n., an equivocal term, a pun. — Late L. *aequivocus*, 'of equal voice, ambiguous' (whence also F. *équivoque*, adj., 'ambiguous', *équivoque*, n., 'ambiguity'). See **equivocal.**

equoid, adj., resembling a horse (*zool.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *equus*, 'horse', and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **equine** and **-oid.** The correct form is *hippoid*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Equus, n., the typical genus of the horse family (*zool.*) — L. *equus*, 'horse', whence *equīnus*, 'pertaining to horses'. See **equine.**

-er, suff. used to form nouns denoting an agent as in *hatter, ruler, teacher.* — ME. *-ere, -er*, fr. OE. *-ere*, rel. to OS. *-eri*, ON. *-ari*, Dan., Du. *-er*, OHG. *-āri, ari, -eri*, MHG. *-ere*, G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*, fr. OTeut. **-ārjo-z*, which derives fr. L. *-ārius*. See adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **-yer.** Cp. also agential suff. *-or*. In some cases ME. *-ere, -er* comes fr. MF. *-ere*, fr. L. *-ātōrem*, acc. of *-ātor*; see **-ator** and cp. agential suff. **-or.**

-er, a suff. denoting a person or a thing connected with something. — OF. *-er, -ier*, fr. L. *-ārius* (if connected with persons as in *butler, grocer*); or *-ārium* (if connected with things as in *laver*). See adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. prec. suff.

-er, suff. meaning 'receptacle for', as in *garner, larder.* — ME. *-er*, fr. AF. *-er* (corresponding to OF., F. *-ier*), fr. L. *-ārium*. See **-ary,** 'a place for'.

-er, suff. forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs. — ME. *-er, -ere*, fr. OE. *-ra* (in adjectives), *-or* (in adverbs), rel. to ON. *-ri, -ari* (in adjectives), *-r, -ar* (in adverbs), Du. *-er*, OHG. *-iro, -ōro* (in adjectives), *-ōr* (in adverbs), MHG., G. *-er*, Goth. *-iza, -oza* (in adjectives), *-is, -os* (in adverbs), and cogn. with L. *-ior*, Gk. *-ίων*, OI. *-īyas*. Cp. **-ior.** Cp. also superl. suff. **-est.**

-er, a suff. forming French infinitives, used in English (esp. in law terms) to express the action denoted by the verb. — OF. *-er* or *-re*, fr. L. *-āre*, resp. *-ēre*, pres. inf. suff. of the first, resp. the third conjugation. Cp. e.g. *attainder, disclaimer, rejoinder.*

-er, suff. forming frequentative verbs as *flicker, glimmer, patter.* — ME. *-ren, -rien*, fr. OE. *-rian.*

era, n. — Late L. *aera*, 'era', fr. L. *aera*, 'counters; items of calculation, money', pl. of *aes*, 'brass'. See **ore.**

eradiate, intr. and tr. v., to emit light. — Formed fr. **e-** and **radiate.**

eradiation, n., emission of light. — Formed fr. **e-** and **radiation.**

eradicable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

eradicate, tr. v., to root out. — L. *ērādīcātus*, pp. of *ērādīcāre*, 'to root out', fr. **e-** and *rādīx*, gen. *rādīcis*, 'root'. See **radix** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *eradicat-ion*, n., *eradicat-ive*, adj., *eradicat-or*, n.

Eragrostis, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of ἐρᾶν, 'to love', and ἄγρωστις, 'grass'. For the first element see **erotic,** for the second see **Agrostis.**

Eranthemum, n., a genus of plants of the family Acanthaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἠράνθεμον, 'a camomile-like plant', which is compounded of ἦρ, 'spring', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower'. The first element is a contraction of ἔαρ, fr. orig. *Ϝέσαρ, and is cogn. with L. *vēr*, 'spring'; see **vernal** and cp. **Eryngium.** For the second element see **anther.**

Eranthis, n., a genus of plants, the winter aconite (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἦρ, 'spring', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See prec. word.

erase, tr. v., to rub out. — L. *ērāsus*, pp. of *ērādere*, 'to scratch out, scrape off', fr. **e-** and *rāsus*, pp. of *rādere*, 'to scrape, scratch'. See **raze.**

Derivatives: *eras-ed*, adj., *eras-er*, n., *eras-ion*, n., *eras-ure*, n.

Erasmus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'beloved', rel. to Gk. ἐράσμιος, 'lovely, pleasant', fr. ἐρᾶν, 'to love', See **erotic** and cp. **Erastus.**

Erastian, adj., pertaining to, or in accordance with, the teachings of Thomas Erastus, a Swiss physician (1524-83), follower of Zwingli. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivative: *Erastian-ism*, n.

Erastus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'beloved', fr. Gk. ἐραστός, verbal adj. of ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See **erotic** and cp. **Erasmus.**

Erato, n., the Muse that presided over lyric poetry (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐρατός, 'loved, beloved', verbal adj. of ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See **erotic** and cp. **Erasmus, Erastus.**

erbium, n., a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Karl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858), the discoverer of this element (in 1843), from the name of the Swedish town *Ytterby*, on analogy of many other element names ending in **-ium.** Cp. **terbium, ytterbium, yttrium.**

ere, adv., prep. and conj. — ME. *er*, fr. OE. *ǣr*, 'soon, before (in time)', adv., prep. and conj.; prop. an adv. in the compar.; rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *ēr*, Du. *eer*, G. *eher*, 'earlier', ON. *ār*, 'early', Goth. *air*, 'early', compar. *airis*, 'earlier', and cogn. with Avestic *ayar*^{e}, 'day', Gk. ἦρι [for *ἄ(ι)ερι], 'early, in the morning', Homeric ἠέριος, 'early, at daybreak', Gk. ἄριστον, 'breakfast'. Cp. **early, erst, or,** 'before'. Cp. also the first element in **Erigenia, Erigeron, aristology.**

Erebus, n., a place of nether darkness leading from Earth to Hades (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἔρεβος, fr. Heb. *'érebh*, 'sunset, evening'. See **maarib** and cp. **Europe.**

Derivative: *Ereb-ian*, adj.

Erechtheum, Erechtheion, n., a temple on the acropolis of Athens. — L. *Erechtheum*, fr. Gk. Ἐρέχθειον, called after Ἐρεχθεύς, 'Erechtheus', the legendary founder of Athens. See next word.

Erechtheus, n., a king said to have founded Athens (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐρεχθεύς, lit. 'the Shaker (of the Earth)', fr. ἐρέχθειν, 'to rend, break, shatter, shake', fr. I.-E. base **rek-þ-*, 'to pull, tug, drag, pester', whence also OI. *rákṣas-*, 'goblin, evil spirit', lit. 'damage, causer of damage', Avestic *rashah*, 'damage', *rashayeiti*, 'damages'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **rakshasa.**

Erechtites, n., a genus of plants, the fireweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρεχθῖτις, 'groundsel'.

erect, adj., upright. — L. *ērectus*, 'upright, lofty, elevated', pp. of *ērigere*, 'to set up, put straight, erect, raise', fr. **e-** and *regere*, 'to keep straight, lead, direct, rule, govern'. See **regent** and cp. **direct,** v., and words there referred to.

erect, tr. v., to raise, set up. — Back formation fr. **erect,** adj.

Derivatives: *erect-er*, n., *erect-ive*, adj., *erect-or*, n.

erectile, adj. — F. *érectile*, fr. *ērectus*, pp. of *ērigere*, 'to set up, erect'. See **erect,** adj., and **-ile.**

erectility, n. — F. *érectilité*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

erection, n. — L. *ērectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a setting up, erecting', fr. *ērectus*, pp. of *ērigere*. See **erect,** adj., and **-ion.**

erem-, form of **eremo-** before a vowel.

eremite, n., hermit. — ME. *eremite*, fr. Eccles. L. *erēmīta*. See **hermit.**

eremitic, eremitical, adj., pertaining to an eremite. — See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

eremo-, before a vowel **erem-,** combining form meaning 'lonely, solitary'. — Gk. ἐρημο-, ἐρημ-, fr. ἔρημος. See **hermit** and cp. **eremite.**

erepsin, n., an enzyme in the small intestine (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German pathologist Julius Friedrich Cohnheim (1839-1884), on analogy of *pepsin*, fr. Gk. ἑρέπτεσθαι, 'to feed upon', which is cogn. with L. *rapere*, 'to seize'. See **rapid** and chem. suff. **-in.**

erethism, n., irritability (*physiol.*) — F. *éréthisme*, fr. Gk. ἐρεθισμός, 'irritation', fr. ἐρεθίζειν, ἐρέθειν, 'to rouse, stir, irritate', formed with *-dh-*enlargement from I.-E. base **er-, *or-*, 'to set in motion, stir up, raise', whence also Gk. ὀρνύναι, 'to rouse, start, chase', L. *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** n. and **-ism.**

Eretz Yisrael, the Land of Israel. — Heb. *Ēretz Yisra'ēl,* 'the land of Israel'. See **Amhaarez** and **Israel.**

erg, n., the unit of energy in the C.G.S. system (*physics*). — Fr. Gk. ἔργον, 'work'. See **ergon.**

ergasia, n., the total functions of an individual. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐργασίᾱ, 'work', fr. ἐργάζεσθαι, 'to be busy, to work', fr. ἔργον, 'work'; see **ergon.** The word *ergasia* was introduced into psychiatry by the American psychiatrist Adolf Meyer (1866-1950).

ergo, adv., therefore. — L. *ergō,* prob. standing for **ē regō,* 'from the direction', fr. *ē,* 'out of' (see **e-**), and **regum,* a noun formed from the stem of *regere,* 'to direct', and meaning 'direction'. Cp. *ergā,* 'opposite, toward', and see **regent.**

ergon, n., work (in terms of heat). — ModL., fr. Gk. ἔργον (dial. Fέργον), 'work'. See **work** and cp. **erg.** Cp. also **allergy, alurgite, anergy, argon, chirurgeon, demiurge, dramaturge, dramaturgy, energumen, energy, ergasia, exergue, George, georgic, liturgy, metallurgy, Panurge, surgeon, synergetic, telergy, thaumaturge, theurgy.** Cp. also **organ, orgy.**

ergosterol, n., an alcohol, $C_{28}H_{44}O$, occurring esp. in ergot and yeast (*biochem.*) — Compounded of **ergot** and **sterol.**

ergot, n., a disease of cereals caused by a fungus (*pathol.*) — F., fr. OF. *argos, argot,* lit. 'a cock's spur'; of unknown origin.

ergoted, adj., infected with ergot. — Formed fr. **ergot** with suff. **-ed.**

ergotin, ergotine, n., an extract of ergot (*pharm.*) — Formed fr. **ergot** with chem. suff. **-in.**

ergotism, n., disease contracted by eating ergoted grain. — A hybrid coined fr. **ergot** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

ergotize, tr. v., to infect with ergot. — A hybrid coined fr. **ergot** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. Derivative: *ergotiz-ation,* n.

Erianthus, n., a genus of plants, the woolly bear grass (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'wool grass', fr. Gk. ἔριον, 'wool', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **erio-** and **anther.**

Eric, masc. PN. — ON. *Eirīkr.* Cp. Dan. and Swed. *Erik,* G. *Erich,* lit. 'honored ruler', compounded of Teut. **aiza-,* 'honor' and **rīk-,* 'ruler'. Teut. **aiza-* derives fr. I.-E. base **ais-,* 'to honor'; see **edea.** For the second element see **rich** and cp. words there referred to.

Erica, n., the genus of heaths (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *ērīcē,* 'heath', fr. Gk. ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη, of s.m., which prob. stands for **Fερείκᾱ* and is cogn. with OIr. *froech* (for **vroiko-s*), 'heath', Lith. *viržis,* Russ. *véres,* of s.m. Cp. **brier,** 'heath'. Cp. also **Hypericum.**

Ericaceae, n.pl., the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Erica** with suff. **-aceae.**

ericaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Erigenia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἠριγένεια (*fem.*), 'early-born', compounded of ἦρι, 'early, in the morning', and -γένεια, fr. γεν-, stem of γίγνεσθαι, 'to become, be born'. See **ere** and **genus.**

Erigeron, n., a genus of plants, the daisy fleabane (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἠριγέρων, 'groundsel', which is compounded of ἦρι, 'early' and γέρων, 'an old man' (see **Erigenia** and **geronto-**); so called in allusion to the hoariness of some species.

erikite, n., a silicate and phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after *Erik* the Red, discoverer of Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Erin, n., ancient (now poetic) name of Ireland. — OE. *Ērinn,* dat. of *Ēriu* (whence Ir. *Éire*), 'Ireland'. Cp. **Dail Eireann, Erse, Irish, Hibernian.**

erinite, n., a basic copper arsenate of emerald-green color (*mineral.*) — Named after *Erin,* 'Ireland'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Erinys, n., one of the three avenging spirits, Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἐρῑνύς, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'the angry spirit', and is rel. to Arcadian ἐρίνειν, 'to be angry', and to Gk. ὀρίνειν, 'to raise, stir, excite', ἔρις, 'strife, discord', fr. I.-E. **erei-,* enlargement of base **er-,* 'to set in motion, stir up', whence Gk. ὀρνύναι, L. *orīrī,* 'to rise'. See **orient,** n., and cp. **erethism, Eris, eristic.**

erio-, combining form meaning 'wool'. — Gk. ἐριο-, fr. ἔριον, 'wool', rel. to Homeric and Ion. εἶρος, 'wool' (fr. *ἔρϝος, which was prob. dissimilated fr. *Fέρϝος), Gk. ἀρήν, Gortyn. Fαρήν, 'ram', and cogn. with OI. *úrā,* 'sheep', *úraṇaḥ,* 'ram, lamb', *ura-bhraḥ,* 'ram', Arm. *gaṙn,* 'lamb', L. *vervēx,* 'wether' (prop. 'wool bearer'). Cp. **Iresine.** Cp. also **berger** and the first element in **Arnoseris.**

Eriocaulaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the pipewort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Eriocaulon** with suff. **-aceae.**

eriocaulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Eriocaulon, n., a genus of plants, the pipewort (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἔριον, 'wool' (see **erio-**), and καυλός, 'stalk' (see **cauline**); so called from the wool at the base of the stalk.

Eriodictyon, n., a genus of the waterleaf family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'woolen net', fr. **erio-** and Gk. δίκτυον, 'net'. See **Dictynidae.**

Eriogonum, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **erio-** and Gk. γόνυ, 'knee'. See **-gon** and cp. words there referred to.

erionite, n., a zeolitic silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἔριον, 'wool' (see **erio-**); so called from its woolly appearance.

Eriophorum, n., a genus of plants, the cotton grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐριοφόρος, 'wool-bearing', fr. ἔριον, 'wool', and -φόρος, 'bearing, carrying'. See **erio-** and **-phore.**

Eris, n., the goddess of discord in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ἔρις, lit. 'strife, discord',

fr. I.-E. **erei-,* enlargement of base **er-,* 'to set in motion, stir up'. See **Erinys** and cp. next word.

eristic, adj., controversial. — Gk. ἐριστικός, 'connected with strife', fr. ἔρις, 'strife, debate, discord'. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *eristic,* n., a controversialist.

erlking, n., a spirit who does mischief, esp. to children (*German and Scandinavian mythology*). — G. *Erlkönig,* coined by Herder as translation of Dan. *elle(r)konge,* fr. *elve(r)konge*; see **elf** and **king.** The word *ellerkonge* lit. means 'king of the elves', but was mistaken by Herder and by Goethe for 'king of the alder' (cp. G. *Eller, Erle,* 'alder', and see *elder, alder*).

Ermentrud, Ermentrude, Ermyntrude, fem. PN. — OHG. *Ermentrudis, Irmintrud,* compounded of *ermin,* 'whole, universal', and *trūt, drūt* (whence MHG. *trūt,* G. *traut*), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element cp. **Irma.** For the second element see **true** and cp. the second element in **Astrid, Gertrude.**

ermine, n., a kind of weasel. — OF. *ermine* (F. *hermine*), femin. of OF. *ermin, hermin,* which prob. derives fr. L. *Armenius,* 'Armenian', used in the sense of *Armenius mus,* lit. 'Armenian mouse', fr. *Armenia,* fr. Gk. Ἀρμενίᾱ, 'Armenia'. Derivatives: *ermine,* adj. and tr.v., *ermin-ed,* adj., *ermine-s,* n.pl. (*her.*), *ermin-ois,* n. (*her.*)

-ern, suff. denoting direction. — OE. *-erne,* rel. to OHG. *-rōni* (in *nordarōni,* 'northern').

erne, also **ern,** n., a sea eagle. — ME. *ern, arn,* fr. OE. *earn,* 'eagle', rel. to ON. *örn,* MDu. *arent,* OHG., *aro, arn.* MHG. *arn,* G. Aar, Goth. *ara,* 'eagle', and cogn. with Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird', OSlav. *orilŭ,* Lith. *erēlis,* Bret., Co. *er,* W. *eryr,* OIr. *ilar,* 'eagle' (dissimil. fr. **erir-*), Hitt. *harash, haranash,* 'eagle'; cp. Akkad. *arū, erū,* 'eagle'. See **ornitho-** and cp. **arend,** the first element in **Arnold** and the second element in **allerion.**

Ernest, masc. PN. — F. *Ernest,* of G. origin. Cp. OHG. *Ernust,* whence G. *Ernst.* The name lit. means 'earnestness'. See **earnest,** 'earnestness', and cp. next word.

Ernestine, fem. PN. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ine.**

erode, tr. v., to eat into, wear away. — F. *éroder,* fr. L. *ērōdere* (pp. *ērōsus*), 'to gnaw away, consume', fr. **e-** and *rōdere,* 'to gnaw'. See **rodent** and cp. **corrode.** Derivative: *erod-ed,* adj.

erodent, adj., causing erosion. — L. *ērōdēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *ērōdere.* See prec. word and **-ent.**

Erodium, n., a genus of plants of the geranium family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρωδιός, 'heron', so called in allusion to the shape of the fruit resembling the beak of the heron. Gk. ἐρωδιός stands in gradational relationship to L. *ardea,* 'heron', ON. *arta,* 'creek duck' (whence the dimin. *ertla,* 'wagtail'), Serb. and Croat. *róda,* 'stork'. Cp. **Ardea.**

erogenous, adj., productive of sexual desire. — Compounded of Gk. ἔρως, 'love, desire', and γεν-, the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See **erotic** and **-genous.**

Eros, n., the god of love in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ἔρως, personification of ἔρως, 'love', which is rel. to ἐρᾶν, 'to love'. See **erotic.**

erosion, n. — F. *érosion,* fr. L. *ērōsiōnem,* acc. of *ērōsiō,* 'a gnawing away', fr. *ērōsus,* pp. of *ērōdere.* See **erode** and **-ion.**

erosive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ērōsus,* pp. of *ērōdere.* See **erode.**

erotic, adj., of sexual love. — Gk. ἐρωτικός, 'caused by love; referring to love', fr. ἔρως, gen. ἔρωτος, 'love, sexual desire', rel. to ἐρᾶν, ἐρᾶσθαι, 'to love', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. **Erasmus, Erastus, Erato, Eros,** the first element in **Eragrostis** and the second element in **pederasty.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *erotic,* n., *erotica,* n.pl. (ModL.), *erotic-al,* adj., *erot-ic-al-ly,* adv., *erot-ic-ism,* n., *erot-ism,* n.

eroto-, combining form, used in the sense of *erotic.* — See prec. word.

erotomania, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρωτομανίᾱ, ἐρωμανίᾱ, 'mad love', which is formed fr. ἔρως, 'love', and μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **erotic** and **mania.**

err, intr. v. — ME. *erren,* fr. F. *errer,* 'to wander', fr. L. *errāre* (for **ersāre*), 'to wander, stray about, miss the right way, wander from the truth, err, mistake', which is cogn. with Goth. *airzeis,* 'astray, going astray', *airzjan,* 'to lead astray, deceive', OHG. *irrōn,* MHG., G. *irren,* 'to err.' Cp. **erratic, error, aberration, inerrable.** Cp. also It. *errare,* OProvenç., Catal., Sp. and Port. *errar,* which all derive fr. L. *errāre.*
Derivative: *err-ing,* adj.

errand, n. — ME. *erande,* fr. earlier *arende,* fr. OE. *ǣrende,* 'a message', rel. to OS. *ārundi,* ON. *erendi,* Dan. *ærende,* Swed. *ärende,* OFris. *ērende,* OHG. *ārunti,* 'message'.

errant, adj., wandering, roving. — F., pres. part. of OF. *errer,* 'to journey, march, wander', fr. VL. **iterāre,* fr. L. *iter,* 'journey'. See **itinerate** and cp. **arrant.** Cp. also **eyre.** OF. *errer* in the above sense was confused with OF. and F. *errer,* 'to err', fr. L. *errāre*: see *err.*

erratic, adj., irregular. — F. *erratique,* fr. L. *errāticus,* 'wandering, straying about, roving', fr. *errātus,* pp. of *errāre,* 'to wander, stray about, rove'. See **err** and **-ic.** Derivative: *erratic,* n.

erratum, n. (pl. **errata**), an error in writing or printing. — L., neut. pp. of *errāre,* 'to err'. See **err.**

erroneous, adj. — L. *errōneus,* 'wandering, straying, roving'. See **err.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *erroneous-ly,* adv., *erroneous-ness,* n.

error, n. — L. *error,* 'a wandering, straying about, missing the right way, wandering from the truth, error', rel. to *errāre,* 'to wander, stray about'. See **err.**

ersatz, n., a substitute. — G., lit. 'replacement', fr. *ersetzen*, 'to replace', fr. OHG. *irsezzen*, fr. pref. *ir-*, unaccented equivalent of pref. *-ur*, and *setzen*, 'to set'. See **a-**, intensive pref., and **set,** v.

Erse, n., pertaining to Scottish or Irish Gaelic. — A var. of **Irish.**
Derivative: *Erse*, n., Scottish or Irish Gaelic.

erst, adv., formerly (*archaic*). — ME. *erest, erste*, fr. OE. *ǣrest*, 'soonest, earliest' (rel. to OS. and OHG. *ērist*, MHG. *ērst*, G. *erst*); superl. of *ǣr*, 'soon, before (in time)'. See **ere** and cp. **early.** Compound: *erst-while*, adv.

erubescence, n., process of becoming red. — L. *ērubēscentia*, 'a blushing', fr. *ērubēscēns*, gen. *entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

erubescent, adj., reddening, blushing. — L. *ērubēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres part. of *ērubēscere*, 'to grow red, blush', fr. **e-** and *rubēscere*, 'to grow red', inchoative of *rubēre*, 'to be red'. See **rubric** and **-escent** and cp. **rubescent.**

eruct, tr. and intr. v., to belch. — F. *éructer*, fr. L. *ēructāre*, 'to belch forth'. See next word.

eructate, intr. v., to belch. — L. *ēructātus*, pp. of *ēructāre*, 'to belch forth', fr. **e-** and *ructāre*, 'to belch', frequentative formed fr. *(ē)ructus*, pp. of *(ē)rūgere*, to belch', from the I.-E. imitative base **reug-*, 'to belch', whence also Lith. *rúgiu, rúgti*, 'to belch', Gk. ἐρυγή, 'eructation', Arm. *orcam*, 'I belch'. The letter *o* in Arm. *orcam* (for **o-rucam*) and ε in Gk. ἐρυγή are prosthetic and due to the influence of the initial *r*; cp. Gk. ἐ-ρυθρός, 'red', which is cogn. with L. *ruber*, 'red', and see *erysipelas*.

eructation, n. — L. *ēructātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a belching forth', fr. *ēructātus*, pp. of *ēructāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

erudite, adj., learned. — L. *ērudītus*, pp. of *ērudīre*, 'to polish, instruct', lit. 'to bring out of the rough', fr. **e-** and *rudis*, 'rough'. See **rude.**
Derivatives: *erudite-ly*, adv., *erudite-ness*, n.

erudition, n. — L. *ērudītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'instruction, education', fr. *ērudītus*, pp. of *ērudīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

erupt, intr. v. — L. *ēruptus*, pp. of *ērumpere*, 'to break out, burst', fr. **e-** and *rumpere*, 'to break forth'. See **rupture.**

eruption, n. — L. *ēruptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking out', fr. *ēruptus*, pp. of *ērumpere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

eruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ēruptus*, pp. of *ērumpere*. See **erupt.**
Derivatives: *eruptive*, n., *eruptive-ly*, adv.

Ervum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — L. *ervum*, 'the bitter vetch', which, together with Gk. ὄροβος, 'the bitter vetch', ἐρέβινθος, 'chick-pea', OS. *eriwit, erit*, MDu. *erwete*. OHG. *araweiz* (MHG. *arwiz, ärwiz*, G. *Erbse*), 'pea', of s.m., prob. derives from an unknown, perh. non-Indo-European, language. Cp. **arvejon, Orobanche.**

-ery, suff. denoting 1) things collectively, as in *finery*; 2) place where something is produced, as in *bakery*; 3) business, trade, occupation, as in *archery, surgery*; 4) behavior, conduct, as in *foolery*. — OF. or F. *-erie*, a suff. compounded of OF. or F. *-ier* (fr. L. *-ārius*) and OF. or F. *-ie* (fr. L. *-ia*). See **-er,** suff. denoting connectedness, and -y (representing OF. or F. *-ie*) and cp. **-ry.**

Eryngium, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἠρύγγιον, dimin. of ἤρυγγος (fem.), 'sea holly, eryngo', rel. to ἤρυγγος (masc.), 'goatsbeard'; prob. derived fr. ἦρ, contracted form of ἔαρ, 'spring', and lit. meaning 'spring flower'; see Frisk, GEW., p. 644. See **Eranthemum** and cp. **Aruncus.**

eryngo, n., a plant of the genus *Eryngium*. — Gk. ἤρυγγος, 'sea holly, eryngo'. See prec. word.

Erysibe, n., a genus of powdery mildews (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρυσίβη, 'mildew', which is prob. rel. to ἐρυθρός, 'red', ἐρυσίπελας, 'erysipelas'. See **erysipelas.**

Erysimum, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἐρύσιμον, 'hedge-mustard', fr. ἐρύειν, 'to draw, drag', fr. base **Fερυ-*, 'to draw', whence also ἔρυμα, 'fence, guard', ῥῡτήρ, 'one who draws'.

erysipelas, n., an acute inflammatory disease of the skin. — Gk. ἐρυσίπελας, lit. 'red skin', fr. ἐρυθρός, 'red', and -πελας, 'skin' (used only in compounds), which is cogn. with L. *pellis*, 'skin'. Gk. ἐρυθρός is cogn. with L. *ruber, rūfus*, 'red', *rubēre*, 'to be red', Goth. *raups*, OE. *rēad*, 'red'. The initial ἐ in ἐρυθρός is prosthetic and due to the circumstance that the Greek never begins a word with *r*. (Initial ρ in Greek words is the equivalent of I.-E. **sr-* or **wr-*.) See **red** and cp. **Erysibe, Erysiphe, Erythronium.** For the second element in *erysipelas* see **fell,** 'hide'.

Erysiphe, n., a synonym of *Erysibe* (*bot.*) — ModL., short for **Erysisiphe* (see *haplology*); compounded of ἐρυσι- (for ἐρυθρός), 'red', and σίφων, 'tube'. See prec. word and **siphon.**

erythema, n., redness of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐρύθημα, 'redness of the skin', fr. ἐρυθαίνειν, 'to make red', dye red', fr. ἐρεύθειν, of s.m., which is rel. to ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See **erysipelas** and **-ma.**

erythro-, before a vowel **erythr-**, combining form meaning 'red'. — Gk. ἐρυθρο-, ἐρυθρ-, fr. ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See **erysipelas.**

erythrocyte, n., a red blood cell. — Compounded of **erythro-** and **-cyte.**

Erythronium, n., a genus of plants, the dog's-tooth violet (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἐρυθρός, 'red'. See **erythro-.**

Esau, n., the son of Isaac and Rebecca (*Bible*). — Late L. *Ēsau*, fr. Gk. Ἡσαῦ, fr. Heb. *Ēsáw*, prob. meaning lit. 'hairy', and rel. to Arab. *d'thā*, 'hairy'. See Gen. 25:25.

escadrille, n., a small naval squadron. — F., fr. Sp. *escuadrilla*, dimin. of *escuadra*, 'square, squad, squadron', fr. *escuadrar*, 'to square', fr. VL. **exquadrāre*. See **square** and cp. **squad, squadron.**

escalade, n., the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of ladders. — F., fr. It. *scalata*, prop. fem. pp. of *scalare*, 'to climb by means of a ladder', fr. *scala*, 'ladder'. See **scale,** 'measure', and **-ade.**
Derivatives: *escalade*, tr. v., *escalad-er*, n.

escalator, n., a moving staircase. — ModL. See **escalade** and agential suff. **-or.**

Escallonia, n., a genus of South American shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after its discoverer, the 18th cent. Spanish traveler *Escallón*. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Escalloniaceae, n. pl., a family of shrubs. — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

escalloniaceous, adj. — Formed fr. **Escallonia** with suff. **-aceous.**

escalop, escallop, n., scallop shell; scallop. — OF. *escalope*, 'shell'. See **scallop.**
Derivative: *excal(l)op-ed*, adj. (*her.*)

escapade, n., a wild prank. — F., fr. Sp. *escapada*, 'escape', prop. fem. pp. of *escapar*, 'to escape'. See next word and **-ade.**

escape, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *escapen*, fr. ONF. *escaper*, which corresponds to OF. *eschaper* (F. *échapper*), 'to escape', orig. 'to throw off the cowl', fr. VL. **excappāre* (whence also Ruman. *scăpă*, It. *scappare*, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. *escapar*, Port. *escappar*), formed fr. 1st **ex-** and Late L. *cappa*, 'hood, mantle'. See **cape,** 'cloak'.
Derivatives: *escape*, n., *escapement* (q.v.), *escap-er*, n.

escapement, n. — Formed on analogy of F. *échappement* from **escape** with suff. **-ment.**

escarbuncle, n. (*her.*) — OF. (F. *escarboucle*), fr. L. *carbunculus*, 'a small coal; a bright, reddish kind of precious stone', dimin. of *carbō*, gen. *-ōnis* 'coal'. See **carbon** and cp. **carbuncle.**

escarp, n., a steep slope. — F. *escarpe*, fr. It. *scarpa*, prob. derived fr. Goth. **skrapa*, which is rel. to MHG. *schrof*, 'crag'. Cp. **scarp,** n.

escarp, tr. v., to make into an escarp. — F. *escarper*, fr. *escarpe*. See **escarp,** n.

escarpment, n., wide ground formed into an escarp. — F. *escarpement*, fr. *escarper*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

-esce, suff. forming inchoative verbs. — L. *-ēscō, -ēscere*, cogn. with Gk. -σκ-ω, -σκ-ειν, OI. *-ccha*, Avestic *-sa-*; cp. OI. *gácchati*, Avestic *jasaiti*, 'goes', Gk. βάσκω, 'I go'; OI. *pṛcchắti*, Avestic *pərəsaiti*, 'asks', corresp. to L. *poscere* (for **porc-scere*), 'to demand, desire', OHG. *forscōn* (MHG. *vorschen*, G. *forschen*), 'to search, inquire'. Cp. verbal suff. **-ish.** Cp. also **-escency, -escent.**

-escence, suff. forming abstract nouns from adjectives ending in *-escent*. — See **-escent** and **-ce.**

-escency, suff. denoting *incipiency*. — See the suffixes **-escent** and **-cy.**

-escent, suff. forming adjectives and nouns from verbs and meaning 'beginning to; beginning to be in the condition expressed by the verb'. — L. *-ēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. suff. of verbs into *-ēscere*; meaning 'to begin to ...'. See **-esce** and **-ent.**

eschalot, n. — See **shallot.**

eschar, n., a dry crust on a burn (*med.*) — Late L. *eschara*, fr. Gk. ἐσχάρᾱ, 'hearth; scar from a burn'. See **scar,** 'mark on the skin'.

escharotic, adj., causing an eschar; caustic. — Late L. *escharōticus*, fr. Gk. ἐσχαρωτικός, fr. ἐσχάρᾱ. See prec. word and **-ic.**

eschatology, n., the doctrine of the last things. — Lit. 'the study of the last things', fr. Gk. ἔσχατος, 'furthest, remotest, last', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. ἔσχατος is a derivative of ἐξ (Boeotian ἐς), 'out of'; see 2nd **ex-.** For the second element see **-logy.**
Derivatives: *eschatolog-ical*, adj., *eschatolog-ist*, n.

escheat, n., the reverting of the land to the king or another lord of the fee. — ME. *eschete*, fr. OF. *eschëoite*, prop. fem. pp. of *escheoir* (F. *échoir*), fr. VL. **excadēre*, 'to fall out', fr. 1st **ex** and **cadēre*, corresponding to L. *cadēre*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and cp. **cheat, decay.**
Derivative: *escheat*, intr. and tr. v.

eschew, tr. v., to shun, avoid. — ME. *eschewen, eschuen*, fr. OF. *eschiuver, eschiver, eschever*, 'to shun', fr. Frankish **skiuhan*, which is rel. to OHG. *sciuhen*, 'to avoid, escape', MHG. *schiuhen*, G. *scheuen*, 'to fear, shun, shrink from', MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, 'shy, timid'. It. *schivare*, 'to avoid, shun, protect from' (whence F. *esquiver*, 'to avoid, dodge'), derives fr. It. *schivo*, 'shy, bashful', which is a loan word fr. WTeut. **skiu*, 'shy'. See **shy** and cp. **skew,** which is a doublet of *eschew*.
Derivatives: *eschew-al*, n., *eschew-er*, n.

Eschscholtzia, n., a genus of herbs of the Papaveraceae. — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Friedrich von *Eschscholtz* (1793-1831). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

esclandre, n., a scandal, scandalous scene. — F., fr. OF. *escandle*, fr. earlier *escandele*, fr. L. *scandalum*. See **scandal** and cp. **slander.**

esclavage, n., necklace. — F., lit. 'slavery', fr. *esclave*, 'slave'. See **slave** and **-age.**

escoba, n., tropical American mallow. — Sp., 'broom,' fr. L. *scōpa*, 'twig, shoot; broom, besom,' which is rel. to *scāpus*, 'shaft, beam', fr. I.-E. base **skāp-*, **skōp-*, 'shaft, thin branch', whence also **shaft,** 'stem, stock', and **scepter** (qq.v.) Cp. also **scopa.**

esconson, n. (*archit.*) — OF. *escoinson* (F. *écoinçon, ecoinson*), 'jamb of doors or windows'. See **scuncheon,** which is a doublet of *esconson*.

Escorial, n., a palace built in the 16th century by Philip II of Spain, NW. of Madrid. — Sp., prop. 'a place where a mine has been exhausted', fr. *escoria*, 'dross, scoria', fr. L. *scoria*, of s.m. See **scoria** and adj. suff. **-al.**

escort, n., a person or persons accompanying another or others for protection, courtesy, etc. —

F. *escorte*, fr. It. *scorta*, fr. *scorgere*, 'to show, to guide', fr. VL. **excorrigere*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *corrigere*, 'to make straight, set right'. See **correct**, adj.
Derivative: *escort*, tr. v.

escritoire, n., a writing desk. — OF. (F. *écritoire*), fr. Late L. *scriptōrium*, 'place for writing', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective *scriptōrius*, 'pertaining to writing', fr. *scriptus*, pp. of *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. **scriptorium,** which is a doublet of *escritoire*.

escrow, n., a written engagement (*law*). — OF. *escroe, escroue*, 'roll of papers'. See **scroll.**

escudo, n., 1) name of various Spanish and Portuguese gold and silver coins; 2) the gold monetary unit of Portugal. — Sp. and Port. *escudo*, fr. L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **scutum** and cp. **escutcheon.**

esculent, adj., eatable; edible. — L. *ēsculentus*, 'good to eat, eatable', fr. *ēsca*, 'food', fr. **ēdsqā* (cp. Lith. *ėskà*, 'appetite'), fr. I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat'. See **eat.**

escutcheon, n., a shield on which a coat of arms is depicted (*her.*) — ONF. *escuchon*, corresponding to OF. *escuson*, F. *écusson*, fr. VL. **scūtiōnem*, acc. of **scūtiō*, fr. L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **scutum** and cp. **scutcheon, escudo.** For the collateral forms *escutcheon* and *scutcheon* cp. *espy, spy; esquire, squire; estate, state.*

Esdras, n., either of two apocryphal books ascribed to Ezra. — Gk. Ἔσδρᾶς, fr. Heb. *'Ezrā́*. See **Ezra.**

-ese, suff. used to form adjectives or nouns denoting 'names of nations or their language' (cp. *Portuguese, Chinese*, etc.) — OF. *-eis* (F. *-ois*) fr. L. *-ēnsis.*

-ese, suff. used in chemistry to denote an enzyme that accelerates synthetic action. — Suggested as a collateral form of **-ase** (q.v.)

-esis, suff. denoting *process of action.* — ModL., fr. Gk. -ησις, formed fr. ε-stem verbs. Cp. **-asis, -osis, -iasis.**

eskar, esker, n., deposit left by a subglacial stream (geol.) — Ir. *eiscir*, 'a ridge'.

Eskimo, n. and adj. — N. American Indian *eskimantsik*, 'eaters of raw flesh', a name given by the Algonquians to the N. American Indian tribes living in the Arctic and Greenland. Cp. **Husky.**

Esmeralda, fem. PN. — Sp., lit. 'emerald'. See **emerald.**

eso-, combining form meaning 'within'. — Fr. Gk. ἔσω (Ion. εἴσω), 'in, within', which stand for **ἔνσω* and are rel. to ἐς, εἰς (for **ἐνς*), 'into', and to ἐν, 'in'. See 2nd **en-.**

Esocidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *esox*, gen. *esocis*, 'a kind of fish' (prob. 'salmon'), a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. OCo., MBret. *ehoc*, Ir. *ēo* (gen. *iach*), 'salmon'.

esophag-, form of **esophago-** before a vowel.

esophageal, oesophageal, adj., pertaining to the esophagus. — See **esophagus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

esophago-, before a vowel **esophag-,** pertaining to the esophagus. — Fr. Gk. οἰσοφάγος. See next word.

esophagus, n., the gullet (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οἰσοφάγος, 'the gullet', which prob. means lit. 'bearer of food', and is compounded of οἴσω, 'I shall carry' (used as future of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'), a word of unknown etymology, and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

esoteric, adj., intended for the initiated only, secret. — Gk. ἐσωτερικός, lit. 'pertaining to those within', fr. ἐσωτέρω, 'more within', compar. of ἔσω, 'within'. See **eso-** and cp. **exoteric.** For the etymology of the compar. suff. *-ter* see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *esoteric*, n., *esoteric-al-ly*, adv., *esoteric-ism*, n.

espadon, n., a long two-handed sword. — F., fr. It. *spadone*, augment. of *spada*, 'sword', fr. L. *spada*. See **spade** and cp. words there referred to. For the It. augment. suff. *-one* see **-oon.**

espagnolette, n., bolt for a casement window. — F., fr. *espagnol*, 'Spanish' (fr. *Espagne*, 'Spain'), and dimin. suff. **-ette.**

espalier, n., a trellis or framework on which fruit trees are trained flat. — F., fr. It. *spalliera*, fr. *spalla*, 'shoulder', fr. L. *spatula*, 'broad piece', whence also F. *épaule*, 'shoulder'. See **epaulet** and cp. **epaulière.**
Derivative: *espalier*, tr. v.

esparto, n., also **esparto grass.** — Sp. *esparto*, fr. L. *spartum*, fr. Gk. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', which is rel. to σπάρτος, 'Spanish broom; esparto', and to σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *spartas*, 'band'. See **spire,** 'spiral', and cp. **Spartina, Spartium.**

especial, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *especial* (F. *spécial*), fr. L. *speciālis*. See **special,** which is a doublet of *especial.*
Derivatives: *especial-ly*, adv., *especial-ness*, n.

Esperanto, n. — Fr. *Esperanto*, pseudonym of Dr. Lazarus Ludwig Zamenhof (1859-1917), inventor of this language, fr. Sp. *esperanza*, 'hope', fr. *esperar*, 'to hope', fr. L. *sperāre*. See **despair** and **-ance.**
Derivatives: *Esperant-ic*, adj., *Esperant-ism*, n., *Esperant-ist*, n. and adj.

espial, n. — OF. *espiaille*, fr. *espier*, 'to spy'. See **espy** and subst. suff. **-al.**

espionage, n. — F. *espionnage*, 'spying', fr. *espion*, 'spy', fr. It. *spione*. See **espy** and **-age.**

esplanade, n., a level place; esp. one serving as a promenade. — F., fr. It. *spianata*, 'leveling; esplanade', prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of *spianare*, 'to level', fr. L. *explānāre*, 'to flatten, level', whence also **explain** (q.v.)

espousal, n. — OF. *espousailles* (F. *épousailles*), fr. L. *spōnsālia*, 'betrothal, espousal' (whence also OProvenç. *espozalha*, OSp. *esposayas*, Sp. *esponsales*), prop. neut. pl. of the adjective *spōnsālis*, 'pertaining to betrothal', fr. *spōnsus*, pp. of *spondēre*, 'to engage oneself, promise'. See **spouse** and subst. suff. **-al** and cp. **spousal.**

espouse, tr. v. — OF. *espouser* (F. *épouser*), fr. L. *spōnsāre*, 'to betroth, espouse', freq. of *spondēre* (pp. *spōnsus*), 'to engage oneself, promise'. See prec. word and cp. **spouse.**
Derivative: *espous-er*, n.

espressivo, adv., with expression (*musical direction*). — It., 'expressive', fr. *espresso*, fr. L. *expressus*, 'distinct', lit. 'expressed', pp. of *exprimere*. See **express,** adj., and **-ive.**

esprit, n., spirit, wit. — F., fr. L. *spiritus*. See **spirit.**

esprit de corps, spirit of attachedness and devotion to a body of persons associated. — F., lit. 'spirit of the body'. See prec. word, **de-** and **corps.**

espy, tr. v. — ME. *espien*, fr. OF. *espier* (F. *épier*), fr. Frankish **spehōn*, which is rel. to OHG. *spehōn*, 'to spy'. See **spy,** v.

esquamate, adj., having no scales (*zool.* and *bot.*) — Formed fr. **e-** and L. *squāmātus*, 'scaly', fr. *squāma*, 'scale'. See **squama** and cp. **desquamate.**

-esque, suff. — F., fr. It. *-esco*, borrowed fr. Teut. *-isk*. See adj. suff. **-ish.**

esquire, n. — ME. *esquier*, fr. OF. *escuyer, esquier* (F. *écuyer*), 'squire, equerry', orig. 'shield-bearer', fr. VL. *scūtārius*, 'shield bearer' (but classical L. *scūtārius* means 'shield maker'), fr. L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **equerry** and cp. **squire.**

esquisse, n., first sketch. — F., fr. It. *schizzo*. See **sketch.**

ess, n., 1) the letter *s*; 2) anything shaped like the letter *s*.

-ess, suff. forming feminine nouns, as in *countess, hostess*. — ME. *-esse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *-esse*, fr. Late L. *-issa* (whence also It. *-ezza*, Sp., Port. *-esa*), fr. Gk. -ισσα, which—in classical Greek—occurs only in βασίλισσα, 'queen' (fr. βασιλεύς, 'king'). However, in later Greek, several other nouns were formed on analogy of βασίλισσα (cp. e.g. πανδόκισσα, 'female innkeeper', fr. πανδοκεύς, 'innkeeper').

-ess, suff. forming nouns of quality from adjectives, as in *duress*. — ME. *-esse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *-esse*, fr. L. *-itia*, whence also It. *-ezza*, Provenç., Sp., Port. *-eza*. Cp. the subst. suffixes **-ice, -ise.**

essay, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *essaier* (F. *essayer*), fr. VL. **exagiāre*, 'to weigh', fr. L. *exagium*, 'a weighing', fr. *exigere*, 'to weigh, measure, examine', lit. 'to drive out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *agere*, 'to drive'. See **agent** and cp. **assay.**

essay, n. — OF. (= F.) *essai*, fr. *essaier*. See **essay,** v.

essayist, n., a writer of essays. — A hybrid coined fr. **essay,** n., and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.
Derivatives: *essayist-ic, essayist-ic-al*, adjs., *essayist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

esse, n., being, actual existence. — L. *esse*, 'to be', fr. I.-E. base **es-*, 'to be', whence also L. *es-t*, 'is', OI. *ásmi*, Hitt. *esmi*, Arm. *em*, Gk. εἰμί, Lesb. and Thessal. ἐμμί, Dor. ἠμί, Alb. *jam*, OSlav. *jesmĭ*, Lith. *esmì*, OIr. *am*, Goth. *im*, OE. *eom, eam, am*, 'I am', OI. *smáḥ*, Gk. ἐσμέν, Ion. εἰμέν, Dor. εἰμές, Lith. *ēsme*, OSlav. *jesmŭ*, L. *sumus*, 'we are' (L. *sum*, 'I am', has been formed on analogy of the pl. *sumus*). Cp. **absence, absent, -ent, entity, essence, essential, interest, presence, present, prosit.** Cp. also **am, art, are, is, sin,** 'transgression', **sooth.** Cp. also **etymology, etymon, heteroousian, homoiousian, homoousian, onto-, sattwa, suttee, swastika.**

essence, n. — F., fr. L. *essentia*, 'being or essence of a thing', fr. *essent-*, pres. part. stem of *esse*, 'to be'; prop. loan translation of Gk. οὐσίᾱ, 'essence'. See **esse** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ence.**

Essene, n., a member of an ancient Jewish sect of ascetics, first appearing in history in the 2nd century B.C.E. — L. *Essēnī* (pl.), 'the Essenes', fr. Gk. 'Εσσηνοί. Most scholars derive this word from Heb. *tzᵉnū'ím*, 'the modest ones', or from Heb. *ḥăshā'ím*, 'the silent ones'. It is more probable, however, that Gk. 'Εσσηνοί derives fr. Syr. *ḥăsén*, pl. absolute state of *ḥăsé*, 'pious'; cp. the pl. emphatic state *ḥasayyā́*, whence the parallel Greek form 'Εσσαῖοι. This etymology gains in probability by the fact that Philo (in Quod omnis probus liber sit, § 13) identifies the Essenes with the 'Pious' (τῶν 'Εσσαίων ἢ ὁσίων = 'of the Essenes or the Pious').
Derivatives: *Essen-ian*, adj., *Essen-ian-ism*, n., *Essen-ic, Essen-ic-al*, adjs., *Essen-ism*, n., *Essen-ize*, tr. v.

essential, adj. — ML. *essentiālis*, 'essential', fr. L. *essentia*. See **essence** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *essential-ity*, n., *essential-ly*, adv.

essonite, also, more correctly, **hessonite,** n., cinnamon stone (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἧσσων, 'inferior to', compar. of ἦκα, 'slightly, a little, slowly, faintly'; which is prob. cogn. with L. *sēgnis*, 'slow, tardy, sluggish'. The cinnamon stone was so called in allusion to its being less hard than true hyacinth and some other minerals.

-est, suff. forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs. — ME., fr. OE. *-ost, -est*, rel. to ON. *-astr, -str*, OHG. *-isto, -ōsto*, G. *-est*, Goth. *-ists, -osts*, and cogn. with Gk. -ιστος, OI. *-iṣṭha;* formed orig. from the compar. suff. through the addition of a suff. beginning with *t*. See compar. suff. **-er** and cp. **Anchistea, Calista, Callisto, kakistocracy, protista.**

-est, -st, suff. of the second person singular indicative of English verbs (as in *doest, dost, diddest, didst*, etc.) — ME., fr. OE. *-ast, -est, -st*, rel. to OHG. *-ist, -ōst, -ēst*, G. *-est, -st*, Goth. *-is, -os -ais*, ON. *-r, -ar, -ir*, and cogn. with Gk. -ς, L. *-s*, OI. *-si*, second person sing. endings of verbs.

establish, tr. v. — ME. *establissen*, fr. OF. *establiss-*, pres. part. stem of *establir* (F. *établir*), fr. L. *stabilīre*, 'to make firm or stable', fr. *stabilis*, 'firm, stable'. See **stable,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ist** and cp. **stablish.**

Derivatives: *establish-ed*, adj., *establish-ment*, n., *establishmentarian* (q.v.)

establishmentarian, n., adherent of the principle of an established church. — Formed fr. *establishment* (see prec. word) with suff. **-arian.**

estacade, n., a dike of stakes in the sea or river. — F., fr. Sp. *estacada*, fr. *estaca*, 'stake', which is of Teut. origin. See **stake,** and **-ade** and cp. **stockade.**

estafette, n., a courier, esp. a mounted one. — F., fr. It. *staffetta*, 'small stirrup; courier', dimin. of *staffa*, 'stirrup', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. G. *Stapfe*, 'footstep', and see E. **step.** For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

estate, n. — ME. *estat*, fr. OF. *estat* (F. *état*), fr. L. *status*, 'condition, state'. See **state.**

esteem, tr. v. — ME. *estemen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *estimer*, fr. L. *aestimāre*, fr. OL. *aestumāre*, 'to value, appraise', which is denominated fr. **aistemos*, lit. 'one who cuts the ore', fr. *aes*, gen. *aeris*, 'ore', and I.-E. base **tem-*, 'to cut', whence also Gk. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. For the first element see **ore,** for the second see **tome.**

Derivative: *esteem*, n.

Estella, fem. PN. — Sp., lit. 'star', fr. L. *stēlla*. See **star** and cp. **Stella, stellar.**

ester, n., any compound ether (*chem.*) — G. *Ester*, coined by the German chemist Leopold Gmelin (1788-1853) in 1848 from the abbreviation of *Essigäther*, which is compounded of *Essig*, 'vinegar', and *Äther* 'ether'. *Essig* derives fr. MHG. *ezzich*, fr. OHG. *ezzīh*, fr. **atēcum*, metathetized form of L. *acētum*, 'vinegar' (whence Goth. *akeit*); see **acetum.** For the second element see **ether.**

Esther, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, wife of the Persian king Ahasuerus. — Gk. Ἐσθήρ, fr. Heb. *Estér*, fr. Pers. *sitareh*, 'star', which is rel. to Avestic and OI. *stár-*, and cogn. with Gk. ἀστήρ, L. *stēlla*, 'star'. See **star.**

Estheria, n., a genus of branchiopod crustaceans. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ia.**

esthesia, aesthesia, n., sensibility. — ModL. *aesthesia*, fr. Gk. αἴσθησις, 'perception, sensation', from the stem of αἰσθάνομαι. See **esthete** and **-ia** and cp. **anesthesis.**

esthesio-, aesthesio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to perception'. — Fr. Gk. αἴσθησις. See prec. word and cp. **kinesthesia, pallesthesia.**

esthete, also **aesthete,** n. — Gk. αἰσθητής, 'one who perceives', from the stem of αἰσθάνομαι (for *ἀϝισ-θ-άνομαι), 'I perceive', aor. αἰσθέσθαι, shortened fr. *ἀϝισ-θ-έσθαι, rel. to ἀΐω (for *ἀϝίω), 'I hear', lit. 'I perceive by the ear', and cogn. with L. *audiō* (for **awis-d-iō*), 'I hear', fr. I.-E. base **awēi-*, 'to perceive'. See **audible** and cp. **esthesia, anesthesia, anesthetic, coenesthesis.**

esthetic, aesthetic, adj. — Gk. αἰσθητικός, 'perceptive', fr. αἰσθητός, 'sensible, perceptible', verbal adj. of αἰσθάνομαι. See **esthete** and cp. **kinesthetic.**

Derivatives: *(a)esthetic-al-ly*, adv., *(a)esthetic-ism*, n.

esthetics, aesthetics, n. — G. *Ästhetik*, coined by A.G. Alexander Baumgarten (1714-62) about 1750 fr. Gk. αἰσθητικός, 'perceptive' (see prec. word), to denote that branch of science which deals with beauty.

estimable, adj. — F., fr. L. *aestimābilis*, 'valuable, estimable', fr. *aestimāre*. See **esteem** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *estimab-ly*, adv., *estimable-ness*, n.

estimate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *aestimātus*, pp. of *aestimāre*, 'to value, appraise'. see **esteem,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *estimate*, n., *estimating-ly*, adv., *estimation* (q.v.), *estimat-ive*, adj., *estimator* (q.v.)

estimation, n. — OF. (= F.) *estimation*, fr. L. *aestimātiōnem*, acc. of *aestimātiō*, 'money value of a thing, valuation', fr. *aestimātus*, pp. of *aestimāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

estimator, n. — L. *aestimātor*, 'valuer, appraiser', fr. *aestimātus*, pp. of *aestimāre*. See **estimate** and agential suff. **-or.**

estival, aestival, adj., pertaining to summer. — F. *estival*, fr. L. *aestīvālis*, 'pertaining to summer', fr. *aestīvus*, of s.m., fr. *aestus*, 'heat', which is rel. to *aestās*, gen. *aestātis*, 'summer', lit. 'hot season', fr. I.-E. base **aidh-*, 'to burn', whence also L. *aedes*, 'a building, sanctuary, temple'. See **edify** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **estuary.**

estivate, aestivate, intr. v., 1) to spend the summer; 2) to spend the summer in a dormant condition. — L. *aestīvātus*, pp. of *aestīvāre*, 'to spend the summer', fr. *aestīvus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *(a)estivat-ion*, n.

estoile, n., a star with six or eight points (*her.*) — OF. *estoile* (F. *étoile*), fr. L. *stēlla*, 'star'. See **stellar.**

estop, tr. v., to bar; (*law*), to bar by èstoppel. — AF. and OF. *estoper* (F. *étouper*), 'to stop', fr. L. **stuppāre*, 'to stop with flax or tow' (whence also It. *stoppare*, OProvenç. *estopar*), Fr. L. *stuppa*, *stūpa*, 'the coarse part of flax, tow'. See **stop.**

estoppel, n., preclusion of a statement or claim because it is contrary to a previous statement or claim (*law*). — OF. *estoupail*, 'stopper, bung', fr. *estoper*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-el.**

estovers, n. pl., necessaries granted by law; specif. wood for a tenant, alimony for a wife. — OF. inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, 'to be necessary', used as a noun; of uncertain origin; cp. **stover.** For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms see *attainder* and cp. words there referred to.

estrade, n., a platform. — F., fr. Sp. *estrado*, fr. L. *strātum*, 'something spread out', neut. pp. of *sternere*, 'to spread out, cover'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to.

estradiol, n., a crystalline estrogenic hormone $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$ (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **estrus,** pref. **di-,** and **-ol,** a suff. denoting alcohol.

estrange, tr. v. — OF. *estrangier*, *estranger*, 'to alienate', fr. VL. **extrāneāre*, 'to treat as a stranger', fr. L. *extrāneus*, 'stranger'. See **strange.**

Derivatives: *estrang-ed-ness*, n., *estrange-ment*, n., *estrang-er*, n.

estrangelo, n., a type of Syriac cursive writing characterized by rounded letters. — Syr. *estrangelo*, fr. Gk. στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round'. See **stringent** and cp. words there referred to.

estray, n., a strayed animal (*law*). — AF. *estray*, fr. OF. *estraier*, 'wandering, stray, lost'. See **stray,** n.

estreat, n., true extract, copy. — AF. *estrete*, fr. OF. *estraite*, fr. L. *extracta*, prop. fem. of *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, 'to draw out'. See **extract.**

estrepement, n., waste committed by a tenant for life in lands, woods or houses to the damage of the reversioner (*law*). — OF., 'waste, ravage', fr. *estreper*, 'to waste', fr. L. *exstirpāre*, 'to pluck out by the stem or root, extirpate'. See **extirpate** and **-ment.**

estriol, n., a crystalline estrogenic hormone $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$ (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **estrus** and **-ol,** a suff. denoting alcohol.

estrogen, n., a substance producing estrus (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **estrus** and **-gen.**

estrogenic, adj., producing estrus (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **estrus** and **-genic.**

estrone, n., a female sex hormone; theelin (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **estrus** and suff. **-one.**

estrus, oestrus, n., 1) a vehement desire, frenzy; 2) the sexual heat of female mammals. — L. *oestrus*, 'gadfly; frenzy', fr. Gk. οἶστρος, 'gadfly; sting; frenzy', which is cogn. with Lith. *aistrà*, 'violent passion', and prob. also with L. *īra*, 'anger'. See **ire** and cp. the first element in **Oestrelata.**

estuary, n., broad mouth of a river. — L. *aestuārium*, 'a tideplace, an estuary', fr. *aestus*, 'heat, fire, the ebb and flow of the sea, tide', rel. to *aestus*, 'heat'. See **estival.**

esurience, esuriency, n. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

esurient, adj., hungry; greedy. — L. *ēsuriēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ēsurīre*, 'to desire, to eat, be hungry', a desiderative verb formed fr. *ēsus*, pp. of *edere*, 'to eat'. See **eat.** For the desiderative suff. *-urīre* cp. *Abiturient* and words there referred to.

Derivative: *esurient-ly*, adv.

et, conj. meaning 'and'. — L.; cogn. with OI. *áti*, Avestic *aiti*, 'over, beyond', Gk. ἔτι, 'yet, still, besides, moreover', Gaul. *eti*, 'also, moreover', Goth. *iþ*, 'and, but, however', OE., OS. *ed-*, ON. *ið-*, OHG. *et-*, *it-*, 'again'. Cp. **eddy.**

-et, subst. suff. of orig. diminutive force. — OF. and F. *-et*, prob. of Etruscan origin. In French, the suff. always had and still has diminutive force. For the feminine form of this suff. see **-ette.** Cp. **-let.**

-et, an infix used in chemistry (as in *phen-et-idine*), to denote the presence of the *ethyl radical.* — Short for *ethyl.*

eta, n., name of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ἦτα, fr. earlier ἧτα (see Theodor Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1904, p. 124), fr. Heb. *ḥēth*; see **cheth.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

etacism, n., the pronunciation of Gk. *ēta* (i.e. the letter η) as *ē* i.e. like *a* in English *ale*; called the Erasmian pronunciation. — Formed fr. **eta** with suff. **-ism.** Cp. *itacism.*

étage, n., stage. — F., 'abode, stage; story, floor', also 'rank', fr. VL. **staticum*, for L. *statiō*, 'station, post, residence', lit. 'a standing', fr. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stage,** 'platform'.

étagère, n., cabinet. — F., fr. *étage*, 'shelf'. See prec. word.

etamine, n., a dress fabric of cotton, worsted or silk. — F. *étamine*, fr. OF. *estamine*, fr. VL. **stāminea*, fem. of the Latin adj. *stāmineus*, 'made of threads', fr. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis* 'warp in the upright loom, thread'. See **stamen.**

étape, n., 1) a halting place for troops; 2) a day's march. — F., 'stage of journey, halting place, distance between two halting places', fr. OF. *estaple*, fr. MDu. *staple*, 'storehouse'. See **staple.**

état, n., state. — F., fr. L. *status*, prop. 'mode of standing'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to.

étatism, n., state socialism. — F. *étatisme*, formed fr. *état*, 'state', with suff. *-isme*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Etat Major, the staff of the army. — F. *état-major*, fr. *état*, 'state', and L. *major*, 'greater'. See **état** and **major,** adj.

et cetera, 'and other things'. — L., fr. *et*, 'and' (see **et**), and neut. of *cēterī*, 'the others', which is formed fr. I.-E. pron. pref. **ce-*, 'there; behold' (see **he**), and I.-E. **etero-*, 'the other', whence also Umbr. *etro-*, 'another', Avestic *a-tāra-*, 'one of the two, this', Alb. *játɛrɛ*, *jatrɛ*, 'the other', OSlav. *jeterŭ*, *iterŭ*, 'some, one'.

etch, tr. and intr. v., to engrave with acid. — Du. *etsen*, 'to etch', fr. G. *ätzen*, 'to corrode', fr. MHG. *atzen*, *etzen*, fr. OHG. *azzōn*, prop. 'to feed, bait', causative of *ezzan*, 'to eat'. See **eat.**

Derivatives: *etch*, *n.*, *etch-er*, n., *etch-ing*, verbal n.

Eteocles, n., son of Oedipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes (*Greek mythology*). — L., fr. Gk. Ἐτεοκλῆς, lit. 'of true fame', compounded of ἐτεός, 'true, real, genuine', and κλέος, 'fame'. The first element is rel. to ἔτυμος, 'true'; see **etymon.** The second element is rel. to κλυτός, 'famous', and cogn. with L. *in-clutus*, *in-clytus*, of s.m., OE., OS. *hlūd*, 'loud'. See **loud.**

eternal, adj. — L. *aeternālis*, fr. *aeternus*, 'everlasting, eternal', contracted fr. OL. *aeviternus*, fr. **aeviter*, an adverb formed fr. *aevum*, 'age'.

See **aeon** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **age** and words there referred to. Cp. also next word.
Derivatives: *eternal-ly*, adv., *eternal-ness*, n.

eterne, adj., eternal (*poetic*). — OF., fr. L. *aeternus*. See **eternal.**

eternity, n. — ME. *eternite*, fr. F. *éternité*, fr. L. *aeternitātem*, acc. of *aeternitās*, fr. *aeternus*. See **eternal** and **-ity.**

eternize, tr. v., to render eternal. — F. *éterniser*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *aeternus* (see **eternal**) and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

etesian, adj., annual (said of periodical winds). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *etēsiae*, fr. Gk. ἐτησίαι, 'periodic winds that prevail in the Aegean', lit. '*annual* (winds)', fr. ἐτήσιος, 'annual', fr. ἔτος (dial. *Fέτος*), 'year', which is cogn. with L. *vetus*, 'old'. See **veteran** and cp. the second element in **trieteric.**

-eth, archaic ending of the third person singular of the present indicative, as *knoweth*. — ME. *-eth, -th*, fr. OE. *-eþ, -aþ, -þ*, rel. to ON. *-ið, -ēð, -ōð-*, OHG. *-it, -ēt, -ōt*, G. *-t*, Goth. *-iþ, -aiþ-, -eiþ-, -oþ-*, and cogn. with L. *-t*, Gk. *-τι*, OI. *-ti*, third person sing. pres. indic. endings.

-eth, suff. forming ordinal numbers, as in *fortieth*. — See **-th,** suff. forming ordinal numbers.

Ethan, masc. PN. — Heb. *Ēthán*, fr. *ēthán*, 'strong, permanent, perennial, ever-flowing' (said of a river), which is rel. to Arab. *wátana*, 'was perpetual', *wátin*, 'anything permanent'.

Ethel, fem. PN. — Not directly fr. OE. *Æðelu*, which is rel. to *æðele*, 'noble', but back formation fr. names like **Etheldred, Ethelinda** (qq.v)

Ethelbert, masc. PN. — OE. *Æðelbryht*, lit. 'bright through nobility', fr. *æðele*, 'noble', and *beorht*, 'bright'. For the first element see **atheling,** for the second see **bright.** Cp. **Albert,** which derives — through the medium of French — fr. OHG. *Adalbert*, the exact equivalent of OE. *Æðelbryht*, and cp. words there referred to.

Etheldred, fem. PN. — OE. *Æðelðrȳð*, lit. 'of noble strength', compounded of *æðele*, 'noble', and *ðrȳð*, 'strength'. For the first element see **atheling.** The second element is rel. to ON. *þrúðr*, 'strength', ON. *þrō-ask*, 'to thrive', *þroskr*, 'strong', OHG. *triuwen*, 'to blossom, flourish', *trouwen*, 'to grow', MHG. *druo*, 'fruit'.

Ethelinda, fem. PN. — Formed fr. OE. *æðele*, 'noble', and *lindi*, 'a serpent'. For the first element see **atheling** and cp. the two prec. words. The second element is rel. to OHG. *lind, lint*, 'serpent', OHG. *lindwurm*, MHG. *lintwurm* (renewed in G. *Lindwurm*), 'dragon', ON. *linnr* (for **linþr*), 'serpent', lit. 'the lithe animal', fr. I.-E. base **lent-*, 'flexible', whence also ON., OE. *lind*, 'linden tree', lit. 'the tree with pliant bast', OE. *līðe*, OHG. *lindi*, 'soft, mild, gentle'. See **lithe** and cp. **linden.**

ether, also **aether,** n., 1) the upper regions of space; 2) (*chem.*), a colorless liquid used as an anesthetic. — L. *aether*, fr. Gk. αἰθήρ, 'the upper, purer air, ether', which, together with αἴθρᾱ, 'the clean sky, fair weather', derives fr. αἴθειν, 'to burn', fr. I.-E. base **aidh-*, 'to burn', whence also L. *aedēs*, 'a building, sanctuary, temple'. See **edify** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Aethusa, Ethiop;** cp. also **hypaethral.** As a chemical term, the word *aether* was coined by August Sigmund Frobenius (in 1730), the discoverer of this liquid.

ethereal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *aethereus*, fr. Gk. αἰθέριος, 'pertaining to ether', fr. αἰθήρ. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *ethereal-ity*, n., *ethereat-ize*, tr. v., *ethereal-iz-ation*, n., *ethereal-ly*, adv., *ethereal-ness*, n.

etherification, n. — See **ether** and **-fication.**

etherify, tr. v., to change into ether. — See **ether** and **-fy.**

ethic, n., ethics. — F. *éthique*, fr. L. *ēthica*, fr. Gk. ἠθική (scil. τέχνη), 'moral art', fem. of ἠθικός, 'moral'. See **ethical.**

ethic, adj., ethical (*now rare*). — See **ethical.**

ethical, adj., relating to morality; moral. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἠθικός, 'pertaining to morals, moral', fr. ἦθος, 'habit ,custom, usage, disposition, character, moral', rel. to ἔθος (for **σFέθος*), 'custom, usage', ἐθίζειν, 'to accustom', εἴωθα, (for **σέ-σFωθ-α*), 'I am accustomed', and cogn. with OI. *svadhá*, 'custom, peculiarity', L. *sodālis* (for **swedhālis*), 'fellow, companion', *suēscere*, 'to become accustomed', Goth. *sidus*, OHG. *situ*, MHG. *site*, G. *Sitte*, MDu. *sede*, Du. *zede*, ON. *siðr*, Dan. *sæd*, OS. *sidu*, 'custom, habit, usage'. The orig. meaning of all these words was 'property, peculiarity'. They are traceable to I.-E. **swedh-*, 'a compound base lit. meaning 'to make one's own', formed from the reflexive base **swe-*, 'his, her, its, one's', and **dhē-*, 'to make, do'. See **sui-** and **theme** and cp. **ethos, cacoethes, ethnic.** Cp. also **custom** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *ethical-ity*, n., *ethical-ly*, adv., *ethical-ness*, n.

ethicize, tr. v., to make ethical. — See **ethic,** adj., and **-ize.**

ethico-, combining form expressing relation to ethics. — Fr. Gk. ἠθικός, 'pertaining to morals'. See **ethical.**

ethics, n., the science of morality. — See **ethic,** n., and **-ics.**

Ethiop, n., an Ethiopian. — L. *Aethiops*, fr. Gk. Αἰθίοψ, which prob. means lit. 'burnt face', fr. αἴθειν, 'to burn' and ὄψ, 'eye, face'. See **ether** and **optic.** Cp. Gk. αἰθοψ, 'fiery-looking'.

Ethiopia, n. — L. *Aethiopia*, fr. Gk. Αἰθιοπία, 'Ethiopia', fr. Αἰθίοψ. See prec. word and 1st **-ia.**
Derivatives: *Ethiopi-an*, adj. and n.

ethmoid, ethmoidal, adj., sievelike; pertaining to a bone or bones forming part of the septum and walls of the nasal cavity (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Gk. ἠθμοειδής, 'like a sieve', compounded of ἠθμός, 'sieve' and *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element derives fr. ἠθεῖν, 'to sift', which is cogn. with Lith. *siėtas*, OSlav. *sito* (for **sēi-to-*), 'sieve', W. *hidl*, ON. *sāld* (for **sē-tlo*), 'sieve', Alb. *šoš*, 'I sift'. For the second element see **-oid.**
Derivative: *ethmoid*, n., and ethmoid bone.

ethnarch, n., governor of a nation or province. — Gk. ἐθνάρχης, 'ruler of the people', compounded of ἔθνος, 'people' and *-άρχης*, 'leader'. See **ethnic** and **-arch.**

ethnarchy, n., the office of an ethnarch. — Gk. ἐθναρχίᾱ, fr. ἐθνάρχης. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

ethnic, adj., related to a race. — L. *ethnicus*, fr. Gk. ἐθνικός, fr. ἔθνος, 'nation, race' (in Eccles. Greek the plural ἔθνη means 'the heathens, gentiles'). Gk. ἔθνος prob. stands for **σFέθνος* and orig. meant 'one's own'. It is rel. to ἔθος (for **σFέθος*), 'custom, usage'. See **ethical** and cp. **ethnos.**
Derivatives: *ethnic-al-ly*, adv., *ethnic-ism*, n.

ethno-, combining form meaning 'race'. — Fr. Gk. ἔθνος, 'nation, race'. See **ethnic.**

ethnography, n., the description of races. — Compounded of **ethno-** and Gk. *-γραφίᾱ*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

ethnology, n., the study of races. — Compounded of **ethno-** and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *ethnolog-ic, ethnolog-ic-al*, adjs., *ethnolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ethnolog-ist*, n.

ethology, n., 1) the science of character; 2) the study of customs. — L. *ēthologia*, fr. Gk. ἠθολογίᾱ, 'description of character', which is compounded of ἦθος, 'custom', and *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see next word and **-logy.** In the sense 'science of character' the word *ethology* was introduced by the English philosopher John Stuart Mill (1806-73).
Derivatives: *ethолog-ic, ethолog-ic-al*, adjs.

ethos, n., the moral atmosphere of a people or a community. — Gk. ἦθος, 'habit, custom, usage, disposition, character, moral'. See **ethical.**

ethrog, n., the citron (*Citrus medica*), one of the 'Four Species' of plants used in the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles (*Sukkoth*). — Mishnaic Hebrew *ethrŏg*, fr. Pers. *turunj* (whence also Arab. *túrunj, útrunj*. Cp. **toronja.**

ethyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5 (*chem.*) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1840 fr. Gk. αἰθήρ, 'the upper air', and ὕλη, 'stuff'. See **ether** and **-yl.**

-etic, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of'. — Gk. *-ετικός*, formed from stems ending in *-ετ-* through addition of suff. *-ικός*; see **-ic.** Gk. adj. suff. *-ετικός* corresponds to nouns ending in *-εσις*. Cp. e.g. Gk. θετικός (see *thetic*), which is rel. to θέσις (see *thesis*).

etio-, also **aetio-, aitio-,** combining form denoting *cause* or *causation*. — Gk. αἰτιο-, fr. αἰτίᾱ, 'cause, origin; occasion', which derives either fr. αἴτιος, 'causing, occasioning', or — like αἴτιος — directly fr. **αἶτος*, 'share, lot' (whence also αἰτέω, 'I ask for, demand'), which is rel. to αἶσα (for *αἴτ-ια*), 'share, lot, destiny', αἴνυμαι, 'I take', ἔξαιτος, 'picked, choice', αἴσιος, 'auspicious, opportune', and cogn. with Avestic *aēta-*, 'share, lot, due', Oscan *aeteis* (gen.), 'of somebody's part', Toch. B *ai-*, 'to give' (lit. 'to allot'). Cp. **diet,** 'fare'.

etiolate, tr. and intr. v., to blanch, esp. through the absence of light (*bot.*) — Fr. F. *étiolé*, pp. of *étioler*, 'to blanch', which prob. derives fr. *éteule*, 'a stalk', fr. OF. *esteule*, fr. L. *stipula*, 'stubble'; see **stipule** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Accordingly the orig. meaning of F. *étioler* seems to have been 'to become like straw'.
Derivatives: *etiolat-ed*, adj., *etiolat-ion*, n.

etiology, aetiology, n., the science of causes. — Late L. *aetiologia*, fr. Gk. αἰτιολογίᾱ, 'an inquiring into causes', fr. αἰτιολογεῖν, 'to inquire into causes', fr. αἰτίᾱ, 'cause' and *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **etio-** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *(a)etiolog-ic-al*, adj., *(a)etiolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *(a)etiolog-ist*, n.

etiquette, n., conventional rules of social behavior. — F. *étiquette*, fr. OF. *estiquier, estiquer*, 'to stick on, attach', fr. Du. *stikken*, 'to stitch', which is rel. to G. *sticken*, 'to embroider', *stechen*, 'to stab, prick, puncture'. See **stitch** and cp. **ticket,** which is a doublet of *etiquette*.

etna, n., a device for boiling water. — Fr. Mt. *Etna*, fr. Phoen. *attūnā*, 'furnace', which prob. derives fr. Akkad. *atūnu, utūnu*, whence also Aram. *attūn, attūnā*, Syr. *attōniā*, of s.m.; cp. Arab. *attūn*, Ethiop. *etōn*, of s.m., which are Syriac loan words. Cp. **Etnean.**

Etnean, adj., pertaining to Etna. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Aetneus*, fr. Gk. Αἰτναῖος, fr. Αἴτνη, 'Etna', fr. Phoen. *attūnā*, 'furnace'. See prec. word.

Etonian, n., a student of *Eton* College (i.e. the college at *Eton*, England). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Etrurian, adj. and n., Etruscan. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Etrūria*, a name of uncertain etymology.

Etruscan, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Etruscus*, 'Etruscan', fr. *Etrūria*. See prec. word.

Etta, fem. PN. — Orig. used only as dimin. of **Henrietta.**

-ette, suff. used to form nouns which may or may not have diminutive force. — F. *-ette*, fem. of *-et*. See **-et.**

étude, n., study (*music*). — F., fr. L. *studium*. See **study.**

etui, n., a small case. — F. *étui*, fr. OF. *estui*, back formation fr. *estuier, estoier*, 'put in, put aside, spare', fr. VL. **estudiāre*, fr. L. *studēre*, 'to study; to care for'; see Meyer-Lübke, REW.,

No. 8325. See **study** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **tweezers.**

etymologic, etymological, adj. — L. *etymologicus*, fr. Gk. ἐτυμολογικός, 'pertaining to etymology', fr. ἐτυμολογίᾱ. See **etymology** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.** Derivative: *etymological-ly*, adv.

etymologicon, n., an etymological dictionary. — Gk. ἐτυμολογικόν, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, used as a noun. See prec. word.

etymology, n. — F. *étymologie*, fr. L. *etymologia*, fr. Gk. ἐτυμολογίᾱ, 'etymology', prop. 'the study of the *true* sense of a word', compounded of ἔτυμον, 'the *true* sense of a word according to its origin' (prop. neut. of ἔτυμος, 'true') and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See next word and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *etymolog-ist*, n., *etymolog-ize*, intr. v., *etymolog-iz-ation*, n.

etymon, n., primitive word. — Gk. ἔτυμον, 'the *true* sense of a word', neut. of ἔτυμος, 'true, real, actual', enlarged fr. ἐτεός (for *ἐτεϝός), 'true'. This latter derives fr. ἐτός, 'true' (whence also ἐτάζειν, 'to examine, test', prop. 'to establish as true'), which prob. stands for *ἑτός, fr. I.-E. **se-tó-s*), hence lit. means 'that which is', and is cogn. with OI. *satyáḥ* (for **sṇt-yó-*), Goth. *sunjis*, OE. *sōð*, 'true'. See **sooth** and words there referred to.

eu-, combining form meaning 'good, well'. — Fr. Gk. εὖ, 'well', prop. neut. of ἐύς, 'good', which is cogn. either with Hitt. *ashshush*, 'good', or—more probably—with OI. *vásuḥ*, Avestic *vohu-*, 'good', Ir. *feb* (fr. I.-E. **wesw-ā*), 'excellence'. *Eu-* is the opposite of *dys-*.

eucaine, n., name of two synthetic alkaloids called *alpha-eucaine* and *beta-eucaine*. — Coined fr. **eu-** and the second and third syllable of **cocaine.**

eucairite, n., a copper silver selenide (*mineral.*) — Swed. *eukairit*, formed with suff. *-it* (representing Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite**) fr. Gk. εὐκαίρως, adv. of εὔκαιρος, 'seasonable, opportune', fr. εὖ, 'well' (see **eu-**), and καιρός, 'the right season, the right time' (see **kairine**). The mineral was so called because it was found by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) soon after the discovery of selenium.

Eucalyptus, n., a genus of plants of the myrtle family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'well covered', coined by the French botanist L'Héritier de Brutelle (1746-1800) in 1788 fr. **eu-** and Gk. καλυπτός, 'covered', verbal adj. of καλύπτειν, 'to cover, conceal' (see **calyptra**); so called in allusion to the cap covering the bud.

Eucharis, n., a genus of the plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὔχαρις, 'pleasant, agreeable', fr. εὖ, 'well', and χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See next word.

Eucharist, n. (*eccles.*), 1) communion; 2) its consecrated elements. — OF. *eucariste* (F. *eucharistie*), fr. Eccles. L. *eucharistia*, fr. Gk. εὐχαριστίᾱ, 'thankfulness, gratitude', fr. εὐχάριστος, 'pleasant, agreeable', fr. εὐχαρίζειν, 'to render thanks', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See **Charis** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *eucharist-ic*, *eucharist-ic-al*, adjs., *eucharist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Euchite, n., one of a medieval sect that flourished in the 4th cent., whose members believed in the saving power of perpetual prayer; applied also to various other sects that shared this belief. — Eccles. L. *euchita*, fr. Gk. εὐχή, 'vow, wish, prayer', which is cogn. with OI. *vāghát-*, 'one who offers a sacrifice', L. *vovēre*, 'to vow'. See **vote** and cp. next word.

euchology, n., prayer book. — Eccles. Gk. εὐχολόγιον, compounded of Gk. εὐχή, 'prayer', and -λόγιον, fr. λέγειν, 'to tell, say, speak'. See prec. word and **-logy.**

euchre, n., a card game. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *euchre*, tr. v.

euclase, n., a brittle green silicate of beryllium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Lit. 'that which breaks easily'; formed fr. **eu-** and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', from the stem of κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to.

Euclea, n., a genus of plants of the ebony family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'glorious', fr. εὔκλεια, 'glory', fr. εὐκλεής, 'famous, glorious', which is formed fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and κλέος, 'fame' (see **Eteocles**); so called in allusion to the beautiful foliage.

Euclid, euclid, n. — Short for *Euclid's geometry*, i.e. geometry based on the treatise of Euclid, the great Greek mathematician who lived about 300 B.C.E. (The name lit. means 'renowned', and is rel. to εὐκλεής, 'renowned', prop. 'of good report', fr. εὖ, 'well', and κλέος, 'fame'; see prec. word.)

Derivative: *Euclid-ean*, *Euclid-ian*, adj.

eudaemonic, eudaemonical, adj., producing happiness. — Gk. εὐδαιμονικός, 'conducive to happiness', fr. εὐδαίμων, 'fortunate, happy', lit. 'blessed with a good genius', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and δαίμων 'god'. See **demon** and cp. **pandemonium.**

eudaemonics, n., that branch of ethics which deals with happiness. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

eudaemonism, n., that system of ethics which makes the moral value of actions dependent upon their relation to happiness. — Gk. εὐδαιμονισμός, 'a thinking happy', fr. εὐδαιμονίζειν, 'to think happy', fr. εὐδαίμων. See **eudaemonic** and **-ism.**

eudiometer, n., an instrument for the volumetric measuring of gases. — Coined by the English clergyman and chemist Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) fr. Gk. εὔδιος, 'fine, dear' (said esp. of air and weather), and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands for *εὐ-διϝος and lit. means 'having a good day', fr. εὖ, 'well', and δῖος (for *δίϝιος), 'divine'. Cp. OI. *su-diváḥ*, 'having a fine day', which is the equivalent of Gk. εὔδιος. See **eu-** and **deity.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *eudiometr-ic*, *eudiometr-ic-al*, adjs., *eudiometr-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Eudora, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ευδώρᾱ, lit. 'generous', fem. of εὔδωρος, fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and δῶρον, 'gift'. See **donation.**

Eudorina, n., a genus of flagellates (*biol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ina** fr. Gk. εὔδωρος, 'generous'. See prec. word.

Eugene, masc. PN. — F. *Eugène*, fr. L. *Eugenius*, fr. Gk. Εὐγένιος, fr. εὐγενής, 'well born'. See **eugenic** and cp. **Eugenia.**

Eugenia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐγενίᾱ, lit. 'nobility of birth', rel. to Εὐγένιος. See prec. word.

eugenic, adj., improving the human race; pertaining to the improvement of the human race. — Gk. εὐγενής, 'well born', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and γένος 'race, descent, gender, kind', See **genus** and cp. **Eugene, Eugenia.**

eugenics, n., the study of the improvement of the human race by selection of the parents. — Coined by Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) in 1883 from the adjective **eugenic.** For the ending see **-ics.**

Euglandina, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. **eu-,** L. *glāns*, gen. *glandis*, 'acorn' (see **gland**), and suff. **-ina.**

euhemerism, n., theory of Euhemerus, a Sicilian Greek philosopher of about 300 B.C.E. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *Euhēmerus*, fr. Gk. Εὐήμερος (a name lit. meaning 'bright, happy', fr. εὖ, 'well' and ἡμέρᾱ, 'day').

Derivatives: *euhemerist-ic*, adj., *euhemerist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

euhemerist, n., one who believes in the theory of Euhemerus. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *euhemerist-ic*, adj., *euhemerist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

euhemerize, tr. v., to interpret (myths) according to euhemerism. — See **euhemerism** and **-ize.**

Eulalia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐλαλίᾱ, fr. εὔλαλος, 'sweetly speaking', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and λαλίᾱ, 'talk, chat, speech', fr. λαλός, 'talkative, loquacious'. See **Lalage** and cp. the second element in **mogilalia, paralalia.** Cp. also **lull.**

eulogium, n., eulogy. — Late L., fr. Gk. εὐλογίᾱ. See next word.

eulogy, n., high praise. — Gk. εὐλογίᾱ, 'good language; praise, eulogy', lit. 'a speaking well', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy** and cp. *elogium*.

Derivatives: *eulogi-ous*, adj., *eulog-ism*, n., *eulog-ist*, n., *eulog-ist-ic*, *eulog-ist-ic-al*, adjs., *eulog-ize*, tr. v., *eulog-iz-ation*, n., *eulog-iz-er*, n.

eulysite, n., a granular kind of peridotite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. εὐλυσίᾱ, 'dissolubility', fr. εὔλυτος, 'easily dissolved, soluble', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and λυτός, 'loosened, solved; dissolved', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose, loosen, set free; to dissolve'. See **-lysis** and cp. words there referred to.

Eumenides, n. pl., the Erinyes (*Greek mythology*). — L., fr. Gk. Εὐμενίδες, lit. 'the Well-Minded Ones', a euphemistic name of the Erinyes, fr. εὐμενής, 'well-minded, kind', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and μένος, 'life, soul, spirit', which is cogn. with OI. *mányatē*, 'thinks', L. *mēns*, 'mind, reason, thought', *monēre*, 'to remind'. See **mind** and cp. **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

Eunectes, n., a genus of snakes, the anaconda (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'the good swimmer', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and Gk. νήκτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim', which is cogn. with Gk. νάειν, L. *nāre*, 'to swim'. See **natation.**

Eunice, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ευνίκη, lit. 'victorious', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and νίκη, 'victory'. See **Nike** and cp. **Nicholas.**

eunomy, n., the condition of being governed by good laws. — Gk. εὐνομίᾱ, 'good order', fr. εὔνομος, 'under good laws, well ordered', which is compounded of εὖ (see **eu-**) and νόμος, 'law'. See **-nomy.**

eunuch, n. — L. *eunuchus*, fr. Gk. εὐνοῦχος, lit. 'guardian of the bed', fr. εὐνή, 'couch, bed', which is of uncertain etymology, and the base of ἔχειν, 'to hold, have'. See **hectic** and cp. the second element in **Ophiuchus.**

Euonymus, n. — See **Evonymus.**

euosmite, n., a fossil resin. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. εὔοσμος, 'sweet-smelling', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ὀσμή, 'smell, odor' (see **osmium**); so called because it yields an aromatic odor when burned.

Eupatorium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐπατόριον, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, named after *Eupator* Mithridates, who first used it for medicinal purposes.

eupepsia, n., good digestion (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. εὐπεψίᾱ, fr. εὔπεπτος, 'easy of digestion', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to cook'. See **pepsin** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

eupeptic, adj., having good digestion; promoting digestion. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. εὔπεπτος. See prec. word and cp. **peptic** and words there referred to.

Euphemia, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐφημίᾱ, lit. 'speech of good omen, good repute', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and φήμη, 'prophetic saying, saying, speech'. See next word.

euphemism, n., substitution of a mild word or expression for a harsh or vulgar one (*rhet.*) — Gk. εὐφημισμός, 'use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one', fr. εὐφημίζεσθαι, 'to use auspicious words', fr. εὐφημίᾱ, 'use of words of good omen', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and φήμη, 'prophetic saying, saying, speech' which is cogn. with L. *fāma*, 'talk, report'. See **fame** and **-ism** and cp. prec. word.

euphemist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *euphemist-ic*, *euphemist-ic-al*, adjs., *euphemist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

euphemize, tr. v., to express euphemistically; intr. v., to use euphemisms.—Gk. εὐφημίζεσθαι, 'to use auspicious words'. See **euphemism** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *euphemiz-er,* n.

euphone, n., a free-reed organ stop giving a sweet tone (*music*). — Gk. εὔφωνος, 'sweet-voiced'. See **euphony.**

euphonium, n., a small brass instrument (*music*). — ModL., fr. Gk. εὔφωνος, 'sweet-voiced'. See next word.

euphony, n., pleasantness of sound. — F. *euphonie,* fr. L. *euphōnia,* fr. Gk. εὐφωνίᾱ, 'sweetness of voice', fr. εὔφωνος, 'sweet-voiced', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and φωνή, 'sound, tone, voice'. See **phone** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *euphon-ic, euphon-ic-al,* adjs., *euphon-ic-al-ly,* adv., *euphon-ic-al-ness,* n., *euphoni-ous,* adj., *euphoni-ous-ly,* adv., *euphoni-ous-ness,* n.

Euphorbia, n., a genus of African plants. — ModL., fr. L. *euphorbeum,* name of an African plant. See **euphorbium.**

Euphorbiaceae, n. pl., a family of African plants. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

euphorbiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

euphorbium, n., a gum resin derived from *Euphorbia resinifera.* — ModL., fr. L. *euphorbeum,* fr. Gk. εὐφόρβιον, named after Εὔφορβος, Euphorbus, a Greek physician. (The name lit. means 'well nourished', fr. εὖ, 'well' and φορβή, 'pasture, nourishment', which is rel. to φέρβειν, 'to feed'.)

euphoria, n., the sense of well-being (*psychol.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. εὐφορίᾱ, 'well-being', lit. 'a bearing well', fr. εὔφορος, 'easy to bear, easily born', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry' and cp. **dysphoria.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Euphrasia, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL. See next word.

euphrasy, n., name of a plant. — ML. *euphrasia,* fr. Gk. εὐφρασίᾱ, 'delight', fr. εὐφραίνειν, 'to delight', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See **phrenetic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

euphroe, also **uphroe,** n., a block of wood perforated to receive the cords of an awning. — Du. *juffrouw,* 'young woman; pulley', rel. to OFris. *jungfrouwe,* OHG. *jungfrouwa,* MHG. *juncvrou (we),* 'young woman, girl', G. *Jungfrau,* 'maid, virgin: spinster'. See **young** and **frow.**

Euphrosyne, n., 1) one of the three Graces (*Greek mythol.*); 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐφροσύνη, lit. 'mirth, merriment', fr. εὔφρων, 'cheerful, merry', lit. 'of a good mind', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See **phrenetic** and cp. **Sophronia.** Cp. also prec. word.

euphuism, n., the affected style used by John Lyly in his *Euphues.* — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. *Euphues,* a name coined by the English writer John Lyly (1554?-1606) in 1578 fr. Gk. εὐφυής, 'well-grown, excellent', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and the stem of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and cp. words there referred to.

euphuist, n., one characterized by euphuism. — See **euphuism** and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *euphuist-ic, euphuist-ic-al,* adjs., *euphuist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

eupnea, eupnoea, n., normal breathing (*med.*) — Medical L. *eupnoea,* fr. Gk. εὔπνοια, 'easy breathing', fr. εὔπνοος, 'breathing well', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and πνοή, πνοιή, 'breath'. See **pneuma** and cp. **dyspnea.**

Eurafrica, n., Europe and Africa taken together. — A blend of **Europe** and **Africa.**
Derivative: *Eurafric-an,* adj. and n.

Eurasia, n., Europe and Asia taken together. — A blend of **Europe** and **Asia.**
Derivative: *Eurasi-an,* adj. and n.

eureka, interj., the exclamation attributed to Archimedes when he discovered a method to determine the purity of the gold in King Hiero's crown; hence exclamation of triumph. — Gk. εὕρηκα, 'I have found', perf. of εὑρίσκειν, 'to find'. See **heuristic.**

eurythmic, adj. — See **eurhythmic.**

euripus, n., a strait. — L., fr. Gk. εὔρῑπος, 'strait', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ῥῖπή, 'rush, impetus', which is rel. to ῥίπτειν, 'to throw, hurl', and cogn. with Fris. *wriwwe,* MLG., MDu. *wrīven,* OHG. *rīban,* MHG. *rīben,* G. *reiben* 'to rub'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 299 s.v. ῥίπτω. Cp. **ribald.**

Euroclydon, n., a stormy wind. — New Testament Gk. εὐροκλύδων (Acts 27:14) fr. Εὖρος, 'south-east wind', and κλύδων, 'wave' (from the stem of κλύζειν, 'to dash against, break over, inundate'); prob. a false reading for εὐρακύλων. Grecization of Late L. *Euraquilō,* 'northeast wind', fr. L. *Eurus,* 'eastwind', and *Aquilō,* 'north wind'. See **Eurus** and **Aquilo.**

Europa, n., a daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Εὐρώπη. See **Europe.**

Europe, n. — L. *Eurōpa,* fr. Gk. Εὐρώπη, 'Europa: Europe', which is prob. of Semitic origin. Cp. Akkad. *erēbu,* 'to enter, go in; to go down, set' (said of the sun), *erēb shamshi,* 'sunset', Heb. *'érebh,* 'sunset, evening'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, pp. 139-140. Accordingly Εὐρώπη orig. meant 'the Region of the Setting Sun'. Cp. Hesychius, who renders Εὐρώπη with the words χώρα τῆς δύσεως (= 'the Land of the Setting Sun'). Cp. also Gk. Ἔρεβος, 'place of nether darkness', which derives fr. Heb. *'érebh.* See **maarib** and cp. **Erebus.** The form Εὐρώπη (as if the name meant εὐρ-ώπη, 'broad face') is due to the natural tendency of the Greeks to Grecize words foreign to their language. For the sense development of Gk. Εὐρώπη from a Semitic word meaning 'sunset, evening', cp. *Asia.*

European, adj. and n. — F. *européen,* fr. L. *Europaeus,* fr. Gk. Εὐρωπαῖος, 'European', fr. Εὐρώπη, 'Europe'. See prec. word and **-an.**
Derivatives: *European-ism,* n., *European-ize,* tr. v., *European-iz-ation,* n.

europium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., named by its discoverer, the French chemist Eugène Demarçay (1852-1903) in 1896 after the continent *Europe.* For the ending of *europium* see suff. **-ium.**

Eurus, n., 1) the god of the southeast wind (*Greek mythol.*); 2) hence the southeast wind. — L., fr. Gk. Εὖρος, which possibly stands for *Εὔσ-ρος and orig. meant 'the singeing wind', fr. εὔειν (for *εὔσειν), 'to singe', which derives fr. I.-E. base ***eus-,** 'to burn'; see **combust.** The change of the rough spirit (in εὔειν) to the smooth one (in Εὖρος) is prob. due to the influence of αὔρᾱ, 'air'. Cp. the first element in **Euroclydon.**

eury-, combining form meaning 'wide'. — Gk. εὐρυ-, fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', which is cogn. with OI. *urúḥ,* 'broad, wide', *váras-,* 'breadth, width'. Cp. the first element in next word.

Eurydice, n., the wife of Orpheus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Εὐρυδίκη, lit. 'wide justice', fr. εὐρύς, 'wide', and δίκη, 'right, custom, usage, law; justice'. For the first element see **eury-,** for the second see **dicast.**

eurythmic, eurhythmic, adj., harmonious. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. εὐρυθμίᾱ, 'rhythmical order', fr. εὔρυθμος, 'rhythmical', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ρυθμός, 'rhythm'. See **rhythm.**

eurythmics, eurhythmics, n., the art of expressing musical harmony by bodily movements. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

eurythmy, eurhythmy, n., harmonious proportion. — L. *eurythmia,* fr. Gk. εὐρυθμίᾱ. See **eurythmic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

eusol, n., an antiseptic solution for wounds. (*pharm.*) — Lit. 'a good solution'; coined fr. **eu-** and the first three letters of the word **solution.**

Eustace, masc. PN. — OF. *Eustace* (F. *Eustache*), fr. Late L. *Eustachius,* fr. Gk. Εὐστάχιος, lit. 'fruitful', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and στάχυς, 'ear (of grain)', which is a derivative of I.-E. base ***stengh-,** 'to be pointed', whence also E. **sting** (q.v.) Cp. **Stachys.** The name *Eustachius* should not be confused with *Eustathius,* which comes fr. Gk. εὐστάθης, 'stable'.

Eustachian, adj., pertaining to Eustachio or to the Eustachian tube. — Formed with suff. **-an** from the name of the Italian physician Bartolomeo *Eustachio* (1524?-1574), the discoverer of the air passage connecting the eardrum cavity with the pharynx.

eutectic, adj., of the greatest fusibility. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. εὔτηκτος, 'easily melted', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and τηκτός, 'melted', verbal adj. of τήκειν, 'to melt', which is cogn. with L. *tābēs,* 'a wasting away'. See **tabes** and cp. **eutexia.**
Derivative: ***eutectic,** n., a eutectic substance.

Euterpe, n., the Muse of music (*Greek mythology*). — L., fr. Gk. Εὐτέρπη, lit. 'pleasing well', fr εὖ (see **eu-**) and τέρπειν, 'to delight, please'. See **Terpsichore.**

eutexia, n., the quality of melting at a low temperature (*physics*). — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐτηξίᾱ, 'fusibility', which is rel. to εὔτηκτος, 'easily melted'. See **eutectic.**

Euthamia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐθήμων, 'harmonious, pretty', lit. 'well placed', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and the base of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **theme** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

euthanasia, n., an easy and painless death. — Gk. εὐθανασίᾱ, 'easy death', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and θάνατος, 'death'. See **thanato-** and **-ia** and cp. **athanasy.**

Euxine, adj., pertaining to the Euxine (= Black Sea). — L. *Pontus Euxīnus,* fr. Gk. Πόντος Εὔξεινος, 'the hospitable sea', euphemized fr. Πόντος Ἄξεινος, 'the Axine', lit. 'the inhospitable sea', in which name Ἄξεινος is perh. a popular alteration of a name like *Αξενάζ, metathesis of 'Ασχενάζ, 'Ασχανάζ, Septuagintal rendering of Heb. *Ashk^{e}naz,* a people mentioned in Gen. 10:3 and I Chr. 1:6. Accordingly *Axine* orig. would have meant 'the Ashkenaz Sea'. See **Ashkenaz.**

Eva, fem. PN. (*Bible*). — See **Eve.**

evacuant, adj., promoting evacuation, purgative (*med.*) — L. *ēvacuāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *ēvacuāre.* See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *evacuant,* n., a purgative agent.

evacuate, tr. v., 1) to withdraw troops from a place; 2) to promote evacuation (*med.*) — L. *ēvacuātus,* pp. of *ēvacuāre,* 'to empty out, purge', formed fr. **e-** and *vacuus,* 'empty'. See **vacant** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

evacuation, n. — F. *évacuation,* fr. Late L. *ēvacuātiōnem,* acc. of *ēvacuātiō,* 'an evacuating', fr. L. *ēvacuātus,* pp. of *ēvacuāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

evade, tr. v., to avoid. — L. *ēvādere,* 'to go out; to escape', fr. **e-** and *vādere,* 'to go', which is rel. to *vadum,* 'a shallow', and cogn. with OE. *wadan,* 'to wade'. See **wade** and cp. **vade mecum.** Cp. also **evasion, invade, invasion, pervade, pervasion.**

Evadne, 1) the wife of Capaneus, one of 'the Seven before Thebes' (*Greek mythol.*); 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Εὐάδνη, a word of uncertain origin.

evaginate, tr. v., to turn (a tube) inside out. — L. *ēvāgīnātus,* pp. of *ēvāgīnāre,* 'to unsheathe', fr. **e-** and *vāgīna,* 'sheath'. See **vagina** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

evagination, n. — Late L. *ēvāgīnātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a spreading out, extending', fr. L. *ēvāgīnātus,* pp. of *ēvāgīnāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

evaluate, tr. v. — F. *évaluer.* See **e-, value** and verbal suff. **-ate,** and cp. **valuation.**

Derivative: *evaluat-ion*, n.

Evan, masc. PN. — W., lit. 'young'. Cp. W. *iau*, 'young', *ieuanc*, 'young man', *ieuaf*, 'youngest', MW. *ieu*, 'younger', OIr. *ōa*, *ōam*, 'younger, youngest'. These words are cogn. with L. *juvenis*, 'young, young man', Goth. *juggs*, OE. *geong*, 'young'. See **young** and cp. **juvenile.**

evanesce, intr. v., to vanish. — L. *ēvānēscere*, 'to pass away, vanish', fr. **e-** and *vānēscere*, 'to pass away', which is an inchoative verb formed from the adjective *vānus*, 'vain'. See **vain** and **-esce.**

evanescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

evanescent, adj. — L. *ēvānēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part of *ēvānsēscere*. See **evanesce** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *evanescent-ly*, adv.

evangel, n., the gospel. — ME. *evangile*, fr. OF. *evangile* (F. *évangile*), fr. Eccles. L. *evangelium*, 'gospel', fr. Gk. εὐαγγέλιον, 'reward of good tidings; gospel', fr. εὐάγγελος, 'bringing good news', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ἄγγελος, 'messenger'. See **angel.**
Derivatives: *evangelic* (q.v.), *evangel-ic-ity*, n., *evangelist* (q.v.), *evangelize* (q.v.)

evangel, n., evangelist. — Gk. εὐάγγελος, 'bringing good news'. See prec. word.

evangelic, evangelical, adj. — Eccles. L. *evangelicus*, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελικός, fr. εὐαγγέλιον. See **evangel,** 'gospel', and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Evangeline, fem. PN. — F. *Évangéline*, ult. fr. Gk. εὐαγγέλιον, 'good news'. See **evangel,** 'gospel', and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).

evangelist, n. — F. *évangéliste*, fr. Eccles. L. *evangelista*, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελιστής, fr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι. See next word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *evangelist-ic*, adj.

evangelize, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *evangeliser*, fr. Eccles. L. *evangelizāre*, fr. Gk. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, 'to bring good news, to preach glad tidings', fr. εὐαγγέλιον. See **evangel,** 'gospel', and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *evangeliz-ation*, n., *evangeliz-er*, n.

evanish, intr. v., to vanish. — OF. *esvanir* (F. *évanouir*). See **e-** and **vanish.**
Derivative: *evanish-ment*, n.

evansite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after Brooke *Evans*, of England, who brought it from Hungary. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

evaporate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *ēvapōrātus*, pp. of *ēvapōrāre*, 'to disperse in vapor', fr. **e-** and *vapor*, 'steam, vapor'. See **vapor** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

evaporation, n. — F. *évaporation*, fr. L. *ēvapōrātiōnem*, acc. of *ēvapōrātiō*, 'an evaporating', fr. *ēvapōrātus*, pp. of *ēvapōrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

evaporative, adj. — Late L. *ēvapōrātīvus*, 'tending or apt to evaporate', fr. L. *ēvapōrātus*, pp. of *ēvapōrāre*. See **evaporate** and **-ive.**

evasion, n. — F. *évasion*, fr. L. *ēvāsiōnem*, acc. of *ēvāsiō*, 'a going out; escape', fr. *ēvāsus*, pp. of *ēvādere*. See **evade** and **-ion** and cp. **invasion, pervasion.**

evasive, adj. — F. *évasif* (fem. *évasive*), fr. L. *ēvāsus*, pp. of *ēvādere*. See **evade** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *evasive-ly*, adv., *evasive-ness*, n.

eve, n., 1) evening; 2) time immediately preceding an event. — ME. *eve*; a variant of **even,** 'evening'.

Eve, 1) fem. PN; 2) in the *Bible*, the wife of Adam. — Late L. *Eva*, fr. Heb. *Ḥawwáh*, lit. 'a living being', from the base of *ḥāwá* = *ḥayá*, 'he lived'. See Gen. 3:20. Heb. *ḥāyáh*, 'he lived', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ḥayá*, 'he lived', Ugar. *ḥwy* (*ḥyy*), 'to live', Arab. *ḥáyyā*, 'he lived', Heb. *ḥayyím*, Aram. *ḥayyín*, *ḥayyé*, Arab. *ḥayáh*, 'life'. Cp. **Eva.** Cp. also **ave.**

evection, n., irregularity of the moon's motion in its orbit (*astron.*) — L. *ēvectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going upward', fr. *ēvectus*, pp. of *ēvehere*, 'to carry out', fr. **e-** and *vehere*, 'to carry, convey'. See **vehicle** and **-ion.**

Evelina, Evelyn, fem. PN. — 1) Dimin. of **Eve;** 2) fr. OHG. *Avelina*, fr. *Avi.*

Evelyn, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

even, n., evening (*poet.*) — ME. *eve*, *even*, fr. OE. *æfen*, rel. to OS. *āƀand*, ON. *aptann*, Dan. *aften*, OFris. *ēvend*, Du. *avond*, OHG. *āband*, MHG. *ābend*, G. *Abend*, and cogn. with Gk. ὀπι- in ὄπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὄπισθε(ν), 'after, behind', ὀψέ, 'late in the day, at even', ἐπί, 'upon, after'; hence *even(ing)* lit. means 'the hinder' (= latter) part of the day'. See **epi-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **Halloween.**

even, adj. — ME. *even*, fr. OE. *efen*, *efn*, 'level, even', rel. to OS. *eƀan*, OFris. *even*, Du. *even*, *effen*, OHG. *eban*, MHG., G. *eben*, ON. *jafn*, Dan. *jævn*, Goth. *ibns*, fr. Teut. base **eƀna-*, which possibly corresponds to I.-E. **im-no-*, enlargement of base **im-*, whence L. *im-itārī*, 'to represent, copy, imitate'. See **imitate** and cp. **anent.**
Derivatives: *even*, n., adv. and tr. v., *even-er*, n., *even-ly*, adv., *even-ness*, n.

evening, n. — ME., fr. OE. *æfnung*, 'evening', prop. verbal n. fr. *æfnian*, 'to become evening', fr. *æfen*, 'evening'. See **even,** 'evening', and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns, and cp. *morning* (fr. *morn*).

evensong, n. — ME., fr. OE. *æfensang*, compounded of *æfen*, 'evening', and *sang*, 'song'. See **even,** 'evening', and **song.**

event, n. — OF. *event*, fr. L. *ēventus*, 'occurrence, event', fr. *ēvent-(um)*, pp. stem of *ēvenīre*, 'to come forth, happen, occur', fr. **e-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'.

eventful, adj. — Compounded of **event** and **-ful;** first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: *eventful-ly*, adv., *eventful-ness*, n.

eventide, n. — ME., fr. OE. *æfentīd*, compounded of *æfen*, 'evening', and *tīd*, 'time'. See **even,** 'evening', and **tide.**

eventration, n., protrusion of the abdominal viscera (*med.*) — F. *éventration*, formed fr. *e-*

(see **e-**), L. *venter*, gen. *ventris*, 'belly' (see **venter,** 'abdominal cavity'), and suff. **-ation.**

eventual, adj. — Fictive L. **ēventuālis* (whence also F. *éventuel*), fr. L. *ēventus*. See **event** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *eventual-ity*, n., *eventual-ly*, adv.

eventuate, intr. v., to turn out, result. — Formed fr. **event** with verbal suff. **-ate.**

ever, adv. — ME. *ever*, fr. OE. *æfre*, prob. rel. to OE. *ā*, 'always, ever'. See **aye,** 'ever', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **every** and the second element in **never.**

Everard, masc. PN. — OF. *Everart*, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *Eburhard* (= G. *Eberhard*, *Ebert*), lit. 'strong as a boar', fr. *ebur*, 'boar', and *hart*, 'hard'. See **aper** and **hard.**

Evernia, n., a genus of lichens of the family Usneaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐερνής, 'sprouting well', fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ἔρνος, 'young sprout, twig, shoot', which is cogn. with Norw. *runne*, *rune*, 'branch', ON. *renna*, 'to shoot up', fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **or-*, 'to stir, move', whence also L. *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient** and cp. words there referred to.

eversion, n. — F. *éversion*, fr. L. *ēversiōnem*, acc. of *ēversiō*, 'a turning out, overthrowing', fr. *ēversus*, pp. of *ēvertere*, 'to turn out, twist, overthrow', fr. **e-** and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

evert, tr. v., 1) to overthrow (*archaic*); 2) to turn inside out. — L. *ēvertere*. See prec. word.

every, adj. — ME. *everilk*, *everich*, *everi*, lit. 'ever each', fr. OE. *æfre*, 'always, ever', and *ælc*, 'each'. See **ever** and **each.**

evict, tr. v., to dispossess by law. — L. *ēvictus*, pp. of *ēvincere*, 'to overcome completely, vanquish; to recover one's property'. See **evince.**

eviction, n. — Late L. *ēvictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'recovery of one's property', fr. L. *ēvictus*, pp. of *ēvincere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

evidence, n. — F. *évidence*, fr. L. *ēvidentia*, 'clearness, distinctness', fr. *ēvidēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

evident, adj. — F. *évident*, fr. L. *ēvidentem*, acc. of *ēvidēns*, 'apparent, visible, clear, evident', formed fr. **e-** and *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *evident-ial*, adj., *evident-ial-ly*, adv., *evidenti-ary*, adj., *evident-ly*, adv.

evil, adj. — ME. *evil*, *evel*, *ivel*, *uvel*, fr. OE. *yfel*, *yfil*, rel. to OS. *uƀil*, OFris., MDu. *evel*, Du. *euvel*, OHG. *ubil*, MHG., G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*, 'evil'. These words are prob. rel. to **up, above, over** (qq.v.) Accordingly, the orig. meaning of OE. *yfel*, etc., seems to have been 'going upward', hence 'going beyond, transgressing'.
Derivatives: *evil*, n. and adv., *evil-ly*, adv.

evil-starred, adj. — Coined by the English poet Alfred Tennyson (1809-92) fr. **evil, star** and adj. suff. **-ed.** Cp. **ill-starred.**

evince, tr. v., 1) to show; 2) to exhibit. — L. *ēvincere*, 'to overcome completely, vanquish; to succeed in proving, demonstrate', fr. **e-** and *vincere*, 'to vanquish'. See **vincible** and cp. **evict.**
Derivatives: *evinc-ible*, adj., *envinc-ibl-y*, adv., *envinc-ive*, adj.

evirate, tr. v., to castrate. — L. *ēvirātus*, pp. of *ēvirāre*, 'to deprive of manhood', fr. **e-** and *vir*, 'man'. See **virile** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

eviration, n., castration. — L. *ēvirātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a depriving of manhood', fr. *ēvirātus*, pp. of *ēvirāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

eviscerate, tr. v., to disembowel. — L. *ēviscerātus*, pp. of *ēviscerāre*, 'to disembowel', lit. 'to remove the viscera from', fr. **e-** and *viscera*, 'the inner parts of the body'. See **viscera** and cp. **viscerate.**
Derivative: *eviscerat-ion*, n.

evitable, adj., avoidable. — L. *ēvītābilis*, 'avoidable', fr. *ēvītāre*, 'to avoid', fr. **e-** and *vītāre*, 'to seek to escape, to avoid', which seems to be a contraction of **vi-itāre*, 'to go out of the way', fr. *via*, 'way', and *itāre*, freq. of *eō*, *īre*, 'to go'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p.805 s.v. *vītō*. See **via** and **itinerate.**

evocation, n., an evoking. — L. *ēvocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a calling out, summoning', fr. *ēvocātus*, pp. of *ēvocāre*. See **evoke** and **-ation.**

evocative, adj., tending to evoke. — Late L. *ēvocātīvus*, 'pertaining to summoning', fr. L. *ēvocātus*, pp. of *ēvocāre*. See **evoke** and **-ative** and cp. **vocative.**

Evodia, n., a genus of plants of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εὐωδίᾱ, 'sweet smell, fragrance', fr. εὐώδης, 'sweet smelling, fragrant', formed fr. εὖ (see **eu-**) and the stem of ὄζειν, 'to smell', whence also ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **odor** and cp. **osmium.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

evoke, tr. v., to call forth. — F. *évoquer*, fr. L. *ēvocāre*, 'to call out, summon', fr. **e-** and *vocāre*, 'to call', from *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice.**

evolute, n., a curve which is the locus of the center of curvatures of another curve (*geom.*) — L. *ēvolūtus*, pp. of *ēvolvere*. See next word and cp. **involute.**

evolution, n. — L. *ēvolūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an unrolling (of a scroll), an opening (of a book)', fr. *ēvolūtus*, pp. of *ēvolvere*, 'to unroll, unfold', fr. **e-** and *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *evolution-al*, adj., *evolution-al-ly*, adv., *evolution-ary*, adj., *evolutionism* (q.v.), *evolutionist* (q.v.)

evolutionism, n., the theory of evolution. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *ēvolūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See prec. word.

evolutionist, n., one who believes in the theory of evolution. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *ēvolūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **evolution.**

evolve, tr. v., 1) to unfold; 2) to develop gradually. — L. *ēvolvere*. See **evolution.**

Evonymus, n., a genus of plants, the spindle tree (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'of good name', fr. Gk. εὖ (see **eu-**) and ὄνυμα dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'; see **onomato-.** The name is euphemistic,

in allusion to the poisoning quality of this genus.

evulsion, n., the act of plucking out. — L. *ēvulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pulling or plucking out', fr. *ēvulsus*, pp. of *ēvellere*, 'to pull out, pluck out', fr. **e-** and *vellere*, 'to pull off, pluck off'. See **vellicate** and **-ion** and cp. **convulse, revulsion, vulsellum.**

ewe, n. — ME. *ewe*, fr. OE. *ēowu*, fem. of *ēow*, 'sheep', rel. to MDu. *ooye, ooy*, Du. *ooi*, OHG. *ouwi, ou*, 'sheep', OE. *ēowestre*, OHG. *awist*, Goth. *awistr*, 'sheepfold', OE. *ēowde*, OHG. *ewit*, Goth. *aweþi*, 'flock of sheep', and cogn. with OI. *ávih*, Gk. ὄϝις, Att. οἶς, Argive ὄϝις, L. *ovis*, Lith. *avìs*, Lett. *avs*, 'sheep', Lith. *ãvinas*, Lett. *àuns*, OPruss. *awins*, 'ram', OSlav. *ovĭnŭ*, 'ram', *ovĭca*, 'ewe', OIr. *ōi*, 'sheep', W. *ewig*, 'hind', and possibly cogn. with Arm. *hoviv*, 'shepherd'. Cp. **ovine.**

ewer, n., a wide-mouthed water pitcher. — ME., fr. AF. *ewiere, ewer*, corresponding to OF. *aiguiere* (F. *aiguière*), fr. OProvenç. *aiguiera*, 'water vessel', fr. VL. *aquāria*, lit. 'pertaining to, or containing, water' (cp. L. *vās aquārium*, 'water vessel'), fr. L. *aqua*, 'water'. See **aquatic** and cp. **aquarium.** Cp. also **sewer.**

ex, prep. meaning 'out of' and used in various phrases of Latin origin. See 1st **ex-.**

ex- pref. occurring in words of Latin origin used in the senses: 1) out of, from; 2) upward; 3) completely, entirely; 4) to remove from, deprive of; 5) without; 6) former (said of previous holders of office or dignity). Before *f*, *ex-* becomes *ef-*; before all voiced consonants (as *b, d, g*, etc.) *ex-* becomes *ē-*. — L. *ex-*, from the prep. *ex*, 'out of, from', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐξ, ἐκ, 'out of' (see 2nd **ex-**), Arm. *i*, 'from', pref. *y-* (as in *y-arnem*, 'I rise'), Gaul. *ex*, OIr. *ess-, ass-*, OPruss. *esse*, Lith. *iš*, OSlav. *is-, iz-* (pref.), *iz* (prep.) Cp. **extraneous, strange.**

ex- pref. occurring in words of Greek origin and meaning 'out of'. — Gk. ἐξ, ἐκ, 'out of'. The former is used before vowels and is rendered in English by *ex-*; the latter appears before consonants and is transliterated *ec-*. For the etymology of Gk. ἐξ, ἐκ see 1st **ex-.** Cp. **ec-, ecto-** and the first element in **eschatology.**

ex-, form of **exo-** before a vowel.

exacerbate, tr. v., to render worse, aggravate. — L. *exacerbātus*, pp. of *exacerbāre*, 'to exasperate, irritate, grieve, afflict', fr. 1st **ex-** and *acerbāre*, 'to make harsh or bitter; to aggravate', fr. *acerbus*, 'harsh to the taste, bitter; sour'. See **acerb** and verbal pref. **-ate** and cp. **acerbate.**

exacerbation, n. — Late L. *exacerbātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'exasperation', fr. L. *exacerbātus*, pp. of *exacerbāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exact, adj., 1) accurate; 2) precise. — L. *exāctus*, 'precise, accurate', pp. of *exigere*, 'to demand, require', lit. 'to drive out or forth', fr. 1st **ex-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **act.** Cp. also **assay essay, examen, examine, exigent, exiguous, exility.**

Derivatives: *exact-ly*, adv., *exact-ness*, n.

exact, tr. v., to demand. — L. *exāctus*, pp. of *exigere*. See **exact,** adj.

Derivatives: *exact-ing*, adj., *exact-ing-ly*, adv., *exact-ing-ness*, n., *exaction* (q.v.), *exactitude* (q.v.)

exaction, n. — ME. *exaccioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *exaction*, fr. L. *exāctiōnem*, acc. of *exāctiō*, 'a demanding, requisition', fr. *exāctus*, pp. of *exigere*. See **exact,** adj., and **-ion.**

exactitude, n. — F., fr. *exact*, fr. L. *exāctus*, pp. of *exigere*. See **exact,** adj., and **-ude.**

exactor, n. — L., 'a demander', fr. *exāctus*, pp. of *exigere*. See **exact,** adj., and agential suff. **-or.**

exaggerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *exaggerātus*, pp. of *exaggerāre*, 'to heap up; to magnify, exaggerate', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *agger*, 'heap, pile, dam, dike, mound, rampart'. See **agger** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *exaggerat-ed*, adj., *exaggerat-ed-ly*, adv., *exaggerat-ing*, adj., *exaggerat-ing-ly*, adv., *exaggeration* (q.v.), *exaggerat-ive*, adj., *exaggerat-ive-ly*, adv., *exaggerat-ive-ness*, n.,*exaggerator* (q.v.), *exaggerat-ory*, adj.

exaggeration, n. — L. *exaggerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a heaping up; an exaggeration', fr. *exaggerātus*, pp. of *exaggerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exaggerator, n. — L., fr. *exaggerātus*, pp. of *exaggerāre*. See **exaggerate** and agential suff. **-or.**

exalt, tr. v., to raise, lift up; 2) to praise, extol. — OF. (= F.) *exalter*, fr. L. *exaltāre*, 'to raise, exalt', fr. 1st **ex-** and *altus*, 'high'. See **alt** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *exalt-ation*, n., *exalt-ed*, adj., *exalted-ly*, adv., *exalted-ness*, n., *exalt-er*, n.

exam, n. — Colloq. abbreviation of **examination.**

examen, n., examination. — L. *exāmen*. See **examine.**

examinant, adj. and n. — L. *exāmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *exāmināre*. See **examine** and **-ant.**

examination, n. — F., fr. L. *exāminātiōnem*, acc. of *exāminātiō*, 'a weighing, examination', fr. *exāminātus*, pp. of *exāmināre*. See next word and **-ation.**

Derivative: *examination-al*, adj.

examine, tr. v. — OF. (= F.) *examiner*, fr. L. *exāmināre*, 'to weigh; to consider, ponder; to test, examine', fr. *exāmen* (gen. *exāminis*), 'the tongue of a balance; a weighing examination', which stands for **ex-ags-men*, and is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *agō, agere*, 'to drive; to act'; the orig. meaning of *exāmen* was 'driving of the balance out of its equilibrium'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **exact,** adj., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *examin-ative*, adj., *examin-atory, examin-atori-al*, adjs., *examin-ee*, n., *examin-er*, n., *examin-ing*, adj., *examin-ing-ly*, adv.

example, n. — OF. *example* (F. *exemple*), fr. L. *exemplum*, lit. 'something taken out of a larger

quantity', fr. 1st **ex-** and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **exemplar, exemplify, sample, ensample.** For the inserted *-p-* in *exemplum* (for **ex-em-lom*) cp. L. *amplus*, 'large' (see *ample*).

Derivative: *example*, tr. v.

exanimate, adj., 1) inanimate; 2) spiritless. — L. *exanimātus*, pp. of *exanimāre*, 'to deprive of air or breath; to deprive of life; to terrify', fr. 1st **ex-** and *anima*, 'breath of air, air, breath, soul, life'. See **animus** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

exanthema, n., an eruption, esp. one accompanied by fever (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ἐξάνθημα (gen. ἐξανθήματος), 'eruption', lit. 'a bursting forth into flower', fr. ἐξανθεῖν, 'to burst forth into flower', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἀνθεῖν, 'to bloom', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther** and **-ma.**

Derivatives: *exanthemat-ic, exanthemat-ous*, adjs. (this latter is a hybrid).

exarch, n., 1) the governor of a province in the Byzantine Empire; 2) a bishop of the Eastern Church, standing in rank below a patriarch and above a metropolitan. — Late L. *exarchus*, fr. Gk. ἔξαρχος, fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-arch** and cp. words there referred to.

exarchate, n., the office or dignity of an exarch. — ML. *axarchātus*, fr. Late L. *exarchus*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

exasperate, tr. v., to make angry; to provoke. — L. *exasperātus*, pp. of *exasperāre*, 'to make rough, irritate, provoke', fr. 1st **ex-** and *asperāre*, 'to make rough, to excite', fr. *asper*, 'uneven, rough'. See **asperity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *exasperat-ed*, adj., *exasperat-ed-ly*, adv., *exasperat-ing*, adj., *exasperat-ing-ly*, adv., *exasperation* (q.v.)

exasperation, n. — L. *exasperātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'exasperation, bitterness', fr. *exasperātus*, pp. of *exasperāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

excambion, n., exchange of land (*Scot. law*) — ML. *excambium*. See 1st **ex-** and **cambium** and cp. **exchange.**

ex cathedra, with authority. — L., lit. 'from the chair'. See **ex** and **cathedra.**

Derivative: *ex cathedra*, adj., authoritative.

excavate, tr. v., to dig out. — L. *excavātus*, pp. of *excavāre*, 'to hollow out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *cavāre*, 'to hollow, hollow out', fr. *cavus*, 'hollow'. See **cave,** 'hollow space', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *excavation* (q.v.), *excav-ator*, n., *excav-ator-ial*, adj.

excavation, n. — L. *excavātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a hollowing out', fr. *excavātus*, pp. of *excavāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exceed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *exceden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *excéder*, fr. L. *excēdere*, 'to go away, go beyond, depart; surpass, excel', fr. 1st **ex-** and *cēdere*, 'to go, go away, yield, withdraw'. See **cede** and cp. **excess.**

Derivatives: *exceed-er*, n., *exceed-ing*, adj. and adv., *exceed-ing-ly*, adv.

excel, tr. and intr. v. — F. *exceller*, fr. L. *excellere*, 'to rise, raise oneself, distinguish oneself, surpass, excel', fr. 1st **ex-** and *-cellere* (used only in compounds), 'to rise' (whence the pass. part. *celsus*, 'high'), fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to rise, be elevated'. See **column** and cp. words there referred to.

excellence, n. — F., fr. L. *excellentia*, 'superiority, excellence', fr. *excellēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **excellent** and **-ce.**

excellency, n. — F. *excellence*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

excellent, adj. — F., fr. L. *excellentem*, acc. of *excellēns*, pres. part. of *excellere*. See **excel** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *excellent-ly*, adv., *excellent-ness.*

excelsior, adj. and interj., higher (used as a motto). — L., 'higher', compar. of *excelsus*, 'high', which is prop. the pp. of *excellere*. See **excel** and compar. suff. **-ior.**

except, tr. v., to exclude; intr. v., to object. — ME. *excepten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *excepter*, fr. L. *exceptāre*, 'to take out, take up', freq. of *excipere* (pp. *exceptus*), 'to take out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to take'. See **captive** and cp. **excipient.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *ex-cĕptus, ex-cĕptāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *except*, prep. (q.v.), *excepting*, prep. (q.v.), *exception* (q.v.), *except-ive*, adj., *except-ive-ly*, adv., *except-ive-ness*, n.

except, prep., excluding. — L. *exceptō*, ablative of *exceptus* (followed by a subst. in the ablative; the so called *ablative absolute* construction). See **except,** v.

Derivative: *except*, conj.

excepting, prep., except. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb **except.**

exception, n. — ME., fr. AF. *excepcioun*, corresponding to OF. *excepcion, exception* (F. *exception*), fr. L. *exceptiōnem*, acc. of *exceptiō*, 'an exception, restriction', fr. *exceptus*, pp. of *excipere*. See **except,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *exception-able*, adj., *exception-able-ness*, n., *exception-abl-y*, adv., *exception-al*, adj., *exception-al-ity*, n., *exception-al-ly*, adv., *exception-al-ness*, n.

excerpt, tr. v., to pick out, select. — L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, 'to pick out, choose, select, extract', fr. 1st **ex-** and *carpere*, 'to pick, pluck, gather'. See **carpel** and cp. **scarce.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cărpere*) to *ĕ* (in *ex-cĕrpere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *excerpt-ible*, adj., *excerption* (q.v.), *excerpt-ive*, adj., *excerpt-or*, n.

excerpt, n., something excerpted; a passage from a book, etc. — L. *excerptum*, 'an extract, selection, excerpt', prop. neut. pp. of *excerpere*, used as a noun. See **excerpt,** v.

excerption, n. — L. *excerptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an ex-

tract', fr. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*. See **excerpt**, v., and **-ion.**

excess, n. — ME. *exces*, fr. OF. *exces* (F. *excès*), fr. L. *excessus*, 'a going beyond, departure', fr. *excessus*, pp. of *excēdere*. See **exceed.**
Derivatives: *excess-ive*, adj., *excess-ive-ly*, adv., *excess-ive-ness*, n.

exchange, n. — ME. *eschaunge*, *eschange*, fr. AF. *eschaunge*, which corresponds to OF. *eschange*, (F. *échange*), fr. *eschangier*. See **exchange,** v.

exchange, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *eschangier* (F. *échanger*), 'to exchange', fr. VL. **excambiāre*, 'to exchange' (whence also It. *scambiare*, Rum. *schimbà*, OProvenç. *escambiar*), fr. 1st **ex-** and Late L. *cambiāre*, 'to exchange'. See **cambium** and cp. **change.** Cp. also **excambion.**
Derivatives: *exchange-able*, adj., *exchange-abil-ity*, n., *exchange-abl-y*, adv., *exchang-er*, n.

exchequer, n., department of revenues; treasury. — ME. *escheker*, lit. 'chessboard', fr. OF. *eschequier* (F. *échiquier*), fr. ML. *scaccārium*. See **check**, 'a sudden stop', and cp. **checker.**
Derivative: *exchequer*, tr. v.

excide, tr. v., to cut out. — L. *excīdere* (pp. *excīsus*), 'to cut out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *caedere* (pp. *caesus*), 'to cut'. See **cement** and cp. **excise,** 'to cut out'. For the change of Latin *ae* (in *caedere*, *caesus*) to *ī* (in *ex-cīdere*, *ex-cīsus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

excipient, n., one who receives. — L. *excipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, prep. part. of *excipere*, 'to take out'. See **except,** v., and **-ient.**

excise, tr. v., to cut out. — L. *excīsus*, pp. of *excīdere*, 'to cut out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *caedere* (pp. *caesus*), 'to cut'. See **excide,** v.

excise, n., duty. — Prob. fr. MDu. *accijs*, fr. ODu. *accijs*, fr. OF. *aceis*, 'tax, duty', fr. VL. **accēnsus*, fr. **ad-** and L. *cēnsus*, 'a register, census'. See **censor, census.**
Derivatives: *excise*, tr. v., to levy a tax or duty on, *excis-able*, adj.

excision, n., 1) a cutting out or off; 2) excommunication. — L. *excīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting out, destruction', fr. *excīsus*, pp. of *excīdere*. See **excise,** 'to cut out', and **-ion.**

excitable, adj. — Late L. *excitābilis*, 'inciting, animating', fr. L. *excitāre*. See **excite** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *excitabil-ity*, n., *excitable-ness*, n.

excitant, adj., tending to excite. — L. *excitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *excitāre*. See **excite** and **-ant.**

excitation, n. — F., fr. L. *excitātiōnem*, acc. of *excitātiō*, 'a rousing, stirring', fr. *excitātus*, pp. of *excitāre*. See **excite** and **-ation.**

excitative, adj. — F. *excitatif* (fem. *excitative*), fr. L. *excitātus*, pp. of *excitāre*. See **excite** and **-ative.**

excitatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *excitātus*, pp. of *excitāre*. See next word.

excite, tr. v. — F. *exciter*, fr. L. *excitāre*, 'to rouse, raise, stir up, excite, incite, stimulate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *citāre*, 'to put into quick motion, excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of *ciēre* (pp. *citus*), 'to set in motion'. See **cite** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *excit-ed*, adj., *excit-ed-ly*, adv., *excit-ed-ness*, n., *excite-ment*, n., *excit-er*, n., *excit-ing*, adj., *excit-ing-ly*, adv.

exclaim, intr. and tr. v. — F. *exclamer*, fr. L. *exclāmāre*, 'to call or cry out, call or cry aloud', fr. 1st **ex-** and *clāmāre*, 'to call, cry out, claim'. See **claim,** v., and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *exclaim-er*, n., *exclaim-ing-ly*, adv.

exclamation, n. — F., fr. L. *exclāmātiōnem*, acc. of *exclāmātiō*, 'a calling or crying out', fr. *exclāmātus*, pp. of *exclāmāre*. See **exclaim** and **-ation.**

exclave, n., part of a country separated from the main part and enclosed by foreign territory. — A blend of 1st **ex-** and **enclave.**

exclude, tr. v. — L. *exclūdere*, 'to shut out, remove, separate; to drive out; to hinder, prevent', fr. 1st **ex-** and *claudere*, 'to shut, close'. See **close,** adj. and cp. **eclosion** and **sluice.** For the change of Latin *au* (in *claudere*) to *ū* (in *exclūdere*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *exclud-er*, n., *exclud-ing-ly*, adv.

exclusion, n. — L. *exclūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shutting out', fr. *exclūsus*, pp. of *exclūdere*. See **exclude** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *exclusion-ary*, adj., *exclusion-er*, n., *exclusion-ism*, n., *exclusion-ist*, n.

exclusive, adj. — ML. *exclūsīvus*, fr. L. *exclūsus*, pp. of *exclūdere*. See **exclude.**
Derivatives: *exclusive-ly*, adv., *exclusive-ness*, n., *exclusiv-ity*, n.

Excoecaria, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *excaecāre*, 'to make blind', fr. 1st **ex-** and *caecus*, 'blind'. See **cecity.**

excogitate, tr. v., to think out. — L. *excōgitātus*, pp. of *excōgitāre*, 'to find out by thinking', fr. 1st **ex-** and *cōgitāre*, 'to think'. See **cogitate.**
Derivatives: *excogitation* (q.v.), *excogitat-ive*, adj.

excogitation, n. — L. *excōgitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a thinking out', fr. *excōgitātus*, pp. of *excōgitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

excommunicate, tr. v. — Eccles. L. *excommūnicātus*, pp. of *excommūnicāre*, 'to excommunicate', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *commūnicāre*, 'to communicate'. See **communicate.**
Derivatives: *excommunication* (q.v.), *excommunicat-ive*, adj., *excommunicat-or*, n. (fr. ML.), *excommunicat-ory*, adv.

excommunicate, adj., excommunicated. — Eccles. L. *excommūnicātus*, pp. of *excommūnicāre*. See **excommunicate,** v.

excommunication, n. — Eccles. L. *excommūnicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *excommūnicātus*, pp. of *excommūnicāre*. See **excommunicate,** n., and **-ion.**

excoriate, tr. v., 1) to flay; 2) to denounce. — L. *excoriātus*, pp. of *excoriāre*, 'to strip off', fr. 1st **ex-** and *corium*, 'hide, skin, leather'. See **corium** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **scourge.**
Derivative: *excoriat-ion*, n.

excorticate, tr. v., to strip off the bark or shell from. — Late L. *excorticātus*, pp. of *excorticāre*, 'to strip off the bark from', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'bark, rind'. See **cortex** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *excorticat-ion*, n.

excrement, n., waste matter discharged from the body. — F. *excrément*, fr. L. *excrēmentum*, 'refuse', lit. 'what is sifted out', prop. neut. pp. of *excernere*, 'to sift out', which is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *cernere*, 'to separate, sift, distinguish, discern, understand, decide'. See **certain** and **-ment** and cp. **excrete, recrement.** Cp. also **decern, discern.**
Derivatives: *excrement-al*, *excrement-itious*, adjs.

excrescence, n., 1) a natural appendage; 2) an abnormal outgrowth. — Formed fr. **excrescent** with suff. **-ce.**

excrescency, n., 1) the state of being excrescent; 2) excrescence (*rare*). — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

excrescent, adj., growing out. — L. *excrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *excrēscere*, 'to grow out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *crēscere*, 'to grow'. See **crescent.**

excreta, n. pl., waste matter eliminated from the body. — L. *excrēta*, neut. pl. of *excrētus*, 'sifted out', pp. of *excernere*. See **excrement** and cp. **excrete, excretion.**

excrete, tr. v., to eliminate from the body. — L. *excrētus*, pp. of *excernere*, 'to sift out'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *excret-ion*, n., *excret-ive*, adj., *excret-ory*, adj.

excruciate, tr. v., to torture. — L. *excruciātus*, pp. of *excruciāre*, 'to torment, torture, rack', fr. 1st **ex-** and *cruciāre*, 'to crucify', fr. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'cross'. See **cross,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **crux, crucify.**
Derivatives: *excruciat-ing*, adj., *excruciat-ing-ly*, adv., *excruciation* (q.v.)

excruciation, n. — L. *excruciātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'torment, torture', fr. *excruciātus*, pp. of *excruciāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exculpable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

exculpate, tr. v., to free from blame. — Formed fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *culpātus*, pp. of *culpāre*, 'to reproach, blame', fr. *culpa*, 'blame, fault'; cp. ML. *exculpāre*. See **culpable** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **disculpate.**
Derivatives: *exculpat-ion*, n., *exculpat-ory*, adj., *exculpatori-ly*, adv.

excurrent, adj., running out; radiating from the central axis. — L. *excurrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *excurrere*, 'to run out, run forth', fr. 1st **ex-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current** and cp. **excursus.**

excurse, intr. v., to make an excursion; to digress. — Back formation fr. **excursus.**

excursion, n. — L. *excursiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a running forth, sally, attack, inroad, excursion', fr. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *excursion-al*, *excursion-ary*, adjs., *excursion-ism*, n., *excursion-ist*, n., *excursion-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

excursive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*. See **excurrent.**
Derivatives: *excursive-ly*, adv., *excursive-ness*, n.

excursus, n., a treatise appended to a work. — L., 'a running out', fr. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*. See **excurrent.**

excuse, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *escusen*, *excusen*, fr. OF. *escuser*, *excuser* (F. *excuser*), fr. L. *excūsāre*, 'to discharge, dispense, excuse', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *causa*, 'cause, lawsuit', which stands for **caud-tā-* and is rel. to *cūdere*, 'to strike, beat'. See **cause** and cp. **accuse, recusant, recuse.** For the change of Latin au (in *causa*) to *ū* (in *ex-cūsāre*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *excus-able*, adj., *excus-abil-ity*, n., *excus-able-ness*, n., *excus-abl-y*, adv., *excus-al*, n., *excus-er*, n., *excus-ing-ly*, adv., *excus-ive*, adj.

excuse, n. — OF. *escuse*, *excuse* (F. *excuse*), fr. *escuser*, *excuser*. See **excuse,** v.

exeat, n., holiday granted for a few days to boys at public schools (*Eng.*) — L., 'let him go out', 3rd pers. pres. subjunctive of *exīre*, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **exit, exeunt.**

execrable, adj., abominable. — ME., fr. L. *exsecrābilis*, *execrābilis*, 'execrable, accursed, detestable', fr. *exsecrārī*, *execrārī*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *execrable-ness*, n., *execrabl-y*, adv.

execrate, tr. v., 1) to curse; 2) to abhor; intr. v., to curse. — L. *exsecrātus*, *execrātus*, pp. of *exsecrārī*, *execrārī*, 'to curse, execrate, detest', fr. 1st **ex-** and *sacrāre*, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', from the stem of *sacer*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *sācer*) to *ĕ* (in *ex-sĕcrārī*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *execration* (q.v.), *execrat-ive*, adj., *execrat-ive-ly*, adv., *execrat-ory*, adj.

execration, n. — L. *exsecrātiō*, *execrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'curse, execration', fr. *exsecrātus*, *execrātus*, pp. of *exsecrārī*, *execrārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

executancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

executant, n., one who executes or performs; a performer, esp. a musical performer — F. *exécutant*, pres. part. of *exécuter*, 'to execute'. See next word and **-ant.**

execute, tr. v. — OF. *executer*, back formation fr. *executeur* (see **executor**) and *execution* (see next word).
Derivatives: *execut-ed*, adj., *execut-er*, n., *exe-*

cution (q.v.), *execut-ive*, adj. and n., *execut-ive-ly*, adv., *execut-ive-ness*, n., *executor* (q.v.), *execut-ry*, n.

execution, n. — OF. *execucion, execution* (F. *exécution*), fr. L. *exsecūtiōnem* or *execūtiōnem*, acc. of *exsecūtiō, execūtiō*, 'a carrying out, performance', fr. *exsecūtus, execūtus*, pp. of *exsequī, exequī*, 'to follow to the end, pursue, carry out, perform, execute', fr. 1st **ex-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. prec. word, **exequatur, exequies, sue.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

executor, n. — ME. *executour*, fr. OF. *executeur* (F. *exécuteur*), fr. L. *exsecūtōrem, execūtōrem*, acc. of *exsecūtor, execūtor*, 'carrier out, performer', fr. *exsecūtus, execūtus*, pp. of *exsequī, exequī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *executorial, executory* (qq.v.)

executorial, adj. — ML. *execūtōriālis*, fr. Late L. *execūtōrius*. See next word and **-ial.**

executory, adj., pertaining to administration. — Late L. *exsecūtōrius, execūtōrius*, 'executive', fr. L. *exsecūtus, execūtus*, pp. of *exsequī, exequī*. See **execution** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *execut-ory*, n.

executrix, n., a woman executor. — ML., fem. of L. *execūtor*. See **exceutor** and **-trix.**

exedra, n., an outdoor seat or bench (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἐξέδρᾱ, 'a covered walk before the house, furnished with seats; seat, bench', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat'. See **-hedron** and cp. words there referred to.

exegesis, n., explanation, interpretation, esp. of the Bible. — Gk. ἐξήγησις, 'explanation, interpretation', fr. ἐξηγέομαι, 'I explain, interpret', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἡγέομαι (Dor. ἀγέομαι), 'I lead, guide' (orig. prob. 'I track down the way'), later sense: I suppose, believe', fr. I.-E. base **sāg-, *sᵊg-*, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also L. *sāgīre*, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', *sāgus*, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', *sāgax*, 'sagacious', Goth. *sōkjan*, OE. *sēcan*, 'to seek'. See **seek** and cp. **sagacious.** Cp. also **epexegesis, cynegetics, hegemony.**

exegete, n., one skilled in the interpretation of the Bible. — Gk. ἐξηγητής, 'interpreter, commentator', lit. 'leader, guide', fr. ἐξηγέομαι. See prec. word.

exegetic, exegetical, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, exegesis; explanatory. — Gk. ἐξηγητικός, 'explanatory', fr. ἐξηγητής. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *exegetical-ly*, adv.

exegetics, n., the science of Bible interpretation. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

exemplar, n., 1) a person or thing worthy of imitation; model; pattern. — ME. *exemplaire*, fr. OF. (= F.) *exemplaire*, fr. L. *exemplum*, 'example' (see **example** and subst. suff. **-ary**). The English word was refashioned after L. *exemplar*, 'pattern, model'. Cp. **sampler.**
Derivative: *exemplar-y*, adj.

exemplification, n. — AF., fr. ML. *exemplificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *exemplificātus*, pp. of *exemplificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

exemplify, tr. v., to show by example. — ME. *exemplifien*, fr. ML. *exemplificāre*, 'to illustrate', formed fr. L. *exemplum*, 'example', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **example** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *exemplifi-er*, n.

exempt, tr. v., to free. — F. *exempter*, fr. *exempt*, 'free', fr. L. *exēmptus*, pp. of *eximere*, 'to take out, take away', fr. 1st **ex-** and *emere*, 'to take, buy', fr. I.-E. base **em-*, 'to take', whence also OSlav. *imǫ, jęti*, 'to take' (orig. **ĭmǫ*, cp. *vŭzĭmǫ*, 'I take away'), *imamĭ, imějǫ, iměti*, 'to have', Lith. *imù, iñti*, OPruss. *īmt*, 'to take', OIr. *-em* (only in compounds as in *ar-fo-emat*, 'they take'); cp. OI. *yámati*, 'holds, subdues', from the enlarged base **yem-*. Cp. **example,** and words there referred to. Cp. also **adeem, adempt, ademption, assume, assumption, consume, consumption, diriment, eximious, exon, Irredentista, peremptory, pome, pre-emption, premium, presume, presumption, presumptuous, prompt, ransom, redeem, redemption, resume, resumption, Sejm, sumption, sumptuary, sumptuous** and the second element in **vintage.** For the sense development of L. *emere*, 'to take; to buy', cp. Heb. *lāqáḥ*, 'he took; he bought'. In the latter sense Heb. *lāqáḥ* occurs very rarely in the Bible (see e.g. Prov. 31:16), but quite frequently in Mishnah and Talmud.

exempt, adj., free. — F., fr. L. *exēmptus*, pp. of *eximere*. See **exempt,** v.

exemption, n. — F., fr. L. *exēmptiōnem*, acc. of *exēmptiō*, 'a taking out', fr. *exēmptus*, pp. of *eximere*. See **exempt,** v., and **-ion.**

exenterate, tr. v., to disembowel. — L. *exenterātus*, pp. of *exenterāre*, fr. Gk. ἐξεντερίζειν, 'to disembowel', which is formed fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See **enteric** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *exenterat-ion*, n.

exequatur, n., official recognition of a consul by the government of the country to which he is accredited. — L. *exsequātur*, 'he may perform (his task)', also spelled *exequātur*, 3rd pers. sing. of subj. pres. fr. *exsequī, exequī*, 'to carry out, perform'. See **execute.**

exequial, adj., pertaining to funerals. — L. *exsequiālis*, also spelled *exequiālis*, 'pertaining to funerals', fr. *exsequiae, exequiae*, 'funeral procession'. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

exequy, n., now usually in the pl., 1) funeral rites; 2) funeral procession. — OF. *exequies*, fr. L. *exsequiās*, also spelled *exequiās*, acc. of *exsequiae, exequiae* (pl.), 'funeral procession', fr. *exsequī, exequī*, 'to follow to the end; to follow to the grave'. See **execute** and cp. **obsequies.**

exercise, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *exercice*, fr. L. *exercitium*, 'exercise', fr. *exercēre*, 'to drive (animals) out of an enclosure', whence 'to drive on, drill, train, practice', fr. 1st **ex-** and *arcēre*, 'to enclose', fr. *arca*, 'chest, box'. See **ark** and

cp. **coerce.** Cp. also **askari, lascar** and the second element in **seraskier.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ărcēre*) to *ĕ* (in *ex-ĕrcēre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

exercise, tr. and intr. v. — L. *exercēre*. See **exercise,** n.
Derivatives: *exercis-able, exercis-ed*, adjs., *exercis-er*, n.

exercitation, n. — L. *exercitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, lit. 'a setting in motion; exercise, practice', fr. *exercitātus*, pp. of *exercitāre*, 'to exercise frequently', freq. of *exercēre* (pp. *exercitus*). See **exercise,** n., and **-ation.**

exergue, n., space on a coin between the bottom of the design and the rim. — F., fr. ML. *exergum*, lit. '(space) outside the work', a word coined fr. Gk. ἐξ, 'out of' and ἔργον, 'work'. See 2nd **ex-** and **ergon.**

exert, tr. v., to put into action. — L. *exsertus*, also spelled *exertus*, pp. of *exserere, exerere*, 'to stretch out, thrust out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *serere*, 'to put in a row, join together, connect, combine'. See **series** and cp. **exsert.**
Derivatives: *exert-ion,* n., *exert-ive*, adj.

exeunt, v., they go out (of the stage). — L., 3rd pers. pl. pres. indicative of *exīre*, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **exit, exeat.**

exfoliate, intr. v., to come off in scales. —L. *exfoliātus*, pp. of *exfoliāre*, 'to strip of leaves', fr. 1st **ex-** and *foliātus*, 'leaved, leafy', fr. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **foliate.**
Derivatives: *exfoliat-ion*, n., *exfoliat-ive*, adj.

exhalation, n. — L. *exhālātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'exhalation, vapor', fr. *exhālātus*, pp. of *exhālāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

exhale, tr. v., to breathe out; intr. v., to emit breath or vapor. — F. *exhaler*, fr. L. *exhālāre*, 'to breathe out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *hālāre*, 'to breathe', which prob. stands for **an-slāre*, fr. I.-E. base **an-*, 'to blow, breathe'. See **animus** and cp. **inhale, halitus, halitosis.** Cp. also **anhelation.**

exhaust, tr. and intr. v. — L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurīre*, 'to draw out, exhaust', fr. 1st **ex-** and *haurīre*, 'to draw out (water), drain, breathe', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. (πῦρ) αὔειν, 'to light (a fire)' (for **αὔσιειν*), and with ON. *ausa*, 'to scoop (water)', *austr*, 'the act of scooping', but OI. *ghásati*, 'consumes', is not cognate. Cp. **haurient, haustellum, haustorium.**
Derivatives: *exhaust*, n., *exhaust-ed*, adj., *exhaust-ed-ly*, adv., *exhaust-ed-ness*, n., *exhaust-ible*, adj., *exhaust-ibl-ity*, n., *exhaust-ing*, adj., *exhaust-ing-ly*, adv., *exhaust-ion*, n., *exhaustive* (q.v.)

exhaustive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurīre* (see prec. word); first used by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).
Derivatives: *exhaustive-ly*, adv., *exhaustive-ness*, n.

exheredate, tr. v., to disinherit. — L. *exhērēdātus*, pp. of *exhērēdāre*, 'to disinherit', fr. 1st **ex-** and *hērēs*, gen. *hērēdis*, 'heir'. See **heir** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **inherit.**

exhibit, tr. and intr. v., to show, display. — L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibēre*, 'to hold out, display, exhibit', fr. 1st **ex-** and *habēre*, 'to have, hold'. See **habit** and cp. **inhibit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *hăbēre*) to *ĭ* (in *ex-hĭbēre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *exhibition* (q.v.), *exhibit-ive*, adj., *exhibit-ive-ly*, adv., *exhibitor* (q.v.), *exhibit-ory*, adj.

exhibition, n. — OF. *exhibicion* (F. *exhibition*), fr. L. *exhibitiōnem*, acc. of *exhibitiō*, 'a holding out', fr. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exhibitor, n. — Late L., 'one who holds out, a giver', fr. L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibēre*. See **exhibit** and agential suff. **-or.**

exhilarant, adj., exhilarating. — F., fr. L. *exhilarantem*, acc. of *exhilarāns*, pres. part. of *exhilarāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

exhilarate, tr. v., to cheer; to stimulate. — L. *exhilarātus*, pp. of *exhilarāre*, 'to gladden, make merry, exhilarate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *hilarāre*, 'to make cheerful, make merry', fr. *hilaris*, 'cheerful, merry'. See **hilarious** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *exhilarat-ed*, adj., *exhilarat-ing*, adj., *exhilarat-ing-ly*, adv., *exhilaration* (q.v.), *exhilarat-ive, exhilarat-ory*, adjs.

exhilaration, n. — Late L. *exhilarātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a gladdening', fr. L. *exhilarātus*, pp. of *exhilarāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exhort, tr. and intr. v., to advise earnestly. — ME. *exhorten*, fr. L. *exhortārī*, 'to exhort, encourage, stimulate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *hortārī*, 'to incite, encourage, urge'. See **hortation** and cp. words there referred to.

exhortation, n. — L. *exhortātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'encouraging, exhortation', fr. *exhortātus*, pp. of *exhortārī*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

exhortative, adj. — L. *exhortātīvus*, 'pertaining to or containing exhortation', fr. *exhortātus*, pp. of *exhortārī*. See **exhort** and **-ive** and cp. **hortative.**

exhortatory, adj. — Late L. *exhortātōrius*, 'pertaining to exhortation', fr. L. *exhortātus*, pp. of *exhortārī*. See **exhortation** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

exhumation, n. — ML. *exhumātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'unearthing', fr. *exhumātus*, pp. of *exhumāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

exhume, tr. v., to dig out of the earth, disinter. — F. *exhumer*, fr. ML. *exhumāre*, 'to unearth', fr. 1st ex- and L. *humus*, 'earth'. See **humus** and cp. words there referred to.

exigeant, adj., exacting, demanding. — F., pres. part. of *exiger*, 'to exact, demand', fr. L. *exigere*. See **exigent** and **-ant.**

exigence, n., exigency. — F. See next word and **-ce.**

exigency, n., state of urgency. — ML. *exigentia*,

'urgency', fr. L. *exigēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

exigent, adj., requiring immediate action, urgent. — L. *exigēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *exigere*, 'to demand, require; to weigh, measure', lit. 'to drive out or forth', fr. 1st **ex-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **agent,** adj., and **-ent** and cp. **exigeant, exiguous, exact, examine, assay, essay.**

Derivative: *exigent-ly*, adv.

exigible, adj., capable of being exacted. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *exigere* (see prec. word), whence also F. *exigible*, of s.m. See **exigent.**

exiguity, n., scantiness. — L. *exiguitās*, 'smallness, scantiness', fr. *exiguus*. See next word and **-ity.**

exiguous, adj., scanty. — L. *exiguus*, 'small, scanty, petty', fr. *exigere*. See **exigent** and cp. **exility.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *exiguous-ly*, adv., *exiguous-ness*, n.

exilarch, n., head of the Jewish exiles in Babylonia (*Jewish hist.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *exilium*, 'exile', and Gk. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and **-arch.**

exile, n., banishment. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), *exil*, fr. L. *exilium, exsilium*, 'banishment, exile', fr. *exul, exsul*, 'a banished person, wanderer', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **eks-al-s* and is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and I.-E. base **āl-*, 'to wander about', whence also Gk. ἀλᾶσθαι, 'to wander about', L. *al-ucinārī*, 'to wander in mind' (see **hallucinate**). The spelling *exsul, exsilium* is due to a confusion with L. *solum*, 'soil', from which the ancients derived *exilium* and *exul*, but with which these words have nothing in common. Nor is there any connection between L. *exilium* and *exsilīre*, 'to spring forth'.

exile, n., a banished person. — Fr. prec. word.

exile, tr. v., to banish. — OF. *exilier* (F. *exiler*), fr. L. *exiliāre, exsiliāre*, fr. *exilium, exsilium*. See **exile,** 'banishment'.

exilian, exilic, adj., pertaining to the exile of the Jews in Babylonia. — Formed with suff. **-ian,** resp. **-ic,** fr. L. *exilium*. See **exile,** 'banishment'.

exility, n., slenderness. — L. *exīlitās*, 'smallness, thinness, meagerness, slenderness', fr. *exīlis*, 'small, thin, meager, slender', which prob. stands for **ex-ăg-slis* and is rel. to *exiguus*, 'small, scanty, petty'. See **exiguous** and **-ity.**

eximious, adj., choice, excellent. — L. *eximius*, 'select, choice', lit. 'taken out', fr. *eximere*, 'to take out, take away', fr. 1st **ex-** and *emere*, 'to take, buy'. See **exempt,** v. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *eximious-ly*, adv., *eximious-ness*, n.

exinanite, tr. v., to make empty (*obsol.*) — L. *exinānītus*, pp. of *exinānīre*, 'to empty, make empty', fr. 1st **ex-** and *inānis*, 'empty'. See **inane.**

exinanition, n., 1) the action of emptying; 2) exhaustion. — L. *exinānītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an emptying, exhausting', fr. *exinānītus*, pp. of *exinānīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exist, intr. v. — F. *exister*, fr. L. *exsistere, existere*, 'to stand forth, appear, exist', fr. 1st **ex-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand still, to put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.

existence, n. — OF. (= F.) *existence*, fr. ML. *existentia*, fr. L. *existēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

existent, adj., existing. — L. *existēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *existere*. See **exist** and **-ent.**

existential, adj., pertaining to existence. — ML. *existentiālis*, fr. *existentia*. See **existence** and **-ial.**

Derivatives: *existential-ly*, adv., *existentialism* (q.v.)

existentialism, n., a system of philosophy based on the tenet that everybody in general *exists* as an individual. — Orig. used to translate G. *Existenzphilosophie*, lit. 'philosophy of existence'; see prec. word and **-ism.** The term 'existence' is used here in the special sense given to it by the Danish philosopher Søren Aabye *Kierkegaard* (1813-55), who is the originator of *existentialism.*

existentialist, n., an adherent of existentialism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *existentialist, existentialist-ic*, adjs.

exit, v., he goes out (of the stage). — L., 3rd pers. pres. indicative of *exīre*, 'to go out', which is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **exeat, exeunt.**

exit, n., a going out, departure. — L. *exitus*, 'a going out, egress, departure', fr. *exitus*, pp. of *exīre*, 'to go out'. See prec. word.

ex-libris, n., a bookplate giving the name of the owner of the book. — L., 'from the books of . . .', fr. *ex*, 'out of, from', and abl. pl. of *liber*, 'book'. See 1st **ex-** and **library.**

exo-, before a vowel **ex-,** pref. meaning 'outer, outside'. — Gk. ἔξω, 'outside', fr. ἐξ, 'out of'. See 2nd **ex-.**

exoderm, n. — The same as **exodermis.**

exodermis, n., the outer layer in roots (*bot.*) — ModL. *exodermis*, formed fr. **exo-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma** and cp. words there referred to.

exodus, n., going out, departure. — L., fr. Gk. ἔξοδος, lit. 'way out', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-** and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph** and cp. words there referred to.

ex officio. — L., 'by virtue of an office', formed fr. *ex*, 'out of', and abl. of *officium*, 'service; office'. See 1st **ex-** and **office.**

exogamy, n., marriage outside the tribe or clan (*anthropol.*) — Lit. 'outside marriage'; compounded of **exo-** and **-gamy.** Cp. **endogamy.**

Derivatives: *exogam-ic, exogam-ous*, adjs.

Exogenae, n.pl., the Dicotyledones (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'growing outside' (see **exo-** and **-gen**); so called in allusion to the annual rings of the stem. Cp. **Endogenae.**

exogenous, adj., growing from outside (*biol.*) — See prec. word and **-genous** and cp. **endogenous.**

exomis, n., a garment worn by the poor classes and slaves (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ἐξωμίς, 'a garment without sleeves or with one sleeve', lit. 'that which leaves the shoulder bare', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ὦμος, 'shoulder'. See **omo-,** 'shoulder-'.

exomphalos, n., umbilical hernia (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐξόμφαλος, 'a prominent navel', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ὀμφαλός, 'navel'. See **omphalo-.**

exon, n., one of four officers commanding the Yeomen of the Guard. — Corruption of F. *exempt*, 'an underofficer', lit. 'free'. See **exempt,** adj. and v.

exonerate, tr. v., to free from blame. — L. *exonerātus*, pp. of *exonerāre*, 'to unload, free from a burden, lighten', fr. 1st **ex-** and *onerāre*, 'to load, freight, overload, oppress', fr. *onus*, gen. *oneris*, 'load, burden, weight'. See **onus** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **onerous.** Derivatives: *exoneration* (q.v.), *exonerat-ive*, adj.

exoneration, n. — Late L. *exonerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an unloading, lightening', fr. L. *exonerātus*, pp. of *exonerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exophthalmic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, exophthalmos. — See next word and **-ic.**

exophthalmos, exophthalmus, n. abnormal protrusion of the eyeball (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐξόφθαλμος, 'with prominent eyes', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ὀφθαλμός, 'eye'. See **ophthalmo-** and cp. **lagophthalmos.**

exorable, adj., susceptible of being moved by entreaty. — L. *exōrābilis*, 'easily moved by entreaty', fr. *exōrāre*, 'to move by entreaty, persuade', fr. 1st **ex-** and *ōrāre*, 'to pray'. See **oration** and **-able** and cp. **inexorable.**

exorbitance, exorbitancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

exorbitant, adj., excessive; extravagant. — Late L. *exorbitāns*, gen. *-antis*, lit. 'out of the track', pres. part. of *exorbitāre*, 'to go out of the track, deviate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *orbita*, 'wheel track, rut'. See **orbit** and **-ant.** Derivative: *exorbitant-ly*, adv.

exorcise, exorcize, tr. v., to drive out an evil spirit by ritual charms. — F. *exorciser*, fr. Late L. *exorcizāre*, fr. Gk. ἐξορκίζειν, 'to bind by an oath; to banish an evil spirit', fr. ἐξ (see 2nd **ex-**) and ὁρκίζειν, 'to make to swear', fr. ὅρκος (for **sórkos*), 'an oath', lit. 'a limitation, binding, obligation', in gradational relationship to ἕρκος (for **sérkos*), 'enclosure, hedge, fence', and prob. cogn. with L. *sarcīre*, 'to patch, mend'. See **sartorial** and **-ise, ize.**

exorcism, n. — Late L. *exorcismus*, fr. Gk. ἐξορκισμός, 'binding by an oath; banishment of an evil spirit', fr. ἐξορκίζειν. See prec. word and **-ism.**

exorcist, n. — Late L. *exorcista*, fr. Gk. ἐξορκιστής, 'exorcist', fr. ἐξορκίζειν. See **exorcise** and **-ist.**

exordium, n., beginning. — L. *exōrdium*, 'beginning of a web, beginning of a speech, beginning (in general)' fr. *exōrdīrī*, 'to lay the warp, begin a web, begin', fr. 1st **ex-** and *ōrdīrī*, 'to lay a warp, begin', which is rel. to *ōrdō*, 'a straight row, order'. See **order** and cp. **ornament.**

exoskeleton, n., the skeleton of invertebrates in contradistinction to the skeleton of vertebrates (*zool.*) — Compounded of **exo-** and **skeleton.** The term *exoskeleton* was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. **endoskeleton, splanchnoskeleton.**

Derivative: *exoskelet-al*, adj.

exosmosis, also **exosmose,** n., outward osmosis. — Compounded of 3rd **ex-** and **osmosis.** Cp. **endosmosis.**

exosmotic, adj. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

exosphere, n., the outermost part of the earth's atmosphere. — Compounded of **exo-** and **sphere.**

exostosis, n., a bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἐξόστωσις, lit. 'bone increase from without', fr. ἔξω (see **exo-**) and -όστωσις (see **-ostosis**). Cp. **endostosis.**

exoteric, also **exoterical,** adj., external. — Late L. *exōtericus*, fr. Gk. ἐξωτερικός, 'external', fr. ἐξωτέρω, 'more outward', compar. of ἔξω, 'outside'. See **exo-** and cp. **esoteric.** For the etymol. of the compar. suff. *-tero* see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *exoterical-ly*, adv., *exoteric-ism*, n.

exothecium, n., the outer covering of an anther (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'outer case', fr. **exo-** and Gk. θήκη, 'case'. See **theca** and cp. **endothecium.**

exotic, adj., foreign. — L. *exōticus*, fr. Gk. ἐξωτικός, 'foreign, exotic', lit. 'from the outside', fr. ἔξω, 'outside'. See **exo-** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *exotic-al-ly*, adv., *exotic-ness*, n.

expand, tr. and intr. v., to spread out. — L. *expandere*, 'to spread out, unfold, expand', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pandere*, 'to spread out, extend', which is rel. to L. *patēre*, 'to be open', *patulus*, 'extended'. See **fathom** and cp. **expanse, expansion, spandrel, spawn.** Derivatives: *expand-ed*, adj., *expand-ed-ly*, adv., *expand-ed-ness*, n., *expand-er*, n., *expand-ing-ly*, adv.

expanse, n., an extended space. — L. *expānsum*, neut. pp. of *expandere*, 'to spread out', used as a noun. See prec. word.

expansible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *expānsus*, pp. of *expandere*. See **expand.**

Derivatives: *expans-ibil-ity*, n., *expans-ible-ness*, n., *expans-ibl-y*, adv.

expansile, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *expānsus*, pp. of *expandere*. See **expand.**

expansion, n. — Late L. *expānsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a spreading out, expansion', fr. L. *expānsus*, pp. of *expandere*. See **expand** and **-ion.** Derivatives: *expansion-al, expansion-ary*, adjs., *expansion-ism*, n., *expansion-ist*, n., *expansion-ist-ic*, adj.

expansive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *expānsus*, pp. of *expandere*. See **expand.**
Derivatives: *expansive-ly*, adv., *expansive-ness*, n., *expansiv-ity*, n.

ex parte, from one side only. — L., formed fr. *ex*, 'out of', and abl. of *pars*, 'part'. See 1st **ex-** and **part,** n.

expatiate, intr. v., to speak or write at length. — L. *exspatiātus*, *expatiātus*, pp. of *exspatiārī*, *expatiārī*, 'to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *spatiārī*, 'to spread out; to walk about, go along' (whence also It. *spaziare*, 'to walk about'), fr. *spatium*, 'space, room'. See **space** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *expatiat-ion*, n., *expatiat-ory*, adj.

expatriate, intr. v., to exile. — ML. *expatriātus*, pp. of *expatriāre*, 'to expel from one's native land', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *patria*, 'fatherland, native land', fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father** and cp. **pater.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *expatriat-ion*, n.

expatriate, adj., exiled; n., an exile. — ML. *expatriātus*. See **expatriate,** v.

expect, tr. and intr. v. — L. *exspectāre*, *expectāre*, 'to look out for, await; to desire, hope', fr. 1st **ex-** and *spectāre*, freq. of *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look at attentively, get sight of'. See **species** and cp. **aspect** and words there referred to.

expectance, expectancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

expectant, adj., expecting. — F., fr. L. *exspectantem*, *expectantem*, acc. of *exspectāns*, *expectāns*, pres. part. of *exspectāre*, *expectāre*. See **expect** and **-ant.**

expectation, n. — L. *exspectātiō*, *expectātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an awaiting, expectation', fr. *exspectātus*, *expectātus*, pp. of *exspectāre*, *expectāre*. See **expect** and **-ation.**

expectative, adj. — ML. *expectātīvus*, fr. L. *exspectātus*, *expectātus*, pp. of *exspectāre*, *expectāre*. See **expect** and **-ive.**

expectorant, adj., causing expectoration; n., an expectorant medicine. — L. *expectorāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *expectorāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

expectorate, tr. and intr. v., to spit up, spit. — L. *expectorātus*, pp. of *expectorāre*, 'to drive from the breast', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pectus*, gen. *pectoris*, 'breast, chest'. See **pectoral** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *expectorat-ion*, n.

expedience, n. — F. *expédience*. See **expedient** and **-ce.**

expediency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

expedient, adj., suitable; convenient. — OF. (F. *expédient*), fr. L. *expedientem*, acc. of *expediēns*, pres. part. of *expedīre*, lit. 'to free the feet from fetters', hence 'to extricate, disengage, set free; to make ready', fr. *ex*, 'out of' (see 1st **ex-**), and **pedis*, 'fetter', prop. 'chain for the feet', which is rel. to *pedica*, 'shackle, fetter', *compēs*, 'fetter', and cogn. with Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', fr. I.-E. **pĕd-*, **pŏd-*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **fetter.** Cp. also **pedal, impede, impeach.**
Derivatives: *expedient*, n., *expedient-ial*, adj., *expedient-ial-ly*, adv., *expedient-ist*, n., *expedient-ly*, adv.

expedite, tr. v., to speed up. — L. *expedītus*, pp. of *expedīre*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *expedit-er*, n.

expedite, adj., 1) unimpeded, free; 2) prompt. — L. *expedītus*, pp. of *expedīre*. See **expedient.**
Derivatives: *expedite-ly*, adv., *expedite-ness*, n.

expedition, n. — F. *expédition*, fr. L. *expedītiōnem*, acc. of *expedītiō*, 'an enterprise against the enemy', fr. *expedītus*, pp. of *expedīre*. See **expedient** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *expedition-ary*, adj., *expedition-ist*, n.

expeditious, adj., speedy, prompt. — Formed fr. L. *expedītus* 'disengaged, ready, prompt', pp. of *expedīre*. See **expedient** and **-ious.**
Derivatives: *expeditious-ly*, adv., *expeditious-ness*, n.

expel, tr. v. — L. *expellere*, 'to drive out or away', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pellere*, 'to push, drive, strike'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **compel** and words there referred to. Cp. also **expulsion.**

expellant, expellent, adj., serving to expel; n., an expelling medicine. — L. *expellēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *expellere*. See prec. word and **-ant,** resp. **-ent.**

expend, tr. and intr. v. — L. *expendĕre*, 'to weigh out money, pay down', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pendĕre*, 'to cause to hang down, suspend; to weigh'. See **pendant** and cp. **expense.** Cp. also **spend,** which is a doublet of *expend.*

expenditure, n. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97) from prec. word and suff. **-ure.**

expense, n. — ME., fr. AF., fr. L. *expēnsa*, fem. pp. of *expendĕre*, used as a noun. See **expend** and cp. **speiss,** which is a doublet of *expense.*

expensive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *expēnsus*, pp. of *expĕndere*. See **expend.**
Derivatives: *expensive-ly*, adv., *expensive-ness*, n.

experience, n. — F. *expérience*, fr. L. *experientia*, 'trial, proof, experiment, experience', fr. *experiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *experīrī*, 'to try, prove, test', fr. 1st **ex-** and the base of *perītus*, 'experienced', which is rel. to *periculum*, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See **peril** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ence.**
Derivatives: *experience*, v., *experienc-ed*, adj., *experienc-er*, n.

experiential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *experientia*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *experiential-ism*, n., *experiential-ist*, n., *experiential-ly*, adv.

experiment, n. — OF., fr. L. *experīmentum*, 'trial, proof, test', fr. *experīrī*. See **experience** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *experiment*, intr. v., *experiment-al*, adj., *experiment-al-ism*, *experiment-al-ist*, n., *experiment-al-ize*, intr. v., *experiment-al-ly*, adv. *experiment-ation*, n., *experiment-ative*, adj., *experiment-ed*, adj., *experiment-ee*, n., *experiment-er*, n., *experiment-ize*, intr. v.

expert, n. — F. *expert*, n., fr. OF. *expert*, adj. See prec. word.

expiable, adj. — F., fr. *expier*, fr. L. *expiāre*. See **expiate** and **-able.**

expiate, tr. v., to atone for. — L. *expiātus*, pp. of *expiāre*, 'to make amends or atonement for', fr. 1st **ex-** and *piāre*, 'to appease by sacrifice, atone for', fr. *pius*, 'devout, reighteous'. See **pious** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

expiation, n. — L. *expiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'satisfaction, atonement, expiation', fr. *expiātus*, pp. of *expiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

expiatory, adj. — Late L. *expiātōrius*, fr. L. *expiātus*, pp. of *expiāre*. See **expiate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

expiration, n. — L. *exspīrātiō*, *expīrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *exspīrātus*, *expīrātus*, pp. of *exspīrāre*, *expīrāre*. See **expire** and **-ation.**

expiratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *exspīrātus*, *expīrātus*, pp. of *exspīrāre*, *expīrāre*. See next word.

expire, intr. and tr. v. — F. *expirer*, fr. L. *exspīrāre*, *expīrāre*, 'to blow out, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, die', fr. 1st **ex-** and *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit** and cp. **aspire** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *expir-er*, n., *expir-ing*, adj., *expir-ing-ly*, adv., *expir-y*, n.

explain, tr. and intr. v. — L. *explānāre*, 'to make plain', fr. *plānus*, 'plain'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. next word. Cp. also **esplanade.**
Derivatives: *explain-able*, adj., *explain-er*, n., *explain-ing-ly*, adv.

explanation, n. — L. *explānātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a making plain', fr. *explānātus*, pp. of *explānāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

explanative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *explānātus*, pp. of *explānāre*. See **explain.**

explanatory, adj. — Late L. *explānātōrius*, fr L. *explānātus*, pp. of *explānāre*. See **explain** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *explanatori-ly*, adv., *explanatori-ness*, n.

expletive, adj. — Late L. *explētīvus*, 'serving to fill out', fr. L. *explētus*, pp. of *explēre*, 'to fill out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *plēre*, 'to fill'. See **plenum** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *expletive*, n., *expletive-ly*, adv., *expletive-ness*, n.

explicable, adj. — L. *explicābilis*, 'that may be explained', fr. *explicāre*. See next word and **-able.**

explicate, tr. v. — L. *explicātus*, pp. of *explicāre*, 'to unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, explain, expound'. fr. 1st **ex-** and *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **explicit.**

explication, n. — L. *explicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an unfolding, expounding, exposition, explanation', fr. *explicātus*, pp. of *explicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

explicative, adj. — L. *explicātīvus*, 'pertaining to an exposition', fr. *explicātus*, pp. of *explicāre*. See **explicate** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *explicative-ly*, adv.

explicator, n. — L. *explicātor*, 'an expounder, explainer', fr. L. *explicātus*, pp. of *explicāre*. See **explicate** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *explicator-y*, adj.

explicit, v., here ends. — Prob. abbreviation of L. *explicitus est* (*liber*), '(the book or roll) has been unrolled'. See **explicit,** adj.

explicit, adj. — F. *explicite*, fr. L. *explicitus*, a var. of *explicātus*, pp. of *explicāre*. See **explicate** and cp. **exploit.**
Derivatives: *explicit*, tr. v., *explicit-ly*, adv., *explicit-ness*, n.

explode, intr. and tr. v. — L. *explaudere*, *explōdere*, 'to drive off (the stage) by clapping', fr. 1st **ex-** and *plaudere*, 'to clap the hands'. See **plaudit** and cp. **explosive, implode, implosion.** Cp. also **applaud.** The change of the Latin diphthong *au* to *ō* is due to dialectal influence; cp. *suffocate.*

exploit, n. — ME. *espleit*, *esploit*, 'success', fr. OF. *espleit*, *esploit* (F. *exploit*), fr. L. *explicitum*, neut. of *explicitus*, used as a noun. See **explicit,** adj.

exploit, tr. v. — F. *exploiter*, fr. OF. *espleitier*, *esploitier*, 'to exploit', fr. L. *explicitus*. See **exploit,** n.
Derivatives: *exploit-able*, adj., *exploit-age*, n., *exploit-ative*, adj., *exploit-er*, n., *exploit-ure*, n.

exploitation, n. — F., fr. *exploiter*, 'to exploit', fr. *exploit*, 'exploit', fr. L. *explicitum*, neut. pp. of *explicāre*. See **exploit,** n., and **-ation.**

exploration, n. — L. *explōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'examination, exploration', fr. *explōrātus*, pp. of *explōrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**
Derivative: *exploration-al*, adj.

explore, tr. and intr. v. — F. *explorer*, fr. L. *explōrāre*, 'to search out, examine, explore'. *Explōrāre* was orig. a hunting term, which meant 'to shout out (the game)', i.e. 'to elicit the game through the shouts of the beaters and the cries of the dogs'. The verb *explōrāre* is formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *plōrāre*, 'to cry out, wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **deplore, implore.**
Derivatives: *explor-er*, n., *explor-ing*, adj., *explor-ing-ly*, adv.

explosible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *explōsus*, pp. of *explōdere*. See **explode.**
Derivative: *explos-ibil-ity*, n.

explosion, n. — L. *explōsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a driving away by clapping', fr. *explōsus*, pp. of *explōdere*. See **explode** and **-ion.**

explosive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L.

explōsus, pp. of *explōdere*. See **explode** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *explosive*, n., *explosive-ly*, adv., *explosive-ness*, n.

exponent, adj. and n. — L. *expōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *expōnere*, 'to set out, expose, exhibit, explain', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. words there referred to.

exponential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *expōnēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word.

export, tr. v. — L. *exportāre*, 'to carry out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *portāre*, 'to bear, carry, convey'. See **port,** 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *export*, n., *export-er*, n.

exportation, n. — F., fr. L. *exportātiōnem*, acc. of *exportātiō*, 'a carrying out, exportation', fr. *exportātus*, pp. of *exportāre*. See prec. word, and **-ation.**

expose, tr. v. — F. *exposer*, fr. 1st **ex-** and *poser*, 'to put, place'. See **pose,** 'to place', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **exposé.**
Derivatives: *expos-al*, n., *expos-ed*, adj., *expos-ed-ness*, n.

exposé, n., exposure. — F., prop. pp. of *exposer*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

exposition, n. — F., fr. L. *expositiōnem*, acc. of *expositiō*, 'a setting or showing forth', fr. *expositus*, pp. of *expōnere*. See **exponent** and **-ion.**

expositive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *expositus*, pp. of *expōnere*. See **exponent.**
Derivative: *expositive-ly*, adv.

expositor, n. — Late L., 'expounder', fr. L. *expositus*, pp. of *expōnere*. See **exponent** and agential suff. **-or.**

expository, adj. — ML. *expositōrius*, fr. L. *expositus*, pp. of *expōnere*. See **exponent** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

ex post facto, retrospectively. — L., lit. 'from that which is done afterward'. See 1st **ex-, post-** and **fact.**

expostulate, intr. v., to remonstrate. — L. *expostulātus*, pp. of *expostulāre*, 'to demand vehemently', fr. 1st **ex-** and *postulāre*, 'to demand'. See **postulate.**
Derivatives: *expostulat-ing*, adj., *expostulat-ing-ly*, adv., *expostulation* (q.v.), *expostulat-ive*, adj., *expostulat-ive-ly*, adv., *expostulat-or*, n., *expostulat-ory*, adv.

expostulation, n. — L. *expostulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *expostulātus*, pp. of *expostulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exposure, n. — Formed fr. **expose** with suff. **-ure,** on analogy of *enclosure* (fr. *enclose*) and other nouns in *-ure*.

expound, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *expoune(n)*, *expounde(n)*, fr. OF. *espondre*, fr. L. *expōnere*; see **exponent.** The current ME. form was *expoune*, corresponding to the finite forms of the OF. verb (cp. e.g. 3rd pers. pl. *esponent*). However, beside *expoune*, the form *expounde*, derived from the inf., also appears quite early. Finally *expounde* prevailed, whence the English form *expound*. On the analogy of *expound*, fr. L. *expōnere*, ME. *compoune*, *compone* (fr. L. *compōnere*) became E. **compound,** and ME. *propone* (fr. L. *propōnere*) became E. **propound.** Cp. F. *pondre*, 'to lay eggs', fr. L. *pōnere*, 'to lay'.

express, adj. — OF. *expres* (F. *exprès*), fr. L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, 'to press or squeeze out, imitate, copy, describe, express', fr. 1st **ex-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v., and cp. **espressivo.**
Derivatives: *express*, n., *express-ly*, adv.

express, adv. — OF. *expres* (F. *exprès*), fr. L. *expressē*, 'expressly', adv. of *expressus*; see **express,** adj.

express, tr. v. — ME. *espressen*, fr. OF. *espresser*, *expresser* (F. *exprimer*), fr. L. *ex* (see 1st **ex-**) and *pressāre*, freq. of *premere*, 'to press'; see **press,** v.
Derivatives: *express-er*, n., *express-ible*, adj., *expression* (q.v.), *express-ive*, adj., *express-ive-ly*, adv., *express-ive-ness*, n.

expression, n. — F., fr. L. *expressiōnem*, acc. of *expressiō*, 'a pressing or squeezing out; an expression', fr. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*. See **express,** adj., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *expression-al*, adj., the hybrid words *expression-ism*, n., *expression-ist*, n., and *expression-ist-ic*, adj.

exprobrate, tr. v., to censure. — L. *exprobrātus*, pp. of *exprobrāre*, 'to make a matter of reproach, accuse of something disgraceful, upbraid', fr. 1st **ex-** and *probrum*, 'a shameful act'. See **opprobrium.**

exprobration, n., censure. — L. *exprobrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *exprobrātus*, pp. of *exprobrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

expropriate, tr. v. — ML. *expropriātus*, pp. of *expropriāre*, 'to deprive of one's own' (whence F. *exproprier*), fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *proprius*, 'one's own'. See **proper** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **appropriate.**
Derivatives: *expropriat-ion*, n., *expropriat-or*, n.

expugn, tr. v., to take by storm. — OF. *expugner*, fr. L. *expūgnāre*, 'to take by storm', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pūgnāre*, 'to fight', fr. *pūgna*, 'fight'. See **pugnacious** and cp. **impugn, oppugn, repugnant.**

expugnable, adj. — OF., fr. L. *expūgnābilis*, 'that may be taken by storm', fr. *expūgnāre*. See prec. word and **-able.**

expulsion, n. — L. *expulsiō*, 'a driving out', fr. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, 'to drive out'. See **expel** and **-ion.**

expulsive, adj. — F. *expulsif* (fem. *expulsive*), fr. ML. *expulsīvus*, fr. L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*. See **expel** and **-ive.**

expunction, n., obliteration. — Late L. *expūnctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *expūnctus*, pp. of *expungere*. See next word and **-ion.**

expunge, tr. v., to obliterate. — L. *expungere*, 'to prick out, blot out, erase (by putting dots above or below)', fr. 1st **ex-** and *pungere*, 'to prick, puncture'. See **pungent** and cp. **point.**

expurgate, tr. v., to remove obscene passages (from a book, etc.) — L. *expurgātus*, pp. of *expurgāre*, 'to purge out, cleanse, purify', fr. 1st **ex-** and *purgāre*, 'to cleanse, purify'. See **purge** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **spurge.**
Derivatives: *expurgation* (q.v.), *expurgat-ive*, adj., *expurgat-or*, n., *expurgat-ory*, adj., *expurgat-ori-al*, adj.

expurgation, n. — L. *expurgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *expurgātus*, pp. of *expurgāre*. See **expurge** and **-ation.**

exquisite, adj., excellent. — L. *exquīsītus*, 'choice, excellent, exquisite', prop. pp. of *exquīrere*, 'to search out thoroughly', fr. 1st **ex-** and *quaerere*, 'to search for'. See **query** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *exquisite-ly*, adv., *exquisite-ness*, n.

exsanguinate, tr. v., to render bloodless (*med.*) — L. *exsanguinātus*, 'bloodless', fr. 1st **ex-** and *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood'. See **sanguine.**
Derivative: *exsanguinat-ion*, n.

exsanguine, adj., bloodless. — Formed fr. 1st **ex-** and **sanguine.** Cp. L. *exsanguis*, 'bloodless'.

exscind, tr. v., to cut out, extirpate. — L. *exscindere*, 'to tear out, extirpate', fr. 1st **ex-** and *scindere*, 'to cut, split, cleave'. See **scissile.**

exsiccate, tr. v., to dry up. — L. *exsiccātus*, pp. of *exsiccāre*, 'to dry up', fr. 1st **ex-** and *siccāre*, 'to make dry, drain', fr. *siccus*, 'dry'. See **siccative** and cp. **desiccate.**
Derivatives: *exsiccat-ion*, n., *exsiccat-ive*, adj., *exsiccat-or*, n.

exsert, to thrust out (*bot.*) — Modern formation fr. L. *exsertus*, pp. of *exserere*, 'to stretch out'. See **exert.**
Derivatives: *exsert-ed*, adj., *exsert-ion*, n.

exstipulate, adj., without stipules (*bot.*) — See 1st ex- and **stipulate,** adj.

exsuccous, adj., dry. — L. *exsuccus*, 'sapless', fr. 1st ex- and *succus*, 'sap, juice'. See **succulent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

extant, adj., existing. — L. *exstāns*, *extāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *exstāre*, *extāre*, 'to be extant, exist, be', lit. 'to stand out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ant.**

extasy, n. — See **ecstasy.**

extemporal, adj., extemporaneous. — L. *extemporālis*, 'extemporary, extemporaneous. See **extempore** and adj. suff. **-al.**

extemporaneous, adj., unpremeditated; offhand. — ML. *extemporāneus*, fr. L. *ex tempore*. See **extempore** and **-aneous.**
Derivatives: *extemporaneous-ly*, adv., *extemporaneous-ness*, n.

extemporary, adj., extemporaneous. — See **extempore** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *extemporari-ly*, adv., *extemporari-ness*, n.

extempore, adv., without preparation. — L. *ex tempore*, 'at the moment', lit. 'out of the time', fr. *ex*, 'out of, from', and abl. of *tempus*, 'time'. See **ex** and **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'.
Derivative: *extempore*, adj.

extemporize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. L. *ex tempore* (see prec. word) and suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *extemporiz-ation*, n., *extemporiz-er*, n.

extend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *extenden*, fr. L. *extendere*, 'to stretch out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **standard.**
Derivatives: *extend-ed*, adj., *extend-ed-ly*, adv., *extend-ed-ness*, n., *extend-er*, n.

extensible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *extēnsus*, a collateral form of *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*. See **extend.**
Derivatives: *extens-ibil-ity*, n., *extens-ible-ness*, n.

extension, n. — L. *extēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a stretching out, extension', fr. *extēnsus*, a collateral form of *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*. See **extend** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *extension-al*, adj.

extensive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *extēnsus*, a collateral form of *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*. See **extend.**
Derivatives: *extensive-ly*, adv., *extensive-ness*, n.

extensometer, n., an instrument for measuring minute degrees of deformation caused by tension, twisting, etc. — The word orig. denoted an instrument for measuring extension. It is a hybrid coined fr. L. *extēnsus* (see **extension**) and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure' (see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm').

extensor, n., a muscle serving to stretch out a limb or part of it, contrasted with *flexor* (*anat.*) — Medical L., short for *musculus extēnsor*, fr. Late L. *extēnsor*, 'stretcher', fr. L. *extēnsus*. See **extension** and agential suff. **-or.**

extent, n. — ME. *extente*, fr. AF. *extente*, corresponding to OF. *estente*, fr. Late L. *extenta*, fem. pp. of *extendere*, 'to stretch out'. See **extend.**

extenuate, tr. v., 1) orig. to make thin; hence 2) to diminish, lessen (a fault). — L. *extenuātus*, pp. of *extenuāre*, 'to make thin, diminish, lessen', fr. 1st **ex-** and *tenuis*, 'thin'. See **tenuis, thin** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *extenuat-ing*, adj., *extenuation* (q.v.), *extenuatory* (q.v.)

extenuation, n. — L. *extenuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a thinning out, lessening, diminution', fr. *extenuātus*, pp. of *extenuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

extenuatory, adj. — L. *extenuātōrius*, 'extenuating', fr. *extenuātus*, pp. of *extenuāre*. See **extenuate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

exterior, adj. — L., compar. of *exter*, *exterus*, 'on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange', which itself is compar. of *ex*, 'out of, from'. See 1st **ex-** and cp. **extra.** Cp. also **external, extraneous, extreme, extremity, extrinsic, stranger.** For the compar. suff. *-terus* see **-ther** and cp. words there referred to. For the compar. suff. *-ior* see **-ior.**

Derivatives: *exterior*, n., *exterior-ity*, n., *exterior-ize*, tr. v., *exterior-ly*, adv., *exterior-ness*, n.

exterminable, adj. — Late L. *exterminābilis*, 'that may be destroyed', fr. L. *exterminare*. See next word and **-able.**

exterminate, tr. v. — L. *exterminātus*, pp. of *exterminare*, 'to drive beyond the boundaries', whence 'to drive away, destroy', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *terminare*, 'to limit', fr. *terminus*, 'boundary, limit'. See **term** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **terminate.**

Derivatives: *extermination* (q.v.), *exterminative*, adj., *exterminator* (q.v.), *exterminat-ory*, adj.

extermination, n. — Late L. *exterminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'destruction', fr. L. *exterminātus*, pp. of *exterminare*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exterminator, n. — Late L., fr. L. *exterminātus*, pp. of *exterminare*. See **exterminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

extern, adj., external. — F. *externe*, fr. L. *externus*, 'outward, external', fr. *exterus*. See **exterior** and cp. **external.** Cp. also *intern.*

extern, n., a day scholar. — F. *externe*, n., fr. *extern*, adj. See prec. word.

external, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *externus*. See **extern.**

Derivatives: *external*, n., *external-ity*, n., *external-ly*, adv., *external-ism*, n., *external-ist*, n., *external-ist-ic*, adj., *external-ize*, tr. v., *external-ization*, n.

exterritorial, adj. — Formed fr. 1st **ex-** and **territorial.** Cp. **extraterritorial.**

Derivatives: *exterritorial-ity*, n., *exterritorial-ly*, adv.

extinct, adj., 1) extinguished; 2) no longer existing. — L. *exstinctus*, *extinctus*, pp. of *exstinguere*, *extinguere*. See **extinguish.**

Derivatives: *extinction* (q.v.), *extinct-ive*, adj.

extinction, n. — L. *exstinctiō*, *extinctiō*, fr. *exstinctus*, *extinctus*, pp. of *exstinguere*, *extinguere*. See next word and **-ion.**

extinguish, tr. v. — L. *exstinguere*, *extinguere*, 'to put out (fire), quench, extinguish', fr. 1st **ex-** and I.-E. ***steig-**, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. *Instinguere*, 'to incite, impel', *īnstīgāre*, 'to goad'. See **stick,** v., and cp. words there referred to. For the use of the suff. **-ish** in *extinguish* see *distinguish.*

Derivatives: *extinguish-able*, adj., *extinguish-ed*, adj., *extinguish-er*, n., *extinguish-ment*, n.

extirpate, tr. v., to destroy completely. — L. *exstirpātus*, *extirpātus*, pp. of *exstirpāre*, *extirpāre*, 'to pluck out by the stem or root', fr. *stirps*, gen. *stirpis*, 'stock, stem, root, scion'. See **stirps** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *extirpation* (q.v.), *extirpat-ive*, adj., *extirpator* (q.v.)

extirpation, n. — L. *exstirpātiō*, *extirpātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, lit. 'an uprooting', fr. *exstirpātus*, *extirpātus*, pp. of *exstirpāre*, *extirpāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

extirpator, n. — L. *exstirpātor*, *extirpātor*, 'uprooter', fr. *exstirpātus*, *extirpātus*. See **extirpate** and agential suff. **-or.**

extol, extoll, tr. v., to praise. — L. *extollere*, 'to place on high, raise, elevate, exalt', fr. 1st **ex-** and *tollō*, *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', which stands for ***tl̥nō**, fr. I.-E. ***tl̥-**, zero degree of base ***tel-**, ***tol-**, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate.**

extort, tr. v., to get by threats, force, etc. — L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquēre*, 'to twist out, wrench out, extort', fr. 1st **ex-** and *torquēre*, 'to twist, wind'. See **torque** and cp. **contort, distort, retort.**

Derivatives: *extort-er*, n., *extortion* (q.v.), *extortive* (q.v.)

extortion, n. — L. *extortiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a twisting out, extortion', fr. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *extortion-ary*, *extortion-ate*, adjs., *extortion-er*, n.

extortive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorquēre*. See **extort.**

extra, adv. — L. *extrā*, adv., on the outside, without, except', for ***exterā** (short for *exterā parte*, 'on the outside'), abl. sing. of *extera*, fem. of *exterus*, 'on the outside, outward, external', whence the compar. *exterior*, 'outer, exterior' (see **exterior**); rel. to Umbr. *ap-ehtre*, 'from without', and cogn. with OIr. *echtar*, W. *eithr*, 'on the outside, without', OIr. *s-echtair*, *an-echtair*, 'from without'.

Derivative: *extra*, n.

extra-, pref. — Fr. **extra,** adv.

extracanonical, adj., not included in the canonical books. — Formed fr. **extra-** and **canonical.**

extracranial, adj., outside of the skull. — Formed fr. **extra-** and **cranial.**

extract, tr. v. — L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, 'to draw out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** v., and cp. the verb **abstract** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *extract*, n. (q.v.), *extract-able*, adj., *extraction* (q.v.), *extract-ive*, adj., *extract-or*, n.

extract, n. — L. *extractum*, neut. of *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, 'to draw out'; see **extract,** v. As a legal term, E. *extract* represents L. *extracta*, the fem. of *extractus* (see above). Cp. **estreat.**

extraction, n. — F., fr. ML. *extractiōnem*, acc. of *extractiō*, 'the act of extracting', fr. L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*. See **extract,** v., and **-ion.**

extradite, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **extradition.**

extradition, n. — F., fr. L. *ex*, 'out of', and *trāditiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a delivering up, surrender'. See 1st **ex-** and **tradition.**

extrados, n., the exterior surface of an arch (*archit.*) — F., a hybrid coined by the French dramatist and journalist Thomas Corneille (1625-1709) in 1694 fr. **extra** and F. *dos*, 'back', fr. L. *dorsum*. See **dorsal** and cp. **intrados.**

extramundane, adj., beyond the material world. — Formed fr. **extra-** and **mundane.**

extramural, adj., outside the walls. — Formed fr. **extra-** and **mural.**

extraneous, adj., external, foreign. — L. *extrāneus*, 'external, strange'. See **extra-** and cp. **strange.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *extraneous-ly*, adv., *extraneous-ness*, n.

extraordinary, adj. — L. *extrāōrdinārius*, 'out of the common order, extraordinary', fr. *extrā ōrdinem*, 'outside the (common) order', fr. *extrā* (see **extra**) and *ōrdinem*, acc. of *ōrdō*, 'order'. See **ordinary.**

Derivatives: *extraordinari-ly*, adv., *extraordinari-ness*, n.

extraterritorial, adj., exterritorial. — Formed fr. **extra-** and **territorial.** Cp. **exterritorial.**

Derivative: *extraterritorial-ity*, n.

extravagance, extravagancy, n. — F. *extravagance*, fr. *extravagant*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy,** and cp. **extravaganza.**

extravagant, adj., prodigal, wasteful., n., an extravagant person. — F., fr. ML. *extrāvagantem*, acc. of *extrāvagāns*, pres. part. of *extrāvagārī*, 'to wander outside (the limits)', fr. **extra-** and L. *vagārī*, 'to wander, ramble, roam about'. See **vagary** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *extravagance* (q.v.), *extravagant-ly*, adv., *extravagant-ness*, n.

extravaganza, n., a fantastic musical or nonmusical composition. — It. *estravaganza*, *stravaganza*, lit. 'extravagance', fr. *estravagante*, *stravagante*, 'extravagant', fr. ML. *extrāvagantem* (see prec. word); influenced in form by **extravagance** (q.v.)

extravagate, intr. v., to rove. — ML. *extrāvagātus*, pp. of *extrāvagārī*. See **extravagant** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *extravagat-ion*, n. (obsol.)

extravasate, tr. v., to force out of the proper vessels, as blood; intr. v., to ooze out into surrounding tissues, as blood (*pathol.*) — Formed fr. **extra-** and L. *vās*, 'vessel'. See **vase** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *extravasat-ion*, n.

extreme, adj. — OF. (F. *extrême*), fr. L. *extrēmus*, 'outermost, utmost, extreme', superl. of *exter*, *exterus*, 'on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange'. See **exterior.**

Derivatives: *extreme*, n., *extreme-ly*, adv., *extreme-ness*, n., *extrem-ism*, n., *extrem-ist*, n.

extremity, n. — OF. *extremite* (F. *extrémité*), fr. L. *extrēmitātem*, acc. of *extrēmitās*, 'the end of a thing', fr. *extrēmus*. See **extreme** and **-ity.** In the sense of 'hands or feet', L. *extrēmitās* was first used by the translator Gerard of Cremona (died in 1187).

extricable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

extricate, tr. v. — L. *extrīcātus*, pp. of *extrīcāre*, 'to disentangle, extricate', formed fr. 1st **ex-** and *trīcae* (pl.), 'trifles, stuff; perplexities, wiles, tricks', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'twisted ways', and derives fr. I.-E. base ***treik-**, 'to turn, twist', which is rel. to base ***tereq-**, of s.m., whence *torquēre*, 'to turn, twist'. See **torque** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **trica, intricate.**

Derivative: *extricat-ion*, n.

extrinsic, adj., external. — F. *extrinsèque*, fr. L. *extrīnsecus*, 'from without, from abroad', formed fr. *exter*, 'outer', and *secus*, 'beside, by, along'. For the first element see **extra-, exterior.** L. *secus* orig. meant 'following'; and is rel. to *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **second.** Cp. also **intrinsic.**

Derivatives: *extrinsic-al*, adj., *extrinsical-ity*, n., *extrinsical-ness*, n., *extrinsical-ly*, adv.

extro-, pref. formed fr. **extra-,** on the analogy of the pref. *intro-*.

extrorse, adj., turned outward (*bot.*) — F., fr. Late L. *extrōrsus*, 'in an outward direction', contraction of *extrā*, 'on the outside', and *versus*, 'turned', pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **extra-** and **version** and cp. **introrse, retrorse, introverse, prose.**

Derivative: *extrorse-ly*, adv.

extroversion, n., 1) the condition of being turned inside out (*med.*); 2) also **extraversion,** interest directed to external things; the opposite of *introversion* (*psychol.*) — Formed fr. **extro-** (resp. **extra-**) and **version.**

extroversive, also **extraversive,** adj., pertaining or tending to extroversion; the opposite of *introversive* (*psychol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. **extro-** (resp. **extra-**) and L. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

extrovert, tr. v., 1) to turn outward; 2) also **extravert;** intr. v., to turn one's interest toward external things; the opposite of *introvert* (*psychol.*) — Formed fr. **extro-** (resp. **extra-**) and L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.** The term *extrovert* was introduced into psychology by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961). Cp. **introvert,** v.

extrovert, also **extravert,** n., one characterized by extroversion; the opposite of *introvert* (*psychol.*) — Fr. **extrovert,** v.

extrude, tr. v., to push out; intr. v., to protrude. — L. *extrūdere*, 'to thrust out, drive away', fr. 1st **ex-** and *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push, shove', which derives fr. I.-E. base ***treud-**, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy', *þrēatian*, 'to press, afflict, threaten'. See **threat** and cp. **thrust.** Cp. also **intrude** and words there referred to.

extrusion, n. — ML. *extrūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *extrūsus*, pp. of *extrūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **intrusion** and words there referred to.

extrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *extrūsus*, pp. of *extrūdere*. See **extrude** and cp. **intrusive, obtrusive, protrusive.**

exuberance, exuberancy, n., luxuriance. — F. *exubérance*, fr. L. *exūberantia*, 'superabundance, exuberance', fr. *exuberāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

exuberant, adj., lavish, luxuriant. — F. *exubérant*, fr. L. *exūberantem*, acc. of *exūberāns*, pres. part. of *exūberāre*, 'to come forth in abundance, grow luxuriantly', fr. 1st **ex-** and *ūberāre*, 'to be fruitful', from the adjective *ūber*, 'fruitful', which derives from the noun *ūber*, 'udder'. See **uberous.**

Derivatives: *exuberant-ly*, adv., *exuberant-ness*, n.

exuberate, intr. v., to be exuberant; to abound. — L. *exūberātus*, pp. of *exūberāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

exudate, n., exuded substance. — L. *exsūdātum*, *exūdātum*, neut. pp. of *exsūdāre*, *exūdāre*. See **exude** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

exudation, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *exsūdātus*, *exūdātus*, pp. of *exsūdāre*, *exūdāre*. See next word.

exude, intr. and tr. v., to ooze. — L. *exsūdāre*, *exūdāre*, 'to sweat out', fr. 1st **ex-** and *sūdāre*, 'to sweat', fr. *sūdor*, 'sweat', which is cogn. with OE. *swāt*, 'sweat', *swǣtan*, 'to sweat'. See **sweat** and cp. **sudation.**

exult, intr. v., to rejoice greatly. — F. *exulter*, fr. L. *exsultāre*, *exultāre*, 'to leap about, leap for joy, triumph', which stands for **ex-saltāre* and is freq. of *exsilīre*, 'to leap out, spring out, leap up, start up', fr. 1st **ex-** and *salīre*, 'to leap, spring, jump', whence the freq. *saltāre*, 'to leap, jump, dance'. See **salient** and cp. **saltant.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săltāre*) to *ŭ* (in *exsŭltāre*, *ex-ŭltāre*) see **desultory** and cp. words there referred to.

exultancy, n. — L. *exsultantia*, *exultantia*, fr. *exsultāns*, *exultāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-cy.**

exultant, adj. — L. *exsultāns*, *exultāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *exsultāre*, *exultāre*. See **exult** and **-ant.** Derivative: *exultant-ly*, adv.

exultation, n. — F., fr. L. *exsultātiōnem*, *exultātiōnem*, acc. of *exsultātiō*, *exultātiō*, 'a leaping about', fr. *exsultāt-(um)*, *exultāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *exsultāre*, *exultāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

exuviae, n. pl., cast skins of animals. — L., 'that which is stripped off, clothing, equipments', from the stem of *exuere*, which stands for **exowere*, 'to pull or strip off', fr. 1st **ex-** and **-owere*, earlier **-ewere*, fr. I.-E. base **ew-*, 'to put on', whence also OSlav. *ob-ujǫ*, *ob-uti*, 'to put on shoes', Lith. *aunù*, *aũti*, 'to put on shoes', *aviù*, *avéti*, 'to wear shoes', Arm. *ganim*, 'I put on something', Avestic *aoθra-*, 'footgear', OPruss. *auclo*, 'halter', Lith. *auklė*, 'bandage for the foot, anklet', Lett. *àukla*, 'thin cord'. Cp. **indusium, induviae, omentum.** For derivatives of base **w-es*, 'to clothe', an enlargement of base **ew-*, see **vest,** n., and **wear,** 'to carry on the body'. Derivatives: *exuvi-al*, adj., *axuvi-ate*, intr. v., to cast the skin, *exuviat-ion*, n.

eyalet, n., formerly, a province of the Ottoman Empire; now called *vilâyet*. — Turk., fr. Arab. *ʾiyálaʰ*, 'government', prop. inf. of the verb *ála*, 'was at the head of', whence *áwwal*, 'first'.

eyas, n., a nestling; a young hawk taken from the nest. — F. *niais*, 'nestling' (the modern French meaning is 'silly, simple'), fr. VL. **nīdācem*, acc. of **nīdāx*, 'nestling', fr. *nīdus*, 'nest'; see **nidus.** The English form arose from a misdivision of *a nias* into *an eyas.* For similar misdivisions cp. *adder* and words there referred to.

eye, n. — ME. *eige*, *eye*, *eie*, fr. OE. *ēage*, rel. to OS. *ōga*, OFris. *āge*, ON. *auga*, Swed. *öga*, Dan. *øie*, OFris. *āge*, MDu. *ōghe*, Du. *oog*, OHG. *ouga*, MHG. *ouge*, G. *Auge*, Goth. *augō*, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base **oqʷ-*, 'to see; eye', whence also OI. *ákṣi*, gen. *akṣṇáḥ*, 'eye', *akṣáḥ*, 'die', *íkṣatē*. 'sees', Toch. A *ak*, B *ek*, 'eye', Arm. *akn*, gen, *akan*, 'eye, opening, hole', Gk. ὄκκος, 'eye', ὄσσε (for *oqʷī-*), 'the two eyes', ὄσσεσθαι, 'to see, look at, presage', ὀπή, 'opening, hole', ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight', Alb. *sü*, 'eye', L. *oculus*, 'eye', OSlav. *oko*, 'eye', *okno*, 'window', Lith. *akis*, 'eye'. Fr. **oqʷ-*, collateral form of base **oqʷ-*, derive Gk. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face', and the second element in L. *atrōx*, 'cruel, fierce', *ferōx*, 'wild, savage', *vēlōx*, 'swift, quick'. Cp. **eyelet, ogle** and the second element in **daisy, walleyed, window.** Cp. also **ocular, omma, optic, ullage,** the first element in **ophthalmo-** and the second element in **antler.** Cp. also the second element in **atrocious, ferocious, velocity.** Derivatives: *eye*, tr. v., *ey-ed*, adj.

eyelet, n. — ME. *oilet*, fr. MF. (= F.) *œillet*, dimin. of *œil*, 'eye', fr. L. *oculus;* influenced in spelling by **eye** (q.v.)

eyot, n., a small island. — ME. *eyt*, fr. OE. *īgeoð*, dimin. of *ēg*, *īg*, *īeg*, 'island'. See **island** and cp. the second element in **Scandinavia.** The ending of the word *eyot* was influenced by the French dimin. suff. *-ot*.

eyre, n., journey, circuit; circuit court. — ME., fr. OF. *eire*, 'journey, way', fr. L. *iter*, of s.m. See **itinerate** and cp. **errant.**

eyrie, eyry, n. — Variants of **aerie, aery.**

Ezekiel, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*: a) name of one of the great prophets of Israel; b) the Book of Ezekiel. — Late L. *Ezechiēl*, fr. Gk. Ἰεζεκιήλ, fr. Heb. *Yᵉḥezqél*, lit. 'God strengthens'. The first element derives fr. *ḥāzáq*, 'he was strong; he strengthened', whence *ḥāzāq*, 'strong', *ḥézeq*, *ḥezqáʰ*, *ḥózeq*, *ḥozqáʰ*, 'strength', Mishnaic Heb. *ḥāzāqáʰ*, 'taking hold of; presumption; usucaption'. Heb. *ḥāzáq* is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ḥāzáq*, 'he was strong', Arab. *ḥázaqa*, 'he bound, squeezed', Akkad. *eshqu*, 'strong', *isqu*, 'possession'. Cp. **Hezekiah.** For the second element in the name *Ezekiel* see **El.**

Ezra, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*: a) name of a celebrated scribe of the 5th century B.C.E.; b) the Book of Ezra. — Late L., fr. Heb. *ʿEzrá*, abbrevation of *ʿAzaryáh(ū)*, lit. 'God has helped'. See **Azariah** and cp. **Esdras.** For similar abbreviations cp. *Jesse* and *Micah.*

F

fa, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the fourth tone of the diatonic scale (*mus.*)

Fabaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the pea family (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. ModL. *Faba*, the type genus, fr. L. *faba*, 'bean', from the I.-E. child's word **bhabhā*, 'bean', lit. 'something swelling', prop. reduplication of the child's word **bha-*, 'something swelling'. See **bean** and cp. **Fabian.**

fabaceous, adj., pertaining to the Fabaceae (*bot.*) — L. *fabāceus*, 'consisting of beans', fr. *faba*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Fabian, adj., dilatory, cautious. — L. *Fabiānus*, from the name of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator (= 'Delayer'). — (The Latin name *Fabius* is rel. to *faba*, 'bean', for whose etymology see *Fabaceae*). For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Fabian, masc. PN. — L. *Fabiānus*, a derivative of *Fabius*. See **Fabian,** adj.

fable, n., a story. — OF. (= F.), 'fable, story, tale', fr. L. *fābula*, 'narrative, account, tale, story', lit. 'that which is told', rel. to *fārī*, 'to speak, tell, foretell', *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor, saying, tradition, reputation', *fācundus*, 'eloquent', *fatērī*, 'to confess', fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to speak'. See **fame** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **fabulous, confabulate, affable, fib, ineffable.**

fable, intr. v., to write or tell fables; tr. v., to invent. — OF. *fabler*, fr. L. *fābulārī*, 'to speak, talk', fr. *fābula*. See **fable,** n.

Derivatives: *fabl-ed*, adj., *fable-ist*, n., *fabl-er*, n., *fabl-ing*, n.

fabliau, n., a short medieval French metrical story. — F., fr. Picard *fabliau*, fr. OF. *fablel*, *fableau*, masc. dimin. of *fable*, 'fable, story, tale'. See **fable,** n.

fabric, n. — F. *fabrique*, fr. L. *fabrica*, 'workshop of an artisan, building, fabric', fr. *faber*, gen. *fabrī*, 'workman, artisan, artificer, forger, smith', from L. base **fab-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **dhabh-*, 'to become or be suitable', whence Arm. *darbin*, 'smith', OSlav. *dobrŭ*, 'fine, good', *doba*, 'opportunity', Lith. *dabìnti*, 'to adorn', *dabnùs*, 'graceful'. Cp. **daft, deft, forge.**

fabricate, tr. v. — L. *fabricātus*, pp. of *fabricārī*, 'to frame, construct, build', fr. *fabrica*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

fabrication, n. — L. *fabricātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a framing', fr. *fabricātus*, pp. of *fabricārī*. See **fabric** and **-ion.**

fabulist, n. — F. *fabuliste*, fr. L. *fābula*. See **fable** and **-ist.**

fabulosity, n. — F. *fabulosité*, fr. L. *fābulōsitātem*, acc. of *fābulōsitās*, 'fabulous invention, fabulosity', fr. *fābulōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

fabulous, adj. — L. *fābulōsus*, 'fabulous', fr. *fābula*. See **fable** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *fabulous-ly*, adv., *fabulous-ness*, n.

façade, n., the front of a building. — F., fr. earlier *facciate*, fr. It. *facciata*, lit. 'face (of a building)', fr. *faccia*, 'face', fr. VL. *facia*, fr. L. *faciēs*. See next word and **-ade.**

face, n. — F., fr. VL. *facia* (whence also It. *faccia*, OProvenç. *fassa*), fr. L. *faciēs* (whence also Sp. *haz*), 'face', orig. 'a making, shaping', fr. *facere*, 'to make, do', See **fact** and cp. **façade, facet, facetious, deface, efface, superficies, surface, volta-face.** For the *formation* of L. *faciēs*, 'face', fr. *facere*, 'to make', cp. L. *speciēs*, 'sight, appearance', fr. *specere*, 'to look at'; for the *sense development* of *faciēs*, 'face', fr. *facere*, 'to make', cp. F. *figure*, 'face', fr. L. *figūra*, 'figure, appearance'. The orig. meaning of L. *faciēs* may easily be derived from the meaning of the compound *superficiēs*, 'surface', which lit. means 'superstructure'.

Derivatives: *face*, tr. and intr. v., *fac-ed*, adj., *fac-ing*, adj. and n., *fac-ing-ly*, adv.

facet, n., 1) surface of a cut gem; 2) aspect. — F. *facette*, dimin. of *face*. See **face** and **-et, -ette.**

Derivatives: *facet*, tr. v., *facet-ed*, adj.

facetiae, n. pl., 1) witticisms; 2) books of a coarse character. — L., pl. of *facētia*. See next word.

facetious, adj., joking. — F. *facétieux* (fem. *facétieuse*), fr. *facétie*, fr. L. *facētia*, 'jest, witticism' (pl. *facētiae*, 'witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry'), fr. *facētus*, 'elegant, fine, facetious', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to *fax*, gen. *facis*, 'torch', whence the dimin. *facula*, 'torch'. See **facula** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *facetious-ly*, adv., *facetious-ness*, n.

facia, n. — See **fascia.**

facial, adj., of, or pertaining to, the face. — F., fr. ML. *faciālis*, fr. L. *faciēs*. See **face** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *facial-ly*, adv.

facient, n., an agent. — Lit. 'a maker, doer', fr. L. *faciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact.**

-facient, suff. meaning 'making, causing to become' (as *calorifacient*, 'making heat', *liquefacient*, 'causing to become liquefied'). — L. *-faciēns*, fr. *faciēns*, pres. part of *facere*. See prec. word.

facile, adj., easy. — F., fr. L. *facilis*, 'easy', lit. 'feasible', fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ile.**

Derivatives: *facile-ly*, adv., *facile-ness*, n.

facilitate, tr. v., to make easy. — F. *faciliter*, fr. It. *facilitare*, fr. *facilità*, 'facility', fr. L. *facili-*

tātem. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivative: *facilitat-ion*, n.

facility, n. — F. *facilité*, fr. L. *facilitātem* (whence also It. *facilità*, OProvenç. *facilitat*, Sp. *facilidad*), acc. of *facilitās*, 'easiness, ease, fluency, willingness, readiness', fr. *facilis*. See **facile** and **-ity.**

facinorous, adj., wicked, criminal (*rare*). — L. *facinorōsus*, 'criminal, atrocious', fr. *facinus*, gen. *facinoris*, 'deed', esp. 'wicked deed, crime, villainy', fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

facio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the face, facial'. — Fr. L. *faciēs*, 'face'. See **face.**

facsimile, n., an exact copy. — L. *fac simile*, 'make like', fr. *fac*, imper. of *facere*, 'to make', and neut. of *similis*, 'like'. See **fact** and **similar.** Derivatives: *facsimile*, adj. and tr. v., *facsimil-ist*, n., *facsimil-ize*, tr. v.

fact, n. — L. *factum*, 'deed, act', lit. 'something done', neut. pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do; to perform, accomplish; to act', fr. I.-E. base **dhō-*, **dhē-*, **dhᵉ-*, 'to put, place; to do, make, construct'. See **do** and **theme** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **feat** (which is a doublet of *fact*) and the words **façade, facient, facile, facilitate, facility, facinorous, facsimile, faction, -faction, factor, factory, factotum, factual, affair, affect, affettuoso, artifact, artifice, benefaction, benefactor, benefice, benefit, calefacient, comfit, confect, confection, counterfeit, defaced, defeat, defect, deficient, deficit, deific, difficult, discomfit, dolce far niente, efface, effect, efficacious, efficient, face, fashion, feasance, feasible, feature, fecit, feckless, fetish, -fy, infect, labefaction, magnificent, malefic, maleficence, malfeasance, manufacture, misfeasance, munificent, office, orifice, perfect, pontiff, prefect, proficient, refection, rifacimento, satisfaction, savoir-faire, somnifacient, Spinifex, suffice, sufficient, superficial, surface, surfeit.**

faction, n., a party or clique. — F., fr. L. *factiōnem*, acc. of *factiō*, 'a making, doing; party' (lit. 'persons *acting* together'), fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do, act'. See **fact** and **-ion** and cp. **fashion,** which is a doublet of *faction.* Derivative: *faction-al*, adj.

-faction, suff. forming nouns meaning 'a making into something' and corresponding to verbs in **-fy** (fr. L. *facere*). — Fr. L. *factiō*, 'a making, doing; party'. See prec. word and cp. **-fication.**

factious, adj., addicted to faction; seditious. — L. *factiōsus*, fr. *factiō*, 'faction'. See **faction** and **-ous.** Derivatives: *factious-ly*, adv., *factious-ness*, n.

factitious, adj., artificial. — L. *facticīus*, 'made by art, artificial', fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'; introduced into English by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82) in 1646. See **fact** and **-ous** and cp. **fetish,** which is a doublet of *factitious.* Derivatives: *factitious-ly*, adv., *factitious-ness*, n.

factitive, adj. — ModL. *factitīvus*, fr. L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ive.** Derivative: *factitive-ly*, adv.

factor, n. — F. *facteur*, 'maker, agent', fr. L. *factōrem*, acc. of *factor*, 'maker, doer, performer', fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and agential suff. **-or.** Derivatives: *factor*, tr. v., *factor-ial*, adj. and n., *factor-ial-ly*, adv.

factory, n. — ML. *factōria*, fr. L. *factor*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

factotum, n., a man hired to do all kinds of work; handy man. — ML., lit. 'one who does everything', fr. L. *fac tōtum*, 'do everything', fr. *fac*, imper. of *facere*, 'to do', and *tōtum*, neut. of *tōtus*, 'all'. See **fact** and **total.**

factual, adj., pertaining to facts. — Formed fr. **fact** on analogy of *actual.* Derivatives: *factual-ly*, adv., *factual-ness*, n.

factum, n., a statement of facts, a fact (*law*). — L., prop. neut. pp. of *facere*. See **fact.**

facula, n., one of the bright spots on the disk of the sun. — L. *facula*, 'a little torch', dimin. of *fax* (OL. *facēs*), 'torch', which is of uncertain origin. Derivatives: *facul-ar*, *facul-ous*, adjs.

facultative, adj. — F. *facultatif* (fem. *facultative*), 'optional, facultative', fr. *faculté*, 'option, faculty'. See next word and **-ive.**

faculty, n. — OF. *faculte* (F. *faculté*), fr. L. *facultātem*, acc. of *facultās*, 'capability, power', fr. **fakli-tās*, fr. L. *facilis*, 'easy'. See **facile** and **-ty** and cp. **difficulty.**

fad, n., a whim, craze. — Perh. a back formation fr. F. *fadaise*, 'trifle, nonsense, stuff', fr. OProvenç. *fadeza*, 'stupidity, foolishness', fr. *fat*, 'stupid', fr. L. *fatuus*. See next word. Derivatives: *fadd-ish*, adj., *fadd-ish-ness*, n., *fadd-y*, adj., *fadd-i-ness*, n., *fadd-ism*, n., *fadd-ist*, n.

fade, adj., 1) pale, wan (*archaic*); 2) insipid. — F., 'insipid, tasteless, dull', fr. OF. *fade*, fr. VL. **fatidus*, a blend of L. *fatuus*, 'tasteless; stupid, foolish', and *vapidus*, 'that has lost its vapor, flat, flavorless, insipid'. L. *fatuus* prob. meant orig. 'blunt, obtuse', and is a derivative of the I.-E. base **bhat-*, 'to beat, strike'. See **batter,** 'to beat', and cp. **beat** and words there referred to. Cp. also **fad, fatuous, infatuate.** For the etymology of *vapidus* see **vapid.** Derivatives: *fade-less*, adj., *fade-less-ly*, adv., *fad-y*, adj.

fade, intr. v., 1) to lose freshness; to languish; 2) to disappear gradually; tr. v., to cause to fade. — OF. *fader*, fr. *fade*. See **fade,** adj. Derivatives: *fad-ed*, adj., *fad-ed-ly*, adv., *fading*, adj., *fad-ing-ly*, adv., *fad-ing-ness*, n.

faecal, faeces. — See **fecal, feces.**

faerie, faery, n., fairyland. — Former spellings of **fairy.**

fag, tr. v., to weary, exhaust; intr. v., to labor, toil. — According to Skeat, possibly a corruption of **flag,** 'to droop'.

fag, n., the loose end of anything, esp. of a cloth. — Of uncertain origin.

fag, n., cigarette (*slang*). — Back formation fr. **fag end.**

Fagaceae, n. pl., the beech family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Fagus** with suff. **-aceae.**

fagaceous, adj. (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

fag end. — Fr. **fag,** 'the loose end of anything'.

Fagopyrum, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — A ModL., hybrid coined fr. L. *fagus*, 'beech' (see **beech**), and Gk. πῦρός, 'wheat' (see **pyrene** and cp. words there referred to). The correct form would be *Phegopyrus*, fr. Gk. φηγός, 'oak' (see **beech**) and πῦρός, 'wheat'. Cp. **Nothofagus.**

fagot, faggot, n., a bundle of sticks used for fuel. — F. *fagot*, prob. fr. VL. **facus*, a back formation fr. Gk. φάκελος, 'bundle', a word of uncertain origin, the ending of this word having been mistaken for the Latin dimin. suff. *-ellus*. Cp. It. *fagotto*, OProvenç. *fagot*, which also derive fr. Gk. φάκελος. Cp. **fagotto.** Derivatives: *fag(g)ot*, tr. and intr. v., *fag(g)oting*, n.

fagotto, n., bassoon (*music*). — It., 'bassoon', prop. 'bundle'. See **faggot.**

Fagus, n., a genus of trees, the beech (*bot.*) — L. *fāgus*, 'beech'. See **beech** and cp. words there referred to.

Fahrenheit, n., a type of thermometer. — Named after the inventor of the mercurial thermometer, the German physicist Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit* (1686-1736).

faience, n., a fine kind of painted and glazed porcelain. — F. *faïence*, shortened fr. original *vaisselle de Faïence* ('vessel of Faenza'), fr. *Faenza*, name of a town in Italy.

fail, n., failure. — ME. *faille*, *faile*, fr. OF. *faille*, *faile*, fr. *faillir*. See **fail,** v.

fail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *faillen*, *failen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *faillir*, fr. VL. **fallīre*, corresponding to L. *fallere*, 'to deceive'. See **false** and cp. **faucet, fault.** Derivatives: *fail-ing*, n., *failing*, prep. (q.v.)

failing, prep. — Prop. pres. part. of the verb **fail.**

failure, n. — Orig. *failer*, fr. AF. *failer*, which corresponds to F. *faillir;* infinitive used as a noun. See **fail,** v.

fain, adj., 1) glad; 2) compelled; 3) willing, eager. — ME. *fain*, 'joyful', fr. OE. *fægen*, 'glad, rejoicing', rel. to OS. *fagan* ON. *feginn*, 'glad', OS., OHG. *faginōn*, Goth. *faginon*, 'to rejoice', OE. *gefēon*, OHG. *gifehan*, 'to rejoice', ON. *fāga*, 'to adorn'. Cp. **fawn,** 'to act in a servile manner'. Derivatives: *fain*, adv., gladly, *fain*, v. (q.v.)

fain, intr. v., to rejoice. — OE. *fægnian*, 'to rejoice', fr. *fægen*. See **fain,** adj.

fainaigue, intr. v., to revoke at cards. — Of uncertain origin.

fainéant, adj., idle; n., an idler. — F. *fainéant*, 'idler', altered by popular etymol. fr. OF. *faignant*, *feignant*, pres. part. of *faindre*, *feindre*, 'to feign', often used in OF. in the sense 'to be idle'. *Faignant* was changed by folk etymology to *fainéant* as though it denoted one who 'does nothing', fr. *faire*, 'to do', and *néant*, 'nothing'. See **feign.**

faint, adj. — ME. *faint*, *feint*, 'weak', fr. OF. *feint*, 'soft, weak, sluggish', prop. pp. of *feindre*, 'to feign'. See **feign.** Derivatives: *faint*, intr. v., *faint*, n., *faint-ish*, adj., *faint-ly*, adv., *faint-ness*, n., *faints* (q.v.)

faints, also **feints,** n. pl., the impure spirit which comes last in the distillation of whisky. — From prec. word.

fair, n., a gathering of buyers. — ME. *faire*, fr. OF. *faire* (F. *foire*), fr. VL. *fēria* (whence also It. *fiera*, OProvenç. *feira*, *fiera*), fr. L. *fēriae*, 'holidays, festivals', fr. OL. *fēsiae*, which is rel. to L. *fēstus*, 'solemn, festive, joyous'. See **feast** and cp. **fane, ferial.**

fair, adj., beautiful. — ME. *fair*, *fayer*, *faiger*, fr. OE. *fæger*, rel. to OS. *fagar*, ON. *fagr*, OHG. *fagar*, 'beautiful', Goth. *fagrs*, 'fit', ON. *fāga*, 'to adorn', MLG., Du., MHG. *vegen*, 'to sweeep', and cogn. with Lith. *púošiu*, 'I decorate'. Cp. **feague.** Derivatives: *fair*, adv., *fair-ly*, adv., *fair-ness*, n.

fairy, n. — ME. *faierie*, 'enchantment, fairy', fr. OF. *faerie* (F. *féerie*), 'enchantment', fr. *fae* (F. *fée*), 'fairy'. See **fay,** 'fairy'. Derivatives: *fairy*, adj., *fairy-dom*, n., *fairy-hood*, n., *fairy-ism*, n., *fairy-like*, adj.

fairy tale. — Loan translation of F. *conte de fé.*

faith, n. — ME. *feith*, fr. OF. *feid*, *fei* (F. *foi*), fr. L. *fidēm*, acc. of *fidēs*, 'trust, belief'. See **bid** and cp. **fidelity** and words there referred to. Derivatives: *faith-ful*, adj., *faith-ful-ly*, adv., *faith-ful-ness*, n., *faith-less*, adj., *faith-less-ly*, adv., *faith-less-ness*, n.

Faith, fem. PN. — From prec. word.

fake, tr. v., 1) to counterfeit; 2) to alter, to tamper with; intr. v., to practice faking (*colloq.*) — Perh. a var. of **feague.** Derivatives: *fake*, n., *fak-er*, n., *fak-er-y*, n.

fakir, n., a Moslem or Hindu ascetic beggar. — Arab. *faqír*, fr. *fáqura*, 'he was poor'.

Falange, n., the Fascist party in Spain. — Sp. *Falange* (*Española*), '(Spanish) Phalanx', fr. *falange*, 'phalanx', fr. L. *phalanx*, gen. *phalangis*, fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, gen. φάλαγγος. See **phalanx.**

Falangista, n., a member of the Falange. — Sp. *Falangista*, formed fr. *Falange* (see prec. word) with *-ista*, fr. L. *-ista* (see **-ist**). The formation of the name is erroneous. It should be *Falangita*, fr. Gk. φαλαγγίτης, 'soldier in a phalanx', fr. φάλαγξ.

Falasha, n., one of a tribe of dark-skinned Jews in Abyssinia. — Ethiop., lit. 'exiled, wanderer, immigrant', fr. *falása*, 'he wandered', which is rel. to Syr. *pᵉlásh*, 'he broke through', Akkad. *palāshu*, 'to dig a hole'.

falbala, n., flounce, frill. — F., prob. an alteration of Franco-Provenç. *farbélla*, 'fringe, lace', which is prob. of imit. origin. Cp. **furbelow.**

falcate, adj., curved like a sickle. — L. *falcātus*, 'sickle-shaped, curved', fr. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, 'sickle', prob. a back formation fr. *falcula*, 'a sickle' (which, however, was mistaken for the dimin. of *falx*), fr. Ligurian **dalklā*, whence also Sicil. Ζάγκλη, the ancient name of Messina, lit. 'the hook-shaped town' (rel. to ζάγκλον, 'sickle'). See M. N. Niedermann, Essais d'étymologie et de critique verbale latines, Neuchâtel, 1918, pp. 17 ff. Cp. **falchion, falcon, falcula, falx.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *falcat-ed*, adj.

falchion, n., 1) a short curved sword; (*poet.*) any sword. — ME. *fauchoun*, fr. OF. *fauchon*, fr. VL. **falciōnem*, acc. of **falciō*, dimin. of L. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, 'sickle'. See prec. word and suff. **-ion.**

falciform, adj., sickle-shaped. — Formed fr. L. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, 'sickle', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **falcate** and **-form.**

falcon, n. — ME. *faucoun* fr. OF. (= F.) *faucon*, fr. Late L. *falcōnem*, acc. of *falcō*, prop. 'the bow-legged (animal)', and identical with L. *falcō*, *-ōnis*, 'bow-legged', fr. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, 'sickle', for which see **falcate.** For sense development cp. Gk. ἅρπη, 'sickle; kite'. OHG. *falcho* (MHG. *valke*, G. *Falke*), MDu. *valke* (Du. *valk*), ON: *falki*, are Latin loan words. Cp. **gerfalcon.**

Derivatives: *falcon*, intr. v., *falconer*, n. (q.v.)

Falcon, n., the typical genus of falcons (*ornithol.*) — L. *falcō*. See **falcon.**

falconer, n. — ME. *fauconer*, fr. OF. *falconier*, *fauconier* (F. *fauconnier*), fr. *faucon*. See **falcon.**

falcula, n., a sharp-pointed claw (*zool.*) — L., 'sickle'. See **falcate.**

Derivatives: *falcul-ar*, *falcul-ate*, adjs.

falderal, also **folderol,** n., 1) a refrain in old songs; 2) a trifle. — Perh. of imitative origin.

faldstool, n., a folding stool. — OE. *faldestoel*, fr. ML. *faldistolium*, fr. OHG. *faldstuol*, which is compounded of *faldan*, 'to fold', and *stuol*, 'stool, chair'. See **fold** and **stool** and cp. **fauteuil.**

Falernian, adj., pertaining to the *ager Falernus* ('Falernian field') in Italy, or to the wine grown in it. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Falernus*, 'Falernian', fr. *Faleriī*, name of the capital of the Falisci. Cp. next word.

Faliscan, adj., pertaining to the Falisci, a people of ancient Etruria. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Faliscī*, 'the Faliscans', which is rel. to *Faleriī*, name of the capital of the Falisci. Cp. prec. word.

fall, intr. v. — ME. *fallen*, fr. OE. *feallan*, rel. to ON., Swed. *falla*, Du. *vallen*, OHG. *fallan*, MHG. *vallen*, *valn*, G. *fallen*, Dan. *falde* and prob. cogn. with Arm. *p'ul*, 'downfall', *p'lanim*, 'I fall down', Lith. *púolu*, *pùlti*, Lett. *púolu*, *pult*, 'to fall', OPruss. *aupallai*, 'finds' (orig. 'falls upon'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **phol-*, 'to fall'. Cp. **fell,** tr. v.

Derivatives: *fall*, n. (q.v.), *fall-ing*, verbal n. and adj.

fall, n. — Fr. **fall,** v. In the sense of 'autumn', *fall* is short for 'the season of the *falling* leaves'.

fallacious, adj. — L. *fallāciōsus*, 'deceitful, deceptive, fallacious', fr. *fallāx*, gen. *fallācis*, 'deceitful'; fr. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, 'to deceive'. See **false** and **-acious.**

Derivatives: *fallacious-ly*, adv., *fallacious-ness*, n.

fallacy, n. — L. *fallācia*, 'deceit, artifice, stratagem', fr. *fallāx*, gen. *fallācis*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

fallal, n., a bit of finery. — An invented word.

fallalery, n., valueless finery. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ery.**

fallen, pp. of *fall*. — ME. *fallen*, fr. OE. *feallen*, 'fallen', fr. *feallan*, 'to fall'. See **fall,** v.

fallible, adj. — Late L. *fallibilis*, fr. L. *fallere*, 'to deceive'. See **false** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *fallibil-ity*, n., *fallible-ness*, n. *fallibl-y*, adv.

Fallopian, adj., discovered or described by Gabriel Fallopius (in Italian Gabriele Fallopio), the celebrated Italian anatomist (1523-62).

Fallopian tubes, the oviducts of mammals. — So called because they were discovered and first described by Fallopius. See prec. word.

fallow, adj., brownish yellow. — OE. *fealo*, gen. *fealwes*, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red, brown', rel. to OS. *falu*, ON. *fölr*, MDu. *valu*, *vale*, Du. *vaal*, OHG. *falo*, MHG. *val*, *valwer*, G. *fahl*, *falb*, fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OI. *palitáḥ*, 'gray', *pāṇḍúḥ* (for **pāln-du-*), 'whitish, pale', Arm. *alik'*, 'waves; white beard', *alevor*, 'gray', Gk. πελιός (prob. for *πελι-Fός), 'livid', πελιτνός, Ion. πελιδνός, 'gray', πελλός, (for *πελ̯ιός or *πελνός), 'dark-colored, dusky', πελᾱργός, 'stork' (for *πελαF-αργός), 'stork', lit. 'the blackish white bird', πέλεια, 'pigeon', lit. 'the dark-colored bird', πολιός (prob. for *πολι-Fός), 'gray', L. *pallēre*, 'to be pale', *pallor*, 'paleness', *pullus*, 'dark-colored, blackish gray, dusky', *palumbēs*, 'wood pigeon', lit. 'the dark-colored bird', OSlav. *plavŭ*, Lith. *palvas*, 'sallow', *pilkas*, 'grey', *pilvė*, 'mud, mire', *pelė*, 'mouse', OPruss. *poalis*, 'pigeon', MIr. *liath*, W. *llwyd*, 'gray'. Cp. **appall, favel, pale,** adj., **pall,** v., **pallid, pallor, Pelargonium, Pellaean, peristeronic, Pleiad, polyomyelitis.**

fallow, n., land plowed, but left unsown. — ME. *falwe*, *falow*, fr. OE. *fealg*, *fealh*, 'harrow', rel. to OHG. *felga*, of s.m., MHG. *valgen*, *velgen*, 'to plow up', and cogn. with Gaul. *olka* (for **polkā-*), whence Late L. *olca*, 'land fit for plowing'. I.-E. **polkā-* lit. means 'something turned', and derives fr. base **pel-*, 'to turn', whence also Gk. πόλος, 'pivot (on which something turns)'. For other derivatives of base **pel-* see **colony.** Cp. **felly.**

Derivatives: *fallow*, adj. and tr. v.

false, adj. — ME. *fals*, fr. OF. *fals*, fem. *false* (F. *faux*, fem. *fausse*), fr. L. *falsus*, pp. of *fallere*, 'to deceive', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. φηλός or φῆλος, 'deceitful', φηλόω, Dor. φᾱλόω, 'I deceive', φήλωμα, 'deception', φήλωσις, 'deceit'. Cp. **fail, fallacy, faucet, fault.**

Derivatives: *false*, adv., *false-hood*, n., *false-ly*, adv., *false-ness*, n., *falsify* (q.v.), *fals-ity*, n.

falsetto n., an artificial voice (*mus.*) — It., dimin. of *falso*, 'false', fr. L. *falsus*. See prec. word.

falsificate, n. — Late L. *falsificātus*, pp. of *falsificāre*. See **falsify** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *falsification* (q.v.), *falsificat-or*, n.

falsification, n. — F., fr. Late L. *falsificātiōnem*, acc. of *falsificātiō*, fr. *falsificātus*, pp. of *falsificāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

falsify, tr. v. — F. *falsifier*, fr. Late L. *falsificāre*, 'to falsify'. See **false** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *falsifi-er*, n.

falsity, n. — OF. *falsete* (F. *fausseté*), fr. Late L. *falsitātem*, acc. of *falsitās*, 'falsity, falsehood', fr. L. *falsus*. See **false** and **-ity.**

falter, intr. v., to waver. — ME. *falteren*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *falter*, n., *falter-ing*, adj., *falter-ing-ly*, adv.

falx, n., a sickle-shaped structure (*anat.*) — L. *falx*, 'sickle'. See **falcate.**

Fama, n., the personification of rumor in Roman mythology. — L. See **fame.**

fame, n. — F. *fame*, fr. L. *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor, tradition, reputation, lit. 'saying', from the stem of *for*, *fārī*, pp. *fātus*, 'to speak', rel. to *fatērī*, 'to confess', *fābula*, 'narrative, account, tale, story', *fās*, 'divine law' (lit. 'utterance'), fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also OI. *bhánati*, 'speaks', Arm. *bay*, gen. *bayi*, 'word, term', *bay*, 'he said', *ban*, gen. *bani*, 'word, speech, judgment', Gk. φημί, 'I say', φήμη, Dor. φάμᾱ, 'voice, report, rumor', φάτις, 'saying, speech, report', OSlav. *bajǫ*, *bajati*, 'to talk, tell', *basnĭ*, 'fable, tale, charm', OE. *bōian*, 'to boast', ON. *bōn*, OE. *bēn*, 'prayer, request'. Cp. **phone,** 'speech sound'. Cp. also **abandon, affable, aphasia, aphemia, apophasis, ban,** 'to prohibit', **ban,** 'edict', **bandit, banish, bifarious, blame, blaspheme, boon, confabulate, confess, defamation, defame, euphemism, fabulous, famous, fascinate, fate, infamous, infamy, infant, infantry, multifarious, nefarious, -phasia, -phemia, Polyphemus, preface, prefatory, profess, prophet, trifarious.**

Derivatives: *fame*, tr. v., *fam-ed*, adj.

familiar, adj. — OF. (= F.) *familier*, fr. L. *familiāris*, 'pertaining to a household, domestic', dissimilated fr. **familiā-lis*, fr. *familia*, 'household'. See **family** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *familiar*, n., *familiar-ism*, n., *familiarity* (q.v.), *familiar-ize*, tr. v., *familiar-ization*, n., *familiar-iz-er*, n., *familiar-ly*, adv.

familiarity, n. — F. *familiarité*, fr. L. *familiāritātem*, acc. of *familiāritās*, fr. *familiāris*. See **familiar** and **-ity.**

family, n. — L. *familia*, fr. *famulus*, fr. OL. *famul*, 'servant', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'belonging to the house', and derives fr. I.-E. base **dhᵉs-mo-*, 'house', whence also OI. *dhāman*, 'seat, house', Gk. θᾶμός (Hesychius), 'house'. Base **dhᵉs-mo-* is an enlargement of base **dhē-*, 'to put, place; to do, make'. See **do** and **fact** and cp. **famulus** and the second element in **forisfamiliate.**

Derivatives: *famili-al*, adj., *familiar* (q.v.)

famine, n. — F., fr. VL. **famīna*, fr. L. *famēs*, 'hunger', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*). Cp. next word.

famish, tr. and intr. v. — Formed on analogy of synonymous verbs in **-ish** fr. L. *famēs*, 'hunger'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *famish-ing*, adj.

famous, adj. — OF. *fameus* (F. *fameux*), fr. L. *fāmōsus*, 'much talked of, renowned', fr. *fāma*. See **fame** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *famous-ly*, adv., *famous-ness*, n.

famulus, n., attendant, esp. on a magician. — L., 'servant'. See **family.**

fan, n., an instrument for winnowing. — ME., fr. OE. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*, 'winnowing fan'. See **van,** 'winnowing fan'.

Derivatives: *fan*, tr. and intr. v., to winnow, *fann-er*, n., *fann-ing*, n.

fan, n., an enthusiastic supporter of any sport, esp. of base-ball (*U.S. Slang*). — Shortened fr. **fanatic.**

fana, n., nullification of the will of the individual before the divine will (an important principle of Sufism). — Arab. *fanā'*, 'disappearance', inf. of *fániya*, 'he passed away, disappeared', rel. to Heb. *pānāḥ*, Aram.-Syr. *pᵉnā*, 'he turned', Heb. *pānīm*, 'face', *liphnê*, 'in front of, before' Ethiop. *fanáwa*, 'he sent away'.

fanam, n., a small coin formerly in use in India. — Formed, through the medium of Arabic, fr. Tamil *paṇam*, 'money', fr. OI. *páṇaḥ*, lit. 'bet, wager', from the stem of *páṇate*, 'barters, purchases'. The change of *p* to *f* is due to the Arabic, whose alphabet has no *p*. OI. *páṇate* stands for **pr̥ṇate*, fr. **pl̥ṇate*, fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain', whence also Gk. πωλεῖν, 'to sell'. See **monopoly.**

fanatic, n. and adj. — L. *fānāticus*, 'pertaining to a temple, inspired, enthusiastic', fr. *fānum*, 'temple'. See **fane** and **-atic.**

Derivatives: *fanatic-al*, adj., *fanatic-al-ly*, adv., *fanatic-al-ness*, n., *fanatic-ism*, n., *fanatic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

fancier, n. — Lit., one who fancies'; formed from next word with agential suff. **-er.**

fancy, n. — ME. *fantsy*, contraction of *fantasy*. See **fantasy.**

Derivatives: *fancy*, adj. and tr. v., *fanci-ful*, adj., *fanci-ful-ly*, adv., *fanci-ful-ness*, n.

fandangle, n., a fantastic ornament. — Prob. formed from next word.

fandango, n., a lively Spanish dance. — Sp., of uncertain origin; perh. assimilated fr. **fadango*, a supposed derivative of *fado*, name of a popular song and dance in Portugal, which derives fr. L. *fātum*, 'fate, destiny' (see **fate**), and was so called because the *fado* describes poetically the destiny of the players.

fane, n., temple (*poet.*) — L. *fānum*, fr. earlier *fas-nom*, 'a consecrated place', which is rel. to Oscan *fiisnú*, acc. *fiisnam*, 'temple'. See **fair,** 'gathering of buyers' and **feast** and cp. **profane.** For the disappearance of the original *s* in L. *fānum* cp. L. *ponō* (for **posinō*, **posnō*), *dīnumerō* (for **disnumerō*), 'I count up, enumerate', and many other compound verbs with pref. *dī-* (for *dis-*).

fanfare, n., a flourish of trumpets. — F., of imitative origin.

fanfaronade, n., 1) a fanfare; 2) a boasting talk. — F. *fanfaronnade*, fr. Sp. *fanfarronada*, 'boast, brag', fr. *fanfarrón*, 'blusterer, swaggerer', dissimil. fr. Arab. *farfār*, 'babbler', which is of imitative origin. For the ending see suff. **-ade.**

fang, n., a long pointed tooth. — ME., lit. 'that which catches or seizes', fr. OE. *fang*, 'a catching, seizing', from the now dial. *fang*, 'to catch, seize, take', fr. ME. *fangen*, fr. earlier *fongen*, *fon*, fr. OE. *fōn*, of s.m., rel. to ON. *fanga*, OFris. *fangia*, MLG., MDu., Du. *vangen*, G. *fangen*, ON., OFris. *fā*, OS., OHG., Goth. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen*, for Teut. **fanχan*, 'to catch, seize, take', fr. I.-E. base **pank-*, a nasalized form of base **pāk̂-*, **pāĝ-*, 'to make firm, to fix', whence L. *pācīscī*, 'to covenant, make a treaty, agree, stipulate', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **vang, infangthief, outfangthief, newfangled.**
Derivatives: *fang-ed*, adj., *fang-less*, adj.

Fanny, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Frances** (q.v.)

fanon, n., a maniple. — ME. *fanoun*, fr MF. (= F.) *fanon*, fr. Frankish **fano*, rel. to OS. *fano*, Goth. *fana*, 'piece of cloth', OHG. *fano*, MHG. *van(e)*, G. *Fahne*, 'flag, standard'. See **pane** and cp. **panel, vane** and the second element in **gonfalon.**

fan-tan, a Chinese gambling game. — Chin.

fantasia, n., an instrumental composition free in form (*mus.*) — It., fr. L. *phantasia*. See **fantasy.**

fantassin, n., an infantry soldier. — F., fr. It. *fantaccino*, fr. *fante*, 'boy; infantry soldier', which is aphetic for *infante*. See **infant** and cp. **fantoccini.**

fantast, n. — ML. *phantasta*, fr. Gk. φανταστής, 'one who is fond of display, a boaster', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible'. See **phantasm.**

fantastic, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. ML. *fantasticus*, fr. Late L. *phantasticus*, fr. Gk. φανταστικός, 'able to present to the mind', fr. φανταστής. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *fantastic-al*, adj., *fantastic-al-ity*, n., *fantastic-al-ly*, adv., *fantastic-al-ness*, n.

fantasy, phantasy, n. — OF. *fantasie* (F. *fantaisie*), fr. L. *phantasia*, fr. Gk. φαντασίᾱ, 'look, appearance, imagination, image', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible'. See **phantasm** and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*) and cp. **fancy.**
Derivative: *fantasy*, tr. and intr. v.

fantoccini, n. pl., puppets; a puppet show. — It., pl., dimin. of *fantoccio*, 'puppet', dimin. of *fante*, 'child'. See **infant** and cp. **fantassin.**

far, adv. and adj. — ME. *fer*, *feor*, fr. OE. *feorr*, adv. and adj., rel. to OS. *ferr*, *fer*, ON. *fjarre*, OFris. *fēr*, *fīr*, Du. *ver*, OHG. *ferro*, MHG. *verre*, adv., OHG. *ferrana*, MHG. *verrene*, *verne*, 'from afar', G. *fern*, adj. and adv., Goth. *fairra*, adv., fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'through, across, beyond', whence also OI. *páraḥ*, 'farther, remoter, ulterior', *paráḥ*, 'beyond' (adv.), Toch. A *parne*, *parnaṁñe*, 'outer, exterior', Hitt. *parā* (a postpos.), 'outside of', Arm. *heṙi*, 'far, remote', Gk. πέρᾱ, 'across, beyond', περαῖος, 'being or dwelling beyond', L. *per*, 'through', OIr. *ire*, 'farther, that is beyond', and prob. L. *perperam*, 'wrongly, falsely' (for **per-peram*, 'beyond'). See **fare,** 'to prosper', and cp. **fore,** adv. Cp. also **para-,** 'beside', **per, Perean, peri-, pro-.**
Derivatives: *far*, adj., *far*, tr. v. (fr. OE. *feorran*).

farad, n., the unit of electric capacity. — Named after the English physicist Michael *Faraday* (1791-1867).

faradic, adj., pertaining to induced electrical currents. — Lit. 'pertaining to Faraday'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

farandole, n., a dance of Provenç. origin. — F., fr. Provenç. *farandoulo*.

farce, n., a light comedy. — F., 'stuffing, forcemeat; farce; practical joke', fr. OF. *farce*, 'stuffing', fr. VL. **farsa*, fem. of **farsus*, pp. of L. *farcīre*, 'to stuff, cram', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. rel. to L. *frequēns*, gen. *-tis*, 'crowded, constant', and cogn. with Toch. A *prakär*, B *prākre*, 'firm, solid', Gk. φράσσειν (for **φράκιειν*), 'to press', MIr. *barc*, gen. *bāirce*, 'fortress' (but Lith. *brukù*, 'I press into', is not cognate). Cp. **frequent.** Cp. also **Phragmites, cataphract, diaphragm, infarct.**
Derivatives: *farceur* (q.v.), *farc-ic-al*, adj., *farc-ic-al-ity*, n., *farc-ic-al-ly*, adv., *farc-ic-al-ness*, n.

farce, tr. v., to stuff, season. — ME. *farcen*, *farsen*, fr. OF. *farsir* (F. *farcir*), fr. L. *farcīre*, 'to stuff, cram'. See **farce,** n., and cp. **force,** 'to stuff'.
Derivative: *farc-ing*, n.

farceur, n., a joker. — F., fr. *farce*. See **farce,** n.

farcy, n., a disease of horses. — F. *farcin*, fr. L. *farcīmen*, 'sausage; a disease of horses', fr. *farcīre*, 'to stuff, cram'. See **farce,** v. and n.

fard, n., paint for the face (*archaic*). — F. *fard*, 'paint', fr. *farder*, 'to paint', prob. fr. Frankish **farwidhon*, 'to dye' (cp. OHG. *farawen*, of s.m., fr. *farawa*, 'appearance, color', whence MHG. *varwe*, of s.m., G. *Farbe*, 'color'.
Derivative: *fard*, tr. v.

fardel, n., a bundle; a burden. — OF. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*), dimin. of *farde*, fr. Arab. *fárdaʰ*, in vulgar pronunciation *fárde*, 'package'.

fardel, n., the fourth part. — Haplologic contraction of OE. *fēorða dǣl*, 'fourth part'. See **fourth** and **deal,** 'to distribute', and cp. **farl.** Cp. also **firkin.**

fare, intr. v., to prosper. — ME. *faren*, 'to go, travel', fr. OE. *faran*, rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. *faran*, ON., OFris. *fara*, Du. *varen*, MHG. *varn*, G. *fahren*, of s.m., fr. Teut. base **far-*, which corresponds to I.-E. **per-*, 'to pass over', whence OI. *piparti*, 'brings over', *pārāyati*, 'carries over', Gk. πόρος, 'passage, way', πορεύειν, 'to bring, carry, convey', πέρᾱν, 'beyond', περᾶν, 'to press through', πείρειν (for **πέριειν*), 'to penetrate', πεῖρα, Lesb. πέρρα (for **πέρια*), 'trial, attempt', ἔμ-πειρος, 'experienced, skillful', L. *perītus*, 'experienced', *experīrī*, 'to pass through, experience', *perīculum*, 'danger', *portus*, 'harbor', *portāre*, 'to carry', Arm. *hordan*, 'to go away', Alb. *pruva*, *prura*, 'he brought, led'. Cp. **far, fere, ferry, firk, ford, führer,** the first element in **Ferdinand,** and the second element in **fieldfare, welfare** and in **chaffer, gaberdine.** Cp. also **apeiron, emporium, experience, expert, opportune, per, peril, peroneal, porch, pore, Porpita, port,** 'to carry (a rifle)', **port,** 'harbor', **port,** 'gate', **porter, portico.**
Derivatives: *fare*, n. (q.v.), *far-er*, n.

fare, n., passage, transportation. — ME., fr. OE. *faru*, 'journey, expedition, baggage', rel. to OE. *faran*, 'to go, travel'. See **fare,** v.

farewell, interj. — Orig. written in two words *fare well*. See **fare,** v., and **well,** adv., and cp. **welfare.**
Derivatives: *farewell*, n. and adj.

farina, n., meal, flour. — L. *farīna*, 'ground meal or flour', for **farrīna*, fr. *far*, gen. *farris*, 'coarse grain, corn, meal', which is cogn. with ON. *barr*, OE. *bere*, 'barley', Goth. *barizeins*, 'of barley', and prob. also with Russ. *bor'*, 'a kind of millet', OIr. *bairgen*, W., Co., Bret. *bara*, 'bread', OSlav. *brašĭno*, 'food', Russ. *bórošno*, 'rye meal'. Cp. **farrage, confarreation.** Cp. also **barley, barn, barton.**

farinaceous, adj., containing meal; resembling meal. — Late L. *farināceus*, fr. L. *farīna*. See **farina** and **-aceous.**

farinose, adj., yielding farina; resembling farina. — Late L. *farīnōsus*, fr. L. *farīna*. See **farina** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

-farious, combining form meaning '-fold'. — L. *-fārius*. See **bifarious** and cp. words there referred to.

farl, n., a thin cake of oatmeal. — The orig. meaning was 'the fourth part (of a cake); contracted fr. **fardel,** 'the fourth part' (q.v.)

farm, n. — ME. *ferme*, 'rent, lease', fr. MF. (= F.) *ferme*, 'lease', fr. ML. *firma*, 'fixed payment', fr. L. *firmāre*, 'to strenghten, fix, establish', fr. *firmus*, 'strong, fixed, firm'. See **firm,** adj.
Derivatives: *farmer* (q.v.), *farm-ing*, n.

farmer, n. — ME. *fermour*, fr. AF. *fermer*, corresponding to F. *fermier*, fr. ML. *firmārius*, fr. *firma*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.** In some meanings, the noun *farmer* derives directly from the noun *farm*.

faro, n., a gambling game at cards. — So called because the picture of the Egyptian *Pharaoh* was formerly represented on one of the cards. See **Pharaoh.**

far-off, adj., remote. — Fr. **far,** adv., and **off;** first used by Shakespeare.

farouche, adj., shy, wild. — F., 'wild, fierce, savage', fr. OF. *faroche*, fr. *forasche*, fr. Late L. *forasticus*, 'foreign, strange', whence developed the sense of 'fierce, wild'. Late L. *forasticus* derives fr. L. *forās*, 'out of doors, out', which is related to L. *forīs*, 'outside'. See **door** and cp. **foreign, forisfamiliate, dehors.**

farraginous, adj., forming a medley. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *farrāgō*, gen. *-ginis*. See next word.

farrago, n., a medley. — L. *farrāgō*, 'mixed fodder', fr. *far*, gen. *farris*, 'coarse grain, corn, meal'. See **farina** and cp. prec. word.

farrier, n., 1) one who shoes horses; a blacksmith; 2) (*archaic*) a veterinary surgeon. — ME. *ferrour*, fr. OF. *ferrier*, fr. L. *ferrārius*, 'blacksmith', fr. *ferrum*, 'iron', fr. **fersom*, a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb.-Phoen. *barzél*, Syr. *parzᵉlå*, Akkad. *parzillu*, 'iron'. According to my opinion, the loss of the Sem. ending *-el*, resp. *-illu* is prob. due to its having been mistaken for the Latin dimin. suff. *-ellus*, *-illus* and consequently dropped. It is very probable that the Etruscans who coming from Asia Minor settled in Etruria, served as mediators, a supposition rendered probable by the circumstance that in Europe, iron appears for the first time in Etruria. Cp. **ferro-.** Cp. also **brass, brazen.**
Derivatives: *farrier*, intr. v., *farrier-y*, n.

farrow, n., a litter of pigs. — OE. *fearh*, 'young pig', rel. to OHG. *farh*, *farah*, 'pig', *farhilī(n)*, MHG. *verhelīn*, G. *Ferkel*, 'little pig', and cognate with L. *porcus*, 'pig'. See **pork** and cp. the second element in **aardvark.**
Derivatives: *farrow*, adj. and tr. and intr. v.

farther, adj. and adv., compar of *far*. — A blend of ME. *ferrer*, compar. of *fer*, 'far', and **further.** See **far** and cp. **forth** and **farthest.**
Derivative: *farther*, adv.

farthest, adj. and adv. — A blend of **furthest** and **farther.**

farthing, n., the fourth part of a penny. — ME. *ferthing*, fr. OE. *fēorðung*, lit., 'a little fourth', fr. OE. *fēorða*, 'fourth', fr. *fēower*, 'four'. See **four** and subst. suff. **-ing** and cp. **fourth.**

farthingale, n., a hooped petticoat. — ME. *vardingale*, fr. OF. *verdugale* (F. *vertugade*, *vertugadin*), fr. Sp. *verdugado*, 'hooped; hoopskirt', fr. *verdugo*, 'young shoot of a tree; hoop for a ring', fr. *verde*, 'green', fr. L. *viridis*, 'green'. See **viridity.**

fasces, n. pl., a bundle of rods containing an ax, carried before Roman magistrates, as a symbol of authority. — L. *fascēs*, 'bundles', pl. of *fascis*, prob. cogn. with MIr. *basc*, 'neckband', W. *baich*, 'load, burden', OBrit. *bascauda*, 'rinsing bowl of brass', Maced. Gk. βάσκιοι (pl.), 'bundle of wood', OE. *bæst*, 'inner bark of the linden tree'. See **bast** and cp. **basket.** Cp. also **fascia, fascicule, Fascism, fess.**

fascia, n., band; a horizontal part of the architrave (*archit.*) — L., 'band, fillet, bundle', fr. *fascis*, 'bundle'. See prec. word.

fasciate, fasciated, adj., bound with a band; grown together. — L. *fasciātus*, pp. of *fasciāre*, 'to bind with a band, to swathe', fr. *fascia*. See prec. word and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ed.**
Derivatives: *fasciate-ly*, adv., *fasciate-ly*, adv., *fasciat-ion*, n.

fascicle, n., 1) a small bunch (*bot.*); 2) an installment of a book published in parts. — L. *fasciculus*, 'a small bundle, a bunch', dimin. of *fascis*. See **fasces** and cp. **fascicule.**

fascicular, adj., pertaining to a fascicle. — Formed with suff. **-ar,** fr. L. *fasciculus*. See prec. word.

fasciculate, adj., fascicular. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *fasciculat-ed*, adj., *fasciculate-ly*, adv., *fasciculat-ion*, n.

fascicule, n., fascicle. — L. *fasciculus*. See **fascicle.**

fascinate, tr. v., to attract, charm. — L. *fascinātus*, pp. of *fascināre*, 'to enchant, bewitch, charm', fr. *fascinum*, 'charm, witchcraft', which was prob. borrowed fr. Gk. βάσκανος, 'sorcerer', but was later formally associated with L. *fārī*, 'to speak', or with L. *fascis*, 'bundle'. Gk. βάσκανος (whence βασκαίνειν, 'to bewitch'), prob. derives from a Northern—possibly Thracian—equivalent of Gk. φάσκειν, 'to say', fr. I.-E. **bhᵉ-skō-*, pres. tense enlargement of base **bhā-*, 'to speak', whence Gk. φημί, 'I say', φήμη, 'a voice, report', L. *fāma*, 'report, rumor, tradition, reputation', *fārī*, 'to speak'. See **fame** and verbal suff. **-ate.** L. *fascinum* is not related to L. *fascis*, 'bundle'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 459, and Frisk, GEW., I, 223-224. For the sense development of Gk. βάσκανος, 'sorcerer', βασκαίνειν, 'to bewitch', from a base meaning 'to speak', cp. G. *besprechen*, 'to speak of; to charm', fr. *sprechen*, 'to speak'.
Derivatives: *fascinat-ed*, adv., *fascinat-ed-ly*, adv., *fascinat-ed-ness*, n., *fascinat-ing*, adj., *fascinat-ing-ly*, adv., *fascination* (q.v.), *fascinative*, adj., *fascinat-or*, n.

fascination, n. — L. *fascinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *fascinātus*, pp. of *fascināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

fascine, n., a bundle of sticks used to fill ditches, etc. — F., fr. L. *fascīna*, 'a bundle of sticks, fagot', fr. *fascis*, 'a bundle'. See **fasces** and subst. suff. **-ine.**

Fascism, n. — It. *fascismo*, formed fr. *fascio*, 'bundle; political group, organization', fr. L. *fascēs*, 'bundle', with suff. *-ismo* (= L. *-ismus*). See **fasces** and **-ism.**

Fascist, n. — It. *fascista*, formed fr. *fascio* with suff. *-ista* (representing Gk. -ιστής). See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *fascist, fascist-ic*, adjs., *fascist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

fash, tr. and intr. v., to worry. — OF. *fascher* (F. *fâcher*), fr. VL. **fasticāre* (whence also OProvenç. *fastic*, 'disgust', *fastigos*, 'disdainful'), alteration of **fastīdiāre*, fr. L. *fastīdīre*, 'to feel disgust, to loathe', fr. *fastīdium*, 'distaste, disgust'. See **fastidious.**
Derivative: *fash*, n.

fashion, n. — ME. *faciun, fasoun, fassoun*, fr. OF. *façon, faceon* (= F. *façon*), fr. L. *factiōnem*, acc. of *factiō*, 'a making; a faction', fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **faction,** which is a doublet of *fashion.*
Derivatives: *fashion*, tr. v., *fashion-able*, adj., *fashion-able-ness*, n., *fashion-abil-ity*, n., *fashion-abl-y*, adv., *fashion-ed*, adj., *fashion-er*, n., *fashion-ist*, n., *fashion-ize*, tr. v.

fast, adj., fixed, established, firm; swift. — ME. *fast*, fr. OE. *fæst*, rel. to ON. *fastr*, OS., ODu. *fast*, Dan., Swed., Du. *vast*, OFris. *fest*, OS., OHG. *festi*, MHG. *vest, veste*, G. *fest*, fr. I.-E. base **past-*, 'firm', whence also Arm. *hast*, 'fast, firm', and OI. *pastyàm*, 'dwelling place', orig. 'a firm, established place'. Cp. **fast,** 'abstinence from food'. Cp. also **avast.**
Derivatives: *fast*, adj. and adv., *fasten* (q.v.), *fast-ish*, adj., *fastness* (q.v.)

fast, intr. v., to abstain from food. — ME. *fasten*, fr. OE. *fæstan*, 'to abstain from food', rel. to ON. *fasta*, OHG. *fastēn*, MHG. *vasten*, G. *fasten*, Goth. *(ga)fastan*. These verbs orig. meant 'to hold firmly'. They are related to the adjective **fast** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *fast*, n., *fast-er*, n., *fast-ing*, n. and adj., *fast-ing-ly*, adv.

fasten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fastnen, festnen*, fr. OE. *fæstnian*, 'to fasten, fix; to conclude (peace); to ratify', fr. *fæst*, 'fix'. See **fast,** adj., and verbal suff. **-en.**
Derivatives: *fasten-er*, n., *fasten-ing*, n.

fasti, n. pl., a chronological register of events. — L. *fāstī*, 'a day on which courts could be held, a calendar', pl. of *fāstus*, orig. 'a day on which it is allowed to speak', rel. to *fās*, 'divine law' (lit. 'utterance'), *fārī*, 'to speak, to utter'. See **fame.**

fastidious, adj., hard to please. — L. *fastīdiōsus*, 'full of disgust, disdainful', fr. *fastīdium*, 'distaste, squeamishness, loathing', which is a haplologic contraction of **fasti-tīdium*, fr. *fastus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'pride, haughtiness, arrogance', and *taedium*, 'weariness, tediousness'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to the first element in L. *fastigium*, 'gable, end'; see next word and cp. **fash.** For the second element see **tedium,** for the ending see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *fastidious-ly*, adv., *fastidious-ness*, n.

fastigiate, adj., rising toward a point. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *fastīgium*, 'gable end, top, summit; highest degree', which prob. stands for **farstīgium*, and lit. means 'driving to the top'. The first element of this compound is cogn. with OI. *bhṛṣṭiḥ*, 'point, spike', OE. *byrst*, ON., OHG. *burst*, 'bristle', OE. *brord*, 'prickle, top, germ', OIr. *barr*, 'top, summit, spear, foliage, tuft', W., Co. *bar*, Bret. *barr*, 'summit', MIr. *brot*, 'prick, prickle', OSlav. *brŭzda*, 'bridle, rein', OE. *bærs, bears*, 'barse'. See **bur** and cp. **fastuous.** Cp. also **bar,** 'maigre', **barse, bass,** 'perch', **beard,** 'device for cleaning', **bristle.** The second element in L. *fastīgium* is rel. to *agere*, 'to drive'. See **agent** and cp. the second element in **castigate** and in words there referred to.

fastness, n. — ME. *fastnesse*, fr. OE. *fæstnes*, fr. *fæst*, 'fast'. See **fast,** adj., and **-ness.**

fastuous, adj., proud, arrogant, ostentatious. — F. *fastueux* (fem. *fastueuse*), fr. L. *fastuōsus*, a collateral form of *fastōsus*, 'proud, haughty, arrogant', fr. *fastus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'pride, haughtiness, arrogance'. See **fastigiate** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fastuous-ly*, adv., *fastuous-ness*, n.

fat, adj. — ME. *fatt, fat*, fr. OE. *fætt*, contraction of *fætted*, pp. of *fættian*, 'to fatten', rel. to ON. *feitr*, OFris. *fatt, fet*, MLG., MDu., Du. *vet*, OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veiz(e)t*, G. *feist*, 'fat' (G. *fett*, 'fat', is a LG. loan word). These adjectives are prop. pps. of Teut. **faitian*, 'to feed, fatten' (appearing in ON. *feita*, OHG. *feizen*), fr. I.-E. base **poid-, *pīd-*, 'to abound in water, milk, fat, etc.', whence also Gk. πῑδύειν, 'to gush forth', πῑδαξ, 'spring, fountain', πῑδήεις, 'rich in springs'. Base **poid-, *pīd-*, is a *-d*-enlargement of base **poi-, *pī-*, 'sap, juice; to abound in sap or juice, etc.', whence OI. *páyatē*, 'swells, exuberates', *páyas-*, 'water, milk', Lith. *pienas*, 'milk'. Cp. OI. *pitúḥ*, 'juice, sap, resin, drink', *pīvan*, 'fat, fatty', *pīvaḥ* 'fat, grease', Gk. πίτυς, 'the pine tree', πίων, 'fat, wealthy', πῖαρ, 'fat, tallow', πῖμελή, 'fat', πίσσα (for *πίκια), 'pitch', L. *pinguis*, 'fat', *pītuīta*, 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture', L. *pix*, 'pitch', *opīmus*, 'fat, fertile, rich', which also derive from enlargements of base **poi-, *pī-*. Cp. **pay,** 'to coat with pitch', **pimelosis, pinguid, pip, pitch,** 'a resinous substance', **pituitary** and the second element in **propionic.** Cp. also **pine,** the tree, and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fat*, n., *fat*, v. (q.v.), *fat-less*, adj., *fat-ling*, n., *fat-ness*, n., *fatt-en*, tr.v., *fatt-ish*, adj., *fatt-ish-ness*, n., *fatt-y*, adj., *fatt-i-ly*, adv., *fatt-i-ness*, n.

fat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fatten*, fr. OE. *fættian*, 'to grow fat', fr. *fætt*, 'fat'. See **fat,** adj.

fat, n., vessel. — ME. *fat*, fr. OE. *fæt*; a var. of **vat** (q.v.) Cp. **fettle.**

fatal, adj., — OF. (= F.) *fatal*, fr. L. *fātālis*, 'ordained by fate', fr. *fātum*, 'fate'. See **fate** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *fatal-ism*, n., *fatal-ist*, n., *fatal-ist-ic*, adj., *fatal-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *fatality* (q.v.)

fatality, n. — F. *fatalité*, fr. VL. *fātālitātem*, acc. of *fātālitās*, 'fatal necessity', fr. L. *fātālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

fata morgana, mirage. — It.; a name orig. given to the mirages that are often to be seen in the streets of Messina. The name lit. means 'the fairy Morgana'; *Morgana* itself derives fr. Arab. *marjān*, 'pearl', used also as a female name, and is to be explained from the Arabic popular belief which ascribes mirages to the work of the sorceress *Marjān.* See **fairy** and **margaric, marguerite.**

fate, n. — ME., fr. OF. *fate*, fr. L. *fātum*, 'oracle, fate, destiny', lit. 'that which is spoken', neut. pp. of *for, fārī*, 'to speak; to foretell', used as a noun, rel. to *fāma*, 'report, rumor, tradition, reputation'. See **fame** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **fandango** and the second element in **Boniface, mauvais.**
Derivative: *fat-ed*, adj.

fateful, adj. — Coined by the English poet Alexander Pope (1688-1744) fr. **fate** and **-ful.**
Derivatives: *fateful-ly*, adv., *fateful-ness*, n.

father, n. — ME. *fader*, fr. OE. *fæder*, rel. to OS. *fadar*, ON. *faðir*, Dan., Swed. *fader*, OFris. *feder*, Du. *vader*, OHG. *fater*, MHG., G. *vater*, Goth. *fadar* (occurring only once), and cogn. with OI. *pitár-*, Toch. A *pācar*, B *pācer*, Arm. *hayr*, Gk. πατήρ, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir*, 'father'. All these words are traceable to *pa*, a child's word for 'father'. Cp. **pater,** 'father'. Cp. also **expatriate, impetrate, Jupiter, padre, parricide, patriarch, Patrician, patrimony, patron, pattern, père, perpetrate, repair,** 'to resort', **repatriate.**
Derivatives: *father*, tr. v., *father-hood*, n., *father-land* (q.v.), *father-less*, adj., *father-ly*, adj., *father-li-ness*, n.

fatherland, n. — Loan translation of G. *Vaterland*, which itself is a loan translation of L. *patria* (scil. *terra*), 'native land', lit. 'father's land'.

fathom, n. — ME. *fadme, fathme*, 'fathom, the outstretched arms', fr. OE. *fæðm*, 'the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, fathom', rel. to ON. *faðmr*, 'embrace, bosom', OFris. *fethem*, 'thread', OS. *fathmos* (pl.), 'the outstretched arms, fathom', OHG. *fadum, fadam*, MHG. *vadem, vaden*, G. *Faden*, 'thread', Dan. *favn*, Norw., Swed. *famn*, 'fathom', fr. Teut. **faþ-ma*, 'embrace', corresponding to I.-E. **pet-ᵗmā*, whence—with the regular loss of the initial *p*—OW. *etem*, W. *edaf*, 'thread'; fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread', which occurs also in Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', πέταλον, 'leaf', L. *patēre*, 'to be open', *patera*, 'a broad flat dish used in offerings', *patulus*, 'extended, open', *passus* (for **pat-tus*), 'step, pace', *pandere*, 'to spread out', Lith. *petỹs*, OPruss. *pettis*, 'shoulder'. Cp. **fother,**

'a weight'. Cp. also **expand, expanse, pace, pan,** 'a broad vessel', **pandiculation, pandy, passage, passim, passport, paten, patent, patera, patibulary, patina, patio, patulous, petal, petalon, Petasites, petasus, sur- pass, trespass.**

Derivatives: *fathom,* tr. v. (q.v.), *fathom-age,* n., *fathom-er,* n., *fathom-less,* adj., *fathom-less-ly,* adv., *fathom-less-ness,* n.

fathom, tr. v. — ME. *fadmen, fathmen,* fr. OE. *fæðmian,* 'to embrace, surround, envelop', fr. *fæðm.* See **fathom,** n.

fatidic, fatidical, adj., prophetic. — L. *fātidicus,* 'predicting future events, prophetic, prophesying', compounded of *fātum,* 'prophecy, fate, destiny', and *dīcere,* 'to say, tell'. See **fate** and **diction.**

fatigue, n. — F., back formation fr. *fatiguer,* 'to fatigue', fr. L. *fatīgāre,* 'to weary, tire, vex, worry', fr. **fati-agos, **fati-igos,* 'driving toward exhaustion', fr. **fati,* 'exhaustion, weariness', and *agere,* 'to drive'. **Fa-ti,* the first element of this compound is rel. to *af-fatim* (whence with back formation *fatim*), 'sufficiently' (lit. 'to weariness'). For the second element see **agent,** adj., and cp. the second element in **castigate** and in words there referred to. Cp. also **indefatigable.**

fatigue, tr. v. — F. *fatiguer.* See **fatigue,** n.

Derivatives: *fatigue-less,* adj., *fatigu-ing,* adj., *fatigu-ing-ly,* adv.

fatuity, n., silliness, foolishness. — F. *fatuité,* fr. L. *fatuitātem,* acc. of *fatuitās,* 'foolishness, folly', fr. *fatuus.* See next word and **-ity.**

fatuous, adj., silly, foolish. — L. *fatuus,* 'foolish, silly, simple; tasteless'. See **fade** and cp. **infatuate.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *fatuous-ly,* adv., *fatuous-ness,* n.

faubourg, n., outskirts, suburb. — ME. *faubourg, fabour,* fr. MF. *faux bourg* (F. *faubourg*), fr. OF. *forsbourc,* lit. 'that which is outside of the town', fr. OF. pref. *fors,* 'outside' (fr. L. *forīs*) and *bourc,* 'town'; see **forum** and **borough.** The change of OF. *forsbourc* to F. *faubourg* (MF. *faux bourg*), lit. 'a false town', is due to folk etymology; the suburb was looked upon as a not genuine town.

faucal, adj., pertaining to the upper part of the throat. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *faucēs,* 'the upper part of the throat', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **suffocate.**

fauces, n. pl., the cavity at the back of the mouth, leading to the pharynx (*anat.*) — L. See prec. word.

faucet, n., a tap for drawing liquid. — F. *fausset,* 'vent plug', fr. *fausser,* 'to make false, to falsify', fr. Late L. *falsāre,* fr. L. *falsus.* See **false** and **-et.**

faucitis, n., inflammation of the fauces (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **fauces** and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

faugh, interj.; an exclamation of disgust or abhorrence. — Imitative.

faujasite, n., a natrium, calcium and aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French geologist Barthélemy *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741-1819). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fault, n. — ME. *faute,* fr. OF. (= F.) *faute,* fr. VL. **fallita,* fem. pp. of *fallere,* 'to deceive, disappoint; to fail'; see **fail,** v., and cp. **default.** The *l* in *fault* is intrusive and was originally mute in pronunciation; its insertion into the word is due to the influence of L. *fallere.* For the insertion of the *l* cp. *vault.*

Derivatives: *fault,* intr. v., *fault-ful,* adj., *fault-ful-ly,* adv., *fault-ing,* n., *fault-less,* adj., *fault-less-ly,* adv., *fault-y,* adj., *faulti-ly,* adv., *fault-i-ness,* n.

faun, n., one of a class of deities represented with horns, pointed ears and goat's feet. — L. *Faunus.* See **fauna.**

Fauna, n., sister of Faunus (*Greek mythol.*) — See next word.

fauna, n., a collective name for the animals of a certain region or time. — ModL., fr. L. *Fauna,* goddess of fruitfulness in Roman mythology, sister of *Faunus.* These names are of uncertain origin. They are perh. cogn. with Gk. θαῦνος (Hesychius), 'wild beast', Illyr. Δαῦνος, *Daunus* (name of a fabulous king said to have reigned in a part of Apulia), fr. I.-E. **dhau-no-,* 'wild beast, strangler', enlargement of base **dhau-,* 'to strangle', whence OSlav. *davljǫ, daviti,* 'to strangle', Goth. *af-dau-iþs,* 'maltreated'. Cp. **faun, Faunus, Fauna.** Cp. also **avifauna.** Cp. also **Thos.** The name *fauna* was introduced into zoology by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné (1707-78); cp. *flora.*

Derivatives: *faun-al,* adj., pertaining to the fauna; *faun-ist,* n., a student of fauna, *faun-ist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

faunology, n., zoogeography. — A hybrid coined fr. **fauna** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Faunus, n., an Italian deity of agriculture; identified later with *Pan.* — L. See **Fauna, fauna.**

fauteuil, n., an armchair. — F., fr. OF. *faldestoel, faldestueil, faudeteuil,* fr. Frankish **faldistol,* which is rel. to OHG. *faldstuol.* See **faldstool.** It. *faldistorio,* 'faldstool', OProvenç. *faldestol,* 'armchair, chorister's desk, lectern', and Sp. *facistol,* 'chorister's desk, lectern', are also Teut. loan words.

faux pas, a mistake, blunder. — F., lit. 'false step'. See **false** and **pace.**

favel, adj., fallow (said of a horse). — OF. *favel, fauvel,* fr. WTeut. **falwa,* whence also OF. *falve* (F. *fauve*), OProvenç. *falp,* It. *falbo,* 'fallow, tawny'. Cp. OHG. *falo,* 'fallow, tawny, pale', and see **fallow,** adj.

Derivative: *favel,* n.

favonian, adj., pertaining to the west wind. — L. *Favōniānus,* fr. *Favōnius,* 'west wind'. See next word.

Favonius, n., personification of the west wind (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Favōnius,* 'west wind', dissimilated fr. **fovōnius,* lit. 'the warming wind', fr. *fovēre,* 'to warm'. Cp. *favilla,* 'glowing ashes', which stands for **fovilla,* hence is of the same base. See **foment** and cp. **Foehn.** *Favōnius* is not rel. to L. *favēre,* 'to favor'.

favor, favour, n. — ME. *favor, favour,* fr. OF. *favor, favour* (F. *faveur*), fr. L. *favōrem,* acc. of *favor,* 'good will, inclination, favor', coined by Cicero from the stem of L. *favēre,* 'to be inclined toward, be favorable, befriend', which is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *govějǫ, gověti,* Czech. *hověti,* 'to indulge, spare'.

favor, favour, tr. v. — OF. *favorer,* fr. *favor, favour,* 'favor'. See **favor,** n.

Derivatives: *favo(u)r-ed,* adj., *favo(u)r-ed-ly,* adv., *favo(u)r-ed-ness,* n., *favo(u)r-er,* n., *favo(u)r-ing,* adj., *favo(u)r-ing-ly,* adv.

favorable, favourable, adj. — F. *favorable,* fr. L. *favōrābilis,* 'favored, in favor', fr. *favor.* See **favor,** n., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *favo(u)rable-ness,* n., *favo(u)rabl-y,* adv.

favorite, favourite, adj. — F. *favori* (fem. *favorite*), fr. It. *favorito,* pp. of *favorire,* 'to favor', fr. *favore,* fr. L. *favōrem.* See **favor,** n.

Derivative: *favo(u)rit-ism,* n.

favose, adj., resembling a honeycomb. — L. *favōsus,* fr. *favus,* 'honeycomb'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

favus, n., a skin disease caused by a parasitic fungus (*med.*) — L. *favus,* 'honeycomb', of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the depressions left on the scalp.

fawn, n., a young deer. — ME. *foun,* fr. OF. *feon, faon,* 'the young of an animal', esp. 'a young deer' (whence F. *faon,* 'a young deer'), fr. VL. **fētōnem,* acc. of **fētō,* fr. L. *fētus,* 'an offspring'. Cp. OProvenç. *fedon,* 'lamb', and see **fetus.**

Derivatives: *fawn,* adj., *fawn-colored; fawn,* intr. and tr. v., to give birth (to a fawn).

fawn, intr. v., to act in a servile manner, cringe. — ME. *faunen,* 'to rejoice, flatter', fr. OE. *fagenian, fagnian, fahnian,* collateral forms of OE. *fægenian, fægnian,* 'to rejoice', fr. *fagen,* resp. *fægen,* 'glad'. See **fain.**

Derivatives: *fawn-er,* n., *fawn-ery,* n., *fawn-ing-ly,* adv., *fawn-ing-ness,* n.

fay, tr. and intr. v., to join, to fit. — ME. *fegen, feien,* fr. OE. *fēgan,* 'to join', rel. to OS. *fōgian,* OFris. *fōgia,* MDu. *voeghen,* Du. *voegen,* OHG. *fuogen,* MHG. *vüegen,* G. *fügen,* 'to join, fit, unite', and cognate with OI. *paś-, pāśa-,* 'cord, rope', Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm', L. *pacīscī,* 'to covenant, make a treaty, agree, stipulate', *pāx,* gen. *pācis,* 'peace'. See **pact.**

fay, fairy. — OF. *fae* (F. *fée*), fr. VL. *fāta,* 'goddess of fate', fr. L. *fātum,* 'fate', prop. neut. pp. of *fārī,* 'to speak'. Cp. It. *fata,* OProvenç. *fada,* Sp. *hada,* 'fairy', and see **fairy.** Cp. also **fata morgana.**

Fay, fem. PN. — Either fr. ME. *fei,* fr. OF. *fei* (F. *foi*), 'faith' (see **faith** and cp. **Faith**), or identical with **fay,** 'fairy'.

feague, tr. v., to whip, beat (*obsol.*) — Prob. fr. Du. *vegen,* or G. *fegen,* 'to sweep'. See **fay,** v., and cp. **fake.**

feal, adj., faithful. — OF. *feal,* a collateral form of *feeil,* fr. L. *fidēlis,* 'faithful'. See **fidelity** and cp. next word.

fealty, n. — OF. *fealte, feelte,* fr. L. *fidēlitātem,* acc. of *fidēlitās,* 'fidelity'. See **fidelity,** which is a doublet of *fealty.*

fear, n. — ME. *fere, feer,* fr. OE. *fær,* 'sudden danger, calamity', rel. to OS. *fār,* 'ambush', ON. *fār,* 'harm, distress, deception', Du. *gevaar,* 'danger', OHG. *fāra,* MHG. *vāre,* 'ambush, evil intent', MHG. *gevāre,* 'treachery', G. *Gefahr,* 'danger', and cogn. with Gk. πεῖρα, 'trial, attempt, experience', ἔμ-πειρος, 'experienced', L. *perīculum,* 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See **peril** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **afeard.**

Derivatives: *fear-ful,* adj., *fear-ful-ly,* adv., *fear-ful-ness,* n., *fear-less,* adj., *fear-less-ly,* adv., *fear-less-ness,* n., *fear-some,* adj., *fear-some-ly,* adv., *fear-some-ness,* n.

fear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *feren,* 'to frighten; to be afraid', fr. OE. *fǣren,* 'to alarm, terrify', fr. *fær,* 'sudden danger'. See **fear,** n.

Derivatives: *fear-er,* n., *fear-ing-ly,* adv.

feasance, n., the doing of a condition, duty (*law*). — AF. *fesance,* corresponding to OF. (= F.) *faisance,* which derives fr. OF., F. *faisant,* pres. part. of *faire,* 'to make, do', fr. L. *facere.* See **fact** and cp. **malfeasance, misfeasance, nonfeasance.**

feasible, adj., that can be done. — ME. *faisible,* fr. OF. *faisible,* fr. *fais-,* imperf. stem of *faire,* 'to make, do', fr. L. *facere.* See prec. word and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *feasibil-ity,* n., *feasibl-y,* adv.

feast, n. — OF. *feste* (F. *fête*), 'festival, feast', fr. VL. *fēsta* (scil. *diēs*), 'festival, feast, holiday', fem. of the Latin adjective *fēstus,* 'solemn, festive, joyous'; which is rel. to OL. *fēsiae* (whence L. *fēriae*), 'holidays, festivals', *fānum* (for **fasnom*), 'a consecrated place'. Cp. It. *festa,* OProvenç., Catal., Port. *festa,* Sp. *fiesta,* 'feast, holiday', and see **fane, feria.** Cp. also **festival, festive, festoon, Festus, fête.** The above Latin words derive fr. I.-E. base **dhes-* (= L. **fēs-, *fas-*), 'holy', whence also Gk. θεός, 'god', OI. *dhiṣṇyaḥ,* 'pious, devoted'. See 1st **theism** and cp. words there referred to.

feast, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *festen,* fr. OF. *fester* (F. *fêter*), fr. *feste,* 'festival, feast'. See **feast,** n.

feat, n., a deed. — ME. *fait, fet,* fr. OF. *fait, fet* (F. *fait*), fr. L. *factum,* 'deed', neut. pp. of *facere,* 'to make, do', used as a noun. See **fact,** which is a doublet of *feat,* and cp. **feat,** adj., and **feature.**

feat, adj., neat, dexterous (*archaic*). — ME. *fete,*

fr. OF. *fait*, *fet*, 'made', fr. L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*. See **feat**, n.
Derivative: *feat-ly*, adv.

feather, n. — ME. *fether*, fr. OE. *feðer*, rel. to OS. *fethara*, ON. *fjöðr*, Swed. *fjäder*, Norw. *fjør*, Dan. *fjær*, MLG., MDu. *vedere*, *veder* Du. *veder*, *veer*, OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere*, *veder*, G. *Feder*, fr. Teut. **feþ(a)rō-*, corresponding to I.-E. **petrā-*, zero degree **pterā-*, 'wing; feather', whence OI. *pátram*, 'wing, feather; leaf', Hitt. *pittar*, 'wing', Gk. πτερόν, 'feather; wing', πτέρυξ, 'wing', OSlav. *pero* (for **ptero*), 'feather', Arm. *t'ir* (for **pter-*), 'flight', OW. *eterin*, 'bird', *atar*, 'birds', and the second element in L. *acci-piter*, 'hawk'; fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, fall upon, fall', whence also OI. *pátati*, 'flies, descends', *patáyati*, 'flies', Gk. πέτεσθαι, 'to fly', ποτή, πότημα, 'flight', ποταμός, 'river', lit. 'something flowing, running', πίπτειν, 'to fall' (formed fr. orig. *πῖπτειν on analogy of ῥίπτειν, 'to throw, cast'), L. *petere*, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail; to seek, ask, request', *penna* (OL. *pesna;* for *pet-s-nā*), 'feather', OIr. *ēn*, gen. *eoin* (for **pet-nos*), ModW. *edn*, OBret. *etn*, 'bird'. Cp. **Accipiter, appetence, appetite, aptote, asymptote, compete, diptote, fern, helicopter, hippopotamus, impetigo, impetus, malabathrum, Mesopotamia, pen,** 'feather', **pennate, pennon, peripeteia, peripteral, perpetual, Petaurista, petition, petulant, pinion,** 'distal segment of a bird's wing', **potamo-, propitious, pteno-, pteridium, Pteris, ptero-, pterygium, ptomaine, ptosis, repeat, repetition, symptom, talipot, triptote.**

feather, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fetheren*, fr. OE. *gefiðerian*, fr. *feðer*, 'feather'. See **feather,** n.
Derivative: *feather-ed*, adj., *feather-let*, n.

feature, n. — ME. *feture*, 'shape, form, feature', fr. OF. *faiture*, *feture*, 'fashion, shape, form', fr. L. *factūra*, 'something made', fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *feature*, tr. v., *feature-less*, adj.

febri-, combining form meaning 'fever'. — L. *febri-*, fr. *febris*, 'fever'. See **fever.**

febrifugal, adj., dispelling fever. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

febrifuge, n., a remedy for allaying or removing fever (*med.*) — F. *fébrifuge*, lit. 'driving fever away', fr. L. *febris*, 'fever', and *fug-āre*, 'to put to flight', fr. *fug-ere*, 'to flee'. See **fever** and **fugitive** and cp. **feverfew.**
Derivative: *febrifug-al*, adj.

febrile, adj., 1) pertaining to fever; 2) feverish; 3) caused by fever. — F. *fébrile*, fr. Late L. *febrīlis*, 'pertaining to fever', fr. L. *febris*, 'fever'. See **fever** and **-ile.**
Derivative: *febril-ity*, n.

February, n. — L. *Februārius*, 'the month of purification', fr. *februāre*, 'to purify, expiate', fr. *februum*, 'means of purification', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ary.**

fecal, faecal, adj., pertaining to feces. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *faecēs*. See **feces.**

feces, faeces, n. pl., excrement. — L. *faecēs*, pl. of *faex*, 'dregs, sediment'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **fecula, feculent, defecate.**

fecit, v., he (or she) made (it). — L., 3rd pers. sing. perf. of *facere*, 'to make'. See **fact.**

feckless, adj., 1) ineffective; 2) thoughtless. — Scot., short for *effectless*. See **effect** and **-less.**
Derivatives: *feckless-ly*, adv., *feckless-ness*, n.

fecula, n., starch. — L. *faecula*, 'burnt tartar, salt of tartar', dimin. formed fr. *faex*, gen. *faecis*, 'dregs'. See **feces.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.**

feculence, n. — F. *féculence*, fr. L. *faeculentia*, 'dregs, lees', fr. *faeculentus*. See next word and **-ce.**

feculent, adj., muddy; foul. — F. *féculent*, fr. L. *faeculentus*, 'abounding in dregs', fr. *faecēs*. See **feces** and **-ent.**

fecund, adj., fruitful. — F. *fécond*, fr. L. *fēcundus*, 'fruitful, fertile', which is rel. to *fē-nus*, 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', *fē-lāre*, 'to suck', *fē-mina*, 'a woman', *fī-lius*, (for **fē-lios*), 'son', fr. Latin base **fē-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **dhē(i)-*, **dh^e(i)-*, **dhī-*, 'to suck, suckle'. See **filial** and cp. words there referred to. For the suff. *-cundus* in L. *fēcundus* cp. *fā-cundus*, 'eloquent' (fr. *fārī*, 'to speak'), *irā-cundus*, 'irascible' (fr. *ira*, 'anger'), *jū-cundus*, 'pleasant' (fr. *jūvāre*, 'to help, aid, delight'), *rubi-cundus*, 'reddish' (fr. *rubēre*, 'to be red'), *verē-cundus*, 'shamefaced' (fr. *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, revere'). Cp. *jocund*, *rubicund*, *verecund.*

fecundate, tr. v., to make fecund; to impregnate. — L. *fēcundātus*, pp. of *fēcundāre*, 'to make fruitful, fertilize', fr. *fēcundus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *fecundat-ion*, n., *fecundat-ive*, adj., *fecundator* (q.v.), *fecundat-ory*, adj.

fecundity, n., fruitfulness. — L. *fēcunditās*, 'fruitfulness, fertility', fr. *fēcundas*. See **fecund** and **-ity.**

federal, adj. — F. *fédéral*, from L. *foedus*, gen. *foederis*, 'league, treaty, covenant', which stands in gradational relationship to *fīdere*, 'to trust', *fidēlis*, 'true, faithful, sincere'. See **fidelity** and cp. **federate, confederate.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *federal*, n., *federalism* (q.v.), *federalist* (q.v.), *federal-ize*, tr. v., *federal-iz-ation*, n., *federal-ly*, adv., *federal-ness*, n.

federalism, n., the principle of federal union. — Coined by the English statesman and author Edmund Burke (1729-97) fr. **federal** and suff. **-ism.**

federalist, n., an adherent of federalism. — Coined by Edmund Burke fr. **federal** and suff. **-ist.** See prec. word.

federate, tr. v., to unite into a league or federation. — L. *foederātus*, pp. of *foederāre*, 'to establish by treaty', fr. *foedus*, gen. *foederis*,

'treaty'. See **federal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *federat-ion*, n., *federation-ist*, n., *federat-ive*, adj., *federat-ive-ly*, adv.

federate, adj., leagued; confederate. — L. *foederātus*, 'leagued together, allied', pp. of *foederāre*. See **federate,** v.

Fedora, fem. PN. — F. *Fédora*, fem. of Russ. *Fedor*, fr. Gk. Θεόδωρος, lit. 'gift of God', which is compounded of θεός, 'god', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See **Theodore.**

fedora, n., a kind of soft felt hat. — So called from *Fédora*, a play written by Victorien Sardou in 1882. For sense development cp. *trilby.*

fee, n., cattle; property; money (*obsol.*) — ME. *feoh*, fr. OE. *feoh*, 'cattle, money, property, wealth', rel. to OS. *fehu*, ON. *fē*, Dan. *fæ*, Swed. *fä*, OFris. *fiā*, Du. *vee*, OHG. *feho*, *fihu*, MHG. *vihe*, *vich*, G. *Vieh*, 'cattle', Goth. *faihu*, 'money, fortune', and cogn. with OI. *páśu*, *paśú*, *paśúḥ*, Avestic *pasu-*, L. *pecū*, 'cattle', *pecus*, gen. *pecoris*, 'cattle', *pecus*, gen. *pecudis*, 'a single head of cattle', *pecūnia*, 'money, property', Umbr. *pequo*, Lith. *pekus*, OPruss. *pecku*, 'cattle', fr. I.-E. base **peḱu-*, 'the woolly animal', whence 'sheep, cattle, property, money'. This base is an enlargement of base **peḱ-*, 'to pluck (wool or hair); hairy, woolly', whence OI. *pákṣman*, 'eyebrows, hair', Pers. *pashm*, 'wool', Arm. *asr*, gen. *asu*, 'sheep's wool, fleece', Gk. πέκος, πόκος, Aeol. πέκκος, 'uncombed wool, fleece', Gk. πέκειν, Att. πεκτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', Gk. κτείς, gen. κτενός (for **pḱten-*), 'comb', L. *pexus*, 'woolly', *pectere*, 'to comb, shear', *pecten*, 'comb', *pectus*, gen. *pectoris*, 'breast', Toch. A *päśśäṃ*, B *päścane* (*dual.*), 'the breasts' (prop. 'the hairy part of the body'), OE. *feax*, OS., OHG. *fahs*, 'hair', ON. *fax*, 'mane', OE. *feohtan*, 'to fight' (orig. 'to pluck, pull, scuffle'). Cp. **fee,** 'estate', **fight,** and the first element in **fellow.** Cp. also **cteno-, pashm, paxwax, Pecora, pecten, pectinate, pectoral, peculate, pecuniary, impecunious, peignoir, pekin,** 'a civilian', **petto, poitrel,** and the second element in **parapet.**
Derivative: *fee*, tr. v., to pay a fee to.

fee, n., estate. — AF. *fee*, *fie*, fr. OF. *feu*, *fieu*, *fiu*, fr. ML. *feum*, *fevum*, a word of Teut. origin; cp. Goth. *faihu*, 'property', OHG. *fihu*, 'cattle'. See **fee,** 'cattle, money', and cp. **feu, feud,** 'estate', **fief, feodary, feoffee.**

feeble, adj. — ME. *feble*, fr. OF. *feble* (F. *faible*), formed, with dissimilation, fr. L. *flēbilis*, 'lamentable, doleful, mournful', lit. 'to be wept over', fr. *flēre*, 'to weep', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. *fievole*, OProvenç. *feble*, 'weak', which also derive fr. L. *flēbilis*. Cp. also **foible.**
Derivatives: *feeble-ness*, n., *feebl-ish*, adj., *feebl-y*, adv.

feed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *feden*, fr. OE. *fēdan*, rel. to OS. *fōdjan*, ON. *fœða*, OFris. *fēda*, OHG. *fuotan*, Goth. *fōdjan*, 'to feed', Goth. *fōdeins*, OE. *fōda*, 'food'. See **food.**
Derivatives: *feed*, n., *feed-er*, n., *feed-ing*, adj., *feed-y*, adj.

feel, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *felen*, fr. OE. *fēlan*, rel. to OS. *gi-fōlian*, OFris. *fēla*, MDu., Du. *voelen*, OHG. *fuolen*, MHG. *vüelen*, G. *fühlen*, 'to feel', ON. *falma*, 'to grope', and prob. cogn. with OI. *ā-sphālayati*, 'he causes to collide, strikes', Gk. ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twitch the harp, play on a stringed instrument', ψάλμα, 'tune played on a musical instrument', ψαλμός, 'a plucking, twitching of the harp', later 'song, psalm', ψαλτήρ, 'harper', ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, harp', ψαλμῳδίᾱ, 'a singing to the harp', ψηλαφάω, 'I feel or grope about' (compounded of *ψᾶλα, 'a twitching', and ἁφάω, 'I touch'), L. *palpāre*, 'to touch softly, stroke', *palpitāre*, 'to move quickly', *palpebra*, 'eyelid', lit. 'that which moves quickly'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)phĕl-*, **(s)phăl-*, 'to strike softly'. Cp. **palp, palpable, palpebra, psalm, psalter, psaltery,** and the first element in **Pselaphidae.**
Derivatives: *feel*, n., *feel-er*, n., *feel-ing*, n. and adj., *feel-ing-ly*, adv.

fehmgericht, n. — See **vehmgericht.**

feign, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *feinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *feign-*, pres. part. stem of *feindre*, fr. L. *fingere*, 'to form, shape, invent', fr. I.-E. base **dheigh-*, 'to form, shape'. See **dough** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *feign-ed*, adj., *feign-ed-ly*, adv., *feign-ed-ness*, n.

feint, n., something feigned; pretence. — F. *feinte*, fem. of *feint*, 'something feigned', pp. of *feindre*. See prec. word.

feint, adj., feigned (*obsol.*) — F. *feint*, pp. of *feindre*. See **feint,** n., and cp. **faint,** which is a doublet of *feint*, adj.

feint, intr. v., to make a feint. — F. *feint*, pp. of *feindre*. See **feint,** n.

feldspar, n., any of a group of crystalline minerals. — G. *Feldspat*, compounded of *Feld*, 'field', and *Spat*, 'spar'. See **field** and **spathic** and cp. next word. The form **feldspar** is due to the influence of **spar,** 'a nonmetallic element'.

feldspathic, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, feldspar. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. G. *Feldspath*, now spelled *Feldspat*. See prec. word.

Felicia, fem. PN. — L., from *fēlīx*, gen. *fēlīcis*, 'happy'. See **felicity** and cp. **Felicity, Felix.**

felicide, n., the killing of a cat. — Compounded of *fēlēs*, 'cat', and *-cīdium*, 'a killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **felid** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

felicific, adj., making happy. — L. *fēlīcificus*, 'making happy', fr. *fēlīx*, gen. *fēlīcis*, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', and *-ficus*, from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **felicity** and **-fic** and cp. next word.

felicify, tr. v., to make happy (*rare*). — Formed fr. L. *fēlīx*, gen. *fēlīcis*, 'fruitful; happy', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See prec. word and **-fy.**

felicitate, tr. v. — VL. *fēlīcitātus*, pp. of *fēlīcitāre*,

'to render happy, felicitate', fr. L. *fēlīcitās*, gen. *fēlīcitātis*, 'fruitfulness, happiness', fr. *fēlix*, gen. *-īcis*. See **felicity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *felicitat-ion*, n., *felicitat-or*, n.

felicitous, adj., happy (*rare*). — Formed fr. **felicity** with suff. **-ous.**
Derivative: *felicitous-ly*, adv.

felicity, n., happiness, blissfulness. — OF. *felicite* (F. *félicité*), fr. L. *fēlīcitātem*, acc. of *fēlīcitās*, 'fruitfulness; happiness, felicity', fr. *fēlīx*, gen. *fēlīcis*, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', which is rel. to *fē-cundus*, 'fruitful, fertile', *fī-lius* (for **fē-lios*), 'son', fr. L. base **fē-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **dhē(i)-*, **dh*^{e}*(i)-*, **dhī-*, 'to suck, suckle'. See **filial** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

Felicity, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *fēlīcitās*, 'happiness'. See prec. word.

felid, n., an animal pertaining to the cat family. — See next word.

Felidae, n. pl., the cat family (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *fēlēs*, 'cat', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with W. *bele*, 'marten'. Cp. **felicide.**

feline, adj., pertaining to the cat family (*zool.*) — L. *fēlīnus*, fr. *fēlēs*, 'cat'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine.**

felinity, n., the quality of being feline. — See **feline** and **-ity.**

Felix, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'happy'. See **felicity** and cp. **Felicia, Felicity.** For sense development cp. *Asher.*

fell, n., hide, skin. — OE., rel. to ON. *fjall*, 'skin', OHG. *fel*, MHG. *vel*, G. *Fell*, 'hide, skin', Goth. *fill* (only in derivatives and compounds, as e.g. *filleins*, 'leathern', *faúra-filli*, 'foreskin'), L. *pellis* (for **pel-nis*), 'hide, skin, leather', fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'skin', whence also Gk. πέλμα, 'sole of foot or shoe', πέλλα (prob. for *πέλ-να), 'wooden bowl, milk pail' (the orig. meaning prob. was 'a vessel made of skin'), and the second element in ἐρυσί-πελας, 'erysipelas', and Lith. *plevė̃*, 'a fine, thin layer of skin'. Cp. **film** and the first element in **veldtshoen.** Cp. also **epiploon, erysipelas, paillasse, pall,** 'claok', **pelisse, pell, pellagra, pellicle, pelta, Peltandra, peltry, pilch, pillion, plaid, surplice, Uropeltidae.**

fell, n., rocky hill. — ME. *fell*, fr. ON. *fiall*, 'mountain,' which is rel. to OHG. *felis* (masc.), *felisa* (fem.), MHG. *vels*, G. *Fels*, 'stone, rock', and cogn. with Gk. πέλλα (for *πέλσα), 'stone', OI. *pāṣāṇáḥ*, 'stone, rock', OIr. *all* (for **pals-os*), 'stone'. Cp. **felstone.**

fell, tr. v., to cause to fall. — ME. *fellen*, fr. OE. *fellan*, rel. to ON. *fella*, Swed. *fälla*, Dan. *fælde*, OFris. *fälla*, MDu., Du. *vellen*, OHG. *fellan*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen*; causative of OE. *feallan*, etc., 'to fall'. See **fall,** v.
Derivatives: *fell-er*, n., *fell-ing*, n.

fell, adj., cruel. — ME. *fel*, fr. OE. *fel*, 'fierce, cruel', fr. OF. *fel* (nom.), fr. VL. *fellō*, 'felon'. See **felon.**

fell, past tense of *fall.* — ME. *fell*, fr. OE. *fēoll*, 'fell', fr. *feallan*, 'to fall'. See **fall,** v.

fellah, n. pl. **fellahin,** an Egyptian peasant or laborer. — Arab. *fallāḥ*, in vulgar pronunciation *fellāḥ*, 'plowman', fr. *fálaḥa*, 'he cleft, tilled the ground' (in this latter sense, borrowed fr. Aramaic); rel. to Heb. *pālāḥ*, 'he cleft', Aram.-Syr. *p*^{e}*lāḥ*, 'he tilled the ground; he served' (whence the noun *polḥān*, 'work, service', esp. 'divine service'), Heb. *pélaḥ*, 'cleavage' (whence the meanings 'millstone, slice of fruit').

felloe, n. — See **felly.**

fellow, n. — ME. *felaghe, felawe*, fr. OE. *fēolaga*, fr. ON. *fēlagi*, 'partner, companion', from *fēlag*, 'companionship', lit. 'laying down of money', fr. *fē*, 'cattle, money', and *lag*, 'a laying'. See **fee,** 'money', and **lay,** 'to place'.
Derivatives: *fellow*, tr. v., and adj., *fellow-ship*, n.

felly, felloe, n., the rim of a spoked wheel. — ME. *feli, felwe, felow*, fr. OE. *felg, felge*, rel. to OS. *felga*, MLG., MDu. *velge*, Du. *velg*, OHG. *felga, felaga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *Felge*. These words are *-k*-enlargements of I.-E. base **q*^{w}*el-*, 'to turn'. See **wheel** and cp. **cycle.** Cp. also **fallow,** n.

felo-de-se, n., one who commits suicide. — Anglo-Latin *fel(l)ō-dē sē*, lit. 'one guilty concerning himself'. See next word **de-** and **sui.**

felon, adj., cruel, criminal; n., a criminal. — ME., fr. OF. *felon* (F. *félon*), fr. Carolingian L. *fellōnem*, acc. of *fellō* (the pl. *fellōnēs* occurs in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald), prob. of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'whipper (of slaves)'; cp. OHG. *fillen*, 'to whip', Cp. prec. and next word.

felon, n., a painful swelling of the finger. — The same word as the preceding.

felonry, n., the class of felons. — Formed fr. **felon,** 'criminal', with suff. **-ry.**

felony, n. (*law*). — F. *félonie*, fr. *félon*. See **felon,** 'criminal', and suff. **-y** (representing OF. and F. *-ie*).
Derivatives: *feloni-ous*, adj., *felonious-ly*, adv., *felonious-ness*, n.

felsite, n. (*petrogr.*) — A hybrid var. of **felstone.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivative: *felsit-ic*, adj.

felstone, n., an igneous rock containing quartz and feldspar (*petrogr.*) — Altered fr. G. *Felsstein*, lit. 'stone of a rock', fr. *Fels*, 'rock', and *Stein*, 'stone'. See **fell,** 'rocky hill', and **stone.**

felt, n. — OE. rel. to OS. *filt*, OHG. *filz*, MHG. *vilz*, G. *Filz*, fr. Teut. **felti-*, 'something beaten'. The same base appears in the second element of OE. *an-filte*, OHG. *ana-falz;* see **anvil.** The base is prob. not cognate with L. *pellere*, 'to strike' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 277). Cp. **felter, filter.**
Derivatives: *felt*, tr. and intr. v., *felt-ed*, adj., *felt-er*, n., *felt-ing*, n., *felt-y*, adj.

felter, tr. v. — OF. *feltrer* (F. *feutrer*), fr. *feltre* (F. *feutre*), 'felt', fr. ML. *feltrum, filtrum*,'felt,

strainer of felt', See **filter.**

felucca, n., a small coasting vessel used in the Mediterranean. — It. *feluca*, fr. Arab. *fulk*, 'ship', rel. to *fálak*, 'circle', from the base of *fálaka*, 'was round'; rel. also to Heb. *pélekh*, 'spindle'. See S. Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 212.

female, n. and adj. — ME. *femele, femelle*, assimilated in ending to *male*, fr. OF. *femelle*, fr. L. *fēmella*, dimin. of *fēmina*, 'woman; female animal'. See **feminine** and cp. **fimble.**
Derivatives: *femal-ity*, n., *female-ly*, adv., *female-ness*, n.

feme, n., wife. — ME., fr. OF. *feme* (F. *femme*), fr. L. *fēmina*, 'woman'. See **feminine.**

feme covert, a married woman (*law*). — OF. *feme coverte*. For the first word see prec. word. OF. *coverte* (F. *couverte*) is the feminine of *covert* (*couvert*), 'covered'. See **covert.**

feme sole, an unmarried woman (*law*). — For the first word see **feme;** the second comes fr. OF. *sole*, 'alone', fr. L. *sōla*, fem. of *sōlus*, 'alone'. See **sole,** 'alone'.

feminality, n., the quality or state of being female. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. the rare adjective *feminal*, fr. OF. *feminal*, 'female'. See **feminine** and adj. suff. **-al.**

femineity, n., the quality or state of being feminine; womanliness. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *fēmineus*, 'pertaining to a woman, womanish', fr. *fēmina*. See next word.

feminine, adj. — OF. *feminin* (F. *féminin*), fr. L. *fēmininus*, 'feminine', fr. *fēmina*, 'woman', orig. a middle pres. part. meaning 'she who suckles', fr. L. base **fē-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **dhē(i)-*, **dh*^{e}*(i)-*, **dhī-*, 'to suck, suckle', whence also L. *fē-cundus*, 'fruitful', *fē-lāre*, 'to suck', *fē-līx*, 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', *fīlius* (for **fē-lios*), 'son'. See **filial** and adj. suff. **-ine** and cp. **effeminate.** For the middle and passive part. suff. *-meno-* see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *feminine-ly*, adv., *feminine-ness*, n., *feminin-ism*, n., *feminin-ity*, n., *femin-ism*,n., *femin-ist*, n., *feminity* (q.v.)

feminity, n., the quality or state of being feminine. — OF. *feminite*, fr. L. *fēmina*, 'woman'. See **feminine** and **-ity.**

feminize, tr. v., to render feminine; intr. v., to become feminine. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fēmina*, 'woman' (see **feminine**), and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.
Derivative: *feminizat-ion*, n.

femme de chambre, 1) a lady's maid; 2) a chambermaid. — See **feme, de-** and **chamber.**

femoral, adj., pertaining to the thigh. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *femur*, gen. *femoris*. See next word.

femur, n., 1) the thighbone; 2) the thigh (*anat.*) — L., 'thigh', of uncertain origin.

fen, n., flat marshy land. — ME. *fen*, fr. OE. *fenn*, rel. to OS. *feni*, ON. *fen*, OFris. *fenne, fene*, Du. *veen*, OHG. *fenna*, G. *Fenn*, 'marsh', Goth. *fani*, 'mud', and cogn. with Gaul. *anam*, MIr. *an*, 'water', OI. *páṅkaḥ*, 'bog, marsh, mud'.
Derivative: *fenn-y*, adj.

fence, n. — Aphetic for **defence.**
Derivatives: *fence*, intr. and tr. v., *fence-less*, adj., *fenc-er*, n., *fenc-ing*, n.

fencible, n., soldier enlisted for home service only (*hist.*) — Aphetic for **defencible.**

fend, tr. and intr. v. — Aphetic for **defend.** Cp. **forfend.**
Derivatives: *fend-er*, n., *fend-er-less*, adj.

fenestella, n., a small window. — L. dimin. of *fenestra*, 'window'. See next word and **-ella.**

fenestra, n., a small opening in a bone (*anat.*) — L., 'window', prob. fr. Etruscan **fnes-tra; -(s)tra* is an Etruscan suff. (cp. the L. words *aplustre*, 'the carved stern of a ship with its ornaments', *genista*, 'the plant broom', and *lanista*, 'trainer of gladiators'; see *aplustre, Genista, lanista*). L. *fenestra* is not cogn. with Gk. φαίνειν, 'to shine' (see *phantasm*), as suggested by most lexicographers.
Derivatives: *fenestr-al*, adj., *fenestr-ate*, adj., *fenestr-at-ed*, adj., *fenestration* (q.v.), *fenestrule* (q.v.)

fenestration, n., 1) arrangement of windows in a building (*archit.*); 2) the state of being perforated (*zool.* and *bot.*) — See **fenestra** and **-ation** and cp. **defenestration.**

fenestrule, n., a small opening (*zool.*) — L. *fenestrula*, dimin. of *fenestra*, 'window'. See **fenestra** and **-ule.**

Fenian, n. and adj. — A blend of OIr. *fēinne*, pl. of *fīann*, name of a band of Irish warriors, and OIr. *Fēne*, name of the ancient inhabitants of Ireland.
Derivative: *Fenian-ism*, n.

fenks, n., refuse of whale's blubber. — Of unknown origin.

fennec, n., a small African fox. — Arab. *fának*, in vulgar pronunciation *fének*.

fennel, n., a plant of the parsley family (*Foeniculum vulgare*). — OE. *fenol, finul*, fr. OF. *fenoil* (F. *fenouil*), fr. VL. **fēnuc(u)lum*, fr. L. *fēniculum*, dimin. of *fēnum*, 'hay', which prob. means lit. 'produce, yield', fr. Latin base **fē-*, 'to suck, suckle, produce, yield', whence also *fē-nus*, 'proceeds, increase', *fē-mina*, 'woman'; see **feminine.** The *fennel* was so called in allusion to its smell which reminds that of hay. Cp. next word.

fenugreek, n., a leguminous plant. — ME. *fenugrek*, fr. MF. (= F.) *fenugrec*, fr. L. *fēnugraecum*, for *fēnum Graecum*, lit. 'Greek hay'. See **fennel** and **Greek** and cp. **finochio** and the second element in **sainfoin.**

feoff, tr. v., to invest with a fee. — ME. *feoffen*, fr. AF. *feoffer*, corresponding to OF. *feffer, fieffer* (F. *fieffer*), fr. OF. *fieu, fief* (F. *fief*), 'fee'. See **fee,** 'estate', and cp. **fief, enfeoff.**
Derivatives: *feoff-ment*, n., *feoffor* (q.v.)

feoffee, n., a person to whom a feoffment is granted. — ME. *feoffe*, fr. AF. *feoffe*, pp. of *feoffer*. See prec. word and **-ee.**

feoffor, feoffer, n. — ME. *feoffor*, fr. AF. *feoffour*, fr. *feoffer*. See **feoff** and agential suff. **-or,** resp. **-er.**

-fer, Latin subst. suff. denoting the agent, as in *conifer*. — From the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry', which is cogn. with OE. *beran*, 'to bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-ferous** (which is the adj. suff. corresponding to the subst. suff. *-fer*).

feral, adj., wild, savage, untamed. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *fera* (scil. *bēstia*), 'a wild animal', fem. of *ferus*, 'wild'. See **fierce** and cp. **ferocious.**

feral, adj., funereal, deadly. — L. *fērālis*, 'funereal, deadly, fatal', prob. meaning lit. 'pertaining to the feast of the souls', fr. **dhwēsā*, 'soul, spirit, ghost', and rel. to Lith. *dvāsė*, 'spirit', *dvasià*, 'breath, soul'. See **deer** and adj. suff. **-al.**

ferash, farash, n., a menial servant. — Hind. *farāsh*, fr. Arab. *farrāsh*, prop. 'one who spreads carpets', fr. *farsh*, 'rug, carpet', from the stem of *fárasha*, 'he spread out', which is cogn. with Heb. *pāráś*, Aram.-Syr. *pᵉras*, 'he spread out', Akkad. *parāshu*, 'to fly', lit. 'to spread one's wings'.

ferberite, n., a basic ferrous tungstate (*mineral.*) — Named after Rudolph *Ferber*, of Gera, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fer de lance, a large poisonous snake of South America and Mexico (*Bothrops atrox*). — F., 'iron of a lance, lance head' fr. *fer* (fr. L. *ferrum*), 'iron', *de* (fr. L. *dē*), 'from', and *lancea*, 'lance' (see **ferro-, de-** and **lance**); so called in allusion to its shape.

Ferdinand, masc. PN. — F., a compound of Teut. origin. The first element is prob. a derivative of Teut. **farði*, an abstract noun formed from base **far-*, 'to fare, travel'; see **fare,** 'to prosper'. The second element is rel. to Goth. *-nanþjan*, in *ana-nanþjan*, 'to risk, venture', OE. *nēðan*, OS. *nādian*, OHG. *nendan*, 'to risk, venture'.

fere, n. (*archaic*) 1) a companion; 2) a husband or wife. — ME. *fere*, aphetized fr. OE. *gefēra*, which is formed fr. *ge-* (see **y-**) and *-fera*, from the base of *faran*, 'to go, travel'. Cp. OHG. *giferto* (whence MHG. *geverte*, G. *Gefährte*), 'companion', formed fr. *gi-* and *faran*, 'to go, travel', and see **fare,** v.

feretory, n., a shrine, reliquary. — ME. *fertre*, 'shrine, bier', fr. OF. *fiertre*, fr. L. *feretrum*, 'a litter, bier', fr. Gk. φέρετρον, a derivative of φέρειν, 'to carry', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to bear, carry', whence also OE. *beran*, 'to bear, carry', *bār*, 'bier'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **bier.**

ferganite, n., a hydrated uranium vanadate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Fergana* in Turkestan. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Fergus, masc. PN. — OIr. *Fer-gus*, lit. 'man's ability', fr. *fer*, 'man', and *gus*, 'ability, excellency, strength, inclination'. The first element is cogn. with L. *vir*, 'man'; see **virile.** The second element derives fr. Celtic **gustu-*, 'choice', fr. I.-E. base **ĝeus-*, **ĝūs-*, 'to taste'; see **choose.**

fergusonite, n., a niobate and tantalate of yttrium, erbium etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after Robert *Ferguson* (1799-1865), of Raith (Scotland). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

feria, n. (pl. **feriae**), 1) pl., feast days, holidays; 2) (*eccles.*) a weekday. — Late L. *fēriae* (pl.), 'days of rest, holidays, festivals', fr. OL. *fēsiae* (see *rhotacism*), rel. to *fēstus*, 'solemn, festive, festal', *fānum*, 'temple'. See **fair,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

ferial, adj., 1) pertaining to holidays; 2) (*eccles.*) pertaining to weekdays. — OF., fr. ML. *fēridālis*, fr. L. *fēriae*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

ferine, adj., wild. — L. *ferīnus*, 'pertaining to wild animals', fr. *ferus*, 'wild'. See **fierce** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Feringhee, n., a name used in India for the European. — Pers. *Farangī*, fr. Arab. *Faranjf*, which was formed with the ethnic suff. *-f* fr. OF. *Franc*, 'Frank'. See **Frank.**

fermata, n., a pause (*mus.*) — It., 'stop, pause; halting place', fr. *fermare*, 'to fasten; to stop; to resolve', fr. *fermo*, 'strong, fastened', fr. L. *firmus*, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See **firm,** 'solid'.

ferment, n. — F., fr. L. *fermentum*, 'substance causing fermentation', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to boil up, seethe'. See **barm** and cp. **fervent.** Cp. also **fry,** 'to cook in fat'. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

ferment, tr. and intr. v. — F. *fermenter*, fr. L. *fermentāre*, 'to ferment', fr. *fermentum*. See **ferment,** n.

Derivatives: *ferment-able*, adj., *ferment-abil-ity*, n., *ferment-arian*, n., *fermentation* (q.v.), *ferment-ative*, adj., *ferment-ative-ly*, adv., *ferment-ative-ness*, n., *ferment-er*, n., *ferment-itious*, adj., *ferment-ive*, adj., *ferment-or*, n.

fermentation, n. — L. *fermentātiō*, gen. *-iōnis*, fr. *fermentāre*, 'to ferment'. See **ferment,** v. and n., and **-ation.**

fermium, n., a radioactive element produced by nuclear bombardment in a cyclotron (*chem.*) — ModL., named after the Italian physicist Enrico *Fermi* (1901-54). For the ending of *fermium* see chem suff. **-ium.**

fermorite, n., an arsenate, phosphate and fluoride of calcium and strontium (*mineral.*) — Named after Lewis Leigh *Fermor* (died in 1954), director of the Geological Survey of India. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fern, n. — ME. *fern*, fr. OE. *fearn*, rel. to OS. *farn*, MDu. *varn*, *varen*, Du. *varen*, OHG. *farn*, MHG. *varn*, G. *Farn*, *Farnkraut*, and cogn. with OI. *parṇá-m*, 'feather', Lith. *papártis*, 'fern', Lett. *paparnite*, Russ. *páporot'*, Gaul. *ratis* (for **pratis*), OIr. *raith*, of s.m., Gk. πτέρις, 'fern', πτερόν, 'feather'. See **feather.**

Derivatives: *fern-ed*, adj., *fern-ery*, n., *fern-like*, adj.

fernandinite, n., a hydrous calcium vanadyl vanadate (*mineral.*) — Named after Eulagio E. *Fernandini*, from whose vanadium deposit it was first obtained. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ferocious, adj., fierce. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ferōx*, gen. *ferōcis*, 'wild, savage, untameable, bold', prop. 'wild-looking', fr. *ferus*, 'wild', and *-ōx*, gen. *-ōcis*, 'looking'. For the etymology of L. *ferus* see **fierce.** The second element in L. *fer-ōx*, 'wild', is cogn. with Gk. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, sight'. See **eye** and cp. **-ops.** Cp. also the second element in **atrocious, velocity.**

Derivatives: *ferocious-ly*, adv., *ferocious-ness*, n.

ferocity, n., fierceness. — F. *férocité*, fr. L. *ferōcitātem*, acc. of *ferōcitās*, 'fierceness', fr. *ferōx*, gen. *ferōcis*. See **ferocious** and **-ity.**

Feronia, n., an ancient Italian goddess identified later with Juno. — L. *Fērōnia*, of Etruscan origin.

Feronia, n., a genus of trees of the family Rutaceae (= the rue family). — ModL., from preceding word.

-ferous, adj. suff. meaning 'bearing, having, containing, producing, yielding', as in *coniferous, ferriferous*. — Prop. formed fr. L. *-fer*, 'bearing, producing' (see **-fer**), and suff. **-ous.**

ferrate, n., a salt of ferric acid (*chem.*) — See **ferro-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

ferreous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, iron. — L. *ferreus*, 'made of iron, iron', fr. *ferrum*, 'iron'. See **ferro-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

ferret, n., a small animal of the weasel family. — ME. *feret*, *foret*, fr. OF. **fuiret*, **furet*, fr. VL. **fūrittus* (whence also It. *furetto*), lit. 'a little thief', fr. L. *fūr*, 'thief'. (Cp. OF. *fuiron*, *furon*, 'ferret', fr. VL. **fūriōnem*, acc. of **fūriō*, enlarged fr. Late L. *fūrō*, 'thief', fr. L. *fūr*.) See **furtive.**

Derivatives: *ferret*, tr. and intr. v., to hunt (rabbits) with ferrets, *ferret-y*, adj.

ferret, n., a kind of ribbon. — It. *fioretti*, 'floss silk', pl. of *fioretto*, dimin. of *fiore*, 'flower', fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower'. See **flora** and cp. **floret.**

ferret, n., the iron used to try the molten glass. — F., dimin. of *fer*, 'iron', fr. L. *ferrum*. See **ferro-.**

ferri-, combining form meaning 'iron'. — L. *ferri-*, fr. *ferrum*, gen. *ferrī*, 'iron'. See **ferro-.**

ferric, adj., of iron. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *ferrum*, 'iron'. See **ferro-.**

ferriferous, adj., yielding iron. — Compounded of **ferri-** and **-ferous.**

ferro-, combining form meaning 'iron'. — L. *ferrō-*, fr. *ferrum*, 'iron'. See **farrier** and cp. **ferret,** 'iron used for trying', **ferruginous.**

ferrotype, n., a photograph taken on a thin iron plate. — Compounded of **ferro-** and **type.**

ferrous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, iron. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ferrum*, 'iron'. See **ferro-.**

ferruginous, adj., 1) containing iron; 2) rust-colored. — L. *ferrūgineus*, *ferrūginus*, fr. *ferrūgō*, gen. *-ginis*, 'rust; rust color', fr. *ferrum* 'iron'. See **ferro-** and **-ous.**

ferrule, n., a metal ring or cap on the end of a stick, etc. — A blend of L. *ferrum*, 'iron' (see **ferro-**), and earlier E. *verrel*, which derives fr. OF. *virelle*, *virol*, fr. L. *viriola*, 'a little bracelet', dimin. of *viriae*, 'bracelet', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. *fiar*, 'bent, crooked', and see **wire.**

Derivative: *ferrul-ed*, adj.

ferry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *ferien*, 'to carry, transport', fr. OE. *ferian*, rel. to ON. *ferja*, 'to pass over, to ferry', and to OE. *faran*, 'to go, travel'. See **fare,** 'to prosper', and cp. words there referred to.

ferry, n. — Fr. **ferry,** v. Cp. ON. *ferja*, Swed. *färja*, Dan. *færge*, MDu. *vere*, Du. *veer*, MHG. *vere*, *ver*, *vere*, G. *Fähre*, 'a ferry'.

fertile, adj. — OF. *fertil*, fr. L. *fertilis*, 'fruitful, fertile', fr. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry, produce', which is cogn. with OE. *beran*, 'to bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and **-ile.**

Derivatives: *fertile-ly*, adv., *fertile-ness*, n., *fertility* (q.v.), *fertil-ize*, tr. v., *fertil-iz-able*, adj., *fertil-iz-ation*, n., *fertil-iz-er*, n.

Fertile Crescent, a semicircle of fertile land extending from Palestine and Phoenicia around the Euphrates-Tigris valley to the Persian Gulf (*Ancient hist.*) — Coined by the American archaeologist and historian James H. Breasted (1865-1935).

fertility, n. — F. *fertilité*, fr. L. *fertilitātem*, acc. of *fertilitās*, 'fruitfulness, fertility', fr. *fertilis*. See **fertile** and **-ity.**

ferula, n., the giant fennel. — L., 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod', which prob. stands for **fes-olā* and is rel. to *festūca* (for *fes-tūca*) 'stalk, straw, rod'. Cp. **ferule, fescue, Festuca;** cp. also **furl.** The association of L. *ferula* with *ferīre*, 'to strike, smite', is folk etymology.

ferule, n., a rod for punishing children. — L. *ferula*, 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *ferule*, tr. v.

fervency, n. — OF. *fervence*, fr. L. *fervēre*. See next word and **-cy.**

fervent, adj., 1) hot; 2) deeply earnest; ardent. — L. *fervēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *fervēre*, 'to boil, glow, foam', fr. I.-E. base **bheru-*, enlarged form of **bher-*, 'to boil, seethe', whence also L. *dēfrutum*, 'must'. See **barm** and **-ent** and cp. **ferment.**

Derivatives: *fervent-ly*, adv., *fervent-ness*, n.

fervescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

fervescent, adj., growing hot. — L. *fervēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *fervēscere*, 'to become hot', inchoative of *fervēre*. See **fervent** and **-escent.**

fervid, adj., 1) very hot; 2) vehement. — L. *fervidus*, 'glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, impetuous, violent', fr. *fervēre*. See **fervent** and adj. suff. **-id.** Derivatives: *fervid-ity*, n., *fervid-ly*, adv., *fervid-ness*, n.

fervor, fervour, n., 1) intense heat; 2) ardor. — OF. *fervor* (F. *ferveur*), 'fervor', fr. L. *fervōrem*, acc. of *fervor*, 'violent heat', fr. *fervēre*. See **fervent** and **-or.**

Fescennine, also **fescennine,** adj., scurrilous, obscene. — L. *Fescennīnus*, 'of Fescennia', fr. *Fescennia*, a city in ancient Etruria.
Derivative: *fescennin-ity*, n.

fescue, n., 1) teacher's pointer (*rare*); 2) a kind of tall meadow grass used as pasture. — ME. *festu*, 'bit of straw', fr. OF. *festu* (F. *fétu*), fr. VL. *festūcum*, fr. L. *festūca*, 'stalk, straw, rod', which prob. stands for **fes-tūca* and is rel. to *ferula*, 'the giant fennel; branch, staff, rod'. See **ferula** and cp. **Festuca.**

fess, fesse, n., a white horizontal band drawn across the center of an escutcheon (*her.*) — ME. *fesse*, fr. OF. *faisce*, *fesse*, fr. L. *fascia*, 'a band'. (F. *fasce* is formed directly from L. *fascia.*) See **fascia, fasces.**

festal, adj., of a feast. — OF., formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. *feste* (F. *fête*), 'feast'. See **feast.**
Derivative: *festal-ly*, adv.

fester, n., a small sore discharging pus; a pustule. — ME. *festre*, fr. OF. *festre*, fr. L. *fistula*, 'pipe, tube; sort of ulcer, fistula'. See **fistula.**

fester, intr. v., to form pus; to suppurate. — ME. *festren*, fr. *festre*, n. See **fester,** n.

festival, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *festival*, fr. ML. *fēstīvālis*, fr. L. *fēstīvus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *festival*, n., *festival-ly*, adv.

festive, adj. — L. *fēstīvus*, 'festive, joyous, gay', fr. *fēstum*, 'holiday, festival', fr. *fēstum*, neut. of the adj. *fēstus*, 'festive'. See **feast** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *festive-ly*, adv., *festive-ness*, n.

festivity, n. — OF. *festivite*, fr. L. *fēstīvitātem*, acc. of *fēstīvitās*, 'festivity, joy, merriment', fr. *fēstīvus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

festoon, n., a garland. — F. *feston*, fr. It. *festone*, lit. 'a festive ornament', fr. *festa*, 'feast', fr. VL. *fēsta* (scil. *diēs*), 'festival, feast, holiday'. See **feast** and **-oon.** Derivatives: *festoon*, n., *festoon-ery*, n., *festoon-y*, adj.

Festuca, n., a genus of plants, the fescue grass (*bot.*) — L. *festūca*, 'stalk, straw'. See **fescue.**

Festus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'solemn, festive, joyous'. See **feast** and cp. **festive.**

fetal, foetal, adj., pertaining to a fetus. — See **fetus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

fetation, foetation, n., formation of a fetus. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *fētātus*, pp. of *fētāre*, 'to produce offspring', fr. *fētus*, 'a bringing forth; offspring'. See **fetus.**

fetch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fecchen*, fr. OE. *feccan*, earlier *fetian*, 'to fetch, bring', rel. to OE. *fatian*, of s.m., obsol. E. *fet*, 'to fetch', ON. *feta*, 'to find one's way', OHG. *sih fazzōn*, 'to mount, climb', MHG. *sih vazzen*, 'to go, travel', OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **fetlock, fetter.** Derivatives: *fetch*, n., *fetch-er*, n., *fetch-ing*, adj., *fetch-ing-ly*, adv.

fetch, n., an apparition, specter; a double. — Of unknown origin.

fête, n., a festival. — F., fr. OF. *feste*, 'festival, feast'. See **feast** and cp. words there referred to. The word *fête* was introduced into English by Horace Walpole (1717-97).

fête, tr. v. — F. *fêter*, 'to celebrate; to entertain, feast', fr. *fête*. See **fête,** n.

fetial, adj., pertaining to the fetiales; pertaining to declarations of war or treatises of peace. — L. *fētiālis*. See next word.

fetial, n., one of a college of twenty priests whose duty it was to act as heralds and maintain the laws of war. — L. *fētiālis*, 'pertaining to the fetiales', fr. **fētis*, fr. I.-E. **dhē-ti-s*, 'statute, treaty', fr. base **dhē-*, **dhᵉ-*, 'to put, place; to do, make', whence also L. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ial.**

fetialis, n., a fetial. — See prec. word.

feticide, foeticide, n., the act of destroying a fetus. — Compounded of L. *fētus*, 'a bringing forth; offspring', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **fetus** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

fetid, foetid, adj., having a bad smell. — L. *fētidus*, written also *foetidus*, 'having an ill smell', fr. *fētēre*, *foetēre*, 'to have an ill smell, to stink', which is prob. rel. to *fi-mus*, 'dung', *suf-fīre*, 'to fumigate', and possibly also to *fūmus*, 'smoke'. See **fume** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **asafetida.**
Derivatives: *fetid-ity*, n., *fetid-ly*, adv., *fetid-ness*, n.

fetish, n., an object worshiped. — F. *fétiche*, fr. Port. *feitiço*, fr. L. *factīcius*, 'made by art', fr. *faciō*, *facere*, 'to make'. See **fact** and cp. **factitious.** Derivatives: *fetish-ism*, n., *fetish-ist*, n., *fetish-ist-ic*, adj.

fetlock, n., 1) part of a horse's leg where a tuft of hair grows; 2) the tuft. — ME. *fetlak*, *fytlok*, lit. 'lock of the foot', rel. to MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. *Fißloch*, and to ON. *fit*, 'the webbed foot of a water bird', *fet*, 'pace, step', ON. *fōtr*, OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **foot** and **lock** and cp. **fetch, fetter.**
Derivative: *fetlock-ed*, adj.

feto-, foeto-, combining form meaning 'fetus'. — See **fetus.**

fetor, foetor, n., an offensive smell. — L. *foetor*, *fētor*, 'offensive smell, stench', fr. *foetēre*, *fētēre*. See **fetid** and **-or.**

fetter, n., a shackle. — ME. *feter*, fr. OE. *fetor*, rel. to OS. *feteros* (pl.), MDu. *veter*, OHG. *fezzara*, *fezzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, ON. *fjöturr*, Swed. *fjätter*, and cogn. with Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', πεδᾶν, 'to bind with fetters', L. *peda*, 'footstep', *pedica*, 'shackle, fetter', *impedīre*, 'to entangle, ensnare, hinder, detain', *expedīre*, 'to extricate, disengage'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **ped-*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **fret,** 'ornament'. Cp. also **expedient, impede.**
Derivatives: *fetter*, tr. v., *fetter-er*, n., *fetter-less*, adj.

fettle, tr. v., to put in order, arrange. — ME. *fetlen*, 'to gird up', fr. OE. *fetel*, 'girdle, belt', rel. to ON. *fetill*, 'strap, brace', MLG. *vetel*, OHG. *fezzil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *Fessel*, 'fetter, chain', to OE. *fatian*, OHG. *fazzōn*, 'to seize, hold', and to E. **vat** (q.v.); confused with OE. *fetor*, OS. *feteros*, etc. 'fetter' (see prec. word). Derivatives: *fettle*, n., *fettl-er*, n., *fettl-ing*, verb. n.

fetus, foetus, n., unborn offspring. — L. *fētus*, *foetus*, 'a bringing forth, offspring', rel. to *fēmina*, 'a woman', lit., 'she who suckles', *fē-lāre*, 'to suck', *fē-cundus*, 'fruitful, fertile', *fē-nus*, 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', *fī-lius* (for **fē-lios*), 'son', lit. 'a suckling', fr. Latin base **fē-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **dhē(i)-*, **dhᵉ(i)-*, **dhī-*, 'to suck, suckle'. See **filial** and cp. words there referred to.

fetwa, n. — See **futwa.**

feu, n., a fief. — OF. *feu*, *fieu*, *fiu*, fr. ML. *feum*, *fevum*, a word of Teut. origin. See **fee,** 'estate', and cp. **feud,** 'fief'.
Derivatives: *feu*, tr. v., *feuar* (q.v.)

feuar, n., a person holding a feu (*Scot. law*). — A hybrid coined fr. **feu** and **-ar,** a suff. of Latin origin. Cp. **fiar.**

feud, n., enmity. — ME. *fede*, *feide*, fr. OF. *fede*, fr. OHG. *fēhida* (MHG. *vēde*, G. *Fehde*), 'contention, quarrel, feud', which is rel. to OE. *fǣhð(o)*, 'feud, enmity', MDu. *vēde*, *vēte*, (Du. *vete*), of s.m., OE. *fāh*, 'hostile'. See **foe.**
Derivative: *feud-al*, adj.

feud, n., a fief. — ML. *feudum*, fr. *feum*, a word of Teut. origin; cp. Goth. *faihu*, 'property', OHG. *fihu*, 'cattle', and see **fee** (in both senses) and cp. **infeudation.** The *d* in ML. *feudum* is prob. due to the influence of the word *allodium* (q.v.)
Derivatives: *feudal* (q.v.), *feudatory* (q.v.)

feudal, adj., 1) pertaining to land held in feud; 2) pertaining to feudalism. — OF., fr. ML. *feudālis*, fr. *feudum*. See **feud,** 'fief', and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *feudal-ism*, n., *feudal-ist*, n., *feudal-ist-ic*, adj., *feudal-ity*, n., *feudal-ize*, tr. v., *feudal-iz-ation*, n., *feudal-ly*, adv.

feudatory, adj. and n. — A collateral form of obsolete *feudatary*, fr. ML. *feudātārius*, fr. *feudum*, 'fief'. See **feud,** 'fief', and adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ory.** Derivatives: *feudatori-al*, adj.

feu de joie, public bonfire. — F., lit. 'fire of joy'. F. *feu* derives fr. L. *fōcus*, *de*, 'of, from', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from', *joie* derives fr. L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium*, 'joy'. See **focus, de-** and **joy.**

feuille morte, adj. and n., filemot. — F. *feuille morte*, 'dead leaf'. See **filemot.**

feuilleton, n., 1) part of a French newspaper devoted to criticism, etc.; 2) installment of a serial story printed in a newspaper. — F., orig. a 'leaflet added to the newspaper', dimin. of *feuille*, 'leaf', fr. L. *folium*, of s.m. See **foil,** 'leaf of metal'.
Derivatives: *feuilleton-ism*, n., *feuilleton-ist*, n., *feuilleton-ist-ic*, adj.

fever, n. — ME. *fevre*, *fevere*, fr. OE. *fēfor*, *fēfer*, rel. to MLG. *vēver* (whence Dan. and Swed. *feber*), OHG. *fiebar* (whence MHG., *vieber*, G. *Fieber*), fr. L. *febris*, 'fever' (whence also It. *febbre*, Rum. *febră*, OProvenç *febre*, F. *fièvre*, OSp. *hiebre*, Sp. *fiebre*, Port. *febre*), which is rel. to L. *fovēre*, 'to warm, keep warm', *favilla* (for **fovilla*), 'embers', fr. I.-E. base **dōgʷh-*, **degʷh-*, 'to burn', whence also Goth. *dags*, OE. *dæg*, 'day', orig. 'burning heat'. See **day** and cp. next word and **febrifuge, febrile.** Cp. also **foment.**
Derivatives: *fever*, tr. and intr. v., *fever-ed*, adj., *fever-ish*, adj., *fever-ish-ly*, adv., *fever-ish-ness*, n., *fever-ous*, adj., *fever-ous-ly*, adv.

feverfew, n., a plant of the aster family. — OE. *feferfuge*, fr. Late L. *febrifuga*, fr. L. *febrifugia*, lit. 'driving fever away', fr. *febris*, 'fever', and *fug-āre*, 'to put to flight', fr. *fug-ere*, 'to flee'; so called for its alleged medicinal properties. See prec. word and **fugitive** and cp. **febrifuge.**

few, adj. — ME. *fewe*, fr. OE. *fēawe*, pl. of *fēa*, rel. to OS. *fāh*, ON. *fár*, Dan. *faa*. Swed. *få*, 'few', OFris. *fē*, OHG. *fao*, *fō*, *fōh*, 'little', Goth. *fawai* (pl.), 'few', and cogn. with L. *paucus*, 'few, little' (for **pau-qos*), *paullus* (later spelled *paulus*), 'little' (for **pauc-slo-s*), *pauper*, 'poor' (prob. for **pauc(o)-pars*, lit. 'he who acquires little'), and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'few, little', παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', πῶλος, 'foal', L. *pūber*, *pūbēs*, 'grown up, adult', *puer*, 'child, boy', *puella*, 'girl', *pūtus*, 'boy', *pullus*, 'a young animal', Oscan *pu-klu*, 'child', OI. *pótaḥ*, 'a young animal', *putráḥ*, 'son', Avestic *puθra-*, 'son, child', OSlav. *pŭta*, *pūtica*, 'bird', Lith. *putýtis*, 'young animal, young bird', Lett. *putns*, 'bird', Alb. *pel'ε*, 'mare', OE. *fola*, Goth. *fula*, 'foal'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **pŏu-*, **pᵉu-*, **pŭ-*, 'small, little, few, young'. Cp. **foal.** Cp. also **catchpole, encyclopedia, orthopedic, parvi-, paucity, Paul, paulo-post-future, pauper, polecat, poltroon, pony, pool** (in gambling), **poor, poult, poulter, poultry, poverty, puberty, pubes, pubescent, pubis, pucelle, puerile, puerperal, pullet, Punchinello, pupa, pupil,** 'scholar', **pupil** of the eye, **puppet, puppy, pusillanimous, putti** and the second element in **Rajput.** Cp. also the second element in **semper.**
Derivatives: *few*, n., *few-ness*, adj.

fey, adj., fated; doomed to die. — ME. *feie*, fr. OE. *fǣge*, rel. to OS. *fēgi*, *fēg*, ON. *feigr*, OFris. *fai*, OHG. *feigi*, 'doomed to die', MDu. *vēge*, Du. *veeg*, 'about to die', MHG. *veige*, 'doomed to die; timid, coward', Dan. *feig*, Swed. *feg*, G. *feig*, 'cowardly', and to OE. *fāh*, 'hostile',

fr. I.-E. base **peiḱ-*, 'evil-minded, treacherous, hostile'. See **foe** and cp. **feud,** 'enmity'.

fez, n., a red felt cap with a long black tassel. — Fr. *Fez*, a town in Morocco.

fiacre, n., a French hackney cab. — F., fr. the Hôtel St. Fiacre, rue St. Antoine, Paris, where carriages were first hired (since 1640). *Fiacre* is the French form of the name of the Celtic saint *Fiachra*.

fiancé, fem. **fiancée,** n., a betrothed person. — F., pp. of *fiancer*, 'to affiance, betroth'. See **affiance.**

fiar, n., a person in whom a fee simple is vested (*Scot. law*). — See **feuar.**

fiars, n. pl., prices of grain, fixed every February for the coming year (*Scot.*) — OF. *fuar, fuer*, 'price' (whence F. *fur*, 'proportion'), fr. Late L. *forum*, 'price', fr. L. *forum*, 'market, public place'. See **forum.**

fiasco, n., a complete failure. — It., lit. 'bottle', in the phrase *far fiasco*, 'to make a bottle; to fail'. This sense development is prob. due to the fact that the Venetian glass-makers used only perfectly flawless material for the articles manufactured by them. If in the course of their work the glass showed any flaw, they set it aside to make of it a *fiasco*, a common bottle or flask. Accordingly *far fiasco* came to denote not only 'to make a bottle', but 'to fail in one's work or plans'. For the etymol. of It. *fiasco* see **flask.**

fiat, n., an authoritative command. — L. *fiat*, 'let it be done', 3rd person sing. subj. pres. of *fierī*, 'to be done, to become', rel. to L. *fuī*, 'I have been'. See **be** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **ratafia.**

fib, n., a mild lie. — Prob. fr. earlier *fibble-fable*, antiphonic reduplication of **fable.**

Derivatives: *fib*, intr. v., *fibb-er*, n., *fibb-ery*, n.

fiber, fibre, n. — F. *fibre*, fr. L. *fibra*, 'fiber', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for I.-E. **gʷhis-rā* and is rel. to *fīlum*, 'thread', which stands for **gʷhis-lom*. See **file,** 'a collection of papers.

Derivatives: *fibril* (q.v.), *fibrilla* (q.v.), *fibrin* (q.v.), *fibro-*, combining form, *fibroid* (q.v.), *fibro-in*, n., *fibroma* (q.v.), *fibrosis* (q.v.), *fibr-ous*, adj., *fibr-ous-ly*, adv., *fibr-ous-ness*, n.

fibriform, adj., fiberlike. — Compounded of L. *fibra*, 'fiber', and *forma*, 'shape, form'. See **fiber** and **form,** n.

fibril, n., a small fiber. — Back formation fr. ModL. *fibrilla*. See next word.

fibrilla, n., a fibril. — ModL., 'fibril', dimin. of L. *fibra*, 'fiber'. See **fiber.**

Derivatives: *fibrill-ar, fibrill-ary*, adjs., *fibrill-ate*, intr. v., *fibrill-at-ed*, adj., *fibrill-ation*, n., *fibrill-ed, fibrill-ose, fibrill-ous*, adjs.

fibrin, n., a coagulable fibrous protein found in blood (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. L. *fibra* (see **fiber**) and chem. suff. **-in.** The term *fibrin* was introduced by the Swiss anatomist and physiologist Albrecht von Haller (1708-77) and adopted by Alexander Schmĭdt (1831-94) about 1870.

fibrinogen, n., a protein in the blood, which produces fibrin (*biochem.*) — A hybrid coined by Alexander Schmidt (see prec. word) fr. **fibrin** and Gk. *-γενής*, 'born of, produced by'. See **-gen.**

Derivatives: *fibrinogen-ic, fibrinogen-ous*, adjs.

fibroid, adj. and n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fibra* (see **fiber**) and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. *εἶδος*, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

fibroin, n., an albuminoid, forming the chief constituent in natural silk. — F. *fibroïne*, formed fr. L. *fibra* (see **fiber**) with suff. *-ine* (see chem. suff. **-ine, -in**).

fibroma, n., a benign fibrous tumor (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined by Verneuil fr. L. *fibra* (see **fiber**) and **-oma,** a suff. of Greek origin.

fibrosis, n., abnormal formation of fibrous tissue (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *fibra* (see **fiber**) and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

fibula, n., 1) a clasp; 2) the outer bone of the leg (*anat.*) — L. *fībula*, 'clasp, buckle, brooch', haplologic contraction of VL. **fivibula*, for **figʷe-bula*, fr. VL. **fīvere*, a collateral form of L. *fīgere*, 'to stick, fasten, fix'. See **ditch** and cp. **fix.** Cp. also **infibulate.**

Derivative: *fibul-ar*, adj.

-fic, adj., suff. meaning 'making, causing'. — L. *-ficus* (mostly through the medium of F. *-fique*), formed from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **-ficate, -fy.** The suff. *-fic* is connected with the primary word by the thematic vowel *-i-* (cp. e.g. *aur-i-fic, color-i-fic*).

-ficate, verbal suff. meaning 'to make, cause'. — L. *-ficātus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-ficāre*. See **-fic** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **-fy.**

-fication, subst. suff. denoting *a making* or *causing*. — F. *-fication*, fr. L. *-ficātiōnem*, acc. of *-ficātiō*, fr. *-ficātus*. See **-ficate** and **-ion.**

ficelle, adj., string-colored. — F., 'string, thread, cord', fr. VL. **filicella*, a double dimin. derived fr. L. *fīlum*, 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers'.

fichu, n., a kind of small triangular garment worn by women round the neck. — F., 'neckerchief', popular pp. of *ficher*, 'to fix' (influenced in form by a coarser synonym), fr. VL. **fīgicāre*, a derivative of L. *fīgere*, 'to fix'. See **fix.**

fickle, adj. — ME. *fikel*, fr. OE. *ficol*, 'deceitful', rel. to OE. *be-fician*, 'to deceive', OE. *fācen*, OS. *fēkan*, OHG. *feihhan*, 'deceit, fraud, treachery', OE. *fāh*, 'hostile', OHG. *fēhan*, 'to hate', fr. I.-E. base **peig-*, 'evil-minded, treacherous, hostile', whence also L. *piget*, 'it irks, troubles, displeases', *piger*, 'reluctant, averse, lazy'. Cp. the collateral base **peiḱ-*, whose derivatives see under **feud,** 'enmity', **fey** and **foe.**

Derivatives: *fickle-ness*, n., *fickl-y*, adv. (*rare*).

ficoid, adj., resembling a fig. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fīcus*, 'fig', and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. *εἶδος*, 'form, shape'. See **Ficus** and **-oid.**

fictile, adj., capable of being molded, plastic. — L. *fictilis*, 'made of clay, earthen', fr. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, 'to form, shape, invent'. See next word and **-ile.**

fiction, n. — F., fr. L. *fictiōnem*, acc. of *fictiō*, 'a forming, shaping', fr. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, 'to form, shape'. The original meaning of this verb was 'to knead'. It derives fr. I.-E. base **dheigh-, *dhoigh-, *dhigh-*, 'to knead, form out of clay, form, shape', whence also OE. *dāg*, 'dough'; see **dough** and **-ion.** For the change of the concrete meaning to the abstract cp. L. *comprehendere*, 'to seize, grasp; to comprehend, understand' (see *comprehend*).

Derivatives: *fictionist* (q.v.), *fiction-al*, adj., *fiction-al-ly*, adv.

fictionist, n., a writer of fiction. — A hybrid formed fr. **fiction** with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: *fictionist-ic*, adj.

fictitious, adj., 1) imaginary; 2) false. — L. *fictīcius*, 'counterfeit, feigned, not genuine', fr. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*. See **fiction** and **-itious.**

Derivatives: *fictitious-ly*, adv., *fictitious-ness*, n.

fictive, adj., imaginary; feigned. — F. *fictif* (fem. *fictive*), fr. L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*. See **fiction** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *fictive-ly*, adv.

Ficus, n., a genus of trees, the fig. — L. *fīcus*, 'fig tree, fig.' See **fig.**

fid, n., a bar of wood used as support (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.

fiddle, n. — ME. *fithele*, fr. OE. *fiðele*, rel. to ON. *fiðla*, MDu. *vedel(e)* [Du. *ve(d)el*], OHG. *fidula* (MHG. *videle*, G. *Fiedel*). These words probably derive fr. VL. *vitula*, name of a stringed instrument, which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a back formation fr. L. *vītulārī*, 'to exult, be joyful', which prob. stands for *vī-tulārī* and orig. meant 'to lift up one's voice in joy', fr. **vi*, exclamation of joy (cp. Gk. *εὐοῖ*, exclamation used in the cult of Dionysus) and *tulō*, a secondary form of *tollō*, 'I raise'. See **tolerate** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **viol.**

Derivatives: *fiddle*, v., *fiddler* (q.v.), *fiddl-ing*, adj.

fiddle-faddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Antiphonic reduplication of **fiddle.**

fiddler, n. — OE. *fiðelere*, fr. *fiðele*. See **fiddle** and agential suff. **-er.**

fiddley, n., the iron framework round the deck opening that leads to the stokehole of a steamship (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.

fideicommissum, n. (*law*). — L., lit. '(something) entrusted to faith', fr. *fideī*, dat. of *fidēs*, 'faith', and neut. pp. of *committere*, 'to join together; to entrust'. See **faith** and **commit.**

fidelity, n. — F. *fidélité*, fr. L. *fidēlitātem* acc. of *fidēlitās*, 'faithfulness, fidelity', fr. *fidēlis*, 'true, faithful', fr. *fidēs*, 'faith, confidence, belief', which is rel. to *foedus*, 'compact, treaty', and cogn. with OE. *biddan*, 'to ask'. See **bid** and **-ity** and cp. **affidavit, auto-da-fé, beadle, bona fide, confederate, confide, defy, diffident, feal, fealty, federal, fideicommissum, fiducial, fiduciary, infidelity, mala fide, perfidy.**

fidget, intr. v., to move restlessly; tr. v., to cause to fidget. — Dial. E. *fidge*, 'to move restlessly', fr. ME. *fiken*, 'to fidget, hasten', fr. ON. *fīkjask* (refl. v.), 'to desire eagerly'.

Derivatives: *fidget*, n., *fidget-er*, n., *fidget-ing*, adj., *fidget-ing-ly*, adv., *fidget-y*, adj., *fidget-i-ly*, adv., *fidget-i-ness*, n.

fidibus, n., a paper spill for lighting pipes. — G., prob. from facetious interpretation of the word *fidibus* in Horace, Odes I 36: *Et tūre et fidibus juvat plācāre ... deōs* ('It pleases to appease the gods with incense and lyre'); *tūre* abl. of *tūs*, 'smoke', was taken humorously, in the sense of 'tobacco-smoke', and *fidibus* was accordingly explained as 'spill for lighting the pipe'. *Fidibus* is the pl. ablative of L. *fidēs*, 'gut string, stringed instrument, lyre', which is cogn. with Gk. *σφίδες* (Hesychius), 'sausage'. The word *fidibus* was introduced into English by the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82) in 1829.

fiducial, adj., 1) based on faith; 2) like a trust. — L. *fīdūciālis*, 'reliable', fr. *fīdūcia*, 'trust, faith', fr. *fīdere*, 'to trust'. See **fidelity** and adj. suff. **-al.**

fiduciary, adj., 1) of a trustee; 2) held in trust; n., a trustee. — L. *fīdūciārius*, 'relating to a thing held in trust', fr. *fīdūcia*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

fie, interj. — ME. *fi*, fr. OF. *fi;* imitative. Cp. L. *fi*.

fief, also **feoff,** n., land held in fee. — OF. *feof, fief*, fr. *feudum*, 'fief'. See **feud,** 'a fief'.

field, n. — ME. *feld, fild*, fr. OE. *feld*, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. *feld*, MHG. *velt*, G. *Feld*, Du. *veld*, 'field', and to ON. *fold*, 'earth', OE. *folde*, OS. *folda*, of s.m. Cognates outside Teut. are Lett. *plātit*, 'to flatten', OIr. *lāthar*, 'distribution', MIr. *lāthair*, 'surface'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **pelā-to*, enlargement of base **pelā-*, 'flat, plain', whence L. *plānus*, 'flat, level', OSlav. *polje*, 'field'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **veld** and the first element in **feldspar.** Cp. also **Pole.**

Derivatives: *field*, tr. and intr. v., *field-er*, n.

fieldfare, n., a kind of thrush. — ME. *feldefare*, fr. OE. *feldefare*, lit. 'field goer'. See **field** and **fare,** 'to prosper'.

fiend, n. — ME., fr. OE. *fēond*, 'enemy, foe', lit. 'hater', rel. to ON. *fjāndi*, OHG. *fīant* (MHG. *vīent*, G. *Feind*), Goth. *fijands*; prop. pres. participles of OE. *fēon, fēogan*, resp. ON. *fjā*, OHG. *fīēn*, Goth. *fijan*, 'to hate'; fr. I.-E. base **peī-, *pī-*, 'to blame, revile', whence also Goth. *faian*, 'to blame', OI. *pīyati*, 'reviles, scorns'. For mode of formation cp. *friend*.

Derivatives: *fiend-ful*, adj., *fiend-ful-ly*, adv., *fiend-ish*, adj., *fiend-ish-ly*, adv., *fiend-ish-ness*, n., *fiend-like, fiend-ly*, adjs., *fiend-li-ness*, n.

fierce, adj. — ME. *fers, fiers,* fr. OF. *fers, fiers,* nom. of *fer, fier,* 'wild, ferocious' (whence F. *fier,* 'proud'), fr. L. *ferus,* 'wild', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}ĕr-,* 'wild, wild animal', also Gk. θήρ, whence Lesbian φήρ, Thessal. φείρ, 'wild beast', OSlav. *zvěrĭ,* Lith. *žvėris,* 'wild beast', OPruss. *swīrins* (acc. pl.), 'wild beasts'. Cp. **feral,** 'wild', **ferocious.** Cp. also **theralite, theriac, therio-, treacle.** Derivatives: *fierce-ly,* adv., *fierce-ness,* n.

fieri facias, name of writ issued by a sheriff concerning the sum for which judgment has been obtained (*law*). — L., 'cause it to be done'. See **fiat** and **fact.**

fiery, adj. — Formed fr. **fire** with adj. suff. **-y.** Derivatives: *fieri-ly,* adv., *fieri-ness,* n.

fife, n. — F. *fifre,* 'fife, fifer', fr. Swiss G. *pfifer,* 'fifer', fr. MHG. *pfīfe* (G. *Pfeife*), 'fife; pipe', fr. VL. **pīpa,* 'tube, pipe', back formation fr. **pīpāre,* 'to pipe'. See **pipe** and cp. **peep,** 'to chirp'. Derivatives: *fife,* intr. and tr. v., *fif-er,* n.

fifteen, adj. and n. — ME. *fiftene,* fr. OE. *fīftȳne, fīftēne,* which is formed fr. *fīf,* 'five', with suff. *-tȳne, -tēne,* '-teen' (see **five** and **-teen**); rel. to OS. *fīftein,* ON. *fimtān,* Dan., Norw. *femten,* Swed. *femton,* OFris. *fīftīne,* Du. *vijftien,* OHG. *finfzehan,* MHG. *vünfzehen, fünfzehen,* G. *fünfzehn,* Goth. *fimftaihun,* 'fifteen'.

fifteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **fifteen** with numeral suff. **-th** on the analogy of *tenth.* Cp. ME. *fiftethe,* fr. OE. *fīftēoða,* 'fifteenth', which was formed fr. *fīftȳne,* 'fifteen', on the analogy of *tēoða,* 'tenth'; see **tithe,** n. Cp. also ON. *fimmtándi,* Dan. *femtende,* Swed. *femtonde,* OFris. *fīftuda,* Du. *vijftiende,* OHG. *finftazehanto,* G. *fünfzehnte,* Goth. *fimftataihunda,* 'fifteenth'.

fifth, adj. and n. — ME. *fifthe,* formed on the analogy of *fourthe,* 'fourth'—fr. ME. *fifte,* 'fifth', fr. OE. *fīfta,* fr. *fīf,* 'five' (see **five** and numeral suff. **-th**); rel. to OS. *fīfto,* ON. *fimmti,* Dan., Swed., Norw. *femte,* Du. *vijfde,* OHG. *fimfto, funfto,* MHG. *vünfte,* G. *fünfte,* Goth. *fimfta.*

fiftieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **fifty** with numeral suff. **-th** on analogy of *tenth.* Cp. OE. *fīftigoða,* fr. *fīftig,* 'fifty'. Cp. also ON. *fimmtugande,* Swed. *femtionde,* 'fiftieth'.

fifty, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. *fīftig,* which is formed fr. OE. *fīf,* 'five', with *-tig,* 'ten' (see **five** and **-ty,** suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. *fīftich,* ON. *fimm tigir,* Swed. *femtio,* Norw. *femti,* OFris. *fīftich, fīftech,* Du. *vijftig,* OHG. *fimfzug,* MHG. *fümfzec, fünfzec,* G. *fünfzig,* Goth. *fimf tigjus,* 'fifty'.

fig, n., the fruit. — OF. (= F.) *figue,* fr. OProvenç. *figa,* fr. VL. **fica,* fr. L. *fīcus,* 'fig tree, fig', which prob. derives fr. Phoen.-Heb. *pagh, phagh* (pl. *paggīm, phaggīm*), 'half-ripe fig'. Cp. **Ficus,** the first element in **ficoid** and the second element in **beccafico, caprification, comfrey.**

fig, tr. v., to dress. — A var. of **feague.** Derivative: *fig,* n., dress; condition.

fight, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fehten,* fr. OE. *feohtan,* rel. to OFris. *fiuhta,* OS., OHG. *fehtan,* Du. *vechten,* MHG. *vehten,* G. *fechten,* fr. I.-E. base **pek̂-,* 'to pluck out (wool or hair)', whence also Gk. πέκειν, Att. πεκτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', κτείς, gen. κτενός (for **pk̂ten-*), 'comb', L. *pecten,* gen. *-inis,* of s.m., *pectere,* 'to comb'. For sense development cp. Lith. *pèšti,* 'to pluck out', *su-si-pèšti,* 'to fight, scuffle', which are of the same base. See **fee,** 'cattle', and cp. **pecten.** Derivatives: *fight,* n. (q.v.), *fight-er,* n., *fight-ing,* adj., *fight-ing-ly,* adv.

fight, n. — ME. *fiht,* fr. OE. *feoht,* fr. *feohtan,* 'to fight'. See **fight,** v.

figment, n., 1) something imaginary. 2) invented story. — L. *figmentum,* 'formation; fiction; figure', rel. to *figūra,* 'shape, figure', lit. 'something shaped', fr. *fingere,* 'to form, shape'. See **fiction** and **-ment** and cp. **figure.** Derivative: *figment-al,* adj.

figurant (masc.), **figurante** (fem.), n., a ballet dancer. — F., prop. masc., resp. fem., pres. part. of *figurer,* 'to figure, shape', fr. L. *figūrāre,* fr. *figūra,* 'shape, figure'. See **figure,** n., and **-ant.**

figurate, adj. — L. *figūrātus,* pp. of *figūrāre.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

figuration, n. — F., fr. L. *figūrātiōnem,* acc. of *figūrātiō,* 'a forming, shaping', fr. *figūrātus,* pp. of *figūrāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

figurative, adj. — F. *figuratif* (fem. *figurative*), fr. Late L. *figūrātīvus,* 'figurative', fr. L. *figūrātus,* pp. of *figūrāre.* See **figurate** and **-ive.** Derivatives: *figurative-ly,* adv., *figurative-ness,* n.

figure, n. — F., fr. L. *figūra,* 'form, shape, figure; nature, species', rel. to *fingere,* 'to form, shape'. See **fiction** and **-ure.**

figure, tr. and intr. v. — F. *figurer,* fr. L. *figūrāre,* 'to form, shape', fr. *figūra.* See **figure,** n., and cp. **configure, disfigure, prefigure, transfigure.** Derivative: *figur-ed,* adj.

figurine, n., a small figure; a statuette. — F., fr. It. *figurina,* dimin. of *figura,* fr. L. *figūra.* See **figure,** n., and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

fig wart, a condyloma. — Cp. OE. *fīc,* MHG. *vīc, veig,* 'the piles', fr. L. *fīcus,* 'fig tree, fig; the piles' (see **fig,** n.); so called from its shape.

Filago, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers'. Cp. **Gifola.**

filament, n., a fine thread, fiber. — F., fr. ModL. *fīlāmentum,* fr. Late L. *fīlāre,* 'to spin'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **-ment.** Derivatives: *filament-ary, filament-ed, filament-ous,* adjs.

Filaria, n., a genus of nematode worms (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'threadlike', fr. *fīlum,* 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers'.

filariasis, n., a disease caused by Filaria (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. **Filaria** (fr. L. *fīlum*) and **-iasis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

filature, n., the reeling of silk from cocoons. — F., fr. Late L. *fīlātus,* pp. of *fīlāre,* 'to spin', fr. *fīlum,* 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **-ure.**

filbert, n., the hazelnut. — Fr. dial. F. *noix de filbert,* lit. 'nut of Philibert'; so called because the day of St. Philibert (Aug. 22) fell in the nutting season. The name *Philibert* derives fr. OHG. *Filuberht* and lit. means 'very bright'. See **bright** and cp. the second element in **Albert** and in names there referred to.

filch, tr. v., to steal. — Of unknown origin. Derivatives: *filch-er,* n., *filch-ery,* n., *filch-ing,* adj., *filch-ing-ly,* adv.

file, n., 1) a collection of papers; 2) a line, row. — In some senses fr. F. *file,* 'row', fr. *filer,* 'to spin', fr. Late L. *fīlāre,* 'to spin' (whence also It. *filare,* OProvenç. *filar,* Sp. *hilar,* 'to spin'), fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread', in some fr. F. *fil,* 'thread' (fr. L. *fīlum*). L. *fīlum* stands for I.-E. base **g^{w}his-lom* and is cogn. with Arm. *jil,* 'sinew, string, line', Lith. *gýsla,* 'vein, sinew', Lett. *dzîsla,* 'vein', OPruss. *pette-gislo,* 'vein of the back', OSlav. *žila,* 'vein'. L. *fūnis,* 'rope, line, cord', is not cognate. Cp. **Filago, filament, Filaria, filigree, ficelle, enfilade, profile, purfle.** Cp. also **hilum, nihil.** Derivative: *file,* tr. v., to arrange in a file.

file, tr. v., to march in file; tr. v., to cause to march in file. — F. *filer,* fr. Late L. *fīlāre,* 'to march in file', fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread'. See **file,** 'a collection of papers', and cp. **defile,** 'to march in file'.

file, n., a tool of steel. — ME. *file,* fr. OE. *fēol, fīl,* rel. to OS., OHG. *fīla,* OSwed. *fæl,* MDu., MHG. *vīle,* Du. *vijl,* G. *Feile,* and prob. cogn. with OI. *piṁśáti,* 'hews out, carves', L. *pingere,* 'to paint'. See **paint** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *file,* tr. v., to rub with a file, *fil-er,* n., *fil-ing,* n.

file, tr. v., to make foul, to defile (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *filen, fulen,* fr. OE. *-fȳlan* (occurring only in compounds), fr. *fūl,* 'foul'. See **foul** and cp. **defile,** 'to make foul'.

filemot, adj., of the color of a dead leaf. — Corruption of F. *feuille morte,* 'dead leaf', fr. *feuille,* 'leave' (fr. L. *fōlia*), and *morte,* fem. of *mort,* 'dead', pp. of *mourir,* 'to die'. See **folio** and **mortal** and cp. **feuille morte.** Cp. also **feuilleton.**

filial, adj. — VL. *fīliālis,* 'filial', fr. L. *fīlius,* 'son', assimilated fr. **fēlios,* orig. 'a suckling', rel. to *fē-lāre,* 'to suck', *fē-cundus,* 'fruitful, fertile', *fē-mina,* 'woman', lit., 'she who suckles', *fē-lix,* 'fruitful; auspicious, happy', *fē-tus,* n., a bringing forth; offspring', *fē-tus,* adj., 'pregnant, breeding, fruitful', *fē-nus,* 'proceeds, increase', lit. 'that which is produced', fr. L. base **fē-,* corresponding to I.-E. base **dhē(i)-, *dh^{i}(i)-, *dhī-,* 'to suck, suckle, produce, yield', whence also OI. *dháyati,* 'sucks', *dháyaḥ,* 'nourishing', *dhārúḥ,* 'sucking', Gk. θη-λή, 'mother's breast, **teat, nipple',** θῆ-λυς, **'female, fruitful',** Homeric θῆ-σθαι, **'to suck, milk',** Gk. θή-νιον (Hesychius), 'milk', OSlav. *dojǫ, dojiti,* 'to suckle', *dojilica,* 'nurse', *dětĭ,* 'child', *děva,* 'virgin', Lith. *dėlė̃,* 'leech', Lett. *dêju, dêt,* 'to suck', *dẽls,* 'son', *dîlît,* 'to suckle', OPruss., *dadan,* 'milk', Goth. *daddjan,* 'to suckle', OSwed. *dæggja,* OHG. *tāen,* of s.m., OHG. *tila,* 'female breast', OIr. *dīnu,* 'lamb', *denaim,* 'I suck', Bret. *denaff,* of s.m., MIr. *del,* 'teat, nipple'. Cp. **affiliate, dug,** 'teat', **effeminate, effete, epithelium, fecund, felicity, female, feminine, fennel, fenugreek, fetus, Fitz-, thely-,** the first element in **hidalgo** and the second element in **sainfoin.** Derivatives: *filial-ity,* n., *filial-ly,* adv.

filiate, tr. v., to adopt as a son or daughter; to affiliate. — ML. *fīliātus,* pp. of *fīliāre,* 'to have a child', fr. L. *fīlius,* 'son', *fīlia,* 'daughter'. See **filial** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **affiliate.**

filiation, n., the act of filiating; affiliation. — F., fr. ML. *fīliātiōnem,* acc. of *fīliātiō,* fr. *fīliāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

filibeg, n., a kilt. — Gael. *fēileadh beag,* fr. *fēileadh,* 'kilt', and *beag,* 'small'.

Filibranchia, n., an order of bivalve mollusks (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread', and Gk. βράγχιον, 'gill'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **branchia.**

filibuster, n., 1) freebooter, pirate; 2) one who obstructs political action by wasting (lit. 'pirating') the time of Congress by talking (*U.S.A.*) — Sp. *filibustero,* 'freebooter', prob. fr. 16th cent. E. *flibutor* (whence also F. *flibustier*), a var. of **freebooter** (q.v.) Derivatives: *filibuster,* intr. and tr. v., *filibuster-er,* n., *filibuster-ism,* n., *filibuster-ous,* adj.

filicide, n., one who kills his son or daughter. — Compounded of L. *fīlius,* 'son', or *fīlia,* 'daughter', and *-cīda,* 'killer', fr. *caedere,* 'to kill'. See **filial** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

filicide, n., the act of killing one's son or daughter. — Compounded of L. *fīlius,* 'son', or *fīlia,* 'daughter', and *-cīdium,* 'killing', fr. *caedere,* 'to kill'. See **filial** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

filigrain, filigrane, n., filigree (*archaic*). — F., fr. It. *filigrana,* fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread', and *grānum,* 'grain'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **grain,** and cp. next word. Derivative: *filigran-ed,* adj.

filigree, n., ornamental work of fine wire. — Corrupted fr. **filigrane.** Derivatives: *filigree,* tr. v., *filigre-ed,* adj.

Filipendula, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *fīlum,* 'thread', and *pendulus,* 'hanging' (see next word); so called in allusion to the roots. Cp. next word.

filipendulous, adj., suspended by a thread. — Compounded of L. *fīlum,* 'thread', and *pendulus,* 'hanging', fr. *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **file,** 'a collection of papers', **pendant** and **-ous,** and cp. prec. word.

Filix, n., a genus of ferns of the family Polypodiaceae (*bot.*) — L. *filix,* gen. *-icis,* 'a fern', of uncertain origin.

fill, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fillen, fullen,* fr. OE. *fyllan,* rel. to OS. *fulljan,* ON., Swed. *fylla,* Dan. *fylde,* OFris. *fella,* Du. *vullen,* OHG. *fullen,* MHG., G. *füllen,* Goth. *fulljan,* 'to fill', and to E. **full,** adj. (q.v.)
Derivatives: *fill-er,* n., *filling,* n. and adj., *filling-ly,* adv., *fill-ing-ness,* n.

fill, n., a full supply. — ME. *fille,* fr. OE. *fyllo,* rel. to OE. *fyllan,* 'to fill'. Cp. ON. *fyllr,* OHG. *fulli,* 'abundance', Goth. *ufar-fullei,* 'superabundance', and see **fill,** v.

fille de chambre, chambermaid. — F., fr. L. *fīlia,* 'daughter', *dē,* 'from, away from', and *camera,* 'vault, arched roof'. See **filial, de-,** and **chamber.**

fillet, n. — F. *filet,* dimin. of *fil,* 'thread, fr. L. *fīlum.* See **file,** 'collection of papers', and **-et.**
Derivatives: *fillet,* tr. v., *fillet-er,* n., *fillet-ing,* n.

fillip, tr. and intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **flap, flip, flippant, flop.**

fillister, n., a plane for grooving. — Of unknown origin.

fillowite, n., a hydrous phosphate of manganese. iron, sodium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after A.N. *Fillow* of Branchville, Connecticut. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

filly, n., a female foal. — ME. *fillie,* fr. ON. *fylja,* fem. of *foli,* 'foal'. See **foal** and cp. words there referred to.

film, n. — ME. *filme,* fr. OE. *filmen,* 'membrane', rel. to OFris. *filmene,* 'skin', OE. *fell,* 'hide, skin'. See **fell,** 'hide', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *film,* intr. and tr. v., *film-ic,* adj., *film-y,* adj., *film-i-ly,* adv., *film-i-ness,* n.

filoselle, n., floss silk. — F., fr. dial. It. *filosello,* 'cocoon of the silkworm; floss silk', a blend of **filosello,* 'a little bag', and *filo,* 'thread'. It. **filosello* derives fr. VL. **follicellus,* fr. L. *folliculus,* 'a little bag', dimin. of *follis,* 'a pair of bellows; a bag'; see **follicle.** It. *filo* comes fr. L. *fīlum,* 'thread'; see **file,** 'a collection of papers'.

filter, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *filtre,* fr. ML. *filtrum,* 'a strainer of felt', fr. Teut. **felti-,* 'felt'. See **felt** and cp. **felter.**

filter, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *filtrāre,* fr. *filtrum.* See **filter,** n., and cp. **filtrate.**
Derivatives: *filter-able,* adj., *filter-abil-ity,* n., *filter-able-ness,* n., *filter-er,* n., *filter-ing,* n.

filth, n. — ME. *filthe, fulthe,* fr. OE. *fȳlð,* rel. to OHG. *fūlida.* 'filth'. See **foul** and subst. suff. **-th.**
Derivatives: *filth-y,* adj., *filth-i-ly,* adv., *filth-i-ness,* n.

filtrable, adj. — See **filtrate** and **-able** and cp. *filterable.*

filtrate, tr. and intr. v., to filter. — ML. *filtrātus,* pp. of *filtrāre.* See **filter,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *filtrate,* n., *filtrat-ion,* n.

fimble, n., the male hemp plant; its fiber. — MDu. *fimele* (cp. the variants *femele, femeel, fumeel*), fr. F. (*chanvre*) *femelle,* lit. 'female hemp'; now used to denote the male hemp. See **female.**

fimbria, n., fringe, border. — L., 'fiber, fringe'. See **fringe.**

fimbriate, adj., fringed. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *fimbria.* See prec. word.
Derivative: *fimbriat-ed,* adj.

Fimbristylis, n., a genus of plants of the sedge family (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *fimbria,* 'thread, fringe' (see **fimbria**), and *stylus,* fr. Gk. στῦλίς, 'pillar', which is rel. to στῦλος, 'pillar' (see **style,** 'gnomon'). The correct form would be *Lomatostylis,* in which both elements are of Greek origin (see *loma*).

fin, n. — ME. *finne,* fr. OE. *finn,* rel. to MLG., MDu. *vinne,* Du. *vin* (G. *Finne* is a LG. loan word), and possibly cogn. with L. *spīna,* 'thorn, spine'. See **spine.**
Derivatives: *fin,* tr. and intr. v., *finn-ed,* adj.

finable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. **fine,** 'to punish by a fine'.

final, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *final,* fr. Late L. *fīnālis,* 'pertaining to boundaries, concluding, final', fr. L. *fīnis,* 'limit, boundary, extremity, end'. See **finis** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. next word. Cp. also **finial.**
Derivatives: *final,* n., *finalism, finalist* (qq.v), *finality* (q.v.), *final-ly,* adv.

finale, n., close, conclusion. — It., fr. Late L. *fīnālis,* 'concluding', fr. L. *fīnis.* See **final.**

finalism, n., teleology. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *fīnālis.* See **final.**

finalist, n., an adherent of finalism. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Late L. *fīnālis.* See **final.**

finality, n. — F. *finalité,* fr. Late L. *fīnālitātem,* acc. of *fīnālitās,* 'the state of being final', fr. *fīnālis.* See **final** and **-ity.**

finance, n. — ME. *finaunce,* fr. OF. (= F.) *finance,* fr. *finer,* 'to pay, settle a debt', orig. 'to settle any dispute', fr. ML. *fīnāre,* a collateral form of L. *fīnīre,* 'to put an end to, finish', fr. *fīnis,* 'end'; see **finis** and cp. **fine,** 'end'. For sense development cp. Gk. τέλος, 'end', pl. τέλη, 'services due; dues exacted by the state; financial means'. For the ending see suff. **-ance.**
Derivatives: *finance,* tr. and intr. v., *financial* (q.v.), *financier* (q.v.), *financ-ist,* n.

financial, adj. — Coined by the British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-1797) fr. **finance** and suff. **-ial.**
Derivatives: *financial-ist, financial-ly,* adv.

financier, n. — F., fr. *finance.* See **finance** and **-ier.**
Derivatives: *financier,* v., *financier-y,* n.

finch, n. — ME. *finch,* fr. OE. *finc,* rel. to Du. *vink,* OHG. *finco, fincho,* MHG. *vinke,* G. *Fink;* of imitative origin; cp. Gk. σπίγγος, 'chaffinch', σπίζα (for *σπίγ-ια), of s.m., σπίζειν (for *σπίγ-ιειν), 'to chirp, pipe', which are also imitative. Cp. also **spink.**
Derivatives: *finch-ed,* adj., *finch-ery,* n.

find, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *finden,* fr. OE. *findan,* rel. to OS. *findan, fīthan,* ON., Swed. *finna,* Dan. *finde,* MDu., Du. *vinden,* OHG. *findan, fintan,* MHG. *vinden,* G. *finden,* Goth. *finþan.* The orig. meaning of these words was 'to come upon', fr. I.-E. base **pent-,* 'to go, pass; path, bridge', whence also OHG. *fendeo,* 'pedestrian', OI. *pánthāḥ,* 'path, way', Avestic, *pantå,* 'way', Arm. *hun,* gen. *hni* (for **ponti*), 'way, ford', Gk. πόντος, 'open sea', πάτος (for **pn̥tos*), 'trodden way, path', πατέω, 'I step', L. *pōns,* gen. *pontis,* 'bridge', OSlav. *pǫtĭ,* 'path', *pęta,* 'heel', OPruss. *pintis,* 'way, road'. For sense development cp. Hitt. *wemiya,* 'to find', lit. 'to come upon', OSlav. *na-iti,* 'to find', fr. *iti,* 'to go', and L. *invenīre,* 'to find', lit. 'to come upon', fr. *in,* 'in, on', and *venīre,* 'to come'. Cp. **pad,** 'road', **paddle, path.** Cp. also **peripatetic, pons, ponceau,** 'culvert', **pontifex, pontiff, pontoon, punt,** 'river boat'. Cp. also **sputnik.**
Derivatives: *find,* n., *find-able,* adj., *find-er,* n., *find-ing,* n.

fine, n., end, conclusion. — ME. *fīne, fīn,* fr. OF. (= F.) *fin,* 'end, settlement', fr. L. *fīnis.* See **finis.**

fine, n., a sum paid as penalty. — Lit., 'a sum paid as *final* settlement', fr. **fine,** 'end, conclusion'.
Derivative: *fine,* tr. and intr. v., to punish by a fine.

fine, adj., delicate. — OF. *fin,* fr. VL. **fīnus,* fr. L. *fīnis,* 'limit, boundary, end', also used in the sense of 'the highest'. See **finis** and cp. **fine,** 'end', **finite.**
Derivatives: *fine,* intr. v., adv., and n., *fine-ly,* adv., *fine-ness,* n., *finery* (see next word), *finish,* adj.

finery, n., an elaborate adornment. — Lit. 'something that is fine'; see **fine,** adj., and **-ery.**

finery, n., hearth for making cast iron, malleable. — F. *finerie,* fr. *fin,* 'fine, delicate'. See **fine,** adj., and **-ery** and cp. **refinery.**

finesse, n., 1) delicacy; 2) artfulness. — F., fr. *fin,* 'fine'. See **fine,** adj., and 2nd **-ess.**
Derivative: *finesse,* intr. and tr. v.

finger, n. — OE., rel. to OS., OHG. *fingar,* ON. *fingr,* Du., MHG. *vinger,* G. *Finger,* Goth. *figgrs;* prob. rel. to **five** and cogn. with Arm. *hinger-ord,* 'the fifth'. See A. Meillet in Bulletin de la société de linguistique, 1928, 29, 36.
Derivatives: *finger,* tr. and intr. v., *finger-ed,* adj., *-finger-ed,* combining form, *fingering* (q.v.), *finger-less,* adj., *fingerling* (q.v.), *finger-y,* adj.

fingering, n., the act of using the fingers (esp. *mus.*) — Formed fr. *finger,* v. (see prec. word) with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

fingering, n., a fine woolen yarn. — Earlier *fingram,* corrupted fr. F. *fin grain,* lit. 'fine grain'. See **fine,** adj., and **grain.** For a similar corruption cp. *grogram.*

fingerling, n., a small object. — Formed fr. **finger** with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

finial, n., an ornament at the apex of a spire, gable, etc. (*archit.*) — A var. of **final.**

finical, finicking, finicky, adj., over-fastidious. — Related to **fine,** adj.
Derivatives: *finical-ity,* n., *finical-ly,* adv., *finical-ness,* n.

finis, n., end, close, conclusion. — L. *fīnis,* 'limit, boundary, extremity, end', of uncertain origin; possibly standing for **fīg-snis,* 'something fixed, firmly set', fr. *fīgere,* 'to fix, fasten'. See **ditch** and cp. **fix.** Cp. also **final, fine,** 'end', **fine,** 'delicate', **finance, finial, finical, finish, finite, affine, affinity, confine, define, definition, infinite, refined, superfine, trephine.**

finish, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *feniss-* (F. *finiss-*), pres. part. stem of OF. *fenir* (F. *finir*), fr. L. *fīnīre,* 'to set limits to, bound, enclose, determine, fix, end, finish', fr. *fīnis.* See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *finish,* n., *finish-er,* n., *finish-ing,* n.

finite, adj. — L. *fīnītus,* pp. of *fīnīre,* 'to set limits to, bound, end, finish'. See **finish** and adj. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *finite-ly,* adv., *finite-ness,* n.

Finn, n., a native of Finland. — OE. *Finnas,* 'the Finns'.
Derivatives: *Finn-ic, Finn-ish,* adjs.

finnan haddock, also **finnan,** n., smoked haddock. — So called from *Findon,* a fishing village in Scotland.

finny, adj., 1) having fins; 2) abounding in fish (*poet.*) — Formed fr. **fin** with adj. suff. **-y.**

finochio, n., the sweet fennel. — It. *finocchio,* fr. VL. *fēnuc(u)lum,* fr. L. *fēniculum,* dimin. of *fēnum,* 'hay'. See **fennel** and cp. **fenugreek.**

fiord, fjord, n., a narrow arm of the sea. — Norw. *fiord,* fr. ON. *fjörðr* (whence also E. **firth, frith**); rel. to **ford** (q.v.)

fiorin, n., a sort of meadow grass. — Ir. *fíorthann,* 'a sort of grass'.

fiorite, n., a kind of opal (*mineral.*) — Named after Santa Fiora, Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fir, n. — ME. *firre,* fr. Dan. *fyr,* which is rel. to ON., Swed. *fura,* Norw. *furu,* OS. *furie,* OHG. *foraha, forha,* MHG. *vorhe,* G. *Föhre,* 'fir', OHG. *fereheih,* 'mountain oak', fr. I.-E. base **perqʷ(o)-,* whence also OI. *parakaṭāḥ,* 'the holy fig tree', Hind. *pargāi,* 'the evergreen oak', L. *quercus,* 'oak'. Cp. **alcornoque, cork, Quercus.** I.-E. **perqʷ(o)-,* 'oak', developed over 'oak forest' into 'wooded mountain', in Goth. *fairguni,* 'mountain', OE. *fiergen-,* 'wooded mountain', OCelt. **Perkuniā,* whence Gk. 'Αρκύνια ὄρη,' Ορκύνιος δρῦμός, L. *Hercynia silva, Hercynius saltus,* 'Hercynian forest'. See **Hercynia.**
Derivative: *firr-y,* adj.

fire, n. — ME. *fire, fir, fur, fyr,* fr. OE. *fȳr,* rel. to OS., OFris. *fiur,* ON. *fūrr, fȳrr,* MDu., Du. *vuur,* OHG. *fiur,* MHG. *viur, viuwer,* G. *Feuer,* 'fire', and cogn. with Toch. A *por,* B *pwār,* 'fire', Arm. *hur,* 'fire, torch', Gk. πῦρ, Umbr. *pir,* 'fire', Czech *pyř,* 'hot ashes'; fr. I.-E. base ***pewōr-, *pūwer-,* 'fire'. Compare, with *-n* for

-*r*, Goth. *fōn*, gen. *funins*, ON. *funi*, and OPruss. *panno*, 'fire'. Cp. also, with *-r* in the nom. and *-n* in the gen., Hitt. *paḫḫur*, gen. *paḫḫuenash*, 'fire'. Cp. also **pyre.**

Derivatives: *fire*, tr. and intr. v., *fire-less*, adj., *fir-ing*, n.

firkin, n., a small cask. — Fr. earlier *ferdekyn*, fr. Du. *vierdekijn*, dimin. of *vierde*, 'fourth', which is rel. to E. **fourth** (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-kin.** Cp. **fardel,** 'fourth part'. The firkin was so called because it orig. contained a quarter of a barrel.

firm, adj. — ME. *ferme*, fr. OF. (= F.) *ferme*, fr. L. *firmus*, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong', rel. to *ferē*, *fermē*, 'nearly', prob. also to *frētus*, 'relying on', fr. I.-E. base **dher(e)*-, 'to hold, support', whence also OI. *dhārayati*, 'he holds, supports', *dhāraṇaḥ*, 'holding', *dhármaḥ*, 'custom, law', Avestic *dārayeiti*, 'he holds, supports', OPers. *dārayāmiy*, 'I hold', Gk. θρᾶνος, 'bench', θρῆνυς, 'footstool', θρόνος, 'seat', Ion. θρήσασθαι (aor.), 'to sit down', possibly also θέραψ and θεράπων, 'servant, attendant'. Cp. **firm,** n., **firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm, farm, frenum, refrain,** v. Cp. also **therapeutic, throne, thorax, dharma, dharna,** the first element in **Darius** and the second element in **aumildar** and in words there referred to.

Derivatives: *firm*, adv. and tr. and intr. v., *firm-ly*, adv., *firm-ness*, n.

firm, n., partnership. — It. *firma*, 'confirmation, signature', fr. *firmare*, fr. L. *firmāre*, 'to make firm or steady, to strengthen, confirm', fr. *firmus*. See **firm,** adj.

firmament, n. — L. *firmāmentum*, 'strengthening, support; the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament', fr. *firmāre*. See **firm,** v., and **-ment.**

Derivative: *firmament-al*, adj.

firman, also **firmaun,** n., a decree issued by an Oriental sovereign. — Turk. *fermān*, fr. Pers. *farmān*, 'order, decree, passport' (rel. to *farmūdan*, 'to order'), fr. OPers. *framānā*, which is rel. to OI. *pramāṇaḥ*, 'measure, scale, standard, rule'; fr. I.-E. **prŏ*-, 'before, forward, for', and **mē*-, 'to measure'. See **pro-** and **meditate** and cp. **matra** and the second element in **vimana.**

firn, n., last year's snow, névé (*phys. geogr.*) — G. *Firn*, lit. 'last year's (snow)', fr. Swiss G. *firn*, 'of last year', fr. MHG. *virne*, 'old', fr. OHG. *firni*, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. *fyrn*, 'old', Goth. *fairns*, 'of last year, old', and cogn. with Lith. *pérnai*, 'last year', Lett. *pērn-s*, 'old', Gk. πέρυσι, 'a year ago, last year', OI. *parút*, 'of last year', *purā́*, 'before, formerly', *purāṇáḥ*, 'former'. See **fore,** adv., and **per** and cp. next word.

first, adj. — ME. *first*, *firste*, fr. OE. *fyrst*, rel. to OS., OHG. *furist*, ON. *fyrstr*, Dan *første*, OFris. *ferest*, 'first', OFris. *fersta*, MDu. *vorste*, Du. *vorst*, OS., OHG. *furisto*, MHG. *fürste*, G. *Fürst*, 'prince'. These words are prop. superlatives formed fr. I.-E. **prŏ*-, 'before', whence OI. *purá*, 'before, formerly'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *first*, n. and adv., *firstling* (q.v.), *first-ly*, adv., *first-ness*, n.

firstling, n. — Formed fr. **first** with suff. **-ling,** prob. on analogy of G. *Erstling* or Du. *eersteling*.

firth, n., a narrow inlet of the sea; estuary. — ME., fr. ON. *fjörðr*. See **fiord** and cp. **frith.**

fisc, n., state treasury. — F., fr. L. *fiscus*, 'woven basket, purse; treasury', which stands for **bhids-ko-s*, fr. I.-E. base **bheidh*-, 'to bind, twist', whence also L. *fidēlia* (for **bhidesliā*), 'clay vessel' (orig. 'anything tied up together'), Gk. πίθος (dissimilated fr. *φίθος), 'winejar', ON. *biða*, 'milk pail'. Cp. **confiscate.** Cp. also **pithos.** Cp. also **besom.**

fiscal, adj., financial. — F., fr. Late L. *fiscālis*, 'relating to the treasury, fiscal', fr. L. *fiscus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *fiscal*, n., *fiscal-ly*, adv.

fischerite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German naturalist Gotthelf *Fischer* von Waldheim (1771-1853). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fish, n., an aquatic animal. — ME. *fisch*, fr. OE. *fisc*, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. *fisc*, ON. *fiskr*, Dan., Swed. *fisk*, MDu. *visc*, Du. *vis*, MHG. *visc*, *visch*, G. *Fisch*, Goth. *fisks*, 'fish', and cogn. with L. *piscis*, OIr. *īasc*, gen. *ēisc* (for **piska*), 'fish', Russ. *piskar'*, 'groundling'. Cp. **Pisces, piscatory, piscina,** and the second element in **grampus** and in **porpoise.**

Derivatives: *fish*, v. (q.v.), *fish-ery*, n., *fish-y*, adj., *fish-i-ly*, adv., *fish-i-ness*, n.

fish, intr. and tr. v., to catch fish. — ME. *fisken*, *fischen*, fr. OE. *fiscian*, fr. *fisc*, 'fish'; rel. to ON. *fiska*, OHG. *fiscōn*, G. *fischen*, Goth. *fiskōn*, 'to fish'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *fisher* (q.v.), *fish-ing*, n.

fish, n., a counter used in games. — F. *fiche*, 'peg, mark, counter', back formation fr. *ficher*, 'to thrust in, drive in', fr. VL. **fīgicāre* (whence also It. *ficcare*, OProvenç. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, 'to thrust in, drive in', fr. L. *fīgere*, 'to fix, fasten, attach, affix'. See **fix** and cp. **fitché.**

fisher, n. — ME. *fischere*, fr. OE. *fiscere*, fr. *fisc*, 'fish'. See **fish,** 'an aquatic animal', and agential suff. **-er.**

fissi-, combining form meaning 'divided'. — Fr. L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, 'to cleave'. See next word.

fissile, adj., capable of being cleft. — L. *fissilis*, 'that which may be cleft or split', fr. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, 'to cleave, split', which is cogn. with OI. *bhinátti*, 'splits, cleaves', OE. *bītan*, 'to bite'. See **bite** and cp. **fistula.** Cp. also the second element in **bifid, trifid, quadrifid, multifid, palmatifid.**

Derivative: *fissil-ity*, n.

fission, n. — L. *fissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cleaving', fr. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *fission*, tr. and intr. v.

fissiparous, adj., reproducing by fission. — Compounded of **fissi-** and L. *-parus* (in *vīviparus*, 'bringing forth its young alive'). See **-parous.**

fissure, n. — F., fr. L. *fissūra*, 'a cleft', fr. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*. See **fissile** and **-ure.**

Derivatives: *fissure*, tr. and intr. v., *fissur-ed*, *fissur-y*, adjs.

fist, n. — ME. *fust*, *fist*, fr. OE. *fȳst*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *fūst*, OFris. *fest*, MDu. *vuust*, Du. *vuist*, G. *Faust*, and cogn. with OSlav. *pęstĭ*, Russ. *piasti*, 'fist'. Cp. **foist.**

Derivatives: *fist-ed*, adj., *fistic* (q.v.), *fist-y*, adj.

fistic, adj., pertaining to boxing (*colloq.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **fist** and **-ic,** a suff. of Greek or Latin origin.

Derivatives: *fistic-al*, adj.

fisticuff, n., a cuff with the fist. — Compounded of **fist** and **cuff.**

Derivative: *fisticuff*, tr. v.

fistula, n., 1) a pipe or tube; 2) a long sinuous pipelike ulcer. — L., 'pipe, tube, fistula', prob. a diminutive formed fr. *fid-*, the stem of *findere*, 'to cleave, split'. See **fissile.**

fistular, adj., fistulous. — L. *fistulāris*, fr. *fistula*. See prec. word and **-ar.**

fistulous, adj., 1) tubelike; 2) containing tubelike parts; 3) pertaining to a fistula. — L. *fistulōsus*, 'pipe-shaped', fr. *fistula*. See **fistula** and **-ous.**

fit, n., division of a song (*archaic*). — ME. *fitte*, fr. OE. *fitt*, 'song, poem', rel. to OS. *fittea*, 'division of a poem', OHG. *fizza*, MHG. *vitze*, 'list of cloth' (whence G. *Fitze*, 'skein'), ON. *fitja*, 'to knit together', ME. *fitten*, 'to array', and cogn. with Gk. πέζα (for *πέδ-ια), 'foot; extremity, end, border', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **fit,** v.

fit, tr. and intr. v., to suit. — ME. *fitten*, 'to array, arrange', rel. to MDu. *vitten*, 'to fit, suit', ON. *fitja*, 'to knit together', OE. *fitt*, 'song, poem'. See **fit,** 'division of a song'.

Derivatives: *fit-ment*, n., *fitt-er*, n., *fitt-ing*, adj. and n., *fitt-ing-ly*, adv., *fitt-ing-ness*, n.

fit, adj. — ME. *fyt*, prob. fr. *fitten*, 'to array' (see **fit,** v.); influenced in meaning by a confusion with ME. *fete*, 'well done, fitting', fr. L. *factus* (see *feat*).

Derivatives: *fit-ly*, adv., *fit-ness*, n.

fit, n., fitness. — Fr. **fit,** v.

fit, n., sudden attack of sickness; paroxysm. — ME., fr. OE. *fitt*, 'conflict', of uncertain origin.

fitch, n. — A dial. var. of **vetch.**

fitch, n., a fitchew or its fur. — MDu. *fisse*, *visse*, *vische*, prob. related to *vies*, 'stinking', and to E. **fizz** (q.v.) Cp. **fitchew.**

fitché, adj., pointed at its lower end (*her.*) — F. *fiché*, 'fixed', pp. of *ficher*. See **fish,** 'counter'.

fitchet, n., a fitchew or its fur. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. **fitch,** 'fitchew'.

fitchew, n., the polecat or its fur. — ME., fr. Picard *ficheux*, corresponding to OF. *fichau*, fr. MDu. *fisse*, *visse*. See **fitch,** 'fitchew'.

fitful, adj., irregular. — Coined by Shakespeare fr. **fit,** 'paroxysm', and the adj. **full.** The word was reintroduced after 1800.

Derivatives: *fitful-ly*, adv., *fitful-ness*, n.

Fitz-, first element in PNs., and meaning 'son' (esp. of illegitimate descendants). — AF., fr. OF. *fiz* (pronounced *fits*), fr. earlier *fils* (cp. F. *fils*), fr. L. *fīlius*, 'son'. See **filial.**

five, adj. and n. — ME. *fif*, fr. OE. *fīf*, rel. to OS. *fīf*, ON. *fimm*, Dan., Swed., Norw. fem, OHG. *funf*, *finf*, MHG., G. *fünf*, Goth. *fimf*, fr. I.-E. **penq*^{w}*e* (with assimilation of *q*^{w} to initial *p*); cogn. with OI. *páñca*, Toch. A *pän*, B *pic*, Arm. *hing* (in sense of the phonetic law according to which *k* preceded by a nasal sound becomes *g*), Gk. πέντε, Aeol. πέμπε, L. *quīnque* (with assimilation of initial *p* in the first syllable to initial *q*^{w} in the following syllable (see **quinque-**), Alb. *pesɛ*, Gheg *pęsɛ*, OSlav. *pęti*, Lith. *penkė*, OW. *pimp*, OIr. *cōic* (with assimilation as in L. *quīnque*). Cp. **cinq(ue), kantar, keno, Panchatantra, panchayat, penta-, punch,** 'a beverage', **quinary, quinque-.** Cp. also **finger.**

fives, n., a ball game played by two or four persons. — Pl. of **five.**

fix, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *fixen*, fr. *fix*, 'fixed', fr. OF. *fix* (F. *fixe*), 'fixed', fr. L. *fīxus*, pp. of *fīgere*, 'to fix, fasten'. See **ditch** and cp. **finis.** Cp. also **fibula, affiche, affix, antefixa, confix, crucifix, infix, transfix, palafitte.**

Derivatives: *fix*, n. (*colloq.*), *fix-able*, adj., *fixate* (q.v.), *fixation* (q.v.), *fix-ed*, adj., *fix-ed-ly*, adv., *fix-ed-ness*, n., *fix-er*, n., *fix-ing*, n. (the pl., 'equipment', is colloq.)

fixate, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. **fixation.**

Derivative: *fixat-ive*, adj.

fixation, n. — ML. *fīxātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *fīxātus*, pp. of *fīxāre*, freq. of *fīgere* (pp. *fīxus*), 'to fix, fasten'. See **fix** and **-ation.**

fixity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *fīxus*, 'fixed'. Cp. F. *fixité* and see **fix.**

fixture, n. — Fr. earlier *fixure*, which is formed with suff. **-ure** fr. L. *fīxus*, 'fixed' (see **fix**); influenced in form by the false analogy of *mixture* (rel. to *mix*), in which, however, the *t* is organic (it represents L. *t* in *mixtus*, 'mixed', pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix').

fizgig, n., 1) a flirtatious girl; 2) a kind of noisy firework. — Compounded of **fizz** and **gig,** 'anything whirling'.

fizz, intr. v., to hiss. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *fīsa*, 'to break wind', Dan. *fise*, 'to foist, fizzle', G. *fisten*, 'to break wind', and E. **fitch,** 'fitchew'.

Derivatives: *fizz*, n., *fizz-y*, adj.

fizzle, intr. v. — Formed fr. **fizz** with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *fizzle*, n.

fjord, — See **fiord.**

flabbergast, tr. v., to astound (*colloq.*) — A blend of **flabby** and **aghast.**

flabby, adj., limp; lacking firmness, weak. — Fr.

earlier *flappy*, which is formed fr. **flap,** n., with suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *flabbi-ly*, adv., *flabbi-ness*, n.

flabellate, adj., fan-shaped. — L. *flābellātus*, pp. of *flābellāre*, 'to fan', fr. *flābellum*. See **flabellum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

flabelliform, adj., fan-shaped. — Compounded of L. *flābellum*, 'a small fan', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See next word and **form,** n.

flabellum, n., 1) a fan used in religious ceremonies; 2) a fan-shaped organ (*zool.*) — L. *flābellum*, 'a small fan', dimin. of *flābrum*, 'breeze', from the stem of *flāre*, 'to blow', which is cogn. with OE. *blāwan*, 'to blow'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **flatus** and words there referred to.

flaccid, adj., flabby. — F. *flaccide*, fr. L. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus*, 'flabby', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *flaccid-ity*, n., *flaccid-ness*, n., *flaccid-ly*, adv.

flag, intr. v., to droop. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **flag,** 'ensign'. Cp. also **fag,** 'to weary'.

flag, n., an aquatic plant; esp. a plant of the genus *Iris*. — ME. *flagge*, rel. to Du. *vlag*, Dan. *flag*, 'iris'.

flag, n., piece of cloth used as an ensign, etc. — Late ME. *flagge*, rel. to Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*, 'flag', and perh. also to E. **flag,** 'to droop'.
Derivative: *flag*, to put a flag on.

flag, n., paving stone, flagstone. — ON. *flaga*, 'slab of stone', of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'flake', and is rel. to ON. *flaki*, 'flake'. See **flake,** 'a thin piece', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *flag*, tr. v., to pave with flagstones, *flagg-ing*, n., *flaggy* (q.v.)

flagellant, n., one who scourges; esp., one who scourges himself for a religious purpose; adj., given to flagellation. — L. *flagellāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *flagellāre*. See **flagellate,** v., and **-ant.**

flagellate, tr. v., to scourge, whip, flog. — L. *flagellātus*, pp. of *flagellāre*, 'to scourge'. See **flagellum** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *flagellation* (q.v.), *flagellat-ory*, adj.

flagellate, adj., 1) furnished with flagella; 2) shaped like a flagellum. — L. *flagellātus*, pp. of *flagellāre*. See **flagellate,** v.

flagellation, n., a scourging, a beating, a flogging. — L. *flagellātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a scourging', fr. *flagellātus*, pp. of *flagellāre*. See **flagellate,** v., and **-ion.**

flagelliform, adj., shaped like a flagellum. — Compounded of L. *flagellum*, 'whip', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See next word and **form,** n.

flagellum, n., a long whiplike process (*med.*) — L., 'whip', dimin. of *flagrum*, 'whip, scourge, lash', fr. **flāgere*, 'to whip' (whence the frequentative *flāgitāre*, 'to whip, decry; to demand passionately'); cogn. with ON. *blak*, 'a blow', *blaka*, *blakra*, 'to strike, beat the wings, flutter', and with Lith. *blaškyti*, 'to throw hither and thither'. Cp. **flail,** which is a doublet of *flagellum*. Cp. also **flagitious, flog.**

flageolet, n., kidney bean. — F., borrowed fr. It. *fagiuolo*, 'bean', fr. VL. **fabeolus*, which is a blend of L. *faba*, 'bean' (see **fabaceous**), with *phaseolus*, dimin. of *phasēlus*, fr. Gk. φάσηλος, 'a kind of bean'. The form *flageolet* is due to the influence of *flageolet*, 'wind instrument' with which it was associated because of the flatulent property of beans. For the ending see suff. **-et.**

flageolet, n., a small wind instrument. — F., dimin. of OF. *flageol*, *flajol*, 'pipe', fr. VL. *flābeolum*, a derivative of L. *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flabellum** and cp. **flute.**

flaggy, adj., drooping. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **flag,** 'to droop'.

flaggy, adj., abounding in the plants called flags. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **flag,** 'an aquatic plant'.

flaggy, adj., pertaining to flagstone. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **flag,** 'flagstone'.

flagitious, adj., extremely wicked; scandalous. — L. *flāgitiōsus*, 'shameful, disgraceful', fr. *flāgitium*, 'shameful deed, shame', fr. *flāgitāre*, 'to whip, decry; to demand passionately', freq. of **flāgere*, 'to whip' (a verb of which *flagrum*, 'whip', is a derivative). The verb *flāgitāre* stands to **flāgere* as *agitāre*, 'to put in constant motion', stands to *agere*, 'to move'. See **flagellum** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *flagitious-ly*, adv., *flagitious-ness*, n.

flagon, n. — ME. *flakon*, fr. OF. (= F.) *flacon*, fr. VL. *flascōnem*, acc. of *flascō*, augment. of *flascus*, a collateral form of *flasca*, 'bottle'. See **flask** and cp. **-oon.**

flagrancy, n. — L. *flagrantia*, 'a burning, a vehement desire' fr. *flagrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *flagrāre*. See next word and **-cy.**

flagrant, adj., glaring. — L. *flagrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *flagrāre*, 'to blaze, glow, burn', which stands in gradational relationship to L. *fulgēre*, 'to shine', and is cogn. with Gk. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch', OE. *blæc*, 'black'. See **black** and **-ant** and cp. **flambé, flambeau, flamboyant, flame, flammule, conflagrate, deflagrate, fulgent, fulgurant, Phlegethon, phlegm.**
Derivatives: *flagrant-ly*, adv., *flagrant-ness*, n.

flail, n., an implement for threshing grain by hand. — ME., fr. OF. *flaiel* (F. *fléau*), fr. L. *flagellum*, 'scourge' (whence also OProvenç. *flagel*). See **flagellum.**
Derivative: *flail*, tr. v.

flair, n., aptitude. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *flair*, 'odor', fr. *flairer*, 'to smell', orig. 'to emit an odor', fr. VL. **flagrāre*, dissimilated fr. L. *fragrāre*, 'to emit fragrance'. See **fragrant.**

flajolotite, n., a hydrous iron antimonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist *Flajolot*, by whom it was first analyzed. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

flak, n., anti aircraft shell. — Formed from the initials of G. *Flieger-Abwehr-Kanone*, lit. 'gun warding off fliers'.

flake, n., a thin, flat piece; a film. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. OS. *flaka*, 'sole of the foot', Norw. *flak*, 'disk, floe', Swed. *flake*, 'plate', which are rel. to MDu. *vlac*, Du. *vlak*, 'flat, level', OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, of s.m., in gradational relationship to MDu. *vlocke*, Du. *vlok*, OHG. *floccho*, *flocko*, MHG. *vlock*, *vlocke*, G. *Flocke*, 'flake', and cogn. with Lett. *plauki*, 'snowflakes', *plaukas*, 'fibers', L. *plaga*, 'a flat surface, district, region'. See **plagal,** and cp. also **flake,** 'rack for storing goods', **flag,** 'paving stone', **flaw,** 'defect', **fluke,** 'flatfish'.

flake, n., a rack for storing goods. — ME. *flake*, *fleke*, fr. ON. *flaki*, rel. to Du. *vlaak*, 'paling, hurdle', and to Swed. *flake*, 'plate'. See **flake,** 'a thin, flat piece'.

flam, n., sham, trick. — Shortened fr. **flimflam.**

flam, n., a drumbeat. — Of imitative origin.

flambé, adj., decorated by irregularly splashed glaze. — F., pp. of *flamber*, 'to singe, blaze', fr. OF. *flambe*, 'flame', which is a back formation fr. *flamble*. See next word.

flambeau, n., a large torch. — F., fr. OF. *flamble*, 'flame', fr. L. *flammula*, 'a little flame', dimin. of *flamma*, 'flame'. See **flame,** n., and cp. prec. word.

flamboyance, flamboyancy. n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

flamboyant, adj., characterized by flamelike tracery (*archit.*) — F., pres. part. of *flamboyer*, 'to flame', fr. OF. *flambe*. See **flambé** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *flamboyant-ly*, adv.

flame, n. — ME. *flamme*, fr. OF. *flame*, *flamme* (F. *flamme*), fr. L. *flamma*, 'blaze, flame', which stands for **flagma* and is rel. to *flagrāre*, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See **flagrant** and cp. words, there referred to. Cp. also **flimmer** and the second element in **oriflamme.**

flame, intr. v. — ME. *flamen*, fr. OF. *flamer*, 'to flame' (whence F. *flammer*, 'to singe'), fr. L. *flammāre*, 'to flame', fr. *flamma*. See **flame,** n.
Derivatives: *flam-ed*, adj., *flam-er*, n., *flam-ing*, adj., *flam-ing-ly*, adv., *flam-y*, adj.

flamen, n., a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *flāmen*, which prob. stands for **bhlādmen*, and is cogn. with Goth. *blotan*, 'to worship', ON. *blōta*, OE. *blōtan*, OHG. *bluoʒan*, 'to sacrifice'.

flamenco, n., dancing style of the gypsies of Andalusia. — Sp., 'Flemish; gypsy', fr. MDu. *Vlāming*. See **Fleming.**

flamingo, n. — Port. *flamingo*, fr. Sp. *flamenco*, fr. Provenç. *flamenc* (whence also F. *flamant*, '*flamingo*'), lit. 'flame-colored', fr. *flama*, 'flame', fr. L. *flamma* (see **flame**), and *-enc*, a suff. of Teut. origin (see **-ing,** 'pertaining to'); so called in allusion to the color of its feathers. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 252 s.v. *flamant*. Cp. Gk. φοινικόπτερος, 'flamingo', lit. 'red-feathered'.

flammable, adj., inflammable. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *flammāre*, 'to flame'. See **flame,** v., and cp. **inflammable.**
Derivative: *flammabil-ity*, n.

flan, n., a kind of pastry. — See **flawn.**

flanch, n., either of two segments of a circle on either side of the shield (*her.*) — OF. *flanc*, *flanche*, 'flank, side'. See **flank** and cp. **flange.**

flânerie, n., idleness; idling. — F., lit. 'a strolling, loafing, sauntering', fr. *flâner*, 'to stroll, loaf saunter', prob. a Scand. loan word. Cp. Norw. *flana*, *flanta*, 'to gad about'.

flâneur, n., loafer. — F., fr. *flâner*. See prec. word.

flange, n., a projecting rim or edge. — OF. *flanc*, *flanche*, 'flank, side'. See next word and cp. **flanch.** Derivatives: *flange*, tr. v., to furnish with a flange, *flang-er*, n.

flank, n. — ME. *flanke*, fr. OF. (= F.) *flanc*, fr. Frankish **hlanka*, which is rel. to OHG. (*h*)*lanca*, MHG. *lanke*, 'hip, joint', MHG. *linken*, G. *lenken*, 'to bend, turn, lead', fr. I.-E. base **qleng-*, 'to bend'; see **lank** and **link,** n., 'ring of a chain', and cp. **flanch, flange, flinch, flunkey.** OProvenç. *flanc*, It. *fianco*, and G. *Flanke* are French loan words.
Derivatives: *flank*, tr. and intr. v., *flank-er*, n.

flannel, n., adj. — W. *gwlanen*, 'flannel', fr. *gwlân*, 'wool', which is cogn. with L. *lāna*, 'wool', OE. *wull*, 'wool'. See **wool** and cp. **lanate.**
Derivatives: *flannel*, tr. v., *flannel-ette*, n., *flannel-ed*, adj., *flannel-ly*, adv.

flap, tr. and intr. v., to move up and down. — ME. *flappen*, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *flappen*, 'to flap'. Cp. also **fillip, flip, flippant, flop.** Cp. also **flabby.**
Derivatives: *flap*, n. (q.v.), *flapp-er*, n.

flap, n. — ME. *flap*, *flappe*, fr. *flappen*. See **flap,** v.

flare, intr. v. and n. — Of uncertain origin; possibly a blend of **flame** and **glare.**
Derivative: *flar-ing*, adj., *flar-ing-ly*, adv.

flash, intr. and tr. v., — ME. *flasken*, *flaschen*, 'to splash', of imitative origin.
Derivative: *flash*, n. and adj., *flash-er*, n. *flash-ing*, n. and adj., *flash-ing-ly*, adv., *flash-y*, adj., *flash-i-ly*, adv., *flash-i-ness*, n.

flask, n., bottle. — OF. *flasque*, 'bottle for powder', fr. ML. *flasca*, of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *flasce*, *flaxe*, ON., Swed., Norw., OHG. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, MDu. *flasce*, Du. *fles*, MHG. *vlasche*, G. *Flasche*, 'bottle'. The original meaning of these Teut. words prob. was 'a bottle plaited round; case bottle', fr. I.-E. **plok-skō-*, 'a plaited vessel', fr. base **plek-*, 'to plait', whence also Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', πλοκή, 'network', L. *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend', OE. *fleohtan*, 'to braid, plait'; see **ply,** 'to bend'. Cp. It. *fiasco*, *fiascone*, F. *flacon*, 'case bottle, bottle', which derive fr. ML. *flascō* (resp. its acc. *flascōnem*), augment. of *flascus*, a collateral form of *flasca* (see above). Cp. **fiasco, flagon, flasket.**

flask, n., either of the plates forming the sides of the trail of a gun carriage. — F. *flasque*, 'cheek (of a gun carriage)', rel. to Wallon *flache*, fr. G. *flach*, 'flat'. See **flay.**

flasket, n. — OF. *flasquet*, dimin. of *flasque*, 'bottle'. See **flask,** 'bottle', and **-et.**

flat, adj., level. — ME., fr. ON. *flatr*, whence also Swed. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, 'flat'; rel. to OS. *flat*, OHG. *flaz*, 'flat, level', OE. *flet*, OS. *fletti*, OHG. *flezzi*, 'floor', fr. I.-E. base ***plet-*, ***plēt*, ***plāt-*, 'spread out, broad; whence also Gk. πλατύς, 'broad, flat'. See **place** and cp. **plantar, platy-.** Cp. also **flat,** 'floor'. Cp. also **flatter.**

Derivatives: *flat*, adv., *flat*, n., a flat surface, *flat*, tr. and intr. v., to flatten (rare), *flat-ling*, adv. and adj., *flat-ly*, adv., *flat-ness*, n., *flatt-en*, adj., *flatt-ing*, n., *flatt-ish*, adj.

flat, n., floor. — ME. *flet*, fr. OE. *flet*, 'ground, floor'. See **flat,** adj.

flatter, n., one who or that which flattens. — Formed fr. **flat,** 'to flatten', with agential suff. **-er.**

flatter, tr. v., to court, cajole. — ME. *flateren*, fr. OF. *flater* (F. *flatter*), 'to smooth, caress, flatter', fr. Frankish **flat*, 'flat, level', which is rel. to OHG. *flaz*, 'flat, level', See **flat,** adj.

Derivatives: *flatter-er*, n., *flatter-ing*, adj., *flatter-ing-ly*, adv., *flattery* (q.v.)

flattery, n. — ME. *flaterie*, fr. OF. *flaterie* (F. *flatterie*), fr. OF. *flater*. See **flatter** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

flatulence, flatulency, n. — F. *flatulence*, fr. *flatulent*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

flatulent, adj., windy; vain. — F., fr. L. *flātulentus*, fr. *flātus*. See next word and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *flatulent-ly*, adv., *flatulent-ness*, n.

flatus, n., a puff of wind; accumulation of gas in the stomach or bowels. — L. *flātus* (scil. *ventris*), 'blowing (of the stomach)', fr. *flātus*, pp. of *flāre*, 'to blow', which is cogn. with OE. *blāwan*, 'to blow'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **afflatus, conflate, deflate, flabellum, flageolet,** 'wind instrument', **inflate, perflation, reflate, sufflate.** Cp. also **soffione, souffle.** Cp. also **flavor.**

flaunt, intr. v., to make an ostentatious display; tr. v., to display ostentatiously. — Prob. a blend of **flout** and **vaunt.**

Derivatives: *flaunt*, n., *flaunt-er*, n., *flaunt-ing*, adj., *flaunt-ing-ly*, adv., *flaunt-y*, adj., *flaunt-i-ly*, adv., *flaunt-i-ness*, n.

flautist, n., flute player. — It. *flautista*, a hybrid coined fr. Late L. *flauta*, 'flute', and *-ista*, fr. Gk. *-ιστής*. See **flute** and **-ist** and cp. **flutist.**

flavedo, n., yellowness of the skin. — Medical L., fr. L. *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See **flavescent.**

Flaveria, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See next word.

flavescent, adj., turning yellow, yellowish. — L. *flāvēscēns*, gen. *flāvescentis*, pres. part. of *flāvēscere*, 'to become yellow', inchoative verb formed fr. *flāvus*, 'yellow', which is rel. to L. *fulvus*, 'reddish-yellow', and cogn. with OE. *blāw*, 'blue'. See **blue** and **-escent** and cp. **fulvous.** Cp. also **flavedo, Flaveria, Flavia, Flavius, flavine.**

Flavia, fem. PN. — L. *Flāvia*, fem. of *Flāvius*. See **Flavius.**

flavin, also **flavine,** n., 1) a complex ketone $C_{10}H_6N_4O_2$ (*chem.*); 2) an artificial yellow dyestuff obtained from quercitron bark. — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See **flavescent.**

Flavius, masc. PN. — L. *Flāvius*, name of a Roman gens, rel. to *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See **flavescent** and cp. **Flavia.**

flavone, n., a colorless crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-one** fr. L. *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See **flavescent.**

flavor, flavour, n. — ME. *flavor*, fr. OF. *flaor, flaür, fleür*, 'smell, odor, scent' (whence F. *fleurer*, 'to smell, be fragrant'), fr. VL. **flātōrem*, acc. of **flātor*, lit. 'that which blows', fr. L. *flātus*, pp. of *flāre*, 'to blow', which is rel. to OE. *blāwan*, 'to blow'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **flatus.** Cp. OIt. *fiatore*, 'a bad odor', which also derives fr. VL. **flātōrem.* The insertion of the *v* in *flavor* is due to the influence of *savor.*

Derivatives: *flavo(u)r*, tr. v., *flavo(u)r-ed*, adj., *flavo(u)r-ing*, n., *flavo(u)r-less*, *flavo(u)r-ous*, adjs.

flaw, n., crack, defect, fault, blemish. — ME. *flaw, flawe, flai*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *flaga*, 'flaw, crack, flake', ON. *flaga*, 'slab of stone', and see **flag,** 'paving stone'.

Derivatives: *flaw*, tr. v., to make a flaw in (q.v.), *flaw-less*, adj., *flaw-less-ly*, adv., *flaw-less-ness*, n.

flaw, n., a sudden gust of wind. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw. *flage*, Swed. *flaga*, 'gust of wind'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. base **flah-*, which corresponds to I.-E. base **plāq-*, **plāg-*, 'to strike', whence Gk. πλήσσειν, πληγνύναι, 'to strike'. See **plague.**

flawn, n., a kind of pie. — OF. *flaon* (F. *flan*), fr. Frankish **flado*, which is rel. to OHG. *fladо*, 'offering cake', MHG. *vlade*, 'a broad thin cake', G. *Fladen*, 'flat cake', Du. *vla*, 'baked custard'. All these Teut. words are derivatives of I.-E. **plet-*, **plēt-*, **plāt-*, 'spread out', broad, flat', whence also Gk. πλατύς, 'broad, flat'. See **place** and cp. **flat,** 'level', **flat,** 'floor'. It. *fiadone*, 'honeycomb', OProvenç. *flauzon*, 'flat cake', are Teut. loan words.

flax, n. — ME. *flax*, fr. OE. *fleax*, rel. to OS. *flas*, OFris. *flax*, OHG., MHG. *flahs*, G. *Flachs*, fr. Teut. base **fleh-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **plek-*, 'to weave, plait', whence Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', L. *plectere*, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See **ply,** n., 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *flax*, adj., *flaxen* (q.v.), *flax-y*, adj.

flaxen, adj. — OE. *fleaxen*, fr. *fleax*. See **flax** and adj. suff. **-en.**

flay, tr. v., to strip off the skin of. — ME. *flean, flan*, fr. OE. *flēan*, rel. to ON. *flā*, OHG. *flahan*, 'to flay', and cogn. with Lith. *plėšiu, plėšti*, 'to *tear*'.

Derivative: *flay-er*, n.

flea, n. — ME. *fle(e)*, fr. OE. *flēa(h)*, rel. to ON. *flō*, MDu. *vlō*, Du. *vlo*, OHG., MHG. *flōh*, G. *Floh*, and prob. also to OE. *flēon*, 'to flee'; see **flee.** Accordingly *flea* would lit. mean 'the jumping animal'.

fleam, n., a lancet used for opening veins (*surg.*) — OF. *flieme*, fr. VL. **fletomus* (whence also OFris. *flieme*, MDu. *vlīme* (Du. *vlijm*), OHG. *fliotuma* (MHG. *vliete*, G. *Fliete*), fr. Late L. *phlebotomus*, fr. Gk. φλεβοτόμον (short for φλεβοτόμον σμιλίον), 'lancet', neut. of φλεβοτόμος, 'opening veins'. See **phlebotomy.** F. *flamme*, 'fleam', was influenced in form by F. *flamme*, 'flame'.

flèche, n., an arrow; a spire (*archit.*) — F., 'arrow', prob. fr. Frankish **fliugica*, which is rel. to OLG. *fliuca*, MDu. *vliecke*, of s.m. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 254, s.v. *flèche*. It. *freccia*, OProvenç. *flec(h)a* and Sp. *flecha*, 'arrow', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **fletcher.** Cp. also **parfleche.**

fleck, n., spot, freckle. — MDu. *vlecke* (Du. *vlek*), rel. to ON. *flekkr*, OHG. *flec, fleccho*, MHG. *vlec, vlecke*, G. *Fleck*, and cogn. with L. *plaga*, 'a flat surface; district, region'. See **plagal** and cp. words there referred to. For the Dutch origin of the English word see Bense, Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 99.

Derivatives: *fleck*, tr. v., *flecker* (q.v.), *fleck-less* (q.v.)

flecker, tr. v., to fleck. — Formed fr. **fleck** with freq. suff. **-er.**

fleckless, adj. — Formed fr. **fleck** with suff. **-less;** first used by Tennyson.

flection, flexion, n. — F., fr. L. *flexiōnem*, acc. of *flexiō*, 'a bending, turning', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex,** v., and **-ion.**

fled, past tense and pp. of *flee*. — ME. *fledde*, fr. *fleon, fleen*, 'to flee'. See **flee.**

fledge, tr. and intr. v. — From the obsol. adj. *fledge*, 'fledged', fr. OE. *-flycge* (in *unflycge*, 'not yet fledged'), which is rel. to MDu. *vlugge*, Du. *vlug*, LG. *flügge* (whence G. *flügge*), OHG. *flucki*, MHG. *vlücke*, 'fledged', and to E. **fly** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *fledg-ed*, adj., *fledge-less*, adj., *fledge-ling*, n., *fledg-y*, adj.

flee, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *fleon, fleen*, fr. OE. *flēon* (for **flēohan*), rel. to OS., OHG. *fliohan*, ON. *flýja, flýja*, Dan., Swed. *fly*, OFris. *fliā*, Du. *vlieden*, MHG. *vliehen*, G. *fliehen*, Goth. *þliuhan*, 'to flee'. Cp. **flea.** Cp. also **flight,** 'the act of fleeing'.

fleece, n., the wool of a sheep. — ME. *flees*, fr. OE. *flēos, flīes*, rel. to MDu. *vluus*, Du. *vlies*, MHG. *vlius*, G. *Vlies*, and prob. cogn. with L. *plūma*, 'feather, down', Lith. *plūnksna*, 'feather', OPruss. *plauxdine*, 'feather bed', Lith. *plùskos* (pl.), 'tufts of hair', Lett. *pluskas* (pl.), of s.m. Cp. **plume.**

Derivatives: *fleece*, tr. v., *fleec-ed*, adj., *fleec-er*, n., *fleec-y*, adj., *fleec-i-ly*, adv., *fleec-i-ness*, n.

fleer, intr. v., to jeer, sneer. — ME. *flerien*, of Scand. origin; cp. Norw. *flira*, dial. Dan. *flire*, 'to giggle, titter'.

fleet, intr. and tr. v., to pass swiftly. — ME. *fleten, fleoten*, fr. OE. *flēotan*, 'to float', rel. to OE. *flotan*, 'to float', ON. *fljōta*, Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, 'to flow, float', OS. *fliotan*, OFris. *fliāta*, 'to flow', MLG. *vlēten*, MDu., Du. *vlieten*, OHG. *fliozzan*, 'to flow, float', MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fließen*, 'to flow', and cogn. with Lith. *plūdau, plūsti*, 'to overflow', Lett. *plūdi*, 'flood'. All these words are *-d*-enlargements of I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to flow, run, swim'. See **flow** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **lead,** 'a heavy metal'.

Derivative: *fleet-ing*, adj.

fleet, adj., swift. — Rel. to, or derived from, ON. *fljōtr*, 'swift' (fr. *fljōta*, 'to flow, run'). See **fleet,** v.

Derivatives: *fleet-ly*, adv., *fleet-ness*, n.

fleet, n., a number of ships. — ME. *flete, fleote*, 'a fleet', fr. OE. *flēot*, 'ship, vessel', lit. 'that which floats or glides', rel. to *flēotan*, 'to float'. See **fleet,** v., and cp. next word.

fleet, n., a creek. — OE. *flēot*, 'mouth of a river, bay, sea, ship, vessel', derivatively identical with prec. word.

Fleming, n., 1) a native of Flanders; 2) a native of Belgium who speaks Flemish. — MDu. *Vlāming* (Du. *Vlaming*), rel. to *Vlaemisch*, 'Flemish', fr. *Vlām-*, which appears also in Du. *Vlaanderen*, 'Flanders'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **flamenco.** For the ending see **-ing,** suff. meaning 'pertaining to'.

Flemish, adj. — MDu. *Vlaemisch* (whence Du. *Vlaams*), fr. *Vlām-*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ish.**

flench, flense, flinch, tr. v., to strip the blubber from a whale. — Dan. *flense*, of s.m.

flesh, n. — ME. *flesch*, fr. OE. *flǣsc*, rel. to OS., OFris. *flēsk*, MLG. *vlees, vleis*, Du. *vlees*, OHG. *fleisc*, MHG., G. *fleisch*, 'flesh', ON., Dan. *flesk*, 'pork, bacon'. The ultimate origin of these words is uncertain.

Derivatives: *flesh*, tr. v., *flesh-er*, n., *fleshings*, n. pl., *fleshly* (q.v.), *flesh-ment*, n., *flesh-y*, adj.

fleshly, adj. — ME. *fleschlich*, fr. OE. *flǣsclīc*, fr. *flǣsc*, 'flesh'. See **flesh** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivative: *fleshli-ness*, n.

fletch, tr. v., to provide (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. — Back formation fr. **fletcher.**

fletcher, n., one who makes arrows. — OF. *flechier*, fr. *fleche* (F. *flèche*), 'arrow'. See **flèche.**

Fletcherism, n., the practice of chewing one's food thoroughly. — So called after the American nutritionist Horace *Fletcher* (1849-1919), who advocated this practice. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

fleur-de-lis, n., the iris. — F., lit. 'flower of lily'. *Fleur* derives fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower', *de* comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from', and *lis*, orig. a plural, derives fr. L. *līlium*, 'lily'. See

flower, de- and **lily** and cp. **flower-de-luce.**

fleuret, n., a small flower. — F. *fleurette*, dimin. of *fleur*, 'flower'. See **flower** and the suffixes **-et, -ette,** and cp. **floret.**

fleuron, n., a flowerlike ornament. — F., augment. of *fleur*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-oon.**

fleury, adj., sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis (*her.*) — F. *fleuri*, 'flowery, florid; covered with flowers', pp. of *fleurir*, 'to flower, blossom'. See **flourish.**

flew, pp. of *fly*. — ME. *flew*, fr. OE. *flēah*, fr. *flēogan*, 'to fly'. See **fly.**

flews, n. pl., the hanging chaps of bloodhounds. — Of unknown origin.

flex, tr. and intr. v., to bend. — L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, 'to bend', which—according to Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 352—is perh. a popular collateral form of *plectere*, 'to plait, braid, intertwine'. See **ply,** n., 'to bend', and cp. **flection, flexible, circumflex, deflect, inflect, reflect, retroflex.**

flexibility, n. — F. *flexibilité*, fr. Late L. *flexibilitātem*, acc. of *flexibilitās*, fr. L. *flexibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

flexible, adj. — F., fr. L. *flexibilis*, 'that may be bent, pliant', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *flexible-ness*, n., *flexibl-y*, adv.

flexile, adj., flexible. — L. *flexilis*, 'pliant, flexible', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex** and **-ile.**

Derivative: *flexil-ity*, n.

flexion. — See **flection.**

flexor, n., a muscle that bends a joint; contrasted with *extensor* (*anat.*) — Medical L., short for *musculus flexor*, 'a bending muscle', formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex.**

flexuose, adj., flexuous. — L. *flexuōsus*, 'full of turns, tortuous, flexuous', fr. *flexus*, 'a bending', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivative: *flexuos-ity*, n.

flexuous, adj., 1) full of windings; 2) wavering. — L. *flexuōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *flexuous-ly*, adv., *flexuous-ness*, n.

flexure, n., a bending or turning. — L. *flexūra*, 'a bending, turning', fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*. See **flex** and **-ure.**

flibbertigibbet, n., a chatterer. — An invented word.

flick, n., a light blow; tr. v., to strike. — Prob. of imitative origin.

flicker, intr. v., to flutter. — ME. *flikeren*, fr. OE. *flicorian*, 'to flutter, waver', rel. to OE. *flacor*, 'fluttering', ON. *flökra*, MDu. *flockeren*, OHG. *flagarōn*, *flogarōn*, 'to flutter', MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern*, 'to flare, flicker'. These verbs prob. meant orig. 'to beat with the wings', and are rel. to dial. E. *flack*, 'to flap, strike'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *flicker*, n., the act of fluttering.

flicker, n., one who or that which flicks. — Formed fr. **flick** with agential suff. **-er.**

flicker, n., a woodpecker of N. America. — Lit. 'the striking bird', hence prop. identical with prec. word.

flier, flyer, n. — Formed fr. **fly,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

flight, n., the act of flying. — ME. *fliht*, fr. OE. *flyht*, rel. to OE. *flēogan*, 'to fly'. Cp. LG. *flugt* (whence G. *Flucht*), MLG., Du. *vlucht*, 'flight of birds', OE. *flyge*, OS. *flugi*, ON. *flugr*, OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *Flug*, 'flight', and see **fly,** v. Cp. also next word. For the ending see subst. suff. **-t.**

Derivatives: *flight-y*, adj., *flight-i-ly*, adv., *flight-i-ness*, n.

flight, n., the act of fleeing. — ME. *fluht*, *fliht*, fr. OE. *flēoh-*, stem of *flēon* (for **flēohan*), 'to flee', rel. to OS., OHG. *fluht*, OFris. *flecht*, Du. *vlucht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *Flucht*, 'the act of fleeing' (see **flee**); confused with prec. word.

flight, intr. v., to fly in a flock; tr. v., to shoot birds flying in a flock. — Fr. **flight,** 'the act of flying'.

flimflam, n., humbug. — Antiphonic reduplication of **flam,** 'sham, trick', fr. obsol. *flamfew*, 'gewgaw, trifle', fr. OF. *fanfelue* (F. *fanfreluche*), 'trifle, bauble', fr. ML. *famfalūca*, corruption of Gk. πομφόλυξ, 'air bladder', lit. 'water bubble'. See **pompholyx.** Cp. It. *fanfaluca*, 'trifle', which also derives fr. ML. *fanfalūca.*

flimmer, intr. v., to glitter, glimmer. — Prob. a blend of **flame** and **glimmer.** Cp. G. *flimmern.*

flimsy, adj., 1) thin; 2) weak. — Formed with metathesis fr. **film.** For the insertion of the letter *s* before the suff. **-y** cp. *clumsy.*

Derivatives: *flimsi-ly*, adv., *flimsi-ness*, n.

flinch, intr. v., to shrink back. — OF. *flainchir*, *flenchir*, 'to turn, bend', prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. MHG. *linken*, G. *lenken*, 'to bend, turn, lead', and see **flank, lank, link,** 'ring of a chain'.

Derivatives: *flinch*, n., *flinch-er*, n., *flinch-ing-ly*, adv.

flinch, v. — A var. of **flench.**

flinders, n. pl., fragments. — ME. *flenderis*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *flindra*, 'a thin piece, splinter', which is rel. to Norw. *flinter*, 'a little piece', and to Du. *flenter*, 'piece, fragment', and prob. also to OE. *flint*, 'flint, rock'. See **flint.**

Flindersia, n., a genus of Australian timber trees. — ModL., named after the English navigator Matthew *Flinders* (1774-1814). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

fling, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *flingen*, *flengen*, 'to rush', of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *flengja*, 'to flog', Dan. *flenge*, dial. Swed. *fläng a*, 'to slash', which are of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *fling*, n., *fling-er*, n., *fling-y*, adj.

flinkite, n., a basic manganese arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish mineralogist Gustaf *Flink* (1849-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

flint, n. — ME., fr. OE. *flint*, cogn. with Gk. πλίνθος, 'brick', OIr. *slind*, 'brick', fr. I.-E. base **splind-*, **splid-*, 'to split, cleave', OSlav. *plinŭta*, *plita*, Lith. *plytà*, Lett. *plìte* 'brick', are Greek loan words. Cp. **plinth.** Cp. also **flinders.** Cp. also **splint, splinter, split.**

Derivatives: *flint*, adj., *flint-y*, adj., *flint-i-ness*, n.

flip, tr. and intr. v., to move with a jerk, tap, whip. —Of imitative origin. Cp. **flap, fillip, flippant, flop.**

Derivative: *flip*, n., the act of flipping.

flip, n., a drink consisting of beer, egg, sugar. — Lit. 'beaten up; whipped', derived fr. **flip,** v.

flippancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

flippant, adj., frivolous; disrespectful. — Coined from the verb **flip** in imitation of French present participles and adjectives in **-ant.** For a similar formation cp. *blatant.*

Derivatives: *flippant-ly*, adv., *flippant-ness*, n.

flipper, n., a broad flat limb adapted for swimming. — Formed from the verb **flip** with agential suff. **-er.**

flirt, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *fleureter* (= F. *conter des fleurettes*), 'to talk sweet nonsense, to flirt', fr. OF. *fleurete* (F. *fleurette*), 'little flower; courteous flattery', dimin. of *fleur*, 'flower', fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, of s.m. See **flower.**

Derivatives: *flirt*, n., *flirt-ation*, n., *flirt-ation-al*, adj., *flirt-atious*, adj., *flirt-atious-ly*, adv., *flirt-atious-ness*, n., *flirt-ish*, adj., *flirt-ish-ness*, n., *flirt-y*, adj.

flit, intr. v., 1) to move rapidly; 2) to flutter. — ME. *flitten*, *flutten*, 'to carry away, go away', fr. ON. *flytja*, 'to cause to flit', which is the weak grade of *fljōta*, 'to float'. See **fleet,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *flit*, n.

flitch, n., side of bacon. — ME. *flicche*, fr. OE. *flicce*, 'flitch of bacon', rel. to ON. *flikki*, Norw. *flika*, MLG. *vlicke*, 'piece of flesh', ON. *flīk*, 'tip, patch rag', and cogn. with Lith. *plýšti*, 'to tear', *plaišinti*, 'to cause to burst', Lett. *plaisa*, 'cleft, gap'; not rel. to *flesh.*

Derivative: *flitch*, tr. v.

flite, flyte, intr. v., to quarrel; tr. v., to quarrel with, to scold. — ME. *fliten*, fr. OE. *flītan*, 'to contend, struggle, quarrel', rel. to OHG. *flīzan*, 'to strive', OHG., MHG. *flīz*, 'contest, diligence', G. *Fleiß*, Du. *vlijt*, 'diligence, industry'.

fliting, flyting, n., 1) a scolding; 2) an abusive speech. — ME. *flīting*. See prec. word and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

flitter, intr. v., to flutter. — Freq. of **flit.** Cp. **flutter.**

flittermouse, n., bat (*dial.*) — Lit. 'a fluttering mouse'. See prec. word and **mouse** and cp. OHG. *flĕdarmūs* (MHG. *fledermūs*, G. *Fledermaus*), 'bat', which is compounded of *flĕdarōn*, 'to flutter', and *mūs*, 'mouse'. Cp. the equivalent Du. *vledermuis*, *vleermuis.*

flivver, n., a small and cheap motorcar (*U.S. Slang*). — An invented word.

flix, n., down; fur. — Of uncertain origin.

float, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *floten*, *flotien*, fr. OE. *flotian*, rel. to ON. *flota*, MDu. *vlōten*, Du. *vlotten*, and to OE. *flēotan*, 'to float'; OE. *flotian* was influenced in form by OF. *floter* (F. *flotter*), 'to float'. See **fleet,** v., and cp. **float,** n.

Derivatives: *float*, n. (q.v.), *float-er*, n., *float-ing*, n. and adj., *float-ing-ly*, adv., *float-y*, adj., *float-ation* (q.v.)

float, n. — ME. *flote*, 'ship, fleet', fr. OE. *flota*, lit. 'that which floats', rel. to ON. *floti*, Dan. *flaade*, MDu. *vlōte*, Du. *vlot*, OHG., MHG. *vlōz*, G. *Floß*, 'float, raft', and to OE. *flotian*, 'to float'. F. *flotte*, It. *flotta*, 'fleet', are Teut. loan words. G. *Flotte*, 'fleet', has been reborrowed fr. F. *flotte*. See **float,** v., and cp. **flotilla, flotsam.**

Derivatives: *floatage* (q.v.)

floatage, n., flotage. — Formed fr. **float,** n., with suff. **-age.** Cp. **flotage.**

floatation, n., flotation. — Formed fr. **float,** v., with suff. **-ation.** Cp. **flotation.**

floccillation, n., picking at bedclothes in delirium (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *floccus*, 'flock of wool'. See **flock** of wool.

floccose, adj., woolly. — L. *floccōsus*, fr. *floccus*, 'flock of wool'. See **flock** of wool, and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivative: *floccose-ly*, adv.

floccule, n., detached mass of wool. — See **flocculus.**

flocculence, n. — Formed fr. **flocculent** with suff. **-ce.**

flocculent, adj., resembling wool, flocky. — Formed fr. **flocculus** with suff. **-ent.**

Derivative: *flocculent-ly*, adv.

flocculose, adj., minutely floccose. — See **flocculus** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

flocculous, adj., flocculose. — See next word and **-ous.**

flocculus, n., 1) a small tuft of wool or woolly substance; 2) a small lobe on the lower side of the cerebellum (*anat.*); 3) cloudlike mass of vapors in the solar atmosphere. — ModL., dimin. of L. *floccus*, 'flock of wool'. See next word.

floccus, n., tuft of wool or hair. — L., 'lock or flock of wool', which prob. stands for **bhlōkos* and is cogn. with OHG. *blaha*, MHG. *blahe*, G. *Blahe* (dial. *Blache*), OSwed. *blan*, *bla*, earlier Dan. *blaa*, Dan. *blaar*, 'tow, hards', ON. *blæja*, Dan. *ble*, 'sheet'. Cp. **flock** of wool, **floccule, floss.**

flock of wool. — ME. *flocke*, fr. OF. *floc*, fr. L. *floccus*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *flock*, tr. v., to fill with flocks, *flock-y*, adj.

flock of sheep, n. — ME., fr. OE. *flocc*, rel. to ON. *flokkr*, 'crowd, troop, band', Dan. *flok*, Swed. *flock*, MLG. *vlocke*, 'crowd, flock', of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *flock*, intr. v., to crowd together; tr. v., to bring together (*rare*).

floe, n., a field of floating ice. — Norw. *flo*, 'layer', fr. ON. *flō*; rel. to **flag,** 'stone' (q.v.)

Floerkea, n., a genus of plants, the false mermaid (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Heinrich Gustav *Flörke* (1764-1835).

flog, tr. v., to beat; to whip. — Prob. corruption of L. *flagellāre*, 'to scourge'. See **flagellum.**
Derivatives: *flogg-ing*, n., *flogg-ing-ly*, adv.

flood, n. — ME. *flod*, fr. OE. *flōd*, 'a flowing, flow, stream, flow of tide, tide', rel. to OS., OFris. *flōd*, ON. *flōð*, Dan., Swed. *flod*, MDu. *vloet*, *vloed*, Du. *vloed*, OHG., MHG. *fluot*, G. *Flut*, Goth. *flodus* and to ON. *flōa*, 'to flood', and cogn. with Gk. πλώειν, 'to float, swim', πλωτός, 'floating, navigable'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **plōu-*, a gradational variant of **pleu-*, 'to flow, swim'. See **flow** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *flood*, tr. and intr. v., *flood-ed*, adj., *flood-ing*, n.

floodometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height of floods. — A hybrid coined fr. **flood** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

floor, n. — ME. *flor*, fr. OE. *flōr*, rel. to MDu., Du. *vloer*, ON. *flōr*, *flōrr*, Norw. *flor*, 'floor of a cow stall', MHG. *vluor*, G. *Flur*, 'field, meadow, plain, floor', fr. I.-E. base **plāros*, **plāra*, whence also OIr. *lār* (for **plār*), W. *llawr*, Bret. *leur*, 'ground, floor'. This base is an enlargement of base **p(e)lā-*, 'spread out, broad, flat', whence L. *plānus*, 'level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *floor*, tr. v., *floor-er*, n., *floor-ing*, n.

flop, intr. v., to fall down suddenly; tr. v., to throw with a sudden thud. — Orig. an antiphonic variant of **flap** (q.v.) Cp. **flump.**
Derivatives: *flop*, n. and adv., *flopp-y*, adj., *flopp-i-ly*, adv., *flopp-i-ness*, n.

Flora, 1) Roman goddess of flowers; 2) fem. PN. — L. *Flōra*. See next word.

flora, n., plants of a region or period. — L. *Flōra*, name of the goddess of flowers, fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and cp. **floral, Floreal.** The name *flora* was introduced into botany by Linnaeus; cp. *fauna*.

floral, adj., 1) pertaining to a flora; pertaining to flowers. — L. *Flōrālis*, 'pertaining to Flora', fr. *Flōra*. See **Flora** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *floral-ly*, adv.

Floreal, n., name of the 8th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from April 20th to May 19th). — F. *Floréal*, lit. 'the month of flower'; a word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from L. *flōreālis*, 'pertaining to flowers', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Florence, fem. PN. — L. *Flōrentia*, fem. of *Flōrentius*, lit. 'blooming', fr. *flōrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *flōrēre*, 'to flower, flourish', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-ence** and cp. **florence.**

florence, n., a kind of woven material (esp. of silk). — Orig. 'anything made in *Florence* (Italy)', fr. L. *Flōrentia*, 'Florence', lit. 'bloom' (whence It. *Fiorenze*, later contracted into *Firenze*, and F. *Florence*), fr. *flōrēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and cp. **Florentine.**

Florentine, adj., pertaining to the city of Florence, Italy. — L. *Flōrentīnus*, 'of Florence', fr. *Flōrentia*. See **florence** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

florescence, n., a blooming, blossoming. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.** Cp. **efflorescence, inflorescence.**

florescent, adj., blooming, blossoming. — L. *flōrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *flōrēscere*, 'to begin to flower', inchoative of *flōrēre*, 'to flower, flourish', from *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-escent** and cp. **efflorescent, inflorescent.**

floriculture, n., the cultivation of flowers. — Formed on analogy of *agriculture*, fr. L. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower', and *cultūra*, 'a cultivating, culture'. See **flower** and **culture.**
Derivatives: *floricultur-al*, adj., *floricultur-al-ly*, adv., *floricultur-ist*, n.

floret, n., a small flower. — OF. *florete* (F. *fleurette*), dimin. of OF. *flor* (F. *fleur*), fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-et** and cp. **fleuret.**
Derivative: *floret-ed*, adj.

floriate, floriated, adj., decorated with floral ornaments. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** (resp. also **-ed**), fr. L. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower.**
Derivative: *floriat-ion*, n.

florid, adj., full of flowers. — L. *flōridus*, 'abounding in flowers', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and adj. suff. **-id.**
Derivatives: *florid-ity*, n., *florid-ly*, adv., *florid-ness*, n.

Florideae, n. pl., an order of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *flōridus*, 'abounding in flowers'. See prec. word and **-idae.**

floriferous, adj., bearing flowers. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *flōrifer*, 'bearing flowers', from *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower', and *ferō*, *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **flower** and **-ferous.**

florilegium, n., 1) a collection of flowers; 2) an anthology. — ModL., formed on analogy of Gk. ἀνθολογίᾱ (cp. *anthology*) fr. L. *flōrilegus*, 'flower-culling', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower', and *legere*, 'to gather, collect'. See **flower** and **lecture.**

florin, n., 1) orig. a gold coin issued in Florence in 1252; 2) name of various European gold and silver coins. — ME., fr. OF., fr. It. *fiorino*, fr. *fiore*, 'flower', fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower'; so called because gold coins issued at Florence had originally the figure of a lily (the badge of the city) stamped upon them; see **flower,** n. OF. *florin* was influenced in form by Latin *flōrem*.

florist, n. — Formed on analogy of F. *fleuriste*, from L. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower** and **-ist.**

-florous, combining form meaning 'having (a certain number of) flowers, as *uniflorous*, *multiflorous*. — Formed fr. L. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower' (see **flower**), and **-ous.**

floruit, n., period at which a person flourished. — L., 'he flourished', pret. of *flōrēre*, 'to flower, flourish', fr. *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower.**

flory, adj. — A variant of **fleury.**

floscule, n., a floret. — F., fr. L. *flōsculus*, 'a little flower', dimin. of *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'a flower'. See **flower** and **-cule.**
Derivatives: *floscul-ar*, *floscul-ous*, adjs.

floss, n., 1) the rough outside silk of a silkworm's cocoon; 2) waste fiber of silk; 3) soft silk used in embroidery. — Orig. used as an adj. in *floss silk*, translation of the Old French phrase *soye flosche* (F. *soie floche*), lit. 'soft silk'. OF. *flosche* derives fr. OF. *floc*, 'a small tuft of wool', fr. L. *floccus*. See **floccus.**
Derivative: *floss-y*, adj.

flotage, n., 1) the act of floating; 2) anything that floats. — See **floatage.**

flotant, adj., floating in water; flying (*her.*) — OF. *flotant* (F. *flottant*), pres. part. of *floter* (F. *flotter*), 'to float'. See **float,** v., and **-ant.**

flotation, n., 1) the act of floating; 2) the act of starting a business. — Altered fr. **floatation** under the influence of F. *flotation*, 'floating', *flottaison*, 'water line'. Cp. **flotsam.**

flotilla, n., a small fleet. — Sp., dimin. of *flota*, 'fleet', which is of Teut. origin. See **float,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

flotsam, n., floating wreckage. — AF. *floteson*, 'flotsam', corresponding to OF. *flotaison*, 'a floating' (whence F. *flottaison*, 'water line'), fr. *floter* (F. *flotter*), 'to float'; see **float,** v., and cp. **flotation.** The ending of *flotsam* was influenced by the Scand. suff. *-sam*. Cp. *jetsam*.

flounce, intr. v., to move jerkily; to plunge; to flounder. — Prob. borrowed from Scand. Cp. dial. Swed. *flunsa*, 'to plunge', Norw. *flunsa*, 'to hurry', which are of imitative origin; prob. influenced in form by *bounce*.
Derivative: *flounc-ing*, n.

flounder, n., one of several edible flatfishes. — OF. *flondre*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed., Norw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, ON. *flyðra*, 'flatfish', which are rel. to MLG. *vlundere*, MHG. *vluoder*, 'flounder' (G. *Flunder*, of s.m., is a LG. loan word), and cogn. with Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad', L. *planta*, 'sole of the foot'. See **place** and cp. **plaice.** Cp. also **flat.**

flounder, intr. v., to struggle in an awkward manner. — Prob. a blend of **founder** and **blunder.**
Derivatives: *flounder*, n., *flounder-ing*, adj., *flounder-ing-ly*, adv.

flour, n. — A var. of **flower,** orig. identical also in meaning with it, but later used only in the figurative sense as 'flower (i.e. the finest part) of the meal'.
Derivatives: *flour*, tr. v., *flour-y*, adj.

flourish, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *florisshen*, *flurisshen*, fr. OF. *floriss-*, pres. part. stem of *florir*, fr. VL. **florīre*, corresponding to *flōrēre*, 'to blossom, flourish', *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'. See **flower,** n., and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **fleury.**
Derivatives: *flourish*, n., *flourish-ing*, adj., *flourish-y*, adj.

flout, tr. and intr. v., to mock, jeer. — Fr. ME. *flouten*, 'to play the flute'. For sense development cp. the related MDu. *fluyten*, Du. *fluiten*, 'to play the flute; to jeer'. See **flute.**
Derivatives: *flout*, n., *flout-er*, n., *flout-ing-ly*, adv.

flow, intr. v. — ME. *flowen*, fr. OE. *flōwan*, rel. to Du. *vloeien*, 'to flow', ON. *flōa*, 'to deluge', flood', OHG. *flouwen*, 'to rinse, wash', fr. I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to flow, swim', whence also OI. *plávatē*, 'navigates, swims', *plāváyati*, 'causes to swim, overflows', Toch. B *plewe*, 'ship', Arm. *luanam*, 'I wash', *hełum*, 'I pour', Gk. πλόνω, 'I wash', πλέω (for *πλέϝω), 'I sail, go by sea, swim', L. *pluere*, 'to rain', *pluvia*, 'rain', OSlav. *plovǫ*, *pluti*, 'to flow, navigate', Lith. *pilù*, *pilti*, 'to pour out', *pláuju*, *pláuti*, 'to swim, rinse'. See **pluvial** and cp. **fleet,** v., adj. and n., **flit, float, flood, flutter, fly,** v. and n. Cp. also **paludal, Plynteria, pneumo-, pulmo-, pyelo-.** I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to flow', is ult. identical with base **pelē-*, **plē-*, 'to fill'. See **full,** adj., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **plutocracy.**
Derivatives: *flow*, n., *flow-ing*, adj., *flow-ing-ly*, adv.

flower, n. — ME. *flour*, fr. OF. *flour*, *flur*, *flor* (F. *fleur*), fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower', fr. I.-E. base **bhlō-*, **bhlē-*, **bhlā-*, 'to blossom, flourish', whence also MIr. *blāth*, W. *blawd*, 'bloom, flower', OE. *blōwan*, 'to flower, bloom'. See **blow,** 'to flower', and cp. **blade, blood, bloom, blossom.** Cp. also **cauliflower, defloration, deflower, effloresce, ferret,** 'ribbon', **fleuret, fleur-de-lis, flirt, Flora, flora, floral, Floreal, Florence, Florentine, florescent, floret, florid, florin, flour, flourish, millefiori, Phyllis, phyllo-.** The meaning 'to blossom, flourish', denoted by base **bhlō-*, **bhlē-*, **bhlā-*, is secondary. The orig. meaning of this base is 'to blow, to swell'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *flower*, v., *flower-ed*, adj., *flower-er*, n., *flower-ing*, adj., *flower-y*, adj.

flower-de-luce, n., iris. — Corruption of **fleur-de-lis** (q.v.)

floweret, n., a little flower. — Dimin. of **flower.** Cp. **fleuret, floret.**

flown, pp. of **fly.**

flu, n., influenza (*colloq.*) — Shortened fr. **influenza.**

fluct-, combining form meaning 'wave'. — L. *flūcti-*, fr. *flūctus*, 'wave', fr. *flūct-(um)*, archaic pp. stem of *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **fluctuate.**

fluctuant, adj., undulating (*rare*). — L. *flūctuāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *flūctuāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

fluctuate, intr. v., to move like a wave; to undulate. — L. *flūctuāt-(um)*, archaic pp. stem of *flūctuāre*, 'to move like a wave', fr. *flūctus*, 'wave'. See **flucti-** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

fluctuation, n. — L. *flūctuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a wavering motion, fluctuation', fr. *flūctuāt-(um)*, archaic pp. stem of *flūctuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

flue, n., formerly, a chimney; now, a channel for the passage of smoke, etc. — Of uncertain origin.

flue, n., fluff. — ME. *fluwe*, fr. Flemish *vluwe*, fr. F. *velu*, 'hairy, shaggy', fr. Late L. *villūtus*, corresponding to L. *villōsus*, 'hairy'. See **velours** and cp. **flue,** 'fishing net', which is derivatively identical with *flue*, 'fluff'. Cp. also **fluff.**
Derivative: *flue-y*, adj.

flue, n., the fluke of an anchor or a harpoon. — Cp. **fluke,** 'broad end of the arm of an anchor'.

flue, n., a kind of fishing net. — ME., fr. Flem. *vluwe*. See **flue,** 'fluff'.

fluellite, n., aluminum fluoride (*mineral.*) — A blend of **flu(orine)** and **(wav)ellite.**

fluency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

fluent, adj. — L. *fluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *fluere*, 'to flow', whence *flūmen*, 'river'; cogn. with Gk. φλύειν, 'to boil over, bubble up', φλεῖν, 'to abound', fr. I.-E. **bhleu-*, enlargement of base **bhel-*, **bhlē-*, 'to blow, swell'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and **-ent** and cp. **affluent, afflux, circumfluent, confluent, defluent, diffluent, flimflam, floss, fluid, flume, fluor, fluorescence, fluorine, flush,** 'number of cards', **Flustra, fluvial, flux, influence, influenza, influx, mellifluent, reflux, superfluous.** Cp. also **phello-** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fluent-ly*, adv., *fluent-ness*, n.

fluff, n., soft down. — Prob. rel. to **flue,** 'fluff'.
Derivatives: *fluff*, tr. and intr. v., *fluff-y*, adj., *fluff-i-ly*, adv., *fluff-i-ness*, n.

flugelman, n. fugleman. — G. *Flügelmann*, 'file leader, fugleman', lit. 'man on the wing'. See **fugleman.**

fluid, adj. — F. *fluide*, fr. L. *fluidus*, 'flowing, fluid', fr. *fluere*. See **fluent** and adj. suff. **-id.**
Derivatives: *fluid*, n., *fluid-al*, adj., *fluid-al-ly*, adv., *fluid-ly*, adv., *fluid-ness*, n., *fluidity* (q.v.), *fluidize* (q.v.)

fluidify, tr. v., to make fluid. — See **fluid** and **-fy.**

fluidity, n., fluid state or quality. — See **fluid** and **-ity** and cp. F. *fluidité*.

fluidize, tr. v., to make fluid. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fluidus* (see **fluid**) and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *fluidify*, in which both elements are Latin.

fluke, n., 1) flounder, flatfish; 2) a flat parasitic worm. — ME. *floke*, *fluke*, fr. OE. *flōc*, 'flatfish', rel. to ON. *flōki*, of s.m., and in gradational relationship to Norw. *flak*, 'disk, floe'. See **flake,** 'a thin, flat piece' (q.v.), and cp. next word.

fluke, n., part of an anchor. — Prob. figurative use of prec. word (q.v.) The broad end of the arm of an anchor was compared with a flatfish.

fluke, n., a lucky accidental stroke at billiards or other games. — Of unknown origin.

fluky, adj., infested with flukes. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **fluke,** 'flatfish; a flat parasitic worm'.

fluky, adj., lucky. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **fluke,** 'accidental stroke'.
Derivatives: *fluki-ly*, adv., *fluki-ness*, n.

flume, n., artificial water course. — ME., fr. OF. *flum*, 'river', fr. L. *flūmen*, 'river', from the stem of *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

flummery, n., 1) a soft jellylike food made from the husks of oats; 2) empty compliments; nonsense. — W. *llymru*, 'sour oatmeal jelly boiled with the husks'.

flummox, tr. v., to confound (*slang*). — Prob. rel. to OE. *flummocks*, 'to maul, mangle', and, together with it, of imitative origin.

flump, tr. v., to move or fall heavily, to plump; n., the act of flumping. — Prob. a blend of **flop** and **plump.**

flung, past tense and pp. of *fling*. — ME. *flungen*, fr. *flingen*. See **fling.**

flunky, flunkey, n., a lackey. — Prob. meaning lit. 'the man at the side', and rel. to **flank.** Cp. F. *flanquer*, 'to be at the side of, to flank', fr. *flanc*, 'side'.
Derivatives: *flunkey-dom*, n., *flunkey-ish*, adj., *flunkey-ism*, n.

fluo-, combining form indicating the presence of *fluorine* (*chem.*) — Short for F. *fluor*, 'fluorine'. See next word.

fluor, n., a mineral containing fluorine, fluorite. — ModL., fr. L. *fluor*, 'a flowing', fr. *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and **-or** and cp. **fluorine.**

fluoresce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **fluorescence.**

fluorescence, n. (*physics*). — Formed with suff. **-escence** (on analogy of *opalescence, phosphorescence*) fr. **fluor(spar).** The word *fluorescence* was coined by the English mathematician and physicist, Sir George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903) in 1852 in allusion to the circumstance that he noticed this phenomenon first in fluorspar.

fluorescent, adj. — See prec. word and **-ent.**

fluoric, adj., pertaining to fluorine (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. **fluor.**

fluorine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829) fr. **fluor** with chem. suff. **-ine** (on analogy of *brom-ine, chlor-ine, iod-ine*). The element was so called by him because it was found first in *fluor*spar.

fluorite, n., fluorspar (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **fluor** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

fluoro-, combining form denoting either 1) *fluorine* or 2) *fluorescence*. — See **fluor.**

fluoroscope, n., an instrument for observing fluorescence. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fluor* and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **fluor** and **-scope.**
Derivative: *fluoroscop-y*, n.

fluorspar, n., fluorite. — Lit. 'fluor used as a spar'. See **fluor** and **spar,** and cp. G. *Flußspat*. Cp. also **feldspar, feldspathic.**

flurry, n., 1) a gust of wind; 2) agitation. — Prob. a blend of obsol. *flurr*, 'to whir' (which is of imitative origin), and **hurry.**
Derivative: *flurry*, tr. v.

flush, intr. and tr. v., to start up suddenly. — ME. *fluschen*, of imitative origin.

flush, n., a flock of flushed birds. — Fr. prec. word.

flush, intr. v., 1) to rush (said of blood); to flow suddenly; 2) to blush; tr. v., 1) to cleanse with a sudden flow of water; 2) to make red; 3) to excite. — A blend of **flash** and **blush.**

flush, adj. and adv., full to overflowing. — Fr. prec. word.
Derivatives: *flush*, tr. v., to fill up, *flush-ness*, n.

flush, adj., even, level. — Prob. identical with prec. word and orig. applied to a river running full, hence level with its banks.

flush, n., a number of cards of the same suit. — F. *flux*, lit. 'flux, flow', fr. L. *flūxus*. See **flux.**
Derivative: *flush*, adj., consisting of cards of the same flush.

flushing, n., a kind of coarse cloth. — From *Flushing* (*Vlissingen*), seaport in Holland.

fluster, tr. v., to confuse with drink; to confuse; intr. v., to be confused. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *flaustr*, 'bustle', *flaustra*, 'to bustle'; which are prob. imitative.
Derivatives: *fluster*, n., *fluster-y*, adj.

Flustra, n., a genus of marine Polyzoa (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. L. *flustra* (pl.), 'the usual calm of the sea', which prob. stands for **flugs-tra* and derives fr. *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

flute, n. — ME. *floute*, *floite*, fr. OF. *flaüte*, *fleüte* (F. *flûte*), fr. OProvenç. *flaüt*, which is prob. a blend of OProvenç. *flaujol*, 'flageolet', and *laüt*, 'lute'. See **flageolet** and **lute,** 'a musical instrument'. It. *flauto* and Sp. *flauta* are OProvenç. loan words. Cp. **flout.**

flute, intr. v. — ME. *flouten*, *floiten*, fr. OF. *flaüter*, *fleüter* (F. *flûter*), fr. OF. *flaüte*, *fleüte*, 'flute'. See **flute,** n.
Derivatives: *flut-ed*, adj., *flut-er*, n., *flut-ing*, n., *flut-y*, adj.

flutist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **flute** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin. Cp. **flautist.**

flutter, intr. v., to flap the wings; tr. v., to move quickly. — ME. *floteren*, fr. OE. *floterian*, 'to be tossed by waves, to flutter', freq. of *flotian*, 'to float'. See **float,** v.
Derivatives: *flutter*, n., *flutter-er*, n., *flutter-ing*, adj., *flutter-ing-ly*, adv., *flutter-y*, adj.

fluvial, adj., pertaining to a river. — L. *fluviālis*, fr. *fluvius*, 'river', which is rel. to *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and adj. suff. **-al.**

fluviatic, adj., fluvial. — L. *fluviāticus*, 'pertaining to a river', fr. *fluvius*. See prec. word and **2nd -atic.**

fluviatile, adj., fluvial. — F., fr. L. *fluviātilis*, 'pertaining to a river', fr. *fluvius*. See **fluvial** and **-ile.**

fluvio-, combining form meaning 'river'. — Fr. L. *fluvius*. See **fluvial.**

flux, n., 1) a flowing; 2) a continuous change. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *flux*, fr. L. *flūxus*, 'a flowing, flow, flux', fr. *flūxus*, pp. of *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **flush,** 'a number of cards', **afflux, conflux, efflux, influx, reflux.**
Derivatives: *flux*, v., *fluxible* (q.v.), *flux-ibil-ity*, n.

fluxible, adj., 1) fluid; 2) capable of being melted. — OF., fr. Late L. *flūxibilis*, 'fluid', fr. L. *flūxus*, pp. of *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **flux** and **-ible.**

fluxion, n., 1) a flowing; 2) a continuous change. — F., fr. L. *flūxiōnem*, acc. of *flūxiō*, 'a flowing', fr. *flūxus*, pp. of *fluere*. See **flux** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *fluxion-al, fluxion-ary*, adjs.

fly, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *flegen, flien*, fr. OE. *flēogan*, rel. to OS., OHG. *fliogan*, ON. *fljūga*, Swed. *flyga*, earlier Dan. *flyge*, Dan. *flyve*, OFris. *fliāga*, MDu. *vlieghen*, Du. *vliegen*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen*, 'to fly', Goth. *us-flaugjan*, 'to cause to fly', and cogn. with Lith. *plaukiù, plaũkti*, 'to swim'; fr. I.-E. base **pleuq-*, 'to move forward (by swimming, running or flying)', enlargement of **pleu-*, 'to flow, swim'. See **flow** and cp. **fledge, flight,** 'the act of flying', **fowl.**
Derivatives: *fly*, n., the act of flying, *fly*, adj. (q.v.), *fly-ing*, adj. and n.

fly, n., a two-winged insect. — ME. *flege, flie*, fr. OE. *flēoge, flȳge*, rel. to OS. *fliega*, ON., Swed. *fluga*, Norw. *fljuge*, earlier Dan. *fluge*, Dan. *flue*, MDu. *vlieghe*, Du. *vlieg*, OHG. *flioga, fliuga*, MHG. *vliuge, vliege*, G. *Fliege*, 'fly', lit. 'the flying (scil. insect)', fr. OE. *flēogan* etc., 'to fly'. See **fly,** v.

fly, adj., agile; knowing, sharp (*slang*). — Fr. **fly,** v.

flyte, flyting. — See **flite, fliting.**

foal, n. — ME. *fole*, fr. OE. *fola*, rel. to OS., OHG, *folo*, ON. *foli*, OFris. *fola*, MHG. *vole*, G. *Fohlen*, Goth. *fula*, and cogn. with Gk. πῶλος, 'foal', Arm. *ul* (for **pōlon*), 'kid', Alb. *pel'ε*, 'mare', L. *pullus*, 'a young animal', fr. I.-E. base **pŏul-*, **pᵉul-*, **pul-*, 'young animal', prop. *-l*-enlargement of I.-E. base **pŏu-*, **pᵉu-*, **pŭ-*, 'small, little, young, few'. See **few** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **filly.**
Derivatives: *foal*, tr. v., *foal-y*, adj.

foam, n. — ME. *fame, fome*, fr. OE. *fām*, rel. to OHG., MHG. *veim*, G. *Feim*, and cogn. with OI. *phénaḥ*, L. *pūmex*, 'pumice', *spūma*, 'foam', OSlav. *pěna*, 'foam', Lith. *spáinė*, 'a streak of foam', OPruss. *spoayno*, 'foam'. Cp. **pumice, spume.**
Derivatives: *foam*, v. (q.v.), *foam-y*, adj., *foam-i-ly*, adv., *foam-i-ness*, n.

foam, intr. v. — ME. *famien, fomen*, fr. *fame, fome*, 'foam'. Cp. OE. *fǣman*, 'to foam', and **see foam,** n.
Derivative: *foam-er*, n.

fob, tr. v., to cheat (*archaic*). — Prob. fr. G. *foppen*, 'to jeer at, make a fool of, hoax'. Cp. **fub** and **fop.**

fob, n., a little pocket. — Prob. fr. G. *Fuppe*, 'a pocket', a dialectal word used in Livonia.

focal, adj. — Formed fr. **focus** with adj. suff. **-al.** Cp. **bifocal, confocal.**

Derivatives: *focal-ize*, tr. v., *focal-iz-ation*, n., *focal-ly*, adv.

focimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the distance of the focus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *focus*, 'hearth', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **focus** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: *focimetr-y*, n.

fo'c'sle. — Phonetic spelling of **forecastle.**

focus, n., a point at which rays of light, heat, etc., meet. — ModL., fr. L. *focus*, 'hearth' (in VL., 'fire'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Arm. *bosor*, 'red', *boç*, 'flame'. The word *focus* was introduced into mathematics by Kepler in 1604. Cp. **curfew, foyer, fuel, fusil,** 'musket', **feu de joie.**

Derivatives: *focus*, tr. and intr. v., *focus-er*, n.

fodder, n. — ME. *foder*, fr. OE. *fōdor*, from the stem of *fōda*, 'food', rel. to ON. *fōðr*, Dan., Swed. *foder*, MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voe(de)r*, OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *Futter*. See **food.**

Derivatives: *fodder-er*, n., *fodder-less*, adj.

foe, n. — ME. *fo*, *fa*, fr. OE. *fāg*, *fāh*, 'hostile', rel. to OHG. *fēhan*, 'to hate', *gi-fēh*, MHG. *gevēch*, 'hostile', Goth. *faih*, 'deception', *bi-faih*, 'envy, covetousness', OE. *fæhð(o)*, 'feud, enmity', *fǣge*, 'doomed to die, fated'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***peiḱ-**, 'evil-minded, treacherous, hostile', whence also OI. *piśunaḥ*, 'malicious', *picācáḥ*, 'demon', Lith. *piktas*, 'wicked, angry', *pỹkti*, 'to become angry', *peīkti*, 'to blame', OPruss. *paikemmai*, 'we deceive'; cp. **feud,** 'enmity', **fey.** Cp. the related base ***peig-**, whence L. *piger*, 'reluctant, averse, lazy', *piget*, 'it irks, troubles, displeases', OE. *fācen*, OS. *fēkan*, OHG. *feihhan*, 'deceit, fraud, treachery'; see **fickle.**

Foehn, Föhn, n., a warm dry wind blowing down the valleys of the Alps. — MHG. *fœnne*, fr. OHG. *phōnno*, fr. VL. ***faōnius**, fr. L. *favōnius*, 'west wind'. See **Favonius.**

foeman, n., foe, enemy. — ME. *fomon*, fr. OE. *fāhman*. See **foe** and **man.**

Foeniculum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — L. *foeniculum, faeniculum*, 'fennel'. See **fennel.**

foetal, adj. — See **fetal.**

foetation, n. — See **fetation.**

foeticide, n. — See **feticide.**

foetus, n. — See **fetus.**

fog, n., coarse grass, aftermath. — ME. *fogge*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *fogg*, 'long grass in a moist hollow', which is rel. to OE., OS. *fūht*, MLG., MDu. *vucht*, Du. *vocht*, OHG. *fūht(i)*, MHG. *viuhte*, G. *feucht*, 'moist, damp', and cogn. with OI. *páṅkaḥ*, 'mud, mire', and prob. also with Arm. *zanganem* (for ***z-hanganem**), 'to knead'.

Derivative: *fog*, tr. v., to leave the grass standing.

fog, n., mist. — Dan. *fog*, 'spray, shower, drift of snow', rel. to ON. *fok*, of s.m., *fjūk*, 'snowstorm', *fjūka*, 'to be driven by the wind'.

Derivative: *fog*, tr. v., to envelop into a fog, to befog.

foggage, n., the right of pasturing cattle on fog (*law*). — A hybrid coined fr. **fog,** 'coarse grass', and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.

fogger, n., a man employed to place fog signals on railroad. — Formed fr. **fog,** 'mist', with agential suff. **-er.**

foggy, adj., misty. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **fog,** 'mist'.

Derivatives: *foggi-ly*, adv., *foggi-ness*, n.

foggy, adj., pertaining to, or abounding in, the grass called fog. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **fog,** 'coarse grass'.

fogy, fogey, adj., an old dull fellow. — Of uncertain origin.

foible, n., a weak point in one's character. — OF., 'weak' (F. *faible*), dissimil. fr. L. *flēbilis*, 'lamentable' (see **feeble,** which is a doublet of *foible*). The word orig meant 'the weakest part of a sword blade', in contradistinction to its strongest part, called *forte*.

foil, n., 1) a leaflike space in the tracery of a window; 2) a leaf of metal. — OF. *foil, fuil*, fr. L. *folium*, 'leaf'. Cp. F. *feuille*, 'leaf', fr. L. *folia*, pl. of *folium* (but mistaken for fem. sing.), and see **folio.** Cp. also the second element in *trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, milfoil, counterfoil.*

Derivatives: *foil*, tr. v., to furnish with foils, *foil-ing*, n.

foil, tr. v., 1) to trample (a hunting term); 2) to baffle. — ME. *foilen*, 'to tread under one's foot, to trample', irregularly formed fr. OF. *foler, fuler, fouler*, of s.m., fr. VL. ***fullāre**, 'to full (cloth)'. See **full,** 'to thicken cloth'.

foil, n., trail of an animal. — Fr. **foil,** 'to trample'.

foil, n., a small sword used in fencing. — Orig. 'that which is used to baffle (scil. the opponent)', fr. **foil,** 'to baffle'.

foiling, n., decoration with foils. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. **foil,** 'space in the tracery of a window'.

foiling, n., trail of a deer. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. **foil,** 'trail of an animal'.

foin, intr. v., to thrust with a sword (*archaic*). — ME. *foinen*, fr. OF. *foisne, foine* (F. *fouine*), 'fish spear', fr. L. *fuscina*, 'a trident', which is of uncertain origin.

foison, n., abundance, plenty (*archaic*). — OF. (= F.) *foison*, fr. L. *fūsiōnem*, acc. of *fūsiō*, 'a pouring out'. See **fusion,** which is a doublet of *foison.*

foist, tr. v., to palm off; to put in surreptitiously. — MDu. *vuisten*, 'to take in the fist', fr. *vuist*, 'fist'. See **fist.**

fold, tr. and intr. v., to double. — ME. *falden, folden*, fr. OE. *fealdan*, rel. to ON. *falda*, Dan. *folde*, Swed. *fålla*, MLG. *volden*, MDu. *vouden*, Du. *vouwen*, OHG. *faldan*, MHG. *valden, valten*, G. *falten*, Goth. *falþan*, and cogn. with OI. *puṭaḥ*, 'fold, pocket', Alb. *pal'ε*, 'fold', MIr. *alt*, 'a joint'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. ***pel-to-**, enlargement of base ***pel-**, 'to fold'. See **ply,** n. and v., and **-fold,** and cp. **plait.** Cp. also the first element in **faldstool, fauteuil.**

Derivatives: *fold*, n. (q.v.), *fold-er*, n., *fold-ing*, n.

fold, n., a folding; anything folded. — ME. *feald, fold*. See prec. word.

fold, n., pen for sheep. — ME. *fold*, fr. OE. *falod, falud, fald*, rel. to Dan. *fold*, 'pen for sheep', Du. *vaalt*, 'a dung pit'. Cp. the second element in **pinfold.**

Derivative: *fold*, to keep (sheep) in a fold.

-fold, suff. — ME., fr. OE. *-feald*, rel. to OS. *-fald*, ON. *-faldr*, OHG., MHG, G. *-falt*, Goth. *-falþs*, and cogn. with Gk. *-*παλτος, *-*πλάσιος, and *-*πλός, *-*πλόος, Att. *-*πλοῦς (in ἁ-πλός, ἁ-πλόος, resp. Att. ἁ-πλοῦς, 'simple, single', δι-πλός, δι-πλόος, resp. Att. δι-πλοῦς, 'double', etc.), and L. *-plus* (in *sim-plus*, 'simple, single', *du-plus*, 'double', etc.) See **fold,** v., and cp. **haplo-.** Cp. also **simple, double.**

folding, n., the act of folding. — Formed fr. **fold,** 'to double', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

folding, adj., that which folds or is folded. — Formed fr. **fold,** 'to double', with part. suff. **-ing.**

folding, n., the act of enclosing or keeping sheep in a fold. — Formed from the verb *fold*, 'to keep (sheep) in a fold' (see **fold,** 'pen'), with **-ing,** a suff. forming verbal nouns.

foliaceous, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, leaves. — L. *foliāceus*, 'leafy', fr. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and **-aceous.**

foliage, n. — Altered fr. F. *feuillage*, fr. *feuille*, 'leaf', fr. L. *folia*, 'leaves', pl. of *folium*, but mistaken for a fem. sing. E. *foliage* was influenced in form by L. *folium*. See **folio** and **-age** and cp. **foil,** 'space in the tracery of a window'.

foliar, adj., pertaining to leaves. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio.**

foliate, adj., 1) having leaves; 2) resembling leaves. — L. *foliātus*, 'leafy', fr. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **defoliate, exfoliate, perfoliate.**

foliate, tr. v., 1) to beat into a leaf; 2) to furnish with foils; intr. v., to split into laminae or leaves. — L. *foliātus*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *foliat-ed*, adj., *foliat-ion*, n.

foliature, n., foliage. — L. *foliātūra*, fr. *foliātus*, 'leafy'. See **foliate,** adj., and **-ure.**

folio, n., 1) a leaf of a book; 2) a sheet of paper once folded. — Abl. of L. *folium*, 'leaf', which prob. stands for I.-E. ***bholʸom**, and is cogn. with Gk. φύλλον (for ***bhulʸom**), 'leaf', Gael. *bile* (for ***bhelʸom**), 'leaflet, blossom'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***bhlō-**, ***bhlē-**, 'to blossom', properly 'to swell'. See **blow,** 'to flower', **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **foliage, foil,** 'leaf of metal', **feuilleton, filemot,** and **asperifoliate, bifoliate, Caprifoliaceae, defoliate, exfoliate, perfoliate, portfolio, Trifolium.** Cp. also **phyllo-.** Cp also **blade.**

Derivatives: *folio*, adj. and tr. v.

foliole, n., leaflet (*bot.*); a small organ resembling a leaf (*zool.*) — F., fr. L. *foliolum*, dimin. of *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**

foliose, adj., leafy. — L. *foliōsus*, fr. *folium*. See **folio-** and adj. suff. **-ose**

folium, n., 1) a leaf; 2) a thin layer. — L. See **folio-.**

folk, n. — ME., fr. OE. *folc*, 'people, crowd', rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., OFris. *folk*, MLG., MDu. *volc*, Du. *volk*, OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *Volk*, 'people', fr. Teut. ***fulka-**, which prob. meant orig. 'host of warriors'. The above words are rel. to OE. *ge-fylce*, ON. *fylki*, 'troop, army', and prob. cogn. with Alb. *plogu*, 'heap, crowd'. For the orig. meaning of Teut. ***fulka-** cp. Lith. *pulkas*, 'heap, troop', OSlav. *plŭkŭ* (for ***pŭlkŭ**), 'host of warriors', which are traceable to Teut. ***fulka-**. The orig. meaning of the above Teut. words shows that they cannot be connected etymologically with Gk. πλῆθος, 'multitude', L. *plēbs*, 'people; mob', *populus*, 'people', as is done by most linguists. Cp. the first element in **Volkslied, Volksraad.**

folkland, n., land held by customary right (*Engl. Hist.*) — OE. *folcland*. See **folk** and **land.**

folklore, n., the traditional customs, beliefs and tales of a people. — Coined by the English antiquary William John Thomas (1803-85) in 1846 for earlier *popular antiquities*. See **folk** and **lore.**

folklorist, n., an expert in folklore. — A hybrid coined fr. **folklore** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

folkmote, folkmoot, n., general assembly of a town or shire in Anglo-Saxon England. — Modern rendering of OE. *folcmōt, folcgemōt*, lit. 'people's meeting'. See **folk** and **moot.**

follicle, n., 1) a small sac, cavity or gland (*anat.*); 2) a seed vessel (*bot.*) — F. *follicule*, 'a little bag', fr. L. *folliculus*, of s.m., dimin. of *follis*, 'a leather sack; a pair of bellows, moneybag, wind cushion, stomach'. L. *follis* stands for ***bhol-nis** or ***bhl-nis** and is a derivative of base ***bhel-**, 'to swell'. See **bull,** 'male of the ox', and cp. **belly** and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-cle.**

follicular, adj., pertaining to a follicle. — L. *folliculāris*, 'pertaining to a little bag', fr. *folliculus*. See **follicle** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

folliculate, adj., consisting of a follicle or follicles. — Formed fr. L. *folliculus* (see **follicle**) with adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *folliculat-ed*, adj.

folliculitis, n., inflammation of follicles (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *folliculus* (see **follicle**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

folliculosis, n., abnormal development of the lymph follicles (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *folliculus* (see **follicle**) and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

follow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *folewen, foluwen, folwen, folgen,* fr. OE. *folgian,* also *fylgan,* rel. to OS. *folgon,* OFris. *folgia, fulgia,* ON., Norw. *fylgja,* Swed. *följa,* Dan. *følge,* MDu. *volghen,* Du. *volgen,* OHG. *folgēn,* MHG. *volgen,* G. *folgen,* 'to follow', and perh. cogn. with W., Co. *ol* (for I.-E. **polgh-*), 'track of the foot', W. *ar ol,* 'behind, after', *olafiad,* 'successor'.
Derivatives: *follow,* n., *follower* (q.v.), *following,* adj. and n.

follower, n. — ME. *folwere,* fr. OE. *folgere,* fr. *folgian,* 'to follow'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

folly, n. — ME. *folie,* fr. OF. (= F.), *folie* fr. OF. *fol* (F. *fou, fol*), 'fool'. See **fool** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

foment, tr. v., 1) to treat with warm water; 2) to stir up, stimulate. — F. *fomenter,* fr. L. *fōmentāre,* 'to foment', fr. *fōmentum,* contraction of **fovimentum,* 'a warm application, poultice', fr. *fovēre,* 'to warm, keep warm', which stands for **dhog^{w}eyō,* prop. a causative form lit. meaning 'I cause to burn', fr. I.-E. base **dheg^{w}h-, *dhog^{w}h-,* 'to burn'. See **day** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**
Derivatives: *foment,* n., *foment-er, fomentation,* n.

fomes, n., a porous substance capable of absorbing contagious germs. — L. *fōmes,* 'kindling wood, touchwood, tinder', rel. to *fōmentum,* 'a warm application, poultice'. See **foment.**

fond, n., foundation. — F. *fond* (now *fonds*), fr. OF. *fonz, fons,* fr. L. *fundus,* 'bottom, basis, foundation'. See **fund** and cp. the second element in **plafond.**

fond, adj., infatuated; loving. — ME. *fonned,* 'infatuated', pp. of *fonnen,* 'to make a fool of', fr. *fon, fonne,* 'fool, foolish', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **fondle, fun.** Derivatives: *fondle* (q.v.), *fond-ly,* adv., *fond-ness,* n.

fonda, n., hotel, inn. — Sp., fr. Arab. *fúnduq.* See **fonduk.**

fondaco, n., inn. — It., fr. Arab. *fúnduq.* See **fonduk** and cp. prec. word.

fondant, n., a kind of sweetmeat that melts easily in the mouth. — F., prop. pres. part. of *fondre,* 'to melt', fr. L. *fundere,* 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to establish', and **-ant** and cp. **fondue.**

fondle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with freq. suff. **-le** fr. obsol. *fond,* 'to be fond of', fr. **fond,** adj.
Derivative: *fondl-ing,* n.

fondue, n., a dish made of melted cheese, eggs, butter, etc. — F., prop. fem. of *fondu,* pp. of *fondre,* 'to melt'. See **fondant.**

fonduk, n., 1) a warehouse, also an inn, in N. Africa. — Arab. *fúnduq,* fr. Mishnaic Heb. *pundāq,* or Aram. *pund^{e}qā,* fr. Gk. πανδοκεῖον, 'inn', lit. 'a place for the reception of everybody', fr. πάνδοκος, 'all-receiving', compounded of πᾶν, 'all, everything', and the stem of δέχεσθαι, 'to receive hospitably, entertain'. Cp. Sp. *alfóndega,* which derives fr. Arab. *al-,* 'the', and *fúnduq,* 'inn', and see **pandect.** Cp. also **fonda, fondaco.**

font, n., receptacle for baptismal water — ME., fr. OE. *font,* 'baptismal font', fr. L. *fōns,* gen. *fontis,* 'spring, fountain', in Eccles. Latin 'baptismal font'. See 1st **fount.**

font, n., set of type of one size (*typogr.*) — F. *fonte,* 'a casting', prop. the fem. pp. of *fondre,* 'to cast, melt', used as a noun. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **fount,** 'font'.

fontal, adj., 1) pertaining to a fountain; 2) baptismal. — Late L. *fontālis,* fr. L. *fōns,* gen. *fontis,* 'fountain'. See 1st **fount** and adj. suff. **-al.**

fontanel, fontanelle, n., membranous space between the bones of the skull of a baby or a young animal (*anat.*) — F. *fontanelle,* transformation of OF. *fontenelle,* fr. Medical L. *fontanella,* prop. the latinized form of the dimin. of F. *fontaine,* 'fountain'. See **fountain** and dimin. suff. **-el,** resp. **-elle.**

food, n. — ME. *fode,* fr. OE. *fōda* (whence OE. *fōdor,* 'fodder'), rel. to Goth. *fōdeins,* 'food', *fōdjan,* 'to feed', and cogn. with Gk. πατεῖσθαι, 'to feed', fr. I.-E. **pāt-, *pṓt-, -t*-enlargements of base **pā-,* 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also Messapian πανός, 'bread', L. *pā-bulum* (for **pā-dhlo-m*), 'food, fodder', *pā-nis,* 'bread', *pā-scere* (pp. *pā-stus*), 'to graze, pasture, feed', *pā-stor,* 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder', OSlav. *pasǫ* (for *pā-skō*), *pasti,* 'to feed, tend (the flock)', Toch. A *pās-,* B *pāsk-,* 'to feed, tend (the flock)', Hitt. *paḫḫshi,* 'I keep, tend, protect'. Cp. **feed, fodder, forage, foster, fother,** v. Cp. also **appanage, companion, company, impanate, pabulum, panda, panetela, panification, pannage, pannier, pantler, pantry, pascual, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, repast.** — Related, and equivalent in meaning, to I.-E. base **pā-,* is base **pō-, *pōi-, *pǐ-,* whence OI. *pā́ti,* 'he guards, protects', *gō-pā́ḥ,* 'shepherd', *pāyúḥ,* 'guarding, protecting', Gk. ποιμήν, 'shepherd', πῶϋ, 'flock of sheep', πῶμα, 'lid, cover', Lith. *piemuõ,* 'shepherd'. Cp. the 2nd element in **kapala** and in **satrap.** Cp. also **ban,** 'governor', and words there referred to.

fool, n., a jester, a dupe. — ME. *fol,* fr. OF. *fol* (F. *fou, fol*), 'fool', fr. L. *follis,* 'bag, bellows, ball filled with air', in VL. 'empty-headed person, fool'. See **follicle.** Derivatives: *fool,* intr. and tr. v., *fool-ery,* n., *fool-ing,* n., *fool-ish,* adj., *fool-ish-ly,* adv., *fool-ish-ness,* n.

fool, n., dish consisting of crushed fruit, milk and cream. — Fr. prec. word in its colloquial sense 'a trick, a joke'. For sense development cp. *trifle,* 'a thing of small value; a sweet dish'.

foolhardy, adj., foolishly bold; rash. — ME. *folherdi,* fr. OF. *fol hardi.* See **fool,** 'jester', and **hardy.**
Derivatives: *foolhardi-ly,* adv., *foolhardi-ness,* n.

foolscap, n., a size of writing paper. — So called because it formerly bore a *fool's cap* as watermark.

foot, n. — ME. *fot,* fr. OE. *fōt,* rel. to OS. *fōt,* ON. *fōtr,* Swed. *fot,* Dan. *fod,* Du. *voet,* OHG. *fuoz,* MHG. *vuoz,* G. *Fuß,* Goth. *fōtus,* 'foot', and cogn. with OI. *pā́t,* acc. *pā́dam,* 'foot', Avestic *pad-,* 'foot', Toch. A *pe,* B *pai,* 'foot', A *peṃ,* B *paine,* 'both feet', Arm. *ot-n,* 'foot', *ot-k',* 'feet', Dor. Gk. πώς, Att. πούς (formed on analogy of οὖς, 'ear'), gen. ποδός, L. *pēs,* gen. *pedis,* 'foot', OI. *padám,* 'step, track', Arm. *het,* gen. *hetoy,* 'track, footmark', Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', πεδᾶν, 'to bind with fetters', πέδον, 'ground, earth', L. *peda,* 'footstep', *pedica,* 'shackle, fetter', *impedīre,* 'entangle, ensnare', *expedīre,* 'to extricate, disengage', Lith. *pėdà,* 'footstep, trace', OSlav. *podŭ,* 'loft', Russ. *pod-oshva,* 'sole of foot'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **pŏd-, *pĕd-,* 'foot'. Cp. **fetch, fetlock, fetter, fit,** 'part of a song'. Cp. also **antipodes, apod, babouche, biped, breviped, caliber, cap-a-pie, charpoy, expedient, expedite, impeach, impede, impedimenta,** Lycopodium, **millepede, multiped(e), octopus, oppidan, palmiped, pawn** (in chess), **parallelepiped, pajama, pedal, pedate, -pede, pedesis, pedestal, Pedetes, pedicel, pedicle, pedigree, pedology,** 'the study of soils', **peduncle, peon, pes, petiole, pew, Peziza, pie,** 'a small coin', **piepoudre, pilot, podagra, podal, podium, podo-, pug,** 'footprint', **puy, seerpaw, Taliped, Tarsipes, teapoy, trapezium, triped, tripos, vamp,** 'front part of the foot', **velocipede.** Cp. also **pejorative, pessimism.**
Derivatives: *foot,* tr. and intr. v., *foot-ed,* adj., *foot-er,* n., *foot-ing,* n., *foot-less,* adj.

footeite, n., a hydrous copper oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after A. E. *Foote* of Philadelphia (died in 1895). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

footfall, n. — First used by Shakespeare.

footle, intr. v., to trifle. — Formed with suff. **-le** fr. dial. E. *footer,* 'to trifle', which is rel. to **footy** (q.v.)
Derivative: *footl-ing,* adj., trifling, paltry.

footpad, n., a highway robber on foot. — Compounded of **foot** and **pad,** 'pathway'.
Derivatives: *footpad,* intr. v., *footpadd-ery,* n.

footy, adj., mean; paltry (*dial. English*). — F. *foutu,* pp. of *foutre,* 'to thrust, to deal blows', *se foutre,* 'to care nothing', fr. OF. *foutre,* 'to copulate with', fr. L. *futuere,* of s.m., orig. 'to strike, thrust', which is rel. to *cōnfūtāre,* 'to repress a boiling liquid; to suppress, check, disprove'. See **confute** and cp. **footle.**

foozle, tr. and intr. v., to bungle. — Cp. Bavarian G. *fuseln,* 'to work quickly and badly'; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *foozle,* n., *foozl-er,* n.

fop, n., a dandy. — ME. *fop, foppe,* 'fool', fr. Du. *foppen,* fr. G. *foppen,* 'to jeer at, make a fool of'. Cp. **fob, fub.**
Derivatives: *fop-ling,* n., *fopp-ery,* n., *fopp-ish, adj., flopp-ish-ly,* adv., *fopp-ish-ness,* n.

for, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *for, fore,* 'before (prep. and adv.), for, on account of', rel. to OS. *fur, furi,* 'before', Du. *voor,* 'for, before', OHG. *fora,* 'before', *furi,* MHG. *vur,* G. *für,* 'for', Dan. *for,* 'for', *før,* 'before' (prep. and adv.), Swed. *för,* 'for', *före,* 'before', Goth. *faúr,* 'for', *faúra,* 'before (adv. and prep.), for'. See **fore,** adv., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *for,* conj.

for-, pref. — OE., replacing earlier *fær-, fer-,* rel. to ON. *for-,* Du. *ver-,* OHG. *fir-, far-,* MHG., G. *ver-,* Goth. *faúr-, fair-, fra-,* and cogn. with Gk. παρα-, περι-, L. *per-, prae-, pro-,* OSlav. *prě-,* Lith. *per-.* See **for** and words there referred to and cp. the first element in **fret,** 'to eat away'.

forage, n., fodder. — ME., fr. OF. *forage, forrage, fourage* (F. *fourrage*), fr. OF. *forre, fuerre* (F. *feurre*), 'fodder, straw', fr. Frankish **fōdr,* which is rel. to OHG. *fuotar,* OE. *fōdor,* 'fodder'. See **fodder** and **-age** and cp. **foray.** Cp. also **forel.**

forage, tr. and intr. v. — F. *fourrager,* fr. *fourrage.* See **forage,** n.

forager, n. — ME., fr. OF. *foragier, forragier,* collateral forms of *forrageur* (whence F. *fourrageur*), 'forager'. See **forage,** n. and v., and agential suff. **-er.**

foralite, n., marking found in rocks (*geol.*) — A hybrid coined from the stem of L. *forāre,* 'to bore', and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **foramen** and **-lite.**

foramen, n., a small orifice, aperture. — L. *forāmen,* 'hole, opening', fr. *forāre,* 'to bore, pierce, through', which is cogn. with OE. *borian,* 'to bore'. See **bore,** v., and **-men.**

foraminate, adj., perforated. — L. *forāmināt-us,* 'bored, pierced through', fr. *forāmen,* gen. *forāminis,* 'hole, opening'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.** Derivative: *foraminat-ed,* adj.

Foraminifera, n. pl., an order of rhizopods (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'bearing holes', compounded of L. *forāmen,* gen. *forāminis,* 'hole, opening', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **foramen** and **-fer.**

foraminiferal, foraminiferous, adj., containing Foraminifera; pertaining to the Foraminifera. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ous.**

foraminous, adj., having foramina. — L. *forāminōsus,* 'full of holes', fr. *forāmen,* gen. *forāminis,* 'hole, opening'. See **foramen** and **-ous.**

foray, tr. and intr. v., to raid, ravage. — ME. *forrayen,* back formation fr. *forreier,* 'forayer'. See **forayer.**

foray, n., a raid. — ME. *forrai,* fr. *forrayen.* See **foray,** v.

forayer, n. — ME. *forreier,* 'forager', fr. OF. *forrier,* fr. *forrer, forer,* 'to forage', fr. *forre, fuerre,* 'fodder'. See **forage,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

forbade, forbad, past tense of **forbid.**

forbear, n. — See **forebear.**

forbear, tr. and intr. v., to refrain from. — ME. *forberen,* fr. OE. *forberan,* 'to endure, suffer;

to restrain from', formed fr. **for-** and *beran*, 'to bear'. See **bear**, 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *forbear-ance*, n., *forbear-er*, n., *forbear-ing*, adj., *forbear-ing-ly*, adv.

forbesite, n., a hydrous nickel cobalt arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English geologist David *Forbes* (1828-76), who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

forbid, tr. v. — ME. *forbeden*, fr. OE. *forbēodan*, rel. to Du. *verbieden*, OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG., G. *verbieten*, Goth. *faúrbiudan*, 'to forbid'. See **for-** and **bid.**
Derivatives: *forbidd-ance*, n., and *forbidd-en*, adj., *forbidden-ly*, adv., *forbidden-ness*, n., *forbidd-er*, n., *forbidd-ing*, adj., *forbidd-ing-ly*, adv., *forbidd-ing-ness*, n.

forbore, past tense of **forbear.**

forby, forbye, prep., near, next to; adv. 1) aside; 2) past; 3) besides. — ME. *forbi*, fr. *for-*, *fore-*, 'fore-', and *by*, 'by'. Cp. G. *vorbei*, 'along, by, past, over', and see **fore-** and **by.**

force, n., strength. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *force*, 'strength, force, power', fr. VL. *fortia*, prop. neut. pl. of L. *fortis*, 'strong', but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See **fort** and cp. **rinforzando.**
Derivatives: *force-ful*, adj., *force-ful-ly*, adv., *force-ful-ness*, n., *force-less*, adj.

force, tr. v., to compel. — F. *forcer*, fr. VL. **fortiāre*, fr. *fortia*. See **force**, n.
Derivatives: *forc-ed*, adj., *forc-ed-ly*, adv., *forc-ed-ness*, n., *forc-er*, n., *forcible* (q.v.), *forc-ing*, n.

force, n., waterfall. — ON. *fors*, *foss*, whence Swed. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, of s.m., Swed. *forsa*, *frusa*, 'to gush forth'.

force, tr. v., to stuff, farce. — A var. of **farce.**

force majeure, irresistible force. — F., lit. 'superior strength'. See **force**, 'strength', and **major**, adj.

forcemeat, n., minced meat. — Compounded of **force**, 'to stuff', and **meat.**

forceps, n., a pair of pincers used in surgery. — L., 'pair of tongs, pincers', contracted fr. **formi-caps*, fr. *formus*, 'hot', and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **warm** and **captive** and cp. **forfex.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĕ* (in *for-cĕps*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

forcible, adj. — OF., fr. *force*. See **force**, 'strength', and **-ible.**
Derivative: *forcibl-y*, adv.

forcipate, adj., resembling a forceps. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *forceps*, gen. *forcipis*, 'a pair of tongs'. See **forceps.**

forcipated, adj., forcipate. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ed.**

Forcipulata, n. pl., an order of starfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., lit. 'resembling a small forceps'. See next word.

forcipulate, adj., resembling a small forceps. — ModL. *forcipulātus*, fr. *forcipulus*, dimin. of L. *forceps*, gen. *forcipis*. See **forceps** and cp. prec. word.

ford, n. — ME., fr. OE. *ford*, rel. to OS. *ford*, OFris. *forda*, OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vurt*, G. *Furt*, 'ford', and cogn. with L. *portus*, 'harbor' (orig. 'entrance, passage'), OW., Co. *rit*, W. *rhyd*, 'ford' (cp. the Gallo-L. place name *Augustoritum*, lit. 'Ford of Augustus), and to OE. *faran*, 'to go'. See **fare**, 'to prosper', and cp. **fiord, firth, frith.** Cp. also **port**, 'harbor'.
Derivatives: *ford*, tr. v., *ford-ing*, n.

fordo, tr. v., to undo (*archaic*). — ME. *fordon*, fr. OE. *fordōn*, fr. **for-** and *dōn*, 'to do'. See **do**, v.

fore, adv. — ME. *fore*, fr. OE. *fore*, 'before (prep. and adv.), for, on account of', rel. to OS., OHG. *fora*, OFris. *fara*, *fore*, 'before' (adv. and prep.), MLG., MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor* (prep. and adv.), 'before', Goth. *faúra*, 'before' (adv. and prep.), ON. *fyrr*, 'before' (adv.), *fyrir*, 'before' (prep.), and cogn. with OI. *purá*, 'before, formerly', *puráḥ*, 'in front, before', Avestic *para*, *parō*, 'before', *pára*, 'beyond', *pra-*, 'before, forward, forth', Hitt. *parā-*, 'on, forth', Gk. πάρος, 'before', παρά, 'from beside, against, beyond', περί, 'around, about, toward', πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for, on behalf of, instead of', *prae*, 'before', *per*, 'through', OSlav. prefixes *pro-*, *par-*, 'through, for', Lith. *pra*, OPruss. *pro*, *pra*, 'through, for', OSlav. *pra-dědŭ*, 'great-grandfather', *pravŭ*, 'right', OIr. *ar*, *air*, 'before', Ir. pref. *pro-*, OBret. prefixes *ro-*, *ru-*, MBret., Bret. pref. *ra-*, W. pref. *ry-*, Gallo-L. place name *Armorica*, which stands for *Aremor-ica* and lit. means 'before the sea'. All these words derive from I.-E. **per-*, **pr̥-*. See **for, for-, para-, per, peri-, pre-, preter-,** 1st and 2nd **pro-**, and cp. **far, fare**, 'to prosper', **firn, first, ford, former, forth, further.** Cp. also **arpent, experience, experiment, expert, firman, paradise, pardao, parallel, Perean, peregrine, peril, peroneal, pilgrim, poligar, pore**, 'opening', **porrect, port**, 'harbor', **port**, 'gate', **port**, 'to carry', **post**, 'stake', **Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralaya, pram**, 'a kind of boat', **prana, priest, primary, prime, prior, proceres, procerity, prodigal, prone, prose, proso-, protero-, proto-, province, prow**, 'fore part of a ship', **prowess, Purana**, and the second element in **reciprocal.**
Derivatives: *fore*, adj. and n.

fore, interj. (*golf*). — Short for **before.**

fore-, prefix meaning 'before' (in place, rank or time). — ME., fr. OE. See **fore**, adv.

forebear, forbear, n., ancestor. — Formed fr. **fore, be** and agential suff. **-er.**

forecastle, n., the forward part of the upper deck (*naut.*) — Formed fr. **fore-** and **castle.**

foreclose, tr. v., to exclude. — ME. *forclosen*, fr. OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclore*, 'to exclude', fr. OF. *fors* (F. *hors*), 'outside', and OF. (= F.) *clore*, 'to close'. The first element derives fr. L. *forīs*, 'outside'; see **door** and cp. **foreign** and words there referred to. For the second element see **close**, adj.

forefront, n. — A hybrid coined fr. *fore*, adj., a

Teutonic word (see **fore**, adv.), and **front**, a word of Latin origin.

foreground, n. — Formed fr. **fore-** and **ground**; first used by the English poet John Dryden (1631-1700). Cp. Du. *voorgrond.*

forehead, n. — ME. *forheved*, fr. OE. *forhēafod.* See **fore-** and **head.**

foreign, adj. — ME. *foreine*, fr. OF. (= F.) *forain*, fr. Late L. *forānus*, 'residing outside', fr. L. *forās*, 'outside'. See **door** and cp. **foreclose, forest, forfeit, forisfamiliate, forjudge.** Cp. also **dehors, hors de combat, hors d'oeuvre.** The spelling of the word *foreign* was influenced by an erroneous association with *reign.*
Derivatives: *foreign-er*, n., *foreign-ism*, n., *foreign-ly*, adv., *foreign-ness*, n.

forel, forrel, n., a kind of parchment used for book covers. — ME. *forel*, fr. OF. *forrel* (F. *fourreau*), 'sheath', dimin. of OF. *fuerre* (F. *feurre*), 'fodder, straw'. See **forage**, n.

foremost, adj. — OE. *formest, frymest*, a superlative of *forma*, 'first', which stands for *for-ma* and itself is a superl. of *fore;* see **fore**, adv. OE. *forma* is rel. to OE. *fram*, 'forward; from', ON. *framr*, 'excellent', OS. *formo*, ON. *frum-* (in compounds), Goth. *fruma*, 'first', OS., OHG. *fruma*, 'advantage, profit', MHG. *vrum*, 'zealous, able', G. *fromm*, 'pious, devout', and cogn. with Gk. πρόμος, 'foremost man', L. *prīmus*, Lith. *pirmas*, 'first'. For the etymology of the double superl. suff. appearing in OE. *formest* see **after-most.** The change of *e* (in OE. *formest*) to *o* (in E. *foremost*) is due to an erroneous association with *most*. Cp. **-most** and words there referred to. Cp. also **first, former, frame, from, frow, furnish.** Cp. also **prandial, prime, prow**, 'the bow of a ship'.

forensic, adj., pertaining to the law courts. — L. *forēnsis*, 'pertaining to the forum, pertaining to public speaking', fr. *forum*, 'public place'. See **forum.**
Derivative: *forensic-al-ly*, adv.

foreordain, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **fore**, adv., and **ordain**, a word of Latin origin.
Derivative: *foreordain-ment*, n.

foreordinate, tr. v. — See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *foreordinat-ion*, n.

foresee, tr. v. — ME. *forseen, foreseen*, fr. OE. *foresēon*, fr. **fore-** and *sēon*, 'to see'. See **see.**
Derivatives: *foresee-ing*, adj., *foresee-ing-ly*, adv., *forse-er*, n.

foreship, n., the front part of a ship (*obsol.*) — ME. *foreship*, fr. OE. *forscip*. See **fore**, adv. and **ship.**

foresight, n. — ME. *foresiht*. Cp. G. *Vorsicht* and see **fore**, adv., and **sight.**
Derivative: *foresight-ed*, adj.

forest, n. — ME., fr. OF. *forest* (F. *forêt*), fr. ML. *forestis* (*silva*), 'the outside (unfenced) wood', a term occurring in the Capitularies of Charlemagne and denoting the royal forest. The term orig. meant 'the forest depending on the king's court of justice'. ML. *forestis* derives fr. L. *forum*, 'public place', used in its ML. sense 'court of justice'. G. *Forst* and It. *foresta* are French loan words. See **forum** and cp. **afforest, deforest, disafforest, disforest.**
Derivatives: *forest*, tr. v., *forest-age*, n., *forest-al*, adj., *forest-ation*, n.

forestall, tr. v. — ME. *forstallen*, fr. OE. *foresteall*, 'a waylaying, ambush, assault', lit. 'a standing before another', fr. **fore-** and OE. *steall*, 'the act of standing'. See **stall.**
Derivatives: *forestall*, n., *forestall-er*, n.

forester, n. — ME., fr. OF. *forestier*, fr. *forest*. See **forest** and agential suff. **-er.**

forestry, n. — OF., fr. *forestier*, 'forester'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

foreword, n. — Loan translation of G. *Vorwort.* See **fore**, adv., and **word.**

forfeit, n., that which is forfeited; hence a fine, a penalty. — ME. *forfet*, 'crime', fr. OF. *forfait*, 'crime, crime punishable by fine, fine', prop. pp. of *forfaire*, 'to transgress', fr. ML. *forīsfacere*, lit. 'to act outside (scil. outside the law)', fr. L. *forīs*, 'outside'. See **foreclose** and **fact.**

forfeit, adj., lost, given up, as a forfeit. — OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*. See **forfeit**, n.

forfeit, tr. v., to lose the right to. — ME. *forfeten*, 'to transgress' fr. *forfet*. See **forfeit**, n.

forfeiter, n. — ME. *forfetour*, fr. ML. *forīsfactor*, 'one who acts outside (the law)', fr. *forīsfactus*, pp. of *forīsfacere*. See **forfeit**, n., and agential suff. **-er.**

forfeiture, n., the act of or forfeiting. —ME. *forfeture*. See **forfeit** and **-ure.**

forfend, tr. v., to ward off (*archaic*). — ME. *forfenden*, 'to protect, prohibit', a hybrid coined fr. **for-** and **fend** (fr. L. *dēfendere*, 'to ward off').

forfex, n., a pair of scissors. — L., 'a pair of scissors; claw (of a crab)', a var. of *forceps*, 'a pair of tongs, pincers'. The acc. *forcipem* gave, through metathesis, the form *forpicem* and this latter was assimilated into *forficem*, whence arose (through back formation) the nom. *forfex*. See Brandis, De aspiratione Latina, Diss. Bonn 1881, pp. 32 ff.

forficate, adj., shaped like scissors (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. *forfex*, gen. *forficis*. See prec. word.

forgave, past tense of *forgive*. — OE. *forgeaf*, fr. *forgiefan*. See **forgive.**

forge, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *forge*, fr. L. *fabrica*, 'workshop of an artisan, building, fabric'. See **fabric.**

forge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *forgen*, fr. OF. *forgier* (F. *forger*), fr. L. *fabricārī*, 'to frame, construct, build', fr. *fabrica*. See **forge**, n., and cp. **fabricate.**
Derivatives: *forge-able*, adj., *forg-er*, n., *forg-ery*, n.

forge, tr. and intr. v., to haul (a ship) slowly. — Of uncertain origin.

forget, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *forgeten, forgiten*, fr. OE. *forgietan, forgitan*, rel. to OS. *fargetan*,

OFris. *ūr-ieta*, Du. *vergeten*, OHG. *firgeʒʒan*, MHG. *vergeʒʒen*, G. *vergessen*, 'to forget'. See **for-** and **get.**

Derivatives: *forget-ful*, adj., *forget-ful-ly*, adv., *forget-ful-ness*, n., *forgett-er*, n., *forgett-ing-ly*, adv.

forget-me-not, n. — Loan translation of OF. *ne m'oubliez mie* (F. *ne m'oubliez pas*). Cp. Du. *vergeet-mij-nietje*, G. *Vergißmeinnicht*, Swed. *forgätmigej*, Hungarian *nefelejcs*, Czech and Slovak *nezabudka*, 'forget-me-not', which are also direct or indirect loan translations of the French.

forgettable, adj. — Formed fr. **forget** with suff. **-able;** first used by Carlyle. Cp. *adoptable*, *affordable*, *dislikeable*.

forgive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *forgeven*, *forgiven*, fr. OE. *forgiefan*, *forgifan*, rel. to Du. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*. See **for-** and **give.**

Derivatives: *forgiv-able*, adj., *forgiveness* (q.v.), *forgiv-ing*, adj., *forgiv-ing-ly*, adv., *forgiv-ing-ness*, n.

forgiveness, n. — ME. *forgivenesse*, fr. OE. *forgifenness*, *forgifeness*, fr. *forgifen*, pp. of *forgiefan*, 'to forgive'. See prec. word and **-ness.**

forgo, tr. v., to give up. — ME. *forgon*, fr. OE. *forgān*, 'to go over, pass over, forgo, neglect'. See **for-** and **go.**

forgot, past tense of **forget.**

forgotten, pp. of **forget.**

forisfamiliate, v., to emancipate (a son) by giving him his share of the estate (*law*). — ML. *forīsfamiliātus*, pp. of *forīsfamiliāre*, fr. L. *forīs*, 'outside', and *familia*, 'family'. See **door, family** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **foreign** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *forisfamiliat-ion*, n.

forjudge, tr. v., to expel or dispossess by a judgment. — ME. *forjugen*, fr. OF. *forjugier*, *forjuger*, which is compounded of OF. *fors*, 'outside' (fr. L. *forīs*), and *jugier*, *juger*, 'to judge'. See **forum** and **judge,** v.

Derivatives: *forjudg(e)-ment*, n., *forjudg-er*, n.

fork, n. — ME. *forke*, fr. OE. *forca*, which, together with ON. *forkr*, derives fr. L. *furca* (either directly or through the medium of ONF. *forque*, the equivalent of OF. *furche*, F. *fourche*), 'fork'. The etymology of L. *furca* is uncertain. Cp. **bifurcate, bifurcation, carfax, fourchée, fourchette, furca, furcate, furcula, trifurcate.**

Derivatives: *fork*, v., *fork-ed*, adj., *fork-ed-ly*, adv., *fork-ed-ness*, n., *fork-y*, adj., *fork-i-ness*, n.

forlorn, adj., 1) quite lost; abandoned; 2) wretched. — ME. *forloren*, fr. OE. *forloren*, pp. of OE. *forlēosan*, 'to lose', which is rel. to OS. *farliosan*, OFris. *urliasa*, MDu. *verliesen*, Du. *verliezen*, OHG. *virliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, Goth. *fraliusan*, 'to lose'. See **for-** and **lose** and cp. **lorn** and next word.

Derivatives: *forlorn-ly*, adv., *forlorn-ness*, n.

forlorn hope, 1) a group of soldiers selected for a very dangerous mission; hence 2) a desperate enterprise. — Lit. 'a lost troop', fr. Du. *verloren hoop*. See **forlorn** and **heap,** n.

form, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *forme*, fr. L. *forma*, 'form, shape, figure, outline, plan, pattern', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (through the medium of the Etruscans). The intermediate form was prob. **morma.* For the dissimilation of *m-m* into *f-m* cp. Gk. μύρμηξ, 'ant', with L. *formīca*, 'ant', and Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear, hob, goblin', with L. *formīdō*, 'dread, terror'. The connection of L. *forma* with *ferīre*, 'to beat, cut', suggested by Fick and others is justly rejected by Hofmann in Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 530. See **morpho-** and cp. **formal, formula** and **conform, deform, inform,** v., **inform,** adj., **perform, reform, transform, uniform.**

Derivatives: *formless*, adj., *formless-ly*, adv., *formless-ness*, n.

form, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *formen*, fr. OF. *fourmer* (F. *former*), fr. L. *formāre*, 'to form, shape', fr. *forma*. See **form,** n.

form-, combining form meaning 'formic' (*chem.*) — Shortened fr. **formic.**

-form, suff. meaning 'having the form of' as in *cordiform*, *dentiform;* synonymous with *-morphous*. — F. *-forme*, fr. L. *-formis*, fr. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

formal, adj. — L. *formālis*, 'of a form, of a set form, formal', fr. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *formal-ism*, n., *formal-ist*, n., *formal-ist-ic*, adj., *formal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *formal-iz-ation*, n., *formal-iz-er*, n., *formality* (q.v.), *formal-ly*, adv., *formal-ness*, n.

formaldehyde, n., a colorless compound used as a deodorant (*chem.*) — Compounded of **form-** and **aldehyde.**

formalin, n., an aqueous solution of *formaldehyde* (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of **formaldehyde** and chem. suff. **-in.**

formality, n. — F. *formalité*, fr. L. *formālis*. See **formal** and **-ity.**

formant, n., any of the elements determining the quality of a vowel (*phonetics*). — F., pres. part. of *former*, 'to form'. See **form,** v., and **-ant.**

format, n., shape and size of a book. — F., fr. It. *formato*, 'form, figure', fr. L. *formātus*, 'formed', pp. of *formāre*. See **form,** v.

formation, n. — F., fr. L. *formātiōnem*, acc. of *formātiō*, 'a forming, shaping', fr. *formātus* pp. of *formāre*. See **form,** v., and **-ation.**

Derivative: *formation-al*, adj.

formative, adj. — F. *formatif* (fem. *formative*), fr. L. *formātus*, pp. of *formāre*. See **form,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *formative*, n., *formative-ly*, adv., *formative-ness*, n.

former, n., one who forms. — Formed fr. **form,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

former, adj., preceding in time, previous. — ME. *formere*, comparative, back formation fr. *formest*. See **foremost.**

Derivative: *former-ly*, adv.

formic, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, ants; 2) pertaining to, or designating, a colorless acid, HCO_2H (*chem.*) — Contraction of **formic-ic,* fr. L. *formīca*, 'ant', dissimilated fr. **mor-mīca*, fr. orig. **vormīca;* cogn. with OI. *vamrṭ-* (*fem.*) *vamráḥ* (masc.), 'ant', *valmṭ-kaḥ* ,'anthill', Avestic *maoirī-*, Arm. *mṛǰiun*, Gk. μύρμηξ, OSlav. *mraviji* (for **morvī*), OIr. *moirb* (for **morvī*), W. *myrion*, ON. *maurr*, 'ant'. See **pismire** and cp. **myrmeco-** and the second element in **chloroform.** For the contraction of **formic-ic* into *formic* see *haplology*.

Formica, n., the genus of ants (*entomol.*) — L.; see prec. word.

Derivatives: *formicary* (q.v.), *formic-ate*, intr.v., *formic-ate*, adj., *formication* (q.v.), *formic-ative*, adj., *Formicidae* (q.v.)

formicary, n., an ant's nest. — ML. *formīcārium*, fr. L. *formīca*, 'ant'. See **formic** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *formicari-an*, adj., pertaining to ants' nests.

formication, n., a morbid sensation resembling that caused by ants creeping over the skin (*med.*) — L. *formicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants', fr. *formīcāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *formīcāre*, 'to craw llike ants', fr. *formīca*, 'ant'. See **formic** and **-ation.**

Formicidae, n. pl., the family of ants (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *formīca*, 'ant'. See **formic.**

formicide, n., substance used for killing ants. — Contraction of **formici-cide*, fr. L. *formīca*, 'ant', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **formic** and **-cide,** 'killer'. For the contraction of **formici-cide* into *formicide* see *haplology*.

formidable, adj., causing fear. — F., fr. L. *formīdābilis*, 'causing fear, terrible', fr. *formīdāre*, 'to fear, dread', fr. *formīdō*, 'terror', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear, hobgoblin'. Cp. **mormo.** For the dissimilation of *m-m* to *f-m* see *form*, n.

Derivatives: *formidabil-ity*, n., *formidable-ness*, n., *formidabl-y*, adv.

formula, n. — L., 'a small form, formula', dimin. of *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

formular, adj., 1) formal; 2) formulary. — Formed fr. L. *formula* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *formular-ize*, tr. v., to formulate, *formulariz-ation*, n.

formulary, adj., pertaining to formulas. — See **formula** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

formulary, n., a collection of formulas. — F. *formulaire*, fr. *formule*, fr. L. *formula*. See **formula.**

formulate, tr.v. — See **formula** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *formulat-ion*, n.

formulism, n., excessive reliance on formulas. — Formed fr. **formula** with suff. **-ism;** first used by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).

formulist, n., a believer in formulas. — Formed fr. **formula** with suff. **-ist.**

Derivative: ***formulist-ic,* adj.**

formulize, tr. v., to formulate. — Formed fr. **formula** with suff. **-ize.**

Derivative: *formuliz-ation*, n.

formyl, n., the radical of *formic* acid. — Coined fr. combining form **form-** and suff. **-yl.**

Fornax, n., the goddess of ovens in Roman mythology. — L., personification of *fornāx*, 'oven'. See **furnace.**

forment, prep., opposite to (*provincial*). — Formed fr. **fore,** adv., and **anent.**

fornicate, intr. v., to commit fornication. — ML. *fornicātus*, pp. of *fornicārī*, 'to commit whoredom', fr. *fornix*, gen. *fornicis*, 'arch, vault; brothel', which derives fr. *fornus*, 'oven', later used in the general sense of 'vault, arch'; see **furnace** and cp. **fornix.** Brothels were called fornices, i.e. 'arches', because prostitutes used to gather 'under the arches' of certain buildings of ancient Rome.

fornicate, adj., arched; having arched appendages (*bot.*) — L. *fornicātus*, 'arched, vaulted', fr. *fornix*, gen. *fornicis*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *fornicat-ed*, adj.

fornication, n., sexual intercourse by an unmarried person. — OF., fr. Late L. *fornicātiōnem*, acc. of *fornicātiō*, fr. *fornicātus*, pp. of *fornicārī*. See **fornicate** and **-ion.**

fornicator, n., a person who fornicates. — ME. *fornicatour*, fr. Late L. *fornicātor*, fr. *fornicātus*, pp. of *fornicārī*. See **fornicate** and agential suff. **-or.**

fornicatress, n. — See **fornicator** and **-ess.**

fornix, n., an arch or vault; specif., the vault of the cranium (*anat.*) — L., 'arch, vault'. See **fornicate,** adj. and v.

forrel, n. — See **forel.**

forsake, tr. v. — ME. *forsaken*, 'to forsake', fr. OE. *forsacan*, 'to oppose, refuse', fr. **for-** and OE. *sacan*, 'to contend, dispute', fr. *sacu*, 'dispute, quarrel'. See **sake.**

forsaken, pp. of *forsake*. — OE. *forsacen*, pp. of *forsacan*. See **forsake.**

Derivatives: *forsaken-ly*, adv., *forsaken-ness*, n.

forsook, past tense of *forsake*. — OE. *forsōc*, past tense of *forsacan*. See **forsake.**

forsooth, adv. — ME. *for soth*, fr. OE. *forsōð*, 'for a truth'. See **for** and **sooth.**

forspent, adj., exhausted. — Pp. of obsol. *forspend*, fr. ME. *forspenden*, fr. OE. *forspendan*, 'to squander'. See **for-** and **spend.**

forswear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *forswerien*, fr. OE. *forswerian*, 'to renounce, forswear; to swear falsely', rel. to G. *verschwören*, 'to forswear, abjure', *sich verschwören*. 'to conspire'. See **for-** and **swear.**

forsworn, pp. of forswear. — OE. *forsworen*, pp. of *forswerian*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *forsworn-ness*, n.

Forsythia, n., a genus of shrubs of the olive family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after William *Forsyth* (1737-1804), who brought the shrub from China. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

fort, n. — F. *fort*, 'stronghold, fort', from the adjective *fort*, 'strong', fr. L. *fortis*, 'strong', which is rel. to OL. *forctus*, dial. *horctus*, *horctis*, 'good'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **bherĝh-*, 'high, to raise'. See **borough** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **force**, 'strength', **fortalice, forte, fortress, comfort, counterfort, sforzando.**

fortalice, n., a small fort. — Orig. 'a fortress', fr. OF. *fortelece*, corruption of *forteresse*. See **fortress.**

forte, n., a strong point. — F. *fort*, 'strong'. See **fort.** For the addition of the *e* at the end cp. *locale*, *morale*.

forte, adj., loud; adv., loudly (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'strong', fr. L. *fortis*. See **fort.**
Derivative: *forte*, a loud passage.

forte-piano, loud and then soft (*mus.*) — See prec. word and **piano,** adj.

fortepiano, orig. name of the **pianoforte.**

forth, adv. and prep. — ME., fr. OE. *forð*, rel. to OS. *forð*, Du. *voort*, MHG. *vort*, G. *fort*, and to E. **fore,** adv. Cp. **afford, further.**

forthwith, adv. — ME. *forth with*, fr. OE. *forð mid.* See **forth** and **with.**

fortieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **forty** with numeral suff. **-th** on the analogy of *tenth*. Cp. OE. *fēowertigoða*, 'fortieth', fr. *fēowertig*, 'forty'. Cp. also ON. *fertugonde*, *fertugande*, Swed. *fyrationde*, *fyrtionde*, Dan. *fyrretyvende*, 'fortieth'.

fortification, n. — F., fr. Late L. *fortificātiōnem*, 'a strengthening, fortifying', fr. *fortificātus*, pp. of *fortificāre*. See **fortify** and **-ion.**

fortify, tr. v. — F. *fortifier*, fr. Late L. *fortificāre*, 'to strengthen', lit. 'to make strong', formed fr. L. *fortis*, 'strong', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fort** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *fortifi-er*, n., *fortify-ing*, adj., *fortify-ing-ly*, adv.

fortissimo, adj. and adv., very loud (*mus.*) — It., superl. of *forte*, 'loud', lit. 'strong'. See **forte,** adj.
Derivative: *fortissimo*, n., a very loud passage.

fortitude, n., courage in endurance. — F., fr. L. *fortitūdinem*, acc. of *fortitūdō*, 'strength, courage', fr. *fortis*, 'strong'. See **fort** and **-tude.**

fortnight, n. — Shortened fr. *fourteen nights*. Cp. *sennight*, which is contracted fr. *seven nights*.
Derivative: *fortnight-ly*, adv.

fortress, n. — ME. *fortresse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *forteresse*, 'strong place, stronghold', fr. VL. **fortaricia*, fr. L. *fortis*, 'strong'. See **fort** and cp. **fortalice.**
Derivative: *fortress*, tr. v.

fortuitism, n., the doctrine that natural phenomena are the result of chance. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fortuītus* (see **fortuitous**) and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

fortuitist, n., an adherent of fortuitism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fortuītus* (see next word) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

fortuitous, adj., happening by chance; accidental. — L. *fortuītus*, 'casual, accidental', prob. a blend of **fortūtus* and **fortītus*, fr. **fortū* = *forte*, 'by chance', prop. abl. of *fors*, 'chance', which is rel. to *fortūna*, 'chance, fate'. See **fortune.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.** The word *fortuitous* was introduced into English by Henry More (1614-1687), philosopher of the English Platonist school.
Derivatives: *fortuitous-ly* adv., *fortuitous-ness*, n.

fortuity, n., chance. — Contraction of **fortuit-ity*; formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *fortuitus*. See **fortuitous.** For the contraction of **fortuit-ity* into *fortuity* see *haplology*.

fortunate, adj. — L. *fortūnātus*, pp. of *fortūnāre*, 'to make prosperous', fr. *fortūna*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *fortunate*, n., *fortunate-ly*, adv., *fortunate-ness*, n.

fortune, n. — ME., fr. F. *fortune*, fr. L. *fortūna*, 'chance, fate, good luck', fr. *fors*, gen. *fortis*, 'chance', which stands in gradational relationship to *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry' and cp. **fortuitous.**
Derivative: *fortune-less*, adj.

fortune, tr. v. — ME. *fortunen*, fr. OF. *fortuner*, fr. L. *fortūnāre*, 'to make fortunate', fr. *fortūna*. See **fortune,** n.

forty, adj. and n. — ME. *fourti*, fr. OE. *fēowertig*, which is formed fr. OE. *fēower*, 'four', with *-tig*, '-ty' (see **four** and **-ty,** suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. *fiwartig*, *fiartig*, OFris. *fiuwertich*, *fiortig*, Du. *veertig*, OHG. *fiorzug*, MHG. *vierzic*, G. *vierzig*, ON. *fjōrir tigir*, Swed. *fyratio*, *fyrtio*, Norw. *fyrti*, Dan. *fyrretyve*, Goth. *fidwor tigjus*, 'forty'.

forum, n., 1) a market place, esp. the market place in Rome; 2) a law court; 3) an assembly for public discussion. — L., 'public place, market place, market', prob. meaning lit. 'a place fenced by planks', and rel. to *forus*, 'plank, board' (fr. I.-E. **bhoros*, 'something cut, section'), and to VL. **barra*, 'beam, rafter', a word of Gaulish origin. See **bar,** 'rod', and cp. **forensic, affeer, fiars, triforium.**

forward, adv. — ME. *foreward*, *forward*, fr. OE. *foreweard*, *forweard*, formed fr. *fore*, *for*, 'before', and *-weard*, '-ward'. See **fore,** adv. and **-ward.**
Derivatives: *forward*, adj., n. and tr. v., *forward-er*, n., *forward-ing*, n., *forward-ness*, n.

forwards, adv. — ME. *forewardes*. See prec. word. For suff. *-es* in ME. *foreward-es*, see adv. suff. **-s.**

forwearied, adj., tired out, exhausted (*obsol.* or *archaic*). — ME. *forweried*, pp. of *forwerien*, 'to weary out', fr. **for-** and *weri*, 'weary'. See **weary** and **-ed,** pp. suff.

forwhy, adv., why; conj., because (*archaic*). — ME. *forwhi*, fr. OE. *for hwȳ*, 'because', fr. *for*, 'for', and *hwȳ*, instrumental of *hwæt*, 'what'. See **for** and **what.**

forworn, adj., worn out (*archaic*). — Formed fr.

for- and *worn*, pp. of **wear,** 'to carry on the body; to last'.

fossa, n., pit, cavity (*anat.*) — L., 'ditch'. See next word.

fosse, n., ditch, moat. — F., fr. L. *fossa*, 'ditch', prop. short for *fossa terra*, 'earth dug', fr. *fossa*, 'dug', fem. pp. of *fodere*, 'to dig', fr. I.-E. base **bhedh-*, **bhod-*, 'to dig, pierce'. See **bed** and cp. **fossette, fossil** and the second element in **calaboose.**

fossette, n., a dimple. — F., dimin. of *fosse*. See prec. word and **-ette.**

fossick, intr. v., to search for gold in old workings; tr. v., to dig out. — Prob. fr. dial. E. *fussock*, *fossick*, 'to bustle about', *fossick*, 'a troublesome person'.
Derivative: *fossick-er*, n.

fossil, n., petrified remains of an animal or plant dug out of the earth; adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fossil. — F. *fossile*, fr. L. *fossilis*, 'dug out, dug up', fr. *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*. See **fosse** and **-ile.**

fossiliferous, adj., containing fossils. — See prec. word and **-ferous.**

fossilize, tr. v., to change into a fossil; intr. v., to become fossilized. — See **fossil** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *fossiliz-ation*, n.

fossilology, n., former name of paleontology. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fossilis*, 'dug out, dug up', and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **fossil** and **-logy.**

fossorial, adj., digging. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *fossōrius*, 'fit for digging', fr. *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*. See **fosse.**

foster, n., food, nourishment (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *fōstor*, *fōster*, 'feeding; food', rel. to ON. *fōstr*, 'the bringing up (of a child)', and to OE. *fōda*, 'food'. See **food.**

foster, tr. v., to nourish. — ME. *fostren*, fr. OE. *fōstrian*, 'to nourish', fr. *fōstor*, *fōster*, 'feeding; food'. See **foster,** n.
Derivatives: *foster-age*, n., *foster-er*, n., *foster-ling* (q.v.)

foster, n., forester. — Contraction of *forster*, *forester*. See **forest** and agential suff. **-er.**

foster brother, n. — OE. *fōstorbrōðor*. See **foster,** 'food', and **brother.**

foster father, — OE. *fōstorfæder*. See **foster,** 'food', and **father.**

fosterling, n. — OE. *fōstorling*. See **foster,** 'food', and **-ling.**

foster mother, n. — OE. *fōstormōdor*. See **foster,** 'food', and **mother.**

foster sister, n. — OE. *fōstorsweostor*. See **foster,** 'food', and **sister.**

fostress, n. — See **foster,** 'food', and **-ess.**

fother, n., a load, weight. — OE. *fōðor*, 'a cartload', rel. to OS. *fōther*, MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voer*, OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *Fuder* [whence F. *foudre* (masc.), 'tun, hogshead'], and in gradational relationship to OE. *fæðm*, 'the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, fathom'. See **fathom.**

fother, tr. v., to cover (a sail) with oakum, rope yarn, etc. — MDu. *voederen* (Du. *voeren*), rel. to OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, 'a cover, coverlet', MHG. *vuoter*, 'lining, case, sheath', G. *Futter*, 'lining', Goth. *fōdr*, 'sheath of a sword', and cogn. with OI. *pátram*, 'receptacle, container', Hitt. *paddar*, 'basket', fr. I.-E. **pāt-*, **pōt-*, 'a *-t*-enlargement of base **pā-*, **pō-*, 'to protect'. See **food** and cp. **fur.**

Fothergilla, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English physician Dr. John Fothergill (1712-80).

foudroyant, adj., stunning, dazzling. — F., pres. part. of *foudroyer*, 'to thunderstrike', fr. *foudre* (fem.), 'lightning, thunder, thunderbolt', fr. L. *fulgur*. See **fulgurant.**

fougasse, n., a small mine (*mil.*) — F., formed, with change of suffix, fr. *fougade*, fr. It. *fogata*, prop. subst. use of fem. pp. of *fogare*, 'to put to flight, chase', fr. *foga*, 'flight', fr. L. *fuga*, of s.m. See **fugitive.**

fought, past tense and pp. of *fight*. — ME. *fauht*, fr. OE. *feaht*, 'fought', past tense of *feohtan*, 'to fight'. See **fight,** v.

foughten, old pp. of *fight*. — ME. *foughten*, fr. OE. *fohten*, pp. of *feohtan*, 'to fight'. See **fight,** v.

foujdar, n., an officer; a criminal judge (*India*). — Hind. *fawjdār*, fr. Pers. *fawjdār*, a hybrid lit. meaning 'a holder of military force', coined fr. Arab. *fauj*, 'band, troop, military force', and the Pers. suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. See **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

foujdary, also **foujdarry,** n., a criminal court. — Hind. *fawjdāri*, fr. *fawjdār*. See prec. word.

foul, adj. — ME. *foul*, fr. OE. *fūl*, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., OHG., MHG. *fūl*, ON. *fūll*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *ful*, MDu. *vuul*, Du. *vuil*, G. *faul*, Goth. *fūls*; formed with suff. *-la* fr. Teut. base **fū-* (whence also ON. *fūinn*, 'foul, rotten'), corresponding to I.-E. base **pŭ-*, whence OI. *pūyati*, 'rots, stinks', *pūtiḥ*, 'foul, rotten', Arm. *hu*, 'purulent blood', Gk. πῡός, 'first milk after the birth', πῦον or πύον, 'discharge from a sore; matter', πύθειν, 'to cause to rot', L. *pūs*, 'matter', *pūtēre*, 'to stink', *puter*, *putridus*, 'foul, rotten', Lith. *pūviù*, *pūti*, 'to rot', *púliai*, 'matter', MIr. *othrach*, 'dung'. Cp. **filth, defile,** 'to pollute', **foumart.** Cp. also **empyema, purulent, pus, pustule, putanism, putois, Putorius, putrid, pyaemia, pyo-, Pythium, suppurate.**
Derivatives: *foul*, adv. and n., *foul*, v. (q.v.), *foully* (q.v.), *foulness* (q.v.).

foul, intr. and tr. v. — OE. *fūlian*, 'to become foul, to rot', fr. *fūl*. See **foul,** adj.

foulard, n., 1) a thin textile of silk; 2) a handkerchief made of this material. — F., prob. formed, with change of suff., fr. OProvenç. *foulat*, 'fulled', fr. VL. **fullāre*, 'to full'. See **full,** 'to thicken (cloth)'.

foully, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *fūllīce*, 'in a foul manner'. See **foul,** adj., and adv. suff. **-ly.**

foulmouthed, adj., speaking foully or obscenely. — Formed fr. **foul,** 'filthy', and pp. of *mouth*, v. (see **mouth**); first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: *foulmouthed-ly*, adv., *foulmouthed-ness*, **n.**

foulness, n. — ME. *foulnesse*, fr. OE. *fūlness*, fr. *fūl*, 'foul'. See **foul,** adj., and **-ness.**

foumart, n., polecat. — ME. *fulmart*, *fulmard*. fr. OE. *fūl*, 'foul', and *mearð*, 'marten'. See **foul,** adj., and **marten.** E. *foumart* was influenced in form by F. *marte*, 'marten'.

found, tr. and intr. v., to establish. — ME. *founden*, fr. OF. *funder*, *fonder* (F. *fonder*), 'to found', fr. L. *fundāre*, 'to found', lit. 'to lay the bottom of', fr. *fundus*, 'bottom'. See **fund** and cp. **fond,** 'foundation'.

found, tr. v., to cast. — F. *fondre*, fr. L. *fundere*, 'to pour, melt', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhu-d-***, 'to pour', whence also Goth. *giutan*, OS. *giotan*, OFris. *giata*, OE. *gēotan*, OHG. *giozan*, MHG. *giezen*, G. *gießen*, ON. *gjōta*, Swed. *gjuta*, Dan. *gyde*, 'to pour'; cp. **ingot,** and **gut.** Base ***ĝhu-d-***, is a *-d-* enlargement of base ***ĝhu-***, 'to pour', for the derivatives of which see **chyle.** Cp. **circumfuse, confound, confuse, diffuse, effuse, funnel, fusel oil, fusible, fusion, futile, infundibulum, infuse, infusion, interfuse, profuse, refound, refund, refuse, ruse, rush,** v., **transfuse.** Cp. also **geyser.**

found, adj., provided, equipped, with. — Prop. pp. of **find.**

foundation, n. — F. *fondation*, fr. L. *fundātiōnem*, acc. of *fundātiō*, 'a founding', fr. *fundātus*, pp. of *fundāre*. See **found,** 'to establish', and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *foundation-al*, adj., *foundation-al-ly*, adv., *foundation-ary*, adj., *foundation-er*, n., *foundation-less*, adj.

founder, n., one who founds something. — Formed fr. **found,** 'to establish', with agential suff. **-er.**

founder, n., one who casts metal or glass. — Formed fr. **found,** 'to cast', with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. F. *fondeur*.

founder, intr. and tr. v., to sink. — OF. *fondrer*, 'to fall to the bottom', fr. *fond*, 'bottom', fr. L. *fundus*. Cp. F. *effondrer*, 'to dig deeply', *s'effondrer*, 'to break in', fr. OF. *fondrer*, 'to sink to the bottom', and see **found,** 'to establish'.

founder, n., inflammation in the foot of a horse. — Fr. **founder,** 'to sink'.

foundling, n. — ME. *foundling*, *fundling*, fr. *funden*, pp. of *finden*, 'to find'. Cp. Du. *vondeling*, G. *Findling*, and see **find** and **-ling.**

foundress, n., a female founder. — Fem. of **founder.** For the ending see suff. **-ess.**

foundry, n. — F. *fonderie*, fr. *fondre*, 'to cast'. See **found,** 'to cast', and **-ry.**

fount, n., fountain. — F. *font*, fr. L. *fontem*, acc. of *fōns*, 'spring, fountain', which is cogn. with OI. *dhánvati*, 'flows, runs', *dhánu-tar-*, 'running, flowing'. Cp. next word and **font,** 'receptacle for baptismal water'.

fount, n., the British equivalent of *font*. — F. *fonte*. See **font,** 'set of type of one size'.

fountain, n. — OF. (= F.) *fontaine*, fr. Late L. *fontāna*, prop. fem. of *fontānus*, 'pertaining to a spring', used as a noun, fr. L. *fōns*, gen. *fontis*, 'spring'. See **font,** 'receptacle', and cp. **fontanel.**

four, adj. and n. — ME. *feower*, *fower*, *foure*, *four*, fr. OE. *fēower*, rel. to OS. *fiuwar*, *fiwar*, OFris. *fiūwer*, *fiōr*, Du. *vier*, OHG. *fior*, MHG., G. *vier*, ON. *fjōrir*, Dan. *fire*, Swed. *fyra*, Norw. *fire*, Goth. *fidwōr*, 'four', and cogn. with OI. *catvāraḥ*, Avestic *čaθwārō*, Pers. *čatvār*, Toch. A *śtwar*, B *śtwer*, Arm. *čork'*, Gk. τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, Ion. τέσσερες, Aeol. πίσυρες, πέσυρες, L. *quattuor*, Oscan *petora*, Umbr. *petur-*, OSlav. *četyre*, Lith. *keturì*, OIr. *cethir*, W. *petguar*, *pedwar*, 'four'. (Alb. *katɛr* is a loan word fr. L. *quattuor*.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***q^{w}etwŏr-***, 'four'. Cp. **fardel,** 'fourth part', **farthing, firkin, forty.** Cp. also **cadre, cahier, carfax, carillon, cater,** 'four at cards or dice', **charpoy, quadrant, quadrate, quadri-, quadrille, quadroon, quarantine, quarrel,** 'arrow, bolt', **quarry,** 'a place for excavating stones', **quart, quatrain, quaternion, quire** of paper, **squad, square, tessara-, tetarto-, tetra-, tetrakis-, tetrarch, trapezium, trocar.**

fourchée, fourché, adj., forked, divided (*her.*) — F. *fourchée*, fem. of *fourché*, 'forked', fr. *fourche*, 'fork'. See **fork.** Since the adj. mostly refers to a cross (F. *croix*, a fem. noun), the fem. form of the adjective is preferred to the masculine.

fourchette, n., a fork or something resembling a fork. — F., dimin. of *fourche*, 'fork'. See **fork** and **-ette.**

fourfold, adj. and adv. — ME. *fourfold*, fr. OE. *fēowerfeald*, fr. *fēower*, 'four', and *-feald*, '-fold'. See **four** and **-fold.**

fourgon, n., a baggage waggon. — F., of uncertain origin.

Fourierism, n., a system for the reorganization of society. — Named after the French socialist François-Marie-Charles Fourier (1772-1837). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

fourteen, adj. and n. — ME. *fourtene*, fr. OE. *fēowertȳne*, *fēowertēne*, which is formed fr. *fēower*, 'four', with suff. *-tȳne*, *-tēne*, '-teen' (see **four** and **-teen**); rel. to OS. *fiertein*, ON. *fjōrtān*, Dan. *fjorten*, Swed. *fjorton*, OFris. *fiuwertīne*, Du. *veertien*, OHG. *fiorzehan*, MHG. *vierzehen*, G. *vierzehn*, Goth. *fidwortaihun*, 'fourteen'.

fourteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **fourteen** with numeral. suff. **-th** on the analogy of *tenth*. Cp. ME. *fourtethe*, fr. OE. *fēowertēoða*, 'fourteenth', which was formed fr. *fēowertȳne*, 'fourteen', on the analogy of *tēoða*, 'tenth'; see **tithe,** n. Cp. ON. *fjōrtāndi*, Dan. *fjortende*, Swed. *fjortonde*, Du. *veertiende*, G. *vierzehnte*, 'fourteenth'.

fourth, adj. — ME. *fourthe*, formed—under the influence of ME *foure*, *four*, 'four'—fr. OE. *fēorða*, 'fourth', which is rel. to OS. *fiortho*, ON. *fiórðe*, Dan., Swed. *fjerde*, Du. *vierde*, OHG. *fiordo*, MHG., G. *vierte*, 'fourth', and cogn. with OI. *caturtháḥ*, Toch. A *śtart*, Gk. τέταρτος, τέτρατος, L. *quārtus*, OSlav. *četvrtŭ*. OIr. *cethramad*, MW. *pedweryd*, 'fourth'. See **four** and numeral suff. **-th** and cp. **fardel,** 'fourth part', and **firkin.** Cp. also **quart.**
Derivatives: *fourth*, n., *fourth-ly*, adv.

fovea, n., a small pit (*anat.* and *bot.*) — L., rel. to *favissae*, 'underground reservoirs'; of uncertain, possibly Etruscan, origin.

foveola, n., a small fovea. — ModL., dimin. of L. *fovea*. See prec. word and **-ole.**

fowl, n. — ME. *foghel*, *fugel*, *fowel*, *foule*, fr. OE. *fugol*, 'bird', rel. to OS. *fugal*, ON., Dan. *fugl*, Swed. *fågel*, OFris. *fugel*, MDu. *voghel*, Du. *vogel*, OHG. *fogal*, MHG., G. *vogel*, Goth. *fugls*, 'bird, fowl', prob. fr. Teut. ***fug-la-***, dissimilated fr. ***flug-la-***, and lit. meaning 'flyer', fr. Teut. base ***flug-***, 'to fly', corresponding to I.-E. base ***pleuq-***, 'to move forward (by swimming, running or flying)'. See **fly,** v.

fowl, intr. v. — ME. *foulen*, fr. OE. *fuglian*, 'to catch birds', fr. *fugol*. See **fowl,** n.

fowler, n. — ME. *fugelere*, fr. OE. *fugelere*, fr. *fugol*, 'bird'. See **fowl,** n., and agential suff. **-er.**

fowlerite n., a variant of rhodonite (*mineral.*) — Named after Samuel Fowler (1779-1844) of New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

fowling, n. — ME. *foulinge*, fr. *foulen*. See **fowl,** v., and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

fox, n. — ME., fr. OE. *fox*, rel. to OS. *vohs*, MLG., MDu., Du. *vos*, OHG., MHG. *fuhs*, G. *Fuchs*, 'fox', ON. *fōa*, MLG. *vohe*, *vō*, OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, G. *Fohe*, Goth. *faúho*, 'vixen'; prob. fr. I.-E. base ***pŭq-***, ***peuq-***, 'bushy, shaggy', whence also OI. *púcchaḥ*, 'tail', Russ. and Pol. *puch*, 'woolly hair'. Accordingly *fox* prob. means lit. 'the bushy-tailed animal'. For sense development cp. Lith. *uodẽgis*, 'fox', lit. 'tailed', fr. *uodegà*, 'tail'. Cp. **vixen.** Cp. also the first element in **Bovista.**
Derivatives: *fox*, v., *fox-y*, adj., *fox-i-ly*, adv., *fox-i-ness*, n.

foxglove, n. — ME. *foxes glove*, fr. OE. *foxes glōfa*. See **fox** and **glove.**

foyer, n., lobby in a theater. — F., orig. 'fireplace', fr. L. *focārium*, 'fireplace', prop. neut. of the adj. *focārius*, 'pertaining to a fireplace', used as a noun, fr. *focus*, 'hearth, fireplace'. See **focus** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

fra, n., title of a friar. — It., abbreviation of *frate*, 'brother'. See **frate.**

fracas, n., noisy dispute; brawl. — F., fr. It. *fracasso*, 'a crash', back formation fr. *fracassare*, 'to break in pieces', fr. *fra-*, 'among', which is aphetic for L. *infrā*, 'below', and It. *cassare*, 'to break', fr. L. *quassāre*, 'to shake'. See **infra** and **quash,** 'to make void'.

fracted, adj., having a part displaced as if broken (*her.*) — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *frāctus*, 'broken', pp. of *frangere*. See **fraction.**

fractile, adj., fragile. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *frāctus*, 'broken', pp. of *frangere*. See next word and **-ile.**

fraction, n. — ME., fr. OF. *fraccion*, *fraction* (F. *fraction*), fr. L. *frāctiōnem*, acc. of *frāctiō*, 'a breaking', fr. L. *frāctus*, pp. of *frangere*, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base ***bhreg-***, 'to break', whence also Goth. *brikan*, OE. *brecan*, 'to break'. See **break** and **-ion** and cp. **fractile, fractious, fracture, fragile, fragment, frail, frangible, diffract, fritter,** 'a fragment', **infract, infringe, irrefragable, refract, refractory, refrain,** n., **suffrage,** and the second element in **chamfer, naufragous, ossifrage, osprey, septifragal.**
Derivatives: *fraction-al*, adj., *fractional-ly*, adv., *fraction-ary*, adj., *fractionate* (q.v.), *fractionize* (q.v.)

fractionate, tr. v., to separate into fractions (*chem.*) — See **fraction** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

fractionize, tr. v., to separate into fractions. — See **fraction** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *fractioniz-ation*, n.

fractious, adj., peevish, irritable. — A blend of **fraction** (in the now obsolete sense 'dissension') and **factious.**
Derivatives: *fractious-ly*, adv., *fractious-ness*, n.

fracture, n. — F., fr. L. *frāctūra*, 'a breach, fracture', fr. *frāctus*, pp. of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and **-ure.**
Derivative: *fracture*, tr. and intr. v.

fraenum, n. — See **frenum.**

Fragaria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *frāgum*, 'strawberry', which is of uncertain origin.

fragile, adj. — F., fr. L. *fragilis*, 'easily broken, brittle', fr. *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and **-ile** and cp. **frail,** adj., which is a doublet of *fragile*.
Derivatives: *fragile-ly*, adv., *fragile-ness*, n.

fragility, n. — ME. *fragilite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *fragilité*, fr. L. *fragilitātem*, acc. of *fragilitās*, 'brittleness, fragility', fr. *fragilis*. See prec. word and **-ity** and cp. **frailty,** which is a doublet of *fragility*.

fragment, n. — F., fr. L. *fragmentum*, from the stem of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *fragment-al*, adj., *fragment-al-ly*, adv., *fragment-ary*, adj., *fragment-ari-ly*, adv., *fragment-ari-ness*, n.

fragrance, n., sweetness of smell. — OF., fr. L. *fragrantia*, fr. *fragrāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

fragrant, adj., sweet-smelling. — L. *fragrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *fragrāre*, 'to emit fragrance, smell sweetly', which is cogn. with MHG. *bræhen*, 'to smell', MDu. *bracke*, OHG. *braccho*, 'hound, setter'. Cp. **brach.** Cp. also **flair.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**
Derivatives: *fragrant-ly*, adv., *fragrant-ness*, n.

frail, n., rush basket for figs, raisins, etc. — ME. *fraiel*, fr. OF. *fraël*, *freël*, 'rush basket for fruit', which is of uncertain origin.

frail, adj., fragile. — ME. *freile*, *frele*, fr. OF.

fraile, frele (F. *frêle*), fr. L. *fragilis*. See **fragile.**

frailty, n. — ME. *frelete, freilte*, fr. OF. *frailete*, fr. L. *fragilitātem*, acc. of *fragilitās*. See **fragility.**

fraise, n., 1) a ruff for the neck; 2) a palisade consisting of pointed stakes (*fort.*); 3) a tool for enlarging holes. — F. *fraise*, fr. *fraiser*, 'to ruffle; to enlarge a hole', fr. OF. *frese*, 'laced, plaited', fr. Frankish **frisi*, 'curling', which is rel. to OFris. *frisle*, 'curl'. See **frizzle** and cp. **frieze,** 'to curl'.

fraise, tr. v., to enlarge a hold (in a stone). — F. *fraiser*. See **fraise,** n.

frambesia, framboesia, n., the yaws, a tropical skin disease. — Medical L., fr. F. *framboise*, 'raspberry', fr. Frankish **brambasi*, which is rel. to Du. *braambezie*, 'blackberry'. See **bramble, berry** and **-ia.** F. *framboise* was influenced in form by F. *fraise*, 'strawberry'.

frame, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *framien, framen*, 'to be profitable; to frame', fr. OE. *framian*, 'to avail, be profitable', fr. OE. *fram*, 'vigorous, bold', orig. 'going forward', fr. *fram*, 'forward; from', which is rel. to OE. *forma*, Goth. *fruma*, 'first', OE. *fremman*, 'to further'. See **from** and cp. **foremost** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *frame*, n., *frame-less*, adj., *fram-er*, n., *fram-ing*, n.

franc, n., name of two old French coins, one of gold and the other of silver; now the monetary unit of France. — F., from the ML. legend on the first coin: *Francorum rex* ('king of the Franks'). See **Frank.**

Frances, fem. PN. — Fr. OF. *Franceise* (F. *Françoise*), fem. of OF. *Franceis* (F. *François*). See **Francis.**

franchise, n., 1) orig., freedom from servitude; hence 2) a privilege granted; 3) the right to vote. — ME., fr. OF. *franchise*, 'freedom', fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, 'free'. See **frank,** adj., and **-ise.**

franchise, tr. v., to enfranchise. — OF. *franchiss-*, pres. part. stem of *franchir*, 'to free', fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, 'free'. See **franchise,** n., and cp. **enfranchise.**

Francis, fem. PN. — OF. *Franceis* (F. *François*), fr. Late L. *Franciscus*, lit. 'Frankish' whence 'French', which is of the same origin as E. **frank** (q.v.) Cp. **Frances.**

Franciscan, adj., pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. — See next word.

Franciscan, n., a friar of the Franciscan order. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Franciscus*, ML. name of St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), who established this order.

francium, n., name of a chemical element. — ModL., coined by the French chemist Mlle. Marguerite Perey (1909-) on analogy of the names of many chemical elements ending in **-ium** fr. *Francia*, Latinized name of France, her native land.

franckeite, n., a complex sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mining engineers Carl and Ernest *Francke*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Franco-, combining form meaning 1) Frankish; 2) French. — Fr. ML. *Francus*, 'a Frank'. See **Frank.**

francolin, n., name of various genera of partridges. — F., fr. It. *francolino*, which is of uncertain etymology.

francolite, n., a variety of apatite (*mineral.*) — Named after Wheal *Franco* in Devonshire. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

Francophile, Francophil, n., a friend of France or the French. — Compounded of **Franco-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile, -phil.**

Francophobe, n., one who fears or hates France or the French. — Compounded of **Franco-** and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobe.**

Francophobia, n., fear or hatred of France or the French. — Compounded of **Franco-** and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

franc-tireur, n., a sharpshooter of the irregular infantry. — F., lit. 'free shooter', fr. *franc*, 'free', and *tireur*, 'shooter', fr. *tirer*, 'to draw; to shoot'. See **frank,** adj., and **tire,** 'to pull'.

frangible, adj., breakable; fragile. — OF., fr. L. *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *fragibil-ity*, n., *fragible-ness*, n.

frangipane, frangipani, n., a kind of pastry cream. — From the Italian family name *Frangipani.*

frank, adj. — OF. (= F.) *franc*, 'free', fr. ML. *Francus*, 'Frank', fr. Frankish **Frank*, 'a Frank' (rel. to OHG. *Franko*, OE. *Franca*, of s.m.), whence also F. *France*, orig. 'the land of the Franks'. In the territory formerly called Gaul the Franks were looked upon as the *free* nation par excellence (whence the sense development of F. *franc*). Cp. **franc, franchise, Franco-, Frank, French.** Cp. also **frankalmoign, franklin.**
Derivatives: *frank-ly*, adv., *frank-ness*, n.

Frank, n., member of a West Teutonic people. — OHG. *Franko*, rel. to OE. *Franca*. See **frank,** adj.

frank, tr. v., to free (whence *to frank a letter*, lit. 'to exempt a letter from charge'). — Fr. **frank,** adj.

frank, n., signature showing that a letter is free of charge. — Fr. prec. word.

frankalmoign, frankalmoigne, frankalmoin, n., perpetual tenure of land by a religious corporation. — AF. *franke almoigne*, lit. 'free alms'. AF. *franke* is fem. of *frank*, which corresponds to OF. *franc*. See **frank,** adj. AF. *almoigne* corresponds to OF. *almosne*, F. *aumône*. See **alms.**

Frankenstein, n. — Name of hero in a novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1818), who creates a monster which kills him.

frankincense, n. — OF. *franc encens*, fr. *franc*, 'free' (here used in the sense of 'pure'), and *encens*, 'incense'. See **frank,** adj., and **incense.**

franklandite, n., sodium calcium borate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Sir Edward *Frankland* (1825-99). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

franklin, n., a small landowner. — ME. *frankelein* (cp. ML. *franchilānus*), formed fr. *frank*, 'free', and *-lein*, a suff. of Teut. origin (occurring also in ME. *chamberlein*, 'chamberlain'). See **frank,** adj., and **-ling.**

franklinite, n., a magnetic oxide of iron (*mineral.*) — Named after *Franklin* Furnace in New Jersey, where it was discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

frankpledge, n., a system by which the members of a tithing were made responsible for one another's behavior. — AF. *franc plege*, lit. 'free pledge', mistranslation of OE. *friðborh*, 'peace pledge', in which the first element was confused with OE. *frēo*, 'free'. See **belfry** and **pledge.**

frantic, adj., 1) insane (*archaic*); 2) frenzied; furious. — ME. *frenetike, frantik*, fr. OF. *frenetique* (F. *frénétique*), fr. L. *phrenēticus*, fr. Gk. φρενῖτικός, 'mad, delirious, frantic'. See **phrenetic.**
Derivatives: *frantic-al-ly*, *frantic-ly*, adv., *frantic-ness*, n.

frap, tr. v., to bind firmly (*naut.*) — OF. *fraper* (F. *frapper*), 'to strike; to bind firmly, trap', prob. of imitative origin. Cp. next word.

frappé, adj., iced, frozen (said of beverages). — F., pp. of *frapper*, 'to strike'. See prec. word.

Frasera, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Scottish botanist John *Fraser*, (1750-1811).

frass, n., refuse or excrement left by insect larvae. — G. *Frass*, 'a devouring', in gradational relationship to G. *fressen*, 'to devour'. See **fret,** 'to eat away'.

frate, n., a friar. — It., 'brother', fr. L. *frātrem*, acc. of *frāter*. See next word.

frater, n., a brother; hence 1) a friar (*obsol.*); 2) a comrade. — L. *frāter*, 'brother'. See **fraternal** and cp. words there referred to.

frater, also **fratery, fratry,** n., refectory of a monastery (*hist.*) — ME. *fraitour*, fr. OF. *freitor*, which is aphetic for *refreitor, refraitor, refeitor*, fr. ML. *refectōrium*, 'refectory'. See **refectory.**

fraternal, adj., brotherly. — ML. *frāternālis*, fr. L. *frāternus*, 'brotherly', fr. *frāter*, 'brother', which is cogn. with OE. *brōðor*, 'brother'. See **brother** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **fra, frate, frater,** 'comrade', **friar.**
Derivatives: *fraternal-ism*, n., *fraternal-ity*, n., *fraternal-ly*, adv.

fraternity, n. — ME. *fraternite*, fr. OF. *fraternitee, fraternite* (F. *fraternité*), fr. L. *frāternitātem*, acc. of *frāternitās*, 'brotherhood', fr. *frāternus*, 'brotherly'. See prec. word and **-ity** and cp. **confraternity.**

fraternize, intr. and tr. v. — F. *fraterniser*, fr. L. *frāternus*, 'brotherly'. See **fraternal** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *fraterniz-ation*, n., *fraterniz-er*, n.

fratery, n. — See **frater,** 'refectory'.

fratricidal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **fratricide** (in either sense).

fratricide, n., a person who kills his own brother. — F., fr. L. *frātricīda*, 'a brother-slayer', which is compounded of *frāter*, gen. *frātris*, 'brother', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **fraternal** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

fratricide, n., the act of killing one's own brother. — F., fr. L. *frātricīdium*, 'the killing of a brother', which is compounded of *frāter*, gen. *frātris*, 'brother', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **fraternal** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

fratry, n. — See **frater,** 'refectory'.

Frau, n., in Germany, a woman; a married woman. — G. *Frau*, 'woman, wife', fr. MHG. *vrouwe*, 'lady, mistress', fr. OHG. *frouwa*. See **province** and cp. **Fräulein, frow.**

fraud, n., deceit; trickery. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *fraude*, fr. L. *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, 'deceit, guile', fr. I.-E. base **dhreu-*, **dhru-*, 'to deceive', whence prob. also OI. *dhrútiḥ*, 'deception', *dhūrtaḥ*, 'cunning, fraudulent, deceptive', *dhūrvati, dhvárati*, 'injures' (prop. 'injures through cunning'). Cp. **fraudulent, defraud.** Cp. also **frustrate.**

fraudulence, n. — OF. See next word and **-ce.**

fraudulent, adj., using fraud; based on fraud. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *fraudulentus*, 'cheating, deceitful', fr. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*. See **fraud.**
Derivatives: *fraudulent-ly*, adv., *fraudulent-ness*, n.

fraught, adj., laden; filled. — ME., pp. of *frahten*, fr. MDu. *vrachten*, fr. *vracht*, 'load, cargo', fr. OFris., whence also Dan. *fragt*, Swed. *frakt*, of s.m.; fr. Teut. **fra-aihti*, which is compounded of pref. *fra-* meaning 'for-' (see **for-**), and the stem of OE. *āgan*, Goth. *aigan*, 'to possess'. See **owe** and cp. **freight.**

Fräulein, n., 1) in Germany, an unmarried woman; a title corresponding to E. *Miss*. — G., fr. MHG. *vrouwelīn*, dimin. of *vrouwe*, 'woman'. See **Frau.**

Fraunhofer lines, the dark lines in the spectrum (*phys.*) — Named after the German physicist Joseph von *Fraunhofer* (1787-1826).

fraxinella, n., a perennial plant, the dittany. — A ModL. dimin. formed fr. L. *fraxinus*, 'ash tree' (see **Fraxinus**); so called in allusion to the leaves resembling those of the ash tree.

Fraxinus, n., a genus of plants of the olive family (*bot.*) — L. *fraxinus*, 'the mountain ash', for **far(a)g(s)nos*, lit. 'the white tree', fr. I.-E. base **bhereĝ-*, 'to shine, be white'. See **birch.**

fray, n., tumult, brawl. — ME. *frai*, aphetic for *affrai*. See **affray,** n. and v.

fray, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. *fraien*, aphetic for *affraien*. See **affray,** v., and cp. prec. word.

fray, tr. and intr. v., to wear out by rubbing. — F. *frayer*, 'to rub against', fr. OF. *freiier*, fr. L. *fricāre*, 'to rub'. See **friction.**
Derivative: *fray-ing*, n.

frazil, n., ice crystals at the bottom of a river. —

Can. F. *frasil*, 'snow floating in water'; rel. to F. *fraisil*, 'cinders', which derives fr. VL. **facīlis*, 'that which pertains to a firebrand', short for *scoria* **facīlis*, 'cinders of a firebrand', fr. L. *fax*, gen. *facis*, 'torch, firebrand'; see **facula** and **-ile.** The *r* in *frasil*, *fraisil* is intrusive and due to the influence of F. *fraiser*, 'to plait, ruffle'.

frazzle, tr. and intr. v., to fray; to reduce to tatters. — A blend of **fray,** 'to wear out by rubbing', and G. *faseln*, 'to separate the fibers, to ravel out', which is rel. to G. *Faser*, 'thread, fiber, filament', OE. *fæs*, 'fringe', and to obsol. E. *feaze*, 'to unravel'.

freak, n., whim. — Of uncertain origin. Possibly fr. ME. *frek*, 'bold, quick', fr. OE. *frec*, 'gluttonous, greedy, bold, dangerous', which is rel. to ON. *frekr*, 'greedy, rough, severe', OHG. *freh*, 'untamed, covetous, avaricious', MHG. *vrech*, 'bold, daring', G. *frech*, 'bold, impudent', Goth. *-friks* (in *falhufriks*, 'covetous, avaricious'). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **preg-*, 'greedy, violent, impetuous, bold', whence also W. *rhewidd* (for **pragio-*), 'lasciviousness', Pol. *pragnąć*, 'to crave for'. Cp. **fresh,** obtrusive'.

freak, tr. v., to streak. — Prob. a blend of **freak,** 'whim, fancy', and **freckle;** coined by Milton.

freakish, adj. — Formed fr. **freak,** n., with adj. suff. **-ish;** first used by Henry More (1614-1687), philosopher of the Cambridge Platonist school.
Derivatives: *freakish-ly*, adv., *freakish-ness*, n.

freckle, n., a small brownish spot on the skin. — Dimin. formed fr. ME. *frecken*, fr. ON. *freknur* (pl.), 'freckles' (whence *freknottr*, 'freckled', Dan. *fregne*, Swed. *frägne*, 'freckle'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. πέρκος, περκνός, 'spotted; dusky'. See **perch,** name of a fish.
Derivatives: *freckl-ed*, *freckl-y*, adjs.

Frederic, Frederick, masc. PN. — F. *Frédéric*, fr. G. *Friedrich*, fr. OHG. *Fridurīh*, lit. 'peaceful ruler', compounded of OHG. *fridu*, 'peace', and *rīhhi*, 'powerful, rich'. See **friend** and **rich** and cp. the second element in **Geoffrey.**

Frederica, fem. PN. — Fem. form of **Frederic** (q.v.) Cp. F. *Frédérique*, fr. *Frédéric*.

fredricite, n., a variety of tennantite (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Fredrik* shaft in Falu, Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

free, adj. — ME. *freo*, *fre*, fr. OE. *frēo*, *frī*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *vrī*, G. *frei*, Du. *vrij*, Goth. *freis*, 'free', OE. *frēogan*, *frēon*, Goth. *frijōn*, 'to love', OE. *frēod*, 'affection, friendship', *frīga*, 'love', *frēodryhten*, 'noble lord', OE. *friðu*, OS. *frithu*, ON. *friðr*, OFris. *frethu*, OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *fride*, G. *Friede*, 'peace', OE. *frēo*, OS. *frī*, 'wife', ON. *Frigg*, name of the wife of Odin (lit. = 'beloved, loving; wife'), MLG. *vrien*, 'to take to wife', Du. *vrijen*, G. *freien*, 'to woo'. The primary sense of all these words was 'beloved, friend; to love'. In English *frēo*, etc., this sense developed into 'free'. (The terms 'beloved' and 'friend', were applied, as a rule, to the free members of the clan and in contradistinction to slaves.) For sense development cp. L. *līberī*, which unites the meanings 'free' (pl.) and 'children'. The above Teut. words are cogn. with OI. *priyáḥ*, 'own, dear, beloved', *prīyate*, 'loves', OSlav. *prijati*, 'to help', *prijateljĭ*, 'friend', W. *rhydd* (for **prijos*), 'free'. Cp. **affray, defray, fray,** 'tumult', **fresh,** 'obtrusive', **friend, Frigg, frith,** 'brushwood', the first element in **filibuster, Frederic, Friday,** and the second element in **belfry, Geoffrey, Godfrey, Humphrey, Winfred.** Derivatives: *free*, adv., *free*, v. (q.v.), *free-ly*, adv., *free-ness*, n.

free, tr. v. — ME. *freen*, fr. OE. *frēogan*, *frēon*, 'to free', fr. *frēo*. See **free,** adj.

freeboot, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **freebooter.**
Derivative: *freeboot-ing*, n.

freebooter, n., a plunderer; a pirate. — Loan translation of Du. *vrijbuiter*, 'plunderer, robber', fr. *vrijbuiten*, 'to plunder, rob', fr. *vrijbuit*, 'plunder', lit. 'free booty'. See **free,** adj., and **booty** and cp. **filibuster.**
Derivative: *freebooter-y*, n.

freedom, n. — ME. *fredom*, fr. OE. *frēodōm*. See **free,** adj., and **-dom.**

freeman, n. — ME. *freoman*, fr. OE. *frēoman*. See **free,** adj., and **man.**

freemason, n. — For *free mason*. He was called *free* owing to a confusion with F. *frère*, 'brother' (in the term *frère maçon*, 'brother mason'). F. *franc-maçon*, 'freemason', is a loan translation of E. *freemason*.
Derivatives: *freemason-ic*, adj., *freemason-ry*, n.

Freesia, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German physician Friedrich Heinrich Theodor *Freese* (1795-1876). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

freeze, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *freosen*, *fresen*, fr. OE. *frēosan*, rel. to ON. *frjōsa*, OHG. *friosan*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren*, 'to freeze', Goth. *frius*, 'frost', fr. Teut. base **freus-*, which corresponds to I.-E. **preus-*, **prus-*, a base uniting the opposite meanings 'to freeze', and 'to burn', whence, on the one hand, OI. *pruṣvá*, 'hoarfrost', L. *pruīna* (for **prusʷīna*, **prūʷīna*), 'hoarfrost', OCo. *reu*, Bret. *reo*, W. *rhew* (for I.-E. **preusos*), 'frost', and, on the other, OI. *pruṣṭaḥ*, 'burnt', Alb. *pruš*, 'burning coals, glowing fire', L. *prūna*, 'a live coal', *prūrire*, 'to itch'. Cp. **frost.** Cp. also **pruinose, prurient.**
Derivatives: *freeze*, n., *freez-er*, n., *freez-ing*, adj., *freez-ing-ly*, adv.

freight, n. — ME. *freyght*, *freyte*, *freite*, fr. MDu. *vrecht*, a secondary form of MDu. (= Du.) *vracht*. See **fraught.** Derivatives: *freight*, tr. v., *freightage* (q.v.), *freight-er*, n.

freightage, n., freight. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and **-age,** a suffix of ult. Latin origin.

fremitus, n., a palpable vibration (*med.*) — L., 'a murmur', fr. *fremit-(um)*, pp. stem of *fremere*, 'to roar, resound, murmur', fr. I.-E. base

bhrem-*, a variant of base **brem-*, whence Gk. βρόμος, 'any loud noise'. See **bromo-.

frenate, adj., having a frenum (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Fr. L. *frēnātus*, pp. of *frēnāre*, 'to bridle, curb', fr. *frēnum*, 'bridle, curb'. See **frenum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

French, adj. and n. — ME. *Frenkisch*, *Frensch*, fr. OE. *Francisc*, fr. *Franca*, 'Frank'. See **Frank.**
Derivative: *French-ness*, n.

Frenchification, n. (*colloq.*) — See **Frenchify** and **-ation.**

Frenchify, tr. v., to make French; intr. v., to become French (*colloq.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **French** and **-fy,** a suff. of Latin origin.

frenetic, adj., frantic. — See **phrenetic.**

frenulum, n., a small frenum (*anat.* and *zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of *frēnum*, 'bridle, curb, ligament'. See next word and **-ule.**
Derivative: *frenul-ar*, adj.

frenum, also, less exactly, **fraenum,** n., a small ligament supporting or checking the movements of any organ. — L. *frēnum*, *fraenum*, 'bridle, curb, bit', prob. standing for **frē-nom*, 'something to hold with', fr. I.-E. base **dher(e)-*, 'to hold, support', whence also L. *firmus*, 'firm, strong'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fren-al*, adj., *frenate* (q.v.)

frenzy, n., wild excitement. — ME. *frenesye*, fr. OF. *frenesie*, fr. ML. *phrenēsia*, fr. Late L. *phrenēsis*, fr. pseudo-Gk. φρένησις (back formation from the Late L. adj. *phrenēticus*, corruption of Gk. φρενῖτικός, 'suffering from the inflammation of the brain'), corresponding to Gk. φρενῖτις, 'inflammation of the brain', fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'midriff, heart, mind'. See **phrenetic.**
Derivatives: *frenzi-ed*, adj., *frenzi-ed-ly*, adv.

frequence, n. — F. *fréquence*, fr. L. *frequentia*. See next word and **-ce.**

frequency, n. — L. *frequentia*, 'a crowding, crowd', fr. *frequēns*. See **frequent,** adj., and **-cy.**

frequent, adj. — F. *fréquent*, fr. L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequēns*, 'crowded, repeated, constant', which is rel. to *farcēre*, 'to stuff, cram'. See **farce,** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *frequent*, v. (q.v.), *frequent-ly*, adv., *frequent-ness*, n.

frequent, tr. v. — F. *fréquenter*, fr. L. *frequentāre*, 'to resort to frequently, to frequent', fr. *frequēns*. See **frequent,** adj.
Derivatives: *frequent-able*, adj., *frequentation* (q.v.), *frequent-er*, n.

frequentation, n. — F. *fréquentation*, fr. L. *frequentātiōnem*, acc. of *frequentātiō*, fr. *frequentātus*, pp. of *frequentāre*. See **frequent,** v., and **-ation.**

frequentative, adj. — F. *fréquentatif* (fem. **-ive**), fr. Late L. *frequentātīvus*, 'that which denotes the repetition of an act', fr. L. *frequentātus*, pp. of *frequentāre*. See **frequent,** v., and **-ive.**

fresco, n. — It., lit. 'fresh'. See **fresh,** 'newly made', and cp. **alfresco.**

fresh, adj., newly made; cool. — ME. *fresch*, fr. OF. *fres*, *freis*, fem. *fresche* (whence F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*), 'fresh', fr. Teut. **frisk-* (whence also It., Sp., Port. *fresco*, OProvenç. *fresc*); cp. OE. *fersc* [whence ON. *ferskr* (Dan. *fersk*, Swed. *farsk*)], OFris. *fersk*, MLG. *versch*, Du. *vers* (Dan., Swed., Norw. *frisk* are MLG. loan words), OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch*, 'fresh' [MLG., MDu. *vrisch* (Du. *fris*), are borrowed fr. MHG. *vrisch*]. These Teut. words are prob. cogn. with OSlav. *prĕsĭnŭ* (for **praiskino-*), 'fresh' (whence Lith. *prĕskas*, 'sweet; unleavened'). Cp. **afresh, refresh.** Cp. also **fresco, frisk.**
Derivatives: *fresh*, n., *fresh-en*, tr. and intr. v., *fresh-en-er*, n., *fresh-ly*, adv., *fresh-ness*, n.

fresh, adj., obtrusive, impudent (*slang*). — G. *frech*, 'impudent', fr. OHG. *freh*, 'covetous, avaricious', rel. to OE. *frec*, 'gluttonous, greedy, bold' (see **freak,** 'whim'); influenced in form, but different in origin, from **fresh,** 'new'.

freshet, n., a stream of fresh water; a flood. — Formed fr. **fresh,** 'newly made', with suff. **-et.**

fret, tr. v., to eat away; intr. v., to gnaw (*into, on* or *upon*); to be worn away. — ME. *freten*, fr. OE. *fretan*, 'to eat up, devour'; which stands for *fr-etan*, fr. pref. *fr-* (fr. Teut. **fra-*) and OE. *etan*, 'to eat'; rel. to Du. *vreten*, OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen*, Goth. *fra-itan*, of s.m. See **for-** and **eat** and cp. **frass.**
Derivatives: *fret*, n., the act of fretting; worry, anxiety; *fretful* (q.v.)

fret, n., ornament. — ME. *frete*, *fret*, fr. MF. *frete*, *frette* (F. *frette*), 'interlaced work, iron hoop, ferrule', fr. OF. *frete*, *frette*, prob. derived fr. Frankish **fetur*, which is rel. to OE. *fetor*, OHG. *fezzara*, 'fetter'. See **fetter.**

fret, tr. v., to ornament. — ME. *fretten*, *fretien*, fr. MF. *freter*, *fretter* (F. *fretter*), 'to decorate with interlaced designs, to bind with a ring or with a ferrule', fr. OF. *freter*, fr. *frete*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *frett-ed*, adj.

fretful, adj. — Formed fr. *fret*, 'the act of fretting' (see **fret,** 'to eat away' and **-ful**); first used by Shakespeare.
Derivatives: *fretful-ly*, adv., *fretful-ness*, n.

fretty, adj., interlaced (*her.*) — ME. *frette*, fr. MF. *freté*, *fretté* pp. of *freter*, *fretter*. See **fret,** 'to ornament', and **-y** (representing OF. *-e*, MF., F. *-é*).

Freudian, adj., pertaining to, or agreeing with, the theories of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Frey, n., the god of the crops and fertility in Norse mythology. — ON. *Freyr*. See next word.

Freya, n., the goddess of love and beauty in Norse mythology. — ON. *Freyja*, rel. to *Freyr*, and to OE. *frēa*, 'lord', OS. *frūa*, MDu. *vrouwe*, 'woman, wife'. See **frow.**

freyalite, n., a radioactive silicate of thorium, cerium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after *Freya*,

goddess of love in Norse mythology. See prec. word and **-lite.**

friable, adj. — F., fr. L. *friābilis*, 'crumbling', fr. *friāre*, 'to crumble, rub away', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *bhrīṇánti*, 'they hurt, damage', Avestic *pairi-brīn^{e}nti*, 'they cut round about', OSlav. *britva*, 'razor', Russ.-Church Slav. *briju, briti*, 'to shear'. L. *friāre* is rel. to *fricāre*, 'to rub'. See **friction** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **frivolous.** For the ending see suff. **-able.**
Derivative: *friabil-ity*, n., *friable-ness*, n.

friar, n. — ME. *frere*, fr. OF. *frere, freire* (F. *frère*), fr. L. *frātrem*, acc. of *frāter*, 'brother'. See **fraternal.**
Derivative: *friar-y*, n., a convent of friars.

fribble, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. of imitative origin; influenced in meaning by an association with *frivolous.*
Derivatives: *fribble*, n., *fribbl-er*, n., *fribbl-ery*, n.

fricandeau, n., stew of veal. — F., back formation fr. *fricasser*, 'to fricassee', which was erroneously supposed to derive from base *fric-* and suff. *-asser.* For the real etymology of this verb see next word.

fricassee, n., a dish made of meat stewed in gravy. — F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser*, 'to fricassee, fry', compounded of the verbs *frire*, 'to fry', and *casser*, 'to break'. See **fry,** 'to cook with fat', and **quash,** 'to make void', and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *fricassee*, tr. v.

fricative, adj., produced by forcing the breath through a narrow opening between the lips, teeth, etc. (said of a consonant). — ModL. *fricātīvus*, fr. L. *fricātus*, pp. of *fricāre*, 'to rub'. See **friction** and **-ative.**
Derivative: *fricative*, n., a fricative consonant.

friction, n. — F., fr. L. *frictiōnem*, acc. of *frictiō*, 'a rubbing', fr. *frictus*, pp. of *fricāre*, 'to rub', which is rel. to *friāre*. See **friable** and **-ion** and cp. 3rd **fray, fry,** 'spawn of fishes', **affricate** and the second element in **dentifrice.**
Derivatives: *friction-al*, adj., *friction-al-ly*, adv., *friction-less*, adj.

Friday, n. — ME. *fridai*, fr. OE. *frīgedæg*, lit. 'the day of the goddess Frig', fr. *Frīge*, gen. of *Frīg*, which corresponds to ON. *Frigg*, name of the wife of Odin (see **Frigg**), and *dæg*, 'day', rel. to ON. *frijādagr*, Dan., Swed. *Fredag*, OFris. *frīgendei, frīadei, frēdei*, MLG., MDu. *vrīdach*, Du. *vrijdag*, OHG. *frīatag*, MHG. *vrītac*, G. *Freitag;* prop. a loan translation of L. *Veneris diēs*, 'the day of Venus, Friday' (whence It. *venerdì*, Rum. *vinerĭ*, OF. *vendresdi*, F. *vendredi*, Provenç. *divenres*, Sp. *viernes*), itself a loan translation of Gk. 'Αφροδίτης ἡμέρᾳ, 'the day of Aphrodite'; ON. *Frigg*, was considered as the goddess of love. For the second element in OE. *frīgedæg* see *day.*

friedelite, n., a manganese silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist Charles *Friedel* (1832-99). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

friend, n. — ME. *freond, frend*, fr. OE. *frēond*, 'friend, lover', rel. to ON. *frændi*, OS., OFris. *friund*, Du. *vriend*, OHG., MHG. *friunt*, G. *Freund*, Goth. *frijōnds*, 'friend'. All these nouns are prop. pres. participles and orig. meant 'loving' (so e.g. OE. *frēond* is the pres. part. of OE. *frēogan, frēon*, 'to love', and Goth. *frijōnds* the pres. part. of Goth. *fryōn*, 'to love'). They are rel. to OE. *frēo*, 'free'. See **free,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the participial origin of the noun *friend* cp. *fiend.*
Derivatives: *friend*, tr. v. (rare), *friend-less*, adj., *friend-less-ness*, n., *friendly* (q.v.)

friendly, adj. — ME. *frendly*, fr. OE. *frēondlīc.* See **friend** and adj. suff. **-ly.**
Derivatives: *friendli-ly*, adv., *friendli-ness*, n.

friendly, adv. (*rare*). — ME. *frendly*, fr. OE. *frēondlīce.* See **friend** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

friendship, n. — ME. *frendship*, fr. OE. *frēondscipe.* See **friend** and **-ship.**

frieseite, n., a silver iron sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after F. M. von *Friese.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Friesian, adj. and n. — A var. spelling of **Frisian.**

Friesic, adj., Frisian. — See **Frisian** and **-ic.**

Friesish, adj. — See **Frisian** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

frieze, n., a kind of woolen cloth. — F. *frise*, rel. to *friser*, 'to curl, frizz'. See **frizz,** 'to curl'.

frieze, tr. v., to cover with a nap, to trim. — F. *friser*, 'to curl, frizz'. See prec. word.

frieze, n., an ornamented band (*archit.*) — F. *frise*, fr. ML. *frisium*, a collateral form of *frigium, phrygium*, 'fringe', lit. 'Phrygian, related to Phrygia'. Cp. L. *Phrygiae vestēs* in the sense of 'embroidered garments' (Virgil, Aen. 3,483). Cp. also It. *fregio*, equivalent of F. *frise.*

frigate, n., a fast sailing vessel. — F. *frégate*, fr. It. *fregata*, fr. Neapolitan *fregate*, prob. fr. Gk. ἄφρακτος, 'unfenced; not decked' (said of ships), fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and φράσσειν, 'to fence, enclose', which is cogn. with L. *farcīre*, 'to stuff'. See **farce,** 'to stuff, cram'.

Frigg, n., the wife of Odin, the goddess of heaven and of love in Norse mythol. — ON., prop. subst. use of a fem. adj. lit. meaning 'beloved, loving; wife'. See **free** and cp. **Friday.**

fright, n. — ME. *fryght, fryhte, fyrhte*, fr. OE. *fyrhto, fryhto*, rel. to OS. *forhta*, OFris. *fruchte*, OHG. *forhta, forahta*, MHG. *vorhte*, G. *Furcht*, Goth. *faúrhtei*, 'fear'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **pṛk-*, 'to fear; fright', whence also Toch. A *pärsk-, prask-*, B *pārsk-, prāsk-*, 'to fear', A *praski*, B *prosko*, 'fear, fright'.
Derivatives: *fright*, v. (q.v.), *fright-en*, tr. v., *fright-en-ed*, adj., *fright-en-ed-ly*, adv., *fight-en-ed-ness*, n., *fright-en-er*, n., *fright-en-ing*, adj., *fright-en-ing-ly*, adv., *fright-ful*, adj., *fright-ful-ly*, adv., *fright-ful-ness*, n.

fright, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. *frigten*, fr. OE. *fyrhtan*, 'to frighten', rel. to OE. *forhtian*, 'to fear', OS. *forahtian*, OFris. *fruhtia*, OHG. *forahtan, furihten*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten*, Goth. *faúrhtjan*, 'to fear', OE. *forht*, OS., OHG. *foraht*, Goth. *faúhrts*, 'fearful', and to OE. *fyrhto, fryhto*, 'fear, fright'. See **fright,** n.

frigid, adj., very cold. — L. *frīgidus*, 'cold', fr. *frīgus*, 'cold, frost', from the stem of *frīgēre*, 'to be cold', which is rel. to L. *rigidus*, 'hard, stiff, rough, severe', *rigēre*, 'to be stiff', and cogn. with Gk. ῥῖγος (for *σρῖγος), 'cold'. Cp. **rigid** and the first element in **rhigolene.** Cp. also **refrigerate, refrigerator** and the second element in **sang-froid.**
Derivatives: *frigidity* (q.v.), *frigid-ly*, adv., *frigid-ness*, n.

frigidity, n. — F. *frigidité*, fr. Late L. *frīgiditātem*, acc. of *frīgiditās*, 'the cold', fr. L. *frīgidus.* See **frigid** and **-ity.**

frigorific, adj., causing cold. — F. *frigorifique*, fr. Late L. *frīgorificus*, 'cooling', which is compounded of L. *frīgus*, gen. *frīgoris*, 'cold', and *-ficus*, 'making', from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **frigid** and **-fic.**

frijole, n., bean. — Sp. *fríjol, fréjol*, fr. L. *phaseolus, phasēlus*, 'kidney bean'. See **Phaseolus.**

frill, n., a ruffle. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *frill*, tr. and intr. v., *frill-ed*, adj., *frill-ery*, n., *frill-ing*, n., *frill-y*, adj.

Frimaire, n., name of the 3rd month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from November 21st to December 20th). — F., lit. 'the month of frost'; a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from F. *frimas*, 'frost, hoarfrost', a word of Teut. origin, and F. suff. *-aire* (fr. L. *-ārius*). See **rime,** 'hoarfrost', and adj. suff. **-ary.**

fringe, n., a border of loose threads. — ME. *frenge*, fr. OF. *fringe, frenge*, fr. VL. **frimbia*, metathesis of L. *fimbriae* (pl.), 'border, edge, fringe', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **fimbria.**
Derivatives: *fringe*, tr. v., *fring-ed, fring-y*, adjs.

Fringilla, n., a genus of birds of the finch family (*ornithol.*) — L., 'the chaffinch', fr. L. *frigere*, 'to squeak, squeal', which is of imit. origin. Cp. Gk. φρυγίλος (a metathesized form of orig. *φριγύλος), a kind of bird, dial. Russ. *bergléz'*, 'goldfinch', Czech *hrhel*, 'golden oriole'. OI. *bhṛṅgā*, 'a large black bee', is not related.

Fringillidae, n.pl., the finch and sparrow family (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *fringilla.* See prec. word.

frippery, n., tawdry finery. — F. *friperie*, fr. OF. *freperie*, fr. *frepe, ferpe, felpe*, 'fringe, old garment', ult. fr. ML. *faluppa*, 'fiber, trifle'.

frisette, n., a fringe of curled hair worn on the forehead. — F., 'little curl', fr. *friser*, 'to curl'. See **frizz,** 'to curl', and **-ette.**

friseur, n., a hairdresser. — F., fr. *friser*, 'to curl'. See prec. word.

Frisian, adj. and n., belonging to the tribe *Frisii.* — Fr. L. *Frisiī*, a name of Teut. origin, lit. meaning 'curly-headed'. Cp. OFris. *frīsle*, 'curly hair', and see **frizz,** 'to curl'. For the ending see suff. **-ian.** Cp. **Friesian.**

frisk, adj., lively. — OF. (= F.) *frisque*, fr. MDu. *vrisch*, 'fresh', which is rel. to OHG. *frisc*, OE. *fersc*, 'fresh'. See **fresh,** 'newly made'.
Derivatives: *frisk*, intr. v., to leap in a lively manner; tr. v., 1) to move in a playful manner; 2) (*slang*) to search (a person), esp. for concealed weapons, *frisk-y*, adj., *frisk-i-ly*, adv., *frisk-i-ness*, n.

frisket, n., a light frame of iron attached to the tympan (*printing*). — F. *frisquette*, of uncertain origin.

frit, n., material for glass-making. — F. *fritte*, fr. *frite*, fem. pp. of *frire*, 'to fry'. See **fry,** 'to cook in fat'.

frit fly, a small fly. — Of uncertain origin.

frith, n., a narrow arm of the sea, inlet; a firth. — A var. of **firth.**

frith, n., enclosure; wooded land, brushwood. — ME., fr. OE. *friðu*, 'peace, security' (cp. OE. *friðgeard*, 'enclosure, court'). For sense development cp. MHG. *vride*, 'enclosure', G. *einfriedigen*, 'to fence in, enclose', *Friedhof*, 'cemetery', which are rel. to G. *Friede*, 'peace'. See **free** and cp. words there referred to.

Fritillaria, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *fritillus*, 'dicebox' (so called from the markings on the petals), which is rel. to *fritinnīre*, 'to twitter'; of imitative origin. The dicebox was called *fritillus* in allusion to the rattle of dice.

fritillary, n., 1) any plant of the genus *Fritillaria;* 2) any butterfly of the genus Argynnis. — See prec. word and **-ary.**

fritter, n., a slice of fruit fried in butter. — F. *friture*, 'something fried', fr. *frit*, pp. of *frire*, 'to fry'. See **fry,** 'to cook in butter'.

fritter, n., a fragment. — OF. *fraiture, freture*, 'a breaking', fr. L. *frāctūra*, fr. *frāctus*, pp. of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction.**

fritter, tr. v., to waste. — Fr. prec. word.
Derivative: *fritter-er*, n.

frivol, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. **frivolous.**

frivolity, n. — F. *frivolité*, fr. *frivole.* See next word and **-ity.**

frivolous, adj., trifling. — L. *frīvolus*, 'brittle, crumbling; silly', prob. rel. to *friāre*, 'to crumble, rub away'. See **friable.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *frivolous-ly*, adv., *frivolous-ness*, n.

frizz, friz, tr. and intr. v., to curl. — F. *friser*, 'to curl, dress the hair', a word of Frisian origin. Cp. OFris. *frīsle*, 'curly hair', and the name **Frisian,** which lit. means 'curly-headed'. Cp. also **frieze,** 'woolen cloth', **frieze,** 'to trim', **frizzle,** 'to curl'.
Derivatives: *friz(z)*, n., *frizz-y*, adj., *frizz-i-ly*, adv., *frizz-i-ness*, n., *frizz-ly*, adj.

frizz, tr. and intr. v., to fry or sear with a sizzling noise; to sizzle. — Of imitative origin.

frizzle, tr. and intr. v., to curl. — Formed fr. **frizz,** 'to curl', with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *frizzle,* n., *frizzl-er,* n.

frizzle, tr. and intr. v., to fry thoroughly. — Formed fr. **frizz,** 'to sizzle', with freq. suff. **-le.**

fro, adv., away; backward. — ME. *fra, fro,* fr. ON. *frā,* which is rel. to OE. *fram,* 'from'. See **from.**

frock, n. — ME. *frok, froc,* fr. OF. *froc,* 'cowl', fr. Frankish ***hroc,* which is rel. to ON. *rokkr,* OE. *rocc,* OFris. *rokk,* OS., Du. *rok,* OHG. *roc, roch,* MHG. *roc,* G. *Rock,* 'coat'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base ***rug-,* 'to spin', whence also OIr. *rucht,* 'jacket'. See **rock,** 'distaff', and cp. **rochet,** 'ecclesiastical vestment'.
Derivative: *frock,* tr. v., to cover with a frock.

froe, n., a wedge-shaped cleaving tool. — Prob. shortened from the adjective **froward** and orig. meaning 'turned away'. Cp. *frommard, fromward,* dial. equivalents of *froe.*

frog, n., a small tailless amphibian. — ME. *frogge,* fr. OE. *frogga,* rel. to OE. *frosc, frox,* ON. *froskr,* Dan., OHG. *frosk,* MDu. *vorsc,* Du. *vors,* MHG. *vrosch,* G. *Frosch,* 'frog'. These words prob. mean lit. 'hopper' and are cogn. with OI. *právatē,* 'hops', and with Russ. *prýgat',* 'to hop, jump', *pryg,* 'a jump'; see **frolic.** For sense development cp. Westphalic *hopper,* Alemanic *hopzger,* 'frog', lit. 'hopper'.

frog, n., a loop on a belt for receiving a sword, etc. — Of uncertain origin.

frog, n., a horny pad in a horse's hoof. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **frush.**

frolic, adj., merry. — MDu. *vrolyc* (also *frolic, vroilic;* Du. *vrolijk*), fr. MDu. *vrō;* rel. to OS. *frā, frō, fra(h)o,* OFris. *frō,* OHG. *frao, frō,* MHG. *frō,* G. *froh,* 'joyful, glad', G. *fröhlich,* of s.m., ON. *frār,* 'swift', ME. *frow,* 'hasty', and cogn. with OI. *pravāḥ,* 'fluttering', *právatē,* 'he leaps up'. Cp. **frog,** 'a small tailless amphibian'.
Derivatives: *frolic,* n. and intr. v., *frolick-er,* n, *frolic-ly,* adv., *frolic-ness,* n., *frolick-y, frolicful, frolic-some,* adjs., *frolic-some-ly,* adv., *frolic-some-ness,* n.

from, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *fram, from,* rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. *fram,* 'from, away', orig. 'forward', ON. *frā,* 'from', *fram,* 'forward', OE. *forma,* Goth. *fruma,* 'first', OHG. *fruma,* 'advantage', MHG. *frum,* 'zealous, able', G. *fromm,* 'pious, devout', OE. *frāmian,* 'to avail, be profitable', *fremman,* 'to further'. See **foremost** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **fro.**

frond, n., a leaflike organ, foliage. — L. *frōns,* gen. *frondis,* 'leafy branch, foliage'; possibly cogn. with ON. *brum,* 'leaf buds'.
Derivative: *frond-age,* n.

Fronde, n., name of a party in France during the minority of Louis XIV. — F., fr. L. *funda,* 'sling; casting net; purse', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with, or derived from, Gk. σφενδόνη, **'sling'; see sphendone.** L. *funda* was influenced in form by L. *fundere,* **'to pour, shed'.**

frondesce, intr. v., to put forth leaves. — L. *frondēscere,* inchoative of *frondēre,* 'to put forth leaves', fr. *frōns,* gen. *frondis,* 'leafy branch, foliage'. See **frond** and **-esce.**

frondescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

frondescent, adj. — L. *frondēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *frondēscere.* See **frondesce** and **-ent.**

frondiferous, adj., bearing fronds. — L. *frondifer,* 'bearing leaves', compounded of *frōns,* gen. *frondis,* 'leafy branch, foliage', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **frond** and **-ferous.**

frondose, adj., bearing fronds. — L. *frondōsus,* 'leafy', fr. *frōns,* gen. *frondis.* See **frond** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

front, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *front,* fr. L. *frontem,* acc. of *frōns,* 'forehead, brow, countenance; the forepart of anything', prob. meaning lit. 'that which projects', and standing for I.-E. ***bhron-t-,* fr. base ***bhren-,* 'to project, stand out', whence also MIr. *broine,* 'prow of a ship', Ir. *brainech,* Co. *brenniat,* 'watchman at the prow of a ship'. For the sense development of L. *frōns,* 'forehead', from a base meaning 'to project', cp. OSlav. *čelo,* 'forehead', which is cogn. with L. *excellere,* 'to rise, stand out'. Cp. **affront, confront, effrontery, frontispiece.**
Derivatives: *front,* adj. and tr. and intr. v., *front-age,* n., *front-ag-er,* n., *frontal* (q.v.), *fronting,* n., *front-less,* adj., *front-less-ly,* adv., *front-less-ness,* n.

frontal, n., a band worn on the forehead. — OF. *frontel* (F. *fronteau*), fr. Late L. *frontāle,* 'an ornament for the forehead', fr. L. *frōns,* gen. *frontis.* See **front.**

frontal, adj., pertaining to the front; pertaining to the forehead. — ModL. *frontālis,* fr. L. *frōns,* gen. *frontis.* See **front** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. prec. word.

frontier, n., — OF. *frontier* (F. *frontière*), from the adjective *frontier,* 'facing, neighboring', fr. *front,* 'forehead, forepart'. Cp. It. *frontiera,* Sp. *frontera,* and see **front.**

Frontignac, n., a kind of muscat grape and wine made from it. — A blend of *Frontignan* in the Department of Herault, and **cognac.**

frontispiece, n., an illustration facing the title page of a book. — F. *frontispice,* fr. ML. *frontispicium,* 'a front view', fr. L. *frōns,* gen. *frontis,* 'forehead, forepart', and *specere, spicere,* 'to look at'. See **front** and **species.** The spelling *frontispiece* is due to a confusion with *piece.*

frontlet, n., a band worn on the forehead. — OF. *frontelet,* dimin. of *frontel* (F. *fronteau*). See **front** and **-let.**

fronto-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the forehead, frontal'. — Fr. L. *frōns,* gen. *frontis,* 'forehead, forepart'. See **front.**

fronton, n., a pediment (*archit.*) — F., fr. It. *frontone,* which is formed fr. *fronte,* 'front, fore-

part', with augment. suff. *-one.* See **front** and cp. **-oon.**

frore, adj., frosty; frozen (*archaic*). — ME. *frozen,* fr. OE. *froren,* pp. of *frēosan,* 'to freeze'. See **freeze.**

frost, n. — ME. *forst, frost,* fr. OE. *forst, frost,* rel. to OS., OHG. *frost,* MHG. *vrost,* ON. *frost,* Du. *vorst,* fr. Teut. ***frus-ta,* an abstract noun formed with *-t*-formative element fr. Teut. base ***freus-,* 'to freeze'. See **freeze.**
Derivatives: *frost,* tr. and intr. v., *frost-ed,* adj., *frost-er,* n., *frost-ing,* n., *frost-y,* adj., *frosti-ly,* adv., *frosti-ness,* n.

froth, n. — ME. *frothe,* fr. ON. *froða,* rel. to OE. *āfrēoðan,* 'to froth up', and cogn. with OI. *prṓthati,* 'pants, snorts'.
Derivatives: *froth,* intr. and tr. v., *froth-y,* adj., *froth-i-ly,* adv., *froth-i-ness,* n.

frou-frou, n., a rustling. — F., of imitative origin.

frounce, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle, curl. — ME. *frouncen,* 'to wrinkle', fr. OF. *froncier* (F. *froncer*), fr. *fronce,* 'a wrinkle', fr. Frankish ***hrunkja,* 'wrinkle', which is rel. to ON. *hrukka,* OHG. *runza,* 'wrinkle'. See **ruck,** 'crease', **wrinkle,** and cp. **flounce,** 'strip of material'.

frounce, n., a wrinkle, curl. — OF. (= F.) *fronce,* fr. OF. *froncier.* See **frounce,** v.

frow, n., a Dutch woman; a woman. — ME. *frowe,* fr. MDu. *vrouwe* (Du. *vrouw*), rel. to OHG. *frouwa,* MHG. *vrouwe,* G. *Frau,* OS. *frūa,* 'woman, wife', ON. *Freyja,* name of the goddess of love in Norse mythology, OE. *frēa,* OHG. *frō,* Goth. *frauja,* 'lord'. See **province** and cp. **Frau, Fräulein, Frey, Freya.** Cp. also the second element in **euphroe.**

froward, adj., perverse. — Lit. 'turned away'; formed fr. **fro,** with suff. **-ward.** Cp. **froe.**
Derivatives: *froward-ly,* adv., *froward-ness,* n.

frown, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *frounen,* fr. OF. *froignier,* 'to knit one's brows' (whence F. *renfrogner,* of s.m.), fr. Gaulish ***frogna,* 'nostril'. Cp. W. *ffroen,* 'nose'.
Derivatives: *frown,* n., *frown-ing,* adj., *frowning-ly,* adv.

frowsty, adj., musty (*dial. English*). — See **frowzy.**
Derivatives: *frowsti-ly,* adv., *frowsti-ness,* n.

frowzy, also **frousy,** adj., musty. — Of uncertain origin; prob. rel. to **frowsty.**
Derivatives: *frowzi-ly,* adv., *frowzi-ness,* n.

froze, past tense of **freeze.**

frozen, pp. of **freeze.**

Fructidor, n., name of the 12th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from August 18th to Sept. 16th). — F., lit. 'the month of fruit'; a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 from L. *frūctus,* 'fruit', and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift'. See **fruit** and **donation** and cp. the second element in **Messidor, Thermidor.**

fructiferous, adj., bearing fruit. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *frūctifer,* 'fruit-bearing', which is compounded of *frūctus,* 'fruit', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **fruit** and **-ferous.**

fructification, n. — L. *frūctificātiō,* **gen.** *-ōnis,* 'bearing of fruit', fr. *frūctificātus,* pp. of *frūctificāre.* See next word and **-ation.**

fructify, intr. v., to bear fruit; tr. v., to make productive. — F. *fructifier,* fr. L. *frūctificāre,* 'to bear fruit', which is compounded of *frūctus,* 'fruit', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **fruit** and **-fy.**

fructose, n., fruit sugar (*chem.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ose** fr. L. *frūctus,* 'fruit'. See **fruit.**

fructuous, adj., fruitful. — OF., fr. L. *frūctuōsus,* 'abounding in fruit, fruitful', fr. *frūctus.* See **fruit** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *fructuous-ly,* adv., *fructuous-ness,* n.

frugal, adj., thrifty. — L. *frūgālis,* 'pertaining to fruit; thrifty, temperate, frugal', fr. *frūgī,* 'useful, fit, proper', prop. dat. of *frūx,* 'fruit', which is rel. to *fruī,* 'to enjoy', *frūctus,* 'fruit'. See **fruit** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *frugality* (q.v.), *frugal-ly,* adv., *frugal-ness,* n.

frugality, n., frugalness, thrift. — F. *frugalité,* fr. L. *frūgālitātem,* acc. of *frūgālitās,* 'thriftiness, temperance, frugality', fr. *frūgālis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

fruit, n. — ME. *fruit,* fr. OF. *fruit,* fr. L. *frūctus,* 'enjoyment, the means to enjoyment, produce, fruit', fr. *fruor,* 'I enjoy', which stands for ***frūgwor, *frūwor,** for ***frūgor,** and is cogn. with OE. *brūcan,* 'to enjoy'. See **brook,** v., and cp. **Fructidor, fructify, frugal, frumentaceous,** and the second element in **tutti-frutti, usufruct.**
Derivatives: *fruit,* intr. and tr. v., *fruit-age,* n., *fruit-ari-an,* n. and adj., *fruit-ari-an-ism, fruit-ed,* adjs., *fruiterer* (q.v.), *fruitery* (q.v.), *fruit-ful,* adj., *fruit-ful-ly,* adv., *fruit-ful-ness,* n., *fruit-y,* adj., *fruit-i-ness,* n., *fruit-ing,* n., *fruit-ist,* n., *fruit-ive,* adj., *fruit-less,* adj., *fruit-less-ly,* adv., *fruit-less-ness,* n., *fruit-let,* n.

fruiterer, n., one who deals in fruit. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. obsol. *fruiter,* a loan word fr. F. *fruitier,* 'fruiterer', fr. *fruit,* 'fruit'. See **fruit.** Accordingly the suff. *-er* in *fruiterer* is redundant. Cp. *caterer, poulterer, sorcerer, upholsterer.*

fruitery, n. — F. *fruiterie,* 'fruit loft'. See **fruit** and **-ery.**

frumentaceous, adj., made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain. — Late L. *frūmentāceus,* 'of corn or grain', fr. L. *frūmentum* (for ***frūgmentum** or ***frūg-smentum**), 'corn, grain', which is formed from the stem of *frūgī,* 'useful, fit, proper'. See **frugal** and **-aceous.**

frumenty, n., a kind of food made of wheat boiled in milk. — OF. *frumentee,* fr. L. *frumentum,* 'corn, grain'. See prec. word.

frump, tr. and intr. v., to flout. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *frump,* n., *frump-ery,* n., *frump-ish,* adj., *frump-ish-ly,* adv., *frump-ish-ness,* n., *frump-y,* adj., *frump-i-ly,* adv., *frump-i-ness,* n.

frush, n., a horny pad in a horse's foot. — See **frog,** 'a horny pad'.

frustrate, adj., frustrated (*archaic*). — L. *frūstrātus*, pp. of *frūstrārī*, 'to deceive, disappoint', fr. *frūstra*, 'uselessly, in vain', which prob. derives fr. **fraud-trom*, fr. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*, 'deceit, guile'. See **fraud** and adj. suff. **-ate.** For the change of *dtr* to *str* cp. L. *claustrum*, 'bolt, bar', which stands for **claud-trom* (see *claustral*).

frustrate, tr. v., to make vain, to thwart. — L. *frūstrātus*, pp. of *frūstrārī*. See **frustrate,** adj. Derivatives: *frustrat-er*, n., *frustration* (q.v.), *frustrat-ive*, *frustrat-ory*, adjs.

frustration, n. — L. *frūstrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'deception, disappointment', fr. *frūstrātus*, pp. of *frūstrārī*. See **frustrate,** adj., and **-ion.**

frustule, n., the shell of a diatom (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *frustulum*, 'a small piece', dimin. of *frustum*. See next word and **-ule.**

frustum, n., the lower part of a solid figure formed when the top of a cone is cut off parallel to the base. — L., 'piece', fr. I.-E. **bhrus-to-*, fr. base **bhreus-*, 'to break, crush, crumble', whence also OE. *brysan*, 'to bruise'. See **bruise.**

frutescent, adj., shrubby. — Incorrectly formed for **fruticescent*, fr. L. *frutex*, gen. *fruticis*, 'a bush'. See next word and **-escent.**

frutex, n., a shrub. — L., 'shrub, bush'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **frutescent, fruticose.** L. *Frutis*, name of Venus, is not related to L. *frutex* (see *bride*).

fruticose, adj., bushy, shrubby. — L. *fruticōsus*, 'full of shrubs or bushes', fr. *frutex*, gen. *fruticis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

fry, tr. v., to cook in fat; intr. v., to be cooked in fat. — ME. *frien*, fr. *frire*, fr. L. *frīgere*, 'to roast, parch, fry', which is cogn. with OI. *bhṛjjáti*, 'roasts', *bharjanaḥ*, 'roasting' (part.); ModPers. *birishtan*, 'to roast', Gk. φρῦγειν, 'to roast, bake', Lith. *birgelas*, 'small beer', Lett. *bĩrga*, 'vapor, smoke', OPruss. *au-birgo*, 'owner of a cook shop'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **bher(e)g-*, **bhrīg-*, **bhrūg-*, enlargements of base **bher-*, 'to boil, seethe'. See **brew** and cp. **fervent.** Cp. also **fricandeau, fricassee, frit, fritter,** 'piece of fruit'.

Derivatives: *fry*, n., 'fried food', *fry-er* (also *fri-er*), n.

fry, n., 1) young fish; 2) young, offspring. — ME. *fri*, 'seed, offspring', prob. fr. AF. *frie*, *fry*, which corresponds to OF. *froi* (F. *frai*), 'spawn', fr. *freier*, *froier*, 'to rub, spawn', fr. L. *fricāre*, 'to rub'. See **friction.**

fub, tr. v., to cheat. — G. *foppen*, 'to jeer at, make a fool of'. See **fob.**

fubsy, adj., plump, squat (*Colloq. Engl.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Fuchsia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Leonhart *Fuchs* (1501-1566). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

fuchsin, fuchsine, n., a variety of rosaniline (*mineralogy*). — Formed fr. **Fuchsia** with suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine**; so called in allusion to its color, which resembles that of fuchsia.

fucoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, seaweed; n., a seaweed. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fūcus*, 'rock lichen', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape' (see **Fucus** and **-oid**). The correct form would be *phycoid* (fr. Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed', and -οειδής, 'like').

Fucus, n., 1) a genus of algae; 2) (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus (*bot.*) — L. *fūcus*, 'rock lichen', fr. Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed; red paint, rouge', fr. Heb. *pūkh*, 'antimony, stibium, lye, paint'. Cp. the second element in **Zygophyceae.**

fuddle, tr. v., to render confused. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *fuddle*, n., *fuddle-ment*, n.

fudge, tr. v., to fake. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *fudge*, n.

fuel, n. — OF. *fouaille*, *fuaille*, fr. Late L. *focālia*, neut. pl. of *focālis*, 'pertaining to the hearth', fr. L. *focus*, 'hearth'. See **focus** and cp. **focal.**

Derivatives: *fuel*, tr. and intr. v., *fuel(l)-er*, n., *fuel(l)-ing*, n.

fugacious, adj., fleeting. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *fugāx*, gen. *fugācis*, 'apt to flee, transitory', fr. *fugere*. See **fugitive** and cp. **fougasse.**

Derivatives: *fugacious-ly*, adv., *fugacious-ness*, n.

fugacity, n. — Late L. *fugācitās*, fr. L. *fugāx*, gen. *fugācis*, 'apt to flee, transitory'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

fugal, adj., pertaining to a fugue (*mus.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. It. *fuga*. See **fugue.**

Derivative: *fugal-ly*, adv.

-fuge, combining form meaning 'that which drives away (something)', as in *febrifuge*, *vermifuge*. — F., fr. L. *fugus*, 'fleeing away' (used in Modern Latin in the sense 'causing to flee, putting to flight'), fr. L. *fugere*. See **fugitive.**

fugient, adj., fleeing. — L. *fugiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *fugere*, 'to flee'. See **fugitive** and **-ent.**

fugitive, adj. — OF. (= F.) *fugitif* (fem. *fugitive*), fr. L. *fugitīvus*, 'running away, fleeing, fugitive', fr. *fugit-(um)*, pp. stem of *fugere*, 'to flee', which is cogn. with Gk. φεύγειν, 'to flee', Lith. *bū́gstu*, *bū́gti*, 'to be frightened', fr. I.-E. base **bheug-*, 'to flee', which prop. meant originally 'to bend one's course away from a place', and is identical with base **bheug(h)-*, 'to bend', whence OI. *bhujáti*, 'bends, thrusts aside', Goth. *biugan*, 'to bend', OE. *būgan*, 'to bow down, stoop; to bend, turn; to flee'. See **bow,** 'to bend', and cp. **fougasse, fugacious, fugue, centrifugal, Cimifuga, feverfew, heliofugal, lucifugous, refuge, refugee, subterfuge.** Cp. also **apophyge, hypophyge, phygoid.**

Derivatives: *fugitive*, n., *fugitive-ly*, adv., *fugitive-ness*, n.

fugle, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **fugleman.**

fugleman, also **fugelman,** n., 1) a well-drilled soldier placed in front of a company to serve as a model; hence 2) a leader, guide. — Dissimilated fr. G. *Flügelmann*, 'file leader, fugleman', lit., 'man on the wing' (of a regiment), fr. *Flügel*, 'wing' and *Mann*, 'man'. G. *Flügel* is rel. to *fliegen*, 'to fly'; see **fly,** v. For the second element in **fugleman** see **man.**

fugue, n. (*mus.*) — F., fr. It. *fuga*, 'flight, escape; ardor', fr. L. *fuga*, 'a fleeing, flight; swiftness, speed', from the stem of *fugere*, 'to flee'. See **fugitive.**

fuguist, n., a composer of fugues. — A hybrid coined fr. It. *fuga* (see prec. word) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

führer, fuehrer, n., a title applied chiefly to the leader of the German nazis. — G. *Führer*, 'leader', fr. *führen*, 'to lead', fr. MHG. *vüeren*, 'to lead, drive', fr. OHG. *fuoren*, 'to set in motion, lead', prop. a causative of OHG. *faran*, 'to go, travel', which is rel. to OE. *faran*, of s.m. See **fare,** v. and agential suff. **-er.**

Fuirena, n., a genus of plants, the umbrella grass (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Danish physician and botanist Jørgen Fuiren (1581-1628).

-ful, adj. suff. meaning 'full of'. — See **full,** adj.

fulcrum, n., the support on which a lever turns. — L., 'bedpost', fr. *fulcīre*, 'to prop', which is cogn. with Gk. φάλαγξ, 'beam', φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log, line of battle, battle array', OE. *balca*, 'ridge'. See **balk,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

fulfill, fulfil, tr. v. — ME. *fulfillen*, fr. OE. *fullfyllan*, 'to fulfill', lit. 'to fill full', fr. *ful*, 'full', and *fyllan*, 'to fill'. See **full,** adj., and **fill.**

Derivatives: *fulfill-er*, n., *fulfil(l)-ment*, n.

fulgent, adj., shining. — L. *fulgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *fulgēre*, 'to shine', rel. to *fulgur*, 'lightning', *fulmen* (for **fulg-men*), of s.m., *flagrāre*, 'to blaze, glow, burn'. See **black,** and cp. **effulgent, refulgent, fulminate.** Cp. also **flagrant.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivatives: *fulgent-ly*, adv., *fulgent-ness*, n.

fulgid, adj., glittering, shining. — L. *fulgidus*, fr. *fulgēre*, 'to shine'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-id.**

Fulgora, n., a genus of insects, the lantern fly (*entomol.*) — L., name of the goddess of lightning, rel. to *fulgus*, gen. *fulguris*, 'lightning'. See **fulgent** and cp. next word.

fulgurant, adj., flashing. — L. *fulgurāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *fulgurāre*, 'to lighten', fr. *fulgur*, 'lightning', which is rel. to *fulgēre*, 'to shine'. See **fulgent** and **-ant** and cp. **foudroyant.**

fulgurite, n., glassy substance produced by the passage of lightning (*geol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fulgur*, 'lightning' (see **fulgent**), and **-ite,** a suff. of Greek origin.

fulham, also **fullam, fullom,** n., a loaded die. — From *Fulham* in London, formerly a resort of crooks.

Fulica, n., a genus of birds, the true coot (*ornithol.*) — L. *fulica*, 'coot', lit. meaning 'having a white spot (scil. on the head)', and cogn. with Gk. φαλός, 'white'. See **full,** 'to thicken'.

fuliginous, adj., sooty. — Late L. *fūlīginōsus*, fr. L. *fūlīgō*, gen. *fūlīginis*, 'soot'; cogn. with OI. *dhūlíḥ*, 'dust', *dhūlikā*, 'fog', Lith. *dū́lis*, 'fog, vapor', fem. pl. *dùlkės*, 'dust', Lith. *dulsvas*, 'smoke-colored'.

Derivatives: *fuliginous-ly*, adv., *fuliginousness*, n.

full, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *full*, rel. to OS. *full*, OFris. *ful*, ON. *fullr*, Swed. *full*, Dan. *fuld*, OHG. *fol*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll*, Goth. *fulls*, 'full', and cogn. with OSlav. *plŭnŭ*, Lith. *pìlnas*, OIr. *lān*, W. *llawn*, Bret. *leun*, L. *plēnus*, OI. *pūrṇáḥ*, 'full', Avestic *pᵉrᵉna-*, 'full', fr. I.-E. base **pl̥nó-*, 'filled, full'. This base is a participial derivative of base **pelē-*, **plē-*, 'to fill', whence Gk. πλήθειν, 'to be full', πιμπλάναι, 'to fill', πλήρης, 'full', L. *plēre*, 'to fill'. Cp. also OE. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, OFris. *felo*, *fel*, OS., OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vil*, G. *viel*, Goth. *filu*, 'much', OI. *purúḥ*, Gk. πολύς, 'much', L. *plūs*, 'more', Lith. *pilus*, OIr. *il*, 'plenty'. E. *folk* is *not* cognate. Cp. **fill.** Cp. also **flow.** Cp. also **accomplish, complement, complete, comply, deplete, expletive, implement, maniple, manipulate, plebeian, pleio-, Pleistocene, plenary, plenty, plenum, pleonasm, plerome, plethora, plethysmograph, plural, plus, plutarchy, plutocracy, poly-, replenish, replete, replum, supplement, supply, terreplein.**

Derivatives: *full*, n., tr. and intr. v. and adv., *ful-ly*, adv., *ful(l)-ness*, n.

full, tr. v., to thicken (*cloth*). — ME. *fullen*, fr. OE. *fullian*, 'to whiten, full', fr. OF. *foler*, *fouler* (F. *fouler*), 'to tread, trample on, to full', fr. VL. **fullāre*, fr. L. *fullō*, 'fuller', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. φαλός, 'white', ME. *balled*, 'bald', orig. 'white'. See **bald** and cp. words there referred to. Provenç., Catal. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, 'to full', also derive fr. VL. **fullāre*. Cp. **foil,** 'to baffle', **foulard.**

Derivative: *full-ing*, n.

fuller, n., one who fulls. — ME., fr. *fullere*, fr. L. *fullō*, 'a fuller'. See **full,** 'to thicken (cloth)'.

fuller, n., a grooving tool. — Formed fr. **full,** 'to make full' (see **full,** adj.), with agential suff. **-er.**

fulmar, n., an arctic sea bird resembling a gull. — Compounded of ON. *full*, 'foul', and *mār*, 'sea mew'. See **foul,** adj., and **mew.**

fulminant, adj., fulminating. — L. *fulmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *fulmināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

fulminate, intr. v., to explode; tr. v., to cause to explode; to denounce. — L. *fulmināt-us*, pp. of *fulmināre*, 'to lighten, to hurl lightnings', fr. *fulmen*, gen. *fulminis*, 'lightning', which stands for **fulg-men* and is rel. to *fulgēre*, 'to shine'. See **fulgent** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **fulmine.**

Derivatives: *fulminat-ing*, adj., *fulmination* (q.v.), *fulminatory* (q.v.)

fulminate, n., a salt of fulminic acid (*chem.*) — See **fulminic** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

fulmination, n. — L. *fulminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *fulminātus*, pp. of *fulmināre*. See **fulminate** v., and **-ion.**

fulminatory, adj. — F. *fulminatoire*, fr. *fulminer*, 'to fulminate', fr. L. *fulmināre*. See **fulminate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

fulmine, intr. and tr. v., to fulminate (*rare*). — F. *fulminer*, fr. L. *fulmināre*. See **fulminate,** v.

fulminic, adj., pertaining to the acid CNOH (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *fulmen*, gen. *fulminis*, 'lightning' (see **fulminate**); so called in allusion to its forming highly explosive salts.

fulminous, adj., resembling lightning. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *fulmen*, gen. *fulminis*, 'lightning'. See **fulminate,** adj.

fulsome, adj., cloying; disgusting; offensive. — Formed fr. **full,** adj., and **-some**; influenced in meaning by ME. *ful*, 'foul'.
Derivatives: *fulsome-ly*, adv., *fulsome-ness*, n.

fulvous, adj., reddish yellow, tawny. — L. *fulvus*, cogn. with L. *flāvus*, 'yellow'. See **flavescent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

fumade, fumado, n., a smoked and salted pilchard. — Sp. *fumado*, 'smoked', fr. L. *fūmātus*, pp. of *fūmāre*, 'to smoke'. See **fume.**

fumarole, n., a hole in a volcano whence fumes issue. — F. *fumerole*, Frenchified fr. It. *fumaruolo*, fr. Late L. *fūmāriolum*, 'a smoke hole', fr. L. *fūmārium*, 'a smoke chamber for aging wine', fr. *fūmus*. 'smoke'. See **fume.**

fumatorium, n., a place for smoking or fumigating. — ModL., fr. L. *fūmātus*, pp. of *fūmāre*, 'to smoke'. See **fume** and **-orium.**

fumatory, adj., pertaining to smoking; n., fumatorium. — See prec. word and adj., resp. subst., suff. **-ory.**

fumble, intr. v., to grope about; tr. v., to handle awkwardly. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. and dial. Norw. *fumla*, which are rel. to Du. *fommelen*, 'to grope'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to rub'. They are prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *fumble*, n., *fumbl-er*, n., *fumbl-ing*, n. and adj., *fumbl-ing-ly*, adv.

fume, n. — OF. *fum*, fr. L. *fūmus*, 'smoke, steam, vapor', whence also It. *fumo*, OProvenç. *fum*, Sp. *humo*. L. *fūmus* is cogn. with OI. *dhūmáḥ*, 'smoke', OSlav. *dymŭ*, Lith. *dūmai*, Lett. *dūmi* (pl.), OPruss. *dumis*, 'smoke', MIr. *dumacha*, 'fog', Ir. *dumhach*, 'foggy', Gk. θῦμός, 'spirit, mind, soul'; these words derive fr. I.-E. **dhūmo-s*, fr. base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust', whence also OI. *dhūnóti*, 'shakes'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **fumigate, perfume, sfumato.**

fume, intr. and tr. v. — F. *fumer*, fr. L. *fūmāre*, 'to smoke', fr. *fūmus*. See **fume,** n.
Derivatives: *fum-ed*, adj., *fum-er*, n., *fum-ing*, adj., *fum-ing-ly*, adv.

fumigate, tr. v., to disinfect with fumes. — L. *fūmigātus*, pp. of *fūmigāre*, 'to smoke, fumigate', lit. 'to cause to smoke', compounded of *fūmus*, 'smoke, steam, vapor', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **fume,** n., and **agent,** adj., and cp. the second element in **castigate** and in words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fumigation* (q.v.), *fumigat-or*, n., *fumigat-ory*, adj.

fumigation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *fūmigātiōnem*, acc. of *fūmigātiō*, 'a smoking', fr. *fūmigātus*, pp. of *fūmigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

fumitory, n., a plant formerly used as an antiscorbutic. — ME., fr. OF. *fumeterre*, lit. 'smoke of the earth', compounded of *fume*, 'smoke', and *terre*, 'earth', fr. L. *terra*. See **fume,** n., and **terra.**

fumous, adj., smoky. — L. *fūmōsus*, 'full of smoke, smoky', fr. *fūmus*. See **fume,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivative: *fumous-ly*, adv.

fumy, adj., full of fumes; vaporous. — Formed fr. **fume,** n., with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *fumil-y*, adv., *fumi-ness*, n.

fun, n. — Fr. obsol. E. *fun*, 'to trick', fr. ME. *fon*, *fonne*, 'a fool', fr. *fonnen*, 'to make a fool of'. See **fond,** adj.
Derivatives: *fun*, intr. v., to cause fun, *funny* (q.v.)

funambulist, n., a ropewalker. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fūnis*, 'rope', and *ambulāre*, 'to walk', and Gk. suff. -ιστής. See **funicular, amble** and **-ist.**

Funaria, n., a genus of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *fūnārius*, 'pertaining to a rope', fr. L. *fūnis*. See **funicle** and cp. prec. word.

function, n. — OF. *function* (F. *fonction*), fr. L. *fūnctiōnem*, acc. of *fūnctiō*, 'performance, execution', fr. *fūnctus*, pp. of *fungī*, 'to perform, execute, discharge', which is cogn. with OI. *bhunákti*, *bhuñjati*, 'enjoys, consumes', *bhógaḥ*, 'enjoyment'. Cp. **fungible, defunct, perfunctory.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**
Derivatives: *function*, intr. v., *function-al*, adj., *function-al-ly*, adv., *function-ary*, adj., *function-ate*, intr. v.

fund, n., stock of money. — F. *fond*, 'bottom, foundation, basis', fr. L. *fundus*, 'bottom piece of land, farm', which is metathesized fr. **fudnos* and cogn. with OI. *budhnáḥ*, Gk. πυθμήν, 'foundation, bottom', OE. *botm*, 'lowest part, depth, bottom'. See **bottom** and cp. **found,** 'to establish', **fond,** 'foundation', **founder,** 'to sink', **profound, fundament, latifundium.**
Derivatives: *fund*, tr. v., *fund-ed*, adj., *fund-ing*, n.

fundament, n. — ME. *fondement*, fr. OF. (= F.) *fondement*, fr. L. *fundāmentum*, 'foundation', fr. *fundāre*, 'to lay the bottom, found'. See **fund** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *fundament-al*, adj. and n., *fundamental-ism*, n., *fundamental-ist*, n., *fundamental-ly*, adv.

funebrial, adj., funereal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *fūnebris*, 'pertaining to a funeral', which stands for **fūnesris*, fr. *fūnus*, gen. *fūneris*, 'funeral'. See **funeral,** n.

funeral, adj., pertaining to a funeral. — ML. *fūnerālis*, fr. L. *fūnus*, gen. *fūneris*. See **funeral,** n.

funeral, n., a burial. — OF. *funeraille* (F. *funérailles*), fr. ML. *fūnerālia*, 'funeral rites', fr. L. *fūnus*, gen. *fūneris*, 'burial, funeral', which prob. stands for **dhewenos*, 'that which pertains to death', fr. I.-E. base **dhew-*, **dheu-*, 'to die', whence also Goth. *dauþs*, 'dead', *diwans*, 'mortal'. See **dead** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **funebrial.**

funerary, adj., pertaining to a funeral. — L. *fūnerārius*, fr. *fūnus*, gen. *fūneris*, 'burial, funeral'. See **funeral,** n., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

funereal, adj., pertaining to a funeral; mournful. — Coined by Pope fr. L. *fūnereus*, fr. *fūnus*, gen. *fūneris*. See **funeral,** n.
Derivative: *funereal-ly*, adv.

fungible, adj., capable of being used in place of another (*law*). — ML. *fungibilis*, fr. L. *fungī*, 'to perform, execute, discharge'. See **function,** and **-ible.**
Derivative: *fungible*, n., a fungible thing.

fungicide, n., a substance that kills fungi. — Compounded of **fungus** and L. *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.

fungiform, adj., having the form of a fungus. — Compounded of **fungus** and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

fungoid, adj., resembling a fungus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fungus*, 'mushroom', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **fungus** and **-oid.**

fungosity, n., a fungoid excrescence. — Formed fr. **fungus** with suff. **-ity.**

fungous, adj., spongy. — L. *fungōsus*, 'spongy, fungous', fr. *fungus*. See **fungus** and **-ous.**

fungus, n., 1) any of a group of plants including mushrooms, molds, mildews, etc.; 2) (*med.*) a spongy morbid growth. — L., 'mushroom', fr. Att. Gk. σφόγγος, corresponding to Gk. σπόγγος, 'sponge'. For the change of Gk. σφ to *f* in Latin cp. L. *fidēs*, 'gut string; lyre, lute' (if it derives fr. Gk. σφίδες, 'sausage'). Cp. **sponge.**
Derivative: *fungus-y*, adj.

funicle, n., a small cord. — L. *fūniculus*, dimin. of *fūnis*, 'rope', which prob. stands for **dhūnis* and is cogn. with Gk. θῶμιγξ, θῶμιξ, 'rope, cord'. Cp. **Funaria** and the first element in **funambulist.** For the ending see suff. **-cle.**

funicular, adj., pertaining to a rope or cord. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *fūniculus*, 'a small rope'. See prec. word.

funk, n., cowardice, panic (*colloq.*) — Perh. fr. Flemish *fonck*, 'perturbation'.
Derivatives: *funk*, intr. and tr. v., *funk-y*, adj., *funk-i-ness*, n.

funnel, n. — ME. *fonel*, fr. OProvenç. *founhil, enfounhil*, ft. Late L. *fundibulum*, short for L. *infundibulum*, 'funnel', lit. 'instrument for pouring into', fr. *infundere*, 'to pour into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *funnel*, intr. and tr. v.

funny, adj., amusing. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** from the noun **fun.**
Derivatives: *funni-ly*, adv., *funni-ment*, n., *funni-ness*, n.

funny, n., a small rowboat. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

fur, n. — ME. *forre, furre*, 'fur', orig. 'covering', fr. *furren*, 'to cover'. See **fur,** v.

fur, tr. v. — ME. *furren*, fr. OF. *forrer* (F. *fourrer*), 'to cover', fr. OF. *fuerre, forre*, 'sheath, case, covering' (whence OF. *furrel*, F. *fourreau*, of s.m.), fr. Frankish **fōdr*, which corresponds to OHG. *fōtar, fuotar*, 'a cover, coverlet'. Cp. It. *fodera*, 'covering, lining, sheathing', which is also a Teut. loan word, and see **fother.**
Derivatives: *furr-ed*, adj., *furri-er*, n., *furri-er-ed*, adj., *furri-ery*, n., *furr-ing*, n., *furr-y*, adj., *furri-ly*, adv., *furr-i-ness*, n.

furan, furane, furfuran, furfurane, n., a colorless liquid, C_4H_4O (*chem.*) — Formed fr. L. *furfur*, 'bran' (see **furfur**), with suff. **-an,** resp. **-ane.**

furbelow, n., a flounce. — Folk-etymological corruption of Franco-Provenç. *farbélla*, 'fringe, lace' (whence also F. *falbala*), which is of imitative origin. Cp. **falbala.**
Derivative: *furbelow-ed*, adj.

furbish, tr. v., to polish. — ME. *forbischen*, fr.OF. *forbiss-, furbiss-* (F. *fourbiss-*), pres. part. stem of *forbir* (F. *fourbir*), 'to polish, burnish, furbish', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *furban*, MHG. *fürben*, 'to polish'. It. *forbire* and OProvenç. *forbir* are of the same origin and meaning as OF. *forbir.*

furca, n., a fork; a process resembling a fork (*zool.*) — L. See **fork** and cp. next word.

furcate, adj., forked. — ML. *furcātus*, fr. L. *furca*, 'fork'. See **fork** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **bifurcate.**
Derivatives: *furcate*, intr. v., *furcat-ion*, n.

furcula, n., the clavicular bone of a bird, the wishbone (*zool.*) — L., 'a forked prop', dimin. of *furca*, 'fork' (see **fork**); so called from its forked shape.

furfur, n., dandruff, scurf. — L., 'bran, scurf', of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **for-for*, and was formed by reduplication and vowel gradation fr. I.-E. base **gher-*, 'to rub', whence Gk. χόνδρος (dissimilated fr. orig. *χρόνδρος), 'corn, grain, groat', OE. *grindan*, 'to grind'. See **grind** and cp. **chondro-.**

furfuraceous, adj., scurfy. — Late L. *furfurāceus*, 'resembling bran', fr. L. *furfur*. See **furfur** and **-aceous.**

furfural, n. — The same as **furfurol.**

furfuran, furfurane, n. — The same as **furan, furane.**

furfurol, n., a volatile oil, $C_5H_4O_2$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of L. *furfur*, 'bran', and *oleum*, 'oil' (see **furfur** and **-ol,** 'oil'); so called because it is easily obtained by distilling bran.

furibund, adj., furious (*rare*). — L. *furibundus*, **'raging,** furious', fr. *furere*, 'to rage, be mad'. See **fury.**

Furies, n. pl., the three avenging spirits Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera; the *Erinyes* (*Greek* and *Roman mythol.*) — L. *Furiae*, pl. of *Furia*, personification of *furia*, 'fury'. See **fury.**

furious, adj. — OF. *furieus* (F. *furieux*), fr. L. *furiōsus*, 'full of rage or madness', fr. *furia*. See **fury** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *furious-ly*, adv., *furious-ness*, n.

furl, tr. v., to roll up. — F. *ferler*, 'to furl', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. *ferle*, 'branch, staff, rod', fr. L. *ferula*. See **ferule.**
Derivatives: *furl*, n., *furl-er*, n.

furlong, n., a measure of distance equal to 220 yards. — ME. *furlang*, *furlong*, fr. OE. *furlang*, 'length of a furrow', compounded of *furh*, 'furrow', and *lang*, 'long'. See **furrow** and **long,** adj.

furlough, n., leave of absence. — Earlier E. *furloff*, fr. Du. *verlof*, which is formed fr. *ver-*, 'for-' and *lof*, 'leave, permission', and is rel. to MLG. *vorlōf*, 'leave, permission', Late MHG. *verlouben*, 'to permit', G. *Verlaub*, 'leave, permission'. See **for-** and **leave.**
Derivatives: *furlough*, tr. v., *furlough-ed*, adj.

furmety, n. — See **frumenty.**

furnace, n. — ME. *forneis*, *fornais*, fr. OF. *fornais* (a collateral form of *fornaise*, whence F. *fournaise*), fr. L. *fornācem*, acc. of *fornāx*, 'furnace, oven', fr. *fornus* (also *furnus*), 'oven', which is rel. to L. *formus* and cogn. with Gk. θερμός, OE. *wearm*, 'warm'. See **warm** and cp. **Fornax, fornicate, Furnarius, hornito.** Cp. also **therm.**
Derivatives: *furnace*, tr. v., *furnac-er*, n.

furnacite, n., a lead copper chrom-arsenate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. *furnax*, erroneous form for L. *fornāx*, 'furnace' (see **furnace**); so called after the colonial governor Lucien *Fourneau* (fr. *fourneau*, 'furnace').

Furnariidae, n. pl., a family of South American birds, the ovenbirds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **Furnarius** (q.v.)

Furnarius, n., the type genus of birds of the family *Furnariidae* (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *furnārius*, 'baker', fr. *furnus*. 'oven'. See **furnace** and 2nd **-ary.**

furnish, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *forniss-*, *furniss-* (F. *fourniss-*), pres. part. stem of *fornir*, *furnir* (F. *fournir*), fr. orig. **furmir* (cp. AF. *furmir*), fr. OHG. *frumjan*, 'to do, execute, provide', which is rel. to OE. *fremman*, 'to further'. See **from, frame** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **veneer.** Cp. also **perform.**
Derivatives: *furnish*, n., *furnish-ed*, adj., *furnish-er*, n., *furnish-ing*, n., *furnish-ment*, n.

furniture, n. — F. *fourniture*, fr. *fournir*, 'to furnish'. See prec. word and **-ure.**

furor, n., 1) craze, rage; 2) general enthusiasm. — L. *furor*, 'rage, madness', fr. *furere*, 'to rage, be mad'. See **fury.**

furore, n., furor (2nd sense). — It., fr. L. *furōrem*, acc. of *furor*. See prec. word.

furrow, n. — ME. *forow*, *forgh*, *furgh*, fr. OE. *furh*, rel. to ON. *for*, 'furrow, drainage ditch', Dan. *fure*, Swed. *fåra*, MDu. *vore*, Du. *voor*, OFris. *furch*, OHG. *furuh*, *furh*, MHG. *furch*, G. *Furche*, 'furrow', fr. I.-E. base **pṛ̂k-*, whence also L. *porca*, 'ridge between two furrows' (whence *porculētum*, 'a field divided into beds'), Gaul.-L. **rica*, 'furrow' (whence F. *raie*, OProvenç. *rega*), OIr. *-rech* (in compounds), W. *rhŷch*, 'furrow', OBret. *rec*, 'I plow'. Cp. **furlong.** Cp. also **porcate.**
Derivatives: *furrow*, tr. v., *furrow-ing*, n.

further, adj. — ME. *forther*, *further*, fr. OE. *furðra*, fr. *furðor*, 'further', adv.; rel. to OS. *furthor*, 'further', adv., OHG. *furdir*, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, 'further', adv., and to OHG. *fordar*, MHG., G. *vorder*, 'forward, foremost', and cogn. with Gk. πρότερος, 'former'. See **forth** and **-ther** and cp. **furthest.** Cp. also **farther.**

further, adv. — ME. *forthere*, *furthere*, fr. OE. *furðor*, *forðor*, compar. of *forð*. See **further,** adj.

further, tr. v. — ME. *forthren*, *furthren*, fr. OE. *fyrðran*, 'to advance, further, promote', rel. to MLG. *vorderen*, OHG. *furdiran*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern*, of s.m., and to OE. *furðra*, 'further'. See **further,** adj., and cp. **afford.**
Derivatives: *further-ance*, n., *further-er*, n.

furthest, adj. and adv. — Superl. formed on analogy of the comparative **further.** Cp. **far, farthest.**

furtive, adj., stealthy. — F. *furtif* (fem. *furtive*), fr. L. *fūrtīvus*, 'stolen; concealed, secret', rel. to *fūrtum*, 'theft', fr. *fūr*, 'thief', which is cogn. with Gk. φώρ, 'thief', prop. 'he who carries (things) away', and stands in gradational relationship to L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and **-ive,** and cp. **ferret,** 'the animal', **furuncle,** and the first element in **Phoradendron.** For sense development cp. OI. *bhárah*, 'robbery', and MPers. *burt*, 'stolen', which are from the same base.
Derivatives: *furtive-ly*, adv., *furtive-ness*, n.

furuncle, n., a boil. — L. *fūrunculus*, 'a petty thief; a boil, furuncle', dimin. of *fūr*, 'thief'. See prec. word and **-cle.**

furuncular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *fūrunculus*. See prec. word.

furunculosis, n., condition marked by being affected with furuncles (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *fūrunculus* (see **furuncle**) and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

furunculous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *fūrunculus*. See **furuncle.**

fury, n. — F. *furie*, fr. L. *furia*, 'rage, madness', fr. *furō*, *furere*, 'to rage, be mad', which prob. stands for **dhusō* and is cogn. with Gk. θύειν, Lesb. θύιειν, Gk. θυιάζειν, 'to rage', θυῖα, θυιάς, 'bacchante', Gk. θῦειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Furies, furor.**

furze, n., a spiny evergreen plant; also called whin or gorse. — ME. *firse*, fr. OE. *fyrs*, cogn. with Gk. πῦρός, 'corn, wheat', OSlav. *pyro*, 'spelt', Russ. *pyrej*, Czech *pýr*, 'couch grass',

Lith. *pūrai* (pl.), 'wheat'. Cp. **pyrene,** 'stone of a drupelet'.
Derivatives: *furz-ed*, adj., *furz-ery*, n., *furz-y*, adj.

fusain, n., fine charcoal used in drawing. — F., 'the spindle tree, charcoal made from spindle wood', fr. L. *fūsus*, 'spindle'. See **fuse,** 'tube'.

Fusarium, n., a genus of imperfect fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *fūsus*, 'spindle'. See **fuse,** 'tube'.

fuscous, adj., dark-colored. — L. *fuscus* (fr. **dhus-qo-*), 'dark, swarthy', rel. to L. *furvus* (fr. **dhus-wo-*), 'dark, brown, swarthy', and cogn. with OI. *dhūsaraḥ*, 'dust-colored', OE. *dosc*, *dox*, 'dusk'. See **dusk** and cp. **infuscate, obfuscate.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

fuse, tr. and intr. v., to melt, dissolve. — L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour, melt'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **infuse, profuse, refuse, transfuse.** Cp. also **fuse,** 'tube', and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fusible* (q.v.), *fus-ing*, n.

fuse, n., a tube filled with explosive material. — It. *fuso*, 'spindle', fr. L. *fūsus*, of s.m., which prob. derives fr. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** v., and cp. **fusain, Fusaria, fusee, fuselage, fusil** (*her.*), **Fusus.** For sense development cp. Gk. σφόνδυλος, 'spindle, circular whorl, vertebra', which is rel. to σφενδόνη, 'sling'.

fusee, n., 1) a kind of wooden match; 2) a conical wheel of a clock or watch, on which the chain is wound; 3) a flare used as a railroad signal; 4) a bony growth on a horse's leg. — F. *fusée*, 'spindleful', fr. ML. *fūsāta*, fr. L. *fūsus*, 'spindle'. See prec. word.

fuselage, n., the body of an airplane. — F., fr. *fusil*, 'spindle', fr. OF. *fusel* (F. *fuseau*). See **fusil** (*her.*) and **-age.**

fusel oil, an oily liquid of unpleasant odor (*chem.*) — G. *Fusel*, 'a bad liquor', fr. L. *fūsilis*, 'molten, liquid', fr. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast'.

fusibility, n. — F. *fusibilité*, fr. *fusible*. See next word and **-ity.**

fusible, adj., that which can be fused. — F., fr. L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** 'to melt', and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *fusible-ness*, n., *fusibl-y*, adv.

fusiform, adj., spindle-shaped. — Compounded of L. *fūsus*, 'spindle', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **fuse,** 'tube', and **form,** n.

fusil, n., a flintlock musket. — F., 'musket, gun, rifle', orig. 'steel for striking sparks', fr. OF. *foisil*, *fuisil*, fr. VL. **focīlis* (scil. *petra*), '(stone) producing fire' (whence also It. *fucile*, OProvenç. *fozil*, 'musket, gun, rifle'), fr. L. *focus*, 'hearth'. See **focus.**
Derivative: *fusil-ly*, adv.

fusil, n., a lozengelike figure (*her.*) — OF. *fusel* (F. *fuseau*), 'spindle', dimin. formed fr. L. *fūsus*, 'spindle'. See **fuse,** 'tube'.

fusil, fusile, adj., molten, fluid. — L. *fūsilis*, fr. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and **-ile** and cp. **fuse,** 'to melt'.

fusilier, fusileer, n., a soldier belonging to one of those British regiments that were formerly armed with fusils. — Orig. 'a soldier armed with a fusil'; F. *fusilier*, fr. *fusil*. See **fusil,** 'musket', and **-ier, -eer.**

fusillade, n., rapid and continuous fire from many firearms. — F., fr. *fusiller*, 'to shoot', fr. *fusil*. See **fusil,** 'musket', and **-ade.**
Derivative: *fusillade*, tr. v.

fusion, n. — L. *fūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring out', fr. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **fuse,** 'to melt'. Cp. also **foison,** which is a doublet of *fusion.*
Derivatives: *fusion-al*, adj., *fusion-ism*, n., *fusion-ist*, n.

fuss, n., bustle. — Prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *fuss*, intr. and tr. v., *fuss-y*, adj., *fuss-i-ly*, adv., *fuss-i-ness*, n.

fust, n., 1) the shaft of a column (*archit.*); 2) a strong moldy smell. — OF. *fust* (F. *fût*), 'shaft, cask', fr. L. *fūstis*, 'stick, staff, cudgel, club', whence also It. *fusto*, 'stem, stalk, trunk', OProvenç. *fust*, 'staff, cask'. L. *fūstis* corresponds to Gaul. **būstis*, 'trunk of a tree' (whence OProvenç. *bust*, of s.m.). For Teut. cognates of L. *fūstis* see **bush** and cp. words there referred to. E. *beat* is not cognate. Cp. **fustian, fustigate.**
Derivatives: *fust-y*, adj., moldy, *fust-i-ness*, n.

fustanella, n., a short skirt of stiffened linen. — F. *fustanelle*, fr. It. *fustanella*, dimin. of *fustagno*, fr. ModGk. φουστάνι, fr. ML. *fūstāneum*. See next word and **-ella.**

fustian, n., thick cloth of cotton. — Orig. 'a coarse cloth of cotton', fr. ME. *fustyane*, fr. OF. *fustaigne*, *fustaine* (F. *futaine*), fr. ML. *fūstāneum*, translation of Septuagint Greek λίνα ξύλινα, 'cotton of wood', i.e. 'tissue of cotton coming from a tree'. *Fūstāneum* is prop. an adjective formed from L. *fūstis*, 'stick, staff'; see **fust.** For sense development cp. G. *Baumwolle*, 'cotton', lit. 'wool of a tree', and the explanation of ML. *xylinum* (= Gk. ξύλινον) as *lāna dē lignō*, 'wool coming from wood'. Arabic *fushtān* is a Romance loan word. The usual derivation of *fustian* fr. *Fostāt*, name of a suburb of Cairo, is untenable. Cp. **fustanella.**
Derivative: *fustian*, adj.

fustic, n., the wood of a Mexican tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) and the yellow dye it yields. — Sp. *fustoc*, fr. Arab. *fústuq*, fr. Pers. *pistah*. See **pistachio.**

fustigate, tr. v., to cudgel. — L. *fūstīgātus*, pp. of *fūstīgāre*, 'to cudgel', which is formed on analogy of *castīgāre*, 'to chastise', fr. *fūstis*, 'staff, cudgel', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **fust** and **agent** and cp. **castigate** and the compound words there referred to.
Derivatives: *fustigat-ion*, n., *fustigat-or*, n., *fustigat-ory*, adj.

Fusus, n., a genus of marine snails (*zool.*) — L.

fūsus, 'a spindle' (see **fuse,** 'tube'); so called in allusion to the spindle-shaped shell.

futchel, futchell, n., a timber supporting the shafts of a carriage. — Of unknown origin.

futharc, futhorc, n., the runic alphabet. — So called from the first six letters *f, u, þ* (= th), *a* (or *o*), *r, c*.

futile, adj., 1) vain; 2) trifling. — F., fr. L. *fūtilis*, 'that which easily pours out; brittle; worthless', rel. to *fūtis*, 'pitcher', fr. base **ĝhu-*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and **-ile.**

Derivatives: *futile-ly*, adv., *futile-ness*, n.

futility, n. — F. *futilité*, fr. L. *fūtilitātem*, acc. of *fūtilitās*, 'worthlessness', fr. *fūtilis*. See **futile** and **-ity.**

futtock, n., one of the crooked timbers of a ship. — Prob. corrupted fr. **foot hook.**

future, adj. — OF. (= F.) *futur*, fem. *future*, fr. L. *fūtūrus*, 'about to be', used as fut. part. of *esse*, 'to be'. See **be** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *future*, n., *future-less*, adj., *futurity*, n.

futurism, n., a modern movement in art, literature and music, emphasizing originality. — It. *futurismo*, lit. 'the movement considering the *future*'; coined by its founder, the Italian poet and writer Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (1876-1944) in 1909 fr. L. *fūtūrus*, 'future', and suff. *-ismo* (fr. L. *-ismus*). See **future** and **-ism.**

futurist, n., an adherent of futurism; adj., pertaining to futurism or futurists. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

futwa, also **fetwa,** n., a judicial sentence pronounced by a mufti. — Arab. *fatwā*, fr. *fátā*, 'he decided, declared'. Cp. **mufti.**

fuzz, n., light particles or fibers. — Prob. back formation fr. **fuzzy.**

fuzzy, adj., covered with fuzz; fluffy. — LG. *fussig*, 'weak, loose, spongy'; rel. to Du. *voos*, 'spongy'.

Derivatives: *fuzzi-ly*, adv., *fuzzi-ness*, n.

-fy, suff. meaning 'to make into'. — F. *-fier*, fr. L. *-ficāre*, fr. *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **-fic, -fication.**

fylfot, n., the swastika. — Prob. for *fill - foot* and orig. denoting the device that *fills the foot* of a painted window.

fytte, n. — A var. of **fit,** 'division of a song'.

G

gab, intr. v., to chatter. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **gabble.**

Derivative: *gab*, n., idle talk.

gabardine, n. — See **gaberdine.**

gabble, intr. v., to chatter, talk rapidly; tr. v., to utter rapidly. — Freq. of **gab.** Cp. **gobble,** 'to make the noise of a turkey'.

Derivatives: *gabble*, n., *gabbl-er*, n.

gabbro, n., a basic igneous rock (*geol.*) — It. (Tuscan), fr. L. *glaber*, 'bare, smooth, bald'. See **glabrous.**

gabelle, n., 1) a tax levied in certain countries; 2) specif. a tax on salt levied in France before the Revolution of 1789. — F., 'tax on salt', fr. It. *gabella*, fr. Arab. *qabāla*^{h}, 'tax', lit. 'receipt', fr. *qábala*, 'he received, accepted', which is rel. to Heb. *qibbēl*, 'he received, accepted'. See **cabal.**

gaberdine, gabardine, n., a long, loose gown; specif. a gown worn esp. by Jews in the Middle Ages. — Sp. *gabardina*, lit. 'pilgrims frock', fr. MHG. *wallevart* (G. *Wallfahrt*), 'pilgrimage', which is compounded of MHG. *wallen* (fr. OHG. *wallōn*), 'to roam, wander', and OHG., MHG. *vart*, 'journey', fr. OHG. *faran*, 'to go'. The first element is rel. to OE. *weallian*, 'to wander', OHG. *wadal, wadol*, MLG. *wadel*, OE. *waðol*, 'full moon', and prob. also to OHG. *wadal*, MHG. *wadel, wedel*, G. *Wedel*, 'tail, duster, fan'. For the second element see **fare,** v.

gabion, n., a basket of wickerwork. — F., fr. It. *gabbione*, augment. of *gabbia*, fr. L. *cavea*, 'an excavated place, cavity, cage'. See **cage.**

Derivatives: *gabion*, tr. v., *gabion-ed*, adj.

gabionade, n., embankment made with gabions (*fort.*) — F. *gabionnade*, fr. *gabionner*, 'to cover with gabions', fr. *gabion*. See prec. word and **-ade.**

gabionage, n., gabions (taken in a collective sense). — F. *gabionnage*, fr. *gabionner*. See prec. word and **-age.**

gable, n., the triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof. — ME., fr. OF. *gable*, fr. ON. *gafl*, which is rel. to MDu. *ghevel*, Du. *gevel*, OHG. *gibil*, MHG. *gibel*, G. *Giebel*, Goth. *gibla*, 'gable', OHG. *gibilla*, OS. *gibillia*, 'skull', OE. *gafol*, OS. *gafala*, Du. *gaffel*, OHG. *gabala*, MHG. *gabele, gabel*, 'pitchfork', G. *Gabel*, 'fork', for I.-E. **ghebh^el*, whence also OIr. *gabul*, 'forked twig, fork', W. *gafl*, 'fork', Toch. A *śpāl-*, 'head', Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic** and cp. **gaffle.**

Derivatives: *gabl-ed*, adj., *gablet* (q.v.)

gablet, n., a small gable-shaped ornament. — Formed fr. **gable** with dimin. suff. **-et.**

Gabriel, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* name of an angel. — Heb. *Gabhrī'ēl,* lit. 'man of God', fr. *gébher*, 'man', and *Ēl*, 'God'. Heb. *gébher* derives from the base of the verb *gābhár*, 'was strong', whence also *gibbór*, 'strong, mighty; hero', *g^{e}bhír*, 'lord', *g^{e}bhīrā^h*, *g^{e}bhéreth*, 'lady, queen', *g^{e}bhūrā^h*, 'strength, might'. Cp. the related words: Aram.-Syr. *g^{e}bhár*, 'was mighty', *g^{e}bhár, gabhrā*, 'man', Syr. *gabbār*, 'hero', Arab. *jabr*, 'a strong, young man', *jabbār*, 'tyrant', Akkad. *gapru*, 'strong', Ethiop. *gabára*, 'he acted'. For the first element cp. **gibbar,** for the second see **El.**

gaby, n., a foolish person. — Prob. related to **gape** and assimilated in form to **baby.**

gad, interj. — Used as a var. of **God.**

Gad, n., in the *Bible:* 1) son of Jacob and Zilpah; 2) the tribe descended from him. — Heb. *Gādh*, fr. *gādh*, 'fortune', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *gaddā*, Arab. *jadd*, of s.m. See the explanation of the name in Gen. 30:11.

gad, intr. v., to rove about. — Perh. back formation fr. obsol. *gadling*, 'companion', fr. ME. *gadeling*, fr. OE. *gædeling*. See **gather.**

gad, n., a bar, rod. — ME. *gad, gadd*, 'a goad', fr. ON. *gaddr*, 'spike, sting, nail'. See **yard,** 'unit of length', and cp. **gadfly.**

gaddi, guddy, guddee, n., a cushion serving as a throne, a throne (*India*). — Hind. *gaddī*.

gadfly, n. — Lit. 'a goading fly', compounded of **gad,** 'bar', and **fly,** n.

gadget, n., any small ingenious device. — Of uncertain origin.

Gadidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *gadus*, 'cod'. See **Gadus.**

gadoid, adj., pertaining to the family *Gadidae*. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. *gadus*, 'cod', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Gadus** and **-oid** and cp. prec. word.

gadolinia, n., gadolinium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL., named by the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912); so called by him because it was discovered in the mineral *gadolinite*. For the ending of *gadolinia* see **-ia.**

gadolinite, n., a silicate of iron, yttrium, cerium, erbium, beryllium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer, the Finnish mineralogist Johan *Gadolin* (1760-1852). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gadolinium, n., a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL. See **gadolinia.** For the ending of *gadolinium* see suff. **-ium.**

Derivative: *gadolin-ic*, adj.

gadroon, also spelled **godroon,** n., a kind of fluting; a notched molding. — F. *godron*, 'gadroon', orig. written *goderon*, formed with dimin. suff. *-eron*, fr. *godet*, 'bowl, cup, mug; fold, crease', which derives fr. MDu. *codde*, 'cylindriform piece

of wood'. For change of meaning cp. G. *Humpen*, 'piece of wood', later used in the sense of 'goblet, hanap'.

Gadus, n., the genus of codfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., 'cod', fr. Gk. γάδος, 'a kind of fish', which is of uncertain origin.

Gaea, Gaia, n., the earth as a goddess (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Γαῖα, personification of γαῖα, 'earth', a collateral form of γῆ, Dor. γᾶ, Cypr. ζᾶ, 'earth'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **geo-, Epigaea, epigeous.**

Gaekwar, Gaikwar, n., title of the Marathi rulers of Baroda, India. — Marathi *Gāekvāḍ*, lit. 'cowherd', fr. OI. *gáuḥ*, gen. *góḥ*, 'ox'. See **cow** and cp. **gaur, Gautama,** the first element in **gopura** and the second element in **nilgai.**

Gael, n., a Scottish or Irish Celt. — Gael. *Gāidheal*, corresponding to Ir. *Gaedheal*. Cp. L. *Gallus*, 'a Gaul' (see **Gallic**). Cp. also **Goidelic.**
Derivatives: *Gael-ic*, adj. and n.

gaff, n., a fishing hook. — F. *gaffe*, fr. OProvenç. *gaf*, which is prob. of Gothic origin.
Derivative: *gaff*, tr. v., to strike with a gaff.

gaff, n., place of amusement for the lowest classes (*English Slang*). — Prob. fr. prec. word and orig. denoting a place where fish are *gaffed*.

gaffer, n., an old man, esp. an old rustic. — Corrupted fr. **grandfather.** Cp. **gammer.**

gaffle, n., a lever for bending a crossbow. — Du. *gaffel*, 'fork', rel. to OE. *gafol*, 'pitchfork'. See **gable.**

gag, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *gaggen*, 'to choke, strangle', imitative of the sound of choking.
Derivatives: *gag*, n., *gagg-er*, n., *gagg-ery*, n.

gage, n., pledge, security. — ME., fr. OF. *guage, gage* (F. *gage*), fr. Frankish **wadi*, 'pledge', which is rel. to Goth. *wadi*, OE. *wedd*, 'pledge'. It. *gaggio* and Sp. and Port. *gage* are French loan words. See **wage** and cp. **wed.** Cp. also the second element in **mortgage.**

gage, tr. v., to offer as pledge. — F. *gager*, fr. *gage*. See **gage,** 'pledge', and cp. **engage.**

gage, n., a variety of plum. — See **greengage.**

gage, n. — See **gauge.**

gageite, n., a hydrous silicate of magnesium, manganese and zinc (*mineral.*) — Named after R. B. *Gage* of Trenton, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gaggle, intr. v., to cackle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *gagelen, gaggelen*, 'to cackle, chatter', G. *gackern*, 'to gaggle'; cp. also ON. *gaggl*, 'flock of geese', and E. **giggle.**
Derivative: *gaggle*, n., a flock of geese.

gahnite, n., a pure zinc aluminate, $ZnAl_2O_4$ (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist and mineralogist Johan Gottlieb *Gahn* (1745-1818). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Gaia, n. — See **Gaea.**

gaiety, n. — F. *gaieté*, fr. *gai*, 'gay'. See **gay** and **-ty.**

Gaillardia, n., a genus of plants of the family Carduaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist *Gaillard* de Charontonneau in 1788. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gaily, also spelt **gayly,** adv. — Formed fr. **gay** with adv. suff. **-ly.**

gain, tr. v., to earn; to win; intr. v., to profit. — F. *gagner*, fr. OF. *gaaignier*, 'to win', fr. Frankish **waidanjan*, 'to provide oneself with food', which is rel. to OHG. *weida*, 'pasture, grazing, food; pasture land', *weidanōn*, 'to search for food, to hunt', OE. *wāþ*, 'hunting', ON. *veiðr*, 'hunting; catch of fish', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to strive after', whence also L. *vēnārī*, 'to hunt'. See **venery,** 'hunting'.
Derivatives: *gain-er*, n., *gain-ing*, n.

gain, n., profit. — F., fr. OF. *gaain*, fr. *gaaignier*. See *gain*, v.
Derivatives: *gain-ful, gain-less*, adjs.

gainly, adj., shapely; comely. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ly** fr. obsol. E. *gain*, 'graceful, suitable, kindly', fr. ME. *gayn, geyn*, 'direct, ready, convenient', fr. ON. *gegn*, of s.m. See **again.**

gainsay, tr. v., to contradict. — ME. *geinseien*, lit. 'to say against', fr. ON. *gegn*, 'against' (which is rel. to OE. *gegn-, gēan-*, 'against'), and ME. *seggen, seien*, 'to say'. See **again** and **say,** v.

gainst, prep. — Aphetic for **against.**

gait, n., manner of walking. — ME. *gate*, 'a way'. See **gate,** 'passage'.
Derivatives: *gait*, tr. v., *gait-ed*, adj.

gaiter, n., covering for the lower leg. — F. *guêtre*, prob. fr. Frankish **wrist*, 'instep', which is rel. to MHG. *riste*, 'back of the hand; instep', and to OE. *wrist*. See **wrist.**
Derivative: *gaiter-ed*, adj.

gala, n., festival; celebration. — F., fr. Sp. *gala* (in *vestido de gala*, 'robe of state'), fr. Arab. *khil'a*^{h}, 'robe of honor presented by oriental rulers to their favorites'. Cp. **gallant** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *gala*, adj., festive.

galact-, form of **galacto-** before a vowel.

galactagogue, adj., promoting the secretion of milk. — Lit. 'leading milk'; compounded of **galact-** and Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See **-agogue.**

Galactia, n., a genus of plants, the milk pea (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See next word.

galactic, adj., pertaining to the Milky Way (*astron.*) — Gk. γαλακτικός, 'milky', fr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk', which is cogn. with L. *lac* (for **glac-t*), 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj., and **-ic** and cp. **galaxy** and the second element in **Ornithogalum.** Cp. also **lactic, lettuce.**

galacto-, before a vowel **galact-,** combining form meaning 'milk'. — Fr. Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See prec. word.

galactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the purity of milk. — Compounded of **galacto-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **lactometer.**

galactonic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid, $CH_2OH(CHOH)_4CO_2H$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. combining form **galact-** and suff. **-onic.** Cp. **talose.**

galactophorous, adj., conveying milk. — Compounded of **galacto-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phorous.**

galactopoietic, adj., producing milk. — Compounded of **galacto-** and Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, productive'. See **-poietic.**

galactorrhea, galactorrhoea, n., an excessive flow of milk. — Compounded of **galacto-** and Gk. -ρροίᾱ, 'flow, flowing'. See **-rrhea.**

galactose, n., a crystalline sugar (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **galact-** with subst. suff. **-ose.** Cp. **tagatose.**

Galago, n., a genus of African lemurs (*zool.*) — ModL., from native African name.

galangale, n. — See **galingale.**

Galanthus, n., a genus of plants, the snowdrop (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'milk flower', fr. Gk. γάλα, 'milk', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **galactic** and **anther.**

galantine, n., veal, chicken or other meat, boned and served cold. — F., fr. ML. *galatīna*, assimil. fr. *gelatīna*, fr. L. *gelātus*, 'frozen', pp. of *gelāre*, 'to cause to freeze', fr. *gelū*, 'frost'. See **jelly.**

galanty show, pantomime produced by throwing shadows of puppets on a wall or screen. — It. *galante*, 'gallant'. See **gallant.**

Galatea, n., a sea nymph in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Γαλάτεια.

galatea, n., a cotton fabric of superior quality used for children's sailor suits. — So called from *Galatea*, name of a British warship. For the origin of this name see prec. word.

Galatian, adj., pertaining to Galatia, in Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Galatia*, fr. Gk. Γαλατίᾱ, 'Galatia'.

Galax, n., a genus of plants of the family Diapensiaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλα, 'milk'. See **galactic** and cp. **Galactia, galaxy.**

galaxy, n., the Milky Way. — F. *galaxie*, fr. L. *galaxiās*, fr. Gk. γαλαξίᾱς (scil. κύκλος), 'the Milky Way' (lit. 'the Milky Circle'), fr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. See **galactic.**

galbanum, n., a bad-smelling gum resin. — L., fr. Gk. χαλβάνη, fr. Aram. *ḥalbán*, fr. Heb. *ḥelbᵉnáʰ*, 'galbanum', fr. *ḥēlebh*, 'fat', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ḥelbā*, Arab. *ḥilb*, 'fat'. Cp. **jaundice.**

gale, n., an aromatic shrub. — ME. *gawel*, fr. OE. *gagel*, 'sweet gale', rel. to Du., MHG., G. *gagel*, 'sweet gale'; of uncertain origin.

gale, n., a strong wind. — Of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Dan. *gal*, 'furious', and to Norw. *galen*, of s.m. (this latter is often used of the weather), and also to OE. *galan*, 'to sing', *giellan*, 'to scream, cry'. See **yell** and cp. the last element in **nightingale.**

gale, n., a periodical payment of rent (*rare*). — Contraction of **gavel,** 'tribute'.

galea, n., a helmet-shaped structure (*zool.* and *bot.*) — L., 'helmet', borrowed fr. Gk. γαλέη, Att. γαλῆ, 'weasel, polecat, marten'. The phases of sense development seem to have been: 1) weasel; 2) weasel's skin or hide; 3) leather; 4) helmet made of leather. Gk. γαλέη is prob. cogn. with OI. *girikā*, 'mouse', L. *glīs*, 'dormouse'. Cp. **galley.** Cp. also **Glires, loir.**

galeated, adj., covered with a helmet-shaped structure. — L. *galeātus*, pp. of *galeāre*, 'to cover with a helmet', fr. *galea*. See **galea** and adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ed.**

galeeny, n., a guinea fowl (*dial. E.*) — Sp. *gallina* (*Morisca*), '(Moorish) hen', fr. L. *gallīna*, 'hen'. See **gallinaceous.**

galeiform, adj., helmet-shaped. — Compounded of L. *galea*, 'helmet', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **galea** and **form,** n.

Galen, n., a physician (*facet.*) — See **Galenic.**

galena, n., native lead sulfide. — L., first mentioned by Pliny. *Galena* is a foreign, prob. Etruscan, word, and has nothing in common with Gk. γαλήνη, 'calmness of the sea'. See A. E. Ernout in Bulletin de la société de linguistique 30, 92.

galenic, galenical, adj., pertaining to galena. — See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *galenic-al*, adj.

Galenic, Galenical, adj., pertaining to Galen (L. *Galēnus*, fr. Gk. Γαληνός), the celebrated Greek physician (lived about 130-200).

Galeopsis, n., a genus of plants, the hemp nettle (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γαλέοψις, which is compounded of γάλεον, 'bedstraw', and ὄψις, 'appearance'. See **Galium** and **-opsis.**

gali, galee, n., abuse (*India*). — Hind. *gālī*, fr. OI. *gāliḥ*, 'execration', which is of uncertain origin.

Galilean, n., adj., of Galilee. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Galilaeus*, 'Galilean', fr. *Galilaea*, 'Galilee'. See next word.

Galilee, name of the northern province of western Palestine. — L. *Galilaea*, fr. Gk. Γαλιλαίᾱ, fr. Heb. *Haggālîl*, lit. 'the district', shortened fr. *Gᵉlîl haggōyîm*, 'the District of nations' (Is. 8:23). *Haggālîl* was the name of a district in the hill country of Naphtali (see Josh. 20:7 and 21:32), and it was only at a relatively later period that it began to denote the territory of Palestine north of the Emek Jezreel (Esdraelon). For the etymology of Heb. *gālîl*, 'district', see **gelilah.**

galimatias, n., jargon. — F., 'nonsense, gibberish', prob. a deformation of Late L. *ballimathia*, 'indecent songs'. For the etymology of this latter word see Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis, s.v. *balare*.

galingale, n., an aromatic root of the ginger family. — OF. *galingal*, formed—through the medium of MGk. γαλάγγα and ML. *galanga*—fr. Arab. *khalanjān*, fr. Pers., ult. fr. Chin. *Koléung-kéung*, lit. 'mild ginger from the region of Kao'.

Galinsoga, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL.,

named after the Spanish botanist Mariano Martinez de *Galinsoga* (died in 1797).

galiot, galliot, n., a small swift galley. — F. *galiote*, fr. OF. *galie*. See **galley.**

galipot, gallipot, n., resinous substance of certain pines. — F. *galipot*, of unknown origin.

Galium, n., a genus of plants, the bedstraw (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γάλιον, 'bedstraw', coined by Dioscorides fr. γάλα, 'milk' (see **galactic**); so called by him because used in place of rennet. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

gall, n., bile. — ME. *galle*, *gawle*, fr. OE. *gealla*, *galla*, rel. to ON. *gall*, OS., OHG. *galla*, MHG., G. *galle*, and cogn. with Gk. χολή, L. *fel*, fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhel-*, 'to shine; yellow, yellowish green, green'. See **choler** and cp. words there referred to.

gall, n., gallnut. — F. *galle*, fr. L. *galla*, 'gallnut', prop. 'a globulous excrescence', fr. I.-E. base ***gel-*, 'to form into a ball'. See **glebe, globe,** and cp. **ellagic.**

gall, n., sore (esp. on horse). — ME. *galle*, fr. OE. *gealla*, 'sore place', fr. L. *galla*, 'gallnut', whence also Du. *gal*, MLG., MHG., G. *galle*, 'a sore place'. See **gall,** 'gallnut'.
Derivatives: *gall*, tr. v., to make sore, to abrade, *gall-ing*, adj., *gall-ing-ly*, adv., *gall-ing-ness*, n.

gallant, adj., brave; noble. — F. *galant*, fr. Sp. *galante*, fr. *galán*, shortened form of *galanò*, 'gallant', fr. *gala*. See **gala** and cp. **galanty show, gallimaufry, gallivant, galloon, regale,** 'feast'.
Derivatives: *gallant*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *gallant-ly*, adv.

gallantry, n. — F. *galanterie*, fr. *galant*. See **gallant** and **-ry.**

galleass, n., a large three-masted galley. — F. *galéasse* (also *galéace*), fr. It. *galeazza*, augment. of *galea*, 'galley'. See **galley.**

galleon, n., a large ship formerly used esp. by the Spaniards. — Sp. *galeón*, formed fr. ML. *galea*, 'galley', with augment. suff. *-on*. See **galley** and **-oon.**

gallery, n. — F. *galerie*, fr. It. *galleria*, which is of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *galleri-ed*, adj.

galley, n. — ME. *galei*, *galeie*, fr. OF. *galie*, fr. ML. *galea*, fr. Byzant. Gk. γαλέᾱ, which derives fr. Late Gk. γαλίᾱ, name of a seafish, and ult. fr. Gk. γαλέη, 'weasel'. See **galea** and cp. **galiot, galleass, galleon, gallipot.**

galliambic, n., name of a meter in Greek and Roman prosody. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *galliambus*, 'a song of the priests of Cybele', fr. Gk. γαλλίαμβος, which is compounded of Γάλλος, 'priest of Cybele' (a name related to Γάλλος, a river of Phrygia, whose water caused madness), and ἴαμβος, 'iambus'. See **iambus.**
Derivative: *galliambic*, adj.

galliard, adj., gay. — OF. (= F.) *gaillard*, 'strong, vigorous, merry', of uncertain origin.

galliard, n., a lively dance of the 16th cent. — Fr. prec. word.

gallic, adj., pertaining to, or obtained from, galls. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *galla*, 'gallnut'. See **gall,** 'gallnut'.

gallic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, gallium. — See **gallium** and **-ic.**

Gallic, adj., pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls. — L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Gallus*, 'a Gaul'. Cp. **Gael, galosh.**

Gallican, adj., pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. — L. *Gallicānus*, 'pertaining to Gaul', fr. *Gallicus*. See **Gallic** and **-an.**
Derivatives: *Gallican-ism*, n., *Gallican-ist*, n.

Gallice, adv., in French. — L., 'in Gallic', adv. of *Gallicus*. See **Gallic.**

Gallicism, also spelled **gallicism,** n., a French idiom (used in another language). — See **Gallic** and **-ism.**

Gallicize, also spelled **gallicize,** tr. and intr. v., to make French, to Frenchify. — See **Gallic** and **-ize.**

Galliformes, n. pl., an order of birds including the common domestic fowl (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of *gallus*, 'cock', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **gallinaceous** and **form,** n.

galligaskins, n. pl., loose breeches. — OF. *garguesque*, metathesis of *greguesque*, fr. It. *grechesca*, prop. fem. of *grechesco*, 'Grecian', fr. *Greco*, 'Greek'; influenced in form by *galley* and *Gascony*. See **Greek** and **-esque.**

gallimaufry, n., a medley. — F. *galimafrée*, 'hash, ragout', a compound, whose first element is related to OF. *galer*, 'to make merry, to live well', which is of uncertain origin; the second element is identical with Picard *mafrer*, 'to eat much', which is borrowed fr. MDu. *maffelen*, of s.m.

gallinacean, adj., gallinaceous. — See next word and **-acean.**

gallinaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the domestic fowls. — L. *gallināceus*, 'of domestic fowls', fr. *gallīna*, 'hen', fr. *gallus*, 'cock', which is prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. **galeeny, gallinazo, gallinule, Gallus.** For the ending see suff. **-aceous.**

gallinazo, n., a vulture. — Sp. *gallinaza*, 'vulture', formed with augment. suff. *-aza* fr. *gallina*, 'hen', fr. L. *gallīna*. See prec. word.

gallinule, n., water hen, moor hen. — L. *gallīnula*, 'chicken', dimin. of *gallīna*. See **gallinaceous** and **-ule.**

Gallio, n., a careless official; an easy-going person. — From *Gallio*, name of a Roman proconsul (mentioned in Acts, XVIII, 17).

galliot, n. — A var. spelling of **galiot.**

gallipot, n., a pot for holding medicines. — Compounded of **galley** and **pot.** The orig. meaning was '*pot* shipped in *a galley*'.

gallipot, n. — A var. spelling of **galipot.**

gallium, n., a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912), the discoverer of this element, from L. *Gallia*, the former name of France (cp. **Gallic, Gaul**). The name *gallium* may also be an allusion to his name *Lecoq* (lit. 'the cock' = L. *gallus*). For the ending of *gallium* see **-ium.**

gallivant, intr. v., to gad about. — A playful derivative of **gallant.**

gallnut. — See **gall,** 'gallnut'.

Gallo-, combining form meaning, 1) Gallic; 2) French. — Fr. L. *Gallus*, 'a Gaul'. Cp. **Gallic.**

galloglass, gallowglass, n., a heavily armed retainer of an Irish chief. — Ir. *gallōglach*, lit. 'a foreign soldier', fr. *gall*, 'foreigner', and *ōglach*, 'servant, soldier', fr. OIr. *ōclach*, 'youth', which derives fr. OIr. *ōac*, 'young'. See **young.**

gallon, n., a measure equal to 4 quarts. — ME. *galoun*, fr. AF. *galon*, corresponding to OF. *jalon*, 'a liquid measure', and rel. to OF. *jale*, 'a bowl', which is of uncertain origin. F. *gallon*, 'gallon', is an English loan word.

galloon, n., a braid used for trimming. — F. *galon*, fr. *galonner*, 'to lace, braid the hair', which is prob. rel. to F. *gala*, 'festivity'. See **gala** and cp. **gallant.**

gallop, intr. and tr. v. — F. *galoper*, fr. Frankish **wala hlaupan*, 'to run well'. The first element is rel. to OHG. *wala*, *wela*, *wola*, OE. *wel*, 'well'; see **well,** adv. The second element is rel. to OHG. *hlauffan*, *loufan*, 'to run'; see **leap.** Cp. **galop, wallop.**
Derivatives: *gallop*, n., *gallop-er*, n., *gallop-ing-ly*, adv.

gallopade, n. — F., fr. *galoper*, 'to gallop'. See prec. word and **-ade.**

Gallophile, Gallophil, n., a friend of France or the French. — Compounded of **Gallo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile, -phil.**

Gallophobe, n., one who fears or hates France or the French. — Compounded of **Gallo-** and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobe.**

Gallophobia, n., fear or hatred of France or the French. — Compounded of **Gallo-** and -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

Galloway, n., a small horse. — Orig. meaning 'horse bred in *Galloway*, Scotland'.

gallows, n. — ME. *galowes*, *galwes* (pl.), fr. OE. *gealga*, rel. to OS., OHG. *galgo*, ON. *galgi*, OFris. *galga*, MHG. *galge*, 'gallows; cross', G. *Galgen*, 'gallows', Goth. *galga*, 'cross', and to ON. *gelgja*, 'pole, perch', and cogn. with Arm. *jalk*, 'twig', Lith. *žalgà*, Lett. *žalga*, 'pole, perch'.

Gallus, n., a genus of birds, the common domestic fowl and the jungle fowl. — L. *gallus*, 'cock'. See **gallinaceous.**

galop, n., a quick dance. — F. *galop*, fr. *galoper*. See **gallop.**
Derivative: *galop*, intr. v.

galore, adv., in abundance. — Ir. *go leōr*, 'to sufficiency, enough'.

galosh, n., an overshoe. — OF. (= F.) *galoche*, fr. VL. *gallicula*, dimin. formed fr. L. *solea Gallica*, 'Gaulish sandal'. *Gallica* is fem. of *Gallicus*, 'Gaulish' (see **Gallic**). VL. *gallicula* was influenced in form by L. *caligula*, 'a small military boot'.

galumph, intr. v., to prance about in a self-satisfied manner. — Coined by Lewis Carrol (pen-name for Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), as the blend of **gallop** and **triumph.**

galuth, n., the Diaspora (*Jewish history*). — Heb. *gālûth*, 'exile', fr. *gālâh*, 'he uncovered, removed; he departed; he went into exile, was deported', whence also Heb. *gōlâh*, 'exile, exiles', *gillāyôn*, 'tablet'. Cp. Aram. *gᵉlā*, 'he revealed, uncovered; he departed, went into exile', Arab. *jálā*, 'he made clear, revealed, disclosed; he ousted, removed; he went away, departed, left', *ájlā*, 'emigrated', Ethiop. *taglēgala*, 'he was led into exile', which are related to Heb. *gālâh*. Cp. also **golah.**

galvanic, adj., caused by, or producing, an electric current. — See next word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *galvanic-al-ly*, adv.

galvanism, n., 1) current electricity; 2) that branch of physics which deals with electric currents; 3) treatment of disease by electricity. — F. *galvanisme*, from the name of the Italian physicist Luigi *Galvani* (1737-98), who discovered and first described it. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

galvanist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

galvanize, tr. v. — See **galvanism** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *galvaniz-ation*, n.

galvano-, combining form used for *galvanic* or *galvanism.*

Galwegian, adj., pertaining to Galloway; n., a native of Galloway. — Formed fr. *Galloway* on analogy of *Norwegian* (fr. *Norway*). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

gam-, form of **gamo-** before a vowel.

Gamaliel, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Γαμαλιήλ, fr. Heb. *Gamlī'él*, lit. 'reward of God', compounded of *gāmál*, 'he dealt out to; he rewarded', lit. 'he dealt fully with', and *Ēl*, 'God'. From the base of *gāmál* derive *gᵉmûl*, 'recompense, *taghmûl*, 'benefit'. Cp. Aram. *gᵉmál*, 'he dealt out to, rewarded', Arab. *jámala*, 'he collected', *jámula*, 'he was beautiful', *kámula*, 'he was complete, perfect', Akkad. *gitmalu*, 'perfect', which are rel. to Heb. *gāmál*. For the second element in the name *Gamaliel* see **El.**

gamashes, n. pl., a kind of legging (*archaic*). — F. *gamaches*, fr. ModProvenç. *gamacho*, fr. OProvenç. *galamacha*, fr. Sp. *guadamaci*, fr. Arab. *ghadamasí*, lit. '(leather) from *Ghadames* (a town in Tripolis)'.

gamb, gambe, n., an animal's leg or shank; used esp. in heraldry. — Dial. F. *gambe*, corresponding to F. *jambe*, fr. ML. *gamba*, 'leg', fr. Late L. *camba*, *gamba*, 'fetlock; hoof; leg', borrowed fr. Gk. καμπή, 'a turn, bend, joint', which is cogn. with L. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp** and cp. **gamba, gambol, gammon,** 'ham', **jamb.**

gamba, n., an organ stop (*mus.*) — Orig. an abbreviation of **viola da gamba** (q.v.); fr. It. *gamba*, **'leg',** fr. ML. *gamba*. See prec. word.

gambade, n., gambado. — F. See next word.

gambado, n., gambol, caper. — Sp. *gambada*, fr. It. *gambata*, 'gambol'. See **gambol.**

gambado, n., a long legging or gaiter. — It. *gamba*, 'leg'. See **gamb** and cp. prec. word.

gambe, n. — See **gamb.**

gambeson, n., a medieval military garment of defense. — OF. *gambaison, gambeson*, fr. *gambais, wambais*, fr. Frankish **wamba*, 'stomach, belly'. Cp. OHG., Goth. *wamba* and see **womb.**

gambier, n., the extract of the shrub *Uncaria gambir*. — Malay *gambir*.

gambit, n., opening move in chess in which the first player risks a pawn to gain an advantage later. — F., fr. Sp. *gambito*, fr. Arab. *janbí*, 'lateral', fr. *janb*, 'side' (whence *jánaba*, 'he put aside'), which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *gabh, gabbâ*, 'side', Heb. *gānábh*, Aram.-Syr. *gᵉnābh*, 'he stole', lit. 'he put aside', Heb. *gannābh*, 'thief'. Cp. **gonnof.**

gamble, intr. and tr. v. — Dial. ME. *gammlen, gamblen*, fr. ME. *gamenen*, fr. OE. *gamenian*, 'to play', fr. *gamen*, 'sport, game, amusement'. See **game,** n.

Derivatives: *gamble*, n., *gambl-er*, n., *gamble-some*, adj., *gambl-ing*, n.

gamboge, n., a gum resin. — ModL. *gambogium*, fr. *Cambodia*, a region (now a state) in Indochina, fr. native *Kambuja*, which was named after *Kambu*, the founder of the Khmer race.

gambol, n., a skipping, a caper. — Earlier *gambold, gambalde*, formed, with change of suff., fr. F. *gambade*, fr. It. *gambata*, fr. *gamba*, 'leg', fr. ML. *gamba*. See **gamb.**

Derivative: *gambol*, intr. v.

gambroon, n., a twilled cloth. — Fr. *Gambroon, Gombroon*, now Bandar Abbas, name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cp. **gombroon.**

game, n., sport, play. — ME. *gamen, game*, fr. OE. *gamen*, 'sport, game, amusement', rel. to OFris. *game*, OS., ON., OHG. *gaman*, Dan. *gamen*, Swed. *gamman*, 'merriment'. Cp. **gamble, gammon,** 'backgammon'.

Derivatives: *game-some*, adj., *game-some-ly*, adv., *game-some-ness*, n.

game, intr. and tr. v., to play. — ME. *gamenen*, fr. OE. *gamenian*, 'to play, jest, joke', fr. *gamen*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *game-ster*, n.

game, adj., plucky, courageous. — Fr. **gamecock.**

Derivatives: *game-ly*, adv., *game-ness*, n.

game, adj., lame, crippled. — Of uncertain origin.

gamecock, n. — Prop. 'cock (bred) for fighting'.

Gamelion, n., name of the 7th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of January and first half of February). — Gk. Γαμήλιών, lit. 'month of marriages', fr. γαμήλιος, 'bridal, nuptial', fr. γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See **gamo-.**

gamene, n., the common sort of Dutch madder. — Inexact spelling of Du. *gemean* (18th century), whence Du. *gemeen*, 'common', which is rel. to OE. *gemǣne* (whence ME. *mene*, E. **mean**), Goth. *gamains*, OHG. *gimeini* (whence MHG., G. *gemein*); see Bense, Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 117. The above words are formed fr. Teut. pref. *ge-* (see **y-**), and I.-E. base **mei-*, 'to change'. See **common,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

gamete, n., a germ cell (*biol.*) — ModL. *gametēs*, fr. Gk. γαμέτης, 'husband', or γαμετή, 'wife', fr. γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See **gamo-.** The name *gamete* was introduced into science by the Austrian biologist Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84).

gamin, n., a street Arab. — F., of unknown origin.

gamma, n., name of the 3rd letter of the Greek alphabet. — ME., fr. L. *gamma*, fr. Gk. γάμμα, for **γάμλα*, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *gīmél*, lit. 'camel'; see **gimel** and cp. **gammadion, gamut.** For the form cp. Heb. *gāmál*, Aram. *gamlâ*, 'camel'.

gammacism, n., difficulty in the pronunciation of the guttural consonants. — ModL. *gammacismus*, formed on analogy of Late L. *lambdacismus*, etc., fr. Gk. γάμμα. See prec. word and **-ism.**

gammadion, n., a figure formed by four capital gammas. — MGk. γαμμάδιον, dimin. of Gk. γάμμα. See **gamma.**

Gammarus, n., a genus of crustaceans. — ModL., fr. L. *cammarus, gammarus*, 'sea crab, lobster', fr. Gk. κάμμαρος. See **Cambarus** and cp. **Homarus.**

gammer, n., an old woman. — Corrupted fr. **grandmother.** Cp. **gaffer.**

gammon, n., backgammon. — ME. *gamen*, 'game'. See **game,** n.

gammon, n., ham; the lower end of the side of a bacon. — ONF. *gambon* (corresponding to F. *jambon*), fr. ONF. *gambe* (corresponding to F. *jambe*), 'leg'. See **gamb.**

Derivative: *gammon*, tr. v., to make bacon of.

gammon tr. v., to fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship. — Of uncertain origin.

gammon, n., nonsense, humbug. — ME. *gamen*, 'game', fr. OE. *gamen*. See **game,** 'sport, play'.

Derivative: *gammon*, tr. and intr. v., to hoax.

gamo-, combining form meaning 1) sexual union (*biol.*); 2) union of parts (*bot.*) — Fr. Gk. γάμος, 'marriage', whence γαμεῖν, 'to marry, take to wife'; fr. I.-E. base **ĝem-*, 'to marry'. See **bigamy** and cp. words there referred to.

-gamous, combining form meaning 'marrying', as in *monogamous, heterogamous*. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **gamo-.**

gamp, n., a large umbrella. — From the umbrella of Mrs. Sarah *Gamp* in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

gamut, n., range of musical sounds from *gamma* (the lowest) to *ut* (the highest). — Coined by Guido d'Arezzo fr. **gamma,** a name given by him to the lowest note of the old (= medieval) scale, and **ut,** name of the highest tone of that scale.

gamy, also gamey, adj., having the flavor of game. — Formed fr. **game,** n., with adj. suff. **-y.**

-gamy, combining form meaning 'marriage, union', as in *heterogamy, polygamy*. — Gk. -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **gamo-.**

gander, n. — ME. *gandre*, fr. OE. *ganra, gandra*, rel. to Du. *gander*, MLG. *ganre*, Bavarian *gander*, 'gander'. See **goose** and cp. **gannet.**

ganef, n. — See **gonnof.**

gang, intr. v., to go, walk (*dial.*) — OE. *gangan*. See next word.

gang, n., a group of people; a band. — ME. *gang*, 'going; passage', fr. OE. *gang*, 'going, passage, channel', rel. to OS., OFris., Dan., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *gang*, ON. *gangr*, Swed. *gång*, Goth. *gagg*, 'the act of going', verbal nouns to OE. *gangan*, ON. *ganga*, Goth. *gaggan*, etc., 'to go'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **ĝhengh-, *ĝhongh-*, 'to step', whence also OI. *jáṅghā*, 'shank', Avestic *zanga-*, 'ankle', Lith. *žengiù*, 'I stride, step'. The above words are not related to E. *go*. Cp. **gangue** and the second element in **Doppelgänger.**

Derivative: *gang-er*, n.

gange, tr. v., to protect a fishing line by twisting wire round it. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *gang-ing*, n.

gangliated, adj., having ganglia. — Formed with the adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ed,** fr. γαγγλίον. See **ganglion.**

gangliform, adj., having the form of a ganglion. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. γαγγλίον (see **ganglion**) and L. *forma*, 'form, shape' (see **form,** n.)

ganglion, n., swelling, excrescence; center of cavity; nerve center. — Medical L., fr. Gk. γαγγλίον, 'encysted tumor on a tendon'. According to Galen the proper sense of the word is 'anything gathered into a ball' ('*conglobatus*'). The word γαγγλίον prob. stands for **γα-γλ-ιον* and is a loan word from Heb. *galgál*, 'anything round; a wheel', from the base of *gālál*, 'he rolled', *gilgél*, of s.m.; see **gelilah.** For the dissimilation of the first *l* in *galgál* to *n* in Gk. γαγγλίον cp. E.-F. *gonfalon, gonfanon*, 'flag'.

Derivatives: *ganglion-ary*, adj., *ganglion-ate*, tr. v., *ganglion-ic*, adj.

gangrene, n., mortification; decay. — L. *gangraena*, fr. Gk. γάγγραινα, lit. 'that which eats away', formed through reduplication fr. γρᾶν, γραίειν, 'to gnaw, eat', whence also γράστις, 'green fodder'. See **gastro-.**

Derivatives: *gangrene*, tr. and intr. v., *gangrenous*, adj.

gangster, n., member of a gang of roughs or criminals. — Formed fr. **gang** with suff. **-ster.**

gangue, n., the matrix in which valuable metals or minerals occur. — F. *gangue*, fr. G. *Gang*, 'a going, walking, passage, vein (of ore)'. See **gang.**

gangway, n. — OE. *gangweg*, 'road', fr. *gang*, 'going, way, passage', and *weg*, 'way'. See **gang** and **way.**

ganister, n., a hard siliceous rock. — Dial. G. *Ganster*, rel. to MHG. *g(a)neist(e)*, fr. OHG. *gneisto*, 'spark'. Cp. OPruss. *knaistis*, 'a burning', and see **gneiss.**

ganja, gunja, n., the Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, formerly called *Cannabis Indica*). — Hind. *gāja*, fr. OI. *gañjā*.

gannet, n., the solan goose. — OE. *ganot*, 'sea bird, gannet', rel. to Du. *gent*, OHG. *gannazzo, ganzo*, 'gander'. See **gander, goose.**

ganoid, adj., 1) smooth (said of fish scales); 2) pertaining to the Ganoidei. — F. *ganoïde*, compounded of Gk. γάνος, 'brightness, brilliance, splendor', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element stands for γά-νος and is rel. to γάνυμαι (for γά-νυ-μαι), 'I am glad, I rejoice', γαίω (for **γάϝιω*), 'I rejoice'. See **gaud,** 'ornament', and cp. the first element in **Ganymede.** For the second element see **-oid.**

gantang, n., a weight in the Malay Archipelago. — Malay *gantang*.

gantlet, also spelled **gauntlet,** n., a former military punishment in which the offender was compelled to run between two files of men who struck him with switches, clubs, etc., as he passed. — Formed under the influence of **gauntlet,** 'glove', fr. earlier *gantlope*, fr. Swed. *gatlopp*, lit. 'a running down a lane', a compound of *gata*, 'lane', and *lopp*, 'a running, course', which is rel. to Swed. *löpa*, 'to run'. The first element is rel. to ON. *gata*, 'road'; see **gate,** 'passage'. For the second element see **leap.**

gantlet, n., a glove. — See **gauntlet.**

gantry, also **gauntry,** n., 1) a wooden frame for barrels; 2) a spanning framework. — OF. *gantier, chantier* (F. *chantier*), 'timber yard', fr. L. *canthērius*, 'a gelding; trellis; rafter', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'pack ass'. Cp. **chantier, shanty.**

Ganymede, n., a beautiful boy, cupbearer to Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Ganymēdēs*, fr. Gk. Γανυμήδης, lit. 'rejoicing in his virility', compounded of γάνυμαι, 'I am glad, rejoice', and μήδεα (pl.), 'counsels, plans, cunning'. For the first element see **ganoid.** The second element is rel. to μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base **mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a *-d-*enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. **Andromeda** and words there referred to. Cp. also **catamite.**

gaol, gaoler, gaoleress. See **jail, jailer, jaileress.**

Gaon, n., a title given to the heads of the two Babylonian academies of Sura and Pumbedita (*Jewish hist.*) — Heb. *gā'ón*, prob. meant as an abbreviation of *gᵉón Ya'akobh*, 'the pride of Jacob' (Ps. 47:5). Heb. *gā'ón*, 'exaltation, pride, excellence', derives from the stem of *gā'áh*, 'rose', whence also *gē, gē'éh*, 'proud', *ga'ăwáh*, 'pride, majesty', *gē'úth*, 'majesty'. Cp. Aram.

gʷʰā, ethgā'ē, Syr. *ethgā'ī*, 'was proud'.
Derivative: *Gaon-ic*, adj.

gap, n. — ME. *gap*, fr. ON. *gap*, 'chasm, abyss', rel. to ON. *gapa*, 'to gape'. See next word.
Derivative: *gapp-y*, adj.

gape, intr. v. — ME. *gapen*, fr. ON. *gapa*, whence also Swed. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe;* rel. to Du. *gapen*, MHG., G. *gaffen*, 'to gape, stare'. The ultimate origin of these words is unknown. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **gasp.**
Derivatives: *gape*, n., *gap-er*, n.

gar, n., any of certain fishes having an elongate body and spearlike jaws; called also *garfish, garpike*. — ME., fr. OE. *gār*, 'spear', rel. to ON. *geirr*, OS., OHG., MHG. *gēr*, G. *Ger*, 'spear'. See **goad** and cp. **gore**, 'a triangular piece of land', and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **Gerald, Gerard, Gertrude, Gervais**, and the second element in **Edgar, Oscar, Roger.**

garage, n. — F., orig. meaning 'a place for storing something', fr. *garer*, 'to make safe, protect', fr. Frankish **warōn*, 'to guard', which is rel. to OHG. *biwarōn*, of s.m. See **ware**, 'alert', and **-age.**
Derivative: *garage*, tr. v.

garb, n., costume, style. — MF. *garbe* (F. *galbe*), 'graceful curb; graceful outline', fr. It. *garbo*, 'grace', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *gar(a)wī*, 'dress, equipment, preparation', and see **gear.**
Derivative: *garb*, tr. v.

garb, n., representation of a sheaf of wheat (*her.*) — ONF. *garbe*, corresponding to OF. *jarbe*, F. *gerbe*, 'sheaf', fr. Frankish **garba*, which is rel. to OS. *garba*, OHG. *garba*, MDu. *garve*, Du. *garf*, MHG., G. *garbe*, 'sheaf', lit. 'that which is gathered up or together', fr. I.-E. base **gher-ebh-*, **ghrebh-*, 'to seize'. OProvenç. and Sp. *garba*, 'sheaf', are also Teut. loan words. See **grab**, 'to seize', and cp. **gerbe.**

garbage, n. — Perh. a blend of OF. *garbe*, 'sheaf' (see **garb**, 'sheaf'), and **garble**, 'to sift'. Accordingly the original meaning of *garbage* would have been 'things sifted'. For the ending see suff. **-age.**
Derivative: *garbage*, intr. v.

garble, tr. v., to select improperly; to misquote. — OF. *garbeller, grabeller*, 'to garble spices, to sift', fr. Sp. *garbillar*, 'to garble, sift', fr. Arab. *ghárbala*, 'he sifted', fr. *ghirbál*, 'sieve', ult. fr. Late L. *crībellum*, dimin. of L. *crībrum*, 'sieve', which is rel. to *cernere*, 'to distinguish, separate, sift'. See **cribriform.**
Derivatives: *garble*, n., *garbl-er*, n., *garbl-ing*, n.

garboard, n., in shipbuilding, the planks or plates next to the keel. — Obsol. Du. *gaarboord*, fr. *garen*, contraction of *gaderen*, 'to gather', and *boord*, 'board'. See **gather** and **board**, 'plank'.

garbure, n., a soup of bacon and cabbage. — F., 'soup of bacon, cabbage, fat and ryebread', rel. to Sp. *garbías*, a kind of ragout; of unknown origin.

garce, n., a measure of capacity in India. — Telugu *gārisa* (cp. Tamil *karisai*), fr. OI. *gárīyas*, 'very heavy', superl. of *gurúḥ*, 'heavy, weighty, venerable', which is cogn. with Gk. βαρύς, L. *gravis*, 'heavy'. See **grave**, 'weighty', and cp. **guru.**

garçon, n. — F., 'boy, waiter', orig. objective case of OF. *gars* (this latter is still used as a provincial word, pronounced *gâ*); prob. fr. Frankish **wrakjo*, which is rel. to the OHG. PN. *Wracchio* and to OS. *wrekkio*, OHG. *recko*, 'a banished person, exile', MHG., G. *recke*, 'renowned warrior, hero', and to E. **wretch** (q.v.) Cp. **gossoon.** Cp. also **gasket.**

gardant, adj., having the head turned toward the spectator (*her.*; said of animals). — F., 'watching, looking at', pres. part. of *garder*, 'to keep, watch, guard, protect, defend'. See **guard**, v., and **-ant** and cp. **guardant.**

garden, n. — ME. *gardin*, fr. ONF. *gardin* (corresponding to OF. and F. *jardin*), derived fr. ONF. *gart* (corresponding to OF. *jart*), fr. Frankish **gardo*, 'garden', which is rel. to OS. *gardo*, OFris. *garda*, OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *Garten*, 'garden', Goth. *garda*, 'fold', ON. *garðr*, 'enclosure, court, yard', OE. *geard*, 'enclosure, piece of land, yard'. See **yard**, 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **jardinière** and the second element in **kindergarten.** Cp. also It. *giardino*, Sp. *jardín*, 'garden', which are borrowed fr. F. *jardin.*
Derivatives: *garden*, intr. v., *garden-ed*, adj., *garden-er*, n., *garden-ing*, n.

Gardenia, n., genus of trees and shrubs. — ModL., named after the American botanist Alexander *Garden* (1730-91). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

garefowl, n., the great auk. — ON. *geirfugl*, fr. *geirr*, 'spear', and *fugl*, 'bird'. See **gar** and **fowl.**

garfish, n., a pikelike fish. — ME. *garfish*, fr. OE. *gār*, 'spear', and *fisc*, 'fish'. See **gar** and **fish.**

Gargantuan, adj., resembling, or reminding of, Gargantua; very large. — From *Gargantua*, name of the hero in Rabelais' satirical romance. This name comes fr. Sp. *garganta*, 'gullet', which is a derivative of the imitative base **garg-*; see next word. For the ending of *gargantuan* see suff. **-an.**

garget, n., 1) inflammation of the throat in cattle and swine; 2) inflammation of the udder in cows, etc. — ME. *gargate*, 'throat', fr. OF. *gargate*, from the imitative base **garg-*, which appears also in **gargle, gargoyle** (q.v.) Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **goglet.**
Derivative: *garget-y*, adj.

gargle, intr. and tr. v. — F. *gargouiller*, 'to gurgle, dabble, paddle', fr. *gargouille*, 'throat', from the imitative base **garg-*. See prec. word and cp. next word and **gurgle.** Cp. also **jargon**, 'confused speech'.
Derivative: *gargle*, n., a liquid used for gargling.

gargoyle, n., a grotesque waterspout representing a human or animal figure. — OF. *gargouille*, 'throat, waterspout, gargoyle', compounded of the imitative base **garg-* (see **garget**) and *goule*, Western dial. form of *gueule*, 'mouth', fr. L. *gula.* See **gullet.**

garibaldi,, n., a kind of blouse worn by women. — Named after the Italian patriot Giuseppe *Garibaldi* (1807-1882); so called because it resembles the red shirts worn by Garibaldi and his followers.

garish, adj., showy; glaring. — Possibly rel. to ME. *gauren*, 'to stare', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *garish-ly*, adv., *garish-ness*, n.

garland, n., a wreath of flowers, leaves, etc. — ME., fr. OF. *garlande*, which is rel. to OProvenç. and Catal. *garlanda* and to OProvenç. *guirlanda*, It. *ghirlanda* (whence F. *guirlande*), Sp. and Port. *guirnalda;* of uncertain, possibly Teut., origin.
Derivative: *garland*, tr. v.

garlic, n. — ME. *garlek*, fr. OE. *gārlēac*, compounded of *gār*, 'spear', and *lēac*, 'leak' (see **gar** and **leak**); so called in allusion to the spearlike leaves.

garment, n. — ME. *garnement*, fr. OF. *garniment, garnement* (F. *garnement*), fr. OF. *garnir*, 'to fortify; to provide, furnish, adorn'. See **garnish** and **-ment.**
Derivative: *garment*, tr. v.

garner, n. — ME. *garner, gerner*, fr. OF. *gernier, gerner*, metathesized fr. OF. (= F.) *grenier*, fr. L. *grānārium*, 'granary', whence also Rum. *grânar*, It. *granaio*, OProvenç. *granier*, Catal. *graner*, Sp. *granero* (whence Port. *granel*). See **granary**, which is a doublet of *garner.* For the ending see suff. **-er** (in the sense 'receptacle for').
Derivative: *garner*, tr. v.

garnet, n., 1) a hard silicate mineral of various colors; 2) a deep red color. — ME. *gernet*, metathesized fr. OF. (= F.) *grenat*, fr. ML. *pōmum grānātum*, 'pomegranate', lit. 'seeded apple'; so called from its resemblance to the seeds of a pomegranate; cp. G. *Granat* and see **grain.** Cp. also **grenade, pomegranate.**

garnierite, n., a hydrous nickel magnesium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French geologist Jules *Garnier* (died in 1904), the discoverer of the New Caledonian nickel ores. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

garnish, tr. v., 1) to adorn; 2) to decorate (food). — ME. *garnisshen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *garniss-*, pres. part. stem of OF. *garnir*, 'to fortify; to provide, furnish, adorn' (F. *garnir*, 'to provide, furnish, adorn, trim, line, mount'), fr. Teut. **warnjan*, 'to provide, furnish', whence also OProvenç. *garnir*, It. *guarnire*, Catal. *gornir*, Sp. and Port. *guarnecer.* Cp. OHG. *warnōn*, 'to take head', and see **warn** and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *garnish*, n., *garnish-ee*, n., adj. and tr. v., *garnish-ing*, n., *garnish-ment*, n.

garniture, n. — F., fr. *garnir.* See prec. word and **-ure.**

garotte, n. — See **garrote.**

garran, n. — See **garron.**

garret, n., attic. — ME. *garite*, fr. OF. *garite*, 'watchtower, place of refuge' (whence F. *guérite*, 'sentry box, turret, watchtower'), fr. OProvenç. *garida*, 'watchtower', fr. *garir*, 'to protect', which is rel. to OF. *garir, guerir*, 'to protect, defend' (whence F. *guérir*, 'to cure, heal'), and to It. *guarire*, 'to cure, heal'. These words are traceable to Teut. **warjan*, 'to protect, defend'. See **weir** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *garret-eer*, n.

garrison, n. — OF. *garison, warison*, 'protection' (whence F. *guérison*, 'cure, healing'), fr. *garir*, 'to protect'. See **garret** and cp. **warison,** which is a doublet of *garrison.* F. *garnison*, 'garrison', which has influenced the sense development of E. *garrison*, derives fr. OF. *garnison*, 'provision; munitions', fr. *garnir*, 'to provide, furnish'; see *garnish.*
Derivative: *garrison*, tr. v.

garron, garran, n., a small breed of horse. — Gael. *gearran.*

garrot, n., the goldeneye (a kind of duck). — F., of uncertain origin.

garrote, garrotte, n., an instrument used for execution in Spain and Portugal. — Sp. *garrote*, 'club, bludgeon, stick, cudgel, garrote', fr. F. *garrot*, 'racking stick', fr. OF. *guaroc*, 'shaft of the cross-bow' (with change of suff. *-oc* to *-ot*, owing to the identical pronunciation of these suffixes in later French). OF. *guaroc* is back formation fr. *garokier*, 'to garrote, strangle', fr. Frankish **wrokkan*, 'to twist', which is rel. to MDu. *wroken*, 'to twist'.
Derivatives: *garrot(t)e*, tr. v., *garrot(t)-er*, n.

garrulity, n., talkativeness. — F. *garrulité*, fr. L. *garrulitātem*, acc. of *garrulitās*, 'chattering, loquacity', fr. *garrulus.* See **garrulous** and **-ity.**

garrulous, adj., talkative. — L. *garrulus*, 'chattering, talkative', fr. *garrīre*, 'to chatter, talk', from the I.-E. imitative base **gar-*, **ger-*, 'to cry'. See **care** and words there referred to, and cp. esp. **German** and the first element in **Gerygone.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *garrulous-ly*, adv., *garrulous-ness*, n.

garry, n. — A var. of **gharri.**

garter, n. — ONF. *gartier* (corresponding to OF. *jartier*, whence F. *jarretière*, of s.m.), fr. ONF. *garet*, 'bend of the knee', from a Gaulish base **garr-*, meaning 'leg' (cp. W. *garr*, Bret. *gâr*, 'ham, shinbone'), whence also Sp., Port. *garra*, 'claw'.
Derivative: *garter*, tr. v.

garth, n., enclosed space, garden (*archaic*). — ME., fr. ON. *garðr*, 'enclosure, court, yard'. See **yard**, 'enclosure', and cp. **garden.**

gas, n. — First used in its usual sense by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (1577-1644). The word is not his invention, although he says that it suggested itself by Gk. χάος (see **chaos**). The

word *gas* was used for the first time by Paracelsus (died in 1541), who named the air by it. Derivatives: *gas*, tr. v., *gaseity*, *gaseous*, *gasser*, *gassy* (qq.v.)

Gascon, n., 1) a native of Gascony (= F. Gascogne); 2) (*not capit.*) a braggart. — F., fr. VL. **Wasco*, fr. L. *Vascō*, sing. of *Vascŏnēs*, name of the ancient inhabitants of the Pyrénées. See **Basque** and cp. next word.

gasconade, n., boastful talk; brag. — F. *gasconnade*, 'boastful talk, bravado', fr. *Gascon*, 'inhabitant of Gascony'; so called from the proverbial boastfulness of the Gascons. — See prec. word and **-ade.**

Derivatives: *gasconade*, intr. v., *gasconad-er*, n.

gaseity, n., gaseousness. — Formed fr. **gas** with suff. **-ity.**

gaselier, n., a chandelier for burning gas. — Formed fr. **gas** on analogy of *chande-lier.* Cp. *electrolier.*

gaseous, adj. — Formed fr. **gas** with suff. **-eous.** Derivative: *gaseous-ness*, n.

gash, tr. v., to cut deeply. — Fr. earlier *garsh*, fr. ME. *garsen*, fr. OF. *garser*, *jarser*, 'to incise' (whence F. *gercer*, 'to chap, crack, cleave'), fr. VL. **charissāre*, fr. earlier **charassāre*, fr. Gk. χαράσσειν, 'to engrave, incise', whence χαρακτήρ, 'graving tool, mark engraved, impress, character'. See **character.**

Derivative: *gash*, n.

gasification, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **gas** and **-fication.**

gasiform, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **gas** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

gasify, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **gas** and **-fy.** Derivatives: *gasifi-able*, adj., *gasifi-er*, n.

gasket, n., a piece of rope (*naut.*) — F. *garcette*, dimin. of *garce*, 'wench', femin. to *garçon*, 'boy'; used only in a figurative sense. See **garçon.**

gasoline, gasolene, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **gas, -ol** (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil') and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-ene.**

gasometer, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **gas** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

gasp, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *gaispen*, *gaspen*, 'to yawn', fr. ON. *geispa*, 'to yawn', whence also Swed. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe*, 'to gasp'. ON. *geispa* is prob. formed by metathesis fr. **geip-sa* and is rel. to ON. *gapa*, 'to gape'. Cp. LG. *gapsen*, 'to gasp', and see **gape.**

Derivatives: *gasp*, n., *gasper* (q.v.), *gasp-ing*, adj., *gasp-ing-ly*, adv.

Gaspar, masc. PN. — Of Persian origin; lit. 'treasure holder'. See **Jasper.**

gasper, n., 1) one who gasps; 2) a cheap cigarette (*British Slang*). — Formed fr. **gasp** with agential suff. **-er.**

gasser, n., one who or that which gasses. — Formed fr. **gas** with agential suff. **-er.**

gassy, adj., 1) full of, or containing, gas; 2) like gas. — Formed fr. **gas** with adj. suff. **-y.**

gastaldite, n., a variety of **glaucophane** (*mineral.*) — Named after Professor Bartolomeo *Gastaldi.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gastero-, before a vowel **gaster-,** combining form meaning 'stomach' or 'belly'. — Gk. γαστερο-, γαστερ-, identical in meaning with γαστρο-, γαστρ-. See **gastro-.**

gasteropod, n., any of the Gasteropoda. — See next word.

Gasteropoda also **Gastropoda,** n. pl., a class of mollusks including the snails, slugs, etc. (*zoology*). — ModL., lit. 'having a foot in the ventral surface'; compounded of Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **gastro-** and **-pod.**

gastrectomy, n., the surgical removal of part of the stomach. — Compounded of **gastr-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

gastric, adj., pertaining to the stomach. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** fr. Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach'. See **gastro-** and cp. **digastric, epigastric, hypogastric, mesogastric.**

gastritis, n., inflammation of the stomach (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67) fr. Gk. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach' (see **gastro-**), and suff. **-itis.**

gastro-, before a vowel **gastr-,** combining form meaning 'stomach' or 'belly'. — Gk. γαστρο-, γαστρ-, fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach, belly, womb', which is dissimilated fr. **γραστήρ* anp lit. means 'eater, devourer', fr. γρᾶν, 'to gnaw, eat', whence also γράστις, 'green fodder', γάστρις (dissimilated fr. **γράστρις*), 'pot-bellied; glutton'; prob. cogn. with OI. *grásati*, 'eats, devours'. See **cress** and cp. **gangrene.**

gastrocnemius, n., the largest muscle of the calf of the leg (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γαστροκνημίᾱ, 'the calf of the leg', which is compounded of γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly', and κνήμη, 'part between knee and ankle, leg, shank'. For the first element see **gastro-,** for the second see **cnemial.**

Derivatives: *gastrocnemi-al*, *gastrocnemi-an*, adjs.

gastrology, n., 1) the sciences of the structure, functions and diseases of the stomach; 2) gastronomy. — Gk. γαστρολογίᾱ, title of the Greek *Almanach des Gourmands*, a poem written by Archestratus, a contemporary of Aristotle; compounded of γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **gastro-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *gastrolog-er*, n., *gastrolog-ist*, n.

gastronome, n. — F., back formation fr. *gastronomie.* See **gastronomy.**

gastronomer, n. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

gastronomy, n., the act or science of caring for the stomach, i.e. cookery. — F. *gastronomie*, fr. Gk. γαστρονομίᾱ, another name for γαστρολογίᾱ (see **gastrology**); formed fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'stomach', on analogy of ἀστρονομίᾱ, 'astronomy' (fr. ἀστήρ, 'star'). See **gastro-** and **-nomy.**

Derivatives: *gastronom-ic*, *gastronom-ic-al*, adjs., *gastronom-ic-al-ly*, adv., *gastronom-ist*, n.

gastroscope, n., an instrument for examining the interior of the stomach. — Compounded of **gastro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

gastroscopy, n., examination of the interior of the stomach. — Compounded of **gastro-** and Gk. -σκοπίᾱ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

gastrotomy, n., an incision into the stomach. — Compounded of **gastro-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

gastrula, n., a form of embryo (*embryol.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *gaster*, 'belly; a big-bellied vessel', fr. Gk. γάστρᾱ, 'the lower part of a vessel resembling a paunch; a vase with a bulging belly', fr. γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'; see **gastro-** and **-ule.** The name *gastrula* was coined by the German biologist Emil Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919).

Derivatives: *gastrul-ar*, *gastrul-ate*, adjs., *gastrul-ation*, n.

gate, n., opening, entrance. — ME. *gate*, *gat*, fr. OE. *gaet*, *gat*, *geat*, 'gate', rel. to ON., OS., OFris., Du. *gat*, 'an opening', and prob. also to **gate,** 'passage' (q.v.) Cp. **gait, gantlet.**

Derivatives: *gate*, tr. v. (British), to confine to the college grounds, *gateage* (q.v.), *gat-ed*, *gate-less*, adjs., *gating* (q.v.)

gate, n., passage. — ME., fr. ON. *gata*, 'way, path, road' (whence also Norw., Swed. *gata*, Dan. *gade*), rel. to Goth. *gatwō*, OHG. *gazza*, MHG. *gazze*, G. *Gasse*, 'street'. Finn. *katu*, Lett. *gatva*, 'street', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **gate,** 'opening'.

gateage, n., the use of gates. — A hybrid coined fr. **gate,** 'opening', and suff. **-age.**

gather, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *gaderen*, fr. OE. *gaderian*, *gædrian*, 'to gather, collect, store up', rel. to OFris. *gaderia*, *gadria*, MLG. *gadderen*, MDu., Du. *gaderen*, of s.m., MHG. *gatern*, 'to unite', OE. *gæd*, 'companionship', OE. *gada*, *ge-gada*, MHG. *gate*, *ge-gate*, 'companion', Du. *gade*, 'spouse', G. *Gatte*, 'husband', and to OE. *gædeling*, OS. *gaduling*, OHG. *gatuling*, Goth. *gadiliggs*, 'companion', which are prop. diminutives of Teut. **gad-*, 'companion'. See **good** and cp. **gad,** 'to rove about', **together.**

Derivatives: *gather-er*, n., *gather-ing*, n.

gating, n., confinement to college. — Formed fr. **gate,** 'opening', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

Gatling gun. — Named after its inventor Richard Jordan Gatling (1818-1903).

gauche, adj., left-handed; awkward, tactless. — F., fr. *gauchir*, 'to turn aside, flinch', a blend of OF. *guenchir*, 'to turn aside, slant, swerve', and OF. *gauchier*, 'to full'. OF. *guenchir* derives fr. Frankish **wankjan*, which is rel. to OHG. *wankōn*, ON. *vakka*, 'to stagger, totter'; see **wink** and cp. **wince.** OF. *gauchier* is a derivative of Frankish **walkan*, 'to full'; see **walk.**

Derivatives: *gauche-ly*, adv., *gauche-ness*, n.

gaucherie, n., awkwardness, tactlessness. — F., fr. *gauche.* See prec. word and **-ery.**

gaucho, n., a cowboy. — Sp., prob. fr. Araucanian *cauchu*, 'wanderer'.

gaud, n., ornament. — ME. *gaude*, prob. fr. OF. *gaudir*, 'to make merry, rejoice', fr. VL. **gaudīre*, corresponding to L. *gaudēre*, 'to rejoice', which stands for **gāʷidēre* and is cogn. with Gk. γαίω (for *γάϝιω), 'I rejoice, exult', γηθέω, Dor. γᾱθέω (for *γᾱϝεθέω), 'I rejoice', γαῦρος, 'exulting, superb', γαύρᾱξ, Ion. γαύρηξ, 'braggart', ἄγαυρος, 'proud', MIr. *gūaire*, 'noble'. Cp. **joy, rejoice.** Cp. also **Gaura,** the first element in **ganoid, Ganymede,** and the seond element in **Origanum.**

Derivative: *gaud*, tr. v.

gaud, n., ornamental bead (*hist.*) — Prob. fr. L. *gaudium*, 'joy', fr. *gaudēre*, 'to rejoice'. See **gaud,** 'ornament'.

Derivatives: *gaud-y*, adj., *gaud-i-ly*, adv., *gaud-i-ness*, n.

gaudy, n., feast, entertainment. — L. *gaudium*, 'joy, delight, occasion of joy', fr. *gaudēre*, 'to rejoice'. See **gaud,** 'ornament'.

gauffer. — See **goffer.**

gauge, gage, tr. v., 1) to measure; 2) to estimate. — ONF. *gauger*, corresponding to OF. and F. *jauger*, fr. *jauge*, 'gauging rod', fr. Frankish **galgo*, prop. 'pole for measuring', and rel. to ON. *gelgja*, 'pole, perch', OHG. *galgo*, 'gallows; cross'. See **gallows.**

Derivatives: *gauge*, n. (q.v.), the hybrid *gauge-able*, adj., *gaug-er*, n.

gauge, gage, n. — ONF. *gauge*, corresponding to OF. and F. *jauge.* See **gauge,** v.

Gaul, n., 1) name of an ancient country of W. Europe; 2) one of the natives of Gaul; 3) (used facetiously) a Frenchman. — F. *Gaule*, 'the country of Gaul', fr. *Gallia*, fr. *Gallus*, 'a Gaul'. See **Gallic.**

Derivatives: *Gaul-ish*, adj. and n.

gault, n., a heavy clay (*dial. English*). — Cp. ON. *gald*, 'hard snow', Norw. *gald*, 'hard ground'.

Derivatives: *gault*, tr. and intr. v., *gault-er*, n.

Gaultheria, n., a genus of plants, the aromatic wintergreen (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Canadian botanist Jean-François *Gaulthier* (also spelled *Gaultier*, *Gautier*) (cca. 1708-56). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gaunt, adj., thin; lean. — ME., prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *gand*, 'a thin stick; a tall and thin man'.

Derivatives: *gaunt-ness*, n., *gaunt-y*, adj.

gauntlet, n., a glove. — ME. *gantelet*, fr. MF. (= F.) *gantelet*, double dimin. of *gant*, 'glove', fr., OF. *want*, *guant*, *gant*, fr. Frankish *wanth*,

which is rel. to MDu. *want*, 'mitten', ON. *vöttr* (for **vantr*), 'glove', Dan. *vante*, 'mitten'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to E. **wind**, 'to turn'. For sense development cp. G. *Gewand*, 'garment', which is rel. to *wenden*, 'to turn', *winden*, 'to wind, twist, turn', and to E. *wind*, 'to turn'. It. *guanto*, Sp. *guante*, 'glove', are French loan words.
Derivative: *gauntlet-ed*, adj.

gauntlet, n. — See **gantlet.**

gauntry, n. — See **gantry.**

gaur, gour, n., the wild ox *Bos gauros*. — Hind. *gaur*, fr. OI. *gauráḥ*, 'white, yellowish; the Bos gaurus', fr. *gáuḥ*, gen. *góḥ*, 'ox, bull, cow'. See **Gautama.**

Gaura, n., a genus of American plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γαῦρος, 'exulting, superb'. See **gaud**, 'ornament'.

gauss, n., the C.G.S. unit of intensity of the magnetic field. — Named after the German mathematician Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (1777-1855).

gaussage, n., the intensity of a magnetic field expressed in gausses. — Formed fr. **gauss** with suff. **-age.**

gaussbergite, n., a kind of lava (*petrogr.*) — So called from *Gaussberg*, a mountain in Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Antarctica, a name compounded of *Gauss*, name of the ship used by the German Antarctic Expedition, and of G. *Berg*, 'mountain'. See **borough** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Gautama, n., the name of many sages, also surname of Buddha. — OI. *Gótamaḥ*, prop. a patronymic meaning lit. 'descendant of the greatest ox', and superl. of *gáuḥ*, gen. *góḥ*, 'ox, bull, cow'. See **cow** and cp. **gaur,** the first element in **Gaekwar** and in **gopura** and the second element in **nilgai.**

gauze, n., a very fine fabric of silk, cotton etc. — F. *gaze*, fr. *Gaza*, a town in Palestine, famous for the very fine transparent tissues fabricated there.
Derivatives: *gauz-y*, adj., *gauz-i-ly*, adv., *gauz-i-ness*, n.

gavage, n., forced feeding (*med.*) — F. *gavage*, fr. *gaver*, 'to gorge, to feed forcibly', a Picard loan word, rel. to Provenç. *gava*, 'crop (of a bird)', prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. **gavotte.** For the ending see suff. **-age.**

gave, past tense of *give*. — ME. *gave*, past tense of *given*, 'to give'. See **give.**

gavel, n., tribute (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *gafol*, 'tribute', rel. to MDu. *gavel*, MHG. *gaffel*, 'society, guild', and to OE. *giefan*, 'to give'. See give and cp. **gavelkind** and **gale**, 'rent'.

gavel, n., a small mallet. — Of uncertain origin.

gavelkind, n., a kind of tenure (*law*). — ME. *gavelkynde*. See **gavel**, 'tribute', and **kind**, n.

gavial, n., crocodile of the Ganges. — F., corrupted fr. Hind. *ghariyāl.*

gavotte, n., a lively dance. — F., fr. OProvenç. *gavoto*, fr. *gavot*, 'inhabitant of the Alps' (hence *gavoto* lit. means 'dance of the inhabitants of the Alps'). Cp. OProvenç. *gavach*, 'boor, mountaineer' (whence F. *gavache*, 'coward, dastard'). Both OProvenç. words derive fr. OProvenç. *gava*, 'crop (of a bird)'. See **gavage.**

gawk, n., an awkward person. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. obsol. E. *gaw*, 'to stare', fr. ME. *gawen*, fr. ON. *gā*, 'to heed', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *gawk-y*, adj. and n., *gawk-i-ness*, n.

gay, adj. — F. *gai*, prob. fr. Frankish **gāhi*, which is rel. to OHG. *gāhi*, MHG. *gāch*, 'rapid, impetuous', G. *jäh*, 'rapid, sudden; steep, precipitous'. OProvenç. *gai* and It. *gaio* are French loan words. Cp. the second element in **nosegay.**

Gaylussacia, n., a genus of plants, the huckleberry (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French chemist Joseph-Louis *Gay-Lussac* (1778-1850). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gaze, intr. v. — ME. *gasen*, of Scand. origin. Cp. *dial.* Swed. *gasa*, 'to stare, gaze'; of uncertain origin.

gazebo, n., turret, balcony. — Facetious formation fr. **gaze** after L. *vidēbo*, 'I shall see'.

gazelle, n. — F., fr. *ghazél*, N. African pronunciation of Arab. *ghazál.*

gazette, n., newspaper. — F., fr. It. *gazzetta*, of s.m., fr. *gazzetta*, name of the smallest Venetian coin, said to have been paid for the perusal of the manuscript newspaper issued by the Venetian Government once a month. It. *gazzetta*, 'coin', is prob. a dimin. formed fr. L. *gaza*, 'treasure', fr. Gk. γάζα, which is of Persian origin. See **genizah** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *gazette*, tr. v., *gazetteer* (q.v.)

gazetteer, n., 1) a journalist; 2) a geographical dictionary. — F. *gazettier* (now spelled *gazetier*), lit. 'one who writes in a gazette', fr. *gazette*. See prec. word and **-eer.**
Derivative: *gazetteer*, tr. v.

gazogene, n., an apparatus for fabricating aerated water. — F. *gazogène*, a hybrid coined fr. *gaz*, 'gas', and combining form *-gène*. See **gas** and **-gen.**

ge-, combining form meaning 'earth'. — See **geo-.**

gear, n., equipment, harness, tackle. — ME. *gere*, prob. fr. ON. *gervi*, 'apparel', which is rel. to OE. *gearwe*, OS. *garewi*, OHG. *garawī*, *garwī*, 'clothing, dress', OE. *gearwian*, OS. *garuwian*, *gerwean*, OHG. *garawen*, *gariwen*, 'to make ready', MHG. *gerwen*, G. *gerben*, 'to tan', ON. *görva*, Dan. *gjøre*, 'to make', OE. *gearo*, *gearu*, OS. *garo*, ON. *görr*, OHG. *garo*, *garawēr*, MHG., G. *gar*, 'ready, prepared'. See **yare,** and cp. **garb**, 'style'.
Derivatives: *gear*, tr. and intr. v., *gear-ing*, n., *gear-less*, adj.

gecko, n., a kind of house lizard. — Malay *gēkoq*, imitative of its cry.

gedanite, n., a variety of amber (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. *Gedanum*, the Latin name of Danzig.

gedrite, n., a variety of antophyllite (*mineral.*) — F. *gédrite*, named after *Gèdre*, in the French Pyrenees. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gee-gee, n., a horse (*colloq.*) — Reduplication of **gee**, a child's word for 'horse', fr. *gee* a word of command to a horse.

geezer, n., an old fellow. — Dial. alteration of **guiser** (q.v.)

Gegenschein, n., counterglow, a faint luminous light seen opposite the sun's direction (*astron.*) — G., formed fr. *gegen*, 'against, counter', and *Schein*, 'shine, light, appearance'. See **again** and **shine.**

gehenna, n., hell. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. γέεννα, fr. Heb. *Gē Hinnŏm*, 'the Valley of *Hinnom*', shortened fr. *Gē Ben-Hinnŏm*, 'the Valley of the Son of Hinnom', a valley SW. and S. of Jerusalem, where children were sacrificed to Moloch.

gehlenite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate, $Ca_3Al_2Si_2O_{10}$ (*mineral.*) — Named by the German chemist Johann Nepomuk Fuchs (1774-1856) after his colleague A. F. *Gehlen* (1775-1815). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

geikelite, n., magnesium titanate (*mineral.*) — Named after Sir Archibald *Geikie*, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain (1835-1924). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

geikia, n., a toothless reptile from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland (*paleontol.*) — ModL., named after Sir Archibald *Geikie*. See prec. word.

geikielite, n., magnesium titanate, $MgTiO_3$ (*mineral.*) — Named after Sir Archibald *Geikie*. See **geikelite** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

geisha, n., a Japanese professional singing and dancing girl. — Jap., composed of *gei-sha*, lit. 'artistic person'.

gelada, n., an Abyssinian ape. — A native name.

gelatin, gelatine, n., animal jelly. — F. *gélatine*, fr. It. *gelatina*, fr. *gelata*, 'jelly', fr. L. *gelāta*, fem. pp. of *gelāre*, 'to freeze, stiffen'. See **gelid** and chem. suff. **-in, -ine** and cp. **jelly.**

gelatiniform, adj. — Formed fr. **gelatin** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form**, n.

gelatinize, tr. v., to change into gelatin; intr. v., to be changed into gelatin. — A hybrid coined fr. **gelatin** and **-ize**, a suff. of Greek origin.

gelatinoid, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **gelatin** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

gelatinous, adj. — F. *gélatineux* (fem. *gélatineuse*), fr. *gélatine*. See **gelatin** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *gelatinous-ly*, adv., *gelatinous-ness*, n.

gelation, n., freezing. — L. *gelātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'freezing', fr. *gelātus*, pp. of *gelāre*, 'to freeze'. See **gelid** and **-ion.**

geld, tr. v., to castrate; to spay. — ME. *gelden*, fr. ON. *gelda*, 'to geld', fr. ON. *geldr*, 'barren', which is rel. to OSwed. *galder*, Swed. *gall*, Dan. *gold*, Norw. *gjeld*, MLG. *gelde*, OE. *gielde*, MHG. *galt*, G. *galt*, *gelt*, 'barren', and prob. also to OE., OHG. *galan*, 'to sing', OE. *giellan*, 'to scream, cry'. Accordingly, ON. *geldr*, etc., prob. meant originally 'enchanted, bewitched'. See **yell** and cp. **gale**, 'a strong wind', and the last element in **nightingale.**

geld, n., payment, tax (*English history*). — OE. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, 'payment', rel. to OS. *geld*, OHG., MHG. *gelt*, 'payment, contribution', Du., G. *geld*, 'money', ON. *gjald*, 'payment', Goth. *gild*, 'tribute, tax', and to E. **yield** (q.v.) Cp. the second element in **Danegeld.**

gelding, n., a castrated animal. — ON. *geldingr*, fr. *geldr*, 'barren'. See **geld**, 'to castrate', and subst. suff. **-ing.**

Gelechia, n., a genus of moths, the pink bollworm (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. γηλεχής, 'sleeping on the earth', fr. γῆ, 'earth', and λέχος, 'bed'. For the first element see **geo-.** The second element is cogn. with OE. *licgan*, 'to lie'; see **lie**, 'to recline'. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Gelechiidae, n. pl., a family of moths (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

gelid, adj., freezing, frosty. — L. *gelidus*, 'icy, frosty', formed—prob. on analogy of *calidus*, 'warm'—fr. *gelū*, 'frost'; which is rel. to *glaciēs*, 'ice', fr. I.-E. base **gel-*, 'to freeze, be cold', whence also Gk. γελανδρός, 'cold', OE. *cald*, *ceald*, 'cold'. See **cold** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-id.**
Derivatives: *gelid-ity*, n., *gelid-ly*, adv., *gelid-ness*, n.

gelignite, n., a high explosive. — Formed from the abbreviation of **gelatin,** L. *ignis*, 'fire' (see **igneous**), and subst. suff. **-ite.**

gelilah, n., the wrapping up of the Scroll of the Law (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *gᵉlīlāh*, 'a rolling up', fr. *gālál*, 'he rolled, unfolded', rel. to Aram. *gᵉlál*, *gallél*, of s.m., Heb. *gilgél*, Aram. *galgél*, 'he rolled away', Heb. *gal*, Aram. *gal*, *gallā*, 'heap, wave, willow', Akkad. *gillu*, 'wave', Heb. *gullāh*, 'basin, bowl', Akkad. *gullatu*, 'a vessel', Heb. *gālál*, Aram. *gallé*, *gallᵉlé* (pl.), *gᵉlālā*, Arab. *jállaʰ*, 'dung', Heb. *gālíl*, 'cylinder; district', *Haggālíl*, 'Galilee', *gillūlím* (pl.), 'idols', *galgál*, 'wheel, whirlwind', Aram. *galgál*, *gilgᵉlā*, 'wheel', Mishnaic Heb. *galgal* (*hāʿáyin*), Aram. *galgᵉlá* (*dᵉʿēná*), Akkad. *gaggultu*, 'apple of the eye', Heb. *gulgóleth*, Aram. *gulgúltā*, *gūgaltā*, Akkad. *gulgullu*, Arab. *jálajaʰ*, *júmjumaʰ*, 'skull'. Cp. **Megilloth.** Cp. also **Galilee, Golgotha** and the second element in **Abigail.** Cp. also **ganglion.**

gelo-, combining form meaning 'laughter'. — Fr. Gk. γέλως, 'laughter'. See **geloto-.**

geloscopy, n., divination by laughter. — Compounded of **gelo-** and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

geloto-, combining form meaning 'laughter'. — Gk. γελωτο-, fr. γέλως, gen. γέλωτος, 'laughter', rel. to γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γαλήνός, 'calm, serene', γαλήνη, 'stilness of wind and wave', and cogn. with Arm. *całr*, gen. *cału*, 'laughter, *ci-całim*,

'I laugh'. Cp. **gelo-, Aglaia, Aglaspis, glenoid.** Cp. also **clean.**

Gelsemium, n., a genus of plants, the yellow jessamine (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *gelsomino*, the Italian name of the *jessamine*. See **jasmine, jessamine.** For the ending see 1st **-ium.**

gem, n., precious stone. — ME. *gemme*, fr. MF. (= F.) *gemme*, 'precious stone', fr. L. *gemma*, 'precious stone; bud'. See **gemma.**
Derivative: *gem*, tr. v.

Gemara, n., commentary on the Mishnah (together with which it forms the Talmud). — Aram. *gᵉmārā́*, emphatic state of *gᵉmár*, 'completion; learning', fr. *gᵉmár*, 'he finished, completed; he learned completely; he learned', which is rel. to Heb. *gāmár*, 'he ended, completed', and to Arab. *jámmara*, 'he collected, assembled'.

gematria, n., explanation of the sense of a word by substituting for it another word, so that the numerical value of the letters constituting either word is identical. — Mishnaic Heb. *gimaṭriyyā́*, metathesis of Gk. *γραμματεία, 'play upon letters', fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written'. See **-gram, -graph.**

gemel, n., one of a pair of bars (*her.*) — OF. (whence F. *gémeau, jumeau*), 'twin', fr. L. *gemellus*, dimin. of *geminus*. See **Gemini** and cp. next word and **gimbal.**

gemellus, n., name of either of two small muscles (*anat.*) — L., 'twin'; in the modern, anatomical sense, it is a loan translation of F. *les jumeaux*, 'the twins', a name coined by the French surgeon Ambroise Paré (died in 1590). See **gemel.**

geminate, adj., found in pairs. — L. *geminātus*, pp. of *geminãre*, 'to double, repeat', fr. *geminus*. See **Gemini** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

geminate, tr. v., to double. — See prec. word.

gemination, n. — L. *geminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a doubling', fr. *geminātus*, pp. of *geminãre*. See **geminate,** adj., and **-ion.**

Gemini, n. pl., 1) the constellation of Castor and Pollux; 2) the third sign of the Zodiac. — L., 'twins', specif. 'the constellation Castor and Pollux'; prob. cogn. with OI. *yamáḥ*, Avestic *yᵉmō*, 'twin', MIr. *emon* (masc.), *emuin* (fem.), 'pair of twins'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base ***gem-**, 'to press', whence also Gk. γέμειν, 'to be pregnant, to be full of', MIr. *gemel*, W. *gefyn*, 'fetter'. Gk. γαμεῖν, 'to marry', is not cogn. with L. *geminus*. Cp. **gemel, trigeminous.**

gemma, n., 1) a bud (*bot.*); 2) a budlike growth (*zool.*) — L., 'bud; precious stone', possibly for ***ĝembh-mā**, fr. I.-E. base ***ĝembh-**, 'to cut to pieces', whence also Lith. *žémba, žémbėti*, 'to sprout', *žembiù, žem̃bti*, 'to cut to pieces', OSlav. *zębǫ*, 'I tear to pieces', *pro-zębati*, 'to sprout, shoot forth', OI. *jámbhatē, jábhatē*, 'snaps at', *jámbhaḥ*, 'tooth', OE. *cāmb*, 'comb'. See **comb** and cp. **gem, gemmule.**

gemmate, adj., having buds. — L. *gemmātus*, 'provided with buds', pp. of *gemmãre*, 'to put forth buds', fr. *gemma*, 'bud'. See **gemma** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

gemmate, intr. v., to bud. — L. *gemmātus*, 'provided with buds'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *gemmat-ion*, n.

gemmiferous, adj., 1) yielding gems; 2) bearing buds (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Compounded of **gemma** and **-ferous.**

gemmiparous, adj., producing buds (*biol.*) — Compounded of **gemma** and **-parous.**

gemmule, n., a small gemma or bud. — L. *gemmula*, 'a little bud', dimin. of *gemma*. See **gemma** and **-ule.**

gemmy, adj., full of gems. — Formed fr. **gem** with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *gemmi-ly*, adv., *gemmi-ness*, n.

Gemonies, n. pl. (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *Gemōniae*, shortened fr. *Gemōniae scālae*, steps on the Aventine Hill down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged to be thrown into the Tiber. The name is prob. of Etruscan origin; its connection with L. *gemere*, 'to sigh, groan', is folk etymology.

gemot, n., a meeting (*English hist.*) — OE. *gemōt*, 'meeting'. See **moot,** 'meeting', and cp. **hallmoot, witenagemot.**

gemsbok, n., a South African antelope. — Du., rel. to G. *Gemsbock*, lit. 'the male of the chamois', fr. Du. *gems* (resp. G. *Gemse*), 'chamois', and *bok* (resp. G. *Bock*), 'buck'. The first element is a loan word fr. L. *camox*, 'chamois', which itself is a loan word from an Indo-European language spoken by the ancient inhabitants of the Alps. This word derives fr. I.-E. base ***ḱem-**, 'hornless', whence also Gk. κεμάς, 'young deer, gazelle'. See **hind,** 'female of the deer', and cp. **chamois.** For the second element in *gemsbok* see **buck.**

-gen, combining form used in the senses: 1) something produced; 2) something that produces as in *oxygen, hydrogen*. The second sense is modern; it was introduced by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (in his *Traité de Chimie*, published in 1789). — F. *-gène*, fr. Gk. *-γενής*, 'born of, produced by', from the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

gena, n., the cheek (*zool.*) — L., 'cheek'. See **chin** and cp. words there referred to.

genappe, n., a smooth worsted yarn. — Fr. *Genappe*, a town in Belgium; so called because first made at Genappe.

gendarme, n., an armed policeman. — F. *gens d'armes*, 'men at arms', lit. 'men of arms'. F. *gens*, 'men', is the plural of *gent*, 'nation, people', fr. L. *gentem*, acc. of *gēns*, 'race, nation, people'; F. *de*, 'from, of', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; F. *armes* derives fr. L. *arma*, 'weapons'. See **gens, de-** and **arm,** n.

gendarmerie, n., gendarmes collectively. — F.

See prec. word and **-ery.**

gender, n. — ME. *gendre*, fr. OF. *gendre* (F. *genre*), fr. L. *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'sort, kind, class; sex, gender'. See **genus** and cp. **genre,** which is a doublet of *gender*.
Derivative: *gender-less*, adj.

gender, tr. v., to engender (*Biblical* and *archaic*). — OF. *gendrer*, fr. L. *generãre*, 'to engender', fr. *genus*, gen. *generis*. See prec. word and cp. **engender.**

gene, n., a hypothetical agent transmitted from parent to offspring (*biol.*). — See **-gen.**

-gene, combining form, identical in meaning and origin. with **-gen** (q.v.)

genealogical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. γενεαλογικός, 'of genealogy', fr. γενεαλογίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *genealogical-ly*, adv.

genealogy, n. — ME. *genealogie*, fr. OF. *genealogie* (F. *généalogie*), fr. Late L. *genealogia*, fr. Gk. γενεαλογίᾱ, 'account of a family, making of a pedigree, genealogy', fr. γενεαλόγος, 'maker of a pedigree, genealogist', which is formed fr. γενεά, 'descent', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **genus** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *genealogical* (q.v.), *genealog-ist*, n., *genealog-ize*, v.

gener, n., son-in-law. — L., prob. fr. ***ĝemeros** (the *n* being due to the influence of words like *gēns*, 'nation', *genitor*, 'parent, creator'), fr. I.-E. base ***ĝem-**, 'to marry'; cogn. with Gk. γάμβρος, 'son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law', and with Gk. γαμεῖν, 'to take to wife, to marry'. See **bigamy** and cp. words there referred to.

generable, adj., capable of being generated. — L. *generābilis*, 'that which has the power of generating', fr. *generãre*. See **generate** and **-able.**

general, adj. — OF. (F. *général*), fr. L. *generālis*, 'of a specific kind; relating to all, general', fr. *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'sort, kind, class'. See **genus** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *general*, n., *generality* (q.v.), *general-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *general-ly*, adv.

general, n. — OF. (F. *général*), fr. *general*, adj. See **general,** adj.

generalissimo, n., supreme military commander. — It. superl. of *generale*, 'general', fr. *generale*, adj., 'general', fr. L. *generālis*. See **general,** adj. and n.

generality, n. — F. *généralité*, fr. L. *generālitātem*, acc. of *generālitās*, 'generality', fr. *generālis*. See **general,** adj., and **-ity.**

generate, tr. v. — L. *generātus*, pp. of *generãre*, 'to beget, bring forth, produce, generate', fr. *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'birth, descent, race'. See **genus** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **gender,** v., **engender.**
Derivatives: *generation* (q.v.), *generat-ive*, adj., *generative-ly*, adv., *generative-ness*, n., *generator* (q.v.)

generation, n. — L. *generātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a generating, generation', fr. L. *generātus*, pp. of *generãre*. See **generate** and **-ion.**

generator, n., 1) a person who or a thing that generates; 2) an apparatus for producing steam or gas; 3) an apparatus for changing mechanical into electrical energy; a dynamo. — L., 'engenderer, producer, generator', fr. *generātus*, pp. of *generãre*. See **generate** and agential suff. **-or.**

generatrix, n., a point, line or surface that generates a line, surface or solid (*geom.*) — L., 'she that generates', fem. of *generātor*. See prec. word and **-trix.**

generic, adj., pertaining to a genus, kind or class. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'sort, kind, class'. See **genus.**
Derivatives: *generic-al-ly*, adv., *generic-al-ness*, n.

generosity, n. — F. *générosité*, fr. L. *generōsitātem*, acc. of *generōsitās*, 'nobility, excellence, magnanimity', fr. *generōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

generous, adj. — F. *généreux* (fem. *généreuse*), fr. L. *generōsus*, 'of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous', fr. *genus*, gen. *generis*, birth, descent, origin'. See **genus** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *generous-ly*, adv., *generous-ness*, n.

genesis, n., 1) (*cap.*) the first book of the Pentateuch; 2) origin, creation. — L., fr. Gk. γένεσις, 'birth, descent, origin', which is rel. to γένος, 'birth, descent, race', γενεά, γενεή, γενετή, of s.m., γενετήρ, 'father', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝen-, *ĝenē-**, 'to beget, produce'. See **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

-genesis, combining form meaning 'origination, generation, formation', as in *biogenesis, pathogenesis*. — Fr. L. *genesis*, fr. Gk. γένεσις. See prec. word.

genet, n., a small civetcat; also its fur. — OF. *genete, genette* (F. *genette*), fr. Sp. *gineta*, fr. Arab. *járnaiṭ*.

genethliac, adj., pertaining to the casting of nativities; pertaining to a birthday. — L. *genethliacus*, fr. Gk. γενεθλιακός, 'pertaining to birth, pertaining to nativity', fr. γενέθλιος, 'of one's birth', fr. γενέθλη, 'birth', which is rel. to γένεσις, 'birth, descent, origin'. See **genesis.**

genethliacon, n., a birthday ode. — Gk. γενεθλιακόν, prop. neut. of the adjective γενεθλιακός, 'pertaining to a birthday', used as a noun. See prec. word.

genethlialogy, n., the art of casting nativities; astrology. — Gk. γενεθλιᾱλογίᾱ, 'casting of nativities, astrology', fr. γενεθλιᾱλόγος, 'caster of nativities', which is compounded of γενέθλιος, 'of one's birth', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **genethliac** and **-logy.**

genetic, adj., pertaining to genesis. — A modern word formed fr. **genesis** on analogy of Greek adjectives ending in -ετικός, which correspond

to nouns ending in -εσις. See suff. **-etic.**
Derivatives: *genetic-al-ly*, adv., *genetics* (q.v.)

-genetic, combining form meaning 'pertaining to genesis or generation', as in *biogenetic.* — See prec. word.

genetics, n., that branch of biology which deals with heredity. — Coined by the English biologist and geneticist William Bateson (1861-1926) fr. **genetic** and suff. **-ics.**

genetrix, n., a mother. — L. *genetrix*, *genitrix*, 'a mother', lit. 'she that bears', fem. of *genitor*, 'parent, father'. See **genitor** and **-trix.**

geneva, n., gin (*liquor*). — Earlier Du. *genever* (now *jenever*), fr. ON. *genevre* (F. *genièvre*), fr. L. *jūniperus*, 'juniper'. See **juniper** and cp. **gin,** 'liquor'.

Genevieve, fem. PN. — F. *Geneviève*, fr. Late L. *Genovefa*, which is prob. of Celtic origin.

genial, adj., mild, kindly. — L. *geniālis*, 'pertaining to birth or generation; nuptial, festival; pleasant', fr. *genius*, 'tutelary spirit'. See **genius** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *geniality* (q.v.), *genial-ize*, tr. v., *genial-ly*, adv., *genial-ness*, n.

genial, adj., pertaining to the chin. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. γένειον, 'chin', which is related to γένυς, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', and cogn. with L. *gena*, 'cheek', Goth. *kinnus*, 'cheek', OE. *cinn*, 'chin'. See **chin** and cp. words there referred to.

geniality, n. — Late L. *geniālitās*, 'festivity, pleasantness', fr. L. *geniālis*. See **genial,** 'mild', and **-ity.**

genic, adj., pertaining to a gene (*biol.*) — See **gene** and **-ic.**

-genic, combining form meaning 'producing', as in *endogenic*, *eugenic.* — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. nouns ending in **-gen** or **-geny.**

geniculate, geniculated, adj., having knots or joints. — L. *geniculātus*, 'having knots or joints', fr. *geniculum*, 'little knee; knot on the stalk of a plant', dimin. of *genū*, 'knee'. See **genu** and the suff. **-cule,** and **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**
Derivatives: *geniculat-ed*, adj., *geniculate-ly*, adv., *geniculation*, n.

geniculum, n., a small kneelike structure (*anat.*) — L., 'little knee'. See prec. word.

genie, n., a jinni. — F. *génie*, fr. L. *genius*, 'tutelary spirit' (see **genius**); confused in sense with **jinni.**

genio-, pertaining to the chin (*anat.*) — Gk. γενειο-, fr. γένειον, 'chin'. See **genial,** 'pertaining to the chin'.

Genista, n., a genus of plants, the woad waxen (*bot.*) — L. *genista*, 'broom', a foreign word, as proved by its ending. *-ista.* The var. *genistra* points to Etruscan origin. See *fenestra* and cp. Herbig, Indogermanische Forschungen, 37, 171 ff.

genital, adj., 1) pertaining to reproduction; 2) pertaining to the reproductive organs. — L. *genitālis*, 'pertaining to generation or birth', fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See **genus** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **congenital.** Cp. also **genesis.**

genitalia, n. pl., the genitals. — L. *genitālia* (scil. *membra*), 'genitals', neut. pl. of *genitālis*. See prec. word.

genitals, n. pl., the reproductive organs. — Formed from **genital.**

genitive, adj. and n. — Fr. L. (*casus*) *genitīvus*, lit. 'the case expressing origin', fr. *genitīvus*, 'pertaining to birth or generation', fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth' (see **genus** and **-ive** and cp. **Gentoo**). L. *casus genitīvus* is prop. mistranslation of Gk. γενικὴ (πτῶσις), 'the case expressing race or kind', fr. γένος, 'race, kind' (see *genus*). For the Latin mistranslation of another Greek case name see *accusative.*
Derivatives: *genitiv-al*, adj., *genitive-ly*, adv.

genito-, pertaining to the genitals. — Fr. L. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*. See **genital.**

genius, n. — L., 'tutelary spirit; inclination', orig. 'generative power', for **ĝen-yos*, fr. I.-E. base **ĝen-*, 'to beget, produce'. See **genus** and cp. **king.**

genius loci, the tutelary of a place. — See prec. word and **locus.**

genizah, n., storeroom of a synagogue in which Hebrew books are preserved. — Mishnaic Heb. *gᵉnīzāh*, 'hiding place', fr. *gānáz*, 'he saved; he hid', rel. to Biblical Heb. *gᵉnāzím* (pl.), 'treasury' (in the Bible the word occurs only in the construct state pl. *ginzé*); borrowed fr. Pers. *ganj*, 'treasure', whence also Aram. *gᵉnaz*, 'he saved', *ginzā, gazzā*, 'treasure', Arab. *jánaza*, 'he covered up'. Cp. Arm. *ganj*, Gk. γάζα (whence L. *gāza*), and Hung. *kincs*, 'treasure', which are also Persian loan words. Cp. also **gunge.** Cp. also **gazette** and the first element in **Gaspar, Jasper.**

genocide, n., extermination of an ethnic group. — Lit. 'killing a tribe'; a hybrid coined fr. Gk. γένος, 'race, tribe', and L. *-cīdere*, fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'; see **genus** and **-cide,** 'killing'. The correct word would be *genticide*, in which both elements are of Latin origin. The word *genocide* was introduced by Raphael Lemkin in his *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*, 1944, p. 19. See Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of the Year 1949, p. 386.

-genous, suff. forming adjectives meaning 1) 'generating, producing, yielding', as in *erogenous*; 2) 'produced by', as in *autogenous.* — Compounded of the suffixes **-gen** and **-ous.**

genre, n., 1) kind, sort; 2) style. — F., fr. L. *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'sort, kind, class'. See **genus** and cp. **gender,** n., which is a doublet of *genre.*

genro, n., the elder statesmen of Japan. — Jap., lit. *'first elders'.*

gens, n., a tribe, clan (*Roman hist.*) — L. *gēns*, gen. *gentis*, 'race, clan, nation, people', rel. to *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class'. See **genus** and cp. **genteel, gentile, gentle, Gentoo, gentry, jaunty.** Cp. also the first element in **gendarme.**

genteel, adj., well-bred. — Re-adopted in the 16th cent. fr. F. *gentil*, which appears first in English under the form **gentle** (q.v.) See also **gens** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *genteel-ly*, adv., *genteel-ness*, n., *genteel-ism*, n.

gentian, n., any plant of the genus Gentiana. — OF. (= F.) *gentiane*, fr. L. *gentiāna*, a word of prob. Illyrian origin (the suff. *-ān* frequently occurs in Illyrian words). The connection with the Illyrian king *Gentius*, suggested by Pliny, is folk etymology. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 592.

Gentiana, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

Gentianaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

gentianaceous, adj., — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

gentile, adj., not Jewish; n., a non-Jew. — F. *gentil*, fr. L. *gentīlis*, 'belonging to the same gens (stock); heathen, pagan, non-Jew', fr. *gēns*, gen. *gentis*, 'race, clan'. See **gens** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *gentil-ic*, adj. and n., *gentil-ish*, adj., *gentil-dom*, n., *gentil-ism*, n.

gentilicious, adj. (*obsol.*), pertaining to a gentile. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

gentilitial, adj., pertaining to a gens; peculiar to a nation. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *gentilicius*, 'pertaining to a gens', fr. *gentīlis*. See **gentile.**

gentility, n., 1) gentle birth; 2) politeness. — OF. *gentilite* (F. *gentilité*), fr. L. *gentīlitātem*, acc. of *gentīlitās*, 'relationship of those who belong to a gens', fr. *gentīlis*. See **gentile** and **-ity.**

gentle, adj., 1) well-born; 2) honorable; 3) respectable. — OF. *gentil*, 'of good family, noble' (whence F. *gentil*, 'nice, graceful, pleasing, fine, pretty'), fr. L. *gentīlis*, 'belonging to the same gens'. See **gentile** and cp. **genteel.**
Derivatives: *gentle*, n., *gentle-ness*, n., *gently* (q.v.)

gentleman, n. — Compounded of **gentle,** in the sense of 'well-born', and **man.**
Derivatives: *gentleman-hood*, n., *gentleman-like*, adj., *gentleman-ly*, adj., *gentleman-li-ness*, n., *gentleman-ship*, n.

gentlewoman, n. — Compounded of **gentle,** in the sense of 'well-born', and **woman.** Cp. **gentleman.**
Derivatives: *gentlewoman-hood*, n., *gentlewoman-like*, adv., *gentlewoman-ly*, adj., *gentlewoman-li-ness*, n.

gently, adv. — Formed fr. **gentle** with adv. suff. **-ly.**

Gentoo, n., a Hindu; a Telugu; the Telugu language. — Corruption of Port. *gentio*, 'a gentile', fr. L. *genitīvus*, 'pertaining to generation', fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget'. See **genus** and cp. **genitive, gens, gentile.**

gentrice, n., noble birth; **gentry** (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *genterise*, a var. of *gentelise*, 'nobility', fr. *gentil*. See **gentle** and cp. next word.

gentry, n. — ME., 'nobility', prob. back formation fr. prec. word, the ending of which was mistaken for the plural suff. *-s*. For similar back formations cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

genu, n., the knee (*anat.*) — L. *genū*, cogn. with OI. *jánu*, Gk. γόνυ, Goth. *kniu*, OE. *cnēo*, 'knee'. See **knee,** and cp. **geniculate, genuflect, -gon.**
Derivative: *genu-al*, adj.

genuflect, intr. v., to bend the knee. — ML. *genūflectere*, 'to bend the knee', fr. L. *genū*, 'knee', and *flectere*, 'to bend'. See prec. word and **flex.**
Derivatives: *genuflection* (q.v.), *genuflect-ory*, adj.

genuflection, genuflexion, n. — F. *génuflexion*, fr. ML. *genūflexiōnem*, acc. of *genūflexiō*, 'bending of the knee', fr. *genūflex-(um)*, pp. stem of *genūflectere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **flection, flexion.**

genuine, adj. — L. *genuīnus*, 'innate, native, natural', back formation fr. *ingenuus*, 'native, free-born, upright' (the ending was influenced by *adulter-īnus*, 'born of adultery, bastard, counterfeit'), fr. I.-E. base **ĝen-*, 'to beget; to be born'. See next word and cp. **ingenuous.**
Derivatives: *genuine-ly*, adv., *genuine-ness*, n.

genus, n., a class; a kind, sort. — L., 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class; sex, gender', fr. I.-E. base **ĝen-*, **ĝenē-*, **ĝenō-*, **ĝn-*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth; produce', whence also L. *gēns*, 'race, clan, nation, people', *gignere* (for *gi-gn-ere*), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce', *nāscī* (for **gnāscī*), 'to be born', *nātus*, *gnātus*, 'born', *nātio*, 'birth, breed, race, people, nation', *nātūra*, 'birth, nature', Gk. γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind', γίγνεσθαι, (for γί-γνε-σθαι), 'to be born, become, happen', γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent', γενεά, γενεή, γενετή, 'birth', γενετήρ, γενέτωρ, γενέτης, 'begetter, father, ancestor', γονεύς, 'father, ancestor', γονή, 'that which is begotten, offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family', γόνος, 'that which is begotten, child, offspring; procreation; race, birth, descent; seed, semen; genitals', -γνητος (in compounds), 'born', γνωτός, 'kinsman, brother', OI. *jánati*, 'begets, bears', *janitár-*, 'begetter, father', *jánman-*, *jánman-*, 'birth', *jánaḥ*, 'race', *jātáḥ*, 'born', *jātiḥ*, 'birth, family', *jñātiḥ*, 'kinsman', Avestic *zīzanᵉnti*, 'they bear', *zazᵉnti*, 'they beget', *zāta-*, 'born', Arm. *cnanim* (aor. *cnay*), 'I bear; I am born', Lett. *znuõts*, 'son-in-law, brother-in-law', Lith. *gentis*, 'kinsman', OIr. *ro-genar*, 'I was born', W. *geni*, 'to be born'. Cp. **Antigone, archegonium, benign, cognate, congener, connate, degenerate, engine, epigone, Erigenia, eugenic, -gen, gendarme, gender, gene, genealogy, gener, general, generate, generation, generous, genesis,**

genetic, genial, 'mild', **genie, genital, genitive, genius, genre, gens, genteel, gentile, gentility, gentle, gentleman, Gentoo, gentry, genuine, -geny, genyo-, germ, german, germane, germen, germinal, Gerygone, gingerly, gonad, gonidium, gonorrhea, -gony, heterogeneous, homogeneous, indigene, indigenous, ingenuous, innate, Iphigenia, Jataka, jaunty, kin, kinchin, kind,** n., **kind,** adj., **kindred, king, malign, mirza, miscegenation, nascent, natal, nation, native, nature, nevus, oogonium, perigonium, Prajapati, primogeniture, progeny, shahzada, Telegonus, ultimogeniture.**

-geny, suff. denoting 'genesis, origin, production', as in *biogeny, embryogeny.* — F. *-génie,* fr. Gk. -γένεια, fr. -γενής, 'born, produced'. See **-gen** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ, -εια).

genyo-, combining form denoting the *lower jaw.* — Fr. Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw', which is rel. to γένειον, 'chin'. See **genial,** 'pertaining to the chin', and cp. **genio-.**

geo-, combining form meaning 'earth'. — Gk. γεω-, fr. γῆ, 'the earth', rel. to Dor. Gk. γᾶ, Homeric γαῖα, Cyprian ζᾶ, 'the earth'; of unknown origin. Cp. **Gaea, apogee, Epigaea, epigeous, George, georgic, hypogeum, perigee.**

geocentric, adj., having the earth as center. — Compounded of **geo-,** and **centric.** Cp. **heliocentric.**
Derivatives: *geocentric-al-ly,* adv., *geocentric-ism,* n.

geocronite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **geo-,** Gk. Κρόνος, 'Cronus'— here used in its alchemistic sense 'lead'—and subst. suff. **-ite.** Cp. *Saturn,* which is the Roman equivalent of Cronus and is used in alchemy in the same sense, and see **Cronus.**

geode, n., a rounded stone having a hollow center lined with crystals. — F. *géode,* fr. L. *geōdēs,* fr. Gk. γεώδης, 'earthlike', fr. γῆ, 'earth', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **geo-** and **-ode,** 'like', and cp. **geoid.**

geodesic, adj., pertaining to geodesy. — See **geodesy** and **-ic.**

geodesist, n., a student of geodesy. — See next word and **-ist.**

geodesy, n., the science of determining the shape and size of the earth. — Gk. γεωδαισίᾱ, 'division of the earth', compounded of γεω- (see **geo-**) and the stem of δαίεσθαι, 'to divide'. See **demon.**

geodetic, geodetical, adj., geodesic. — See **geodesic.**
Derivative: *geodetical-ly,* adv.

geodic, adj., pertaining to a geode. — See **geode** and **-ic.**

Geoffrey, masc. PN. — OF. (= F.) *Geoffroi,* fr. ML. *Galfridus, Gaufridus,* a compound traceable to OHG. *gewi, gouwes* (MHG. *göu, gou,* G. *Gau*), 'district', which is perh. cogn. with Arm. *gav-aṙ,* 'region', and to OHG. *fridu,* 'peace', for which see **free** and cp. words there referred to.

geognostic, adj., pertaining to geognosy. — Formed fr. **geo-** and Gk. γνωστικός, 'pertaining to knowing', fr. γνωστός, later form of γνωτός, 'known', verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'. See **gnosis,** and **-ic** and cp. next word.

geognosy, n., that part of geology which deals with the structure of the earth. — F. *géognosie,* lit. 'the knowledge of the earth', fr. Gk. γεω- (see **geo-**) and γνῶσις, 'knowledge'. See **gnosis** and cp. prec. word.

geogony, n., the science of the genesis of the earth. — Compounded of **geo-** and **-gony.**

geographic, adj., geographical. — See next word.

geographical, adj. — L. *geōgraphicus,* fr. Gk. γεωγραφικός, 'pertaining to geography', fr. γεωγραφίᾱ. See next word, **-ic** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *geographical-ly,* adv.

geography, n. — F. *géographie,* fr. L. *geōgraphia,* fr. Gk. γεωγραφίᾱ, 'geography', lit. 'description of the earth', fr. γεωγράφος, 'earth-describing', which is compounded of γεω- (see **geo-**) and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy** and cp. *anthropogeography, phytogeograph, zoogeography.*

geoid, n., a geometrical solid nearly identical with the figure of the earth. — G. *Geoid,* coined by the German geodesist Johann Benedikt Listing (1808-82) in 1872 fr. Gk. γεοειδής, 'earthlike', which is compounded of γῆ, 'the earth', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **geo-** and **-oid** and cp. **geode.**

geology, n. — ModL. *geōlogia,* 'the study of the earth' (to be distinguished fr. ML. *geōlogia,* which was used in the sense of 'the study of earthly things', esp. applied to law); compounded of **geo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *geolog-ic, geolog-ic-al,* adjs., *geolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *geolog-ist,* n., *geolog-ize,* intr. and tr. v.

geomancy, n., divination by means of figures; orig. divination by means of figures formed by handfuls of earth. — F. *géomancie,* fr. ML. *geōmantia,* which is compounded of **geo-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

geomantic, adj., pertaining to geomancy. — See prec. word and **mantic.**

geometer, n. — L. *geōmetrēs, geōmetra,* fr. Gk. γεωμέτρης, 'land measurer, geometer', which is compounded of γεω- (see **geo-**) and μετρεῖν, 'to measure', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

geometric, adj. — Gk. γεωμετρικός, 'of geometry, geometrical', fr. γεωμετρίᾱ. See **geometry** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *geometric-al,* adj., *geometrical-ly,* adv.

geometrician, n. — Formed fr. **geometry** with suff. **-ician.**

Geometridae, n. pl., a family of moths (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae,** fr. L. *geōmetrēs, geōmetra,* 'measurer of the earth' (see **geometer**); so called because the larvae owing

to their bending and twisting motion appear as if they were measuring the ground.

geometrize, intr. v., to study geometry; tr. v., to work out by geometrical methods. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ize.**

geometry, n. — F. *géométrie,* fr. L. *geōmetria,* fr. Gk. γεωμετρίᾱ, 'geometry', lit. 'measurement of the earth', fr. γεωμέτρης. See **geometer** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Geonoma, n., a genus of American palms of the family Arecaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γεωνόμος, 'one who distributes land; one who receives a portion of distributed lands, colonist', which is compounded of γεω- (see **geo-**) and -νόμος, fr. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute'. See **geo-** and **Nemesis** and cp. **gnome,** 'a dwarfish person'.

geophagy, n., the practice of eating earth. — Lit. 'eating of earth'; compounded of **geo-** and Gk. -φαγίᾱ, 'eating of'. See **-phagy.**
Derivative: *geophag-ist,* n.

geophone, n., instrument for detecting sounds passing underground. — Compounded of **geo-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See **-phone.**

geophysics, n., the physics of the earth. — Compounded of **geo-** and **physics.**
Derivative: *geophysic-al,* adj.

geoponic, adj., pertaining to agriculture. — Gk. γεωπονικός, 'pertaining to a husbandman', fr. γεωπόνος, 'husbandman', which is compounded of γεω- (see **geo-**) and πόνος, 'toil, labor', whence πονεῖν, 'to toil, work hard', πονηρός, 'painful, distressed; bad, worthless'. Gk. πόνος stands in gradational relationship to πένης, 'poor', πενίᾱ, 'poverty', πένεσθαι, 'to work for one's living, to toil, labor'. Cp. **Ponera** and the second element in **Melipona, leucopenia.**

geoponics, n., agriculture. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

George, masc. PN. — F. *George(s),* fr. Late L. *Geōrgius,* fr. Gk. γεωργός, 'husbandman', which is compounded of γῆ, 'earth', and the base of ἔργον, 'work'. See **geo-** and **ergon** and cp. **georgic.**
Derivatives: *Georgi-an,* adj. and n.

georgette, n., a thin silk crêpe. — F., named after Mme. *Georgette* de la Plante, a French dressmaker.

Georgian, adj., pertaining to any of the four Georges, kings of England. — See **George** and **-ian.**

Georgian, adj., pertaining to the country of Georgia in the Caucasus. — Formed fr. *Georgia* with suff. **-an.**

Georgiana, Georgina, fem. PN. — Fem. derivatives of **George** (q.v.)

georgic, adj., relating to agriculture. — L. *geōrgicus,* fr. Gk. γεωργικός, 'of husbandry, agricultural', fr. γεωργός, 'husbandman'. See **George** and **-ic.**

geotropic, adj., pertaining to geotropism. — See next word and **-tropic.**

geotropism, n., tendency to grow toward the center of the earth (*biol.*) — Coined by the German botanist Albert Bernhard Frank (1839-1900) in 1868 fr. **geo-,** Gk. τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. **-ism.** See **trope, tropism,** and cp. **heliotropism** and words there referred to.

gephyr-, form of **gephyro-** before a vowel.

Gephyrea, n., a class of marine worms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γέφῡρα, 'bridge'. See **gephyro-.**

gephyro-, before a vowel **gephyr-,** combining form meaning 'bridge'. — Fr. Gk. γέφῡρα, 'bridge', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *kamurǰ,* 'bridge'.

ger, n., a proselyte to Judaism. — Heb. *gēr,* lit. 'sojourner', from the stem of *gūr,* 'to sojourn', rel. to Arab. *jār,* Ethiop. *gōr,* 'neighbor', Aram. *giyyōrā́,* Syr. *giyyurā́,* 'proselyte'. Cp. the first element in *Gershom.*

gerah, n., 1/20th of a shekel (*Hebrew antiq.*) — Heb. *gērā́ʰ,* 'bean; the 1/20th part of the shekel', rel. to Akkad. *girū,* '1/20 of a shekel', and to Heb. *gargár,* Aram. *gargᵉrā́,* 'berry', Arab. *járjar,* 'bean', Akkad. *gurgurru, gingirru,* name of a plant. Cp. **Gigartina.**

Gerald, masc. PN. — OF. *Giralt, Giraut* (cp. F. *Géralde, Géraud, Giraud*), introduced into England by the Normans; fr. OHG. *Gērwald,* lit. 'spear wielder', compounded of *gēr,* 'spear', and *-wald,* from the base of *waltan,* 'to rule', which is rel. to OE. *wealdan,* of s.m. For the first element see **gar** and cp. **Gerard,** for the second see **wield.**

Geraldine, fem. PN. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ine.**

Geraniaceae, n. pl., the geranium family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Geranium** with suff. **-aceae.**

geraniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Geranium, n., a genus of plants, the cranesbill (*bot.*) — L. *geranion, geranium,* 'cranesbill', fr. Gk. γεράνιον, of s.m., fr. γέρανος, 'crane', which is cogn. with L. *grūs,* OE. *cran,* 'crane'; so called because the fruit resembles a cranesbill. See **crane** and cp. words there referred to.

Gerard, masc. PN. — OF. *Gerart* (F. *Gérard*), of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *Gerhard,* lit. 'strong with the spear', compounded of *gēr,* 'spear', and *hart,* 'hard'. For the first element see **gar** and cp. **Gerald;** for the second see **hard.**

Gerardia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist John *Gerarde* (1545-1612). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

geratology, n., the study of decadence, esp. in groups of animals approaching extinction. — Lit. 'the study of old age', compounded of Gk. γῆρας, gen. γήρατος, 'old age', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **geronto-** and **-logy.**

gerbe, gerb, n., a wheat sheaf. — F. *gerbe.* See **garb.**

gerent, n., one who rules, governs. — L. *gerēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *gerere,* 'to bear, carry, produce, show, manifest, manage, rule, govern,

accomplish, perform, do', of uncertain origin; not connected with ON. *kasta*, 'to cast' (see *cast*). Cp. **gest, jest** and the second element in **armigerent, belligerent, vicegerent, claviger, Globigerina, Peltigera.** Cp. also **gerund, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, agger, congestion, digest, egest, exaggerate, ingest, progestion, register, registration, registry, res gesta, suggest.**

gerfalcon, gyrfalcon, n., a large falcon of the northern regions. — ME. *gerfaucon*, fr. OF. *gerfalc, gerfauc, gerfaucon* (F. *gerfaut*), of Teut origin; cp. ON. *geirfalki*, MHG. *girfalc, gerfalc*. The first element of these Teut. words is prob. related to Du. *gier*, OHG., MHG. *gīr*, G. *Geier*, 'vulture'; see **lammergeier.** For the second element see **falcon.**

gerhardtite, n., a basic copper nitrate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist Charles-Frédéric *Gerhardt* (1816-56). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

geriatrics, n., that part of medicine which deals with the diseases of old age. — Coined by I.L. Nascher (1863-1944) in 1914 fr. Gk. γέρων, 'an old man', and ἰᾱτρίᾱ, 'a healing'. See **geronto-** and **-iatric.** The correct form would have been *gerontiatrics*.

germ, n. — F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen*, 'sprig, offshoot, bud, germ', dissimilated from **gen-men* and cogn. with OI. *jánman-*, 'birth, origin'; fr. I.-E. base **ĝen-*, 'to beget, bear' (see **genus** and cp. **german, germen, germinate**). For a similar dissimilation of the consonants *nm* to *rm*, cp. L. *carmen*, 'song', which derives from the stem of *canere*, 'to sing'.

Derivative: *germ*, intr. v.

german, adj., having the same parents. — ME., fr. OF. *germain*, fr. L. *germānus*, 'having the same parents' (said of brothers or sisters), 'genuine', lit. 'of the same seed', fr. *germen*, 'bud, germ'. See **germ** and cp. **hermandad.**

German, n. and adj. — L. *Germānus*, 'German', prob. of Celtic origin and orig. meaning 'noisy', from the I.-E. imitative base **gār-*, 'to shout, cry', whence also W. *garm*, OIr. *gāirm*, 'shout, cry'. See **care** and cp. **garrulous.**

Derivatives: *Germanic* (q.v.), *German-ism*, n., *German-ist*, n., *German-ist-ic*, adj., *German-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *German-iz-ation*, n., *German-iz-er*, n.

germander, n., any plant of the genus *Teucrium* (*bot.*) — ME. *germaunder*, fr. OF. *germandree*, fr. ML. *germandra*, fr. earlier *gamandria*, fr. MGk. χαμανδρυά, fr. Gk. χαμαίδρῡς, 'germander', lit. 'tree on the ground', fr. χαμαί, 'on the ground', and δρῦς, 'oak tree, tree'. See **chamae-** and **dryad.**

germane, adj., relevant, appropriate. — A var. of **german.** Cp. *human* and *humane, urban* and *urbane*.

Derivatives: *germane-ly*, adv., *germane-ness*, n.

Germanic, adj. — L. *Germānicus*, 'pertaining to the Germans or Germany', fr. *Germānus*. See **German** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *Germanic*, n.

germanite, n., a copper iron germanium sulfide (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. **germanium**; so called because it contains *germanium*.

germanium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Klemens Alexander Winkler (1838-1904) in 1886 after *Germānia*, the Latin name of his country. See **German** and **-ium.**

Germano-, combining form meaning 'German'. — See **German.**

Germanophile, Germanophil, n., a friend of Germany or the Germans; adj., friendly to Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of **Germano-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile, -phil.**

Germanophobe, n., one who fears or hates Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of **Germano-** and Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobe.**

Germanophobia, n., fear or hatred of Germany or the Germans. — Compounded of **Germano-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

Germantown, germantown, n., a small, four-wheeled, covered wagon. — Orig. a wagon made at *Germantown* in Pennsylvania.

germen, n., germ (now used only figuratively). — L. *germen*, 'bud, germ'. See **germ.**

germicide, adj., destroying germs; n., a substance destroying germs. — Compounded of **germ** and L. *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.

Derivative: *germicid-al*, adj.

germinal, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a germ. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *germen*, gen. *germinis*, 'bud, germ'. See **germ** and cp. **germen.**

Derivative: *germinal-ly*, adv.

Germinal, n., name of the 7th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting from March 21st to April 19th). — F., lit. 'the seed month'; coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793, fr. L. *germen*, gen. *germinis*. See prec. word.

germinant, adj., germinating. — L. *germināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *germināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

germinate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *germinātus*, pp. of *germināre*, 'to sprout, bud', fr. *germen*, gen. *germinis*, 'sprig, offshoot, bud, germ'. See **germ** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *germination* (q.v.), *germinat-ive*, adj., *germinative-ly*, adv., *germinat-or*, n.

germination, n. — L. *germinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sprouting forth, budding', fr. *germinātus*, pp. of *germināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

germon, n., the albacore (*Germo alalunga*). — F., of unknown origin.

geront-, form of **geronto-** before a vowel.

gerontic, adj., pertaining to old age. — Gk. γεροντικός, 'pertaining to an old man', fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'. See **geronto-** and **-ic.**

geronto-, before a vowel **geront-,** combining form meaning 'old man'. — Gk. γεροντο-, γεροντ-, fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man', rel. to γεραιός, 'old', γῆρας, 'old age', γηραλέος, 'old', γέρας, 'gift of honor, gift, present', γραῦς, 'old woman; wrinkled skin', fr. I.-E. base **ger(ə̄)-*, 'to become ripe, grow old', whence also OI. *jará, jarás-*, 'old age', *járati, jīryati*, 'makes old, grows old', *jarimán-*, 'old age', *jāraḥ*, 'growing old', *jīrṇáḥ*, 'old', Avestic *zaurvan*, 'old age', ModPers. *zar*, 'old man', Arm. *cer*, 'old; old man'. Formally Gk. γέρων represents a pres. part. and is the exact equivalent of OI. *járant-*, Ossetic *zärond*, 'old man'. See **corn**, 'grain', and cp. **Ageratum, caloyer, geratology, geriatrics, gerusia, progeria.** Cp. also **Zoroaster.** For the participial suff. (OI. *-ant*, Gk. -ων (for *-οντ) see **-ant.**

gerontocracy, n., rule of old men. — Compounded of **geronto-** and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

gerontology, n., study of the phenomena of old age. — Compounded of **geronto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

-gerous, combining form meaning 'bearing, carrying, producing', as in *lanigerous*. — Formed on analogy of *-ferous* fr. Latin adj. suff. *-ger*, from the stem of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry, produce'. See **gerent.**

gerrymander, tr. v., to divide (a county, etc.) into electoral divisions so as to gain advantage for one's own party. — Formed from the name of Elbridge *Gerry*, governor of Massachusetts, U.S.A., and the ending of sala*mander*.

Derivative: *gerrymander*, n.

gersdorffite, n., a nickel sulfarsenide (*mineral.*) — Named after von *Gersdorff*, proprietor of the mine where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Gershom, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the first-born son of Moses. — Heb. *Gēr*ᵉ*shṓm*, a derivative of the base of *gārásh* (Qal), *gērásh* (Pi'el), 'he drove out, cast out', hence lit. meaning 'exile'. The explanation of the name 'I have been a sojourner in a foreign land' (Ex. 2:23; 18:3) indicates that Moses chose for his son such a current name (cp. *Gēr*ᵉ*shṓn*, name of a son of Levi), as might also be interpreted as a compound of the words *gēr*, 'a sojourner' (see *ger*), and *shām*, 'there', thus commemorating the fact that at the time of his first son's birth Moses was a sojourner in a foreign land (cp. the Septuagint rendering of the name: Γηρσάμ, which is the transliteration of *gēr shām*, 'a sojourner there'). Heb. *gārásh, gērásh* is rel. to Aram. *g*ᵉ*rash* (Pe'al), *gārésh* (Pa'el), 'he divorced', and prob. also to Arab. *jáshara*, 'he sent beasts to pasture [for sense development cp. Heb. *mighrāsh*, 'pasture land', orig. 'place of (cattle) driving', fr. *gārásh*, 'he drove out'].

Gertrude, fem. PN. — F., fr. OHG. *Geretrudis*, compounded of *gēr*, 'spear', and *trūt, drūt* (whence MHG *trūt*, G. *traut*), 'beloved, dear'. For the first element see **gar** and cp. **Gerald, Gerard, Gervais.** For the second element see **true** and cp. the second element in **Astrid, Ermentrud.**

gerund, n., verbal noun used for all cases of the infinitive but the nominative (*Latin grammar*). — L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerundum* = *gerendum*, 'that which is to be done', fr. *gerere*, 'to bear, carry, accomplish, do'. See **gerent.**

Derivatives: *gerund-ial*, adj., *gerund-ial-ly*, adv.

gerundive, adj., pertaining to the gerund; n., verbal adj., formed from the stem of the gerund and expressing necessity, fitness, etc. (*Latin grammar*). — L. *gerundīvus*, fr. *gerundium*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *gerundiv-al*, adj., *gerundive-ly*, adv.

gerusia, n., council of the elders; spec. the senate of Sparta and other Dorian cities. — L. *gerusia*, fr. Gk. γερουσίᾱ, Att. form of γεροντίᾱ, 'council of the elders', fr. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'. See **geronto-.**

Gervais, Gervas, Gervase, masc. PN. — F. *Gervais*, fr. OHG. *Gērvas*, lit. 'serving with one's spear', fr. *gēr*, 'spear', and the Celtic base **vas-*, meaning 'servant'. For the first element see **gar** and cp. **Gertrude** and words there referred to. For the second element see **vassal.**

Gerygone, n., a genus of small Australian singing birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γηρυγόνη, fem. of γηρυγόνος, 'born of sound', compounded of γῆρυς, 'voice, sound', and -γόνος, 'born of', from the stem of γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born'. See **garrulous** and **genus** and cp. **gono-.**

Gesneria, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swiss naturalist Konrad von *Gesner* (1516-65). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gesso, n., plaster of Paris. — It., fr. L. *gypsum*, 'plaster, gypsum'. See **gypsum.**

gest, n., an exploit, a deed (*archaic*). — F. *geste*, lit. 'something done', fr. L. *gesta*, 'deeds, acts', neut. pl. of *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry, produce, do'. See **gerent** and cp. **jest,** which is a doublet of *gest*. Cp. also **res gestae.**

Gestalt, n., an organized whole in which all elements affect one another, the whole being more than the simple sum of its elements; a configuration (*psychology*). — G., 'shape, form, figure, configuration', fr. MHG. *gestalt*, 'appearance, quality', prop. pp. of MHG. *stellen*, 'to place; to fashion' (whence G. *stellen*, 'to place'). See **stall.** The term *Gestalt* was introduced into psychology by the German philosopher Christian von Ehrenfels (1859-1932) in 1890.

Gestalt psychology, the psychology of a school founded about 1912 by M. Wertheimer, K. Koffka and W. Köhler and based on the concept of *Gestalt* or 'organized whole'; configurationism. — See prec. word.

Gestapo, n., the German secret state police under

the Nazis. — From the abbreviation of *Ge*heime *Sta*atsp*o*lizei, lit. 'secret state police'.

gestate, tr. v., to carry in the womb during pregnancy. — L. *gestātus*, pp. of *gestāre*, 'to carry, carry about', intensive of *gerere* (pp. *gestus*), 'to carry'. See **gerent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

gestation, n., 1) the act of carrying in the uterus, pregnancy; 2) the period of gestation. — L. *gestātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a carrying about', fr. *gestātus*, pp. of *gestāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

gestatorial, adj., used for carrying about (applied to the chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions.) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *gestātōrius*, 'that which serves for carrying', fr. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, 'to carry'. See **gestate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

gesticulate, intr. v., to make gestures; tr. v., to indicate by gesticulating. — L. *gesticulātus*, pp. of *gesticulārī*, 'to make pantomimic gestures', fr. *gesticulus*, 'gesticulation, gesture', dimin. of *gestus*, 'gesture', lit. 'carriage, posture', fr. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gerent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *gesticulation* (q.v.), *gesticulat-ive*, adj., *gesticulat-ive-ly*, adv., *gesticulator* (q.v.), *gesticulat-ory*, adj.

gesticulation, n. — L. *gesticulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pantomimic motion, gesticulation', fr. *gesticulātus*, pp. of *gesticulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

gesticulator, n. — L., fr. *gesticulātus*, pp. of *gesticulārī*. See **gesticulate** and agential suff. **-or.**

gesture, n. — ML. *gestūra*, 'behavior, conduct', fr. L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gerent** and **-ure.**

Derivatives: *gesture*, intr. and tr. v., *gestur-er*, n.

get, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *geten*, fr. ON. *geta*, 'to reach, get', rel. to OE. *-gitan*, *-gietan* (only in compounds, as *be-gitan*, *be-gietan*, 'to get, beget', *for-gietan*, 'to forget'), fr. I.-E. base **ghe(n)d-*, 'to clasp, seize, reach, attain, hold', whence also Gk. χανδάνειν, 'to hold, contain', L. *-hendere* in *prehendere*, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of', *hedera*, 'ivy', lit. 'the clasping plant', *praeda* (for **prai-heda*), 'prey', Alb. *gẽń*, *geń*, Gheg *gẽj*, 'I find', W. *gannu*, 'to hold, contain', *genni*, 'to be held, contained', and perh. also OSlav. *gadati*, 'to guess, suppose'. Cp. **beget, forget, guess.** Cp. also **apprehend, apprentice, apprise, comprehend, comprise, depredate, emprise, enterprise, entrepreneur, épris, Hedera, impregnable, impresa, impresario, lierre, misprision, predatory, pregnant,** 'with child', **prehensile, presa, prey, prison, purpresture, pry,** 'to raise', **reprehend, reprehensible, reprisal, reprise, surprise.**

Derivatives: *get*, n. (lit. 'something got'), *gett-er*, n., *gett-ing*, n.

Geullah, n., the benediction which follows the Shema in the morning and evening service (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *gᵉʾullāh*, 'redemption', from the stem of *gāʾal*, 'he has redeemed': so called because it ends with the words "who has redeemed Israel". Cp. **goel.**

Geum, n., a genus of plants, the avens (*bot.*) — L. '*gēum*, 'the herb bennet, avens'.

gewgaw, n., a toy, a specious trifle. — Of uncertain origin.

geyser, n. — Icel. *Geysir*, name of a geyser in Iceland, lit. meaning 'the gusher', fr. *geysa*, 'to gush', which is rel. to ON. *gjōsa*, 'to gush', freq. of *gjōta*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **gust,** 'blast of wind'.

Derivatives: *geyser-ic*, adj., *geyserite* (q.v.)

geyserite, n., a variety of opal (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

gharry, gharri, garry, n., cart, carriage (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *gāyī*.

ghastly, adj., horrible. — ME. *gastly*, fr. OE. *gāstlīc*, 'spiritual', fr. *gāst*, 'spirit'. See **ghost** and adj. suff. **-ly** and cp. **aghast.**

Derivatives: *ghastli-ly*, adv., *ghastli-ness*, n.

ghat, ghaut, n., a mountain pass; a landing place (*India*). — Hind. *ghāṭ*, fr. OI. *ghaṭṭaḥ*, 'landing place, bathing place', which is of uncertain etymology.

ghazi, n., among Mohammedans, a warrior fighting against infidels. — Arab. *ghāzí*, prop. partic. of *gházā* (stem *gh-z-w*), 'he made war'. Cp. **razzia.**

Gheber, Ghebre, n., a member of the Persian sect of fireworshipers. — F. *guèbre*, fr. Pers. *gābr*, 'fireworshiper'; not borrowed fr. Arab. *kâfir*, 'unbeliever' (as most lexicographers would have it), but a native Persian word. Cp. **giaour.**

ghee, n., boiled butter (*India*). — Hind. *ghī*, fr. OI. *ghṛtám*, 'clarified butter, ghee', which is cogn. with MIr. *gert*, 'milk', and prob. rel. to OI. *jigharti*, 'besprinkles'.

gherkin, n., a small cucumber. — Fr. Du. *gurken* (pl. of *gurk*, but mistaken for a singular), shortened form of *a(u)gurk(je)*; rel. to EFris. *augurke*, G. *Gurke*, Dan. *agurk*, Swed. *gurka*. These words are traceable to a Slavic source (cp. Pol. *ogórek*, Russ. *oguréc*, etc.). The Slavic words themselves derive fr. Late Gk. ἀγγούριον, 'watermelon', which is a loan word fr. Pers. *angārah*. Cp. **anguria.**

ghetto, n., the Jews' quarter in a city. — It., perhaps aphetic for *borghetto*, dimin. of *borgo*, 'a small market town, borough', which is of Teut. origin. See **borough.**

Ghibelline, n., an adherent of the emperor in medieval Italy (opposed to the Papal party; see *Guelph*). — It. *Ghibellino*, fr. G. *Waiblinger*, named after *Waiblingen*, a castle of the Hohenstaufen family in the valley of the Rems River in Württemberg, Germany.

Derivative: *Ghibelline*, adj.

ghost, n. — ME. *gast*, *gost*, fr. OE. *gāst*, 'breath, spirit, soul, life', rel. to OS. *gēst*, OFris. *jēst*, *gāst*, MDu. *gheest*, Du. *geest*, OHG., MHG., G. *geist*, 'spirit, ghost', OE. *gǣstan*, 'to frighten, alarm', fr. I.-E. base **ghеizd-*, 'to frighten; to be angry', whence also OI., *héḍaḥ*, 'wrath', *hiḍati*, 'excites, vexes', Avestic *zōiždishta-*, 'the most abominable'. Base **ghеizd* is a *-d*-enlargement of base **ghеis-*, whence Avestic *zaēsha-*, 'horrible', *zōishnu-*, 'shuddering', Goth. *usgais-jan*, 'to frighten', ON. *geiski*, 'fright, terror', *geis-ka-fullr*, 'terrible'. Cp. **aghast, ghastly.** Cp. also the second element in **zeitgeist.**

ghostly, adj. — ME. *gostly*, fr. OE. *gāstlīc*, 'spiritual'. See **ghastly.**

Derivatives: *ghost-li-ly*, adv., *ghost-li-ness*, n.

ghoul, n., an evil demon who robs graves and feeds on the dead. — Arab. *ghūl*, fr. *ghála*, 'he took suddenly'. Cp. **Algol.**

Derivatives: *ghoul-ish*, adj., *ghoul-ish-ly*, adv.

ghurry, n., clepsydra, clock, watch, space of time, hour (*India*). — Hind. *ghaṛī*, fr. OI. *ghaṭikā*, 'water jar, pot' (serving as a water clock), fr. *ghaṭaḥ*, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

ghyll, n., a ravine. — A N. Engl. dialectal var. of **gill,** 'ravine'; introduced into English by the English poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850).

giant, n. — ME. *geant*, fr. OF. *geant* (F. *géant*), fr. earlier *jaiant*, fr. VL. **gagantem*, acc. of **gagās*, assimilated vr. L. *gigās*, 'a giant', fr. Gk. γίγᾱς, 'a giant', fr. Γίγας, 'any of the sons of the Earth and Tartarus', which is prob. a pre-Hellenic word. Cp. **gigantic.**

Derivatives: *giant*, adj., *giant-ess*, n., *giantism* (q.v.), *giant-like*, adj.

giantism, n., pathological condition characterized by abnormal tallness (*med.*) — A hybrid formed from prec. word with **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is **gigantism** (q.v.)

giaour, n., a term applied by the Turks to all non-Mohammedans. — Turk. *giaur*, 'infidel', fr. Pers. *gaur*, a variant of *gābr*, 'fireworshipper'. See **Gheber.**

gib, n., a tomcat. — From *Gib*, pet form of the name **Gilbert.**

gib, n., a hook. — Of uncertain origin.

gibbar, n., a finback whale (*obsol.*) — F., fr. Arab. *jabbár*, 'giant, tyrant', which is rel. to Heb. *gibbór*, 'strong, mighty; mighty man, hero'. See **Gabriel.**

gibber, intr. v., to speak unintelligibly. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **jabber.**

gibberish, n., unintelligible talk. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ish.**

gibbet, n., gallows. — ME. *gibet*, fr. OF. (= F.) *gibet*, 'gallows; a bent stick', dimin. of OF. *gibe*, 'staff, stick', which is perh. of Teut. origin; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 281 s.v. *gibet*. Cp. **jib,** 'the projecting arm of a crane'.

Derivative: *gibbet*, tr. v.

gibbon, n., a small, long-armed ape. — F., a name of Indian origin brought to Europe by the Marquis Joseph-François Dupleix (1697-1763), governor-general of the French possessions in India (1742-54).

gibbose, adj., gibbous. — See **gibbous.**

gibbosity, n. — F. *gibbosité*. See next word and **-ity.**

gibbous, adj. — L. *gibbōsus*, 'humpbacked', fr. *gibbus*, 'hump', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a loan word fr. Heb. *gibbḗn*, 'humpbacked'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 71. — Heb. *gibbḗn* is rel. to Heb. *gabhnṓn*, 'peak, summit', Talmudic Heb. *gabhnūn*, 'humpbacked', Mishnaic Heb. *gabhín*, Aram.-Syr. *gᵉbhīnᵃ́*, 'eyebrow', Arab. *jabín*, 'side of the forehead'.

Derivatives: *gibbous-ly*, adv., *gibbous-ness*, n.

gibe, jibe, intr. v., to sneer. — Prob. rel. to Du. *gijbelen*, 'to sneer', and possibly also to ON. *geip*, 'idle talk', *geipa*, 'to talk nonsense'.

Derivatives: *gibe, jibe*, n., *gib-ing-ly*, adv.

giblets, n. pl., edible internal parts of poultry. — ME. *gibelet*, fr. OF. *gibelet*, 'game' (whence F. *gibelotte*, 'ragout, stew'), formed fr. **giberet*, dimin. of OF. (= F.) *gibier*, 'game', a var. of OF. *gibiez*, fr. Frankish **gabaiti*, 'the act of hunting with falcons', which is rel. to OHG. *beizan*, 'to fly a falcon', lit. 'to cause to bite' (whence MHG. *gebeize* = Frankish **gabaiti*) fr. *bīzzan*, 'to bite'. See **bite.**

Gibraltar, n., name of the Rock at the western entrance to the Mediterranean. — Fr. Arab. *jábal* (in vulgar pronunciation *jébel*) *al Ṭárìq*, 'mount of Tariq', named after *Tariq*, the Moslem invader of Spain who landed there in 711. See **javali** and cp. **Bible.**

gibraltar, n., American name of a hard ('rocky') candy. — Named after the fortress *Gibraltar*. See prec. word.

gibus, n., an opera hat. — F., named after its inventor, a Parisian hatmaker, who lived in the 1st half of the 19th century.

gid, n., a brain disease of sheep. — Back formation fr. **giddy.**

giddy, adj. — ME. *gidy*, 'mad', fr. OE. *gydig*, 'insane', orig. 'possessed by a god', fr. Teut. base **gud-*, 'god'; see **god.** For sense development cp. Gk. ἔνθεος, 'full of the god, inspired by a god' (see *enthusiasm*). Cp. **gid.**

Derivatives: *giddy*, tr. and intr. v., *giddi-ly*, adv., *giddi-ness*, n.

Gideon, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a hero and judge of Israel. — Heb. *Gidhʿōn*, lit. 'feller', from the stem of *gādhá'*, 'he cut off, hewed, felled', which is rel. to Aram. *gᵉdhá'*, Arab. *jáda'a*, of s.m.

gidya, n., an Australian tree. — A native name.

gieseckite, n., a variety of *pinite* (*mineral.*) — Named after Sir Charles *Giesecke*, who brought it from Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Gifola, n., a genus of plants, the cotton rose (*bot.*) — ModL., anagram of **Filago,** the name of a related genus.

gift, n. — ME., fr. ON. *gift*, *gipt*, which is rel. to OE. *gift* (whence ME. *yift*), OS., Du. *gift* OFris. *jefte*, MLG. *gifte*, MDu. *ghifte*, Goth. *-gifts* (in compounds), OHG., MHG. *gift*, 'gift; poison', G. *Gift* (neut.), 'poison', *Mit-gift* (fem.), 'dowry'; prop. verbal nouns formed fr. ON. *gefa*, OE. *gifan*, *giefan*, etc., 'to give'. See **give.**

Derivatives: *gift*, tr. v., *gift-ed*, adj.

gig, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — Prob. of Scand. origin and lit. meaning 'a whipping top'. Cp. Dan. *gig*, 'top', ON. *geiga*, 'to turn aside, waver', which are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **fizgig, whirligig.**

gigantean, adj., gigantic. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *giganteus*, fr. *gigās*, gen. *gigantis*, 'giant'. See **giant.**

gigantic, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** fr. L. *gigās*, gen. *gigantis*, 'giant'. See **giant.**

Derivatives: *gigantic-al-ly*, adv., *gigantic-ness*, n.

gigantism, n., abnormal tallness. — See **giant** and **-ism** and cp. **giantism.**

giganto-, combining form meaning 'giant'. — Gk. γιγαντο-, fr. γίγᾱς, gen. γίγαντος, 'giant'. See **giant.**

gigantomachy, gigantomachia, n., the war between the Olympian gods and the giants (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. γιγαντομαχίᾱ, 'battle of the giants', compounded of γίγᾱς, gen. γίγαντος, 'giant', and μάχη, 'battle'. See **giant** and **-machy.**

Gigartina, n., a genus of red algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γίγαρτον, 'grapestone', prob. fr. Aram. *gīghartā́*, 'kernel, stone', which is rel. to Aram. *garg^{e}rā́*, 'berry, grain'. See **gerah.**

giggle, intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

gigliato, n., name of a Neapolitan silver coin, issued by Charles II of Anjou. — It., fr. *giglio*, 'lily', a word formed with dissimilation fr. L. *līlium*, which, for its part, was assimilated fr. Gk. λείριον, 'lily'. See **lily.**

gigolo, n., a paid male dancing partner. — F., fr. *gigoter*, 'to move the shanks, to hop', fr. *gigue*, 'shank, fiddle', which is of Teut. origin. See **gigue.**

gigot, n., leg of mutton. — F., 'leg of mutton', fr. OF. *gigue*, whence also E. **gigue** (q.v.) Cp. prec. word.

gigue, n., 1) a stringed instrument; 2) a kind of dance. — F., reborrowed fr. E. **jig,** 'a quick dance' (q.v.), which itself was borrowed fr. OF. *giguer*, 'to move the shanks, hop, dance', fr. *gigue*, 'shank; fiddle'. Cp. the two prec. words.

Gila monster, a kind of venomous lizard. — From *Gila*, name of a river in Arizona.

Gilbert, masc. PN. — A blend of OF. *Guillebert* (whence F. *Guilbert*) and OF. *Gilebert* (whence F. *Gilbert*). Both OF. names are of Teut. origin. OF. *Guillebert* derives fr. OHG. *Williberht*, lit. 'a bright will', fr. *willio, willo*, 'will', and *beraht*, 'bright'; see **will** and **bright.** OF. *Gilebert* comes fr. *Gisilbert*, lit. 'a bright pledge', fr. OHG. *gisil*, 'pledge', which is a Celtic loan word (cp. OIr. *gīall*, W. *gwystl*, 'pledge'), and fr. OHG. *beraht*, 'bright'.

gilbert, n., name of the C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force (*electr.*) — Named after the English physician and physicist William *Gilbert* (1544-1603).

Gilbertian, adj., resembling the style of the English author Sir William Schwenck Gilbert (1836-1911). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Gilbertine, n., a member of the religious order founded by St. Gilbert in the 12th century. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

gilbertite, n., a variety of damourite (*mineral.*) — Named after Davies *Gilbert* (1767-1839). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gild, n. — See **guild.**

gild, tr. v. — ME. *gilden*, fr. OE. *gyldan*, fr. OE. *gold*, 'gold'. Cp. ON. *gylla*, 'to gild', fr. ON. *gull, goll*, 'gold', and see **gold.**

Derivatives: *gild-ed*, adj., *gild-er*, n., *gild-ing*, n.

Giles, masc. PN; often used to denote a simple-minded farmer. — OF. *Gil(l)es* (F. *Gilles*), fr. L. *Aegidius*, fr. *aegis*. See **aegis.**

gilet, n., a waistcoat. — F., fr. Sp. *jileco, gileco* (the modern Sp. form is *chaleco*), fr. Algerian Arab. *jaleco*, 'coat of Christians in Moorish captivity', ult. fr. Turk. *yelek*.

Gilia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named in 1794 after the Spanish botanist Felipe Luis *Gil*.

gill, n., the organ of respiration in fishes. — ME. *gile, gille*, from Scandinavian; cp. ON. *giölnar* (pl.), 'jaws', Swed. *gäl*, 'gill, jaw', Dan. *gælle*, 'gill', which are cogn. with Gk. χεῖλος, 'lip', χελύνη, 'lip, jaw'. Cp. **chilo-.**

Derivative: *gill-ed*, adj.

gill, n., a small measure. — ME. *gille, gylle*, fr. OF. *gille, gelle*, fr. L. *gillō, gellō*, 'cooling vessel', which is prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *gullā^{h}*, 'oilcan', Arab. *gúlla^{h}*, 'earthen pitcher'.

gill, ghyll, n., a ravine (*Scot.* and *dial. Engl.*) — ME. *gille, gylle*, fr. ON. *gil*, 'a narrow valley, glen', which is rel. to MLG. *gīl*, 'throat', OHG. *gil*, 'hernia', OE. *gǣlan* (for **gailjan*), 'to hinder, impede'. Cp. **goal.**

Gill, also **Jill,** 1) fem. PN.; 2) girl sweetheart. — Abbreviation of *Gillian*, resp. *Jillian*, fr. L. *Jūliāna*. See next word and cp. **jilt.**

Gillian, fem. PN. — Fr. F. *Juliane*, fr. L. *Jūliāna*, fem. of *Jūliānus*, lit. 'of Julius'. See **Julian, Juliana.**

Gillenia, n., a genus of plants, the Indian physic (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Arnold *Gill* (latinized into *Gillenius*), who wrote on horticulture in 1627. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gillie, n., a male attendant on a Highland chief. — Gael. *gille, giolla*, 'boy, servant'.

gillyflower, n. — Altered fr. ME. *gilofre*, fr. OF. *gilofre, girofre* (F. *girofle*), 'clove', fr. L. *caryophyllon*, fr. Gk. καρυόφυλλον, 'clove tree', which is compounded of κάρυον, 'nut', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **careen** and **phyllo-** and cp. **Caryophyllaceae.**

gilt, n., gilding. — Prop. pp. of **gild,** used as a noun.

gimbal, n., a device consisting of a pair of rings. — Fr. earlier *gimmal*, fr. OF. *gemel* (whence F. *jumeau*), 'a twin'. See **gemel.**

gimcrack, n., a tawdry, useless thing. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *gimcrack*, adj., *gimcrack-ery*, n.

gimel, n., name of the 3rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *gīmél*, rel. to *gāmál*, 'camel' (whence Gk. κάμηλος, L. *camēlus*, 'camel'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter representing the neck of a camel. See **camel** and cp. **gamma.**

gimlet, gimblet, n., a small tool for boring holes. — ME. *gymelot*, fr. MF. *guimbelet, gimbelet* (F. *gibelet*), fr. MDu. *wimmelkijn*, dimin. of *wimmel*, 'auger, drill'; see **wimble.** The dimin. suff. **-et** in OF. *guimbelet*, etc., is the exact rendering of the Dutch dimin. suff. *-kijn* (see *-kin*). Cp. **wimble.**

Derivatives: *gimlet*, tr. v., *gimlet-y*, adj.

gimmal, n. — See **gimbal.**

gimmer, n., she lamb. — ON. *gymbr*, 'ewe lamb of one year'. See **chimera.**

gimmick, n., a secret device (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

gimp, n., ornamental material used for trimming women's dresses, furniture, etc. — F. *guimpe*, fr. OF. *guimple, wimple*, fr. OHG. *wimpal*. See **wimple** and cp. **guipure.**

gin, n., liquor. — Abbreviation of **geneva** (q.v.)

gin, n., machine. — ME., aphetic for **engine** (q.v.)

gin, tr. and intr. v., to begin (*poetic*). — ME. *ginnen*, aphetic for *beginnen*, fr. OE. *beginnan*, 'to begin'. See **begin.**

gin, n., an aboriginal Australian woman. — A native name.

ginete, n., a horseman. — Sp. *ginete, jinete*, fr. Arab. *Zanāta^{h}*, in VArab. pronunciation *Zenéta, Zenéte*, name of a great Berber tribe, famous for its horsemen, many of whom served the sultans of Granada. For the change of Arab. *z* to Sp. *g* cp. *giraffe*.

gingal, n. — See **jingal.**

gingeli, n. — See **gingili.**

ginger, n. — ME. *gingevir, gingivere*, fr. OE. *gingiber*, fr. OF. *gingibre, gingembre* (F. *gingembre*), fr. L. *gingiber, zingiber*, fr. Gk. ζιγγίβερις, fr. Pali *siṅgivera-*, fr. OI. *śṛṅgavera-*, 'ginger', lit. 'hornlike', fr. *śṛṅgam*, 'horn', and *vēra*, 'body'; so called in allusion to the hornlike shape of the root. See **horn** and cp. **Zingiber.**

Derivatives: *ginger*, tr. v., *ginger-y*, adj.

gingerly, adj., wary; adv. warily. — Of uncertain origin; possibly formed with suff. **-ly** fr. OF. *gençor, gensor*, 'prettier', compar. of *gent*, 'of noble birth, noble, gentle, pretty', fr. L. *genitus*, 'born', pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See **genus.**

gingham, n., a kind of striped cotton or linen. — F. *guingan*, fr. Malay *ginggang*, 'striped', used as a noun in the sense of 'striped cotton'.

gingili, also **gingeli,** n., sesame seed (*India*). — Hind. *jinjalī*, fr. Arab. *juljulān*, 'sesame seed'. For the corruption of this Arabic word in Hind. cp. Sp. *aljonjoli, ajonjoli*, 'sesame seed', fr. Arab. *al-juljulān*, 'the sesame seed'.

gingiva, n., gum (*anat.*) — L. *gingīva*, 'gum', of uncertain origin; possibly meaning lit. 'something round', and cogn. with Gk. γογγύλος, 'round', γόγγρος, 'tubercular growth on trees; sea eel, conger', lit. 'something round'; not cogn. with E. *chew*. Cp. **conger.**

gingival, adj., pertaining to the gums. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *gingīva*, 'gum'. See prec. word.

gingivitis, n., inflammation of the gums (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *gingīva* (see **gingiva**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

ginglymoid, adj., resembling a hinge joint (*anat.*) — Gk. γιγγλυμοειδής, 'having the shape of a hinge joint', lit. 'like a hinge', fr. γίγγλυμος, 'hinge', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See next word and **-oid.**

ginglymus, n., a hinge joint (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'hingelike joint', fr. Gk. γίγγλυμος, 'hinge', which is of unknown origin. The name γίγγλυμος was introduced into anatomy by Hippocrates and denoted originally the roll-like part of the bone of the upper arm. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 238.

ginkgo, n., an ornamental tree of Japan and China. — Jap. *gingko*.

ginseng, n., a Chinese medical plant. — Chin. *jēn-shēn*.

Giottesque, adj., in the style of *Giotto* di Bondone, an Italian painter who lived about 1300. For the ending see suff. **-esque.**

gipsy, n. — See **gypsy.**

giraffe, n. — F. *girafe*, It. *giraffa*, fr. Arab. *zarāfa^{h}*, which is prob. of African origin. The circumstance that Arab. *z* has become *g* (pronounced *j*) proves that the word came into the European languages through the medium of the Italians.

girandole, n., 1) a kind of firework; 2) a water jet; 3) a kind of earring. — F., fr. It. *girandola*, dimin. of *giranda*, 'a revolving jet', fr. L. *gȳrandus*, gerundive of *gȳrāre*, 'to turn round in a circle, revolve'. See **gyrate** and cp. next word. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

girasol, girasole, n., 1) the sunflower; 2) the fire opal. — It. *girasole* (whence also F. *girasol*), lit. 'turning toward the sun', fr. *girare*, 'to rotate, turn' (fr. L. *gȳrāre*), and *sole* (fr. L. *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*), 'sun'. See **gyrate** and **Sol** and cp. **Jerusalem, artichoke.** For sense development cp. *heliotrope*, and It. *tornasole* (see *turnsole*).

gird, tr. v., to encircle. — ME. *girden, gerden*, etc., fr. OE. *gyrdan*, rel. to OS. *gurdian*, ON. *gyrða*, OFris. *gerda*, OHG. *gurtan, gurten*, MHG. *gurten, gürten*, G. *gürten*, Goth. *bigairdan, uf-gairdan*, 'to gird', ON. *gjörð*, MHG., G. *gurt*, Goth. *gairda*, 'girdle', and to OE. *geard*, ON. *garðr*, 'hedge, enclosure'. See **yard,** 'enclosure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **girdle, girt, girth.**

gird, intr. v., to gibe, taunt. — The original

meaning was 'to strike'; fr. ME. *girden, gerden*, etc., 'to strike, cut through', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **gride.**
Derivative: *gird*, n., a taunt, gibe.

girder, n., a wooden or steel beam. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **gird,** 'to encircle'.
Derivative: *girder-age*, n.

girder, n., one who gibes or taunts. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **gird,** 'to gibe, taunt'.

girdle, n., belt. — ME. *girdil, gerdelle, gurdel*, fr. OE. *gyrdel*, rel. to ON. *gyrðill*, Swed. *gördel*, OFris. *gerdel*, MLG. *gördel*, Du. *gordel*, OHG. *gurtil, gurtila*, MHG., G. *gürtel*, 'belt', and to OE. *gyrdan*, 'to gird'. See **gird,** 'to encircle', and instrumental suff. **-le.** Derivative: *girdle*, tr. v.

girdle, n. — A var. of **griddle.**

girl, n. — ME. *gurle, gurl, gerle, gerl*, 'boy, girl', rel. to LG. *göre, gör*, 'a child'; of uncertain origin. Derivatively, the *-l* in *girl* is identical with dimin. suff. **-el.**
Derivatives: *girl-hood*, n., *girl-ish*, adj., *girl-ish-ly*, adv., *girl-ish-ness*, n.

giron, n. — See **gyron.**

Girondist, n., a member of the moderate republican party in France (1791-93). — F. *Girondiste*, formed with suff. *-iste* (see **-ist**) fr. *Gironde*, name of a department in Southwestern France; so called because the leaders of the party were deputies of that department.

girt, past tense and pp. of **gird.**

girt, n., measure around something. — A var. of **girth.**

girth, n. — ME. *gerth*, fr. ON. *gjörð*, 'girdle'. See **gird,** 'to encircle'.
Derivative: *girth*, tr. v., to gird.

gisarme, n., battle-ax with a long shaft carried by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. — ME., fr. OF., fr. OHG. *getisarn*, lit. 'weeding iron', fr. *getan*, 'to weed', and *isarn*, 'iron' (see **iron**). OF. *gisarme* was influenced in form by OF. *arme*, 'weapon' (see *arm*, 'weapon').

gismondite, n., a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Carlo Giuseppe *Gismondi* (1762-1824), who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gist, n., essence, pit, main point of a matter. — OF. *giste* (F. *gîte*), 'lying place, resting place', fem. pp. of OF. *gesir* (F. *gésir*), 'to lie', used as a noun, fr. VL. *jacita*, fem. pp. of L. *jaceō, jacēre*, 'to lie'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **agist.** Cp. also **joist.**

gitano, n., a gypsy. — Sp., 'gypsy', fr. *Egiptano*, 'Egyptian', fr. *Egipto*, fr. L. *Aegyptus*, 'Egypt'. See **gypsy.**

gith, n., 1) any plant of the genus *Nigella*; 2) the corn cockle. — OE. *giþ-corn*, fr. L. *git* (later forms *gitti, gitte*), 'the plant *Nigella sativa*', which is prob. a Punic loan word, and ult. derives fr. Heb. *gadh*, 'coriander'. In an addition to Dioscurides 3,63 it is mentioned that the Africans call the coriander γοιδ (pronounced in Late Gk. *gid*). It is very probable that Latin *gīt* was influenced in form by the pronunciation mentioned.

gittern, n., an obsolete musical instrument resembling a guitar. — ME. *giterne*, fr. OF. *guiterne*, fr. L. *cithara*, fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ. See **cither.**
Derivative: *gittern*, intr. v. (*obsol.*)

give, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *given*, of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *gefa*, Dan. *give*, Swed. *gifva, giva*, which are rel. to OE. *giefan, gifan*, OS. *geƀan*, OFris. *jeva*, MDu. *gheven*, Du. *geven*, OHG. *geban*, MHG., G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, 'to give', *gabei*, 'riches', *gabeigs, gabigs*, 'rich', fr. I.-E. base **ghab(h)-*, 'to take, hold, have; to give', whence also OIr. *gaibim*, 'I take', *gabāl*, 'the act of taking', Lith. *gabénti*, 'to remove', L. *habēre*, 'to have, possess' and prob. also OI. *gábhastiḥ*, 'hand'. See **habit** and cp. **gavel,** 'tribute', **gift.** Derivatives: *giv-er*, n., *giv-ing*, n.

given, pp. of **give.**

gizzard, n., the muscular stomach of a bird. — ME. *giser*, fr. OF. *gezier, giser, gisier, gusier* (F. *gésier*), fr. L. *gizeria*, 'cooked entrails of poultry', which is prob. a Punic-Phoen.-Heb. loan word. Cp. Heb. *gᵉzārîm*, construct state *gizrê*, 'pieces of sacrificed animals', pl. of *gézer*, 'anything cut, a piece', from the stem of *gāzár*, 'he cut, divided', in Mishnaic Heb. 'he circumcised; he decided, decreed', rel. to Aram.-Syr. *gᵉzár*, 'he cut, split, circumcised; he decided, decreed', Arab. *jázara*, Ethiop. *gazára*, 'he cut, slaughtered'. In L. *gigeria*, a collateral form of *gizeria*, *z* has been assimilated to the preceding *g*. The final *d* in *gizzard* is due to a confusion of this word with words ending in *-ard;* cp. the final *d* in *hazard, mallard, scabbard.*

glabella, n., the space between the eyebrows (*anat.*) — Medical L., prop. fem. of the adj. *glabellus*, 'without hair, smooth', used as a noun. This latter word is the dimin. of *glaber*, for which see next word.

glabrous, adj., bald; smooth. — Formed with suff. **-ous.** fr. L. *glaber*, 'without hair, smooth, bald', which stands for **ghladh-ros*, and is cogn. with OE. *glæd*, 'bright, glad'. See **glad** and cp. **gabbro.**

glacé, adj., having a smooth surface. — F., pp. of *glacer*, 'to freeze; to glaze', fr. *glace*, 'ice'. See next word and cp. **glacier.**

glacial, adj., pertaining to ice; icy. — F., fr. L. *glaciālis*, 'icy', fr. *glaciēs*, 'ice', prob. formed on the analogy of *aciēs*, 'sharp edge, point', fr. orig. **gla-giēs*, fr. I.-E. base **gel-*, 'to freeze', whence also L. *gelū*, 'frost'. See **gelid** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **glace, glacier, glacis.**

glacialist, n., one who supports the glacial theory. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

glaciate, tr. v., to freeze. — L. *glaciātus*, pp. of *glaciāre*, 'to turn to ice', fr. *glaciēs*. See **glacial** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *Glaciat-ion*, n., the act or process of freezing.

glacier, n., mass of ice moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley. — F., fr. *glace*, 'ice', fr. VL. *glacia* (whence also OProvenç. *glassa*, It. *ghiaccia*), corresponding to L. *glaciēs*, 'ice'. See **glacial** and **-ier** and cp. **glance,** 'to glide off'.

glaciology, n., the study of glaciers. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *glaciēs*, 'ice', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **glacial** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *glaciolog-ical*, adj., *glaciolog-ist*, n.

glacis, n., a gentle slope; an external slope (*fort.*) — F., fr. OF. *glacier*, 'to slip', fr. L. *glaciāre*, 'to make or turn into ice', fr. *glaciēs*. See **glacial.**

glad, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *glæd*, 'bright; glad, cheerful', rel. to ON. *glaðr*, 'smooth, bright, glad', Dan., Swed. *glad*, 'glad, joyful', OS. *gladmōd*, 'glad', OFris. *gled*, Du. *glad*, 'slippery', OHG., MHG. *glat*, 'shining, smooth', G. *glatt*, 'smooth', fr. I.-E. **ghlᵗdho-*, 'bright, smooth', whence also L. *glaber* (for **ghladh-ros*), 'smooth; bald', OSlav. *gladŭkŭ*, Lith. *glodùs, glodnùs*, 'smooth', OPruss. *glosto*, 'whetstone'. Cp. **glade.** Cp. also **glabrous.**

glad, tr. v., to gladden (*archaic*). — ME. *gladien*, fr. OE. *gladian*, fr. *glæd*. See **glad,** adj.

gladden, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **glad,** adj., with verbal suff. **-en.**

glade, n., an open space in a forest. — Rel. to **glad,** adj., in its orig. sense 'bright, clear', hence *glade* means lit. 'a bright, clear place'. For sense development cp. E. *clearing;* cp. also F. *clairière*, 'glade', fr. *clair*, 'clear, bright', and G. *Lichtung*, 'clearing, glade', fr. *Licht*, 'light'.
Derivative: *glad-y*, adj.

gladiate, adj., sword-shaped (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *gladius*, 'sword'. See next word.

gladiator, n., a Roman swordsman who fought in the arena for the entertainment of spectators. — L. *gladiātor*, 'swordsman, fighter', fr. *gladius*, 'sword', of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. *claid-eb*, W. *cleddyf*, Co. *clethe*, Bret. *kleze*, 'sword'; fr. I.-E. base **qelad-*, 'to strike, beat', whence also MIr. *claidim*, 'I dig', *caill* (for **caldēt*), 'forest', Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', lit., 'branch lopped off', OE. *holt*, 'copse, wood; timber'. See **holt** and cp. **gladius, gladiolus, glaive.** Cp. also **halt,** 'lame'.
Derivatives: *gladiatori-al, gladiatori-an*, adjs.

gladiolus, n., 1) (*cap.*) a genus of plants of the iris family; 2) any plant of this genus. — L., 'a small sword', dimin. of *gladius*, 'sword' (see prec. word and **-ole**); so called by Pliny from the swordlike leaves.

gladius, n., 1) the swordfish; 2) the pen of a cuttlefish. — L., 'sword'. See **gladiator.**

gladly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *glædlīce*. See **glad,** adj., and adv. suff. **-ly.**

gladness, n. — ME. *gladnesse*, fr. OE. *glædnes*. See **glad,** adj., and **-ness.**

gladsome, adj. — ME. *gladsum*. See **glad,** adj., and **-some.**

Gladstone bag, also *gladstone.* — Named after the English statesman William Ewart *Gladstone* (1809-98).

Gladys, fem. PN. — W. *Gwladys*, prob. Welshified fr. L. *Claudia*. See **Claudia.**

Glagolitic, adj., pertaining to the ancient Western Slavic alphabet. — A hybrid coined fr. OSlav. *glagolŭ*, 'word', and **-itic,** a suff. of Greek origin. OSlav. *glagolŭ* is cogn. with ON. *kalla*, 'to shout, sing', OE. *ceallian*, 'to call'. See **call.**

glair, n., white of egg. — ME. *gleyre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *glaire*, fr. VL. **clāria* (*ōvi*), 'white part (of an egg)', fr. L. *clārus*, 'bright, clear'. See **clear,** adj.
Derivatives: *glair*, tr. v., *glair-eous, glair-y*, adjs., *glair-i-ness*, n.

glaive, n., sword; spear. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *glaive*, a blend of L. *gladius*, 'sword', and *clāva*, 'knotty branch, cudgel, club', which is rel. to *clāvus*, 'nail'. See **gladiator** and **close,** adj.

glamour, glamor, n., magic; alluring charm. — Corruption of **grammar,** used in the sense of **gramarye;** popularized by Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).
Derivatives: *glamo(u)r*, tr. v., *glamo(u)r-ous*, adj., *glamo(u)r-ous-ly*, adv., *glamo(u)r-y*, adj.

glance, intr. and tr. v., to glide off obliquely; to flash; to look quickly. — ME. *glacen*, fr. OF. *glacier*, 'to slip, slide', fr. *glace*, 'ice'; see **glacier.** The word *glance* was prob. influenced both in form and meaning by ME. *glenten*, 'to shine' (see *glint*). Cp. **glissade.** Cp. also next word.
Derivative: *glance*, n., a gliding off obliquely; a flashing; a quick look.

glance, n., a lustrous metallic sulfide (*mineral.*) — Du. *glans*, 'brightness, luster'. See next word.

glance, tr. v., to polish (metal). — Prob. fr. Du. *glanzen*, 'to gleam, polish', fr. MDu. *glansen*, 'to gleam', fr. *glans*, 'brightness', fr. MHG. *glanz* (whence G. *Glanz*), fr. Late OHG. *glanz*, of s.m., fr. OHG. *glanz*, adj., 'bright', which is rel. to ME. *glenten*, 'to shine'. See **glint.**

gland, n. — F. *glande*, fr. L. *glandem*, acc. of *glāns*, 'acorn' (used in the sense of L. *glandula*, 'gland', dimin. of *glāns*), which is cogn. with Gk. βάλανος, Arm. *kałin* (gen. *kałnoy*), OSlav. *želǫdĭ*, 'acorn', Lith. *gilė*, Lett. *(d)zīle*, OPruss. *gile*, 'oak; gland'. Cp. next word and the second element in **Euglandina** and in **Juglans.** Cp. also the first element in **balaniferous** and the second element in **myrobalan.** Cp. also **valonia.**
Derivatives: *glandi-ferous*, adj., *glandi-form*, adj.

glanders, n. pl., a contagious disease of horses, mules, etc., characterized by the swelling of the glands beneath the lower jaw. — OF. *glandres* (pl.), fr. L. *glandulae* (pl.), 'glands of the throat'. See **glandule.**
Derivatives: *glander-ed, glander-ous*, adj.

glandular, adj., consisting of, or pertaining to, glands. — Fr. L. *glandula*. See next word and **-ar.**

glandule, n., a small gland. — F., fr. L. *glandula*, 'gland of the throat', dimin. of *glāns*, gen. *glandis*, 'acorn'. See **gland** and **-ule.**
Derivatives: *glandul-ar* (q.v.), *glanduli-ferous*, adj., *glandul-ous*, adj. (q.v.), *glandul-os-ity*, n.

glandulous, adj., glandular. — F. *glanduleux* (fem. *glanduleuse*), fr. L. *glandulōsus*, 'full of glands, glandulous', fr. *glandula*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivative: *glandulous-ness*, n.

glare, intr. v. — ME. *glaren*, 'to shine', rel. to MDu. and MLG. *glaren*, 'to glow', and to next word.
Derivatives: *glare*, n., *glar-ing*, n., *glar-ing-ly*, adv.

glass, n. — ME. *glas*, *gles*, fr. OF. *glæs*, rel. to OS. *glas*, *gles*, ON. *gler*, Dan. *glar*, MDu., Du. *glas*, 'glass', OHG., MHG. *glas*, 'amber, glass', G. *Glas*, 'glass', OE. *-glǣr*, 'amber', and cogn. with L. *glaesum*, *glēsum*, 'amber', OIr. *glass*, 'green, blue, gray', W. *glas*, 'blue', MIr. *glaisin*, 'woad', fr. I.-E. base **ghlēs-*, **ghlᵉs-*, 'to shine, glitter', which is an enlargement of base **ĝhel-*, **ghel-*, **ghlē-*, 'to gleam, glimmer; to be green or yellow'. Cp. **glare, glaze, glow.** Cp. also **gleam** and words there referred to. Cp. also **yellow.**
Derivatives: *glass*, tr. v., *glass-ful*, adj., *glass-y*, *adj.*, *glass-i-ly*, adv., *glass-i-ness*, n.

Glassite, n., an adherent of the teachings of John *Glas(s)* (1695-1773), the founder of a Scottish sect. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

glauberite, n., a sodium calcium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German physician and chemist Johann Rudolf *Glauber* (1604-68). Cp. next word. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Glauber's salt, sodium sulfate. — Named after J. R. *Glauber*. See prec. word.

glaucescent, adj., somewhat glaucous. — See **glaucous** and **-escent.**

Glaucidium, n., a genus of small owls (*ornithol.*) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. Gk. γλαῦξ, gen. γλαυκός, 'owl', which seems to be a hypocoristic abbreviation of γλαυκῶπις, '(the bird) with the gleaming eyes', fr. γλαυκός, 'gleaming, bright', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face'. See **glaucous, -opia** and **-idium.**

Glaucium, n., a genus of plants of the poppy family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλαύκιον, 'juice of the horned poppy', fr. γλαυκός (see **glaucous**); so called from the color of its foliage.

glaucoma, n., an eye disease (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός. See **glaucous** and **-oma.**

glaucomatous, adj., pertaining to glaucoma. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. γλαύκωμα, gen. γλαυκώματος. See prec. word.

Glauconia, n., a genus of snakes, the burrowing snake (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. γλαυκός. See **glaucous** and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

glauconite, n., a dull-green silicate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. γλαυκός (see **glaucous**); so called from its color. Cp. prec. word.

glaucous, adj., bluish green. — L. *glaucus*, fr. Gk. γλαυκός, 'gleaming, bright; gray, bluish green', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Glaucidium, Glaucium, glaucoma, Glauconia, Glaucus, Glaux.**
Derivative: *glaucous-ly*, adv.

Glaucus, n., a fisherman of Boeotia, changed into a sea god (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Γλαυκός, fr. γλαυκός, 'bluish green', so called in allusion to the glaucous color of the sea. See prec. word.

Glaucus, n., a genus of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλαυκός, 'bluish green' (see **glaucous**); so called in allusion to their color.

Glaux, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (*bot.*) — L. *glaux*, name of a plant, fr. Gk. γλαῦξ, 'the milk vetch', which is prob. rel. to γλαυκός, 'gleaming, bright; bluish green'. See **glaucous,** and cp. **Glaucidium, Glaucium.**

glaze, tr. v., to furnish with glass; intr. v., to become glassy. — ME. *glasen*, fr. *glas*, 'glass', fr. OE. *glæs*. See **glass.**
Derivatives: *glaze*, n., *glaz-er*, n., *glazier* (q.v.), *glaz-ing*, n., *glaz-y*, adj., *glar-i-ly*, adv., *glaz-i-ness*, n.

glazier, n. — Formed fr. **glaze** with suff. **-ier.**
Derivative: *glazier-y*, n.

gleam, n., a beam of light. — ME. *glem*, *gleam*, fr. OE. *glǣm*, 'brightness, splendor', rel. to OS. *glīmo*, of s.m., MHG. *glim*, 'spark', OHG. *gleimo*, MHG. *gleime*, 'glowworm', lit. 'the gleamer', MHG., G. *glimmen*, 'to glimmer, glow', and to ON. *gljā*, 'to shine, glitter', fr. I.-E. base **ghlei-*, 'to shine, glitter, glow; to be warm', whence also Gk. χλίειν, 'to become warm', χλιαρός, 'warm', χλιαίνειν, 'to warm', OIr. *glē*, W. *gloew*, 'bright, clear'. Base **ghlei-* is an enlargement of base **ĝhel-*; **ghel-*, **ghlē-*, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See **glass** and cp. **glee, glimmer, glimpse, glisten, glister, glitter.**
Derivatives: *gleam-y*, adj., *gleam-i-ly*, adv., *gleam-i-ness*, n.

gleam, intr. v. — ME. *glemen*, fr. *glem*. See **gleam,** n.

glean, tr. v., to gather after the reapers; intr. v., to gather what is left after the reapers. — ME. *glenen*, fr. OF. *glener* (F. *glaner*), fr. Late L. *glenāre* (whence also OProvenç. *glenar*), a word occurring in the Salic Law; of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. *do-glinn*, 'he collects, gathers'.
Derivatives: *glean*, n. (q.v.), *glean-er*, n., *gleaning*, n.

glean, n., something gleaned. — OF. *glene*, fr. Late L. *glena*, fr. *glenāre*. See **glean,** v.

glebe, n., soil; land; field. — L. *glēba*, fr. earlier *glaeba*, 'clod, soil, land', in gradational relationship to *globus*, 'ball, sphere', and cogn. with Lith. *glėbỹs*, 'armful; clue, ball', *glóbiu*, *glóbti*, 'to embrace, support', Lett. *glâbt*, *glêbt*, 'to protect', Polish *głobić*, 'to press', Czech *hlobiti*, 'to fasten with tags', OHG. *klāftra*, MHG. *klāfter*, G. *Klafter*, 'fathom', lit. 'the outstretched arms',

OE. *clyppan*, OFris. *kleppa*, 'to embrace, love', fr. I.-E. base **gelebh-*, **glebh-*, 'to roll up into a ball, compress', which is an enlargement of base **gel-*, of s.m. See **clamp,** 'a device for fastening', and cp. **globe.** Cp. also **gall,** 'gallnut'.

Glecoma, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλήχων, βλήχων, 'pennyroyal'; of unknown origin.

glede, n., the common kite. — ME., fr. OE. *glida*, 'kite', lit. 'the gliding (bird)', rel. to ON. *gleða*, 'kite', and to OE. *glīdan*, 'to glide'. See **glide.**

Gleditsia, n., a genus of plants, the honey locust (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Gottlieb *Gleditsch* (1714-86). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

glee, n., joy; mirth. — ME. *gle*, *gleo*, fr. OE. *glīw*, *glēo*, 'mirth, jest; music minstrelsy', fr. ON. *glȳ*, of s.m., which is rel. to *gljā*, 'to shine'. See **gleam** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *glee-ful*, adj., *glee-ful-ly*, adv., *glee-ful-ness*, n.

gleed, n., a live coal (*dial.*) — ME. *glede*, fr. OE. *glēd*, 'live coal; flame, fire', rel. to ON. *glóð*, Du. *gloed*, OHG., MHG. *gluot*, G. *Glut*, 'glowing fire', and to OE. *glōwan*, 'to glow'. See **glow** and cp. words there referred to.

gleek, n., an old card game (*obsol.*) — OF. *glic*, fr. earlier *ghelicque*, fr. MDu. *ghelijc* (whence Du. *gelijk*), 'equal', which is rel. to OE. *gelīc*, 'similar, equal'. See **like,** adj. The game is so called because it is three cards of the same rank that form a *gleek*.

gleemaiden, n., a female minstrel (*archaic*). — OE. *glēo-mægden*, 'female minstrel'. See **glee** and **maiden.**

gleeman, n., a minstrel (*archaic*). — OE. *glēoman*, 'minstrel, jester'. See **glee** and **man.**

gleesome, adj., gleeful, merry. — Compounded of **glee** and 1st **-some.**
Derivatives: *gleesome-ly*, adv., *gleesome-ness*, n.

gleet, n., morbid discharge from the urethra (*med.*) — ME. *glet*, *glette*, fr. OF.-MF. *glete*, 'slime, filth' (whence F. *glette*, 'litharge'), fr. L. *glītem*, acc. of *glīs*, 'sticky, glutinous ground', which is a back formation fr. *glittus*, 'sticky', suggested by the analogy of the related *glūs*, gen. *glūtis*. See **glue.**

gleg, adj., quick of perception (*Scot.*) — ME., fr. ON. *glöggr*, 'clear-sighted, clear, distinct', rel. to OS., OHG. *glau*, 'clever', OE. *glēaw*, 'clever, wise', Goth. *glaggwo*, 'exactly', *glaggwaba*, *glaggwuba*, 'carefully', ON. *gluggi*, *gluggir*, 'loophole, light', Swed., Norw. *glugga*, 'to look at, lie in wait, lurk', OE. *glōwan*, 'to shine, glow'. See **glow.**

glen, n., a narrow valley. — ME., fr. Gael. *gleann*, 'mountain valley, glen', which is rel. to MIr. *glenn*, *glend*, W. *glyn*, of s.m. Cp. the next two words.

Glengarry cap or **Glengarry bonnet,** also **glengarry.** — Named after a valley in Inverness-shire (Scotland), lit. *glen* of the river *Garry*.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat, n., a kind of whisky. — Named after *Glenlivet* (or *Glenlivat*) in Scotland; so called from the place where it was first manufactured. The name lit. means 'the *glen* of the *Livet* (a tributary of the Avon)'.

glenoid, adj., having the form of a shallow cavity (*anat.*) — Gk. γληνοειδής, 'resembling the socket of a joint', compounded of γλήνη, 'eyeball; socket of a joint', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is prob. rel. to γελεῖν (Hesychius), 'to shine, be bright', γελᾶν, 'to laugh', γελᾱνής, 'smiling, joyful'. For the first element see **geloto-,** for the second see **-oid.**

glib, adj., 1) smooth; 2) fluent. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'slippery'. It is of Dutch origin. Cp. Du. *glibberen*, 'to slide', *glibberig*, 'slippery', *glibber*, 'jelly'.
Derivatives: *glib-ly*, adv., *glib-ness*, n.

glide, intr. v. — ME. *glīden*, fr. OE. *glīdan*, rel. to OS. *glīdan*, OFris. *glīda*, MLG. *glīden*, Du. *glijden*, OHG. *glītan*, MHG. *glīten*, G. *gleiten*, 'to glide'. Dan. *glide*, Swed. *glida*, are borrowed fr. MLG *glīden*. Cp. **glede, glissade.**
Derivatives: *glide*, n., *glid-er*, n., *glid-ing-ly*, adv.

gliff, intr. and tr. v., to glance, glimpse; n., a glimpse. — Of uncertain origin.

glim, n., 1) a light, as a lamp; 2) an eye (*slang*). — Rel. to **gleam, glimmer.**

glimmer, intr. v. — ME. *glemeren*, *glimeren*, 'to shine', rel. to Du. *glimmeren*, MHG., G. *glimmen*, G. *glimmern*, 'to shine dimly, glimmer', G. *Glimmer*, 'a faint glow', and to OE. *glǣm*, 'brightness, splendor'. See **gleam** and cp. **glimpse.**
Derivatives: *glimmer*, n., *glimmer-ing*, n. and adj., *glimmer-ing-ly*, adv., *glimmer-y*, adj.

glimpse, tr. and intr. v. — Formerly *glimse*, fr. ME. *glimsen*, fr. Teut. base **glim-*, whence also **gleam, glim, glimmer** (qq.v.) For the excrescent *p* cp. *empty*, *sempstress*.
Derivatives: *glimpse*, n., *glimps-er*, n.

glint, intr. v. — ME. *glenten*, 'to shine', rel. to dial. Swed. *glanta*, *glinta*, 'to shine', OHG. *glanz*, 'bright', fr. I.-E. base **ghlendh-*, 'to shine', whence also OSlav. *ględati*, 'to see'. See **glance,** 'to polish'.
Derivative: *glint*, n.

glioma, n., a tumor of the brain, spinal chord, etc. (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'glue tumor', coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902), fr. Gk. γλία, 'glue', and suff. -ωμα. See **glue** and **-oma** and cp. the second element in **neuroglia.**

gliomatosis, n., disease characterized by glioma (*med.*) — Medical L. See prec. word and **-osis.**

gliomatous, adj., pertaining to gliomata (*med.*) — See **glioma** and **-ous.**

Glires, n. pl., a synonym of *Rodentia* (*zool.*) — L. *glīrēs*, pl. of *glīs*, 'dormouse', cogn. with OI. *giriḥ*, 'mouse', Gk. γαλέη, Att. γαλῆ, 'weasel, polecat, marten'. See **galea.**

gliriform, adj., resembling the Rodentia (*zool.*)

— Compounded of L. *glīs* (see prec. word) and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

glirine, adj., pertaining to the Rodentia (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *glīs*, gen. *glīris*, 'dormouse'. See **Glires.**

glissade, n., a sliding down a slope of snow. — F., formed with suff. **-ade** fr. F. *glisser*, 'to slip, glide, slide', which is a blend of OF. *glier*, 'to glide', and OF. *glacer*, of s.m. OF. *glier* derives fr. Frankish **glīdan*, which is rel. to OHG. *glītan*, OE. *glīdan*, 'to glide'; see **glide.** OF. *glacer* comes fr. *glace*, 'ice', fr. L. *glaciēs;* see **glacial.**
Derivatives: *glissade*, intr. v., *glissad-er*, n.

glisten, intr. v., to glitter. — ME. *glisnen, glistnen*, fr. OE. *glisnian*, rel. to OE. *glīsian* and to OFris. *glīsa*, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base **ghleis-*, enlargement of base **ĝhel-*, **ghlē-*, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See **glass** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.
Derivative: *glisten*, n.

glister, intr. v. — ME. *glistren, glisteren*, prob. fr. LG. *glisten*, which derives fr. I.-E. base **ghleis-*, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *glister*, n., *glister-ing-ly*, adv.

glitter, intr. v. — ME. *gliteren*, fr. ON. *glitra*; rel. to OE. *glitenian*, OS. *glītan*, OHG. *glīʒʒan*, MHG. *glīʒen*, G. *gleißen*, MHG., G. *glitzern*, Goth. *glitmunjan*, 'to glitter, glisten', fr. I.-E. **ghleid-*, **ghlid-*, whence also Gk. χλιδών, χλῑδος, 'ornament', χλιδή, 'luxury, delicacy'. I.-E. **ghleid-* is a dental enlargement of base **ghlei-*, 'to shine, glitter, glow; to be warm'. See **gleam** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *glitter*, n., *glitter-ing*, adj., *glitter-ing-ly*, adv., *glitter-y*, adj.

gloaming, n., twilight. — ME., fr. OE. *glōmung*, 'twilight', fr. *glōm*, of s.m., which is rel. to OE. *glōwan*, 'to glow'. See **glow.**

gloat, intr. v., to gaze with malicious joy. — ON. *glotta*, 'to smile scornfully', rel. to MHG., G. *glotzen*, 'to stare, gloat'. Cp. **glout.**
Derivatives: *gloat*, n., *gloat-er*, n., *gloat-ing*, adj. *gloat-ing-ly*, adv.

global, adj., spherical. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *globus*. See **globe.**

globate, adj., spherical. — L. *globātus*, pp. of *globāre*, 'to make into a globe', fr. *globus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

globe, n. — F., fr. L. *globus*, 'a round body, ball, sphere', in gradational relationship to L. *glaeba*, *glēba*, 'clod, soil, land'. See **glebe** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **globose, globule, conglobate** and the second element in **hemoglobin.**

Globigerina, n., a genus of Foraminifera (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *globus*, 'a round body', and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **globe** and **gerent.**

globose, adj., spherical. — L. *globōsus*, 'round as a ball, spherical', fr. *globus*. See **globe** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *globose-ly*, adv., *globose-ness*, n., *globos-ity*, n.

Globularia, n., a genus of plants, the globe daisy (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *globulus*, 'a little ball'. See **globule.**

globule, n., a very small spherical body; a drop. — F., fr. L. *globulus*, 'a little ball', dimin. of *globus*. See **globe** and **-ule.**
Derivatives: *globul-ar*, adj., *globulin* (q.v.), *globulous* (q.v.)

globulin, n., a protein substance (*biochem.*) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) from L. *globulus* (see prec. word) and chem. suff. **-in.**

globulite, n., a variety of crystallite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *globulus*. See **globule.**

globulous, adj., globular. — F. *globuleux* (fem. *globuleuse*), fr. *globule*. See **globule** and **-ous.**
Derivative: *globulous-ness*, n.

glochidiate, adj., barbed (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. Gk. γλωχίς. See next word.

glochidium, n., larva of fresh-water mussel (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of Gk. γλωχίς, 'point of an arrow; projecting point'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation', and **-idium.**

glockenspiel, n., a percussion instrument (*mus.*) — G. *Glockenspiel*, lit. 'play of bells', fr. *Glocke*, 'bell', and *Spiel*, 'a play'. See **clock** and **spiel,** and cp. the second element in **bonspiel, kriegspiel.**

glomerate, tr. v., to roll up, accumulate. — L. *glomerātus*, pp. of *glomerāre*, 'to make into a ball, gather into a round heap', fr. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'a round heap, ball, clue', fr. I.-E. **gle-m-*, a collateral form of base **gleb(h)-*, 'to make into a ball, press together', enlarged fr. base **gel-*, of s.m. See **clamp,** 'a device for fastening', and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **Glomerella, glomerulus, agglomerate, conglomerate.** Cp. also **glebe, globe.**

glomerate, adj., rolled up, accumulated. — L. *glomerātus*, pp. of *glomerāre*. See prec. word.

glomération, n., accumulation; ball. — L. *glomerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *glomerātus*, pp. of *glomerāre*. See **glomerate,** v., and **-ion.**

Glomerella, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'ball'. See **glomerate,** v., and **-ella** and cp. next word.

glomerulus, n., a capillary tuft (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by Schumlansky fr. L. *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'ball' (see **glomerate**), and dimin. suff. **-ule.**

gloom, intr. v., to look sullen. — ME. *gloumen, gloumben*, 'to look sullen, be gloomy', rel. to MLG. *glum*, 'turbid', *glomen*, 'to make turbid', LG. *glūren*, Du. *gluren*, 'to leer'; not rel. to OE. *glōm*, 'twilight'. Cp. **glower,** 'to lour', **glum.**
Derivatives: *gloom*, n., *gloom-y*, adj., *gloo-mi-ly*, adv., *gloom-i-ness*, n.

Gloria, n., the great doxology in Christian liturgy. — L.; so called from the first word of the text, which begins "*Gloria in excelsis Deo*" ("Glory be to God on high"). See **glory.**

glorification, n. — Late L. *glōrificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *glōrificātus*, pp. of *glorificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

glorify, tr. v. — ME. *glorifien*, fr. F. *glorifier*, fr. Late L. *glōrificāre*, 'to glorify', which is formed fr. L. *glōria*, 'glory', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **glory** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *glorifi-er*, n.

gloriole, celestial crown, aureole. — F., fr. L. *glōriola*, 'a small glory', dimin. of *glōria*. See **glory** and **-ole.**

glorious, adj. — OF. *glorious* (F. *glorieux*), fr. L. *glōriōsus*, 'glorious, famous', fr. *glōria*. See **glory** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *glorious-ly*, adv., *glorious-ness*, n.

glory, n. — ME. *glorie*, fr. OF. *glorie* (F. *gloire*), fr. L. *glōria*, 'glory, fame, renown, praise', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **gloriole.**
Derivative: *glory*, intr. v.

gloss, n., interpretation. — L. *glōssa*, 'an antiquated or foreign word that requires explanation', hence also 'explanation, note', fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, 'tongue, speech', which stands for *γλωχ-ɟα, prop. 'that which is projected', and is rel. to γλωχίς, 'a projecting point', and perh. cogn. with OSlav. *glogŭ*, 'thorn'. Cp. **glottis, epiglottis,** and **gloze,** 'a note'. Cp. also the second element in **monoglot, diglot, triglot, polyglot,** and in **bugloss, Cynoglossum, Docoglossa, Hippoglossus, hypoglossus, Odontoglossum, Ophioglossum, Pangloss, Salpiglossis, Tachyglossus, Triglochin.**
Derivative: *gloss*, tr. v., to write glosses to.

gloss, n., polish. — Rel. to obsol. Du. *gloos*, 'a glowing', MHG. *glosen*, Norw. *glosa*, 'to glow', and prob. also to OE. *glōwan*, of s.m. See **glow** and cp. **gloze,** 'to shine'.
Derivative: *gloss*, tr. and intr. v., to polish.

glossary, n., a collection of glosses; a partial dictionary. — L. *glōssārium*, 'vocabulary of antiquated or foreign words, glossary', formed with suff. *-ārium*, fr. *glōssa*. See **gloss,** 'interpretation', and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *glossari-al*, adj.

glossator, n., a writer of glosses. — ML., formed with suff. **-ator** fr. L. *glōssa*. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

glossic, n., a phonetic system invented by Alexander John Ellis (1814-90). — Coined by A. J. Ellis fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation', and **-ic.**

glossitis, n., inflammation of the tongue (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

glosso-, combining form denoting the *tongue.* — Gk. γλωσσο-, fr. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

glossograph, n., an instrument for recording the movements of the tongue in speaking. — Compounded of **glosso-** and Gk. **-γραφος,** fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

glossographer, n., a writer of glosses. — Formed with suff. **-er** fr. Gk. γλωσσογράφος, 'a writer of glosses', which is compounded of γλωσσο- (see **glosso-**) and **-γράφος,** fr. γράφειν, 'to write' (see **-grapher**).

glossology, n., the science of language (*obsol.*) — Compounded of **glosso-** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ,** fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy** and cp. **glottology.**
Derivatives: *glossolog-ical*, adj., *glossolog-ist*, n.

glossotomy, n., the cutting out of the tongue (*surg.*) — Compounded of **glosso-** and Gk. **-τομίᾱ,** 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

glottis, n., the opening between the vocal cords of the larynx (*anat.*) — Att. Gk. γλωττίς, 'the mouth of the windpipe', fr. γλῶττα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation', and subst. suff. **-id** and cp. **epiglottis.**

glotto-, combining form meaning 'language'. — Att. Gk. γλωττο-, fr. γλῶττα, 'tongue; language'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

glottology, n., the science of language (*obsol.*) — It. *glottologia*, coined by the Italian comparative philologist Graziadio Isaia Ascoli (1829-1907) fr. **glotto-** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ,** fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy** and cp. **glossology.**

glout, intr. v., to frown, scowl (*archaic*). — ME. *glouten*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *glotta*, 'to smile scornfully', and see **gloat.**

glove, n. — ME. *glofe, glove*, fr. OE. *glōf*, 'palm of the hand', rel. to ON. *glōfi*. Both these words are a contraction of Teut. **ge-lōf*, fr. pref. *ge-* (see **y-**) and **lōf-*, 'palm of the hand', whence also ON. *lōfi*, Goth. *lofa* and (with vowel gradation) OHG. *laffa*, 'palm of the hand; oarblade'. These words are cogn. with Lith. *lópa*, 'claw', *lópeta*, 'shovel, spade'; waterlily', Lett. *lépa*, 'paw', *lāpusta, lāpsta*, 'shovel, spade'. OPruss. *lopto*, 'spade', Russ. *lapa*, 'paw', *lopáta*, 'shovel'. Cp. **loof, aloof, luff, laveer.**
Derivatives: *glove*, tr. v., *glov-er*, n.

glow, intr. v. — ME. *glowen*, fr. OE. *glōwan*, rel. to OS. *glōian*, ON. *glōa*, OHG. *gluoen*, MHG. *glüen, glüejen*, G. *glühen*, 'to glow', fr. I.-E. **ghlōu-*, enlargement of base **ĝhel-*, **ghel-*, 'to gleam, glimmer'. See **glass** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **gleg, gloaming.**
Derivatives: *glow*, n., *glow-ing*, adj., *glow-ing-ly*, adv.

glower, intr. v., to lower; to scowl. — Cp. LG. *glūren*, Du. *gluren*, 'to leer', see **gloom.**
Derivatives: *glower*, n., *glower-er*, n., *glower-ing*, adj., *glower-ing-ly*, adv.

Gloxinia, n., a genus of tropical plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Benjamin Peter *Gloxin*, an 18th century German botanist and physician. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gloze, intr. v., to shine, blaze (*Scot.*) — See **gloss,** 'to polish'.
Derivative: *gloze*, a blaze.

gloze, n., 1) a note (*obsol.*); 2) flattering speech; flattery (*archaic*). — OF. *glose*, fr. ML. *glōsa*, a var. of L. *glōssa*, 'a word that requires explanation'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

gloze, intr. v., 1) to make glosses (*obsol.*); 2) to flatter (*archaic*). — ME. *glosen*, fr. OF. *gloser*, fr. *glose*. See **gloze,** n.

glucase, n., maltase, i.e. an enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **gluc(ose)** with suff. **-ase.**

glucina, n., another name for beryllia (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin (1763-1829) in 1798 fr. Gk. γλυκύς, 'sweet' (see **glyco-**); so called by him in allusion to the sweet taste of some of its salts.

glucinum, also **glucinium,** n., another name for beryllium (*chem.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

glucose, n., a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (*chem.*) — F. *glucose*, fr. misspelling of Gk. γλεῦκος, 'must, sweet wine', which is rel. to Gk. γλυκύς, 'sweet'. See **glyco-** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

glucoside, also spelled **glycoside,** n., a group of compounds yielding glucose (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ide.**

glue, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *glu*, 'birdlime', fr. Late L. *glūtem*, acc. of *glūs*, fr. L. *glūten*, of s.m., which derives fr. I.-E. base ***gleit-**, 'to glue, paste', whence also Lith. *glitùs*, 'sticky, glutinous, smooth', *glytùs*, 'smooth, even', *glìtas, glitis*, 'slime, mucus', OE. *clīðan*, 'to adhere to', *clīða*, 'plaster', *cliðe*, 'bur'. I.-E. ***gleit-** is a *-t-*enlargement of base ***glei-**, 'to glue, paste, stick together'. Port. *grude*, 'paste', is of the same origin as OF. *glu*. See **clay** and cp. **gluten.** Cp. also **gleet.** Cp. also **cloth.**
Derivatives: *glue*, tr. v., *glue-y*, adj.

glum, adj., gloomy; sullen. — MT. *gloumen, gloumben*, 'to look sullen, gloomy'. See **gloom,** v., and cp. **grum.** Derivatives: *glum-ly*, adv., *glum-ness*, n., *glumm-y*, adj.

glume, n., a bract of grasses. — L. *glūma*, 'husk, hull', for ***glūbh-smā**, from the stem of *glūbō, glūbere*, 'to peel, shell', which stands for ***gleubhō** and is cogn. with Gk. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, engrave, carve', γλυφίς, 'notch', OE. *clēofan*, 'to cleave'. See **cleave,** 'to split', and cp. **glyph.**

glumous, adj., bearing glumes. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ous.**

glut, tr. v., to swallow. — OF. *glotir, glutir*, fr. L. *gluttīre*, 'to swallow, gulp down', fr. I.-E. base ***glu-**, 'to swallow', whence also L. *inglu-viēs*, 'crop, maw; gluttony, voraciousness', Russ. *głot*, 'draft, gulp', *głotát'*, 'to gulp, swallow', OSlav. *po-glŭštati*, 'to gulp, swallow down'. Base ***gl-u** is a *-u-*enlargement of base ***gel-**, 'to swallow', whence OHG. *ceole*, 'throat', L. *gula*, 'throat'. See **gullet,** and cp. **glutton, deglutition, ingluvies.**
Derivative: *glut*, n., a swallow, gulp.

glut, tr. v., to feed to satiety; intr. v., to eat to satiety. — ME. *glotten*, fr. OF. *glut, glout*, 'gluttonous', back formation fr. *glotir, glutir*, 'to swallow, gulp down'. Cp. OF. *glototer*, 'to eat greedily', freq. of *glotir*, and see **glut,** 'to swallow'.
Derivatives: *glut*, n., the act of glutting; full supply, *glutt-ing*, adj., *glut-ing-ly*, adv.

gluteal, adj., pertaining to the muscles of the buttocks. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

gluteus, n., any of the three large muscles of the buttocks (*anat.*) — Medical L. *glutaeus, gluteus*, fr. Gk. γλουτός, 'rump', in the pl. 'buttocks', which is cogn. with MHG. *klōz*, 'lump, ball', Du. *kloot*, 'ball, testicle', OE. *clēat*, 'wedge'. See **cleat,** and cp. words there referred to.

gluten, n., a viscid albuminous substance made from wheat flour. — L. *glūten*, 'glue'. See **glue.**

glutinous, adj., of the nature of glue, sticky. — L. *glūtinōsus*, 'gluey, viscous, tenacious', fr. *glūten*, gen. *glūtinis*, 'glue'. See **glue** and **-ous** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *glutinous-ly*, adv., *glutinous-ness*, n.

glutton, n., 1) a gormandizer; 2) a carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*); wolverine. — ME. *gloton, glutun*, fr. OF. *gloton, gluton* (F. *glouton*), fr. L. *gluttōnem*, acc. of *gluttō*, 'glutton, gormandizer', fr. *gluttīre*, 'to swallow, gulp down': see **glut,** 'to swallow'. In the sense of 'wolverine', *glutton* is the loan translation of G. *Vielfraß*, 'gormandizer; wolverine', fr. *viel*, 'much', and *fressen*, 'to devour'. The name *Vielfraß* itself arose from an erroneous translation of earlier Norw. *fjeldfross*, 'wolverine', lit. 'mountain cat', fr. *fjeld*, 'mountain', and *fross*, 'tomcat; bear' (cp. ON. *fross*, 'tomcat; bear'), but folk etymology identified Norw. *fjeldfross* with MHG. *villefras* (G. *Vielfraß*), lit. 'much devourer'. (ModNorw. *fjeldfras*, in its turn, shows the influence of G. *Vielfraß*.) Derivatives: *glutton-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *glutton-ous*, adj., *gluttony* (q.v.)

gluttony, n. — ME. *glotonie*, fr. OF. *glotonie, glutonie*, fr. OF. *gloton, gluton*. See **glutton** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

Glyceria, n., a genus of grasses, the manna grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλυκερός, 'sweet', fr. γλυκύς, 'sweet' (see **glyco-**); so called in allusion to the taste of its grain.

glyceride, n., a compound of glycerol and organic acids (chem.) — Formed fr. **glycer(in)** with suff. **-ide.**

glycerin, glycerine, n. (*chem.*) — F. *glycérine*, coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) fr. Gk. γλυκερός, 'sweet', fr. γλυκύς, 'sweet'. See **glyco-** and chem. suff. **-in, -ine.**

glyco-, combining form meaning 'sweet'. — Gk. γλυκο-, fr. γλυκύς, 'sweet', assimilated to the following κ from orig. *****δλυκ-ύς, and cogn. with L. *dulcis* (for ******dl̥kwis*), 'sweet'. See **dulcet** and cp. **glucinum, glucose, licorice.**

glycogen, n., a carbonhydrate found in the liver of animals (*chem.*) — Coined by the French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-78) in 1848 from Gk. γλυκύς, 'sweet' (see **glyco-**), and **-gen.**

glycol, n., an alcoholic liquid, regarded as intermediate between glycerin and ethyl alcohol, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **glyc(erine)** and **(alcoh)ol.** Derivative: *glycol-ic*, adj.

glyconic, adj., pertaining to a monoacid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$ (*chem.*) — See **glycose** and **-onic.**

Glyconic, also **Glyconian,** adj., denoting a form of classical meter or verse. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. Γλύκων, name of a Greek lyric poet. For the ending see suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ian.**

glycose, n., glucose. — F. See **glucose.**

glycoside, n., glucoside. — See **glucoside.**

glycosuria, n., a form of diabetes in which glucose is excreted in the urine (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **glucose** and Gk. -ουρία, 'diseased condition of urine'. See **-uria.**

Glycyrrhiza, n., a genus of plants, the licorice (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γλυκύρριζα, lit. 'sweet root' (see **licorice**); so called in allusion to the taste of its root.

glyph, n., a vertical channel or groove. — F. *glyphe*, fr. Gk. γλυφή, 'a carving' fr. γλύφειν, 'to hollow out, engrave, carve', which is cogn. with L. *glūbere*, 'to peel, shell', OE. *clēofan*, 'to cleave'. See **cleave,** 'to split', and cp. **glume.** Cp. also **glyptic** and the second element in **anaglyph, dactylioglyph, hieroglyph, petroglyph, triglyph.**

glyphic, adj., pertaining to carving or sculpture. — Gk. γλυφικός, 'pertaining to carving', fr. γλυφή. See **glyph** and **-ic.**

glyphograph, n., an etched plate made by glyphography. — See next word and **-graph.**

glyphography, n., process by which a raised plate suitable for printing is made from an etching. — Compounded of Gk. γλυφή, 'carving' and -γραφία, 'writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **glyph** and **-graphy.** Derivative: *glyphograph-ic*, adj.

glyptic, adj., pertaining to carving. — Gk. γλυπτικός, 'pertaining to carving', fr. γλυπτός, 'engraved, carved; fit for carving', verbal adj. of γλύφειν. See **glyph** and **-ic.**

Glyptodon, n., a genus of extinct gigantic mammals (*paleontol.*) — Compounded of Gk. γλυπτός, 'engraved', verbal adj. of γλύφειν, and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See prec. word and **odonto-.**

glyptograph, n., an engraved gem. — Compounded of Gk. γλυπτός, 'engraved', verbal adj. of γλύφειν, 'to engrave', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **glyptic** and **-graph.**

glyptography, n., the art or process of gem engraving. — See prec. word and **-graphy.**

Gnaphalium, n., a genus of plants, the cudweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *gnaphalium*, 'cudweed', fr. Gk. γναφάλλιον, of s.m., fr. γνάφαλλον, 'flock of wool', fr. γνάπτειν, 'a collateral form of κνάπτειν, 'to card', which is cogn. with W. *cnaif*, OIr. *cnae*, 'fleece', and prob. also with Lith. *knabėti*, 'to peel', ON. *hneppa*, 'to squeeze, pinch, rob', OE. *hnæppan*, 'to strike', Dan. *nappe*, Swed., Norw. *nappa*, 'to pinch'.

gnar, gnarr, intr. v., to snarl. — Of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. *gnarren, knarren*, G. *knarren*, 'to creak, rattle', G. *knurren*, Du. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, 'to snarl, growl', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. **knar.**

gnarl, intr. v., to snarl. — Formed from prec. word with frequent. suff. **-l.**

gnarled, adj., knotted. — A var. of *knurled*, 'knotted', fr. **knurl** (q.v.); first used by Shakespeare.

gnash, tr. v. — ME. *gnasten*, 'to gnash the teeth', rel. to ON. *gnastan*, 'a gnashing', *gnīsta*, of s.m.; of imitative origin. Cp. G. *knistern*, 'to crackle'. Derivatives: *gnash*, n., *gnash-ing*, n.

gnat, n. — ME., fr. OE. *gnætt*, rel. to LG. *gnatte*, in gradational relationship to MLG. *gnitte*, 'gnat', G. *Gnitze*, 'gnat' and prob. also to OE. *gnagan*, 'to gnaw'. See **gnaw.**

gnathic, adj., pertaining to the jaw. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw, cheek', which is cogn. with Lith. *žándas*, 'jaw', and prob. stands in gradational relationship to Gk. γένυς, 'the lower jaw, cheek, chin', γένειον, 'chin'. See **genial,** 'pertaining to the chin', and cp. words there referred to.

gnathism, n., relative projection of the lower jaw (*a term of craniometry*). — See prec. word and **-ism.**

gnathitis, n., inflammation of the jaw or cheek (*med.*) — Medical L. See **gnathic** and **-itis.**

-gnathous, combining form lit. meaning '-jawed', as in *orthognathous, prognathous* (*a term of craniometry*). — See **gnathic** and **-ous.**

gnaw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *gnawen*, fr. OE. *gnagan*, rel. to OS. *gnagan*, ON., Swed. *gnaga*, Dan. *gnave*, MDu., Du. *knagen*, OHG. *gnagan, nagan*, MHG. *gnagen, nagen*, G. *nagen*. Outside Teut. cp. the second element in Avestic *aiwī-γnixta*, 'gnawed, nibbled, eaten'. Cp. **nag,** 'to worry'. Cp. also **gnat.**
Derivatives: *gnaw-er*, n., *gnaw-ing*, n. and adj., *gnaw-ing-ly*, adv.

gneiss, n., a composite rock consisting of feldspar, quartz, mica and hornblende. — G., rel. to OHG. *gneisto*, MHG. *g(a)neist(e)*, ON. *gneisti*, OE. *gnāst*, 'spark'. Cp. OPruss. *knaistis*, 'a burning', and see **ganister.**

gnome, n., a fabulous dwarfish person. — F., fr. ModL. *gnomus*, a word coined by the Swiss-German physician and alchemist Paracelsus (died in 1541) prob. fr. Gk. γνώμη, 'intelligence' (see next word; gnomes were supposed to be intelligent people) or perh. fr. Gk. *****γηνόμος, 'inhabitant of the earth', formed on the analogy of θαλασσονόμος, 'inhabitant of the sea'. See **Geonoma.**
Derivative: *gnom-ish*, adj.

gnome, n., a moral maxim. — Gk. γνώμη, 'a means of knowing; mind, judgment, intelligence; maxim, opinion', from the base of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know, perceive, understand'. See

can, aux. v., and cp. **gnomon, gnosis.** Cp. also prec. word.

gnomic, gnomical, adj., pertaining to gnomes, sententious, aphoristic. — Gk. γνωμικός, 'suited to maxims', fr. γνώμη. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

gnomon, n., index on a sundial. — L. *gnōmōn,* fr. Gk. γνώμων, 'judge, indicator', lit. 'one that knows', rel. to γνώμη, 'mind, judgment, maxim, opinion'. See **gnome,** 'maxim', and cp. the second element in **pathognomonic** and in **physiognomy.**

gnomonic, adj., pertaining to a gnomon. — L. *gnōmonicus,* fr. Gk. γνωμονικός, fr. γνώμων. See prec. word and **-ic.**

gnosis, n., knowledge, especially that claimed by the Gnostics. — ModL. *gnōsis,* fr. Gk. γνῶσις, 'knowledge', from the base seen also in γνώμη, 'mind, judgment; maxim, opinion'. See **gnome,** 'maxim', and cp. **diagnosis, prognosis.**

gnostic, adj., pertaining to knowledge. — Gk. γνωστικός, 'of knowing', fr. γνωστός, 'known, perceived, understood', a later collateral form of γνωτός, verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'. See **gnosis** and **-ic** and cp. next word. Cp. also **diagnostic, prognostic.**

Gnostic, n., a member of the sect of Gnostics; adj., pertaining to Gnosticism. — Late L. *Gnosticus,* fr. Gk. γνωστικός, 'Gnostic, member of a religious sect of the 2nd cent.', lit. 'knowing'. See prec. word and cp. *Mandaean.*

Derivative: *Gnostic-ism,* n.

gnu, n., a large S. African antelope. — Fr. *gnoo,* the word by which the German traveler Georg Forster (1754-1794) rendered Kaffir *ngu* (in his book 'A Voyage Around the World', I, p. 83).

go, intr. v. — ME. *gon,* fr. OE. *gān,* rel. to OS., OFris., MLG. *gān,* Dan. *gaa,* Swed. *gå,* MDu. *gaen,* Du. *gaan,* OHG., MHG. *gān, gēn,* G. *gehen,* Crimean Goth. *geen,* 'to go', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhē-, *ĝhēi-.** The same base appears reduplicated in OI. *jihīte* (for ***ghi-ghē-tē**), 'goes away', *já-hā-ti* (for ***ghē-ghē-ti**), 'leaves, abandons', Gk. κιχάνω (for ***ghi-ghē-nō**), κίχημι (for ***ghi-ghē-mi**), 'I reach, meet with', Avestic *zazāmi,* 'I dismiss'. Base ***ĝhē-, *ĝhēi-,** 'to go', is identical with base ***ĝhē-, *ĝhēi-,** 'to lack, be in want of' (prop. 'to go without'), whence Gk. χῆτος, 'want, need', χατεῖν, 'to want, be in need of, long for, desire', χῆρος, 'bereaved of', L. *hērēs,* 'heir'; see **heredity** and cp. **chori-.** Cp. **ago.**

Derivatives: *go,* n., that which goes, *go-er,* n., *go-ing,* n.

goad, n. — ME. *gode,* fr. OE. *gād,* 'point, sting, goad, arrow', rel. to Lombard *gaida,* 'spear', and cogn. with OI. *hētíḥ,* 'missile, projectile', *háyati, hinóti,* 'pushes on, hurls', Avestic *zaēna-,* 'weapon', Gk. χαΐος, 'shepherd's staff', Gaul.-L. *gaesum,* 'a long heavy javelin', OIr. *gaē,* 'spear', OE. *gār,* 'spear', Du. *gesel,* OHG. *geisila,* MHG. *geisel,* G. *Geißel,* 'whip, lash'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base ***ĝhei-,** 'to drive on, push on'. Cp. **gore,** 'a triangular piece of land', and words there referred to.

Derivative: *goad,* tr. v.

goaf, n., the open space from which the coal has been extracted (*dial. E.*) — ME. *golf,* 'heap of sheaves placed in a barn', fr. ON. *gōlf,* 'floor,, apartment, division'.

goal, n. — ME. *gol,* 'limit, boundary', prob. fr. OE. ***gāl,** 'hindrance', whence *gælan,* 'to hinder'; see **gill,** 'ravine'. For sense development cp. L. *mēta,* 'end, boundary; goal'.

goat, n. — ME. *goot, gote,* fr. OE. *gāt,* rel. to OS. *gēt,* ON., Norw. *geit,* Swed. *get,* Dan. *gjed,* MDu. *gheet,* Du. *geit,* OHG., MHG. *geiz,* G. *Geiß,* Goth. *gaits,* 'goat', fr. I.-E. base ***ghaido-,** 'kid, goat', whence also L. *haedus,* 'kid, young goat'.

Derivatives: *goatee* (q.v.), *goat-ish,* adj., *goat-ish-ly,* adv., *goat-ish-ness,* n., *goat-ling,* n., *goat-ly,* adj.

goatee, n., a man's beard resembling a goat's beard. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ee.**

Derivative: *goate-ed,* adj.

gob, n., a mouthful of saliva; a lump of slimy substance. — OF. *gobe,* 'a mouthful, a lump' [whence F. *gobe, gobbe,* 'fattening ball (for poultry); poisoned ball (for a dog)'], of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. *gob,* 'mouth', Gael. *gob,* 'beak'. Cp. **gobbet, gobble,** 'to eat greedily', **goblet.**

gob, n., a sailor in the navy (*slang*). — Perh. lit. 'a lump', and orig. identical with prec. word.

gobang, also **goban,** n., a Japanese game resembling checker. — Japan. *goban,* corruption of Chinese *k'i-p'an,* 'checkerboard'.

gobbet, n., a piece of flesh; a lump of food (*archaic* or *rare*). — ME. *gobet,* fr. OF. *gobet,* dimin. of *gobe,* 'a mouthful, a lump'. See **gob,** 'a mouthful', and dimin. suff. **-et** and cp. **goblet.**

gobble, tr. and intr. v., to eat greedily. — Formed with freq. suff. **-le** fr. F. *gober,* 'to gulp down, swallow', fr. OF. *gobe,* 'a mouthful, a lump'. See **gob,** 'a mouthful'.

gobble, intr. v., to make the characteristic noise of a turkey cock. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **gabble.**

Derivative: *gobble,* n., the noise made by a turkey cock.

gobble, n., a successful putt into the hole (*a term of golf*). — Prob. fr. **gobble,** 'to eat greedily'.

gobbledegook, gobbledygook, n., the overinvolved, pompous talk of officialdom (*slang*). — Coined by Maury Maverick (1895-1954), a U.S. public official.

gobbler, n., one who eats greedily. — Formed fr. **gobble,** 'to eat greedily', with agential suff. **-er.**

gobbler, n., a turkey cock. — Formed fr. **gobble,** 'to make the noise of the turkey cock', with agential suff. **-er.**

Gobelin, adj., pertaining to tapestry produced at the Gobelin looms; resembling such tapestry. — Named after the French dyers Gilles and Jehan *Gobelin,* who established near Paris a factory of tapestry (about the middle of the fifteenth century).

Derivative: *Gobelin,* n., a Gobelin tapestry.

gobi, n., lenticular mass of deposits (*geol.*) — Mongolian *gobi,* 'desert'. Cp. the *Gobi* Desert, which is a pleonasm, because *gobi* means the same as English *desert.*

gobiid, adj., pertaining to the Gobiidae. — See next word.

Gobiidae, n. pl., the family of fishes constituted by the gobies (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *gōbius,* a kind of fish. See **goby.**

goblet, n. — ME. *gobelet,* fr. OF. (= F.) *gobelet,* 'goblet, cup', fr. OF. *gobel,* of s.m., orig. identical with OF. *gobel,* 'mouthful', dimin. of *gobe.* See **gob,** 'a mouthful', and **-et.**

goblin, n., an evil spirit. — F. *gobelin,* formed fr. ML. *cobālus,* fr. Gk. κόβᾶλος, 'rogue, knave; an evil spirit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **kobold, cobalt.**

Derivative: *goblin-ry,* n.

goby, n., a small marine fish. — L. *gōbius,* fr. Gk. κωβιός, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Gobiidae, gudgeon,** the fish.

God; god, n. — ME., fr. OE. *god,* rel. to OS., Du. *god,* OHG., MHG. *got,* G. *Gott,* ON. *guð,* Dan., Swed. *gud,* Goth. *guþ,* for Teut. ***guða-,** which is prob. a participial formation (cp. *cold, loud, old*) meaning 'the invoked being', and corresponds to I.-E. *ghu-tó-m,* fr. base ***ghu-,** 'to invoke', whence OI. *hū-ta-,* 'invoked' (epithet of Indra), pp. of *hávatē,* 'invokes', which is rel. to Avestic *zavaiti,* of s.m., Gk. καυχάομαι, 'I boast', OSlav. *zovǫ, zŭvati,* 'to call'. Cp. **bigot, giddy, good-by, gossip.**

Derivatives: *goddess* (q.v.), *god-like,* adj., *god-ly,* adj., *god-li-ness,* n.

goddess, n. — ME. *godesse, goddesse,* a hybrid coined fr. *god* and *-esse,* a suff. of ult. Gk. origin. See **god** and **-ess.**

Godetia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanist Charles-H. *Godet* (1797-1879). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Godfrey, masc. PN. — OF. *Godefrei* (F. *Godefroi*), fr. OHG. *Godafrid* (G. *Gottfried*), lit. 'the peace of God', fr. OHG. *got,* 'God', and *fridu,* 'peace'. See **god** and **free** and cp. the first element in **Frederic** and the second element in **Geoffrey.**

godown, n., a warehouse; a store (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Anglicized fr. Malay *godong,* 'warehouse', which prob. derives fr. Telugu *giḍaṅgi,* fr. Tamil *kiḍaṅgu,* prop. 'a place where things *lie*', fr. *kiḍu,* 'to lie'. For sense development cp. G. *Lager,* 'storehouse, warehouse, store', lit. 'a place where things lie', fr. *liegen,* 'to lie'.

godsend, n., that which comes unexpectedly, as if sent by God.; a welcome event. — For *God's send,* in which *send* derives fr. ME. *sande, sonde,* 'that which is sent, message', fr. OE. *sand,* fr. *sendan,* 'to send'. See **send.**

goel, n., next of kin; redeemer; avenger of blood (*Hebrew antiq.*) — Heb. *gō'él,* 'redeemer', active part. of *gā'ál,* 'he has redeemed', whence *ge'ullāh,* 'redemption'. See **Geullah.**

goff, n., a stupid fellow (*now dial.*) — ME. *goffe,* prob. fr. F. *goffe,* 'awkward', fr. It. *goffo,* of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **goof.**

goffer, tr. v., to plait, flute. — F. *gaufrer,* 'to figure (cloth, leather or velvet)', fr. *gaufre,* 'honeycomb, waffle', fr. Frankish ***wafel,** which is rel. to MDu. *wāfel,* 'wafer'. See **wafer** and cp. **gopher,** 'a rodent'.

Derivatives: *goffer,* n., *goffer-er,* n., *goffer-ing,* n.

goggle, intr. v. — ME. *gogelen,* prob. formed with freq. suff. **-le** fr. the imitative base ***gog-.** Cp. **jog, joggle.**

Derivatives: *goggle,* n. and adj., *goggl-ed,* adj., *goggl-y,* adj.

goggler, n., name of a fish (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*). — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

goglet, also **guglet,** n., a waterbottle. — Corruption of Port. *gorgoleta,* 'a narrow-mouthed vessel out of which the water guggles', which is rel. to *gorgolejar,* 'to drink by draughts or gulps', an alteration of *gargarejar,* 'to gargle', fr. L. *gargarizāre,* from the imitative base ***garg-.** See **garget.**

goi, goy, n., a gentile, a non-Jew. — Heb. *gōy,* 'people, nation' (in Mishnaic and Modern Hebrew, also 'gentile'), pl. *gōyím.* Cp. **goyim.**

Goidelic, adj., pertaining to the Gaelic language. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. OIr. *Goidel,* 'Gael'. See **Gael.**

goiter, goitre, n. — F. *goitre,* fr. OF. *goitron,* 'throat', fr. VL. ***gutturiōnem,** acc. of ***gutturiō,** fr. L. *guttur,* 'throat'. See **guttural.**

Derivatives: *goiter-ed, goitr-ed,* adj., *goitrous* (q.v.)

goitrous, adj. pertaining to, or affected with, goiter. — F. *goitreux* (fem. *goitreuse*), fr. *goitre.* See **goiter** and **-ous.**

gola, n., a storehouse for grain. — Hind. *golā,* prop. 'a round house', fr. *gol,* 'round'; so called from the usual form of such storehouses.

golah, n., Diaspora, galuth (*Jewish hist.*) — Heb. *gōláh,* 'exile; exiles', fr. *gālāh,* 'he uncovered, removed; he departed; he went into exile, was deported'. See **galuth.**

Golconda, n., a mine of wealth. — From *Golconda,* the old capital of the kingdom of The Deccan in India, a famous center of the diamond trade.

gold, n. — ME., fr. OE. *gold,* rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. *gold,* MHG. *golt,* G. *Gold,* MDu. *gout, goud,* ON. *gull, goll,* Swed. *gull,* Dan. *guld,* Goth. *gulþ,* 'gold', and cogn. with OSlav. *zlato* (for ***zol-to**), Russ. *zóloto,* Lett. *zelts,* OI. *hiraṇyam,* Avestic *zaranya-,* 'gold'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base ***ĝhel-, *ghel-,** 'to shine; yellow', and orig. meant 'the *yellow* metal'. See **yellow** and cp. **gild, guilder, gulden.** Cp. also **zloty.**

Derivatives: *gold, gold-en,* adjs.

golem, n., an artificial man; an automaton. — Heb. *gōlem* (in Ps. 139:16), 'embryo', fr. *gālám,* 'he wrapped up, folded'.

golf, n., a game of Scottish origin. — Of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. MDu. *colf, colve* (Du. *kolf*), 'club for striking balls', which is rel. to ON. *kōlfr,* 'clapper of a bell; a kind of bolt', OHG. *kolbo,* MHG. *kolbe,* G. *Kolben,* 'mace, club'.

Derivatives: *golf,* intr. v., *golf-er,* n.

Golgotha, n., calvary. — Greek transliteration of Aram. *gulgūltá,* 'skull' (= Heb. *gulgóleth*), the name given to a hill near Jerusalem (so called in reference to its shape); cp. *Calvary.* For the etymology of Aram. *gulgūltá* see **gelilah.**

goliard, n., jester, buffoon, poet. — OF. *goliard, goliart,* 'glutton; buffoon', fr. *gole* (whence F. *gueule*), 'mouth', fr. L. *gula.* See **gullet** and **-ard.**

Goliath, n., a giant. — Late L. *Goliath,* fr. Heb. *Golyáth,* name of a Philistine giant killed by David (see I Sam., chapter 17).

golliwog, n., 1) a grotesque doll; 2) a grotesque person. — Coined by the portrait painter and illustrator Florence K. Upton (died in 1922). The word was prob. modeled on **polliwog.**

golosh, n. — A var. of **galosh.**

goluptious, adj., luscious. — Facetiously formed on the analogy of *voluptuous.*

gomasta, gomastah, gomashta, n., a native agent or factor (*India*). — Pers. *gumāshtah,* 'appointed'.

gombeen, n., usury (*Irish-English*) — Ir. *gaimbīn,* 'interest', fr. Late L. *cambium,* 'exchange', fr. *cambiāre,* 'to exchange'. See **cambium** and cp. words there referred to.

gombroon, gomroon, n., a kind of white semi-porcelain. — Fr. *Gombroon* (now Bandar Abbas), name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cp. **gambroon.**

gomer, n., a measure. — L. *gomor,* Gk. γόμορ, fr. Heb. *'ómer.* See **omer.**

gomer, a conical chamber. — Named after its inventor.

gomeral, gomerel, n., a fool. — Of unknown origin.

gomphosis, n., an immovable union of bony parts in the body (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. γόμφωσις, 'a bolting together', fr. γομφοῦν, 'to fasten with bolts', fr. γόμφος, 'bolt', which is cogn. with OE. *cāmb,* 'comb'. See **comb** and **-osis** and cp. **agomphious.**

Gomphrena, n., a genus of plants of the family Amaranthaceae (*bot.*) — Altered fr. L. *gromphaena,* name of a kind of amaranth.

gomroon, n. — See **gombroon.**

gomuti, n., a palm growing in the Archipelago (*Arenga saccharifera*). — Malay *gumuti.*

gon-, form of **gono-** before a vowel.

-gon, combining form meaning 'having (such and such) a number of angles', as in *trigon, pentagon.* — Gk. -γωνος, from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner', which is rel. to γόνυ, 'knee', and cogn. with OI. *jánu,* Goth. *kniu,* OE. *cnēo* 'knee'. See **knee** and cp. **gonio-, gonion, gony-.** Cp. also **agonic, Coregonus, diagon, diagonal, Eriogonum, isogonic, orthogonal.**

gonad, n., a reproductive gland (*biol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ad** fr. Gk. γονή, 'that which is begotten; offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family'. See **gono-.**

gondola, n., a narrow boat used in the canals of Venice. — It., fr. Friaul. *gondola,* 'to waver, vacillate', which is prob. of imitative origin. It is not connected with L. *gandeia,* 'a kind of African ship'.

Derivative: *gondola,* intr. v.

gondolet, n., a small gondola. — It. *gondoletta,* dimin. of *gondola.* See prec. word and **-et.**

gondolier, n., one who rows a gondola. — F., fr. It. *gondoliere,* fr. *gondola.* See **gondola** and **-ier.**

gone, adj., lost; prop. pp. of *go.* — ME. *gon,* fr. OE. *gān,* pp. of OE. *gān,* 'to go'. See **go.**

Derivatives: *gone-ness,* n., *goner* (q.v.)

goner, n., one ruined, lost (*slang*). — Formed fr. **gone** with suff. **-er.**

gonfalon, n., an ensign. — OF. (= F.), formed with dissimilation from **gonfanon** (q.v.)

gonfalonier, n., one who bears the gonfalon. — F., fr. *gonfalon.* See prec. word and **-ier.**

gonfanon, n., a gonfalon. — F., fr. OHG. *gundfano* (cp. OE. *gūþfana,* ON. *gunnfani*), lit. 'banner of war', fr. *gund, gunt,* 'war', and *fano,* 'flag, banner'. The first element is rel. to OE. *gūð,* ON. *guðr, gunnr,* 'war', fr. I.-E. base ***gʷhen-,* 'to strike', whence also Gk. θείνειν, 'to strike', L. *dē-fendere,* 'to ward off, keep away, defend, guard, protect'; see **defend** and cp. the first element in **Gunther.** The second element is rel. to OE., Goth. *fana,* 'cloth', and cogn. with L. *pannus,* 'piece of cloth'; see **pane,** 'sheet of glass', and cp. **fanon.** Cp. also **gonfalon.**

gong, n. — Malay *gong,* of imitative origin. Cp. **gum-gum.**

Derivative: *gong,* intr. v.

Gongorism, n., an artificial, affected style. — Prop. 'a style resembling that of the Spanish poet Luis de *Góngora* y Argote (1561-1627)'. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Goniatites, n., a genus of cephalopods (*paleontol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle' (see **-gon**); so called from the angular sutures.

gonidium, n., an asexual reproductive spore (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See **gono-.**

gonio-, combining form meaning 'angle, corner'. — Gk. γωνιο-, fr. γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner'. See **-gon.**

goniometer, n., an instrument for measuring angles. — F. *goniomètre,* fr. Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **gonio-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

goniometry, n., the measurement of angles. —

F. *goniométrie.* See prec. word and **-metry.**

Derivatives: *goniometr-ic, goniometr-ic-al,* adjs., *goniometr-ic-al-ly,* adv.

gonion, n., the point at the angle on either side of the lower jaw (*craniol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner'. See **-gon.**

gonitis, n., inflammation of the knee (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. γόνυ, 'knee', with suff. **-itis.** See **-gon.**

-gonium, combining form denoting *a mother cell* (*biol.*) — ModL. *-gonium,* fr. Gk. -γόνος, 'begetting, producing; born of', fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See **gono-.**

gonnardite, n., a zeolite (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist Ferdinand *Gonnard,* who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

gonnof, gonnoph, also **ganef,** n., a thief. — Yiddish *ganef,* fr. Heb. *gannábh* (in Modern Heb. pronunciation *gannáv*), 'thief', fr. *gānábh,* 'he stole'. See **gambit.**

gono-, before a vowel **gon-,** combining form meaning 'sexual, reproductive'. — Gk. γονο-, γον-, fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, child, offspring; procreation; race, birth, descent; seed, semen; genitals', or fr. γονή, 'that which is begotten, offspring; that which generates, seed, semen; genitals; the act of generation; race, family'. See **genus** and cp. **gonad, gonidium, -gonium, -gony.**

gonococcus, n., the micro-organism that causes gonorrhea (*bacteriol.*) — Medical L., coined by the German physician Albert Ludwig Sigmund Neisser (1855-1916) in 1882 fr. **gono-** and Gk. κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See **coccus.**

Gonolobus, n., a genus of plants, the anglepod (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle' and λοβός, 'pod' (see **gonio-** and **lobe**). The genus is so called from the shape of the fruit.

gonophore, n., 1) elongation of the axis of a flower above the perianth (*bot.*); 2) one of the generative buds containing the reproductive elements in Hydrozoa (*zool.*) — Compounded of **gono-** and **-phore.**

gonorrhea, gonorrhoea, n. (*med.*) — Late L. *gonorrhoea,* fr. Gk. γονόρροια, which is compounded of γόνος, 'seed, semen', and ῥοίᾱ, 'flux', fr. ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **gono-** and **-rrhea.**

Derivative: *gonorrhe-al, gonorrhoe-al,* adj.

gony-, combining form denoting the *knee.* — Fr. Gk. γόνυ, 'knee', rel. to γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner'. See **-gon.**

-gony, combining form meaning 'generation, genesis, origination', as in *cosmogony, geogony.* — L. *-gonia,* fr. Gk. -γονίᾱ, fr. γόνος, 'that which is begotten, offspring'. See **gono-** and cp. **-geny.**

good, adj. — ME. *good,* fr. OE. *gōd,* rel. to OS., OFris. *gōd,* ON. *gōðr,* Dan., Swed. *god,* Du. *goed,* OHG, MHG. *guot,* G. *gut,* Goth. *gōþs,* 'good'. The original meaning of these words was 'fit, adequate, belonging together'. They stand in gradational relationship to OE. *gada, gegada,* 'companion', *gaderian, gædrian,* 'to gather, collect, store up'; see **gather** and cp. the first element in **gospel.** Cognates outside Teutonic are OSlav. *godŭ,* 'pleasing time', *godĭnŭ,* 'pleasing', *goditi,* 'to be pleasing'.

Derivatives: *good,* n., *good-ly,* adj., *good-li-ness, goodness* (q.v.), *goody* (q.v.)

good-by, good-bye, interj. and n. — Contraction of *God be with ye.*

goodness, n. — ME. *goodnesse,* fr. OE. *gōdnes,* fr. *gōd,* 'good'. See **good** and **-ness.**

goody, n., sweetmeat, bonbon. — Formed fr. **good** with adj. suff. **-y.**

goody, n., civility applied to a woman of humble station. — From *goodwife.*

goody, also **goody-goody,** adj., affectedly pious, sanctimonious. — Formed fr. **good** with adj. suff. **-y.**

goof, n., a stupid person (*U.S. Slang*). — Of uncertain origin; possibly a var. of **goff.**

Derivatives: *goof-y,* adj., *goof-i-ly,* adv., *goof-i-ness,* n.

googly, adj. (*a term of cricket*). — Of uncertain origin.

googul, n. — A var. of **gugal.**

goon, n., a ruffian. — Fr. Alice the *Goon,* a subhuman character in the comic strip *Thimble Theatre* by the American cartoonist Elzie Crisler Segar (1894-1938).

gooroo, n. — A var. of **guru.**

goorul, n. — A var. of **goral.**

goosander, n., the merganser. — Prob. formed fr. **goose** on analogy of **bergander** (q.v.)

goose, n. — ME. *gos, goos,* fr. OE. *gōs,* rel. to OFris., MLG. *gōs,* ON. *gās,* OHG., MHG., G. *gans,* 'goose', and cogn. with OI. *haṁsáḥ* (masc.), *haṁsī* (fem.), 'goose, swan', Dor., Boeot. Gk. χάν, Gk. χήν, L. *ānser* (for **hānser*), Lith. *žąsis,* OPruss. *sansy,* 'goose', OIr. *gēiss,* 'swan'. OSlav. *gusĭ,* 'goose', and Sp. *ganso,* 'gander, goose', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **gander, gannet, gosling** and the first element in **goosander, goshawk, gossamer.** Cp. also **anserine, Chen.**

Derivatives: *goos-ish, goos-y,* adjs.

gooseberry, n. — Prob. fr. G. *Krausbeere* or *Kräuselberre,* which are rel. to MDu. *croesel,* 'gooseberry'. These words prop. mean 'curly berry', and derive fr. G. *kraus,* resp. MDu. *croes,* 'crispy, curly; cp. ME. *crous,* 'curly'. E. *gooseberry* owes its form to an association with **goose** (as if it were a compound of **goose** and **berry**). Cp. F. *groseille,* It. *grossularia* and Sp. *grosella,* 'gooseberry', which are Dutch loan words. Cp. also **Grossularia.**

gopher, n., a burrowing rodent. — F. *gaufre,* 'waffle, honeycomb' (see **goffer**); so called in allusion to its burrows.

gopherwood, n. — Heb. *gōpher,* name of the wood of which Noah's ark was made. See **cypress.**

gopura, n., a pyramidal tower above the entrance-

gate of a Hindu temple. — OI., 'city gate', lit. 'cow city', fr. *gáuḥ*, gen. *góḥ*, 'ox, bull, cow', and *púram*, 'city'. *Gopura* prob. denoted orig. that part of the city (usually the suburb), in which cattle breeding was practiced. For the first element see **cow** and cp. **Gautama** and words there referred to, for the second element see **policy**, 'method of government'.

goral, goorul, n., the Himalayan goat antelope. — Hind. *gūral, goral.*

Gordian, adj., pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia or to the knot tied by him. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Gordonia, n., a genus of plants of the tea family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after James *Gordon*, a London nurseryman (1728-91). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

gore, n., 1) dirt (*obsol.*); 2) clotted blood. — ME., fr. OE. *gor*, 'dung, dirt', rel. to ON. *gor*, 'cud', Swed. *gorr*, 'dirt', OHG., MHG. *gor*, 'dung', Du. *goor*, 'foul, dirty', OE. *gyre*, 'dung', Norw. *gyrja*, 'mud, mire'.

gore, n., a triangular piece of land. — ME. *gare, gore*, fr. OE. *gāra*, 'a triangular piece of land', lit. 'a spearshaped piece of land', fr. OE. *gār*, 'spear', which is rel. to ON. *geirr*, OS., OHG., MHG. *gēr*, G. *Ger*, of s.m. See **goad** and cp. **gore,** 'to pierce'. Cp. also **gar,** and words there referred to. Cp. also **auger, garlic, gyron,** the first element in **gerfalcon,** and the second element in **eagre,** 'a tidal wave'.

gore, to pierce. — Fr. OE. *gār*, 'spear'. The orig. meaning was 'to pierce with a spear'. See prec. word.

gorge, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. VL. *gurga*, 'whirlpool, abyss', fr. L. *gurges*, gen. *gurgitis*, of s.m. See **voracious** and cp. **gorgeous, gorget, disgorge, regorge.** Cp. also **gurgitation.**
Derivatives: *gorge*, intr. and tr. v., *gorg-ed*, adj.

gorgeous, adj. — OF. *gorgias*, 'finely dressed, luxurious', formed from the name of *Gorgias*, a Greek sophist and rhetorician (about 483-375), who took pleasure in showing off his luxury.
Derivatives: *gorgeous-ly*, adv., *gorgeous-ness*, n.

gorget, n., a piece of armor defending the throat. — OF. *gorgete*, dimin. of *gorge*, 'throat'. See **gorge** and **-et.**
Derivative: *gorget-ed*, adj.

Gorgon, n., one of the three sisters in Greek mythology who had the power to turn to stone all who looked upon them. — L. *Gorgō*, fr. Gk. Γόργω, fr. γοργός, 'terrible', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with OIr. *garg*, 'rough, fierce, wild', OSlav. *groza*, Russ. *grozá*, Pol. *groza*, Czech *hrůza*, 'horror'. Cp. **Demogorgon.**

gorgoneion, n., representation of the head of a Gorgon, esp. that of Medusa. — ModL., fr. Gk. Γοργόνειον, fr. Γοργώ. See prec. word.

Gorgonian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon. — Formed fr. **Gorgon** with suff. **-ian.**

Gorgonzola, n., a kind of Italian cheese. — Short for *Gorgonzola cheese;* so called from a village near Milan.

gorilla, n. — An African word quoted by the Punic navigator Hanno in his *Periplus* (about 450 B.C.E.)

gormandize, n., indulgence in good eating and drinking. — F. *gourmandise*, 'gluttony, greediness', fr. *gourmand*, 'glutton'. See **gourmand.**
Derivatives: *gormandize*, intr. v., *gormandiz-er*, n.

gorse, n., furze. — ME. *gorst*, fr. OE. *gorst*, rel. to OS., OHG. *gersta*, MDu. *gherste*, Du. *gerst*, MHG., G. *gerste*, 'barley', and cogn. with L. *hordeum*, 'barley'. See **Hordeum.**

gory, adj., 1) covered with blood; bloody; 2) characterized by much bloodshed. — Formed fr. **gore,** 'clotted blood', with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *gori-ly*, adv., *gori-ness*, n.

goshawk, n., a kind of large hawk. — ME. *goshawke*, fr. OE. *gōshafoc*, compounded of *gōs* and *hafoc*, lit. 'goose hawk'. See **goose** and **hawk.**

goshenite, n., a variety of beryl (*mineral.*) — Named after *Goshen* in Massachusetts. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

goslet, n., a very small goose. — Formed with suff. **-let** fr. ME. *gos*, 'goose'. See **goose.**

gosling, n., a young goose. — Formed fr. ME. *gos*, 'goose', with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

gospel, n. — ME. *godspel, gospel*, fr. OE. *gōdspell*, lit. 'the good message', fr. *gōd*, 'good', and *spell*, 'narrative, story, saying, message' (see **good** and **spell,** 'charm'). *Gospel* is prop. a loan translation of Eccles. L. *evangelium* (see *evangel*).

gospelize, tr. v., to evangelize. — A hybrid formed fr. **gospel** with **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

gospeler, gospeller, n. — OE. *gōdspellere*, 'evangelist', fr. *gōdspel*. See **gospel** and agential suff. **-er.**

gospodar, n. — See **hospodar.**

gossamer, n., a filmy cobweb. — ME. *gossomer, gosesomer*, lit. *goose summer;* so called because it appears early November, at the time when geese are in season. See **goose** and **summer.**
Derivatives: *gossamer-ed, gossamer-y*, adjs.

gossip, n., 1) godparent (*obsol.* or *dial.*); 2) one given to idle talk; 3) idle talk. — ME. *godsib, gossib*, fr. OE. *godsibb*, 'sponsor', fr. *god*, 'God', and *sibb*, 'relationship'. See **god** and **sib.**
Derivatives: *gossip*, intr. v., *gossip-y*, adj.

gossoon, n., a boy. — Corruption of F. *garçon*, 'boy'. See **garçon.**

Gossypium, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *gossypion*, 'the cotton tree', which is of uncertain origin.

got, past tense and pp. of *get.* — ME. past tense *gat*, pp. *geten, goten*, fr. *geten*, 'to get'. See **get.**

Goth, n., member of an East Teutonic people. — Late L. *Gothī* (pl.), fr. Gk. Γότθοι, Γόθοι, fr. *Gut-*, the first element in Gothic *Gut-þiuda*, 'the Gothic people'. For the second element in *Gut-þiuda* see *Teuton.* Cp. **Jocelin, Joyce.**

Gothamite, n., a simpleton. — Formed fr. **Gotham,** name of a village in England, whose inhabitants were proverbial for their stupidity. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.** Cp. *Abderite.*

Gothic, adj. — F. *gothique*, fr. Late L. *Gothicus*, fr. *Gothus*, 'Goth'. See **Goth** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *Gothic*, n., *Gothic-al-ly*, adv., *Gothic-ism*, n., *Gothic-ist*, n., *Gothic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

gouache, n., a method of painting with watercolors mixed with gum and honey. — F., fr. It. *guazzo*, orig. meaning 'a place where there is water', derived fr. L. *aquātiō*, 'the act of watering', fr. *aquātus*, pp. of *aquārī*, 'to bring water for drinking, fr. *aqua*, 'water'. See **aquatic.**

Gouda, n., also **Gouda cheese.** — Named after the town of Gouda in Holland.

gouge, n., a tool for making grooves. — F., 'a hollow chisel', fr. Late L. *gubia* (for **gulbia*), of s.m., which is of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. *gulban*, 'prick, prickle', MIr. *gulba*, W. *gylfin*, OCo. *geluin*, 'beak'. These words are prob. cogn. with Gk. γλάφειν, 'to hollow out, hew, carve', γλαφυρός, 'hollowed out, hollow', Bulg. *glob*, 'eyesocket', Slovenic *glóbati*, 'to hollow out, to gnaw'. OProvenç. *goja* and Sp. *gubia*, 'gouge', also derive fr. L. *gubia*. Cp. **gudgeon,** 'a pivot'.
Derivatives: *gouge*, tr. v., *goug-er*, n.

goulard, n., a solution of lead subacetate. — Short for *Goulard's extract* or *Goulard's cerate*; named after Thomas *Goulard*, a French surgeon of the 18th cent.

goulash, n., a stew made of beef or veal, flavored with paprika. — Fr. Hung. *gulyás* (*hus*), lit. '(meat) of a herdsman', fr. *gulya*, 'herd'.

gour, n. — A var. of **gaur.**

Goura, n., a genus of pigeons, the crowned pigeon (*ornithol.*) — ModL., from native name in New Guinea, fr. Javanese *gora*, lit. 'great noise'; so called in allusion to the moaning cries with which the male calls the female; *gora* is rel. to the verb *gheroq*, 'to low, moan, snore'.

gourami, n., a large fish of the Malay Archipelago. — Malay *gurāmeh.*

gourd, n., the fruit of cucurbitaceous plants. — F. *gourde*, fr. OF. *cohourde, courde*, fr. L. *cucurbita*, 'gourd; pumpkin'. See **cucurbit.**

gourde, n., the monetary unit of Haiti. — F. *gourde*, prop. fem. of the adjective *gourd*, 'numb, stiff, heavy', fr. L. *gurdus*, 'dull', which is of Iberian origin. Accordingly *gourde* prop. denotes 'a heavy or thick coin'. Cp. next word.

gourdy, adj., swollen in the legs (*veter.*) — OF. *gourdi*, 'benumbed, swollen', pp. of *gourdir*, fr. *gourd*, See prec. word and **-y** (representing F. **-i**).

gourmand, n., one very fond of eating. — F., of uncertain origin; not connected with *gourmet.* Cp. **gormandize,** n.
Derivatives: *gourmand-er*, n., *gourmand-ery*, n.

gourmet, n., a connoisseur in eating and drinking. — F., 'gourmet, epicure', fr. OF. *gromet, groumet, gourmet*, 'servant, page; wine merchant's assistant, shopboy'; of uncertain origin. F. *gourmet* was influenced in meaning by F. *gourmand.* Cp. **groom.**

gout, n. — OF. *goute* (F. *goutte*), 'drop; gout', fr. L. *gutta*, 'drop', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *kat'*, *kat'n*, 'drop', *kit'*, *kt'an*, 'milk' (see Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 286 s.v. *gutta*). This disease was ascribed to the influence of the *drops* of certain fluids in the body (whence the sense development of OF. *goute*). Cp. **gutter.**
Derivatives: *gout-y*, adj., *gout-i-ly*, adv., *gout-i-ness*, n.

goût, n., taste. — F., fr. L. *gustus*. See **gust,** 'taste', and cp. **gusto.**

govern, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *governer* (F. *gouverner*), fr. L. *gubernāre*, 'to steer or pilot a ship; to govern', a loan word introduced through the medium of the Etruscans fr. Gk. κυβερνᾶν, which is often compared with, but prob. not related to, OI. *kūbaraḥ*, 'pole, beam, tiller', Lith. *kumbryti*, 'to govern', *kumbras*, 'tiller'. Cp. **gubernatorial.** Cp. also **cybernetics.**
Derivatives: *govern-able*, adj., *governabil-ity*, n., *governable-ness*, n., *governabl-y*, adv., *governing*, adj., *governor* (q.v.)

governail, n., 1) a rudder; 2) government. — OF. *governail* (F. *gouvernail*), fr. L. *gubernāculum*, 'rudder', fr. *gubernāre*. See prec. word.

governance, n. — OF. *gouvernance*. See **govern** and **-ance.**

governess, n. — Shortened fr. ME. *governeress*, fr. OF. *go(u)verneresse*. See **govern** and **-ess** and cp. **governor.**
Derivative: *governess*, tr. and intr. v.

government, n. — OF. *government* (F. *gouvernement*), fr. *governer*, 'to govern', fr. L. *gubernāre.* See **govern** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *government-al*, adj., *government-al-ly*, adv., and the hybrid nouns *government-al-ism, government-al-ist.*

governor, n. — OF. *governeür* (= F. *gouverneur*), fr. L. *gubernātōrem*, acc. of *gubernātor*, 'steersman, pilot, ruler, governor', fr. *gubernātus*, pp. of *gubernāre*. See **govern** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *governor-ate*, n., *governor-ship*, n.

gowan, n., the daisy (*Scot.*) — Fr. obsol. *gowlan, golan* (whence dial. E. *golland*), 'a gold-colored flower', which is rel. to **gold** (q.v.)
Derivative: *gowan-y*, adj.

gowk, n., 1) cuckoo; 2) a fool. — ME. *goke, gowk*, fr. ON. *gaukr*, 'cuckoo', rel. to OE. *gēac*, OS. *gāk, gōk*, MLG. *gōk*, MDu. *gooc*, OHG. *gauh*, MHG. *gouch*, G. *Gauch*, 'cuckoo'; of imitative origin. Cp. *cuckoo.*
Derivatives: *gowk*, intr. v., to stare foolishly, *gowk-ed*, adj., foolish, *gowk-ed-ly*, adv., *gowk-ed-ness*, n.

gown, n., a loose robe; a woman's dress. — ME. *goune*, fr. OF. *gone, goune*, fr. Late L. *gunna*, 'fur', prob. a word adopted from a language of the Apennine or the Balkan Peninsula. W. *gwn,*

'gown', is a loan word fr. ME. *goune*.
Derivative: *gown*, tr. and intr. v.

gowpen, n., the hollow of the hand; a handful or double handful (*Scot.* and *dial.*) — ON. *gaupn*, 'the hollow of the hand', rel. to OHG. *goufana*, of s.m., OE. *gēap*, 'open, wide', *gēopan*, 'to swallow', ON. *gaupa*, 'lynx', Norw. *gop*, 'ravine'.

goyim, pl., gentiles; all non-Jewish nations. — Heb. *gōyím*, pl. of *gōy*, 'people, nation'. See **goi.**

Graafian follicle, Graafian vesicle (*anat.*) — Named after the Dutch anatomist Regnier de *Graaf* (1641-73).

grab, tr. and intr. v., to seize suddenly. — MDu. *grabben*, rel. to OS. *garva*, MDu. *garve*, OHG. *garba*, 'sheaf', lit. 'that which is gathered up or together', fr. I.-E. base **gherebh-*, **ghrebh-*, 'to seize', whence also OI. *gṛbhṇáti, gṛhṇáti*, 'seizes', OSlav. *grabiti*, 'to seize, rob', Lith. *grėbiu, grėbti*, 'to rake'. Cp. **garb,** 'sheaf', **grabble.**
Derivatives: *grab*, n., a sudden grasp, *grabber*, n.

grab, n., a kind of vessel used in the Indian ocean. — VArab. *ghrāb*, fr. Arab. *ghurāb*, 'raven; galley', of imitative origin. Cp. Heb. *'ōrébh*, Aram. *'ōrbhā*, Syr. *'ūrbhā*, Akkad. *āribu*, 'raven', which all are imitative.

grabble, intr. v., to grope; tr. v., to seize. — Du. *grabbelen*, freq. of MDu. *grabben*. See **grab,** 'to seize', and freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *grabbl-er*, n., *grabbl-ing*, n.

grace, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *grâce*, fr. OF. *grace*, fr. L. *grātia*, 'favor shown to another, kindness, loveliness, charm; thanks, thankfulness, gratitude', fr. *grātus*, 'beloved, pleasing, dear, agreeable; grateful', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}er-*, 'to praise, welcome', whence also OI. *gṛṇáti, gṛṇité*, 'sings, praises, announces', *gír, giráḥ*, 'praise, song', *gūrtiḥ*, of s.m., *gūrtáḥ*, 'welcome', Avestiv *gar-*, 'to praise', Lith. *giriù, gìrti*, 'to praise, celebrate', Lett. *dzīrtiês*, 'to boast', OPruss. *girtwei*, 'to praise', *girsnan*, 'praise, reputation'. Cp. **gracious, grateful, gratify, gratis, gratuitous, gratulate, agree, congratulate, disgrace, ingrate, ingratiate, mauger.**
Derivatives: *grace*, v. (q.v.), *grace-ful*, adj., *grace-ful-ly*, adv., *grace-ful-ness*, n., *grace-less*, adj., *grace-less-ly*, adv., *grace-less-ness*, n.

grace, tr. v. — OF. *gracier*, fr. *grace*. See **grace,** n.

Grace, fem. PN. — Lit. 'favor, grace', fr. L. *grātia*. See **grace,** n.

Gracilaria, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *gracilis*, 'slender'. See **gracile.**

gracile, adj., 1) slender; 2) gracefully slender. — L. *gracilis*, 'slender, thin, slight, meager', dissimilated fr. **cracilis*, rel. to *cracēns*, 'slender', and prob. cogn. with OI. *kṛśáḥ*, 'thin, weak', Avestic *k^{v}r^{v}sa-*, 'lean, meager', Lith. *kárštu, káršti*, 'to be very old, to age', Lett. *karst, kārst*, 'to grow old, ripen'. Cp. **Gracilaria.** For the ending of *grac-ilis* cp. *habilis*, 'handy, supple, suitable', fr. *habēre*, 'to have, hold' (see *able*).
Derivatives: *gracile-ly*, adv., *gracile-ness*, n., *gracil-ity*, n.

gracious, adj. — OF. *gracious* (F. *gracieux*), fr. L. *grātiōsus*, 'enjoying favor, agreeable, obliging', fr. *grātia*. See **grace,** n., and suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *gracious-ly*, adv., *gracious-ness*, n.

grackle, n., any of various birds of the starling family. — L. *grāculus*, 'the jackdaw', of imitative origin; cp. **croak,** v., and words there referred to.

gradatim, adv., gradually. — L., 'step by step', formed fr. *gradus*, 'step, degree', with the suff. *-ātim*. This suff. was formed on analogy of L. *statim*, 'immediately' (prop. acc. of the ancient noun *sta-ti-s*, 'a standing'), and was used to form adverbs. Cp. *literatim, seriatim, verbatim.*

gradate, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. **gradation.**

gradation, n., 1) a scale of degrees; 2) the act of arranging in degrees; 3) (*philology*) ablaut. — L. *gradātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'that which goes up or down by degrees; staircase; gradation', fr. *gradus*, 'step, degree'. See **grade** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *gradation*, tr. v., *gradation-al*, adj.

grade, n., a degree. — F., fr. L. *gradus*, 'step, degree; stage, position; that on which one steps, a stair', rel. to *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go', and cogn. with Lith. *grìdiju, grìdyti*, 'to go, wander', OSlav. *grędǫ, gręsti*, 'to come', OIr. *in-greinn, do-greinn*, 'he pursues', prob. also with Avestic *aiwi-g^{v}r^{v}ðmahi*, 'we begin'. Cp. **-grade, gradatim, gradation, gradient, gradin, gradual, graduate, gradus, aggress, congress, degrade, degree, degression, digression, egress, grail,** 'book for the use of the choir', **Grallatores, gree,** 'superiority', **gressorial, ingredient, ingress, progress, regress, retrograde, retrogress, transgress.**
Derivatives: *grade*, tr. and intr. v., *grad-ed*, adj., *grad-er*, n.

-grade, combining form denoting 'mode of walking', as in *digitigrade, plantigrade.* — F. *-grade*, fr. L. *-gradus*, 'stepping, walking, going', from *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade.**

Gradgrind, n., a hard utilitarian. — Character in Charles Dickens' *Hard Times.*
Derivatives: *Gradgrind-ian, Gradgrind-ish*, adjs.

gradient, adj., walking, capable of walking. — L. *gradiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade** and **-ent.**

gradient, n., degree of inclination; grade. See prec. word.

Gradientia, n. pl., an order of Amphibia; also called Caudata (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *gradientia*, neut. pl. of *gradiēns*, 'walking, going', pres. part. of *gradī*. See **gradient,** adj.

gradin, gradine, n., a series of steps rising one upon another. — F. *gradin*, fr. It. *gradino*, dimin. of *grado*, fr. L. *gradus*, 'step'. See **grade,** n.

gradometer, n., an instrument for measuring grades. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *gradus*, 'step,

degree', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **grade** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

gradual, adj. — ML. *graduālis*, fr. L. *gradus*. See **grade** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *gradual*, n. (q.v.), *gradual-ity*, n., *gradual-ness*, n., *gradual-ly*, adv.

gradual, n., 1) an antiphon; 2) a book for the use of the choir (*eccles.*) — ML. *graduāle*, prop. neut. of the adjective *graduālis* (see prec. word), used as a noun; so called because the antiphon was sung originally from the steps (L. *gradus*) of the altar. Cp. **grail,** 'book for the use of the choir'.

graduate, n. — ML. *graduātus*, fr. L. *gradus*, 'step, degree'. See **grade** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *graduate*, tr. and intr. v.

graduation, n. — ML. *graduātiō*, 'raising to a degree', fr. L. *gradus*, 'step, degree'. See **grade** and **-ation.**

gradus, n., a dictionary of prosody, used as an aid for writing Greek or Latin verses. — L., short for '*gradus ad Parnassum*', 'steps to Parnassus'. See **grade.**

Graecism, Graecize, Graeco-. — See **Grecism, Grecize, Greco-.**

Graf, n., a German title of nobility equivalent to F. *comte* (whence E. *count*) and to E. *earl.* — See **grave,** 'a count'.

graffito, n., ancient writing scratched on rocks, walls, etc. — It., dimin. of *graffio*, 'a scratching', fr. *graffiare*, 'to scratch', which prob. derives fr. *grafio*, 'a writing style', fr. L. *graphium*, of s.m., fr. Gk. γραφίον. See next word.

graft, n. — ME. *graffe, graff*, fr. OF. *grafe*, a collateral form of *grefe*, 'pencil; a shoot for grafting' (whence F. *greffe*, 'a shoot for grafting'), fr. L. *graphium*, 'a writing style', fr. Gk. γραφίον, γραφεῖον; so called from the resemblance of the shoot to a pointed pencil. See **-graph** and cp. archaic E. *graff* (which is the original form of *graft*). Cp. also **graffito, greffier.**
Derivatives: *graft*, v., *graft-er*, n., *graft-ing*, n.

graham bread. — Named after Sylvester *Graham*, an American advocate of temperance (1794-1851).

grahamite, n., a bituminous mineral (*mineral.*) — Named after J.A and J.L. *Graham*, in whose mine it was discovered. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

grail, also **graal,** n., according to medieval legend the platter used by Jesus at the Last Supper. — OF. *graal, grael*, fr. ML. *gradālis*, 'cup, platter', fr. VL. **crātālis*, fr. **crātus*, 'a mixing bowl', fr. L. *crātēr*, fr. Gk. κρᾱτήρ. See **crater.**

grail, n., book for use of the choir (*eccles.*) — OF. *grael*, fr. ML. *gradāle*, a collateral form of *graduāle*. See **gradual,** n.

grain, n., seed, corn. — F., fr. L. *grānum*, 'grain, seed, small kernel'. See **corn,** 'grain', and cp. **garner, garnet, gram,** 'chick-pea', **granadilla, granary, grange, granilla, granite, granule, grenade, grenadier, grenadine, engrain, filigrane, pomegranate, grogram.** Cp. also **gravy.**
Derivatives: *grain*, intr. and tr. v., *grain-ed*, adj., *grain-er*, n., *grain-ing*, n., *grain-y*, adj.

grain, n., branch, prong of a fork. — ON. *grein*, 'branch, fork', whence also Dan. and Swed. *gren*, 'branch'.

graith, tr. v., to make ready (*Scot.* and *dial. E.*) — ME. *greithen*, fr. ON. *greiða*, 'to make ready', fr. *greiðr*, 'ready', which is rel. to OE. *gerǣde, rǣde*, of s.m. See **ready.**

graith, adj., ready; direct, exact. — ON. *greiðr*, 'ready'. See **graith,** v.

graith, n., 1) readiness (*obsol.*); 2) apparatus, equipment (*Scot.*); 3) material (*Scot.*) — ON. *greiði*, fr. *greiðr*, 'ready'. See **graith,** v.

Grallatores, n. pl., the wading birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *grallātōrēs*, 'stilt-walkers', pl. of *grallātor*, fr. *grallae*, 'stilts', assimilated fr. **grad-lae*, from the stem of *gradī*. 'to walk, go'. See **grade.**

grallatorial, adj., pertaining to the Grallatores. — See prec. word and **-ial.**

gralloch, n., offal of a deer. — Gael. *grealach*, 'intestines'.

gram, n., the chick-pea; the horse gram. — Port. *grão*, 'grain', fr. L. *grānum*. See **grain,** 'seed, corn'.

gram, gramme, n., the metric unit of weight. — F. *gramme*, fr. Late L. *gramma*, fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written; written character, letter; a small weight'. See **-gram.**

-gram, combining form denoting 'something written', as in *anagram, cardiogram, diagram.* — Gk. -γραμμα (rarely -γραμμον), fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'that which is written; a written character, letter', from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

grama (grass), pasture grass belonging to the genus *Bouteloua.* — Sp. *grama*, a kind of grass, fr. L. *grāmen*, 'grass'. See **gramini-.**

gramarye, gramary, n., magic (*archaic*). — ME. *gramarye, grammarie*, 'grammar; magic', fr. OF. *gramaire, grammaire*, 'grammar', esp. 'Latin grammar', whence arose the meanings 'an obscure, unintelligible book; book of spells, magic'. Cp. F. *grammaire*, 'grammar', differentiated from *grimoire*, 'book of spells, black book; unintelligible language', which both derive from OF. *gramaire*. See **grammar** and cp. **glamour.**

gramercy, interj., exclamation expressing 1) *thanks*; 2) *surprise.* — F. *grand-merci*, 'great thanks'. See **grand** and **mercy.**

gramicidine, gramicidin, n., a crystalline antibiotic obtained from a soil bacterium. — Coined by the bacteriologist René Jules Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute (born in 1901), in 1940 fr. *gram-* (in **gram-positive**), 1st **-cide** and chem. suff. **-ine-, -in.**

gramineous, adj., resembling grass; pertaining to the family of grasses. — L. *grāmineus*, 'of grass, grassy', fr. *grāmen*, gen. *grāminis*, 'grass'. See **gramini-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

gramini-, combining form meaning 'grass'. — Fr. L. *grāmen*, gen. *grāminis*, 'grass', which prob. stands for **ghras-men* and is cogn. with OE. *græs*, 'grass'. See **grass** and cp. **grama (grass).**

graminiferous, adj., bearing grass. — Compounded of **gramini-** and **-ferous.**

graminivorous, adj., feeding on grass. — Compounded of **gramini-** and **-vorous.**

grammalogue, n., a word represented by a logogram. — Compounded of Gk. γράμμα, 'letter', and λόγος, 'word'. See **-gram** and **-logue** and cp. **logogram.**

grammar, n. — ME. *gramere, grammere*, fr. OF. *gramaire, grammaire* (F. *grammaire*), fr. L. *grammatica*, fr. Gk. γραμματική (scil. τέχνη), 'grammar', orig. 'the art of reading and writing letters'. Γραμματική is prop. fem. of the adj. γραμματικός, 'knowing one's letters; knowing grammar', fr. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written', from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and cp. **gramarye, grammatical.**

grammarian, n., a student of, or an expert in, grammar. — ME. *gramarien*, fr. OF. *gramarien* (F. *grammairien*), fr. OF. *gramaire* (F. *grammaire*), 'grammar'. See prec. word and **-ian.**

grammatical, adj. — L. *grammaticālis*, fr. *grammaticus*, 'pertaining to grammar', fr. Gk. γραμματικός, 'knowing one's letters; knowing grammar'. See **grammar.**

Derivatives: *grammatical-ly*, adv., *grammatical-ness*, n.

grammaticaster, n., a petty grammarian. — ME., fr. L. *grammaticus*, 'grammarian', fr. *grammaticus*, 'pertaining to grammar'. See prec. word and **-aster.**

grammaticize, tr. v., to make grammatical; intr. v., to discuss points of grammar. — See **grammatical** and **-ize.**

gramme, n. — See **gram.**

Gramophone, n., trademark used for a type of phonograph. — Coined by its inventor Emile Berliner (1851-1929) fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'something written', and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **-gram** and **phone**, 'speech sound', and cp. **phonograph.**

gram-positive, adj., holding the purple dye when stained by *Gram*'s method; said esp. of bacteria. — So called after the Danish physician Hans Christian Joachim (1853-1938).

grampus, n., a cetacean (*Grampus griseus*). — Fr. earlier *graundepose*, altered—after *grand*— fr. ME. *graspeys, grapeys*, fr. OF. *craspeis, graspeis*, lit. 'fat fish', fr. L. *crassum piscem*, acc. of *crassus piscis*. See **crass** and **Pisces.**

granadilla, n., the fruit of certain kinds of passion flower. — Sp., dimin. of *granada*, 'pomegranate'. See **pomegranate.**

granary, n., a storehouse for grain. — L. *grānārium*, 'granary', fr. *grānum*, 'grain, seed, small kernel'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **garner,** which is a doublet of *granary*.

grand, adj., great. — ME. *grant*, fr. OF. *grant, grand* (F. *grand*), fr. L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, 'large, tall, fullgrown, great, lofty, powerful', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **grandee, grandiose, aggrandize,** and the first element in **gramercy.**

Derivatives: *grand*, n., *grand-ly*, adv., *grand-ness*, n.

grandam, grandame, n., a grandmother; an old woman. — AF. *graund dame*, 'grandmother', corresponding to OF. *grand dame*. See **grand** and **dame.**

granddaughter, n. — Formed on analogy of **grandmother.**

grandee, n., nobleman of the highest rank in Spain and Portugal. — Anglicized form of Sp. *grande*, 'nobleman of the first rank', from the adj. *grande*, 'great', fr. L. *grandem*. See **grand** and **-ee.**

grandeur, n. — F., 'greatness', fr. *grand*, 'great'. See **grand.**

grandfather, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **grand** and **father** on analogy of F. *grand-père*.

grandiloquence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

grandiloquent, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ent** fr. L. *grandiloquus*, 'speaking loftily, bombastic', fr. *grandis*, 'great, lofty', and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **grand** and **loquacious.**

Derivative: *grandiloquent-ly*, adv.

grandiose, adj., grand, imposing, impressive. — F., fr. It. *grandioso*, fr. *grande*, 'great', fr. L. *grandem*. See **grand** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivatives: *grandiose-ly*, adv., *grandios-ity*, n.

grandmother, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **grand** and **mother** on analogy of F. *grand-mère*.

grandparent, n., **grandson** etc. — Formed on analogy of **grandfather.**

grange, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *grange*, fr. VL. **grānica*, fr. L. *grānum*, 'grain'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn'.

granger, n., a farm steward. — OF. *grangier*, fr. *grange*. See **grange** and **-er** (representing OF. *-ier*).

grangerism, n., the practice of grangerizing. — See next word and **-ism.**

grangerize, tr. v., to illustrate a book by the addition of prints, engravings, etc. — Lit. 'to illustrate a book in the manner in which James *Granger's* 'Biographical History of England' (1769) was illustrated.

Derivatives: *grangeriz-ation*, n., *grangeriz-er*, n., *grangerism* (q.v.)

graniferous, adj., producing grain. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *grānifer*, 'grain-bearing', fr. *grānum*, 'grain', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and **-ferous.**

granilla, n., the refuse of cochineal. — Sp., dimin. of *grana*, 'cochineal', rel. to *grano*, 'grain', fr. L. *grānum*. See **grain,** 'seed, corn'.

granite, n. — F., fr. It. *granito*, lit. 'grainy', pp. of *granire*, 'to make grainy', fr. *grano*, 'grain',

fr. L. *grānum*. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *granit-ic*, adj.

granitiform, adj., shaped like granite. — Compounded of **granite** and **-form.**

granivorous, adj., feeding on grain. — Compounded of L. *grānum*, 'grain', and *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and **-vorous.**

granny, also **grannie,** n., a familiar form of *grandmother*. — Formed from the first syllable of **grandam** and dimin. suff. **-y,** resp. **-ie.**

granophyre, n., a porphyritic igneous rock (*petrogr.*) — G. *Granophyr*, formed from the first syllable of *Granit* and the second syllable of *Porphyr*. See **granite** and **porphyry.**

Derivative: *granophyr-ic*, adj.

grant, tr. v. — ME. *granten*, fr. OF. *granter*, a collateral form of *craanter, creanter*, fr. VL. **crēdentāre*, 'to promise', fr. L. *crēdēns*, gen. *crēdentis*, pres. part. of *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *grant*, n. (q.v.), *grant-able*, adj., *grant-ee*, n., *grant-er*, n., *grant-or*, n.

grant, n. — ME. *grant*, fr. *granten*. See **grant,** v.

granular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *grānulum*. See **granule.**

granulate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. Late L. *grānulum*. See **granule.**

Derivatives: *granulat-ed*, adj., *granulat-ion*, n., *granulat-ive*, adj., *granulat-or*, n.

granule, n., a small grain. — Late L. *grānulum*, 'small grain', dimin. of L. *grānum*, 'grain'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and **-ule.**

granuliform, adj. — See prec. word and **-form.**

granulose, adj., granular. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. Late L. *grānulum*. See **granule.**

granulose, n., part of starch convertible into sugar. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ose,** fr. Late L. *grānulum*. See **granule.**

granulous, adj., granular. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Late L. *grānulum*. See **granule** and cp. **granulose,** adj.

grape, n. — OF. *grape, grappe*, 'hook; a bunch of grapes' (whence F. *grappe*, 'a bunch of grapes'), fr. OF. *craper, graper*, 'to seize with a hook; to gather grapes', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. *crappe*, OHG. *krāpfo*, 'a hook', G. *Krapfen*, 'fritter', OHG. *krampho*, 'an iron hook'. OF. *grapin*, 'hook' (whence F. *grappin*, 'grapnel, hook'), derives fr. OF. *grape*. Cp. OProvenç., Sp. *grapa*, It. *grappa*, 'hook', which are also Teut. loan words. See **cramp,** 'a bent piece of iron', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **agraffe.**

Derivative: *grap-y*, adj.

graph, n., a diagram. — Abbreviation of *graphic formula*. See **-graph.**

-graph, combining form meaning 1) 'something written', as in *autograph;* 2) 'something that writes', as in *telegraph*. — F. *-graphe*, fr. Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, draw, paint, write, inscribe', which is cogn. with OE. *ceorfan*, 'to cut, engrave, tear'. See **carve** and cp. **graph, -graphia, graphite, grapho-, -graphy, graffito, graft.** For the sense development of Gk. γράφειν cp. E. *write;* cp. also Heb. *kātābh*, 'he wrote', *kᵉthōbeth*, 'tattooing', Arab. *kátaba* (in its original sense), 'he sewed together' (in the sense 'he wrote', Arab. *kátaba* is a Hebrew or Aramaic loan word), S. Arab. *míktab*, 'awl' (see *ketubah*).

grapheme, n., 1) a letter of an alphabet; 2) the sum of all letters representing one phoneme. — Gk. γράφημα, 'letter', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and cp. the second element in **phoneme** and in words there referred to. Cp. also Gk. γράμμα, 'letter', from the stem of γράφειν (see **-gram**).

Derivatives: *graphem-ic*, adj., *graphem-ic-al-ly*, adv.

-grapher, combining form; the English equivalent of Greek words in -γραφος, denoting 'a person who writes', as in *lexicographer, telegrapher*. — See **-graph** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **-graphy.**

-graphia, combining form identical in meaning with **-graphy;** used esp. to form terms in the sphere of abnormal psychology.

graphic, adj. — L. *graphicus*, fr. Gk. γραφικός, 'pertaining to writing or drawing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *graphic-al*, adj., *graphic-al-ly*, adv., *graphics* (q.v.)

graphics, n., the art of drawing. — See **graphic** and **-ics.**

graphite, n., a form of carbon, black lead, plumbago (*mineral.*) — G. *Graphit*, coined by the German mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1789 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write'; so called by him because this mineral is used for making pencils. See **-graph** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *graphite*, tr. v., *graphit-ic*, adj.

grapho-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or used for, writing', as in *graphology*. — Gk. γραφο-, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

graphology, n., the study of handwriting. — F. *graphologie*, coined by Abbé Jean-Hippolyte Michon (1806-81) in 1868 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **grapho-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *graphologic*, *graphologic-al*, adjs., *graphologist*, n.

graphomania, n., a morbid desire for writing. — Compounded of **grapho-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**

graphomaniac, n., one suffering from *graphomania*. — See prec. word and **maniac.**

graphometer, n., surveyor's instrument for measuring angles. — F. *graphomètre*, coined by the French engraver Philippe Danfrie (1535-1606) in 1597 fr. Gk. γράφειν, 'to write', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **grapho-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

graphophone, n., an instrument for sound recording. — Lit. 'that which writes the sounds'; compounded of **grapho-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

-graphy, combining form denoting: 1) processes of writing, drawing, representing, recording, as in *phonography;* 2) names of descriptive sciences, as in *geography.* — F. or G. *-graphie,* fr. L. *-graphia,* fr. Gk. -γραφίᾱ, 'description of', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ), and cp. **-graphia.**

grapnel, n., a small hook. — ME. *grapenel,* dimin. formed fr. OF. *grapin,* 'hook'. See **grape.** Derivative: *grapnel,* tr. v.

grapple, n., grappling iron, grapnel. — OF. **grapelle,* dimin. of *grape,* 'hook'. See **grape** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *grapple,* tr. and intr. v., *grappl-er,* n., *grappl-ing,* n.

grapsoid, adj., pertaining to the genus Grapsus (*zool.*) — Lit. 'resembling a crab'. See **Grapsus** and **-oid.**

Grapsus, n., a genus of crabs (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γραψαῖος, 'crab', which is of uncertain origin; it is prob. not connected with It. *gravosta, ravosta,* OHG. *krebiz,* OE. *crabba,* 'crab'.

graptolite, n., a fossil zoolite bearing markings resembling writing (*paleontol.*) — ModL. *Graptolithus,* lit. 'a stone with engraving', fr. Gk. γραπτός, 'engraved, written, painted' (verbal adj. of γράφειν), and λίθος, 'stone'. See **-graph** and **-lite.**

Derivative: *graptolit-ic,* adj.

grasp, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *graspen,* metathesized fr. *grapsen,* 'to grope', from the stem of OE. *grāpian,* 'to touch, feel, grope'. Cp. LG. *grapsen,* 'to grasp', MDu. *grapen,* 'to seize, grasp', and see **grope.** Cp. also **grip, gripe.**

Derivatives: *grasp,* n., *grasp-er,* n., *grasp-ing,* adj., *grasp-ing-ly,* adv., *grasp-ing-ness,* n.

grass, n. — ME. *gras, gres, gers,* fr. OE. *græs, gærs,* rel. to ON., OS., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth. *gras,* Dan. *græs,* Swed. *gräs,* 'grass', and prob. cogn. with L. *grāmen* (for *ghras-men*), 'grass', fr. I.-E. base **ghrōs-,* 'young shoot, sprout'. This base is an *-s*-enlargement of base **ghrō-,* 'to grow', whence OE. *grōwan,* ON. *grōa,* 'to grow'. Enlarged by suff. *-n,* base **ghrō-* appears in OE. *grēne,* ON. *grœnn,* 'green'. See **grow** and **green** and cp. **grama (grass), gramini-, graze** (in both senses).

Derivatives: *grass,* tr. v., *grass-less,* adj., *grass-like,* adj., *grass-y,* adj.

grass widow, a woman separated from her husband. — Orig. 'a discarded mistress'; cp. Du. *grasweduwe,* G. *Strohwitwe* (fr. *Stroh,* 'straw'), 'grass widow' (in modern sense); prob. so called in allusion to a bed of grass or straw.

grass widower, a man separated from his wife. — Cp. Swed. *gräsänk, gräsänker, gräsenkling,* 'grass widower', and see prec. word.

grate, tr. and intr. v., to scrape, rub. — ME. *graten,* fr. OF. *grater* (F. *gratter*), 'to scratch, scrape', fr. Teut. **krattōn* (whence also It. *grattare,* OProvenç. *gratar*). Cp. OHG. *krazzōn,* 'to scratch, scrape', and see **scratch.** Cp. also **regrate, regrater.**

Derivatives: *grat-er,* n., *grat-ing,* n. and adj., *grat-ing-ly,* adv.

grate, n., a frame of metal bars. — ME. *grate,* fr. ML. *grāta,* 'lattice' (whence also It. *grata,* 'grate, gridiron'), fr. L. *crātis,* 'wickerwork, hurdle'. See **crate** and cp. **graticule, griddle, hurdle.**

Derivative: *grate,* tr. v., to furnish with a grate.

grateful, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ful** from obsol. *grate,* 'agreeable, thankful', fr. L. *grātus,* 'agreeable, grateful', whence *grātia,* 'kindness, loveliness'. See **grace,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *grateful-ly,* adv.

graticule, n., a design divided into squares. — F., fr. ML. *grāticula,* 'gridiron', dimin. of *grāta.* See **grate,** 'frame of metal bars', and **-cule.**

gratification, n. — L. *grātificātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'obligingness, complaisance', fr. *grātificātus,* pp. of *grātificārī.* See next word and **-ation.**

gratify, tr. v., to please. — F. *gratifier,* fr. L. *grātificāre,* a collateral form of *grātificārī,* 'to do favor to, to oblige, gratify', formed fr. *grātus,* 'agreeable, grateful', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **grace,** n., and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *gratifi-ed,* adj., *gratifi-ed-ly,* adv., *gratifi-er,* n., *gratify-ing,* adj., *gratify-ing-ly,* adv.

gratin, n., light crust over a dish. — F., 'burnt part; bread crumbs', fr. OF. *grater* (F. *gratter*), 'to scrape, scratch', of Teut. origin. See **grate,** 'to scrape'.

gratinate, tr. v., to cook until a crust is formed. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. F. *gratiner,* 'to prepare a dish with bread crumbs', fr. *gratin.* See prec. word.

Gratiola, n., a genus of plants, the hedge hyssop (*bot.*) — ML., dimin. formed fr. L. *grātia,* 'kindness, loveliness' (see **grace,** n., and **-ole**); so called in allusion to its supposed medicinal properties.

gratis, adv., for nothing; freely. — L. *grātīs,* contraction of *grātiīs,* 'out of favor; without reward, for nothing, gratuitously', abl. pl. of *grātia,* 'favor, kindness'. See **grace,** n.

Derivative: *gratis,* adj.

gratitude, n. — F., fr. Late L. *grātitūdō,* 'thankfulness, gratitude', fr. *grātus,* 'beloved, pleasing, dear, thankful'. See **grace,** n., and **-tude.**

gratuitous, adj., given for nothing; free. — L. *grātuītus,* 'that which is done without pay, spontaneous, gratuitous', formed — on analogy of *fortuītus,* 'casual' — fr. *grātus,* 'pleasing, agreeable'. See **grace,** n. For the ending see *fortuitous.*

Derivatives: *gratuitous-ly,* adv., *gratuitous-ness,* n.

gratuity, n., gift; tip. — F. *gratuité,* fr. ML. *grātuitātem,* acc. of *grātuitās,* 'free gift', fr. L. *grātuītus.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

gratulate, tr. v., to congratulate. — L. *grātulātus,* pp. of *grātulārī,* 'to manifest joy, congratulate', contracted fr. **grati-tulārī,* 'to bring something agreeable', compounded of *grātus,* 'pleasing, agreeable', and *tulō* = *ferō,* 'I bring'. See **grace,** n., and **tolerate** and cp. **congratulate.** Cp. also L. *opitulor,* 'I help, aid, assist', lit. 'I bring help', fr. *ops,* gen. *opis,* 'help, assistance', and *tulō* = *ferō,* 'I bring'. — For the contraction of **grātitulor* into *grātulor* see *haplology.*

gratulation, n., congratulation. — L. *grātulātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'manifestation of joy, congratulation'. fr. *grātulātus,* pp. of *grātulārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

gratulatory, adj., congratulatory. — Late L. *grātulātōrius,* 'pertaining to congratulation', fr. L. *grātulātus,* pp. of *gratulārī.* See **gratulate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

gravamen, n., a grievance. — Late L. *gravāmen,* 'trouble, physical inconvenience', fr. *gravāre,* 'to burden, aggravate', fr. *gravis,* 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty', and **-men.**

grave, tr. and intr. v., to engrave. — ME. *graven,* fr. OE. *grafan,* 'to dig, carve', rel. to ON. *grafa,* Dan. *grave,* Swed. *gräva,* OFris. *grēva,* Du. *graven,* OHG. *graban,* MHG., G. *graben,* Goth. *graban,* 'to dig, carve', fr. I.-E. base **ghrebh-, *ghrobh-,* 'to scratch, scrape', whence also OSlav. *grebǫ, greti,* 'to dig', *pogrebǫ, pogreti,* 'to bury', Lett. *grebju, grebt,* 'to scrape, hollow out'. Cp. **grave,** 'mound, tomb', **graven, engrave.** Cp. also **groove, grub,** 'to dig'.

Derivative: *grav-er,* n.

grave, n., mound, tomb. — ME., fr. OE. *græf,* rel. to OS. *graf,* OFris. *gref,* OHG., MHG., G. *grab,* 'grave, tomb', OE. *grafu,* ON. *gröf,* 'cave; grave', Goth. *graba,* 'ditch', OE. *grafan,* 'to dig, carve', and cogn. with OSlav. *grobŭ,* 'grave, tomb'. See **grave,** 'to engrave'.

Derivative: *grave-less,* adj.

grave, tr. v., to clean (the wooden hull of a ship) of grass, etc. — OF. *grave* (F. *grève*), 'strand of sand, sandbank'. See **gravel** and cp. **Graves.**

grave, adj., weighty. — F., fr. L. *gravis,* 'heavy, weighty; troublesome, painful, grievous, hard; important, honorable', which is cogn. with OI. *gurúḥ,* 'heavy, weighty' (compar. *gárīyas-*; superl. *gáriṣṭhaḥ*), Avestic *gouru-* (only in compounds), 'heavy, weighty', Gk. βάρος, 'weight', βαρύς, 'heavy', βρῑθειν, 'to be laden with', βρῑθύς, 'heavy', βριαρός, 'strong', Goth. *kaúrus,* 'heavy', Lett. *grūts,* 'heavy'. Cp. **gravedo, gravid, gravity, grief, grieve, grievous, aggravate, aggrieve, ingravescent.** Cp. also **baro-, bary, Briareus, brute, centrobaric, charivari, garce, guru, isobar.**

grave, n., a count; used esp. of the counts of Nassau. — MDu. *grāve* (whence Du. *graaf*), 'count', rel. to OHG. *grāvo* (whence MHG. *grāve,* G. *Graf*), MLG. *grēve* (whence ON. *greifi,* Dan., Swed. *greve*), 'count'. The orig. meaning of these words seems to have been 'judge'; cp. Goth. *ga-grēfts,* 'decision'. Cp. **-grave** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Graf.**

-grave, suff. meaning 'ruler'. — Fr. **grave,** 'count'. Cp. **burgrave, landgrave, margrave, palsgrave.**

gravedo, n., cold in the head (*med.*) — L. *gravēdō,* 'heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head', lit. 'heaviness', fr. *gravis,* 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty'.

gravel, n. — ME. *gravel,* fr. OF. *gravele, gravelle,* 'gravel, sand, beach, strand' (whence F. *gravelle,* 'gravel', a medical term), dimin. of OF. *grave* (F. *grève*), 'strand of sand, sandbank', which is of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. W. *gro,* 'coarse gravel', Bret. *grouan,* Co. *grow,* 'gravel'. Cp. also **grave,** 'to clean (the hull of a ship)', **grit, groats, grout.**

Derivatives: *gravel,* tr. v., *gravel-ly,* adj., *gravel-li-ness,* n.

graven, adj., carved (*archaic*). — ME. *graven,* fr. OE. *grafen,* prop. pp. of *grafan,* 'to dig, carve'. See **grave,** 'to dig, carve'.

graveolent, adj., having a rank smell. — L. *graveolēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'strong-smelling', prop. *grave olēns,* fr. *grave,* neut. of *gravis,* 'heavy', and pres. part. of *olēre,* 'to smell'. See **grave,** weighty', **olfactory** and **-ent.**

graves, n. pl. — A var. of **greaves.**

Graves, n., wine from the *Graves* district of the Gironde in the SW. of France. — The name *Graves* lit. means 'gravelly place'. See **grave,** 'to clean (the hull of a ship)'.

Graves' disease. — Named after the Irish physician Robert James *Graves* (1796-1853).

graveward, adv. and adj., **gravewards,** adv., toward the grave. — Compounded of **grave** and **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

gravid, adj., being with child; pregnant. — L. *gravidus,* 'loaded; pregnant', fr. *gravis,* 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty'.

Derivatives: *gravid-ly,* adv., *gravid-ness,* n.

gravidity, n. — L. *graviditās,* 'pregnancy,' fr. *gravidus.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

gravimeter, n., an instrument for measuring specific gravity. — F. *gravimètre,* a hybrid coined fr. L. *gravis,* 'heavy', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **grave,** 'weighty', and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

gravitate, intr. v. — ModL. *gravitātus,* pp. of *gravitāre,* coined by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) fr. L. *gravitās,* 'weight'. See **gravity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *gravitation* (q.v.), *gravitat-ive,* adj.

gravitation, n. — ModL. *gravitātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* coined by Newton. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *gravitation-al,* adj., *gravitation-al-ly,* adv.

gravity, n. — F. *gravité,* fr. L. *gravitātem,* acc. of *gravitās,* 'weight, seriousness', fr. L. *gravis,* 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty', and **-ity.**

gravure, n. — Short for **photogravure.** Cp. **heliogravure, rotogravure.**

gravy, n. — ME. *graue* (pronounced *grave*), from misreading of OF. *grane*, 'a dish powdered with grains', lit. 'grained', fr. ML. *grānātus*, pp. of *grānāre*, 'to grain', fr. L. *grānum*, 'grain'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn'.

gray, grey, adj. — ME. *gray, grey*, fr. OE. *grǣg*, rel. to ON. *grār*, Dan. *graa*, Swed. *gra*, OFris. *grē*, MDu. *grā*, Du. *grauw*, OHG. *grāo*, MHG. *grā*, G. *grau*, 'gray', and cogn. with L. *rāvus*, 'gray'. See **roan,** 'chestnut-colored', and cp. **grizzle,** 'gray', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *gray, grey*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *gray-ish*, adj., *gray-ly*, adv., *gray-ness*, n.

graylag, greylag, n., the gray goose. — Short for *gray lag goose*, i.e. 'the gray lagging goose' (see **lag,** adj., and **goose**); so called because it is late in migrating.

grayling, n., a freshwater fish. — Formed fr. **gray** with suff. **-ling.**

graze, tr. and intr. v., to feed on grass. — ME. *grasen*, fr. OE. *grasian*, fr. *græs*, 'grass'. See **grass** and cp. next word.

Derivative: *graze*, n., pasturage.

graze, tr. v., to touch slightly. — Formed from prec. word and orig. used in the sense 'to touch the (grassy) ground' (said of bullets that touched the ground and rebounded). Cp. G. *grasen*, 'to feed on grass' (fr. *Gras*, 'grass'), which is used also in the above mentioned military sense.

Derivative: *graze*, n., a slight contact.

grazier, n., one who grazes cattle. — Formed fr. **graze,** 'to feed', with agential suff. **-ier.**

grazioso, adj., graceful (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *grātiōsus*. See **gracious.**

grease, n. — ME. *gresse, grese*, fr. OF. *gresse, graisse* (F. *graisse*), fr. VL. **crassia*, 'thickness, fatness', fr. L. *crassus*, 'thick, fat'. Cp. OIt. *grascia*, OProvenç. *graissa*, Catal. *graxa*, Port. *graixa*, 'fat', It. *grasce* (pl.), 'victuals' [Sp. *graso*, 'fat', n., is formed fr. *graso*, 'fat', adj., a collateral form of *craso*, fr. L. *crassus*], and see **crass.** Cp. also **degras.**

Derivatives: *grease*, tr. v., *greas-er*, n., *greas-y*, adj., *greas-i-ly*, adv., *greas-i-ness*, n.

great, adj. — ME. *great, gret, greet, grete*, fr. OE. *grēat*, rel. to OS. *grōt*, OFris. *grāt*, Du. *groot*, OHG., MHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*, 'great'. The original meaning of these adjectives was prob. 'gross-grained, coarse'. Cp. ON. *grautr*, 'groats', E. *grēot*, 'grit, sand, dust, gravel', and see **grit,** 'coarse sand', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *great*, n., *great-en*, v., *great-ly*, adv., *great-en* (tr. and intr. v.), *great-ness*, n.

greave, n., armor for the leg. — ME. *greve*, fr. OF. *greve*, 'shin; greave', fr. Port. *greba*, fr. Egypt. Arab. *gaurab*, corresponding to Arab. *jáurab*, 'stocking, apparel for the leg'.

Derivative: *greav-ed*, adj.

greave, n., sediment of melted tallow. — LG. *greven* (pl.), rel. to OHG. *griobo* (MHG., G. *griebe*); of uncertain origin.

greve, n., a diving bird. — F. *grèbe*, of doubtful origin.

Grecian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Graecia*, 'Greece', fr. *Graecus*, 'Greek'. See **Greek.**

Grecism, Graecism, n. — F. *grécisme*, fr. ML. *Graecismus*, fr. L. *Graecizāre*, 'to imitate the Greeks'. See next word and **-ism.**

Grecize, Graecize, tr. v., to make Greek; intr. v., to imitate the Greeks. — F. *gréciser*, fr. L. *Graecizāre*, 'to imitate the Greeks', fr. Gk. *Γραικίζειν, fr. Γραικός, 'Greek'. See **Greek** and **-ize.**

Greco-, Graeco-, combining form denoting the *Greeks*. — Fr. L. *Graecus*, 'Greek'. See **Greek.**

greed, n. — Back formation fr. **greedy.**

greedily, adv. — ME. *grediliche*, OE. *grǣdiglīce*, fr. *grǣdig*, 'greedy', and *-līce*, 'like'. See **greedy** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

greediness, n. — ME. *gredinesse*, fr. OE. *grǣdignes*, formed fr. *grǣdig*, 'greedy', with suff. *-nes*. See **greedy** and **-ness.**

greedy, adj. — ME. *gredy*, fr. OE. *grǣdig*, rel. to OS. *grādag*, 'greedy', ON. *grāðr*, 'greed, hunger', ON. *grāðugr*, Dan. *graadig*, Du. *gretig*, OHG. *grātag*, 'greedy', Goth. *gredus*, 'hunger', *gredags*, 'hungry', and perh. cogn. with OI. *gṛ́dhyati*, 'is greedy', *gardhaḥ*, 'greed'. Cp. **greed.**

Greek, n. — OE. *Grēcas, Crēcas*, (pl.), 'the Greeks', fr. L. *Graecus*, 'Greek', fr. Γραικός, 'inhabitant of Γραῖα (Graia) in Boeotia', a name orig. given by the Latins to Greek colonists coming from Graia and settling at Cumae in southern Italy, but later applied to every Greek. [The Greeks reborrowed Γραικός in this new sense from the Latins: Aristotle was the first Greek to use Γραικοί (the pl. of Γραικός) in the sense of Ἕλληνες (i.e. 'Hellenes, Greeks').] Cp. **Grecian, grego, Gringo,** and the second element in **fenugreek** and in **galligaskins.**

Greek, adj. — ME. *Grec*, fr. F. *grec*, fr. L. *Graecus*, 'Greek'. See **Greek,** n.

green, adj. — ME. *grene*, fr. OE. *grēne*, rel. to OFris. *grēne*, OS. *grōni*, ON. *grœnn*, Dan. *grøn*, Swed. *grön*, Du. *groen*, OHG. *gruoni*, MHG. *gruene*, G. *grün*, 'green'. These adjectives are *-n*-enlargements of I.-E. base **ghrō-*, 'to grow'. See **grow** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *green*, n., *green*, v. (q.v.), *green-ish*, adj., *green-ish-ness*, n., *green-ly*, adv., *green-ness*, n., *greenth* (q.v.), *green-y*, adj.

greengage, n., a variety of plum. — Compounded of **green** and the surname of the English botanist Sir William *Gage* (died in 1820), who was the first to cultivate this fruit in England.

greening, n., a green variety of apple. — MDu. *groeninc*. See **green** and **-ing,** 'related to'.

greenling, n., a fish, called also *rock trout*. — Formed fr. **green** with suff. **-ling.**

greenockite, n., cadmium sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named in 1841 after the English soldier Charles Murray Cathcart (1783-1859), styled Lord *Greenock* (1807-43), who discovered it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

greenovite, n., manganese titanite (*mineral.*) — Named by the French geologist Ours-Pierre-Armand-Petit Dufrénoy (1792-1857) in 1840 after the English geologist George Bellas *Greenough* (1778-1855). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

greet, tr. v., to salute. — ME. *greten*, fr. OE. *grētan*, 'to address, approach, visit, greet', rel. to OS. *grōtian*, OFris. *grēta*, Du. *groeten*, OHG. *gruoȝen*, MHG. *grüeȝen*, G. *grüßen*, 'to salute, greet', fr. Teut. base **grōtjan*, orig. 'to cause to speak', whence also OE. *grētan, grǣtan*, 'to weep, bewail'. See next word.

Derivatives: *greet-er*, n., *greet-ing*, n., *greet-ing-ly*, adv.

greet, intr. v., to weep; tr. v., to bewail (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *greten, graten*, fr. OE. *grētan, grǣtan*, 'to weep, bewail', rel. to OS. *grātan*, ON. *grāta*, Dan. *græde*, Goth. *gretan, greitan*, 'to weep', ON. *grœta*, 'to cause to weep, cry'. The orig. sense of all these verbs was 'to sound, speak, shout'. They derive from I.-E. base **ghrēd-*, 'to sound, clash, speak loudly', whence also OI. *hrádatē*, 'it sounds, rustles'. See **greet,** 'to salute', and cp. **regret.**

Derivatives: *greet-er*, n., *greet-ing*, n.

greffier, n., registrar. — F., 'clerk of the court, registrar', fr. ML. *graphiārius*, fr. L. *graphium*, 'a writing style'. See **graft** and **-ier.**

gregarious, adj., pertaining to a flock; living in flocks. — L. *gregārius*, 'pertaining to a flock', fr. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock', fr. I.-E. base **gre-g-*, partial reduplication of base **gere-, *ger-*, 'to gather together, assemble', whence Gk. ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', ἀγορά, 'assembly; place of assembly', ἄγυρις, 'assembly', ἀγύρτης, 'beggar', OSlav. *grŭstĭ* (for **gr-s-ti-*), 'handful', Lith. *gurgulỹs*, 'chaos, confusion', *gùrguolė*, 'crowd, mass', and Gk. τὰ γάργαρα (Hesychius), 'crowd, plenty' and possibly also OI. *gaṇáḥ* (for **gṛṇá-*), 'herd, troop, company'. Cp. **aggregate, congregate, egregious, segregate.** Cp. also **agora, allegory, category, panegyric, paregoric.** Cp. also **cram.**

Derivatives: *gregarious-ly*, adv., *gregarious-ness*, n.

grego, n., a short cloak. — Port. *Grego* or Sp. *Griego*, 'Greek', fr. L. *Graecus*. See **Greek.**

Gregorian, adj. — Lit. 'pertaining to Gregory', fr. Late L. *Grēgoriānus*, fr. *Grēgorius*. See next word and **-an.**

Gregory, masc. PN. — Late L. *Grēgorius*, fr. Gk. Γρηγόριος, fr. γρήγορος, 'watchful', which is rel. to ἐγρήγορα, second perfect of ἐγείρειν, 'to awaken', fr. I.-E. base **ger-*, 'to be awake', whence also OI. *jāgárti*, 'he is awake', Avestic *ā-garayeiti*, 'wakes up, arouses'.

Gregory powder. — Named after the Scottish physician James *Gregory* (1753-1821).

greisen, n., a crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica (*petrogr.*) — G., fr. *greißen*, 'to cleave, split'.

gremial, adj., pertaining to the lap or bosom. — Late L. *gremiālis*, fr. L. *gremium*, 'lap, bosom', fr. I.-E. base **grem-*, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OE. *crammian*, 'to cram, stuff'. See **cram,** v., and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *gremial*, n., a bishop's apron.

gremlin, n., a mischievous imp. — A word coined in the time of World War II.

grenade, n., a small bomb. — F., fr. It. *granata*, 'pomegranate; grenade', fr. VL. (*pōmum*) *grānatum*, 'pomegranate', lit. 'an apple having many grains', fr. L. *pōmum*, 'fruit' (in VL. 'apple'), and *grānum*, 'grain'. See **grain,** 'seed, corn', and **-ade** and cp. **garnet, pomegranate.**

grenadier, n., a member of a special regiment or corps. — F., orig. 'a soldier for throwing grenades', formed fr. *grenade*. See **grenade** and **-ier.**

grenadin, grenadine, n., carnation. — F. *grenadin*, fr. *grenade*, 'pomegranate'. See **grenade** and **-in, -ine.**

grenadine, n., fine woolen fabric. — F., fr. *grenade*, 'pomegranate'. See prec. word.

Gresham's law, the tendency for inferior currency to drive the superior one out of circulation. — So called after the English financier Sir Thomas *Gresham* (about 1519-79), who explained this theorem to Queen Elizabeth.

gressorial, adj., adapted for walking (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *gressōrius*, 'pertaining to walking', fr. L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradī*, 'to walk, go'. See **grade.**

Grevillea, n., a genus of Australian trees (*bot.*) — ModL., named in 1809 after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis *Greville* (1749-1809).

grew, past tense of grow. — ME. *greu*, fr. OE. *grēow*, past tense of *grōwan*, 'to grow'. See **grow.**

grey, adj. — See **gray.**

greyhound, n., a tall and slender dog. — ME. *grihond, grehund, grehounde*, fr. OE. *grīghund*, rel. to ON. *greyhundr*, fr. *grey*, 'dog', and *hundre*, 'hound' (see **hound**). The word is not related to **grey.**

gribble, n., a small marine crustacean. — Prob. in gradational relationship to **grub;** formed with dimin. suff. **-le.**

grid, n., a grating or gridiron. — Back formation fr. **gridiron,** the ending of which was mistaken for the noun *iron*.

griddle, n., a shallow frying pan. — ME. *gredil, gridell*, fr. AF. *gridil*, fr. OF. *gredil*, a var. of *gratīl, gratle*, fr. Late L. **crātīculum*, fr. L. *crātīcula*, 'fine hurdle work, small gridiron', dimin. of *crātis*, 'hurdle'. See **crate** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **grill, grille, gridiron.**

Derivative: *griddle*, tr. v., *griddl-er*, n.

gride, tr. and intr. v., to cut, pierce; to grate. — Metathesized fr. **gird,** 'to strike' (now 'to taunt, gibe').

Derivative: *gride*, n., a grating noise.

gridelin, n., a grayish violet color. — F. *gris-delin, gridelin,* lit. 'gray of flax', i.e. 'flax gray'. For the etymology of *gris* see **grizzle,** adj.; *de,* 'from, of', comes fr. L. *dē,* 'away from, from' (see **de-**); *lin,* 'flax, linen', derives fr. L. *līnum* (see **linen**).

gridiron, n. — ME. *gredirne, gridirne,* folk-etymological variants of ME. *gredire, gridire* (due to a confusion of the ending *-ire* with ME. *iren,* 'iron'). ME. *gredire, gridire* are altered fr. ME. *gredil, gridell,* 'griddle'. See **griddle** and cp. *andiron.*

grief, n. — ME. *grief, gref, greve,* fr. OF. *grief, gref,* fr. *grever,* 'to burden'. See **grieve.**
Derivative: *grief-less,* adj.

grievance, n. — ME. *grevance,* fr. OF. *grevance,* fr. *grever,* 'to burden'. See **grieve** and **-ance.**

grieve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *greven,* fr. OF. *grever,* 'to burden, oppress; aggravate' (whence F. *grever,* 'to burden, wrong, encumber'), fr. L. *gravāre,* 'to charge with a load, burden, weigh down, oppress', fr. *grāvis,* 'heavy'. Cp. It. *gravare,* Sp. *gravar,* 'to load, burden', OProvenç. *grevar,* 'to vex', which all derive fr. L. *gravāre.* See **grave,** 'weighty', and cp. **grief.**
Derivatives: *griev-ed,* adj., *griev-ed-ly,* adv., *griev-er,* n., *griev-ing-ly,* adv.

grievous, adj. — ME. *grevous,* fr. OF. *grevos, grevous,* 'heavy, hard, toilsome'. See **grief** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *grievous-ly,* adv., *grievous-ness,* n.

griff, n., a narrow glen (*North. Engl.*) — Of uncertain origin.

griff, n., a claw. — F. *griffe.* See next word.

griffe, n., an ornament resembling a claw. — F. *griffe,* 'claw', fr. *griffer,* 'to seize', which is prob. borrowed fr. OHG. *grīfan,* 'to seize'. See **gripe** and cp. **griffonage.**

griffin, griffon, gryphon, n., a mythical animal. — ME. *griffon,* fr. OF. *grifoun* (F. *griffon*), fr. Late L. *gryphus* (whence also It., Sp. *grifo,* OHG., MHG. *grīf,* G. *Greif,* 'griffin'), fr. Gk. γρύψ, gen. γρῡπός, which was prob. borrowed from the Semites through the medium of the Hittites. Cp. Heb. *kᵉrūbh,* 'a winged angel', Akkad. *kāribu,* epithet of the bull-colossus, lit. 'one who blesses', and see **cherub.** Cp. also the second element in **hippogriff.** The connection of Gk. γρύψ, 'griffin', with γρῡπός, 'curved, hooked, hook-nosed', is folk etymology.

griffin, n., in India, a new comer (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Griffith, masc. PN. — Fr. W. *Gruffydd,* which prob. derives fr. L. *Rūfus,* fr. *rūfus,* 'red'. See **rufous, Rufus.**

griffon, n. — A var. of **griffin,** 'mythical animal'.

griffon, n., a sporting dog. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

griffonage, n., scrawl, scribble. — F. *griffonnage,* fr. *griffonner,* 'to scrawl, scribble', fr. *griffer,* 'to seize'. See **griffe** and **-age.**

griffon vulture, n., a large species of vulture (*Gyps fulvus*). — Fr. **griffon,** 'mythical animal'. Cp. G. *Greif,* 'griffin; condor'.

grig, n., 1) a lively person; 2) (*obsol. or dial.*) a small eel; 3) (*obsol. or dial.*) a cricket. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *kriek,* 'cricket', and E. **cricket,** the insect.

grill, n., a gridiron. — F. *gril,* a var. of *grille,* fr. OF. *grille,* fr. earlier *gratlle, gretlle,* fr. L. *crāticula,* 'fine hurdle work, gridiron'. See **griddle** and cp. words there referred to.

grill, n., the act of grating. — From **grille** (q.v.)

grill, tr. and intr. v., to broil on a grill. — F. *griller,* fr. *gril,* whence E. **grill,** 'gridiron' (q.v.)
Derivative: *grill,* n., the act of grilling.

grillage, n., a framework of crossbeams used to form a foundation in marshy soil. — F., 'frame', fr. *grille,* 'fine hurdle work'. See **grille** and **-age.**

grille, n., ornamental metal grating. — F., 'metal grating; frame', fr. L. *crātīcula,* 'fine hurdle work, gridiron'. See **grill,** 'gridiron'.

grilse, n., salmon on its return to the river for the first time. — Prob. metathesis of OF. *grisle,* 'grayish', fr. *gris,* 'gray'. See **grizzle,** 'gray'.

grim, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *grimm, grim,* 'cruel, fierce, terrible, severe', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *grimm,* ON. *grimmr,* Swed. *grym,* 'fierce, furious', Dan. *grim,* 'ugly', OS. *grimmag,* Du., OHG., G. *grimmig,* MHG. *grimmec,* 'fierce, furious', MDu. *grimmen, grimmelen,* 'to grumble', and in gradational relationship to OE., OS., OHG., MHG. *gram,* 'angry, fierce', ON. *gramr,* Dan. *gram,* 'angry', G. *gram,* 'averse to', *Gram,* 'grief, sorrow'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base **ghrem-,* 'to give a hollow sound, to thunder', whence also Gk. χρεμίζειν, 'to neigh', χρόμαδος, 'a crashing sound', OSlav. *vŭzgrimĕti,* 'to thunder', *gromŭ,* 'thunder', Russ *gremĕt',* 'to thunder', Lith. *gramù, gramėti,* 'to fall into the deep with a rumbling sound', *grumù, grumėti,* 'to thunder'. Cp. **grum, grumble.** Cp. also **pogrom.**
Derivatives: *grim-ly,* adv., *grim-ness,* n.

grimace, n., distortion of the face. — F., 'wrinkle, wry face; sham, humbug, cant', fr. MF., prob. fr. OSp. *grimazo,* lit. 'mask', formed with pejor. suff. *-azo* (fr. L. *-āceus*), fr. Goth. **grīma,* which may be inferred fr. OE. *grīma,* 'mask, helmet, ghost, specter', ON. *grīma,* MDu. *grīme,* 'soot; mask'. These latter words lit. mean 'blackened face', and are rel. to MLG. *grīmet,* 'striped black', MLG. *grēme,* 'dirt'. Cp. **grime.**
Derivatives: *grimace,* intr. v., *grimac-er,* n., *grimac-ing-ly,* adv.

grimalkin, n., a cat, a she-cat. — Fr. earlier *graymalkin* (cp. *Graymalkin* in Shakespeare's Macbeth), which is compounded of **gray** and *malkin,* dimin. of ME. *Malt, Mault,* 'Maud'. See **malkin.**

grime, n., dirt. — Flemish *grijm,* fr. MDu. *grīme,* 'soot; mask'. See **grimace** and cp. **begrime.**
Derivatives: *grim-y,* adj., *grim-i-ly,* adv., *grim-i-ness,* n.

grime, tr. v., to soil. — ME. *grimen,* fr. Flem. *grijmen,* fr. *grijm.* See **grime,** n.

Grimm's law. — Named after the German philologist Jacob *Grimm* (1785-1863), who was the first to describe this law in a comprehensive, generalizing manner.

grin, intr. and tr. v., to smile broadly. — ME. *grennen, grinnen,* fr. OE. *grennian,* 'to grin', rel. to ON. *grenja,* 'to howl', ON. *grīna,* Dan. *grine,* Swed. *grina,* 'to grin', Du. *grienen,* 'to sniffle, blubber, whine', OHG. *grīnan,* MHG. *grīnen,* 'to grumble, growl, snarl', G. *greinen,* 'to cry, whine', MHG. *grinnen,* 'to grate, creak', OHG. *grennan,* 'to mutter', MHG. *grennen,* 'to snarl', and to OHG. *granōn,* 'to grunt', MHG. *grannen,* 'to grunt, wail', OE. *grānian,* 'to groan, murmur'. See **groan.** OF. *grignier, grigner,* It. *digrignare,* 'to gnash the teeth', and Provenç. *grinar,* 'to grunt', are Teut. loan words.
Derivatives: *grin,* n., *grinn-er,* n., *grinn-ing,* adj., *grinn-ing-ly,* adv.

grind, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *grinden,* fr. OE. *grindan,* cogn. with L. *frendere,* 'to gnash the teeth', Gk. χόνδρος (dissimilated fr. *χρόνδρος), 'corn, grain', Alb. *grundë,* 'bran', Lith. *gréndu, grę́sti,* 'to scrape, scratch'; fr. I.-E. **ghren-d(h)-,* enlargement of base **ghren-,* 'to rub', whence Gk. χραίνειν, 'to touch slightly'. Base **ghren-* itself has been enlarged fr. I.-E. base **gher-,* 'to rub', whence Gk. χέραδος, 'gravel'. Fr. base **ghrĕi-, *ghrī-,* another enlargement of base **gher-,* derives Gk. χρῖειν, 'to anoint with oil, smear'. Cp. **grist,** 'corn for grinding', **ground,** 'bottom'. Cp. also **chondro-, chrism, chrome, furfur.**
Derivatives: *grind,* n., *grinder* (q.v.), *grind-ing,* n. and adj., *grind-ing-ly,* adv.

grinder, n. — ME. *grindere,* fr. OE. *grindere,* fr. *grindan,* 'to grind'. See **grind** and agential suff. **-er.**

Gringo, n., Mexican contemptuous name for an Englishman or an American of the U.S. — Sp. *gringo,* corruption of *griego,* 'Greek', fr. L. *Graecus.* See **Greek.**

griotte, n., morello (cherry). — F., fr. earlier *agriote,* fr. Provenç. *agriota,* fr. *agre,* 'sour', fr. L. *acer.* See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.

grip, n., a grasp, clutch. — ME., fr. OE. *gripe,* fr. *grīpan,* 'to gripe', rel. to ON. *gripr,* OFris. *gripe,* OHG., MHG. *grif,* G. *Griff,* 'grasp, hold; claw; handle'. See **gripe.**

grip, tr. v., to grasp, clutch. — ME. *grippen,* fr. OE. *grippan,* rel. to OHG. *gripfen, griffen,* 'to rob', and to OE. *grīpan,* 'to seize'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *gripp-er,* n., *gripp-ing,* adj., *gripp-ing-ly,* adv., *gripp-ing-ness,* n.

grip, n., trench (*dial. English*) — OE. *grēpe, grȳpe,* rel. to MLG. *grüppe,* of s.m., MLG. *gröpen,* 'to hollow out', Swed. *gröpa, grypa,* 'to cut out', OE. *gropa,* 'pot'.

gripe, tr. v., to grasp. — ME. *gripen,* fr. OE. *grīpan,* 'to seize', rel. to OS. *grīpan,* ON. *grīpa,* Dan. *gribe,* Du. *grijpen,* Goth. *greipan,* OHG. *grīfan,* MHG. *grīfen,* G. *greifen,* 'to seize', fr. I.-E. base **ghrĭb-,* whence also Lith. *griebiù, griẽbti,* 'to seize', Lett. *griba,* 'will', *gribẽt,* 'to wish, will, want'. F. *gripper,* 'to seize', *griffer,* 'to seize', *griffe,* 'claw', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **griffe, griffonage, grip,** 'a grasp', **gripple, grasp, grope.**
Derivative: *gripe,* n.

grippe, n., influenza. — F., prob. fr. Russ. *chrip,* 'hoarseness', which is of imitative origin.

gripple, adj., griping (*dial.*) — ME. *gripel,* fr. OE. *gripul,* fr. *grīpan,* 'to seize'. See **gripe.**

gripsack, n., a handbag. — Compounded of **grip,** v., and **sack.**

grisaille, n., a kind of painting in gray. — F., fr. *gris,* 'gray'. See **grizzle,** 'gray'.

Griselda, fem. PN. — It., fr. G. *Grishilda, Griselde,* fr. OHG. *grīsja hilda,* 'gray battle maid'. The first element derives fr. OHG. *grīs,* 'gray'; see **grizzle,** 'gray'. The second element comes fr. OHG. *hildi,* 'battle'; cp. the second element in **Clothilda, Kriemhild.**

grisette, n., a French working girl. — F., prop. 'a girl wearing a gray gown', fr. *grisette,* 'a gray gown', fr. *gris,* 'gray', fr. Frankish **grīs,* 'gray'. See **grizzle,** 'gray'.

griskin, n., the lean part of a pork loin (*Engl.*) — Lit. 'a little pig', formed with suff. **-kin** fr. ME. *grys, grice* (whence archaic E. *grice,* 'a little pig'), fr. ON. *griss,* 'a young pig', lit. 'a gray animal', rel. to Du. *grijs,* 'gray'. See **grizzle,** 'gray', and cp. prec. word.

grisly, adj., terrible. — ME. *grislich, grisly,* fr. OE. *grislīc,* 'terrible', formed with suff. *-līc* (see adj. suff. **-ly**) from the stem of OE. *a-grīsan,* 'to shudder, fear', which is rel. to MLG. *grīsen, gresen,* Du. *griezelen,* OHG. *grūsōn,* MHG. *grūsen,* G. *grausen,* MHG. *griuseln,* 'to shudder, fear', MLG. *greselik,* MDu. *griselijk,* Du. *griezelig,* OHG. *grīsenlīh,* G. *gruselig,* 'terrible'. Cp. **gruesome.**
Derivative: *grisli-ness,* n.

grison, n. a South-American mammal. — F. *grison,* 'grayish, gray-haired', fr. *gris,* 'gray'. See **grizzle,** adj.

grist, n., 1) grain for grinding; 2) grain that has been ground. — ME., fr. OE. *grīst,* 'grinding; corn to be ground', from the root of OE. *grindan,* 'to grind'. See **grind** and cp. **gristle.**

grist, n., size of rope. — Of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to **gird,** 'to encircle'.

gristle, n., cartilage. — ME. *gristil,* fr. OE. *gristle,* rel. to OFris., MLG. *gristel,* and to OE. *grost,* MHG. *gruschel,* 'cartilage', and prob. also to OE. *grīst,* 'grinding'. See **1st grist.**
Derivatives: *gristl-y,* adj., *gristl-i-ness,* n.

grit, n., coarse sand, gravel. — ME. *grete,* fr. OE. *grēot,* 'grit, sand, dust, gravel', rel. to OS. *griot,* OFris. *grēt,* ON. *grjōt,* 'rock, stone', OHG. *griоz,* MHG. *griez, grūz,* G. *Grieß,* 'grit, sand,

gravel', and cogn. with Lith. *grúdas*, Lett. *gráuds*, 'corn, kernel', Lith. *graudùs*, 'brittle', *grúdžiu*, *grústi*, 'to stamp', OSlav. *gruda*, 'clod', fr. I.-E. **ghreud-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **ghrēu-*, 'to grind, pulverize, crush'. Cp. W. *gro*, 'coarse gravel', Bret. *grouan*, Co. *grow*, 'gravel', which derive from the unenlarged form of the base. L. *rūdus*, 'rubbish', is not cognate with the above words. Cp. **grit**, 'coarsely ground grain'. Cp. also **gravel, groats, grout**, 'coarse meal', **gruel**, and the first element in **gromwell**. Cp. also **great**.

Derivatives: *grit*, tr. v., to cover with grit; intr. v., to make a grating sound, *gritt-y*, adj., *gritt-i-ly*, adv., *gritt-i-ness*, n.

grit, n., coarsely ground grain. — OE. *grytt*, rel. to MLG. *grütte*, *görte*, Du. *gort*, OHG. *gruzzi*, MHG., G. *grütze*, 'peeled grain, groats'. These words originally meant 'that which is coarsely ground', and derive fr. I.-E. **ghreud-*, 'to grind, crush'. See **grit**, 'coarse sand'.

grivet, n., a monkey of N. East Africa. — F., of unknown origin. Cp. **vervet**.

grizzle, adj., gray. — ME. *grisel*, fr. OF. *grisel*, dimin. of *gris*, 'gray', fr. Frankish **grīs*, 'gray', which is rel. to OS., OFris., *grīs*, MDu., Du. *grijs*, OHG. *grīs*, 'gray', MHG *grīs* 'gray, gray-haired', *grīse*, 'old man' (whence G. *Greis*, 'old man'), ON. *grīss*, Dan., Swed. *gris*, 'young pig' (prop. 'the gray animal'). Sp., Port. *gris*, It. *griso*, *grigio*, 'gray', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **grilse, grisaille, grisette, griskin, grison**, the first element in **Griselda** and the second element in **ambergris**. — The above Teut. words are prob. rel. to OE. *grǣg*, 'gray', and its equivalents in the other Teut. languages; see **gray**.

Derivatives: *grizzle*, tr. v., to make gray; intr. v., to become gray; *grizzle*, n., the color gray, *grizzl-y*, adj.

grizzle, intr. v., to grin (*Engl.*) — Of uncertain origin.

groan, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *gronen*, fr. OE. *grānian*, 'to groan, murmur', rel. to ON. *grenja*, 'to howl', OE. *grennian*, 'to grin'. See **grin**.

Derivatives: *groan*, n., *groan-er*, n., *groan-ing*, n. and adj., *groan-ing-ly*, adv.

groat, n., a small coin. — ME. *groot*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *groot*, 'great, big', used as a noun in the sense of 'a thick (coin)'. See **great** and cp. words there referreed to. For sense development cp. *gross*, name of coins, and *groschen*.

groats, n. pl., hulled oats. — ME. *grotes*, fr. OE. *grot*, 'particle, atom', rel. to *grēot*, 'grit'. See **grit**, 'coarse sand', and cp. **groat**.

grobian, n., a rude, boorish person. — G. *Grobian*, fr. facetious L. *grobiānus*, fr. G. *grob*, 'coarse, rough', which is cogn. with E. **gruff** (q.v.)

grocer, n. — ME. *grosser*, fr. OF. *grossier*, fr. ML. *grossārius*, 'one who sells wholesale', which is formed fr. Late L. *grossus*, 'great, thick, gross', with Latin suff. *-ārius*. See **gross**, adj., and **-ier** and cp. F. *vendre en gros*, 'to sell wholesale'.

grocery, n. — ME. *grosserie*, fr. OF. *grosserie*, fr. *grossier*, 'grocer'. See **grocer** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

grog, n., alcoholic drink diluted with water. — Shortened fr. *Grogram*, nickname of Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757), who used to wear a *grogram cloak* (see **grogram**); the drink was so called because he was the first to order dilution of sailor's rum.

Derivatives: *grog*, tr. v., *grogg-ery*, n. (*U.S.*), *grogg-y*, adj., *grogg-i-ness*, n.

grogram, n., a coarse kind of cloth made of silk or of silk and mohair. — Corruption of F. *gros grain*, 'coarse grain'. See **gross**, adj., and **grain** and cp. **grog**. For a similar corruption cp. *fingering*, 'a fine woolen yarn'. For the change of final *n* to *m* cp. also *pilgrim* and *venom*.

groin, n., the fold between the abdomen and the thigh. — Formed (prob. on analogy of *loin*) fr. earlier *grine*, fr. ME. *grynde*, fr. OE. *grynde*, 'abyss' (which may have meant also 'depression, hollow'), a word rel. to OE. *grund*, 'bottom'. See **ground**, n., 'bottom'.

Derivatives: *groin*, tr. v., *groin-ed*, adj., *groin-ing*, n.

grommet, grummet, n., ring of a rope (*naut.*) — OF. *gromette* (whence, with metathesis, F. *gourmette*, 'curb of a bridle'); of uncertain origin.

gromwell, n., any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*. — OF. *gromil* (F. *grémil*), compounded of OF. *gres* (F. *grès*), 'sandstone', and *mil*, 'millet'. The first element derives fr. Frankish **griot*, which is rel. to OHG. *grioz*, 'grit, gravel'; see **grit**, 'coarse sand'. For the second element see **millet**.

groom, n. — ME. *grome*, *grom*, orig. 'boy', fr. OF. *grome*, *gromet*, *groumet*, *gourmet*, 'servant, page'. See **gourmet** and cp. the second element in **bridegroom**.

Derivatives: *groom*, tr. v., *groom-er*, n., *groom-y*, adj.

groove, n., a furrow. — ME. *groof*, *grofe*, fr. MDu. *groeve* (Du. *groef*), 'trench, channel, groove', which is to related Du. *groeve*, 'furrow, pit', ON. *grōf*, Norw. *grøv*, 'brook, river bed', OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *Grube*, 'pit, ditch', Goth. *groba*, 'pit, cave', OE. *græf*, 'cave, grave', *grafan*, 'to dig, carve'. See **grave**, 'to engrave', **grave**, 'tomb'.

Derivatives: *groove*, tr. v., *groov-ed*, adj., *groov-er*, n., *groov-ing*, n., *groov-y*, adj., *groov-i-ness*, n.

grope, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *gropien*, *gropen*, fr. OE. *grāpian*, 'to touch, feel', fr. *grāp*, 'a grasp, clutch', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *grīpan*, 'to clutch'. See **gripe**.

Derivatives: *grop-er*, n., *grop-ing-ly*, adv.

grosbeak, n., any of various finches. — F. *gros-bec*, lit. 'large beak'. See **gross**, adj., and **beak**.

groschen, n., a small silver coin, formerly current in Germany. — G., fr. Czech *groš*, name of a

coin, fr. ML. (*dēnārius*) *grossus*, lit. 'a thick coin', fr. L. *grossus*, 'thick'. See **gross**, adj., and cp. **gross**, name of various coins.

gross, adj., big. — ME. *groos*, *grose*, fr. OF. *gros*, 'thick', fr. L. *grossus*, of s.m., which is cogn. with OIr. *bres*, MIr. *bras*, 'big', Co. *bras*, 'thick'. Cp. **grocer, grogram, grosbeak, engross** (in both senses).

Derivatives: *gross*, n. (q.v.), *gross*, tr. v., *gross-en*, tr. and intr. v., *gross-er*, n., *gross-ly*, adj., *gross-ness*, n., *gross-i-fy*, tr. and intr. v., *gross-i-fication*, n.

gross, n., bulk, mass. — Fr. L. *grossus*, 'thick'. See prec. word.

gross, n., twelve dozen. — Fr. F. *la grosse* (*douzaine*), 'the great dozen', fr. *gros*, fem. *grosse*, 'big'. See **gross**, adj.

gross, n., name of various coins (*obsol.*) — Lit. 'something thick', partly fr. F. *gros*, 'thick', partly fr. It. *grosso*, of s.m., which both derive fr. L. *grossus*, 'thick'. See **gross**, adj., and cp. **groschen**.

grossulaceous. — Contraction of **grossulariaceous** (q.v.)

grossular, adj., belonging to the gooseberry. — ModL. *grossulārius*, fr. **Grossularia** (q.v.)

Grossularia, n., a genus of plants of the gooseberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *groseille*, 'gooseberry', fr. MDu. *croesel*, 'gooseberry'. See **gooseberry**.

Grossulariaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the gooseberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae**.

grossulariaceous, adj., pertaining to the gooseberry family. — See prec. word and **-aceous**.

grot, n., a grotto. — F. *grotte*, fr. It. *grotta*. See **grotto**.

grotesque, adj., fantastic. — F. *grotesque*, fr. It. (*pittura*) *grottesca*, 'grotesque painting', orig. 'painting (found) in a *grotta*', fr. *grotta*, 'crypt, cave'. See **grotto** and **-esque**.

Derivative: *grotesque-ly*, adv., *grotesque-ness*, n.

grotto, n., a cave. — It. *grotta*, fr. VL. *crupta*, fr. L. *crypta*, fr. Gk. κρυπτή, short for κρυπτὴ καμάρᾱ, 'a hidden vault'. See **crypt**.

grouch, intr. v., to be sulky. — Prob. fr. ME. *grouchen*, 'to grumble'. See **grudge**.

Derivatives: *grouch*, n., *grouch-y*, adj., *grouch-i-ly*, adv., *grouch-i-ness*, n.

ground, n., bottom. — ME. *ground*, fr. OE. *grund*, rel. to OS., OFris., Dan., Swed. *grund*, Du. *grond*, OHG., MHG. *grunt*, G. *Grund*, 'ground, soil, bottom', ON. *grunn*, 'a shallow place', *grund*, 'field, plain', *grunnr*, 'bottom', Goth. *grundu-* in *grundu-waddjus*, 'foundation wall'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **ghṛn-tu-*, 'sandy soil', fr. base **ghren-*, 'to rub', whence also Gk. χραίνειν, 'to touch slightly'. A *-d(h)*-enlargement of base **ghren-* appears in OE. *grindan*, 'to grind'. See **grind** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **groin**.

Derivatives: *ground*, intr. and tr. v., *groundage* (q.v.), *ground-ed*, adj., *grounder* (q.v.), *grounding*, n.

ground, adj., reduced to particles by grinding. — Prop. pp. of **grind**.

groundage, n., fee for letting a ship in a port. — A hybrid formed fr. **ground**, n., with **-age**, a suff. of ult. Latin origin.

grounder, n., a ball moving along the ground (*baseball*). — Formed fr. **ground**, n., with agential suff. **-er**.

groundless, adj. — ME. *groundeles*, 'bottomless', fr. OE. *grundlēas*. See **ground**, n., and **-less**.

Derivatives: *groundless-ly*, adv., *groundless-ness*, n.

groundling, n., 1) a fish that lives near the bottom; 2) a spectator in the pit of a theater; hence 3) an uncritical person. — The original meaning of this word is 'that which lives on, or is near to, the ground. It is formed fr. **ground**, n., with suff. **-ling**, 'pertaining to'.

groundsel, n., any plant of the genus *Senecio*. — ME. *groundeswele*, fr. OE. *grundeswelge*, fr. earlier *gundeswelge*, lit. 'pus swallower', fr. *gund*, 'pus', and *swelgan*, 'to swallow'; so called in allusion to its use in making poultices. OE. *gund* is rel. to OHG. *gunt*, 'pus', Goth. *gund*, 'cancer', dial. Norw. *gund*, 'scurf, scab', and possibly cogn. with Gk. κανθύλη (dissimilated fr. *χανθύλη), 'swelling, tumor'. For OE. *swelgan* see **swallow**, v.

groundsel, n., threshold, sill. — Compounded of **ground** and **sill**.

group, n. — F. *groupe*, fr. It. *gruppo*, 'group', orig. 'cluster, packet, knot', fr. OProvenç. *grop*, 'knot', which derives fr. Teut. **kruppa*, 'a rounded lump or mass'. See **crop**.

Derivatives: *group*, tr. and intr. v., *group-ed*, adj. *group-ing*, n.

grouper, n., any of various fishes. — Port. *garupa*, of uncertain, possibly Am. Indian, origin.

grouse, n., a game bird. — Of unknown origin.

grouse, intr. v., to grumble. — Prob. of imitative origin; cp. Gk. γρῦ, 'a grunt', γρύζειν, 'to grunt, grumble', L. *grundīre*, *grunnīre*, OE. *grunian*, 'to grunt', which all are of imitative origin. Cp. **grunt**. Cp. also **grouch, grudge, grutch**.

Derivative: *grous-er*, n.

grout, intr. and tr. v., to dig with the snout. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **rout**, 'to dig with the snout'.

grout, n., coarse meal (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *grūt*, 'coarse meal, grains of meal', rel. to MLG. *grūt*, 'dregs', and cogn. with Lith. *grúdas*, Lett. *gráuds*, 'corn, kernel'. See **grit**, 'coarse sand'.

grout, n., coarse mortar. — A special use of prec. word.

Derivatives: *grout*, intr. and tr. v., to fill up with cement, *grout-ing*, n.

grove, n. — ME., fr. OE. *grāf*, 'grove, copse', rel. to OE. *grǣfa*, 'grove, thicket, brushwood', Norw. *greivla*, 'to branch out'.

grovel, intr. v., 1) to lie flat on the ground; 2) to behave abjectly. — Coined by Shakespeare through back formation fr. obsol. E. *grovelling*, fr. ME. *grufelinge*, 'on the face', which was mistaken for a pres. part., whereas it is formed fr. ME. (*on*) *grufe* (fr. ON. *á grúfu*), 'on the face, prone', with adv. suff. **-ling.** ON. *grúfa*, 'proneness', is rel. to ON. *grýfa*, 'to bend over'.
Derivatives: *grovel(l)-er*, n., *grovel(l)-ing*, adj. and adv., *grovel(l)-ing-ly*, adv.

grow, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *growen*, fr. OE. *grōwan*, rel. to ON. *grōa*, OFris. *grōia*, Du. *groeien*, OHG. *gruoen*, MHG. *grüejen*, 'to grow', fr. I.-E. base **ghrō-*, 'to grow'. See **grass, green,** and cp. **gramini-.**
Derivatives: *grow-er*, n., *grow-ing*, n. and adj., *grow-ing-ly*, adv.

growl, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *growl*, n., *growl-er*, n., *growl-ery*, n.

grown, pp. of **grow.**

growth, n. — Formed with subst. suff. **-th** fr. **grow,** on analogy of ON. *gróðr*, 'growth' (fr. ON. *gróa*, 'to grow').

groyne, n. — A var. of **groin.**

grub, tr. and intr. v., to dig up. — ME. *grobben, grubben*, rel. to OHG. *grubilōn*, MHG. *grübilen*, 'to dig, search, investigate', G. *grübeln*, 'to rack one's brains, meditate, ponder', and to OHG. *graban*, OE. *grafan*, 'to dig, carve'. See **grave,** 'to engrave'.
Derivatives: *grub*, n., *grubber* (qq.v.), *grubb-y*, adj., *grubb-i-ness*, n.

grub, n., the larva of an insect. — ME. *grubbe*, lit. 'digger', fr. *grubben*, 'to dig'. See **grub,** n.

grubber, n., one who or that which grubs. — ME. *grubbare*. See **grub,** 'to dig', and agential suff. **-er.**

grudge, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. dial. *grutch*, fr. ME. *grochen, gruchen*, 'to murmur, grudge', fr. OF. *groucier, grouchier*, which is of Teut., ult. imitative, origin. Cp. OHG. *grunnizōn*, 'to grunt', and see **grunt.**
Derivatives: *grudge*, n., *grudg-ing*, adj., *grudg-ing-ly*, adv.

gruel, n., thin broth made by boiling oatmeal in water. — OF. (F. *gruau*), 'oatmeal, grits, groats', dimin. of OF. *gru*, fr. Frankish **grūt*, which is rel. to Du. *grut*, OHG. *gruzzi*, 'groats'. See **grit,** 'coarsely ground grain'.

gruesome, adj., horrible. — Formed with 1st suff. **-some** fr. dial. E. *grue*, 'to shudder', which is prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. *grūwen*, 'to shudder', *grusam*, 'gruesome', which are rel. to MDu. *grūwen, grouwen*, Du. *gruwen*, OHG. *ingrūen*, MHG. *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, 'to shudder', MDu. *grūwel*, MHG. *griuwel, griul*, G. *Greuel*, 'horror, terror', and to MLG. *grīsen, gresen*, etc., 'to shudder'. Cp. Du. *gruwzaam*, MHG. *grūwesam, grūsam*, G. *grausam*, 'cruel', and see **grisly.** Dan. *grue*, 'to dread', *gruelig*, 'dreadful, terrible', are LG. loan words.
Derivatives: *gruesome-ly*, adv., *gruesome-ness*, n.

gruff, adj., surly. — MLG. or MDu. (= Du.) *grof*, rel. to OHG. *gerob, grob*, MHG. *gerop, grop*, G. *grob*, 'coarse, rough', OHG. *hriob, riob*, OE. *hrēof*, ON. *hrjúfr*, 'rough, scabby', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *kraupùs*, 'rough', Lett. *k'raũpa*, 'scab, scurf', W. *crawen*, Co. *crevan*, 'crust'.
Derivatives: *gruff-ish*, adj., *gruff-ly*, adv., *gruff-ness*, n., *gruff-y*, adj., *gruff-i-ly*, adv., *gruff-i-ness*, n.

gruiform, adj., cranelike. — See next word.

Gruiformes, n. pl., the order of the cranes (*ornithol.*) — Formed fr. L. *grūs*, gen. *gruis*, 'crane', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **crane** and **form,** n.

grum, adj., morose. — Prob. a blend of **glum** and **grim.**

grumble, intr. and tr. v. — F. *grommeler*, fr. MDu. *grommelen*, freq. of *grommen*, 'to grumble' (see freq. suff. **-le**), which stands in gradational relationship to MDu. *grimmen, grimmelen*, 'to grumble', and to OE. *grimm, grim*, 'cruel, fierce, terrible, severe'. See **grim** and cp. words there referred to. The *b* in *grumble* is intrusive. Cp. *ramble.*
Derivatives: *grumble*, n., *grumbl-er*, n., *grumbl-ing*, adj., *grumbl-ing-ly*, adv.

grume, n., a clot of blood; a viscous fluid. — Obsol. F. *grume*, 'clot' (whence F. *grumeau*, a dimin.), fr. L. *grūmus*, 'a little heap, hillock', which is cogn. with OE. *cruma*, 'crumb'. See **crumb.**

grummet, n. — See **grommet.**

grumose, adj., consisting of granules (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. L. *grūmus*, 'a little heap'. See **grume.**

grumous, adj., 1) containing grume; clotted; 2) grumose. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *grūmus*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *grumous-ness*, n.

grumpy, adj., irritable, peevish. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. obsol. *grump*, 'ill humor', which is rel. to **grum, grumble, grim.**
Derivatives: *grumpi-ly*, adv., *grumpi-ness*, n.

Mrs. Grundy, a name denoting a prudish and excessively conventional woman. — A character of the comedy *Speed the Plough* (1798) by Thomas Morton, often referred to in the phrase '*What will Mrs. Grundy say?*'
Derivatives: *Grundy-ism*, n., *Grundy-ist*, n.

grünerite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist E. L. *Grüner*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

grunt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *grunten*, fr. OE. *grunnettan*, freq. of *grunian*, 'to grunt', rel. to Dan. *grynte*, OHG. *grunnizōn*, MHG., G. *grunzen*, 'to grunt'; of imitative origin. Cp. L. *grundīre, grunnīre*, 'to grunt', which is also imitative. Cp. also **grouse,** 'to grumble', and words there referred to. Cp. also **gurnard.**
Derivatives: *grunt*, n., *grunt-ing*, adj., *grunt-ing-ly*, adv.

gruntle, intr. v. — Freq. of **grunt.** Cp. **disgruntle.**

grutch, intr. v., to grudge (*dial. English*). — ME. *gruchen*, 'to murmur, grudge'. See **grudge.**
Derivative: *grutch*, n.

Gruyère, n. — Short for *Gruyère cheese*, so called fr. *Gruyère*, a town in Switzerland, where it was originally made.

Gryllidae, n. pl., a family of insects, the crickets (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Gryllus** with suff. **-idae.**

Gryllus, n., the typical genus of the crickets. — L. *grillus, gryllus* [whence also OHG. *grillo*, (MHG., G. *grille*), 'cricket'], fr. Gk. γρύλλος, 'an Egyptian dance; a performer in such a dance; comic figure, caricature'.

gryphon, n. — See **griffin,** 'a mythical animal'.

grysbok, n., a small grayish S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. *grijsbok*, lit. 'gray buck', fr. *grijs*, 'gray', and *bok*, 'buck'. See **grizzle,** 'gray', and **buck.**

guacharo, n., a South-American night bird. — Sp. *guácharo*, fr. *guacho*, 'orphan', fr. Quechua *wáḥcha*, 'poor; orphan', dim. of *waḥ*, 'strange, foreign'.

guaco, n., a South American climbing plant. — — Sp., borrowed from a native language spoken in Central or South America.

guaiacol, n., a colorless liquid. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ol.**

guaiacum, n., 1) any of tropical American trees of the genus *Guaiacum*; 2) resin from any of these trees. — ModL., fr. Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haitian word.

guan, n., any of large gallinaceous birds of Central and South America. — Sp. *guan*, from W. Indian native name.

guana, n. — A var. of **iguana.**

guanaco, n., a kind of large wild llama. — Sp., fr. Quechua *huanaco, huanacu.*

guano, n., a manure consisting of the dung of sea birds. — Sp., fr. Quechua *huanu*, 'dung'.
Derivative: *guano*, tr. v., to manure with guano.

guarana, n., a paste made from the seeds of the Brazilian climbing plant *Paullinia cupana.* — Port. and Sp. *guaraná*, fr. Tupi *guaraná.*

guarantee, n. — Formed fr. **guaranty,** on analogy of other legal terms ending in **-ee.**
Derivative: *guarantee*, tr. v.

guarantor, n. — See **guaranty** and agential suff. **-or.**

guaranty, n. — OF. *guarantie, garantie*, corresponding to ONF. *warantie.* See **warranty,** which is a doublet of *guaranty.*

guard, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *guarder, garder* (F. *garder*), 'to keep, watch over, guard, protect, defend', corresponding to ONF. *warder.* See **ward,** v., which is a doublet of *guard*, v.
Derivatives: *guard-ed*, adj., *guard-ed-ly*, adv. *guard-ed-ness*, n., *guard-er*, n.

guard, n. — OF. *guarde, garde* (F. *garde*), 'watching, keeping, custody'. See **ward,** 'the act of guarding', which is a doublet of *guard*, n.

guardant, adj., the same as *gardant* (*her.*) — F. *gardant*, pres. part. of *garder.* See **gardant.**

guardian, n. — ME. *gardein*, fr. AF. *gardein*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *gardien*, which was formed with change of suff. fr. OF. *gardenc*, fr. *garder.* See **guard,** v., and **-ian,** and cp. **warden,** which is a doublet of *guardian.*

guarinite, n., a calcium titanium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after Professor G. *Guarini* of Naples. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

guarneri, n. — Short for *Guarneri violin*, prop. a violin made by members of the Guarneri family at Cremona in Italy. Cp. *amati* and *stradivarius.*

guava, n., a tree of the genus *Psidium.* — Sp. *guayaba*, 'fruit of the guava tree', *guayabo*, 'the guava tree', fr. Tupi *guajava.*

gubernatorial, adj., pertaining to a governor. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. L. *gubernātor*, 'steersman, pilot, ruler, governor', fr. *gubernātus*, pp. of *gubernāre*, 'to steer, direct, conduct, govern'. See **govern, governor.**

guddee, guddy, n. — Variants of **gaddi.**

gudgeon, n., a small freshwater fish of the carp family. — ME. *gojon*, fr. F. *goujon*, fr. L. *gōbiōnem*, acc. of *gōbiō*, a collateral form of *gōbius*, fr. Gk. κωβιός 'gudgeon', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **goby.**

gudgeon, n., a pivot. — ME. *gojone*, fr. OF. *gojon* (F. *goujon*), 'dowel', dimin. of *gouge*, 'a tool for making grooves, a hollow chisel'. See **gouge** and **-on.**

guelder rose, n. — Lit. 'rose of *Gelderland*', from the name of a province in Holland. Cp. F. *rose de Gueldre*, of s.m.

Guelph, Guelf, n., a member of the papal party in Italy during the Middle Ages. — It. *Guelfo*, fr. ML. *Guelphus*, fr. MHG. *Welf*, name of the ancestor of a family of princes. The name derives fr. OHG. *Hwelp*, orig. a nickname meaning 'whelp, cub'. See **whelp.**
Derivative: *Guelph-ic, Guelf-ic*, adj.

Guendolen, fem. PN. — A var. of **Gwendolin** (q.v.)

guenon, n., any of a genus of long-tailed African monkeys. — F., 'she-monkey, monkey', of uncertain origin.

guepard, n., the cheetah. — F. *guépard*, fr. earlier *gapard*, shortened fr. It. *gattopardo*, lit. 'cat-leopard'. See **cat** and **pard** and cp. **leopard.** Cp. also F. *chat-pard*, 'mountain cat', lit. 'cat-leopard'.

guerdon, n., a reward. — ME., fr. OF. *guerredon, guerdon*, fr. ML. *widerdōnum*, which is a blend of OHG. *widarlōn*, 'recompense' and L. *dōnum*, 'gift'. OHG. *widarlōn* lit. meant 'return gift', fr. *widar*, 'against', and *lōn*, 'reward, gift'. The first element is rel. to OE. *wiðer*, 'against', *wið*, 'against, opposite'; see **withers, with.** The second element is rel. to OE. *lēan*, 'reward', fr. I.-E. base **lau-*, 'to gain, enjoy', whence also L. *lucrum*, 'gain, profit, advantage'; see **lucre.** For the etymology of L. *dōnum* see **donation.**

guerdon, tr. v., to reward. — ME. *guerdonen*, fr. OF. *guerredonner, guerdonner*, 'to recompense, reward', fr. *guerdon.* See **guerdon,** n.

guereza, n., an Abyssinian monkey. — From native name.

guerilla, n. — See **guerrilla.**

Guernsey, n., name of a breed of cattle. — So called because orig. reared on the Island of *Guernsey*.

Guernsey lily. — This flower was discovered in Japan by Kaempfer, the Dutch botanist. Its name is due to the circumstance that the ship which brought the first specimens of this plant to Europe was wrecked on the coast of *Guernsey*, in whose soil some of the bulbs germinated.

guerrilla, also **guerilla,** n., 1) irregular warfare; 2) a person who engages in irregular warfare. — Sp. *guerrilla*, lit. 'little war', dimin. of *guerra*, 'war', fr. OHG. *werra*, 'war' (whence also Port., Provenç., It. *guerra*, F. *guerre*). See **war.**

guess, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *gessen*, 'to think, believe', prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *gisse*, Swed., Norw. *gissa*, 'to guess', which are rel. to MLG., MDu. and G. *gissen*, of s.m., and ult. to ON. *geta*, 'to get; to guess'. See **get.**

Derivatives: *guess*, n., *guess-er*, n.

guest, n. — ME. *gest*, fr. ON. *gestr*, which is rel. to OE. *gæst*, *giest*, OFris. *jest*, OS., Du. *gast*, OHG. *gast*, *gesti*, MHG. *gast*, *geste*, G. *Gast*, Goth. *gasts*, 'guest', orig. 'stranger', and cogn. with L. *hostis*, 'stranger; enemy', *hospes* (for *hosti-potis*), 'host, guest', orig. 'lord of strangers', OSlav. *gostĭ*, 'guest', and perh. also with Gk. ξένος, Ion. ξεῖνος, Dor. ξέν̄ος, 'stranger, guest'. Cp. **host,** 'landlord, guest', **host,** 'army', **hospital, hostile, hotel, xeno-.**

Derivatives: *guest*, tr. and intr. v., *guest-less*, adj.

Gueux, n. pl., the patriot nobles of the Netherlands (*hist.*) — F., lit. 'beggars', fr. earlier **gueu* (to be inferred from the fem. *gueue*), prob. fr. Du. *guit*, 'rogue, rascal'.

guff, n., foolish talk. — Orig. 'a breath, puff'; of imitative origin. Cp. next word.

guffaw, intr. v., to laugh loudly; n., a loud laughter. — Of imitative origin.

gugal, googul, n., an aromatic gum resin; bdellium. — Hind. *gūgal*, *guggul*, fr. Ol. *gúggulu*.

guggle, intr. v., to gurgle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **gurgle.**

guglet, n. — A var. of **goglet.**

guhr, n., an earthy deposit. — Dial. G., 'earthy deposit', lit. 'fermentation', from the stem of G. *gären*, 'to ferment' (tr.), fr. MHG. *jesen*, 'to ferment' (intr.), fr. OHG. *jesan*, of s.m. See **yeast** and cp. the second element in **kieselguhr.**

guidage, n., 1) guidance; 2) fee for guidance (*obsol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **guide** and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.

guidance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **guide** and **-ance,** a suff. of Latin origin.

guide, tr. v. — ME. *guiden*, *guyden*, *gyden*, fr. F. *guider*, 'to guide, lead, conduct', refashioned — after the noun *guide*—fr. OF. *guier* (whence ME. *gyen*), 'to guide, lead', which derives fr. Frankish **wītan*, 'to show' (whence also OProvenç. *guidar*, *guizar*). Cp. OS. *wīsian*, ON. *vīsa*, Dan. *vise*, Swed., Norw. *visa*, OFris. *wīsa*, MDu. *wīsen*, Du. *wijzen*, OHG., MHG. *wīsen*, G. *weisen*, 'to show, point out', OE. *wītan*, 'to see'. See **wise,** adj. and n., **wit,** v., and cp. **guise.** Cp. also **guidone, guy,** 'rope', **Guy.**

guide, n. — F., fr. OProvenç. or It. *guida*, 'guide, leader', fr. OProvenç. *guidar*, 'to lead'. See **guide,** v.

guidon, n., 1) a small flag or pennant; 2) an officer carrying such a flag. — F., fr. It. *guidone*, 'standard', fr. *guida*, 'guide'. See **guide,** n. and v.

guige, n., a long leather strap serving to fasten the shield to the neck. — OF. *guiche*, *guige*, fr. Frankish **wiþig*, 'withe, wickerwork', which is rel. to OHG. *wīda*, 'willow', OE. *wīðe*, 'withe', *wiðig*, 'willow'. See **withy.**

guild, gild, n., an association for mutual aid. — ME. *gilde*, fr. ON. *gildi*, 'payment, contribution, fraternity', which is rel. to ON. *gjald*, 'payment'. See **geld.**

Derivative: *guild-ry*, n.

guilder, n., a Dutch coin. — Altered fr. Du. *gulden*, lit. 'golden'. See **gold** and cp. **gulden.**

guile, n., cunning. — ME. *guile*, *gile*, fr. OF. *guile*, which is of Teut. origin. See **wile** and cp. **beguile.**

Derivatives: *guile-ful*, adv., *guile-ful-ly*, adv., *guile-ful-ness*, n., *guile-less*, adj., *guile-less-ly*, adv., *guile-less-ness*, n.

guillemot, n., a seabird of the auk family. — F., dimin. of PN. *Guillaume*, 'William'. For sense development cp. *jay*, *martin*, *martlet*, which all are traceable to proper names.

guilloche, n., an ornament formed by two or more bands. — F. *guillochis*, formed from *Guilloche*, a PN. altered fr. *Guillot*, which is a pet form of *Guillaume*, 'William'. See **William.** For sense development cp. F. *guillaume*, 'rabbet-plane' (fr. *Guillaume*). Cp. also **guillemot** and words there referred to.

guilloche, tr. v., to ornament with guilloche. — F. *guillocher*, fr. *guillochis*. See **guilloche,** n.

guillotine, n., an instrument for beheading. — F., named after the physician Joseph-Ignace *Guillotin* (1738-1814), who recommended its adoption by the National Convention in 1789. His aim in inventing this machine was to make the execution of those condemned as swift and painless as possible.

guillotine, tr. v., to behead with a guillotine. — F. *guillotiner*, fr. *guillotine*. See **guillotine,** n.

guilt, n., the fact of having committed a wrong. — ME. *gult*, *gilt*, fr. OE. *gylt*, 'guilt, crime, debt, fine'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *guilt-less*, adj., *guilt-less-ly*, adv., *guilt-less-ness*, n., *guilt-y*, adj., *guilt-i-ly*, adv., *guilt-i-ness*, n.

guimpe, n. — See **gimp.**

guinea, n., 1) a former English gold coin; a sum of 21 shillings. — From *Guinea*, a country in W. Africa; so called because first coined in 1663 from gold brought from the Guinea coast.

guinea pig, n. — The guinea pig comes from Brazil and owes its name to the circumstance that it was brought to England by *Guinea men*, i.e. ships trading between England, Guinea and South America.

Guinevere, fem. PN. — W. *Gwenhwyvar*, lit. 'white cheeked'. See **Gwendolin(e), gwyniad.**

guipure, n., any of various kinds of laces. — F., fr. OF. *guiper*, 'to cover with silk', fr. Frankish *wīpan*, 'to cover with silk', which is rel. to Du. *wippen*, OHG. *wīfan*, MHG. *wīfen*, G. *weifen*, 'to wind, reel', and cogn. with L. *vibrāre*, 'to move rapidly to and fro, shake, brandish, agitate'. See **vibrate** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ure.**

guise, n., 1) manner, fashion; 2) appearance; 3) disguise. — ME. *guise*, *gise*, fr. OF. (= F.) *guise*, which is borrowed fr. Teut. **wīsa*, 'manner' (whence also OProvenç. *guiza*, It., Sp., Port. *guisa*). See **wise,** n., which is a doublet of *guise*, and cp. **disguise.**

guiser, n., a mummer (*Engl.* and *Scot.*) — Formed fr. **guise** with agential suff. **-er.**

guitar, n., a stringed musical instrument. — F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Arab. *qīṯāraʰ*, fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ, fr. Pers. *sihtār*. See **cither** and cp. **gittern, zither.**

Derivative: *guitar-ist*, n.

gula, n., the upper throat (*zool.*) — L., 'throat'. See **gullet.**

Derivative: *gul-ar*, adj.

gulch, n., a deep ravine. — Prob. fr. dial. E. *gulch*, 'to swallow greedily', fr. ME. *gulchen*, which is of imitative origin.

gulden, n., formerly, a German and Dutch silver coin (orig. a gold coin). — Du. and G. *gulden*, shortened fr. Du. *gulden florijn*, 'a gold coin'. See **gold** and cp. **guilder.**

gules, n., the color red; adj., red. — ME. *goules*, fr. OF. *goules*, *gueules* (F. *gueules*), 'gules', prop. 'neckpieces of (red) fur', pl. of *gole*, *gueule* (F. *gueule*), 'throat', fr. L. *gula*, 'throat'. See **gullet.**

gulf, n. — ME. *goulf*, *golf*, fr. It. *golfo*, fr. Gk. κόλπος, 'bosom, lap, bay, gulf, womb', for **qolpos*, dissimilated fr. **qwolpos*, 'something vaulted', fr. I.-E. base **qwelp-*, 'to vault', whence also ON. *hvalf*, OE. *hwealf*, OHG. *walbo*, MHG. *walbe*, MLG. *welve*, OHG. *gi-welbi*, G. *Gewölbe*, 'vault, arch', ON. *hvelfa*, 'to vault', OE. *ā-hwielfan*, 'to cover with a vault; to overwhelm', OS. *bi-hwelbian*, MDu., Du. *welven*, OHG., MHG. *welben*, G. *wölben*, 'to vault', Goth. *hwilf-trjom* (dat. pl.), 'coffin'. See **whelm** and cp. **colpo-.**

Derivatives: *gulf*, tr. v., *gulf-y*, adj.

gulix, n., a kind of fine linen. — Fr. *Guliche*, former name of the town *Jülich* in Western Prussia.

gull, n., an unfledged bird (*now dial.*) — ME. *goll*, prob. rel. to ME. *gull*, 'yellow', fr. ON. *gulr*, 'yellow'. See **yellow.**

gull, tr. v., to deceive. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: *gull*, n., a dupe, *gull-ish*, adj., *gull-ish-ly*, adv., *gull-ish-ness*, n.

gull, n., a long-winged, web-footed aquatic bird. — ME. *gull*, of Celtic origin. Cp. Co. *gullan*, *gwilan*, W. *gwylan*, Bret. *gwelan* (whence F. *goéland*), 'gull'.

gullet, n., the throat. — ME. *golet*, fr. OF. *golet*, *goulet*, dimin. of *gole*, *goule*, 'throat' (whence F. *gueule*, 'mouth of some animals'), fr. L. *gula*, 'throat', which derives fr. I.-E. base **gel-*, **gʷel-* (this latter is prob. a blend of the bases **gel-* and **gʷer-*), 'to swallow, devour', whence also L. *gluttīre*, 'to swallow, gulp down, devour', OE. *ceole*, OHG. *kela*, MHG. *kel*, G. *Kehle*, ON. *kjölr*, 'throat', OSlav. *glŭtŭ*, 'gullet', OIr. *gelim*, 'I eat up, devour', W. *gel*, 'leech', and prob. also Gk. δέλεαρ (for **δέλεϝαρ*), 'bait, lure'. See **glut,** 'to swallow', and cp. **glutton, gula, gully, gulosity.** Cp. also **goliard.** For the derivatives of base **gʷer-* see **voracious** and cp. **gurgitation** and words there referred to.

gullible, adj., easily deceived. — A hybrid coined fr. **gull,** 'to deceive', and suff. **-ible.**

Derivative: *gullibil-ity*, n.

gully, n., a small ravine. — Altered fr. **gullet.**

Derivative: *gully*, tr. v.

gulosity, n., gluttony (*rare*). — Late L. *gulōsitās*, fr. L. *gulōsus*, 'gluttonous', fr. *gula*. See **gullet,** adj. suff. **-ose** and suff. **-ity.**

gulp, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *gulpen*, *golpen*, *glubben*, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *gulpen*, 'to gulp, guzzle', Swed., Norw. *glupa*, 'to swallow, devour', which are also imitative. Cp. also OE. *gielpan*, 'to boast', OHG. *gelph*, 'outcry', MHG. *gelfen*, 'to boast', and see **yelp.**

Derivatives: *gulp*, n., *gulp-ing-ly*, adv., *gulp-y*, adj.

gum, n., flesh in which the teeth are set. — ME. *gome*, fr. OE. *gōma*, 'palate' (pl. *gōman*, 'jaws'), rel. to ON. *gōmi*, 'palate', *gōmr*, 'gum', Swed. *gom*, 'palate', Dan. *gumme*, 'gum', OHG. *goumo*, MHG. *goume*, G. *Gaumen*, 'palate', and cogn. with Lith. *gomurỹs*, 'palate', Lett. *gāmurs*, 'windpipe, trachea', fr. I.-E. base **ĝhōu-*, **ĝhēu-*, **ĝhʰu-*, 'to gape', whence also Gk. χάος (for **χάϝος*), 'gulf, chasm, abyss, the rude unformed mass', χαῦνος, 'gaping', χάσμα, 'chasm, gulf'. The above base is rel. to base **ĝhēi-*, **ĝhi-*, 'to gape, yawn'. See **yawn** and words there referred to.

gum, n., a viscid substance. — ME. *gomme*, fr. OF. (= F.) *gomme*, fr. VL. *gumma*, fr. L. *cummi*, *gummi*, fr. Gk. κόμμι, ult. fr. Egypt. *ḳmj-t*. Cp. **gumma.**

Derivatives: *gumm-y*, adj., *gumm-i-ness*, n.

gum, tr. and intr. v., to fasten with gum. — F. *gommer*, fr. *gomme*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: ***gumm-ed***, adj., ***gumm-er***, n., ***gumm-ing***, n.

gumbo, gombo, n., the okra plant. — From native name in Angola.

gum-gum, n., a bowl of iron used as a musical instrument in India and S. Africa. — Prob. pl. of Malay *gong*. See **gong.**

gumma, n., a soft tumor, characteristic of tertiary syphilis. — Medical L., fr. L. *gummi*. See **gum,** 'a viscid substance'.

gummatous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a *gumma*. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Medical L. *gumma*, gen. *gummatis*. See **gumma.**

gummiferous, adj., producing gum. — See **gum,** 'a viscid substance', and **-ferous.**

gum mogador, Morocco gum. — So called from *Mogador*, a seaport in Morocco, whence it is exported.

gummous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, gum; gummy. — L. *gummōsus*, 'gummy', fr. *gummi*. See **gum,** 'a viscid substance', and **-ous.**

gumption, n., shrewdness, common sense (*colloq.*) — Orig. Scot.; of uncertain origin.

gun, n. — ME. *gunne, gonne*, prob. from the fem. PN. *Gunne*, shortened from the name *Gunhild*, which was applied to a war engine (in 1330-31). For sense development cp. the gun names *Mons Meg, Big Bertha*, etc.

Derivatives: *gun*, intr. v., *gunnage* (q.v.), *gunner*, n., *gunn-ery*, n., *gunn-ing*, n.

gunge, n., a storehouse; a market (*India*). — Hind. *ganj*, fr. OI. *gañjaḥ*, 'treasury', which is an Iranian loan word. Cp. Pers. *ganj*, 'treasure', and see **genizah.**

gunja, n. — A var. of **ganja.**

gunnage, n., number of guns carried by a warship. — A hybrid coined fr. **gun** and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.

gunnel, n., a kind of blenny. — Of uncertain origin.

gunnel, n. — A var. of *gunwale*.

Gunnera, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Norwegian botanist Johan Ernst *Gunnerus* (1718-73).

gunter n. — Shortened fr. *gunter rule, scale*, resp. *rig;* named after the English mathematician Edmund *Gunter* (1581-1626).

Gunther, Gunter, masc. PN. — OHG. *Gundhard*, lit. 'bold in war', fr. *gund*, 'war', and *harti, hart*, 'hard, strong, bold'. For the first element see **gonfanon,** for the second see **hard.**

gup, n., gossip (*India*). — Hind. *gap*, fr. Pers. *gap*, 'prattle, gossip'.

gurge, n., a whirlpool (*rare*). — L. *gurges*. See next word.

gurges, n., a spiral representing a whirlpool (*her.*) — L. *gurges*, 'whirlpool'. See next word.

gurgitation, n., a boiling liquid. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *gurgitātus*, pp. of *gurgitāre*, 'to surge, flood', fr. *gurges*, gen. *gurgitis*, 'whirlpool, gulf'; fr. base ***gurg-**, which is formed with defective reduplication fr. I.-E. base ***g^{w}er-**, 'to devour'. See **voracious** and **-ation** and cp. **ingurgitate, regurgitate.** Cp. also next word and **garget, gargle, gargoyle, gorge, gurge, gurges.**

gurgle, intr. v., to flow with a bubbling sound. — Prob. fr. OF. *gorguler*, fr. L. *gurguliō*, 'gullet' [whence MLG., Du. *gorgel*, OHG. *gurgula* (MHG., G. *gurgel*), 'throat'], which is dissimilated fr. ******gurguriō*, is rel. to *gurges*, 'whirlpool', and cogn. with OI. *gárgaraḥ*, 'whirlpool', OHG. *querchala, querka*, 'throat, gullet', ON. *kverk*, 'crop, maw'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *gurgle*, n., a gurgling sound.

gurnard, n., a small marine fish of the family Triglidae. — OF. *gornard, gornart*, formed with metathesis fr. OF. *gronir, grognir*, fr. L. *grunnīre*, 'to grunt'. See **grunt** and **-ard.** The fish is so called because it emits a grunting sound when drawn out of the water.

gurnet, n. — A var. of **gurnard.**

gurry, n., a little fort (*India*). — Hind. *garhī*, 'a fort'.

guru, also **gooroo,** n., a teacher, a priest (*India*). — Hind. *gurū*, fr. OI. *gurúḥ*, 'heavy, weighty, venerable; teacher', which is cogn. with Gk. βαρύς, L. *gravis*, 'heavy'. See **grave,** 'weighty', and cp. **garce.**

gush, intr. v. — ME. *guschen*, prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *gush*, n., *gush-er*, n., *gush-ing*, adj., *gush-ing-ly*, adv., *gush-ing-ness*, n., *gush-y*, adj.

gusset, n., a piece of chain mail at the armpit. — F., 'armpit; fob pocket', dimin. of *gousse*, 'pod, husk', which is of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. **-et.**

Derivative: *gusset*, tr. v.

gust, n., a sudden blast of wind. — ON. *gustr*, 'gust, blast', formed with suff. *-t* from *gus-*, weak grade of *gjōsa*, 'to gush'. See **geyser.**

Derivatives: *gustful* (q.v.), *gust-y*, adj., *gusti-ly*, adv., *gust-i-ness*, n.

gust, n., relish. — L. *gustus*, 'tasting, taste'. See **choose** and cp. **goût, gustation, gusto, degust, disgust, ageustia, ragout.**

Derivative: *gustful* (q.v.)

gustation, n., the act of tasting. — L. *gustatiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tasting', fr. *gustātus*, pp. of *gustāre*, 'to taste', fr. *gustus*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

gustative, adj., pertaining to the sense of taste. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *gustātus*, pp. of *gustāre*. See **gustation.**

Derivative: *gustative-ness*, n.

gustatory, adj., gustative. — Formed with suff. **-ory** fr. *gustātus*, pp. of *gustāre*. See **gustation.**

Gustavus, masc. PN. — Latinized form of Swed. *Gu-staf*, a name compounded of two elements. The first element is of uncertain origin, the second means 'staff' (see **staff**).

gustful, adj., windy. — Compounded of **gust,** 'a blast of wind', and **-ful.**

gustful, adj., tasty. — Compounded of **gust,** 'relish', and **-ful.**

Derivatives: *gustful-ly*, adv., *gustful-ness*, n.

gusto, n., taste; keen relish. — It., fr. L. *gustus*, 'tasting, taste'. See **gust,** 'taste'.

gut, n., the alimentary canal; the intestines. — ME. *gut, gutte*, fr. OE. *guttas* (pl.), 'entrails', rel. to MDu. *gōte*, Du. *goot*, G. *Gosse*, 'gutter, drain', ME. *gote*, 'channel, stream', and in gradational relationship to OE. *gēotan*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **guttle.**

Derivative: *gut*, tr. v.

gutta, n., in the Doric entablature, one of a series of ornaments, attached to the lower side of the mutules. — L., 'drop'. See **gutter.**

gutta, n., the principal constituent of gutta-percha (*chem.*) — See **gutta-percha.**

gutta-percha, n., a rubberlike substance formed from the juice of various Malaysian trees. — Lit. 'gum of the gutta-percha tree', fr. Malay *gětah*, 'gum, balsam', and *pĕrcha*, name of the tree yielding this gum; influenced in form by L. *gutta*, 'a drop'.

guttate, adj., 1) resembling drops; 2) spotted as if with drops. — L. *guttātus*, pp. of *guttāre*, 'to drop', fr. *gutta*, 'drop'. See **gutter** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **gutté,** which is a doublet of *guttate*.

gutté, guttee, gutty, adj., sprinkled with drops (*her.*) — AF. *gutté*, corresponding to F. *goutté*, 'sprinkled with drops', fr. L. *guttātus*, pp. of *guttāre*. See prec. word.

gutter, n. — ME. *goter, gotere*, fr. OF. *gutiere, goutiere* (F. *gouttière*), 'gutter, spout (of water), channel; groove', fr. *gute, goute* (F. *goutte*), 'drop', fr. L. *gutta*, 'drop'. See **gout,** and cp. **gutta,** 'ornament', **guttate, gutté, guttula.** OF. subst. suff. *-iere* (F. *-ière*) is prop. the fem. form of the adj. suff. *-ier* (fr. L. *-ārius*). See **-ier.**

Derivatives: *gutter*, tr. and intr. v., *gutter-ing*, n.

guttiferous, adj., producing drops. — Compounded of L. *gutta*, 'drop', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gutter** and **-ferous.**

guttiform, adj., drop-shaped. — Compounded of L. *gutta*, 'drop', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **gout** and **form,** n.

guttle, intr. and tr. v., to gormandize. — Formed fr. **gut** wit freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *guttl-er*, n.

guttula, n., a small droplike spot (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'a small drop', dimin. of *gutta*. See **gutter.**

Derivatives: *guttul-ar, guttul-ate*, adjs.

guttural, adj., pertaining to the throat. — F., fr. ML. *gutturālis*, fr. L. *guttur*, 'throat', which prob. stands for ******gūtur* and derives fr. I.-E. base ******gwet-*, ******geut-*, ******gŭt-**, 'to vault', whence also OE. *cwið*, 'belly, womb', Goth. *qiþus*, 'stomach, belly, womb', ON. *kviðr*, 'belly'. See **bowel** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **botulism.** Cp. also **goiter.**

Derivatives: *guttural-ity*, n., *guttural-ly*, adv., *guttural-ness*, n., *gutturalism, gutturalize* (qq.v.)

gutturalism, n., tendency to gutturalize. — See **guttural** and **-ism.**

gutturalize, tr. v., to pronounce gutturally. — See **guttural** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *gutturaliz-ation*, n.

gutturo-, combining form meaning *guttural*. — Fr. L. *guttur*, 'throat'. See **guttural.**

gutty, adj. — See **gutté.**

gutty, n., a gutta-percha ball. — Formed from the abbreviation of **gutta-percha** and suff. **-y.**

guy, n., a rope. — OF. *guie*, 'a guide', fr. *guier*. See next word.

guy, tr. v., to guide with a guy. — OF. *guier*, 'to guide'. See **guide.**

Guy, masc. PN. — F., rel. to It., Sp., Port. *Guido*, lit. 'leader'; of Teut. origin. See **guide,** n. and v., and cp. **guy,** 'rope'.

guy, n., 1) a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; 2) a grotesquely dressed person. — From the name of *Guy* Fawkes, the ill-famed conspirator. For the etymology and meaning of this PN. see **Guy.**

Derivative: *guy*, tr. v., to make fun of.

guzzle, intr. and tr. v., to drink greedily. — OF. *gosillier, gosiller*, 'to go down the gullet; to vomit; to chatter', fr. *gosillier*, 'throat, gullet', which prob. derives fr. OF. (= F.) *gosier*, of s.m., which derives fr. Gaul.-L. *geusiae*, 'gullet'; influenced in form by F. *gorge*, 'throat'.

Derivatives: *guzzle*, n., *guzzl-er*, n.

gweduc, n., a large edible clam. — N. American Ind.; lit. 'dig deep'.

Gwen, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Gwendoline.**

Gwendolin(e), also **Gwendolen, Gwendolyn,** fem. PN. — A compound of Celtic origin; the first element is Bret. *gwenn*, 'white'. See next word.

gwyniad, n., a fish of the salmon family. — Lit. 'white (fish)', a hybrid formed with suff. **-iad** fr. W. *gwyn*, 'white', which is rel. to Bret. *gwenn*, Co. *guyn*, OIr. *find*, Gael., Ir. *fionn*, Gaul. *vindo-*, 'white', fr. Celtic ******vindo-*, 'visible; 'shining; white', a nasalized form of ******vid-*, 'to see', whence OIr. *fiss*, Gael., Ir. *fios*, 'knowledge', fr. I.-E. base ******weid-*, ******woid-*, ******wid-**, 'to see; to know', whence also L. *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **winter** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Guinevere, Gwendolin(e).**

gybe, v. — A var. of **jibe,** 'to swing round'.

Gygis, n., a genus of terns (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γύγης, name of a water bird, which is prob. of imitative origin.

gyle, n., 1) amount of beer produced at one brewing; 2) fermenting wort; 3) fermenting vat. — ME., fr. MDu. *ghijl, ghijle* (Du. *gijl*), 'ferment', from the verb *ghijlen*, 'to ferment', whence F. *guiller*, of s.m.

gymkhana, n., display of athletic sports (orig. *Anglo-Indian*). — A blend of Hind. *gend-khāna*, 'ball house' (fr. *gend*, 'ball', and *khāna*, 'house'), and E. **gymnastics** (q.v.)

gymn-, form of **gymno-** before a vowel.

gymnasial. — Formed fr. **gymnasium** with adj. suff. **-al.**

gymnasiarch, n., at ancient Athens, a superintendent of athletic training. — L. *gymnasiarchus*, fr. Gk. γυμνασίαρχος, which is compounded

of γυμνάσιον, 'gymnasium', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and **-arch.**

gymnasium, n., 1) a building equipped for gymnastics; 2) in Germany and some other countries, a secondary school for students. — L., fr. Gk. γυμνάσιον, 'gymnastic school, school', fr. γυμνάζειν, 'to practice gymnastic exercises', lit. 'to train naked', fr. γυμνός, 'naked'; so called because the athletes trained naked. See **gymno-.**

gymnast, n., one who teaches gymnastics. — Gk. γυμναστής, 'trainer of athletes', fr. γυμνάζειν. See prec. word and **-ast.**

gymnastic, also **gymnastical,** adj., pertaining to physical exercises. — L. *gymnasticus*, fr. Gk. γυμναστικός, 'pertaining to, or fond of, gymnastic exercises', fr. γυμνάζειν. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *gymnastics* (q.v.), *gymnastic-al-ly*, adv.

gymnastics, n., physical exercises. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

gymno-, before a vowel **gymn-,** combining form meaning 'naked'. — Gk. γυμνο-, γυμν-, fr. γυμνός, 'naked', cogn. with OI. *nagnáḥ*, L. *nūdus*, Goth. *naqaps*, OE. *nacod*, 'naked'. See **naked** and cp. **nude.**

Gymnocladus, n., a genus of plants, the Kentucky coffee tree (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. κλάδος, 'branch'. See **clado-.**

Gymnoconia, n., a genus of rusts (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. κόνις, 'dust', which is cogn. with L. *cinis*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary** and cp. **conio-, conidi-.** For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Gymnodontes, n. pl., a group of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

Gymnonoti, n.pl., an order of fishes including the electric eel and allied forms (*ichthyol.*) — ModL. *Gymnonōtī*, compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. νῶτος, 'the back', which is cogn. with L. *natēs*, 'rump'; so called in allusion to the absence of the dorsal fin. See **noto-** and cp. **nates.** Cp. also the second element in **Gymnotus.**

Gymnophiona, n., an order of Amphibia (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. ὀφιόνεος, 'pertaining to, or like, a serpent', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See **ophidian.**

Gymnorhina, n., a genus of birds, the piping crow (*ornithol.*) — ModL., prop. 'having naked nostrils', compounded of **gymno-** and Gk. ῥίς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-** and cp. next word.

gymnorhinal, adj., having naked nostrils (said of crows). — See prec. word and **rhinal.**

gymnosophist, n., member of a sect of philosophers in ancient India, who walked naked. — L. *gymnosophistae* (pl.), fr. Gk. γυμνοσοφισταί (pl.), which is compounded of γυμνός, 'naked', and the pl. of σοφιστής, 'philosopher'. See **gymno-** and **sophist.**

gymnosophy, n., the doctrine of the gymnosophists. — See prec. word and **-sophy.**

gymnosperm, n., a plant that has its seeds naked (i.e. not enclosed in an ovary). — ModL. *gymnospermus*, fr. Gk. γυμνόσπερμος, 'having naked seeds', compounded of γυμνός, 'naked', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **gymno-** and **sperm** and cp. **angiosperm.**

gymnospermous, adj., having the seeds not enclosed in an ovary. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

Gymnotus, n., a genus of fishes, the electric eel (*ichthyol.*) — ModL. *Gymnōtus*, contraction of *Gymnonōtus*, which is compounded of Gk. γυμνός, 'naked', and νῶτος, 'the back'; so called because of the absence of the dorsal fin. See **gymno-** and **noto-.** The contraction of *Gymno-nōtus* into *Gymnōtus* is due to *haplology*. (Cp. **Gymnonoti,** which is formed without such contraction).

gyn-, form of **gyno-** before a vowel.

gynaeceum, n., 1) apartment for women (*Greek antiq.*); 2) the pistils of a flower collectively (*bot.*) — L. *gynaecēum*, fr. Gk. γυναικεῖον, 'women's apartment', prop. neut. of the adjective γυναικεῖος, 'pertaining to a woman; womanly, feminine,' used as a noun, fr. γυνή, gen. γυναικός, 'woman'. See **gyneco-.**

gynaeco-. — See **gyneco-.**

gynandrous, adj., having the *gynoecium* and *androecium* united in a column (as in orchids). — Gk. γύνανδρος, 'of doubtful sex', fr. γυνή, 'woman', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **gyneco-** and **andro-** and cp. **androgynous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

gynarchy, n., government by a woman or women. — Compounded of **gyn-** and Gk. -αρχίᾱ, 'rule'. See **-archy.**

gynec-, form of **gyneco-** before a vowel.

gynecium, n. — See **gynoecium.**

gyneco-, before a vowel **gynec-,** combining form meaning 'woman'. — Gk. γυναικο-, γυναικ-, fr. γυνή, gen. γυναικός, 'woman', rel. to Boeotian βανά, fr. I.-E. **gʷŭnā*, **gʷenā*, 'woman', whence also OI. *gnā́*, *ganā́*, 'wife of a god, goddess', *jániḥ*, 'wife', Goth. *qinō*, 'woman, wife', *qens*, 'woman', OE. *cwēn*, 'woman, wife, queen'. See **quean** and cp. **queen.** Cp. also **agynary, androgynous, misogyny, monogynous.**

gynecocracy, gynaecocracy, n., government by a woman or women. — Gk. γυναικοκρατίᾱ, compounded of γυνή, gen. γυναικός, 'woman', and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **gyneco-** and **-cracy.**

gynecocrat, gynaecocrat, n., an adherent of gynecocracy. — See prec. word and **-crat.**
Derivatives: *gynecocrat-ic, gynecocrat-ic-al*, adjs.

gynecology, gynaecology, n., the study of diseases peculiar to women. — Compounded of **gyneco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *gynecolog-ic, gynecolog-ical*, adjs., *gynecolog-ist*, n.

gyniatrics, n., the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. — Compounded of Gk. γυνή, 'woman', and ἰᾱτρικός, 'pertaining to healing'. See **gyneco-** and **-iatric.**

gyno-, combining form, equivalent to *gyneco-*. — Fr. Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See **gyneco-.**

gynobase, n., the flat enlargement of the receptacle of a flower bearing the gynoecium (*bot.*) — Compounded of **gyno-** and **base,** n.

gynocracy, n., gynecocracy. — Compounded of **gyno-** and **-cracy.** Cp. **gynecocracy.**

gynoecium, gynecium, n., the pistils of a flower collectively (*bot.*) — ModL., usually explained as compounded of Gk. γυνή, 'woman', and οἶκος, 'house' (see **gyno-** and **economy**), but in reality a corruption of **gynaeceum** (taken in its second meaning). This corruption was suggested by the ending *-oecium* in *androecium*.

-gynous, combining form meaning 1) 'female', as in *polygynous;* 2) 'having female organs or pistils', as in *androgynous* (*bot.*) — Gk. -γυνος, fr. γυνή, 'woman'. See **gyneco-** and **-ous.**

gyp, n., a male college servant (at Cambridge or Durham). — Of uncertain origin; possibly short for **gypsy.**

Gypaëtus, n., a genus of birds, the lammergeier (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γύψ, gen. γῡπός, 'vulture', and ἀετός, 'eagle'. See **Gyps** and **aeto-.**

Gyps, n., a genus of birds, the griffon vulture (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. γύψ, gen. γῡπός, 'vulture', rel. to γύπη, 'cave, den, hole', fr. I.-E. **geu-p-*, a *-p*-enlargement of base **geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See **cove,** 'a small bay', and cp. **gyre.**

gypseous, adj., 1) containing gypsum; 2) resembling gypsum. — L. *gypseus*, 'of gypsum', fr. *gypsum*. See **gypsum** and **-ous.**

gypsiferous, adj., producing gypsum. — See **gypsum** and **-ferous.**

Gypsophila, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. γύψος, 'chalk, gypsum', and φίλειν, 'to love'. See **gypsum** and **philo-.**

gypsous, adj. — A var. of **gypseous.**

gypsum, n. — L., fr. Gk. γύψος, 'chalk', of Sem. origin. Cp. Arab. *jibs*, Mishnaic Heb. *gébhes*, *géphes*, 'plaster, mortar, gypsum', which prob. derive fr. Akkad. *gaṣṣu* (whence also Aram. *gaṣṣā́*, whence Arab. *jaṣṣ*, *jiṣṣ*, *juṣṣ*, *qaṣṣ*, *qiṣṣ*), 'gypsum'. — Cp. **gesso.**

gypsy, gipsy, n. — Fr. earlier *gypcian*, aphetized fr. still earlier *Egypcian*, 'Egyptian, gypsy', fr. OF. *Egyptien* (F. *Égyptien*), fr. L. *Aegyptiānus*, 'Egyptian'. See **Egyptian** and cp. **gitano.** Cp. also **gyp.**
Derivatives: *gypsy*, intr. v., *gypsy-ish*, adj.

gyr-, form of **gyro-** before a vowel.

gyral, adj., moving in a gyre or circle. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *gȳrus*. See **gyre.**
Derivative: *gyral-ly*, adv.

gyrate, intr. v., to revolve. — L. *gȳrātus*, 'circular', pp. of *gȳrāre*, 'to turn round in a circle', fr. *gȳrus*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *gyrat-ion*, n., *gyrat-ion-al, gyratory*, adjs.

gyre, n., a circular motion. — L. *gȳrus*, fr. Gk. γῦρος, 'circle, ring', which is rel. to γῡρός, 'rounded, curved', and cogn. with Arm. *kor*, 'crooked', *kuṙn*, 'the back', Lith. *gurnas*, 'hip, ankle, bone', Norw. *kaure*, 'a curly lock of hair', Swed. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, 'to squat', MLG. *küren*, 'to lie in wait', G. *kauern*, 'to squat, cower'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. **geu-r-*, an *-r*-enlargement of base **geu-*, 'to bend, curve, arch'. See **cove,** 'a small bay', and cp. **cower.** Cp. also **gyrus,** the first element in **girandole, virelai,** and the second element in **autogiro, circumgyrate, helicogyre.** Cp. also **Gyps.**

gyre, intr. v., to gyrate. — L. *gȳrāre*, 'to turn round in a circle', fr. *gȳrus*. See **gyre,** n.

gyrfalcon, n. — A var. of **gerfalcon.**

gyro-, combining form meaning 'circle, circular, spiral'. — Gk. γῦρο-, fr. γῦρος, 'circle'. See **gyre,** n.

gyrocompass, n., a compass with gyroscope. — Compounded of **gyro** and **-compass.**

gyrograph, n., an instrument for recording revolutions of a wheel, etc. — Compounded of **gyro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

gyromancy, n., divination by walking in a circle till one falls from dizziness (the prognostic being made from the place or direction of the fall). — Compounded of **gyro-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

gyron, also **giron,** n., an ordinary of triangular form (*her.*) — F. *giron*, orig. 'piece of cloth of triangular shape', fr. Frankish **gairo-*, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG. *gēr*, OE. *gār*, 'spear'. See **gore,** 'a triangular piece of land'.

gyronny, adj., divided into gyrons (*her.*) — F. *gironné*, fr. *giron*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing F. *-é*).

gyroplane, n., a flying machine furnished with rotating horizontal planes. — Compounded of **gyro-** and **plane,** 'airplane'.

gyroscope, n., a heavy rotating wheel, having its axis free to turn in any direction. — Compounded of **gyro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivative: *gyroscop-ic*, adj.

gyrostat, n., a modified form of a gyroscope. — Compounded of **gyro-** and Gk. στατός, 'placed; standing'. See **static** and cp. **aerostat,** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *gyrostat-ic*, adj., *gyrostatics* (q.v.)

gyrostatics, n., that branch of dynamics which deals with rotating bodies. — Compounded of **gyro-** and **statics.**

gyrus, n., a convolution between grooves (*anat.*) — L. *gȳrus*, 'circle'. See **gyre,** n.

gyve, n. (usually pl.: *gyves*), shackle. — ME. *gives, gyves* (pl.), of uncertain origin.

H

ha, interj. — This imitative word occurs in most languages.

Habakkuk, n., 1) the eighth in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Habakkuk (*Bible*). — Heb. *Ḥăbhaqqûq*, prob. from the base of *hābháq*, 'he embraced'. Cp. Akkad. *ḫambaqūqu*, name of a garden plant, Arab. *ḥabaqíq*, name of a plant in Yemen ('the basil').

habanera, n., a Cuban dance imported from Africa. — Sp. (*danza*) *habanera*, 'Havanan dance', fem. of *habanero*, 'Havanan', formed fr. *Habana*, 'Havana', with suff. *-ero* fr. L. *-ārius*; see adj. suff. **-ary.**

habdalah, n., ceremony terminating formally sabbaths and festivals. — Mishnaic Heb. *habhdālâʰ*, 'separation, distinction, division', verbal noun of *hibhdíl*, 'he divided, separated, set apart, distinguished', rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *bādhál*, 'he separated, divided', Aram. *bᵉdhal*, 'he was separated, he abstained', Arab. *bádala*, 'he changed, substituted', Heb. *bᵉdhīl*, 'tin; dross', lit. 'that which is separated' (scil. from the precious metal).

habeas corpus, n., a writ commanding the production of the detained person before the judge (*law*). — L. 'have thou the body'. L. *habeās* is the second person sing. of the pres. subj. of *habēre*, 'to have'; see **habit.** For the etymology of L. *corpus*, 'body', see **corpus.**

Habenaria, n., a genus of plants, the rein orchis (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *habēna*, 'thong, rein', which stands for *habē-na*, fr. *habēre*, 'to hold, to have'; *habēna* prop. means 'that by which something is held'; see **habit.** The genus is so called in allusion to the shape of the spur.

habendum, n., part of a deed that defines the estate which the grantee *is to have* (*law*). — L., 'to be had', neut. gerundive of *habēre*, 'to have' (see **habit**); so called because it begins in Latin with the word *habendum*. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

haberdasher, n., a seller of small wares. — ME. *haberdassher*, formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. AF. *hapertas*, name of a material, which is of unknown origin.
Derivative: *haberdasher-y*, n.

habergeon, n., a short coat of mail. — ME. *haubergoun*, fr. OF. *haubergeon*, dimin. of *hauberc*. See **hauberk** and **-on.**

habile, adj., able; ready. — F. *habile*, fr. L. *habilis*, 'that which may be easily handled, suitable, fit, proper'. See **able,** which is a doublet of *habile*, and cp. next word.

habiliment, n., an article of clothing; in the pl., dress. — F. *habillement*, 'clothing', fr. *habiller*, 'to dress', fr. OF. *abiller*, 'to fit out, make ready', fr. Gaulish-VL. **bīlia*, 'stump, trunk' [whence also F. *bille*, 'billet (of timber')]; influenced both in form and meaning by the word *habit* (see next word). See **billet,** 'stick, log', and cp. **dishabille.** For the ending see suff. **-ment.**
Derivatives: *habiliment-al*, *habiliment-ary*, *habiliment-ed*, adjs.

habilitate, tr. v., to clothe; to equip. — ML. *habilitātus*, pp. of *habilitāre*, 'to make fit', fr. *habilitās*, 'suitability, fitness', fr. *habilis*, 'suitable, fit, proper'. See **habile** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **rehabilitate.**

Habiru, also **Habiri,** n., a name used to denote various groups of invaders of Palestine, mentioned in the Tell el-Amarna letters from the 19th and 18th centuries B.C.E. — Akkad. *Ḫabiru*, which is prob. a blend of the plur. partic. of base *ḥ-b-r*, 'to pass, wander' (corresponding to Heb. *'ābhár*, Arab. *'ábara*, etc.), and of Heb. *'ibhrí*, 'Hebrew', which itself derives from the stem of Heb. *'ābhár;* see **Hebrew.** Since there is no *'ayin* in the Akkadian, this letter is usually rendered in Akkad. PN.s of Hebrew origin by *ḥ*. Cp. Akkad. *Ḫumrī* = Heb. *'Omrí*, Akkad. *ḫaparu* = Heb. *'āphár*, 'dust', Akkad. *ḫullu* = Heb. *'ōl*, 'yoke', Akkad. *zuruḫ* = Heb. *zᵉrṓaʿ*, 'arm'.

habit, n., practice, custom; dress. — ME. *habit*, *abit*, fr. OF. *habit*, *abit* (F. *habit*), fr. L. *habitus*, 'condition, state, habit, dress', fr. *habēre*, 'to have, hold, possess', *sē habēre*, 'to be constituted, be in a condition', fr. I.-E. base **ghab(h)-*, 'to seize, take, hold, have', whence also OIr. *gaibim*, 'I take, hold; I have', *gabāl*, 'the act of taking', W. *gafael*, 'the act of holding fast', Lith. *gabanà*, 'armful', *gabénti*, 'to remove', *góbti* (with vowel gradation), 'to wrap up', Goth. *gabei*, 'riches,' *gabeigs*, 'rich', Goth. *giban*, OE. *gifan*, *giefan*, 'to give'. Goth. *haban*, OE. *habban*, 'to have', are not cogn. with L. *habēre*. L. *habitus* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἕξις, 'condition, habit', fr. ἔχειν, 'to have'. Cp. **give.** Cp. also **able, adhibit, binnacle, cohabit, debt, due, duty, exhibit, Habenaria, habendum, habile, habilitate, habitat, habitual, havior, inhabit, inhibit, malady, prebend, prohibit.**

habit, tr. v., to dwell, inhabit. — ME. *habiten*, 'to inhabit', fr. F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitāre*, 'to inhabit, dwell, reside', prop. 'to have frequently', freq. of *habēre* (pp. *habitus*), 'to have'. See **habit,** n., and cp. **inhabit.** Cp. also **binnacle.**

habitable, adj. — ME., fr. F. *habitable*, fr. L. *habitābilis*, 'habitable', fr. *habitāre*. See **habit,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *habitabil-ity*, n., *habitable-ness*, n., *habitabl-y*, adv.

habitant, n., inhabitant. — F., pres. part. of *habiter*, 'to inhabit, dwell'. See **habit,** v., and suff. **-ant** and cp. **inhabitant.**

habitat, n., natural location of an animal or plant. — L., 'it dwells', 3rd person sing. pres. of *habitāre*, 'to dwell'. See **habit,** v.

habitation, n., 1) the act of inhabiting; 2) a dwelling place. — ME. *habitacioun*, fr. F. *habitation*, fr. L. *habitātiōnem*, acc. of *habitātiō*, 'a dwelling, inhabiting, habitation,' fr. *habitātus*, pp. of *habitāre*. See **habit,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *habitation-al*, adj.

habitual, adj. — ML. *habituālis* (whence also F. *habituel*), fr. L. *habitus*. See **habit** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *habitual-ly*, adv., *habitual-ness*, n.

habituate, tr. v., to accustom. — Late L. *habituātus*, pp. of *habituāre*, 'to bring into a habit or condition' (whence also F. *habituer*), fr. *habitus*. See **habit,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **habitue.**
Derivative: *habituat-ion*, n.

habitude, n., custom, habit. — F., fr. L. *habitūdinem*, acc. of *habitūdō*, 'condition, habit', fr. *habitus*. See **habit,** n., and **-ude.**

habitue, n., one who habitually visits a place. — F., pp. of *habituer*, 'to habituate'. See **habituate.**

habro-, combining form meaning 'graceful'. — Gk. ἁβρο-, fr. ἁβρός, 'graceful, delicate, pretty'; rel. to ἅβρᾱ, 'a favorite slave', which is borrowed fr. Aram. *ḥabhrâ*, 'companion; female companion', from the stem of *ḥabbḗr*, 'he joined', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥābhár*, 'he joined, was joined; he charmed', *ḥābhḗr*, 'companion', *ḥébher*, *ḥebhrâ*, 'company', Ethiop. *ḥabára*, 'he bound', Akkad. *ebru*, 'companion', *ubburu*, 'to bind, ban'. See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 68, and Muss Arnolt, Semitic Words in Greek and Latin, in Transactions of the American Philological Association, Vol. XXIII, p. 65.

hachure, n., a short line used in shading. — F., fr. *hacher*, 'to cut'. See **hatch,** 'to engrave', and **-ure.**
Derivative: *hachure*, tr. v.

hacienda, n., a large estate, ranch. — Sp., 'landed estate', fr. earlier *facienda*, fr. L. *facienda*, 'things to be done', neut. pl. gerundive of *facere*, 'to do'. See **fact.** For other words traceable to Latin gerundives cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

hack, tr. and intr. v., to chop, cut. — ME. *hacken*, fr. OE. *-haccian* (only in compounds), rel. to OFris. *hackia*, Du. *hakken*, OHG. *hacchōn*, MHG., G. *hacken*, 'to chop, cut', and prob. also to OE. *haca*, 'bolt'. See **hook** and cp. **hack,** 'cutting tool', and the second element in **nuthatch.**
Derivative: *hack*, n., the act of hacking.

hack, n., a cutting tool. — Fr. **hack,** 'to cut'. Cp. Dan. *hakke*, 'mattock', G. *Hacke*, 'pickax, hatchet, mattock, hoe'.

hack, n., board on which a hawk's meat is placed. — OE. *hæc*, 'grating; gate'. See **hatch,** 'door'.
Derivative: *hack*, tr. v., to put on a hack.

hack, n., a horse let out on hire. — Fr. **hackney.**
Derivative: *hack*, tr. v., to let out on hire; intr. v., to ride on a hack.

hackamore, n., a halter, esp. for breaking horses. — Folk-etymological alteration of Sp. *jáquima*, 'headstall of a halter', fr. Arab. *shakíma*ʰ, 'bit of a bridle; curb, restraint'.

hackberry, n. — A var. of **hagberry.**

hackbut, n., a kind of harquebus. — OF. (= F.) *haquebute*, fr. MDu., *hakebusse*. See **harquebus.**

hackery, n., an Indian bullock cart (*India*). — Corruption of Hind. *chakra*, 'cart', fr. OI. *cakráḥ*, 'wheel'. See **cycle** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **chukker.**

hackle, n., 1) a comb for dressing flax; 2) one of the long feathers on the neck of a cock. — ME. *hekele*, 'an instrument for cleansing and carding flax or hemp'. See **hatchel,** n., and cp. **heckle.**
Derivatives: *hackle*, v., *hackl-er*, n.

hackney, n., a horse or carriage let out on hire. — ME. *hakene*, *hakenei*, fr. *Hackney*, a town in Middlesex, renowned for its horses. Cp. **hack,** 'a horse let out on hire'. F. *haquenée*, 'an ambling nag', is an English loan word.
Derivative: *hackney*, tr. v.

had, past tense and pp. of *have*. — ME. *hadde*, *had*, fr. *habben*, 'to have'. See **have.**

haddock, n., a small fish related to the cod. — ME. *haddok*, *hadok*, of unknown origin. Gael. *adag* and OF. *hadot*, F. *haddock*, are English loan words.

hade, n., the inclination of a vein from the vertical (*geol.*) — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *hade*, intr. v., to incline from the vertical.

Hades, n., the lower world. — Gk. Ἅιδης, also Ἀΐδης, 'the god of the lower world, Pluto', a name of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'invisible', fr. **ἀϝιδεῖν*, 'to make invisible', fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and ἰδεῖν, 'to see', which is cogn. with L. *vidēre*, 'to see'; cp. Gk. ἀΐδηλος, 'making unseen', which is of the same origin. See **vision** and cp. words there referred to.

Hadith, n., the whole of Mohammedan traditions (*Islam*). — Arab. *ḥadíth*, 'tradition', rel. to the adjective *ḥadîth*, 'new, young', *ḥádatha*, 'it happened, occurred', *ḥádutha*, 'was new, was young', *ḥáddatha*, 'he told, related', and to Heb. *ḥādāsh*, 'new'. See **Rosh Hodesh.**

hadj, n., pilgrimage to Mecca. — Arab. *ḥajj*, 'pilgrimage', fr. *ḥájja*, 'he went on a pilgrimage', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥāghágh*, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', *ḥagh*, 'a festival gathering, a feast'. See **Haggai** and cp. next word.

hadji, hajji, n., a Moslem who has made his pilgrimage to Mecca. — Arab. *ḥājjí*, fr. *ḥājj*, part. of *ḥájja*, 'he went on a pilgrimage'. See prec. word.

hadro-, combining form meaning 'thick'. — Gk. ἁδρο-, fr. ἁδρός (for **sadros*), 'thick, stout; full-grown, ripe', which stands for ἁδ-ρο-ς and is

rel. to ἁδινός (for **sadinos*); 'crowded', lit. 'thick', ἄδην (for **sadēn*), 'to one's fill, to satiety', and cogn. with L. *satis*, 'enough', OE. *sæd*, 'sated, satisfied'. See **sad** and cp. the first element in **Adephaga.**

Hadromerina, n., a group of sponges (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **hadro-,** Gk. μέρος, 'part' (see 1st **mero-**), and suff. **-ina.**

hadrosaur, n., any reptile of the genus *Hadrosaurus.* — See next word.

Hadrosaurus, n., a genus of extinct dinosaurian reptiles (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **hadro-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

haecceity, n., thisness; individuality (*scholastic philos.*) — ML. *haecceitās*, fr. L. *haecce* (*rēs*), 'this (thing)', with better spelling *haece*, fem. of *hīce* (*hicce*), intensive form of *hic* (fem. *haec*, neut. *hoc*), 'this'. See **hodiernal** and cp. **encore, langue d'oc.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

haem-. — See **hem-.**

Haemanthus, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. αἷμα, 'blood', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **hemal** and **-anthus.**

haemat-, haemato-, haemo-. — See **hemat-, hemato-, hemo-.**

haematinon, n., a hard red glass. — L. *haematīnus*, 'blood-colored, blood-red', fr. Gk. αἱματῖνος, fr. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See **hemal** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Haemodoraceae, n. pl., the bloodwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **haemo-,** and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift', fr. I.-E. base **dō-*, 'to give', whence also L. *dōnum*, 'gift'. See **donation.**

haemodoraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

haff, n., a lagoon separated from the open sea by a sandy bar, as esp. along the Baltic coast of Eastern Germany. — G., fr. LG. *haf*, fr. MLG. *haf*, 'sea', which is rel. to ON., Swed. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, OFris. *hef*, OE. *hæf*, which all mean 'sea'. The primitive sense of these words was 'the rising one'. They are rel. to **heave** and to **have, haven** (qq.v.)

hafiz, n., a Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart. — Pers., fr. Arab. *ḥáfiẓ*, 'watch, guard; one who knows the Koran by heart', prop. part. of *ḥáfiẓa*, 'he watched, kept, protected, learned by heart', rel. to Heb. *ḥāphétz*, 'he delighted in, desired', *ḥéphetz*, 'delight, pleasure, desire; business matter', in Mishnaic Hebrew 'thing, object' (lit. 'that in which one takes delight'), Aram. *hephtzā*, 'thing, object'. Cp. **Hephzibah.**

hafnium, n., name of a rare element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Dutch chemist Dirk Coster (1889-) and the Hungarian chemist George de Hevesy (1885-) in 1923 fr. *Hafnia*, the Latin name of *Copenhagen*. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

haft, n., handle. — ME., fr. OE. *hæft*, rel. to ON. *hepti*, Du. *heft*, *hecht*, OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *hefte*, G. *Heft*, 'handle', lit. 'that which holds', fr. Teut. base **haf-*, whence also E. **have, heave, heavy** (qq.v.) Cp. **heft,** n.

Derivative: *haft*, tr. v., to supply with a haft.

haftarah, n. — See **haphtarah.**

hag, n., a witch; a repulsive old woman. — ME. *hagge, hegge*, fr. OE. *hægtesse*, 'witch', rel. to MDu. *haghetisse*, Du. *heks*, OHG. *hagzusa, hagazussa, hagzissa*, MHG. *hecse, häxe*, G. *Hexe*, 'witch'. The first element of OE. *hægtesse*, etc., is rel. to OE. *haga, hæg*, OHG. *hag*, 'hedge'; the second element is rel. to Norw. *tysja*, 'fairy; crippled woman', Gaul. *dusius*, 'demon', Co. *dus, diz*, 'devil', Lith. *dvasià*, 'spirit', OE. *dūst*, 'dust', fr. I.-E. base **dhewĕs-, *dhūs-*, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, be scattered, vanish'. Accordingly, OE. *hæg-tesse*, etc. orig. meant 'woman of the hedge'. For the first element of these words see **hedge** and cp. **hagberry, hagfish, haggard,** for the second see **thio-** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *hagg-ish*, adj., *hagg-ish-ly*, adv., *hagg-ish-ness*, n.

hag, n., a notch. — ON. *högg*, 'a cutting, hewing', from the stem of *höggva*, 'to cut, hew'. See **hag,** 'to hew'.

hag, tr. v., to hew, cut. — ME. *haggen*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *höggva*, 'to cut, hew', which is rel. to OE. *hēawan*, 'to cut, strike, hew'. See **hew** and cp. **haggis, haggle.**

Haganah, n., defense force of Jewish settlers in Palestine during the British mandate. After the proclamation of independence it was incorporated into the Army of Israel. — Heb. *haghannáh*, lit. 'defence', verbal noun of *hēghén*, 'he covered, defended', Hiph'il (= causative) of *gānán*, of s.m., whence *māghén*, 'shield' (lit. 'that which covers'), *gan, gannáh*, 'garden' (lit. 'enclosure'; for sense development cp. L. *hortus*, E. *garden*); rel. to Akkad. *ganānu*, 'to cover', *ganūnu*, 'chamber' (whence Aram. *gᵉnānā*, 'bridal chamber'), Arab. *jánna*, 'he covered', Aram. *mᵉghinnā*, Arab. *mijánn*, 'shield', Aram. *ginnā, ginnᵉthā*, Syr. *gannᵉthā* (whence Arab. *jánnah*, Ethiop. *ganat*), 'garden'.

Hagar, n., Sarah's Egyptian handmaid (*Bible*). — Heb. *Hāghár*, prob. rel. to Arab. *hájara*, 'he fled, emigrated', *hijrah*, 'flight, emigration'. See **hegira.**

hagberry, also **hackberry,** n. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *hæggebær*, ON. *heggr*, Swed. *hägg*, 'the bird cherry tree'. Dan *hæggebær*, lit. means 'hedge berry'. See **hedge** and **berry** and cp. **hag,** 'witch'.

hagfish, n., a marine cyclostome (*Myxine glutinosa*). — Compounded of **hag,** 'witch', and **fish.**

haggadah, haggada, n., 1) rabbinical teaching of an edifying character; popular lecture; the opposite of *halakah;* 2) the narrative of the Exodus read at the Seder on the first two nights of Passover; 3) the book containing this narrative and the ritual of the Seder. — Talm. Heb. *haggādháh*,

'narration, exposition', verbal n. of Heb. *higgídh*, 'he narrated, related, declared, expounded', from *higgídh hakkātúbh, maggídh hakkātúbh* ('the verse expounded', resp. 'the verse expounds'), the usual term introducing haggadic interpretations. *Higgídh* is a Hiph'il (= causative) form of the Semitic base *n-g-d*, 'to rise', whence 'to be conspicuous'. From this base are derived Heb. *néghedh*, 'in front of, before, in sight of', *nāghídh*, 'leader' (lit. 'he who is in front'), Aram.-Syr. *nᵉghadh*, 'he led; he dragged', Aram. *nāghōdhā*, Syr. *nāghūdhā* 'leader, ruler', Arab. *nájada*, 'he conquered; was conspicuous', *najd*, 'high land', *nájuda, nájida*, 'was courageous', *najíd*, 'noble-minded'. For the sense development of these words cp. Heb. *nāsí*, 'prince, chief', lit. 'one lifted up', fr. *nāsá*, 'he lifted'.

Derivatives: *haggad-ic, haggad-ic-al*, adjs., *haggad-ist*, n., *haggad-ist-ic*, adj.

Haggai, n., 1) a prophet who lived about 500 B.C.E., the tenth in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Haggai (*Bible*). — Heb. *Ḥaggáy* (whence Gk. 'Αγγαῖος, L. *Aggaeus*), lit. 'festal, born on a feast day', fr. Heb. *ḥagh*, 'a festival gathering, a feast', from the stem of *ḥāghágh*, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', which is rel. to Syr. *ḥaggí*, 'he made a pilgrimage, celebrated a feast', Aram.-Syr. *ḥaggā*, 'a feast', Arab. *ḥájja*, 'he went on a pilgrimage'. Cp. **hadj, hadji.**

haggard, n., an untamed hawk; adj., hard to tame (said of a hawk). — MF. (= F.) *hagard*, 'a haggard', which is of Teut. origin and orig. meant '(a bird) of the hedge', i.e. 'a wild, untameable (bird)'. Cp. ME. *hagger*, 'wild; an untamed hawk, haggard', and see **hedge** and **-ard.** Cp. also **hag,** 'witch'.

haggard, adj., harassed. — From prec. word. The orig. meaning was 'wild-looking'.

Derivatives: *haggard-ly*, adv., *haggard-ness*, n.

haggis, n., a Scottish dish made of the lungs, heart, liver, etc., of a sheep or calf. — ME. *hagese, hageys, hagas*, 'a kind of pudding', prob. fr. *haggen*, 'to hew'. See **hag,** 'to hew'.

haggle, tr. v, to mangle; intr. v., to bargain in a mean way. — Freq. of **hag,** 'to cut' (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. **higgle.**

Derivatives: *haggle*, n., *haggl-er*, n.

hagi-, form of **hagio-** before a vowel.

hagiarchy, n., government by men in holy orders. — Compounded of **hagi-** and Gk. -αρχίᾱ, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-archy.**

hagio-, before a vowel **hagi-,** combining form meaning 'holy, sacred'. — Gk. ἁγιο-, ἁγι-, fr. ἁγιός, 'holy, sacred', which is rel. to ἄζεσθαι (for **ἄγιεσθαι*), 'to stand in awe of, to revere', ἄγος, 'sacrifice, expiation', ἁγίζειν, 'to hallow', ἁγνός, 'holy, chaste', and prob. cogn. with OI. *yájati*, 'reveres (a god) with sacrifices, worships', *yajas-*, 'worship', *yajñáḥ*, 'worship, sacrifice', OPers. *a-yadana* 'temple'. Cp. the second element in **Trisagion.** Cp. also **Yajna.**

hagiocracy, n., government by persons considered holy. — Compounded of **hagio-** and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

Hagiographa, n. pl., the third and last division of the Hebrew Bible. — L., fr. Gk. ἁγιόγραφα (βιβλία), lit. 'sacredly written (books)'; see **hagio-** and **-graph.** Since all the 3 parts of the Hebrew Bible are sacred books (= *kithbhé haqqódesh* in Hebrew), the word *Hagiographa* denoting the third division of the Bible can only be meant as an abbreviation of τὰ ἄλλα βιβλία ἁγιόγραφα, i.e. 'the other sacred books'. Cp. the rendering of Hebrew *kᵉthūbhím* (name of the 3rd division of the Bible, lit. 'writings') by the grandson of Sirach with the words τὰ ἄλλα πάτρια βιβλία ('the *other* books of the fathers') and τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν βιβλίων ('the *remaining* books').

Derivatives: *hagiographer* (q.v.), *hagio-graph-ic, hagio-graph-ic-al*, adjs.

hagiographer, n., 1) a writer of any of the Hagiographa; 2) a writer of lives of the saints. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. ML. *hagiographus*, 'a writer of holy things'. See prec. word.

hagiography, n., the saints' lives. — Compounded of **hagio-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

hagiolater, n., a worshipper of saints. — Compounded of **hagio-** and **-later.**

hagiolatry, n., the worship of saints. — Compounded of **hagio-** and Gk. λατρείᾱ, 'service, worship'. See **-latry.**

hagiology, n., the study of the lives of the saints. — Compounded of **hagio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *hagiolog-ic, hagiolog-ic-al*, adjs., *hagiolog-ist*, n.

hagioscope, n., an opening in a church to enable the worshippers in the side aisle to see the altar. Compounded of **hagio-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

hagride, tr. v., to ride as a hag does, to oppress. — Compounded of **hag,** 'witch', and **ride**; esp. used in the pp. *hagridden.*

ha ha, interj. imitative of laughter or surprise.

ha-ha, n., a sunk fence, usually visible only when one is close to it. — F., prob. from the interjection *ha ha*, expressing the surprise of him who faces suddenly such a fence.

haiduk, heiduck, n., a brigand or bandit among the Balkan Slavs; a Hungarian lackey. — G. *Heiduck*, fr. Hung. *hajdúk*, pl. of *hajdú*, but mistaken for a singular. Hung. *hajdú* is prob. a loan word fr. Turk. *haidūd*, 'brigand'.

haik, haick, n., a piece of cloth worn by Arabs. — Arab. *ḥayk*, fr. *ḥáka*, 'he wove'.

hail, n., small pellets or masses of ice. — ME. *hagel, hawel, hail*, fr. OE. *hagol, hægl*, 'hail', rel. to OS., OHG. *hagal*, ON., Dan. *hagl*, Du., MHG., G. *hagel*, 'hail'. These words prob.

derive fr. I.-E. base **kaghlo-*, 'pebble', whence also Gk. κάχληξ, 'round pebble'.
Derivative: *hail-y*, adj.

hail, intr. v., to shower down (said of hail); tr. v., to pour down like hail. — ME. *hagelen, hawelen, hailen*, fr. OE. *hagalian*, fr. *hagol*, 'hail'. See prec. word.

hail, interj. — Short for original "*be thou hail!*", fr. obsol. adj. *hail*, 'sound, healthy', fr. ME. *hail, heil*, of s.m., fr. ON. *heill*, 'whole, healthy'. See **whole** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **hale,** 'healthy', and the second element in **wassail.**
Derivatives: *hail*, to greet (q.v.), *hail*, n., greeting.

hail, tr. and intr. v., to greet. — ME. *hailen*, 'to greet', lit. 'to say "hail"', fr. *hail, heil*, interj. See **hail,** interj.

hailstone, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hagolstān*, rel. to ON. *haglsteinn*, Du. *hagelsteen*, MHG., G. *Hagelstein*. See **hail,** 'pellets of ice', and **stone.**

hair, n. — ME. *her, heer, hare*, fr. OE. *hǣr*, rel. to OS., ON., OHG., MHG. *hār*, Dan. *hor*, Swed. *hår*, OFris. *hēr*, Du., G. *haar*, 'hair'. These words are cogn. with Lith. *šeršỹs*, 'bristle', and with the second element in OI. *kapúcchala-*, 'hair on the hind part of the head'. E. *hair* was influenced in form by a confusion with ME. *haire*, 'haircloth', fr. OF. (=F.) *haire*, fr. Frankish **hārja*, which is rel. to OE. *hǣre*, OHG. *hārra*, 'haircloth', and further to OE. *hǣr*, 'hair'.
Derivatives: *hair-ed, hair-less, hair-like, hair-y*, adjs., *hair-i-ness*, n.

hake, n., any of several marine fishes of the genus *Merluccius*. — ME. *hake*, related to OE. *haca*, 'hook', *hacod, hæced*, 'pike (fish)', OS. *hact*, MLG. *heket*, OHG. *hachit, hechit*, MHG. *hechit, hecht*, G. *Hecht*, of s.m., and to OE. *hōk*, 'hook'. See **hook.**

hakeem, hakim, n., in Mohammedan countries, a physician. — Arab. *ḥakím*, lit. 'wise', from the stem of *ḥákuma*, 'he was wise', whence also *ḥákam*, 'judge', *ḥikmaʰ*, 'wisdom, science', *ḥákkama*, 'he was a physician', *ḥukm*, 'judgment, sentence', rel. to Heb. *ḥākhám*, 'he was wise', *ḥākhám*, 'skillful, learned, wise', *ḥokhmáʰ*, 'wisdom', Aram.-Syr. *ḥākhám*, 'he was wise'. See **hokhmah** and cp. next word.

hakenkreuz, n., swastika; used as the emblem of Nazism. — G. *Hakenkreuz*, lit. 'hook-cross'. See **hook** and **cross,** n.

hakim, n., in Mohammedan countries, a judge, ruler. — Arab. *ḥákim*, prop. part. of *ḥákuma*, 'he was wise'. See **hakeem.**

halakah, also **halachah,** n., oral law; rule prescribed by oral law (*Jewish religion*). — Mishnaic Hebrew *hălākháʰ*, 'rule, practice, tradition', lit. 'something to go by', fr. Heb. *hālákh*, 'he went', which is rel. to Aram. *hălákh, hakh, hallēkh*, 'he went', Akkad. *alāku*, 'to go', Arab. *hálaka* (used euphemistically), 'he perished', Heb. *hélekh*, 'traveler', *hălīkháʰ*, 'a going', *mahălákh*, 'a going', *tahălūkháʰ*, 'procession'.

halalcor, halalcore, n., a person of the lowest class, a scavenger (*India*). — Hind., fr. Arab.-Pers. *ḥalāl-khōr*, 'one to whom all food is lawful', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *ḥalál*, 'that which is allowed or lawful', and Pers. *khōr*, 'eating'. Arab. *ḥalál* derives fr. *ḥálla*, 'he unknotted, untied, undid', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥillél*, 'he profaned', *hēḥél*, 'he began', Aram.-Syr. *ḥallēl, aḥēl*, 'he profaned', Heb. *ḥōl*, 'profaneness, commonness', *ḥālīláʰ*, 'far be it'.

halation, n., a term of photography. — Lit. 'a halolike appearance', irregularly formed fr. **halo** with suff. **-ation.**

halberd, halbert, n., a kind of battle-ax. — ME. *halberd*, fr. MF. (= F.) *hallebarde*, fr. MHG. *helmbarte* (whence G. *Hellebarde*), lit. 'an ax with a long handle', fr. *helm, halm*, 'handle', and *barte* (fr. OHG. *barta*), 'ax'. It. *alabarda*, Sp. and Port. *alabardo*, 'halberd', are also borrowed fr. MHG. *helmbarte*. See **helm,** 'handle', and **beard.**

halberdier, n., soldier armed with a halberd. — MF. (= F.) *hallebardier*, fr. *hallebarde*. See prec. word and **-ier.**

halcyon, n., kingfisher. — L. *alcyōn*, also *halcyōn*, fr. Gk. ἀλκυών, incorrectly spelled ἀλκυών, 'kingfisher', which is of uncertain origin. The form ἀλκυών (with the rough spirit) arose from a confusion with Gk. ἅλς, 'salt; sea'. L. *alcēdō*, 'kingfisher', is a loan word fr. Gk. ἀλκυών (with change of Gk. suff. -ών to L. suff. *-ēdō*). Cp. next word. Cp. also **Alcedinidae.**

Halcyone, n., daughter of Aeolus, who, when widowed, threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher. — L. *Halcyonē, Alcyonē*, fr. Gk. Ἀλκυόνη, fr. ἀλκυών. See prec. word.

hale, adj., sound, healthy. — ME. *hale, hal*, fr. OE. *hāl*, 'whole, uninjured, healthy', rel. to ON. *heill*, of s.m. See **whole** and cp. **hail,** interj.
Derivative: *hale-ness*, n.

hale, tr. v., to haul. — ME. *halien, halen*. See **haul.**

Halenia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann *Halen*. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Halesia, n., a genus of plants of the storax family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English physiologist Stephen *Hales* (1677-1761). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

half, n. — ME., fr. OE. *healf*. See **half,** adj.

half, adj. — ME. *half*, fr. OE. *healf*, 'side, half', rel. to ON. *halfr*, OS., OFris., MDu., Du. *half*, Dan., Swed., *halv*, OHG., G. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, Goth. *halbs*, 'half', and to the nouns OS. *halba*, ON. *halfa*, MDu. *halve*, OHG. *halba*, MHG. *halbe*, Goth *halba*, 'side'. The original meaning of these words was '(something) divided'. They are cogn. with OI. *kḷptáḥ*, 'arranged', *kálpatē*, 'is arranged', *kalpáyati*, 'arranges, allots', L. *scalpere*, 'to cut, carve, scrape'. See **shelf,** 'slab of

wood', and cp. words there referred to. The original meaning of OE. *healf* was 'side'. This meaning is still alive in **behalf** (q.v.) Cp. **halve, helve.**
Derivative: *half*, adv.

half joe, name of a Portuguese gold coin. — Short for *half johannes*, fr. *johannes*, name of a gold coin struck in honor of King *Johannes* V of Portugal. Cp. **johannes.**

hali-, combining form meaning 'salt' or 'the sea'. — Gk. ἁλι-, fr. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.) 'sea'. See **halieutic.**

Haliaeetus, n., a genus of eagles (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁλιαίετος, ἁλιάετος, 'sea eagle', prob. 'osprey', which is compounded of ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea' and αἰετός, ἀετός, 'eagle'. See **halieutic** and **aeto-.**

halibut, holibut, n., the largest species of flatfish. — ME. *halybutte*, compounded of *haly*, 'holy', and *but, butte*, 'flatfish' (cp. LG. *hilligbutt, hillebutt*, Du. *heilbot*, G. *Heilbutt*); so called because usually eaten on holy days. See **holy** and **butt,** 'flatfish', and cp. **turbot.**

Halicore, n., a genus of aquatic mammals, the dugong (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea', and κόρη, 'maiden'. See **halieutic** and **Cora.**

halidom, n., a holy thing (*obsol.* or *archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *hāligdōm*, 'holiness, relic, sanctuary', formed fr. *hālig*, 'holy', with suff. *-dōm*. See **holy** and **-dom.**

halieutic, halieutical, adj., pertaining to fishing. — L. *halieuticus*, fr. Gk. ἁλιευτικός, 'pertaining to fishing', fr. ἁλιεύειν, 'to fish', fr. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea', which stands for **sal-* (cp. Gk. ἕξ, L. *sex*, 'six'; Gk. ἑπτά, L. *septem*, 'seven', etc.), whence also L. *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt; sea'. See **salt** and cp. **hali-, halo-,** the first element in **Haliaeetus, Halicore, alurgite,** and the second element in **aphthitalite, Enaliosauria.**

halieutics, n., the art of fishing. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

haliography, n., description of the sea. — Compounded of **hali-,** 'sea', and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Haliotis, n., a genus of univalve shells (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'ear of the sea', fr. Gk. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea', and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'; so called because of the resemblance to the ear. See **halieutic** and **oto-.**

haliplankton, n., oceanic plankton. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁλίπλαγκτον, neut. of ἁλίπλαγκτος, 'sea-wandering', which is compounded of ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (fem.), 'sea', and πλαγκτός, 'wandering', verbal adj. of πλάζειν, 'to wander'. See **halieutic** and **plankton.**

halite, n., rock salt (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt'. See **halieutic.**

halitosis, n., offensive breath. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *hālitus*, 'breath' (see next word), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

halitus, n., breath, exhalation. — L. *hālitus*, 'breath', rel. to *hālāre*, 'to breathe'. See **exhale.**

hall, n. — ME. *halle, hal*, fr. OE. *heall, hall*, rel. to OS., OHG. *halla*, MHG., G. *halle*, Du. *hal*, ON. *höll*, 'hall', and to OE. *hell*, Goth. *halja*, 'hell', fr. I.-E. base **ḱel-*, 'to hide, conceal', whence also OE., OS., OHG. *helan*, OFris. *hela*, MDu. *helen*, Du. *(ver)helen*, MHG. *heln*, G. *hehlen*, 'to conceal', OI. *śālā*, 'hut, house, hall, stable', *śāláḥ*, 'hedge, enclosure, wall', Gk. καλιά, 'hut, nest', καλύβη, 'hut, cabin', καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal', OIr. *cuile*, 'cellar, magazine', L. *cella*, 'store room, granary; cell', *cēlāre*, 'to hide, conceal', *occulere*, 'to cover, conceal'. See **cell** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **hell, Valhalla.**

hallah, n., 1) a kind of cake used in offerings; 2) priest's share of the dough; 3) twisted bread used at the Sabbath meals (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *ḥallâʰ*, 'cake', prob. meaning lit. 'perforated (cake)', fr. *ḥillél*, Pi'el of *ḥālál*, 'he pierced, perforated', whence also *ḥallón*, 'window', *ḥālîl*, 'pipe', *ḥālál*, 'pierced; slain'; rel. to Syr. *ḥālîl*, 'hollow', *ḥālōlâ*, 'a cave', Arab. *khálla*, 'he perforated', Ethiop. *ḥallat*, 'a (hollow) reed'.

hallel, n., psalm of praise especially applied 1) to the group of Psalms 113-118, called the *Egyptian Hallel;* 2) to Psalm 136, called the *Great Hallel.* — Heb. *hallél*, 'praise, song of praise', prop. inf. used as a noun fr. *hillél*, 'he praised', whence the nouns *hillûl, mahălál, tᵉhillâʰ*, 'praise'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *hallél*, 'he praised', Arab. *hálla*, 'he shouted', *hállala, ahálla*, 'he praised (in worship)', Aram. *hillūlâ*, 'marriage song', Akkad. *alālu*, 'to shout for joy'. All these words are of imitative origin, with the primary sense 'to trill'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **Hillel, Tehillim.**

hallelujah, halleluia, interj. and n. — Heb. *hallᵉlūyáh*, 'praise ye the Lord', compounded of *hallᵉlû*, pl. imper. of *hillél*, 'he praised', and the shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. See prec. word and **Elijah** and cp. **alleluia.**

halliard, n. — See **halyard.**

hallmoot, n., the court of the lord of a manor (*English hist.*) — ME. *halimot*, lit. 'hall meeting', fr. *hal*, 'hall', and *-imot*, fr. OE. *gemōt*, 'meeting'. See **hall** and **moot,** 'meeting', and cp. **gemot, witenagemot.**

hallo, halloa, interj., n. and intr. and tr. v. — Variants of **hollo.**

halloo, tr. and intr. v., to incite dogs by shouting 'halloo'. — ME. *halowen*, fr. OF. *halloer*, which is of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *halloo*, interj. and n.

hallow, n., now only in *All-hallows.* — OE. *hālga*, 'a holy person', fr. *hālig*, 'holy'. See **holy** and cp. **Halloween.**

hallow, tr. v. — ME. *halowen*, fr. OE. *hālgian*, 'to hallow', fr. *hālig*, 'holy'. Cp. OS. *hēlagōn* (fr. *hēlag*), OHG. *heilagōn* (fr. *heilag*), and see **holy.**

hallow, v. — A var. of **halloo.**

Halloween, n. — Shortened fr. *all hallow e'en.* See **hallow, n.,** and **even,** 'evening'.

Hallowmas, n., the Church festival of All-hallows. — Shortened fr. *All hallow mass.* See **hallow, n.,** and **mass.**

Hallstatt, adj., pertaining to the period of prehistoric civilization in Europe, during which iron was introduced. — From *Hallstatt,* a village in Austria, where various implements belonging to this period were found.

hallucinate, tr. v., to affect with visions. — L. *hallūcinātus,* pp. of *hallūcinārī,* more correctly *alūcinārī,* 'to wander in mind, dream', borrowed fr. Gk. ἀλ-ύειν, Att. ἁλ-ύειν, 'to wander in mind', which is rel. to ἄλ-η, 'ceaseless roaming', ἀλ-ᾶσθαι, ἀλ-αίνειν, 'to wander about', ἄλ-εός, ἠλ-εός, 'distraught, foolish, roaming about', ἀλ-ήτης, 'wanderer, vagabond'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ăl-,* 'to wander about', whence also Lett. *al-uôt,* 'to wander about'. Cp. **Alastor, aleatory, Aleochara.** Cp. also **amble.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** The ending *-cinārī* in *alūcinārī* is prob. due to the influence of *vāti-cinārī,* 'to prophesy', used also in the meaning 'to rave'.
Derivatives: *hallucination* (q.v.), *hallucinat-ive, hallucinat-ory,* adjs.

hallucination, n., a vision without reality. — L. *hallūcinātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a wandering of mind, dreaminess', fr. *hallūcinātus,* pp. of *hallūcinārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *hallucination-al,* adj.

hallux, the first digit on the hind leg of a mammal; the great toe of man; the hind toe of birds (*anat.*) — Medical L., a blend of L. *allux* and *hallus,* which both mean 'the great toe'. — These Latin words prob. stand for original **hal(o)-doik-s,* and lit. mean 'the great digit'. The first element of this compound is cogn. with OSlav. *golĕmŭ,* 'great, high', W. *gallu,* Co. *gallos,* 'power'; the second element is rel. to L. *digitus,* 'finger', whence **digit** (q.v.) See J. S. Schmidt, Die Pluralbildungen der indogermanischen Neutra, Weimar, 1889, p. 183.
Derivative: *halluc-al,* adj.

halm, n. — See **haulm.**

halma, n., a game played on a board of 256 squares, with pieces moved or jumped from one corner to the opposite. — Gk. ἅλμα, 'a leap', from the stem of ἅλλεσθαι, 'to leap', which is cogn. with L. *salīre,* 'to leap'. See **salient** and **-ma.**

halo, n., 1) a circle of light surrounding the sun or the moon; 2) radiance surrounding a head — F., fr. L. *halō,* acc. of *halōs,* fr. Gk. ἅλως, 'threshing floor; disk of the sun or of the moon', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **halation, Haloa.**
Derivative: *halo-ed,* adj.

halo-, combining form meaning 1) 'salt; 2) sea'. — Gk. ἁλο-, fr. ἅς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.) 'sea'. See **halieutic.**

Haloa, n., ancient Greek festival of harvest in honor of Demeter. — Gk. Ἀλῶα or Ἀλῷα, prop. 'threshing festival', fr. ἅλως, 'threshing floor'. See **halo.**

halogen, n., any of the four chemical elements chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine. — Lit. 'salt-producer', coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. Gk. ἅς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt', and γεννᾶν, 'to produce'. See **halo-** and **-gen.**
Derivative: *halogen-ous,* adj.

haloid, adj., resembling salt. — Compounded of **halo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

halomancy, n., divination by means of salt. — Compounded of **halo-** and Gk. μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

halometer, n., an instrument for measuring the planes and angles of salt crystals. — Compounded of **halo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

halophilous, adj., growing in salt water (said of plants and animals). — Lit. 'salt-loving'; compounded of **halo-** and Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-philous.**

halophyte, n., a plant growing naturally in a soil impregnated with salt. — Compounded of **halo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

Haloragidaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **halo-** and Gk. ῥάξ, gen. ῥαγός, 'berry', which is cogn. with L. *racēmus,* 'cluster of grapes'. See **raceme.**

haloragidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

halse, tr. v. (*obsol.*), 1) to conjure; 2) to greet. — ME. *halsen,* 'to adjure, conjure; to greet', fr. OE. *hālsian,* 'to adjure, observe omens, exorcise', fr. *hāl,* 'whole, healthy'. Cp. OHG. *heilisōn,* 'to adjure, predict', ON. *heilsa,* 'to greet', and see **hail,** 'to greet'.

halt, adj., lame. — ME. *halt,* fr. OE. *healt, halt,* rel. to OS., OFris. *halt,* ON. *haltr,* OHG. *halz,* Goth. *halts,* 'lame', and cogn. with Russ. *koldýka,* 'lame', *koldýkat',* 'to limp, go lame', fr. I.-E. **qelā-d-,* enlargement of base **qel(ā)-,* 'to break', whence Gk. κόλος, 'docked, curtailed', κολοβός, of s.m., lit. 'broken'. See **holt,** 'small wood', and cp. words there referred to.

halt, intr. v., to be lame. — ME. *halten,* fr. OE. *healtian, haltian,* fr. *healt, halt,* 'lame'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *halt,* n., lameness, *halt-ing,* adj., *halt-ing-ly,* adv., *halt-ing-ness,* n.

halt, n., stoppage. — F. *halte,* fr. G. *Halt,* in *halt-machen,* where *halt* is prop. the imper. of *halten,* 'to stop, halt', a word rel. to E. **hold** (q.v.)

halt, intr. v., to stop; tr. v., to make (troops) halt. — Shortened fr. *make halt,* the literal rendering of G. *haltmachen.* See prec. word.

halter, n., a rope for leading a horse. — ME. *helfter, helter, halter,* fr. OE. *hælfter, hælftre,* rel. to MDu. *halfter, halchter,* Du. *halster,* OS. *haliftra,* OHG. *halftra,* MHG., G. *halfter,* 'halter', and to OE. *helma,* 'rudder'. See **helm,** 'tiller'.

halukkah, n., support of the Jewish poor of the Holy Land with funds collected abroad. — Heb. *ḥaluqqáh,* 'division, distribution', from the stem of *ḥālâq,* 'he divided, apportioned, assigned', whence also *ḥéleq, ḥelqáh,* 'part, portion', *maḥălōqeth,* 'division, course' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'difference of opinion, controversy'), rel. to Aram. *ḥălâq,* 'he divided', *ḥălâq,* 'field', *ḥelqá, ḥulqá,* 'portion', Arab. *ḥálaqa,* 'he measured'.

halutz, also **chalutz,** fem. **halutzah, chalutzah,** n., Jewish pioneer immigrant to Israel. — Heb. *ḥālûtz,* passive partic. of *ḥālâtz,* 'he equipped for war', rel. to Syr. *ḥălîtzâ,* 'energetic, vigorous', Akkad. *ḥalṣu,* 'fortification'.

halve, tr. v. — ME. *halven,* fr. *half.* See **half.**

halyard, halliard, haulyard, n., a rope for hoisting sails. — ME. *halier, hallyer,* lit. 'that which hales or hauls'. See **haul.** The ending in *hal-yard* is due to a confusion with the noun *yard;* cp. *lanyard.*

ham, n., the inner or hinder part of the knee; the thigh of an animal (*anat.*) — ME. *hamme,* fr. OE. *hamm,* rel. to ON. *höm,* MLG., MDu., MHG., dial. G. *hamme,* Du. *ham,* OHG. *hamma,* and cogn. with Gk. κνήμη, 'part between knee and ankle', OIr. *cnāim,* 'bone'. Cp. the first element in **hamshackle.** Cp. also **cnemial.**
Derivative: *hamm-y,* adj.

ham, n., a hamlet, village, town; used as a suff. in place names (now *dial. Engl.*) — OE. *hām,* 'dwelling, home'. See **home.**

hama-, combining form meaning together with; at the same time with. — Gk. ἅμα, 'together with'. See **same.**

hamadryad, n., a wood nymph in Greek mythology. — L. *Hamadryas,* gen. *-adis,* fr. Gk. Ἁμαδρυάς, chiefly in pl. Ἁμαδρυάδες, 'hamadryads', i.e. 'nymphs whose life depended on that of particular trees', lit. 'those being together with trees', fr. ἅμα, 'together with', and δρυάς, gen. δρυάδος, 'nymph whose life depended on that of her tree', fr. δρῦς, gen. δρυός, 'oak, tree'. See **hama-** and **dryad.**

hamal, also **hammal, hummaul,** n., a burden bearer in Turkey. — Arab. *ḥammâl,* 'porter', fr. *ḥámala,* 'he carried'.

Hamamelidaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Hamamelis** with suff. **-aceae.**

hamamelidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Hamamelis, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁμαμηλίς, 'a kind of medlar', which is compounded of ἅμα (see **hama-**) and μῆλον, 'apple, fruit'. See **Malus,** 'the genus of apple trees'.

hamartiology, n., that part of theology which deals with sin. — Compounded of Gk. ἁμαρτίᾱ, 'sin', and -λογίᾱ. The first element derives from the stem of ἁμαρτάνειν, 'to miss the mark, fail of one's purpose, err, sin', which is of uncertain origin (for sense development cp. Heb. *ḥāṭâ'* 'he sinned', prop. 'he missed the mark'); cp. **Nemertinea.** The second element comes fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see **-logy.**

hamburger, n., 1) ground beef; 2) cooked patty of ground beef; 3) sandwich made of such a patty. — Short for *Hamburger steak;* named after *Hamburg* in Germany.

hame, n., either of the two curved pieces lying round the collar of a horse. — ME. *hame,* fr. OE. *hama,* 'cover, skin', rel. to MDu. *hamme,* Du. *haam,* 'collar of a horse', ON. *hamr,* 'skin, covering', OHG. *hamo,* of s.m., OHG. *hemidi,* 'shirt', and cogn. with OI. *śāmulyáh,* 'woolen shirt'; fr. I.-E. base **ḱam-, *ḱem-,* 'to cover'. See **heaven** and cp. **chemise.**

hamesucken, n., assaulting of a person in his own dwelling house. — ME. *hamsoken,* fr. OE. *hāmsōcn,* compounded of *hām,* 'home', and *sōcn,* 'attack', which is rel. to ON. *sōkn,* of s.m., and to OE. *sēcan,* 'to seek; to try to get, attack'. Cp. OFris. *hāmsēkenge,* 'attack on a house', G. *Heimsuchung,* 'visitation', and see **home** and **seek.**

hametz, also **chametz,** n., leavened food; forbidden during Passover (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *ḥāmḗtz,* 'that which is leavened', from the stem of the verb *ḥāmḗtz,* 'was sour, was leavened', which is rel. to Aram. *ḥămá',* of s.m. (passive part. *ḥamí'a',* 'leavened'), Arab. *ḥámuḍa,* 'was sour'.

Hamite, n. — Lit. a descendant of Ham', formed with subst. suff. **-ite** from the name *Ham,* fr. Heb. *Ḥām,* son of Noah.
Derivative: *Hamit-ic,* adj.

Hamites, n., a genus of extinct cephalopods (*paleontol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *hāmus,* 'hook'. See **hamulus** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

hamlet, n., a small village. — ME. *hamelet,* fr. MF. *hamelet,* dimin. of *hamel* (whence F. *hameau*), itself a dimin. of OF. *ham,* fr. Frankish **haim,* 'home', which is rel. to OHG. *heim,* OE. *hām,* 'home'. See **home** and the dimin. suffixes. **-el** and **-et.**

hammal, n. — See **hamal.**

hammam, n., a Turkish bath. — Arab. *ḥammâm,* 'bath', fr. *ḥamma,* 'became hot, was warm', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥam,* Aram.-Syr. *ḥam, ḥămám,* of s.m., Heb. *ḥōm,* 'heat', *ḥam,* 'hot', *ḥammâ'h,* 'heat; sun' (*poet.*), *ḥammăn,* 'sun pillar', Akkad. *emmu,* 'hot', *ummu,* 'heat'.

hammer, n. — ME. *hamur, hamer,* fr. OE. *hamor, hamer,* rel. to OS., OHG. *hamur, hamar,* ON. *hamarr,* Dan. *hammer,* Swed. *hammare,* MDu., Du., MHG. *hamer,* G. *Hammer,* 'hammer', orig. 'stone hammer'; cogn. with OI. *áśman-,* 'stone; rock; sky', Avestic *asman-,* of s.m., Gk. ἄκμων, '(stone) anvil', Lith. *akmuõ,* OSlav. *kamy,* 'stone'. All these words are traceable to

I.-E. base **aḱ-*, 'sharp, pointed'. See **acrid** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *hammer*, tr. and intr. v., *hammer-ed*, adj., *hammer-er*, n., *hammer-ing*, n. and adj.

hammock, n., a swinging bed or couch, usually made of canvas. — Sp. *hamaca* (whence also F. *hamac*), of Caribbean origin. Cp. Yukuna *hamaca*, Taino *amaca*, 'net for sleeping'.

hammock, n. — A var. of **hummock.**

hamose, hamous, adj., hooked. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **-ous,** fr. L. *hāmus*, 'hook'. See **hamulus.**

hamotzi, n., name of the benediction over bread (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *hammōtzí*, 'he who brings forth'; so called from the first of the concluding words of the benediction. The word *hammōtzí* is formed from the article *ha-*, 'the', and *mōtzí*, 'bringing forth', part. Hiph'il of *yātzā́*, 'he went out', for whose etymology see **Asia.**

hamper, tr. v., to impede. — ME. *hampren*, of uncertain origin.

hamper, n., things that are important for a ship but are in the way at certain times. — Fr. **hamper,** 'to impede'.

hamper, n., a large basket. — A var. of **hanaper.**
Derivative: *hamper*, tr. v., to put into a hamper.

hamshackle, tr. v., to fasten (an animal) by binding the head to a foreleg; hence, to bind, to impede. — The orig. meaning prob. was 'to tie by the hams or legs'. See **ham,** 'thigh', and **shackle.**

hamster, n., a ratlike rodent. — G., fr. MHG., fr. OHG. *hamustro* (cp. OS. *hamustra*), fr. OSlav. *chomĕstorŭ;* for the first element cp. Russ. *chomiak*, 'hamster', for the second cp. Lith. *staras*, of s.m.

hamstring, n. — Compounded of **ham,** 'thigh', and **string,** n.
Derivative: *hamstring*, tr. v.

hamulus, n., a process resembling a small hook (*anat.*) — L. *hāmulus*, 'a small hook', dimin. of *hāmus*, 'hook', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. χαμός (Hesychius), 'hooked, crooked'. Cp. **Hamites, hamose.**

hamza, hamzah, n., the sign of the glottal stop (') in Arabic grammar. — Arab. *hámza*^{h}, 'compression' (viz. of the upper part of the windpipe), fr. *hámaza*, 'he compressed'.

hanap, n., a medieval goblet. — F. See next word.

hanaper, n., a case for holding documents (*archaic*). — OF. *hanapier*, 'a basket for holding a goblet', fr. *hanap*, 'goblet', fr. Frankish **hnap* (whence also ML. *hanappus*, OProvenç. *enap*, It. *nappo*), which is rel. to OE. *hnæpp*, OS. *hnapp*, ON. *hnappr*, MLG., MDu., Du. *nap*, OHG. *hnapf*, MHG., G. *napf*, 'cup, bowl'. Cp. prec. word and **hamper,** 'a large basket'. The first *a* in OF. *hanap* is an auxiliary vowel, which arose from the tendency of facilitating the pronunciation of the consonants *hn-* at the beginning of the word. Cp. *harangue.*

hance, n., the haunch of an arch. — Prob. fr. AF. *haunce*, corresponding to OF. *hauce* (F. *hausse*), 'a raising, rise', fr. *haucer* (F. *hausser*), 'to raise'. See **enhance.**

hancockite, n., a complex silicate containing aluminum, calcium, iron, lead and other metals (*mineral.*) — Named after E. P. *Hancock* of Burlington, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hand, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hand, hond*, rel. to OS., Swed., OFris., Du., G., *hand*, ON. *hönd*, Dan. *haand*, MDu., OHG., MHG. *hant*, Goth. *handus*, 'hand'. These words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OE. *hentan*, 'to try to seize, attack, seize', ON. *henda*, 'to grasp', Goth. *-hinþan* (used only in compounds), 'to seize', and orig. meant 'the grasper'. Cp. **hunt** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *hand*, tr. v., *hand-ed*, adj., *handle* (q.v.), *handy* (q.v.)

handcuff, n. — Compounded of **hand** and **cuff,** n. Cp. OE. *hondcops*, 'a pair of handcuffs'.

handful, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *handfull.* See **hand** and **-ful.**

handgrip, n. — ME., fr. OE. *handgripe*, 'a grasp of the hand'. See **hand** and **grip.**

handicap, n. — For *hand in cap*, orig. a kind of lottery game, in which the forfeit money was held *in the hand in a cap.*
Derivatives: *handicap*, tr. v., *handicapp-er*, n.

handicraft, n. — Altered (on analogy of *handiwork*) fr. *handcraft*, fr. OE. *handcræft*, 'skill of the hand, handicraft'. See **hand** and **craft.**

handiwork, n. — ME. *handiwerk*, fr. OE. *handgeweorc*, compounded of *hand* and *geweorc*, 'work' (in a collective sense), fr. *weorc*, 'work' (see **hand** and **work**); the *i* in *handiwork* is the regular English equivalent of OE. *ge-*; see **y-.**

handkerchief, n. — Compounded of **hand** and **kerchief.** Etymologically the word contains a contradiction, since *kerchief* denotes a covering for the *head*, fr. OF. *couvrechef, couvrechief*, lit. 'cover-head'. Cp. **neckerchief.**

handle, tr. v. — ME. *handlen*, fr. OE. *handlian*, 'to touch with the hands; to handle; to treat', rel. to ON. *höndla*, 'to seize, capture; to treat', Dan. *handle*, 'to trade, deal; to act', Swed. *handla*, 'to trade', OFris. *handelia, hondelia*, 'to seize, handle', Du. *handelen*, 'to trade, deal; to act', OHG. *hantalōn*, 'to touch with the hands', MHG., G. *handeln*, 'to bargain, trade, deal; to act'. See **hand** and verbal suff. **-le.**

handle, n. — ME. *handele*, fr. OE. *handle;* lit. 'that which is held by the hand', fr. *hand.* See **hand** and instrumental suff. **-le.**

handless, adj. — ME. *handles.* See **hand** and **-less.**

handling, n. — ME. *handlinge*, fr. OE. *handlung*, formed fr. *handlian* with suff. *-ung.* See **handle,** v., and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

handsel, hansel, n., a gift made as a token of luck (*archaic*). — ME. *handsale, hansel*, fr. ON. *handsal*, 'the closing of a *bargain* by joining

hands', lit. 'hand sale'. Cp. Dan. *handsel*, Swed. *handsöl*, and see **hand** and **sale.**

handsome, adj. — ME. *handsom*, lit. 'easy to handle, treatable', compounded of **hand** and 1st **-some.** Cp. MDu. *handsaem* (Du. *handzaam*), 'treatable', which is the exact etymological equivalent of E. *handsome.*
Derivatives: *handsome-ly*, adv., *handsome-ness*, n.

handy, adj. — The original meaning was 'done by the hand'; formed fr. **hand** with suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *handi-ly*, adv., *handi-ness*, n.

hang, tr. and intr. v. — Prop. a blend of three related verbs: 1) ME. *hon*, fr. OE. *hōn* (for **hōhan*), tr. v., to cause to hang; to execute by hanging'; rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. *hāhan*, tr. verbs, MHG. *hāhen*, tr. and intr. v.; 2) ME. *hangen, hongen*, fr. OE. *hangian*, intr. and tr. v.; rel. to OS. *hangōn*, ON. *hanga*, OFris. *hangia, hongia*, OHG. *hangēn*, MHG. *hangen*, G. *hangen, hängen*, intr. verbs, Dan. *hænge*, Swed. *hänga*, Du. *hangen*, intr. and tr. verbs; 3) ME. *hengen, hingen*, fr. ON. *hengja*, 'to cause to hang', causative of *hanga;* rel. to OHG., MHG. *hengen*, G. *hängen*, tr. verbs. All these words derive fr. Teut. **hanhan*, corresponding to I.-E. base **kenq-*, **konq-*, 'to waver, be in suspense', whence Hitt. *gang-, kank-*, 'to hang', OI. *śáṅkatē*, 'wavers', L. *cūnctārī*, 'to delay'. Cp. **cunctation.** Cp. also **hangar, hank, hanker, hinge.**
Derivatives: *hang*, n., *hang-er*, n., *hang-ing*, n. and adj.

hangar, n., a shed for airplanes and airships. — F., 'shed', prob. cogn. with ML. *angarium*, 'a shed for shoeing horses', and ult. traceable to OHG. *hangian*, 'to hang'; see **hang.** Accordingly *hangar* orig. denoted a place where horses were suspended for the sake of being shod. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 301 s.v. *hangar.*

hangnail, n. — Altered fr. **agnail.** Folk etymology explained this word as the compound of *hang* and *nail.*

hanif, n., a faithful Moslem. — Arab. *ḥanīf*, fr. Aram. *ḥānéph*, 'hypocrite, heathen, heretic', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥānéph* (verb), 'he was wicked', *heḥĕníph*, 'he polluted' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'he was hypocritical, he flattered'), *ḥānéph* (adj.), 'wicked, profane, impious', *ḥănuppā́*^{h}, 'profaneness, wickedness, impiety', Akkad. *ḫanpu*, 'ruthlessness', *ḫanāpu*, 'to exercise ruthlessness toward'.

hank, n., a coil or skein of yarn. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *hönk*, 'coil, hank', *hanki*, 'hasp, clasp', Swed. *hanka*, 'to tie up', Dan. *hank*, 'handle', which are rel. to MLG. *hank*, 'handle', OHG., MHG. *henken*, 'to hang' (tr.), whence G. *Henkel*, 'handle'. OHG., MHG. *henken* is a collateral form of *hengen.* (G. *hängen* and *henken* are differentiated in sense; the former means 'to cause to hang, to hang', the latter, 'to execute by hanging'). See **hang.**

hank, tr. v., to form into hanks. — ME. *hanken*, fr. ON. *hanka*, 'to coil', fr. *hönk*, 'coil'. See **hank,** n.

hanker, intr. v., to long for or after. — Flem. *hankeren*, 'to long for', rel. to Du. *honkeren, hunkeren*, intensive and freq. of *hangen*, 'to hang'. See **hang.**
Derivatives: *hanker*, n., *hanker-er*, n., *hankering*, verbal n., *hanker-ing-ly*, adv.

hanky-panky, n., jugglery, hocus-pocus. — Coined on analogy of *hokey-pokey* (q.v.)

Hannah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the mother of the prophet Samuel. — Heb. *Ḥannā́*^{h}, lit. 'graciousness', from the stem of *ḥānán*, 'he was gracious, showed favor', whence also *ḥēn*, 'favor, grace', *ḥinnám*, 'for nothing, gratuitously', *ḥannūn*, 'gracious', *tᵉḥinnā́*^{h}, *taḥănūn*, 'supplication for favor'; rel. to Aram. *ḥănán*, Syr. *ḥan*, Arab. *ḥánna*, 'was favorable, merciful', Akkad. *jiḫnanuni*, 'he has mercy on me', *jenninunu*, 'he has mercy on us'. Cp. the first element in the Punic PN. *Ḥannibhá'al*, 'Hannibal', lit. 'my favor is with Baal'. Cp. also **Ann, Jane, Jenny, Joanna, John.**

Hansard, n., official reports of the Parliament at Westminster. — So called fr. Luke *Hansard* (1752-1828) and his descendants, printers of these reports.
Derivative: *Hansard-ize*, tr. v., to confront (a member of Parliament) with his former statements as recorded in Hansard.

Hansa, n., medieval guild of merchants. — MF. *hanse*, fr. MLG. *hanse*, 'merchants' guild', fr. OHG. *hansa*, 'troop of warriors', which is rel. to Goth. *hansa*, 'troop, company, multitude', OE. *hōs*, 'attendants, retinue'. Finn. *kansa*, 'people, society', Russ.-Karelian *kanža*, 'synagogue' are Teut. loan words.

Hanseatic, adj., pertaining to the Hansa. — ML. *Hanseaticus.* See prec. word and **-atic.**

hansom, n., also **hansom cab,** a light, covered hackney carriage. — Named after its inventor Joseph Aloysius *Hansom* (1803-82), a famous English architect.

Hanukkah, also **Chanukkah,** n., the Feast of Dedication (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *ḥanukkā́*^{h}, 'dedication', consecration', fr. *ḥānákh*, 'he dedicated, consecrated, trained up', which is denominated fr. *ḥēkh* (for **ḥink*), 'palate', and orig. meant 'to rub the palate of a child with chewed dates'. Cp. Arab. *ḥának*, 'palate' (whence *ḥánnaka*, 'he rubbed the palate of a child', *ḥánaka*, 'he taught, instructed'), which is rel. to Heb. *ḥēkh* (see above). Heb. *ḥānīkh*, 'trained, experienced', Mishnaic Heb. *ḥinnékh*, 'he dedicated, inaugurated; he accustomed' (in ModHeb. 'he brought up, educated'), *ḥinnūkh*, 'inauguration; accustoming' (in ModHeb. 'education'), are derivatives of *ḥānákh*. Cp. **Enoch.**

hap, n., chance. — ME. *happe, hap*, fr. ON. *happ*, 'good luck', which is rel. to OE. *gehæp*, 'fit, con-

venient', Swed. *hampa sig*, 'to occur, happen', and cogn. with OSlav. *kobŭ*, 'fate, foreboding, omen', OIr. *cob*, 'victory'. Cp. **happy, perhaps.**

hap, intr. v., to happen. — ME. *happen*, fr. *hap*, 'chance'. See prec. word and cp. **happen.**

hap, tr. v., to snap, seize (*obsol.*) — F. *happer*, a Teut. loan word of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *happen*,'to snap; to bite', G. *Happen*,'a mouthful'.

hapax legomenon, a word occurring only once. — Gk. ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, 'once said'. Gk. ἅ-παξ, 'once', is a compound word whose first element corresponds to I.-E. **sm̥-*, 'one'; the second is rel. to Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to make firm or fast', and cogn. with L. *pangere*, 'to join, make firm'; see **haplo-** and **pact.** Gk. λεγόμενον is neut. pass. pres. part. of λέγειν, 'to say'; see **lecture.** For the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

haphazard, n. — Compounded of **hap,** 'chance', and **hazard.**

Derivatives: *haphazard*, adj., *haphazard-ly*, adv., *haphazard-ness*, n.

haphtarah, also spelled **haftarah,** n., a portion of the Prophets read in the synagogue, immediately after the reading of the Torah, on Sabbaths, feasts and fasts. — Mishnaic Heb. *haphṭārâʰ*, lit. 'conclusion', short for *hapṭhārâʰ bᵉnābhîʾ*, 'conclusion with a prophet(ic portion)', verbal noun of *hiphṭîr*, 'he concluded', also 'discarded, dismissed', Hiph'il of Bibl. Heb. *pāṭár*,'he broke through, split, separated, removed' (in Mishnaic Hebrew: 'he discharged, acquitted; he exempted'), rel. to Arab. *fáṭara*, 'he cleft, split; he created', Ethiop. *faṭára*, 'he created', Aram.-Syr. *pᵉṭar*, 'he departed', Akkad. *paṭāru*, 'to break through', *ipṭiru*, 'ransom'.

hapless, adj. — Formed with suff. **-less** fr. **hap,** 'chance' (taken in the now obsol. sense 'good luck').

Derivatives: *hapless-ly*, adv., *hapless-ness*, n.

haplo-, combining form meaning 'simple, single, simply, once'. — Fr. Gk. ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, 'simple, single', compounded of ἁ- (fr. I.-E. **sm̥-*), 'one, together', and -πλό-ος, '-fold', which is cogn. with L. *-plus*, *-plex*, of s.m. For the first element see **same** and cp. words there referred to; for the second see **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **-fold.** Cp. **aplome, Aplopappus, hapax legomenon, hexapla, tetrapla.**

haplography, n., copyist's error consisting in writing only once a letter or letters that should have been written twice. — Compounded of **haplo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

haplology, n., contraction of a word through the omission of one of two adjacent similar syllables. — Compounded of **haplo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** The following words owe their form to haplology: *amphora, Anthrenus, Artamus, calamint, calamitous, cardamom, England, Erysiphe, fardel,* 'fourth part', *fastidious, fibula, formic, formicide, gratulate, Gymnotus, hirundine, homily, -itous, Lentibulariaceae, limitrophe, megaron, mineralogy, monomial, nuncio, onomancy, pacifism, pacifist, palmistry, procuress, pulmotor, quercitron, stipend, surgery, symbology, Tagetes, tragicomedy, viper, volumeter.*

haply, adv., by chance (*archaic*). — Formed fr. **hap,** 'chance', with adv. suff. **-ly.**

happen, intr. v. — ME. *happenen, hapenen, hapnen*, fr. *happen*, 'to happen'. See **hap,** 'to happen', and verbal suff. **-en.**

Derivative: *happen-ing*, n.

happy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **hap,** 'chance' (taken in the now obsol. sense 'good luck').

Derivatives: *happi-ly*, adv., *happi-ness*, n.

Hapsburg, n., also **Habsburg.** — G. *Habsburg*, from the castle of *Habsburg* or *Habichtsburg* on the Aar in Switzerland, lit. 'hawk's castle'. See **hawk** and **burgh.**

hapteron, n., a special organ by which certain plants are fixed to rocks (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten'. See **hapto-.**

haptic, pertaining to the sense of touch. — Gk. ἁπτικός, 'able to seize or touch', fr. ἁπτός, 'tangible', fr. ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten'. See **hapto-.**

hapto-, combining form denoting *contact*. — Fr. Gk. ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle'. See **apsis** and cp. words there referred to.

hara-kiri, n., suicide by disembowelment. — Vulgar Jap., lit. 'belly cutting', fr. *hara*, 'belly', and *kiri*, 'to cut'.

harangue, n., a formal speech. — ME. *arang*, fr. MF. *arenge, harangue* (F. *harangue*), prob. fr. It. *aringare*, 'to harangue', fr. *aringo*, 'public place for assemblies and horse races', fr. Goth. **hriggs* (pronounced **hrings*), 'circle'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p.301 s.v. *harangue*. Cp. OE., OHG. *hring*, 'circle, ring', and see **ring,** n. The first *a* in *harangue* is an auxiliary vowel with the aim of facilitating the pronunciation of the consonants *hn* at the beginning of the word. Cp. *hanaper*.

harangue, tr. and intr. v. — F. *haranguer*. fr. *harangue*. See **harangue, n.**

Derivative: *harangu-er*, n.

haras, n., a stud farm (*archaic*). — OF. *haraz* (F. *haras*), 'stud', prob. fr. Arab. *fáras*, 'horse', the change of *f* to *h* being prob. due to Gascon influence. Arab. *fáras* (whence *fáris*,'horseman') is rel. to Heb. *pārâsh*, Ethiop. *paras*, 'horse', Heb. *pārâsh*, Aram. *pārâsh*, Syr. *parrāshâ*, 'horseman'. Cp. **harridan.**

harass, tr. v., to trouble, worry. — F. *harasser*, fr. OF. *harer*, 'to set dogs on', fr. *hare*, cry to set dogs on, which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *harass-er*, n., *harass-ment*, n.

harbinger, n., a forerunner. — Formed—with insertion of *n*—fr. ME. *herbergeour*, fr. OF. *herbergeor*, 'provider of lodging', fr. *herbergier*

(whence F. *héberger*), 'to provide lodgings for', fr. *herberge*, 'lodging, shelter', fr. Frankish **heriberga*, 'lodging, inn', orig. 'army shelter', which is rel. to OHG., OS. *heriberga*, OFris., MLG. *herberge*, 'lodging, inn'. Cp. OProvenç. *alberga* (whence F. *auberge*) and It. *albergo*,'inn', and see next word. The *n* in *harbinger* is intrusive. Cp. *messenger, passenger, porringer, scavenger.*

harbor, harbour, n. — ME. *hereberge, herberwe*, prob. fr. ON. *herbergi*, fr. MLG. *herberge*, 'lodging, inn', orig. 'army shelter', fr. MLG. *here*, 'army', and the stem of *bergen*, 'to protect, defend, shelter'. The first element is rel. to OE. *here*, OHG. *heri*, 'army'; see **harry** and cp. prec. word. For the second element see **bury** and cp. **borrow.** Cp. the first element in **arrière-ban** and the second element in **Walter.** For the change of ME. *e* (in *hereberge, herberwe*) to E. *a* (in *harbor*) cp. *arbor*, 'a shady retreat', *carve*.

harbor, harbour, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *herebergen, herberwen*, fr. *hereberge, herberwe*. See **harbor, n.**

Derivatives: *harbo(u)r-er*, n.

hard, adj. — ME. *hard*, fr. OE. *heard*, rel. to *hearde* (adv.), 'extremely', OS., Du. *hard*, ON. *harðr* (adj.), 'hard', ON. *harða* (adv.), 'very', Dan. *haard*, Swed. *hård*, 'hard', OHG. *harto* (adv.), 'extremely, very', *harti, herti* (adj.), 'hard', MHG. *harte* (adv.), 'very', *herte* (adj.), 'hard', G. *hart*, Goth. *hardus*, 'hard', fr. I.-E. base **qar-*, 'hard'. Fr. I.-E. **qret-*, **qṛt-*, a *-t*-enlargement of base **qar-*, derive Gk. κράτος, Ion. κάρτος, Aeol. κρέτος, 'strength', Gk. κρατύς, 'strong'. Cp. **hardy, -ard, arditi,** and the second element in **Bernard, Everard, Gerard, Gunther, Leonard, Reynard.** Cp. also **acratia, -cracy,** the first element in **Epicrates, pancratium.** Cp. I.-E. **quar-q-*, whence OI. *karkaṭaḥ*, 'crab', *karkaraḥ*, 'rough, hard', Gk. καρκίνος, 'crab', L. *cancer* (dissimilated fr. **carcro-*), 'crab, ulcer, cancer'. See **cancer** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *hard*, adv. (q.v.), *hard*, n., *harden* (q.v.), *hardly* (q.v.), *hardship* (q.v.), *hardy* (q.v.)

hard, adv. — ME. *harde*, fr. OE. *hearde*, 'extremely', rel. to ON. *harða* (adv.), 'very', OE. *heard*, adj., 'hard'. See **hard,** adj.

harden, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hardnen*, fr. *hard*. See **hard,** adj., and verbal suff. **-en.**

Derivatives: *harden-er*, n., *harden-ing*, n.

hardly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *heardlice*. See **hard,** adj., and adv. suff. **-ly.**

hardness, n. — ME. *hardnesse*, fr. OE. *heardnes*. See **hard,** adj., and **-ness.**

hardock, n., burdock. — Compounded of OE. *hār*, 'gray, hoary' (see **hoar**), and **dock,** 'the plant'.

hards, n. pl. — See **hurds.**

hardship, n. — ME. *hardscipe*. See **hard,** adj., and **-ship.**

hardy, adj. — ME. *hardi*, fr. OF. (= F.) *hardi*, 'bold, daring, fearless', prop. pp. of *hardir*, 'to make bold', fr. Frankish **hardjan*, 'to harden', which is rel. to OHG. *herten*, OFris. *herda*, O.N. *herða*, O.S. *herdian*, OE. *hierdan*, Goth. *ga-hardjan*, 'to harden', OHG. *harti, herti*, OE. *heard*, 'hard'. See **hard,** adj., and cp. **foolhardy.**

Derivative: *hardy*, tr. v., to make hardy; intr. v., to become hardy.

hardy, n., blacksmith's short chisel. — Formed fr. **hard,** adj., with suff. **-y.**

hare, n. — ME. *hare*, fr. OE. *hara*, rel. to ON. *heri*, Dan., Swed. *hare*, OFris. *hasa*, MDu. *hase*, Du. *haas*, OHG. *haso*, MHG., G. *hase*, 'hare'. These words lit. denote the *gray* animal, and are rel. to OE. *hasu*, OHG. *hasan*, 'gray', ON. *höss* (for **haswa-*), 'grayish brown', and cogn. with OI. *śaśáḥ*, Afghan *soe*, OPruss. *sasins*, W. *ceinach*, 'hare', L. *cānus* (for **cas-nos*), 'gray, hoary, white', *cascus*, 'old' (orig. 'gray', whence 'gray with age'). For sense development cp. Russ. *sĕrjak*, 'gray hare', fr. *sĕryj*, 'gray'. Cp. **harrier,** hound used for hunting hares'. Cp. also **canescent.**

hare, tr. v., to frighten (*obsol.*) — Rel. to **harry.** Cp. the first element in **harum-scarum.**

harem, n., women's section in an Oriental house. — Arab. *ḥarím*, 'sacred, forbidden', fr. *ḥárama*, 'he forbade', *ḥáruma*, 'was prohibited from common use, he devoted to God', Heb. *heḥĕrîm*, 'he banned, devoted to destruction, excommunicated', *ḥḗrem*, 'person or thing devoted to destruction'. See **herem** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **harmattan, ihram, Muharram.**

haricot, n., ragout, meat. — F., fr. OF. *harigoter*, 'to cut in pieces'; of unknown origin.

haricot, n., kidney bean. — F., fr. Nahuatl *ayacotli;* influenced in form by F. *haricot*, 'ragout'.

hark, tr. and intr. v., to listen. — ME. *herkien, herken*, intensive form of the v. **hear** (to which it stands in the same relationship as *talk* to *tell* and *lurk* to *lower*); rel. to OFris. *harkia, herkia*, MLG., MDu. *horken*, OHG. *hōrechen*, MHG. *hōrchen*, G. *horchen*, 'to hearken, listen'. Cp. **hearken.**

harken, v. — A var. of **hearken.**

harl, harle, n., fiber of flax or hemp. — ME. *herle*, 'fiber', rel. to MLG. *herle, harle;* of uncertain origin.

harl, tr. v., to drag; intr. v., to drag oneself along (*Scot.*) — ME. *harlen*, of uncertain origin.

Harlequin, n., 1) a leading character in pantomime; 2) (*not cap.*) a clown, buffoon. — F. *harlequin* (whence It. *arlecchino*), fr. OF. *Hellequin, Hierlekin*, 'leader of a demon troop called *maisnie Hellequin, maisnie Hierlekin*. The name is traceable to *Herrequin*, the count of Boulogne, whose sudden death in 882 was regarded as a fit punishment for his wickedness (he had waged war against his uncle). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p.289, s.v. *Harlekin*. F. *arlequin* was reborrowed fr. It. *arlecchino*.

harlequinade, n., a piece in which the Harlequin

plays a leading part. — F. *arlequinade*, fr. *arlequin*. See prec. word and **-ade.**

harlot, n. — ME. *harlot, herlot*, 'vagabond', fr. OF. *harlot, herlot, arlot*, 'lad, vagabond', which is rel. to OProvenç. *arlot*, Sp. *arlote*, 'vagabond', It. *arlotto*, 'hedge priest'; of uncertain origin. Derivative: *harlot-ry*, n.

harm, n. — ME. *hearm, herm, harm*, fr. OE. *hearm*, rel. to OS. *harm*, ON. *harmr*, OFris. *herm*, OHG. *haram, harm*, MHG., G. *harm*, 'grief, sorrow, harm', and cogn. with Pers. *sharm*, 'shame', OSlav. *sramŭ* (metathesized fr. **sormŭ*), of s.m.
Derivatives: *harm*, v. (q.v.), *harm-ful*, adj., *harm-ful-ly*, adv., *harm-ful-ness*, n., *harm-less*, adj., *harm-less-ly*, adv., *harm-less-ness*, n.

harm, tr. v. — ME. *hermen, harmen*, fr. OE. *hearmian*, 'to injure, harm', fr. *hearm*. See **harm,** n.

harmal, harmala, harmel, n., the wild rue (*Peganum harmala*). — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁρμαλά, fr. Arab. *ḥármal*, 'rue'.

harmattan, n., a dry wind, charged with dust, blowing from the Sahara to the Atlantic coast. — Sp. *harmatán*, fr. Fanti *haramata*, fr. Arab. *ḥarám*, 'a forbidden thing', used in the sense of 'an evil thing', from the stem of *ḥárama*, 'he forbade', *ḥáruma*, 'was forbidden'. See **harem.**

Harmonia, n., the wife of Cadmus in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. 'Αρμονίᾱ, lit. 'concord'. See **harmony.**

harmonic, adj. — L. *harmonicus*, fr. Gk. ἁρμονικός, 'fitting, harmonious; skilled in music', fr. ἁρμονίᾱ. See **harmony** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *harmonic-al*, adj., *harmonic-al-ly*, adv., *harmonics* (q.v.)

harmonica, n., an instrument consisting of a series of glasses (*mus.*) — Fr. L. *harmonica*, fem. of *harmonicus;* see prec. word. The name *harmonica* was given to this instrument by its inventor Benjamin Franklin (he spelled it *armonica*).

harmonicon, n., a small mouth organ (*mus.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁρμονικόν, neut. of ἁρμονικός. See **harmonic.**

harmonics, n., the science of musical harmony. See **harmonic** and **-ics.**

harmonious, adj. — F. *harmonieux* (fem. *harmonieuse*), fr. *harmonie*, fr. L. *harmonia*. See **harmony** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *harmonious-ly*, adv., *harmonious-ness*, n.

harmoniphon, harmoniphone, n., an obsolete wind instrument (*mus.*) — Compounded of Gk. ἁρμονίᾱ, 'harmony', and -φωνος, 'sounding', fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **harmony** and **phone,** 'speech sound'.

harmonist, n. — See **harmonize** and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *harmonist-ic*, adj., *harmonist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

harmonium, n., a small reed organ (*mus.*) — ModL., coined by the French organ maker Alexandre-François Debain (1809-77) fr. L. *harmonia*. See **harmony.**

harmonize, tr. and intr. v. — F. *harmoniser*, fr. *harmonie*. See **harmony** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *harmoniz-ation*, n., *harmoniz-er*, n.

harmonometer, n., an instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical sounds. — F. *harmonomètre*. See **harmony** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

harmony, n. — ME. *harmonie*, fr. F. *harmonie*, fr. L. *harmonia*, fr. Gk. ἁρμονίᾱ, 'a fitting together, joining, proportion, concord, agreement, musical harmony', which is rel. to ἁρμόζειν, 'to fit together, adapt, accomodate', ἁρμός, 'a joining', fr. I.-E. base **ar-*, 'to join'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Harmonia, harmonica, harmonicon, harmonium.**

harness, n. — ME. *harneis, herneis*, fr. OF. *harneis, herneis, harnes* (F. *harnais*), fr. ON. **hernest*, 'provisions for the army'. The first element is rel. to OE. *here*, OHG. *heri*, 'army'; see **harry** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to OE. *nest*, 'provisions', and to OE., OS., OHG. *nerian*, MHG. *nerigen, nern*, G. *nähren*, Goth. *nasjan*, 'to nourish', lit. 'to cause to recover', fr. OE. *genesan*, resp. OS., OHG., *ginesan*, MHG., G. *genesen*, Goth. *ganisan*, 'to recover'; see **nostalgia.** MHG. *harnæst, harnas* (whence G. *Harnisch*), 'harness, armor', is reborrowed fr. OF. *harnais.*

harness, tr. v. — ME. *harneisen*, fr. *harneis*. See **harness,** n.
Derivatives: *harness-ed*, adj., *harness-er*, n., *harness-ry*, n.

haro, interj. — A var. of **harrow,** interj.

Harold, masc. PN. — OE. *Harald, Harold*, fr. ON. *Haraldr*, fr. Teut. **Hariwald*, lit. 'ruler of the army', compounded of **harja* (whence ON. *herr*, OE. *here*, etc.), 'host, army', and **waldan* (whence ON. *valda*, OE. *wealdan*, etc.), 'to rule'. For the first element see **harry** and cp. **harbor,** for the second element see **wield.** Cp. **herald, Walter.**

harp, n. — ME. *harpe*, fr. OE. *hearpe*, rel. to ON. *harpa*, Du. *harp*, OHG. *harpfa*, MHG. *harphe, harfe*, G. *Harfe*. These words lit. mean 'an instrument plucked with the crooked fingers', and are rel. to ON. *herpask*, 'to contract (one's fingers)', and cogn. with Russ. *korobit'*, 'to bend', Gk. κράμβος, 'shriveled'. It., OProvenç., Catal., Sp., Port. *arpa* are Teut. loan words. See **rumple,** v., and cp. **arpeggio** and the first element in **harpsichord.**

harp, intr. v. — ME. *harpien*, fr. OE. *hearpian*, 'to play the harp', fr. *hearpe*. See **harp,** n.

harpagon, n., a grappling hook. — L. *harpagō*, fr. *harpaga*, 'hook', fr. Gk. ἁρπάγη, 'hook; rake', from the stem of ἁρπάζειν, 'to grasp, seize; to plunder'. See **harpy** and cp. next word.

Harpagon, n., the chief character in Molière's *l'Avare*, the typical miser. — F., fr. L. *harpagō*,

'grappling hook', whence, figuratively, 'a rapacious person'. See prec. word.

Harpalus, n., a genus of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἁρπαλέος, 'attractive, pleasant; devouring, greedy', formed with dissimilation fr. ἀλπαλέος and rel. to ἄλπιστος, ἄλπνιστος, 'sweetest, loveliest' (superl. of obsol. ἄλπος, ἄλπνος), fr. I.-E. **wlp-*, zero degree of base **welp-*, whence Gk. ἐλπίς, 'hope'. Base **wel-p-* is a *-p*-enlargement of base **wel-*, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence L. *volō, velle*, 'to will, wish'. See **voluntary.**

harper, n. — ME. *harpere*, fr. OE. *hearpere*, fr. *hearpe*. See **harp,** n., and agential suff. **-er.**

harpings, n. pl., the stout wales round the bow of a vessel (*naut.*) — Rel. to **harpoon.**

harpist, n., a harper. — A hybrid coined fr. **harp** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

harpoon, n., a barbed spear used against whales, etc. — Fr. earlier E. *harpon*, prob. fr. Du. *harpoen*, fr. MDu. *harpoen* (whence also earlier G. *Harpon*, G. *Harpune*), fr. OF. *harpon*, 'clamp, grappling iron, harpoon' (whence F. *harpon*, 'harpoon'), fr. OF. (= F.) *harpe*, 'claw', fr. OF. (= MF.) *harper*, 'to seize, grapple', which is prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. *herpask*, 'to contract (one's fingers)', and see **harp.** F. *harpon* was influenced in meaning by an association with Late L. *harpē* (fr. Gk. ἅρπη), 'sickle', with which, however, it is not connected.
Derivatives: *harpoon*, tr. v., *harpoon-er*, n.

harpsichord, n., a keyboard stringed instrument, forerunner of the piano (*mus.*) — Earlier *harpsechord*, fr. obsol. F. *harpechorde*, fr. It. *arpicordo*, which is compounded of *arpa*, 'harp', and *corda*, 'string, chord'. See **harp** and **chord.**

harpy, n., 1) any of several rapacious monsters in Greek mythology; 2) a rapacious person. — F. *harpie*, fr. L. *harpȳia*, fr. Gk. ἅρπυιαι (pl.), lit. 'snatchers', which is rel. to ἅρπη, 'sickle', ἁρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', ἁρπάγη, 'hook; rake', ἅρπαξ, 'rapacious', prob. fr. I.-E. base **srep-*, **srp-*, 'to seize, rob', whence also OSlav. *srŭpŭ*, 'sickle', Russ. *serp'*, Lith. *sirpe*, of s.m. Base **srep-*, **srp-* is prob. rel. to base **rep-*, whence Gk. ἐρέπτεσθαι, 'to pluck off', L. *rapere*, 'to seize and carry off'. See **rapid** and cp. **sarmentose.**

harquebus, also **arquebus,** n., an early form of firearm. — F. *arquebuse, harquebuse*, fr. MDu. *hakebusse* (Du. *haakbus*), fr. *hake*, 'hook', and *busse*, 'box, tube, gun', hence lit. meaning 'hook gun'. Cp. G. *Hakenbüchse* and see **hook** and **box,** 'case'. Cp. also **hackbut.** The alteration of the Dutch word into F. *arquebus*, It. *arcobugio* is due to a confusion of the first element of the word with F. *arc*, resp. It. *arco* (see *arc*). The second element in F. *arque-buse* owes its form to the influence of F. *buse*, 'buzzard' (see *buzzard*), taken in a figurative sense to denote a weapon; the ending of It. *arcobugio* is due to a confusion with It. *bugio*, 'hole'.
Derivative: *arquebus-ier, harquebus-ier*, n.

harridan, n., a disreputable old woman. — Prob. formed with change of suffix fr. F. *haridelle*, 'a worn-out horse, a jade; a tall gaunt woman', which is prob. rel. to F. *haras*, 'stud'. See **haras.**

harrier, n., a hound used for hunting hares. — Formed fr. **hare,** n., with suff. **-ier.**

harrier, n., any of the hawks of the genus *Circus*. — Lit. 'that which harries'. See **harry** and **-ier.**

Harriet, also **Harriot,** fem. PN. — E. equivalent of F. *Henriette*, fem. dimin. of *Henri*. See **Henrietta.**

Harrisbuck, n., also **Harris buck,** the sable antelope. — Named after the engineer William Cornwallis *Harris* (1807-48), who first described it.

Harrisia, n., a genus of cacti. — ModL., named after William *Harris* (1860-1920), a Jamaican botanist. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

harrisite, n., a plutonic rock (*petrogr.*) — So called from *Harris*, on the Isle of Rum in the Hebrides. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

harrow, n., an agricultural implement. — ME. *haru, harwe*, rel. to ON. *harfr, herfi*, 'harrow', and to OE. *hærfest*, OHG. *herbist*, 'harvest'. See **harvest.**
Derivatives: *harrow*, tr. v., *harrow-er*, n., *harrow-ing*, n. and adj., *harrow-ing-ly*, adj., *harrowing-ness*, n.

harrow, tr. v., to harry (*archaic*). — OE. *hergian*. See next word.

harry, tr. v., 1) to ravage; 2) to harass. — ME. *harien, herien*, fr. OE. *hergian*, 'to ravage, lay waste', rel. to ON. *herja*, 'to make a raid, to plunder', OHG. *heriōn*, MHG. *hern*, 'to ravage, plunder', OHG. *firheriōn*, MHG. *verhern*, 'to destroy by war', G. *verheeren*, 'to destroy'. These words lit. mean 'to afflict with, or destroy by, an army', being denominated fr. OE. *here*, resp. ON. *herr* (whence Dan. *hær*, Swed. *här*), OHG. *hari, heri*, MHG. *her*, G. *Heer*, 'host, army', which are rel. to OS., OFris. *heri*, Du. *heir*, Goth. *harjis*, of s.m. These latter words orig. meant 'that which pertains to war', and are cogn. with Lith. *kāras*, 'war, quarrel', *kārė*, 'war', *kārias*, 'host, army', OPruss. *karjis*, 'army', OSlav. *kara*, 'strife', MIr. *cuire*, 'troop', OPers. *kāra*, 'host, army', Gk. κοίρανος, 'ruler, leader, commander' (prop. 'leader of an army', fr. *κοῖρα, for *κόρια, 'army'). Cp. prec. word. Cp. also the first element in **arrière-ban, harbinger, harbor, harness, Harold, herald, Herbert, heretoga, heriot, Herman, hership,** and the second element in **Lothario, Oliver, Walter.**

Harry, masc. PN. — F. *Henri*. See **Henry.**

harsh, adj. — ME. *harsk*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw., *harsk*, Swed. *härsk*, 'rancid', which are rel. to MLG., G. *harsch*, 'harsh, rough, raw'; fr. I.-E. base **qars-*, 'to scrape, scratch, rub', whence Lith. *karšiù, karšti*, 'to comb', OSlav. *krasta* (for **korsta*), Russ. *korósta*, 'itch', MLG. *harst*, 'rake', L. *carrere*,

'to card (wool)', *carduus*, 'thistle', OI. *kaṣati* (for **karṣati*), 'rubs, scratches', *kaṣāyaḥ*, 'acid, sharp', *kuṣṭhaḥ*, 'leprosy'. Cp. **card,** 'machine for combing', and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *harsh-ly*, adv., *harsh-ness*, n.

hart, n., a male deer. — ME. *hert, heort*, fr. OE. *heorot, heort*, rel. to ON. *hjörtr*, Dan., Swed. *hjort*, OS. *hirot*, OFris., Du. *hert*, OHG. *hiruz, hirz*, MHG. *hirz*, G. *Hirsch*, 'deer, stag, hart', ON. *hrūtr*, 'ram', and cogn. with W. *carw*, Co. *carow*, L. *cervus*, 'deer'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱer-*, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', and lit. mean 'the horned animal'. See **horn** and cp. **cervine.** Cp. also **hurt, rother.**

hartal, n., cessation of all work, esp. a sign of protest. — Hind. *hartāl*, for *haṭṭāl*, fr. OI. *haṭṭaḥ*, 'market', and *tālaḥ*, 'lock, bolt'.

hartebeest, hartbeest, n., a large S. African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., compounded of Du. *hart* (an earlier collateral form of *hert*), 'deer, stag', and *beest*, 'beast', fr. MDu. *beeste, beest*, fr. OF. *beste*. See **hart** and **beast.**

hartshorn, n., ammonium carbonate. — Lit. *hart's horn;* so called because orig. obtained from antlers of hart.

harum-scarum, adj., reckless (*colloq.*) — Facetious formation from the verbs **hare** and **scare.**

haruspex, n., an ancient Roman soothsayer. — L., for *haru-spex*, 'inspector of the entrails'. The first element is rel. to L. *hernia*, 'rupture', and cogn. with Gk. χορδή, 'gut', OE. *gearn*, 'yarn'. See **yarn** and cp. **hernia** and **chord.** For the second element see **species.**

harvest, n. — ME. *hervest, harveste*, 'autumn', fr. OE. *hærfest*, of s.m., rel. to OS. *hervist*, OFris. Du. *herfst*, OHG. *herbist*, MHG. *herbest, herbst*, G. *Herbst*, 'autumn', ON. *haust*, Dan. *høst*, Swed. *höst*, 'harvest', fr. I.-E. **qarpistos*, prop. superl. meaning 'the most suitable (season) for harvesting', formed with superl. suff. *-istos* fr. I.-E. base **(s)qerp-*, 'to cut; to pluck', whence also OI. *kṛpāṇaḥ*, 'sword', Gk. καρπός, 'fruit' (lit. 'that which is plucked'), L. *carpere*, 'to pluck, cull, gather'. See **carpel** and superl. suff. **-ist** and cp. **harrow,** n.

harvest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hervesten*, fr. *hervest*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *harvest-er*, n., *harvest-ing*, n.

hash, tr. v., to chop (meat, etc.) into small pieces. — Earlier *hache*, fr. F. *hacher*, 'to hack, chop', fr. *hache*, 'ax, hatchet'. See **hatch,** 'to engrave'.
Derivative: *hash*, n., dish of chopped cooked meat.

hashish, n., an intoxicating drink made from hemp. — Arab. *ḥashīsh*, 'hemp', prop. 'dried grass', rel. to Heb. *ḥāshash*, 'dried grass'. Cp. **assassin.**

Hasideans, Hasidaeans, also **Assideans, Chassideans,** n. pl., the party of the Hasidim (in sense no. 1) — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. 'Ασιδαῖοι, fr. Heb. *ḥāsīdīm*, 'pious ones'. See next word.

Hasidim, also **Chassidim,** n. pl., 1) adherents of the religious party that arose in opposition to Hellenism and flourished during the time of the Maccabean wars; it urged steadfast faith and the strict observance of the ritual laws; 2) adherents of the religious movement called *Hasidism*, founded by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer Baal Shem Tobh about 1750 (*Jewish hist.*) — Heb. *ḥasīdhīm*, lit. 'pious ones', pl. of *ḥāsīdh*, 'kind, pious', from the stem *ḥ-s-d*, 'to be kind', whence also *hithḥassédh*, 'he showed himself kind' (in MedHeb.: 'he pretended to be pious'), *ḥésedh*, 'piety, kindness, lovingkindness, mercy', *ḥasīdhâʰ*, 'stork', lit. 'the pious bird' (so called in allusion to its love to its young); rel. to Aram. *ḥisdâ*, 'piety, kindness, mercy', *ḥasīdhūthâ*, 'piety, kindness'. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also the second element in **Bethesda.**

Hasidism, also **Chassidism,** n., the movement of the Hasidim (*Jewish hist.*) — See prec. word and **-ism.**

Haskalah, n., Jewish movement which arose in Eastern Europe about the middle of the 18th cent. with the aim of acquainting the Jews of Eastern and Central Europe with the languages and cultures of the nations of Western Europe. — ModHeb. *haśkālâʰ*, 'enlightenment', prop. a new meaning of *haśkālâʰ*, 'understanding, consideration', occurring in the Midrash, prop. a verbal noun of Biblical Heb. *hiśkîl* 'was attentive, had understanding, considered; was successful, prospered', Hiph'il (= causative form) of *śākhál*, 'was prudent', whence *śékhel*, 'insight, prudence, understanding', Mishnaic Heb. *histakkél*, 'he looked at attentively, observed closely, considered', Aram. *askél*, Syr. *sakkél*, 'he taught', Bibl. Aram. *hištakkál*, Aram. *istakkál*, 'he looked at attentively'. As a technical term in the sense 'enlightenment', the word *haśkālâʰ* was introduced by the Jewish orientalist and writer Judah Jeiteles (1773-1838) in 1832.

haslet, harslet, n., edible viscera of an animal. — ME. *hastelet, hastlet*, fr. OF. *hastelet* (F. *hâtelette*). The original meaning was 'something roasted on a spit', fr. *haste*, 'a spit', fr. L. *hasta*, 'a spear'. See **hastate** and **-et.** The *r* in *harslet* is due to the influence of OHG. *harst*, 'gridiron'.

hasp, n., a clasp. — ME. *haspe, hespe*, fr. OE. *hæsp, hæpse*, rel. to ON. *hespa*, Dan. *haspe*, Swed. *haspe, hasp*, Norw. *hasp*, MLG., MDu., MHG., G. *haspe*, OHG. *haspa*, 'hasp, hook', and cogn. with L. *capsa*, 'chest, box'. See **case,** 'box'. E. *hasp* is not cognate with L. *cuspis* (see *cusp*).

hasp, tr. v. — ME. *haspen*, fr. OE. *hæpsian*, fr. *hæpse*. See **hasp,** n.

hassock, n., a small cushion used as a footstool. — ME. *hassok*, 'a large tuft of grass', fr. OE. *hassuc, hassoc*, of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *hassock-y*, adj.

hasta, n., 1) symbolic position of the hands in dancing; 2) a cubit (measure). — OI. *hástaḥ*, 'hand; trunk of an elephant', rel. to Avestic *zasta-*, OPers. *dasta-* (whence Pers. *däst*), 'hand', and cogn. with Lith. *pažastė*, 'armpit'. Cp. **hath** and the second element in **abdest.**

hastate, adj., spearlike; resembling the head of a spear (*bot.*) — L. *hastātus*, 'armed with a spear', fr. *hasta*, 'shaft, spear', which is cogn. with Goth. *gazds*, 'goad', OE. *gierd, geard*, 'rod, stick, yard'. See **yard,** 'unit of length', and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *hastate-ly*, adv.

haste, n. — ME. *hast, haste*, fr. OF. *haste* (F. *hâte*), fr. Frankish **haifst*, 'violence', which is rel. to OE. *hæst*, 'violence, fury', OFris. *hāst*, 'haste', OHG. *heisti*, OFris. *hāste*, OE. *hæste*, 'violent', OHG. *heiftīg*, of s.m., ON. *heipt* (for **heift*), *heifst*, 'war, hatred', Goth. *haifsts*, 'struggle, strife'. Du. *haast* (whence MLG. *hast*, whence G., Dan., Swed. *hast*), 'haste, hurry', is borrowed fr. OF. *haste*.
Derivatives: *haste-ful*, adj., *haste-ful-ly*, adv.

haste, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hasten*, fr. OF. *haster* (F. *hâter*), fr. *haste*. See **haste,** n.

hasten, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from prec. word with verbal suff. **-en.**

hasty, adj. — ME. *hasti*, fr. OF. *hasti*, a var. of *hastif*, fr. *haste* (see **haste,** n.). The ending *-i* was confused in English with suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*). For the loss of OF. final *f* cp. F. *joli* (fr. OF. *jolif*) and see *jolly*.
Derivatives: *hasti-ly*, adv., *hastiness*, n.

hat, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hætt, hæt*, rel. to Fris. *hat*, ON. *hattr, höttr*, 'hat, hood', and to E. **hood** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *hat*, tr. v., *hat-ful*, adj., *hat-less*, adj., *hatt-er*, n., *hatt-ery*, n., *hatt-ing*, n.

hatch, n., door, wicket. — ME. *hacche, hecche*, fr. OE. *hæc*, 'hatch, grating; gate', rel. to MLG., MHG. *heck*, Du. *hek*, 'fence; gate'. Cp. **hack,** 'board', **heck,** 'frame'.

hatch, tr. and intr. v., to produce (young) from eggs by incubation. — ME. *hacchen*, rel. to MHG., G. *hecken*, to hatch, breed', OHG. *hegidruosa*, MHG. *hegedruos*, 'testicle', MHG., G. *hagen*, 'bull kept for breeding', and cogn. with Lett. *kakale*, 'membrum'.
Derivatives: *hatch*, n., *hatch-er*, n., *hatch-ing*, n.

hatch, tr. v., to engrave. — F. *hacher*, 'to hack, chop' fr. *hache*, 'ax, hatchet'. See **hatchet.**

hatchel, n., a comblike implement for cleaning flax or hemp. — ME. *hechele*, a var. of *hekele*, rel. to Du. *hekel*, MHG. *hachel, hechel*, G. *Hechel*, 'hatchel, hackle'. Swed. *häckla*, Dan. *hegle*, 'to hackle', from a Teut. base meaning 'to sting', whence also OHG., MHG. *hecchen, hecken*, 'to sting'; in gradational relationship to ON. *haki*, OE. *haca*, 'hook'. See **hook** and cp. **hackle** and **heckle,** which are variants of *hatchel*.

hatchel, tr. v. — ME. *hechelen*, fr. ME. *hechel;* rel. to Du. *hekelen*, G. *hecheln*. See **hatchel,** n.
Derivative: *hatchel(l)-er*, n.

hatchet, n., a small ax. — ME. *hachet*, fr. OF. (= F.) *hachette*, dimin. of *hache*, 'ax, hatchet', fr. Frankish **hāpja*, 'sickle', which is rel. to OHG. *happa*, 'sickle'; prob. derived fr. I.-E. base **(s)qāp-*, **(s)qēp-*, **(s)qōp-*, 'to cut', whence also Gk. κοπίς, 'knife', Lith. *kaplỹs*, Lett. *kaplis*, 'hatchet', Lith. *kapõnė*, Lett. *kapans*, 'chopping knife'. See **capon** and cp. **hash, hatch,** 'to engrave'. Cp. also the second element in **quebracho.**

hatching, n. — Formed fr. **hatch,** 'to engrave', with **-ing,** a suff. forming verbal nouns.

hatchment, n., an escutcheon. — From earlier *atcheament*, alteration of **achievement.**

hate, n. — ME. *hete, hate* (the second form is due to the influence of the verb *hate*, see next word), fr. OE. *hete*, rel. to OS. *heti*, ON. *hatr*, Swed. *hat*, Dan. *had*, OFris. *hat*, MDu. *hate*, Du. *haat*, OHG., MHG. *haz*, G. *Haß*, Goth. *hatis*, fr. I.-E. base **ḱād-*, 'ill-humor, hatred', whence also Avestic *sādra-*, 'grief, sorrow, calamity', Gk. κῆδος, Dor. κᾶδος, 'care; trouble, sorrow', Gk. κηδεύειν, 'to take charge, tend', MIr. *caiss*, W. *cas*, Bret. *kas*, Co. *cueth*, 'pain, anger'. Cp. **hatred, heinous.** Cp. also **acedia, epicedium.**
Derivatives: *hate-ful*, adj., *hate-ful-ly*, adv., *hate-ful-ness*, n.

hate, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hatien, haten*, fr. OE. *hatian*, rel. to OE. *hete*, 'hate', and to OS. *hatōn*, ON., Swed., Norw. *hata*, OFris. *hatia*, Du. *haten*, OHG. *hazzōn, hazzēn*, MHG. *hazzen*, G. *hassen*, Goth. *hatan*, 'to hate'. See **hate,** n.
Derivative: *hat-er*, n.

hath, hauth, n., a cubit. — Hind. *hāth*, 'a cubit', lit. 'the hand', fr. OI. *hástaḥ*, 'hand'. See **hasta.**

Hathor, n., the goddess of love and joy in Egyptian mythology. — Gk. 'Αθωρ, fr. Egypt. *Ḥet-Ḥert*, lit. 'the house above'.
Derivative: *hathor-ic*, adj.

hatred, n. — ME. *hatereden, hatered*, compounded of **hate,** n., and OE. *rædden*, 'rule, condition' (fr. *rædan*, 'to advise, discuss, rule, guess, read'), used as a subst. suff. See **read** and cp. the second element in **kindred.**

hatter, n. — Formed fr. **hat** with agential suff. **-er.**

hauberk, hawberk, n., a medieval piece of armor. — ME. *hauberc*, fr. OF. *halberc, hauberc* (F. *haubert*), fr. Frankish **halsberg*, which is rel. to OHG. *halsberc, halsberge*, lit. 'neck cover', fr. *hals*, 'neck', and *bergan*, 'to cover, protect'. Further Teut. equivalents are MDu. *halsberch*, OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. *halsbjörg*. See **hawse** and **bury** and cp. **habergeon.**

hauchecornite, n., nickel and bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after W. *Hauchecorn*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hauerite, n., manganese disulfide (*mineral.*) — G. *Hauerit*, named after the Austrian geologist Franz von *Hauer* (1822-1899). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

haugh, n., flat ground in the valley of a river. — ME. *holch, hawk*, rel. to OE. *healh*, 'corner',

and to OE. *hol*, 'cave, hollow, opening', *holh*, 'cave'. See **hole** and cp. **hollow.**

haughtonite, n., a variety of biotite (*mineral.*) — Named in 1878 after Samuel *Haughton*, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

haughty, adj., proud; arrogant. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. OF. (= F.) *haut*, 'high' (whence archaic E. *haught*) fr. L. *altus*, 'high'; influenced in form by OHG. *hōh*, 'high'. See **alt** and cp. **hauteur.**

Derivatives: *haughti-ly*, adv., *haughti-ness*, n.

haul, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *halien*, *halen*, *haulen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *haler*, 'to pull, draw, haul', fr. ODu. (= Du.) *halen*, which is rel. to OS. *halōn*, ON. *hala*, OFris. *halia*, OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, *holen*, G. *holen*, 'to draw, haul; to fetch', OE. *geholian*, 'to obtain'. These Teut. words possibly derive from an I.-E. base **kal-*, 'to draw, pull', whence also Gk. κάλως, 'rope'. Cp. **hale,** 'to haul', the first element in **halyard,** and the second element in **keelhaul.**

Derivatives: *haul*, n., *haul-age*, n., *haul-er*, n.

haulm, halm, n., stalk. — ME. *halm*, fr. OE. *healm*, 'straw, stem of grass', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *halm*, ON. *halmr*, and cogn. with L. *culmus*, 'stalk, stem', Gk. κάλαμος, 'reed'. See **culm** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **marram.**

haunch, n., hip. — Earlier *hanch*, fr. ME. *hanche*, *haunche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *hanche*, fr. Teut. **hanka*; cp. MDu. *hanke*, 'haunch'.

Derivatives: *haunch-ed*, adj., *haunch-ing*, n.

haunt, tr. v., to visit, frequent. — ME. *haunten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *hanter*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. *heimta*, 'to bring home, fetch', which derives fr. *heimr*, 'homeland', and OE. *hāmettan*, 'to shelter', which comes fr. *hām*, 'home', and see **home.** Cp. **hamlet.**

Derivatives: *haunt*, n., *haunt-ed*, adj., *haunt-er*, n., *haunt-ing*, n. and adj., *haunt-ing-ly*, adv.

haurient, also **hauriant,** adj., with the head in chief; said of a fish (*her.*) — L. *hauriēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *haurīre*, 'to draw out (water), to drain, breathe'. See **exhaust** and **-ent** and cp. **haustellum, haustorium.**

hausen, n., a large kind of sturgeon. — G., 'sturgeon', fr. MHG. *hūse(n)*, fr. OHG. *hūso*. See **huso.**

hausmannite, n., manganese oxide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist J.F.L. *Hausmann* (1782-1859). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Hausmannize, tr. and intr. v., to reconstruct a city by straightening and widening its streets. — Prop. 'to follow the example of Baron Georges-Eugène *Haussmann* (1809-91), who was prefect of Paris between 1853 and 1870 and during this period much contributed to its beautification. For the ending see suff. **-ize.**

hausse-col, n., a piece of armor. — F., 'neck piece', fr. MF. *houscot*, prob. fr. MDu. **hals-kote*, 'clothing of the neck', which is compounded of *hals*, 'neck', and *kote*, 'coat, clothing', which is rel. to OHG. *chozza*, 'a coarse coat'. See **collar** and **coat.** Folk etymology converted *houscot* into *hausse-col*, i.e. 'that which raises the neck'.

haustellum, n., in certain insects, a proboscis adapted for sucking blood or juices of plants. — ModL., fr. L. *haustus*, pp. of *haurīre*, 'to draw (water), to drain'. See **haurient.**

haustorium, n., a small sucker of a parasitic plant (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *haustus*, pp. of *haurīre*. See prec. word and **-orium.**

hautboy, n., an oboe. — F. *hautbois*, fr. *haut*, 'high' and *bois*, 'wood'. See **haughty** and **bush,** 'shrub', and cp. **oboe, tallboy.**

hauteur, n., haughtiness. — F., 'height, altitude; haughtiness, arrogance', formed fr. *haut*, 'high', with suff. *-eur*. See **haughty** and **-or, -our.**

hautefeuillite, n., magnesium calcium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist Paul-Gabriel *Hautefeuille* (1836-1902). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Havana, n., Havana cigar. — Named after *Havana*, the capital of Cuba. Cp. **habanera.**

havdalah, n. — A var. of **habdalah.**

have, tr. v. — ME. *habben*, *haven*, fr. OE. *habban*, 'to hold, possess, have', rel. to ON. *hafa*, OS. *hebbjan*, OFris. *habba*, *hebba*, OHG. *habēn*, MHG., G. *haben*, Goth. *haban*, 'to have', and to OE. *hebban*, etc., 'to lift, raise', fr. Teut. base **haf-*, 'to hold, have', corresponding to I.-E. **qap-*, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence L. *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take hold of'. (The above Teut. words are not cogn. with L. *habēre*, 'to have'.) See **captive** and cp. **haff, haft, haven, havoc, hawk,** the bird, **heave, heavy, behavior, behoof, hobnob.**

havelock, n., a light covering for cap and neck. — Named after Sir Henry *Havelock* (1795-1857).

haven, n. — ME. *havene*, fr. OE. *hæfen*, *hæfene*, rel. to MLG. *havene* (whence G. *Hafen*), MHG. *habene*, ON. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, 'haven'. These words lit. mean 'receptacle', and derive fr. I.-E. base **qap-*, 'to seize, hold, contain', whence also **have** and **heave** (qq.v.) Cp. **haff.**

haver, n., one who has (*rare*). — Formed fr. **have** with agential suff. **-er.**

haver, intr. v., to talk foolishly. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *haver*, n., foolish talk.

haver, n., the oat; oats (*dial. E.*) — ME. *haver*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, Swed. *hafre*, which are rel. to MDu. *havere*, Du. *haver*, OS. *habero*, OHG. *habaro*, MHG. *habere*, *haber* (G. *Hafer* is a LG. loan word). Cp. next word.

haversack, n., soldier's bag for provision. — F. *havresac* (= *sack*), wallet', fr. G. *Habersack*, lit. 'a sack for oats'. See **haver,** 'oats', and **sack,** 'bag'.

havildar, n., a noncommissioned native officer corresponding to a sergeant. — Hind. *ḥavildār*, fr. Pers. *ḥwāldār*, *ḥawāladār*, lit. 'one holding an office', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *ḥawāla*^{h}, 'charge, office', and the Persian suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. See *aumildar* and cp. words there referred to.

havior, haviour, n., behavior (*archaic*). — ME. *haviour*, 'possession', fr. earlier *havour*, fr. OF. *aveir* (F. *avoir*), 'possession', prop. infinitive used as a noun, fr. L. *habēre*, 'to have, possess', see **habit,** n. The *h* is due to a confusion with ME. *haven*, E. *have*, with which the word *havior* has nothing in common. Cp. *behavior*.

havoc, n., destruction, devastation. — OF. *havot*, 'seizure; plunder', *faire havot*, 'to take hold of', rel. to *haver*, 'to seize, grasp, grab', *hef*, 'a hook', *havee*, 'a handful'; of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *habēn*, 'to hold, have', *heffan*, 'to raise, heave', and see **have, heave.** For the change of final *-t* (in OF. *havot*) to *-c* (in E. *havoc*) cp. *apricot* (from orig. *apricock*), *bat* (fr. ME. *bakke*) and *milk* (in the sense of 'milt of fishes').

Derivatives: *havoc*, tr. v., *havock-er*, n.

haw, n., enclosure. — ME. *hawe*, fr. OE. *haga*, 'hedge; hawthorn', rel. to ON. *hagi*, *hage*, pasture', OS. *hago*, Du. *haag*, OHG., MHG. *hac*, *hages*, G. *Hag*, 'hedge', and in gradational relationship to OE. *hecg*, 'hedge'. See **hedge** and cp. next word, and the first element in **hawthorn.** Cp. also **hag,** 'witch', **haggard, hay,** 'hedge', and the first element in **hagberry.**

haw, n., berry of the hawthorn. — OE. *haga*, perh. short for **haguberige*, lit. 'hedge berry'. See prec. word.

haw, n., the nictitating membrane of a horse, dog, etc. — Of unknown origin.

haw, intr. v., to hesitate in speech. — Imitative; lit. 'to make the sound haw'.

Derivative: *haw*, n., hesitation in speech.

hawk, n., any bird of the falcon family. — ME. *havec*, *hauk*, fr. OE. *heafuc*, *heafoc*, *hafoc*, rel. to OS. *habuc*, ON. *haukr*, Swed. *hök*, Dan. *høg*, MLG. *havec*, MDu., Du. *havik*, OHG. *habuh*, MHG. *habech*, G. *Habicht*, 'hawk', and cogn. with Russ. *kóbec*, a kind of falcon. These words lit. mean 'seizer'. They derive fr. I.-E. **gabh-*, a var. of base **qap-*, 'to seize', whence **have** and **heave.** Cp. the first element in **Hapsburg** and the second element in **goshawk.** L. *accipiter*, 'hawk', is not cognate with the above words.

Derivatives: *hawk*, tr. v., to hunt animals by means of trained hawks, *hawker* (q.v.), *hawking*, n.

hawk, n., a small square board for holding mortar. — Of unknown origin.

hawk, intr. v., to clear one's throat. — Of imitative origin.

hawk, tr. v., to offer for sale. — Back formation fr. **hawker,** 'vendor'.

hawker, n., a falconer. — Formed fr. **hawk,** the bird, with agential suff. **-er.**

hawker, n., an itinerant vendor. — LG. *höker* (whence also G. *Höker*), rel. to Du. *heuker*, 'retailer' (see **huckster**); influenced in form by prec. word.

hawse, n., 1) part of a ship's bow containing the hawseholes; 2) the hawseholes. — ME. *halse*, fr. ON. *hals*, 'neck; part of a ship's bow', which is rel. to OS., OFris., LG., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth. *hals*, OE. *heals*, 'neck', and cogn. with L. *collus* (for **colsus*), 'neck'. See **collar** and cp. the first element in **hauberk** and in **hausse-col.**

hawser, n., a large rope used for mooring, towing, etc. (*naut.*) — Fr. earlier *halser*, lit. 'hoister', fr. ME. *halsen*, 'to raise, lift, hoist', fr. OF. *halcier*, *haucier* (F. *hausser*), fr. VL. **altiāre*, 'to raise, lift', fr. L. *altus*, 'high'. See **alt** and agential suff **-er** and cp. **hance, enhance.**

hawthorn, n. — ME. *hawethorn*, fr. OE. *haguþorn*, *hægþorn*, compounded of *haga*, 'enclosure, hedge', and *þorn*, 'thorn', hence lit. meaning 'hedge thorn', i.e. 'thorns used for making hedges'; rel. to ON. *hagþorn*, MHG. *hagendorn*, *hagedorn*, G. *Hagedorn*, 'hawthorn'. See **haw,** 'enclosure', and **thorn.**

hay, n., grass mown. — ME. *haye*, *hey*, fr. OE. *hīeg*, *hīg*, *hēg*, rel. to OS. *hōi*, ON. *hey*, Dan. *hø*, Swed. *hö*, Norw. *høy*, OFris. *hā*, *hē*, MDu. *hoy*, *hooy*, Du. *hooi*, OHG. *houwi*, *hewi*, MHG. *höuwe*, *höu*, G. *Heu*, Goth. *hawi*, 'hay', lit. 'that which is to be cut', or 'that which is cut'. Cp. OE. *hēawan*, 'to cut', and see **hew.**

Derivative: *hay*, tr. v., to supply with hay.

hay, n., a kind of country-dance. — OF. *haye*, of uncertain origin.

hay, n., a hedge (*archaic*). — ME. *hai*, *hei*, a blend of OE. *hege*, 'hedge', and F. *haie*, of s.m. F. *haie* is a loan word fr. Frankish **hagja*, which is rel. to OHG. *hegga*, OE. *hege*, 'hedge', OE. *hecg*, of s.m. See **hedge** and cp. the first element in **haybote, hayward.**

haybote, n., the right of the tenant to take thorns or wood for repairing his hedge or fence. — Compounded of **hay,** 'hedge', and **bote** (qq.v.)

haydenite, n., a variety of chabazite (*mineral.*) — Named after the American dentist Horace H. *Hayden* (1769-1844), who discovered it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hayward, n., an officer appointed for the inspection of hedges and fences. — ME. *heiward*, compounded of *hei*, 'hedge' and *ward*. See **hay,** 'hedge', and **ward,** 'one who guards'.

hazard, n., 1) a game played with dice; 2) chance; 3) risk. — OF. (= F.) *hasard*, fr. Sp. *azar*, 'unfortunate throw at dice, unforeseen accident', usually derived fr. Arab. *al-zahr* (pronounced *az-zahr*), 'the die'. This derivation is rightly doubted by most lexicographers (see e.g. Devic's Supplement to Littré's Dictionnaire de la langue française, s.v. *hasard*, and Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, s.v. *hazard*), owing to the fact that the word *zahr* does not occur in the dictionaries of Classical Arabic. According to my opinion

Sp. *azar* derives fr. Arab. *yásara*, 'he played at dice'; *z* is the regular Spanish equivalent of Arabic *s*. — The *d* in OF. *hasard* (whence E. *hazard*) is due to a confusion of the ending *-ar* with suff. *-ard* (see **-ard**).

Derivatives: *hazard*, v. (q.v.), *hazard-ous*, adj. (cp. F. *hasardeux*), *hazard-ous-ly*, adv., *hazard-ous-ness*, n., *hazard-ry*, n.

hazard, tr. v. — F. *hasarder*, fr. *hasard*. See prec. word.

haze, n., fog, mist. — Prob. back formation fr. **hazy.**

Derivative: *haze*, tr. v., to make hazy; intr. v., to become hazy.

haze, tr. v., to harass. — OF. *haser*, 'to vex, irritate', of unknown origin.

hazel, n. — ME. *hasel*, fr. OE. *hæsel*, *hæsl*, rel. to ON., Norw. *hasl*, Dan., Swed. *hassel*, MLG., MDu. *hasel*, Du. *hazelaar*, OHG. *hasal*, MHG., G. *hasel*, 'hazel', and cogn. with L. *corulus*, *corylus* (for **kozulus*), 'hazel, filbert tree', OIr., OCo., W., Bret. *coll* (for **coslo-*), 'hazel', perh. also with OLith. *kasulas*, 'a hunting spear' (so called because it was usually made of hazel wood). Cp. **Corylus.**

Derivatives: *hazel*, *hazel-ed*, *hazel-ly*, adjs.

hazing, n., the act of harassing. — Formed fr. **haze,** 'to harass', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

hazy, adj., characterized by haze. — Of unknown origin. Cp. **haze,** 'fog'.

Derivatives: *hazi-ly*, adv., *hazi-ness*, n.

hazzan, chazzan, also spelled **hazan, chazan,** n., Jewish cantor. — Mishnaic Heb. and Aram. *ḥazzán*, 'superintendent, officer', later 'cantor', prob. borrowed fr. Akkad. *ḥazānu*, *ḥazannu*, 'chief magistrate of a town' (cp. Aram. *ḥazzāné māthá*, 'superintendents of the town', Talmud Babha Metzi'a, 93*b*). It is very probable, however, that Akkad. *ḥazānu* was borrowed from a WSem. language and that the word orig. meant 'overseer', from a verb meaning 'to see'; cp. Heb. *ḥāzáʰ*, Aram. *ḥăzá*, 'he saw'. (In Akkadian, the verb *ḥazā*, 'to see', does not occur; if it had existed, *ḥazānu* might be its derivative.) If Akkad. *ḥazānu* is a WSem. loan word, then Heb. and Aram. *ḥazzán* were reborrowed from Akkadian. See Heinrich Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluß, Leipzig, 1917, p. 6, Note 3.

he, nom. sing. of the 3rd pers. masc. pron. — ME. *he*, fr. OE. *hē* [fem. *hēo*, *hīo*, neut. *hit;* pl. (for all genders) *hī*, *hīe*], rel. to OS., OFris. *hē*, *hī*, MDu. *he*, *hi*, Du. *hij*, OHG. *hē*, 'he', Goth. neut. *hita* (acc.), 'it', masc. *himma* (dat.) (in *himma daga*, 'on this day'), masc. *hina* (acc.) (in *und hina daga*, 'until that day'), and to the first element in OE. *hēodæg*, OS. *hiudu*, OFris. *hiude*, MDu. *hūden*, OHG. *hiutu*, MHG. *hiute*, G. *heute*, 'today' (for the second element, which appears in its full form only in OE. *hēo-dæg*, see *day*); fr. Teut. base **hi-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **ḱi-*, 'this one', whence also Hitt. *kī*, 'this', Gk. ἐ-κεῖ, 'there', Ion. Gk. κεῖ-νος, Aeol. κῆ-νος, Gk. ἐ-κεῖ-νος, 'that person or thing', σή-μερον, 'today' (for **κιά*μερον, lit. 'this day', fr. I.-E. **ḱyo-*, 'this', and Gk. ἡμέρᾱ, 'day'), L. *cis*, *citer*, *citrā*, 'on this side', *ce-* and *-ce*, emphatic particles meaning 'here, there', OSlav. *sĭ*, Lith. *šis*, 'this'. Cp. **him, her, it, hence, here, hither.** Cp. also **cede, cis-, citra-, cy-pres, et cetera, hodiernal, sic.**

he, n., name of the 5th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *hē*, probably meaning 'lattice window'.

head, n. — ME. *heved*, *hed*, fr. OE. *hēafod*, rel. to OS. *hōƀid*, ON. *höfuð*, Dan. *hoved*, Swed. *huvud*, OFris. *hāved*, *hāfd*, MDu. *hōvet*, *hooft*, Du. *hoofd*, OHG. *houbit*, *houpit*, MHG. *houbet*, *houbt*, *houpt*, G. *Haupt*, Goth. *haubiþ*, 'head', and cogn. with OI. *kaput-*, 'head' (in *kapúcchalam*, 'hair of the hind part of the head'), L. *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj.

Derivatives: *head*, v., *head-ed*, adj., *head-er*, n., *head-ing*, n., *head-y*, adj., *head-i-ly*, adv., *head-i-ness*, n.

-head, a rare collateral form of suff. **-hood.**

headless, adj. — ME. *hevedles*, *hedles*, fr. OE. *hēafodlēas*. See **head** and **-less.**

headlong, adv. — ME. *hedling*, formed with adv. suff. **-ling** fr. *hed*, 'head'; see **head.** The form *headlong* (for **headling*) is due to folk-etymological association with *-long* (cp. *sidelong*).

headman, n. — ME. *hevedman*, *hedman*, fr. OE. *hēafodman*, fr. *hēafod*, 'head', and *man*, 'man'. See **head** and **man** and cp. ON. *höfuðsmaðr*, Swed. *huvudman*, OHG. *houbitman*, MHG. *houbetman*, 'headman, leader, chief', G. *Hauptmann*, 'captain'. Cp. also **hetman.**

heal, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *helen*, fr. OE. *hælan*, rel. to OS. *hēlian*, ON. *heila*, OFris. *hēla*, Du. *heelen*, OHG., MHG., G. *heilen*, Goth. *ga-hailjan*, 'to heal'. These verbs lit. mean 'to make whole', and are denominated fr. OE. *hāl*, 'whole', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See **whole** and cp. **hale,** 'healthy'.

Derivatives: *heal-er*, n., *heal-ing*, n. and adj., *heal-ing-ly*, adv.

heald, n., a heddle. — ME. *helde*, fr. OE. *hefeld*. See **heddle.**

health, n. — ME. *helthe*, fr. OE. *hælð*, lit. 'wholeness', formed fr. *hāl*, 'whole', with suff. *-ð*. See **heal** and substantial suff. **-th.** For sense development cp. Heb. *shālōm*, 'completeness, wholeness, health, peace', fr. *shālém*, 'was complete, was safe'.

Derivatives: *health-ful*, adj., *health-ful-ly*, adv., *health-ful-ness*, n., *health-y*, adj., *health-i-ly*, adv., *health-i-ness*, n.

heap, n. — ME. *heap*, *heep*, *hepe*, 'troop, heap', fr. OE. *hēap*, 'troop, band, multitude', rel. to OS. *hōp*, MLG. *hūpe*, Du. *hoop*, OHG. *hūfo*, *houf*, MHG. *hūfe*, *houfe*, G. *Haufe*, 'heap', fr. I.-E. base **qeu-p-*, 'to bend, arch, vault', whence also OSlav. *kupŭ*, Lith. *kaũpas*, 'heap'. *kuprà*, 'hump'. See **cup** and cp. **hive** and **hope,** 'troop'. Cp. also **howitzer, Skupshtina.**

heap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hepen*, fr. OE. *hēapian*, 'to heap', fr. *hēap*. See **heap,** n.

Derivative: *heap-er*, n.

hear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *heren*, fr. OE. *hieran*, *hȳran*, *hēran*, rel. to ON. *heyra*, Swed. *höra*, Dan. *høre*, OS. *hōrian*, OFris. *hēra*, *hōra*, Du. *horen*, OHG. *hōran*, *hōrren*, MHG. *hæren*, G. *hören*, Goth. *hausjan*, fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qēu-*, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OI. *kaviḥ*, 'wise', Gk. κοεῖν, 'to mark, perceive, hear', and prob. also ἀκούειν (with copul. pref. ἀ-), 'to hear'. See **show** and cp. **hark, hearken.** Cp. also **acoustic.**

Derivatives: *hear-er*, n., *hear-ing*, n.

heard, past tense and pp. of *hear*. — ME. *herde*, fr. OE. *hērde*, fr. *hēran*, 'to hear'. See **hear.**

hearken, intr. and tr. v. (the latter is *archaic*). — ME. *herknien*, *herknen*, fr. OE. *heorcnian*, *hyrcnian*, rel. to OFris. *harkia*, *herkia* and to E. **hark** (q.v.)

Derivative: *hearken-er*, n.

hearse, n. — ME. *herce*, *herse*, fr. MF. *herce* (F. *herse*), 'harrow; portcullis; triangular frame for holding candles', fr. L. *hirpicem*, acc. of *hirpex*, 'harrow', fr. Samnite *hirpus*, 'wolf'; so called in allusion to the teeth of the harrow, which resemble the teeth of a wolf. Samnite *hir-pus* is rel. to L. *hir-cus*, 'he-goat'. Both these words are prob. rel. to L. *hir-sūtus*, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly'. See **hirsute** and cp, **rehearse.**

Derivative: *hearse*, tr. v.

heart, n. — ME. *herte*, *hert*, fr. OE. *heorte*, rel. to OS. *herta*, ON. *hjarta*, OFris. *herte*, *hirte*, ODu. *herta*, Du. *hart*, OHG. *herza*, MHG. *herze*, G. *Herz*, Goth. *haírtō*, 'heart', and cogn. with Hitt. *kardiash* (gen.), 'of the heart', Arm. *sirt* (for **ḱērdi-*), Gk. καρδίᾱ, poet. κῆρ, L. *cor* (gen. *cordis*), OSlav. *srŭdĭce*, Russ. *sérdce*, 'heart', Lith. *širdis*, 'heart', OPruss. *seyr* (for **kērd*), acc. *sīran*, OIr. *cride*, Ir. *croidhe*, 'heart', W. *craidd*, 'heart; center', Bret. *kreiz*, 'middle', OSlav. *srědá*, Russ. *seredá*, 'middle', Avestic *zᵉrᵉδaya-*, 'middle'. For sense development cp. Heb. *lēbh*, 'heart', and *lēbh yām*, 'the midst (lit. the heart) of the sea', *lēbh hā'ēláʰ*, 'the midst of the terebinth', Akkad. *libbu*, 'heart; middle'. Cp. **cordate, cordial, core, accord, accordion, codling,** 'a variety of apple', **courage, concord, discord, misericord, record.** Cp. also **cardiac, cardio-, carditis, endocardium, epicardium, pericardium.** L. *crēdere*, 'to believe', is not related to L. *cor*, 'heart' (see *creed*).

Derivatives: *heart*, tr. and intr. v., *heart-ed*, adj., *heart-ed-ly*, adv., *heart-en*, tr. and intr. v., *heart-en-er*, n., *heart-y*, adj., *heart-i-ly*, adv., *heart-i-ness*, n., *heart-less*, adj., *heart-less-ly*, adv., *heart-less-ness*, n.

hearth, n. — ME. *herth*, fr. OE. *heorð*, rel. to OS., OFris. *herth*, MDu. *hert*, Du. *haard*, OHG. *herd*, MHG. *hert*, G. *Herd*, 'hearth', fr. Teut. base **her-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **ker-*, 'to singe, burn, glow', whence also Goth. *hauri*, 'coal', ON. *hyrr*, 'fire', OI. *kūḍayati*, *kūlayati*, 'singes', OSlav. *kurjǫ*, *kuriti sę*, 'to smoke', Lith. *kuriù*, *kùrti*, Lett. *kuŗu*, *kuŗt*, 'to heat', Lith. *kárštas*, 'hot', *kaŕštis*, 'heat', Lett. *kaŕsts*, 'hot', *kaŕst*, 'to grow hot', and prob. also L. *carbō*, 'coal, charcoal'; see **carbon.** Cp. **cremate.**

heat, n. — ME. *hete*, Fr. OE. *ḥētu*, *hǣto*, rel. to OS. *hittia*, ON. *hiti*, Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hetta*, OFris. *hēte*, Du. *hitte*, OHG. *hizzea*, *hizza*, *heizi*, MHG., G. *hitze*, 'heat', OE. *hǣðа*, 'hot weather', Goth. *heito*, 'fever', and to OE. *hāt*, etc., 'hot', see **hot.** It. *izza*, 'wrath, anger', is a Teut. loan word.

heat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *heten*, fr. OE. *hǣtan*, 'to heat', fr. *hǣtu*, 'heat'. See **heat,** n.

Derivatives: *heat-ed*, adj., *heat-ed-ly*, adv., *heater*, n., *heat-ing*, n.

heath, n. — ME. *heth*, fr. OE. *hǣð*, 'heath (land); heath (the plant), heather', rel. to OS. *hētha*, ON. *heiðr*, Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hed*, 'heath', OHG. *heida*, 'heather', MHG., G., Du. *heide*, 'heath; heather', Goth. *haiþi*, 'field', and cogn. with Gaulish *cēto-* in Gaulish-Latin place names like *Cētobriga*, etc., and with OIr. *cīad*, OW. *coit*, W. *coed*, OCo. *cuit*, Bret. *coet* (for **kaito-*), 'wood, forest', but L. *būcētum*, 'cow pasture', is not cognate. Cp. **heathen, heather.**

Derivative: *heath-y*, adj.

heathen, n. — ME. *hethen*, fr. OE. *hǣðen*, adj. and n., rel. to OS. *hēthin*, adj., ON. *heiðinn*, adj., OFris. *hēthen*, adj., MDu. *heidijn*, *heiden*, Du. *heiden*, n., OHG. *heidan*, MHG. *heiden*, adj., OHG. *heidano*, MHG. *heiden*, G. *Heide*, n., 'heathen', Goth. *haiþnō*, 'heathen woman'. These words prob. meant orig. 'dwelling on the heath'. See prec. word and cp. **hoyden.**

Derivatives: *heathen*, adj., *heathenish* (q.v.), *heathenism*, *heathenize*, *heathenry* (qq.v.)

heathendom, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hǣðendom*, 'paganism', fr. *hǣðen*. See prec. word and **-dom.**

heathenesse, n., heathenism (*archaic*). — ME. *hethenesse*, fr. OE. *hǣðennes*, lit. 'heathenness'. See **heathen** and **-ness.**

heathenish, adj. — OE. *hǣðenisc*, rel. to OHG. *heidanisc*, G. *heidnisch*, 'heathenish'. See **heathen** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *heathenish-ly*, adv., *heathenish-ness*, n.

heathenism, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **heathen** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

heathenize, tr. v., to render heathen; intr. v., to become heathen. — A hybrid coined fr. **heathen** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

heathenry, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **heathen** and **-ry,** a suff. of L.-F. origin.

heather, n., a plant of the heath family. — ME. *hather*, *hadder*, possibly derived fr. *heth*, 'heath, heather'. See **heath.**

Derivative: *heather-y*, adj.

heaume, n., a kind of large helmet. — F., fr. OF. *helme*, fr. Frankish ***helm**, which is rel. to OHG. *helm*. See **helmet.**

heave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hebben, heven*, fr. OE. *hebban*, 'to lift, raise', rel. to OS. *hebbian*, ON. *hefja*, Du. *heffen*, OHG. *heffan*, MHG. *heben, heven*, G. *heben*, Goth. *hafjan*, 'to lift, raise', and to OE. *habban*, etc., 'to hold, possess, have'. See **have** and cp. **heavy.** Cp. also **heddle.**

Derivatives: *heave*, n., *heav-er*, n.

heaven, n. — ME. *heovene, hevene, heven*, fr. OE. *heofon, hefon*, rel. to OS. *hēƀan*, LG. *heben, heven*, ON. *himinn*, Goth. *himins*, OS., OHG. *himil*, OFris. *himel, himul*, MDu., Du. *hemel*, MHG. *himel*, G. *Himmel*, 'heaven, sky'. These words prob. derive fr. Teut. base ***hama(n)-**, fr. I.-E. base ***kem-, *kam-**, 'to cover'. See **chemise** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *heaven*, tr. v., *heaven-ish*, adj., *heaven-ish-ly*, adv., *heavenly* (q.v.)

heavenly, adj. — ME. *hevenly*, fr. OE. *heofonlīc*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivative: *heavenli-ness*, n.

heavenly, adv. (*archaic*). — ME. *hevenly*, fr. OE. *heofonlīce*, fr. *heofonlīc*. See **heaven** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

heavily, adv. — ME. *hevily*, fr. OE. *hefiglīce*. See **heavy** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

heaviness, n. — ME. *hevinesse*, fr. OE. *hefigness*. See **heavy** and **-ness.**

Heaviside layer, n., a layer of ionized air from about 60 to 100 miles above the earth. — Named after the English physicist Oliver *Heaviside* (1850-1925).

heavy, adj. — ME. *hevy*, fr. OE. *hefig*, rel. to OS. *hēƀig*, OHG. *hebīg, hevīg*, LG. *hevig*, ON. *höfugr, höfigr*, 'heavy', and to OE. *hefe*, 'weight', *hebban*, 'to lift, raise'. See **heave** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

heavy, adv., heavily. — ME. *hevy*, fr. OE. *hefige*, fr. *hefig*. See **heavy,** adj.

hebdomad, n., a group of seven things; a week. — L. *hebdomas*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. ἑβδομάς, gen. -άδος, fr. ἕβδομος, 'seventh', which is formed with suff. -μος, fr. ἑπτά, 'seven'. See **hepta-** and **-ad** and cp. **seventh.** The Greek suff. -μος forms ordinal numerals and is cogn. with OI. *-máh*, Hitt. *-ma*, L. *-mus*, OLith. and OPruss. *-mas*, Ir. *-mad* (cp. e.g. OI. *saptamáh*, Hitt. *shiptama*, L. *septimus*, OLith. *sēkmas*, OPruss. *septmas*, Ir. *sechtmad*, 'seventh'.

hebdomadal, adj., occurring every seventh day, weekly. — Late L. *hebdomadālis*, fr. L. *hebdomas*, gen. *-adis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

hebdomadary, adj., hebdomadal. — ML. *hebdomadārius*, fr. L. *hebdomas*, gen. *-adis*. See **hebdomad** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Hebe, n., the goddess of youth in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ἥβη, name of the goddess of youth, fr. ἥβη, 'youth, strength of youth', which prob. stands for I.-E. ***yēgʷā-**, whence also Lett. *jēga*, 'strength, understanding, intellect', Lith. *nuo-jėgà*, 'power, ability'. Cp. **ephebus.**

hebe-, combining form denoting *puberty* or the *pubes*. — Fr. Gk. ἥβη, 'youth, pubescence, puberty, the pubes'. See prec. word.

hebephrenia, n., adolescent insanity (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German psychiatrist Ewald Hecker in 1871 fr. Gk. ἥβη, 'youth, puberty', and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See **Hebe, phrenetic** and **-ia.**

Derivative: *hebephren-ic*, adj.

hebetate, tr. v., to make blunt or dull. — L. *hebetātus*, pp. of *hebetāre*, 'to make blunt or dull', fr. *hebes*, gen. *hebetis*, 'blunt', whence also *hebēre*, 'to be blunt or dull'; of uncertain origin.

hebetude, n., dullness. — F., fr. L. *hebetūdinem*, acc. of *hebetūdō*, 'dullness', fr. *hebēre*. See prec. word and **-ude.**

Hebraic, adj. — Late L. *Hebrāicus*, fr. Gk. Ἑβραϊκός, fr. Ἑβραῖος, 'Hebrew'. See **Hebrew** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *Hebraic-al-ly*, adv.

Hebraism, n. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. Ἑβραῖος. See prec. word.

Hebraist, n. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. Ἑβραῖος. See **Hebraic.**

Derivatives: *Hebraist-ic*, adj., *Hebraistic-al-ly*, adv.

Hebraize, tr. and intr. v. — Gk. ἑβραΐζειν, 'to speak Hebrew' (whence also F. *hébraïser*), fr. Ἑβραῖος. See next word and **-ize.**

Hebrew, n. and adj. — ME. *Ebreu*, fr. OF. *Ebreu, Ebrieu* (F. *Hébreu*), fr. L. *Hebraeus*, fr. Gk. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Aram. *'ibhráy, 'ebhráy*, fr. Heb. *'ibhrí*, 'Hebrew', lit. 'he who came from across (the River)', fr. *'ébher*, 'region across, side', from the stem of *'ābhár*, 'he passed across or over', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *'ābhár*, Arab. *'ábara*, 'he passed across', Akkad. *ebēru*, 'to pass over', Heb. *'ebhrāh*, 'fury, anger' (lit. 'overflow'), Mishnaic Heb. *'ābhērāh*, 'transgression, sin' (for sense development cp. E. *transgression*), Heb. *ma'ābhár, ma'ābhārāh*, 'ford, pass'. Cp. **Habiru.** Cp. also **averah.**

Hecate, also **Hekate,** n., an ancient Greek goddess, daughter of the Titan Perseus and Asteria (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Hecatē*, fr. Gk. Ἑκάτη, shortened fr. ἑκατηβόλος, which was regarded already by the ancients as an enlarged form of ἑκηβόλος and accordingly explained as 'far-darting, far-shooting'. See **Hecuba.**

hecatomb, n., a sacrifice of a hundred oxen (*Greek antiq.*) — F. *hécatombe*, fr. Gk. ἑκατόμβη, which is compounded of ἕκατόν, 'a hundred', and the stem of βοῦς, 'ox'. Gk. ἑκατόν is formed fr. ἕν, 'one', or fr. ἁ- (fr. I.-E. ***sm-**, 'one'), and *κατόν (fr. I.-E. ***ḱm̥tóm**, 'hundred'). Accordingly ἑκατόν lit. means '*one* hundred' (cp. OI. *sa-hásram*, '*one* thousand'). See **heno-** and **hundred.** For the second element in Gk. ἑκατόμβη see **bovine.**

Hecatombaeon, n., name of the 1st month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to July-August). — Gk. Ἑκατομβαιών, lit. 'the month in which ἑκατόμβαι (i.e. a hundred oxen) were sacrificed at Athens'. See prec. word.

hecaton-, combining form meaning 'a hundred'. — Gk. See **hecatomb.**

heck, n., frame for holding the warp threads. — Dial. var. of **hatch,** 'door' (q.v.) Cp. **hack,** 'board'.

heckelphone, n., baritone oboe (*mus.*) — G. *Heckelphon*, a hybrid coined fr. Wilhelm *Heckel*, name of the inventor, who introduced it in 1905, and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

heckle, tr. v., 1) to hackle; 2) to embarrass the speaker with questions. — ME. *hekelen*, fr. *hekele*, 'an instrument for cleansing and carding flax or hemp'. See **hatchel** and cp. **hackle.**

Derivatives: *heck-ler*, n., *heckl-ing*, n.

hect-, form of **hecto-** before a vowel.

hectare, n., a surface measure containing 100 ares. — F., lit. 'a hundred ares', a hybrid coined in 1795 by a decree of the French National Convention fr. Gk. ἑκατόν, 'a hundred', and L. *ārea*, 'a vacant piece of ground'. See **hecto-** and **are,** 'a square unit'.

hectic, adj., 1) consumptive; 2) feverish. — F. *hectique*, fr. Late L. *hecticus*, fr. Gk. ἑκτικός, 'habitual; consumptive', formed with suff. -τικός, fr. ἑκτός, 'that which one may have' (in the neut. pl. τὰ ἑκτά, 'the qualities of substances'), verbal adj. of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess' (whence also ἕξις, 'being in a certain condition, state of mind'). See **scheme** and **-ic** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Hector, apocha, cachexy, cleruch, daduchus, Echeneis, entelechy, epoch, eunuch, Ophiochus, pleonexia, Stylochus.**

Derivatives: *hectic*, n., *hectic-al*, adj., *hectic-al-ly*, adv.

hecto-, before a vowel **hect-,** combining form meaning 'a hundred'. — F. *hecto-, hect-*, arbitrarily shortened fr. Gk. ἑκατόν, 'a hundred' (see **hecatomb**); introduced by the French National Convention.

hectocotylize, tr. v., to change into a hectocotylus. — See next word and **-ize.**

Derivative: *hectocotyliz-ation*, n.

hectocotylus, n., one of the tentacles of the males of certain cephalopods. — ModL. name coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (orig. meant to denote a supposed parasite); compounded of **hecto-** and Gk. κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, a cup'. See **cotyledon.**

hectogram, n., weight of 100 grammes. — F. *hectogramme*, coined fr. **hecto-** and F. *gramme*, 'gram', fr. Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **gram.**

hectograph, n., a device for multiplying a writing. — Compounded of **hecto-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *hectograph*, tr. v., *hectograph-ic*, adj., *hectograph-y*, n.

hectoliter, hectolitre, n., measure of 1000 liters. — F. *hectolitre*, coined fr. **hecto-** and F. *litre*. See **liter.**

hectometer, hectometre, n., measure of 100 meters. — F. *hectomètre*, coined fr. **hecto-** and F. *mètre*, 'meter'. See **meter,** 'measure of unit'.

Hector, n., 1) in Homer's Iliad, the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba, and the greatest Trojan hero; 2) masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ἕκτωρ, fr. ἕκτωρ, 'holder, stayer', agent noun formed fr. ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess'. See **hectic.**

hector, n., blusterer, bully. — Fr. prec. word.

Derivative: *hector*, tr. and intr. v.

Hecuba, n., principal wife of Priam and mother of Hector. — L., fr. Ἑκάβη, prob. short for *ἑκαβόλος (whence through metrical lengthening ἑκηβόλος), which is of uncertain origin and meaning. It possibly means lit.—as explained already by the ancients—'far-darting, far-shooting', fr. ἑκάς, 'far, afar, far off', and -βόλος, 'thrower. Gk. ἑκάς stands for ***σϝε-κάς**, 'by or for himself', which contains the base of the reflexive pronoun (see **sui-**) and the suff. -κάς (appearing also in ἀνδρα-κάς, 'man by man'), and is cogn. with OI. *ēka-śáḥ*, 'single'. Gk. -βόλος, 'thrower', is rel. to βάλλειν, 'to throw, cast'; see **ballistic.** — Cp. **Hecate.**

heddle, n., (a term of weaving). — Formed with metathesis fr. OE. *hefeld, hefel, hebeld, hebel*, 'thread for weaving', for orig. ***haf-ild**, from the root of OE. *hebban*, 'to lift, raise'. Cp. MLG. *hevelt*, ON. *hafald*, 'heddle' and see **heave.** Cp. also **heald.**

Derivative: *heddle*, tr. v.

hedenbergite, n., a calcium iron pyroxene (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist M. A. Ludwig *Hedenberg*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Hedeoma, n., a genus of plants, the mock pennyroyal (*bot.*) — ModL., altered fr. Gk. ἡδύοσμον, 'the mint', prop. neut. of the adj. ἡδύοσμος, 'sweet-smelling, fragrant', which is compounded of ἡδύς, 'sweet', and ὀσμή, 'scent, odor'; so called in allusion to the fragrant blossoms. See **hedonic** and **osmium.**

heder, cheder, n., Jewish school for little children. — Yiddish *kheyder*, fr. Heb. *ḥéder*, lit. 'room', rel. to Punic *ḥ-d-r*, 'sepulchral vault', *ḥ-d-r-t*, 'chamber in the sanctuary', Arab. *ḥidr*, 'sanctuary', and prob. also to Ethiop. *khadára*, 'he dwelled'.

Hedera, n., a genus of woody vines of the ginseng family (*bot.*) — L. *hedera*, 'ivy', prob. lit. 'the clasping plant', which possibly derives fr. I.-E. base ***ghed-**, 'to clasp, reach, attain, hold', whence also L. *praeda* (for ***prai-heda**), 'prey', *prehendere*, 'to grasp, seize, take hold of'. See **prehensile** and cp. **lierre.**

hederaceous, adj., pertaining to ivy. — L. *hederāceus*, fr. *hedera*, 'ivy'. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Derivative: *hederaceous-ly*, adv.

hederal, adj., pertaining to ivy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *hedera*, 'ivy'. See **Hedera.**

hederated, adj., crowned with ivy. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *hederātus*, fr. *hedera*, 'ivy'. See **Hedera.**

hederic, adj., pertaining to ivy. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *hedera*, 'ivy'. See **Hedera.**

hedge, n. — ME. *hegge*, fr. OE. *hecg*, rel. to MDu. *hegge*, Du. *heg*, OHG. *hegga*, MHG. *hegge*, *hecke*, G. *Hecke*, 'hedge', ON. *heggr*, 'the bird cherry (tree)', prop. 'a tree used for making hedges', and in gradational relationship to OE. *haga*, OS. *hago*, 'hedge', fr. I.-E. base ***qagh-**, 'to encompass, enclose', whence also L. *caulae* (prop. a dimin. of ***cavā**, fr. orig. ***qaghā**), 'a hole, sheepfold, enclosure', Gaul. *caio*, 'circumvallation', W. *cae*, 'fence, hedge', Co. *kē*, 'hedge'. Cp. **haw** and words there referred to. Cp. also **inchoate, quay.**

hedge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *heggen*, fr. *hegge*, 'hedge'. See **hedge,** n.

Derivatives: *hedg-er*, n., *hedg-ing*, n., *hedg-y*, adj.

hedonic, hedonical, adj., pertaining to pleasure. — Gk. ἡδονικός, fr. ἡδονή, 'pleasure', fr. ἡδύς, 'sweet', which stands for ***swādu**, 'sweet', and is cogn. with L. *suāvis* (for ***suadvis**), 'sweet', OE. *swēte*, 'sweet, pleasant'. See **sweet** and **-ic** and cp. the first element in **Hedychium** and the second element in **Moneses.**

hedonism, n., the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good (*philos.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἡδονή, 'pleasure'. See **hedonic.**

hedonist, n., an adherent of hedonism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *hedonist-ic*, adj., *hedonist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

-hedral, combining form used to form adjectives from nouns ending in *-hedron*, as in *hexahedral.* — See **-hedron** and adj. suff. **-al.**

-hedron, combining form used to form nouns with the meaning 'having a certain number of faces' (said of geometrical solid figures), as in *hexahedron, polyhedron.* — Gk. -εδρον, fr. ἕδρᾱ (for ***sedra-**), 'seat; base, side, face', from the stem of ἕζεσθαι, 'to seat oneself, to sit down', which stands for ***sezesthai** and is cogn. with L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **Ephedra, exedra, Sanhedrin, holohedral.**

Hedwig, fem. PN. — G., fr. OHG. *Haduwig*, a compound of two words which both mean 'strife, struggle'.

Hedychium, n., a genus of plants of the *Zingiberaceae* family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἡδύς, 'sweet', and χιών, 'snow'. See **hedonic** and **chiono-.**

Hedysarum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡδύσαρον, 'the sainfoin', compounded of ἡδύς, 'sweet', and σάρον, 'broom; sweepings', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean'. See **hedonic** and **syrma.**

heed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *heden, heeden*, fr. OE. *hēdan*, rel. to OS. *hōdian*, OFris. *hōda*, OHG. *huotan*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, 'to guard, watch', which are denominated fr. OS. *hōd*, resp. OFris. *hōd*, OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, G. *Hut*, 'protection, care', OE. *hōd*, 'hood'. See **hood.**

heed, n. — ME. *hede*, fr. *heden*. See **heed,** v.

Derivatives: *heed-ful*, adj., *heed-ful-ly*, adv., *heed-ful-ness*, n., *heed-less*, adj., *heed-less-ly*, adv., *heed-less-ness*, n.

heehaw, n., 1) the bray of a donkey; 2) a guffaw; intr. v., 1) to bray like a donkey; 2) to guffaw. — Imitative.

heel, n., the hind part of the foot. — ME. *hele, heele*, fr. OE. *hǣla, hēla*, contracted fr. OE. ***hōhila**, dimin. of OE. *hōh*, 'heel'; rel. to ON. *hæll*, OFris. *hēl, hēla*, Du. *hiel.* See **hock,** 'joint', and dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *heel*, tr. v., to furnish with heels; intr. v., to move one's heel, *heel-er*, n.

heel, intr. v., to lean to one side (said of ships). — ME. *helden, heelden, hielden*, fr. OE. *heldan, hieldan*, 'to lean, incline, bend down', rel. to MLG., MDu. *helden*, Du. *hellen*, of s.m., OE. *heald*, ON. *hallr*, OHG. *hald*, 'inclined', *helden*, 'to bow', OHG. *halda*, MHG., G. *halde*, 'slope, declivity', OE., OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *hold*, ON. *hollr*, Goth. *hulþs*, 'gracious, friendly', lit. 'inclined', OE. *hyldu, hyld*, ON. *hylli* (for ***hylþi**), OS. *huldi*, OFris. *helde*, MLG., Du. *hulde*, OHG. *huldī*, MHG. *hulde*, G. *Huld*, 'favor, grace'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***ḳel-**, 'to bend, incline', whence also Lith. *šalis*, 'side, region'. Cp. **hilding.** For derivatives of base ***ḳlei-**, an enlargement of base ***ḳel-**, see **clinical.**

Derivative: *heel-ing*, n.

heft, n., 1) the act of heaving (*dial.*); 2) weight; importance (*colloq.*) — Formed from the stem of **heave** (q.v.); *heft* stands to *heave* as *weft* stands to *weave.* Cp. **haft.**

Derivatives: *heft*, tr. v., 1) to lift; 2) to try (the weight of something) by lifting; 3) to weigh, *heft-y*, adj., muscular.

Hegelian, adj., pertaining to the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich *Hegel* (1770-1831). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivatives: *Hegelian*, n., an adherent of Hegel or his philosophy, *Hegelian-ism*, n., the philosophy of Hegel.

hegemonic, adj., pertaining to hegemony; leading. — Gk. ἡγεμονικός, 'related to a leader', fr. ἡγεμών, gen. ἡγεμόνος. See next word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *hegemonic-al*, adj.

hegemony, n. — Gk. ἡγεμονίᾱ, 'leadership', fr. ἡγεμών, gen. ἡγεμόνος, 'leader', fr. ἡγεῖσθαι (Dor. ἀγεῖσθαι), 'to lead', orig. prob. 'to track down the way', fr. I.-E. base ***sāg-**, ***sᵊg-**, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also L. *sāgīre*, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', *sāgus*, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', *sāgāx*, 'sagacious', Goth. *sōkjan*, OE. *sēcan*, 'to seek'. See

seek and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ) and cp. **hegumen.** Cp. also **exegesis** and words there referred to.

hegira, n., the flight of Mohammed from Mecca (in 622). — Arab. *hijraʰ*, 'flight', fr. *hājara*, 'he fled, emigrated'. Cp. **Hagar.**

hegumen, n., the first official in a monastery of an Orthodox Eastern Church. — ML. *hēgumenus*, fr. Gk. ἡγούμενος, lit. 'leading', pres. part. of ἡγεῖσθαι, 'to lead'. See **hegemony.** For the suff. -μενος see *alumnus* and cp. words there referred to.

heifer, n. — ME. *hayfare*, fr. OE. *hēahfore*, of uncertain origin.

heigh, interj. — Imitative.

heigh-ho, interj. — Imitative.

height, n. — ME. *heighthe, heighte*, fr. OE. *hīehðu, hēahðu, hēhðu*, 'height', rel. to ON. *hæð*, Dan. *høide*, Swed. *höjd*, Du. *hoogte*, OHG. *hōhida*, Goth. *hauhiþa*, 'height', and to OE. *hēah*, 'high'. See **high** and subst. suff. **-t.**

Derivative: *height-en*, tr. and intr. v.

heinous, adj., hateful. — ME. *heynous*, fr. OF. *haïneus* (F. *haineux*), 'full of hatred', fr. *haïne* (F. *haine*), 'hatred', fr. OF. (= F.) *haïr*, 'to hate', fr. Frankish ***hatjan**, which is rel. to OHG. *haʒʒōn, haʒʒēn*, OE. *hatian*, 'to hate'. See **hate,** v. and n. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *heinous-ly*, adv., *heinous-ness*, n.

heintzite, n., a hydrous magnesium potassium borate (*mineral.*) — G. *Heintzit*, named after the German chemist Wilhelm Heinrich *Heintz* (1817-80). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

heir, n. — ME., fr. OF. *heir, eir* (F. *hoir*), fr. VL. ***hērem** (whence also OProvenç. *er*, 'heir'), for L. *hērēdem*, acc. of *hērēs*, 'heir', prob. a compound meaning 'he who obtains that which is left'. The first element of this compound derives fr. I.-E. base ***ǵhē(i)-**, 'to lack, be empty; to yawn', whence also OI. *jáhāti*, 'leaves, abandons, gives up', *jihītē*, 'goes away', Gk. χῆρος, 'bereaved of', χαίνειν, 'to gape, yawn', χῆτος, 'lack, want'. See **go** and cp. **chori-.** The second element is ***ēd-**. It is prob. formed from the preposition ***ē**, 'beside, close by' (which stands in gradational relationship to prep. ***ō**, 'close, by', appearing in OI., Avestic *ā-*, 'toward'; see **agama**, 'Indian scripture'), and base ***dō-**, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time'. Cp. **heredity, heritage, exheridate, inherit.**

Derivatives: *heir*, tr. v., *heirdom* (q.v.), *heirloom* (q.v.)

heirdom, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **heir** and suff. **-dom** (fr. OE. *-dōm*).

heirloom, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **heir** and **loom** (this latter is here used in the original, now obsol., sense 'tool, implement, piece of furniture').

heirship, n. — A hybrid formed fr. **heir** with suff. **-ship** (fr. OE. *-scipe*).

hejira, n. — See **hegira.**

helcosis, n., ulceration (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἕλκωσις, fr. ἕλκος, 'festering wound, sore, ulcer', which is cogn. with L. *ulcus.* See **ulcer** and **-osis.**

held, past tense and pp. of *hold.* — ME. *held*, fr. OE. *hēold*, fr. *healdan, haldan.* See **hold.**

Helen, fem. PN. — L. *Helena* (prob. through the medium of F. *Hélène*), fr. Gk. Ἑλένη, which prob. derives fr. ἑλένη (Hesychius), 'torch of reeds', a collateral form of ἑλάνη, of s.m. These words, which have also the meaning 'bundle of reeds', prob. derive from the stem of εἰλεῖν, Att. εἱλεῖν, 'to roll, turn, twist'. See **volute** and cp. **Helenus, Helle.**

Helenium, n., a genus of plants, the sneezeweed (*bot.*) — L. *helenium*, 'elecampane', fr. Gk. ἑλένιον, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. ἕλος, 'marsh, marsh meadow', and was so called because it grows in humid places. Gk. ἕλος stands for ***selos** and is cogn. with OI. *sáras-*, 'pond'. Cp. **Helonias.**

Helen of Troy, the beautiful sister of the Dioscuri, and wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta (*Greek mythol.*) — See **Helen.**

Helenus, n., a soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἕλενος, which is rel. to Ἑλένη. See **Helen.**

heliacal, adj., pertaining to the sun. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ἡλιακός, 'of the sun', fr. ἥλιος, 'sun', which stands for ***sāwelios** and is cogn. with L. *sōl* (prob. fr. ***sāwel-**, through ***sāwōl, *swōl**), 'sun'. See **Sol** and cp. **helio-, anthelion, aphelion, ephelis, Heliothis, parhelion, perihelion.**

heli-, form of **helio-** before a vowel.

Helianthemum, n., a genus of plants, the rockrose (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **heli-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

Helianthus, n., a genus of plants, the sun flower (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'sun flower', coined by Linnaeus fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **heliacal** and **-anthus.**

helic-, form of **helico-** before a vowel.

helical, adj., having the form of a spiral. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *helix*, gen. *helicis*, 'coil, spiral'. See **helix.**

Derivative: *helical-ly*, adv.

helico-, before a vowel **helic-,** combining form meaning 'spiral'. — Gk. ἑλικο-, ἑλικ-, fr. ἕλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'spiral'. See **helix.**

helicogyre, n., a kind of helicopter. — Compounded of **helico-** and Gk. γῦρος, 'circle, ring'. See **gyre.**

helicoid, adj., spiral. — Gk. ἑλικοειδής, 'of spiral form', compounded of ἕλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'spiral', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **helical** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *helicoid*, n., a screwlike surface.

Helicon, n., a mountain in Boeotia sacred to the Muses. — L., fr. Gk. Ἑλικών (Boeotian Ϝελικών), lit. 'the tortuous mountain', fr. ἕλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'spiral'. See **helix.**

helicopter, n. — F. *hélicoptère*, compounded of Gk. ἕλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'coil, spiral', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **helix** and **ptero-.**

helicotrema, n., the opening connecting the two scalae in the cochlea (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. F. *hélicotrème*, a word coined by the French anatomist Gilbert Breschet (1784-1845) fr. Gk. ἕλιξ, gen. ἕλικος, 'spiral', and τρῆμα, 'that which is bored through, hole'. Accordingly *helicotrema* lit. means 'hole in the cochlea (of the ear)'. For the etymology of the first element see **helix.** The second element is rel. to τι-τρᾶν, 'to rub, grind, pierce', τείρειν, 'to rub away, wear away', fr. I.-E. base ***ter-**, 'to rub, turn, twist', whence also L. *terere*, 'to rub', OE. *þrāwan*, 'to throw'. See **throw.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

helio-, before a vowel **heli-,** combining form denoting the *sun.* — Gk. ἡλιο-, ἡλι-, fr. ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **heliacal.**

heliocentric, adj., pertaining to the sun as the center. — Compounded of **helio-** and **centric.** Cp. **geocentric.**
Derivative: *heliocentric-ism*, n.

heliochrome, n., photograph in natural colors. — Compounded of **helio-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome.**
Derivatives: *heliochrom-ic*, adj., *heliochrom-y*, n.

heliofugal, adj., tending to fly from the sun (*astron.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', L. *fugere*, 'to fly from, flee', and L. suff. *-ālis* (see **helio-, fugacious** and adj. suff. **-al).** The correct form would be *solifugal*, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

heliogram, n., a message conveyed by heliograph. — Compounded of **helio-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

heliograph, n., 1) an instrument for taking photographs of the sun; 2) an instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight. — Compounded of **helio-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *heliograph*, tr. v., *heliograph-ic*, adj., *heliograph-y*, n.

heliogravure, n., photoengraving. — F. *héliogravure*, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and *gravure*, 'engraving', a word of Teut. origin. See **Helios** and **gravure.**

heliology, n., the study of the sun. — Compounded of **helio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

heliometer, n., an instrument for determining the angular distance between two stars (*astron.*) — F. *héliomètre*, orig. 'instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun'; compounded of **helio-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivative: *heliometr-y*, n.

Heliopsis, n., a genus of plants, the oxeye (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **heli-** and Gk. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See **-opsis.**

Helios, n., the sun god in Greek mythology. — Gk. Ἥλιος, personification of ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-.**

helioscope, n., a device for observing the sun without injury to the eyes (*astron.*) — F. *héliоscope*, compounded of **helio-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *helioscop-ic*, adj., *helioscop-y*, n.

heliosis, n., injury caused to the body by exposure to the sun (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἡλίωσις, 'exposure to the sun', fr. ἡλιοῦσθαι, 'to be exposed to the sun', fr. ἥλιος. See **heliacal** and **-osis.**

heliostat, n., an instrument for reflecting the rays of the sun in one direction. — ModL. *hēliostata* or F. *héliostat*, compounded of Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **heliacal** and **static** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *heliostat-ic*, adj.

heliotherapy, n., treatment of disease by sunlight. — Compounded of **helio-** and **-therapy.**

Heliothis, n., a genus of moths, the bollworm (*zool.*) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. ἡλιῶτις, 'the dawn', prop. fem. of the adjective ἡλιώτης, meaning 'of the sun', fr. ἥλιος. See **heliacal.**

heliotrope, n., orig. a plant that turns to the sun; now any plant of the borage family, with fragrant purple or white flowers. — F. *héliotrope*, fr. L. *hēliotropium*, fr. Gk. ἡλιοτρόπιον, 'heliotrope', lit. 'that which turns toward the sun', fr. ἥλιος, 'sun', and -τροπος, 'turning', fr. τρέπειν, 'to turn'. See **helio-** and **trope.**

heliotropic, adj., characterized by heliotropism. — See next word and **-tropic.**
Derivative: *heliotropic-al-ly*, adv.

heliotropism, n., tendency of a plant to turn toward the sun's rays. — Compounded of **helio-,** Gk. τρόπος or τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. **-ism.** See **trope, tropism** and cp. *geotropism, hydrotropism, hygrotropism, nyctitropism, orthotropism, selenotropism.*

Heliotropium, n., a genus of plants, the turnsole (*bot.*) — ModL. See **heliotrope.**

heliotype, n., picture produced by heliotypy. — Compounded of **helio-** and **type.**

heliotypography, n., a process of photoengraving. — Compounded of **helio-** and **typography.**

heliotypy, n., process in which prints are made from a gelatin film exposed under a negative. — See **heliotype** and subst. suff. **-y.**

Heliozoa, n. pl., an order of protozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'sun animals', fr. **helio-** and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**
Derivatives: *heliozo-an*, adj. and n.

helium, n., name of a gaseous element (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἥλιος, 'the sun'; so called by the English astronomer Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer (1836-1920) and the English chemist Sir Edward Frankland (1825-99), because it was first observed by them in the spectrum of the sun (in 1868, during an eclipse). See **heliacal** and **-ium.**

helix, n., spiral line. — L., fr. Gk. ἕλιξ (for *ϝέλιξ), 'spiral, coil', from the stem of ἑλίσσειν (for *ϝελίκιειν), 'to turn about, wind, roll', fr. I.-E. base ***wel-**, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. See **volute** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Helicon, helminth.**

hell, n. — ME. *helle*, fr. OE. *hell*, rel. to OS. *hellja*, ON. *hel*, OFris. *helle, hille*, Du. *hel*, OHG. *hellia, hella*, MHG. *helle*, G. *Hölle*, Goth. *halja*, 'hell', lit. 'that which hides', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱel-**, 'to hide, conceal', whence also OE. *heall, hall*, 'hall'. See **hall.**
Derivatives: *hell-ish*, adj., *hell-ish-ly*, adv., *hell-ish-ness*, n.

hellbender, n., a large aquatic salamander. — Formed fr. **hell, bend,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

Helle, n., the daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who was drowned in the strait which was called the *Hellespont* (now = the Dardanelles) after her. — L., fr. Gk. Ἕλλη, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means 'the bright one', and is rel. to ἐλάνη, 'torch of reeds'. See **Helen.**

hellebore, n. — F., fr. L. *helleborus*, fr. Gk. ἑλλέβορος, which prob. means lit. 'eaten by fawns', and is compounded of ἐλλός (ἐλλός), 'fawn', and stem βρω- (whence βιβρώσκειν), 'to eat'. For the first element see **elk,** for the second see **voracious.**

helleborine, n., name of an orchidaceous plant. — L. *helleborine*, fr. Gk. ἑλλεβορίνη, lit. 'a plant resembling hellebore', fr. ἑλλέβορος. See **hellebore** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ίνη).

Helleborus, n., a genus of plants, the hellebore (*bot.*) — ModL. See **hellebore.**

Hellen, n., son of Deucalion and eponymous ancestor of the Greeks. — Gk. Ἕλλην, 'Hellen' (whence the pl. Ἕλληνες, 'descendants of Hellen; Greeks'), of uncertain origin; possibly standing for Ἑλ-λην and lit. meaning 'seizer, taker', and rel. to ἑλ-εῖν, 'to take', ἕλωρ, ἑλώριον, 'prey, booty'. See **sell** and cp. **Hellenize.** Cp. also **counsel.**

Hellene, n., Greek. — Gk. Ἕλλην. See prec. word.

Hellenic, adj., Greek. — Gk. Ἑλληνικός, 'Greek', fr. Ἕλληνες, 'Greeks'. See **Hellen** and **-ic.**

Hellenism, n., 1) a Greek phrase or idiom; 2) Greek culture; 3) adoption of Greek culture. — Gk. Ἑλληνισμός, imitation of the Greeks, Hellenism', fr. Ἑλληνίζειν, 'to speak Greek, make Greek' (see **Hellenize**); introduced in 1836 by the German historian Johann Gustav Droysen (1808-84) as a term denoting the development of Greek culture from Alexander the Great to the end of antiquity.

Hellenist, n., 1) an admirer of Greek culture; 2) a Greek Jew. — Gk. Ἑλληνισμός, 'one who uses the Greek language', esp. 'Greek Jew', fr. Ἑλληνίζειν. See next word.
Derivative: *Hellenist-ic, Hellenist-ic-al*, adjs., *Hellenist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Hellenize, tr. v., to make Greek in character; intr. v., to adopt the Greek speech, customs, etc. — Gk. Ἑλληνίζειν, 'to speak Greek, make Greek, Hellenize', fr. Ἕλληνες, 'Greeks'. See **Hellen** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *Helleniz-ation*, n., *Helleniz-er*, n.

Helleno-, combining form meaning 'Greek-'. — Ἑλληνο-, fr. Ἕλληνες, 'Greeks'. See **Hellen.**

heller, n., name of a small coin formerly current in Germany and Austria. — G. *Heller*, fr. MHG. *haller, heller*, short for *Haller pfenninc*, i.e. 'pfennig coined at *Hall* (in Swabia)'. For sense development cp. *dollar.* For the ending see agential suff. **-er.**

hellhound, n., 1) a dog of hell, such as Cerberus; 2) a demon. — ME. *hellehund*, fr. OE. *helle hund*, lit. 'hound of hell'. See **hell** and **hound.**

hello, interj. — A var. of **hallo.**

helm, n., tiller; steering wheel of a vessel. — ME. *helme*, fr. OE. *helma*, 'rudder', rel. to OHG. *helmo*, 'tiller', MHG. *halm(e)*, *helm*, G. *Helm*, 'handle of an ax, helve', and to E. **helve** and **halter** (qq.v.)

helm, n., helmet (*poet.*) — ME., fr. OE. *helm.* See **helmet.** Derivative: *helm-ed*, adj.

helmet, n. — OF., dimin. of *helme* (F. *heaume*), 'helmet', fr. Frankish ***helm**, which is rel. to OHG., MHG., G., OFris., OS., OE. *helm*, ON. *hjalmr*, Goth. *hilms.* These words prob. meant orig. 'cover, protection', and derive fr. I.-E. base ***ḱel-**, 'to cover, hide, conceal', whence also OE. *helan*, etc., 'to conceal'. See **hall** and cp. the second element in **Anselm, Kenelm, William.** Cp. also It. *elmo*, OProvenç. *elm*, Sp. *yelmo*, 'helmet', which also are Teut. loan words.
Derivative: *helmet-ed*, adj.

helminth, n., a parasitic worm. — Gk. ἕλμις (later form ἕλμινς), gen. ἕλμινθος, for *ϝέλμινς, lit. 'that which rolls or twists', rel. to ἑλίσσειν (for *ϝελίκιειν), 'to wind, roll', ἕλιξ (for *ϝέλιξ), 'spiral'. See **helix** and cp. the second element in **nemathelminth.** Derivative: *helminth-ic*, adj.

helminth-, form of **helmintho-** before a vowel.

helminthiasis, n., a disease caused by the presence of parasitic worms in the body (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἑλμινθιᾶν, 'to suffer from worms', fr. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος. See **helminth** and **-iasis.**

helmintho-, before a vowel **helminth-,** combining form meaning 'worm' (*med.*) — Gk. ἑλμινθο-, ἑλμινθ-, fr. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See **helminth.**

helminthology, n., the study of worms (esp. of parasitic worms). — Compounded of **helmintho-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

helmless, adj., having no helm (said of a vessel). — See **helm,** 'tiller', and **-less.**

helmless, adj., having no helmet. — See **helmet** and **-less.**

helo-, combining form meaning 'marsh'. — Gk. ἑλο-, fr. ἕλος, 'marsh'. See **Helenium.**

helo-, combining form meaning 'nail'. — Gk. ἡλο-, fr. ἦλος (= Dor. ἄλος), 'nail', which is rel. to Aeol. Ϝάλλοι (pl.), written γάλλοι (Hesychius), 'nails', and prob. cogn. with L. *vallus*, 'stake, pale', *vallis*, 'valley', fr. I.-E. base **wal-*, **wel-*, 'to bend'. See **vale**, 'valley', and cp. words there referred to.

Heloderma, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **helo-**, 'marsh', and **derma.**

Helonias, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'a marsh plant', fr. Gk. ἕλος, 'marsh'. See **Helenium.**

Helot, n., 1) one of the original inhabitants of Laconia, made serfs by the Spartans (*Greek hist.*); 2) (*not cap.*) a serf. — L. *Helotes*, fr. Gk. Εἵλωτες, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *ἥλωτες, fr. *ἐ-Ϝελ-ωτες, lit. 'captives (scil. of the Spartans)', and is rel. to Gk. ἁλίσκεσθαι (for *Ϝαλίσκεσθαι), 'to be taken captive', fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to seize, take, steal', whence also L. *vellere* (for **welsere*), 'to pluck, pull, twitch', *volnus*, *vulnus*, 'wound'. See **vellicate** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *helot-age*, n., *helot-ism*, n., *helot-ry*, n.

help, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *helpen*, fr. OE. *helpan*, rel. to OS. *helpan*, ON. *hjalpa*, Dan. *hjælpe*, Swed. *hjälpa*, OFris. *helpa*, MLG., MDu., Du. *helpen*, OHG. *helfan*, MHG., G. *helfen*, Goth. *hilpan*, 'to help', and cogn. with Lith. *šelpiù*, *šelpti*, 'to help, support', *pa-šalpà*, 'support'.

Derivatives: *help*, n. (q.v.), *help-er*, n., *help-ing*, n.

help, n. — OE. *help* (fem. and masc.), *helpe* (fem.), fr. *helpan*, 'to help', rel. to ON. *hjalp*, Dan. *hjælp*, Swed. *hjälp*, OFris. *helpe*, Du. *hulp*, OHG. *helfa*, *hilfa*, MHG. *helfe*, *hilfe*, G. *Hilfe*. See **help**, v.

Derivatives: *help-ful*, adj., *help-ful-ly*, adv., *help-ful-ness*, n., *help-less*, adj., *help-less-ly*, adv., *help-less-ness*, n.

helpmate, n., a companion; esp. applied to a wife. — Corruption of **helpmeet.**

helpmeet, n., a helpmate. — From a misunderstanding of the English rendering of Heb. *'ézer k'neghdó* in Gen. 2:18 and 20 'an **help meet** for him'. See **help**, n. and **meet**, 'suitable'.

helter-skelter, adv., in haste and confusion. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *helter-skelter*, adj. and n.

helve, n., handle of an ax. — ME. *hilve*, *helve*, fr. OE. *hielf*, *helfe*, rel. to OS. *helvi*, MDu. *helf*, *helve*, OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, 'handle of an ax, helve', OHG. *helmo*, 'tiller', and cogn. with Lith. *kilpa*, 'stirrup', *kálpa*, 'traverse of a sledge'. Cp. **halter** and **helm**, 'tiller'.

Derivative: *helve*, tr. v.

Helvella, n., a genus of sac fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *helvella*, 'a small potherb', dimin. formed fr. *helvus*, 'light bay'. See **yellow** and **-ella** and cp. next word.

helvite, n., a yellow mineral. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *helvus*, 'light bay'. See **yellow** and cp. prec. word.

hem, n., edge, border. — ME. *hemm*, *hem*, fr. OE. *hemm*, *hem*, rel. to ON. *hemja*, 'to bridle, curb', Dan. *hemme*, Swed. *hämma*, 'to stop, restrain', OFris. *hemma*, 'to hinder', MDu., MHG., G. *hemmen*, 'to hem in, stop, hinder', and to OE. *hamm*, 'enclosed pasture land'.

hem, tr. v. — ME. *hemmen*, fr. OE. *hemman*, fr. *hem*, 'edge, border'. See **hem**, v.

Derivative: *hemm-er*, n.

hem, n., interjection and intr. v. — Imitative.

hem-, form of **hemo-** before a vowel.

hemal, haemal, adj., pertaining to blood. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. αἷμα, 'blood', which possibly stands for **sai-men* and is cogn. with OS. *sēm*, ON. *seimr*, MDu. *seem*, Du. *zeem*, OHG., MHG., G. *seim*, 'virgin honey'. The original meaning of both Greek αἷμα and these Teut. words seems to have been 'a viscid liquid'. Cp. **-emia.**

hemat-, form of **hemato-** before a vowel.

hematic, haematic, adj., pertaining to blood, of the color of blood. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See **hemal.**

hematin, hematine, haematin, haematine, n., the coloring matter of hemoglobin (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in**, resp. **-ine**, fr. Gk. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'; see **hemal.**

hematite, haematite, n., an ore of iron (*mineral.*) — L. *haematites*, fr. Gk. αἱματίτης, 'bloodlike', used in the sense of λίθος αἱματίτης, 'a red iron ore', fr. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See **hemal** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *hematit-ic*, adj.

hemato-, haemato-, before a vowel **hemat-, haemat-**, combining form meaning 'pertaining to blood'. — Gk. αἱματο-, αἱματ-, fr. αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood'. See **hemal.**

hematocele, haematocele, n., a tumor containing blood (*med.*) — Compounded of **hemato-** and Gk. κήλη, 'tumor'. See **-cele.**

hemato-crystallin, haemato-crystallin, hemoglobin in a crystalline condition. — See **hemato-** and **crystalline.**

hematocyte, haematocyte, n., a blood cell. — Compounded of **hemato-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**

hematoidin, haematoidin, n., an ironfree yellowish pigment (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) fr. **hemato-, -oid** and chem. suff. **-in.**

hematology, n., the science of the blood (med.) — Compounded of **hemato-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *hematolog-ic* adj., *hematolog-ist*, n.

hemer-, form of **hemero-** before a vowel.

hemeralopia, n., 1) day blindness; 2) night blindness. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἡμεράλωψ, 'blind by day', compounded of ἡμέρᾱ, 'day', ἀλαός, 'blind', and ὤψ (gen. ὠπός), 'eye'. For the etymology of Gk. ἡμέρᾱ see **hemero-.** Gk. ἀλαός

prob. means lit. 'not seeing', and is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a**) and the stem of λάειν, 'to see', which is cogn. with OI. *lásati*, 'shines, beams'. For the etymology of Gk. ὤψ see **-opia.** Cp. **nyctalopia.** Derivative: *hemeralop-ic*, adj.

hemero-, before a vowel **hemer-**, combining form meaning 'day'. — Gk. ἡμερο-, ἡμερ-, fr. ἡμέρᾱ, 'day', which is rel. to ἦμαρ of s.m., and cogn. with Arm. *aur* (fr. **amur*), 'day'. Cp. **ephemeral, hemeralopia, Mesembryanthemum.**

Hemerocallis, n., a genus of plants, the day lily (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡμεροκαλλές, 'a kind of lily', which is compounded of ἡμέρᾱ, 'day' and κάλλος, 'beauty' (see **hemero-** and **calo-**); so called because its flowers blossom only one single day.

hemi-, pref. in words of Greek origin, meaning 'half'. — Gk. ἡμι-, for **sēmi-*, cogn. with OI. *sāmí*, 'half', L. *sēmi-*, OE. *sām-*, OHG. *sāmi-*, 'half'. See **semi-.**

-hemia, haemia. — Variants of **-emia.**

hemialgia, n., pain involving only one side of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **hemi-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

hemicrania, n., a periodical headache, usually on one side of the head only. — Late L. *hēmicrānia*, fr. Gk. ἡμικρᾱνίᾱ, 'pain on one side of the head', which is compounded of ἡμι- (see **hemi-**) and κρᾱνίον, 'head, skull'; see **cranium.** Cp. **migraine, megrim.**

hemicycle, n., semicircle. — F. *hémicycle*, fr. L. *hēmicyclus*, fr. Gk. ἡμικύκλιον, 'semicircle', prop. neut. of the adjective ἡμικύκλιος, 'semicircular', fr. ἡμι- (see **hemi-**) and κύκλος, 'circle'. See **cycle.**

hemielytron, hemielytrum, n., one of the fore wings of certain insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **hemi-** and **elytron.**

hemin, haemin, n., the hydrochloride of hematin (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hemal.**

hemiplegia, n., paralysis of one side of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **hemi-** and Gk. -πληγίᾱ, fr. πληγή, 'stroke'. See **-plegia.**

Derivative: *hemipleg-ic*, adj.

Hemiptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the bugs (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **hemi-** and Gk. πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

hemipterous, adj., pertaining to the Hemiptera. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

hemisphere, n., half of the surface of a sphere a sphere; esp. half of the surface of the earth. — F. *hémisphère*, fr. L. *haemisphaerium*, fr. Gk. ἡμισφαίριον, which is compounded of ἡμι- (see **hemi-**) and σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See **sphere.**

hemispherical, adj. — See **hemi-, spheric** and adj. suff. **-al.**

hemistich, n., half of a poetic line. — L. *hēmistichium*, fr. Gk. ἡμιστίχιον, 'half line, half verse', compounded of ἡμι- (see **hemi-**) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', which is related to στείχειν, 'to go, march in order'. See **acrostic** and cp. words there referred to.

hemlock, n. — ME. *humlok*, *hemlok*, fr. OE. *hymlīc*, *hymlīce*, *hemlīc*, of uncertain origin.

hemo-, haemo-, before a vowel **hem-, haem-**, combining form meaning 'blood'. — Gk. αἱμο-, αἱμ-, fr. αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hemal** and cp. **hemato-.**

hemoglobin, haemoglobin, n., the coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles (*biochem.*) — Shortened by the German chemist Ernst Felix Immanuel Hoppe-Seyler (1825-95) fr. earlier *haematoglobulin*, fr. **haemato-** (in the sense of **haematin**) and **globulin.**

hemophilia, haemophilia, n., tendency to bleeding (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German physician Johann Lucas Schönlein (1793-1864) in 1828 fr. **haemo-** and Gk. φιλίᾱ, 'friendship', here used in the sense of 'tendency to'. See **philo-.**

hemoptysis, haemoptysis, n., spitting of blood (*med.*) — ModL., compounded of **hemo-** and Gk. πτύσις, 'spitting', fr. πτύειν, 'to spit'. See **ptyalin.**

hemorrhage, haemorrhage, n., bursting of a blood-vessel (*med.*) — Medical L. *haemorrhagia*, fr. Gk. αἱμορραγίᾱ, 'haemorrhage', which is compounded of αἱμο- (see **hemo-**) -ρραγίᾱ, 'a bursting forth', fr. ῥήγνυναι, 'to break, burst'. See **-rrhagia.**

Derivatives: *hemorrhag-ic, hemorrhag-ic-al*, adjs.

hemorrhoidal, haemorrhoidal, adj. — F. *hémorr(h)oïdal*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

hemorrhoids, haemorrhoids, n. pl., piles. — F. *hémorr(h)oïdes*, fr. L. *haemorrhoidae*, fr. Gk. αἱμορροΐδες (φλέβες), '(veins) liable to discharge blood' (esp. used in the sense of 'hemorrhoids') pl. of αἱμορροΐς, fr. αἱμόρροος, 'flowing with blood', compounded of αἱμο- (see **hemo-**) and ῥέειν, 'to flow', which stands for *σρέϜειν. See **stream.**

hemostasis, haemostasis, hemostasia, haemostasia, n., stoppage of bleeding (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. αἱμόστασις, which is compounded of αἱμο- (see **hemo-**) and στάσις, 'standing, standing still'. See **stasis.**

hemostat, haemostat, n., anything that stops hemorrhage; specif., an instrument used to compress a bleeding vessel. — Fr. **hemostatic.**

hemostatic, haemostatic, adj., serving to stop hemorrhage; styptic. — Compounded of **hemo-** and Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand'. See **static.**

hemp, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hænep*, *henep*, rel. to OS. *hanap*, ON. *hampr*, Swed. *hampa*, Dan. *hamp*, MDu., Du. *hennep*, OHG. *hanaf*, MHG. *hanef*, *hanf*, G. *Hanf* (= Teut. **hanap*). Cp. Gk. κάνναβις (whence L. *cannabis*), Arm. *kanap'*, Alb. *kanep*, Russ.-Church Slav. *konoplja* (whence Lith. *kanāpės*), 'hemp'. All these words are loan words from a foreign, possibly Scythian, language. Cp. **canvas, canvass.** Cp. also **sunn.**

Derivative: *hemp-en*, adj.

hen, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hen, henn,* rel. to OFris. *henn,* MDu. *henne,* Du. *hen,* OHG. *henna, heninna,* MHG., G. *henne,* 'hen', OE., OFris., Goth. *hana,* OS., OHG. *hano,* ON. *hani,* Dan., Swed., MLG., MDu. *hane,* Du. *haan,* MHG. *hane, han,* G. *Hahn,* 'cock'. These words lit. mean 'the singing bird', and are cogn. with L. *canere,* 'to sing'. For sense development cp. the cogn. Gk. ἠϊ-κανός, (Hesychius) 'cock', lit. 'singer of the dawn'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **chanticleer.**

Derivative: *henn-ery,* n.

henad, n., a unit, monad (*Platonic philosophy*). — Gk. ἑνάς, gen. ἑνάδος, formed fr. ἕν, neut. of εἷς, 'one', with suff. -άς, gen. -άδος. See **heno-** and **-ad.**

henbane, n. — Compounded of **hen** and **bane.**

hence, adv. — ME. *hennes* (formed with adv. gen. suff. *-s* fr. earlier *henne*), contracted later into *hens* (written *hence,* in order to show that the *s* has the voiceless sound), fr. OE. *heonan, heonon*; rel. to OS. *hinan, hinana,* OHG. *hinnan, hinnān, hinana,* MHG., G. *hinnen,* fr. Teut. pronominal base **hi-*. See **he** and cp. **hinder,** adj. For the spelling with *-ce* cp. *thence, whence.*

henchman, n., 1) a page or squire; 2) a follower. — ME. *hengestman, henxtman, henksman, henchеman,* 'groom, squire', formed fr. OE. *hengest, hengst,* 'horse', and *man,* 'man', lit. 'a man attending on a horse'. The first element is rel. to OFris. *hengst, hanxt,* Du. *hengst,* OHG. *hengist,* MHG. *hengest, hengst,* G. *Hengst,* 'stallion'. These words prob. mean lit. 'leaper, jumper', fr. I.-E. base **kāq-,* whence also Gk. κηκίειν, 'to gush forth', Lith. *šókti,* 'to jump, dance', *šankùs,* 'quick, swift', MW., OCo. *cassec,* Bret. *kazek,* 'a mare', lit. 'that which belongs to a stallion'. For the second element see **man.**

hendeca-, combining form meaning 'eleven'. — Gk. ἕνδεκα, compounded of ἕν, neut. of εἷς, 'one', and δέκα, 'ten'. See **heno-** and **deca-.**

hendecagon, n., a plane figure with eleven angles and eleven sides. — Gk. ἑνδεκάγωνος, 'having eleven angles'. See **hendeca-** and **-gon** and cp. **undecagon.**

hendecasyllabic, adj., having eleven syllables. — L. *hendecasyllabus,* fr. Gk. ἑνδεκασύλλαβος, 'having eleven syllables'. See **hendeca-** and **syllabic.**

hendiadys, n., a figure of speech in which two nouns joined by *and* are used instead of a noun with an adjective. — ML. alteration of Gk. ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, 'one (thing) by means of two'. See **heno-, dia-** and **dual.**

henequen, n., the fiber of the plant *Agave rigida sisalana.* — Sp. *henequén, jeniquén,* fr. Taino *henequén.*

henna, n., the shrub *Lawsonia inermis* and the reddish dye made from its leaves. — Arab. *ḥinnā'*, 'henna', a name of Persian origin. Cp. **alkanet, Alkanna, orcanet.**

heno-, combining form meaning 'one'. — Gk. ἑνο-, neut. of εἷς (for *ἑμ-ς), fr. ἕν (for *ἑμ-), 'one', fr. I.-E. base **sem-,* **sm̥-,* 'one, together'. See **same** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **hendeca-, hendiadys, henotic.**

henotheism, n., a kind of polytheism in which one god of the pantheon is raised over the rest. — Coined by Friedrich Max Müller (1823-1900), professor of comparative philology at Oxford, in his Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion (1878), fr. **heno-** and 1st **theism.**

henotheist, n., an adherent of henotheism. —See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *henotheist-ic,* adj.

henotic, adj., unifying; harmonizing. — Gk. ἑνωτικός, 'serving to unite', fr. ἑνοῦν, 'to make one, unite', fr. ἕν, neut. of εἷς, 'one'. See **heno-.**

Henrietta, fem. PN. — F. *Henriette,* fem. dimin. of *Henri.* See next word and cp. **Harriet.** Cp. also **Etta.**

Henry, masc. PN. — F. *Henri,* fr. Late L. *Henricus,* fr. G. *Heinrich,* fr. OHG. *Heimerich,* lit. 'the ruler of the house', fr. *heim,* 'house, home', and *rīhhi,* 'ruler'. The first element is rel. to OE. *hām,* 'home'; see **home.** For the second element see **rich.** Cp. **Harry.**

henry, n., the unit of inductance (*electr.*) — Named after the American physicist Joseph *Henry* (1797-1878).

hent, tr. v., to seize (*archaic*). — ME. *henten,* fr. OE. *hentan,* 'to try to seize, to attack, seize', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *huntian,* 'to hunt'. See **hunt** and cp. **hint.**

heortology, n., the study of feasts. — Compounded of Gk. ἑορτή, 'feast, festival', and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *Ϝε-Ϝορ-τά and lit. means 'a kindly act (to a deity)' and is rel. to ἔρανος (for *Ϝέρανος), 'a meal to which everyone contributed his share', and to ἦρα, acc. (for *Ϝῆρα), in ἦρα φέρειν, 'to do a favor', ἐπί-ηρα, 'pleasing gifts', and cogn. with L. *sevērus,* 'serious, grave, strict, austere'; see **severe.** For the second element see **-logy.**

Derivative: *heortolog-i-cal,* adj.

hepar, n., 1) the liver; 2) a liver-colored substance. — ML., fr. Gk. ἧπαρ, 'liver'. See **hepatic.**

heparin, n., an anticoagulant obtained from the livers of animals (*pharm.*) — Coined by the American physiologist William Henry Howell (1860-1945) and the American physician Luther Emmett Holt Jr. (1895-)(see the article "Two new factors in blood coagulation — Heparin and Pro-antithrombin" in American Journal of Physiology, 47, 328, 1918), fr. Gk. ἧπαρ (gen. ἥπατος), 'liver' (see **hepatic**), and chem. suff. **-in.** The correct form would have been *hepatin.*

hepat-, form of **hepato-** before a vowel.

hepatic, adj., pertaining to the liver. — Gk. ἡπατικός, 'of the liver', fr. ἧπαρ, gen. ἥπατος, 'liver', fr. I.-E. base **yḗqʷ-r(t),* gen. *yeqʷ-nés,* whence also OI. *yákṛt,* gen. *yaknáḥ,* Avestic *yākarᵉ,* MPers. *jakar,* ModPers. *jigar,* L. *jecur,* OLith. *jeknos, jekanas,* Lith. *jāknos* (pl.), Lett. *aknas, aknis* (pl.), 'liver'. Cp. **hepar, heparin, jecoral.**

Hepatica, n., a genus of plants, the liverleaf (*bot.*) — ML. *hēpatica,* 'liverwort', fr. L. *hēpatica,* fem. of *hēpaticus,* 'of the liver', fr. Gk. ἡπατικός, 'of the liver', of s.m., fr. ἧπαρ, gen. ἥπατος, 'liver' (see prec. word); so called because the leaves of the plant resemble the liver.

Hepaticae, n. pl., a class of plants, the liverworts. — ModL., prop. pl. of prec. word.

hepatization, n., consolidation of the lung owing to pneumonia (*med.*) — Lit. 'appearance of a liver'; coined by the Italian physician Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), fr. Gk. ἡπατίζειν, 'to be like a liver', fr. ἧπαρ, gen. ἥπατος, 'liver'. See **hepatic** and **-ize.**

hepato-, before a vowel **hepat-,** combining form denoting the *liver.* — Gk. ἡπατο-, fr. ἧπαρ, gen. ἥπατος, 'liver'. See **hepatic.**

hephaestic, adj., pertaining to smiths; — *hephaestic cramp,* cramp caused by the excessive use of the hammer. — See next word and **-ic.**

Hephaestus, n., the god of fire and metal-working; identified later with Vulcan (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἥφαιστος, a pre-Hellenic word of uncertain origin.

Hephzibah, fem. PN. (*Bible*). — Heb. *Ḥephtzībāh,* lit. 'my delight is in her', compounded of *ḥephtzī,* 'my delight', fr. *ḥéphetz,* 'delight, pleasure, desire', which derives fr. *ḥāphétz,* 'he delighted in, desired', and of *bāh,* 'in her', fr. *bᵉ-,* 'in', with the fem. suff. of the 3rd person. See **hafiz.**

Hepplewhite, adj., relating to the style introduced in England by the cabinetmaker George *Hepplewhite* (died in 1786).

hept-, form of **hepta-** before a vowel.

hepta-, before a vowel **hept-,** combining form meaning 'seven'. — Gk. ἑπτα-, ἑπτ-, fr. ἑπτά, 'seven', which stands for **septm̥* and is cogn. with L. *septem,* Goth. *sibun,* OE. *seofon,* 'seven'. See **seven.**

heptachord, n., 1) a seven-stringed instrument; 2) diatonic system of seven tones (*mus.*) — Gk. ἑπτάχορδος, 'seven-stringed'; compounded of ἑπτά (see **hepta-**) and χορδή, 'chord'. See **chord** and cp. words there referred to.

heptad, n., a group of seven things. — Gk. ἑπτάς, gen. ἑπτάδος, 'a group of seven', formed fr. ἑπτά, 'seven', with suff. -άς, gen. -άδος. See **hepta-** and **-ad.**

heptagon, n., a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides (*geom.*) — Gk. ἑπτάγωνος, 'seven-cornered', compounded of ἑπτά (see **hepta-**) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**

Derivative: *heptagon-al,* adj.

heptahedron, n., a solid figure with seven plane faces (*geom.*) — Compounded of **hepta-** and Gk. ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedron.**

heptamerous, adj., consisting of seven parts. — Compounded of **hepta-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **-merous.**

heptarch, n., one of the rulers in a heptarchy. — Compounded of **hept-** and Gk. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-arch.**

heptarchy, n., government by seven persons. — Compounded of **hept-** and Gk. -αρχίᾱ, 'rule'. See **-archy.**

Heptateuch, n., the first seven books of the Bible. — Late L. *Heptateuchos,* fr. Gk. ἑπτάτευχος (scil. βίβλος), 'a book consisting of seven volumes', which is compounded of ἑπτά (see **hepta-**) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later, 'book'. See **Pentateuch** and cp. **Hexateuch, Octateuch.**

her, pers. pron. — ME. *hire, here, hir,* fr. OE. *hiere, hire, hyre,* dat. *hēo, hīo,* 'she', fem. of *hē,* 'he'. See **he** and cp. **hers.**

her, possessive pronominal adj. — ME. *hire, here, hir,* OE. *hiere, hire, hyre,* gen. of *hēo, hīo.* See prec. word.

Hera, n., sister and wife of Zeus, queen of the gods (*Greek mythol.*); identified by the Romans with *Juno.* — L., fr. Gk. Ἥρᾱ, which stands for *ἭρϜᾱ, lit. means 'protectress', and is rel. to ἥρως, 'hero', orig. 'defender, protector'. See **hero.**

Heracles, Herakles, n. — See **Hercules.**

Heracleum, n., a genus of plants, the cow parsnip (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἡρακλείᾱ, name of a plant, prop. fem. of the adj. Ἡράκλειος, 'pertaining to Hercules', fr. Ἡρακλῆς (see **Hercules**). Accordingly Gk. ἡρακλείᾱ lit. means 'the flower dedicated to Hercules'.

Heraclidae, n. pl., the descendants of Hercules. — L., fr. Gk. Ἡρακλεῖδαι, pl. of Ἡρακλείδης, 'son or descendant of Hercules'. See **Hercules** and patronymic suff. **-id.**

herald, n., 1) forerunner; 2) proclaimer. — ME. *herald, heraud,* fr. OF. *heralt, heraut* (F. *héraut*), fr. Frankish **hariwald,* a compound lit. meaning 'officer of the army'. The first element is rel. to OHG. *heri,* MDu., OE. *here,* 'host, army'; see **harry.** The second element is rel. to OHG. *waltan,* 'to rule'; see **wield** and cp. the suffix in *spring-al, spring-ald.* Cp. the name *Chariovolda,* the Batavian chief, mentioned by Tacitus, and ON. *Harald* (see **Harold**), which are of the same etymology as OF. *heralt.* It. *araldo,* Sp. *heraldo,* G. *Herold,* are French loan words.

Derivatives: *herald,* tr. v., *herald-ic,* adj., *herald-ic-al-ly,* adv., *herald-ry,* n.

herapathite, n., quinine sulfato-periodide (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist William B. *Herapath* (1795-1868). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

herb, n. — ME. *herbe, erbe,* fr. OF. *erbe* (F. *herbe*), fr. L. *herba,* 'grass, herb', which is of uncertain origin. The spelling with *h* is due to the

influence of L. *herba*. Cp. **yerba** and the second element in **contrayerva.**
Derivatives: *herb-y*, *herb-less*, adjs.

herbaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, herbs. — L. *herbāceus*, 'grassy', fr. *herba*. See **herb** and **-aceous.**

herbage, n., herbs collectively. — ME. *erbage*, fr. F. *herbage*, fr. ML. *herbāticum*, fr. L. *herba*. See **herb** and **-age.**

herbal, adj., pertaining to herbs. — ML. *herbālis*, fr. L. *herba*. See **herb** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *herbal*, n. (q.v.), he.

herbal, n., a treatise on herbs. — ML. *herbāle*, prop. neut. of the adjective *herbālis*, used as a noun. See **herbal,** adj.

herbarium, n., a collection of plants. — Late L. *herbārium*, prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. *herbārius*, 'pertaining to herbs', fr. L. *herba*. See **herb** and **-arium** and cp. **herbary.** Cp. also **arbor.**

herbary, n., 1) herbarium; 2) a garden of herbs or vegetables. — Late L. *herbārium*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

herb bennet, a European herb with an astringent root, *Geum urbanum*. — ME. *herbe beneit*, fr. OF. *herbe beneite*, fr. L. *herba benedicta*, 'the blessed herb' (see **herb** and **bennet**); so called for its medicinal properties.

Herbert, masc. PN. — Not the direct derivative of OE. *Herebeorht*, but of its OHG. equivalent *Hariberct*, through the intermediate Latinized form *Herbertus*, introduced into England by the Normans. OHG. *Hariberct* is compounded of *hari*, *heri*, 'host, army', and *beraht*, 'bright'. See **harry** and **bright** and cp. the first element in **Herman.**

herbiferous, adj., bearing herbs. — L. *herbifer*, compounded of L. *herba*, 'grass, herb', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **herb** and **-ferous.**

Herbivora, n. pl., a group of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. '(mammals) feeding on grass', compounded of L. *herba*, 'grass, herb', and *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **herb** and **voracious.**

herbivore, n., a herbivorous animal. — See prec. word.

herbivorous, adj., feeding on grass. — See **Herbivora** and **-ous.**

herborist, n., 1) a collector of plants; 2) a herbalist. — F. *herboriste*, fr. earlier *herboliste*, fr. *herboliser*. See **herborize** and **-ist.**

herborization, n. — F. *herborisation*, fr. *herboriser*. See next word and **-ation.**

herborize, intr. v., to botanize (*archaic*). — F. *herboriser*, fr. earlier *herboliser*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *herbula*, 'a little herb', dimin. of *herba*, and *-iser*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **herb** and **-ize.**

herb Paris, a liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifolia*). — ML. *herba paris*, of uncertain origin. Some scholars see in *paris* the gen. of L. *pār*, 'equal; a couple, pair', and translate *herba paris* accordingly 'herb of a couple' (see **pair**). The herb should have been so called in allusion to the regular formation of the four leaves. Others explain the name *herba Paris* as 'the herb of Paris', and see in it a reference to Paris, son of Priam of Troy. Cp. **Paris.**

herb Robert, n., a kind of geranium with red flowers (Geranium *robertianum*). — ME. *herbe robert*, fr. ML. *herba Robertī*, lit. 'Robert's herb'. It was possibly to called after *Robert* Duke of Normandy.

Herculean, adj., 1) pertaining to Herculus; 2) (*usually not cap.*) having the strength of Hercules; 3) (*usually not cap.*) very difficult, dangerous. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Herculēs*. See next word.

Hercules, n., a hero, son of Zeus and Alcmene (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Herculēs*, fr. earlier *Herclēs*, fr. Gk. 'Ηρακλέης, 'Ηρακλῆς, lit. 'glory of Hera', fr. "Ηρᾱ, 'Hera', and κλέος, 'glory'. See **Hera** and **loud** and cp. **Clio, cledonism,** the first element in **Clianthus** and the second element in **Damocles, Eteocles, Euclea.**

Hercynian, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the forest-covered mountains of ancient Germany. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Hercynia(silva)*, *Hercynius(saltus)*, 'Hercynian forest', which, together with Gk. 'Αρκύνια ὄρη, 'Ορκύνιος δρῡμός, derives fr. OCeltic **Perkunyā*, fr. I.-E. base **perq (o)*-, 'oak; oak forest; wooded mountain'. See **fir** and cp. **Quercus.**

hercynite, n., iron aluminate (*mineral.*) — So called because found at Ronsberg, in the Bohemian Forest. See **Hercynian.** For the ending see subst suff. **-ite.**

herd, n., a number of animals. — ME. *heorde*, *herd*, fr. OE. *heord*, 'herd, flock', rel. to ON. *hjörð*, Dan., Swed. *hjord*, OHG. *herta*, MHG. *herte*, G. *Herde*, Goth. *hairda*, 'herd', and cogn. with OI. *śárdhaḥ*, 'herd, troop', OSlav. *črěda*, 'herd', Gk. κόρθυς, 'heap', κορθύνειν, 'to lift, raise', MW. *cordd*, 'troop, family', Lith. *kerdžius*, 'shepherd' (derived fr. **kerdà*, 'flock'). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱerdh-*, **ḱordh-*, 'row, herd, troop'. Cp. **herd,** 'herdsman', **herder.**

herd, n., herdsman, now used chiefly in compounds as *cow-herd*, *shep-herd*. — ME. *heorde*, *herde*, fr. OE. *hierde*, *hyrde*, rel. to OS. *hirdi*, ON. *hirðir*, Dan. *hyrde*, Swed. *herde*, MLG., MDu. *herde*, OHG. *hirti*, MHG. *hirte*, *hirt*, G. *Hirt*, Goth. *hairdeis*, 'herdsman, shepherd', and to OE. *heord*, 'herd, flock'. See **herd,** 'a number of animals'.

herd, tr. v., to put into a herd; intr. v., to flock together. — ME. *herdien*, fr. *herde*, 'herd'. See **herd,** 'a number of animals'.

herder, n., one who herds, a herdsman. — Not derived fr. the E. verb **herd,** but borrowed fr. MDu. (= Du.) *herder*, of s.m., fr. *herde*, 'herd' (see **herd,** 'a number of animals'). See J.F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 142.

herderite, n., a beryllium and calcium fluophosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after Baron Siegmund A. W. von *Herder* (1776-1838), director of the Saxon mines. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

herdic, n., a kind of cab with two or four wheels. — Named after its inventor, the American Peter *Herdic* (died in 1888).

here, adv. — ME. *her*, fr. OE. *hēr*, rel. to OS. *hēr*, *hīr*, ON., Goth. *hēr*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, MDu., Du. *hier*, OHG. *hiar*, MHG., G. *hier*, *hie*, 'here', fr. Teut. pron. base **hi-*, corresponding to I.-E. **ḱi-*, 'this; here'. See **he** and cp. **hither.**
Derivative: *here*, n.

hereafter, adv. and n. — ME. *here after*, fr. OE. *hēræfter*. See **here** and **after.**

hereditable, adj., heritable. — ML. *hērēditābilis*, fr. *hērēditāre*, 'to inherit', fr. *hērēs*, gen. *hērēdis*. See **heredity** and **-able** and cp. **heritable.**
Derivative: *hereditabil-ity*, n.

hereditament, n., any property that may be inherited (*law*). — ML. *hērēditāmentum*, fr. *hērēditāre*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

hereditary, adj., 1) derived from ancestors; 2) passed down by heredity; 3) transmitted by inheritance. — L. *hērēditārius*, 'relating to an inheritance, hereditary', fr. *hērēditās*, gen. *hērēditātis*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **heritor.**
Derivative: *hereditari-ly*, adv.

heredity, n., the transmission of bodily and mental characters of parent to offspring. — F. *hérédité*, fr. L. *hērēditātem*, acc. of *hērēditās*, 'heirship', fr. *hērēs*, gen. *hērēdis*, 'heir'. See **heir** and **-ity.**

Hereford, n., name of a breed of red and white beef cattle. — So called because first bred in *Herefords*hire in England.

herem, n., Biblical ban, excommunication. — Heb. *ḥḗrem*, 'person or thing devoted to destruction', rel. to *heḥĕrīm*, 'he banned, devoted to destruction, excommunicated', Aram. *aḥărīm*, 'he banned; excommunicated', Arab. *ḥárama*, 'he forebade', *ḥáruma*, 'was forbidden', *ḥarím*, 'sacred, forbidden', Ethiop. *ḥaráma*, 'he prohibited from common use; he devoted to', Akkad. *ḫarāmu*, 'to dedicate', *ḫarimtu*, 'a dedicated woman, a female hierodule'. Cp. **maranatha, marrano.** Cp. also **harem** and words there referred to.

heresiarch, n., a founder or leader of heresy. — Eccles. L. *haeresiarcha*, fr. Late Gk. αἱρεσιάρχης. See **heresy** and **-arch.**

heresiography, n., a treatise on heresies. — See **heresy** and **-graphy.**

heresiologist, n., a student of heresies. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ist.**

heresiology, n., the study of heresies. — Compounded of **heresy** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

heresy, n., unorthodox belief or doctrine. — ME. *eresie*, *heresie*, fr. OF. *eresie*, *heresie* (F. *hérésie*), fr. Late L. *haeresis*, fr. Gk. αἵρεσις, 'a taking, choosing, choice; sect, heresy', fr. αἱρεῖσθαι, 'to take for oneself', middle voice of αἱρεῖν, 'to take, choose', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **aphaeresis, diaeresis, synaeresis.**

heretic, n., a person guilty of heresy. — ME. *heretike*, fr. F. *hérétique*, fr. Eccles. L. *haereticus*, fr. Gk. αἱρετικός, 'able to choose; heretical', fr. αἱρετός, 'to be chosen, that which may be chosen', verbal adj. of αἱρεῖν. See prec. word and **-etic.**
Derivatives: *heretic-al*, adj., *heretic-al-ly*, adv., *heretic-al-ness*, n.

hereticate, tr. v., to declare to be heretical. — Eccles. L. *haereticātus*, pp. of *haereticāre*, 'to declare to be heretical', fr. *haereticus*, 'heretical'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

heretoga, n., leader of an army (*Old English hist.*) — OE. *heretoga*, compounded of *here*, 'host, army', and *-toga*, 'leader', from the stem of *togian*, 'to draw, drag', rel. to OS. *heritogo*, ON. *hertogi*, OFris. *hertoga*, OHG. *herizoho*, *herizogo*, 'leader of an army', prop. loan translations of Gk. στρατηλάτης, 'leader of an army' (fr. στρατός, 'army', and ἐλαύνειν, 'to drive, draw'). See **harry** and **tow,** 'to draw', and cp. **herzog.**

heriot, n., feudal due paid to the lord on the death of a tenant (*English law*). — ME. *heriet*, *heriot*, fr. OE. *heregeatwa*, *heregeatwe*, (pl.), 'military equipments', which is compounded of *here*, 'host, army', and *geatwa*, *geatwe* (pl.), fr. earlier *getāwe* (pl.), 'apparatus, equipments, arms'. For the first element see **harry.** The second element is rel. to OE. *tāwian*, 'to prepare'; see **taw,** 'to prepare'.

heritable, adj., inheritable. — F. *héritable*, fr. *hériter*, fr. L. *hērēditāre*. See **hereditable** and **-able** and cp. **inherit.**
Derivatives: *heritabil-ity*, n., *heritabl-y*, adv.

heritage, n. — OF. *eritage*, *heritage* (F. *héritage*), fr. *eriter*, *heriter* (F. *hériter*), 'to inherit', fr. ML. *hērēditāre*, fr. L. *hērēs*, gen. *hērēdis*, 'heir'. See **heir** and **-age** and cp. **heredity.**

heritor, n., an inheritor; heir. — ME. *heriter*, fr. OF. *heritier* (F. *héritier*), 'heir', fr. L. *hērēditārius*, 'relating to an inheritance' (whence also OProvenç. *heretier*, *eretier*, Sp. *heredero*, Port. *herdeiro*, 'heir'). See **hereditary.**

herma, n., pillar representing a head of the god Hermes (*Greek antiq.*) — L. *Herma*, fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς, 'Hermes; statue of Hermes'. See **Hermes.**

Herman, masc. PN. — G. *Hermann*, fr. OHG. *Hariman*, lit. 'man of war, warrior', fr. *hari*, *heri*, 'host, army', and *man*, 'man'. See **harry** and **man** and cp. the first element in **Herbert.**

hermandad, n., name of a league originally formed against the violence of the nobles, organized later as national police. — Sp. lit. 'brotherhood', fr. *hermano*, 'brother', fr. L. *germānus*, 'having the same parents' (said of brothers or

sisters); see **german**, 'having the same parents'. Sp. suff. *-dad* derives fr. L. *-tāt-* (nom. *-tās*, gen. *-tātis*); see subst. suff. **-ty.**

hermaphrodism, n., hermaphroditism. — F. *hermaphrodisme*, fr. *hermaphrodite*, fr. L. *hermaphrodītus*. See next word and **-ism.**

hermaphrodite, n., a person or animal having both male and female sexual organs. — L. *hermaphrodītus*, fr. Gk. ἑρμαφρόδῑτος, fr. 'Ερμαφρόδῑτος, the son of Hermes (= the male principle) and Aphrodite (= the female principle). See **Hermes** and **Aphrodite.**

Derivatives: *hermaphrodit-ic*, adj., *hermaphrodit-ism*, n.

hermeneutic, adj., interpretative. — Gk. ἑρμηνευτικός, 'interpreting', fr. ἑρμηνευτής, 'interpreter', fr. ἑρμηνεύειν, 'to interpret', fr. ἑρμηνεύς, 'interpreter', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *hermeneutic-al-ly*, adv., *hermeneutics* (q.v.)

hermeneutics, n., the science of interpretation. — Gk. ἑρμηνευτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of interpretation', fem. of ἑρμηνευτικός, 'pertaining to interpretation'. See prec. word and **-ics.**

Hermes, n., the son of Zeus and Maia, the god of commerce and messenger of the gods in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with Mercury. — L. *Hermēs*, fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς, of uncertain origin. Cp. next word and **herma, Hermia, Hermione.**

hermetic, adj. — ML. *hermeticus*, 'pertaining to *Hermes* (Trismegistus)', fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς Τρισμέγιστος, 'Hermes thrice greatest', the Greek name for the Egyptian god Toth, who is said to have invented the art of making a glass-tube airtight. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *hermetic-al-ly*, adv.

Hermia, fem. PN. — Fem. name formed fr. L. *Hermēs*, fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς. See **Hermes** and cp. next word.

Hermione, fem. PN. — Gk. 'Ερμιόνη, fr. 'Ερμῆς, 'Hermes'. See **Hermes.**

hermit, n. — ME. *ermit*, *hermit*, fr. OF. *ermite*, *hermite* (F. *ermite*), fr. Eccles. L. *erēmīta*, fr. Gk. ἐρημίτης, 'hermit', lit. 'he who lives in the desert', fr. ἐρημιᾶ, 'desert', fr. ἔρημος, 'solitary, isolated', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **erĕ-*, 'to separate, be rare', whence also L. *rārus*, 'thin, loose'. See **rare,** 'thin', and cp. **eremite,** which is a doublet of *hermit.*

Derivatives: *hermit-age*, n., *hermit-ess*, n.

hernia, n., protrusion of an organ or its part through the containing cavity; rupture. — L., rel. to the first element in *haruspex*, 'diviner inspecting entrails', and to *hīra*, 'emtpy gut'. See **yarn** and cp. **haruspex.** Derivatives: *herni-al*, *herni-ate*, *herni-ated*, adjs., *herni-ation*, n.

hernio-, combining form denoting the *hernia.* — See **hernia.**

herniotomy, n., operation of cutting for strangulated hernia (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **hernio-** and *-τομία*, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

hero, n. — MF. *heroe*, fr. *heroe* (F. *héros*), fr. L. *hērōem*, acc. of *hērōs*, 'hero', fr. Gk. ἥρως (for *ἥρωϝ-ος), orig. 'defender, protector', rel. to Ἥρᾱ (for *Ἥρϝᾱ), 'Hera' (lit. 'tutelary goddess'), and cogn. with L. *servāre*, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See **conserve** and cp. **Hera.**

Hero, n., priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos; loved by Leander of Abydos (see *Leander*). — L. *Hērō*, fr. Gk. 'Ηρώ; of uncertain origin.

heroic, adj. — F. *héroïque*, fr. L. *hērōicus*, fr. Gk. ἡρωϊκός, fr. ἥρως, gen. ἥρωος, 'hero'. See **hero** and **-ic.** Derivatives: *heroic*, n., *heroic-al*, adj., *heroic-al-ly*, adv., *heroic-al-ness*, n.

heroin, also **heroine,** n., a poisonous drug obtained from morphium. — G. *Heroin*, coined by H. Dreser, who prob. formed it fr. Gk. ἥρως, 'hero', and chem. suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine.**

heroine, n., a female hero. — L. *hērōīna*, fr. Gk. ἡρωΐνη, 'a heroine', fr. ἥρως, 'a hero'. See **hero** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ΐνη).

heroism, n. — F. *héroïsme.* See **hero** and **-ism.**

heron, n. — ME. *heiroun*, *heroun*, fr. OF. *hairon*, *heron* (F. *héron*), fr. Frankish **haigiro*, which is rel. to OHG. *heigir*, *heiger*, *heigaro*, 'heron', and to OE. *higera*, *higere*, 'magpie, woodpecker', ON. *hegri*, *hēri*, 'heron', Swed. *häger*, OHG. *hehara*, MHG. *heher*, G. *Häher*, 'jay', OE. *hrāgra*, Du. *reiger*, OHG. *reigaro*, MHG. *reiger*, G. *Reiher*, 'heron', and cogn. with OSlav. *krikŭ*, 'cry, scream', *kričati*, 'to cry, scream', Lith. *krỹkšti*, 'to shriek', W. *cryg*, 'hoarse', Gk. κρίζειν, 'to creak, screech'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also **aigrette, egret.**

heronsew, n., heron. — ME. *heronsewe*, fr. OF. *heroncel*, *heronceau*, 'a young heron', dimin. of *heron.* See prec. word.

herpes, n., an inflammatory disease of the skin (*med.*) — Gk. ἕρπης, 'shingles', lit. 'that which creeps', fr. ἕρπειν, 'to creep' (whence also ἑρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile'); cogn. with L. *serpere*, 'to creep'. See **serpent** and cp. **reptile.**

herpetic, adj., pertaining to herpes (*med.*) — Formed fr. Gk. ἕρπης, gen. ἕρπητος, 'shingles', with suff. **-ic.** See prec. word.

herpetiform, adj., resembling herpes (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἕρπης, gen. ἕρπητος, 'shingles', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **herpes** and **form,** n.

herpetiform, adj., like a reptile. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἑρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See prec. word.

herpetology, the study of reptiles. — Compounded of Gk. ἑρπετόν, 'creeping animal, reptile', and *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain form); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **herpes** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *herpetolog-ic*, *herpetolog-ic-al*, adjs., *herpetolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *herpetolog-ist*, n.

Herr, n., lord, master; Mr. — G., fr. MHG. *herre*, fr. OHG. *hēriro*, *herro*, which is derivatively

compar. of OHG. *hēr*, 'noble', hence orig. meant 'nobler, superior'; cp. OS., ODu. *herro*, OFris. *hēra*, Du. *heer.* These words are prop. loan translations of the ML. title *senior* (whence It. *signore*, F. *seigneur*, *monsieur*, Sp. *señor*, Port. *senhor*), fr. L. *senior*, 'older'. See **hoar** and cp. the second element in **mynheer** and in **younker.**

herring, n. — ME. *hering*, fr. OE. *hæring*, *hēring*, rel. to OS., MLG. *hering*, OFris. *hēreng*, MDu. *herinc*, Du. *haring*, OHG. *hārinc*, MHG. *hærinc*, G. *Hering*; prob. orig. meaning 'the gray fish', and rel. to OE. *hār*, 'gray'. See **hoar** and subst. suff. **-ing** and cp. prec. word.

hers, pron. — Earlier spelled *her's*, fr. ME. *hires*, for *hire's*, formed with gen. suff. *-s* from the possessive pronoun *hire.* See **her** and cp. **ours, yours.**

herse, n., portcullis. — F. See **hearse.**

hership, n., a raid, foray (*obsol.*) — ME. *heirschip*, fr. OE. *here*, 'army', and *-scipe*, '-ship'. See **harry** and **-ship.**

Hertzian, adj. (e.g. *Hertzian waves*), discovered by, or pertaining to, the German physicist Heinrich *Hertz* (1857-94). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Herzog, n., a German or Austrian duke. — G., 'duke', fr. MHG. *herzoge*, fr. OHG. *herizoho*, *herizogo*, 'leader of an army'. See **heretoga.**

Heshvan, n., name of the eighth Jewish month. — ModHeb. *ḥeshwán*, erroneously shortened fr. Mishnaic Heb. *marḥeshwán.* This latter was namely misdivided into *mar-ḥeshwán* and the first 'element' so obtained was dropped (prob. owing to an association with Heb. *mar*, 'bitter'). See **Marheshvan.**

hesitance, hesitancy, n. — L. *haesitantia*, 'stammering', fr. *haesitāns*, gen. *-antis.* See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

hesitant, adj. — L. *haesitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *haesitāre.* See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *hesitant-ly*, adv.

hesitate, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. L. *haesitātus*, pp. of *haesitāre*, 'to stick fast, to be uncertain, hesitate', freq. of *haereō*, *haerēre*, 'to stick, cling', which stands for **ghais-eyō* and is cogn. with Lith. *gaištù*, *gaĩšti*, 'to delay, tarry'. Cp. **adhere** and words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *hesitat-er*, *hesitat-or*, n., *hesitation* (q.v.), *hesitat-ing-ly*, adv., *hesitat-ive*, adj., *hesitat-ive-ly*, adv., *hesitat-ory*, adj.

hesitation, n. — F. *hésitation*, fr. L. *haesitātiōnem*, acc. of *haesitātiō*, 'irresolution, uncertainty, hesitation', fr. *haesitātus*, pp. of *haesitāre.* See **hesitate** and **-ion.**

hesped, n., a funeral oration. — Mishnaic Heb. *hespédh*, fr. *hispídh*, 'he delivered a funeral oration', Hiph'il (= causative form) of Biblical Heb. *sāphádh*, 'he wailed, lamented', whence *mispédh*, 'wailing'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *s^{e}phadh*, 'he wailed, lamented', Akkad. *sipdu*, *sipittu*, 'mourning', Ethiop. *sadaphē* (metathesis), 'dirge'.

Hesper, n. — See **Hesperus.**

Hesperian, adj., Western. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *hesperius*, fr. Gk. ἑσπέριος, 'western', fr. ἕσπερος (for **Fέσπερος*), n., 'evening'; adj., of the evening, western', which is cogn. with L. *vesper*, 'evening'. See **vesper.**

Hesperides, n. pl., the three nymphs who guarded the golden apples which Gaea had given as a wedding present to Hera (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Εσπερίδες, lit. 'daughters of the west', pl. of the fem. adj. ἑσπερίς, 'western'; so called because they dwelt at the western end of the world. See **Hesperis.**

Derivative: *Hesperid-ian*, adj.

hesperidin, a crystalline glycoside, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$ (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. **-in.**

hesperidium, n., a many-celled fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, as the orange, lemon, etc. (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Hesperides* (see **Hesperides**); so called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

Hesperis, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (*bot.*) — L. *hesperis*, 'the damewort', fr. Gk. ἑσπερίς, prop. fem. of the adjective ἑσπέριος, 'of the evening; western', fr. ἕσπερος, 'evening'. See **Hesperian** and cp. **Hesperides.**

Hesperornis, n., a genus of very large swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἕσπερος, 'of the evening; western', and ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **Hesperian** and **ornitho-.**

Hesperus, also (*poet.*) **Hesper,** n., the evening star, esp. Venus. — L. *Hesperus*, fr. Gk. ἕσπερος, short for ἕσπερος ἀστήρ, 'evening star'. See **Hesperian.**

Hessian, adj., pertaining to Hesse in Germany. — Formed fr. *Hesse* = G. *Hessen*, a subdivision (formerly a grand duchy) in Germany. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

hessian, n., a coarse cloth of hemp or of hemp and jute. — Short for *Hessian cloth.* See prec. word.

hessite, n., a silver telluride (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swiss chemist Henry *Hess* (1802-50) in Russia, who first analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hest, n., bidding, behest. — ME. *hest*, formed with excrescent *t* fr. *hes*, fr. OE. *hæs*, from the stem of *hātan*, 'to bid'. See **hight** and cp. **behest.**

hesternal, adj., of yesterday. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *hesternus*, 'of yesterday', which stands for **hestrinos* and is cogn. with OI. *hyastanaḥ*, Gk. χθεσινός, 'of yesterday'. L. *hesternus* derives fr. *heri*, 'yesterday', as OI. *hyastanaḥ* derives fr. OI. *hyáḥ*, 'yesterday', Gk. χθεσινός fr. χθές, of s.m. See **yester-.**

Hestia, n., the goddess of the hearth in Greek mythology. — Gk. 'Εστίᾱ, fr. ἑστίᾱ, 'hearth; house, home, family', whence ἑστιᾶν, 'to receive at one's hearth'. See **Vesta.**

hetaera, hetaira, n., mistress. — ModL. *hetaera*, fr. Gk. ἑταίρᾱ, 'female companion, courtesan', fem. of ἑταῖρος, 'companion', fr. earlier ἔταρος, 'companion', fr. a dental enlargement of I.-E. **se-*, a collateral form of base **swe-*, 'his, her, its; one's'. See **sui** and cp. **sodality.**

hetaerism, hetairism, n., concubinage. — Gk. ἑταιρισμός, 'harlotry', fr. ἑταιρίζειν, 'to associate with a courtesan, hetaera', fr. ἑταίρᾱ. See **hetaera** and **-ism.**

hetero-, before a vowel **heter-,** combining form meaning 'other, different'. — Gk. ἑτερο-, ἑτερ-, fr. ἕτερος, 'the other (of two); another, different', altered—under the influence of εἷς, gen. ἑνός, 'one'—fr. earlier ἄτερος (cp. Gk. ἑ-κατόν, 'one hundred', fr. **ά-κατον, which was also influenced in form by *ἑῖς, gen. ἑνός). Gk. ἄτερος stands for I.-E. **sm̥-tero-*. The first element of this compound means 'one at one, together'; see **same** and cp. **haplo-, hecatomb.** The second element is the comparative suffix; it is cogn. with the suffixes in L. *al-ter*, Goth. *an-þar*, OE. *ō-ðer*, 'other'. See **-ther** and cp. words there referred to.

heteroblastic, adj., developed from cells of another kind (*biol.*) — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blastic** and cp. **homoblastic.**

heterochromous, adj., of different colors. — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome** and **-ous** and cp. **homochromous.**

heteroclite, adj., irregular in declension (*gram.*) — F. *hétéroclite*, fr. Late L. *heteroclitus*, which is compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. κλιτός, 'inflected', verbal adj. of κλίνειν, 'to bend, incline, inflect'. See **clinical.**

Derivatives: *heteroclite*, n., an irregular noun, *heteroclit-al*, *heteroclit-ic*, *heteroclit-ic-al*, *heteroclit-ous*, adjs.

heterodont, adj., having teeth of different kinds (as man and most mammals) (*zool.*) — Compounded of **heter-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-** and cp. **homodont.**

heterodox, adj., unorthodox. — Gk. ἑτερόδοξος, 'holding opinions other than the right', compounded of ἕτερος, 'the other' (see **hetero-**), and δόξα, 'opinion', fr. δοκεῖν, 'to think'. See **decent** and **dogma** and cp. **doxastic** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *heterodox-ly*, adv., *heterodox-ness*, n.

heterodoxy, n., the quality of being heterodox. — Gk. ἑτεροδοξίᾱ, 'a taking one thing for another', fr. ἑτερόδοξος. See **heterodox** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

heterodyne, adj. (*radio*). — Coined by the Canadian physicist and radio technician Reginald Aubrey Fessenden (1866-1932) in 1908 fr. **hetero-** and **-dyne.**

heterogamous, adj., bearing flowers of sexually two kinds (*bot.*) — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamous** and cp. **homogamous.**

heterogamy, n. (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-gamy** and cp. **homogamy.**

heterogeneal, adj., heterogeneous. — See **heterogeneous** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **homogeneal.**

heterogeneity, n., quality of being heterogeneous. — F. *hétérogénéité*, fr. ML. *heterogeneitās*, fr. *heterogeneus*. See next word and **-ity** and cp. **homogeneity.**

heterogeneous, n., not homogeneous, disparate. — ML. *heterogeneus*, fr. Gk. ἑτερογενής, 'of different kind', fr. ἕτερος, 'another, different', and γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'. See **hetero-, genus** and **-ous** and cp. **homogeneous.**

Derivatives: *heterogeneous-ly*, adv., *heterogeneous-ness*, n.

heterogenesis, n., 1) abiogenesis; 2) alternation of generations (*biol.*) — Coined by the French anatomist Gilbert Breschet (1784-1845) fr. **hetero-** and **genesis.** Cp. **homogenesis.**

heterogenetic, adj., pertaining to *heterogenesis*. — Compounded of **hetero-** and **-genetic.** Cp. **homogenetic.**

heterogeny, n., 1) heterogenesis; 2) a heterogeneous collection. — Compounded of **hetero-** and **-geny.** Cp. **homogeny.**

Derivatives: *heterogen-ic*, adj., *heterogen-ic-ity*, n., *heterogen-ist*, n.

heterography, n., incorrect spelling. — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *heterograph-ic*, *heterograph-ic-al*, adjs.

heterogynous, adj., having females of two kinds, as the ants and bees. — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See **gyneco-.**

heterologous, adj., containing different elements; not corresponding. — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse; proportion'. See **logos** and **-ous** and cp. **homologous.**

heteromorphic, adj., differing in shape. — See **heteromorphous** and **-ic** and cp. **homomorphic.**

heteromorphism, n., the quality of being heteromorphic. — See **heteromorphous** and **-ism** and cp. **homomorphism.**

heteromorphous, adj., 1) heteromorphic; 2) of irregular shape. — Gk. ἑτερόμορφος, 'of different form', fr. ἕτερος, 'another, different', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **hetero-** and **-morphous** and cp. **homomorphous.**

heteromorphy, n., heteromorphism. — See prec. word and **-morphy.**

heteronomous, adj., under the rule of another; subject to, or having, different laws. — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. νόμος, 'law'. See **nomo-** and **-ous** and cp. **autonomous.**

Derivative: *heteronomous-ly*, adv.

heteronomy, n., subjection to the rule of another; subjection to different laws. — See prec. word and **-nomy** and cp. **autonomy.**

heteroousian, heterousian, adj., of different essence (*Eccles. hist.*) — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ἑτεροούσιος, ἑτερούσιος, 'of different essence', fr. ἕτερος, 'another, different' (see **hetero-**), and οὐσίᾱ, 'essence, substance', which derives fr. οὖσα, fem. of ὤν, 'being', pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. **essence.** Cp. also **homoiousian, homoousian.**

Derivative: *Heteroousian, Heterousian*, n.

heterophyllous, adj., having different kinds of leaves on the same plant (*bot.*) — Compounded of **hetero-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **-phyllous.**

heterosexual, adj., having sexual desire for those of the opposite sex. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἕτερος, 'the other, different', and L. *sexus*, 'sex'. See **hetero-** and **sexual** and cp. **homosexual.**

Derivative: *heterosexual-ity*, n.

heterousian, n. — The same as **heteroousian.**

hetman, n., a Cossack commander. — Pol., fr. G. *Hauptmann*, 'captain', lit. 'headman', fr. *Haupt*, 'head', and *Mann*, 'man'. See **head** and **man** and cp. **headman.** Cp. also **ataman.**

Heuchera, n., a genus of plants of the saxifrage family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Heinrich von *Heucher* (1677-1747).

heulandite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist Henry *Heuland*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

heuristic, adj., serving to discover or find out. — G. *heuristisch*, fr. ModL. *heuristicus*, which was formed with suff. *-isticus* (see **-istic**) from the stem of Gk. εὑρίσκειν, Aor. εὗρον, 'to find, discover', which stands for *ἐϝρίσκειν and is cogn. with OIr. *fūar*, 'I have found', *frith*, 'was found'. Cp. **eureka, arytenoid.**

Derivative: *heuristic-al-ly*, adv.

hew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hewen*, fr. OE. *hēawan*, 'to cut, strike, hew', rel. to OS. *hauwan*, ON. *höggva*, Swed. *hugga*, Du. *houwen*, OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen*, 'to cut, strike, hew', fr. I.-E. base **qāu-*, **qᵉu-*, 'to strike, beat', whence also Toch. B *kaut-*, A *kot-*, 'to cleave, cut', OSlav. *kovǫ*, *kovati*, Lith. *káuju*, *káuti*, 'to beat, forge', Lett. *kaûju*, *kaût*, 'to beat', Lith. *kovà*, 'battle', L. *cūdere* (for **caudere*), 'to strike, beat'. Cp. **hag,** 'to hew', **haggle, hoe.** Cp. also **caudal, caudex, cause, codex, concuss, coward, incus.**

Derivative: *hew-er*, n.

hewettite, n., a hydrous calcium vanadate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist D. Foster *Hewett* (born in 1881). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hewn, adj., prop. pp. of *hew*. — ME. *hewen*, fr. OE. *hēawen*, pp. of *hēawan*, 'to hew'. See **hew.**

hexa-, before a vowel **hex-,** combining form meaning **'six'.** — Gk. **ἑξα-, ἑξ-,** fr. **ἕξ, 'six',** which is cogn. with L. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, OE. *six, seox;* see **six. The α in ἑξα- is due to the analogy of ἑπτά, 'seven', ἐννέα, 'nine', δέκα, 'ten'; cp. *penta-, octa-*.**

hexachord, n., a diatonic series of six tones (*Greek and Medieval music*). — Compounded of **hexa-** and Gk. χορδή, 'chord'. See **chord** and cp. words there referred to.

hexad, n., a group of six things. — Late L. *hexas*, gen. *hexadis*, fr. Gk. ἑξάς, gen. ἑξάδος, 'a group of six', fr. ἕξ. See **hexa-** and **-ad.**

hexagon, n., a plane figure with six angles and six sides (*geom.*) — L. *hexagōnum*, fr. Gk. ἑξάγωνος, 'having six angles', which is compounded of ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**

Derivative: *hexagon-al*, adj.

hexagram, n. — Compounded of **hexa-** and **-gram.**

hexahedral, adj., having the form of a hexahedron. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

hexahedron, n., a solid figure with six plane faces. — Compounded of **hexa-** and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedron.**

hexamerous, adj., consisting of six parts in each whorl (*bot.*) — Compounded of **hexa-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **-merous.**

hexameter, n., a verse of six metrical feet (*pros.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἑξάμετρος (scil. στίχος), lit. '(a verse) having six measures'; compounded of ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **tetrameter, pentameter.**

Derivatives: *hexameter*, adj., having six metrical feet, *hexametr-al*, *hexametr-ic*, *hexametr-ic-al*, adjs., hexameter.

hexapla, n., a book containing six versions in parallel columns; specif., the *Hexapla* compiled by Origen. — Eccles. L. *hexapla*, fr. Gk. ἑξαπλᾶ, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλόος, ἑξαπλοῦς, 'sixfold', fr. ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and suff. -πλόος, '-fold', which occurs also in ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, 'simple'. See **haplo-** and cp. **tetrapla.**

hexapod, n., 1) any six-footed insect; 2) any insect of the class *Hexapoda*. — Gk. ἑξάπους, gen. ἑξάποδος, 'six-footed', compounded of ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

Hexapoda, n., a class of six-footed insects (*entomol.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

hexastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of six verses or lines (*pros.*) — Gk. ἑξάστιχος, 'of six lines', compounded of ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See **stichic** and cp. **acrostic** and words there referred to.

hexastyle, adj., having six columns in front. — Gk. ἑξάστῡλος, 'having six columns', compounded of ἑξα- (see **hexa-**) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

Hexateuch, n., the first six books of the Bible, i.e. the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua. — Compounded of **hexa-** and Gk. τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book'. See **Pentateuch** and cp. **Heptateuch, Octateuch.**

Derivative: *Hexateuch-al*, adj.

hexathlon, n., an athletic contest in which each competitor takes part in six events. — Formed on analogy of **pentathlon** fr. **hexa-** and Gk. ἆθλον, 'prize of contest'. See **athlete.**

hexavalent, adj., having a valence of six (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἕξ, 'six', and L. *valēns*, gen. *valentis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'; see **hexa-** and **-valent.** The correct form is **sexivalent,** in which both elements are of Latin origin.

hexode, adj., pertaining to a system of telegraphy in which six messages can be transmitted simultaneously. — Compounded of Gk. ἕξ, 'six', and ὁδός, 'way'. See **hexa-** and **odograph.**

hexone, n., any of certain compounds containing six atoms of carbon in the molecule (*biochem.*) — Fr. Gk. ἕξ, 'six'. See **hexa-.**

hey, interj. — Imitative. Cp. Du. and G. *hei,* and E. **hi.**

heyday, interj. — Du. *heida;* the ending was influenced by **day.**

heyday, n., time of vigor. — Perh. lit. meaning 'high day', fr. ME. *hey day.* See **high** and **day.**

Hezekiah, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the *Bible,* any of several persons, esp. a king of Judah, son of King Ahaz. — Heb. *Ḥizqiyyāh,* lit. 'the Lord has strengthened', compounded of *ḥāzáq,* 'he was strong, he strengthened', and the shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. See **Ezekiel** and **Elijah.**

hi, interj. — Imitative. Cp. **hey.**

hiatus, n., a gap, lacuna. — L., 'opening, aperture, gap', fr. *hiāt-(um),* pp. stem of *hiāre,* 'to yawn'. See **yawn** and cp. **dehisce.**

hibernaculum, n., that which serves for protection during winter (*zool.*) — L. *hībernāculum,* 'winter residence', fr. *hībernāre,* 'to spend the winter'. See **hibernate** and **-culum.**

hibernate, intr. v., to pass the winter. — L. *hībernāt-(um),* pp. stem of *hībernāre,* 'to pass the winter, to winter', fr. *hībernus,* 'pertaining to winter, wintry', which is rel. to *hiems* (gen. *hiemis*), 'winter', fr. I.-E. base ***ĝhei-, *ĝhi-,** 'winter; snow', whence also OI. *héman,* 'in winter', *hēmantáḥ,* 'winter,' *himáḥ,* 'winter', Hitt. *gimmanza,* 'winter', Avestic *zaya(n)-, zyå* (gen. *zimō*), 'winter', Arm. *jiun,* 'snow', *jmeṙn,* 'winter', Gk. χεῖμα, 'winter, winter weather, storm', χειμών, 'the season of winter', χειμερινός 'wintry', χιών (for *χιώμ), 'snow', Alb. Gheg *dimεn,* Tosk *dimεrε,* 'winter', OSlav. *zima,* Lith. *žiemà,* Lett. *ziema,* OPruss. *semo,* 'winter', OIr. *gaim* (for Celtic **giamo-*), MIr. *gem-red,* 'winter', Gk. χίμαρος, 'he-goat', χιμάρᾱ, χίμαιρα, 'goat' (lit. 'a goat one winter old'), Toch. A *cemäl,* 'goat' (lit. 'a goat one winter old'), L. *bīmus* (contraction of **bi-himos*), 'two years old' (lit. 'two winters old'), *trīmus* (contraction of **tri-himos*), 'three years old' (lit. 'three winters old'), ON. *gymbr,* 'a ewe one year (lit. one winter) old'. Cp. **chimera, chiono-, hiemal,** the first element in **Chimaphila, Himalaya** and the second element in **Hedychium, isocheime.** Cp. also **gimmer,** 'a she-lamb'.
Derivative: *hibernat-ion,* n.

Hibernian, adj., Irish. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Hibernia* (cp. Ptolemy's Ἰουερνίᾱ) 'Ireland', fr. *Iverna, Juverna* (cp. Gk. Ἰϝέρνη, Ἰέρνη), fr. OCelt. **Iverin,* whence also OIr. *Ērin,* Ir. *Éire* (see **Erin**); influenced in form by L. *hībernus,* 'wintry' (see *hibernate*).
Derivatives: *Hibernian,* n., *Hibernian-ism,* n., *Hibern-ic, Hibernic-al,* adjs., *Hibern-ic-al-ly,* adv., *Hibern-ic-ism,* n., *Hibern-ic-ize,* tr. v.

Hiberno-, combining form meaning 'Irish'. — Formed fr. L. *Hibernia,* 'Ireland'; see prec. word.

Hibiscus, n., a genus of plants, the rose mallow (*bot.*) — L. *hibiscum, ibiscum,* later *hibiscus, ibiscus,* 'marshmallow', prob. a Celtic loan word. Gk. ἰβίσκος, of s.m., is borrowed fr. Latin.

hiccup, hiccough, n. and intr. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier *hickup;* of imitative origin.

hic jacet, epitaph. — L., 'here lies'; so called from the first words of Latin epitaphs.

hick, n., a rustic (*Amer. Slang*). — Fr. *Hick,* a pet form of **Richard.**

hickory, n. — Aphetic for *pokahickory* from the Virginian native name *powcohiccora* denoting the product made from the pounded kernels.

hid, past tense of *hide.* — ME. *hid,* fr. OE. *hȳdde,* past tense of *hȳdan.* See **hide.**

hidage, n., formerly, a tax paid for every hide of land. — A hybrid coined fr. OE. *hīgid, hīd* (see **hide,** 'measure of land'), and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.

hidalgo, n., a Spanish nobleman of secondary rank. — Sp., fr. OSp. *fidalgo,* contraction of *fijo de algo,* lit. 'son of something; son of fortune', fr. *fijo,* 'son' (fr. L. *fīlius*), *de,* 'from, of' (fr. L. *dē,* 'from, away from'), and *algo,* 'something, property, fortune' (fr. L. *aliquod,* something'); see Meyer-Lübke, REW., No. 345 and No. 3303. For the origin of the above Latin words see **filial, de-** and **aliquot.**

hidden, adj., prop. pp. of *hide.* — ME. *hidden,* a new formation. Cp. OE. *(ge)hȳdd,* 'hidden', and see **hide,** 'to conceal'.
Derivatives: *hidden-ly,* adv., *hidden-ness,* n.

hide, tr. and intr. v., to conceal. — ME. *huden, hiden,* fr. OE. *hȳdan,* cogn. with Gk. κεύθειν, 'to hide, conceal', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeudh-,* 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See **custody** and cp. next word. Cp. also **hoard, hose, house, huddle, hut.**

hide, n., skin. — ME. *hide, hude,* fr. OE. *hȳd,* 'skin', rel. to OS. *hūd,* ON. *hūð,* Dan., Swed. *hud,* OFris. *hēd,* MDu. *huut,* Du. *huid,* OHG., MHG. *hūt,* G. *Haut,* 'skin', lit. 'that which covers', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeut-,* 'to cover', whence also Gk. κύτος, 'skin, cover', σκῦτος, 'leather', L. *cutis,* 'skin', Lith. *kiáutas,* 'husk', OPruss. *keuto,* 'skin', W. *cwd,* 'scrotum', OFris. *hothan,* OHG. *hodo,* MHG., G. *hode,* 'scrotum'. Base **(s)qeu-t-* is a collateral form of base **(s)qeu-d-.* See prec. word. See also **cutis.**
Derivative: *hide,* tr. v., to take the hide off; to flog.

hide, n., a measure of land (*Engl. history*). — ME. *hid,* fr. OE. *hīd,* contraction of *hīgid,* orig. 'land (sufficient) to support a family', rel. to *hīgan, hīwan* (pl.), 'members of a family', *hīwen,* 'family, household'. See **home** and cp. **hind,** 'farm servant'. Cp. also **hud, husk.**

hideous, adj., very ugly. — ME. *hidous,* fr. OF. *hisdous, hidous* (F. *hideux*), fr. OF. *hisde,* 'hideous', which possibly derives fr. L. *hispidus,* 'shaggy; prickly, bristly'; 'rough' (in a fig. sense); see **hispid** and **-eous.** See R. Grandsaignes d'Hauterive, Dictionnaire d'ancien français, p. 353 s.v. *hisde,* adj.
Derivatives: *hideous-ly,* adv., *hideous-ness,* n.

hiding, n., flogging. — Formed fr. *hide,* 'to flog' (fr. **hide,** 'skin'), with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

hiding, n., concealment. — Formed fr. **hide,** 'to conceal', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

hidrosis, n., excessive perspiration (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. ἱδροῦν, 'to sweat', fr. ἱδρώς (for **swīdrōs*), 'sweat, perspiration', which is rel. to ἶδος, (for **swīdos*), 'violent heat', fr. I.-E. base **sweid-, *swoid-, *swid-,* 'to sweat', whence also L. *sūdāre* (for **swoidāre*), OE. *swǣtan,* 'to sweat'. See **sweat** and cp. **sudation.**

hidrotic, adj., causing perspiration; sudorific (*med.*) — Gk. ἱδρωτικός, 'sudorific', fr. ἱδρώς, gen. ἱδρῶτος, 'sweat'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

hie, intr. and tr. v., to hasten. — ME. *highen, hien,* fr. OE. *hīgian,* 'to strive, hasten', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *śīghraḥ* 'quick, fast', Russ. *sigat',* 'to leap'.

hiemal, adj., pertaining to winter; wintry. — L. *hiemālis,* 'of winter', fr. *hiems,* gen. *hiemis,* 'winter'. See **hibernate** and adj. suff. **-al.**

hier-, form of **hiero-** before a vowel.

Hieracium, n., a genus of plants, the hawkweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἱεράκιον, name of a plant, fr. ἱέρᾱξ, gen. ἱέρᾱκος, 'hawk', lit. 'the swift (bird)', fr. ἱερός, 'quick, swift'. See **hiero-.**

hierarch, n., the chief of a religious group; high priest. — ML. *hierarchia,* fr. Gk. ἱεράρχης, 'leader of sacred rites, high priest', which is compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', and -άρχης, 'leader'. See **hiero-** and **-arch.**

hierarchic, hierarchical, adj., pertaining to a hierarchy. — ML. *hierarchicus,* fr. *hierarchia.* See next word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *hierarchical-ly,* adv.

hierarchy, n., 1) church government by priests; 2) graded system of officials, esp. of sacred persons. — F. *hiérarchie,* fr. ML. *hierarchia,* fr. Gk. ἱεραρχία, 'office of a hierarch', fr. ἱεράρχης. See **hierarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ῐ̄α).
Derivatives: *hierarch-al,* adj., *hierarch-al-ly,* adv., *hierarchic* (q.v.)

hieratic, adj., pertaining to sacred things; priestly. — L. *hierāticus,* fr. Gk. ἱερᾱτικός, 'pertaining to a priest', fr. ἱερός, 'holy, sacred'. See **hiero-** and **-ic.**

hiero-, before a vowel **hier-,** combining form meaning 'holy, sacred'. — Gk. ἱερο-, ἱερ-, fr. ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', orig. 'filled with (divine) force', and prop. identical with ἱερός, 'strong, lively, active, quick, swift', fr. I.-E. base **eis-,* 'to set in quick motion, drive on, incite'. See **ire** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Hieracium** and the first element in **Jerome.**

Hierochloë, n., a genus of plants, the holy grass (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'holy grass', fr. **hiero-** and Gk. χλόη, 'a young green shot'. See **Chloë.**

hierocracy, n., rule of sacred persons, hierarchy. — Compounded of **hiero-** and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

hierocratic, hierocratical, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, hierocracy. — See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

hierodule, n., a temple slave in ancient Greece. — Late L. *hierodūlus,* fr. Gk. ἱερόδουλος, lit. 'temple slave', compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see **hiero-**), and δοῦλος, 'slave', which stands for *δόελος and derives fr. Aegean *doēro,* 'slave'. Cp. the first element in **dulocracy.** For sense development cp. *devadasi.*

hieroglyph, n., picture writing used by the ancient Egyptians. — F. *hiéroglyphe,* back formation fr. *hiéroglyphique,* fr. L. *hieroglyphicus.* See next word.

hieroglyphic, adj., pertaining to hieroglyphs. — L. *hieroglyphicus,* fr. Gk. ἱερογλυφικός, 'hieroglyphic', lit. 'pertaining to sacred carvings' compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see **hiero-**), and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See **glyph** and **-ic** and cp. **anaglyph.**
Derivatives: *hieroglyphic,* n., *hieroglyphic-al-ly,* adv.

hierogram, n., a sacred character or symbol. — Compounded of **hiero-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written; a written character'. See **-gram.**

hierograph, n., a hierogram. — Compounded of **hiero-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

hierographic, adj., pertaining to sacred symbols. — Gk. ἱερογραφικός, 'pertaining to sacred writing', compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see **hiero-**), and γράφειν, 'to write'. See **graphic.**

hierolatry, n., worship of saints. — Compounded of **hiero-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρῐ̄ᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

hierology, n., the sacred literature of a people. — Compounded of **hiero-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

hierophant, n., an interpreter of religious mysteries. — Late L. *hierophantēs,* fr. Gk. ἱεροφάντης, 'one who initiates into mysteries, hierophant', lit. 'one who shows sacred things', which is compounded of ἱερός, 'holy, sacred' (see **hiero-**), and the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **phantasm.**

hierophantic, adj., pertaining to a hierophant or his acts. — Gk. ἱεροφαντικός 'pertaining to a

hierophant', fr. ἱεροφάντης. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *hierophantic-al-ly*, adv.

Hierosolymitan, adj., of Jerusalem; n., a native of Jerusalem. — L. *Hierosolymitānus*, fr. *Hierosolyma*, fr. Gk. Ἱεροσόλυμα, alteration of Heb. *Y'rūshāláyim* owing to a mistaken association with Gk. ἱερός, 'holy', and Σόλυμοι, name of a people in Lycia. See **Jerusalem.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite** and suff. **-an.**

Hierosolymite, adj. and n., Hierosolymitan. — See prec. word.

higgle, intr. v., to haggle. — A weakened form of **haggle.**
Derivative: *higgl-ing*, n.

higgledy-piggledy, adv., in confusion; adj., confused; n., confusion. — Of uncertain origin.

high, adj. — ME. *heigh, hegh, heh, hey*, fr. OE. *hēah, hēh*, rel. to OS. *hōh*, ON. *hār*, Dan. *høi*, Swed. *hög*, OFris. *hāch*, MDu. *hooch*, Du. *hoog*, OHG. *hōh*, MHG. *hōch*, G. *hoch*, Goth. *hauhs*, 'high', ON. *haugr*, 'mound', MHG. *houc, houges*, OSwed. *hugli*, G. *Hügel*, 'hill', and cogn. with Toch. A *koc*, B *kauc*, 'high', Lith. *kaũkas*, 'boil, tumor', *kaukarà, kaũkaras*, 'hill', Lett. *kukurs*, 'hump', OIr. *cūar*, 'bent, crooked', OI. *kucáti, kuñcatē*, 'bends, twists' (intr.). All these words are derivatives of I.-E. **qeu-q-*, enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to bend', whence, with reduplication, L. *cacūmen* (prob. fr. orig. **kakud*), 'tip, summit'. Cp. **how,** 'hillock', **huckster, huge, shock,** 'group of sheaves', and the first word in **Hogen Mogen.** Cp. also **cacuminal, cubicle, cup.**
Derivatives: *high*, n. and adv., *highly* (q.v.), *highness* (q.v.)

highboy, n., a high chest of drawers. — A hybrid formed fr. E. **high** and F. *bois*, 'wood'. See **bush** and cp. **hautboy.** Cp. also **tallboy, lowboy.**

highfalutin, highfaluting, adj., bombastic; n., bombast. — Of uncertain origin.

highly, adv. — ME. *heghly, heyly*, fr. OE. *hēalīce*, formed fr. *hēah*, 'high', with suff. *-līce*. See **high** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

highness, n. — ME. *heghnes, heynes*, fr. OE. *hēahnes*, formed fr. *hēah*, 'high', with suff. *-nes*. See **high** and **-ness.**

hight, v., called, named (*archaic*). — ME. *highte*, a blend of OE. *hātte*, 'I am called, I was called', passive pres. and past tense of *hātan*, 'to call, name, command', and OE. *hēht*, 'called', active past tense of the same verb; rel. to ON. *heita*, MLG. *hēten*, MDu., *heeten*, Du. *heten*, OHG. *heiʒʒan*, MHG. *heiʒen*, G. *heißen*, Goth. *haitan*, 'to call, be called; to command'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **qeid-*, **qoid-*, a *-d*-enlargement of **qī-*, 'to set or be in motion'. See **cite** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **behight, hest, behest.**

high treason. — Loan translation of F. *haute trahison*, whence also G. *Hochverrat.*

hijacker, n., robber who preys on bootleggers (*U.S. Slang*). — Prob. fr. *Hi Jack*, words with which the robber is supposed to bring his victim to a sudden stop.

hijra, n. — See **hegira.**

hike, intr. v. — Prob. a var. of **hitch.**

hilarious, adj., merry, gay. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *hilarus, hilaris*, 'cheerful, gay', fr. Gk. ἱλαρός, of s.m., which is rel. to **ἵλημι* (for **σί-σλη-μι*), 'I am gracious' (only in the imper.: Homeric ἵληθι, Dor. ἵλαθι, Aeol. ἴλλαθι, 'be gracious!'), ἱλάσκομαι (for **σι-σλά-σκομαι*), 'I appease, propitiate, reconcile to myself', Lesbic ἴλλαος, Homeric ἵλα(ϝ)ος, Laconic ἵληϝος, Att. ἵλεως, 'propitious, gracious', and cogn. with L. *sōlārī*, 'to comfort', *salvus*, 'whole, safe', OE. *sǣlig, gesǣlig*, 'happy, fortunate'. See **silly** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Hilary, exhilarate.**
Derivatives: *hilarious-ly*, adv., *hilarious-ness*, n.

hilarity, n., merriment, gaiety. — F. *hilarité*, fr. L. *hilaritātem*, acc. of *hilaritās*, 'cheerfulness, gaiety', fr. *hilaris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Hilary, masc. PN. — Late L. *Hilarius*, lit. 'cheerful', fr. L. *hilaris*. See **hilarious.**

Hilda, fem. PN. — G., lit. 'battle maid', fr. OHG. *hildi*, 'war, battle', which is rel. to OE. *hild*, ON. *hildr*, of s.m., and prob. cogn. with MIr. *cellach* (for **celdach*), 'war'. Cp. the first element in **Hildebrand, Hildegard** and the second element in **Clothilda, Matilda.**

Hildebrand, masc. PN. — OHG. *Hildibrand*, lit. 'battle sword', fr. *hildi*, 'war, battle' and *branda* 'sword'. See **Hilda** and **brand.**

Hildegard(e), fem. PN. — OHG. *Hildegard*, lit. 'protecting battle maid', compounded of *hildi*, 'war, battle', and **gard*, 'to enclose, protect'. For the first element see **Hilda,** for the second see **yard,** 'enclosure', and cp. **garden.**

hilding, n., a base wretch; adj. base (*archaic*). — Formed with suff. **-ing** fr. OE. *hyldan, heldan*, 'to lean, incline, bend down'. See **heel,** 'to lean'.

hill, n. — ME. *hil, hul, hull*, fr. OE. *hyll*, rel. to MDu. *hille*, LG. *hull*, 'hill', ON. *hallr*, 'stone', Goth. *hallus*, 'rock', ON. *holmr*, OE. *holm*, 'rising land, island', fr. I.-E. base **qel-*, 'to rise, be elevated', whence also OI. *kūṭam* (for *kultam*), 'top, skull' (orig. 'elevation'), Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη, L. *collis*, 'hill', *columen*, 'top', *columna*, 'column'. See **column** and cp. **holm.** Cp. also **hillock.**
Derivatives: *hill*, tr. v., *hill-y*, adj., *hill-i-ness*, n.

hillebrandite, n., a hydrous calcium orthosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American chemist William Frances *Hillebrand* (1853-1925). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Hillel, masc. PN. — Heb. *Hillél*, fr. *hillél*, 'he praised', whence *hallél*, 'to praise'. See **hallel.**

hillock, n. — Formed fr. **hill** with dimin. suff. **-ock.**

hilsa, hilsah, n., a fish (*Clupea ilisha*). — Hind. *hilsā*, fr. OI. *iliśaḥ.*

hilt, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hilt, hilte*, rel. to ON. *hjalt*, OHG. *helza*, 'hilt', OS. *helta*, 'oar handle' prob. also to OE. *holt*, 'wood'. See **holt,** 'small wood'. Derivative: *hilt*, tr. v.

hilum, n., scar on a seed (*bot.*) — L. *hīlum*, 'a little thing, trifle'. The orig. meaning was perhaps 'a little thread or fiber', in which case *hīlum* would be a var. of *fīlum*, 'thread'. See **file,** 'a collection of papers', and cp. **nihil.**

him, pers. pron. — ME., fr. OE. *him*, dat. of *hē*. See **he.**

Himalayas, n. pl. — OI. *himālayaḥ*, lit. 'abode of snow', fr. *himáḥ*, 'snow', and *ālayaḥ*, 'abode'. See **hibernate.**
Derivative: *Himalay-an*, adj.

himation, n., Greek garment worn over the chiton (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ἱμάτιον, for εἱμάτιον, fr. εἷμα, 'a garment', which stands for **ϝέσ-μα*, and is rel. to ἐννύναι (for **ϝεσ-νύναι*), 'to clothe', and cogn. with L. *vestis*, 'garment, clothes'. See **vest** and cp. **Anemia,** 'a genus of plants'.

himself, pron. — ME., fr. OE. *him selfum*, dat. sing. of *hē self*. See **he** and **self.**

hin, n., name of a liquid measure, the sixth part of a bath (*Bible*). — Heb. *hīn*, fr. Egypt. *ḥn, ḥnw.*

hind, n., female of the deer. — ME. *hinde*, fr. OE. *hind*, rel. to ON. *hind*, Du. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta*, MHG. *hinde*, G. *Hinde, Hindin*, 'hind', fr. I.-E. base **ḱem-*, 'hornless', whence also OI. *śámaḥ*, 'hornless', Gk. κεμάς, 'young deer, gazelle', Lith. *šmùlas*, of s.m. Cp. **gemsbok.**

hind, n., a farm servant. — ME. *hine*, fr. OE. *hīna*, gen. of *hīwan* (pl.), 'members of a family'. See **hide,** 'measure of land'.

hind, adj., posterior. — ME., prob. back formation fr. **hinder,** adj., influenced in form by OE. *hindan*, 'from behind'. Cp. **behind.**

hinder, adj., posterior. — ME. *hindere*, fr. OE. *hinder* (adv.), 'behind', rel. to OHG. *hintar*, MHG. *hinter, hinder*, G. *hinter*, Goth. *hindar*, 'behind' (prep.), ON. *hindr-* (in compounds, as e.g. *hindr-vitni*, 'superstition'), orig. comparatives to OE. *hine*, 'hence'. See **hence** and **-ther** and cp. **hinder,** v. Cp. also the first element in **hinterland.**

hinder, tr. and intr. v., to prevent. — ME. *hinderen, hindren*, fr. OE. *hindrian*, rel. to ON. *hindra*, Du. *hinderen*, OHG. *hintarōn*, MHG., G. *hindern*, lit. 'to keep back', fr. OE. *hinder*, etc., 'behind'. See **hinder,** adj.
Derivative: *hinder-er*, n.

Hindi, n., the language of Northern India. — Hind. *Hindī*, formed with suff. *-ī* (expressing relationship) fr. *Hind*, 'India'. See **Hindu.**

Hindoo, Hindooism, Hindoostani. — See **Hindu, Hinduism, Hindustani.**

hindrance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **hinder,** v., and **-ance,** a suff. of Latin origin.

Hindu, also **Hindoo,** n., one of the Hindu race. — Pers. *Hindū*, fr. *Hind*, 'India', fr. OI. *Síndhuḥ*, 'the river Indus; the region of the river Indus'. See **India** and cp. words there referred to.

Hinduism, also **Hindooism,** n., the religion of the Hindus. — Formed fr. **Hindu** with suff. **-ism.**

Hindustani, also **Hindoostani,** n., the most important dialect of Western Hindi; adj., pertaining to Hindustan or Hindustani. — Hind. *Hindūstānī*, formed with suff. *-ī* (expressing relationship) fr. Pers. *Hindūstān*, lit. 'the country of the Hindus', fr. *Hindū*, 'Hindu', and *stān*, 'place, country'. For the first element see **Hindu.** The second element is rel. to Avestic *stāna-* (in compounds), 'place', lit. 'a place where to stand', from the stem of *stā-*, 'to stand', fr. I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand', whence also L. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stand.** Cp. also *Afghanistan, Baluchistan*, lit. 'place (i.e. land) of the Afghans, resp. Baluchis'. Cp. also the second element in **bezesteen** and in **bostangi.**
Derivative: *Hindustani*, n.

hing, n., asafetida. — Hind. *hīng*, fr. OI. *hiṅguḥ.*

hinge, n. — ME. *henge*, lit. 'that on which the door hangs', fr. *hengen*, 'to hang'. Cp. MLG. *henge*, 'hinge', MDu. *henge*, 'hook, handle', Du. *hengsel*, 'hinge', and see **hang.**
Derivatives: *hinge*, intr. and tr. v., *hing-ed*, adj.

hinny, n., offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. — L. *hinnus*, fr. Gk. ἴννος = γίννος, which is of uncertain origin.

hinny, intr. v., to neigh. — ME., fr. L. *hinnīre*, 'to neigh', which is of imitative origin.

hint, n. — ME. *henten*, 'to seize, take', fr. OE. *hentan*, which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *huntian*, to hunt'. See **hunt** and cp. **hent.**
Derivatives: *hint*, v., *hint-ing-ly*, adv.

hinterland, n., land lying behind a coast district. — G., compounded of *hinter*, 'behind', and *land*, 'land'. See **hinder,** adj., and **land.**

hip, n., the haunch. — ME. *hipe, hippe, hupe*, fr. OE. *hype*, rel. to Du. *heup*, OHG., MHG. *huf*, G. *Hüfte*, Goth. *hups*, 'hip', fr. I.-E. base **qeu-b-*, 'to bend', whence also Gk. κύβος, 'hollow above the hip of cattle'. See **cubicle** and cp. **hive.**
Derivative: *hip*, tr. v., to sprain the hip of.

hip, n., seed vessel of the dog rose. — ME. *hepe, hipe*, fr. OE. *hēope*, rel. to OE. *hīopa*, 'briar', OS. *hiopo*, dial. Norw. *hjupa*, OHG. *hiafo, hiufa*, MHG., G. *hiefe*, Du. *joop*, 'bramble', Dan. *hyben*, 'hip', and cogn. with OPruss. *kaãubri*, 'thorn'.

hip, n., melancholy. — For *hyp*, which is short for **hypochondria.**

hip, interj. used in applauding (as in *hip, hip, hurrah*). — Of imitative origin.

hipe, also **hype,** n., a kind of throw in wrestling. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to **hip,** 'haunch'. Derivative: *hipe* or *hype*, tr. and intr. v., to throw by means of a hipe.

hipp-, form of **hippo-** before a vowel.

hippalectryon, n., an imaginary animal combining the forms of the horse and the cock (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ἱππαλεκτρυών, compounded of ἵππος, 'horse' and ἀλεκτρυών, 'cock'. See

hippo- and **alectryomachy.**

hipped, adj., having hips. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. **hip,** 'haunch'.

hipped, adj., depressed. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. **hip,** 'melancholy'.

hippish, adj., somewhat depressed (*colloq.*) — Formed with suff. **-ish** fr. **hip,** 'melancholy'.

hippo-, before a vowel **hipp-,** combining form meaning 'horse'. — Gk. ἱππο-, ἱππ-, fr. ἵππος, 'horse', rel. to dial. Gk. ἴκκος, for I.-E. **ekwos,* whence also OI. *áśvaḥ,* L. *equus,* 'horse'. See **equine** and cp. the second element in **Eohippus, ephippium, Philip, Xanthippe.**

hippo, n. — Short for **hippopotamus.**

Hippoboscidae, n. pl., a family of parasitic blood-sucking flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **hippo-** and Gk. βόσκειν, 'to feed'. See **botany.**

hippocampus, n., sea horse. — L., fr. Gk. ἱππόκαμπος, compounded of ἵππος, 'horse' (see **hippo-**), and κάμπος, 'sea monster', which is possibly rel. to κάμπη, 'caterpillar'. Cp. the first element in **Campephagidae, Campephilus, Campodea.**

hippocras, n., a highly spiced wine. — ME. *ypocras,* fr. OF. *ipocras, ypocras* (F. *hypocras*), prop. fr. *Hippocrates,* the celebrated Greek physician; so called because the wine was strained through a woolen bag named *Hippocrates sleeve.* The French spelling *hypocras* is due to a confusion with the numerous words beginning with *hypo-,* fr. Gk. ὑπό, 'under, below'.

Hippocratic, adj., of, or pertaining to, the Greek physician Hippocrates (460? — 357 B.C.E.) — Late L. *Hippocraticus,* fr. L. *Hippocratēs,* fr. Gk. Ἱπποκράτης. For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

Hippocrene, n., a fountain on Mt. Helicon sacred to the Muses. — L., fr. Gk. Ἱπποκρήνη, lit. 'horse's fountain', which is compounded of ἵππος, 'horse', and κρήνη, 'fountain'. See **hippo-** and **crenic.** Derivative: *Hippocren-ian,* adj.

Hippodamia, n., daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, who offered her to the suitor who should defeat him in a chariot race (*Classical mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἱπποδάμεια, fr. ἱππόδαμος, 'tamer of horses', which is formed fr. ἵππος, 'horse', and the stem of δαμᾶν, 'to tame'. See **hippo-** and **tame** and cp. **adamant.**

hippodrome, n., 1) in ancient Greece and Rome, a course for horse races; 2) a circus for equestrian performances. — F., fr. L. *hippodromos,* fr. Gk. ἱππόδρομος, 'race course', which is compounded of ἵππος, 'horse', and δρόμος, 'course'. See **hippo-** and **dromedary.** Derivatives: *hippodrome,* intr. v., *hippodrom-ic,* adj.

Hippoglossus, n., a genus of flatfishes, the halibut (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **hippo-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

hippogriff, also **hippogryph,** n., an imaginary monster combining the forms of the horse and the fabulous griffin. — F. *hippogriffe,* fr. It. *ippogrifo,* a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ἵππος, 'horse' (see **hippo-**), and *grifo,* 'griffin'. See **griffin,** 'a mythical animal'.

hippoid, adj., resembling a horse (*zool.*) — Compounded of **hippo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid** and cp. **equoid.**

Hippolyte, n., an Amazon, daughter of Ares; taken prisoner by Theseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἱππολύτη, fem. of the name Ἱππόλυτος. See **Hippolytus** and cp. next word.

Hippolyte, n., a genus of prawns (*zool.*) — ModL., named after the Amazon Hippolyte. See prec. word.

Hippolytidae, n., pl., a family of prawns. — ModL., pl., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

Hippolytus, PN., a son of Theseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἱππόλυτος, fr. ἱππόλυτος, lit. 'letting horses loose', formed fr. ἵππος, 'horse', and the stem of λύειν, 'to loose, let loose'. See **hippo-,** and **-lysis.**

hippophagous, adj., eating horseflesh. — Compounded of **hippo-** and Gk. -φάγος, 'eating', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

hippophagy, n., the practice of eating horseflesh. — Compounded of **hippo-** and -φαγίᾱ, fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See **-phagy.**

hippopotamic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a hippopotamus. — See next word and **-ic.**

hippopotamus, n. — L., fr. Gk. ἱπποπόταμος, lit. 'horse of the river', fr. ἵππος, 'horse' and ποταμός, 'river'. See **hippo-** and **potamo-.**

Hipposelinum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἱππος-σέλῑνον, 'coarse parsley', lit. 'horse parsley', fr. ἵππος, 'horse', and σέλῑνον, 'parsley'. See **hippo-** and **parsley** and cp. the second element in **Petroselinum.**

hippuric, adj., pertaining to the acid $C_9H_9NO_3$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of Gk. ἵππος, 'horse', and οὖρον, 'urine' (see **hippo-, urine** and adj. suff. **-ic**). This acid was so called because it was first found (by Rouelle) in the urine of horses.

Hippuris, n., a genus of plants, the mare's tail (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'horse's tail', fr. **hippo-** and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.

Hiram, masc. PN. — Phoen.-Heb. *Ḥīrám,* prob. aphetic for *Aḥīrám,* lit. 'brother of the lofty', fr. *aḥí,* construct state of *aḥ,* 'brother', and *rām,* 'high, lofty'. The first element is rel. to Aram. *aḥ,* Ugar. *'h,* Arab. *áḫ,* Ethiop. *aḫaw,* Akkad. *aḫu,* 'brother', Heb. *āḥóth,* Aram. *ăḥáth,* Syr. *ḥāthá,* Ugar. *'ḥt,* Arab. *uḫt,* Ethiop. *aḫat,* Akkad. *aḫātu,* 'sister'. For the second element in *Aḥīrám* see **Abram.**

Hiramite, n. (applied to Freemasons). — Lit. 'descendant of Hiram (king of Tyre)'. Formed fr. **Hiram** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

hircarra, n., a messenger; a spy (*India*). — Pers. *harkārā,* 'messenger, spy', compounded of *har,* 'every, all' (fr. OPers. *haruva-*), and *kār,* 'work, business', fr. OPers. *kar-,* 'to make'. See **corpus** and cp. **Sanskrit** and words there referred to.

hircine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a he-goat; of a rank smell. — L. *hircīnus,* 'pertaining to a he-goat', fr. *hircus,* 'he-goat', which is prob. rel. to *hirsūtus,* 'shaggy, prickly, bristly'. See **hirsute** and adj. suff. **-ine** and cp. **hearse.**

hire, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hȳr,* 'hire, wages, usury, interest', rel. to OS. *hūra, hūria,* Dan. *hyre,* Swed. *hyra,* 'hire, wages', OFris. *hēre,* MLG., MDu. *hūre,* Du. *huur,* G. *Heuer,* 'hire, wages, rent, lease'. The ulterior etymol. of these words is unknown.

hire, tr. v. — ME. *hiren,* fr. OE. *hȳrian,* rel. to Dan. *hyre,* Swed. *hyra,* OFris. *hēra,* MLG., MDu. *hūren,* Du. *huren,* G. *heuern,* 'to hire, rent'. These verbs are prob. denominated fr. OE. *hȳr,* resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See **hire,** n.

Derivatives: *hir-er,* n., *hire-ling,* n.

hirple, intr. v., to walk lamely; to hobble (chiefly *Scot.*) — Of unknown origin.

hirrient, adj., snarling; trilled. — L. *hirriēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'snarling,' pres. part. of *hirrīre,* 'to snarl', of imitative origin. Cp. **hirundine.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivative: *hirrient,* n., a trilled sound.

hirsute, adj., shaggy, bristly. — L. *hir-sūtus,* 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', rel. to *hir-tus,* 'rough, shaggy, hairy', and in gradational relationship to *horrēre,* 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, shiver, tremble'. See **horror** and cp. **hearse, hispid.**

Derivatives: *hirsute-ness,* n., *hirsut-ism,* n.

hirsuties, n., excessive growth of hair. — ModL. *hirsūtiēs,* lit. 'shagginess', fr. L. *hirsūtus.* See prec. word.

Hirtella, n., a genus of plants of the peach family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *hirtus,* 'rough, hairy, shaggy'. See prec. word and **-ella.**

Hirudo, n., a genus of leeches (*zool.*) — L. *hirūdō,* gen. *hirūdinis,* 'leech', of uncertain origin.

hirundine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a swallow. — Contraction of **hirundin-ine* (see *haplology*), which is formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *hirundō,* gen. *-inis,* 'swallow', fr. *hirrīre,* 'to snarl'. See **hirrient.**

his, pron. — ME., fr. OE. *his,* 'of him, his', gen. of masc. *hē,* 'he', and of neut. *hit,* 'it'. See **he** and **it.**

hisingerite, n., a hydrous ferric silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Hisingerit,* named after the Swedish chemist Wilhelm *Hisinger* (1766-1852). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Hispania, n., the Latin name of the country now comprising Spain and Portugal. — L. *Hispānia,* 'Spain', lit. 'the country of the Spaniards', fr. *Hispānus,* 'Spaniard', which is prob. of Iberian origin. The *i* in *(H)i-spānia* is prob. the Iberian article. Cp. **Spaniard, spaniel.**

Hispanic, adj., Spanish. — L. *Hispānicus,* fr. *Hispānia.* See prec. word and **-ic.**

hispid, adj., bristly. — L. *hispidus,* 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', prob. rel. to *hirsūtus,* of s.m. See **hirsute.**

Derivative: *hispid-ity,* n.

hiss, intr. v. and n. — ME. *hissen,* of imitative origin. Derivatives: *hiss-er,* n., *hiss-ing,* n., *hiss-ing-ly,* adv.

hist, inter., hush. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **hush, whisht, whist,** interj.

hist-, form of **histo-** before a vowel.

histamine, n., an amine, $C_5H_9N_3$, occurring in ergot and produced by the decomposition of histidine (chem.) — Coined fr. **histidine** and **amine.**

histidine, histidin, n., an amino acid $C_6H_9N_3O_2$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. ἱστίον, dimin. of ἱστός (see **histo-**), and suff. **-idine.**

histo-, before a vowel **hist-,** combining form meaning 'tissue'. — Gk. ἱστο-, ἱστ-, fr. ἱστός, 'ship's mast; loom; warp, web', which stands for **στιστός* and lit. means 'that which causes to stand', fr. ἵστημι (for **σί-στη-μι*), 'I make to stand; I stand', fr. I.-E. base **stā-,* 'to stand', whence also Gk. στήμων, 'the warp in the loom', L. *stāre,* 'to stand', *stāmen,* 'the warp in the loom'. See **state** and cp. **anhistous, Actinistia.** Cp. also **stamen.**

histogenesis, n., formation of organic tissue. — Compounded of **histo-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin'. See **genesis.**

histogenetic, adj., pertaining to histogenesis. — See prec. word and **genetic.**

histology, n., the study of organic tissues. — Compounded of **histo-** and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *histolog-ic, histolog-ic-al,* adjs., *histolog-ist,* n.

histolysis, n., dissolution of organic tissue. — Compounded of **histo-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing', fr. λύειν, 'to loose'. See **-lysis.**

histolytic, adj., pertaining to histolysis. — See prec. word and **-lytic.**

histone, n., any of a group of basic proteins (*chem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. ἱστός (see **histo-**) and suff. **-one.**

historian, n. — F. *historien,* fr. L. *historia.* See **history** and **-an.**

historiated, adj., illustrated with figures of flowers or animals, etc. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. ML. *historiātus,* pp. of *historiāre,* 'to narrate, depict; to paint', fr. L. *historia,* 'history'. See **history** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **storiated.** For sense development cp. **story,** 'horizontal section of a building'.

historic, adj. — L. *historicus,* fr. Gk. ἱστορικός, 'historical', fr. ἱστορίᾱ, 'historical narrative'. See **history** and **-ic.** Derivatives: *historic-al,* adj., *historic-al-ly,* adv., *historic-ity,* n.

historico-, combining form meaning 'historical'. — Fr. Gk. ἱστορικός. See **historic.**

historied, adj., having a history. — See **history** and **-ed.**

historiette, n., a short history, a short story. — F., dimin. of *histoire,* 'history, story', fr. L. *historia.* See **history** and **-ette.**

historify, tr. v., to treat in, or as in, history. — Formed fr. **history** with suff. **-fy.**

historiographer, n., historian. — Formed with suff. **-er** fr. earlier *historiograph*, fr. Late L. *historiographus*, fr. Gk. ἱστοριογράφος, 'history writer', which is compounded of ἱστορίᾱ, 'history', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **history** and **-graph.**

historiography, n., the writing of history. — See prec. word and **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *historiograph-ic, historiograph-ic-al,* adjs., *historiograph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

history, n. — L. *historia,* 'narrative, story, narration, account', fr. Gk. ἱστορίᾱ, 'learning by inquiry, knowledge obtained by inquiry; account of one's inquiries; narration, historical narrative; history', fr. ἵστωρ (Boeot. Ϝίστωρ), 'knowing, learned', which stands for *Ϝίδτωρ and is rel. to οἶδα (for *Ϝοῖδα), 'I know', εἶδον (for *ἔϜιδον), 'I saw', ἰδεῖν (for *Ϝιδεῖν), 'to see', ἰδέᾱ (prob. for *Ϝιδέσᾱ), 'look, semblance; kind, nature, class, species', and cogn. with L. *vidēre,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **idea** and words there referred to. Cp. also **story, polyhistor.**

histrionic, adj., pertaining to an actor. — Late L. *histriōnicus,* 'pertaining to an actor', fr. *histriō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'actor', fr. *hister,* 'actor', which is of Etruscan origin.

Derivative: *histrionic-al-ly,* adv.

hit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hitten,* fr. ON. *hitta,* 'to hit upon, meet with', whence also Dan. *hitte,* Swed. *hitta,* 'to hit, find'.

Derivatives: *hit,* n., *hitt-er,* n.

hitch, tr. and intr. v., to move by jerks. — ME. *hytchen,* 'to move, remove', rel. to dial. E. *hike,* 'to move with a jerk', Scot. *hitch,* 'a motion by jerks'. Cp. **hike.**

Derivatives: *hitch,* n., *hitch-er,* n., *hitch-y,* adj., *hitch-i-ly,* adv., *hitch-i-ness,* n.

hithe, n., landing place, port (*archaic* or in *place names*). — ME. *hythe,* fr. OE. *hȳth,* 'landing place', rel. to OS. *hūth,* of s.m.

hither, adv. — ME. *hider, hither,* fr. OE. *hider,* rel. to ON. *heðra* (for **hiðra*), 'here', Goth. *hidre,* 'hither'; formed from the Teut. demonstrative base **hi-* (whence also **he, here**) with the comparative suff. **-ther.** Cp. **thither.** Cp. also **cis-, citra-.**

Derivative: *hither,* adj.

hitherward, also **hitherwards,** adv. — OE. *hiderweard.* See **hither** and **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

Hittite, n. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Heb. *Ḥittî,* 'Hittite' (pl. *Ḥittîm*), fr. Hitt. *Ḥatti.*

hive, n. — ME. *hive,* fr. OE. *hȳf,* rel. to ON. *hūfr,* 'hull of a ship', and cogn. with OI. *kūpaḥ,* 'hollow, pit, cave', Gk. κύπη, 'a kind of ship', κύπελλον, 'cup', L. *cūpa,* 'tub, cask, vat'. See **cup** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *hive,* tr. and intr. v.

hives, n., any of various eruptive skin diseases. — Of uncertain origin.

Hivite, n., one of an ancient tribe of Canaan dispossessed by the Israelites. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Heb. *Ḥiwwî,* lit. 'villager', fr. *ḥawwâ*^{h}, 'tent-village, village', which prob. derives fr. base *ḥ-w-ḥ,* 'to gather', and is rel. to Arab. *ḥáwa,* 'he collected, gathered', *ḥiwâ',* 'circle of tents'.

ho, interj. — Imitative. Cp. **whoa.**

hoactzin, n. — See **hoatzin.**

hoar, adj. — ME. *har, hor,* fr. OE. *hār,* 'gray, gray-haired, old', rel. to ON. *hārr,* of s.m., OS., OHG. *hēr,* 'distinguished, noble, glorious, excellent', MHG. *hēr,* 'distinguished, noble, proud, gay, holy', G. *hehr,* 'exalted, august, noble, sublime', *Herr,* 'lord, master', *herrlich,* 'glorious, excellent', fr. Teut. base **haira,* corresponding to I.-E. **ḱoiro-*; cp. MIr. *cīar,* 'dark', fr. base **ḱeiro-,* a vowel-gradation form of **ḱoiro-.* Cp. **Herr, herring,** and the second element in **mynheer, younker.** Cp. also **hue.**

Derivatives: *hoar,* n., and intr. and tr. v., *hoar-y,* adj., *hoar-i-ness,* n.

hoard, n. — ME. *hord,* fr. OE. *hord,* rel. to OS. *hord,* ON. *hodd,* OHG., MHG., G. *hort,* Goth. *huzd,* 'treasure', lit. 'hidden treasure', fr. I.-E. **quz-dho-.* The first element in this base means 'hidden'; see **hide,** 'to conceal', and cp. words there referred to. The second element in **quz-dho-* means 'placed', fr. base **dhē-, *dhō-,* 'to place', whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', OE. *dōn,* 'to do'. See **do** and cp. **theme.** Cp. also **treasure.**

hoard, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *horden,* fr. OE. *hordian,* fr. *hord.* See **hoard,** n.

Derivatives: *hoard-er,* n., *hoarding* (q.v.)

hoarding, n., the act of one who hoards. — Formed fr. **hoard,** v., with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

hoarding, n., a temporary fence. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. obsol. E. *hoard,* fr. OF. *hourd, hourt, hort,* 'scaffold', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *hurd,* 'hurdle', and see **hurdle.**

hoarhound, n. — See **horehound.**

hoarse, adj. — ME. *hors,* fr. earlier *hos,* fr. OE. *hās,* rel. to OS. *hēs,* ON. *hāss,* Dan. *hæs,* Swed. *hes,* Du. *hees,* OHG. *heisi, heis,* MHG. *heise, heiser,* earlier G. *heisch,* G. *heiser,* 'hoarse'. These words prob. meant orig. 'dried out; rough', and are rel. to OE. *hāt,* etc., 'hot'; see **hot.** The insertion of the *r* in ME. *hors* is prob. due to the influence of *harsh.*

Derivatives: *hoarse-ly,* adv., *hoarse-ness,* n.

hoatzin, hoactzin, n., a bird of S. America. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *uatzin.*

hoax, n. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier *hocus.* See **hocus-pocus.**

Derivative: *hoax-er,* n.

hob, n., 1) a rustic; a clownish lout; 2) a fairy. — Fr. *Hob,* a pet form of **Robin.** Cp. **hobgoblin.**

hob, n., projection at the side of a fireplace; peg. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **hub.**

hobble, intr. v., to go haltingly, to limp; tr. v., to cause to go haltingly. — ME. *hobelen*; rel. to Du. *hobbelen,* 'to rock from side to side',

freq. of *hobben,* 'to toss, to rock'. Cp. **hopple** and **hobby,** 'a small species of falcon'.

Derivatives: *hobble,* n., *hobbler* (q.v.), *hobbling-ly,* adv.

hobbledehoy, also **hobbadehoy, hobbedehoy,** n., a clumsy youth. — Of uncertain origin.

hobbler, n., one who, or that which, hobbles. — Formed from the verb **hobble** with agential suff. **-er.**

hobbler, n., a retainer who maintained a horse for military service (*Engl. hist.*) — ME. *hobler, hobeler,* a blend of OF. *hobin, hobi,* 'a small horse' (see **hobby,** 'a nag'), and OF. *hobeler,* 'to skirmish', fr. OF. *hober,* 'to bestir oneself; shake, agitate', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Du. *hobben,* 'to toss', and see **hobble.**

hobby, n., a small species of falcon. — ME. *hobi, hoby,* fr. OF. *hobet,* dimin. of *hobe,* 'falcon' (whence also F. *hobereau,* 'hobby; squireen'), fr. OF. *hober,* 'to bestir oneself'. See prec. word.

hobby, n., 1) a nag; 2) hobby horse; 3) favorite occupation. — ME. *hobin,* 'nag', fr. OF. *hobin, hobi,* 'a small horse', orig. 'the ambling animal', fr. OF. *hober,* 'to bestir oneself'. See **hobby,** 'a species of falcon', and cp. **aubin.**

hobgoblin, n., 1) *(cap.)* Robin Goodfellow; 2) an elf, goblin; 3) a bogey. — Compounded of **hob,** 'a kind of fairy', and **goblin.**

hobnail, n. — Compounded of **hob,** 'fairy', and **nail.**

Derivative: *hobnail-ed,* adj.

hobnob, intr. v., to be on intimate terms. — A var. of early ModE. *hab nab,* fr. OE. *habban,* 'to have', and *nabban,* contraction of *ne habban,* 'not to have'. Hence *hobnob* orig. meant 'have or have not'. See **have.**

hobo, n., a tramp (*American Slang*). — Of unknown origin.

hobson-jobson, n., a festal excitement. — Corruption of Arab. *ya Hasan! ya Husayn!* 'O Hasan! O Husain!', cry of the Mohammedans at the procession of the Moharram. See Yule and Burnell, Hobson-Jobson, p. 419.

Hobson's choice, n. — So called after Thomas *Hobson* (died in 1631), who had livery stables at Cambridge and let out horses to customers on the condition that they had to take the animal standing in the stable nearest to the stable door.

hock, n., the joint in the hind leg of a horse. — ME. *hough, hoch,* fr. OE. *hōh,* 'heel', rel. to the first element in ON. *hā-sin,* OE. *hōh-sinu,* 'hock sinew', OHG. *hahsa,* MHG. *hahse,* G. *Hachse,* 'hock', ON. *hæll,* OE. *hæla,* 'heel', and cogn. with OI. *kákṣaḥ, kakṣā,* Avestic *kasha,* 'armpit', L. *coxa,* 'hip', Lith. *kiṷka, kenklē,* 'knee joint', *cinksla,* 'knee sinew', OIr. *coss,* 'foot'. Cp. **hough.** Cp. also **heel.** Cp. also **coxa.** For the second element in ON. *hā-sin,* OE. *hōh-sinu,* see *sinew.*

Derivative: *hock,* tr. v., to hamstring.

hock, n., white Rhenish wine. — Orig. 'wine of Hochheim', abbreviation of obsol. *hockamore,* 'wine of Hochheim', fr. G. *Hochheimer,* fr. *Hochheim,* a village near Mainz in Germany.

Hockday, n., the second Tuesday after Easter. — The first element in this compound is of unknown origin. It is not related to G. *hoch,* 'high'.

hockey, n. — Prob. fr. OF. *hoquet,* 'bent club, shepherd's crook', formed with suff. **-et** fr. OF. *hoc,* 'a hook', which is of Teut. origin (cp. OE. *hoc* and see **hook**); prob. so called because played with clubs hooked slightly at the end.

hocus, n. and tr. v. — Short for **hocus-pocus.**

hocus-pocus, n., a conjurer's trick. — Sham L. Cp. **hoax, hokey-pokey.**

hod, n., a portable trough for carrying mortar. — MDu. *hodde,* 'basket', rel. to Frankish **hotta* (whence F. *hotte,* 'basket for the back') and to dial. G. *Hotte,* 'basket for the back'.

hodden, n., a coarse woolen cloth. — Perh. fr. Northern E. dial. form of *holden,* pp. of *held,* hence lit. 'cloth held (at home)'. See **hold.**

Hodge, n., the agricultural laborer. — A popular form of the name **Roger.**

hodgepodge, n. — A var. of **hotchpotch** (q.v.)

hodgkinsonite, n., a hydrous zinc manganese silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after H. H. *Hodgkinson* of Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hodiernal, adj., of this day. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *hodiernus,* 'of this day', fr. *hodiē,* 'today', which stands for *hoc diē,* 'on this day', fr. abl. of *hic,* 'this', *and diēs,* 'day'. L. *hic* prob. stands for *hi-ce* or *he-ce,* which is compounded of the emphatic particle *hi-,* resp. *he-,* and the demonstrative particle *-ce.* Particle *hi-, he-* is cogn. with the emphatic particles: OI. *ghá,* 'just, indeed, certainly', *ha,* 'of course, surely', OI. *hí,* Avestic *zī,* 'for, because; surely, indeed', Gk. -χι (in οὐ-χί, μή-χι, 'not', ναί-χι, 'yea, verily'), OSlav. *-go-, -že* (after a negation), Lith. *-gu, -gi.* For the demonstrative particle *-ce* cp. the second element in L. *istic,* 'this', *illic,* 'that'. See **he** and cp. **haecceity, encore** and **langue d'oc.** For the second element in L. *hodiē* see **dies non.**

hodograph, hodometer. — See **odograph, odometer.**

hoe, n. — ME. *howe,* fr. MF. (= F.) *houe,* fr. Frankish **hauwa,* which is rel. to OHG. *houwa* (MHG. *houwe,* G. *Haue*), 'hoe, mattock, pickax', fr. OHG. *houwan,* which is rel. to OE. *hēawan,* 'to cut, hew'. See **hew.**

hoe, tr. v. — ME. *howwen,* fr. *howe.* See **hoe,** n.

Derivative: *ho-er,* n.

hoernesite, n., a hydrous magnesium arsenate (*mineral.*) — G. *Hoernesit,* named after the Austrian paleontologist Moritz *Hoernes* (1852-1917). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hog, n. — ME. *hog, hogge,* fr. OE. *hogg,* of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *hog,* tr. and intr. v., *hogg-ed,* adj., *hogg-ery,* n., *hogg-ish,* adj., *hogg-ish-ly,* adv., *hogg-ish-ness,* n.

Hogarthian, adj., in the satirical manner of the English painter and caricaturist William *Hogarth* (1697-1764). — For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

Hogen-Mogen, n., 1) 'Their High Mightinesses', i.e. the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands (*obsol.*); 2) the Dutch; a Dutchman (used contemptuously). — Fr. Du. *Hoogmogendheden,* 'High Mightinesses' (fr. *hoog,* 'high', and *mogend,* 'mighty'), title of the States-General in the Netherlands. See **high,** and **may, mighty.**

hoicks, hoick, interj., a call to incite hounds. — Of unknown origin. Cp. **yoicks.**

hoiden, n. — See **hoyden.**

hoi polloi, the common people, the rabble. — Gk. οἱ πολλοί, 'the many', pl. of πολύς. See **poly-.**

hoise, tr. v., to hoist (*obsol.*) — Late ME. *hoise,* alter. of earlier *hyce, hysse,* fr. MLG. *hissen* or MDu. *hischen* (Du. *hijsen*), 'to hoist' (whence also G. *hissen,* F. *hisser,* It. *issare,* Sp., Port. *izar*); possibly of imitative origin. Cp. next word.

hoist, tr. v., to raise, lift. — Alter. of **hoise,** prob. due to a confusion with *hoised, hoist,* pp. of *hoise.*

Derivatives: *hoist,* n., *hoist-er,* n., *hoist-ing,* n. and adj.

hoity-toity, adj., 1) giddy, flighty; 2) haughty, arrogant; 3) petulant. — From the obsol. v. *hoit,* 'to indulge in riotous gaiety', which is of uncertain origin.

hokey-pokey, n., 1) hocus-pocus; 2) cheap ice-cream sold in the streets. — Prob. altered fr. **hocus-pocus.**

hokhmah, n., wisdom; (*cap.*), wisdom literature, a division of ancient Hebrew writings. — Heb. *ḥokhmáh,* 'wisdom', from the stem of *ḥākhám,* 'he was wise', whence also *ḥākhām,* 'skillful, learned, wise', rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ḥākhám,* 'he was wise', Arab. *ḥákuma,* 'he was wise', *ḥakím,* 'wise'. See **hakeem.**

hol-, form of **holo-** before a vowel.

holcad, n., a ship of burden (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ὁλκάς, gen. ὁλκάδος, 'ship of burden', lit. 'a ship that is towed', rel. to ἕλκειν, 'to draw'. See **Holcus** and **-ad** and cp. **hulk.**

holcodont, adj., having the teeth set in a continuous groove. — Compounded of Gk. ὅλκος, 'furrow', and the stem of ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See next word and **odonto-.**

Holcus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L., a kind of grass, fr. Gk. ὁλκός, adj., 'attractive', which is rel. to ὁλκός, n., 'that which draws; a track made by drawing, a furrow', and to ἕλκειν, 'to draw, attract', fr. I.-E. base ***selq-,* 'to draw', whence also L. *sulcus,* 'furrow, trench'. See **sulcate** and cp. **holcad, holcodont, hulk.**

hold, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *healden, halden, holden,* fr. OE *haldan, healdan,* rel. to OS. *haldan,* ON. *halda,* Dan. *holde,* Swed. *hålla,* OFris. *halda,* MLG. *halden* Du. *houden,* OHG. *haltan,* MHG., G. *halten,* 'to hold', Goth. *haldan,* 'to tend' (orig. prob. 'to drive on'), fr. Teut. ***haldan,* which is prob. a dental enlargement of I.-E. base ***quel-,* 'to drive'. The phases of the sense development of the above words prob. were 'to drive on' (cattle, etc.); 'to tend' (cattle; as in Goth. *haldan*); 'to hold' (cattle, etc.)'. For other derivatives of I.-E. base ***qel-,* see **celerity** and words there referred to. Cp. **behold, halt,** 'stoppage', **hodden, holt,** 'lair of an animal'.

Derivatives: *hold,* n., *hold-er,* n., *hold-ing,* n.

hold, n., space in a ship below the lower deck, in which cargo is stowed (*naut.*) — ME. *holl,* fr. MDu. *hool, hol,* 'hole; hold'. See **hole.**

holden, archaic pp. of the verb **hold.**

holdenite, n., a basic manganese zinc arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineral collector Albert Fairchild *Holden* (1866-1913). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hole, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hol,* 'hollow place, hole' (prop. neut. of the adj. *hol,* 'hollow', used as a noun), and OE. *holh,* 'hollow place, hole'; rel. to OS., OFris., MDu., OHG., MHG. *hol,* MDu. *hool,* ON. *holr,* G. *hohl,* 'hollow', Goth. *us-hulōn,* 'to hollow out', prob. fr. I.-E. base ***qaul-, *qul-,* 'hollow, a hollowed thing', whence also Gk. καυλός, 'stem', L. *caulis, cōlis,* 'stem, stalk'; see **cole.**

Derivatives: *hole,* tr. and intr. v., *hole-ly,* adj.

Holi, Hoolee, Hooly, n., spring festival in honor of Krishna (*Hindu religion*). — Hind. *holī,* fr. OI. *holākā,* which is prob. of imitative origin.

holiday, n. — ME. *holidei,* fr. OE. *hāligdæg,* lit. 'a holy day'. See **holy** and **day.**

holily, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *hāliglīce.* See **holy** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

holiness, n. — ME. *holynesse,* fr. OE. *hālignes.* See **holy** and **-ness.**

holism, n., the theory that regards nature as consisting of 'wholes' (*philos.*) — Coined with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ὅλος, 'whole, entire'. See **holo-.**

Holland, n., the Netherlands. — Du. *Holland,* fr. earlier *Holtlant,* lit. 'wood land' (in allusion to the important district with the center Dordrecht). MDu. *holt, hout* (Du. *hout*), 'wood', is rel. to 1st E. **holt** (q.v.) For Du. *land* see **land.** Cp. next word and **Hollands.**

hollandaise, n., a seasoned sauce made of yolk of eggs and butter. — Short for F. *sauce hollandaise,* 'Dutch sauce'; *hollandaise* is the feminine of *hollandais,* 'Dutch', fr. *Hollande,* 'Holland'. See prec. word.

hollandite, n., manganate of barium, manganese and iron (*mineral.*) — Named after the English geologist Sir Thomas Henry *Holland* (1868-1947), director of the geological survey of India. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Hollands, n., gin made in Holland. — Du. *Hollandsch genever* (now spelled *Hollands jenever*), 'Holland gin'. See **Holland.** The suff. *-sch* in *Hollandsch* corresponds to E. **-ish** (q.v.)

hollo, interj., n. and intr. and tr. v. — Imitative.

hollow, adj. — ME. *holh, holwe,* fr. *holh,* 'hole', fr. OE. *holh,* 'hollow, place, hole'. See **hole.**

Derivatives: *hollow,* adv., n., v., *hollow-ly,* adv., *hollow-ness,* n.

holly, n. — ME. *holi, holin,* fr. OE. *holegn, holen,* rel. to OS., OHG. *hulis, huls,* ON., *hulfr,* MDu., MHG. *huls,* Du., G. *hulst,* 'holly', and cogn. with MIr. *cuilenn,* W. *celyn,* Gael. *cuilionn,* 'holly'. These words lit. mean 'the pricking tree'. They derive fr. I.-E. base ***qel-,* 'to prick', whence also OSlav. *kolją, klati,* 'to prick', OSlav. *klasŭ,* Russ. *kólos,* 'ear of corn', lit. 'that which pricks'. See Solmsen in Beiträge zur Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache und Literatur, 27, 366. — F. *houx,* 'holly', is a loan word fr. Frankish ***huls,* 'which is rel. to OHG. *huls,* 'holly'. Cp. **holm oak, hulver.**

hollyhock, n., a plant of the mallow family. — ME. *holihoc,* lit. 'holy mallow' compounded of ME. *holi,* 'holy (see **holy**), and OE. *hoc,* 'mallow', which is of unknown origin.

holm, n., an island situated in a lake or river. — OE., 'sea, island, hill', rel. to ON. *holmr,* 'island, rising land', fr. I.-E. base ***qel-,* 'to rise, be elevated'. See **hill.**

holmia, n., holmium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL., named by its discoverer the Swedish chemist Per Teodor Cleve (1840-1905) in 1879 after *Holmia,* the Latin name of Stock*holm,* his native city. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

holmium, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1886 fr. prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

holm oak, — ME. *holm,* fr. OE. *holen,* 'holly'. See **holly.**

holo-, before a vowel **hol-,** combining form meaning 'whole, entire, complete'. — Gk. ὁλο-, ὁλ-, fr. ὅλος, 'whole, entire', which stands for ***ὅλϝος,* fr. I.-E. ***sol-wos,* whence also L. *sollus* (for ***solwos*), 'whole, entire'. See **safe** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **catholic.**

holocaust, n., 1) a burnt offering; 2) complete destruction by fire; 3) a great destruction. — F. *holocauste,* fr. L. *holocaustum,* fr. Gk. ὁλόκαυστον, lit. 'a thing wholly burnt', neut. of the adj. ὁλόκαυστος, which is compounded of ὅλος, 'whole' (see **holo-**), and καυστός, verbal adj. of καίειν (for ***κάϝειν*), 'to burn'. See **caustic.**

Derivatives: *holocaust-al, holocaust-ic,* adjs.

holograph, n., a document written entirely by the person from whom it proceeds. — Late L. *holographus* (whence also F. *holographe*), fr. Gk. ὁλόγραφος, 'written in full, written entirely by the same hand', which is compounded of ὅλος, 'whole' (see **holo-**), and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *holograph-ic, holograph-ic-al,* adjs.

holohedral, adj., having the full number of faces required by complete symmetry (*said of crystals*). — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedral.**

holomorphic, adj., of symmetrical form. — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **-morphic.**

holophote, adj., an optical apparatus by which all the light of a lighthouse lamp is utilized. — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **photo-.**

holophrasis, n., the expression of a whole phrase in a single word (as in some agglutinative languages). — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. φράσις, 'speech, expression, phrase'. See **phrase.**

holophrastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, holophrasis. — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. φραστικός, 'expressive', fr. φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell', whence also φράσις. See prec. word and **-ic.**

holophyte, n., a plant capable of manufacturing its own food. — Compounded of **holo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **phyto-.**

Holosteum, n., a genus of plants, the jagged chickweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὁλόστεον, used by Dioscorides for a plant. The word lit. means 'wholly of bones', fr. ὅλος, 'whole', and ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone'. See **holo-** and **osteo-.**

Holothuria, n., the genus of sea cucumbers (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *holothuria* (pl.), fr. Gk. ὁλοθούριον, 'a kind of marine zoophyte'.

holpen, archaic pp. of **help.**

holster, n., leather case for a pistol. — Du., a collateral form of *holfter,* rel. to OHG. *huluft,* MHG. *hulft,* 'cover, case, sheath', MHG. *hulfter,* 'quiver', G. *Holfter,* 'holster', OE. *heolstor,* 'that which covers, hiding place, concealment, darkness', ON. *hulstr,* 'case, sheath', Goth. *hulistr,* 'covering, veil', and to OE. *helan,* 'to conceal', fr. I.-E. base ***ḱel-,* 'to hide, conceal'. See **cell** and cp. **housing,** 'covering'. The suff. *-tr, -str,* in the above words is instrumental.

Derivatives: *holster,* tr. v., *holster-ed,* adj.

holt, n., small wood. — OE., rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Norw., OFris. *holt,* MDu. *holt, hout,* Du. *hout,* OHG., MHG., G. *holz,* 'wood', and cogn. with Gk. κλάδος, 'young branch or shoot', L. *clādēs,* 'injury, mischief, disaster', Russ.-Church Slavic *klada,* 'beam', *kladivo,* 'hammer', MIr. *claidim,* 'I dig', *caill* (for ***caldēt*), 'forest', W. *clawdd,* Co. *claud,* 'ditch', OIr. *claid-eb,* W. *cleddyf,* 'sword' (L. *gladius,* 'sword', is a Celtic loan word). All these words derive fr. I.-E. ***qelād-, *qolād-, *qlād-, *qldo-, -d*-enlargements of base ***qel(ā)-, *qol(ā)-,* 'to strike, beat, break', whence Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break', κλῆρος, Dor. κλᾶρος, prop. 'little piece of wood lopped off (used for casting lots)', hence 'a casting of lots', L. *calāmitās,* 'damage, injury, loss, misfortune' (with the primary meaning 'blow'), *in-columis,* 'unimpaired, uninjured', Lith. *kalùl, kálti,* 'to strike, forge', Lett. *kalu, kalt,* 'to forge', OSlav. *koljǫ, klati,* 'to pierce, slaughter'. Cp. the second element in **clapholt** and the first element in **Holland.** Cp. also **halt,** 'lame', **hilt.** Cp. also **calamity, clastic, claymore, Clematis, clergy, cleric, clerk,**

colobium, coloboma, Colobus, coup, gladiator, glaive, Procellaria. Cp. also the first element in **colure.**

holt, n., retreat or lair of an animal. — A var. of *hold*, n. See **hold.**

holus-bolus, adv., all at once. — Sham Latin coined fr. **whole** and **bolus.**

holy, adj. — ME. *hali, holi*, fr. OE. *hālig*, rel. to OS. *hēlag*, ON. *heilagr*, Dan. *hellig*, Swed. *helig*, OFris., MDu. *hēlich*, Du. *heilig*, OHG. *heilag*, MHG. *heilec*, G. *heilig*, Goth. *hailags*, 'holy', and to OE. *hāl*, 'whole, healthy'. See **whole** and cp. **hale**, 'sound, healthy'. Cp. also **halibut, halidom, hallow, hollyhock.** Cp. also **Olga.**

hom-, form of **homo-** before a vowel.

homage, n. — ME., fr. OF. *homage* (F. *hommage*), fr. ML. *hominātĭcum*, 'vassal's service', fr. L. *homō*, gen. *hominis*, 'man', which is rel. to *hūmānus*, 'human'. See **human** and **-age** and cp. the second element in **bonhomie.**

homalo-, before a vowel **homal-,** combining form meaning 'even'. — Gk. ὁμαλο-, ὁμαλ-, fr. ὁμαλός, 'even, level, of like degree', fr. ὁμός, 'one and the same', which is cogn. with L. *similis*, 'like'. See **homo-** and cp. **anomalo-.**

Homarus, n., a genus of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. F. *homard*, fr. ON. *humarr*, which is cogn. with Gk. κάμμαρος, 'lobster'. See **Cambarus.**

hombre, n., a man. — Sp., fr. L. *hominem*, acc. of *homō*, 'man'. See **homage.**

home, n. — ME. *home, hoom*, fr. OE. *hām*, rel. to OS. *hēm*, 'home', OFris. *hem, hām*, 'home, village', ON. *heimr*, 'residence, world', *heima*, 'home', Swed. *hem*, Dan. *hjem*, MDu. *heem, heim*, OHG., MHG., G. *heim*, 'home', Goth. *haims*, 'village', and cogn. with Gk. κώμη, 'village', κοιμᾶν, 'to lull, put to sleep', Lith. *káimas*, OPruss. *caymis*, 'village', OSlav. *sĕmĭja*, Lith. *šeimýna*, Lett. *sàime*, OPruss. *seimīns*, 'domestic servants', OIr. *cōim, cōem*, 'dear, beloved', OW. *cum*, ModW. *cu*, of s.m., L. *-haemum* (a Teut. loan word) in *Boihaemum*, 'Bohemia', lit. 'home of the Boi'; formed—with *-m-*formative element—fr. I.-E. base **ḱei-*, 'to lie, settle down', whence also Goth. *heiwa-frauja*, 'master of a house', OE. *hīwan* (pl.), 'members of a family', *hīwen*, 'family, household', OHG. *hīwo*, 'husband', *hīwa*, 'wife', *hīun* (pl.), 'married couple', ON. *hiūn*, 'married couple, household', OE. *hīgid, hīd*, 'hide of land', lit. 'land (sufficient) to support a family', OE. *hīw-rǣden, hī-red*, 'family, household', OHG., MHG. *hī-rât*, G. *Hei-rat*, 'marriage', orig. 'care of the house' (the second element of these latter words means 'advice, counsel'; see *rede*, n.), and L. *cīvis*, 'citizen'. See **civil** and cp. the first element in **comedy.** Cp. also **ham**, 'hamlet', **hamesucken, hamlet, haunt, Henry, hide**, 'measure of land', **hind**, 'farm servant', **Bohemia.** Cp. also **eme, oom.**

Derivatives: *home*, adj., adv. and tr. and intr. v., *home-less*, adj., *home-less-ly*, adv., *home-less-ness*, n., *home-ly*, adj., *home-li-ly*, adv., *home-li-ness*, n.

homeo-, homoeo-, combining form meaning 'similar to'. — Gk. ὅμοιο-, fr. ὅμοιος (also ὁμοῖος), 'like, resembling', rel. to ὁμός, 'one and the same'. See **homo-** and cp. the second element in **Ipomoea.**

homeomorphism, homoeomorphism, n., similarity in form. — See next word and **-ism.**

homeomorphous, homoeomorphous, adj., of similar form. — Compounded of **homeo-** and **-morphous.**

homeopath, homoeopath, n., homeopathist. — Back formation fr. **homeopathy.**

homeopathy, homoeopathy, n., a system of healing based on the theory that a disease can be cured by medicines which in a healthy person would produce symptoms similar to those of the disease treated. — G. *Homöopathie*, coined by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of homeopathy, fr. Gk. ὁμοιοπάθεια, 'likeness in feeling, likeness in suffering', fr. ὅμοιος, 'like', and -πάθεια, 'feeling, suffering'. See **homeo-** and **-pathy** and cp. **allopathy.**

Derivatives: *homeopath-ic*, adj., *homeopath-ic-al-ly*, adv.

homer, n., a Hebrew measure of capacity. — Heb. *ḥṓmer*, 'heap; measure', fr. *ḥāmár*, 'he heaped, piled up', rel. to Akkad. *imēru*, 'a measure'.

homer, n., a homing pigeon. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** from the verb *home*, 'to send homeward', fr. *home*, n. See **home.**

Homer, masc. PN. — L. *Homērus*, fr. Gk. Ὅμηρος, 'Homer', name of the alleged author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, fr. ὅμηρος, 'hostage (prop. 'companion'); 'blind' (prop. 'going with a companion') (whence ὁμηρεύειν, 'to accompany, go together with'), which is prob. formed fr. ὁμοῦ, 'together', and the stem of ἄρ-θρον, 'joint', ἀρ-αρ-ίσκειν, 'to join'. See **homo-** and **arm**, 'upper limb'.

Homeric, adj., pertaining to Homer or his poems. — L. *Homēricus*, fr. Gk. Ὁμηρικός, 'pertaining to Homer', fr. Ὅμηρος. See **Homer** and **-ic.**

homesick, adj. — Back formation fr. next word. Derivative: *homesick-ly*, adv.

homesickness, n. — Loan translation of G. *Heimweh*, fr. *Heim*, 'home', and *Weh*, 'woe, pain'.

homestead, n. — OE. *hāmstede*, 'residence', compounded of *hām*, 'home', and *stede*, 'place'. See **home** and **stead.**

homeward, adv. and adj. — ME. *hamward*, fr. OE. *hāmweard*. See **home** and **-ward.**

homewards, adv. — OE. *hāmweardes*, formed fr. *hāmweard* with adv. gen. suff. Cp. OHG. *heimwartes*, G. *heimwärts*, and see prec. word and **-wards.**

homey, also **homy,** adj., homelike (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **home** with adj. suff. **-y.**

homicidal, adj., pertaining to homicide. — Late L. *homicīdālis*, 'pertaining to manslaughter', fr. L. *homicīda*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.** Derivative: *homicidal-ly*, adv.

homicide, n., manslayer. — F., fr. L. *homicīda*, 'manslayer, murderer', which is compounded of *homi-* (shortened for *homini-*, stem of *homō*, gen. *-inis*, 'man') and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **human** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

homicide, n., manslaughter. — F., fr. L. *homicīdium*, 'manslaughter', which is compounded of *homi-* (shortened fr. *homini-*, stem of *homō*, gen. *-inis*, 'man') and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **human** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

homiletic, adj., pertaining to sermons or homiletics. — Gk. ὁμῑλητικός, 'conversable', fr. ὁμῑλητός, verbal adj. of ὁμῑλεῖν, 'to be together with, converse with', fr. ὁμῑλός, 'crowd, assembly'. See **homily.**

Derivatives: *homiletic*, n., *homiletic-al*, adj., *homiletical-ly*, adv., *homiletics* (q.v.)

homiletics, n., the art of preaching. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

homiliary, n., a book of homilies. — Eccles. L. *homīliārium*, 'a book of homilies', fr. *homīlia*. See **homily** and **-ary.**

homilist, n., one who composes or preaches homilies. — See **homily** and **-ist.**

homilite, n., an iron calcium borosilicate (*mineral.*) — G. or Swed. *homilit*, formed fr. Gk. ὁμῑλεῖν, 'to be together with, converse with' with subst. suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης (see **homily** and subst. suff. **-ite**); so called in allusion to its association with erdmannite and meliphanite.

homily, n., sermon. — OF. *omelie* (F. *homélie*), fr. Eccles. L. *homīlia*, fr. Gk. ὁμῑλία, 'converse, meeting, assembly', fr. ὅμῑλος, 'crowd, throng, assembly', which is prob. a contraction of *ὁμό-μῑλος, lit. 'a gathering together' (see *haplology*). For the first element see **homo-.** The second element is cogn. with OI. *miláti*, 'meets', *mēlaḥ*, 'assembly', L. *mīles*, gen. *-itis*, 'soldier', lit., 'one who marches in a troop'; see **militia.** Cp. **homilite.**

Derivatives: *homil-ist*, n., *homil-ist-ic*, adj., *homil-ize*, intr. v. (*rare*).

homing, adj., bound for home (esp. used in the term *homing pigeon*). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ing** from the verb *home*, 'to send homeward', fr. *home*, n. See **home.**

hominy, n., a meal made from maize. — Prob. aphetic for Algonquian *auhuminea*, 'parched corn'.

homo, n., man — L. *homō*. See **human.**

homo-, before a vowel **hom-,** combining form meaning 'one and the same, jointly'. — Gk. ὁμο-, ὁμ-, fr. ὁμός (for **somos*), 'one and the same, belonging to two or more jointly', rel. to ὁμοῦ, 'together', and cogn. with OI. *samáḥ*, 'even, the same', L. *similis*, 'like', Goth. *sama*, 'the same', *samana*, 'together'. See **same** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **homeo-, homalo-, hama-,** the first element in **Homer** and the second element in **schorlomite.**

homoblastic, adj., developed from cells of the same kind (*biol.*) — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blastic** and cp. **heteroblastic.**

homochromous, adj., of the same color. — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome** and **-ous** and cp. **heterochromous.**

homodont, adj., having all the teeth of the same form (*zoöl.*) — Compounded of **hom-** and the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-** and cp. **heterodont.**

homoeo-, a var. spelling of **homeo-.**

homogamous, adj., bearing flowers that do not differ sexually (*bot.*) — Gk. ὁμόγαμος, 'married together', compounded of ὁμο- (see **homo-**) and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamous** and cp. **heterogamous.**

homogamy, n. (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-gamy** and cp. **heterogamy.**

homogeneal, adj., homogeneous. — See **homogeneous** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **heterogeneal.**

homogeneity, n., the quality of being homogeneous. — F. *homogénéité*, fr. ML. *homogeneitātem*, acc. of *homogeneitās*, fr. *homogeneus*. See next word and **-ity** and cp. **heterogeneity.**

homogeneous, adj., of the same kind, uniform. — ML. *homogeneus*, fr. Gk. ὁμογενής, 'of the same kind or race', which is compounded of ὁμο- (see **homo-**) and γένος, 'race, descent, gender, kind'. See **genus** and **-ous** and cp. **heterogeneous.**

Derivatives: *homogeneous-ly*, adv., *homogeneous-ness*, n.

homogenesis, n., reproduction in which the successive generations are alike. — Compounded of **homo-** and **genesis.** Cp. **heterogenesis.**

homogenetic, adj., pertaining to *homogenesis*. — Compounded of **homo-** and **-genetic.** Cp. **heterogenetic.**

homogenous, adj., having a common descent. — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. γένος, 'race, descent'. See **genus** and **-ous.**

homogeny, n., structural resemblance due to a common ancestor. — Compounded of **homo-** and **-geny.** Cp. **heterogeny.**

homograph, n., a word of identical spelling with another, but different from it in origin and meaning. — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *homograph-ic*, adj., *homograph-y*, n.

homoiousian, adj., of like essence. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ὁμοιούσιος, 'of like essence', fr. ὅμοιος, 'like' (see **homeo-**), and οὐσίᾱ, 'essence', substance', which derives fr. οὖσα, fem. of ὤν, 'being', pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. **essence.** Cp. also **homoousian** and **heteroousian.**

Derivative: *Homoiousian*, n.

homologate, tr. v., to approve (*law*). — ML. *homologātus*, pp. of *homologāre*, fr. Gk. ὁμολογεῖν, 'to agree, grant, concede', fr. ὁμόλογος,

'agreeing, of one mind'. See **homologue.**

homologation, n., approval (*law*). — See prec. word and **-ion.**

homologize, tr. v., to make homologous; intr. v., to be homologous. — See next word and **-ize.**

homologous, adj., corresponding. — Gk. ὁμόλογος, 'agreeing, of one mind', compounded of ὁμο- (see **homo-**) and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse; proportion'. See **logos.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.** Cp. **heterologous.**

homologue, n., a homologuous thing. — F., fr. Gk. ὁμόλογον, neut. of ὁμόλογος, 'agreeing, of one mind'. See prec. word.

homology, n., 1) quality of being homologous; 2) (*biol.*) correspondence in the structure of animal organs. — F. *homologie*, fr. Gk. ὁμολογίᾱ, 'agreement', fr. ὁμόλογος, 'agreeing'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ). As a biological term, F. *homologie* was prob. used first by the French naturalist Étienne-Geoffroy St. Hilaire (1772-1844).

homomorphic, adj., of the same form. — Compounded of **homo-,** Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see **morpho-**), and suff. **-ic.** Cp. **heteromorphic.**

homomorphism, n., resemblance of form. — See prec. word and **-ism** and cp. **heteromorphism.**

homomorphous, adj., homomorphic. — See **homomorphic** and **-ous** and cp. **heteromorphous.**

homomorphy, n., similarity of form. — See prec. word and **-morphy.**

homonym, n., a homonymous word. — F. *homonyme*, fr. L. *homōnymum*, fr. Gk. ὁμώνυμον, neut. of ὁμώνυμος, 'having the same name'. See next word.

Derivatives: *homonym-ic*, adj., *homonymous* (q.v.)

homonymous, adj., like in sound, but different in meaning. — F. *homonyme*, fr. L. *homōnymus*, fr. Gk. ὁμώνυμος, 'having the same name', which is compounded of ὁμός, 'the same' (see **homo-**), and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.**

Derivative: *homonymous-ly*, adv.

homoousian, homousian, adj., of the same essence (*Eccles. hist.*) — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. Gk. ὁμοούσιος, ὁμούσιος, 'of the same essence', which is compounded of ὁμο- (see **homo-**) and οὐσίᾱ, 'essence, substance'. See **homoiousian** and cp. **heteroousian.**

Derivative: *Homoousian, Homousian*, n.

homophone, n., like in sound, but differing in origin and meaning. — F., fr. Gk. ὁμόφωνον, neut. of ὁμόφωνος, 'having the same sound', which is compounded of ὁμο- (see **homo-**) and φωνή, 'sound, tone, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

Derivatives: *homophon-ic, homophon-ous*, adjs., *homophony* (q.v.)

homophony, n., quality of being homophonic. — F. *homophonie*, fr. Gk. ὁμοφωνίᾱ, 'unison', fr. ὁμόφωνος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

homoplast, n., a homoplastic part. — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. πλαστός, 'molded', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, 'to mold'. See **plastic.**

homoplastic, adj., resembling in structure, but of different origin. — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. πλαστικός, 'fit for molding', fr. πλαστός. See prec. word.

Homoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (*entomol.*) — Compounded of **homo-** and Gk. πτερά, pl. of πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

Derivatives: *homopter-an*, n., *homopter-ous*, adj.

homorganic, adj., lit., pertaining to the same organs. — Compounded of **hom-** and **organic.**

homosexual, adj., having sexual desire for those of the same sex. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὁμός, 'one and the same', and L. *sexus*, 'sex'. See **homo-** and **sexual** and cp. **heterosexual.**

Derivative: *homosexual-ity*, n.

homuncular, adj., pertaining to a homunculus. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *homunculus.* See next word.

homunculus, n., a little man; a mannikin. — L., dimin. of *homō*, gen. *hominis*, 'man'. See **homo** and **-culus.**

homy, adj., homelike (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **home** with adj. suff. **-y.**

hone, n., a whetstone. — ME. *hoone*, 'hone', fr. OE. *hān*, 'stone', rel. to ON. *hein*, 'hone', and cogn. with OI. *śi-śā-ti*, 'sharpens', *śāṇaḥ*, 'whetstone', *śātaḥ*, 'sharpened, sharp', *śitáḥ*, of s.m., Avestic *saēni-*, 'pointed; point, top of a tree', ModPers. *sāyaδ*, 'rubs', Arm. *sur* (for **kō-ro-*), 'sharp', *sur* (gen. *sroy*), 'sword, knife', *srem*, 'I sharpen', Gk. κῶνος, 'pine cone, fir cone', L. *cōs*, gen. *cōtis*, 'whetstone', *catus*, 'sharp', MIr. *cath*, 'wise, sage'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ḱō(i)-*, **ḱē(i)-*, **ḱᵉ(i)-*, 'sharp, whet; to sharpen, whet', whence also possibly OI. *śikhā*, 'top, point; tuft of hair', *śikharáḥ*, 'pointed; summit', *śēkharaḥ*, 'top, summit'. Cp. **cone** and words there referred to. Cp. also **sikhara.** Base **ḱō(i)-*, **ḱē(i)-*, **ḱᵉ(i)-*, prob. developed fr. base **aḱ-*, 'sharp'. See **acrid.**

Derivative: *hone*, tr. v., to sharpen.

honest, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *honeste* (F. *honnête*), fr. L. *honestus*, 'honorable, worthy', fr. *honōs*, *honor*. See **honor.**

Derivatives: *honest-ly*, adv., *honest-ness*, n.

honesty, n. — ME. *honeste*, fr. OF. *honeste* (F. *honnêteté*), fr. L. *honestātem*, acc. of *honestās*, 'honor, honesty', fr. *honestus*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-e*, *-ee*).

honey, n. — ME. *huniȝ*, *honi*, fr. OE. *hunig*, rel. to OS. *huneg*, *honeg*, ON. *hunang*, Dan. *honning*, Swed. *honung*, OFris. *hunig*, MDu. *honich*, *honinc*, Du. *honig*, *honing*, OHG. *honang*, *honag*, MHG. *honec*, *hönic*, G. *Honig*, 'honey', and prob. cogn. with OI. *kāñcanam*, 'gold', Dor. Gk. κνᾶκός, Gk. κνηκός, 'pale yellow', κνῆκός, 'safflower', OPruss. *cucan* (= *cuncan*), 'brown', W. *canecon*, 'gold'. Cp. **Cnicus.**

Derivative: *honey-ed, honi-ed*, adj.

honeycomb, n. — ME. *hunicomb*, fr. OE. *hunigcamb*. See **honey** and **comb.**

Derivative: *honeycomb*, tr. v.

honeysuckle, n. — ME. *honisocle*, *hunisuccle*, formed with dimin. suff. **-le** fr. ME. *honysouke*, fr. OE. *hunig-sūce*, 'privet', lit. 'honey suck' (so called because honey can be sucked from it). See **honey** and **suck.**

hong, n., warehouse, factory. — Chin. *hang*, 'warehouse, factory', lit. 'a row (of houses)'.

honk, n., the cry of a wild goose; any sound resembling the cry of the wild goose. — Imitative.

Derivatives: *honk*, intr. and tr. v., *honk-er*, n.

honor, honour, n. — ME. *honor*, *honour*, fr. OF. *honor*, *honur* (F. *honneur*), fr. L. *honōrem*, acc. of *honōs*, *honor*, 'honor, dignity, office; reputation', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **honesty, Honora.**

honor, honour, tr. v. — ME. *honouren*, fr. OF. *honourer* (F. *honorer*), fr. L. *honōrāre*, 'to honor', fr. *honōs*, *honor*. See **honor,** n.

Derivative: *hono(u)r-er*, n.

Honora, Honoria, fem. PN. — L. *Honōria*, fem. of *Honōrius*, lit. 'a man of reputation', fr. *honōs*, *honōr*. Cp. **Nora.**

honorable, honourable, adj. — OF. *honorable*, *honurable* (F. *honorable*), fr. L. *honōrābilis*, 'honorable', lit. 'that which procures honor', fr. *honōs*, *honor*. See **honor,** n., and **-able.**

Derivative: *hono(u)rabl-y*, adv.

honorarium, n., an honorary payment; gratuity. — L. *honōrārium*, short for *honōrārium dōnum*, 'a present made on being admitted to an honor'; prop. neut. of the adjective *honōrārius*. See next word.

honorary, adj. — L. *honōrārius*, 'pertaining to honor, honorary', fr. *honōs*, *honor*, 'honor'. See **honor,** n., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

honorific, adj. — L. *honōrificus*, 'that which does honor, honorable', compounded of *honōs*, *honor*, 'honor', and *-ficus*, 'making, doing', from the stem of L. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*. See **honor** and **-fic.**

Derivative: *honorific*, n.

hooch, n., an alcoholic liquor. — Shortened fr. **hoochinoo.**

hoochinoo, n., an alcoholic liquor made by the *Hoochinoo* Indians of Alaska.

hood, n. — ME. *hod*, *hood*, fr. OE. *hōd*, rel. to OS., OFris. *hōd*, MDu. *hoet*, Du. *hoed*, 'hat', OHG., MHG. *huot*, 'helmet, hat', G. *Hut* (masc.), 'hat', OE. *hætt*, 'hat', ON. *hattr*, *höttr*, 'hat, hood'. These words lit. mean 'protection of the head', and are rel. to OFris. *hōde*, 'guard, protection', OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, 'guard, protection', G. *Hut* (fem.), of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base **kadh-*, 'to guard, watch; to cover', whence also L. *cassis* (for **kadh-tis*), 'helmet'. Cp. **hat, heed, hoodie.** Cp. also **Cassis.**

Derivative: *hood*, tr. v.

-hood, suff. denoting state or condition. — ME. *-had*, *-hod*, fr. OE. *-hād*, fr. *hād*, 'person, rank, state, condition, nature'; rel. to OS., OFris. *-hēd*, MDu., OHG., MHG., G. *-heit*, Du. *-heid*, suffixes denoting state or condition, and to OHG., MHG. *heit*, 'person, rank, state, condition', OS. *hēd*, 'position, dignity', ON. *heiðr*, 'honor, dignity', Goth. *haidus*, 'manner', and to ON. *heið*, 'clear sky', OE. *hādor*, OHG. *heitar*, MHG., G. *heiter*, 'clear, shining, cloudless', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qait-*, 'bright', whence also L. *caelum* (for **caidslom*, **caislom*), 'sky, heaven'. See **celestial** and cp. **-head** and the second element in **Adelaide.** Cp. also **cheetah, chintz, chit, chitty,** 'a short letter'.

hoodie, hoody, n., the hooded crow. — Lit. 'provided with a hood'. See **hood** and adj. suff. **-y.**

hoodlum, n., a young rowdy (*colloq.*) — Orig. *noodlum*, coined by a newspaper reporter through the inversion of *Muldoon*, name of the leader of a gang of young ruffians in San Francisco. Owing to an error, the letter *n* was changed by the compositor to *h*, whence arose the word *hoodlum*. See Crowther's Encyclopedia of Phrases and Origins, p. 56.

hoodoo, n. and tr. v. — A var. of **voodoo.**

hoodwink, tr. v. — Compounded of **hood,** and **wink.**

Derivatives: *hoodwink*, n., *hoodwink-er*, n.

hoof, n. — ME. *hoof*, fr. OE. *hōf*, rel. to OS., OFris. *hōf*, ON. *hōfr*, Dan. *hov*, Swed. *hof*, Du. *hoef*, OHG., MHG. *huof*, G. *Huf*, 'hoof', and cogn. with OI. *śapháḥ*, 'hoof', Avestic *safa-*, 'hoof of the horse'.

Derivatives: *hoof*, tr. v., *hoof-ed*, adj.

hook, n. — ME. *hok*, fr. OE. *hōc*, rel. to OFris., MLG. *hōk*, MDu. *hoec*, Du. *hoek*, 'angle, corner, hook', in gradational relationship to OE. *haca*, 'bolt', OS. *haco*, 'hook', ON. *haka*, Dan. *hage*, 'chin', Swed. *hake*, Du. *haak*, 'hook', OHG. *hācko*, *hāko*, *hāggo*, MHG. *hāke*, *hägge*, G. *Haken*, 'hook', and prob. cogn. with Russ. *kógot'*, 'claw'. Cp. **hack,** 'to chop', **hake, hackle, heckle, hatchel, hockey, hooker,** 'fishing vessel', and the first element in **hackbut** and in **hakenkreuz.** Cp. also the first element in **arquebus.**

Derivatives: *hook*, tr. and intr. v., *hook-ed*, adj., *hook-ed-ness*, n., *hooker* (q.v.), *hook-y*, adj.

hookah, hooka, n., Oriental tobacco pipe with a long flexible stem. — Arab. *ḥúqqaʰ*, 'small tobacco box'.

hooker, one who or that which hooks. —Formed fr. **hook** with agential suff. **-er.**

hooker, n., a Dutch fishing vessel; an English or Irish fishing boat. — Du. *hoeker*, fr. *hoek*, 'hook, fishhook'. See **hook** and agential suff. **-er.**

hooligan, n., a young ruffian. — Prob. fr. *Hoolihan, Hooligan*, name of an Irish family, whose members were notorious hoodlums.

Derivative: *hooligan-ism*, n.

hoolock, n., the black gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*). — Fr. *hūlak*, *hulluk*, native name in NE.

India, rel. to OI. *úlūkaḥ*, 'owl', from an imitative base meaning 'to wail'. Both the gibbon and the owl have the common feature that they are 'wailing animals'.

hoon, n., a gold pagoda (coin). — Hind. *hūn*, prob. fr. Canarese *honnu*, 'gold'.

hoondy, n. — A variant of **hundi.**

hoop, n., a circular band. — ME. *hop*, fr. OE. *hōp*, rel. to OFris. *hōp*, MDu., Du. *hoep*, 'hoop', ON. *hōp*, 'a small bay', and cogn. with Lith. *kabė̃*, 'hook'. Cp. **hope,** 'a small bay'.
Derivative: *hoop*, tr. v., to bind with a hoop.

hoop, intr. v., to shout, whoop. — ME. *houpen*, fr. OF. *houper*, fr. interj. *houp*, call to dogs or horses. Cp. **whoop,** which is a later spelling of *hoop*.

hooped, adj., having hoops. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. **hoop,** 'circular band'.

hooper, n., one who makes hoops. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **hoop,** 'circular band'.

hooper, n., the common wide swan. — Lit. 'the hooping bird'. See **hoop,** 'to shout', and agential suff. **-er.**

hoopoe, n., an Old World bird with a long curved bill and a large crest. — Fr. early E. *houpe*, fr. F. *huppe*, fr. L. *upupa*, a word of imitative origin; cp. Gk. ἔποψ, 'hoopoe'. Cp. also **dupe.**

hoosegow, n., a jail (*U.S. Slang*). — Prob. fr. Sp. *juzgado*, 'court of justice, tribunal', prop. pp. of *juzgar*, 'to judge', used as a noun, fr. L. *jūdicāre*, 'to judge'. See **judge,** v.

hoot, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ME. *hoten*, *houten* and Swed., Norw. *huta*, lit. 'to utter the sound *hūt*'. Cp. also F. *huer*, 'to shout', and see **hue,** 'an outcry'.
Derivatives: *hoot*, n., *hoot-er*, n.

hop, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. *hoppen*, *huppen*, fr. OE. *hoppian*, 'to hop, dance', rel. to ON., Swed. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, MLG., Du. *huppen*, MHG., G. *hüpfen*, 'to hop', and perh. cogn. with Gk. κυβιστᾶν, 'to tumble'. OI. *kubhanyúḥ*, 'dancing'. Cp. **Cybister.** Cp. also **hope,** 'expectation'.
Derivative: *hop*, n., the act of hopping.

hop, n., plant of the hemp family. — Late ME. *hoppe*, fr. MDu. *hoppe* (Du. *hop*), rel. to Late OHG. *hopfo* (MHG. *hopfe*, G. *Hopfen*), possibly also to dial. Norw. *hupp*, 'tassel'.
Derivative: *hop*, tr. v., to flavor with hops; intr. v., to gather hops.

ope, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hopen*, fr. OE. *hopian*, 'to hope', rel. to OFris. *hopia*, MLG., MDu., Du. *hopen*, MHG., G. *hoffen*, 'to hope'. These words are prob. related to OE. *hoppian*, ON., Swed. *hoppa*, etc., 'to hop', so that the orig. meaning of OE. *hopian*, OFris. *hopia*, etc., would have been 'to leap with expectation'. See **hop,** 'to leap'.

hope, n., expectation. — ME. *hope*, fr. OE. *hopa*, 'hope', fr. *hopian*, 'to hope'. Cp. OFris., MLG., MDu. *hope*, Du. *hoop*, MHG. *hoffe*, 'hope', which derive from the respective verbs. See **hope,** v.
Derivatives: *hope-ful*, adj. and n., *hope-ful-ly*, adv., *hope-ful-ness*, n., *hope-less*, adj., *hope-less-ly*, adv., *hope-less-ness*, n.

hope, n., a small bay. — ME. *hope*, fr. OE. *hop* (in compounds, as *fenhop*, 'a piece of land in a fen', *mōrhop*, 'piece of land in a marsh'), rel. to ON. *hōp*, 'a small bay'. See **hoop,** 'circular band'.

hope, n., troop. — Only in **forlorn hope** (q.v.)

hopeite, n., a mineral; prob. a hydrous zinc phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after Professor Thomas C. *Hope* (1766-1844) of Edinburgh. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hopl-, form of **hoplo-** before a vowel.

hoplite, n., a heavy-armed foot-soldier (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ὁπλίτης, 'heavy armed', fr. ὅπλον, 'tool, weapon', fr. ἕπειν (for *σέπειν), 'to be about, busy oneself', which is cogn. with OI. *sápati*, 'applies himself to, caresses, fondles'. The -λ- in ὅπ-λ-ον has instrumental force and lit. means 'that with which one busies himself'. Cp. **hoplo-, panoply, sepulcher.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hoplo-, before a vowel **hopl-,** combining form meaning 'armed, heavy-armed' (used esp. in zoology). — Gk. ὁπλο-, ὁπλ-, fr. ὅπλον, 'weapon'. See **hoplite.**

hopper, n., one who, or that which, hops. — ME. *hoppere*. See **hop,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

hopper, n., a hop picker. — Formed fr. **hop,** 'a plant', with agential suff. **-er.**

hopple, tr. v., to hobble; to fetter. — Formed fr. **hop,** 'to leap', with freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. **hobble.**
Derivative: *hopple*, n.

hopscotch, n., a children's game. — Compounded of **hop,** 'to leap', and *scotch*, 'an incision, line' (see **scotch,** 'to cut').

Horace, masc. PN. — F., fr. L. *Horātius*, name of a Roman gens. Cp. **Horatio.**

Horae, n. pl., the goddesses of the seasons in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Ὧραι, fr. ὥραι, pl. of ὥρᾱ, 'season; hour'. See **hour.**

horal, adj., pertaining to an hour or hours. — L. *hōrālis*, fr. *hōra*, 'hour'. See **hour** and adj. suff. **-al.**

horary, adj., pertaining to an hour or hours. — ML. *hōrārius*, fr. L. *hōra*, 'hour'. See **hour** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Horatian, adj., pertaining to the Roman poet Quintus *Horatius* Flaccus (65-8 B.C.E.) — L. *Horātiānus*, 'of, or pertaining to, Horatius', fr. *Horātius*, 'Horace'. See **Horace.**

Horatio, masc. PN. — L. *Horātius* (see **Horace**); influenced in form by It. *Orazio*, which is of the same origin.

horde, n., 1) a wandering tribe; 2) a multitude. — F., fr. Turk. *ordū*, 'camp, army', fr. Tatar *urdu*, 'camp' (lit. 'something pitched up'), fr. *urmak*, 'to strike'. Cp. **Urdu.**
Derivative: *horde*, intr. v.

hordeaceous, adj., pertaining to barley. — L. *hordeāceus*, 'pertaining to barley', fr. *hordeum*, 'barley'. See **Hordeum** and **-aceous.**

Hordeum, n., a genus of grasses, the barley (*bot.*) — L. *hordeum*, 'barley', which prob. stands for **horzdeyom* (I.-E. **ghṛzdeyom*) and is cogn. with OS., OHG. *gersta*, MDu. *gherste*, Du. *gerst*, MHG., G. *gerste* (for pre-Teut. **ghérzdā-*), 'barley', Gk. κρῖ (for *κρῖθ), 'barley', κρῖθή, pl. 'barley', sing. 'barleycorn' (prob. for *ĝhṛzdā*), Alb. *driθ*, *driθε* (for *ĝhṛzd-*), 'corn; barley'. All these words prob. mean lit. 'the bearded plant' and derive fr. I.-E. base **ĝhers-*, 'to bristle', whence also L. *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle', *horror*, 'bristling, roughness'. See **horror** and cp. **crith, orgeat.** Cp. also **gorse.**

horehound, also **hoarhound,** n., name of a plant. — ME. *horehoune*, fr. OE. *hārhūne*, which is compounded of *hār*, 'gray' (see **hoar**), and *hūne*, 'horehound', a word of uncertain origin. The *d* in *horehound* is excrescent. Cp. *bound*, 'ready', and words there referred to.

horizon, n. — OF. *orizon* (F. *horizon*), fr. L. *horīzōn*, fr. Gk. ὁρίζων (κύκλος), lit. 'bounding (circle)', pres. part. of ὁρίζειν, 'to bound, limit', fr. ὅρος, 'boundary, limit, border', which prob. stands for **ϝόρϝος* and lit. means 'furrow', and is rel. to Att. ὀρυός, Homeric οὐρεύς, 'mule', lit. 'furrow drawer', and cogn. with L. *urvus*, 'furrow, marking a boundary line', Oscan *uruvú*, 'boundary', fr. I.-E. base **weru-*, 'to draw', whence also Gk. ἐρύειν (for **Ϝερύειν*), 'to draw, drag'. Cp. **aorist, aphorism, diorite, Penthorum.**
Derivative: *horizon*, tr. v.

horizontal, adj. — F. *horizontal*, fr. L. *horīzōn*, gen. *horīzontis*, 'horizon'. See **horizon** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *horizontal*, n., *horizontal-ity*, n., *horizontal-ly*, adv.

hormone, n., endocrine gland secretion which stimulates functional activity (*physiol.*) — Gk. ὁρμῶν, 'that which urges or arouses', pres. part. of ὁρμᾶν, 'to set in motion, urge, stimulate', fr. ὁρμή, 'onset, impulse', fr. I.-E. base **ser-*, 'to run, flow', whence also Gk. ὀρός (for **σορός*), L. *serum*, 'watery fluid, whey'. See **serum** and cp. words there referred to. The word hormone was used by Hippocrates to denote a vital principle. In its modern sense it was first applied by the English physiologist Ernest Henry Starling (1866-1927) in 1903.

horn, n. — ME., fr. OE. *horn*, rel. to ON., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *horn*, Du. *horen*, *hoorn*, Goth. *haúrn*, 'horn' and cogn. with Gk. κέρας, Galatian Gk. κάρνον, L. *cornū*, OI. *śṛ́ṅgam*, 'horn', fr. I.-E. base *ker-*, 'the uppermost part of the body, head, horn, top, summit', whence also L. *cerebrum* (prob. for **ker*s-rom*), 'brain'. See **cerebrum** and cp. **hornet.** Cp. also **hart, hurt** and the second element in **krummhorn, waldhorn.** Cp. also **cerato-, cervine, crio-, corn,** 'hardened skin', the first element in **ginger** and the second element in **Capricorn, unicorn.**
Derivatives: *horn*, tr. v., *horn-ed*, adj., *horn-er*, n., *horn-ful*, *horn-less*, *horn-y*, adjs., *horn-i-ness*, n.

hornblende, n. (*mineral.*) — G. *Hornblende*. See **horn** and **blende.**

hornet, n. — ME. *harnette*, *hernet*, fr. OE. *hyrnet*, rel. to OS. *hornut*, OHG. *hornaz*, *hornŭz*, MHG. *hornŭz*, *horniz*, G. *Hornisse*, MDu. *huersel*, *hursel*, *horsel*, Du. *horzel*, 'hornet', and cogn. with L. *crābrō* (for **crāsrō*), OSlav. *sršenĭ*, 'hornet', Lith. *širšuo*, *širšė*, 'wasp', *širšuonas*, 'hornet', Lett. *sirsis*, 'wasp', OPruss. *sirsilis*, 'hornet', fr. I.-E. base **ker-*, 'the uppermost part of the body, horn'; see **horn.** E. *hornet* was influenced in form by *horn*.

horning, n., the act of outlawing a person by three blasts of horn (*Scot. law*). — Formed fr. **horn** with subst. suff. **-ing.**

hornito, n., an oven-shaped mound in volcanic regions emitting smoke and vapors (*geol.*) — Sp., dimin. of *horno*, 'oven', fr. L. *furnus*. See **furnace.**

horography, n., the art of constructing instruments for marking the hours. — F. *horographie*, compounded of Gk. ὥρᾱ, 'hour', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **hour** and **-graphy.**

horologe, n., a sundial; a clock, watch. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *horloge*, fr. L. *hōrologium*, fr. Gk. ὡρολόγιον, lit. 'that which tells the hour', fr. ὥρᾱ, 'hour', and -λόγος, 'telling, saying'. See **hour** and **-logue.**
Derivatives: *horolog-er*, n., *horolog-ic*, *horolog-ic-al*, adjs., *horolog-ist*, n., *horolog-y*, n.

horopter, n., the aggregate of points that are seen single when both eyes are directed on the same point (*optics*). — Compounded of Gk. ὅρος, 'boundary, limit', and ὀπτήρ, 'one who looks'. For the first element see **horizon.** The second element is rel. to ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', whence ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See **optic,** adj.

horoscope, n., a chart of the zodiacal signs used by astrologers. — F., fr. L. *hōroscopus*, fr. Gk. ὡροσκόπος, 'nativity', lit. 'watcher of the hour'; compounded of ὥρᾱ, 'hour', and σκοπός, 'watcher'. See **hour** and **scope.**
Derivatives: *horoscope*, intr. and tr. v., *horoscop-er*, n., *horoscop-ic*, adj., *horoscop-ist*, n., *horoscop-y*, n.

horrendous, adj., dreadful. — L. *horrendus*, 'to be regarded with horror', gerundive of *horrēre*, 'to shudder, tremble'. See **horror.** For the gerundive suff. cp. *agenda* and words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

horrent, adj., bristling. — L. *horrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, tremble'. See **horror** and **-ent.**

horrescent, adj., expressing horror; shuddering. — L. *horrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *horrēscere*, 'to shudder', inchoative of *horrēre*. See **horror** and **-escent.**

horribility, n. — ME. *orriblete*, *horriblete*, fr. OF.

horriblete, fr. *horrible*. See next word and **-ity.**

horrible, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *orrible, horrible* (F. *horrible*), fr. L. *horribilis*, fr. *horrēre*, 'to shudder, tremble'. See **horror** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *horrible-ness*, n., *horribl-y*, adv.

horrid, adj., repulsive, abominable. — L. *horridus*, 'bristly, prickly, rough, horrid, frightful', fr. *horrēre*. See **horror** and cp. **ordure.**
Derivatives: *horrid-ly*, adv., *horrid-ness*, n.

horrific, adj., horrifying. — Formed fr. L. *horrificus*, 'terrible, dreadful' (either directly or through the medium of F. *horrifique*), lit. 'making the hair to stand on end', fr. *horrēre*, 'to stand on end', and *-ficus*, from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **horror** and **-fic.**

horrification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

horrify, tr. v. — Formed fr. L. *horrificāre*, lit. 'to make the hair to stand on end' (on analogy of E. verbs derived fr. L. verbs in *-ficāre* through the medium of F. verbs in *-fier*). See **horrific** and **-fy.**

horripilate, tr. v., to cause (the hair) to bristle; intr. v., to bristle. — L. *horripilāt (-um)* pp. stem of *horripilāre*, 'to bristle with hair, be shaggy', compounded of *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle', and *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and verbal suff. **-ate.**

horripilation, n., bristling of the hair. — L. *horripilātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *horripilāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *horripilāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

horror, n. — ME. *horrour*, fr. OF. *orror, horror, horrour* (F. *horreur*), fr. L. *horrōrem*, acc. of *horror*, 'bristling, roughness, rudeness, shaking, trembling', fr. *horrēre*, 'to stand on end, bristle, shake, shudder, shiver, tremble', fr. I.-E. base **ĝhers-*, 'to bristle', whence also L. *hirsūtus*, 'shaggy, prickly, bristly', OI. *hárṣatē, hṛ́ṣyati*, 'bristles', Avestic *zarshayamna-*, 'ruffling one's feathers'. Base **ĝhers-* is an enlarged form of base **ĝher-*, which appears in Gk. χήρ, gen. χηρός, L. *ēr* (for **hērs*), gen. *ēris*, 'hedgehog', lit. 'the prickly creature'. See **urchin** and cp. **chersonese, -choerus, hideous, hircine, hirsute, hispid, Hordeum** and the second element in **Hypochaeris.** Cp. also **hearse.**

horror-stricken, horror-struck, adj. — Compounded of **horror** and the pp. of **strike.**

hors de combat, out of the combat; disabled. — F., lit. 'out of fight'. F. *hors*, 'outside', is a var. of *fors*, which derives fr. L. *forīs*, 'outside' (see **door**); F. *de*, 'of, from', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from' (see **de-**); for F. *combat*, 'combat, fight', see **combat.**

hors d'oeuvre, an appetizer. — F. *hors d'œuvre*, 'annexe, outwork, side-dish', lit. 'outside of the work'. For *hors* see prec. word. F. *d'* in *d'œuvre* is the apostrophized form of *de*, 'of, from' (fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'); see **de-.** For the etymology of F. *œuvre* see **oeuvre.**

horse, n. — ME. *hors*, fr. OE. *hors*, rel. to OS. *hros*, ON. *hross*, OFris. *hors, hars*, MLG. *ros, ors*. MDu. *ors*, Du. *ros*, OHG. *hros, ros*, MHG. *ros, ors*, G. *Roß*, wich possibly meant orig. 'the jumping animal', fr. Teut. **hrossa-*, corresponding to pre-Teut. **qru-tá-s*, participle of a lost verb meaning 'to jump', from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence also OI. *kúrdati*, 'leaps, hops'. See **Scarus** and cp. **cardinal,** adj., and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **walrus.** F. *rosse*, OProvenç. *rosa*, It. *rozza*, 'mare', are Teut. loan words. Derivatives: *horse*, v. (q.v.), *horse*, adj., *horsy* (q.v.)

horse, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *horsen*, 'to provide with a horse or with horses', fr. OE. *horsian*, fr. *hors*. See **horse,** n.

horsfordite, n., a copper antimonide (*mineral.*) — Named after the American chemist Eben Norton *Horsford* (1818-93). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

horsy, adj., fond of horses. — Formed fr. **horse** with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *hors-i-ly*, adv., *hors-i-ness*, n.

hortation, n., exhortation. — L. *hortātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'encouragement, exhortation', fr. *hortātus*, pp. of *hortārī*, 'to urge, incite, instigate, encourage, exhort', freq. of *horior*, gen. *horīrī*, 'to urge, incite, encourage, exhort', fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to desire', whence also OE. *geornan, giernan*, 'to desire'. See **yearn** and **-ation.**

hortative, adj., pertaining to exhortation; exhortative. — L. *hortātīvus*, fr. *hortātus*, pp. of *hortārī*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

hortatory, adj., hortative. — L. *hortātōrius*, 'encouraging', fr. *hortātus*, pp. of *hortārī*. See **hortation** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *hortatori-ly*, adv.

Hortense, fem. PN. — F. See **Hortensia.**

hortensia, n., the plant Hydrangea L. — ModL., named by the French botanist Commerson after *Hortense*, wife of the chronometer maker Lepaute. Commerson, Lepaute and Hortense took part in Bougainville's round-the-world voyage, which lasted from 1766 to 1769, and it was in the course of this voyage that Commerson found this plant in China and gave it the above name. For the etymology of the name *Hortense* see next word.

Hortensia, fem. PN. — L. *Hortēnsia*, fem. of *Hortēnsius*, the name of a Roman gens, rel. to *hortus*, 'garden'. See next word.

horticulture, n., the cultivation of gardens. — L. *hortī cultūra*, 'cultivation of a garden'. *Hortus* (gen. *hortī*), 'garden', lit. means 'an enclosed place'. It derives fr. I.-E. **ĝhor-to-*, whence also Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place'. I.-E. **ĝhor-to-* is a dental enlargement of base **ĝherdh-*, 'to enclose'. See **yard,** 'enclosure', and cp. **cohort, court, cortege, curtain, Hortensia, ortolan.** Cp. also **garden** and the first element in **orchard.** For the second element see **culture.**
Derivatives: *horticultur-al*, adj., *horticultur-al-ly*, adv., *horticultur-ist*, n.

hortus siccus, a collection of dried plants; a herbarium. — L. 'dry garden', fr. *hortus*, 'garden', and *siccus*, 'dry'. See prec. word and **siccative.**

Horus, n., name of the Egyptian hawk-headed god. — L. *Hōrus*, fr. Egyptian *Hōr*, lit. 'the high-flying one'.

Hosackia, n., a genus of plants of the family Fabaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after David *Hosack* (1769-1835), professor of botany in Columbia College in New York City. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

hosanna, interj., an exclamation of praise to God. — Gk. Ὡσαννά, fr. Heb. *hōshá' nā*, 'save, we pray'. *Hōshá'* is the Hiph'il imper. of stem *y-sh-'* (this form of the imper. occurs Jer. 31:16 and Psalms 86:2); whence also the nouns *yésha'*, *yᵉshū'âʰ*, *tᵉshū'âʰ*, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare'. This stem is rel. to Arab. *wási'a*, 'was capacious'. Heb. *nā* is a particle of imitative origin, used esp. after the imper. to emphasize a request. Cp. *hōsht'āʰ nnā* Psalms 118:25, which is the lengthened form of *hōshá' nā*. In the Talmud, *hōsha'ná* (written as one word) occurs as a noun denoting the willow twigs used on the Feast of Tabernacles, whence *yōm hōsha'ná* = 'the day of *hōsha'nā*', i.e. the seventh day of the Feast of Tabernacles. Cp. also the first element in **Isaiah, Hosea,** and the second element in **Elisha.**
Derivatives: *hosanna*, n. and tr. v.

hose, n., article of clothing for the legs; stocking. — OE. *hosa*, rel. to OS., ON., OHG. *hosa*, MHG. *hose*, 'covering for the leg', Dan. *hose*, 'stocking, hose', G. *Hose*, 'trousers', Du. *hoos*, 'waterspout'. These words lit. mean 'cover, covering', and derive fr. I.-E. **qeus-*, *-s*-enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to cover, hide'. See **hide,** v., and cp. **house.** OF. *hose* (whence F. *houseau*) and It. *uosa*, 'gaiter', are Teut. loan words.
Derivatives, *hose*, tr. v., *hosier* (q.v.)

Hosea, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the *Bible*, the first in the order of the Twelve Prophets; the Book of Hosea. — Heb. *Hōshéa'*, lit. 'salvation', fr. stem *y-sh-'*, 'to save'. See **hosanna.**

hosier, n. — Formed fr. **hose** with suff. **-ier.**
Derivative: *hosier-y*, n.

hospice, n. — F., fr. L. *hospitium*, 'inn, hospitality', fr. *hospes*, gen. *hospitis*, 'host; guest'. See **host,** 'landlord'.

hospitable, adj. — Obsol. F. *hospitable*, fr. L. *hospitāre*, 'to receive as a guest', fr. *hospes*, gen. *hospitis*, 'host; guest'. See **host,** 'landlord', and **-able.**
Derivatives: *hospitable-ness*, n., *hospitabl-y*, adv.

hospital, n. — ME., fr. OF. *hospital* (F. *hôpital*), fr. Late L. *hospitāle*, 'apartment for guests', prop. neut. of the Latin adjective *hospitālis*, 'pertaining to a host or guest', fr. *hospes*, gen. *hospitis*, 'host; guest'. See **host,** 'landlord' and cp. **hostel** and **hotel,** which are doublets of *hospital.*

hospitaler, hospitaller, n., member of a religious order formed for the care of the sick. — ME. *hospitaler*, fr. OF. *hospitalier*, fr. ML. *hospitāliārius*, 'one who cares for guests', fr. L. *hospitālis*. See **hospital** and **-er** (representing L. *-ārius*), and cp. **hostler,** which is a doublet of *hospitaler.*

hospitality, n. — F. *hospitalité*, fr. L. *hospitālitātem*, acc. of *hospitālitās*, 'hospitality', fr. *hospitālis*. See **hospital** and **-ity.**

hospodar, n., prince (*hist.*) — Rum., fr. OSlav. *gospodĭ*, 'lord, master'. See **host,** 'landlord'.

host, n., army. — ME. *host, ost*, fr. OF. *host, ost*, 'army', fr. L. *hostis*, 'stranger; enemy', in ML. 'army'; which is cogn. with Goth. *gasts*, OE. *gæst, giest*, 'guest', orig. 'stranger'. See **guest** and cp. **host,** 'landlord', **host,** 'consecrated bread', **hostile.**

host, n., landlord. — ME. *hoste, host*, fr. OF. *hoste* (F. *hôte*), 'host; guest', fr. L. *hospitem* (whence also It. *ospite*, Rum. *oaspete*, OProvenç., Catal. *oste*, Sp. *huesped*, Port. *hospede*), acc. of *hospes*, 'host; guest', which stands for **hostipot(i)s* and orig. meant 'lord of strangers'. Cp. OSlav. *gospodĭ*, 'lord, master', which also means lit. 'lord of strangers' and is the exact equivalent of L. *hospes*. The first element in L. *hospes* and in OSlav. *gospodĭ* is cogn. with Goth. *gasts*, OE. *gæst, giest*, 'guest'. See **guest** and cp. **hospodar, hospital, host,** 'army', **hostage, hostel.** The second element is cogn. with L. *potis*, 'able', *potēns*, 'powerful'. See **potent** and cp. **despot.**

host, n., consecrated bread. — ME. *oist, ost, host*, fr. F. *oiste, hoiste* (F. *hostie*), fr. L. *hostia*, 'sacrificial victim', which is prob. related to L. *hostis*, 'stranger; enemy'. See **host,** 'army'.

Hosta, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Austrian physician and botanist Nicolaus Thomas *Host* (1761-1834).

hostage, n. — ME. *ostage, hostage*, fr. OF. *ostage, hostage* (F. *ôtage*), which is prob. a blend of OF. *ostage, hostage*, 'lodging', fr. VL. **hospitāticum* (fr. L. *hospes*, gen. *hospitis*, 'host, guest', see **host,** 'landlord') and OF. *ostage*, 'hostage', fr. VL. **obsidāticum*, fr. Late L. *obsidātus*, 'hostageship', which is formed with suff. *-ātus*, fr. L. *obses*, gen. *obsidis*, 'hostage', fr. *ob*, 'at', and the stem of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **ob-, sedentary** and **-age.**

hostel, n., an inn. — ME. *hostel, ostel*, fr. OF. *hostel, ostel* (F. *hôtel*), fr. Late L. *hospitāle*. See **hospital** and cp. **hotel.**

hosteler, n. — ME. See **hostler.**

hostelry, n., an inn. — ME. *hostelrie*, fr. OF. *hostelerie* (F. *hôtellerie*), fr. *hostel*. See **hostel** and **-ry.**

hostess, n. — OF. *hostesse* (F. *hôtesse*), fr. *hoste*. See **host,** 'landlord', and **-ess.**

hostile, adj. — F., fr. L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis*, 'enemy'. See **host,** 'army', and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *hostile-ly*, adv., *hostile-ness*, n.

hostility, n. — F. *hostilité*, fr. L. *hostilitātem*, acc.

of *hostīlitās*, 'enmity, hostility', fr. *hostīlis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

hostler, n., one who takes care of horses at an inn. — ME. *hosteler*, 'innkeeper', fr. OF. *hostelier* (F. *hôtelier*), fr. *hostel*. See **hostel** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **hosteler, ostler,** which are doublets of *hostler*.

hot, adj. — ME. *hat, hoot, hot*, fr. OE. *hāt*, rel. to OS., OFris. *hēt*, ON. *heitr*, Dan. *hed*, Swed. *het*, MDu., Du. *heet*, OHG., MHG. *heiz*, G. *heiß*, 'hot', Goth. *heito*, 'heat of the fever', fr. I.-E. base **qāi-*, 'heat', whence also Lith. *kaistù, kaĩsti*, 'to grow hot', *kaitrà*, 'heat, glow', *kaitrùs*, 'hot'. Cp. **heat.** Cp. also **hoarse.**

Derivatives: *hot*, adv. (q.v.), *hot-ly*, adv., *hot-ness*, n.

hot, adv. — ME. *hoote*, fr. OE. *hāte*, 'hotly', fr. *hāt*, 'hot'. See **hot,** adj.

Hotchkiss gun. — Named after its inventor B. B. *Hotchkiss* (1826-85).

hotchpot, n., a blending of properties for equal division (*law*). — ME., fr. F. *hochepot*, fr. F. *hocher*, 'to shake', and *pot*, 'pot'. See **pot.** The first element is of Teut. origin; cp. MHG. *hotzen*, Du. *hotsen*, 'to shake', LG. *hotten*, 'to balance, rock'. For the second element see **pot.**

hotchpotch, n., a stew of many ingredients. — Formed fr. preceding word, with assimilation of the second element of the word to the first. Cp. **hodgepodge.**

hotel, n. — F. *hôtel*, fr. OF. *hostel, ostel*, fr. Late L. *hospitāle*. See **hostel.**

Hottentot, n. and adj. — S. Afr. Du. *hot en tot*, lit. '*hot and tot*'; so called from the clicks and jerks in the native speech of the Cape of Good Hope.

Hottonia, n., a genus of plants, the featherfoil (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Peter *Hotton* (1649-1709). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Houdan, n., a French breed of domestic poultry. — Named after *Houdan*, a town in the department Seine-et-Oise in France.

hough, n., the hock (*chiefly Scot.*) — The orig. spelling of **hock,** 'joint in the hind leg of the horse'.

houghite, n., a variety of hydrotalcite (*mineral.*) — Named after Franklin B. *Hough* (1822-85) of Somerville, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hound, n., dog. — ME. *hound, hund*, 'dog', fr. OE. *hund*, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., G. *hund*, ON. *hundr*, Du. *hond*, OHG., MHG. *hunt*, Goth. *hunds*. These words derive from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base **ḱwon-*, 'dog', whence OI. *śván-*, Vedic *śuván-*, Avestic *spā* (gen. *sūnō*), Medean *spáka* (whence Russ. *sobáka*), Toch. A *ku*, 'dog', Arm. *shun* (gen. *shan*), Gk. κύων, L. *canis*, Lith. *šuõ* (gen. *šunès*), OIr. *cū* (gen. *con*), W. *ci*, Bret., Co. *ki*, 'dog', and perh. also Russ. *súka*, 'bitch'. Cp. Gk. σπάδακες (Hesychius), 'dogs', which seems to be metathesized fr. *σπάκαδες, fr. Medean *spáka*. Cp. the second element in **dachshund, keeshond.** Cp. also **canaille, Canidae, canine, Canis, chenille, kennel,** 'shelter for a dog', and the first element in **cynanche, Cynanchum, quinsy, squinancy, scybalum.**

Derivatives: *hound*, tr. v., *hound-er*, n., *hound-ish, hound-y*, adjs.

hound, n., projection at a masthead serving to support trestletrees, etc. (*naut.*) — ME. *hun*, prob. fr. ON. *hūnn*, 'knob, knob at the mast-end; bear's cub', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *śūnáḥ*, 'swollen', L. *cavus*, 'hollow, concave'. See **cave,** n.

hounds-tongue, n., name of a plant. — OE. *hundes tunge*. See **hound,** 'dog', and **tongue.**

hour, n. — ME., fr. OF. *ure, ore, hore* (F. *heure*), fr. L. *hōra*, 'hour', fr. Gk. ὥρᾱ, 'any limited time, the time of day, hour, season spring, year', which is cogn. with Avestic *jarᵉ*, 'year', OSlav. *jarŭ*, 'spring', L. *hōrnus* (fr. **hō-yōrinos*), 'of this year', Goth. *jēr*, OE. *gēar*, 'year'. See **year** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Horae, horal, horary,** the first element in **horography, horologe, horoscope,** and the second element in **encore.**

Derivatives: *hour-ly*, adj. and adv.

houri, n., a nymph of the Moslem Paradise; (fig.) a seductive woman. — F., fr. Pers. *ḥūrī*, fr. Arab. *ḥūr*, pl. of *áḥwar*, fem. *ḥaurā'*, 'having beautiful black eyes', fr. *ḥáwira*, 'had black eyes', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥāwár*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥāwár*, 'was white', Heb. *ḥūr*, 'white stuff', *ḥōrī*, 'white bread'. The **-ī** in Pers. *ḥūrī* is a formative element serving to denote the singular.

house, n. — ME. *hus, hous*, fr. OE. *hūs*, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG. MHG, *hūs*, Du. *huis*, G. *Haus*, Goth. *-hūs* (in the compound *gudhūs*, 'temple', lit. 'the house of God'); orig. 'shelter', fr. I.-E. **qeus-*, *-s*-enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to cover, hide'. See **hide,** v. and cp. **hoard, hose, hut.** Cp. also **husk,** the first element in **husband, husting** and the second element in **caboose.**

house, tr. and intr. v. — OE. *hūsian*, 'to take into a house', fr. *hūs*, 'house'. See **house,** n.

housecarl, n., member of the bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or nobleman (*hist.*) — OE. *hūscarl*, fr. ON. *hūskarl*, which is compounded of ON. *hūs*, 'house', and *karl*, 'man'. See **house** and **churl.**

housel, n., the Eucharist (*obsol.*) — ME. *husel*, fr. OE. *hūsel*, 'the Eucharist', rel. to ON. *hūsl*, of s.m., Goth. *hunsl*, 'sacrifice', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *šveñtas*, OSlav. *svętŭ*, OPruss. *swints*, 'holy', Lett. *svinêt*, 'to hallow, celebrate', Avestic *spᵉnta-*, 'holy'.

housel, tr. v., to administer the Eucharist to. — ME. *huslen*, fr. OE. *hūslian*, fr. *hūsel*, 'the Eucharist'. Cp. ON. *hūsla*, 'to administer the Eucharist', Goth. *hunsljan*, 'to sacrifice', which also are denominatives, and see **housel,** n.

housewife, n. — ME. *houswif*, fr. *hous*, 'house', and *wif*, 'woman, wife'. See **house** and **wife** and cp. **hussy.**

Derivatives: *housewife-ly*, adj., *housewife-ry*, n.

housing, n., the act of taking into a house. — Formed fr. **house,** v., with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

housing, n., an ornamental covering for a horse. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. obsol. *house*, 'housing', fr. OF. *houce* (F. *housse*), 'horse-cloth, housing', fr. Frankish **hulftia* (whence also ML. *hultia*), which is related to OHG. *huluft*, 'case, sheath'. See **holster.**

Houstonia, n., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist William *Houston* (1695-1733). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Houyhnhnm, n., one of a race of noble horses (in (Swift's Gulliver's Travels). — Coined by Swift to suggest the whinnying sound made by horses.

hovel, n., a small hut. — ME. *hovel, hovyl*, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *hovel*, tr. v.

hoveler, hoveller, n., coast boatman. — Of uncertain origin.

hover, intr. v. — ME. *hoveren*, formed with freq. suff. **-er** fr. *hoven*, 'to hover,' which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *hover*, n., *hover-er*, n., *hover-ing*, n. and adj., *hover-ing-ly*, adv.

how, adv. — ME. *hou, hu*, fr. OE. *hū*, 'how', rel. to OS. *hwō, hū*, OFris., MDu. *hū*, Du. *hoe*, 'how', OHG. *hwio, wio*, MHG., G. *wie*, Goth. *hwaiwa*, 'how', and cogn. with Lith. *kaĩ*, 'how', fr. I.-E. pronominal base **qʷo-*, **qʷe-*. See **who** and cp. words there referred to.

how, n., a mound; hillock. — ME., fr. ON. *haugr*, 'mound', which is rel. to OE. *hēah*, 'high'. See **high.**

howardite, n., a meteorite (*petrogr.*) — Named after the English meteorologist Luke *Howard* (1772-1864). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

howbeit, conj. — Compounded of **how, be** and **it.**

howdah, n., a seat for riding on an elephant. — Hind. *haudah*, fr. Arab. *haúdaj*, 'litter for riding on a camel'.

howitzer, n., a kind of short cannon. — Du. *houwitser*, fr. G. *Haubitze*, fr. MHG. *haufeniz, haufniz*, borrowed fr. Czech *houfnice*, 'catapult', fr. Czech *houf* 'heap, crowd', which is a loan word fr. MHG. *hūfe*, 'heap'. See **heap.**

howl, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *houlen*, fr. MDu. *hūlen, huylen* (Du. *huilen*), which is rel. to Dan. *hyle*, Norw. *hyla*, MHG. *hiuweln, hiulen*, G. *heulen*, 'to howl', and to OHG. *hiwilōn*, 'to rejoice' (prop. 'to shout with joy'), *hūwila*, 'owl' (lit. 'the screeching bird'); of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *howl*, n., *howl-er*, n., *howl-ing*, adj. and n., *howl-ing-ly*, adv.

howlet, n., owl; owlet. — A blend of F. *hulotte*, 'owlet', and E. **owlet.** F. *hulotte* itself is a blend of Teut. **ul-* 'owl' (cp. OE. *ūle*, 'owl', and see **owl**), and OF. *huer*, 'to hoot' (said of an owl), which is of imitative origin.

howlite, n., a calcium borosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Canadian mineralogist Henry *How* (died in 1879). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

hoy, interj., an exclamation to call attention. — Imitative; cp. Du. and Dan. *hui* and E. **ahoy.**

Derivative: *hoy*, tr. and intr. v.

hoy, n., a small vessel or barge (*naut.*) — ME., fr. MDu. *hoey* (obsol. Du. *heu*), 'hoy'. Cp. Flem. *hui*, 'hoy'.

Hoya, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family; the honey plant (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English horticulturist Thomas *Hoy* (died in 1821).

hoyden, hoiden, n., a romping girl. — Prob. fr. Du. *heiden*, 'a heathen; a rustic'. See **heathen.**

Derivative: *hoyden-ish, hoiden-ish*, adj.

hsien, n., subdivision of a department in China. — Chin.

hub, n., the central part of a wheel. — Prob. a var. of **hob,** 'projection'.

hubba, n., a grain (used as a weight). — Arab. *ḥábbaʰ*, 'a grain', noun of unity fr. *ḥabb*, 'grain'. Cp. the first element in **Abelmoschus.**

hubble-bubble, n., a hookah in its primitive form. — Imitative; formed through reduplication on **bubble.**

hubbub, n., uproar; turmoil. — Of Irish, imitative, origin. Cp. OIr. *abu*, a war cry, Gael. *ubub*, an exclamation of contempt.

Hubert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. *Hugubert*, lit. 'bright-minded', fr. *hugu*, 'mind', and *beraht*, 'bright'. See **hug** and **bright** and cp. **Hugh.**

hübnerite, n., a manganese tungstate (*mineral.*) — Named in 1865 after the German mineralogist Adolph *Hübner*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hubris, n., insolence, arrogance. — Irregular (for *hybris*), fr. Gk. ὕβρις, 'wanton violence, riotousness, insolence; outrage', which is prob. a compound whose first element is identical with ὑ-, the equivalent of OI. *út*, 'up, out', Goth., OE. *ūt*, 'out'; see **out.** The second element of this compound is of uncertain origin.

hubristic, adj., insolent, arrogant. — Irregular form (for *hybristic*), fr. Gk. ὑβριστικός, 'insolent, wantonly', fr. ὕβρις. See prec. word and **-istic.**

Derivative: *hubristic-al-ly*, adv.

huckaback, n., a cotton fabric used esp. for towels. — Of uncertain origin.

hubshi, hubshee, n., a Negro (*India*). — Pers. *Ḥabshī*, fr. Arab. *Ḥabashí*, 'an Abyssinian', formed with gentilic suff. **-ī** fr. *Ḥábashaʰ*, 'Abyssinia', fr. *Ḥábash*, 'Abyssinians'. Cp. **Abyssinia.**

huckleberry, n. — Prob. altered fr. *hurtleberry*, a dial. form of **whortleberry** (q.v.)

huckster, n. — ME. *hokester, hukster*, fr. MDu. *hokester, hoekster*, fem. of *hoeker* (whence Du. *heuker*), fr. *hoken, hoeken*, 'to bear on the back,

squat', which is rel. to ON. *hūka*, 'to crouch, squat', ON. *hoka*, *hokra*, MHG. *hūchen*, G. *hocken*, of s.m. These words derive fr. I.-E. **qou-g-*, **qŭ-g-*, enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to bend'. For the ending see suff. **-ster.** Cp. **hawker, hunker.** Cp. also I.-E. **qeu-q-*, whence Goth. *hauhs*, OE. *hēah*, 'high' (see **high**).
Derivatives: *huckster*, intr. v., *huckster-ess*, *huckstr-ess*, n., *huckster-y*, n.

hud, n., the husk of nuts, etc. — ME. *hudde*, of uncertain origin.

huddle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. rel. to ME. *huden*, *hiden*, 'to hide'. See **hide,** 'to conceal', and freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *huddle*, n., *huddl-er*, n., *huddl-ing*, adv.

Hudibrastic, adj., resembling the style of Samuel Butler's "Hudibras"; mock-heroic. — Formed fr. *Hudibras* on analogy of *fantastic*, etc.

Hudsonia, n., a genus of plants of the rockrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist William *Hudson* (1730-93). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

hue, n., color. — ME. *hew*, *hewe*, fr. OE. *hīw*, *hīew*, 'form, shape, appearance; color', rel. to ON. *hȳ*, 'bird's down', Swed. *hy*, 'skin, complexion', Goth. *hiwi*, 'form, appearance', OE. *hǣwen*, 'bluish gray, blue', prob. also to OE. *hār*, 'gray' (see **hoar**), and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *sivŭ*, 'gray'. Lith. *šývas*, 'white', OPruss. *sywan*, 'gray', OI. *śyāvas*, 'blackish brown'.
Derivatives: *hue*, tr. and intr. v., to color, *hu-ed*, *hue-less*, adjs., *hue-less-ness*, n.

hue, n., an outcry. — ME., fr. OF. *hu*, fr. *huer*, 'to cry out, shout', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **hoot.** Cp. also **howlet.**
Derivatives: *hue*, intr. v., to cry out, *hu-er*, n.

huff, tr. v., 1) to hector, bully; 2) to anger; intr. v., 1) to bluster; 2) to become angry. — The orig. meaning was 'to puff, blow'; of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *huff*, n., *huff-ish*, adj., *huff-ish-ly*, adv., *huff-ish-ness*, n., *huff-y*, adj., *huff-i-ly*, adv., *huff-i-ness*, n.

hug, tr. v., to embrace closely. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. ON. *hugga*, 'to soothe, comfort', which is rel. to ON. *hyggja* and *huga*, OE. *hycgan*, OS. *huggian*, OFris. *hugia*, OHG. *huggen*, *hukken*, Goth. *hugjan*, 'to think', and to OE. *hyge*, ON. *hugr*, OS. *hugi*, OFris. *hei*, OHG. *hugu*, Goth. *hugs*, 'mind, soul; thought'. Cp. **Hugh** and the first element in **Hubert.**
Derivatives: *hug*, n., *hugg-ing-ly*, adv.

huge, adj. — ME. *huge*, *hoge*, shortened fr. OF. *ahoge*, 'high', fr. *a hoge*, 'on high', fr. *a*, 'to, at, on' (see **à**) and *hoge*, 'hill, high place', which is of Teut. origin; cp. ON. *haugr*, 'mound', OSwed. *hugli*, 'hill', and see **high.** Cp. also **how,** 'a mound'.
Derivatives: *huge-ous*, adj., *huge-ous-ly*, adv., *huge-ous-ness*, n., *hug-y*, adj.

huggermugger, adv., secretly. — Fr. earlier *hucker mucker*; of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *huggermugger*, n., adj. and v.

Hugh, masc. PN. — ONF. *Hugues* (acc. *Hugon*), rel. to OF. *Hue* (acc. *Huon*), of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *Hugi*, which is rel. to OHG. *hugu*, 'mind, soul, thought'. See **hug** and cp. next word.

Hugo, masc. PN. — ONF. *Hugon*, acc. of *Hugues*. See prec. word.

Huguenot, n., French protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. — F., fr. earlier *eiguenot*, fr. MHG. *eitgenōze* (G. *Eidgenosse*), 'confederate', which is compounded of *eit* (G. *Eid*), 'oath', and *genōze* (G. *Genosse*), 'comrade'. For the first element see **oath.** The second element derives fr. OHG. *ginōzo*, 'comrade', which is rel. to OS. *ginōt*, OE. *genēat*, OFris. *nāt*, ON. *nautr*, 'companion, comrade', Goth. *niutan*, 'to reach, attain', OE. *nēotan*, 'to enjoy', *nēat*, 'ox, cow'. See **neat,** 'an animal of the ox family'. F. *Huguenot* was influenced in form by the name of *Hugues* Besançon, a Genevan party leader.

Huldah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, name of a prophetess. — Heb. *Ḥuldāh*, lit. 'weasel', rel. to Heb. *ḥóledh*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥūldā*, Arab. *khuld*, 'mole', from a base meaning 'to dig, to hollow out' (cp. Heb. *ḥāládh*, *heḥlídh*, 'he dug, undermined').

hulk, n., a heavy ship. — ME. *hulke*, 'ship', fr. OE. *hulc*, 'a light ship', fr. ML. *holcas* [whence also OF. *hulque*, MLG. *holk*, MDu. *hulc* (Du. *hulk*), OHG. *holcho* (MHG. *holche*, *hülk*), G. *Holk*, *Hulk*)], fr. Gk. ὁλκάς, gen. ὁλκάδος, 'a ship of burden', lit. 'a ship that is towed'. See **Holcus** and cp. **holcad.**

hulking, adj., unwieldy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ing** fr. dial. E. *hulk*, 'to be wieldy', fr. **hulk,** 'a heavy ship', taken in the sense of 'an unwieldy person'.

hull, n., husk, pod, shell. — ME. *hul*, *hule*, *hole*, fr. OE. *hulu*, fr. Teut. base **hul-*, 'to cover', weak grade of base **hel-*, of s.m., whence OE. *helan*, 'to conceal'. Cp. Du. *huls*, OHG. *hulsa*, MHG., G. *hülse*, 'hull', OHG. *hulla*, MHG., G. *hülle*, 'a covering', which also derive from Teut. **hul-*. See **cell** and cp. **hall, hell.**
Derivative: *hull*, tr. v., to remove the husk of.

hull, n., the body of a ship. — Figurative use of prec. word. Cp. L. *carīna*, 'keel of a ship', orig. 'shell of a nut', F. *coque*, 'shell (of walnuts, other fruits, eggs, etc.); hull of a ship'. Cp. **ahull.**
Derivative: *hull*, tr. v., to strike or pierce the hull of a ship.

hullabaloo, n., uproar. — Of imitative origin.

hulled, adj., deprived of the husk. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. **hull,** 'husk'.

hulled, adj., having a hull (said of a ship). — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. **hull,** 'the body of a ship'.

huller, n., a machine for hulling grain. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. *hull*, 'to remove the husk of'. See **hull,** husk.

hullo, interj. — Imitative.

hulsite, n., a hydrous iron magnesium tin borate (*mineral.*) — Named after Alfred *Hulse* Brooks of the U.S. Geological Survey (1871-1924). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hum, interj. — Imitative. Cp. **hum,** v.

hum, v., to utter an inarticulate sound. — ME. *hummen*, of imitative origin. Cp. G. *hummen*, of s.m. Cp. also **hem,** interj., **humblebee, humdrum, hummingbird.**
Derivatives: *hum*, n., *humm-er*, n., *humm-ing*, adj. and n., *humm-ing-ly*, adv.

hum, n., a hoax; tr. v., to humbug (*both colloq.*) — Short for **humbug.**

human, adj. — ME. *humayne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *humain*, fr. L. *hūmānus*, 'human', fr. *homō*, gen. *-inis*, 'man', which is rel. to *humus*, 'earth', hence prop. means 'earthly being', and is cogn. with Toch. B *śaumo*, OLith. *žmuõ* (acc. *žmùnį*), Lith. *žmogùs* (acc. *žmõgų*), OPruss. *smoy*, 'man, male person', *smūni*, 'person', *smonenawino*, 'man', Goth., OE. *guma*, 'man'; see **bridegroom.** All these words lit. mean 'earthly being'. For sense development cp. Heb. *ādām*, 'man', which derives fr. *ădāmâ*, 'ground' (see *Adam*). See **humus** and cp. **humane.** Cp. also **homage, hombre, homo, homunculus, humble, omber, ombre,** and the first element in **homicide.** Cp. also the first element in **duniwassal.**
Derivatives: *human*, n., *humanist* (q.v.), *humanitarian* (q.v.), *humanity* (q.v.), *human-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *human-iz-ation*, n., *human-ly*, adv., *human-ness*, n.

humane, adj. — Prop. identical with, and representing an earlier spelling of, **human** (q.v.), from which it was later differentiated in meaning. For a similar differentiation in form and meaning of orig. one and the same word cp. *german* and *germane*, *urban* and *urbane*.
Derivatives: *humane-ly*, adv., *humane-ness*, n.

humanism, n. — Formed after *humanist* fr. **human** and suff. **-ism.**

humanist, n. — F. *humaniste*, fr. It. *umanista*, which was coined by the Italian poet Lodovico Ariosto (1474-1533) fr. *umano* (fr. L. *hūmānus;* see **human**) and suff. *-isto* (fr. Gk. -ιστής; see **-ist**).
Derivatives: *humanist-ic*, *humanist-ic-al*, adjs., *humanist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

humanitarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-arian** fr. L. *hūmānitās*. See next word.
Derivative: *humanitarian-ism*, n.

humanity, n. — F. *humanité*, fr. L. *hūmānitātem*, acc. of *hūmānitās*, 'human nature, humanity', fr. *hūmānus*, 'human'. L. *hūmānitās* is loan translation of Gk. φιλανθρωπίᾱ, lit. 'love of mankind'. See **human** and **-ity.**

humanize, tr. and intr. v. — F. *humaniser*, fr. L. *hūmānus*, 'human'. See **human** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *humaniz-ation*, n.

humanoid, adj., of human character (*anthropol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *hūmānus*, 'human', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **human** and **-oid.**
Derivative: *humanoid*, n.

humble, adj. — ME. *humble*, *umble*, fr. OF. (= F.) *humble*, fr. L. *humilem*, acc. of *humilis*, 'low, base, humble', lit. 'on the ground', fr. *humus*, 'earth, ground, soil'. See **humus** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **humiliate, humility.**
Derivatives: *humble*, tr. v., *humble-ness*, n., *humbl-er*, n., *humbl-ing*, n., *humbl-y*, adv.

humblebee, n., a bumblebee. — ME. *humbyl-bee*, a compound whose first element is rel. to Dan. *humle*, *humlebi*, Swed., Norw. *humla*, MDu. *hummel*, *homel*, *hommel*, Du. *hommel*, OHG. *humbal*, MHG. *humbel*, *hummel*, G. *Hummel*, 'humblebee', prop. 'the humming bee'. See **hum,** 'to utter an inarticulate sound', and freq. suff. **-le,** and cp. Czech *čmel*, Pol. *czmiel*, OPruss. *camus*, Lith. *kamãnė*, 'humblebee', which are also of imitative origin. For the second element in ME. *humbyl-bee* see **bee.**

humble pie, pie made of the umbles of a deer. — For *umble pie*, 'pie made of umbles'. Cp. **umble pie, umbles** and see **numbles.** The *h* in *humble pie* is due to a confusion of *umble* with *humble*, 'low'.

humbug, n., a hoax. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *humbug*, tr. and intr. v., *humbugg-er*, n., *humbugg-er-y*, n.

humdrum, adj. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **hum,** 'to utter an inarticulate sound'.

humeral, adj., pertaining to the shoulder. — Late L. *humerālis*, fr. L. *humerus*. See **humerus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

humero-, combining form meaning 'humeral; humeral and' (*anat.*) — L. *humero-*, fr. *humerus*. See **humerus.**

humerus, n., the bone of the upper arm (*anat.*) — L. *(h)umerus*, 'shoulder', fr. I.-E. **omesos*; cogn. with OI. *áṁsaḥ*, Toch. A *es*, B *āntse*, Arm. *us* (gen. *usoys*), Gk. ὦμος (for **ōmsos*, less probably for **omsos*), 'shoulder', Umbr. *uze*, *onse*, 'in the shoulder', ON. *āss*, Goth. *ams*, *amsa*, 'shoulder'. Cp. **omo-,** 'shoulder-', and words there referred to.

humid, adj. — F. *humide*, fr. L. *(h)ūmidus*, 'moist, wet', fr. *(h)ūmēre*, 'to be moist or wet'. See **humor.**
Derivatives: *humid-ly*, adv., *humid-ness*, n.

humidify, tr. v., to render humid. — See **humid** and **-fy.**

humidity, n. — F. *humidité*, fr. L. *(h)ūmiditātem*, acc. of *(h)ūmiditās*, 'moisture, wetness', fr. *(h)ūmidus*. See **humid** and **-ity.**

humiliate, tr. v. — Fr. L. *humiliātus*, pp. of *humiliāre*, 'to humble', fr. *humilis*. See **humble** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *humiliat-ing*, adj., *humiliat-ing-ly*, adv., *humiliat-or*, n., *humiliat-ory*, adj.

humiliation, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *humiliation*, fr. L. *humiliātiōnem*, acc. of *humiliātiō*, 'humbling, humiliation', fr. *humiliātus*, pp. of *humiliāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

humility, n. — ME. *humilite*, fr. F. *humilité*, fr. L. *humilitātem*, acc. of *humilitās*, 'lowness, in-

significance' (in Eccles. L. 'lowness, meekness'), fr. *humilis*, 'low'. See **humble** and **-ity.**

hummaul, n. — A var. of **hamal.**

hummingbird, n. — So called from its humming sound.

hummock, n., 1) a knoll, hillock; 2) pile of ice in an icefield. — Dimin. of **hump.** See **-ock** and cp. *hillock*, which is a dimin. of *hill.*
Derivative: *hummock-y*, adj.

humor, humour, n. — ME. *humor, humour, umor, umour*, fr. OF. *humor, umor* (F. *humeur*), fr. L. *(h)ūmōrem*, acc. of *(h)ūmor*, 'fluid, moisture', rel. to *(h)ūmēre*, 'to be moist, wet', *(h)ūmidus*, 'moist, wet'. *Hūmor* stands for **ug^{w}mōr-*, fr. I.-E. base **ūgw-*, **wegw-*, 'wet, moist, to sprinkle', whence also Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist', Arm. *oyc*, 'fresh', ON. *vökr*, 'moist, damp', OI. *ukṣáti*, 'sprinkles', *ukṣán-*, 'ox', Goth. *aúhsa*, OE. *oxa*, 'ox', and prob. also OIr. *fúal* (for **wog^{w}lo-*), 'urine'. The correct spelling of the above Latin words is *ūmor, ūmēre, ūmidus*. The spelling with initial *h* is due to folk etymology, which associated these words with L. *humus*, 'earth'. Cp. **humid, hygro-, ox, udograph, udometer, Ulex, uliginose, uxorious, wake,** 'track left by a moving ship'.
Derivatives: *humo(u)r*, tr. v., *humo(u)r-less, humo(u)r-some*, adjs., *humoral, humoresque, humorist, humorous* (qq.v.)

humoral, adj., pertaining to the humors of the body (*archaic*). — See **humor** and adj. suff. **-al.**

humoralism, n., an obsolete doctrine which attributes all diseases to the state of the humors of the body. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

humoralist, n., an adherent of humoralism. — See **humoral** and **-ist.**

humoresque, n., a humorous or fanciful composition. — G. *Humoreske*, 'humorous sketch'. See **humor** and **-esque.**

humorist, humourist, n. — F. *humoriste*, fr. It. *umorista*, 'capricious', fr. ML. *hūmōrista*, which prop. denoted an adherent of 'humorism', i.e. the doctrine that diseases are due to the change of 'humors' in the body. See **humor** and **-ist.**
Derivative: *humo(u)rist-ic*, adj.

humorous, adj. — L. *(h)ūmōrōsus*, 'moist', fr. *(h)ūmor*. See **humor** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *humorous-ly*, adv., *humorous-ness*, n.

hump, n., a rounded protuberance. — Of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. *hump*, 'bump, hunch', Du. *homp*, 'lump, chunk', Norw. *hump*, 'knoll'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **qumb-*, 'to bend, curve', whence also OI. *kumbháḥ*, 'pot, jar', Gk. κύμβη, 'the hollow of a vessel, cup, boat'. See **cymbal** and cp. **chime,** 'set of bells'.
Derivatives: *hump*, tr.v., *hump-ed*, adj., *hump-y*, adj., *hump-i-ness*, n.

humpback, n. — Compounded of **hump** and **back.**
Derivative: *humpback-ed*, adj.

humph, interj. expressing doubt or contempt. — Imitative.
Derivatives: ***humph,*** intr. v. and n.

Humphrey, masc. PN. — OE. *Hunfrið*, prob. formed fr. Teut. **hun*, 'strength', and OE. *friðu*, 'peace' (see **free**); influenced in form by names like *Geoffrey*, which, though also of Teut. origin, came into English through the medium of French.

humpty-dumpty, n., a short or dumpy figure. — Fr. *Humpty-Dumpty*, hero of a nursery rhyme. The name prob. arose through the reduplication of *Humpty*, a pet form of **Humphrey.** Cp. Ernest Weekley's Etymological Dictionary s.v.

Humulus, n., a genus of vines, the hop (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *humulus*, 'hop', which, together with ON. *humli* (OSwed. *humbli*, Dan., Swed. *humle*), OE. *hymele*, Frankish **humilo* (whence F. *houblon*), ModGk. χουμέλι, 'hop', is traceable to OSlav. **chumĕlĭ* (contracted into *chmĕlĭ*), which itself seems to be of Finnish-Tatar origin. Cp. Finnish *humala*, Vogul *qumlix*, 'hop'.

humus, n. — L., 'earth, ground, soil' (cp. Oscan *huntrus*, 'those below' (acc.), Umbr. *hutra, hondra*, 'below'), for **homos*, fr. I.-E. **ĝhom-*, whence also Gk. χαμαί, 'on the ground', Lith. *žẽmė*, Lett. *zeme*, OPruss. *same, semme*, OSlav. *zemlja*, 'earth'. L. *humilis*, 'low', and *homō*, 'man', are rel. to *humus*. See **chthonian** and cp. **homage, human, humble, humiliate, exhume, inhume.**

Hun, n. — Late L. *Hūni, Hunnī, Chunnī* (pl.), rel. to Gk. Οὖννοι (pl.), 'the Huns', OS., OHG. *Hūni, Hūn*, MHG. *Hiune*, 'Hun'. Cp. MHG. *hiune* (whence G. *Hüne*), 'giant', orig. 'a Hun'.
Derivative: *Hunn-ish*, adj.

hunch, n., 1) hump; 2) a thick piece. — Prob. altered fr. **hump.** For a similar alteration cp. *lunch*, which prob. derives fr. *lump*. Cp. **hunk.**
Derivative: *hunch*, tr. v.

hundi, n., a bill of exchange (*India*). — Hind. *huṇḍī, huṇḍavī*, fr. OI. *huṇḍikā*, fr. *huṇḍatē*, 'collects'.

hundred, n. — ME. *hondred, honderd*, fr. Late OE. *hundred*, prob. fr. ON. *hundrað* (whence also Dan. *hundrede*, Swed. *hundrade, hundra*), lit. 'the number of hundred', fr. Teut. **hunda-*, 'hundred' (seen also in OE., OS., Goth. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*), and **-rað*, 'reckoning, number', (seen in Goth. *raþjo*, 'a reckoning, account, number', *ga-raþjan*, 'to count', see **reason**); cp. OS. *hunderod* (whence MLG., MHG., G. *hundert*, MDu. *hondert, honderd* (Du. *honderd*). Teut. **hunda-*, 'hundred', corresponds to I.-E. **ḱm̥to-*, which appears in OI. *śatám*, Avestic *sat^{o}m* [OSlav. *sŭto* (Russ. *sto*), is prob. an Iranian loan word], Toch. A *kant*, B *kante, kante*, Gk. ἑ-κατόν, L. *centum*, Lith. *šim̃tas*, Lett. *simts*, OIr. *cēt*, W. *cant*, Bret. *kant*, Co. *kans*, 'hundred'. I.-E. **ḱm̥to-*, 'hundred', orig. meant 'ten tens', fr. **ḱm̥t-*, 'ten', which also appears in the Latin ending *-gintī, -gintā* (in *vīgintī*, 'twenty', *trīgintā*, 'thirty', *quadrāgintā*, 'forty', etc.), in the Greek ending -κοντα (in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty',

etc.), and in L. *decem*, 'ten', which stands for **(d)ḱm̥tom*); see **decad, decimal, ten.** Accordingly *hundred* prop. means 'the great ten'. Cp. **cent, centenary, century, hecatomb, sotnia.** Cp. also the second element in **thousand.**
Derivatives: *hundred*, adj., *hundreder* (q.v.), *hundred-fold*, adj., *hundreth* (q.v.)

hundreder, hundredor, n., the chief officer of a hundred (*hist.*) — ML. *hundredārius*. See **hundred** and **-er** (representing L. *-ārius*).

hundredth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **hundred** with numeral suff. **-th.**

hung. — Past tense and pp. of **hang.**

hunger, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hungor*, rel. to OS., OHG. *hungar*, ON. *hungr*, OFris., MHG., G. *hunger*, Du. *honger*, Goth. *hūhrus* (for **huŋhruz*), 'hunger', and cogn. with Gk. κάγκανος, 'dry', lit. 'burning', κέγκειν, 'to starve, to hunger', Lith. *kankà*, 'suffering', *keñkti*, 'to pain, ache'; fr. I.-E. base **kenk-*, **kŋk-*, 'to burn, be dry, pain'.

hunger, intr. v. — ME. *hungren, hingren*, fr. OE. *hyngran;* influenced in form by the noun. Cp. OS. *gi-hungrean*, ON. *hungra*, OFris. *hungeria*, OHG. *hungerōn, hungiren*, Goth. *huggrjan*, 'to hunger', and see **hunger,** n.

hungry, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *hungrig*, fr. *hungor*, 'hunger'. See **hunger,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *hungri-ly*, adv., *hungri-ness*, n.

hunk, n., a large lump (esp. of bread) — Cp. Flem. *hunke*, which is prob. rel. to Du. *homp*, 'lump, chunk'. See **hump** and cp. **hunk.**

hunker, intr. v., to squat, crouch (*dial.*, esp. *Scot.*) — Perh. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *hoka, hokra*, 'to crouch, squat', and see **huckster.**

hunks, n., a niggard, miser. — Of uncertain origin.

hunt, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hunten*, fr. OE. *huntian*, in gradational relationship to OE. *hentan*, 'to try to seize, to attack, seize', Goth. *-hinþan* (used only in compounds), 'to seize'. See **hand** and cp. **hent, hint.**
Derivatives: *hunt*, n., *hunt-er*, n., *hunt-ing*, adj. and n., *huntress* (q.v.)

huntress, n. — Formed fr. **hunter** with suff. **-ess.**

huppah, n., the bridal canopy (*Jewish religion*) — Heb. *ḥuppáh*, 'canopy', orig. 'bridal chamber', lit. 'that which encloses', from the stem of *ḥāpháph*, 'he enclosed, surrounded, covered', which is rel. to Arab. *ḥáffa*, 'he surrounded', *ḥifáf*, 'side or border of something' (lit. 'that which surrounds').

hurdle, n. — ME. *hirdel, hurdel*, fr. OE. *hyrdel*, rel. to Du. *horde*, OHG. *hurd*, MHG. *hurt, hürde*, G. *Hürde*, 'hurdle, fold pen', and to ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haúrds*, 'door' (orig. 'door of wickerwork'), and cogn. with L. *crātis*, 'hurdle, wickerwork', Gk. κάρταλος, 'a kind of basket', κύρτος, κύρτη, κυρτίᾱ, 'wickerwork', κροτώνη, 'excrescence on trees', OPruss. *corto*, 'enclosure', MIr. *ceirtle*, 'clew', OI. *kṛṇátti*, 'spins', *cṛtáti*, 'binds'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **qerāt-*, **qert-*, 'to twist together, weave, plait'. See **crate** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **grate,** 'frame', **griddle, hoarding.**
Derivatives: *hurdle*, tr. and intr. v., *hurdl-er*, n.

hurds, also **hards,** n. pl., refuse of flax or hemp. — ME. *herdes*, fr. OE. *heordan* (pl.), rel. to OE. *-heorð* (only in compounds), ON. *haddr*, 'hair on a woman's head', Du., OFris., MLG., MDu. *hēde*, Du., G. *hede*, 'hurds', fr. I.-E. base **qes-*, 'to scrape, scratch, comb', whence also Gk. κέσκεον (for **κέσ-κεσ-ον*), Russ. *česka*, Czech *pa-česy*, 'tow, oakum', OSlav. *češǫ, česati*, 'to comb'.

hurdy-gurdy, n., an obsolete musical instrument. — Of imitative origin.

hurl, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hurlen, horlen, hourlen*, prob. an *-l*-enlargement of the Teut. imitative base **hurr-*. Cp. LG. *hurreln*, 'to toss', and see **hurry.** Cp. also **hurly-burly.**
Derivatives: *hurl*, n., *hurl-er*, n., *hurley* (q.v.)

hurley, n., 1) game of hurling; 2) stick used in the game. — Formed fr. **hurl** with suff. **-ey.**

hurly, n., uproar, tumult. — Back formation fr. **hurly-burly.**

hurly-burly, n., turmoil; uproar. — From earlier *hurling and burling*, which was formed through reduplication fr. *hurling*, verbal noun of **hurl,** used in the now obsol. sense 'commotion'.

hurrah, interj. — Imitative. Cp. Dan., Swed., Norw., G. *hurra*, Du. *hoera*. Cp. also **huzza.**
Derivative: *hurrah*, n. and v.

hurricane, n. — Sp. *huracán*, fr. Taino *hurakán*, fr. Maya *hunraken*, 'Charles's Wain', lit. 'one-legged (giant)'. Since the dangerous cyclonic storms usually rose in the sign of Charles's Wain, Maya *hunraken* became identical with 'evil spirit', and finally obtained the meaning of *hurricane*. F. *ouragan*, It. *uragano*, Du. *orkaan* (whence G. *Orkan*), 'hurricane', are all traceable to Taino *hurakán*. E. *hurricane* (fr. Sp. *huracán*) was influenced in form by **hurry.**

hurry, tr. and intr. v. — Formed from the Teut. imitative base **hurr-*, 'to move with haste', whence also OSwed. *hurra*, 'to whirl round', dial. Swed. *hurr*, 'haste, hurry', MHG. *hurren*, 'to move with haste'. Cp. **hurl.** Cp. also **flurry.**
Derivatives: *hurry*, n., *hurri-ed*, adj., *hurri-ed-ly*, adv., *hurri-ed-ness*, n.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, n., intr., v., and adv. — Compounded of **hurry** and **scurry.**

hurst, n., wood, copse (used esp. in Place-Names). — ME. *hurst*, fr. OE. *hyrst*, 'wood, copse', rel. to OS. *hurst*, 'thicket', MDu. *horst, hurst*, 'underwood', Du. *horst*, 'thicket; eyrie', OHG. *hurst*, 'thicket', MHG. *hurst, hürste*, 'bushes, shrubbery', G. *Horst*, 'thicket, shrubbery; eyrie', dial. Norw. *rust*, 'thicket'.

hurt, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *hurten, hirten*, 'to push, dash; to injure', fr. OF. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), 'to strike against', OF. *hurter*, orig. meant 'to butt or toss like a ram'. It derives fr. Fran-

kish **hurt*, 'ram', which is rel. to ON. *hrūtr*, 'ram'; see **hart.** OProvenç. *urtar*, It. *urtare*, 'to strike against', are French loan words.
Derivatives: *hurt*, n., *hurter* (q.v.), *hurt-ful*, adj., *hurt-ful-ly*, adv., *hurt-ful-ness*, n.

hurter, n., one who, or that which, hurts. — Formed from the verb **hurt** with the agential suff. **-er.**

hurter, n., shoulder on the axle of a wheel. — OF. *hurtoir*, fr. *hurter*. See **hurt** and agential suff. **-er.**

hurtle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten*. See **hurt** and freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *hurtle*, n.

hurtleberry, n. — See **whortleberry.**

husband, n. — ME. *husbonde*, 'master of a house, husband', fr. OE. *hūsbōnda*, 'master of a house', fr. ON. *hūsbōndi*, 'householder; husband', which is shortened fr. *husbūandi*, a word lit. meaning 'dwelling in the house', compounded of ON. *hūs*, 'house', and *būandi*, 'dwelling', prop. pres. part. of *būa*, 'to dwell'. See **house** and **bond**, 'serf'.
Derivatives: *husband*, tr. v., *husband-age*, n., *husband-er*, n., *husband-less*, adj., *husband-ly*, adj. and adv., *husband-li-ness*, n., *husband-ry*, n.

hush, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation from the obsolete adj. *husht* (fr. ME. *husht*), a word of imitative origin, which, however, was regarded as the past participle of a verb (i.e. *husht* was misdivided into *hush-t* and identified with *hush-ed*, whence arose the verb *hush*). Cp. **whisht, whist,** interj., and **hist.**
Derivatives: *hush*, n. and interj., *hush-ing-ly*, adv.

hushaby, intr. v., imper. — Prob. a blend of **hush** and **lullaby.**

husk, n. — Late ME. *huske*, fr. MDu. *huuskijn, huusken*, 'little house; husk of fruit', dimin. of *huus*, 'house'. See **house** and **-kin.**
Derivatives: *husk*, tr. v., *husk-ed*, adj., *husk-er*, n., *husky* (q.v.)

husky, adj., 1) abounding in, or resembling, husks; 2) dry as husks; dry in the throat, hoarse. — Formed fr. **husk** with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *husk-i-ly*, adv., *husk-i-ness*, n.

Husky, n., 1) an Eskimo; 2) an Eskimo dog; 3) the Eskimo language. — Prob. corruption of *Esky*, a slang abbreviation of **Eskimo.**

huso, also **huse**, n., the great sturgeon. — ML., fr. OHG. *hūso* (MHG. *hūse, hūsen*, G. *Hausen*), which is rel. to ON. *hauss*, 'skull, cranium' (whence dial. Norw. *huse*, 'skull of fish'); fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, 'to cover, hide'. See **sky** and cp. **hausen.** Cp. also the first element in **isinglass.**

hussar, n. — G. *Husar*, fr. Hung. *huszár*, fr. Serbo-Croatian *gusar, husar*, 'pirate, bandit', fr. It. *corsaro*, 'pirate', lit. 'runner', fr. ML. *cursārius*, fr. L. *cursus*, 'a running, course, voyage'. See **corsair.**

hussif, n. — Contraction of ME. *housewif*. See **housewife.**

Hussite, n., a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer (burnt in 1415). — For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hussy, n. — Contracted fr. **housewife** (q.v.)

husting, n., usually in the pl. **hustings**, a court held in London; a platform. — OE. *hūsting*, fr. ON. *hūsþing*, lit. 'house assembly', fr. *hūs*, 'house, and *þing*, 'thing; assembly'. See **house** and **thing**, 'assembly'.

hustle, tr. and intr. v. — Metathesized fr. Du. *hutselen*, freq. of *hutsen*, 'to shake', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. 2nd **rustle**, 'to act energetically'.
Derivatives: *hustle*, n., *hustle-ment*, n., *hustler*, n.

hut, n. — F. *hutte*, fr. MHG. *hütte* or fr. OHG. *hutta* [OS. *hutta*, Dan. *hytte*, Swed. *hytta*, Fris., MLG., MDu. *hutte* (Du. *hut*) and Sp. *huta* are borrowed fr. HG.], which is rel. to OE. *hȳdan*, 'to hide'. See **hide**, 'to conceal', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cuddy**, 'cabin'.
Derivative: *hut*, tr. and intr. v.

hutch, n., 1) a chest or box for storage; 2) a coop or case for small animals; 3) a hut, hovel; 4) a mining trough; 5) a truck; 6) a measure. — ME. *huche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *huche*, 'bin, kneading trough', fr. ML. *hutica*, which is of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *hutch*, tr. v.

hutchinsonite, n., sulfarsenite of thallium, copper, silver, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist Arthur *Hutchinson* (1866-1937). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

hutment, n., 1) housing in huts; 2) a camp of huts. — A hybrid coined fr. **hut** and **-ment**, a suff. of French-Latin origin.

huzoor, n., a respectful title of address used by natives (*India*). — Arab. *ḥuḍūr* (pronounced in India *ḥuzūr*), 'presence', prop. infin. of *ḥáḍara*, 'he was present'.

huzza, interj. (*archaic*). — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. *hussa* and E. **hurrah.**
Derivatives: *huzza*, intr. and tr. v. and n.

hyacinth, n., 1) a fabulous flower supposed to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus (*Greek mythol.*); whence 2) among the ancients, a precious stone of blue color; now, a red or brownish variety of zircon. — F. *hyacinthe*, fr. L. *hyacinthus*, a kind of flower, the jacinth', fr. Gk. ὑάκινθος, 'wild hyacinth, bluebell', fr. earlier **Ϝάκινθος*, a pre-Hellenic word. Cp. **Hyacinthus.** Cp. also **jacinth, Vaccinium.**

hyacinthine, adj., resembling the hyacinth in color. — L. *hyacinthinus*, fr. Gk. ὑακίνθινος, fr. ὑάκινθος. See **hyacinth** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Hyacinthus, n., a beautiful youth, beloved and slain by Apollo (*Greek mythology*). — L. *Hyacinthus*, fr. Gk. Ὑάκινθος. See **hyacinth.**

Hyacinthus, n., a genus of plants of the lily family, the hyacinth (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *hyacinthus*. See **hyacinth.**

Hyades, n. pl., a group of stars near the Pleiades (*astron.*) — L. *Hyadēs*, fr. Gk. Ὑάδες, lit. 'the rain-bringers', fr. ὕειν, 'to rain' (see **hyeto-**); so called because the wet weather begins when they set.

Hyaena, n., the typical genus of the hyena family. — L. *hyaena*. See **hyena.**

hyal-, form of **hyalo-** before a vowel.

hyalin, n. — See **hyaline**, n.

hyaline, adj., glassy; transparent. — L. *hyalinus*, fr. Gk. ὑάλινος, 'glassy', fr. ὕαλος, 'alabaster, crystal, amber', prop. 'a transparent stone', later 'glass', which prob. stands for **sualo-*. Cp. L. *suali-ternicum*, 'a kind of reddish amber', which, according to Pliny 37, 33, is of Scythian, i.e. North European, origin. See Boisacq, DELG., p.996, s.v. ὕαλος, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW, II, 611, s.v. *sualiternicum*. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

hyaline, n., 1) something glassy, as the smooth sea or the clear sky; 2) (in this sense spelled also **hyalin**) a substance forming the walls of hydatid cysts. — See **hyaline**, adj.

hyalite, n., a colorless variety of opal (*mineral.*) — G. *Hyalit*, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1794 fr. Gk. ὕαλος, 'glass', and suff. *-it* (representing Gk. -ίτης). See **hyaline**, adj., and subst. suff. **-ite.**

hyalitis, n., inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ὕαλος (see **hyaline**, adj.), with suff. **-itis.**

hyalo-, before a vowel **hyal-**, combining form meaning 'glassy, transparent'. — Gk. ὑαλο-, ὑαλ-, fr. ὕαλος, 'glass'. See **hyaline**, adj.

hyaloid, adj., glassy, transparent; n., the hyaloid membrane (*anat.*) — Gk. ὑαλοειδής, 'resembling glass, glassy, transparent', compounded of ὕαλος, 'crystal, glass', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **hyaline**, adj., and **-oid.**

Hybanthus, n., a genus of plants, the green violet (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑβός, 'humpbacked', which is of uncertain origin, and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **anther**); so called in allusion to the dorsal gibbosity.

hybrid, n., 1) a mongrel; anything of mixed origin; 2) in *linguistics*, a word compounded of elements from different languages, as *sociology*. — L. *hybrida, hibrida*, 'offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar, mongrel', fr. Gk. **ὑβρίς*, gen. **ὑβρίδος*, which is prob. of the same origin as L. *iber*, 'mule' [cp. ἴβηρ, rendered by Hesychius as χερσαῖόν τι θηρίον ('a land animal')], but was assimilated in Greek to ὕβρις, 'wanton violence, insolence'. Cp. Ὕβρις as the name of a dog (Xenophon, Cynegeticus 7,5). Gk. **ὑβρίς* in the above sense is not identical with ὑβρίς, a night bird of prey. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 665-666 s.v. *hybrida*.
Derivatives: *hybrid*, adj., *hybrid-ism*, n., *hybrid-ist*, n., *hybridize* (q.v.)

hybridize, tr. and intr. v., to cause to produce hybrids. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *hybridiz-able*, adj., *hybridiz-ation*, n., *hybridiz-er*, n.

hydat-, form of **hydato-** before a vowel.

hydatid, n., a cyst or sac in the body of man or animals, containing a watery fluid (*med.* and *zool.*) — Gk. ὑδατίς, gen. ὑδατίδος, 'a watery vesicle', fr. ὕδωρ, gen. ὕδατος, 'water'. See **hydro-** and **-id.**

hydato-, before a vowel **hydat-**, combining form meaning 'water'. — Gk. ὑδατο-, ὑδατ-, fr. ὕδωρ, gen. ὕδατος, 'water'. See **hydro-.**

hydr-, form of **hydro-** before a vowel.

Hydra, n., 1) a nine-headed water-serpent killed by Hercules (*Greek mythol.*); 2) (*not cap.*) a manifold evil; 3) a southern constellation; 4) any of fresh-water animals constituting the genus Hydra (*zool.*) — L. *hydra*, fr. Gk. ὕδρᾱ, 'water serpent', fr. ὕδωρ, 'water', whence also ὕδρος, of s.m., ἐνυδρίς, 'otter', OI. *udráh*, 'an aquatic animal', Avestic *udra*, 'otter', OE. *ottor, otor*, 'otter'. See **water** and cp. **Hydrus.** Cp. also **otter.**

hydracid, n., an acid that contains hydrogen. — A hybrid coined fr. **hydr-** and L. *acidus*, 'sour, acid'. See **acid** and cp. **oxyacid.**

hydraemia, n. — See **hydremia.**

hydragogue, adj., having the property of removing water or serum from the body (*med.*) — F., fr. L. *hydragōgus*, fr. Gk. ὑδραγωγός, 'leading water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and ἀγωγός, 'leading', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See **-agogue.**

Hydrangea, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **hydr-** and Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel, receptacle' (see **angio-**); so called in allusion to the shape of the capsules.

Hydrangeaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Hydrangea** with suff. **-aceae.**

hydrangeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

hydrant, n., a pipe with a spout for drawing water. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and **-ant**, a suff. of Latin origin.

hydranth, n., one of the zooids in colonial Hydrozoa (*zool.*) — Compounded of **hydr-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

hydrargyriasis, hydrargyrism, hydrargyrosis, n., chronic mercurial poisoning (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hydrargyrum** with suff. **-iasis,** resp. **-ism** or **-osis.**

hydrargyric, adj., pertaining to mercury. — See **hydrargyrum** and **-ic.**

hydrargyrum, n., mercury. — ModL., fr. L. *hydrargyrus*, fr. Gk. ὑδράργυρος '(artificially prepared) quicksilver', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See **hydr-** and **argyro-.**

Hydrastis, n., a genus of plants, the orangeroot (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **hydro-.**

hydrate, n., a compound formed by the union of water with another substance (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined by the French chemist Joseph-Louis Proust (1754-1826) about 1800 fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydr-**), and **-ate,** a chem. suff. of Latin origin.
Derivatives: *hydrate*, tr. and intr. v., *hydration*, n.

hydraulic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or operated by, water; 2) pertaining to hydraulics. — L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gk. ὕδραυλις, 'water organ', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and αὐλός, 'pipe, tube, flute'. For the first element see **hydro-**. The second element is cogn. with L. *alveus*, 'a hollow, cavity', *alvus*, 'belly'; see **alveolus** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *hydraulic-al-ly*, adv., *hydraulics* (q.v.)

hydraulics, n., science dealing with liquids in motion. — See prec. word and suff. **-ics.**

hydrazine, hydrazin, n., a colorless liquid base N_2H_4 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **hydr-, az-** and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

hydremia, hydraemia, n., excessively watery state of the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **hydr-** and Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hemal** and **-ia.**
Derivative: *hydrem-ic, hydraem-ic*, adj.

hydria, n., a kind of water jar (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑδρίᾱ, 'waterpot', fr. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **hydro-.**

hydric, adj., containing hydrogen (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. **hydr-** (short for *hydrogen*).

hydride, n., a compound of *hydrogen* with another element (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ide** fr. **hydr-** (short for *hydrogen*).

hydro-, before a vowel **hydr-**, combining form meaning 'water', used to denote 1) *water* in general; 2) *a hydrophyte* (*bot.*); 3) the presence of *hydrogen* (*chem.*); 4) short for *hydroid* (*zool.*) — Gk. ὑδρο-, ὑδρ-, fr. ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **water** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **hydria, anhydrous, dropsy, Ephydra, klepsydra.**

hydro, shortened form of 1) *hydropathic*; 2) *hydroairplane*; 3) *hydraulic power*. — See **hydro-.**

Hydrobates, n., a genus of birds, the true stormy petrel (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. βάτης, 'threading on', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. See **-bates.**

hydrobromic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HBr (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Joseph-Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) fr. **hydro-** (short for *hydrogen*) and **bromic.**

hydrocarbon, n., a compound of hydrogen and carbon (*chem.*) — Compounded of **hydro-** (short for *hydrogen*) and **carbon.**

hydrocele, n., an accumulation of serous fluid; esp. dropsy of the scrotum (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑδροκήλη, which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and κήλη, 'tumor'. See **-cele.**

hydrocephalic, adj., pertaining to hydrocephalus. — See **hydrocephalus** and **-ic.**

hydrocephalous, adj., affected with hydrocephalus. — See next word and **-ous.**

hydrocephalus, n., an accumulation of serous fluid in the cranian cavity (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑδροκέφαλον, 'water in the head', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

Hydrocharis, n., a genus of plants of the frogbit family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑδροχαρής, 'delighting in water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and the stem of χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', whence also χάρις, 'favor, grace'. See **Charis.**

Hydrocharitaceae, n. pl., the frogbit family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

hydrocharitaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

hydrochloric, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HCl (*chem.*) — F. *hydrochlorique*, coined by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) in 1814 fr. **hydro-** (short for *hydrogen*) and *chlorique*. See **chloric.**

Hydrochoerus, n., the genus consisting of the capybara (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. χοῖρος, 'pig'. See **-choerus.**

Hydrocotyle, n., a genus of plants, the water pennywort (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. κοτύλη, 'a flat cup' (see **cotula, cotyledon**); so called in allusion to the cup-shaped leaves of some species.

hydrocyanic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, HCN (also called *prussic acid*) (*chem.*) — F. *hydrocyanique*, coined by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) in 1815 fr. **hydro-** (short for *hydrogen*) and *cyanique*. See **cyanic.**

hydrodynamic, adj., pertaining to hydrodynamics. — Compounded of **hydro-** and **dynamic.**

hydrodynamics, n., the dynamics of fluids. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

hydrofluoric, adj., pertaining to, or designating, an acid, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine, HF or H_2F_2 (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) about 1814 fr. **hydro-** (short for *hydrogen*) and **fluoric** and adopted by the French chemist Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac (1778-1850).

hydrofoil, n., a kind of boat that travels through the water on wings or 'foils'. — A hybrid coined fr. **hydro-** and **foil,** a word of Latin origin.

hydrogen, n., name of a gaseous element (*chem.*) — F. *hydrogène*, lit. 'producing water', coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier (1743-94), in 1787 fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water', and the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See **hydro-** and **-gen.**
Derivatives: *hydrogen-ate*, tr. v., *hydrogenation*, n., *hydrogen-ator*, n., *hydrogenize*, tr. v., *hydrogen-ous*, adj.

hydrograph, n., a hydrographic chart. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

hydrographer, n., one versed in hydrography. — See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

hydrography, n., description of the waters of the earth. — F. *hydrographie*, compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *hydrograph-ic, hydrographic-al*, adjs., *hydrograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

hydroid, adj., resembling the hydra (*zool.*) — Compounded of Gk. ὕδρᾱ, 'water serpent', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **hydra** and **-oid.**
Derivative: *hydroid*, n., an animal resembling the hydra.

hydrokinetic, adj., pertaining to the motion of fluids. — Compounded of **hydro-** and **kinetic.**

hydrokinetics, n., the kinetics of fluids. — Compounded of **hydro-** and **kinetics.**

Hydrolea, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **hydro-** and **-ol** (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil').

hydrology, n., the study of water. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *hydrolog-ic, hydrolog-ic-al*, adjs., *hydrolog-ist*, n.

hydrolysis, n., decomposition of a compound through the addition of water (*chem.*) — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution'. See **-lysis.**

hydrolytic, adj., pertaining to hydrolysis (*chem.*) — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -λυτικός, 'loosing'. See **-lytic.**

hydrolyze, tr. v., to subject to hydrolysis (*chem.*) — Back formation fr. **hydrolysis.**

hydromancy, n., divination by means of water. — F. *hydromancie*, fr. L. *hydromantia*, fr. Late Gk. ὑδρομαντείᾱ, 'divination by water', fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water', and μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **hydro-** and **-mancy.**

hydromedusa, n., a coelenterate produced by budding from a hydroid (*zool.*) — ModL. *hydromedūsa*. See **hydro-** and **medusa.**

Hydromedusae, n. pl., a subclass of Hydrozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., pl. of *hydromedūsa*. See prec. word.

hydromel, n., a liquor consisting of honey and water. — L. *hydromeli*, fr. Gk. ὑδρόμελι, which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and μέλι, 'honey'. See **hydro-** and **melliferous.**

hydrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *hydrometr-y*, n., *hydrometr-ic, hydrometric-al*, adjs.

hydropath, n., a hydropathist. — Back formation fr. **hydropathy.**

hydropathy, n., water cure; hydrotherapy (*med.*) — Coined by Vincenz Priessnitz (1799-1851) in 1825 fr. **hydro-** and **-pathy** on analogy of *homeopathy, allopathy.*
Derivatives: *hydropath-ic, hydropath-ic-al*, adjs., *hydropath-ist*, n.

hydrophane, n., a variety of opal which becomes transparent when immersed into water (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -φανής, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **-phane.**

hydrophobia, n., rabies. — L., fr. Gk. ὑδροφοβίᾱ, 'horror of water', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water', and -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'; so called because aversion to water is a symptom of this disease. See **hydro-** and **-phobia.**

hydrophobic, adj. — L. *hydrophobicus*, fr. Gk. ὑδροφοβικός, 'of hydrophobia', fr. ὑδροφοβίᾱ. See prec. word and **-ic.**

hydrophone, n., 1) an instrument used to detect the sound of water flowing through a pipe; 2) an instrument for detecting the sound made by submarines. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

Hydrophyllaceae, n. pl., the waterleaf family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Hydrophyllum** with suff. **-aceae.**

hydrophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Hydrophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the waterleaf family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'waterleaf', compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

hydrophyte, n., a plant that grows in water and in wet soil. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**
Derivative: *hydrophyt-ic*, adj.

hydropic, adj., dropsical. — ME. *ydropike*, fr. OF. *idropique*, fr. L. *hydrōpicus*, fr. Gk. ὑδρωπικός, 'suffering from dropsy', fr. ὕδρωψ, gen. ὕδρωπος, 'dropsy'. F. *hydropique* and E. *hydropic* have been refashioned after L. *hydrōpicus*. See **dropsy** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *hydropic-al-ly*, adv.

hydroplane, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and **plane,** 'airplane' (ult. fr. L. *plānus*, 'level, flat')

Hydropotes, n., a genus of deer (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑδροπότης, 'water drinker', which is compounded of ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**) and πότης, 'drinker', fr. I.-E. base ***pō(i)-**, 'to drink'. See **potion** and cp. **Poterium.**

hydropsy, n., dropsy. — ME. *idropisie, ydropisie*, fr. OF. *idropisie*. See **dropsy.**

hydroscope, n., an instrument for examining objects at considerable depths from the surface of the sea. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *hydroscop-ic, hydroscop-ic-al*, adjs.

hydrosome, also **hydrosoma,** n., the entire body of a hydroid colony. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **soma,** 'the body of an organism'.

hydrosphere, n., 1) the water on the surface of the earth; 2) the aqueous vapor of the atmo-

sphere. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See **sphere.**

hydrostat, n., a device indicating the height of water in a boiler or reservoir. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **static** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.

hydrostatic, hydrostatical, adj., pertaining to hydrostatics. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand', fr. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **static.**

hydrostatics, n., that branch of physics which deals with liquids in equilibrium. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

hydrotherapeutic, adj., pertaining to hydrotherapeutics. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. θεραπευτικός, 'inclined to serve; able to cure'. See **therapeutic.**

hydrotherapeutics, n., that part of therapeutics which deals with water cure. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

hydrotherapy, n., treatment of disease by means of water. — Compounded of **hydro-** and Gk. θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service'. See **therapy.**

hydrothermal, adj., pertaining to heated water. — Compounded of **hydro-** and **thermal.**

hydrotropic, adj., characterized by hydrotropism. — See next word and **-ic.**

hydrotropism, n., tendency to grow organs either toward or away from moisture (*biol.*) — Compounded of **hydro-,** Gk. τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. **-ism.** See **trope** and **tropism** and cp. *heliotropism* and words there referred to.

hydrous, adj., containing water. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water' (see **hydro-**), and suff. **-ous** (fr. L. *-ōsus*).

hydroxide, n., a compound containing bydroxyl (*chem.*) — Compounded of **hydr(ogen), ox(ygen)** and suff. **-ide.**

hydroxy-, combining form indicating the presence of the hydroxyl radical (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hydr(ogen)** and **oxy(gen).**

hydroxyl, n., the univalent group or radical OH containing hydrogen and oxygen (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hydr(ogen), ox(ygen)** and suff. **-yl.**

Hydrozoa, n. pl., a class of coelenterates (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by the English zoologist and biologist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1843 fr. **hydro-** and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

Derivatives: *hydrozo-an,* adj. and n.

Hydrus, n., 1) a fabulous water serpent; 2) a southern constellation; the Water Snake (*astron.*) — L., 'water serpent; the constellation of the Water Serpent', fr. Gk. ὕδρος, 'water serpent', which is rel. to ὕδρᾱ, of s.m. See **Hydra.**

hyena, hyaena, n. — L. *hyaena,* fr. Gk. ὕαινα, 'hyena', lit. 'sow' formed with the fem. suff. -αινα, fr. ὗς, gen. ὑός, 'swine'; see **sow,** 'female pig'. The hyena was so called in allusion to its bristly mane. For sense development cp. Hungarian *sertés,* 'hog, swine', lit. 'the bristly animal', fr. *serte, sörte,* 'bristle'. For the meaning of the Gk. suff. -αινα cp. Gk. λέαινα, 'lioness', fem. of λέων, 'lion', λύκαινα, 'she-wolf', fem. of λύκος, 'wolf'.

hyeto-, before a vowel **hyet-,** combining form meaning 'rain'. — Gk. ὑετο-, ὑετ-, fr. ὑετός, 'rain', for **suwetós,* from the stem of ὕειν (for **suwein*), 'to rain'; prob. cogn. with Toch. A *swase,* B *swese,* 'rain', B *suwaṃ,* 'they rain', Alban. *šī,* 'rain', OI. *sunóti,* 'squeezes', *sómaḥ,* 'soma' (lit. 'a sappy plant'), OIr. *suth,* 'juice, milk', OE. *sēaw,* OHG. *sou,* 'sap', fr. I.-E. base **seu-,* 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow'. Cp. **Hyades.** Cp. also **soma,** 'a plant', **sura,** 'fermented sap of plants', and the second element in **Dialister.** For derivatives of bases **seu-q-, *seu-g-,* 'to suck; sap', enlargements of base **seu-,* see **suck** and cp. words there referred to.

hyetograph, n., a chart showing the annual rainfall. — Compounded of **hyeto-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

hyetography, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with the distribution of rain. — Compounded of **hyeto-** and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *hyetograph-ic, hyetograph-ic-al,* adjs., *hyetograph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

hyetology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with the precipitation of snow, rain, etc. — Compounded of **hyeto-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *hyetolog-ical,* adj.

Hygeia, Hygea, Hygia, n., the goddess of health in Greek mythology. — L. *Hygēa, Hygīa,* fr. Gk. Ὑγίεια, Ὑγεία, 'personification of ὑγίεια, ὑγεία, 'health', fr. ὑγιής, 'healthy'. See next word.

hygiene, n., the science of health. — F. *hygiène,* fr. Gk. ὑγιεινόν, neut. of ὑγιεινός, 'pertaining to health, healthful', but used by Aristotle also as a noun in the sense of 'health', fr. ὑγιής, 'healthy', which stands for **su-g^{w}iyēs* and lit. means 'living well', fr. I.-E. **su-* (Gk. ὑ-), 'well', whence also OI. *su-,* OPers. *hu,* OIr. *su-, so-,* 'well' (cp. **sundari**), and **g^{w}iyēs,* 'living', enlargement of **g^{w}i-,* 'to live', whence also Gk. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-** and cp. words there referred to. L. *vegēre,* 'to be lively, vigorous, to thrive, flourish', *vegētus,* 'lively, vigorous', are not cognate with Gk. ὑγιής. As a formative element, ὑ- was replaced later by εὐ- (see *eu-*).

Derivatives: *hygien-ic,* adj., *hygien-ic-al-ly,* adv., *hygien-ics,* n., *hygien-ist,* n.

hygro-, before a vowel **hygr-,** combining form meaning 'moist, humid'. — Gk. ὑγρο-, ὑγρ-, fr. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist, humid', rel. to L. *(h)ūmor,* 'fluid, moisture'. See **humor** and cp. words there referred to.

hygrodeik, n., wet and dry bulb hygrometer. — Lit., 'that which shows moisture', fr. **hygro-** and Gk. δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere,* 'to say'. See **diction** and cp. **deictic.**

hygrograph, n., an instrument for recording automatically the variations in atmospheric humidity. — Compounded of **hygro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

hygrology, n., the science that treats of humidity. — Compounded of **hygro-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

hygroma, n., a cystic tumor containing serum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist', with suff. -ωμα. See **hygro-** and **-oma.**

hygrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere. — Compounded of **hygro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

hygrometry, n., that branch of physics which deals with humidity (esp. with that of the atmosphere). — Compounded of **hygro-** and Gk. -μετρία, fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-metry.**

Derivatives: *hygrometr-ic,* adj., *hygrometr-ic-al-ly,* adv.

hygroscope, n., an instrument showing variations in the humidity of the atmosphere. — Compounded of **hygro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivative: *hygroscop-ic,* adj.

hygrotropism, n. — Coined by Theodore Horace Savory on analogy of *heliotropism,* etc. See **hygro-, trope** and **-ism.**

Hyksos, n. pl., a dynasty of Egyptian Kings called the Shepherd Kings. — Gk. Ὑκσώς, 'shepherd kings', fr. Egypt. *Ḥiq shasu,* 'ruler of nomads'.

hyl-, form of **hylo-** before a vowel.

Hyla, n., a genus of amphibians, the tree frog or tree toad (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὕλη, 'wood, forest'. See **hyle.**

Hylas, n., a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Hylās,* fr. Gk. Ὕλᾶς, prob. meaning 'of the woods', fr. Gk. ὕλη. See **hyle.**

hyle, n., matter, substance. — Gk. ὕλη, 'wood, forest, material, matter', of uncertain origin. Cp. **Hyla, Hylas, hylic, -yl, -ethyl, methylene, ylem.**

hylic, adj., material, corporeal (*philos.*) — ML. *hȳlicus,* fr. Gk. ὑλικός, 'pertaining to matter, material', fr. ὕλη. See prec. word and **-ic.**

hylicism, n., materialism. — See **hylic** and **-ism.**

hylicist, n., a materialist. — See **hylic** and **-ist.**

hylo-, before a vowel **hyl-,** combining form meaning 1) wood, forest; 2) matter. — Gk. ὑλο-, ὑλ-, fr. ὕλη. See **hyle.**

Hylobates, n., the genus of the gibbons (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑλοβάτης, 'wood walker', which is compounded of ὕλη, 'wood' (see **hylo-**), and βάτης, 'treading on', from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go, walk'. See **-bates.**

hylophagous, adj., eating wood (*zool.*) — Gk. ὑλοφάγος, compounded of ὕλη, 'wood' (see **hylo-**), and -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

hylotheism, n., the doctrine that the material universe is God. — Compounded of **hylo-** and **theism,** 'belief in a personal God'.

hylozoic, adj., pertaining to hylozoism. — See next word and **-ic.**

hylozoism, n., the doctrine that all life is derived from matter. — Compounded of **hylo-,** Gk. ζωή, 'life' (see **zoo-**) and suff. **-ism.**

hylozoist, n., a believer in hylozoism. — See prec, word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *hylozoist-ic,* adj., *hylozoist-ic-al-ly.* adv.

hymen, n., the virginal membrane. — Gk. ὑμήν, 'skin, membrane', prob. fr. I.-E. **syu-men,* lit. 'tie', hence cogn. with OI. *syū́man-,* 'tie, band', *syūtáḥ,* 'sewed', L. *suō, suere,* 'to sew', fr. I.-E. base **syū, *sū-, *sīw,* 'to sow'; see **sew** and cp. **suture, sutra.** The word *hymen* orig. denoted any membrane. In its present specific meaning it was first used by Vesalius in 1550. Cp. **hymn.**

Derivative: *hymen-al,* adj., pertaining to the hymen.

Hymen, n., the god of marriage in Greek mythology. — L. *Hymēn,* fr. Gk. Ὑμήν, fr. Ὑμὴν ὦ, Ὑμέναι' ὦ, etc., refrain of the song sung at the marriages of the ancient Greeks. Cp. next word and **hymn.**

hymen-, form of **hymeno-** before a vowel.

hymeneal, adj., pertaining to marriage. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *hymenaeus,* fr. Gk. ὑμέναιος, 'wedding or bridal song', fr. Ὑμέναιος, an enlarged form of Ὑμήν, the god Hymen. See prec. word.

hymeno-, before a vowel **hymen-,** combining form meaning 'membrane'. — Gk. ὑμενο-, ὑμεν-, fr. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane'. See **hymen,** 'membrane'.

Hymenocallis, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane' and κάλλος, 'beauty'. See **hymen,** 'membrane', and **calo-** and cp. the second element in **Hemerocallis.**

Hymenophyllaceae, n. pl., the filmy fern family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Hymenophyllum** with suff. **-aceae.**

hymenophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Hymenophyllum, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane' and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **hymen,** 'membrane', and **phyllo-.**

Hymenoptera, n., the highest order of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑμενόπτερος, 'membrane-winged', which is compounded of ὑμήν, gen. ὑμένος, 'membrane', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **hymen,** 'membrane', and **ptero-.**

hymenopterous, adj., pertaining to the Hymenoptera. — Gk. ὑμενόπτερος, 'membrane-winged'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

hymn, n. — ME. *ymne*, fr. OF. *ymne* (F. *hymne*), fr. L. *hymnus*, fr. Gk. ὕμνος, 'a song in praise of gods or heroes', orig. 'a wedding song', and prob. rel. to Ὑμήν, 'the god of marriage'. See **Hymen** and cp. **Polyhymnia.**
Derivatives: *hymn*, tr. and intr. v., *hymn-al*, adj., and n., *hymn-ic*, adj., *hymn-ist*, n.

hymnary, n., a hymnal. — ML. *hymnārium*, fr. L. *hymnus*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

hymnody, n., 1) singing of hymns; 2) hymns collectively. — Gk. ὑμνῳδίᾱ, 'singing of hymns', fr. ὑμνῳδός, 'singing hymns', which is compounded of ὕμνος, 'hymn', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **hymn** and **ode.**
Derivative: *hymnod-ist*, n.

hymnographer, n., 1) a writer of hymns; 2) one who writes about hymns. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. Gk. ὑμνογράφος, 'composer of hymns', which is compounded of ὕμνος, 'hymn', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **hymn** and **-graph.**

hymnography, n., 1) composition of hymns; writing about hymns. — See prec. word and **-graphy.**

hymnology, n., 1) the study of hymns; 2) the composition of hymns; 3) hymns collectively. — Gk. ὑμνολογίᾱ, 'the singing of hymns', compounded of Gk. ὕμνος, 'hymn' (see **hymno-**), and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *hymnolog-ic*, *hymnolog-ic-al*, adjs., *hymnolog-ist*, n.

hyo-, combining form denoting the *hyoid bone* (*anat.*) — Fr. Gk. ὑο-, short for ὑοειδής. See **hyoid.**

hyoid, adj., designating a bone at the base of the tongue (*anat.* and *zool.*) — F. *hyoïde*, fr. Gk. ὑοειδής, 'shaped like the Greek letter Υ', which stands for ὑ-οειδής and is compounded of the letter Υ' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; see **-oid.** The letter was called later *u psilon* (lit. 'mere or simple y'). See **ypsilon.**
Derivative: *hyoid*, n., the hyoid bone.

hyoscine, hyoscin, n., a poisonous alkaloid (*chem.*) — See **Hyoscyamus** and chem. suff. **-in(e).**

Hyoscyamus, n., a genus of plants, the henbane (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑοσκύαμος, 'henbane', compounded of ὗς, gen. ὑός, 'hog, pig', which is cogn. with L. *sūs* (see **sow,** 'female pig'), and of κύαμος, 'bean', a word of foreign origin. The name prop. means 'poisonous to swine'. Cp. **hyoscine.**

hyp-, form of **hypo-** before a vowel.

hypaethral, hypethral, adj., open to the sky (*archit.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *hypaethrus*, fr. Gk. ὕπαιθρος, 'under the open sky', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo**) and αἰθήρ, 'sky, ether'. See **ether.**

hypallage, n., a figure of speech which consists in the reversion of the syntactic relation between two words (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, 'interchange, exchange, substitute', from the stem of ὑπαλλάσσειν, 'to exchange', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**), and ἄλλος, 'other'. See **else** and cp. **allo-, alias.** Cp. also **diallage, allagite.**

hyper-, pref. of Greek origin, generally equivalent to *super-* and *over-*. It usually denotes *excess; abnormal excess* (in terms of medicine); *abnormally great power of sensation* (in terms of physiology and pathology); *the highest in a series of compounds* (*chem.*) *Hyper-* is the opposite of *hypo-*. — Gk. ὑπερ-, fr. ὑπέρ, 'over, above, beyond', cogn. with OI. *upári*, L. *super*, 'over, above, beyond', fr. I.-E. base ***uper-**, ***uperi-**, 'over, above, beyond,' which is prop. a comparative from base ***upo-**, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond', whence also Gk. ὑπό, 'under'. See **over** and cp. **Hyperion, hypo-.** Cp. also **super-.**

hyperacusis, n., an abnormally acute sense of hearing (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hyper-** and Gk. ἄκουσις, 'a hearing', fr. ἀκούειν (for *ἀκούσιειν), 'to hear'. See **acoustic** and cp. words there referred to.

hyperalgesia, hyperalgesis, n., an abnormally excessive sensitiveness to pain. — Medical L., formed fr. **hyper-** and Gk. ἄλγησις, 'sense of pain', fr. ἀλγεῖν, 'to feel pain'. See **-algia.**
Derivative: *hyperalges-ic*, adj.

hyperbatic, adj., pertaining to hyperbaton. — Gk. ὑπερβατικός, fr. ὑπέρβατον. See **hyperbaton** and **-ic.**

hyperbaton, n., an inversion of the natural order of words for the sake of emphasis (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπέρβατον, neut. of ὑπέρβατος, 'transposed', verbal adj. of ὑπερβαίνειν, 'to go over', which is formed fr. ὑπέρ (see **hyper-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n.

hyperbola, n., one of the three conic sections (*geom.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή, 'a throwing beyond, overshooting; excess', fr. ὑπερβάλλειν, 'to throw over or beyond, overshoot; to exceed', fr. ὑπέρ (see **hyper-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw, shoot'; see **ballistic.** The Pythagoreans used the word ὑπερβολή if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, 'exceeded' the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the 3rd cent. B.C.E., applied the term ὑπερβολή for the first time to denote the *hyperbola* (in his Conica, 1, 12), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, applied to the parameter, but *overlapping* (lit. 'exceeding') it; see *parabola* and cp. *ellipse.*

hyperbole, n., exaggeration (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή, 'excess, exaggeration'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *hyperbol-ism*, n., *hyperbol-ist*, n., *hyperbol-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

hyperbolic, hyperbolical, adj. — L. *hyperbolicus* fr. Gk. ὑπερβολικός, 'excessive', fr. ὑπερβολή. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *hyperbolic-al-ly*, adv.

Hyperborean, n., a fabulous people living beyond the north wind (*Greek mythol.*) — Late L. *hyperboreānus*, fr. L. *hyperboreus*, fr. Gk. ὑπερβόρεος, 'pertaining to the region far north', fr. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond' (see **hyper-**) and βορέᾱς, 'north wind'. See **Boreas.**

hypercatalectic, adj., having an additional syllable at the end of the verse (*pros.*) — Late L. *hypercatalēcticus*, fr. Gk. ὑπερκατάληκτος, 'left off beyond', which is formed fr. ὑπέρ (see **hyper-**), and καταλήγειν, 'to leave off, stop'. See **catalectic.**

hypercritic, n. — Compounded of **hyper-** and **critic.**
Derivatives: *hypercritic-al*, adj., *hypercritic-al-ly*, adv., *hypercritic-ism*, n., *hypercritic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

hyperdimensional, adj., pertaining to a space of more than three dimensions. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond', L. *dīmensiō*, 'measuring' and L. suff. *-ālis;* see **hyper-, dimension** and adj. suff. **-al.** The correct form would be *superdimensional*, in which both elements and the suff. are of the same (i.e. Latin) origin.

hyperemia, hyperaemia, n., increase of blood in any part (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hyper-** and Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hemal** and **-ia.**

Hypericaceae, n. pl., the St.-John's-wort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Hypericus** with suff. **-aceae.**

hypericaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Hypericum, n., a genus of plants, the St.-John's-wort (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπέρεικον, ὑπέρικον, 'St.-John's-wort', which is compounded of ὑπό, 'under, among' and ἐρείκη, ἐρίκη, 'heath, heather'. See **hypo-** and **Erica.**

Hyperion, n., a Titan, the son of Uranus and Gaea; identified later with Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Hyperīōn*, fr. Gk. Ὑπερίων, lit. 'he who looks from above', fr. ὑπέρ, 'above'. See **hyper-.**

hyperkinesia, hyperkinesis, n., abnormally excessive muscular movement (*med.*) — ModL., formed fr. **hyper-** and κίνησις, 'movement', fr. κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinesis.**

hypermeter, n., a hypercatalectic line (*pros.*) — Gk. ὑπέρμετρος, 'going beyond the meter, beyond measure', fr. ὑπέρ, 'over, beyond', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **hyper-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *hypermetr-ic*, *hypermetr-ic-al*, adjs.

hypermetropia, n., farsightedness, the opposite of *myopia.* — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ὑπέρμετρος, 'beyond measure', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See prec. word and **-opia.**
Derivative: *hypermetrop-ic*, adj.

hyperopia, n., hypermetropia (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hyper-** and Gk. ὤψ, **gen.** ὠπός, **'eye'. See -opia** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *hyperop-ic*, adj.

hyperosmia, n., an abnormally acute sense of smell (*psychol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **hyper-,** Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor' (see **osmium**), and suff. **-ia.** Cp. **hyposmia.**
Derivative: *hyperosm-ic*, adj.

hyperostosis, n., outgrowth of bony tissue (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hyper-,** Gk. ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone' (see **osteo-**), and suff. **-osis.** Cp. **ostosis** and words there referred to.

hypersensitive, adj., excessively sensitive (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὑπέρ (see **hyper**) and **sensitive,** a word of Latin origin. The correct form would be *supersensitive*, in which both elements are of Latin origin.
Derivative: *hypersensitive-ness*, n.

hyperspace, n., a space of more than three dimensions. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὑπέρ (see **hyper-**) and **space** (fr. L. *spatium*). The correct form would be *superspace*, in which both elements are of Latin origin.

hypertrophy, n., excessive development of an organ (*med.*) — Medical L. *hypertrophia*, formed fr. **hyper-** and Gk. -τροφίᾱ, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See **trophic** and cp. **atrophy, dystrophy.**
Derivatives: *hypertrophy*, intr. v., *hypertroph-ic*, *hypertrophi-ed*, adjs.

hypha, n., one of the threadlike elements in the shallus of a fungus (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑφή, 'web', which is rel. to ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, 'to weave', fr. I.-E. base ***webh-**, 'to weave', whence also OE. *wefan*, 'to weave'. See **weave.**

hypheme, n., a hyphened compound word. — Coined fr. **hyph(en)** and **(phon)eme.**

hyphen, n., a short line (-) joining parts of a word. — L., fr. Gk. ὑφέν, 'together, in one, as a single word', fr. ὑφ' ἕν, which stands for ὑπὸ ἕν, lit., 'under one'. For the first element see **hypo-;** for ἕν which is the neut. of εἷς, 'one', see **heno-.**
Derivatives: *hyphen*, tr. v., *hyphen-ate*, tr. v., adj. and n., *hyphen-at-ed*, adj., *hyphen-ic*, adj., *hyphen-ism*, n., *hyphen-ize*, tr. v., *hyphen-iz-ation*, n.

hypn-, form of **hypno-** before a vowel.

hypnagogic, adj., inducing sleep. — Compounded of **hypn-,** Gk. ἀγωγός, 'leading' (see **-agogue**), and suff. **-ic.**

hypnic, adj., inducing sleep. — Gk. ὑπνικός, 'pertaining to sleep', fr. ὕπνος. See **hypno-** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *hypnic*, n., a soporific.

hypno-, before a vowel **hypn-,** combining form meaning 'sleep'. — Gk. ὑπνο-, ὑπν-, fr. ὕπνος, 'sleep', which stands for ***sup-no-s** and is cogn. with OI. *svápnaḥ*, 'sleep, dream', L. *somnus* (for ***swepnos** or ***swopnos**), 'sleep'. See **somnolent** and cp. **Hypnos.**

hypnoid, adj., resembling hypnosis. — Compounded of **hypn-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

hypnology, n., the study of (hypnotic) sleep. — Coined by James Braid (1795-1861) fr. **hypno-**

and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *hypnolog-ic*, *hypnolog-ic-al*, adjs., *hypnolog-ist*, n.

hypnophobia, n., a morbid fear of falling asleep. — Compounded of **hypno-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

Hypnos, Hypnus, n., the god of sleep in Greek mythology; identified with Somnus. — Gk. Ὕπνος, personification of ὕπνος, 'sleep'. See **hypno-.**

hypnosis, n. — ModL., coined fr. Gk. ὑπνοῦν, 'to put to sleep', and suff. **-osis.** Gk. ὑπνοῦν derives fr. ὕπνος, 'sleep'. See **hypno-** and cp. **hypnotism.**

hypnotic, adj. — L. *hypnōticus*, fr. Gk. ὑπνωτικός, 'inclined to sleep', fr. ὑπνοῦν, 'to put to sleep', fr. ὕπνος, 'sleep'. See **hypno-** and **-otic.**
Derivatives: *hypnotic*, n., *hypnotic-al-ly*, adv.

hypnotism, n. — Coined by James Braid of Manchester (1795-1861) fr. **hypnotic** and suff. **-ism.** Cp. **hypnosis.**

hypnotist, n. — Coined fr. **hypnotic** and suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *hypnotist-ic*, adj.

hypnotize, tr. v. — Coined fr. **hypnotic** and suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *hypnotiz-ation*, n., *hypnotiz-er*, n.

hypo, n., sodium hyposulfite. — Short for **hyposulfite.**

hypo-, before a vowel **hyp-,** suff. of Greek origin generally equivalent to *sub-* and *under-*. It unites the following meanings: *under, below, in a lower position; in a lesser degree; slightly, gradually, somewhat; secretly*. In terms of medicine it is used to denote *an abnormal decrease;* in psychology it expresses *a deficient power of sensation;* in chemistry it indicates *the lowest of a series of compounds.* — Gk. ὑπο-, ὑπ-, fr. ὑπό, 'under, below, from below', cogn. with OI. *úpa*, 'near, under, up to, on', L. *sub* (for **sup-*), 'under'. See **sub-** and cp. **hyper-.** Cp. also **hyphen, hypsi-, anthypophora.**

hypocaust, n., space in the floor of a building in an ancient Roman house filled with hot air from the furnace. — L. *hypocaustum*, fr. Gk. ὑπόκαυστον, lit. 'burnt below', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and neut. of καυστός, 'burnt', verbal adj. of καίειν (for **καΓ-ιειν*), 'to burn'. See **caustic.**

Hypochaeris, n., a genus of plants, the cat's ear (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑποχοιρίς, 'swine's succory', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and χοῖρος, 'young pig'. See **-choerus.**

hypochondria, n., morbid depression of spirits, melancholy (*med.*) — L. *hypochondria*, gen. *-ōrum*, 'the soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen', fr. Gk. ὑποχόνδρια, of s.m., prop. neut. pl. of the adjective ὑποχόνδριος, 'that which is below the cartilage (of the breastbone)', formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and χόνδρος, 'granule, gristle, cartilage'. See **grind, gristle.** The abdomen was thought to be the seat of *hypochondria*, whence the name of this morbid condition.

hypochondriac, adj., and n. — F. *hypochondriaque*, fr. ML. *hypochondriacus*, fr. Gk. ὑποχονδριακός, 'pertaining to the abdomen', fr. ὑποχόνδρια. See prec. word.
Derivative: *hypochondriac-al*, adj.

hypocoristic, adj., pertaining to pet names; endearing. — Gk. ὑποκοριστικός, 'pertaining to a pet name, diminutive', fr. ὑποκορίζεσθαι, 'to call by a pet name', lit. 'to use childish language', formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and κορίζεσθαι, 'to caress', fr. κόρος (for **κόρϝος*), 'a child', which derives fr. I.-E. base **ḱer-*, 'to grow'. See **create** and cp. **Cora, Corinna.**

hypocrisy, n. — ME. *ipocrisie*, fr. OF. *ypocrisie*, fr. Eccles. L. *hypocrisis*, fr. Gk. ὑπόκρισις, 'an acting on the stage; hypocrisy', from the stem of ὑποκρίνεσθαι, 'to answer, pretend, play a part', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and κρίνεσθαι, 'to dispute', middle voice of κρίνειν, 'to judge'. F. *hypocrisie* and E. *hypocrisy* have been refashioned after the Latin form of the word. See **critic** and cp. words there referred to.

hypocrite, n. — ME. *ipocrite*, *ypocrite*, fr. OF. *ipocrite*, *ypocrite* (F. *hypocrite*), fr. Eccles. L. *hypocrita*, fr. Gk. ὑποκριτής, 'an actor, pretender, hypocrite', fr. ὑποκρίνεσθαι. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *hypocritic-al*, adj., *hypocritic-al-ly*, adv.

hypoderma, n., a tissue of cells beneath the epidermis (*bot.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hypo-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

hypodermic, adj., pertaining to the parts under the skin. — See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *hypodermic*, n., a hypodermic injection, *hypodermic-al-ly*, adv.

hypodermis, n., the layer of tissue that lies beneath the cuticle of arthropods (*zool.*) — Medical L. See **hypoderma.**

hypogastric, adj., pertaining to the lower part of the abdomen (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ὑπογάστριος, 'pertaining to the lower belly', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and γαστήρ, gen. γαστρός, 'belly'. See **gastric** and cp. **epigastric, mesogastric.**

hypogastrium, n., the lower part of the abdomen (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑπογάστριον, 'the lower belly (from the navel downward)', prop. neut. of the adjective ὑπογάστριος, 'pertaining to the lower belly', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. **epigastrium, mesogastrium.**

hypogeal, hypogean, adj., subterranean. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-an,** fr. Gk. γῆ, 'earth'. See **geo-.**

hypogene, adj., formed beneath the earth's surface. — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **-gene.** Cp. **epigene.**

hypogeous, adj., subterranean. — L. *hypogēus*, fr. Gk. ὑπόγειος, 'underground, subterranean', which is formed fr. ὑπο- (see **hypo-**) and Gk. γαῖα, γῆ, 'earth'. Cp. next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

hypogeum, hypogaeum, n., the underground part of a building (*ancient archit.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπόγειος, ὑπόγαιος, 'underground, subterranean'. See prec. word.

hypoglossitis, n., inflammation of parts under the tongue (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. next word with suff. **-itis.**

hypoglossus, n., the hypoglossal nerve (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'that which is under the tongue', incorrect formation fr. **hypo-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'; see **gloss,** 'interpretation'. The correct form would have been *hypoglotticus*, fr. Gk. γλωττικός, 'pertaining to the tongue', fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, 'tongue'.
Derivative: *hypogloss-al*, adj.

hypophosphate, n., a salt of hypophosphoric acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **phosphate.**

hypophosphite, n., a salt of hypophosphorous acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **phosphite.**

hypophosphoric, adj., pertaining to the acid $H_4P_2O_6$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **phosphoric.**

hypophosphorous, adj., pertaining to the acid H_3PO_2 (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **phosphorous.**

hypophyge, n., a hollow molding, esp. beneath Doric capitals (*archit.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑποφυγή, lit. 'refuge', from the stem of ὑποφεύγειν, 'to withdraw', lit. 'to flee from under', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and φεύγειν, 'to flee', which is cogn. with L. *fugere*, 'to flee'. See **fugitive.**

hypophysis, n., 1) the pituitary body (*anat.*); 2) a part of the embryo (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόφυσις, 'offshoot, outgrowth', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and φύσις, 'nature, natural growth'. See **physio-** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *hypophysi-al*, adj.

hypopituitarism, n., diminished activity of the pituitary body (*med.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-, pituitary** and suff. **-ism.**

Hypopitys, n., a genus of parasitic plants of the Indian-pipe family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. '(growing) under pine trees', fr. **hypo-** and Gk. πίτυς, 'pine tree'. See **pituitary.**

hyposcope, n., a form of altiscope, attached to a rifle or the like. — Formed fr. **hypo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

hyposmia, n., a weakening of the sense of smell (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **hypo-** and Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **osmium** and cp. **hyperosmia.**

hypostasis, n., substance, reality (*philos.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὑπόστασις, 'substance, subsistence, underlying nature, essence', from the stem of ὑφίστασθαι, 'to stand under, subsist', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and ἵστασθαι, 'middle voice of ἱστάναι, 'to cause to stand'. See **state** and cp. **substance, subsistence.**

hypostatic, hypostatical, adj., pertaining to a hypostasis. — Gk. ὑποστατικός, fr. ὑπόστασις. See prec. word and **static.**
Derivatives: *hypostatical-ly*, adv., *hypostat-ize*, tr. v., *hypostat-iz-ation*, n.

hypostyle, adj., having pillars to support the roof (*archit.*) — Gk. ὑπόστῡλος, 'resting on pillars', formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and στῦλος, 'pillar'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

hyposulfite, n., 1) a thiosulfate; 2) a salt of hyposulfurous acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **sulfite.**

hyposulfurous, adj., pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, $H_2S_2O_4$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **hypo-** and **sulfurous.**

hypotaxis, n., dependence (esp. of clauses) (*gram.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόταξις, 'subjection', lit. 'a placing under', from the stem of ὑποτάσσειν, 'to place under', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and τάσσειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint'. See **taxis** and cp. **parataxis.**

hypotenuse, n., the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. — F. *hypoténuse*, fr. L. *hypotēnūsa*, fr. Gk. ὑποτείνουσα [short for ἡ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίᾱν ὑποτείνουσα πλευρά, 'the side subtending (lit. 'stretching under') the right angle'], fem. of ὑποτείνων, pres. part. of ὑποτείνειν, 'to stretch under, subtend', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch', which is cogn. with L. *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to.

hypothec, n., security given to a creditor over a debtor's property without transfer of possession or title (*law*). — F. *hypothèque*, fr. Late L. *hypothēca*, fr. Gk. ὑποθήκη, 'a deposit, pledge, mortgage', from the stem of ὑποτιθέναι, 'to put under, lay down, pledge', which is formed fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis.**

hypothecary, adj., pertaining to a hypothec. — Late L. *hypothēcārius*, 'pertaining to a hypothec', fr. *hypothēca*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

hypothecate, tr. v., to pledge as security without transferring possession or title; to mortgage. — ML. *hypothēcātus*, pp. of *hypothēcāre*, 'to pledge', fr. Late L. *hypothēca*. See **hypothec** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *hypothecation* (q.v.), *hypothecat-or*, n.

hypothecation, n. — ML. *hypothēcātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *hypothēcātus*, pp. of *hypothēcare*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

hypothesis, n., a supposition. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὑπόθεσις, 'foundation, supposition', lit. 'a placing under', from the stem of ὑποτιθέναι, 'to put under, lay down', fr. ὑπό (see **hypo-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis.**

hypothesize, intr. and tr. v. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ize.**

hypothetical, hypothetic, adj. — L. *hypotheticus*,

fr. Gk. ὑποθετικός, 'hypothetical', fr. ὑπόθετος, verbal adj. of ὑποτιθέναι. See **hypothesis** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *hypothetical-ly*, adv.

Hypoxis, n., a genus of plants, the star grass (*bot.*) — ModL., coined fr. **hyp-** and Gk. ὀξύς, 'sharp' (see **oxy-**); so called in allusion to the base of the capsule.

hypsi-, before a vowel **hyps-,** combining form meaning 'on high'. — Gk. ὑψι-, ὑψ-, from ὕψι, 'aloft, on high', which stands for ὕπ-σι, is rel. to ὕψος (for ὑπ-σος), 'height', and cogn. with L. *sus* (for **sup-s*) in the expression *susque dēque*, 'both up and down', and with OIr. *ōs*, *ūas* (for **oup-su-*), 'above, over', *ūasal* (for **oup-selo-*), 'high, noble', OSlav. *vysokŭ* (for **ūp-soko-*), 'high'. All these words are ult. cogn. with Gk. ὑπό,' under', L. *sub*, of s.m. See **hypo-** and cp. **hypso-.** Cp. also the second element in **duniwassal.**

hypso-, combining form denoting *height*. — Gk. ὑψο-, from ὕψος, 'height'. See **hypsi-.**

hypsography, n., a scientific description of the form of the earth's surface. — Compounded of **hypso-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *hypsograph-ic*, *hypsograph-ic-al*, adjs.

hypsometer, n., an instrument for measuring altitudes. — Compounded of **hypso-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

hypsometry, n., the measuring of altitudes. — See prec. word and **-metry.**
Derivatives: *hypsometr-ic*, *hypsometr-ic-al*, adjs., *hypsometr-ic-al-ly*, adv., *hypsometr-ist*, n.

hypsophobia, n., a morbid fear of high places. — Compounded of **hypso-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

hypsophyll, n., a leaf below the sphorophylls (*bot.*) — ModL. *hypsophyllum*, lit. 'high leaf', formed fr. **hypso-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-** and cp. **cataphyll, sporophyll.** ModL. *hypsophyllum* is prop. a loan translation of G. *Hochblatt*, fr. *hoch*, 'high', and *Blatt*, 'leaf'.
Derivative: *hypsophyll-ary*, adj.

Hyracoidea, n. pl., an order of ungulates (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὕραξ, 'shrew mouse' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See next word and **-oid.**

hyrax, n., any animal of the genus Procavia. — Gk. ὕραξ, 'shrewmouse', for **surak-s*, cogn. with L. *sōrex* (for **swōrak-s*), of s.m. **See Sorex.**

hyson, n., a kind of China tea. — Chin. *hsi-chun*, lit. 'blooming spring'.

hyssop, n., name of a plant. — ME. *ysope*, fr. OF. (= F.) *hysope*, *hyssope*, fr. L. *hysōpus*, *hyssōpus*, fr. Gk. ὕσσωπος, an aromatic plant, fr. Heb. *ēzōbh*, 'hyssop', which is rel. to Akkad. *zūpu*, Syr. *zuphā*, Arab. *zūfā*, Ethiop. *azobh*, of s.m.

Hyssopus, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — L. **See hyssop.**

hyster-, form of **hystero-** before a vowel.

hysterectomy, n., excision of the uterus (*surg.*) — Compounded of **hyster-** and Gk. -ἐκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out, excision'. See **-ectomy.**

hysteresis, n., the lagging in the magnetic force behind the magnetizing force (*magnetism*). — Gk. ὑστέρησις, 'shortcoming, deficiency', fr. ὑστερεῖν, 'to be behind, come late, lag', fr. ὕστερον, 'later'. See **hysteron proteron.**

hysteria, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὑστέρᾱ, 'womb', which is rel. to ὕστρος (Hesychius), 'belly, womb', and cogn. with Maced. ὅδερος (Hesychius), of s.m., OI. *udáram*, 'belly', L. *uterus*, 'womb'; see **uterus** and **-ia.** Hysteric disturbances, which most frequently occur in women, were ascribed erroneously to the influence of the womb and were for this reason called *hysteria*, 'disease of the womb'.

hysteric, more frequently **hysterical,** adj. — L. *hystericus*, fr. Gk. ὑστερικός, 'pertaining to the womb', fr. ὑστέρᾱ. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *hysteric*, n., *hysterics*, n. pl., *hysteric-al-ly*, adv.

hysteritis, n., inflammation of the womb (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ὑστέρᾱ, 'womb'. See **hysteria.**

hystero-, before a vowel **hyster-,** combining form denoting 1) *the womb;* 2) *hysteria*. — See **hysteria.**

hysteron proteron, a figure in which the order of words, phrases, or clauses is reversed (*rhet.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. ὕστερον, πρότερον, 'the latter (is put) as the former'. Gk. ὕστερον is neut. of ὕστερος, for I.-E. **ud-tero-s* (whence also OI. *uttáraḥ*, 'the higher, upper, latter, later'), which is formed fr. base **ud-*, 'up, out, away', with compar. suff. **-ter*. See **out** and **-ther** and cp. the first element in **Hystrix.** For the etymology of *proteron* see **protero-.**

hysteropexy, n., the operation of fixing the uterus to the wall of the abdomen (*surg.*) — Medical L. *hysteropēxia*, compounded of **hystero-** and Gk. πῆξις, 'a making firm, fastening', which derives from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to join, make firm'. See **-pexy.**

hysterotomy, n. (*surg.*), 1) the Caesarian section; 2) the operation of cutting into the uterus. — Compounded of **hystero-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

Hystrix, n., a genus of porcupines (*zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὕστριξ, 'porcupine', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. compounded of ὑσ-, 'upward, up to', fr. I.-E. **ud-*, 'up' (whence also Gk. ὕσ-τερος, 'the latter', see **hysteron proteron),** and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' (see **tricho-**). Accordingly Gk. ὕστριξ would lit. mean 'having the hair turned upward'.

Hystrix, n., a genus of plants, the bottle brush grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὕστριξ, 'porcupine' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the bristly spikes.

I

I, pers. pron. — ME. *ich*, *i*, fr. OE. *ic*, rel. to OS., OFris., Du. *ik*, ON. *ek*, Norw. *eg*, Dan. *jeg*, Swed. *jag*, OHG. *ih*, MHG., G. *ich*, Goth. *ik*, 'I', and cogn. with OI. *ahám*, Avestic *azəm*, OPers. *adam*, Hitt. *ūk*, Arm. *es*, Gk. ἐγώ, dial. Gk. ἐγών, L. *ego*, VL. *eo* (whence It. *io*, Rum. *eu*, OF. *jou*, F. *je*, OProvenç., Catal., Port. *eu*, Sp. *yo*), OSlav. *azŭ*, *jazŭ*, Russ., Pol., Czech, Slovak *ja*, OLith. *eš*, Lith. *àš*, Lett. *es*, OPruss. *as*, 'I'. Cp. **ego, egoism, egotism.**

i-, pref. representing **in-,** 'not', before *gn* in words of Latin origin, as in *ignore*.

-ia, suff. used to form 1) names of countries; 2) names of diseases; 3) names of alkaloids; 4) names of flowers from the name of the discoverer or introducer. — L. *-ia*, or Gk. *-ίᾱ*, usually forming abstract nouns of feminine gender. L. *-ia* and Gk. *-ίᾱ* are compounded of a thematic or connective *i*, resp. ι, and the fem. suff. *-a*, resp. *-α*.

-ia, pl. suff. used to form names of classes and orders in botany and zoology. — 1) L. *-ia*, pl. suff. of nouns ending in the sing. in *-ium* or *-e;* 2) Gk. *-ια*, pl. suff. of nouns ending in the sing. in *-ιον*. L. *-ia* and Gk. *-ια* are compounded of a thematic or connective *i*, resp. ι, and the neut. pl. suff. *-a*, resp. *-α*.

-ial, suff. forming English adjectives from Latin adjectives in *-is* or *ius*. — L. *-iālis* (neut. *-iāle*) which consists of a thematic or connective *i* and suff. *-ālis* (see adj. suff. **-al**). Cp. e.g. E. *celest***ial** formed fr. L. *caelest***is,** 'heavenly', and E. *senator***ial,** formed fr. L. *sēnātōr***ius,** etc.

iamb, n., a metrical foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one (*pros.*) — F. *iambe*, fr. L. *iambus*, fr. Gk. ἴαμβος, which is a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. See Frisk, GEW., I, p. 704 s.v. ἴαμβος. Cp. the second element in **choliamb, choriamb, galliambic.** For the form and meaning of the word ἴαμβος cp. δῑθύραμβος and θρίαμβος (see *dithyramb, triumph*).

iambic, adj., pertaining to, or made up of, iambs; n., 1) an iamb; 2) an iambic. — F. *iambique*, fr. L. *iambicus*, fr. Gk. ἰαμβικός, fr. ἴαμβος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

iambus, n., an iamb. — L. *iambus*. See **iamb.**

-ian, suff.; used to form adjectives from PN.'s and—to a lesser degree—from common nouns. — L. *-iānus* (directly, or through the medium of F. *-ien*); it consists of the vowel *i* (which may be thematic or connective) and suff. *-ānus*. See **-an.**

Iapetus, n., one of the Titans, son of Uranus and Ge, and father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus and Menoetius (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἰάπετος, which is perh. of Sem. origin and rel. to Heb. *Yépheth*, name of the youngest of the three sons of Noah; see **Japheth.** See D.S. Margoliouth in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible, II, p. 549.

-iasis, suff., used to indicate 1) a process (as in *odontiasis*); 2) a morbid condition (as in *elephantiasis*). — Medical L., fr. Gk. *-ίασις*, formed from the aorist of verbs ending in *-ιάω*, which often express bodily or mental disease. Cp. e.g. λαρυγγιάω, 'I have a sore throat', ὀδοντιάω, 'I have toothache'.

iatric, also **iatrical,** adj., medical. — Gk. ἰᾱτρικός, 'healing', fr. ἰᾱτρός, 'physician', fr. ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal', which prob. stands for **ἰσάϝεσθαι* and is rel. to ἰαίνειν (for **ἰσάνϝειν*), 'to refresh, invigorate', fr. I.-E. base **eis-*, 'to set in quick motion', whence also Gk. ἱερός, 'holy, sacred', orig. 'filled with (divine) force', and prop. identical with ἱερός, 'strong, lively, active, quick, swift'. See **hiero-** and **-ic** and cp. **ire.** Cp. also **Jasione, Jason,** 'leader of the Argonauts', the first element in **Jatropha** and the second element in **pediatric.**

-iatrics, combining form denoting 'treatment of disease', as in *geriatrics*, *gyniatrics*. — Gk. ἰᾱτρική (scil. τέχνη), 'surgery, medicine'. See prec. word and **-ics.**

iatro-, combining form meaning 1) physician; 2) medicine. — Gk. ἰᾱτρο-, fr. ἰᾱτρός, 'physician'. See **iatric.**

iatrology, n., the study of medicine. — Compounded of **iatro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

-iatry, combining form meaning 'medical treatment'. — F. *-iatrie*, fr. Gk. *-ἰᾱτρείᾱ*, 'healing, medical treatment', fr. ἰᾱτρός, 'physician', (whence also ἰᾱτρεύειν, 'to treat medically'). See **iatric.**

Iberia, n., the ancient name of the Spanish peninsula. — L. *Hibēria*, *Ibēria*, 'Spain', prop. 'country of the *Hibēres* or *Ibēres*', fr. Gk. Ἴβηρες, 'the Spaniards', also name of an ancient Asiatic people near the Caucasus. Cp. next word.
Derivatives: *Iberi-an*, adj. and n.

Iberis, n., candytuft. — L. (quoted by Pliny), fr. Gk. ἰβηρίς, 'pepperwort', lit. 'the Iberian plant', fr. Ἴβηρες. See prec. word.

ibex, n., the wild goat of the Alps. — L. *ibex*, 'a kind of goat, chamois', loan word fr. an I.-E. language spoken in the Alps.

ibidem, adv., in the same place. — L., formed fr. *ibi*, 'there', and the particle of identity *-dem*. The adv. *ibi* is rel. to Umbr. *ife*, 'there, thither', and cogn. with OI. *i-há*, Avestic *iδa*, 'here', Gk. ἰθᾱγενής, 'native, lawfully begotten, legitimate'

(lit. 'here born'). All these words derive fr. I.-E. **i-dha*, **i-dhe*, from the pronominal base **i-*; see **idem** and cp. the second element in **alibi**; cp. also **ubiety**. The particle *-dem* in *ibidem* derives fr. I.-E. **dĕ;* see **de-** and cp. **tandem.**

-ibility, subst. suff. expressing *ability, capacity, fitness.* — L. *-ĭbilitās*, forming nouns from adjectives ending in *-ĭbilis*. See **-ible** and **-ity** and cp. **-ability.**

ibis, n., a large wading bird. — L. *ībis*, fr. Gk. ἶβις, fr. Egypt. *hīb*.

-ible, adj. suff. expressing *ability, capacity, fitness.* — L. *-ībilis* or *-ibilis* (either directly or through the medium of F. *-ible*), compounded of *ī* (stem vowel of the 4th conjugation), resp. *ĭ* (stem vowel of the 3rd conjugation) and *-bilis*. See **-ble** and cp. **-able.**

-ic, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to; of the nature of'. It is still in use to form adjectives 1) from PN.'s (as in *Slavonic, Napoleonic*, etc.); 2) from nouns ending in *-ist* (see **-istic**). In chemistry, suff. *-ic* is used to denote a higher valence of the element indicated in the adjective than is expressed by suff. *-ous*. Cp. *nitric acid* (HNO_3 with *nitrous acid* (HNO_2). — 1) Gk. -ικός: either directly, or through the medium of L. *-icus*, or through the medium of F. *-ique* and L. *-icus*. — 2) L. *-icus*, a native suff. (as in *civicus, classicus*): either directly (as in *civic*) or through the medium of F. *-ique* (as in *classic*). Cp. subst. suff. **-ic** and suff. **-atic.**

-ic, subst. suff. used to form names of arts and sciences (as *music, logic, rhetoric*). — Gk. -ική (short for -ικὴ τέχνη, 'the art of'), fem. of -ικός. Cp. e.g. E. *music*, fr. Gk. μουσική (scil. τέχνη), lit. 'musical art'. See adj. suff. **-ic.** Another way of forming names of arts and sciences in Greek was to use -ικά, the neut. pl. ending of adjectives in -ικός; see **-ics.**

-ical, adj. suff. compounded of the suffixes **-ic** and **-al.**

Icarian, adj., pertaining to Icarus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Icarius*, fr. Gk. Ἰκάριος, 'of Icarus', fr. Ἴκαρος. See next word.

Icarus, n., the son of Daedalus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Icarus*, fr. Gk. Ἴκαρος, 'Icarus', a name of uncertain origin.

ice, n. — ME. *is*, fr. OE. *īs*, rel. to ON. *īss*, OS., OFris., MLG., OHG., MHG. *īs*, Dan., Swed. *is*, Du. *ijs*, G. *Eis*. Outside Teut. cp. Avestic *isav-*, 'frosty', *aēxa-*, 'ice', Afghanic *asaī*, 'frost'. Cp. **iceberg, icicle, Isold.**

Derivatives: *ice*, adj. and tr. v., *ic-ing*, n., *icy* (q.v.)

-ice, suff. forming concrete and abstract nouns. — ME. *-ice, -ise*, fr. OF. (F.) *-ice* fr. L. *-itium* (as *precipice*, fr. OF. *precipice*, fr. L. *praecipitium; hospice*, fr. OF. *hospice*, fr. L. *hospitium*). Cp. the next two suffixes and subst. suff. **-ise.**

-ice, suff. forming nouns denoting *dependence, attachedness.* — OF., F. *-ice*, fr. L. *-ĭcius, -ĭtius* (as *novice*, fr. OF. *novice*, fr. L. *novīcius, novītius*).

-ice, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting *quality, condition* or *function.* — OF., F. *-ice*, fr. L. *-itia* (as *avarice*, fr. OF. *avarice*, fr. L. *avāritia*).

iceberg, n., a floating mass of ice. — Fr. Du. *ijsberg* (lit. 'mountain of ice'), with substitution of E. *ice* for Du. *ijs* (see **ice**); cp. Dan. *isbjerg*, Swed., Norw. *isberg*, G. *Eisberg*. For the etymology of the second element of these words see **borough** and cp. **barrow,** 'mound'.

icebone, n., the aitchbone. — Rel. to OS., MLG. *īsbēn*, Dan. *isben*, MDu. *īsebeen*, Du. *ijsbeen*, OHG. *īspein* (G. *Eisbein*). The first element in these compound words is borrowed fr. L. *ischia* (pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ ἰσχία, pl. of τὸ ἰσχίον, 'the hip joint'. See **sciatic.** For the second element in *icebone* see **bone.**

Icerya, n., a genus of scale insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., of unknown origin.

ichneumon, n., 1) the mongoose; 2) the ichneumon fly. — L., fr. Gk. ἰχνεύμων, lit. 'tracker', fr. ἰχνεύειν, 'to track, trace, hunt', fr. ἴχνος, 'track, footprint' (see **ichno-**); so called because it digs up the eggs of the crocodile.

ichnite, n., a fossil footprint (*paleontol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ἴχνος, 'track, footprint'. See **ichno-.**

ichno-, combining form meaning 'track, trace, footprint'. — Gk. ἰχνο-, fr. ἴχνος, 'trace, footprint', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. I.-E. **ei-gh*, 'to go', whence also Gk. οἴχομαι, 'I go away', οἰχνέω, 'I go, I come', Arm. *i̯janem* (aor. 3rd person sing. *ēǰ*), 'I go down, descend', Lith. *eigà*, 'going, course', OIr. *oegi*, 'guest'. I.-E. **ei-gh-* is an enlarged form of base **ei-*, 'to go', whence Gk. εἶμι, L. *eō* (for **eiō*), 'I go'. See **itinerate.**

ichnography, n., the art of making ground plans. — F. *ichnographie*, fr. Late L. *ichnographia*, fr. Gk. ἰχνογραφία, which is formed fr. **ichno-** and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *ichnograph-ic, ichnograph-ic-al*, adjs., *ichnograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

ichnolite, n., a fossil footprint (*paleontol.*) — Compounded of **ichno-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

ichnology, n., the study of fossil footprints. — Compounded of **ichno-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *ichnolog-ic-al*, adj.

ichor, n., an ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods (*Greek mythol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἰχώρ, 'ichor; watery fluid', of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin.

ichthus, n. — See **ichthys.**

ichthyo-, before a vowel **ichthy-,** combining form meaning 'fish'. — Gk. ἰχθυο-, ἰχθυ-, fr. ἰχθύς, 'fish', which is cogn. with Arm. *jukn*, 'fish', Lith. *žuvis*, Lett. *zuvs*, OPruss. *suckans* (pl. acc.), of s.m.

ichthyography, n., a treatise on fishes. — Lit. 'a description of fishes', formed fr. **ichthyo-** and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivative: *ichthyograph-ic*, adj.

ichthyoid, adj., resembling a fish. — Gk. ἰχθυοειδής, compounded of ἰχθύς, 'fish' (see **ichthy-**) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

ichthyolatry, n., the worship of fishes. — Compounded of **ichthyo-** and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

ichthyolite, n., a fossil fish. — Compounded of **ichthyo-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

ichthyology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with fishes. — Compounded of **ichthyo-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *ichthyolog-ic, ichthyolog-ic-al*, adjs., *ichthyolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ichthyolog-ist*, n.

ichthyophagous, adj., eating fish. — Gk. ἰχθυοφάγος, compounded of ἰχθύς, 'fish' (see **ichthy-**), and -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

Ichthyornis, n., a genus of toothed birds (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **ichthy-** and Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

Ichthyosauria, n. pl., an order of Mesozoic reptiles (*paleontol.*) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. **-ia.**

Ichthyosaurus, n., the chief genus of *Ichthyosauria* (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **ichthyo-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **-saurus.**

ichthyosis, n., a scaly disease of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'fish disease', coined by the English physician Robert Willan (1757-1812) in 1801 fr. Gk. ἰχθύς, 'fish' and suff. -ωσις. See **ichthyo-** and **-osis.**

ichthys, ichthus, n., early Christian symbol in the form of a fish. — Gk. ἰχθύς, 'fish'. See **ichthyo-.**

-ician, suff. denoting a person skilled in a specified art or science, as in *musician*. — F. *-icien*, a suff. compounded of *-ique* (whence E. **-ic** or **-ics**) and *-ien* (whence E. **-ian**). Cp. e.g. E. *logician*, fr. F. *logicien*, which is formed from the noun *logique* (whence E. *logic*) and suff. *-ien* (E. *-ian*).

icicle, n. — ME. *isikel*, fr. OE. *īs*, 'ice' (see **ice**) and *gicel*, 'icicle', which is rel. to ON. *jökull*, 'icicle', *jaki*, 'broken ice', and cogn. with OIr. *aig*, 'ice'. Cp. **jokull.**

-icity, subst. suff. denoting *quality.* — F. *-icité*, fr. L. *-icitātem*, acc. of *-icitās*, which is nothing but suff. *-tās* added to adjectives ending in *-icus* or in *-ex*, gen. *-icis*. (Cp. e.g. *simplicity*, fr. L. *simplicitās*, fr. *simplex*, gen. *simplicis*.) Cp. **-acity.** In many cases *-icity* is merely suff. **-ity** added to adjectives ending in **-ic** (cp. electr*ic*, electr*icity*).

icon, n., an image, esp. sacred portrait of a saint. — L. *īcōn*, fr. Gk. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'likeness, image, portrait, picture, statue', rel. to ἐοικώς, Att. εἰκώς, "similar, like, reasonable', ἔοικε, 'is like, is fit', ἴκελος, 'like', and possibly cogn. with Lith. *į-vỹkti*, 'to occur, come true', *pavéikslas*, 'example'. Cp. **aecidium.**

iconic, adj., 1) pertaining to an icon; 2) conventional. — Late L. *īconicus*, fr. Gk. εἰκονικός, 'pertaining to an image', fr. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image'. See **icon** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

icono-, combining form denoting an *image*, an *icon.* — Gk. εἰκονο-, fr. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'likeness, image'. See **icon.**

iconoclasm, n., the destruction of images. — Compounded of **icono-** and Gk. κλάσμα, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break', fr. I.-E. base **qel(ā)-*, **qol(ā)-*, 'to strike, beat'. See **calamity** and cp. **clastic** and words there referred to.

iconoclast, n., a destroyer of images. — ML. *īconoclastēs*, compounded of **icono-** and Gk. -κλάστης, 'breaker', fr. κλᾶν. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *iconoclast-ic, iconoclast-ic-al*, adjs., *iconoclast-ic-al-ly*, adv., *iconoclast-ic-ism*, n.

iconography, n., the study of portraits. — ML. *īconographia*, fr. Gk. εἰκονογραφία, 'sketch, description', which is compounded of εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος (see **icono-**) and -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

iconolatry, n., the worship of images. — Compounded of **icono-** and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

iconology, n., the study of icons. — Compounded of **icono-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

iconomachy, n., hostility to icons as objects of devotion. — Gk. εἰκονομαχία, 'war against images', compounded of εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image' (see **icono-**), and μάχη, 'battle'. See **-machy.**

iconostasis, n., in the Greek Church, a screen on which the icons are placed, separating the sanctuary from the rest of the church. — ModL., fr. ModGk. εἰκονόστασις, which is compounded of Gk. εἰκών, gen. εἰκόνος, 'image' (see **icono-**), and στάσις, 'standing, position'. See **state.**

icosahedron, n., a polyhedron with twenty planes (*geom.*) — Gk. εἰκοσάεδρον, 'a body with twenty surfaces', compounded of εἴκοσι, 'twenty', and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; side, face, base'. See **icosi-** and **-hedron.**

icosi-, before a vowel **icos-,** combining form meaning 'twenty'. — Gk. εἰκοσι-, εἰκοσ-, fr. εἴκοσι, 'twenty', rel. to Dor. *Fίκατι* and cogn. with OI. *viṃśatiḥ*, L. *vīgintī*, 'twenty'. See **vicenary.**

-ics, suff. used to form names of arts and sciences. — Formally this suff. is nothing but the plural of suff. *-ic* (= "ic-s"). It was formed in imitation of Gk. -ικά (neut. pl. of the adj. suff. -ικός), used to form names of arts and sciences in Greek. Cp. e.g. Gk. τὰ μαθηματικά (neut. pl. of μαθηματικός, 'mathematical'), which was Anglicized into *'mathematics'* (meant as *mathematic-s*, i.e. pl. of *mathematic*). Another way of forming names of arts and sciences in Greek was the subst. use of -ική (fem. of -ικός), shortened fr. -ικὴ τέχνη, 'the art of'; the cor-

responding English form is **-ic.** From the suffixes **-ic** and **-ics** the former was used exclusively till the end of the 15th cent. (Cp. *arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric,* which all go back to the time before 1500.) Since the second half of the 16th century, the suff. *-ics* has been generally used to form new names of sciences in English. Orig. a plural, the suff. *-ics* is now usually construed as a singular.

icteric, icterical, adj., affected with jaundice. — L. *ictericus,* fr. Gk. ἰκτερικός, 'jaundiced', fr. ἴκτερος. See **icterus** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Icteridae, n. pl., a family of American oscine birds, the oriole (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. **-idae.**

icterus, n., jaundice (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ἴκτερος, 'jaundice; oriole' (lit. 'a yellowish bird'), which is prob. rel. to ἰκτῖνος, 'kite', and is cogn. with Arm. *çin,* 'kite', possibly also with OI. *śyēnáḥ,* 'eagle, falcon'.

Icterus, n., a genus of American oscene birds, the oriole (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἴκτερος, 'jaundice; oriole'. See prec. word.

ictic, adj., 1) of the nature of a blow; 2) pertaining to the ictus. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *ictus,* 'blow'. See **ictus.**

ictus, n., verse stress (*pros.*) — L. *ictus,* 'a blow, stroke; metrical stress', fr. *ictus,* pp. of *īcere,* 'to strike'; cogn. with Gk. αἰχμή, 'point of a spear, spear' (which stands for *aiksmā*), Lith. *iẽšmas,* Lett. *iesms,* 'roasting spit', OPruss. *aysmis* (which prob. stand for *aiksmos*). Cp. the first element in **Aechmophorus.**

icy, adj. — OE. *īsig,* fr. *īs,* 'ice'. See **ice** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *ici-ly,* adv., *ici-ness,* n.

id, n., inherited instinctive energies (*psychoanalysis*). — L. *id,* 'it', neut. of *is,* 'he' (see **idem**); used as the translation of G. *es,* 'it', in Freud's *Das Ich und das Es.*

id, n., a hypothetical unit of germ plasm (*biol.*) — Coined by the German biologist August Weismann (1834-1914) from the first two letters of *Idioplasma.* See **idioplasm.**

-id, adj. suff. denoting *state* or *condition.* — L. *-id(us),* either directly or through the medium of F. *-ide.*

-id, patronymic subst. suff. meaning 'daughter of'. — L. *-is,* gen. *-idis,* fr. Gk. *-ίς,* gen. *-ίδος,* fem. patronymic suff. (cp. *Nereid,* fr. Gk. Νηρηΐς, gen. *-ΐδος,* 'daughter of Nereus'; see *Nereid*). This suff. is used also in astronomy, where it is added to names of constellations and serves to name meteors that appear to radiate in showers from the respective constellation. Cp. e.g. *Andromedid,* i.e. the meteor which appears to radiate from the constellation *Andromeda.* Cp. next suff.

-id, subst. and adj. suff. used in zoology to indicate members of a family, as in *felid.* — ModL. *-idae,* pl. of *-ides,* fr. Gk. *-ίδης,* masc. patronymic suff. (lit. 'son or descendant of'). Cp. prec. suff. Cp. also **-ida, -idae, Ido.**

-id, suff. in nouns from Greek, as in *chrysalid, pyramid;* in *botany,* denoting *a member of a family* (as in *orchid*). — Gk. *-ίς,* gen. *-ίδος,* either 1) directly or 2) through the medium of L. *-is,* gen. *-idis;* 3) through the medium of F. *-ide,* fr. L. *-is,* gen. *-idis.*

-id, suff. used in chemistry. — A var. of **-ide.**

Ida, fem. PN. — ML., fr. OHG. *Ida,* which is prob. related to ON. *iðr,* 'labor'.

-ida, pl. suff. used to form names of zoological groups, classes, orders, as in *Arachnida.* — ModL. neut. pl. suff. See zool. suff. **-id** and **-idae.**

-idae, pl. subst. suff. used to form the names of families in zoology. — L., pl. of *-idēs,* fr. Gk. *-ίδης,* masc. patronymic suff. See zool. suff. **-id.**

Idalia, n., a surname of Aphrodite (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Idalia,* fem. of *Idalius,* 'of, or pertaining to', *Idalium,* fr. *Idalium,* name of an ancient town in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite, fr. Gk. Ἰδάλιον.

-idan, suff. used to denote a member of the group indicated by the suff. *-ida* (*zool.*) — Compounded of the suffixes **-ida** and **-an.**

idant, n., a hypothetical unit of germ plasm (*biol.*) — G., arbitrarily coined by August Weismann fr. **id,** 'unit of germ plasm', and suff. **-ant.** *Id-ant* is supposed to mean 'an aggregation of ids'.

ide, n., a freshwater fish. — Swed. *id.*

-ide, suff. used to form names of compounds of two elements (*chem.*) — Back formation fr. **oxide,** in which the ending *-ide* was taken for a suffix.

idea, n. — Late L. *idea,* fr. Gk. ἰδέᾱ, 'form, kind, sort, nature, class, species, opinion, notion, idea, ideal form'. The original, pre-Platonic meaning is 'look, semblance'. Ἰδέᾱ prob. stands for *Ϝιδέσᾱ and derives fr. ἰδεῖν (for *Ϝιδεῖν), 'to see', which is rel. to οἶδα (for *Ϝοῖδα), 'I know', εἶδον (for ἔϜιδον), 'I saw', εἶδος (for *Ϝεῖδος), 'form, shape', lit. 'that which is seen', εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom', ἵστωρ, Boeot. Ϝίστωρ (for *Ϝίδτωρ), 'knowing, learned', ἱστορίᾱ, 'learning, knowledge', and cogn. with L. *vidēre,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **eido-, eidograph, eidolon, Hades, idol, idolatry, idyll, iso-, kaleidophone, kaleidoscope, -oid.**
Derivative: *idea-ed, idae-'d,* adj.

-idea, suff. used to form names of groups, classes and orders (*zool.*) — ModL. Cp. suff. **-ida.**

ideal, adj. — F. *idéal,* fr. Late L. *ideālis,* fr. *idea.* See **idea** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *ideal,* n., *ideal-ism,* n., *ideal-ist,* n., *ideal-ist-ic,* adj., *ideal-ist-ic-al-ly,* adv., *ideal-ity,* n., *ideal-ize,* tr. and intr. v., *ideal-iz-ation,* n., *idealiz-er,* n., *ideal-ly,* adv., *ideal-ness,* n.

ideate, tr. and intr. v., to form an idea. — Formed fr. **idea** with verbal suff. **-ate.**

idem, pron., the same. — L. *īdem* (masc.), *eadem* (fem.), *īdem* (neut.), 'the same'. This latter stands for *īd-em,* which is compounded of *id,* 'it' (neut. of *is,* 'he') and the emphatic particle *-em.* The first element derives fr. I.-E. pronominal base **i-,* whence also L. *i-ta,* 'so', *i-bi,* 'there', *i-terum,* 'again', Umbr. *itek,* 'so', OI. *i-ti,* 'so, thus', *itthá,* 'here, there', *itthám,* 'so, thus', *it,* emphatic particle, *ayám,* 'he', *iyám,* 'she', Goth. *is,* 'he', *ita,* 'it', OHG., MHG. *er,* 'he', *ez,* 'it', G. *er,* 'he', *es,* 'it'. Through a misdivision of L. *id-em* into *i-dem,* the fem. *eadem* (fr. *ea-dem*) and the masc. *īdem* (fr. *is-dem*) have been formed. For the emphatic particle *-em* in *id-em* cp. *it-em* 'just so, in like manner' (fr. *ita,* 'so'), *aut-em,* 'however', *quid-em,* 'indeed, certainly' (fr. *quid,* 'what'). Cp. OI. *idám* (neut.), 'this', which corresponds exactly to L. *īdem.* See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 671 s.v. *idem.* Cp. **id,** 'instinctive energies', **identic, identify, identity.** Cp. also **item, iterate,** the first element in **ilk** and the second element in **cestui** and in **interim.**

identic, adj. — ML. *identicus,* formed from the stem of Late L. *identi-tās,* 'identity'. See **identity** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *identic-al,* adj., *identic-al-ly,* adv., *identic-al-ness,* n.

identification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

identify, tr. v. — Late L. *identificāre,* formed from the stem of *identitās,* 'identity', and L. *-ficāre,* fr. *-ficus,* fr. *-ficere,* unstressed form of *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **identity** and **-fy.**

identity, n. — F. *identite,* fr. Late L. *identitātem,* acc. of *identitās,* 'identity', lit. 'sameness', fr. L. *idem,* 'the same'; see **idem** and **-ity.** Late L. *identitās* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ταὐτότης, 'identity', which is formed with suff. *-της* (= L. *-tās*), fr. ταὐτό, contraction of τὸ αὐτό, 'the same' (= L. *idem*).

ideo-, combining form meaning 'idea'. — F. *idéo-,* fr. Gk. ἰδέᾱ, 'form, idea'. See **idea.**

ideogram, n., symbol used in writing. — Compounded of **ideo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written, a written character, letter'. See **-gram.**

ideograph, n., an ideogram. — Compounded of **ideo-** and Gk. *-γραφος,* fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *ideograph-ic, ideograph-ic-al,* adjs., *ideographic-al-ly,* adv., *ideograph-y,* n.

ideology, n. — F. *idéologie,* coined by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836) fr. Gk. ἰδέᾱ, 'idea', and *-λογίᾱ,* fr. *-λόγος,* 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *ideolog-ic-al,* adj., *ideolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *ideolog-ist,* n.

Ides, also **ides,** n. pl., the fifteenth day of March, May, July, October; the thirteenth of the other months (*Roman calendar*). — F., fr. L. *īdūs,* which is prob. of Etruscan origin.

-idine, -idin, suff. used in chemistry to denote a compound which is related to another compound. — Compounded of the chemical suffixes **-ide** and **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

idio-, combining form meaning 'one's own; separate, distinct'. — Gk. ἰδιο-, fr. ἴδιος, 'one's own, private, personal, separate, distinct', for *Ϝίδιος, fr. earlier *Ϝhέδιος (cp. Argive *Ϝhεδιέστας, corresponding to Gk. ἰδιώτης, 'a private person'), for I.-E. **swed-yos,* fr. base **swed-,* 'separate, set apart', whence also L. *sed,* 'but', *sēd, sē,* 'without', ult. from I.-E. reflexive base **swe-, *se-.* See **se-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **idiom, idiot.**

idioblast, n., a cell that differs from the surrounding cells in form or contents (*bot.*) — Coined by the German embryologist Oskar Hertwig (1849-1922) fr. **idio-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

idiocy, n. — Formed with suff. **-cy** fr. **idiot.** The original spelling of the word was *idiotcy.* Later the *t* was dropped on analogy of words like *prophecy* (from *prophet*), etc.

idiom, n. — F. *idiome,* fr. L. *idiōma,* fr. Gk. ἴδίωμα, 'peculiarity', esp. 'peculiarity in a language', fr. ἰδιοῦμαι, 'I make my own', fr. ἴδιος, 'one's own'. See **idio-** and **-ma.**

idiomatic, adj. — L. *idiōmāticus,* fr. Gk. ἰδιωματικός, fr. ἰδίωμα, gen. ἰδιώματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *idiomatic-al-ly,* adv., *idiomatic-al-ness,* n.

idiomorphic, adj., having its proper form. — Compounded of **idio-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **-morphic.**

idiomorphous, adj., having its own form. — Gk. ἰδιόμορφος, compounded of ἴδιος, 'one's own', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **idio-** and **-morphous.**

idiopathy, n., a primary disease i.e. a disease not caused by another disease. — Gk. ἰδιοπάθεια, 'a disease having its own origin, compounded of ἴδιος, 'one's own', and *-πάθεια,* fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **idio-** and **-pathy.**
Derivatives: *idiopathic,* adj., *idiopathic-al-ly,* adv.

idioplasm, n., that kind of protoplasm which is supposed to be the physical basis of inheritance (*biol.*) — G. *Idioplasma* coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-1901) in 1884 fr. **idio-** and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See **plasma** and cp. **id,** 'unit of germ, plasm', **idant.**

idiosyncrasy, n., 1) temperament peculiar to an individual; 2) mannerism. — Gk. ἰδιοσυγκρᾶσίᾱ, 'a peculiar temperament', lit. 'a proper blending together', compounded of ἴδιος, 'one's own, proper', σύν, 'with', and κρᾶσις, 'a blending'. See **idio-, syn-** and **crasis.**

idiosyncratic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, idiosyncrasy. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

idiot, n. — F. *idiot,* fr. L. *idiōta,* fr. Gk. ἰδιώτης, 'private person, one not holding office, layman, an ignorant', fr. ἴδιος. See **idio-** and cp. **idiocy, idiom.**

idiotic, adj. — L. *idiōticus,* 'uneducated, ignor-

ant', fr. Gk. ἰδιωτικός, fr. ἰδιώτης. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *idiotic-al-ly*, adv., *idiotic-al-ness*, n.

idiotism, n., idiom (*obsol.*) — F. *idiotisme*, fr. L. *idiōtismus*, fr. Gk. ἰδιωτισμός, 'the way of a private person', fr. ἰδιωτίζειν, 'to use common language', fr. ἰδιώτης. See **idiot** and **-ism.**

-idium, dimin. suff. — ModL., fr. Gk. -ίδιον.

idle, adj. — ME. *idel*, 'empty; idle', fr. OE. *īdel*, 'empty, desolate, useless, vain, idle', rel. to OS. *īdal*, OFris. *īdel*, 'emtpy, worthless', ODu. *īdil*, Du. *ijdel*, 'idle, vain', OHG. *ītal*, 'empty, useless', MHG. *ītel*, G. *eitel*, 'vain, useless; mere, pure'. The basic meaning of these words is 'empty'; they are not cogn. with Gk. αἴθειν, 'to burn', L. *aedēs*, 'a building, temple'.
Derivatives: *idle*, intr. and tr. v., *idl-er*, n., *idle-ship*, n., *idl-ing*, n., *idl-y*, adv.

Ido, n., an artificial language, prop. a simplified and improved form of Esperanto devised in 1907 by a committee under the leadership of the Frenchman Baudouin de Courtenay. — Fr. Esperantic *-ido*, 'offspring', a suff. representing L. *-ida*, fr. Gk. -ίδης (as in Πριαμίδης, 'son, descendant, of Priam', etc.). Cp. **-idae.**

idol, n. — ME. *idole*, fr. OF. (= F.) *idole*, fr. L. *īdōlum*, fr. Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom; idol', which is rel. to εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **idea** and cp. **idolum, eidolon.**
Derivatives: *idol-ize*, tr. v., *idoliz-ation*, n., *idoliz-er*, n.

idolater, n., a worshiper of idols. — F. *idolâtre*, fr. Late L. *īdōlolatrēs*, fr. Gk. εἰδωλολάτρης, 'idol-worshiper', compounded of εἴδωλον, 'idol', and -λάτρης, 'worshiper', which is rel. to λατρείᾱ, 'worship'; see **idol** and **-later.** For the contraction of Late L. *īdōlolatrēs* into F. *idolâtre* see *haplology*.

idolatress, n., a female idolater. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ess.**

idolatrous, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, idolatry. — Formed fr. **idolater** with suff. **-ous.**
Derivative: *idolatrous-ly*, adv.

idolatry, n., worship of idols. — OF. *idolatrie* (F. *idolâtrie*), fr. Late L. *īdōlolatria*, fr. Gk. εἰδωλολατρίᾱ, 'worship of idols, idolatry', which is compounded of εἴδωλον, 'idol', and -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'worship'. See **idol** and **-latry.** For the contraction of Late L. *īdōlolatria* into OF. *idolatrie* see **idolater.**

idolum, n., 1) an idea; 2) a fallacy. — Late L. *īdōlum*, fr. Gk. εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom, idea'. See **idol.**

idoneous, adj., suitable, fit. — L. *idōneus*, 'fit, becoming, suitable', of uncertain origin. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**
Derivative: *idōneous-ness*, n.

idrialin, n., a crystalline compound (*chem.*) — See next word and chem. suff. **-in.**

idrialite, n., a mineral whose main constituent part is idrialin (*mineral.*) — Named after *Idria*, a mining city in N. Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

idyl, idyll, n. — L. *īdyllium*, fr. Gk. εἰδύλλιον, 'a little picture', whence 'a short descriptive poem', dimin. of εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **idea** and cp. **idol.**
Derivatives: *idyl(l)-er*, n., *idyl(l)-ist*, n., *idyl(l)-ize*, tr. v., *idyl(l)-ic*, adj., *idyl(l)-ic-al-ly*, adv., *idyl(l)-ic-ism*, n.

-ie, dimin. suff., as in *birdie*, *dearie;* frequently spelled **-y.**

-ier, suff. denoting occupation. — 1) OF. or F. *-ier*, fr. L. *-ārius*, as in *cottier*, *financier*, etc.; 2) added to English words as in *glazier*, *graizier*, *hosier*, etc. See **-ary** and **-eer** and cp. **-yer.** Suff. *-ier* is of the same origin and meaning as agential suff. **-er.**

if, conj. — ME. *gif*, *if*, fr. OE. *gif*, rel. to OS. *ef*, ON. *ef*, *if*, OFris. *gef*, *ef*, *ief*, 'if', OHG. *ibu*, *uba*, *oba*, 'if', MHG. *oba*, *ob*, G. *ob*, Du. *of*, 'if, whether', Goth. *ibai* (interrogative particle). All these conjunctions are prob. traceable to the dative of a noun meaning 'doubt', and orig. meant 'on condition that'. (Cp. ON. *if*, 'doubt', OHG. *iba*, 'doubt, condition'.)

igloo, iglu, n., a snowhut. — Eskimo *igdlu*, 'snowhouse'.

Ignatius, masc. PN. — L. *Ignātius*, a collateral form of *Egnātius*. Gk. Ἰγνάτιος is borrowed from Latin. Cp. **Inigo.**

igneous, adj., fiery. — L. *igneus*, 'of fire, fiery', fr. *ignis*, 'fire', which is cogn. with OI. *agníḥ*, OSlav. *ogni*, Lith. *ugnìs*, Lett. *uguns*, 'fire'. Cp. **Agni, gelignite.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

ignescent, adj., emitting sparks of fire. — L. *ignēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ignēscere*, 'to take fire', formed with inchoative suff. *-ēscere* fr. L. *ignis*, 'fire'. See **igneous** and **-escent.**

ignis fatuus, phosphorescent light seen hovering over swamps, will-o'-the wisp; delusion. — L., lit. 'foolish fire'. See prec. word and **fatuous.**

ignite, tr. v., to set on fire; intr. v., to take fire. — L. *ignītus*, pp. of *ignīre*, 'to set on fire', fr. *ignis*. See **igneous.**
Derivatives: *ignit-able*, adj., *ignit-er*, n., *ignit-ion*, n.

ignivomous, adj., vomiting fire. — Late L. *ignivomus*, compounded of L. *ignis*, 'fire', and *vomere*, 'to vomit'. See **igneous** and **vomit.**

ignoble, adj., 1) of low birth; 2) base; 3) dishonorable. — F., fr. L. *ignōbilis*, 'unknown, undistinguished, obscure', fr. **i-** and OL. *gnōbilis* (L. *nōbilis*), 'known, famous, renowned, noble'. See **noble.**
Derivatives: *ignoble-ness*, n., *ignobl-y*, adv.

ignominious, adj., disgraceful, dishonorable, contemptible. — F. *ignominieux* (fem. *ignominieuse*), fr. L. *īgnōminiōsus*, 'disgraceful, shameful', fr. *īgnōminia*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ignominious-ly*, adv., *ignominious-ness*, n.

ignominy, n., disgrace, dishonor. — F. *ignominie*, fr. L. *īgnōminia*, 'disgrace, dishonor', lit. 'without a name', fr. **i-** and *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **nominal.**
Derivative: *ignominious* (q.v.)

ignoramus, n., an ignorant person. — L. *īgnōrāmus*, 'we do not know'. See **ignore.**

ignorance, n. — F., fr. L. *īgnōrantia*, 'want of knowledge', fr. *īgnōrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *īgnōrāre*. See **ignore** and **-ance.**

ignorant, adj. — F., fr. L. *īgnōrantem*, acc. of *īgnōrāns*, pres. part. of *īgnōrāre*. See **ignore** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *ignorant*, n., *ignorant-ly*, adv.

ignoration, n., the act of ignoring. — L. *īgnōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *īgnōrātus*, pp. of *īgnōrāre*. See **ignore** and **-ation.**

ignore, tr. v. — F. *ignorer*, fr. L. *īgnōrāre*, 'not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be ignorant', fr. **i-** and I.-E. suff. **gnō-*, 'to know', whence also OL. *gnōscere*, L. *nōscere*, 'to know', L. *nōtus*, 'known', Gk. γιγνώσκειν, 'to know', γνωτός, 'known'. See **know** and cp. **noble, note.** Cp. also **gnome**, 'a maxim', **gnosis, gnostic.**

iguana, n., a large tropical American lizard. — Sp., fr. Caribbean *iwana*, *ihuana*, *iuana*. Cp. **guana** and **leguan.**

Iguanidae, n. pl., a family of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

Iguanodon, n., a genus of dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **iguana** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

ihleite, n., a hydrous ferric sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named in 1876 after *Ihle*, superintendent of mines in Mugrau, Bohemia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ihram, n., the dress consisting of two white cloths worn by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca. — Arab. *iḥrām*, 'prohibition, interdiction', prop. inf. of *ʾáḥrama*, 'he prohibited, interdicted', 4th conjugation of *ḥárama*, 'he prohibited'. See **harem.**

il-, assimilated form of **in-**, 'in', before *l*, as in **il***lumine*.

il-, assimilated form of **in-**, 'not', before *l*, as in **il***legal*.

-il, suff. — A var. of **-ile.**

ilang-ilang, n., also **ylang-ylang,** a tree of the Philippines, Malaysia, etc. (*Canagium odoratum*). — Tagala, lit. 'flower of flowers'.

-ile, also **-il,** adj. suff. denoting *ability* or *capacity*. — L. *-ilis* (either directly or through the medium of OF. or F. *-il*, fem. *-ile*).

ile-, combining form. — See **ileo-.**

ileac, adj., pertaining to the ileus. — See **iliac,** 'pertaining to the ileus'.

ileitis, n., inflammation of the ileum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **ileum** with suff. **-itis.**

ileo-, ile-, combining form denoting the *ileum*. — See **ileum.**

ilesite, n., a hydrous manganese zinc iron sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the metallurgist M.W. *Iles* of Denver (died in 1890), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ileum, n., the lower part of the small intestine (*anat.*) — L. *īleum*, 'groin, flank'. See **ilium.**

ileus, n., colic (*med.*) — L. *īleos*, *īleus*, 'a severe kind of colic', fr. Gk. εἰλεός, ἰλεός, of s.m., orig. 'a winding, twisting', fr. εἰλέω, 'I wind, roll up tight', which stands for *Fελ-νέω, fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. words there referred to.

ilex, n., 1) the holm oak; 2) (*cap.*) a genus of plants, the holly (*bot.*) — L. *īlex*, prob. a pre-Indo-European word.

iliac, adj., pertaining to the ilium. — F. *iliaque*, 'pertaining to the ilium', fr. L. *īliacus*, fr. *īlia*, pl. of *īlium*. See **ilium.**

iliac, also **ileac,** adj., pertaining to the ileus. — F. *iliaque*, fr. L. *īleus*, 'colic'; confused with *iliaque*, 'pertaining to the ilium'. See **ileus** and cp. prec. word.

Iliad, n., Greek epic poem attributed to Homer telling of the siege of Troy. — L. *Īlias*, gen. *Īliadis*, fr. Gk. Ἰλιάς, gen. Ἰλιάδος, 'the Iliad', short for Ἰλιὰς ποίησις, lit. 'poem treating of Ilium', fr. Ἴλιος Ἴλιον, 'Ilium, Troy', prop. 'city of Ilus', fr. Ἶλος, 'Ilus', founder of Ilium. For the ending see suff. **-ad.**

ilio-, combining form meaning 1) 'of the ilium'; 2) 'iliac and'. — Fr. L. *īlium*. See **ilium.**

-ility, a suff. denoting *ability*. — F. *-ilité*, fr. L. *-ilitātem*, acc. of *-ilitās*; formed from adjectives ending in *-ile*, *-il*, *-able*, *-ible*, as in *fragility*, *civility*, *capability*, *sensibility*.

ilium, n., one of the broad upper bones of the pelvis (*anat.*) — L. *īlium* (also *īle* and *īleum*), usually pl. *īlia*, 'groin, flank', prob. cogn. with Gk. ἴλια, explained by Hesychius as μόρια γυναικεῖα (female genitals), possibly also with Pol. *jelito*, 'gut, sausage'; pl. 'intestines'. Cp. **ileum, iliac,** 'pertaining to the ilium', **jade,** 'nephrite'.

ilk, adj., the same (*obsol.*); n., family, kind (*colloq.*) — ME. *ilke*, *ilk*, fr. OE. *ilca*, 'the same', which prob. stands for **ī-līca*, fr. *ī-*, 'the same' (from the pronominal base **i-*, whence also Goth. *is*, 'he'), and OE. *gelīc*, 'like'. See **idem** and **like,** adj., and cp. **each.**

ill, adj. — ME. *ille*, *ill*, fr. ON. *illr*, 'ill, bad', of uncertain origin.

illaqueate, tr. v., to ensnare. — L. *illaqueātus*, pp. of *illaqueāre*, 'to take in a snare, ensnare', formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *laqueāre*, 'to ensnare', fr. *laqeus*, 'noose, snare', which is rel. to *lacere*, 'to entice'. See **lace** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **Illicium.**

illation, n., inference; that which is inferred. — L. *illātiō*, 'deduction', lit. 'a carrying or bringing in', fr. *illātus*, 'brought in' (used as pp. of *inferre*, 'to bring in'), fr. **in-**, 'in', and *lātus*, 'born, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear,

carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

illative, adj., pertaining to an illation, inferential. — Late L. *illātivus*, fr. L. *illātus*, 'brought in'. See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivative: *illative-ly*, adv.

illaudable, adj., not laudable. — L. *illaudābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not' and *laudābilis*, 'praiseworthy, laudable'. See **laudable.**
Derivatives: *illaudabl-y*, adv.

ille, pron., that one, he. — L., altered—prob. under the influence of *is*, 'he', *iste*, 'this, that'—fr. OL. *ollus*, *olle*, 'that one, he', which is rel. to Oscan *úlleis*, 'his' (corresponding to L. *illīus*, gen. of *ille*), and to L. *ōl-im*, 'formerly', *ul-tra*, 'on the other side, beyond', prob. also to *al-ius*, 'another', and cogn. with OSlav. *lani*, Czech *loni*, Pol *loni* (for **olnei*), 'last year' (lit. 'in that year'), OIr. *oll*, 'large, wide, ample', lit. 'beyond (measure)'. The personal pronouns: It. *egli*, *ella*, 'he, she', Rum. *el*, *ea*, Provenç. *el*, *ila*, F. *il*, *elle*, Catal. *ell*, *ella*, Sp. *el*, *ella*, Port. *elle*, *ella*, 'he, she', and the defin. articles: It. *il*, *lo*, *la*, Rum. *-le*, Provenç. *lo*, *le*, *la*, F. *le*, *la*, Sp. *el*, *lo*, *la*, Port. *o*, *a*, 'the', all derive fr. L. *ille*, 'he', resp. *illa*, 'she'. See **else, ultra** and cp. **à la, alarm, alfresco, Algernon, alligator, al segno, dal segno, del credere, El Dorado, lagniappe, langue d'oïl, lierre, lingot, louver, postil.**

illegal, adj. — F. *illégal*, fr. ML. *illēgālis*, 'unlawful, illegal', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *lēgālis*, 'pertaining to law, legal'. See **legal.**
Derivatives *illegal-ity*, n., *illegal-ly*, adv., *illegal-ness*, n.

illegible, adj. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **legible.**
Derivatives: *illegibil-ity*, n., *illegible-ness*, n., *illegibl-y*, adv.

illegitimacy, n. — Formed fr. **illegitimate** with suff. **-cy.** Cp. **legitimacy.**

illegitimate, adj. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **legitimate.**
Derivatives: *illegitimate*, n. and tr. v., *illegitimat-ion*, n.

illiberal, adj. — F. *illibéral*, fr. L. *illīberālis*, 'unworthy of a freeman, ungenerous', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and *līberālis*, 'pertaining to a freeman, pertaining to freedom'. See **liberal.**
Derivatives: *illiberal-ity*, n., *illiberal-ly*, adv., *illiberal-ness*, n.

illicit, adj., not lawful. — F. *illicite*, fr. L. *illicitus*, 'not allowed, unlawful, illegal', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and *licitus*, 'allowed, lawful'. See **licit.**
Derivatives: *illicit-ly*, adv., *illicit-ness*, n.

Illicium, n., a genus of trees of the magnolia family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *illicium*, 'allurement', lit. 'that which entices or allures', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *lacere*, 'to entice'; see **lace** and cp. **illaqueate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *lăcere*) to *ĭ* (in *il-lĭcere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

illinition, n., a smearing in or on. — Formed with suff. **-ition** fr. L. *illinīre*, a later var. of *illinere*, 'to besmear', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *linīre*, a later var. of *linere*, 'to smear, daub'. See **liniment** and **-ion.**

illinium, n., an element of the rare-earth group, now called promethium (*chem.*) — ModL., coined in 1926 by the American chemist B. Smith Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, from the name of the State of *Illinois*. For the ending see suff. **-ium.**

illiteracy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

illiterate, adj. — L. *illīterātus*, 'unlearned, ignorant', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *līterātus*, 'learned'. See **literate.**
Derivatives: *illiterate*, n., *illiterate-ly*, adv., *illiterate-ness*, n.

ill-starred, adj. — Coined fr. **ill, star** and **-ed.** Cp. **evil-starred.**

illth, n. — Coined by the English author and art critic John Ruskin (1819-1900) in 1860 (see *Unto this Last*, IV, 126) fr. **ill** and subst. suff. **-th** on the analogy of *wealth*. Cp. *coolth*.

illude, tr. v., to mock (*obsol.*); to trick. — L. *illūdere*, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and cp. **allude** and words there referred to.

illume, tr. v. — Shortened fr. **illumine.**

illuminant, adj., illuminating. — L. *illūmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *illūmināre*. See next word and **-ant.**

illuminate, tr. v. — L. *illūmināt-us*, pp. of *illūmināre*, 'to make light, illuminate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *lūmen*, gen. *lūminis*, 'light'. See **luminous** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **allumette, limn.**
Derivatives: *illuminat-ed*, adj., *illuminat-ing*, adj., *illuminat-ing-ly*, adv., *illumination* (q.v.), *illuminat-ive*, adj., *illuminator* (q.v.)

illuminati, n. pl., 1) persons professing to possess superior enlightenment; 2) (*cap.*) name of various sects. — L., lit. 'enlightened', pl. of *illūmināt-us*, pp. of *illūmināre*. See prec. word.

illumination, n. — F., fr. L. *illūmināt-iōnem*, acc. of *illūmināt-iō*, 'a lighting up; enlightening', fr. *illūmināt-us*, pp. of *illūmināre*. See **illuminate** and **-ion.**

illuminator, n. — Eccles. L. *illūmināt-or*, 'an enlightener' (in ML. also 'illuminator of books'), fr. L. *illūmināt-us*, pp. of *illūmināre*. See **illuminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

illumine, tr. v., to illuminate. — F. *illuminer*, fr. L. *illūmināre*. See **illuminate.**

Illuminism, n., the doctrines of the Illuminati. — F. *illuminisme*, fr. L. *illūmināre*. See **Illuminati** and **-ism.**

Illuminist, n., a believer in Illuminism. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *illūmināre*. See **Illuminati.**

illusion, n. — F., fr. L. *illūsiōnem*, acc. of *illūsiō*, 'a mocking, jesting', in Eccles. L. 'deception, illusion', fr. *illūsus*, pp. of *illūdere*, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive'. See **illude** and **-ion** and cp. **allusion** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *illusion-al*, adj., *illusion-ary*, adj., *illusion-ed*, adj., *illusion-ism*, n., *illusion-ist*, n.

illusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *illūsus*, pp. of *illūdere*, 'to play with, sport with, mock at; to deceive'. See **illude,** and cp. **allusive** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *illusive-ly*, adv., *illusive-ness*.

illusory, adj. — Late L. *illūsōrius*, 'ironical', fr. L. *illūsus*, pp. of *illūdere*. See **illusion** and adj. suff. **-ory** and cp. **elusory.**
Derivatives: *illusori-ly*, adv., *illusori-ness*, n.

illustrate, tr. v. — L. *illūstrātus*, pp. of *illūstrāre*, 'to make light, light up, enlighten, illustrate, render illustrious', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *lūstrāre*, 'to illuminate'. See **luster,** 'brilliance', and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *illustration* (q.v.), *illustrat-ive*, adj., *illustrat-ive-ly*, adv., *illustrator* (q.v.)

illustration, n. — F., fr. L. *illūstrātiōnem*, acc. of *illūstrātiō*, 'an enlightening', fr. *illūstrātus*, pp. of *illūstrāre*. See **illustrate** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *illustration-al*, adj.

illustrator, n. — L. *illūstrātor*, 'an enlightener', fr. *illūstrātus*, pp. of *illustrāre*. See **illustrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

illustrious, adj. — L. *illūstris*, 'light, bright, brilliant; clear; famous', prob. back formation fr. *illūstrāre*. See **illustrate** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *illustrious-ly*, adv., *illustrious-ness*, n.

Illyrian, adj., pertaining to Illyria, an ancient country extending along the NE. shore of the Adriatic. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Illyria*, fr. Gk. Ἰλλυρίᾱ, which is short for ἡ χώρᾱ ἡ Ἰλλυρίᾱ, 'the Illyrian country', Ἰλλυρίᾱ being the fem. of Ἰλλύριος, 'Illyrian'.
Derivative: *Illyrian*, n., 1) an inhabitant of Illyria; 2) the language of the Illyrians.

ilmenite, n., a mineral compounded of iron, titanium and oxygen (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Ilmen* Mountains in the Ural. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ilvaite, n., an iron calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after L. *Ilva*, name of the island now called Elba, where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Ilysanthes, n., a genus of plants, the false pimpernel (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἰλύς, 'mud, mire', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. The first element is cogn. with OSlav. *ilŭ*, 'mud, mire'. For the second element see **anther.**

im-, assimilated form of **in-**, 'in', before *b*, *m*, *p*, as in **imbibe, immanent, impart.** In some English words *im-* alternates with **em-** (q.v.)

im-, assimilated form of **in-**, 'not', before *b*, *m*, *p*, as in **imbecile, immature, impatient.**

image, n. — F., fr. OF. *imagene*, fr. L. *imāginem*, acc. of *imāgō*, 'representation, likeness, picture, image, appearance, idea', from the stem of *imitārī*, 'to copy, imitate'. See **imitate.**
Derivatives: *image*, tr. v., *image-able*, adj., *imagery* (q.v.)

imagery, n., use of figurative language. — ME. *imagerie*, fr. OF. *imagerie*, fr. *imagier*, 'painter' (whence obsol. E. *imager*), fr. *image*. See prec. word and **-ery.**

imaginable, adj. — Late L. *imāginābilis*, fr. L. *imāginārī*. See **imagine** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *imaginable-ness*, n., *imaginabl-y*, adv.

imaginal, adj., pertaining to the imago of an insect. — Formed with suff. **-al** fr. L. *imāgō*, gen. *imāginis*. See **image.**

imaginary, adj. — L. *imāginārius*, 'that which exists only in appearance, imaginary', fr. *imāgō*, gen. *imāginis*. See **image** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *imaginari-ly*, adv., *imaginari-ness*, n.

imagination, n. — ME., fr. L. *imāginātiōnem*, acc. of *imāginātiō*, 'mental image, fancy', fr. *imāginātus*, pp. of *imāginārī*. See **imagine** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *imagination-al*, adj.

imaginative, adj. — OF. *imaginatif* (fem. *imaginative*), fr. Late L. *imāginātīvus*, 'imaginative', fr. L. *imāginātus*, pp. of *imāginārī*. See next word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *imaginative-ly*, adv., *imaginative-ness*, n.

imagine, tr. and intr. v. — ME., fr. MF. (=F.) *imaginer*, fr. L. *imāginārī*, 'to picture to oneself, imagine', fr. *imāgō*, gen. *-inis*; see **image.** L. *imāginārī* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. φαντάζεσθαι, 'to become visible, imagine'. See **image.** Derivative: *imagin-er*, n.

imago, n., the final stage of an insect (*entomol.*) — L. *imāgō*, 'picture'. See **image.**

imam, also **imaum,** n., 1) the leading priest in a Moslem mosque; 2) religious leader of Islam. — Arab. *imām*, 'leader', lit. 'one who precedes', fr. *ámma*, 'he preceded'.

imamah, n., the office or dignity of an imam. — Arab. *imāmaʰ*, fr. *imām*. See prec. word.

imaret, n., in Turkey, an inn. — Turk., fr. Arab. *'imāraʰ*, 'pious institution, hospice', fr. *'ámara*, 'he lived'.

imbecile, adj., mentally feeble; n., a mentally feeble person. — F. *imbécile*, fr. L. *imbēcillus*, 'weak, feeble', which prob. stands for **imbaccillos* and lit. means 'without a staff, without support', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *bacillum*, 'a small staff', dimin. of *baculum*, 'staff'. See **bacillus** and cp. **debacle.**
Derivative: *imbecile-ly*, adv.

imbecility, n. — F. *imbécillité*, fr. L. *imbēcillitātem*, acc. of *imbēcillitās*, 'weakness, feebleness', fr. *imbēcillus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

imbed, tr. v. — Formed fr. **im-**, 'in', and **bed**; var. of **embed.**

imbibe, tr. v., to drink in. — F. *imbiber*, fr. L. *imbibere*, 'to drink in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *bibere*, 'to drink', whence *bibulus*, 'drinking readily'. See **bibulous** and cp. **beverage.** Cp. also **imbrue.**
Derivatives: *imbib-er*, n., *imbibition* (q.v.)

imbibition, n. — F., fr. L. *imbibit-(um)*, pp. stem of *imbibere*, 'to drink in'. See prec. word and **-ition.**

imbitter, tr. v., obsol. var. of **embitter.**

imbrex, n., a roof tile (*Roman antiq.*) — L. See next word.

imbricate, adj., overlapping like tiles (*zool.* and *bot.*) — L. *imbricātus*, 'covered with tiles', pp. of *imbricāre*, 'to cover with tiles; to form like a tile', fr. *imbrex*, gen. *imbricis*, 'a hollow roof tile to lead off the rain', fr. *imber*, gen. *imbris*, 'rain', which stands for **mbhros* and is cogn. with Gk. ὄμβρος, 'rain', OI. *abhrám*, 'cloud, atmosphere', Avestic *awrᵉm*, 'cloud', OI. *ámbhaḥ*, 'water', Arm. *amb*, *amp*, 'cloud', *ump*, 'drink', and also with L. *nebula*, 'mist'. See **nebula** and cp. **ombro-.** Gk. ἀφρός, 'foam', is not cognate with L. *imber*, but with Arm. *p'rp'ur*, 'foam'.

imbricate tr. v., to lay so as to overlap; intr. v., to overlap. — L. *imbricātus*, pp. of *imbricāre*. See **imbricate,** adj.
Derivatives: *imbricat-ed*, adj., *imbricat-ion*, n., *imbricat-ive*, adj.

imbroglio, n., a confused situation; perplexity. — It., fr. *imbrogliare*, 'to entangle, confuse, embroil', which prob. derives fr. MF. (= F.) *embrouiller*. See **embroil.**

imbrue, tr. v., to stain, soil. — ME. *embrowen*, *embrewen*, fr. OF. *embevrer*, *embreuver*, 'to give to drink, to moisten', fr. VL. **imbiberāre*, 'to give to drink', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *bibere*, 'to drink'. See **bibulous** and cp. **imbibe.**

imbrute, tr. v., to make like a brute; intr. v., to sink to the level of a brute. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **brute.**

imbue, tr. v., to saturate. — L. *imbuere*, 'to wet, moisten, stain, taint; to accustom, inure, initiate', of uncertain origin.

imburse, tr. v., to put into one's purse or a purse. (*rare*). — VL. *imbursāre* (whence also F. *embourser*), fr. **in-**, 'in', and Late L. *bursa*, 'leather bag'. See **burse** and cp. **bursar, reimburse.**

imide, imid, n., a compound of the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent acid radical (*chem.*) — Coined through alteration of **amide, amid.**

imido-, combining form meaning 'containing the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent acid radical' (*chem.*) — Fr. prec. word.

imidogen, n., the bivalent radical NH (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **imido-** and **-gen.**

imine, imin, n., a compound containing the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent hydrocarbon radical (*chem.*) — Coined through alteration of **amine, amin.**

imino-, combining form meaning 'containing the bivalent radical NH united to nonacid radicals' (*chem.*) — Fr. prec. word.

imitable, adj. — F., fr. L. *imitābilis*, 'that which may be imitated, imitable', fr. *imitārī*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *imitabil-ity*, n., *imitable-ness*, n.

imitate, tr. v. — L. *imitātus*, pp. of *imitārī*, 'to represent, copy, imitate, counterfeit', rel. to *im-āgō*, 'representation, likeness, picture, image, appearance, idea', and in gradational relationship to *aemulus*, 'striving to equal', *aemulārī*, 'to strive to equal'. See **image** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **emulate.** Cp. also **even,** adj.

imitation, n. — F., fr. L. *imitātiōnem*, acc. of *imitātiō*, 'imitation', fr. *imitātus*, pp. of *imitārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

imitative, adj. — L. *imitātīvus*, fr. *imitātus*, pp. of *imitārī*. See **imitate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *imitative-ly*, adv., *imitative-ness*, n.

immaculacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

immaculate, adj., spotless; pure. — L. *immaculātus*, 'unstained', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *maculātus*, 'spotted, stained', pp. of *maculāre*, 'to make spotted, to stain; to defile', fr. *macula*, 'spot, mark'. See **macula** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *immaculate-ly*, adv., *immaculate-ness*, n.

immane, adj. (*archaic*), 1) monstrous, huge; 2) inhuman; cruel. — L. *immānis*, 'monstrous, enormous, huge', lit. 'not good', fr. **in-**, 'not' and OL. *mānus*, 'good', which is rel. to *mānēs*, 'the gods of the Lower World', lit. 'the good gods', a euphemistic term. See **manes.**
Derivatives: *immane-ly*, adv., *immane-ness*, n.

immanence, immanency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

immanent, adj., indwelling; inherent. — Late L. *immanēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *immanēre*, 'to dwell in, remain in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *manēre*, 'to remain, stay'. See **remain** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *immanent-al*, adj., *immanent-ly*, adv.

immanity, n., monstrosity, enormity. — L. *immānitās*, 'monstrous', fr. *immānis*. See **immane** and **-ity.**

Immanuel, masc. PN. — Heb. *'Immānū'ĕl*, lit. 'God (is) with us'. This name is compounded of *'immānū*, 'with us' (which is formed fr. *'im*, 'with', with the pronominal suff. of the 1st person pl.), and *Ēl*, 'God'. Heb. *'im* derives fr. stem *'-m-m*, 'to join, be united', whence also *'am*, 'people'. See **Amhaarez.** For the second element in the name *Immanuel* see **El.** Cp. **Emmanuel, Manuel.**

immarcessible, adj., unfading, imperishable. — Late L. *immarcēscibilis*, 'unfading', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *marcēscibilis*, 'withering', fr. L. *marcēscere*, 'to wither, pine away'. See **marcescent** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *immarcessible-ness*, n., *immarcessibl-y*, adv.

immaterial, adj. — ML. *immateriālis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and Late L. *materiālis*, 'of matter; material'. See **material.**

Derivatives: *immaterial-ism*, n., *immaterial-ist*, n., *immaterial-ity*, n., *immaterial-ize*, tr. v., *immaterial-ly*, adv., *immaterial-ness*, n.

immature, adj. — L. *immatūrus*, 'unripe, untimely, immature', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *matūrus*, 'ripe, mature'. See **mature.**
Derivatives: *immatur-ity*, n., *immature-ly*, adv., *immature-ness*, n.

immeasurable, adj. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **measurable.** Cp. **immensurable.**
Derivatives: *immeasurabil-ity*, n., *immeasurable-ness*, n., *immeasurabl-y*, adv.

immediacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

immediate, adj. — ML. *immediātus*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and Late L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*, 'to divide in the middle, to halve'. See **mediate,** v., and cp. **intermediate.**
Derivatives: *immediate-ly*, adv., *immediate-ness*, n.

immedicable, adj., incurable. — L. *immedicābilis*, 'incurable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *medicābilis*, 'curable'. See **medicable.**

immemorable, adj., not memorable. — L. *immemorābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and *memorābilis*, 'remarkable, memorable'. See **memorable.**

immemorial, adj., extending beyond memory. — ML. *immemoriālis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *memoriālis*, 'of memory'. See **memorial.**
Derivative: *immemorial-ly*, adv.

immense, adj. — F., fr. L. *immēnsus*, 'immeasurable, boundless, vast, immense', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *mēnsus*, 'measured', pp. of *mētior*, *mētīrī*, 'to measure'. See **measure, mete.**
Derivatives: *immense*, n., *immense-ly*, adv., *immense-ness*, n., *immensity* (q.v.)

immensity, n. — F. *immensité*, fr. L. *immēnsitātem*, acc. of *immēnsitās*, 'immeasurableness, immensity', fr. *immēnsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

immensurable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *immēnsūrābilis*, 'immeasurable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *mēnsūrābilis*, 'measurable'. See **mensurable.**
Derivatives: *immensurabil-ity*, n., *immensurable-ness*, n.

immerge, tr. v., to immerse; intr. v., to plunge. — L. *immergere*, 'to plunge into'. See next word.

immerse, tr. v., to plunge into. — L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*, 'to plunge into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *mergere*, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See **merge** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *immers-ed*, *immers-ible*, adjs., *immersion* (q.v.)

immersion, n. — Late L. *immersiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a plunging into', fr. L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *immersion-ism*, n., *immersion-ist*, n.

immigrant, adj. and n. — L. *immigrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *immigrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

immigrate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *immigrāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *immigrāre*, 'to go or remove into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *migrāre*, 'to remove (from one place to another)'. See **migrate.**
Derivatives: *immigrat-ion*, n., *immigrat-ory*, adj.

imminence, imminency, n. — Late L. *imminentia*, fr. L. *imminēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

imminent, adj. — L. *imminēns*, gen. *imminentis*, pres. part. of *imminēre*, 'to hang over, project over; to threaten, be imminent', fr. **in-**, 'in', and I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and **-ent** and cp. **eminent, prominent.**
Derivatives: *imminent-ly*, adv., *imminent-ness*, n.

immission, n., injection. — L. *immissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sending in, introduction', fr. *immissus*, pp. of *immittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

immit, tr. v., to send in; to inject. — L. *immittere*, 'to send in, introduce', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

immitigable, adj. — Late L. *immītigābilis*, 'not mitigable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *mītigāre*, 'to make soft, mitigate'. See **mitigate** and **-able.**

immobile, adj. — F., fr. L. *immōbilis*, 'immovable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *mōbilis*, 'movable'. See **mobile.**

immobility, n. — F. *immobilité*, fr. L. *immōbilitātem*, acc. of *immōbilitās*, 'immovableness', fr. *immōbilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

immobilize, tr. v. — F. *immobiliser*, fr. L. *immōbilis*. See **immobile** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *immobiliz-ation*, n.

immoderate, adj. — L. *immoderātus*, 'without measure; intemperate, unrestrained', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *moderātus*, pp. of *moderāre*, 'to moderate'. See **moderate,** adj.
Derivatives: *immoderate-ly*, adv., *immoderate-ness*, n.

immoderation, n. — L. *immoderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'want of moderation, excess', fr. *immoderātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

immodest, adj. — L. *immodestus*, 'unrestrained, immoderate', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *modestus*, 'measured, moderate; modest'. See **modest.**
Derivative: *immodest-ly*, adv.

immodesty, n. — L. *immodestia*, 'immoderate conduct', fr. *immodestus*, 'immoderate'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

immolate, tr. v., to kill (a sacrificial victim), to sacrifice. — L. *immolātus*, pp. of *immolāre*, 'to sacrifice', lit. 'to sprinkle (the sacrificial victim) with meal', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *mola*, 'mealstone; meal'. See **molar,** 'grinding' and verbal suff. **-ate.**

immolation, n. — L. *immolātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sacrificing', fr. *immolātus*, pp. of *immolāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

immoral, adj. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **moral.**
Derivatives: *immoral-ity*, n., *immoral-ly*, adv.

immoralism, n., moral indifference; immorality. — G. *Immoralismus*, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1900) fr. F. (= E.) *immoral* (see prec. word) and suff. *-ismus*, fr. L. *-ismus*. See **-ism.**

immoralist, n., an advocate of immoralism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *immoralist, immoralist-ic,* adjs.

immortal, adj. — L. *immortālis,* 'deathless, undying, immortal, everlasting', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *mortālis,* 'mortal'. See **mortal** and cp. **immortelle.**
Derivatives: *immortal,* n., *immortality* (q.v.), *immortalize* (q.v.)

immortality, n. — F. *immortalité,* fr. L. *immortālitātem,* acc. of *immortālitās,* 'immortality', fr. *immortālis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

immortalize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *immortālis.* See **immortal.**
Derivative: *immortaliz-ation,* n.

immortelle, n., any of various flowers which preserve their shape and color even after being dried. — F., fem. of *immortel,* 'immortal', used as a noun. See **immortal.**

immovable, adj. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **movable.**
Derivatives: *immovabil-ity,* n., *immovable-ness,* n., *immovabl-y,* adv.

immune, adj., 1) free from obligation, exempt; 2) protected from a certain disease. — L. *immūnis,* 'exempt from public service, free from taxes; exempt, free', formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and *-mūnis,* from the stem of *mūnia* (pl.), 'duties, services', which is rel. to L. *com-mūnis,* 'common'. See **common,** adj.

immunity, n. — F. *immunité,* fr. L. *immūnitātem,* acc. of *immūnitās,* 'exemption from public service', fr. *immūnis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

immunize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *immūnis.* See **imune.**
Derivative: *immuniz-ation,* n.

immuno-, combining form meaning 'immune, immunity'. — Fr. L. *immūnis.* See **immune.**

immunology, n., that branch of science which deals with immunity. — A hybrid coined fr. **immuno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *immunolog-ic, immunolog-ic-al,* adjs., *immunolog-ist,* n.

immure, tr. v., to shut up. — Lit. 'to shut up within walls', fr. ML. *immūrāre,* fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *mūrus,* 'wall'. See **mural.**
Derivatives: *immur-ation,* n., *immure-ment,* n.

immutability, n. — L. *immūtābilitās,* fr. *immūtābilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

immutable, adj. — L. *immūtābilis,* 'unchangeable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *mūtābilis,* 'changeable', fr. *mūtāre,* 'to change'. See **mutable.**
Derivatives: *immutable-ness,* n., *immutabl-y,* adv.

imp, n., a little devil. — ME. *impe,* fr. OE. *impa,* 'shoot, graft; young tree', fr. *impian,* 'to graft'. See **imp,** v.
Derivatives: *imp-ish,* adj., *imp-ish-ly,* adv., *imp-ish-ness,* n.

imp, tr. v., 1) to graft, engraft; 2) to repair (a wing). — ME. *impen,* fr. OE. *impian,* 'to graft', fr. VL. **imputāre* [whence also OHG. *impfōn* (MHG., G. *impfen*), F. *enter*], fr. Late L. *impotus,* 'graft', a word occurring in the Salic Law, fr. Gk. ἔμφυτος, 'implanted', verbal adj. of ἐμφύειν, 'to implant', which is formed fr. ἐν (see 2nd **en-**) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce'. See **phyto-.**

impact, tr. v., to press firmly. — L. *impactus,* pp. of *impingere,* 'to strike against'. See **impinge.**

impact, n., a striking together; collision; the force of a collision. — L. *impactus,* fr. *impactus,* pp. of *impingere.* See **impact,** v.

impaction, n. — L. *impactiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a striking against', fr. *impactus,* pp. of *impingere.* See **impact,** v., and **-ion.**

impair, tr. v., to make worse; to damage. — ME. *empeiren,* fr. OF. *empeirier,* earlier form of *empirier* (F. *empirer*), fr. VL. **impējōrāre,* 'to make worse', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *pejor,* 'worse'. See **pejorative.**
Derivatives: *impair-er,* n., *impair-ment,* n.

impale, tr. v., to fix on a stake. — F. *empaler,* fr. ML. *impālāre,* 'to fix on a stake', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *pālus,* 'stake'. See **pale** and cp. **empale.**

impalement, n. — F. *empalement,* fr. *empaler.* See prec. word and **-ment.**

impanate, adj., present in the consecrated bread (*Christian theol.*) — Eccles. L. *impānātus,* pp. of *impānāre,* 'to embody in bread', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *pānis,* 'bread'. See **pastor** and cp. **panification.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

impanation, n. — ML. *impānātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. Eccles. L. *impānātus,* pp. of *impānāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

impanel, tr. v. — A var. of **empanel.**

impark, tr. v. — OF. *emparquer,* fr. *parc.* See **im-,** 'in', and **park.**
Derivative: *impark-ation,* n.

impart, tr. v. — OF. *empartir,* fr. L. *impartīre,* 'to share with another, impart, communicate', which is formed fr. **in-,** 'in', and *partīre,* 'to divide, distribute', fr. *pars,* gen. *partis,* 'part'. See **part,** n.
Derivatives: *impart-ation,* n., *impart-ment,* n.

impartible, adj., indivisible (said of an estate). — Late L. *impartībilis,* fr. **im-,** 'not', and *partibilis,* 'divisible'. See **part,** n., and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *impartibil-ity,* n., *impartibl-y,* adv.

impartible, adj., capable of being imparted. — Formed fr. **impart** with suff. **-ible.**
Derivative: *impartibil-ity,* n.

impasse, n., blind alley. — F., formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and *passer,* 'to pass'. See **pass,** v.

impassibility, n. — Late L. *impassibilitās,* fr. *impassibilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

impassible, adj. — Late L. *impassibilis,* 'incapable of passion', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *passibilis.* See **passible.**
Derivatives: *impassible-ness,* n., *impassibl-y,* adv.

impassion, tr. v. — It. *impassionare,* 'to fill with passion', fr. *in* (fr. L. *in,* see **in-,** 'in') and *passione* (fr. L. *passiōnem,* acc. of *passiō*), 'passion'. See **passion.**
Derivatives: *impassion-ed,* adj., *impassion-ed-ly,* adv., *impassion-ed-ness,* n.

impassionate adj., free from passion. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **passionate.**

impassive, adj. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **passive.**
Derivatives: *impassive-ly,* adv., *impassiv-ity,* n.

impaste, tr. v., to cover with paste. — It. *impastare,* fr. *in* (fr. L. *in,* see **in-,** 'in'), and *pasta,* 'paste'. See **paste.**

impasto, n., laying on of colors thickly (*painting*). — It., fr. *impastare.* See prec. word.

impatience, n. — ME. *impacience,* fr. OF. *impacience, impatience* (F. *impatience*), fr. L. *impatientia,* fr. *impatiēns,* gen. *-entis.* See **impatient** and **-ce** and cp. **patience.**

Impatiens, n., a genus of plants, the balsam (*bot.*) — L., 'impatient' (see next word): so called in allusion to the circumstance that the pods burst when touched.

impatient, adj. — ME. *impacient,* fr. OF. *impacient, impatient* (F. *impatient*), fr. L. *impatientem,* acc. of *impatiēns,* 'impatient', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *patiēns,* 'suffering, patient', pres. part. of *patī,* 'to suffer'. See **patient.**
Derivatives: *impatient-ly,* adv., *impatient-ness,* n.

impawn, tr. v., to put in pawn. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'in', and **pawn,** 'pledge'.

impayable, adj., that cannot be paid. — F., formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and *payable.* See **payable.**

impeach, tr. v., to accuse. — ME. *empechen,* fr. OF. *empescher, empeechier* (F. *empêcher*), 'to prevent, hinder, impede', fr. Late L. *impedicāre,* 'to entangle', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *pedica,* 'shackle, fetter'. See **impede** and cp. **dépêche.**
Derivative: *impeach-able,* adj., *impeach-ment,* n.

impearl, tr. v., to form into pearls or pearl-like drops. — Formed on analogy of F. *emperler* fr. **in-,** 'in', and **pearl.**

impeccable, adj., 1) not liable to sin; 2) faultless. — Late L. *impeccābilis,* 'impeccable', lit. 'not liable to sin', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *peccāre,* 'to sin'. See **peccant** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *impeccabil-ity,* n., *impeccabl-y,* adv.

impeccant, adj., sinless. — See prec. word and **-ant.**

impecuniosity, n. — See next word and **-ity.**

impecunious, adj., habitually without money; poor. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', L. *pecūnia,* 'money', and suff. **-ous.** See **pecuniary.**

impedance, n., the apparent resistance in an alternating electric current. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ance.**

impede, tr. v., to obstruct. — L. *impedīre,* 'to entangle, ensnare, shackle, hinder, impede', lit. 'to put the feet into fetters', fr. **im-,** 'in', and **pedis,* 'fetter', prop. 'chain for the feet', which is rel. to *pedica,* 'shackle, fetter', *compēs,* 'fetter', and cogn. with Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', fr. I.-E. base **pĕd-, *pŏd-,* 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **fetter.** Cp. also **pedal, expedient, impeach.**
Derivatives: *imped-er,* n., *imped-ible,* adj., *imped-ibil-ity,* n., *impediment* (q.v.)

impediment, n., hindrance. — L. *impedīmentum,* lit. 'that by which one is impeded', fr. *impedīre.* See **impede** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *impediment-al,* adj., *impediment-ary,* adj.

impedimenta, n. pl., traveling equipment. — L., 'traveling equipage, luggage, baggage', lit. 'that by which one is impeded (on a journey)', pl. of *impedīmentum.* See prec. word.

impel, tr. v. — L. *impellere,* 'to push, strike against; to drive forward, urge on; incite, instigate', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *pellere,* 'to drive'. See **appeal** and **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **impulse.**
Derivative: *impell-ent,* adj.

impend, intr. v., 1) to hang over; 2) to be about to happen. — L. *impendēre,* 'to hang over; to impend, be imminent, threaten', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant.**

impendence, impendency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

impendent, adj., impending. — L. *impendēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *impendēre,* 'to hang over'. See **impend** and **-ent.**

impenetrable, adj. — ME. *impenetrabel,* fr. MF. (= F.) *impénétrable,* fr. L. *impenetrābilis,* 'that cannot be penetrated; unyielding', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *penetrābilis.* See **penetrable.**
Derivatives: *impenetrabil-ity,* n., *impenetrable-ness,* n., *impenetrabl-y,* adv.

impenetrate, intr. v., to penetrate deeply. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'in', and **penetrate.**
Derivative: *impenetrat-ion,* n.

impenitence, impenitency, n. — L. *impaenitentia,* fr. *impaenitēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy,** and cp. **penitence.**

impenitent, adj. — L. *impaenitēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'not repenting', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *paenitēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *paenitēre,* 'to repent'. See **penitent.**
Derivatives: *impenitent,* n., *impenitent-ly,* adv., *impenitent-ness,* n.

imperative, adj. — L. *imperātīvus,* 'pertaining to, or proceeding from, a command', fr. *imperātus,* pp. of *imperāre,* 'to command'. See **emperor** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *imperative,* n., *imperativ-al,* adj., *imperative-ly,* adv., *imperative-ness,* n.

imperator, n. — L., 'commander-in-chief, general, commander; emperor', fr. *imperātus,* pp. of *imperāre,* 'to command'. See **emperor.**
Derivatives: *imperator-ial,* adj., *imperator-ial-ly,* adv.

imperceptible, adj. — F., fr. ML. *imperceptibilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and Late L. *perceptibilis.* See **perceptible.**
Derivatives: *imperceptibil-ity,* n., *imperceptible-ness,* n., *imperceptibl-y,* adv.

imperfect, adj. — ME. *imperfit, imparfit,* fr. MF.

(= F.) *imparfait*, fr. L. *imperfectus*, 'unfinished, incomplete', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *perfectus*, 'finished, completed'; see **perfect.** E. *imperfect* was remodeled after L. *imperfectus*.
Derivatives: *imperfect*, n., *imperfect-ly*, adv., *imperfect-ness*, n.

imperfection, n. — F., fr. Late L. *imperfectiōnem*, acc. of *imperfectiō*, 'imperfection', fr. L. *imperfectus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

imperial, adj. — ME. *emperial*, *imperial*, fr. OF. *emperial*, *imperial* (F. *impérial*), fr. L. *imperiālis*, 'pertaining to the empire; pertaining to the emperor', fr. *imperium*. See **imperium** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *imperial*, n., *imperial-ism*, n., *imperial-ist*, n., *imperial-ist-ic*, adj., *imperial-ize*, tr. v., *imperial-ly*, adv.

imperious, adj., commanding, dominating, domineering; imperative. — L. *imperiōsus*, 'possessed of power, mighty, powerful; domineering, tyrannical', fr. *imperium*. See **imperium** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *imperious-ly*, adv., *imperious-ness*, n.

imperium, n., supreme power; empire; right of jurisdiction. — L., 'command, order; dominion, empire', from the stem of *imperāre*, 'to command'. See **imperator** and cp. **empire.**

impermeable, adj. — F. *imperméable*, fr. Late L. *impermeābilis*, fr. **im-**, 'not', and *permeābilis*. See **permeable.**
Derivatives: *impermeabil-ity*, n., *impermeable-ness*, n., *impermeabl-y*, adv.

impersonal, adj. — Late L. *impersōnālis*, formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and *persōnālis*, 'personal'. See **personal.**
Derivatives: *impersonal-ity*, n., *impersonal-ly*, adv.

impertinence, n. — F. *impertinence*, fr. ML. *impertinentia*, fr. Late L. *impertinēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

impertinent, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *impertinentem*, acc. of *impertinēns*, 'not belonging, not pertinent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *pertinēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *pertinēre*, 'to pertain'. See **pertinent.**
Derivatives: *impertinent-ly*, adv., *impertinent-ness*, n.

imperturbable, adj. — Late L. *imperturbābilis*, 'that cannot be disturbed', fr. **in-**, 'not', L. *perturbāre*, 'to confuse, disturb', and suff. *-ābilis*. See **perturb** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *imperturbabil-ity*, n., *imperturbable-ness*, n., *imperturbabl-y*, adv.

impervious, adj., not allowing passage. — L. *impervius*, 'that cannot be passed through', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *pervius*. See **pervious.**
Derivatives: *impervious-ly*, adv., *impervious-ness*, n.

impetiginous, adj., afflicted with impetigo. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *impetīgō*, gen. *-īginis*. See next word.

impetigo, n., a pustular disease of the skin (*med.*) — L. *impetīgō*, 'eruption of the skin', from *impetere*, 'to rush at, assail, attack; to seek', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *petere*, 'to rush at, attack'. See **petition.**

impetrate, tr. v., to obtain by entreaty. — L. *impetrātus*, pp. of *impetrāre*, 'to accomplish, obtain, procure', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *patrāre*, 'to bring about', a verb formed fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'; see **father** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **perpetrate.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *pātrāre*) to *ĕ* (in *im-pĕtrāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

impetration, n. — L. *impetrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an obtaining by entreaty', fr. *impetrātus*, pp. of *impetrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

impetrative, adj. — L. *impetrātīvus*, 'obtained by entreaty', fr. *impetrātus*, pp. of *impetrāre*. See **impetrate** and **-ive.**

impetuosity, n. — F. *impétuosité*, fr. ML. *impetuōsitātem*, acc. of *impetuōsitās*, fr. Late L. *impetuōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

impetuous, adj., vehement, violent. — F. *impétueux* (fem. *impétueuse*), fr. Late L. *impetuōsus*, 'impetuous, violent', fr. L. *impetus*, 'attack'. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *impetuous-ly*, adv., *impetuous-ness*, n.

impetus, n., the force with which a body moves. — L., 'attack, assault, onset, impulse, violence, vigor, force, ardor, passion', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *petere*, 'to rush at; to seek'. See **petition.**

Impeyan pheasant. — Named by the English ornithologist John Latham (1740-1837) in 1787 after Sir Elijah and Lady *Impey*, who tried to naturalize this bird in England. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

impi, n., an organized body of Kaffir warriors. — Zulu.

impiety, n. — F. *impiété*, fr. L. *impietātem*, acc. of *impietās*, 'want of reverence', fr. *impius*, 'impious'. See **impious** and **-ty** and cp. **piety.**

impinge, intr. v., to strike against; to infringe upon. — L. *impingere*, 'to drive or strike against', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *pangere*, 'to drive in, fasten, fix; to settle, determine'; see **pact.** For the change of L. *ă* (in *păngere*) to *ĭ* (in *impĭngere*) see *contingent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *impinge-ment*, n.

impious, adj. — L. *impius*, 'irreverent, wicked, impious', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *pius*, 'dutiful, pious'. See **pious.**
Derivatives: *impious-ly*, adv., *impious-ness*, n.

implacability, n. — Late L. *implācābilitās*, fr. L. *implācābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

implacable, adj. — F., fr. L. *implācābilis*, 'unappeasable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *plācābilis*, 'easily appeased'. See **placable.**
Derivatives: *implacable-ness*, n., *implacabl-y*, adv.

implacental, adj., having no placenta (applied to a group of mammals including the marsupials). — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', **placenta** and adj. suff. **-al.**

implant, tr. v. — F. *implanter*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and *planter*, fr. L. *plantāre*, 'to plant'. See **plant.**
Derivatives: *implantation* (q.v.), *implant-er*, n.

implantation, n. — F., fr. *implanter*, 'to implant'. See prec. word and **-ation.**

implead, tr. v., to sue at law. — OF. *emplaidier*, fr. *em-* (fr. L. *im-*) and *plaidier*, 'to plead'. See **in-**, 'in', and **plead.**

implement, n., a tool. — Late L. *implēmentum*, 'a filling up', fr. L. *implēre*, 'to fill up'. See next word and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *implement*, tr. v., *implement-ation*, n.

impletion, n., a filling; the state of being full. — Late L. *implētiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a filling up, fulfillment', fr. L. *implētus*, pp. of *implēre*, 'to fill up', fr. **in-**, 'in', and OL. *plēre*, 'to fill' (in classical Latin the verb *plēre* is used only in compounds). See **full,** adj. and cp. **plenum.** For the ending see **-ion.**

implicate, adj., intertwined, entangled. — L. *implicātus*, pp. of *implicāre*. See **implicate,** v.
Derivatives: *implicate-ly*, adv., *implicate-ness*, n.

implicate, n., something implied. — L. *implicātum*, neut. pp. of *implicāre*, used as a noun. See **implicate,** v.

implicate, tr. v., to envelop, infold; to imply. — L. *implicātus*, pp. of *implicāre*. See **imply** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *implicat-ive*, adj., *implicat-ive-ly*, adv., *implicat-ory*, adj.

implication, n. — L. *implicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'interweaving, entanglement', fr. *implicātus*, pp. of *implicāre*. See **implicate** v., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *implication-al*, adj.

implicit, adj., — F. *implicite*, fr. L. *implicitus*, pp. of *implicāre*. See **implicate,** v.
Derivatives: *implicit*, n., *implicit-ly*, adv., *implicit-ness*, n.

implode, intr. and tr. v., to burst inward. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *plaudere*, *plōdere*, 'to clap'. See **plaudit** and cp. **explode** and words there referred to.

imploration, n. — L. *implōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a beseeching for help', fr. *implōrātus*, pp. of *implōrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

implore, tr. v. — L. *implōrāre*, 'to invoke with tears, beseech, implore', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *plōrāre*, 'to cry out, wail, lament', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **deplore, explore.**
Derivatives: *implor-er*, n., *implor-ing*, adj., *implor-ing-ly*, adv., *implor-ing-ness*, n.

implosion, n. — Formed fr. **implode** on the analogy of the ratio **explode: explosion.**

implosive, adj. — Formed fr. **implode** on the analogy of the ratio **explode: explosive.**
Derivative: *implosive-ly*, adv.

impluvium, n., rainwater tank in the atrium of the ancient Roman house. — L., fr. *impluere*, 'to rain into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *pluere*, 'to rain'. See **pluvial** and cp. **compluvium.**

imply, tr. v. — OF. *emplier*, fr. L. *implicāre*, 'to infold, involve, intangle', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **plicate.** Cp. also **implicate,** v., and **employ,** which are doublets of *imply*.
Derivative: *impli-able*, adj.

impolite, adj. — L. *impolītus*, 'rough, unpolished, inelegant', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *polītus*, 'polished, elegant'. See **polite.**
Derivatives: *impolite-ly*, adv., *impolite-ness*, n.

imponderable, adj., having no weight. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and Late L. *ponderābilis*, 'that can be weighed'. See **ponderable.**
Derivatives: *imponderable*, n., *imponderabil-ity*, n., *imponderable-ness*, n., *imponderabl-y*, adv.

impone, tr. v., to wager (*obsol.*) — L. *impōnere*, 'to place into, lay upon; to impose', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. words there referred to.

imponent, adj., that imposes; n., one who imposes. — L. *impōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *impōnere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

import, tr. v. — L. *importāre*, 'to bring into; to bring about, cause' (in Medieval Latin also 'to be of importance'), fr. **in-**, 'in', and *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *import*, n., *import-able*, adj., *import-abil-ity*, n., *import-ation*, n., *import-er*, n.

importance, n. — F., fr. *important*. See next word and **-ce.**

important, adj. — F., fr. ML. *importantem*, acc. of *importāns*, pres. part. of *importāre*, 'to be of importance'. See **import** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *important-ly*, adv.

importunate, adj., troublesomely urgent. — ML. *importūnātus*, pp. of *importūnārī*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

importune, tr. v., to molest. — F. *importuner*, fr. ML. *importūnārī*, 'to be troublesome', fr. L. *importūnus*, 'inconvenient, unsuitable', which is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and *portus*, 'port, harbor', and orig. meant 'without a harbor', i.e. 'difficult of access'. See **port,** 'harbor', and cp. **opportune.**
Derivative: *importun-ate-ly*, adv.

importunity, n. — L. *importūnitās*, 'unsuitableness, want of consideration', fr. *importūnus*. See **importune,** v., and **-ity.**

impose, tr. and intr. v. — F. *imposer*, fr. L. *impōnere* (pp. *impositus*), 'to impose', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See **impone** and cp. **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.
Derivatives: *impos-er*, n., *impos-ing*, adj., *impos-ing-ly*, adv., *impos-ing-ness*, n.

imposition, n. — L. *impositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a laying on, application (of a name to a thing)', fr. *impositus*, pp. of *impōnere*, 'to impose'. See **impone.**
Derivative: *imposition-al*, adj.

impossibility, n. — F. *impossibilité*, fr. L. *impossibilitātem*, acc. of *impossibilitās*, 'impossibility', fr. *impossibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

impossible, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *impossibilis*, 'impossible', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *possibilis*, 'possible'. See **possible.**
Derivative: *impossibl-y*, adv.

impost, n., tax, duty. — OF. *impost* (F. *impôt*), fr. L. *impositus*, pp. of *impōnere*, 'to place upon', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position.**

impost, n., upper part of a pillar. — F. *imposte*, fr. It. *imposta*, fr. L. *imposita*, fem. pp. of *impōnere*. See prec. word.

impostor, n. — F. *imposteur*, fr. Late L. *impostōrem*, acc. of *impostor*, fr. *impostus*, a collateral form of L. *impositus*, pp. of *impōnere*, 'to impose upon, deceive'. See **imposition** and agential suff. **-or.**

impostume, imposthume, n., abscess. — OF. *empostume*, formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. *apostēma*, fr. Gk. ἀπόστημα, lit. 'a standing off'. See **aposteme.**

imposture, n. — F., fr. Late L. *impostūra*, 'deceit, imposture', fr. *impostus*. See **impostor** and **-ure.**

impotence, impotency, n. — L. *impotentia*, 'inability', fr. *impotēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

impotent, adj. — L. *impotēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'powerless, impotent'. See **in-**, 'not', and **potent.**
Derivatives: *impotent-ly*, adv., *impotent-ness*, n.

impound, tr. v., to shut up in a pound. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **pound,** 'enclosure'.

impoverish, tr. v. — OF. *empoveriss-*, pres. part. stem of *empoverir*, 'to render poor', fr. *em-*, 'im-', and *povre* (F. *pauvre*), 'poor'. See **in-**, 'in', **poor** and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *impoverish-er*, n., *impoverish-ment*, n.

imprecate, tr. v., to call down by prayer. — L. *imprecātus*, pp. of *imprecārī*, 'to invoke on, call down upon, imprecate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *precārī*, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See **pray** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **deprecate.**
Derivatives: *imprecation* (q.v.), *imprecat-ory*, adj.

imprecation, n. — L. *imprecātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *imprecātus*, pp. of *imprecārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

impregnability, n. — See next word and **-ity.**

impregnable, adj., that cannot be taken. — F. *imprenable*, fr. *prendre*, 'to take', fr. L. *prehendere, prendere*, 'to take'. See **prehensile** and **-able.** The intrusive *g* in *impregnable* is prob. due to next word.
Derivatives: *impregnable-ness*, n., *impregnabl-y*, adv.

impregnate, adj., pregnant. — Late L. *impraegnātus*, 'pregnant', pp. of *impraegnāre*, 'to render pregnant'. See **im-**, 'in', and **pregnant,** 'with child', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

impregnate, tr. v., to make pregnant. — Late L. *impraegnātus*, pp. of *impraegnāre*. See **impregnate,** adj.
Derivative: *impregnat-ion*, n.

impresa, n., an emblem; the sentence accompanying an emblem. — It. *impresa*, 'undertaking; device', prop. fem. pp. of *imprendere*, fr. VL. **imprendere*, 'to undertake', fr. L. *in* (see **in-**, 'in') and *prehendere, prendere*, 'to take'. See **prehensile** and cp. **emprise, enterprise.** Cp. also next word.

impresario, n., the manager of an opera company, etc. — It., fr. *impresa*, 'undertaking'. See prec. word.

imprescriptible, adj., inalienable. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *praescrīptus*, pp. of *praescrībere*, 'to write beforehand, order, appoint'. See **prescriptible.**

impress, tr. v., to imprint. — ME. *impressen*, fr. OF. *empresser*, fr. L. *impressus*, pp. of *imprimere*, 'to press into, impress, imprint', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v., and cp. **imprint.**
Derivatives: *impress-ed*, adj., *impress-ed-ly*, adv., *impress-er*, n., *impress-ible*, adj., *impress-ibility*, n., *impression* (q.v.), *impress-ive*, adj., *impress-ive-ly*, adv., *impress-ive-ness*, n.

impress, tr. v., to compel to serve in the army or navy. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **press,** 'to compel to serve'.
Derivative: *impress-ment*, n.

impression, n. — F., fr. L. *impressiōnem*, acc. of *impressiō*, 'impression', lit. 'a pressing into', fr. *impressus*, pp. of *imprimere*. See **impress,** 'to imprint', and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *impressionable* (q.v.), *impression-al*, adj., *impression-al-ly*, adv., *impression-ary*, adj., *impressionism* (q.v.), *impressionist* (q.v.)

impressionable, adj. — F. *impressionnable*, fr. *impressionner*, 'to impress', fr. *impression*. See prec. word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *impressionabil-ity*, n., *impressionable-ness*, n., *impressionabl-y*, adv.

impressionism, n. — F. *impressionnisme*, formed on the analogy of next word fr. F. *impression* and suff. *-isme*. See **impression** and **-ism.**

impressionist, n. — F. *impressionniste*, from the phrase *école impressionniste*, coined by the French critic Louis Leroy in 1874 to ridicule a painting by Claude Monet, called *Impression-Sunrise*. For the ending see suff. **-ist.**
Derivatives: *impressionist-ic*, adj., *impressionist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

imprest, tr. v., to advance money. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **prest,** 'an advance of money'. Cp. It. *imprestare*, 'to advance money'.

imprest, n., advance of money. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. It. *impresto*, of s.m.

imprimatur, n., license to print a book, etc. — ModL. *imprimātur*, 'let it be printed', fr. L. *imprimere* (pp. *impressus*), 'to press into, impress, imprint'. See **impress.**

imprimis, adv., in the first place. — L., for *in prīmis*, 'among the first', whence 'chiefly, especially', fr. *in*, 'in', and abl. pl. of *prīmus*, 'the first'. See **in-**, 'in' and **prime,** adj.

imprint, tr. v. — ME. *empreynten*, fr. OF. *empreinter*, fr. *empreinte*, fem. pp. of *empreindre*, 'to impress, imprint', used as a noun. OF. *empreindre* derives fr. VL. **impremere* (for L. *imprimere*), 'to impress, imprint'. See **impress,** 'to imprint'.
Derivatives: *imprint-ed*, adj., *imprint-er*, n.

imprint, n. — ME. *empreynte*, fr. OF. *empreinte*. See **imprint,** v.

imprison, tr. v. — OF. *emprisoner* (F. *emprisonner*), fr. *em-*, *en-*, 'in', and *prison*. See **im-**, 'in', and **prison.**

imprisonment, n. — OF. *emprisonement* (F. *emprisonnement*), fr. *emprisoner*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

improbability, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *improbābilis*. See next word.

improbable, adj. — L. *improbābilis*, 'not deserving of approbation; objectionable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *probābilis*, 'that may be proved; likely, probable'. See **probable.**
Derivatives: *improbable-ness*, n., *improbabl-y*, adv.

improbity, n., want of probity. — L. *improbitās*, 'wickedness, dishonesty', fr. *improbus*, 'wicked, vile, base, dishonest', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *probus*, 'good, proper, serviceable'. See **probity.**

impromptu, adv. and adj., extempore, offhand. — F., fr. L. *in prōmptū*, 'in readiness', fr. *in*, 'in', and abl. of *prōmptus*, 'readiness', fr. *prōmptus*, pp. of *prōmere*, 'to take or bring out or forth'. See **in-**, 'in', and **prompt.**

improper, adj. — F. *impropre*, fr. L. *improprius*, 'unsuitable, improper', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *proprius*, 'one's own, proper'. See **proper.**
Derivatives: *improper-ly*, adv., *improper-ness*, n.

impropriate, tr. v., to appropriate. — ML. *impropriātus*, pp. of *impropriāre*, 'to appropriate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *proprius*, 'one's own, proper'. See **proper** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **appropriate.**

impropriate, adj., impropriated. — ML. *impropriātus*, pp. of *impropriāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *impropriat-ion*, n., *impropriat-or*, n.

impropriety, n. — L. *improprietās* (prob. through the medium of F. *impropriété*), fr. *improprius*, 'improper'. See **improper** and subst. suff. **-ty** and cp. **propriety.**

improve, tr. and intr. v. — AF. *emprower*, 'to turn to profit', fr. OF. *em, en*, 'in, into', and *prou* (n.), 'profit', fr. *prou* (adj.), 'valiant, brave'. See **in-**, 'in', and **prow,** adj.
Derivatives: *improve-ment*, n., *improv-er*, n., *improv-ing*, adj., *improv-ing-ly*, adv.

improvise, tr. and intr. v. — F. *improviser*, fr. It. *improvvisare*, fr. *improvviso*, 'unforeseen', fr. L. *imprōvīsus*, 'unforeseen, unexpected', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *prōvīsus*, 'foreseen', pp. of *prōvidēre*, 'to see beforehand'. See **provide, provision** and cp. **proviso.**
Derivative: *improvis-er*, n.

imprudence, n. — L. *imprūdentia*, 'lack of foresight', fr. *imprūdēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

imprudent, adj. — L. *imprūdēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'not foreseeing, imprudent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *prūdēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'foreseeing'. See **prudent.**
Derivatives: *imprudent-ly*, adv., *imprudent-ness*, n.

impudence, impudency, n. — L. *impudentia*, 'shamelessness', fr. *impudēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

impudent, adj., shamelessly bold; insolent. — L. *impudēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'shameless, impudent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *pudēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'ashamed, bashful, modest', pres. part. of *pudēre*, 'to be ashamed'. See **pudency** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *impudent-ly*, adv., *impudent-ness*, n.

impudicity, n., immodesty; shamelessness. — F. *impudicité*, fr. *impudique*, 'shameless', fr. L. *impudīcus*, of s.m., fr. **in-**, 'not', and *pudīcus*, 'bashful, modest', which derives fr. *pudēre*, 'to be ashamed'. See **pudency** and the suffixes **-ic** and **-ity** and cp. prec. word.

impugn, tr. v., to attack by arguments. — ME. *impugnen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *impugner*, fr. L. *impūgnāre*, 'to attack, assail', lit. 'to fight with', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *pūgnāre*, 'to fight', whence *pūgna*, 'fight'. See **pugnacious** and cp. **expugn, oppugn, repugnant.** Derivatives: *impugn-able*, adj., *impugn-er*, n., *impugn-ment*, n.

impuissance, n., weakness, want of power. — F. See **in-**, 'not', and **puissance.**

impuissant, adj., weak, powerless. — F. See **in-**, 'not', and **puissant.**

impulse, n. — L. *impulsus*, 'pressure, shock; incitement, instigation', fr. *impulsus*, pp. of *impellere*. See **impel.**
Derivative: *impuls-ive*, adj.

impulsion, n. — F., fr. L. *impulsiōnem*, acc. of *impulsiō*, 'a pushing against, external pressure', fr. *impulsus*, pp. of *impellere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

impulsive, adj. — OF. (= F.) *impulsif* (fem. *impulsive*) or ML. *impulsīvus*, fr. L. *impulsus*, pp. of *impellere*. See **impel** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *impulsive-ly*, adv., *impulsive-ness*, n.

impunity, n. — F. *impunité*, fr. L. *impūnitātem*, acc. of *impūnitās*, 'freedom from punishment', fr. *impūnis*, 'without punishment', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *poena*, 'punishment, penalty'. See **penal** and **-ity.**

impure, adj. — L. *impūrus*, 'unclean', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *pūrus*, 'clean, pure'. See **pure.**
Derivatives: *impure-ly*, adv., *impure-ness*, n.

impurity, n. — F. *impureté*, fr. earlier *impurité*, fr. L. *impūritātem*, acc. of *impūritās*, 'uncleanness, impurity', fr. *impūrus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

imputable, adj. — ML. *imputābilis*, fr. L. *imputāre*. See **impute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *imputabil-ity*, n., *imputable-ness*, n., *imputabl-y*, adv.

imputation, n. — Late L. *imputātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*,

'account, charge', fr. L. *imputātus*, pp. of *imputāre*. See **impute** and **-ation.**

imputative, adj. — L. *imputātīvus*, 'charging', fr. *imputātus*, pp. of *imputāre*. See next word and **-ive.** Derivatives: *imputative-ly*, adv., *imputative-ness*, n.

impute, tr. v. — F. *imputer*, fr. L. *imputāre*, 'to reckon, account, charge, ascribe', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *putāre*, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count'. See **putative.**

in, prep. — ME. *in*, fr. OE. *in*, rel. to OS., OFris., Du., OHG., MHG., G., Goth. *in*, ON. *ī*, and cogn. with Arm. *i*; *y-* and *n-* (before a vowel), Gk. ἐν, dial. ἰν, Homeric ἐνί, OL. *en*, L. *in*, Oscan *en*, Osco-Umbrian *-en* (postposition), *an-* (before consonants), OPruss. *en*, Lith. *į*, Lett. *ī*, OIr. *in*, *ini-*, *en-*, OW., OBret. *en*, *in*, Co., Bret. *en*, ModW. *yn-*, 'in', OSlav. *on-*, *vŭn-*, *vŭ-*, Russ. *v*, *vo*, *vn-*, Alb. *iń* (for **eny*), 'as far as'; fr. I.-E. **en*, **ŋ*, **eni*, 'in'. Cp. **in-**, 'in', **inn, inning, inter-, interior, into, intro-, ben,** 'within', **denizen.** Cp. also **indigene** and words there referred to.

in, adj. — Fr. prec. word.

in, adv. — ME. *in*, fr. OE. *in*, *inn*, *inne*, rel. to the adverbs: OS. *in*, *inn*, ON. *inn*, OHG. *in* and to OE. *in*, prep. See **in,** prep.

in-, pref. meaning *in*, *into*, *toward*, *up*, *against*, as in **in***born*, **in***cline*. — E. *in* or L. *in;* see **in,** prep. In words of Latin origin, *in-* becomes *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *b*, *m* and *p*, *ir-* before *r* (see **il-**, 'in', **im-**, 'in', **ir-**, 'in'). Cp. **em-, en-.**

in-, privative pref., as in **in***advertence*. — L. *in-*, 'not', cogn. with Goth., OE. *un*, 'not'; see **un-**, priv. pref. L. *in-*, 'not', becomes *ī-* before *gn*, *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *b*, *m* and *p*, *ir-* before *r* (see **i-, il-**, 'not', **im-**, 'not', **ir-**, 'not').

in-, form of **ino-** before a vowel.

-in, suff. used in chemistry. — See **-ine,** suff. used in chemistry.

-ina, a fem. suff. used to form titles (as *czarina*) and names (as *Georgina*). — L. *-īna*, a fem. suff., as in *rēg-īna*, 'queen' (fr. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis*, 'king').

-ina, pl. suff. used to form names of groups of animals (*zool.*) — ModL. use of L. *-īna*, neut. pl. ending of adjectives in *-īnus*; see adj. suff. **-ine.** The neut. form is due to L. *animalia*, 'animals', a neut. noun in the pl., which is understood. Cp. **-inae.**

inaccessible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *inaccessibilis*, 'unapproachable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *accessibilis*. See **accessible.**
Derivatives: *inaccessibil-ity*, n., *inaccessible-ness*, *n.*, *inaccessibl-y*, adv.

inadvertence, inadvertency, n. — ML. *inadvertentia*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and Late L. *advertentia*. See **advertence.**

inadvertent, adj. — Back formation fr. **inadvertence, inadvertency.** For the ending see **suff. -ent.**
Derivative: *inadvertent-ly*, adv.

-inae, pl. suff. used to form names of subfamilies (*zool.*) — ModL. use of L. *-īnae*, fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-īnus*. The feminine form is due to L. *bestiae*, 'beasts', a feminine noun, which is understood. Cp. **-ina,** suff. used in zoology.

inamorata, n., a female lover. — It. *innamorata*, fem. of *innamorato*. See next word.

inamorato, n., a male lover. — It. *innamorato*, pp. of *innamorare*, 'to fall in love', fr. *in* (fr. L. *in;* see **in-**, 'in', and *amore*, 'love', fr. L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*. See **amorous** and cp. **enamor.**

inane, adj., 1) empty (*rare*); 2) foolish. — L. *inānis*, 'empty, void; worthless, useless', of uncertain origin. Cp. **exinanite.**
Derivatives: *inane*, n., *inane-ly*, adv.

inanimate, adj. — Late L. *inanimātus*, 'lifeless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *animātus*, 'animate'. See **animate.**
Derivatives: *inanimate-ly*, adv., *inanimate-ness*, n., *inanimat-ed*, adj., *inanimat-ion*, n.

inanition, n., emptiness; exhaustion, starvation. — L. *inānītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'emptiness', fr. *inānītus*, 'emptied', pp. of *inānīre*, 'to empty', fr. *inānis*. See **inane** and **-ion.**

inanity, n., emptiness; silliness; vanity. — L. *inānitās*, 'emptiness; uselessness', fr. *inānis*. See **inane** and **-ity.**

inapt, adj., not apt. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **apt.** Cp. **inept, unapt.**
Derivatives: *inapt-ly*, adv., *inapt-ness*, n.

inarticulate, adj. — Late L. *inarticulātus*, 'inarticulate, indistinct', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *articulātus*, pp. of *articulāre*. See **articulate.**
Derivatives: *inarticulate-ly*, adv., *inarticulate-ness*, n.

inartificial, adj. — L. *inartificiālis*, 'inartificial', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *artificiālis*, 'pertaining to art, artificial'; see **artificial.** L. *inartificiālis* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἄτεχνος (which is formed fr. priv. pref. ἀ- and τέχνη, 'art').
Derivatives: *inartificial-ity*, n., *inartificial-ly*, adv., *inartificial-ness*, n.

inaudible, adj. — L. *inaudībilis*, 'inaudible', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *audībilis*, 'audible'. See **audible.**
Derivatives: *inaudibil-ity*, n., *inaudible-ness*, n., *inaudibl-y*, adv.

inaugural, adj. — F. See **inaugurate** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *inaugural*, n.

inaugurate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *inaugurātus*, pp. of *inaugurāre*, 'to take omens from the flight of birds; to consecrate, inaugurate; to install', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *augurāre*, 'to examine omens, to augur', fr. *augur*. See **augur** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *inauguration* (q.v.), *inaugurat-ory*, adj.

inauguration, n. — L. *inaugurātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a beginning', fr. *inaugurātus*, pp. of *inaugurāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Inca, n., a king of ancient Peru; a member of the royal family of ancient Peru. — Sp., fr. Quechua *inca*, 'a noble, a prince'.
Derivatives: *Inc-an*, adj. and n.

incalescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

incalescent, adj., increasing in heat. — L. *incalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'growing hot', pres. part. of *incalēscere*, 'to grow hot', fr. **in-**, and *calēscere*, 'to grow hot'. See **calescent.**

incandesce, tr. v., to cause to glow with heat; intr. v., to glow with heat. — L. *incandēscere*, 'to become hot, to glow', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *candēscere*, 'to begin to glow'. See **candescent.**

incandescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

incandescent, adj. — L. *incandēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *incandēscere*. See **incandesce** and **-ent.**

incantation, n., magic formula; magic, spell. — L. *incantātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'enchantment', fr. *incantātus*, pp. of *incantāre*, 'to chant a magic formula, to bewitch, enchant', lit. 'to sing in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cantāre*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars', and **-ation** and cp. **enchant.**
Derivative: *incantation-al*, adj.

incapable, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *incapābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *capābilis*, 'capable'. See **capable.**
Derivatives: *incapabil-ity*, n., *incapable-ness*, n., *incapabl-y*, adv.

incapacity, n. — F. *incapacité*, fr. ML. *incapācitātem*, acc. of *incapācitās*, fr. Late L. *incapāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'incapable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *capāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'capable'. See **capacity.**

incarcerate, tr. v., to imprison. — ML. *incarcerātus*, pp. of *incarcerāre*, 'to imprison', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *carcer*, 'an enclosed place; prison', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **cancel, chancel, carcer.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ate.**

incarceration, n. — ML. *incarcerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *incarcerātus*, pp. of *incarcerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

incarnadine, adj., flesh-colored. — F., fr. dial. It. *incarnadino*, fr. It. *incarnatino*, 'flesh color', fr. *incarnato*, 'incarnate'. See **incarnate.**
Derivative: *incarnadine*, tr. v.

incarnate, adj., invested with flesh. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāre*, 'to make flesh', fr. *carō*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh'. See **carnal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

incarnate, tr. v., to invest with flesh. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāre*. See **incarnate,** adj.

incarnation, n. — F., fr. Late L. *incarnātiōnem*, acc. of *incarnātiō*, fr. L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāre*. See **incarnate,** adj.

incendiary, adj., pertaining to arson. — L. *incendiārius*, 'causing a fire', fr. *incendium*, 'fire', fr. *incendere*, 'to set fire to, kindle, burn', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *candēre*, 'to shine, be white; to glow with heat'. See **candid** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **incense.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căndēre*) to *ĕ* (in *in-cĕndere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

incense, n., smoke of burning spices. — ME. *encens*, fr. OF. (= F.) *encens*, fr. Late L. *incēnsum*, 'incense', lit. 'something burnt', neut. pp. of L. *incendere*. See prec. word and cp. **censer.**

incense, tr. v., to offer incense; to perfume with incense. — ME. *encensen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *encenser*, fr. *encens*. See **incense,** n.

incense, tr. v., to anger. — ME. *encensen*, fr. L. *incēnsus*, pp. of *incendere*, 'to set fire to, kindle, burn; to excite, irritate, anger'. See **incense,** n.

incensory, n., censer. — Eccles. L. *incēnsōrium*, fr. L. *incēnsus*, pp. of *incendere*. See **incense,** n., and subst. suff. **-ory.**

incentive, adj., tending to incite. — L. *incentīvus*, 'setting the tune; inciting', fr. *incentus*, pp. of *incinere*, 'to sound, sing', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars' and **-ive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cănere*) to *ĕ* (in *in-cĕntus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *incentive*, n., *incentive-ly*, adv.

incept, tr. v., 1) to begin; 2) to take in, ingest. — L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, 'to take in hand, begin', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **captive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĕ* (in *in-cĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

inception, n. — L. *inceptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a beginning, undertaking', fr. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inceptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*. See **incept.**
Derivative: *inceptive*, n., an inceptive verb.

incertitude, n. — F., fr. ML. *incertitūdinem*, acc. of *incertitūdō*, fr. L. *incertus*, 'uncertain', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *certus*, 'sure, certain'. See **certain** and **-tude** and cp. **certitude.**

incessancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

incessant, adj., uninterrupted. — F., fr. Late L. *incessantem*, acc. of *incessāns*, 'unceasing', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *cessāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cessāre*, 'to cease'. See **cease** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *incessant-ly*, adv., *incessant-ness*, n.

incest, n. — L. *incestus*, 'unchastity, incest', fr. **in-**, 'not', and OL. *castus* (gen. *castūs*), 'chastity', which is rel. to L. *castus*, 'chaste'. See **chaste.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căstus*) to *ĕ* (in *in-cĕstus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

incestuous, adj. — L. *incestuōsus*, 'incestuous', fr. *incestus*, 'unchaste', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *castus*, 'chaste'. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *incestuous-ly*, adv., *incestuous-ness*, n.

inch, n., the twelfth part of a foot. — ME. *inche*, *inch*, fr. OE. *ynce*, fr. L. *uncia*, 'the twelfth part (of anything); the twelfth part of a foot, an inch; the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce'. See **uncia** and cp. **ounce,** 'the twelfth part of a pound', which is a doublet of *inch*.
Derivative: *inch*, v., to move by inches.

inch, n., a small island (*Scot.*) — ME. *inch*, fr. Gael. *innis*, 'island', rel. to OIr. *inis*, W. *ynys*, Co. *enys*, Bret. *enez*, of s.m.

inchoate, adj., just begun. — L. *inchoātus*, pp. of

inchoāre, more correctly spelled *incohāre*, 'to begin', orig. 'to harness', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cohum*, 'a strap fastening the plowbeam to the yoke', lit. 'that which holds or encloses', fr. I.-E. base **qogh-*, a gradational var. of **qagh-*, 'to encompass, enclose'. See **hedge** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

inchoate, tr. v., to begin. — Fr. L. *inchoātus*, pp. of *inchoāre*. See **inchoate,** adj. Derivatives: *inchoation* (q.v.), *inchoat-ive*, adj. and n.

inchoation, n., beginning. — L. *inchoātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *inchoātus*, pp. of *inchoāre*. See **inchoate** and **-ion.**

incidence, n. — F., formed fr. *incident*, adj. See next word and suff. **-ce.**

incident, adj. — F. *incident*, fr. L. *incidentem*, acc. of *incidēns*, pres. part. of *incidere*, 'to fall upon; to happen, occur', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and suff. **-ent.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cădere*) to *ĭ* (in *in-cīdere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *incident*, n. (q.v.), *incident-al*, adj. and n., *incident-al-ly*, adv., *incident-al-ness*, n.

incident, n. — F. See **incident,** adj.

incinerate, tr. v., to reduce to ashes. — L. *incinerātus*, pp. of *incinerāre*, 'to reduce to ashes', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes'. See **cinerary** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *incineration* (q.v.), *incinerat-or*, n.

incineration, n. — F. *incinération*, fr. ML. *incinerātiōnem*, acc. of *incinerātiō*, fr. L. *incinerātus*, pp. of *incinerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

incipience, incipiency, n., beginning. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce**, resp. **-cy.**

incipient, adj., beginning, initial. — L. *incipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *incipere*, 'to begin'. See **inceptive** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *incipient-ly*, adv.

incipit, n., the opening words of a book, etc. — L., '(here) begins', 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *incipere*. See prec. word.

incise, tr. v. — F. *inciser*, fr. L. *incīsus*, pp. of *incīdere*, 'to cut into, cut through, carve, engrave', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *caedere*, 'to cut'. See **cement** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ae* (in *caedere*) to *ī* (in *in-cīdere*, *in-cīsus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

incision, n. — F., fr. L. *incīsiōnem*, acc. of *incīsiō-*, 'a cutting into, incision', fr. *incīsus*, pp. of *incīdere*, 'to cut into'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

incisive, adj. — ML. *incīsīvus*, fr. L. *incīsus*, pp. of *incīdere*, 'to cut into'. See **incise** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *incisive-ly*, adv., *incisive-ness*, n.

incisor, n., a front tooth. — ML. *incīsor*, 'a cutting tooth', lit. 'that which cuts into', fr. L. *incīsus*, pp. of *incīdere*. See **incise** and agential suff. **-or.**

incitation, n. — F., fr. L. *incitātiōnem*, acc. of *incitātiō*, 'an inciting', fr. *incitātus*, pp. of *incitāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

incite, tr. v. — F. *inciter*, fr. L. *incitāre*, 'to put into rapid motion, urge, encourage, stimulate, rouse', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *citāre*, 'to set into quick motion, excite, provoke, call urgently', freq. of *ciēre* (pp. *citus*), 'to set in motion'. See **cite** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *incit-er*, n., *incite-ment*, n., *inciting-ly*, adv.

incivility, n. — F. *incivilité*, fr. Late L. *incīvīlitātem*, acc. of *incīvīlitās*, fr. *incīvīlis*, 'not civil', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *cīvīlis*, 'pertaining to a citizen, civil'. See **civil** and **-ity.**

incivism, n., neglect of civic duties. — F. *incivisme*, fr. *in* (fr. L. *in-*; see **in-**, 'not') and *civisme*. See **civism.**

inclemency, n. — L. *inclēmentia*, 'rigor, harshness, roughness, severity', fr. *inclēmēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy** and cp. **clemency.**

inclement, adj. — L. *inclēmēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'harsh, rough, severe', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *clēmēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'mild, calm'. See **clement.**

Derivatives: *inclement-ly*, adv., *inclement-ness*, n.

inclinable, adj. — OF. *enclinable*, fr. *encliner*, *incliner*. See **incline** and **-able.**

inclination, n. — F., fr. L. *inclīnātiōnem*, acc. of *inclīnātiō*, 'a leaning, bending, inclining, inclination', fr. *inclīnātus*, pp. of *inclīnāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

incline, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *enclinen*, fr. OF. *encliner*, *incliner* (F. *incliner*), fr. L. *inclīnāre*, 'to cause to lean, to bend, bow, incline', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *-clīnāre* (found only in compounds), 'to bend'. See **clinic** and cp. **decline,** v.

Derivatives: *incline*, n., *inclin-ed*, adj., *inclin-er*, n., *inclin-ing*, n. and adj.

inclinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *inclīnāre*, 'to incline', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **incline** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **clinometer.**

inclose, v. — See **enclose.**

include, tr. v. — L. *inclūdere*, 'to shut in, shut up, enclose, include, insert', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *claudere*, 'to shut, close'. See **close,** adj., and cp. **enclose.** For the change of Latin *au* (in *claudere*) to *ū* (in *in-clūdere*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *includ-ed*, adj., *includ-ed-ness*, n.

inclusion, n. — L. *inclūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shutting up, confinement', fr. *inclūsus*, pp. of *inclūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inclusive, adj. — ML. *inclūsīvus*, fr. L. *inclūsus*, pp. of *inclūdere*. See **include** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *inclusive-ly*, adv., *inclusive-ness*, n.

incogitable, adj., unthinkable. — ML. *incōgitābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *cōgitābilis*, 'conceivable, imaginable, thinkable'. See **cogitable.**

incognito, adv., adj. and n. — It. *incognito*, 'unknown', fr. L. *incognitus*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cognitus*, 'known', pp. of *cognōscere*, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. See **cognition** and cp. **inconnu.**

income, n. — Lit. 'that which comes in', formed fr. *in*, adv. (see **in**) and **come.**

incommensurable, adj. — ML. *incommensūrābilis*, fr. **im-**, 'not', and Late L. *commēnsūrābilis*. See **commensurable.**

Derivatives: *incommensurable*, n., *incommensurabil-ity*, n., *incommensurable-ness*, n., *incommensurabl-y*, adv.

incommode, tr. v. — F. *incommoder*, fr. L. *incommodāre*, 'to cause inconvenience, be inconvenient, be troublesome', fr. *incommodus*, 'inconvenient, troublesome', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *commodus*, 'suitable, convenient'. See **commode.**

incommodious, adj. — Formed on analogy of L. *incommodus* (see prec. word) fr. **in-**, 'not', and **commodious.**

Derivatives: *incommodious-ly*, adv., *incommodious-ness*, n.

incommodity, n. — F. *incommodité*, fr. L. *incommoditātem*, acc. of *incommoditās*, 'inconvenience, disadvantage', fr. *incommodus*. See **incommode** and **-ity.**

incommutable, adj. — L. *incommūtābilis*, 'unchangeable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *commūtābilis*, 'changeable'. See **commutable.**

Derivatives: *incommutabil-ity*, n., *incommutable-ness*, n., *incommutabl-y*, adv.

incomparable, adj. — F., fr. L. *incomparābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *comparābilis*. See **comparable.**

Derivatives: *incomparable*, n., *incomparabil-ity*, n., *incomparable-ness*, n., *incomparabl-y*, adv.

incompatible, adj. — ML. *incompatibilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and ML. *compatibilis*. See **compatible.**

Derivatives: *incompatible*, n., *incompatibil-ity*, n., *incompatible-ness*, n., *incompatibl-y*, adv.

incompetence, n. — F. *incompétence*, fr. *incompétent*. See next word and **-ce.**

incompetent, adj. — F. *incompétent*, fr. Late L. *incompetentem*, acc. of *incompetēns*, 'insufficient', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *competēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *competere*, 'to strive together, be suitable'. See **competent.**

Derivatives: *incompetent*, n., *incompetent-ly*, adv., *incompetent-ness*, n.

incomplete, adj. — Late L. *incomplētus*, 'incomplete', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre*, 'to fill up'. See **complete.**

Derivatives: *incomplete-ly*, adv., *incompleteness*, n.

incomprehensible, adj. — L. *incomprehēnsibilis*, 'that cannot be seized; incomprehensible', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *comprehēnsibilis*. See **comprehensible.**

Derivatives: *incomprehensibil-ity*, n., *incomprehensible-ness*, n., *incomprehensibl-y*, adv.

incondite, adj., badly constructed. — L. *inconditus*, 'unformed, uncouth, rude', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, 'to put together'. See **condiment.**

incongruence, n. — Late L. *incongruentia*, 'incongruity', fr. L. *incongruēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

incongruent, adj. — L. *incongruēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'incongruous, inconsistent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *congruēns*, gen. *-entis*, pp. of *congruere*, 'to agree'. See **congruent.**

Derivative: *incongruent-ly*, adv.

incongruity, n. — ML. *incongruitās*, fr. L. *incongruus*. See next word and **-ity.**

incongruous, adj. — L. *incongruus*, 'incongruous, inconsistent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *congruus*, 'fit, suitable, congruous'. See **congruous.**

Derivatives: *incongruous-ly*, adv., *incongruous-ness*, n.

inconnu, n., 1) an unknown person; 2) a large food fish (*Stenodus mackenzii*). — F., 'unknown', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *connu*, 'known', pp. of *connaître*, 'to know', fr. L. *cognōscere*, 'to become acquainted with, perceive, understand, know'. F. *connu* goes back to OF. *coneü*, fr. VL. **cognеūtus*, which corresponds to L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognōscere*. See **cognition** and cp. **incognito.**

inconsequence, n. — L. *incōnsequentia*, fr. *incōnsequēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

inconsequent, adj. — L. *incōnsequēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'not logically connected', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cōnsequēns*, gen. *-entis*, pp. of *cōnsequī*, 'to follow'. See **consequent.**

Derivatives: *inconsequent-ly*, adv., *inconsequent-ness*, n., *inconsequent-ial*, adj., *inconsequent-ial-ly*, adv., *inconsequent-ial-ness*, n.

inconsiderate, adj. — L. *incōnsīderātus*, 'thoughtless, inconsiderate', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cōnsīderātus*, pp. of *cōnsīderāre*, 'to consider'. See **considerate.**

Derivatives: *inconsiderate-ly*, adv., *inconsiderate-ness*, n.

inconsideration, n. — Late L. *incōnsīderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'inconsiderateness', fr. L. *incōnsīderātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inconsolable, adj. — L. *incōnsōlābilis*, 'inconsolable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cōnsōlābilis*, 'consolable'. See **consolable.**

Derivatives: *inconsolabil-ity*, n., *inconsolable-ness*, n., *inconsolabl-y*, adv.

inconspicuous, adj. — L. *incōnspicuus*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cōnspicuus*. See **conspicuous.**

Derivatives: *inconspicuous-ly*, adv., *inconspicuous-ness*, n.

inconstancy, n. — L. *incōnstantia*, fr. *incōnstāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-cy.**

inconstant, adj. — F., fr. L. *incōnstāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'inconstant, changeable, fickle', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *cōnstāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *cōnstāre*, 'to stand firm'. See **constant.**

Derivatives: *inconstant-ly*, adv., *inconstant-ness*, n.

incontinence, incontinency, n. — F., fr. L. *incontinentia*, fr. *incontinēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce**, resp. **-cy.**

incontinent, adj., not continent, incapable of restraint. — F., fr. L. *incontinentem*, acc. of *incontinēns*, 'incontinent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *contin-ēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *continēre*, 'to

hold together'. See **continent,** adj.

incontinent, also **incontinently,** adv. immediately (*archaic*). — Fr. Late L. *in continentī* (scil. *tempore*), 'in continuous time', fr. **in-,** 'in', and abl. of *continēns*. See prec. word.

incontrovertible, adj. — Coined by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82), fr. **in-,** 'not', **controvert** and suff. **-ible.**
Derivatives: *incontrovertibil-ity,* n., *incontrovertible-ness,* n., *incontrovertibl-y,* adv.

inconvenience, inconveniency, n. — OF. *inconvenience* (F. *inconvenance*), fr. Late L. *inconvenientia,* 'lack of consistency, incongruity', fr. L. *inconveniēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

inconvenient, adj. — F. *inconvénient,* 'unsuitable', fr. L. *inconvenientem,* acc. of *inconveniēns,* 'unsuitable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *conveniēns,* gen. *-entis,* 'suitable', pres. part. of *convenīre,* 'to be suitable'. See **convenient.**
Derivatives: *inconvenient-ly,* adv., *inconvenient-ness,* n.

inconvertible, adj. — Late L. *inconvertibilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *convertibilis.* See **convertible.**
Derivatives: *inconvertibil-ity,* n., *inconvertible-ness,* n., *inconvertibl-y,* adv.

incorporate, adj., incorporeal. — L. *incorporātus,* 'not embodied', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corporātus.* See **corporate.**

incorporate, adj., united in one body. — Late L. *incorporātus,* 'incorporated', pp. of *incorporāre,* 'to provide with a body, incorporate', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *corporāre,* 'to make into a body', fr. *corpus,* gen. *corporis,* 'body'. See **corpus** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **corporate.**

incorporate, tr. v., to form into a body, to form into a society; intr. v., to unite. — Late L. *incorporātus,* pp. of *incorporāre.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *incorporat-ed,* adj., *incorporat-ing,* adj., *incorporation* (q.v.), *incorporat-ive,* adj., *incorporat-or,* n.

incorporation, n., the act of incorporating. — ME. *incorporacioun,* fr. OF. *incorporation,* fr. Late L. *incorporātiōnem,* acc. of *incorporātiō,* fr. *incorporātus,* pp. of *incorporāre.* See **incorporate,** 'united in one body', and **-ion.**

incorporeal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *incorporeus,* 'incorporeal', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corpus,* gen. *corporis,* 'body'. See **corpus.**
Derivatives: *incorporeal-ity,* n., *incorporeal-ly,* adv.

incorporeity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *incorporeus.* See prec. word.

incorrect, adj. — L. *incorrēctus,* 'uncorrected', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corrēctus,* pp. of *corrigere,* 'to make straight, set right, correct'. See **correct,** adj.
Derivatives: *incorrect-ly,* adv., *incorrect-ness,* n.

incorrigible, adj. — F., fr. L. *incorrigibilis,* 'not to be corrected', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corrigibilis,* 'corrigible'. See **corrigible.**
Derivatives: *incorrigible,* n., *incorrigibil-ity,* n., *incorrigible-ness,* n., *incorrigibl-y,* n.

incorrupt, adj. — L. *incorruptus,* 'unspoiled, uncorrupted', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corruptus,* pp. of *corrumpere,* 'to destroy, corrupt'. See **corrupt.**
Derivative: *incorrupt-ly,* adv.

incorruptible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *incorruptibilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *corruptibilis.* See **corruptible.**
Derivatives: *incorruptibil-ity,* n., *incorruptible-ness,* n., *incorruptibl-y,* adv.

incorruption, n. — Late L. *incorruptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'incorruptibility', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *corruptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'corruption'. See **corruption.**

incrassate, tr. and intr. v., to thicken. — L. *incrassātus,* 'made thick', pp. of *incrassāre,* 'to make thick', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *crassus,* 'thick'. See **crass** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *incrassat-ion,* n.

incrassate, adj., thickened. — L. *incrassātus,* pp. of *incrassāre.* See **incrassate,** v.

increase, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *encresen, incresen,* fr. AF. *encress-,* corresponding to OF. *encreis-, encreiss-,* pres. part. stem of *encreistre, encroistre,* fr. L. *incrēscere,* 'to grow in or upon', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *crēscere,* 'to grow'. See **crescent** and cp. **increment.**
Derivatives: *increase,* n., *increas-able,* adj., *increas-ed-ly,* adv., *increase-ment,* n., *increas-er,* n., *increas-ing,* adj., *increas-ing-ly,* adv.

incredibility, n. — L. *incrēdibilitās,* 'incredibility', fr. *incrēdibilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

incredible, adj. — L. *incrēdibilis,* 'that cannot be believed', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *crēdibilis,* 'worthy of belief'. See **credible** and cp. **incroyable.**
Derivatives: *incredible-ness,* n., *incredibl-y,* adv.

incredulity, n. — F. *incrédulité,* fr. L. *incrēdulitātem,* acc. of *incrēdulitās,* 'disbelief', fr. *incrēdulus.* See next word and **-ity.**

incredulous, adj. — L. *incrēdulus,* 'unbelieving', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *crēdulus,* 'credulous'. See **credulous.**
Derivatives: *incredulous-ly,* adv., *incredulous-ness,* n.

increment, n., increase; growth. — L. *incrēmentum,* 'growth, increase', fr. *incrēscere,* 'to grow in or upon', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *crēscere,* 'to grow'. See **increase** and cp. **decrement.**
Derivatives: *increment-al,* adj., *increment-ation,* n.

incriminate, tr. v. — ML. *incrīmināt*us, pp. of *incrīmināre,* 'to incriminate', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *crīmināre, crīminārī,* 'to accuse one of a crime', fr. *crīmen,* gen. *crīminis,* 'crime'. See **criminate.**
Derivatives: *incriminat-ion,* n., *incriminat-or,* n., *incriminat-ory,* adj.

incroach, intr. v. — See **encroach.**

incroyable, n., name of a French fop or dandy in the period of the Directory (1795-99). — F., 'incredible', fr. OF. *increable,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and OF. *creire* (F. *croire*), 'to believe', fr. L. *crēdere* (see **creed** and cp. **incredible**); so called in allusion to their frequent use of the word *incroyable.*

incrust, tr. v. — F. *incruster,* fr. L. *incrustāre,* 'to cover with a crust or coat, incrust', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *crustāre,* 'to cover with a crust', fr. *crusta,* 'crust'. See **crust** and cp. **encrust.**

incrustate, adj. — L. *incrustātus,* 'covered with a crust', pp. of *incrustāre.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

incrustation, n. — Late L. *incrustatiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a covering with a crust', fr. L. *incrustātus,* pp. of *incrustāre.* See **incrust** and **-ion.**

incubate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *incubātus,* pp. of *incubāre,* 'to lie in or upon', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *cubāre,* 'to lie down'. See **cubicle** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **incumbent.**
Derivatives: *incubation* (q.v.), *incubat-ive,* adj., *incubator* (q.v.), *incubat-ory,* adj.

incubation, n. — L. *incubātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a lying upon eggs', fr. *incubātus,* pp. of *incubāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

incubator, n. — Lit. 'one who or that which incubates', fr. L. *incubātor,* fr. *incubātus,* pp. of *incubāre.* See **incubate** and agential suff. **-or.**

incubus, n., 1) an evil spirit supposed to lie on sleeping persons; 2) a nightmare. — Late L., 'nightmare', lit. 'what lies upon one', fr. *incubāre.* See **incubate** and cp. **succubus.**

incudal, incudate, adj., pertaining to the incus (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ate,** fr. L. *incūs,* gen. *incūdis,* 'anvil'. See **incus.**

incudo-, before a vowel **incud-,** combining form denoting the *incus* (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *incūs,* gen. *incūdis,* 'anvil'. See **incus.**

inculcate, tr. v., to impress on the mind. — L. *inculcātus,* pp. of *inculcāre,* 'to impress or urge upon', lit. 'to tread in', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *calcāre,* 'to tread', fr. *calx,* gen. *calcis,* 'heel'. See **Calceolaria** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **recalcitrate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *călcāre*) to *ŭ* (in *in-cŭlcāre*) see *desultory* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inculcation* (q.v.), *inculcat-ive,* adj., *inculcat-or,* n., *inculcat-ory,* adj.

inculcation, n. — Late L. *inculcātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'an inculcating', fr. L. *inculcātus,* pp. of *inculcāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

inculpable, adj., not culpable. — Late L. *inculpābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *culpābilis.* See **culpable.**
Derivatives: *inculpabil-ity,* n., *inculpable-ness,* n., *inculpabl-y,* adv.

inculpate, tr. v. — ML. *inculpātus,* pp. of *inculpāre,* 'to reproach, blame', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *culpāre,* 'to reproach, blame, censure', fr. *culpa,* 'blame, fault'. See **culpable.**
Derivatives: *inculpat-ion,* n., *inculpat-ive,* adj., *inculpat-ory,* adj.

incult, adj., uncultivated. — L. *incultus,* 'untilled, uncultivated, unpolished, rude, unadorned', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *cultus,* 'tilled, cultivated', pp. of *colere,* 'to till, cultivate'. See **cult.**

incumbency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

incumbent, adj., obligatory. — L. *incumbēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *incumbere,* 'to lie upon, apply oneself to', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *-cumbere* (found only in compounds), 'to lie'. See **cubicle** and cp. **accumbent** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *incumbent,* n. (q.v.), *incumbent-ly,* adv.

incumbent, n., one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or any other office. — Fr. prec. word.

incunabula, n. pl., 1) the first stages of anything; 2) books printed before the year 1500. — L. *incūnābula* (pl.), 'swaddling clothes; cradle; childhood; origin, beginning', formed fr. **in-,** 'in', and *cūnae,* 'cradle', which stands for **koinā,* 'a place to lie down in', and is cogn. with Gk. κοίτη, 'place to lie down in, bed', κεῖσθαι, 'to lie, to lie asleep', κοιμᾶν, 'to lull to sleep', fr. I.-E. base **kei-,* 'to lie, settle down', whence also L. *cīvis,* 'member of a community, citizen'. See **civil** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cunabula.**

incur, tr. v. — L. *incurrere,* 'to run into, run toward, rush at', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *currere,* 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

incurable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *incurable,* fr. Late L. *incūrābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *cūrābilis.* See **curable.**
Derivatives: *incurable,* n., *incurabil-ity,* n., *incurable-ness,* n., *incurabl-y,* adv.

incuriosity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *incūriōsus.* See next word.

incurious, adj. — L. *incūriōsus,* 'careless, indifferent, negligent', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *cūriōsus,* 'careful, diligent'. See **curious.**
Derivatives: *incurious-ly,* adv., *incurious-ness,* n.

incurrent, adj., running in. — L. *incurrēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *incurrere,* 'to run into'. See **incur** and **-ent.**

incursion, n. — L. *incursiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'an assault, inroad, attack', fr. *incursus,* pp. of *incurrere.* See **incur** and **-ion.**

incursive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *incursus,* pp. of *incurrere.* See **incur** and **-ive.**

incurvate, adj., bent or curved inward. — L. *incurvātus,* pp. of *incurvāre,* 'to bend, crook, curve', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *curvāre,* 'to bend, crook, curve'. See **curve,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

incurvate, tr. and intr. v., to bend or curve inward. — L. *incurvātus,* pp. of *incurvāre.* See **incurvate,** adj.

incurvation, n. — L. *incurvātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a bending, curving', fr. *incurvātus,* pp. of *incurvāre.* See **incurvate,** adj., and **-ion.**

incurve, tr. v., to bend or curve inward. — L. *incurvāre.* See **incurvate,** adj.

incus, n., the middle of three small bones in the ear (*anat.*) — L. *incūs,* 'anvil', a name given to this bone by the Belgian anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64) because of its resemblance to an anvil. L. *incūs* derives from the stem of *incūdere,* 'to forge with a hammer', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *cūdere,* 'to strike, beat', which is cogn. with

ON. *höggva*, OE. *hēawan*, 'to hew'. See **hew** and cp. **caudex.**

incuse, adj., stamped in, impressed (esp. used in numismatics). — L. *incūsus*, pp. of *incūdere*, 'to forge with a hammer'. See **incus.**

Derivative: *incuse*, n., impression (esp. on a coin)

incuse, tr. v., to stamp (esp. on a coin). — L. *incūsus*, pp. of *incūdere*. See **incuse,** adj.

indaba, n., meeting, council (among S. African tribes). — Zulu *in-daba*, fr. pref. *in* and *daba*, 'business, matter news'.

indagate, tr. v., to search out, investigate. — L. *indāgātus*, pp. of *indāgāre*, 'to trace out, track, search, investigate', formed fr. *ind(u)-*, 'in', and *āg-*, the lengthened form of the stem of *agere*, 'to drive'; orig. a hunting term used in the sense 'to drive (the game) in'. For the first element see **indigene,** for the second see **agent,** adj., and cp. **ambages.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

indagation, n. — L. *indāgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tracing out, investigation', fr. *indāgātus*, pp. of *indāgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

indagator, n. — L. *indāgātor*, 'tracker, investigator', fr. *indāgātus*, pp. of *indāgāre*. See **indagate** and agential suff. **-or.**

indamine, indamin, n., any of a series of organic bases containing the NH group (*chem.*) — G. *Indamin*, prob. coined from the abbreviation of **ind(igo)** and **amin.**

indebted, adj. — ME. *endetted*, pp. of *endetten*, 'to indebt, oblige', fr. OF. *endetter*, fr. *en*, 'in', and *dette*, 'debt'. In ModE. L. *in-* has been substituted for ME. and OF. *en-*. See 1st **en-, in-**, 'in', and **debt.**

Derivative: *indebted-ness*, n.

indecency, n. — L. *indecentia*, 'unseemliness, impropriety', fr. *indecēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

indecent, adj. — L. *indecēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'un-, seemly, improper', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *decēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'becoming, fitting, seemly, proper'. See **decent.**

Derivatives: *indecent-ly*, adv., *indecent-ness*, n.

indecision, n. — F. *indécision*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and *décision*. See **decision.**

indeclinable, adj. — F. *indéclinable*, fr. L. *indēclīnābilis*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dēclīnābilis*. See **declinable.**

Derivatives: *indeclinable-ness*, n., *indeclinabl-y*, adv.

indecorous, adj. — L. *indecōrus*, 'unbecoming, unseemly, disgraceful, indecorous', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *decōrus*, 'becoming, fitting, seemly, proper'. See **decorous.**

Derivatives: *indecorous-ly*, adv., *indecorous-ness*, n.

indecorum, n., lack of decorum. — L. *indecōrum*, 'that which is not suitable', neut. of *indecōrus*. See **indecorous** and cp. **decorum.**

indeed, adv. — Formed fr. **in** and **deed.**

Derivative: *indeed*, interj.

indefatigable, adj. — Obsol. F. *indéfatigable*, fr. L. *indēfatīgābilis*, 'that cannot be wearied', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dēfatīgāre*, 'to tire, exhaust', fr. **de-** and *fatīgāre*, 'to weary'. See **fatigue** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *indefatigabil-ity*, n., *indefatigable-ness*, n., *indefatigabl-y*, adv.

indefinite, adj. — L. *indēfīnītus*, 'indefinite', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dēfīnītus*, pp. of *dēfīnīre*, 'to limit, define'. See **definite.**

Derivatives: *indefinite-ly*, adv., *indefinite-ness*, n.

indelible, adj. — L. *indēlēbilis*, 'indelible, imperishable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dēlēre*, 'to efface, abolish, obliterate, destroy'. See **delete** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *indelibil-ity*, n., *indelible-ness*, n., *indelibl-y*, adv.

indemnification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

indemnify, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-fy** fr. L. *indemnis*, 'unhurt, uninjured', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *damnum*, 'loss, injury'. See **damn.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *dămnum*) to *ĕ* (in *in-dēmnis*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

indemnity, n. — F. *indemnité*, fr. Late L. *indemnitātem*, acc. of *indemnitās*, 'security from damage or loss, indemnity', fr. L. *indemnis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

indene, n., a hydrocarbon, C_9H_8, obtained from coal tar (*chem.*) — Coined from the abbreviation of **indole** and suff. **-ene.**

indent, tr. v., to notch; intr. v., to make out an order with a counterfoil. — ME. *endenten*, 'to notch', fr. OF. (= F.) *enderter*, fr. ML. *indentāre*, 'to furnish with teeth', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **tooth** and cp. **denti-.**

Derivatives: *indent*, n., a notch; *indenture*, n., *indent-ation*, n., *indent-ion*, n., *indenture* (q.v.)

indent, tr. v., to make a dent, impress. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'in', and **dent.**

Derivative: *indent*, n., a dent, *indent-ation*, n.

indenture, n., 1) an indented document; 2) any deed or contract; esp. 3) a contract of apprenticeship. — ME. *endenture*, fr. OF. *endenteüre*, *endenture*, fr. *endenter*. See **indent,** v., and **-ure.**

Derivatives: *indenture*, tr. v., *indentur-ed*, adj.

independence, n. — Formed fr. **independent** with suff. **-ce.** Cp. F. *indépendance*.

independency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

independent, adj. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **dependent.** Cp. F. *indépendant*.

Derivatives: *independent*, n., *independent-ly*, adv.

indeterminable, adj. — Late L. *indēterminābilis*, 'that cannot be defined', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dēterminābilis*. See **determinable.**

Derivatives: *indeterminable-ness*, n., *indeterminabl-y*, adv.

indeterminate, adj. — Late L. *indēterminātus*, 'undefined', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *dēterminātus*, pp. of *dētermināre*. See **determinate.**

Derivatives: *indeterminate-ly*, adv., *indeterminate-ness*, n., *indeterminat-ion*, n.

indeterminism, n., the doctrine that human will is free (*philos.*) — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **determinism.**

indeterminist, n., a believer in indeterminism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

index, n. — L. *index*, gen. *indicis*, 'a pointer, indicator; the forefinger; sign, mark, indication; guide, witness, informer', rel. to *indicāre*, 'to point out, show'. See **indicate.**

Derivatives: *index*, tr. v., *index-ed*, adj., *index-er*, n., *index-ing*, n.

India, n. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ινδία, fr. Ἴνδος, 'the river Indus', fr. OPers. *Hindu*, fr. OI. *síndhuḥ*, 'river', spec. 'the river Indus', whence 'the region of the river Indus'. Cp. **Hindu, indigo, indium, sandia, sendal, sindon.** Cp. also the second element in **Sapindus** and in **tamarind.**

Derivatives: *Indi-an*, adj. and n.

Indic, adj., of, or pertaining to, India. — L. *Indicus*, fr. Gk. 'Ινδικός, fr. 'Ινδία. See prec. word and **-ic** and cp. **indigo.**

indicate, tr. v. — L. *indicātus*, pp. of *indicāre*, 'to point out, show, indicate, declare', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *dicāre*, 'to proclaim, dedicate, consecrate', which is rel. to *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'. See **diction** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **index, indicia, indict.**

Derivatives: *indicat-ed*, adj., *indication* (q.v.), *indicative* (q.v.), *indicator* (q.v.), *indicat-ory*, adj.

indication, n. — F., fr. L. *indicātiōnem*, acc. of *indicātiō*, 'an indicating', fr. *indicātus*, pp. of *indicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

indicative, adj. — F. *indicatif* (fem. *indicative*), fr. L. *indicātīvus*, fr. *indicātus*, pp. of *indicāre*. See **indicate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *indicative-ly*, adv.

indicative, n. — F. *indicatif*. See **indicative,** adj.

indicator, n. — Late L., 'one that points out or shows', fr. L. *indicātus*, pp. of *indicāre*. See **indicate** and agential suff. **-or.**

indicia, n. pl., indications. — L., pl. of *indicium*, 'information, discovery, disclosure; sign, mark', fr. *index*, gen. *indicis*. See **index.**

indict, tr. v., to charge with a crime. — ME. *enditen*, 'to dictate, write down, accuse, indict', fr. OF. *enditer*, 'to dictate, write down; to suggest, teach; to prescribe', fr. VL. **indictāre*, 'to declare, proclaim in writing', fr. **in-,** 'in', and L. *dictāre*, 'to say often, declare, prescribe, dictate'. See **dictate** and cp. **indite,** which is a doublet of *indict*. Cp. also **indicate, indicia.**

Derivatives: *indict-able*, adj., *indict-ee*, n., *indict-or*, n., *indict-ment*, n.

indiction, n., 1) the edict of a Roman emperor establishing the valuation of a property for purposes of taxation at the beginning of every fifteen years; 2) a recurring cycle of fifteen years. — L. *indictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'declaration, appointment', esp. 'appointment of tax', fr. *indictus*, pp. of *indīcere*, 'to declare, appoint', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction** and **-ion** and cp. prec. word.

Indies, n. pl. — Pl. of *Indie*, *Indy*, fr. L. *India*. See **India.**

indifference, indifferency, n. — L. *indifferentia*, 'want of difference, similarity', fr. *indifferēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

indifferent, adj. — L. *indifferēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'indifferent, similar; neither good nor evil', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *differēns*, pres. part. of *differre*, 'to differ'. See **different.**

Derivatives: *indifferent*, n., *indifferent-ism*, n., *indifferent-ist*, n., *indifferent-ly*, adv.

indigence, n. — L. *indigentia*, 'need, want, insatiable desire', fr. *indigēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **indigent** and **-ce.**

indigene, n., a native. — F. *indigène*, fr. L. *indigena*, 'native', lit. 'born within (the tribe)', fr. **indu-gena*, fr. OL. *indu*, fr. earlier *endo*, 'in', and the base of L. *gignere*, perf. *genuī*, 'to beget'. OL. *endo* is formed fr. *en*, 'in', and *-do*, 'to'; it is cogn. with Hitt. *anda*, *andan*, 'in, into, within', Gk. ἔνδινα, 'entrails', OIr. *inne* (for **en-d-io-*), 'within' (but Gk. ἔνδον, 'within', is formed fr. ἐν, 'in', and the base of δόμος, 'house'; see *endo-*). See **in-,** 'in', and **to** and cp. the first element in **indagate, indigent, industry.** For the second element in L. *indigena* see **genus.**

indigenous, adj., native. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *indigena*, 'native'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *indigenous-ly*, adv., *indigenous-ness*, n.

indigent, adj., needy, poor. — F., fr. L. *indigentem*, acc. of *indigēns*, 'needy', pres. part. of *indigēre*, 'to need, want, require', which is compounded of OL. *ind(u)-*, 'in', and L. *egēre*, 'to be in need, be in want'. For the first element see **indigene.** The second element is prob. cogn. with ON. *ekla*, 'want, lack', *ekla*, 'hardly', OHG. *eko-rōdo*, 'only', *ekrōdi*, *eccherode*, 'thin, weak'. For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *ĕgēre*) to *ĭ* (in *indĭgēre*) see *abstinence* and cp. words there referred to. L. *egēre* is not cogn. with OE. *acan*, 'to ache', nor with the second element in L. *indi-gena*, 'a native', and in *ex-iguus*, 'scanty, small'.

indigested, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *indīgestus*, 'undigested; unarranged, confused', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere*, 'to divide, distribute; to digest'. See **digest,** v.

indigestible, adj. — Late L. *indīgestibilis*, 'indigestible', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dīgestibilis*. See **digestible.**

Derivatives: *indigestibil-ity*, n., *indigestible-ness*, n., *indigestibl-y*, adv.

indigestion, n. — F., fr. Late L. *indīgestiōnem*, acc. of *indīgestiō*, 'indigestion', fr. L. *indīgestus*. See **indigested.**

indigestive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *indīgestus*. See **indigested.**

indign, adj., unworthy (*obsol.*) — ME. *indigne*, fr. MF. (= F.) *indigne*, fr. L. *indignus*, 'unworthy, undeserving', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dignus*, 'worthy'. See **dignity.**

indignant, adj. — L. *indignāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *indignārī,* 'to be displeased at, to be indignant', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dignus,* 'worthy'. See **dignity** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *indignant-ly,* adv.

indignation, n. — F., fr. L. *indignātiōnem,* acc. of *indignātiō,* 'indignation, displeasure', fr. *indignātus,* pp. of *indignārī.* See **indign** and **-ation.**

indignity, n. — L. *indignitās,* gen. *-ātis,* 'unworthiness, meanness, baseness', fr. *indignus,* 'unworthy'. See **indign** and **-ity.**

indigo, n., a blue dye. — F., fr. Du. *indigo,* borrowed fr. Sp. *indico, índigo,* fr. L. *indicum,* 'indigo', fr. Gk. ἰνδικόν, 'indigo', (short for 'Ινδικὸν φάρμακον, lit. 'Indian dye'), neut. of 'Ινδικός, 'Indian'. See **Indic.**

indigotic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, indigo. — Irregularly formed fr. **indigo** with suff. **-ic.**

indirect, adj. — Late L. *indīrēctus* (prob. through the medium of F. *indirect*), fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *dīrēctus.* See **direct,** adj. and v.
Derivatives: *indirect-ion,* n., *indirect-ly,* adv., *indirect-ness,* n.

indiscreet, adj., not discreet; imprudent. — ME. *indiscrete,* fr. F. *indiscret* (fem. *indiscrète*), fr. L. *indiscrētus,* 'unseparated, undivided, undistinguished; not distinguishing, indiscreet', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *discrētus,* pp. of *discernere.* See **discreet** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *indiscreet-ly,* adv., *indiscreet-ness,* n.

indiscrete, adj., not consisting of distinct parts. — L. *indiscrētus,* 'unseparated'. See prec. word.

indiscretion, n. — F. *indiscrétion,* fr. Late L. *indiscrētiōnem,* acc. of *indiscrētiō,* 'lack of discernment', fr. L. *indiscrētus.* See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **discretion.**

indispensable, adj. — ML. *indispensābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dispēnsābilis.* See **dispensable.**
Derivatives: *indispensabil-ity,* n., *indispensable-ness,* n., *indispensabl-y,* adv.

indisputable, adj. — Late L. *indisputābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *disputābilis.* See **disputable.**
Derivatives: *indisputabil-ity,* n., *indisputable-ness,* n., *indisputabl-y,* adv.

indissoluble, adj. — L. *indissolūbilis,* 'that cannot be dissolved', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dissolūbilis.* See **dissoluble.**
Derivatives: *indissolubil-ity,* n., *indissoluble-ness,* n., *indissolubl-y,* adv.

indistinct, adj. — L. *indistinctus,* 'not distinct; confused', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *distinctus.* See **distinct.**
Derivatives: *indistinct-ion,* n., *indistinct-ive,* adj., *indistinct-ive-ly,* adv., *indistinct-ive-ness,* n., *indistinct-ly,* adv., *indistinct-ness,* n.

indite, tr. v., to write, put down in writing. — ME. *enditen,* 'to dictate, write down'. See **indict.**

indium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverers, the German chemists Ferdinand Reich and Theodor Richter, in 1863, fr. L. *indicum,* 'indigo' (see **indigo**); so called by them in allusion to its color in the spectrum.

individual, adj. — ML. *indīviduālis,* 'individual', fr. L. *indīviduus,* 'undivided, indivisible', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dīviduus,* 'divisible', fr. *dīvidere,* 'to divide'. See **divide** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **dividual.** L. *indīviduus* was coined by Cicero to translate Gk. ἄτομος, 'that cannot be cut, indivisible'.
Derivatives: *individual,* n., *individual-ism,* n., *individual-ist,* n., *individual-ist-ic,* adj., *individual-ist-ic-al-ly,* adv., *individual-ity,* n., *individual-ize,* tr. v., *individual-iz-ation,* n., *individualiz-er,* n., *individual-ly,* adv.

individuate, tr. v., to individualize. — ML. *indīviduātus,* pp. of *indīviduāre,* 'to individualize', fr. L. *indīviduus.* See **individual** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

individuation, n. — ML. *indīviduātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *indīviduātus,* pp. of *indīviduāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

indivisible, adj. — Late L. *indīvisibilis,* 'indivisible', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dīvisibilis.* See **divisible.**
Derivatives: *indivisible,* n., *indivisibil-ity,* n., *indivisible-ness,* n., *indivisibl-y,* adv.

Indo-, combining form meaning 'Indian'. — Fr. Gk. 'Ινδός, 'Indian', fr. 'Ινδός, 'the river Indus'. See **India.**

indocile, adj. — F., fr. L. *indocilis,* 'that cannot be taught', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *docilis,* 'docile'. See **docile.**

indocility, n. — F. *indocilité,* fr. L. *indocilitātem,* acc. of *indocilitās,* 'unteachableness', fr. *indocilis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

indoctrinate, tr. v. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'in', L. *doctrīna,* 'teaching' (see **doctrine**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *indoctrinat-ion,* n., *indoctrinat-or,* n.

Indo-European, adj. and n. — Coined by the physician, physicist and Egyptologist Thomas Young (1773-1829).

indole, indol, n., a white crystalline compound, C_8H_7N, obtained by reduction from indigo derivatives (*chem.*) — Coined from the abbreviation of **ind(igo)** and suff. **-ol** (for *alcoh-ol*).

indolence, n. — L. *indolentia,* 'freedom from pain, insensibility', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dolēns,* gen. *-entis*; see next word and **-ce.** L. *indolentia* is prop. a loan translation. It was formed by Cicero to render the Greek philosophical term ἀπάθεια, lit. 'impassibility', which was coined by Aristotle from πάθος, 'suffering' (see *apathy*).

indolent, adj. — Late L. *indolēns,* gen. *-entis,* fr. priv. pref. **in-** and L. *dolēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *dolēre* 'to feel pain'. See **dole,** 'grief', and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *indolent,* n., *indolent-ly,* adv.

indomitable, adj. — Late L. *indomitābilis,* 'indomitable', fr. **in-,** 'not', *domitāre,* 'to tame', and suff. *-ābilis.* See **daunt,** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *indomitabil-ity,* n., *indomitable-ness,* n., *indomitabl-y,* adv.

Indonesia, n., the East Indian Archipelago. — Compounded of **Indo-** and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νή-χειν, 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base **snā-,* 'to flow', whence also OI. *snāti,* 'bathes' (intr.), L. *nāre, natāre,* 'to swim'. See **natation** and cp. the second element in **Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.**
Derivatives: *Indonesi-an,* adj. and n.

indorse, tr. v. — A var. of **endorse** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *indors-ation,* n., *indors-ee,* n., *indors-er,* n., *indorse-ment,* n.

indoxyl, n., a yellow crystalline compound, C_8H_7NO (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of **ind(igo)** and **(hydr)oxyl.**

Indra, n., the god of the firmament in Hindu mythology. — OI. *Índraḥ,* of uncertain origin.

indri, n., the short-tailed lemur (*Indris brevicaudatus*). — Malagasy; prop. an interjection meaning 'behold!', but mistaken for the name of the animal.

indubious, adj. — L. *indubius,* 'not doubtful, certain', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dubius,* 'doubtful, dubious'. See **dubious.**

indubitable, adj. — L. *indubitābilis,* 'that cannot be doubted', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *dubitābilis.* See **dubitable.**
Derivatives: *indubitable-ness,* n., *indubitabl-y,* adv.

induce, tr. v. — L. *indūcere,* 'to lead in, bring in; to introduce; to persuade', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *dūcere,* 'to lead'. See **duke** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **andouille.**
Derivatives: *induc-ed,* adj., *induce-ment,* n., *induc-ible,* adj.

induct, tr. v. — L. *inductus,* pp. of *indūcere.* See **induce.**

inductance, n., the property of a circuit by virtue of which induction occurs (*elect.*) — See prec. word and **-ance.**

inductile, adj., not ductile. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **ductile.**

induction, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *inductiōnem,* acc. of *inductiō,* 'a leading in, introduction; a mode of reasoning from the particular to the general', fr. *inductus,* pp. of *indūcere.* See **induce** and **-ion.** As a term of logic, L. *inductiō* is a loan translation of Gk. ἐπαγωγή, 'a bringing on or in; induction', fr. ἐπάγειν, 'to bring on or in'.

inductive, adj. — Late L. *inductīvus,* fr. L. *inductus,* pp. of *indūcere.* See **induce** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *inductive-ly,* adv., *inductive-ness,* n.

inductor, n. — L., 'one who stirs up or rouses', fr. *inductus,* pp. of *indūcere.* See **induce** and agential suff. **-or.**

indue, tr. v., to put on (a garment); to invest, endow. — A var. of **endue.**

indulge, tr. and intr. v. — L. *indulgēre,* 'to be kind, yield, indulge in', orig. 'to be long-suffering, be bearing, be patient'; cogn. with OI. *dīrgháḥ,* 'long', Gk. δολιχός, 'long'. See **dolicho-** and cp. **indult.**
Derivatives: *indulg-er,* n., *indulg-ing,* adj., *indulg-ing-ly,* adv.

indulgence, n. — Either fr. F. *indulgence,* or directly fr. L. *indulgentia,* 'indulgence, gentleness, complaisance', fr. *indulgēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ence.**
Derivatives: *indulgence,* tr. v., *indulgenc-ed,* adj.

indulgent, adj. — L. *indulgēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *indulgēre.* See **indulge** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *indulgent-ly,* adv., *indulgent-ness,* n.

induline, indulin, n., any of a group of blue black and grayish aniline dyes (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of **ind(igo)** and the suffixes **-ule** and **-ine.**

indult, n., an extraordinary dispensation granted by the Pope. — L. *indultum,* 'indulgence, grace, favor', prop. neut. pp. of *indulgēre.* See **indulge.**

indurate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *indūrātus,* pp. of *indūrāre,* 'to make hard, harden', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *dūrāre,* 'to make hard, harden', fr. *dūrus,* 'hard'. See **dure,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate,** and cp. **endure, obdurate.**
Derivatives: *indurat-ed,* adj., *induration* (q.v.), *indur-at-ive,* adj.

indurate, adj. — L. *indūrātus,* pp. of *indūrāre.* See **indurate,** v.

induration, n. — F., fr. ML. *indūrātiōnem,* acc. of *indūrātiō,* 'hardness (esp. of heart)'. See **indurate,** v., and **-ion.**

indusium, n., 1) the covering of the sorus of a fern (*bot.*); 2) a cuplike collection of hairs (*bot.*); 3) a case enclosing an insect larva (*entomol.*) — L. *indūsium,* 'a tunic', fr. *induere,* 'to put on (a garment)'. See **induviae.**
Derivatives: *indusi-al, indusi-ate, indusi-at-ed,* adjs.

industrial, adj. — ML. *industriālis* (partly through the medium of F. *industriel*), fr. L. *industria.* See **industry** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *industrial-ly,* adv.

industrialism, n. — F. *industrialisme,* coined by the comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825) in his work *Catéchisme des industriels,* published in 1823 (pp. 163 ff.), fr. *industriel,* 'industrial', fr. *industrie,* 'industry'. See **industrial** and **-ism.**

industrialist, n. — F. *industrialiste,* coined by the comte de Saint-Simon in 1823 fr. *industriel.* See prec. word and **-ist.**

industrialize, tr. v. — F. *industrialiser,* fr. ML. *industriālis.* See **industrial** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *industrializ-ation,* n.

industrious, adj. — L. *industriōsus,* 'diligent', fr. *industrius.* See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *industrious-ly,* adv., *industrious-ness,* n.

industry, n. — F. *industrie,* fr. L. *industria,* 'diligence, industry', orig. fem. of *industrius,* 'diligent, industrious', used as a noun, fr. OL. *indostruus,* lit. 'building into', fr. *indu,* 'in', and *struere,* 'to build, erect'. See **indigene** and **structure.**

induviae, n. pl., leaves that remain attached to the stem after withering (*bot.*) — L. *induviae,* 'clothes, garments', from the stem of *induere,*

'to put on (a garment)', which is formed fr. *ind(u)-*, 'in', and *-uere*, for **-overe*, earlier **-evere*, fr. I.-E. base **ew-*, 'to put on'. For the first element see **indigene,** for the second see **exuviae.** Cp. **indusium.**

-ine, adj. suff. meaning 'of, pertaining to; of the nature of, like'. — L. *-īnus* (masc.), *-īna* (fem.), *-īnum* (neut.), either directly or through the medium of OF., F. *-in* (masc.), *-ine* (fem.) Cp. e.g. *canine* (fr. L. *canīnus*), *saline* (fr. L. *salīnus*). Cp. also adj. suff. **-en.**

-ine, adj. suff. meaning 'of the nature of, like'. — L. *-īnus* (masc.), *-īna* (fem.), *-īnum* (neut.), fr. Gk. *-ῖνος* (masc.), *-ίνη* (fem.), *-ῖνον* (neut.) — Cp. e.g. *adamantine*, fr. L. *adamantīnus*, fr. Gk. *ἀδαμάντῖνος.*

-ine, suff. forming abstract nouns as in *doctrine, discipline, medicine.* — F. *-ine*, fr. L. *-īna.*

-ine, suff. forming feminine common nouns. — L. *-īna*, fr. Gk. *-ίνη.* Cp. e.g. *heroine*, fr. F. *héroïne*, fr. L. *hērōina*, fr. Gk. *ἡρωΐνη.* Cp. 2nd adj. suff. **-ine.**

-ine, also **-in,** suff. used in chemistry to form 1) names of alkaloids and bases (as *cocaine, aniline*, etc.); 2) names of elements (as *bromine, chlorine*, etc.) — F. *-ine*, fr. Latin adj. suff. *-īna*, fem. of *-īnus.* See 1st adj. suff. **-ine.**

-ine, also **-in,** dimin. suff. — Fr. It. dimin. suff. *-ino, -ina*, either directly or through the medium of F. *-ine.* Cp. e.g. *mandolin(e)*, fr. F. *mandoline*, fr. It. *mandolino.*

-ineae, pl. suff. used to form names of subfamilies of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *-ineae*, fem. pl. of *-ineus* (as in *grāmineus*, 'gramineous'). The fem. form is due to L. *plantae*, 'plants', a fem. noun in the pl., which is understood.

inebriant, adj., inebriating. — L. *inēbriāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *inēbriāre.* See next word and **-ant.**

inebriate, tr. v., to make drunk, intoxicate. — L. *inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre*, 'to make drunk, inebriate', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ēbriāre*, 'to make drunk', fr. *ēbrius*, 'drunk'. See **ebrious** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

inebriate, adj. — L. *inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre.* See **inebriate,** v.

inebriation, n. — Late L. *inēbriātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre.* See **inebriate,** v., and suff. **-ion.**

inebriety, n. — Prob. a blend of **ebriety** and **inebriation.**

ineffable, adj. — F., fr. L. *ineffābilis*, 'unutterable, unpronounceable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *effābilis*, fr. 1st **ex-** and *fārī*, 'to say, speak'. See **fable.**
Derivatives: *ineffabil-ity*, n., *ineffable-ness*, n., *ineffabl-y*, adv.

inefficacious, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *inefficāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'inefficacious', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *efficāx*, gen. *-ācis.* See **efficacious.**
Derivatives: *inefficacious-ly*, adv., *inefficacious-ness*, n.

inefficacy, n. — Late L. *inefficācia*, fr. L. *inefficāx*, gen. *-ācis.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

inelegance, inelegancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

inelegant, adj. — F. *inélégant*, fr. L. *inēlegantem*, acc. of *inēlegāns*, 'without taste, without judgment', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ēlegāns*, gen. *-antis.* See **elegant.**
Derivative: *inelegant-ly*, adv.

ineluctable, adj., not to be avoided. — L. *inēluctabilis*, 'unavoidable, inevitable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ēluctārī*, 'to struggle out of, to surmount', fr. **e-** and *luctārī*, 'to struggle, wrestle', which is cogn. with Gk. *λύγος*, 'any pliant twig', *λυγίζειν* 'to twist, bend', OE. *locc*, 'lock'. See **lock,** 'tuft', and cp. **reluctance.**
Derivatives: *ineluctabil-ity*, n., *ineluctabl-y*, adv.

inept, adj., 1) unfit; 2) foolish. — L. *ineptus*, 'unsuitable, improper, tactless', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *aptus*, 'fitted, suited'. See **apt** and cp. **inapt, unapt.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *āptus*) to *ĕ* (in *in-ĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inept-ly*, adv., *inept-ness*, n.

ineptitude, n. — L. *ineptitūdō*, fr. *ineptus.* See prec. word and **-ude.**

inequal, adj. — L. *inaequālis*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and *aequālis*, 'equal'. See **equal.**
Derivatives: *inequal-ly*, adv., *inequal-ness*, n.

inequality, n. — Late L. *inaequālitās*, 'unevenness, inequality', fr. L. *inaequālis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

inerm, adj., unarmed; destitute of thorns (*bot.*) — L. *inermis, inermus.* 'unarmed', formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and *arma*, 'arms'. See **arm,** 'weapon'. For the change of Latin *ā* (in *ārma*) to *ĕ* (in *inĕrmis, in-ĕrmus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

inerrable, adj., not erring; infallible. — L. *inerrābilis*, 'unerring', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *errāre*, 'to err'. See **err** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *inerrabil-ity*, n., *inerrable-ness*, n., *inerrabl-y*, adv.

inerrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

inerrant, adj., not erring. — L. *inerrāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'not wandering', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *errāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *errāre*, 'to err'. See **err** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *inerrant-ly*, adv.

inert, adj., 1) without inherent power to move or resist; 2) inactive. — L. *iners*, gen. *-ertis*, 'unskilled; inactive, idle', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ars*, gen. *artis*, 'skill; art'. See **art.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *ārs*) to *ĕ* (in *in-ĕrs*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inert-ly*, adv., *inert-ness*, n.

inertia, n., inertness; the tendency of matter to remain at rest when at rest, and in motion when moving. — L., 'unskillfulness; inactivity, idleness', fr. *iners*, gen. *-ertis.* See prec. word. The word *inertia* was introduced into physics by the

German astronomer and mathematician Johann Kepler (1571-1630).

inerudite, adj. — L. *inērudītus*, 'unlearned, illiterate, ignorant', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ērudītus.* See **erudite.**
Derivatives: *inerudite-ly*, adv., *inerudit-ion*, n.

inestimable, adj. — F., fr. L. *inaestimābilis*, 'that cannot be estimated; inestimable, invaluable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *aestimābilis.* See **estimable.**
Derivatives: *inestimabil-ity*, n., *inestimable-ness*, n., *inestimabl-y*, adv.

inevitable, adj. — L. *inēvītābilis*, 'unavoidable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ēvītābilis.* See **evitable.**
Derivatives: *inevitabil-ity*, n., *inevitable-ness*, n., *inevitabl-y*, adv.

inexorable, adj. — L. *inexōrābilis*, 'that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *exōrābilis.* See **exorable.**
Derivatives: *inexorabil-ity*, n., *inexorable-ness*, n., *inexorabl-y*, adv.

inexperience, n. — F. *inexpérience*, fr. Late L. *inexperientia*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *experientia.* See **experience.**
Derivative: *inexperienc-ed*, adj.

inexpert, adj. — OF., fr. L. *inexpertus*, 'unpracticed, inexperienced', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *expertus.* See **expert.**
Derivatives: *inexpert-ly*, adv., *inexpert-ness*, n.

inexpiable, adj. — L. *inexpiābilis*, 'that cannot be atoned for, implacable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *expiāre*, 'to make amends or atonement for'. See **expiable.**
Derivatives: *inexpiable-ness*, n., *inexpiabl-y*, adv.

inexplicable, adj. — F., fr. L. *inexplicābilis*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and *explicābilis.* See **explicable.**
Derivatives: *inexplicabil-ity*, n., *inexplicable-ness*, n., *inexplicabl-y*, adv.

inexplicit, adj. — L. *inexplicitus*, 'not to be unfolded, unexplained', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *explicitus.* See **explicit,** adj.
Derivatives: *inexplicit-ly*, adv., *inexplicit-ness*, n.

inexpugnable, adj. — F., fr. L. *inexpūgnābilis*, 'not to be taken by assault', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *expūgnābilis.* See **expugnable.**
Derivatives: *inexpugnabil-ity*, n., *inexpugnable-ness*, n., *inexpugnabl-y*, adv.

inextricable, adj. — L. *inextricābilis*, 'that cannot be disentangled', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *extricābilis.* See **extricable.**
Derivatives: *inextricabil-ity*, n., *inextricable-ness*, n., *inextricabl-y*, adv.

Inez, fem. PN. — Sp., equivalent to **Agnes** (q.v.)

infallibilism, n., the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. ML. *infallibilis.* See **infallible.**

infallibilist, n., a believer in the infallibility of the Pope. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. ML. *infallibilis.* See **infallible.**

infallibility, n. — ML. *infallibilitās*, fr. *infallibilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

infallible, adj. — ML. *infallibilis*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and Late L. *fallibilis.* See **fallible.**
Derivatives: *infallible-ness*, n., *infallibl-y*, adv.

infamize, tr. v., to render infamous (*archaic*). — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *īnfāmis.* See next word.

infamous, adj. — ML. *īnfāmōsus*, fr. L. *īnfāmis*, 'ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor'. See **famous.**
Derivatives: *infamous-ly*, adv., *infamous-ness*, n.

infamy, n. — F. *infamie*, fr. L. *īnfāmia*, 'bad repute, dishonor, infamy', fr. *īnfāmis.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

infancy, n. — L. *īnfantia*, 'early childhood', lit. 'inability to speak', fr. *īnfāns*, gen. *-antis.* See **infant** and **-cy.**

infangthief, n., the right of a lord to try a thief caught within his jurisdiction (*Old English law*). — OE. *infangenþēof*, fr. *in* (see **in**), *fangen*, 'taken' (pp. of *fōn*, 'to take'), and *þēof*, 'thief'. See **fang** and **thief** and cp. **outfangthief.**

infant, n. — OF. (= F.) *enfant*, fr. L. *īnfantem*, acc. of *īnfāns*, 'a young child, a babe', lit. 'that cannot speak, not yet able to speak', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *fāns*, gen. *fantis*, pres. part. of *fārī*, 'to speak'. See **fame.**
Derivative: *infant*, adj.

infanta, n., any daughter of a king of Spain or Portugal. — Sp. and Port., fem. of *infante.* See **infante.**

infante, n., any son of a king of Spain or Portugal, except the heir to the throne. — Sp. and Port., fr. L. *īnfantem*, acc. of *īnfāns*, 'a young child'. See **infant.**

infanticidal, adj., pertaining to infanticide (in either sense). — Formed fr. **infanticide** with adj. suff. **-al.**

infanticide, n., one who kills an infant. — F., fr. Late L. *īnfanticīda*, compounded of L. *īnfāns*, gen. *-fantis*, and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See prec. word and **-cide,** 'killer'.

infanticide, n., the killing of an infant; child murder. — F., fr. Late L. *īnfanticīdium*, compounded of L. *īnfāns*, gen. *-fantis*, and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **infant** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

infantile, adj., childish. — L. *īnfantīlis*, 'pertaining to an infant', fr. *īnfāns*, gen. *-fantis.* See **infant** and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *infantilism* (q.v.), *infantil-ity*, n.

infantilism, n., abnormal persistence of childish traits in an adult (*med.*) — See **infantile** and **-ism.**

infantine, adj., childish. — F. *infantin*, fem. *-ine*, var. of *enfantin*, fem. *-ine*, fr. *enfant.* See **infant** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

infantry, n. — F. *infanterie*, fr. It. *infanteria*, fr. *infante*, 'infant, youth; servant; foot soldier', fr. L. *īnfantem*, acc. of *īnfāns*, 'a young child, a babe'. See **infant** and **-ry** and cp. **fantassin, fantoccini.** For sense development cp. *uhlan.*

infarct, n., a region of necrosis of tissue (*med.*) — ML. *īnfarctus*, corresponding to L. *īnfartus*,

pp. of *īnfarcīre*, 'to stuff into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *farcīre*, 'to stuff'. See **farce, n.**
Derivatives: *infarct-ed*, adj., *infarct-ion*, n.

infatuate, adj. — L. *infatuātus*, pp. of *infatuāre*. See **infatuate,** v.

infatuate, tr. v., to make foolish. — L. *īnfatuātus*, pp. of *īnfatuāre*, 'to make a fool of, infatuate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fatuus*, 'foolish'. See **fatuous** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *infatuat-ed*, adj., *infatuat-ed-ly*, adv., *infatuation* (q.v.)

infatuation, n. — Late L. *īnfatuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *īnfatuātus*, pp. of *īnfatuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

infect, tr. v., to taint; to corrupt. — L. *īnfectus*, pp. of *īnficere*, 'to put into, dip into; to stain, taint; to infect', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make, do'. See **fact.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *īn-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *infect-ed*, adj., *infect-ed-ness*, n., *infection* (q.v.), *infect-ious*, adj., *infect-ious-ly*, adv., *infect-ious-ness*, n., *infect-ive*, adj., *infect-ive-ly*, adv., *infect-ive-ness*, n.

infection, n. — F., fr. Late L. *īnfectiōnem*, acc. of *īnfectiō*, fr. L. *īnfectus*, pp. of *īnficere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

infelicific, adj., causing unhappiness. — Formed fr. L. *īnfēlīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'unfortunate, unhappy' with suff. **-fic.** See **infelicity** and cp. **felicific.**

infelicitous, adj., unhappy. — See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *infelicitous-ly*, adv., *infelicitous-ness*, n.

infelicity, n. — L. *īnfēlīcitās*, gen. *-ātis*, 'ill luck, misfortune', fr. *īnfēlīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'unfortunate, unhappy', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *fēlīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'fortunate, happy'. See **felicity.**

infer, tr. v., to imply. — L. *īnferre*, 'to bring into, carry in; to introduce; to deduce, infer', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **confer** and words there referred to.

inference, n. — ML. *īnferentia*, fr. L. *īnferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *īnferre*. See **infer** and suff. **-ence.**

inferential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ML. *īnferentia*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *inferential-ly*, adv.

inferior, adj., lower. — L., 'lower in place, under, nether', compar. of *īnferus*. See **infra** and compar. suff. **-ior.**
Derivatives: *inferior*, n., *inferior-ity*, n., *inferior-ly*, adv.

infernal, adj., pertaining to hell; devilish. — F., fr. L. *īnfernālis*, 'pertaining to the lower regions', fr. *īnfernus*, 'lying beneath, infernal', fr. *īnferus*, 'lower'. See **infra** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *infernal-ity*, n., *infernal-ly*, adv.

inferno, n., hell. — It., fr. L. *īnfernus*, 'lying beneath, infernal'. See **infernal.**

infertile, adj. — Late L. *īnfertilis*, 'unfruitful', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *fertilis*. See **fertile.**
Derivatives: *infertile-ly*, adv., *infertile-ness*, n.

infertility, n. — F. *infertilité*, fr. Late L. *īnfertilitātem*, acc. of *īnfertilitās*, 'unfruitfulness', fr. *infertilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

infest, tr. v., to harass. — F. *infester*, fr. L. *īnfestāre*, 'to trouble, disturb, molest', fr. *īnfestus*, 'disturbed, molested, infested, unquiet, hostile', lit. 'seized', rel. to *manifestus*, 'evident', lit. 'that which can be seized by the hand', and prob. cogn. with OI. *dhárṣati*, 'dares', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος, 'courage, audacity', OE. *ic dearr*, 'I dare'. See **dare** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **manifest.**

infestation, n. — Late L. *īnfestātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a troubling, disturbing, molesting', fr. L. *īnfestātus*, pp. of *īnfestāre*. See **infest** and **-ation.**

infeudation, n., enfeoffment (*Engl. law*). — ML. *īnfeudātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *īnfeudātus*, pp. of *īnfeudāre*, 'to enfeoff'. See **in-**, 'in', **feud,** 'fief', and **-ation.**

infibulate, tr. v., to fasten, buckle (esp. the sexual organs). — L. *īnfibulātus*, pp. of *īnfibulāre*, 'to close with a clasp', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fibula*, 'clasp, buckle, brooch'. See **fibula** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *infibulat-ion*, n.

infidel, adj. — F. *infidèle*, fr. L. *īnfidēlis*, 'that cannot be relied upon, faithless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *fidēlis*, 'true, faithful'. See **fidelity.**
Derivative: *infidel*, n.

infidelity, n. — F. *infidélité*, fr. L. *īnfidēlitātem*, acc. of *īnfidēlitās*, 'faithlessness', fr. *īnfidēlis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

infinite, adj. — L. *īnfīnītus*, 'boundless, unlimited, endless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *fīnītus*, pp. of *fīnīre*. See **finite.** Derivatives: *infinite*, n., *infinite-ly*, adv., *infinite-ness*, n.

infinitesimal, adj., immeasurably small. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *īnfīnītēsimus*, which was coined by the German philosopher and mathematician Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) fr. L. *īnfīnītus* (see prec. word) on analogy of L. *centēsimus*, 'the hundredth'.
Derivatives: *infinitesimal*, n., *infinitesimal-ity*, n., *infinitesimal-ly*, adv., *infinitesimal-ness*, n.

infinitive, adj. and n. — Late L. *īnfīnītīvus*, fr. L. *īnfīnītus*. See **infinite** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *infinitiv-al*, adj., *infinitiv-al-ly*, *infinitive-ly*, advs.

infinitude, n., the state of being infinite. — Coined by Milton fr. **infinite** and suff. **-ude.**

infinity, n. — ME. *infinite*, fr. OF. *infinite* (F. *infinité*), fr. L. *īnfīnītātem*, acc. of *īnfīnītās*, 'boundlessness, endlessness'. See **infinite** and **-ity.** L. *īnfīnītās* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀπειρίᾱ, 'infinity', fr. ἄπειρος, 'endless, infinite'.

infirm, adj. — ME. *infirme*, fr. L. *īnfirmus*, 'weak, feeble, infirm, sick', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *firmus*, 'strong, firm'. See **firm,** adj.
Derivatives: *infirm-ly*, adj., *infirm-ness*, n.

infirmary, n. — ML. *īnfirmāria*, 'hospital', lit. 'a place for the infirm', fr. L. *īnfirmus*; cp. Sp. *enfermo* (fr. L. *īnfirmus*), 'sick', *enfermedad* (fr. L. *īnfirmitātem*, acc. of *īnfirmitās*), 'sickness'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *infirmar-ian*, n.

infirmity, n. — ME. *infirmite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *infirmité*, fr. L. *īnfirmitātem*, acc. of *infirmitās*, 'weakness', fr. *īnfirmus*. See **infirm** and **-ity.**

infix, tr. v. — L. *īnfīxus*, pp. of *īnfīgere*, 'to fix in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fīgere*, 'to fix, fasten'. See **fix.**

infix, n. — L. *īnfīxus*, pp. of *īnfīgere*. See **infix,** v.

inflame, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *enflamen*, fr. OF. *enflamer*, *enflammer* (F. *enflammer*), fr. L. *inflammāre*, 'to set on fire, kindle', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *flammāre*, 'to flame', fr. *flamma*, 'flame'. See **flame.** Derivatives: *inflam-ed*, adj., *inflam-ed-ly*, adv., *inflam-ed-ness*, n., *inflam-ing*, adj., *inflam-ing-ly*, adv.

inflammable, adj. — F., fr. L. *īnflammāre*. See **inflame** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *inflammable*, n., *inflammabil-ity*, n., *inflammable-ness*, n., *inflammabl-y*, adv.

inflammation, n. — F., fr. L. *īnflammātiōnem*, acc. of *īnflammātiō*, 'a setting on fire', fr. *īnflammātus*, pp. of *īnflammāre*. See **inflame** and **-ation.**

inflammatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *īnflammātus*, pp. of *īnflammāre*. See **inflame** and cp. F. *inflammatoire*.
Derivative: *inflammatori-ly*, adv.

inflate, tr. v. — L. *īnflātus*, pp. of *īnflāre*, 'to blow into, inflate; to pull up', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *inflat-ed*, adj., *inflat-ed-ly*, adv., *inflat-ed-ness*, n., *inflat-er*, n., *inflation* (q.v.), *inflat-or*, n.

inflation, n. — L. *īnflātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a blowing or puffing up, inflation', fr. *īnflātus*, pp. of *īnflāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *inflation-ary*, adj., *inflation-ism*, n., *inflation-ist*, n. and adj.

inflect, tr. v. — L. *īnflectere* (pp. *īnflexus*), 'to bend, curve; to change, alter, modulate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *flectere*, 'to bend'. See **flex** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inflect-ed*, adj., *inflect-ed-ness*, n., *inflection* (q.v.), *inflect-ive*, adj.

inflection, inflexion, n. — L. *īnflexiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bending, inflection, modification', fr. *īnflectus*, pp. of *īnflectere*, 'to bend, curve'. See **inflect** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *inflection-al*, *inflexion-al*, adj., *inflection-al-ly*, *inflexion-al-ly*, adv., *inflection-less*, *inflexion-less*, adj.

inflexible, adj. — L. *īnflexibilis*, 'inflexible', fr. *īnflexus*, pp. of *īnflectere*. See **inflect** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *inflexibil-ity*, n., *inflexible-ness*, n., *inflexibl-y*, adv.

inflict, tr. v. — L. *īnflictus*, pp. of *īnflīgere*, 'to strike or dash against', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *flīgere* (pp. *flictus*), 'to strike'. See **afflict** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *inflict-er*, n., *infliction* (q.v.), *inflict-ive*, adj.

infliction, n. — Late L. *inflictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an inflicting', fr. L. *īnflictus*, pp. of *īnflīgere*, 'to strike or dash against'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inflorescence, n., 1) a flowering; 2) arrangement of flowers on an axis (*bot.*) — ModL. *īnflōrēscentia*, fr. Late L. *īnflōrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. pres. part. of *īnflōrēscere*, 'to begin to blossom, to put forth blossoms', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *flōrēscere*, 'to begin to blossom'. See **florescence.**

inflorescent, adj., flowering. — Late L. *īnflōrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word.

inflow, n. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **flow.**
Derivatives: *inflow-ing*, adj. and n.

influence, n. — F., fr. Late L. *īnfluentia*, 'a flowing in', fr. L. *īnfluēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **influent** and **-ce** and cp. **influenza.** Derivative: *influence*, tr. v.

influent, adj., flowing in; n., a tributary stream, — L. *īnfluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *īnfluere*, 'to flow in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

influential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *īnfluentia*. See **influence.**
Derivative: *influential-ly*, adv.

influenza, n., an acute contagious disease. — It., lit. 'influence' (see **influence**). The disease was so called because it was originally attributed to the '*influence*' of the stars.
Derivative: *influenz-al*, adj.

influx, n., a flowing in. — Late L. *īnflūxus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'a flowing in', fr. L. *īnflūx(um)*, pp. stem of *īnfluere*, 'to flow in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

influxion, n. — Late L. *īnflūxiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a flowing in', fr. L. *inflūx-(um)*, pp. stem of *īnfluere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inform, adj., without form, shapeless. — F. *informe*, fr. L. *īnformis*, 'unformed, shapeless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

inform, tr. and intr. v., to apprise, notify. — ME. *enformen*, fr. OF. *enformer* (F. *informer*), fr. L. *informāre*, 'to give form to, to shape', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *formāre*, 'to form, shape'. See **form,** v.
Derivatives: *inform-al*, adj., *informant* (q.v.), *information* (q.v.), *inform-ed*, adj., *inform-ed-ly*, adv., *inform-er*, n.

informant, n. — L. *īnformāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *informāre*. See **inform,** v., and **-ant.**

information, n. — ME. *enformacion*, fr. OF. *enformacion* (F. *information*), fr. L. *īnformātiōnem*, acc. of *īnformātiō*, 'representation, outline, sketch; idea, conception', fr. *īnformātus*, pp. of *īnformāre*. See **inform,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *information-al*, adj.

informative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *īnformātus*, pp. of *īnformāre*. See **inform,** v.
Derivative: *informative-ly*, adv.

informatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *īnformātus*, pp. of *īnformāre*. See **inform,** v.

infra, adv., under, below. — L. *īnfrā*, 'below (adv.); below (prep.), under', fr. I.-E. ***ndher-***,

whence also OI. *adháḥ*, 'below', *ádharaḥ*, 'lower', OE. *under*, 'under, among'. See **under** and cp. **inferior, infernal, inferno.** Cp. also **inter-, interior, intra-.** Cp. also **fracas.**

infra-, pref. meaning 1) below; 2) within. — L. *īnfrā-*, fr. *īnfrā*. See prec. word.

infract, tr. v., to break, infringe. — L. *īnfrāctus*, pp. of *īnfringere*, 'to break'. See **infringe.**

infraction, n., infringement. — L. *īnfrāctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking', fr. *infrāctus*, pp. of *īnfringere*. See **infringe** and **-ion.**

infra dig, colloquial abbreviation of L. *īnfrā dignitātem*, 'beneath the dignity of'.

infraspinatus, n., name of one of the muscles of the shoulder (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*musculus*) *infrāspīnātus*, a name coined by J. Riolan (in Anthropographia, Book 5, chapter 24, quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 501-503). The correct form of the name should be *musculus infrā spīnam*, lit. 'the muscle below the backbone', fr. *infrā*, 'below', and *spīna*, 'spine, backbone'. See **infra-** and **spine** and cp. **supraspinatus.**

infrequency, infrequence, n. — L. *īnfrequentia*, 'scantiness', fr. *īnfrequēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy,** resp. **-ce.**

infrequent, adj. — L. *īnfrequēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'occurring seldom, unusual, uncommon, not frequent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *frequēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **frequent.**

Derivative: *infrequent-ly*, adv.

infringe, tr. v. — L. *īnfringere*, 'to break off, impair, destroy', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *frăngere*) to *ī* (in *īn-fringere*) see *contingent*.

Derivative: *infringe-ment*, n.

infructuous, adj., fruitless. — L. *īnfrūctuōsus*, 'unfruitful, fruitless, useless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *frūctuōsus*, 'fruitful'. See **fructuous.**

Derivative: *infructuous-ly*, adv.

infundibulum, n., name of several funnel-shaped organs (*anat.*) — L. *īnfundibulum*, 'funnel', fr. *īnfundō*, *-ere*, 'to pour in', fr. *in*, 'in', and *fundere*, 'to pour' (see **infuse**). In the sense of 'the funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', *īnfundibulum* is a loan translation of Gk. χοάνη, 'funnel, funnel-shaped hollow in the brain', fr. χεῖν, 'to pour'.

Derivatives: *infundibul-ar*, *infundibul-ate*, adjs.

infuriate, adj., infuriated. — It. *infuriato*, fr. ML. *īnfuriātus*, pp. of *īnfuriāre*, 'to madden', fr. L. *in furiā*, 'in a fury', fr. *in* (see **in-**, 'in') and abl. of *furia* (see **fury**). For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *infuriate-ly*, adv.

infuriate, tr. v. — ML. *īnfuriātus*, pp. of *īnfuriāre*. See **infuriate,** adj.

Derivative: *infuriat-ion*, n.

infuscate, adj., darkened with a brownish shade (said of the wings of insects). — L. *īnfuscātus*, 'darkened', pp. of *īnfuscāre*, 'to darken', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fuscāre*, 'to make dark, to make swarthy', fr. *fuscus*. See **fuscous** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

infuse, tr. v. — L. *īnfūsus*, pp. of *īnfundere*, 'to pour into; to wet, moisten', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse**, 'to melt' and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *infus-er*, n., *infus-ible*, adj., *infus-ibil-ity*, n., *infusion* (q.v.)

infusion, n. — L. *īnfūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring into', fr. *īnfūsus*, pp. of *īnfundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Infusoria, n. pl., a class of Protozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'found in infusions', coined by Ledermuller in 1763 fr. L. *īnfūsus*, pp. of *īnfundere*, 'to pour into'. See **infuse** and the suffixes **-ory** and **-ia.**

Derivatives: *infusori-al*, adj., *Infusori-an*, adj. and n.

-ing, suff. forming nouns from verbs (i.e. 'verbal nouns'). — ME. *-ing*, fr. OE. *-ing*, *-ung*, rel. to ON. *-ing*, Du. *-ing*, OHG., MHG., G. *-ung*.

-ing, suff. forming the present participle — ME. *-inge*, *-ing*, altered fr. ME. *-end*, *-and*, *-ind*, fr. OE. *-ende*, which is rel. to Du., G. *-end*, Goth. *-and*, and cogn. with OI. *-ant-*, Gk. *-ων* (fem. *-ουσα*, neut. *-ον*), L. *-āns*, *-ēns*, *-iēns* (from verbs of the I, II and III, resp. IV conjugation). Cp. the suffixes **-ant, -ent.**

-ing, suff. meaning 'pertaining to, related to; descended from; resembling'; used to form patronymics (as in athel*ing*, k*ing*). — ME., fr. OE. *-ing*, *-ung*, rel. to ON. *-ingr*, *-ungr*, OHG. *-ing*, Goth. *-iggs*. Cp. adv. suff. **-ling.**

-ing, suff. occurring in place names. — Partly fr. OE. *ing*, 'meadow' [rel. to ON. *eng*, *engi*, 'meadow' (whence Dan., Norw. *eng*, of s.m.)], as in Read*ing*, partly patronymic as in Buck*ing*ham (see **-ing,** suff. meaning 'pertaining to').

Inga, n., a genus of plants of the mimosa family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Port. *ingá*, fr. Tupi *ingá*.

ingeminate, tr. v., to repeat. — L. *ingeminātus*, pp. of *ingeminăre*, 'to redouble, repeat, reiterate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *geminăre*, 'to double', fr. *geminus*, 'twin'. See **Gemini.**

ingenerate, adj., not generated. — Late L. *ingenerātus*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *generātus*, 'engendered, produced, generated', pp. of *generāre*. See **generate.**

ingenerate, tr. v., to generate within, to engender. — L. *ingenerātus*, pp. of *ingenerāre*, 'to engender, produce', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *generāre*. See **generate** and cp. **engender.**

ingenious, adj., clever. — F. *ingénieux* (fem. *ingénieuse*), 'ingenious, clever', fr. L. *ingeniōsus*, 'intellectual, clever', fr. *ingenium*, 'nature; disposition', lit. 'that which is inborn', fr. **in-**, 'in', and I.-E. base ***ĝen-**, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See **genus** and **-ous** and cp. **engine.**

Derivatives: *ingenious-ly*, adv., *ingenious-ness*, n.

ingénue, n., an artless, naive girl. — F., fem. of *ingénu*, 'ingenuous, artless, simple', fr. L. *ingenuus*. See **ingenuous.**

ingenuity, n., ingeniousness. — L. *ingenuitās* (gen. *-tātis*), 'frankness, nobility', fr. *ingenuus;* see next word and **-ity.** The English meaning of the word is due to a confusion with *ingenious*.

ingenuous, adj. — L. *ingenuus*, 'native; freeborn, noble; upright', fr. **in-**, 'in', and I.-E. base ***ĝen-**, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See **genus** and cp. **ingénue.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *ingenuous-ly*, adv., *ingenuous-ness*, n.

ingest, tr. v., to take into the body. — L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, 'to bring in, carry in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *gerere*, 'to carry'. See **gerent** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *ingestion* (q.v.), *ingest-ive*, adj.

ingestion, n. — L. *ingestiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring in', fr. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ingle, n., fire; fireplace. — Scot., fr. Gael. *aingeal*, 'fire', which is of uncertain origin.

inglorious, adj. — L. *inglōriōsus*, 'inglorious', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *glōriōsus*. See **glorious.**

Derivatives: *inglorious-ly*, adv., *inglorious-ness*, n.

ingluvies, n., the crop (*zool.*) — L. *ingluviēs*, 'crop, maw', which stands for *in-gluv-iēs*, fr. **in-**, 'in', and I.-E. base ***glu-**, 'to swallow', whence also L. *gluttīre*, 'to swallow, gulp down'. See **glut** and cp. words there referred to.

ingot, n., a mass of unwrought metal. — ME., fr. OE. *in* (see **in-**, 'in') and *goten*, pp. of *gēotan*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **lingot.**

ingrain, tr. v., 1) to dye in grain; 2) to work into the texture. — See **engrain.**

Derivative: *ingrain-ed*, adj.

ingrain, adj., dyed in grain; n., ingrain yarn, carpet, etc. — Fr. *in grain*. See **in,** prep., and **grain.**

Ingram, masc. PN. — Prob. fr. Latinized OHG. *Angilramnus* or *Ingilramnus*, lit. 'angel's raven', fr. OHG. *angil*, 'angel', and *hram*, a collateral form of *hraban*, 'raven'. See **angel** and **raven** and cp. the second element in **Bertram.**

ingrate, adj., ungrateful. — OF. *ingrat*, fr. L. *ingrātus*, 'unpleasant; ungrateful', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *grātus*, 'beloved, pleasing, dear, agreeable'. See **grace** and cp. **grateful.**

ingratiate, tr. v., to commend to favor. — It. *ingraziare*, 'to bring into favor', fr. It. *in grazia*, fr. L. *in grātiam*, 'into grace, into favor'. See **in-**, 'in', **grace,** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *ingratiat-ing*, adj., *ingratiat-ing-ly*, adv., *ingratiat-ion*, n., *ingratiat-ory*, adj.

ingratitude, n. — F., fr. L. *ingrātitūdinem*, acc. of *ingrātitūdō*, 'ingratitude', fr. *ingrātus*. See **ingrate** and **-ude.**

ingravescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

ingravescent, adj., gradually increasing in gravity. — L. *ingravēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ingravēscere*, 'to grow worse', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *gravēscere*, 'to become burdened, grow worse', an inchoative verb formed fr. *gravis*. See **grave,** adj., and **-escent.**

ingredient, n., that which enters into a mixture; component. — L. *ingrediēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ingredī*, 'to go into, to enter', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go', fr. *'gradus*, 'step'. See **grade** and **-ent.**

ingress, n., entrance. — L. *ingressus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'way in, entrance', fr. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredī*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *ingression* (q.v.), *ingress-ive*, adj., *ingress-ive-ness*, n.

ingression, n., the act of entering. — L. *ingressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going into', fr. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inguen, n., the groin (*anat.*) — L., 'groin, abdomen', fr. I.-E. ***ŋgʷén**, whence also Gk. ἀδήν, 'gland'; cogn. with ON. *ökkr*, 'a swelling', *ökkvinn*, 'swollen'. Cp. **adeno-.**

inguinal, adj. — Medical L. *inguinālis*, 'of the groin', fr. L. *inguen*, gen. *-inis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

inguino-, before a vowel **inguin-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the groin'. — See **inguen.**

ingurgitate, tr. v., to swallow greedily. — L. *ingurgitātus*, pp. of *ingurgitāre*, 'to pour in like a flood; to flood, fill', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *gurges*, gen. *gurgitis*, 'whirlpool, gulf'. See **gurgitation** and cp. words there referred to.

ingurgitation, n. — L. *ingurgitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'immoderate eating and drinking', fr. *ingurgitātus*, pp. of *ingurgitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inhabit, tr. v. — ME. *enhabiten*, fr. OF. *enhabiter*, fr. L. *inhabitāre*, 'to dwell in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *habitāre*, 'to dwell'. See **habit,** 'to dwell'.

Derivatives: *inhabit-able*, adj., *inhabitancy*, *inhabitant*, *inhabitation* (qq.v.)

inhabitancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

inhabitant, n. — ME. *inhabitaunt*, fr. AF. (= OF.) *enhabitant* (= pres. part. of *enhabiter*), fr. L. *inhabitantem*, acc. of *inhabitāns*, pres. part. of *inhabitāre*. See **inhabit** and **-ant** and cp. **habitant.**

inhabitation, n., the act of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited. — Late L. *inhabitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dwelling, habitation', fr. L. *inhabitātus*, pp. of *inhabitāre*. See **inhabit** and **-ation.**

inhalation, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *inhālātus*, pp. of *inhālāre*. See next word.

inhale, tr. v., to breathe in; intr. v., to inhale air. — L. *inhālāre*, 'to breathe upon', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *hālāre*, 'to breathe'. See **exhale.**

inhere, intr. v., to be an essential part; to be innate. — L. *inhaerēre*, 'to cling or cleave to, be closely connected with, inhere in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *haerēre*, 'to stick, cling, hang, adhere'. See **hesitate** and cp. **adhere, cohere.**

inherence, inherency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

inherent, adj., essential, innate. — L. *inhaerēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *inhaerēre*. See **inhere** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *inherent-ly*, adv.

inherit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *enheriten*, fr. OF. *enheriter*, fr. Late L. *inhērēditāre*, 'to appoint an heir', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *hērēditāre*, 'to inherit', fr. *hērēs*, gen. *hērēdis*, 'heir'. See **heir** and cp. **heredity.** Cp. also **disinherit.**
Derivatives: *inherit-able*, adj., *inherit-abil-ity*, n., *inherit-able-ness*, n., *inherit-abl-y*, adv., *inheritance* (q.v.), *inherit-or*, n., *inherit-ress*, n.

inheritance, n. — OF. *enheritance*, fr. *enheriter*, 'to inherit'. See **inherit** and **-ance.**

inhesion, n., inherence. — Late L. *inhaesiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a clinging to', fr. L. *inhaesus*, pp. of *inhaerēre*. See **inhere** and **-ion.**

inhibit, tr. v., to prohibit; to check. — ME. *inhibiten*, fr. L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibēre*, 'to keep back, curb, check, restrain', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *habēre*, 'to have, hold, possess'. See **habit, n.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *hăbēre*) to *ĭ* (in *in-hibēre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inhibition* (q.v.), *inhibit-ive*, adj., *inhibitory* (q.v.)

inhibition, n. — OF. *inibicion*, *inhibicion* (F. *inhibition*), fr. L. *inhibitiōnem*, acc. of *inhibitiō*, 'a restraining', fr. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inhibitory, adj. — ML. *inhibitōrius*, fr. L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibēre*. See **inhibit** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

inhospitable, adj. — OF., fr. ML. *inhospitābilis* (corresponding to L. *inhospitālis*), 'inhospitable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and ML. *hospitābilis*. See **hospitable.**
Derivatives: *inhospitable-ness*, n., *inhospitabl-y*, adv.

inhospitality, n. — F. *inhospitalité*, fr. L. *inhospitālitātem*, acc. of *inhospitālitās*, 'inhospitality', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *hospitālis*, 'hospitable'. See **hospitality.**

inhuman, adj. — L. *inhūmānus*, 'inhuman, savage, cruel', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *hūmānus*. See **human.**
Derivatives: *inhuman-ly*, adv., *inhuman-ness*, n.

inhumane, adj. — L. *inhūmānus*. See prec. word and **humane.**
Derivative: *inhumane-ly*, adv.

inhumanity, n. — F. *inhumanité*, fr. L. *inhūmānitātem*, acc. of *inhūmānitās*, 'inhuman conduct, savageness', fr. *inhūmānus*. See **inhuman** and **-ity.**

inhumation, n., burial. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *inhumātus*, pp. of *inhumāre*. See next word.

inhume, tr. v., to bury. — L. *inhumāre*, 'to bury', lit. 'to put into the ground', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *humus*, 'ground'. See **humus** and cp. **exhume.**
Derivative: *inhum-er*, n.

inial, adj., pertaining to the inion. — See **inion** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Inigo, masc. PN. — Sp. *Iñigo*, prob. altered fr. L. *Ignātius*. See **Ignatius.**

inimical, adj. — Late L. *inimīcālis* 'hostile', fr. L. *inimīcus*, 'enemy', fr. **in-** 'not' and *amīcus*, 'friend'. See **amicable** and adj. suff. **-al.** and cp. **enemy.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ămīcus*) to *ĭ* (in *in-imīcus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inimical-ity*, n., *inimical-ly*, adv., *inimical-ness*, n.

inimitability, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *inimitābilis*. See **inimitable.**

inimitable, adj. — L. *inimitābilis*, 'that cannot be imitated', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *imitābilis*. See **imitable.**
Derivatives: *inimitable-ness*, n., *inimitabl-y*, adv.

Iniomi, n.pl., an order of teleost fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. ἰνίον, 'nape', and ὦμος, 'shoulder'. See next word and **omo-**, 'shoulder-'.

inion, n., the nape. — ModL., fr. Gk. ινιον, 'nape', a derivative of ἶς (gen. *ἰνός), 'sinew, tendon; muscle, fiber', which prob. stands for *Fίς (gen. *Fῑνός) and derives fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. ἰτέᾱ, ἑλτέᾱ (for *Fειτέᾱ), 'willow'. See **withy** and cp. **ino-** and the first element in **Inodes** and in **Iphigenia.**

iniquitous, adj. — See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *iniquitous-ly*, adv., *iniquitous-ness*, n.

iniquity, n., wickedness. — Fr. OF. *iniquite* (F. *iniquité*), fr. L. *inīquitātem*, acc. of *inīquitās*, 'iniquity', fr. *inīquus*, 'unequal, uneven, unfair, unjust', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *aequus*, 'equal, even'. See **equal.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *aequus*) to *ī* (in *in-īquus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

initial, adj., pertaining to, or indicating, the beginning. — L. *initiālis*, 'initial, incipient', fr. *initium*, 'beginning, origin', fr. *init-(um)*, pp. stem of *inīre*, 'to go into, enter; to enter upon, begin', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *eō*, *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **initiate.**
Derivatives: *initial*, n. and tr. v., *initial-ly*, adv.

initiate, tr. v., to begin. — L. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*, 'to begin, originate', fr. *initium*, 'beginning'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

initiate, adj., initiated; begun. — L. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*. See **initiate,** v.
Derivative: *initiate*, n.

initiation, n. — L. *initiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'participation in secret rites', fr. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*. See **initiate,** v., and **-ion.**

initiative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*. See **initiate,** v.
Derivatives: *initiative*, n., *initiative-ly*, adv.

initiator, n. — Late L., 'an originator', fr. L. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*. See **initiate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

initiatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *initiātus*, pp. of *initiāre*. See **initiate.**

inject, tr. v. — L. *injectus*, pp. of *inicere* (less correctly *injicere*), 'to throw in, fling in; to inspire', formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *jactus*, pp. of *jacere*, 'to throw, fling, cast'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *in-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

injection, n. — L. *injectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a throwing in, an injection', fr. *injectus*, pp. of *inicere*. See **inject** and **-ion.**

injector, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *injectus*, pp. of *inicere*. See **inject** and agential suff. **-or.**

injunction, n. — Late L. *injunctiō*, 'command, injunction', gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *injunctus*, pp. of *injungere*, 'to join into, unite, attach to; to impose upon, enjoin', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. **junction, enjoin.**

injunctive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *injunctus*, pp. of *injungere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *injunctive*, n., *injunctive-ly*, adv.

injure, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **injury.**
Derivatives: *injur-ed*, adj., *injur-ed-ness*, n.

injurious, adj. — F. *injurieux* (fem. *injurieuse*), fr. L. *injūriōsus*, 'unlawful, wrongful, harmful, noxious', fr. *injūria*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *injurious-ly*, adv., *injurious-ness*, n.

injury, n. — L. *injūria*, 'injury, wrong, violence, injustice; insult; harm, damage', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right'. See **jus** and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

injustice, n. — F., fr. L. *injūstitia*, 'injustice', fr. *injūstus*, 'unjust, wrongful, unreasonable, oppressive, excessive', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *jūstus*, 'just'. See **just** and cp. **justice, unjust.**

ink, n. — ME. *enke*, *inke*, fr. OF. *enque* (F. *encre*), lit. 'something burnt in', fr. Late L. *encaustum*, fr. Gk. ἔγκαυστον, 'burnt in' (said of colors of paintings, etc.), neut. verbal adj. of ἐγκαίειν, 'to burn in'. See **encaustic.**
Derivatives: *ink*, tr. v., *ink-er*, n., *ink-ish*, adj., *ink-less*, adj., *ink-y*, adj., *ink-i-ness*, n.

inkling, n., a hint. — ME. *inkling*, 'a hint', fr. *inklen*, 'to hint at, hint', which is of uncertain origin.

inlet, n., anything put in; an arm of the sea, etc. — Formed fr. **in,** adv., and **let,** 'to leave'.

inly, adv., within, inwardly. — ME. *inliche*, *inly*, fr. OE. *inlīce*, 'internally; sincerely'. See **in** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

inmost, adj. — ME. *innemest*, fr. OE. *innemest*, which stands for **inne-ma-est* and is a double superlative of *inne*, 'in'. The change of *e* (in OE. *innemest*) to *o* (in E. *inmost*) is due to an erroneous association with *most*. See **in,** adv., and **-most** and cp. words there referred to.

inn, n. — Orig. 'house, abode', fr. ME. *inn*, *in*, fr. OE. *inn*, 'house, chamber', fr. *inn*, 'in', adv. Cp. ON. *inni*, 'house, home', and see **in,** adv. and prep.

innate, adj., inborn; natural. — ME. *innat*, fr. L. *innātus*, 'inborn', pp. of *innāscor*, *innāscī*, 'to be born in; to arise, originate, in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *nāscor*, *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **natal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *innate-ly*, adv., *innate-ness*, n.

innavigable, adj. — L. *innāvigābilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and *nāvigābilis*. See **navigable.**
Derivatives: *innavigabil-ity*, n., *innavigable-ness*, n., *innavigabl-y*, adv.

inner, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *innera*, compar. of *inne*, 'within'; rel. to OHG. *innaro*, MHG. *innere*, G. *inner*, 'inner'. See **in,** adv. and adj., and compar. suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *inner*, n., *inner-ly*, adv., *inner-ness*, n.

innerve, tr. v. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **nerve.**
Derivatives: *innervate*, tr. v., *innerv-at-ion*, n.

inning, n., 1) a taking in; 2) (*baseball*) a numbered round of play. — ME. *inninge*, fr. OE. *innung*, lit. 'a taking in', fr. *innian*, 'to take in, put in', fr. *inn*, 'in'. Cp. obsol. *in*, 'to take in', and see **in,** adv. and prep.

innocence, n. — L. *innocentia*, 'harmlessness, blamelessness, uprightness', fr. *innocēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

innocent, adj. — L. *innocēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'harmless, blameless, upright', fr. **in-**, 'not', and pres. part. of *noceō*, *nocēre*, 'to harm, hurt'. See **noxious** and **-ent** and cp. **nocuous, innocuous.**
Derivative: *innocent*, n., *innocent-ly*, adv., *innocent-ness*, n.

innocuity, n. — Prob. fr. F. *innocuité*, fr. L. *innocuus*. See next word and **-ity.**

innocuous, adj., harmless. — L. *innocu-us*, 'harmless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and the stem of *nocēre*, 'to harm, hurt'. See **innocent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *innocuous-ly*, adv., *innocuous-ness*, n.

innominate, adj., unnamed. — Late L. *innōminātus*, 'unnamed', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *nōminātus*, pp. of *nōmināre*, 'to name', fr. *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, 'name'. See **nominal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

innominatum, n., the innominate bone (*anat.*) — Medical L. (short for *ōs innōminātum*, 'the unnamed bone'), neut. of *innōminātus* (see prec. word); so called by the Roman physician Claudius Galen (131-201).

innovate, intr. v. — L. *innovātus*, pp. of *innovāre*, 'to renew, alter', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *novāre*, 'to make new', fr. *novus*, 'new'. See **novel,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *innovation* (q.v.), *innovat-ive*, *innovat-ory*, adjs.

innovation, n. — L. *innovātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *innovātus*, pp. of *innovāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

innoxious, adj., harmless. — L. *innoxius*, 'harmless; blameless, innocent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *noxius*, 'harmful'. See **noxious** and cp. **innocent.**
Derivatives: *innoxious-ly*, adv., *innoxious-ness*, n.

innuendo, n., an oblique hint. — L. *innuendō*, 'by giving a nod, by intimating', abl. of the gerund of *innuō*, *innuere*, 'to give a nod, to intimate', lit. 'to nod to', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *nuō*, *nuere*, 'to nod, wink'. See **nutate.**
Derivative: *innuendo*, intr. v.

Innuit, n., an Eskimo of Alaska. — Native name, lit. meaning 'men'. Cp. **Yuit.**

innumerability, n. — L. *innumerābilitās,* fr. *innumerābilis.* See next word.

innumerable, adj. — ME., fr. L. *innumerābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *numerābilis.* See **numerable.**
Derivatives: *innumerable-ness,* n., *innumerabl-y,* adv.

ino-, before a vowel **in-,** combining form meaning 'fibrous'. — Gk. ἰνο-, ἰν-, fr. ἴς (gen. ἰνός), 'sinew, tendon; muscle, fiber'. See **inion.**

inobservance, n. — F., fr. L. *inobservantia,* 'inattention, negligence', fr. *inobservāns,* gen. *-antis.* See next word and cp. **observance.**

inobservant, adj. — L. *inobservāns,* gen. *-antis,* 'inattentive, negligent', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *observāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *observāre.* See **observant.**
Derivatives: *inobservant-ly,* adv., *inobservant-ness,* n.

Inoceramus, n., a genus of extinct bivalve molusks (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **ino-** and Gk. κέραμος, 'earthen vessel'. See **ceramic.**

inoculate, tr. v. — L. *inoculātus,* pp. of *inoculāre,* 'to engraft an eye or bud from one tree into another, to implant', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *oculāre,* 'to furnish with eyes', fr. *oculus,* 'eye; bud'. See **ocular** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *inoculation* (q.v.), *inoculat-ive,* adj., *inoculator* (q.v.)

inoculation, n. — L. *inoculātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'an engrafting', fr. *inoculātus,* pp. of *inoculāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

inoculator, n. — L., 'engrafter', fr. *inoculātus,* pp. of *inoculāre.* See **inoculate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Inodes, n., a genus of fan palms (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἴς, gen. ἰνός, 'fiber', and -ώδης, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **ino-** and **-ode,** 'like'.

inodorous, adj., odorless. — L. *inodōrus,* 'without smell', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *odōrus.* See **odorous.**
Derivatives: *inodorous-ly,* adv., *inodorous-ness,* n.

inofficious, adj. — L. *inofficiōsus,* 'undutiful', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *officiōsus.* See **officious.**
Derivatives: *inofficious-ly,* adv., *inofficious-ness,* n.

inogen, n., a hypothetical substance supposed to exist in the muscles (*physiol.*) — Formed fr. **ino-** and **-gen.**

inopportune, adj. — L. *inopportūnus,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *opportūnus.* See **opportune.**
Derivatives: *inopportune-ly,* adv., *inopportune-ness,* n., *inopportun-ity,* n.

inordinate, adj. — ME. *inordinat,* fr. L. *inōrdinātus,* 'disordered, not arranged', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ōrdinātus,* pp. of *ōrdināre,* 'to set in order'. See **ordain** and cp. **ordinate.**
Derivatives: *inordinate-ly,* adv., *inordinate-ness,* n.

inornate, adj. — L. *inōrnātus,* 'unadorned', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *ōrnātus,* pp. of *ōrnāre,* 'to adorn'. See **ornate.**

inosite, n., inositol. — Coined fr. **in-** (form of **ino-** before a vowel) and the subst. suffixes **-ose** and **-ite.**

inositol, n., a white crystalline compound, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$ (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ol** (for **alcohol**).

inquest, n. — ME. *enqueste,* fr. OF. *enqueste* (F. *enquête*), fr. VL. **inquaesita,* fem. pp. of **inquaerere* (remodeled after L. *quaerere,* 'to seek'), for L. *inquīrere.* See **inquire** and cp. **conquest, request.** Cp. also It. *inchiesta* and OProvenç. *enquesta,* which also derive fr. VL. **inquaesita.*

inquiet, adj. — L. *inquiētus,* 'restless, unquiet', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *quiētus.* See **quiet,** adj.
Derivatives: *inquiet-ly,* adj., *inquiet-ness,* n.

inquietude, n. — F. *inquiétude,* fr. Late L. *inquiētūdinem,* acc. of *inquiētūdō,* 'restlessness, disquietude', fr. L. *inquiētus.* See prec. word and **-ude** and cp. **quietude.**

inquiline, n., an animal that lives in the abode of another; a guest (*zool.*) — L. *inquilīnus,* 'inhabitant of a place which is not his own, lodger', rel. to *incola,* 'inhabitant', *colere,* 'to till (the ground), cultivate, inhabit'. See **colony** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

inquinate, tr. v., to defile. — L. *inquinātus,* pp. of *inquināre,* 'to stain, pollute, defile', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *-quināre,* which is prob. rel. to *cūnīre,* 'to defecate', and possibly also to *caenum,* 'filth, dirt, mud, mire'. See **obscene** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

inquire, enquire, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *enquerre,* fr. OF. *enquerre* (F. *enquérir*), fr. VL. **inquaerere* (remodeled after L. *quaerere,* 'to search into'), for L. *inquīrere,* 'to seek after, search for, inquire into', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *quaerere* (see **query**). E. *inquire* represents the learned spelling of the 15th cent., showing the influence of L. *inquīrere.* For the change of Latin *ae* (in *quaerere*) to *ī* (in *in-quīrere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *inquir-able,* adj., *inquir-er,* n., *inquir-y,* n.

inquisite, inquisit, tr. and intr. v., to inquire into; to investigate. — L. *inquīsītus,* pp. of *inquīrere.* See prec. word.

inquisition, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *inquīsītiōnem,* acc. of *inquīsītiō,* 'a searching for, an inquiring into', fr. *inquīsītus,* pp. of *inquīrere.* See **inquire** and cp. **inquest.**
Derivatives: *inquisition,* tr. and intr. v., *inquisition-al,* adj., *inquisition-ist,* n.

inquisitive, adj. — OF. *inquisitif* (fem. *inquisitive*), fr. Late L. *inquīsītīvus,* 'making inquiry', fr. L. *inquīsītus,* pp. of *inquīrere.* See **inquire** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *inquisitive-ly,* adv., *inquisitive-ness,* n.

inquisitor, n. — OF. (= F.) *inquisiteur,* fr. L. *inquīsītōrem,* acc. of *inquīsītor,* 'searcher, examiner', fr. *inquīsītus,* pp. of *inquīrere.* See **inquire** and agential suff. **-tor.**
Derivatives: *inquisitor-ial,* adj., *inquisitor-ial-ly,* adv., *inquisitor-ial-ness,* n.

insalubrious, adj., unhealthy. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *īnsalūbris,* 'unhealthy, unwholesome', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *salūbris.* See **salubrious.**

insalubrity, n. — F. *insalubrité,* fr. *insalubre,* 'unhealthy, unwholesome', fr. L. *īnsalūbris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

insane, adj. — L. *īnsānus,* 'mad, insane, outrageous, excessive, extravagant', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *sānus.* See **sane.**
Derivatives: *insane-ly,* adv., *insane-ness,* n.

insanitary, adj. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **sanitary.**
Derivative: *insanitari-ness,* n.

insanity, n. — L. *īnsānitās,* fr. *īnsānus.* See **insane** and **-ity.**

insatiability, n. — L. *īnsatiābilitās,* fr. *īnsatiābilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

insatiable, adj. — F., fr. L. *īnsatiābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and *satiābilis.* See **satiable.**
Derivatives: *insatiable-ness,* n., *insatiabl-y,* adv.

insatiate, adj. — L. *īnsatiātus,* 'unsatisfied', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *satiātus,* 'satisfied', pp. of *satiāre,* 'to satisfy'. See **satiate.**
Derivatives: *insatiate-ly,* adv., *insatiate-ness,* n.

inscribe, tr. v. — L. *īnscrībere,* 'to write in or on anything, inscribe', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *scrībere,* 'to write'. See **scribe.**
Derivatives: *inscrib-able,* adj., *inscrib-able-ness,* n., *inscrib-ed,* adj., *inscrib-er,* n.

inscription, n. — L. *īnscrīptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a writing upon, inscription', fr. *īnscrīptus,* pp. of *īnscrībere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *inscription-al,* adj., *inscription-ed,* adj.

inscriptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *īnscrīptus,* pp. of *īnscrībere.* See **inscribe.**
Derivative: *inscriptive-ly,* adv.

inscrutable, adj. — Late L. *īnscrūtābilis,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *scrūtārī,* 'to search, examine, investigate'. See **scrutable.**
Derivatives: *inscrutabil-ity,* n., *inscrutable-ness,* n., *inscrutabl-y,* adv.

insect, n. — L. *īnsectum* (scil. *animal*), lit. '(animal) cut into', neut. pp. of *īnsecāre,* 'to cut into', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *secāre,* 'to cut' (see **section**); first used in this sense (in the plural *īnsecta*) by Pliny, Hist. nat., II, I, I, as loan translation of Gk. ἔντομα, 'insects', lit. '(animals) cut in', from the stem of ἐντέμνειν, 'to cut in' (see *entomo-*).

insectarium, n., a place for keeping living insects. — ModL., formed with suff. **-arium** fr. L. *īnsectum,* 'insect'. See prec. word.

insecticide, n., a substance for killing insects. — Compounded of L. *īnsectum* and *-cida,* 'killer', fr. *caedere,* 'to kill'. See **insect** and **-cide,** 'killer'.
Derivative: *insecticid-al,* adj.

Insectivora, n. pl., an order of mammals living on insects (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'insect-eaters', fr. L. *īnsectum,* 'insect', and *vorāre,* 'to devour'. See **insect** and **voracious.**

insectivore, n., an insect-eating animal. — F. See prec. word.

insectivorous, adj., living on insects. — See **Insectivora** and **-ous.**

insectology, n., the study of insects. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *īnsectum,* 'insect', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **insect** and **-logy.** The correct form is *entomology* (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

insecure, adj., not safe. — ML. *īnsēcūrus,* fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *sēcūrus.* See **secure.**
Derivatives: *insecure-ly,* adv., *insecure-ness,* n.

insecurity, n. — ML. *īnsēcūritās,* fr. *īnsēcūrus* (see prec. word and **-ity**); introduced by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

inseminate, tr. v., to implant; to impregnate. — L. *īnsēminātus,* pp. of *īnsēmināre,* 'to sow, implant', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *sēmen,* gen. *sēminis,* 'seed'. See **semen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *inseminat-ion,* n.

insensate, adj., without sensation, inanimate. — Late L. *īnsēnsātus,* 'irrational, foolish', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *sēnsātus.* See **sensate,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *insensate-ly,* adv., *insensate-ness,* n.

insensibility, n. — Late L. *īnsēnsibilitās,* fr. L. *īnsēnsibilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

insensible, adj. — L. *īnsēnsibilis,* 'that cannot be felt, imperceptible, insensible', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *sēnsibilis.* See **sensible.**
Derivatives: *insensible-ness,* n., *insensibl-y,* adv.

insensitive, adj. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not', and **sensitive.**
Derivative: *insensitive-ness,* n.

inseparability, n. — Late L. *īnsēparābilitās,* fr. L. *īnsēparābilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

inseparable, adj. — L. *īnsēparābilis,* 'that cannot be separated', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *sēparābilis.* See **separable.**
Derivatives: *inseparable-ness,* n., *inseparabl-y,* adv.

insert, tr. v. — L. *īnsertus,* pp. of *īnserere,* 'to put in, bring in, graft, introduce, insert', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *serere,* 'to put in a row, join together, connect, combine'. See **series** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *insert-ed,* adj., *insert-er,* n., *insert-ing,* n., *insertion* (q.v.)

insertion, n. — Late L. *īnsertiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a putting in, grafting', fr. L. *īnsertus,* pp. of *īnserere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

Insessores, n. pl., in former terminology, an order of birds, the Perchers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *īnsessōrēs,* 'besetters', lit. 'sitters on', pl. of *īnsessor,* fr. *īnsessus,* pp. of *īnsidēre.* See **insidious.**

inside, n., adj., prep. and adv. — Formed fr. **in, adj.,** and **side.**
Derivative: *insid-er,* n.

insidious, adj., cunning, crafty. — F. *insidieux* (fem. *insidieuse*), fr. L. *īnsidiōsus*, 'cunning, artful, deceitful, insidious', fr. *īnsidiae* (gen. *-ārum*), 'ambush, stratagem, plot, snare', fr. *īnsidēre*, 'to sit in or on', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **Insessores.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *sĕdēre*) to *ĭ* (in *īn-sīdēre*) see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *insidious-ly*, adv., *insidious-ness*, n.

insignia, n. pl., signs or badges of rank, office or honor. — L., pl. of *īnsigne*, 'distinctive mark, badge of office or honor', prop. neut. of the adjective *īnsignis*, 'distinguished, noted, remarkable', used as a noun; formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *signum*, 'a mark, token, sign'. See **sign** and cp. **ensign.**

insincere, adj. — L. *īnsincērus*, 'not genuine, not pure, adulterated', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *sincērus*. See **sincere.**
Derivatives: *insincere-ly*, adv., *insincere-ity*, n.

insinuate, tr. v., to introduce indirectly. — L. *īnsinuātus*, pp. of *īnsinuāre*, 'to wind oneself into, ingratiate oneself', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *sinuāre*, 'to wind, bend, curve', fr. *sinus*. See **sine,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **sinuate.**
Derivative: *insinuat-ing*, adj., *insinuat-ing-ly*, adv., *insinuation* (q.v.). *insinuat-ive*, adj., *insinuat-ive-ly*, adv., *insinuat-ive-ness*, n.

insinuation, n. — L. *īnsinuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'entrance through a narrow way; ingratiating oneself', fr. *īnsinuātus*, pp. of *īnsinuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

insipid, adj., tasteless. — Late L. *īnsipidus*, 'tasteless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *sapidus*. See **sapid.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săpidus*) to *ĭ* (in *īnsīpidus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *insipid-ity*, n., *insipid-ly*, adv., *insipid-ness*, n.

insipient, adj., foolish. — L. *īnsipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'unwise, foolish', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *sapiēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'wise'. See **sapient.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săpiēns*) to *ĭ* (in *īn-sipiēns*) see *abigeat* and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *insipient-ly*, adv.

insist, v. — L. *īnsistere*, 'to set foot on, stand, tread on; to dwell upon; to begin', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand, put, place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state.** See also **assist** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *insistence*, *insistency*, *insistent* (qq.v.)

insistence, insistency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

insistent, adj. — L. *insistēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *īnsistere*. See **insist** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *insistent-ly*, adv.

insolate, tr. v., to expose to the rays of the sun. — L. *īnsōlātus*, pp. of *īnsōlāre*, 'to place in the sun', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *sōl*, gen. *sōlis*, 'sun'. See **sol** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

insolation, n., exposure to the rays of the sun. — L. *īnsōlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a placing in the sun', fr. *īnsōlātus*, pp. of *īnsōlāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

insolence, n. — L. *īnsolentia*, 'unusualness; haughtiness, arrogance, insolence', fr. *īnsolēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

insolent, n. — L. *īnsolēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'unusual; haughty, arrogant, insolent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and pres. part. of *solēre*, 'to use, be accustomed', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *insolent-ly*, adv., *insolent-ness*, n.

insolubility, n. — Late L. *īnsolūbilitās*, fr. L. *īnsolūbilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

insoluble, adj. — L. *īnsolūbilis*, 'that cannot be loosed; incontestable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *solūbilis*. See **soluble.**
Derivatives: *insoluble-ness*, n., *insolubl-y*, adv.

insomnia, n., sleeplessness. — L., 'want of sleep', fr. *īnsomnis*, 'sleepless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *somnus*, 'sleep'. See **somnolent** and **-ia.**

insouciance, n., indifference. — F., 'carelessness, thoughtlessness, heedlessness', fr. *insouciant*. See next word and **-ce.**

insouciant, adj., indifferent. — F., 'careless, thoughtless, heedless', fr. **in-**, 'not', and pres. part. of *soucier*, 'to care, be anxious', fr. VL. ***sollicītāre**, 'to disquiet, trouble, disturb', altered fr. classical L. *sollicitāre*, 'to stir, agitate, move, excite', under the influence of *excītus*, pp. of *excīre*, 'to excite'. See **solicit** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *insouciant-ly*, adv.

inspan, tr. and intr. v., to harness. — Du. *inspannen*, fr. **in-**, 'in', and *spannen*, 'to span; to join'. See **span,** v.

inspect, tr. v. — L. *īnspectus*, pp. of *īnspicere*, 'to look into, look at, inspect, consider', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to see, to look at, behold'. See **species** and cp. words there referred to.

inspection, n. — L. *īnspectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a looking into, inspection', fr. *īnspectus*, pp. of *īnspicere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *inspection-al*, adj.

inspective, adj. — Late L. *inspectīvus*, 'considering, contemplative', fr. L. *īnspectus*, pp. of *īnspicere*. See **inspect** and **-ive.**

inspector, n. — L., 'inspector, examiner', fr. *īnspectus*, pp. of *īnspicere*. See **inspect** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *inspector-al*, adj., *inspector-ate*, n., *inspector-ial*, adj.

inspectress, n. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

inspiration, n. — OF. (= F.) *inspiration*, fr. Late L. *īnspīrātiōnem*, acc. of *īnspīrātiō*, fr. L. *īnspīrātus*, pp. of *īnspīrāre*. See **inspire** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *inspiration-al*, adj., *inspirationism*, *inspirationist* (qq.v.)

inspirationism, n., belief in divine inspiration. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

inspirationist, n., one who believes in divine inspiration. — See **inspiration** and **-ist.**

inspirator, n. — Late L. *īnspīrātor*, fr. L. *īnspīrātus*. See **inspire** and **-ator.**

inspiratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *īnspīrātus*. See next word.

inspire, tr. v. — ME. *enspiren*, *inspiren*, fr. OF. *enspirer*, *inspirer* (F. *inspirer*), fr. L. *īnspīrāre*, 'to breathe into, blow upon; to inflame, inspire', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit.**
Derivatives: *inspir-ed*, adj., *inspir-ed-ly*, adv., *inspir-er*, n., *inspir-ing*, adj., *inspir-ing-ly*, adv.

inspissate, tr. and intr. v., to thicken. — L. *īnspissātus*, pp. of *īnspissāre*, 'to make thick, thicken', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *spissāre*, 'to make thick thicken', fr. *spissus*, 'thick, crowded, compact, dense'. See **spissated.**
Derivative: *inspissat-ion*, n.

instability, n. — ME. *instabilitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *instabilité*, fr. L. *īnstabilitātem*, acc. of *īnstabilitās*, 'unsteadiness', fr. *īnstabilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

instable, adj. — F., fr. L. *īnstabilis*, 'unsteady', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *stabilis*. See **stable,** adj., and cp. **unstable.** Derivative: *instable-ness*, n.

install, instal, tr. v. — F. *installer*, fr. ML. *īnstallāre*, 'to introduce formally', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *stallum*, 'stall, seat', fr. OHG. *stall*, *stal*, 'stand, place, stable; stall'. See **stall.**

installant, n., an installer. — ML. *īnstallāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *īnstallāre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

installation, n. — ML. *īnstallātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'formal introduction', fr. *īnstallātus*, pp. of *īnstallāre*. See **install** and **-ation.**

installment, instalment, n. — Formed fr. **install** with suff. **-ment.**

instance, n. — F., fr. L. *īnstantia*, 'constancy, perseverance, earnestness, urgency', prop. 'a standing near, presence', fr. *īnstāns*, gen. *-antis*. See **instant** and **-ce.** Derivative: *instance*, tr. v.

instancy, n. — L. *īnstantia*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

instant, adj. — L. *īnstāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'present; pressing, urgent', lit. 'standing near', pres. part. of *īnstāre*, 'to press upon, urge, insist', lit. 'to stand in, stand upon, stand near', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *instant*, n. (q.v.), *instant-aneous*, adj., *instant-aneous-ly*, adv., *instant-aneous-ness*, n., *instant-ly*, adv.

instant, n. — Fr. **instant,** adj. Cp. F. *instant*, n., in the same sense.

instanter, adv., immediateiy. — L., 'pressingly, urgently', fr. *īnstāns*, gen. *-antis*. See **instant,** adj.

instar, n., stage of an arthropod between successive molts (*entomol.*) — L., 'equivalent, value; image, resemblance, form, figure', orig. shortened form of the infinitive *īnstāre*, 'to stand in' (said of the tongue of the balance when it stands so that the balance is in the equilibrium), whence *īnstar* came to denote 'equivalent, value', etc. See **instant,** adj. For the sense development of L. *īnstar* cp. Gk. ἵστημι, 'I cause to stand; I weigh' and στατήρ, 'balance', which is rel. to ἵστημι (see *stater*).

instar, tr. v., to place as a star. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **star.**

instauration, n. — L. *īnstaurātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'renewal, restoration', fr. *īnstaurātus*, pp. of *īnstaurāre*, 'to renew, repeat, restore', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *-staurāre* (found only in compounds), which is prob. cogn. with Gk. σταυρός, 'pale, stake, pole', ON. *staurr*, of s.m., ON. *stýri*, OE. *stēor-*, 'rudder, helm', OE. *stīeran*, 'to steer, guide'. Accordingly the orig. meaning of L. *īnstaurāre* prob. was 'to attach to a stake or post, to fasten'. See **steer,** 'to direct', and cp. **store,** v. and n., **restaurant, restore.**

instead, adv. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **stead.**

instep, n. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **step.**

instigate, tr. v., to urge on. — L. *īnstīgātus*, pp. of *īnstīgāre*, 'to urge, stimulate, incite, goad, instigate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and ***stīgāre**, 'to prick, goad', fr. I.-E. base ***steig-**, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also OE. *stician*, 'to prick, goad, stab'. See **stick,** v., and cp. **instinct.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

instigation, n. — L. *īnstīgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an urging, incitement', fr. *īnstīgātus*, pp. of *īnstīgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

instill, instil, tr. v. — L. *īnstillāre*, 'to pour in by drops, drop in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *stillāre*, 'to drop, trickle', fr. *stilla*, 'drop'. See **still,** 'to distill'.
Derivatives: *instillation* (q.v.), *instill-er*, n., *instil(l)-ment*, n.

instillation, n. — L. *īnstillātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dropping in', fr. *īnstillātus*, pp. of *īnstillāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

instinct, n. — L. *īnstinctus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'instigation, impulse', fr. *īnstinctus*, pp. of *īnstinguere*, 'to incite, impel', which is rel. to *īnstīgāre*. See **instigate.**
Derivatives: *instinct-ive*, adj., *instinct-ive-ly*, adv.

instinct, adj. — L. *īnstinctus*, pp. of *īnstinguere*. See **instinct,** n.

institute, n. — L. *īnstitūtum*, 'purpose, design, plan', prop. neut. pp. of *īnstituere*, 'to put, fix, set, plant, erect, establish, appoint', used as a noun; formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *statuere*, 'to cause to stand, set up, establish, constitute'. See **statute.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *in-stituere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

institute, tr. v. — L. *īnstitūtus*, pp. of *īnstituere*. See **institute,** n.

institution, n. — OF. (= F.) *institution*, fr. L. *īnstitūtiōnem*, acc. of *īnstitūtiō*, 'a disposition, arrangement, instruction, appointment', fr. *īnstitūtus*, pp. of *īnstituere*. See **institute,** v. and n., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *institution-al*, adj.

instruct, tr. v. — ME. *instructen*, fr. L. *īnstruc-*

tus, pp. of *īnstruere*, 'to build, erect, construct; to prepare, provide, furnish; to teach, instruct', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *struere*, 'to pile up, build, construct'. See **structure** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **instrument.**

Derivatives: *instruction* (q.v.), *instruct-ive*, adj., *instruct-ive-ly*, adv., *instruct-ive-ness*, n., *instructor* (q.v.).

instruction, n. — OF. (= F.) *instruction*, fr. L. *īnstructiōnem*, acc. of *īnstructiō*, 'building, erection, construction; arrangement, disposition, teaching, instruction', fr. *īnstructus*, pp. of *īnstruere*. See **instruct** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *instruction-al*, adj.

instructor, n. — L. *īnstructor*, 'preparer' (in ML. also 'teacher, instructor'), fr. L. *īnstructus*, pp. of *īnstruere*. See **instruct** and agential suff. **-or.**

instructress, n. — See prec. word and **-ess.**

instrument, n. — L. *īnstrūmentum*, 'utensil, tool, instrument, apparatus, furniture, provision, supply', fr. *īnstruere*. See **instruct** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *instrument*, tr. v., *instrument-al*, *instrumentation* (q.v.)

instrumental, adj. — F., fr. *instrument*, fr. L. *īnstrūmentum*. See **instrument** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *instrumental*, n., *instrumentalism* (q.v.), *instrumentalist* (q.v.), *instrumental-ity*, n.

instrumentalism, n., the doctrine that the value of a thing depends on experience; pragmatism (*philos.*) — See prec. word and **-ism.**

instrumentalist, n., 1) one who plays on a musical instrument; 2) a believer in instrumentalism (*philos.*) — See **instrumental** and **-ist.**

instrumentation, n., 1) arrangement of music for instruments; 2) the use of scientific instruments. — F., fr. *instrument*, fr. L. *īnstrūmentum*. See **instrument** and **-ation.**

insufficiency, n. — Late L. *īnsufficientia*, fr. *īnsufficiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

insufficient, adj. — Late L. *īnsufficiēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'insufficient', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *sufficiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **sufficient.**

Derivative: *insufficient-ly*, adv.

insufflate, tr.v., to blow in. — Late L. *īnsufflātus*, pp. of *īnsufflāre*, 'to blow into or upon, breathe into or upon', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *sufflāre*, 'to blow', fr. **sub-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **blow,** 'to puff', and cp. **inflate.**

insufflation, n. — Late L. *īnsufflātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a blowing into or upon', fr. *īnsufflātus*, pp. of *īnsufflāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

insular, adj. — L. *īnsulāris*, 'of, or pertaining to, an island, fr. *īnsula*, 'island'. See **isle** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *insular-ism*, n., *insular-ity*, n., *insular-ly*, adv.

insulate, tr. v., 1) to make into an island; 2) to set apart; to isolate. — L. *īnsulātus*, pp. of *īnsulāre*, 'to insulate', fr. *īnsula*, 'island'. See **isle** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **isolate, which is a doublet of** *insulate*. Cp. also **peninsula.**

Derivatives: *insulat-ed*, adj., *insulat-ing*, adj., *insulat-ion*, n., *insulat-or*, n.

insulin, n., an extract containing the active principle of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas (*med.*) — Formed fr. L. *īnsula*, 'island' (see **insular** and chem. suff. **-in**); introduced by Banting, Best and Macleod in 1921. The name was suggested by the English physiologist Sir Edward Albert William Sharpey (1850-1935).

insult, n. — Either fr. MF. *insult* (F. *insulte*), from the verb *insulter* or directly fr. Late L. *īnsultus*, 'a scoffing, reviling', lit. 'a leaping upon', fr. *īnsilīre*, 'to leap upon'; influenced in meaning by the verb *īnsultāre*, 'to insult'. See **insult,** v.

insult, tr. v. — F. *insulter*, fr. L. *īnsultāre*, 'to leap upon, spring at', used already by Cicero in the sense of 'to scoff, revile, insult', which stands for **īn-saltāre* and is freq. of *īnsilīre*, 'to leap upon, spring at', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *salīre*, 'to leap, spring, jump'. See **salient** and cp. **saltant.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săltāre*) to *ŭ* (in *īn-sŭltāre*) see **desultory** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *insult-er*, n., *insult-ing*, adj., *insult-ing-ly*, adv.

insuperable, adj. — L. *īnsuperābilis*, 'that cannot be passed over, unconquerable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *superābilis*. See **superable.**

Derivatives: *insuperabil-ity*, n., *insuperable-ness*, n., *insuperabl-y*, adv.

insupportable, adj. — Late L. *īnsupportābilis*. See **in-**, 'not', and **supportable.**

Derivatives: *insupportabil-ity*, n., *insupportable-ness*, n., *insupportabl-y*, adv.

insure, tr. v. — A var. of **ensure.**

Derivatives: *insur-able*, adj., *insur-ance*, n., *insur-ant*, n., *insur-ed*, adj., *insur-er*, n.

insurgency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

insurgent, adj. and n. — L. *īnsurgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *īnsurgere*, 'to rise up; to rise against, revolt', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *surgere*, 'to rise'. See **surge** and **-ent** and cp. **insurrection.** Cp. also **assurgent.**

insurmountable, adj. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **surmountable,** on analogy of F. *insurmontable*.

Derivatives: *insurmountable-ness*, n., *insurmountabl-y*, adv.

insurrection, n. — ME. *insurrecioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *insurrection*, fr. Late L. *īnsurrēctiōnem*, acc. of *īnsurrēctiō*, 'a rising up, insurrection', fr. L. *īnsurrēctus*, pp. of *īnsurgere*. See **insurgent** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *insurrection-al*, adj., *insurrection-al-ly*, adv., *insurrection-ary*, adj., *insurrection-ist*, n.

intact, adj. — L. *intāctus*, 'untouched, uninjured, intact', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *tāctus*, pp. of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tact** and cp. **intangible.**

Derivatives: *intact-ly*, adv., *intact-ness*, n.

intagliated, adj., carved in intaglio. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. It. *intagliato*, pp. of *intagliare*. See next word.

intaglio, n., incised carving. — It., back formation fr. *intagliare*, 'to cut in, engrave', fr. **in-**, 'in', and VL. **tāliāre*, 'to cut', fr. L. *tālea*, 'rod, stick, bar'. See **tailor** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *intaglio*, tr. v.

intangible, adj. — ML. *intangibilis*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *tangibilis*. See **tangible.**

Derivatives: *intangibil-ity*, n., *intangible-ness*, n., *intangibl-y*, adv.

intarsia, n., mosaic woodwork. — It. *intarsio*, fr. *intarsiare*, 'to inlay', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tarsiare*, 'to inlay', fr. *tarsia*, 'inlaid work, tarsia', fr. Arab. *tarṣī'*, 'inlaid work', inf. of *rāṣṣa'a*, 'he laid in'.

integer, adj. — L., 'undiminished, unhurt, unimpaired, whole, complete', lit. 'untouched', fr. **éntag-ros*, fr. **in-**, 'not', and **tag-*, the stem of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and cp. **intact, intangible, integrity.** Cp. also **entire.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *tă-n-gere*) to *ĕ* (in *in-tĕger*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *integr-able*, adj., *integr-abil-ity*, n.

integral, adj., 1) pertaining to a whole; 2) necessary to completeness; n., a whole. — ME., fr. Late L. *integrālis*, fr. L. *integer*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.** The word *integral* was introduced into mathematics by Jacques Bernouilli (1654-1705), professor of mathematics at the University of Basel.

Derivatives: *integral-ity*, n., *integral-ly*, adv.

integrant, adj., forming a whole. — L. *integrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *integrāre*, 'to make whole, renew', fr. *integer*. See **integer** and **-ant.**

integrate, adj., composite; complete, whole. — L. *integrātus*, pp. of *integrāre*. See next word.

integrate, tr. v., to form a whole. — L. *integrātus*, pp. of *integrāre*, 'to make whole, renew', fr. *integer*. See **integer** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

integration, n. — L. *integrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a renewing', fr. *integrātus*, pp. of *integrāre*. See **integrate,** v., and **-ion.**

integrity, n., wholeness, completeness; uprightness. — F. *intégrité*, fr. L. *integritātem*, acc. of *integritās*, 'completeness, soundness, blamelessness', fr. *integer*. See **integer** and **-ity.**

integument, n., a covering. — L. *integumentum*, 'a covering', fr. *integere*, 'to cover', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument.**

Derivatives: *integument*, tr. v., *integument-al*, *integument-ary*, adjs., *integument-ation*, n.

intellect, n. — L. *intellēctus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'perception, discernment, understanding', fr. *intellēctus*, pp. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*, 'to understand, comprehend'. See **intelligent.**

intellection, n. — L. *intellēctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *intellēctus*, pp. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

intellective, adj. — F. *intellectif* (fem. *intellective*), fr. Late L. *intellēctīvus*, 'pertaining to discernment', fr. L. *intellēctus*, pp. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*. See **intellect** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *intellective-ly*, adv.

intellectual, adj. — L. *intellēctuālis*, 'relating to the understanding', fr. *intellēctus*, pp. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*. See **intellect** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *intellectual*, n., *intellectualism* (q.v.) *intellectual-ist*, n., *intellectuality* (q.v.), *intellectual-ize*, v., *intellectualiz-ation*, n., *intellectual-ly*, adv.

intellectualism, n. — G. *Intellektualismus*, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (1775-1854) in 1803 fr. Late L. *intellēctuālis*, 'relating to understanding', and suff. *-ismus*. See **intellectual** and **-ism.**

intellectuality, n. — Late L. *intellēctuālitās*, 'understanding', fr. L. *intellēctuālis*. See **intellectual** and **-ity.**

intelligence, n. — F., fr. L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*, 'power of discerning, power of understanding, intelligence', fr. *intellegēns*, *intelligēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **intelligentsia.**

Derivatives: *intelligence*, v., *intelligenc-er*, n.

intelligent, adj. — L. *intellegēns*, *intelligēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*, 'to understand, comprehend', fr. **inter-** and *legere*, 'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read'. See **lecture** and cp. **intellect.**

Derivatives: *intelligent*, n., *intelligent-ly*, adv.

intelligential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*. See **intelligence.**

intelligentsia, n., the intellectual classes taken collectively. — Russ. *intelligentsiya*, fr. It. *intelligenzia*, fr. L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*. See **intelligence.**

intelligible, adj. — L. *intellegibilis*, *intelligibilis*, 'that can be understood', fr. *intellegere*, *intelligere*, 'to understand, comprehend'. See **intelligent** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *intelligibil-ity*, n., *intelligible-ness*, n., *intelligibl-y*, adv.

intemperance, n. — F. *intempérance*, fr. L. *intemperentia*, 'intemperateness, immoderation, excess', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *temperantia*. See **temperance.**

intemperate, adj. — L. *intemperātus*, 'intemperate, immoderate', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *temperātus*. See **temperate.**

Derivatives: *intemperate-ly*, adv., *intemperate-ness*, n.

intend, tr. v. — ME. *entenden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *entendre*, 'to direct one's attention' (now, 'to hear'), fr. L. *intendere*, 'to stretch out, extend; to direct, turn, bend, aim; to direct one's attention, to apply oneself to, endeavor, intend', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tendere*, 'to stretch out'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **entente, superintend.** Derivatives: *intendant* (q.v.), *intend-ed*, adj., *intendment* (q.v.)

intendance, intendancy, n. — F. *intendance*, fr. *intendant*. See next word and **-cy.**

intendant, n. — F., back formation fr. *surintendant*, fr. ML. *superintendentem*, acc. of *superintendēns*. See **superintendent.**

intendment, n., 1) intention (*archaic*); 2) meaning (*law*). — ME. *entendement*, fr. OF. (= F.) *entendement*, 'understanding', fr. *entendre*. See **intend** and **-ment.**

intense, adj. — F., fr. L. *intēnsus*, a collateral form of *intentus*, 'stretched out, strained, bent, tight', pp. of *intendere*, 'to stretch out, extend'. See **intend.**

Derivatives: *intense-ly*, adv., *intense-ness*, n.

intensification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

intensify, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-fy** fr. L. *intēnsus*, 'stretched out' (see **intense**); first used by the English poet and philosopher Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).

Derivative: *intensifi-er*, n.

intension, n. — L. *intēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a stretching out, straining, effort', a collateral form of *intentiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *intentus*, pp. of *intendere*. See **intention.**

Derivatives: *intension-al*, adj., *intension-al-ly*, adv.

intensity, n. — Coined by the English physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91) fr. **intense** and suff. **-ity.**

intensive, adj. — F. *intensif* (fem. *intensive*), fr. ML. *intēnsīvus*, fr. L. *intēnsus*, a collateral form of *intentus*, pp. of *intendere*. See **intense** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *intensive*, n., *intensive-ly*, adv., *intensive-ness*, n.

intent, n., an intending; intention; purpose. — ME. *entent*, fr. OF. *entent*, fr. L. *intentus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'a stretching out, extending', fr. *intentus*, pp. of *intendere*. See **intend.**

intent, adj., firmly fixed. — L. *intentus*, 'stretched out, extended', pp. of *intendere*. See **intend.**

Derivatives: *intent-ly*, adv., *intent-ness*, n.

intention, n. — OF. *entention*, *intention* (F. *intention*), fr. L. *intentiōnem*, acc. of *intentiō*, 'a stretching out, straining, exertion, effort, attention', fr. *intentus*, pp. of *intendere*. See **intend** and cp. **intension,** which is a doublet of *intention.*

intentional, adj. — ML. *intentiōnālis*, fr. L. *intentiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See prec. word and **-al.**

Derivatives: *intentional-ity*, n., *intentional-ly*, adv.

inter, prep., among, between, occurring in Latin phrases occasionally used in English, as *inter alia*, 'among other things'. — L. *inter*, fr. I.-E. ***enter* or ***ŋter*, 'between, among', whence also Oscan *anter*, Umbr. *anter*, *ander-*, OI. *antár*, Avestic *antar^{e}*, OPers. *antar*, 'among, between', OI. *ántaraḥ*, 'inner, interior', *āntrám*, 'intestine', Toch. B *etsar*, 'within', Arm. *^{e}nder-k'* (pl.), 'intestines', Gk. ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines', Alb. *nder*, 'between, in', OSlav. *ątru*, 'between', *ątroba*, 'entrails', *jętro*, 'liver', OIr. *eter*, *etar*, *etir*, OW. *ithr*, Co. *ynter*, Bret. *entre*, 'among, between', Goth. *undar*, OHG. *untar*, OE. *under*, in the sense of 'among', ON. *iðrar* (pl.), 'intestines'. I.-E. **en-ter*, **ŋ-ter* is compar. of **en*, 'in'. See **in,** prep., and **-ther** and cp. **enteric** and words there referred to. Cp. also **enter, enter-, entrails, entr'acte, entre-, interior.**

inter, tr. v., to bury. — ME. *enterren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *enterrer*, fr. VL. **interrāre*, 'to place in the earth', fr. **in-**, 'in, into', and *terra*, 'earth'; see **terra**; influenced in form by VL. **interrāre.*

Derivative: *inter-ment*, n.

inter-, pref. meaning 'among, between'. — L., fr. *inter*. See **inter,** prep.

interact, n., interval between two acts. — Formed fr. **inter-** and **act,** n. on analogy of F. *entr'acte* (see **entr'acte**).

interact, intr. v., to act on each other. — Formed fr. **inter-** and **act,** v.

Derivatives: *interact-ion*, n., *interact-ive*, adj.

intercalary, adj., inserted in the calendar. — L. *intercalārius* or *intercalāris*, fr. *intercalāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

intercalate, tr. v., to insert (a day or a month) in the calendar. — L. *intercalātus*, pp. of *intercalāre*, 'to proclaim the insertion of an intercalary day', etc., fr. **inter-** and *calāre*, 'to call out, proclaim'. See **calendar** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *intercalation* (q.v.), *intercalat-ive*, *intercalat-ory*, adjs.

intercalation, n. — L. *intercalātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'insertion of an intercalary day', fr. *intercalātus*, pp. of *intercalāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

intercede, intr. v., to plead on behalf of. — L. *intercēdere*, 'to go between, intervene, interpose, interfere', fr. **inter-** and *cēdere*, 'to go, depart'. See **cede.**

intercept, tr. v. — L. *interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*, 'to seize while passing; to interrupt', fr. **inter-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, take hold of'. See **captive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *inter-cĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *intercept-er*, *intercept-or*, n., *interception* (q.v.), *intercept-ive*, adj.

interception, n. — L. *interceptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a seizing, taking away', fr. *interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

intercession, n. — L. *intercessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going between, intervention', fr. *intercess-(um)*, pp. stem of *intercēdere*. See **intercede** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *intercession-al*, adj.

intercessor, n. — L., 'one who intervenes', fr. *intercess-(um)*, pp. stem of *intercēdere*. See **intercede** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivative: *intercessor-ial*, adj.

intercessory, adj, — ML. *intercessōrius*, fr. L. *intercess-(um)*, pp. stem of *intercēdere*. See **intercede** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

interchange, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *entrechangen*, fr. OF. *entechangier*, fr. *entre-* (fr. L. *inter-*) and *changier*, 'to change' (see **inter-** and **change,** v.), remodeled after L. *inter-*.

Derivatives: *interchange-able*, adj., *interchange-abil-ity*, n., *interchange-able-ness*, n., *interchange-abl-y*, adv.

interchange, n. — OF. *entrechange*, fr. *entrechangier*. See **interchange,** v.

intercolumniation, n., the space between two columns (*archit.*) — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *intercolumnium*, 'the space between two columns', fr. **inter-** and *columna*. See **column.**

intercourse, n. — ME. *intercurse*, fr. OF. *entrecours*, 'exchange, commerce', fr. Late L. *intercursus* (gen. *-ūs*), 'a running between or amongst', fr. L. *intercursus*, pp. of *intercurrere*, 'to run between or amongst', fr. **inter-** and *currere*, 'to run' (see **current,** adj.); remodeled after L. *intercursus.*

interdict, n. — ME. *entredit*, fr. OF. *entredit*, fr. L. *interdictum*, 'prohibition, interdict', prop. neut. pp. of *interdīcere*, 'to forbid, prohibit, interdict', fr. **inter-** and *dīcere*, 'to say'; see **diction.** F. *interdit* and E. *interdict* have been remodeled after L. *interdictum.*

interdict, tr. v. — ME. *entrediten*, fr. *entredit*, 'interdict'. See **interdict,** n.

interdiction, n. — L. *interdictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'prohibition, interdiction', fr. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdīcere*. See **interdict,** v. and n., and **-ion.**

interdictory, adj. — ML. *interdictōrius*, 'pertaining to an interdict', fr. L. *interdictum*. See **interdict,** n., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

interdigitate, intr. v., to interlock like the fingers of the two hands. — Formed fr. **inter-**, L. *digitus*, 'finger' (see **digit**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**

interest, n. — ME., altered fr. earlier *interess*, fr. AF. *interesse*, fr. ML. *interesse*, 'interest', prop. subst. use of L. *interesse*, 'to be between, lie between; to take part in; to import, be of interest', fr. **inter-** and *esse*, 'to be'; see **esse.** The alteration of earlier E. *interess* to *interest* is prob. due to the influence of OF. *interest* (whence F. *intérêt*), 'interest', a word derived fr. L. *interest*, 'it imports, it is of interest', which was, however, taken for a noun in the sense of 'that which imports or is of interest'. Cp. G. *Interesse*, 'interest', which also derives fr. ML. *interesse* (see above).

interest, tr. v. — Fr. *interess'd*, pp. of earlier English *interess*, 'interest'. See **interest,** n.

Derivatives: *interest-ed*, adj., *interest-ed-ly*, n., *interest-ed-ness*, n., *interest-ing*, adj., *interest-ing-ly*, adv., *interest-ing-ness*, n.

interfere, intr. v. — OF. *s'entreferir*, 'to strike each other', fr. *entre*, 'between', and *ferir* (F. *férir*), 'to strike', fr. L. *ferīre*, 'to strike, smite', which stands in gradational relationship to *forāre*, 'to bore, piece', and is cogn. with OE. *borian*, 'to bore': see **inter-** and **bore,** v. E. *interfere* was remodeled after L. *inter-*.

Derivatives: *interfer-ence*, n., *interferent-ial*, adj., *interfer-er*, n., *interfer-ing*, adj., *interfer-ing-ly*, adv., *interfer-ing-ness*, n.

interferometer, n., an instrument for measuring the interference of light waves. — A hybrid coined from **interfere,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

interfuse, tr. and intr. v. — L. *interfūsus*, pp. of *interfundere*, 'to pour between, flow between', fr. **inter-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. words there referred to.

interfusion, n. — L. *interfūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a flowing between', fr. *interfūsus*, pp. of *interfundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

interglacial, adj., pertaining to, or occurring in, a period between two glacial epochs. — Coined by the Swiss naturalist Oswald Heer (1809-83) in 1865 fr. **inter-** and **glacial.**

interim, n., meantime. — L. *interim*, adv., 'meanwhile', formed fr. *inter*, 'between' (see **inter,** prep.), with adv. suff. *-im*, which derives from the pronominal base **i-* (whence also *is*, *ea*, *id*, 'he, she, it'). Cp. OL. *im*, *em* (= L. *eum*), 'him', and see **idem.**

Derivative: *interim*, adj., temporary.

interior, adj. — L. *interior*, 'inner, within', compar. of **interus*, 'on the inside, inward' (cp. *intrā*, 'within'), which itself is compar. of *in*, 'in'. See **inter,** prep., and **-ior** and cp. **intra-, intro-.**

Derivatives: *interior*, n., *interior-ly*, adv.

interjacent, adj., lying between; intervening. — L. *interjacēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'lying between', pres. part. of *interjacēre*, 'to lie between', fr. **inter-** and *jacēre*, 'to lie', which orig. meant 'to cast oneself down', fr. *jaciō*, *jacĕre*, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-ent** and cp. **adjacent** and words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

interject, tr. v. — L. *interjectus*, pp. of *intericere* (less correctly *interjicere*), 'to throw between, insert; to intersect', fr. **inter-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See prec. word. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *inter-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *interjection* (q.v.), *interject-ory*, adj.

interjection, n. — F., fr. L. *interjectiōnem*, acc. of *interjectiō*, 'a throwing between, insertion; interjection', fr. *interjectus*, pp. of *intericere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *interjection-al*, adj., *interjection-al-ly*, adv., *interjection-ary*, adj.

interlace, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *entrelacen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *entrelacer* (see **entre-, inter-** and **lace,** v.); remodeled after L. *inter-*.

Derivatives: *interlace*, n., *interlac-ed*, adj., *interlac-ed-ly*, adv., *interlace-ment*, n., *interlac-ery*, n.

interlard, tr. v., to insert between, mix. — F. *entrelarder*, 'to insert between' (see **entre-, inter-** and **lard**); remodeled after L. *inter-*.

interline, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *enterlinen*, fr. ML. *interlīneāre*, 'to interline', fr. **inter-** and L. *līnea*, 'line' (see **line** and cp. next word); remodeled after L. *inter-*.

interlinear, adj. — ML. *interlīneāris*, 'that which is between the lines'. See **inter-** and **linear.**

interlineation, n. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. ML. *interlīneātus*, pp. of *interlīneāre*. See **interline.**

interlocution, n. — L. *interlocūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a

speaking between, interlocution', fr. *interlocūtus*, pp. of *interloquī*, 'to interrupt in speaking', lit. 'to speak between', fr. **inter-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and cp. **locution.**

interlocutor, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. *interlocūtus*, pp. of *interloquī*. See prec. word.

interlocutory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *interlocūtus*, pp. of *interloquī*. See **interlocution.**

interlocutress, n. — See **interlocutor** and **-ess.**

interlocutrix, n., an interlocutress. — See **interlocutor** and **-trix.**

interlope, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **interloper.**

interloper, n., an intruder. — Fr. earlier *enterloper*, which is prob. a hybrid coined fr. *enter-* (fr. L. *inter-*) and Du. *loper*, 'runner', fr. *lopen*, 'to run'; see **leap** and cp. **lope** and words there referred to. E. *interloper* was remodeled after L. *inter-*.

interlude, n. — ME. *enterlude*, fr. ML. *interlūdium*, 'interlude', fr. **inter-** and L. *lūdus*, 'play' (see **ludicrous**); remodeled after L. *inter-*.

Derivatives: *interlude*, v., *interlud-ial*, adj.

intermediary, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *intermedius*. See next word.

Derivative: *intermediary*, n.

intermediate, adj. — ML. *intermediātus*, 'lying between, intermediate', fr. L. *intermedius*, 'that which is between, intermediate', fr. **inter-** and *medius*, 'middle'. See **medium** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **mediate, immediate.** Cp. also **intermezzo.**

Derivatives: *intermediate*, intr. v., *intermediate-ly*, adv., *intermediat-ion*, n., *intermediat-or*, n.

intermedium, n., an intermediate agent; medium. — ModL., neut. of *intermedius*. See prec. word.

intermezzo, n., a short dramatic performance between the acts of a play or opera. — It., fr. L. *intermedius*. See **intermediate.**

interminable, adj. — Late L. *interminābilis* (prob. through the medium of F. *interminable*). See **in-**, 'not', and **terminable.**

Derivatives: *interminabil-ity*, n., *interminable-ness*, n., *interminabl-y*, adv.

intermission, n. — L. *intermissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking up, interruption', fr. *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

intermit, tr. and intr. v., to interrupt. — L. *intermittere*, 'to leave off, break up, omit, neglect; to cease, pause', fr. **inter-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

Derivatives: *intermitt-ed*, adj., *intermitt-ed-ly*, adv., *intermittent* (q.v.), *intermitt-ing*, adj., *intermitt-ing-ly*, adv.

intermittence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

intermittent, adj. — L. *intermittēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *intermittere*. See **intermit** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *intermittent-ly*, adv.

intermix, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. *intermixt*, which derives fr. L. *intermixtus*, 'intermixed', but was mistaken for the pp. of an English verb (i.e. *intermixt* was supposed to have been formed from the verb *intermix* and the pp. suff. *-t*). L. *intermixtus* is pp. of *intermiscēre*, 'to intermix', lit. 'to mix among', fr. **inter-**, and *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mixed** and cp. **mix, admix, commix.**

Derivative: *intermix-ture*, n.

intern, adj., internal (*archaic*). — F. *interne*, 'inward, internal, resident within', fr. L. *internus*, 'inward, internal', fr. **interus*, 'on the inside, inward'. See **interior** and cp. **internal.** Cp. also *extern.*

intern, also **interne,** n., a resident physician in a hospital. — F. *interne*, fr. *interne*, adj. See **intern,** adj.

intern, tr. v., to confine. — F. *interner*, fr. L. *internus*. See **intern,** adj.

Derivative: *intern-ment*, n.

internal, adj. — ML. *internālis*, fr. L. *internus*. See **intern,** adj., and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *internal*, n., *internal-ity*, n., *internal-ly*, adv., *internal-ness*, n.

international, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) in 1780 fr. **inter-** and **national.**

Derivatives: *international-ism*, n., *internationalist*, n., *international-ity*, n., *international-ize*, tr. v., *international-iz-ation*, n., *international-ly*, adv.

International, n., any of several international socialistic associations. — Orig. short for *International Working Men's Association*, which was founded in London on September 28, 1864. See prec. word.

Internationale, n., 1) the same as *International*; 2) a socialist hymn written by Eugène Pottier in 1871. — F., fem. of *international*. See **international.**

internecine, adj., deadly. — L. *internecīnus*, 'deadly, murderous, destructive', fr. *internecāre*, 'to kill, destroy', fr. **inter-** and *necāre*, 'to kill', which is rel. to *nex*, gen. *necis*, 'murder', *nocēre*, 'to harm, hurt', *noxius*, 'harmful, injurious'. See **noxious** and cp. words there referred to.

internist, n. — Formed from the abbreviation of **intern(al,** scil. *medicine*), and suff. **-ist.**

internode, n., part between two nodes or joints. — L. *internōdium*, fr. **inter-** and *nōdus*, 'knot'. See **node.**

Derivative: *internod-al*, adj.

internuncial, adj., communicating between different organs of the body (said of nerves). — Lit. 'acting as messenger between', formed fr. L. *internūntius*, 'messenger' (see next word) with adj. suff. **-al.** See Todd and Bowman, *Phys. Anat.*, 1845, I, 205.

internuncio, n., a papal ambassador of lesser rank than a nuncio. — It. *internunzio*, fr. L. *internūntius*, 'messenger, mediator', fr. **inter-** and *nūntius*, 'messenger'. See **nuncio.**

interosseous, adj., situated between bones (*anat.*) — Formed fr. L. *inter ossa*, 'between bones'. See **inter,** prep., and **os.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

interosseus, n., name of certain muscles situated between the bones of the metacarpus or metatarsus (*anat.*) — Medical L. See prec. word.

interpellate, tr. v. — L. *interpellātus*, pp. of *interpellāre*, 'to interrupt in speaking', fr. **inter-** and *-pellāre* (found only in compounds), fr. *pellere*, 'to drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and verbal suff. **-ate.** The change from the 3rd conjugation (*pellere*) to the first (*interpellāre*) is due to the iterative sense of the latter verb. Cp. *appellāre*, 'to address, accost, call', which is formed fr. *ad-* and *-pellāre* and also has an iterative meaning (see **appeal,** v.)

interpellation, n. — L. *interpellātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an interruption in speaking', fr. *interpellātus*, pp. of *interpellāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

interpolate, tr. v., to alter by inserting new or false matter. — L. *interpolātus*, pp. of *interpolāre*, 'to give a new form to, to polish, furbish; to change, vary; to falsify; to insert, interpolate'. The verb was orig. a fuller's term with the meaning 'to scrape or polish between', and is formed fr. **inter-** and *polīre*, 'to smooth, polish, furbish'; see **polish.** The change of conjugation fr. *polīre* to *inter-polāre* is due to the iterative sense of the latter verb. See *interpellate.*

interpolation, n. — L. *interpolātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *interpolātus*, pp. of *interpolāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

interpolator, n. — L. *interpolātor*, 'one who gives a new form to things, polisher, furbisher', fr. *interpolātus*, pp. of *interpolāre*. See **interpolate** and agential suff. **-or.**

interpose, tr. v. — F. *interposer*, fr. **inter-** and *poser*, 'to place'. See **pose,** 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.

interposition, n. — L. *interpositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a putting between, insertion', fr. *interpositus*, pp. of *interpōnere*, 'to put between, insert', fr. **inter-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position.**

interpret, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *interpreter*, fr. L. *interpretārī*, 'to explain, expound', fr. *interpres*, gen. *-pretis*, 'an agent between two parties, explainer, expounder', lit. 'mediator'. For the first element see **inter-.** The second is rel. to L. *pretium*, 'price, value'; see **price** and cp. words there referred to.

interpretable, adj. — Late L. *interpretābilis*, fr. L. *interpretārī*. See prec. word and **-able.**

Derivatives: *interpretabil-ity*, n., *interpretable-ness*, n., *interpretabl-y*, adv.

interpretation, n. — ME. *interpretacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *interprétation* fr. L. *interpretātiōnem*, acc. of *interpretātiō*, 'explanation, exposition', fr. *interpretātus*, pp. of *interpretārī*. See **interpret** and **-ation.**

Derivative: *interpretation-al*, adj.

interpretative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *interpretātus*, pp. of *interpretārī*. See **interpret.**

Derivative: *interpretative-ly*, adv.

interpreter, n. — ME. *interpretour*, fr. OF. *interpreteur*, fr. Late L. *interpretātōrem*, acc. of *interpretātor*, 'explainer, interpreter', fr. L. *interpretātus*, pp. of *interpretārī*, 'to explain, expound'. See **interpret** and agential suff. **-er.**

interpretive, adj., interpretative. — See **interpret** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *interpretive-ly*, adv.

interpunction, n., punctuation. — L. *interpūnctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a putting of points between, punctuation', fr. *interpūnctus*, pp. of *interpungere*, 'to put points between', fr. **inter-** and *pungere*, 'to prick'. See **pungent** and cp. **point,** n. and v. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

interregnum, n., time between two reigns. — L. *interregnum*, 'the time between the death of one king and the election of another', fr. **inter-** and *regnum*, 'reign'. See **reign.**

interrogate, tr. v., to question. — L. *interrogātus*, pp. of *interrogāre*, 'to ask, question, inquire', fr. **inter-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask, beg, entreat'. See **rogation** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

interrogation, n. — L. *interrogātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'question, inquiry', fr. *interrogātus*, pp. of *interrogāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *interrogation-al*, adj.

interrogative, adj. — L. *interrogātīvus*, 'pertaining to a question', fr. *interrogātus*, pp. of *interrogāre*. See **interrogate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *interrogative-ly*, adv.

interrogatory, adj. — L. *interrogātōrius*, 'consisting of questions, interrogatory', fr. *interrogātus*, pp. of *interrogāre*. See **interrogate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

interrupt, tr. v. — L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere*, 'to break up, break to pieces; to break off, interrupt', fr. **inter-** and *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *interrupt-ed*, adj., *interrupt-ed-ly*, adv., *interrupt-ed-ness*, n., *interrupt-ing*, adj., *interrupt-ing-ly*, adv., *interruption* (q.v.), *interrupt-ive*, adj., *interrupt-ive-ly*, adv., *interrupt-ory*, adj.

interruption, n. — L. *interruptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking off, interruption, interval', fr. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

intersect, tr. v., to cut across; intr. v., to cross each other. — L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecāre*, 'to cut asunder, intersect', fr. **inter-** and *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. words there referred to.

intersection, n. — L. *intersectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting asunder, intersection', fr. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *intersection-al*, adj.

intersperse, tr. v., to scatter. — L. *interspersus*, 'strewn, sprinkled upon', fr. **inter-** and *sparsus*, 'scattered', pp. of *spargere*, 'to scatter'. See **sparse.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *spărsus*) *to ĕ* (in *inter-spĕrsus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *interspers-al*, n., *interspers-ion*, n.

interstice, n., an intervening space, interval. — F., fr. L. *interstitium*, 'interstice, interval', lit. 'space between', fr. **inter-** and the stem of *stāre*, 'to stand'; rel. to *intersistere*, 'to stand between'. See **state** and cp. **solstice.**

interstitial, adj., pertaining to an interstice. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *interstitium*. See prec. word.

intertexture, n., the act of interweaving. — Formed with suff. **-ure** fr. L. *intertextus*, 'interwoven', pp. of *intertexere*, 'to interweave', fr. **inter-** and *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text** and cp. **texture.**

intertrigo, n., inflammation of the skin caused by the friction of adjacent parts (*med.*) — L. *intertrīgō*, lit. 'a rubbing between', fr. **interterere*, 'to rub between', fr. **inter-**, and *terere*, 'to rub'. See **throw** and cp. **terebra, trite, detriment.**

interval, n. — F. *intervalle*, fr. L. *intervallum*, 'the open space between two palisades; space between, interval', fr. **inter-** and *vallum*, 'a palisaded wall or rampart'. See **vallum.**

Derivative: *intervall-ic*, adj.

intervene, intr. v. — L. *intervenīre*, 'to come between, come upon, intervene, interrupt', fr. **inter-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue**, 'arrival'.

Derivatives: *interven-er*, n., *intervenient* (q.v.)

intervenient, adj. — L. *interveniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *intervenīre*, 'to come between'. See prec. word and **-ent.**

intervention, n. — Late L. *interventiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an interposition', fr. L. *intervent-(um)*, pp. stem of *intervenīre*. See **intervene** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *intervention-al*, adj., *interventionist*, n., one who favors intervention.

interview, n. — F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir*, 'to see imperfectly, to catch a glimpse of', *s'entrevoir*, 'to visit each other, to have a short interview', fr. *entre*, 'between' (fr. L. *inter*) and *voir*, 'to see' (fr. L. *vidēre*). See **inter-** and **view.**

Derivatives: *interview*, tr. v., *interview-er*, n.

intervolve, tr. v., to twist or coil (two things) together. — Formed fr. **inter-** and L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

interweave, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **inter-** and **weave.**

interwind, tr. v., to wind together. — A hybrid coined fr. **inter-** and **wind,** 'to turn'.

intestacy, n., the fact or state of one's dying intestate. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

intestate, adj., having made no will. — L. *intestātus*, 'having made no will', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *testātus*, pp. of *testārī*, 'to witness; to make a will'. See **testament** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *intestate*, n., a person who has died intestate.

intestine, adj., 1) inward; 2) domestic. — L. *intestīnus*, 'inward, internal, intestine', altered from **intustīnus*, on analogy of *clandestīnus*, 'secret' (for which see *clandestine*), L. *intestīnus* prob. means lit. 'that which is within', and derives fr. *intus*, 'on the inside, within', whence also **interus*, 'inward'. Cp. OI. *antastyam*, Gk. ἐντόσθια, 'bowels', and see **interior.**

Derivatives: *intestine*, n. (q.v.), *intestin-al*, adj.

intestine, n., bowel, gut (*anat.*) — L. *intestīnum*, 'gut, intestine', prop. neut. of *intestīnus*, 'inward, internal'. See **intestine,** adj.

intima, n., the innermost coat of an organ (*anat.*) — ModL., prop. fem. of L. *intimus*, 'inmost'. See **intimate,** adj.

intimacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

intimate, adj. — Fr. earlier *intime*, fr. F. *intime*, fr. L. *intimus*, earlier *intumus*, 'inmost', prop. superl. of L. *in*, 'in'. The form *intimate* is due to the influence of L. *intimātus*, pp. of *intimāre*. See **in,** prep. and adv., and cp. **intimate,** v. Cp. also **interior.** For the superl. suff. *-tumus* in *intumus* see **aftermost** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *intimate*, n., *intimate-ly*, adv., *intimate-ness*, n., *intimate*, v. (q.v.)

intimate, tr. v. — L. *intimātus*, pp. of *intimāre*, 'to put into, bring into, drive into, announce, publish, make known', fr. *intimus*. See **intimate,** adj.

intimation, n. — L. *intimātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'announcement, intimation', fr. *intimātus*, pp. of *intimāre*. See **intimate,** v., and **-ion.**

intimidate, tr. v. — ML. *intimidātus*, pp. of *intimidāre*, 'to frighten, intimidate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *timidus*, 'timid'. See **timid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *intimidat-ion*, n., *intimidat-or*, n., *intimidat-ory*, n.

intimity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *intimus*, 'inmost'. See **intimate,** adj.

intinction, n., dipping of the eucharistic bread in the wine. — Eccles. L. *intinctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dipping in', fr. L. *intinctus*, pp. of *intingere*, 'to dip in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tingere*, 'to wet, moisten'. See **tinge** and **-ion.**

intitule, tr. v., to give a title to. — OF. *entituler, intituler* (F. *intituler*), fr. Late L. *intitulāre*, 'to give a name to', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *titulāre*, 'to give a title to, entitle', fr. L. *titulus*, 'title'. See **title** and cp. **entitle,** which is a doublet of *intitule*.

into, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *intō*, which is compounded of *in*, 'in', and *tō*, 'to'. See **in,** prep. and **to.**

intolerability, n. — Late L. *intolerābilitās*, fr. L. *intolerābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

intolerable, adj. — F. *intolérable*, fr. L. *intolerābilis*, 'that cannot be borne, insupportable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *tolerābilis*. See **tolerable.**

Derivatives: *intolerable-ness*, n., *intolerabl-y*, adv.

intolerance, n. — L. *intolerantia*, 'impatience, intolerance', fr. *intolerāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

intolerant, adj. — L. *intolerāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'impatient, intolerant', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *tolerāns*, gen. *-antis*. See **tolerant.**

Derivatives: *intolerant-ly*, adv., *intolerant-ness*, n.

intonate, tr. v., to intone. — ML. *intonātus*, pp. of *intonāre*, 'to intone'. See next word.

Derivatives: *intonat-ion*, n., *intonat-or*, n.

intone, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *intonāre*, 'to intone', fr. L. *intonāre*, 'to thunder, make a noise, resound', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tonāre*, 'to thunder, resound', fr. *tonus*, 'tone'. See **tone.**

intoxicant, adj., intoxicating; n., an intoxicating agent; specif. 1) an intoxicating drug; 2) alcoholic liquor. — ML. *intoxicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *intoxicāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

intoxicate, tr. v., to make drunk. — ML. *intoxicātus*, pp. of *intoxicāre*, 'to dip into poison', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *toxicāre*, 'to poison', fr. *toxicum*, 'poison', fr. Gk. τοξικόν (scil. φάρμακον), 'arrow poison'. See **toxic** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *intoxicat-ed*, adj., *intoxicat-ed-ly*, adv., *intoxicat-ed-ness*, n., *intoxicat-ing*, adj., *intoxicat-ing-ly*, adv., *intoxicat-ion*, n., *intoxicat-ive*, adj., *intoxicat-or*, n.

intra-, pref. meaning 'within, inside'. — L. *intrā-*, fr. *intrā*, 'within, on the inside, inwardly', fr. **interā* (short for **interā parte*, 'on the inside'), abl. sing. of **intera*, fem. of **interus*, 'on the inside, inward'. See **interior.**

intractable, adj. — L. *intractābilis*, 'not to be handled, unmanageable, intractable', fr. **in-**, 'not' and *tractābilis*. See **tractable.**

Derivatives: *intractabil-ity*, n., *intractable-ness*, n., *intractabl-y*, adv.

intrados, n., the interior of an arch (*archit.*) — F., a hybrid formed fr. **intra-** and *dos*, 'back', fr. L. *dorsum*. See **dorsal** and cp. **extrados.**

intramural, adj., within the walls. — Formed fr. **intra-** and L. *mūrālis*, 'pertaining to a wall', fr. *mūrus*, 'wall'. See **mural.**

intransigence, intransigency, n. — F. *intransigeance*, fr. *intransigeant*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

intransigent, adj., refusing to compromise; irreconcilable. — F. *intransigeant*, fr. Sp. *intransigente*, an adherent of the federalist republicans in Spain (1873-74), who refused to compromise. Sp. *intransigente* lit. means 'not coming to an agreement'. It is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *trānsigentem*, acc. of *trānsigēns*, pres. part. of *trānsigere*, 'to carry through, bring to an end, come to an agreement'. See **transact** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *intransigent*, n., *intransigent-ism*, n., *intransigent-ist*, n., *intransigent-ly*, adv.

intransitive, adj. — Late L. *intrānsitīvus*, 'intransitive', lit. 'that does not pass over (to another person)', fr. **in-**, 'not' and *trānsitīvus*, 'that may pass over'. See **transitive.**

Derivatives: *intransitive*, n., *intransitive-ly*, adv., *intransitive-ness*, n.

intrant, adj., entering; n., one who enters. — L. *intrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *intrāre*, 'to enter'. See **enter** and **-ant.**

intrench, tr. and intr. v. — See **entrench.**

Derivatives: *intrench-er*, n., *intrench-ment*, n.

intrepid, adj., fearless. — L. *intrepidus*, 'unshaken, undaunted', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *trepidus*, 'anxious, alarmed'. See **trepidation.**

Derivatives: *intrepid-ity*, n., *intrepid-ly*, adv., *intrepid-ness*, n.

intricacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

intricate, adj. — L. *intrīcātus*, pp. of *intrīcāre*, 'to entangle, perplex, embarrass', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *trīcae* (gen. *trīcārum*), 'trifles, perplexities, tricks'. See **extricate.**

Derivatives: *intricate-ly*, adv., *intricate-ness*, n.

intrigant, n., a man given to intrigue. — F., fr. It. *intrigante*, pres. part. of *intrigare*. See **intrigue,** v. and **-ant.**

intrigante, n., a woman given to intrigue. — F., fem. of *intrigant*. See prec. word.

intrigue, intr. v., to plot underhandedly. — F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, 'to intrigue', fr. L. *intrīcāre*. See **intricate.**

intrigue, n., an underhand plotting; an underhand plot. — F., fr. It. *intrigo*, fr. *intrigare*. See **intrigue,** v.

intrinsic, adj., pertaining to the real nature of a thing; inherent; essential. — F. *intrinsèque*, fr. L. *intrinsecus*, 'on the inside, inwardly', fr. *inter*, 'in the midst of, between, among', and *secus*, 'beside, by, along'. For the first element see **inter,** prep. L. *secus* orig. meant 'following'; and is rel. to *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **second.** Cp. also **extrinsic.**

Derivatives: *intrinsic-al*, adj., *intrinsic-al-ly*, adv., *intrinsic-al-ness*, n.

intro-, pref. — L. *intrō*, 'into the inside, within', for **intero-*, fr. **interus*, 'on the inside, inward'. See **interior.**

introduce, tr. v. — L. *intrōdūcere*, 'to lead in, bring in; to introduce; to bring forward; to institute, originate', fr. **intro-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead, conduct, guide'. See **duke** and cp. words there referred to.

introduction, n. — F., fr. L. *intrōductiōnem*, acc. of *intrōductiō*, fr. *intrōductus*, pp. of *intrōdūcere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

introductive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *intrōductus*, pp. of *intrōdūcere*. See **introduce.**

Derivative: *introductive-ly*, adv.

introductory, adj. — Late L. *intrōductōrius*, fr. L. *intrōductus*, pp. of *intrōdūcere*. See **introduce** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

introit, n. (*eccles.*) — F. *introit*, lit. 'a going in', fr. L. *introitus* (gen. *-ūs*), fr. *introitus*, pp. of *introīre*, 'to enter', formed fr. **intro-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate.**

intromission, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *intrōmissus*, pp. of *intrōmittere*, 'to let in'. See next word.

intromit, tr. v., to cause to enter; to admit. — L. *intrōmittere*, 'to send in, let in', fr. **intro-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

intromittent, adj. — L. *intrōmittēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *intrōmittere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

introrse, adj., turned inward (*bot.*) — L. *intrōrsus*, 'toward the inside, inward', contraction of *intrōversus*, which is formed fr. **intro-** and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **introversion, introvert.** Cp. also **extrorse, retrorse, prose.**

introspect, intr. v. — L. *intrōspectus*, pp. of *intrōspicere*, 'to look into, look at', fr. **intro-** and *-spicere*, fr. *specere*, *spicere*, 'to see, look at, behold'. See **species** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *introspect-ion*, n., *introspection-al*, adj., *introspection-ism*, n., *introspection-ist*, n., *introspect-ive*, adj., *introspect-ive-ly*, adv., *introspect-ive-ness*, n.

introversible, adj., capable of being introverted. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. **intro-** and L. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

introversion, n., 1) the act of introverting; the state of being introverted; 2) interest directed inward; the opposite of *extroversion* (*psychol.*) — Formed fr. **intro-** and **version.**

introversive, adj., pertaining or tending to introversion. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. **intro-** and L. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

introvert, tr. v., 1) to turn inward; 2) intr. v., to turn one's interest inward; the opposite of *extrovert* (*psychol.*) — Formed fr. **intro-** and L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.** The term *introvert* was introduced into psychology by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961). Cp. **extrovert,** v.
Derivatives: *introvert*, n., *introvert-ive*, adj.

introvert, n., one characterized by introversion; the opposite of *extrovert* (*psychol.*) — Fr. **introvert,** v.

intrude, tr. and intr. v. — L. *intrūdere*, 'to thrust in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push, shove', which derives fr. I.-E. base ***treud-**, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See **threat** and cp. **thrust.** Cp. also **abstruse, detrude, extrude, obtrude, protrude.**
Derivatives: *intrud-er*, n., *intrud-ing*, adj., *intrud-ing-ly*, adv.

intrusion, n. — ME. *intrusioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *intrusion*, fr. ML. *intrūsiōnem*, acc. of *intrūsiō*, 'a thrusting in', fr. L. *intrūsus*, pp. of *intrūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **detrusion, extrusion, obtrusion, protrusion.**

intrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *intrūsus*, pp. of *intrūdere*. See **intrude** and cp. **extrusive, obtrusive, protrusive.**
Derivatives: *intrusive-ly*, adv., *intrusive-ness*, n.

intubate, tr. v., to insert a tube into a hollow organ (*med.*) — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *tubus*, 'tube'. See **tube** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

intubation, n., insertion of a tube into a hollow organ (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-ion.**

intuit, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. **intuition.**

intuition, n. — ML. *intuitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intuērī*, 'to look at, regard, consider', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tuērī*, 'to look at, regard, consider; to look after, preserve, defend'. See **tuition.**
Derivatives: *intuition-al*, adj., *intuition-al-ism*, n., *intuition-al-ist*, n., *intuition-ism*, n., *intuition-ist*, n.

intuitive, adj. — ML. *intuitīvus*, fr. L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intuērī*. See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *intuitive-ly*, adv., *intuitive-ness*, n., and the hybrid nouns *intuitiv-ism*, *intuitiv-ist*.

intumesce, intr. v., to swell up. — L. *intumēscere*, 'to swell up', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *tumēscere*, 'to begin to swell', inchoative of *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and **-esce.**

intumescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

intumescent, adj. — L. *intumēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *intumēscere*. See **intumesce** and **-ent.**

intussusception, n., the reception of one part within another (*med.*) — Lit. 'a taking in'; coined by the English surgeon and anatomist John Hunter (1728-93) fr. L. *intus*, 'within' (see **intro-**), and *susceptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking in hand, acceptance', fr. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, 'to accept, undertake'. See **susceptible** and **-ion.**

inula, n., elecampane; (*cap.*) a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — L. *inula*, formed with metathesis fr. Gk. ἐλένιον, 'elecampane'; see **Helenium.** L. *inula* was influenced in form by L. *inuleus*, 'fawn'.

inulin, n., a starchlike substance (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *inula*, 'elecampana' (see prec. word); so called because it is obtained esp. from the roots of the plants of the genus *Inula*.

inunction, n., the act of anointing. — L. *inunctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an anointing', fr. *inunctus*, pp. of *inunguere*, 'to anoint', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *unguere*, 'to anoint'. See **unction** and cp. **ointment.**

inundant, adj., inundating. — L. *inundāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *inundāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

inundate, tr. v., to flood; to overflow. — L. *inundātus*, pp. of *inundāre*, 'to overflow, run over, inundate', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *unda*, 'wave'. See **undate.**

inundation, n. — L. *inundātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an overflowing, inundating', fr. *inundātus*, pp. of *inundāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

inurbane, adj. — L. *inurbānus*, 'rustic, boorish, unpolished', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *urbānus*, 'polished, refined', lit. 'of the city', fr. *urbs*, gen. *urbis*, 'city'. See **urban, urbane.**
Derivatives: *inurbane-ly*, adv., *inurbane-ness*, n., *inurban-ity*, n.

inure, tr. v., to accustom; intr. v., to take effect. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and obsol. E. *ure*, 'use, work', fr. OF. *uevre* (F. *œuvre*), fr. L. *opera*. See **opera** and cp. **hors d'oeuvre.**

Derivatives: *inur-ed*, adj., *inur-ed-ness*, n., *inurement*, n.

inurn, tr. v., to place in an urn. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and **urn.**

inutile, adj., useless. — L. *inūtilis*, 'useless, unprofitable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *ūtilis*, 'useful'. See **utility.**

inutility, n. — F. *inutilité*, fr. L. *inūtilitātem*, acc. of *inūtilitās*, 'uselessness', fr. *inūtilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

invade, tr. v. — ME. *invaden*, fr. L. *invādere*, 'to go into, enter upon; to assail, assault, attack, invade', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vādere*, 'to go, move', which is cogn. with ON. *vaða*, OE. *wadan*, 'to wade'. See **wade** and cp. **vade mecum** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *invad-er*, n.

invaginate, tr. v., to put into a sheath. — Lit. 'to insheathe', fr. **in-**, 'in', and L. *vagina*, 'sheath'. See **vagina** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *invaginat-ion*, n.

invalid, adj., not valid. — L. *invalidus*, 'not strong, infirm, weak, feeble', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *validus*, 'strong'. See **valid.**
Derivatives: *invalid-ity*, n., *invalid-ly*, adv.

invalid, adj., infirm, sick. — F. *invalide*, fr. L. *invalidus*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *invalid*, n. and tr. v., *invalid-ate*, tr. v., *invalid-ation*, n., *invalid-hood*, n., *invalid-ism*, n.

invar, n., an alloy of steel and nickel characterized by a very small coefficient of thermal expansion. — Short for *invariable*.

invasion, n. — F., fr. Late L. *invāsiōnem*, acc. of *invāsiō*, 'assault, attack', fr. L. *invās-(um)*, pp. stem of *invādere*. See **invade** and **-ion** and cp. **evasion.**

invasive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *invās-(um)*, pp. stem of *invādere*. See **invade.**

invecked, adj., invected. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. *inveck*, alteration of *invect* (fr. L. *invectus*), the *t* of which was mistaken for the pp. suff. See next word.

invected, adj., bordered by a series of small convex semicircles or arcs (*her.*) — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *invectus*, 'carried in', pp. of *invehere*. See **inveigh.**

invective, n., an abusive speech. — ML. *invectīva* (scil. *ōrātiō*), 'abusive speech', fem. of *invectīvus*, 'abusive', fr. L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*. See next word and **-ive.**

inveigh, intr. v., to make a violent verbal attack. — L. *invehī*, 'to be carried on against', passive inf. of *invehere*, 'to carry in, bring in; to enter, penetrate; to attack, inveigh against', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vehere*, 'to carry'. See **vehicle** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *inveigh-er*, n.

inveigle, tr. v., to entice, delude, seduce. — Fr. earlier *envegle*, *aveugle*, fr. F. *aveugler*, 'to blind', fr. *aveugle*, 'blind', fr. ML. *ab oculīs*, loan translation of Gk. ἀπ'ομμάτων, 'without eyes', lit. '(away) from the eyes'. See **ab-** and **ocular.**
Derivatives: *inveigle-ment*, n., *inveigl-er*, n.

invent, tr. v. — ME. *inventen*, fr. L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenīre*, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue**, 'arrival'. For sense development cp. Hitt. *wemiya-*, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon', OSlav. *na-iti*,' to find', fr. *na*, 'on, upon', and *iti*, 'to go', OE. *findan*, 'to find out', fr. I.-E. base ***pent-**, 'to go' (see *find*).
Derivatives: *invent-er*, n., *invent-ible*, adj., *inventi-bil-ity*, n., *invent-ible-ness*, n., *invention* (q.v.), *inventor* (q.v.), *inventory* (q.v.)

invention, n. — ME. *invencioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *invention*, fr. L. *inventiōnem*, acc. of *inventiō*, 'invention', fr. *inventus*, pp. of *invenīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *invention-al*, adj.

inventive, adj. — ME. *inventif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *inventif*, fem. *inventive*, fr. L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenīre*. See **invent** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *inventive-ly*, adv., *inventive-ness*, n.

inventor, n. — L. *inventor*, 'one that finds out, author, discoverer, inventor', fr. *inventus*, pp. of *invenīre*. See **invent** and agential suff. **-or.**

inventory, n. — ML. *inventōrium*, for Late L. *inventārium*, 'list, inventory'. See **invent** and subst. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *inventory*, tr. v.

inveracity, n., lack of veracity. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and **veracity.**

inverness, n., a kind of sleeveless cape, also **Inverness cape.** — Named after *Inverness*, a town in Scotland.

inverse, adj. — L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*. See **invert.**
Derivatives: *inverse*, n. and tr. v., *invers-ed*, adj., *invers-ed-ly*, *inverse-ly*, advs., *invers-ive*, adj.

inversion, n. — L. *inversiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'inversion', fr. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*. See next word and **-ion.**

invert, tr. v. — L. *invertere*, 'to turn upside down, turn about, upset; to transpose, reverse', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**
Derivatives: *invert*, n., *invert-ed*, adj., *invert-ed-ly*, adv., *invert-er*, n., *invert-ible*, adj., *invert-ibil-ity*, n., *invert-ile*, adj.

invertase, n., a ferment converting cane sugar into fruit sugar (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the stem of L. *invertere*, 'to turn about' (see prec. word), and suff. **-ase.** The name *invertase* was suggested by F. *ferment inversif* ('converting ferment'), a name given to this ferment by the French physiologist Claude Bernard (1813-78).

Invertebrata, n. pl., all animals excepting the *Vertebrata* (*zool.*) — ModL. (short for *animalia invertebrāta*), neut. pl. of *invertebrātus*, which is formed fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *vertebrātus*, 'vertebrate'; see **Vertebrata.** The term goes back to the French word *invertébré*, which was coined

by the French naturalist Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) in 1805 (in Leçons d'anatomie comparée).

invertebrate, adj., having no backbone; pertaining to the Invertebrata. — ModL. *invertebrātus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *invertebrate*, n.

invest, tr. v. — L. *investīre*, 'to clothe, cover', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vestīre*, 'to clothe'. See **vest,** v. and n.
Derivatives: *invest-ment*, n., *invest-or*, n.

investigate, v. — L. *investīgātus*, pp. of *investīgāre*, 'to trace out, to search after, inquire into', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vestīgāre*, 'to track out', fr. *vestīgium*. See **vestige** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *investigat-ing*, adj., *investigat-ing-ly*, adv., *investigation* (q.v.), *investigat-ive*, adj., *investigator* (q.v.), *investig-atory*, adj.

investigation, n. — F., fr. L. *investīgātiōnem*, acc. of *investīgātiō*, 'a searching into', fr. *investīgātus*, pp. of *investīgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *investigation-al*, adj.

investigator, n. — L. *investīgātor*, 'he that searches into', fr. *investīgātus*, pp. of *investīgāre*. See **investigate** and agential suff. **-or.**

investiture, n., the ceremony of investing a person with an office, authority, etc. — ML. *investītūra*, fr. L. *investītus*, pp. of *investīre*, 'to clothe'. See **invest** and **-ure.**

inveteracy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

inveterate, adj. — L. *inveterātus*, 'kept for a long time, of long standing, inveterate', pp. of *inveterāre*, 'to render old, give age to; to grow old', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vetus*, gen. *veteris*, 'old'. See **veteran** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *inveterate*, tr. v., *inveterate-ly*, adv., *inveterate-ness*, n.

invidious, adj., likely to cause ill will or envy. — L. *invidiōsus*, 'full of envy, envious', fr. *invidia*, 'envy'. See **envy,** n., and **-ous,** and cp. **envious,** which is a doublet of *invidious*.
Derivatives: *invidious-ly*, adv., *invidious-ness*, n.

invigilate, tr. v., to keep watch over. — L. *invigilātus*, pp. of *invigilāre*, 'to be awake, be watchful, watch over', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vigilāre*, 'to watch, be awake', fr. *vigil*, 'awake, wakeful'. See **vigil** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *invigilat-ion*, n., *invigilat-or*, n.

invigorate, tr. v., to make vigorous. — Formed fr. **in-**, 'in', L. *vigor*, 'strength' (see **vigor**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *invigorat-ing*, adj., *invigorat-ing-ly*, adv., *invigorat-ing-ness*, n., *invigorat-ive*, adj., *invigorat-ive-ly*, adv., *invigorat-or*, n.

invincible, adj. — F., fr. L. *invincibilis*, 'invincible, unconquerable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *vincibilis*. See **vincible.**
Derivatives: *invincibil-ity*, n., *invincible-ness*, n., *invincibl-y*, adv.

inviolable, adj. — L. *inviolābilis*, 'invulnerable, inviolable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *violābilis*. See **violable.**
Derivatives: *inviolabil-ity*, n., *inviolable-ness*, n., *inviolabl-y*, adv.

inviolacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

inviolate, adj., not violated. — L. *inviolātus*, 'unhurt, inviolate', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *violātus*, pp. of *violāre*, 'to violate'. See **violate.**
Derivatives: *inviolate-ly*, adv., *inviolate-ness*, n.

invisible, adj. — F., fr. L. *invīsibilis*, 'invisible, unseen', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *vīsibilis*. See **visible.**
Derivatives: *invisible*, n., *invisibil-ity*, n., *invisible-ness*, n., *invisibl-y*, adv.

invitant, n., one who invites. — F., pres. part. of *inviter*, 'to invite'. See **invite** and **-ant.**

invitation, n. — L. *invītātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'invitation', fr. *invītātus*, pp. of *invītāre*. See **invite** and **-ation.**

invitatory, adj., containing an invitation. — Late L. *invītātōrius*, 'pertaining to invitation', fr. L. *invītātus*, pp. of *invītāre*. See **invite** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

invitatory, n., invitation to take part in religious worship. — ML. *invitātōrium*, fr. Late L. *invitātōrius*. See **invitatory,** adj.

invite, tr. v. — F. *inviter*, fr. L. *invītāre*, 'to invite, entertain, challenge', prob. formed fr. **in-**, 'in', and *-vītāre*, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **envy.**
Derivatives: *invit-er*, n., *invit-ing*, adj., *invit-ing-ly*, adv., *invit-ing-ness*, n.

invocation, n. — ME. *invocacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *invocation*, fr. L. *invocātiōnem*, fr. *invocātus*, pp. of *invocāre*, 'to invoke'. See **invoke** and **-ation.**

invocative, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ive** fr. L. *invocātus*, pp. of *invocāre*. See **invoke.**

invocatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *invocātus*, pp. of *invocāre*. See **invoke.**

invoice, n. — Fr. earlier *invoyes*, pl. of obsolete *invoy*, 'anything sent', fr. F. *envoy*, now spelled *envoi*, 'a sending', fr. *envoyer*, 'to send'. See **envoy.**
Derivative: *invoice*, tr. v.

invoke, tr. v. — ME. *invoken*, fr. MF. (= F.) *invoquer*, fr. L. *invocāre*, 'to call upon, appeal to, invoke, implore', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **voice** and cp. **convoke, provoke.**

involucre, involucrum, n., 1) a covering (esp. a membraneous one); 2) a group of bracts round a cluster of flowers (*bot.*) — F. *involucre*, fr. L. *involūcrum*, 'wrapper, covering, envelope, case', for **involū-clo-m*, which is formed with instrumental suff. **-clo-m*, **-cro-m*, fr. *involvere*, 'to wrap up, roll up'. See **involve.** The change of suff. **-clo-m* to **-cro-m* is due to the dissimilatorial influence of the *l* in the preceding syllable.

involuntary, adj. — Late L. *involuntārius*, 'involuntary', fr. **in-**, 'not', and L. *voluntārius*. See **voluntary.**
Derivatives: *involuntari-ly*, adv., *involuntari-ness*, n.

involute, adj., 1) involved, intricate; 2) rolled up in a spiral. — L. *involūtus*, 'rolled up', pp. of *involvere*, 'to roll up'. See **involve.**

involute, n., anything involved; esp., in geom., a curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible thread, which is wound upon or unwound from a given curve (this latter being called the *evolute*). — Fr. **involute,** adj. Cp. **evolute.**

involution, n., the act of involving or the state of being involved. — L. *involūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a rolling up', fr. *involūtus*, pp. of *involvere*, 'to roll up'. See next word and **-ion.**

involve, tr. v. — L. *involvere*, 'to roll up, wrap up; to cover, envelop; to surround, entangle', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **involucre.**
Derivatives: *involv-ed*, adj., *involv-ed-ly*, adv., *involv-ed-ness*, n., *involve-ment*, n., *involv-er*, n.

invulnerable, adj. — L. *invulnerābilis*, 'invulnerable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *vulnerābilis*. See **vulnerable.**
Derivatives: *invulnerabil-ity*, n., *invulnerable-ness*, n., *invulnerabl-y*, adv.

inward, inwards, adv. — ME. *inward*, resp. *inwardes*, fr. OE. *innanweard, inneweard, inweard*, fr. *innan, inne, inn*, 'in', adv., fr. *in*, 'in', prep. See **in-**, prep., and **-ward,** resp. **-wardes.**

inward, adj. — OE. *innanweard, inneweard, inweard*. See **inward,** adv.
Derivatives: *inward-ly*, adv., *inward-ness*, n.

inwardly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *inweardlīce*. See **inward,** adv., and adv. suff. **-ly.**

inyala, n., an antelope of Central Africa (*Tragelaphus angasi*). — A Bantu name.

Io, n., the daughter of Inachus, beloved by Zeus, and changed by Hera into a cow (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἰώ, which is of uncertain origin.

iod-, form of **iodo-** before a vowel.

iodic, adj., pertaining to iodine (*chem.*) — See **iodine** and **-ic.**

iodide, also **iodid,** n., compound of iodine with another element or radical (*chem.*) — See next word and **-ide.**

iodine, n., name of a nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen family (*chem.*) — Formed by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. F. *iode*, 'iodine' (to make the name of this element equal in ending to *chlorine* and *fluorine*), which was coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Bernard Courtois (1777-1838), in 1811 fr. Gk. ἰοειδής, 'like a violet', fr. ἴον, 'violet', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; so called by him from the color of its vapor. See **iolite** and **-oid.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

iodism, n., iodine poisoning (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-ism.**

iodize, tr. v., to treat or impregnate with iodine. — See **iodine** and **-ize.**

iodo-, before a vowel **iod-,** combining form meaning *iodine*. — Fr. ModL. *iodum*, fr. F. *iode*. See **iodine.**

iodoform, n., a crystalline compound (*chem.*) — A blend of **iodine** and **chloroform.**

iolite, n., a blue mineral. — G. *Iolit*, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1810 fr. Gk. ἴον, 'violet', and λίθος, 'stone'. Gk. ἴον is prob. a Mediterranean loan word. Cp. the first element in **Janthine** and the second element in **Leucojum.** Cp. also *violet*. For Gk. λίθος see **-lite, litho-.**

ion, n., either of the two elements into which a compound is decomposed through electrolysis. — Gk. ἰόν, neut. of ἰών, 'going', pres. part. of ἰέναι, 'to go', fr. I.-E. base **i-*, 'to go', whence also L. *īre*, 'to go', *iter* (gen. *itineris*), 'a journey'; see **itinerate.** The word *ion* was introduced into electricity by the English physicist and chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867); cp. **anion, cation.**

-ion, suff. forming nouns denoting *state, condition or action.* — L. *-iō*, gen. *-iōnis* (either directly or through the medium of OF. and F. *-ion*). Cp. **-ation, -ition.**

Ionian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Iōnius*, fr. Gk. Ἰώνιος, 'Ionian', fr. Ἴων (gen. Ἴωνος), contraction of Ἰάων (gen. Ἰάονος), 'Ionian', fr. orig. *Ἰάϝων, whence Heb. *Yāwán*, Akkad. *Iāmanu, Iāvanu*, Egypt. *Yᵉᵛᵃna, Yᵉᵛᵃnna*, 'Greek'. Cp. also OI. *Yavanah*, OPers. *Yaunā*, 'Greek', OI. *yavanikā*, 'Greek woman'; 'curtain (in the theater)', lit. 'Greek (partition)'.

Ionic, adj. — L. *Iōnicus*, fr. Gk. Ἰωνικός, 'Ionic', fr. Ἴων. See prec. word and **-ic.**

ionium, n., a radioactive element pertaining to the uranium group (*chem.*) — ModL., formed fr. **ion** with suff. **-ium;** so called in allusion to its ionizing power.

ionize, tr. v., to separate into ions. — Formed fr. **ion** with suff. **-ize.**

ionosphere, n., that part of the earth's atmosphere which extends from the stratosphere to the exosphere. — Compounded of **ion** and **sphere.**

-ior, suff. representing the Latin compar. ending *-ior*, as in *anterior, excelsior*. — L. *-ior*, cogn. with OI. *-īyas*, Gk. *-ίων*, Goth. *-iza, -oza*, OE. *-ra* (in adjectives), *-or* (in adverbs). See compar. suff. **-er.**

-ior, suff. representing **-or** preceded by thematic *i*, as in *warrior*.

iota, n., the 9th letter of the Greek alphabet. — L., fr. Gk. ἰῶτα, fr. Heb. *yōdh*; see **yodh** and cp. **jot.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

iotacism, n., 1) excessive use of the Greek letter iota; 2) Greek tendency to give the sound of iota to other vowels. — Late L. *iōtacismus*, fr. Gk. ἰωτακισμός, 'doubling or repetition of the letter ἰῶτα'. See prec. word and **-ism** and cp. *lambdacism, rhotacism.*

-ious, suff. standing for *-i-ous*, i.e. suff. *-ous* preceded by thematic *i*. — 1) Fr. L. *-iōsus* (either directly or through the medium of OF. *-ieus*,

F. *-ieux*); see e.g. *delicious, religious.* 2) Fr. L. *-ius*; see e.g. *conscious, dubious.* See **-ous.**

ipecac, n. — Shortened fr. **ipecacuanha.**

ipecacuanha, n., the dried root of a S. American plant (*Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*) — Port., from a Tupi compound lit. meaning 'a small emetic tree.

Iphigenia, n., the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ἰφιγένεια, lit. 'mightily born' (i.e. a mighty princess), compounded of ἴφι, instrumental of ἶς, 'sinew, tendon; muscle, fiber', and γένος, 'race, descent'. For the first element see **inion,** for the second see **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

Ipomoea, n., a genus of plants, the morning glory (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ἴψ, gen. ἴπός, 'a kind of worm', which is possibly rel. to ἴψασθαι, 'to press hard, oppress', and ὅμοιος, 'like'. See **homeo-.**

ipse dixit, n., dictum. — L., 'he himself has said it', originally translation of Gk. αὐτὸς ἔφα, used by the disciples of Pythagoras when quoting their master. See next word and **diction.**

ipseity, n., selfhood. — Formed from L. *ipse*, 'himself', contraction of **is-pse*, fr. *is*, 'he' (see **idem**), and the emphatic particle *-pse* (= Gk. -ψέ). For the ending see suff. **-ity.** Cp. the second element in **solipsism.**

ir-, assimilated form of **in-,** 'in', before *r.*

ir-, assimilated form of **in-,** 'not', before *r.*

Ira, masc. PN. (*Bible*) — Heb. *'Irá*, lit. 'watchful', from the stem of *'ūr*, 'to awake, to rouse oneself', rel. to Aram.-Syr. *'ūr*, 'to be awake', Aram. *'īr*, 'awake', Bibl.-Aram. *'īr*, 'angel', Arab. *'ára* (base *'-y-r*), 'was awake', *ghára* (stem *gh-y-r*), 'he was jealous', Akkad. *ēru*, 'to be awake, to watch'.

irade, n., written decree of a Mohammedan ruler formerly, a written decree of the Sultan of Turkey. — Turkish, fr. Arab. *irádaʰ*, 'will', verbal noun of *arāda*, 'he wished, wanted to', which is prop. causative of *rāda* (base *r-w-d*), 'he sought'.

Iran, n., Persia. — Pers. *Īrān*, fr. OPers. *ariya*, 'noble', which is rel. to OI. *áryaḥ*, 'noble'. See **Aryan.**

Derivatives: *Iran-ian*, adj. and n.

irascible, adj. — ME., fr. F. *irascible*, fr. L. *īrāscibilis*, fr. *īrāscī*, 'to be angry', fr. *īra*. See **ire** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *irascibil-ity*, n., *irascible-ness*, n., *irascibl-y*, adv.

irate, adj. — L. *īrātus*, 'angry, enraged, violent, furious', fr. *īra*. See **ire** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

ire, n., anger. — OF., fr. L. *īra*, 'anger', which prob. stands for **eisā* and is cogn. with Avestic *aēshma*, 'anger', Gk. οἶμα (for **οἴσμα*), 'impetus', οἶστρος, 'gadfly', Lith. *aistrà*, 'violent passion', fr. I.-E. base **eis-*, 'to set in quick motion, drive on, incite', whence also OI. *éṣati, iṣṇáti, iṣyati*, 'sets in motion', *iṣaṇyáti*, 'stirs up, incites, urges on', *iṣiráḥ*, 'lively, strong', Gk. ἰαίνειν (for **ισάνϝειν*), 'to warm, heat, cheer, refresh', ON. *eisa*, 'to hasten forward'. Cp. **hiero-, iatric, oestrum, perineum.** Cp. also **iron.**

Derivatives: *ire-ful*, adj., *ire-ful-ly*, adv., *ire-ful-ness*, n.

Irene, fem. PN. — F. *Irène*, fr. L. *Īrēnē*, fr. Gk. Εἰρήνη, lit. 'peace'. See next word.

irenic, irenical, adj., promoting peace. — Gk. εἰρηνικός, 'peaceful, peaceable', fr. εἰρήνη, 'peace', a word of unknown etymology. Cp. **Irene.**

Derivatives: *irenical-ly*, adv., *irenic-ism*, n., *irenic-ist*, n.

irenicon, n. — See **eirenicon.**

Iresine, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. εἰρεσιώνη, 'a wreath of olive wound round with wool', fr. εἶρος, 'wool', which is rel. to ἔριον, 'wool' (see **erio-**); so called in allusion to the woolly calyx.

Iridaceae, n. pl., the iris family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Iris** with suff. **-aceae.**

iridaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

iridescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

iridescent, adj., showing rainbowlike colors. — Lit. 'rainbow colored', formed with suff. **-escent** fr. L. *īris*, gen. *īridis* (fr. Gk. ἶρις, gen. ἴριδος), 'rainbow' (see **iris**).

Derivative: *iridescent-ly*, adv.

iridium, n., name of a silverwhite metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist Smithson Tennant (1761-1815), fr. Gk. ἶρις, gen. ἴριδος, 'rainbow' (see **iris**), and suff. **-ium**; so called by him in allusion to the varying color of its compounds.

Derivatives: *irid-ate*, n., *irid-ious*, adj., *irid-ite*, n., *irid-ize*, tr. v., *irid-iz-ation*, n.

irido-, before a vowel **irid-,** combining form denoting the *iris* (*of the eye*). — Fr. Gk. ἶρις, gen. ἴριδος. See next word.

iris, n., 1) the rainbow; 2) the colored portion of the eye. — L. *īris*, fr. Gk. ἶρις, 'the rainbow', orig. form **Fῖρις*, lit. 'something bent or curved', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. ἶτυς, Aeol. **Fίτυς*, 'the edge or rim of anything', ἰτέᾱ, 'willow', L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', OE. *wīðig*, 'willow'. See **withy** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **orris,** 'the Florentine iris'.

Iris, n., the goddess of the rainbow in Greek mythology. — L. *Iris*, fr. Gk. Ἶρις, personification of ἶρις, 'rainbow'. See prec. word.

Irish, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. **Īrisc*, fr. *Īras*, 'the Irish', which is rel. to OE. *Ēriu*, 'Ireland'. Cp. **Erin, Erse.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ish.**

iritis, n., inflammation of the iris of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ἶρις. See **iris.**

irk, tr. v., to vex, annoy. — ME. *irken, yrken*, rel. to MHG. *erken*, 'to disgust'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *irk-some*, adj., *irk-some-ness*, n.

Irma, fem. PN. — A var. of *Erma*, which is a shortened form of **Ermentrud** (q.v.) Cp. **Emma.**

iron, n. — ME. *iren, iron*, fr. OE. *īse(r)n, īren*, rel. to OS. *īsarn*, ON. *īsarn, jārn*, OFris. *īser(n)*, MDu. *īser*, Du. *ijzer*, OHG. *īsarn, īsan*, MHG. *īsern, īser, īsen*, G. *Eisen*, Goth. *eisarn, isarn.* These words, as well as the Gaul. PN. *Isarno-* and OIr. *iarann, iarn*, W. *haiarn*, OCo. *hoern*, 'iron', are prob. Illyrian loan words, and orig. denoted the 'strong' metal (in contradistinction to the softer bronze). Cp. OI. *iṣiráḥ*, 'vigorous, strong', Gk. ἱερός, 'strong', and see **ire.**

Derivatives: *iron*, adj. and v., *iron-er*, n., *iron-ing*, n., *irony* (q.v.)

Iron Curtain. — Coined by Winston Churchill in 1946 (in a speech at Fulton, Mo., U.S.A.)

ironic, also **ironical,** adj. — Late L. *īrōnicus*, fr. Gk. εἰρωνικός, 'dissembling', fr. εἴρων, 'dissembler'. See **irony** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *ironical-ly*, adv.

ironmold, n. — Altered fr. *iron mole* by folk etymology, which associated this word with *mold.* See **iron** and **mole,** 'spot'.

Derivative: *ironmold*, tr. and intr. v.

irony, n. — L. *īrōnīa*, fr. Gk. εἰρωνεῖᾱ, 'irony', fr. εἴρων, 'dissembler', for **Fέρϳων*, lit. 'sayer' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), fr. εἴρω (for **Fέρϳω*), 'I say, speak', which is rel. to ῥήτωρ, Aeol. *Fρήτωρ*, 'public speaker, orator; rhetor', and cogn. with L. *verbum*, 'word', Goth. *waúrd*, OE. *word*, 'word'. See **word** and cp. **rhetor.** Cp. also **verb.**

irony, adj. — Formed fr. **iron** with adj. suff. **-y.**

irradiance, irradiancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

irradiant, adj. — L. *irradiāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *irradiāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

irradiate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *irradiātus*, pp. of *irradiāre*, 'to illumine, cast forth rays, irradiate', fr. **in-,** 'in', and *radiāre*, 'to shine with rays'. See **radiate.**

Derivatives: *irradiat-ed*, adj., *irradiat-ive*, adj., *irradiat-or*, n.

irradiation, n. — F., fr. Late L. *irradiātiōnem*, acc. of *irradiātiō*, fr. L. *irradiātus*, pp. of *irradiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

irrational, adj. — L. *irrātiōnālis*, 'without reason, irrational', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *rationālis*. See **rational.**

Derivatives: *irrational*, n., *irrational-ism*, n., *irrational-ist*, n., *irrational-ist-ic*, adj., *irrationality*, n., *irrational-ize*, tr. v., *irrational-ly*, adv.

irrecusable, adj., not to be refused. — Late L. *irrecūsābilis*, 'not to be refused', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *recūsāre*, 'to object to, decline, refuse'. See **recusant** and **-able.**

Derivative: *irrecusabl-y*, adv.

irredenta, adj., unredeemed. — It., used esp. as abbreviation of *Italia irredenta*, 'unredeemed Italy'. See **Irredentist.**

Irredentism, n., the policy of the Irredentists. — A hybrid coined fr. It. *irredenta* (see next word) and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Irredentist, n., a member of an Italian political party which demands the incorporation with Italy of all Italian speaking regions neighboring upon Italy. — It. *Irredentista*, a hybrid formed with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin, fr. (*Italia*) *irredenta*, 'unredeemed (Italy)', fr. *in-*, 'not' (fr. L. *in-*, see **in-,** 'not'), and *redenta*, 'redeemed', fr. L. *redempta*, fem. of *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, 'to redeem'. See **redeem.**

irrefragable, adj., that cannot be refuted. — Late L. *irrefragābilis*, fr. **in-,** 'not' and L. *refragārī*, 'to oppose, resist', fr. **re-** and *frag-*, base of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and **-able** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *irrefragabil-ity*, n., *irrefragable-ness*, n., *irrefragabl-y*, adv.

irrefrangible, adj., 1) that cannot be broken; 2) that cannot be refracted. — Formed fr. **in-,** 'not' and **refrangible.**

Derivatives: *irrefrangibil-ity*, n., *irrefrangible-ness*, n., *irrefrangibl-y*, adv.

irrefutable, adj. — L. *irrefūtābilis*, 'irrefutable', fr. **in-,** 'not' and L. *refūtābilis*. See **refutable.**

Derivatives: *irrefutabil-ity*, n., *irrefutable-ness*, n., *irrefutabl-y*, adv.

irregular, adj. — ME. *irreguler*, fr. OF. *irreguler* (F. *irrégulier*), fr. ML. *irrēgulāris*, fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *rēgulāris*. See **regular.**

Derivatives: *irregular*, n., *irregularity* (q.v.), *irregular-ly*, adv., *irregular-ness*, n.

irregularity, n. — F. *irrégularité*, fr. ML. *irrēgulāritātem*, acc. of *irrēgulāritās*, fr. *irrēgulāris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

irreligion, n., the lack of religion; the quality of being irreligious. — Late L. *irreligiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'irreligion, impiety', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *religiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **religion.**

irreligious, adj. — Late L. *irreligiōsus*, 'irreligious, impious', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *religiōsus*. See **religious.**

Derivatives: *irreligious-ly*, adv., *irreligious-ness*, n.

irremeable, adj., admitting of no return. — L. *irremeābilis*, 'from which one cannot return', fr. **in-,** 'not', *remeāre*, 'to go back, return', fr. **re-** and *meāre*, 'to go, pass'. See **meatus** and cp. **permeate, congé.**

irremediable, adj. — Late L. *irremediābilis*, 'incurable, irremediable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *remediābilis*. See **remediable.**

Derivatives: *irremediable-ness*, n., *irremediabl-y*, adv.

irremissible, adj. — Eccles. L. *irremissibilis*, 'unpardonable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and L. *remissibilis*. See **remissible.**

Derivatives: *irremissible-ness*, n., *irremissibl-y*, adv.

irreparable, adj. — F. *irréparable*, fr. L. *irreparābilis*, 'irreparable, irrecoverable', fr. **in-,** 'not', and *reparābilis*. See **reparable.**

Derivatives: *irreparabil-ity*, n., *irreparable-ness*, n., *irreparabl-y*, adv.

irreverence, n. — L. *irreverentia*, 'want of reverence', fr. *irreverēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

irreverent, adj. — L. *irreverēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'disrespectful, irreverent', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *reverēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *reverērī*, 'to stand in awe of'. See **reverent.**

Derivative: *irreverent-ly*, adv.

irreverential, adj. — Formed with adj suff. **-al** fr. L. *irreverentia*. See **irreverence.**

irrevocable, adj. — L. *irrevocābilis*, 'that cannot be recalled, irrevocable', fr. **in-**, 'not', and *revocābilis*. See **revocable.** Derivatives: *irrevocabil-ity*, n., *irrevocable-ness*, n., *irrevocabl-y*, adv.

irrigate, tr. v., to water. — L. *irrigātus*, pp. of *irrigāre*, 'to conduct water to; to water, irrigate; to wet, moisten; to refresh, nourish', fr. **ir-**, 'in', and *rigāre*, 'to wet, moisten', which is cogn. with Goth. *rign*, OE. *regn*, 'rain'. See **rain,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *irrigation* (q.v.), *irrigat-ive*, adj., *irrigat-or* n.

irrigation, n. — L. *irrigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a watering, irrigating', fr. *irrigātus*, pp. of *irrigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *irrigation-al*, adj., *irrigation-ist*, n.

irrigative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *irrigātus*, pp. of *irrigāre*. See **irrigate.**

irriguous, adj., moist, irrigated. — L. *irriguus*, 'watered, wet', from the stem of *irrigāre*. See **irrigate.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

irritable, adj. — L. *irrītābilis*, 'easily excited', fr. *irrītāre*, 'to excite'. See **irritate,** 'to anger', and **-able.** Derivatives: *irritabl-y*, adv., *irritabil-ity*, n.

irritancy, n., the state of being irritating. — Formed fr. **irritant,** 'causing irritation', with suff. **-cy.**

irritancy, n., the act of rendering null and void (*law*). — Formed fr. **irritant,** 'rendering null and void', with suff. **-cy.**

irritant, adj., causing irritation. — L. *irrītāns*, gen. *irrītantis*, pres. part. of *irrītāre*, 'to excite, stimulate'. See **irritate,** 'to anger', and **-ant.**

Derivative: *irritant*, n.

irritant, adj., rendering null and void (*law*). — L. *irrītāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *irrītāre*, 'to make null and void'. See **irritate,** 'to make null and void', and **-ant.**

irritate, tr. v., to anger. — L. *irrītātus*, pp. of *irrītāre*, 'to excite, stimulate, stir up, provoke', prob. freq. of ******ir-rī-re*, 'to stir up, excite', fr. **in-**, 'in', and I.-E. base ******erei-*, 'to set in motion, stir up', whence also Gk. ὀρίνειν, 'to raise, stir, excite', ὄρνυμι, 'to rise', L. *orior*, *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient** and cp. **rivulet.** Cp. also **run.** Derivatives: *irritat-ing*, adj., *irritat-ing-ly*, adv., *irritation* (q.v.), *irritat-ive*, adj., *irritat-ory*, adj.

irritate, tr. v., to make null and void (*law*). — L. *irrītātus*, pp. of *irrītāre*, 'to make void, invalidate', fr. *irrītus*, 'invalid, void', formed fr. **ir-**, 'not', and *ratus*, 'fixed', pp. of *reor*, *rērī*, 'to think, count'. See **rate,** 'amount', and verbal suff. **-ate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *rătus*) to *ī* (in *in-rītus*, *ir-rītus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

irritation, n. — L. *irrītātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'incitement, irritation', fr. *irrītātus*, pp. of *irrītāre*, 'to excite, stimulate'. See **irritate,** 'to anger', and **-ion.**

irrupt, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **irruption.**

irruption, n. — L. *irruptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking in, bursting in, irruption, invasion', fr. *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumpere*, 'to break in, burst in', fr. **in-**, 'in', and *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture** and **-ion.**

irruptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumpere*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *irruptive-ly*, adv.

is, v., 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *be*. — Rel. to OHG., MHG., G., Goth. *is-t*, ON. *es*, *er*, 'is', fr. I.-E. ******es-ti*, whence also OI. *ásti*, Gk. ἐστί, L. *est*, Oscan-Umbr. *est*, Lith. *ẽsti*, OSlav. *jestĭ*, OIr. *is*, 'is'. In English, the final *t* was lost. See **esse** and cp. **am, art, are** and the 2nd element in **yes.**

is-, form of **iso-** before a vowel.

Isaac, 1) masc. PN; 2) in the *Bible*, one of the patriarchs, son of Abraham and Sarah and father of Jacob and Esau. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ἰσαάκ, fr. Heb. *Yitzḥáq*, lit. 'he laughs', prop. imperf. of *tzāḥáq*, 'he laughed', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *gᵉḥēkh*, Arab. *ḍáḥika*, 'he laughed'.

Isabel, fem. PN. — Sp. See **Isabella.**

isabelita, n., an angelfish. — American Sp., lit. 'little Isabella', dimin. of *Isabel*, 'Isabel'. See prec. and next word.

Isabella, fem. PN. — Sp. *Isabel*, altered fr. **Elizabeth** (q.v.) Cp. next word.

isabella, n., a brownish yellow color. — Fr. prec. word. Derivative: *isabella*, adj.

isabelline, adj., of the color isabella. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ine.**

isagoge, n., an introduction. — L. *īsagōgē*, fr. Gk. εἰσαγωγή, 'introduction', which is formed fr. εἰς, 'into', and ἀγωγή, 'a leading, carrying', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. Gk. εἰς stands for ******ens* and is rel. to ἐν, 'in', and cogn. with L. *in*, 'in, into'. See **in,** prep. Gk. ἄγειν is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **-agogue.**

isagogic, adj., introductory. — L. *īsagōgicus*, fr. Gk. εἰσαγωγικός, 'introductory', fr. εἰσαγωγή, 'introduction'. See prec. word and **-ic.**

isagogics, n., introduction; esp., introduction into the exegesis of the Bible. — See **isagoge** and **-ics.**

Isaiah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) name of the great Hebrew prophet whose activity extended from about 738 to 701 B.C.E.; the Book of *Isaiah*. — Heb. *Yᵉsha'yáh*, shortened fr. *Yᵉsha'yáhū*, lit. 'salvation of the Lord'. The first element is rel. to *yésha'*, *yᵉshū'áh*, 'salvation, deliverance, welfare'; see **hosanna.** For the second element in **Isaiah** see **Elijah** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *Isai-an*, *Isai-an-ic*, adjs.

isanthous, adj., having regular flowers. — Formed fr. Gk. ἴσος, 'equal', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **iso-, anther,** and **-ous.**

Isanthus, n., a genus of plants, the false pennyroyal (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having regular flowers' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the almost regular corolla.

isatin, n., a yellowish or reddish crystalline compound, $C_8H_5O_2N$ (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. Gk. ἰσάτις, 'woad'. See next word.

Isatis, n., a genus of plants of the mustard family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἰσάτις, 'woad', which prob. stands for *****Ϝιτσάτις and is cogn. with L. *vitrum*, 'woad; glass', OE. *wād*, 'woad'. See **woad** and cp. **vitreo-, vitriol.**

isba, n., a hut. — Russian, fr. OSlav. *istuba*, a Teut. loan word; cp. OHG. *stuba*, 'a heatable room, bathroom', and see **stove.**

isch-, form of **ischo-** before a vowel.

ischemia, ischaemia, n., local diminution of blood (*med.*) — Medical L. *ischaemia*, fr. *ischaemus*, 'stopping blood', fr. Gk. ἴσχαιμος, which is compounded of ἴσχειν, 'to keep back', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **ischo-** and **-emia.**

ischi-, form of **ischio-** before a vowel.

ischiadic, adj., ischial. — L. *ischiadicus*, fr. Gk. ἰσχιαδικός, 'pertaining to the hip', fr. ἰσχίον. See **ischium** and cp. **sciatic.**

ischial, adj., pertaining to the hip. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *ischium*. See **ischium.**

ischialgia, n., sciatica. — ModL., lit. 'pains in the hip', compounded of Gk. ἰσχίον, 'hipjoint', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **ischium** and **-algia.**

ischiatic, adj., ischial. — ML. *ischiaticus*, altered fr. L. *ischiadicus*. See **ischiadic.**

ischio-, before a vowel **ischi-**, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the hip'. — Gk. ἰσχιο-, ἰσχι-, fr. ἰσχίον. See next word.

ischium, n., the seat bone (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. ἰσχίον, 'hipjoint', in pl. 'the hips', prob. formed fr. ἴσχι (Hesychius), 'loin', which is of uncertain origin. It is prob. not cogn. with OI. *sákthi*, 'thigh'; see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 741 s.v. ἰσχίον. Cp. **ischiadic, sciatic,** and the first element in **icebone.**

ischo-, before a vowel **isch-**, combining form meaning 'checking, suppression, deficiency' (*med.*) — Gk. ἰσχο-, ἰσχ-, fr. ἴσχειν, 'to keep back, restrain, check, stop', reduplicated form of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess'. See **hectic** and cp. words there referred to.

-ise, suff. forming nouns denoting *quality*, *condition* or *function*. — OF. and F. *-ise*, fr. L. *-ītia*, *-itia*, *-itium*, *-icium*. Suff. *-ise* is the regular form for the ending of nouns formed in French itself (e.g. in *franchise*, *merchandise*). French and English nouns borrowed directly from Latin are usually spelled *-ice* (as *justice*, *service*). See the suffixes **-ice** and cp. 2nd **-ess.**

-ise, verbal suff. — See **-ize.**

-ish, adj. suff. — ME. *-isch*, *-ish*, *-issh*, fr. OE. *-isc*, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. *isc*, ON. *-iskr*, Du., G. *-isch*, Goth. *-isks*, and cogn. with Gk. -ισκός. Cp. **-esque.**

-ish, verbal suff. — ME. *-ischen*, *-ishen*, *-issen*, fr. OF., F. *-is*, *-iss-*, occurring in the pres. part. and some other forms of certain French verbs in *-ir*, and corresponding to the Latin inchoative suff. *-isc-*. E.g. the E. verb *finish* derives fr. F. *je finis*, 'I finish', fr. VL. ******fīnīscō*, an inchoative verb formed fr. L. *fīniō*, 'I finish'. Cp. the verbs *abolish*, *cherish*, *furnish*, *polish*, *punish*, etc.

Ishmael, n., son of Abraham and Hagar (*Bible*); used in a figurative sense to denote *an outcast* (see Gen. 16:12) — Heb. *Yishmā'él*, lit. 'God hears'. Heb. *yishmá'*, 'he will hear', is imperf. of *shāmá'*, 'he heard'. See **Shema** and cp. **Simeon, Simon.** For the second element in the name *Ishmael* see **El** and cp. words there referred to. Derivative: *Ishmael-ite*, n.

Ishtar, n., the chief goddess of the Assyrians and Babylonians, the counterpart of the Phoenician Astarte. — Akkad. *Ishtar*. See **Ashtoreth.**

Ishvara, Isvara, n., a title given to Siva (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *īśvárah*, 'ruler, lord', fr. *īśah*, 'owner, lord', fr. *īś-*, 'to have, possess', which is rel. to Avestic *īs-*, 'riches, fortune', *īsvan*, 'well off, rich', fr. I.-E. base ******aiĥ-*, 'to own', whence Goth. *áigan*, OE. *āgan*, 'to have, possess'. See **owe** and cp. **Ixora.**

Isiac, adj., pertaining to the Egyptian goddess Isis or her cult. — L. *Isiacus*, fr. Gk. Ἰσιακός, fr. Ἶσις. See **Isis.**

Isidore, masc. PN. — F., fr. L. *Isidōrus*, fr. Gk. Ἰσίδωρος, lit. 'gift of Isis', compounded of Ἶσις, 'Isis', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See **Isis** and **donation.**

isinglass, n., a gelatinous substance prepared from the airbladders of certain fishes. — Corruption of obsol. Du. *huizenblas*, fr. MDu. *huusblase*, fr. *huus*, 'sturgeon', which is rel. to OHG. *hūso*, of s.m., and *blase* (= Du. *blaas*), 'bladder', which is rel. to OHG. *blāsa*, of s.m., *blāsan*, 'to blow'. For the first element see **huso,** for the second see **blast** and cp. **bladder.**

Isis, n., an Egyptian goddess, sister and wife of Osiris. — L. *Isis*, fr. Gk. Ἶσις.

Islam, n. — Arab. *islām*, 'submitting oneself to God, surrender, obedience', infin. of *áslama*, 'he surrendered, submitted', IV (= causative) conjugation of *sálima*, 'he was safe'. See **salaam** and cp. **selamlik, Moslem, Mussulman.** Cp. also **shalom.** Derivatives: *Islam-ic*, adj., *Islam-ism*, n., *Islam-ite*, n.

island, n. — ME. *īland*, fr. OE. *ēgland*, *īgland*, *īegland*, 'island', which is compounded of *ēg*, *īg*, *īeg*, 'island', and *land*, 'land', and rel. to ON. *eyland*, OFris. *eiland*, 'island'. The first element of these words is rel. to OE. *ēa*, 'water, river', ON. *á*, 'river', *ey*, 'island', Norw. *øy*, Swed. *ö*, Dan. *ø*, 'island', MLG. *ōge*, *ōch*, *ouwe*, *ou*, OHG. *aha*, 'river', OHG. *auwia*, *ouwa*, MHG. *ouwe*, 'island, damp meadow', G. *Aue*, *Au*, 'meadow

watered by a brook, brook, a small island', Goth. *ahva*, 'water, river', and cogn. with L. *aqua*, 'water'. See **aquatic** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **eyot.** For the second element in *island* see **land.** The spelling of *island* was influenced by a confusion with *isle.*

Derivatives: *island*, tr. v., *island-er*, n.

isle, n., an island. — OF. *isle* (F. *île*), fr. L. *īnsula*, 'island', which is of uncertain origin. Following the ancients, some modern philologists derive L. *īnsula* fr. *in salō*, 'that which is in the sea', fr. *in*, 'in', and abl. of *salum*, 'the open sea, the high sea', which is cogn. with MIr. *sāl* (gen. *saile*), 'sea'; cp. Gk. ἔν-αλος, ἐν-άλιος, 'in the sea', fr. ἐν, 'in', and ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt'; (fem.), 'sea'. Cp. **islet** and **insular, isolate, peninsula.**

islet, n., a very small island. — MF. *islette* (F. *îlette*), dimin. of *isle*, 'island'. See prec. word and **-et.**

-ism, subst. suff. denoting 1) action; 2) state, condition; 3) usage, characteristic; 4) doctrine. — F. *-isme*, fr. L. *-isma*, fr. Gk. -ισμα, which is formed from the stem of verbs in -ίζειν. See **-ize** and **-ma** and cp. **-ist.**

ism, n., a doctrine or system (usually derisive). — Back formation from words ending in **-ism.**

Derivative: *ism-y*, adj.

iso-, before a vowel **is-,** combining form meaning 'equal'. — Gk. ἰσο-, ἰσ-, fr. ἴσος, 'equal', which possibly stands for **Fίτσ-Fο-ς* (cp. Cretan *ϝίσϝος*, 'equal'), and is rel. to Gk. εἶδος (for **ϝεῖδος*), 'form, shape', ἰδέᾱ (prob. for **ϝιδέσᾱ*), 'form, kind, nature'. See **idea** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **aniso-.**

isobar, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same barometric pressure at a given time or for a given period (*meteorol.*) — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. βάρος, 'weight'. See **baro-.** Derivative: *isobar-ic*, adj.

isobath, adj., having the same depth. — Gk. ἰσοβαθής, 'of equal depth', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal', and βάθος, 'depth'. See **iso-** and **bathos.** Derivative: *isobath-ic*, adj.

isocephalic, adj., having the heads of the principal figures at about the same level (*art*). — Gk. ἰσοκέφαλος, 'like-headed', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal', κεφαλή, 'head', and suff. **-ic.** See **iso-** and **cephalic.**

Derivatives: *isocephal-ism*, n., *isocephal-y*, n.

isocheime, isochime, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean winter temperature (*phys. geogr.*) — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. χεῖμα, 'winter'. See **chimera** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *isoch(e)im-al*, *isoch(e)im-ic*, adjs.

isochromatic, adj., having the same color (*optics*). — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color'. See **chromatic.**

isochronal, isochronous, adj., equal in time. — Gk. ἰσόχρονος, 'equal in time, contemporary, regular', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal' (see **iso-**), and χρόνος, 'time' (see **chronic**), and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ous.**

isoclinal, isoclinic, adj., having the same inclination (*magnetism*). — Compounded of **iso-**, Gk. κλίνειν, 'to incline' (see **clinic**), and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ic.**

isocracy, n., equal power. — Gk. ἰσοκρατίᾱ, 'equality of power', compounded of ἴσος, 'equal', and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **iso-** and **-cracy** and cp. words there referred to.

isocryme, n., a line connecting points on the earth's surface at which the temperature is the same during a specified coldest period of the year. — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. κρῦμός (for **κρυσ-μός*), 'frost', which is rel. to κρύος (for **κρύσος*), 'frost', and cogn. with L. *crusta*, 'crust'. See **crust** and cp. **cryo-.**

Isoetaceae, n. pl., the quillwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Isoetes, n., a genus of plants, the quillwort (*bot.*) — L. *īsoetes*, name of a plant mentioned by Pliny, prob. denoting the houseleek, fr. Gk. ἰσοετές, name of an evergreen plant, prop. neuter of ἰσοετής, 'that whose duration equals a year', fr. ἴσος, 'equal', and ἔτος, 'year'. For the first element see **iso-,** for the second see **veteran.**

isogenous, adj., of the same origin (*biol.*) — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. γεν-, the stem of γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See **-genous.**

isogonic, adj., having, or pertaining to, equal angles. — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner'. See **-gon** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *isogonic*, n.

isolate, tr. v., to insulate. — Back formation from the participial adjective *isolated*, fr. F. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*, pp. of *isolare*, 'to isolate', fr. *isola*, 'island', fr. L. *īnsula*. See **isle** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **insulate,** which is a doublet of *isolate.*

isolation, n. — F., fr. *isoler*, back formation fr. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Isold, fem. PN. — OF. *Isolt*, *Iseut;* of OHG. origin and lit. meaning 'ice rule', fr. OHG. *īs*, 'ice', and *waltan*, 'to rule'. For the first element see **ice,** for the second see **wield** and cp. words there referred to.

Isoloma, n., a genus of plants of the gesneria family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **iso-** and Gk. λῶμα, 'fringe, border'. See **loma** and cp. words there referred to.

isomer, n., a compound isomeric with one or more compounds (*chem.*) — See **isomeric.**

isomeric, adj., compounded of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties (*chem.*) — Formed after G. *isomerisch*, a word coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. Gk. ἰσομερής, 'composed of equal parts', fr. ἴσος, 'equal', and μέρος, 'part'. See **iso-, mero-** and **-ic.**

isometric, adj., of the same measure; characterized by equality of measure. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἰσόμετρος, 'of equal measure', fr. ἴσος, 'equal' and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **iso-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *isometric*, n., *isometric-al*, adj., *isometric-al-ly*, adv.

isomorph, n. — See next word.

isomorphic, isomorphous, adj., equal in form; crystallizing in the same form. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous,** fr. **iso-,** Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see next word), and suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

isomorphism, n., the property of being isomorphic. — G. *Isomorphismus*, coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Eilhardt Mitscherlich (1794-1863) in 1828 fr. **iso-,** Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see **morpho-**), and suff. *-ismus* (see **-ism**).

-ison, subst. suff. of OF. origin, as in *comparison, orison, venison.* This suff. represents 1) OF. *-aison* (fr. L. *ātiōnem*, fr. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-āre*); 2) OF. *-eison* (fr. L. *-ētionem*, fr. *-ētus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-ēre*); 3) OF. *-ison* (fr. L. *-ītiōnem* or *-ītiōnem*), fr. *-ītus* or *-ītus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-īre*, resp. *-ĕre*, *-ēre*). Cp. the suffixes **-ation** (fr. L. *-ātiōnem*), and **-ition** (fr. L. *ītiōnem* or *-ītiōnem*), which are learned doublets of *-ison.*

isopod, n., one of the Isopoda. — See next word.

Isopoda, n., an order of crustaceans with seven pairs of usually similar legs (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'equal-footed', fr. **iso-** and **-pod.**

isopolity, n., equality of rights of citizenship. — Gk. ἰσοπολῑτείᾱ, 'equality of civil rights', fr. ἰσοπολίτης, 'one having equal civil rights', which is compounded of ἴσος, 'equal' (see **iso-**), and πολίτης, 'citizen', fr. πόλις, 'fortified city, city'. See **policy,** 'method of governing'.

isoprene, n., a colorless volatile liquid compound, C_5H_8, obtained by the dry distillation of raw rubber (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist Charles Hanson Greville (1829-1910) fr. **pr(opyl)** and suff. **-ene.** Cp. the second element in **chloroprene** and in **neoprene.**

isosceles, adj., having two equal sides (said of a triangle). — L., fr. Gk. ἰσοσκελής, 'equal-legged', fr. ἴσος, 'equal', and σκέλος, 'leg'. For the first element see **iso-,** for the second see **scalene** and cp. **triskelion.**

isothere, isotheral, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean summer temperature (*phys. geogr.*) — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. θέρος, 'summer, harvest', which is rel. to θερμός, 'warm', θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm.**

isotherm, n., a line connecting places on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature (*phys. geogr.*) — Compounded of **iso-** and Gk. θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *isotherm-al*, adj., *isotherm-al-ly*, adv., *isotherm-ic*, adj.

isotonic, adj., pertaining to, or having, equal tones. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ἰσότονος, 'of level pitch', fr. ἴσος, 'equal' and τόνος, 'pitch of the voice, tone'. See **iso-** and **tonic.**

isotope, n., one of two or more forms of an element having the same properties and the same atomic number but different atomic weights. — Lit. 'having the same place', compounded of **iso-** and Gk. τόπος, 'place' (see **topic**). The term *isotope* was introduced into chemistry by the English chemist Frederick Soddy (1877-1956) in 1913 at the suggestion of Margaret Todd.

Derivatives: *isotop-ic*, adj., *isotop-ism*, n., *isotop-y*, n.

Israel, n. — L. *Israēl*, fr. Gk. 'Ισραήλ, fr. Heb. *Yiśrā'ēl*, lit. 'he contends with God', fr. *śārāh*, 'he fought, contended', and *Ēl*, 'God'. The first element is rel. to Arab. *shárā*, 'he was angry', in the III conj. 'he contended'. For the second element see **El.**

Israelite, n. — L. *Israēlīta*, fr. Gk. 'Ισραηλίτης, 'Israelite', fr. 'Ισραήλ. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *Israelit-ic*, adj., *Israelit-ish*, adj., *Israelit-ism*, n.

Issachar, n., son of Jacob by Leah; a tribe of Israel (*Bible*). — Gk. 'Ισσάχαρ, fr. Heb. *Yiśśākhár*, which prob. stands for *yēsh śākhār*, 'there is a reward'. See Gen. 30:18.

issue, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *issue*, 'way out, exit', fr. OF. *eissue*, *issue*, prop. fem. pp. of *eissir*, *issir* (MF. *issir*), 'to go out', fr. L. *exīre*, of s.m. (whence also It. *uscire*, Rum. *ieşi*, OProvenç. *eissir*, Catal. *exir*), fr. 1st **ex-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate.**

issue, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *issuen*, fr. MF. *issu*, pp. of *issir*. See **issue,** n.

Derivatives: *issu-able*, adj., *issu-ance*, n., *issue-less*, adj., *issu-er*, n.

-ist, suff. forming a) agent nouns from verbs in *-ize* (e.g. *apologist*, *dramatist*); b) nouns denoting the adherent of a certain doctrine, principle or custom (e.g. *socialist*). — F. *-iste*, fr. L. *-ista*, fr. Gk. -ιστής, which stands for -ισ-τής and is formed fr. -ισ- (ending of the stem of the verbs in -ίζειν) and agential suff. -τής. Cp. **-ism, -ize.** Cp. also **-ast.**

-ister, suff. — OF. *-istre*, formed fr. original *-iste*, on the false analogy of the word *ministre* (see *minister*). Cp. e.g. *chorister*, fr. *choriste*, fr. Eccles. L. *chorista.*

isthmian, adj., pertaining to an isthmus; esp. (*cap.*) pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *isthmius, Isthmius*, fr. Gk. ἴσθμιος, Ἴσθμιος, 'Isthmian', fr. 'Ισθμός. See **isthmus** and **-ian.**

isthmus, n., a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. — L., fr. Gk. ἰσθμός, 'neck of land, isthmus, any narrow passage' (as a proper name, 'the Isthmus of Corinth'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. formed with suff. -θμο, fr. εἶμι, ἰέναι, 'to go'

(cp. εἰσ-ί-θμη, 'entrance', ἴ-θμα, 'a step, movement'). Cp. ON. *eið*, 'isthmus', and see **itinerate.**

-istic, adj. suff. — L. *-isticus* (often through the medium of F. *-istique*), fr. Gk. -ιστικός, prop. adj. suff. -ικός added to subst. suff. -ιστής. See **-ist** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

istle, n., fiber obtained from various tropical plants. — Mexican Sp. *ixtle*, fr. Nahuatl *ichtli.*

Isurus, n., a genus of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **is-** and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-**, 'tail-'.

it, pron. — ME. *hit, it*, fr. OE. *hit*, neut. of *hē*, 'he'. Cp. OFris. *hit*, Du. *het*, Goth. *hita*, 'it', and see **he** and words there referred to. Cp. also **its.** Derivative: *it*, n.

itabirite, n., a kind of quartz (*mineral.*) — Named after *Itabira* in Minas Geraes, Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

itacism, n., pronunciation of Gk. *ēta* (i.e. the letter η) as *i* (as in Modern Greek), in contradistinction to *etacism.* — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. ἦτα, name of the letter *ē*. See *etacism* and cp. *iotacism.*

itacolumite, n., a kind of quartzite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Brazil, where it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Italian, adj. and n. — It. *italiano*, fr. *Italia*, fr. L. *Italia*, fr. *Vitelia* (cp. Oscan *Víteliú*, 'Italy'), which prob. meant orig. 'Land of cattle', and is rel. to L. *vitulus*, 'calf'. See **veal** and **-an.** Derivatives: *Italianate, Italianated* (qq.v.), *Italian-ism*, n., *Italian-ity*, n., *Italianize* (q.v.)

Italianate, adj., rendered Italian. — It. *italianato*, fr. *italiano*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Italianate, tr. v., to render Italian. — Back formation fr. **Italianated.** Derivative: *italianat-ion*, n.

Italianated, pp. adj., rendered Italian. — Formed fr. It. *italianato* (see **Italianate,** adj.) with pp. suff. **-ed.**

Italianize, intr. v., to play the Italian; to become Italian; tr. v., to render Italian. — F. *italianiser*, fr. *italien*, 'Italian', fr. It. *italiano*. See **Italian** and **-ize.** Derivatives: *Italianiz-ation*, n., *Italianiz-er*, n.

Italic, adj. — L. *Italicus*, from *Italia*. See **Italian** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

italic, n., Italic type of letters. — From prec. word; so called because it was first used in an Italian edition of Virgil, printed (in Venice) by Aldus Manutius in 1501.

Italiot, Italiote, n., a Greek inhabitant of Italy. — Gk. Ἰταλιώτης, fr. Ἰταλίᾱ, fr. L. *Italia*. See **Italian.**

Italo-, combining form meaning 'Italian and'. — Fr. L. *Italus*, 'Italian'. See **Italian.**

itch, intr. v. — ME. *yicchen, icchen*, fr. OE. *giccan*, rel. to MDu. *jöken*, Du. *jeuken*, OHG. *jucchen*, MHG., G. *jucken*, 'to itch'.

itch, n. — ME. *jicche, icche*, fr. OE. *gicce*, fr. *giccan*, 'to itch'. See **itch,** v. Derivatives: *itch-y*, adj., *itch-i-ness*, n.

-ite, subst. suff. denoting 'origin' or 'relationship' (as in *Israelite, Canaanite*, etc.). It is used also to form names of minerals and fossils (as in *ammonite, dolomite, trilobite*), chemical compounds (as in *phosphite*), explosives (as in *dynamite, lyddite*), commercial products (as in *vulcanite*). — F. *-ite*, fr. L. *-īta, -ītēs*, fr. Gk. -ίτης (fem. -ῖτις), 'pertaining to'. Cp. **-itis.**

-ite, suff. forming adjectives, nouns and verbs and representing Latin *-ītus* in past participles of verbs ending in *-īre* and *-ēre*. Cp. e.g. *polite* (fr. L. *polītus*, pp. of *polīre*); *unite* (fr. L. *unītus*, pp. of *unīre*); *appetite* (fr. L. *appetītus*, pp. of *appetere*); *composite* (fr. L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*).

Itea, n., a genus of shrubs. — ModL., fr. Gk. ἰτέᾱ (prob. for *ϝειτέᾱ), 'willow', which is rel. to ἴτυς, 'the edge or rim of anything round', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. *wīðig* 'willow'. See **withy** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **Stomoisia.**

item, adv., likewise. — L., 'just so, in like manner, likewise, also', rel. to *ita*, 'so', *itaque*, 'and so, accordingly, in like manner', *itidem*, 'so, just, in like manner', *īdem* (masc.), *idem* (neut.), 'the same'. See **idem** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **iterate.** Derivatives: *item*, n. (q.v.), *item*, tr. v., *item-ize*, tr. v.

item, n., detail; article. — L. *item*, 'likewise'; see prec. word. The sense of the English noun arose from the circumstance that the word *item* was generally used to introduce all the sections of a bill, except the first.

iterance, iterancy, n., the quality of being iterant. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

iterant, adj., iterating. — L. *iterāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *iterāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

iterate, tr. v., to do again, repeat. — L. *iterātus*, pp. of *iterāre*, 'to do over a second time, repeat, say again', fr. *iterum*, 'again', which stands for *i-terum* and prop. is the neuter of **i-teros*, comparative formed from the pronominal base **i-* whence also OI. *i-taraḥ*, 'the other'. For other derivatives of the I.-E. pronominal base **i-* see **idem,** for the comparative suff. see **-ther,** for the ending of *iterate* see verbal suff. **-ate.**

iteration, n. — L. *iterātiō*, gen. *ōnis*, 'repetition', fr. *iterātus*, pp. of *iterāre*, 'to repeat'. See **iterate** and **-ion.**

iterative, adj. — F. *itératif* (fem. *itérative*), fr. Late L. *iterātīvus*, fr. L. *iterātus*, pp. of *iterāre*, 'to repeat'. See **iterate** and **-ive.** Derivatives: *iterative-ly*, adv., *iterative-ness*, n.

ithyphallic, adj., pertaining to the phallus carried in the Bacchic rites; obscene; pertaining to the meter used in the Bacchic hymns. — L. *īthyphallicus*, fr. Gk. ἰθυφαλλικός, 'ithyphallic', fr. ἰθύφαλλος, 'phallus carried erect in the Bacchic rites', which is compounded of ἰθύς, 'straight, erect', and φαλλός, 'phallus'. The first element stands for **sīdhus* and is cogn. with OI. *sādhúḥ*, 'straight, direct, right', *sídhyati*, 'succeeds', Arm. *aǰ* (for **sādhyo-*), 'right, just'. For the second element see **phallus.** Cp. next word. Derivative: *ithyphallic*, n., an ithyphallic.

Ithyphallus, n., a genus of fungi of the family of the true stinkhorns (*bot.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

-itic, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in *-ite* or *-itis*. — L. *-iticus*, fr. Gk. -ιτικός. See the suffixes **-ite, -itis** and **-ic.**

itinerancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

itinerant, adj. — L. *itinerāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *itinerārī*, 'to travel'. See **itinerate** and **-ant.**

itinerary, adj. — L. *itinerārius*, 'pertaining to a journey', fr. *iter*, gen. *itineris*, 'journey'. See **itinerate** and **-ary.**

itinerary, n. — L. *itinerārium*, 'account of a journey', prop. neut. of the adjective *itinerārius*, 'pertaining to a journey', used as a noun. See **itinerary,** adj.

itinerate, intr. v., to travel from place to place. — L. *itinerātus*, pp. of *itinerārī*, 'to travel', fr. *iter*, gen. *itineris*, 'a journey', which is cogn. with Toch. A *ytār*, B *ytārye*, 'way', Hitt. *itar*, 'going', way', fr. I.-E. base **ei-*, 'to go', whence also OI. *émi*, Gk. εἶμι, L. *eō* (for **eiō*), Lith. *eimì, eĩti*, OSlav. *idǫ, iti*, 'to go', OIr. *ethaim*, 'I go' (corresponding in form to L. *itō*, freq. of *eō*, 'I go'), possibly also Gk. ἴ-θμα, 'a step, movement', εἰσ-ί-θμη, 'entrance', possibly, also ἰ-σθμός, 'neck of land, isthmus, any narrow passage'. Cp. **Abeona, abiturient, adit, ambit, ambition, anion, cation, circuit, coeno-, coetus, coition, coitus, comitia, commence, count,** 'title of nobility', **dysprosium, errant, exeat, exeunt, exit, eyre, ichno-, inevitable, initial, introit, ion, issue, isthmus, jadoo, janitor, jaun, limit, obit, obituary, perish, praetor, preterit, Rathayatra, sedition, seditious, sudden, trance, transient, transire, transit.** Cp. also **oath** and the second element in **wide.** Derivative: *itinerat-ion*, n.

-ition, subst. suff. — F. *-ition* (or directly) fr. L. *-ītiōnem*, acc. of *-ītiō*, a suff. forming nouns of action fr. *-ītus*, or *-ĭtus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the 4th, resp. 3rd Latin conjugation. See adj. suff. **-ite** and cp. suff. **-ation.**

-itious, adj. suff. representing L. *-icius*, which is added usually to past participles ending in *-tus*. Cp. e.g. *factitious*, fr. L. *facticius*, 'made by art', fr. *factus*, 'made', pp. of *facere*, 'to make'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

-itious, adj. suff. representing L. *-ītiōsus*, which is formed fr. *-ītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *-ītus*, pp. suff. Cp. e.g. *ambitious*, fr. L. *ambĭtĭōsus*, fr. *ambĭtiō*, which is formed fr. *ambītus*, pp. of *ambīre*, 'to go round'. See the suffixes **-ition** and **-ous.**

-itis, subst. suff. denoting diseases characterized by inflammation. — ModL., fr. Gk. -ῖτις, prop. fem. of the adjectival suff. -ίτης, 'pertaining to' (see subst. suff. **-ite**), used with the feminine noun νόσος, 'disease', either expressed or understood, as e.g. (νόσος) νεφρῖτις, 'disease of the kidneys'. The generalization of suff. *-itis* is due to Sauvages.

-itish, adj. suff., compounded of subst. suff. **-ite** and adj. suff. **-ish.** Cp. e.g. *Israelitish*, which is formed fr. *Israelite*, fr. *Israel.*

-itol, a suff. used to form the names of certain alcohols, as in *inositol, mannitol* (*chem.*) — Compounded of subst. suff. **-ite** and suff. **-ol** (for **alcohol**).

-itous, adj. suff. — F. *-iteux* (fem. *-iteuse*), fr. L. *-ītōsus*, contraction of **-itātōsus*, from nouns in *-itās* (gen. *-itātis*); see **-ity** and **-ous.** Cp. e.g. *calamitous*, fr. L. *calāmitōsus*, contraction of **calāmitātōsus*, fr. *calāmitās*, gen. *-ātis* (see *calamitous*). The contraction of L. **-itātōsus* to *-itōsus* is due to *haplology.* In many cases suff. *-itous* is formed directly from nouns ending in suff. *-ity.*

its, adj. — For earlier *it's*; formed from the pronoun **it** with *s*, the ending of the possessive case.

itself, pron. — Compounded of **it** and **self.**

-ity, suff. forming abstract nouns. — F. *-ité*, fr. L. *-itātem*, acc. of *-itās*, which prop. consists of thematic *-i* and suff. *-tās* (see **-ity**). Cp. e.g. *sincerity*, fr. F. *sincérité*, fr. L. *sincēritātem*, acc. of *sincēritās*, fr. *sincērus*, 'sincere'.

-ium, suff. used to form ModL. scientific names. — L. *-ium*, fr. Gk. -ιον, frequently of diminutive force. Cp. e.g. *geranium.*

-ium, modern suff. used to form names of metallic elements (*chem.*) — See prec. word and cp. e.g. *radium, sodium.*

Iva, n., a genus of plants, the marsh elder (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gaulish *ivos*, whence also F. *if*, 'yew'. See **yew** and cp. **uva.**

Ivan, masc. PN. — Russ., fr. Gk Ἰωάννης. See **John.**

-ive, suff. meaning 'tending to; of the quality of'. — L. *-īvus* (mostly through the medium of F. *-if*, fem. *-ive*).

ivory, n. — ME. *ivorie*, fr. OF. *ivurie* (F. *ivoire*), fr. L. *eboreus*, 'of ivory', fr. *ebur*, 'ivory', borrowed fr. Egyptian *āb, ābu*, 'elephant, ivory', prob. through the medium of the Phoenicians. The same word appears in the second element of Heb. *shen-habbîm*, 'ivory' (lit. 'tooth of the elephant'), whence *Yebu* (= Heb. *Yēbh*), original name of the island Elephantine; cp. also OI. *ibhaḥ*, 'elephant', and the second element in Gk. ἐλ-έφᾱς, 'elephant'. Cp. **eburnine, elephant.**

ivy, n. — ME. *ivi*, fr. OE. *īfig*, rel. to MLG. *if-lōf, iw-lōf*, Du. *ei-loof*, OHG. *ebah, eba-hewi, ebe-hewi*, MHG. *ebe-höu, ep-höu*, G. *Efeu.* Derivative: *ivi-ed*, adj.

Ixia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr.

Gk. ἰξός, 'mistletoe; birdlime', which stands for *Fιξός and is cogn. with L. *viscum*, of s.m. See **viscum.**

Ixion, n., king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, who was tied to an ever-revolving wheel in Hades for having sought the love of Hera (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Ixīōn*, fr. Gk. Ἰξίων.

Ixodidae, n. pl., name of a family of acarids (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. *Ixodes*, name of the typical genus, fr. Gk. ἰξώδης, 'like birdlime', which is compounded of ἰξός, 'mistletoe; birdlime', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **Ixia, -ode,** 'like', and **-idae.**

Ixora, n., a genus of tropical plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *Isvara*, a title of Siva, fr. OI. *īśvaráḥ*, 'ruler, lord'. See **Ishvara.**

Iyar, n., name of the second Jewish month. — Heb. *iyyár*, a loan word fr. Akkad. *aaru.*

izar, n., 1) the outer garment of Mohammedan women covering the whole figure; 2) loin cloth (part of the ihram). — Arab. *izár*, 'veil, covering', from the stem of *ázara, ázzara*, 'he girded, encompassed', rel. to Heb. *āzár*, 'he girded', *ēzór*, 'waistcloth, girdle'.

izard, n., chamois inhabiting the Pyrenees. — F. *isard*, of Basque origin; cp. Basque *izar*, 'star; white spot on the forehead'; cp. also Berber *ichri*, of s.m., which is a Basque loan word. The spelling with *d* is prob. due to a confusion with suff. *-ard.*

-ization, a suff. forming nouns fr. verbs ending in *-ize.* — L. *-izātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *-izātus*, pp. suff. of verbs in *-izāre.* See **-ize** and **-ation.**

-ize, -ise, suff. forming verbs in one of the following senses; 1) 'to act in a certain way' (as in *Attic-ize, philosoph-ize*); 2) 'to treat in a certain way' (as in *sympath-ize*); 3) 'to make into' (as in *Christian-ize, civil-ize, Gallicize;* 4) 'to treat with' (as in *chloral-ize*). — F. *-iser*, fr. Late L. *izāre* (whence also It. *-izzare*, Sp. *-izar*), fr. Gk. -ίζειν, 'to act in a certain way'. Cp. **-ism, -ist.**

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jaal goat. — Heb. *yā'él*, 'wild goat', rel. to Aram. *yᵉ'ēlā́*, Syr. *ya'lá*, Arab. *wa'al, wa'l*, Ethiop. *we'lā*, 'wild goat'. Cp. **Jael.**

jab, tr. v., to strike. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **job,** 'to stab'.
Derivative: *jab*, n.

jabber, intr. and tr. v., to chatter. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **gibber.**
Derivatives: *jabber*, n., *jabber-er*, n., *jabber-ing*, adj., *jabber-ing-ly*, adv.

jabiru, n., a large stork of South America. — Sp. *jabirú*, fr. Tupi *jabirú.*

jaborandi, n., the dried leaflets of S. American shrubs of the genus *Pilocarpus.* — Port., fr. Tupi *yaborandi.*

jabot, n., frill of a shirt. — F., 'crop, maw; frill of a shirt', prob. rel. to F. *gaver*, 'to cram, gorge', OProvenç. *gava*, 'crop, maw'. See **jaw.**

jacamar, n., an insectivorous bird of tropical America. — F., erroneously formed by the French naturalist, Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88) fr. Tupi *jacamá-ciri.*

jacana, n., a S. American wading bird resembling the rail. — Port. *jaçanã*, fr. Tupi *yasana.*

jacaranda, n., a tropical American tree. — Port. *jacarandá*, fr. Tupi *yacarandá.*

jacinth, n. — ME. *iacynth, iacinth*, fr. OF. *iacinthe* (F. *jacinthe*), fr. L. *hyacinthus*, fr. Gk. ὑάκινθος. See **hyacinth.**

Jack, masc. PN. — Familiar form of *John*, but derived fr. OF. *Jaques* (F. *Jacques*), fr. Late L. *Jacōbus*, for earlier *Jacōbus*, fr. Gk. fr. Heb. *Yaăqṓbh*, 'Jacob'. See **Jacob** and cp. next word.

jack, n., 1) fellow; 2) knave in playing-cards; 3) the male of certain animals; 4) a small flag; 5) the name of various machines, vessels and devices. — Fr. prec. word. For the use of proper names to form names of vessels cp. *jeroboam, toby.*

jack, n., 1) a sleeveless coat; 2) a vessel for liquor. — OF. *jaque*, 'sleeveless coat', fr. *Jacques*, 'Jack', a nickname given to the French peasant in the 14th century, for this kind of garment was used especially by the peasants of that era. See **Jack** and cp. Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 333 s.v. *jaquette.* Cp. also **jacket.** For sense development cp. **jacquerie.**

jack, n., an East Indian tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*). — Port. *jaca*, fr. Malayalam *chakka*, lit. 'something round', fr. OI. *cakráḥ*, 'wheel, circle', which is cogn. with Gk. κύκλος, 'ring, circle'. See **cycle** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **chukker, hackery.**

jackal, n. — Turk. *chagāl*, fr. Pers. *shaghāl*, fr. OI. *ṣṛgāláḥ*, lit. 'the howler'.

jackanapes, n., 1) a monkey (*archaic*); 2) an impertinent, conceited fellow, a coxcomb. — Fr. *Jack a Napes* = *Jack o'Napes, Jack of Napes,* = 'a monkey from Naples (in Italy)'.

jackaroo, n., a new apprentice on a sheep farm in Australia (*slang*). — A blend of **Jack** and **(kang)aroo.**

jackass, n., a male ass. — Compounded of **jack,** 'male of animals', and **ass.**
Derivative: *jackass*, intr. v., to ride a jackass.

jackass copal, Zanzibar copal. — Corruption of *chakazi copal*, fr. Zanzibar *chakāzi, chakazzi.*

jackdaw, n. — Compounded of **jack,** 'male of animals', and **daw.**

jacket, n. — OF. *jaquet* (F. *jaquette*), dimin. of *jaque.* See **jack,** 'a sleeveless coat', and **-et.**

jack rabbit, a long eared American hare. — Short for *jackass rabbit;* so called in allusion to its long ears. Cp. its earlier names *mule-eared rabbit, mule rabbit.*

Jacksonia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — Named after the English botanist George *Jackson.* For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Jacob, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* one of the patriarchs, son of Isaac and Rebecca and father of the founders of the twelve tribes. — Late L. *Jacōbus*, fr. Gk. Ἰάκωβος, fr. Heb. *Ya'ăqṓbh*, lit. 'one that takes by the heel', a derivative of *'āqébh*, 'heel', whence *'āqábh*, 'he followed at the heel, he overreached, circumvented', which is rel. to Aram. *'iqbá*, Akkad. *iqbu*, 'heel; trace, mark', Arab. *'áqib*, 'heel', *'iqbaʰ*, 'mark, trace, sign', *'áqaba*, 'he followed (at the heel), succeeded'. Cp. **Jack, jack,** 'sleeveless coat', **Jacobin, jacobus, jacquery, jakes, James.**

Jacobin, n., 1) a Dominican friar; 2) a member of the political club of the Jacobins. — F., fr. ML. *Jacōbīnus*, fr. L. *Jacōbus* [see **Jacob** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*)]. The Dominican friars are so called because their first convent in Paris was established in the rue St. *Jacques* (= St. *James* Street). As a political term, the word *Jacobin* refers to the fact that (after Oct. 6, 1789) the club of the Jacobins used to meet in the monastery of the Jacobins in the rue St. Honoré.
Derivatives: *Jacobin, Jacobin-ic, Jacobin-ic-al*, adjs., *Jacobin-ic-al-ly*, adv., *Jacobin-ism*, n., *Jacobin-ize*, tr. v., *Jacobin-iz-ation*, n.

jacobin, n., a kind of pigeon. — F. *jacobine*, fem. form of *jacobin*, 'Jacobin, Dominican'; so called because the neck-feathers resemble a monk's cowl.

Jacobite, n., an adherent of James II after his abdication (*English hist.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Late L. *Jacōbus*, 'Jacob, James'. For the etymology of the name see **Jacob.** Cp. next word.
Derivatives: *jacobit-ical*, adj., *Jacobit-ism*, n.

jacobus, n., an English gold coin. — From Latin *Jacōbus*, 'James' (see **Jacob**); so called because struck during the reign of James I.

jaconet, n., a kind of soft white cotton fabric. — Corruption of *Jagannath*, name of a town in Bengal, where it was first manufactured. For the meaning of the name see **Juggernaut.**

Jacquard, n. — Short for *Jacquard apparatus*, *Jacquard fabric*, *Jacquard loom*, etc. Named after the French inventor Joseph *Jacquard* (1752-1834).

jacquerie, n., peasants' revolt, esp. revolt of the French peasants in 1358. — F. *jacquerie*, prop. 'rising of peasants', fr. *Jacques*, a contemptuous name given by the nobles to the French peasant. See **jack,** 'sleeveless coat' and **-ery.**

jactitation, n., restlessness (*med.*); assertion of a false claim (*law*). — ML. *jactitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *jactitātus*, pp. of *jactitāre*, 'to toss about', fr. L. *jactus*, pp. of *jacĕre*, 'to throw, cast, hurl'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-ation.**

jade, n., a kind of silicate. — F. *le jade*, fr. earlier *l'éjade*, fr. Sp. (*piedra de*) *ijada*, 'stone for curing pains in the side', a derivative of L. *īlia*, 'the flanks'. See **iliac.**

jade, n., a worn-out horse. — ME., fr. ON. *jalda*, 'mare', whence also dial. Swed. *jäldä*, 'mare'.
Derivatives: *jade*, tr. v., to make a jade of (a horse); to make weary; intr. v., to become weary; *jad-ed*, adj., *jad-ed-ly*, adv., *jad-ed-ness*, n., *jad-ish*, adj., *jad-ish-ly*, adv., *jad-ish-ness*, n.

jadeite, n., a variety of jade (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. **jade,** 'a kind of silicate'.

jadoo, jadu, n., conjuring, magic. — Pers.-Hind. *jādū*, fr. OI. *yātúḥ*, 'magic, sorcery', prob. meaning lit. 'a going against', from the stem of *yáti*, *yáte*, 'goes, moves, proceeds; advances, marches against (the enemy)', fr. I.-E. base ***yā-**, enlargement of base ***ei-**, 'to go'. See **janitor** and cp. **jaun** and the second element in **Rathayatra.**

jaeger, n., a sharpshooter. — G. *Jäger*, 'hunter', fr. *jagen*, 'to hunt', fr. MHG. *jagen*, fr. OHG. *jagōn*, which is rel. to OFris. *jagia*, Du. *jagen*, 'to hunt'. ON. *jaga*, 'to drive; to move to and fro', orig. 'to hunt', is a MLG. loan word. Cp. **yager, yacht, yaw.**

jaeger, n., a flannel coat. — Named after *Jäger*, professor at Stuttgart, who emphasized the hygienic value of flannel clothing.

Jael, n., the wife of Heber the Kenite, who killed Sisera with a tent nail (Judges 4:17-22). — Heb. *Yā'él*, lit. 'wild goat'. See **jaal goat.**

jag, n., a tooth; a notch. — Prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *jag*, tr. v., *jagg-ed*, adj., *jagg-ed-ly*, adv., *jagg-ed-ness*, n., *jagg-y*, adj., *jagg-er*, n.

Jagannath, n. — See **Juggernaut.**

jagat, n., moving beings (*Hinduism*). — OI. *jágat*, 'moving', participial formation from the base of OI. *jigāti*, 'goes', Aor. *ágāt*, 'went', which is cogn. with Lett. *gāju*, Gk. ἔβην, Dor. ἔβαν, 'I went', Gk. βαίνειν 'to go', fr. I.-E. base ***g^{w}em-**, 'to go, to come'. See **come** and cp. the first element in **Juggernaut.**

jaggery, n., coarse dark brown sugar. — Anglicized fr. Hind. *jāgrī*, fr. OI. *śárkarā*, *śarkaraḥ*, 'sugar'. Accordingly *jaggery* is prop. a doublet of **sugar** (q.v.)

jaghire, jagheer, jagir, n., an assignment of land as an annuity (*India*). — Pers. *jāgīr*, lit. 'place-holding', compounded of *jā*, 'place', and *gīr*, 'holding'.

jaghiredar, jagheerdar, jagirdar, n., the holder of a jaghire (*India*) — Formed fr. prec. word and the Persian suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. See **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

jaguar, n. — Tupi *yaguara*, a name denoting any larger beast of prey. In its modern zoological sense (= *Felis onca*) the name *jaguar* was first used by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88).

Jah, n., the Lord. — Heb. *Yāh*, shortened form of the Tetragrammaton. Cp. the second element in **halleluyah.** Cp. also the second element in **Elijah** and in words there referred to.

jail, gaol, n. — ME. *jaile*, *gail*, fr. OF. *jaiole* (F. *geôle*), fr. VL. *caveola*, dimin. of L. *cavea*, 'cage'. See **cage.**
Derivatives: *jail*, *gaol*, tr. v., *jail-er*, *gaol-er*, n.

Jain, n., an adherent of a non-Brahmanic sect in India. — Hind. *Jaina*, fr. OI. *Jainaḥ*, 'of a Buddha', fr. *jinaḥ*, 'hero, saint', which is rel. to *jáyati*, 'conquers', *jayáḥ*, 'victory', *jináti*, 'overcomes, subdues', *jyá*, *jiá*, 'superior force', *jyáyān*, 'mightier', *jyeṣṭháḥ*, *jyéṣṭhaḥ*, 'mightiest', and cogn. with Gk. βίᾱ, 'force, might, violence'. Cp. the second element in **Zenobia.**
Derivatives: *Jain-ism*, n., *Jain-ist*, n.

jakes, n., a privy (*archaic*). — Fr. F. *Jacques*, 'Jack'. See **Jack.**

jalop, n., root of a Mexican plant (*Exogonium jalapa*), used as a purgative. — F., fr. Sp. *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa* for *Xalapa*, a town in Mexico.

jalousie, n., a window shutter made with slats. — F., lit. 'jealousy'. See **jealousy.**
Derivative: *jalousi-ed*, adj.

jalpaite, n., a cupriferous argentite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Jalpa* in Mexico. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

jam, also **jamb,** tr. and intr. v., to press tightly. — Prob. a variant of **champ.**
Derivative: *jam*, n., congestion; crush.

jam, n., conserved fruit. — Prob. fr. **jam,** 'to press tightly', and orig. meaning 'fruit pressed together'.

Jamaica. — Short for *Jamaica rum.*

jamb, n., sidepost. — F. *jambe*, fr. Late L. *gamba*, 'leg'. See **gamb** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **enjambment.**

jamb, v. — See **jam,** v.

jamboo, jambool, jambul, n., the Java plum; the rose apple. — Hind. *jambū*, 'the rose apple', fr. OI. *jambúḥ*, *jambūḥ*, which is prob. of non-Aryan origin.

jamboree, n., gathering (esp. of boyscouts). — Of Hindu origin; introduced by Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936).

James, masc. PN. — Late L. *Jacŏmus*, altered fr. *Jacŏbus*. See **Jacob** and cp. **jimmy.**

jamesonite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after Professor Robert *Jameson* of Edinburgh (1774-1854), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

jampan, also **jompon,** n., a kind of sedan (*India*). — Bengali *jhāpān*, fr. Hind. *jāpān*, *jhappān*, fr. *jāp*, 'a cover'.

Jane, fem. PN. — F. *Jeanne*, fr. OF. *Jehane*, fr. ML. *Johanna*, *Joanna*. See **Joan** and cp. **Jean,** fem. PN. Cp. also **demijohn, jenny.**

Jane, n., a small Genoese coin. — OF. *Jane*, fr. ML. *Jānua*, 'Genoa'. Cp. L. *Genua*, whence It. *Genova*, F. *Gênes*.

Janet, fem. PN. — A dimin. of **Jane** (q.v.)

jangada, n., a kind of catamaran. — Port., fr. Malayalam *caṅṅāṭam*, fr. OI. *saṃghāṭaḥ*, 'a joining together of timber, union'.

jangar, n., a raft. — Port. *jangada*. See prec. word.

jangle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *janglen*, 'to chatter, quarrel', fr. OF. *jangler*, 'to chatter', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. *jangelen*, Du. *jengelen*, 'to whine', dial. G. *jangeln*, 'to speak in a whining manner', which are prob. imitative. Cp. **jingle.**
Derivatives: *jangl-er*, n., *jangl-ing*, n.

jangle, n. — ME., fr. OF. *jangle*, fr. *jangler*. See **jangle,** v.

Janissary, n. — See **Janizary.**

janitor, n., doorkeeper, porter. — L., formed with suff. **-tor** fr. *jānus*, 'a covered passage, arcade', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *yánaḥ* (masc.), 'path', (neut.), 'a going', *yáti*, Avestic *yāiti*, 'goes, travels', Avestic *yāh-*, 'crisis, decision', Toch. A *yā*, 'he went', Hitt. *i^{ya}-*, 'to walk, go', Lith. *jóju*, *jóti*, Lett. *jâju*, *jât*, 'to ride', OSlav. *jadǫ*, ***jati** (whence *jachati*), 'to travel'. The underlying base ***yā-** represents an enlargement of base ***ei-**, 'to go', for which see **itinerate.** Cp. **January, Janus.** Cp. also **jadoo, jaun** and the second element in **Rathayatra.**
Derivatives: the nouns *janitor-ess*, *janitr-ess*, *janitr-ix* (which all mean 'female janitor'),and the adj. *janitor-ial.*

Janizary, also **Janissary,** n. — Fr. *janissaire*, fr. It. *giannizzero*, fr. Turk. *yeñi-cheri*, lit. 'new troops', name of the troops formed in 1362 from slaves and prisoners of war, fr. *yeñi*, 'new', and *cheri*, 'troops'.

jannock, adj., genuine, candid, frank (*dial.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Jansenism, n., the doctrine of Cornelis *Jansen*, bishop of Ypres (1585-1638). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Jansenist, n., an adherent of Jansenism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *jansenist-ic*, adj.

Janthina, n., a genus of pelagic snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *ianthinus*, 'violet blue', fr. Gk. ἰάνθινος, which is compounded of ἴον, 'violet', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **iolite, anther** and **-ine** (representing Gk. -ίνος).

January, n. — L. *Jānuārius* (*mēnsis*), 'the month dedicated to *Jānus*. See **Janus** and **-ary.**

Janus, n., ancient Italian god of doors and gates, entrances and beginnings; represented with two faces. — L. *Jānus*, personification of *jānus*, 'arched passage, arcade', whence *jānua*, 'door'. See **janitor** and cp. **January.**

Jap, adj. and n. — Colloquial abbreviation for **Japanese.**

Japan, n. — Chinese *Jih-pun* (corresponding to Jap. *Ni-pon*), 'sunrise', formed fr. *jih* (resp. Jap. *ni*), 'sun', and *pun* (resp. Jap. *pon*), 'origin'.

japan, n., a hard kind of varnish. — Fr. prec. word; so called because this varnish was orig. used in Japan.
Derivative: *japan*, tr. v., to lacquer with japan.

Japanese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **Japan** with suff. **-ese.**

Japanesque, adj., in the Japanese style. — A hybrid formed fr. **Japan** with suff. **-esque.**

jape, intr. v., to joke, jest. — Prob. a blend of OF. *gaber*, 'to mock', and OF. *japer* (F. *japper*), 'to yelp'.
Derivatives: *jape*, n., *jap-er*, n., *jap-ery*, n.

Japheth, n., the youngest of the three sons of Noah (*Bible*). — L *Japheth*, fr. Gk. Ἰαφέθ, fr. Heb. *Yépheth*, lit. 'enlargement' (see Gen. 9:27), fr. Hiph'il (= causative) form of stem *p-t-h* (prop. *p-t-y*), 'to be wide, spacious', and rel. to Aram.-Syr. *p^{e}thā*, *p^{e}thī*, 'was wide, spacious', Bibl.-Aram. *p^{e}thāy*, Aram. *puthyá*, Syr. *p^{e}thāyá*, 'width'. Cp. **Iapetus.**
Derivatives: *Japhet-ic*, adj. and n., *Japhet-ide*, adj. and n., *Japheth-ite*, adj. and n.

Japonic, adj., Japanese. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. F. *Japon*, 'Japan'. See **Japan.**

japonica, n., the camelia; the Japanese quince. — ModL., lit. 'Japanese', fr. *Japonia*, 'Japan'. See **Japan.**

jar, intr. and tr. v., to make a harsh, creaking noise. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **ajar,** 'out of harmony', **nightjar.**
Derivatives: *jar*, n., a harsh noise, *jarr-ing*, adj., *jarr-ing-ly*, adv.

jar, n., a vessel of earthenware, glass or stone. — F. *jarre*, fr. OProvenç. *jarra*, fr. Arab. *járra^{h}*, 'a large earthen vessel' (whence also Sp. *jarra*, It. *giarra*).
Derivative: *jar-ful*, adj.

jardinière, n., an ornamental flower stand. — F., prop. fem. of *jardinier*, 'of the garden', fr. *jardin*, 'garden' (used as a noun, *jardinier* means 'gardener'). See **garden** and cp. **Jordan almond.**

jargon, n., confused speech. — OF., 'chatter, warbling', from the same base as E. *gargle*. This base means lit. 'to make noise with the throat'. See **gargle, gurgle.**

Derivative: *jargon-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

jargon, also **jargoon,** n., a variety of zircon. — F., fr. Port. *zarcão*, fr. Arab. *zarqūn*, 'minium', ult. fr. Pers. *zargūn*, 'gold-colored', compound of *zar*, 'gold' (see **arsenic**), and *gūn-* 'color', which is rel. to Avestic *gaona-*, 'color'. Cp. **zircon.**

jargonelle, n., an early variety of pear. — F., dimin. of prec. word; so called from its color.

jarl, n., a Scandinavian chieftain. — ON. *jarl*, 'a man of noble birth, chief'. See **earl.**

jarool, n., the tree *Lagerstroemia reginae*. — Hind. *jarūl*.

jarosite, n., a potassium iron sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after Barranco *Jaroso*, Almeria, Spain. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

jarrah, n., a eucalypt of Australia (*Eucalyptus marginata*). — From Australian native name.

jarvey, n., a cabdriver. — From *Jarvey* or *Jervis*, name of a Dublin driver who lived in the 18th century.

jasey, also **jazy,** a wig, esp. a wig of worsted. — Orig. the word meant a wig made of *Jersey* yarn, *jasey* being a corruption of *Jersey*.

Jasione, n., a genus of plants, the sheep's bit (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ἰᾱσιώνη, 'bindweed', fr. ἴᾱσις, 'healing', fr. ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal'. See **iatric** and cp. 1st **Jason.**

jasmine, jasmin, n. — F. *jasmin*, fr. Arab. *yāsamīn*, fr. Pers. *yāsemīn*. Cp. **jessamine, Gelsemium.**

Jason, n., son of Aeson and famous leader of the Argonauts in Greek mythology. — L. *Jāsōn*, fr. Gk. Ἰάσων, which is prob. rel. to ἰᾶσθαι, 'to heal'. See **iatric** and cp. **Jasione.**

Jason, masc. PN. — Gk. Ἔάσων, Εἰάσων, Grecized forms of Heb. *Yᵉhōshúa'*, *Yēshúa'*; see **Joshua.** The name *Jason* was in frequent use among Hellenistic Jews, and it occurs occasionally in modern times; it should not be confused with *Jason*, the equivalent of the Greek name Ἰάσων (see **Jason,** 'leader of the Argonauts'), with which it is only connected inasmuch as the latter influenced the Greek transliteration of Hebrew *Yēshúa'*.

jasper, n., an opaque variety of quartz. — ME. *iaspre*, fr. OF. *jaspe*, *jaspre*, fr. L. *iaspis*, fr. Gk. ἴασπις, 'jasper', which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *yāshᵉphéh*, Akkad. *yashupū*, *ashpū*, 'jasper'.

Jasper, masc. PN. — A name of Persian origin. *Jas-per* lit. means 'treasure holder'. The first element of this compound name is traceable to Pers. *ganj*, 'treasure'. See **genizah** and cp. **Gaspar.**

Jataka, n., a birth story of Gautama Buddha. — OI. *jātakaḥ*, 'begotten by; birth', fr. *jātáḥ*, 'born; son', which is cogn. with L. *gnātus*, 'born', Gk. -γνητος (in compounds), 'born', fr. I.-E. base *ĝen-*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce', whence also L. *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', *genus*, 'birth, descent, origin'. See **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

Jatropha, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., inaccurately formed by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1717-83) fr. Gk. ἰᾱτρός, 'healer, physician' (see **iatric**), and τροφή, 'food, nutrition' (see **trophic**).

jaun, n., a small palankin. — Bengali *jān*, *yān*, fr. OI. *yā́naḥ* (masc.), 'path', (neut.), 'a going'. See **janitor** and cp. the second element in **Rathayatra.**

jaundice, n. — Formed with intrusive *d* fr. OF. *jaunice*, *jaunisse* (F. *jaunisse*), fr. *jaune*, 'yellow', fr. L. *galbinus*, 'greenish yellow', which is rel. to *galbanus*, 'yellow', prop. 'having the color of galbanum', fr. *galbanum*, name of a yellowish gum resin. See **galbanum** and suff. **-ice** (representing L. *-itia*). For the so-called inorganic *d* in *jaundice* cp. *gender*, *sound*, 'noise', *thunder*. Derivative: *jaundice*, tr. v.

jaunt, intr. v., to make a short pleasure journey; n., a short pleasure journey. — Of uncertain origin.

jaunty, adj., careless, sprightly. — Earlier *jantee*, *janty*, fr. F. *gentil*. See **gentle.**
Derivatives: *jaunti-ly*, adv., *jaunti-ness*, n.

jaup, intr. and tr. v., to splash (*Scot.* and *N. of England*). — Of imitative origin.

javali, n., the collared peccary. — Amer. Sp. *javalí*, fr. Sp. *jabalí*, 'wild boar', fr. Arab. *jabalí*, 'pertaining to the mountains, inhabitant of mountains', adj., formed fr. *jábal*, 'mountain', which is rel. to Heb. *gᵉbhūl*, 'frontier, boundary', orig. 'earth wall or mountain serving as boundary'. Cp. **Bible** and the first element in **Gibraltar.**

javelin, n., a light spear. — F. *javeline*, of Gaul. origin. Cp. OIr. *gabul*, W. *gafl*, 'fork', W. *gaflach*, 'feathered spear', and see **gable.**
Derivative: *javelin*, tr. v.

jaw, n. — ME. *jawe*, *jowe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *joue*, 'cheek, jaw', fr. VL. **gauta*, which is prob. a contraction of **gavita*, fr. **gabita*, fr. pre-Latin **gaba*, 'gorge, jaw, goiter', whence also F. *gaver*, 'to cram, gorge', OProvenç. *gava*, 'crop, maw'; prob. influenced in form by *jowl*. Cp. **jabot.**
Derivative: *jaw*, intr. v., to talk (*slang*); tr. v., to scold (tr. v.)

jawab, n., an answer; a building corresponding to, or imitating, another. — Hind. *jawāb*, fr. Arab. *jawáb*, 'answer', which is rel. to *ajába*, *jáwaba*, 'he answered'.

jay, n. — ME., fr. OF. *iay*, *gay* (F. *geai*), fr. Late L. *gaius*, a word of imitative origin. The word *gaius* arose from the attempt of rendering the natural sound *gau*, *gai* made by this bird, but was assimilated in form to the Latin PN. *Gaius*. Cp. L. *titus*, 'blue rock', *lūcius*, 'pike' (see *luce*), which come from Latin PN's. Cp. also the French bird names *martinet*, *sansonnet*, *pierrot*, which all derive from PN's. Cp. also E. *martin*, a kind of swallow.

jazerant, n., armor made of small overlapping metal plates. — ME. *jesseraunt*, fr. OF. *jaseran*, *jaserenc*, *jazerenc*, fr. Sp. *jacerina*, fr. Arab. *Jazā'ir*, 'Algerian', fr. *al-Jazā'ir*, 'Algiers', lit. '(the) islands', pl. of *jazíraʰ*, 'island'.

jazz, n., 1) a kind of syncopated music; 2) dance to this music. — An Amer. Negro word of W. African origin. Derivatives: *jazz*, tr. and intr. v., *jazz-er*, n., *jazz-y*, adj.

jealous, adj. — ME. *jalous*, *gelus*, fr. OF. *gelos* (F. *jaloux*), fr. ML. *zēlōsus*, fr. Late L. *zēlus*, 'zeal'. See **zeal** and **-ous** and cp. *zealous*, which is a doublet of *jealous*.
Derivatives: *jealous-ly*, adv., *jealous-ness*, n.

jealousy, n. — OF. *gelosie* (F. *jalousie*), fr. *gelos*, 'jealous'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. and F. *-ie*).

Jean, masc. PN. — The French equivalent of *John*. Cp. **jenneting.**

Jean, fem. PN. — Equivalent of **Jane.**

jean, n., a strong cotton fabric. — OF. (= F.) *Gênes*, Genoa, city in Italy. Cp. **Jane,** 'a Genoese coin'.

jeans, n. pl., trousers. — Fr. **jean.**

jecoral, adj., pertaining to the liver (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *jecur*, gen. *jecoris*, 'liver', which is cogn. with OI. *yákṛt*, Gk. ἧπαρ, 'liver'. See **hepatic.**

jeep, n., a small rugged automobile. — Prob. contraction of *gee pee*, i.e. *GP*, the initials of *General Purpose* (Car).

jeer, intr. and tr. v., to mock. — Of uncertain origin. Derivative: *jeer*, n., derision.

jeers, n. pl., a combination of tackles for hoisting and lowering the lower yards (*naut.*) — Of unknown origin.

Jeffersonia, n., a genus of plants, the twinleaf (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Thomas *Jefferson* (1743-1826), third president of the United States of America. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

jeffersonite, n., a variety of pyroxene (*mineral.*) — Named after Thomas *Jefferson*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

jehad, n. — See **jihad.**

Jehovah, n., an erroneous transliteration of the Tetragrammaton, first used in 1518 by Peter Gallatin, confessor of Pope Leo X; formed through the addition of the vowel points of *Ádōnáy*, 'my Lord', to the consonants forming the Tetragrammaton.

jehu, n., a fast, skillful driver. — Fr. *Jehu*, king of Israel, with reference to II Kings 9:20. "The driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously".

jejune, adj., 1) barren; 2) dull, dry. — L. *jējūnus*, 'fasting, hungry; barren, unproductive', of obscure origin. Cp. next word. Cp. also **déjeuner, dine.**
Derivative: *jejune-ly*, adv., *jejune-ness*, n.

jejunum, n., the second part of the small intestine (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *jējūnus*, 'fasting' (see prec. word), translation of Gk. νῆστις, a name given to the second part of the small intestine by the Greek physician Claudius Galen (cca. 130-cca 200), because he thought it was always found empty after death.

jelly, n. — Fr. earlier *gelly*, fr. F. *gelée*, 'frost, jelly', fr. L. *gelāta*, fem. pp. of *gelāre*, 'to freeze, stiffen', used as a noun, fr. *gelū*, 'frost'. See **gelid** and cp. **gelatin, galantine.**
Derivatives: *jelly*, tr. v., *jelli-ed*, adj.

jemadar, n., a native officer in the Indian army, corresponding to the lieutenant in the English army. — Hind. *jamaʿdār*, lit. 'the holder of a body of men', fr. Pers. *jamāʿat*, 'a body of men', and *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is borrowed fr. Arab. *jamāʿaʰ*, 'a body of men, troop', fr. *jámaʿa*, 'he gathered together' whence also *júmʿaʰ*, 'union; week', *yaum al-júmʿati*, 'Friday', lit. 'the day of gathering'; cp. **jumma.** For the second element see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

Jemima, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, one of Job's daughters. — Heb. *Yᵉmīmáʰ*, lit. 'dove'; rel. to Arab. *yamāmaʰ*, 'dove'.

jemmy, n., burglar's short crowbar. — Formed fr. *Jimmy*, *Jemmy*, popular variants of **James.**

jennet, n., a small Spanish horse. — F. *genet*, fr. Sp. *jinete*, 'a light horseman', fr. Arab. *Zanātaʰ* (in vulgar pronunciation *Zenāta*), name of a Berber tribe famous for its horsemen.

jenneting, n., a kind of early apple. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. F. *Jeannet*, dimin. of *Jean* (see **Jean,** masc. PN.); so called because supposed to be ripe about St. John's Day, June 24.

jenny, n., a locomotive crane. — Dimin. form of the name **Jane.**

jeopard, tr. v., to put in jeopardy. — Back formation fr. **jeopardy.**
Derivatives: *jeopard-er*, n., *jeopard-ous*, adj., *jeopard-ous-ly*, adv., *jeopard-ous-ness*, n.

jeopardy, n., hazard, danger. — ME. *jeparti*, *juparti*, fr. OF. *jeu parti*, 'split game, even game or chance', fr. *jeu*, 'game' (fr. L. *jocus*, 'jest'), and *parti*, pp. of *partir*, 'to divide' (fr. L. *partīre*, of s.m., fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'). See **joke** and **part,** v. and n.
Derivatives: *jeopard* (q.v.), *jeopard-ize*, tr. v., *jeopardy*, tr. v.

Jephthah, n., a judge of Israel (*Bible*). — Gk. Ἰεφθάε, fr. Heb. *Yiphtáḥ*, lit. 'God opens', imperf. of *pātháḥ*, 'he opened', whence *péthaḥ*, 'opening, entrance, doorway', *miphtáḥ*, 'opening', *maphtḗaḥ*, 'key' (lit. 'opening instrument'), rel. to Aram.-Syr. *pᵉthaḥ*, Arab. *fátaḥa*, Ethiop. *fatáḥa*, 'he opened', Akkad. *pitū*, *patū*, 'to open'.

jequirity, n., 1) the Indian licorice plant; 2) its seeds (*Abrus abrus*), used in medicine. — F. *jéquirity*, fr. Port. *jequiriti*, which is of uncertain, possibly Indian, origin.

jerboa, n., a mouselike jumping rodent. — ModL., fr. Arab. *yarbū'*.

jereed, jerid, n., javelin used in Mohammedan countries. — Arab. *jarīd*, which orig. meant 'a leafless palmbranch'.

jeremiad, n., lamentation, tale of woe. — F. *jérémiade*, fr. *Jérémie*, fr. Late L. *Jeremias* (see **Jere-**

miah and **-ad**); so called in allusion to the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*.

Jeremiah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) the great Hebrew prophet whose activity extended from 626 to 586 B.C.E.; the Book of Jeremiah. — Late L. *Jeremias*, fr. Heb. *Yirmᵉyāh*, shortened fr. *Yirmᵉyāhū*, which is prob. compounded of *rāmāh*, 'he cast, threw', and a shortened form of the Tetragrammaton, and accordingly means 'the Lord casts' or 'the Lord founds'. For *rāmāh* = 'he founded', see S. Kraus, Palestine Exploration Quarterly, 1945, p. 23. Several scholars explain *Yirmᵉyāh* in the sense of *yarīm-yah*, 'the Lord exalts', or of *yarūm-yah*, 'the Lord is exalted'. For the second element in the name *Jeremiah* see **Elijah** and cp. words there referred to.

Jeremy, n., a form of the name *Jeremiah*. — F. *Jérémie*, fr. Late L. *Jeremias*. See **Jeremiah.**

jerk, tr. and intr. v., to move suddenly; n., a sudden movement. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *jerk-y*, adj., *jerk-i-ly*, adv., *jerk-i-ness*, n.

jerk, tr. v., to dry meat. — Anglicized fr. S. Am. Sp. *charquear*, 'to dry meat', fr. Peruv. *charqui*. See **charqui.**

jerkin, n., a jacket. — Of uncertain origin.

Jeroboam, name of two kings in Israel (*Bible*) — Heb. *Yārobh'ām*, lit. meaning 'let the people increase', fr. *yārōbh*, 3rd person sing. imperf. of base *r-b-b*, 'to become many, to increase', and '*am*, 'people'. For the first element see **rabbi,** for the second see **Amhaarez.** See Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, 206, and G. Buchanan Gray, Studies in Hebrew Proper Names, 59.

jeroboam, n., a large wine bottle (*slang*). — From prec. word, in allusion to I Kings, 11:28 "a mighty man in Israel", and 14:16 "who made Israel to sin".

Jerome, masc. PN. — F. *Jérome*, fr. L. *Hierōnymus*, fr. Gk. 'Ιερώνυμος, lit. 'holy name', compounded of ἱερός, 'holy', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. For the first element see **hiero-,** for the second see **name** and cp. **onomato-.**

Jerry, masc. PN. — A popular form of **Jeremy.**

jerry, n., 1) a machine for shearing cloth; 2) chamber pot. — Fr. prec. word.

jerry-built, adj., built poorly; flimsy. — The first element of this word is prob. a blend of the adjective **jury,** 'temporary' (cp. **jury-mast, jury-rigged**), and of the name **Jerry.**

Derivative: *jerry-build-er*, n.

jersey, n., a kind of knitted or woven garment. — Named from one of the Channel Islands. Cp. **jasey.**

Jerusalem, n. — Gk. 'Ιερουσαλήμ, fr. Heb. *Yᵉrūshāláyim*, lit. **'foundation of peace',** fr. base of *yārāh*, **'he threw, cast', and** *shālōm*, **'peace'.** Heb. *yārāh* in the above sense is rel. to Ethiop. *waráwa*, 'he threw', ModArab. *wārra*, of s.m. For sense development cp. Akkad. *nadū ushshē*, Gk. βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ, L. *fundamenta jacĕre*, 'to lay the foundations'. Cp. *Shālēm*, the ancient Heb. name of Jerusalem. Cp. also Aram. *Yᵉrūshᵉlḗm*, Akkad. *Ursalimmu* (in the Tell El-Amarna Tablets: *Urusalim*), Arab. *Ūríshalam*, Gk. 'Ιεροσόλυμα, 'Jerusalem' (see **Hierosolyma**). For the second element in Heb. *Yᵉrūshālāyim* see **shalom.**

Jerusalem artichoke. — Folk etymological alteration of It. *girasole*, 'sun flower'. See **girasol.**

Jeshurun, n., poetic name of Israel. — Heb. *Yᵉshūrūn*, prop. 'the righteous people', denominated fr. *yāshūr* = *yāshār*, 'straight, right, upright', which derives fr. *yāshár*, 'was smooth, straight, right', whence also *yṓsher*, 'straightness, uprightness', *mēshār*, 'evenness, uprightness, equity', *mīshṓr*, 'uprightness, level place, plains'; rel. to Aram. *mēshrā́*, 'level place', Arab. *yásara*, 'was gentle, tractable, easy', *yásar*, 'tractable, easy', Akkad. *eshēru*, 'to be straight or right,' *mēsharu*, 'justice'; cp. **Sharon.** The defective writing of the first *u* in *Yᵉshurun* (with *qubbūtz* inst. of with *shūreq*) does not affect its quantity, and is due to the tendency to avoid the scriptio plena in two successive syllables.

jess, n., a short strap fastened round the leg of a hawk (*falconry*) — ME. *ges*, fr. OF. *ges, gies*, pl. of *get, giet* (F. *jet*), 'a throwing', lit. 'that which is thrown', fr. L. *jactus*, pp. of *jacĕre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'.

Derivative: *jess*, tr. v.

jessamine, n., jasmine. — MF. *jassemin;* a var. of **jasmine** (q.v.)

Jesse, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, father of David. — L., fr. Gk. 'Ιεσσαί, fr. Heb. *Yīsháy*, which is of uncertain etymology.

Jessica, fem. PN. — Late L. *Jesca* (Gen. 11:29), fr. Gk. 'Ιεσχά (Septuagint l.c.), fr. Heb. *Yiskā́h*, name of a daughter of Haran.

jest, n. — Lit. 'a deed, exploit', fr. ME. *geste, jeste*, fr. OF. *geste*, 'a deed, exploit', fr. L. *gesta*, 'deeds, acts', neut. pl. of *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry, produce, perform, do', used as a noun. See **gerent** and cp. **gest, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, register.**

Derivatives: *jest*, intr. v., *jest-ee*, n., *jest-er*, n., *jest-ing*, n. and adj., *jest-ing-ly*, adv.

Jesuit, n. — ModL. *Jēsuīta*, formed fr. **Jesus** with suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *Jesuit-ess*, n., *Jesuit-ic*, adj., *Jesuit-ic-al-ly*, adv., *Jesuit-ish*, adj., *Jesuit-ism*, n., *Jesuit-ist*, n., *Jesuit-ize*, v., *Jesuit-ry*, n.

Jesus, n. — L. *Jēsus*, fr. Gk. 'Ιησοῦς, fr. Heb. *Yēshúa'*, later form of *Yᵉhōshúa'*. See **Joshua.**

jet, n., a hard black mineral. — ME. *jete, geet*, fr. OF. *jayet* (F. *jaïet, jais*), fr. L. *gagātem*, acc. of *gagātēs*, fr. Gk. γαγάτης (scil. λίθος), **'jet',** lit. 'stone of Gagas (a town and river in Lycia)'. The exact equivalent of L. *gagātem* should have been ******jatḗ*. The form *jaïet* is due to change of suffix.

Derivative: *jet*, adj., of the color of jet.

jet, intr. and tr. v., to spirt forth. — F. *jeter*, 'to throw', fr. VL. *jectāre*, fr. L. *jactāre*, 'to throw, toss, fling, hurl', freq. of *jacĕre*, 'to throw, cast', which is rel. to *jacēre*, 'to lie', orig. 'to cast oneself down', and cogn. with Gk. ἵημι, ἷναι (for ******yi-yē-mi*, ******yi-ye-nai*), 'to send, throw', Hitt. *ijami*, 'I make'. Cp. **abject, adjective, adjacent, amice,** 'vestment', **aphesis, aphetic, catheter, circumjacent, conjecture, deject, ejaculate, eject, enema, ephetae, gist, inject, interject, interjection, jactitation, jess, jetsam, jettison, jetty, joist, jut, object, paresis, parget, project, reject, subjacent, subject, superjacent, synesis, traghetto, trajectory.**

Derivative: *jet*, n., stream, spirt.

Jethro, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, father of Zipporah, Moses' wife. — Heb. *Yithrṓ*, collateral form of *Yéther*, lit. 'abundance', from base *y-t-r*, 'to be left over, remain', whence also *yōthḗr*, 'remainder, excess' (prop. partic. Qal), *hōthír* (Hiph'īl), 'he left over', *yéther*, 'cord' (lit. 'that which hangs over'), Aram.-Syr. *yathrā́*, Arab. *wátar*, Ethiop. *weter*, 'bowstring', Heb. *yithrṓn*, 'advantage, profit', Aram. *yūthrānā́*, 'gain'. Cp. Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, 193.

jetsam, n., goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship. — AF. *getteson*, 'jetsam', corresponding to OF. *getaison*, 'a throwing', fr. L. *jactātiōnem*, acc. of *jactātiō*, of s.m., fr. *jactātus*, pp. of *jactāre*, freq. of *jacĕre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. next word. The ending of *jetsam* was influenced by the Scand. suff. *-sam*. Cp. *flotsam*.

jettison, n., the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a ship. — AF. *getteson*. See prec. word.

jetton, n., a counter used in gambling. — F. *jeton*, 'mark, counter', fr. *jeter*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth'.

jetty, n., 1) projecting part of a building; 2) a landing pier. — ME. *jettey*, fr. OF. *getee, jetee*, prop. fem. pp. of *geter, jeter* (F. *jeter*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and **-y** (representing OF. *-e, -ee*).

Derivative: *jetty*, tr. v.

jeu, n., play, game. — F., fr. L. *jocus*, 'jest, joke'. See **joke.**

Jew, n. — ME. *Gui, Jui, Jewe*, fr. OF. *giu, juiu* (F. *juif*), fr. L. *Jūdaeus*, fr. Gk. 'Ιουδαῖος, fr. Aram. *Yᵉhudhāy(ā)*, fr. Heb. *Yᵉhūdhí*, 'Jew'. See **Judaic** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *Jew-ess*, n., *Jew-ish*, adj., *Jewry* (q.v.)

jewel, n. — ME. *jowel, juel*, fr. OF. *joiel, joel, jouel, juel* (F. *joyau*), fr. VL. ******jocālis*, 'that which causes joy', fr. L. *jocus*, 'joy'. See **joke** and cp. **jeu.**

Derivatives: *jewel*, tr. v., *jeweler* (q.v.), *jewelry* (q.v.), *jewel(l)-ing*, n.

jeweler, jeweller, n. — ME. *jueler, joweler*, fr. AF. *jueler*, corresponding to OF. *juelier*, fr. *juel*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er** and cp. F. *joaillier*.

jewelry, jewellery, n. — ME. *juelrie, jowelrie*, fr. OF. *juelerie*, fr. *juelier*. See prec. word and **-ry,** resp. **-ery,** and cp. F. *joaillerie*.

Jewry, n. — OF. *juierie* (F. *juiverie*), fr. *juiu*, 'Jew'. See **Jew** and **-ry.**

jew's harp or **jews' harp.** — Cp. G. *Judenharfe*, which is the exact equivalent of the English word. *Jew's harp* is prob. a folk-etymological alteration of the original name, which is unknown to us.

jezail, juzail, n., a big Afghan rifle. — Pers. *jazāil*, prob. fr. Arab. *jazā'il*, broken plural of *jazīl*, 'big', used as a noun.

Jezebel, n., daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel (*Bible*); used to denote a vicious woman. — Heb. *Izébhel*, a name of uncertain origin and meaning.

jeziah, jezia, n., poll tax imposed by Mohammedan law on unbelievers. — Arab. *jizyaʰ*, fr. Syr. *gᵉzīthā́*, 'poll tax'. See Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 283, and cp. Arthur Jeffery, Ph. D., The Foreign Vocabulary of the Qur'ān, pp. 101-102.

jhow, jow, n., a tamarisk used for rough basket making (*India*). — Hind. *jhāū*, fr. OI. *jhāvuḥ, jhāvukaḥ*, 'Tamarix Indica', which is of uncertain origin.

jib, intr. v., to swing round (said of a *sail, boom*, etc.) — Prob. a variant of **jibe,** 'to swing round'.

jib, n., a triangular sail. — Prob. fr. prec. word and orig. meaning 'that which swings from side to side'.

jib, intr. v., to move restively sideways or backward. — Prob. from figurative use of **jib,** 'to swing round'.

Derivative: *jibb-er*, n.

jib, n., projecting arm of a crane. — Prob. abbreviation of **gibbet.**

jibe, also **gybe,** intr. v., to swing round; tr. v., to cause to swing round (said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom). — Obsol. Du. *gijben*, Du. *gijpen*, rel. to Dan. *gibbe*, Swed. *gippa*. Cp. also **jib,** 'to swing round'.

jibe, intr. v., to sneer. — See **gibe.**

jiffy, also **jiff,** n., a moment; an instant (*colloq.*) — Of unknown origin.

jig, intr. and tr. v., to dance. — OF. *giguer*, 'to move the shanks, hop, dance', fr. *gigue*, 'shank; fiddle', fr. ODu. *gīga*, 'stringed instrument, a kind of violin', which is rel. to ON. *gīgja*, late OHG. *gīga*, MHG. *gīge*, G. *Geige*, 'violin', and to ON. *geiga*, 'to move across'. Cp. **gigolo, gigot, gigue.**

Derivatives: *jig*, n., lively dance, *jigg-er*, n., *jigg-er*, tr. v., *jigg-ish*, adj., *jiggle* (q.v.), *jigg-y*, adj., *jigg-i-ness*, n.

jigger, n., a kind of mite. — A var. of **chigger.**

jiggered, adj., a word used in oaths for the sake of euphemism. — Of uncertain origin.

jiggle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of **jig** (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *jiggl-y*, adj.

jihad, also **jehad,** n., religious war against unbelievers. — Arab. *jihād*, 'contest, war', prop. inf. of *jāhada*, 'he waged war', 3rd conjugation of *jáhada*, 'he applied himself to'.

Jill, fem. PN. — A variant of **Gill.**

jilt, n., a woman who casts off a lover after encouraging him. — Prob. fr. obsol. *Gillot*, dimin. of **Gill** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *jilt*, tr. v., *jilt-ee*, n., *jilt-er*, n.

Jim Crow, 1) discrimination against Negroes (*colloq.*); 2) a contemptuous name for a Negro (*slang*). — From a Negro song with the refrain 'Wheel about and turn about and jump, Jim Crow'.

jimmy, n., burglar's crowbar. — From a popular form of the name **James.**
Derivative: *jimmy*, tr. v.

jimp, adj. (*Scot.* and *dial. Engl.*), 1) slender; 2) scanty. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *jimp-ly*, adv., *jimp-ness*, n.

Jimson weed, a poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*). — For earlier *jimson weed*, *Jimson weed*, refashioned from *Jamestown weed*, named after *Jamestown* in Virginia.

jingal, also **gingal,** n., a musket of India, China, etc. — Hind. *janjāl.*

jingle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *ginglen*, of imitative origin. Cp. **jangle.**
Derivatives: *jingle*, n., *jingl-er*, n., *jingl-ing*, n., *jingl-ing*, adj., *jingl-ing-ly*, adv., *jingl-y*, adj.

jingo, n., a chauvinist. — Possibly corruption of *Jainko*, name of the supreme god of the Basques, from whom the word was brought into England through the medium of the Basque soldiers used by Edward I in his Welsh wars.
Derivatives: *jingo*, adj., *jingo-ish*, adj., *jingo-ism*, n., *jingo-ist*, n., *jingo-ist-ic*, adj.

jinn, n. — Pl. of **jinnee** (q.v.)

jinnee, jinni, n., demon, spirit (*Mohammedan mythology*). — Arab. *jinnī* (pl. *jinn*), 'spirit, genie'; in English often confused with *genie* (q.v.)

jinrikisha, jinricksha, n., a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a man, used in Japan and China. — Jap., lit. 'manpower-vehicle', fr. *jin*, 'man', *riki*, 'power', and *sha*, 'vehicle'. The word is usually shortened to **ricksha(w).**

jinx, n., hoodoo (*slang*). — See **Jynx.**

jirgah, n., Afghan council of elders. — Pers. *jarga*, 'a ring of men'.

jitney, n., a five-cent piece, a nickel. — Of uncertain origin.

jiu-jitsu. — See **ju-jitsu.**

jiva, n., life, the individual soul, vital energy (*Hinduism*). — OI. *jīváḥ*, 'living, alive'; cogn. with L. *vīvus*, OE. *cwicu*, 'alive', Gk. βίος, 'life'. See **quick** and cp. words there referred to.

jnana, n., knowledge (*Hinduism*). — OI. *jñānaḥ*, 'knowledge', from the stem of *jānāti*, 'he knows', which is rel. to Avestic *zānāiti*, of s.m. and cogn. with Gk. γιγνώσκειν, OL. *gnōscere*, L. *nōscere*, OE. *cnāwan*, 'to know'. See **can,** aux. v., and cp. words there referred to.

Joab, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the chief captain of David's army. — Late L. *Jōab*, fr. Gk. 'Ιωάβ, fr. Heb. *Yō'ábh*, lit. 'the Lord is (his) father'. For the first element cp. the PN's **Joel, John, Jonathan, Joshua,** for the second see **Aboth** and cp. words there referred to.

Joanna, fem. PN. — ML. *Johanna, Joanna*, fem. form of ML. *Johannēs, Joannēs*. See **John** and cp. **Jean,** fem. PN., **Johanna.**

job, n., piece of work. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *job*, intr. v., to do odd jobs, etc; tr. v., to hire or to let out for hire (a horse or carriage), *jobb-er*, n., *jobb-ery*, n., *jobb-ing*, adj.

job, tr. v., to stab, to prod. — ME. *jobben*, apparently of imitative origin. Cp. **jab.**

Job, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible:* a) a man who endured much suffering with faith and patience; b) the Book of Job. — Late L. *Jōb, Jōbus*, fr. Gk. 'Ιώβ, fr. Heb. *Iyyóbh*, which—according to several scholars—lit. means 'treated as an enemy, hated, persecuted', fr. *āyyábh*, 'he was hostile to', rel. to *ēbhᵃ́ʰ*, 'enmity'. For the passive sense of the form of the word cp. *yillódh*, 'born'. Cp. **Niobe.** Others explain the name *Iyyóbh* as rel. to Arab. *ába*, 'he returned', *iyáb*, 'return', *awwáb*, 'repentant'; accordingly *Iyyóbh* would mean 'the penitent one'. See J. Hastings, A Dictionary of the Bible, II 660-661. Cp. the first element in **jobbernowl.**

jobbernowl, n., a foolish person. — A compound of F. *jobard*, 'fool', and ME. *nol*, 'head'. F. *jobard* is a derivative of OF. *jobe*, 'patient fool', fr. *Job*, the great sufferer of the Bible whose afflictions were increased by the reproachful 'consolations' of his friends. See **Job.** For the second element see **noll.**

Jocasta, n., the wife of Laius and mother of Oedipus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ιοκάστη.

Jocelin, masc. PN. — A name with many variants (cp. *Joslin, Joselin, Gosling*, etc.), fr. OHG. *Gautelen, Gauzelen*, fr. *Gauta*, lit. 'Goth'; see **Goth.** The name was introduced into England by the Normans. See The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names, 2nd ed., pp. 169-170.

Joceline, fem. PN. — From prec. word.

Jocelyn, masc. and fem. PN. — See **Jocelin.**

jockey, n. — Dimin. of Scot. *Jock*, equivalent to E. **Jack** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *jockey*, tr. and intr. v., *jockey-dom*, *jockey-ship*, n.

jocko, n., 1) a chimpanzee; 2) any monkey. — F., coined by the French naturalist, Count Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88) from native West African *ncheko.*

jocose, adj., merry; humorous. — L. *jocōsus*, 'jocose, humorous, facetious', fr. *jocus*, 'jest, joke'. See **joke** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *jocose-ly*, adv., *jocose-ness*, n., *jocos-ity*, n.

jocular, adj., joking; humorous. — L. *joculāris*, 'jocular, facetious', fr. *joculus*, 'a little jest', dimin. of *jocus*, 'jest, joke'. See **joke, -ule** and **-ar.**
Derivatives: *jocular-ity*, n., *jocular-ly*, adv., *jocular-ness*, n.

jocund, adj., cheerful. — ME. *jocunde, joconde*, fr. OF. *jocond*, fr. L. *jōcundus*, collateral form of *jūcundus*, 'pleasant, agreeable, delightful', orig. 'useful', contraction of **juvicondos*, fr. *juvāre*, 'to help, aid, assist'. See **aid** and cp. words there referred to. For the suff. cp. *fecund*. L. *jōcundus* (fr. *jūcundus*) shows the influence of L. *jocus*, 'jest, joke'.
Derivatives: *jocundity* (q.v.), *jocund-ly*, adv., *jocund-ness*, n.

jocundity, n. — L. *jōcunditās*, a collateral form of *jūcunditās*, 'pleasantness', fr. *jūcundus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

jodhpurs, n. pl., riding breeches. — Shortened fr. *Jodhpur breeches*, fr. *Jodhpur*, name of a state in Rajputana (India).

Joe, masc. PN. — Dimin. of **Joseph.**

Joel, 1) masc. PN.; 2) a) the second in the order of the Twelve Prophets; b) the Book of Joel (*Bible*). — Late L. *Jōēl*, fr. Gk. 'Ιωήλ, fr. Heb. *Yō'ēl*, lit. 'the Lord is God'. See **Elijah,** in which the same two elements are contained, but in an inverted order.

Joe Miller, 1) a jestbook; 2) a stale joke. — From *Joseph Miller*, name of a comedian (1684-1738), whose name was connected with a jestbook published in 1739.

Joey, n., masc. PN. — Dimin. of **Joe.**

joey, n., a young kangaroo. — Fr. native Australian *joé*.

jog, tr. v., to push or shake slightly; to nudge; intr. v., to move slowly. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **shock,** 'to collide'.
Derivative: *jog*, n.

joggle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **jog** with freq. suff. **-le.**

jogee, n. — A var. of **yogi.**

Johanna, fem. PN. — See **Joanna.**

Johannean, adj., Johannine. — Formed fr. **Johannes** with suff. **-an.** Cp. **Johannine.**

Johannes, masc. PN. — ML., fr. Gk. 'Ιωάννης. See **John** and cp. next word.

johannes, n., a Portuguese gold coin. — ModL., named after King John V of Portugal. See **Johannes** and cp. **half joe.**

Johannine, adj., pertaining to John, esp. the apostle John. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. ML. *Jōhannēs*. See **Johannes, John.**

Johannisberger, n., a delicate white Rhine wine. — G., prop. '(wine) of *Johannisberg*' in the Rheingau in Germany. For the ending see suff. **-er.**

johannite, n., a hydrous uranium copper sulfate (*mineral.*) — G. *Johannit*, named after Archduke *Johann* of Austria (1782-1859). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

John, masc. PN. — ML. *Jōhannēs*, fr. Late L. *Jōannēs*, fr. Gk. 'Ιωάννης, fr. Heb. *Yōḥānán*, lit. 'the Lord is gracious'. For the first element see **Joab** and cp. words there referred to. The second element derives fr. *ḥānán*, 'he was gracious'. See **Hannah** and cp. **Ivan, Jane, Jean,** masc. and fem. PN., **jenneting, Jenny, Joan, Joanna, Johnny.**

John Bull, the English nation personified. — Fr. *John Bull*, a character representing the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull* (1712).

Johnny, masc. PN. — Formed fr. **John** with dimin. suff. **-y.**

Johnsonese, n., a pompous, inflated style. — Prop. the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84). For the ending see suff. **-ese.**

Johnsonian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Dr. Samuel Johnson or his style. — See prec. word and **-ian.**
Derivative: *Johnsonian-ism*, n.

johnstrupite, n., a complex silicate of cerium and other metals (*mineral.*) — G. *Johnstrupit*, named after Professor Frederik *Johnstrup* of Copenhagen (died in 1894). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

join, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *joinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *join-, joign-*, stem of *joindre*, 'to join', fr. L. *jungere*, 'to join, unite', which is cogn. with OI. *yunákti*, 'he harnesses', *yuktáḥ*, 'harnessed', Gk. ζευγνύναι, 'to yoke, harness', Avestic *yaoj-, yuj-*, 'I harness', *yuxta-*, 'harnessed', Lith. *jùngiu, jùngti*, 'to yoke'. All these words are dervatives of I.-E. base **yeug-*, 'to join, unite', enlargement of base **yeu-*, of s.m., whence OI. *yáuti, yuváti*, 'he harnesses'. See **yoke** and cp. **adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjoint, conjugal, conjugate, conjugation, conjunct, disjoin, disjoint, disjunct, injunction, jostle, joust, Jugatinus, jugular, jugulate, junction, juncture, junta, junto, juxta-, rejoin, rejoinder, subjoin, subjugate, subjunctive,** and the second element in **quadriga.** For a special use of base **yeu-* in the sense 'to mix', see **juice** and cp. **jube.**
Derivatives: *join-ing*, verbal n., and adj., *join-ing-ly*, adv.

joinder, n., the act of joining (*law*). — F. *joindre*, 'to join' (fr. L. *jungere*), used as a noun; see **join.** For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms see *attainder*. Cp. **rejoinder.**

joiner, n. — ME. *joynour*, fr. OF. *joigneor*, fr. *joigner* (F. *joindre*), 'to join'. See **join** and agential suff. **-er.**
Derivative: *joiner-y*, n.

joint, n. — OF. (= F.) *joint*, 'a joint', fr. *joint*, pp. of *joindre*. See **joint,** adj.
Derivatives: *joint*, tr. v., *joint-ed*, adj., *joint-ed-ly*, adv., *joint-ed-ness*, n., *joint-less*, adj.

joint, adj. — OF. (= F.), 'joined', fr. L. *jūnctus,* pp. of *jungere,* 'to join'. See **join** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *joint-ly,* adv.

jointress, n., a woman who has a jointure. — Formed with suff. **-ess** fr. obsol. *jointer,* 'one who holds a jointure'. See **joint** and **-ess.**

jointure, n., an estate settled on a wife at her marriage. — F., fr. L. *jūnctūra,* 'a joining, juncture', fr. *jūnctus,* pp. of *jungere,* 'to join'. See **join** and **-ture.**
Derivative: *jointure,* tr. v.

joist, n., any of the small timbers supporting the boards of a floor. — ME. *giste, gyste,* fr. OF. *giste* (F. *gîte*), 'stratum, bed (of mineral)', fr. VL. *jacita,* 'lying place', prop. fem. pp. of L. *jacēre,* 'to lie', orig. 'to cast oneself down', rel. to *jacēre,* 'to throw, cast'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **gist.**
Derivative: *joist,* tr. v., to provide with joists.

joke, n. — L. *jocus,* 'jest, joke', fr. I.-E. base **yek-,* 'to speak', whence also Umbr. *iuka, iuku,* 'request, prayer', MW. *ieith,* Bret. *iez,* 'language', OS. *gehan,* OHG. *jehan,* 'to say, declare; to confess', Du. *biechten,* OHG. *bi-jehan,* MHG. *be-jehen,* 'to confess', and the verbal nouns OS. *bi-gihto,* Du. *biecht,* OHG., MHG. *bi-jiht, bi-giht,* MHG. *bīht,* G. *Beichte,* 'confession'. Cp. **jeopardy, jeu, jewel, jocular, juggle, ju-ju.**
Derivatives: *joke,* intr. and tr. v., *jok-er,* n., *joking-ly,* adv., *jok-y,* adj.

jokull, jökull, n., mountain covered with snow; snow mountain. — Icel. *jökull,* 'icicle'. See **icicle.**

jollification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

jollify, tr. v., to make jolly; intr. v., to become jolly (*colloq.*) — Compounded of **jolly** and **-fy.**

jollity, n., the quality or state of being jolly. — ME. *jolivete, jolite,* fr. OF. *jolivete, joliete,* fr. *jolif, joli,* 'merry, gay'. See next word and **-ty.**

jolly, adj. — ME. *jolif, joli,* fr. OF. *jolif, joli,* 'merry, gay' (whence F. *joli,* 'pretty, fine, nice'), lit. 'festive', fr. ON. *jōl,* 'Christmas, yule'. See **yule.** For the formation of the OF. adjective *jolif* (fr. ON. *jōl*) cp. OF. *aisif,* 'easy', fr. *aise,* 'ease'.
Derivatives: *jolly,* n., tr. v. and adv., *jolli-ly,* adv.

jolly boat, a kind of boat. — Prob. fr. Dan. *jolle* or Du. *jol* (see **yawl**); influenced in form by the adj. **jolly.** The word **boat,** which is tautological, was added to explain the foreign word.

jolt, tr. and intr. v., to jerk. — Prob. corruption of **jot,** 'to jolt'.
Derivatives: *jolt,* n., *jolt-er,* n., *jolt-y,* adj., *jolt-i-ness,* n.

jolterhead, jolthead. — Compounded of **jolt** and **head;** lit. 'one whose *head* has been *jolted*'.

jompon, n. — A var. of **jampan.**

Jonah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* the fifth in the order of the Twelve Prophets; whence 3) often used in the sense 'bringer of bad luck'. — Late L. *Jōnās,* fr. Gk. Ἰωνᾶς, fr. Heb. *Yōnáh,* fr. *yōnáh,* 'dove, pigeon' (cp. Aram. *yōnā,* Syr. *yaunā,* of s.m.); lit. 'the moaning one', rel. to Heb. *ānáh,* 'he groaned, moaned, mourned'.

Jonathan, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* son of Saul and friend of David. — Heb. *Yōnāthán,* shortened fr. *Yᵉhōnāthán,* lit. 'the Lord has given'. For the first element see **Joab.** For the etymology of Heb. *nāthán,* 'he has given' see **Nathan** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Brother Jonathan.**

jongleur, n., a wandering minstrel. — F. *jongleur,* 'jongleur; juggler', fr. OF. *jogleor,* fr. L. *joculātor,* 'jester, joker'. See **juggler.** The nasalization of F. *jongleur* (fr. OF. *jogleor*) is prob. due to the influence of the OF. verb *jangler,* 'to chatter' (see **jangle**).

jonquil, n., 1) a variety of narcissus; 2) its bulb. — F. *jonquille,* fr. Sp. *junquilla,* dimin. of *junco,* 'rush', fr. L. *juncus,* 'rush'. See **Juncus.**

joola, n., a rude suspension bridge in the Himalaya (*India*). — Hind. *jhūlā,* 'a swing'.

Jordan almond, n. — Transformation of ME. *jardyne almaunde,* lit. 'garden almond', fr. OF. *jardin,* 'garden', and *almande,* 'almond'; see **jardiniere** and **almond.** The change of ME. *jardyne* to *Jordan* is due to folk etymology.

jordanite, n., a lead arsenic sulfide (*mineral.*) — G. *Jordanit,* named after Dr. *Jordan* of Saarbrücken, Germany. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

jorum, n., a large drinking vessel or its contents (*colloq.*) — Lit. 'the vessel of Joram', fr. Heb. *Yōrám;* so called in allusion to II Sam. 8:10, where we read: "And *Joram* brought with him vessels of silver ands vessels of gold and vessels of brass".

joseite, n., a telluride of bismuth, containing some sulfur and selenium (*mineral.*) — Named after São *José* do Paraíso in Brazil. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Joseph, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* the elder son of Jacob by Rachel. — Late L. *Jōsēph, Jōsēphus,* fr. Gk. Ἰωσήφ, fr. Heb. *Yōséph* (also *Yᵉhōséph,* Ps. 81:6), lit. 'adds, increases', Hiph'īl (= causative form) of *yāsáph,* 'he added', which is rel. to Aram. *ōsíph,* Syr. *ausēph,* 'he added, increased'. Cp. next word.

joseph, n., a woman's riding coat. — Prob. so called fr. Joseph's 'coat of many colors'. See Gen. 37:3.

Josepha, fem. PN. — ModL., fr. L. *Jōsēphus.* See **Joseph** and cp. next word.

Josephine, fem. PN. — F. *Joséphine,* fr. *Joseph.* See **Joseph** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).

josephinite, n., a natural alloy of iron and nickel (*mineral.*) — Named after Josephine County in Oregon.

Joshua, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* Moses' successor and the leader of the Israelites into the Land of Canaan. — Heb. *Yᵉhōshúa',* lit. 'the Lord is salvation'. For the first element see **Joab,** for the second see **hosanna.**

joss, n., an idol (***Pidgin English***). — Port. *deos,* 'a god', fr. L. *deus.* See **deity.**

josser, n., a fellow (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

jostle, tr. and intr. v., to push roughly. — Formed fr. **joust** with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *jostle,* n., *jostle-ment,* n., *jostl-er,* n.

jot, n., the letter iota; a point. — L. *iōta,* fr. Gk. ἰῶτα, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, fr. Heb. *yōdh,* name of the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See **yodh** and cp. **iota.**
Derivatives: *jot,* tr. v., *jott-er,* n., *jott-ing,* n., *jott-y,* adj.

jot, tr. and intr. v., to jolt (*now dial.*) — Of imitative origin. Cp. **jolt.**

Jotham, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible:* a) the youngest son of Gideon; b) a king of Judah. — Heb. *Jōthám,* lit. 'the Lord is perfect'. For the first element of this name cp. **Joab** and words there referred to. The second element derives from the base of *tām,* 'he was complete', whence also *tōm,* 'completeness, integrity', *tām, tāmīm,* 'complete, sound', *mᵉthōm,* 'soundness'. Cp. Aram. *tᵉmīmá,* Syr. *tammīmā,* 'complete, perfect', Arab. *támma,* 'he was complete'.

joule, n., unit of electrical energy (*physics*). — Named after the English physicist James Prescott *Joule* (1818-89).

jounce, tr. and intr. v., to jolt; n., a jolt. — Prob. a blend of **jump** and **bounce.**

journal, adj., daily (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *jornal, jurnal, journal* (F. *journal*), 'daily', fr. L. *diurnālis,* 'diurnal', fr. *diurnus,* 'daily'. See **diurnal,** which is a doublet of *journal* and cp. **journey.**

journal, n. — F., lit. 'a daily paper', fr. OF. *jornal, jurnal, journal,* 'daily'. See **journal,** adj.
Derivatives: *journal-ese,* n., *journal-ism,* n., *journal-ist,* n., *journal-ist-ic,* adj., *journal-ize,* tr. and intr. v.

journey, n. — OF. *jornee, jurnee, journee* (F. *journée*), 'day; day's work, day's journey', fr. VL. **diurnāta,* 'day, day's work', fr. L. *diurnus,* 'daily'. Cp. It. *giornata,* OProvenç. *jornada* and see **diurnal,** adj. Cp. also **journal,** adj. and n., **adjourn, sojourn.** The ending *-āta* in *diurnāta* is prop. fem. pp. suff. See adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *journey,* intr. v., *journey-er,* n., *journey-ing,* n.

joust, just, intr. v., to tilt. — ME. *justen, jousten,* fr. OF. *joster, juster, jouster* (F. *jouter*), 'to joust, tilt', fr. VL. **juxtāre,* 'to approach', fr. L. *juxtā,* 'near, close'. See **juxta-** and cp. **juxtaposition.**

joust, just, n., combat of two knights on horseback. — ME. *juste, jouste,* fr. OF. *joste, juste, jouste* (F. *joute*), 'joust, tilt', fr. *joster, juster, jouster.* See **joust, just,** v.

Jove, n., Jupiter. — L. *Jovis,* fr. OL. *Jovis,* also *Diovis,* used as the gen. (also nom.) of *Jupiter.* See **Jupiter** and cp. next word. Cp. also the first element in **Juglans.**

jovial, adj., cheery, merry. — F., fr. It. *joviale,* lit. 'pertaining to Jupiter', whence arose the meaning 'born under the planet Jupiter; joyful' (this planet having been regarded as the source of joy), fr. L. *Jovialis,* 'of Jupiter', fr. *Jovius,* of s.m., fr. OL. *Jovis, Diovis,* 'Jupiter'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *jovial-ity, jovial-ly,* adv., *jovial-ness,* n.

Jovian, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, Jupiter; 2) pertaining to the planet Jupiter. — See **Jove** and **-ian.**

jow, n. — A var. of **jhow.**

jowar, jowari, jowarree, n., millet, durra (*India*). — Hind. *jawār, joār, juār,* prob. fr. OI. *yávaakāra-,* 'of the nature of barley'.

jowl, n., jaw. — ME. *chawl, chavel, cholle,* fr. OE. *ceafl,* 'jaw', rel. to MHG. *kiver, kivel,* G. *Kiefer,* ON. *kjaptr,* 'jaw', and cogn. with OIr. *gop,* Ir. *gob,* 'beak, mouth', Avestic *zafarᵉ,* 'mouth, gullet'. Cp. **chafer,** 'beetle'.

joy, n. — ME. *joye,* fr. OF. *joie, joye* (F. *joie*), fr. L. *gaudia,* pl. of *gaudium,* 'joy' (but mistaken for a fem. singular noun), which is rel. to *gaudēre,* 'to rejoice'. See **gaud** and cp. **enjoy.** Cp. also **feu de joie, rejoice.**
Derivatives: *joy,* v. (q.v.), *joy-ful,* adj., *joy-ful-ly,* adv., *joy-ful-ness,* n., *joy-less,* adj., *joy-less-ly,* adv., *joy-less-ness,* n.

joy, intr. and tr. v., to rejoice. — OF. *joir* (F. *jouir*), fr. VL. **gaudīre* (whence also OProvenç. *jauzir*), corresponding to L. *gaudēre,* 'to rejoice' (whence It. *godere,* of s.m.) See **joy,** n.

Joyce, fem. PN. — Earlier *Josse, Goce,* etc., orig. used both for men and women; of Celtic origin.

joyous, adj. — OF. *joios, joious, joyous* (F. *joyeux*), fr. *joie,* 'joy'. See **joy** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *joyous-ly,* adv., *joyous-ness,* n.

jube, n., rood loft in a church. — F. *jubé,* fr. L. *jubē,* 'bid thou', imper. of *jubēre,* 'to bid, command', fr. OL. *joubēre,* of s.m., orig. 'to set in motion, stir', fr. I.-E. base **yeudh-,* whence also OI. *yōdháyati,* 'involves in a fight', *yúdh-,* 'fight', *yudhmáh,* 'warlike, warrior', Avestic *yuiδyeinti,* 'they fight', *yaoshti-,* 'activity, agility', Arm. *yuzem,* 'I stir up', Gk. ὑσμίνη (for **yudh-s-minē*), 'battle' (prop. 'turmoil'), Lith. *judù, judėti,* 'to move trembling, to quarrel', L. *juba,* 'mane', lit. 'that which waves, flutters'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **yeu-dh-,* 'to be moved, to be shaken', which seems to be a dental enlargement of base **yeu-,* 'to mix, stir'. The rood loft is called from the first word of a Latin prayer, which was said from the gallery above the rood screen.

jubilance, jubilancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

jubilant, adj. — L. *jūbilāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *jūbilāre.* See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *jubilant-ly,* adv.

jubilate, intr. v., to exult. — Fr. L. *jūbilāt-(um),* pp. stem of *jūbilāre,* 'to shout for joy' (whence prob.—through back formation—*jūbilum,* 'wild cry, shout of joy'), fr. I.-E. **yu-dhe-los,* lit. 'one

who makes *yu'*, compounded of the imitative base **yŭ-*, 'to shout for joy, shout', and base **dhē-*, 'to place, make, do'. The first element appears also in Gk. ἰύγξ, 'outcry', ἰυγμός, 'shout of joy; cry of pain', ἰύζειν, 'to shout, yell', Lith. *ývas*, 'owl', MHG. *jū, jūch*, 'shout of joy', *jūwen, jūwezen*, 'to jubilate', G. *jauchzen*, 'to shout for joy, exult'. Base **yŭ* is rel. to base **yo-*, whence MHG. *jōdeln, jōlen*, 'to shout, *yodel*'. See **yodel, yowl** and cp. **jynx.** For the second element in *jubilate* see **do** and cp. **fact, theme.** See also verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *jubilation* (q.v.), *jubilat-ory*, adj.

Jubilate, n., name of the one hundredth psalm. — L. *jūbilāte*, 'shout with joy', imper. pl. of *jūbilāre*, 'to shout with joy' (see prec. word); so called from the introductory word of the Latin rendering of the psalm.

jubilation, n. — L. *jūbilātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shouting', fr. *jūbilātus*, pp. of *jūbilāre*. See **jubilate,** 'to exult', and **-ion.**

jubilee, n. — F. *jubilé*, fr. Late L. *jūbilaeus* (scil. *annus*), '(year of) jubilee', fr. Gk. ἰωβηλαῖος, 'pertaining to a jubilee', fr. ἰώβηλος, 'jubilee', fr. Heb. *yōbhél*, 'ram; ram's horn; rejoicing; jubilee' (so called because the inauguration of every fiftieth year was proclaimed through the sound of the ram's horn on the Day of Atonement; see Lev. 25:9). Heb. *yōbhél* is prop. the partic. of stem *y-b-l*, 'to bear, conduct, lead', hence lit. means 'leader, leading animal'. Cp. Heb. *hōbhíl*, 'he lead, conducted', *yᵉbhūl*, 'produce', *yūbhál*, 'stream', Aram. *ōbhíl*, Syr. *aubhél*, 'he lead, conducted'. L. *jūbilaeus* (*annus*) was influenced in form by a confusion of this word with L. *jūbilāre*, 'to shout for joy'.

Judah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible* a) son of Jacob by Leah; b) a tribe of Israel. — Heb. *Yᵉhūdháʰ*, prop. imperfect Hoph'al (= passive of the causative) of stem *y-d-h* (prop. *y-d-y*), lit. 'praised'; cp. the causative *hōdháʰ*, 'he gave thanks, praised, confessed', *tōdháʰ*, 'thanksgiving, thank-offering', Mishnaic Heb. *hōdhā'áʰ*, 'thanksgiving, confession', Aram. *ōdhí*, Syr. *audhí*, 'he gave thanks, praised, confessed', Arab. *istaúdā*, 'he confessed'. For the explanation of the name see Gen. 29:35 and cp. 49:8. Cp. next word and words there referred to. Derivative: *Judah-ite*, n.

Judaic, adj., pertaining to the Jews; pertaining to Judaism. — L. *Jūdaicus*, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαϊκός, 'Jewish', fr. Ἰουδαῖος, fr. Aram. *Yᵉhūdhāy(ā)*, 'Jew', fr. Heb. *Yᵉhūdhí*, 'Jew', orig. meaning 'of the tribe of Judah', fr. *Yᵉhūdháʰ*, 'Judah'. See **Judah** and **-ic** and cp. **Jew, Yiddish.** Cp. also **Chueta.**

Judaism, n. — Late L. *jūdaīsmus*, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαϊσμός, fr. Ἰουδαῖος, 'Jew'. Cp. F. *judaïsme* and see prec. word and **-ism.**

Judaist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *Judaist-ic*, adj.

judaize, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *jūdaīzāre*, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαΐζειν, fr. Ἰουδαῖος, 'Jew'. See **Judaic** and **-ize** and cp. **Judaism.**

Derivatives: *judaiz-ation*, n., *judaiz-er*, n.

Judas, n. — L., fr. Gk. Ἰούδας, fr. Heb. *Yᵉhūdháʰ*. See **Judah.**

Jude, masc. PN. — A variant of **Judah.**

judex, n., a judge. — L. See **judge.**

judge, n. — ME. *juge*, fr. OF. (= F.) *juge*, fr. L. *jūdicem*, acc. of *jūdex*, 'judge', which stands for **jous-dik-s* and orig. meant 'one who shows right', fr. *jūs*, 'right', and the stem of *dīcere*, 'to show, tell, say'. See **jus** and **diction** and cp. **prejudice.** Cp. also the second element in **preach.**

judge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *jugen*, fr. OF. *jugier, juger* (F. *juger*), 'to judge', fr. L. *jūdicāre*, of s.m., fr. *jūdex*, gen. *jūdicis*. See **judge,** n., and cp. **adjudicate.** Cp. also **hoosegow.**

judgmatic, judgmatical, adj., showing good judgment (*colloq.*) — A hybrid formed fr. **judge,** n., with the ending *-matic* (on analogy of *dogmatic*).

Derivative: *judgmatic-al-ly*, adv.

judgment, judgement, n. — ME. *jugement*, fr. OF. (= F.) *jugement*, fr. *juger*, 'to judge'. See **judge,** v., and **-ment.**

judicatory, adj., pertaining to judgment. — Late L. *jūdicātōrius*, 'pertaining to judgment', fr. L. *jūdicātus*, pp. of *jūdicāre*, 'to judge'. See **judge,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

judicatory, n., a court of justice. — Late L. *jūdicātōrium*, prop. neut. of *jūdicātōrius*, 'pertaining to judgment', used as a noun. See prec. word.

judicature, n. — F., fr. ML. *jūdicātūra*, fr. L. *jūdicātus*, pp. of *jūdicāre*, 'to judge'. See **judge,** v., and **-ure.**

judicial, adj. — L. *jūdiciālis*, 'judicial', fr. *jūdicium*, 'judgment', fr. *jūdex*, gen. *jūdicis*, 'judge'. See **judge,** n., and **-ial.**

Derivatives: *judicial-ly*, adv., *judicial-ness*, n.

judiciary, adj., pertaining to a court of justice. — L. *jūdiciārius*, fr. *jūdex*, gen. *jūdicis*, 'judge'. See **judge,** n., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *judiciary*, n., judges collectively.

judicious, adj., having sound judgment; wise. — F. *judicieux* (fem. *judicieuse*), fr. L. *jūdicium*, 'judgment'. See **judge,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *judicious-ly*, adv., *judicious-ness*, n.

Judith, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Ἰουδίθ, fr. Heb. *Yᵉhūdíth*, prop. fem. of *Yᵉhūdhí*, 'Jewish; Jewess', fr. *Yᵉhūdháʰ*, 'Judah'. See **Judah.**

judo, n., a modern form of jujitsu. — Jap. *jūdō*, fr. *jū*, 'soft', and *dō*, 'road, way'.

jug, n., a vessel. — Fr. *Jug*, a pet form of **Joan** or **Judith;** cp. **juggins.** For sense development cp. *jack*, 'sleeveless coat'.

Derivatives: *jug*, tr. v., *jug-ful*, adj.

jug, n., note of a nightingale. — Of imitative origin.

jugate, adj., having the leaflets in pairs (*bot.*) — L. *jugātus*, 'connected', pp. of *jugāre*, 'to join, connect', fr. *jugum*, 'yoke'. See **yoke** and cp. next word and **conjugate, subjugate.**

Jugatinus, n., the god of marriage in Roman

mythology. — L. *Jugātīnus*, fr. *jugātus*, pp. of *jugāre*, 'to join, connect'. See prec. word.

Juggernaut, also **Jagannath,** n., 1) a title of Vishnu or of Krishna (*Hindu mythol.*); 2) anything that demands blind devotion or merciless sacrifice. — Hind. *Jagannāth*, fr. OI. *Jagannáthaḥ*, 'lord of the world', fr. *jágat*, 'world', and *náthaḥ*, 'lord'. The first element lit. means 'mobile', and is a participial formation from the base of OI. *jigāti*, 'goes'; see **jagat.** The second element is rel. to *nāthám*, 'help', and derives fr. I.-E. base **nā-*, 'to help, be useful', whence also Gk. ὀνίνημι, 'I help, profit, benefit'. Cp. **jaconet.**

juggins, n., a simple person (*slang*). — Diminutive of *Jug*, which is a pet form of **Joan.** Cp. **jug,** 'vessel', and **muggins.**

juggle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *jogelen*, fr. OF. *jogler* (F. *jongler*), fr. L. *joculārī*, 'to joke, jest', fr. *jocus*, 'jest'. See **joke** and cp. **jongleur.**

Derivatives: *juggle*, n., *juggler* (q.v.), *juggl-ery*, n., *juggl-ing*, n. and adj., *juggl-ing-ly*, adv.

juggler, n. — ME. *jogelour, joglere*, fr. OF. *jogleor* (nom. *joglere*), fr. L. *joculātōrem*, acc. of *joculātor*, 'jester', fr. *joculārī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

Juglandaceae, n., the walnut family (*bot.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Juglans, n., a genus of trees, the walnut. — L. *juglāns*, 'walnut', contraction of *Jovis glāns*, which is a loan translation of Gk. Διὸς βάλανος, 'chestnut', lit. 'acorn of Jupiter'. See **Jove** and **gland.**

Jugoslav, n. — A var. of **Yugoslav.**

Jugoslavia, n. — A var. of **Yugoslavia.**

jugular, adj., 1) pertaining to the throat and neck (*anat.*); 2) having the pelvic fins beneath the throat under the pectoral (*zool.*); n., a jugular vein. — ModL. *jugulāris*, fr. L. *jugulum*, 'collarbone, throat', which is rel. to L. *jugum*, 'yoke'. See **jugate** and **-ar.**

jugulate, tr. v., to cut the throat of, strangle. — L. *jugulātus*, pp. of *jugulāre*, 'to cut the throat of, kill, destroy', fr. *jugulum*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

juice, n. — ME. *juce, juse*, fr. MF. (= F.) *jus*, fr. L. *jūs*, 'broth, soup', fr. I.-E. base **yūs-*, whence also OI. *yūṣ-*, 'broth', OSlav., Pol., etc., *jucha*, 'broth, soup', OPruss. *iuse*, 'broth, soup'. Lith. *júšė*, 'fish soup', Gk. ζύμη, 'leaven' (G. *Jauche*, 'liquid manure', is a loan word fr. Pol. *jucha*), ON. *ostr*, 'cheese'. Cp. **verjuice.** Cp. also **zyme.** Base *yūs-* is an enlargement of base **yeu-*, 'to mix', which represents properly a special use of base **yeu-*, 'to join, unite': see **join** and cp. **jube.**

Derivatives: *juice-less*, adj., *juic-y*, adj., *juic-i-ly*, adv., *juic-i-ness*, n.

ju-jitsu, ju-jutsu, n. — Jap. *jū-jutsu*, fr. *jū*, 'ten', and *juts*, 'trick'. See Lokotsch, EW., No. 963.

ju-ju, n., charm, spell; ban. — Prob. fr. F. *joujou*, 'toy', infantile reduplication of *jouet*, of s.m., fr. *jouer*, 'to play', fr. L. *jocāre*, 'to jest'. See **joke.**

jujube, n., the fruit of the tree called *zizyphus*. — F., fr. Late L. *zizyphum*, 'jujube', which together with Late L. *zizyphus*, 'jujube tree', derives fr. Gk. ζίζυφον, 'jujube tree; jujube', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **Zizyphus.**

julep, n., a sweet drink. — F., fr. OProvenç. *julep* or fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. VAr. *julēb*, corresponding to classical Arab. *julāb*, fr. Pers. *gulāb*, 'rose water, julep', which is compounded of *gul*, 'rose', and *āb*, 'water'. See **rose** and **abdest.**

Julia, fem. PN. — L. *Jūliā*, fem. of *Jūlius*. See **Julius.**

Julian, masc. PN. — L. *Jūliānus*, a derivative of *Jūlius*. See **Julius** and **-an.**

Julian, adj., pertaining to Julius Caesar. — L. *Jūliānus*, 'of, or belonging to, Julius Caesar'. See prec. word and cp. the PN. **Gill.**

Juliana, fem. PN. — L. *Jūliāna*, fem. of *Jūliānus*, lit. 'belonging to *Jūlius*'. See **Julius** and cp. **Julian.**

julienite, n., a hydrous cobalt chloronitrate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Belgian geologist Henri *Julien* (died in 1920). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

julienne, n., a kind of clear soup. — F., prop. 'soup made in the manner of Julien', an otherwise unknown cook. For the origin of the PN see **Julian.**

Juliet, fem. PN. — It. *Giulietta*, dimin. of *Giulia*. Cp. F. *Juliette* and see **Julia** and **-et.**

Julius, masc. PN. — L. *Jūlius*, name of a Roman gens (Caius Julius Caesar was a member of this gens). The name *Jūlius* is prob. a contraction of **Jovilios*, lit. 'pertaining to, or descending from, Jupiter'. See **Jove, Jupiter.**

July, n. — ME. *Jule*, fr. OF. *Jule* (F. *juillet*), fr. L. *Jūlius* (*mēnsis*), lit. 'month of Julius Caesar'; see **Julius.** It was orig. the fifth month of the year and was therefore called *Quintīlis* (fr. *quintus*, 'fifth'). It was renamed in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born in this month.

jumble, tr. and intr. v., to mix up. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *jumble*, n., *jumbl-er*, n., *jumbl-y*, adj.

jumble, n., a thin sweet cake. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

jumbo, n., a large and clumsy animal or person. — Fr. *Jumbo*, name of a very large elephant exhibited by the American showman Phineas Taylor Barnum (1810-91).

jumma, n., assessment (*India*). — Hind. prop. 'total assessment', fr. Arab. *jam'*, 'assembly; addition', fr. *jáma'a*, 'he gathered together'. See **jemadar.**

jump, intr. and tr. v. — Of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin. Cp. **jounce.**

jump, n., a kind of jacket. — Corrupted—prob. under the influence of *jump*, 'to leap'—fr. F. *juppe*, variant of *jupe*, 'petticoat, skirt'. See **jupon** and cp. **jumper,** 'blouse'.

jumper, n., one who, or that which, jumps. — Formed fr. **jump,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

jumper, n., a loose blouse or jacket. — Formed fr. **jump,** 'a kind of jacket', with agential suff. **-er.**

Juncaceae, n. pl., the rush family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Juncus** with suff. **-aceae.**

Junco, n., a genus of American finches (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'rush bird', fr. Sp. *junco*, 'rush', fr. L. *juncus*. See **Juncus.**

Juncoides, n., a genus of plants, the wood rushes (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *juncus*, 'a rush', and Greek suff. -οειδής, '-like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; see **Juncus** and **-oid.** The correct form would be *Thryoides* (fr. Gk. θρύον, 'rush', and -οειδής).

junction, n., a joining. — L. *jūnctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a joining, uniting', fr. *jūnctus*, pp. of *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and **-ion.**

juncture, n., 1) a joining; 2) a critical point of time. — L. *jūnctūra*, 'a joining, uniting; a joint', fr. *jūnctus*, pp. of *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and **-ure.**

Juncus, n., a genus of plants, the rush (*bot.*) — L. *juncus*, 'rush, bulrush', which stands for **yoini-kos* and is cogn. with MIr. *āin*, 'reed', and prob. also with ON. *einir*, Swed. *en*, 'juniper'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 727f. Cp. **jonquil, Junco, junk,** 'bulrush', **junk,** 'old cable', **junket,** and the first element in **juniper.**

June, n. — L. *Jūnius* (*mēnsis*), lit. 'the month (named in honor of) Juno', fr. *Jūnō*. See **Juno.**

jungle, n. — Hind. *jaṅgal*, 'desert, forest', fr. OI. *jaṅgalaḥ*, 'dry ground, waste land, desert', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *jungl-ed, jungl-y*, adjs.

junior, adj., younger. — L. *jūnior* (prob. contracted fr. **juveniōs*), compar. of *juvenis*, 'young man'. See **juvenile** and cp. **Juno.**

Derivatives: *junior*, n., *junior-ate*, n., *junior-ity*, n.

juniper, n., any shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus.* — L. *juniperus*, 'juniper tree', a compound, the first element of which is prob. rel. to *juncus*, 'rush'; see **Juncus.** The second element is of uncertain origin.

Junius, masc. PN. — L. *Jūnius*, name of a Roman gens.

junk, n., a bulrush (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OF. *jonc, junc* (F. *jonc*), fr. L. *juncus*. See **Juncus** and cp. words there referred to.

junk, n., 1) old cable; 2) old cordage. — Port. *junco*, 'rush, cordage', fr. L. *juncus*. See **Juncus** and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *junk*, tr. v., to make into junk.

junk, n., a Chinese three-masted vessel. — Port. *junco*, fr. Javanese *joṅ*, of s.m.

junker, n. — G. See **younker.**

junket, n., curd sweetened and flavored. — It. *giuncata*, 'cream cheese', fr. VL. **juncāta*, prop. 'something served in a rush basket', fr. L. *juncus*, 'rush'. See **Juncus.**

Derivatives: *junket*, intr. v., *junket-ing*, verbal n.

Juno, n., wife of Jupiter and queen of the gods in Greek mythology. — L. *Jūnō*, of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to *juvenis*, 'young' (cp. *jūnior*, 'younger', compar. of *juvenis*), and lit. meaning 'the youthful one'. See **juvenile** and cp. **junior.** Cp. also **June.**

junta, n., 1) Spanish legislative council; 2) a junto. — Sp., 'meeting, conference, assembly, council, convention, union, fraternity', fr. L. *jūncta*, fem. pp. of *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. next word.

junto, n., a political faction, cabal. — Sp. *junto*, corruption of prec. word due to the influence of Spanish nouns in *-o*.

Jupiter, n., the supreme god of heaven in Roman mythology. — L. *Juppiter, Jūpiter*, for *Jū-piter*, which is orig. a vocative and stands for **dyeu pᵉter* (corresponding to Gk. Ζεῦ πάτερ, voc. of Ζεὺς πατήρ, 'Father Zeus'). Cp. the nominative *Diēspiter*, 'Jupiter', and OI. *Dyāuspitā́*, 'heavenly father', and see **deity** and **father.** Cp. also **Jove, Zeus.**

jupon, n., skirt, petticoat. — F., fr. Arab. *júbbaʰ*, 'a long woolen garment' (whence also It. *giubba*, OProvenç. *jupa*, Sp. *aljuba*). Cp. **gyp, jump,** 'a kind of jacket', **jumper,** 'blouse'.

Jura, n., name of a mountain range between France and Switzerland. — F., fr. L. *Jūra.*

jural, adj., pertaining to law. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law'. See **jus.**

Derivative: *jural-ly*, adv.

juramentado, n., a Moro of Mohammedan faith who has taken an oath to die while killing Christians. — Sp., 'bound by an oath', pp. of *juramentar*, 'to bind by an oath', fr. *juramento*, 'an oath', fr. L. *jūrāmentum*, of s.m., fr. *jūrāre*. See **jury** and cp. **jurat** (in both senses).

Jurassic, adj., 1) of granular limestone (as are the Jura Mountains); whence 2) pertaining to the middle period of the Mesozoic era (*geol.*) — Prop. 'of the character of the Jura Mountains', formed fr. **Jura** on analogy of *liassic* (from *lias*) and *triassic* (from *trias*).

jurat, n., one who has taken an oath. — F., fr. ML. *jurātus*, lit. 'a sworn man', and prop. pp. of L. *jūrāre*, 'to take an oath, swear'. See **jury** and cp. **juramentado.**

jurat, n., memorandum on an affidavit (*law*). — L. *jūrātum*, neut. pp. of *jūrāre*. See prec. word.

jurel, n., any of several carangoid food fishes. — Sp., fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. Cp. OProvenç. *saurel* (whence F. *saurel*), which is of the same origin. See **sauro-** and cp. **saurel.**

juridical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *jūridicus*, 'judicial', which is compounded of *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law', and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **jus** and **diction** and cp. **jurisdiction.**

jurisconsult, n., a jurist. — L. *jūriscōnsultus*, 'one skilled in the law, lawyer', compounded of *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law', and *cōnsultus*, 'skilled', pp. of *cōnsulere*, 'to take counsel, consult'. See **consult.**

jurisdiction, n. — OF. *juredіction, juridiction* (F. *juridiction*), fr. L. *jūrisdictiōnem*, acc. of *jūrisdictiō*, 'administration of justice, jurisdiction', which is compounded of *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law', and *dictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a saying', fr. *dictus*, pp. of *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **jus** and **diction.** In OF. and F., the omission of the *s* is due to the influence of the adjective *jūridicus*, 'judicial' (see *juridical*).

Derivatives: *jurisdiction-al*, adj., *jurisdiction-al-ly*, adv.

jurisprudence, n., the science of law. — L. *jūrisprūdentia* (also *prūdentia jūris*, 'science of law, jurisprudence', compounded of *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law', and *prūdentia*, 'a foreseeing'. See **jus** and **prudence.**

jurisprudent, adj. and n. — Obsol. F. *jurisprudent*, back formation fr. F. *jurisprudence*. See prec. word and **prudent.**

jurisprudential, adj., pertaining to jurisprudence. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *jūrisprūdentia*. See **jurisprudence.**

Derivative: *jurisprudential-ly*, adv.

jurist, n. — F. *juriste*, fr. ML. *jūrista*, 'jurist', fr. L. *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law'. See **jus** and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *jurist-ic, jurist-ic-al*, adjs., *jurist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

juror, n., a member of a jury. — ME. *juroure*, fr. AF. *jurour*, corresponding to OF. *jureor* (F. *jureur*), 'one who swears', fr. L. *jūrātōrem*, acc. of *jūrātor*, fr. *jūrātus*, pp. of *jūrāre*, 'to take an oath, swear'. See **jus** and agential suff. **-or.**

jury, n., a body of persons sworn to give a true answer or verdict on a matter submitted to them. — OF. *juree*, 'oath, legal inquiry', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. OF. (= F.) *jurer*, 'to take an oath, swear', fr. L. *jūrāre*, of s.m., fr. *jūs*, gen. *jūris*, 'right, law'. See **jus** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ee*, F. *-ée*) and cp. **jurat** (in both senses), **juror, abjure, adjure, conjure, perjure.**

jury, adj., temporary (esp. in *jury* mast). — Aphetic for *ajury*, fr. OF. *ajurie*, 'aid, help', fr. L. *adjūtāre*, 'to help'. See **aid.**

jus, n., right, law. — L. *jūs* (OL. *jous*), gen. *jūris*, 'right, justice, law', prob. cogn. with OI. *yōḥ*, 'safety'. Cp. **judge, judgment, judicious, juramentado, jurat** (in both senses), **juridical, jurisconsult, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juror, jury**, n., **just, adjudge, adjudicate, injury.**

Jussiaea, n., a genus of plants, the primrose willow (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Bernard de *Jussieu* (1699-1777), the founder of the Natural System of Botany.

jussive, adj., expressing command. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *jussus*, pp. of *jubēre*, 'to bid, command'. See **jube.**

Derivative: *jussive*, n., a word or form expressing command.

just, adj. — ME. *just, juste*, fr. F. *juste*, fr. L. *jūstus*, 'just, right, upright, fair, equitable', fr. *jūs*, 'right, law'. See **jus** and cp. **justice.** Cp. also **Justin, Justina, Justus, adjust** and the first element in **juste-milieu.**

Derivatives: *just*, adv., *just-ly*, adv., *just-ness*, n.

just, v. — See **joust.**

juste-milieu, n., the golden mean. — F., lit. 'the just mean'. See **just,** adj., and **milieu.**

justice, n. — ME., fr. OF. *justice, justise* (F. *justice*), fr. L. *jūstitia*, 'justice, equity, uprightness', fr. *jūstus*. See **just** and **-ice.**

justiciable, adj., subject to jurisdiction. — OF. (= F.), fr. OF. *justicier*, 'to administer justice', fr. ML. *jūstitiāre*, fr. L. *jūstitia*. See prec. word and **-able.**

Derivatives: *justiciable*, n., a person subject to jurisdiction, *justici-abil-ity*, n.

justiciar, n., the highest judicial officer of the kings of England from the reign of William I to that of Henry III. — ML. *jūstitiārius*, 'officer of justice', fr. L. *jūstitia*. See **justice** and subst. suff. **-ary** (representing L. *-ārius*).

justiciary, adj., pertaining to justice; n., an officer of justice. — ML. *jūstitiārius*, 'officer of justice'. See prec. word.

justifiable, adj. — F., fr. *justifier*, 'to justify'. See **justify** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *justifiabil-ity*, n., *justifiable-ness*, n., *justifiabl-y*, adv.

justification, n. — Late L. *jūstificātiō*, fr. *jūstificātus*, pp. of *jūstificāre*. See **justify** and **-ation.**

justificative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. Late L. *jūstificātus*, pp. of *jūstificāre*. See **justify** and **-ive.**

justificatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. ML. *jūstificātus*, pp. of *jūstificāre*. See next word.

justify, tr. v. — F. *justifier*, fr. Late L. *jūstificāre*, 'to justify', which is compounded of L. *jūstus*, 'just', and *-ficāre*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **just,** adj., and **-fy.**

Justin, masc. PN. — L. *Jūstīnus*, lit. 'just', a derivative of *jūstus*, 'just'. See **just,** adj., and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. next word.

Justina, Justine, fem. PN. — L. *Jūstīna*, fem. of *Jūstīnus*. See prec. word.

Justus, masc. PN. — Lit. 'just', fr. L. *jūstus*. See **just,** adj., and cp. **Justin, Justina.**

jut, intr. v., to project. — Corruption of obsol. *jet*, 'to project', which is derivatively identical with **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. Cp. **jetty.**

Derivatives: *jut*, n., *jutt-ing*, adj., *jutt-ing-ly*, adv.

Jute, n., one of the ancient inhabitants of Jutland. — Fr. *Jutae* or *Jutī* (as they are called by Bede), 'Jutes', fr. ON. *Iōtar*, 'Jute'.

Derivatives: *Jut-ic, Jut-ish*, adjs., *Jut-land*, n., *Jut-land-er*, n., *Jut-land-ish*, adj.

jute, n., a fiber of two East Indian plants, *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius.* — Bengali *joṭo, juṭo*, fr. OI. *jūṭaḥ*, 'twisted hair', which is rel. to *jáṭā*, 'braid of hair'; of uncertain, probably non-Aryan, origin.

Juturna, n., a water nymph (*Roman mythol.*) — L., *Jūturna*, a name of Etruscan origin.

juvenescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

juvenescent, adj., becoming young or youthful. — L. *juvenēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *juvenēscere*, 'to grow up to youth', an inchoative verb formed fr. *juvenis*. See next word and **-escent** and cp. **rejuvenesce.**

juvenile, adj., young, youthful. — F. *juvénile*, 'youthful', fr. L. *juvenīlis*, 'youthful', fr. *juvenis*, 'young man'. See **young** and **-ile** and cp. **Juventas, rejuvenate.** Cp. also **junior, Juno, Evan.** Derivatives: *juvenile-ly*, adv., *juvenile-ness*, n., *juvenil-ity*, n.

Juventas, n. (*Roman mythol.*), the goddess of youth, identified with Greek Hebe. — L. *Juventās*, prop. personification of *juventās*, 'youth', fr. *juvenis*. See prec. word.

juxta-, pref. meaning 'near, close to'. — Fr. L. *juxtā*, 'near, next, close to, by the side of', contracted fr. **jugistā*, adv. superl. formed from the adjective **jugos*, 'closely connected', from the stem of *jugum*, 'yoke', *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. next word. Cp. also **jostle, joust, adjust.**

juxtapose, tr. v., to place side by side. — Formed fr. **juxta-** and **pose,** 'to place'.

juxtaposition, n. — F., formed fr. **juxta-** and **position.**

juzail, n. — A var. of **jezail.**

jynx, n., 1) the wryneck; 2) a charm (from the use of this bird in witchcraft). — ModL. *jynx* (pl. *jyngēs*), fr. L. *iynx*, fr. Gk. ἴυγξ (gen. ἴυγγος), 'the wryneck'. Some philologists derive ἴυγξ fr. ἰύζειν, 'to shout, yell', so that ἴυγξ would lit. mean 'the shouting bird' (see **jubilate**). According to others, ἴυγξ is a word of foreign origin, but was assimilated in form to ἰύζειν. See Frisk, GEW., I 744 s.v. ἴυγξ.

Jynx, n., a genus of birds, the wryneck (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *iynx*, 'the wryneck'. See prec. word.

K

Kaaba, n., the cube-shaped building in the Great Mosque of Mecca containing the Black Stone of Mecca. — Arab. *ka'ba*^{h}, 'square house', fr. *ka'b*, 'cube'. Cp. **cube.**

kaama, n., a hartebeest. — S. African native name.

Kabyle, n., 1) a Berber of Algeria or Tunisia; 2) the langauge spoken by the Kabyles. — F., fr. Arab. *qabā'il*, pl. of *qabīla*^{h}, 'tribe', rel. to *qābila*, 'was in front of'. See **cabal** and cp. **kiblah.**

kaddish, n., doxology of the Jewish ritual. — Fr. Aram. *qaddīsh*, 'holy', from the stem of *q*^{e}*dhash*, 'was holy', *ithqaddāsh*, 'was sanctified', rel. to Heb. *qādhāsh*, 'was holy', *qādhōsh*, 'holy'; see **Kedushshah.** The *kaddish* prob. owes its name to the second word of the text (*v*^{e}*yithqaddāsh*, 'and sanctified be').

Kaffir, Kafir, n., 1) a non-Mohammedan; 2) a member of the most intelligent group of S. African Bantu races. — Fr. Arab. *kāfir*, 'infidel', prop. part. of *kāfara*, 'he blotted out, covered, hid; he denied'. See **Yom Kippur** and cp. **cafard.** Derivative: *Kaffir, Kafir*, adj.

kaftan, n. — A var. of **caftan.**

kagu, n., a crested bird peculiar to Caledonia. — Native name.

kaid, n., the chief of a tribe in N. Africa. — Arab. *qā'id*, 'leader', part. of *qāda*, 'he led (the army)'. Cp. **alcaide.**

kail, n. — See **kale.**

kaimakam, n., lieutenant colonel of the Turkish army. — Turk. *qāimaqām*, 'deputy', contraction of Arab. *qā'im maqām*, 'substitute, proxy', lit. 'standing in the place (of another)', fr. *qā'im*, participle of *qāma*, 'he stood', and *maqām*, 'place' (also from the base of *qāma*), rel. to Heb. and Aram. *qūm*, 'to arise, stand up', Heb. *māqōm*, 'place', Ethiop. *qōma*, 'he stood', Akkad. *kummu*, 'place, dwelling', *kum, kēmu*, 'in place of', and prob. also to Akkad. *kaiamānu*, 'constant, enduring; the planet Saturn' (whence Heb. *kiyyūn*, Syr. *kē'wān*, Arab. and Pers. *kaiwān*, the planet Saturn').

kainite, n., a compound of sulfates of potassium and magnesium (*mineral.*) — G. *Kainit*, coined by C. F. Zincken in 1865 fr. Gk. καινός, 'new', which is cogn. with L. *re-cēn-s*, gen. *recentis*, 'fresh, new', and suff. *-it*, which goes back to to Gk. -ίτης. See **recent** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Kainozoic, adj. — See **Cenozoic.**

kairine, n., an alkaloid made from quinoline (*mineral.*) — Prob. fr. Gk. καιρός, 'the right season, the right time'. Cp. **eucairite.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

kaiser, n., an emperor; esp. (*cap.*) a German emperor. — G. *Kaiser*, fr. MHG. *keiser*, fr. OHG. *keisar*, fr. L. *Caesar*, whence also OE. *cāsere*, OS. *kēsur*, OFris. *keiser* (Goth. *kaisar* is borrowed fr. Gk. Καῖσαρ, which itself is a loan word fr. L. *Caesar*). See **Caesar** and cp. **czar.**

kaka, n., any of certain New Zealand parrots. — Maori *kaka*, 'parrot', imitative of its cry.

kakapo, n., the owl parrot. — Maori. Cp. prec. word.

kakemono, n., a Japanese hanging picture usually mounted on a roller. — Jap.

kakistocracy, n., government by the worst men. — Formed on analogy of aristocracy fr. Gk. κάκιστος, 'worst' superl. of κακός, 'bad', and -κρατῖα, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **caco-,** and **-cracy.** For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in κάκιστος see **-est** and cp. *Callisto* and words there referred to.

kala, n., a black bulbul. — Hind. *kālā*, 'black', fr. OI. *kālaḥ*, 'blue black, black', which is of Dravidian origin (see Albert Thumb, Handbuch des Sanskrit, II, p. 202). Cp. **kala azar, Kali.**

kala azar, an infectious tropical disease. — Hind. *kālā āzār*, 'black sickness'. See **kala.**

kale, also **kail,** n. — Scot. variants of **cole** (q.v.) Cp. **sea kale.**

kaleidophone, n., an instrument invented by the English physicist Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75) to make sound waves visible (*physics*). — Lit. 'beautiful form of sound', coined fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', εἶδος, 'form, shape', and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **calo-, eido-** and **phone,** 'speech sound', and cp. next word.

kaleidoscope, n., an instrument showing various patterns. — Lit. 'observer of beautiful forms'; coined by its inventor, Sir David Brewster (1781-1868) in 1817 fr. Gk. καλός, 'beautiful', εἶδος, 'form, shape', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **calo-, eido-** and **-scope.** Derivative: *kaleidoscop-ic, kaleidoscop-ic-al*, adjs. *kaleidoscop-ic-al-ly*, adv.

kaleyard, kailyard, n., a cabbage garden. — Compounded of **kale,** resp. **kail,** and **yard.**

Kali, n., one of the seven tongues of the goddess Agni (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *Kālī*, lit. 'the black one', fem. of *kālaḥ*. See **kala.**

kali, n., glasswort. — Arab. *qilī*, 'charred ashes of the saltwort'. See **alkali** and cp. **kalium.**

kalidium, n., a cystocarp (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. καλίδιον, dimin. formed fr. καλιά, 'hut, nest'. See **caliology** and **-idium.**

kaligenous, adj., producing alkalis. — A hybrid coined fr. **kali** and Gk. γεννᾶν, 'to beget, bring forth, generate, produce'. See **-genous.**

kalium, n., potassium (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *qilī*. See **kali** and 2nd **-ium.**

kallilite, n., a nickel bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. κάλλος, 'beauty' (fr. καλός,

'beautiful') and λίθος, 'stone' (see **calo-** and **-lite**); prop. translation of G. *Schönstein* (lit. 'beautiful stone'), name of the place where it was first found.

Kalmia, n., a genus of plants, the laurel of America (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Peter *Kalm* (1715-79), a pupil of Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

kalmuck, n., a member of any of a group of Buddhist Mongol tribes. — Turk. *kalmuk*, prop. 'that part of a tribe which remains at home', pp. of *kalmak*, 'to remain'.

kalong, n., a fruit-eating bat. — A Malay word.

Kama, n., the god of love in Hindu mythology. — OI. *Kámaḥ*, fr. *kámaḥ*, 'desire, love', rel. to *káyamānaḥ*, 'loving', Avestic *kā-*, 'to desire', *kāma*, 'desire', fr. I.-E. base **qā-*, 'to desire', whence also L. *cārus*, 'dear, precious'. See **charity.**

kamala, n., name of an East Indian tree. — OI. *kamalam*, 'lotus', which is prob. of Dravidian origin.

kame, n., a narrow hill, ridge; an eskar (*geol.*) — Scot. variant of **comb.**

kamsin, n. — See **khamsin.**

Kanaka, n., a native of the South Sea Islands. — Hawaiian *kanaka*, 'man'.

Kanarese, n., 1) a member of the people inhabiting the districts of North and South Kanara in India; 2) the language spoken by this people. — Formed fr. *Kanara* with suff. **-ese.**

kangaroo, n. — Australian native name.

kantar, n., an Egyptian weight corresponding to the hundredweight. — Arab. *qinṭár*, fr. Aram. *qinṭár*, *qinṭārá*, short for *qinṭīnārá*, 'hundred pounds', fr. Late Gk. κεντηνάριος, representing L. *centēnārius*, 'consisting of a hundred; weighing a hundred pounds'. (See S. Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leiden 1886, p. 203). See **centenarian** and cp. **centner.** Cp. also **quintal** and **kilderkin.**

Kantian, adj., pertaining to Immanuel *Kant* (1724-1804) or his philosophy; n., an adherent of the teachings of *Kant*.

Kantianism, n., the philosophy of Immanuel Kant. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

kaolin, n., china clay. — F., fr. Chinese *kao-ling*, lit. 'high hill'; so called from the name of the place where it was first found.

kapellmeister, n., conductor. — G., lit. 'chapel master', compounded of *Kapelle*, 'chapel', and *Meister*, 'master'. See **chapel** and **master.**

kaph, n., name of the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *kaph*, lit. 'the hollow of the hand' (rel. to *kāpháph*, 'he bent'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **kappa.**

kapok, n., silky fiber gained from the seed of the cotton tree. — Malay *kāpoq*, 'cotton tree'.

kappa, n., the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. κάππα, fr. Heb. *kaph*; see **kaph.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a π; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

Karaism, n., doctrine of the Karaites, based exclusively on the literal interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. — A hybrid coined fr. Heb. *qārá'*, 'he read', and suff. **-ism** (representing Gk. -ισμός). *Karaism* lit. means 'religion based on *miqrā'* (i.e. the Bible text)'. See **mikra** and cp. **kere, Koran.**

Karaite, n., an adherent of *Karaism.* — A hybrid coined fr. Heb. *qārá*, 'he read', and suff. **-ite** (representing Gk. -ίτης). See prec. word.

kareeta, n., a silk bag for letters in the correspondence of native nobles; letter (*India*). — Hind. *kharīṭa*, fr. Arab. *kharíṭaʰ*, 'bag, purse', which is rel. to Heb. *kharíṭ*, of s.m.

karma, n., act; fate (*Buddhism*). — OI. *kárma*, 'action, work, deed; fate', rel. to *kṛṇóti*, *karóti*, Avestic *kᵉrᵉnaoiti*, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base **qʷer-*, 'to make, form'. See **corpus** and cp. **Sanskrit** and words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **Vishvakarma.**

kaross, n., a cloak of skin worn by S. African natives. — Prob. fr. Hottentot.

karroo, karoo, n., barren table land in S. Africa. — From a Hottentot word meaning 'dry'.

karyo-, before a vowel **kary-,** combining form denoting the *nucleus of a cell* (*biol.*) — Gk. καρυο-, καρυ-, fr. κάρυον, 'nut, kernel', which is cogn. with L. *carīna*, 'keel of a ship'. See **careen.**

karyoplasm, n., nuclear protoplasm. — Compounded of **karyo-** and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See **-plasm** and cp. **cytoplasm.**

Derivative: *karyoplasm-ic*, adj.

kasher, also **kosher,** adj., ritually fit or pure (said esp. of food). — Heb. *kāshér*, 'fit, suitable, proper', in Mishnaic Heb. 'ritually fit, kasher', from the base of *kāshér*, 'was suitable, proper, succeeded, prospered,' whence also *hikhshír*, 'he made fit', in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he pronounced ritually fit, he pronounced kasher', Heb. *kishrón*, 'skill, success, advantage', in Modern Heb. also 'aptitude, talent', Mishnaic Heb. *kósher*, 'fitness' (whence *shᵉath hakkósher*, 'opportunity'), *kashrúth*, 'fitness', esp. 'ritual fitness'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *kᵉshar*, 'was fit or suitable', *akhshár*, 'made fit or suitable', *ithkashshár*, 'was made fit', Mishnaic Heb. *hekshér*, Mod. Heb. *hakhshāráʰ*, 'a making fit, preparation'.

Derivative: *kasher*, *kosher*, tr. v.

kasolite, n., a hydrous uranium lead silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Kasolo* in Katanga, Congo. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

kata-, combining form. — A var. of **cata-.**

katabolism, n. — See **catabolism.**

katha, n., story (*Indian liter.*) — OI. *kathá*, 'narrative, story' (whence *kathāyati*, 'tells, narrates'), lit. 'how (scil. happened this)?', from the I.-E. pronom. stem *ka-*, whence also OI. *káḥ*, L. *quis*, OE. *hwā*, 'who'. See **who.**

Katharine, Katherine, fem. PN. — See **Catherine.**

katydid, n., an insect of the locust family. — So called from the stridulous sound of the insect, suggestive of the words *katy did.*

Derivative: *katydid*, intr. v.

kauri, n., a tall tree of New Zealand (*Agathis australis*). — Maori.

kava, n., a Polynesian pepper shrub. — Native name.

kavass, n., a Turkish policeman. — Turk. *qawās*, fr. Arab. *qawwás*, 'bowman', fr. Arab. *qaus*, 'bow', which is rel. to Heb. *qésheth*, Aram. *qashtá*, Syr. *qeshtá*, Akkad. *qasthu*, Ethiop. *qast*, 'bow', Heb. *qashshāth*, Aram. *qashshāthá*, Syr. *qushshāthá*, 'bowman'.

Kavi, Kawi, n., the ancient language of Java. — Javanese *kavi*, 'poetic (scil. language)', fr. OI. *kaviḥ*, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', which is rel. to *kavārīḥ*, 'stingy', *ā-kuvatē*, 'intends', and cogn. with Gk. κοέω (for *κοϝέω), 'I mark, perceive, hear', fr. I.-E. base *(s)qēu-, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OE. *scēawian*, 'to look, see'. See **show** and cp. words there referred to.

kayak, n., an Eskimo canoe made of sealskin stretched on a wooden frame. — Eskimo.

kea, n., a large New Zealand parrot. — Maori.

keck, intr. v., to retch. — Imitative.

Kedar, n., a tribe of northern Arabia. — Heb. *Qēdhár*, fr. *Qēdhár*, son of Ishmael (see Gen. 25:3, IChr. 1:29), rel. to *qādhár*, 'was black, dark, swarthy', whence also *qadhrúth*, 'darkness, gloom', *qᵉdhōrannîth*, 'gloomily,' *Qidhrón*, name of a wady and valley east of Jerusalem, Mishnaic Heb. *qᵉdhērāʰ*, 'pot', *qaddár*, 'potter', and to Aram. *qidhrá*, *qᵉdhērá*, Syr. *qedhrá*, 'pot', Arab. *qádhura*, *qádhira*, 'was dirty'.

Derivative: *Kedar-ite*, adj. and n.

keddah, n., an enclosure for entrapping elephants (*India*). — Hind. *khedā*, rel. to *khednā* 'to chase, hunt', fr. OI. *ākheṭaḥ*, *kheṭaḥ*, 'hunting', which is of uncertain origin.

kedge, tr. v., to warp (a ship); intr. v., to move a ship by kedging (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin; perh. a var. of **cadge.**

kedgeree, n., a mixture of rice and lentils cooked together (*India*) — Hind. *khichrī*, fr. OI. *khiccā*, which is of uncertain origin.

Kedushah, n., proclamation of holiness, inserted before the third benediction of the Amidah; it is recited during the repetition of the Amidah by the Reader (*Hebrew liturgy*). — Mishnaic Heb. *qᵉdhushshāʰ*, 'holiness', from the stem of Heb. *qādhásh*, 'was holy', whence also Heb. *qādhōsh*, 'holy', *qódhesh*, 'holiness', *qódhesh qodhāshím*, 'the Holy of Holies', *miqdásh*, 'sanctuary, temple' (lit. 'a sacred place'), *qiddésh*, 'he hallowed, sanctified', Mishnaic Heb. *qiddúsh*, 'sanctification'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *qaddésh*, 'he hallowed, sanctified', *qaddísh*, 'holy', Arab. *qádusa*, 'was pure, was holy', *qáddasá*, 'he purified, hallowed, sanctified; he went to Jerusalem', *quds*, 'purity, holiness', *al-Quds*, 'Jerusalem' (lit. 'the Holy Place'), *qiddís*, 'holy', *qaddús*, 'very holy', Akkad. *quddusuh*, 'to cleanse, hallow, sanctify'. Cp. **kaddish, kiddush, kiddushin, Kodashim.**

keek, intr. v., to peep. — ME. *kiken*, fr. MDu. *kiken* (whence Du. *kijken*).

Derivatives: *keek*, n., *keek-er*, n., *keek-ing*, n.

keel, n., the lowest longitudinal timber of a ship. — ME. *kele*, fr. ON. *kjölr*, (whence Dan., Norw. *kjøl*, Swed. *köl*). Cp. MDu. *kel*, *kil*, G. *Kiel*, 'keel'.

Derivatives: *keel*, tr. v., to turn up the keel of; intr. v., to turn up the keel; *keel-age*, n., *keel-ed*, adj., *keel-less*, adj.

keel, n., ship, barge. — ME. *kele*, fr. MDu. *kiel*, 'ship', rel. to OE. *cēol*, OS., OHG. *kiol*, ON. *kjöll*, MHG., G. *Kiel*, 'ship'; of uncertain origin. Gk. γαυλός, 'milkpail, waterbucket', γαῦλος, 'round-built Phoenician merchant vessel', with which the above words are usually connected, are prob. Sem. loan words; cp. Heb. *gullāʰ*, 'basin, bowl' (see *gelīlah*).

keel, tr. v., to keep cool. — ME. *kelen*, fr. OE. *cēlan*, 'to cool', fr. *cōl*, 'cool'. See **cool.**

keelhaul, tr. v., to drag under the keel of a ship. — Du. *kielhalen*, compounded of *keel*, 'kiel', and *halen*, 'to haul'. See **keel,** 'timber of a ship', and **haul.**

keelson, kelson, n., a set of timbers or plates above the keel. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan., Norw. *kjølsvin*, Swed. *kölsvin*, which are compounded of *kjøl*, resp. *köl*, 'keel', and *svin* (fr. ON. *svīnn*), 'pig'. Cp. also MDu. *colzwijn*, Du. *kolzwijn*, G. *Kielschwein*, and see **keel,** 'timber of ship', and **swine.**

keen, adj., sharp. — ME. *kene*, 'sharp, bold', fr. OE. *cēne*, 'brave, bold, wise', rel. to ON. *kœnn*, 'skillful, wise'. MDu. *coene*, Du. *koen*, 'bold', OHG. *kuoni*, 'pugnacious, strong', MHG. *küene*, G. *kühn*, 'bold, daring'. These words derive fr. Teut. **kōn-i* and orig. denoted *one who knows*. They are rel. to E. **can,** aux. v., and to the first element in **Conrad** and in **Kenelm** (qq.v.)

Derivatives: *keen-ly*, adv., *keen-ness*, n.

keen, n., lamentation, dirge. — Ir. *caoine*, 'wail, dirge', fr. *caoinim*, 'I wail'. See **keen,** v.

Derivative: *keen-er*, n.

keen, intr. v., to wail; tr. v., to bewail. — Ir. *caoinim*, fr. OIr. *cāinim*, *cōinim*, 'I wail'.

keep, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *kepen*, fr. OE. *cēpan*, 'to observe, notice, attend to, seek, keep', rel. to OE. *capian*, OS. *kapōn*, OHG. *kapfēn*, 'to look', ON. *kōpa*, 'to stare, gaze'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *keep*, n. (q.v.), *keep-er*, n., *keep-er-ship*, n., *keep-ing*, n.

keep, n. — ME. *kep*, *keep*, fr. *kepen*, 'to keep'; see prec. word. All meanings of the noun *keep* are traceable to the original sense 'that which keeps'.

keepsake, n. — Compounded of **keep** and **sake.** The literal meaning of the word is 'object *kept* for the *sake* (of the giver)'.

keeshond, n., a small kind of dog. — Du., fr. *Kees hond. Kees* is dimin. of the PN. *Cornelis*, 'Cornelius' (see **Cornelius**). *Hond* is rel. to E. **hound** (q.v.)

keeve, n., a large tub. — ME. *kive, keve*, fr. OE. *cȳf*, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. VL. **cūpia*, fr. L. *cūpa*,'tub cask, tun, vat'. See **cup.**

kef, kief, n., state of dreaminess caused by the use of hemp or bhang. — Arab. *kayf*, in VArab. pronounced *kef*, 'ease, well-being, pleasure'.

keg, n., a small cask. — Of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *kaggi*, Swed. and Norw. *kagge*, 'cask'.

kehillah, n., Jewish community or congregation. — Heb. *qᵉhillâh*, 'assembly, congregation', from the stem of *qāhâl*, of s.m., *hiqhîl*, 'he assembled', whence also *Qōhéleth*, 'Ecclesiastes', lit. 'assembler, collector'; rel. to *qōl*, 'sound, voice', and to Arab. *qaul*, of s.m. See **cowle** and cp. **Koheleth** and the second element in **bathkol.**

kelp, n., a large seaweed. — From earlier *kilp*, fr. ME. *culp*; of unknown origin.

kelpie, kelpy, n., a water spirit resembling a horse (*Gaelic mythol.*) — Prob. rel. to Gael. *colpach*, 'heifer, steer, colt', *colpa*, 'cow, horse'.

kelson, n. — See **keelson.**

Kelt, n. — See **Celt.**

kelt, n., salmon after spawning (*Scot.*) — Of unknown origin.

kelyphite, n. (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. κέλῡφος, 'sheath, case', which stands in gradational relationship to καλύπτειν, 'to cover, hide, conceal'. See **calyptra.**

kemb, tr. v., to comb (*dial. Engl.*) — ME. *kemben*, fr. OE. *cemban*, rel. to OS. *kembian*, ON. *kemba*, OHG. *kemben*, 'to comb'. These words are denominated fr. OE. *camb*, 'comb', resp. its OS., ON., OHG. equivalents. See **comb** and cp. **kempt.**

kemp, n. (esp. used in the pl. *kemps*), coarse hair. — ME. *kempe*, fr. Scand. Cp. ON. *kampr*, 'mustache', which is rel. to OE. *cenep*, OFris. *kanep*, of s.m.

kempt, partic., adj., combed (*archaic*). — Pp. of **kemb.**

ken, tr. v., to know. — ME. *kennen*, fr. OE. *cennan*, 'to make known, declare, attest', prop. causative of *cunnan*, 'to know', rel. to ON. *kenna*, 'to know, make known', Swed. *känna*, Dan. *kjende*, 'to know', OFris. *kanna, kenna*, 'to recognize, admit', OHG. *chennan*, OHG., MHG., 'to make known', G. *kennen*, 'to know', Goth. *kannjan*, 'to make known'. See **can,** aux. v., and cp. **know.**

ken, n., range of sight; range of knowledge. — Fr. prec. word.

ken, n., a resort for thieves (*slang*). — Prob. short for **kennel,** 'shelter for a dog'.

ken-, form of **keno-** before a vowel.

kendal, n., a green woolen cloth. — So called from *Kendal* in Westmorland, England, where this cloth was manufactured and dyed green.

Kenelm, masc. PN. — OE. *Cēnhelm*, compounded of *cēne*, 'brave, bold', and *helm*, 'helmet'. See **keen,** adj. and **helmet.**

Kennedya, n., a genus of herbs of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Lewis Kennedy, a London gardener (1775-1818).

kennel, n., shelter for a dog. — ME. *kenel*, fr. OF. (= F.) *chenil*, fr. *chen* (F. *chien*), 'dog', fr. L. *canem*, acc. of *canis*, 'dog'. See **hound** and cp. **canine.** Derivative: *kennel*, tr. and intr. v.

kennel, n., a gutter. — A doublet of **cannel.**

Kenneth, masc. PN. — Scot., fr. Gael. *Caioneach*, lit. 'handsome, comely'.

keno, n., a game of chance resembling lotto. — Prob. fr. F. *quine*, 'five winning numbers in a lottery', fr. L. *quīnī*, 'five each', which is rel. to *quīnque*, 'five' (see **quinque**); so called because in this game numbered balls are arranged in rows of five; the player who first has a row of five covered wins.

keno-, before a vowel **ken-,** combining form meaning 'empty'. — Gk. κενο-, κεν-, fr. κενός, 'empty', which stands for *κενϝός and is cogn. with Arm. *sin*, 'empty, vain'. Cp. the first element in **cenotaph.**

kenosis, n. (*Christian theol.*) — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. κένωσις, 'an emptying', fr. κενοῦν, 'to empty', fr. κενός, 'empty'. See **keno-** and **-osis.**

kent, n., a long staff or pole. — L. *contus*, fr. Gk. κοντός, 'a pole', which stands in gradational relationship to κεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad', κέντρον, 'point, prickle, ox goad'. See **center** and cp. **quant,** 'pole'.

Kentish, adj., pertaining to the county of Kent. — ME., fr. OE. *Centisc*, formed with suff. *-isc* fr. *Cent*, 'Kent'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ish.** Cp. the first element in **canterbury.**

kentledge, n., pig iron used as ballast. — Of uncertain origin.

kephalic, adj. — See **cephalic.**

kepi, n., a peaked cap worn by soldiers. — F. *képi*, fr. Swiss G. *Käppi*, dimin. of G. *Kappe*, 'cap', fr. Late L. *cappa*, 'hood, cap'. See **cap.**

kept, past tense and pp. of *keep*. — ME. *kepte, kept*, past tense and pp. of *kepen*, 'to keep'. See **keep,** v.

keramic, adj. — See **ceramic.**

keratin, n., the basic substance of horns, nails, hair and feathers (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

keratitis, n., inflammation of the cornea of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

kerato-, before a vowel **kerat-,** combining form meaning 'horn, horny'. — See **cerato-.**

keratose, n., a horny substance forming part of the skeleton in some sponges (*biochem.*) — Formed with subst. **-ose** fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

keratosis, n., an excess of the horny layer of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff.

-osis fr. Gk. κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

kerauno-, combining form meaning 'thunderbolt'. — Gk. κεραυνο-, fr. κέραυνος, 'thunderbolt'. See **cerauno-.**

keraunograph, n. — See **ceraunograph.**

kerb, n. — A variant spelling of **curb.**

kerchief, n. — ME. *curchef, coverchef*, fr. OF. *covrechief*, lit. 'cover head', fr. *covrir* (F. *couvrir*), and *chief*, 'head; chief'. See **cover** and **chief** and cp. the first element in **curfew.**

kere, less correctly, **keri** (*term of the Masorah*), part. adj., indicating that the reading given in the margin should be substituted for what is written in the text; n., the reading to be substituted. — Lit. '(to be) read', fr. Aram. *qᵉrē*, passive part. of *qᵉrā'*, 'he read', which is rel. to Heb. *qārâ'*, of s.m. See **mikra** and cp. **Karaism, Koran.**

kerf, n., 1) the act of cutting; 2) a cut made by a saw; 3) a piece cut off. — ME. *kirf, kerf*, fr. OE. *cyrf*, 'a cutting', rel. to OE. *ceorfan*, 'to cut'. See **carve.**
Derivative: *kerf*, tr. v.

Kerite, n., a trademark for artificial cautchouc. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. κηρός, 'wax'. See **cere,** n., and cp. **kerosene.**

kermes, n., the bodies of the females of an insect found on the kermes oak. — F. *kermès*, fr. Arab. *qirmiz*, ult. fr. OI. *kṛ́mi-dža-*, 'produced by a worm'. See **crimson** and cp. **carmine.**

kermess, kermis, n., 1) an annual outdoor fair in the Low Countries; 2) in the United States, an indoor fair. — Du. *kermis*, 'church-mass', contraction of *kerk mes*, fr. *kerk*, 'church', and *mis*, 'mass'. See **church** and **Mass.**

kern, kerne, n., a light-armed foot soldier in ancient Ireland. — Ir. *ceatharn*, 'a band of soldiers, a soldier'. Cp. **cateran.**

kernel, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cyrnel*, dimin. of *corn*. See **corn**, 'grain', and dimin. suff. **-el.**
Derivatives: *kernel*, tr. v., *kernel(l)-ed*, adj.

kerosene, n., an illuminating oil. — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. Gk. κηρός, 'wax'. See **cere,** n., and cp. **Kerite.**

Kerria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English gardener William Kerr (died in 1814). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

kerrite, n., a kind of vermiculite (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist W. C. *Kerr* (1827-85). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Kerry, n., an Irish breed of cattle. — Named after County *Kerry* in the Irish Free State.

kersey, n., a kind of coarse cloth. — Named after *Kersey*, a village in Suffolk, England.

kerseymere, n., cassimere. — A blend of **cassimere** and **kersey.**

kerygma, n., preaching. — Gk. κήρυγμα, 'proclamation', from the stem of κηρύσσειν, 'to proclaim (said of a herald)', which is denominated fr. κήρῡξ, 'herald'. See **caduceus** and **-ma.**

kestrel, n., a kind of falcon (*Falco tinnunculus*). — ME. *castrel*, fr. MF. *cresserelle* (F. *crécerelle*), 'kestrel', enlarged fr. *cresselle*, 'kestrel', fr. *cresselle* (F. *crécelle*), '(hand-)rattle', which prob. derives fr. VL. **crepicella*, 'a rattle', a word related to L. *crepitāculum*, 'a rattle', *crepitācillum*, 'a small rattle', fr. *crepitāre*, 'to rattle'; see **crepitate.** See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 160 s. vv. *crécelle* and *crécerelle*.

ketch, n., a kind of small sailing vessel. — Fr. earlier *catch*, from the verb **catch,** 'to seize' (q.v.)

ketchup, also **catchup, catsup,** n., a kind of tomato sauce. — Chin. *ke-tsiap*, 'pickled fish sauce'.

kethib, also spelled **ketib** (*term of the Masorah*), part. adj., designating that which is written in the text as opposed to the reading in the margin called *kere*; n., that which is written in the text. — Aram. *kᵉthībh*, 'written', passive part. of *kᵉthabh*, 'he wrote' (whence also *kᵉthābh*, 'a writing'), rel. to Heb. *kātábh*, 'he wrote'. See **ketubah.**

kethubah, n. — See **ketubah.**

Kethubim, n. — See **Ketubim.**

ketone, n., a group of compounds containing CH (*chem.*) — G. *Keton*, coined by the German chemist Leopold Gmelin (1788-1853) in 1848 fr. G. *Aketon*, fr. F. *acétone*. See **acetone.**
Derivatives: *keton-ic*, adj., *keton-ize*, tr. v.

kettle, n. — ME. *ketel*, fr. ON. *ketill*, fr. L. *catillus* (dimin. of *catīnus*,' deep vessel for cooking, or serving up food'), whence also OE. *cetel*, OS. *ketil*, ON. *ketill*, OFris. *zetel, zitel*, MDu. (Du.) *ketel*, OHG. *kezzil* (MHG. *kezzel*, G. *Kessel*), Goth. **katils* or **katilus* (occurring only in gen. pl. *katile*), 'kettle'. L. *catīnus* is possibly cogn. with Gk. κοτύλη, 'anything hollow, cup, socket of a joint'. OHG. *kezzi* (MHG. *chezzi*) is borrowed fr. L. *catīnus*, OSlav. *kotilŭ* is a Teut. loan word, Lith. *kātilas*, Lett. *kātls*, OPruss. *catils* are borrowed from Slavonic. Cp. **cotula, cotyledon.** OI. *cátvālaḥ* (masc.), 'hole', is prob. not cognate with L. *catīnus*, but rel. to *catvárah*, 'four' (see *four*) and orig. denoted a *square* hole.

ketubah, also spelled **kethubah,** n., Jewish marriage contract. — Mishnaic Heb. *kᵉthubbâh*, lit. 'writing, writ', from the stem of Heb. *kāthábh*, 'he wrote' (whence also *mikhtábh*, 'a writing, letter'); rel. to Aram.-Syr. *kᵉthabh*, 'he wrote' (whence *kᵉthābh*,'a writing'). Cp. Arab. *kátaba*, 'he wrote', *kitâb*, Ethiop. *katāb*, 'book', which are Heb. or Aram. loan words. The original meaning of the Semitic base *k-t-b* seems to have been 'to engrave'; cp. Heb. *kᵉthóbeth*, 'tattooing' (Lev. 19:28), Arab. *kátaba* in its orig. sense 'he sewed together', and S. Arab. *miktab*, 'awl'. Cp. **kethib, Ketubim, kitab.** For sense development cp. Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, write' (see *-graph*).

Ketubim, also spelled **Kethubim,** n. pl., the Hagiographa (*Bible*). — Heb. *kᵉthūbhîm*, lit. 'written

things', pl. of *kāthūbh*, '(something) written', passive partic. of *kātábh*, 'he wrote'. See prec. word.

Keturah, fem. PN. (*Bible*). — Heb. *Qᵉṭūrâʰ*, lit. 'incense', from the stem of *qiṭṭér*, *hiqṭír*, 'he made sacrifices, smoke', whence also *qᵉṭṓreth*, 'sweet smoke of sacrifice, incense'. See **nectar.**

kevalin, n., a soul freed from matter (*Jainism*). — OI., fr. *kévalaḥ*, 'alone, belonging exclusively to a single person', fr. I.-E. base **qail-*, **qoil-*, 'complete, sound, well, happy', whence also Goth. *hails*, 'complete, whole, well, sound', OE. *hāl*, 'whole, uninjured, healthy'. See **whole** and cp. words there referred to.

kevel, n., a peg or bollard to which certain ropes are fastened (*naut.*) — ONF. *keville* (corresponding to F. *cheville*), 'peg, pin, bolt', fr. VL. **cāvicula*, dissimilated fr. Late L. *clāvicula*, 'a little key'. See **clavicle.**

Kewpie, n., trademark for a doll. — Prob. altered fr. **Cupid.**

kex, n., the dry stocks of hemlock or other plants. — ME. *kex*, *kyx*, ult. fr. L. *cicūta*, 'hemlock'. See **Cicuta.**

key, n., an instrument for opening or closing a door, box, etc. — ME. *keye*, *keige*, etc., fr. OE. *cǣg*, lit. 'tool to cleave with', fr. Teut. base **kī-*, 'to cleave, split; to germinate, rise (said of flowers)', whence also OHG., MHG. *kil*, G. *Keil*, 'wedge', Goth. *us-kijans* (passive part.), 'come forth' (said of seeds), OS., OHG. *kīmo*, MHG. *kīme*, G. *Keim*, 'germ', G. *keimen*, 'to germinate', OS. *kīn*, MLG. *kīne*, MDu. *kēne*, 'germ', OS., OHG. *kīnan*, Goth. *keinan*, 'to germinate', OE. *cīnan*, 'to gape, crack', OE. *cīð*, OS. *kīth*, OHG. (*frumi*) *kīdi*, MHG. *kīde*, 'sprout'. Teut. base **kī-* corresponds to I.-E. **ǧēi-*, **ǧī-*, whence Arm. *cił*, *ciuł*, 'stalk, blade', Lett. *zeiju*, *ziet*, 'to rise' (said of flowers; also fig.) See **chine,** 'valley', and **chink,** 'crack'.

key, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *keyen*, fr. *key*, *keye*, 'key'. See **key,** n.

key, n. — A var. of **quay.**

Keziah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, one of Job's daughters. — Heb. *Qᵉṭzīʿâʰ*, lit. 'cassia'. See **cassia.**

khaki, adj., dust-colored; n., a dust-colored cloth used for military uniforms. — Hind. *khākī*, 'dusty, dust-colored', fr. Pers. *khāk*, 'dust'.

khalif, n. — A var. of **caliph.**

khalifate, n. — A var. of **caliphate.**

khalsa, n., the community of the Sikhs. — Hind., fr. Arab. *khāliṣaʰ*, 'pure', prop. fem. pp. of *khálaṣa*, 'he was pure, withdrew, retired', which is rel. to Akkad. *ḫalṣu*, 'pure', Heb. *ḥālátz*, 'he drew off, withdrew', *ḥillétz*, 'he saved, delivered, freed', Aram.-Syr. *ḥălátz*, 'he drew off, withdrew', Syr. *ḥalītzā́*, 'free'.

khamsin, also spelled **kamsin,** n., a hot wind flowing from the Sahara for about fifty days (in March, April and May). — Arab. *khamsín*, 'fifty', short for *rīkh-al-khamsín*, 'the wind of fifty (days)'. *Khamsín* is gen. of *khamsún*, 'fifty', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥămishshím*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥamshín*, Akkad. *ḫamshāti*, 'fifty'.

khan, n., a title of ruler in Mohammedan countries. — Pers. and Arab. *khān*, 'lord, prince', fr. Turki *khān*, contraction of *khāqān*, 'ruler, sovereign', which is prob. of Mongolian origin.

khan, n., a caravanserai. — Pers. and Arab. *khān*, 'caravanserai, inn'. Cp. **astrakhan.**

khanate, n., a district ruled by a khan. — A hybrid coined fr. **khan,** 'title of ruler', and **-ate,** a suffix of Latin origin.

khansamah, n., a butler (*India*). — Hind. *khānsāmān*, fr. Pers. *khānsāmān*, lit. 'lord of stores', fr. *khān*, 'lord' (see **khan,** 'title of ruler'), and *sāmān*, 'stores, household'.

khedive, n., title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt (*hist.*) — F. *khédive*, fr. Turk. *khidīv*, fr. Pers. *khidīw*, 'prince', a derivative of *khudā*, 'master, prince'.

Derivatives: *khediv-al*, *khedivi-al*, adjs., *khedivi-ate*, n.

khidmatgar, khidmutgar, n., a male waiter (*India*). — Hind. *khidmatgār*, fr. Pers. *khidmatgār*, a hybrid formed fr. Arab. *khidmaʰ*, 'service' (fr. *khádama*, 'he served'), with Pers. suff. *-gār*, 'holder, owner'.

Khitan, adj. and n., Tatar. — Lit. 'of the kingdom of the Khitans', fr. *Khitai*, name of a Tatar kingdom. See **Cathay.**

khoja, khojah, n., a title of respect in Persia, India and Turkestan. — Turk. *khōjah*, fr. Pers. *khwājah*.

kibbutz, n., a collective agricultural settlement in Israel. — Heb. *qibbútz*, lit. 'gathering, assemblage', prop. verbal noun of *qibbétz*, 'he gathered, gathered together', Pi'el of *qābhatz*, 'he gathered'; rel. to Arab. *qábaḍa*, 'he grasped, seized'.

kibe, n., chillblain. — ME. *kybe*. Cp. W. *cibi*, *cibiost*, 'chillblain'.

kibitzer, n., 1) looker-on at a card-game; 2) a meddlesome person. — G. *Kiebitzer* (slang), 'a looker-on (at cards)', fr. *kiebitzen*, 'to look on', fr. *Kiebitz*, 'pewit, plover', whence arose the meaning (used only in slang) 'a meddlesome looker on'. The birdname *Kiebitz* derives fr. MHG. *gībiz*, *gīwiz*, which is of imitative origin. Cp. MLG. *kīvit*, MDu., Du. *kievit*, 'plover', and E. **pewit,** which all are imitative.

kiblah, n., the point toward which the Mohammedans turn in prayer (i.e. the Kaaba in Mecca). — Arab. *qiblaʰ*, 'direction to which Mohammedans turn in prayer', fr. *qábila*, 'he lay opposite, was in front of'. See **cabal** and cp. **Kabyle.**

kibosh, n., in the phrase *to put the kibosh on*, 'to put an end to'. — Of unknown origin.

kick, intr. and tr. v., to strike with the foot. — ME. *kiken*, of unknown origin. Cp. **kicksies.**

Derivatives: *kick*, n., a blow with the foot, *kick-er*, n.

kickshaw, kickshaws, n., fancy dish; delicacy. —

Corrupted fr. F. *quelque chose*, 'something', fr. *quelque*, 'some', and *chose*, 'thing'. F. *quelque* is compounded of *quel* (fr. L. *quālis*), 'of what kind or nature', and *que* (fr. L. *quod*), 'what'; see **quality** and **quod.** F. *chose* derives fr. L. *causa*; see **cause,** n.

kicksies, n. pl., trousers (*slang*). — Fr. **kick,** 'to strike with the foot'.

kid, n., 1) a young goat; 2) (*slang*) a child. — ME. *kid*, *kidde*, fr. ON. *kið* (whence also Dan., Swed. *kid*), 'a kid', rel. to OHG. *kizzī*, *chizzī*, MHG., G. *kitze*, 'kid'; of imitative origin. Cp. next word and the first element in **kidnap.**

Derivative: *kid*, intr. v., to bring forth young (said of goats).

kid, tr. v., to hoax, humbug. — Prob. fr. **kid,** 'a young goat', and lit. meaning, 'to make a kid of'.

Derivative: *kid*, n., a hoax.

kid, n., a small tub. — Prob. a var. of **kit,** 'tub'.

Kidderminster, n., a kind of carpet. — Prop. 'a carpet made at *Kidderminster*'; so called after the town *Kidderminster* in England.

kiddle, n., a barrier with nets, used for catching fish. — ME. *kydle*, fr. OF. *quidel*, *guidel* (F. *guideau*), of uncertain origin.

kiddush, n., proclamation of the holiness of the sabbath or a festival, by saying the benediction over wine (or over two loaves) and over the sabbath, resp. the festival (*Jewish ritual*). — Mishnaic Heb. *qiddúsh*, 'sanctification', prop. verbal noun of Heb. *qiddésh*, 'he hallowed, sanctified'. See **Kedushah** and cp. words there referred to.

kiddushin, n. pl., 1) Jewish betrothal; 2) (*cap.*) a Mishnaic and Talmudic treatise dealing with betrothal and marriage. — Mishnaic Heb. *Qiddushín*, prop. pl. of *qiddúsh*, 'sanctification'. See prec. word.

kiddy, n., 1) a young goat; 2) a little child (*slang*). — Formed with suff. **-y** fr. **kid,** 'a young goat'.

kidnap, tr. v. — Compounded of **kid,** 'a young goat', used in the sense of 'child', and *nap*, dial. form of **nab,** 'to seize, catch, steal'.

Derivatives: *kidnapp-er*, n., *kidnapp-ing*, n.

kidney, n. — ME. *kidenei*, which stands for *kiden-ei*. The first element is unknown. The second element is identical with ME. *ei*, 'egg'. See **egg.**

kief, n. — See **keg.**

kieselguhr, n., a fine siliceous powder used as an absorbent. — G. (now spelled *Kieselgur*), compounded of *Kiesel*, 'flint' (see **chesil**) and *Guhr* (*Gur*), 'earthy deposit', lit. 'fermentation', from the stem of *gären*, 'to ferment'. See **chesil** and **guhr.**

kieserite, n., a hydrous magnesium sulfate (*mineral.*) — G. *Kieserit*, named after Dietrich G. *Kieser*, president of the Academy of Jena (died in 1862). For the ending *-it*, which goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*, see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kiki, n., the castor-oil plant. — Fr. Egypt., whence also Akkad. *kukkānīta*, Heb. *qīqāyṓn.*

kikumon, n., Japanese imperial emblem, representing an open chrysanthemum. — Jap., compounded of *kiku*, 'chrysanthemum', and *mon*, 'crest'. Cp. the second element in **kirimon.**

kil-, the first element in many Celtic place names, meaning 'cell, church, burial place'. — Gael. and Ir. *-cil*, fr. *cill*, a gradational variant of *ceall*, 'cell, church, burial place', fr. L. *cella*. See **cell.**

kilerg, a physical unit of work, equal to 1000 ergs. — See **kilo-** and **erg.**

kilderkin, n., 1) a cask; 2) an old English liquid measure. — ME., dissimilated fr. MDu. *kinderkin* (also *kindeken*), a dimin. formed with suff. **-kin,** fr. OF. *quintal*, 'quintal, hundredweight'. See **quintal.**

kill, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *killen*, fr. earlier *cullen*, prob. rel. to ME. *quellen*, 'to kill, strike', fr. OE. *cwellan*, of s.m., causative of *cwelan*, 'to die'. See **quell** and cp. **qualm.**

Derivatives: *kill*, n., *kill-er*, n., *kill-ing*, adj. and n.

killadar, n., commandant of a fortress (*India*). — A hybrid coined fr. Arab. *qál'aʰ*, 'fortress', and Pers. suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. For the etymology and force of this suff. see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

kiln, n., a large oven. — ME. *kilne*, *kulne*, fr. OE. *cylene*, *cylne*, fr. L. *culīna*, 'kitchen'. See **culinary.**

kilo-, combining form meaning 'one thousand'. — F. *kilo-*, fr. Gk. *χίλιοι* (Ion. *χείλιοι*), 'a thousand', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with L. *mīlle*, 'a thousand'; see **mille.**

kilo, n., a kilogram. — F., short for *kilogramme*. See next word.

kilogram, kilogramme, n. — F. *kilogramme*, lit. 'one thousand grams', coined fr. **kilo-** and **gram,** 'the metric unit of weight'.

kiloliter, kilolitre, n. — F. *kilolitre*, lit. 'one thousand liters', coined fr. **kilo-** and **liter.**

kilometer, kilometre, n. — F. *kilomètre*, lit. 'one thousand meters', coined fr. **kilo-** and Gk. *μέτρον*, 'measure'. See **-meter.**

Derivatives: *kilometr-ic*, *kilometr-ic-al*, adjs.

kilowatt, n. (*electr.*) — Lit. 'one thousand watts', coined fr. **kilo-** and **watt.**

kilt, tr. v., to tuck up. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *kilte*, Swed. *kilta*, 'to tuck up', ON. *kilting*, 'shirt'.

Derivatives: *kilt*, n., *kilt-ed*, adj., *kilt-ing*, n.

kilter, kelter, n., good condition (*colloq.*) — Of uncertain origin.

kimberlite, n., a peridotite often containing diamonds (*petrogr.*) — Named after *Kimberley* in S. Africa, where it occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kimono, n., a long, loose Japanese garment. — Jap., lit. *a thing* (*mono*) *put on* (*ki*).

kin, n., family, relationship. — ME. *kin*, *kun*, fr.

OE. *cynn*, 'kind, kin, race, species, family', rel. to OE. *cennan*, 'to beget', to bear', ON. *kyn*, OHG. *chunni*, MHG. *künne*, Goth. *kuni*, 'family, race', ON. *kundr*, 'son', OS., OHG., MHG., G. *kind*, 'child', fr. Teut. base **ken-*, corresponding to I.-E. **ĝen*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence OI. *jánati*, 'begets', *jánaḥ*, 'race', Gk. γίγνεσθαι (for γί-γνε-σθαι), 'to become, happen', γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race descent', L. *genus*, 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class'. See **genus** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **kinchin, kind**, n., **kind**, adj., **kindred, king**. Cp. also the first element in **kindergarten.**

Derivative: *kin-ship*, n.

kin-, form of **kino-** before a vowel.

-kin, dimin. suff. as in *kilderkin, lambkin, mannikin*. — ME. *-kin*, fr. MDu. *-kin, -kijn*, prop. a double dimin. suff. formed from the dimin. suffixes *-k* and dimin. *-in;* cp. OS. *-kīn*, MHG. *-kīn*, G. *-chen*.

kinah, n., an elegy, a dirge (*Hebrew poetry*). — Heb. *qīnāh*, 'elegy, dirge' (whence *qīnén*, 'he chanted a kinah'), rel. to Syr. *qīntā*, 'elegy', *qáynaʰ*, 'slave girl who is a singer', Ethiop. *qenē*, 'song' (with reduplication, Syr. *qanqēn*, 'he sang', Jewish-Aram. *qunqannithā*, 'musical instrument'), fr. Sem. stem *q-y-n*, 'to fit together, fabricate', whence also Arab. *qána*, 'he fabricated, forged', *qayn*, 'craftsman, worker in steel or another metal, smith', Aram. *qēnā'ā*, Syriac *qēnāyā*, Akkad. *qinai*, 'metal worker'. For sense development cp. Gk. ποιητής, 'poet', lit. 'a maker', fr. ποιεῖν, 'to make, produce'. Cp. **Cain, Elkanah.**

kinchin, n., child. — Corrupted fr. G. *Kindchen*, 'little child', dimin. of *Kind*, 'child', which is rel. to ON. *kundr*, 'son'. See **kin** and **-kin.**

kincob, n., a kind of East Indian brocade. — Hind. *kimkhāb*, fr. Pers. *kimkhāb*.

kind, n. — ME. *kinde, kund, kende*, fr. OE. *cynd, ge-cynd*, 'kind, nature, quality, manner, origin, generation, offspring', rel. to OE. *cyn*, 'kind, kin'. See **kin** and cp. **kind**, adj.

kind, adj. — ME. *kinde, kynde, kunde*, fr. OE. *cynde, ge-cynde*, 'innate, natural', lit. 'according to nature', fr. *cynd, ge-cynd*. See **kind**, n.

Derivatives: *kindly, kindness* (qq.v.)

kindergarten, n. — G. *Kindergarten*, lit. 'garden of children', coined by the German educator Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) in 1840 fr. *Kinder*, pl. of *Kind*, 'child', and *Garten*, 'garden'. For the first element see **kin**, for the second see **garden.**

Derivatives: *kindergarten-er*, n. (cp. G. *Kindergartner*), *kindergarten-ing*, n.

kindhearted, adj. — Compounded of **kind**, adj., and *-hearted* (see **heart** and 3rd **-ed**); first used by Miles Coverdale (1488-1569), English translator of the Bible, in 1535.

Derivatives: *kindhearted-ly*, adv., *kindhearted-ness*, n.

kindle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *kindlen*, formed fr. ON. *kynda*, 'to light a fire', with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *kindl-er*, n., *kindl-ing*, n.

kindly, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *cyndelīc, ge-cyndelīc*, 'natural', fr. *cynd, ge-cynd*, 'nature'. See **kind**, n., and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivative: *kindli-ness*, n.

kindly, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *cyndelīce, ge-cyndelīce*, 'naturally', fr. *ge-cynde*, 'natural'. See **kind**, adj., and adv. suff. **-ly.**

kindness, n. — ME. *kindenesse*, fr. *kinde*. See **kind**, adj., and **-ness.**

kindred, n. — ME. *kinrede, kinreden*, compounded of *kin*, fr. OE. *cynn*, 'kind, kin, race, species, family', and *-red*, fr. OE. *rǣden*, 'rule, condition' (fr. *rǣdan*, 'to advise, discuss, rule, guess, read'), used as a noun. See **kin** and **read** and cp. the second element in **hatred.** The first *d* in *kindred* is epenthetic.

Derivatives: *kindred*, adj., *kindred-ship*, n.

kine, n., archaic and poetic pl. of *cow*. — OE. *cȳna* (gen. pl.), 'of cows', fr. *cȳ*, 'cows', pl. of *cū*, 'cow'. See **cow.**

kinema, n. — See **cinema.**

kinematic, also **kinematical**, adj., pertaining to kinematics. — See **cinema** and **-ic**, resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *kinematic-al-ly*, adv.

kinematics, n., that branch of science which deals with motion. — Formed with suff. **-ics** fr. Gk. κίνημα, gen. κῑνήματος, 'motion', fr. κῑνεῖν. See **kinetic** and cp. words there referred to.

kinematograph, n. — See **cinematograph.**

kinesis, n., physical movement. — Gk. κίνησις, 'movement, motion', fr. κῑνεῖν. See next word and cp. **akinesia, diadochokinesis, hyperkinesia, telekinesis.**

kinesthesia, kinesthesis, also **kinaesthaesia, kinaesthesis**, n., the muscle sense (*psychol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. κῑνεῖν, 'to move', and αἴσθησις, 'perception'. See **kin-** and **esthetic.**

kinesthetic, also **kinaesthetic**, adj., pertaining to kinesthesia. — See prec. word and **esthetic.**

kinetic, adj., 1) pertaining to motion; 2) having moving force. — Gk. κῑνητικός, 'putting in motion', fr. κῑνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κῑνεῖν, 'to move', which is rel. to κίειν, 'to go', and cogn. with L. *ciēre*, 'to put in motion', *citāre*, 'to put into quick motion'. See **cite** and cp. **cinema, cinerama, kinematics, kino-, Acineta.**

Derivatives: *kinetic-al*, adj., *kinetic-al-ly*, adv.

kinetics, n., that branch of science which deals with the action of forces in causing or changing the motion of bodies. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

kineto-, combining form denoting *motion*. — Gk. κῑνητο-, fr. κῑνητός, 'moved', verbal adj. of κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinetic.**

kinetoscope, n., an instrument for producing motion pictures. — Compounded of **kineto-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivative: *kinetoscop-ic*, adj.

king, n. — ME. *kynge*, fr. OE. *cyning, cyng*, 'king', rel. to Du. *koning*, OS., OHG. *kuning*,

kunig, ON. *konungr*, Dan. *konge*, Swed. *konung*, ***kung***, MHG. *künic, künec*, G. *König;* fr. Teut. ***kuninga-z***, 'king', which is formed fr. ***kunya-***, 'kind, kin, race, species, family' and suff. *-ing, -ung;* see **kin** and patronymic suff. **-ing.** OE. *cyning*, etc., orig. denoted 'pertaining to a kin', whence arose the meaning 'the first of his kin'. Cp. the second element in **erlking.** Finn. *kuningas*, 'king', and OSlav. *kŭnęgŭ, kŭnęzĭ*, 'prince', Lith. *kùnigas*, Lett. *kùngs*, 'clergyman, priest', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **knez.**

Derivatives: *king*, tr. and intr. v., *king-less*, adj., *king-less-ness*, n., *king-like*, adj. and adv., *king-ly*, adj. and adv., *king-li-ness*, n.

kingdom, n. — ME., fr. OE. *cyningdōm*, n., fr. *cyning*, 'king'. See prec. word and **-dom.**

kinglet, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **king** and **-let**, dimin. suff. of French origin.

kink, n., a twist in a rope. — Fr. Swed. or Du. *kink*, 'a twist in a rope', which are rel. to ON. *kika*, 'to bend at the knee', Norw. *kank*, 'a twist'.

Derivatives: *kink*, intr. and tr. v., *kink-y*, adj., *kink-i-ly*, adv., *kink-i-ness*, n.

kinkajou, n., a racoonlike animal. — F., of Algonquian origin.

kinkhost, n., whooping cough. — Rel. to Fris. *kinkhoast*, MLG. *kinkhōste*, Du. *kinkhoest*, 'whooping cough', and to **chincough** (q.v.)

kinkle, n. — Formed fr. **kink** with dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *kinkle*, tr. and intr. v., *kinkl-ed*, adj.

kinnikinnic, kinnikinic, n., mixture of dried leaves and bark, used instead of tobacco. — A N. American Indian word lit. meaning 'mixture'.

kino, n., gum of various tropical trees. — A W. African native word.

kino-, before a vowel **kin-**, combining form denoting *motion*. — Gk. κῑνο-, κῑν-, fr. κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinetic.**

kinoplasm, n., the active element of protoplasm. — Compounded of **kino-** and Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See **-plasm.**

kiosk, also **kiosque**, n., an open pavilion or summerhouse; an open building used as a newsstand. — F. *kiosque*, fr. Turk. *kiöshk*, 'pavilion', fr. Pers. *kūshk*, 'palace'.

kip, n., the hide of a calf or another young beast. — Of uncertain origin.

kip, n., a lodging; a bed (*slang*). — Rel. to Dan. *kippe*, 'a miserable inn'.

kipper, n., the male salmon. — ME. *kypre*, fr. OE. *cypera*, 'a kind of salmon', prob. rel. to OS. *cupiro*, of s.m., and to OE. *copor*, 'copper' (see **copper**), and so called in allusion to the copper-colored spots of the male salmon.

Derivative: *kipper*, tr. v., to cure (fish) by salting and drying.

kirimon, n., the Japanese Imperial emblem representing three leaves and three buds of the paulownia tree. — Jap., compounded of *kiri*, 'the paulownia tree', and *mon*, 'crest'. Cp. the second element in **kikumon.**

kirk, n., a church (*Northern Engl.* and *Scot.*). — ON. *kirkja*, fr. OE. *cirice, circe*, 'church'. See **church** and cp. **kermis.**

kirsch, n., kirschwasser. — See next word.

kirschwasser, n., an alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of cherries. — G., lit. 'cherry water', fr. *Kirsche*, 'cherry', and *Wasser*, 'water'. The first element derives fr. MHG. *kirse*, fr. OHG. *kirsa*, fr. VL. ***ceresia***, fr. Imperial L. *cerasium*, 'cherry'; see **cherry.** For the second element see **water.**

kirtle, n., 1) a man's tunic; 2) a woman's skirt (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *kirtel*, fr. OE. *cyrtel*, rel. to ON. *kyrtill*, 'tunic'. Both the OE. and the ON. word are prob. formed fr. L. *curtus*, 'short', and the dimin. suff. *-el*, resp. *-ill*, and orig. denoted a short garment. See **curt** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-el.**

Kislev, also **Kislew**, n., name of the ninth Jewish month. — Heb. *kislēw*, fr. Akkad. *kislīmu, kislīwu*. For the interchangibility of *w* and *m* in Akkadian cp. *Marheshvan.*

kismet, n., fate. — Turk. *qismet*, fr. Arab. *qismaʰ*, 'portion, lot, fate', fr. *qásama*, 'he divided, distributed, apportioned', esp. 'he divided by drawing lots at the sanctuary', whence *áqsama*, 'he swore'; rel. to Ethiop. *qasáma*, Heb. *qāsám*, Aram. *qᵉsam*, Syr. *qᵉtzam*, 'he practiced divination', Heb. *qésem*, Aram. *qismā*, 'divination'

kiss, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *kissen*, fr. OE. *cyssan*, rel. to OS. *kussian*, ON. *kyssa*, OFris. *kessa*, Du., OHG. *kussen*, MLG., MHG., G. *küssen*, 'to kiss', which are denominated fr. OE. *coss*, ON., OFris. *koss*, resp. OS., MLG., Du., OHG. *kus*, 'kiss'; prob. cogn. with Gk. κυνεῖν, 'to kiss', Hitt, *kuwash-anzi*, 'they kiss', OI. *cúmbati*, 'he kisses'. All these words are of imitative origin.

kiss, n. — ME., alteration (due to the influence of the verb *kissen*) of *cos*, fr. OE. *coss*. See **kiss**, v.

kist, n., a chest (*Northern Engl.* and *Scot.*) — ME. *kiste, kist*, fr. ON. *kista*, 'chest', fr. L. *cista*. See **chest** and cp. **cist.**

kist, n. — The same as **cist**, 'a sepulchral stone chest'.

kistvaen, n., a stone coffin. — W. *cistfaen*, lit. 'a stone chest'. See **cistvaen.**

kit, n., a wooden tub, tankard. — MDu. *kitte* (Du. *kit*), rel. to Norw. *kitte*, 'bin'. Cp. **kid**, 'a small tub', and **caboodle.**

kit, n., a small fiddle used formerly by dancing teachers. — Abbreviation of OE. *cythere*, fr. L. *cithara*, 'lute', fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ. See **cither.**

kit, n. — Abbreviation of **kitten.**

kitab, n., a book: esp. the Koran or the Bible (*Mohammedanism*). — Arab. *kitáb*, 'book', lit. 'a writing', fr. Aram. *kᵉthābh*, 'a writing', fr. *kᵉthabh*, 'he wrote' (whence Arab. *kátaba*, 'he wrote'). See **ketubah** and cp. words there referred to.

Kit-cat, adj., 1) designating a club founded by Whig politicians in London in 1703; so called from Christopher (*Kit*) *Cat*(ling), keeper of the tavern in which the club first met; 2) designating a particular size of portrait which is less than half-length; said to have been so called because the room in which the portraits of the members of the Kit-cat Club were to be hung was too low for half-length pictures.
Derivatives: *Kit-cat,* n. 1) the Kit-cat Club; 2) a Kit-cat portrait.

kitchen, n. — ME. *kuchene, kichene, kichen,* fr. OE. *cycene,* fr. L. *cucīna* [whence also It. *cucina,* OProvenç. *cozina,* F. *cuisine,* Sp. *cocina,* and MDu. *cökene* (Du. *keuken*), OHG. *chuhhina* (MHG. *küchen, küche,* G. *Küche*), Dan. *kjøkken*], dissimilated var. of L. *coquīna,* 'kitchen', fr. *coquere,* 'to cook'. See **cook** and cp. **cuisine.**
Derivatives: *kitchen,* tr. v., *kitchen-er,* n., *kitchenette* (q.v.)

kitchenette, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **kitchen** with **-ette,** a suff. of French origin.

kitchen midden, refuse marking a primitive human settlement. — Dan. *kjøkken møadding,* lit. 'kitchen midden'. See **kitchen** and **midden.**

kichery, n. — A variant of **kedgeree.**

kite, n. — ME. *kite,* fr. OE. *cȳta,* 'kite, bittern', rel. to *cīegan* (for orig. **kaujan*), 'to call', MHG. (*stein-*)*kūze,* G. *Kauz,* 'screech owl', MLG. *kūten,* 'to chatter, babble, prate', LG. *kōter* (whence G. *Köter*), 'cur, dog', fr. I.-E. base **gou-, *gow-;* 'to shout, cry', whence also OI. *gávatē,* 'sounds, resounds', Gk. γοᾶν, 'to wail, groan, weep', γόος, 'wailing, groaning, weeping', OE. *cȳme,* 'fine, beautiful, splendid', orig. 'frail, delicate, tender'. See **comely.**

kith, n., now used only in the phrase *kith and kin.* — ME. *cuththe, kith,* fr. OE. *cyðð(u)-,* 'knowledge, acquaintance, relationship; native country', fr. *cūð,* 'known', pp. of *cunnan,* 'to know'. See **can,** aux. v., and cp. **uncouth.**

kitling, n., a small kitten. — ME., fr. ON. *ketlingr,* 'kitten; young of other animals', dimin. of *köttr,* 'cat'. See **cat** and dimin. suff. **-ling.**

kittel, n., a white cotton robe which pious Jews wear during the High Holiday services, and in which they are buried. — Yiddish *kitel,* fr. G. *Kittel,* 'frock, coat', fr. MHG. *kittel, kitel,* ult. fr. Arab. *quṭn,* 'cotton', whence also G. *Kattun,* 'cotton'; see **cotton.** For the ending *-el* in *kittel* see the suffixes **-el** and **-le.**

kitten, n. — ME. *kitoun,* a blend of **kitling** and ONF. *caton* (corresponding to OF., F. *chaton*), 'little cat', dimin. of ONF. *cat* (corresponding to OF., F. *chat*), 'cat'. See **cat** and cp. **kittle,** 'to bring forth kittens', **kitty,** 'kitten'.
Derivatives: *kitten,* intr. v., *kitten-ish,* adj., *kitten-ish-ly,* adv., *kitten-ish-ness,* n.

kittiwake, n., seagull of the genus *Rissa.* — Imitative of its cry.

kittle, tr. v., to tickle. — ME. *kytyllen,* fr. MDu. (= Du.) *kietelen;* rel. to ON. *kitla,* OHG. *kizzilōn, kuzzilōn,* MHG., G. *kitzeln,* 'to tickle'. Cp. **tickle,** which is a metathesis var. of *kittle.*

kittle, intr. v., to bring forth kittens (*obsol.*) — Prob. back formation fr. **kitling.**

kitty, n., a pet name for a kitten. — Formed fr. **kit,** 'kitten', with dimin. suff. **-y.**

kitty, n., a prison or jail (*Northern Engl.* or *slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

kiwi, n., a flightless bird of New Zealand; apteryx. — Maori, of imitative origin.

klaprothite, n., a synonym of *lazulite* (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist Martin Heinrich *Klaproth* (1743-1817). For the ending see subt. suff. **-ite.**

klaprotholite, n., a copper bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — See prec. word and **-lite.**

Klaxon, n., a trade mark for motor horns. — Coined from the stem of Gk. κλάζω (fut. κλάγξω), 'I shout aloud, scream', which is cogn. with L. *clangere,* 'to resound'. See **clang.**

kleeneboc, n., a small kind of antelope (*Antilope perpusilla*). — S. African Du. *kleinbok,* lit. 'little buck', fr. Du. *klein,* 'small', and *bok,* 'buck'. See **clean** and **buck.**

kleisto-, combining form. — See **cleisto-.**

klepht, n., one of a group of Greeks who after the conquest of Greece by the Turks formed communities of partisans; a brigand. — Mod. Gk. κλέφτης, corresponding to Gk. κλέπτης, 'thief, robber', from the stem of κλέπτειν, 'to steal', whence—with vowel gradation—κλοπή, 'theft', κλοπός and κλώψ, 'thief'; cogn. with L. *clepere,* 'to steal', Goth. *hlifan,* 'to steal', *hliftus,* 'thief', MIr. *cluain,* 'deception, flattery', *cluainech,* 'deceptive'. Cp. **klepto-, kleptomania, clepsydra.**
Derivatives: *klepht-ic,* adj., *klepht-ism,* n.

klepto-, combining form meaning 'theft' or 'thief'. — Gk. κλεπτο-, fr. κλέπτης. See **klepht.**

kleptomania, n., an uncontrollable propensity to steal (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **klepto-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**
Derivative: *kleptomani-ac,* n. and adj.

klino-, combining form. — See **clino-.**

klippe, n., a thrust mass of strata, an outlier (*geol.*) — G. *Klippe,* 'cliff, crag, steep rock', fr. MHG. *klippe,* fr. MDu. *klippe* (Du. *klip*), which is rel. to OHG. *klep,* OE. *clif.* See **cliff.**

klipspringer, n., a small African antelope. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'cliff-springer', fr. Du. *klip,* 'cliff, rock' and *springer,* 'leaper, springer'. See **cliff** and **spring,** v.

kloof, n., a deep gorge, ravine. — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. *clove,* 'cleft', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *cleofian, clifian,* 'to stick, adhere'. See **cleave,** 'to stick, adhere'.

knack, tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Dan. *knage,* Swed., Norw. *knaka,* MHG., G. *knacken,* 'to crack', and E. **knock,** which all are imitative.

knacker, n., one who buys or slaughters worn out horses. — Of uncertain, possibly Scand.,

origin. Cp. Icel. *hnakkur,* 'saddle', which is rel. to **ON.** *hnakki, hnakkr,* 'nape of the neck', and to **OE.** *hnecca,* 'nape of the neck'. See **1st neck and agential suff. -er.**
Derivative: *knacker-y,* n.

knag, n., a knot in wood. — ME. *knagge;* cp. **Swed.** *knagg,* 'knot in wood', LG. *knagge* (whence G. *Knagge*), of s.m., Dan. *knag,* 'hook to hang clothes on'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **gnegh-,* enlargement of base **gen-,* 'pressed together'. Cp. **knight.**
Derivative: *knagg-y,* adj.

knap, n., the crest of a hill. — ME., fr. OE. *cnæp, cnæpp,* 'top, mountain top, knob, button', rel. to LG. *knap,* 'summit, top', ON. *knappr,* 'knob, button', and to E. **knob, knop.**

knap, tr. v., to snap; to strike with a sharp sound (*obsol.*) — Of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. *cnappen,* Du. and G. *knappen,* 'to crack'.
Derivative: *knapp-er,* n.

knapsack, n. — Du. *knapzak,* compounded of *knappen,* 'to crack, snap; to crunch, eat', and *zak,* 'bag, sack'. See **knap,** v. and **sack,** 'bag'.
Derivatives: *knapsack-ed,* adj., *knapsack-ing,* n.

knapweed, n. — ME. *knopwed,* fr. *knop,* 'knop', and *wed,* 'weed'. See **knop** and **weed.**

knar, n., a knot in wood. — ME. *knarre;* rel. to MHG. *gnarren, knarren,* G. *knarren,* 'to creak, rattle', and to E. **gnarl** (q.v.) Cp. **knur, knurl.**

knave, n., 1) a boy, a servant (*archaic*); 2) a rascal; 3) a playing card; the jack. — ME. *knaue* (= *knave*), 'boy, servant, knave', fr. OE. *cnafa,* 'boy, youth, servant', rel. to OHG. *knabo,* 'boy, youth, servant', MHG., G. *knabe,* 'boy, lad', and to OE. *cnapa,* 'boy, youth, servant', ON. *knapi,* 'servant boy', MLG. *knape,* ODu. *knapo,* MDu. *knape,* Du. *knaap,* 'a youth, servant', OHG. *knappo,* MHG. *knappe,* 'a young squire', G. *Knappe,* 'squire, shieldbearer, attendant'. The orig. meaning of these words prob. was 'stick, peg, piece of wood'; cp. dial. G. *Knabe* and dial. Swed. *knabb, knappe,* 'peg', ON. *knefill,* 'crossbar', MLG. *knevel,* OHG. *knebil,* MHG., G. *knebel,* 'peg, short piece of wood, crossbar'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 379 s.v. *Knabe.*
Derivatives: *knav-ery,* n., *knav-ish,* adj., *knav-ish-ly,* adv., *knav-ish-ness,* n.

knead, tr. v. — ME. *kneden,* fr. OE. *cnedan,* rel. to OS. *knedan,* MDu. *cneden,* Du. *kneden,* OHG. *knetan,* MHG., G. *kneten,* ON. *knoða,* Swed. *knada,* 'to knead', and cogn. with OSlav. *gnedǫ, gnesti,* 'to crush, squeeze', OPruss. *gnode,* 'a trough for kneading bread'.
Derivatives: *knead-er,* n., *knead-ing,* adj., *kneading-ly,* adv.

knee, n. — ME. *kne, knee,* fr. OE. *cnēo, cnēow,* rel. to OS. *kneo, knio,* ON. *knē,* OFris. *knī, knē,* MDu. *cnie,* Du. *knie,* OHG. *kniu,* MHG., G. *knie,* Goth. *kniu,* and cogn. with OI. *jánu,* Avestic *žnūm* (acc.), Toch. A *kanweṃ* (dual), B *kenīne,* Hitt. *genu,* 'knee', Arm. *cun-r,* pl. *cunk-k',* Gk. γόνυ, gen. γόνατος (for *γόνϝατος), 'knee', γωνίᾱ (for *γωνϝίᾱ), 'corner, angle', γνύξ, 'on the knees', γνύ-πετος, 'falling on the knees', L. *genū,* 'knee'. Cp. **genual, genuflect, gonio-, diagonal.**
Derivatives: *knee,* tr. and intr. v., *knee-d,* adj., *kneel* (q.v.)

kneel, intr. v. — ME. *knelen,* fr. OE. *cnēowlian,* fr. *cnēo,* 'knee'; rel. to MLG. *knēlen,* MDu. *cnielen,* Du. *knielen,* 'to kneel'. See **knee.**
Derivatives: *kneel-er,* n., *kneel-ing,* adj., *kneeling-ly,* adv.

kneelet, n., a covering for the knee. — A hybrid coined fr. **knee** and **-let,** a suff. of French origin.

kneippism, n., system of hydrotherapy introduced by Sebastian *Kneipp,* a German priest (1821-97). — G. *Kneippismus.* For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

knell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *knyllen, knellen,* fr. OE. *cnyllan,* 'to sound the bell, to ring', of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. *erknellen,* 'to resound', whence, with back formation, G. *Knall,* 'sharp report, detonation', *knallen,* 'to explode, detonate'.

knell, n. — ME. *knell,* fr. OE. *cnyll,* fr. *cnyllan.* See **knell,** v.

knelt, past tense and pp. of **kneel.**

Kneseth, n., the Israeli Parliament. — Mishnaic Heb. *kᵉnéseth,* 'gathering, assembly' (cp. *bēth kᵉnéseth,* 'synagogue' lit. 'house of assembly'), from the stem of Heb. *kānás,* 'he gathered, assembled, collected', which is rel. to Aram. *kᵉnash,* 'he gathered, assembled, collected' (whence *bē kᵉnishtá,* 'synagogue', lit. 'house of assembly').

knew, past tense of *know.* — ME. *knew,* fr. OE. *cnēow,* 'he knew', past tense of *cnāwan.* See **know.**

knez, kniaz, n., a Slavonic title. — Russ. *knyaz',* 'prince', fr. OSlav. *kŭnęgŭ, kŭnęzĭ,* of s.m., of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., OS. *kuning, kunig,* 'king', and see **king.**

Knickerbocker, n., a descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York; a New Yorker. — From Diedrich *Knickerbocker,* the pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York.* The name *Knickerbocker* is formed fr. Du. *knikker,* 'marble' (fr. imitative *knikken,* 'to crack, click'), and *bocker,* 'baker', hence it lit. means 'baker of marble'.

knickerbockers, n. pl., loose, short breeches. — Fr. prec. word.

knickers, n. pl., bloomers (*vulgar*). — Abbreviation of prec. word.

knickknack, n., trifle, toy. — Antiphonic reduplication of **knack.**
Derivatives: *knickknack-ed,* adj., *knickknack-ery,* n., *knickknack-y,* adj.

knife, n. — ME. *knif,* fr. OE. *cnīf,* prob. fr. ON *knīfr,* which is rel. to MLG. *knīf,* MDu. *cnijf,* Du. *knijf,* G. *Kneif, Kneip,* 'knife', MLG. *knīpen,* G. *kneifen,* 'to pinch, to nip', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *gnýbiu,* 'I pinch, I nip', *gnỹbis,*

'a pinching, nipping'. F. *canif*, 'penknife', is borrowed fr. OE. or fr. ON.
Derivative: *knife*, tr. v.

knight, n. — ME., 'boy, youth, knight', fr. OE. *cniht*, 'boy, youth, attendant, servant, retainer', rel. to OFris. *kniucht*, MLG., MDu., Du. *knecht*, OS., OHG., MHG. *kneht*, 'boy, youth, lad, man, hero', G. *Knecht*, 'servant, bondman, vassal'; of uncertain origin; perhaps rel. to Swed. *knagg*, 'knot in wood', dialectally used also in the sense of 'a thickset man'. Cp. E. **knag** and see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 380-81 s.v. *Knecht*. Cp. also the second element in **lansquenet.**
Derivatives: *knight*, tr. v., *knight-hood*, n., *knight-ly*, adj. and adv., *knight-i-ness*, n.

knit, tr. v. — ME. *knitten*, fr. OE. *cnyttan*, 'to tie, knot', rel. to ON. *knytja*, MLG. *knütten*, 'to tie, knot', and to OE. *cnotta*, 'a knot'. Cp. **knot.**
Derivatives: *knit*, n., *knitt-er*, n., *knitt-ing*, n.

knob, n. — ME., rel. to LG. *knobbe*, 'knob', and to E. **knap**, 'crest of a hill', **knop, knub, nub.**
Derivatives: *knobb-y*, adj., *knobb-i-ness*, n.

knobkerrie, n., a short Kaffir club used as a weapon. — S. Afr. Du. *knopkierie*, a hybrid coined fr. Du. *knob(be)*, 'knob' (see **knop**), and Hottentot *kirrie*, 'stick, club'.

knock, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *knokken*, fr. OE. *cnucian*, *cnocian*, of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *knoka*, 'to knock', which is also imitative.
Derivatives: *knock*, n., *knock-er*, n.

knoll, n., top of a small hill. — ME. *knol*, fr. OE. *cnoll*, 'hill top, hill', rel. to ON. *knollr*, 'hilltop', MLG., MHG., G. *knolle*, 'clod, glebe, lump', Du. *knol*, 'turnip', and to OHG. *nollo*, Du. *nol*, 'a hill'.
Derivative: *knoll-y*, adj.

knoll, tr. and intr. v., to knell, ring. — A blend of **knell** and **toll.**
Derivative: *knoll*, n., *knell.*

knop, n., a knob. — ME. *knop*, *knoppe*, fr. OE. *cnoppa*, rel. to MLG. *knoppe*, MDu. *cnoppe*, Du. *knop*, *knoppe*, 'knob, bud', OHG., MHG. *knopf*, 'knotty excrescence, bud, knob, knot', G. *Knopf*, 'button, knob, top, pommel', Swed. *knopp*, Dan. *knop*, 'knob, bud', and to E. **knap, knob.** Cp. the first element in **knobkerrie.**

knopite, n., a mineral intermediate between perovskite and dysanalyte. — G. *Knopit*, named after Professor Adolf *Knop* of Karlsruhe, Germany (died in 1893). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

knot, n., bow, tie. — ME. *knot*, *knotte*, fr. OE. *cnotta*, rel. to OE. *cnyttan*, 'to knit', and to Du. *knot*, OHG. *knoto*, *knodo*, MHG. *knote*, *knode*, G. *Knoten*, ON. *knūtr*, Swed. *knut*, Dan. *knude*, 'knot'. Cp. **knit, knout.** Cp. also **quenelle.**
Derivatives: *knot*, tr. v., *knott-ed*, adj., *knott-er*, n., *knott-ing*, n., *knott-y*, adj., *knott-i-ness*, n.

knot, n., a variety of the sandpiper. — Of unknown origin.

knout, n., a leather whip. — Russ. *knut*, lit. 'knotted whip', of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *knūtr*, Swed. *knut*, 'knot', and see **knot**, 'bow, tie'.

know, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *knawen*, *knowen*, fr. OE. *cnāwan*, rel. to OHG. *bi-chnāan*, *ir-chnāan*, 'to know', Goth. *kannjan*, 'to make known', OE. *cunnan*, 'to know', *cennan*, 'to make known, declare, attest', fr. I.-E. base **ĝenē-*, **ĝenō-*, 'to know'. See **can,** aux. v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **keen,** adj., **ken,** 'to know', **ken,** 'range of sight'.
Derivatives: *know*, n., *know-er*, n., *know-ing*, adj., *know-ing-ly*, adv., *know-able*, adj., *know-abil-ity*, n., *know-able-ness*, n.

knowledge, n. — ME. *knawleche*, *knoweleche*, *knowlege*, fr. *knawlechen*, *knowlechen*, 'to acknowledge', fr. *knawen*, *knowen*, 'to know' (see prec. word), and the suff. *-ledge*, which prob. derives fr. Swed. *-leck* a suff. rel. to E. *-lock* in **wedlock** (q.v.) Cp. **acknowledge.**
Derivatives: *knowledge-able*, adj., *knowledge-abil-ity*, n., *knowledge-able-ness*, n., *knowledge-abl-y*, adv.

known, pp. of **know.**

knub, n., a protuberance. — Prob. fr. LG. *knubbe*, 'knob, protuberance', fr. MLG. *knubbe*, of s.m., which is rel. to E. **knob, nub.**

knuckle, n. — ME. *knokel*, *knokil*, *knokyl*, rel. to MLG. *knökel*, MDu. *cnockel*, Du. *kneukel*, MHG. *knöchel*, *knüchel*, G. *Knöchel*, 'knuckle'. All these words lit. mean 'little bone'; they are formed fr. MLG. *knoke*, resp. MDu. *cnoke*, Du. *knok*, MHG. *knoche*, G. *Knochen*, 'bone', with the dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *knuckle*, v., *knuckl-ed*, adj., *knuckl-y*, adj.

knur, n., a knotty excrescence. — ME. *knorre*, rel. to MLG., MHG. *knorre*, G. *Knorren*, 'a knotty excrescence'. Cp. **knar, knurl, gnarl.**

knurl, n., a small knotty excrescence. — Related to prec. word.
Derivatives: *knurl*, tr. v., *knurl-ed*, adj., *knurl-ing*, n.

koa, n., the Hawaiian acacia (*Acacia koa*). — Native name.

koala, n., a small Australian marsupial (*Phascolarctus cinereus*). — Native name.

kob, n., any of various African antelopes. — Native name.

koban, kobang, n., an obsolete Japanese coin. — Jap. *ko-ban*, fr. *ko*, 'small', and *ban*, 'division'.

kobellite, n., a lead bismuth antimony sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist Franz von *Kobell* (1803-82). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kobold, n. — MHG. *kóbolt* (also *kobólt*), fr. ML. *cobālus*, fr. Gk. κόβαλος, 'a malicious sprite'. The ending of Gk. κόβ-αλος, resp. ML. *cobālus* was mistaken for a suff. and confused with MHG. suff. *-alt*, *-olt* (cp. MHG. *heralt*, *herolt* and see *herald*). See **cobalt** and **goblin.**

Kodak, n. — Trade name coined by the American inventor George Eastman (1854-1932) about **1890.**
Derivatives: *kodak*, tr. and intr. v., *kodak-er*, n.

Kodashim, n. pl., the fifth order of the Mishnah. — Heb. *qodāshím*, 'holy things', pl. of *qódesh*, **'holiness'. See Kedushshah** and cp. words there **referred to.**

koel, n., a cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamys orientalis.* — Hind. *koel*, fr. OI. *kōkiláḥ*, 'the Indian **cuckoo', which** is of imitative origin. See **cuckoo.**

Koheleth, n., the book of Ecclesiastes. — Heb. *qōhéleth*, 'preacher', rel. to *qāhál*, *qᵉhillāʰ*, 'assembly, congregation'. See **kehillah.**

Kohen, also Cohen, a priest (Jewish religion). — Heb. *kōhén*, 'a priest', from the base of *kihén*, **'he acted as a priest', whence also** *kᵉhunnāʰ*, 'priesthood'; rel. to Aram. *kāhén*, *kāhānā*, 'priest', Arab. *káhana*, 'he divined, prophesied', *káhin* (properly partic. of the prec. verb), 'seer'. Cp. **Cohen.**

Koh-i-noor, n., a famous diamond, one of the British crown jewels. — Pers. *kōh-i-nūr*, lit. 'mountain of light', prop. a hybrid coined fr. Pers. *kōh*, 'mountain', which is rel. to Pers. *kōhe*, 'hump', OPers. *kaufa-*, 'mountain', Avestic *kaofa-*, 'mountain, hump', and fr. Arab. *nūr*, 'light' (see **Menorah**).

kohl, n., powder (esp. of antimony), used by Eastern women to darken the eyelids. — Arab. *kuḥl.* See **alcohol.**

kohlrabi, n., a kind of cabbage. — G. *Kohlrabi*, fr. It. *cavoli rape*, pl. of *cavolo rapa*, lit. 'cole rape'; influenced in form by G. *Kohl*, 'cabbage'. Cp. F. *chou-rave* and see **cole** and **rape,** 'a plant allied to the turnip'.

kola, n., 1) the kola nut; 2) extract of the kola nut. — See **Cola,** 'a genus of trees'.

kolach, n., a variety of cake. — Czech *koláč* (rel. to Pol. *kołacz*, Serbo-Croatian *kolač*, Church Slavonic *kolačī*, etc.), lit. 'a cake resembling a wheel', fr. *kolo*, 'wheel'; so called from its original shape. See **kolo.**

kola nut, nut of the African tree called *Cola acuminata.* See **kola.**

kolinsky, n., fur of certain kinds of mink. — Russ., lit. 'of Kola', fr. *Kola*, name of a district in N.W. Russia.

Kol Nidre, declaration made in Aramaic at the beginning of the evening service on the eve of Yom Kippur. — Aramaic *kol nidhré*, 'all vows'; so called from the opening words of the declaration.

kolo, n., a popular round dance of the Slavonic nations. — OSlav. *kolo*, 'circle, wheel', cogn. with OI. *cakráḥ*, Gk. κύκλος, OE. *hweogol*, *hwēol*, 'wheel'. See **wheel,** and cp. **kolach.**

konak, n., a large mansion or government house in Turkey. — Turk. *qōnāq*, 'inn, mansion, governmenthouse'.

kopeck, also copeck, kopek, n., one hundredth part of a ruble. — Russ. *kopeika*, fr. *kop'e*, 'lance'; so called because orig. the coin represented the czar with a lance in his hand. Russ. *kopeika* is rel. to Russ. *kopat'*, 'to dig', Lett. *kapâns*, 'chopper, chopping knife', and cogn. with Gk. κοπίς, 'chopper, cleaver, billhook'. See **capon.**

kopje, n., a small hill in S. Africa. — S. African Du., dimin. of Du. *kop*, 'head; hill'. See **cop,** 'mound, hill'.

koph, qoph, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *qōph*, lit. 'eye of a needle'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. next word.

koppa, n., a letter of the early Greek alphabet, corresponding to Hebrew *qōph*. — Gk. κόππα, fr. an Aramaized form of Heb. *qōph*. See prec. word.

koppite, n., a cerium mineral. — G. *Koppit*, named after Professor Hermann F. M. *Kopp* of Heidelberg (1817-92). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kor, n., a Hebrew measure, also called *homer.* — Heb. *kōr*, lit. 'a round vessel', fr. base *k-r-r*, 'to be round'.

Koran, n., the sacred book of the Mohammedans. — Arab. *Qur'án*, lit. 'reading', fr. *qára'a*, 'he recited, read aloud, read', which is prob. borrowed fr. Aram. *qᵉrā'*, 'he called, recited, read'. See **mikra** and cp. **karaism.**
Derivative: *Koran-ic*, adj.

kos, n., a measure of distance in India. — Hind. *kos*, fr. OI. *króśaḥ*, lit. 'a call, a shout' (i.e. 'the distance within which a man's shout can be heard'), from the I.-E. imitative base **qer-*, **qor-*, **qṛ-*, 'to shout'. See **raven** and cp. words there referred to.

kosher, adj. — See **kasher.**

Kosteletzkya, n., a genus of plants of the family Malvaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Czech botanist Vincenz Franz *Kosteletzky* (1801-87).

koto, n., a Japanese thirteen-stringed musical instrument. — Jap.

kotow. — See **kowtow.**

kotwal, n., a police officer (*East-India*). — Hind. fr. Pers. *kotwāl*, 'seneschal, commandant of a castle', fr. Turk. *kotāul*, *kotāwal*, 'keeper of a castle, chief of a garrison'.

koumiss, n. — See **kumiss.**

kourbash, n. — See **kurbash.**

kouskous, kuskus, n. — See **cous-cous.**

kovil, n., a Hindu temple (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Tamil *kō-v-il*, 'house of God', fr. *kō*, 'lord, heaven', and *il*, 'house'.

kowtow, kotow, n., the act of kneeling and knocking the forehead on the ground: a Chinese form of salutation to a superior. — Chin., compounded of *ko*, 'knock', and *tou*, 'head'.
Derivative: *kowtow*, *kotow*, intr. v., to make a kowtow.

kraal, n., a village of S. African natives. — S.

African Du. *kraal*, 'village, pen, enclosure', fr. Port. *curral*, 'pen for cattle', fr. *correr*, 'to run'. See **current**, adj., and cp. **corral, crawl**, 'enclosure'.

krait, n., a venomous Indian snake. — Hind. *karait*.

kraken, n., a mythical seamonster of northern seas. — Formed fr. dial. Norw. *krake* and the definite article *n*.

kran, n., name of a gold and a silver coin in Persia. — Pers. *qrān*.

krantz, kranz, n., precipice. — S. African Du., fr. Du. *krans*, 'garland, wreath, cornice', which is related to G. *Kranz*, of s.m.; of uncertain origin.

krantzite, n., a fossil resin (*mineral.*) — G. *Krantzit*, named after A. *Krantz*, a German mineralogist of the 19th cent. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

krater, n., a large bowl used for mixing wine and water (*archeol.*) — Gk. κρᾶτήρ. See **crater.**

kraurosis, n., shriveling of the skin due to atrophy (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'brittle condition (of the skin)', fr. Gk. κραῦρος, 'brittle, friable', which is of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

kraurotic, adj. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

kremersite, n., a hydrous chloride of potassium, ammonium and iron (*mineral.*) — G. *Kremersit*, named after the German chemist Peter *Kremers* (born in 1827), who first analyzed it. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Kremlin, kremlin, n., the citadel of a Russian city, esp. that of Moscow. — F., fr. Russ. *kreml'*, 'citadel', which is of Tatar origin.

krennerite, n., a gold silver telluride (*mineral.*) — G. *Krennerit*, named after the Hungarian mineralogist Joseph S. *Krenner* (1839-1920). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kreutzer, kreuzer, n., a former German and Austrian coin. — G. *Kreuzer*, fr. MHG. *kriuzer*, fr. *kriuze*, 'cross'; so called from the figure of a cross stamped upon it. See **cross** and **-er.**

kriegspiel, n., a war game. — G. *Kriegsspiel*, lit. 'war game', fr. *Krieg*, 'war', and *Spiel*, 'game'. The first element is of uncertain origin. For the second element see **spiel** and cp. the second element in **bonspiel, glockenspiel.**

Krigia, n., a genus of plants, the dwarf dandelion (*bot.*) — ModL., named after David *Krieg* or *Krig*, an 18th cent. American plant collector. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

krimmer, n., also **crimmer, krimma,** a kind of fur made from the fleeces of lambs. — G., prop. 'fur of lambs of *Crimea*', fr. *Krim*, a Russian name of Tatar origin (whence *Crimea*, the Latinized name of the peninsula).

kris, also **creese, creas,** n., a short Malay dagger with a waved blade. — Malay *krīs*.

Krishna, n., the eighth avatar of Vishnu (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Kṛṣṇáḥ*, lit. 'the Black One', cogn. with Church Slav. *črŭnŭ*, Russ. *čoron* (*černyj*), Serbo-Croatian *crn*, Czech *černý*, OPruss. *kirsnas*, 'black', Lith. *kéršas*, 'black and white, variegated'.

Krishnaism, n., the worship of Krishna. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

krona, n., the monetary unit of Sweden. — Swed. See **krone.**

kroehnkite or **kröhnkite,** n., a hydrous copper sodium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after B. *Kröhnke*, a German mineralogist of the 19th cent., who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

krone, n., 1) the monetary unit of Denmark and Norway. — Dan. and Norw. *krone*, rel. to Swed. *krona*, G. *Krone*, fr. L. *corōna*, 'crown'. See **crown.**

krone, n., the former monetary unit of Austria-Hungary. — G. *Krone*, fr. L. *corōna*. See prec. word.

krummhorn, n., a curved wind instrument. — G., lit. 'a crooked horn', fr. *krumm*, 'curved, crooked', and *Horn*, 'horn'. See **crumple** and **horn** and cp. **cromorne.**

krypto-, combining form. — The same as **crypto-.**

krypton, n., name of an inert gaseous element (*chem.*) — ModL., lit. 'the hidden (element)', fr. Gk. κρυπτόν, neut. of κρυπτός, 'hidden' (see **crypto-**); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1898. The element was long undiscovered, hence its name. Cp. *neon, xenon.*

Kshatriya, n., a member of the Hindu military caste. — OI. *kṣatriyaḥ*, fr. *kṣatrám*, 'rule, dominion'. See **check,** 'sudden stop'.

Kuba, also **kuba,** n., a kind of fine rug. — Short for *Kuba rug;* so called after *Kuba*, a town in Azerbaijan.

Kubera, n., the god of wealth (*Hinduism*). — OI. *Kúberaḥ*, prob. meaning lit. 'the humpbacked one', and rel. to *kubjáḥ, kubhráḥ*, 'crooked, humpbacked'; prob. of Austroasiatic origin.

kuchen, n., a variety of German cake. — G. *Kuchen*, fr. MHG. *kuoche*, fr. OHG. *chuohho, kuocho*, rel. to MDu. *kōke*, 'cake', and in gradational relationship to ON. *kaka*. See **cake** and cp. **Cockayne.** Cp. also Catal. *coca* and OProvenç. *coco*, which are Teut. loan words.

kudos, n., fame, renown (*colloq.*) — Gk. κῦδος, 'glory, fame', which stands for **qūdos* and lit. means 'that which is heard of'. It is cogn. with OSlav. *čudo*, gen. *-ese* (for **qēudos*), 'wonder', lit. 'that which is heard of', fr. *čujǫ, čuti*, 'to feel, perceive, hear'. Cp. Gk. κοέω, 'I mark, perceive, hear', and see **show.**

kudu, n., a large S. African antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*). — Hottentot.

Kufic, Cufic, adj., 1) pertaining to the town Kufa; 2) applied to a form of Arabic letters used at Kufa by copyists of the Qoran. — Formed with

suff. -ic fr. *Kufa* (fr. Arab. *al-Kúfaʰ*), name of a town on the Euphrates.

Kuhnia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American physician and botanist Adam *Kuhn* (died in 1817), who brought this plant to Linnaeus. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Kuklux, Ku-klux, Ku-Klux Klan, n., name of a secret organization in the U.S.A. — Said to be a corruption of Gk. κύκλος, 'circle' (see **cycle**).

kukri, n., a knife with a broad curved blade. — Hind. *kukṛī*.

kultur, n., culture, civilization. — G. *Kultur*, fr. L. *cultūra*. See **culture.**

Kulturkampf, n., the struggle between the German government and the Roman Catholic Church over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments (1872-86). — G., lit. 'struggle for culture', compounded of *Kultur* (see prec. word) and *Kampf*, 'combat, fight, struggle', which is a loan word fr. L. *campus*, 'field, battlefield'. See **camp.**

kumiss, koumiss, n., fermented mare's or camel's milk. — Russ. *kumys*, fr. Tatar *kumiz*.

kümmel, n., liqueur flavored with carawai seeds. — G. *Kümmel*, 'cumin', fr. OHG. *kumil*, a dissimil. var. of *kumīn*, fr. OF. *cumin, comin* (F. *cumin*), fr. L. *cumīnum*. See **cumin.**

kummerbund, n. — See **cummerbund.**

kumquat, also **cumquat,** n., a small orange (*Citrus Japonica*). — Cantonese pronunciation of Chin. *kin-kü*, lit. 'gold orange'.

kuomintang, n., the Chinese nationalist revolutionary party. — Chin., compounded of *kuo*, 'nation, nationalist', *min*, 'people', and *tang*, 'party'.

kunkur, n., a coarse kind of limestone (*India*). — Hind. *kaṅkar*, 'gravel'. fr. OI. *karkaraḥ*, lit. 'raw'. See **cancer.**

kunzite, n., a variety of spodumene (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist and gem expert Dr. George Frederick *Kunz* (1856-1932). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kupfferite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — Named afther the Russian physicist Adolph T. *Kupffer* (died in 1865). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

kurbash, kourbash, n., a whip. — Turk. *qyrbach* (whence also Hung. *korbács*, Czech *karabáč*, G. *Karbatsche*), 'a whip'.

Kursaal, n., public hall at a health resort, casino. — G. *Kursalon*, compounded of *Kur*, 'cure, medical treatment', and *Salon*, 'hall'. See **cure,** n. and v., and **salon.**

kusa, n., a grass used in Hindu ceremonies. — Hind. *kusā*, fr. OI. *kuśáḥ*, 'grass; sacred grass', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to OI. *kusúmam*, 'flower', *kusúmbhaḥ*, 'safflower'. Cp. next word.

kusum, n., the safflower (*India*). — Hind., fr. OI. *kusúmbhaḥ*. See prec. word.

kvass, n., a Russian fermented drink made from rye or barley. — Russ. *kvas*, fr. OSlav. *kvasŭ*, 'yeast', which is cogn. with L. *caseus*, 'cheese'. See **cheese,** 'milk curd'.

kyanize, tr. v., to preserve wood from decay by impregnating it with corrosive sublimate. — Formed with suff. **-ize** from the name of John H. *Kyan* (1774-1850), who invented this process in 1832.

kyle, n., a strait, a narrow channel. — Gael. *caol.*

kymatology, n., the science of waves. — Compounded of Gk. κῦμα, gen. κύματος, 'wave', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **cyma** and **-logy.**

kymograph, n. — See **cymograph.**

Derivative: *kymograph-ic*, adj.

kyphosis, n., backward curvature of the spine (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. κῡφός, 'bent, crooked, hump-backed' (see **cyphella**), with suff. **-osis.**

Kyrie eleison, a brief petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman Churches. — Gk. Κύριε ἐλέησον, 'Lord, have mercy'. Κύριε is voc. of κύριος, 'lord, master'; see **church.** Gk. ἐλέησον is aorist imper. of ἐλέω, 'I have pity on, show mercy to', fr. ἔλεος, 'pity, mercy'; see **alms.**

A COMPREHENSIVE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dealing with the origin of words
and their sense development thus illustrating
the history of civilization and culture

BY

DR. ERNEST KLEIN

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver

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COVER AND BINDING SUSANNE HEYNEMANN

DEDICATED TO THE BLESSED MEMORY OF

ARTHUR MINDEN, Q.C.

THE DEAREST FRIEND I EVER HAD,

THE NOBLEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED,

WHO DIED IN TORONTO IN 1966

MAY HIS SOUL BE BOUND IN THE BOND OF LIFE

L

la, interj. — Imitative. Cp. the interjection **law.**

la, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the sixth tone of the diatonic scale (*mus.*)

laager, n., a temporary camp. — S. Afr. Du., rel. to Du. *leger*, G. *Lager*, 'camp'. See **lair** and cp. **lager, leaguer,** 'camp'.

Derivative: *laager*, intr. v.

labarum, n., the military standard of the late Roman Empire. — Late L. (whence Byzant. Gk. λάβαρον), of uncertain etymology; possibly a Gaulish word cogn. with OS. *lappo*, OHG. *lappa*, 'rag, shred', OE. *læppa*, 'tip, end, skirt, district'; see **lap,** 'flap of a garment', and cp. **label.** See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 737.

labdanum, n., a fragrant, bitter resin. — ML. *labdanum*, fr. L. *lādanum*, *lēdanum*, fr. Gk. λᾶδανον, λήδανον, fr. λῆδον, 'mastic', which is of Sem. origin; cp. Akkad. *ladunu*, Arab. *lâdan*, Heb. *lōṭ*, 'labdanum'. Pers. *lādan* is an Arabic loan word. Cp. **laudanum, lotus.**

labefaction, n., the process of shaking; downfall. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *labefactus*, pp. of *labefacere*, 'to cause to totter, shake, overthrow', which is compounded of *lābī*, 'to slip, slide, glide', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **labor** and **fact** and cp. next word.

label, n. — ME., fr. OF. *label*, *lambel*, 'a strip' (whence F. *lambeau*, 'strip, rag, shred, tatter, fragment, scrap'), prob. fr. Frankish **labba*. Cp. OHG. *lappa*, 'rag, shred', and see **lap,** 'flap of a garment'. Cp. also **labarum.**

Derivatives: *label*, tr. v., *label(l)-er*, n.

labellum, n., one of the three parts forming the corolla in orchidaceous plants (*bot.*) — L., 'a little lip', dimin. of *labrum*. See **lip** and cp. **labrum.** Cp. also next word.

labial, adj., pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — ML. *labiālis*, fr. L. *labium*, 'lip'. See **lip** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **labrum.**

Derivatives: *labial*, n., a labial sound, *labial-ly*, adv., *labialism*, *labialize* (qq.v.)

labialism, n., 1) quality of being formed by the lips; 2) tendency to labialize. — See **labial** and **-ism.**

labialize, tr. v., to make labial. — See **labial** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *labializ-ation*, n.

labiate, adj., 1) having a labium; 2) having one or several liplike parts (*bot.* and *zool.*) — ModL. *labiātus*, lit. 'lipped', fr. L. *labium*, 'lip'. See **lip** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **labial.**

Derivative: *labiate*, n., a labiate plant.

labile, adj., unstable. — ME. *labyl*, fr. MF. (=F.) *labile*, fr. L. *lābilis*, 'slipping, gliding', lit. 'prone to slip', fr. *lābī*, 'to slip, slide, glide'. See **labor** and **-ile** and cp. **lapse.** Cp. also the second element in **thermolabile.**

Derivative: *labil-ity*, n.

labio-, combining form denoting 1) *the lips*; 2) *labial and.* — Fr. L. *labium*, 'lip'. See **labial.**

labiodental, adj., pertaining to, or formed with, the lips and teeth. — Compounded of **labio-** and **dental.**

Derivative: *labiodental*, n., a sound formed with the lips and teeth.

labium, n., a lip or a liplike part (*anat.*, *zool.*, *bot.* etc.) — L., 'lip'. See **labial.**

labor, labour, n. — ME. *labour*, fr. OF. *labour* (F. *labeur*), fr. L. *labōrem*, acc. of *labor*, 'labor, toil, exertion, hardship, fatigue, distress, pain, work', orig. prob. meaning 'a tottering under a burden', and rel. to *labāre*, 'to totter', *lābī*, 'to slide, slip, glide', fr. I.-E. base **lăb-*, **lĕb-*, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OI. *lámbatē*, 'hangs down', L. *limbus* (for **lembos*), 'hem, border', OS. *lappo*, OHG. *lappa*, 'rag, shred', OE. *læppa*, 'tip, end, lappet; district', and perh. also OIr. *lobur*, 'weak' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 739-40 s. vv. *labō* and *labor*). See **lap,** 'flap of a garment', and cp. **laboratory, belabor, collaborate, elaborate.** Cp. also **labefaction, lapse, lava.** Cp. also **limb,** 'border', **limp,** v. and adj. For derivatives of I.-E. **slăb-*, **slĕb-*, *-s*-enlargement of base **lăb-*, **lĕb-*, see **sleep,** v.

labor, labour, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *labouren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *labourer*, 'to labor, drudge, toil, take pains', fr. OF. *laborer*, *labourer*, fr. L. *labōrāre*, 'to labor, take pains, suffer, be afflicted, be in difficulty; to work out, elaborate, work', fr. *labor*. See **labor,** n.

Derivatives: *labo(u)r-ed*, adj., *labo(u)r-ed-ly*, adv., *labo(u)r-ed-ness*, n., *labo(u)r-ing*, adj., *labo(u)r-ing-ly*, adv., *Labo(u)r-ite*, n.

laboratory, n. — ML. *labōrātōrium*, 'workshop', fr. L. *labōrātus*, pp. of *labōrāre*, 'to work'. See **labor,** v., and subst. suff. **-ory.**

laborer, labourer, n. — ME. *labourer*, *laborer*, fr. MF. (= F.) *laboureur*, fr. OF. *laboreor*, fr. *laborer*, *labourer*, 'to labor'. See **labor,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

laborious, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *laborieux*, fr. L. *labōriōsus*, 'toilsome, wearisome, troublesome; industrious', fr. *labor*. See **labor,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *laborious-ly*, adv., *laborious-ness*, n.

labradorite, n., a brilliant variety of feldspar (*mineral.*) — Named after the peninsula on the N.E. of North America. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *labradorit-ic*, adj.

labret, n., an ornament of wood, shell or bone worn in a hole pierced through the lip. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. L. *labrum*, 'lip'. See next word.

labrum, n., a lip; applied to liplike parts (*zool.*) — L., 'a lip', rel. to *labium*, of s.m. See **labial** and cp. prec. word.

Laburnum, n., a genus of poisonous plants of the pea family (*bot.*); (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus. — L. *laburnum*, prob. an Etruscan loan word. For the suff. cp. *vīburnum*, 'the wayfaring tree'.

labyrinth, n. — L. *labyrinthus*, fr. Gk. λαβύρινθος, 'maze; large building with intricate passages', rel. to λάβρυς, 'double hatchet', a word of Carian origin. Accordingly λαβύρινθος originally denoted the 'palace of the double hatchet'. In its anatomical sense ('the internal ear') the word *labyrinthus* was first used by the Italian anatomist Gabriello Fallopia (1523-62).
Derivatives: *labyrinth*, tr. v., *labyrinth-al*, adj., *labyrinth-al-ly*, adv., *labyrinth-ian*, adj., *labyrinthic* (q.v.), *labyrinth-ine*, adj.

labyrinthic, labyrinthical, adj. — L. *labyrinthicus*, 'pertaining to a labyrinth', fr. *labyrinthus*. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *labyrinthical-ly*, adv.

labyrinthitis, n., inflammation of the labyrinth (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. L. *labyrinthus* (see **labyrinth**) with suff. **-itis.**

lac, lakh, n., 1) one hundred thousand; 2) a great number. — Pers. *lak*, fr. Hind. *lākh*, ult. fr. OI. *lākṣā*, 'one hundred thousand', prop. 'sign, mark', rel. to *lákṣati*, *lakṣayati*, 'marks, characterizes, defines', and prob. also to *rākṣā*, 'protection, deliverance, preservation, observation', *rákṣati*, 'protects, delivers, preserves, observes', and cogn. with Gk. ἀλέξειν, ἀλέκειν, 'to ward off'. See **Alexander** and cp. **Lakshmi.**

lac, n., a red resinous substance. — Pers. *lak*, fr. Hind. *lākh*, fr. OI. *lākṣā*, lit. 'one hundred thousand' (see prec. word), a name given to the insects *Cocca ilicis*, in allusion to their great number. Their name is used also to denote the resin of the *Quercus coccifera*, which flows from this tree in consequence of the sting of these insects. Cp. **lacquer** and the second element in **shellac.** Cp. also the second element in **Phytolacca.**

lace, n. — ME. *las*, *lace*, fr. OF. *laz*, *las* (F. *lacs*), 'noose, snare', fr. L. *laqueus*, of s.m. (whence also It. *laccio*, Sp. *lazo*), fr. Italic base **laq-*, 'to ensnare', whence also L. *lacere*, 'to entice', *dēlicere*, 'to entice, allure, delight'. Cp. F. *lacet*, 'lace, noose, snare', dimin. of *lacs*. Cp. also **lasso,** which is a doublet of *lace*. Cp. also **lash,** 'to bind', **latchet, delectation, delicate, delicious, delight, elicit, enlace, Illicium, interlace.**
Derivatives: *lac-y*, adj., *laci-ly*, adv., *laci-ness*, n.

lace, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *lacen*, fr. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacer*), fr. OF. *laz*, *las*. See **lace,** n.
Derivatives: *lac-ed*, adj., *lac-ing*, n.

Lacedaemonian, also **Lacedemonian,** adj., of, or pertaining to, Lacedaemon or Sparta; n., a Lacedaemonian or Spartan. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Lacedaemonius*, fr. Gk. Λακεδαιμόνιος, 'Lacedaemonian, Spartan', fr. Λακεδαίμων, 'Lacedaemon, Sparta'. Cp. **Laconic.**

lacerable, adj. — Late L. *lacerābilis*, 'that can be easily lacerated', fr. L. *lacer*, 'torn'. See **lacerate** and **-able.**
Derivative: *lacerabil-ity*, n.

lacerate, adj. — L. *lacerātus*, 'torn', pp. of *lacerāre*, 'to tear to pieces'. See **lacerate,** v.
Derivative: *lacerate-ly*, adv.

lacerate, tr. v., to tear. — L. *lacerātus*, pp. of *lacerāre*, 'to tear to pieces, rend, lacerate', fr. *lacer*, 'torn', fr. I.-E. base **lēq-*, **l*^{e}*q-*, 'to rend', whence also Gk. λακίς, 'tatter, rag', λακίζειν, 'to tear to pieces, lacerate', Alb. *l'akur*, 'naked', *l'ekure*, *l'ikure*, 'hide, leather, rind'. Cp. **lacinia, lancinate.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *lacerat-ed*, adj., *laceration* (q.v.)

laceration, n. — L. *lacerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tearing, rending, laceration', fr. *lacerātus*, pp. of *lacerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Lacerta, n., a genus of lizards (*zool.*) — L. *lacerta*, 'lizard'. See **lizard.**

lacertian, adj., pertaining to lizards. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *lacertian*, n.

Lacertilia, n. pl., an order of reptiles comprising the ordinary lizards, chameleons, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*, 'lizard'. See **lizard** and cp. **Lacerta.**

lacertilian, adj., pertaining to the *Lacertilia*. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-an.**
Derivative: *lacertilian*, n., one of the Lacertilia.

laches, n., remissness in asserting a right. — ME. *lachesse*, fr. OF. *laschesse*, fr. *lasche* (F. *lâche*), 'loose, slack', fr. VL. **lascus* (whence also OProvenç. *lasc*), which was formed—through the metathesis of *x* (= *cs*) into *sc*—fr. L. *laxus*, 'wide, loose, open'. See **lax** and cp. **lash,** 'soft and watery'. The regular E. equivalent of the F. suff. *-esse* is **-ess** (q.v.); *laches* (with a single *-s*) forms an exception to this rule (cp. *riches*).

Lachesis, n., one of the Fates in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Λάχεσις, lit. 'the apportioner, disposer of lots', fr. λαχεῖν, aor. II inf. of λαγχάνειν, 'to obtain by lot'; of uncertain origin.

Lachnanthes, n., a genus of plants, the redroot (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. λάχνη, 'woolly hair', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. The first element prob. stands for **F*λαχ-σν-ᾱ, fr. I.-E. **wolḱ-o-*, whence also Avestic *var*^{e}*sa-*, ModPers. *gurs*, OSlav. *vlasŭ*, Russ. *vólos*, 'hair'; for the second element see **anther.** The genus was so called in allusion to the woolly flowers.

lachrymal, also **lacrimal,** adj., 1) related to tears; 2) marked by tears. — ML. *lacrimālis*, fr. L. *lacrima*, a var. of *lacruma*, fr. OL. *dacruma*, 'tear from the eye', which is a loan word fr. Gk. δάκρῦμα, 'tear', fr. δακρύειν, 'to shed tears', fr. δάκρυ, 'tear', which is cogn. with Goth. *tagr*, OE. *tēar*, 'tear'. See **tear** from the eye and cp.

larmoyant. The change of Latin *d-* to *l-* (the so called 'Sabine' *l*) is prob. due to dialectal influence. Cp. L. *lingua* (fr. OL. *dingua*), 'tongue', L. *lēvir* (for I.-E. **daiwēr*) 'husband's brother'. Cp. also L. *solium* (for **sodium*), 'chair of state, throne', which is rel. to *sedēre*, 'to sit', *olēre* (for **odēre*), 'to smell', which is rel. to *odor*, 'smell', and *mālus* (for **mazdos*), 'mast of a ship', which is cogn. with OHG. *mast*, OE. *mæst*, of s.m., and *Ulixēs*, L. equivalent of Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς, 'Odysseus'. Outside Indo-European cp. *Malagasy*, 'a native of Madagascar', which is rel. to *Madagascar*. The spelling *lachrymal*, *lachrymation*, etc. (with *-y-* instead of with *-i-*), is due to the influence of the Greek cognates δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρῦμα, 'tear'.
Derivative: *lachrymal*, n.

lachrymation, also **lacrimation,** n., weeping. — L. *lacrimātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *lacrimāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *lacrimāre*, 'to shed tears, weep', fr. *lacrima*. See prec. word and **-ation**

lachrymatory, also **lacrimatory,** adj., pertaining to tears. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *lacrimāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *lacrimāre*. See **lachrymal.**
Derivative: *lachrymatory*, n.

lachrymose, adj., tearful. — L. *lacrimōsus*, fr. *lacrima*, 'tear'. See **lachrymal** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *lachrymose-ly*, adv., *lachrymose-ness*, n., *lachrymos-ity*, n.

lachrymous, adj. — A rare var. of **lachrymose.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

lacinia, n. (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'lappet, flap, or edge of a garment', rel. to *lacer*, 'torn'. See **lacerate.**

laciniate, laciniated, adj. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also 1st **-ed.**
Derivative: *laciniat-ion*, n.

lacinula, n., a small lacinia (*bot.* and *zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of **lacinia.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.**
Derivatives: *lacinul-ate*, *lacinul-ose*, adjs.

lack, n. — ME. *lac*, prob. fr. MDu. *lac*, 'deficiency, fault', which is rel. to ON. *lakr*, 'lacking', and to E. **slack** (q.v.)

lack, tr. and intr. v. — Either fr. **lack,** n., or fr. MDu. *laken*, 'to be wanting; to blame', which is rel. to MDu. *lac*.

lackadaisical, adj., listless. — Formed from the interj. *lackadaisy*, fr. **lackaday**; coined by the English novelist Laurence Sterne (1713-68).

lackaday, interj. — Aphetic form of *alack-a-day*. See **alack** and **day.**

lacker, n. — A var. of **lacquer.**

lackey, also **lacquey,** n. — MF. (= F.) *laquais*, fr. Sp. *lacayo*, fr. It. *lacchè*, fr. ModGk. οὐλάκης (read *ulakis*), ult. fr. Turkish *ulak*, 'runner, courier', from stem *ul-*, 'to go'.
Derivatives: *lackey*, intr. v., *lackey-ed*, adj.

Laconian, adj., pertainining to Laconia; n., a Laconian or Lacedaemonian. — See **Laconic** and suff. **-an.**

lacmus, n., litmus. — Du. *lakmoes*, fr. MDu. *leecmōs*, fr. *lēken* (Du. *lekken*), 'to drip, leak', and *mōs* (= Du. *moes*), 'green vegetables; pulp'. The first element is rel. to OE. *leccan*, 'to moisten, water'; see **leak.** The second element is rel. to OE., OS., OFris. *mōs*, 'food', OE. *mete*, 'food'; see **meat.**

Laconic, adj., pertaining to Laconia; (*not cap.*) concise, abrupt (lit. 'resembling the style of the Lacedaemonians or Spartans'). — L. *Lacōnicus*, fr. Gk. Λακωνικός, 'pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Lacedaemonians', fr. Λάκων, 'Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan', which is prob. a hypocoristic form of Λακεδαιμόνιος. See **Lacedaemonian.**
Derivatives: *laconic-al-ly*, adv., *laconic-al-ness*, n.

laconicism, n., laconism. — Formed fr. **laconic** with suff. **-ism.**

laconism, n., 1) laconic (i.e. brief) way of expression; 2) a laconic utterance. — MF (= F.) *laconisme*, fr. Gk. Λακωνισμός, 'imitation of the Lacedaemonians, laconism', from the stem of Λακωνίζειν. See next word and **-ism.**

laconize, tr. and intr. v., to imitate the Lacedaemonians. — Gk. Λακωνίζειν, 'to imitate the Lacedaemonians (in dress, manners etc.)', fr. Λάκων, 'Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan'. See **Laconic** and **-ize.**

lacquer, lacker, n., a kind of varnish. — MF. *lacre*, fr. Port. *lacre*, 'sealing wax', fr. *laca*, 'gum lac', which derives fr. Hind. *lākh*, 'lac', fr. OI. *lākṣā*, See **lac,** 'a resinous substance'.
Derivatives: *lacquer*, tr. v., *lacquer-er*, n., *lacquer-ing*, n.

lacquey, n. — A var. of **lackey.**

lacrimal, adj. — See **lachrymal.**

lacrimatory, adj. — See **lachrymatory.**

lacroixite, n., a complex basic fluophosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist François-Antoine-Alfred *Lacroix* (1863-1948). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lacrosse, n., a game in which a ball is thrown by means of a long-handled racket, *the crosse.* — F. *la crosse*, 'the crozier, the racket used in certain games', fr. fem. def. article *la* (fr. L. *illa*, fem. of *ille*, 'that') and WTeut. **krukja*, 'crutch'. See **ille** and **crutch** and cp. **crosse, crossette, crosier.**

lactarene, also **lactarine,** n., material made from casein of milk, used in calico printing. — Formed with suff. **-ene,** resp. **-ine,** fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal.**

Lactarius, n., a genus of agarics (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *lactārius*, 'pertaining to, or containing, milk; milky' (see next word); so called in allusion to the milky juice it exudes when broken.

lactary, adj., pertaining to milk. — L. *lactārius*, 'pertaining to, or containing, milk; milky', fr. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj., and cp. prec. word.

lactase, n., an enzyme capable of decomposing lactose (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ase** fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj.

lactate, intr. v., to secrete milk (*rare*). — L. *lactātus*, pp. of *lactāre*, 'to contain milk; to suckle young', fr. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

lactate, n., a salt of lactic acid (*chem.*) — See **lactate,** v.

lactation, n. — Late L. *lactātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a suckling' [prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *lactation*], fr. L. *lactātus*, pp. of *lactāre*. See **lactate,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *lactation-al*, adj.

lacteal, adj., pertaining to milk. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *lacteus*, 'milky, full of milk', fr. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk', which is cogn. with Gk. γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, 'milk'. The original base was **glact-* (cp. Gk. γλακτοφάγος, 'eating milk', Homeric γλάγος, 'milk'). This base was partly enlarged into Gk. γαλακτ-, partly dissimilated into L. **lact-*. MIr. *lacht*, W. *llaeth*, 'milk', are Latin loan words. See **galactic,** and cp. **lactate,** v., **lactation, lettuce.**

lacteal, n., any one of the lymphatic vessels of the small intestine that take up the chyle (*anat.*) — Fr. prec. word.

lactesce, intr. v., to become milky. — L. *lactēscere*, 'to become milky', inchoative of *lactēre*, 'to contain milk, be milky', fr. *lac*, gen. *lactis*. See **lacteal,** adj., and **-esce.**

lactescence, n., the process of becoming milky. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

lactescent, adj., becoming milky. — L. *lactēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *lactēscere*, 'to become milky'. See **lactesce** and **-ent.**

lacti-, combining form meaning 'milk, milky, milklike'. — L. *lacti-*, fr. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj.

lactic, adj., pertaining to milk (used in chemistry). — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj., and **-ic** and cp. **galactic.**

lactide, n., a compound formed from lactic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ide** fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj.

lactiferous, adj., yielding milk. — Compounded of **lacti-** and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

lacto-, combining form meaning 'milk'. — Fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk'. See **lacteal,** adj.

lactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the purity of milk. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **lacteal,** adj., and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is **galactometer** (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

lactose, n., sugar of milk (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Marcelin-Pierre-Eugène Berthelot (1827-1907) fr. L. *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk' (see **lacteal,** adj.), and subst. suff. **-ose.**

lacuna, n., a gap. — L. *lacūna*, 'ditch, pit, pool, pond, hole, hollow, cavity', dimin. of *lacus*, 'basin, tank, tub, a large reservoir for water, lake'. See **lake,** 'pool', and cp. **lagoon.**
Derivatives: *lacun-al, lacun-ar, lacun-ary,* **adjs.**

lacunar, n., 1) **a caisson; 2) a ceiling consisting of** caissons. — **L.** *lacūnar*, 'a wainscoted and gilded ceiling', prop. neut. of the adj. **lacūnāris*, 'provided with cavities', fr. *lacūna*. See prec. word.

lacunose, adj., full of lacunae. — L. *lacūnōsus*, 'full of holes or pits', fr. *lacūna*. See **lacuna** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivative: *lacunos-ity*, n.

lacunule, n., a small lacuna. — Formed fr. **lacuna** with dimin. suff. **-ule.**
Derivative: *lacunul-ose*, adj.

lacustrian, adj., lacustrine; n., a lake dweller. — See next word and **-ian.**

lacustrine, adj., pertaining to a lake. — Prob. fr. F. *lacustre*, which was formed fr. L. *lacus*, 'lake,' on analogy of *paluster*, 'marshy, swampy' (fr. *palus*, 'marsh, swamp'). See **lake,** 'pool', and adj. suff. **-ine.**

lad, n. — ME. *ladde*, 'a youth, manservant'; of unknown origin.

ladanum, n. — L. See **labdanum.**

ladder, n. — ME. *laddre*, fr. OE. *hlæder, hlædder*, rel. to OFris. *hlēdere*, MDu. *lēdere, lēder* (Du. *leer*), Du. *ladder*, OHG. *leitara*, MHG. *leitere, leiter*, G. *Leiter*, 'ladder', fr. I.-E. base **klī-*, 'to slope, incline', whence also Goth. *hleiþra*, 'tent'. See **lean,** v., and cp. **climax, clinical.**
Derivatives: *ladder*, intr. v., *ladder-y*, adj.

laddie, n., a young lad (*chiefly Scot.*) — Dimin. of **lad.**

lade, tr. v. — ME. *laden*, fr. OE. *hladan, ladan*, 'to load, put as a load, pile; to draw (water)', rel. to ON. *hlaða*, Dan. *lade*, Swed. *ladda*, OFris. *hlada*, MDu., Du. *laden*, OHG. *hladan, ladan*, MHG., G. *laden*, Goth. *-hlaþan* (in *af-hlaþan*), 'to lade, load', fr. I.-E. base **qlā-*, 'to spread', whence also Lith. *klóju, klóti*, Lett. *klâju, klât*, 'to spread', OSlav. *kladǫ, klasti* (for **klad-ti*), 'to lay, set, place', Lith. *paklõdi*, 'sheet'. Cp. **ladle, last,** 'measure of weight', **lathe,** 'machine for turning', and the first element in **larboard.**
Derivative: *lad-ing*, n.

laden, pp. of *lade*. — OE. *hladen*, fr. *hladan*, 'to lade'. See **lade.**

ladida, n., an affected person, a fop; adj., affected, foppish (*slang*). — Orig. 'affected imitator of fine speech'; prob. of imitative origin.

Ladin, n., a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect (esp. the chief dialect) spoken in Switzerland and Tyrol. — Rhaeto-Romanic, fr. L. *Latīnus*, 'Latin'. See **Latin** and cp. next word.

Ladino, n., Spanish mixed with Hebrew, Arabic and other elements, spoken by Sephardim in Turkey, Greece and elsewhere. — Sp. *ladino*, 'sagacious, cunning, crafty', orig. 'Latin', fr. L. *Latīnus*. See **Latin** and cp. prec. word.

ladle, n. — ME. *ladel*, fr. OE. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan*, **'to draw (water)'. See lade and instrumental suff. -le.**
Derivatives: *ladle,* tr. v., *ladl-ed,* adj., *ladl-er,* n., *ladle-ful,* adj.

lady, n. — ME. *lafdi, lavede, ladi,* fr. OE. *hlæfdige,* 'mistress of the house', lit. 'loaf-maker', compounded of *hlāf*, 'loaf', and *dæge*, 'maid'. For the first element see **loaf,** n. The second element is rel. to Goth. *deigan*, 'to knead'. See **dough** and cp. **lord.**
Derivatives: *lady*, adj., *lady-hood*, n., *lady-like*, adj., *lady-ship*, n.

ladybird, n. — In this compound—as in many others—*lady* refers to *Virgin Mary*. For sense development cp. G. *Marienkäfer*, 'ladybird', lit. 'Mary's chafer'.

laeotropic, laeotropous, adj., sinistral. — Compounded of Gk. λαιός, 'left', and τρόπος, 'a turn'. The first element stands for *λαιϝός and is cogn. with L. *laevus*, 'left'; see **levo-.** For the second element see **-tropic.**

Laertes, n., king of Ithace and father of Odysseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Λαέρτης, lit. 'gatherer of the people', compounded of λᾶός, 'people', and εἴρειν, 'to fasten together, string together'. For the first element cp. **liturgy,** for the second see **series.**

laevo-, combining form. — See **levo-.**

laevulose, n. — See **levulose.**

lag, n., stave of a cask. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *lögg*, 'rim of a barrel', Swed. *lagg*, 'stave of a barrel'.
Derivatives: *lag*, tr. v., to cover with lags, *lagg-ing*, n.

lag, adj., last, hindmost. — Of uncertain origin, perh. a childish distortion of **last,** adj.

lag, intr. v., to walk behind. — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. **lag,** adj. Cp. **graylag.**
Derivatives: *lag*, n., one who lags, *laggard* (q.v.), *lagg-er*, n.

lag, n., retardation. — Fr. **lag,** 'last'.

lag (*slang*), tr. v., 1) to transport as a convict; 2) to arrest; n., 1) a convict; 2) a term of transportation. — Of unknown origin.

lag-, form of **lago-** before a vowel.

lagan, n., cargo sunk in the sea. — OF. *lagand, lagan*, of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'that which is lying'. See **lay,** 'to place', **lie,** 'to recline'.

lagena, n., flask, bottle. — L., fr. Gk. λάγῡνος, a loan word fr. Heb. *lōgh*, 'a liquid measure' (cp. Copt. *lok*), to which the Syriac suff. *-ena* has been added; see Nöldeke, Syrische Grammatik, § 132. See **log,** 'a liquid measure'.

lager (beer), n., a kind of beer which is kept on store for some months before being drunk. — G. *Lager*, 'camp; storehouse', rel. to OE. *leger*. See **lair** and cp. **laager, leaguer,** 'camp'.

laggard, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ard** fr. **lag,** 'to walk behind'.
Derivatives: *laggard-ly*, adv., *laggard-ness*, n.

lagniappe, n., gift, gratuity. — Amer. F., fr. Amer. Sp. *la ñapa*, 'the gift', fr. Sp. *la*, 'the', fem. of *el*, fr. L. *ille*, 'that' (see **ille**), and Amer. Sp. *ñapa, yapa*, 'lagniappe', fr. Quechua *yapa*, 'something added, gift'.

lago-, before a vowel **lag-,** combining form meaning 'hare'. — Gk. λαγο-, λαγ-, fr. λαγώς, 'hare', which stands for *λαγ(ο)-ω[υσ]-ός and lit. means 'the animal with the flapping ears'. The first element of this compound is rel. to Gk. λαγαρός, 'slack, hollow', and cogn. with L. *languēre*, 'to faint, weary'; see **languid.** The second element is rel. to Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'; see **oto-.**

lagomorph, n., an animal of the order Lagomorpha. — From next word.

Lagomorpha, n.pl., an order of rodent mammals including the hares, rabbits and pikas (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **lago-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

lagoon, n., a shallow pond connected with a lake or sea. — F. *lagune*, fr. It. *laguna*, fr. L. *lacūna*, 'pool, pond'. See **lacuna.**

lagophthalmos, lagophthalmus, n., a morbid condition in which the eyes cannot be entirely closed (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λαγόφθαλμος, lit. 'hare-eyed', fr. λαγώς, 'hare', and ὀφθαλμός, 'eye'; so called from the belief that hares cannot close their eyes entirely. See **lago-** and **ophthalmo-** and cp. **exophthalmos.**

Lagopus, n., a genus of birds, the ptarmigan and the red grouse (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'hare-footed', compounded of Gk. λαγώς, 'hare', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **lago-** and **-pod.**

Lagurus, n., a genus of grasses, the hare's-tail grass (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'hare's tail', compounded of Gk. λαγώς, 'hare', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **lago-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

laic, adj. — F. *laïque*, fr. Late L. *lāīcus*, fr. Gk. λᾱϊκός, 'of, or belonging to, the people', fr. λᾱός, 'people'. See **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'.
Derivatives: *laic*, n., *laic-al*, adj., *laic-al-ity*, n., *laic-al-ly*, adv., *laic-iz-ation*, n., *laic-ize*, tr. v.

laid, past tense and pp. of **lay,** 'to place'.

lain, pp. of *lie*. — ME. *lein*, fr. OE. *(ge)legen*, pp. of *licgan*. See **lie,** 'to recline'.

lair, n., resting place, den of wild beasts.—ME. *leir*, fr. OE. *leger*, rel. to ON. *legr*, OFris. *leger*, OS., OHG. *legar*, MHG. *leger*, G. *Lager*, Goth. *ligrs*, 'place of lying, lair, couch, bed', fr. I.-E. base **legh-*, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline', and cp. **laager, lager, leaguer,** 'camp', **beleaguer.**
Derivative: *lair*, intr. and tr. v.

laird, n., a landed proprietor. — Scot. form of **lord.**

laissez-faire, n., noninterference. — F., lit. 'let do' (i.e. 'let people do what they like').

laity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'.

lake, n., a pool. — ME. *lac, lake*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lac*, fr. L. *lacus*, 'basin, tank, pond, lake, cistern', which is cogn. with Gk. λάκκος (for *λάκϝος), 'pond, cistern, pit', OSlav. *loky*, 'pool, puddle, cistern', ON. *lögr*, OS., OE. *lagu*, 'sea, flood, water', OIr. *loch*, 'lake, pond'. Cp. **lacuna, lacustrine, lagoon, loch.**
Derivative: *lak-y*, adj.

lake, n., pigment prepared from lac. — F. *laque*, fr. OProvenç. *laca*, fr. Pers. *lak*. See **lac,** 'resinous substance'.

lakh, n. — See **lac,** 'one hundred thousand (rupees)'.

Lakshmi, n., goddess of beauty (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Lakṣmī,* fr. *lakṣmī,* 'mark, fortune, riches, beauty', rel. to *lákṣati, lakṣayati,* 'marks, characterizes, defines'. See **lac,** 'one hundred thousand rupees'.

Lalage, Roman fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk λαλαγή, 'babble, prattle' (whence λαλαγεῖν, 'to babble, prattle'), fr. λαλεῖν, 'to talk, chat, prattle', fr. λάλος, 'talkative, loquacious', fr. I.-E. imitative base **lal-,* whence also OI. *lalallā,* imitation of stammering, L. *lallāre,* 'to sing to sleep, to lull', G. *lallen,* 'to stammer', Lith. *lalúoti,* 'to stammer'. Cp. **Eulalia, paralalia.** Cp. also **lull.**

lalique, n., a kind of decorative glassware. — Short for *Lalique glassware*; named after its inventor René *Lalique* (1860-1944).

lam, tr. v., to beat, thrash (*slang*). — The original meaning was 'to make lame'; rel. to **lame.**

lama, n., priest. — Tibetan *blama, lama,* 'priest'. Cp. **Dalai Lama.**

Lamaism, n., the religious system of the lamas. — Coined fr. **lama** with suff. **-ism.**

Lamaist, n., an adherent of Lamaism. — Formed fr. **lama** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *Lamaist-ic,* adj.

Lamarckian, adj., pertaining to, or based on, the teachings of the French naturalist Lamarck (1744-1829); n., a follower of Lamarck. — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Lamarckism, n., the teachings of *Lamarck.* — See prec. word and **-ism.**

lamasery, n., monastery of lamas. — F. *lamaserie,* fr. *lama.* See **lama.**

lamb, n. — ME. *lamb, lomb,* fr. OE. *lamb,* rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG., Goth. *lamb,* MHG. *lamp,* Dan., Du. *lam,* Swed. G. *lamm,* 'lamb', for orig. **lon-bho-s*; cogn. with Gk. ἔλαφος (for **eln̥-bhos*), 'hart', ἐλλός (for **elnos*), 'fawn'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base **el-,* 'brown'. See **eland, elk,** and cp. the first element in **lammergeier.**
Derivatives: *lamb,* intr. v., *lamb-ing,* n., *lamb-like,* adj.

lambda, n., name of the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. λάβδα, λάμβδα, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *lámedh*; see **lamed.** The final α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a δ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

lambdacism, lambdacismus, n., 1) too frequent use of the letter *l* in speaking or writing; 2) confusion of *l* and *r* in pronunciation; 3) lallation. — Late L. *labdacismus, lambdacismus,* fr. Gk. λαβδακισμός, λαμβδακισμός, 'too frequent use of the letter lambda', fr. λάβδα, resp. λάμβδα, the letter *l.* See prec. word and **-ism.**

lambdoid, adj., shaped like the Greek lambda (Λ); in anatomy, designating the suture that connects the two parietal bones with the occipital. — Gk. λαβδοειδής, λαμβδοειδής, 'of the shape of a Λ', compounded of λάβδα, resp. λάμβδα, and -οειδής, 'like', fr εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid,** and cp. **hyoid.**
Derivative: *lambdoid-al,* adj.

lambency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

lambent, adj., moving about lightly; flickering. — The orig. meaning was 'licking', fr. L. *lambēns,* gen. *lambentis,* pres. part. of *lambere,* 'to lick', which is cogn. with Gk. λάπτειν, 'to sip, lick', OE. *lapian,* 'to lick, lap up, sup'. See **lap,** 'to lick up', and **-ent.**

Lambert, masc. PN. — F., fr. G. *Lambert,* fr. OHG. *Lambreht, Landberht,* which is compounded of *lant,* 'land', and *beraht,* 'bright', hence lit. meaning 'illustrious with land'. See **land** and **bright** and cp. **Albert.**

lambkin, n. — Formed fr. **lamb** with dimin. suff. **-kin.**

lambrequin, n., valance, hanging; mantling (*her.*) — F., fr. MDu. **lamperkijn,* dimin. of *lamper,* 'veil', lit. 'something hanging'. For the ending see suff. **-kin.**

lame, adj. — ME. *lame,* fr. OE. *lama,* rel. to ON. *lami,* OS. *lamo,* ON. *lami,* Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. *lam,* G. *lahm,* 'lame', lit. 'broken', fr. I.-E. base **lem-,* 'to break', whence also OSlav. *lomiti,* 'to break', *lomiti se,* 'to grow lame', Russ. *lomít',* 'to break', *lom,* 'fragment', *lomóta,* 'gout', Lith. *lúomas,* 'lame', *l'imt,* 'to break down', OPruss. *limtwei,* 'to break', OIr. *laime,* 'ax', and prob. also Gk. νωλεμές, 'unceasingly', lit. 'unbroken' (fr. negative particle **νε-* and ὄ-λεμος, 'a breaking').
Derivatives: *lame,* tr. and intr. v., *lame-ly,* adv., *lame-ness,* n.

lame, n., a thin plate. — F., fr. L. *lāmina,* 'a thin piece of metal'. See **lamina** and cp. **lamella.**

lamed, lamedh, n., name of the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *lámedh,* lit. prob. 'the rod of the teacher', from the stem of *lāmádh,* 'he exercised, learned', whence also *malmádh,* 'ox goad', *talmídh,* 'scholar, pupil'. See **Talmud** and cp. **lambda.**

lamella, n., a thin plate. — L. *lāmella,* 'a small thin plate', dimin. of *lāmina,* 'a thin plate of metal or wood'. See **lamina** and **-ella** and cp. **omelet.**

lamellar, lamellary, lamellate, adjs., composed of lamellae. — Formed fr. L. *lāmella* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ar,** resp. **-ary, -ate.**

Lamellibranchia, also **Lamellibranchiata,** n. pl., a class of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'those with lamellate gills'. See **lamella** and **branchia,** resp. **branchiate.**

lamellibranchiate, adj., pertaining to the Lamellibranchia. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

lamelliform, adj., having the form of a lamella. — See **lamella** and **-form.**

lament, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *lamenter,* fr. L. *lāmentārī,* 'to wail, moan, weep, lament', fr. *lāmentum,* 'a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation', which stands for **lā-men-tom,* from the

I.-E. imitative base **lā-,* 'to shout, cry', whence also L. *lātrāre* (for *lā-trāre*), 'to bark', Arm. *lam,* 'I weep', Gk λαίειν, λαήμεναι (Hesychius), 'to speak loud', Lith. *lóju, lóti,* Lett. *lāt,* 'to bark', OSlav. *lajǫ, lajati,* 'to bark; to abuse'. Cp. **Larus.** For the ending of *lament* see suff. **-ment.**
Derivatives: *lament-at-ory,* adj., *lament-ed,* adj., *lament-ed-ly,* adv., *lament-er,* n., *lament-ing,* n. and adj., *lament-ing-ly,* adv., *lament-ive,* adj.

lament, n. — L. *lāmentum.* See **lament,** v.

lamentable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *lāmentābilis,* 'full of sorrow, mournful, lamentable', fr. *lāmentārī.* See **lament,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *lamentable-ness,* n., *lamentabl-y,* adv.

lamentation, n. — ME. *lamentacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *lamentation,* fr. L. *lāmentātiōnem,* acc. of *lāmentātiō,* 'wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting', fr. *lāmentātus,* pp. of *lāmentārī.* See **lament,** v., and **-ation.**

lamia, n., a devouring monster; vampire, witch. — L., fr. Gk. Λάμια (fem.), 'monster, specter', which is rel. to λαμυρός, 'voracious, gluttonous', λάμια (neut. pl.), 'chasm', λαιμός, 'throat, gullet', and cogn. with L. *lemurēs,* 'spirits of the dead; ghosts, specters', and prob. also with Lett. *lamât,* 'to scold', *lamatas,* 'mousetrap'. The idea underlying all these words is 'jaws open wide'. Cp. **Lamium, Lamnidae.** Cp. also **lemur.**

Lamiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants; synonym of *Menthaceae* (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Lamium** with suff. **-aceae.**

lamiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

lamina, n., a thin piece of metal. — L. *lāmina,* 'a thin piece of metal or wood, leaf, layer'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **lame,** 'a thin plate', and **lamella.**

laminal, laminar, adj., arranged in laminae. — Formed with suff. **-al,** resp. **-ar,** fr. L. *lāmina.* See prec. word.

laminate, tr. v., to cause to form laminae; intr. v., to split into thin layers. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *lāmina.* See **lamina.**
Derivatives: *laminat-ed,* adj., *laminat-ion,* n.

laminiferous, adj., having laminae. — Compounded of L. *lāmina,* 'a thin piece', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **lamina** and **-ferous.**

laminitis, n., inflammation in the laminae of the horse's foot (*veter.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *lāmina* (see **lamina**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Lamium, n., a genus of plants, the dead nettle (*bot.*) — L., 'dead nettle', fr. Gk. **λάμιον,* which is rel. to Λάμια, 'monster' (see **lamia**); so called from the labiate flower.

Lammas, n., the first day of August. — ME. *Lammasse,* fr. OE. *hlāfmæsse, hlāmmæsse,* lit. 'loaf mass', a compound of *hlāf,* 'loaf', and *mæsse,* 'mess'. See **loaf,** n., and **Mass.**

lammergeier, the largest European bird of prey. — G. *Lämmergeier,* compounded of *Lämmer,* pl. of *Lamm,* 'lamb' (see **lamb**), and *Geier,* 'vulture', fr. MHG. *gīr,* fr. OHG. *gīr,* a noun derived from the OHG. adjective *gīrī* (whence MHG. *gīre*), 'greedy', which is formed with *-ro-* formative element fr. I.-E. base **ghī-,* 'to open the mouth wide'. Cp. Du. *gier,* 'vulture', and see **yearn.** Cp. also the first element in **gerfalcon.**

Lamnidae, n. pl., a family of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. λάμνα, 'a large fish of prey', which is rel. to Λάμια, 'monster'. See **lamia** and cp. words there referred to.

lamp, n. — ME. *lampe, lamp,* fr. OF. (= F.) *lampe,* fr. Late L. *lampada* (nom.), fr. L. *lampada,* acc. of *lampas,* fr. Gk. λαμπάς, acc. λαμπάδα, 'torch', fr. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', whence also λαμπρός, 'bright, clear', λαμπτήρ, 'light, torch, lantern', λαμπυρίς, 'glowworm', fr. I.-E. base **lāp-, *lᵉp-,* 'to shine', whence also Lith. *lópė,* 'light', Lett. *lāpa,* 'torch', OPruss. *lopis,* 'flame'; fr. **lap-s,* an *-s-*enlargement of base **lāp-,* derive OIr. *lassar,* 'flame', *lassaim,* 'I flame', W. *llachar,* 'shining, bright'. Cp. **lantern.** Cp. also **lampro-, Lampsilis, Lampyridae, eclampsia.**
Derivatives: *lamp,* tr. and intr. v., *lamp-less,* adj., *lamp-let,* n.

lampadedromy, n., a torch race in honor of Prometheus in which a lighting torch was handed on from runner to runner (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λαμπαδηδρομίᾱ, 'torch race', compounded of λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch', and δρόμος, 'course, race'. See **lamp** and **dromedary** and cp. next word.

lampadephore, n., a torchbearer (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λαμπαδηφόρος, 'torchbearer', compounded of λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. See **lamp** and **-phore.**

lampadephoria, n., torch race (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λαμπαδηφορίᾱ, 'torch bearing', fr. λαμπαδηφόρος. See prec. word and **-ia.**

lampas, n., a disease in horses. — F., fr. *lamper,* 'to guzzle'. See **lampoon.**

lampas, n., silk damask — F., of unknown origin.

lampern, n., the river lamprey. — ME. *lamproun, lampurn,* fr. OF. *lamprion, lampreon,* dimin. of *lampreie,* 'lamprey'. See **lamprey.**

lampoon, n., a virulent satire. — F. *lampon,* 'drinking song', from the cry of students in coffeehouses *lampons,* 'let us drink', fr. *lamper,* 'to guzzle', a nasalized form of *laper,* 'to lap', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **lampas,** 'a disease in horses'. Cp. also OE. *lapian,* 'to lap' (see *lap*).
Derivatives: *lampoon,* tr. v., *lampoon-er,* n., *lampoon-ery,* n., *lampoon-ist,* n.

lampr-, form of **lampro-** before a vowel.

lamprey, n., any of a group of eellike aquatic animals. — ME. *lampreie,* fr. OF. *lampreie* (F. *lamproie*), fr. ML. *lamprēda,* a blend of L. *naupręda,* 'mud-lamprey, limpet', which is of Gaulish origin, and L. *lambere,* 'to lick'. See **lambent** and cp. **limpet.**

lampro-, before a vowel **lampr-**, combining form meaning 'bright'. — Gk. λαμπρο-. λαμπρ-, fr. λαμπρός, 'bright', rel. to λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', λαμπάς, gen. λαμπάδος, 'torch'. See **lamp.**

Lampsilis, n., a genus of N. American mussels (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright', and ψῑλός, 'naked, bare, stripped of feathers, smooth'. See **lamp** and **psilo-.**

Lampyridae, n. pl., a family of beetles including many luminous insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *lampyris*, fr. Gk. λαμπυρίς, 'glowworm', which derives fr. λάμπειν, 'to shine, be bright'. See **lamp.**

lanarkite, n., a basic lead sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after Leadhills, *Lanark*shire, in Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lanate, adj., woolly; covered with wool.—L. *lānātus*, 'woolly, downy', fr. *lāna*, 'wool, soft hair, down', fr. I.-E. **w̥ĕl̥ᵉnā*, **w̥l̥nā*, whence also OE. *wull*, 'wool'. See **wool** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **delaine, flannel, laniferous, lanigerous, lanolin, lanose, lanugo.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

lance, n. — ME. *launce, lance*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lance*, fr. L. *lancea*, 'a light spear, lance', which is a Celtic loan word. Cp. **lt.** *lancia*, OProvenç. *lansa*, Catal. *llansa*, Sp. *lanza*, Port. *lança*, Du., Swed. *lans*, G. *Lanze*, etc., which all are borrowed from Latin. Cp. **élan, launch, fer-de-lance.**

lance, tr. v. — ME. *launcen*, fr. MF. *lancier, lancer* (F. *lancer*), fr. Late L. *lanceāre*, 'to wield a lance' (whence also It. *lanciare*, Sp. *lanzar*), fr. L. *lancea.* See **lance,** n.

lance-knight, n., a lansquenet (*hist.*) — Folk-etymological alteration of G. *Landsknecht*, 'foot soldier' (lit. 'land servant'; see **lansquenet**), due to a confusion of the first element of the word with **lance.**

lancelet, n. — Formed fr. **lance,** n., with dimin. suff. **-let.**

Lancelot, masc. PN. — F., formed with the double dimin. suff. *-el-ot* fr. OHG. *Lanzo*, lit. 'landed', fr. OHG. *land*, 'land'. See **land, -el** and **-ot.**

lanceolate, adj., lance-shaped (*zool.* and *bot.*) — L. *lanceolātus*, 'shaped like a small lance', fr. *lanceola*, dimin. of *lancea*, 'lance'. See **lance,** n., **-ole** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *lanceolat-ed*, adj.

lancer, n. — F. *lancier*, 'a soldier armed with a lance', fr. *lance.* See **lance,** n., and agential suff. **-er.**

lancet, n., a small surgical instrument. — F. *lancette*, lit. 'a small lance', dimin. of *lance.* See **lance,** n., and the suffixes **-et** and **-ette.**

lanciform, adj., lance-shaped. — Compounded of L. *lancea*, 'lance', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **lance,** n., and **form,** n.

lancinate, tr. v., **to tear.** — L. *lancinātus*, pp. of *lancināre*, 'to tear to pieces, rend, lacerate', which is rel. to *lacerāre*, of s.m. See **lacerate.**
Derivatives: *lancinat-ing*, adj., *lancinat-ion*, n.

land, n. — ME. *land, lond*, fr. OE. *land, lond*, rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Swed., OFris., Du., G., Goth. *land*, MDu., OHG., MHG. *lant*, fr. I.-E. base **lendh-*, 'land, heath', whence also OIr. *land*, MW. *llan*, 'an open space', Ir. *lann*, 'enclosure', W. *llan*, 'enclosure, yard, churchyard', Co. *lan*, Bret. *lann*, 'heath' (F. *lande*, 'heath, moor', is borrowed fr. Gaul. **landa*), OPruss. *lindan* (acc.), 'valley', OSlav. *lędina, lędo*, 'waste land, heath', Russ. *ljádá*, 'land newly cleared', Czech *lada*, 'fallow land'. Cp. **lawn,** 'stretch of grass'. Cp. also **Lancelot,** the first element in **Lambert** and the second element in **Roland, uitlander.**
Derivatives: *land*, tr. and intr. v., *land-ed*, adj., *land-er*, n., *land-ing*, n., *land-less*, adj.

landau, n., a four-wheeled covered horse-carriage. — Usually connected with *Landau*, name of a town in Bavaria, Germany, but in reality derived fr. Sp. *lando*, orig. 'a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by mules', fr. Arab. *al-andul*, misread as *a-landul.* Arab. *andul* is traceable to OI. *an-dolaḥ, hin-dolaḥ*, 'swing, seesaw, litter'; see Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, 549 and Brockelmann in ZDMG., vol. 51 (1897), p. 658; vol. 52, p. 282, "Nochmals Landauer". Cp. **doolie.**

landaulet, n., 1) a small landau; 2) a kind of automobile. — Formed fr. prec. word with dimin. suff. **-let.**

landgrave, n., 1) formerly, a German count having jurisdiction over a certain territory; 2) later, the title of certain German princes. — G. *Landgraf*, lit. 'landcount', compounded of *Land* (fr. MHG. *lant*, fr. OHG. *lant*), 'land', and *Graf* (fr. MHG. *grāve*, fr. OHG. *grāvo*), 'count, earl'. See **land** and **grave,** 'count', and cp. **margrave.**

landgraviate, n., the office, jurisdiction or territory of a landgrave. — ML. *landgraviātus*, a hybrid coined fr. **landgrave** and L.- *ātus* (see 3rd suff. **-ate**).

landgravine, n., wife of a landgrave. — G. *Landgräfin*, lit. 'landcountess'. See prec. word.

landloper, landlouper, n., a vagabond. — Du. *landloper*, lit. 'landrunner', fr. *land*, 'land', and *lopen*, 'to run'. See **land, leap** and cp. **elope, interloper.**

landmark, n. — OE. *landmearc.* See **land** and **mark,** n.

landscape, n. — Du. *landschap*, fr. MDu. *landscap*, 'region' (which is rel. to OE. *landscipe*, ON. *landskapr*, OHG. *lantscaf*, G. *Landschaft*, 'region'), fr. *land*, 'land', and *-scap*, '-ship'. See **land** and **-ship.**
Derivative: *landscape*, tr. and intr. v.

landsturm, n., a general levy. — G., compounded of *Land*, 'country', and *Sturm*, 'storm'. See **land** and **storm.**

landtag, n., the legislative assembly in German states. — G., lit. 'day of the country'. See **land** and **day.** For sense development cp. *diet*, 'parliamentary assembly'. Cp. also the second element in **Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag.**

landwehr, n., military reserve of trained armed forces in Germany and other countries (*mil.*) — G., fr. MHG. *lantwer*, fr. OHG. *lantweri*, 'army for the protection of the country', which is compounded of *lant*, 'land', and *weri*, 'protection'. See **land** and **weir.**

lane, n. — ME. *lane*, fr. OE. *lane*, rel. to OFris. *lana, lona*, MDu. *lāne*, Du. *laan*, 'lane', ON. *lön*, 'row of houses'. The ultimate etymol. of these Teut. words is unknown. Cp. the second element in **slalom.**

långbanite, n., a manganese silicate with ferrous antimonate (*mineral.*) — Swed. *långbanit*, named after *Långban* in Värmland, Sweden. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

langbeinite, n., double sulfate of potassium and magnesium (*mineral.*) — G. *Langbeinit*, named after the chemist A. *Langbein* of Dessau, Germany. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

langley, n., a unit of solar radiation, corresponding to one gram calorie per square centimeter per unit of time. — Named after the American astronomer Samuel Pierpont *Langley* (1834-1906).

Langobard, n., Lombard. — L. *Langobardī* (pl.), name of a people of Northern Germany. See **Lombard.**

langrage, n., a kind of shot. — Formed on analogy of *cartridge* fr. earlier *langrel*, a word of unknown origin.
Derivative: *langrag-ed*, adj.

lang syne, adv., long since; n., the long ago, ancient times — Scot. form of *long since.*

language, n. — ME. *langage, language*, fr. OF. (= F.) *langage*, fr. VL. **linguāticum*, fr. L. *lingua*, 'tongue; speech, language'. See **tongue** and **-age** and cp. **lingual.** The spelling *language* (with *u*) is due to the influence of F. *langue*, 'tongue; language'. Cp. next word and **languet.**

langued, adj., having the tongue of a tincture different from the rest (*her.*) — Formed with 3rd suff. **-ed** fr. L. *langue*, 'tongue'. See prec. word.

langue d'oc, the Romance language of Southern France; the Provençal language. — OF. *langue d'oc*, 'language of *oc*', lit. 'yes language' (i.e. the language in which *oc*, fr. L. *hoc*, 'this thing', is used for 'yes'). L. *hoc* is the neut. form of *hic*; see **hodiernal** and cp. **haecceity.** Cp. next word.

langue d'oil, the Romance language spoken in the center and north of France; the French language. — OF. *langue d'oïl*, 'language of *oïl*, lit. 'yes language', i.e. the language in which *oïl* (now *oui*; derived fr. L. *hoc ille*, scil. *fēcit*, 'he did it') is used for 'yes'. See prec. word and **ille.**

languet, languette, n., a little tongue; used of various tongue-shaped parts of objects. — ME. *languet, languette*, fr. MF. (= F.) *languette*, dimin. of *langue*, 'tongue'. See **tongue** and **-et, -ette,** and cp. **language.**

languid, adj., 1) drooping; weak; 2) dull. — ME. *languide*, fr. L. *languidus*, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid' (prob. through the medium of F. *languide*), fr. *languēre*, 'to faint, weary', rel. to *laxus*, which stands for **(s)lᵉ̆g-sos*, 'wide, loose, open', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lĕg-*, **(s)lᵉ̆g-*, **(s)leng-*, 'to be slack', whence also Gk. λήγειν, 'to leave off, stop', lit. 'to grow tired or weary', λαγαρός, 'slack, hollow, sunken', λαγώς, 'hare' [for *λαγ(ο)-ω(υσ)ός, lit. 'the animal with the flapping ears'], OIr. *lacc*, 'slack, loose', Gael., Ir. *lag*, 'slack, weak', ON. *slakr*, OE. *slæc*, 'slow, slack'. See **slack** and cp. **lack, slake.** Cp. also **languish, languor.** Cp. also **catalectic, delay, laches, lago-, lash,** adj., **lax, laxative, leash, lush, relay, release, relish,** and the second element in **algolagnia.**
Derivatives: *languid-ly*, adv., *languid-ness*, n.

languish, intr. v., 1) to become languid; 2) to become dull. — ME. *languishen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *languiss-*, pres. part. stem of *languir*, fr. VL. **languīre*, corresponding to L. *languēre*, 'to faint, weary'. See **languid** and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *languish*, n., *languish-ing*, adj., *languish-ing-ly*, adv., *languish-ment*, n.

languor, n., 1) weakness; 2) dullness. — ME. *langour*, fr. OF. *languor* (F. *langueur*), fr. L. *languōrem*, acc. of *languor*, 'faintness, feebleness, weariness', fr. *languēre.* See **languid.**
Derivatives: *languor-ous*, adj., *languor-ous-ly*, adv.

langur, n., a long-tailed monkey of Asia (genus *Presbytis*). — Hind. *laṅgūr*, fr. OI. *lāṅgūlin*, 'having a (long) tail'.

lani-, combining form meaning 'wool'. — L. *lāni-*, fr. *lāna*, 'wool'. See **lanate.**

laniard, n. — A var. of **lanyard.**

laniary, adj., canine (*anat.*) — L. *laniārius*, 'pertaining to a butcher', fr. *lanius*, 'butcher', which is of Etruscan origin and rel. to *lanista*, 'trainer of gladiators'. See **lanista** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *laniary*, n., a laniary tooth.

laniferous, adj., wool-bearing. — L. *lānifer*, 'wool-bearing', compounded of *lāna*, 'wool', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **lanate** and **-ferous.**

lanigerous, adj., wool-bearing. — L. *lāniger*, 'wool-bearing', compounded of *lāna*, 'wool', and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **lanate** and **gerent.**

Laniidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the true shrikes (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Lanius** with suff. **-idae.**

lanista, n., a trainer of gladiators. — L., 'trainer of gladiators, fencing master'; as shown by the suff. *-ista*, a word of Etruscan origin; cp. *fenestra.* Cp. **laniary, Lanius, lanner, lanneret.**

Lanius, n., a genus of birds, the shrike (*ornithol.*) — L. *lanius*, 'butcher'. See **laniary.**

lank, adj., slender; lean. — ME. *lank*, fr. OE. *hlanc*, 'lank, lean', rel. to OHG. *(h)lanca*, MHG. *lanke*, 'hip, flank', and to OE. *hlence*, 'link of a coat of mail, (pl.) armor', MHG., G. *lenken*,

'to bend, turn, lead', MHG. *gelenke*, 'bending', G. *Gelenk*, 'joint', fr. I.-E. base **qleng-*, 'to bend', whence also L. *clingō*, *clingere*, 'to girdle'. Cp. the var. base **qlenq-*, whence OSlav. *klęčǫ*, *-ati*, 'to kneel', Russ. *kljačŭ*, 'cudgel, crossbar', Lith. *lenkti*, 'to bend'. See **link**, 'ring of chain', and cp. **flank**.

Derivatives: *lank-ly*, adv., *lank-ness*, n., *lank-y*, adj., *lank-i-ly*, adv., *lank-i-ness*, n.

lanner, n., a falcon. — ME. *laner*, fr. OF (= F.) *lanier*, fr. L. *laniārius*, 'butcher'. See **laniary.**

lanneret, n., the male lanner (*falconry*). — F. *laneret*, formed fr. *lanier*, 'lanner' (see prec. word), with dimin. suff. **-et** (the male lanner is smaller than the female).

lanolin, lanoline, n., wool fat. — Coined by the German physician Mathias Eugenius Oscar Liebreich (1838-1908) in 1886 fr. L. *lāna*, 'wool', *oleum*, 'oil, fat', and chem. suff. **-in, -ine.** See **lanate** and **-ole** (fr. L. *oleum*).

lanose, adj., woolly. — L. *lānōsus*, 'woolly', fr. *lāna*, 'wool'. See **lanate** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

lansfordite, n., a hydrous basic magnesium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Lansford* in Pennsylvania. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lansquenet, n., 1) a German mercenary in the 16th and 17th centuries; 2) a card game. — F., fr. G. *Landsknecht*, lit. 'servant of the country', fr. *Lands*, gen. of *Land*, 'land, country', and *Knecht*, 'slave, servant'. See **land** and **knight** and cp. **lance-knight.**

Lantana, n., a genus of plants of the vervain family (*bot.*) — ModL., 'viburnum', altered fr. *lentana* (form used by Gesner), of s.m., lit. 'the pliant plant', fr. L. *lentus*, 'flexible, pliant'. See **lithe** and cp. **lentiscus, lentitude.**

lantern, n. — ME. *lanterne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lanterne*, fr. L. *lanterna*, fr. Gk. λαμπτήρ (see **lamp**), to which the Etruscan diminutive suff. *-na* has been added. The same suff. appears in L. *persōna* (see *person*).

Derivatives: *lantern*, tr. v., *lantern-ist*, n.

lanthana, n., lanthanum oxide. — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858) in 1839 fr. Gk. λανθάνειν, 'to escape notice, lie hid, be unseen', which is cogn. with L. *latēre*, 'to lie hid' (see **latent**); so called by him, because it lay concealed in erbia.

lanthanum, n., name of a metallic element of the rare-earth group (*chem.*) — ModL., from prec. word.

lanthorn, n., lantern. — An old var. of **lantern.**

lanuginous, adj., covered with soft hair, downy. L. *lānūginōsus*, fr. *lānūgō*, gen. *lānūginis*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivative: *lanuginous-ness*, n.

lanugo, n., downy hair that covers the fetus (*anat.*) — L. *lānūgō*, gen. *lānūginis*, 'down', fr. *lāna*, 'wool'. See **lanate.**

lanyard, laniard, n., a short, thick rope. — ME. *lanyer*, fr. MF. (= F.) *lanière*, 'thong, lash', fr. OF. *lasniere*, fr. *lasne*, 'strap, thong', a metathesis form of *nasle*, 'lace', fr. Frankish **nastila*, which is related to OS., OHG. *nestila*, MHG., G. *nestel*, 'string, lace, strap'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **ned-*, 'to knot'; see **net.** The transposition of *nasle* to *lasne* was prob. made under the influence of OF. *laz*, 'noose'. The change of the French ending *-ière* (in *lanière*) to *-yard* (in E. *lanyard*) is due to a confusion with the noun *yard*; cp. *halyard.*

Laocoon, n., a priest of Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Lāocoōn*, fr. Gk. Λᾱοκόων, compounded of λᾱός, 'people', and κοέω (for *κοϝέω), 'I mark, perceive', which is cogn. with OI. *kaviḥ*, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', L. *cavēre* (for **covēre*), 'to be on one's guard, take care, beware'. For the first element see **lay**, 'pertaining to the laity', for the second see **show** and cp. **cave**, interj.

Laodicean, adj., 1) pertaining to Laodicea; lukewarm in religion (in allusion to Revelations III, 14-16); 2) n., an inhabitant of Laodicea; one lukewarm in religion. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lāodicēa*, fr. Gk. Λᾱοδίκεια, name of a city in Phrygia (in Asia Minor). Cp. **latakia.**

lap, n., flap of a garment. — ME. *lappe*, fr. *læppa*, 'tip, end, skirt, district', rel. to OS. *lappo*, 'tip, lappet', MDu, *lappe*, Du. *lap*, 'tip, end', OHG. *lappa*, MHG. *lappe*, G. *Lappen*, 'rag, shred', ON. *leppr*, Norw. *lap*, 'patch, rag', Norw. *lapa*, 'to hang loosely', fr. I.-E. base **lăb-*, **lĕb-*, 'loose; to hang down', whence also L. *lābāre*, 'to totter', *lābī*, 'to slide, slip, glide down' and prob. also *labor*, 'labor'. See **labor** and cp. **lapel, lappet.** Cp. also *labarum.*

Derivative: *lap*, tr. and intr. v., to wrap, enfold.

lap, tr. v., to lick up; intr. v., to lick up a liquid. — ME. *lapen, lappen*, fr. OE. *lapian*, 'to lick, lap up, sup', rel. to Swed. *lapa*, 'to drink, lap', OHG. *laffan*, 'to lick', OS. *lepil*, MLG., Du. *lepel*, OHG. *leffil*, MHG. *leffel*, G. *Löffel*, 'spoon', OE. *læpeldre*, 'pot', and cogn. with Gk. λάπτειν, 'to sip, lick', λαφύσσειν, 'to swallow greedily, gulp down', Arm. *lap'el*, L. *lambere*, 'to lick'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **lab-*, **lap(h)-*. Cp. **lambent.**

Derivatives: *lap*, n., the act of lapping, *lapp-er*, n.

lapar-, form of **laparo-** before a vowel.

laparectomy, n., surgical removal of a part of the abdominal wall. — Compounded of **lapar-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

laparo-, before a vowel **lapar-**, combining form denoting the *flank* or, less exactly, the *abdominal wall* (*anat.*) — Fr. Gk. λαπάρᾱ, 'the flank, loins', which is rel. to λαπαρός, 'soft, flaccid, hollow', λαπάζειν, λαπάσσειν, 'to empty', and in gradational relationship to λεπτός, 'fine, thin, small'. See **lepto-.**

laparotomy, n., incision into the abdominal wall (*surgery*). — Coined by the English surgeon Sir Thomas Bryant (1828-1914) fr. **laparo-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting, section'. See **-tomy.**

lapel, n., part of a coat folded back. — Diminutive of **lap**, 'flap of a garment'.

Derivatives: *lapel-er*, n., *lapell-ed*, adj.

lapidary, adj., 1) pertaining to stones; 2) pertaining to, or suitable for, engraving on stone monuments. — L. *lapidārius*, 'pertaining to stone', fr. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*, 'stone', which is cogn. with Gk. λέπας, 'a bare rock, crag', and prob. also with λέπειν, 'to strip off, peel'; see **leper** and cp. **Lepas.** For the relationship between Gk. λέπας and λέπειν cp. L. *saxum*, 'stone', which is rel. to *secāre*, 'to cut', and *rūpēs*, 'rock', which is rel. to *rumpere*, 'to tear, break, rend' (see *saxatile* and *rupestrian*).

lapidary, n., one who cuts or polishes precious stones. — L. *lapidārius*, 'a worker in stone', prop. the adjective *lapidārius*, 'pertaining to stone', used as a noun. See prec. word.

lapidate, tr. v., to stone. — L. *lapidātus*, pp. of *lapidāre*, 'to pelt with stones, to stone', fr. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*. See **lapidary**, adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *lapidat-ion*, n., *lapidat-or*, n.

lapidification, n., the state of being converted into stone. — See next word and **-ation.**

lapidify, tr. v., to convert into stone; intr. v., to be converted into stone. — F. *lapidifier*, fr. ML. *lapidificāre*, 'to convert into stone', which is compounded of L. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*, 'stone', and *-ficāre*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **lapidary**, adj., and **-fy.**

lapilli. n. pl., small stones; specif. small stones erupted by volcanoes. — L., pl. of *lapillus*, 'a little stone', dimin. of *lapis*, 'stone'. See **lapidary**, adj.

lapis lazuli, an azure blue stone. — ML., fr. L. *lapis*, 'stone', and gen. of ML. *lazulum*, 'lapis lazuli', fr. Arab. *lāzaward*. See **lapidary**, adj., and **azure.**

Laportea, n., a genus of plants, the wood nettle (*bot.*) — ModL., named after François L. de *Laporte*, a 19th-century entomologist.

lappet, n., a small flap. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. **lap**, 'flap of a garment'.

Derivatives: *lappet*, tr. v., *lappet-ed*, adj.

Lappula, n., a genus of plants, the stickseed (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *lappa*, 'a bur'; of uncertain origin.

Lapsana, n., a genus of plants, the nipplewort (*bot.*) — L. *lapsana, lampsana*, 'charlock', fr. Gk. λαψάνη, λαμψάνη, of s.m.

lapse, n., 1) a slip; 2) an error. — L. *lapsus*, 'a slipping, a fall', fr. *lapsus*, pp. of *lābī*, 'to slide, slip, glide down'. See **labor**, n., and cp. words there referred to.

lapse, intr. v., 1) to slip; 2) to fail. — L. *lapsāre*, 'to slide', fr. *lapsus*, pp. of *lābī*. See **lapse**, n., and cp. **collapse, elapse, prolapse, relapse.**

Derivatives: *laps-able*, adj., *laps-ed*, adj., *laps-er*, n., *laps-ing-ly*, adv.

lapsus calami, a slip of the pen. — L. See **lapse**, n., and **calamary.**

lapsus linguae, a slip of the tongue. — L. See **lapse**, n., and **lingual.**

lapwing, n., a bird of the plover family. — ME. *lappewinke*, fr. OE. *hlēapewince*, lit. 'leaper-waverer', fr. *hlēapan*, 'to leap', and *wincian*, 'to blink, wink' (the original meaning of this latter was 'to move rapidly, to waver'); influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with *wing*. See **leap** and **wink.**

larboard, n., left-hand side of a ship to a person on board looking from the stern toward the bow. — ME. *ladeborde*, lit. 'the loading side'. The first *-r-* in E. *larboard* is due to the analogy of *starboard*. See **lade** and **board** of a ship.

Derivatives: *larboard*, adj. and adv.

larcener, n., one guilty of larceny. — See **larceny** and agential suff. **-er.**

larcenist, n., a larcener. — See **larceny** and **-ist.**

larcenous, adj., of the nature of larceny. — See next word and **-ous.**

Derivative: *larcenous-ly*, adv.

larceny, n., theft. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *larcin*, fr. OF. *larrecin*, fr. L. *latrōcinium*, 'service of mercenaries; freebooting, robbery', which is compounded of *latrō*, 'a mercenary soldier; robber', and suff. *-cinium*. L. *latrō* is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. *λάτρων, 'a mercenary soldier', which is rel. to λάτρον, 'pay, hire', λάτρις, 'servant, worshiper', λατρεία, 'hired labor, service paid to the gods, worship'. Several philologists derive these Greek words fr. I.-E. base **la-*, **lē(i)-*, 'to grant; possession'. See **-latry** and cp. **lathe**, 'administrative district'. Suff. *-cinium* is prob. cogn. with Gk. -κονος in διᾱκονος, 'a servant'. See **deacon** and cp. **tirocinium.**

larch, n., a tree of the genus *Larix*. — Introduced by the English botanist W. Turner in 1548 through adaptation of G. *Lärche*, fr. MHG. *larche, lerche*, fr. OHG. **larihha, *lerihha*, borrowed fr. L. *larix*, gen. *laricis*, 'larch', which is prob. a Gaulish loan word from the Alpine region, ult. derived fr. I.-E. base **derev(o)-*, 'tree' (see **tree**). See Walde-Hofmann LEW., I. p. 765. For the change of *d-* to *l-* cp. L. *lacrima*, fr. OL. *dacruma*, 'tear' (see *lachrymal*). It is also possible, however, that L. *larix* is a word of non-Indo-European origin.

lard, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *lāridum, lārdum*, 'bacon', which is cogn. with Gk. λᾱρῑ-νός, 'fat'.

Derivatives: *lard*, tr. v., *lard-aceous*, adj., *larder* (q.v.), *lard-y*, adj.

larder, n. — ME., fr. AF. *larder*, corresponding to OF. *lardier*, 'a place where bacon is kept', fr. *lard*, 'bacon'. See **lard** and suff. **-er**, in the sense 'receptacle for'.

Derivative: *larder-er*, n.

lardite, n., agalmatolite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *lārdum*, 'lard'. See **lard.**

lardon, lardoon, n., a strip of bacon used in larding. — See **lard** and **-oon.**

lares, n. pl., tutelary gods (*Roman mythol.*) —

L. *lārēs*, 'tutelary gods, household deities; home', pl. of *lār*; prob. derived fr. I.-E. base **lăs-*, 'greedy', whence also L. *lascīvus*, 'wanton'. See **lascivious** and cp. **Lariidae, larva.**

large, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *large*, 'broad, wide', fr. L. *largus*, 'abundant, copious, plentiful; liberal', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **largess, largo, enlarge.**
Derivatives: *large*, adv. and n., *large-ly*, adv., *large-ness*, n., *larg-ish*, adj.

largess, largesse, n., a gift generously given. — ME. *largesse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *largesse*, 'bounty, munificence', fr. VL. **largitia*, 'abundance', fr. L. *largus*, 'abundant', See **large** and **-ess.**

larghetto, adj. and adv., rather slow (*musical direction*). — It., dimin. of *largo*, 'slow'. See next word.

largo, adj. and adv., very slow (*musical direction*). — It., 'broad, wide; slow', fr. L. *largus*, 'broad, wide'. See **large.**

lariat, n., a lasso. — Sp. *la reata*, 'the rope', from the fem. article *la* and *reata*, 'rope'. Sp. *la* derives fr. L. *illa*, fem. of *ille*, 'that'; see **ille.** For Sp. *reata* see **reata.**
Derivative: *lariat*, tr. v.

Laridae, n. pl., a family of birds including the gulls and terns (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Larus** with suff. **-idae.**

Lariidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Laria* (name of the type genus), fr. L. *lār*. See **lares.**

Larinae, n. pl., a subfamily of the *Laridae*; the typical gulls (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Larus** with suff. **-inae.**

Larix, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — L. *larix*, 'larch'. See **larch.**

lark, n. — ME. *larke*, fr. OE. *lāwerce*, *lāwerce*, rel. to OS. *lēwerka*, ON. *lævirki*, Dan. *lerke*, OSwed. *lārikia*, Swed. *lärka*, Norw. *lerka*, LG. *lewerke*, Du. *leeuwerik*, OHG. *lērahha*, MHG. *lēwreche*, *lēreche*, G. *Lerche*, 'lark'; of uncertain origin.

lark, intr. v., to make sport. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *lark-er*, n., *lark-ing*, adj., *lark-ing-ly*, adv., *lark-ish*, *lark-some*, *lark-y*, adjs.

larkspur, n., the delphinium. — Compounded of **lark,** n., and **spur**; so called in allusion to the shape of its leaves.

larmoyant, adj., tearful. — F., pres. part. of *larmoyer*, 'to shed tears, whimper', fr. *larme*, 'tear', fr. L. *lacrima*. See **lachrymal** and **-ant.**

larnax, n., a chest; a coffin. — Gk. λάρναξ, 'chest, coffer, box', dissimilated fr. νάρναξ (Hesychius), of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

larrup, tr. v., to beat, thresh. — Of uncertain origin; perh. borrowed fr. Du. *larpen*, 'to thresh'.

Larus, n., a genus of birds, the gull, the tern and the jaeger (*ornithol.*) — Late L. *larus*, 'gull', fr. Gk. λάρος, which is prob. rel. to λῆρος, 'idle talk', and lit. means 'the chattering bird', fr. the I.-E. imitative base **lā-*, **lē-*, 'to shout, cry', whence also L. *lāmentāre*, 'to wail, moan, weep, lament'. See **lament.**

larva, n. — L. *lārva*, 'ghost, specter, mask', for **lāsowā-*, lit. 'having the shape of a lar, resembling a lar', fr. *lār*, 'a tutelary god'. See **lares.**

larval, adj. — L. *larvālis*, 'pertaining to a ghost', fr. *larva*. See **larva** and adj. suff. **-al.**

larvi-, combining form denoting a *larva*. — Fr. L. *larva*. See **larva.**

laryng-, form of **laryngo-** before a vowel.

laryngeal, adj., pertaining to the larynx. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat'. See **larynx.**

laryngitis, n., inflammation of the larynx (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat'. See **larynx.**
Derivative: *laryngit-ic*, adj.

laryngo-, combining form denoting 1) *the larynx*; 2) *laryngeal and.* — Gk. λαρυγγο-, fr. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat'. See **larynx.**

laryngology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the diseases of the larynx. — Compounded of **laryngo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *laryngolog-ic*, *laryngolog-ic-al*, adjs., *laryngolog-ist*, n.

laryngoscope, n., an instrument for examining the larynx. — Compounded of **laryngo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *laryngoscop-ic*, *laryngoscop-ic-al*, adjs., *laryngoscop-ist*, n., *laryngoscop-y*, n.

larynx, n., the upper part of the windpipe (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λάρυγξ, gen. λάρυγγος, 'throat, upper part of the windpipe', which is prob. a blend of φάρυγξ, 'throat' (see **pharynx**), and λαιμός, 'throat, gullet'. See Frisk, GEW., II 87 s.v. λάρυγξ It is also possible, however, that Gk. λάρυγξ derives from the I.-E imitative base **(s)lŗg-* 'to sip', whence also MHG. *slurc*, 'gullet, gorge', *slurken*, 'to sip', Swed. *slurca*, 'to sip in big quaffs', and possibly also L. *lurcō*, *lurcāre* (also *lurcor*, *lurcārī*), 'to devour' (fr. **lurgicos*, 'devouring'); see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 837 s.v. *lurcō*. If this latter etymology is correct, the form of λάρυγξ is prob. due to the influence of φάρυγξ, 'throat'.

lascar, n., an East Indian sailor. — Pers. *lashkar*, 'army', fr. Arab. *al'áskar*, 'the army', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *'áskar*, 'army', which prob. derives fr. Late Gk. ἐξέρκητον, fr. L. *exercitus*, 'army', fr. *exercēre*, 'to train, drill'. See **exercise** and cp. **askari** and the second element in seraskier. E. *lascar* was influenced in meaning by Pers. *lashkarī*, 'soldier', lit. 'of the army', fr. *lashkar.*

lascivious, adj., wanton, lustful. — Late L. *lascīviōsus*, fr. L. *lascīvia*, 'wantonness, playfulness, lustfulness', fr. *lascīvus*, 'wanton, playful, lustful', fr. I.-E. base **lăs-*, 'greedy, desirous', whence also OI. *-lāṣati* (dissimilated fr. **lalsati*), 'yearns', *lāsati*, 'plays, frolics' (also 'flashes,

glitters'), Hitt. *ilaliya-*, 'to desire, covet', Gk. λι-λαίομαν (for **λι-λάσιομαι*), 'I desire', λάστη, 'harlot', λάσθη, 'mockery, insult', O-Slav. *laska*, 'flattery', *laskajǫ*, *laskati*, 'to outwit, flatter', *laskanije*, 'flattery', *laskrŭdŭ*, 'loving dainties', Czech and Slovak *láska*, 'love', Pol. *łaska*, 'favor', OIr. *lainn* (for **las-nis*), 'greedy', Goth. *lustus*, OE. *lust*, 'lust'. Cp. **list,** 'to please', **lust.** Cp. also **lares, larva.**
Derivatives: *lascivious-ly*, adv., *lascivious-ness*, n.

laser, n. — Coined from the initials of *L*ight *A*mplification (by) *S*timulated *E*mission (of) *R*adiation.

lash, tr. v., to bind. — ME. *lasshen*, 'to lace', fr. MF. *lachier*, *lacier*, fr. OF. See **lace,** v.

lash, adj., soft and watery. — OF. *lasche* (F. *lâche*), 'loose', fr. L. *laxus*, of s.m. See **lax** and cp. **laches, lush.**

lash, tr. and intr. v., to strike with, or as with, a whip. — ME. *lashen*, 'to strike', prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *lash*, n., a stroke with a whip, *lash-er*, n., *lash-ing*, n.

lashkar, n., a body of soldiers (*India*). — Pers. *lashkar*, 'army'. See **lascar.**

lasio-, before a vowel **lasi-,** combining form meaning 'shaggy'. — Gk. λασιο-, λασι-, fr. λάσιος, 'shaggy', for **Fλάτ-ιος*, fr. I.-E. **wltios*, 'hairy, woolly, shaggy', whence also Lith. *váltis*, 'panicle of oats', Little Russian *voloti*, 'panicle', ON. *folt*, '*hair*'. The above base is prob. a *-t-* enlargement of base **wel-*, 'to break, tear, pluck', whence also Gk. λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος (for **Fλᾱ̃νος*, resp. **Fλᾶνος*), 'wool', L. *vellere*, 'to pluck, twitch', *vellus*, 'wool shorn off, fleece'. See **vellicate** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Lasius, n., a genus of ants (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λάσιος, 'hairy, woolly, shaggy'. See **lasio-.**

laspring, n., a young salmon (*dial. English*). — Perh. altered fr. *laxpink*, a compound of OE. *lax*, 'salmon', and dial. E. *pink*, 'a young salmon'. See **lax,** 'salmon'.

lass, n., a girl. — ME. *lasse*, of uncertain origin.

lassie, n., a young girl. — Dimin. of **lass.**

lassitude, n., weariness, exhaustion. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *lassitūdinem*, acc. of *lassitūdō*, 'faintness, weariness, languor, exhaustion', fr. *lassus*, 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', which stands for **lad-to-s*, and is cogn. with OE. *læt*, 'sluggish, slow'. See **late** and **-tude** and cp. **alas.**

lasso, n., a long rope with noose for catching cattle and horses. — Sp. *lazo*. fr. L. *laqueus*, 'noose, snare'. See **lace,** n., which is a doublet of *lasso*.
Derivatives: *lasso*, tr. v., *lasso-er*, n.

last, adj. — ME. *last*, dissimilated fr. *latst*, contraction of *latest*, fr. OE. *latost*, superl. of *læt*, adj., *late*, adv.; rel. to the superlatives OFris. *lest*, MDu. *latest*, *laest*, *lest*, Du. *laatst*, OHG. *leʒʒist*, *laʒʒōst*, MHG. *leʒʒist*, *lest*, G. *letzt*, 'last', ON. *latastr*, 'slowest'. See **late.** For the dissimilation of ME. *latst* to *last* cp. *best.*
Derivatives: *last*, n. and adv., *last-ly*, adv.

last, n., a model of foot. — ME. *laste*, fr. OE. *lāste*, 'last', fr, OE. *lāst*, 'sole of foot, footprint, track', rel. to ON. *leistr*, 'the foot below the ankle, sock', Dan. *læst*, Du. *leest*, 'last', OHG. *leist*, 'track, footprint, last', MHG. *leist*, G. *Leisten*, 'last', Goth. *laists*, 'footprint, track', *laistjan*, 'to follow', *laisjan*, 'to teach', *lais*, 'I know', OE. *lǣran* (for **lār-jan*), 'to teach'. See **learn** and cp. **last,** 'to continue'.
Derivative: *last*, tr. v., to shape with a last.

last, intr. v., to continue, endure. — ME. *lasten*, fr. OE. *lǣstan*, 'to follow, carry out, perform; to continue, last, endure'. The orig. meaning was 'to follow a track', fr. OE. *lāst*, 'sole of foot, footprint, track'. Cp. Goth. *laistjan*, 'to follow', OHG. *leistan*, MHG., G. *leisten*, 'to perform, achieve, afford', and see **last,** 'model of foot'.
Derivatives: *last*, n., staying power, *last-ing*, adj., *last-ing-ly*, adv., *last-ing-ness*, n.

last, n., 1) load (*obsol.*); 2) unit of weight. — ME. *last*, 'load; unit of weight', fr. OE. *hlæst*, 'burden', rel. to OFris. *hlest*, MDu., Du. *last*, OHG. *hlast*, *last*, MHG., G. *last*, 'load', and to OE., OHG. *hladan*, 'to load'. E. *last* prop. means 'that which is laden'. See **lade** and cp. the second element in **ballast.** Cp. also **alastrim.**

lat, n., the unit of currency in Latvia. — Lett. *lats* (pl. *lati*), formed from the first syllable of *Latvija*, the Lett name of the country.

latakia, n., a kind of Syrian tobacco. — Prop. 'tobacco grown in *Latakia*', a town in N.W. Syria. The name *Latakia* is traceable to Gk. Λαοδίκεια, name of a city in Phrygia. See **Laodicean.**

latch, tr. v., to fasten. — ME. *lacchen*, 'to seize, catch, take hold of', fr. OE. *læccan*, prob. cogn. with Gk. λάζομαι, 'I take, grasp', which stands for **λάγ-ιομαι* or **λάγγ-ιομαι* and is rel. to λαμβάνω, of s.m. See **lemma.**

latch, n., a fastening; a device for fastening. — ME. *lacche*, 'catch, fastening', fr. *lacchen*. See **latch,** v.

latchet, n. — ME. *lachet*, fr. OF. *lachet*, a dial. var. of *lacet*, 'a thong', dimin. of *laz*, 'noose'. See **lace,** n.

late, adj. — ME. *lat*, fr. OE. *læt*, 'sluggish, slow; late', rel. to OFris. *let*, 'late', OS. *lat*, ON. *latr*, Dan. *lad*, 'sluggish, lazy', MDu. *lat*, of s.m. (whence Du. *laat*, 'late', *laatst*, 'last'), OE. *latost*, OHG., MHG. *laz*, G. *laß*, 'idle, weary', Goth. *lats*, 'weary, sluggish, lazy', OHG. *leʒ-ist*, 'last', lit. 'slowest, tardiest', Goth. *latjan*, 'to hinder', OHG. *lezzen*, MHG. *letzen*, 'to stop, check' (whence MHG., G. *ver-letzen*, 'to hurt, injure'), fr. Teut. base **lata-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **lē(i)d-*, **lᵉd-*, 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence L. *lassus* (for **lad-to-s*), 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', Gk. ληδεῖν (Hesychius), 'to be weary'. See **let,** 'to leave', and

cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **latter, last,** adj.

Derivatives: *late-ly*, adv., *lat-en*, tr. and intr. v., *late-ness*, n., *lat-ish*, adj.

lateen, adj., 1) designating a triangular sail suspended from a short mast at an angle of 45°; 2) having such a sail. — F. (*voile*) *latine*, lit. 'Latin (sail)'; so called because used on Mediterranean vessels. See **Latin.**

Derivative: *lateen*, n., a vessel having such a sail.

latence, latency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

latent, adj., hidden, concealed. — L. *latēns, -entis*, pres. part. of *latēre*, 'to lie hid or concealed, to lurk', which is cogn. with Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', ἀ-ληθής, 'true', lit. 'not concealing anything' (fr. priv. pref. ἀ- and λήθη, 'forgetfulness'), λανθάνειν, 'to escape notice, lie hid, be unseen', and with OSlav. *lajati*, 'to lie in wait for'. Cp. **lanthanum, Lethe, lethargy, Alethea, alethiology.**

-later, combining form meaning 'worshiper', as in *bardolater, idolater*. — Fr. Gk. -λάτρης, 'worshiper of', which is rel. to λατρείᾱ, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

lateral, adj., pertaining to the side; sideways. — L. *laterālis*, 'pertaining to the side', fr. *latus*, gen. *lateris*, 'side', which is prob. rel. to *lātus*, 'broad'. See **latitude** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **collateral.**

Derivatives: *lateral*, n., *lateral-ly*, adv., and the hybrids *lateral-ize*, tr. v., *lateral-iz-ation*, n.

Lateran, n., 1) the church of St. John Lateran in Rome; 2) the palace adjoining it; adj., pertaining to this church or palace; specif., designating a number of general councils held there. — L. *Laterānus*, name of a Roman family whose palace stood on the site of the present basilica.

lateri-, combining form meaning 'lateral'. See **latero-.**

laterite, n., a reddish soil formed by the decomposition of rocks (*geol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *later*, gen. *lateris*, 'brick, tile', which is of uncertain etymology.

latero-, combining form meaning 'lateral'. — Fr. L. *latus*, gen. *lateris*, 'side'. See **lateral.**

latescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

latescent, adj., becoming latent. — L. *latēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *latēscere*, 'to hide oneself', inchoative of *latēre*. See **latent.**

latex, n., a milky juice in plants (*bot.*) — L., 'a liquid, fluid', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. λάταξ, 'drop of wine', which has been connected by several philologists with Gaul. *Are-late*, lit. 'city east of the swamp', MIr. *laith* (for **lati-*), 'beer; swamp', Co. *lad*, OW. *llat*, 'liquor', W. *llaid*, MIr. *lathach*, 'mud, mire', Lith. *latākas*, 'pool, puddle', ON. *leþja*, 'filth', OHG. *letto*, G. *Letten*, 'potter's clay, loam'; see **Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 770 s.v. l. *latex*. Cp. the first element in laticiferous.**

lath, n. — ME. *laththe*, fr. OE. *lætt*, rel. to OS., ON., OHG. *latta*, MDu., MHG., G. *latte*, Du. *lat*, 'lath', MHG. *lade*, 'plank', G. *Laden*, 'shop', and cogn. with OIr. (= Ir.) *slat*, W. *llath*, Bret. *laz*, 'rod, pole'. Cp. **lattice.**

Derivatives: *lath*, tr. v., *lath-en*, adj., *lather*, one who puts up laths (q.v.), *lath-ing*, n.

lathe, n., a machine for turning. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *-lad* in *dreje-lad*, 'turning lathe', which is rel. to ON. *hlaða*, 'to lade, load'. See **lade.**

Derivatives: *lathe*, tr. v., *lath-er*, n.

lathe, n., one of the five (orig. six) districts of the county of Kent in England. — ME., fr. OE. *lāð*, 'landed property, district', rel. to ON. *lāð*, of s.m., OE. *un-lād, un-lāde*, 'poor, miserable', Goth. *un-lēds*, 'poor', orig. 'without property', and prob. cogn. with Gk. λάτρον, 'pay, hire'. See **-latry.**

lathee, n. — See **lathi.**

lather, n., froth, foam. — ME., fr. OE. *lēaþor*, rel. to ON. *lauðr*, 'washing soap, foam', and cogn. with Gaul. *lautron*, OIr. *lōathar, lōthar*, 'bathing tub', Gk. λούειν, 'to bathe', λουτρόν, 'bath, water for bathing', L. *lavāre*, 'to wash, bathe'. See **lave** and cp. **lye.**

Derivatives: *lather*, intr. and tr. v., to cover with lather, *lather-er*, n., *lather-y*, adj.

lather, n., one who puts up laths. — Formed fr. **lath** with agential suff. **-er.**

lathi, also **lathee,** n., a heavy wooden staff bound with iron (*India*). — Hind. *lāṭhī*, fr. Prakrit *laṭṭhī*, 'staff, stick, rod, club', which is rel. to OI. *yaṣṭíḥ* of s.m., Avestic *yaxshti-*, 'branch'.

lathyrism, n., a morbid condition caused by the use of meal from the seeds of certain species of *Lathyrus* (*med.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ism.**

Lathyrus, n., a genus of plants, the vetchling (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λάθυρος, 'a kind of pulse'. See **lentil.**

laticiferous, adj., containing latex. — Compounded of L. *latex*, gen. *laticis*, 'a liquid, fluid', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **latex** and **-ferous.**

laticlave, n., one of two broad purple stripes on the front of the tunic, worn by senators, etc., as a badge of their rank (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *lāticlāvus*, 'a broad purple stripe (on the tunic)'. See **latitude** and **clavicle.**

latifundium, n., a large landed estate. — L., compounded of *lātus*, 'broad', and *fundus*, 'bottom, foundation, estate'. See **latitude** and **fund.**

Latin, adj. — ME., fr. L. *Latīnus*, 'Latin', prop. 'pertaining to Latium', fr. *Latium*, name of a district of Italy in which Rome was situated. According to P.P. Persson *Latium* stands for **stlḗ-t-iom* and lit. means 'the flat or plain land' (in contradistinction to the mountainous country inhabited by the Sabines) fr. I.-E. base **stelā-*, 'to spread, extend', whence also *lātus* (for **stlātos*), 'broad, wide'; see **latitude.** It is also possible, however, that the name *Latium* is of non-

Indo-European origin. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 770-71 s.v. *Latium*.

Derivatives: *Latin*, n. and tr. v., *Latin-ate*, adj., *Latin-ic*, adj., *Latin-ism*, n., *Latin-ist*, n., *Latin-ist-ic*, adj., *Latinity* (q.v.), *Latinize* (q.v.)

Latine, adv., in Latin. — L. *Latīnē*, fr. *Latīnus*, 'Latin'. See **Latin.**

Latinity, n. — L. *latīnitās*, fr. *Latīnus*. See **Latin** and **-ity.**

Latinize, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *latīnizāre*, fr. L. *Latīnus*. See **Latin** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *Latiniz-ation*, n., *Latiniz-er*, n.

latitude, n., breadth. — ME., fr. L. *lātitūdō*, 'breadth', fr. *lātus*, 'broad', which stands for **stlātos* and is rel. to *stlatta*, 'a kind of broad ship', and prob. also to *latus*, gen. *lateris*, 'side', fr. I.-E. base **stelā-*, 'to spread', whence also OSlav. *steljǫ, stīlati*, 'to spread out', *po-stelja*, 'bed', Arm. *lain*, 'broad'. Cp. **lateral, laticlave, latifundium, Latin.** For the ending see suff. **-tude.**

Derivatives: *latitudin-al* (q.v.), *latitudin-ous*, adj.

latitudinal, adj., pertaining to latitude. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *lātitūdō*, gen. *lātitūdinis*, 'breadth'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *latitudinal-ly*, adv.

latitudinarian, adj., characterized by latitude in opinion or behavior. — Formed with suff. **-arian** fr. L. *lātitūdō*, gen. *lātitūdinis*, 'breadth'. See **latitude.**

Derivatives: *latitudinarian*, n., *latitudinarian-ism*, n.

Latona, n., the mother of Apollo and Diana in Roman mythology; equivalent to the Greek Leto. — L. *Lātōna*, Latinized form of Gk. Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ. See **Leto** and cp. **Leda.** For the suff. *-na* in *Lātōna* cp. L. *Bellō-na*, the Roman goddess of war (fr. *bellum*, 'war'), and L. *mātrō-na*, 'matron' (fr. *māter*, 'mother'); see *Bellona, matron.*

latria, n., the highest kind of worship, which may be offered to God only. — Eccles L., fr. Gk. λατρείᾱ, 'service, worship'. See **-latry.**

latrine, n., a privy. — F. *latrines* (pl.), fr. L. *lātrīna*, 'a privy', contraction of early *lavātrīna*, 'bath', fr. *lavātus*, pp. of *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave.** For sense development cp. **lavatory.**

latrobite, n., a variety of anorthite (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer, the Reverend C. J. *Latrobe*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

latrocinium, n., robbery; brigandage (*Roman law*). — L. See **larceny.**

-latry, combining form meaning 'worship'. It occurs not only in original Greek words, but also in new coinages (cp. e.g. *bibliolatry*). — Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, service paid to the gods, worship', which is rel. to λάτρον, 'pay, hire', λάτρις, 'servant, worshiper', λατρεύειν, 'to serve, worship'. Several philologists derive these words fr. I.-E. base **la-, *lē(i)-*, 'to grant; possession', whence also ON. *lāð*, OE. *lǣð*, 'landed property, district', Goth. *un-lēds*, 'poor', OE. *un-lād, un-lāde*, 'poor, miserable', orig. 'without property' (for I.-E. **n̥-lēto-s*). Cp. **-later, latria, larceny.** Cp. also **lathe,** 'administrative district'.

latten, n. 1) an alloy of copper and zinc; 2) a thin sheet of metal. — ME. *latoun, laton*, fr. OF. *laton* (F. *laiton*), fr. Arab. *lāṭūn*, 'copper' [whence also Sp. *latón*, Port. *latão*, OProvenç. *laton, leton*, It. *ottone* (in which the *l* of the Arabic word was mistaken for the It. article and consequently dropped)]; ult. fr. dial. Turk. *altan*, 'gold'.

latter, adj. — ME. *later, læter*, 'later', fr. OE. *lætra*, 'slower; later', compar. of *læt*. Cp. the comparatives ON. *latari*, MHG. *laʒʒer*, 'slower', OFris. *letora, lettera*, 'latter', Du. *later*, 'later', and see **late.**

Derivative: *latter-ly*, adv.

lattice, n. — ME. *latis*, fr. OF. *lattis*, fr. *latte*, 'lath', which is of Teut. origin. See **lath.**

Derivatives: *lattice*, tr. v., *lattic-ed*, adj., *lattic-ing*, n.

Latvia, n. — Lit. 'the country of the Letts'. See **Lett** and cp. **lat.**

Derivatives: *Latvi-an*, adj. and n.

laubanite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Lauban* in Silesia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

laud, n., praise. — ME. *laudes* (pl.), fr. MF. *laudes* (pl.), fr. L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus*, 'praise', which is prob. cogn. with OE. *lēoð*, 'song, poem', ON. *ljōð*, 'strophe' (in the pl., 'song'), OHG. *liod*, MHG. *liet*, G. *Lied*, 'song', Goth. *liuþōn*, 'to praise', *awiliuþ*, 'thanksgiving'. Cp. **allow,** 'to permit'. Cp. also **lied.**

laud, tr. v. — L. *laudāre*, 'to praise', fr. *laus*, gen. *laudis*. See **laud,** n.

Derivative: *laud-er*, n.

laudability, n. — Late L. *laudābilitās*, fr. L. *laudābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

laudable, adj. — ME., fr. L. *laudābilis*, 'praiseworthy, laudable', fr. *laudāre*, 'to praise'. See **laud,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *laudable-ness*, n., *laudabl-y*, adv.

laudanine, n., a poisonous alkaloid (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with subst. suff. **-ine.**

laudanum, n., a tincture of opium. — A ModL. word used by the Swiss alchemist and physician Paracelsus; prob. a var. of L. *lādanum*. See **ladanum, labdanum.**

laudation, n., praise. — L. *laudātiō*, 'a praising, commendation', fr. *laudātus*, pp. of *laudāre*. See **laud,** v., and **-ation.**

laudative, adj., laudatory. — L. *laudatīvus*, 'relating to praise, laudatory', fr. *laudātus*, pp. of *laudāre*. See **laud,** v., **-ive.**

laudatory, adj., expressing praise. — Late L. *laudātōrius*, 'relating to praise, laudatory', fr. L. *laudātus*, pp. of *laudāre*. See **laud,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Derivative: *laudatori-ly*, adv.

Laudian, adj., pertaining to Archbishop Laud (1573-1645) or his principles.

laugh, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *lahen, laughen*, fr. OE.

hleahhan, hliehhan, rel. to ON. *hlæja*, Dan. *lee*, Swed. *le*, Du., MHG., G. *lachen*, OHG. *(h)lahhēn, hlahhan*, Goth. *hlahjan*, 'to laugh'. Cp. Gk. κλαγγή, 'a sharp, quick sound, twang', κλάζειν (for *κλάγγ-ιειν), 'to make a sharp, quick sound', L. *clangere*, 'to resound, clang', Lith. *klagėti*, Lett. *kladzēt*, 'to cackle', OSlav. *klokotati*, 'to clack, cackle'. All these words derive from the bases **qlēg-*, **qlōg-*; cp. **clang.**

Derivatives: *laugh*, n., *laugh-er*, n., *laugh-ing*, n. and adj., *laugh-ing-ly*, adv., *laughable* (q.v.), *laughter* (q.v.)

laughable, adj. — A hybrid coined from the verb **laugh** and suff. **-able**; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: *laughable-ness*, n., *laughabl-y*, adv.

laughing jackass, a bird of the kingfisher family in Australia. — So named from its laughlike call suggesting the braying of an ass.

laughter, n. — ME. *lahter*, fr. OE. *hleahtor*, fr. *hleahhan*, 'to laugh'. Cp. ON. *hlātr*, Dan. *latter*, Norw. *laatt*, OHG. *hlahtar*, MHG. *lahter, gelehter*, G. *Gelächter*, 'laughter', and see **laugh.**

laumontite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist Gillet *Laumont* (1747-1834), its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

launch, tr. and intr. v., to hurl, cast. — ME. *lanchen, launchen*, fr. ONF. *lanchier*, which corresponds to OF. *lancier* (F. *lancer*), 'to fling, hurl, throw, cast, launch', fr. Late L. *lanceāre*, 'to wield a lance', fr. L. *lancea*. See **lance,** n. and v.

Derivatives: *launch*, n., the sliding of a boat from the land into the water, *launch-er*, n.

launch, n., a large boat carried by a warship. — Sp. and Port. *lancha*, fr. Malay *lancharan*, 'a kind of boat', fr. *lanchar*, 'swift, speedy'.

launder, n., a conduit or trough for conveying water. — The orig. meaning was 'one who washes', fr. ME. *lander, launder*, contraction of *lavender*, fr. OF. *lavandier*, 'washerman', fem. *lavandiere* (F. *lavandière*), 'washerwoman', fr. Late L. *lavandāria* (pl.), 'things to be washed', fr. L. *lavandus*, 'to be washed', gerundive of *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave.** For Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English see *agenda* and cp. words there referred to.

launder, tr. v., to wash (clothes, etc.); intr. v., to wash clothes, etc. — Obsol. *launder*, 'launderer, laundress', fr. ME. *launder*. See **launder,** n.

Derivative: *launder-er*, n.

laundress, n. — Formed fr. **launder,** n., with suff. **-ess.**

laundry, n. — ME. *lavenderie, lavendrie*, fr. OF. *lavanderie*, fr. Late L. *lavandāria* (pl.), 'things to be washed'. See **launder** and **-y** (representing OF. **-ie**).

Laura, fem. PN. — It., prob. pet form of L. *Laurentia*, fem. of *Laurentius*, **'of Laurentum'.** See **Laurence.**

Lauraceae, n. pl., **the laurel family** (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Laurus** with suff. **-aceae.**

laureate, adj. and n. — L. *laureātus*, 'crowned with laurel, laureate', fr. *laureus*, 'laurel'. See **laurel** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *laureate-ship*, n.

laureate, tr. v., to crown with laurel. — L. *laureātus*. See **laureate,** adj.

Derivative: *laureat-ion*, n.

laurel, n. — ME. *laurer, lorer, lorel*, fr. OF. *laurier, lorier* (F. *laurier*), 'laurel', fr. OF. *lor*, fr. L. *laurus*, 'bay tree, laurel; laurel crown', which is prob. borrowed from a Mediterranean language, whence prob. also Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel' (cp. the variants δαῦκον, Thessal., Cypr. δαύχνα, δαυχμός, Pergamene λάφνη). Cp. **Daphne.** Cp. also **Laurus, Laura, Laurence.**

Derivative: *laurel*, tr. v.

Laurence, Lawrence, masc. PN. — OF. *Lorenz* (F. *Laurent*), fr. L. *Laurentius*, prop. 'of Laurentum', fr. *Laurentum*, name of a maritime town in Latium, lit. 'town of bay trees', fr. *laurus*, 'bay tree'. It. *Lorenzo* is of the same origin. See **laurel** and cp. **Laura.**

Laurentian, laurentian, n., a kind of granite and granitic gneiss in Canada (*geol.*) — Named from the *Laurentian* Mountains in Canada, themselves called after the St. *Lawrence* River. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

laurite, n., an osmium ruthenium sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named by the German chemist Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) in 1866 after Mrs. *Laura* Joy, the wife of a friend. — For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Laurus, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (*bot.*) — L. *laurus*, 'laurel'. See **laurel.**

laurustine, n., a shrub with evergreen leaves (*bot.*) — ML. *laurustīnus*, compounded of L. *laurus*, 'laurel', and *tīnus*, 'laurustine'. For the first element see **laurel.** The second element is prob. cogn. with Gk. τῖλος, 'a purging', W. *tail*, 'dung', OSlav. *tina, timěnije*, 'mud, mire', OE. *þīnan*, 'to become moist', *þāwian*, 'to thaw' (see **thaw**); so called in allusion to its purging qualities.

laurustinus, n., the laurustine. — See prec. word.

lautarite, n., calcium iodate (*mineral.*) — G. *Lautarit*, named after the Oficina *Lautaro* in Chile. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lava, n. — It., orig. 'torrent, stream', fr. Neapolitan *lave*, fr. L. *lābēs*, 'a fall, falling down', which is rel. to *lābi*, 'to slide, slip, glide' (see **labor**); not connected with L. *lavāre*, 'to wash'.

lavabo, n. (*eccles.*) — L. *lavābō*, 'I will wash', fut. of *lavāre*, 'to wash' (see **lave**); so called from the first word of Ps. 26:6 in the Vulgate text recited by the priest in the Mass while washing his hands.

lavage, n., washing; specif., in *med.*, the washing out of an organ. — F., 'a washing', fr. *laver*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-age.**

lavalliere, n., an ornament. — F. *lavallière*, 'necktie', named after *La Vallière* (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV.

Lavandula, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *lavandula, lavendula*, 'lavender'. See **lavender.**

lavation, n., washing. — L. *lavātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a washing, bathing', fr. *lavātus*, pp. of *lavāre*. See **lave** and **-ation.**

lavatory, n. — ME. *lavatorie*, fr. Late L. *lavātōrium*, 'place for washing', prop. neut. of the adj. *lavātōrius*, 'pertaining to washing', used as a noun, fr. L. *lavātus*, pp. of *lavāre*. See **lave** and subst. suff. **-ory** and cp. **laver,** 'vessel for washing'.

lave, tr. and intr. v., to wash, bathe. — ME. *laven*, prob. a blend of OF. (= F.) *laver*, 'to wash' (fr. L. *lavāre*, 'to wash, bathe'), and OE. *lafian*, 'to wash' (which is prob. also a derivative of L. *lavāre*). L. *lavāre* is prob. assimilated fr. **lovāre* and is rel. to L. *luere*, 'to wash', and cogn. with Gk. λούειν, Homeric λόειν (for *λόϝειν), 'to wash, bathe', Arm. *loganam*, 'I bathe, take a bath', OIr. *lōathar, lōthar*, 'basin', MBret. *lovazr*, Bret. *laouer*, 'trough', *lūaith*, W. *lludw*, Bret. *ludu*, 'ashes', OE. *lēah*, 'lye, ashes and water for washing', *lēaþor*, 'lather'. See **lye, lather** and cp. **ablution, alluvion, alluvium, delubrum, deluge, dilute, diluvium, latrine, launder, lavabo, lavage, lavatory, lavender, lavish, loment, lotion,** and the second element in **aurilave, pyrolusite.**

laveer, intr. v., to beat against the wind (*naut.*; *archaic*). — Du. *laveren*, fr. MDu. *loveren, laveren*, fr. MF. *louvier* (F. *louvoyer*), fr. MF. (= F.) *lof*, 'windward side of a ship', which is a loan word fr. MDu. *lōf* (Du. *loef*), 'luff'. See **luff.**

lavement, n., a washing. — F., fr. *laver*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ment.**

lavender, n., a fragrant plant of the mint family. — ME. *lavendre*, fr. AF. *lavendre*, fr. ML. *lavandula*, fr. It. *lavandula*, dimin. of *lavande* (whence F. *lavande*), fr. *lavare*, 'to wash', fr. L. *lavāre*; so called from the use of this plant to perfume the water for bathing. See **lave,** 'to wash'.

låvenite, n., a complex zirconium mineral. — Named after the Island of *Låven*, Langesund Fiord, in Norway. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

laver, n., a vessel for washing. — ME. *lavour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *lavoir*, fr. Late L. *lavātōrium*, 'place for washing'. See **lavatory.**

laver, n., a seaweed. — L. *laver*, 'a water plant', of uncertain origin.

laverock, n., an archaic var. of **lark.**

lavish, adj., profuse, prodigal. — Fr. earlier *lavish*, n., 'profusion', fr. ME. *lavas*, fr. OF. *lavasse, lavache*, 'deluge of rain', fr. *laver*, 'to wash'. See **lave,** 'to wash'.

Derivatives: *lavish*, tr. v., *lavish-er*, n., *lavish-ly*, adv., *lavish-ness*, n.

lavrovite, also **lavroffite,** n., pyroxene colored green by vanadium (*mineral.*) — Russ. *lavrovit*, named after N. von *Lavrov*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

law, n. — ME. *laghe, lawe*, fr. OE. *lagu*, 'law', of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *lög*, 'law', prop. pl. of *lag*, 'something laid down, a layer', fr. Teut. base **lag-*, 'to lay'; see **lay,** 'to place', **lie,** 'to recline' and cp. **outlaw.** Hence *law* lit. means 'something laid down, something fixed'. For sense development cp. *statute*, lit. 'something made to stand' (fr. L. *statuere*), G. *Gesetz*, 'law', and *Satzung*, 'statute', lit. 'something set' (fr. *setzen*, 'to set'). Cp. also Gk. κεῖται νόμος, 'the law is laid (down), fr. κεῖμαι, 'I lie'.

Derivatives: *law-ful*, adj., *law-ful-ly*, adv., *law-ful-ness*, n., *law-less*, adj., *law-less-ly*, adv., *law-less-ness*, n., *lawyer* (q.v.).

law, interj. — Imitative. Cp. the interjection **la.**

law, n., a hill. — OE. *hlāw, hlæw*. See **low,** 'a hill'.

lawn, n., a kind of fine linen. — Formerly called *laune lynen*, 'linen from Laon', fr. *Laon*, a town in France, where it was originally manufactured. F. *Laon* comes from OF. *Lan*, fr. L. *Laudunum*, a name of Celtic origin.

lawn, n., a stretch of grass. — ME. *launde, laund*, fr. OF. *launde, lande* (F. *lande*), 'heath, moor', which is borrowed fr. Gaul. **landa*. See **land.** The omission of the *d* in *lawn* (for **lawn-d*) is prob. due to its having been confused with the suff. **-ed.** For a similar omission of the final *-d* cp. *scan.*

lawn tennis. Lit. 'tennis played in the lawn'.

lawny, adj., made of, or resembling, lawn (cloth). —Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **lawn,** 'a kind of fine linen'.

lawny, adj., 1) like a lawn; containing lawns. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **lawn,** 'a stretch of grass'.

Lawrence, masc. PN. — See **Laurence.**

lawrencite, n., ferrous chloride (*mineral.*) — F., named after the American chemist and mineralogist J. *Lawrence* Smith (died in 1883). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lawsonite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineralogy*). — Named after the American geologist Andrew Cowper *Lawson* (1861-1952). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lawyer, n. — ME. *lawyere*. See **law** and **-yer.** Cp. *bowyer, sawyer.*

Derivatives: *lawyer-ess*, n., *lawyer-ly*, adj., *lawyer-y*, n.

lax, adj., 1) loose; 2) slack. — ME., fr. L. *laxus*, for **(s)l^{e}g-sos*, 'wide, loose, open', rel. to *languēre*, 'to faint, weary', whence *languidus*, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid'. See **languid** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **laxate, laxation, laxative, laxity, relax.**

Derivatives: *lax*, n. (q.v.), *lax-ly*, adv., *lax-ness*, n.

lax, n., looseness of the intestines. — Fr. prec. word.

lax, n., a salmon. — Norw. *laks*, fr. ON. *lax*, rel. to OE. *leax*, OS., OHG., MHG. *lahs*, G. *Lachs*, LG. *las*, 'salmon', and cogn. with Lith. *lāšis*, Lett. *lasis*, OPruss. *lasasso*, Russ. *lósos*, 'salmon',

and with Toch. B *laks*, 'fish'. Cp. the first element in **laspring.**

laxate, tr. v., to loosen. — L. *laxātus*, pp. of *laxāre*, 'to open, unloose, relax', fr. *laxus*. See **lax,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

laxation, n. — ME., fr. L. *laxātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a widening, mitigation', fr. *laxātus*, pp. of *laxāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

laxative, adj., loosening; mildly purgative. — ME. *laxatif*, fr. ML. *laxātīvus*, fr. L. *laxātus*, pp. of *laxāre*, 'to open, relax', fr. *laxus*, 'wide'. See **lax,** adj., and **-ative.**
Derivatives: *laxative*, n., a purgative medicine, *laxative-ly*, adv., *laxative-ness*, n.

laxity, n., the quality or state of being lax. — F. *laxité*, fr. L. *laxitātem*, acc. of *laxitās*, 'spaciousness, roominess; languor, laxity', fr. *laxus*. See **lax,** adj., and **-ity.**

lay, tr. and intr. v., to place. — ME. *leggen*, *leyen*, *leien*, fr. OE. *lecgan*, 'to lay, put, place', rel. to OS. *leggian*, ON. *leggja*, OFris. *ledza*, MDu. *legghan*, *leghan*, Du. *leggen*, OHG., MHG. *lecken*, *legen*, G. *legen*, Goth. *lagjan*, 'to lay, put, place'. These verbs lit. mean 'to cause to lie', and are causatives of OE. *licgan*, 'to lie', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See **lie,** 'to recline', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **lagan, law, ledge, ledger** and the second element in **fellow.** Cp. also **layer, allay, underlay.**
Derivatives: *lay*, n., the way in which something lies, *layer* (q.v.), *lay-ing*, n.

lay, past tense of **lie.**

lay, n., a short song. — ME. *laye*, *lay*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lai*, a word of Celtic origin; cp. OIr. *lōid*, Ir. *laid*, Gael. *laoidh*, 'poem, verse, play'. These words are not connected with L. *ludus*, 'play'. Cp. **roundelay.**

lay, adj., pertaining to the laity, secular. — ME., fr. OF. *lai*, fr. Late L. *lāīcus*, 'pertaining to the people', fr. Gk. λᾱϊκός, of s.m., fr. λᾱός (Att. λεώς), 'people', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **laic, laity,** the first element in **Laertes, Laocoon, liturgy** and the second element in **Menelaus, Nicholas.** Cp. also **lewd.**

layer, n. — ME. *legger*, *leyer*, fr. *leggen*, *leyen*, 'to lay'. See **lay,** v., and subst. suff. **-er.** Accordingly *layer* lit. means 'that which is laid'.
Derivatives: *layer*, tr. v., *layer-ed*, adj.

layette, n., baby's outfit. — F., 'baby's outfit', dimin. of MF. *laie*, 'drawer, case', fr. MDu. *laeye*, which is rel. to G. *Lade*, of s.m., and to E. **lade, load** (qq. v.) For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

lay figure, n., a jointed model of the human form. —Fr. earlier *layman*, fr. Du. *leeman*, lit. 'jointed man', fr. MDu. *led*, *lit*, *ghelit* (Du. *lid*, *gelid*), 'limb, joint', and *man*, 'man'. MDu. *led*, *lit*, *ghelit* is rel. to OE. *liþ*, OS., OFris. *lith*, ON. *liðr*, Dan., Swed. *led*, OHG. *gilid*, MHG. *gelit*, *gelid*, G. *Glied*, Goth. *liþus*, 'limb, joint', fr. Teut. base ***lī-*, corresponding to I.-E. base ***leī-*, 'to bend, be movable, be nimble'. See limb.**

lazar, n., a filthy beggar; esp. a leper. — ME., fr. ML. *lazarus*, named after *Lazarus* mentioned Luke 16:20. See **Lazarus** and cp. **lazaretto, lazzarone.**

lazaret, n., lazaretto. — F., fr. It. *lazzaretto*. See next word.

lazaretto, n., a hospital for lepers; place in a ship used as storehouse. — Venetian *lazareto* (whence It. *lazzaretto*), a blend of *Lazaro* (It. *Lazzaro*), name of the Venetian hospital for lepers (so called after Luke 16:20) and *Nazaret*, the name of another hospital in Venice, which was so called because it was established after the decay of the former, in the neighborhood of the church Santa Maria di *Nazaret*. See **Lazarus** and cp. **lazar.**

Lazarus, masc. PN. — L. *Lazarus*, fr. Gk. Λάζαρος, aphetic for Ἐλεάζαρος, fr. Heb. *El'āzār*, lit. 'God has helped'. See **Eleazar.**

laze, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **lazy.**

lazy, adj. — Fr. earlier *laysy*; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *lazi-ly*, adv., *lazi-ness*, n.

lazzarone, n., one belonging to a very low class of people in Naples, living by odd jobs or by begging. — It., augment. of *lazzaro*, fr. *Lazzaro*, 'Lazarus'. See **lazar.** For the suff. *-one* see **-oon.**

-le, suff. forming diminutive nouns. — 1) ME. *-el*, *-ele*, *-elle*, fr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, *-ele*; cp. e.g. *knuckle*; 2) ME. *-el*, *-elle*, fr. OF. *-el*, fr. L. *-ellum*; cp. e.g. *castle*, fr. OF. *chastel* (F. *château*), fr. L. *castellum*; 3) ME. *-el*, fr. OF. *-eille*, fr. L. *-icula*; cp. e.g. *bottle*, fr. OF. *botele* (F. *bouteille*), fr. VL. *butticula.*

-le, agential suff. — ME. *-le*, fr. Teut. *-el* (often through the medium of French). Cp. e.g. *beadel*, fr. ME. *bedel*, fr. OF. *bedel* (F. *bédeau*).

-le, suff. denoting an *instrument*. — ME. *-el*, fr. OE. *-el*. Cp. e.g. *ladle*, fr. ME. *ladel*, fr. OE. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan*, 'to draw (water)'.

-le, suff. forming adjectives from verbs. This suff. indicates tendency toward the action or process expressed by the verb. — ME. *-el*, *-il*, *-le*, fr. OE. *-ol*. Cp. e.g. *brittle*, fr. ME. *britel*, fr. OE. *brēotan*, 'to break'.

-le, suff. forming verbs with freq. or dimin. meaning. — ME. *-elen*, *-len*, fr. OE. *-lian*. Cp. e.g. *wrestle*, fr. ME. *wrestlen*, fr. OE. *wrǣstlian*, 'to wrestle', freq. of *wrǣstan*, 'to twist, wrest'.

lea, n., a tract of open country. — ME. *lee*, *leye*, fr. OE. *lēah*, 'open field, meadow', rel. to OHG. *lōh*, 'cluster of bushes' (whence the PN. *Hohenlohe*), Flem. *loo*, of s.m. (whence the place name *Water-loo*), and cogn. with OI. *lōkáḥ*, 'open space', L. *lūcus*, 'grove', Lith. *laūkas*, Lett. *laũks*, 'open field', Toch. A *lok*, B *lauke*, 'far away', and with L. *lūcēre*, 'to shine'; see **light,** 'brightness'. For sense development cp. E. *clearing* (fr. *clear*).

lea, n., a measure of yarn (varying in different places). — ME. *lee*, prob. fr. F. *lier*, 'to bind', fr. L. *ligāre*. See **ligament.**

leach, tr. v., to moisten; intr. v., to melt. — A

blend of OE. *leccan*, 'to moisten', and ON. *leka*, 'to leak' (whence E. **leak,** q.v.)
Derivative: *leach*, n.

lead, n., a heavy, bluish grey metal. — ME. *lede*, fr. OE. *lēad*, rel. to OFris. *lād*, MDu. *loot*, *lood*, Du. *lood*, MHG. *lōt*, 'lead', G. *Lot*, 'weight, plummet'; of Celt. origin. Cp. OIr. *lúaide* (for ***loudiā*, fr. ***ploudiā*), fr. I.-E. base ***plou(d)-*, ***pleu(d)-*, 'to flow', for which see **fleet,** 'to pass swiftly'.
Derivatives: *lead*, adj. and tr. v., *leaden* (q.v.), *lead-y*, adj., *leading* (q.v.)

lead, tr. and intr. v., to guide. — ME. *leden*, fr. OE. *lǣdan*, 'to lead, guide', rel. to OS. *lēdian*, ON. *leiða*, OFris. *lēda*, Du. *leiden*, OHG. *leittan*, *leiten*, MHG., G. *leiten*, fr. Teut. ***laidian*, 'to lead', lit. 'to make go', causative formed fr. ***līþan*, 'to go', which appears in OE. *līðan*, 'to go, travel, sail', OS. *līthan*, ON. *līða*, 'to go', OHG. *ga-līdan*, 'to travel', Goth. *ga-leiþan*, 'to go'. Cp. Teut. ***laidō-*, 'way, guidance', appearing in OE. *lād*, 'path, track, way, course', OS. *lēda*, ON. *leið*, 'guidance'. Cp. also **load, lode,** and the first element in **leitmotiv.**
Derivatives: *lead*, n., *lead-er*, n., *lead-er-ship*, n., *leading* (q.v.)

leaden, adj., made of lead. — ME. *leden*, fr. OE. *lēaden*, fr. *lēad*. See **lead,** 'a metal', and adj. suff. **-en.**
Derivative: *leaden-ness*, n.

leaderette, n., a short editorial paragraph. — Lit. 'a short leading article', a hybrid formed fr. **leader** and **-ette,** a suff. of French origin.

leading, n., leadwork. — Formed fr. **lead,** 'a metal', with subst. suff. **-ing.**

leading, n., guidance. — Formed from the verb **lead** with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

leading, adj., directing, guiding. — Formed from the verb **lead** with part. suff. **-ing.**

leaf, n. — ME. *leef*, *lef*, fr. OE. *lēaf*, rel. to OS. *lōf*, ON. *lauf*, Dan. *løv*, Swed. *löf*, OFris. *lāf*, Du. *loof*, OHG. *loub*, MHG. *loup*, *loub*, G. *Laub*, 'foliage', Goth. *lauf*, 'foliage', *laufs*, 'leaf', and cogn. with Lith. *lupù*, *lupti*, 'to shell, peel', Lett. *lupt*, 'to peel; to rob,' Russ. *lupljú*, *lupit'*, 'to peel', OSlav. *lubŭ*, 'bark, rind', Lith. *lubà*, OPruss. *lubbo*, 'board', Lith. *lúobas*, 'bark, rind'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***leub(h)-*, ***leup-*, 'to strip, to peel', whence prob. also L. *liber* (fr. ***lūber*), 'bast, book'; see **library** and cp. **alypin.** I.-E. base ***leub(h)-*, ***leup-* is rel. to base ***lep-*, 'to peel', whence Gk. λέπειν, 'to strip off the rind, peel, bark'; see **leper** and cp. **lodge.**
Derivatives: *leaf*, intr. v., *leaf-less*, adj., *leaf-less-ness*, n., *leaf-y*, adj., *leaf-i-ness*, n.

leafit, n., leaflet (*archaic*). — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. **leaf** and diminutive suff. *-it* = **-et.**

leaflet, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **leaf** and **-let,** a dimin. suff. of French origin.

league, n., alliance. — OF (= F.) *ligue*, 'confederacy, league', fr. OIt. *liga*, fr. L. *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament** (It. *lega* is a back formation fr. It. *legare*, 'to bind', fr. L. *ligāre*).
Derivative: *leaguer* (q.v.)

league, tr. v., to form into a league; intr. v., to form a league. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. *se liguer*, 'to form a league'.

league, n., an old measure of distance varying in different times and countries. — OF. *legue* (F. *lieu*), fr. Late L. *leuga*, *leuca* (whence also OProvenç. *lega*, Sp. *legua*), which is of Gaulish origin.

leaguer, n., member of a league. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **league,** 'alliance'.

leaguer, n., camp. — Du. *leger*, 'camp'. See **lair** and cp. **laager, lager.**
Derivative: *leaguer*, intr. and tr. v.

Leah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the elder daughter of Laban and wife of Jacob. — Lit. 'wild-cow'; cp. Arab. *láan*, 'wildcow'. See Friedrich Delitzsch, Prolegomena eines neuen hebr.-aram. Wörterbuchs zum Alten Testament p. 80, G. Buchanan, Studies in Hebrew Proper Names, p. 96, and Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, p. 10.

leak, intr. v. — ME. *leken*, fr. ON. *leka*, 'to leak, drip', which is rel. to OE. *leccan*, 'to moisten, water', MDu. *lecken*, Du. *lekken*, 'to leak', OHG. *lecchen*, MHG. *lechen*, 'to become dry', MHG. *lechezen*, *lechzen*, G. *lechzen*, 'to be parched with thirst', ON. *lekr*, OE. *hlec*. MDu. *leck*, Du. *lek*, G. *leck*, 'leaky'. Outside Teut. cp. OIr. *legaim*, 'I melt, dissolve' (*intr.*), ModW. *llaith* (for ***lekto-*), 'moist'. Cp. **leach** and the first element in **lacmus.**

leak, n. — ON. *leki*, fr. *leka*, 'to leak, drip'. See **leak,** v.
Derivatives: *leak-y*, adj., *leak-i-ness*, n., and the hybrid noun *leak-age.*

leal, adj., loyal (*dial.* or *poet.*). — ME. *leel*, *lel*, fr. OF. *leial*, *leal*, *loial* (F. *loyal*); a doublet of **legal** and **loyal.**

lean, intr. and tr. v., to incline, bend. — ME. *lenen*, fr. OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, 'to lean; to recline, lie', rel. to OS. *hlinōn*, OFris. *lena*, MDu. *lēnen*, Du. *leunen*, OHG. *hlinēn*, *linēn*, MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, G. *lehnen*, 'to lean'; fr. I.-E. base ***klei-*, 'to incline, lean', whence also Gk. κλῑ́νειν, 'to cause to slope, slant, incline'. See **clinical** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **lean,** 'thin', **ladder, lid, linch, linchet, links,** 'sand hills', **low,** 'hill'.
Derivatives: *lean*, n., a slope, *lean-ing*, n.

lean, adj., thin. — ME. *lene*, fr. OE. *hlǣn*, 'lean, thin', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'bending, drooping', and is rel. to OE. *hleonian*, 'to lean'. See **lean,** v.
Derivatives: *lean*, n., *lean-ish*, adj., *lean-ly*, adv., *lean-ness*, n.

Leander, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in *Greek mythology*, a young man of Abydos, lover of Hero. He swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero in

Sestos. — L. *Lēander*, fr. Gk. Λείανδρος, Λέανδρος, lit. 'lion man', compounded of λέων, 'lion', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **lion** and **andro-**.

leap, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *lepen*, fr. OE. *hlēapan*, 'to jump, dance; to run', rel. to OS. *hlōpan*, ON. *hlaupa*, Dan. *løbe*, Swed. *löpa*, OFris. *hlāpa*, MDu. *lōpen*, Du. *lopen*, OHG. *hlouffan*, *louffan*, MHG. *loufen*, G. *laufen*, 'to run', Goth. *us-hlaupan*, 'to jump up'. The ult. etymol. of these words is uncertain. Cp. **elope, gallop, gantlet, interloper, landloper, lapwing, lope, loup, orlop, wallop.**

Derivatives: *leap*, n., *leap-er*, n., *leap-ing*, n. and adj.

learn, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *lernen*, fr. OE. *leornian*, rel. to OS. *līnōn* (for **līznōn*), OFris. *lernia*, *lirnia*, OHG. *lernēn*, *lirnēn*, MHG., G. *lernen*, 'to learn', Goth. *lais*, 'I know', *laisjan*, OE. *lǣran* (whence ON. *lǣra*), OS. *lērian*, OFris. *lēra*, MDu. *leeren*, Du. *leren*, OHG. *lērran*, *lēren*, MHG. *lēren*, G. *lehren*, 'to teach', lit. 'to make known'. All these words orig. meant 'to follow or find the track, to follow, go after', resp. 'to cause to find the track, to cause to follow'. They are related to OHG. *leisa* (in *wagenleisa*), 'track of carriage wheels', MHG. *leise*, *geleis*, G. *Geleise*, *Gleis*, 'track', OE. *lǣst*, 'sole of foot, track, footprint, last', OHG. *leist*, 'track, footprint, last', MHG. *leist*, G. *Leisten*, 'last', ON. *leistr*, 'foot, sock', Goth. *laists*, 'track', *laistjan*, 'to follow'. Cognates outside Teut. are L. *līra* (for **leisā*), 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow', OSlav. *lěcha*, 'ridge (in a field)', OPruss. *lyso*, of s.m., Lith. *lýsė*, 'garden bed'. Cp. **last,** 'model of foot', **last,** 'to endure', **lore.** Cp. also **delirium.**

Derivatives: *learn-ed*, adj., *learn-ed-ly*, adv., *learn-ed-ness*, n., *learning* (q.v.)

learning, n. — ME. *lerning*, fr. OE. *leornung*, 'learning, study', fr. *leornian*, 'to learn'. See **learn** and subst. suff. **-ing.**

lease, tr. v. — AF. *lesser*, fr. OF. *laissier*, *lessier*, *lesser* (F. *laisser*), 'to let, leave', fr. L. *laxāre*, 'to open, make wide, slacken, relax, relieve', fr. *laxus*, 'wide, loose, open'. See **lax,** adj., and cp. **lessee.**

lease, n. — ME. *les*. fr. AF., fr. OF. *lais*, 'a letting, leaving', verbal n. of *laissier* (see **lease,** v.). The F. equivalent of OF. *lais* is *legs*, whose spelling is due to the erroneous derivation of this word fr. L. *lēgātum*, 'bequest, legacy' (see *legacy*).

leash, n., a thong for holding a dog. — ME. *lese*, *lees*, fr. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (F. *laisse*), fr. L. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus*, 'wide, loose, open'. See **lax,** adj., and cp. **lease.**

Derivative: *leash*, tr. v.

leasing, n., a lie, falsehood (*archaic*). — ME. *lesing*, fr. OE. *lēasung*, 'falsehood, deception', fr. *lēas*, 'devoid of, without; false, feigned', rel. to *lēosan*, 'to lose'. See **lose** and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns, and cp. **-less.**

least, adj. — ME. *leste*, *lest*, fr. OE. *lǣst*, contraction of *lǣsast*, *lǣsest*, 'smallest', superl. of *lǣssa*, 'less'. See **less.**

Derivatives: *least*, n., *least-ways*, adv. (colloq.), *least-wise*, adv.

leat, n., an open water trench. — ME. *leet*, fr. OE. *gelǣt*, *gelǣte*, 'junction of roads, outlet', from pref. *ge-* (see *y-*) and the stem of *lǣtan*, 'to leave'. See **let,** 'to leave'.

leather, n. — ME. *lether*, fr. OE. *leðer*, rel. to OS. *lethar*, ON. *leðr*, Dan. *læder*, Swed. *lader*, OFris. *lether*, MDu. *lēder*, Du. *leder*, *leer*, OHG. *ledar*, MHG., G. *leder*, and cogn. with OIr. *lethar*, W. *lledr*, Bret. *lezr*, 'leather'.

Derivatives: *leather*, adj. and tr. v., *leather-ing*, n., *leathern* (q.v.), *leather-y*, adj., *leather-i-ness*, n.

leatherette, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **leather** and **-ette,** a suff. of French origin.

leathern, adj. — Formed fr. **leather** with suff. **-en.**

leatheroid, n., material used instead of leather; artificial leather. — A hybrid coined fr. **leather** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

leave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *leven*, fr. OE. *lǣfan*, 'not to take away, to leave, bequeath', rel. to OE. *lāf*, 'what remains, remnant', OE. *belīfan*, OS. *bīliban*, OHG. *bilīban*, MHG. *belīben*, G. *bleiben*, Goth. *bileiban*, 'to remain', and prob. also to OE. *līf*, 'life', *libban*, *lifian*, 'to live', orig. 'to remain'; cogn. with Gk. λίπος, 'grease, fat', λῐπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy', λῐπαρής, 'persisting, persevering', lit. 'sticky', λῐπαρεῖν, 'to persist, persevere', lit. 'to stick', OI. *limpáti*, 'smears', *lipṭáh*, 'sticking together', *lēpaḥ*, 'unguent', L. *lippus*, 'blear-eyed', Lith. *limpù*, *lipti*, 'to stick, adhere', OSlav. *pri-linǫti*, of s.m., *lěpŭ*, 'bird-lime', Alb. *l'aparos*, 'I soil', *gl'ep*, *gel'epε*, *šklepε*, 'mucus secreted by the glands of the eyelid', and possibly also Hitt. *lippanzi*, 'they smear, paint' (but Gk. λείπω, L. *linquō*, 'I leave', are not cognate). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **leip-*, 'to anoint; to stick, adhere; to remain, persevere, continue, live'. Cp. **life, live, liver** and the second element in **Olaf.** Cp. also **adipose, Liparis, lipase, lipo-,** 'fat', **lipoma,** the first element in **liparoid** and the second element in **celibate.**

Derivative: *leav-ing*, n.

leave, n. — ME. *leve*, fr. OE. *lēaf*, rel. to OE. *lēof*, 'dear', ON. *leyfi*, MHG. *loube*, 'permission', OS. *orlōf*, OFris. *orlof*, *orlef*, OHG., MHG. *urloup*, G. *Urlaub*, 'leave of absence', OE. *līefan*, ON. *leyfa*, 'to permit, allow', OE. *ālīefan*, *ālȳfan*, OHG. *irlouben*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben*, Goth. *uslaubjan*, of s.m., OE. *gelēafa*, OS. *gilōbo*, OHG. *giloubo*, MHG. *geloube*, *gloube*, G. *Glaube*, Goth. *galaubeins*, 'belief', OE. *geliefan*, *gelēfan*, OS. *gilōbian*, MHG. *gelouben*, *glöuben*, G. *glauben*, Goth. *galaubjan*, 'to believe', fr. I.-E. base **leubh-*, 'to love, approve, praise'. See **lief** and **love** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **the second element in furlough.**

leave, intr. v., to put forth leaves, to leaf. — ME. *leven*, fr. *lef*, 'leaf'. See **leaf.**

leaved, adj., having leaves. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ed.**

leaven, n. — ME. *levain*, *levein*, fr. F. *levain*, fr. VL. **levāmen*, 'something that raises' (classical L. *levāmen*, means 'alleviation, mitigation'), fr. *levāre*, 'to lift, raise; to lighten, alleviate, mitigate', fr. *levis*, 'light'. See **level** and cp. **relieve.**

Derivatives: *leaven*, tr. v., *leaven-ing*, n.

leban, lebban, also **leben,** n., coagulated sour milk (an Arab beverage). — VArab. *lában*, *leben*, 'sour milk', fr. Arab. *lában*, 'milk', which is rel. to Heb. *lābhán*, 'white', *l^{e}bhānā^{h}*, poetic name for the moon (lit. 'the white one'), *l^{e}bhōnā^{h}*, Aram.-Syr. *l^{e}bhūntā*, Arab. *lubán*, 'frankincense' (Gk. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, 'frankincense', are Sem. loan words), Heb. *L^{e}bhānōn*, Akkad. *Labnānu*, Aram. *Libhnān*, Arab. *Lubnān*, 'Mount Lebanon', lit. 'the white one'; so called from the *whiteness* of its cliffs. Cp. **olibanum** and the first element in **benzoin.**

Lecanium, n., a genus of scale insects (*entomology*). — ModL., fr. Gk. λεκάνιον, dimin. of λεκάνη, 'dish, pan'. See **lekane** and cp. **Lecidea.**

lecanomancy, n., divination by the inspection of water in a basin. — Compounded of Gk. λεκάνη, 'dish, pan', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See **lekane** and **-mancy.**

Lechea, n., a genus of plants, the pinweed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Johan *Leche* (1704-64).

lecher, n., lecherous, lewd. — ME. *lechour*. fr. OF. *lecheur* (F. *lécheur*), 'libertine', lit. 'licker', fr. *lechier* (F. *lécher*), 'to lick', fr. Frankish **likkon*, which is rel. to OHG. *leckōn*, 'to lick'. See **lick.**

lecherous, adj., lustful. — ME., fr. MF. *lechereus*, fr. OF., fr. *lecheur*, 'libertine'. See prec. word and **-ous** and cp. **lickerish.**

Derivatives: *lecherous-ly*, adv., *lecherous-ness*, n.

lechery, n., lust, lewdness. — ME. *lecherie*, fr. OF. *lecherie*, fr. *lecheur*, 'libertine'. See **lecher** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

Lecidea, n., a genus of crustacean lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λεκίς, gen. λεκίδος, dimin. of λέκος, 'dish'. See **lekane** and cp. **Lecanium.**

lecithin, n., a waxy substance found in tissues of the brain and the nerves (*biochem.*) — Coined by Gobley fr. Gk. λέκιθος, 'the yolk of an egg', which is of uncertain, prob. foreign, origin, and chem. suff. **-in.**

lecontite, n., a hydrous sodium ammonium potassium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American scientist John L. *Le Conte*, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lectern, n., a reading desk in a church. — ME. *lectorne*, refashioned (after ML. *lēctōrīnum*, *lēctrīnum*) fr. ME. *lettorne*, *lettron*, fr. OF. *letrin*, fr. ML. *lēctōrīnum*, *lēctrīnum*, fr. Late L. *lēctrum*, 'reading desk, pulpit', fr. L. *lēctus*, pp. of *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture.**

lection, n., a reading, a lesson. — L. *lēctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a reading', fr. *lēctus*, pp. of *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture** and **-ion** and cp. **lesson,** which is a doublet of *lection.*

lectionary, n., a list of lections. — Ecclesiastic L. *lēctiōnārium*, fr. L. *lēctiō*, gen.-*ōnis*, 'a reading'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

lector, n., a reader, esp. in a church or in a university. — Late L. *lēctor*, 'reader', fr. L. *lēctus*, pp. of *legere*. See **lecture** and agential suff. **-or.**

lectorate, n., the office of a lector. — ML. *lēctōrātus*, fr. Late L. *lēctor*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

lecture, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *lecture*, fr. ML. *lēctūra*, fr. L. *lēctus*, pp. of *legere*, 'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read, recite' (prop. 'to choose words'), fr. I.-E. base **leĝ-*, 'to pick together, gather, collect', whence also Gk. λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to say, tell, speak, declare' (prop. 'to choose words'), λέξις (for *λέγ-σις), 'speech, diction', λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account, thought, reason', Alb. *mb-l'eθ*, 'I gather, collect, harvest'. Cp. **alexia, Alogians, analects, analogue, analogy, apologetic, apologize, apologue, apology, coil, colleague, collect, college, curiologic, Decalog, dialect, dialogue, diligent, duologue, dyslogy, eclectic, eclogue, elect, election, elegant, eligible, elite, epilogue, eulogy, florilegium, intellect, intelligent, lectern, lection, legal, legation, legend, legible, legion, legislation, legitimate, legume, lesson, lexicon, ligneous, logic, logos, monologue, neglect, negligee, paralogy, predilection, prolegomena, prologue, recollect, religion, sacrilege, select, sortilege, syllogism, tetralogy, trilogy.** For the ending of *lecture* see suff. **-ure.**

Derivatives: *lecture*, intr. and tr. v., *lectur-er*, n., *lecture-ship*, n.

lecythus, n., a tall, slender vase with a single handle (*Greek antiq.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. λήκυθος, 'oil flask', which is of unknown origin.

led, past tense and pp. of *lead.* — ME. *ledde*, fr. OE. *lǣdde*, fr. OE. *lǣdan*, 'to lead'. See **lead,** v.

Leda, n., mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Lēda*, fr. Gk. Λήδᾱ, which prob. derives fr. Lycian *Lada*, and lit. means 'wife, woman'. She is identical with **Latona** and **Leto** (qq.v.)

lederite, n., a variety of sphene (*mineral.*) — Named after Baron Louis von *Lederer*, Austrian Consul at New York, in recognition of his interest in mineralogy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ledge, n., a shelf projecting from a wall; a ridge of rocks. — ME. *legge*, 'support, bar', prob. related to ME. *leggen*, 'to lay'. See **lay,** 'to place', and cp. next word.

Derivative: *ledg-y*, adj.

ledger, n., an account book. — ME. *legger*, fr. *leggen*, 'to lay'; cp. the ME. var. *lidger*, which prob. derives fr. *liggen*, 'to lie'. ME. *legger*, *lidger* orig. meant 'a book that lies permanently in

the same place'. See **lay,** 'to place', **lie,** 'to recline', and cp. prec. word.

ledger, adj., stationery — From the stem of ME. *leggen*, 'to lay', fr. OE. *lecgan*. See **ledger,** n.

Ledum, n., a genus of plants, the Labrador tea (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λῆδον, the plant *Cistus Cyprius*. See **ladanum.**

lee, n., 1) shelter; 2) the side of a ship turned away from the wind. — ME. *lee*, 'shelter', fr. OE. *hlēo* (gen. *hlēowes*), 'shelter, protection', rel. to OS. *hleo*, ON. *hlé*, Dan. *læ*, Swed. *lä*, Du. *lij*, 'lee', and to ON. *hlý*, 'shelter, warmth', *hlýr*, *hlær*, 'warm, mild', MLG., Du. *lauw*, MDu. *laeu*, OHG. *lāo* (inflected *lāwēr*), MHG. *lā*, *lāwes*, G. *lau*, 'tepid'; prob. fr. I.-E. ***k̑leu-**, enlargement of base ***k̑el-**, 'warm', whence L. *calēre*, 'to be warm'. See **caldron** and cp. **lew, luke,** 'lukewarm'.
Derivative: *lee*, adj.

leech, n., 1) physician (*archaic*); 2) a blood sucking worm. — ME. *leche*, fr. OE. *lǣce*, 'physician; leech', rel. to ON. *lǣknir*, OS. *lāki*, OFris. *lētza*, OHG. *lāhhi*, *lāchi*, Goth. *lēkeis*, 'physician', prob. meaning orig. 'magician', and cogn. with OIr. *liaig*, 'charmer, exorcist, physician'.

leech, n., either edge of a square sail (*naut.*) — Rel. to MLG. *līk*, Du. *lijk*, G. *Leik*, ON. *līk*, 'boltrope, leechrope'; prob. fr. I.-E. base ***leiĝ-**, 'to bind', whence also L. *ligāre*, 'to bind, tie'. See **ligament** and cp. words there referred to.

leechcraft, n., medical science (*archaic*). — ME. *lechecraft*, fr. OE. *lǣcecræft*. See **leech,** 'physician', and **craft.**

leechdom, n., medicine, remedy (*obsol.*) — ME. *lechedom*, fr. OE. *lǣcedōm*, 'medicine, remedy'. See **leech,** 'physician', and **-dom.**

leek, n. — ME. *lek*, *lik*, fr. OE. *lēac*, *lēc*, 'leek, onion, garlic', rel. to OS. *lōk*, 'leek', ON. *laukr*, 'leek, garlic', Dan. *løg*, Swed. *lök*, 'onion', Du. *look*, 'leek, garlic', OHG. *louh*, *louhh*, MHG. *louch*, G. *Lauch*, 'leek', fr. I.-E. base ***leug-**, ***lug-**, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. *locc*, 'lock of hair'. Finn. *lauka*, Lith. *lukai*, Lett. *luoks* and OSlav. *lukŭ* are Teut. loan words. See **lock,** 'tuft of hair', and cp. **Lygodium, reluct.**

leer, n., cheek, face (*obsol.*) — ME. *ler*, fr. OE. *hlēor*, 'cheek, face', rel. to ON. *hlýr*, OS. *hlēor*, *hlīor*; of uncertain origin.

leer, intr. v., to look askance. — Prob. fr. prec. word.
Derivatives: *leer*, n., a side glance, *leer-ing*, adj., *leer-ing-ly*, adv., *leer-y*, adj.

Leersia, n., a genus of grasses, the cut grass (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Johann Daniel *Leers* (1727-74). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

lees, n. pl. — ME. *lie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lie*, 'lees', fr. Gallo-L. *lia* (for ***liga**), 'sediment' (cp. OIr. *lige*, 'a lying'); fr. I.-E. base ***legh-**, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline'.

leet, n., **a courtleet; its jurisdiction. — Cp. AF.** ***lete*, AL.** ***leta*; of uncertain origin.**

leeward, adv., adj. and n. — Compounded of **lee,** 'shelter', and **-ward.**
Derivative: *leeward-ly*, adv.

leeway, n.—Compounded of **lee,** 'shelter', and **way.**

left, past tense and pp. of *leave*. — ME. *lafte*, *lefte*, past tense and pp. of *leven*, 'to leave'. See **leave,** v.

left, adj., adv. and n. — ME. *luft*, *lift*, *left*, orig. 'weak, infirm', fr. OE. *lyft*, 'weak' (whence OE. *lyftādl*, 'paralysis'), rel. to MLG. *lucht*, MDu. *lucht*, *luft*, 'left', prob. not connected with Gk. λεπρός, 'scaly', λέπρᾱ, 'leprosy' (see *leper*). See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 786 s.v. *lepidus*.

leg, n. — ME. *legge*, *leg*, fr. ON. *leggr*, 'leg' (which is rel. to ON. *armleggr*, 'arm'), which is prob. rel. to OE. *līra* (for ***ligiza**), 'fleshy part of the body, flesh', ON. *lær*, Swed. *lår*, 'thigh', and prob. cogn. with OI. *ŗkṣálā*, 'foot joint of a hoofed animal', L. *lacertus*, 'upper arm, arm', *lacerta*, 'lizard', *lōcusta*, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'the jumper', Gk. λάξ, λάγδην, 'kicking with the foot', λακτίζειν, 'to kick with the foot', λάκτις, 'pestle', λικερ-τίζειν (Hesychius), 'to spring, leap', Lith. *lekiù*, *lėkti*, 'to fly', *lakstýti*, 'to hop', Lett. *lezu*, *lekt*, 'to jump'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***lēg-**, ***l^{e}g-**, 'to bend, twist'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 743-44, s.v. *lacertus*. Cp. **Lacerta, lacertian, lizard, lobster, locust.** Cp. also **polatouche.**
Derivatives: *leg*, intr. v., *legg-ed*, adj., *legg-ing*, n., *legg-y*, adj., *legg-i-ness*, n.

legacy, n. — ME. *legacie*, fr. OF. *legacie*, 'legate's office', fr. ML. *lēgātia*, fr. L. *lēgātus*, 'ambassador, envoy'. See **legate** and **-cy.**

legal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *légal*, fr. L. *lēgālis*, 'pertaining to the law, legal', fr. *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*, 'law'. which is prob. rel. to *legere*, in the sense of 'to gather', and orig. meant 'collection'; see **lecture, collection** and cp. the second element in **privilege.** For the lengthening of the *e* in *lēx* cp. the noun *rēx*, 'king', which is rel. to *regere*, 'to guide, direct'. Cp. **leal** and **loyal,** which are doublets of **legal.**
Derivatives: *legal-ism*, n., *legal-ist*, n., *legal-ist-ic*, adj., *legal-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *legality* (q.v.), *legal-ize*, tr. v., *legal-iz-ation*, n., *legal-ly*, adv.

legality, n. — ME. *legalite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *légalité*, fr. ML. *lēgālitātem*, acc. of *lēgālitās*, fr. L. *lēgālis*, 'pertaining to the law'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

legate, n., envoy. — ME., fr. OE. *legat*, fr. OF., fr. L. *lēgātus*, 'ambassador, envoy', prop. pp. of *lēgāre*, 'to send with a commission, to send as ambassador', rel. to *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*. 'law'. See **legal** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *legate-ship*, n.

legate, tr. v., to bequeath by will. — L. *lēgātus*, pp. of *lēgāre*, 'to send with a commission; to appoint by a last will'. See **legate,** n.

legatee, n., one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. — L. *lēgātus*, pp. of *lēgāre*. See prec. word and **-ee.**

legatine, adj., pertaining to a legate. — See prec. word and **-ine** (corresponding to L. *-īnus*).

legation, n. — ME. *legacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *légation*, fr. L. *lēgātiōnem*, acc. of *lēgātiō*, 'embassy', fr. *lēgātus*, pp. of *lēgāre*, See **legate,** n., and **-ion.**

legato, adv., to be played smoothly, i.e. without intervals (*mus.*) — It. *legato*, 'tied, bound', pp. of *legare*, fr. L. *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament.**

legator, n., one who bequeaths. — L. *lēgātor*, fr. *lēgātus*, pp. of *lēgāre*, 'to appoint by a last will'. See **legate,** 'to bequeath', and agential suff. **-or.**

legend, n. — ME. *legende*, fr. OF. *legende* (= F. *légende*), fr. ML. *legenda*, 'a thing to be read', fr. L. *legendus*, 'to be read', gerundive of *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture.** For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *legendary* (q.v.), *legend-ry*, n.

legendary, adj. — ME. *legendārius*, fr. *legenda*, 'legend'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

legerdemain, n., conjuring tricks, jugglery. — F. *léger de main*, 'light of hand'. F. *léger*, 'light', derives fr. VL. ***leviārius**, fr. L. *levis*, 'light in weight'; see **lever** and cp. **legerity.** F. *de*, 'from, of', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** F. *main*, 'hand', derives fr. L. *manum*, acc. of *manus*, of s.m; see **manual.**
Derivative: *legerdemain-ist*, n.

legerity, n., lightness, nimbleness. — F. *légèreté*, fr. *léger*, fr. VL. ***leviārius**, fr. L. *levis*, 'light in weight'. See **legerdemain** and **-ity.**

Leghorn., 1) Leghorn straw; 2) a hat made from this straw; 3) a Leghorn breed of fowl. — Named fr. *Leghorn* (*Livorno*) in Italy.

legible, adj. — Late L. *legibilis*, 'readable', fr. L. *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *legibil-ity*, n., *legible-ness*, n., *legibly*, adv.

legion, n. — ME. *legioun*, fr. OF. *legiun*, *legion* (F. *légion*), fr. L. *legiōnem*, acc. of *legiō*, 'a legion', fr. L. *legere*, 'to gather, collect; to read'. See **lecture** and **-ion.**

legionary, adj. and n. — L. *legiōnārius*, 'pertaining to a legion', fr. *legiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a legion'. See prec. word and **-ary.**

legislate, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **legislation.**

legislation, n., the making of laws. — L. *lēgislātiō*, prop. two words: *lēgis lātiō*, 'proposing' (lit. 'bearing) of a law', fr. *lēgis*, gen. of *lēx*, 'law', and *lātiō*, 'a bringing (forward)', fr. *lātus*, 'borne, brought, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for ***tlātos**, fr. ***tl-**, zero degree of I.-E. base ***tel-**, ***tol-**, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **legal** and **tolerate.**

legislative, adj. and n. — See prec. word and **-ive.**

legislator, n. — L. *lēgis lātor*, 'proposer' (lit. 'bearer') of a law', fr. *lēgis*, gen. of *lēx*, 'law', and *lātor*, 'proposer', fr. *lātus*, 'borne, brought, carried'. See **legislation** and agential suff. **-or.**

legislature, n., a law-making body. — See **legislation** and **-ure.**

legist, n., one versed in the law. — MF. (= F.) *légiste*, fr. ML. *lēgista*, fr. L. *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*, 'law'. See **legal** and **-ist.**

legitimacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

legitimate, adj. — ML. *lēgitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre*, 'to legitimate', fr. L. *lēgitimus*, 'lawful', fr. *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*, 'law'. See **legal.**
Derivatives: *legitimate-ly*, adv., *legitimate-ness*, n., *legitimation* (q.v.), *legitimat-ize*, tr. v.

legitimate, tr. v. — ML. *lēgitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre*. See **legitimate,** adj.

legitimation, n., the action of making legitimate. — ME. *legitimacioun*, fr. MF. (= F) *légitimation*, fr. ML. *lēgitimātiōnem*, acc. of *lēgimātiō*, fr. *lēgitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre*. See **legitimate,** adj., and **-ion.**

legitimism, n., the principles of a legitimist. — F. *légitimisme*, fr. L. *lēgitimus*, 'lawful'. See **legitimate,** adj., and **-ism.**

legitimist, n., a supporter of legitimate authority. — F. *légitimiste*, fr. L. *lēgitimus*, 'lawful'. See **legitimate,** adj., and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *legitimist*, *legitimist-ic*, adjs.

legitimize, tr. v., to legitimate. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *lēgitimus*. See **legitimate,** adj.
Derivative: *legitimiz-ation*, n.

leguan, n., a large lizard. — Formed by the agglutination of the Sp. def. article *la*, fr. *l'eguan*, *l'iguan*, fr. Sp. *l'iguana*, lit. 'the iguana'. See **iguana, guana.** Sp. *la* derives fr. L. *illa*, fem. of *ille*, 'that'; see **ille.** For the agglutination of the article cp. *lierre* and words there referred to.

legume, n., 1) a plant of the group of the pulse family; 2) pod. — F. *légume*, fr. L. *legūmen*, 'pulse or other leguminous plants', lit. 'that which is gathered', fr. *legere*, 'to gather, collect'. See **lecture.**

legumen, n., the same as **legume.**

legumin, n., a proteid obtained from the seeds of *leguminous* plants (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. L. *legūmen*, gen. *legūminis*, 'pulse'. See **legume.**

Leguminosae, n. pl., the pulse family (*bot.*) — ModL. See **leguminous** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

leguminous, adj., 1) pulselike; 2) pertaining to the Leguminosae. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *legūmen*, 'pulse'. See **legume.**

Leibnizian, also **Leibnitzian,** adj., pertaining to the German philosopher, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (less correctly spelled Leibnitz) (1646-1716) or to his doctrines.

Leibnizianism, n., the doctrines of Leibniz. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

Leicester, n., a breed of sheep. — Named fr. *Leicester*, a county in Leicestershire, England.

Leila, Leilah, fem. PN. — Arab. *Láyla*^{h}, prop. 'dark as night', fr. *láyla*^{h}, 'night', which is rel. to Heb. *láyil*, *láylā*^{h}, Aram. *lēlā́*, *lēlyā́*, Syr. *lēlyā́*, Ethiop. *lēlit*, 'night', Akkad. *līlātu*, 'evening'. Cp. **Lilith.**

leio-, combining form meaning 'smooth'. — Gk.

λειο-, fr. λεῖος, 'smooth', which stands for *λεῖ-Fος, and is cogn. with L. *lēvis* (for **lei-wis*), 'smooth', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lei-*, 'slime, slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery'. See **slime** and cp. words there referred to.

leiomyoma, n., a tumor of smooth muscles (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth', μῦς, 'muscle', and suff. -ωμα. See **leio-, myo-** and **-oma.**

Leiophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the sand myrtle (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **leio-** and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

leister, n., a spear with prongs for striking fish. — ON. *ljōstr*, 'spear with prongs', fr. *ljōsta*, 'to strike', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Russ. *lústa*, 'cut, slice'.
Derivative: *leister*, tr. v.

leisure, n. — ME. *leyser*, fr. OF. *leisir* (F. *loisir*), 'leisure, spare time', orig. an inf. meaning 'to be permitted', fr. L. *licēre*. See **license.** For the use of the inf. as a noun and for the change of F. suff. *-ir* to E. *-ure* cp. *pleasure.*
Derivatives: *leisure, leisur-ed, leisure-less, leisure-ly*, adjs., *leisure-li-ness*, n.

leitmotiv, also **leitmotif,** n., a short musical phrase recurring with a given personage or situation. — G. *Leitmotiv*, lit. 'leading motive', fr. *leiten*, 'to lead', and *Motiv*, 'motive'. See **lead,** 'to guide', and **motive,** n.

Leitneria, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German naturalist Edward F. *Leitner*. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Leitneriaceae, n. pl., the cork wood family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

leitneriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

lekane, n., a large dish or bowl (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. λεκάνη, 'dish, pot, pan', fr. λέκος, of s.m., prob. meaning lit. 'something bent', and cogn. with L. *lanx*, gen. *lancis*, 'plate, dish; scale of weighing machine'. See **balance** and cp. words there referred to.

Lelia, fem. PN. — L. *Laelia*, fem. of *Laelius*, name of a Roman gens.

leman, n., sweetheart; usually in the sense of paramour. — ME. *leofman, lefman, lemman*, fr. OE. *lēof*, 'dear', and *man*, 'man'. See **lief** and **man.**

lemma, n., an assumption taken for granted. — L., fr. Gk. λῆμμα, 'something received; something taken for granted, assumption, premise', rel. to εἴ-λημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνω, 'I take, grasp, seize; I receive', which derives partly fr. I.-E. base **(s)lag^{w}-*, 'to take, seize', whence also λάζομαι (for **λάγ-ιομαι* or **λάγγ-ιομαι*), 'I take, grasp, (see **latch**), and partly fr. base **labh-*, 'to take, seize', whence Gk. λάφῡρον, 'spoil, prey', ἀμφι-λαφής, 'wide-spreading' (lit. 'taking in on both sides'), OI. *lábhate, lambhate, rábhate*, 'seizes', Lith. *lōbis*, 'possession, riches', *lābas*, 'good'. Cp. **analemma, dilemma, trilemma, astrolabe, catalepsy, epilepsy, narcolepsy, nympholepsy, prolepsis, syllable.** For base **rabh-*, as a probable secondary form of base **labh-*, see **rabid.** For the ending of *lemma* see suff. **-ma.**

lemming, n., a small, ratlike animal. — Norw., fr. Lapp. *luomek.*

Lemna, n., a genus of plants, the duckweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λέμνα, 'a kind of marsh plant'.

Lemnaceae, n. pl., the duckweed family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Lemna** with suff. **-aceae.**

lemnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

lemniscate, n. (*geom.*) — Late L. *lēmniscātus*, 'adorned with ribbons', fr. *lēmniscus*, 'ribbon', fr. Gk. λημνίσκος, of s.m. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *lemniscat-ic*, adj.

lemniscus, n., 1) the form ÷ used in annotations; 2) a band of fibers (*anat.*) — Late L. *lēmniscus*, fr. Gk. λημνίσκος, 'ribbon', which is prob. rel. to Λῆμνος, 'Lemnos' (name of an island in the Aegean Sea), hence orig. meant 'of Lemnos'. Cp. **lemniscate.**

lemon, n. — ME. *lymon*, fr. MF. (= F.) *limon*, fr. Turk. *limon*, fr. Pers. *līmūn*, 'limon, citron'. Cp. **lime,** 'a fruit'. **limonene.**
Derivatives: *lemon*, adj. and tr. v., *lemonade* (q.v.), *lemon-y*, adj.

lemonade, n. — F. *limonade*, fr. *limon*, 'lemon'. See prec. word and **-ade.**

lemur, n., any of a group of nocturnal mammals related to the monkeys. — ModL., fr. L. *lemurēs*, 'spirits of the dead, ghosts, specters', cogn. with Gk. λαμυρός, 'voracious, gluttonous', Λάμια, 'spirits of the dead, ghosts, specters'. See **lamia** and cp. words there referred to. The animal was called *lemur* in allusion to its nocturnal habits.

lemures, n. pl., the spirits of the dead (*Roman religion*). — L. *lemurēs*. See prec. word.

lemuroid, adj., resembling, or pertaining to, the lemurs or the Lemuroidea. — A hybrid coined fr. **lemur** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Lemuroidea, n. pl., a suborder of Primates, the lemur (*zool.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

Lena, fem. PN. — Shortened fr. **Helena** or **Magdalena.**

lend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *lenen*, fr. OE. *lǣnan*, 'to lend, grant', fr. *lǣn*, 'loan', rel. to Du. *lenen*, OHG. *lēhanōn*, MHG. *lēhenen*, G. *lehnen*, 'to lend'. See **loan.**
Derivative: *lend-er*, n.

length, n. — ME. *lengthe*, fr. OE. *lengðu*, for **langīða*, fr. OE. *lang*, 'long', rel. to ON. *lengd*, Dan. *længde*, Swed. *längd*, OFris. *lengethe*, MLG. *lengede*, Du. *lengte*, 'length'. See **long** adj., and subst. suff. **-th** and cp. **Lent.**
Derivatives: *length-en*, tr. and intr. v., *length-y*, adj., *length-i-ly*, adv., *length-i-ness*, n.

leniency, lenience, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy, res, -ce.**

lenient, adj., mild. — L. *lēniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *lēnīre*, 'to soften, alleviate, mitigate, allay, soothe, calm', fr. *lēnis*, 'soft, smooth, mild, gentle, calm', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **lē(i)-*, 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence also Lith. *lėnas*, 'quiet, tranquil; tame; slow', Lett. *lę̄ns*, 'slow, lazy', OSlav. *lěnŭ*, 'lazy'. Fr. base **lē(i)d-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **lē(i)-*, derive L. *lassus* (for **lad-to-s*), 'faint, weary, languid', OE. *læt*, 'sluggish, slow', *lǣtan*, 'to leave behind'. See **let,** 'to leave', and cp. **lassitude, late.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivative: *lenient-ly*, adv.

lenify, tr. v., to soften, mitigate. — Compounded of L. *lēnis* (see **lenient**) and suff. **-fy.**

lenitive, adj., softening, mitigating. — ML. *lēnitīvus*, fr. L. *lēnītus*, pp. of *lēnīre*, 'to soften'. See **lenient** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *lenitive*, n., *lenitive-ly*, adv., *lenitive-ness*, n.

lenity, n., leniency. — OF. *lenite*, fr. L. *lēnitātem*, acc. of *lēnitās*, 'softness, smoothness, mildness', fr. *lēnis*. See **lenient** and **-ity.**

leno, n., a soft cotton fabric. — Prob. fr. F. *linon*, 'lawn' (= a fine linen fabric), fr. *lin*, 'linen'. See **linen.**

lens, n., 1) a piece of glass resembling a lentil; 2) a lens-shaped transparent body in the eye (*anat.*) — L. *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil'; see **lentil.**

Lent, n. — Fr. earlier *Lenten*, fr. ME. *lenten, lente*, fr. OE. *lengten, lencten*, 'spring, Lent', rel. to OS. *lentin*, MLG., MDu. *lenten*, OHG. *lengizin, lenzin*, fr. Teut. **langat-tin*, lit. 'long days'. For the first element of this compound see **long,** adj. The second element appears also in Goth. *-teins* (in the compound *sin-teins*, 'daily') and is cogn. with OI. *dína-*, OSlav. *dĭnĭ*, Lith. *dienà*, Lett. *dìena*, OPruss. *deinam* (acc.), 'day', L. *-dinae* (in *nūn-dinae*, 'the ninth day, the market day'); and with L. *diēs*, 'day', *deus*, 'god'; see **dies non, deity.** Accordingly OE. *lengten*, etc., prop. meant 'the season of long days'. Cp. MDu., Du. *lente*, OHG. *lenzo*, MHG. *lenze*, G. *Lenz*, 'spring', which arose from short dialectal forms.

lent, past tense and pp. of **lend.**

lentamente, adv., slowly (*musical direction*). — It., 'slowly', formed fr. *lenta*, fem. of *lento*, 'slow', and adverbial suff. *-mente*, fr. L. *mente*, abl. of *mēns*, 'mind'. See **lento** and **mental,** 'relating to the mind', and cp. *tardamente, tostamente.*

lentando, adv., getting slower (*musical direction*). — It., gerund of *lentare*, 'to render slow, slacken', fr. *lento*. See **lento** and cp. **rallentando.**

Lenten, adj. — Formed fr. **Lent** with suff. **-en**; not to be confused with the noun *Lenten*, which derives fr. OE. *lencten* (see **Lent**).

Lentibulariaceae, n. pl., the bladderwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *Lentibularia*, name of the genus (synonymous with *Utricularia*), shortened from L. **Lenti-tubularia* (see *haplology*), which is compounded of *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil', and *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*, 'tube'. See **lentil, tubule** and the suffixes **-ary** and **-aceae.**

lentibulariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

lenticel, n., a lenticular spot in the bark of a tree (*bot.*) — F. *lenticelle*, dimin. of L. *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil'. See **lentil.**

lenticula, n., 1) a freckle (*med.*); 2) a lenticel (*bot.*); 3) a small lens (*optics*). — L., 'a small lentil', dimin. of *lēns*, gen. *lentis*. See **lentil.**
Derivatives: *lenticul-ar*, adj., *lenticul-ate*, adj. and tr. v.

lentiginous, adj., pertaining to lentigo; freckly. — L. *lentīginōsus*, fr. *lentīgō*, gen. *lentīginis*, 'a lentil-shaped spot'. See next word and **-ous.**

lentigo, n., freckles. — L. *lentīgō*, lit. 'a lentil-shaped spot', fr. *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil'. See **lens, lentil.**

lentil, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, 'a small lentil', fr. *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil'. Cp. Gk. λάθυρος, 'a kind of pulse, OSlav. *lęšta*, 'lentil', OHG. *linsi*, MHG., G. *linse*, of s.m. Cp. **lens, Lentibularia, lenticel, lenticula, Lentigo, lentiginous.** Cp. also **Lathyrus.**

lentiscus, also **lentisc, lentisk,** n., the mastic tree; mastic. — L. *lentīscus*, fr. *lentus*, 'flexible; slow'. See next word.

lentitude, n., slowness (*rare*). — L. *lentitūdō*, gen. *-tūdinis*, 'slowness, sluggishness', fr. *lentus*, 'flexible, pliant; tenacious; slow, sluggish, immovable', which is cogn. with OS. *līthi*, OE. *līðe*, 'soft, mild, gentle'. See **lithe** and **Lantana, lentamente, lentando, lentiscus, lento, relent.** For the ending see suff. **-tude.**

lento, adj., slow; adv., slowly (*musical direction*). — It. *lento*, 'slow', fr. L. *lentus*. See **lentitude.**

lentoid, adj. lens-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *lēns*, gen. *lentis*, 'lentil', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **lens** and **-oid.**

Leo, 1) masc. PN.; 2) name of a northern constellation. — L. *Leō*, 'lion'. See **lion** and cp. **Leander, Leonard, Leonid, Leonine.**

Leonard, masc. PN. — F. *Léonard*, fr. OF. *Leonard*, fr. G. *Leonhard*, fr. OHG. **Lewenhart*, lit. 'strong as a lion', compounded of *lēwo, lewo* (fr. L. *leō*), 'lion', and *hart*, 'hard'. See **lion** and **hard** and cp. **Leo.**

Leonid, n., any of a shower of shooting stars. — Formed fr. **Leo** with patronymic suff. **-id**; cp. F. *Léonides* (pl.); so called because they appear to radiate from the constellation *Leo.*

Leonidas, masc. PN. — L. *Leōnidās*, fr. Gk. Λεωνίδᾱς.

leonine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a lion. — L. *leōnīnus* (whence also F. *léonin*), fr. *leō*, gen. *leōnis*, 'lion'. See **lion** and suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-inus*).

Leonine, adj., pertaining to one called Leo; esp. pertaining to one of the thirteen popes called Leo. See **Leo** and prec. word.

Leonora, fem. PN. — It. *Leonora*, of the same origin as **Eleanor** (q.v.)

Leontodon, n., a genus of plants, the hawkbit (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'lion's tooth', fr. Gk. λέων,

gen. λέοντος, 'lion', and ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **lion** and **odonto-** and cp. **dandelion.**

Leonurus, n., a genus of plants, the motherwort (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'lion's tail', fr. Gk. λέων, 'lion', and οὐρᾱ, 'tail'. See **lion** and **uro-, 'tail-'.**

leopard, n. — ME. *leopard, lepard,* fr. OF. *leopard* (F. *léopard*), fr. L. *leopardus,* lit. 'lion pard', fr. *leō,* 'lion', and *pardus,* 'pard'. See **lion** and **pard.**

Derivative: *leopard-ess,* n.

leopardite, n., a quartz porphyry spotted with stains of manganese (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **leopard** with subst. suff. **-ite**; so called in allusion to its spotted appearance.

Leopold, masc. PN. — F. *Léopold,* of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *Leutpald, Liutbalt,* lit. 'bold in the people', fr. *leudi,* 'people' and *bald,* 'bold'. For the first element see **liberal** and cp. **Lett, liege,** for the second see **hard.**

Lepadidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the goose barnacles (*ornithol.*) — Formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. λεπάς, gen. λεπάδος. See **Lepas.**

Lepas, n., a genus of birds, the goose barnacle (*ornithol.*) — L., *lepas,* 'limpet', from Gk. λεπάς, gen. λεπάδος, of s.m., which is rel. to λέπας, gen. λέπαδος, 'a bare rock, crag', and prob. also to λέπειν, 'to peel'. See next word and **lapidary,** adj.

leper, n. — The word orig. meant 'leprosy'; ME., fr. OF. *lepre* (F. *lèpre*), fr. L. *lepra,* fr. Gk. λέπρᾱ, 'leprosy', lit. 'that which scales off', fr. λεπρός, 'scaly', which is rel. to λεπίς, λέπος, 'scale', λέπειν, to strip off the rind or husks, peel, bark', fr. I.-E. base ***lep-,* 'to peel, scale', whence possibly also L. *lepōs* (*lepor*), gen. *-oris,* 'pleasantness, charm', *lepidus,* 'pleasant, charming, neat', and OE. *læfer,* 'rush, bulrush, thin plate of metal', OHG. *leber,* 'rush'; cp. **Lepas, Lepidium, lepido-, lepto-, lapidary,** adj. Base ***lep-* is rel. to base ***leub(h)-, *leup-,* 'to peel'; see **leaf.** Cp. **lobe.** Gk λέπρᾱ, 'leprosy', is prob. not cogn. with OE. *left,* 'weak' (see *left*).

Derivative: *leper-ed,* adj.

Lepidium, n., a genus of plants, the pepperwort (*bot.*) — L., 'pepperwort', fr. Gk. λεπίδιον, fr. λεπίς, 'scale', which is rel. to λέπειν, 'to peel, strip'. See **leper** and cp. **lepido-.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ium.**

lepido-, combining form meaning 'scale or flake'. — Gk. λεπιδ(ο)-, stem of λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, 'scale'. See **leper** and **-id.**

Lepidoptera, n. pl., insects with four scaly wings. — ModL., lit. 'scale-winged animals', coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78) in 1735 fr. Gk. λεπίς, 'scale', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **lepido-** and **ptero-.**

Derivatives: *lepidopter-al,* adj., *lepidopter-an,* adj. and n., *lepidopter-ous,* adj.

leporid, n., one of the *Leporidae*; adj., pertaining to the *Leporidae.* — See next word.

Leporidae, n. pl., the family of the hares and rabbits (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *lepus,* gen. *leporis,* 'hare'. See next word.

leporine, adj., pertaining to a hare. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L.*-īnus*) fr. L. *lepus,* gen. *leporis,* 'hare', which is of non-Indo-European, prob. Iberian origin. Cp. **leveret.**

lepra, n., leprosy. — L., fr. Gk. λέπρᾱ, 'leprosy'. See **leper.**

leprechaun, n., a pygmy sprite (*Irish folklore*). — Ir. *lupracān,* metathesized fr. MIr. *luchrupān,* lit. 'a very little body', fr. *lu,* 'little', and *corpān,* dimin. of *corp,* 'body', fr. L. *corpus.* See **corpus.**

leprology, n., the study of leprosy. — Coined fr. Gk. λέπρᾱ, 'leprosy', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **leper** and **-logy.**

leprosery, n., leper hospital. — F. *léproserie,* fr. *lépreux,* 'leprous', fr. *lèpre.* See **leper** and **-ery.**

leprosy, n. — Formed fr. **leprous** with suff. **-y** (corresponding to L. *-ia*).

Derivative: *leprosi-ed,* adj.

leprous, adj. — ME. *leprous, lepros,* fr. Late L. *leprōsus,* fr. L. *lepra.* See **leper** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *leprosy* (q.v.), *leprous-ly,* adv., *leprous-ness,* n.

-lepsia. — The same as **-lepsy.**

-lepsy, combining form meaning 'a violent attack' as in *catalepsy, epilepsy* (*med.*) — Medical L. *-lepsia,* fr. Gk. -ληψίᾱ, lit. 'a seizing', fr. ληψ-, the future stem of λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See **lemma.**

lepto-, before a vowel **lept-,** combining form meaning 'thin, small, fine, delicate'. — Gk. λεπτο-, λεπτ-, fr. λεπτός, 'cleaned of the husks; thin, fine, slender, delicate, slight, small; pleasant, elegant', lit. 'peeled', verbal adj. of λέπειν, 'to peel'. See **leper.**

leptodactyl, n., a bird or another animal having slender toes. — Compounded of **lepto-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See **dactyl.**

leptomeninges, n. pl., the pia mater and the arachnoid (*anat.*) — Medical L., prop. 'the delicate membranes', fr. **lepto-** and Gk. μήνιγγες, pl. of μῆνιγξ, 'membrane' (see **meninx**). The term μῆνιγξ λεπτή was used orig. by Galen in its literal sense to denote 'delicate membranes'.

leptomeningitis, n., inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (*med.*) — Medical L., prop. meaning 'inflammation of the delicate membranes'. See prec. word and **-itis.**

lepton, n., 1) a small coin in ancient Greece; 2) the smallest coin of modern Greece, equivalent to 1/100 of a drachma. — Gk. λεπτόν, neut. of λεπτός, 'thin, small'. See **lepto-.**

Leptothrix, n., 1) a genus of filamentous organisms first observed by Leeuwenhoek (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., coined by the English physician Sir William James Erasmus Wilson (1809-84) fr. Gk. λεπτός, 'fine, delicate', and θρίξ, 'hair'. See **lepto-** and **-thrix.**

lerot, n., a kind of dormouse. — F. *lérot,* orig. written *leyrot,* dimin. of *loir,* 'dormouse'. See **loir.**

Lesbian, adj., 1) pertaining to Lesbos; 2) erotic; n., 1) an inhabitant of Lesbos; 2) a homosexual woman; so called from the homosexuality attributed to Sappho, who lived in Lesbos. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lesbius,* fr. Gk. Λέσβιος, fr. Λέσβος, name of the island now called Mytilene.

Lesbianism, n., homosexuality between women. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

lese majesty, high treason. — F. *lèse-majesté,* fr. L. *laesa mājestās,* lit. 'hurt majesty', fr. fem. pp. of *laedere,* 'to hurt, injure', and *mājestās,* 'majesty'. See **lesion** and **maiesty.**

lesion, n., an injury. — ME. *lesioun* fr. MF. (= F.) *lésion,* fr. OF., fr. L. *laesiōnem,* acc. of *laesiō,* 'injury, attack', fr. *laesus,* pp. of *laedēre,* 'to hurt, injure, damage, offend, insult, violate', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **collide, collision, elide, elision.**

Lespedeza, n., a genus of plants, the bush clover (*bot.*) — ModL., named by the French botanist and traveler André Michaux (1746-1802) after Vincente Manuel de Céspedez (misspelled *Lespedes*), the Spanish governor of East Florida, a contemporary of Michaux.

Lesquerella, n., a genus of plants, the bladderpod (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swiss-American bryologist and paleobotanist Leo *Lesquereux* (1085-89). For the ending see suff. **-ella.**

less, adj. — ME. *lesse,* partly fr. OE. *lǣs,* 'less', partly fr. OE. *lǣssa,* compar. of *lǣs*; rel. to OS., OFris. *lēs,* 'less', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *liesas,* 'thin'; used as compar. of *little,* but not rel. to it. Cp. **least, lest, unless.**

Derivatives: *less,* adv. and n., *lessen, lesser* (qq. v.)

-less, suff. — ME. *-less, -lesse,* fr. OE. *-lēas,* fr. *lēas,* 'devoid of; false, feigned; incorrect, worthless', rel. to Du. *-loos,* G. *-los,* '-less', ON. *lauss,* 'loose, free, vacant, dissolute' (whence E. **loose**), MDu., Du. *los,* OS., OHG., MHG. *lōs,* G. *los,* 'loose, free', Goth. *laus,* 'empty, vain'. See **lose.**

lessee, n., one to whom a lease is given. — ME., fr. AF. *lessee,* 'one to whom a lease is given', corresponding to OF. *lesse,* pp. of OF. *laissier, lessier, lesser* (F. *laisser*), 'to let, leave'. See **lease** and **-ee.**

lessen, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. **less** with verbal suff. **-en.**

lesser, adj. — A double compar.; formed fr. **less** with compar. suff. **-er.**

lesson, n. — ME. *lessoun,* fr. OF. (= F.) *leçon,* fr. L. *lēctiōnem,* acc. of *lēctiō,* 'a reading', fr. *lēctus,* pp. of *legere,* 'to read'. See **lecture** and cp. **lection,** which is a doublet of *lesson.*

Derivative: *lesson,* tr. v.

lessor, n., one who grants a lease. — See **lessee** and agential suff. **-or.**

lest, conj. — ME. *leste,* fr. OE. *þȳ lǣs þe,* 'lest', lit. 'by that the less that'; *þȳ* is the instrumental case of the def. article *þe,* 'the'; for *lǣs* see **less,** *þe* is the indeclinable relative (see **the**). After the dropping of *þȳ, lǣs þe* was contracted into *lest* (in the sense of the rule, according to which *þ* after *s* becomes *t*).

-lestes, combining form meaning 'robber'; used to form generic names (*zool.* and *paleontol.*) — Fr. Ion., Att. Gk. ληστής, 'robber', contraction of ληϊστής, of s.m., from the stem of ληΐζεσθαι, 'to win, plunder', fr. ληΐς, 'prey, booty', which is rel. to Ion. ληίη, Att. λεία, Dor. λᾱΐᾱ, of s.m., ἀπολαύειν, 'to enjoy', and prob. cogn. with OI. *lōtam, lōtram,* 'booty', L. *lucrum,* 'gain'. See **lucre** and cp. **apolaustic.**

let, tr. v., to leave. — ME. *læten, leten,* fr. OE. *lǣtan,* 'to leave behind, bequeath, leave', rel. to OS. *lātan,* ON. *láta,* Dan. *lade,* Swed. *låta,* Norw. *lata,* OFris. *lēta,* MLG., MDu., Du. *laten,* OHG. *lāzzan,* MHG. *lāzen,* G. *lassen,* Goth. *lētan,* 'to leave, let', fr. I.-E. base ***lē(i)d-, *lᵉd-,* 'to leave behind, leave, yield', whence L. *lassus* (for ***lad-to-s*), 'faint, weary, languid, exhausted', Gk. ληδεῖν (Hesychius), 'to be weary', Alb. *l'oð,* 'I tire, weary', *l'oðem,* 'I grow tired', Gheg *l'q,* Tosk *l'ε,* 'I let, leave', Lith. *léidžiu, léisti,* 'to let, to let loose'. Cp. **let,** 'to hinder', **late, leat, inlet, outlet.** Cp. also **alas, lassitude.** I.-E. ***lē(i)d-* is a *-d*-enlargement of base ***lē(i)-,* whence L. *lēnis,* 'smooth, soft, gentle'. See **lenient.**

Derivatives: *let,* n., a letting of a house etc., *lett-er,* n.

let, tr. v., to hinder (*archaic*). — ME. *letten,* fr. OE. *lettan,* 'to delay, hinder, procrastinate', rel. to OS. *lettian,* 'to hinder', ON. *letja,* 'to hold back', OHG. *lezzen,* MHG. *letzen,* 'to stop, check' (whence MHG., G. *ver-letzen,* 'to hurt, injure'), Goth. *latjan,* 'to hinder, make late, tarry', and to OE. *læt,* 'sluggish, slow; late'. See **late** and cp. **let,** 'to leave'.

Derivative: *let,* n., hindrance.

-let, dimin. suff. — Not a contraction of the two dimin. suffixes *-el* and *-et* (as most lexicographers suggest), but the dimin. suff. **-et,** to which the letter *l* was prefixed. The addition of the *l* is due to a misdivision of words that had an organic *l* before the suff., as e.g. in *circlet, islet,* etc. (which were misdivided into *circ-let, is-let,* etc.; in reality they stand for *circl-et, isl-et* as diminutives of *circle,* resp. *isle*). From the generalization of the ending *-l-et* in the above and similar words with organic *l* arose the new dimin. suff. *-let.*

lethal, adj., deadly, mortal. — L. *lētālis* (less correctly *lēthālis*), 'deadly, fatal', fr. *lētum* (*lēthum*), 'death', which is of uncertain etymology. The spelling with *-h-* (in *lēthum, lēthālis*) is due to a confusion with Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

lethargic, lethargical, adj. — MF. (= F.) *léthargique,* fr. Late L. *lēthargicus,* fr. Gk. ληθαργικός, 'lethargic', fr. ληθαργίᾱ. See **lethargy** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

lethargy, n., morbid drowsiness; torpidity. — F. *léthargie,* fr. Late L. *lēthargia,* fr. Gk. ληθαργίᾱ,

'forgetfulness', fr. λήθαργος, 'forgetful', which is compounded of λήθη, 'forgetfulness', and ἀργός, 'idle, lazy', contraction of *ἀ-Ϝεργός, lit. 'not working'. See **Lethe, argon** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Lethe, n., 1) a river of Hades, whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past; 2) forgetfulness, oblivion. — L. *Lēthē*, fr. Gk. λήθη, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', which is rel. to λήθαργος, 'forgetful', λάθρη, 'secretly, by stealth', λάθριος, 'stealthy', λανθάνειν, 'to be hidden'; cogn. with L. *latēre*, 'to lie hid'. See **latent** and cp. **lethargy, lanthanum, Alethea, alethiology.**

Lethean, adj., pertaining to Lethe. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lēthēus*, fr. Gk. Ληθαῖος, 'of Lethe' (fr. λήθαῖος, 'causing forgetfulness'), fr. Λήθη, 'Lethe'. See prec. word.

Letitia, fem. PN. — Lit. 'gladness', fr. L. *laetitia*, fr. *laetus*, 'glad', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. **Lettice.**

Leto, n., daughter of the Titan Coeus and mother of Artemis and Apollo by Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Λητώ, Dor. Λᾱτώ, prob. fr. Lycian *Lada*, a word lit. meaning 'wife, woman'. Cp. **Leda, Latona.**

Lett, n., an inhabitant of Latvia. — The word orig. meant 'people'. It comes fr. OHG. *liuti* (whence MHG. *liute*, G. *Leute*), 'people', which is possibly cogn. with Gk. ἐλεύθερος, L. *liber*, 'free'. See **liberal** and cp. **eleuthero-.** Cp. also **Latvia.** For sense development cp. *Dutch.*

Derivatives: *Lett-ic, Lett-ish*, adjs. and n.'s.

letter, n., graphic symbol, character. — ME. *lettre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lettre*, fr. L. *littera*, 'letter of the alphabet' (in pl. 'epistle, document'), which is of uncertain origin. Ernout and Meillet (in DELL., p. 363) point out that since the Latin alphabet was borrowed from the Greeks (through the medium of the Etruscans), it is not improbable that *littera* itself would be of Greek origin. According to Bréal (quoted by Ernout-Meillet l.c.) *littera* would derive fr. Gk. διφθέρᾱ, 'tablet', a word glossed by Hesychius; for the change of *d-* to *l-* see *lachrymal.* Cp. **literal, literary, literate, literature, alliteration, belles-lettres, obliterate.**

Derivatives: *letter*, tr. v., *letter-ed*, adj., *letter-er*, n., *letter-ing*, n.

Lettice, fem. PN. — A var. of **Letitia** (q.v.)

Letto-, combining form meaning 'Lettish and'. — See **Lett.**

lettuce, n. — ME. *letuse*, fr. OF. *laitues*, pl. of *laitue*, fr. L. *lactūca*, 'lettuce', fr. *lac*. gen. *lactis*, 'milk' (see **lacteal,** adj.); so called in allusion to the milky juice of this plant. For the suff. *-ūca* cp. L. *ēr-ūca*, 'a kind of colewort', *alb-ūcus*, 'the plant asphodel'.

leu, also **ley,** n., monetary unit of Rumania. — Rum. *leŭ* (pl. *lei*), lit. 'lion', fr. L. *leō*. See **lion** and cp. **lev.**

leuc-, form of **leuco-** before a vowel.

leucaemia, leucemia, n. — See **leukemia.**

leucaemic, leucemic, adj. — See **leukemic.**

leucine, also **leucin,** n., a white amino acid (*biochem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Henry Braconnot (1781-1855) in 1820 fr. Gk. λευκός, 'white' (see **leuco-**), and chem. suff. **-ine, -in**; so called by him because of its color.

leucite, n., a crystalline mineral found in volcanic lava (*mineral.*) — G. *Leucit* (now spelled *Leuzit*), coined by the German mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817) in 1791 fr. Gk. λευκός, 'white', and suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης (see **leuco-** and subst. suff. **-ite**); so called by him in allusion to its glassy appearance.

leuco-, before a vowel **leuc-,** combining form meaning 'white'. — Gk. λευκο-, λευκ-, fr. λευκός, 'white', which is cogn. with Goth. *liuhaþ*, OE. *lēoht*, 'light'. See **light,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

leucocyte, n., a white blood corpuscle (*anat.*) — Coined by Littré and Robin fr. Gk. λευκός, 'white', and κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **leuco-** and **-cyte.**

Derivative: *leucocyt-ic*, adj.

leucocythemia, leucocythaemia, n., leukemia. — Compounded of **leuco-,** Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **-cyte** and **-emia** and cp. **leukemia.**

leucocytosis, n., an increase in the number of white blood corpuscles (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) about 1865 fr. **leucocyte** and suff. **-osis.**

leucoderma, n., abnormal whiteness of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **leuco-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

Leucojum, n., a genus of plants, the snowflake (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λευκόϊον, 'snowflake', fr. λευκὸν ἴον, lit. 'white violet'. See **leuco-** and **iolite.**

leucoma, n., disease of the eye characterized by white opacity of the cornea (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λεύκωμα, 'whiteness, anything whitened; a white spot in the eye; a white tablet for notices', fr. λευκός. See **leuco-** and **-oma.**

leucomaine, n., any basic substance normally produced in the living animal body through metabolism (*biochem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Armand Gautier (1837-1920) fr. Gk. λεύκωμα, 'anything whitened' (see prec. word), on analogy of *ptomaine*. See William Bulloch, The history of bacteriology, Oxford University Press, 1938, p. 135.

leucopenia, n., a diminution in the number of white blood corpuscles (*med.*) — Compounded of *leuco-*, abbrev. of **leucocyte,** and Gk. πενίᾱ, 'poverty', fr. πένης, gen. πένητος, 'poor', which stands in gradational relationship to πόνος, 'toil, labor', πονεῖν, 'to toil, work hard', πονηρός, 'painful, distressed; bad, worthless'. Cp. **Ponera** and the second element in **geoponic, Melipona.**

leucoplakia, n., a disease characterized by the formation of white patches on a surface (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **leuco-,** Gk. πλάξ, 'anything flat' (see **placenta**), and suff. **-ia**; introduced by Schwimmer as a term for white patches seen on the tongue, lips or cheeks.

leucoplast, n., one of the colorless bodies found in the cytoplasm of plants (*bot.*) — Compounded of **leuco-** and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See **-plast.**

leucorrhea, leucorrhoea, n., white discharge from the vagina (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **leuco-** and Gk. -ρροίᾱ, 'a flow, flowing', from the stem of ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **-rrhea.**

Leucothoë, n., the daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon; said to have been changed by Apollo into a shrub (*Greek* and *Roman mythol.*) — L.

Leucothoë, n., a genus of plants, the fetter bush (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. prec. word.

leukemia, leukaemia, n. (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'whitebloodedness', fr. λευκός, 'white', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **leuco-** and **-emia.**

lev, n., the monetary unit of Bulgaria. — Bulg. *lev*, 'lion', fr. OSlav. *lĭvŭ*, which prob. derives through the medium of Goth. **liwa-* fr. Gk. λέων. See **lion** and cp. **leu.**

Levana, n., the goddess of childbirth in Roman mythol. — L. *Levāna*, fr. *levāre*, 'to lift up, raise' (see **lever**); so called because she was supposed to raise newborn infants from the ground.

Levant, n., the countries of the Mediterranean East of Italy. — ME. *levaunt*, orig. 'the East', fr. F. *levant*, lit. 'the rising (of the sun')', fr. (*se*) *levant*, pres. part. of (*se*) *lever*, 'to rise', fr. *lever*, 'to raise', fr. L. *levāre*, 'to lift up, raise'. See **lever** and **-ant.** For sense development cp. *Bactrian.*

levant, intr. v., to run away without paying one's gambling debts. — Fr. Sp. *levantar el campo*, 'to break up camp', fr. L. *levāns*, gen. *levantis*, pres. part. of *levāre*, 'to lift up. raise'. See prec. word.

levanter, n., one who levants. — Formed fr. **levant,** 'to run away', with agential suff. **-er.**

levanter, n., a strong eastern wind blowing in the Mediterranean. — Formed fr. **Levant** with agential suff. **-er.**

Levantine, adj., related to, or connected with, the Levant. — Formed fr. **Levant** with adj. suff. **-ine.**

Derivative: *Levantine*, n., a native of the Levant.

levator, n., a muscle serving to raise a part of the body (*anat.*) — Medical L. *levātor*, lit. 'a lifter', fr. L. *levātus*, pp. of *levāre*. See **lever** and agential suff. **-or.**

levee, n., a reception held by a sovereign or his representative. — F. *levé*, for *lever*, 'a rising', prop. the inf. *lever*, 'to raise', *se lever*, 'to rise', used as a noun. See **lever** and cp. **Levant.** The word *levee* was applied orig. to the morning reception held by the French king immediately after rising from bed.

levee, n., a natural or artificial embankment. — F. *levée*, 'raising, lifting; embankment', prop. fem. pp. of *lever*, 'to raise', used as a noun. See **lever** and cp. prec. word.

level, n. — ME. *livel, level*, fr. OF. *livel, level* (whence, with dissimilation, F. *niveau*), fr. VL. **lībellus*, fr. L. *lībella*, dimin. of *lībra*, 'pound, measure for liquids, balance, level'; cp. It. *livello*, OProvenç. *livel* (whence Sp. *nivel*), 'level', which all derive fr. VL. **lībellus*. See **libra** and cp. **deliberate.**

Derivatives: *level*, adj., adv. and tr. v., *level(l)-er*, n., *level(l)-ing*, n., *level-ness*, n.

lever, n. — ME. *levere, levour*, fr. OF. *leveor* (F. *leveur*), lit. 'a lifter', fr. *lever*, 'to lift, raise', fr. L. *levāre*, of s.m., fr. *levis*, 'light in weight', which stands for **legwis* or **leχwis*, fr. I.-E. base **le(n)g^{w}h-*, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also OI. *laghúḥ*, Vedic *raghúḥ*, 'quick; small', Toch. *B. lykacke*, A. *lykäly*, 'fine, mince', Gk. ἐλαχύς (prob. for **l^{e}ghús*), 'small', ἐλαφρός (prob. for **lŋg^{w}hrós*), 'light', OSlav. *lĭgŭkŭ*, 'light', Lith. *leñgvas, lengvùs*, Lett. *liegs*, 'light', OIr. *laigiu* (compar.), 'smaller; worse', Goth. *leihts*, OE. *lēoht*, 'light', OE. *lungun*, 'the lungs', lit. 'the light organs'. See **light,** adj., and cp. **lights, lung.** Cp. also **Levant, levator, levee** (in both senses), **levitate, levity, levy,** v., **alevin, alleviate, elevate, elevator, leaven, legerdemain, Levana, relief, relieve,** and the second element in **cantilever, champlevé, pontlevis.**

Derivatives: *lever*, tr. v., *lever-age*, n.

leveret, n., a hare in its first year. — MF. **levrete*, **levrette* (F. *levrette*), dimin. of *levre* (F. *lièvre*), 'hare', fr. OF., fr. L. *leporem*, acc. of *lepus*, 'hare'. See **leporine** and **-et.**

Levi, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, son of Jacob by Leah. — Heb. *Lēwĭ*, lit. 'joining', from the stem of Heb. *lāwā́^{h}*, 'he joined', rel. to Aram.-Syr. *l^{e}wā*, 'he accompanied', Mishnaic Heb. *l^{e}wiyyā́^{h}*, *l^{e}wāyā́^{h}*, 'accompaniment, escort, caravan'. Cp. **Levite, Leviticus.**

leviable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. *levy*, v. See **levy,** n.

Leviathan, n. — Late L. *Leviathan*, fr. Heb. *liwyāthā́n*, 'serpent, dragon, leviathan', prop, 'tortuous', which is rel. to *liwyā́^{h}*, 'wreath', fr. base *l-w-h*, 'to wind, turn, twist', whence also Arab. *láwā*, 'the wound, turned, twisted', Akkad. *lamū*, 'to surround, encircle'.

levigate, tr. v., to grind to a fine powder. — L. *lēvigātus*, pp. of *lēvigāre*, 'to make smooth; to pulverize', compounded of *lēvis*, 'smooth', and *agere*, 'to drive, lead, do, make'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth, flat'; see **leio-.** For the second element see **agent,** adj., and cp. the second element in *castigate* and in words there referred to.

levigation, n. — L. *lēvigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a smoothing; a pulverizing', fr. *lēvigātus*, pp. of *lēvigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

levin, n., lightning. — ME. *levene, leven, levin* (revived by Walter Scott), rel. to ON. *lȳvna*, OE.

lēoma (whence obsol. E. *leam*, 'flash'), OS. *liomo*, 'brightness, light', Goth. *lauhmuni*, 'lightning', and cogn. with L. *lūmen*, 'light', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to shine', whence also L. *lūcēre*, 'to be light, to shine', OE. *lēoht*, 'light'. See **light**, 'brightness'.

levirate, n., the ancient Jewish law according to which a man was obligated to marry his brother's widow if his brother had died childless. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *lēvir*, 'husband's brother, brother-in-law', which stands for I.-E. **daiwēr* and is cogn. with OI. *dēvár-*, Homeric Gk. δᾱ́ήρ (for *δαιϝήρ), Arm. *taigr*, Russ.-Church Slav. *děveri*, Lith. *dieverìs*, OE. *tācor*, OHG. *zeihhur*, 'brother-in-law'. For the change of initial *d-* to *l-* see *lachrymal*.

Levisticum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (*bot.*) — VL. *levisticum*, fr. L. *ligusticum*, lit. 'belonging to Liguria'. See **lovage** and cp. words there referred to.

levitate, intr. v., to tend to rise, to rise; tr. v., to raise. — Formed on analogy of *gravitate* fr. L. *levitās*. See **levity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *levitat-ion*, n.

Levite, n., any member of the tribe of Levi — ME., fr. Late L. *Lēvītes*, fr. Gk. Λευῖτης, fr. Heb. *Lēwí*, 'Levi, a Levite'. See **Levi** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *Levit-ic*, *Levit-ic-al* (qq. v.).

Levitical, also **Levitic,** adj. — Late L. *Lēvīticus*, fr. Gk. Λευῖτικός, 'pertaining to a Levite or Levites', fr. Λευῖτης. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Leviticus, n., the third book of the Pentateuch. — Late L. *Lēvīticus* (scil. *liber*), 'Book of the Levites', fr. Gk. τὸ Λευῖτικὸν βιβλίον, of s.m., prop. the part of the Pentateuch dealing with the function of the priests who were of the tribe of Levi. Accordingly the name τὸ Λευῖτικὸν βιβλίον corresponds to the orig. Hebrew name of the Book, i.e. *Tōráth Kōhăním* lit. 'the Law of the Priests'. Gk. Λευῖτικόν is neut. of Λευῖτικός. See prec. word.

levity, n., lightness; frivolity. — OF. *levite*, fr. L. *levitātem*, acc. of *levitās*, 'lightness; fickleness, inconstancy', fr. *levis*, 'light in weight'. See **lever** and **-ity.**

levo-, laevo-, combining form meaning 'left, to the left' — L. *laevus*, 'left', cognate with Gk. λαιός (for *λαιϝός), OSlav. *lěvŭ*, 'left'. Cp. **levulose.**

levorotatory, laevorotatory, adj., turning the plane of polarization to the left. — Compounded of **levo-** and **rotatory.**

levulose, laevulose, n., fruit sugar (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Pierre-Eugène-Marcelin Berthelot (1827-1907) fr. L. *laevus*, 'left' (see **levo-**), dimin. suff. **-ule** and subst. suff. **-ose**; so called by him because it is *levo-rotatory* (q.v.) Cp. *dextrose*.

levy, n., the act of raising or collecting. — F. *levée*, 'a raising, lifting, levying', prop. fem. pp. of *lever*, 'to raise', used as a noun. See **lever** and cp. **levee** (in both senses).
Derivative: *levy*, tr. and intr. v.

levynite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mineralogist Armand *Lévy* (died in 1841).

lew, adj., lukewarm (*dial. E.*) — ME. *lew*, *lewe*, fr. OE. *hlēow*, 'warm', rel. to *hlēo*, 'shelter'. See **lee.**

lewd, adj., 1) ignorant (*obsol.*); 2) indecent; 3) base. — ME. *lewed*, 'lay, ignorant', fr. OE. *lǣwede*, 'lay, layman', of uncertain origin; perhaps borrowed fr. L. *lāïcus*, fr. Gk. λᾱϊκός. See **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'.
Derivatives: *lewd-ly*, adv., *lewd-ness*, n.

Lewis, masc. PN. — Anglicized form of **Louis** (q.v.)

lewis, n., a dovetailed tenon. — Prob. from the PN. **Lewis.**

lewis, also **Lewis gun.** — Named after its inventor Isaac Newton *Lewis* (1858-1931).

lewisite, n., a calcium titano-antimonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist William J. *Lewis* (1847-1926). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lewisite, n., a vesicant used in chemical warfare. — Named after the American chemist Winford Lee *Lewis* (1878-1943). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lex, n., law. — L. *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*. See **legal.**

lexical, also **lexic,** adj. — See **lexicon** and adj. suff. **-al.**

lexico-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to dictionaries, lexical'. — See **lexicon.**

lexicographer, n., writer of a dictionary. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. Gk. λεξικογράφος, 'lexicographer', which is compounded of λεξικόν (see **lexico-**) and -γράφος, 'writer', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

lexicography, n., the act or process of making a dictionary. — Formed fr. Gk. λεξικογράφος, 'lexicographer' (see prec. word), with suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *lexicograph-ic*, *lexicograph-ic-al*, adjs., *lexicograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

lexicology, n., the study of words. — Compounded of **lexico-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *lexicolog-ic*, *lexicolog-ic-al*, adjs., *lexicolog-ist*, n.

lexicon, n., a dictionary. — Gk. λεξικόν (scil. βιβλίον), 'dictionary', lit. 'book of words', neut. of λεξικός, 'pertaining to words', fr. λέξις, 'word, phrase, speech, diction', from the stem of λέγειν, 'to speak', which is cogn. with L. *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture** and cp. **alexia.**

lexigraphy, n., mode of writing in which each character represents a word. — Compounded of Gk. λέξις, 'word', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **lexicon** and **-graphy.**

ley, n. — See **leu.**

Leyden jar, a jar used for accumulating and storing static electricity. — Named after *Leyden* (now spelled *Leiden*) in Holland, because it was first described by the physicist Pieter van Musschenbroek of Leyden (1692-1761) in 1746.

li, n., a Chinese measure of distance corresponding to about one third of a mile. — Chin.

liable, adj. — Fr. F. *lier*, 'to bind', fr. OF., fr. L. *ligāre*. See **ligament** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *liabil-ity*, n., *liable-ness*, n.

liaison, n., relation, link. — F., fr. MF., fr. Late L. *ligātiōnem*, acc. of *ligātiō*, 'a binding', fr. L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligāre*, 'to bind'. Cp. OProvenç. *liazon*, which is of the same origin and meaning, and see **ligament.**

liana, n., any climbing woody tropical plant. — F. *liane*, fr. dial. F. *lione*, *liorne*, fr. F. *viorne*, fr. L. *viburna*, pl. of *viburnum*, 'wayfaring-tree' (in VL. the L. neut. pl. became fem. sing.); initial *li-* for *vi-* is due to the influence of L. *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **Viburnum.**

liar, n. — ME. *lier*, *liar*, fr. OE. *lēogere*, fr. *lēogan*, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to tell an untruth'.

Lias, n., the oldest division of the European Jurassic (*geol.*) — OF. *liois* (F. *liais*), 'calcareous limestone'; of uncertain origin. F. *lias*, 'lias', has been reborrowed from English.

liassic, adj., pertaining to Lias. — Formed fr. **Lias** with suff. **-ic.**

Liatris, n., a genus of plants, the button snakeroot (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

libation, n., the pouring out of a wine in honor of a deity. — L. *lībātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a drink offering', fr. *lībātus*, pp. of *lībāre*, 'to pour out, make a libation', cogn. with Gk. λείβειν, 'to pour, pour forth, make a libation', λοιβή, 'drink offering', λίψ, gen. λιβός (masc.), 'the southwest wind', *λίψ, gen. λιβός (fem.), 'drop, stream, libation', fr. I.-E. *(s)lĕib-*, 'to pour, drop', enlargement of base **lĕi-*, 'to pour, drop', whence Lith. *lieju*, *lieti*, 'to pour', *lýja*, *lýti*, 'to rain', *lytùs*, 'rain'. Cp. also with—*t*-formative element—Goth. *leiþu*, OE. *līþ*, 'strong drink'. For the ending of *libation* see **-ation.** Cp. next word. Cp. also **littoral, Lithuanian.**

libeccio, n., the southwest wind. — It., fr. Gk. λίψ, gen. λιβός (*masc.*), 'the southwest wind'. See prec. word.

libel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *libel* (F. *libelle*), fr. L. *libellus*, 'a little book, pamphlet, lampoon', dimin. of *liber*, 'book'. See **library.**
Derivatives: *libel(l)-ant*, n., *libel(l)-ee*, n., *libel(l)-er*, n., *libel(l)-ous*, adj., *libel(l)-ous-ly*, adv.

liberal, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *libéral*, fr. L. *līberālis*, 'pertainng to freedom, befitting a free man, honorable, noble, gracious, generous', fr. *līber*, 'free', fr. I.-E. base **leudhero-s*, whence also Gk. ἐλεύθερος, 'free'. This base prob. meant orig. 'belonging to the people', hence 'of legal descent', and derives fr. base **leudho-*, **leudhi-*, 'people', whence also OSlav. *ljudŭ*, 'people, nation', *ljudije*, 'people', ORuss. *ljudiní*, 'free men', Lith. *liáudis*, 'people, nation', Lett. *ļaũdis*, 'men', OPruss. *ludis*, 'man', ON. *lyðr*, *ljōðr*, 'people, nation', OE. *lēod*, pl. *līede*, *līode*, ME. *lede*, OS. *liud*, OFris. *liōd(e)*, MDu. *liede*, OHG. *liuti*, MHG. *liute*, G. *Leute*, WGoth. *leodes*, 'people'. I.-E. base **leudho-*, **leudhi-*, 'people', is a derivative of base **leudh-*, 'to grow, rise'. This latter appears in OI. *ródhati*, 'grows, rises, climbs', Avestic *raoδa-*, 'growth, authority', Toch. A *lūt-k*, 'to cause to grow'. Cp. **liberate, liberty, liege, livery,** 'allowance of food', **deliver, eleuthero-.** Cp. also **Lett.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *liberal*, n., *liberal-ly*, adv., the hybrids *liberal-ism*, n., *liberal-ist*, n., *liberal-ist-ic*, adj., *liberal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *liberal-iz-ation*, n., *liberal-iz-er*, n., and *liberality*, *liberty*, *libertine* (qq. v.)

liberality, n. — ME. *liberalite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *libéralité*, fr. L. *līberālitātem*, acc. of *līberālitās*, 'way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman', fr. *līberālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

liberate, tr. v. — L. *līberātus*, pp. of *līberāre*, 'to set free', fr. *līber*, 'free'. See **liberal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

liberation, n. — ME. *liberacion*, fr. L. *līberātiōnem*, acc. of *līberātiō*, 'a setting or becoming free', fr. *līberātus*, pp. of *līberāre*, fr. *līber*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *liberation-ism*, n., *liberation-ist*, n.

liberator, n. — L. *līberātor*, 'one who sets free, a deliverer', fr. *līberātus*, pp. of *līberāre*. See **liberate** and agential suff. **-or.**

libertarian, adj., believing in the doctrine of the freedom of the will. — Formed fr. **liberty** with suff. **-arian.**
Derivatives: *libertarian*, n., *libertarian-ism*, n.

liberticide, n., a destroyer of liberty. — Formed from L. *lībertās*, 'liberty', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **liberty** and **-cide,** 'killer'.
Derivative: *liberticid-al*, adj.

liberticide, n., destruction of liberty. — Formed fr. L. *lībertās*, 'liberty', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **liberty** and **-cide,** 'killing'.
Derivative: *liberticid-al*, adj.

libertine, n., a licentious man. — Fr. L. *libertīnus*, 'a freedman', fr. *lībertus*, 'a manumitted slave, a freedman', fr. *līber*. See **liberal** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).
Derivatives: *libertin-age*, n., *libertin-ism*, n.

liberty, n. — ME. *liberte*, fr. MF. (= F.) *liberté*, fr. L. *lībertātem*, acc. of *lībertās*, 'freedom, condition of a free man', fr. *līber*. See **liberal** and **-ty.**

libidinous, adj., lustful; lascivious. — ME. *lybydynous*, fr. OF. *libidineus* (F. *libidineux*), fr. L. *libidinōsus*, 'full of desire, lustful', fr. *libidō*, gen. *libidinis*, 'pleasure, desire, sensual passion, lust', fr. *libet*, earlier *lubet*, 'it pleases, it is agreeable', which is cogn. with OI. *lúbhyati*, 'desires', OE. *lufu*, 'love'. See **love,** n., and **-ous** and cp. **quodlibet.** Cp. also **quillet.**

Derivatives: *libidinous-ly*, adv., *libidinous-ness*, n.

libido, n., the sexual instinct. — L. *libidō*. See prec. word.

libra, n., a pound. — L. *lībra*, 'balance; Roman pound', fr. earlier **līþrā*, whence also Gk. λῖτρᾱ (Dor. λῖτρᾱ is a later form), of s.m. Cp. **librate, deliberate, equilibrium.** Cp. also **litra, litre, livre.** Derivative: *libr-al*, adj.

library, n. — ME. *librarie*, fr. OF. *librairie*, 'library' (F. 'bookshop'), fr. *livraire*, since the 13th cent. *libraire*, 'copyist' (F. 'bookseller'), fr. L. *librārius*, 'copyist, bookseller', fr. *liber*, gen. *librī*, 'book', orig. 'the inner bark of a tree', whence 'the text written on this', 'collection of leaves for writing', and finally 'book'. L. *liber* prob. stands for **lūber* and is a derivative of I.-E. base **leu-b(h)-*, **leu-p-*, 'to strip, to peel'. See **leaf** and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **leper, lepido-.** Cp. also **libel, libretto, ex-libris.**

Derivatives: *librari-an*, n., *librari-an-ess*, n., *librari-an-ship*, n.

librate, n., land worth a pound a year (*English hist.*) — ML. *lībrāta* (scil. *terra*), fr. L. *lībra*. See **libra** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

librate, intr. v., to be balanced or poised — L. *lībrātus*, pp. of *lībrāre*, 'to balance, level, make even', fr. *lībra*, 'balance; pound'. See **libra** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

libration, n., a librating. — L. *librātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a balancing, leveling', fr. *lībrātus*, pp. of *lībrāre*. See **librate,** v., and suff. **-ion.**

librettist, n., the writer of the libretto of an opera. — A hybrid coined fr. **libretto,** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

libretto, n., the words of an opera. — It., 'a little book', dimin. of *libro*, 'book', fr. L. *liber*. See **library.**

license, licence, n. — ME. *licence*, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *licentia*, 'freedom, liberty, license', fr. *licēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *licēre*, 'to be lawful, be permitted', which is prob. cogn. with Lett. *līkstu*, *līkstu*, 'I come to terms'. Cp. **licit, illicit, scilicet, videlicet, leisure.**

Derivatives: *license*, *licence*, tr. v., *licens-ed*, *licenc-ed*, adj., *licens-ee*, *licenc-ee*, n., *licens-er*, *licenc-er*, n.

licentiate, n., a person licensed to exercise a profession. — ML. *licentiātus*, pp. of *licentiāre*, 'to permit, license', fr. L. *licentia*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

licentious, adj., 1) lawless; 2) lewd. — L. *licentiōsus*, 'unrestrained, wanton, licentious', fr. *licentua*. See **license** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *licentious-ly*, adv., *licentious-ness*, n.

lich, lych, n., body; corpse (*obsol.* and *dial. English*). — ME. *liche*, *lyche*, fr. OE. *līc*, 'body'. See **like,** adj., and cp. **lich-gate.** Cp. also adj. and adv. suff. **-ly.**

lichen, n. — L. *līchēn*, fr. Gk. λειχήν, 'lichen', fr. λείχειν, 'to lick', hence lit. meaning 'the licker'. See **lick.**

Derivatives: *lichen*, tr. v., *lichen-ed*, *lichen-ic*, *lichen-oid*, *lichen-ose*, *lichen-ous*, adjs., *lichenification*, n.

lichenology, adj., the study of lichens. — Compounded of Gk. λειχήν (see prec. word) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *lichenolog-ic*, *lichenolog-ic-al*, adjs., *lichenolog-ist*, n.

lich-gate, lych-gate, n., gate to a churchyard under which a bier is placed to await the coming of the clergyman. — Lit. 'body gate'. See **lich.**

lichi, n. — A var. spelling of **litchi.**

licit, adj., permitted, lawful. — F. *licite*, fr. L. *licitus*, 'permitted, allowed, lawful', pp. of *licēre*. See **license** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *licit-ly*, adv., *licit-ness*, n.

lick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *licken*, fr. OE. *liccian*, rel. to OS. *likkōn*, Du. *likken*, OHG. *lecchōn*, MHG., G. *lecken*, 'to lick', Goth. *bi-laigōn*, 'to lick at' (F. *lécher*, 'to lick', is a Teut. loan word), from the I.-E. imitative base **leigh-*, whence also OI. *lḗḍhi*, *ŕḗḍhi*, also (a later form) *lihati*, 'he licks', Avestic *raēz-*, 'to lick', Arm. *lizum*, *lizem*, *lizanem*, 'I lick', *lakem*, of s.m., Gk. λείχειν, 'to lick', λειχήν, 'lichen' (lit. 'licker'), λιχνεύειν, 'to lick at', λιχανός (scil. δάκτυλος), 'forefinger' (lit. 'licker'), L. *lingere*, 'to lick', Lith. *liežiù*, *liẽžti*, OSlav. *ližǫ*, *lizati*, 'to lick', OIr. *ligim*, 'I lick', MBret. *leat*, 'to lick', W. *llyfu*, *llyv*, 'to lick', MIr. *liag*, W. *llwy*, 'spoon'. Cp.—with initial *s*—ON. *sleikja*, MHG. *slecken*, G. *schlecken*, 'to lick'. Cp. **electuary, lecher, lichen, ligule, linctus, lingula.**

Derivatives: *lick*, n., *lick-ing*, n.

lickerish, liquorish, adj., 1) eager; 2) lecherous. — Formed, with change of suff. **-ous** to **-ish,** fr. ME. *likerous*, 'lecherous', fr. AF. **likerous*, which corresponds to OF. *licherous*, *lecherous*. See **lecherous.**

Derivatives: *lickerish-ly*, adv., *lickerish-ness*, n.

licorice, liquorice, n., 1) a plant of the pea family; 2) its root. — ME. *licoris*, fr. AF. *lycoryce*, corresponding to OF. *licorece*, *licorice* (whence, by metathesis, OF. *ricolice*, F. *réglisse*), fr. Late L. *liquirītia*, fr. Gk. γλυκύρριζα 'licorice', lit. 'sweet root', fr. γλυκύς, 'sweet', and ῥίζα, 'root'; cp. It. *legorizia* (whence, by metathesis, *regolizia*). See **glyco-** and **rhizo-** and cp. **Glycorrhiza.**

lictor, n., an officer attending a magistrate in ancient Rome. — L. *līctor*, lit. 'binder', fr. **līctus*, pp. of **līgere*, 'to bind', a collateral form of *ligāre*, of s.m. (see **ligament**); so called from the *bound* rods, which he bore.

lid, n. — ME. *lid*, fr. OE. *hlid*, 'lid, cover, aperture, gate', rel. to *hlīdan*, OFris. *hlīda*, 'to cover', ON. *hlið*, 'gate, gap', Swed. *lid*, Dan. *led*, 'gate', OFris. *hlid*, MLG., MDu. *lit*. Du. *lid*, OHG. *hlit*, *lit*, MHG. *lit*, 'lid, cover', MHG. *ougelit*,

G. *Augenlid*, 'eyelid'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **klei-*, 'to incline, lean', whence also OE. *hlǣnan*, 'to cause to lean'. See **lean,** 'to incline'.

Derivatives: *lidd-ed*, *lid-less*, adjs.

lie, intr. v., to tell an untruth. — ME. *ligen*, *leyen*, *lien*, fr. OE. *lēogan*, rel. to ON. *ljūga*, Dan. *lyve*, OFris. *liāga*, Du. *liegen*, OS., OHG. *liogan*, MHG., G. *lügen*, Goth. *liugan*, 'to lie', and cogn. with OSlav. *lžǫ*, *lžgati*, 'to lie', *lža*, 'a lie'. Cp. next word and the second element in **warlock.**

lie, n., an untruth. — ME. *lige*, *leye*, *lie*, fr. OE. *lyge*, fr. *lēogan*, 'to lie', rel. to ON. *lygi*, Dan. *løgn*, Swed. *lögn*, OS., OHG. *lugina*, OFris. *leyne*, Du. *leugen*, MHG. *lugen(e)*, *lügen(e)*, G. *Lüge*, Goth. *liugn*, 'a lie'. See prec. word.

lie, intr. v., to recline. — ME. *liggen*, *lien*, fr. OE. *licgan*, rel. to OS. *liggian*, ON. *liggja*, Swed. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, OFris. *lidzia*, *lidza*, MDu. *ligghen*, Du. *liggen*, OHG., MHG. *ligen*, *licken*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan*, 'to lie', fr. I.-E. base **legh-*, 'to lie', whence also Toch. A *lake*, B *leke*, 'couch, bed', Hitt. *laggari*, 'falls, lies', Gk. λέχεσθαι, 'to lie down', λέχος, 'couch, bed, marriage bed', λόχος, 'place for lying in wait, ambush; company of soldiers; childbirth', λέκτρον, 'couch, bed', L. *lectus*, 'bed', OSlav. *lęgǫ*, *ležti*, 'to lie down', *ležǫ*, *ležati*, 'to lie', *lože*, 'couch, bed', *za-logŭ*, 'pledge', Lith. *at-lagaĩ*, 'fallow land', Lett. *pār-lags*, 'piece of ground left uncultivated', OIr. *laigim*, 'I lie down', *lige*, 'bed; grave', W. *lle*, Co. *le*, MBret. *lech*, ModBret. *leac'h*, 'place', Bret. *gwele*, 'bed', ModIr. *luighe*, 'couch, grave'. Cp. **lay,** v., **lagan, lair, law, ledge, ledger, lees, litter, log,** 'piece of wood', **low,** adj., **lochia, lochio-,** and the second element in **Aristolochia, Gelechia, coverlet.** Cp. also **rely.** Derivative: *lie*, n., position, direction.

liebigite, n., a hydrous uranium calcium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German chemist Baron Justus von *Liebig* (1803-73). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lied, n., a German song. — G. *Lied*, fr. MHG. *liet*, fr. OHG. *liod*, rel. to ON. *ljōð*, 'strophe', in the pl., 'song', OE. *lēoð*, 'song, poem', Goth. *liuþōn*, 'to praise', *awiliuþ*, 'thanksgiving', and cogn. with L. *laudāre*, 'to praise'. See **laud** and cp. **Nibelungenlied, Volkslied.**

lief, adj. (*archaic*), 1) dear, beloved; 2) glad. — ME. *leef*, *lef*, *lif*, fr. OE. *lēof*, 'dear, beloved', rel. to OS. *liof*, ON. *ljūfr*, OFris. *liaf*, Du. *lief*, OHG. *liob*, MHG. *liep*, G. *lieb*, Goth. *liufs*, 'dear, beloved', and to OE. *lufu*, 'love'. See **love,** n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **belief, believe.** Cp. also the first element in **leman, livelong.** Derivative: *lief*, adv. (*rare*).

liege, adj. land n. — ME. *lege*, *lige*, *liege*, fr. OF. *liege*, 'liege; free', fr. Late L. **liticus* (corresponding to Late L. *laeticus*), 'belonging to a serf', formed with suff. *-icus* (see **-ic**) fr. *litus*, *letus*, 'serf', which occur in the Salic law and are collateral forms of Late L. *laetus*, which is of Teut. origin. OE. *frēolǣta*, Goth. *fralets*, 'freedman', OFris. *lethar*, 'freedmen'; prob. not related to G. *ledig*, 'free'.

lien, n., the right to hold the property of another till a debt is paid. — F., fr. L. *ligāmen*, 'band, tie', fr. *ligāre*, 'to bind, tie'. See **ligament.**

lien, obsol. pp. of *lie*, 'to recline'. — ME. *lien*, formed directly from ME. inf. *lien*, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline'.

lienal, adj., pertaining to the spleen (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *liēn*, 'the spleen'. See **spleen.**

lienculus, n., an accessory spleen (*anat.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *liēn*, 'spleen'. See prec. word and **-cule.**

lienee, n., owner of a property that is subject to a lien (*law*). — Formed from the noun **lien** with suff. **-ee.**

lienitis, n., inflammation of the spleen (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *liēn*, 'the spleen' (see **spleen**), and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is **splenitis,** in which both elements are of Greek origin.

lieno-, combining form denoting the *spleen* (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *liēn*, 'spleen'. See **spleen.**

lienor, n., the holder of a lien (*law*). — Formed from the noun **lien** with agential suff. **-or.**

lienteric, adj., pertaining to lientery. — Either directly fr. L. *lientericus* or through the medium of F. *lientérique* fr. Gk. λειεντερικός, fr. λειεντερίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**

lientery, n., a form of diarrhea (*med.*) — Either directly fr. ML. *lienteria* or through the medium of F. *lientérie*, fr. Gk. λειεντερίᾱ, which is compounded of λεῖος, 'smooth', and ἔντερον, 'intestine'. See **leio-** and **entero-.**

lierne, n., a short connecting rib in Gothic vaulting (*archaic*). — F., prob. fr. *lier*, 'to bind', fr. L. *ligāre*. See **ligament** and cp. **liaison, liana, lien.**

lierre, n., the color of ivy green.—F. *lierre*, 'ivy', formed through the agglutination of the definite article from *l'ierre*, lit. 'the ivy', from the article *la* and OF. *iere*, *ierre*, earlier *edre*, 'ivy', fr. L. *hedera*. F. *la* derives fr. L. *illa*, fem. of *ille*, 'that'; see **ille.** For the etymology of L. *hedera* see **Hedera.** For the agglutination of the article cp. *leguan*, *lingot*, *loriot*, *louver*.

lieu, n., place. — ME. *liue* (in *in liue of*), fr. OF. (= F.) *lieu*, fr. L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, 'place'. See **locus.**

lieutenancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

lieutenant, n. — Lit. 'holding the place of somebody'. See **lieu** and **tenant.** The British pronunciation of the word as 'leftenant' is due to a confusion of *v* with *v* and *f* [*u* and *v* were represented originally by one and the same letter (v)]. Cp. **locum tenens.**

lieve. — The same as **lief.**

life, n. — MF. *lif*, fr. OE. *līf*, rel. to ON. *līf*, 'life, body', Du. *lijf*, 'body', OHG. *līb*, 'life', MHG. *lip*, *līb*, 'life, body', G. *Leib*, 'body', prop. 'con-

tinuance, perseverance', fr. I.-E. base **lip-*, 'to remain, persevere, continue, live'. See **leave,** v., and cp. **live, liver, alive.**

lifer, n., one sentenced to imprisonment for life. — Formed fr. **life** with agential suff. **-er.**

lift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *liften, lefte*n, fr. ON. *lypta* (whence Dan. *løfte*, Swed. *lyfta*), 'to lift', rel. to MLG. *lüchten*, Du. *lichten*, MHG., G. *lüften*, 'to lift'. These verbs are rel. to OS. *luft*, ON. *lopt*, OE. *lyft*, Du. *lucht*, OHG., MHG., G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus*, 'air', and lit. mean 'to raise into the air'. Cp. **loft.**

Derivatives: *lift*, n., *lift-er*, n.

ligament, n., 1) a tie, band; 2) a band of tissue (*anat.*) — L. *ligāmentum*, 'band, bandage', fr. *ligāre*, 'to bind, tie', prob. cogn. with Alb. *l'iθ*, 'I bind', *l'iδε l'iδe*, 'band, fetter', MLG. *līk*, 'band', ON. *līk*, 'boltrope', MHG. *geleich*, 'joint, limb'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **leiĝ-*, 'to bind'. Cp. **ligature.** Cp. also **alligation, alloy, ally, colligate, league,** 'alliance', **leech,** 'edge of a sail', **liable, liaison, lictor, lien,** n., **lierne, ligation, obligato, obligate, oblige, rally,** 'to gather together', **religion.** Cp. also **rely.** For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

Derivatives: *ligament-al, ligament-ary, ligament-ous*, adjs.

ligate, tr. v., to bandage. — L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligāre*. See **ligament** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **religate.**

ligation, n., 1) that act of binding; 2) bond, ligature. — MF., fr. Late L. *ligātiōnem*, acc. of *ligātiō*, 'a binding', fr. L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ligature, n., anything that serves for binding; a cord used for tying up an artery (*surg.*) — F., fr. Late L. *ligātūra*, 'a band', fr. L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligāre*. See **ligament** and **-ure.**

light, n., brightness. — ME. *liht, light*, fr. OE. *lēoht*, rel. to OS. *lioht*, OFris. *liācht*, MDu. *lucht, liecht, licht*, Du. *licht*, OHG. *lioht*, MHG. *lieht*, G. *Licht*, Goth. *liuhaþ*, 'light', ON. *ljōmi*, OE. *lēoma*, 'ray of light, radiance', ON. *ljōs*, 'light', ON. *lÿsa*, OE. *liexan*, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to emit light, to shine; bright', whence also OI. *rócatē*, 'shines', *rōkáḥ*, 'light', *rōcanáḥ*, Avestic *raočant-*, 'shining', *raoxshna-*, 'shining, bright', Arm. *lois*, 'light', *lusin*, 'moon', Gk. λευκός, 'bright, shining, white', λύχνος, 'lamp', λοῦσσον, 'the white pith of the fir tree', ἀμφι-λύκη, 'twilight', L. *lūcēre*, 'to shine', *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light', *lūcidus*, 'full of light, clear, bright', *lucerna*, 'light, lamp', *lūcubrāre*, 'to work by lamplight', *lūcus*, 'grove, thicket' (orig. '*an open place* in the wood'), *lūmen* (for **leuqs-men* or **louqs-men*), 'light', *lūna* (for **louqs-nā*), 'moon', *lūstrum*, 'a purificatory sacrifice; a period of five years', *lūstrāre*, 'to purify by an offering', Gaul. *Leucetius*, surname of Mars, L. *Lūcetius*, surname of Jupiter, *Lūcetia*, surname of Juno, OSlav. *lučĭ*, 'light', *luča*, 'ray', Lith. *laũkas*, 'pale', OPruss. *lauxnos* (pl.) 'stars', W. *llug*, 'gleam, glimmer', OIr. *lūach*, 'white', *lōche*, 'lightning', *luchair*, 'brightness, luster', MIr. *luan, lōn*, 'moon', Toch. A *luk-*, 'to shine', A *lok*, B *lauke* 'far away', Hitt. *lukezi, lukzi*, 'is bright'. Base **leuq-*, 'to be light, to shine', is identical with base **leuq-*, 'to see, behold', whence OI. *lócatē, lókatē*, 'sees, perceives', *lōcáyati, lōkáyati*, 'regards, looks at', Toch. A *läk-*, B *lyk-*, 'to see', Gk. λεύσσειν (for **λεύκιειν*), 'to look at, see', W. *am-lwg*, 'conspicuous', Lith. *láukti*, 'to wait'. Cp. **lea,** 'a track of open country', **leuco-, levin, link,** 'torch', **loka, low,** 'blaze', **luce, lucent, lucid, Lucifer, Lucius, lucubrate, luculent, lucule, lucus a non lucendo, lucern, Lucy, luminous, lunar, lunation, lune, luster,** 'gloss', **lustrum, lux, Luzula, Lychnis, lynx.**

light, tr. v., to illuminate; intr. v., to light up (said of the face). — ME. *lihten, lighten*, fr. OE. *līhtan*, 'to shine, give light', rel. to OS. *liohtian*, OHG. *liuhtan*, MHG. *liuhten*, G. *leuchten*, Goth. *liuhtjan*, 'to light', and to OE. *lēoht*, 'light' (n.) See **light,** 'brightness'.

light, adj., not dark, bright. — ME. *liht, light*, fr. OE. *lēoht*, rel. to OS., OHG. *lioht*, OFris. *liacht*, MHG. *lieht*, G. *licht*, 'bright', and to OE. *lēoht*, 'light' (n.). See **light,** 'brightness'.

Derivatives: *light-ish*, adj., *light-ly*, adv., *light-ness*, n.

light, adj., not heavy. — ME. *liht, light*, fr. OE. *lēoht, līht*, rel. to OS. *līht-*, ON. *lēttr*, Dan. *let*, Swed. *lätt*. OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. *licht*, OHG. *lihti, līht*, MHG. *līhte, līht*, G. *leicht*, Goth. *leihts*, 'light', fr. I.-E. base **le(n)g^{w}h-*, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also L. *levis*, 'light'. See **lever** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **lighter,** 'a flat-bottomed boat'.

Derivatives: *light-ly*, adv., *light-ness*, n.

light, adv., lightly, easily. — ME. *lihte, lighte*, fr. OE. *lēohte, līhte*, fr. *lēoht, līht*, 'light'. See **light,** 'not heavy'.

light, intr. v., to dismount, get off. — ME. *lihten, lighten*, fr. OE. *līhtan*, 'to alight', lit. 'to make light', fr. *lēoht, līht*, 'light'; orig. used in the sense 'to relieve a horse of the rider's burden'. See **light,** 'not heavy', and cp. **alight** and **lighten,** 'to make less heavy'.

lighten, tr. v., to illuminate; intr. v., to shine. — ME. *lihtenen, lightenen*, fr. *liht*, 'light'. See **light,** 'bright'.

Derivative: *lighten-er*, n.

lighten, tr. v., to make less heavy; intr. v., to become less heavy. — ME. *lihtenen, lightenen*, fr. *liht, light*, 'light'. See **light,** 'not heavy', and verbal suff. **-en.**

Derivative: *lighten-er*, n.

lighter, n., one who lights. — Formed fr. **light,** 'to illumine', with agential suff. **-er.**

lighter, n., a flat-bottomed boat. — Du. *lichter*, fr. *lichten*, 'to lighten, unload', fr. *licht*, 'light'. See **light,** 'not heavy', and agential suff. **-er.** For the sense development of Du. *lichter* cp. F. *allège*, 'lighter', fr. *alléger*, 'to lighten', fr. L. *alleviāre*, of s.m., fr. *levis*, 'light'.

Derivatives: *lighter*, tr. v., to convey in, or as in, a lighter, *lighter-age*, n.

lightning, n. — ME. *lightening, lightning*, fr. *lightenen*, 'to lighten'. See **lighten,** 'to illuminate', and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

lights, n. pl., the lungs, — Lit. 'the light organs'; cp. Flemish *lichte*, 'lights', and see **light,** 'not heavy'. Cp. also **lung.**

lightsome, adj., bright.—Formed fr. **light,** 'bright', with 1st. suff. **-some.**

lightsome, adj., agile, nimble. — Formed fr. **light,** 'not heavy', with 1st suff. **-some.**

lignaloes, n., 1) aloes wood; 2) the drug aloes. — OF., fr. Late L. *lignum aloēs*, 'the wood of aloe'. See **ligneous** and **aloe.**

ligneous, adj., of the nature of wood; woody. — L. *ligneus*, 'woody', formed with suff. **-eous** fr. *lignum*, 'wood', which stands for **leg-nom* and lit. means 'that which is collected', fr. *legere*, 'to gather, collect; to read'. See **lecture** and cp. **lignaloes, lignum vitae, pyroligneous.**

ligni-, combining form meaning 'wood'. — Fr. L. *lignum*, 'wood'. See prec. word.

lignification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

lignify, tr. v., to make into wood; intr. v., to become wood. — Lit. 'to make into wood', compounded of **ligni-** and **-fy.**

lignite, n., an imperfectly formed coal (*mineral.*) — F., formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *lignum*, 'wood'; see **ligneous.** F. *lignite* seems to have been derived prop. from *Lithanthrax Lignius*, a name given to woody coal by Wallerius (in *Systema Mineralogicum*, vol. II. p. 98, 1775). See Encyclopedia Britannica, 1947 edition, vol. 14, p. 118a.

lignivorous, adj., eating wood (the same as xylophagous). — Compounded of **ligni-** and L. *-vorus*, from the stem of *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **-vorous.**

lignum vitae, a S. American tree (*Guaiacum officinale*). — ModL., fr. L. *lignum vītae*, 'wood of life'. See **ligneous** and **vital.**

ligroine, ligroin, n., a volatile, inflammable liquid. — Of unknown origin.

ligula, n., a ligule. — L. See next word.

Derivatives: *ligul-ar*, adj., *ligul-ate*, adj.

ligule, n., a thin appendage at the base of the blade of a leaf (*bot.*) — ModL. *ligula*, fr. L. *ligula*, 'spoon', fr. I.-E. base **leiĝh-*, 'to lick', whence also L. *lingere*, 'to lick', MIr. *liag*, W. *llwy*, 'spoon'. For sense development cp. OHG. *leffil*, 'spoon', fr. *laffan*, 'to lick'. See **lick** and **-ule** and cp. *lingula.*

Ligurian, adj., pertaining to Liguria, an ancient country in northwestern Italy and southeastern France; n., one of the inhabitants of Liguria. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Liguria*, fr. *Ligurēs*, 'the Ligurians', pl. of *Ligus*, 'a Ligurian', whence *Ligusticus*, 'Ligurian'. Cp. **lovage** and words there referred to.

ligusticum, n., a genus of plants, the lovage (*bot.*) — L., 'lovage', lit. 'of Liguria'. See **lovage** and cp. words there referred to.

Ligustrum, n., a genus of plants, the privet (*bot.*) — L., lit. 'of Liguria'. See prec. word.

like, adj. — ME. *lik, ilik*, fr. OE. *ge-līc*, 'similar, equal, like', rel. to OS. *gilīk*, ON. *glīkr, līkr*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, OFris. *līk*, MDu. *ghelijc*, Du. *gelijk*, OHG. *gilīh*, MHG. *gelīch*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*, 'equal, like'. For the pref. *ge-* in OE. *ge-līc*, etc., see **y-**; *līc* in OE. *ge-līc* is identical with OE. *līc*, 'body, form'. Accordingly OE. *ge-līc* and its equivalents in the other Teut. languages lit. mean 'having the same body or form'. OE. *līc*, 'body, form', is rel. to ON., OS., OFris., ON. *līk*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, MDu. *lijc*, Du. *lijk*, OHG. *līh*, MHG. *līch*, Goth. *leik*, 'body, corpse', G. *Leiche*, 'corpse', and cogn. with Lith. *lýgus*. Lett. *līdzigs*, OPruss. *polīgu*, 'equal', Lith. *lýgstu, lýgti*, 'to equal'. Cp. **lich, lich-gate.** Cp. also **alike, -ly, gleek** and the second element in **each, ilk, such, which** and in **barley.**

Derivatives: *like*, adv. (q.v.), *like*, n., prep. and conj.

like, adv. — ME. *lik, like, ilik, ilike*, fr. *lik, ilik*, adj. See **like,** adj.

like, a) intr. v., to be pleasing (*obsol.*); b) tr. v., to be pleased with, enjoy. — ME. *liken*, fr. OE. *līcian*, 'to please', rel. to OS. *līkon*, ON. *līka*, OFris. *līkia*, OHG. *līhhēn*, Goth. *leikan*, 'to please'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to be like, be suitable to, be pleasing to; they derive fr. OE. *-lic* in *gelīc*, resp. from its equivalents in OS. *gilīk*, ON. *glīkr*, OHG. *gilīh*, Goth. *galeiks*, 'equal, like'. See **like,** adj.

Derivatives: *lik(e)-able*, adj., *lik(e)-abil-ity*, n., *lik(e)-able-ness*, n.

-like, adj. and adv. suff. — See **like,** adj. and **like,** adv.

likely, adj. — ME. *likli*, fr. ON. *glīkligr, līkligr*, 'likely', fr. *līkr*, 'like'. Cp. OE. *gelīclic* and see **like,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivatives: *likeli-hood*, n., *likeli-ness*, n.

likely, adv. — ME. *likli*, adv., fr. *likli*, adj. — See **likely,** adj.

liken, tr. v. — ME. *liknen*, fr. *lik*, 'like'. See **like,** adj. and verbal suff. **-en.**

likeness, n. — ME. *liknesse*, fr. OE. *līcnes*, short for *gelīcnes*, fr. *gelīc*, 'like'. See **like,** adj., and **-ness.**

likewise, adj. — Compounded of **like,** adj., and **-wise.**

likin, n., a Chinese tax imposed on articles in transit. — Chin., lit. 'ready money'.

liking, n. — ME., fr. OE. *līcung*, 'pleasure', fr. *līcian*, 'to please'. See **like,** 'to be pleased with', and subst. suff. **-ing.**

Lila, fem. PN. — See **Leila.**

lilac, n. — MF., fr. Sp. *lilac*, fr. Arab. *láylak, līlak*, fr. Pers. *līlak*, var. of *nīlak*, 'bluish', fr. *nīl*, 'blue, indigo', fr. OI. *nílaḥ*, 'dark blue', which is of uncertain etymology. It possibly derives fr. I.-E.

base *nĭ-, 'to shine'. See **neat,** adj., and cp. **anil** and the first element in **nilgai** and in **nainsook.**
Derivative: *lilac,* adj.

Liliaceae, n. pl., the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Lilium** with suff. **-aceae.**

liliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Lilith, n., a female evil spirit. — Heb. *Līlīth,* fr. Akkad. *Lilītu* (whence also Syr. *Lelīthâ*), not related to, but folk-etymologically connected with, Heb. *láyla*^{h}, 'night', and explained accordingly as 'night demon'.

Lilium, n., a genus of plants, the lily (*bot.*) — L. *līlium.* See **lily.**

Lilliputian, adj., diminutive, tiny. — Prop. 'pertaining to *Lilliput*', a fabulous island with inhabitants 6 inches high. The name was coined by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**
Derivative: *Lilliputian,* n.

lilt, intr. and tr. v., to sing rhythmically. — ME. *lulten,* of uncertain, perhaps imitative, origin.
Derivative: *lilt,* n.

lily, n. — ME. *lilie,* fr. OE. *lilie,* fr. L. *līlium,* 'lily', which, together with Gk. λείριον, of s.m., is prob. borrowed fr. Egypt. *ḥrr-t* (pronounced in Coptic *hrēri, hlēli*). Cp. **fleur-de-lis, gigliato** and the second element in **Chamaelirium, Dasylirion.**

limaceous, adj., limacine (*zool.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *līmāx,* gen. *-ācis,* 'snail, slug'. See **limax.**

limacine, adj., pertaining to the slugs or to the genus Limax (*zool.*) — Formed fr. L. *līmāx,* gen. *-ācis,* 'snail, slug' (see next word), with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Limax, n., the genus containing the slugs (*zool.*) — L. *līmāx,* gen. *-ācis,* 'slug, snail', fr. Gk. λείμαξ, which is cogn. with Russ. *slimák,* 'snail', lit. 'the slimy animal', OPruss. *slayx,* Lith. *sliekas,* Lett. *sliēka,* 'earth worm', OE. *slāw-wyrm,* 'slow-worm' (see **slowworm**). All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **(s)lei-,* 'slimy', whence also OE. *slīw,* 'tench', *slīm,* 'mud'. See **slime** and cp. **lime,** 'birdlime'.

limb, n., member. — ME. *lim.* fr. OE. *lim,* rel. to ON. *limr,* 'limb', *lim,* 'small branch of a tree', Norw. *lim,* Dan., Swed. *lem,* 'member'; formed with *-m*-formative element fr. Teut. base **lī-,* which corresponds to I.-E. base **lēi-,* 'to bend, be movable, be nimble'. With *-d*-formative element, the same base appears in Goth. *lithus,* OE. *liþ,* 'joint, limb', and possibly also in L. *lituus,* 'the crooked staff borne by the augurs'. From base **lēi-* prob. derive also L. *līmus,* 'aslant, sidelong', *līmen,* 'threshold', and the first element in *līmes,* 'boundary, limit'. See **limit** and cp. **lituus.** Cp. also **lay figure.**
Derivatives: *limb-ed, limb-y, limb-less,* adjs.

limb, n., edge, border. — L. *limbus,* 'hem, border', for **lembos,* cogn. with OI. *lámbatē,* 'hangs down', *lambaḥ,* 'hanging down, long, big', MHG. *limpfen,* 'to limp', and to **E. limp** (q.v.)

limbate, adj., **edged, bordered.** — **Late L.** *limbātus,* fr. L. *limbus,* 'hem, border'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

limbec, n., alembic (*archaic*). — Aphetic for **alembic.**

limber, n., the detachable fore part of a gun carriage. — Prob. rel. to F. *limonière,* 'wagon with two shafts', fr. *limon,* 'shaft', which is rel. to Sp. *limón,* 'shaft', Sp. and Port. *leme,* 'helm', Sp. *leman,* 'helmsman'; prob. of Celtic origin.
Derivative: *limber,* tr. and intr. v.

limber, adj., pliant, flexible. — According to W. W. Skeat, related to **limp,** 'flaccid'.
Derivatives: *limber,* tr. v., *limber-ly,* adv., *limber-ness,* n.

limbers, n. pl. (*naut.*) — F. *lumière,* 'light; limbers', fr. L. *lūmināria,* which is the plural of *lūmināre,* 'a light, lamp, torch', but was mistaken in Vulgar Latin for a fem. sing. noun. L. *lūmināre* is prop. neut. of the adjective *lūmināris,* 'giving light', used as a noun. See **luminary.**

limbo, n., a region between heaven and hell. — Prop. abl. of L. *limbus,* 'border' (see **limb,** 'border'). The abl. form was taken from the phrase *in limbō patrum* ('*in the border* of hell, reserved *for the fathers* or saints'), a phrase used by the church fathers.

Limburger, n., a kind of cheese. — Short for *Limburger cheese,* prop. 'cheese made in the province *Limburg* in Belgium'.

lime, n., 1) birdlime (*rare*); 2) calcium oxide. — ME. *lim,* fr. OE. *līm,* 'birdlime; calcium oxide', rel. to OS., ON., MLG., OHG., MHG. *līm,* Dan. *lim.* Du. *lijm,* G. *Leim,* 'birdlime', and cogn. with L. *līmus,* 'slime, mud, mire', Cp., with other formative elements, ON. *leir,* 'clay, loam', OPruss. *layso,* 'clay', *laydis,* 'loam', Alb. *l'eð,* 'watery clay'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **lei-,* 'slime, slimy, sticky'. See **slime** and cp. **loam.** Cp. also **limno-,** and words there referred to. Cp. also **oblivion.**
Derivative: *lime,* tr. v., 1) to smear with birdlime; 2) to mix with lime.

lime, n., a fruit allied to lemon. — F., fr. Provenç. *limo,* fr. Arab. *límah* (whence also Sp. *lima*), noun of unity, formed from the collective noun *līm,* which derives fr. Pers. *līmūn.* See **lemon** and cp. **limonene.**

lime, n., the linden tree. — Fr. earlier *line,* fr. *lind*; see **linden.** The change of *line* to *lime* prob. occurred first in compounds whose second element began with a labial (as in *line-bark, line-bast,* etc.)

limehouse, n., defamation of one's political opponents. — Named after the borough *Limehouse,* near London, where David Lloyd George (1863-1944) delivered a speech July 30, 1909.

limejuicer, n. (*slang*), 1) a British ship; 2) an English sailor; 3) an Englishman. — Formed fr. **lime,** the fruit, **juice,** and suff. **-er**; so called from the *limejuice* served on British ships to prevent scurvy.

limen, n., the threshold of consciousness (*psychol.*) — L. *līmen,* gen. *līminis,* 'threshold', prob. rel. to *līmes,* gen. *līmitis,* 'boundary, limit'. See **limit** and **-men** and cp. **lintel, eliminate, preliminary, postliminy, sublime, subliminal.**

Limerick, n., a nonsense verse of five lines, usually rhyming a a b b a. — So called after the Irish place name *Limerick,* which is mentioned in the refrain of a similar verse. (The refrain runs: "*Will you come up to Limerick?*")

limes, n., boundary. — L. *līmes.* See **limit.**

lime tree, the linden tree. — See **lime,** 'the linden tree'.

limey, n. (*slang*), 1) an English sailor; 2) an Englishman. — Shortened fr. **limejuicer.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-y.**

Limicolae, n. pl., a group of wading birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'mud dwellers', compounded of L. *līmus,* 'slime, mud, mire', and *colere,* 'to till (the ground), inhabit'. For the first element see **limno-,** for the second see **colony.**

liminal, adj., pertaining to, or situated at, the limen. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *līmen,* gen. *līminis.* See **limen.**

limit, n. — ME. *limite,* fr. MF. (= F.) *limite,* fr. L. *līmitem,* acc. of *līmes,* 'boundary, limit', which prob. stands for **līm-it,* lit. 'crossway', and is compounded of *līmus,* 'aslant, sidelong', and **it-,* 'going', from the stem of *eō, īre,* 'to go'. L. *līmus* is prob. rel. to L. *līmen,* 'threshold', both these words being prob. derived fr. I.-E. base **lēi-,* 'to bend, be movable', whence also ON. *limr,* OE. *lim,* 'member'. See **limb,** 'member', and cp. **Limulus, lituus, oblique.** For the second element in *limit* see **itinerate.** Cp. also **delimit, delimitate.**

limit, tr. v. — ME. *limiten,* fr. MF. (= F.) *limiter,* fr. L. *līmitāre,* 'to bound, limit, fix', fr. *līmes,* gen. *līmitis.* See **limit,** n.
Derivatives: *limit-able,* adj., *limit-ed,* adj., *limit-ed-ly,* adv., *limit-ed-ness,* n., *limit-er,* n., *limit-ing,* adj.

limitary, adj., serving as a limit, limited. — L. *līmitāris,* fr. *līmes,* gen. *līmitis.* See **limit,** n., and **-ary.**
Derivative: *limitar-ian,* n., one who limits.

limitation, n. — ME. *limitacioun,* fr. L. *līmitātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a fixing', fr. *līmitātus,* pp. of *līmitāre.* See **limit,** v. and n., and **-ation.**

limitative, adj. — F. *limitatif* (fem. *limitative*), fr. ML. *līmitātīvus,* 'limiting', fr. L. *līmitātus,* pp. of *līmitāre.* See **limit,** v. and n., and **-ive.**

limitless, adj. — Formed fr. **limit,** n., and suff. **-less**; first used by the English poet, statesman and soldier Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) in 1581.
Derivatives: *limitless-ly,* adv., *limitless-ness,* n.

limitrophe, adj., bordering, adjacent. — F. *limitrophe,* fr. Late L. *līmitrophus,* 'set apart for the support of troups', a hybrid coined fr. L. *līmes,* gen. *līmitis,* 'boundary, limit', and Gk. τροφός, 'feeder', fr. τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'. See **limit,** n., and **trophic.** Late L. *līmitrophus* is shortened fr. **līmitotrophus* (see *haplology*).

limma, n., a semitone (*pros.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. λεῖμμα, 'a semitone', lit. 'a remainder', from the stem of λείπω, 'I leave', which stands for **leiqʷō,* and is cogn. with L. *linquō* (for **li-n-qʷō*), 'I leave, abandon', both deriving fr. I.-E. base **liqʷ-,* 'to let, leave', whence also OE. *lān,* 'loan', *lænan,* 'to lend'. See **loan** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

limn, tr. v., to illuminate. — ME. *limnen,* fr. *luminen,* which is aphetic for *enluminen,* fr. MF. *enluminer,* 'to illuminate', fr. OF. *enluminer,* 'to light up, make brilliant', fr. *en,* 'in' (see 1st **en-**), and L. *lūmināre,* 'to illuminate'. See **illuminate.**
Derivatives: *limn-er,* n., *limn-ery,* n.

limn-, form of **limno-** before a vowel.

Limnanthaceae, n. pl., the false-mermaid family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'marsh flower family', compounded of **limno-,** Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **anther**), and suff. **-aceae.**

limnanthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

limnetic, adj., pertaining to, or inhabiting, fresh water. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. λιμνήτης, 'living in marshes', fr. λίμνη. See **limno-** and cp. next word.

Limnetis, n. a genus of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λιμνῆτις, fem. of λιμνήτης, 'living in marshes'. See prec. word.

limno-, before a vowel **limn-,** combining form meaning 'marsh, marshy lake'. — Gk. λιμνο-, λιμν-, fr. λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake', which is rel. to λιμήν, 'harbor, haven', λειμών, 'a moist, grassy meadow', and prob. cogn. with L. *līmus,* 'slime, mud, mire'. See **slime** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **lime,** 'birdlime'. Cp. also **limnetic, limonite, Limonium, Lymnaea,** and the first element in **Limicolae** and in **Limosella.**

Limnobium, n., a genus of plants, the American frogbit (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λιμνόβιος, 'living in lakes', which is compounded of λίμνη, 'pool, lake', and βίος, 'life'. See **limno-** and **bio-.**

limnology, n., the study of fresh waters, esp. of ponds and lakes. — Compounded of **limno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *limnolog-ic, limnolog-ic-al,* adjs., *limnolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *limnolog-ist,* n.

limonene, n., a terpene of lemonlike odor (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. ModL. *limōnum,* 'lemon', fr. F. *limon.* See **lemon** and cp. **lime,** 'a fruit'.

limonite, n., hydrous ferric oxide (*mineral.*) — G. *Limonit,* lit. 'meadow ore', coined by Hausmann in 1813 fr. Gk. λειμών, 'meadow', and suff. *-it.* Gk. λειμών is rel. to λιμήν, 'harbor', λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake'; suff. *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης.* See **limno-** and subst. suff. **-ite.** For sense development cp. its former German name *Wiesenerz,* lit. 'meadow ore'.
Derivative: *limonit-ic,* adj.

Limonium, n., a genus of plants, the sea lavender

(*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λειμώνιον, 'the sea lavender', fr. λειμών, 'meadow'. See prec. word and 1st **-ium**.

Limosella, n., a genus of plants, the mudwort (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *līmus*, 'slime, mud, mire', and *sella*, 'seat', which stands for **sed-lā*, from the stem of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. For the first element see **limno-**, for the second see **sedentary** and cp. **subsellium.**

limousine, n., a large automobile, orig. with a closed compartment. — F., prop. fem. of the adjective *limousin*, 'of Limousin', used as a noun, fr. *Limousin*, name of an old province in Central France.

limp, adj., flaccid, drooping. — Related to MHG. *lampen*, 'to hang down', and to **limp,** v. Cp. **blimp.**

Derivatives: *limp-ly*, adv., *limp-ness*, n.

limp, intr. v., to walk lamely. — Related to OE. *lemp-healt*, 'halting', MHG. *limpfen*, 'to limp', *lampen*, 'to hang down', and cogn. with OI. *lámbatē*, 'hangs down', *lambaḥ*, 'hanging down', L. *limbus* (for **lembos*), 'hem, border', Du. *lomp*, 'piece, mass', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lāb-*, **(s)lēb-*, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OE. *slǣpan*, 'to sleep'. See **sleep** and cp. **limp,** 'flaccid'. Cp. also **limb,** 'edge, border', **lumber,** 'to move clumsily', **lump,** 'mass'.

Derivatives: *limp,* n., *limp-er,* n., *limp-ing,* adj., *limp-ing-ly,* adv., *limp-ing-ness,* n.

limpet, n., a marine gastropod mollusk. — ME. *lempet*, fr. OE. *lempedu*, fr. ML. *lampreda*, 'limpet, lamprey'. See **lamprey.**

limpid, adj., clear; transparent. — F. *limpide*, fr. L. *limpidus*, 'clear', fr. *limpa*, *lumpa*, 'water goddess; water' (see **lymph**). L. *limpidus* orig. meant 'as clear as water'. It was influenced in form by *liquidus*, 'flowing, fluid'.

Derivatives: *limpid-ly*, adv., *limpid-ness*, n.

limpidity, n. — F. *limpidité*, fr. Late L. *limpiditātem*, acc. of *limpiditās*, 'clarity', fr. L. *limpidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Limulus, n., the genus of the king crab (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *līmulus*, 'somewhat askance', dimin. of *līmus*, 'askance', which is prob. rel. to *līmen*, 'threshold', *līmes*, 'boundary'. See **limit,** n.

limy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **lime,** 'birdlime'.

Linaceae, n. pl., the flax family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Linum** with suff. **-aceae.**

linaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

linage, lineage, n., number of printed lines on a page. — Formed fr. **line,** 'string, cord', with suff. **-age.**

Linaria, n., a genus of plants, the toadflax (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *linum*, 'flax' (see **Linum**); so called from the resemblance of the foliage to flax. For the ending see **1st suff. -ia.**

linch, linchet, n., a strip of unplowed land. — OE. *hlinc*, 'slope, hill', **rel. to** *hlinian*, **'to lean'. See lean, 'to incline', and -et and cp. links.**

linchpin, n., a pin passing through the end of an axletree. — Fr. earlier *linspin*, lit. 'axle pin'. The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. *lynis*, 'axletree', which is rel. to OS. *lunisa*, MLG. *lunse* (whence G. *Lünse*), MDu. *lunse*, *lons* (whence Du. *luns*), 'axletree', and cogn. with OI. *āṇiḥ* (for **ōlni*), 'part of the leg above the knee'; see **ell.** For the second element see **pin.**

linctus, n., a sirupy medicine. — L. *linctus*, 'a licking', fr. *linctus*, pp. of *lingere*, 'to lick'. See **lick.**

lindackerite, n., a complex nickel copper arsenate (*mineral.*) — G. *Lindackerit*, named after the 19th-cent. Austrian chemist Joseph *Lindacker*, who analyzed it. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

linden, n., the lime tree. — Prop. subst. use of the obsol. adjective *linden*, 'of linden wood', fr. obsol. *lind*, 'linden tree', fr. OE. *lind*, which is rel. to OS. *linda*, *lindia*, ON. *lind*, OHG. *linta*, MHG., G. *linde*, 'the lime tree'. These words prob. mean lit. 'the tree with pliant bast', and derive fr. I.-E. base **lent-*, 'flexible', whence also dial. Russ. *lut*, 'lindenbast', Russ *lutíjó*, 'a forest of lime trees', Pol. *łęt*, 'switch, twig', Lith. *lenta*, 'board, plank', L. *lentus*, 'flexible', OE. *līðe*, 'soft, mild, gentle'. See **lentitude** and cp. the second element in **Ethelinda.** Cp. also **lime,** 'linden'.

line, n., flax (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *līn*, 'flax'. See **linen.**

line, n., a string, cord. — ME.; partly fr. F. *ligne*, fr. L. *līnea*, 'a linen thread, string, cord, line', prop. fem. of the adj. *līneus*, 'of linen', fr. *līnum*, 'flax, linen'; partly fr. OE. *line*, 'cord, rope, line', which prob. derives fr. OE. *līn*, 'flax'. See **linen** and cp. **line,** 'flax'. Cp. also **allineate, collimate, curvilinear, interline, interlineage, lineament, linear, lingerie, rectilinear.**

Derivatives: *lined*, *liner* (qq.v.)

line, tr. v., to mark with lines; intr. v., to form a line — ME. *linen*, fr. *line*. See prec. word.

line, tr. v., to cover the inner side of. — Orig. 'to cover with *linen*'. See **line,** 'flax'.

Derivatives: *lined* (q.v.), *lin-er*, n., *lining* (q.v.)

lineage, n., lineal descent, pedigree. — ME. *lignage*, *linage*, fr. OF. *lignage*, fr. VL. **līneāticum*, fr. L. *līnea*, 'line'. See **line,** 'string, cord', and **-age.**

lineage, n. — A var. spelling of **linage.**

lineal, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *līneālis*, 'pertaining to a line', fr. L. *līnea*, 'line'. See **line,** 'string, cord', and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *lineal,* n., *lineal-ity,* n., *lineal-ly,* adv.

lineament, n., feature; contour. — ME. *liniament*, fr. L. *līneāmentum*, 'stroke made with a pen; a feature, lineament', fr. *līneāre*, 'to reduce to a straight line', fr. *līnea*. See **line,** 'string, cord', and **-ment.**

linear, adj. — L. *līneāris*, 'pertaining to a line or lines, consisting of a line or lines', fr. *līnea*. See **line,** 'string, cord', and **-ar** and cp. **collinear.**

Derivative: *linear-ly*, adv.

lineate, adj., marked with lines. — L. *līneātus*, pp. of *līneāre*, 'to make into a straight line', fr. *līnea*, 'line'. See **line,** 'string, cord', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

lineation, n. — ME. *lineacion*, fr. L. *līneātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the making into a straight line, the drawing of lines', fr. *līneātus*, pp. of *līneāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

lined, adj., marked with lines. — Formed with 3rd suff. **-ed** fr. **line,** 'string, cord'.

lined, adj., provided with a lining. — Pp. of **line,** 'to cover'.

linen, n. and adj. — Orig. an adjective in the sense of 'made of flax'; ME., fr. OE. *linen*, fr. *līn*, 'flax', which is rel. to OS., ON., OHG. *līn*, 'flax, linen', MHG. *līnīn*, *līnen*, 'linen' (adj.), G. *Leinen* and *Linnen*, 'linen' (n.), Goth. *lein*, 'linen cloth'. These words are prob. borrowed fr. L. *linum*, 'flax, linen', which, together with Gk. λῖνον, of s.m., prob. derives from a non-Indo-European source. Cp. Lith. *linaĩ* (pl.), 'flax, linen', Russ. *lën* (gen. *lina*), of s.m., which are prob. borrowed fr. Gk. λῖνον. Alb *l'i-ri*, Gheg *l'i-ni*, and possibly also Corn., Bret. *līn*, W. *llīn*, 'flax' are Latin loan words. See **line,** 'string, cord', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **crinoline, gridelin, linon, linnet, linoleum, linseed, lint, Linum.**

Derivatives: *linen-ette*, n., *linen-ize*, tr. v., *linen-iz-er*, n.

liner, n., a ship belonging to a line of steamships. — Formed fr. **line,** 'string, cord', with agential suff. **-er.**

ling, n., a seafish allied to the cod. — ME. *lenge*, rel. to ON. *langa*, Du. *leng*, G. *Länge*, 'ling', lit. 'the long fish', and to OE. *lang*, 'long'. See **long,** adj.

ling, n., the common heather. — ME. *lyng*, fr. ON. *lyng* (whence Dan. *lyng*, Swed. *ljung*), 'heather', rel. to ON. *slyngva*, 'to throw, sling', and to OE. *slingen*, 'to creep'. See **sling,** 'to throw'.

Derivative: *ling-y*, adj.

-ling, subst. suff. meaning *belonging to* or *having the quality of* (as in *earthling, darling*), or having *diminutive* of *depreciatory* force (as in *duckling, gosling*, resp. in *lordling, underling*). — ME., fr. OE. *-ling*, rel. to ON. *-lingr*, OHG., MHG., G. *-ling*, Goth. *-liggs*. Cp. **-ing,** 'pertaining to'.

-ling, -lings, adv. suff. expressing direction as in *back-lings*. — ME. *-ling, -linges*, fr. OE. *-linge, -linges* (the *-s* in *-linges* is the adv. genitive suff.); prob. rel. to OE. *lang*, 'long', hence derivatively identical with suff. **-long,** by which it has now been replaced.

linga, lingam, n., the phallic emblem under which Siva is worshiped. — OI. *liṅga*, nom. *liṅgam*, 'mark, token, sign, emblem', lit. 'something attaching to an object'; of uncertain origin.

linger, intr. v. — Northern ME. *lengeren*, freq. of *lengen*, 'to tarry', fr. OE. *lengan*, 'to prolong, delay', fr. *lang*, 'long'. Cp. Du. *lengen*, 'to lengthen', and see **long,** adj.

Derivatives: *linger-er*, n., *linger-ing*, adj., *linger-ing-ly*, adv.

lingerie, n., linen goods. — F., fr. *linge*, 'linen', fr. OF. *linge*, 'linen', fr. *linge* (adj.), 'of linen', fr. L. *lineus*, of s.m., fr. *līnum*, 'linen'. See **linen** and **-ery.**

lingo, n., language; dialect, jargon. — Provençal *lingo, lengo*, 'tongue, language', fr. L. *lingua*. See **lingual.**

lingot, n., an ingot (*archaic*). — F., formed by the agglutination of the definite article *le, l'*, from *l'ingot*, lit. **'the** ingot'. F. *le* derives fr. L. *ille*, 'that'. See **ille** and **ingot.** For the agglutination of the article cp. *lierre* and words there referred to.

lingua franca, a hybrid language consisting esp. of Italian, Spanish, French and Greek elements. — It., prop. 'the language of the Franks'. See **lingual** and **Frank.**

lingual, adj. — ML. *linguālis*, 'pertaining to the tongue', fr. L. *lingua*, 'tongue, speech, language', fr. OL. *dingua*, which is cogn. with OE. *tunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, 'tongue'. See **tongue** and cp. **language, langued, languet, langue d'oc, langue d'oil, lingo, lingula, dentilingual, bilingual, trilingual.** The change of *d* (in OL. *dingua*) to *l* (in L. *lingua*) was prob. due to dialectal influence (the so-called 'Sabine *l*'); see *lachrymal*. It was facilitated by a folk-etymological association with *lingere*, 'to lick', the tongue having been conceived as 'the licking organ'.

Derivatives: *lingual,* n., a lingual sound, *lingual-ity,* n., *lingual-ly,* adv.

linguiform, adj., tongue-shaped. — Compounded of L. *lingua*, 'tongue', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **lingual** and **form,** n.

linguist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *lingua* (see **lingual**) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivatives: *linguist-ic,* adj., *linguist-ic-al-ly,* adv., *linguistics* (q.v.)

linguistics, n., the science of language. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

lingula, n., a tonguelike part (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., 'a little tongue', dimin. of *lingua*, 'tongue'. See **lingual** and **-ule** and cp. *ligule*.

lingulate, adj., tongue-shaped. — L. *lingulātus*, 'tongue-shaped, lingulate', fr. *lingula*, 'little tongue'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp *ligulate*.

linguo-, combining form meaning *lingual, lingually.* — Fr. L. *lingua*, 'tongue'. See **lingual.**

liniment, n., an oily liquid for applying to the skin. — ME. *lynyment*, fr. Late L. *līnimentum*, fr. L. *līnīre*, a secondary form of *linere*, 'to daub, besmear, anoint', which stands for **lī-nēre* and is cogn. with OI. *linā́ti, lā́yatē, lī́yatē, lī́yati*, 'adheres to; slips into; disappears', Gk. ἀλῖνειν, 'to anoint, besmear', OIr. *as-leinamm*, 'I soil', *leinam*, 'I follow' (lit. 'I stick to'); fr. I.-E. base **(s)lei-*, 'slime, slimy, sticky', whence also OE. *slīm*, 'slime'. See **slime** and **-ment** and cp. **lime,** 'birdlime'. Cp. also **delete.** The change

of L. *līnĕre* (3rd conj.) to *līnīre* (4th conj.) is prob. due to the influence of *polīre*, 'to polish'.

linin, n., a bitter white substance obtained from the purging flax (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. L. *līnum*, 'flax, linen'. See **Linum.**

lining, n. — Formed fr. **line,** 'to cover', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

link, n., ring of a chain. — ME. *linke*, of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *länk*, 'ring', and ON. *hlekkr*, 'chain, link', which are rel. to OE. *hlence*, 'link, (pl.) armor', MHG. *linken*, G. *lenken*, 'to bend, turn, lead', fr. I.-E. base ***qleng-*, 'to bend'. See **lank.**

Derivatives: *link*, tr. v., to join together with or as with a link; intr. v., to join, *link-age*, n.

link, n., a torch. — Prob. fr. ML. *linchinus*, secondary form of *lichinus*, 'wick', fr. Gk. λύχνος, 'portable light, lamp', which stands for ***luqsnos* and derives fr. I.-E. base ***leuq-*, 'to emit light, shine'. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. **lune.**

links, n. pl., sand hills; a golf course. — OE. *hlinc*, 'slope, hill', rel. to OE. *hlinian*, 'to lean'. See **lean,** 'to incline', and cp. **linch, linchet.**

linn, n., a waterfall. — Prob. a blend of OE. *hlynn*, 'torrent', and W. *llyn*, 'pool, pond'.

Linnaea, n., a genus of plants, the twinflower (*bot.*) — ModL., named after *Linnaeus*. See next word.

Linnaean, Linnean, adj., pertaining to the system or method of Linnaeus. — Formed fr. *Linnaeus*, Latinized form of *Linné*, name of the great Swedish botanist (1707-78). For the ending see suff. **-ean.**

linnet, n., a small singing bird of the finch family. — OF. (F. *linot, linotte*), fr. *lin*, 'flax', fr. L. *līnum*, of s.m. (see **Linum, line,** 'string, cord'); so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax.

linoleum, n. — Orig. 'solidified oil'; coined by the English inventor Frederick Walton in 1863, fr. L. *līnum*, 'flax', and *oleum*, 'oil'. See **Linum** and **oleo-.**

linotype, n. — Contraction of *line o' type*. See **line,** 'string, cord', and **type.**

Linsang, n., a genus of long-tailed catlike mammals of S. Asia (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Javanese native word.

linseed, n., seeds of flax. — ME. *linsed*, fr. OE. *linsǣd*. See **line,** 'flax', and **seed.**

linsey-woolsey, n., a coarse cloth made of wool or cotton. — The first element derives fr. *Lindsey*, a village in Suffolk (England). The second element is formed fr. **wool,** on analogy of *linsey*, which was supposed to be formed fr. *lin(en)* with the alleged suff. *-sey*.

linstock, n., formerly, a staff used for firing cannon. — Du. *lontstok*, compounded of *lont*, 'match', and *stok*, 'stick'. See **lunt** and **stock.**

lint, n., soft linen used for dressing wounds. — ME. *lynt, linnet*, fr. L. *linteum*, **'linen cloth',** prop. neut. of the adjective *linteus*, **'of linen',** fr. *līnum*, **'flax'. See linen** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *lint-en, lint-y*, adjs.

lintel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *lintel* (F. *linteau*), var. of *lintier*, fr. VL. ***līmitāris*, which is a blend of L. *līminārις*, 'pertaining to the threshold', and *līmes*, gen. *līmitis*, 'boundary'. See **limen, limit.**

lintonite, n., a variety of thomsonite (*mineral.*) — Named after the American scientist Miss Laura A. *Linton* (died in 1915), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Linum, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *līnum*, 'flax'. See **linen** and cp. **line,** 'string, cord', and words there referred to.

liny, adj., marked with lines. — Formed fr. **line,** 'string, cord', with adj. suff. **-y.**

lio-, a var. of **leio-.**

lion, n. — ME. *lion, leon*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lion*, fr. L. *leōnem*, acc. of *leō*, fr. Gk. λέων, 'lion', which is of uncertain, possibly Semitic, origin; cp. Heb. *lābhî'*, Akkad. *labbu*, 'lion'. Cp. also Homeric λῑ́ς, 'lion', which is prob. a loan word fr. Heb. *láyish*, 'lion'. OE. *lēo*, OHG. *lēwo, lewo* (whence MHG. *leu, lewe*, G. *Löwe*), Goth. **liwa* (whence OSlav. *lĭvŭ*), OIr. *leon* (gen. pl.), MIr. *leo*, OCo. *leu*, W. *llew*, 'lion', are Latin loan words. Cp. **Lionel, chameleon, codling, Lyon,** 'a variant of apple', **dandelion, Leander, Leonard, Leontodon, Leonurus, leopard, leu, lev, pantaloon.**

lioncel, n., a young lion. — OF. *lioncel* (F. *lionceau*), dimin. of *lion*. See **lion.**

Lionel, masc. PN. — F., lit. 'young lion'. See **lion.**

lionesque, adj., resembling a lion. — A hybrid formed fr. **lion** with **-esque,** a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut. origin.

lioness, n., a female lion. — Formed fr. **lion** with suff. **-ess.**

lionism, n., the practise of lionizing. — A hybrid coined fr. **lion** with **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

lionize, tr. v., to treat as a lion; intr. v., to visit the sights (lit. 'the lions') of a place. — A hybrid coined fr. **lion** with **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: *lioniz-ation*, n.

lip, n. — ME. *lippe*, fr. OE. *lippa*, rel. to OFris. *lippa*, MDu. *lippe* (whence F. *lippe*, 'thick lower lip'), Du. *lip*, OHG. *lefs*, MHG. *lefs, lefse*, dial. G. *Lefze* (G. *Lippe* is borrowed fr. LG.), Swed. *läpp*, Dan. *læbe*, 'lip', and prob. cogn. with L. *labium, labrum*, 'lip', and prob. also with Toch. A *lym-*, 'lip'. Cp. **labial, labrum.**

Derivatives: *lip*, v. (q.v.), *lip-less*, adj.

lip, tr. v., to touch with the lips, to kiss. — Fr. **lip,** n.; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivative: *lipp-ed*, adj.

lipar-, form of **liparo-** before a vowel.

Liparis, n., a genus of plants, the twayblade (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λιπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy'. See **liparo-,**

liparo-, before a vowel **lipar-,** combining form meaning 'oily'. — Gk. λιπαρο-, λιπαρ-, fr. λιπαρός, 'oily, fat, greasy', fr. λίπος, 'fat, grease'. **See lipo-,** 'fat'.

liparoid, adj., fatty. — Compounded of **lipar-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

lipase, n., a class of enzymes (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ase** fr. Gk. λίπος 'fat, grease'. See **lipo-,** 'fat'.

lipide, lipid, n., any of a group of organic substances comprising the fats. — F. *lipide*, coined fr. Gk. λίπος, 'fat' (see **lipo-,** 'fat'), and chem. suff. **-ide.**

lipo-, combining form meaning 'fat', as in *lipolysis*. — Gk. λιπο-, fr. λίπος, 'fat, grease', which is cogn. with L. *lippus*, 'blear-eyed', OE, *be-līfan*, 'to remain'. See **leave,** v., and cp. **Liparis, lipoma.**

lipo-, combining form meaning 'lacking', as in *lipography*. — From the stem of Gk. λείπεσθαι, 'to be lacking', passive of λείπειν, 'to leave'. See **loan.**

lipography, n., omission of a letter or syllable in writing. — Compounded of **lipo-,** 'lacking', and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

lipoid, n., a fatlike substance. — Coined fr. Gk. λίπος, 'fat', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος 'form, shape'. See **lipo-,** 'fat', and **-oid.**

lipolysis, n., decomposition of fat. — Compounded of **lipo-,** 'fat', and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, loosening, setting free; dissolution'. See **-lysis.**

lipolytic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, lipolysis. — Compounded of **lipo-,** 'fat', and **-lytic.**

lipoma, n., a fatty tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French physician Alexis Littré (1658-1726), fr. Gk. λίπος, 'fat, grease'. See **lipo-,** 'fat', and **-oma.**

ipothymia, n., a fainting (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λιποθῡμίᾱ, 'swoon', fr. λιποθῡμεῖν, 'to fall into a swoon, to faint', which is compounded of the base of λείπεσθαι, 'to be lacking', and θῡμός 'spirit, mind, soul'. For the first element see **lipo-,** 'lacking', for the second see **thio-.**

lipper, n., a slight ruffling of the sea. — Prob. rel. to ON. *hleypa*, 'to cause to leap', and to E. **leap** (q.v.)

Lippia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian naturalist Agostino *Lippi*. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

liquate, tr. v., to separate the more fusible substance from the less fusible. — Orig. 'to melt', fr. L. *liquātus*, pp. of *liquāre*, 'to make liquid, to melt', from the stem of *liquēre*, 'to be liquid'. See **liquid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

liquation, n., the process of liquating. — Late L. *liquātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *liquātus*, pp. of *liquāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

liquefacient, adj., making liquid. — L. *liquefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *liquefacere*. See **liquefy** and **-facient.**

Derivative: *liquefacient*, n.

liquefaction, n. — Late L. *liquefactiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*. See next word and **-ation.**

liquefy, tr. and intr. v., to change into a liquid. — MF. (= F.) *liquéfier*, fr. L. *liquefacere*, 'to make liquid, to melt', which is compounded of *liquēre*, 'to be liquid', and *facere*, 'to make, do' (but assimilated in form to the numerous French verbs ending in *-fier*). See **liquid** and **fact** and cp. **-fy.**

Derivatives: *liquefi-able*, adj., *liquefi-er*, n.

liquescent, adj., tending to become liquid. — L. *liquēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *liquēscere*, 'to become liquid, to melt', inchoative of *liquēre*, 'to be liquid'. See **liquid** and **-escent** and cp. **deliquesce, deliquescent.**

liqueur, n., any of certain alcoholic liquors sweetened and flavored. — F., fr. L. *liquōrem*, acc. of *liquor*, 'a fluid, liquid'. See **liquor.**

Derivative: *liqueur*, tr. v.

liquid, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *liquide*, fr. L. *liquidus*, 'flowing, fluid, liquid, clear', fr. *liquēre*, 'to be fluid, be liquid', which is rel. to *lix*, gen. *licis*, 'ashes', *lixa*, 'water; lye', *prōlixus*, 'extended', orig. 'flowing forward', and prob. cogn. with OIr. *fliuch*, 'moist, wet', OW. *gulip*, ModW. *gwlyb*, of s.m., W. *glwith*, 'dew', MBret. *gloeb*, ModBret. *gleb*, 'moist, wet'. Cp. **lixiviate, prolix.**

Derivatives: *liquid*, n., *liquidate* (q.v.), *liquid-ly*, adv., *liquid-ness*, n.

Liquidambar, n., a genus of trees, the sweet gum tree (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *liquidus*, 'fluid', and Arab. *ánbar*, 'amber'. See **liquid** and **amber.**

liquidate, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *liquidātus*, pp. of *liquidāre*, 'to liquidate', fr. L. *liquidus*. See **liquid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *liquidat-ion*, n., *liquidat-or*, n.

liquiditiy, n. — L. *liquiditās*, fr. *liquidus*. See **liquid** and **-ity.**

liquor, n., 1) any liquid substance; 2) any beverage; specif. an alcoholic beverage. — ME. *likour, licur*, fr. OF. *licour, licur* (F. *liqueur*), fr. L. *liquōrem*, acc. of *liquor*, 'a fluid, liquid', which is rel. to *liquēre*. See **liquid** and **-or** and cp. **liqueur,** which is a doublet of *liquor*.

Derivatives: *liquor*, tr. and intr. v., *liquorish* (q.v.)

liquorice, n. — See **licorice.**

liquorish, adj., fond of liquor. — Formed fr. **liquor** with suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *liquorish-ly*, adv., *liquorish-ness*, n.

liquorish, adj. — A var. of **lickerish.**

lira, n., an Italian silver coin and monetary unit. — It., 'pound', fr. L. *libra*. See **libra** and cp. words there referred to.

lirella, n., in lichens, the narrow shield with a furrow along the middle (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *līra*, 'the earth thrown up between two furrows, furrow', whence *dēlīrāre*, 'to turn aside from the furrow; to deviate, become deranged, crazy, delirious'. See **delirium** and **-ella.**

Derivatives: *lirell-ate, lirell-ous*, adjs.

Liriodendron, n., a genus of trees, the tulip tree (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. λείριον, **'lily', and δένδρον, 'tree'. See lily** and **dendro-.**

liripipe, liripoop, n., the tail at the back of a hood (*hist.*) — ML. *liripipium*, of uncertain origin.

lisbon, n., a kind of sweet wine. — Prop. 'wine shipped from *Lisbon*', the capital of Portugal.

lisle thread. — From *Lisle*, original spelling of *Lille*, town in France, where it was first made. The town derived its name fr. OF. *l'isle* (F. *l'île*), 'the island', in allusion to its geographical situation.

lisp, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *lispen*, fr. OE. *-wlispian*, 'to stammer, lisp', fr. *wlisp*, 'lisping', which is of imitative origin. Cp. MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. *lispen* (whence the dimin. *lispeln*), Dan. *læspe*, Swed. *läspa*, dial. Norw. *leispa*, which all are imitative.

Derivatives: *lisp*, n. (q.v.), *lisp-er*, n., *lisp-ing*, n.

lisp, n. — OE. *wlisp*. See **lisp,** v.

lissome, adj. — For **lithesome.**

list, n., border of cloth, selvage. — ME. *liste*, fr. OE. *līste*, rel. to ON. *līsta*, MLG. *līste*, Du. *lijst*, OHG. *līsta*, MHG. *līste*, G. *Leiste*, 'border, selvage'; prob. cogn. with Alb. *l'eθ*, 'raised border'.

list, n. (usually in the pl.), enclosed ground; ground for holding tournaments. — A blend of **list,** 'border of cloth', and OF. *lice*, 'barrier, lists', which itself is prob. borrowed fr. Teut.; cp. OHG. *līsta*, 'border, selvage', and see prec. word.

list. n., a catalog. — F. *liste*, 'list, roll, catalog', orig. 'strip of paper', fr. It. *lista*, which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. *līsta*, 'border, selvage', and see **list,** 'border of cloth'.

Derivatives: *list*, tr. v., to make a list of, *list-er*, n., *list-ing*, n.

list, n., inclination (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. **list,** 'to be pleased', taken in the sense 'to incline to'.

Derivative: *list*, tr. and intr. v.

list, intr. v., to be pleased; to desire (*obsol.*) — ME. *lusten, listen*, 'to please, desire', fr. OE. *lystan*, of s.m., fr. *lust*, 'pleasure, desire'. See **lust.**

list, intr. and tr. v., to listen (*archaic*). — ME. *listen*, fr. OE. *hlystan*. See **listen.**

listen, intr. v. — ME. *listnen*, a blend of ME. *listen* (fr. OE. *hlystan*, 'to hear, listen', fr. *hlyst*, 'a hearing'), and OE. *hlysnan*, 'to listen', which is rel. to OE. *hlosnian*, 'to listen in suspense', OHG. *hlosēn*, 'to listen', **hlūskēn* (whence MHG. *lūschen*, G. *lauschen*), 'to listen' (cp. also ON. *hlust*, 'hearing; ear', *hlusta*, 'to listen', Swed. *lystra*, Du. *luisteren*, OHG. *lūstrēn*, 'to listen'), and cogn. with OSlav. *slyšati, slušati*, 'to hear', Lith. *klausaũ, klausýti*, 'to hear', OIr. *cluas*, 'ear', OI. *śróṣati*, 'hears, obeys', fr. I.-E. **k̑leu-s-*, an *-s*-enlargement of base **k̑leu-*, 'to hear', whence Gk. κλέος, 'rumor, fame', OE. *hlūd*, 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *listen,* n., *listen-er,* n., *listen-ing,* adj. and n.

Listera, n., a genus of plants, the twayblade (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English naturalist Martin *Lister* (1638-1711).

listerine, n., an antiseptic. — Named after the English surgeon Lord Joseph *Lister* (1827-1912). For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

listerize, tr. v., to use an antiseptic during operations. — Named after Lord *Lister*. See prec. word and **-ize.**

listless, adj., languidly indifferent. — Formed fr. **list,** 'to be pleased', with suff. **-less.**

Derivatives: *listless-ly*, adv., *listless-ness*, n.

lit, past tense and pp. of the verb *light*.

litany, n., form of prayer, — ME. *letanie*, fr. ML. *litania*, fr. Gk. λιτανεία, 'prayer, entreaty, supplication', fr. λιτανεύειν, 'to pray, entreat, supplicate', fr. λιτανός, 'praying, entreating, suppliant', fr. λιτή, 'prayer, supplication', which is of uncertain origin. L. *litāre*, 'to sacrifice under auspicious signs', is prob. a denominative verb fr. **lita*, fr. Gk. λιτή.

litchi, n., the fruit of a Chinese tree (*Litchi chinensis*). — Chinese.

-lite, combining form meaning 'stone', used esp. in *geology, mineralogy* and *paleontology* (cp. e.g. *foralite, chrysolite, graptolite*). — F. *-lite*, a var. of *-lithe*, fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-** and cp. **-lith.**

liter, litre, n., a measure of capacity. — F. *litre*, fr. earlier *litron*, 'an old measure for grain', fr. ML. *litra*, 'a liquid measure', fr. Gk. λῖτρᾱ, 'a pound'. See **litra.**

literacy, n. — Formed fr. **literate** with suff. **-cy.**

literal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *litéral* (F. *littéral*), fr. L. *litterālis* (*lĭterālis*), 'pertaining to a letter', fr. *littera* (*lĭtera*), 'letter'. See **letter** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *literal-ism*, n., *literal-ist*, n. and adj., *literal-ist-ic*, adj., *literal-ity*, n., *literal-ize*, tr. v., *literal-iz-ation*, n., *literal-ly*, adv., *literal-ness*, n.

literary, adj. — L. *litterārius* (*lĭterārius*), 'pertaining to reading and writing', fr. *littera*, 'letter'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *literari-ly*, adv., *literari-ness*, n.

literate, adj., learned, educated; n., an educated person. — L. *litterātus* (*lĭterātus*), 'learned, educated', lit. 'one who knows the letters', fr. *littera* (*lĭtera*), 'letter'. See **letter** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **literatus.**

literati, n. pl., men of letters. — L. *litterātī* (*lĭterāti*), pl. of *litterātus* (*lĭterātus*). See **literatus.**

literatim, adv., letter by letter; literally. — L. *litterātim* (*lĭterātim*), formed fr. *littera* (*lĭtera*), 'letter', with adv. suff. *-ātim*. See **letter.** For suff. *-ātim* see **gradatim** and cp. words there referred to.

literature, n. — ME. *litterature*, fr. L. *litterātūra* (*lĭterātūra*), 'writing; grammar; learning, scholarship', fr. *littera* (*lĭtera*), 'letter'. See **letter** and **-ure.**

literatus, n., a learned person. — L. *litterātus* (*lĭterātus*), 'learned, educated'. See **literate** and cp. **literati.**

lith, n., a limb, a joint. — ME., fr. OE. *līð*. See **limb,** 'member', and cp. **lay figure.**

lith-, form of **litho-** before a vowel.

-lith, combining form meaning 'stone', used esp. in *archaelogy, biology* and *medicine* (as in *eolith, chololith*); in *geology, mineralogy,* and *paleontology, -lite* is the regular combining form. — F. *-lithe*, fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-** and cp. **-lite.**

litharge, n., lead monoxide. — ME. *litarge*, fr. OF. *litarge* (F. *litharge*), fr. L. *lithargyrus*, fr. Gk. λιθάργυρος, 'vitrified lead, lead monoxide', lit. 'stone silver', fr. λίθος, 'stone', and ἄργυρος, 'silver'. See **litho-** and **argent.**

lithe, adj., flexible, supple. — ME. *lithe, lith*, fr. OE. *līðe*, 'soft, mild, gentle', rel. to OS. *līthi*, OHG. *lindi*, MHG. *linde*, G. *lind*, ON. *linr*, fr. I.-E. base **lent-*, 'flexible', whence also L. *lentus*, 'flexible, pliant; slow', and prob. also ON., OE. *lind*, 'linden tree', lit. 'the tree with pliant bast'. See **lentitude,** and cp. **linden.**

Derivatives: *lithe-ly*, adv., *lithe-ness*, n., *lithesome* (q.v.)

lither, adj., bad, wicked (*obsol.*); lazy (*dial.*); flexible, pliant (*archaic*). — ME., 'bad, wicked', fr. OE. *lȳðre*, 'base, bad, wicked', rel. to MLG. *lüder*, 'a lewd fellow', G. *liederlich*, 'lewd', OE. *loddere*, 'beggar'. See **loiter.**

Derivatives: *lither-ly*, adv., *lither-ness*, n.

lithesome, adj. — Formed fr. **lithe** with suff. **-some.** Cp. **lissom.**

lithia, n., the oxide of lithium (*chem.*) — ModL., changed fr. *lithion* (an earlier name for *lithia*), which was formed fr. Gk. λίθειον, neut. of λίθειος, 'stony', fr. λίθος, 'stone'; see **litho-.** The name was suggested by the Swedish chemist, Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) for the fixed alkali discovered by his pupil Johan August Arfvedson (1792-1841) in 1817, owing to the former's belief that this oxide occurred only in minerals.

lithiasis, n., the formation of calculi in the body (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λιθίᾱσις, lit. 'disease of the stone', formed fr. λίθος, 'stone' (see **litho-**), and suff. *-ᾱσις* (see **-asis).**

lithic, adj., of, or pertaining to, stone. — Gk. λιθικός, 'of, or pertaining to, stone', fr. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-** and **-ic.**

lithium, n., name of a silver-white metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. **lithia.**

Derivatives: *lithi-ate*, tr. v., *lith-ic*, adj.

litho-, before a vowel **lith-,** combining form meaning 'stone'. — Gk. λιθο-, λιθ-, fr. λίθος, 'stone', of unknown origin. Cp. **-lite, -lith.**

Lithobius, n., a genus of myriapods (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **litho-** and Gk. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.**

Lithodes, n., a genus of crabs (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λιθώδης, 'stonelike', which is compounded of λίθος, 'stone', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **litho-** and **-ode,** 'like'.

lithodid, n., any of the crabs of the family *Lithodidae*. — See next word.

Lithodidae, n., a family of crabs (*zool.*) — ModL. See **Lithodes** and **-idae.**

lithograph, n., a print made by lithography; intr. v., to make prints by lithography; tr. v., to reproduce by lithography. — Back formation fr. **lithography.** See **-graph.**

Derivative: *lithograph-er*, n.

lithography, n., the art or process of printing from a prepared stone or metal plate. — Lit. 'writing on stone', compounded of **litho-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *lithograph-ic*, adj., *lithograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

lithoid, adj., stonelike. — Gk. λιθοειδής, 'like a stone', compounded of λίθος, 'stone', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **litho-** and **-oid.**

lithology, n., the study of the formation of rocks. — Compounded of **litho-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *litholog-ic, litholog-ic-al*, adjs., *litholog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

lithomancy, n., divination by stones. — Compounded of **litho-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

lithomarge, n., a variety of kaolin. — ModL. *lithomarga*, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. λίθος, 'stone', and L. *marga*, 'marl'. See **litho-** and **marl.**

lithontriptic, adj., destroying the calculi in the bladder (*med.*) — Medical L. *lithontripticus*, for *lithonthrypticus*, fr. Gk. λίθων θρυπτικά, '(drugs) crushing stones'. Gk. λίθων is gen. pl. of λίθος, 'stone'; see **litho-.** Gk. θρυπτικά is neut. pl. of θρυπτικός, 'able to crush', fr. θρυπτός, 'crushed', verbal adj. of θρύπτειν, 'to crush'; see **drop,** n. The spelling *lithontriptic* (for *lithonthryptic*), arose from a confusion of Gk. θρυπτός, 'crushed', with τριπτός, 'rubbed, ground, pounded', verbal adj. of τρῑ́βειν (see *trite*).

Lithospermum, n., a genus of plants, the gromwell and the puccoon (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **litho-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed' (see **sperm**); so called in allusion to the hard nutlets.

lithosphere, n., the solid part of the earth. — Compounded of **litho-** and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See **sphere** and cp. words there referred to.

lithotomy, n., the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder (*surg.*) — Late L. *lithotomia*, fr. Gk. λιθοτομίᾱ, 'cutting for the stone', which is compounded of λίθος, 'stone' (see **litho-**), and -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

Derivatives: *lithotom-ic*, adj., *lithotom-ist*, n.

lithotrite, n., an instrument for performing lithotrity. — Back formation fr. **lithotrity.**

lithotrity, n., operation of crushing a stone in the bladder into very small pieces capable of being voided naturally (*surg.*) — A hybrid coined fr.

Gk. λίθος, 'stone', and L. *trītus*, pp. of *terere*, 'to rub, bruise, crush'. See **litho-** and **throw** and cp. **trite.**

Derivatives: *lithotrit-ic*, adj., *lithotrit-y*, n.

Lithuania, n. — Lith. *Lietuvà*, 'Lithuania', of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to Lith. **lei-*, 'to pour, drop', fr. I.-E. base **lĕi-*, 'to flow', whence possibly also L. *lītus*, 'shore'; see **littoral.** Accordingly *Lietuvà* would lit. mean 'shoreland'. For sense development cp. ML. *Ripuārii*, lit. 'people living on the banks of a river' (see *Ripuarians*).

Derivatives: *Lithuani-an*, adj. and n.

litigant, adj., engaged in a lawsuit; n., a party in a lawsuit. — F., fr. L. *lītigāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *lītigāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

litigate, intr. v., to go to law; tr. v., to contest in a lawsuit. — L. *lītigāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *lītigāre*, 'to dispute, quarrel, strive', formed from the term *lītem agere*, lit. 'to lead a dispute or strife'. *Lītem* is the acc. of *līs*, 'dispute, quarrel, strife, lawsuit', for earlier *stlīs*, which stands for **stl-ī-t-s*, lit. 'that which is placed', fr. I.-E. base **stel-*, 'to place', whence also OL. *stlocus*, *locus*, 'place', lit. 'where something is placed'. See **locus** and cp. **allege.** For the etymology of L. *agerė* see **agent.** For the formation of L. *lītigāre*, fr. *lītem agere*, cp. L. *jūrigāre*, 'to quarrel, scold, chide', fr. *jūre agere* (see *objurgate*).

Derivatives: *litigation* (q.v.), *litigator* (q.v.), *litigat-ory*, adj.

litigation, n., the act of litigating; a lawsuit. — Late L. *lītigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a dispute, quarrel', fr. L. *lītigāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *lītigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

litigator, n., one who litigates. — L. *lītigātor*, 'a disputant', fr. *lītigāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *lītigāre*. See **litigate** and agential suff. **-or.**

litigious, adj., quarrelsome. — ME., fr. MF (=F.) *litigieux* (fem. *litigieuse*), fr. L. *lītigiōsus*, 'full of disputes; fond of disputes, quarrelsome', fr. *lītigium*, 'dispute, litigation', fr. *lītigāre*. See **litigate** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *litigious-ly*, adv., *litigious-ness*, n.

litmus, n., a dyestuff obtained from lichens. — ON. *litmose*, lit. 'lichen for dyeing', fr. *litr*, 'color', and *mosi*, 'moss'. The first element is rel. to OE. *wlite*, 'splendor, appearance, face, form', OS. *wliti*, of s.m., OFris. *wlite*, 'exterior, form', Goth. *wlits*, 'face, form', and to the second element in OE. *and-wlita*, ON. *and-lit*, OFris. *and-lete*, OHG. *ant-lizzi*, MHG. *ant-litze*, *ant-lūtze*, G. *Ant-litz*, 'face, countenance' (the first element of these words is cogn. with L. *ante*, 'before', see *ante-*), and to OE. *wlītan*, 'to look', *wlātian*, 'to gaze', ON. *líta*, 'to look', *leita*, 'to seek, search', Goth. *wlaitōn*, 'to spy, look'. These words are prob. rel. to Goth. *wulþus*, 'splendor', and cogn. with L. *voltus*, *vultus*, **'expression of the face, countenance, look', W. *gweled*, 'to see' and ult. derive fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to see'.**

litotes, n., a figure of rhetoric in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its opposite. — Gk. λῑτότης, 'plainness, simplicity', fr. λῑτός, 'plain, simple', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lē(i)-*, 'slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Gk λεῖος (for *λεῖϝος), 'smooth'. See **leio-.**

litra, n., name of a Greek weight and coin. — Gk. λῖτρᾱ (Dor. λῖτρα), 'pound', fr. earlier **līprā*, whence also. L. *lībra*, 'Roman pound'. Cp. **libra, liter.**

litre, n. — See **liter.**

Litsea, n., a genus of plants of the laurel family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *litsé*, fr. Chin. *li tsai*, 'cherry'.

litter, n., a portable bed. — ME. *litere*, *liter*, fr. AF. *litere*, fr. OF. *litiere* (F. *litière*), fr. VL. **lectāria*, fr. L. *lectus*, 'bed'. See **lie,** 'to recline'.

Derivatives: *litter*, tr. and intr. v., *litter-y*, adj.

little, adj. — ME. *lutel*, *litel*, fr. OE. *lȳtel*, which is prob. orig. a dimin. of OE. *lȳt*, 'little, few'; rel. to OS. *luttil*, Du. *luttel*, OHG. *luzzil*, MHG. and dial. G. *lützel*, Goth. *leitils*, 'little', fr. Teut. base **leut-*, 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence also OE. *lūtan*, 'to bow, bend, turn, fall', ON. *lúta*, 'to stoop, fall'. Teut. base **leut-* corresponds to I.-E. base **leud-*, 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence OSlav. *ludŭ*, 'foolish', Russ. *ludít'*, 'to deceive', Czech *ludař*, 'deceiver', MIr. *lúta*, 'the little finger'. Cp. **lout,** 'to bow, stoop'.

Derivative: *little-ness*, n.

littoral, adj., pertaining to the seashore. — F., fr. L. *littorālis*, prop. *lītorālis*, fr. *lītus*, gen. *lītoris*, 'seashore', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. ' a place where water flows', and derives fr. I.-E. base **lĕi-*, 'to pour, flow', whence also L. *lībāre*, 'to pour out, make a libation' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 815 s.v. *lītus*). See **libation** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **Lithuanian.** Cp. also next word.

Derivative: *littoral*, n.

Littorella, n., a genus of plants of the plantain family (*bot.*) — ModL., prop. meaning 'growing on the shore', fr. L. *lītus*, gen. *lītoris*. See prec. word and **-ella.**

liturgics, n., the study of public worship. — Formed fr. **liturgy** with suff. **-ics.**

liturgiology, n., the study of liturgy. — Compounded of **liturgy** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *liturgiolog-ical*, adj., *liturgiolog-ist*, n.

liturgy, n., public worship. — F. *liturgie*, fr. Late L. *liturgia*, fr. Gk. λητϊτουργίᾱ, λειτουργίᾱ, 'public duty, public worship', fr. λητϊτουργός, λειτουργός, 'public servant', which is compounded of λήϊτος, λεῖτος, 'of the people', and a contracted form of ἔργον, 'work'. The first element derives fr. λᾱός, Att. λεώς, 'people'. See **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'. For the second element see **work** and cp. **ergon** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *liturg-ic*, *liturg-ic-al*, adjs., *liturg-ic-al-ly*, **adv.**, *liturg-ist*, **n.**

lituus, n., the crooked staff borne by the augurs. — L., of uncertain etymology; possibly a deriv. of I.-E. base **lĕi-*, 'to bend; to be movable, be nimble', whence also OE. *liþ*, 'joint, limb', OE. *lim*, 'member'. See **limb,** 'member', and cp. words there referred to.

live, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *liven*, *livien*, fr. OE. *libban*, *lifian*, rel. to OS. *libbian*, ON. *lifa*, OFris. *libba*, *liva*, OHG. *lebēn*. MHG., G. *leben*, Goth. *liban*, 'to live', fr. I.-E. base **leip-*, 'to remain, persevere, continue, live', whence also Gk. λῑπαρεῖν, 'to persist, persevere'. See **leave,** v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **life, liver** and the second element in **celibate.**

Derivatives: *liv-able*, adj., *live*, adj., *liv-ing*, adj. and n.

live, adv. — Aphetic for **alive.**

livelihood, n. — Altered fr. ME. *livelode*, lit. 'course of life', fr. OE. *līf-lād*, 'life way'. See **life** and **lode.**

livelong, adj. — ME. *lef long*; see **lief** and **long,** adj. The first element was confused later with **live.**

lively, adj. — Partly fr. ME., fr. OE. *līflīc*, 'living, life-giving', lit. 'lifelike', fr. *līf*, 'life', and *-līc*, '-ly'; partly newly formed fr. **life** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivative: *liveli-ness*, n.

liven, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **life** with suff. **-en.** Cp. **enliven.**

liver, n., one who, or that which, lives. — Formed from the verb **live** with agential suff. **-er.**

liver, n., secreting organ of the body. — ME., fr. OE. *lifer*, rel. to ON. *lifr*, Dan., Swed. *lever*, OFris. *livere*, MDu. *levere*, *lever*, Du. *lever*, OHG. *lebara*, MHG. *lebere*, *leber*, G. *Leber*, 'liver', and cogn. with Arm. *leard* (fr. **lepard*), 'liver', and possibly also with Gk. λῑπαρός 'oily, fat, greasy'. See **leave,** v., and cp. **life, live.**

livery, n., 1) allowance of food; 2) distinctive uniform of servants. — ME. *livere*, fr. OF. *livree* (F. *livrée*), orig. 'clothes *delivered* by the master to his servants', prop. fem. pp. of *livrer*, 'to deliver. hand over', which is a doublet of *libérer*, 'to set free', fr. L. *līberāre*, 'to set free', fr. *līber*, 'free'. See **liberal** and words there referred to. For sense development cp. **delivery.**

Derivative: *liveri-ed*, adj.

livery, adj., resembling liver. — Formed fr. **liver,** 'secreting organ of the body', with **-y** (corresponding to OE. **-ig**).

livid, adj., of a bluish color. — F. *livide*, fr. L. *līvidus* (for **slīvidus*), 'bluish, livid', fr. *līvēre*, for **slīvēre*, 'to be of a bluish color', which is cogn. witn OSlav. *sliva*, 'plum' (prop. 'the fruit of blue color'), OIr. *lí*, W. *lliw*, 'color, splendor', OE. *slā*, *slāh*, 'sloe'. See **sloe** and **-id** (representing L. *-idus*).

Derivatives: *livid-ity*, **n.**, *livid-ly*, **adv.**, *livid-ness*, **n.**

livor, n., bluish discoloration of the surface of the body. — L. *līvor*, **'bluish color'**, fr. *līvēre*, **'to be of a bluish color'. See livid** and **-or.**

livre, n., ancient French money of account. — F., lit. 'a pound', fr. L. *libra*. See **libra** and cp. **lira, liter, litra.**

lixiviate, tr. v., to leach. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *lixīvius*, 'made into lye'. fr. *lix*, 'ashes, lye', which is rel. to *liquēre*, 'to be fluid, be liquid'. See **liquid** and cp. **prolix.**

Derivative: *lixiviat-ion*, n.

lizard, n. — ME. *lesard*, fr. OF. *laisard*, *lesard*, fem. *laisarde* (F. *lézard*, fem. *lézarde*), formed— with change of suffix—fr. L. *lacertus* (masc.), resp. *lacerta* (fem.), 'lizard', which stand for **lacer-tos*, **lacro-tos*, resp. **lacer-ta*, **lacro-tā*, and derive fr. I.-E. base **lĕq-*, **l^{e}q-*, 'to bend, twist', whence prob. also L. *locusta*, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'the jumper', ON. *leggr*, 'leg'. See **leg** and cp. **Lacerta, lacertian, lobster, locust.** Cp. also It. *lucerta*, OProvenç. *lazert*, *lauzert*, Sp. *lagarto*, 'lizard', which all derive fr. L. *lacerta*, resp. *lacertus*. Cp. also **alligator.**

llama, n., a S. American ruminant animal. — Sp., fr. Peruv. native name.

llanero, n., a cowboy. — Sp., lit. 'plainsman', fr. *llano*, 'plain'. See next word.

llano, n., one of the extensive plains of S. America. — Sp., 'plain, even, level, smooth', fr. L. *plānus*, See **plain,** adj.

Lloyd, masc. PN. — W. *Llwyd*, lit. 'gray'.

Lloyd's, n., an association of marine underwriters. — So called from *Lloyd's Coffee House* in Tower St., London, opened by Edward Lloyd in 1688.

lo, interj. — A blend of ME. *lo*, fr. OE. *lā*, with ME. *lo*, prob. a short form of *loke*, imper. of *loken*, 'to look'. See **look** and cp. the second element in **wellaway.**

loach, n., a small edible fish. — ME., fr. F. *loche*, which is of unknown origin.

load, n., a burden. — ME. *lode*, 'way, course; load', fr. OE. *lād*, 'way, journey, course; carrying of goods; sustenance'; rel. to **lead,** 'to guide', and to **lode**; influenced in meaning by the verb *lade*, to which, however, it is not related.

Derivatives: *load*, tr. and intr. v., *load-ed*, adj., *load-er*, n.

loadstar, n. — See **lodestar.**

loadstone, lodestone, n., magnetite; magnet. — Compounded of **load, lode** (fr. OE. *lād*), and **stone.**

loaf, n. — ME. *laf*, *lof*, fr. OE. *hlāf*, 'bread, loaf', rel. to ON. *hleifr*. Swed. *lev*, Norw. *leiv*, OFris. *hlēf*, OHG. *hleib*, *leib*, MHG. *leip*, *leib*, G. *Laib*, Goth. *hlaifs*, 'bread, loaf'. OSlav. *chlĕbŭ*, Lett. *klàips* and Finn. *leipä*, 'bread, loaf', are very probably Teut. loan words. L. *libum*, 'cake', is not cognate with the above Teut. words. Cp. **lady, lord, Lammas.**

loaf, intr. v., to loiter about. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *loaf-er*, n., *loaf-ing*, adj., *loaf-ing-ly*, adv.

loam, n. — ME. *lam*, *lome*, fr. OE. *lām*, rel. to OS.

lēmo, Du. *leem*, OHG. *leimo*, MHG. *leime*, *leim*, G. *Lehm*, 'loam', and to OE. *līm*, 'lime'. See **lime**, 'birdlime', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *loam*, tr. v., *loam-y*, adj., *loam-i-ly*, adv., *loam-i-ness*, n.

loan, n. — ME. *lan*, *lon*, fr. ON. *lān*, which is rel. to OE. *lǣn*, 'lending, thing lent, loan', *lǣnan*, 'to lend', OS., OHG. *lēhan*, OFris. *lēn*, 'thing lent, loan', Du. *leen*, 'loan, fief', MHG. *lēhen*, G. *Lehen*, *Lehn*, 'fief', OE. *lēon*, ON. *ljā*, OFris. *lia*, 'to lend', OHG. *līhan*, 'to borrow', MHG. *līhen*, 'to borrow; to lend', G. *leihen*, 'to lend', rarely, 'to borrow', Goth. *leihvan*, 'to lend'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to let have, leave'. They derive fr. I.-E. base **liq^{w}-*, 'to let, leave', whence also OI. *riṇákti*, 'leaves', *riktáḥ*, 'empty', *rékṇaḥ*, 'possession, property', *atirēkaḥ*, 'remainder', Arm. *lk'anem*, 'I leave', *e-lik'*, 'he left', Gk. λείπειν, 'to leave', λοιπός, 'remaining, surviving'. L. *linquere* (perf. *līquī*), 'to leave', Lith. *liekù*, *likti*, 'to leave behind', *liktas*, Lett. *likts*, 'left, left over', Lith. *lẽkas*, 'left behind', *pālaikas*, 'remainder', the second element in OSlav. *otŭ-lĕkŭ*, of s.m., OPruss. *polīnka*, 'he remains', OIr. *lēicim*, 'I leave', and the second element in Lith. *vienúo-lika*, 'eleven', *dvý-lika*, 'twelve'. Cp. **lend** and the second element in **eleven, twelve.** Cp. also **relinquish** and **delict, delinquent, derelict, eclipse, ellipse, ellipsis, elliptic, limma, lipo-**, 'lacking', **paraleipsis.**

Derivatives: *loan*, tr. and intr. v., *loan-able*, adj., *loan-er*, n.

loan word, — Loan translation of G. *Lehnwort*, which is compounded of *lehnen*, 'to borrow', and *Wort*, 'word'. See **loan** and **word.**

Loasa, n., a genus of American plants (*bot.*) — ModL., from a S. American Indian native word.

Loasaceae, n. pl., the loasa family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

loasaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

loath, loth, adj. — ME. *lath*, *loth*, fr. OE. *lāð*, 'hateful, hostile', rel. to OS., OFris. *lēth*, ON. *leiðr*, of s.m., Dan., Swed. *led*, 'odious', OHG. *leid*, MHG. *leit*, 'offensive, grievous', G. *leid*, 'painful', OHG. *leid*, MHG. *leit*, G. *Leid*, 'sorrow', Du. *leed*, 'sorrow', and prob. cogn. with Toch. A *a-litk*, 'to be averse', Gk. ἀλιτεῖν, 'to sin', ἀλείτης, ἀλοιτός, 'sinner', Ir. *liuss* (for **litu-s*), 'horror, disgust'. F. *laid*, 'ugly', is borrowed fr. Frankish **laid*, which corresponds to OHG. *leid*, 'offensive, grievous'.

Derivatives: *loath-ful*, adj., *loath-ful-ly*, adv., *loath-ful-ness*, n., *loath-some*, adj., *loath-some-ly*, adv., *loath-some-ness*, n.

loathe, tr. v. — ME. *lothen*, fr. OE. *lāðian*, fr. *lāð*, 'hateful, hostile'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *loath-ing*, n., *loath-ing-ly*, adv.

loathly, adj. — ME. *lothly*, fr. OE. *lāðlīc*, 'hateful, horrible, unpleasant', fr. *lāð*, 'hateful, hostile'. See **loath.**

Derivative: *loathli-ness*, n.

lob, n., a clumsy person. — Orig. prob. imitative and suggesting 'something clumsy; a thick mass of flesh or fat'. Cp. **lop,** 'to hang down'. Cp. also **looby, lubber.**

Derivative: *lob*, intr. v., to move clumsily.

lobar, adj., pertaining to a lobe or lobes. — ModL. *lobāris*, fr. Late L. *lobus*. See **lobe** and **-ar.**

lobate, adj., having lobes. — ModL. *lobātus*, fr. Late L. *lobus*. See **lobe** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *lobat-ed*, adj., *lobate-ly*, adv., *lobation*, n.

lobby, n., a hall; a vestibule. — ML. *laubia*, *lobia*, fr. OHG. **laubja*. See **lodge,** which is a doublet of *lobby*.

Derivatives: *lobby*, tr. and intr. v., *lobby-er*, n., *lobby-ism*, n., *lobby-ist*, n.

lobe, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *lobus*, fr. Gk. λοβός, 'lobe of the ear; lobe of the liver; lobe of the lung; seed, pod', prob. rel. to Gk. λέβινθοι, 'peas', λεβηρίς, 'husk of fruits'; fr. I.-E. base **leb-*, which is rel. to base **lep-*, 'to peel', whence Gk. λέπειν, 'to peel'. See **leper** and cp. **lobule** and the second element in **bilobate, trilobate, antilobium, Gonolobus.**

Derivative: *lob-ed*, adj.

Lobelia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Flemish botanist Matthias de *Lobel* (1538-1616). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Lobeliaceae, n. pl., the lobelia family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

lobeliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

loblolly, n., 1) a thick gruel; 2) a mudhole. — Of uncertain origin; perh. compounded of dial. E. *lob*, 'to bubble in boiling', and dial. E. *lolly*, 'broth'.

lobscouse, n., stewed dish of meat, vegetables, etc. — Of uncertain origin; cp. prec. word and **scouse.**

lobster, n., an edible marine shellfish. — ME., fr. OE. *lopustre*, *loppestre*, prob. corruption of L. *lōcusta*, 'lobster; locust'. See **locust.**

Lobularia, n., a genus of plants, the sweet alyssum (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *lobulus*, 'lobule', fr. F. *lobule*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

lobule, n., a small lobe. — F. *lobule*, dimin. of *lobe*. See **lobe** and **-ule.**

Derivative: *lobul-ar*, adj.

lobworm, n., a lugworm — Compounded of **lob** and **worm.**

local, adj. — ME. *localle*, fr. MF. (= F). *local*, fr. Late L. *locālis*, 'pertaining to a place', fr. L. *locus*, 'place'. See **locus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *local*, n., *local-ism*, n., *locality* (q.v.), *local-ize*, tr. v., *local-iz-ation*, n., *local-ly*, adv., *local-ness*, n.

locale, n., a place or locality. — F. *local*, fr. Late L. *locālis*, 'pertaining to a place'. See prec. word.

locality, n. — F. *localité*, fr. Late L. *locālitātem*, acc. of *locālitās*, 'locality', fr. *locālis*. See **local** and **-ity.**

locate, tr. v., to find the place of. — L. *locātus*, pp. of *locāre*, 'to place, put, set, dispose, arrange', fr. *locus*, 'place'. See **locus** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **allocate, collocate, dislocate, couch, accouchement.**

location, n. — L. *locātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a placing, location, disposition', fr. *locātus*, pp. of *locāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *location-al*, adj.

locative, adj., pertaining to a case indicating place; n., the locative case. — Incorrectly formed fr. L. *locus*, 'place', on analogy of L. *vocātivus*, 'vocative' (fr. *vocātus*, pp. of *vocāre*, 'to call, summon'). See **locus** and **-ive.**

loch, n., a lake. — Gael. *loch*, 'lake', rel. to OIr. *loch*, OCo., Bret. *lagen*, 'lake', and cogn. with L. *lacus*, 'lake'. See **lake,** 'a pool', and cp. **lough.**

lochia, n., the discharge from the uterus after childbirth (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λόχια, neut. pl. of λόχιος, 'pertaining to childbirth', fr. λόχος, 'childbirth', which stands in gradational relationship to λέχος, 'bed'. See **lie,** 'to recline', and cp. the second element in **Aristolochia, Gelechia.**

Derivative: *lochi-al*, adj.

lochio-, pertaining to childbirth. — Fr. Gk. λόχιος, 'pertaining to childbirth'. See prec. word.

lock, n., tuft of hair. — ME. *lokk*, *lokke*, fr. OE. *locc*, rel. to ON. *lokkr*, OS., OFris., Du. *lok*, OHG., MHG. *loc*, G. *Locke*, 'lock of hair', fr. I.-E. base **leug-*, **lug-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. λυγίζειν, 'to bend, twist', λύγος, 'any pliant twig, withe', OL. *luctāre*, L. *luctārī*, 'to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend', lit. 'to twist, intertwine', Lith. *lùgnas*, Lett. *lugt*, 'flexible', OE. *lēac*, *lēc*, 'leek, garlic'. Cp. **leek, luck.** Cp. also **ineluctable, luxate, luxe, reluct, Lygodium.**

lock, n., a contrivance for closing doors. — ME. *lok*, fr. OE. *loc*, 'lock, bolt', rel. to OE. *lūcan*, OS. *lūkan*, ON., OFris. *lūka*, OHG. *lūhhan*, Goth. *ga-lūkan*, 'to close, shut up', ON. *lok* (neut.), *luka* (fem.), 'fastening, lock', Goth. *usluks*, 'opening', OHG. *loh*, MHG. *loch*, 'dungeon, cavern, hole', G. *Loch*, 'hole, opening', Du. *luik*, 'shutter; trapdoor', G. *Luke*, 'dormer window', and cogn. with OI. *rujáti*, 'breaks', Lith. *lúžti*, 'to break' (intr.), *láužyti*, 'to break' (tr.); see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 443 s.v. *Loch*. See **lugubrious** and cp. **locket** and the second element in **padlock.** Cp. also **lucarne.**

Derivatives: *lock*, tr. and intr. v., *lock-ed*, adj., *lock-er*, n., *locket* (q.v.), *lock-ful*, n., *lock-ing*, adj. and verbal n., *lock-less*, adj., *lock-let*, n.

locket, n., a small hinged case worn on a necklace. — OF. (= F.) *loquet*, 'latch of door', dimin. of OF. *loc*, 'lock, latch', fr. ON. *lok*, 'lock'. See 2nd **lock** and **-et.**

Lockian, adj., pertaining to John Lock (1632-1704) or to his philosophy.

lockram, n., also **lockeram,** a cheap kind of linen cloth. — ME. *lokerham*, fr. MF. (= F.) *locrenan*, *locronan*, fr. *Locronan*, name of a place in Lower Brittany where it was first made. The name *Locronan* lit. means 'Ronan's cell' (fr. Bret. *lok*, 'cell' and the PN. *Ronan*). Cp. *St. Renan*, the modern name of the same place.

loco-, combining form meaning 'from place to place', as in *locomotive*. — Fr. L. *locus*, 'place'. See **locus.**

locomote, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **locomotion.** Cp. *donate*, *orate*.

locomotion, n. — Compounded of L. *locō*, abl. of *locus*, 'place' and *mōtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a moving'. See **locus** and **motion.**

locomotive, adj. — Compounded of L. *locō*, abl. of *locus*, 'place', and Late L. *mōtīvus*, 'moving'. See **locus** and **motive.**

Derivatives: *locomotive*, n., *locomotiv-ity*, n.

locomotor, adj. and n. — Compounded of L. *locō*, abl. of *locus*, 'place', and *mōtor*, 'mover'. See **locus** and **motor.**

locular, adj., having loculi. — Formed fr. **loculus** with suff. **-ar.**

loculus, n., a cell (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'a little place', dimin. of *locus*, 'place'. See **locus** and **-ule.**

locumtenens, n., a deputy. — L., 'holding the place', fr. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, 'place', and *tenēns*, pres. part. of *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenant** and cp. **lieutenant.**

locus, n. — L., 'place', fr. OL. *stlocus*, lit. 'where something is placed', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See **stall** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **lieu** and the second element in **milieu.**

locust, n. — ME., fr. L. *locusta*, 'grasshopper, locust', prob. fr. **lokos-tā*, lit. 'the jumper', and rel. to *lacertus* (masc.), *lacerta* (fem.), 'lizard'; see **lizard** and cp. **lobster.** For the form of L. *locusta* cp. *rōbustus*, 'strong', *onustus*, 'laded, loaden'. For the sense development of *locusta* cp. F. *sauterelle*, 'grasshoper, locust', fr. *sauter*, 'to leap, hop', G. *Heuschrecke*, 'grasshopper, locust', lit. 'hay-jumper', fr. *Heu*, 'hay', and *schrecken*, in the orig. meaning of this verb, 'to jump'.

locusta, n., 1) a spikelet (*bot.*); 2) (*cap.*) a genus of grasshoppers (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *locusta*, 'locust'. See **locust.**

locution, n., style of speech. — L. *locūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a speaking, speech, discourse', fr. *locūtus*, pp. of *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and **-ion** and cp. **allocution, elocution.**

lode, n., 1) way, course; 2) vein of ore. — ME. *lod*, *lode*, fr. OE. *lād*, 'way, journey, course; carrying of goods; sustenance', rel. to OE. *līðan*, 'to go, travel', *lǣdan*, 'to lead, guide'. See **lead** and cp. **load** and the second element in **livelihood.**

lodestar, also **loadstar,** n. — Compounded of **lode** and **star**; lit. 'a leading star'.

lodestone, n. — See **loadstone.**

lodge, n. — ME. *loge*, *logge*, fr. OF. *loge*, 'arbor, hut' (whence F. *loge*, 'hut, cabin, lodge, box at a theater'), fr. OHG. **laubja*, *louba*, 'porch,

gallery', whence MHG. *loube*, of s.m. (whence G. *Laube*, 'bower, arbor', which was influenced in meaning by *Laub*, 'foliage'; see *leaf*). OHG. *louba* is rel. to ON. *lopt*, 'upper room'. See **loft** and cp. **lobby, loge, loggia.** Cp. also **logistics.**

lodge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *loggen*, fr. OF. *logier* (F. *loger*), 'to lodge', fr. *loge*, 'lodge'. See **lodge,** n.

Derivatives: *lodg-er*, n., *lodg-ing*, n., *lodg(e)-ment* (q.v.)

lodgment, lodgement, n. — MF. (= F.) *logement*, fr. OF., fr. *loger*. See **lodge,** v., and **-ment.**

loess, n., an unstratified deposit of loam. — G. *Löss*, coined by K.C. von Leonhard in 1823 through the alteration of *Lösch*, 'soil interspersed with snail-shells', fr. dial. Swiss *lösch*, 'loose', the equivalent of G. *los*, of s.m. See **loose.**

loft, n. — ME., fr. Late OE. *loft*, fr. ON. *lopt*, 'air, sky, upper room', which is rel. to OE. *lyft* (dial. E. *lift*), Du. *lucht*, OHG., MHG., G. *luft*, Goth. *luftus*, 'air'. Cp. **aloft, lift.** Cp. also **lodge,** n.

Derivatives: *loft*, tr. v., *loft-er*, n., *loft-i-ly*, adv., *loft-i-ness*, n., *loft-ing*, n.

log, n., a heavy piece of wood. — ME. *logge*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *lāg* (whence Dan. *laag*, Norw. *lôg*), 'felled tree', orig. 'that which lies', from the stem of ON. *liggja*, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline', and cp. the first element in **loggerhead.**

Derivatives: *log*, tr. v., to cut into logs; intr. v., to fell trees and transport the logs to a sawmill, adj., *logged* (q.v.), *logg-er*, n., *logg-ing*, n.

log, n., a liquid measure, the 12th part of a hin. — Heb. *lōgh*, rel. to Syr. *laggā*, *lagg^{e}thā́*, 'a (dessert) dish', and prob. also to Arab. *lájja*, 'was deep', *lajj*, 'depth, abyss', Akkad. *lignu*, 'vase, vessel'. Cp. also Copt. *lok*, 'a liquid measure', and see **lagena.**

log, n. — Abbrev. of **logarithm.**

log-, form of **logo-** before a vowel.

loganberry, n., a kind of dewberry. — So called after the American jurist James Harvey *Logan* (1841-1928), who first cultivated it.

Logania, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after James *Logan* (1614-1751), an Irish botanist, secretary to William Penn. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Loganiaceae, n. pl., the logania family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

loganiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

logan stone, rocking stone. — For *logging stone*, lit. 'rocking stone', fr. dial. E. *log*, 'to rock'.

logarithm, n. — Lit. 'ratio-number', fr. L. *logarithmus*, a word coined by the Scottish mathematician John Napier (1550-1617) in 1614 fr. Gk. λόγος, 'word, ratio', and ἀριθμός, 'number'. See **logos** and **arithmetic.**

Derivatives: *logarithm-ic*, adj., *logarithmic-al-ly*, adv.

loge, n., box in a theater. — F. See **lodge,** n.

logged, adj., made heavy. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. *log*, 'to cut into logs'. See **log,** 'a piece of wood'.

loggerhead, n., a blockhead. — Fr. obsol. *log head*, compounded of **log,** 'a piece of wood', and **head.** For sense development cp. *blockhead.*

Derivative: *loggerhead-ed*, adj.

loggia, n., a roofed gallery used as an open-air room. — It., fr. F. *loge*. See **lodge,** n., and cp. **lobby.**

logic, n. — ME. *logike*, fr. OF. (= F.) *logique*, fr. L. *logica*, fr. Gk. λογική, which is short for λογικὴ τέχνη, 'logic art', i.e. 'the art of speaking and reasoning'; λογική is fem. of λογικός, 'pertaining to speaking or reasoning, logical', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech; reason'. See **logos** and **-ic.**

logical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *logicus*, fr. Gk. λογικός, 'logical'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *logical-ly*, adv., *logical-ity*, n.

logician, n., one skilled in logic. — F. *logicien*, fr. *logique*, 'logic'. See **logic** and **-ian.**

logie, n., a piece of sham jewellery. — Named after the English inventor David *Logie*, who invented it about 1860.

logion, pl. **logia,** saying of Jesus not recorded in the Gospels. — Gk. λόγιον, 'a saying', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech'. See **logos.**

logistic, adj., skilled in logic. — ML. *logisticus* (prob. through the medium of F. *logistique*), 'of calculation; of reasoning', fr. Gk. λογιστικός, 'skilled in calculation, skilled in reasoning', fr. λογίζεσθαι, 'to calculate, reason', fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, reason; calculation'. See **logos** and **-istic.**

logistic, n., the art of calculation, arithmetic. — See prec. word.

logistics, n., the art of transporting, quartering and supplying troops. — F. *logistique* (short for *l'art logistique*), a hybrid coined fr. F. *logis*, 'a lodging' (fr. *loger*, 'to lodge', *loger des soldats*, 'to quarter soldiers', fr. *loge*, 'hut, cabin, lodge'), and the Greek suff. -ιστικός. See **lodge** and **-istic.** For the ending of *logistics* see suff. **-ics.**

logo-, before a vowel **log-,** combining form meaning 'word, speech', as in *logogram*, *logogriph*.—Fr. Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech'. See **logos.**

logodaedaly, n., a playing with words. — Gk. λογοδαιδαλίᾱ. See **logo-, daedal** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

logogram, n., a letter or sign representing a word. — Compounded of **logo-** and Gk. γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter', lit. 'that which is written'. See **-gram** and cp. **grammalogue.**

Derivative: *logogrammat-ic*, adj.

logograph, n., a logogram. — Compounded of **logo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivative: *logograph*, tr. v.

logographic, adj., pertaining to logography. — Gk. λογογραφικός, 'of writing speeches', fr. λογογραφίᾱ. See next word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *logographic-al-ly*, adv.

logography, n., a method of reporting speeches in longhand, each of several reporters taking down a few words in succession. — Gk. λογογραφίᾱ, 'a writing of speeches', fr. λογογράφος, 'a speech writer', compounded of Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **logo-, -graph** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

logogriph, n., word puzzle. — Compounded of **logo-** and Gk. γρῖφος, 'fishing net; something intricate; a riddle', which prob. stands for **grī-bhos* and is cogn. witn MHG. *krebe*, 'basket', ON. *kiarf*, *kerfi*, 'bundle', OI. *grapsaḥ*, 'bundle'.

logomachy, n., a fight in, or about, words. — Gk. λογομαχίᾱ, 'war about words', compounded of λόγος, 'word, speech', and μάχη, 'battle'. See **logo-** and **-machy.**

logometric, adj., serving to represent graphically chemical elements (*chem.*) — Compounded of **logo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **metric.**

logos, n., the divine Word. — Gk. λόγος, 'word, speech; word which expresses the inward thought; the thought itself; tale, story; maxim, proverb, narrative; prose; ratio, reason; relation, proportion, analogy, calculation, reckoning, account; discussion, deliberation, dialogue', fr. λέγειν, 'to pick out, choose; to speak, declare', and cogn. with L. *legere*, 'to gather, collect; to pick out, choose; to read, recite'. See **lecture** and cp. **logic, logistic,** adj., **-logue, -logy, Alogians, apologue, curiologic, Decalog, dialect.** Cp. also **paralogism, syllogism.**

logothete, n., name of various officers of the Byzantine empire. — ML. *logotheta*, orig. 'an auditor of accounts', fr. Gk. λογοθέτης, which is compounded of λόγος, 'word, speech; account', and -θέτης, a derivative of θη-, the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place, set, lay down'. See **logo-** and **theme.**

logotype, n., two or more letters cast in a single type (*print.*) — Compounded of **logo-** and **type.**

Derivative: *logotyp-y*, n.

-logue, combining form denoting a kind of discourse as in *dialogue*, *epilogue*. — F. *-logue*, fr. Gk. -λογος. See **-logy.**

-logy, combining form denoting a 'speaking, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science', as in *biology*, *geology*. — Gk. -λογίᾱ (either directly or through the medium of OF. or F. *-logie* or ML. *-logia*), fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner): one who deals (with a certain topic)', fr. λέγειν, 'to pick up, choose; to speak, declare', whence also λόγος, 'word, speech; account'. In some cases—as e.g. in τριλογίᾱ, 'trilogy', τετραλογίᾱ, 'tetralogy'—-λογίᾱ derives directly from λόγος. See **logos** and cp. **-ology.**

lohoch, lohock, n., linctus. — MF. (= F.) *looch*, fr. Arab. *la'ūq*, in vulgar pronunciation *la'ōq*, lit. 'anything licked', fr. *la'iqa*, 'he licked'. Cp. L. *linctus*, fr. *lingere*, 'to lick'.

loimic, adj., pertaining to plague. — Gk. λοιμικός, 'pertaining to pestilence or plague', fr. λοιμός, 'pestilence, plague', which is prob. rel. to λῑμός, 'hunger', λοιγός, 'ruin, destruction, disease, death', and possibly to ὀλίγος, 'small, little, few'. See **oligo-** and **-ic** and cp. the second element in **bulimia.**

loimo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to plague, pestilential'. — Gk. λοιμο-, fr. λοιμός, 'pestilence, plague'. See prec. word.

loin, n. — ME. *loyne*, fr. *loigne*, *logne*, var. of OF. (F.) *longe*, 'loin', fr. ML. **lumbea*, fem. of **lumbeus*, adj. used as a noun, fr. L. *lumbus*, 'loin'. See **lumbar** and cp. the second element in **sirloin.**

loir, n., a species of dormouse. — F., fr. VL. *glīrem*, corresponding to L. *glīrem*, acc. of *glis*, 'dormouse', which is cogn. with OI. *giriḥ*, *girikā*, 'mouse', Gk. γαλέη, 'weasel, polecat, marten'. See **galea** and cp. **lerot.**

Loiseleuria, n., a genus of plants, the Alpine azalea (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist J. L. A. *Loiseleur*-Delongchamps (1774-1849). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

loiter, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *loitren*, fr. MDu. *loteren*, 'to be loose' (whence Du. *leuteren*, 'to delay, linger, loiter'), which is rel. to OE. *loddere*, 'beggar', ME. *lodder*, 'good-for-nothing', OHG. *lotar*, 'empty, vain', MHG. *loter*, 'loose, vain, frivolous', G. *Lotterbube*, 'vagabond, rascal', OE. *lȳðre*, 'base, bad, wicked'. See **lither.**

Derivative: *loiter-er*, n.

loka, n., open space, universe, world (*Hinduism*). — OI. *lōkáḥ*, lit. 'a clear place, clearing', rel. to *lōkáyati*, *lōcáyati*, 'regards, looks at', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to see, behold', which is identical with base **leuq-*, 'to emit light, shine; bright'. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. the first element in **lokapala.**

lokapala, n., a guardian of the world, prop. one of the eight deities who guard the eight cardinal points (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *lokapāláḥ*, compounded of *lōkáḥ*, 'open space, universe, world', and *pāláḥ*, 'guardian'. For the first element see **loka.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **pō-*, 'to keep, guard, protect', whence also OI. *páti*, 'he guards, protects', *gō-páḥ*, 'shepherd'. This base is rel., and equivalent in meaning, to base **pā-*, whence *pā-scere*, 'to feed, nourish', *pā-stor*, 'shepherd'. See **food.**

Lola, fem. PN. — Dimin. of Sp. **Dolores** (q.v.)

Loligo, n., a genus of squids (*zool.*) — L. *lolīgō*, *lolīgō*, 'cuttlefish', of uncertain origin.

Lolium, n., a genus of plants, the darnel (*bot.*) — L. *lolium*, 'darnel', of uncertain etymology. OHG. *lolli* (whence MHG. *lullich*, *lulche*, G. *Lolch*), 'darnel', is a Latin loan word.

loll, intr. v., to lounge; tr. v., to let hang. — ME. *lollen*, *lullen* 'to lounge', of imitative origin. See **lull** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *loll*, n., *loll-er*, n.

Lollard, n., member of a sect of reformers, followers of John Wycliffe. — MDu. *Lollaerd*, lit. 'mutterer (scil. of psalms)', formed fr. *lollen*, 'to hum, mumble'. See **lull** and **-ard** and cp. **loll.**

Derivatives: *lollard-ism*, n., *Lollard-y*, adj.

lollipop, n., a sweetmeat. — Of uncertain origin.

lollop, intr. v., to loll. — Enlarged fr. **loll.**
Derivative: *lollop*, n.

loll shraub, loll shrob, claret (*India*). — Hind. *lāl sharāb*, 'red, wine', fr. Pers. *lāl*, 'red', and Arab. *sharâb*, 'drink, wine' (see **sirup**).

loma, n., a membranous fringe (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λῶμα, 'hem, fringe, border', which prob. stands for *Ϝλῶμα and is cogn. with L. *lōrum* (for **wlōrum*), 'strap, thong'. See **lore,** 'space between the eyes and beak of birds', and cp. next word and the second element in **Cycloloma, Isoloma, Tricholoma.**

Lomatium, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λωμάτιον, 'small border', dimin. of λῶμα. See prec. word.

Lombard, n., 1) an inhabitant of Lombardy; 2) a banker or moneylender. — F., fr. Late L. *Langobardus, Longobardus* (= G. *Langbart*, lit., '*Long Beard*'), one of a Teut. tribe which invaded Italy in 568. See **long,** adj., and **beard** and cp. **Langobard.** The Lombards were generally known as pawnbrokers, hence the sense development of the word *Lombard* in English. Cp. also OF. *lombart*, 'usurer', and see **lumber,** n.
Derivatives: *Lombard, Lombard-esque, Lombard-ic*, adjs.

loment, n., a legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded indehiscent joints (*bot.*) — L. *lōmentum*, 'bean meal (used as a wash)', contracted fr. *lovimentum*, which derives fr. *lavāre* (for **lovāre*), 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ment.**

lomentaceous, adj., bearing loments (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *lōmentum*. See prec. word.

loncho-, before a vowel **lonch-,** combining form meaning 'lance'. — Fr. Gk. λόγχη, 'lance', which is of uncertain, possibly Sem., origin; cp. Heb. *rômaḥ*, Aram. *rumḥâ*, Arab. *rumḥ*, 'lance'.

lone, adj. — Aphetic form of **alone** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *lone-ly*, adj., *lone-li-ness*, n., *lonesome*, adj., *lone-some-ly*, adv., *lone-some-ness*, n.

long, adj. — ME. *long, lang*, fr. OE. *long, lang*, rel. to OS., Dan., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *lang*, ON. *langr*, Swed. *lång*, MDu., MHG. *lanc*, Goth. *laggs*, 'long', and cogn. with L. *longus*, 'long', fr. I.-E. base **dlonghos*, whence also MPers. *drang*, Pers. *dirang*, 'long'. Base **dlonghos* is prob. a nasalized derivative of base **delēgh-*, which appears in OI. *dīrghâḥ*, 'long', Gk. δολιχός, 'long', ἐν-δελεχής, 'constant, continual', L. *in-dulgēre*, 'to be kind', lit. 'to be long-suffering'. See **dolicho-** and cp. **indulge.** Cp. also **length, Lent, ling,** 'a fish', **linger, long,** v., **longeron, longitude, lunge, allonge, belong, oblong, prolong.**
Derivatives: *long*, adv., *long-ish*, adj.

long, n., a long note (*mus.*); a long sound (*prosody*). — Fr. **long,** adj.

long, intr. v., to desire. — ME. *longen,* fr. OE. *langian,* 'to grow long; to desire, crave, long after' (impers.), rel. to OS. *langōn* (impers.), ON. *langa* (pers. and impers.), MDu. *langhen, verlanghen* (impers. and pers.), OHG. *langēn* (impers.), *bilangēn, gilangēn* (impers. and pers.), MHG. *belangen*, also (rarely) *verlangen*, G. *verlangen*, 'to desire', and to E. **long,** adj.
Derivative: *long-ing*, n.

-long, adverbial suff. expressing direction. — ON. *-langr* (in *endlangr*, 'endlong'), from *langr*, 'long' (see **long,** adj.) This suff. has now displaced adv. suff. **-ling.**

longan, n., the tree *Euphoria longan* or its fruit. — Chin. *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye'.

longanimity, n., patience. — Late L. *longanimitās*, 'long-suffering, patience, forbearance', fr. L. *longanimis*, 'long-suffering, patient', which is compounded of *longus*, 'long', and *animus*, 'soul, spirit, mind'. See **long,** adj., **animus** and **-ity.**

longeron, n., a longitudinal member of an airplane fuselage. — F., fr. *longer*, 'to skirt, extend along', shortened fr. *allonger*, 'to lengthen'. See **allonge.**

longevity, n., long duration of life. — Late L. *longaevitās*, 'great age, long life', fr. L. *longaevus*, 'of great age', which is compounded of *longus*, 'long', and *aevum*, 'age'. See **long,** adj., **age** and **-ity** and cp. **aeon** and the second element in **coeval, primeval.**

longi-, combining form meaning 'long'. — L. *longi-*, fr. *longus*, 'long'. See **long,** adj.

longicorn, adj., having long antennae (*zool.*) — Compounded of **longi-** and L. *cornu*, 'horn'. See **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'horny induration'.

longinquity, n., remoteness. — L. *longuinquitās*, gen. *-ātis*, 'length, extent, long duration', fr. *longinquus*, 'long, extensive, remote, distant', which is formed fr. *longus*, 'long', with suff. *-inquus*. See **long,** adj. For the suff. *-inquus* cp. L. *propinquus*, 'near' (see *propinquity*).

longipennate, adj., having long wings. — Compounded of **longi-** and **pennate.**

longirostral, adj., having a long beak (*ornithol.*) — Compounded of **longi-** and Late L. *rōstrālis*. See **rostral.**

longitude, n., length (*geogr.* and *astron.*) — L. *longitūdō*, 'length', fr. *longus*, 'long'. See **long,** adj., and **-tude.**

longitudinal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *longitūdō*, gen. *longitūdinis*, 'length'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *longitudinal*, n., *longitudinal-ly*, adv.

longshoreman, n. — Aphetic for *along-shore-man.*

long-suffering, n. — First used by Tyndale.

Lonicera, n., a genus of plants, the honeysuckle (*bot.*) — ModL.; so called after the German botanist Adam *Lonitzer* (Latinized into *Lonicerus*) (1526-86).

loo, n., a card game. — Short for earlier *lanterloo*, fr. F. *lanturelu*, orig. the refrain of a song.
Derivative: *loo*, tr. v.

looby, n., a clumsy fellow. — ME. *loby*, possibly derived fr. **lob** (q.v.), or from the French PN.

Lubin, which was an abusive name for the monk in the Middle Ages. The former sense of *looby* was 'loafer'.

oof, n. — A variant of **luff.**

loofah, n. — Fr. Arab. *lûfa*[*h*]. See **luffa.**

look, intr. v. — ME. *loken*, fr. OE. *lōcian*, rel. to OS. *lōkon*, MDu. *loeken*, 'to look', OHG. *luogēn*, MHG. *luogen*, G. *lugen*, 'to look out', and perh. cogn. with Toch. A *läk-*, 'to see', and with OCorn. *lagat*, Bret. *lagad*, 'eye'. Cp. **lo.**
Derivatives: *look*, n., *look-er*, n., *look-ing*, adj.

loom, n., a machine for weaving. — ME. *lome*, 'tool', fr. OE. *gelōma*, 'tool, utensil', rel. to OE. *andlōman* (pl.), 'utensils'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **heirloom.**
Derivative: *loom*, tr. v., to weave on a loom.

loom, intr. v., to appear, to come into view. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. meaning 'to come slowly toward', and rel. to EFris. *lômen*, dial. Swed. *loma*, 'to move slowly'.
Derivatives: *loom*, n., *loom-ing*, adj.

loom, n., a puffin, loon. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *lōmr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *lom*. Cp. also **loon,** 'a water bird'.

loon, n., a lout, rascal. — ME. *lowen, loun*. Cp. MDu. *loen*, 'a stupid person'.

loon, n., a waterbird. — Corrupted fr. **loom,** 'loon' (q.v.)

loony, adj., crazy; n., a crazy person (*slang*). — For *luny*, short for **lunatic.**
Derivative: *looni-ness*, n.

loop, n., a noose. — Of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *lūb*, 'bend'.
Derivative: *loop*, tr. and intr. v., to form into a loop.

loop, n., a small opening. — ME. *loupe*, perhaps fr. MDu. *lupen*, 'to lie in wait'. Cp. **loophole.**

looper, n., 1) one who or that which loops; 2) a measuring worm. — Formed fr. **loop,** 'noose', with agential suff. **-er.**

loophole, n. — Compounded of **loop,** 'opening', and **hole.**

loose, adj. — ME. *loos, lous, los*, fr. ON. *lauss*, 'loose, free, vacant, dissolute', rel. to OE. *lēas*, 'devoid of; false, feigned, incorrect, worthless', Dan. *løs*, 'loose, untied', Swed. *lös*, 'loose, movable, detached', MDu., Du. *los*. OS., OHG., MHG, *lōs*, G. *los*, 'loose, free', Goth. *laus*, 'empty, vain', and to OE. *for-lēosan*, 'to lose; to destroy', *losian*, 'to perish, be lost'. See **lose** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *loose*, adv. and tr. v., n., *loose-ly*, adv., *loos-en*, tr. and intr. v., *loos-en-er*, n., *looseness*, n.

loosestrife, n., any plant of the genus Lysimachia (*bot.*) — Compounded of **loose,** v., and **strife**; loan translation of the Greco-Latin name *Lysimachia.*

loot, n., plunder, booty. — Hind. *lūṭ*, fr. OI. *lōtam, lōtram*, 'booty', which is rel. to *luṇṭati*, 'robs, plunders', and prob. cogn. with L. *lucrum*, 'gain, profit, advantage'. See **lucre.**
Derivatives: *loot*, tr. and intr. v., *loot-er*, n.

lop, tr. v., to hew, cut. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *lop*, n., *lopp-ing*, n.

lop, intr. v., to hang down; tr. v., to cause to lop. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **lob.**
Derivative: *lop*, adj.

lope, intr. v., to move with a long stride; tr. v., to cause to lope. — ME. *lopen*, a var. of *loupen*, fr. ON. *hlaupa*, 'to leap'. See **leap** and cp. **loup, elope, interloper, landloper.**
Derivatives: *lope*, n., *lop-er*, n.

Lopezia, n., a genus of plants of the evening primrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist J. *López*. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

loph-, form of **lopho-** before a vowel.

lophio-, before a vowel **lophi-,** combining form meaning a 'small crest' or 'small tuft'. — Gk. λοφιο-, λοφι-, fr. λόφιον, 'a small crest, a small tuft', dimin. of λόφος, 'crest, tuft'. See **lopho-.**

Lophiola, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. λόφιον, 'a small crest' (see **lophio-**), and the L. suff. *-ola* (see **-ole**). The correct form would be *Lophidium*, fr. Gk. λοφίδιον, fr. λόφος, 'crest', and dimin. suff. -ίδιον (see *-idium*).

lopho-, before a vowel **loph-,** combining form meaning 'crest, tuft'. — Gk. λοφο-, λοφ-, fr. λόφος, 'back of the neck; crest, tuft', which is prob. cogn. with Toch. *lap*, 'summit, head'. Cp. **Zalophus.**

lophobranchiate, adj., pertaining to the Lophobranchii; n., any of the Lophobranchii. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Lophobranchii, n. pl., a suborder of teleost fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **lopho-** and Gk. βράγχιον, 'gill' (see **branchiate**); so called in allusion to the gills, which are arranged in tufts.

lophodont, adj., having transverse ridges on the upper surface of the molar teeth (*zool.*) — Compounded of **loph-** and the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

Lophornis, n., a genus of humming birds, the coquette (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of **loph-** and Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

Lophura, n., a genus of pheasants, the fireback (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of **loph-** and Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.

lopsided, adj., inclining to one side. — Compounded of **lop,** 'to hang down', and **side.**

loquacious, adj., talkative. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *loquāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'talkative', fr. *loquī*, 'to speak', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with OIr. *-tluchur* in *atluchur*, 'I think', *duttluchur*, 'I pray' (see Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 366 s.v. *loquor*). Cp. **locution, loquitur, allocution, collocution, colloquy, elocution, eloquent, grandiloquent, magniloquent, obloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquism.**
Derivatives: *loquacious-ly*, adv., *loquacious-ness*, n.

loquacity, n., talkativeness. — L. *loquācitās*, 'talk-

ativeness', fr. *loquāx*, gen. *-ācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

loquat, n., the Japanese medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*). — Canton Chin. *lu kwet*, corresponding to Pekin Chinese *lu chū*, lit. 'rush orange'.

loquitur, intr. v., he or she speaks (*stage direction*). — L., 3rd person pres. indic. sing. of *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious.**

Lora, fem. PN. — A var. of **Laura.**

Loran, n., long range navigation system. — Invented word, formed fr. the initials of *long ra*nge *n*avigation.

Loranthaceae, n., pl., the mistletoe family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Loranthus** with suff. **-aceae.**

loranthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Loranthus, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late Gk. λῶρον, 'strap, thong', which is a loan word fr. L. *lōrum*, and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **lore,** 'space between eyes and beak', and **anther.**

lorate, adj., having the shape of a thong (said of leaves). — L. *lōrātus*, fr. *lōrum*, 'thong'. See **lore,** 'space between eyes and beak', and adj. **-ate.**

lorcha, n., a light Chinese sailing vessel. — Port.

lord, n. — ME. *laverd*, *loverd*, *lord*, fr. OE. *hlāford*; lit. 'loaf keeper', fr. *hlāf*, 'loaf', and *weard*, keeper'. See **loaf** and **ward,** 'one who guards', and cp. **laird** and the first element in **lady.**

Derivatives: *lord*, intr. and tr. v., *lord-less*, adj., *lord-ling*, n., *lordly*, adj. (q.v.), *lord-ly*, adv., *lordship* (q.v.)

lordly, adj. — ME., contraction of *loverdlich*, fr. OE. *hlāfordlīc*, fr. *hlāford*. See **lord** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivative: *lord-li-ness*, n.

lordosis, n., forward curvature of the spine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. λόρδωσις, fr. λορδός, 'bent forward', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *lorç-k'* (pl.), 'distention of the posteriors', Gael. *loirc*, 'a deformed foot', MHG. *lerz*, *lurz*, 'left' (lit. 'curved'). For the ending see suff. **-osis.**

lordship, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hlāfordscipe*. See **lord** and **-ship.**

lore, n., learning, knowledge. — ME. *lare*, *lore*, *loor*, fr. OE. *lār*, 'learning, teaching, doctrine, science', rel. to OS., OHG. *lēra*, OFris. *lāre*, Du. *leer*, MHG. *lēre*, G. *Lehre*, 'teaching, precept, doctrine', and to OE. *lǣran*, 'to teach'. See **learn** and cp. words there referred to.

lore, n., space between the eyes and beak of birds. — L. *lōrum*, 'strap, thong', for **wlōrum*, cogn. with Gk. εὐληρα (for **ĕ-Fληρα*), Dor. αὔληρα (for **ă-Fληρα*), 'reins', Arm. *lar* (for **wlar*), 'cord, rope', Gk. λῶμα (for **Fλῶμα*), 'hem, fringe, border', fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to turn, twist, roll', whence also L. *volvere*, **'to roll, turn about'. See volute and cp. loma and words there referred to. Cp. also lorica, loricate, lorimer.**

lorgnette, n., eyeglass, esp. one with a long handle; an opera glass. — F., fr. *lorgner*, 'to leer at, ogle', fr. *lorgne*, 'squinting'; of uncertain origin.

lorgnon, n., an eyeglass; a pair of eyeglasses. — F., fr. *lorgner*. See **lorgnette.**

lorica, n., a cuirass; a hard protective covering (*zool.*) — L. *lōrica*, 'leather cuirass, corselet of thong; a plastering', fr. *lōrum*, 'thong'. See **lore,** 'space between eyes and beak', and cp. words there referred to.

loricate, adj., covered with a lorica. — L. *lōricātus*, pp. of *lōricāre*, 'to clothe in mail, to plaster', fr. *lōrica*. See **lorica** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

lorikeet, n., a small parrot allied to the lory. — A blend of **lory** and **parakeet.**

lorimer, loriner, n., a maker of bits for bridles and saddles (*archaic*). — ME. *lorimer*, *loriner*, fr. OF. *loremier* (F. *lormier*), fr. *loraim*, *lorain*, 'bridle strap', fr. VL. **lōrāmen*, fr. L. *lōrum*, 'strap, thong, the rein of a bridle'. See **lore,** 'space between eyes and beak'.

loriot, n., the golden oriole. — F., fr. MF., formed with the agglutination of the def. article (*loriot* for OF. *l'oriot*) and change of suff., fr. OProvenç. *auriol*, fr. L. *aureolus*, 'gold colored', fr. *aurum*, 'gold' (see **ille** and **aurora** and cp. **oriole** and the first element in **oriflamme**); so called in allusion to its yellow plumage. According to my opinion, the change of suff. *-ol* to *-ot* is due to the dissimilation of the final *-l*.

loris, n., either of two small nocturnal lemurs found in Ceylon and Malaya. — F., of uncertain origin.

lorn, adj., lost, ruined (*archaic*). — ME. *loren*, *lorn*, fr. OE. *-loren*, pp. of obsol. *lēosan*, 'to lose', whence *forlēosan*, 'to lose'. See **lose, forlorn.**

lorry, n., a truck. — Perhaps fr. dial E. *lurry*, 'to pull, drag'.

Derivative: *lorry*, tr. and intr. v.

lory, n., a small parrot of New Guinea and Australia. — Malay *lūrī*, 'a kind of parrot', var. of *nūrī*.

lose, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *losien*, 'to perish, lose', fr. OE. *losian*, 'to perish, be lost', fr. *los*, 'dissolution, destruction', rel. to ON. *los*, 'breaking up (of the army)', OE. *lēas*, 'devoid of', *for-lēosan* (pp. *for-loren*), 'to lose; to destroy', OS. *far-liosan*, OFris. *ur-liasa*, MDu. *ver-liesen*, Du. *ver-liezen*, OHG. *vir-liosan*, MHG. *ver-liesen*, G. *ver-lieren*, Goth. *fra-liusan*, 'to lose', fr. I.-E. base **leus-*, an *-s*-enlargement of base **lēu-*, **lĕu-*, **lŭ-*, 'to cut off, untie, separate', whence Goth. *lun*, *usluneins*, 'ransom', OI. *lunāti*, *lunṓti*, 'cuts, cuts off', *lavíḥ*, *lavítram*, 'sickle', Hitt. *lā-*, 'to untie, undo, unfasten', G. λύειν, 'to loose, loosen, untie, slacken; to set free, ransom, dissolve', λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free, releasing', λύτρον, 'ransom', Alb. *l'aj*, **'I pay',** *perl'aj*, 'I rob, deprive', L. *luere*, 'to loose, release, atone for, expiate', *luēs*, 'plague, pestilence', *solvere* (for **sĕ-luere*), **'to loosen, untie, dissolve'. See lysis and cp. leasing, -less, loose, losel, loss, forlorn.** Cp. also **lues, solve.**

Derivatives: *los-able*, adj., *los-er*, n., *los-ing*, adj., *los-ings*, n. pl., *los-ing-ly*, adv.

losel, n., a worthless person. — ME. *losel*, fr. *losen* (pp. of *lesen*, 'to lose'), a var. of *loren*, fr. OE. *loren*, pp. of *lēosan*, 'to lose', which is rel. to OE. *losian*, 'to perish, be lost'. See **lose.**

loss, n. — Back formation fr. *lost*, pp. of **lose** (q.v.)

lost, past tense and pp. of **lose.**

lot, n. — ME. *lotte*, fr. OE. *hlot*, rel. to ON. *hlutr*, 'lot, share', OHG, *hluz*, *luz*, 'share of land', OS. *hlōt*, ON. *hlaut*, Swed. *lott*, Dan. *lod*, OHG. *hlōz*, *lōz*, MHG. *lōz*, G. *Los*, Goth. *hlauts*, of s.m., OE. *hlēotan*, OS. *hliotan*, ON. *hljōta*, OHG. *hliozzan*, *liozan*, MHG. *liezen*, 'to cast lots, to foretell', fr. Teut. base **hlut-*, which possibly meant orig. 'to hook to', and corresponds to I.-E. base **(s)qlēu-*, **qlāu-*, 'a hook, forked branch, key; to close, shut; to catch, be caught on'. See **close,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. F. *lot*, 'lot, portion, share', It. *lotto*, 'lot, portion, share', *lotteria*, 'lottery', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **lottery, lotto, allot.**

Derivative: *lot*, tr. v.

Lot, n., son of Haran and nephew of Abraham (*Bible*). — Heb. *Lōṭ*, lit. 'envelope, wrap, covering'.

lota, lotah, n., a round water vessel. — Hind. *loṭā*.

loth, adj. — A var. of **loath.**

Lothario, n., a rake. — Fr. *Lothario*, a character in Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent". The name *Lothario*, and its French equivalent *Lothaire*, are of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *Hlothari*, *Hludher* (whence G. *Luther*), lit. 'famous warrior'. The first element of this name is rel. to OHG. *lūt*, 'famous, celebrated', the second, to OHG. *heri*, 'host, army'. See **loud** and **harry.**

lotion, n., a medicinal wash. — L. *lōtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a washing', fr. *lōtus*, pp. of *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and **-ion.**

Lotophagi, n. pl., a people mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, IX; they were supposed to live in a state of indolence caused by their subsisting on the fruits of the lotus. — L., fr. Gk. Λωτοφάγοι, lit. 'lotus eaters', fr. λωτός, 'lotus', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **lotus** and **-phagous.**

lottery, n. — It. *lotteria*, 'public lottery', fr. *lotto*, 'lot, portion, share' (but F. *loterie* derives fr. Du. *loterije*, fr. Du. *lot*, 'lot'). See **lot** and cp. **lotto.**

Lottie, Lotta, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Charlotte.**

lotto, n., a game of change. — It., lit. 'a lot'. See **lot** and cp. **lottery.**

lotus, n. — L., fr. Gk. λωτός, name of various plants, fr. Heb. *lōṭ*, 'labdanum'. See labdanum and cp. the first element in **Lotophagi** and the second element in **melilot.**

loud, adj. — ME. *loud*, fr. OE. *hlūd*, rel. to OS., OFris. *hlūd*, MDu. *luut*, *luud*, Du. *luid*, OHG. *hlūt*, *lūt*, MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*, 'loud', fr. I.-E. pp. base **klŭ-to-s*, whence also OI. *śrutáḥ*, Gk. κλυτός, 'heard of, celebrated', L. *in-clutus*, *inclitus*, 'celebrated, famous', Arm. *lu*, 'known', MIr. *cloth*, 'glory', W. *clod*, 'praise'; fr. I.-E. base **kleu-*, 'to hear', whence also OI. *śṛṇṓti*, 'hears', *śrūtiḥ*, 'the act of hearing', *srōtram*, Avestic *sraoθra-* 'ear', Avestic *srao-tū*, 'he shall hear', Toch. A *klośäm* (dual), 'ears', B *klautso*, 'ear', A *kaklyu*, 'celebrated, famous', Arm. *lsem* (aor. *luaj*), 'I hear', OSlav. *slovo*, *sluti*, 'to be called', *slovo*, 'word', *slava*, 'glory', Lith. *šlóvė*, *šlovė̃*, 'glory, splendor', OSlav. *sluchŭ*, 'hearing', OI. *śravas-*, 'praise, glory', Avestic *sravah-*, 'word', Gk. κλέος (dial. **κλέϝος*), 'rumor, report, fame', κλείειν, κλέειν, 'to celebrate', L. *cluēre*, 'to hear oneself called, be spoken of', OIr. *ro-clui-nethar*, 'hears', *clū*, 'glory', W. *clywaf*, Co. *clewaf*, 'I hear', Toch. A *klyw*, B. *kälywe*, 'glory'. From base **kleus-*, an *-s*-enlargement of base **kleu-*, derive Arm. *luŕ* (for **klusri-*), 'silent', OIr. *cluas* (for **kloustā*), 'ear', OSlav. *slyšǫ*, *slyšati*, Lith. *klausaũ*, *klausýti*, 'to hear'. Cp. **ablaut, anlaut, inlaut, auslaut.** Cp. also **auscultation, cledonism, Clianthus, Clio, Clothilda, Clytemnestra, Damocles, Eteocles, Euclea, Heracles, Lewis, Lothario, Louis, Slav, slave, sloka, sruti, Thecla.** Cp. also **listen.** For the formation of Teut. adjectives from past participles cp. *cold*, *dead*, *old*, *sad*.

Derivatives: *loud-en*, tr. and intr. v., *loud-ly*, adv., *loud-ness*, n.

lough, n., a lake. — Ir. and Gael. *loch*. See **loch.**

Louis, masc. PN. — F., fr. OF. *Looïs*, which derives—prob. through the medium of ML. *Ludovicus*—fr. OHG. *Hluodowig* (whence G. *Ludwig*), lit. 'famous in war', fr. Teut. **hluda-*, 'heard of, famous' (whence also OHG. *hlūt*, 'loud'; see **loud),** and **wiga*, 'war'. Cp. next word, **Lewis** and **Aloysius.** Cp. also **louisine.**

Louisa, Louise, fem. PN. — F. *Louise*, fem. of *Louis*. See prec. word.

louis d'or, a French gold coin. — F., lit. 'gold louis'; so called because first struck by *Louis* XIII of France (in 1640).

louisine, n., a twilled silk used for making dresses. — F., formed fr. the PN. *Louise*, or, less probably, fr. the PN. *Louis*. See **Louis, Louisa.** For sense development cp. *georgette*.

Louis Quatorze, pertaining to Louis XIV of France (1643-1715). — F., lit. 'Louis fourteenth'.

Louis Quinze, pertaining to Louis XV of France (1715-74). — F., lit. 'Louis fifteenth'.

Louis Seize, pertaining to Louis XVI of France (1774-93). — F., lit. 'Louis sixteenth'.

lounge, intr. v., to loll idly. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *lounge*, n., *loung-er*, n., *loung-ing-ly*, adv.

loup, intr. v., to leap. — ME. *loupen*, fr. ON. *hlaupa*, 'to leap'. See **lope.**

lour, v., to frown. — A var. of **lower.**

louse, n. — ME. *lous*, fr. OE. *lūs*, rel. to ON., MLG., MDu., OHG., MHG. *lūs*, G. *Laus*, and cogn. with OCo. *lowen*, W. *lleuen*, 'louse'.

Derivatives: *louse*, tr. and intr. v., *lous-y*, adj., *lous-i-ly*, adv., *lous-i-ness*, n.

lout, intr. v., to bow, stoop. — ME. *luten, louten,* fr. OE. *lūtan,* rel. to ON. *lūta,* 'to stoop, fall', OE. *lot,* 'deceit', *lytig,* 'deceitful', Goth. *lutōn,* 'to deceive', *liuts,* 'deceitful', fr. Teut. base **leut-,* 'to bow, bend, stoop', whence also OE. *lȳtel,* 'little'. See **little** and cp. next word.

lout, n., a clown; a clumsy fellow. — Prob. meaning orig. 'a fellow bent down', and derived fr. ON. *lūtr,* 'stooping', fr. *lūta,* 'to stoop, fall'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *lout-ish,* adj., *lout-ish-ly,* adv., *lout-ish-ness,* n.

louver, n., a lantern-shaped turret on the roof of an ancient building (*medieval archit.*) — ME. *lover,* fr. OF. *lover, louvert,* formed by the aglutination of the def. article, fr. *l'ouvert,* lit. 'the open (place)', from *le* (fr. L. *ille,* 'that') and pp. of *ouvrir,* 'to open', fr. VL. **ōperīre,* which corresponds to L. *aperīre,* 'to open'. See **ille** and **aperient.** For the agglutination of the article cp. *lierre* and words there referred to.

Derivative: *louver-ed,* adj.

lovage, n., a European herb of the carrot family. — ME. *loveache,* fr. OF. *luvesche, levesche* (F. *livèche*), fr. VL. *levistica,* fr. L. *ligusticum,* 'lovage', prop. neuter of the adj. *ligusticus,* 'of Liguria', used as a noun, fr. *Ligus,* 'a Ligurian'. See **Ligurian** and cp. **Levisticum, Ligusticum, Ligustrum.**

love, n. — ME. *luve, love,* fr. OE. *lufu,* 'love, affection, friendliness', rel. to OE. *lēof,* OS. *liof,* OFris. *liaf,* Du. *lief,* OHG. *liob,* MHG. *liep,* G. *lieb,* ON. *ljūfr,* Goth. *liufs,* 'dear, beloved', OHG. *liubī,* 'joy', MHG. *liebe,* 'joy; love', G. *Liebe,* 'love', OE., ON., Swed., OFris., Du. *lof,* Dan. *lov,* OHG. *lob,* MHG. *lop,* G. *Lob,* 'praise', fr. I.-E. base **leubh-,* 'to love, approve, praise', whence also L. *lubet,* later *libet,* 'pleases', OI. *lúbhyati,* 'desires', OSlav. *l'ubŭ,* 'dear, beloved', *l'uby,* 'love', *l'ubiti,* 'to love', Lith. *liaupsė̃,* 'song of praise'. Cp. **leave,** n., **lief, belief, believe,** and the second element in **furlough.** Cp. also **libidinous.**

Derivatives: *love-less,* adj., *love-less-ly,* adv., *love-less-ness,* n.

love, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *luvien, loven,* fr. OE. *lufian,* 'to love', fr. *lufu,* 'love'. See **love,** n.

Derivatives: *lov-er,* n., *lov-er-ly,* adj., *lov-ing,* adj., *lov-ing-ly,* adv., *lov-ing-ness,* n.

love apple, n., the tomato. — Loan translation of F. *pomme d'amour,* fr. It. *pomo d'amore,* lit. 'apple of love', which is a popular transformation of the original name *pomo de' Mori,* 'apple of the Moors, Moorish apple'. See **pome** and **Moor.**

love-lorn, adj., pining from love. — Coined by Milton from **love,** n., and **lorn.**

lovely, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *luflīc,* 'loving, amiable', fr. *lufu,* 'love'. See **love,** n., and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivatives: *loveli-ly,* adv., *loveli-ness,* n.

lovingkindness, n. — Coined by Coverdale fr. *loving,* pres. part. of the verb **love,** and **kindness.**

low, intr. v., to make the sound of a cow. — ME. *lowen,* fr. OE. *hlōwan,* rel. to OS. *hlōwan,* MDu. *loeyen,* Du. *loeien,* OHG. *hluojen,* 'to low'; fr. Teut. base **hlō-,* corresponding to I.-E. base **klā-,* whence L. *clā-māre,* 'to call, shout, cry out'. See **claim,** v.

Derivatives: *low,* n., *low-ing,* n.

low, adj., not high; humble. — ME. *lah, louh, low, lowe,* fr. ON. *lāgr,* which is rel. to Swed. *låg,* Dan. *lav,* OFris. *lēch,* MDu. *lage,* Du. *laag,* MHG. *læge,* dial. G. *läge,* 'low'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'that which is lying flat'; they are related to ON. *liggja,* Swed. *ligga,* Dan. *ligge,* OE. *licgan* etc., 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline'.

Derivatives: *low,* adv. and n., *low-ly,* adj. and adv., *low-ness,* n.

low, n., a hill. — ME., fr. OE. *hlāw, hlæw,* 'hill, mound', rel. to OS., OHG. *hlēo,* 'hill, mound', Goth. *hlaiw,* 'a grave', and to OE. *hleonian, hlinian,* 'to lean', and cogn. with L. *clīvus,* 'hill'. See **lean,** 'to incline', and cp. **clinical** and words there referred to. Cp. also **law,** 'a hill'.

low, n., blaze (now *Scot.* and *dial. English*). — ME., fr. ON. *logi,* 'blaze, flame', rel. to ON. *Loki,* 'god of flame', OS. *lōgna,* OFris. *loga,* MDu. *laye,* Du. *laai,* OHG. *loug,* MHG. *lohe, lō,* G. *Lohe,* 'flame', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-,* 'to emit light, to shine; bright', whence also OE. *lēoht,* 'light'. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. words there referred to.

low, intr. v., to flame. — ME. *lowen,* fr. ON. *loga,* fr. *logi,* 'blaze, flame'. See prec. word.

lowboy, n., chest of drawers supported on short legs. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **low,** adj., and F. *bois,* 'wood'. See **bush** and cp. **highboy, tallboy.** Cp. also **hautboy.**

lower, adj. — Compar. of **low,** adj.

Derivative: *lower,* tr. v., to cause to descend; intr. v., to descend.

lower, lour, intr. v., to frown. — ME. *louren, luren,* 'to frown, lurk', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) *loeren,* of s.m., 'to lurk, lie in wait', MLG., MHG. *lūren,* G. *lauern,* of s.m. Cp. **lurk.**

Derivatives: *lower,* n., *lower-ing,* adj., *lower-ing-ly,* adv., *lower-y,* adj.

lox-, form of **loxo-** before a vowel.

loxia, n., wryneck (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with 1st suff. **-ia** fr. Gk. λοξός. See **loxo-.**

Loxia, n., a genus of birds, the crossbill (*ornithol.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

loxo-, before a vowel **lox-,** combining form meaning 'oblique'. — Gk. λοξο-, λοξ-, fr. λοξός, 'slanting, crosswise, oblique', rel. to λέχριος, 'slanting, crosswise', and prob. also to λέχος, λεκάνη, 'dish, pot, pan'. See **lekane.**

loxodrome, n., rhumb line. — Back formation fr. **loxodromic.**

loxodromic, adj., pertaining to oblique sailing. — Compounded of **loxo-** and Gk. δρόμος, 'a running, course'. See **dromedary** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *loxodromic-al-ly,* adv., *loxodromics* (q.v.)

loxodromics, loxodromy, n., the art of oblique sailing. — See prec. word and **-ics,** resp. **-y** (representing Gk. -ική).

loyal, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *loial, leial,* fr. L. *lēgālis,* 'pertaining to the law, legal', fr. *lēx,* gen. *lēgis,* 'law'; see **leal** and **legal,** which are doublets of *loyal.* F. *loyal* orig. meant *legal.* Cp. for this sense its OProvenç. equivalent *leial,* which means 'legal'.

Derivatives: *loyal,* n., *loyal-ism,* n., *loyal-ist,* n., *loyal-ly,* adv., *loyal-ness,* n., *loyalty* (q.v.)

loyalty, n. — ME. *loyaltee,* fr. OF. *loialte* (F. *loyauté*), fr. *loyal,* 'legal'. See prec. word and **-ty.**

lozenge, n., a figure having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles, a rhomb. — ME. *losenge,* fr. OF. *losenge,* 'a flattering device' (whence *losengier,* 'to flatter, praise'), fr. *los* (fr. L. *laus*), 'praise'; see **laud.** The device was usually painted or engraved into a rhomb, whence OF. *losenge* (F. *losange*), became synonymous with *rhomb.* See Darmesteter, La vie des mots, 13th edition, pp. 50 and 79.

lozengy, adj., divided into lozenges. — OF. *losengie,* fr. *losenge.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-e,* F. *-é*).

L.s.d., money (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of the Latin words *lībrae, solidī, denariī* (pounds, shillings and pence).

lubber, n., 1) a clumsy fellow; 2) a clumsy seaman. — ME. *lobre, lobur,* prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *lubber,* 'a plump lazy fellow'. Cp. also **lob, looby.**

Derivatives: *lubber-ly,* adj. and adv., *lubber-li-ness,* n.

lubra, n., an aboriginal girl or woman in Australia. — Native Tasmanian name.

lubricant, adj., reducing friction. — L. *lūbricāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *lūbricāre,* 'to make smooth'. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *lubricant,* n., a substance for reducing friction.

lubricate, tr. v., to make slippery or smooth; to apply as a lubricant; intr. v., to serve as a lubricant. — L. *lūbricātus,* pp. of *lūbricāre,* 'to make slippery or smooth', fr. *lūbricus,* 'slippery, smooth', which prob. stands for **slūbricus* and derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)leub-,* 'to slip, slide', whence also Goth. *sliupan,* OE. *slūpan,* 'to slip, glide'. See **sleeve** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *lubricat-ion,* n., *lubricat-ion-al,* adj., *lubricat-ive,* adj., *lubricat-or,* n., *lubricat-ory,* adj.

lubricity, n., 1) slipperiness; smoothness; 2) instability; 3) lewdness. — F. *lubricité,* fr. Late L. *lūbricitātem,* acc. of *lūbricitās,* 'slipperiness', fr. L. *lūbricus.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

lubricous, adj., 1) slippery; smooth; 2) unstable; 3) lewd. — L. *lūbricus.* See **lubricate.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

lubritorium, also **lubritory,** n., a place for lubricating automobiles. — Formed fr. **lubricate** on analogy of words like *auditorium,* etc. See suff. **-orium,** resp. subst. suff. **-ory.**

Derivative: *lubritor-ian,* adj.

lucarne, n., a dormer window (*archaic*). — F., a blend of OF. *lucanne,* 'lucarne', and *luiserne,* 'light'. OF. *lucanne* is borrowed fr. OProvenç. *lucana,* which is a Teut. loan word; cp. Du. *luik,* 'shutter; trapdoor', G. *Luke,* 'dormer window', G. *Loch,* 'hole, opening', and see **lock** for closing doors. OF. *luiserne* derives fr. L. *lucerna,* 'lamp'; see **lucerne.**

luce, n., 1) pike; 2) figure of a pike (*her.*) — ME., fr. MF. *lus,* fr. L. *lūcius,* 'pike' (fish), prob. orig. meaning 'the shining fish' and derived fr. *lūcēre,* 'to shine' (see **lucent**); assimilated in form to the PN. *Lūcius.* See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, p. 825 s.v. *lūcius.*

lucence, lucency, n. — Formed fr. **lucent** with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

lucent, adj., bright; transparent. — L. *lūcēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *lūcēre,* 'to shine', fr. *lūx,* gen. *lūcis,* 'light', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-,* 'to emit light, to shine; bright'. See **light,** 'brightness' and **-ent** and cp. **luce, lucerne, lucid, lucule, luculent, Luzula, relucent, translucent, Noctiluca.**

lucerne, n., a plant grown for forage, alfalfa. — F. *luzerne,* fr. ModProvenç. *luzerno,* which is prob. a figurative use of *luzerno,* 'glowworm'; so named in allusion to the glittering grains of the lucerne. ModProvenç *luzerno,* 'glowworm' derives fr. L. *lucerna,* 'lamp', which is prob. formed fr. *lūcēre,* 'to shine'; see **lucent.** The ending of L. *lucerna* is due to the analogy of its synonym *lanterna* (see *lantern*).

Lucia, fem. PN. — L. *Lūcia,* fem. of *Lūcius.* See **Lucius** and cp. **Lucy.**

Lucian, masc. PN. — L. *Lūciānus* (whence also F. *Lucien*), a derivative of *Lūcius.* See **Lucius** and **-an.**

lucid, adj., bright. — L. *lūcidus,* 'full of light, bright', fr. *lūcēre,* 'to shine'. See **lucent** and **-id** (representing L. *-idus*) and cp. **elucidate, pellucid.**

Derivatives: *lucid-ity,* n., *lucid-ly,* adv., *lucid-ness,* n.

Lucifer, n., the planet Venus appearing as the morning star. — L., lit. 'light-bearing', compounded of *lūx,* gen. *lūcis,* 'light', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See **lucent** and **-fer.**

luciferase, n., an enzyme present in fireflies (*biochem.*) — See **Lucifer** and **-ase.**

luciferous, adj., emitting light. — See **Lucifer** and **-ous.**

lucifugous, adj., avoiding light. — L. *lūcifugus,* 'avoiding light', compounded of *lūx,* gen. *lūcis,* 'light', and *fugere,* 'to flee'. See **lucent** and **fugitive.**

Lucile, Lucille, fem. PN. — F. *Lucille,* dimin. formed fr. L. *Lūcia,* fem. of *Lūcius.* See **Lucius.**

lucimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *lūx,* gen. *lūcis,* 'light' (see **lucent**), and Gk. μέτρον,

'measure' (see **-meter**). The correct form is **photometer**, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Lucina, n., the Roman goddess of childbirth (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Lūcīna*, lit. 'she who brings to the light', fem. of *lūcīnus*, fr. *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light'. See **lucent.**

Lucius, masc. PN. — L. *Lūcius*, fr. *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light'. See **lucent** and cp. **Lucia, Lucian, Lucile, Lucy.**

luck, n. — ME. *lucke*, fr. early MDu. *luc* (whence MDu. *ghelucke*, Du. *geluk*), rel. to MHG. *g(e)lücke*, G. *Glück*, 'fortune, good luck', lit. 'that which bends together', fr. I.-E. base **leug-*, 'to bend'. See **lock,** 'tuft of hair', and cp. **leek** (see J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 199).
Derivatives: *luck-ful, luck-less*, adjs., *luck-less-ly*, adv., *luck-less-ness*, n., *luck-y*, adj., *luck-i-ly*, adv., *luck-i-ness*, n.

luck, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *lukken*, 'to happen', fr. MDu. *lucken*. See prec. word.

lucrative, adj., profitable. — ME. *lucratif*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lucratif*, fr. L. *lucrātīvus*, 'gainful, profitable', fr. *lucrātus*, pp. of *lucrārī*, 'to gain, acquire', fr. *lucrum*. See **lucre** and **-ative.**
Derivatives: *lucrative-ly*, adv., *lucrative-ness*, n.

lucre, n., riches, money. — ME., fr. L. *lucrum*, 'gain, profit, advantage', for **lu-tlom*, in gradational relationship to OI. *lṓtam, lṓtram*, 'booty', *luṇṭati*, 'robs, plunders', Gk. λεῖᾱ, Dor. λᾶΐᾱ, Ion. λῃΐη, Ion., Att. λῃΐς, 'prey, booty', λῃστής, Dor. λᾱστάς, 'robber', ἀπο-λαύειν, 'to enjoy', OE. *lēan*, ON. *laun*, OS., MLG. *lōn*, ON. *laun*, OFris, *lān*, OHG., MHG. *lōn*, G. *Lohn*, Goth. *laun*, 'reward', OIr. *lōg, lūag, lūach*, 'reward', prob. also with OSlav. *lovŭ*, 'hunt', *loviti*, 'to pursue, seize'. Cp. **apolaustic, guerdon, -lestes, loot.**

Lucrece, fem. PN. — F. *Lucrèce*, fr. L. *Lucrētia*. See next word.

Lucretia, fem. PN. — L. *Lucrētia*, fem. of *Lucrētius*. See next word.

Lucretius, masc. PN. — L. *Lucrētius*, name of a Roman gens.

lucubrate, intr. v., to work at night; to work laboriously. — L. *lūcubrātus*, pp. of *lūcubrāre*, 'to work by lamplight, to work at night', from the stem of *lūcēre*, 'to shine'. See **lucent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

lucubration, n., nocturnal work; laborious study. — L. *lūcubrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'nocturnal study; nightwork', fr. *lūcubrātus*, pp. of *lūcubrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

lucule, n., a small luminous spot on the surface of the sun (*astron.*) — F., fr. ModL. *lūcula*, dimin. of L. *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light'. See **lucent** and **-ule.**

luculent, adj., clear, lucid. — ME., fr. L. *lūculentus*, 'bright, brightly burning', formed from the stem of *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light' (see **lucent**), with suff. *-u-lentus*, meaning 'full of, abounding in, rich in'. Cp. L. *opulentus*, 'rich, wealthy', lit. 'resourceful, powerful', fr. *ops*. gen. *opis*, 'strength, might; riches' (see *opulent*).
Derivative: *luculent-ly*, adv.

Lucullan, Lucullean, adj., pertaining to, or resembling L. Licinius Lucullus (about 110-57), a Roman general famous for the luxury of his banquets.

lucullite, n., a marble colored black by carbon (*mineral.*) — L. *marmor Lucullеum*, 'marble of Lucullus', named after L. Licinius *Lucullus*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

lucumo, n., an Etruscan noble who performed the functions both of a priest and a prince. — L. *lucumō, lucmō*, fr. Etruscan **lauχme.*

lucus a non lucendo, an absurd etymology. — L., lit. 'a grove because it is not light'. Prop. an etymology as absurd as that which derives L. *lūcus*, 'grove', fr. *lucēre*, 'to light', although a grove is dark, as a rule. Actually, however, L. *lūcus* is related to *lucēre*. *Lūcus*, 'grove', denotes not 'a place with no light', but 'a place into which light may come'. It stands for **loukos* and is cogn. with OI. *lōkáḥ, ulōkáḥ*, 'open place, space', Lith. *laũkas*, Lett. *laũks*, 'field, open country', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to be light, to shine; bright'. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. **lea,** 'a track of open country'.

Lucy, fem. PN. — F. *Lucie*, fr. L. *Lūcia*, fem. of *Lūcius*. See **Lucius** and cp. words there referred to.

Luddite, n., any of a band organized to destroy machinery. — Named after Ned *Ludd*, who broke stocking frames (in 1779). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ludicrous, adj., laughable, ridiculous. — L. *lūdicrus*, a secondary form of *lūdicer*, 'sportive, playful', fr. *lūdus*, fr. OL. *loidos*, 'play, game, sport, pastime', which is rel. to *lūdere* (for **loidere*), 'to play, sport, frolic'; and cogn. with Gk. λίζειν (Hesychius), 'to play', λοίδορος, 'abusing, insulting', λοιδορεῖν, 'to abuse, insult' (for sense development cp. MHG. *schimpf*, 'joke, amusement', whence G. *Schimpf*, 'disgrace, insult'. Cp. **allude, allusion, collude, collusion, delude, delusion, elude, elusion, illude, illusion, interlude, ludo, prelude, prelusion, prolusion.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ludicrous-ly*, adv., *ludicrous-ness*, n.

ludlamite, n., a hydrous iron phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named by Maskelyne and Field after Mr. *Ludlam*, a friend of theirs. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ludo, n., a kind of simple play. — L. *ludō*, 'I play'. See **ludicrous.**

Ludovic, Ludowick, Ludwig, masc. PN. — See **Louis.**

ludwigite, n., an iron magnesium borate (*mineral.*) — G. *Ludwigit*, named after Ernst *Ludwig*, professor of chemistry in Vienna (died in 1915). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

lues, n., a) any plague or pestilence (*obsol.*); b) syphilis. — L. *luēs*, 'a plague, pestilence', prop. 'dissolution', fr. *luere*, 'to loose, release', which is cogn. with Gk. λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, untie, slacken; to loose, release, set free, ransom'. See **lose** and cp. **-lysis.**

luff, n., windward side, weather side. — ME. *luf, looff*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lof*, fr. MDu. *lōf* (whence also Du. *loef*), 'luff', which is rel. to ON. *lōfi*, Goth. *lōfa*, 'palm of the hand' (G. *Luv*, Dan. *luv*, Swed. *luf* are Dutch loan words), Dan. *lab*, Swed., Norw. *labb*, 'paw', and cogn. with Lith. *lópa*, 'claw', *lópeta*, 'shovel, water lily', Lett. *lépa*, 'paw', *lápst*, 'shovel, spade', OPruss. *lopto*, 'spade', Russ. *lopáta*, 'shovel', *lápa*, 'paw'. Cp. **loof, aloof, laveer.** Cp. also **glove.**
Derivative: *luff*, intr. v.

Luffa, n., a genus of plants of the family Cucurbitaceae (*bot.*); (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus; also its fruit. — ModL., fr. Arab. *lūfa*^{h}. Cp. **loofah.**

lug, tr. and intr. v., to drag, pull, tug. — ME. *luggen*, prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *lugga*, Norw. *lugge*, 'to pull', which derive fr. Swed., resp. Norw. *lugg*, 'tuft of hair, forelock'. Cp. next word and **luggage.**

lug, n., 1) the ear (*Scot.*); 2) anything that projects like an ear. — ME. *lugge*, perh. fr. Swed. *lugg*, 'forelock'. See prec. word.

lug, n., a lugworm. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **lurg.**

luge, n., a kind of small toboggan used in Switzerland. — F., a Savoyard word derived fr. ML. *sludia*, which occurs in glosses of the 9th cent. and is of Gaulish origin.
Derivatives: *luge*, intr. v., *lug-er*, n.

luggage, n. — Formed fr. **lug,** 'to pull', with suff. **-age.**

lugger, n., one who or that which lugs. — Formed fr. **lug,** 'to pull', with agential suff. **-er.**

lugger, n., a small ship rigged with a lugsail or lugsails (*naut.*) — Back formation fr. **lugsail.**

lugsail, n. — The circumstance that the French for *lugsail* is *voile de fortune* (lit. 'sail of luck'), makes it probable that *lugsail* stands for **luck-sail.* Cp. the English PN. *Higson*, which stands for *Hickson*. See E. Weekley, The Romance of Words, p. 101.

lugubriosity, n. — See **lugubrious** and **-ity.**

lugubrious, adj., mournful. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *lūgubris*, 'pertaining to mourning, mournful, painful', fr. *lūgēre*, 'to mourn, lament, bewail'; which is cogn. with OI. *rujáti*, 'breaks, torments', *rugnáḥ*, 'broken', *rṓgaḥ*, 'frailty, disease', Avestic *uruxti-*, 'a breaking, tearing', Gk. λευγαλέος, λυγρός, 'mournful, sad, dismal', λυγμός (Hesychius), 'a loud cry', Lith. *lúžti*, 'to break' (*intr.*), *láužyti*, 'to break' (*tr.*), Lett. *laûzit*, 'to break the heart', Lith. *lûžis, láužis*, 'breach'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **leuğ-* (Baltic), **leug-*, 'to break; to cause pain'; see **lock,** 'contrivance for closing doors'. For the sense development of this base cp. OI. *lumpáti*, 'breaks', Gk. λύπη, 'pain' (both fr. base **leup-*).
Derivatives: *lugubrious-ly*, adv., *lugubrious-ness*, n.

lugworm, n. — Compounded of **lug,** 'lugworm', and **worm.**

luke, adj., lukewarm (*now dial. English*). — ME. *lewk, luke*, rel. to LG. *luk*, Du. *leuk*, 'tepid', and to OE. *hlēow, gehlēow*, 'warm, sheltered, sunny'. See **lew, lee.**
Derivatives: *luke-ly*, adv., *luke-ness*, n.

Luke, masc. PN. — L. *Lūcās*, contraction of L. *Lūcānus*, lit. 'of *Lūcānia* (a district in Lower Italy). For the contraction of *Lūcās*, fr. *Lūcānus* cp. *Silas*, which is a pet form of *Silvānus* (see *Silas*).

lukewarm, adj. — Compounded of **luke,** adj., and **warm.**
Derivatives: *lukewarm-ly*, adv., *lukewarm-ness*, n.

lulab, n., palm branch used for the festive wreath during the Feast of Tabernacles (*Jewish Religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *lūlābh*, 'branch', esp. 'palm branch', dissimilated fr. **lubhlābh*, from the verb *libhlēbh*, 'it bloomed, blossomed', which is prob. a Pilpel denominative fr. Heb. *lēbh*, 'heart'.

lull, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *lullen, lollen*, of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *lulla*, MLG., MDu. *lollen*, G. *lullen*, 'to rock', OI. *lṓlati*, 'moves to and fro', *lulitaḥ*, 'swinging', *lálati*, 'skips, frisks'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. imitative base **lel-*, **lul-*, 'to move to and fro'. Cp. **loll, Lollard, lollop.** Cp. also the imitative base **lal-*, seen in Gk. λαλεῖν, 'to talk, chat, prattle', λάλος, 'talkative, loquacious', L. *lallāre*, 'to sing to sleep, to lull'; see **lalage** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *lull*, n.

lullaby, n. — Formed fr. **lull** and *-by*. For the second element cp. *bye-bye*, a child's word for *good-bye*.
Derivative: *lullaby*, tr. v.

lumbago, n., rheumatic pain in the loins (*med.*) — Late L., fr. L. *lumbus*, 'loin'. See **lumbar.**

lumbar, adj., pertaining to, or situated near, the loins. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *lumbus*, 'loin', which stands for **londhwos* and is cogn. with OSlav. *lędvije*, (pl.), 'loins; soul', Russ. *ljádveja*, 'loin', OE. *lendenu* (pl.), 'loins', ON. *lend*, Dan. *lænd*, Swed. *länd*, Du. *lende*, OHG. *lentī*, MHG., G. *lende*, 'loin', OHG. *lunda*, 'tallow', ON. *lunder*, 'ham, buttock'. Cp. **loin** and the second element in **sirloin.** Cp. also **numbles, umbles.**

lumber, n., useless furniture; timber. — OF. *Lombart* (F. *Lombard*), 'a Lombard'. The noun *lumber* orig. denoted a pawnbroker's shop, in allusion to the fact that the Lombards were famous bankers and pawnbrokers. See **Lombard** and cp. **Langobard.**
Derivatives: *lumber*, tr. and intr. v., *lumber-er*, n., *lumbering* (q.v.)

lumber, intr. v., to move clumsily. — ME. *lome-*

ren; prob. rel. to dial. Swed. *loma*, 'to walk heavily', *lomra*, 'to resound', and to E. **lame.**

lumbering, n., the act of cutting timber. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ing** fr. **lumber,** 'timber'.

lumbering, adj., moving clumsily. — Formed with part. suff. **-ing** fr. **lumber,** 'to move clumsily'.

Derivatives: *lumbering-ly*, adj., *lumbering-ness*, n.

lumbo-, combining form denoting 1) *the loin*; 2) *lumbar and.* — Fr. L. *lumbus*, 'loin'. See **lumbar.**

lumbrical, adj., pertaining to the lumbricales; n., a lumbrical muscle. — Medical L. *lumbrīcālis*. See next word.

lumbricalis, n., any of four small muscles in the hand and in the sole of the foot (*anat.*) — Medical L. *lumbrīcālis* (short for *musculus lumbrīcālis*), fr. L. *lumbrīcus*, 'earthworm', which is possibly cogn. with W. *llyngyr* (pl.), 'earthworms'; so called from the supposed resemblance of these muscles to earthworms. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

lumen, n., a unit of light. — L. *lūmen*, 'light'. See **luminary.**

luminary, n. — ME. *luminarye*, fr. OF. *luminarie* (F. *luminaire*), fr. Late L. *lūmināre*, 'light, torch, lamp; heavenly body', fr. L. *lūmen* (gen. *lūminis*), 'light', which stands for **leuqs-men* or **louqs-men* and is rel. to *lūcēre*, 'to shine'. See **lucent** and **-men** and cp. **limbers.** Cp. also **allumette, illuminate.**

luminesce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **luminescent.** Cp. *reminisce.*

luminescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

luminescent, adj. — Formed with suff. **-escent** fr. L. *lūmen*, gen. *lūminis*, 'light'. See **luminary.**

luminiferous, adj., producing or conveying light. — Compounded of L. *lūmen*, gen. *lūminis*, 'light', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **luminary** and **-ferous.**

luminosity, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ity.**

luminous, adj., shining; bright. — ME., fr. L. *lūminōsus*, 'full of light', fr. *lūmen*, gen. *lūminis*. See **lumen** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *luminous-ly*, adv., *luminous-ness*, n.

lump, n., a shapeless mass. — ME. *lompe, lumpe*, rel. to Du. *lomp*, 'piece, mass' (whence G. *Lumpen*, 'rag, lump'), which is prob. cogn. with OI. *lámbatē*, 'hangs down', *lambah*, 'hanging down, long, big', L. *limbus*, 'hem, border', and with E. **limp,** adj. and v. (qq.v.) Cp. **limb,** 'edge'. Cp. also **lunch.**

Derivatives: *lump*, tr. v., to make into a lump; intr. v., to form into lumps, *lump-er*, n., *lumping*, adj., *lump-ing-ly*, adv., *lump-ish*, adj., *lump-ish-ly*, adv., *lump-ish-ness*, n., *lump-y*, adj., *lump-i-ly*, adv., *lump-i-ness*, n.

lump, intr. v., to look sullen; tr. v., to dislike. — Of uncertain origin.

Luna, n., the moon-goddess (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Lūna* 'moon'. See **lune.**

lunacy, n. — Formed fr. **lunatic** with suff. **-cy.**

lunar, adj., pertaining to the moon. — L. *lūnāris*, 'pertaining to the moon', fr. *lūna*, 'moon'. See **lune** and **-ar** and cp. next word.

Lunaria, n., a genus of plants, the moonwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *lūnāris*, 'pertaining to the moon' (see **lunar**); so called in allusion to the silvery septum of the fruit.

lunarian, adj., pertaining to the moon; n., 1) inhabitant of the moon; 2) student of the moon. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *lūnāris*. See prec. word.

lunate, adj., crescent-shaped. — L. *lūnātus*, 'crescent-shaped', fr. *lūna*, 'moon'. See **lune** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

lunatic, adj., moonstruck, mad. — Late L. *lūnāticus*, 'affected by the moon; moonstruck, lunatic', fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon'; see **lune** and **-atic.** Late L. *lūnāticus* in this sense is prop. a loan translation of Gk. σεληνόβλητος or σεληνόπληκτος, 'moonstruck'.

Derivative: *lunatic*, n.

lunation, n., time between two successive new moons. — ML. *lūnātiō*, fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon'. See **lune** and **-ation** and cp. **lunate.**

lunch, n. — Prob. altered fr. **lump,** 'piece' (the original meaning of *lunch* was 'piece, lump'). For a similar alteration cp. *hunch*, which prob. derives fr. *hump.*

luncheon, n. — A blend of **lunch** and **nuncheon.**

lundyfoot, n., a kind of snuff. — Named after a tobacconist called *Lundy Foot*, who lived in Dublin in the 18th century.

lune, n., any crescentlike object. — F., fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon', which stands for **louqs-nā* or **leuqs-nā* and is rel. to L. *lūx*, gen. *lūcis*, 'light', *lūcēre*, 'to shine', and cogn. with OSlav. *luna* (for **louqsnā*), 'moon', OPruss. *lauxnos* (pl.), 'stars', MIr. *luan*, *lōn* (for **louqsnō-*), 'light, moon', Avestic *raoxshna-*, 'shining, bright', Arm. *lusin*, 'moon'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. **lucent.** Cp. also **lunette, demilune.** MHG. *lūne* (whence G. *Laune*), 'humor, temper, mood, whim, fancy', is borrowed fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon' (MHG. *lūne* lit. meant 'influence of the *moon*').

lunel, n., a muscat wine. — So called from the town *Lunel* in the Pyrenees (France), a center of viticulture.

lunette, n., any of various objects resembling a half-moon or a crescent. — F., lit. 'little moon', fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon'. See **lune** and **-ette.**

lung, n. — ME. *lunge*, fr. OE. *lungen*, rel. to OS., ON., Swed., Norw. *lunga*, Dan. *lunge*, OFris. *lungen*, MDu. *longhe*, Du. *long*, OHG. *lungun*, MHG., G. *lunge*, 'lung', lit. 'the light organ', fr. I.-E. base **leng*^{w}*h-*, **leg*^{w}*h-*, 'light, easy, agile, nimble', whence also Arm. *lanǰk*, 'breast' (orig. 'lung'), Russ. *lëgkij*, Pol. *lekki*, 'light', Russ. *lëgkoje*, Pol. *lekkie*, 'lung'; see **light,** 'not heavy', and cp. **lights.** For sense development cp. Port.

leve, 'lung' (fr. L. *levis*, 'light'), Ir. *scaman*, 'lungs' (fr. *scaman*, 'light'), W. *ysgyfaint* (dual), 'the lungs' (fr. *ysgafn*, 'light').

lunge, n., a thrust. — Aphetic for obsol. *allonge*, fr. F. *allonge*, fr. *allonger*, 'to lengthen, extend'. See **allonge.**

Derivative: *lunge*, intr. v., to make a lunge.

lunge, n., a long rope for guiding a horse. — F. *longe*, 'halter, lunge', fr. OF. *longe*, fem. of the adj. *long*, 'long' (in ModF. the fem. is *longue*). See **long** and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *lunge*, tr. v., to train (a horse) by the use of a lunge.

lungfish, n. — Lit. 'a fish that has lungs'.

luni-, combining form meaning 'moon'. — Fr. L. *lūna*, 'moon'. See **lune.**

lunkah, n., a strong kind of cheroot. — Hind. *lanka*, a name derived from the *Lankah* islands in the delta of Godavary River, where tobacco is grown.

lunt, n. (*Scot.*), 1) a slow-burning match; 2) smoke. — Du. *lont*, 'match, fuse', rel. to MLG. *lunte*, 'match, wick' (whence G. *Lunte*, 'match, fuse'). Cp. the first element in **linstock.**

Derivative: *lunt*, tr. v., to kindle; intr. v., to emit smoke.

Lupercalia, n. pl., a festival held annually on the 15th of February in honor of Lupercus (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Lupercālia*, fr. *Lupercal*, name of a grotto at the foot of the Palatine Hill, fr. *Lupercus*, a god identified with the Lycean Pan. The name *Lupercus* derives fr. *lupus*, 'wolf'. See **lupine,** adj.

lupin, n. — A var. of **lupine,** n.

lupine, adj., wolflike. — L. *lupīnus*, 'pertaining to, or connected with, a wolf', fr. *lupus*, 'wolf'. See **wolf** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **lupine,** n. Cp. also **Lupercalia, lupulus, lupus, robalo.**

lupine, n., 1) any plant of the genus *Lupinus*; 2) the seed of this plant. — ME. *lupine*, fr. L. *lupīnum*, also *lupīnus*, 'lupine', fr. *lupus*, 'wolf'. See prec. word.

Lupinus, n., a genus of plants, the lupine (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *lupus*, 'wolf' (see **lupus, lupine**); so called from the belief that the plants of these genus were harmful to the soil.

lupulin, n., the fine powder on the strobiles of the hop (*bot.*) — ModL. *lupulus*, dimin. of L. *lupus*, 'hop'. See **lupulus.**

lupulone, n., an antibiotic obtained from hops. — Coined fr. **lupulus.**

lupulus, n., the hop. — ModL., 'the hop', dimin. of L. *lupus*, 'hop', which is prob. rel. to *lupus*, 'wolf'. See **lupine,** adj., and cp. prec. word.

lupus, n., tuberculous disease of the skin (*med.*) — L. *lupus*, 'wolf' (see **lupine,** adj.); so called because it is characterized by ulcerations resembling the bite of a wolf.

lurch, n., embarrassment, helpless plight; *obsol.*, except in the phrase *to leave one in the lurch.* — F. *lourche*, a former gaming term.

lurch, n., a sudden movement. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *lurch*, intr. v.

lurch, intr. v., to lie in wait, lurk. — A var. of **lurk.**

lurcher, n., 1) one who or that which lurches; 2) a dog of mongrel breed. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

lurdan, n., a lazy person; adj., lazy. — ME., fr. MF. *lourdin*, fr. OF. (= F.) *lourd*, 'heavy, dull, thick-headed, stupid', fr. L. *lūridus*, 'pale yellow, wan', whence also OF., OProvenç. *lort*, 'foolish', Sp., Port. *lerdo*, 'slow, dull, obtuse'; see **lurid.** The most important phases of sense development fr. L. *lūridus* to F. *lourd*, ModProvenç. *lurd*, 'heavy', seem to nave been 'pale, wan, fainting, dull, heavy-headed', whence 'slow, clumsy, heavy'.

lure, n., a bait. — ME., fr. MF. *loire* (F. *leurre*), 'lure, decoy, bait', fr. OF. *loirre*, fr. Frankish **loþr*, which is rel. to MLG. *lōder*, OHG, MHG. *luoder*, G. *Luder*, 'lure, decoy, bait; carrion', and to OE. *laðian*, OS. *lathian*, ON. *laða*, OFris. *lathia*, MDu. *laden*, OHG. *ladōn*, MHG., G. *laden*, Goth. *laþōn*, 'to call, summon, invite'.

lure, tr. and intr. v., to allure; to entice. — F. *leurrer*, fr. *leurre*. See **lure,** n., and cp. **allure.**

lurg, lurgworm, n., a marine worm. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **lug,** 'lugworm'.

lurid, adj., wan; gloomy. — L. *lūridus*, 'pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly', of uncertain etymology. For the ending see suff. **-id** (representing L. *-idus*). Cp. **lurdan.**

Derivatives: *lurid-ly*, adv. *lurid-ity*, n. (rare), *lurid-ness*, n.

lurk, intr. v., to lie in wait. — ME. *lurken*, formed fr. ME. *luren*, 'to frown, lurk' (see **lower,** 'to frown'), with the intensive suff. *-k*. The same suff. occurs in the verbs *smirk*, *stalk*, *talk*.

Derivatives: *lurk*, n., *lurk-er*, n.

lurry, n. — A var. of **lorry.**

luscious, adj., delicious. — ME. *lucius*, a var. of *licius*, which is aphetic for **delicious.**

Derivatives: *luscious-ly*, adv., *luscious-ness*, n.

lush, adj. — A var. of **lash,** 'soft and watery' (q.v.)

Derivatives: *lush-ly*, adv., *lush-ness*, n.

lust, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'pleasure, desire, lust', rel. to OS., OFris., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *lust*, ON. *lyst*, *losti*, Dan. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, 'pleasure, desire, lust', fr. I.-E. base **lăs-*, 'greedy, desirous', whence also L. *lascīvus*, 'wanton, playful, lustful'. See **lascivious** and cp. **list,** 'to please'.

Derivatives: *lust*, intr. v., *lust-er*, n., *lust-ful*, adj., *lust-ful-ly*, adv., *lust-ful-ness*, n., *lust-less*, adj., *lust-ly*, adv., *lust-y*, adj., *lust-i-hood*, n., *lust-i-ly*, adv., *lust-i-ness*, n.

luster, lustre, n., a lustrum. — L. *lūstrum*. See **lustrum.**

luster, lustre, n., gloss, radiance. — MF. (=F.) *lustre*, fr. It. *lustro*, fr. *lustrare*, 'to light, illuminate', fr. L. *lūstrāre*, 'to light, illuminate'. See **lustrum.**

Derivative: *luster, lustre*, tr. v., to render lustrous.

lustral, adj., pertaining to purification. — L. *lūstrālis*, 'pertaining to purification from guilt, expiatory, propitiatory', fr. *lūstrum*. See **lustrum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

lustrate, tr. v., to purify from guilt. — L. *lūstrātus*, pp. of *lūstrāre*, 'to purify from guilt', fr. *lūstrum*. See **lustrum** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

lustration, n., purification from guilt. — L. *lūstrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'purification from guilt', fr. *lūstrātus*, pp. of *lūstrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

lustring, n., a silk fabric with glossy finish. — F. *lustrine*, fr. It. *lustrino*, fr. *lustro*, fr. *lustrare*, 'to light, illuminate'. See **luster,** 'gloss, radiance', and cp. **lutestring.**

lustrous, adj., brilliant. — Formed fr. **luster,** 'gloss, radiance', with suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *lustrous-ly*, adv., *lustrous-ness*, n.

lustrum, luster, n., 1) purification of the Roman people after the census every five years; 2) a period of five years. — L. *lūstrum*, 'purificatory sacrifice made once in five years; a period of five years' (whence *lūstrāre*, 'to purify from guilt'), for **leuqs-trom*, **louqs-trom*, prop. 'illumination', fr. I.-E. base **leuq-*, 'to emit light, to shine; bright'; see **light,** 'brightness', and cp. **illustrious.** The various phases of the sense development of *lūstrum* may prob. be as follows: 'illumination, inspection, review, mustering, expiatory offering, expiation'. Accordingly the verbs *lūstrāre*, 'to light, illuminate', and *lūstrāre*, 'to purify from guilt', are identical.

lutanist, n., a lute player. — ML. *lutanista*, a hybrid coined fr. *lutana*, a word of Arabic origin, and suff. *-ista* (fr. Gk. -ιστής). See **lute,** 'an instrument', and **-ist.** Cp. **lutist.**

lute, n., a cohesive substance. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *lut*, fr. L. *lutum*, 'mud, clay', which stands for **lutom* and is rel. to *-luere* in *polluere* (for **por-luere*), 'to pollute, contaminate', and to *lustrum* (for **lu-strom*), 'slough, bog, morass'. See **pollute** and cp. **lutetia, Lutetian.**

Derivatives: *lute*, tr. v., *lut-er*, n., *lut-ing*, n.

lute, n., a stringed instrument. — ME., fr. OF. *lut* (F. *luth*), fr. OProvenç. *laüt*, fr. Arab. *al-'ūd* (whence also Sp. *laúd*, Port. *alaúde*, It. *liuto*), lit. 'the wood', fr. *al-*, 'the', and *'ūd*, 'wood'. Cp. **lutanist.**

Derivative: *lute*, tr. and intr. v.

lutecia, n. — A var. of **lutetia.**

lutecium, n. — A var. of **lutetium.**

lutein, n., a yellow pigment (*biochem.*) — Coined by Thudichum from L. *lūteum* (in *corpus lūteum*, 'egg yolk'), neut. of *lūteus*, 'of the color of egg yolk, yellow' (see **luteous**) and chem. suff. **-in.** The pigment was so called because it occurs in egg yolk.

luteo-, combining form meaning **'golden yellow, orange yellow'.** — **Fr. L. *lūteus*. See luteous.**

luteolin, n., **a yellow coloring matter (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. -in fr. L. *lūteolus*, 'yellowish', fr. *lūteus*. See luteous.**

luteous, adj., of orange yellow color. — L. *lūteus*, 'golden yellow, orange yellow', fr. *lūtum*, 'plant used in dying yellow', which is of uncertain etymology.

lutestring, n., lustring. — Alteration of **lustring** which was misconceived as the compound of **lute** (the instrument) and **string.**

lutetia, also **lutecia,** n., lutetium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL., lit. 'of Paris', coined by the French chemist Georges Urbain (1872-1938) in 1907 after Gaulish-L. *Lūtētia*, a fortified town of the Gaulish tribe of the Parisii (hence also called *Lūtētia Parīsiōrum*), the ancient name of Paris, his native city. The name *Lūtētia* literally means 'swamps'; cp. OIr. *loth*, 'dirt', W. *lludedic*, 'muddy, slimy', and see **lute,** 'a cohesive substance'. Cp. next word.

Lutetian, adj., Parisian. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lūtētia*, short for *Lūtētia Parīsiōrum*, 'Paris'. See prec. word.

lutetium, also **lutecium,** n., name of a metallic element of the rare-earth group (*chem.*)— ModL. See **lutetia.**

Lutheran, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** from the name of the German reformer Martin *Luther* (1483-1546).

Derivative: *Lutheran-ism*, n.

lutist, n., 1) a lute player; 2) a maker of lutes. — A hybrid coined fr. **lute,** 'an instrument', and suff. **-ist** (fr. Gk. -ιστής). Cp. **lutanist.**

Lutra, n., a genus of mammals, the otter. — L. *lutra*, 'otter', for **utrā*, fr. orig. **udrā*, influenced in form by *lutum*, 'mud, mire'; formed fr. I.-E. base **udr-*, 'water', and lit. meaning 'an aquatic animal', whence also ON. *otr*, OE. *otor, oter*, 'otter'. See **otter** and cp. words there referred to.

lutrine, adj., pertaining to the otter. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *lutra*, 'otter'. See **prec.** word.

luxate, tr. v., to displace, dislocate. — L. *luxātus*, pp. of *luxāre*, 'to dislocate', fr. *luxus*, 'dislocated', which prob. stands for **lug-sós*, and is cogn. with OL. *luctāre*, L. *luctārī*, 'to wrestle, struggle' (whence *lucta*, 'a wrestling'), fr. I.-E. base **lug-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also OE. *locc*, 'lock of hair'. See **lock,** 'tuft of hair', and cp **luxe, luxury.**

luxation, n. — L. *luxātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, **'dislocation',** fr. *luxātus*, pp. of *luxāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

luxe, n., elegance. — F., 'luxury; splendor, magnificence; extravagance, excess', fr. L. *luxus* (gen. *luxūs*), 'excess, luxury, pomp, magnificence', which is prob. rel. to the adj. *luxus*, 'dislocated', and orig. meant 'dislocation (in the figurative sense), excess'. See **luxate** and cp. **luxury.**

luxuriance, luxuriancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

luxuriant, adj. — L. *luxuriāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *luxuriāre*. See **luxuriate** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *luxuriant-ly*, adv., *luxuriant-ness*, n.

luxuriate, intr. v. — L. *luxuriātus*, pp. of *luxuriārī*

(also *luxuriāre*), 'to be rank, be luxuriant, have in abundance, be too fruitful; to revel, be wanton', fr. *luxuria*. See **luxury** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

luxurious, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *luxurieux*, fr. L. *luxuriōsus*, 'rank, luxurious, exuberant', fr. *luxuria*. See **luxury** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *luxurious-ly*, adv., *luxurious-ness*, n.

luxury, n. — ME., fr. OF. *luxurie* (F. *luxure*), fr. L. *luxuria*, 'rankness, luxury, excess, extravagance, redundancy', fr. *luxus*, 'luxury'. See **luxe.**

Luzula, n., a genus of plants, the wood rush (*bot.*) ModL., fr. It. *luzziola, lucciola* (scil. *erba*), lit. 'the shining plant', dimin. of *luce*, 'light', fr. L. *lūcem*, acc. of *lūx*, 'light' (see **lucent** and cp. words there referred to); so called from its shining appearance when covered with dew. Cp. It. *lucciola*, 'firefly; glowworm'.

-ly, suff. forming adjectives. — ME. *-lich, -ly, -li*, fr. OE. *-līc, -lic*, orig. identical with OE. *līc*, 'body'. Cp. OS., OFris. *-līc*, ON. *-ligr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *-lig*, Du. *-lijk*, OHG. *-līh, -lih*, MHG. *-līch, -lich*, G. *-lich*, Goth. *-leiks*, '-ly', and see **lich, like,** adj.

-ly, suff. forming adverbs. — ME. *-liche, -ly, -li*, fr. OE. *-līce, -lice*, fr. OE. *-līc, -lic*, '-ly' (adj. suff.) See prec. suff.

lyc-, form of **lyco-** before a vowel.

lycanthrope, n., 1) a werewolf; 2) one affected with *lycanthropy* (*med.*) — Gk. λυκάνθρωπος, 'werewolf', lit. 'man-wolf', compounded of λύκος, 'wolf', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **lyceum** and **anthropo-.**

lycanthropy, n., 1) assumption of the form of a wolf in legends; 2) insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf (*med.*) — Gk. λυκανθρωπίᾱ, fr. λυκάνθρωπος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Lycaon, n., an Arcadian king who set before Zeus a dish of human flesh, in order to test his divinity (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Λυκάων, fr. λυκάων, 'werewolf', fr. λύκος, 'wolf'. See **lyceum** and cp. **lycanthrope.**

lycée, n., a French secondary school. — F., fr. L. *lycēum*. See **lyceum.**

lyceum, n., a lecture hall. — L. *lycēum*, fr. Gk. λύκειον, a gymnasium in Athens in which Aristotle taught; so called after the neighboring temple of Apollo, one of whose epithets was Λύκειος, lit. 'wolf-slayer', from λύκος, 'wolf', which is cogn. with L. *lupus*, 'wolf'. See **lupine,** adj.

lych, lych-gate. — **See lich, lich-gate.**

Lychnis, n., a genus of plants, the campion (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λυχνίς, 'campion', prop. 'of bright red color', rel. to λύχνος, 'lamp', which stands for *λύκ-σνος and is cogn. with OI. *rukṣáḥ*, 'shining; bright', L. *lūna* (for **louqs-nā* or **leuqs-nā*), 'moon'. See **lune** and cp. **link,** 'torch'.

Lycian, adj., pertaining to Lycia, an ancient country of Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lycius*, fr. Gk. Λύκιος, 'Lycian'. Cp. next word.

Derivative: *Lycian*, n.

Lycium, n., a genus of plants, the matrimony vine (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λύκιον, 'the dyer's buckthorn', prop. 'Lycian plant', fr. Λύκιον, neut. of Λύκιος, 'Lycian'.

lyco-, before a vowel **lyc-,** combining form meaning 'wolf'. — Gk. λυκο-, λυκ-, fr. λύκος, 'wolf'. See **lyceum.**

Lycopersicon, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λυκοπέρσιον, a kind of plant of the nightshade family, which is compounded of λύκος, 'wolf' (see **lyco-**), and πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin.

Lycopodiaceae, n. pl., the club-moss family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Lycopodium** with suff. **-aceae.**

lycopodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Lycopodium, n., a genus of plants, the club moss (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'wolf's foot', compounded of Gk. λύκος, 'wolf', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **lyco-** and **podo-.**

Lycopsis, n., a genus of plants, the bugloss (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **lyco-** and Gk. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See **-opsis.**

Lycopus, n., a genus of plants, the bugleweed and the water horehound (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'wolf's foot', fr. **lyco-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod** and cp. **Lycopodium.**

lyddite, n., a high explosive. — Named after *Lydd*, a town in Kent (England), where it was first tested (in 1888). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.** Cp. *cheddite*.

Lydian, adj., pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Lȳdius*, fr. Gk. Λῦδιος, 'Lydian', fr. Λῦδός, of s.m.

Derivative: *Lydian*, n.

lye, lie, n.—ME. *lye, leye*, fr. OE. *lēag, lēah*, rel. to MDu. *lōghe*, Du. *loog*, OHG. *louga*, MHG. *louge*, G. *Lauge*, 'lye', ON. *laug*, 'hot bath, hot spring', *laugardagr*, Dan. *lørdag*, Swed. *lördag*, 'Saturday' (lit. 'washing day'), OHG. *luhhen*, 'to wash', and cogn. with Gk. λούειν, L. *lavāre*, 'to wash'. See **lave** and cp. words there referred to.

Lygeum, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λυγοῦν, 'to bend, tie fast', which is rel. to λύγος, 'any flexible twig'. See next word.

Lygodium, n., a genus of plants, the climbing fern (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'flexible, pliant', fr. Gk. λυγώδης, which is compounded of λύγος, 'any flexible twig, a willow twig; a withy', and -ώδης, 'like'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **leug-*, **lug-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also ON. *lokkr*, OE. *locc*, 'lock of hair'; see **lock,** 'tuft of hair'. For the second element see **-ode,** 'like', for the ending see 1st suff. **-ium.**

Lymnaea, n., a genus of air-breathing snails (*zool.*) — ModL., erroneous spelling for *Limnaea*, fr. Gk. λίμναιος, 'from the marsh, pertaining to a marsh', fr. λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake'. See **limno-.**

lymph, n., a yellowish fluid. — L. *lympha, lumpa, limpa,* 'goddess of water, water', prob. dissimilated fr. Gk. νύμφη. See **nymph** and cp. **limpid.** Cp. also the second element in **endolymph, perilymph.**
Derivatives: *lymphoid* (q.v.), *lymph-ous, lymph-y,* adjs.

lymph-, form of **lympho-** before a vowel.

lymphatic, adj., 1) pertaining to, containing or conveying, lymph; 2) having a temperament formerly attributed to excess of lymph; sluggish; n., a lymphatic vessel. — L. *lymphāticus,* 'distracted, frantic', fr. *lympha,* 'water'. See **lymph** and **-atic.** For sense development cp. *hydrophobia.*

lymphatism, n., lymphatic temperament (*med.*) See **lymphatic** and **-ism.**

lymphatitis, n., inflammation of a part of the lymphatic system (*med.*) — Medical L. See **lymph** and **-itis.**

lympho-, before a vowel **lymph-,** combining form meaning 'connected with, or containing, lymph'. — Fr. L. *lympha.* See **lymph.**

lymphocyte, n., any of the cells found in the lymph. — Compounded of **lympho-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**
Derivative: *lymphocyt-ic,* adj.

lymphoid, adj., resembling lymph. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *lympha,* 'water', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **lymph** and **-oid.**

lyncean, adj., pertaining to a lynx. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *lyncēus,* fr. Gk. λύγκειος, fr. λύγξ, gen. λυγκός, 'lynx'. See **lynx.**

lynch, tr. v., to punish by lynch law, esp. to inflict capital punishment without legal procedure. — See **lynch law.**
Derivatives: *lynch-er,* n., *lynch-ing,* n.

lynch, lynchet, n. — See **linch, linchet.**

lynch law, summary punishment inflicted by the mob without legal formalities. — Fr. earlier **Lynch's law,** usually traced to Charles *Lynch* (1736-96), a magistrate in Virginia, said to have started the above practice.

lynx, n. — L., fr. Gk. λύγξ, cogn. with Arm. *lusan-un-k'* (pl.), Lith. *lúšis,* Lett. *lūsa,* OPruss. *luysis* (whence PN. *Luysen*), OSlav. *rysĭ* (with secondary *r* for *l,* prob. under the influence of the verb *rŭvati,* 'to tear to pieces'), OSwed. *lō,* OS. *lohs,* OE. *lox,* MDu., Du. *los,* OHG., MHG. *luhs,* G. *Luchs,* and with OI. *rúśant-,* 'bright, white'; fr. I.-E. base **leuk-,* which is rel. to base **leuq-,* 'to emit light, to shine; bright'; so called in allusion to the shining eyes. See **light,** 'brightness', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **ounce,** 'lynx'.

Lyon in *Lord Lyon King of Arms,* title of the chief herald of Scotland. — Old spelling of *lion* (see **lion**); so called from the lion represented on the Royal Arms of Scotland.

lyonnaise, adj., made in the fashion of the city of Lyons (said of food). — F., fem. of *lyonnais,* 'of Lyons'; prop. shortened from the French term *à la lyonnaise,* 'in the fashion of Lyons'. *Lyons* is a town in France situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saône.

Lyra, n., a northern constellation (*astron.*) — L. *lyra* (see **lyre**); so called from the *lyre* of Orpheus it is supposed to represent.

lyrate, adj., shaped like a lyre. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *lyra,* 'lyre'. See **lyre.**

lyre, n. — ME. *lire,* fr. OF. *lire,* fr. L. *lyra,* fr. Gk. λύρᾱ, a foreign word of uncertain origin; not connected with L. *laus,* 'praise', *laudāre,* 'to praise'.

lyric, adj. — MF. *lirique* (F. *lyrique*), fr. L. *lyricus,* fr. Gk. λυρικός, 'pertaining to, or singing to, the lyre', fr. λύρᾱ. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *lyric,* n., *lyric-al,* adj., *lyric-al-ly,* adv., *lyric-al-ness,* n., *lyric-ism,* n.

lyrico-, combining form meaning 'lyrical and'. — Fr. **lyric.**

lyrism, n., lyricism. — F. *lyrisme,* fr. Gk. λυρισμός, fr. λύρᾱ. See **lyre** and **-ism.**

lyrist, n.,a) one who plays the lyre; b) a lyrical poet. — F. *lyriste,* fr. L. *lyristēs,* fr. Gk. λυριστής, fr. λύρᾱ. See **lyre** and **-ist.**

Lysimachia, n., a genus of plants, the loosestrife (*bot.*) — L. *lysimachia,* name of a plant, fr. Gk. λυσιμαχίᾱ, fr. Λυσίμαχος, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, discoverer of this plant. This PN. lit. means 'ending strife', fr. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free; releasing', and μάχη, 'battle'. See **lysis** and **-machy.**

lysin, n., any substance causing the dissolution of bacteria (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. λύσις (see **lysis**) and chem. suff. **-in.**

lysine, lysin, n., an amino acid, $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$ (*biochem.*) — See prec. word.

lysis, n., 1) gradual recession of a disease (*med.*); 2) cell destruction by lysins (*biochem.*) — Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free; releasing; dissolution', fr. λύειν, 'to unfasten, loose, loosen, untie, slacken; to loose; to set free, release, ransom; to dissolve', whence also λύτρον, 'ransom', which is cogn. with OI. *lunâti, lunóti,* 'cuts, cuts off', L. *luere,* 'to loose, release; to atone for, expiate', OE. *for-lēosan,* 'to lose; to destroy', *losian,* 'to perish, be lost'. See **lose** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **-lysis, -lytic.**

-lysis, combining form meaning 'loosing, dissolving, dissolution', as in *catalysis, hydrolysis.* — Fr. Gk. λύσις. See prec. word and cp. **-lytic.**

lysol, n., a brown oily liquid, soluble in water. — Coined fr. Gk. λύσις (see **lysis**) and suff. **-ol** (representing L. *oleum,* 'oil').

lyssa, n., rabies. — Medical L., fr. Gk. λύσσα, Att. λύττα, 'rage, fury, madness, frenzy, rabies', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **lytta, Alyssum.**

-lyte, combining form meaning 'that can be solved'; corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.* — Gk. -λυτος, fr. λυτός, 'that may be loosed' or 'that is loosed', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose'. See **-lysis.**

Lythraceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the loosestrife family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Lythrum** with suff. **-aceae.**

lythraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Lythrum, n., a genus of herbs, the loosestrife (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. λύθρος, λύθρον, 'dirt, gore', which is rel. to λῦμα (for *λυτ-μα), 'filth, dirt, disgrace', and cogn. with L. *lutum,* 'mud, clay'. See **lute,** 'a cohesive substance', **pollute.**

lytic, adj., 1) pertaining to lysis; 2) pertaining to lysin. — See **-lytic.**

-lytic, combining form forming adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis,* as in *hydrolytic.* — Gk. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing', fr. λυτός, 'loosed', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to loose'. See **-lysis.**

lytta, n., a wormlike cartilage in the tongue of many mammals (as e.g. the dog). — L. 'worm under the tongue of a dog, said to cause madness'. See **lyssa.**

-lyze, combining form forming verbs corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.* — F. *-lyser,* back formation fr. *-lyse,* fr. L. *-lysis,* fr. Gk. -λυσις. See **-lysis.**

M

ma, n. — A childish or colloquial abbreviation of **mamma,** 'mother'.

-ma, subst. suff. representing Gk. -μα, forming nouns that indicate the result of verbal action. — See suff. **-men.** which is the exact Latin equivalent of Gk. -μα, and cp. suff. **-ment.** Cp. also suff. **-ism,** which is compounded of the suffixes **-ize** and **-ma.**

ma'am, n. — Contraction of **madam.**

maarib, n., the daily evening prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *ma'arîbh,* lit. 'bringing evening', Hiph'il (= causative) partic. of the verb *'ārábh,* 'it became evening', denominated fr. *'érebh,* 'sunset, evening', which is rel. to Arab. *gháraba,* Ethiop. *'arába,* '(the sun) has set', Arab. *gharb,* 'place of sunset, west', Akkad. *erēbu,* 'to enter, go in', *erēb shamshi,* 'sunset'. The name *maarib* is taken from the text of the first benediction. Cp. **Maghrib.** Cp. also **Erebus, Europe.**

Maarib Arabim, the first of the two benedictions preceding the Shema in the evening prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Heb. *ma 'ărîbh 'ărābhîm,* 'bringing evenings'. See prec. word; *'ărābhîm,* 'evenings', is the plural of *'érebh.* The name of the benediction was taken from the words *ma'ărîbh 'ārābhîm* occurring in the text.

Maat, n., the goddess of truth and justice in Egyptian mythology. — Egypt. *Maā-t,* lit. 'truth'.

Mabel, fem. PN. — Short for **Amabel.**

Mac-, pref. in family names of Gaelic, Irish and Scottish origin. — Gael., Ir., *mac,* 'son', fr. OIr. *macc,* 'son', which is rel. to OW. *map,* Co. *māb, māp.* These words are prob. rel. to OIr. *maug, mug,* 'slave', and cogn. with OE. *mago,* 'son, attendant, servant', ON. *mögr,* 'son', Goth. *magus,* 'boy, servant', *magaþs,* 'virgin', OE. *mægeð, mægð,* 'maid'. See **maiden.**

macabre, adj., pertaining to the dance of death. — F., in *danse macabre,* 'dance of death', altered — owing to a false reading — fr. MF. *danse macabré,* fr. earlier *Macabré la danse,* which is usually explained as 'dance of the Maccabees'. The derivation of the PN. *Macabré* fr. L. *Machabeus* is based on *Machabeōrum chora,* the Medieval Latin name of the 'dance of death' (see Du Cange, Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis, Paris 1883-87, s.v. *Machabeorum chora*). It is not improbable that the story of the seven brothers with their mother and that of Eleazar (II. Macc., chapters 6 and 7), who suffered martyrdom, conveyed the idea of 'the dance of death'. For the etymology of the name *Machabeus* see **Maccabees.** Some lexicographers derive *macabre* fr. Syr. (*marqadhtâ dhī*) *m^{e}qabb^{e}ré,* '(dance of the) grave-diggers', or fr. Arab. *máqbara^{h},* 'cemetery'.

Macaca, n., a genus of monkeys, the macaque (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Port. *macaca,* 'female monkey', fem. of *macaco.* See **macaco.**

macaco, n., any of several species of lemurs. — Port., fr. African (Congo) name. Cp. **macaque.**

macadam, n., material for road making. — Named after the Scot. engineer John London *Macadam* (1756-1836), inventor of the process. Derivatives: *macadam-ize,* tr. v., *macadam-ization,* n.

macao, n., a game, a variety of vingt-et-un. — So called from *Macao,* a seaport in China, where this game is still in fashion.

macaque, n., any monkey of the genus *Macaca.* — F., fr. Port. *macaco.* See **Macaca.**

macaroni, n., 1) tube-shaped food made of dried wheaten paste; 2) dandy. — It. *maccaroni,* now *maccheroni,* pl. of *maccarone,* resp. *maccherone,* 'paste with cheese', fr. Late Gk. μακαρίᾱ, 'food composed of broth and barley groats', which derives (with obscure sense development) fr. Gk. μακαρίᾱ, 'happiness, bliss', fr. μάκαρ, 'blessed, happy', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. **macaroon.**

macaronic, adj., written in burlesque style; n., a burlesque composition. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *macaronic-al-ly,* adv.

macaroon, n., small cake made of almonds. — F. *macaron,* fr. dial. It. *maccarone,* fr. It. *maccaroni.* See **macaroni.**

macartney, n., the fire-backed pheasant. — Short for *Macartney pheasant*; named after Lord *Macartney* (1737-1806).

Macassar oil, a hair oil orig. made from materials obtained from Macassar. — From *Macassar* (native *Mangkasara*), name of a district of the island of Celebes. Cp. **antimacassar.**

macaw, n., any parrot of the genus Ara. — Port. *macau,* prob. fr. *macaúba,* 'macaw palm' (see next word), and so called because it feeds on the fruit of this tree.

macaw palm, — Port. *macaúba,* fr. Tupi *macauba,* 'the macaw palm'.

Maccabean, adj., pertaining to the Maccabees. — See next word and **-an.**

Maccabees, n. pl. — F. *Machabés,* fr. Late L. *Machabaeī,* fr. *Machabaeus,* surname given to Judas, the third son of Mattathias the Hasmonean, usually connected with Heb. *maqqâbh,* 'hammer', but prob. derived from an inexact transliteration of Heb. *matzbî',* 'general, commander of an army', fr. *tzābhá,* 'host, army'. See **Sabaoth.**

maccaboy, n., also **maccoboy, maccabaw,** a kind of scented snuff. — Named from *Macouba,* a district in Martinique.

mace, n., a weapon (*hist.*); a staff. — ME., fr. OF. *mace* (F. *masse*), fr. VL. **mattea,* back formation fr. L. *mateola,* 'mallet', fr. **matea,* which is cogn. with OI. *matyám,* 'harrow, club', OSlav. *motyka,* 'mattock', OHG. *medela,* 'plow'. Cp. It. *mazza,* Sp. *maza,* 'mace', which also derive fr. VL. **mattea.* Cp. also **mashie, masse, mattock, stramazon.**

Derivative: *mace,* tr. v., to strike with a mace.

mace, n., a spice consisting of the dried outer covering of nutmeg. — ME. *macis,* fr. F. *macis,* fr. Late L. *macis,* which is prob. a scribal error for L. *macir,* 'red bark of an Indian root', fr. Gk. μακίρ, a word of uncertain origin. The *-s* in F. *macis* was mistaken for the plural suff. and accordingly dropped in English.

mace, n., swindling; tr. and intr. v., to swindle (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

macédoine, n., a dish of fruit or vegetables embedded in jelly. — F., fr. *Macédoine,* fr. L. *Macedonia,* fr. *Macedonēs,* 'the Macedonians', fr. Gk. Μακεδόνες, of s.m.; so called facetiously in allusion to the medley of nations of different origin by which Macedonia was inhabited. See next word.

Macedonian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Macedonius,* fr. Gk. Μακεδόνιος, 'Macedonian', fr. Μακεδόνες, 'the Macedonians', lit. 'the Highlanders', or 'the Tall Ones', rel. to μακεδνός, 'long, tall', and to μακρός, 'long, large'. See **macro-.**

macer, n., one who bears a mace. — Formed fr. **mace,** 'a weapon', with agential suff. **-er.**

macer, n., a swindler (*slang*). — Formed fr. **mace,** 'to swindle', with agential suff. **-er.**

macerate, tr. v., to steep by soaking; to cause to waste away; to torment; intr. v., to waste away. — L. *mācerātus,* pp. of *mācerāre,* 'to make soft or tender', fr. I.-E. base **maĝ-, *m^{e}ĝ-,* 'to knead', whence also Gk. μαγίς, 'kneaded mass, cake', μαγεύς, 'one who kneads, baker', OSlav. *mažǫ, mazati,* 'to anoint, smear', *maslo,* 'butter, oil', *mastĭ,* 'ointment', Bret. *meza,* 'to knead', MIr. *maistir,* 'to churn'. From **māĝ-,* a var. of **maĝ-,* possibly derives Gk. μάσσω (if standing for **m^{e}q-yō*), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead'. See **make** v., and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **magma, mazo-,** 'placenta'. Cp. also **mass,** 'size, quantity'. — Cp. **menq-,* 'to knead', a collateral base, for the derivatives of which see **mingle.** (Gk. μάσσω could also stand for **mṇq-yō,* hence be a derivative of base **menq-.*)

Derivatives: *macerat-er, macerat-or,* n., *maceration, n.*

machete, n., a large, heavy knife. — Sp., derived fr. *macho,* 'hammer', fr. L. *marculus,* which was prob. dissimilated fr. **malclos,* for **mal-tlos,* and rel. to *malleus,* 'hammer'; see **malleus** and cp. **march,** 'to walk'. L. *marcus,* 'hammer', is a back formation fr. *marculus,* which was mistaken for a diminutive.

Machetes, n., a genus of birds, the ruff; synonym of *Philomachus* (*ornithol.*)—ModL., fr. Gk. μαχητής, 'fighter', fr. μάχεσθαι, 'to fight'. See **-machy** and cp. **Philomachus.**

-machia, combining form. — See **-machy.**

Machiavellian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Florentine statesman Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527), author of 'Il Principe', or to his political doctrines; whence 2) crafty, subtle. — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivative: *Machiavellian,* n.

Machiavellism, n. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

machicolate, tr. v., to provide with machicolations. — ML. *machicolātus,* pp. of *machicolāre,* fr. MF. *machicouler,* 'to provide with machicolations', fr. MF. *machecolis* (whence F. *mâchicoulis,* 'machicolation'), which is perh. an alteration of **machis coulis,* fr. **machis,* a derivative of the verb *macher,* 'to crush, bruise' (whence F. *mâchure,* 'a bruise'), and *coulis,* 'the act of flowing', fr. *couler,* 'to flow'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 361 s.v. *mâchicoulis.* See **coulisse** and cp. **portcullis.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

machicolation, n., an opening in the floor made between the corbels that support the parapet. — See prec. word and **-ion.**

machicoulis, n., machicolation. — F. *mâchicoulis.* See **machicolate.**

machina, n., a machine. — L. *māchina,* 'machine'. See **machine.**

machinate, intr. v., to plot, scheme. — L. *māchinātus,* pp. of *māchinārī,* 'to invent, devise, plot', fr. *māchina.* See **machine,** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

machination, n., plot, intrigue. — L. *māchinātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'machination, device, trick', fr. *māchinātus,* pp. of *māchinārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

machinator, n., plotter, schemer. — L. *māchinātor,* fr. *māchinātus,* pp. of *māchinārī.* See **machinate** and agential suff. **-or.**

machine, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *māchina,* 'machine, engine, fabric, frame, device, trick', fr. Dor. μᾶχανᾱ́, corresponding to Att. μηχανή, 'machine, contrivance, artificial means, expedient', fr. Dor. μᾶχος (Attic μῆχος), 'contrivance, means, expedient, remedy', fr. I.-E. base **māgh-, *m^{e}gh-,* 'to be able', whence also OSlav. *mogǫ, mošti,* 'to be able', OE. *mæg,* 'I can'. See **may,** auxil. v., and cp. **main,** 'might', **might.** Cp. also **mechanic.**

Derivatives: *machine,* tr. v., *machin-ery,* n., *machinist* (q.v.)

machinist, n. — A hybrid coined (on analogy of F. *machiniste*) fr. L. *machina* and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Machpelah, n., name of the cave in Hebron, in which the patriarchs and their wives were buried (*Bible*). — Heb. *Makhpēlâ^{h},* lit. 'double cave', fr. *kāphál,* 'he doubled', whence *képhel,* 'the double'; rel. to Aram. *k^{e}phal,* 'he doubled', *kiphlâ, kuphlâ,* 'double', Arab. *kifl,* 'the double', Ethiop. *kafála,* 'he divided', *kefel,* 'a part'.

-machy, -machia, combining form meaning

'battle, war, contest', as in *alectryomachy, gigantomachy*.—Gk. -μαχίᾱ, fr. μάχη, 'battle, fight', rel. to μάχεσθαι, 'to fight'; of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **Andromache, Telemachus.**

mackerel, n., an edible fish (*Scomber scombrus*). — OF. *makerel, maquerel* (F. *maquereau*), of uncertain origin; possibly identical with next word.

mackerel, n., a pimp, pander (*archaic*). — ME. *makerel*, fr. OF. *makerel, maquerel* (F. *maquereau*), 'pimp, pander', fr. MDu. *makelaer* (Du. *makelaar*), 'broker, agent', fr. *makelen*, 'to act as a broker', fr. *maken*, 'to make'; see **make,** v. G. *makeln*, 'to act as a broker', and *Makler*, also *Mäkler*, 'broker', are Dutch loan words.

mackinaw, n. — Short for *Mackinaw boat*, resp. *Mackinaw coat, Mackinaw blanket*, etc., fr. Can. F. *Mackinac*, fr. *Mackinac*, a port in Michigan, fr. Ojibway Indian *mitchimakinak*, 'great turtle'.

mackintosh, n., a waterproof outer coat. — Named after Charles *Mackintosh* (1766-1843), who invented the waterproofing of materials.

mackintoshite, n., a silicate of uranium, thorium and other metals (*mineral.*) — Named after the American chemist James B. *Mackintosh*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mackle, n., macule; blur. — F. *macule*, fr. L. *macula*. See **macula** and cp. **mascle.**
Derivative: *mackl-ed*, adj.

macle, n., a twinned crystal. — F., fr. L. *macula*, See **macula** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *macl-ed*, adj.

Maclura, n., a genus of trees, the Osage orange (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American geologist William *Maclure* (1763-1840).

mâcon, n., a red Burgundy wine. — Named after *Mâcon*, a French city and center of viticulture.

macr-, form of **macro-** before a vowel.

macramé, n., a kind of ornamental work embroidered into knots. — Turk. *maqrama*, 'handkerchief', fr. Arab. *miqrama*^{h}, 'embroidered veil'.

macro-, before a vowel **macr-,** combining form meaning 'long'. — Gk. μακρο-, μακρ-, fr. μακρός, 'long, large', cogn. with L. *macer*, 'lean, thin', ON. *magr*, OE. *mæger*, 'lean, thin', fr. I.-E. **m^{e}krós*, derivative of base **māk-*, **m^{e}k-*, 'long, thin', whence also Gk. μῆκος, 'length', μακε-δν-ός, 'long, tall'. See **meager** and cp. **Macedonian, meco-.**

macrobiotic, adj., long-lived; tending to prolong life.—Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μακροβίοτος, 'long-lived', fr. μακρόβιος, of s.m., which is compounded of μακρός, 'long', and βίος, 'life'. See **macro-** and **bio-.**

macrocephalic, also **macrocephalous,** adj., large-headed. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous,** fr. Gk. μακροκέφαλος, 'large-headed', which is compounded of μακρός, 'long', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **macro-** and **cephalic.**

macrocephaly, n., the condition of being macrocephalic. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk.-ίᾱ).

macrocosm, n., the great world, the universe. — F. *macrocosme*, compounded of **macro-** and Gk. κόσμος, 'world'. See **cosmos** and cp. **microcosm.**

macron, n., a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to indicate its length. — Gk. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός, 'long'. See **macro-.**

macroscopic, also **macroscopical,** adj., large enough to be seen by the naked eye. — Compounded of **macro-** and Gk. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine' (see **-scope**), and suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.** Cp. **microscope.**
Derivative: *macroscopical-ly*, adv.

macrospore, n., a megasphore. — Compounded of **macro-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

Macrura, n., a division of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'long-tailed', compounded of **macr-** and Gk. οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.
Derivatives: *macrur-al, macrur-ous*, adjs., *macrur-an*, n.

macula, n., a spot, stain; a spot on the surface of the sun; a spot on the skin. — L. *macula*, 'spot, mark, stain, blot, mesh', prob. for **(s)m^{e}-tlā*, fr. I.-E. base **smē(i)-*, 'to rub', whence also Gk. σμῶ, σμῆν, 'to anoint, smear, rub, wipe, cleanse', σμήλη, σμῆμα, 'unguent', σμήχειν, 'to clear off, soap, purge'. Accordingly, the original meaning of *macula* seems to have been, 'a soiled spot, a spot to be cleaned'. See **smite** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **mackle, mail,** 'armor'. Cp. also **maquis.**
Derivative: *macul-ar*, adj.

maculate, tr. v. — L. *maculātus*, pp. of *maculāre*, 'to make spotted, to speckle', fr. *macula*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *maculat-ed*, adj.

maculate, adj. — L. *maculātus*, 'spotted', pp. of *maculāre*. See **maculate,** v.

maculation, n. — ME. *maculacion*, fr. L. *maculātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a spotting', fr. *maculātus*, pp. of *maculāre*. See **maculate,** v., and **-ion.**

macule, n., a spot. — F., fr. L. *macula*. See **macula.**

macule, tr. and intr. v., to mackle. — F. *maculer*, fr. *macule*. See **macule,** n.

mad, adj. — ME. *mad, madde*, fr. OE. *gemǣdd, gemǣded*, pp. of a lost verb, fr. *gemād*, 'mad', which is rel. to OS. *gi-mēd*, OHG. *gi-meit*, 'foolish, crazy', Goth. *ga-maidans* (acc. pl.), 'crippled, wounded', ON. *meiða*, 'to hurt, maim', MHG. *meidenen*, 'to castrate', and prob. cogn. with Gk. μίτυλος, 'maimed, hornless, weak', μιστύλλειν, 'to cut into pieces', OLith. *apmaitinti*, 'to wound'. Cp. **maim.**
Derivatives: *mad*, tr. and intr. v. (*rare*), *madd-en*, n., *madd-en-ing*, adj., *madd-en-ing-ly*, adv., *madly*, adv., *madness* (q.v.)

madam, n. — F. *madame*, for *ma dame*, 'my lady', fr. L. *mea domina*. L. *mea* is fem. of *meus*, 'my; mine'; see **me, mine,** adj. For the etymology of *dame* see **dame.**

madame, n., a French title of respect, orig. for a woman of rank, now given to every married woman. — F., fr. *ma dame*, 'my lady'. See prec. word.

madarosis, n., loss of the eyelashes (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μαδάρωσις, 'baldness', fr. μαδαροῦν, 'to make bald', fr. μαδαρός, 'wet, watery; bald', from the stem of μαδᾶν, 'to be wet, to flow', which is prob. rel. to μαζός, μαστός (for **μαδ-τ-ός*), 'breast'. See **mast,** 'fruit of beech', and **-osis.**

madarotic, adj., affected with the loss of eyelashes (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-otic.**

madder, n., a plant (*Rubia tinctorum*). — ME. *mader*, fr. OE. *mædere*, rel. to ON. *maðra*, Swed. *madra*, MDu. *mēde*, Du. *mede, mee-krap*, OHG. *matara*, 'madder', and cogn. with Pol. *modry*, Czech *modrý*, 'blue'.

made, pp. of *make*. — ME. *maked, made*, fr. OE. *macod*, 'made', pp. of *macian*, 'to make'. See **make,** v.

Madeira, n., name of an island in the Atlantic and name of the wine produced in the island. — Port., fr. *madeira* (= Sp. *madera*), 'timber, wood', fr. L. *materia* (see **matter,** 'substance'); so called because it was formerly rich in timber; cp. **madrier.** For sense development cp. *Cyprus*, 'the island of cypress trees' (see *Cyprian*), and *Pityuses*, 'the islands covered with pines'.

Madeline, fem. PN. — Fr. **Magdalene** (q.v.)

mademoiselle, n., a title given to an unmarried French woman, equivalent to E. *miss*. — F., for *ma demoiselle*, fr. VL. *mea *dominicella*, lit. 'my young mistress'. For the first word see **madam**; for the second see **damsel** and cp. **demoiselle.**

madness, n. — ME. *maddnesse*, fr. *madd*, 'mad'. See **mad** and **-ness.**

Madoc, masc. PN. — W. *Madawg*, fr. *madawg*, 'benefiting', fr. *mad*, 'fortunate'.

Madonna, n. — It. *madonna*, fr. OIt. *ma donna* (= It. *mia donna*), 'my lady', for L. *mea domina*, 'my lady'. See **madam** and **donna.**

madrague, n., a large fishpond. — F. *madrague*, fr. Provenç. *madraga*, fr. Sp. *almadraba*, fr. Arab. *almázraba*^{h}, 'the enclosure', which is formed fr. *al-*, 'the', and *mázraba*^{h}, 'enclosure', fr. *záraba*, 'he made an enclosure'.

madras, n., a light cotton fabric. — So called from *Madras*, in India.

madrasah, n., a Mohammedan college. — Arab. *mádrasa*^{h}, lit. 'a place of study', formed with local pref. *ma-* from the stem of *dárasa*, 'he read repeatedly, he studied', a loan word fr. Aram.-Syr. *d^{e}rash*, 'he inquired into, examined', which is rel. to Heb. *dārásh*, of s.m. See **midrash.**

Madreporaria, n., an order of Anthozoa (*zool.*) — ModL. See next word.

madrepore, n., any of various corals of the genus *Acropora*. — F. *madrépore*, fr. It. *madrepora* which is compounded of *madre*, 'mother', and *poro*, 'pore'. It. *madre* derives fr. L. *mātrem*, acc. of *māter*, 'mother'; see **mother** and cp. **mater.** It. *poro* comes fr. L. *porus*, fr. Gk. πόρος, 'pore'; see **pore.** The change of It. *poro* to *-pora* (in *madrepora*) is due to the influence of the gender of *madre* (which is nat. feminine).
Derivative: *madrepor-ic*, adj.

madrier, n., a thick plank serving various purposes, esp. to receive the mouth of a petard.—F., fr. OProvenç. *madier*, 'cover of a kneading trough', fr. VL. **materium*, fr. L. *materia*, 'wood, timber'. See **matter** and cp. **Madeira.**

madrigal, n., 1) a short love poem; 2) music for such a poem. — It. *madrigale*, of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *madrigal-ian*, n., *madrigal-ist*, n.

madroña, madroño, n., an evergreen tree, *Arbutus menziesii*. — Sp. *madroño*, 'strawberry tree', rel. to *maduro*, 'ripe, mature', fr. L. *matūrus*, of s.m. See **mature,** adj.

Madura foot, infection of the foot caused by a species of fungus; called also mycetoma (*med.*) — Named after *Madura*, a district in Madras, India, where this disease especially occurs.

Maecenas, n., a patron of literature or art. — L. Gaius Cilnius *Maecēnās* (died in the year 8 B.C.E.), the patron of Virgil and Horace.

Maelstrom, n., a famous whirlpool off the NW. coast of Norway. — Du. *maelstrom* (now *maalstroom*), lit. 'grinding stream', fr. *malen*, 'to grind', and *strom*, 'stream'. See **meal,** 'flour', and **stream.**

Maemacterion, n., name of the 5th month of the Attic Greek calendar year (corresponding to November-December). — Gk. Μαιμακτηριών, fr. Μαιμάκτης, 'the god of storms', epithet of Zeus at Athens, lit. 'stormy, boisterous, impetuous', from the stem of μαιμάσσειν, a secondary form of μαιμᾶν, 'to be very eager', formed with reduplication from the stem of μαίεσθαι, 'to endeavor, seek, strive', which is rel. to μῶσθαι, 'to seek after, covet'.

Maenad, n., priestess of Bacchus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *maenas*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. μαινάς, gen. -άδος, 'a raving woman; a bacchante', from the stem of μαίνεσθαι, 'to rave, rage'. See **mania.**

Maenidae, n. pl., a small family of sea fishes (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *maena*, a kind of small, spratlike sea fish, fr. Gk. μαίνη, of s.m., which is possibly cogn. with Lith. *menkė*, Lett. *menza*, 'codfish'. For the ending see suff. **-idae.**

maestoso, adj., majestic (*musical direction*). — It., fr. *maesta*, 'majesty', fr. L. *mājestātem*, acc. of *mājestās*. See **majesty** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *maestoso*, adv. and n.

maestro, n., a master, esp. an eminent musical composer. — It., 'master', fr. L. *magistrum*, acc. of *magister*, 'master'. See **master.**

maffick, intr. v., to celebrate in a boisterous manner. — Back formation fr. a supposed pres. part. *mafficking*, facetious alteration of *Mafeking*, name of a town in S. Africa, whose relief (on

May 17, 1900) was celebrated in London in a boisterous, uproarious way.

maffia, mafia, n., organized lawless hostility in Sicily. — It. *maffia, mafia,* of uncertain origin.

Mag, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Margaret.** Cp. **maggot, magpie.**

magazine, n. — MF. *magazin* (F. *magasin*), fr. OF. *magazin,* fr. It. *magazzino,* fr. Arab. *makhāzin,* pl. of *makhzān,* 'storehouse', fr. *kházana,* 'he stored up', for the etymology of which see Paul de Lagarde, Gesammelte Abhandlungen, Leipzig, 1866, p. 25. Cp. **alhacena, almacén.**
Derivatives: *magazine,* tr. v., *magazin-er,* n.

magdalen, also **magdalene,** n., a reformed prostitute. — Named after Mary *Magdalene,* mentioned in Luke 8:2 (often identified with the penitent woman in Luke 7:37-50). See **Magdalene.**

Magdalene, also **Magdalen,** fem. PN. — Eccles. L. *Magdalēnē,* fr. Gk. Μαγδαλήνη, 'Magdalene', lit. 'woman of Magdala', fr. Μάγδαλα, fr. Aram. *Maghd^{e}lá,* place on the Sea of Galilee (see Yerushalmi 'Erubhīn, 5,1), lit. 'tower', fr. *g^{e}dhal,* 'he became great'; rel. to Heb. *gādhál,* 'he became great, was great', *gādhōl,* 'great'. Cp. **Madeline, magdalen, maudlin.**

mage, n., a magician. — F., fr. L. *magus,* 'magician'. See **magus** and cp. **magic,** adj.

magenta, n., a purplish red dye. — So called because it was discovered shortly after the battle of *Magenta* in 1859.

maggot, n. — Prob. formed (under the influence of *Maggot,* dimin. of *Mag*) fr. ME. *maddock,* fr. ON. *maðkr,* which is rel. to OE. *maða,* OS. *matho,* MLG., MDu., Du. *made,* OHG. *mado,* MHG., G. *made,* Goth. *maþa,* 'maggot', and possibly cogn. with Arm. *mat'il,* 'louse'. Cp. **mawkish, moth.**
Derivative: *maggot-y,* adj.

Maghrib, n., Barbary. — Arab. *Mághrib,* 'the West', fr. *gháraba,* '(the sun) has set', whence *gharb,* 'place of the sunset, west'. See **maarib.**

Maghribi, n., a native of Barbary. — Arab. *Maghribí* 'an inhabitant of the West', formed fr. *Mághrib* (see prec. word) with *-ī,* a suff. expressing relationship and corresponding to Heb. suff. *-ī.*

Magi, n. pl., a priestly caste in Media and Persia. — L. *magī,* pl. of *magus.* See **Magus.**

Magian, adj., pertaining to the Magi; n., one of the Magi. — See prec. word and **-ian.**

magic, n. — ME. *magik,* fr. MF. (= F.) *magique,* fr. Late L. *magicē,* fr. Gk. μαγική (scil. τέχνη), lit. 'magic art', fem. of the adjective μαγικός, 'Magian, magical'. See **magic,** adj.

magic, adj. — ME. *magik,* fr. OF. (= F.) *magique,* fr. L. *magicus,* fr. μαγικός, 'Magian, magical', fr. μάγος, 'Magus, magician'. See **Magus** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *magic-al,* adj., *magic-al-ly,* adv.

magician, n. — ME. *magicien,* fr. MF. (= F.) *magicien,* fr. OF. *magique.* See **magic,** n., and **-ian.**

magilp, n. — A var. of **megilp.**

magisterial, adj., 1) pertaining to a master; 2) pertaining to a magistrate; 3) authoritative. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *magisterius,* fr. L. *magister,* 'master'. See **master.**
Derivatives: *magisterial-ly,* adv., *magisterial-ness,* n.

magistracy, n., the office of a magistrate. — Formed fr. **magistrate** with suff. **-cy.**

magistral, adj., 1) magisterial; 2) guiding; 3) prepared for a particular case (*pharm.*) — L. *magistrālis,* 'of a master', fr. *magister,* gen. *magistrī,* 'master'. See **master** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *magistral-ly,* adv.

magistrate, n., a public civil officer. — ME. *magistrat,* fr. L. *magistrātus,* 'high civil official, magistrate', fr. *magister,* gen. *magistrī,* 'master'. See **master** and subst. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *magistrat-ive,* adj., *magistrat-ure,* n.

magma, n., a pasty mass. — L., fr. Gk. μάγμα, 'a thick unguent', fr. μάσσω (for *μάγ-ιω), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead'. See **macerate.**

Magna Charta, also **Magna Carta,** the Great, Charter obtained from King John on June 15th 1215. — ML., 'great charter'. See **magnum** and **chart.**

magnanimity, n. — ME. *magnanimite,* fr. MF. (= F.) *magnanimité,* fr. L. *magnanimitātem,* acc. of *magnanimitās,* 'highmindedness', fr. *magnanimus.* See next word and **-ity.**

magnanimous, adj., of a generous, noble character. — L. *magnanimus,* 'highminded, magnanimous', lit. 'great-souled', compounded of *magnus,* 'great', and *animus,* 'soul'. See **magnum** and **animus.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *magnanimous-ly,* adv., *magnanimous-ness,* n.

magnate, n., a great man; a man of high position. — Late L. *magnās,* gen. *magnātis,* 'magnate', fr. L. *magnus,* 'great'. See **magnum.**

magnesia, n., magnesium oxide (*chem.*) — ML., fr. Gk. μαγνησίᾱ, shortened fr. ἡ Μαγνησίᾱ λίθος, 'the Magnesian stone', fr. Μαγνησίᾱ, the name of a peninsula and a town in East Thessaly. Cp. **magnet, manganese.**
Derivatives: *magnesi-al, magnesi-an,* adjs.

magnesite, n., magnesium carbonate (*mineral.*) — F. *magnésite,* fr. Gk. μαγνησίᾱ. See **magnesia** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

magnesium, n., name of a silvery-white metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL. See **magnesia** and chem. suff. **-ium.**
Derivatives: *magnesi-al, magnesi-an, magnes-ic,* adjs.

magnet, n. — ME. *magnete,* fr. OF. *magnete,* fr. L. *magnētem,* acc. of *magnēs,* 'loadstone', fr. Gk. Μαγνῆτις λίθος, 'stone from Magnesia, lodestone', fr. Μαγνησίᾱ, a town in Lydia, Asia Minor.
Derivatives: *magnet,* tr. v., *magnetic* (q.v.),

magnet-ism, n., *magnet-ist,* n., *magnet-ize,* tr. v., *magnet-iz-able,* adj., *magnet-iz-abil-ity,* n., *magnet-iz-ation,* n., *magnet-iz-er,* n., *magnet-iz-ing,* adj.

magnetic, adj. — F. *magnétique,* fr. Late L. *magnēticus,* fr. L. *magnēs,* gen. *magnētis,* 'loadstone'. See **magnet** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *magnetic-al,* adj., *magnetic-al-ly,* adv., *magnetic-al-ness,* n.

magnetite, n., a native oxide of iron; lodestone (*mineral.*) — G. *Magnetit,* fr. L. *magnēs,* gen. *-ētis.* See **magnet.** The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivative: *magnetit-ic,* adj.

magneto-, combining form meaning 'magnetic'. — See **magnet.**

magneto, n., a magneto-electric machine. — See **magneto-.**

magni-, combining form meaning 'great'; used either in a laudatory or a depreciatory sense. — L. *magni-,* fr. *magnus,* 'great'. See **magnum.**

magnific, adj., magnificent. — OF. (= F.) *magnifique,* fr. L. *magnificus.* See **magnificent** and **-fic.**
Derivatives: *magnific-al,* adj., *magnific-al-ly,* adv.

Magnificat, n., the canticle of the Virgin Mary, Luke 1:46-55. — So called fr. *magnificat,* 'magnifies', the first word of the Latin version of the canticle; L. *magnificat* is 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *magnificāre,* 'to magnify'. See **magnify.**

magnification, n. — Late L. *magnificātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *magnificātus,* pp. of *magnificāre.* See **magnify** and **-ation.**

magnificence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F), fr. L. *magnificentia,* 'splendor, munificence', fr. *magnificus.* See next word and **-ce.**

magnificent, adj. — OF., back formation fr. L. *magnificentior,* compar. of *magnificus,* 'splendid, munificent', lit. 'doing great things', fr. *magnus,* 'great', and *-ficus,* from the stem of L. *-ficere,* unstressed form of *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **magnum, -fic** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *magnificent-ly,* adv., *magnificent-ness,* n.

magnifico, n., title of a Venetian nobleman. — It., lit. 'magnific', fr. L. *magnificus,* 'splendid, munificent'. See **magnific, magnificent.**

magnify, tr. v. — ME. *magnifien,* fr. OF. (= F.) *magnifier,* fr. L. *magnificāre,* 'to praise highly, magnify', which is compounded of *magnus,* 'great', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **magnum** and **-fy** and cp. **magnificent.**
Derivative: *magnifi-er,* n.

magniloquence, n. — L. *magniloquentia,* 'elevated language; pompous language', fr. *magniloquus.* See next word and **-ce.**

magniloquent, adj., speaking pompously; bombastic. — Formed with suff. **-ent** fr. L. *magniloquus,* 'pompous in talk, boastful', fr. *magnus,* 'great', and *-loquus,* 'speaking', fr. *loquī,* 'to speak'. See **loquacious.**
Derivative: *magniloquent-ly,* adv.

magnitude, n., greatness. — ME., fr. L. *magnitūdō,* 'greatness, size, bulk', fr. *magnus,* 'great'. See **magnum** and **-tude.**

Magnolia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Pierre *Magnol,* French professor of botany (1638-1715). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Magnoliaceae, n. pl., the magnolia family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

magnoliaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

magnum, n., a bottle holding two quarts of wine and spirits. — Lit. 'something large', fr. L. *magnum,* neut. of *magnus,* 'great, large, much, abundant', which stands for *$^{*}m^{e}ĝ$-nōs* and derives fr. I.-E. base *$^{*}meĝ(h)$-, *$^{*}m^{e}ĝ$-,* 'great, large', whence also OI. *mah-, mahā-, mahát-,* 'great', Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, neut. μέγα, 'great, large', Goth. *mikils,* OE. *micel, mycel,* 'great, big, many'. See **mickle** and cp. words there referred to.

magnum bonum, 1) a large variety of yellow plum; 2) a large variety of potato. — L., 'large and good', fr. *magnum,* neut. of *magnus,* 'great, large', and *bonum,* neut. of *bonus,* 'good'. See **magnum** and **bonus.**

magnum opus, a great work, masterpiece; a person's greatest work. — L., 'great work', fr. *magnum,* neut. of *magnus,* 'great, large', and *opus,* gen. *operis,* 'work'. See **magnum** and **opus.**

magot, n., the Barbary ape. — F., fr. the PN. *Magot,* corruption of *Magog,* fr. Heb. *Māghṓgh,* name of a country and of a nation (see Ezek. 38:2 and 39:6), applied derisively to the Barbary ape.

magpie, n. — Compounded of **Mag,** abbreviation of **Margaret** and **pie,** the bird. For sense development cp. F. *margot,* 'magpie', fr. *Margot,* 'Mag, Maggy', a pet form of *Marguerite,* 'Margaret'.

maguey, n., any of various species of Agave. — Sp., fr. Taino.

Magus, n., one of the Magi; (*not cap.*) a magician. — L., fr. Gk. μάγος, fr. OPers. *magush,* 'magician', whence also Talmudic Heb. *māgṓsh,* Aram. *amgushá,* 'magician'.

Magyar, n., Hungarian. — Hungarian.

Mahabharata, n., one of the two great Hindu epics (the other is *Ramayana*). — OI. *Mahābhāratah,* lit. 'the great (story of the) Bharatas'. OI. *mahā-,* 'great', is cogn. with L. *magnus,* 'great'. See **magnum** and cp. **maharaja** and words there referred to.

mahaleb, n., a kind of European cherry (Prunus mahaleb). — Arab. *máḥlab,* in VArab. pronunciation *máḥleb.*

maharaja, maharajah, n., the title of great Hindu princes. — OI. *mahārājah,* 'a great king', compounded of *mahā-,* 'great', and *rājan,* 'king'. See **magnum** and **rajah** and cp. **Maratha** and the first element in **Mahabharata, maharanee, mahatma, mahout.**

maharanee, maharani, n., 1) a great Hindu princess; 2) the wife of a maharaja. — Hind. *mahārānī*, 'a great queen', compounded of *mahā-*, 'great', and *rānī*, 'queen'. See prec. word and **ranee.**

mahatma, n., great-souled, magnanimous. — OI. *mahātman*, 'great-souled', compounded of *mahát-*, 'great', and *ātmán*, 'soul'. The first element is cogn. with L. *magnus*, 'great'; see **magnum** and cp. **maharajah** and words there referred to. For the second element see **atman.**

Mahdi, n., a Mohammedan prophet expected to appear in the latter days; title assumed by the leaders of various Mohammedan sects. — Arab. *mahdí*, 'one who is guided aright', pass. part. of *hádā*, 'he lead in the right way'; rel. to Heb. *hādâ*^{h}, 'he stretched out (the hand)', Aram. *haddí*, 'he lead, guided'.

Mahdism, also **Mahdiism,** n., belief in the coming of the Mahdi. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

mah-jongg, n., a Chinese game usually played by four persons with 144 dominolike 'tiles'. — Corruption of Chin. *machiao*, 'sparrow', lit. 'hemp-bird'; so called in allusion to the bird represented on the first tiles.

mahlstick, n. — See **maulstick.**

mahogany, n. — Of uncertain origin.

Mahometan. — The same as **Mohammedan.**

Mahonia, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (*bot.*) — Named after the American horticulturist Bernard *McMahon* (1775-1816). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Mahound, n., 1) Mohammed, the founder of Islam (*arch.*); 2) the devil (*Scot.*) — OF. *Mahom, Mahon*, corruption of *Mahomet*, 'Mohammed'. Cp. **Mohammedan.**

mahout, n., the keeper and driver of an elephant (*East Indies*). — Hind. *mahāut*, contraction of *mahāvat*, fr. OI. *mahā-mātraḥ*, lit. 'great in measure', fr. *mahā-*, 'great', and *mātrā* (fem.), *mātram* (neut.), 'measure'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. *magnus*, 'great, large'; see **magnum** and cp. the first element in **maharaja** and in words there referred to. For the etymology of the second element see **matra.**

mahseer, mahsir, n., a large fresh-water fish of India, allied to the barbel. — Hind. *mahāsir*, lit. 'big head', fr. *mahā*, 'great, big', and *sir*, 'head'. The first element derives fr. OI. *mahā-*, 'great', which is cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. *magnus*, 'great'; see **magnum.** The second element is rel. to OI. *śiras*, 'head, summit', Avestic *sarah-*, Pers. *sar*, 'head', and cogn. with Gk. κάρη, 'head', κρᾱ́νιον, 'skull', L. *cerebrum*, 'brain'; see **cerebrum** and cp. the first element in **seerband.**

mahzor, n., the Hebrew prayerbook used for the festivals. — Mishnaic Heb. *maḥzṓr*, lit. 'cycle', fr. *ḥāzár*, 'he went around; he repeated', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥādár*, 'he surrounded, enclosed' (Ezek. 21:19).

Maia, n., Roman goddess of fertility. — L., rel. to the god *Maius*, whose name stands for **magyos*, lit. 'he who brings increase', and is connected with *magnus*, 'great'. See **magnum** and cp. **May.**

Maianthemum, n., a genus of plants of the family Convallariaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'May flower', fr. Gk. Μάϊος (fr. L. *Maius*), 'May', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **May** and **anther.**

maid, n. — Shortened fr. **maiden.**
Derivative: *maid-ish*, adj.

maidan, n., an open space in towns of India. — Hind. and Pers. *maydān*, fr. Arab. *maydán.*

maiden, n. — ME. *meiden*, fr. OE. *mægden*, dimin. of *mægeð*, *mægð*, 'maid', which is rel. to OS. *magath*, OFris. *maged, megith*, OHG. *magad*, MHG. *maget*, 'virgin, maid', G. *Magd*, 'maid, maidservant', *Mädchen*, 'girl, maiden, maid' (prop. contraction of *Mägdchen*, 'a little maid or maidservant'), OE. *mago*, 'son, man, attendant, servant', ON. *mögr*, 'son', Goth. *magus*, 'boy, servant', *magaþs*, 'virgin', and cogn. with Avestic *maγava-*, 'unmarried', OIr. *maug, mug*, 'slave', and prob. also with OIr. *macc*, W. *mab*, 'son'. Cp. **may,** 'maiden'. Cp. also **Mac-.**
Derivatives: *maiden*, adj., *maiden-hood*, n., *maiden-head*, n., *maiden-ly*, adj. and adv., *maiden-li-ness*, n.

maieutic, adj., serving to elicit ideas (said of the Socratic method of teaching).—Gk. μαιευτικός, 'pertaining to midwifery, obstetric', fr. μαιεύεσθαι, 'to act as midwife', fr. μαῖα, 'mother, nurse, midwife', fr. μᾶ (voc.), 'mother', from infants' babbling **mā-*, whence also Dor. Gk. μᾶτηρ, Gk. μήτηρ, 'mother', and—with reduplication—μάμμη, 'mother'. See **mother,** 'female parent', and cp. **mamma,** 'mother'.

maigre, adj., containing neither flesh nor its juices (said of articles of diet). — F., 'meager'. See **meager.**

maigre, n., a large food fish. — F., lit. 'meager'. See prec. word.

mail, n., armour. — ME. *maille, maile*, fr. OF. *maille* (= F.), fr. L. *macula*, 'spot, mark; mesh'. See **macula** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **camail.**
Derivatives: *mail*, tr. v., *mail-ed*, adj.

mail, n., bag; bag for letters; post. — ME. *male*, fr. OF. *male* (whence F. *malle*), 'bag', fr. Frankish **malha*, which is rel. to OHG. *malaha, malha*, 'saddle bag; wallet', MDu, *māle*, 'bag', Du. *maal*, 'postbag, mail'.
Derivatives: *mail*, tr. v., to send by post, *mail-able*, adj., *mail-er*, n.

mail, n., rent, tax, payment (*obsol.* or *Scot.*). — ME. *male*, 'tax, tribute', fr. OE. *māl*, 'bargaining, agreement, pay', fr. ON. *māl*, 'speech, agreement', which is rel. to OE. *mæðel*, 'meeting, council', *mǣl*, 'speech', Goth. *maþl*, 'meeting place'. Cp. **blackmail.** Cp. also **mallus.**

maim, tr. v., to hurt, injure, mutilate. — ME.

maymen, mahaymen, fr. OF. *mehagnier, mahaignier, mayner*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. *meiða*, 'to hurt, maim', Goth. *ga-maidans* (acc. pl.), 'crippled, wounded', OE. *gemād*, 'mad'. See **mad** and cp. **mayhem.** Cp. also **mangle,** v.
Derivatives: *maim*, n. (cp. *mayhem*), *maim-ed*, adj., *maim-ed-ness*, n., *maim-er*, n.

maimon, n., the mandrill. — It. *maimone*, fr. Pers. *maymūn*, 'ape', fr. Arab. *maymūn*, 'auspicious'. See **monkey.**

main, n., strength, power. — ME., fr. OE. *mægen*, rel. to OS., OHG. *magan, megin*, ON. *magn, megin*, 'strength, power', and to the E. auxiliary verb **may** (q.v.)

main, adj., most important, principal. — Partly from prec. word, partly fr. ON. *meginn, megn*, 'strong', which is rel. to ON. *magn, megin*, 'strength, power'.
Derivative: *main-ly*, adv.

main, n., 1) in games of hazard, any number between five and nine; 2) a match in cockfighting. — Of uncertain origin; possibly from prec. word.

mainour, manner, n., something stolen found on the thief's person (*Old English law*). — ME. *manor*, fr. AF. *mainoure*, corresponding to OF. *manuevre, maneuvre*, lit. 'hand work'. See **maneuver,** n.

mainpernor, n., one who gives mainprize for another's appearance (*hist.*) — ME. *mainpernour*, fr. AF. *mainpernour*, metathesized fr. OF. **mainprenour*, fr. OF. *mainprendre*, lit. 'to take into the hand', fr. *main*, 'hand', and *prendre*, 'to take'. See next word.

mainprize, n., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance of a released prisoner in court on a certain day (*hist.*) — ME., fr. AF. *meinprise, mainprise*, lit. 'a taking into the hand', fr. *main*, 'hand', and *prise*, 'a taking, seizing', prop. fem. pp. of *prendre*, 'to take', used as a noun. F. *main* derives fr. L. *manus*, 'hand'; see **manual.** For the etymology of F. *prise* see **prize,** n. Cp. prec. word.

maintain, tr. v. — ME. *maintenen, mainteinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *maintenen, mainteinen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *maintenir*, fr. L. *manū tenēre*, 'to hold in the hand', fr. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand', and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **manual** and **tenable.**
Derivatives: *maintain-able*, adj., *maintain-ability*, n., *maintain-er*, n.

maintenance, n. — F., fr. *maintenir*. See **maintain** and **-ance.**

maiolica, n. — See **majolica.**

mair, adj. — Scot. var. of **more.**

maist, adj. — Scot. var. of **most.**

maître, n., a master. — F., fr. OF. *maistre*, fr. L. *magistrum*, acc. of *magister*, 'master'. See **master.**

maize, n., Indian corn. — Sp. *maíz*, fr. Taino *mahiz, mahis.*

majestic, adj. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *majestic-al-ly*, adv.

majesty, n. — ME. *magestee*, fr. OF. *majeste* (F. *majesté*), fr. L. *mājestātem*, acc. of *mājestās*, 'dignity, honor, excellence', from the base occurring in *mājor* (neut. *mājus*), 'greater', compar. of *magnus*. See **major,** adj., and cp. **maestoso, lese majesty.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ty.**

Majlis, also **Mejlis,** n., the Persian national assembly. — Arab. *májlis*, 'assembly', lit. 'session', fr. *jálasa*, 'he sat down'.

majolica, maiolica, n., Italian glazed pottery. — It. *maiolica*, fr. *Majolica*, early form of *Majorca*; so called because such pottery was first made on the island of Majorca.

majoon, n., a confection made of hemp leaves, poppy seeds, etc. — Hind. *majūn*, fr. Arab. *ma'jún*, lit. 'kneaded', passive part. of *'ájana*, 'he kneaded'.

major, adj. — ME. *majour*, fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater', fr. earlier **majjor*, for **mag-yōs* (neut. *mājus*, fr. earlier **majjus*, for **mag-yos*), comparative of, and from the same base, as, *magnus*, 'great', rel. to *magis*, 'more, rather'. See **magnum** and cp. **mayor** and the second word in **force majeure.** Cp. also **maximum.**
Derivative: *major*, intr. v.

major, n., an officer ranking between captain and lieutenant-colonel. — F. *major*, fr. Sp. *mayor*, fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater'. See **major,** adj.

major, n., a person of full legal age. — Fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater'. See **major,** adj.

major-domo, n., a man in charge of a royal or princely household. — Sp. *mayordomo*, fr. ML. *mājor domūs*, 'chief of the house', fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater', and gen. of *domus*, 'house'. See **major,** adj., and **dome,** ' building'.

majority, n. — MF. (= F.) *majorité*, fr. ML. *mājōritātem*, acc. of *mājōritās*, 'majority', fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater'. See **major,** adj., and **-ity.**

majuscule, n., a large letter. — L. *mājuscula* (scil. *littera*), 'a somewhat greater letter', fem. of *mājusculus*, 'somewhat greater', dimin. of *mājor*, 'greater'. See **major,** adj., and **-cule.**
Derivatives: *majuscule, majuscul-ar*, adjs.

make, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *maken*, fr. OE. *macian*, rel. to OS. *makōn*, OFris. *makia*, 'to build, make', MDu., Du. *maken*, 'to make', OHG. *mahhōn*, 'to construct, make', MHG., G. *machen*, 'to make', fr. I.-E. base **maĝ-*, 'to knead, mix; to make'. The sense development of the base **maĝ-*, from the original meaning 'to knead' into that of 'to make', may find its explanation in the fact that the first human buildings were houses of mud. 'To knead a mud house' meant almost the same as 'to make a mud house'. See **macerate** and cp. **make,** 'match', **mackerel,** 'a pimp', **mason, match,** 'an equal'. Cp. also **mingle, among.**
Derivatives: *make*, n., way of being made, *maker*, n., *mak-er-ess*, n., *mak-ing*, part. adj. and n.

make, n., match, mate, companion (now *dial. Eng.*) — ME. *make, mak*, fr. OE. *gemaca*, rel.

to *gemæcca*, 'one of a pair, mate, consort', *gemæcc*, 'well-matched, suitable', and to OE. *macian*, 'to make'. See **make,** v., and cp. **match,** 'an equal'.

mal-, combining form meaning 'bad, badly, ill'. — F., fr. *mal*, 'evil, ill, wrong; wrongly', fr. L. *male* (adv.), 'badly, ill', fr. *malus* (masc.), *mala* (fem.), *malum* (neut.), 'bad, evil', which is of uncertain etymology. It meant perh. orig. 'insignificant, of inferior value', and is cogn. with OE. *smæl*, 'narrow, slender, small'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 19-20 s.v. 3. *malus*. See **small** and cp. **male-, malady, malice, malignant, dismal, manilla,** 'second highest trump', **mauvais.**

mala, n., the cheek or the cheekbone (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *māla*, 'cheekbone, jawbone; cheek', of uncertain etymology. Cp. **maxilla.**

malabathrum, n., the Malabar leaf and the ointment made from it. — L., fr. Gk. μαλάβαθρον, prob. aphetic for OI. *támāla-páttram*, 'leaf of the tamala tree', fr. *támālah*, name of a tree, which is perh. rel. to *tamas-*, 'darkness', and *pátra-m*, 'leaf', fr. I.-E. **petrā-*, zero degree **pterā-*, 'wing, feather; leaf'. For the first element see **temerity,** for the second see **feather** and cp. **ptero-.** The omission of the first syllable of the OI. word in Greek is prob. due to a misdivision of *támāla-pát(t)ra-* into τὰ μαλάβαθρα; see Frisk, GEW., II, 165 s.v. μαλάβαθρον.

malac-, form of **malaco-** before a vowel.

malacca, n., a walking stick. — Short for *Malacca cane*, prop. cane from *Malacca*, a district in Malaya.

Malaceae, n. pl., the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *mālus*, 'apple tree'. See **Malus.**

malaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Malachi, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the last in the order of the Twelve Prophets. — Heb. *Mal'ākhî*, lit. 'my messenger', fr. *mal'ākh*, 'messenger', fr. base *l-'-k*, 'to send', which is rel. to Arab. *la'aka*, *al'aka*, 'he sent'.

malachite, n. — F., formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. μαλάχη, 'mallow'. See **mallow.**

malacia, n., pathological softening of a tissue (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μαλακία, 'softness', fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and 1st **-ia.**

-malacia, combining form denoting pathological softening (*med.*) — See prec. word.

malaco-, before a vowel **malac-,** combining form meaning 'soft'.—Gk. μαλακο-, μαλακ-, fr. μαλακός, 'soft', which stands for **mˇlĕ-qos*, and is rel. to Gk. βλᾶξ, gen. βλᾶκός, 'lazy, inactive, sluggish', fr. I.-E. base **melāq-*, 'to soften', whence also Ir. *malcaim*, 'I rot', MIr. *blēn*, 'the groins'. Base **melāq-* is enlarged fr. base **(s)mel-*, 'to rub, grind', whence Gk. μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill', L. *molere*, 'to grind', *molīna*, 'mill'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. words there referred to.

malacology, n., the study of mollusks. — Compounded of **malaco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *malacolog-ic-al*, adj., *malacolog-ist*, n.

malacon, n., a brown variety of zircon. — Gk. μαλακόν, neut. of μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-.**

Malacostraca, n. pl., a subclass of Crustacea (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μαλακόστρακος, 'soft-shelled', compounded of μαλακ- (see **malac-**) and ὄστρακον, 'shell'. See **ostracon.**

Derivative: *malacostrac-an*, adj.

maladroit, adj., awkward, clumsy. — F. See **mal-** and **adroit.**

Derivatives: *maladroit-ly*, adv., *maladroit-ness*, n.

malady, n., sickness, disease. — ME. *maladie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *maladie*, fr. *malade*, 'sick', fr. Late L. *male habitus*, 'ill', lit. 'ill-kept', fr. *male*, 'badly, ill', and *habitus*, pp. of *habēre*, 'to hold, keep, have'. See **mal-, habit,** n. and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*), and cp. **malinger.**

mala fide, in bad faith. — L. *malā fidē*, abl. of *mala fidēs*, 'bad faith'. See **mal-** and **fidelity** and cp. **bona fide.**

Malaga, n., white wine exported from Malaga, port in Spain. — The name of *Malaga*, orig. a Phoenician colony, comes fr. Phoen. *malḥa*, 'salt', which is rel. to Heb. *mélaḥ*. See **mallow.**

Malagasy, adj., pertaining to Madagascar, its people or its language; n., 1) a native of Madagascar; 2) the language of the Malagasy. — Related to *Madagas-* in *Madagas-car*. For the interchangeability of *-l-* and *-d-* cp. L. *lingua*, 'tongue', fr. OL. *dingua* (see *lingual* and cp. words there referred to).

malaise, n., a slight bodily discomfort. — F., lit. 'ill ease', fr. *mal-*, 'ill', and *aise*, 'ease'. See **mal-** and **ease.**

malapert, adj., impudent. — OF. *mal apert*, lit. 'ill-skilled', fr. *mal-*, 'badly, ill', and *apert*, 'skillful', which was formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. *espert*, 'experienced, skillful, clever', fr. L. *expertus*. See **expert.**

Derivatives: *malapert*, n., *malapert-ly*, adv., *malapert-ness*, n.

malapropian, adj., of the nature of malapropisms. — See next word and **-ian.**

malapropism, n., misuse of a word. — Fr. *Mrs. Malaprop*, name of a character in Sheridan's *Rivals*, coined fr. F. *mal à propos*, 'inopportune, inappropriate'. See next word and **-ism.**

malapropos, adv., inopportunely, inappropriately. — F. *mal à propos*, 'inopportunely, inappropriately', fr. *mal-*, 'ill, badly' and *à propos*, 'to the purpose'. See **mal-** and **apropos.**

Derivative: *malapropos*, adj.

malar, adj., pertaining to the cheek or the cheekbone (*anat.* and *zool.*) — ModL. *mālāris*, fr. L. *māla*, 'cheekbone, jawbone, cheek'. See **mala** and **-ar** and cp. **maxilla.**

Derivative: *malar*, n., cheekbone.

malaria, n. — Lit. 'bad air', fr. It. *mal'aria*, contraction of *mala aria*, 'bad air', fr. *mala*, fem. of *malo* (fr. L. *malus*), 'bad', and *aria*, 'air'. See **mal-** and **air,** 'atmosphere'. The term *malaria* was prob. used first by the Italian physician Francisco Torti (1658-1741).

Derivatives: *malari-al*, *malari-an*, *malari-ous*, adjs.

malario-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to malaria'. See prec. word.

malax, tr. v., to soften. — L. *malaxāre*, 'to soften, mollify', fr. Gk. μαλάσσειν (aor. μαλάξαι), of s.m., fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and cp. **Malaxis.**

Derivatives: *malax-able*, adj., *malaxage* (q.v.), *malax-ate*, tr. v., *malaxation* (q.v.)

malaxage, n., softening. — F., fr. *malaxer*, 'to soften, mollify', fr. L. *malaxāre*. See prec. word and **-age.**

malaxation, n., softening. — Late L. *malaxātiō*, 'a softening', fr. L. *malaxātus*, pp. of *malaxāre*. See **malax** and **-ation.**

Malaxis, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μάλαξις, 'a softening', from the stem of μαλάσσειν, 'to soften'. See **malax.**

Malay, adj., pertaining to Malaya or the race inhabiting it; n., a member of the race inhabiting Malaya. — Native *Malāyu*.

Derivative: *Malay-an*, adj.

Malayalam, n., the Dravidian language of Malabar.

malcontent, adj., discontented, dissatisfied. — F., fr. *mal-*, 'ill, badly', and *content*, 'content'. See **mal-** and **content.**

Derivatives: *malcontent-ed*, adj., *malcontent-ed-ly*, adv., *malcontent-ed-ness*, n., *malcontent-ment*, n.

maldonite, n., bismuthic gold (*mineral.*) — Named after *Maldon* in Victoria, Australia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

male, adj. and n. — ME. *masle*, fr. OF. *mascle*, *masle*, *male* (F. *mâle*), fr. L. *masculus*, 'male, masculine', dimin. of *mās*, 'male'. See **masculine.**

male-, combining form meaning 'bad, badly, ill'. — Fr. L. *male* (adv.), 'badly, ill'. See **mal-.**

malediction, n., curse. — ME. *maledicciouη*, fr. L. *maledictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a reviling, abuse', lit. 'an evil-speaking', fr. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledīcere*, 'to revile, abuse', lit, 'to speak ill', fr. *male*, 'badly, ill', and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **male-** and **diction** and cp. **malison,** which is a doublet of *malediction.*

maledictory, adj., of the nature of a malediction. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledīcere*. See prec. word.

malefaction, n., evil deed, crime. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *malefactus*, pp. of *malefacere*. See next word.

malefactor, n., an evildoer. — ME. *malefactour*, fr. L. *malefactor*, fr. *malefactus*, pp. of *malefacere*, 'to do evil, to injure', fr. *male*, 'badly, ill', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **male-** and **fact** and cp. next word.

malefic, adj., baleful — L. *maleficus*, 'evildoing, wicked, criminal', compounded of *male*, 'badly, ill', and *-ficus*, from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **male-** and **-fic.**

maleficence, n., harmfulness, mischief. — L. *maleficentia*, 'evildoing, mischievousness, injury', fr. *maleficus*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **malfeasance.**

maleficent, adj., harmful, mischievous. — Back formation fr. L. *maleficentior*, compar. of *maleficus*. See **malefic** and **-ent.**

maleic, adj., designating a white crystalline acid (*chem.*) — F. *maléique*, altered arbitrarily fr. *malique*. See **malic.**

malevolence, n., ill-will, malice. — L. *malevolentia*, 'ill will, ill disposition', fr. *malevolēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **benevolence.**

malevolent, adj., ill-disposed, malicious. — L. *malevolēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'ill-disposed, envious', fr. *male*, 'badly, ill', and *volēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *velle*, 'to wish, will'. See **volition** and cp. **benevolent.**

Derivative: *malevolent-ly*, adv.

malfeasance, n., misconduct (*law*). — F. *malfaisance*, 'evildoing, mischievousness', fr. *malfaisant*. See next word and cp. **feasance, misfeasance.**

malfeasant, adj., doing evil; n., evildoer. — F. *malfaisant*, pres. part. of *malfaire*, 'to do evil', compounded of *mal-*, 'ill, badly' and *faire*, 'to make, do', fr. L. *facere*. See **mal-, fact** and **-ant** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **feasible.**

malgré, prep., in spite of. — See **maugre.**

malic, adj., pertaining to a crystallizable acid occurring in apples (*chem.*) — F. *malique*, fr. L. *mālum*, 'apple'. See **Malus,** 'the apple tree', and **-ic.**

malice, n., ill will. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *malice*, fr. L. *malitia*, 'wickedness, malice', fr. *malus*, 'bad'. See **mal-** and 3rd suff. **-ice.**

malicious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *malicius*, fr. L. *malitiōsus*, 'wicked, malicious', fr. *malitia*. See prec. word and **-ious.**

Derivatives: *malicious-ly*, adv., *malicious-ness*, n.

malign, adj., 1) malevolent; 2) evil. — ME. *maligne*, fr. OF. *maligne*, fr. L. *malignus*, 'ill-disposed, malicious', orig. 'of a bad nature', compounded of *male*, 'badly, ill', and **gno-s*, 'born, of a certain nature', fr. I.-E. base **ĝn-*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', W. *geni*, to be born'. See **mal-** and **genus** and cp. **benign.**

Derivative: *malign-ly*, adv.

malign, tr. v., to speak ill of, to slander. — ME. *malignen*, fr. OF. *malignier*, fr. L. *malignāre*, *malignārī*, 'to do maliciously', fr. *malignus*. See **malign,** adj.

malignancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

malignant, adj., 1) malign; 2) wishing evil; 3) tending to cause death. — L. *malignāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *malignāre*, *malignārī*, 'to do maliciously'. See **malign,** v., and **-ant** and cp. **benignant.**

Derivatives: *malignant*, n., *malignant-ly*, adv.

malignity, n., state or quality of being malignant. — ME. *malignitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *malignité*, fr. L. *malignitātem*, acc. of *malignitās*, 'malice', fr. *malignus*. See **malign,** adj., and **-ity.**

malik, n., an owner (*India*). — Hind. *mālik*, fr. Arab. *mālik*, 'owner', active part. of *málaka*, 'he owned'. See **Mameluke** and cp. words there referred to.

malines, n., mechlin lace. — F., fr. *Malines*, name of a town in Belgium. Cp. **Mechlin.**

malinger, intr. v., to feign sickness. — Fr. F. *malingre*, 'sickly, weakly, ailing', which is prob. a blend of OF. *mingre*, 'wretched', and *malade*, 'sick' (see **malady**). OF. *mingre* itself seems to be a blend of OF. *maigre*, 'lean, meager' (see **meager**), and OF. *haingre*, 'lean', which is of uncertain origin. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 367 s.v. *malingre*.

Derivatives: *malinger-er*, n., *malinger-y*, adj.

malism, n., the doctrine that evil predominates in this world. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *malus*, 'evil' (see **male-**), and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be *cacism*, fr. Gk. κακός, 'bad, evil' (cp. Gk. κακισμός, 'blame, reproach'.)

malison, n., curse. — ME. *malisoun*, fr. OF. *maleïçon*, *maleïsson*, 'curse', fr. L. *maledictiōnem*, acc. of *maledictiō*. See **malediction,** which is a doublet of *malison*, and cp. **benison.**

malkin, mawkin, n., a slattern; a scarecrow (*dial. Eng.*) — Orig. a fem. PN., formed fr. ME. *Malkyn*, dimin. of *Malt*, *Mault*, 'Maud', fr. OF. *Mahoulte*, *Malde*. See **Mathilda, Maud,** and cp. the second element in *grimalkin.*

mall, n., the game of pall-mall. — Orig. 'the mallet used in the game of pall-mall', fr. ME. *malle*, fr. F. *mail*, 'mallet'. See **maul.**

mall, n. — A var. of **maul.**

malladrite, n., a sodium fluosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after Professor Alessandro *Malladra* of the Royal Observatory of Vesuvius (1868-1945). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mallard, n., the wild duck. — ME., fr. OF. *mallart* (F. *malard*, *malart*), 'wild drake', fr. Flemish *maskelaar*, but influenced in form by OF. *masle* (F. *mâle*), 'male'. The *-t* in OF. *mallart* is excrescent and due to a confusion with suff. *-art*.

malleable, adj., that can be hammered. — ME. *malliable*, fr. MF. (= F.) *malléable*, fr. ML. *malleābilis*, fr. obsol. L. *malleāre*, 'to beat with a hammer, to hammer', fr. L. *malleus*. See **malleus** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *malleabil-ity*, n., *malleable-ness*, n.

mallee, n., a dwarfish Australian eucalypt. — Native Australian.

mallemuck, mallemock, mallemoke, n., fulmar, petrel. — Du. *mallemok*, compounded of *mal*, 'foolish', and *mok*, 'gull, seamew'; so called because it is easily caught.

malleolus, n., one of the two rounded projecting bones on each side of the ankle (*anat.*) — L., 'a small hammer', dimin. of *malleus*, 'hammer'; first used in anatomy by Andreas Vesalius (1514-64), it orig. denoted simply a bony eminence. See **malleus** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**

Derivative: *malleol-ar*, adj.

mallet, n., a hammer with a heavy wooden head. — ME. *maillet*, fr. MF. (= F.) *maillet*, fr. OF., lit. 'a small hammer', dimin. of *mail*, fr. L. *malleus*, 'hammer'. See next word and **-et.**

Derivative: *mallet*, tr. v.

malleus, n., the outermost of the three small bones of the middle ear (*anat.*) — L. *malleus*, 'hammer'; so called in allusion to its shape. L. *malleus* is cogn. with OSlav. *mlatŭ*, Russ. *mólotŭ*, 'hammer'. Cp. **mall, malleable, malleolus, mallet, maul,** 'hammer', and the second element in **pall-mall.** Cp. also **machete, marc, march,** 'to walk'.

Derivative: *malle-al*, adj.

mallow, n., name of a plant. — ME. *malwe*, fr. OE. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*, which, together with Gk. μαλάχη, of s.m., is borrowed fr. Heb. *mallū́ªḥ*, 'mallow' (Job 30:4), a derivative of *mélaḥ*, 'salt'; cp. Aram. *milḥā́*, Syr. *melḥā́*, Arab. *milḥ*, Akkad. *milu*, 'salt'. (See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, 31 f., and Immanuel Löw, Flora der Juden, I 227 ff. and 242 ff.) Cp. **malachite, malvacious, mauve.** Cp. also **Malaga.**

mallus, n., the hundred court among the Salian Franks. — L., a Teut. loan word; cp. ON. *māl*, 'speech, agreement', OHG. *mahal*, 'court, assembly', OE. *mæþel*, of s.m. See **mail,** 'tax, payment', and cp. the second element in **blackmail.**

malm, n., a soft friable limestone. — ME. *malme*, fr. OE. *mealm*, rel. to ON. *malmr*, Swed. *malm*, 'ore', Goth. *malma*, 'sand', G. *zer-malmen*, 'to bruise, crush', and to OS., MLG., OHG., MHG. *melm*, Du. *molm*, G. *Mulm*, 'dust', and cogn. with Lith. *melmuõ*, 'stone in the kidneys'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **mel-*, 'to grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. **malt.**

malmaison, n., 1) a kind of carnation; 2) a kind of rose. — From *Malmaison*, name of the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailles.

malmsey, n., a sweet white wine; orig., the sweet white wine made near Monemvasia. — ML. *malmasia*, corruption of Gk. Μονεμβασιᾶ, 'Monemvasia' (also called Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea. Gk. Μονεμβασιᾶ lit. means 'only one entrance'. It stands for μον-εμβασιᾶ and is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, only', and ἔμβασις, 'entering into' (fr. ἐμ-, ἐν-, 'in, into', and βάσις, 'a going, stepping, a base'); the town was so called because it is connected with the continent only by a narrow dam (see **mono-,** 1st **en-** and **base,** n.) Cp. **malvoisie.**

Malpighia, n., a genus of tropical shrubs and trees (*bot.*) — Named after the Italian anatomist Marcello *Malpighi* (1628-94). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Derivative: *Malpighi-an*, adj., pertaining to, or discovered by, Malpighi.

Malpighiaceae, n. pl., a family of tropical shrubs and trees. — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

malpighiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

malpractice, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *male*, 'badly, ill' (see **male-**), and **practice.**

malt, n. — ME., fr. OE. *mealt*, *malt*, rel. to OS., ON. *malt*, Du. *mout*, OHG., MHG., G. *malz*, 'malt', and cogn. with OI. *mṛdúḥ*, 'soft, mild', Gk. βλαδαρός (for *μλαδαρός), βλαδύς (for *μλαδύς), 'loose, spongy', μέλδειν, 'to melt, make liquid', ἀμαλδύνειν, 'to grind, destroy', L. *mollis* (for **mold*^{w}*is*), 'soft'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. **mel-d-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **mel-*, 'to grind', whence Gk. μύλη, 'mill', L. *molere*, 'to grind', *molīna*, 'mill'. See **mill,** 'machine for grinding', and cp. **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *malt*, tr. v., *malt-ing*, n., *malt-y*, adj.

Malta, n., an island in the Mediterranean. — Fr. L. *Melita*, *Melitē*, fr. Gk. Μελίτη, fr. Phoen. *m*^{e}*līṭā́*, lit. 'place of refuge', fr. Phoen.-Heb. *māláṭ*, 'he escaped'.

Derivatives: *Malt-ese*, adj. and n.

maltase, n., an enzyme that changes maltose into dextrose (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **malt** and **-ase.**

maltha, n., mixture used as cement. — L., fr. Gk. μάλθα, μάλθη, 'mixture of wax and pitch' (according to F. Solmsen, Beiträge zur griechischen Wortforschung, I, 55, prop. fem. of the adjective *μάλθος, 'soft'), rel. to μάλθακος, 'soft', μαλθάσσειν, μαλθαίνειν, 'to soften', μάλθων, 'weakling', and cogn. with Goth. *mildeis*, OE. *milde*, 'mild'. See **mild** and cp. **milt.** Cp. also **mollify.**

Malthusian, adj., pertaining to the English economist Thomas Robert *Malthus* (1766-1834), who maintained that the increase of population must be checked in order to make it proportionate to the means of subsistence; n., a follower of T.R. Malthus. — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Malthusianism, n., the doctrine of T.R. Malthus. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

maltose, n., sugar formed by the action of diastase of malt on starch. — Coined fr. **malt** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

maltreat, tr. v. — F. *maltraiter*, 'to ill-treat', compounded of *mal-*, 'ill, badly', and *traiter*, 'to treat'. See **mal-** and **treat.**

Derivatives: *maltreat-ment*, n., *maltreat-or*, *n.*

maltster, n., a maker of malt. — Formed fr. **malt** with suff. **-ster.**

Malus, n., the genus of apple trees (*bot.*) — L. *mālus*, 'apple tree', *mālum*, 'apple', fr. Dor. Gk. μᾶλον, 'apple', corresponding to Ion. μῆλον; prob. of Mediterranean origin. Cp. **melinite, melon,** and the second element in **marmalade, camomile, Hamamelis.**

Malus, n., name of a southern constellation (*astron.*) — Lit. 'mast', fr. L. *mālus*, fr. **mādos*, **mazdos*; cogn. with OE. *mæst*, 'mast'. See **mast,** 'pole'. For the change of I.-E. *d* to *l* in Latin cp. *lachrymal* and words there referred to.

Malva, n., a genus of plants, the mallow (*bot.*) — L., 'mallow'. See **mallow** and cp. **malachite, mauve.**

Malvaceae, n. pl., the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

malvaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Malvastrum, n., a genus of the false mallow plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *malva*, 'mallow', with *-astrum*, neut. of the pejorative suff. *-aster*. See **Malva** and **-aster.**

malversation, n., maladministration. — MF. (= F.), fr. *malverser*, compounded of *mal-*, 'ill, badly', and L. *versārī*, 'to move about, occupy oneself', passive of *versāre*, 'to turn about', freq. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **mal-, version** and **-ation.**

malvoisie, malvoisier, n., malmsey. — F., fr. *Mal(e)vesie*, fr. It. (Napoli di) *Malvasia*, fr. Gk. Μονεμβασιᾶ, 'Monemvasia', name of a town in the Morea. See **malmsey.**

mamba, n., a S. African serpent (*Dendraspis angustoceps*). — Zulu *im-amba.*

Mameluke, n., 1) member of a military force, originally of slaves, who held the throne of Egypt between 1250 and 1517 and remained powerful till their massacre in 1811; 2) a slave. — F. *mamel(o)uk*, fr. Arab. *mamlūk*, 'purchased slave', lit. 'possessed', pass. part. of *málaka*, 'he owned, possessed', which is rel. to Ethiop. *maláka*, 'he possessed', Arab. *málik*, Heb. *mélekh*, Aram. *mélekh*, *malkā́*, Akkad. *maliku*, *malku*, 'king'. Cp. **malik,** the first element in **Melchior, Melchizedek,** and the second element in **Alchemilla.**

mamilla, n. — See **mammilla.**

mamma, also **mama,** n., mother. — Formed with reduplication from infants' babbling **mā-*, whence also Gk. μάμμα (voc.), μάμμη, 'mother, grandmother; mother's breast', μαμμίᾱ, 'mother', L. *mamma*, 'mother, midwife, grandmother; mother's breast, nipple', ModPers. *mām*, *māmā*, 'mother', Alb. *mεmε*, Gheg *mamε*, 'mother', Russ. *máma*, Lith. *mamà*, *momà*, Lett. *mama*, 'mother', OHG. *muoma*, MHG. *muome*, G. *Muhme*, 'mother's sister', F. *maman*, Sp. *mamá*, Ir., W., Co., Bret. *mam*, 'mother', OIr. *muimme*, 'foster-mother'. In its unreduplicated form, infants' babbling **mā-* (whence OI. *mā*, 'mother', Dor. Gk. μᾱ́ (voc.), 'mother') serves as a basis to OI. *mātár*, Dor. μᾱ́τηρ, Gk. μήτηρ, L. *māter*, etc. 'mother'. See **mother** and cp. words there referred to.

mamma, n., mammary gland, milk-secreting or-

gan of mammals (normally only in females). — L. *mamma*, 'breast', identical with *mamma*, 'mother'. See prec. word.

mammal, n. — See **Mammalia.**

Mammalia, n. pl. — ModL., coined by Linnaeus in 1758 fr. Late L. *mammālia*, neut. pl. of *mammālis*, 'pertaining to the breast', fr. L. *mamma*, 'breast'. See **mamma,** 'mammary gland', and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *mammal-ian*, adj. and n., *mammal-ity*, n.

mammaliferous, adj., containing mammalian remains (*geol.*) — Compounded of **mammal** and **-ferous.**

mammalogy, n., the study of mammals. — Compounded of ModL. *Mammal*ia and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner), one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Mammalia** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *mammalog-ic-al*, adj., *mammalog-ist*, n.

mammary, adj., pertaining to the mammae or breasts.—Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. **mamma,** 'mammary gland'.

mammee, n., a tropical American tree or its fruit. — Sp. *mamey*, fr. Taino.

mammiferous, adj., having mammae. — Compounded of **mamma,** 'mammary gland', and **-ferous.**

mammiform, adj., having the shape of a mamma. — Compounded of **mamma,** 'mammary gland', and **-form.**

mammilla, n., also **mamilla,** nipple (*anat.*) — Inexact spelling of L. *mamilla*, dimin. of *mamma*, 'breast' (see **mamma,** 'breast'). The shortening of *mm* (in L. *mamma*) to *m* (in L. *mamilla*) is due to the shifting of the accent. From the above example this law has been called 'mamilla law'. For other examples of this law see *canal* and *curule.*

Derivatives: *mammill-ary*, *mammill-ate*, *mammill-ated*, adjs., *mammill-at-ion*, n.

Mammillaria, n., a genus of plants, the cactus (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *mamilla*, 'nipple' (see **mammilla**); so called in allusion to the tubercles.

mammilliform, adj., having the shape of a nipple. — Compounded of **mammilla** and **-form.**

mammon, n., personification of wealth. — L. *mammōna*, fr. Gk. μαμωνᾶς, fr. Aram. *māmōnā́*, emphatic state of *māmṓn*, 'money', which prob. stands for *ma'mōn*, fr. base *'-m-n*, 'to trust', and lit. means 'trust, deposit'. See **amen.**

Derivatives: *mammon-ism*, n., *mammon-ist*, n., *mammon-ist-ic*, adj.

mammoth, n. — Russ. *mammot*, a dial. (Ostiak) var. of *mammant*, fr. Yakut *mamma*, 'earth' (the mammoth was believed to root up the earth like a mole, whence its name.)

mammy, n., 1) child's word for mother; 2) a Negro nurse. — See **mamma,** 'mother'.

man, n. — ME. *man*, fr. OE. *man*, 'human being, man', rel. to OS., Swed., Du., OHG., MHG. *man*, G. *Mann*, ON. *maðr* (for **mannr*), Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*, 'man' (cp. *Mannus*, a tribal deity, in Tacitus' *Germania*, chapt. 2), OS. *mennisco*, OFris. *människa*, MDu. *mensche*, Du. *mens*, OHG. *mannisco*, *mennisco*, MHG. *mensche*, *mensch*, G. *Mensch*, 'man' (orig. adj. meaning 'human'), and cogn. with OI. *mánuḥ*, 'man; progenitor of mankind', Avestic *mánu-*, 'man', OSlav. *mǫžĭ*, 'man'. All these words prob. meant orig. 'one who thinks', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think', whence also OI. *matíḥ*, *mátiḥ*, 'thought', L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind', Goth. *munan*, 'to think', ON. *minni*, 'mind', OE. *gemynd*, 'memory'. See **mind** and cp. **Manu, muzhik,** and the second element in **Marcomanni.** Cp. also **minx.**

Derivatives: *man*, tr. v., *man-ful*, adj., *man-fully*, adv., *man-ful-ness*, n., *man-hood*, n., *man-ly*, adj., *man-li-ness*, n., *mann-ish*, adj., *mann-ish-ly*, adv., *mann-ish-ness*, n.

man, n., a unit of weight. — See **maund.**

manacle, n., handcuff. — ME. *manicle*, fr. OF. *manicle*, lit. 'a little hand', fr. L. *manicula*, dimin. of *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual,** adj., and **-cle.**

Derivative: *manacle*, tr. v.

Manacus, n., a genus of manakins (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Du. *manneken*, 'little man'. See **manikin** and cp. **manakin.**

manada, n., herd, flock, drove. — Sp., fr. VL. **minăta*, fr. Late L. *mināre*, 'to drive (animals) by threatening shouts', fr. L. *minārī*, 'to threaten'. See **minatory** and cp. **promenade** and words there referred to.

manage, tr. and intr. v. — It. *maneggiare*, 'to control a horse' (whence also F. *manège*, 'horsemanship, riding'), lit. 'to handle', fr. *mano*, 'hand', fr. L. *manus*. See **manual** and **-age** and cp. **manège.**

Derivatives: *manage-able*, n., *manage-abil-ity*, n., *manage-ab-ly*, adv., *manage-able-ness*, n., *manage-ment*, n., *manag-er*, n., *manag-er-ess*, n., *manag-er-ial*, adj., *manag-ing*, adj.

manage, n., 1) manège; 2) management. — It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare* (see **manage,** v.); influenced by F. *ménage* (see *ménage*).

manakin, n., any of a group of birds, the Pipridae. — Du. *manneken*, 'little man'. See **manikin** and cp. **Manacus.**

mañana, adv., tomorrow; in the near future. — Sp., 'morning, morrow', fr. L. *māne*, 'in the morning', which orig. meant 'in a good time', and is rel. to L. *mānis*, a collateral form of *mānus*, 'good'. See **manes.**

manas, n., mind (*Hinduism*). — OI. *mánas*, 'heart, mind, spirit', rel. to *mányatē*, 'thinks', *mánati*, 'mentions', Avestic *manah-*, 'mind', *mainyeite*, 'thinks', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think', whence also L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind', Goth. *muns*, 'thought', OE. *gemynd*, 'memory'. See **mind** and cp. **man.**

Manasseh, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the elder son of Joseph. — Heb. *M*nashshé*h*, lit. 'one

who causes to forget', Pi'el part. of *nāshā́*h*, 'he forgot' (see Gen. 41:51), rel. to Aram. *n*shā*, Arab. *násiya*, 'he forgot', Ethiop. *nāhsáya*, 'he condoned, forgave', Akkad. *mashū*, 'to forget'.

manatee, n., any of aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order *Sirenia*. — Sp. *manatí*, a Caribbean loan word.

manavelins, n. pl., odds and ends (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

manchet, n., 1) bread made of the finest and whitest wheat flour; 2) a loaf of such bread. — ME. *manchete*, fr. OF. *manchette.*

manchineel, n., a tropical American tree (*Hippomena mancinella*). — F. *mancenille*, fr. Sp. *manzanilla*, dimin. of *manzana*, 'apple', fr. L. *Mat(t)iāna* (*māla*), 'apples of Mat(t)ius', mentioned by Suetonius, fr. *Matius*, name of a man, rel. to the Roman *gens Matia*. Cp. **manzanilla, manzanillo, manzanita.**

Manchu, also **Manchoo,** n. and adj. — Manchu.

Derivatives: *Manchu-ria*, n., *Manchu-rian*, adj. and n.

mancinism, n., left-handedness. — It. *mancinismo*, fr. *mancino*, 'infirm (in the hand)', fr. *manco*, fr. L. *mancus*, 'maimed, infirm', which prob. stands for **man-cus*, and orig. meant 'infirm in the hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand'; see **manual.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

mancipable, adj., capable of mancipation (*Roman Law*). — See **mancipate** and **-able.**

mancipant, n. (*Roman law*). — L. *mancipāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *mancipāre*. See **mancipate** and **-ant** and cp. next word.

mancipate, tr. v., to transfer property (*Roman law*). — L. *mancipātus*, pp. of *mancipāre*, 'to make over as property, to transfer, sell', fr. *manceps* (gen. *mancipis*), 'purchaser, contractor, owner', which stands for **man-cap-s*, lit. 'he who takes by hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', and *capere*, 'to take, seize, hold'. See **manual, captive** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **emancipate.**

Derivatives: *mancipat-ive*, *mancipat-ory*, adjs.

mancipation, n. (*Roman law*). — L. *mancipātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a making over, transfer', fr. *mancipātus*, pp. of *mancipāre*. See **mancipate** and **-ion.**

mancipium, n. (*Roman law*). — L., 'the legal purchase of a thing', lit. 'a taking by hand', fr. *manceps*, gen. *mancipis*. See **mancipate.**

manciple, n., a college steward. — ME., fr. OF. *mancipe*, *manciple*, 'slave', formed fr. L. *mancipium*. See prec. word.

Mancunian, adj., of Manchester; n., a native or inhabitant of Manchester. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Mancunium*, 'Manchester', fr. Late L. *Mamucium*, fr. Old British *Mamucion*. Cp. *Manchester*, fr. ME. *Manchestre*, fr. OE. *Mamecestre*, which is contracted fr. Old British *Mamucion* and OE. *ceaster*, 'city' (fr. L. *castrum*, 'fortified place', *castra*, 'camp'; see *castle*).

mancus, n., name of an Old English coin. — OE., fr. Arab. *manqūsh*, 'strike in, carve, stamped (with a die)', pass. part. of *náqasha*, 'he struck in, carved, stamped', a loan word fr. Aram. *n*qash*, 'he knocked, struck', which is rel. to Heb. *nāqash*, 'he struck'. See Siegmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leiden, 1886, p. 194.

-mancy, combining form meaning 'divination by means of', as in *chiromancy*, *hydromancy*. — ME. *-mancie*, *-mauncie*, fr. OF. *-mancie*, fr. Late L. *-mantia*, fr. Gk. μαντεία, 'oracle, divination', fr. μάντις, 'seer, prophet, soothsayer', which is rel. to μανία, 'madness, frenzy', μαίνεσθαι (for **μάνιεσθαι*), 'to be mad', and cogn. with OI. *matíḥ*, *mátiḥ*, 'thought', L. *mēns*, 'mind, understanding, reason', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think, have one's mind aroused, rage, be furious', whence also OI. *múniḥ*, 'sage, seer', Goth. *muns*, 'thought', *munan*, 'to think', ON. *minni*, 'mind', OE. *gemynd*, 'memory'. See **mind** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Maenad, mania, mantic, mantis.**

Mandaean, n., member of a Gnostic sect.—Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Mandaean Aram. *mandayyā́'*, lit. 'related to knowledge', fr. *mandā́'*, 'knowledge', shortened fr. *mandā' d*ḥayyé*, 'knowledge of life', which is a loan translation of Gk. γνῶσις ζωῆς, of s.m. (see *Gnosis*). Mandaean Aram. *mandā́'* 'knowledge', corresponds to Aram. *mandā́'*, a derivative of Aram. *y*dha'*, 'he knew', which is rel. to Heb. *yādhā'*, 'he knew', *maddā́'*, 'knowledge', Akkad. *idū*, 'to know'.

Mandaic, adj. and n. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

mandamus, n., a writ from a superior court to an inferior court that a specified thing be done (*law*). — L., 'we command', 1st person pl. of the pres. indic. of *mandāre*. See **mandate.**

mandarin, n., a Chinese public official. — Port. *mandarim*, fr. Hind. *mantri*, fr. OI. *mantrín-*, 'conselor', fr. *mántraḥ*, 'counsel', which derives fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think', whence also OI. *mányatē*, 'thinks'. The Port. word was influenced in form by Port. *mandar*, 'to command, order'. See **mind** and cp. **mantra.**

mandarin, n., 1) orange; tangerine; 2) deep orange dye. — From prec. word; so called in allusion to the yellow robe worn by a mandarin.

mandatary, n., a person to whom a mandate has been given; a state to which a mandate has been given. — L. *mandātārius*, 'one to whom a charge or commission is given', fr. *mandātus*, pp. of *mandāre*. See next word and **-ary.**

mandate, n. — MF. (= F.) *mandat*, fr. L. *mandātum*, 'commission, order', prop. neut. pp. of *mandāre*, 'to commit to one's charge, enjoin, command', lit. 'to give into one's hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', and *dāre*, 'to give'. See **manual** and **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **command, commend, countermand, demand, maundy, remand.**

Derivatives: *mandate*, tr. v., *mandat-ed*, adj., *mandat-ee*, n. (*law*), *mandat-ive*, adj., *mandat-or*, n. (*law*).

mandatory, adj., pertaining to a mandate; n., a mandatary. — Late L. *mandātōrius*, 'of, or pertaining to, a mandator', fr. *mandātus*, pp. of *mandāre*. See **mandate** and **-ory.**
Derivative: *mandatori-ly*, adj.

mandible, n., the jaw, esp. the lower jaw. — MF. *mandible* (F. *mandibule*), fr. L. *mandibula*, 'jaw', fr. *mandere*, 'to chew', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. μάθυιαι, 'jaws', μασάομαι (for *μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', μαστάζω, 'I chew', μάσταξ, 'jaws, mouth' (lit. 'that with which one chews or eats'), Goth. *munþs*, OE. *mūð*, 'mouth'. See **mouth** and cp. **mandibular, manducate, mange, manger.**

mandibul-, form of **mandibulo-** before a vowel.

mandibular, mandibulary, adj. — Formed fr. L. *mandibula*, 'jaw'. See **mandible** and **-ar,** resp. **-ary.**

mandibulate, mandibulated, adj. — Formed fr. L. *mandibula*, 'jaw'. See **mandible** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

mandibuliform, adj., having the form of a mandible. — Compounded of L. *mandibula*, 'jaw', and *forma*, 'shape, form'. See **mandible** and **form,** n.

mandibulo-, combining form meaning 'mandibular'. — Fr. L. *mandibula*. See **mandible.**

mandil, n., a turban. — Arab. *mandīl*, fr. MGk. μανδήλιον, fr. L. *mantile*, which is rel. to *mantēlum*, 'towel, (table-)napkin'. See **mantle,** n.

mandilion, n., a cloak. — F. *mandillon*, fr. It. *mandiglione*, 'soldier's cloak', augment. of OPisan *mandillo*, 'handkerchief', fr. Arab. *mandīl*. See prec. word.

mandola, n., a large variety of mandolin. — It. *mandola, mandora*, 'lute', fr. Late L. *pandura*. See **pandora.**

mandolin, n. — F. *mandoline*, fr. It. *mandolino*, dimin. of *mandola*. See prec. word.

mandora, n. — The same as **mandola.**

mandorla, n., anything almond-shaped (*Fine Arts*). — It., lit. 'almond', fr. VL. *amandula*, whence also OF. *almande*. See **almond.**

mandragora, n., the mandrake. — L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gk. μανδραγόρας, which is of unknown origin. Cp. next word.

mandrake, n. — ME. *mandrake*, altered by folk etymology (as if it were a compound of *man* and *drake*), fr. ME. *mandragge*, fr. OE. *mandragora*, fr. L. *mandragoras*. See prec. word.

mandrel, mandril, n., a metal bar. — Fr. earlier *manderil*, corrupted fr. F. *mandrin*, 'mandrel', which is rel. to ModProvenç. *mandre*, 'axle, winch, crank'; of uncertain origin

mandrill, n., a kind of large baboon, *Papio maimon*. — Compounded of **man** and **drill,** 'baboon'.

manducable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. Late L. *manducāre*. See next word.

manducate, tr. v., to chew (*rare*). — Fr. Late L. *mandūcātus*, pp. of *mandūcāre*, 'to chew', fr. L. *mandere*, 'to chew'. See **mandible,** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

manducation, n. — Late L. *mandūcātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *mandūcātus*, pp. of *manducāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

manducatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *mandūcātus*, pp. of *mandūcāre*. See **manducate.**

mane, n. — ME. *mane*, fr. OE. *manu*, rel. to ON. *mön*, Dan., Swed. *man*, OFris. *mana*, MDu., Du. *manen*, OHG. *mana*, MHG. *mane*, G. *Mähne*, 'mane', OE. *mene*, OHG. *menni*, 'necklace', and cogn. with OI. *mányā*, 'nape of the neck', Gaul.-Gk. μανιάκης, μάννος, 'Celtic necklace', L. *monīle*, 'necklace', OSlav. *monisto*, of s.m., OIr. *muin* (for **moni-*), 'neck', MIr. *mong*, 'mane, hair', W. *mwng*, 'mane'. All these words prob. derive ult. fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project', whence L. *ēminēre*, 'to stand out', *mōns*, 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill', and cp. **minatory.** Cp. also **moniliform.**
Derivatives: *man-ed*, adj., *mane-less*, adj.

manège, manege, n., horsemanship, riding school. — F. *manège*, fr. It. *maneggio*, fr. *maneggiare*, 'to control a horse'. See **manage,** n. and v.

manes, Manes, n. pl., the gods of the Lower World (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *mānēs*, 'the gods of the Lower World', prop. 'the good gods', a euphemistic term rel. to L. *mānus*, 'good'. See **mature** and cp. **immanity.**

Manetti, also **manetti,** n., a variety of the China rose. — Named after the Italian botanist Saverio *Manetti* (1723-84).

maneuver, manoeuvre, n. — F. *manœuvre*, fr. OF. *manuevre, maneuvre*, fr. VL. *manūopera* (a word occurring in Charlemagne's *Capitularies* in the sense of 'statute labor'), fr. *manūoperāre*, corresponding to L. *manū operārī*, 'to work by hand', fr. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand', and *operārī*. See **manual,** adj., and **operate** and cp. **manure** and **mainour,** which are doublets of *maneuver*.

maneuver, manoeuvre, intr. and tr. v. — F. *manœuvrer*, fr. VL. *manūoperāre*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *maneuver-able, maneuvr-able*, adj., *maneuver-abil-ity, maneuvr-abil-ity*, n. *maneuver-er, manoeuvr-er* n.

mangabey, n., a monkey of the genus *Cercocebus*. — Fr. *Mangaby*, name of a district in Madagascar.

manganese, n., a grayish white metallic element (*chem.*) — F. *manganèse*, fr. It. *manganese*, which is corrupted fr. ML. *magnesia*. See **magnesia.**

manganesian, adj., manganic (*rare*). — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ian.**

manganic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, manganese. — See **manganese** and **-ic.**

mange, n., any of various skin diseases of animals. — ME. *manjewe*, fr. OF. *manjue*, 'eating, itching', fr. *manjuer*, a collateral form of *mangier* (whence F. *manger*), 'to eat', fr. Late L. *mandūcāre*, 'to chew, to eat', fr. L. *mandere*, 'to chew' (in Late L. also 'to eat'). See **mandible** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **blancmange.**
Derivatives: *mang-y*, adj., *mang-i-ly*, adv., *mang-i-ness*, n.

mangel-wurzel, n., a kind of large beet. — G. *Mangoldwurzel*, compounded of *Mangold*, 'beet', and *Wurzel*, 'root'. The first element derives fr. MHG. *manegolt*, which is of uncertain origin. The second element derives fr. OHG. *wurzala*, which stands for **wurzwala* and is rel. to OE. *wyrt-wala*, 'root', fr. *wyrt*, 'root', and *walu*, 'stick, stock'. See **wort,** 'a plant', and **wale,** 'mark on flesh'.

manger, n. — ME., fr. OF. *maingeure* (F. *mangeoire*), fr. *mangier*, 'to eat', fr. Late L. *mandūcāre*. See **mange.**

mangle, n., a machine for smoothing linen. — Du. *mangel*, fr. MDu. *mange*, 'mangonel', fr. It. *mangano*, fr. L. *manganum*, fr. Gk. μάγγανον, 'any means for tricking or bewitching, philter, drug' (whence μαγγανεύειν, 'to use charms of philters'), fr. I.-E. base **mang-*, 'to embellish, dress, trim', whence also OPruss. *manga*, 'whore', MIr. *meng*, 'craft, deception', and possibly also OI. *mañjú-ḥ, mañjulá-ḥ*, 'lovely, charming, beautiful'. Cp. **mangonel, monger.**
Derivatives: *mangle*, tr. v., *mangl-er*, n., *mangl-ing*, adj., *mangl-ing-ly*, adv.

mangle, tr. v., to mutilate. — ME. *manglen*, fr. AF. *mangler*, contraction of *mahangler*, freq. of OF. *mahaignier*, 'to mutilate, wound'. See **maim.**
Derivatives: *mangl-er*, n., *mangl-ing*, adj., *mangl-ing-ly*, adv.

mangle, n., mangrove. — Sp. *mangle*. See **mangrove.**

mango, n., a tree of tropical Asia and its fruit. — Malay *mangga*, fr. Tamil *mān-kāy*, lit. 'fruit of the tree called *mān*'.

mangonel, n., military engine for hurling stones. — OF. (= F. *mangonneau*), dimin. of ML. *mangonum, mangona*, fr. VL. **manganum*, 'machine', fr. Gk. μάγγανον, See **mangle,** 'machine for smoothing linen'.

mangosteen, n., an East Indian tree and its fruit. — Malay *mangustan*.

mangrove, n. — A hybrid coined fr. Sp. *mangle* (fr. Taino *mangle*) and E. **grove.** Cp. **mangle,** 'mangrove'.

mania, n., frenzy. — ME., fr. L. *mania*, fr. Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy', which is rel. to μαίνεσθαι (for **μάνιεσθαι*), 'to be mad', μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **monomania.**

-mania, combining form denoting 1) a specific type of mental disorder, as in *kleptomania*; 2) an excessive enthusiasm for something, as in *bibliomania*; 3) an excessive admiration for something, as in *gallomonia*; 4) the opposite of *-phobia*. — Gk. -μανίᾱ, fr. μανίᾱ. See prec. word.

maniable, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *maniable*, fr. OF. (= F.) *manier*, 'to feel, handle', fr. *main*, 'hand', fr. L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual,** adj., and **-able.**

maniac, adj., pertaining to mania; insane; n., madman. — ML. *maniacus* (whence also F. *maniaque*), fr. L. *mania*, fr. Gk. μανίᾱ. See **mania** and **-ac.**
Derivatives: *maniac-al*, adj., *maniac-al-ly*, adv.

-maniac, combining form referring to persons affected with a certain kind of *-mania*, as in *kleptomaniac*. — See **maniac,** adj.

manic, adj., 1) pertaining to mania; 2) affected with mania. — Gk. μανικός 'mad, frenzied', fr. μανίᾱ. See **mania** and **-ic.**

Manichaean, Manichean, 1) n., a Manichee; 2) adj., pertaining to a Manichee. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Late L. *Manichaeus*. See next word.

Manichee, n., a follower of Manichaeism. — L. *Manichaeus*, fr. Gk. Μανιχαῖος, fr. *Mani* or *Manes*, founder of a sect in Persia (lived about 215-275).

Manichaeism, Manicheism, n., the religious teaching of the Manichees. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. Μανιχαῖος. See prec. word.

manicure, n. — F., lit. 'the care of the hands', compounded of L. *manus*, 'hand', and *cūra*, 'care'. See **manual** and **cure,** n.
Derivatives: *manicure*, v., and the hybrid noun *manicur-ist*.

manifest, adj. — Late ME., fr. L. *manifēstus*, 'clear, evident', orig. 'that which can be seized by the hand', compounded of *manus*, 'hand', and *-fēstus*, 'capable of being seized', which is prob. cognate with OI. *dhárṣati*, 'dares', Gk. θάρσος, θράσος, 'courage, audacity', OE. *ic dearr*, 'I dare'. See **dare** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **infest.**
Derivatives: *manifest*, v. (q.v.), *manifest-ly*, adv., *manifest-ness*, n.

manifest, tr. and intr. v. — Late ME., fr. L. *manifēstāre*, 'to show clearly, exhibit, make public, to manifest' (prob. through the medium of F. *manifester*), fr. L. *manifēstus*. See **manifest,** adj.

manifest, n. — MF. (= F.) *manifeste*, fr. *manifester*, fr. L. *manifēstāre*. See **manifest,** v.

manifestant, n., one who takes part in a manifestation. — F., pres. part. of *manifester*. See **manifest,** v., and **-ant.**

manifestation, n. — ME. *manifestacion*, fr. Late L. *manifēstātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *manifēstātus*, pp. of *manifēstāre*. See **manifest,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivative: *manifestation-al*, adj.

manifestative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *manifēstātus*, pp. of *manifēstāre*. See **manifest,** v.
Derivative: *manifestative-ly*, adv.

manifesto, n., a public declaration. — It., fr. *manifestare*, fr. L. *manifēstāre*. See **manifest,** v. and adj.

manifold, adj. — ME. *manifald, manifold*, fr. OE. *manigfeald*. See **many** and **-fold.**
Derivatives: *manifold*, n. and tr. v., *manifold-ly*, adv., *manifold-ness*, n.

Manihot, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *manihot*, 'cassava'. See **manioc.**

manikin, n., 1) a little man; a dwarf; 2) a model of the human body; 3) a mannequin. — Du. *manneken*, 'little man', dimin. of *man*, 'man'. See **man** and cp. **Manacus, manakin, mannequin.**

Manila, n., cigar; elemi; hemp; nut; paper. — From the name of the capital of the Philippine Islands.

manilla, n., a ring, bracelet. — Sp., fr. L. *monīlia*, pl. of *monīle*, 'collar, necklace' (see **moniliform**); influenced in form by Sp. *mano*, 'hand'.

manilla, also **manille,** n., the second highest trump in ombre or quadrille. — Dissimilated fr. Sp. *malilla* (viz. *carta*), dimin. of *mala*, fem. of *malo*, 'bad'. See **male-.**

manioc, n., 1) cassava (a tropical plant); 2) starch obtained from manioc. — F., fr. *manihot, maniot*, 'cassava', prob. directly borrowed fr. Tupi *manioch*. Cp. Sp. and Port. *mandioca*, which derive fr. Tupi *mandioca*, a collateral form of Tupi *manioch*. Cp. **Manihot.**

maniple, n., 1) a company of footsoldiers in the Roman army; 2) in the Eucharistic Church, a short scarf worn on the left arm. — ME., fr. OF. *maniple* (F. *manipule*), 'a handful', fr. L. *manipulus*, 'a handful, a small bundle, company, maniple', lit. 'that which fills the hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', and the base of *plē-re*, 'to fill', *plē-nus*, 'full'. See **manual,** adj., and **full,** adj.,and cp. **plenum.** The sense 'division of an army' developed figuratively and is to be explained from the fact that haybundles variously bound served as standards for the maniples.

manipulable, adj. — See **manipulate** and **-able.**

manipulate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **manipulation.**

Derivatives: *manipulat-or*, n., *manipulat-ory*, adj.

manipulation, n. — F., fr. *manipule*. See **maniple** and **-ation.**

manito, manitou, n., a nature spirit. — Algonquian, lit. 'spirit, god'.

mankind, n. — ME.; compounded of **man** and **kind.** Cp. OE. *mancynn*, 'mankind', fr. *man*, 'man', and *cynn*, 'kin'.

manna, n., the food of the Israelites in the wilderness. — Late L., fr. Gk. μάννα, fr. Aram. *mannā́*, fr. Heb. *mān.*

mannequin, n., 1) a model of the human body; 2) a woman employed to display clothes by wearing them. — F., fr. Du. *manneken*, 'little man'. See **manikin.**

manner, n. — ME. *manere*, fr. OF. *maniere* (F. *manière*), from the OF. adj. *manier*, 'made by hand; skillful', fr. *main*, 'hand', fr. L. *manus*. See **manuel.**

Derivatives: *manner-ed*, adj., *manner-less*, adj., *manner-ly*, adj., *manner-li-ness*, n., and the hybrids *manner-ism*, n., *manner-ist*, n., *manner-ist-ic(-al)*, adj., *manner-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

mannite, n., mannitol (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **manna** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

mannitol, n., a white crystalline compound $(C_6H_8(OH)_6$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ol** (for **alcohol**).

mano-, combining form meaning 'thin, rare'; often used also in the sense of 'gas, vapor'. — Gk. μανο-, fr. μανός, 'thin, rare'. See **manometer.**

manoeuvre. — See **maneuver.**

manometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors. — F. *manomètre*, lit. 'instrument for measuring that which is thin', coined by Varignon (1654-1722), fr. Gk. μᾱνός, Att. μᾰνός (for *μανϝός), 'thin, rare', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to Gk. μόνος (for *μόνϝος), 'single, alone', and is cogn. with Arm. *manr* (gen. *manu*), 'thin, slender, small', and perh. with OI. *manāk*, 'a little', Toch. B. *meṅki*, 'less, smaller', Lith. *meñkas*, 'mediocre', OIr. *menb*, 'small'; cp. **mono-.** For the second element in *manometer* see **-meter.**

Derivatives: *manometr-ic*, *manometr-ic-al*, adjs., *manometr-y*, n.

manor, n., residence of a nobleman. — ME. *maner*, fr. OF. (= F.) *manoir*, 'manor', prop. subst. use of the infinitive *manoir*, 'to dwell', fr. L. *manēre*, 'to remain'. See **mansion** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *manor-ial*, adj.

mansard, n., a garret. — F. *mansarde*, shortened fr. *toit à la mansarde*; named after the French architect François *Mansard* (1598-1666).

manse, n., residence of a Scottish presbyterian minister. — ML. *mānsus* (also *mānsa* and *mānsum*), 'a dwelling', prop. masc., resp. fem. or neut. pp. of L. *manēre*, 'to remain', used as a noun. See **mansion** and cp. **manor.**

mansion, n., a stately residence. — ME. *mansioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mansion*, fr. L. *mānsiōnem*, acc. of *mānsīo*, 'a staying, remaining; night quarters, station' (whence also OF., F. *maison*, 'house'), fr. *mānsus*, pp. of *manēre*, 'to stay, remain' (in VL., 'to dwell'), which is cogn. with Gk. μένειν, 'to remain', μονή, 'a staying', Avestic *man-*, Pers. *māndan*, 'to remain', Arm. *mnam*, 'I remain, wait for', possibly also with Toch. AB *māsk-* 'to be', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to remain, wait for'. Cp. **manor, manse, immanent, meinie, ménage, menial, meno-,** 'remaining', **permanent, remain, remnant.**

mansuete, adj., tame, gentle, mild. — ME., fr. L. *mānsuētus*, 'tamed', pp. of *mānsuēscere*, 'to tame', lit. 'to accustom to the hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', and *suēscere*, 'to accustom, habituate'. See **manual,** adj., and **custom** and cp. **mastiff.** Cp. also **desuetude.**

mansuetude, n., tameness, gentleness, mildness'. — ME., fr. L. *mānsuētūdō*, 'tameness', fr. *mānsuētus*, pp. of *mānsuēscere*. See **mansuete** and **-ude.**

manta, n., a kind of cloak. — Sp., fr. VL. **manta*, fr. Late L. *mantum*, 'cloak', back formation fr. L. *mantellum*, 'cloak'. See **mantle.**

manteau, n., cloak, mantle. — F., fr. OF. *mantel*, fr. L. *mantellum*, 'cloak'. See **mantle** and cp. prec. word.

mantel, n. — A var. of **mantle.**

mantelet, also **mantlet,** n., 1) a small cloak; 2) a temporary shelter. — OF., dimin. of *mantel*. See **mantle** and **-et.**

mantic, adj., pertaining to divination, prophetic. — Gk. μαντικός, 'prophetic, oracular', fr. μάντις. See **mantis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

-mantic, a combining form meaning 'divining, foretelling', used to form adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-mancy*, as in *chiromantic, oneiromantic*. — Fr. Gk. μαντικός. See prec. word and **-mancy.**

mantilla, n., a short mantle. — Sp., dimin. of *manta*, 'cloak', fr. VL. **manta*. See **manta.**

mantis, n., any of various insects holding up their forelegs as if in prayer. — ModL., fr. Gk. μάντις, 'seer, prophet, soothsayer', which is rel. to μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

mantissa, n., the decimal part of a logarithm. — L. *mantīsa*, less correctly *mantissa*, 'a worthless addition, makeweight', prob. a Celtic (Gaulish) word introduced into Latin through the medium of the Etruscans (cp. OIr. *meit*, ModW. *maint*, 'size'); so called because it is *added* to the integral part called *characteristic.*

mantle, n. — ME. *mantel*, fr. OF. *mantel* (= F. *manteau*), and ME. *mentel*, fr. OE. *mentel*. Both OF. *mantel* and OE. *mentel* derive fr. L. *mantellum*, 'cloak, veil' (whence, with back formation, Late L. *mantum*, 'cloak', *mantus*, 'a short cloak'), which is prob. of Celtic origin. It. *mantello*, OHG. *mantal, mandal* (whence MHG. *mantel, mandel*, G. *Mantel*), ON. *möttull*, also derive fr. L. *mantellum*. Cp. **manta, manteau, mantelet, dismantle, portmanteau.**

Derivative: *mantle*, tr. and intr. v.

mantra, n., that part of the Vedas which contains hymns (*Hinduism*) — OI. *mántraḥ*, lit. 'speech, sacred text, counsel', rel. to Avestic *mąθra-*, of s.m. See **mandarin.**

mantua, n., a mantle formerly worn by women. — F. *manteau*, 'cloak, mantle' (see **mantle**); influenced in form by *Mantua*, town in Italy (as if the word meant 'a mantle manufactured in Mantua').

Manu, n., any of the fourteen mythological progenitors of mankind (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *mánuḥ*, 'man; progenitor of mankind', rel. to Avestic *mánu-*, and cogn. with OSlav. *mǫžĭ*, Goth. *manna*, OE. *mann*, 'man'. See **man.**

manual, adj., pertaining to, or done by, the hand. — ME. *manuel*, fr. MF. (= F.) *manuel*, fr. L. *manuālis*, 'relating to the hand', fr. *manus*, 'hand', which is rel. to Umbr. *manim* (acc.), *mani, mani* (abl.), 'hand', and cogn. with OE. *mund*, 'hand; protection, guardianship; protector, guardian', ON. *mund*, 'hand', *mundr*, 'the sum which the bridegroom had to pay for his bride', OHG., MHG. *munt*, 'hand, protection', OHG. *foramundo*, MHG. *vormunde*, 'protector, guardian', G. *Vormund*, 'guardian', OFris. *mund*, 'guardianship; guardian', Co. *manal*, 'sheaf', MBret. *malazn* (metathesized fr. **manazl*), ModBret. *malan* (fr. **manatlo*), of s.m., and prob. also with Gk. μάρη, 'hand', Alb. *marr* (for **mar-nō*), 'I take, receive'. All these words prob. derive from the heteroclitic I.-E. base **man/mar*, 'hand; to take into one's hand'. Cp. **manus, mainpernor, mainprize, maintain, manacle, manage, mancinism, manciple, mandate** and words there referred to, **maneuver, manicure, manifest, maniple, manipulate, manner, mansuete, manubrium, manufacture, manumission, manumit, manure, mastiff, amanuensis, bimanual, emancipate, legerdemain, mortmain.** Cp. also **mound,** 'heap of earth', **mund, Edmund, Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund.**

Derivatives: *manual*, n. (q.v.), *manual-ly*, adv.

manual, n., 1) a handbook; 2) keyboard of an organ. — ME. *manuel*, fr. ML. *manuāle*, 'handbook' (whence also F. *manuel*, of s.m.), prop. neut. of the Latin adjective *manuālis*, 'relating to the hand', used as a noun. See **manual,** adj.

manubriated, adj., having a manubrium. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ed** fr. L. *manūbriātus*, 'furnished with a handle', fr. *manūbrium*. See next word.

manubrium, n., a handlelike process (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *manūbrium*, 'handle, hilt', prop. 'that which is held in hand', fr. L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual,** adj.

Derivative: *manubri-al*, adj.

manucode, n., a bird allied to the bird of paradise. — F., fr. ModL. *manucodiata*, fr. Malay *mānuq dēwāta*, 'bird of the gods'.

Manuel, masc. PN. — Shortened fr. **Emmanuel.**

manufactory, n., a factory. — Lit. 'a place where something is made with the hands', fr. L. *manus*, 'hand', and a derivative of *facere*, 'to make'; cp. *factōrium*, 'oil press'. See next word and subst. suff. **-ory** and cp. **factory.**

manufacture, n. — MF. (= F.), lit. 'something made with the hands', fr. ML. *manūfactūra*, fr. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand', and *factūra*, 'a making', fr. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **manual, fact** and **-ure.**

Derivatives: *manufacture*, tr. v., *manufactur-er*, n., *manufactur-ing*, verbal n. and adj.

manuka, n., the New Zealand tea tree. — Maori.

manul, n., a small wild cat of Tibet, Mongolia and Siberia. — Mongolian name.

manumission, n., liberation. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *manūmissiōnem*, acc. of *manūmissiō*, 'the freeing of a slave', fr. *manūmissus*, pp. of *manūmittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

manumit, tr. v., to release. — ME. *manumitten*, fr. MF. *manumitter*, fr. L. *manūmittere*, 'to release, set at liberty, emancipate', lit. 'to let out of one's hand', fr. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand',

and *mittere*, 'to let go, send'. See **manual,** adj., and **mission.**

manure, tr. v., to fertilize. — ME. *manouren*, orig. 'to till (the land)', contracted fr. OF. *manouvrer* (F. *manœuvrer*), 'to work with the hand'. See **maneuver** and cp. **inure.**

Derivatives: *manure*, n., *manur-ial*, adj.

manus, n., the end of the forelimb of a vertebrate (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., 'hand'. See **manual,** adj.

manuscript, adj. — Fr. L. *manū scrīptus*, 'written with the hand', fr. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand', and pp. of *scrībere*, 'to write'.

See **manual,** adj., and **script.**

manuscript, n. — ML. *manūscrīptum*, fr. L. *manū scrīptum*, 'something written with the hand', neut. of *manū scrīptus*. See prec. word.

Manx, adj. — Earlier *Manks*, metathesized fr. *Manisk*, 'of the Isle of Man', which was formed with suff. *-isk* (see adj. suff. **-ish**) fr. *Man-* (fr. OIr. *Manu*), 'the Isle of Man'.

Derivative: *Manx*, n., the language of the Isle of Man.

manx, n. — Short for *Manx cat*.

many, adj. and n. — ME. *mani*, *moni*, *meni*, fr. OE. *manig*, *monig*, *mænig*, rel. to OS. *manag*, Late ON. *mangr*, Dan. *mangen*, Swed. *mången*, OFris. *manich*, *menich*, MDu. *menich*, Du. *menig*, OHG. *manag*, MHG. *manec*, G. *manch*, Goth. *manags*, 'many a, many', and cogn. with OSlav. *mŭnogŭ*, 'much, many', OIr. *menicc*, W. *mynych*, Co. *menouch*, 'frequent', possibly also with OI. *maghám*, 'gift', *maghávant-*, 'liberal, generous'.

manzanilla, name of various plants. — Sp., dimin. of *manzana*, 'apple', fr. *Mat(t)iāna* (*māla*), 'apples of Mat(t)ius'. See **manchineel.**

manzanillo, n., manchineel. — See prec. word.

manzanita, n., the bearberry. — Sp., dimin. of *manzana*, 'apple'. See **manzanilla.**

Maori, n., 1) a member of the native of New Zealand; 2) the language spoken by them. — New Zealand native word.

map, n. — MF. *mappe* in *mappemonde*, 'map of the world', fr. OF., fr. ML. *mappa mundī*, of s.m., fr. L. *mappa*, 'napkin, tablecloth; signal cloth', fr. Heb.-Punic *mappā́ʰ*, 'napkin, cloth, flag', which stands for **manpā́ʰ*, contraction of Mishnaic Heb. *mᵉnāphā́ʰ* (see Mishnah Kelim, 16:7), 'streaming cloth, banner', lit. 'that which is moved to and fro', from stem *n-w-p*, 'to move to and fro; to swing', whence also Biblical Heb. *nōphēph*, 'he brandished', *hēnîph*, 'he wielded, waved', *nāphā́ʰ*, 'sieve', *tᵉnūphā́ʰ*, 'a swinging, waving, wave offering, offering'. Cp. **nappe, napkin, apron.** Cp. also **mop.**

Derivative: *map*, tr. v.

maple, n. — ME. *mapil*, fr. OE. *mapulder*, *mapel* (*trēow*), 'maple tree', rel. to ON. *möpurr*, of s.m.

maqui, n., a shrub of Chile (*Aristotelia maqui*). — Sp., fr. Araucan *maqui*.

maquis, n, 1) a zone of shrubby plants in the Mediterranean region serving as cover for fugitives, guerrilla fighters, etc.; 2) (*often cap.*) a member of the French underground movement in World War II, fighting against the Nazis. — F., 'scrub, bush (in Corsica)', fr. It. *macchia*, 'thicket', fr. L. *mācula*, 'spot'. See **macula.**

mar, tr. v., to injure. — ME. *merren*, *marren*, fr. OE. *merran*, *mierran*, 'to hinder, obstruct, squander, waste', rel. to OFris. *mēria*, OHG. *marren*, *merren*, 'to hinder, obstruct', Goth. *marzjan*, 'to hinder, offend', OFris. *mēre*, 'tie, fetter', and prob. to ON. *merja*, 'to crush, bruise', and cogn. with OI. *mṛṇáti*, 'he crushes, bruises', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish', fr. I.-E. base **mer-*, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See **smart,** v., and cp. words there referred to. OF. *marrir*, 'to afflict' (whence F. *marri*, orig. pp., 'sorry, grieved'), OProvenç. *marrir*, It. *smarrire*, 'to lead astray', are Teut. loan words.

marabou, also **marabout,** n., a large stork of West Africa. — F. *marabou(t)*, fr. Port. *marabuto*, fr. Arab. *murâbiṭ*, 'hermit'; so called because of its solitary habits. See next word.

Marabout, n., 1) a Mohammedan saint; 2) his tomb or shrine. — F., fr. Port. *marabuto*, fr. Arab. *murâbiṭ*, 'hermit', partic. of *râbaṭa*, 'he applied himself continually, he was on duty', 3rd conjugation of *rábaṭa*, 'he bound'. Cp. **Almoravides, marabou, maravedi.**

Marah, n., the first oasis reached by the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea. The waters were bitter, but Moses sweetened them. See Ex. 15: 23-25; Nu. 33, 8:9. — Heb. *Mārā́ʰ*, prop. fem. of *mar*, 'bitter', used as a noun, from the root of *mar* (contraction of *mārár*), 'was bitter', whence also *mōr*, 'myrrh', *mᵉrōrā́ʰ*, 'gall, gallbladder', *mᵉrērā́ʰ*, 'gall', *mᵉrōrím*, 'bitter herbs', *mᵉrīrí*, 'bitter', *mémer*, *mᵉrīrúth*, 'bitterness', Mishnaic Heb. *mārā́ʰ*, 'gall' (lit. 'the bitter organ'). See **myrrh.**

maranatha, n., a curse. — Gk. μαρανα θά, usually explained as transliteration of Aram. *mārān āthā́*, 'the Lord has come', or 'O Lord, come'. But the association of μαρανα θά with ἀνάθεμα in ἤτω ἀνάθεμα, μαρανα θά, 'let him be anathema, maranatha' (1st Corinth. 16:22), makes it probable that the words ἀνάθεμα, μαρανα θά express a double or intensified curse. It is very probable that μαρανα θά is the transliteration of Heb. *moḥŏrā́m attā́ʰ*, 'thou art put under the ban', the short Qamatz in the first syllable of the word *moḥŏrā́m* having been mistaken for the long one (= *ā*) and the letter ח (= *ḥ*), which has no exact equivalent in the Greek alphabet, having been dropped in the transliteration. The omission of the letter ח is the rule in the transliteration of PN.'s in the LXX. Cp. e.g. 'Ενώχ, translit. of חֲנוֹךְ (*Ḥănṓkh*), Νῶε, translit. of נֹחַ (*Nṓᵃḥ*), 'Ισαάκ, translit. of יִצְחָק (*Yitzhák*), Ζαρά, translit. of זֶרַח (*Zéraḥ*, *Zárah*), 'Οφέρ, translit. of חֵפֶר (*Ḥépher*), Σαλπαάδ, translit. of צְלָפְחָד (*Tzᵉlophḥā́d*), 'Αγγί, translit. of חַגִּי (*Ḥaggí*), 'Αγγαῖος, rendering of חַגַּי (*Ḥaggáy*). The Hebrew word *moḥŏrām* is the Hoph'al (= passive of the causative) part. of *ḥārám*, 'he devoted, banished', which is rel. to Arab. *ḥáruma*, 'was forbidden, unlawful'; see **herem** and cp. **harem.** For the change of *m* to *n* cp. **marrano.** The identification of μαρανα θά with Heb. *moḥŏrā́m attā́ʰ* is supported by the fact that the LXX usually renders the Heb. noun *ḥḗrem* (e.g. in Lev. 27: 28, 29) by ἀνάθεμα (see *anathema*) and the verb *heḥĕrîm* (e.g. in Nu. 21: 2,3) by ἀναθεματίζειν (see *anathematize*).

Maranta, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian physician and botanist Bartolomeo *Maranta* (1500-1571).

Marantaceae, n. pl., the arrowroot family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

marantaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

maraschino, n., liqueur made from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry. — It., fr. *amarasca*, *marasca*, 'a kind of small, sour, cherry', fr. *amaro*, 'bitter', fr. L. *amārus*. See **amarine** and cp. **margosa.**

marasmic, adj., pertaining to or having marasmus — See next word and **-ic.**

marasmus, n., wasting away of the body. — ModL., fr. Gk. μαρασμός, 'consumption', fr. μαραίνειν, 'to consume', fr. I.-E. base **mer-*, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See **mar** and cp. **amaranth.**

Maratha, n., member of a people in South India. — Marathi *Maraṭha*, corresponding to Hind. *Marhaṭā*, fr. OI. *Mahārāṣṭraḥ*, lit. 'great country', fr. *mahā-*, 'great', and *rāṣṭraḥ*, 'kingdom, country', which is rel. to *rā́jan*, 'king'. See **maharaja.**

Marathon race, a running race, 26 miles 385 yards long. — From *Marathon*, 26 miles north of Athens, scene of the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, 490 B.C.E.; so called in allusion to the Greek who ran from Marathon to Athens to bring the news of victory to his countrymen and fell dead on arrival.

maraud, intr. v., to raid. — F. *marauder*, fr. *maraud*, 'scoundrel, rascal', fr. dial. F. *maraud*, 'tomcat', a word of imitative origin. Dial. F. *maraud* was prob. used also figuratively in the sense 'vagabond', which accounts for the development of meaning.

Derivative: *maraud-er*, n.

maravedi, n., an old Spanish gold coin. — Sp. *maravedí*, fr. Arab. *murābiṭí*, adj. formed fr. *Murābiṭín* (pl.), name of a Moorish dynasty (= Almoravides). Hence *maravedí* prop. meant 'money of the Almoravides'. See **Marabout.**

marble, n. — ME. *marbre*, later changed to *marbel*, *marble*, fr. OF. (= F.) *marbre*, fr. VL. *marmorem*, acc. of L. *marmor* (a neut. noun, taken in VL. for masc.), fr. Gk. μάρμαρος, 'white, glistening stone', fr. orig. 'stone, rock', rel. to μάρναμαι, 'I fight, battle', lit. 'I strike myself', μαραίνω, 'I put out, quench, extinguish', and cogn. with OI. *mṛṇáti*, 'crushes, bruises', fr. I.-E. base **mer-*, 'to rub, consume, wear away'. See **smart,** v., and cp. **marmoreal.** Cp. also *marasmus*, *amaranth*. The sense development of Gk. μάρμαρος was influenced by μαρμαίρειν, 'to shine', to which, however, it is not related. OHG. *marmul*, *murmul*, G. *Marmel*, *Murmel*, 'marble', are Latin loan words. G. *Marmor*, 'marble', has been refashioned after L. *marmor*.

Derivatives: *marbl-ed*, *marbl-y*, adjs.

marc, n., refuse of fruit, esp. of grapes. — F., lit. 'something trodden or beaten', fr. *marcher*, 'to walk', in the original sense of this verb: 'to tread'. See **march,** 'to walk'.

marcasite, n., a native iron disulfide FeS_2 (*mineral.*) — F. *marcassite*, fr. ML. *marchasita*, fr. Sp. *marcaxita* (ModSp. *marcasita*), fr. Arab. *marqashīthā́*, fr. Pers. *marqashīshā*.

marcella, n., a cotton quilting. — Lit. 'of Marseilles', fr. F. *Marseille*, fr. L. *Massilia*. Cp. **Marseillaise, Marseilles.**

Marcellus, masc. PN. — L. *Mārcellus*, dimin. of **Marcus** (q.v.)

marcel wave. — Named after the French hairdresser *Marcel* Grateau (died in 1936).

marcescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

marcescent, adj., withering. — L. *marcēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *marcēscere*, 'to wither, droop, decay, pine away', inchoative of *marcēre*, 'to wither, droop, be faint', fr. I.-E. base **mereq-*, **merq-*, 'to decay, rot', whence also Lith. *merkiù*, *meřkti*, 'to soak, steep', *mirkstù*, *miřkti*, 'to be soaked, be steeped', and perh. Gaul. *bracis*, 'a kind of corn used for making malt', MIr. *mraich*, *braich*, W. *brach*, 'malt', MIr. *brēn*, W. *braen* (for **mrakno-*), 'foul, rotten'. Cp. **immarcessible.** I.-E. base **mereq-*, **merq-*, 'to decay, rot', is orig. identical with base **merq-*, 'to rub', enlargement of base **mer-*, whence OI. *mṛṇáti*, 'crushes, bruises', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to put out, quench, extinguish'. See **smart,** v. and cp. **marasmus, amaranth, marble.** Cp. also **mar.** For the ending of *marcescent* see suff. **-ent.**

march, n., boundary. — ME. *marche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *marche*, 'boundary, frontier', fr. Frankish **marka*, which is rel. to OHG. *marca*, *marcha*, MHG. *marke*, G. *Mark*, 'boundary, frontier'. It., OProvenç., Sp. *marca*, of s.m., are also Teut. loan words. See **mark,** 'boundary; sign', and cp. **marchioness, marquis.**

Derivative: *march*, intr. v., to border.

march, intr. v., to walk. — MF. (= F.) *marcher*, 'to walk', fr. OF. *marcher*, 'to tread, trample; to walk', which prob. derives fr. VL. **marcāre*, 'to hammer', fr. L. *marcus*, 'to beat the time; to march in time; to march', fr. L. *marcus*, 'hammer', back formation fr. *marculus*, which was mistaken for a diminutive. L. *marculus* has been dissimilated fr. **malclos*, for **maltlos*, which is

cogn. with L. *malleus*, 'hammer'; see **malleus** and cp. **machete, marc, mush,** 'a march on foot'. Several philologists derive OF. *marcher* **fr.** Frankish **markōn*, 'to mark, to imprint (one's steps)'; see **mark,** 'boundary; sign'. It. *marciare* and Sp. *marchar*, 'to march', are borrowed fr. F. *marcher*.

march, n., a walking. — MF. (= F.) *marche*, fr. *marcher*. See prec. word and cp. **démarche.**

March, n. — ME., fr. OF. *march*, also *marz* (F. *mars*), fr. L. *Martius* (*mēnsis*), '(the month of) Mars', fr. *Mars*, gen. *Martis*, 'March'. Cp. It., Sp. *marzo*, 'March', and see **Mars.**

Marchantia, n., a genus of plants, the liverwort (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Nicolas *Marchant* (died in 1678). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Marchantiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the liverwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Marchantia** with suff. **-aceae.**

marchantiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

marcher, n., one who marches. — Formed fr. **march,** 'to walk', with agential suff. **-er.**

marcher, n., inhabitant of a march. — Formed fr. **march,** 'boundary', with agential suff. **-er.**

marchesa, n., an Italian marchioness. — It., fem. of *marchese*. See next word.

marchese, n., an Italian marquis. — It. See **marquis.**

Marcheshvan, n. — See **Marheshvan.**

marchioness, n. 1) wife or widow of a marquis; 2) a lady having in her own right the rank of a marquis. — ML. *marchiōnissa*, fem. of *marchiō* (gen. *-ōnis*), 'marquis', prop. 'ruler of a march'. See **march,** 'boundary', and **marquis.**

marchpane, n. — It. *marzapane* (whence also Sp. *marzapán*, *mazapán*, OProvenç. *massapan*, MF. *marcepain*, F. *massepain*), fr. Venetian *matapan*, fr. ML. *matapanus*, name of a Venetian coin, used also in the sense of 'weight' and 'box', ult. fr. Arab. *mauthabān*, 'a sitting king', name of a coin circulating in the East during the crusades, fr. S. Arab. *wáthaba*, 'he sat; he dwelled' (in Arab., 'he leaped, jumped'). It. *marzapane* owes its form to folk etymology; the word was explained as derived fr. L. *Marcī panis*, 'bread of Mark'. S. Arab. and Arab. *wáthaba* are rel. to Heb. *yāshábh*, 'he sat; he dwelled'. See **Yeshibah.**

Marcia, fem. PN. — L. *Mārcia*, fem. of *Mārcius*, rel. to *Mārcus*. See **Marcus.**

Marcomanni, n. pl., name of a Teutonic tribe. — L. *Marcomanni*, a Teut. loan word lit. meaning 'men of the border'. The first element is rel. to OHG. *mark*, OE. *mearc*, 'border, mark, district'; see **mark,** 'boundary', and cp. **march,** 'boundary'. The second element is rel. to OHG. *man*, OE. *mann*, 'man'; see **man.**

marconigram, n., a message sent by wireless telegram; radiogram. — Formed from the name of the Italian physicist Guglielmo *Marconi* (1874-1937) and **-gram.**

Marcus, masc. PN. — L. *Mārcus*, for **Mārt-cos*, rel. to *Mārs*, name of the Roman god of war. See **Mars** and cp. **Marcia, Mark.**

mare, n., a female horse. — ME. *mere*, *mare*, fr. OE. *mere*, fem. to OE. *mearh*, 'horse'; rel. to OS. *meriha*, ON. *merr*, OFris. *merrie*, MDu. *merie*, Du. *merrie*, OHG. *meriha*, *merha*, MHG. *merhe*, G. *Mähre*, 'mare', ON. *marr*, OFris. *mar*, OHG. *marah*, *marh*, 'horse', from pre-Teut. *marka*, a form mentioned in Pausanias Periplous and referred to as of Gaulish origin. Cp. Ir. and Gael. *marc*, W. *march*, Co. *margh*, *march*, Bret. *marh*, 'horse'. Cp. also the first element in **marshal.**

mare, n., the sea. — L. *mare*, 'sea'. See **mere,** 'lake'.

mare, n., incubus. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON. and OHG. *mara*, MDu. *mare*, Du. *-merrie*, MHG. *mar*, G. *Mahr*, 'incubus', and cogn. with the first element in OIr. *Mor-rīgain*, demoness of corpses (lit. 'queen of the nightmare'), Bulg., Serb., Pol. *mora*, Czech *mura*, 'incubus'. Cp. the second element in **nightmare.** Cp. also the second element in **cauchemar.**

maremma, n., marshy land near the seashore. — It., fr. L. *maritima*, neut. pl. of *maritimus*, 'pertaining to the sea, near the sea', fr. *mare*, 'sea'. Cp. OF. *maresme*, Catal. *maresma*, 'marsh', which are of the same origin, and see **maritime.**

Margaret, fem. PN. — OF. *Margaret* (F. *Marguerite*), fr. L. *margarīta*, 'pearl'. See **margarite** and cp. **Margery.**

margaric, adj., pertaining to a white fatty acid $C_{16}H_{33}CO_2H$ (*chem.*) — F. *margarique*, fr. Gk. μάργαρον, 'pearl'. See **margarite** and **-ic.**

margarin, n., a fatty substance found in animal fats and vegetable oils (*chem.*) — F. *margarine*, fr. *margarique*, lit. 'of a pearl-like color' (see **margaric** and chem. suff. **-in**); coined by the French chemist Marie-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889).

margarine, n., artificial butter. — F.; see prec. word. The name arose from the erroneous notion that all oils and fats contain margaric acid.

margarite, n., 1) a pearl (*archaic*); 2) a basic aluminum calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — ME., fr. OF. *margarite* (F. *marguerite*), fr. L. *margarīta*, fr. Gk. μαργαρίτης (scil. λίθος), 'pearl', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. OI. *mañjaram*, *mañjari*, 'bud, pearl'. Gk. μάργαρον is prob. a back formation fr. μαργαρίτης. Cp. **Margaret, margaric, margarin, marguerite.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

margaritiferous, adj., producing pearls. — Compounded of L. *margarīta*, 'pearl', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and **-ferous.**

margay, n., a spotted wildcat of South America. — F., altered fr. earlier *margaia*, fr. Tupi *mbaracaia*.

marge, n., edge, border. — F., fr. L. *margō*, gen. *marginis*. See **margin.**

margent, n., margin. — An archaic var. of **margin.**

Margery, fem. PN. — OF. *Margerie*, rel. to L. *margarīta*, 'pearl'. See **Margaret.**

margin, n. — ME. *margine*, fr. L. *margō*, gen. *marginis*, 'edge, brink, border', which is cogn. with Goth. *marka*, 'boundary, frontier', OE. *mearc*, 'boundary, boundary sign, sign, mark'. See **mark,** 'boundary; sign', and cp. **marge, margent.**

Derivatives: *margin*, tr. v., *marginal* (q.v.), *marginate* (q.v.)

marginal, adj. — ModL. *marginālis*, fr. L. *margō*, gen. *marginis*. See **margin** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *marginal*, n., *marginal-ly*, adv.

marginate, marginated, adj., having a margin. — L. *marginātus*, pp. of *margināre*, 'to provide with a border, to border', fr. *margō*, gen. *marginis*. See **margin** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

marginalia, n. pl., marginal notes. — ModL., prop. neut. pl. of the adjective *marginālis*. See **marginal.**

Marginella, n., a genus of marine snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *margō*, gen. *marginis*. See **margin** and **-ella.**

margosa, n., an East Indian tree with bitter bark. — Fr. Port. *amargoso*, 'bitter', fr. VL. **amāricōsus*, 'bitterish', fr. L. *amārus*, 'bitter'. See **amarine** and cp. **maraschino.**

margrave, n., 1) orig. a governor of a border region in Germany; 2) the hereditary title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire. — MDu. *markgrave* (Du. *markgraaf*), lit. 'count of the border', fr. *mark*, 'border' and *grave*, 'count, earl'. Cp. MLG. *markgrēve*, OHG. *markgrāvo*, 'governor of a border region', G. *Markgraf*, 'margrave', and see **march,** 'boundary', and **grave,** 'count'. Cp. also **landgrave.**

margravine, n., wife of margrave. — Du. *markgravin*, fem. of *markgraaf*. See **margrave** and subst. suff. **-ine.**

marguerite, n., oxeye daisy. — F., 'pearl; daisy', fr. OF. *margarite*, 'pearl', resp. OF. *margerite*, 'daisy', fr. L. *margarīta*, 'pearl', fr. Gk. μαργαρίτης. See **margarite.**

Marheshvan, also **Marheshwan,** n., the eighth month of the Jewish year. — Mishnaic Heb. *marḥeshwán*, fr. Akkad. *warḫu samnu*, lit. 'eighth month'. The first word is rel. to Heb. *yéraḥ*, 'month', *yārḗaḥ*, 'moon', Aram. *yarḥá*, 'month'. The second word is rel. to Akkad. *samānē* (masc.), *samānti* (fem.), 'eight'. Cp. Heb. *shᵉmōnéʰ* (masc.), *shᵉmōnáʰ* (fem.), Ugar. *šmn* (masc.), *šmnt* (fem.), Aram. *tᵉmānéʾ* (masc.), *tᵉmanyáʾ* (fem.), Arab. *thamānin* (masc.), *thamāniyaʰ* (fem.), Ethiop. *samānī* (masc.), *samānītū* (fem.), 'eight'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) For the interchangeability of *w* and *m* in Akkadian cp. *Kislev*. Cp. **Heshvan.**

Maria, fem. PN. — Late L. See **Mary.**

Marian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Virgin Mary; 2) pertaining to Mary, Queen of England; 3) pertaining to Mary, Queen of Scots. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Maria*. See **Mary.**

Marian, n., a follower of Mary, Queen of Scots. See prec. word.

Marian, Marianne, fem. PN. — *Marian* is a collateral form of *Marion*, dimin. of F. *Marie* (see **Mary**), but was mistaken later for the compound of the two names *Mary* and *Ann(e)* (whence the spelling *Marianne*).

marigold, n., a yellow-flowered plant. — A hybrid coined fr. **Mary** (prob. the Virgin) and **gold.**

marihuana, marijuana, n., 1) the hemp plant; 2) a narcotic obtained from its dried leaves and flowers. — Mex. Sp., prob. a contraction of *María Juana* (= 'Mary Jane'), so called from the alleged sexual appeal of the drug.

Marilyn, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Mary.**

marimba, n., a kind of musical instrument. — Bantu *malimba*, *marimba*, pl. of *limba*, name of a musical instrument.

marinade, n., a pickle seasoned with herbs and spices. — F., fr. *mariner*, 'to pickle', fr. *marin*, 'of the sea', fr. L. *marīnus*, of s.m. See **marine** adj., and **-ade.**

Derivative: *marinade*, tr. v.

marinate, tr. v., to steep in pickle. — See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

marine, adj. — ME. *maryn(e)*, fr. OF. (= F.) *marin*, fem. *marine*, fr. L. *marīnus*, fem. *marīna*, 'of the sea', fr. *mare*, 'sea'. See **mere,** 'the sea', and adj. suff. **-ine** and cp. **submarine, transmarine.**

marine, n. — F., 'seamanship, navy, seascape', fr. *marin*, 'mariner', from the adj. *marin*. See **marine,** adj.

mariner, n. — ME., fr. OF. *marinier*, fr. ML. *marīnārius*, 'sailor', fr. L. *marīnus*, 'of the sea'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

Marinism, n., extravagant style of writing. — Lit. 'style resembling that of the Italian poet Giovanni Battista *Marini*' (1569-1625). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Marinist, n., writer imitating the style of Marini. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Mariolatry, n. — Lit. 'worship of Mary', compounded of Gk. Μαρίᾱ, 'Mary', and **-λατρεία**, **-λατρίᾱ**, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **Mary** and **-latry.**

Marion, fem. PN. — F., dimin. of *Marie*. See **Mary** and cp. **Marianne.** Cp. also next word.

marionette, n., puppet worked by strings. — F. *marionnette*, double diminutive of *Marie*. See prec. word and **-ette.**

Mariposa lily, Mariposa tulip, any plant of the genus *Calochortus*. — Fr. Sp. *mariposa*, 'butterfly', which is of uncertain origin; so called in allusion to the appearance of the colorful blossoms.

mariposite, n., a chromium-bearing mica (*min-*

eral.) — Named after *Mariposa* County in California. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

marish, n., a marsh. — ME. *mares, mareis,* fr. OF. *maarais, mareis, maresc* (F. *marais*), 'marsh'. See **marsh.**

Derivatives: *marish, marish-y,* adjs., *marish-ness,* n.

marischal, n., Scot. form of *marshal.* — F. *maréchal.* See **marshal.**

Marist, n., member of a Roman Catholic order. — F. *Mariste,* fr. *Marie.* See **Mary** and **-ist.**

marital, adj., 1) pertaining to a husband; 2) pertaining to marriage. — L. *marītālis,* 'of marriage', fr. *marītus,* 'a married man, husband', which is of uncertain etymology. It possibly stands for **marī-tos* and lit. means 'provided with a young wife', and is cogn. with OI. *máryaḥ,* 'young man, lover, wooer', Gk. μεῖραξ, 'boy, girl', Lith. *martì,* 'bride', Opruss. *mārtin* (acc.), 'bride', Lith. *mergà,* OPruss. *mergo,* 'girl, maid, servant', W. *merch,* Co. *myrgh,* 'daughter; wife', W. *morwyn,* 'virgin, girl'. Cp **marry.**

Derivatives: *marital-ity,* n., *marital-ly,* adv.

maritime, adj., of, or pertaining to, the sea. — F., fr. L. *maritimus,* 'of the sea, near the sea', fr. *mare,* 'sea'. See **mare,** 'sea'. Suff. *-timus* in *maritimus* (also *-tumus*) is prop. a superl. suff., and occurs also in L. *in-timus,* 'inmost', *ul-timus,* 'last', *pos-tumus,* 'last' (see *intimate, ultimate, posthumous*).

Marius, masc. PN. — L., fr. *Marius,* name of a Roman gens.

marjoram, n., name of a plant. — ME. *majoran,* fr. OF. *majorane* (F. *marjolaine*), fr. ML. *majorāna,* fr. L. *amāracus,* fr. Gk. ἀμάρακος, 'marjoram', which, together with Macedonian Gk. ἀβαρύ, 'marjoram', prob. derives from a language of India. Cp. OI. *maruvaḥ, maruvakaḥ,* 'marjoram'. ML. *majorāna* (fr. L. *amāracus*) owes its form to a confusion with L. *mājor,* compar. of *magnus,* 'great, large' (see *major,* adj.)

Marjorie, Marjory, fem. PN. — Collateral forms of **Margery** (q.v.)

mark, n., 1) boundary (archaic); 2) sign. — ME. *merke, marke,* fr. OE. *mearc,* 'boundary,boundary sign, sign, mark', rel. to ON. *merki, mark,* 'boundary sign', *mörk,* 'forest' (forests often served as frontiers), OFris. *merke,* OS., Goth. *marka,* 'boundary, frontier', Du. *merk,* 'mark, brand', *mark,* 'borderland; mark, sign', OHG. *marcha,* MHG. *marke,* G. *Mark,* 'boundary, boundary land', G. *Marke,* 'sign, token; stamp', and cogn. with Avestic *marᵉza,* 'border', L. *margō,* gen. *marginis,* 'edge, brink, border', OIr. *mruig,* Ir. *bruig,* 'boundary; district', W., Co., Bret. *bro,* 'district'. Cp. **mark,** 'to put a mark on', **mark,** a weight. Cp. also **march, 'boundary', Marcomanni, margrave, marque, marquetry, marquis, marquise, countermark, demarcation, remark. Cp. also margin. Cp. also Cymric.**

mark, tr. v., to put a mark on. — ME. *merken, marken,* fr. OE. *mearcian,* 'to make a mark, to mark', fr. OE. *mearc,* 'boundary, sign, mark', rel. to ON. *merkja,* Dan. *merke,* Swed. *märka,* OFris. *merkia,* MDu., Du. *merken,* OHG. *merken, merchen,* MHG., G. *merken,* 'to mark, note', and to OS. *markon,* ON. *marka,* OHG. *marchōn, markōn,* of s.m. See prec. word. OF. *merchier,* 'to mark, note', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivatives: *mark-ed,* adj., *mark-ed-ly,* adv., *mark-ed-ness,* n., *mark-er,* n., *mark-ing,* n.

mark, n., 1) a weight; 2) any of various coins; 3) the monetary unit of Germany. — ME. *marke,* fr. OE. *marc,* prob. fr. ON. *mörk,* which is rel. to MHG. *mark, marke,* G. *Mark,* 'mark'. These words are very prob. rel. to OE. *mearc,* ON. *mark,* 'boundary sign', OHG. *marcha,* 'boundary, boundary land'. See **mark,** 'boundary; sign'.

Mark, masc. PN. — L. *Mārcus.* See **Marcus.**

Markab, n., a star of the constellation of Pegasus. Arab. *márkab,* 'saddle; ship, vessel', fr. *rakiba,* 'he mounted a horse, he rode' (whence also *márkabaʰ,* 'vehicle, carriage'), which is rel. to Heb. *rākhábh,* 'he mounted a horse, he rode', *réḳhebh,* 'chariot', *merkā́bh,* 'chariot, saddle', *merkābhā́ʰ,* 'chariot', Aram.-Syr. *rᵉ̌khēbh,* 'he mounted a horse, he rode', Syr. *markᵉ̌bhā́,* 'ship', Ugar. *rkb,* 'to mount a horse, to ride', Akkad. *rakābu,* of s.m., *markabtu,* 'chariot', Ethiop. *rakába,* 'he attained'.

market, n. — ME., fr. ONF. *market,* corresponding to OF. *marchiet, marchie* (whence F. *marché*), fr. L. *mercātus,* 'trade, business, marketplace' [whence also It. *mercato,* OProvenç. and Catal. *mercat,* Sp. and Port. *mercado,* OS. *markat,* MDu. *market* (Du. *markt,* dial. Du. *mart*), OHG. *markāt* (MHG. *market,* G. *Markt*)], fr. *mercātus,* pp. of *mercārī,* 'to trade', fr. *merx,* gen. *mercis,* 'ware, merchandise'. See **merchant** and cp. **mart,** which is a doublet of *market.*

Derivatives: *market,* intr. and tr. v., *market-able,* adj., *market-abil-ity,* n., *market-abl-y,* adv., *market-ing,* n.

markhor, n., wild goat of the Himalayas. — Pers. *mār-khōr,* 'snake eater'.

marl, n., clayey soil. — ME., fr. MF. *marle* (whence F. *marne*), fr. ML. *margila,* dimin. of L. *marga,* 'marl', which is a Gaulish word according to Pliny. It. and Sp. *marga,* 'marl', derive fr. L. *marga,* Late OHG. *mergil,* MDu. *merghel,* Du., MLG., MHG., G., Dan. *mergel,* Swed. *märgel,* W. *marl,* are loan words fr. ML. *margila.*

Derivatives: *marl,* tr. v., *marl-y,* adj.

marl, tr. v., to fasten. — Du. *marlen,* freq. of MDu. *māren, mēren,* 'to tie, fasten'. See **moor,** 'to fasten', and cp. next word.

marline, n., a small cord of two strands used for seizing (*naut.*) — Du. *marlijn,* formed (under the influence of *lijn,* 'line'), fr. *marling,* fr. *marren,* fr. MDu. *māren,* 'to tie'. See **marl,** 'to fasten', and dimin. suff. **-ling.**

marlite, n., a variety of marl which resists the action of the air. — Formed from **marl** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

marmalade, n. — F. *marmelade,* fr. Port. *marmelada,* 'quince jelly, marmalade', fr. *marmelo,* 'quince', fr. L. *melimēlum,* 'honey apple', fr. Gk. μελίμηλον, 'sweet apple', which is compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and μῆλον, apple'. The first element is cogn. with L. *mel,* gen. *mellis,* 'honey'; see **melli-.** For the second element see **Malus,** 'the apple tree'.

marmolite, n., pale green serpentine (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. μαρμ(αίρειν), to shine', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *márīciḥ, marīcī,* 'beam of light, ray', and prob. also with L. *merus,* 'pure, unmixed'. See **mere,** adj. For the second element see **-lite.**

marmoreal, adj., pertaining to, or like, marble. Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *marmoreus,* 'made of marble, resembling marble', fr. *marmor,* 'marble'. See **marble.**

Derivative: *marmoreal-ly,* adv.

marmoset, n., a small monkey of South and Central America. — ME. *marmusette,* fr. MF. *marmouset,* 'grotesque carved figure' [cp. *Rue des Marmousets,* a street in Paris, in which there were grotesque figures of stone. Referring to this street, a Latin text from 1280 speaks of *duo marmosetī lapideī* ['two stone marmosets' = two grotesque figures of stone']; rel. to F. *marmot,* 'little monkey; puppet, grotesque figure', *marmotter,* 'to mutter, mumble'. All these words are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **marmot.**

marmot, n., a burrowing rodent. — F. *marmotte,* prop. 'the mumbling (animal)', fr. *marmotter,* 'to mutter, mumble'; see prec. word. It. *marmotta* and Sp. *marmota* are French loan words. The F. forms *marmotaine, marmontaine* are a blend of F. *marmot* with L. *mūs montānus,* lit. 'mountain-mouse'.

marocain, n., a dress material made of silk. — F., lit. 'of Morocco', fr. *Maroc,* 'Morocco'; so called because this material was orig. manufactured in Morocco. Cp. **morocco.**

Maronite, n., member of a Christian sect living in the Lebanon district in Syria. — Named after its founder *Maro,* a monk, who lived in the 5th cent. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

maroon, n., one of a class of Negroes; orig. a fugitive Negro slave. — F. *marron,* fr. Sp. *cimarrón,* 'wild, untamed', derivative of *cima,* fr. L. *cȳma,* 'mountain top, summit', fr. Gk. κῦμα, 'anything swollen, wave'. See **cyma.**

Derivative: *maroon,* tr. and intr. v.

maroon, n., and adj., brownish red. — F. *marron,* 'chestnut', fr. It. *marrone,* 'chestnut', which is of unknown origin. Cp. **marron.**

marplot, n. — Compounded of **mar** and **plot.**

marque, n., seizure by way of reprisal. — F., fr. OProvenç. *marca,* 'seizure, reprisal', fr. *marcar,* 'to seize in reprisal', prop. 'to *mark* by seizing in reprisal', which is of Teut. origin. See **mark,** 'boundary; sign'.

marquee, n., a large tent. — Back formation fr. **marquise,** which was mistaken for a plural; *marquee* orig. denoted 'a place suitable for a marquise'.

marquetry, marqueterie, n., inlaid work of wood or other material used in decorating furniture. — F. *marqueterie,* 'inlaid work, marquetry', fr. *marqueter,* 'to speckle, spot, inlay', fr. *marque,* 'a mark'. See **mark,** 'boundary; sign', and cp. **marque.**

marquis, n., a title of nobility. — ME. *markis, marquis,* alteration (due to the analogy of It. *marchese*) of OF. *marchis,* fr. *marche,* 'border, borderland', fr. Teut. **marka,* 'boundary, frontier'. Cp. OHG. *marcha,* 'boundary, frontier', and see **march,** 'boundary'.

marquisate, n., the office or dignity of a marquis. — Formed on analogy of F. *marquisat,* which is derived fr. It. *marchesato,* but was assimilated in form to *marquis.* See **marquis** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

marquise, n., 1) wife or widow of a marquis; 2) a lady holding in her own right the rank equal to that of a marquis; *z*) awning, marquee. — F., 'marchioness; marquee (tent)', fem. of *marquis.* See prec. word and cp. **marquee.**

marquisette, n., a thin cotton fabric. — Dimin. of F. *marquise,* 'awning, marquee'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

marquois scale, a scale for drawing equidistant parallel lines. — Named after its inventor *Marquois,* who lived in London in the 18th cent.

marram grass, bent grass. — ON. *maralmr,* lit. 'sea grass', fr. *marr,* 'sea', and *halmr,* 'straw'. See **mere,** 'sea', and **haulm.**

marrano, n., Jew or Moor converted to Christianity. — Sp., 'pig, hog', fr. Arab. *ḥáruma,* 'was forbidden'. The pig was called the 'forbidden animal', from the fact that the eating of pork is forbidden by Jewish and Moslem religious law. Cp. (Andalusian) Sp. *maharrana,* 'fresh bacon, salt pork', which derives fr. Arab. *muḥárramaʰ,* fem. of *muḥárram,* 'anything forbidden', pass. part. of *ḥárrama.* See **harem** and **herem.** For the change of *m* to *n* cp. **maranatha.**

marriage, n. — ME. *mariage,* fr. OF. (= F.) *mariage,* fr. VL. *marītāticum* (occurring in a text from the year 1062), fr. L. *marītātus,* pp. of *marītāre,* 'to wed, marry, give in marriage'. It. *maritaggio,* Sp. *maridaje,* 'marriage', also derive fr. VL. *marītāticum.* See **marry** and **-age.**

marron, n., the European chestnut. — F. See **maroon,** 'brownish red'.

marrow, n. — ME. *maro, merowe,* fr. OE. *mearg, mearh,* rel. to OS. *marg,* ON. *mergr,* OFris., Du. *merg,* OHG. *marag, marg,* MHG. *marc,* G. *Mark,* 'marrow', fr. I.-E. base **mozgho-,* whence also OI. *majján-,* Avestic *mazga-,* 'marrow', Toch. A *mäśśunt,* 'marrow', OSlav. *mozgŭ,* OPruss. *muzgeno,* Lith. *smãgenės* (metathesized fr. **mãzgenės*), 'brain'.

Derivatives: *marrow*, tr. v., *marrow-ish*, *marrow-less*, *marrow-y*, adjs.

marry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *marien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *marier*, fr. L. *marītāre*, 'to wed, marry, give in marriage' (whence also It. *maritare*, Rum. *mărită*, OProvenç., Catal. Sp. and Port. *maridar*, 'to marry'), fr. *maritus*, 'married, husband'. See **marital** and **marriage.**

Derivatives: *marri-ed*, adj., *marri-er*, n.

Mars, n., the Roman god of war. — L. *Mārs*, of unknown etymology. Cp. **March, Marcia, Marcus, Mark, Martin, martin, martite.** Gk., μάρναμαι, 'I fight', is not cognate with L. *Mārs* (see *marasmus*).

Marsala, n., a kind of wine produced in Sicily. — So called from *Marsala*, a seaport in Sicily, fr. Arab. *Mirsā-llāhi*, lit. 'the Port of God'.

Marseillaise, n., name of the French national Republican song, composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792. — F., fem. of the adj. *Marseillais*, 'of Marseilles'. Rouget de Lisle composed this song for the Strassburg volunteers, yet it was named *Marseillaise* because it was the volunteers from *Marseilles* who sang it in Paris for the first time.

Marseilles, marseilles, n., a kind of cotton material. — Prop. 'made at *Marseilles*'. Cp. **marcella, Marseillaise.**

marsh, n. — ME. *mersh*, fr. OE. *mersc*, *merisc*, rel. to OS., OFris. *mersk*, MDu., MLG. *mersch*, *marsch* (whence Du. *mars*, G. *Marsch*). All these words are derivatives of Teut. **mari-*, 'sea'. See **mere**, 'lake', and cp. **mare**, 'sea', **marish, morass.**

Derivatives: *marsh*, adj., *marsh-y*, adj., *marsh-iness*, n.

marshal, n. — ME. *mareschal*, *marshal*, fr. OF. *mareschal* (F. *maréchal*), fr. Late L. *mariscalcus*, a word occurring in the Salic Law, and derived fr. Frankish **marhskalk*, which is rel. to OHG. *marahscalc*, lit. 'horse servant' (whence MHG. *marschalc*, G. *Marschall*, 'marshal'), fr. *marah*, 'horse', and *scalc*, 'servant'. For the etymology of OHG. *marah* see **mare**, 'female horse'. OHG. *scalc* (= MHG. *schalk*, whence G. *Schalk*, 'rogue; wag') is rel. to OE. *scealc*, OS., OFris. *scalc*, Late ON. *skalkr*, servant', Dan., Swed. *skalk*, Du. *schalk*, 'rogue; wag', Goth. *skalks*, 'servant', *skalkinōn*, 'to serve'. Cp. It. *scalco*, 'steward; carver', *maresciallo*, Sp. *mariscal*, 'marshal', which are also Teut. loan words. Cp. also **marischal** and the second element in **seneschal.**

Derivatives: *marshal*, tr. v., *marshal-cy*, n., *marshal(l)-er*, n., *marshal-ship*, n.

Marshalsea, n., a court formerly held in London by the knight marshal. — ME. *marschalcie*, fr. *marschal*, 'marshal'. See **marshal** and **-cy.**

Marsilea, n., a genus of plants, the clover fern (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian naturalist Luigi Ferdinando *Marsili* (1658-1730).

Marsileaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

marsileaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

marsupial, adj., pertaining to, or like, a pouch; pertaining to the marsupials. — ModL. *marsūpiālis*, 'having a pouch', fr. L. *marsūpium*. See **marsupium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *marsupial*, n., a marsupial animal.

Marsupialia, n. pl., an order of mammals, the kangaroos, wombats, etc. (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. ModL. *marsūpiālis*, 'having a pouch', fr. L. *marsūpium*. See **marsupium.**

marsupium, n., a pouch (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. μαρσύπιον, dimin. of μάρσυπος, μάρσιπος, 'bag, purse'; of foreign, prob. oriental origin.

mart, n., market. — Dial. Du. *mart*, fr. Du. *markt*, which is rel. to E. **market** (q.v.)

Derivative: *mart*, tr. and intr. v.

martello tower, also **martello**, n., a small fort. — It. *martello*, 'hammer', altered fr. *mortella*, fr. Cape *Mortella* in Corsica, name of a tower captured by the English in 1794. *Mortella* comes fr. VL. **myrtella*, **murtella*, and means 'myrtle'. See **myrtle.**

marten, n., a kind of weasel. — ME. *martryn*, fr. MF. *martrine*, 'marten fur', fr. OF., fem. of *martrin*, 'pertaining to the marten', fr. *martre*, 'marten'; influenced in form by MLG. *marten* (see J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 211). — F. *martre* is a Teut. loan word; cp. OHG. *mardar* (whence MHG., G. *marder*), OFris. *merth*, OE. *mearþ*, ON. *mörðr*. According to Schrader in Bezzenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen, 15, 129f., these Teut. words are cogn. with Lith. *martì*, 'bride'. For sense development cp. It *donnola*, 'young lady', ModGk. νυμφίτσα, νυφίτσα, 'sister-in-law', OSlav. *nevěsta*, 'bride', all used in the sense of 'weasel'. Cp. also Hung. *hölgymenyét*, 'ermine', lit., 'lady-ermine'. — Lith *martì* is possibly cogn. with L. *marītus*, 'husband', for the etymology of which see **marital.** Cp. the second element in **foumart.**

martensite, n., a solid solution formed from iron with 2 percent or less of carbon (*mineral.*) — Named after the German metallurgist Adolf *Martens* (1850-1914). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Martha, fem. PN. — Aram. *Mār^{ĕ}thâ*, lit. 'lady, mistress', fem. of *mār*, *mārâ*, 'lord, master'.

martial, adj., warlike. — ME., fr. L. *Mārtiālis*, 'of Mars', fr. *Mārs*, gen. *Mārtis*. See **Mars** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *martial-ity*, n., *martial-ly*, adv., *martial-ness*, n.

Martialist, n., one born under Mars (*astrol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *Mārtiālis*, 'of Mars'. See prec. word.

Martian, n., an inhabitant of the planet Mars. —

Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Mārtius*, 'of Mars', fr. *Mārs*, gen. *Mārtis*. See **Mars.**

Martin, masc. PN. — L. *Mārtīnus*, a derivative of *Mārs*, gen. *Mārtis*. See **Mars** and cp. **martial.**

martin, n., a kind of swallow. — MF. (= F.) *martin*, fr. PN. *Martin*. See prec. word and cp. **martlet.**

martinet, n., a rigid disciplinarian. — Named after Jean *Martinet*, an army officer under Louis XIV of France.

Derivatives: *martinet-ish*, adj., *martinet-ism*, n.

martingale, n., part of a horse's harness. — MF. (= F.), fr. Sp. *almártaga*, 'litharge; a sort of halter, rein', fr. Arab. *almártak*; influenced in form by a confusion with OProvenç. *martegalo*, fem. of *martegal*, 'inhabitant of Martigue', used in the sense 'worn in the manner of the inhabitants of Martigue'.

martini, also **martini cocktail**, n. — Named after *Martini*, an otherwise unknown person of Italian origin.

Martinmas, n., St. Martin's day, November 11th. — Prop. *Mass of St. Martin*, Bishop of Tours (died in 397).

martite, n., ferric oxide (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite.** fr. L. *Mārs*, gen. *Mārtis*, the Roman god of war, whose name was used in alchemy as the symbol of iron. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

martlet, n., the bird martin. — MF. *martelet*, derived, with change of suff., fr. *martinet*, 'martin'. See **martin**, 'swallow'.

Martynia, n., a genus of plants, the unicorn plant (*bot.*) — ModL., named after John *Martyn* (1699-1768), professor of botany at Cambridge. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Martyniaceae, n. pl., the martynia family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

martyniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

martyr, n. — ME. *martir*, fr. OE. *martyr*, fr. Eccles. L. *martyr*, fr. Gk. μάρτυς, Aeol. and Dor. μάρτυρ, 'witness; martyr', which prob. stands for I.-E. **mṛtu-* and is rel. to Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, solicitude, thought', μέρμηρα (poetic), 'care, trouble', μέρμερος, 'causing anxiety, baneful', and cogn. with OI. *smárati*, 'remembers', L. *memor*, 'mindful'. See **memory** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *martyr*, tr. v., the hybrid noun *martyr-dom*, *martyrize* (q.v.), *martyry* (q.v.)

martyrize, tr. v. — ME. *martirizen*, fr. Eccles. L. *martyrizāre*, fr. *martyr*. See **martyr** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *martyriz-ation*, n.

martyrology, n., a study of martyrs; a history of martyrs. — Eccles L. *martyrologium*, fr. Eccles. Gk. μαρτυρολόγιον, which is compounded of Gk. μάρτυς (see **martyr**), and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See **logos.** See **martyr** and **-logy.**

martyry, n. — Eccles. L. *martyrium*, fr. Gk. μαρτύριον, 'testimony, proof; martyr's shrine', fr. μάρτυς. See **martyr** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

marvel, n. — ME. *merveille*, fr. OF. (= F.) *merveille*, 'wonder', fr. L. *mīrābilia*, 'wonderful things', neut. pl. (but in VL. taken as fem. sing.) of *mīrābilis*, 'wonderful', fr. *mīrārī*, 'to wonder at'. See **miracle, admire.**

marvel, intr. v. — ME. *merveillen*, fr. MF. *merveillier*, 'to wonder at', fr. *merveille*. See **marvel**, n.

marvelous, marvellous, adj. — ME. *merveilous*, fr. OF. *merveillos* (F. *merveilleux*), fr. *merveille*. See **marvel**, n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *marvel(l)ous-ly*, adv., *marvel(l)ous-ness*, n.

Marxian, adj., pertaining to Karl *Marx* (1818-83) or his doctrine. — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivatives: *Marxian*, n., *Marxian-ism*, n.

Marxism, n., the doctrine of Karl Marx. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

Marxist, n., an adherent of Marxism; adj., Marxian. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Mary, fem. PN. — ME. *Marie*, fr. OE. *Maria*, *Marie*, fr. L. *Maria*, fr. Gk. Μαριάμ, Μαρίᾱ, fr. Aram. (Targum) *Maryăm*, fr. Heb. *Miryăm*, which is of uncertain origin. See **Miriam,** and cp. **Marianne, Marion, marionette.**

marzipan, n. — See **marchpane.**

-mas, combining form for **Mass**, as in *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas.*

mascagnite, n., ammonium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer, the Italian anatomist and physiologist Paolo *Mascagni* (1752-1815). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mascara, n., a cosmetic preparation for coloring the eyelashes. — Sp. *máscara*, 'a mask', fr. Arab. *máskhara^{h}*, 'mockery; buffoon'. See **mask.**

mascle, n., 1) a steel plate; 2) a lozenge voided (*her.*) — OF. *mascle* (F. *macle*), fr. L. *macula*, 'spot'. See **mackle, macle.**

mascot, n., talisman, charm. — F. *mascotte*, popularized by Audran's operette La Mascotte (1880). F. *mascotte* is a loan word fr. Provenç. *mascoto*, 'sorcery, charm', fr. *masco*, 'sorceress, witch', which is of uncertain origin.

masculine, adj. — ME. *masculin*, fr. OF. (= F.) *masculin* (fem. *masculine*), 'of the male sex', fr. *masculus*, 'male', fr. *mās*, 'male', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **emasculate.**

Derivatives: *masculine*, n., *masculine-ness*, n., *masculin-ity*, n.

maser, n. — Coined from the initials of *M*icrowave *A*mplification (by) *S*timulated *E*mission (of) *R*adiation.

mash, n., crushed malt soaked in warm water to form wort. — OE. *māsc-*, *māx-*, 'mash', in *māscwyrt*, *māxwyrt*, 'mashwort, infused malt', rel. to ME. *maskefat*, 'mashvat', Swed. *mäsk*, MHG. *meisch*, G. *Maisch*, *Maische*, 'crushed grapes', OE. *meox*, OS. *mehs*, *mist*, OHG., MHG., G. *mist*, Goth. *maihstus*, 'dung, filth',

fr. I.-E. base **meiĝh-*, 'to sprinkle', whence also OI. *mēhati*, 'urinates', Gk. ὀμείχειν, later form ὀμῑχεῖν, L. *meiere*, *mingere*, 'to urinate', Russ. *mezgá*, Pol. *miazga*, 'sap'. See **micturition** and cp. **mistletoe, mixen.** Cp. also **mush,** 'a thick, soft mass'.

Derivative: *mash*, tr. v., 1) to convert into a mash; 2) to change into a soft mass.

mash, tr. v., to make love to; intr. v., to flirt. — Fr. *mash*, 'to convert into a mash', etc. See prec. word.

Derivative: *mash-er*, n.

mashie, mashy, n., an iron golf club. — Prob. fr. F. *massue*, 'club', fr. VL. **mattiūca*, fr. **mattia*, which is rel. to L. *mateola*, 'a tool for digging'. See **mace,** 'a staff', and cp. **masse, mattock.**

masjid, n., a mosque. — Arab. See **mosque.**

mask, n. — MF. (= F) *masque*, fr. ML. *masca*, fr. It. *máschera*, fr. Arab. *máskhara*^{h}, 'mockery; buffoon', fr. *sákhira*, 'he mocked, ridiculed'. Cp. **masque, masquerade.**

Derivatives: *mask*, tr. and intr. v., *mask-ed*, adj., *mask-er*, n., *mask-ette*, n.

maskery, masquery, n. — F. *masquerie*, fr. *masquer*, 'to mask', fr. *masque*. See **mask** and **-ery.**

maskelynite, n., a feldspar mineral (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist Nevil Story-*Maskelyne* (1823-1911). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

maskinonge, n. — See **muskellunge.**

maslin, n., a kind of brass (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *mæstling*, *mæsling*, *mæslin*, rel. to MDu., MHG. *messinc*, *missinc*, Du. *messing*, G. *Messing*, 'brass'. These Teut. words, as well as Czech *mosaz*, Slovak *mosadz*, Pol. *mosiądz*, 'brass', ult. derive fr. Gk. Μοσσύνοικος χαλκός, 'brass made by the Mossynoikoi', a people living south of the Euxine, lit. 'those dwelling in μόσσυνες (i.e. wooden houses)'. Brass is said to have been first manufactured by the Mossynoikoi, whence the name Μοσσύνοικος χαλκός.

maslin, n., a mixture of different kinds of grain. — ME. *mastlyoun*, *mestlyon*, fr. OF. *mesteillon*, *mestillon*, fr. *mestueil*, *mesteil* (F. *méteil*), fr. VL. **mistilium*, which was formed from the adjective **mistilis*, fr. **mistus*, a collateral form of L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix.**

masochism, n., a form of sexual perversion in which one finds pleasure in being hurt (*med.*); the opposite of sadism. — Named after the Austrian novelist Leopold Sacher *Masoch* (1836-95), who describes it in one of his works. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

masochist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *masochĭst-ic*, adj.

mason, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *maçon*, fr. Frankish **makjo*, Latinized into *machiō*, from the verb **makōn*, 'to make'. See **make** and cp. **freemason.**

Derivatives: *mason*, tr. v., *mason-ic*, adj., *masonry*, n.

masonite, n., a variety of chloritoid (*mineral.*) — Named after Owen *Mason* of Providence, Rhode Island. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Masorah, also **Masora,** n., the system of notes on the external form of the text of the Hebrew Bible. — Mishnaic Heb. *māsōrā*^{h}, a collateral form of *māsṓreth* in *māsṓreth habbᵉrîth*, 'the bond of the covenant' (Ezek. 20:37). The word *māsṓreth* is prob. contracted fr. **ma'ăsōreth* and is formed with instr. pref. *ma-* fr. *āsár*, 'he bound'. Later, however, the word *māsōrā*^{h} was explained as the summary of *traditions* concerning the correct writing and reading of the Bible, and, accordingly, was regarded as a derivative of the verb *māsár*, 'he handed down, handed over'.

Derivatives: *Masor-ete*, n., *Masor-etic*, *Masoretic-al*, adjs.

masque, n., 1) a masquerade; 2) a kind of dramatic performance. — F. *masque*. See **mask.**

masquerade, n., an assembly of persons wearing masks. — F. *mascarade*, fr. Sp. *mascarada*, prop. 'a ball at which masks are worn', fr. *mascara*, 'mask'. See **mask** and **-ade,** and cp. **mascara.**

Derivatives: *masquerade*, intr. v., *masquerad-er*, n.

Mass, n., celebration of the Eucharist (*Latin Church*). — ME. *messe*, *masse*, fr. OE. *mæsse*, fr. VL. **messa*, for Eccles. L. *missa*, prop. fem. pp. of *mittere*, 'to send'; so called from the words of dismissal at the end of the service: *Ite, missa est* (scil. *ecclesia*), 'Go, (the congregation) is dismissed'. See **mission** and cp. **mess, missal** and the second element in **kermess, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas.**

mass, n., quantity, size. — ME. *masse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *masse*, fr. L. *massa*, 'that which adheres together like dough, lump, mass', fr. Gk. μᾶζα, μάζα, 'barley cake, lump, mass, ball', which is rel. to μάσσειν, 'to knead'. See **macerate** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *mass*, v. (q.v.), *mass-y*, adj., *mass-iness*, n.

mass, tr. and intr. v. — F. *masser*, fr. *masse*. See **mass,** n.

massacre, n., indiscriminate killing. — F., fr. earlier *maçacre*, rel. to OF. *macecle*, *macecre*, 'shambles, butchery'; of uncertain origin.

massage, n. — F. *massage*, fr. *masser*, 'to massage', fr. Arab. *mássa*, 'he felt, touched', which is rel. to Heb. *māshásh*, 'he felt, touched', *mishshēsh*, 'he felt through, groped', Aram. *mashshḗsh*, 'he felt through, groped', Ethiop. *marsása*, 'he felt, touched', Akkad. *mashāshu*, 'to smear over, spread over'. The practice of massage has come to Europe from the East and consisted originally in the simple touching of the superficial parts of the body. This word has nothing to do with Gk. μάσσειν, 'to knead', with which it is connected by most lexicographers. For the ending see suff. **-age.**

Derivatives: *massage*, tr. v., *massag-er*, n., *massag-ist*, n.

massasauga, n., a small kind of rattlesnake. — Fr. *Missisauga*, name of a river and Indian tribe in Ontario.

massé, n., stroke in billiards made with the cue held perpendicularly. — F. *massé*, pp. of *masser*, 'to strike with the cue held perpendicularly', fr. *mace*, 'club'. See **mace,** 'a staff', and cp. **mashie.**

massebah, n., stone pillar. — Heb. *matztzēbhā*^{h}, 'pillar', from stem *n-tz-bh*, 'to stand, set, place', whence also *nitztzábh*, 'he stationed himself, took his stand, stood', *hitztzíbh*, 'he stationed, placed, set up, erected', *nitztzábh*, 'handle (of a knife or sword); prefect, deputy', *nᵉtzībh*, 'pillar; prefect', *matztzábh*, 'station, position; garrison, post, outpost' (lit. 'place where one stands'), rel. to Aram. *nᵉtzabh*, 'he set up, erected, planted', Arab. *náṣaba*, 'he set up, erected', *naṣb*, 'something set up; sign, mark, waymark', *niṣáb*, 'handle (of a knife)', *núṣub*, 'statue graven image, idol', *mánṣab*, 'place where something is set up, origin, rank, dignity', Akkad. *naṣabāti*, 'pillars'.

masseter, n., either of a pair of muscles used in mastication (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μαστητήρ, incorrectly spelled also μασσητήρ, 'chewer', fr. μασάομαι (for ***μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', which is rel. to μάθυαι, 'jaw', μαστάζειν, 'to chew', μαστιχᾶν, 'to gnash the teeth', μαστίχη, 'mastic', lit, 'chewing gum'. See **masticate** and cp. **mastic.** In its anatomical sense as name of a muscle of the lower jaw, lit. 'the *chewing* muscle', the word was first used by Hippocrates. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, p. 314.

masseur, n., a man who practices massage. — F., formed fr. *masser*, 'to massage', with suff. *-eur*, representing L. *-or*. See **massage,** and agential suff. **-or.**

masseuse, n., a woman who practices massage. — F., fem. of *masseur*. See prec. word.

massicot, n., yellow oxide of lead. — ME. *masticote*, fr. MF. (= F.) *massicot*, fr. It. *marzacatto*, 'potter's varnish', fr. Sp. *mazacote*, 'kali, mortar; dry, tough mass', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. an alteration of Arab. *shabb qubṭí*, 'Coptic alum' (see Lokotsch, EW. No. 1735); influenced in form by Sp. *masa*, 'dough; mass'.

massif, n., a compact group of mountains forming a unit (*physical geogr.*) — F., prop. subst. use of the adjective *massif*. See next word.

massive, adj. — ME. *massiffe*, fr. MF. (= F.) *massif* (fem. *massive*), 'massive, massy, bulky, solid', fr. *masse*. See **mass,** 'quantity, size', and **-ive** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *massive-ly*, adv., *massive-ness*, n.

mast, n., a long pole. — ME., fr. OE. *mæst*, rel. to ON. *mastr*, MDu. *maste*, Du., OHG., MHG., G. *mast*, and cogn. with L. *mālus* (which stands for **mādos*, **mazdos*), 'mast', OIr. *matan*, 'club', Ir. *maide*, 'a stick', OSlav. *mostŭ*, 'bridge'. Cp. **Malus,** 'name of a constellation'.

Derivatives: *mast*, tr. v., *mast-ing*, n.

mast, n., fruit of the beech, etc. — ME. *maste*, *mast*, fr. OE. *mæst*, rel. to Du., OHG., MHG., G. *mast*, 'mast', OE. *mæstan*, Du., OHG., MHG., *mesten*, 'to fatten, feed', and cogn. with OI. *médaḥ*, 'fat, marrow', *mádati*, *mádatē*, 'is drunk', fr. I.-E. base **măd-*, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip (esp. with fat)'. See **meat** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **durmast.**

mast-, form of **masto-** before a vowel.

mastaba, mastabah, n., an ancient Egyptian tomb. — Arab. *máṣṭaba*^{h}.

mastectomy, n., surgical removal of a breast. — Compounded of **mast-** and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

master, n. — ME. *maistre*, fr. OE. *mægester* and OF. *maistre* (F. *maître*). Both OE. *mægester* and OF. *maistre* derive fr. L. *magister*, 'master, chief, head, leader', whence also It. *maestro*, Ruman. *maestru*, OProvenç., Catal. *maestre*, Sp. *maestro*, Port. *mestre*. L. *magister* stands for **mag-is-teros*, which is formed with double comparative suff. from the stem of L. *magnus*, 'great'. For the compar. suff. *-is* cp. L. *magis*, 'more', which is rel. to *magnus*, 'great'; for the compar. suff. **-teros* see **-ther**; for the use of the double compar. suff. in L. *magister* cp. *minister*. OHG. *meistar* (whence MHG., G. *meister*), OS. *mēstar*, OCo. *maister*, W. *meistr*, etc. are Latin loan words. See **mickle** and cp. **magnum, megalo-.** Cp. also **magisterial, magistrate, maestro, mister, mistral.**

Derivatives: *master*, tr. v., *master-ful*, adj., *master-ful-ly*, adv., *master-ful-ness*, n., *master-hood*, n., *master-ly*, adj. and adv., *master-li-ness*, n.

masterpiece, n. — Loan translation of G. *Meisterstück*, which is compounded of *Meister*, 'master', and *Stück*, 'piece'. See **master** and **piece.**

mastery, n. — ME. *maistrie*, fr. OF. *maistrie*, fr. *maistre*, 'master'. See **master** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. the second element in **palmistry.**

mastic, n., resin obtained from certain trees. — ME. *mastik*, fr. OF. *mastic*, fr. VL. *mastichum*, fr. Gk. μαστίχη, 'mastic'. See **masticate** and cp. **almaciga.**

Derivative: *mastic-ic*, adj.

masticable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. Late L. *masticāre*. See next word.

Derivative: *masticabil-ity*, n.

masticate, tr. v., to chew. — Late L. *masticātus*, pp. of *masticāre*, 'to chew' (whence also OF. *maschier*, F. *mâcher*), fr. Gk. μαστιχᾶν, 'to gnash the teeth', which is rel. to μαστίχη, 'mastic', lit. 'chewing gum', and to μαστάζειν, 'to

chew', μάσταξ, 'jaws, mouth' (lit. 'that with which one chews'); a morsel' (lit. 'that which is chewed'), μασάομαι (for *μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', and prob. cogn. with L. *mandere*, 'to chew', Goth. *munþs*, OE. *mūð*, 'mouth'. See **mouth** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **mastic.** Cp. also **mandible.**

Derivatives: *masticat-or*, n., *masticat-ory*, adj. and n.

mastication, n. — Late L. *masticātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'chewing, mastication', fr. *masticātus*, pp. of *masticāre*. See **masticate** and **-ion.**

mastiff, n. — ME. *mastif*, fr. OF. *mastin* (whence F. *mâtin*), fr. VL. **mā(n)suētinus*, 'tamed', fr. L. *mānsuētus*, of s.m., pp. of *mānsuēscere*, 'to tame'; see **mansuete.** The ending of E. *mastiff* is due to a confusion with OF. *mestif*, 'mongrel'.

mastitis, n., inflammation of a breast (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Konig fr. Gk. μαστός, 'breast', and suff. -ῖτις. See **masto-** and **-itis.**

masto-, before a vowel **mast-,** combining form meaning 'breast'. — Gk. μαστο-, μαστ-, fr. μαστός, 'breast', which prob. stands for *μαδ-τός and derives from the stem of μαδᾰν, 'to be wet, to flow', fr. I.-E. base **mădd-*, 'wet, moist, dripping'. See **mast,** 'fruit of the beech', and cp. prec. word, **mastoid, mazo-,** 'breast', **amastia, bimastism.**

mastodon, n., an extinct elephantlike mammal. — ModL., compounded of **mast-** and Gk ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth' (see **odonto-**); so called from the nipple-shaped projections on the molar teeth.

mastodontic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a mastodon. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

mastoid, adj., resembling a breast or nipple. — Gk. μαστοειδής, compounded of μαστός, 'breast', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **masto-** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *mastoid*, n., the mastoid process or bone.

masturbate, intr. v., to practice onanism. — L. *māsturbātus*, pp. of *māsturbārī*, 'to masturbate', prob. from **man-stuprāre*, for *manū stuprāre*, 'to defile oneself with the hand', fr. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, 'hand', and *stuprāre*, 'to defile oneself', fr. *stuprum*, 'defilement, dishonor, disgrace'. See **manual, stuprum,** and verbal suff. **-ate.** The ending of L. *māsturbārī* is due to a popular connection of the word with L. *turbāre*, 'to disturb, agitate, confuse'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 48 s.v. *māsturbor*.

Derivatives: *masturbat-ic*, adj., *masturbat-ion*, n., *masturbat-ion-al*, adj., *masturbat-or*, n., *masturbat-ory*, adj.

masurium, n., name of a chemical element; now called *technetium* (*chem.*) — ModL., named by its discoverers, the German chemists Walter Noddack, Ida Tacke and Otto Berg, after *Masuria*, a district in East Prussia; so called by them, because the platinum ore, from which it was first extracted, occurs frequently in this district.

mat, n., a coarse fabric made of straw, hemp, rushes, etc. — ME. *matte*, fr. OE. *matt*, fr. Late L. *matta*, 'mat made of rushes' (whence also OHG. *matta*, MHG., G. *matte*), fr. Phoen.-Punic *maṭṭa*, corresponding to Heb. *miṭṭāh*, 'bed', which is formed from the stem of *nātāh*, 'he bent' (for sense development cp. Gk. κλίνη, 'bed', fr. κλῖνειν, 'to bend'). From Late L. *natta*, a secondary form of Late L. *matta*, which occurs in the writings of Grégoire de Tours, derives F. *natte*, 'mat, matting'. For the change of Heb.-Punic initial *m* to *n* cp. F. *nappe*, 'tablecloth', fr. L. *nappa*, which derives fr. Heb.-Punic *mappāh* (see *napery*, *napkin*).

Derivatives: *mat*, tr. v., to cover with a mat or mats, *matt-ed*, adj., *matt-ed-ly*, adv., *matt-ed-ness*, n., *matting* (q.v.)

mat, adj., dull (said of color or a surface). — F., 'dull, lusterless, unpolished', fr. OF. *mat*, 'defeated, afflicted, depressed, dejected; dull', fr. Arab. *māt* in the sentence *māt ash-shāh*, 'the king has died'. The word *mat*, orig. used only as a term of chess, gradually developed also the meanings 'faint, feeble, dull-colored'. See **checkmate** and cp. **matador, mate,** adj.

matador, n., 1) the man who kills the bull in the bullfight; 2) one of the three chief cards in the game of ombre and quadrille. — Sp., 'killer, murderer', fr. *matar*, 'to kill, murder', fr. Arab. *māta*, 'he died'. Cp. **checkmate.** Cp. also **mat,** 'dull'.

matamata, n., a freshwater turtle, *Chelys fimbriata*. — Port. *matamatá*, fr. Tupi *matamatá*.

match, n., an equal.—ME. *macche*, fr. OE. *mæcca*, *ge-mæcca*, 'one suited to another, one of a pair, mate', fr. *mac-ian*, 'to make'. Cp. OHG. *gi-mah* (n.), 'comfort, advantage', MHG. *ge-mach*, 'comfort, ease', OHG. *gi-mah* (adj.), 'suitable, comfortable', MHG. *ge-mach*, 'comfortable, quiet', G. *ge-mach*, 'easy, leisurely', and see **make,** v. For formation cp. *batch*, fr. *bake*.

Derivatives: *match*, tr. and intr. v., *match-less*, adj., *match-less-ly*, adv., *match-less-ness*, n.

match, n., 1) wick or cord for firing a gun; 2) a slender piece of wood tipped with a substance that catches fire by friction. — ME. *macche*, fr. OF. *mesche* (F. *mèche*), 'wick' (of a candle, lamp, etc.), match, fuse', fr. VL. **micca*, which is a blend of L. *myxa* (fr. Gk. μύξα), 'wick of a lamp', and L. *mūcus*, 'slime from the nose'. See **myco-, mucus.**

Derivative: *match*, tr. v.

matchet, n. — A var. of **machete.**

mate, tr. v., to checkmate; to overcome. — ME. *maten*, fr. OF. *mater*, 'to checkmate; to defeat, overcome', fr. *mat*, 'checkmated; defeated, overcome'. See cp. **mat,** 'dull'.

mate, n., checkmate. — ME. *mat*, fr. MF., fr. OF. See prec. word.

mate, n., a companion. — ME., fr. MLG. *māte*, *māt*, 'companion', orig. 'a messmate', whence

also Du. *maat*; cp. Dan., Swed. *mat*, OHG. *gimazzo*, MHG. *gemaʒʒe*, 'messmate', G. *Maat*, 'mate'; fr. Teut. base **mati-*, 'food', whence also E. **meat** (q.v.) See also **matelote.**

Derivatives: *mate*, tr. and intr. v., *mate-less*, adj.

maté, n., 1) paraguay tea; 2) the plant from which it is made. — Sp. *mate*, fr. Quichua *mati*, prop. 'calabash, a vessel made of calabash', hence also 'a vessel in which maté is made'.

matelassé, adj., woven in a manner suggestive of quilting. — F., pp. of *matelasser*, 'to stuff, pad, cushion', fr. *matelas*, 'mattress, pad, cushion'. See **mattress.**

matelassé, n., a matelassé fabric. — Fr. prec. word.

matelote, n., a dish of fish. — F., fr. *matelot*. 'sailor', fr. MF. *matenot*, a loan word fr. MDu, *mattenoot*, which is rel. to ON. *motunautr*, MHG. *maʒgenōʒe*, lit. 'messmate'. For the first element in these words see **mate,** 'companion'. The second element is rel. to ON. *nautr*, OE. *genēat*, OS. *ginōt*, OFris. *nāt*, OHG. *ginōʒ*, *ginōʒo*, MHG. *genōʒ*, G. *Genosse*, 'mate, companion'. These words orig. meant 'one who shares cattle with others'. They are rel. to ON. *naut*, OE. *nēat*, 'ox, cattle'; see **neat,** n. Cp. **matross.**

mater, n. 1) mother (*colloq.*); 2) either of the two membranes of the brain (*pia mater* and *dura mater*). — L. *māter*, 'mother'. See **mother.**

materfamilias, n., the mother of a family. — L. *māter familiās*, compounded of *māter*, 'mother', and *familiās*, ancient gen. of *familia*, 'family'. See **mater** and **family** and cp. **paterfamilias.**

material, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *māteriālis*, 'of matter', fr. L. *māteria*, 'wood, timber, stuff, matter'. See **matter** and cp. **matériel.**

Derivatives: *material,* n., *material-ism,* n., *material-ist*, n., *material-ist-ic*, adj., *material-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *material-ity*, n., *material-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *material-iz-ation*, n., *material-ly*, adv., *material-ness*, n.

materia medica, 1) substances used in medicine; 2) that branch of medicine which deals with the properties of drugs and with their application in the cure of diseases. — Med. L., lit. 'medical matter'. See **matter** and **medical.**

matériel, n., material equipment. — F., from the adj. *matériel*, 'material, physical', fr. Late L. *māteriālis*. See **material.**

maternal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *maternel*, fr. L. *māternus*, 'of a mother', fr. *māter*. See **mother** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *maternal-ity*, n., *maternal-ly*, adv., *maternal-ness*, n.

maternity, n., motherhood. — F. *maternité*, fr. MF., fr. L. *māternitātem*, acc. of *māternitās*, 'motherhood', fr. *māternus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

matey, adj., friendly (*British colloq.*) — Formed with suff. **-y** fr. **mate,** 'companion'.

math, n., a mowing. — ME. **math*, fr. OE. *mæþ*, 'harvest, crop', rel. to OFris. *meth*, OHG. *mād*, MHG. *māt*, G. *Mahd*, 'a mowing', fr. Teut. **māþa-*, lit. 'that which is wown', pp. form of I.-E. base **mē-*, **mē̆-*, 'to mow'. See **mow,** 'to cut (grass)', and cp. **aftermath.** Cp. also **meadow.**

mathematic, adj., mathematical (now rare). — See next word.

mathematical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. F. *mathématique*, fr. Gk. μαθηματικός, 'scientific, mathematical', fr. μάθημα, 'that which is learned, learning, science', from the aorist μαθεῖν (whence the pres. μανθάνειν), 'to learn', fr. **mn̥dh-*, reduced form of I.-E. base **men-dh-*, 'to have one's mind aroused, apply oneself to'. From the same base (resp. its reduced form) prob. derive Gk. μενθήρη, 'care', Lith. *mandras*, *mandrùs*, 'wide-awake', OSlav. *mądru*, 'wise, sage', Goth. *mundōn sis*, 'to look at', ON. *munda*, 'to aim', OHG. *mendan*, 'to rejoice', OHG. *muntar*, MHG. *munter*, *munder*, 'eager, agile, nimble', G. *munter*, 'awake, lively, gay, merry, vigorous', W. *mynnu*, 'to want, wish', Alb. *mund*, 'I can, I am, victorious', and possibly also Ol. *medhá*, 'wisdom, intelligence', Gk. Μοῦσα (if fr. *Μόνθια), 'Muse'. Base **men-dh-* is an enlargement of base **men-*, 'to think'. See **mind** and cp. **Muse, Epimetheus, Prometheus.** Cp. also the second element in **chrestomathy, opsimath, polymath.** Cp. also the second element in **Ormazd.**

Derivative: *mathematical-ly*, adv.

mathematician, n. — F. *mathématicien*, fr. *mathématique*. See prec. word and **-ian.**

mathematico-, combining form meaning 'mathematical and'. — See next word.

mathematics, n. — F. *mathématique*, fr. L. *mathēmatica*, fr. Gk. μαθηματική (scil. τέχνη), 'mathematical art', fem. of μαθηματικός, 'scientific, mathematical'. See **mathematical** and **-ics.**

mathematize, tr. and intr. v. — See prec. word and **-ize.**

Mathilda, fem. PN. — See **Matilda.**

matico, n., 1) a Peruvian shrub; 2) a styptic made from its leaves. — Sp., fr. *Matico*, dimin. of *Mateo*, 'Matthew'. See **Matthew.**

Matilda, Mathilda, fem. PN. — F. *Mathilde*, of Teut. origin and lit. meaning 'mighty in battle'. Cp. OHG. *Mahthilda*, compounded of *mahti*, 'might, power', and *hildi*, 'battle'. For the first element see **might,** for the second cp. **Hilda** and words there referred to. Cp. **Maud.**

matildite, n., a silver bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Matilda* mine, near Morococha, Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

matin, n., 1) morning song esp. of birds; 2) (pl.) the first of the seven canonical hours; 3) (pl.) morning service of the Church of England. — F., 'morning', fr. L. *mātūtīnum* (short for *mātūtīnum tempus*, 'morning time'), neut. of *mātūtīnus*, 'of the morning' See **matutinal** and cp. **matinee.**

Derivatives: *matin*, adj., *matin-al*, adj.

matinee, n., afternoon performance. — F. *matinée*, fr. *matin*. See **matin.**

matlockite, n., lead oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after *Matlock* in Derbyshire, England. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

matra, n., an Indian unit of measure. — OI. *mā́tram* (neut.), *mā́trā* (fem.), 'measure', fr. *mā́ti* (fr. I.-E. **mē-ti*), 'measures', fr. I.-E. base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. words there referred to.

matranee, n., a female sweeper; a female servant (*India*). — Hind. *mehtarānā*, *mehtrānī*, fr. Pers. *mihtarānī*, 'female sweeper', fem. of *mihtar*, 'sweeper'. See **mehtar.**

matrass, n., a glass vessel with a long neck. — F. *matras*, prob. fr. Arab. *máṭara*^{h}, 'leathern bottle, skin, vase'.

matri-, combining form meaning 'mother'. — L. *mātri-*, from the stem of *māter*, gen. *mātris*, 'mother'. See **mater.**

matriarch, n., a mother who rules her family or tribe. — Formed fr. **matri-** on analogy of **patriarch** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *matriarch-al*, adj., *matriarch-ate*, n., *matriarch-ic*, adj., *matriarch-y*, n.

Matricaria, n., a genus of plants, the wild camomile (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *mātrix*, 'womb' (see **matrix**); so called for the reputed medicinal value. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

matricidal, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

matricide, n., one who kills his mother. — L. *mātricīda*, compounded of **matri-** and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.

matricide, n., the act of killing one's own mother. — L. *mātricīdium*, compounded of **matri-** and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killing'.

matricular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *mātricula*. See **matriculate.**

matriculate, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *mātriculātus*, pp. of *mātriculāre*, 'to register', fr. L. *mātricula*, 'register', dimin. of L. *mātrix*, gen. *mātrīcis*. See **matrix,** and **-ule** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *matriculat-ion*, n., *matriculat-or*, n., *matriculat-ory*, adj.

matrilineal, adj., pertaining to, or descended from, the maternal line. — Compounded of L. *māter*, gen. *mātris*, 'mother', and *līnea*, 'line'. See **mother, line** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *matrilineal-ly*, adv.

matrimonial, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *mātrimōniālis*, fr. L. *mātrimōnium*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *matrimonial-ly*, adv.

matrimony, n., 1) wedlock; 2) a card game. — ME. *matrimoine*, *matrimony*, fr. OF. *matremoine*, *matrimoine*, fr. L. *mātrimōnium*, 'marriage, matrimony', formed fr. *māter*, gen. *mātris*, 'mother', with suff. *-mōnium*. See **mother** and **-mony.**

matrix, n., womb. — L. *mātrix*, 'womb, matrix, source, origin', formed fr. *māter*, gen. *mātris*, 'mother', on analogy of *nūtrix*, 'wet-nurse, nurse'. See **mother.** For the sense development of L. *mātrix* (fr. *māter*, 'mother') cp. Gk. μήτρᾱ, 'uterus, womb', which derives fr. μήτηρ, 'mother', and OHG. *muodar*, 'belly' (whence G. *Mieder*, 'bodice'), which is rel. to OHG. *muoter*, 'mother' (cp. *metralgia*).

matron, n., a married woman. — ME. *matrone*, fr. MF. (= F.) *matrone*, fr. L. *mātrōna*, 'a married woman, wife, matron', fr. *māter*, 'mother'; see **mother.** For the formation of the word cp. L. *patrōnus*, 'protector, patron', fr. *pater*, 'father' (see *patron*) and *Bellōna*, 'the goddess of war', fr. *bellum*, 'war' (see *Bellona*).

Derivatives: *matron-age*, n., *matronal* (q.v.), *matron-hood*, n., *matron-ize*, tr. v., *matron-like*, adj. *matron-ly*, adj., *matron-li-ness*, n.

matronal, adj. — L. *mātrōnālis*, 'of, or belonging to, a married woman', fr. *mātrōna*. See **matron** and adj. suff. **-al.**

matross, n., soldier in a train of artillery (*hist.*) Du. *matroos*, corruption of F. *matelots*, pl. of *matelot*, fr. MF. *matenot*, which itself is borrowed fr. MDu. *mattenoot*, lit., 'messmate'. See **matelote.**

mattamore, n., a subterranean dwelling or storehouse. — F. *matamore*, fr. Arab. *maṭmū́ra*^{h}, 'something hidden', prop. fem. pass. part. of *ṭámara*, 'he hid, concealed', fr. Aram. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*mar*, of s.m. See Siegmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 137. Aram. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*mar* is rel. to Heb. *ṭāmán*, 'he hid, concealed' (whence *maṭmṓn*, 'treasure', lit. 'something hidden'), Akkad. *ṭamāru*, 'to cover with earth'.

matter, n. — ME. *matere*, fr. OF. *matere* (F. *matière*), fr. L. *māteria*, 'wood, timber, stuff, matter', formed fr. L. *māter*, 'mother', as translation of Gk. ὕλη, 'wood, forest, timber, stuff, matter'. See **mother** and cp. **Madeira, madrier.** L. *māteria* is not cogn. with Arm. *mair*, 'pine, cedar', *mairi*, 'forest'.

Derivative: *matter*, intr. v.

matter of fact. — Loan translation of L. *rēs factī*. Cp. G. *Tatsache*, which is the loan translation of E. *matter of fact*.

Derivative: *matter-of-fact*, adj.

Matthew, masc. PN. — F. *Mathieu*, fr. Late L. *Matthaeus*, fr. Gk. Ματθαῖος, fr. Ματθίᾱς, contraction of Ματταθίᾱς, fr. Heb. *Mattiyyáh*, shortened form of *Mattithyáh*, *Mattithyáhū*, lit. 'gift of the Lord'. For the first element cp. Heb. *mattáth*, 'gift', and see **Nathan,** for the second see **Elijah** and cp. words there referred to. The form Ματθαῖος is due to change of suff. Cp. **Matthias.** Cp. also **matico.**

Matthias, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ματθίᾱς, fr. Heb. *Mattiyyáh*. See **Matthew.**

mattock, n. — ME. *mattok*, fr. OE. *mattuc*, fr. VL. **matteūca*, which is rel. to L. *mateola*, 'mallet'. See **mace,** 'a staff', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *mattock*, tr. v.

mattoid, n., a person of abnormal mind verging on insanity. — It. *mattoide*, a hybrid coined fr. It. *matto*, 'mad', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'shape, form'. The first element derives fr. L. *mattus*, intoxicated', fr. *mad(i)dus*, 'moist, wet; drunk, intoxicated', fr. *madēre*, 'to be wet; to be drunk or intoxicated', fr. I.-E. base *mād-*, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip'. See **meat** and cp. **mast,** 'fruit of beech'. For the second element in *mattoid* see **-oid.**

mattress, n. — ME. *materas*, fr. OF. *materas* (F. *matelas*), fr. It. *materasso*, borrowed in Sicily fr. Arab. *máṭraḥ*, 'place where something is thrown or laid', used also in the sense of 'mattress' (see Dozy-Engelmann, Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe, p. 151); fr. *ṭáraḥa*, 'he threw'. Cp. Sp. *almadraque*, 'mattress', which is formed fr. Arab. *al-*, 'the' and *máṭraḥ*, 'mattress' (see above). Cp. also **matelassé.** Cp. also E. **tare,** 'allowance in weight'.

maturate, tr. v., to make mature or ripe; to cause to suppurate; intr. v., to ripen; to suppurate. — L. *mātūrātus*, pp. of *mātūrāre*, 'to ripen', fr. *mātūrus*. See **mature,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

maturation, n. — F., fr. L. *mātūrātiōnem*, acc. of *mātūrātiō*, 'a ripening', fr. *mātūrātus*, pp. of *mātūrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

maturative, adj., promoting ripeness; promoting suppuration. — F. *maturatif* (fem. *maturative*), fr. L. *mātūrātīvus*, 'tending to ripen', fr. *mātūrātus*, pp. of *mātūrāre*. See **maturate.**

mature, adj., ripe. — L. *mātūrus*, 'ripe', which is rel. to *mānus*, 'good' (whence *immānis*, 'monstrous'), *mānēs*, 'ghosts, the gods of the Lower World', lit. 'the good gods', *māne*, 'early in the morning', *Mātūta*, 'the goddess of dawn', *mātūtīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the morning'. All these words derive from base **mā-*, 'good; early', whence possibly also OIr. *maith*, 'good', W. *mad*, Co. *mas*, of s.m. See **manes** and cp. **demure, immanity, mañana, matinée, Matuta, matutinal.**

Derivatives: *maturate* (q.v.), *maturation* (q.v.), *maturative* (q.v.), *mature-ly*, adv., *mature-ness*, n., *mature*, v. (q.v.), *matur-er*, n., *maturescent* (q.v.), *matur-ing*, n., *maturity* (q.v.)

mature, tr. v., to cause to ripen; intr. v., to ripen. — OF. *maturer*, fr. L. *mātūrāre*, 'to ripen', fr. *mātūrus*. See **mature,** adj.

maturescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

maturescent, adj., becoming ripe. — L. *mātūrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *mātūrēscere*, 'to become ripe, to ripen', formed with inchoative suff. *-ēscere*, fr. *mātūrus*, 'ripe'. See **mature,** adj., and **-escent.**

maturity, n., ripeness. — ME. *maturite*, fr. L. *mātūritās*, 'ripeness, maturity' [prob. through the medium of Late MF. (= F.) *maturité*], fr. *mātūrus*. See **mature,** adj., and **-ity.**

Matuta, n., name of the goddess of dawn in Roman Religion. — L. *Mātūta* (whence *mātūtīnus*, 'of, or pertainig to, the morning'), rel. to *mātūrus*. See **mature,** adj., and cp. next word.

matutinal, adj., pertaining to, or happening, in the morning. — L. *mātūtīnālis*, fr. *mātūtīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the morning'. See prec. word, adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *matutinal-ly*, adv.

matutine, adj., matutinal. — L. *mātūtīnus*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *matutine-ly*, adv.

matzah, also **matza, matzoh, matzo,** n. (pl. **matzoth,** also **matzos**), a flat piece of unleavened bread eaten by Jews during the Passover. — Heb. *matztzā́*^{h} (pl. *matztzṓth*), 'unleavened bread', lit. 'that which is sucked out', hence 'sapless, juiceless', from the stem of *mātzátz*, 'he sucked out, drained out', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *m*^{ĕ}*tzatz*, *matz*, 'he sucked out', Arab. *máṣṣa*, 'he sucked out', and to Heb. *mātzā́*^{h}, 'he drained out'.

maucherite, n., a nickel arsenide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineral dealer Wilhelm *Maucher* (1879-1930). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Maud, fem. PN. — OF. *Mahaut*, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *Mahthilda* and see **Matilda.**

maud, n., a woolen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland. — Prob. from the PN. *Maud.*

maudlin, adj., tearfully sentimental. — ME. *Maudlin*, 'Mary Magdalene' (see Luke 8:2), fr. OF. (= F.) *Madelaine*, fr. L. *Magdalena*, in allusion to the fact that painters used to represent Mary Magdalene weeping; *maudlin* orig. meant 'shedding tears of penitence like Magdalene'. See **Magdalene.**

mauger, maugre, prep., in spite of (*archaic*). — ME. *maugrie*, fr. OF. *malgre*, *maugre* (F. *malgré*), lit. 'ill will', fr. *mal*, 'ill, badly', and *gre* (F. *gré*), 'will, pleasure'. For the first element see **mal-.** The second element comes fr. L. *grātum*, neut. of *grātus*, 'acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, grateful', used as a noun. See **grace,** n., and cp. **malgré.**

maul, mall, n., a heavy hammer. — ME. *malle*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mail*, 'hammer', fr. L. *malleus*. See **malleus** and cp. the second element in **pall-mall.**

Derivatives: *maul*, *mall*, tr. v., *maul-er*, n.

maulstick, also **mahlstick,** n., a long rod used by painters. — Du. *maalstok*, lit. 'painting stick', compounded of *malen*, 'to paint', and *stok*, 'stick'. The first element is rel. to ON. *mæla*, OHG. *mālōn*, *mālēn*, MHG. *mālen*, G. *malen*, 'to paint', OE. *māl*, 'mark, stain'; see **mole,** 'spot'. For the second element see **stock, stick.**

maund, also **man,** n., a unit of weight used in India, Persia and Turkey. — Hind. and Pers. *man*, 'mina', fr. OI. *maná*, which is of Sem. origin. See **mina,** 'unit of weight'.

maund, n., a hand basket. — ME. *maund* fr. MF.

mande, fr. MDu. *mande* (Du. *mand*), 'basket'. Cp. F. *manne*, 'hand basket', which derives fr. MDu. *manne*, a var. of *mande*.

maund, tr. and intr. v., to beg (*slang*). — Prob. fr. F. *mendier*, 'to beg', fr. L. *mendīcāre* (whence also It. *mendicare*, Sp., Port. *mendigar*). See **mendicant.**

maunder, intr. v., 1) to wander about aimlessly; 2) to mutter, mumble. — Prob. freq. of **maund,** 'to beg'.
Derivative: *maunder-er*, n.

maundy, n., 1) ceremonial washing of the feet of poor people; 2) distribution of alms. — ME. *maunde*, fr. OF. *mande*, fr. L. *mandātum*, 'command', prop. neut. pp. of *mandāre*, 'to commit to one's charge' (see **mandate**); influenced in form by **maund,** 'basket'.

Maundy Thursday, n., Thursday preceding Easter. — From prec. word.

Maurice, masc. PN. — F., fr. Late L. *Mauritius*, *Mauricius*, fr. L. *Maurus*, 'inhabitant of Mauretania, Moor', fr. Gk. Μαῦρος. See **Moor.**

Mauser, n., a kind of rifle. — Named after the brothers *Mauser* who invented it (in the second half of the 19th cent.)

mausoleum, n., a magnificent tomb. — L. *mausolēum*, fr. Gk. Μαυσωλεῖον, 'tomb of Mausolus (king of Caria)', fr. Μαύσωλος, 'Mausolus', erected by his widow queen Artemisia; used apellatively, the word denotes any magnificent sepulchral monument.
Derivative: *mausole-an*, adj.

mauvais, adj., false, worthless; used in French terms (as in *mauvais sujet*, 'worthless fellow', *mauvaise honte*, 'bashfulness', lit. 'bad shame'). — F. *mauvais* (fem. *mauvaise*), 'bad', fr. VL. *malifātius*, 'who has a bad lot', which is compounded of L. *malus*, 'bad', and *fātum*, 'fate'; see **male-** and **fate.** For the formation of the word cp. the PN. *Bonifātius*, lit. 'of good luck' (see *Boniface*).

mauve, n. and adj., purple dye. — F., fr. L. *malva*, 'mallow'. See **mallow.**

maverick, n., unbranded cattle. — Named after Samuel A. *Maverick* (died in 1870), a civil engineer in Texas, in allusion to his unbranded cattle.

mavis, n., the song thrush. — ME. *mavys*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mauvis*, rel. to Sp. *malvis*, *malviz*; of unknown origin. MBret. *milhuit* (whence ModBret. *milc'huid*, *milfid*), is a French loan word.

mavrodaphne, n., name of a modern Greek wine. — ModGk., lit. 'black laurel', fr. Late Gk. μαῦρος, 'black, dark', and Gk. δάφνη, 'laurel'. See **Moor** and **Daphne.**

maw, n., 1) the stomach of an animal, specif. the fourth stomach of a ruminant; 2) the craw or crop of a bird; 3) the air bladder of a fish. — ME. *mawe*, *maugh*, fr. OE. *maga*, rel. to OFris. *maga*, ON. *magi*, Swed. *mage*, Dan. *mave*, MDu. *maghe*, Du. *maag*, OHG. *mago*, MHG. *mage*, G. *Magen*, 'stomach', and cogn. with W. *megin*, 'bellows', and prob. also with Lith. *mãkas*, Lett. *maks*, OSlav. *mošina*, 'bag, pouch'. Rhaeto-Romanic *magun*, 'stomach', and It. *magone*, 'crop of a bird', are Teut. loan words.

mawkish, adj., sickly, nauseating. — Lit. 'maggoty'; formed with adj. suff. **-ish** fr. ME. *mathek*, *mawke* (whence obsol. E. *mawk*), 'maggot', alteration of ON. *maðkr*. See **maggot.**
Derivatives: *mawkish-ly*, adv., *mawkish-ness*, n.

mawworm, n., worm infesting the stomach. — Compounded of **maw** and **worm.**

maxilla, n., jaw or jawbone. — L., 'jawbone, jaw', dimin. of *māla*, 'cheekbone, jawbone; cheek'; see **mala.** *Maxilla* stands to *māla* as *axilla*, 'armpit', stands to *āla*, 'wing'.

maxillary, adj., pertaining to the jaw or jawbone, — L. *maxillāris*, fr. *maxilla*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

maxilliform, adj., having the form of a maxilla. — See **maxilla** and **-form.**

maxim, n., precept, principle. — ME. *maxime*, fr. MF. (= F.) *maxime*, fr. ML. *maxima* (short for L. *maxima sententia*, 'the greatest sentence'), fem. of *maximus*, 'greatest'. See **maximum.**

maximal, adj., highest, greatest. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *maximus*. See **maximum.**
Derivatives: *maximal-ly*, adv., *Maximalist* (q.v.)

Maximalist, n., formerly, a member of the extreme radical group of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. — Lit. 'one who insists on all his demands', formed fr. L. *maximus* (see **maximum**) and suff. **-ist.** Cp. *Minimalist.*

Maximilian, masc. PN. — Compounded of the L. names *Maximus* and *Aemiliānus*. According to Camden, Frederick III gave this name coined by him to his son, hoping that the latter 'would imitate the virtues' of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Aemiliānus*.

maximite, n., a synonym of cordite. — Named after Hudson *Maxim* (1853-1927), its inventor. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

maximize, tr.v., to raise to the highest possible degree. — Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. L. *maximus*, 'greatest' (see **maximum**), and suff. **-ize.**
Derivative: *maximiz-ation*, n.

maximum, n. — L., neut. of *maximus*, 'greatest', for **mag-s^{e}mos*, superlative of, and from the same base as *magnus*, 'great'. See **magnum** and cp. **major.**

maxwell, n., an international magnetic unit. — Named after the Scottish physicist James Clerk *Maxwell* (1831-79).

may, auxil. v. — ME. *mai*, *mei*, fr. OE. *mæg*, 'I am able' (inf. *magan*, 'to be able'), rel. to OS. *mugan*, OFris. *muga*, ON. *mega*, Norw. *moga*, Dan. *maatte*, Swed. *må*, MDu. *moghen*, Du. *mogen*, OHG. *magan*, *mugan*, MHG. *mugen*, *mügen*, G. *mögen*, Goth. *magan*, 'to be able', fr. I.-E. base **māgh-*, **m^{e}gh-*, 'to be able', whence also Gk. μῆχος, Dor. μᾶχος, 'means, instrument', μηχανή, 'means, invention, machine', OSlav. *mogǫ*, *mošti*, 'to be able', *mošti*, 'power; force'. OPruss. *massi*, 'I can', is a Teut. loan word. See **mechanic** and cp. **main, might, dismay, Hogen Mogen** and the first element in **Matilda.**

may, n., a maiden (*archaic*). — ME. *may*, *mey*, fr. OE. *mæg*, 'woman, virgin', rel. to OE. *mægeð*, *mægð*, 'maid'. See **maiden** and cp. **mayweed.**

May, n., the fifth month of the year. — ME. *mai*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mai*, fr. L. *Maius* (*mēnsis*), '(the month of) May', named after the god *Maius*, whose name stands for **magjos*, lit. 'he who brings increase', and is rel. to *magnus*, great'. See **major,** adj., and cp. **Maia, Maianthemum.**

maya, n., art, magic (*Hinduism*). — OI. *māyā́*, 'supernatural power; magic, deception, illusion', of uncertain origin.

Mayaca, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., of S. Amer. Indian origin.

Mayaceae, n. pl., the mayaca family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

mayaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

maybe, adv. — Compounded of **may,** auxil. v., and **be.**

mayday, an international radiotelephone distress signal. — F. *m'aidez*, 'help me', fr. apostrophized form of *me*, 'me' (fr. L. *mē*) and imper. of *aider*, to help' (fr. L. *adjūtāre*). See **me** and **aid,** v.

mayhem, n., the maiming of a person (*law*). — ME. *maym*, fr. AF. *mayhem*, *mahaim*, 'injury', corresponding to OF. *mehaigne*, *mahaigne*, *mehaing*, of s.m., fr. OF. *mahaignier*, 'to 'injure'. See **maim.**

mayonnaise, n., a creamy sauce made of egg yolks, oil and vinegar. — F., short for *sauce mayonnaise*, for *sauce mahonnaise*, 'sauce of Mahon'; so called fr. *Mahon*, a town on the island of Minorca, in commemoration of the capture of that town by the French in 1756.

mayor, n. — ME. *maire*, *mair*, *mer*, fr. OF. (=F.) *maire*, fr. L. *mājor*, 'greater', compar. of *magnus*, 'great'. See **major,** adj.
Derivatives: *mayor-al*, adj., *mayoralty* (q.v.), *mayor-ess*, n.

mayoralty, n. — ME. *mairaltee*, fr. MF. *mairalté*, fr. *maire*, 'mayor'. See **mayor,** adj. suff. **-al** and suff. **-ty.**

mayweed, n., the stinking camomile. — For **maythe-weed*, fr. OE. *mageðe*, *magoðe*, *mægeðe*, 'the stinking camomile', which is prob. rel. to OE. *mægeð*, *mægð*, 'maid'; see **maiden** and cp. **may,** 'a maiden'. For the second element in *mayweed* see **weed.**

mazapilite, n., a calcium iron arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Mazapil*, in Zacatecas, Mexico. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mazard, n., 1) a mazer (*obsol.*); 2) the head or **skull** (*obsol.*) — Altered fr. **mazer.**

Mazdaism, also **Mazdeism,** n., Zoroastrianism. — See **Ormazd** and **-ism.**

maze, tr. v., to bewilder; to confuse. — ME. *masen*, *mazen*, 'to confuse, puzzle', fr. OE. *masian* in *āmasian*, 'to confuse, confound', which is rel. to OE. *āmasod*, 'confused, confounded', and prob. also to Norw. *masast*, 'to doze off', Swed. *masa*, 'to be slow, be sluggish'. Cp. **amaze, mizmaze.**

maze, n., a labyrinth. — ME. *mase*, *maze*, fr. *masen*, *mazen*. See **maze,** v.
Derivatives: *maz-y*, adj., *maz-i-ly*, adv., *maz-i-ness*, n.

mazer, n., a large drinking bowl. — ME. *maser*, 'maple wood; bowl made of maple wood', fr. OF. *masere*, 'maple wood', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. ON. *mösurr*, 'maple wood', *mösurr bolli*, 'bowl made of maple wood', OS. *masur*, 'knot', MDu. *maeser*, 'maple wood', OHG. *masar*, 'knot in maple wood' (whence MHG., G. *maser*, 'knot, excrescence in trees'). Cp. **mazard.** Cp. also **measles.**

mazo-, combining form denoting the *breast.* — Gk. μαζο-, fr. μαζός, 'breast'. See **masto-** and cp. words there referred to.

mazo-, combining form used in the sense of 'placenta'. — ModL. *mazo-*, fr. ModL. *maza*, 'placenta', fr. Gk. μᾶζα, μάζα, 'flat barley cake', which stands for **μάγ-μα*, fr. μάσσω (for **μάγιω*), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead', whence also μαγίς 'kneaded mass, cake', μαγεύς, 'one who kneads, baker'. See **macerate** and cp. **magma.**

mazuma, n., money (*U.S. Slang*). — Yiddish, fr. Mishnaic Heb. *m^{e}zummā́n*, 'designated, fixed, appointed', used (in the pl. *m^{e}zummānī́m*) in Medieval Heb. Responses in the sense of 'cash'. Mishnaic Heb. *m^{e}zummā́n* is passive part of *zimmḗn*, 'he invited, designated, appointed, fixed', a verb denominated fr. Heb. *z^{e}mān*, 'appointed time, time', which is rel. to Aram. *z^{e}man*, Syr. *z^{e}bhan*, *zabhnā́*, Arab. *záman*, *zamā́n*, Ethiop. *zaman*, 'time'. All these words derive directly or indirectly fr. Akkad. *simānu*, 'appointed time'.

mazurka, mazourka, n., 1) a lively Polish dance; 2) music for this. — Pol. *mazurka*, 'a woman of the province *Mazovia* (in Poland)'.

mazzard, n., wild sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*). — Fr. earlier *mazer* (see **mazer**); so called in allusion to the knotty appearance of the wood.

me, pers. pron. — ME. *me*, fr. OE. *mē*, rel. to ON., Goth. *mik*, OHG. *mih*, G. *mich*, 'me' (acc.), ON. *mēr*, OHG., MHG., G. *mir*, Goth. *mis*, 'me' (dat.), and cogn. with OI., Avestic *mā*, OI. *mā́m*, Avestic *mąm*, OPers. *mām*, 'me' (acc.), OI. *máhyam*, 'me' (dat.), Gk. ἐμέ, με, L. *mē* (acc.), Gk. ἐμοί, μοι, L. *mihi*, Umbr. *mehe*, 'me' (dat.), OSlav. *mę*, OIr. *mē*, Hitt. *ammuk*, *ammugga*, 'me' (acc.) Cp. **mine,** pron., **my.** Cp. also **meum** and the first element in **mayday.**

mead, n., drink made of fermented honey and water. — ME. *mede*, fr. OE. *meodu*, rel. to ON. *mjöðr*, Dan. *mjød*, Swed. *mjöd*, OFris., MLG.,

MDu. *mede*, Du. *mee*, OHG. *metu*, MHG. *mete*, *met*, G. *Met*, 'mead', fr. I.-E. base **medhu-*, 'honey, sweet drink', whence also OI. *mádhu*, 'sweet, sweet drink, wine, honey', Toch. B *mit*, 'honey', Gk. μέθυ, 'wine', μεθύειν, 'to be drunken', μέθυσις, 'drunkenness', OSlav. *medŭ*, Lith. *medùs*, 'honey', OIr. *mid* (gen. *medo*), W. *medd*, Bret. *mez*, 'mead'. Cp. **methylene, amethyst.**

mead, n., meadow (*poetic*). — ME. *mede*, fr. OE. *mǣd*, *mēd*. See **meadow.**

meadow, n. — ME. *medwe*, *medewe*, fr. OE. *mǣdwe*, gen. of *mǣd* (see prec. word); rel. to Du. *made*, G. *Matte*, 'meadow', and to OE. *mēþ*, 'harvest, crop', OHG. *mād*, 'a mowing', fr. WTeut. **māþa-*, lit. 'that which is mown', pp. form of I.-E. base **mē-*, **mē̆-*, 'to mow'. See **mow,** 'to cut (grass)', and cp. **math.**

Derivative: *meadow-y*, adj.

meager, meagre, adj. — ME. *megre*, fr. OF. *maigre*, *magre*, *megre* (F. *maigre*), fr. L. *mācer*, 'lean, thin', which is cogn. with Gk. μακρός, 'long', OE. *mæger*, ON. *magr*, MDu. *magher*, Du. *mager*, OHG. *magar*, MHG., G. *mager*, 'lean, thin', fr. I.-E. base **mē̆krós*, a derivative of base **māk̂-*, **mē̆k̂-*, 'long, thin', whence also Avestic *mas-*, 'long', *masah-*, 'length, size'. Cp. also—with *l*-suff.—Hitt. *maklanza*, 'thin, meager'. Cp. **emaciate, Macedonian, macro-, maigre, malinger, meco-.**

Derivatives: *meager-ly, meagre-ly*, adv., *meagerness, meagre-ness*, n.

meal, n., edible grain. — ME. *mele*, fr. OE. *melu*, rel. to OS. *melo*, ON., Swed., Norw. *mjöl*, Dan. *mel*, OFris. *mele*, MDu. *mele*, Du. *meel*, OHG. *melo*, MHG. *mel*, G. *Mehl*, 'meal', orig. 'that which is ground', and rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. *malan*, ON., Swed. *mala*, Dan. *male*, MDu., Du. *malen*, MHG. *maln*, G. *malen*, 'to grind', fr. I.-E. base **(s)mel-*, 'to rub, grind', whence also Toch. A *malyw*, B. *mely*, 'to press, tread under foot', Hitt. *mallanzi*, 'they grind', *miyalli*, 'mill', Arm. *malem*, 'I crush, bruise', Gk. μαλακός, 'soft', μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill', Alb. *miel*, 'meal, flour', L. *molere*, 'to grind', *mola*, 'millstone, mill', OSlav. *meljǫ*, *mlěti*, Lith. *malù*, *málti*, Lett. *maļu*, *malt*, 'to grind', Lith. *miltai*, OPruss. *meltan*, Lett. *milti*, 'meal', OSlav. *molĭ*, Goth. *malō*, ON. *mölr*, Norw. *mol*, Dan. *møl*, Swed. *mal*, 'moth', OE. *mælsceafa*, 'malshave' (caterpillar), OHG. *miliwa*, *milwa*, MHG. *milwe*, G. *Milbe*, 'mite', lit. 'a grinding, powder-making animal', OHG. *gimulli*, G. *Gemüll*, 'moldering dust', OIr. *melim*, 'I grind', W. *malu*, Bret. *malaf*, 'to grind', MW. *blawt*, ModW. *blawd*, 'meal'. From **mel-d*, **mled-*, **mḷd-*, *-d*-enlargements of base **(s)mel-*, 'to rub, grind', derive OI. *mṛdúḥ*, 'soft, tender, mild', Arm. *melk* (for **meldw-i-*), 'soft, slack', Gk. βλαδαρός (for *μλαδαρός), βλαδύς (for *μλαδύς), 'loose, spongy', μέλδειν, 'to melt, make liquid', ἀμαλδύνειν, 'to crush, destroy', L. *mollis* (for **mold^{w}-is*), 'soft', OPruss. *maldai* (pl.), 'boys, lads' (for sense development cp. Rum. *tánăr*, 'young', fr. L. *tener*, 'soft, tender'), OPruss. *maldaisin* (acc.), 'youngest', *maldian*, 'foal', OSlav. *mladŭ*, Russ. *molódŭ*, 'young', OE. *meltan*, *mieltan*, 'to melt', prob. also OIr. *meldach*, 'pleasant'. From base **mel-dh-*, a *-dh*-enlargement of base **mel-*, derive Gk. μαλθακός, 'soft', OE. *melde*, OS. *maldia*, OHG. *melta*, *molta*, *multa*, MHG., G. *melde*, 'orach', Goth. *mildeis*, OE. *milde*, 'mild'. (OIr. *meldach* and the Balto-Slav. words cited above as derivatives of base **mel-d-*, could also be derived from base **mel-dh-*.) Cp. **amalgam, Amalthaea, ambly, blenno-, blite, emollient, emolument, immolate, Maelstrom, malaco-, malax, malt, meldometer, mellow, melt,** 'to dissolve', **mild, mildew, mill, millet, milt, moil, molar,** 'grinding', **mold,** 'soil', **mole,** 'false conception', **molinary, mollify, Mollugo, mollusk, mouillé, moulin, mulch, muliebrity, mull,** 'to powder', **mull,** 'a snuff box', **mullein, muller, mullet,** 'star', **multure, mylo-, ormolu.**

Derivatives: *meal-y*, adj., *meal-i-ness*, n.

meal, n., food taken at one time. — ME. *mele*, fr. OE. *mǣl*, 'mark, sign; measure; fixed time; time for taking food, meal', rel. to ON. *māl*, 'measure, time, meal', OFris. *mēl(tīd)*, '(time of) meal', Du. *maal*, 'time; meal', OHG., MHG. *māl*, 'time; meal', G. *Mal*, 'time', *Mahl*, 'meal', Goth. *mēl*, 'time; hour', fr. I.-E. base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: *meal*, tr. v., to have a meal.

-meal, suff. denoting *quantity taken at one time*; now used only in *piecemeal*. — ME. *-mele*, fr. OE. *-mælum*, dat. pl. of OE. *mǣl*, 'measure'. See **meal,** 'food'.

mealie, n., maize. — S. Afr. Du. *milje*, fr. Port. *milho*, 'millet', fr. L. *milium*, 'millet'. See **millet.**

mean, tr. v., to have in mind. — ME. *menen*, fr. OE. *mǣnan*, 'to mean, signify, intend; to speak of; to complain, mourn, moan', rel. to OS. *mēnian*, 'to have in mind, intend, signify', OFris, *mēna*, MDu. *mēnen*, Du. *menen*, OHG. *meinan*, *meinen*, MHG., G. *meinen*, 'to think, suppose, be of opinion', fr. I.-E. base **main-*, **mein-*, 'to be of opinion, think', whence also OSlav. *měniti*, 'to think, have an opinion', OIr. *mian*, 'wish, desire', Ir. *mian*, 'intention', W. *mwyn*, 'enjoyment'. Cp. **moan.**

Derivatives: *mean-ing*, n. and adj., *meaning-ful*, adj., *mean-ing-less*, adj., *mean-ing-ly*, adv., *mean-ing-ness*, n.

mean, adj., intermediate. — ME. *mene*, fr. OF. *meien*, *moien* (F. *moyen*), 'middle', fr. Late L. *mediānus*, 'that which is in the middle', fr. L. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. **median, mesne, monial.**

Derivative: *mean*, n., something intermediate.

mean, adj., of low rank, inferior, base. — ME. *mene*, 'common, mean', fr. OE. *(ge)mǣne*, 'common', rel. to OS. *gimēni*, OFris. *mēne*, OS. *gimēni*, MLG. *gemeine*, *gemēne* (whence Dan. and Swed. *gemen*), MDu. *ghemēne*, Du. *gemeen*,

OHG. *gimeini*, MHG., G. *gemein*, Goth. *gamains*, 'common', OE. *mān*, ON., OHG. *mein*, OS., OFris. *mēn*, 'false', OE. *mānāð*, OE., ON., *meineiðr*, Dan., Swed. *mened*, OS., OFris. *mēnēth*, MDu. *meineet*, Du. *meineed*, OHG. *meineid*, MHG. *meineit*, G. *Meineid*, 'perjury', lit. 'false oath', and cogn. with L. *mūnus* (OL. *moinos*, *moenus*), 'service, office, function', *mūnia* (OL. *moenia*), 'official, duties, functions', *commūnis* (OL. acc. *comoinem*), 'common', OSlav. *měna*, 'change', *izměniti*, 'to change, exchange', Lith. *maīnas*, 'exchange', *mainýti*, 'to exchange', OI. *mēníḥ*, 'vengeance', Avestic *maēni-*, 'punishment'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **mein-*, **moin-*, *-n*-enlargements of base **mei-*, **moi-*, 'to change, exchange', whence OI. *máyatē*, 'changes', Lett. *miju*, *mît*, 'to change'. Cp. **common,** adj., and words there referred to. For I.-E. **mei-t-*, **moi-t-*, *-t*-enlargements of base **mei-*, **moi-*, see **mutable, mutual.** Base **mei-*, 'to change', is originally identical with base **mei-*, 'to change one's place, to go'. See **meatus, migrate.**

meander, n., winding, as of a river. — L. *Maeander*, fr. Gk. Μαίανδρος, a river in Caria, noted for its windings.

Derivatives: *meander*, intr. v., *meander-ing*, n. and adj., *meander-ing-ly*, adv.

measles, n. pl. — ME. *maseles*, pl. of *masel*, lit. 'spot, excrescence', rel. to MDu. *masel*, Du. *mazelen*, G. *Masern*, 'measles', and to E. **mazer** (q.v.) E. *measles* was influenced both in form and pronunciation by a confusion with ME. *mesel*, 'leper', which derives fr. OF. *mesel*, fr. L. *misellus*, dimin. of *miser*, 'wretched, unfortunate, miserable'.

Derivative: *measl-y*, adj.

measurable, adj. — ME. *mesurable*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mesurable*, fr. Late L. *mēnsūrābilis*, fr. *mēnsūrāre*, fr. L. *mēnsūra*. See **measure** and **-able** and cp. **mensurable.**

Derivatives: *measurabil-ity*, n., *measurable-ness*, n., *measurabl-y*, adv.

measure, n. — ME. *mesure*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mesure*, fr. L. *mēnsūra*, 'measure', fr. *mēnsus*, pp. of *mētīrī*, 'to measure'. See **mete,** 'to measure', and **-ure** and cp. **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. also **admeasure, immeasurable, mensure, mensurable, mensurate, commensurable, dimension, immense.** Cp. also 1st **mensal.**

Derivatives: *measure*, tr. and intr. v., *measur-ed*, adj., *measur-ed-ly*, adv., *measur-ed-ness*, n., *measure-less*, adj., *measure-less-ly*, adv., *measureless-ness*, n., *measure-ment*, n., *measur-er*, n.

meat, n., — ME. *mete*, fr. OE. *mete*, rel. to OS. *meti*, OFris. *mete*, ON. *matr*, OHG. *maz*, Goth. *mats*, 'food', MLG., MDu., Du. *metworst*, G. *Mettwurst*, 'German sausage', fr. Teut. **mati-*, 'food', fr. I.-E. base **mād-*, 'wet, moist, dripping; to drip', whence OI. *mádati*, 'boils, bubbles, gets drunk', *médas-*, 'fat' (n.), Alb. *mań*, 'I fatten, feed', Gk. μαδᾶν, 'to be wet, to flow', μαδαρός, 'wet, watery', μαδάρωσις, 'baldness', L. *madēre*, 'to be wet; to be drunk, to be intoxicated', *madidus*, 'moist, wet, drunk; intoxicated', *mattus*, 'intoxicated', OE. *mæst*, 'mast (of beech)', *mæstan*, 'to fatten', OIr. *māt*, 'pig, swine' (prop. 'a fattened animal'), Oir. *maisse* (for **mad-tja*), 'food'. Cp. the second element in **lacmus.** Cp. also **madarosis, mast,** 'fruit of beech', **masto-, mastoid, mate,** 'companion', **mattoid, must,** 'frenzied'. For sense development of OE. *mete*, etc., 'food', into E. *meat*, etc., 'flesh of animals', cp. Heb. *léḥem*, 'bread, food', with Arab. *laḥm*, 'flesh'.

Derivatives: *meat-less*, *meat-y*, adjs.

meatus, n., a duct or passage in the body (*anat.*) — L. *meātus*, 'a going, passing; way, path, passage', fr. *meāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *meāre*, 'to go, pass', which is cogn. with Czech *míjím*, *míjeti*, 'to go by, pass by, pass, cease', Pol. *mijam*, *mijać*, 'to go by, avoid', and with the nasalized forms OSlav. *minǫ*, *minǫti*, 'to go by, pass by, pass', MW. *minet*, 'to go'; fr. I.-E. base **mei-*, **moi-*, 'to change; to change one's place; to go'. See **mean,** 'of low rank', and cp. **irremeable, permeate.** Cp. also **congé.**

Mecca, n., city in Arabia, birthplace of Mohammed and place of pilgrimage for Mohammedans hence 'the goal of one's highest aspirations'. — Arab. *Mákka^{h}*, in VArab. pronunciation: *Mékka^{h}*, 'Mecca'.

mechanic, adj. — L. *mēchanicus*, fr. Gk. μηχανικός, 'resourceful, inventive; mechanical', fr. μηχανή, 'means, invention, machine'. See **machine** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *mechanic*, n., *mechanic-al*, adj., *mechanic-al-ly*, adv., *mechanic-al-ness*, n., *mechanic-ian*, n., *mechan-ics*, n.

mechanism, n. — ModL. *mēchanismus*, fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See prec. word and **-ism.**

mechanist, n. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See **mechanic.**

Derivatives: *mechanist-ic*, adj., *mechanist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

mechanize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. μηχανή, 'machine'. See **mechanic.**

Derivatives: *mechaniz-ation*, n., *mechaniz-er*, n.

mechano-, combining form denoting *mechanics* or *mechanism*. — Gk. μηχανο-, fr. μηχανή, 'machine'. See **mechanic.**

Mechilta, also **Mekhilta,** n., a halakic commentary on Exodus from the school of Rabbi Ishmael (2nd cent.) — Fr. Aram. *m^{e}khīltā́*, 'rule', lit. 'measure of capacity', fr. *kūl*, 'to comprehend, measure', which is rel. to Heb. *kāl*, 'he comprehended, measured', *hākhíl*, 'to hold, contain', Ugar. *kl*, 'to contain, measure', Arab. *kāla*, 'he measured (grain)'.

Mechlin, n. — Short for *Mechlin lace*, i.e. lace made at *Mechlin*, a town in Belgium. Cp. **malines.**

meco-, combining form meaning 'length' or 'long'. — Gk. μηκο-, fr. μῆκος, 'length', corre-

sponding to Dor. Gk. μᾶκος, of s.m., and rel. to μακρός, 'long'. See **macro-** and cp. **mekometer.**

meconic, adj., pertaining to an acid found in opium. — Gk. μηκωνικός, 'of, or pertaining to, the poppy', fr. μήκων. See next word and **-ic.**

meconium, n., the fecal discharge of the newborn infant (*med.*) — L. *mēcōnium*, 'poppy-juice; the first excrements of the newborn child', fr. Gk. μηκώνιον, dimin. of μήκων, 'poppy', which corresponds to Dor. μᾶκων, of s.m., and is cogn. with OSlav. *makŭ*, Pol. *mak* (whence OPruss. *moke*), 'poppy', OS. *māho*, OHG. *māgo*, Late MHG. *māhen*, *mān*, dial. Austro-Bavarian *mogn*, G. *Mohn*, 'poppy' (Lith. *magone*, Lett. *maguone*, of s.m., are German loan words.) Cp. the second element in **Eomecon.**

medal, n. — MF. (= F.) *médaille*, fr. It. *medaglia*, fr. VL. **metallia* (scil. *moneta*), 'metal coin', fr. L. *metallum*. See **metal** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *medal*, tr. v., *medal(l)-ed*, adj., *medall-ic*, adj., and the hybrid *medal(l)-ist*, n.

medallion, n. — F. *médaillon*, fr. It. *medaglione*, augment. of *medaglia*. See **medal** and **-oon.**
Derivative: *medallion*, tr. v.

meddle, intr. v., to interfere. — ME. *medelen*, *medlen*, fr. OF. *medler*, *mesler*, 'to mix, mingle; to meddle' (whence F. *mêler*, 'to mix, mingle', *se mêler*, 'to meddle'), fr. ML *misculāre*, fr. L. *miscēre*, 'to mix, mingle'. See **mix** and cp. **medley** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *meddl-er*, n., *meddle-some*, adj., *meddle-some-ness*, n.

Mede, n., inhabitant of Media. — L. *Mēdus*, fr. Gk. Μῆδος, 'Mede'.

Medea, n., sorceress, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Mēdēa*, fr. Gk. Μήδεια, lit. 'cunning', rel. to μῆδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning', μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδων, μεδέων, 'guardian, ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', fr. I.-E. base **mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider', which is a *-d*-enlargement of base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. **Andromeda** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Medeola.**

Medeola, n., a genus of plants, the Indian cucumber-root (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. formed from the name of **Medea,** the sorceress; so called for its reputed medicinal value.

medi-, combining form. — See **medio-.**

media, n., formerly, a voiced stop consonant (*b*, *d* or *g*) (*phonet.*); — ModL. (short for *littera media*, lit. 'middle letter'), fem. of L. *medius*, 'middle', which stands for **medhvos*; rel. to Oscan *mefiaí* (fem. sing.), 'in the middle', and cogn. with OI. *mádhyaḥ*, Avestic *maiδya-*, 'middle', Gk. μέσσος, Att. μέσος, Goth. *midjis*, OE. *midd*, OIr. *mid-*, 'middle', OSlav. *mežda*, 'road', orig. 'ridge (between two fields)', *meždu*, 'between', OPruss. *median*, 'forest', Lith. *mẽdis*, 'tree', East Lith. *mẽdžias*, 'forest, tree', Arm. *mēǰ*, 'the middle', Alb. *mjet*, 'means', *mes*, *mjes*, *mjez*, 'means', Gheg *mjedís* (for *mjet-vis*, *mjedvis*), 'middle, center' (lit. 'middle place'), Gaul. *medio-*, 'middle' (e.g. in *Medio-lānum*, 'Milan'). Cp. **mid, middle, midst, amid.** Cp. also **median, mediant, mediastinum, mediate, mediocre, medium, immediate, intermediate, intermezzo, mean,** 'intermediate', **medulla, meridian, mesne, meso-, meta-, métayer, mezzanine, mezzotint, Midi, midinette, milieu, mitten, mizzen, mizzenmast, moiety, monial, moyen âge.**

media, n., middle membrane of an artery (*anat.*) — Medical L. (short for *membrāna media*, lit. 'middle membrane'), fem. of L. *medius*. See prec. word.

media, n. pl. — Pl. of **medium.**

medial, adj., situated in the middle. — Late L. *mediālis*, fr. L. *medius*. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *medial-ly*, adv.

median, adj., middle; situated in the middle. — L. *mediānus*, 'that which is in the middle, middle', fr. *medius*. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **-an,** and cp. **mean,** 'intermediate', **mesne, monial, moyen âge.**
Derivative: *median*, n., a median line, point or number.

Median, adj., pertaining to Media; n., 1) a Mede; 2) the language of ancient Media. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. Μήδιος, 'of Media', fr. Μῆδος. See **Mede** and cp. **Medic.**

median vein (*anat.*) — L. *vēna mediāna*. According to Joseph Hyrtl (in his *Onomatologia anatomica*, p. 320), these words do not mean 'the middle vein', but are derived from the name of *Al-Madyan*, ibn Abderrahman, a commentator of Avicenna's Canticum. So arose the term 'vein of *Al-Madyan*', whence Armegandus coined the name *vena mediana*, which was misinterpreted later as 'the middle vein' (see *median*).

mediant, n., the third note of the diatonic scale (*music*). — It. *mediante*, fr. Late L. *mediantem*, acc. of *mediāns*, 'dividing in the middle', pres. part. of *mediāre*; so called as being midway between the tonic and the dominant. See **mediate,** adj., and **-ant.**

mediastinitis, n., inflammation of the tissue of the mediastinum (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **mediastinum** and suff. **-itis.**

mediastino-, combining form denoting 'of the mediastinum, mediastinal'. See next word.

mediastinum, n., 1) a membranous partition separating two cavities of the body; 2) space in the middle of the chest between the two pleurae (*anat.*) — Medical L., neut. of *mediāstīnus*, 'servant, attendant', which stands for **mediāstrīnus*, fr. **mediāster*, 'the one in the middle', fr. L. *medius*. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant'.
Derivative: *mediastin-al*, adj.

mediate, adj., dependent on. — Late L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*, 'to divide in the middle, to halve', fr. L. *medius*. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant' and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **mediant.**
Derivative: *mediate-ly*, adv.

mediate, intr. v., to intervene; tr. v., to bring about by intervention. — Lit. 'to be in the middle', fr. Late L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*. See prec. word.

mediation, n. — ME. *mediacioun*, fr. OF. *mediacion* (F. *médiation*), fr. Late L. *mediātiōnem*, acc. of *mediātiō*, lit. 'a division in the middle', fr. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*. See **mediate,** adj., and **-ion.**

mediatize, tr. v., formerly in Germany, under the Holy Roman Empire, to reduce to mediate dependance or vassalage. — F. *médiatiser*, fr. *médiat*, 'mediate'. See **mediate,** adj., and **-ize.**
Derivative: *mediatiz-at-ion*, n.

mediator, n. — ME. *mediatour*, fr. OF. *mediatour* (F. *médiateur*), fr. Late L. *mediātōrem*, acc. of *mediātor*, fr. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*. See **mediate,** adj., and agential suff. **-or.**

mediatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. Late L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*. See **mediate,** adj.
Derivative: *mediatori-al*, adj.

Medic, adj., Median; n., the language of ancient Media. — Gk. Μηδικός, 'Median', fr. Μῆδος. See **Mede** and cp. **Median.** Cp. also next word.

medic, n., any plant of the genus *Medicago* (*bot.*) — L. *mēdica*, fr. Gk. Μηδική (scil. πόᾶ), '(grass) from Media', fem. of Μηδικός, 'Median' (see **Medic**); so called because it came to the Greeks from Media.

medicable. — L. *medicābilis*, 'that which can be healed, curable', fr. *medicārī*, 'to heal, cure', fr. *medicus*. See **medical** and **-able.**

Medicago, n., a genus of plants, the medic (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. Μηδική, name of the alfalfa, lit. 'the Median (plant)'. See **medic.**

medical, adj. — F. *médical*, fr. Late L. *medicālis*, 'of a physician', fr. L. *medicus*, 'physician', which is rel to *medērī*, 'to heal', and cogn. with Avestic *vī-mad*, 'physician', fr. I.-E. base **mĕd-*, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also Gk. μῆδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning', the PN's Μῆδος, Μήδη, etc., which originally denoted *healing deities*, μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on'. See **meditate** and **Medea** and cp. **remedy.** Cp. also **metheglin.** The word *medical* was introduced into English by Thomas Browne (1605-82).
Derivatives: *medical*, n., *medical-ly*, adv.

medicament, n. — F. *médicament*, fr. L. *medicāmentum*, 'drug, remedy, medicament', lit. 'means or instrument of healing', formed from the verb *medicārī*, 'to heal, cure', with *-mentum*, a suffix denoting instrument. See **medicate** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *medicament*, tr. v., *medicament-ary*, adj., *medicament-ation*, n., *medicament-ous*, adj.

medicaster, n., a quack. — Formed fr. L. *medicus*, 'physician', with the pejorative suff. **-aster.** Cp. *poetaster.*

medicate, tr. v. — L. *medicātus*, pp. of *medicāre*, *medicārī*, 'to heal, cure', fr. *medicus*. See **medical** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *medication* (q.v.), *medicat-ive*, adj., *medicator* (q.v.), *medicat-ory*, adj.

medication, n. — L. *medicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'healing, cure', fr. *medicātus*, pp. of *medicāre*, *medicārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

medicator, n. — Late L. *medicātor*, 'physician', fr. L. *medicātus*, pp. of *medicāre*, *medicārī*. See **medicate** and agential suff. **-or.**

medicine, n. — ME., fr. OF. *medicine*, *medecine* (F. *médecine*), fr. L. *medicīna*, 'healing art, the shop of a physician, remedy, relief', prop. fem. of the adjective *medicīnus*, 'of a physician', used as a noun, fr. *medicus*. See **medical** and subst. suff. **-ine.**
Derivatives: *medicine*, tr. v., *medicin-al*, adj. and n., *medicin-al-ly*, adv.

medico, n., physician (*colloq.*) — It. *medico*, fr. L. *medicus*. See **medical.**

medico-, combining form meaning 1) 'medical, medicinal'; 2) 'medical and'. — Fr. L. *medicus*. See **medical.**

medieval, mediaeval, adj., pertaining to, or suggestive of, the Middle Ages. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *medius*, 'middle', and *aevum*, 'age'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **age.**
Derivative: *medi(a)eval-ly*, adv.

medievalism, mediaevalism, n., 1) the spirit of the Middle Ages; 2) devotion to medieval practices. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

medievalist, mediaevalist, n., 1) a student of medieval history, etc.; 2) one devoted to the spirit and practices of the Middle Ages. — See **medieval** and **-ist.**

medievalize, mediaevalize, tr. v., 1) to render medieval; 2) to adopt medieval customs, etc. — See **medieval** and **-ize.**

medio-, medi-, combining form meaning 'middle'. — Fr. L. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant'.

mediocre, adj., of middle quality; average. — MF. (= F.) *médiocre*, fr. L. *mediocris*, 'middling, moderate, indifferent, tolerable', orig. 'being half-way up the height of a mountain', compounded of *medius*, 'middle', and *ocris*, 'a rugged, stony mountain'. For the first element see **media,** 'voiced stop consonant'. The second element is rel. to Umbr. *ukar*, *ocar*, 'fortress, citadel, mountain', and cogn. with Gk. ὄκρις, 'peak, point', Homeric ὀκριᾶν, 'to make rough or rugged', ὀκριᾶσθαι, 'to be exasperated', MIr. *ochar*, W. *ochr*, 'corner, border', and in gradational relationship to L. *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **Oxalis.**

mediocrity, n. — ME. *mediocrite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *médiocrité*, fr. L. *mediocritātem*, acc. of *mediocritās*, 'moderateness, moderation, indifference,

inferiority', fr. *mediocris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

meditate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *meditātus*, pp. of *meditārī*, 'to think over, consider; to think, reflect', fr. I.-E. base ***mĕd-**, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also—with vowel gradation—L. *modus*, 'measure, limit, boundary, manner, mode, mood', *moderāre*, 'to set limits to, moderate', *modestus*, 'moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', *modernus*, 'modern', *modius*, 'a corn measure'. From the same base derive L. *medērī*, 'to heal', *medicus*, 'physician', Oscan *meddiss*, *meddis*, 'judge', Gk. μέδων, μεδέων, 'ruler' (prop. pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'), μέδεσθαι, 'to be mindful of, give heed to, think on', μέδιμνος, 'a measure', μῆδος, 'counsel, plan, device, cunning', μήδεσθαι, 'to devise, resolve, advise', OIr. *midiur*, 'I judge, estimate', *med*, 'measure', *mess* (for ***med-tu**), 'judgement', W. *meddwl*, 'mind, thinking', Goth. *mitōn*, OE. *metan*, 'to measure'. See **mete,** v., and cp. **meet,** 'suitable', **must,** v. Cp. also **Medea, medical, medicine, Medusa, mode, model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, modiolus, modulate, module, modus, mood, commode, commodity, accommodate, mold,** 'pattern', and the second element in **Andromeda, automedon, Diomedes, Ganymede, turmoil.** I.-E. base ***mĕd-** is a *-d*-enlargement of base ***mē-**, 'to measure', whence OI. *mātiḥ*, 'measure', *máti*, *mimāti*, 'measures', *mátram* (neut.), *mā́trā* (fem.), 'measure', Avestic *mā-*, 'to measure', Toch. A *me-*, 'to measure', *mem*, 'measure', Hitt. *mēhur*, 'time, point of time', Gk. μῆτις, 'counsel, plan, skill', μέτρον, 'measure', L. *mētior*, *mētīrī*, 'to measure', Alb. *mat*, *mas*, 'I measure', *masε*, 'measure, age, generation', *matεs*, 'measure, cubit', *mōt*, 'year, weather', OSlav. *měra*, 'measure', *měriti*, 'to measure', Lith. *matúoti*, 'to measure', *mētas*, 'time, year; measure', OPruss. *mettan*, 'year', Lett. *mets*, 'space of time', *mātas*, 'measure', OSlav. *męto*, *mesti*, Lith. *metù*, *mèsti*, Lett. *mest*, 'to throw' (orig. 'to measure off, aim at'), OHG. *māl*, Goth. *mēl*, 'time; hour'. Cp. **matra, mensal,** 'pertaining to the table', **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', **-meter, Metis,** and the second element in **castrametation, firman, vimana.** Cp. also **meal,** 'food'.

meditation, n. — ME. *meditacioun*, fr. OF. *meditation* (F. *méditation*), fr. L. *meditātiōnem*, acc. of *meditātiō*, 'a thinking over, meditation', fr. *meditātus*, pp. of *meditāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

meditative, adj. — Late L. *meditātīvus*, fr. L. *meditātus*, pp. of *meditāre*. See **meditate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *meditative-ly*, adv., *meditative-ness*, n.

mediterranean, adj., enclosed, or nearly enclosed, by sea; n.) a mediterranean sea; (*cap.*) the Mediterranean sea. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *mediterrāneus*, 'inland', lit. 'in the middle of land', fr. *medius*, 'middle', and *terra*, 'land'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **terra.**

meditullium, n., 1) the diploë (*anat.*); 2) the mesophyll (*bot.*) — L., 'the middle', compounded of *medius*, 'middle', and ***tullium**, ***tollium**, 'earth', which stands in gradational relationship to *tellūs*, 'earth'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **tellurian.**

medium, n. — L., 'the middle', neut. of the adjective *medius*, 'middle', used as a noun. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant'.

Derivatives: *medium*, adj., *medium-istic*, adj., *medium-ize*, tr. v.

medlar, n., 1) a small tree of the rose family; 2) its fruit. — ME. *medler*, fr. OF. *medler*, *mesler*, 'medlar tree', fr. OF. *mesple*, *mesle* (F. *nèfle*), 'medlar (the fruit)', fr. L. *mespila* (also *mespilus*, *mespilum*), of s.m., fr. Gk. μέσπιλον, 'medlar (the fruit)', which is a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. **naseberry.**

medley, n., mixture. — ME. *medle*, fr. OF. *mesdlee*, *medlee*, *meslee* (F. *mêlée*), prop. fem. pp. of *medler*, *mesler* (F. *mêler*), 'to mix, mingle', fr. ML. *misculāre*, fr. L. *miscēre*, 'to mix, mingle'. See **mix** and cp. **chance-medley.** Cp. also **meddle, melee, mell, pell-mell, mélange.**

Derivative: *medley*, adj. and tr. v.

Médoc, n., a kind of claret. — So called from *Médoc*, name of the plain between the Gironde and the Atlantic, where it is produced.

medulla, n., the marrow of bones (*anat.*) — L., 'marrow; pith of plants', of uncertain etymology; perh. fr. orig. ***(s)merullā** (with *-d-* for *-r-*, under the influence of *medius*, 'middle'), fr. I.-E. base ***smeru**, 'fat', whence also OE. *smeoru*, 'fat, grease', OIr. *smiur*, 'marrow', W. *mer*, of s.m. See **smear,** n., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *medull-ar*, adj., *medullary* (q.v.), *medullat-ed*, adj., *medullation* (q.v.), *medull-ization*, n., *medullose* (q.v.)

medullary, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, the medulla. — L. *medullāris*, 'situated in the marrow', fr. *medulla*. See prec word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

medullation, n., the development of marrow. — Formed fr. Late L. *medullātus*, 'possessed of marrow, marrowy', pp. of *medullāre*, 'to fill with marrow', fr. L. *medulla*. See **medulla** and **-ation.**

medullitis, n., inflammation of marrow (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *medulla* and Gk. suff. **-ῖτις.** See **medulla** and **-itis.**

medullose, adj., pithlike. — L. *medullōsus*, 'full of marrow', fr. *medulla*. See **medulla** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Medusa, n., one of the three Gorgons, whose gaze turned to stone everyone that looked at her (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μέδουσα, lit. 'guardian', prop. fem pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over'. See **Medea** and cp. words there referred to.

medusa, n., a jellyfish (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

Derivatives: *medus-al, medus-an*, adjs.

medusoid, 1) adj., like a medusa; 2) a medusalike gonophore of a hydrozoan (*zool.*) — Compounded of **medusa** and Gk. **-οειδής**, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'shape, form'. See **-oid.**

meed, n., reward (*poet.*) — ME. *mede*, fr. OE. *mēd*, *meord*, 'reward, requital', rel. to OS. *mēda*, OHG. *mēta*, *miata*, *mieta*, MHG., G. *miete*, Goth. *mizdō*, 'reward', and cogn. with OI. *mīḍhám* (for ***mizdhá-**), 'prize, reward, contest, booty', *miḍhváḥ*, 'giving in abundance', Avestic *mižda*, 'reward', Gk. μισθός (for ***mizdhós**), 'wages, pay', OSlav. *mĭzda*, 'salary'.

meek, adj. — ME. *mek*, fr. earlier *meoc*, fr. ON. *mjūkr*, 'mild, soft, gentle', which is rel. to Goth. *mūka-modei*, 'humility', and prob. cogn. with OIr. *mocht* (for ***mukto-**), 'mild, gentle', L. *mūcus*, 'mucus of the nose'. See **mucus** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *meek-ly*, adv., *meek-ness*, n.,

meerkat, n., 1) a monkey (*obsol.*); 2) the suricate. — Du., 'monkey', fr. MDu. *meercatte*, lit. 'sea cat'; cp. MLG. *merkatte*, Dan. *marekat*, Swed. *markatta*, OHG. *merikazza*, MHG. *merkatze*, G. *Meerkatze*. See **mere,** 'sea', and **cat.** These words are not connected with OI. *markáṭaḥ*, 'ape, monkey'.

meerschaum, n., a porous, claylike mineral composed of silicate of magnesia. — G., lit. 'sea foam', loan translation of L. *spuma maris*, which itself is a loan translation of Gk. ἁλὸς ἄχνη; orig. name of the *Alcyonium*, popularly named 'mermaid's glove'; so called from its having been mistaken for thickened sea foam. See **mere,** 'sea', and **scum.**

meet, tr. v., to encounter; intr. v., to come together. — ME. *meten*, fr. OE. *mētan*, rel. to ON. *mæta*, OS. *mōtian*, 'to meet', and to OS., OE. *mōt*, 'a meeting'. See **moot,** 'meeting', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *meet*, n., *meet-er*, n., *meet-ing*, n.

meet, adj., suitable. — ME. *mete*, fr. OE. *gemǣte*, 'suitable, fit', rel. to ON. *mætr*, OHG. *gimāzi*, MHG. *gemæze*, G. *gemäß*, 'suitable', OE. *metan*, etc., 'to measure'; fr. I.-E. base ***mĕd-**, *d*-enlargement of ***mē-**, 'to measure'. See **mete,** 'to measure'.

Derivatives: *meet-ly*, adv., *meet-ness*, n.

Meg, fem. PN. — Dimin. of **Margaret.**

mega-, before a vowel **meg-,** combining form meaning 'large, great' (in physics it is used in the meaning of 'a million times', e.g. *megavolt* = a million volts). — Fr. Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, neut. μέγα, 'great, large, mighty', which is cogn. with L. *magnus*, 'great, large, much, abundant', Goth. *mikils*, OE. *micel*, *mycel*, 'great, big, many'. See **mickle** and cp. **magnum.** Cp. also **omega, acromegaly, almagest, Agastache.**

megacephalic, megacephalous, adj., large-headed. — Compounded of **mega-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic,** resp. **cephalous.**

Megaceros, n., a genus of mammals of the deer family (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **mega-** and Gk. κέρας, 'horn'. See **cerato-.**

Megachile, n., a genus of bees (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **mega-** and Gk. χεῖλος, 'lip'. See **chilo-.**

megal-, form of **megalo-** before a vowel.

megalith, n., a huge prehistoric stone. — Compounded of **mega-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-.**

Derivative: *megalith-ic*, adj.

megalo-, before a vowel **megal-,** combining form meaning 'large, great' (in medicine it is used to denote *abnormal enlargement*). — Gk. μεγαλο-, μεγαλ-, enlarged stem of μέγας (gen. μεγάλου), 'large, great, mighty'. See **mega-.**

megalocardia, n., abnormal enlargement of the heart (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **megalo-** and Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardio-.**

megalocephalic, adj. — The same as **megacephalic.**

megalomania, n., mania for great things; delusion of greatness (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **megalo-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness'. See **mania.**

Derivative: *megalomani-ac*, adj.

megalosaur, n., any animal of the genus Megalosaurus. — See **Megalosaurus.**

megalosaurian, adj., pertaining to the megalosaurs; n., a megalosaur. — See prec. word and **-ian.**

Megalosaurus, n., a genus of gigantic dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **megalo-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

megaphone, n. — Compounded of **mega-** and Gk. φωνή, 'voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

megapode, also **megapod,** n., any of the birds of the family *Megapodiidae*. — See next word.

Megapodiidae, n. pl., a family of birds inhabiting Australia and the Malay Archipelago (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **mega-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podo-.**

megaron, n., the great hall in the Greek palace, esp. at Mycenae (*archeol.*) — Gk. μέγαρον, 'large room, hall; sanctuary, shrine'; pl. μέγαρα, 'pits (into which young pigs were thrown in the Thesmophoria)'; of uncertain origin; possibly fr. Heb. ***m^{e}ʿārā́^{h}**, 'cave'.

megasporangium, n., a sporangium containing megaspores (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **mega-** and **sporangium.**

megaspore, n., a large asexual spore produced by certain plants, as the embryo sac of a seed plant (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mega-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

megass, megasse, n., sugar cane crushed in the mill. — Variants of **bagasse.**

megavolt, n., one million volts. — Compounded of **mega-** and **volt.**

megawatt, n., one million watts. — Compounded of **mega-** and **watt.**

megerg, n., one million ergs. — Compounded of **meg-** and **erg.**

Megilloth, n. pl., the five scrolls (Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes and Esther) contained in the Hagiographa (*Bible*). — Heb. *mᵉghillṓth*, 'scrolls, rolls', pl. of *mᵉghillâʰ*, fr. *gālál*, 'he rolled, unfolded'. See **gelilah** and cp. words there referred to.

megilp, also **magilp, megilph,** n., a mixture of linseed oil and mastic varnish. — Of unknown origin.

megohm, n., one million ohms. — Compounded of **meg-** and **ohm.**

megrim, n., hemicrania, migraine. — ME. *migrene, migreine* fr. OF. (= F.) *migraine*, fr. Late L. *hēmicrānia*. See **migraine, hemicrania.**

mehtar, n., a sweeper, groom. — Hind. *mehtar*, fr. Pers. *mihtar*, 'prince', lit. 'greater', whence 'a great officer', later ironically applied to a sweeper and to a stable boy. Pers. *mihtar* is compar. of *mih*, 'great', which is rel. to Avestic *maz-, mazant-* 'great', fr. MPers. *meh, mazah-*, 'greatness', OI. *mah-, mahā-, mahát-*, 'great', and cogn. with Gk. μέγας, L. *magnus*, 'great'. See **magnum** and cp. **matranee.**

meinie, meiny, n., household; retinue. — OF. *maisnie, mesnie*, fr. L. *mānsiōnem*, acc. of *mānsiō*, 'a staying, remaining, dwelling, habitation'. See **mansion** and cp. **menial.**

meionite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — F. *méionite*, formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. μείων, 'smaller' (see **meiosis**); so called because the pyramids of its crystals are lower than the pyramids of the crystals of the vesuvianite.

meiosis, n., 1) litotes (*rhet.*); 2) the process by which the number of chromosomes is reduced from the diploid to the haploid (*biol.*) — Gk. μείωσις, 'a lessening', fr. μειοῦν, 'to lessen', fr. μείων, 'lesser, less', fr. I.-E. base ***mei-*, 'to lessen, diminish'. See **minimum** and **-osis** and cp. **mio-** and words there referred to.

meistersinger, n. — G. *Meistersinger*, lit. 'master singer', fr. *Meister*, 'master', and *Singer*, 'singer', fr. *singen*, 'to sing'. See **master, sing** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **minnesinger.**

Mekhilta, n. — See **Mechilta.**

mekometer, n., a range finder. — Compounded of Gk. μῆκος, 'length', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meco-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

mel, n., honey (*pharm.*) — L., cogn. with Hitt. *milit*, 'honey', *milittu, miliddu*, 'sweet', Arm. *metr*, gen. *metu*, 'honey', Gk. μέλι, 'honey', μέλισσα, Att. μέλιττα (for *μέλιτια), 'bee', lit. 'honey fly', βλίττω (for *μλίτιω), 'I cut out the comb of bees', Alb. *mjal', mjal'te*, 'honey', OIr. *mil*, 'honey', Ir. *milis*, 'sweet', WBret. *mel*, 'honey', Goth. *miliþ*, 'honey', OE. *mildēaw*, 'honeydew, nectar', *milisc*, 'honeyed, sweet', OHG. *milsken*, 'to sweeten'. See **mildew** and cp. **melliferous, mellifluent.** Cp. also **meliceris, melilite, melilot, Melissa, molasses, mulse, caramel, hydromel, oenomel.**

melammed, melamed, n., a Jewish teacher, esp. teacher in a heder. — Heb. *mᵉlammêdh*, 'teacher', partic. of *limmêdh*, 'he taught', Pi'el of *lāmádh*, 'he learned', orig. 'he exercised; accustomed to' (Pi'el is the intensive conjugation; sometimes, as in this case, it has causative force). See **Talmud.**

Melampyrum, n., a genus of plants, the cow-wheat (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μελάμπυρον, 'black wheat', fr. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and πῦρός, 'wheat'. See **melano-** and **pyrene.**

melan-, form of **melano-** before a vowel.

melancholia, n. — Late L. See **melancholy.**

melancholiac, n., one who suffers from melancholia. — Formed fr. **melancholia** with suff. **-ac.**

melancholic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, melancholy. — ME. *melancolik*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mélancolique*, fr. Late L. *melancholicus*, fr. Gk. μελαγχολικός, fr. μελαγχολίᾶ. See next word and **-ic.**

Derivative: *melancholic-al-ly*, adv.

melancholy, n. — ME. *melancolie*, fr. OF. *melancolie* (F. *mélancolie*), fr. Late L. *melancholia*, fr. Gk. μελαγχολίᾶ, 'atrabiliousness', lit. 'black bile', fr. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and χολή, 'bile'. See **melano-** and **choler.**

Derivative: *melancholy*, adj.

Melanesia, n., a group of islands in the Pacific, extending from the Admiralty to the Fiji Islands.—Compounded of **melan-** and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νή-χειν, 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base ***snā-*, 'to flow'. See **Indonesia** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *Melanesi-an*, adj. and n.

mélange, also **melange,** n., a mixture; medley. — F. *mélange*, fr. *mêler*, 'to mix, mingle', fr. OF. *mesler*. See **meddle.**

melanic, adj., characterized by melanism or melanosis. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melano-.**

melanin, n., a black pigment found in the hair, skin, etc. of animals (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in** fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melano-.**

melanism, n., abnormal development of dark pigment in the skin, hair, eyes, etc. (*physiol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melano-.**

melanite n., a black variety of garnet (*mineral.*) — G. *Melanit*, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist A. Werner (1750-1817) in 1807 fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black', and suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*. See **melano-** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

melano-, before a vowel **melan-,** combining form meaning 'black'. — Gk. μελανο-, μελαν-, fr. μέλᾶς, fem. μέλαινα, neut. μέλαν (gen. μέλανος, resp. μελαίνης, μέλανος), 'black', fr. I.-E. base ***mel-*, 'dark, soiled, dirty', whence also OI. *malinâḥ*, 'dirty, stained, black', Lith. *mėlynas*, 'blue', Lett. *mẽlns*, 'black', *mẽlš*, 'dark blue', OPruss. *melne*, 'a blue spot', L. *mulleus*, 'reddish', Alb. *meł-eneˌ*, 'elm', Gk. μύλλος (whence L. *mullus*), 'red mullet'. See **mullet,** 'a fish', and cp. the first element in **melancholy** and the second element in **Chaemomeles, Corimelaena, Hamamelis.**

Melanochroi, n. pl., members of the Caucasian race having black hair and pale complexion. — ModL., lit. 'black and pale', compounded of **melan-** and Gk. ὠχρός, 'pale'. See **ocher** and cp. **Xantochroi.**

Derivatives: *melanochro-ic*, adj., *melanochroid* (q.v.), *melanochro-ism*, n.

melanochroid, adj., melanochroic. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

melanoma, n., a tumor containing melanin (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **melan-** and suff. **-oma.**

melanosis, n., abnormal deposition of melanin in the tissues of the body (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μελανῶσις, 'a becoming black', fr. μελανοῦν, 'to become black', fr. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melano-** and **-osis.**

melanotic, adj., affected with, or of the nature of, melanosis. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

melanous, adj., having black hair and dark skin. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. μέλᾶς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melano-.**

Melanthium, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'black flower', fr. **melan-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'; see **anther.**

Melchior, masc. PN. — Lit. 'king of light', compounded of Heb. *mélekh*, 'king', and *ōr*, 'light'. For the first element see **Mameluke** and cp. **malik,** for the second see **Urim.**

Melchizedek, name of a priest-king, contemporary of the patriarch Abram (*Bible*). — Heb. *Malkī-tzédeq*, lit. 'king of righteousness'. For the first element see **Mameluke** and cp. prec. word. The second element is rel. to Heb. *tzādáq*, 'he was eighteous', *tzaddîq*, 'just, righteous'. See **tzaddik.**

meld, tr. and intr. v., in pinochle, to announce for a score. — G. *melden*, 'to announce', fr. MHG. *melden*, 'to betray, report', fr. OHG. *meldōn*, of s.m., which is rel. to OS. *meldon*, of s.m., OE. *meldian*, 'to declare, tell, display, proclaim', OE. *meld*, 'proclamation', Du. *melden*, 'to report; to mention', and perhaps cogn. with Lith. *meldžiù, melsti*, 'to request, pray', Arm. *malt'em*. 'I beg, request', Hitt. *mald-*, 'to tell, pray'.

Derivative: *meld*, n., the act of melding.

meld, tr. and intr. v., to blend. — A blend of **melt** and **weld.**

meldometer, n., an instrument for measuring melting points. — Compounded of Gk. μέλδειν, 'to melt', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Meleagris, n., the genus of turkeys (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *meleagris*, **'guinea hen', fr. Gk.** μελεαγρίς, **which is of uncertain origin. It is** perh. cogn. with Avestic ***mᵉrᵉšga**, **'bird', Afghan** ***marya*, of s.m. The Greek word was prob. influenced in form by the name of the Greek hero** Μελέαγρος, Meleagrus, son of Oeneus, king of Calydon.

melee, mêlée, n., conflict, fray, skirmish. — F. *mêlée*, prop. fem. pp. of *mêler*, 'to mix, mingle'. See **medley** and cp. **mélange.**

meli-, combining form meaning 'honey'. — Gk. μελι-, fr. μέλι, gen. μέλιτος, 'honey', which is cogn. with L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey'. See **mel.**

Melia, n., a genus of trees (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μελίᾶ, 'ash tree', which is of unknown origin.

Melianthaceae, n. pl., a family of S. African plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Melianthus, n., a genus of S. African plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μέλι, 'honey', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **meli-** and **anther.**

melic, adj., pertaining to song. — Gk. μελικός, 'of a song', fr. μέλος, 'limb, joint; part of musical phrase; song, tune', which is perh. cogn. with Bret. *mell*, Co. *mal*, 'knuckle, joint', W. *cym-mal*, 'joint', and with Toch. A *mälk-*, 'to join, unite'. Cp. the first element in **melisma, melodrama, melody,** and the second element in **philomel, dulcimer.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.** For the sense development of Gk. μέλος cp. Ir. *alt*, 'limb; poem'.

Melica, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. It. *melica, meliga, melga*, 'sorghum', which prob. comes fr. ML. *milica*, a derivative of L. *milium*, 'millet'. See **millet.**

Melicent, fem. PN. — See **Milicent.**

meliceris, also **melicera,** n., a kind of tumor (*med.*) — L. *melicēris*, fr. Gk. μελικηρίς, 'a tumor looking like honeycomb', compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and κηρός, 'beeswax'. See **meli-** and **cere.**

melilot, n., a kind of clover. — ME. *mellilot*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mélilot*, fr. L. *melilōtos*, 'a kind of clover', fr. Gk. μελίλωτος, μελίλωτον, which is compounded of μέλι, 'honey', and λωτός, 'lotus'. See **meli-** and **lotus.**

Melilotus, n., a genus of plants, the sweet clover (*bot.*) — L. *melilōtos*. See **melilot.**

melinite, n., a high explosive containing chiefly picric acid. — F. *mélinite*, formed with subst. suff. **-ite.** fr. Gk. μηλινός, 'pertaining to an apple', fr. μῆλον, 'apple'. See **Malus,** 'the genus of apple trees', and cp. the second element in **marmalade** and in **camomile.**

meliorability, n., the capability of being improved. — Coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. L. *melior*, 'better'. See **meliorate** and the suffixes **-able** and **-ity.**

meliorate, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *meliōrātus*, pp. of *meliōrāre*. 'to make better, improve', fr. *melior*, 'better', prob. with the original meaning 'stronger', fr. I.-E. base ***mel-*, 'strong, great, numerous', whence also Gk. μάλα, 'very, very

much, quite', μᾶλλον, 'more, rather' (changed from original *μέλλον, under the influence of θᾶττον, θᾶσσον, 'quicker, sooner, rather'), μάλιστα, 'most, most strongly', L. *multus* (for **mḷtos*), 'much', Lett. *milns*, 'very much'. See **multi-** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **ameliorate.**

Derivatives: *meliorat-ion*, n., *meliorat-ive*, adj., *meliorat-or*, n.

meliorism, n., the belief that the world tends to become better. — Prob. coined by the English novelist George Eliot (1819-80) fr. L. *melior*, 'better' (see prec. word), and suff. **-ism.**

meliorist, n., one who believes in meliorism. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *melior*, 'better'. See **meliorate.**

Derivative: *meliorist-ic*, adj.

Melipona, n., a genus of honeybees of South America (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **meli-** and Gk. πονεῖν, 'to toil, work hard'. For the first element see **meli-.** The second element derives fr. πόνος, 'toil, labor', which stands in gradational relationship to πένης, 'poor', πενίᾱ, 'poverty', πένεσθαι, 'to work for one's living, to toil, labor'. Cp. **Ponera** and the second element in **geoponic, leucopenia.**

melisma, n., melody, tune, vocal ornamentation (*mus.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέλισμα, gen. μελίσματος, 'song', fr. μέλος, 'song, tune'. See **melic.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

Derivative: *melism-atic*, adj.

Melissa, n., name of a genus of mints (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέλισσα, Att. μέλιττα (for *μέλιτια), 'bee', prop. 'honey fly', fr. μέλι, gen. μέλιτος, 'honey', which is cogn. with L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey' (see **mel**); so called in allusion to the abundant honey yielded by the flowers.

Melissa, fem. PN. — L., lit. 'bee', fr. Gk. μέλισσα. See prec word.

Melkarth, Melcarth, n., name of the chief divinity of Tyre. — Contraction of Phoen. *mélekh qart*, 'king of the city'. Phoen. *mélekh*, 'king', is rel. to Heb. *mélekh*, 'king'; see **Mameluke** and cp. the first element in **Melchior, Melchizedek.** Phoen. *qart*, 'town, city', is rel. to Heb. *qiryáʰ*, *qéreth*, of s.m., Aram. *qiryáʰ*, *qiryá*, 'town, village', Arab. *qáryaʰ*, 'village, town', of s.m. Heb. *qiryáʰ*, etc., prob. meant orig. 'meeting place', and derive fr. Heb. *qārāʰ*, 'he met, encountered', resp. from its corresponding equivalents. Cp. Phoen. *Qarthadásht* (whence Gk. Καρχηδών, L. *Karthāgō*, *Carthāgō*), 'Carthage', lit. 'Newtown'.

mell, tr. and intr. v., to mix; to meddle (*obsol.* and *dial.*) — ME. *mellen*, fr. OF. *meller*, *mesler*, 'to mix, mingle'. See **meddle.**

melli-, combining form meaning 'hōney'. — L. *melli-*, from the stem of *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey'. See **mel.**

melliferous, adj., producing honey. — Compounded of L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **melli-** and **-ferous.**

mellifluence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

mellifluent, adj., mellifluous. — Lit. 'flowing with, or as with, honey', fr. L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey', and *fluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part of *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **mel** and **fluent.**

Derivatives: *mellifluent-ly*, adv.

mellifluous, adj., flowing with honey; sweet-sounding. — Late L. *mellifluus*, 'flowing with, or as with, honey', compounded of L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey', and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *mellifluous-ly*, adv., *mellifluous-ness*, n.

mellow, adj., soft and ripe. — ME. *melwe*, *melowe*, 'ripe, mature', prob. fr. OE. *melu*, 'meal, flour'. See **meal,** 'edible grain'.

Derivatives: *mellow*, tr. and intr. v., *mellow-ly*, adv., *mellow-ness*, n., *mellow-y*, adj.

melodeon, n., 1) a kind of reed organ; 2) a kind of accordion (*mus.*) — Coined fr. Late L. *melōdia.* See **melody.**

melodic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, melody. — Late L. *melōdicus*, fr. Gk. μελῳδικός, fr. μελῳδίᾱ. See **melody** and **-ic.**

melodious, adj., 1) full of melody; 2) pleasant to the ear. — ME., fr. MF. *melodieus* (F. *mélodieux*), fr. *melodie* (F. *mélodie*). — See **melody** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *melodious-ly*, adv., *melodious-ness*, n.

melodist, n., a composer or singer of melodies. — Formed fr. **melody** with suff. **-ist.**

melodize, tr. v., to render melodious; intr. v., to compose melodies. — Formed fr. **melody** with suff. **-ize.**

melodrama, n., 1) orig. a play with interspersed songs; 2) now, a romantic and sensational drama. — F. *mélodrame*, fr. Gk. μέλος, 'song', and δρᾶμα, gen. δράματος, 'drama'. See **melic** and **drama.**

Derivatives: *melodramat-ic*, adj., *melodramat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *melodramat-ist*, n., *melodramat-ize*, tr. v.

melody, n. — ME. *melodie*, fr. OF. *melodie* (F. *mélodie*), fr. Late L. *melōdia*, fr. Gk. μελῳδίᾱ, 'chant, choral song', which is compounded of μέλος, 'song', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **melic** and **ode.**

Derivative: *melody*, v.

Melolonthinae, n. pl., a subfamily of beetles including the cockchafers (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-inae** fr. Gk. μηλολόνθη, 'cockchafer', which is of uncertain origin.

melon, n. — Late ME. *meloun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *melon*, fr. L. *mēlōnem*, acc. of *mēlō*, fr. Gk. μηλοπέπων, 'melon', lit. 'apple-shaped ripe fruit', fr. μῆλον, 'apple', and πέπων, 'ripe'. Cp. It. *mellone*, Sp. *melón*, 'melon', which are of the same origin. See **Malus,** 'the genus of apple trees', and **pepsin.**

Melothria, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μήλωθρον, a kind of white vine.

Melpomene, n., the Muse of tragedy (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μελπομένη, lit. 'song-stress', fr. μέλπειν, μέλπεσθαι, 'to sing', which is of uncertain origin.

melt, intr. v., to become liquid; dissolve; tr. v., to cause to melt. — ME. *melten*, fr. OE. *meltan* (*intr. v.*), *mieltan* (tr. v.), rel. to ON. *melta*, 'to digest', fr. I.-E. base **meld-*, whence also Gk. μέλδειν, 'to melt', L. *mollis* (for **mold^{w}is*), 'soft, mild'. See **mollify.**

Derivatives: *melt-er*, n., *melt-ing*, n., *melt-ing-ly*, adv., *melt-ing-ness*, n.

melt, n., molten metal. — Fr. **melt,** v.

melton, n., smooth woolen cloth. — From *Melton* Mowbray, in Leicestershire (England), a famous hunting center.

Derivative: *melton*, adj.

mem, n., name of the 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb *mēm*, contraction of *máyim*, 'water', which is rel. to Aram. *mayyā́*, *mayyín*, Arab. *mā'*, Akkad. *mū*, 'water'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter Cp. **mimmation.**

member, n. — ME. *membre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *membre*, fr. L. *membrum*, 'limb, member, part', which stands for **mēms-rom* and is cogn. with OI. *māṃsáṃ*, 'flesh', Toch. B. *misa* (pl.), Arm. *mis* (gen. *msoy*), 'flesh', Gk. μηρός (for **mēms-ro-* or **mēs-ro-*), 'thigh' (lit. 'fleshy part'), Alb. *miš*, 'flesh', Goth. *mims*, OSlav. *męso*, OPruss. *mensā*, Lett. *mìesa*, 'flesh', OIr. *mīr* (for *mēms-ro-*, **mēs-ro-*), 'piece, bit', and prob. also with Gk. μῆνιγξ (for **mēmsninx*, **mēsninx*), 'membrane'. Cp. **membrane, dismember, meninx.**

Derivatives: *member-ed*, adj., *member-less*, adj., *member-ship*, n.

membranaceous, adj., membranous. — Late L. *membrānāceus*, fr. L. *membrāna*. See next word and **-aceous.**

membrane, n. — L. *membrāna*, 'fine skin, membrane, parchment', fr. *membrum*; see **member.** The orig. meaning of L. *membrāna* was 'that which covers the members (or a member) of the body'.

membranous, adj. — F. *membraneux* (fem. *membraneuse*), fr. *membrane*, fr. L. *membrāna*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

membranula, membranule, n., a little membrane. — L. *membrānula*, dimin. of *membrāna*. See **membrane** and **-ule.**

memento, n., something serving as a reminder. — L. *mementō*, 'remember', imper. of *meminisse*, 'to remember', which is cogn. with Gk. μέμονα, 'I am very eager, I purpose, intend', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think, to have one's mind aroused', whence also L. *mēns*, 'mind, understanding, reason', Goth. *muns*, 'thought, mind', OE. *gemynd*, 'memory'. See **mind** and cp. words there referred to.

Memnon, n., an Ethiopian king slain by Achilles in the Trojan war (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Memnōn*, fr. Gk. Μέμνων, a word of uncertain etymology. It possibly stands for *Μέδμων and lit. means 'ruler', fr. μέδων, which is prop. the pres. part. of the ancient verb μέδειν, 'to protect, rule over', hence is of the same origin as the second element in the name Ἀγαμέμνων. See **Agamemnon.**

memo, n. — Short for **memorandum.**

Derivative: *memo*, tr. v., to make a memorandum of.

memoir, n., biography, biographical notice. — F. *mémoire*, orig. 'something written to be kept in mind', masc., derived fr. *mémoire*, fem., 'memory', fr. L. *memoria*. See **memory.**

memorabilia, n. pl., things worth remembering. — L. *memorābilia*, neut. pl. of *memorābilis*. See next word.

memorable, adj. — ME., fr. L. *memorābilis*, 'memorable, remarkable, worthy to be remembered', fr. *memorāre*, 'to call to mind', fr. *memor*. See **memory** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *memorable-ness*, n., *memorabl-y*, adv.

memorandum, n. — L., 'something to be remembered', gerundive of *memorāre*. See prec. word. For other Latin gerundives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

memorial, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *memorial* (F. *mémorial*), fr. L. *memoriālis*, 'of memory', fr. *memoria*. See **memory** and adj. suff. **-al.**

memorial, n. — Subst. use of prec. word. Cp. L. *memoriāle*, 'a memorial', prop. neut. of the adj. *memoriālis*.

Derivatives: *memorial-ist*, n., *memorial-ize*, tr. v.

memorize, tr. v., to commit to memory. — Formed fr. **memory** with suff. **-ize.**

Derivative: *memoriz-ation*, n.

memory, n. — ME. *memorie*, fr. OF. *memorie* (F. *mémoire*), fr. L. *memoria*, 'memory', fr. *memor*, 'mindful', which stands for **me-mor* and derives fr. I.-E. **mer-(s)mer-*, reduplication of base **(s)mer-*, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, remember'. From the reduplicated base derive also Avestic *mimara-*, 'mindful', OE. *gemimor*, 'known', *māmrian*, 'to plot, design', Du. *mijmeren*, 'to ponder'. Cp.—with full reduplication of base **mer*—Gk. μέρμερος, 'causing anxiety, mischievous, baneful', μέρμηρα (*poet.*), 'care, trouble', μερμαίρειν, μερμηρίζειν, 'to be anxious, to ponder', Arm. *mormok'* (for **mermero-* or **mormoro-*), 'regret, grief'. The simple base **(s)mer-* appears in OI. *smárati*, Avestic *maraiti*, 'remembers', Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, thought', μεριμνᾶν, 'to care for, be anxious', Serbo-Croat *máriti*, 'to care for', Goth. *maúrnan*, OE. *murnan*, 'to be anxious for', W. *marth*, 'sadness, anxiety', and possibly also in L. *mora*, 'hesitation, delay', OIr. *maraim*, 'I remain'. Cp. **memoir, commemorate, remember.** Cp. also **martyr, mourn, smriti.** Cp. also **moratory.**

mem-sahib, n., a word by which Indian speakers address a European woman. — Hind. *mem-*

ṣāḥib, fr. *mem*, 'woman, lady' (fr. E. *ma'am*), and Arab. *ṣāḥib*, 'master'. See **ma'am** and **sahib.**

men, n. — Pl. of **man.**

-men, L. suff. used to form neuter nouns. — Fr. I.-E. *-mn̥*, whence also the Greek suff. -μα. See **-m, -ma, -ment.**

menace, n. — ME. *manace*, fr. OF. *manace, menace* (F. *menace*), fr. VL. *minācia* (occurring already in Plautus), 'threat, menace', fr. L. *mināx*, gen. *minācis*, 'projecting; threatening', fr. *minārī*, 'to threaten'. Cp. It. *minaccia*, Sp. *amenaza*, 'threat', which, also derive fr. VL. *minācia*. See **minatory** and cp. **amenable, demeanor, imminent, manada, promenade.**

menace, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *menacen*, fr. OF. *manacer, menacer* (F. *menacer*), fr. VL. **mināciāre*, 'to threaten', fr. *minācia*. See **menace,** n.

Derivatives: *menac-er*, n., *menac-ing*, adj., *menac-ing-ly*, adv.

ménage, menage, n., 1) household; 2) management of a household. — F. *ménage*, fr. OF. *maisnage, mesnage*, fr. VL. *mānsionāticum*, lit. 'that which pertains to the house', fr. L. *mānsiō*, gen. *mānsiōnis*, 'a staying, remaining, night quarters, station, place of abode, halting place', fr. *manēre*, 'to stay, remain' (in VL., 'to dwell'). See **remain** and **-age** and cp. **manor, manse, mansion, messuage.**

menagerie, n., collection of wild animals kept in captivity. — F. *ménagerie*, formed fr. *ménage* with suff. *-erie*. See prec. word and **-ery.**

Derivative: *menager-ist*, n.

Menaspis, n., an extinct genus of sharks (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήνη, 'moon', and ἀσπίς, 'shield'; so called in allusion to the crescentlike shape. See **meno-,** 'month', and **aspidium.**

mend, tr. and intr. v. — Aphetic for **amend** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *mend*, n., *mend-er*, n., *mend-ing*, n., *mend-able*, adj.

mendacious, adj., lying, untruthful. — Fr. L. *mendāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'lying, false, mendacious', orig. meaning 'faulty', which is rel. to *mendum, menda*, 'defect, blemish, fault'; see **amend** and **-acious** and cp. **mendicant.** The sense development of L. *mendāx* was influenced by *mentior, mentīrī*, 'to speak falsely, lie, deceive', with which it has nothing in common.

Derivatives: *mendacious-ly*, adv., *mendacious-ness*, n.

mendacity, n. — Late L. *mendācitās*, 'falsehood, mendacity', fr. L. *mendāx*, gen. *-ācis*. See **mendacious** and **-ity.**

mendelevium, n., a radioactive element, produced esp. by bombardment of einsteinium (*chem.*) — ModL., named after the Russian chemist Dmitri Ivanovich *Mendeleev* (1834-1907). For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

Mendelian, adj., pertaining to the Austrian biologist Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84) or his laws of heredity.

Mendelianism, Mendelism, n., the laws of heredity enunciated by Gregor Johann Mendel. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

mendicancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

mendicant, n., a beggar. — L. *mendīcāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *mendīcāre*, 'to beg', fr. *mendīcus*, 'beggar', prop. 'an infirm, wretched, miserable person', fr. *mendum*, 'blemish, fault'. See **mendacious** and **-ant** and cp. **maund,** 'to beg'.

mendicity, n., state of being a beggar. — ME. *mendicite*, fr. OF. (= F) *mendicité*, fr. L. *mendīcitātem*, acc. of *mendīcitās*, 'beggary, mendicity', fr. *mendīcus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

meneghinite, n., a lead antimony sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Giuseppe *Meneghini* (1811-89). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Menelaus, n., a king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μενέλᾱος, lit. 'resisting the people', fr. μένειν, 'to stay, abide, remain', and λᾱός, 'people'. See **meno-,** 'remaining', and **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'.

menhaden, n., a kind of large herring used as fertilizer. — Corruption of Narragansett Indian *munnawhatteaūg*, 'menhaden', fr. *munnawhat*, 'fertilizer'.

menhir, n., an upright monumental stone (*archaeol.*) — F., lit. 'a long stone', fr. Bret. *maen, mēn*, 'stone', and *hir*, 'long'. Bret. *maen, men* is rel. to W. *maen*, Co. *mēn*, 'stone'; cp. the second element in **dolmen.** Bret. *hir* is rel. to OIr. *sīr*, 'long, everlasting', and cogn. with L. *sērus*, 'late'; see **serotine** and cp. **since.**

menial, adj., fit for servants; domestic; servile; n., a domestic servant. — Orig. 'pertaining to the household', fr. ME. *meynal*, fr. AF. *menial, meignal*, fr. *meinie*, 'household', which corresponds to OF. *mesnie*, fr. VL. **mānsionāta*, fr. L. *mānsiōnem*. See **mansion** and cp. **meinie, ménage.**

Derivative: *menial-ly*, adv.

mening-, form of **meningo-** before a vowel.

meninges, n. pl., the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*anat.*) — Medical L., pl. of *mēninx*, fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane'. See **meninx.**

meningitis, n., inflammation of the meninges (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, gen. μήνιγγος, 'membrane'. See **meninx.**

Derivative: *meningit-ic*, adj.

meningo-, before a vowel **mening-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the meninges, meningeal'. — Gk. μηνιγγο-, μηνιγγ-, fr. μῆνιγξ, gen. μήνιγγος, 'membrane'. See **meninx.**

meningocele, n., tumor on the brain (*med.*) — Compounded of **meningo-** and Gk. κήλη, 'tumor, swelling'. See **-cele.**

meninx, n., one of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane', which prob. stands for **mēmsninx, *mēsninx*, and is rel. to Gk. μηρός (for **mēms-ro-* or **mēs-ro-*), 'thigh', and cogn. with L. *membrum* (for **mēmsrom*), 'member'. See **member** and cp. **myringa.**

Derivatives: *meninge-al*, adj., *mening-ism*, n., *meningitis* (q.v.)

meniscus, n., a crescent. — ModL., fr. Gk. μηνίσκος, 'lunar crescent', dimin. of μήνη, 'moon', which is rel. to μήν, 'month'. See **meno-,** 'month'.

Derivatives: *menisc-al, menisc-ate*, adjs.

menispermaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the moonseed family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Menispermum** with suff. **-aceae.**

menispermaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Menispermum, n., a genus of plants, the moonseed (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'moonseed', fr. Gk. μήνη, 'moon', which is rel. to μήν, 'month', and σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **meno-,** 'month', and **sperm.**

meno-, combining form meaning 'month'. — Gk. μηνο-, fr. μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', which is rel. to μήνη, 'moon'. See **moon** and cp. **meniscus, catamenia, emmenic, neomenia.**

meno-, combining form meaning 'remaining', as in *Menobranchus* (*zool.*) — Fr. Gk. μένειν, 'to remain', which is cogn. with L. *manēre*, 'to remain'. See **mansion** and cp. the first element in **Menelaus.**

Menobranchus, n., a genus of amphibians having a broad tail and large external gills; called also *Necturus* (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **meno-,** 'remaining', and βράγχια (pl.) 'gills'. See **branchia.**

menology, n., a calendar of the months. — ModL. *mēnologium*, fr. Late Gk. μηνολόγιον, which is compounded of Gk. μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', and λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See **meno-,** 'month', and **-logy.**

menopause, n., period of life during which menstruation ceases. — Compounded of **meno-,** 'month', and Gk. παῦσις, 'a stopping, ceasing', fr. παύειν, 'to cause to cease'. See **pause.**

Derivative: *menopaus-al*, adj.

Menorah, n., the seven-branched candelabrum in the Tabernacle and in the Temple of Jerusalem. — Heb. *m^{e}nōrā^{h}*, 'candlestick', from stem *n-w-r*, 'to give light, shine', whence also *nēr*, 'lamp'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *nūr*, 'fire', Arab. *nāra*, 'shone', *nūr*, 'light', *nār*, 'fire', Aram. *m^{e}nartā*, 'candlestick', Arab. *manāra^{h}*, 'candlestick; lighthouse; tower of a mosque', Akkad. *nūru*, 'light', *nawāru, namāru*, 'to give light, shine'. Cp. the second element in **Abner.** Cp. also **minaret** and the last element in **Koh-i-noor.**

menorrhagia, n., excessive menstruation (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **meno-,** 'month', and Gk. -ρραγίᾱ, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι, 'to burst forth'. See **-rrhagia.**

mensal, adj., pertaining to, or used at, the table. — Late L. *mēnsālis*, fr. L. *mēnsa*, 'table', which is prob. identical with *mēnsa*, fem. pp. of *mētīrī*, 'to measure', and short for *tabula mēnsa*, 'a measured board'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **commensal.** Cp. also **mesa.**

mensal, adj., monthly. — Fr. L. *mēnsis*, 'month'. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

menses, n., the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus. — L. *mēnsēs*, 'months', pl. of *mēnsis*. See **moon** and cp. words there referred to.

Menshevik, menshevik, n., 1) orig. (from 1903) a member of the less radical faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party; 2) later (since the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917), a member of a group forming one of the parties opposing the policy of the Soviet government. — Russ., lit. 'one of the minority' (i.e. *mensheviki*), fr. *menshe*, 'smaller, less'; so called with reference to the party that fought the more radical faction of the Bolsheviki, i.e. the 'majority' party (see *Bolshevik*). Russ. *menshe* derives fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to lessen, diminish'. See **minimum.**

Derivative: *Menshevik, menshevik*, adj.

menstrual, adj., 1) pertaining to the menses; 2) monthly (*astron.*) — ME. *menstruall*, fr. L. *mēnstruālis*, 'monthly', fr. *mēnstruus*, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', fr. *mēnsis*. See **menses.**

menstruate, intr. v., to discharge the menses. — L. *mēnstruātus*, pp. of *mēnstruāre*, 'to menstruate', fr. *mēnstruus*. See **menstrual** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *menstruat-ion*, n.

menstruous, adj., pertaining to, or having, the menses. — L. *mēnstruus*; see **menstrual.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

menstruum, n., a liquid dissolving a solid body (originally a term of alchemy). — ML., prop. neut. of L. *mēnstruus*, 'monthly'. See **menstrual.**

mensurable, adj. — Late L. *mēnsūrābilis*, 'that which can be measured', fr. *mēnsūrāre*, 'to measure', fr. L. *mēnsūra*. See **measure** and **-able** and cp. **measurable.**

Derivatives: *mensurabil-ity*, n., *mensurable-ness*, n., *mensurabl-y*, adv.

mensural, adj., 1) pertaining to measure; 2) measurable (*mus.*) — ML. *mēnsūrālis*, 'pertaining to measure', fr. L. *mēnsūra*. See **measure** and adj. suff. **-al.**

mensuration, n., the act of measuring. — Late L. *mēnsūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a measuring', fr. *mēnsūrātus*, pp. of *mēnsūrāre*, 'to measure', fr. L. *mēnsūra*. See **measure** and **-ation.**

-ment, suff. expressing 1) verbal action or its result; 2) place of action. — L. *-mentum*, a secondary form of suff. *-men*. See **-men.**

mental, adj., pertaining to the mind. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *mentālis*, 'mental', fr. L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind, understanding, reason', which is cogn. with OI. *matiḥ, mátiḥ*, 'thought, mind', Goth. *gamunds*, OE. *gemynd*, 'memory, remembrance'. See **mind** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *mental-ity*, n., *mental-ly*, adv.

mental, adj., pertaining to the chin (*anat.* and *zool.*) — F. *mental*, formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *mentum*, 'chin', for I.-E. **mn̥tóm*, fr. **mn̥to-*, whence also W. *mant*, 'jawbone, mouth' (MIr. *mant*, 'gums', is a Welsh loan word); lit. 'something projecting', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to project', seen in *minārī*, 'to jut out, project', *ē-minēre*, 'to stand out, project', *mōns*, gen. *montis*, 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'mountain', and cp. **mento-, mentonnière.**

mentation, n., mental function. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

Mentha, n., a genus of plants, the mint (*bot.*) — L. *mentha*. See **mint,** 'an aromatic plant'.

Menthaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the mint family; synonym of Lamiaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Mentha** with suff. **-aceae.**

menthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

menthene, n., a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, obtained fr. *menthol* (*chem*). — Formed fr. **menth(ol)** with suff. **-ene.**

menthol, n., a white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, obtained from oil of peppermint (*chem.*) — Coined by Oppenheim in 1861 (see Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie, CXX, 352) fr. L. *mentha* (see **Mentha**) and suff. **-ol** (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil').

menti-, combining form denoting *the mind.* — Fr. L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

mention, n. — ME. *mencioun*, fr. OF (= F.) *mention*, fr. L. *mentiōnem*, acc. of *mentiō*, 'a speaking of, a calling to mind', fr. *mēns*, gen. *mentis*. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind', and **-ion.**

mention, tr. v. — F. *mentionner*, fr. *mention*. See **mention,** n.

Derivatives: *mention-able*, adj., *mention-er*, n.

mento-, combining form denoting the *chin* (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *mentum*, 'chin'. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the chin'.

mentonnière, n., a piece of armor for the protection of the chin. — F., fr. *menton*, 'chin', fr. VL. **mentōnem*, acc. of **mentō*, fr. L. *mentum* (whence It. *mento*, 'chin'). See **mental,** 'pertaining to the chin'.

Mentor, n., friend and adviser of Odysseus (*Greek mythol.*); hence **mentor,** a wise adviser. — L. *Mentor*, fr. Gk. Μέντωρ, lit. 'one who thinks', cogn. with OI. *man-tár-*, 'one who thinks', L. *mon-i-tor*, 'one who admonishes' (fr. *monitus*, pp. of *monēre*, 'to advise, warn, admonish'), fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think'. See **mind** and **-tor** and cp. **monitor.**

mentum, n., the chin (*anat.*) — L. See **mental,** 'pertaining to the chin'.

Mentzelia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Christian *Mentzel* (1622-1701). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

menu, n., 1) a detailed list of food; 2) bill of fare; 3) the food served. — F., fr. the adj. *menu*, 'small, detailed', fr. L. *minūtus*, 'small', lit. 'made smaller', pp. of *minuere*, 'to make smaller, diminish, lessen'. See **minute,** adj., and cp. **minuet** and the first element in **miniver.**

Menyanthaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Menyanthes** with suff. **-aceae.**

menyanthaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Menyanthes, n., a genus of plants, the buckbean (*bot.*) — ModL., irregularly formed fr. Gk. μήν, 'month' and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **meno-,** 'month', and **anther.**

Menziesia, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the botanist Archibald Menzies (1754-1842), who brought the species from the North West Coast of America. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Mephistopheles, n., the name of the evil spirit in the Faust legend. — G., according to Schröer (see *Faust*, ed. 1886, I, 25), compounded of Heb. *mēphîtz*, 'destroyer', and *tōphél*, 'liar' (which is short for *tōphél shéqer*, lit. 'falsehood plasterer', see Job 13:4). This etymology is supported by the fact that the names of devils are in most cases derived from Hebrew.

Derivatives: *Mephistophele-an*, *Mephistopheli-an*, *Mephistophel-ic*, *Mephistophel-ist-ic*, adjs.

mephitic, adj., exhaling poison from the earth; of poisonous smell. — Late L. *mephīticus*, fr. L. *mephītis*. See **mephitis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

mephitis, n., poisonous exhalation from the earth; a poisonous smell. — L. *mefītis* (less correctly spelled *mephītis*); of Oscan origin.

mercantile, adj., commercial. — F., fr. It. *mercantile*, fr. L. *mercāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *mercārī*, 'to trade, traffic, buy, purchase', fr. *merx*, gen. *mercis*, 'merchandise, wares', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **market, mart, Mercedes, mercenary, merchandise, merchant, mercy, amerce, commerce.**

mercantilism, n., the mercantile system. — F. *mercantilisme*, fr. *mercantile*. See **mercantile** and **-ism.**

mercantilist, n., a believer in mercantilism. — See **mercantile** and **-ist.**

mercaptan, n., any of a class of compounds analogous to the alcohols and combining readily with mercury (*chem.*) — G. *Mercaptan*, *Merkaptan*, coined by Zeise in 1834 fr. ML. (*corpus*) *mer*(*curium*) *captāns*, 'striving to seize mercury'. For the first element see **mercury.** L. *captāns* is pres. part. of *captāre*, 'to seize; to strive after', which is freq. of *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to seize'. See **captive** and cp. **captation.**

Mercator Gerhardus, Flemish geographer (1512-94). — Latinized from his original name Gerhard *Kremer* (*kremer* means 'tradesman, dealer', and was rendered lit. by L. *mercātor*). — Hence *Mercator's projection*, a method of making maps.

Mercedes, fem. PN. — Sp. (abbreviation of *María de las Mercedes*, 'Mary of mercies'), pl. of *merced*, 'mercy, grace', fr. L. *mercēdem*, acc. of *mercēs*, 'hire, pay, reward'. See next word.

mercenary, adj. — ME. *mercenarie*, fr. L. *mercēnārius*, 'hired, paid', which prob. derives fr. **mercēnnos*, for **mercēdnos*, 'of pay, for hire', fr. *mercēs*, gen. *-ēdis*, 'hire, pay, reward', fr. *merx*, gen. *mercis*. See **mercantile** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **mercy.**

Derivatives: *mercenary*, n., *mercenari-ly*, adv., *mercenari-ness*, n.

mercer, n., a dealer in textile. — F. *mercier*, 'trader', fr. VL. **merciārius*, fr. L. *merx*. gen. *mercis*. See **mercenary.**

mercerize, tr. v., to treat (cotton) with a caustic alkali. — Formed with suff. **-ize** from the name of the inventor John *Mercer* (1791-1866).

Derivative: *merceriz-ation*, n.

mercery, n., 1) mercers' goods; 2) a mercer's trade or shop — ME. *mercerie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mercerie*, fr. *mercier*. See **mercer** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

merchandise, n. — ME. *marchaundise*, fr. OF. *marcheandise* (F. *marchandise*), fr. OF. *marcheant*, 'merchant'. See next word and subst. suff. **-ise.**

Derivative: *merchandise*, intr. and tr. v.

merchant, n. — ME., fr. OF. *marcheant* (later *marchant*, *marchand*, F. *marchand*), fr. VL. **mercātantem*, acc. of **mercātāns*, pres. part. of **mercātāre* (whence OProvenç. *mercadar*, 'to trade'), fr. L. *mercātus*, 'trade, place for trade, market place', fr. *mercārī*. See **mercantile** and **-ant.** It. *mercatante*, Sp. *mercadante*, 'merchant', also derive fr. VL. **mercātantem.*

Derivative: *merchant-ry*, n.

merchant, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *marchaunden*, fr. OF. *marcheander* (F. *marchander*), fr. *marcheant*. See **merchant,** n.

Derivative: *merchant-able*, adj.

Mercurialis, n., a genus of plants, the mercury (*bot.*) — L., short for *herba Mercuriālis*, name of a plant mentioned by Pliny, lit. meaning 'belonging to the god Mercury'. See **Mercury.**

Mercury, n., 1) the god of traders and thieves and the messenger of the gods in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek Hermes; 2) name of the smallest planet in the solar system. — L. *Mercurius*, fr. Etruscan **Mercura*, a divinity introduced from Etruria into Rome about the end of the sixth century B.C.E. (see Ribezzo in Rivista indo-greco-italica, 15,99); prob. not related to L. *merx*, gen. *mercis*, 'merchandise'. Cp. **mercury,** the element.

mercury, n., name of a silvery-white, fluid metallic element (*chem.*) — Named after **Mercury,** the messenger of the gods in Greek mythology; prob. so called because of the great mobility of this element.

Derivatives: *mercuri-al*, adj., *mercuri-al-ly*, adv., *mercuri-al-ness*, n., *mercur-ic*, adj., *mercur-ous*, adj.

mercy, n. — ME. *merci*, fr. OF. *mercit*, *merci* (F. *merci*), fr. L. *mercēdem*, acc. of *mercēs*, 'hire, pay, reward' (in VL. also 'favor, pity'), fr. *merx*, gen. *mercis*, 'merchandise, wares'. It. *merce*, Sp. *merced*, 'favor, grace, mercy', also derive fr. L. *mercēdem*. See **mercantile** and cp. **gramercy.**

Derivatives: *merci-ful*, adj., *merci-ful-ly*, adv., *merci-ful-ness*, n., *merci-less*, adj., *merci-less-ly*, adv., *merci-less-ness*, n.

mercy seat. — Coined by Tyndale; prop. a loan translation of Luther's *gnadenstuhl*, an inexact rendering of Heb. *kappóreth*, which lit. means 'propitiatory', fr. *kippér*, 'he propitiated, expiated'.

merd, n., dung (*obsol.*) — F. *merde*, fr. L. *merda*, 'dung', which is of uncertain origin.

mere, n., 1) the sea; 2) a lake (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *mere*, fr. OE. *mere*, 'sea, lake', rel. to ON. *marr*, OS. *meri*, 'sea', Du. *meer*, 'lake', OHG. *mari*, *meri*, MHG. *mer*, G. *Meer*, 'sea', Goth. *marei*, 'sea', *mari-saiws* 'lake', and cogn. with L. *mare*, 'sea', OSlav. *morje*, 'sea', Lith. *mãrės*, 'sea, Baltic Sea', OIr. *muir* (fr. OCeltic **mori*), Co., W. *mor*, 'sea', Gaul. *Are-morici*, 'people living near the sea'. Cp. **mare,** 'sea', **maremma, marine, marram grass, marsh, moor,** 'waste ground', **morass,** the first element in **meerkat, meerschaum, Merlin, mermaid, merman, Muriel,** the second element in **cormorant, Pomeranian, rosemary,** and the last element in **bêche-de-mer.**

mere, n., a boundary; a landmark. — ME., fr. OE. *mãre*, *gemãre*, 'boundary', rel. to ON. *mæri*, *landa-mæri*, 'boundary, border land', MDu. *mēre*, 'boundary mark, stake', and prob. cogn. with L. *mūrus*, 'wall'. See **mural.**

mere, adj., pure. — ME., fr. L. *merus*, 'pure, unmixed', orig. prob. 'bright, clear', cogn. with OE. *ā-merian*, 'to purify', OIr. *ē-mer*, 'not clear', and prob. also with OI. *márīciḥ marīci*, 'ray, beam', Gk. μαρμαίρειν, 'to gleam, glimmer', fr. I.-E. base **mer-*, 'to gleam, glimmer, sparkle'. See **morn** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *merely*, adv.

merel, n., the morris game. — ME. *merel*, 'counter', fr. OF. *merel*, *marel*, 'counter quoit' (whence F. *marelle*, 'hopscotch'); of uncertain origin. Cp. **morris,** 'an old game'.

meretricious, adj., pertaining to a prostitute. — L. *meretrīcius*, 'pertaining to harlots', fr. *meretrīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'harlot', lit. 'one who earns money (scil. by prostitution)', fr. *merērī* (pp. *meritus*), 'to earn'. See **merit** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *meretricious-ly*, adv., *meretricious-ness*, n.

merganser, n., any of several ducks constituting the subfamily Merginae (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *mergus*, a kind of diving bird, fr. *mergere*, 'to dip, immerse, plunge', and *anser*, 'goose'. See **merge** and **Anser.**

merge, tr. and intr. v., to combine. — L. *mergō*, *mergere*, 'to dip, immerse, plunge', which stands for **mezgō* (see *rhotacism*) and is cogn. with OI.

májjati, 'dives under', *majjayati*, 'causes to dive under', Lith. *mazgóju*, *mazgóti*, Lett. *mazgãju*, *mazgât*, 'to wash'. Cp. **Mergus.** Cp. also **demersal, emerge, emergency, emersion, immerge, immerse, immersion, Mergus, submerge, submersion.**

Derivatives: *merge*, n., *merg-ence*, n., *merg-er*, n.

merger, n., the absorption of an estate, contract, etc., in another (*law*). — Formed on analogy of OF. infinitives used as nouns. See prec. word and cp. *user*.

Merginae, n., subfamily of the mergansers (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-inae** fr. L. *mergus*. See next word.

Mergus, n., the typical genus of the mergansers (*ornithol.*) — L. *mergus*, 'diver', fr. *mergere*. See **merge.**

mericarp, n., one of the two carpels forming a cremocarp (*bot.*) — F. *méricarpe*, compounded of Gk. μέρος, 'part', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **mero-**, 'part', and **carpel** and cp. **cremocarp, carpophore.**

meridian, adj., pertaining to noon; on, or pertaining to, a meridian; n., the highest point attained by a heavenly body; (*geogr.*) an imaginary circle passing through the poles and any given point on the earth's surface. — ME. *meridien*, fr. OF. *meridien* (F. *méridien*), fr. L. *merīdiānus*, 'of midday, of noon, of the south', fr. *merīdiēs*, 'midday, noon, south', which was formed—prob. under the influence of *merus*, 'pure',—fr. **medei-diē*, dissimilation of **medieidiē*, fr. *medius*, 'middle', and *diēs*, 'day'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **dies non.** For the ending see suff. **-an.**

meridional, adj., pertaining to a meridian; southern. — Late ME., fr. OF. *meridional* (F. *méridional*), fr. Late L. *merīdiōnālis*, 'of midday, of the south', enlarged fr. *merīdiālis*, of s.m., fr. *merīdiēs*, 'midday, noon, south' (see **meridian**), on analogy of its antonym *septentriōnālis*, 'of the north', fr. *septentriō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'north' (see *septentrional*. Cp. Arab. *shamlí*, 'northern', and *janbí*, 'southern', shortened fr. *shamālí*, resp. *janūbí*, on analogy of *sharqí* 'eastern', and *gharbí*, 'western'.

Derivatives: *meridional-ly*, adv., *meridional-ity*, n.

meringue, n., whites of eggs mixed with sugar, baked and browned. — F. *méringue*, of unknown origin.

Derivative: *meringu-ed*, adj.

merino, n., a fine-wooled breed of sheep originating in NW. Africa.— Sp. *merino*, named after *Benî Merín*, a Berber tribe of NW. Africa.

merism, n., synecdoche in which a totality is expressed by two contrasting parts, as *high and low, rich and poor* (*rhet.*) — ModL. *merismus*, fr. Gk. μερισμός, 'dividing, partition', fr. μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See **mero-**, 'part', and **-ism** and cp. next word. Cp. also **allomerism, tautomerism.**

merismatic, adj., capable of active division (of cells). — Formed with 1st suff. **-atic** fr. ModL. *merisma*, fr. Gk. μέρισμα, 'division', fr. μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See **mero-**, 'part'.

meristem, n., cell-tissue growing and capable of division (*bot.*) — Fr. Gk. μεριστός, 'divided', verbal adj. of μερίζειν, 'to divide', fr. μέρος, 'part'. See **mero-**, 'part'.

Derivative: *meristem-atic*, adj.

merit, n. — ME., *merite*, *merit*, fr. OF. *merite* (F. *mérite*), fr. L. *meritum*, 'desert, reward, merit', prop. neut. pp. of *merēre*, *merērī*, 'to earn, obtain, deserve, merit', fr. I.-E. base **(s)mer-*, 'to allot, assign', whence also Gk. μέρος, 'part, lot', μείρομαι (for *μέριομαι), 'I receive my share', μοῖρα (for *μόρια), 'share, fate', μόρος, 'fate, destiny, doom', Hitt. *mar-k*, 'to divide (a sacrifice)'. Cp. **mero-**, 'part', and words there referred to. Cp. also **demerit, emeritus, meretricious.**

merit, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *mériter*, fr. *mérite*. See **merit,** n.

Derivatives: *merit-ed*, adj., *merit-ed-ly*, adv., *merit-er*, n.

meritorious, adj. — ME., fr. L. *meritōrius*, 'that for which money is paid, that by which money is earned', fr. *meritus*, pp. of *merēre*, *merērī*. See **merit,** n., and **-orious** and cp. **demeritorious.**

Derivatives: *meritorious-ly*, adv., *meritoriousness*, n.

merle, also **merl,** n., the blackbird. — F. *merle*, fr. L. *merula*, 'blackbird', which stands for **mesola* (see *rhotacism*), and is cogn. with OE. *ōsle* (for **amsle*), 'ouzel'. See **amsel, ouzel** and cp. **Merulius.**

merlin, n., a small, strong European falcon (*Falco aesalon*). — ME. *meriloun*, fr. AF. *merilun*, fr. OF. *esmerillon* (F. *émerillon*), fr. OF. *esmeril*, fr. Frankish **smiril*, which is rel. to OHG. *smerlo*, *smiril*, MHG. *smirel*, *smirlīn*, G. *Schmerl*, 'merlin', MHG. *smerle*, *smerlinc*, G. *Schmerle*, 'loach' (name of a fish). It. *smeriglio*, *smeriglione*, OProvenç. *esmirle* and Sp. *esmerejón*, 'merlin', are also Teut. loan words.

Merlin, n., in medieval legend, a Welsh magician and seer who lived at King Arthur's court. — ML. *Merlinus*, fr. W. *Merddin*, *Myrddin*, fr. OCeltic **Mori-dūnon*, a name lit. meaning 'of the seahill', fr. **mori*, 'sea', and **dunom*, 'hill'. See **mere,** 'sea', and **dun,** 'hill'.

merlon, n., the solid part of a battlement. — F. *merlon*, fr. It. *merlone*, augment. of *merlo*, *merla*, 'battlement', prob. contraction of *mergola*, dimin. formed fr. L. *mergae*, 'a two-pronged pitchfork', lit. 'that which is used for plucking off', rel. to *merges*, 'sheaf', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ἀμέργειν, 'to gather (fruit, etc.)', ὀμοργνύναι, 'to wipe', and OI. *mṛjáti*, 'wipes'.

mermaid, n. — Lit. 'maid of the sea', fr. ME. *meremaid*. See **mere,** 'the sea', and **maid.**

merman, n. — Lit. 'man of the sea', fr. ME. *mere-*

man. See **mere,** 'sea', and **man** and cp. prec. word.

Mermis, n., name of a genus of worms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέρμις, 'cord', which is possibly rel. to (σ)μήρινθος, 'thread'.

mero-, before a vowel **mer-,** combining form meaning 'part; partial'. — Gk. μερο-, μερ-, fr. μέρος, 'part, lot', which is cogn. with L. *merēre*, *merērī*, 'to earn, obtain, deserve, merit'. See **merit** and cp. **merism, meristem, isomeric, polymer.** Cp. also **Moira, morioplasty.**

mero-, before a vowel **mer-,** combining form meaning 'thigh' (*anat.*) — Gk. μηρο-, μηρ,- fr. μηρός, 'thigh', which stands for **mēms-ro-* or **mēs-ro-* and is cogn. with L. *membrum* (for **mēms-rom*), 'limb, member, part'. See **member.**

meroblastic, adj., undergoing partial segmentation (*embryol.*) — Compounded of **mero-,** 'partial', and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, 'sprout, shoot'. See **-blastic.**

meroplankton, n., plankton found only at certain times of the year. — Compounded of **mero-,** 'part', and **plankton.**

Merops, n., the typical genus of bee-eaters (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μέροψ, 'bee-eater', which is of uncertain origin.

-merous, adj., having a specified number of parts, as in *trimerous*, *decamerous*. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **mero-,** 'part'.

Merovingian, adj., pertaining to the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul, founded by Clovis. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Late L. *Merovingī*, 'descendants of *Merovaeus*', Latinized name of a mythical early king of the Franks.

Derivative: *Merovingian*, n.

merry, adj., gay. — ME. *merie*, *murie*, fr. OE. *myrge*, *myrige*, *myrig*, *mirig*, 'pleasing, delightful, merry', orig. 'that which makes the time short'; rel. to OHG. *murg*, *murgi*, 'short', Goth. **maúrgus*, 'short' (only in the compound *gamaúrgjan*, 'to shorten'), and cogn. with Gk. βραχύς, L. *brevis*, 'short'. See **brief,** adj., and cp. **brachy-.** Cp. also **mirth.** For the sense development of E. *merry* (from a base meaning 'short') cp. G. *Kurzweil*, 'pastime', lit. 'a short time'.

Derivatives: *merri-ly*, adv., *merri-ment*, n., *merri-ness*, n.

merry, n., the wild black cherry. — F. *merise*, for **amerise*, a blend of *amer*, 'bitter' (fr. L. *amārus*), and *cerise*, 'cherry' (fr. VL. **ceresia*); see **amarine** and **cherry.** The *a* in **amerise* was mistaken for part of the article (*l'amerise* was misdivided into *la merise*) and was dropped accordingly. The *s* of F. *merise* was mistaken for the plural suffix and so F. *merise* became *merry* in English. Cp. E. *cherry* (fr. F. *cerise*).

Mertensia, n., a genus of plants of the borage family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Franz Karl *Mertens* (1764-1831). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Merulius, n., name of a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'of the color of the blackbird', fr. L. *merula*. See **merle.**

merwinite, n., a calcium magnesium orthosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geophysicist Dr. Herbert E. *Merwin* (born in 1878). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mes-, form of **meso-** before a vowel.

mesa, n., table land, plateau. — Sp., 'table; table land, plateau', fr. VL. *mēsa*, 'table' (whence also Rum. *masă*, OF. *moise*, OProvenç., Port. *mesa*, 'table'), fr. L. *mēnsa*. See **mensal,** 'pertaining to the table'.

mésalliance, n., marriage with a person of lower social position. — F., formed fr. pejorative pref. *més-* (fr. L. *mis-*) and *alliance*. See **mis-** and **alliance** and cp. **misalliance.**

mesati-, combining form meaning 'midmost'. — Fr. Gk. μέσατος, 'midmost', superl. of μέσος, 'middle'. See **meso-.**

mescal, n., an intoxicating spirit made from pulque, which is prepared from the fermented juice of the agave.—Sp. *mezcal*, fr. Nahuatl *mexcalli*.

mescaline, n., a crystalline alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{17}O_3N$) (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **mescal** with chem. suff. **-ine**; so called because it is found in mescal buttons.

mesdames, n., pl. of **madame, madam.**

mesdemoiselles, n., pl. of **mademoiselle.**

mesel, adj., leprous; n., a leper (*obsol.*)—ME., fr. OF., 'leprous', fr. L. *misellus*, 'unfortunate' (in ML. used also in the sense 'leper'), dimin. of L. *miser*; see **miser.** Cp. OIt. *misello*, 'sick, leprous', Rum. *mișel*, 'miserable, base, mean', OProvenç. *mesel*, 'leprous', Catal. *mesell*, 'sick', which all derive fr. L. *misellus*.

Mesembryanthemum, n., a genus of plants, the fig marigold (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'noon flower', compounded of Gk. μεσημβρίᾱ, 'noon', and ἄνθεμον, 'flower'. The first element is compounded of μέσος, 'middle', and ἡμέρᾱ, 'day'; see **meso-** and **hemero-.** The second element derives fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'; see **anther.** The correct spelling of the word is *Mesembrianthemum*. The *y* (corresponding to Gk. *υ*) is a misspelling for *i* (Gk. *ι*) in μεσημβρίᾱ (see above), and prob. due to a confusion with Gk. ἔμβρυον, 'embryo'.

mesencephalon, n., the middle part of the brain (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **mes-** and **encephalon.**

Derivative: *mesencephal-ic*, adj.

mesenchyma, mesenchyme, n., that portion of the mesoderm which produces all the connective tissues of the body (*embryol.*) — Medical L., formed on analogy of **parenchyma** fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle' and ἔγχυμα, 'filling (of a vessel), instillation'. See **meso-** and **enchymatous.** The term *mesenchyme* was introduced into embryology by the German embryologists Oskar Hertwig (1849-1922) and his brother Richard (1850-1937) in 1881.

Derivatives: *mesenchym-al*, *mesenchym-at-ous*, adjs.

mesenteritis, n., inflammation of the mesentery (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον. See next word.
Derivative: *mesenterit-ic*, adj.

mesentery, n., a fold of the peritoneum attached to the posterior abdominal wall (*anat.*) — Medical L. *mesenterium*, lit. 'middle of the intestine', fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον, shortened fr. δέρμα μεσεντέριον, 'membrane to which the intestines are attached', fr. μέσος, 'middle', and ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines'. See **meso-** and **enteric.**
Derivatives: *mesenteri-al, mesenter-ic, mesenter-ic-al*, adjs., *mesenter-ic-al-ly*, adv.

mesh, n., any of the open spaces of a net. — Earlier *meash, mash, meish*, fr. obsol. Du. *maesche* (whence Du. *maas*), fr. MDu. *maessce*, rel. to OE. *max* (for **mæsc*), OS. *masca*, ON. *möskvi*, Dan. *maske*, Swed. *maska*, OHG. *masca*, MHG., G. *masche*, 'mesh'; fr. I.-E. base **mezg-*, 'to knit, plait, twist', whence also Lith. *mezgù, mẽgsti*, 'to knit', *mãzgas*, 'knot', Lett. *mazgs*, 'knot'.
Derivatives: *mesh*, tr. and intr. v., *mesh-ed*, adj.

mesial, adj., middle, median. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle'. See **meso-.**
Derivative: *mesial-ly*, adv.

mesityl, n., a hypothetical radical, C_4H_5 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. μεσίτης, 'mediator' (fr. μέσος, 'middle'), and suff. **-yl.** See **meso-.**

mesitylene, n., a hydrocarbon $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **mesityl** with suff. **-ene.**

mesmeric, adj., pertaining to mesmerism. — See **mesmerism** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *mesmeric-al-ly*, adv.

mesmerism, n., hypnotism. — Named after the Austrian physician Friedrich Anton *Mesmer* (1734-1815). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

mesmerist, n., a hypnotist. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

mesmerize, tr. v., to hypnotize. — See **mesmerism** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *mesmeriz-ation*, n.

mesnalty, n., the estate or the condition of a mesne lord. — AF. *mesnalte, menalte*, fr. *mesne, mene*, 'mesne'. See next word and **-ty.**

mesne, adj., intermediate, middle; **mesne lord,** one who is both a tenant of a superior lord and a lord of a subordinate tenant. — AF. *mesne*, a var. of AF. *meen*, which corresponds to OF. *meien*, 'middle', fr. L. *mediānus*, 'middle'. See **mean,** 'intermediate', and cp. words there referred to.

meso-, before a vowel **mes-,** combining form meaning 'middle, intermediate'. — Gk. μεσο-, μες-, fr. μέσος, 'middle', which stands for **medhyos*, and is cogn. with OI. *mádhyaḥ*, L. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **mesati-, mesial-.**

mesoblast, n., the mesoderm. — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**
Derivative: *mesoblast-ic*, adj.

mesocarp, n., the middle layer of a pericarp (*bot.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel** and cp. words there referred to.

mesocephalic, adj., having a medium cranial capacity (*anat.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. κεφαλικός, 'pertaining to the head', fr. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

mesoderm, n., the middle germ layer of an embryo (*embryol.*) — Lit. 'middle skin', coined by the German physician Robert Remak (1815-65) fr. **meso-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**
Derivative: *mesoderm-ic*, adj.

mesolite, n., a zeolitic mineral. — G. *Mesolith*, fr. Gk. μέσος, 'middle', and λίθος, 'stone' (see **meso-** and **-lite**); so called because it is *intermediate* between natrolite and scolecite.

mesogastric, adj., pertaining to the umbilical region (*anat.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ic.** Cp. **epigastric, hypogastric.**

mesogastrium, n., the umbilical region. — Medical L., compounded of **meso-** and Gk. γαστήρ, 'belly'. See **gastric** and cp. **epigastrium, hypogastrium.**

mesognathic, adj., mesognathous. — See **mesognathous** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

mesognathous, adj., having medium-sized and slightly projecting jaws (*anthropom.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw, cheek'. See **gnathic** and **-ous.**

meson, n., the median or mesial plane. — ModL., fr. Gk. μέσον, neut. of μέσος, 'middle'. See **meso-.**

meson, n., a musical tetrachord. — Gk. μέσων, genit. pl. of μέση (short for μέση χορδή), 'middle note', fem. of μέσος, 'middle'. See **meso-.**

meson, n., a mesotron (*phys.*) — Short for ***mesotron.***

mesonephros, n., the middle kidney of a vertebrate embryo (*embryol.*) — Medical L., compounded of **meso-** and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-.** The term *mesonephros* was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. **metanephros, pronephros.**
Derivative: *mesonephr-ic*, adj.

mesophyll, n., the green parenchyma inside a leaf (*bot.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'a leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

mesophyte, n., a plant that grows under conditions of medium moisture (*bot.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**
Derivative: *mesophyt-ic*, adj.

mesoplast, n., the nucleus of a cell (*biol.*) — Compounded of **meso-** and Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See **-plast.**
Derivative: *mesoplast-ic*, adj.

Mesopotamia, n., name of the ancient country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. — Gk. Μεσοποταμῖᾱ (scil. χώρᾱ), 'the country between two rivers', fem. of μεσοποτάμιος, 'situated between two rivers', which is compounded of μέσος, 'middle', and ποταμός, 'river'. See **meso-** and **potamo-.**
Derivatives: *Mesopotami-an*, adj. and n.

mesothelial, adj. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

mesothelium, n., epithelium of mesodermic origin (*embryol.*) — Medical L., an blend of **meso-** and **epithelium.**

mesothorax, n., the middle of the three segments of an insect's thorax (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **meso-** and **thorax.**
Derivative: *mesothorac-ic*, adj.

mesothorium, n., either of two radioactive disintegration products, intermediate between radium and radiothorium (*chem.*) — ModL., compounded of **meso-** and **thorium**; so called because it is intermediate between radium and radiothorium.

mesotron, n., an unstable particle, about 200 times the mass of the electron (*phys.*) — Formed fr. **meso-** and **(elec)tron.**

Mesozoic, adj., designating the era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic (*geol.*) — Compounded of **meso-,** Gk. ζωή, 'life' (see **zoo-**), and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Mesozoic*, n.

mesquin, adj., mean, sordid. — F., fr. It. *meschino*, fr. Arab. *miskín* (in VArab. pronunciation *meskín*), 'poor, wretched, miserable', which is borrowed fr. Heb. or Aram. *miskén* or Syr. *meskḗn*, 'poor', which are perh. loan words fr. Akkad. *mushkēnu*, 'beggar, needy'.

mesquite, n., a mosque (*obsol.*) — Sp. *mesquita* (ModSp. *mezquita*), 'mosque'. See **mosque.**

mesquite, also **mesquit,** n., either of two shrubs of the pea family. — Sp. *mezquite*, fr. Nahuatl *mizquitl.*

mess, n., food for one meal; pottage. — ME. *mes*, fr. OF. *mes* (now spelled *mets*), 'food, dish (of food)', fr. VL. *missum*, lit. 'that which is placed (on the table)', neut. pp. of L. *mittere*, 'to send' (in VL. also 'to put, place'). See **mission** and cp. **entremets.**
Derivatives: *mess*, tr. and intr. v., *mess-y*, adj., *mess-i-ly*, adv., *mess-i-ness*, n.

message, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. ***missāticum*, 'message', fr. L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission** and **-age** and cp. **messenger.**
Derivative: *message*, tr. v.

Messapian, adj., pertaining to the Messapii; n., a native of Messapia. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Messāpiī*, fr. Gk. Μεσσάπιοι, 'Messapians', lit. 'they who live between two waters', compounded of μέσσος, μέσος, 'middle', and base *ἀπ-, 'water'. For the first element see **meso-,** for the second see **amnic** and cp. the second element in **doab.**

messelite, n., a calcium iron phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Messel* in Hesse, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

messenger, n. — ME. *messager, messangere, messengere*, fr. OF. *messagier* (F. *messager*), fr. *message*. See **message** and agential suff. **-er.** The *n* in *messenger* is intrusive; cp. *harbinger, passenger, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger.*

Messiah, n. — Aram. *mᵉshīḥā́*, 'the anointed', fr. Heb. *māshīᵃḥ*, 'anointed', fr. *māsháḥ*, 'he anointed', whence *mishḥā́ʰ*, 'ointment; consecrated portion'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *mᵉshaḥ*, 'he anointed', *mᵉshaḥ, mishḥā́ʰ*, Syr. *meshḥā́*, 'oil', Ethiop. *masáḥa*, 'he anointed; he feasted', Akkad. *mashā'u*, 'to spread (oil) over', Arab. *másaḥa*, 'he stroke or wiped with the hand'. Cp. **Messias.**
Derivatives: *Messiah-ship*, n., *Messi-an-ic*, adj.

Messias, n., the Messiah. — Late L., fr. Gk. Μεσσίᾱς, fr. Aram. *mᵉshīḥā́*, 'the anointed'. See **Messiah.**

Messidor, n., name of the 10th month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. June 19th to July 18th). — F., a hybrid coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. *messis*, 'harvest' [fr. *mess-(um)*, pp. stem of *metere*, 'to reap, mow, crop'], and Gk. δῶρον, 'gift'. For the first element see **mow,** 'to cut (grass)', for the second see **donation** and cp. the second element in **Fructidor, Thermidor.**

messieurs, n., pl. of **monsieur.**

messire, n., a French title of honor and form of address. — OF., nom., lit. 'my lord'. See **monsieur, seigneur, sire.**

messmate, n. — Lit. 'companion in a mess'; compounded of **mess** and **mate,** 'companion'.

messrs, n. pl. — Abbreviation of **messieurs.**

messuage, n., dwelling (*law*). — ME., fr. AF. *messuage, mesuage*, prob. orig. a clerical error for *mesnage*. See **ménage.**

mestee, n., a mustee. — See **mustee.**

mestizo, n., a person of mixed parentage, esp. one of Spanish and American Indian blood. — Sp., fr. Late L. *mixtīcius, mistīcius*, 'of mixed race', fr. L. *mixtus*, 'mixed', pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix, mingle'. See **mix** and cp. **metis.**

met, past tense and pp. of **meet.**

meta- (before consonants), **met-** (before vowels), **meth-** (before aspirated vowels), pref. meaning 1) *after, behind* (as in *metaphysics*); 2) *changed in form, altered* (as in *metamorphosis*); 3) *higher* (used to designate a higher degree of a branch of science (as in *metachemistry* = higher chemistry). This usage is due to the analogy of the word *metaphysics*, which was misinterpreted as 'the science of that which is beyond the physical'. In chemistry, *meta-* is used to denote 1) *a polymeric compound* (as in *metaldehyde = a polymeric compound of aldehyde*); 2) a derivative of the compound given (as in *metaprotein* = a derivative of protein). — Gk. μετα-, resp. μετ-, μεθ-, fr. μετά, 'in the midst of, among, between, with', cogn. with Goth. *miþ*, OHG. *mit, miti*, MHG. *mit. mite*, G. *mit*. OFris. *mith, mithi*, OS. *mid, midi*, ON. *með*, OE. *mid, mið*, 'with, together with, among', and prob. also

with Gk. μέσος, L. *medius*, 'middle', OE. *midd*, etc., 'mid'. See **meso-, media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. **mid, middle** and the first element in **midwife.**

metabasis, n., transition (esp. in *rhet.*, from one subject to another); change (*med.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μετάβασις, 'a passing over, changing', fr. μεταβαίνειν, 'to pass over', which is formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **base,** n.

Metabola, n., a division of insects that undergo complete metamorphosis (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μεταβολή, 'change', fr. μεταβάλλειν, 'to turn quickly, turn about, change', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. words there referred to.

metabolic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism (*biol.* and *chem.*) — G. *metabolisch*, fr. Gk. μεταβολικός, 'changeable', fr. μεταβολή. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ish,** resp. **-ic.**

metabolism, n., process of building up assimilated food into protoplasm (anabolism) and breaking down protoplasm into simpler substances (catabolism) (*physiol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See **Metabola.**

metabolite, n., a product of metabolism (*physiol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See **Metabola.**

metabolize, tr. v., to change by metabolism (*physiol.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. μεταβολή. See **Metabola.**

metacarpus, n., bones of the palm of the hand (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μετακάρπιον, fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and καρπός, 'wrist'. See **carpus.**
Derivative: *metacarp-al*, adj.

metacenter, metacentre, n. (*hydrostatics* and *shipbuilding*). — Formed fr. **meta-** and **center (centre).**
Derivatives: *metacentr-al*, *metacentr-ic*, adjs., *metacentr-ic-ity*, n.

metachemistry, n., higher chemistry. — Formed fr. **meta-** and **chemistry.**

metachromatism, n., change of color (esp. due to a change in temperature). — Formed fr. **meta-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome** and **-ism.**

metachronism, n., an error in chronology consisting in placing an event after its real date. — ML. *metachronismus*, irregularly formed fr. Gk. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος, 'after the time, done afterward', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic** and **-ism** and cp. **anachronism, parachronism.**

metachrosis, n., change of color (esp. in certain reptiles and fishes (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **meta-** and Gk. χρῶσις, 'color, coloring', fr. χρώζειν, 'to tinge, color', fr. χρώς, gen. χρωτός, 'color'. See **chrome** and cp. **metachromatism.**

metage, n., official measuring of weight.—Formed with suff. **-age** from the verb **mete.**

Metageitnion, n., name of the 2nd month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to August–September). — Gk. Μεταγειτνιών, fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and γείτων, 'neighbor'; so called because in this month people flitted and consequently changed their neighbors. The etymology of γείτων is unknown.

metagenesis, n., alternation of generation. — Formed fr. **meta-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent'. See **genesis.**

metagenetic, adj., pertaining to metagenesis. — Formed fr. **meta-** and **genetic.** Cp. prec. word.

metal, n. — ME., fr. OF. *metal, metail* (F. *métal*), fr. L. *metallum*, 'mine, quarry, mineral, metal', fr. Gk. μέταλλον, 'mine, quarry', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a loan word fr. Heb. *mᵉtzōlā́ʰ*, *mᵉtzūlā́ʰ*, 'depth'; see H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, p. 132, and Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., 16th edition, p. 452 s.v. **mᵉtzōlā́ʰ*. Heb. *mᵉtzōlā́ʰ* is rel. to *tzūlā́ʰ*, 'ocean-deep', and to Heb. *tzālál*, 'he sank', Ethiop. *ṣalála*, 'he floated', Akkad. *ṣalālu*, 'to sink down'. For the sense development of Gk. μέταλλον fr. Heb. *mᵉtzōlā́ʰ*, 'depth', cp. Gk. μεταλλᾶν, 'to search after, inquire about', which is connected with μέταλλον and prob. meant originally 'to search in the depth'. Cp. **medal, mettle** and the second element in **monometallism, bimetallism.**
Derivatives: *metall-ic*, *metall-ine*, adjs., *metall-ist*, n., *metall-ize*, tr. v., *metall-iz-ation*, n.

metalliferous, adj., bearing metals. — Compounded of L. *metallum*, 'metal', and the stem of *ferō, ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

metallography, n., the study of metals. — Lit. 'description of metals', fr. Gk. μέταλλον, 'metal', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **metal** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *metallograph-ic*, *metallograph-ic-al*, adjs., *metallograph-ic-cal-ly*, adv.

metalloid, adj., resembling metals. — Compounded of Gk. μέταλλον, 'metal', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *metalloid*, n., 1) a nonmetal; 2) an element resembling metals in some—but not in all—respects.

metallurgy, n. — ModL. *metallurgia*, fr. Gk. μεταλλουργός, 'worker in metal', which is compounded of μέταλλον, 'metal', and ἔργον, 'work'. See **metal** and **ergon.**
Derivatives: *metallurg-ic*, *metallurg-ic-al*, adjs., *metallurg-ic-al-ly*, adv., *metallurg-ist*, n.

metamere, n., one of a series of similar longitudinal segments of the body of the earthworm and other animals (*zool.*) — Compounded of **meta-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **mero-,** 'part'.

metameric, adj. (*zool.*), 1) pertaining to metameres; 2) characterized by metamerism. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

metamerism, n., the state of being composed of metameres (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **metamere** with suff. **-ism.**

metamorphic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, change. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. **meta-,** a prefix denoting change, and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

metamorphism, n., change of form; specif., change in the structure of a rock. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. **meta-,** a prefix denoting change, and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

metamorphose, tr. and intr. v., to change in form. — MF. (= F.) *métamorphoser*, fr. *métamorphose*, fr. L. *metamorphosis*. See next word.

metamorphosis, n., change of form, transformation. — L., fr. Gk. μεταμόρφωσις, 'transformation', fr. μεταμορφοῦν, 'to transform', which is formed fr. μετά (see **meta-**), and μορφοῦν, 'to give form to', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-** and **-osis.**

metanalysis, n., the analysis of words or groups of words into elements contrary to their structure, as *an adder* for *a nadder*. — Coined by the Danish philologist Otto Jespersen (1860-1943) fr. **met-** and **analysis.**

metanephros, n., the third kidney of a vertebrate embryo (*embryol.*) — Medical L., compounded of **meta-** and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'; see **nephro-.** The term *metanephros* was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. **mesonephros, pronephros.**

metaphor, n., a figure of speech in which a thing is likened to another, to which it is not literally applicable (*rhet.*) — MF. (= F.) *métaphore*, fr. L. *metaphora*, fr. Gk. μεταφορᾱ́, 'transference, metaphor', lit. 'a carrying over', from the stem of μεταφέρειν, 'to carry over', which is formed fr. μετά (see **meta-**) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *metaphor-ic-al*, adj., *metaphor-ic-al-ly*, adv., *metaphor-ist*, n.

metaphrase, n., a translation; esp., a literal translation. — Gk. μετάφρασις, 'paraphrase', fr. μεταφράζειν, 'to paraphrase, translate', which is formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and φράζειν, 'to show, tell'. See **phrase** and cp. **paraphrase, periphrase.**
Derivative: *metaphrase*, tr. v.

metaphrast, n., one who metaphrases; esp. one who writes prose into poetry or poetry into prose, or changes the meter of verse. — Gk μεταφραστής, 'translator', fr. μεταφράζειν. See prec. word and **-ast.**

metaphrastic, adj., literal in translation. — Gk. μεταφραστικός, 'paraphrastic', fr. μετάφρασις. See **metaphrase** and **-ic.**

metaphysical, adj. — See **metaphysics** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *metaphysical-ly*, adv.

metaphysician, n., one versed in metaphysics. — F. *métaphysicien*, fr. ML. *metaphysica*. See **metaphysics** and **-ian.**

metaphysicize, intr. v., to study metaphysics. — See next word and **-ize.**

metaphysics, n., that branch of philosophy which deals with the first principles of being and of knowledge. — Fr. earlier *metaphysic*, n., fr. ML. *metaphysica* (neut. pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, 'the (works coming) after the physics' (see **meta-** and **physic**). The name τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά was originally given by Andronicus of Rhodes about 70 B.C.E. to a collection of writings of Aristoteles, in reference to the (quite accidental) circumstance that the treatises dealing with metaphysics *followed* the treatises on physics. The interpretation of *metaphysics* as 'the science of that which is beyond the physical' is, accordingly, erroneous (see *meta-*).

metaphysis, n., the region of growth between the diaphysis and epiphysis of a bone (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **meta-** and *-physis* as in **diaphysis, epiphysis** (qq. v.)

metaplasm, n., non-living matter in the protoplasm of a cell (*biol.*) — L. *metaplasmus*, fr. Gk. μεταπλασμός, fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and πλασμός, 'something molded'. See **plasm.**
Derivative: *metaplasm-ic*, adj.

metapolitics, n., abstract political science. — Formed fr. **meta-** and **politics.**
Derivatives: *metapolitic-al*, adj., *metapolitic-ian*, n.

metastasis, n., 1) metabolism (*biol.*); 2) transference of disease from one part of the body to another (*med.*); 3) a sudden transition from one subject to another (*rhet.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. μετάστασις, 'removal, change', fr. the stem of μεθιστάναι, 'to place in another way, remove, change', which is formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ἱστάναι, 'to cause to stand', which is cogn. with L. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stasis.**

metastatic, adj., pertaining to metastasis. — Gk. μεταστατικός, fr. μετάστατος, 'removed', verbal adj. of μεθιστάναι. See **metastasis** and **static.**

metatarsal, 1) pertaining to the metatarsus; n., matatarsal bone. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

metatarsus, n., part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes (*anat.* and *zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. *meta-* and *tarsus.*

metate, n., a stone with a flat or concave surface. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *metlatl.*

metathesis, n., transposition, specifically 1) in *grammar*, transposition of letters or syllables in a word; 2) in *chemistry*, a double decomposition. — Late L., fr. Gk. μετάθεσις, 'change of position, transposition', from the stem of μετατιθέναι, 'to transpose', which is formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and τιθέναι, 'to place, set'. See **theme** and cp. **thesis** and words there referred to.

metathetic, adj., of metathesis. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. μετάθετος, 'changed, transposed', verbal adj. of μετατιθέναι. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *metathetic-al*, adj., *metathetic-al-ly*, adv.

metathorax, n., the posterior segment of an insect's thorax (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **meta-** and **thorax.**
Derivative: *metathorac-ic*, adj.

Metatron, n., name of the highest angel in haggadic and cabalistic literature (*Judaism*). — Talmudic Heb. *Meṭaṭrṓn*, prob. fr. Late Gk. μητάτωρ, fr. L. *mētātor*, 'marker of boundaries', fr. *mētātus*, pp. of *mētārī*, 'to measure off, mark off', fr. *mēta*, 'mark, boundary'. See **mete,** 'boundary'.

métayage, n., the métayer system of agriculture. — F. See next word and **-age.**

métayer, n., one who cultivates the land for a share (usually a half) of the yield. — F., fr. MF., fr. OF. *meteer*, fr. ML. *medietārius*, fr. L. *medietās*, 'middle, place in the middle, half', fr. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. **moiety.**

Metazoa, n. pl., a large zoological division comprising all animals except the Protozoa. — ModL., coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. **meta-** and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

mete, n., boundary mark, boundary. — OF., fr. L. *mēta*, 'column, pillar; a conical or pyramidal figure; goal, mark, boundary' (whence *mētor*, *mētārī*, 'to measure off, mark off'), which is cogn. with OI. *mēthiḥ*, *mēthí*, 'post, pillar', Ir. *methos*, 'boundary mark', ON. *meiðr*, 'tree, beam, pole'. Cp. **Metatron.**

mete, tr. v., 1) to allot; 2) (*archaic* and *poet.*) to measure. — ME. *meten*, fr. OE. *metan*, 'to measure', rel. to OS. *metan*, OFris., ON., Norw. *meta*, Swed. *māta*, MDu., Du. *meten*, OHG. *mezzan*, MHG. *mezzen*, G. *messen*, Goth. *mitan*, 'to measure', and to OE. *metod*, *meotod*, OS. *metod*, ON. *mjötuðr*, 'fate; God', Goth. *mitaþs*, 'measure', ON. *māti*, Du. *maat*, OHG. *māza*, 'manner', MHG. *māz*, G. *Maß*, 'measure', OE. *(ge)mǣte*, ON. *mǽtr*. OHG. *(gi)māzi*, MHG. *(ge)mæze*, G. *gemäß*, 'suitable', Goth. *mōta*, 'toll, tax' (whence G. *Maut*. OE. *mōt*, 'toll tax'), OS. *mōtan*, 'to find room, be obliged to', OHG. *muozan*, 'to be free to do, be allowed; to have to', Goth. *gamōtan*, 'to find room, be able'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***mēd-**, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also L. *meditārī*, 'to think over, consider'. See **meditate** and cp. words there referred to.

metel, n., a thorn apple. — ModL. (*nux*) *methel*, lit. 'metel (nut)', fr. Arab. (*jauz*) *mathil.*

metempiric, n., 1) metempirics; 2) an adherent of the metempirical philosophy. — Compounded of **met-** and **empiric.**

metempirical, adj., outside the field of experience. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *metempirical-ly*, adv.

metempirics, n., philosophy dealing with things outside and yet related to human experience. — See **metempiric** and **-ics.**

metempsychosis, n., passing of the soul at death into another body. — Late L., fr. Gk. μετεμψύχωσις, fr. μετεμψῡχοῦσθαι, 'to pass from one body into another' (said of the soul), formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ἐμψῡχοῦν, 'to put a soul into', fr. ἐν, 'in', and ψῡχή, 'soul'. See 2nd **en-, psyche** and **-osis.**

metencephalon, n., 1) the posterior part of the brain; 2) that part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and the pons Varolii (*anat.* and *embryol.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **met-** and Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'; see **encephalon.** The term *metencephalon* was introduced by the English naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95). Cp. **myelencephalon.**

meteor, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *météore*, fr. ML. *meteōrum*, fr. Gk. μετέωρον (pl. μετέωρα, 'things in the air'), prop. neut. of the adjective μετέωρος, 'anything raised from the ground, high, lofty', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ἐώρᾱ, αἰώρᾱ, 'swing, oscillation, hovering in the air', which is rel. to ἀείρειν, αἴρειν, 'to lift, raise up, bear', ἀορτή, 'the great artery'. See **aorta** and cp. **artery.**
Derivatives: *meteor-ic*, *meteor-ic-al*, adjs., *meteor-ic-al-ly*, adv., *meteorite* (q.v.), *meteorize* (q.v.)

meteorite, n., mass of stone or metal that has fallen on earth from outer space; fallen meteor. — F. *météorite*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *meteorit-al*, *meteor-it-ic*, adjs., *meteor-it-ics*, n.

meteorize, tr. v., to vaporize; intr. v., to resemble a meteor. — Gk. μετεωρίζειν, 'to raise to a height', fr. μετέωρος. See **meteor** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *meteoriz-ation*, n.

meteoro-, combining form meaning 'meteor'. — See **meteor.**

meteorograph, n. — F. *météorographe*. See **meteor** and **-graph.**
Derivatives: *meteorograph-y*, n., *meteorograph-ic*, adj.

meteoroid, n., one of the many small bodies in the solar system which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere. — Compounded of **meteor** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *meteoroid-al*, adj.

meteorolite, n. — F. *météorolithe*, 'meteorite'. See **meteor** and **-lite.**
Derivative: *meteorolit-ic*, adj.

meteorologic, meteorological, adj. — MF. (= F.) *météorologique*, fr. Gk. μετεωρολογικός, 'skilled in meteorology', fr. μετεωρολογίᾱ. See next word.
Derivative: *meteorologic-al-ly*, adv.

meteorology, n. — Gk. μετεωρολογίᾱ, 'meteorology', compounded of μετέωρον (see **meteor**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *meteorolog-ist*, n.

meteorometer, n. — Compounded of **meteor** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

meter, n., 1) one who measures; 2) an instrument for measuring. — Formed fr. **mete,** 'to measure', with agential suff. **-er.**

meter, metre, n., poetical rhythm. — ME. *metre*, fr. OF. *metre* (F. *mètre*), fr. L. *metrum*, fr. Gk. μέτρον, 'measure, meter', which is rel. to μήτρᾱ (Hesychius), 'lot, portion', fr. I.-E. base ***mē-**, 'to measure', whence also OI. *māti* (fr. I.-E. ***mē-ti**), *mímāti*, 'measures', *mâtram* (neut.), *mâtrā* (fem.), 'measure', Avestic, OPers. *mā-*, L. *mētīrī*, 'to measure'. Cp. **matra, Metis, mensal,** 'pertaining to the table', and the second element in **castrametation, firman, mahout, vimana.** For derivatives of base ***mĕd-**, a **-d-**enlargement of base ***mē-**, see **meditate.**
Derivative: *meter, metre*, tr. and intr. v., to compose in meter.

meter, metre, n., the unit of length in the metric system. — F. *mètre* (see prec. word); introduced in France as a name of measure in 1791.

-meter, combining form denoting measuring instruments. It is formed: (1) from Greek nouns (as in *actinometer*, *barometer*, *cyclometer*); 2) from Latin nouns (as in *altimeter*, *calorimeter*, *colorimeter*); 3) from modern nouns (as in *gasometer*, *speedometer*). — Fr. L. *metrum*, 'measure', fr. Gk. μέτρον. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **-metry.**

-meter, -metre, combining form denoting a specified *multiple* or *fraction* of a meter (e.g. *kilometer*, lit. 'a thousand meters', *millimeter*, lit. 'the thousandth part of a meter'. — F. *-mètre*, fr. *mètre*. See **meter,** 'unit of length'.

meth-, form of **metho-** before a vowel.

methane, n., a highly inflammable hydrocarbon, CH_4 (*chem.*) — See **methyl** and **-ane.**

methanol, n., an inflammable poisonous liquid, CH_3OH (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **methane** and **-ol,** a suff. denoting an alcohol.

metheglin, n., a drink made of fermented honey. — W. *meddyglyn*, compounded of *meddyg*, 'physician' (fr. L. *medicus*, see **medical**), and *llyn*, 'juice'.

methinks, impers. v., it seems to me. — ME. *me thinketh*, fr. OE. *mē þync(e)þ*, fr. *mē*, dat. of *ic*, 'I', and *þync(e)þ*, third person sing. of *þyncan*, 'to seem'. See **me** and 1st **think.**

metho-, before a vowel **meth-,** combining form meaning 'methyl' (*chem.*) See **methyl.**

method, n. — MF. (= F.) *méthode*, fr. L. *methodus*, fr. Gk. μέθοδος, 'pursuit, scientific inquiry, method of inquiry, method', lit. 'a going after', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ὁδός, 'way, path, manner'. See **odograph.**

methodic, methodical, adj. — MF. (= F.) *méthodique*, fr. Late L. *methodicus*, fr. Gk. μεθοδικός, fr. μέθοδος. See **method** and 1st **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *methodic-al-ly*, adv., *methodic-al-ness*, n.

methodics, n., methodology. — Formed fr. **method** with suff. **-ics.**

Methodism, n., the doctrines and worship of the Methodists. — See next word and **-ism.**

Methodist, n., a member of a Christian denomination that originated in the religious association founded in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley at Oxford University. — ModL. *methodista*; see **method** and **-ist.** The name was orig. applied to the followers of John and Charles Wesley to ridicule their methodical practise.
Derivatives: *Methodist-ic*, adj., *Methodist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

methodize, tr. v., to make methodical. — See **method** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *methodiz-ation*, n.

methodology, n., the study of method. — Compounded of Gk. μέθοδος, 'method', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **method** and **-logy.**

methought, impers. v., past tense of *methinks*. — OE. *mē þūhte*, 'it seemed to me'. See **methinks.**

Methusela, n., son of Enoch; he lived 969 years (*Bible*). — Heb. *Mᵉthūshélaḥ*, prob. meaning lit. 'man of the dart', and compounded of ***methu** (occurring only as the first element in compound PN's.), sing. of *mᵉthīm*, 'men', and *shélaḥ*, 'dart'.

methyl, n., the univalent hydrocarbon radical, CH_3 (*chem.*) — F. *méthyle*, back formation fr. *méthylène*. See next word. The term *methyl* was introduced into chemistry by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848).
Derivatives: *methyl-ate*, tr. v., *methyl-ic*, adj.

methylene, n., the bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH (*chem.*) — F. *méthylène*, coined by Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas (1800-84) and Eugène-Melchior Péligot (1811-90) in 1835, fr. Gk. μέθυ, 'wine', and ὕλη, 'wood'. For the first element see **mead,** 'a drink', and cp. **amethyst.** For the second element see **hyle.**

meticulosity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *meticulōsus*. See next word.

meticulous, adj., extremely careful. — F. *méticuleux* (fem. *méticuleuse*), fr. L. *meticulōsus*, 'full of fear', fr. *metus*, 'fear', which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *meticulous-ly*, adv., *meticulous-ness*, n.

métier, n., trade, occupation, one's line. — F., 'trade, business, occupation', fr. OF. *mistier*, *mestier*, *mistier*, earlier *menestier*, fr. L. *ministerium*, 'service, office, ministry'. See **ministry** and cp. **mystery,** 'trade'.

métis, n., a person of mixed parentage, esp. the offspring of a French and American Indian. — F. *métis*, fr. Late L. *mixtīcius*, 'of mixed race', fr. L. *mixtus*, 'mixed', pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix** and cp. **mestizo.**

Metis, n., the first wife of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Μῆτις, fr. μῆτις, 'wisdom, skill, craft', fr. I.-E. base **mē-*, 'to measure', whence also Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. words there referred to.

Metonic, adj., pertaining to Meton, an Athenian astronomer of the 5th cent. B.C.E., who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, at the close of which the new and full moons recur on the same days. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *Metōn*, fr. Gk. Μέτων.

metonymical, adj. — Gk. μετωνυμικός, 'of metonymy', fr. μετωνυμία. See next word and **-ical.**
Derivative: *metonymical-ly*, adv.

metonymy, n., the use of the name of one thing for that of another closely associated with it. — L. *metōnymia*, fr. Gk. μετωνυμία, 'change of name, the use of one word for another', lit. 'that which is beyond the name', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name', which is cogn. with L. *nōmen*, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.**
Derivatives: *metonym-ous*, adj., *metonymous-ly*, adv.

metope, n., a marble slab filling the space between two triglyphs in a Doric frieze (*class. arch.*) — L. *metopa*, fr. Gk. μετόπη, 'the space between two holes; the space between two triglyphs', formed fr. μετα- (see **meta-**), and ὀπή, 'opening, hole', which derives fr. I.-E. base **okʷ-*, 'eye, to see', whence also ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', ὄψις, 'sight'. See **-opsy.**

metope, n., the face of the crab (*zool.*) — Gk. μέτωπον, 'forehead', prop. 'the space between the eyes', fr. μετα- (see **meta-**) and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face, countenance', fr. I.-E. base **ōqʷ-*, which is rel. to base **oqʷ-*, 'eye', whence ὀπή, 'opening'. See prec. word. As a term of zoology, *metope* was introduced by Huxley.

Metopias, n., a genus of labyrinthodonts (*paleontol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μετωπίας, 'having a broad forehead', fr. μέτωπον, 'forehead'. See prec. word.

metopic, adj., pertaining to the forehead (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μέτωπον, 'forehead'. See **metope,** 'face of the crab'.

metopomancy, n., divination by means of the forehead. — Compounded of Gk. μέτωπον, 'forehead', and μαντεία, 'divination'. See **metope,** 'face of the crab', and **-mancy.**

metosteon, n., ossification of the posterior lateral processes of the sternum (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. μετα-, 'behind', and ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **meta-** and **osteo-.**

metralgia, n., pain in the uterus (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **metro-,** 'uterine', and **-algia.**

metre, n. — Var. of **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and **meter,** 'unit of length'.

metric, adj., pertaining to the meter. — F. *métrique*, fr. *mètre*, 'meter'. See **meter,** 'unit of length', and **-ic.**

metrical, also **metric,** adj., 1) pertaining to measurement; 2) pertaining to meter (in poetry). — L. *metricus*, fr. Gk. μετρικός, fr. μέτρον, 'meter'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *metrical-ly*, adv.

metrician, n., one who writes in meter; metrist. — Formed with suff. **-ician** fr. **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. F. *métricien.*

metrics, n., the study of meter. — Formed with suff. **-ics** fr. **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

metrist, n., one skilled in the use of poetical meters. — ML. *metrista*, fr. L. *metrum*, 'meter'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and **-ist.**

metritis, n., inflammation of the uterus (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. μήτρα, 'womb'. See **metro-,** 'uterine'.

metro-, combining form meaning 'measure', as in *metrology.* — Gk. μετρο-, fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

metro-, combining form meaning 'mother, as in *metropolis.* — Gk. μητρο-, fr. μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother'. See **mother** and cp. **mater.**

metro-, combining form meaning 'uterine', as in *metrorrhagia.* — Gk. μητρο-, fr. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', which is rel. to μήτηρ, 'mother'; see **mother** and cp. **metritis, parametrium.** For sense development cp. L. *mātrix*, 'breeding animal; womb, matrix', fr. *māter*, 'mother' (see **matrix**)

metrology, n., the study of weights and measures. — Compounded of *metro-*, 'measure', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *metrolog-ic-al*, adj., *metrolog-ist*, n.

metronome, n., a ticking pendulum for marking exact time in music. — Compounded of **metro-,** 'measure', and Gk. νόμος, 'law'. See **nomo-.**
Derivative: *metronom-ic*, adj.

metronymic, adj., derived from the name of a mother or of another female ancestor. — Late Gk. μητρωνυμικός, 'named after one's mother', compounded of Gk. μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother', ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, and suff. -ικός. See **mother, onomato-** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **patronymic.**
Derivatives: *metronymic*, n., *metronym-y*, n.

metropolis, n., capital city. — Late L. *mētropolis*, fr. Gk. μητρόπολις, 'a mother city (i.e., a city from which other cities have been colonized)', compounded of μήτηρ, gen. μητρός, 'mother', and πόλις, 'city'. See **mother** and **police,** 'method of governing'.

metropolitan, adj., belonging to a metropolis. — Late L. *mētropolitānus*, fr. Gk. μητροπολίτης, 'metropolitan', fr. μητρόπολις. See prec. word and **-an.**

metropolitan, n., a metropolitan bishop. — Orig. 'bishop of a metropolis'. See **metropolitan,** adj.

metropolitanate, n., the office of a metropolitan bishop. — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. **-ate.**

metrorrhagia, n., uterine hemorrhage (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb', and -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι 'to burst forth'. See **metro-,** 'uterine', and **-rrhagia.**
Derivative: *metrorrhag-ic*, adj.

Metrosideros, n., a genus of trees and shrubs of the myrtle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb; heart or pith of a tree', and σίδηρος, 'iron'. See **metro-,** 'uterine', and **siderite.**

Metroxylon, n., a genus of palms of the family *Arecaceae* (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μήτρα, 'uterus, womb; heart or pith of a tree', and ξύλον, 'wood'. See **metro-,** 'uterine', and **xylo-.**

-metry, combining form denoting the *process of measuring* (as specified by the first element of the compound ending in *-metry*). — ME. *-metrie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *-metrie*, fr. L. *-metria*, Gk. -μετρία, 'a measuring of', fr.-μέτρης, 'measurer of', fr. μέτρον 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **-meter,** 'measuring instrument'.

mettle, n., disposition, spirit. — A var. of **metal.**
Derivatives: *mettl-ed*, adj., *mettle-some*, adj., *mettle-some-ly*, adv., *mettle-some-ness*, n.

meturgeman, n., an official of the early Jewish synagogue who translated into Aramaic the verses read from the Scriptures in Hebrew. — Aram. *mᵉthurgemān*, inexact spelling of *mᵉthōrgemān*, 'interpreter', which is a blend of *targᵉmān* and Heb. *mᵉthargēm*; see **Targum.** See Bacher, Exegetische Terminologie, vol. 1, p. 206, note 2.

meum, n., mine used in *meum and tuum*, 'mine and thine'; denoting right in property. — L., neut. of *meus*, 'my, mine', which stands for **mey-os*, and is rel. to *mē*, 'me', *mihi* (for **me-hi*), 'to me', and cogn. with OSlav. *mojĭ*, OPruss. *mais* (for **moyos*), Hitt. *-mesh*, 'my', Goth. *meins*, OE. *mīn*, 'my, of me'. See **me,** and cp. **mine,** pron., **my.** Cp. also the first element in **monseigneur, monsieur, monsignor.**

Meum, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — L. *meum*, 'baldmoney, spicknel', fr. Gk. μῆον, which is of unknown origin.

mew, n., the common gull. — ME. *mewe*, fr. OE. *mǣw*, rel. to OS. *mēw*, Fris. *meau, mieu*, MLG. *mēwe*, MDu., Du. *meeuw* (G. *Möwe* is a LG. loan word), ON. *mār*, Dan. *maage*, Norw. *maase*, Swed. *mås, måse*, 'gull'; of imitative origin. OF. *moue* (whence F. *mouette*) and Lith. *mėvas* are Teut. loan words. Cp. the second element in **fulmar.** Cp. also **mew,** 'to cry as a cat'.

mew, n., a cage for hawks. — ME. *mue, mewe*, 'cage for hawks while they are molting', fr. MF. (= F.) *mue*, fr. *muer*, 'to molt'. See **mew,** 'to shed, molt'.
Derivative: *mew*, tr. v., to shut up in a cage.

mew, tr. v., to shed, molt. — ME. *muwen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *muer*, 'to shed, molt', fr. L. *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutation.**

mew, interj. and n., the cry of a cat; intr. v., to cry as a cat. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. *miauen*, F. *miauler* and see **miaow, miaul.**

mewl, intr. v., 1) to cry as a cat; 2) to whimper. — Cp. **mew,** 'to cry as a cat', and **miaul.**

mews, n., a set of royal stables built on place where mews for hawks were kept. — See **mew,** 'cage for hawks'.

mezuzah, mezuza, n., a small roll of parchment containing Deut. 6:4-9 (the Shema), and Deut. 11:13-21, affixed to the doorpost of every room, on the right side of the entrance (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *mᵉzūzáʰ*, lit. 'doorpost', orig. prob. meaning 'something standing', and rel. to Akkad. *nazāzu*, 'to stand', *manzāzu*, 'doorpost'. The *mezuzah* was so called from the *doorposts* (Heb. *mᵉzūzṓth*), to which it is to be affixed (see Deut. 6:9 and 11:20).

mezzanine, n., a low story between two higher ones. — F., fr. It. *mezzanino*, dimin. of *mezzano*, 'middle', fr. L. *mediānus*, 'middle', fr. *medius.* See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. **median.** Cp. also **mezzo.**

mezzo, adj., half, moderate (*mus.*) — It., 'middle', fr. L. *medius.* See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant'.

mezzo-relievo, mezzo-rilievo, n., middle relief. — It. *mezzorilievo.* See prec. word and **relief** and cp. **alto-relievo.**

mezzo-soprano, n., a voice intermediate between *soprano* and *alto* (*mus.*) — Compounded of **mezzo** and **soprano.**

mezzotint, n., a form of engraving on copper or steel. — It. *mezzotinto*, 'half-tint'. See **mezzo-tinto.**
Derivatives: *mezzotint*, tr. v., *mezzotint-er*, n.

mezzotinto, n., mezzotint. — It., compounded of *mezzo*, 'middle', and *tinto*, 'dyed', pp. of *tingere*, 'to dye, color'. See **mezzo** and **tint.**
Derivative: *mezzotinto*, adj.

mho, n., the unit of conductance (i.e. the reciprocal of the unit of resistance, the ohm) (*electr.*) — The anagram of **ohm** (q.v.)

mi, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the third tone of the diatonic scale (*mus.*)

miaow, interj. and n., the cry of a cat; intr. v., to cry as a cat, to mew. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **mew,** 'to cry as a cat', **miaul.**

miargyrite, n., silver sulfantimonite (*mineral.*) — G. *Miargyrit*, lit. '(having) less silver', fr. Gk. μείων, 'less', and ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see **mio-** and **argyro-**); so called because it contains less silver than pyrargyrite. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

miasma, n., infectious exhalation from putrescent matter. — ModL., fr. Gk. μίασμα, gen. μιάσματος, 'stain, defilement', from the stem of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile' (whence ἀμίαντος, 'undefiled'), rel. to μιαρός, later form μιερός, 'defiled with blood', fr. I.-E. base **mei-*, **mai-*, 'to stain, defile', whence perh. also Goth. *mail*,

OE. *māl*, 'stain, mark'. See **mole,** 'spot on the skin', and **-ma** and cp. **Miastor, amianthus.**
Derivatives: *miasm-al, miasmat-ic, miasmat-ous, miasm-ic,* adjs.

miasmatology, n., the study of miasmata (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. μίασμα, gen. μιάσματος, 'stain, defilement', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and **-logy.**

Miastor, n., a genus of flies of the family *Itonidae* (*entomol.*) — Gk. μιάστωρ, 'wretch who pollutes others', lit. 'one stained or defiled', from the stem of μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'. See **miasma.**

miaul, intr. v., to cry as a cat. — Of imitative origin. Cp. F. *miauler*, It. *miagolare*, Sp. *maullar*, 'to cry as a cat, to mew', and E. **mew,** 'to cry as a cat', **mewl, miaow.**

mica, n., any of a group of minerals (mostly aluminum silicates) crystallizing in thin, often transparent, layers. — L. *mīca*, 'crumb', fr. **smīk-ā*, cogn. with Homeric Gk. σμῑκρός, Ion., Att. μῑκρός, 'small', ON. *smār*, OHG. *smāhi*, 'small, petty', OHG. *smāhī*, 'littleness, smallness' (whence G. *Schmach*, 'disgrace'); fr. I.-E. base **sme̯(i)k-*, **smīk-*, 'ground grain; ground down, pulverized', enlargement of **sme̯-*, 'to smear, to rub'; see **micro-.** The sense development of English *mica* was influenced by a confusion with L. *micāre*, 'to glisten'. Cp. **micelle.**

micaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, mica. — Formed fr. **mica** with suff. **-aceous.**

Micah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the sixth in the order of the Twelve Prophets, who lived in the 8th cent. B.C.E. — Heb. *Mīkhā́h*, shortened fr. *Mīkhāyáh*, lit. 'Who is like the Lord?' Cp. **Michael.**

micelle, micella, micell, n., a hypothetical structural particle (*biol.* and *chem.*) — ModL. *mīcella*, 'a little crumb', dimin. of *mīca*. See **mica** and **-ella.**

Michael, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, an archangel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mīkhā'él*, lit. 'Who is like God?' See **El** and cp. **Micah.**

Michaelmas, n., festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated by the Christian church on September 29th. — Compounded of **Michael** and *-mas*, 'mass'. See **Mass.**

mick, n., an Irishman (*slang*). — Corruption of the PN. **Michael.**

mickle, adj., great, much (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *mikel, muchel*, fr. OE. *micel, mycel*, 'great, big, many', rel. to OS. *mikil*, ON. *mikill*, OHG. *mihhil*, Goth. *mikils*, fr. I.-E. base **meĝ(h)-*, **me̯ĝ-*, 'great, large', whence also OI. *mah-, mahā-, mahát-*, 'great', *mahas-*, 'greatness', Avestic *maz-, mazant-*, 'great', *mazah-*, 'greatness', Toch. A *mak*, B. *makā-*, 'great, much', Hitt. *mekkish*, 'great, large', Arm. *mec* (instrumental case *mecaw*), 'large', Gk. μέγας, fem. μεγάλη, neut. μέγα, 'great, large', Ion. μέζων (for *μέγιων), 'greater, larger', Att. μείζων (of s.m., formed on analogy of κρείττων, 'stronger', ἀμείνων, 'better, stronger'), Gk. μέγιστος, 'greatest, largest', L. *magnus*, 'great, large, much, abundant', *major* (for **mag-yōs*), 'greater', *maximus* (for **mag-se̯mos*), 'greatest', Alb. *maθ* (determined form *maδi*), 'great, large', MIr. *mag, maignech*, 'great, large', *mass* (for **maksos*), 'stately', MW. *maon* (for **maĝ-ones*), 'the great ones', *maith, meith* (for **maĝ-tio-*), 'long, great', OIr. *do-for-maig*, 'increases'. Cp. **much, more.** Cp. also **almagest, maestro, magisterial, magistrate, Magna Charta, magnanimous, magnate, magnificent, magniloquent, magnitude, magnum, magnum bonum, magnum opus, mahatma, Maia, majesty, major, majuscule, master, maximum, May, mayor, mega-, mehtar, mister, mistral, mistress,** the first element in **Mahabharata, maharaja, maharanee, mahout,** and the second element in **palmistry.**
Derivative: *mickle-ness*, n.

micr-, combining form. — See **micro-.**

micrify, tr. v., to make small. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μῑκρός, 'small' (see **micro-**), and E. **-fy** (fr. L. *-ficāre*).

micro-, micr-, combining form meaning 1) *small*; 2) *microscopic*; 3) *one millionth* part of a given unit (as e.g. *microgram* denotes the millionth part of a gram). — Gk. μῑκρο-, μῑκρ-, fr. μῑκρός, 'small', which is cogn. with L. *mīca*, 'crumb'. See **mica.**

microanalysis, n., the chemical analysis of very small quantities. — ModL., compounded of **micro-** and **analysis.**

microbarograph, n., a barograph for recording very small changes. — Compounded of **micro-** and **barograph.**

microbe, n., a minute organism; popular name for a bacterium. — Coined by the French surgeon Sédillot in 1878 fr. Gk. μῑκρός, 'small', and βίος, 'life'. See **micro-** and **bio-.**
Derivatives: *microb-al, microb-ial, microb-ian, microb-ic,* adjs.

microbiology, n., that branch of biology which deals with microorganisms. — Compounded of **micro-** and **biology.**
Derivatives: *microbiolog-ical*, adj., *microbiologist*, n.

microcephalic, adj., microcephalous. — See next word and **-ic.**

microcephalous, adj., small-headed. — ModL. *microcephalus*, fr. Gk. μῑκροκέφαλος, 'small-headed', which is compounded of μῑκρός, 'small', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **micro-** and **-cephalous.**

microcephaly, n., the condition of being microcephalic. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

microchemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with microscopic objects or quantities. — Compounded of **micro-** and **chemistry.**

microcline, n., a kind of feldspar belonging to the triclinic system (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. κλῑ́νειν, 'to incline'. See **clinical.**

microcosm, n., a miniature world. — F. *microcosme*, fr. Late L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gk. μῑκρὸς κόσμος, 'little world'. See **micro-** and **cosmos** and cp. **macrocosm.**
Derivatives: *microcosm-ic, microcosm-ic-al*, adjs.

microcyte, n., a small red blood cell (*anat.*) — Lit. 'a small cell', coined by the Canadian physician Sir William Osler (1849-1919) fr. **micro-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**
Derivative: *microcyt-ic*, adj.

microfarad, n., one-millionth part of a farad (*electr.*) — Compounded of **micro-** and **farad.**

microgram, n., one-millionth part of a gram. — Compounded of **micro-** and **gram.**

micrograph, n., an instrument for executing minute writing, drawing or engraving. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

micrography, n., 1) the art of writing in very small characters; 2) description of microscopic objects. — Compounded of **micro-** and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

micrology, n., exaggerated attention to petty things. — Gk. μῑκρολογίᾱ, 'pettiness, care for trifles', fr. μῑκρολόγος, 'petty, careful about trifles', which is compounded of μῑκρός, 'small; petty', and -λογίᾱ, fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse'. See **micro-** and **-logy.**

micrometer, n., an instrument for making exact measurements. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *micrometr-ic*, adj., *micrometr-y*, n.

micron, n., one-millionth part of a meter. — ModL., fr. Gk. μῑκρόν, neut. of μῑκρός, 'small'. See **micro-.**

Micronesia, n., groups of small islands in the western Pacific, north of the equator and east of the Philippines. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νήχειν, 'to swim'. See **Indonesia** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *Micronesi-an*, adj. and n.

microorganism, n., a microscopic organism. — Compounded of **micro-** and **organism.**

microphone, n., an instrument for intensifying small sounds. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. φωνή, 'voice, sound'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

microphotograph, n., a very small photograph. — Compounded of **micro-** and **photograph.**

microphyte, n., a microscopic plant, esp. a bacterium. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See **-phyte.**
Derivative: *microphyt-ic*, adj.

microscope, n. — ModL. *mīcroscopium*, lit. 'an instrument for examining small objects'; compounded of **micro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *microscop-ic, microscop-ic-al*, adjs., *microscop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *microscop-ist*, n., *microscop-y*, n.

microsome, n., one of the minute granules in the protoplasm (*biol.*) — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body'.

microspore, n., a minute spore (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**
Derivatives: *microspor-ic, microspor-ous*, adjs.

microstomatous, adj., having a small mouth. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **stoma** and **-ous.**

microstomous, adj., microstomatous. — See prec. word.

microtia, n., abnormal smallness of the ear (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **micr-** and Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-** and 1st **-ia** and cp. **Microtus.**

Microtinae, n., pl., a subfamily of rodents, the field voles and the lemming mice (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-inae** fr. **Microtus** (q.v.)

microtome, n., an instrument for cutting thin sections for examination under the microscope. — Compounded of **micro-** and Gk. -τομον, fr. τόμος, 'a cutting, a piece cut off'. See **-tome.**
Derivatives: *microtom-ic*, adj., *microtom-y*, n.

Microtus, n., the typical genus of the Microtinae (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **micr-** and Gk. οὖς, gen ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-** and cp. **microtia.**

microzyme, also **microzyma,** n., a zymotic microbe (*biol.*) — F. *microzyme*, coined by the French physician and chemist Pierre-Jacques Béchamp (1816-1908) fr. Gk. μῑκρός, 'small', and ζύμη, 'leaven'. See **micro-** and **zyme.**

micturate, intr. v., to urinate. — Formed irregularly fr. L. *mictūrīre*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

micturition, n., 1) a morbid desire to urinate; 2) excessive urination; 3) the act of urinating. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *mictūrit-(um)*, pp. stem of *mictūrīre* 'to desire to urinate', desiderative of *mingere*, pp. stem *mict-(um)*, 'to urinate', which is rel. to *meiere* (for **meighiere*), of s.m., and cogn. with OI. *méhati*, 'urinates', pp. *mīḍháḥ*, Avestic *maēzaiti*, 'urinates, manures, dungs', Gk. ὀμείχειν, ὀμῖχεῖν, 'to urinate', μοιχός, 'adulterer', Arm. *mēz*, 'urine', *mizem*, 'I urinate', (prob. denominated fr. *mēz*), Toch. B *miśo*, 'urine', earlier Lith. *minžu*, Lith. *mẽžù*, Lett. *mìžu*, 'I urinate', OE. *mīgan*, ON. *mīga*, MLG. *mīgen*, 'to urinate', OE. *micga, migoða*, 'urine', Goth. *maihstus*, OE. *meox*, 'dung, filth'. See **mash,** n., and cp. **mistletoe, mixen.** For the desiderative suff. *-ūrīre* in L. *mictūrīre* cp. *Abiturient* and words there referred to.

mid, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *midd*, rel. to ON. *miðr*, OS. *middi*, OFris. *midde*, OHG. *mitti*, Goth. *midjis*, 'mid', and cogn. with OI. *mádhyaḥ*, Gk. μέσος, L. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **middle.**

mid, prep., amid. — Aphetic for **amid.**

Midas, n., a king of Phrygia, to whom Dionysus granted the favor of turning everything he touched into gold (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μίδᾱς; of Phrygian origin.

midday, n., the middle of the day, noon. — ME., fr. OE. *midddæg.* See **mid,** adj., and **day.**

midden, n., 1) a dunghill; 2) a prehistoric refuse. — ME. *midding,* fr. Dan. *mødding,* fr. earlier *møgdynge,* 'dunghill', which is compounded of *møg,* 'muck, dung', and *dynge,* 'heap of dung'. See **muck** and **dung.**

middle, adj. — ME. *middel,* fr. OE. *middel,* rel. to OS. *middil,* MLG., Du. *middel,* OHG. *mittil,* MHG., G. *mittel,* 'middle' and to OE. *midd,* 'mid'. See **mid,** adj.

middle, n. — Subst. use of **middle,** adj. Cp. G. *Mittel,* n., fr. *mittel,* adj.
Derivative: *middle,* tr. v.

middling, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **middle** with suff. **-ing.**

middy, n., midshipman (*colloq.*) — Shortened fr. *midshipman.*

midge, n. — ME. *migge,* fr. OE. *mycge, mycg,* rel. to OS. *muggia,* ON. *mȳ,* Dan. *myg,* Swed. *mygga, mygg,* MDu. *mugghe,* Du. *mug,* OHG. *mucka,* MHG. *mucke, mücke,* G. *Mücke,* 'midge, gnat', from the I.-E. imitative base **mu-,* 'to buzz', whence also Arm. *mun* (for **mu-no*), 'gnat', Alb. *mi-zɛ,* 'gnat' (formed with dimin. suff. *-zɛ*). Cp. the imitative base **mus-,* whence Gk. μυῖα (for *μύσια), L. *musca,* OSlav. *mucha* (for **mousā*), Lith. *musė,* Lett. *mūsa,* OPruss. *muso,* 'fly', dial. Swed. *mausa,* 'fly', OSlav. *mŭšica,* 'gnat'. Cp. **mosquito, Musca, muscarine, musket, Myiarchus, Stegomyia.** Cp. also **mugwort.**
Derivatives: *midget* (q.v.), *midg-y,* adj.

midget, n., a very small person; adj., very small. — Formed fr. **midge** with dimin. suff. **-et.**
Derivative: *midget-y,* adj.

Midi, n., southern France. — F., fr. *midi,* 'south', lit. 'midday', compounded of *mi,* 'middle' (fr. L. *medius*), and *-di,* 'day' (fr. L. *diēs*). See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **dies non** and cp. **midinette.**

Midianite, n., one of a nomadic tribe of northern Arabia (*Bible*). — Lit. 'descendant of Midian'; formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Heb. *Midyān,* son of Abraham and Keturah. See Gen. 25:2.

midinette, n., a Parisian work-girl who comes out of the shop at noon time. — F., contraction of *midi-dînette* (see *haplology*), lit. '(one who) dines at noon', fr. *midi,* 'midday', and *dînette,* 'child's dinner', dimin. of *dîner,* 'dinner'. For the etymology of F. *midi* and *dîner* see **Midi** and **dinner.**

midmost, adj. — ME. *midmest,* fr. OE. *midmest,* which is double superl. of *midd,* 'mid'. See **mid,** adj. The change of *e* (in OE., ME. *midmest*) to *o* (in E. *midmost*) is due to an erroneous association with *most.* See **-most** and cp. words there referred to.

midnight, n. — ME., fr. OE. *midniht.* See **mid,** adj., and **night.**

midrash, n., exposition of the Holy Scriptures (*Hebrew literature*). — Heb. *midhrāsh,* 'study, exposition', in Mishnaic Hebrew, 'homiletical interpretation', fr. Heb. *dārásh,* 'he sought, inquired, investigated', in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he expounded, interpreted'; hence Aram. *dᵉšrash,* 'he searched out, investigated, interpreted', and —through the medium of this latter—Arab. *dárasa,* 'he read repeatedly, he studied', Ethiop. *darása,* 'he expounded'. Cp. **madrasah.**

midriff, n., the diaphragm. — ME. *mydrif,* fr. OE. *midhrif,* a compound of OE. *midd* (see **mid,** adj.) and *hrif,* 'belly, which is rel. to OHG. *href,* OFris. *hrif, href,* 'belly', OHG. *href,* 'body', and cogn. with L. *corpus,* 'body'. See **corpus** and cp. words there referred to.

midst, n. — ME. *middest, midest,* formed with intensive suff. *-t* fr. *middes, mides,* adverbial gen. of *mid.* See **mid,** adj., and cp. **amid, amidst.** Cp. also *against* and words there referred to.
Derivative: *midst,* prep.

midsummer, n. — ME. *midsumer, midsomer,* fr. OE. *midsumor.* See **mid,** adj., and **summer.**

midwife, n. — ME. *midwif,* fr. OE. *mid,* 'with', and *wīf,* 'wife, woman'. The first element is rel. to Goth. *mip,* ON. *með,* 'with', and cogn. with Gk. μετά, 'between, among, with, after'; see **meta-.** For the second element see **wife.**
Derivatives: *midwife,* tr. v., *midwifery* (q.v.)

midwifery, n. — A hybrid formed fr. **midwife** and **-ery,** a suff. of Romance origin.

mien, n., manner, demeanor, appearance. — F. *mine,* 'look, appearance, mien', borrowed fr. Bret. *min,* 'beak, muzzle, nose'; prob. influenced in meaning by the verb *de-mean.*

miff, n., a trifling quarrel; tr. v., to put or be out of humor. — Orig. exclamation of disgust. Cp. G. *muffen,* 'to sulk'.

might, v., past tense of *may.* — ME. *mighte,* fr. OE. *meahte, mihte,* past tense of *magan,* 'to be able'. See **may,** aux. v.

might, n., power. — ME. *mighte,* fr. OE. *miht,* rel. to ON. *māttr,* OFris., MDu., Du. *macht,* OS., OHG., MHG. *maht,* G. *Macht,* Goth. *mahts,* fr. Teut. **mahti-,* 'might', fr. I.-E. base **māgh-, *mᵉgh-,* 'to be able'. See **may,** aux. v., and cp. **main,** the first element in **Matilda,** and the second element in **wehrmacht.**

mighty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *mihtig,* fr. *miht,* 'might'. See **might,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *mighti-ly,* adv., *mighti-ness,* n.

mignon, adj., dainty, delicate. — F., 'delicate, charming, pretty', fr. OF. *mignot,* of s.m., orig. 'caressing, fondling, flattering', from the base of *minet,* 'pussy, kitten; pet, darling', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **minion,** which is a doublet of *mignon.*

mignonette, n., French name of the plant *Reseda*

odorata. — Fem. dimin. of F. *mignon,* 'pretty, delicate'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

migraine, n., a periodical headache, usually on one side of the head only. — F., fr. Late L. *hēmicrānia,* fr. Gk. ἡμικρᾱνίᾱ, 'a pain on one side of the head', which is compounded of ἡμι-, 'half', and κρᾱνίον, 'head, skull'. See **hemi-** and **cranium** and cp. **hemicrania, megrim.**

migrant, adj., migrating; n., one who migrates; a migratory bird. — L. *migrāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *migrāre.* See next word and **-ant** and cp. **emigrant, immigrant, transmigrant.**

migrate, intr. v. — L. *migrāt-(um),* pp. stem of *migrō, migrāre,* 'to move from one place to another, change', which prob. stands for **mig*ʷrāʸō* and is denominated fr. **mig*ʷros,* 'moving from one place to another', fr. I.-E. base **meig*ʷ-, **mig*ʷ-, whence also Gk. ἀμείβειν, 'to change', ἀμοιβή, 'change'; cp. **amoeba.** Base **meig*ʷ-, **mig*ʷ- is an enlargement of base **mei-, *moi-* 'to change; to change one's place, to go', whence also OI. *máyatē,* 'changes', L. *meāre,* 'to go, pass'. See **mean,** 'of low rank', and cp. **meatus, emigrate, immigrate, transmigrate.** For the ending of *migrate* see verbal suff. **-ate.**

migration, n. — L. *migrātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'removal, change', fr. *migrāt-(um),* pp. stem of *migrāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

migrator, n., one who migrates; specif., a migratory bird. — L., fr. *migrāt-(um),* pp. stem of *migrāre.* See **migrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

migratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *migrāt-(um),* pp. stem of *migrāre.* See **migrate.**

mihrab, n., in a mosque, the niche indicating the direction of Mecca. — Arab. *miḥrāb.*

mikado, n., the emperor of Japan (a title used by non-Japanese). — Jap., compounded of *mi,* 'august', and *kado,* 'gate'. Cp. *Pharaoh,* the title of the Egyptian kings, which lit. means 'great house', and *the Sublime Porte,* as the official name of the Turkish Government.

Mikania, n., a genus of plants, the climbing hempweed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Joseph Gottfried *Mikan* (1743-1814), professor of botany at the University of Prague. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

mikra, n., 1) the Hebrew text of the Bible; 2) the Bible. — Heb. *miqrā',* lit. 'reading', fr. *qārā',* 'he called, proclaimed, read, recited', which is rel. to Aram. *qᵉrā',* of s.m. (Arab. *qáraa',* 'he read, proclaimed aloud, recited', is prob. an Aram. loan word). Cp. **Karaism, Koran.**

mil, n., a unit of length equal to one-thousandth part of an inch. — L. *mille,* 'a thousand'. See **mile.**

milarite, n., a silicate of potassium, calcium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — Named after Val *Milar.* The name is due to the erroneous belief that this mineral is found in Val *Milar* in Switzerland. In reality, it occurs in Val Giuf in the same country. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

milch, adj., giving milk. — ME. *milche,* fr. OE. *-milce* (in *þri-milce,* 'May' (i.e. the month in which cows can be milked *three times* daily), rel. to ON. *mjolkr, milkr,* Du. *melk,* OHG., MHG. *melch,* G. *melk,* 'giving milk', and to OE. *melcan,* 'to milk', *meolc,* 'milk'. See **milk.**
Derivative: *milch-er,* n.

mild, adj. — ME. *milde, mild,* fr. OE. *milde,* rel. to OS. *mildi,* ON. *mildr,* OFris. *milde,* Du. *mild,* OHG. *milti,* MHG. *milte, milde,* G. *milde,* Goth. *mildeis,* 'mild', and cogn. with Gk. μάλθη, mixture of wax and pitch, μάλθων, 'weakling', μάλθακος, 'soft', μαλθάσσειν, μαλθαίνειν 'to soften', and prob. also with OI. *márdhati,* 'leaves behind, neglects', fr. I.-E. **mel-dh-,* enlargement of base **mel-,* 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. **maltha,** and the first element in **Mildred.** Derivatives: *mild-ly,* adv., *mild-ness,* n.

mildew, n. — ME., fr. OE. *meledēaw, mildēaw,* 'honeydew, nectar', rel. to OS. *milidou,* Swed. *mjöldagg,* Du. *meeldauw,* OHG. *milituo,* MHG. *miltou,* G. *Meltau,* 'mildew'. The first element of these words prob. derives from a blend of I.-E. **melit-,* 'honey', and I.-E. **mel,* 'to grind'; see **mel,** resp. **meal,** 'edible grain'. For the second element see **dew.**
Derivatives: *mildew,* tr. and intr. v., *mildew-er,* n., *mildew-y,* adj.

Mildred, fem. PN. — Fr. OE. *Mildðrȳð,* compounded of *milde,* 'mild', and *ðrȳð,* 'power, strength'. For the first element see **mild.** The second element is rel. to ON. *þrūðr,* OS. *þrūþ-,* 'power, strength', ON. *þrō-ask,* 'to ripen, thrive', *þrōskr,* 'strong', OHG. *triuwen,* 'to bloom, blossom', *trouwen,* 'to grow', MHG. *druo,* 'fruit'.

mile, n. — ME., fr. OE. *mīl,* pl. *mīla, mīle,* fr. L. *mīlia,* pl. of *mīlle,* 'a thousand' (in . . . *mīlia passuum,* '. . . thousand paces', i.e. '. . . miles'). L. *mīlle* is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. χίλιοι, OI. *sa-hásram,* 'a thousand'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 88 s.v. *mīlle.* Cp. **mil, millennium, millesimal, million.** Cp. also **kilo-.**

mileage, n., distance in miles. — Formed fr. **mile** with suff. **-age.**

Milesian, adj., pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Asia Minor; n., a native of Miletus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Milēsius,* fr. Gk. Μιλήσιος, fr. Μίλητος, 'Miletus'.

Milesian, adj., Irish; n., an Irishman. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Milesius,* Latinized form of *Miledh,* name of a legendary Spanish king, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland. This name derives fr. Ir. *mīleadh,* 'champion', fr. OIr. *mīl,* gen. *mīled,* 'soldier', which is a loan word fr. L. *mīles,* gen. *mīlitis.* See **militia.**

milfoil, n., the yarrow. — ME., fr. OF. *milfoil* (F. *millefeuille*), fr. L. *millefolium,* 'milfoil', which is compounded of *mīlle,* 'a thousand', and *folium,* 'leaf'. See **mile** and **follo.**

miliaria, n., skin disease caused by the inflammation of the sweat glands (*med.*) — ModL., fr. L. *miliārius*, 'resembling millet'. See next word.

miliary, adj., 1) resembling the seeds of millet, 2) in medicine, characterized by papules resembling the seeds of millet. — L. *miliārius*, 'resembling millet', fr. *milium*. See **millet** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Milicent, also **Millicent, Melicent,** fem. PN. — Fr. earlier *Malasintha*, fr. OHG. *Amalswind*, lit. 'strong in work', fr. *amal*, 'work', and **swind*, 'strong'. For the first element cp. the first element in **Emery.** The second element is rel. to OS., OE. *swīð*, Goth. *swinþs*, 'strong', OE. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt*, 'healthy'. See **sound,** 'healthy'.

milieu, n., surroundings. — F., 'middle, medium, mean', lit. 'middle place', fr. *mi*, 'middle' (fr. L. *medius*), and *lieu*, 'place' (fr. L. *locus*). See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and **local** and cp. **juste-milieu.**

Miliola, n., a genus of Foraminifera (*paleontol.*) — ModL., a diminutive formed fr. L. *milium*, 'millet' (see **millet**); so called from its resemblance to the seeds of millet.

miliolite, n., a fossil foraminifer of the genus Miliola (*paleontol.*) — Formed from prec. word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

militancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

militant, adj., fighting. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *militant*, fr. L. *mīlitantem*, acc. of *mīlitāns*, pres. part of *mīlitāre*, 'to serve as a soldier', fr. *mīles*, gen. *mīlitis*. See **militia** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *militant*, n., *militant-ly*, adv.

militarism, n. — F. *militarisme*, fr. *militaire*, 'military'. See **military** and **-ism.**

militarist, n., 1) an expert in the art of war; 2) an advocate of militarism. — Formed fr. **military** with suff. **-ist.**

Derivatives: *militarist*, adj., *militarist-ic* adj., *militarist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

military, adj. — MF. (= F.) *militaire*, fr. L. *mīlitāris*, 'of, or belonging to, a soldier', dissimilated fr.**mīlit-ālis*, fr. *mīles*, gen. *mīlitis*, 'soldier'; see **militia** and 4th **-ary.** Cp. *alāris*, 'of the wing', *exemplāris*, 'serving as a copy', and see adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *military*, n., *militari-ly*, adv., *militari-ness*, n., *militarism* (q.v.), *militarist* (q.v.), *militar-ize*, tr. v., *militar-iz-ation*, n.

militate, intr. v., 1) to work as a soldier (now rare); 2) to work *against* or *for*). — L. *mīlitāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *mīlitāre*, 'to serve as a soldier', fr. *mīles*, gen. *mīlitis*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *militat-ion*, n.

militia, n. — L. *mīlitia*, 'military service, warfare', fr. *mīles*, gen. *mīlitis*, 'soldier', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'one who marches in a troop', and is cogn. with OI. *mēlaḥ*, *mēlaka-*, 'assembly', Gk. δμῖλος, 'an assembled crowd, a throng'. See **homily** and cp. **militant, military, Milesian,** 'Irish'.

milk, n. — ME. *melk*, *milke*, fr. OE. *meoluc*, *meolc*, *milc*, rel. to OS. *miluk*, ON. *mjolk*, Swed. and Norw. *mjölk*, OFris. *melok*, Dan., Du. *melk*, OHG. *miluh*, MHG., G. *milch*, Goth. *miluks*, 'milk', OE. *melcan*, ON. *molka*, *mjolka*, OFris. *melka*, Du. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, MHG., G. *melken*, 'to milk', fr. I.-E. base **melĝ-*, 'to press out, to wipe off milk', whence also Gk. ἀμέλγειν, 'to milk', Alb. *mjel'*, *miel'*, 'I milk', L. *mulgēre*, 'to milk', OSlav. *mlŭzǫ*, *mlěsti*, Lith. *mélžu*, *mìlžti*, 'to milk', MIr. *bligim*, 'I milk', OIr. *melg*, *mlicht*, *blicht*, 'milk', Toch. A *mālkant*, 'they gave milk', A *malke*, B *malkwer*, 'milk', OI. *mārṣṭi*, *mārjati*, *mṛjáti*, 'wipes off'. Cp. **milch.** Cp. also **emulgent, emulsify, emulsion, milch,** and the second element in **Caprimulgus.**

Derivative: *milk-y*, adj., *milk-i-ness*, n.

milk, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *melken*, *milken*, fr. OE. *meolcian*, *milcian*, fr. *meolc*, *milc*, 'milk'. See **milk,** n.

mill, n., a building fitted with machinery for grinding grain. — ME. *milne*, *melle*, *mille*, fr. *mylen*, *myln*, fr. Late L. *molīna*, 'mill', whence also OS. *mulin*, ON., Norw. *mylna*, Dan. *mølle*, Du. *molen*, OHG. *mulī*, *mulin* (whence MHG. *mül*, *müle*, G. *Mühle*), 'mill'. (Fr. Late L. *molīnum*, 'mill', are borrowed It. *mulino*, F. *moulin*, Sp. *molino*, Port. *moinho*, OSlav. *mŭlinŭ*). Late L. *molīna* and *molīnum* derive fr. L. *mola*, 'mill, millstone' (whence It. *mola*, F. *meule*, Sp. *muela*, Port. *mó*, 'millstone', Rum. *moară*, 'mill'), fr. *molere*, 'to grind', fr. I.-E. base **mel-*, 'to rub, to grind', whence also Gk. μύλη, later μύλος, 'mill'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **molar,** 'grinding', **mole,** 'false conception', **molinary, moulin, mylo-.** Cp. also **mull,** 'to powder', **mullet,** 'star'.

Derivatives: *mill*, tr. v., to treat in a mill; intr. v., to move confusedly in a circle; *miller* (q.v.), *mill-ing*, n.

mill, n., the thousandth part of a dollar (used only as a money of account). — Abbreviation of L. *mīllēsimus*, 'one thousandth'; formed on analogy of *cent*, 'the hundredth part of a dollar' (which is short for L. *centēsimus*, 'one hundredth'). See **mile.**

mille, n., a thousand. — L. *mille*. See **mile.**

millefiori, n., ornamental glasswork. — It., lit. 'a thousand flowers', fr. *mille*, 'a thousand', and *fiori*, pl. of *fiore*, 'flower'. It. *mille* derives fr. L. *mille*; see prec. word. It. *fiore* comes fr. L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, 'flower'; see **floral.**

millenarian, adj., pertaining to a thousand years; pertaining to a millennium; n., one who believes in the coming of the millennium. — Late L. *mīllēnārius*, 'containing a thousand'. See **millenary** and **-an.**

millenarianism, n., belief in the millennium. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

millenary, adj., consisting of a thousand, esp. of

a thousand years. — L. *millēnārius*, 'containing a thousand', fr. *mīllēnī*, 'a thousand each', fr. *mille*. See **mile** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

millenary, n., 1) period of a thousand years; 2) a thousandth anniversary. — Fr. prec. word.

millennium, n., period of a thousand years. — ModL., formed on analogy of L. *biennium*, 'period of two years', etc., fr. L. *mille*, 'a thousand', and *annus*, 'years'; see **mile** and **annual** and cp. **biennial.**

Derivatives: *millenni-al*, adj., *millennial-ly*, adv.

millepede, also **millipede, milliped,** n., a myriapod of the group *Diplopoda*, with two pairs of legs for almost each segment. — L. *mīllepeda*, 'thousandfeet', compounded of *mīlle*, 'a thousand', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **mille** and **pedal.**

Millepora, n., the genus of the millepores (*zool.*) —ModL. See next word.

millepore, n., any of a group of coralline hydrozoans, with numerous pores on the surface. — ModL. *mīllepora*, lit. 'that which has a thousand passages', fr. L. *mille*, 'a thousand', and *porus*, 'passage'. See **mile** and **pore.**

miller, n. — ME. *millere*, fr. *mille*, fr. *myln*, 'mill', fr. OE. *mylen*. See **mill** and agential suff. **-er.**

millerite, n., native nickel sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the English mineralogist William Hallowes *Miller* (1801-80). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

millesimal, adj., thousandth; n., a thousandth part. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *millēsimus*, 'thousandth', fr. *mīlle*, 'a thousand'. See **mille.**

millet, n., a cereal grass. — ME. *milet*, fr. MF. (= F.) *millet*, dimin. of *mil*, fr. L. *milium*, 'millet', which stands for **meli^{y}om* and is cogn. with Gk. μελίνη, 'millet', Lith. *málnos* (pl.), 'millet'. Cp. **mealie, Melica, Miliola** and the second element in **gromwell.** For the ending see suff. **-et.**

milli-, combining form denoting *one thousandth part of a measure or weight.* — Fr. L. *mīlle*, 'a thousand'. See **mile.**

milliard, n., one thousand millions. — F., formed fr. *million* with change of suffix. See **million** and **-ard.**

Millicent, masc. PN. — See **Milicent.**

milligram, milligramme, n., the thousandth part of a gram. — F. *milligramme*, lit. 'a thousandth part of a gramme', formed fr. **milli-** and *gramme*. See **gram, gramme.**

milliliter, millilitre, n., lit. 'a thousandth part of a liter'. — F. *millilitre*, formed fr. **milli-** and *litre*. See **liter, litre.**

millimeter, millimetre, n. — F. *millimètre*, lit. 'a thousandth part of a meter', formed fr. **milli-** and *mètre*. See **meter,** 'unit of length'.

milliner, n. — Earlier *millaner*, orig. 'inhabitant of Milan', town in Italy, later used in the sense of 'dealer in hats, ribbons and other fancy goods imported from Milan', whence arose the meaning: 'a woman who makes up or trims women's hats and other apparel'.

Derivatives: *milliner*, tr. v., *milliner-ing*, n., *milliner-y*, n., *milliner-ial*, adj.

million, n. — Late ME., fr. F. *million*, fr. It. *millione* (now spelled *milione*), lit. 'a great thousand', which is formed with the augmentative suff. *-one* fr. L. *mīlle*, 'a thousand'. See **mille** and cp. **-oon.**

Derivatives: *million-th*, adj. and n.

millionaire, n. — F. *millionnaire*, formed fr. *million* with suff. *-aire*. See **million** and **-ary.**

millipede, n. — See **millepede.**

milord, n. — F., fr. E. *my lord.*

milreis, n., 1) name of a former Brazilian monetary unit; 2) name of a former Portuguese monetary unit. — Port., for *mil reis*, lit. 'a thousand reis'. See **mille** and **reis.**

milt, n., the spleen. — ME. *milte*, fr. OE. *miltre*, rel. to ON. *milte*, *milti*, Dan. *milt*, OSwed. *mjälte*, *mjälter*, *milter*, Swed. *mjelte*, 'spleen', Norw. *mjelte*, 'spleen; milt of fish', OFris. *milte*, 'spleen', MDu. *milte*, Du. *milt*, 'spleen; milt of fish', OHG. *milzi*, MHG. *milze*, *milz*, G. *Milz*, 'spleen'. These words prob. mean lit. 'the softening or melting (gland)' and derive fr. I.-E. **mel-d-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base **mel-*, 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. **melt, mild.**

milt, n., the male roe of fish. — ME. *milte*, fr. OE. *milte*; orig. identical with prec. word.

milter, n., a male fish, esp. in the breeding season. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

Milvinae, n., pl., a subfamily of the Falconidae, the kites (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Milvus** with suff. **-inae.**

Milvus, n., a genus of birds (*ornithol.*) — L. *milvus*, 'kite', of uncertain origin.

mim, adj., prim, demure (*dial.*) — Of imitative origin.

mimbar, n., the pulpit in a mosque. — Arab. *minbar*, 'pulpit', which orig. denoted 'an (elevated) seat', and is a loan word fr. Ethiop. *minbar*, 'seat', fr. *nabára*, 'he was sitting'. Ethiop. *nabára* is rel. to Arab. *nábara*, 'he raised, elevated'. For sense development cp. Arab. *jálasa*, 'he sat down, was sitting', *julūs*, 'sitting, sitting down; accession to the throne'. See Theodor Nöldeke, Lehnwörter in und aus dem Äthiopischen, in his Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 49. Cp. **almemar.**

mim-, form of **mimo-** before a vowel.

mime, n. — L. *mīmus*, fr. Gk. μῖμος, 'imitator, actor, mime' (whence μῖμεῖσθαι, 'to imitate'), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Mimosa** and the second element in **pantomime.**

Derivatives: *mime*, tr. and intr. v., *mim-er*, n.

mimeograph, n., a machine for making copies by means of a stencil. — Coined from the stem of Gk. μῖμεῖσθαι, 'to imitate', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **mime** and **-graph.**

Derivative: *mimeograph*, tr. v.

mimesis, n., imitation, mimicry (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μίμησις, 'imitation', fr. μιμεῖσθαι. See **mime.**

mimetic, adj., imitative. — Gk. μιμητικός, 'imitative', fr. μιμητός, verbal adj. of μιμεῖσθαι, 'to imitate'. See **mime** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *mimetic-al-ly*, adv.

mimic, adj., apt to imitate, imitative. — L. *mīmicus*, fr. Gk. μιμικός, 'pertaining to mimes, farcical, mimic', fr. μῖμος. See **mime** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *mimic*, n. and tr. v., *mimick-er*, n., *mimic-ry*, n.

mimmation, n., the addition of a final *m* in the declension of nouns (as in Akkadian). — ModL. *mimmātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *mīm*, name of the letter *m* in Arabic, which is related to *mēm*, name of the letter *m* in Hebrew. See **mem** and **-ation.**

mimo-, before a vowel, **mim-,** combining form meaning 'mime' or 'mimic'. — Gk. μῖμο-, μῖμ-, fr. μῖμος, 'imitator'. See **mime.**

Mimosa, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *mīmus*, 'mime'. See **mime.**

Mimosaceae, n., pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Mimosa** with suff. **-aceae.**

mimosaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Mimulus, n., a genus of plants, the monkey flower (*bot.*) — Late L. *mīmulus*, dimin. of L. *mīmus* (see **mime** and **-ule**); so called in allusion to the masklike corolla.

Mimus, n., a genus of birds, the mockingbird (*ornithol.*) — L. *mīmus*, 'mime'. See **mime.**

Mimusops, n., a genus of tropical trees of the sapodilla family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μῖμώ, gen. μῖμοῦς, 'ape' (fr. μῖμος, 'imitator'), and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'face'. See **mime** and **-ops.**

mina, n., an ancient unit of weight and money. — L., fr. Gk. μνᾶ, which is of Sem. origin. Cp. Akkad. *mānu* (fr. Sumer. *mana*) and Heb. *mānéʰ*, Biblical Aram. *mᵉ̌nē* (Dan. 5 : 25), Aram.-Syr. *manyā́* (whence Arab. *mánan*), Ugar. *mn*, which are borrowed fr. Akkad. *mānu*. Cp. **mine,** 'unit of weight'. Cp. also **maund,** 'unit of weight'.

mina, n., a myna. — See **myna.**

Mina, fem. PN. — Shortened fr. **Wilhelmina.**

minacious, adj., threatening. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *mināx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'threatening', fr. *minārī*, 'to threaten'. See **minatory.**

Minaean, adj. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Minaeī* (pl.), a people in South Arabia, fr. Gk. Μιναῖοι, fr. Arab. *Maʿā́n*; they are mentioned in the Bible under the names of *Mᵉʿūnī́m* (I Chr. 4 : 41, II Chr. 26 : 7) and *Māʿṓn* (Judg. 10 : 12).

minaret, n., a slender tower attached to a mosque. — Sp. *minarete*, fr. Turk. *menāret*, fr. Arab. *manárahʰ*, 'candlestick; tower of a mosque, lighthouse', fr. *nā́ra*, 'it lighted', rel. to Heb. *nēr*, 'lamp', *mᵉ̌nōrā́ʰ*, Aram. *mᵉ̌narṭā́*, 'candlestick'. See **Menorah.**
Derivative: *minaret-ed*, adj.

minatory, adj., threatening. — Late L. *minātōrius*, fr. L. *minātus*, pp. of *minārī*, 'to jut out, project out, tower up; to threaten', fr. *minae*, 'projecting points, pinnacles; threats', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to project, stand out', whence also *mōns*, gen. *montis*, 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and adj. suff. **-ory** and cp. **manada, menace, commination, demeanor, imminent, prominent.** Cp. also **mane.**

mince, tr. v. — ME. *mincen*, fr. MF. *mincier*, *mincer* (F. *mincer*), fr. VL. **minūtiāre*, 'to make small', fr. L. *minūtus*, pp. of *minuere*, 'to make less'. See **minish,** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *mince*, n., *minc-er*, n., *minc-ing*, adj., *minc-ing-ly*, adv.

mind, n. — ME. *mind, mynd, minde, munde*, fr. OE. *gemynd*, 'memory, remembrance', rel. to OHG. *gimunt*, Goth. *gamunds*, of s.m., OS. *minnea*, OHG. *minna*, OFris., MDu., MHG., G. *minne* (orig. 'memory; loving memory'), ON. *minni*, 'mind', Dan. *minde*, 'memory, mind', Goth. *muns*, 'thought', *munan*, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think, remember, have one's mind aroused, apply oneself to', whence also OI. *matíḥ, mátiḥ* (for **mn̥tis*), 'thought, opinion', *mánas*, 'spirit, passion', *mányatē*, 'thinks', *múniḥ*, 'inspired', Toch. A *mnu*, 'thought', Arm. *i-manam*, 'I understand', Gk. μένος, 'desire, ardor, spirit, passion', μέμονα, 'I remember, wish, long, yearn, strive', μέντωρ, 'adviser', μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', μιμνήσκειν, 'to remind, call to mind', μνῆσις, 'remembrance, memory', μνήσιος, 'pertaining to memory', ἀμνησίᾱ, 'forgetfulness', μνήμη, 'remembrance, memory', μνήμων, 'mindful, remembering', μνημονικός, 'of memory, having a good memory', μαίνεσθαι, 'to be mad', μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy', μάντις, 'seer', μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination', -ματος in αὐτόματος, 'acting of one's own will' (compounded of αὐτός, 'self', and **mn̥tos*, 'thinking'), L. *mēns*, gen. *mentis* (for I.-E. **mn̥tis*), 'mind, understanding, reason, *meminī, meminisse*, 'to remember', *monēre*, 'to remind, warn, advise, instruct', *mōnstrum*, 'an evil omen, portent, monster' [for **mone-strom*, lit. 'that which serves as a warning' (fr. *monēre*)], *mōnstrāre*, 'to show, point out, indicate', Lith. *mintìs*, 'thought, idea', *atmintis*, 'remembrance', OSlav. *mĭneti*, 'to believe, think', *pamętĭ*, 'remembrance', Russ. *pámjat'*, 'memory', OIr. *domoiniur*, 'I believe, think'. Cp. **minnesinger, minikin.** Cp. also **admonish, admonition, amentia, amnesia, amnesty, anamnesis, automatic, Clytemnestra, comment, dement, dementia, demonstrate, Epimetheus, Eumenides, lentamente, Maenad, man, manas, -mancy, mandarin, mania, mantic, mantis, mantra, mathematic, memento, mental,** 'pertaining to the mind', **mention, Mentor, mnemonic, mnesic, mnestic, monition, monitor, monstrance, monster, monument, Muse, muster, necromancy, premonition, Prometheus, reminiscence, reminiscent, remonstrance, remonstrate, summon,**

summons, tardamente, Trichomanes, Zamenis.
Derivatives: *mind*, tr. and intr. v., *mind-ed*, adj., *mind-er*, n., *mind-ful*, adj., *mind-ful-ly*, adv., *mind-ful-ness*, n., *mind-less*, adj., *mind-less-ly*, adv., *mind-less-ness*, n.

mine, possessive pron. — ME. *min*, fr. OE. *mīn*, 'my, of me', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *mīn*, ON. *minn*, Dan., Swed. *min*, MDu., Du. *mijn*, G. *mein*, 'my, mine, of me', Goth. *meins*, 'my, mine', *meina*, 'of me'. All these words stand for I.-E. **mei-no-s* and are cogn. with L. *meus* (for **mei-os*), 'my, mine'; see **me, meum** and cp. the first element in **mynheer.** In ME. the final *-n* was dropped before a word beginning with a consonant and so arose the form **my** (q.v.)

mine, n., excavation. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *mine*, which is prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael., MIr. *mēin*, W. *mwyn*, 'ore'. Cp. also **mineral.**

mine, tr. and intr. v., to dig a mine. — ME. *minen*, fr. OF. (= F.), *miner*, fr. *mine*. See prec. word.

miner, n. — ME. *minour*, fr. OF. *mineor, minour* (F. *mineur*), fr. OF. (= F.) *mine*. See **mine,** 'excavation', and agential suff. **-er.**

mine, n., unit of weight. — F., fr. L. *mina*. See **mina.**

mineral, n. — ME., fr. OF. *mineral* (F. *minéral*), fr. ML. *minerāle*, prop. neut. of the adjective *minerālis*, 'pertaining to mines', fr. *minera*, 'mine', fr. OF. *miniere, minere*, of s.m., fr. *mine*. See **mine,** 'excavation', and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *mineral*, adj., *mineralize* (q.v.)

mineralize, tr. v., to convert into a mineral. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *mineraliz-ation*, n., *mineraliz-er*, n.

mineralogy, n., the science of minerals. — Contraction of **mineralology*, a hybrid coined fr. ML. *minerāle* (see **mineral**) and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** For the contraction of **mineralology* into *mineralogy* see *haplology*. Cp. F. *minéralogie.*
Derivatives: *mineralog-ic, mineralog-ic-al*, adjs., *mineralog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *mineralog-ist*, n.

Minerva, n., the ancient Roman goddess of wisdom; identified later with the Greek goddess Athena. — L., fr. OL. *Menerva*, usually connected with Gk. μένος, 'might, force, spirit, passion', L. *mēns*, 'mind, understanding, reason', but prob. a word of Etruscan origin; cp. the Etruscan names of the goddess *Menrva, Menerva*. The change of the first *e* to *i* is due to a dissimilation suggested by a popular connection of the name with L. *minārī*, 'to threaten' (as if *Minerva* meant 'the threatening goddess').

minestrone, n., a rich Italian vegetable soup containing vermicelli, herbs, etc. — It., formed with augment. suff. *-one* fr. *minestra*, 'soup', lit. 'that which is served', fr. *minestrare*, 'to serve', which derives fr. L. *ministrāre*. See **minister,** v. and n.

minever, n. — See **miniver.**

mingle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *mengelen*, freq. of *mengen*, fr. OE. *mengan*, rel. to OS. *mengian*, ON. *menga*, OFris. *mendza*, MDu. *menghen*, Du. and G. *mengen*, fr. Teut. base **mang-*, 'to mix', orig. 'to knead together', which corresponds to I.-E. base **menq-*, 'to knead, mix', whence OI. *mácatē, máñcatē*, 'crushes', OSlav. *męknąti*, 'to become soft', *mękŭkŭ*, 'soft', *mǫka*, 'meal, flour', Lith. *mìnkau, mìnkyti*, 'to knead', *mìnkle*, 'dough', *minkštas*, 'soft', and possibly also Gk. μάσσω (if standing for **mn̥q-yō*), 'I squeeze, press into a mold, knead'. Cp. **among, mongrel.** — Cp. **maĝ-*, 'to knead', a collateral base, for the derivatives of which see **macerate, make,** v.
Derivative: *mingl-er*, n.

minhag, n., custom, esp. local custom (*Jewish religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *minhā́gh*, 'usage, custom', fr. Bibl. Heb. *minhā́gh*, 'driving', fr. *nāhā́gh*, 'he drove, conducted', which is rel. to Aram. *nᵉ̌hagh*, 'he led', Arab. *náhaja*, 'he went along the road'. For the sense development of Heb. *minhā́gh*, cp. E. *conduct*, which derives fr. L. *conductus*, pp. of *condūcere*, 'to lead together'.

minhah, n., the daily afternoon prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Mishnaic Heb. *minḥáʰ*, fr. Bibl. Heb. *minḥā́ʰ*, 'gift, present; tribute, offering', esp. 'meal offering' (whence Bibl. Aram. *minḥáʰ*, of s.m.) The sense 'afternoon prayer', prob. derives from Elijah's prayer 'at the time of the offering of the evening minhah — sacrifice' (I Kings, 18 : 36). Bibl. Heb. *minḥā́ʰ* is rel. to Arab. *mánaḥa*, 'he gave a gift'.

miniate, tr. v., to paint with vermilion. — L. *miniātus*, pp. of *miniāre*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

miniature, n., 1) a small painting; 2) a small copy. — F., fr. It. *miniatura*, fr. ML. *miniatūra*, fr. L. *miniātus*, pp. of *miniāre*, 'to paint with red lead or vermilion', fr. *minium*, 'cinnabar, vermilion'. See **minium** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *miniature*, adj., *miniatur-ist*, n.

Minié ball, a kind of rifle bullet. — Named after its inventor Claude-Étienne *Minié*, a French army officer (1814-79).

minify, tr. v., to make small, to lessen. — Formed on analogy of *magnify* fr. L. *mini-* (in *minimus*, 'smallest') and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **minimum** and **-fy.**

minikin, n., something very small; adj., delicate, dainty. — MDu. *minnekijn*, 'darling', dimin. of *minne*, 'love'. See **mind** and **-kin** and cp. **minnesinger.**

minim, n., 1) the half note, i.e. half the time of the semibreve or whole note (*mus.*); 2) a very small object. — L. *minimus*, 'smallest, least'. See **minimum.**

minimal, adj., smallest, least. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *minimus*. See **minimum.**

Minimalist, n., formerly, a member of the right (i.e. less radical) wing of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. — Lit. 'one who insists only on the minimum of his demands', formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *minimus*. See **minimum.**

minimize, tr. v. — Coined by **Jeremy Bentham**

(1748-1833) fr. L. *minimus*. See next word and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *minimiz-ation*, n., *minimiz-er*, n.

minimum, n. — L., neut. of *minimus*, 'smallest, least', superl. corresponding to the compar. *minor*, 'smaller, less', rel. to *minuere*, 'to make smaller, lessen, reduce', which derives fr. I.-E. **mi-nu-*, 'small, less; to lessen, diminish', whence also Gk. μινύθειν, 'to lessen', the first element in μινύ-ωρος, μινυ-ώριος, 'short-lived', OSlav. *mĭnĭjĭ*, 'smaller'. Base *mi-nu-* is prob. an enlargement of base **mei-*, 'to lessen, diminish', whence OI. *míyate*, 'diminishes, decays, declines', Gk. μείων, 'less'. Base **mei-*, 'to lessen, diminish', was perh. orig. identical with base **mei-*, 'to change' (see **mean,** 'of low rank'). — Cp. base **men-*, **menu-*, 'small', appearing in OI. *manák*, 'a little', Toch. B *meñki*, 'less', Hitt. *maninka-*, 'short', Arm. *manr* (gen. *manu*), 'small, thin', *manuk*, 'child, boy, servant', Gk. μανός (for *μανϝός), 'thin, rare', μόνος (for *μόνϝος), 'single, alone', Lith. *meñkas*, 'mediocre', OIr. *menb*, 'small', Co. *minow*, 'to lessen', Goth. *minniza*, OHG., OS. *minniro*, MHG. *minre*, *minner*, G., Du. *minder*, OFris. *minnera*, *minra*, ON. *minni*, 'less', Goth. *minnists*, OHG., OS. *minnist*, MHG. *minnest*, G. *mindest*, OFris. *minnusta*, Du. *minst*, ON. *minnstr*, 'least', OE. *minsian*, 'to diminish'. (Co. *minow*, 'to lessen', and the Teut. words cited above could also be derived from base **minu-*.) Cp. **mince, minish, minister, minor, minuet, minus, minute, mister, nimiety.** Cp. also **meionite, meiosis, Ameiurus, Menshevik.** Cp. also **manometer, mono-.** Cp. also **mangle,** 'to mutilate'.

minimus, adj., the youngest of several boys of the same surname. — L., 'smallest'. See **minimum.**

minion, n., a favorite, darling. — MF. (= F.) *mignon*, 'delicate, charming, pretty'. See **mignon.**

minish, tr. v. (archaic) — ME. *menusen*, fr. OF. *menuisier*, *menuiser*, 'to make small, cut small' (whence F. *menuiser*, 'to cut down'), fr. VL. **minūtiāre*, 'to make small' (whence also It. *minuzzare*, Sp. *menuzar*), fr. L. *minūtus*, pp. of *minuere*, 'to reduce, lessen'. See **minimum** and cp. **mince, diminish, diminution.** Cp. also **minute.**

minister, n. — ME. *menistre*, *ministre*, fr. OF. *menistre* (F. *ministre*), fr. L. *minister*, 'a servant', for **minis-teros*, fr. earlier **minus-teros*, formed with comparative suff. from *minor*, *minus*, 'smaller, less'; see **minimum**; *i* for *u* in the second syllable of the L. word *minister* is due to the influence of its antonyme *magister*, 'master'. Cp. **minstrel.** For the compar. suff. see **-ther.**

minister, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *ministren*, fr. OF. *ministrer*, fr. L. *ministrāre*, 'to serve'. See **minister,** n., and cp. **minestrone.**

Derivatives: *ministr-er*, n., *ministr-ess*, n.

ministerial, adj. — F. *ministériel*, fr. Late L. *ministeriālis*, 'pertaining to service', fr. L. *ministerium*. See **ministry.**

Derivatives: *ministerial-ist*, n., *ministerial-ity*, n., *ministerial-ly*, adv., *ministerial-ness*, n.

ministerium, n. — L. See **ministry.**

ministrant, adj. and n. — L. *ministrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part of *ministrāre*. See **minister,** v., and suff. **-ant.**

ministration, n. — ME. *ministracioun*, fr. L. *ministrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'service, assistance', fr. *ministrātus*, pp. of *ministrāre*. See **minister,** v., and **-ation.**

ministrative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *ministrātus*, pp. of *ministrāre*. See **minister,** v.

ministrator, n. — L. *ministrātor*, 'an attendant, servant', fr. *ministrātus*, pp. of *ministrāre*. See **minister,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

ministry, n. — ME. *mynysterie*, fr. L. *ministerium*, 'service, attendance, ministry', fr. *minister*. See **minister,** n., and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*) and cp. **métier** and **mystery,** 'trade', which are doublets of *ministry*.

minium, n., red lead, vermilion. — L., 'cinnabar, vermilion', of Iberian origin. Cp. **miniature** and the second element in **carmine.**

miniver, also **minever,** n., a white fur, formerly used for trimming garments. — OF. *menu vair*, 'miniver', lit. 'small (and) variegated'. See **menu** and **vair.**

mink, n. — Late ME. *minke*. Cp. Swed. *menk*, 'mink'.

minnesinger, n., one of a circle of German lyric poets of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. — G., fr. MHG. *minnesinger*, lit. 'singer of love', fr. *minne*, 'love', and *singer*, 'singer'. The first element orig. meant 'memory, loving memory', and derives fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think'; see **mind** and cp. **minikin.** MHG. *singer* derives fr. MHG. *singen*, 'to sing'. See **sing** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **meistersinger.**

minnow, n., a small fresh-water fish of the carp family. — ME. *menow*, 'a small fish', fr. OE. *myne*, rel. to MLG. *mōne*, Du. *meun*, OHG. *mun(i)wa* (MHG. *münwe*, G. *Münne*), of uncertain origin; perh. cogn. with Gk. μαίνη, μαινίδιον, 'a small seafish', Russ. *men'*, 'eelpout', Lith. *ménkė*, Lett. *menza*, 'cod'.

mino, n., a kind of cloak made from grass, rushes or straw, or the like, worn by Japanese peasants. — Jap.

Minoan, adj., pertaining to the prehistoric culture and art of Crete. — Lit. 'pertaining to Minos', formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Mīnōs*, fr. Gk. Μίνως, 'Minos', name of the legendary king of Crete. Cp. **Minotaur.**

minor, adj. — ME., fr. L., 'smaller, less', compar. corresponding to the superl. *minimus*. See **minimum.**

Derivative: *minor*, n.

Minorca, n., a breed of domestic fowls. — Named fr. *Minorca*, one of the Balearic Islands. The name *Minorca* derives from Sp. *Menorca*, which comes fr. L. *Baleāris Minor*, 'the smaller Balearic (Island)'.

Minorite, n., a Franciscan friar. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *minor*, 'smaller, less' (see **minor**); so called because the Franciscan friar regarded himself as of humbler rank than members of other orders.

minority, n. — ML. *minōritās*, fr. L. *minor*, 'smaller'. See **minor** and **-ity.**

Minotaur, n., the monster, half man, half bull, who was confined in the famous Labyrinth in Crete. — ME. *Minotaure*, fr. L. *Mīnōtaurus*, fr. Gk. Μῑνώταυρος, lit. 'bull of Minos', which is compounded of Μῖνως, 'Minos' and ταῦρος, 'bull'. See **Minoan** and **Taurus.**

minster, n., the church of a monastery. — ME., fr. OE. *mynster*, fr. VL. **monistērium* (whence also OF. *moustier*, F. *moûtier*, OIr. *manister*), fr. Eccles. L. *monastērium*. See **monastery.**

minstrel, n., 1) a medieval professional musical entertainer; 2) a poet, singer (*poetic*). — ME. *menestrel*, fr. OF. *ministrel*, *menestrel*, 'servant, minstrel' (F. *ménestrel*; cp. F. *ménétrier*, 'strolling fiddler'), fr. Late L. *ministrālem*, *ministeriālem*, acc. of *ministrālis*, *ministeriālis*, 'servant, retainer, jester'. See **minister** and **-el** (representing L. *-ālis*).

minstrelsy, n., 1) the art or occupation of a minstrel; 2) a company of minstrels; 3) a collection of songs. — ME. *minstralcie*, fr. OF. *menestralsie*, fr. *ministrel*, *menestrel*. See prec. word.

mint, n., an aromatic herb. — ME. *minte*, fr. OE. *minte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, fr. Gk. μίνθη, 'mint', which is prob. a loan word from a South-European language. See Meillet in Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, XV., 162. Cp. **Mentha** and the second element in **calamint.**

Derivative: *mint-y*, adj.

mint, n., a place for coining money. — ME. *minte*, *mynt*, fr. OE. *mynet*, 'coin', fr. L. *monēta*, 'mint, coin, money', fr. *Monēta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The name *Monēta* is of uncertain, possibly Phoenician or Etruscan, origin. The usual derivation of *Monēta* fr. *monēre*, 'to admonish', suggested already by the ancients, is prob. folk etymology. Cp. **Moneta.** Cp. also **money** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *mint*, tr. v., *mint-age*, n., *mint-er*, n.

minuend, n., the number from which another number (the subtrahend) is to be subtracted. — L. *minuendus*, 'to be diminished', gerundive of *minuere*. See **minimum.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

minuet, n., a slow dance of French origin. — F. *menuet*, fr. *menu*, 'small', fr. L. *minūtus*, pp. of *minuere*, 'to make smaller'. See **minute,** n.

minus, prep. — L., neut. of *minor*, 'smaller, less'. See **minor** and cp. the first element in **muscovado.**

minuscule, n., a small letter. — L. *minuscula* (scil. *littera*), 'a somewhat smaller letter', fem. of *minusculus*, 'somewhat smaller', dimin. of *minor*, neut. *minus*, 'smaller, less'. See **minus** and **-cule.**

Derivatives: *minuscule*, *minuscul-ar*, adjs.

minute, n., the sixtieth part of an hour. — Late ME. *minute*, fr. F. *minute*, fr. ML. *minūta*, short for L. *pars minūta prīma*, lit. 'the first small part', used by the mathematician Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus) to denote the sixtieth part of a degree. See **minute,** adj. For sense development cp. *second*, n.

Derivative: *minute*, tr. v., to time to the minute, to time exactly.

minute, n., a short draft or memorandum. — L. *minūtum*, neut. of *minūtus*, 'small, minute', pp. of *minuere*, 'to make small'. See **minute,** adj.

minute, adj., very small. — L. *minūtus*, 'small, minute', pp. of *minuere*, 'to make small'. See **minimum** and cp. **minute,** n., **menu,** and **minuet.** Cp. also **comminute.**

Derivatives: *minute-ly* (q.v.), *minute-ness*, n.

minutely, adv., occurring every minute. — Formed fr. **minute,** n., with adv. suff. **-ly.**

minutely, adv., in a minute manner. — Formed fr. **minute,** adj., with adv. suff. **-ly.**

minutiae, n. pl., small, trifling details. — L., 'unimportant matters, trifles', pl. of *minūtia*, 'smallness', fr. *minūtus*, 'small', pp. of *minūere*, 'to make small'. See **minute,** adj.

minx, n., a saucy girl or woman. — Prob. fr. LG. *minsk*, 'a man; an impudent woman', which is rel. to MDu. *mensche*, OS. *mennisco*, 'man', OHG. *mannisco*, *mennisco*, 'man', MHG. *mensche*, 'man', whence G. *Mensch* (masc.), 'man', *Mensch* (neut.), 'wench, hussy; maidservant', and to OE. *man*, 'man'. See **man.**

minyan, n., the quorum necessary for public worship, consisting of at least ten males over the age of thirteen years (*Jewish religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *minyán*, lit. 'number, count', fr. Heb. *mānā́h*, 'he counted, numbered, reckoned, assigned' (whence *mānā́h*, 'portion'), which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *mᵉnā*, 'he counted, numbered', Arab. *mánā*, 'he counted, numbered; he assigned, apportioned', Akkad. *manû*, 'to count, number, apportion'.

mio-, combining form meaning 'smaller, less'. — Gk. μειο-, fr. μείων, 'lesser, less', fr. I.-E. base **mei-*, 'to lessen, diminish'. See **minimum** and cp. **meionite, meiosis, Ameiurus.**

Miocene, adj., pertaining to the Middle Tertiary Period, i.e., the period between the Oligocene and Pliocene (*geol.*) — Coined fr. **mio-** and Gk. καινός, 'new, recent'. See **kainite.**

miquelet, n., formerly, one of a body of bandits in the Pyrenees. — F., fr. Sp. *miquelete*, 'mountain soldier, bandit', named after *Miquelos de Prats*, chief of a troop of bandits.

mir, n., formerly, a Russian village community. — Russ., 'peace; world; community'. See **mitigate** and cp. the second element in **Casimir.**

Mirabel, fem. PN. — Lit. 'wonderful, marvelous', fr. L. *mīrābilis*. See next word and cp. **Miranda.**

miracle, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F), fr. L. *mīrāculum*, 'wonderful thing, marvel', fr. *mīrārī*, 'to wonder at', fr. *mīrus*, 'wonderful', which stands for **smeiros*, and is cogn. with OI. *smḗraḥ*, 'smiling', *smáyatē*, *smáyati*, 'smiles', *smitaḥ*, 'smiling', Gk. μειδᾶν, μειδιᾶν, 'to smile', OSlav. *smějǫ*, *smijati se*, Lett. *smeju*, *smiêt*, 'to laugh', OSlav. *směchŭ*, 'laugh, laughter', Toch. A *smimām*, B *smimane* (pres. part.), 'smiling', MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, ME. *smilen*, 'to smile'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **(s)mei-*, **(s)mi-*, 'to smile, be astonished'. Cp. **smile.** Cp. also **admire, marvel, Mirabel, mirador, mirage, Miranda, mirific, mirror.** For the ending of *miracle* see suff. **-cle.**

miraculous, adj. — MF. (= F.) *miraculeux* (fem. *miraculeuse*), fr. *miracle*. See **miracle** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *miraculous-ly*, adv., *miraculous-ness*, n.

mirador, n., a watchtower. — Sp., fr. *mirar*, 'to look, look at, behold', fr. VL. *mīrāre*, 'to look attentively', fr. L. *mīrārī*, 'to wonder at'. See **miracle** and cp. **mirror.**

mirage, n., an optical illusion in which objects are usually shown inverted in the air. — F., fr. *mirer*, 'to look at', *se mirer*, 'to look at oneself in a mirror', fr. VL. *mīrāre*, 'to look attentively', fr. L. *mīrārī*, 'to wonder at'. See **miracle** and **-age.**
Derivatives: *mirage*, tr. v., *mirag-y*, adj.

Miranda, fem. PN. — Lit. fem. of L. *mīrandus*, 'worthy to be admired', gerundive of *mīrārī*, 'to admire'. See **miracle** and cp. **Mirabel.** For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

mire, n. — ME. *myre*, *mire*, fr. ON. *mȳrr*, 'bog, swamp', which is rel. to OE. *mos*, 'marsh, moor', *meos*, 'moss', fr. I.-E. base **meu-s*, 'march, moss'. See **moss.**
Derivatives: *mire*, tr. and intr. v., *mir-y*, adj., *mir-i-ness*, n.

Miriam, 1) fem. PN., 2) in the *Bible*, the sister of Moses and Aaron (see Ex. 15:20). — Heb. *Miryăm*. Cp. **Mary** and words there referred to.

mirific, adj., working wonders; marvelous. — F. *mirifique*, fr. L. *mīrificus*, 'causing wonder, wonderful', which is compounded of *mīrus*, 'wonderful', and *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **miracle** and **-fic.**

mirk, n. — See **murk.**

mirror, n. — ME. *mirour*, fr. OF. *mireor*, *mireour*, *mirour* (F. *miroir*), fr. VL. *mīrāre*, 'to look at', fr. L. *mīrārī*, 'to wonder at'. See **miracle.**
Derivatives: *mirror*, tr. v., *mirror-y*, adj.

mirth, n. — ME. *myrthe*, fr. OE. *myrigð*, *mirigð*, *mirgð*, 'pleasure, joy', formed with suff. *-ð* fr. *myrige*, *myrig*, *mirig*, 'pleasing, delightful, merry'. See **merry** and subst. suff. **-th.**
Derivatives: *mirth-ful*, adj., *mirth-ful-ly*, adv., *mirth-ful-ness*, n., *mirth-less*, adj., *mirth-less-ly*, adv., *mirth-less-ness*, n.

mirza, n., a Persian title placed: 1) after the name (to denote a prince); 2) before the name (to denote an officer or a scholar). — Pers. *mīr-zā*, shortened fr. *mīr-zādah*, lit. 'son of a prince', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *amīr*, 'prince', and Pers. *zādah*, 'son of', fr. *zādan*, 'to be born', fr. MPers. *zātan*, of s.m., which is rel. to Avestic *zāta-*, 'born', and cogn. with L. *gignere* (for *gi-gn-ere*), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. For the first element see **emir,** for the second see **genus** and cp. the second element in **shahzada.**

mis-, a pref. of two various origins used in the senses *amiss*, *wrong*, *wrongly*, *badly*, *ill*. 1) In words of Teut. origin it derives fr. OE. *mis-*, which is rel. to ON. and Dan. *mis-*, Swed. *miss-*, OHG. *missa-*, MHG. *misse-*, G. *miß-*, Goth. *missa-*. The orig. meaning of these prefixes was 'mutual', whence 'inverted; wrong'. They are rel. to Goth. *missō*, 'mutually', *missa-leiks*, 'of a different kind', ON. *ȳmiss*, 'mutual', and derive fr. OTeut. **missa-*, which stands for pre-Teut. **mit-to-*, lit. 'changed, exchanged', formed with pp. suff. **-to* fr. I.-E. base **mit(h)-*, **meit(h)-*, 'to change'. To OTeut. **missa-* are also traceable OE. *missan*, OFris. *missa*, etc., 'to miss (the mark)'; see **miss,** v. Goth. *maidjan*, 'to change', OE. *mīðan*, OS. *mīthan*, OFris. *mītha*, 'to conceal', Du. *mijden*, 'to shun', OHG. *mīdan*, MHG. *mīden*, 'to conceal', G. *meiden*, 'to shun', also derive fr. I.-E. base **meit(h)-*. For other derivatives of this base see **mutable.** 2) In words of French origin pref. *mis-* represents OF. *mes-* (whence F. *mes-*, *mé-*), a pejorative pref. derived fr. L. *minus*, 'less' (whence also OIt. *menes-*, Sp., Port. *menos-*). See **minimum.**

mis-, form of **miso-** before a vowel.

misadventure, n. — ME. *mesaventure*, fr. OF. *mesaventure* (F. *mésaventure*). — See **mis-** and **adventure.**

misalliance, n. — Formed on analogy of F. *mésalliance* fr. **mis-** and **alliance.**

misanthrope, n., one who hates mankind. — Gk. μῑσάνθρωπος, 'hating mankind', compounded of the stem of μῑσεῖν, 'to hate', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **miso-** and **anthropo-.**
Derivatives: *misanthrop-ic*, *misanthrop-ic-al*, adjs., *misanthrop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *misanthrop-ism*, n., *misanthrop-ist*, n., *misanthrop-y*, n.

miscegenation, n., interbreeding of different races. — Coined from the stem of L. *miscēre*, 'to mix, mingle', *genus*, 'kind, race', and suff. **-ation.** See **mix** and **genus.**

miscellanea, n., pl., a miscellany. — L. *miscellānea*, 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects', neut. pl. of *miscellāneus*. See next word.

miscellaneous, adj., mixed, consisting of various kinds. — L. *miscellāneus*, 'mixed, miscellaneous', fr. *miscellus*, 'mixed', fr. *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *miscellaneous-ly*, adv., *miscellaneous-ness*, n.

miscellany, n., 1) a medley; 2) a collection of writings on various subjects. — F. *miscellanées* (pl.), fr. L. *miscellānea*, 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects', neut. pl. of *miscellāneus*. See **miscellaneous.**

mischance, n. — ME. *mescheance*, fr. OF. *mescheance*, *meschance*. See **mis-** and **chance.**

mischief, n. — ME. *meschef*. fr. OF. *meschef*, *meschief*, back formation fr. *meschever*, 'to fail, be unfortunate', which is formed fr. pref. *mes-* (see **mis-**) and OF. *chever*, 'to come to an end', fr. *chief*, 'head, end'. See **chief** and cp. **achieve.**

mischievous, adj. — ME. *meschevous*, fr. AF. *meschevous*, fr. OF. *meschever*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *mischievous-ly*, adv., *mischievous-ness*, n.

miscible, adj., capable of being mixed. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix.**

miscreant, adj., 1) unbelieving (*obsol.*); 2) villainous; n., 1) unbeliever (*obsol.*); 2) villain. — ME., fr. OF. *mescreant* (F. *mécréant*), 'disbelieving, unbeliever', formed fr. pejorative pref. *mes-* and *creant*, pres. part. of *croire*, fr. L. *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **mis-** and **creed** and cp. **recreant.**

misdeed, n. — ME. *misdede*, fr. OE. *misdǣd*, rel. to OHG. *missitāt*, MHG. *missetāt*, G. *Missetat*, Goth. *missadeþs*, 'misdeed'. See **mis-** and **deed.**

mise, n., 1) pact, agreement; 2) the issue in a writ of right (*law*). — AF., fr. OF. (= F.) *mise*, lit. 'a putting, placing', prop. fem. pp. of *mettre*, 'to put, place', fr. L. *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

mise-en-scène, n., 1) setting on the stage; 2) general surroundings. — F., 'setting on the stage'. See prec. word, 1st **en-** and **in-,** 'in', and **scene.**

misenite, n., a potassium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after Cape *Miseno* near Naples in Italy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

miser, n., 1) orig. a wretched person (*now obsol.*); 2) a stingy person. — L. *miser*, 'wretched, miserable, pitiable; for sense development cp. It. and Sp. *misero*, 'miserable, wretched, avaricious'. See **miserable.**
Derivatives: *miser-ly*, adv., *miser-li-ness*, n.

miserable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *misérable*, fr. L. *miserābilis*, 'pitiable, deplorable, lamentable', fr. *miserārī*, 'to have compassion, to pity, deplore', fr. *miser*, 'wretched, miserable, pitiable', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. **Miserere.**
Derivatives: *miserabil-ity*, n., *miserable-ness*, n., *miserabl-y*, adv.

Miserere, n., name of the 51st Psalm. — L. *miserēre*, 'have mercy', imper. of *miserērī*, 'to have mercy', fr. *miser* (see **miserable**); so called from the word *Miserēre* in the translation of the Vulgate, rendering Heb. *ḥonnḗnī* ('Have mercy upon me'), the first word of verse 3 in Psalm 51.

misericord, n. — ME. *misericorde*, fr. MF. (= F.) *miséricorde*, fr. L. *misericordia*, 'mercy, compassion', which is compounded of *miserērī*, 'to have mercy', and *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **miserable** and **cordate.**

misery, n. — ME. *miserie*, fr. OF. *miserie*, fr. L. *miseria*, 'wretchedness, misery', fr. *miser*. See **miserable** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

misfeasance, n., the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful way (*law*). — MF. *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaisant*, pres. part. of *mesfaire*, 'to do wrong', fr. OF., formed fr. pejorative pref. *mes-* (see **mis-**) and *faire*, 'to make, do', fr. L. *facere*. See **fact** and cp. **feasance, malfeasance.**

mishap, n. — Formed fr. **mis-** and **hap,** prob. on analogy of OF. *meschance* (see *mischance*).

mishmash, n., hodgepodge; a jumble. — Antiphonic reduplication of **mash.**

Mishnah, Mishna, n., collection of the oral law, specif. the collection of laws edited by Rabbi Judah *Hannāsi* (the Patriarch) (135-219). — Mishnaic Heb. *mishnā́ʰ*, 'repetition, oral study, oral law', fr. Heb. *shānā́ʰ*, 'he repeated' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he learned, studied; he taught'), which is rel. to *shᵉnáyim*, 'two', *mishnéʰ*, 'double, two', and to Aram.-Syr. *tᵉrēn*, 'two' (dissimilated fr. **tᵉnēn*), Aram. *tinyānā́*, Syr. *tenyānā́*, 'second', Aram. *tᵉnā*, 'he repeated, learned', *tannā́*, 'teacher', Arab. *ithnāni*, 'two', *thánā*, 'he bent, folded, doubled', Akkad. *šhinā*, 'two', *shanū*, 'to repeat'. Cp. **tannaim.**
Derivatives: *Mishna-ic*, *Mishn-ic*, adjs.

miskal, n., a Mohammedan unit of weight (equivalent to 71 grains in Persia and to 74 grains in Smyrna). — Arab. *mithqāl* (in VArab. pronunciation *misqāl*), lit. 'weight', fr. *thákula*, 'was heavy' (whence also *thiql*, 'heaviness, weight', *tháqal*, 'load'), which is rel. to Heb. *shāqál*, 'he weighed', *shéqel*, 'a weight; shekel', *mishqal*, 'weight'. See **shekel.**

misnomer, n., an error in naming a person or place. — ME. *misnoumer*, orig. an infinitive derived fr. OF. *mesnommer*, 'to misname', which was formed fr. pejorative pref. *mes-* (see **mis-**) and *nommer*, 'to name', fr. L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen*, gen. *nominis*, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **nominal.** For the subst. use of infinitives of OF. origin cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

miso-, before a vowel **mis-,** combining form meaning 'hater' or 'hatred'. — Gk. μῑσο-, fr. μῖσος, 'hatred, resp. μῑσεῖν, 'to hate'; of unknown origin.

misogamy, n., hatred of marriage. — Compounded of Gk. μῖσος, 'hatred', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **miso-** and **-gamy.**
Derivatives: *misogam-ic*, adj., *misogam-ist*, n.

misogynist, n., a hater of women. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. μῑσογύνης, 'a woman hater', which is compounded of the stem of μῑσεῖν, 'to hate', and γυνή, 'woman'. See **miso-** and **gyneco-.**
Derivatives: *misogynist-ic*, *misogynist-ic-al*, adjs.

misogyny, n., hatred of women. — Gk. μῑσο-

γυνίᾱ, fr. μῖσογύνης. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

misoneism, n., hatred of anything new. — Coined fr. **miso-**, Gk. νέος, 'new' (see **neo-**), and suff. **-ism.**

misoneist, n., a hater of anything new. — Coined fr. **miso-**, Gk. νέος, 'new' (see **neo-**), and suff. **-ist.**

Derivative: *misoneist-ic*, adj.

misprision, n., misdemeanor. — ME., fr. OF. *mesprision, mesprison*, 'mistake, wrongdoing', fr. *mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F. *se méprendre*), 'to take amiss, do wrong', fr. pejorative pref. *mes-* (see **mis-**) and *prendre*, 'to take', fr. L. *prehendere, prendere*. Cp. F. *méprise*, 'mistake', and see **prehensile.** Cp. also **prison.**

misprision, n., contempt (*archaic*). — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. OF. *mesprisier*, 'to despise'. See next word.

misprize, misprise, tr. v., to despise. — ME. *mespris*, fr. OF. *mesprisier* (whence F. *mépriser*), 'to despise', formed fr. pejorative pref. *mes-* (see **mis-**) and *prisier* (F. *priser*), 'to prize, value', fr. L. *pretiāre*, of s.m., fr. *pretium*, 'price, reward'. See **prize,** 'to estimate'.

miss, n. — Contraction of **mistress.**

miss, v., to fail to hit. — ME. *missen*, fr. OE. *missan*, 'to miss (the mark); to escape (notice)', rel. to ON., OFris. *missa*. Du., OHG., MHG., G. *missen*, 'to miss. fail', Dan *miste*, Swed. *mista*, 'to lose, be deprived of, forfeit'. See **mis-** and cp. **amiss.**

Derivative: *miss*, n., failure to hit or obtain.

missal, n., a book containing all the prayers said at Mass throughout the year (*R. C. Ch.*) — ME. *missale, messel*, fr. Eccles. L. *missāle*, neut. of the adj. *missālis*, 'pertaining to Mass', used as a noun fr. *missa*, 'Mass'. See **Mass** and **-al.**

missal, adj., pertaining to the Mass. — Eccles L. *missālis*. See prec. word.

missel thrush. — *Missel* stands for **mistle**; so called because it feeds on mistletoe berries.

missile, adj. — L. *missilis*, 'capable of being thrown', fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*. See **mission.**

missile, n. — L. *missile*, 'missile', lit. 'that which is capable of being thrown', prop. neut. of the adjective *missilis*, used as a noun. See **missile,** adj.

mission, n. — L. *missiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sending mission', fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittō*, *mittere*, 'to cause to go, to send, throw, hurl, cast', which is prob. cogn. with Avestic *maēθ*, 'to send', possibly also with Goth. *bi-smeitan, ga-smeitan*, 'to spread, smear', OHG. *smīzan*, 'to rub. strike', etc. (see Walde-Hofmann. LEW., II, 98). See **smite** and **-ion** and cp. **admission, admit, commissariat, commission, commit, committee, compromise, demise, demit, dismiss, emission, emit, immission, immit, intermission, intermit, intromission, intromit, manumission, manumit, Mass, mess, message, mise, missal, missile, missive, mittimus, omission, omit, permission, permit, premise, pretermission, pretermit, promise, remiss, remission, remit, submission, submit, surmise, transmission, transmit.**

Derivatives: *mission*, v., *mission-al*, adj., *mission-ary*, adj. and n., *mission-er*, n., *missive* (q.v.)

missis, also spelled **missus.** — Colloquial alternation of **mistress.**

missive, adj., sent (*archaic*). — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *missīvus*, fr. L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission** and **-ive.**

missive, n., an official letter. — F., shortened fr. *lettre missive*, lit. 'a letter sent'. See **missive,** adj.

missy, n., a young girl (*colloq.*) — Formed from the noun **miss** with suff. **-y.**

mist, n. — ME., fr. OE. *mist*, 'darkness, gloom', rel. to ON. *mistr*, Swed., MDu., Du. *mist*, 'mist', fr. I.-E. base ***meigh-**, whence also OI. *mēgháḥ*, 'cloud', *mih-*, 'mist, vapor', Avestic *maēγa-*, 'cloud', Arm. *mēg*, 'mist', Gk. ὀμίχλη, 'cloud, mist', Alb. *mjégulɛ*, OSlav. *mĭgla*, Lith. *miglà*, Lett. *migla*, 'mist'. Cp. **mizzle,** 'to drizzle'.

Derivatives: *mist*, intr. and tr. v., *misty* (q.v.)

mistake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *mistaken*, fr. ON. *mistaka*, lit. 'take in error', formed fr. **mis-** and *taka*, 'to take'. See **take.**

Derivative: *mistake*, n.

mister, n. — Weakened form of **master.**

mistery, n. — A var. of **mystery,** 'trade'.

mistic, n., a kind of small coasting vessel. — Sp. *mistico*, prob. fr. Arab. *musáṭṭah*, 'an armed ship', lit. 'something spread out, something even or level; surface', prop. passive part. of the 2nd conjugation of *saṭaha*, 'he spread abroad, spread out', which is rel. to Heb. *shāṭáḥ*, Aram. *shᵉṭaḥ*, Aethiop. *saṭáḥa*, of s.m.

mistletoe, n. — OE. *misteltān*, compounded of *mistel*, 'mistletoe', and *tān*, 'twig, branch'. The first element is rel. to Du., MHG., G., Dan., Swed. *mistel*, OS., OHG. *mistil*, ON. *mistilteinn*, 'mistletoe', and prob. also to OHG. *mist*, 'dung' (the plant being propagated by bird dung). See **mash** and cp. **mixen.** Cp. also **missel thrush.** OE. *tān*, 'twig', is rel. to OS., OFris. *tēn*, ON. *teinn*, Du. *teen*, OHG. *zein*, Goth. *tains*, 'twig', OE. *tǣnel* (whence obsol. E. *teanal*), OS. *tēnil*, 'basket', Dan. *telne* (metathesized fr. **tēnla*), 'weir basket', OE. *tǣnen*, 'of twigs', Norw. *teinen*, 'slender' (orig. 'twiglike').

mistral, n., a cold dry northerly wind on the Mediterranean coast of France. — F., fr. Provenç. *mistral*, fr. OProvenç. *maistral, maestral*, lit. 'predominating wind', fr. *maestre, maistre*, 'master', fr. L. *magister*. See **master** and adj. suff. **-al.**

mistress, n. — ME. *maistresse*, fr. OF. *maistresse* (F. *maîtresse*), fem. of *maistre* (F. *maître*). See **master** and 1st **-ess.**

misty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *mistig*, fr. *mist*. See **mist** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivative: *misti-ly*, adv.

Mitchella, n., a genus of plants, the partridge berry (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American botanist Dr. John *Mitchell* (1680-1768).

mite, n., a small arachnid. — ME., fr. OE. *mīte*, rel. to MDu. *mīte*, Du. *mijt*, OHG. *mīza*, Dan. *mide*, Norw. *mit*, 'mite', and prob. also to ON. *meita*, etc., 'to cut'. See **ant.**

mite, n., a very small coin. — ME. *mite*, fr. MDu. *mīte*, 'a small coin', which is identical with MDu. *mīte*, 'a small arachnid'. See prec. word. Cp. F. *mite*, 'mite' (in both senses of this word), which is a MDu. loan word. Cp. also **mitraille.**

Mitella, n., a genus of plants, the miterwort (*bot.*) — L. *mitella*, 'headband, turban', dimin. of *mitra* (see next word and **-ella**); so called in allusion to the shape of the young pod.

miter, mitre, n., head dress, turban. — F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra*, 'cap, turban', fr. Gk. μίτρᾱ, 'belt, headband, turban', which is prob. a loan word connected with Avestic *Miθra-*; see **Mithras.**

Derivatives: *mitr-al*, adj., *mitrate* (q.v.).

Mithraism, n., the worship of Mithras. — See next word and **-ism.**

Mithras, n., the Persian god of light. — L., fr. Gk. Μίθρᾱς, fr. Avestic *Miθra-*, which is rel. to OI. *Mitráḥ*. See **Mitra** and cp. next word.

mithridate, n., an antidote against poison. — ML. *mithridātum*, fr. Late L. *mithridātīum*, prop. neut. of *Mithridātius*, 'pertaining to Mithridates', fr. L. *Mithridātēs*, fr. Gk. Μιθριδάτης; so called in allusion to Mithridates, King of Pontus, who made himself poison-proof.

Derivatives: *mithridat-ism*, n., *mithridat-ize*, tr. v.

mitigate, tr. v., to alleviate. — ME. *mitigaten*, fr. L. *mītigātus*, pp. of *mītigāre*, 'to make soft or tender, to soothe, mitigate', compounded of *mītis*, 'soft, mild, gentle', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. The first element prob. stands for **mī-tis* and derives fr. I.-E. base **mēi-*, **mī-*, 'soft, mild, tender, gentle; peaceful, lovely', whence also OIr. *mōith*, MIr. *mōeth*, Ir. *maoth*, 'soft'. Cp. also—with *-l*-formative element—OSlav. *milŭ*, 'charitable', Russ. *milyj*, Pol. *miły*, Czech and Slovak *milý*, Lith. *mielas, mýlas*, 'beloved, dear', Lith. *mýliu, mylėti*, 'to love', Lett. *mīl'š*, OPruss. *mijls*, 'beloved, dear', Russ. *milovat'*, 'to show mercy', Pol. *milować*, Czech *milovati*, Slovak *milovat'*, etc., 'to love', Russ. *mílost'*, 'mercy', Czech *milost*, Slovak *milost'*, 'love, mercy'. Cp.— with *-r*-formative element—Alb. *mirɛ*, 'good', OSlav. *mirŭ*, Pol. *mir*, Czech *mír*, Slovak *mier*, 'peace', Russ. *mir*, 'peace, world, community'; with *-n*-formative element: Ir. *mín*, 'soft, smooth, fine', W. *main*, 'slender, slim', *mwyn*, 'soft, kind', OCo. *muin, moin*, 'soft, tender'. OI. *máyaḥ*, 'enjoyment, pleasure', and Toch. B *maiwe*, 'little, subtle', prob. also derive fr. I.-E. base **mēi-*, **mī-*. Cp. **mir** and the second element in **Casimir.** For the second element in L. *mītigāre* see **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

mitigation, n. — ME. *mitigacioun*, fr. L. *mītigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a soothing, mitigating', fr. *mītigātus*, pp. of *mītigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

mitigatory, adj. — L. *mītigātōrius*, 'soothing, mitigative', fr. *mītigātus*, pp. of *mītigāre*. See **mitigate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

mitochondria, n. pl., small granules in the cytoplasm of cells (*biol.*) — Coined by the German physician Carl Benda (1857-1933) in 'Die Mitochondria' in 1897 fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', and χονδρίον, 'small grain, granule', dimin. of χόνδρος, 'corn, grain, groat'. See **mitosis** and **chondri-.**

mitosis, n., the indirect method of cell division, i.e. the division of the nucleus of a cell into tiny threads (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', which is cogn. with Hitt. *mitish*, 'string, cord'. Cp. **dimity** and **samite.** For the ending see suff. **-osis.** The term *mitosis* was introduced by the German anatomist Walther Fleming (1843-1905) in 1882 for the early term *mitoschisis* (fr. Gk. μίτος, 'thread', and σχίσις, 'cleavage').

mitotic, adj., pertaining to mitosis. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

mitra, n., a miter. — See **miter.**

Mitra, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *mitra*, 'cap, turban'. See **miter.**

Mitra, n., a Vedic deity associated with Varuna, corresponding to the Persian Mithras. — OI. *Mitráḥ*, prob. personification of *mitrám*, 'contract, agreement', hence lit. meaning 'partner to a contract'; rel. to Avestic and OPers. *Miθra-*, 'Mithra', *miθra-*, 'contract, agreement'. These words are prob. rel. to OI. *minṓti*, 'fastens, erects, builds'. For the connection of meaning between 'to fasten', and 'to make a contract', cp. L. *pangere*, 'to make firm', which is rel. to *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty', *păx*, 'peace' (see *pact*); see Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, II, pp. 33-34 s.v. *Mitráḥ*. Cp. **Mithras.**

mitrailleuse, n., a kind of machine gun. — F. The orig. meaning was 'small coins', hence 'old iron, scrap iron', finally 'grapeshot'. (For sense development it should be borne in mind that orig. guns used to be loaded with scrap iron.) The word *mitraille* is a secondary form of OF. *mitaille*, which is a dimin. of OF. *mite*, 'a small coin'. See **mite,** 'a small coin'.

mitrate, adj., resembling a miter. — L. *mitrātus*, 'wearing a turban', fr. *mitra*. See **miter** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

mitt, n., a mitten. — OF. *mite*, back formation fr. *mitaine*. See **mitten.**

mitten, n., a kind of glove. — The word lit. means 'divided in the middle', fr. ME. *meteyn*, fr. OF. *mitaine*, fr. VL. **medietāna*, 'divided in the middle; half-glove', fr. L. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and cp. prec. word.

mittimus, n., a warrant for putting a person into prison (*law*). — L., 'we send', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

mitzvah, n., a Biblical or rabbinical commandment (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *mitzwáʰ*, 'com-

mandment, precept', from the base of *tziwwā́ʰ*, 'he commanded, ordered, charged', which is rel. to Arab. *wáṣā*, 'he bound, united', *wáṣṣā*, 'he enjoined, bequeathed', *aúṣā*, 'he charged', *waṣíyaʰ*, 'injunction, testament'. For the differentiation of the Hebrew and the Arabic base by metathesis, cp. Heb. *ḥiwwā́ʰ*, 'he showed, declared', with Arab. *wáḥā*, 'he inspired, revealed'. Cp. **bar mitzvah.**

mix, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. *mixt* (earlier form of *mixed*), fr. F. *mixte*, fr. L. *mixtus*, pp. of *misceō*, (fr. enlargement of orig. **miĥ-sĥō*), 'I mix', fr. I.-E. base **meiĥ-* (var. **meiĝ-*), 'to mix', whence also OI. *miśráḥ*, 'mixed', *mékṣáyati*, 'stirs up', Gk. μειγνύναι, μιγνύναι, μίσγειν (dissimilated fr. **μίγ-σκειν*), 'to mix, mingle', OSlav. *mĕšǫ*, *mĕsiti*, 'to mix', Lith. *maišaũ*, *maišýti*, Lett. *màisu*, *maisît*, 'to mix, mingle', OIr. *mescaim*, 'I mix'. MLG. *mischen*, OHG. *miskan* (whence MHG., G. *mischen*) and OE. *miscian*, 'to mix', are borrowed from (rather than cognate with) L. *miscēre*. It. *mescere*, OProvenç. *meysse*, 'to pour in, mix', derive fr. L. *miscēre*, OF. *mesler* (whence F. *mêler*) comes fr. VL. **misculāre*, 'to mix, mingle', a freq. verb formed fr. L. *miscēre*. Cp. **admix, commix, intermix, maslin,** 'mixture', **meddle, medley, mestizo, métis, miscegenation, miscellaneous, mixo-, panmixia, pell-mell, promiscuous, mustang.**

Derivatives: *mix-er*, n., *mixture* (q.v.)

mixed, adj. — For *mixt*, fr. F. *mixte*. See **mix.**

mixen, n., dunghill (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME., fr. OE., 'dung, dunghill', rel to OE. *meox*, 'dung, filth', OS. *mehs*, *mist*, OHG., MHG., G. *mist*, Goth. *maihstus*, 'dung, filth', OE. *mīgan*, ON. *mīga*, MLG. *mīgen*, 'to urinate', OE. *micga*, *migoða*, 'urine', and cogn. with Gk. ὀμείχειν, L. *meiere*, *mingere*, 'to urinate'. See **micturition** and cp. **mash, mistletoe.**

mixo-, combining form meaning 'mixed'. — Gk. μιξο-, fr. μίξις, 'a mixing, mingling, intercourse', from the stem of μιγνύναι, μίσγειν, 'to mix'. See **mix.**

Mixodectes, n., an extinct genus of insectivores (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **mixo-** and Gk. δήκτης, 'biter', which is rel. to δάκνειν, 'to bite', fr. I.-E. base **denĥ-*, 'to bite', whence also OI. *dáśati* (for **dn̥kéti*), 'bites', OE. *tang*, *tange*, 'tongs'. See **tongs** and cp. words there referred to.

Mixosaurus, n., a genus of extinct reptiles (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **mixo-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

mixture, n. — ME., fr. OF. *misture* (F. *mixture*), fr. L. *mixtūra*, 'a mixing', fr. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix** and **-ture.**

Mizar, n., the star Zeta (ζ) Ursae Majoris, a double star at the middle of the handle of the Great Dipper (*astron.*) — Arab. *mi'zar*, 'veil, cloak', rel. to *izā́r*, 'loincloth', and to Heb. *ēzṓr*, 'girdle, belt'.

mizen, n. — See **mizzen.**

mizmaze, n., mystification. — Antiphonic reduplication of **maze.**

Mizpah, n., a word usually inscribed on a ring given to a friend in token of remembrance, in allusion to the heap of stones raised to commemorate the covenant between Jacob and Laban (*Bible*). — Heb. *mitzpéʰ*, lit. 'watchtower', fr. *tzāpháʰ*, 'he looked out, kept watch' (see Gen. 31:49), which is rel. to Ethiop. *taṣafawa*, 'he hoped', and prob. also to Akkad. *ṣubbu*, 'to look at'.

mizzen, also spelled **mizen,** n., the fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. — Late ME. *mesein*, fr. F. *misaine*, 'foresail', fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. Egyptian Arab. *mazzán*, denoting the mast, the sails of which keep the ship in equilibrium, and rel. to Arab. *mīzán*, 'balance', from the base of *wázana*, 'he weighed', which is rel. to *mōzᵉnáyim*, Bibl.-Aram. *mōzᵉnayyā́*, 'scales, balance'. It *mezzana* in this sense is not related to *mezzano*, fem. *mezzana*, 'middle' (see *mezzanine*).

mizzle, tr. and intr. v., to drizzle (*obsol.* or *dial.*) — Late ME. *misellen*, prob. fr. Late MDu. *mieselen*. Cp. Du. *miezelen*, LG. *miseln*. These words are rel. to MDu., Du. *mist*, 'mist'. See **mist** and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *mizzl-y*, adj.

mizzle, intr. v., to sneak off (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

mnemonic, adj., helping the memory. — Gk. μνημονικός, 'of memory; having a good memory', fr. μνήμων, 'mindful, remembering', fr. μνήμη, 'memory', which is formed from the stem of μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think'. See **mind** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **mnesic, mnestic.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

mnemonics, n., the art of improving the memory. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

Mnemosyne, n., a Titaness, mother of the Muses, the goddess of memory (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Mnēmosynē*, fr. Gk. Μνημοσύνη, lit. 'memory, remembrance', fr. μνήμη, 'memory'. See **mnemonic.**

mnemotechny, n., mnemonics. — Compounded of Gk. μνήμη, 'memory', and τέχνη, 'art'. See **mnemonic** and **technic.**

Derivatives: *mnemotechn-ic*, *mnemotechn-ic-al*, adjs., *mnemotechn-ist*, n.

mnesic, adj., pertaining to memory. — Gk. μνησικός, 'of memory', fr. μνῆσις, 'memory, remembrance', from the stem of μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember'. See **mnemonic** and cp. **amnesia, anamnesis, paramnesia.**

mnestic, adj., pertaining to memory. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μνῆστις, 'remembrance', which is related to μνῆσις, 'memory'. See **mnesic.**

Mniaceae, n. pl., a family of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **Mnium** (q.v.)

Mnium, n., a genus of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μνίον, 'moss', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. *mìniava*, 'close-mown turf'.

-mo, suff. indicating the number of leaves into which a sheet of paper is folded. — L. *-mō*, abl. of *-mus*, the most frequent ending of ordinals. Cp. e.g. *16mo* (*sextōdeci-mō*), 'a sheet folded into sixteen leaves'.

moa, n., an extinct flightless bird of New Zealand. — Native (= Maori) name.

Moabite, n. — Late L. *Mōabītēs*, fr. Gk. Μωαβίτης, 'inhabitant of Moab', fr. Μωάβ, 'Moab, land of Moab', fr. Heb. *Mō'ā́bh*, which is perh. a derivative of Heb. *ābh*, 'father'; see Gen. 19:37. See **abbot** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *Moabite*, adj., *Moabit-ish*, adj.

moan, n. — ME. *mone*, *mane*, from the stem of OE. *mǣnan*, 'to complain, mourn, moan'. See **mean,** 'to have in mind'.

Derivatives: *moan*, tr. and intr. v., *moan-ful*, adj., *moan-ful-ly*, adv.

moat, n., dike, ditch. — ME. *mote*, fr. OF. *mote*, 'rampart, dike' (whence F. *motte*, 'mound, clod, lump'); prob. of pre-Latin origin.

mob, n., the rabble. — Shortened fr. L. *mōbile vulgus*, 'the fickle crowd'; *mōbile* is the neuter of *mōbilis*, 'movable, fickle', fr. *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move.**

Derivatives: *mob*, tr. v., *mobb-ish*, adj.

mob, n., a woman's headdress. — Short for **mobcap.**

mobcap, n., a woman's headdress. — Prob. fr. *mab-cap*, lit. 'woman's cap', fr. PN. *Mab*, used in the sense of 'woman', fr. **Mabel** (q.v.)

mobile, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *mōbilis*, 'movable; pliable, flexible; changeable, fickle', contraction of **movibilis*, fr. *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and cp. the second element in **automobile, locomobile.**

Derivative: *mobile*, n.

mobility, n. — F. *mobilité*, fr. L. *mōbilitātem*, acc. of *mōbilitās*, 'mobility', fr. *mōbilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

mobilization, n. — F. *mobilisation*, fr. *mobiliser*. See next word and **-ation.**

mobilize, tr. v. — F. *mobiliser*, coined fr. L. *mōbilis* and suff. *-iser*. See **mobile** and **-ize.**

mobocracy, n., rule by the mob. — A hybrid coined fr. **mob,** the abbreviation of L. *mōbile vulgus* and Gk. *-κρατία*, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

moccasin, n., soft shoe worn by North American Indians. — Of Alonquian origin; cp. Powhatan *mockasin*.

Mocha, n., a fine variety of coffee. — Fr. *Mocha*, name of a port on the Red Sea (in Arabia).

mock, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *mokken*, fr. MF. (= F.) *moquer*, fr. OF., 'to mock', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. OProvenç. *mocar*, 'to mock', Sp. *mueca*, 'grimace, grin'.

Derivatives: *mock*, n. and adj., *mock-er*, n., *mockery* (q.v.), *mock-ing-ly*, adv.

mockery, n. — ME. *moquerie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *moquerie*, fr. *moquer*. See **mock** and **-ery.**

modal, adj. — ML. *modālis*, 'pertaining to a mode', fr. L. *modus*. See **mode** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *modality* (q.v.), *modal-ly*, adv.

modality, n. — ML. *modālitās*, fr. *modālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

mode, n. — F., 'manner, fashion, style', fr. L. *modus*, 'measure, limit, boundary, manner, mode, mood' (whence *modius*, 'a corn measure', *moderārī*, *moderāre*, 'to set limits to, moderate', *modestus*, 'keeping measure, moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', Late L. *modernus*, 'modern'), fr. I.-E. base **med-*, 'to measure, limit, consider, advise', whence also L. *meditārī*, 'to think over, consider'. See **meditate** and cp. **model, modern, module, modus, mold,** 'pattern', and the second element in **turmoil.**

Derivatives: *mod-ish*, adj., *mod-ish-ly*, adv., *mod-ish-ness*, n.

model, n. — MF. *modelle* (F. *modèle*), fr. It. *modello*, fr. VL. **modellus*, fr. L. *modulus*, 'small measure; rhythmical measure, rhythm, time, melody, mode', dimin. of *modus*. See **mode** and cp. **mold,** 'model'.

Derivatives: *model*, v., *model(l)-er*, n., *model(l)-ing*, n.

modena, n., deep purple. — Prop. 'Modena color', named from the city of *Modena* in Italy.

moderantism, n., moderateness. — F. *modérantisme*, a hybrid coined fr. *modérant*, pres. part. of *modérer* (fr. L. *moderārī*) and *-isme*, a suff. of Greek origin (see **-ism**); introduced into English by Burke. See next word.

moderate, adj. — ME., fr. L. *moderātus*, pp. of *moderārī*, 'to set limits to, moderate', fr. *modus*. See **mode** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *moderate*, n., *moderate-ly*, adv., *moderate-ness*, n.

moderate, tr. v. — ME. *moderaten*, fr. L. *moderātus*, pp. of *moderārī*. See **moderate,** adj.

moderation, n. — ME. *moderacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *modération*, fr. L. *modĕrātiōnem*, acc. of *modĕrātiō*, 'moderating', fr. *moderātus*, pp. of *moderārī*. See **moderate,** v., and **-ion.**

moderator, n. — ME. *moderatour*, fr. L. *modĕrātor*, gen. *-ōris*, 'manager, ruler, director', lit. 'he who moderates', fr. *moderātus*, pp. of *moderārī*. See **moderate** and agential suff. **-or.**

modern, adj. — F. *moderne*, fr. Late L. *modernus*, 'modern', formed with suff. *-e-rnus* fr. L. *modō*, 'just now', which is prop. abl. of *modus*, 'measure', and lit. means 'by measure'; see **mode.** For the formation of Late L. *modernus* fr. L. *modō* cp. L. *hesternus*, 'of yesterday', fr. *heri*, 'yesterday', *hodiernus*, 'of today', fr. *hodiē*, 'today'. Cp. *hesternal*, *hodiernal*; cp. also *diurnal*, *nocturnal*.

Derivatives: *modern*, n., *modern-ism*, n., *modern-ist*, n., and adj., *modern-ist-ic*, adj., *modern-ity*, n., *modernize* (q.v.), *modern-ly*, adv., *modern-ness*, n.

modernize, tr. and intr. v. — F. *moderniser*, fr. Late L. *modernus*. See **modern** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *moderniz-ation*, n., *moderniz-er*, n.

modest, adj. — F. *modeste*, fr. L. *modestus*, 'keeping measure, measured, moderate, virtuous, sober, discreet, modest', fr. *modus*. See **mode.**
Derivatives: *modest-ly*, adv., *modest-ness*, n.

modesty, n. — F. *modestie*, fr. L. *modestia*, 'moderateness, moderation, modesty', fr. *modestus*. See **modest** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

modicum, n., a small quantity. — L., 'a little', prop. neut. of *modicus*, 'having a proper measure, moderate', used as a noun, fr. *modus*. See **mode.**

modification, n. — MF. (= F.) *modification*, fr. L. *modificātiōnem*, acc. of *modificātiō*, 'a measuring', fr. *modificātus*, pp. of *modificāre*. See **modify** and **-ation.**

modificatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *modificātus*, pp. of *modificāre*. See next word.

modify, tr. v. — ME. *modifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *modifier*, fr. L. *modificāre*, 'to measure, make moderate', which is compounded of *modus*, 'measure', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **mode** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *modifi-able*, adj., *modifi-abil-ity*, n., *modifi-er*, n.

modillion, n., a bracket found beneath the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian entablature (*arch.*) — F., fr. It. *modiglione*, fr. VL. ***mutūliōnem*, acc. of ***mūtuliō*, fr. L. *mūtulus*, 'mutule, modillion'. See **mutule.**

modiolus, n., the central column in the cochlea of the ear (*anat.*) — L., 'a small measure', dimin. of *modius*, 'a corn measure', a derivative of *modus*. See **mode.**

modiste, n., a dressmaker, milliner. — F., fr. *mode*, 'fashion'. See **mode** and **-ist.**
Derivative: *modist-ry*, n.

modulate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *modulātus*, pp. of *modulārī*, 'to measure off properly, measure rhythmically, modulate', fr. *modulus*, 'a small measure, meter, melody', dimin. of *modus*. See **mode** and v. suff. **-ate** and cp. **module, modulus.**

modulation, n. — ME. *modulacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *modulation*, fr. L. *modulātiōnem*, acc. of *modulātiō*, 'regular measure, rhythmical measure, modulation', fr. *modulātus*, pp. of *modulārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

modulator, n. — L. *modulātor*, 'one who modulates', fr. *modulātus*, pp. of *modulārī*. See **modulate** and agential suff. **-or.**

module, n., a unit of measurement. — F., fr. L. *modulus*, 'a small measure', dimin. of *modus*. See **model** and **-ule,** and cp. **mold,** 'pattern', which is a doublet of *module*. Cp. also **moulage.**
Derivative: *modul-ar*, adj.

modulus, n., a constant quantity, a coefficient. — L., 'a small measure'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *modul-ar*, adj.

modus, n., method, manner, mode. — L. See **mode.**

Moed, n., the second of the six orders of the Mishnah, dealing with the Sabbath, feasts and fasts. — Heb. *mō'éd*, 'appointed time, appointed season, feast', also 'appointed meeting', from *yā'ád*, 'he appointed, assigned, designated' (whence also *'ēdáʰ*, 'congregation' lit. 'people assembled by appointment'), which is rel. to Aram. *ya'ĕd*, 'he designated', Syr. *wa'dā*, 'appointment, agreement', *wa'ĕd*, 'he invited', Arab. *wá'ada*, 'he promised', *wá'ada*, 'he appointed (a time or place)'.

mofette, n., noxious exhalation from the earth. — F., fr. It. *mofeta*, related to *muffo*, 'moldiness, mustiness', whence also G. *Muff*, 'a moldy smell'.

mofussil, n., in India, rural district; the country — Hind. *mufaṣṣil*, *mufaṣṣal*, fr. Arab. *mufáṣṣal*, 'divided, separated', pass. part. of *fáṣṣala*, II (= intensive) conjugation of *fáṣala*, 'he divided, separated'; rel. to Bibl. Heb. *pitztzêl*, 'he peeled'; in Mishnaic Heb., 'he split, divided; he peeled', Aram.-Syr. *pᵉtzal*, 'he split, divided', Arab. *báṣala*, 'he peeled'.

mog, intr. and tr. v., to move on (*dial.*) — Of unknown origin.

mogi-, combining form meaning 'with toil and pain', as in *mogilalia*, 'painful speech'. — Gk. μόγις, 'with toil and pain', rel. to μόγος, 'toil, trouble', whence μογεῖν, 'to toil, labor', μογερός, 'laboring, toilsome, painful', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)mog-**, whence also Lith. *smagùs*, 'heavy', Lett. *smags*, *smagrs*, of s.m.

mogilalia, n., painful speech (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **mogi-** and Gk. λαλίᾱ, 'talk, chat, speech', fr. λαλός, 'talkative, loquacious'. See **Lalage** and 1st **-ia.**

Mogul, n., a Mongol; specif. one of the Mongolian invaders of India or their descendants. — Pers. *Mughul*, 'Mongol; the Great Mogul'. See **Mongol.**

mohair, n., 1) the fine hair of the Angora goat; 2) the fabric made from it; 3) an imitation of true mohair. — Fr. earlier *mocayere*, fr. It. *moccaiaro*, fr. Arab. *mukháyya-* 'fine cloth of goat's hair', lit. 'choice', pass. part. of *kháyyara*, 'he chose, selected', the II conjugation of *khára*, 'he chose; he preferred', whence *khayr*, 'good, better, best'. Cp. **moire, muktar.**

Mohammedan, adj., pertaining to Mohammed, founder of Islam (570-632). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Arab. *Muḥámmad*, lit. 'praiseworthy', pass. part. of *ḥámmada*, 'he praised'.

Mohammedan, n., a Moslem.—Lit. 'a follower of Mohammed'. See prec. word.

Mohammedanism, n., system of the religion founded by Mohammed. — Formed fr. **Mohammedan,** n., with suff. **-ism.**

Mohammedanize, tr. v., to make Mohammedan. — Formed fr. **Mohammedan,** n., with suff. **-ize.**

Moharram. — See **Muharram.**

mohatra, n., nominal sale (*Medieval law*). — Sp.,

fr. Arab. *mukhāṭaraʰ*, 'risk', rel. to *khāṭar*, 'danger, risk'.

Mohawk, n., a member of a North American Indian tribe. — Algonquian native name meaning 'they eat living things' (i.e., 'they are cannibals'). The name was given them by their enemies. Cp. **Mohock.**
Derivatives: *Mohawk-ian*, adj. and n.

moho, n., the Hawaian honey eater. — ModL., fr. Hawaian native word.

Mohock, n., a member of a gang of aristocratic ruffians. — A var. of **Mohawk.**

mohur, n., formerly, a gold coin of India. — Hind. *muhur*, *muhr*, fr. Pers. *muhr*, 'seal, coin', fr. OI. *mudrā́*, 'seal, coin'.

moidore, n., a Portuguese gold coin. — Corruption of Port. *moeda de ouro*, lit. 'money of gold', fr. *moeda*, 'money' (fr. L. *monēta*, 'mint, money'), the prep. *de*, 'from, of' (fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from') and *ouro*, 'gold' (fr. L. *aurum*). See **mint,** 'place for coining money', **de-** and **aureate.**

moiety, n., a half. — ME. *moite*, fr. MF. *moité* (F. *moitié*), fr. OF. *meitiet*, fr. L. *medietātem*, acc. of *medietās*, 'the middle, a half', fr. *medius*, 'middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and subst. suff. **-ty.**

moil, tr. v., to wet, to daub with dirt, to soil (*archaic* and *dial.*); intr. v., to work in wet or mire; to toil, drudge. — ME. *moillen*, 'to wet', fr. OF. *moillier*, *moiller* (F. *mouiller*), 'to wet, moisten', fr. VL. ***molliāre*, 'to soften; to moisten', fr. L. *mollis*, 'soft'. See **mollify.**

Moira, n., one of the Fates (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Μοῖρα (for *****Μόριᾰ), lit. 'share, fate', rel. to μόρος, 'fate, destiny, doom', and in gradational relationship to μέρος, 'part, lot', μείρεσθαι, 'to receive one's share'. See 1st **mero-** and cp. words there referred to.

Moira, fem. PN. — Prob. a var. of Ir. *Maire*, which corresponds to E. **Mary.**

moire, n., watered silk. — F., fr. **mohair** (q.v.) Cp. **moreen.**

moiré, adj., watered (said of silk, metals, etc.) — F., pp. of *moirer*, 'to water (silk, etc.)', fr. *moire*. See **moire.**

moist, adj. — ME. *moiste*, 'fresh (of fruit, wine, etc.)', fr. MF. *moiste* (F. *moite*), 'moist', fr. VL. ***muscidus**, which is a blend of L. *mūcidus*, 'mody, musty', and *musteus*, 'of new wine, fresh, juicy'. L. *mūcidus* is a derivative of *mūcus*; see **mucus** and cp. **must,** 'mold'. L. *musteus* derives fr. *mustum*, 'must, new wine'; see **must,** 'new wine'.
Derivatives: *moist-en*, tr. and intr. v., *moist-ener*, n., *moist-ify*, tr. v., *moist-less*, adj., *moist-y*, adj.

moisture, n. — ME., fr. MF. *moistour*, *moisteur* (F. *moiteur*), fr. *moiste*. See **moist** and **-ure.**
Derivative: *moisture-less*, adj.

moke, n., a donkey (*slang*). — Prob. from a PN. applied to the donkey.

mol, n., molecular weight in grams, gram molecule (*chem.*) — G. *Mol*, short for *Molekül*, 'molecule'. See **mole,** 'gram, molecule'.

molal, adj., pertaining to the mol. — Formed fr. **mol** with adj. suff. **-al.**

molar, adj., pertaining to mass. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *mōlēs*, 'a heavy mass, load, burden'. See **mole,** 'structure'.

molar, adj., grinding. — L. *molāris*, 'pertaining to a mill; grinding', fr. *mola*, 'mill, millstone', fr. I.-E. base ***mel-**, 'to rub, grind'. See 1st **mill** and cp. **mole,** 'false conception', **molinary.**
Derivative: *molar*, n., a molar tooth.

molasses, n. pl., thick, dark-colored sirup. — Port. *melaço*, fr. Late L. *mellāceum*, 'must', prop. neut. of *mellāceus*, 'resembling honey', fr. L. *mel*, gen. *mellis*, 'honey'. See **mel** and **-aceous.**

mold, mould, n., a pattern, form. — ME. *mold*, metathesized fr. OF *modle*, earlier form of *mole*, *molle* (F. *moule*), 'mold', fr. L. *modulus*. See **module.**
Derivative: *mold*, *mould*, tr. v., to form, model.

mold, mould, n., crumbling soil, humus. — ME. *molde*, fr. OE. *molde*, 'earth, soil, dust', rel. to OFris. *molde*, ON. *mold*, 'earth', OHG. *molta*, 'dust, earth', Goth. *mulda*, 'dust'. These words prop. are pp.s lit. meaning 'that which is ground' fr. I.-E. base ***mel-**, 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **mull,** 'to powder'. Cp. also next word, **molder** and **mole,** 'the burrowing animal'.

mold, mould, n., a furry fungoid growth. — ME. *mowlde*, prob. fr. ME. *mouled*, *mowled*, pp. of *moulen*, *mowlen*, 'to grow moldy', which is rel. to ON. *mygla*, Swed. *mögla*, Norw. *mugla*, 'to grow moldy', and to OE. *molde*, 'earth, soil, dust'. See prec. word.

mold, mould, intr. v., to grow moldy, tr. v., to make moldy. — Prob. fr. ME. *mouled*, *mowled*, pp. of *moulen*, 'to grow moldy'. See prec. word.

molder, moulder, n., one who molds or forms. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. **mold,** 'to form'.

molder, moulder, intr. v., to crumble away; tr. v., to cause to crumble away. — Formed with suff. **-er** fr. **mold,** 'crumbling soil'.

molding, moulding, n., the act of forming. — Formed fr. **mold,** 'to form', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

moldy, mouldy, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. ME. *mouled*, pp. of *moulen*, 'to grow moldy'. See **mold,** 'fungoid growth'.
Derivative: *moldi-ness*, n., *mouldi-ness*, n.

mole, n., spot in the skin. — ME. *mal*, fr. OE. *māl*, 'stain mark', rel. to OHG., MHG. *meil*, G. *Mal*, Goth. *mail*, 'wrinkle', fr. I.-E. base ***mei-**, ***mai-**, 'to stain, defile', whence also Gk. μιαίνειν, 'to stain, defile'. See **miasma** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **maulstick.**

mole, n., a massive structure of stone built in the sea as a breakwater. — F. *môle*, fr. It. *molo*, fr. Late Gk. μῶλος, fr. L. *mōlēs*, 'a heavy mass, load, burden' (whence *mōlestus*, 'troublesome,

irksome, grievous'), which prob. derives fr. I.-E. **mō-li-*, whence also Gk. μῶλος, 'effort', μόλις, 'hardly, scarcely'. I.-E. **mō-li-* is an enlargement of base **mō-*, 'to tire, fatigue', whence Goth. *(af)mauiþs*, 'weary, tired', OHG. *muoen*, MHG. *müeen*, *müejen*, G. *mühen*, MDu. *moeyen*, *moyen*, Du. *moeien*, 'to tire', OHG. *muodi*, MHG. *müede*, G. *müde*, 'weary tired', MDu. *moede*, Du. *moede*, *moe*, ON. *móðr*, OS. *modi*, ON. *móðr*, OE. *mēde*, 'weary, tired', Russ. *májat'*, 'to fatigue, exhaust', *majá*, *majatá*, 'hard work, scourge, plague'. Cp. **molar,** 'pertaining to mass', **molecule, molest, demolish, demolition.**

mole, n., a small burrowing animal (*Talpa europea*). — ME. *molle*, rel. to OFris. *moll*, MLG. *mul*, *mol*, MDu., Du. *mol*. These words are rel. to OE. *molde*, 'earth, soil'. Cp. ME. *moldewerp*, dial. E. *moldiwarp*, OS. *moldwerp*, OHG. *multwurf*, MHG. *moltwerfe* (whence, influenced by *Maul*, 'mouth', G. *Maulwurf*), 'mole', lit. 'soil-thrower', and see **mole,** 'soil'.

Derivative: *mole*, tr. v., to free of moles; to excavate.

mole, n., false conception. — F. *mole*, fr. L. *mola*, 'millstone; grits; false conception, mole'. See 1st **mill** and cp. **molar,** 'grinding'.

mole, n., a gram molecule (*chem.*) — G. *Mol*, shortened by the German physical chemist Wilhelm Ostwald (1853-1932), fr. G. *Molekül*, 'molecule'. See **molecule.**

molecular, adj. — ModL. *mōlēculāris*. See next word and **-ar.**

Derivatives: *molecular-ity*, n., *molecular-ly*, adv.

molecule, n. — F. *molécule*, fr. ModL. *mōlēcula*, dimin. of L. *mōlēs*, 'mass'. See **mole,** 'mass', and **-cule.** ModL. *mōlēcula* was first used in the modern sense of this term by Amedeo Avogadro (in 1811).

molest, tr. v., to trouble. — ME. *molesten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *molester*, fr. L. *mōlestāre*, 'to annoy, trouble', fr. *mōlestus*, 'troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying', lit. 'burdening', fr. *mōlēs*, 'heavy mass, load, burden'. See **mole,** 'structure'.

molestation, n. — ME. *molestacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *molestation*, fr. *molester*. See **molest** and **-ation.**

molinary, adj., pertaining to a mill. — Late L. *molinārius*, fr. *molina*, 'mill'. See 1st **mill** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **molar,** 'grinding'.

Molinism, n., 1) religious teachings of the Spanish Jesuit Luis de *Molina* (1535-1600); 2) religious teachings of the Spanish priest Miguel de *Molinos* (1640-97) — For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Molinist, n., 1) an adherent of Luis de Mulina; 2) an adherent of Miguel de Molinos. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Moll, fem. PN. — A dimin. of **Mary.**

moll, n., 1) female companion of a gangster; 2) a prostitute (*slang*). — Fr. prec. word.

mollification, n. — ME. *mollificacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mollification*, fr. ML. *mollificātiōnem*, acc. of *mollificātiō*, 'a softening', fr. L. *mollificātus*, pp. of *mollificāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

mollify, tr. v., to pacify, appease. — ME. *mollifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mollifier*, fr. L. *mollificāre*, 'to make soft, soften', which is compounded of *mollis*, 'soft, mild', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. For the first element see **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **emollient, moil, Mollugo, mollusk, mouillé, mullein.** For the second element see **-fy.**

Mollugo, n., a genus of plants, the Indian chickweed (*bot.*). — L. *mollūgō*, name of a burlike plant, fr. *mollis*, 'soft'. See prec. word.

mollusc, n. — See **mollusk.**

Mollusca, n., a large phylum of invertebrates characterized by a soft and unsegmented body (*zool.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of L. *molluscus*, 'soft'. See **mollusk.**

Derivatives: *mollusc-an*, adj. and n.

molluscoid, adj., like a mollusk. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *molluscus*, 'soft', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **mollusk** and **-oid.**

molluscous, adj., molluscan. — See **mollusk** and **-ous.**

mollusk, mollusc, n., any of the Mollusca. — F. *mollusque*, coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges-Léopold-Chrétien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. L. *molluscus*, 'soft' (in *mollusca nox*, 'a soft kind of nut with a thin shell'), fr. *mollis*, 'soft'. See **mollify.**

molly, n., a milksop, an effeminate person. — Fr. *Molly*, a pet form of **Mary.** Cp. **Moll, moll,** and next word.

mollycoddle, n., a person who coddles himself. — Prop. 'a *molly* that *coddles* himself'. — See prec. word and **coddle.**

Derivative: *mollycoddle*, tr. v.

Moloch, n., 1) a Semitic god propitiated by the sacrifice of children; hence 2) anything requiring a dreadful sacrifice; 3) name of a spiny Australian lizard (Moloch horridus). — L. (Vulgate), fr. Gk. Μολόχ (Septuagint), fr. Heb. *mōlekh*, a word formed fr. Heb. *mélekh*, 'king', by giving it the vowels of *bōsheth*, 'shame' (to show Israel's horror of this hideous practice of the heathen Semites). See **Mameluke.**

molt, moult, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *mouten*, fr. OE. **mūtian*, 'to change' (cp. OE. *bi-mūtian*, 'to exchange'), fr. L. *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutable.**

Derivatives: *molt*, *moult*, n., the process of molting, *molt-er*, *moult-er*, n.

molten, pp. of *melt*. — ME., fr. OE. *molten*, pp. of *meltan*, 'to melt'. See **melt.**

moly, n., a fabulous plant with magic powers. — L., fr. Gk. μῶλυ, which is of uncertain etymology. It is prob. not cogn. with OI. *mūla-m*, 'root'.

molybdenum, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. Gk. μόλυβδος, 'lead', which together with L. *plumbum*, 'lead', was prob. borrowed from a Mediterranean, possibly the Iberian, language. See **plumb.**

Derivatives: *molybden-ic*, adj., *molybden-ite*, n. (*mineral.*), *molybden-ous*, adj.

molybdic, adj., of, or containing, molybdenum (in its higher valency). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μόλυβδος, 'lead'. See prec. word.

molybdous, adj., of, or containing, molybdenum (in its lower valency). — See prec. word and **-ous.**

moment, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *mōmentum*, 'movement, motion; short time, moment', which stands for **movimentum*, fr. *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and **-ment** and cp. **movement.** For sense development cp. Heb. *régha'*, 'moment', which prob. derives fr. *rāghá'*, 'he disturbed', prop. 'he moved'. Cp. also Czech *okamžik* (Slovak *okamih*), lit. 'twinkling of the eye', fr. *oko*, 'eye', and *mžik*, 'moment', which is rel. to *mžikati*, 'to blink, wink', and Hung. *pillanat*, 'moment', which is short for *szempillanat*, now replaced by *szempillantás*, of s.m., lit. 'a twinkling of the eye'.

momentaneous, adj. — Late L. *mōmentāneus*, 'short, momentary', fr. L. *mōmentum*. See **moment** and **-aneous.**

Derivatives: *momentaneous-ly*, adv., *momentaneous-ness*, n.

momentary, adj. — L. *mōmentārius*, 'of brief duration, momentary', fr. *mōmentum*. See **moment** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *momentari-ly*, adv., *momentari-ness*, n.

momentum, n., 1) the product of the mass of a moving body and its velocity (*mech.*); 2) impetus. — L. *mōmentum*. See **moment.**

Momus, n., 1) the god of censure and sarcasm (*Greek mythol.*); hence 2) a carping critic. — L., fr. Gk. Μῶμος, fr. μῶμος, 'blame, ridicule', which is prob. rel. to ἀ-μύμων, 'irreproachable'; of uncertain origin.

mon-, form of **mono-** before a vowel.

Mona, fem. PN. — Ir. *Muadhnait*, prop. dimin. of *muadh*, 'noble'.

mona, n., a small African monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*). — Sp. and Port. *mona*, 'female monkey', fem. of *mono*, 'monkey'. See **monkey.**

monachal, adj., pertaining to a monk; monastic. — Eccles. L. *monachālis*, 'pertaining to a monk', fr. Late L. *monachus*, 'monk'. See **monk** and adj. suff. **-al.**

monachism, n., monasticism. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Late L. *monachus*, 'monk'. See **monk.**

monacid, n. — The same as **monoacid.**

monad, n., 1) a unit; 2) a single-celled organism (*biol.*) ; 3) a univalent element, atom or radical (*chem.*); 4) an ultimate unit of being (*philos. of Leibniz*). — Late L. *monas*, gen. *monadis*, fr. Gk. μονάς, gen. μονάδος, 'a unit', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single'. See **mono-.**

monadelphous, adj., having the filaments united (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mon-** and Gk. ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See **adelpho-** and **-ous.**

monadism, n., the theory (of Leibniz) that the universe is composed of monads. — See **monad** and **-ism.**

monal, also **monaul,** n., a large pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*. — Hind. *monāl*, *munāl*.

monandrous, adj., 1) having but one husband at a time; 2) (*bot.*) having a single stamen. — Gk. μόνανδρος, 'having but one husband', compounded of μόνος, 'alone', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **mono-** and **-androus.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

monandry, n. 1) the state of having but one husband at a time; 2) (*bot.*) the condition of having a single stamen. — Formed as if fr. Gk. **μοναν-δρία*, fr. μόνανδρος, 'having but one husband'. See **monandrous** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

monarch, n.—Late L. *monarcha*, fr. Gk. μονάρχης or μόναρχος, 'one who rules alone', which are compounded of μόνος, 'alone', and -άρχης, resp. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **mon-** and **-arch.**

Derivatives: *monarch-al*, adj., *monarch-al-ly*, adv., *monarchic* (q.v.), *monarchism* (q.v.), *monarch-ist*, n. and adj., *monarch-ist-ic*, adj., *monarch-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *monarchy* (q.v.)

monarchic, adj. — MF. (= F.) *monarchique*, fr. Gk. μοναρχικός, fr. μονάρχης or μόναρχος. See prec word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *monarchic-al*, adj., *monarchic-al-ly*, adv.

monarchism, n. — F. *monarchisme*, fr. *monarchie*. See next word and **-ism.**

monarchy, n. — ME. *monarchie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *monarchie*, fr. Late L. *monarchia*, fr. Gk. μοναρχία, 'rule of one', fr. μονάρχης or μόναρχος. See **monarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

Monarda, n., a genus of plants, the horsemint (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Nicolas *Monardes* (1493-1588).

Monardella, n., a genus of plants of the mint family (*bot.*) — A ModL. diminutive formed from the name of the botanist Nicolas *Monardes*. See prec. word and **-ella.**

monastery, n. — ME. *monasterie*, fr. Eccles. L. *monastērium*, fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναστήριον, formed with -ήριον, a suff. denoting place, fr. μοναστής, 'monk', which lit. means 'living alone', fr. μονάζειν, 'to live alone', fr. μόνος, 'alone'. Cp. **minster,** which is a doublet of *monastery*, and see **mono-.** Cp. also **monk.**

monastic, adj., 1) pertaining to monasteries; 2) pertaining to monks or nuns; n., a monk. — ML. *monasticus*, fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναστικός, 'living alone', fr. μονάζειν, 'to live alone'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *monastic-al-ly*, adv., *monastic-ism* n.

monazite, n., a phosphate of the rare earth metals (*mineral.*) — G. *Monazit*, fr. Gk. μονάζειν, 'to be alone, live alone', fr. μόνος, 'alone'; see

mono-. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Monday, n. — ME. *monenday, moneday,* fr. OE. *mōnandæg,* lit. 'day of the moon', fr. *mōna,* 'moon', and *dæg,* 'day'; cp. ON. *mānadagr,* Dan. *mandag,* Swed. *måndag,* Norw. *maandag,* OFris. *mōnendei,* Du. *maandag,* OHG. *mānetag,* MHG. *mōntac, māntac,* G. *Montag.* These words are prop. loan translations of L. *Lūnae diēs,* 'the day of the moon' (whence It. *lunedì,* OF. *lunsdi,* F. *lundi,* Provenç. *(di)luns,* Catal. *dilluns,* Sp. *lunes*), itself a loan translation of Gk. Σελήνης ἡμέρᾱ, 'the day of the moon'. For the first element see **moon,** for the second see **day.**

Mondayish, adj. — Prop. 'feeling as some people do on *Monday*', when the work of the week begins. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ish.**
Derivative: *Mondayish-ness,* n.

monde, n., the world of fashion; society. — F., fr. L. *mundus,* 'world'. See **mundane** and cp. **mound,** 'globe of a sovereign'.

Monel metal, an alloy of nickel, copper, iron, manganese, silicon and carbon. — Named after Ambrose *Monell,* of New York City (died in 1921).

Moneses, n., a genus of plants, the one-flowered pyrola (*bot.*). — ModL., compounded of **mono-** and Gk. ἧσις, 'delight', which is rel. to ἥδεσθαι, 'to rejoice', ἡδονή, 'pleasure', ἡδύς, 'sweet'. See **hedonic.**

Moneta, n., a surname of Juno. — L. *Monēta.* See **mint,** 'place for coining money'.

monetary, adj. — Late L. *monētārius,* 'belonging to a mint', fr. L. *monēta,* 'mint, money'. See **money** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *monetari-ly,* adv.

monetize, tr. v., 1) to coin into money; 2) to legalize as money. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *monēta,* 'mint, money'. See **money.**
Derivative: *monetiz-ation,* n.

money, n. — ME. *moneie,* fr. OF. *moneie* (F. *monnaie*), fr. L. *monēta,* 'mint, money'. See **mint,** 'place for coining money', and cp. **Moneta, monetary,** the first element in **moidore** and the second element in **porte-monnaie.**
Derivative: *money-ed,* also *moni-ed,* adj.

moneyage, n., payment for the privilege of coining (*hist.*). — OF. *moneage, monoyage* (F. *monnayage*), fr. *monayer, monnayer* (F. *monnayer*), 'to coin' (whence the obsol. E. verb. *to money*). See **money** and **-age.**

moneyer, n., one who coins money. — ME. *moneyer,* fr. OF. *monoier* (F. *monnayeur*), fr. Late L. *monētārius,* 'master of the mint, minter, coiner'. See **money** and agential suff. **-er.**

monger, n. — ME. *mangere, mongere,* fr. OE. *mangere,* 'merchant, trader', fr. *mangian,* 'to traffic, trade', fr. L. *mangō,* 'a dealer who polishes his wares, trader, trafficker, a slave trader', which is prob. borrowed fr. Gk. **μάγγων,* a word rel to μάγγανον, 'any means for tricking or bewitching, philter, drug', fr. I.-E. base **mang-,* 'to embellish, dress, trim'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 28 s.v. *mangō.* See **mangle,** 'machine for smoothing linen', and cp. **mangonel.**

Mongol, n. and adj. — Mongolian. Cp. **Mogul.**
Derivatives: *Mongol-ian,* adj. and n., *Mongol-ic,* adj. and n., *Mongol-ism,* n., *Mongol-ize,* tr. v., *Mongol-iz-ation,* n., *Mongoloid* (q.v.).

Mongoloid, adj., resembling the Mongols. — Compounded of **Mongol** and Gk. *-οειδής,* 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *Mongoloid,* n.

mongoose, n. — Folk-etymological alteration of Tamil *mangus.*

mongrel, n., an animal of mixed breed. — Formed fr. obsol. *mong,* 'to mix', with dimin. suff. *-rel* (cp. *cockerel,* fr. *cock*). See **among, mingle.**
Derivatives: *mongrel,* adj., *mongrel-dom,* n., *mongrel-ish,* adj., *mongrel-ism,* n., *mongrel-ity,* n., *mongrel-ize,* tr. v., *mongrel-iz-ation,* n., *mongrel-ly,* adj., *mongrel-ness,* n.,

monial, n., a mullion. — ME. *maynel, moniel,* fr. MF. *mayneau* (F. *meneau*), 'mullion', probably contraction of **meienel-,* which is formed with suff. *-el* (corresponding to L. *-ālis*), fr. L. *mediānus,* 'that which is in the middle'. See **media,** 'voiced stop consonant', and adj. suff. **-al,** and cp. **mullion.** Cp. also **median, mean,** 'intermediate', **mesne.**

moniliform, adj., shaped like a string of beads, jointed (*bot.* and *zool.*). — Compounded of L. *monīle,* 'necklace', and *forma,* 'form, shape'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *mányā,* 'nape of the neck', Gaul.-Gk. μάννος, μανιάκης, 'Celtic necklace', OE. *manu,* 'mane', *mene,* 'necklace'; see **mane.** For the second element see **form,** n.

monism, n., the doctrine that there is only one principle (*philos.*) — ModL. *monismus,* fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone'; first used by the German philosopher Baron Christian von Wolff (1679-1754). See **mono-** and **-ism.**

monist, n., a believer in monism. — See prec. word and **-ist**; first used by Christian von Wolff.
Derivative: *monist-ic,* adj.

monition, n. — ME. *monicioun,* fr. OF. (= F.) *monition,* fr. L. *mŏnitiōnem,* acc. of *monitiō,* 'a reminding, advice, warning', fr. *monitus,* pp. of *moneō, monēre,* 'to call to mind, remind, advise, warn', which stands for **moneyō* and is a causative form of *meminī, meminisse,* 'to remember'; cogn. with OI. *mānáyati,* 'he considers, honors', Gk. μέμονα, 'I am very eager, I intend', Lith *iš-manaũ, iš-manýti,* 'to understand, think', OE. *manian,* OS. *manōn,* OHG. *manōn, manēn,* MHG. *manen,* G. *mahnen,* 'to admonish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **men-,* 'to think'. See **mind** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **monitor, monster, monstrance, monstrous, monument, admonish. admonition, premonition, summon, summons.**

monitor, n., one who reminds. — L., fr. *monitus,* pp. of *monēre.* See prec. word and agential suff. **-or** and cp. **mentor.** — In the sense of a heavily armed slow-moving vessel the word *monitor* derives fr. *Monitor,* name of the first vessel of this kind, designed by Captain Ericsson in the American Civil War (in 1862).
Derivatives: *monitor,* intr. and tr. v., *monitor-ial,* adj.

monitory, adj., warning. — L. *monitōrius,* fr. *monitus,* pp. of *monēre.* See **monition** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *monitory,* n., a letter containing an admonition, *monitori-al,* adj.

monk, n. — ME. *munec,* fr. OE. *munuc* (whence also ON. *munkr*), fr. VL. **monicus,* corresponding to Late L. *monachus,* fr. Eccles. Gk. μοναχός, 'monk', fr. Gk. μοναχός, 'living alone, solitary', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single'. See **mono-** and cp. **monachal, monastery, monastic.** Cp. OS. *munik,* OFris. *munek, moninc,* MLG. *monik, monk* (whence Dan., Swed. *munk*), MDu. *monic, monc* (whence Du. *monnik*), OHG. *munih* (whence MHG. *munich, münech, münich,* G. *Mönch,* 'monk',) which all derive fr. VL. **monicus.* Cp. also OSlav. *mŭnichŭ,* Lett. *mūks* and Finn. *munkki,* of s.m., which are Teut. loan words.
Derivatives: *monk-ery,* n., *monk-hood,* n., *monk-ish,* adj., *monk-ish-ly,* adv., *monk-ish-ness,* n.

monkey, n. — MLG. *Moneke(n),* name of an ape, prob. fr. MIt. *monnicchio,* fr. OIt. *monna* (cp. Sp. and Port. *mono, mona*), 'ape, monkey', aphetically formed fr. Turk. *maymūn,* of s.m., fr. Arab. *maymūn,* 'auspicious', used euphemistically to denote the ape or monkey, whose sight is supposed to bring misfortune. See Theodor Nöldeke, Wörter mit Gegensinn, in his Neue Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 89. Arab. *maymūn* is pass. part. of *yámana,* 'he was happy, he was fortunate; it was auspicious', fr. *yáman,* 'right side, south', *yamīn,* 'right hand', See **Benjamin** and cp. **maimon** and **mona,** 'a small African monkey'. — OIt. *monna,* 'ape, monkey', has been influenced in form by *monna,* 'woman', contraction of *ma donna,* 'my lady'.
Derivatives: *monkey,* intr. and tr. v., *monkey-ish,* adj., *mokey-ish-ly,* adv., *monkey-ish-ness,* n.

mono- (before a vowel **mon-**), combining form meaning 1) one, alone, single; 2) (*chem.*) containing one single atom. — Gk. μονο-, μον-, fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', which stands for **μόνϝος,* and is in gradational relationship to μᾱνός (for **μανϝός*), 'thin, rare'. See **mano-** and cp. **monad, monism.** Cp. also **monk** and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **malmsey.**

monoacid, also **monacid,** adj.; n., an acid that has only one replaceable hydrogen atom for the molecule (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. *acidus,* 'sour'. See **mono-** and **acid.**

Derivative: *monoacid-ic,* adj.

monobasic, adj., having only one hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom (*chem.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and **basic.**

monocarp, n., a monocarpic plant. — See next word.

monocarpic, adj., bearing fruit only once, and then dying (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

monocarpous, adj., having a gynoecium which forms a single ovary (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-ous.**

monochord, n., an instrument having only one string or chord. — ME. *monocorde,* fr. MF. (= F.) *monocorde,* fr. Late L. *monochordon,* fr. Gk. μονόχορδον, prop. neut. of the adjective μονόχορδος, 'having but one string', used as a noun; compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and χορδή, 'string'. See **mono-** and **chord.**

monochroic, adj., of one color. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μονόχροος, 'of one color', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and χροιᾱ́, 'color', which is rel. to χρῶμα, 'color'. See **mono-** and **chrome** and cp. next word.

monochromatic, adj., having only one color. — See next word and **chromatic.**

monochrome, n., a painting or drawing of a single color. — Introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706) fr. Gk. μονόχρωμος, 'of one color', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and χρῶμα, 'color'. See **mono-** and **chrome** and cp. **monochroic.**
Derivatives: *monochrom-ic, monochrom-ic-al,* adjs., *monochrom-ic-al-ly,* adv., *monochrom-ist,* n., *monochrom-ous,* adj., *monochrom-y,* n.

monocle, n. — F., 'single eyeglass', fr. Late L. *monoculus,* 'one-eyed'. See **monocular.**

monoclinal, adj., having a single dip (said of geological strata). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **mono-** and Gk. κλῑ́νειν, 'to bend, incline'. See **clinical** and cp. words there referred to.

monoclinic, adj., pertaining to crystallization in which the crystals have three unequal axes, with one oblique intersection (*crystallogr.*) — Lit. 'with one oblique intersection'. See prec. word.

monocotyledon, n., a plant with only one cotyledon (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and **cotyledon.**
Derivative: *monocotyledon-ous,* adj.

monocracy, n., government by one person. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. *-κρατῑ́ᾱ,* 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

monocular, adj., 1) having only one eye; 2) fitted for the use of only one eye. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *monoculus,* 'one-eyed', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. *oculus,* 'eye'. See **mono-** and **ocular** and cp. **monocle.** Cp. also **binocular.**

monocycle, n., a velocipede having only one

wheel. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. κύκλος, 'wheel'. See **cycle.**

monocyclic, adj., having only one cycle. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

monodactylous, adj., having only one finger or one toe. — Gk. μονοδάκτυλος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See **mono-** and **dactyl.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

monodic, adj., pertaining to monody. — Gk. μονῳδικός, fr. μονῳδία. See **monody** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

monodist, n., a writer of monodies. — See **monody** and **-ist.**

monodrama, n., a drama performed, or to be performed, by only one person. — Compounded of **mono-** and **drama.**

monody, n., 1) an ode sung by a single person (*Ancient Greek lit.*); a poem in which the author mourns the death of a friend; 3) a composition in which a single melody predominates (*mus.*) — Gk. μονῳδία, 'monody', lit. 'a song sung alone', fr. μονῳδός, 'singing alone', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **mono-** and **ode.**

monoecious, adj., having both male and female organs in the same individual (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Compounded of **mon-** and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ious.**
Derivatives: *monoecious-ly,* adv., *monoecious-ness,* n.

monogamous, adj., having but one wife or husband at a time. — Late L. *monogamus,* fr. Gk. μονόγαμος. See next word and **-ous.**

monogamy, n., state of having but one wife or husband at a time. — F. *monogamie,* fr. Late L. *monogamia,* fr. Gk. μονογαμία, fr. μονόγαμος, 'marrying one wife', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and γαμεῖν, 'to marry'. See **mono-** and **gamo-** and cp. **bigamy.**
Derivatives: *monogam-ic,* adj., *monogam-ist,* n.

monogenesis, n., the theoretical development of all living organisms from a single cell (*biol.*) — ModL., lit. 'oneness of origin', compounded of **mono-** and **genesis.**

monogenetic, adj., pertaining to mongenesis. — Compounded of **mono-** and **genetic.**

monogenism, n., the doctrine that the whole human race has descended from a single pair. — Compounded of **mono-,** Gk. -γενής, 'born of' (see **-gen**), and suff. **-ism.**

monogeny, n., the descent of the human race from a single pair. — See prec. word and **-geny.**

monoglot, adj., knowing one language only. — Gk. μονόγλωττος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and γλῶττα, 'tongue, language'. See **mono-** and **gloss,** 'explanation'.
Derivative: *monoglot,* n.

monogram, n., two or more letters intertwined. — Late L. *monogramma,* fr. Late Gk. μονόγραμμον, neut. of μονόγραμμος, 'drawn with single lines', which is compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and γραμμή 'line', lit. 'that which is written'. See **mono-** and **gram.**

monogrammatic, adj., like a monogram. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

monograph, n., a treatise on a single subject. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *monograph,* tr. v., *monograph-er,* n., *monograph-ic, monograph-ic-al,* adjs., *monograph-ic-al-ly,* adv., *monograph-ist,* n.

monogynous, adj., 1) having but one wife at a time; 2) (*bot.*) having a single pistil. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. γυνή, 'woman, wife'. See **-gynous.**

monogyny, n., the state of being married to one woman only at a time. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

monolatry, n., the worship of one god, where several are recognized as existing. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **-latry.**
Derivatives: *monolatr-ist,* n., *monolatr-ous,* adj.

monolith, n., a column consisting of a single large block of stone. — F. *monolithe,* fr. L. *monolithus,* fr. Gk. μονόλιθος, 'made of one stone', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **mono-** and **litho-.**
Derivative: *monolith-ic,* adj.

monologist, n., 1) one who recites monologues; 2) one who monopolizes the conversation. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. μονόλογος, 'speaking alone'. See **monologue.**

monologue, n., a long speech by a single person. — F., fr. MGk. μονόλογος, 'speaking alone', which is compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and the stem of λέγειν, 'to speak'. See **logos** and cp. **dialogue.**
Derivatives: *monolog-ize,* intr. v., *monolog-iz-er,* n., *monologist* (q.v.)

monologuist, n. — The same as **monologist.**

monomachy, n., a single combat. — F. *monomachie,* fr. Late L. *monomachia,* fr. Gk. μονομαχία, 'a single combat', fr. μονόμαχος, 'fighting in single combat', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single,' and μάχη, 'battle, fight'. See **-machy.**

monomania, n., a mental disorder characterized by irrationality on a single subject. — Medical L., compounded of **mono-** and **mania.**
Derivatives: *monomani-ac,* adj. and n., *monomani-ac-al,* adj.

monomerous, adj., having one flower in each whorl (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. μονομερής, 'single', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and μέρος, 'part'. See **mono-** and **mero-** 'part'.

monometallic, adj., using one metal; pertaining to monometallism. — Compounded of **mono-, metal** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

monometallism, n., the use of only one metal as the monetary standard. — Compounded of **mono-, metal** and suff. **-ism.**

monometallist, n., one who advocates monometallism. — Compounded of **mono-, metal** and suff. **-ist.**

monometric, adj., isometric (*crystallogr.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. **mono-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **metrical.**

monomial, adj., consisting of a single term — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. ***monome* contraction of **mono-nome,* lit. 'one single name', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. *nōmen,* 'name'; see **mono-** and **nominal** and cp. **binomial, trinomial, multinomial.** The contraction of **mononome* into **mo-nome* is due to haplology. For similar contractions see *haplology.*

monomorphic, monomorphous, adj., having one form only (*biol.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-** and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

monopetalous, adj., having one petal only (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. πέταλον, 'a thin plate of metal, leaf'. See **petalon** and **-ous.**

monophobia, n., a morbid fear of being alone (*med.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

monophthong, n., a single vowel sound — Gk. μονόφθογγος, 'having one sound', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single' (see **mono-**), and φθόγγος, 'sound, voice, vowel', which is rel. to φθέγμα, 'sound, voice, speech', φθέγγεσθαι, 'to speak loud; to praise, sing'. Cp. **diphthong, triphthong.**
Derivatives: *monophthong-al,* adj., *monophthong-ize,* tr. v., *monophthong-iz-ation,* n.

monophyletic, adj., 1) pertaining to a single tribe; 2) developed from a single ancestral type. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μονόφῡλος, 'of one tribe', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and φῦλή, 'tribe'. See **mono-** and **phyle** and cp. **phyletic.**

monophyllous, adj., having one leaf only (*bot.*) — Gk. μονόφυλλος, 'one-leaved', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **mono-** and **phyllo-.**

Monophysite, n., one who maintains that Jesus had one nature. — Late Gk. μονοφυσῖτης, compounded of Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and φύσις, 'nature'. See **mono-, physio-** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *Monophysit-ic,* adj., *Monophysit-ism,* n.

monoplane, n., an airplane with only one plane. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and Late L. *plāna.* See **mono-** and **plane,** 'a flat surface'.

monoplegia, n., paralysis of a single limb (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **mono-** and Gk πληγή, 'stroke', which is cogn. with L. *plāga,* **'stroke, injury, plague'. See mono-** and **plague** and cp. **diplegia.**

monopode, adj., having only one foot. — Late L. *monopodius,* fr. Gk. μονόπους, gen. μονόποδος, 'one-footed', which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **mono-** and **podo-.**
Derivative: *monopode,* n.

monopodium, n., a single main axis which extends at the apex, producing lateral branches beneath it (*bot.*) — Mod L., compounded of **mono-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podo-** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also L. *monopodium,* fr. Gk. *μονοπόδιον, 'a table with one foot'.

monopoly, n., exclusive control of a commodity. L. *monopōlium,* fr. Gk. μονοπώλιον, 'right of exclusive sale', μονοπωλία, 'exclusive sale', compounded of μόνος, 'alone' (see **mono-**), and πωλεῖν, 'to sell', which derives fr. I.-E. base **pel-,* 'to sell, purchase, barter, gain', whence also OI. *páṇatē* (for **pr̥ṇate,* fr. *pl̥nate*), 'barters, purchases', *páṇaḥ* (for *pr̥ṇáḥ,* fr. *pl̥náḥ*), 'bet, wager', Lith. *pelnas,* 'gain', *pelnaũ, pelnýti,* 'to gain', Lett. *pe'lnit,* 'to gain', *pe'lns, pe'lna,* 'gain', OSlav. *plěnŭ,* Russ. *polón,* 'prey, booty', ON. *falr,* Swed. *fal,* Du. *veil,* OHG. *fāli, feili,* MHG. *veile, veil,* G. *feil,* 'for sale, venal'. Cp. the second element in **bibliopole.** Cp. also **fanam.**
Derivatives: *monopol-ist,* n., *monopol-ist-ic,* adj., *monopol-ist-ic-al-ly,* adv., *monopol-ize,* tr. v., *monopol-iz-ation,* n., *monopol-iz-er,* n.

monopteral, adj., having one row of pillars only (*arch.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. μονόπτερος, fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and πτερόν, 'feather, wing; row of pillars'. See **mono-** and **ptero-.**

monoptote, n., a noun having only one case (*gram.*) — Late L. *monoptōta* (*pl.*), fr. Gk. μονόπτωτα, pl. of μονόπτωτον, prop. neut. of the adj. μονόπτωτος, 'having only one case', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see **mono-**), and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for πῐ-πτειν, fr. **pt-,* zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-,* 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to.

monorail, n., 1) a single rail serving as a track; 2) a railway on which the cars run on such a track. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see **mono-**), and E. **rail,** 'bar' (q.v.)

monorhyme, n., a verse in which every line has the same rhyme. — Compounded of **mono-** and **rhyme.**

monospermous, adj., one-seeded (*bot.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **sperm** and **-ous.**

monostich, n., a poem consisting of one line — Late L. *monostichum,* fr. Gk. μονόστιχον, neut. of μονόστιχος, 'consisting of one row', fr. μόνος, 'alone, single', and στίχος, 'order, row, line, rank; verse'. For the first element see **mono-,** for the second see **acrostic** and cp. words there referred to.

monostichous, adj., arranged in a single row on one side of the axis (*bot.*) — Gk. μονόστιχος,

'consisting of one row'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

monostrophe, n., a poem in which all the strophes have the same metrical form. — Gk. μονόστροφος, compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and στροφή, 'a strophe'. See **mono-** and **strophe.**

monosyllabic, adj., consisting of one syllable. — See **monosyllable** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *monosyllabic-al,* adj., *monosyllabic-al-ly,* adv.

monosyllable, n. — L. *monosyllabus,* 'of one syllable', fr. Gk. μονοσύλλαβος, which is compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **mono-** and **syllable.**

monotheism, n., the belief that there is but one God. — Compounded of **mono-** and Gk. θεός, 'god'. See 1st **theism.**

monotheist, n., an adherent of monotheism. — See prec. word and **theist.**
Derivatives: *monotheist-ic,* adj., *monotheist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

monotint, n., a single color; monochrome. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single' (see **mono-**), and E. **tint** (fr. L. *tinctum*). The correct form is *monochrome,* in which both elements are of Greek origin.

monotone, n., 1) an unvarying tone (*mus.*); 2) the sameness of color. — See next word.
Derivatives: *monotone,* tr. v., *monoton-ic,* adj.

monotonous, adj., continuing in the same tone. — Gk. μονότονος, 'of one tone, monotonous', compounded of μόνος, 'alone, single', and τόνος, 'tone'. See **mono-** and **tone.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *monotonous-ly,* adv., *monotonous-ness,* n.

monotony, n. — Gk. μονοτονίᾱ, 'sameness of tone, monotony', fr. μονότονος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Monotremata, n. pl., the lowest order of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **mono-** and Gk. τρῆμα, gen. τρήματος, 'hole' (see **Trema**); so called because the animals belonging to this order have only one opening for the digestive, urinary and genital organs.

Monotropa, n., a genus of plants, the Indian pipe (*bot.*). — ModL., compounded of **mono-** and τρόπος, 'a turn' (see **trope**); so called because the stem is turned to one side.

Monotropaceae, n., pl., the Indian pipe family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

monotropaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Monotropsis, n., a genus of plants, the sweet pinesap (*bot.*). — ModL., contraction of **Monotropa** and Gk. ὄψις, 'appearance'. See **-opsis.**

monotype, n., the only type of its group, as a single species of a genus (*biol.*) — Compounded of **mono-** and **type.**
Derivative: *monotyp-ic,* adj.

monovalent, adj., univalent (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. μόνος, 'alone, single', and L. *valēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *valēre,* 'to have power'; see **mono-** and **-valent.** The correct form is *univalent,* in which both elements are of Latin origin.

monoxide, n., an oxide with one oxygen atom in each molecule (*chem.*) — Compounded of **mon-** and **oxide.**

Monroe doctrine, the doctrine laid down by President Monroe of the United States in his message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823.

monseigneur, n., a French title of honor. — F., lit. 'my lord', fr. *mon,* 'my', and *seigneur,* 'lord', F. *mon* derives fr. L. *meum,* acc. of *meus,* 'my, mine', which is rel. to *mē,* 'me', *mihi,* 'to me'; see **meum, me.** F. *seigneur* comes fr. L. *seniōrem,* acc. of *senior,* 'older'; see **seigneur** and cp. next word. Cp. also **monsignor.**

monsieur, n., the French equivalent of English *Mr.* — F., lit. 'my lord', compounded of *mon,* 'my', and *sieur,* 'lord', a shortened form of *seigneur.* See prec. word and cp. **messire.**

monsignor, n., a title conferred on some prelates. — It. *monsignore,* lit. 'my lord', compounded of *mon,* 'my', fr. L. *meum,* acc. of *meus,* 'my, mine', and *signore,* 'lord', fr. L. *seniōrem,* acc. of *senior,* 'older'. See **monseigneur, signore.**

monsoon, n., the trade wind of the Indian Ocean. — MDu. *monssoen,* fr. Port. *monção,* fr. Arab. *máusim* (written *mousim*), 'time of the year, season', fr. *wásama,* 'he marked with a brand, he marked'. The final letters *-im* (in Arab. *máusim*) were misread as *-un* (whence Du. *-oen,* E. *-oon*). Cp. the word *zenith,* which owes its form to a similar misreading.

monster, n. — ME. *monstre,* fr. OF. (= F.) *monstre,* fr. L. *mōnstrum,* 'an evil omen, portent, monster', for **mone-strom,* lit. 'that which serves as a warning', fr. *monēre,* 'to remind, warn, advise, instruct'. L. *mōnstrāre,* 'to show, point out, indicate', is a derivative of *mōnstrum.* See **monition** and cp. **monstrance, monstrous, demonstrate, premonstrate, remonstrate.** Cp. also **muster.**

monstrance, n., a receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown (*R. C. Ch.*) — MF., fr. Eccles. L. *mōnstrantia,* fr. L. *mōnstrāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *mōnstrāre.* See **monster** and **-ance**; and cp. **remonstrance.**

monstrosity, n., the quality of being monstrous. — Late L. *mōnstrōsitās,* 'strangeness, unnaturalness', fr. L. *mōnstrōsus,* a collateral form of *mōnstruōsus* (whence F. *monstruosité*). See next word and **-ity.**

monstrous, adj., enormous; horrible. — MF. (= F.) *monstrueux* (fem. *monstrueuse*), fr. L. *mōnstruōsus,* 'strange, unnatural, monstrous', fr. *mōnstrum.* See **monster** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *monstrous-ly,* adv., *monstrous-ness,* n.

montage, n., the process of making a composite picture. — F., lit. 'a mounting, putting toget-

er', fr. *monter,* 'to go up, ascend; to mount, put together'. See **mount,** v., and **-age.**

montane, adj., 1) mountainous; 2) living in mountains. — L. *montānus,* 'pertaining to a mountain; mountainous; living in the mountains', fr. *mōns,* gen. *montis,* 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and **-ane** and cp. **cismontane, tramontane, ultramontane, verumontanum.**

montbretia, n., a plant of the genus *Tritonia* (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Antoine-François-Ernest Coquebert de *Montbret* (1781-1801), official botanist of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

mont-de-piété, n., a public pawnshop in France. — F., fr. It. *monte di pietà,* lit. 'credit of pity' (in OIt., *monte* had also the meaning of 'money due'). It. *monte* derives fr. L. *montem,* acc. of *mōns,* 'mountain'; see **mount** 'hill, mountain'. It. *di* comes fr. L. *dē,* 'from, away from'; see **de-.** It. *pietà* derives fr. L. *pietātem,* acc. of *pietās,* 'dutiful conduct'; see **piety** and cp. **pity.**

monte, n., a gambling game of cards. — Sp. *monte,* 'mountain; a pile of cards left after the first deal; a game of cards', fr. L. *montem,* acc. of *mōns,* 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and cp. prec. word.

monteith, n., a large bowl for punch, usually of silver. — Named after *Monteith* or *Monteigh,* a Scot, who lived in the 17th cent.

Montessori system, a system of education devised in 1907 by the Italian educationist Dr. Maria *Montessori* (1870-1952).

month, n. — ME. *moneth, month,* fr. OE. *mōnað,* rel. to OS. *mānuth,* ON. *mánaðr,* Dan. *maaned,* Swed. *månad,* Norw. *maanad,* OFris. *mōnath,* MDu. *mānet,* Du. *maand,* OHG. *mānōd,* MHG. *mānōt,* G. *Monat,* Goth. *mēnōþs,* 'month', and to OG. *mōna,* etc., 'moon'. See **moon** and subst. suff. **-th.**
Derivatives: *month-ly,* adj., n., and adv.

Montia, n., a genus of plants of the purslane family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Giuseppe *Monti,* professor of botany in Bologna.

monticellite, n., a calcium magnesium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Teodoro *Monticelli* (1758-1856). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

monticule, n., a hillock. — F., fr. Late L. *monticulus,* 'a little hill, hillock', dimin. of L. *mōns,* gen. *montis,* 'mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and **-cule.**

monument, n. — ME. *moniment,* fr. L. *monumentum, monimentum,* 'monument', lit. 'that which reminds', fr. *monēre,* 'to call to mind, remind, advise, warn'. See **monition** and **-ment.**

monumental, adj. — L. *monumentālis,* 'pertaining to a monument', fr. *monumentum*; first used by Shakespeare. See **monument** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *monumental-ize,* tr. v., *monumental-iz-ation,* n., *monumental-ly,* adv.

-mony, nominal suff. denoting *action, result of an action* or *condition,* as in *patrimony, sanctimony, testimony.* — L. *-mōnia, -mōnium* (often through the medium of F. *-monie, -moine*); cogn. with the Greek suff. -μων in μνήμων 'mindful', τλήμων 'enduring, patient', etc.

monzonite, n., a complex silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after Mt. *Monzoni* in Tirol. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

moo, intr. v., to make the characteristic sound of a cow, to low; n., the sound made by a cow. — Imitative.

mooch, also **mouch,** intr. v., to skulk, sneak. — ME. *mouchen,* prob. fr. OF. *muchier,* a collateral form of *mucier,* 'to hide, skulk', fr. VL. **muciāre,* a word of Gaulish origin.

mood, n., grammatical form indicating the function of a verb. — A doublet of **mode** (q.v.), influenced in form by an association with **mood,** 'state of mind'.

mood, n., state of mind, temper. — ME. *mode, mood,* fr. OE. *mōd,* 'mind, intellect, heart, courage', rel. to OS., OFris. *mōd,* 'mind, intellect, courage', ON. *móðr,* 'wrath, anger', Dan., Swed., Norw. *mod,* 'courage', MDu. *moet,* Du. *moed,* OHG., MHG. *muot,* G. *Mut,* 'courage', Goth. *mōþs,* 'courage, anger'. The ultimate origin of these Teut. words is uncertain.
Derivatives: *mood-y,* adj., *mood-i-ly,* adv., *mood-i-ness,* n.

moon, n. — ME. *mone, moone,* fr. OE. *mōna,* rel. to OFris. *mōna,* OS., OHG. *māno,* ON. *māni* (whence Dan. and Norw. *maane,* Swed. *måne,* MDu. *māne,* Du. *maan,* MHG. *māne,* G. *Mond,* Goth. *mēna,* 'moon', and cogn. with OI. *más-, másaḥ,* 'moon, month', Avestic *må,* ModPers. *māh,* of s.m., Toch. A *mañ,* 'moon, month', B *meñe,* 'month', *meṃ,* 'moon', Arm. *amis,* gen. *amsoy,* 'month', Gk. μήνη, 'moon', μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month', Alb. *muai,* 'month', L. *mēnsis,* 'month', OSlav. *měsęci,* 'moon, month', Lith. *mėnesis, mėnuo,* of s.m., Lett. *mēness,* 'moon', *mēnesis,* 'month', OPruss. *menig,* 'month', OIr. *mí,* gen. *mís,* W. and OCo. *mis,* Bret. *miz,* 'month'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **mē(n)s-,* 'moon; month', which is traceable to I.-E. base *mē-,* 'to measure', the moon being referred to as 'the measurer (of time)'. See **mete,** 'to measure', and cp. **month.** Cp. also **meniscus, meno-,** 'month', **menses, menstrual, menstruum, bimestrial, trimester, semester.**
Derivatives: *moon,* v., *moon-less, moon-y,* adjs.

moonlit, adj., lit by the moon. — Coined by Alfred Tennyson fr. **moon** and **lit,** pp. of **light.**

moonstruck, adj. — Coined by Milton fr. **moon** and pp. of **strike.**

moor, n., waste ground. — ME. *mor,* fr. OE. *mōr,* rel. to OS., MDu., Du. *moer,* 'swamp', OHG. *muor,* 'swamp', also 'sea', OHG. *muorra,* ON. *mörr,* 'moorland', *marr,* 'sea'. See **mere,** 'the sea', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *moor-ish, moor-y,* adjs.

moor, tr. v., to fasten (a vessel) by a cable; intr.

v., to be fastened by cables. — Late ME. *more*, rel. to OE. *mǣrels-rāp* 'mooring rope', and to MDu. *maren*, *meren*, Du. *meren*, 'to moor a ship', whence F. *amarrer*, of s.m. Cp. **marl**, 'to fasten', **marline.**

Derivatives: *moor-age*, n., *moor-ings*, n. pl.

Moor, n., 1) a native of Morocco; 2) one of the Moslem invaders of Spain or their descendants. — F. *More*, *Maure*, fr. L. *Maurus*, 'an inhabitant of Mauretania (N. W. Africa)', fr. Gk. Μαῦρος,fr. μαῦρος, μαυρός,which is prob. a back formation fr. μαυροῦν, 'to darken, blind', a form used (for metrical reasons) inst. of ἀμαυροῦν, fr. ἀμαυρός 'dark, dim, dull, faint', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. **amaurosis** and the first element in **mavrodaphne.** Cp. also **Maurice, morel,** 'nightshade', **morello, Moresque, Morisco, morris dance, morris pike.**

moose, n., the North American elk. — Of Algonquian origin.

moot, n., 1) an assembly of freemen (*Engl. hist.*); 2) discussion, argument (*obsol.*) — ME. *mot*, *mote*, fr. OE. *mōt*, *gemōt*, 'a meeting, assembly, discussion', rel. to OS., ON. *mōt*, MHG. *muoz*, 'meeting', OE. *mētan*, 'to meet'. See **meet,** 'to encounter', and cp. the second element in **folkmote, hallmoot, witenagemot.** Cp. also **empty.**

moot, tr. v., to debate. — ME. *moten*, *motien*, fr. OE. *mōtian*, 'to meet, talk, discuss', fr. *mōt*, *gemōt*. See **moot,** n.

moot, adj., debatable. — Fr. **moot,** n.

mop, n., an implement used for cleaning. — ME. *mappe*, prob. fr. F. *mappe*, fr. L. *mappa*, 'napkin, tablecloth'. See **map** and cp. **moppet.**

Derivative: *mop*, tr. v., to wipe, clean.

mop, intr. v., to grimace (in to *mop and mow*); n., grimace (in *mops and mows*) — Prob. of imitative origin.

mope, intr. v., to be depressed. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. Du. *moppen*, 'to pout', dial. Swed. *mopa*, 'to sulk'.

Derivatives: *mope*, n., *mop-ish*, adj., *mop-ish-ly*, adv., *mop-ish-ness*, n.

moplah, n., one of a class of Moslems inhabiting chiefly Malabar. — Malayalam *mappila.*

mopoke, n. — See **morepork.**

moppet, n., 1) a little girl (*archaic*); 2) a pet dog. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-et** fr. ME. *moppe*, 'rag doll', which prob. derives fr. L. *mappa*, 'napkin, tablecloth'. See **mop,** 'implement for cleaning'.

moquette, n., a velvet pile. — F., alter. of earlier *moucade*, which is of unknown origin.

Moraceae, n. pl., the mulberry family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **Morus** (q.v.)

moraceous, adj., — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Moraea, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (*bot.*) — ModL., named by Linnaeus in honor of his father-in-law, Dr. Johannes *Moraeus.*

moraine, n., the rock material deposited by a gacier (*geol.*) — F., fr. Savoyard *morēna*, fr. pre-Latin **murrum-*, 'hillock, mound', which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Derivatives: *morain-al*, *morain-ic*, adjs.

moral, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *mōrālis*, 'pertaining to manners', fr. *mōs*, gen. *mōris*, 'manner, habit, custom', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.** L. *mōrālis* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἠθικός, 'pertaining to moral', fr. ἦθος 'habit, custom, moral' (see *ethical*).

Derivatives: *moral*, n., *morals*, n. pl., *moral-ism*, n., *moral-ist*, n., *moral-ist-ic*, adj., *moral-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *moral-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *moral-iz-ation*, n., *moral-iz-er*, n., *moral-ly*, adv.

morale, n., moral condition with respect to courage, confidence, etc. — F., prop. fem. of the adj. *moral*, 'moral', used as a noun. See prec. word.

morality, n. — ME. *moralitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *moralité*, fr. L. *mōrālitātem*, acc. of *mōrālitās*, 'manner,character', fr.*mōrālis*. See **moral** and **-ity.**

morass, n., a bog, marsh. — Du. *moeras*, a blend of MDu. *maerasch* (fr. OF. *maresche*, 'marsh', whence also F. *marais*) and Du. *moer*, 'moor'. See **moor,** 'waste land'.

Derivatives: *morass-ic*, *morass-ish*, adjs.

moratorium, n., legal authorization to delay the payment of a debt. — ModL., formed fr. neut. of Late L. *morātōrius*. See next word.

moratory, adj., delaying, deferring. — Late L. *morātōrius*, 'delaying, dilatory', fr. L. *morātus*, pp. of *morārī*, 'to defer, delay', fr. *mora*, 'hesitation, delay', which is cogn. with OIr. *maraim*, 'I remain'. L. *mora* and OIr. *maraim* possibly derive fr. I.-E. base ***mer-*, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, remember'. See **memory** and cp. **demur, remora.**

Moravian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Moravia*, from *Morava*, name of a river (= L. *Marus*).

moray, n., a fish of the family Muraenidae. — Port. *moreia*, fr. L. *muraena*, *murēna*, 'sea eel, lamprey', fr. Gk. σμύραινα, μύραινα, of s.m., fr. σμῦρος, μῦρος, 'sea eel', which is rel. to σμύρις, 'emery powder'. See **emery** and cp. **Muraena.**

morbid, adj. — L. *morbidus*, 'sickly', fr. *morbus*, 'sickness, disease', which prob. stands for ***morbhos*, or ***mr̥-bhos*, lit. 'that which consumes', fr. I.-E. base ***mer-*, 'to rub, pound, wear away, consume, exhaust, worry; to be consumed', whence also Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to consume, exhaust', μαρασμός, 'consumption'; see Walde-Hofmann, II, pp. 110-111 s.v. *morbus*. See **smart,** v., and cp. **marasmus, marble, amaranth.** Cp. also **mordant, mortal.**

Derivatives: *morbid-ity*, n., *morbid-ly*, adv., *morbid-ness*, n.

morbidezza, n., sensitiveness, delicacy. — It., fr. *morbido*, 'morbid'. See prec. word.

morbific, adj., causing disease (*med.*). — Formed fr. L. *morbus*, 'disease', and suff. *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **morbid** and **-fic.**

morceau, n., 1) a piece, bit; 2) a short musical or literary composition. — F., 'piece, bit, morsel'. See **morsel.**

Morchella, n., a genus of edible fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. G. *Morchel*, 'morel'. See **morel,** 'an edible fungus'.

mordacious, adj., biting; caustic (said of language). — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *mordāx*, gen. *mordācis*, 'biting', fr. *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See next word and **-acious.**

Derivative: *mordacious-ly*, adv.

mordant, adj., biting. — OF. (= F.), 'biting', pres. part. of *mordre*, 'to bite', fr. VL. ***mordĕre* (whence also It. *mordere*, OProvenç., Sp., Port. *mordre*), fr. L. *mordeō*, *mordēre*, 'to bite', which stands for ***(s)mordeyō* and is cogn. with OI. *mardayati*, *márdati*, 'rubs, crushes', *mr̥dnāti*, 'presses, rubs', Gk. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, 'terrible, fearful', lit. 'rubbing, crushing', OE. *smeortan*, OHG. *smerzan*, 'to pain', orig. 'to bite'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***(s)merd-*, a *-d*-enlargement of base ***mer-*, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust, worry; to be consumed'. See **smart,** v. and cp. **morbid, morceau, mordacious, mordent, morse,** 'a brooch', **morsel, premorse, remorse.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

Derivatives: *mordant*, n., *mordant-ly*, adv.

Mordecai, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the cousin of Esther, who saved the Jews from the extermination planned by Haman. — Heb. *Mord^{e}khāy*, spelled also *Mordōkhāy*, fr. Akkad. *Marduk* (whence Heb. *M^{e}rōdhākh*, name of the chief god of the city of Babylon, whence also the Babylonian PN's *Mardukēa*, *Marduka.*

mordenite, n., a zeolite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Morden* in Nova Scotia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mordent, n., an ornament of three tones, a trill (*mus.*) — G., fr. It. *mordente*, lit. 'biting', pres. part. of *mordere*, fr. VL. ***mordĕre*, corresponding to Classical L. *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant** and **-ent.**

more, adj. — ME. *more*, fr. OE. *māra*, 'larger, greater, more' (used as compar. of *micel*, 'large, great, much'); rel. to OE. *mā*, 'more' (neut. and adv.), OS. *mēra*, adj., *mēr*, adv., ON. *meiri*, adj., *meirr*, *meir*, adv., OFris. *māra*, *mēra*, adj., *mā*, *mē* (also *mar*, *mer*), adv., MDu. *mēre*, *merre*, adj. and adv., *mee*, adv., Du. *meer*, adv., OHG. *mēro*, adj., *mēr*, adv., MHG. *mēre*, adj., *mēr*, adv., G. *mehr*, adj. and adv. (cp. the adjectives with double compar. suff. Du. *meerder*, 'more, greater', OHG. *mērōro*, *mērīro*, 'greater', MHG. *mērer*, *merre*, G. *mehrere*, 'several'), Goth. *maiza*, adj., *mais*, adv., OE. *māre*, OHG. *māri*, 'great, glorious, famous', and cogn. with Avestic *mazjå*, 'greater', OIr. *mōr*, *mār*, 'great', *māu*, *mō*, 'more', Homeric Gk. ἐγχεσί-μωρος, 'great with the ἔγχος', i.e. 'great with the spear', Oscan *mais*, 'more'. Cp. **most.**

Derivatives: *more*, n. and adv.

moreen, n., a coarse fabric of wool or of wool and cotton. — Prob. formed fr. **moire** with suff. **-een.**

morel, n., an edible fungus. — F. *morille*, of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *morhila*, *morhala* (MHG. *morhel*, *morchel*, G. *Morchel*), 'morel', dimin. of *moraha*, *morha* (MHG., *morhe*, *mörhe*, G. *Möhre*), 'carrot', which is rel. to OS. *morha*, MLG. *more*, OE. *moru*, *more*, 'carrot', obsol. E. *more*, 'root', and possibly cogn. with Gk. (τὰ) βράκανα, 'wild herbs', OSlav. *mr̥kvy*, 'carrots', Russ. *morkóv'*, Serb. *mrkva*, etc., 'carrot'. Cp. **Morchella.**

morel, n., the black nightshade. — F. *morelle*, fr. VL. ***maurella*, fem. of ***maurellus* 'dark-colored', diminutive formed fr. L. *Maurus*, 'inhabitant of *Mauretania*'. See **Moor** and cp. next word. Cp. also OF., OProvenç. *morel*, F. *moreau*, 'jet-black horse'.

morello, n., a bitter variety of cherry. — It., fr. VL. ***maurellus*, dimin. of L. *Maurus*, 'inhabitant of *Mauretania*. The plant was so called after its color. See **Moor** and cp. prec. word.

morencite, n., a hydrated ferric silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Morenci* in Arizona. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

morenosite, n., a hydrous nickel sulfate (*mineral.*) — Sp. *morenosita*, named after *Moreno*, a Spaniard who lived in the 19th century. For the ending *-ita*, which goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*, see subst. suff. **-ite.**

moreover, adv. — Compounded of **more** and **over.**

morepork, also **mopoke,** n., name of various Australian birds. — Of imitative origin.

mores, n. pl., customs. — L. *mōrēs*, pl. of *mōs*, 'manner, habit, custom'. See **moral.**

Moresque, adj., Moorish (said of style in architecture, etc.) — F. *moresque*, fr. It. *moresco*, 'Moorish', fr. *Moro*, 'Moor'. See **Moor** and **-esque.**

morganatic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, a form of marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the wife nor the issue may lay claim to the husband's resp. the father's rank or property (excepting his private property). — F. *morganatique*, fr. ML. *morganāticum* in *matrimōnium ad morganāticum*, 'morganatic marriage', lit. 'a marriage based only on the morning gift', formed with L. suff. *-āticum* (see 1st **-atic**), fr. OHG. *morgan*, 'morning', in *morgangeba* (whence MHG. *morgengābe*, G. *Morgengabe*), 'morning gift', i.e. 'gift of the husband to the wife on the morning after the marriage'. See **morn** and cp. **morgen.** The second element in OHG. *morgan-geba* derives fr. OHG. *geban*, 'to give'; see **give.**

Derivative: *morganatic-al-ly*, adv.

morganite, n., a rose-colored beryl (*mineral.*) — Named after the American financier John Pierpont *Morgan* (1837-1913). For the ending see **subst. suff. -ite.**

morgen, n., an old land measure. — G., lit., 'morning'; prop., 'amount that can be plowed by a team in one morning'. See **morn.**

morgue, n., haughtiness. — F., 'haughty look, haughtiness', of unknown origin.

morgue, n., mortuary. — F., orig. identical with *morgue* in the sense of 'haughtiness'. The original meaning of this French word seems to have been 'look, face', whence developed the meaning 'a place where prisoners were inspected at their entering the prison', and 'a place where dead persons are examined for the sake of identification'. See prec. word.

moribund, adj., dying. — L. *moribundus*, 'dying', fr. *morī*, 'to die'. See **mortal.**
Derivatives: *moribund*, n., *moribund-ity*, n., *moribund-ly*, adv.

morin, n., a yellow coloring matter found in the fustic tree (*chem*). — F. *morine*, coined by the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) in 1837 fr. ModL. *Morus* (see **Morus**) and suff. *-ine* (see chem. suff. **-ine**); so called by him because the genus *Morus* formerly included the fustic tree.

morion, n., a hatlike helmet worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F., fr. Sp. *morrión*, a derivative of *morro*, 'anything round like the upper part of the head'. See **morro.**

morion, n., a dark variety of quartz (*mineral.*) — G. *Morion*, shortened fr. L. *mormorion*, a kind of dark brown crystal.

Morisco, n., a Moor, esp. one of the descendants of the Moors in Spain (*hist.*) — Sp., 'Moorish', fr. *Moro*, 'Moor'. See **Moor** and cp. **Moro.**

mormo, n., a bugbear. — Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear, hob, goblin', which is rel. to μόρμορος (Hesychius), 'dread, terror', μύρμος (Hesychius), of s.m., Μυρμιδόνες, 'a warlike people of Thessaly', lit. 'the people of bugbears', and prob. cogn. with L. *formīdō*, 'terror'. See **formidable** and cp. **Myrmidon.** Cp. also the first clement in **Mormoops.**

Mormon, n., a member of the church founded by Joseph Smith (1805-1844), April 6, 1830, in Seneca County, New York. The name *Mormon* was coined by Joseph Smith and explained by him as *more mon*, 'more good'.

Mormonism, n., the religious system of the Mormons. — Formed fr. **Mormon** with suff. **-ism.**

Mormoops, n., a genus of bats of tropical America. — ModL., compounded of Gk. μορμώ, 'bugbear', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'face'. See **mormo** and **-ops.**

morn, n., morning (*poet.*) — ME. *morwen*, *morn*, *morgen*, fr. OE. *morgen*, 'morning, morrow', rel. to OS., OHG. *morgan*, ON. *morgunn*, *morginn*, OFris. *morgen*, *mergen*, Swed. *morgon*, Dan., Du., MHG., G. *morgen*, Goth. *maúrgins*, 'morning', fr. I.-E. base ***merq-***, ***mereq-***, 'to blink, twinkle', whence also Lith. *mirgėti*, 'to blink, twinkle', OSlav. *mrakŭ*, 'darkness', *mrŭknǫti*, 'to grow dark'. Cp. **morning.** Cp. also **morganatic, morgen, morrow, murk.** I.-E. base ***merq-***, *mereq-*, is an enlargement of base ***mer-***, 'to gleam, glimmer, sparkle'; see **mere,** 'pure'.

morning, n. — ME. *morwening*, *morning*, formed fr. *morwen*, *morn*, with subst. suff. **-ing** (on analogy of *evening*). See **morn.**

Moro, n., a member of a group of Moslems in the southern Philippine Islands. — Sp., 'Moor'. See **Moor** and cp. **Morisco.**

morocco, n., a kind of fine flexible leather. — Named fr. *Morocco*, a city of NW. Africa, where this kind of leather was originally made.

moron, n., a feeble-minded person. — Gk. μωρόν, neut. of μωρός, 'foolish', prob. cogn. with OI. *mūráḥ*, 'idiotic'. L. *mōrus*, 'foolish', is a loan word fr. Gk. μωρός. Cp. the second element in **oxymoron.**
Derivatives: *moron-cy*, n., *moron-ic*, adj., *moron-ism*, n., *moron-ity*, n.

morose, adj., gloomy, sullen. — L. *mōrōsus*, 'capricious, peevish', lit. 'of (bad) manners', fr. *mōs*, gen. *mōris*, 'custom, habit, manner'. See **moral** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *morose-ly*, adv., *morose-ness*, n.

morosity, n. — F. *morosité*, fr. L. *mōrōsitātem*, acc. of *mōrōsitās*, 'capriciousness', fr. *mōrōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

morosis, n., idiocy (now identical with moronity). — MedL., fr. Gk. μώρωσις, 'dullness, sluggishness', fr. μωρός (see **moron** and **-osis**); introduced into medicine by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78).

morph-, form of **morpho-** before a vowel.

-morph, combining form used to form nouns meaning 'characterized by a (certain) form', as in *isomorph*; corresponding to adjectives ending in *-morphic* or *-morphous*. See **morpho-.**

morpheme, n., that part of a word which contains the affixes. — F. *morphème*, coined fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape' (see **morpho-**), on analogy of *phonème* (see **phoneme**).

Morpheus, n., the god of sleep and dreams in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Μορφεύς, 'the god of sleep', lit, 'the maker of shapes', so named because of his calling up different shapes before the dreamer, fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'; see **morpho-.** Cp. Ovid, Metamorphoses, XI, 635.

morphia, n., morphine. — ModL. See **morphine.**
Derivative: *morphi-ate*, tr. v.

-morphic, combining form used to form adjectives meaning 'having a (specified) form', as in *anthropomorphic*; corresponding to nouns ending in *-morphism* or *-morphy*. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

morphine, n., a white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ (*chem.*) — F., formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. Μορφεύς, name of the god of sleep (see **Morpheus**); so called because of its somniferous quality. Cp. **morphia.**

morphinism, n., the habitual use of morphia; condition caused by this habit (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-ism.**

morphinomania, n., a morbid craving for morphine (*med.*) — Compounded of **morphine** and **mania.**
Derivative: *morphinomani-ac*, adj.

Morpho, n., an epithet of Aphrodite (Venus) — Gk. Μορφώ, lit. 'the shapely', personification of μορφώ, 'form, shape', which is related to μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

Morpho, n., a genus of tropical American butterflies of the family Nymphalidae (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. Μορφώ. See prec. word.

morpho-, before a vowel **morph-,** combining form meaning 'form, shape'. — Gk. μορφο-, μορφ-, fr. μορφή, 'form, shape', of uncertain origin. Cp. **Morpheus, Morpho, paramorphism.** Cp. also **form,** n.

morphology, n., the study of the form and structure of animals and plants. — G. *Morphologie*, coined by Goethe (*Zur Naturwissenschaft überhaupt und besonders zur Morphologie*, 1817) fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *morpholog-ic*, *morpholog-ic-al*, adjs., *morpholog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

morphosis, n., the mode of formation of an organism (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μόρφωσις, 'a forming, shaping', fr. μορφοῦν, 'to form', fr. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-** and **-osis.**

-morphosis, combining form denoting change of form, as in *anamorphosis*. — Fr. Gk. μόρφωσις, 'a forming, shaping'. See prec. word.

-morphous, combining form equivalent in meaning to *-morphic*, as in *amorphous*, *dimorphous*. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

-morphy, combining form used to form nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-morphic* or *-morphous*, as in *heteromorphy*. — See **morpho-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

morris, n., an old game played with stones, disks, etc. — Fr. earlier *merels*, pl. See **merel.**

morris, morris dance. — Fr. earlier *morys*, the same as **Moorish.** Various—unsuccessful—attempts have been made to explain why this *English* dance was called *Moorish*. Cp. next word.

morris pike, n., a kind of pike (*hist.*) — Prop. '*Moorish* pike', fr. *morris*, a var. of **Moorish.** Cp. **morris dance.**

morro, n., a round hill. — Sp. *morro*, 'round', rel. to OF. *mor* (masc.), *more* (fem.), 'something round, the head'; of unknown origin. Cp. **morion,** 'a hatlike helmet'.

morrow, n. — ME. *morwe*, a collateral form of *morwen*, 'morning'. See **morn.** Cp. **tomorrow.**

morse, n., a large round brooch. — ME. *mors*, fr. OF. *mors*, fr. L. *morsus*, 'a biting, a catching hold, that which catches hold', fr. *morsus*, pp. of *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant.**

morse, n., walrus — Lapp. *morsha*, 'walrus'.

Morse, adj., pertaining to the system of recording telegraph invented by Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872).

morsel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *morcel* (F. *morceau*), dimin. of *mors*, 'bite', fr. L. *morsus*, of s.m., fr. *morsus*, pp. of *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant** and dimin. suff. **-el** and cp. **morse,** 'brooch'. Cp. also **morceau,** which is a doublet of **morsel.**

mort, n., a note sounded on the hunting horn to announce the death of the hunted beast. — F., 'death', fr. L. *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, 'death'; or F. *mort*, 'dead', fr. VL. ***mortus***, corresponding to L. *mortuus*, 'dead', pp. of *morior*, *morī*, 'to die'. See next word.

mortal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *mortal*, *mortel* (F. *mortel*), fr. L. *mortālis*, 'mortal', fr. *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death', from the stem of *morior*, *morī*, 'to die'; which is cogn. with OI. *mṛtiḥ*, 'death', *mriyatē*, *marati*, *máratē*, Avestic *miryeite*, 'dies', OI. *mártaḥ*, 'mortal, man', Avestic *$m^{ə}r^{ə}ti$-*, Lith. *mirtìs*, OSlav. *sŭmrĭtí*, of s.m.; OI. *mṛtáḥ*, Avestic *$m^{ə}r^{ə}ta$-*, 'dead', Arm. *mard*, 'man' (lit. 'mortal'), Gk. βροτός (for *μβροτός), 'mortal' (for the original form cp. Gk. ἄμβροτος, 'immortal'), OSlav. *mrŭtvŭ*, 'dead', OSlav. *mirǫ*, *mrěti*, 'to die', *umrŭtije*, 'death', Lith. *mìrštu*, *miřti*, 'to die', *māras*, Lett. *mēris*, 'pestilence', OIr. *marb*, W., Co. *marw*, 'died' (pp.), OE. *morþ*, 'murder'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***mer-***, 'to die', which is orig. identical with base ***mer-***, 'to consume, be consumed'. See **morbid, mordant** and cp. **mort, mortgage, mortician, mortify, mortuary, amortize, immortal, immortelle, ambrosia, amrita, smorzando.** Cp. also **murder, murrain.**
Derivatives: *mortal*, n., *mortal-ism*, n., *mortal-ist*, n., *mortāl-ize*, tr. v., *mortal-ly*, adv.

mortality, n. — ME. *mortalitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mortalité*, fr. OF. *mortalite*, fr. L. *mortālitātem*, acc. of *mortālitās*, fr. *mortālis*. See **mortal** and **-ity.**

mortar, n., a vessel for pounding. — Partly fr. ME. *morter*, fr. OE. *mortere*, partly fr. OF. (= F.) *mortier*. Both OE. *mortere* and OF. *mortier* derive fr. L. *mortārium*, 'mortar' (i.e. 'vessel in which material is pounded'), whence also MLG. *morter*, OHG. *mortāri*, *morsāri*, MHG. *morsære*, G. *Mörser*. L. *mortārium* derives fr. I.-E. ***mṛtós***, 'rubbed, pounded', pp. form fr. I.-E. base ***(s)mer-***, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust, worry'. The same base appears in L. *morētum*, 'a salad', lit. 'a pounded mixture', Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to waste, consume', L. *morbus* (for ***mor-bhos***), lit. 'that which consumes'. See **smart,** v., and cp. **morbid.** Cp. also the two next words.

mortar, n., a kind of cannon. — MF. (= F.) *mortier*, orig. 'a mortarlike cannon', fr. L. *mortārium*, 'vessel in which material is pounded'; whence also MDu. (= Du.) *mortier*, G. *Mörser*. Dan. *mørser*, Swed. *mörsare*, 'a kind of cannon'. See **mortar,** 'vessel for pounding'.

mortar, n., cement. — ME. *mortier, morter,* fr. OF. (= F.) *mortier,* 'mortar, cement', fr. L. *mortārium,* 'vessel in which material is pounded; pounded material', whence MHG. *morter* and —with dissimilation of *r - r* to *r - l*—*mortel,* G. *Mörtel,* Du. *mortel,* 'mortar, cement'. See **mortar,** 'vessel for pounding'.

Derivatives: *mortar,* tr. v., to bind together with mortar, *mortar-y,* adj.

mortgage, n. — ME. *morgage,* fr. OF. *morgage, mortgage,* lit. 'dead pledge' (replaced in Modern French by *hypothèque*). See **mortal** and **gage,** 'pledge'.

Derivatives: *mortgage,* tr. v., *mortgage-able,* adj., *mortgag-ee,* n., *mortgag-er,* n., *mortgag-or,* n.

mortician, n., a funeral undertaker. — Coined on analogy of *physician* fr. L. *mors,* gen. *mortis.* See **mortal.**

mortification, n. — ME. *mortificacion,* fr. MF. (= F.) *mortification,* fr. Late L. *mortificātiōnem,* acc. of *mortificātiō,* 'a killing, putting to death', fr. *mortificātus,* pp. of *mortificāre.* See next word and **-ion.**

mortify, tr. v., to subdue (the body) by abstinence and discipline; intr. v., to practise mortification. — Late ME. *mortifien,* fr. MF. (= F.) *mortifier,* fr. Late L. *mortificāre,* 'to kill, put to death', lit. 'to make dead', compounded of L. *mors,* gen. *mortis,* 'death', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **mortal** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *mortifi-ed,* adj., *mortifi-ed-ly,* adv., *mortifi-ed-ness,* n.

Mortimer, masc. PN. — Fr. *Mortemer,* name of a place in Normandy.

mortise, mortice, n., a cavity to receive a tenon. — ME. *mortays,* fr. MF. (= F.) *mortaise,* fr. OF. *mortoise,* prob. fr. Arab. *murtázz* (in vulgar pronunciation *mortázz*), 'fixed in', pp. of the VIII form of *rázza,* 'he fastend, fixed'.

mortmain, n., inalienable ownership (*law*). — ME. *morte mayne,* fr. OF. *mortemain* [whence OF. (= F.) *mainmorte*], translation of ML. *mortua manus,* lit. 'dead hand'. See **mortal** and **manual.**

mortuary, adj., 1) pertaining to death; 2) pertaining to a burial. — Late L. *mortuārius,* 'of the dead', fr. L. *mortuus,* 'dead', fr. *mors,* gen. *mortis,* 'death'. See **mortal** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

mortuary, n., 1) formerly a gift claimed by a parish minister from the estate of a deceased parishioner; 2) a deadhouse, morgue. — ME. *mortuarie,* fr. ML. *mortuārium,* prop. neut. of the Late L. adjective *mortuārius,* 'of the dead', used as a noun. See prec. word.

morula, n., a mass of cells, resembling a mulberry in shape, formed by an ovum in its early development (*embryol.*) — ModL. *mōrula,* a dimin. coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. L. *mōrum,* 'mulberry'. See **Morus** and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *morul-ar,* adj., *morul-ation,* n.

Morus, n., a genus of trees, the mulberry tree (*bot.*) — L. *mōrus,* 'mulberry tree' (*mōrum,* 'mulberry'). See **mulberry** and cp. **morula.**

Mosaic, adj., pertaining to Moses. — L. *Mōsaicus,* fr. *Mōsēs,* 'Moses'. See **Moses** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *Mosaic-ity,* n.

mosaic, n., a form of decoration. — F. *mosaïque,* fr. It. *mosaico,* fr. ML. *mūsaicum,* formed, with change of suff., fr. L. *mūsīvum,* 'mosaic' (short for *mūsīvum opus,* 'work of mosaic'), neut. of *mūsīvus,* a collateral form of *mūsēus,* 'pertaining to the Muses', fr. *Mūsa,* 'Muse'. Gk. μουσεῖον in the sense of 'mosaic', is borrowed fr. Latin. See **Muse** and cp. **museum.** For the ending of *mosaic* see suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *mosaic,* adj. and tr. v., *mosaic-al,* adj., *mosaic-ist,* n.

mosandrite, n., a silicate of sodium, calcium and the cerium metals (*mineral.*) — Swed. *mosandrit,* named after the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf *Mosander* (1797-1858). For the ending, which goes back to Gk. -ίτης, see subst. suff. **-ite.**

mosasaurus, n., a large extinct marine lizard. — ModL., compounded of L. *Mosa,* 'the River Meuse or Maas', and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

moschatel, n., a small plant having greenish flowers with a musky smell. — F. *moscatelle,* fr. It. *moschatella,* a dimin. formed fr. *moscato,* 'flavored with musk', fr. ML. *muscātus,* of s.m., fr. L. *muscus,* 'musk'. See **musk** and cp. **muscatel.**

moselle, n. — Wine from the valley of the River *Moselle.*

Moses, masc. PN.; specif. the great Hebrew prophet, leader and lawgiver (*Bible*). — L. *Mōsēs, Moysēs,* fr. Gk. Μουσῆς, Μωσῆς, fr. Heb. *Mōshé*^{h}, which is of uncertain origin. Most scholars see in it the Hebraization of Egyptian *mes, mesu,* 'child, son', which is often used in theophorous names. According to this derivation the words of Pharaoh's daughter in Ex. 2: 10, 'for out of the water I drew him' are not the explanation of the Hebrew name *Mōshé*^{h}, but express the idea that the Egyptian name given by Pharaoh's daughter resembles in sound, and therefore, reminds us of, the Hebrew verb *māshā*^{h}, 'he drew out', which is suggestive of the words spoken by Pharaoh's daughter. — As a Hebrew word, *Mōshé*^{h} is the active part. of *māshā*^{h}, 'he drew out', and accordingly means 'he who draws out', whence 'deliverer, savior'.

mosesite, n., a mercury ammonium compound containing chlorine and sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after Alfred J. *Moses* (1859-1920), Professor at Columbia University, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

moshav, n., a cooperative small holders' settlement in Israel. — ModHeb. *mōshāḇh,* fr. Heb. *mōshāḇh,* 'sitting; seat, dwelling', fr. *yāshāḇh,* 'he sat down, was sitting, remained, dwelled'. See **Yeshibah** and cp. next word.

moshava, n., a settlement of independent farmers in Israel. — ModHeb. *mōshāḇhā*^{h}, a fem. noun formed from the masc. noun *mōshāḇh.* See prec. word.

Moslem, n., a Mohammedan. — Arab. *múslim,* 'a believer in Islam', lit. 'one who has submitted himself to God', part. of *áslama,* 'he surrendered, submitted', IV (= causative) form of *sálama,* 'he was safe'. See **salaam** and cp. **Islam.**

mosque, n., a Mohammedan place of worship. — F. *mosquée,* fr. It. *moschèa,* fr. earlier *moscheta,* fr. Sp. *mesquita* (whence ModSp. *mezquita*), fr. Arab. *másjid,* 'place of worship, mosque', which is either borrowed fr. Nabatean *masg*^{ĕ}*dhā,* 'place of worship', or formed independently, with *ma-,* a pref. denoting place, fr. *sájada,* 'he was submissive, prostrated himself in prayer', which is rel. to, or—more prob.—borrowed from Aram. *s*^{ĕ}*ghēdh,* of s.m. Cp. **masjid, mesquite.**

mosquito, n., gnat. — Sp., dimin. of *mosca,* 'fly', fr. L. *musca,* 'fly', which derives from the I.-E. imitative base**mus-,* 'to buzz'. See **midge** and cp. words there referred to.

moss, n. — ME. *mos,* fr. OE. *mos,* 'marsh, moor', rel. to OE. *mēos,* 'moss', ON. *mosi,* Dan. *mos,* 'moss', Swed. *mossa,* 'moss', *mosse,* 'moor', MDu. *mosse,* Du. *mos,* 'moss', OHG., MHG. *mos,* 'moss, swamp, moor', OHG. *mios,* MHG. *mies,* 'moss', G. *Moos,* 'moss', ON. *mȳrr,* 'bog, swamp', fr. I.-E.**meu-s-,* whence also L. *muscus,* 'moss', Lith. *mūsaĩ,* 'mold, mildew', OSlav. *mŭchŭ,* 'moss' and perh. L. *mustus,* 'fresh, new' (if fr. **mus-tos,* 'wet, moist'), whence *mustum* (short for *mustum vīnum*), 'new wine'. F. *mousse,* 'moss', is a Teut. loan word. I.-E. **meu-s-* is an *-s-*enlargement of base **meu-,* 'moist; marsh; moss'. Cp. **mire, muscoid, muscology, mushroom, must,** 'new wine', **mustard,** For derivatives of base **meu-d-,* a *-d-*enlargement of base **meu-,* see **mother,** 'dregs', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *moss,* tr. and intr. v., *moss-ed,* adj., *moss-er,* n., *moss-y,* adj., *moss-i-ness,* n.

mossbunker, n., also **mossbanker,** the menhaden, a large kind of herring. — Corruption of Du. *marsbunker.*

most, adj. — ME. *mest, mast, most,* fr. OE. *mǣst, māst* (used as superl. of *micel,* 'large, great, much'), formed fr. OE. *mā,* 'more', and superl. suff. *-est*; rel. to OS. *mēst,* ON. *mestr,* Du. *meest,* OHG., MHG., G. *meist,* Goth. *maists,* 'most', and to E. **more** (which has influenced the vowel of ME., E. *most*). See **mickle** and superl. suff. **-est** and cp. **almost.**

Derivatives: *most,* adv. and n., *most-ly,* adv.

-most, suff. forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs as in *foremost, midmost.* — ME. *-most,* for ME. *-mest,* fr. OE. *-mest,* compounded of two OE. superlative suffixes: suff. *-ma* (e.g. in *for-ma,* 'first', *medu-ma,* 'midmost') and suff. *-est.* Suff. *-ma* is cogn. with OI. *-ma,* Avestic *-mō,* L. *-mus.* For the second superl. suff. see **-est.** The vowel of ME. and E. *-most* (fr. OE. *-mest*) is due to an erroneous association with *most.* See *aftermost.*

mot, n., a witty saying. — F., 'word', fr. OF., fr. Late L. *muttum.* See **motto.**

Motacilla, n., a genus of oscine birds (*ornithol.*). — L. *mōtacilla,* 'wagtail', formed with the dimin. suff. *-illa* fr. *mōtāre,* 'to keep moving', freq. of *movēre* (pp. *mōtus*), 'to move'; so called because they move their tail feathers continually. See **move** and cp. **motatorious.** For sense development cp. *wagtail.*

Motacillidae, n. pl., a family of oscine birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *mōtacilla.* See prec. word.

motatorious, adj., keeping in motion. — Formed with suff. **-orious** fr. L. *mōtāre,* 'to keep moving', freq. of *movēre* (pp. *mōtus*), 'to move'. See **move** and cp. **Motacilla.**

Motazilite, n. — See **Mutazilite.**

mote, n., a small particle. — ME. *mote, mot,* fr. OE. *mot,* 'atom, mote', rel. to Du. *mot,* 'dust, sawdust', Swed. *smutt,* Norw. *mutt,* 'speck, mote, splinter, chip, bit'; of uncertain origin.

mote, may, v., only used in the phrase *so mote it be,* 'so may it be' (*arch.*) — OE. *mōt,* 'may, can, must'. See **must,** v.

mote, n. — A var. of **moot.**

motel, n., a hotel for automobile tourists. — A blend of **motor** and **hotel.**

motet, n., a choral composition on a sacred text, usually for unaccompanied voices (*mus.*) — F., dimin. of *mot,* 'word'. See **motto** and **-et** and cp. It. *mottetto.*

moth, n. — ME. *motthe,* fr. OE. *moððe,* rel. to ON. *motti,* MLG., MDu. *motte, mutte,* Du. *mot,* Late MHG. *motte, matte,* G. *Motte,* 'moth', and perh. also to OE. *maða,* 'maggot'. See **maggot** and cp. **mawkish.**

mother, n., a female parent. — ME. *moder,* fr. OE. *mōdor,* rel. to OS. *mōdar,* ON. *mōðir,* Dan., Swed. *moder,* OFris. *mōder,* 'mother', Du. *moeder,* OHG., MHG. *muoter,* G. *Mutter,* and cogn. with OI. *mātár-,* Toch. A *mācar,* B *mācer,* Arm. *mair* (gen. *maur*), Gk. μήτηρ, Dor. μᾶτηρ, 'mother', Alb. *motrε,* 'sister', orig. 'the elder sister', i.e. 'the sister replacing the mother', L. *māter,* OIr. *māthir,* OSlav. *mati,* Lett. *māte,* 'mother', Lith. *móte,* OPruss. *mūti,* 'wife'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **māter-,* which is traceable to child's lip word *ma-.* Cp. **mater, maternal, maternity, matrimony, matrix, matron, matter, metropolis, Demeter, metronymic, maieutic, cummer.**

Derivatives: *mother,* to care for as a mother, *mother-hood,* n., *mother-less, mother-like, mother-ly,* adjs., *mother-li-ness,* n.

mother, n., dregs. — MDu. (= Du.) *modder,* 'filth, dregs' (whence also G. *Moder,* 'mold), rel. to MLG. *mudde,* 'mud', *muddig,* 'muddy', Swed. *smuts,* 'dirt', ME. *bi-smoteren, bi-smudden,* 'to

make dirty', and cogn. with OI. *mudiráḥ*, 'cloud', *mū́tram*, 'urine', Avestic *mūθra*, 'filth', fr. I.-E. **meu-d-*, whence also Gk. μύδος, 'damp, moisture', μύζω (for *μύδ̯ω), 'I suck', OSlav. *myjǫ, myti*, 'to wash', Lith. *máudyti*, 'to bathe', Lett. *maût*, 'to swim', OIr. *muad*, 'cloud', and prob. also L. *mundus* (for **mu-ndo-s*), 'clean' (orig. 'washed'). I.-E. **meu-d-* is a *-d*-enlargement of base **meu-*, 'moist; marsh; moss'. Cp. **smut.** Cp. also **mud, mundify, Mydaus, Myzostoma.** For derivatives of I.-E. **meu-s-*, an *-s*-enlargement of base **meu-*, see **moss** and cp. words there referred to. E. *mother*, 'dregs', was influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with *mother*, 'female parent'.

Derivative: *mother-y*, adj.

mother-of-pearl, n. — Loan translation of ML. *māter perlārum*, lit. 'mother of pearls'. Cp. It. *madreperla*, F. *mère-perle*, Du. *parelmoer*, G. *Perlmutter*, Dan. *perlemor.*

motif, n., theme, predominant feature. — F. See **motive,** n.

motile, adj., capable of movement (*physiol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and cp. **motion.**

motility, n., capacity of movement. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ity.**

motion, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *motion*, fr. L. *mōtiōnem*, acc. of *mōtiō*, 'a moving, motion', fr. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and **-ion** and cp. **commotion, emotion. locomotion, promotion.** Cp. also **motive.**

Derivatives: *motion*, tr. and intr. v., *motion-able*, adj., *motion-al*, *motion-less*, adjs.

motivate, tr. v. — Formed fr. **motive,** n., with verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *motivat-ion*, n.

motive, n. — ME. *motif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *motif*, n., fr. *motif*, adj., fr. ML. *mōtīvus*, 'moving', fr. L. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and **-ive** and cp. the second element in **automotive, leitmotive, locomotive.**

Derivatives: *motive*, tr. v., *motive-less*, adj.

motive, adj. — ML. *mōtīvus*, 'moving'. See **motive,** n.

motivity, n., capacity of producing motion. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. ML. *mōtīvus*, 'moving'. See **motive,** adj. and n.

motley, adj., parti-colored. — ME. *motteley*, *motley*, of Gaulish origin. The word was brought over to England by the Normans.

Derivatives: *motley*, n. and tr. v.

motmot, n., a tropical S. American bird. — Imitative of its cry.

moto-, combining form meaning 'motion' or 'motor'. — Fr. L. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move.**

motograph, n., an instrument used in making a loud-speaking telephone (*electr.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *mōtus*, pp. of *mōvēre*, 'to move', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν 'to write'. See **move** and **-graph.**

motometer, n., a device indicating the number of revolutions made (*mach.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **move** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

motor, n. — Lit. 'mover', fr. L. *mōtor*, fr. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *motor*, adj. and intr. v., *motor-ed*, adj., *motor-ing*, n.

motorcade, n., a procession of automobiles. — A modern word formed fr. **motor** on analogy of **cavalcade** (q.v.) See also **-cade** and cp. the synonym **autocade.**

motorcycle, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **motor** and **cycle.**

Derivatives: *motorcycle*, intr. v., *motorcycl-ist*, n.

motorist, n. — Formed fr. **motor** with suff. **-ist.**

motorize, tr. v., to furnish with a motor or motors. — Formed fr. **motor** with suff. **-ize.**

Derivative: *motoriz-ation*, n.

mottle, tr. v., to mark with blotches. — Back formation fr. **mottled.**

mottle, n., a blotch. — Formed like **mottle,** v.

mottled, adj. — Formed fr. **motley** with 3rd suff. **-ed.**

motto, n., a short saying, maxim. — It., 'a saying', fr. Late L. *muttum*, 'grunt, muttering', which is rel. to L. *muttīre*, *mūtīre*, *mūtīre*, 'to grunt, mutter'. See **mutter** and cp. **mot, motet.**

moucharaby, n., a projecting latticed oriel window (*arch.*) — F., fr. Arab. *mashrabíya*^{h}, 'bay window'.

mouchoir, n., a handkerchief. — F., fr. OF. *moucheur*, fr. *moucher*, 'to wipe the nose', prop. 'to remove the mucus of the nose', fr. VL. **muccāre*, fr. L. *mucus*, 'slime from the nose'. See **mucus.**

moue, n., a pout. — F. See **mow,** 'grimace'.

moufflon, mouflon, n., a wild mountain sheep of Sardinia and Corsica (*Ovis musimon*). — F. *mouflon*, fr. It. *mufflone*, fr. Corsican *muffolo*, fr. Late L. *mufrō*, 'wild sheep', which is rel. to L. *musimō*, *musmō*, of s.m. Cp. **musimon.**

mouillé, adj., softened, palatalized (said of a consonant; as e.g. *ll* in F. *fille*, *ñ* in Sp. *caño.*) — F., lit. 'wet, moistened', pp. of *mouiller*, 'to wet, moisten', fr. VL. **molliāre*, 'to soften', fr. L. *mollis*, 'soft'. See **mollify.**

moujik, n. — A var. spelling of **muzhik.**

moulage, n., molding. — F., fr. *mouler*, 'to mold, cast', fr. *moule*, 'mold, pattern, form', fr. L. *modulus*, 'a small measure'. See **module** and **-age.**

mould, n. — See **mold,** 'pattern'.

mould, n. — See **mold,** 'crumbling earth'.

mould, n. — See **mold,** 'a fungoid growth'.

mould, v. — See **mold,** 'to grow moldy'.

moulder, n. — See **molder,** n.

moulder, v. — See **molder,** v.

moulding, n. — See **molding, n.**

mouldy, adj. — See **moldy.**

moulin, n., a nearly vertical shaft in a glacier formed by surface water falling through a crack in the ice (*geol.*) — F., lit. 'a mill', fr. Late L. *molīnum*, 'mill', fr. L. *mola*, 'mill, millstone'. See **mill.**

moult, v. and n. — See **molt,** v. and n.

mound, n., a heap of earth. — Prob. fr. MDu. *mond*, 'protection', which is rel. to OE. *mund*, 'hand; protection, guardianship', ON. *mund*, 'hand', OHG., MHG. *munt*, 'hand; protection', and cogn. with L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual** and cp. the second element in **Edmond, Osmond, Raymond, Sigismund.** E. *mound* was influenced in form by *mount*, 'hill, mountain'.

mound, n., globe of a sovereign, orb. — F. *monde*, 'the world', fr. L. *mundus*. See **mundane** and cp. **monde.**

mount, n., hill, mountain. — ME. *mont*, *mount*, partly fr. OE. *munt* (fr. L. *montem*), partly fr. OF. (= F.) *mont*, 'hill, mountain', fr. L. *montem*, acc. of *mōns*, 'mount, mountain', which is rel. to *mentum*, 'chin', *monīle*, 'necklace', *minae*, 'projecting points or pinnacles' (of walls); threats', *ē-minēre*, 'to stand out, project; to be eminent', *im-minēre*, 'to hang over, project over; to threaten', *prō-minēre*, 'to jut out, project', fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project', whence also W. *mynydd*, Co. *meneth*, ModBret. *menez*, 'mountain', ON. *mæna*, 'to tower above', *mænir*, 'ridge of a roof', and possibly also Avestic *mati-* (for **mn̥ti-*), 'promontory', *fra-manyente*, 'they get a head start'. Cp. **mount,** v., **mountain.** Cp. also **adminicle, amenable, amount, comminution, demeanor, eminent, imminent, manada, mane, marmot, menace, mental,** 'pertaining to the chin', **minatory, moniliform, monte, mont-de-piété, muromontite, paramount, prominent, promontory, rodomontade.**

mount, intr. v., to go up, to climb; tr. v., to ascend. — ME. *monten*, *mounten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *monter*, 'to go up, ascend, climb, mount', lit. to go up hill', fr. VL. **montāre*, fr. L. *mōns*, gen. *montis*. See **mount,** 'hill', and cp. **remount, surmount, montage** and the first element in **montebank.**

Derivatives: *mount-ed*, adj., *mount-ing*, n.

mountain, n. — ME. *montaine*, fr. OF. *montaigne* (F. *montagne*), fr. VL. **montānea*, 'mountain', prop. fem. of *montāneus*, 'pertaining to, a mountain, mountainous', which corresponds to L. *montānus*, of s.m., fr. *mōns*, gen. *montis*. See **mount,** 'hill'. Cp. **montane** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *mountain-eer*, n., *mountain-eer-ing*, n., *mountainous* (q.v.), *mountain-y*, adj.

mountainous, adj. — F. *montagneux* (fem. *montagneuse*), fr. VL. **montāneōsus*, fr. L. *montānus*. See **mountain** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *mountain-ous-ly*, adv., *mountain-ous-ness*, n.

mountebank, n., a quack, charlatan. — It. *montambanco*, contraction of *monta-in-banco*, lit. 'mount on bench', with reference to the bench from which quacks and buffoons used to address the crowd gathered around them. It. *monta* is the imper. of *montare*, 'to mount', fr. VL. **montāre*; see **mount,** v. For the etymology of It. *banco*, 'bench', see **banco.** For sense development cp. **saltimbanco.**

mourn, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *mournen*, *mornen*, fr. OE. *murnan*, 'to care for, be anxious about; to lament over', rel. to OS. *mornian*, OHG. *mornēn*, Goth. *maúrnan*, 'to mourn', ON. *morna* 'to pine away', fr. I.-E. base **(s)mer-*, 'to care for, be anxious about, think, consider, remember', whence—with reduplication of the base—L. *memor*, 'mindful', *memoria*, 'memory'. See **memory** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *mourn-er*, n., *mourn-ful*, adj., *mourn-ful-ly*, adv., *mourn-ful-ness*, n., *mourning*, n.

mouse, n. — ME. *mous*, fr. OE. *mūs*, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., MLG., MDu., Dan., Swed. *mus*, Du. *muis*, 'mouse', OHG., MHG. *mūs*, G. *Maus*, 'mouse; muscle', and cogn. with OI. *mū́ṣ-*, 'mouse, rat', *muṣkáḥ*, 'scrotum, testicle', lit. 'a little mouse', OPers. *mūsh*, 'mouse', Arm. *mukn* (gen. *mkan*), Gk. μῦς (gen. μυός), 'mouse; muscle', L. *mūs* (gen. *mūris*), Alb. *mī*, Lith. *musė́*, OPrus. *muso*, 'mouse', OSlav. *myšь*, 'mouse', *myšica*, 'arm'. Cp. **dormouse, flittermouse.** Cp. also **murex, Muridae, murine, Mus, muscatel, muscle, muscular, musk, musteline, marmot.** Cp. also **Mya, myelo-, myo-, amyous, perimysium.**

Derivatives: *mouse*, intr. and tr. v., *mous-er*, n., *mouse-let*, n., *mouse-ling*, n., *mous-ing*, n. and adj.

mousquetaire, n., musketeer. — See **musketeer.**

mousse, n., a dish made from whipped cream, white of egg, etc. — F., 'foam', fr. Late L. *mulsa*, 'hydromel'. See **mulse.**

mousseline, n., muslin. — See **muslin.**

moustache, n. — A var. spelling of **mustache.**

Mousterian, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the late paleolithic culture (*geol.*) — So called from *Le Moustier* in southern France, where remains of this type were found.

mouth, n. — ME. *mouth*, *mouthe*, fr. OE. *mūð*, rel. to OS., OFris. *mūth*, ON. *munnr*, *muðr*, Dan. *mund*, Swed. *mun*, MDu. *mont*, *mond*, Du. *mond*, OHG. *mund*, MHG. *munt*, G. *Mund*, Goth. *munþs*, 'mouth', OE. *mōðl*, ON. *mēl*, OHG. *mindil*, 'horse's bit', ON. *minnask*, 'to kiss'; fr. I.-E. base **menth-*, 'to chew', whence prob. also Gk. μάθυαι (Hesychius), 'jaw', μασάομαι (for *μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', μαστάζω, 'I chew', μάσταξ, 'mouth, jaws' (lit. 'that with which one chews'), L. *mandere*, 'to chew', Ir. *mēadal*, 'orifice of the stomach'. Cp. **malar, mandible, manducate, mange, manger, masseter, mastic, masticate, maxilla, mustache.**

Derivatives: *mouth*, tr. and intr. v., *mouth-ed*, adj., *mouth-er*, n., *mouth-ful*, adj., *mouth-y*, adj., *mouth-i-ly*, adv., *mouth-i-ness*, n.

moutonnée, adj., 'shaped like the back of a sheep', said of a rock (*geology*). — F., (in *roche moutonnée*), fem. pp. of *moutonner*, 'to make similar to a sheep; to make woolly or fleecy', fr. *mouton*, 'sheep'. See **mutton.**

movable, adj. — ME., fr. OF., fr. *moveir, movoir*, 'to move'. See **move** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *movabil-ity*, n., *movable*, n., *movable-ness*, n., *movabl-y*, adv.

move, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *moven*, fr. AF. *mover*, corresponding to OF. *moveir, movoir* (F. *mouvoir*), fr. L. *movēre* (pp. *mōtus*), 'to move, set in motion', which is prob. cogn. OI. *mī́vati*, 'pushes, moves', *kāma-mūtaḥ*, 'moved by love', Toch. AB *mus-*, 'to move', Gk. ἀμεύσασθαι, 'to surpass, outstrip', ἀμῦνειν, 'to keep off, ward off, defend', Lith. *máuju, máuti*, 'to strip off'. Cp. **commove, remove.** Cp. also **émeute, mob,** 'rabble', **mobile, moment, Motacillidae, motatorious, motion, motive, motor, mutiny, promote, remote.**
Derivatives: *move*, n., *mov-er*, n., *mov-ing*, adj., *mov-ing-ly*, adv.

movement, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. *movement* (F. *mouvement*), fr. ML. *movimentum*, fr. L. *movēre.* See **move** and **-ment** and cp. **moment.**

movies, n. pl., moving pictures (*colloq.*) — Contraction of *moving pictures.*

mow, tr. v., to cut (grass) — ME. *mowen*, fr. OE. *māwan*, rel. to MLG. *maeyen* (whence Du. *maaien*), OHG. *māen*, MHG. *mæjen*, G. *mähen*, 'to mow', OE. *mād*, 'meadow', OHG. *mād*, 'a mowing, math', fr. I.-E. base **mē-*, **mᵉ̄-*, 'to mow', whence also Gk. ἀ-μᾶν, 'to mow', ἄ-μητος, 'crop gathered in', and prob. also L. *metere*, 'to reap', MIr. *meithel*, OW. *medel*, 'a group of reapers', ModBret. *medi*, 'to reap'. Cp. **math, meadow.** Cp. also **Messidor.**
Derivative: *mow-er*, n.

mow, n., a stack of hay. — ME. *mowe, mow*, fr. OE. *mūga, mūha*, 'a heap, pile', rel. to ON. *mūgi, mūgr*, of s.m., ON. *mostr* (for **muhstr*), 'crowd', Swed. *moa*, 'to crowd together', and prob. cogn. with Gk. μύκων (Hesychius), 'heap'.
Derivative: *mow*, tr. v., to stack in, or as in, a mow.

mow, n., a grimace. — ME. *mouwe, mowe*, fr. OF. *moe, moue* (F. *moue*) 'pout, grimace', fr. Frankish **mauwa*, restored after the Dutch phrase *mouwe maken*, 'to pout, make a wry face'; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivative: *mow*, intr. v., to make grimaces.

moxa, n., a soft material prepared from the leaves of a wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*) and used as a counterirritant. — Jap. *mogusa.*

moyen âge, the Middle Ages. — F., lit. 'middle age'. The first word derives fr. L. *mediānus*, 'that which is in the middle'; see **median.** For the second word see **age.**

Mozarab, n., a Christian of Spain who assimilated himself to the Moors and adopted Arabic speech. — Sp. *mozárabe*, fr. Arab. *mustá'rib*, 'would be Arab', act. part. of the X conjugation of *'áruba* 'was Arabic (of speech)', fr. *'Árab* (coll.), 'Arabs'. See **Arab.**
Derivative: *Mozarab-ic*, adj.

mozzetta, mozetta, n., a short cape with a small hood worn by the Pope and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. — It. *mozzetta*, prob. fr. ML. *almucia.* See **amice,** 'hood, headdress', and cp. **almuce, mutch.**

much, adj. — ME. *miche, muche*, fr. earlier *michel, muchel*, 'large much', fr. OE. *micel, mycel.* See **mickle** and cp. **magnum.**
Derivatives: *much*, n. and adv., *much-ness*, n.

mucic, adj. designating, or pertaining to, a dibasic acid $(CHOH)_4$—$(CO_2H)_2$ (*chem.*) — F. *mucique*, fr. L. *mūcus.* See **mucus** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

mucid, adj., moldy, musty. — L. *mūcidus*, 'moldy, musty', fr. *mūcus.* See **mucus** and **-id** (representing L. *-idus*).

mucilage, n., a gelatinous substance found in plants (*bot.*) — F., fr. Late L. *mūcilāgō*, 'a moldy, musty juice', fr. L. *mūcus.* See **mucus.**

mucilaginous, adj., viscous, sticky. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Late L. *mūcilāgō*, gen. *-āginis.* See prec. word.

mucin, n., substance secreted by the mucous membranes (*biochem.*) — F. *mucine*, coined by Mozin in 1842 fr. L. *mūcus.* See **mucus** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

muck, n., dung, manure. — ME. *muc, muk*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *mykr, myki.* Dan. *møg*, 'dung, manure', which are prob. cogn. with L. *mūcus.* See **mucus** and cp. **meek.** Cp. also **midden.**
Derivatives: *muck*, tr. v., *muck-y*, adj.

mucker, n., a heavy fall (*U.S. Slang*) — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

muckle, adj. — A var. of **mickle.**

muckna, n., a male elephant without tusks or with only rudimentary tusks. — Hind. *makhnā*, fr. OI. *matkuṇaḥ*, 'a bug, a flea; a beardless man; an elephant without tusks'.

muco-, combining form meaning 'mucous'. — L. *mūco-*, fr. *mūcus.* See **mucus.**

mucoid, adj., resembling mucus. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *mūcus* and Gk.-οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **mucus** and **-oid.**

mucoid, n., any of a group of substances resembling mucin (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **mucin** and **-oid.** See prec. word.

Mucor, n., a genus of molds (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *mūcor*, 'mold, moldiness', rel. to *mūcēre*, 'to be moldy or musty', *mūcus*, 'mucus of the nose'. See **mucus.**

mucosity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *mūcōsus*, 'slimy, mucous', fr. *mūcus.* See prec. word.

mucoso-, combining form meaning 'mucous'. — L. *mūcōso-*, fr. *mūcōsus.* See next word.

mucous, adj. — L. *mūcōsus*, 'slimy, mucous', fr. *mūcus.* See **mucus** and **-ous.**

mucro, n., a sharp point or tip (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *mucrō*, 'point of a sword', standing for **mukros*, 'pointed', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ἀμυκαλαί (Hesychius) 'arrowheads', ἀμύσσω, Att. ἀμύττω (for **ἀμύκιω*), 'I scratch, tear', and with Lith. *mušù, mùšti*, 'to strike'.
Derivatives: *mucron-ate(d)*, adj., *mucron-ate-ly*, adv., *mucron-ation*, n.

mucus, n., a viscid secretion of the mucous membranes. — L. *mūcus*, 'mucus of the nose', rel. to *mūcor*, 'mold, moldiness', *mungere, ēmungere*, 'to blow the nose', fr. I.-E. base **(s)meuq-*, **(s)meug-*, 'to slip; slippery, slime', whence also OI. *muñcáti, mucáti*, 'he releases', Gk. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', μύξος, 'mullet', μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus', μυκτήρ, 'nose' (lit. 'the mucous organ'), OSlav. *smyčati*, 'to draw or drag along', Lith. *smunkù, smùkti*, 'to slip', ON. *mykr, myki*, 'dung, manure', *mygla*, 'mold', W. *mign*, 'mold, dirt', Ir. *mocht*, 'soft, mild', W. *mwytho*, 'to soften'. Cp. **emunctory, moist, mucid, mucilage, Mucor, Mugiladae, myco-, mycosis, Mycteria, mycteric.** Cp. also **match,** 'wick of a lamp', **mouchoir.** Cp. also **meek, muck, muggy.**

mud, n., wet earth. — ME. *mode, mudde*, of LG. origin. Cp. OLG., MLG. *mudde*, 'mud', *muddig*, 'muddy', which derive fr. I.-E. base **meu-*, 'wet, moist', whence also MDu., Du. *modder*, 'filth, dregs'. See **mother,** 'dregs', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *mud*, v., *mudd-y*, adj., *mudd-i-ly*, adv., *mudd-i-ness*, n.

mudar, n., the name of two East Indian trees, *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera.* — Hind. *madār.*

muddle, tr. and intr. v., to confuse. — Formed fr. **mud** with suff. **-le.** (The original meaning was 'to dabble in mud'.)
Derivatives: *muddle*, n., *muddl-er*, n.

mudir, n., the governor of a province in Egypt or Sudan. — Arab. *mudír*, 'governor', prop. active part. of *adára*, 'he administered, governed', IV (= causative) conjugation of *dára*, 'he moved in a circle'. See **daïra.**

mudiria, n., a province in Egypt or Sudan. — Arab. *mudīríyaʰ*, fr. *mudír*, 'governor'. See prec. word.

Muehlenbeckia, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Alsatian physician H. G. *Muehlenbeck* (1798-1845). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

muezzin, n., in Mohammedan countries, an official who, from the minaret of the mosque, calls the people to prayer. — Arab. *mu'ádhdhin*, prop. active part. of *ádhdhana*, II (= frequentative or intensive) conjugation of *ádhana*, 'he proclaimed', fr. *udhn*, 'ear', which is rel. to Ethiop. *ezn*, Heb. *ōzen*, Aram. *udhnā́*, Syr. *edhnā́*, Akkad. *uznu*, 'ear', Heb. *he'ĕzín*, 'he gave ear, heard, listened, hearkened'.

muff, n., a warm covering for the hands. — Du. *mof*, shortened fr. *moffel*, fr. MDu. *moffel, muffel*, 'mitten, muff', fr. MF. *moufle.* See **muffle,** adj. and n.

muff, n., a clumsy person. — Of uncertain origin.

muffetee, n., a muffler. — Fr. **muff,** 'a warm covering'.

muffin, n., a light cake made with eggs. — Cp. OF. *pain moufflet*, 'soft bread'.

muffineer, n., a dish for keeping muffins hot. — Formed fr. **muffin** with suff. **-eer.**

muffle, tr. v., to wrap up. — ME. *muflen*, fr. OF. *enmoufler*, fr. *moufle.* See **muffle,** n.

muffle, n., a mitten (*obsol.*); 2) a muff; a muffler. — MF. (= F.) *moufle*, 'mitten, muffle', fr. OF., fr. ML. *muffula*, 'furred glove', which is of uncertain origin.

muffler, n., a wrap for the throat. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

mufti, n., 1) an expounder of Mohammedan law; 2) civilian clothes esp. when worn by a naval or military officer. — Arab. *múftī*, active part. of *áftā*, 'he expounded the law', IV (= causative) conjugation of *fátā*, 'he decided, declared'. See **futwa.**

mug, n., a drinking cup. — Earlier *mugg*, rel. to Swed. *mug*, Norw. *mugge*, LG. *mokke, mukke*, Du. *mok*, G. *Muck, Mock*; of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *mug-ful*, adj.

mug, n., face (*slang*). — Perhaps from prec. word.
Derivatives: *mug*, tr. v., to photograph, esp. to photograph a criminal; intr. v., to make faces, *mugg-er*, n.

mug, n., a fool, dupe (*English Slang*) — Of uncertain origin.

mugger, muggur, n., the common crocodile of India (*Crocodilus palustris*). — Hind. *magar*, fr. OI. *mákaraḥ*, 'sea monster, crocodile', which is rel. to OI. *nakraḥ*, 'crocodile', *nákraḥ*, 'a kind of aquatic animal'; prob. of Dravidian origin.

mugget, n., 1) the lily of the valley; 2) the woodruff. — F. *muguet*, 'lily of the valley; woodruff', fr. (*noix*) *muguette*, alteration of (*noix*) *muscade*, 'nutmeg' (cp. the transitory forms *muguade, mugate*), fr. *musc*, 'musk'. See **musk** and cp. **muscardine, muscat.**

muggins, n., a simpleton. — From the surname *Muggins.* Cp. **juggins.**

Muggletonian, n., a member of a sect founded by the English tailor Lodowicke *Muggleton* (1609–98). For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

muggy, adj., damp. — From dial. *mug*, 'a drizzle', which is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *mugga*, 'drizzling mist', and Norw. *mugg*, 'mist, mold', which are rel. to ON. *mygla*, 'mold', and cogn. with L. *mūcus*, 'slime from the nose'. See **mucus** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *muggi-ness*, n.

Mugilidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, the gray mullet (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *mūgil*, 'the mullet', which is cogn. with Gk. μύξος, 'mullet', μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', L. *mūcus*, 'mucus of the nose'. See **mucus** and cp. prec. word.

mugwort, n., the plant *Artemisia vulgaris.* — ME., fr. OE. *mucgwyrt,* lit. 'midge wort'. See **midge** and **wort.**

mugwump, n., an independent man in politics. — Algonquian *mugquomp,* 'great chief'.

Muharram, also **Moharram,** n., the first month of the Mohammedan year. — Arab. *muḥárram,* lit. 'sacred, forbidden', pass. part. of *ḥárrama,* 'he forbade', II (= intensive) conjugation of *ḥárama,* 'he forbade', *ḥáruma,* 'was forbidden'. See **harem, herem.**

Muhlenbergia, n., a large genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American botanist Gotthilf Henry Ernest *Muhlenberg* (1753–1815). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

muktar, n., an agent or attorney (*India*). — Hind. *mukhtār,* fr. Arab. *mukhtár,* lit. 'chosen', pass. part. of *ikhtára,* 'he chose', the VIII conjugation of *khára,* 'he chose', whence *khayr,* 'good, well-being'. Cp. **mohair.**

mulatto, n., the offspring of a negro and a white man. — Sp. and Port. *mulato,* 'of mixed breed', fr. Arab. *muwállad,* 'one born of an Arab father and a foreign mother', prop. pass. part. of the II conjugation of *wálada,* 'he begot', *wáladat,* 'she bore (a child'), rel. to Ethiop. *waláda,* Heb. *yālādh,* Ugar. *yld,* Aram. *yᵉlīdh, yᵉlēdh,* Syr. *ilēdh,* 'he begot' (fem. 'she bore'), Akkad. *walādu,* later form *alādu,* 'to beget, to bear (a child)'. The word was influenced in form by a folk-etymological association with Sp. *mulo,* 'mule', fr. L. *mulus.*

mulberry, n. — ME. *mulberie,* dissimilated fr. earlier ME. *murberie,* fr. OE. *morberie,* a hybrid coined fr. L. *mōrum,* 'blackberry, mulberry', and OE. *berie,* 'berry' [cp. MDu. *moerbeye, moerbesie* (Du. *moerbezie, moerbei*), OHG. *mūrberi,* MHG *mōrber* and the dissimilated forms: MHG. *mūlber,* G. *Maulbeere,* which are also compounded of L. *mōrum* and the respective equivalent of OE. *berie* (see **berry**)]. L. *mōrum* is borrowed fr. Gk. μόρον, μῶρον, 'mulberry, blackberry', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *mor, mori,* 'blackberry', MIr. *merenn,* W. *merwydden,* 'mulberry'. It. *mora,* Rum. *mură,* OF. *moure* (F. *mûre*), OProvenç., Cat., Sp. and Port. *mora,* 'mulberry', derive fr. L. *mōra,* pl. of *mōrum,* 'mulberry' (the neut. pl. ending *a* having been mistaken for a fem. sing.) Cp. also **Morus, murrey,** and the second element in **sycamore.**

mulch, n., moist straw, leaves, etc., spread around plants to prevent the evaporation of the moisture. — ME. *molsh,* 'soft', rel. to OE. *melsc,* 'mellow', Du. *mals,* dial. G. *molsch, mulsch,* 'soft, ripe', OHG. *molawēn,* 'to become soft', MHG. *molwic,* G. *mollig,* 'soft', fr. I.-E. base **mel-,* 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to, and cp. esp. **moil, mellow, mollify.**

Derivatives: *mulch,* tr. v., *mulch-er,* n.

Mulciber, n., a surname of Vulcan (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Mulciber,* for **Mulce-dhros,* lit. 'the appeaser', fr. *mulcēre,* 'to stroke, soften, appease'. See **demulcent** and cp. words there referred to.

mulct, n., fine. — L. *mulcta,* more correctly *multa,* 'penalty, fine', which is either an Oscan or a Samnite word.

mulct, tr. v., to fine. — L. *mulctāre,* more correctly *multāre,* 'to punish, fine', fr. *mulcta, multa.* See **mulct,** n.

Derivatives: *mulct-able,* adj., *mulct-ary,* adj., *mulct-ation,* n., *mulct-ative,* adj., *mulctu-ary,* adj.

mule, n., a hybrid between the horse and the ass. ME., fr. OF. *mul,* fr. L. *mūla,* fem. of *mūlus,* 'mule' (whence OF. *mul,* replaced in F. by its diminutive *mulet*). L. *mūlus* stands for **muĝh-slos* (cp. the diminutive *muscellus,* fr. **muxellus*) and is cogn. with Gk. μυχλός (for **mukslos*), 'he-ass', Alb. *mušk,* 'mule'. Cp. **muleta.**

Derivatives: *mul-ish,* adj., *mul-ish-ly,* adv., *mul-ish-ness,* n.

mule, n., a kind of slipper. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *mulleus,* 'a reddish shoe', which is rel. to *mullus,* 'the red mullet'. See **mullet,** 'seafish'.

muleta, n., a rod with a red flag used in bullfights. — Sp., lit. 'a young she-mule', dimin. of *mula,* 'she-mule'. See 1st **mule.**

muleteer, n., a mule driver. — MF. (= F.) *muletier,* fr. *mulet,* 'mule', dimin. of OF. *mul,* 'mule', fr. L. *mūlus.* See **mule** and **-eer.**

muley, adj. and n. — See **mulley.**

muliebrity, n., womanliness, effeminacy. — L. *muliebritās,* 'womanliness', fr. *muliebris,* 'womanly, female', fr. *mulier,* 'woman, wife', fr. earlier **mulies*; of uncertain origin. For the change of *s* to *b* cp. *fūnebris,* 'pertaining to a funeral', which stands for **fūnesris,* fr. *fūnus,* 'funeral, burial'. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

mull, tr. v., 1) to powder (*dial. English*); to muddle (*dial. English*). — ME. *mullen,* 'to grind', fr. ME. *mul, mol,* 'dust', fr. OE. *myl,* 'dust', which is rel. to Swed. *mull,* MLG., MDu., Du. *mul,* 'loose earth', G. *Müll,* 'garbage'; fr. I.-E. base **mel-,* 'to rub, grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **muller,** n.

mull, n., 1) dust, rubbish (*dial. English*); 2) mess, muddle (*colloq. English*). — ME. *mul, mol,* 'dust'. See prec. word and cp. **mullock.**

mull, n., a thin soft muslin. — Shortened fr. **mulmul** (q.v.)

mull, n., a promontory; used in Scottish place names. — Cp. ON. *múli,* 'a snout, muzzle; a jutting crag', which is rel. to OFris. *mūla,* MDu. *mūle, muul,* Du. *muil,* OHG. *mūla,* MHG. *mūle, mūl,* G. *Maul,* 'muzzle, mouth', Goth. *faúr-muljan,* 'to muzzle', and cogn. with Gk. μύλλον, μύλλος, 'lip; lip of the vulva', μύλλειν, 'to close the lips', μυλλαίνειν, 'to make grimaces'. All these words are prob. formed from the I.-E. imitative base **mu-.*

mull, n., a snuff box. — Scot. form of **mill** for grinding.

mull, tr. v., to heat wine or beer. — Of uncertain origin.

mullah, n., a Mohammedan teacher; an expounder of the Koran. — Pers. and Hind. *mulla* (Turk. *molla*), fr. Arab. *maúlā,* 'master, sir, judge, magistrate', fr. *wáliya,* 'he reigned, governed'. Cp. **vilayet** and words there referred to.

mullein, also **mullen,** n., a tall plant of the figwort family. — ME. *moleyn,* fr. AF. *moleine* (corresponding to F. *molène*), lit. 'the soft-leaved plant', fr. OF. (= F.) *mol,* 'soft', fr. L. *mollis.* See **mollify** and cp. words there referred to.

muller, n., a stone for grinding. — ME. *mullen,* 'to powder, grind', fr. ME. *mul, mol,* 'dust'. See **mull,** 'to powder'.

mullet, n., two kinds of edible seafish: the *red mullet* and the *gray mullet.* — ME. *molet,* fr. MF. *mulet,* dimin. formed fr. Late L. *mūlus,* corresponding to L. *mullus,* 'the red mullet', fr. Gk. μύλλος, 'name of a fish', which is rel. to Gk. μέλᾶς, 'black', and cogn. with L. *mulleus,* 'reddish', OI. *malináḥ,* 'dirty, stained, black', *mlānaḥ,* 'black'. See **melano-** and cp. also **surmullet.** Cp. also **mule,** 'a kind of slipper'.

mullet, also **molet,** n., a star, usually five-pointed (*her.*) — ME. *molet,* fr. MF. *molette,* 'mullet, rowel' (F. *molette,* 'rowel'), dimin. formed fr. L. *mola,* 'millstone, mill'. See **mill** for grinding and cp. **mull,** 'a snuff box'.

mulley, adj., hornless; n. 1) a hornless cow; 2) any cow (*dial. British*). — Scot. *moiley,* prob. of Celtic origin and lit. meaning 'bald'. Cp. Ir. *maol,* 'bald'.

mulligatawny, n., an East Indian soup flavored with curry powder. — Tamil *miḷagu-taṇṇīr,* compounded of *miḷagu,* 'pepper', and *taṇṇīr,* 'cool water', fr. *taṇ,* 'cool', and *ṇīr,* 'water'.

mulligrubs, n., 1) colic; 2) low spirits (*colloq.*) — Invented word.

mullion, n., a vertical column between the lights of a window. — Prob. dissimilated fr. earlier *munnion,* fr. OF. *monial,* 'mullion'. See **monial** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *mullion-ed,* adj.

mullock, n., dirt, refuse. — Formed with suff. **-ock** fr. **mull,** 'dust, rubbish'.

mulmul, n., muslin. — Pers. *malmal,* fr. Hind. *malmal.* Cp. **mull,** 'muslin'.

mulse, n., wine mixed with honey. — L. *mulsum* (scil. *vinum*), neut. of *mulsus,* 'mixed with honey', which stands for **mel-sos* and is cogn. with L. *mel,* gen. *mellis,* 'honey.' See **mel.**

mult-, form of **multi-** before a vowel.

multeity, n., the quality of being many. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *multus,* 'much, many'. See **multi-.**

multi-, combining form meaning 'much, many'. — L. *multi-,* fr. *multus,* 'much, many', which stands for **mḷtós,* fr. I.-E. base **mel-,* 'strong, great, numerous', whence also L. *melior,* 'better' (orig. prob. 'stronger'), Gk. μάλα, 'very, very much, exceedingly', μᾶλλον, 'more, rather', μάλιστα, 'most, mostly'. See **meliorate** and cp. **mulct.**

multicycle, n., a cycle with manny wheels. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *multus,* 'much, many', and Gk. κύκλος, 'ring, circle'. See **multi-** and **cycle.**

multifarious, adj., manifold, various. — L. *multifārius,* 'manifold, various' (fr. *multifāriam,* 'in many places'), prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in many ways'; compounded of *multus,* 'much, many', and *fās,* in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to *fārī,* 'to speak'. See **multi-** and **-farious** and cp. **bifarious.**

Derivatives: *multifarious-ly,* adv., *multifarious-ness,* n.

multifid, adj., cleft into many parts. — L. *multifidus,* 'cleft into many parts', compounded of *multus,* 'much, many' and *fid-,* past stem of *findere,* 'to split, cleave'. See **multi-** and **fissile** and cp. **bifid, trifid, quadrifid.**

Derivative: *multifid-ly,* adv.

multiform, adj., having many forms. — L. *multiformis,* compounded of *multus,* 'much, many', and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **multi-** and **form,** n.

Derivatives: *multiform-ed,* adj., *multiform-ity,* n.

Multigraph, n., trademark for a printing machine used for reproducing typewritten letters. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *multus,* 'much, many', and Gk. -γφαρος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **multi-** and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *multigraph,* tr. v., *multigraph-er,* n.

multilateral, adj., many-sided. — Compounded of **multi-** and L. *latus,* gen. *lateris,* 'side'. See **lateral.**

Derivative: *multilateral-ly,* adv.

multinomial, adj., consisting of many terms, polynomial (*alg.*) — Formed fr. L. *multus,* 'much, many' (see **multi-**), on analogy of **binomial** (q.v.)

multipara, n., a woman who has borne two or more children. — ModL. See next word.

multiparous, adj., bearing more than one offspring at a birth (*zool.*) — ModL. *multiparus,* compounded of *multus,* 'much, many', and L. *parĕre,* 'to bring forth, produce'. See **multi-** and **parent** and cp. **-parous.**

multipartite, adj., divided into many parts. — L. *multipartītus,* 'divided into many parts', lit. 'much divided', compounded of *multus,* 'much, many', and *partītus,* 'divided', pp. of *partīrī,* 'to divide'. See **multi-** and **partite.**

multiped, multipede, adj., having many feet. — L. *multipēs,* gen. *multipedis,* 'many-footed', compounded of *multus,* 'much many', and *pēs,* gen. *pedis,* 'foot'. See **multi-** and **pedal.**

Derivative: *multiped, multipede,* n., a multiped animal.

multiple, adj., manifold, having many parts. — F., fr. L. *multiplex.* See **multiplex** and cp. **equi-multiple.**

Derivative: *multiple,* n.

multiplex, adj., manifold. — L. *multiplex*, gen. *multiplicis*, 'that which has many folds, manifold, numerous', compounded of *multus*, 'much, many', and the base of *plicō*, *plicāre*, 'to fold, twist'. See **multi-** and **plicate** and cp. **multiplicity.**

multiplicable, adj., multipliable. — L. *multiplicābilis*, fr. *multiplicāre*. See **multiply** and **-able.**
Derivative: *multiplicabil-ity*, n.

multiplicand, n., the number that is to be multiplied by another. — L. *multiplicandus*, 'to be multiplied', gerundive of *multiplicāre*. See **multiply.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

multiplicate, adj., multiple. — L., *multiplicātus*, pp. of *multiplicāre*. See **multiply** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *multiplicate*, n., *multiplicat-ive*, adj., *multiplicat-ive-ly*, adv.

multiplication, n. — ME. *multiplicacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *multiplication*, fr. L. *multiplicātiōnem*, acc. of *multiplicātio*, pp. of *multiplicāre*. See **multiply** and **-ion.**

multiplicity, n., the quality of being manifold. — Late L. *multiplicitās*, 'manifoldness, multiplicity', fr. *multiplex*, gen. *multiplicis*. See **multiplex** and **-ity.**

multiply, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *multiplien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *multiplier*, fr. L. *multiplicāre*, 'to multiply', fr. *multiplex*, gen. *multiplicis*. See **multiplex.**
Derivatives: *multipli-able*, adj., *multipli-er*, n., *multiply-ing*, adj.

multitude, n., a great number; numerousness; a throng. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *multitūdinem*, acc. of *multitūdō*, 'a great number, multitude', which is formed fr. *multus*, 'much, many', with suff. *-tūdō*. See **multiply** and **-tude.**
Derivatives: *multitudin-al*, *multitudin-ary*, adjs., *multitudin-ism*, n., *multitudin-ist*, n., *multitudinist-ic*, adj., *multitudinous* (q.v.)

multitudinous, adj., consisting of a multitude. — Coined by Shakespeare fr. L. *multitūdō*, gen. *-ūdinis*. See **multitude** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *multitudinous-ly*, adv., *multitudinous-ness*, n.

multure, n., a toll or fee paid for the grinding of grain (*Scot. law*). — ME. *moulture*, fr. OF. *moulture* (F. *mouture*), fr. VL. *molitūra*, 'grinding of grain' (whence also OProvenç. *moldura*, Sp. *moledura*, 'grinding'), fr. L. *molere*, 'to grind'. See **meal,** 'edible grain', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ure.**

mum, interj., be silent! silence! — Of imitative origin. Cp. **mumble, mump, mumps.**
Derivatives: *mum*, adj., silent, *mum*, intr. v., to be silent.

mum, n., a kind of strong beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany. — LG. *mumme* (whence G. *Mumme*, Du. *mom*); allegedly named after the brewer Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed this kind of beer in 1489.

mum, intr. v., to act in dumb show. — ME. *mommen*, fr. OF. *momer*, *mommer*, 'to mask oneself' (whence OF. *momon*, 'mask', F. *momerie*, 'mummery'), which prob. derives fr. the child's word *momo*, expressing astonishment. Cp. G. *Mumme* (*now obsol.*), 'mask' whence *mummen* (now *einmummen*, *vermummen*), 'to muffle'. Cp. also Sp. and Port. *momo*, 'grimace'. Cp. also **mummery.**

mum, n. — Vulgar corruption of **madam.**

mum, n., chrysanthemum. — Formed from the ending of *chrysanthemum.*

mumble, intr. and tr. v., to speak indistinctly. — ME. *momelen*, 'to speak indistinctly', derived fr. ME. *mom*, 'a slight sound', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *mommelen*. The *-b-* in *mumble* is excrescent. Cp. **mum,** 'to be silent'. Cp. also **mump.** For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *mumble*, n., *mumbl-er*, n., *mumbling-ly*, adv.

Mumbo Jumbo, 1) name of an African idol; 2) (*not cap.*) an object of superstitious fear. — Corruption of *Mama Dyumbo*, from Mandingo, a West African Negro dialect.

mummer, n., an actor in a dumb show. — MF. *momeur*, *mommeur*, fr. *momer*, *mommer*, 'to mask oneself'. See **mum,** 'to act in dumb show'.

mummery, n., a dumb show. — MF. (= F.) *momerie*, fr. OF. *momeur*. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

mummification, n. — See **mummify** and **-ation.**

mummiform, adj., shaped like a mummy. — Compounded of **mummy** and **-form.**

mummify, tr. v., to make into a mummy; intr. v., to become like a mummy, to dry up, shrivel. — F. *momifier*, compounded of *momie*, 'mummy', and *-fier*, 'to make into', fr. L. *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **mummy** and **-fy.**

mummy, n., an embalmed body. — ME. *mummie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *momie*, fr. ML. *mumia*, fr. Arab. *mūmiya*^{h}, 'mummy', fr. Pers. *mūm*, 'wax'.
Derivative: *mummy*, tr. v., to mummify.

mump, intr. v., to mumble; to whine like a beggar. — Obsol. Du. *mompen*, 'to cheat, deceive', orig. prob. 'to mumble, whine' (cp. Du. *mommelen*, *mompelen*, 'to mutter, mumble'); of imitative origin Cp. **mumble.**

mump, n., a grimace (*obsol.*) — Fr. prec. word.

mump, n., mumps. — See **mumps.**

mumper, n., a deceitful beggar. — Formed fr. **mump,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

mumps, n., an infectious disease, characterized by the swelling of the salivary glands; parotitis. — Fr. **mump,** 'grimace', so called in allusion to the patient's appearance.

munch, intr. and tr. v., to chew. — ME. *monchen*, prob. imitative; not connected with F. *manger*, 'to eat'. Cp **crunch.**
Derivatives: *munch*, n., *munch-er*, n.

Munchausen, n., inexact for *Münchhausen* in the name of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Münchhausen (1720-97), a German adventurer,

who served in the Russian army against the Turks; pretended author of a book of wildly exaggerated exploits really written by Rudolph Erich Raspe (1734-94), and entitled *Baron Munchausen, Narrative of his Marvellous Travels* (published in 1785).
Derivatives: *Munchausen-ism*, n., *Munchausen-ize*, intr. v.

mundane, adj., pertaining to the world; worldly. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *mondain*, fr. Late L. *mundānus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the world', fr. L. *mundus*, 'world, universe, the heavens, the heavenly bodies, the earth, the inhabitants of the earth', of uncertain origin; not related to the Latin adjective *mundus*, 'clean, cleanly, neat', nor to L. *movēre*, 'to move'. Cp. **extramundane, ultramondane, monde, demimonde, mound,** 'globe'.
Derivatives: *mundane-ly*, adj., *mundane-ness*, n., *mundanity* (q.v.)

mundanity, n., worldliness. — MF. (= F.) *mondanité*, fr. ML. *mundānitātem*, acc. of *mundānitās*, fr. Late L. *mundānus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

mundungus, n., tobacco with an offensive smell (*obsol.*) — Sp. *mondongo*, 'paunch, tripe, intestines', rel. to *mondejo*, 'paunch, belly (of a pig)'.

mungo, n., a kind of fine shoddy. — Of uncertain origin.

mungoos, mungoose, n. — See **mongoose.**

Munichion, also **Munychion,** n., name of the 10th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of April and first half of May). — Gk. Μουνιχιών, less exactly spelled Μουνυχιών

municipal, adj., pertaining to the government of a city or town. — L. *mūnicipālis*, fr. *mūnicipium*, 'a town that possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws, a free town', fr. *mūniceps*, gen. *mūnicipis*, 'inhabitant of a municipium or free town, citizen', lit. 'a receiver of duties', compounded of *mūnia*, 'official duties', and the stem of *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. The first element is rel. to *mūnus*, 'service, office, function', *commūnis*, 'common, universal, public'. See **mean,** 'of low rank', and cp. **common**; cp. also **munificence, remunerate.** For the second element see **captive**; for the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *municipal*, n., *municipal-ism*, n., *municipal-ist*, n., *municipality* (q.v.), *municipal-ize*, tr. v., *municipal-iz-ation*, n., *municipal-ly*, adv.

municipality, n. — F. *municipalité*, fr. *municipal*, fr. L. *mūnicipālis* (see **municipal**); introduced into English by the statesman Edmund Burke (1729-97). For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

munificence, n., great liberality. — F., fr. L. *mūnificentia*, 'bountifulness, liberality, generosity', fr. *mūnificus*. See next word and **-ce.**

munificent, adj., very liberal. — Back formation fr. *mūnificentior*, compar. of *mūnificus*, 'bountiful, liberal, generous', lit. 'present-making', fr. *mūnus*, 'service, office, function; gift', and *-ficus*, 'making', fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **municipal** and **-fic.**
Derivatives: *munificent-ly*, adv., *munificent-ness* n.

muniment, n., 1) protection; 2) pl. a document, esp. a title deed (*law*). — ME. *munimente*, fr. MF. *muniment*, fr. L. *mūnimentum*, 'defense, fortification, protection' (in ML. 'title deed'), fr. *mūnīre*, 'to surround with a wall, defend, fortify, protect', fr. *moenia*, 'walls, bulwarks', which developed fr. **moi-ni-* and is rel. to L. *mūrus* (fr. **moi-ros*), 'wall'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **mural** and words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

munition, n., 1) pl., military stores, provisions; 2) military material stored. — MF. (= F.) *munition*, fr. L. *mūnītiōnem*, acc. of *mūnītiō*, 'fortification, defense', fr. *mūnītus*, pp. of *mūnīre*. See **muniment** and **-ion** and cp. **premunition.**
Derivatives: *munition*, tr. v., *munition-eer*, n., *munition-er*, n.

munjeet, n., Indian madder. — Hind. *mañjiṭ*, fr. OI. *mañjiṣṭhā*, which is perh. fem. of *mañjiṣṭha*, superl. of *mañjúh*, 'beautiful, lovely, charming', a word of uncertain etymology. For the ending see superl. suff. **-est.**

munnion, n. — See **mullion.**

munshi, also **moonshee,** n., a native interpreter; a native teacher of Indian languages (*Anglo-India*) — Hind. *munshī*, fr. Arab. *múnshi'*, part. of *ánsha'a*, 'he caused to rise', IV (= causative) conjugation of *násha'a*, 'he rose, was high; he grew up', which is rel. to Heb. *nāśā́*, 'he lifted'. See **nasi.**

muntjac, muntjak, n., a small deer of eastern and southern Asia. — Native Malay, fr. Javanese.

Muntz, Muntz's metal. — Named after its inventor George F. *Muntz* of Birmingham, England (died in 1857).

Muraena, Murena, the genus of morays. — L. *muraena*, *murena*, 'sea eel, lamprey' (whence F. *morène*), fr. Gk. σμύραινα, μύραινα, of s.m., fr. σμῦρος, μῦρος, 'sea eel'. See **moray.**

Muraenidae, Murenidae, n., pl., the family of the morays (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae** (q.v.).

muraenoid, murenoid, adj., resembling the moray. — Compounded of **muraena** and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

murage, n., formerly a tax paid for the building and repairing of city walls. — ME., fr. OF., fr. ML. *mūrāgium*, fr. L. *mūrus*. See **mural** and **-age.**

mural, adj., pertaining to a wall. — F. *mural*, fr. L. *mūrālis*, 'of, or pertaining to, a wall', fr. *mūrus* (OL. *moiros*, *moerus*), 'wall', which stands for **moi-ros* and is rel. to *moenia* (fr. **moi-ni-*), 'walls, bulwarks'. See **muniment** and cp. **murage, mure, muromontite, extramural, intramural, immure.** Cp. also **mere,** 'boundary'.

murder, n. — ME. *mordre*, *morder*, *morthre*, fr.

OE. *morðor, morður*, rel. to Goth. *maúrþr*, 'murder', OE. *morð*, OS., OFris. *morth*, ON. *morð*, Dan., Swed. *mord*, MDu. *moort, mort*, Du. *moord*, OHG. *mord*, MHG. *mort*, G. *Mord*, 'murder', and cogn. with L. *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death', *morī*, 'to die'. See **mortal.**

Derivatives: *murder*, v. (q.v.), *murder-ous* (q.v.)

murder, tr. v. — ME. *mortheren, murtheren*, fr. OE. *myrðrian*, 'to murder', fr. OE. *morðor*, 'murder'; rel. to OF. *morthia*, OHG. *murthiren*, Goth. *maúrþrjan*, 'to murder'. See **murder,** n.

Derivatives: *murder-er*, n., *murder-ess*, n.

murderous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **murder,** a word of Teut. origin, and **-ous,** a suff. traceable to L. *-ōsus.*

Derivatives: *murderous-ly*, adv., *murderous-ness*, n.

mure, tr. v., to enclose within walls, immure. — ME. *muren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *murer*, fr. L. *mūrāre*, 'to enclose within walls', fr. *mūrus*. See **mural.**

Murex, n., a genus of marine gastropods (*zool.*) — L. *mūrex*, 'purple fish, purple dye', of uncertain, possibly Mediterranean, origin.

muriate, n., a salt of hydrochloric acid (*chem.*) — See next word.

muriatic, adj., hydrochloric (scil. *acid*). — Coined by the German chemist Johann Rudolf Glauber (1604-70) fr. L. *muriāticus*, 'pickled in brine', fr. *muria, muriēs*, 'brine', which is of uncertain etymology.

Muridae, n. pl., a family of rodents, the rats and mice (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *mūs*, gen. *mūris*, 'mouse'. See **murine.**

Muriel, fem. PN. — Prob. of Celtic origin and lit. meaning 'sea-bright'. Cp. the Ir. PN. *Muirgheal*, which is compounded of *muir*, 'sea', and *geal*, 'bright'. OIr. *muir* is rel. to Co., W. *mor*, 'sea', and cogn. with L. *mare*, 'sea'. See **mare,** 'sea', **mere,** 'sea', and cp. the first element in **Merlin.**

murk, adj., dark, gloomy (*archaic and poet.*) — ME. *mirke*, prob. fr. ON. *myrkr*, Dan. *mørk*, Swed. *mörk*, which is rel. to OE. *mirce*, OS. *mirki*, 'dark'.

Derivatives: *murk*, n., *murk-y*, adj., *murk-i-ly*, adv., *murk-i-ness*, n.

murk, n. — ME. *mirke*, prob. fr. ON. *myrkr*, n., fr. *myrkr*, adj. Cp. Dan. *mørk*, Swed. *mörk*, 'darkness', and see **murk,** adj.

murmur, n. — ME. *murmure*, fr. OF. (= F.) *murmure*, fr. *murmurer*, 'to murmur'. See **murmur,** v.

murmur, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *murmuren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *murmurer*, fr. L. *murmurāre*, fr. *murmur*, 'a murmur, murmuring', which is of imitative origin. Cp. OI. *murmuraḥ*, 'crackling fire', *marmaraḥ*, 'rustling', Gk. μορμύρειν, 'to roar, boil', Lith., *murmléti, murménti*, 'to murmur', *murměti*, 'to grumble', OHG. *murmurōn, murmulōn*, MHG., G. *murmeln*, 'to murmur', Du. *murmelen*, Arm. *mṙmṙam, mṙmṙim* (for *muṙmuṙam*, resp. *muṙmuṙim*), 'I murmur, grumble, roar'. All these words are traceable to the I.-E. reduplicated imitative base ***mor-mor-, *mur-mur-**, 'to murmur, rustle, grumble'. The simple base ***mor-, *mur-**, appears in OIr. *muirn* (fr. ***murni-**), 'noise, rustle', ON. *murra*, MDu., Du. *morren*, MHG., G. *murren*, 'to murmer, growl, grumble', OE. *murnian, murcnian*, 'to murmur, complain, grieve'.

Derivatives: *murmur-er*, n., *murmur-ing*, adj., *murmur-ing-ly*, adv., *murmur-ous*, adj., *murmur-ous-ly*, adv.

muromontite, n., a complex silicate containing yttrium metals (*mineral.*) — So called because found in Saxony at *Maurersberg* (in Latin *Muromontia*), lit. 'wall mountain'. See **mural, mount** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

murphy, n., a potato (*colloq.*) — From the PN. *Murphy.*

murra, murrha, n., a stone of which precious vessels were made (*Roman archaeol.*) — L. See **murrhine.**

murrain, n., cattle plague. — ME. *moreine*, fr. MF. *morine*, fr. VL. ***morīre**, corresponding to L. *morī*, 'to die'; see **mortal.** Cp. Sp. *morriña*, Port. *morrinha*, 'murrain', which also derive fr. VL. ***morīre.** Cp. **murrina.**

murre, n., 1) guillemot of the genus *Uria*; 2) the razorbill — Related to dial. E. *marrot, morrot*, 'guillemot'; of uncertain origin. Cp. next word.

murrelet, n., any of various birds of the auk family. — Formed fr. **murre** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

murrey, adj., mulberry red; dark purplish red; n., murrey color. — ME., fr. MF. *morée*, fr. ML. *mōrātus*, 'mulberry colored', fr. L. *mōrum*, 'mulberry'. See **mulberry.**

murrhine, adj., made of, or resembling, murra; n., a murrhine vase (*Roman antiq.*). — L. *murr(h)īnus*, 'of, or made of, murra', fr. *murra*, less correctly *murrha*, 'fluorspar; agate; a glass imitation', which is of Iranian origin. Cp. Pers. *mori, muri*, 'globule of glass'. Cp. also Gk. μόρρια, μούρρινα (*pl.*), which are of the same origin and meaning as L. *murra.*

murriña, n., a disease of horses (*veter.*) — Sp. *morriña*, 'murrain'. See **murrain.**

Mus, n., a genus of rodents, the mouse (*zool.*) — L. *mūs*, gen. *mūris*, 'mouse'. See **mouse.**

Musa, n., a genus of trees, the banana (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *máuza*^{h}, 'banana', fr. *mauz*, 'banana tree'.

Musaph, also spelled **Musaf,** n., additional prayer on the Sabbath and on festivals, immediately following the morning prayer (= *Shaharith*). — Mishnaic Heb. *mūsāph*, 'additional offering, additional prayer', prop. subst. use of the Hoph'al part. of *yāsáph*, 'he added, increased', which is rel. to Aram. *ōsíph*, Syr. *ausép̄h*, 'he added', and prob. also to Akkad. *uṣṣupu*, 'to add', *ṣiptu*, 'interest'.

Musca, n., a genus of flies, the common housefly (*entomol.*) — L. *musca*, 'fly'. See **midge** and cp. words there referred to.

muscadel, n. — A var. of **muscatel.**

muscadine, n., a grape grown in the southern U.S. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. OProvenç. *muscada*, fem. of *muscat*, 'flavored with musk'. See **muscat.**

muscardine, n., dormouse (*obsol.* and *rare*). — F., fr. earlier F. *muscardin, muscadin*, 'lozenge flavored with musk', fr. It. *moscardino*, of s.m., fr. *moscado*, 'having the smell of musk', fr. VL. *muscātus*, of s.m., fr. L. *muscus*; see **musk** and cp. **muscat.** The animal was called *muscardine* by the French naturalist, Comte Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-88) in allusion to its musky smell.

muscardine, n., a disease of silk worms. — F., fr. earlier *muscardin*. See prec. word.

muscarine, muscarin, n., an alkaloid found in the fungus *Agaricus muscarius* (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** resp. **-in,** fr. ModL. Agaricus *muscārius*, 'fly agaric', from the L. adj. *muscārius*, 'pertaining to flies', fr. *musca*, 'fly'; see **midge.** The fungus was so called from its hairy character.

muscat, n., 1) a light musky grape; 2) a muscatel wine. — F., fr. OProvenç. *muscat*, lit. 'having the smell of musk', fr. VL. *muscātus*, of s.m., fr. L. *muscus*. See **musk** and cp. next word.

muscatel, n., 1) a variety of white grape with a musky flavor; 2) a sweet wine made from muscatel grapes. — ME. *muskadelle*, fr. MF. *muscatel, muscadel*, fr. OProvenç. ***muscadel**, dimin. of *muscat*. See **muscat** and dimin. suff. **-el** and cp. **moschatel.**

muscle, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *mūsculus*, 'a little mouse; muscle', dimin. of *mūs*, 'mouse'; see **mouse** and **-cle** and cp. **mussel.** The form of some muscles resembles that of a mouse, whence the sense development of L. *mūsculus*; cp. Arm. *mukn*, Gk. μῦς, 'mouse; muscle', OSlav. *myšĭ*, 'mouse', *myšica*, 'arm', OE., OHG., MHG. *mūs*, G. *Maus*, 'mouse; muscle'; cp. also Arab. *'ádala*^{h}, 'muscle', fr. *'ádal*, 'field mouse'. It. *muscolo*, Rum. *muşchiu*, OProvenç. *muscle, moscle*, Sp., Port. *músculo*, 'muscle', Sp. *muslo*, 'thigh', and G. *Muskel*, 'muscle', all derive fr. L. *mūsculus.*

muscoid, adj., mosslike. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *muscus*, 'moss', and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **moss** and **-oid** and cp. next word.

muscology, n., the science of mosses. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *muscus*, 'moss', and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **moss** and **-logy** and cp. prec. word.

muscovado, n., raw sugar obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane after draining off the molasses. — Sp. (*azúcar*) *mascabado* or Port. (*açurar*) *mascavado*, '(sugar) of inferior quality', fr. *mascabado*, 'raw, unrefined', shortened fr. *menoscabado*, pp. of *menoscabar*, 'to impair, lessen, deteriorate', which is compounded of *menos*, 'less' (fr. L. *minus*) and *cabo*, 'head' (fr. L. *caput*). See **minus** and **capital,** adj., and cp. **mischief.**

Muscovite, n., an inhabitant of Muscovy, a Russian. — Formed fr. *Muscovy* (F. *Moscovie*), ancient name of Russia, with subst. suff. **-ite.**

Muscovy duck, the musk duck (*Cairina moschata*) — Corruption of **musk duck.**

muscular, adj., pertaining to, or performed by, a muscle or muscles. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *mūsculus*. See **muscle.**

Derivatives: *muscular-ity*, n., *muscular-ize*, tr. v., *muscular-iz-ation*, n.

musculature, n., system of muscles. — F., fr. L. *mūsculus*. See **muscle** and **-ure.**

musculo-, combining form meaning 'muscle' or 'muscular' (*anat.*) — L. *mūsculo-*, fr. *mūsculus*. See **muscle.**

musculus, n., a muscle (*anat.*) — L. *mūsculus*. See **muscle.**

muse, intr. v., to reflect. — ME. *musen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *muser*, 'to loiter, dream, ponder deeply', prop. 'to snuff about' (said of a dog), fr. ML. *musum*, 'muzzle', whence also It. *muso*, OProvenç. *mus*, and the OF. dimin. *musel* (F. *museau*), whence E. **muzzle** (q.v.) Cp. **amuse** and **musette.**

Derivatives: *muse*, n., meditation, *muse-ful*, adj., *muse-ful-ly*, adv., *muse-less*, adj., *muse-less-ly*, adv., *mus-ing*, n. and adj., *mus-ing-ly*, adv.

Muse, n., one of the nine goddessess, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, protectors of the arts (*Greek mythol.*) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *Mūsa*, fr. Gk. Μοῦσα, μοῦσα, 'Muse; music, song', which stands perh. for *Μόνθια and is rel. to μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See **mathematical** and cp. **amusia, mosaic, museum, music.**

musette, n., 1) a small bagpipe; 2) a composition for this instrument. — F., fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. *muser*, 'to play the bagpipe', fr. OF. *mus*, 'mouth, muzzle', fr. ML. *musum*, of s.m. See **muzzle** and **-ette** and cp. **muse.** Cp. also **cornmuse.**

museum, n. — L. *mūsēum*, 'library, academy, study, museum', fr. Gk. μουσεῖον, lit. 'seat of the Muses', fr. Μοῦσα, 'Muse'. See **Muse.**

mush, n., 1) a thick soft mass; 2) a porridge (U.S.) — A var. of **mash.**

Derivative: *mush-y*, adj.

mush, n., a march on foot with dogs (*Northwestern America*). — Prob. corruption of F. *marche*! 'go!' (imper. of *marcher*, 'to walk, march, go'), a shout of command to the dogs. See **march,** 'to walk'.

Derivatives: *mush*, intr. v., to travel on foot with dogs; tr. v., to cause to travel, *mush-er*, n.

mushroom, n. — ME. *muscheron*, fr. OF. *meisseron, moisseron* (F. *mousseron*), fr. ML. *mussiriōnem*, acc. of *mussiriō*, a word of pre-Latin origin, used in the North of France; F. *mousseron* was influenced in form by F. *mousse*, 'moss', with which it has nothing in common.

Derivatives: *mushroom*, intr. v., *mushroom-y*, adj.

music, n. — ME. *musik*, fr. OF. (= F.) *musique*,

fr. L. *mūsica*, fr. Gk. μουσική (scil. τέχνη), 'musical art', orig. 'any art in which the Muses presided', fem. of μουσικός, 'pertaining to the Muses', fr. Μοῦσα, 'Muse'. See **muse** and **-ic.**

musical, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *mūsicālis*, 'pertaining to music', fr. L. *mūsica*. See **music** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *musical-ly*, adv., *musical-ness*, n.

musician, n. — ME. *musicien*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. *musique*. See **music** and **-ian.**
Derivative: *musician-ly*, adv.

musimon, n., the moufflon. — L. *musimō*, *musmō*. See **moufflon.**

musk, n., substance secreted by a gland near the testicles of the musk deer. — ME. *muske*, fr. OF. (= F.) *musc*, fr. L. *muscus*, fr. Gk. μόσχος, fr. Pers. *mushk*, 'musk', fr. OI. *muṣkáḥ*, 'scrotum, testicle', lit. 'a little mouse', fr. *mūṣ-*, 'mouse'. See **mouse** and cp. **muscle.** Cp. also **muscadine, muscardine, muscat, muscatel.** Cp. also **mugget** and the second element in **nutmeg.**
Derivatives: *musk-ish*, *musk-y*, adjs.

muskellunge, n., a large pike of North America. — Algonquian *maskinonge*, lit. 'large pike'.

musket, n., hand gun, formerly used by infantry; replaced by the rifle. — MF. (= F.) *mousquet*, fr. It. *moschetto*, 'arrow for a crossbow' (now meaning 'musket'), lit. 'a little fly', fr. *mosca*, 'fly', fr. L. *musca*. See **midge** and **-et** and cp. **mosquito.** For sense development cp. *zumbooruk*, 'a small gun', which is traceable to Arab. *zambūr*, 'a hornet'.

Musketeer, n., a soldier armed with a musket. — F. *mousquetaire*, fr. *mousquet*, 'musket'. See **musket** and **-eer** and cp. **mousquetaire.**

musketoon, n., a short musket with large bore. — F. *mousqueton*, formed fr. *mousquet*, 'musket', on analogy of It. *moschettone*. See **musket** and **-oon.**

musketry, n., muskets collectively. — F. *mousqueterie*, formed fr. *mousquet*, 'musket', on the analogy of It. *moschetteria*. See **musket** and **-ry.**

muskus grass. — Fr. Du. *muskus*, 'musk', fr. L. *muscus*. See **musk.**

Muslim, n. — See **Moslem.**

muslin, n., a fine soft cotton fabric. — F. *mousseline*, fr. It. *mussolina*, dimin. formed from *Mussolo*, Italian name of *Mosul*, town in Mesopotamia (now Iraq), where this material was originally made. Cp. **mousseline.**

muslinet, n. — Dimin. of prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-et.**

musnud, n., a large cushion used by princes in India, Persia, etc. — Hind. *masnad*, fr. Arab. *másnad*, lit. 'something to lean upon', fr. *sánada*, 'he leaned upon'. Cp. **sunnud.**

musquash, n., 1) a muskrat; 2) its fur. — Prop. 'the red animal', from an Algonquian native word meaning 'red'.

muss, n., mess, confusion, disorder. — Prob. a var. of **mess.**
Derivative: *muss*, tr. v., to disarrange, confuse.

mussel, n., any of several bivalve mollusks. — ME. *muscle*, fr. OE. *muscelle*, *muscle*, fr. VL. **muscula* [whence also OF. *musle* (F. *moule*), OS., OHG. *muscula* (MHG., G. *muschel*), 'mussel'], corresponding to L. *musculus*, 'little mouse, muscle; sea mussel'. See **muscle.**
Derivatives: *mussel-ed*, adj., *mussel-er*, n.

mussuck, mussuk, n., a leathern skin for water (India) — Hind. *maśak*, fr. OI. *maśakaḥ*.

Mussulman, n., a Moslem. — Turk. *musulmān*, fr. Pers. *musulmān*, which is formed with the adj. suff. *-ān* fr. Arab. *múslim*, 'Moslem'. See **Moslem.**

must, aux. v., am (or is, are) obliged to. — ME. *moste*, fr. OE. *mōste*, pret. of *mōtan*, 'to be allowed to, be able to, have opportunity to, have to', rel. to OS. *mōtan*, 'to be obliged to, have to', OFris. *mōta*, MLG. *mōten*, MDu., Du. *moeten*, 'to be obliged to', OHG. *muoʒan*, MHG. *müeʒen*, 'to be allowed to, have to', G. *müssen*, 'to be obliged to', Goth. *gamōtan*, 'to have room to, be able to', fr. Teut. base **mōtan*, 'to fix, allot, appoint, something; to have room; to be able; to be obliged', *ō*-degree of I.-E. base *mēd-*, 'to measure, limit', whence OE. *metan*, 'to measure'. See **mete,** 'to measure', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **mote,** 'may'.
Derivative: *must*, n.

must, n., mold, mustiness. — Prob. back formation fr. **musty.**

must, adj., frenzied, mad (said of male elephants). — Hind. *mast*, fr. Pers. *mast*, rel. to OI. *matta-*, 'drunk, intoxicated', pp. of *mádati*, 'boils, bubbles, gets drunk', fr. I.-E. base **mād-*, 'wet, to drip'. See **meat** and cp. words there referred to.

must, n., new wine. — ME., fr. OE. *must*, fr. L. *mustum*, 'new wine', shortened fr. *mustum vīnum*, fr. *mustus*, 'fresh, new', which possibly stands for **mus-tos*, 'wet, moist', fr. I.-E. **meu-s-*. See **moss** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **mustard.** F. *moût*, It. *mosto*. OSlav. *mūstŭ*, 'new wine', also derive fr. L. *mustum*.

mustache, moustache, n. — MF. (= F.) *moustache*, fr. It. *mostaccio*, a collateral form of *mostacchio*, fr. MGk. μούσταχι, fr. Gk. μύσταξ, 'upper lip, mustache', which is rel. to μάσταξ, 'mouth, jaws', lit. 'that with which one chews', μαστιχάω, 'I gnash the teeth', μασάομαι (for *μαθιάομαι), 'I chew, bite', fr. I.-E. base **menth*, 'to chew'. See **mouth** and cp. **mastic, masticate.**
Derivatives: *mustach-ed*, *moustach-ed*, adj., *mustach-ial*, *moustach-ial*, adj.

mustachio, mustache, n. — A blend of Sp. *mostacho* and It. *mostaccio*. See **mustache.**
Derivative: *mustachio-ed*, adj.

mustang, n., the small, half-wild horse of the American prairies. — Mexican Sp. *mesteño*, *mestengo*, 'ownerless animal, stray', fr. Sp. *mesteño*, *mestengo*, 'belonging to graziers', fr. *mesta*, 'company of graziers', fr. L. *mixta*, fem. pp. of *miscēre*, 'to mix' (see **mix**); influenced in

form by Sp. *mostrenco*, 'straying, wild', fr. *mostrar*, fr. L. *mōnstrāre*, 'to show'.

mustard, n. — ME., fr. OF. *moustarde* (F. *moutarde*), fr. *moust* (F. *moût*), 'new wine, must', fr. L. *mustum*. Accordingly *mustard* lit. means 'seasoned with must'. See **must,** 'new wine', and cp. **-ard.**

mustee, n., an octoroon; a half-caste. — Corruption of Sp. *mestizo*. See **mestizo** and cp. **mestee.**

Mustelidae, n., pl., a family of carnivorous animals as weasels, badgers, skunks. — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *mūstēla*, 'weasel'. See **musteline.**

musteline, adj., of, or pertaining to, the family of weasels. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. L. *mūstēla*, 'weasel', which is of uncertain origin; possibly connected with *mūs*, 'mouse' (the weasel is referred to in classical antiquity as 'the catcher of mice'; see **mouse**).

muster, tr. v., 1) to collect, gather together; 2) intr. v., to come together. — ME. *mustren*, fr. OF. *moster*, *mustrer*, *monstrer* (F. *montrer*), 'to show', fr. L. *mōnstrāre*. See **monster** and cp. next word.

muster, n., an assembling of soldiers; an assembly for inspection. — ME. *moustre*, fr. OF. *mostre*, *moustre* (F. *montre*), lit. 'that which is shown', fr. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, 'to show'. See **muster,** v.

musty, adj., moldy. — Prob. for earlier *moisty*, fr. **moist** (q.v.) Cp. **must,** 'mold'.
Derivatives: *musti-ly*, adv., *musti-ness*, n.

mutable, adj., liable to change, changeable. — L. *mūtābilis*, 'changeable', fr. *mūtāre*, 'to change', which is rel. to *mūtuus*, 'borrowed, lent, reciprocal, mutual', and cogn. with OI. *méthati*, *mitháti*, 'changes, alternates, joins, meets, quarrels', *mithάḥ*, 'alternately, mutually', *míthu*, 'perverted', Avestic *miθō*, 'perverted, false', OSlav. *mitĕ*, 'alternately', *mĭstĭ*, 'vengeance', Lett. *miêtus*, 'change', *mituôt*, *mietuót*, 'to exchange, barter', *mitêt*, 'to change', Goth. *maidjan*, 'to change', Hitt. *mutāi-*, 'to be changed into'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **meit(h)-*, enlargement of base **mei-*, 'to change, exchange'. See **mean,** 'of low rank'. See also **mis-, miss,** v., and cp. **mew,** 'to shed, molt', **molt, mutual, commute, permute, transmute, remuda.**
Derivatives: *mutabil-ity*, n., *mutable-ness*, n., *mutabl-y*, adv.

mutate, tr. and intr. v., to change. — L. *mūtātus*, pp. of *mūtāre*. See **mutable** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

mutation, n., change. — ME. *mustacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *mutation*, fr. L. *mūtātiōnem*, acc. of *mūtātiō*, 'change', fr. *mūtātus*, pp. of *mūtāre*. See **mutable** and **-ation.**

mutative, adj., liable to change (*biol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *mūtātus*, pp. of *mūtāre*. See **mutate.**

Mutazilite, n., name of a Shiite sect in Islam, founded by Wasil ibn Ata in the 8th cent. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Arab. *mu'tázilah*, 'a body of seceders', fr. *mu'tázil*, 'seceder', active part. of *i'tázala*, 'he seceded', VIII conjugation of *'ázala*, 'he went'.

mutch, n., a close-fitting cap worn by women and little children. — MDu. *mutse*, 'cap', fr. earlier *almutse*. See **amice,** 'hood, headdress', and cp. **almuce, mozzetta.**

mutchkin, n., an old liquid measure. — MDu. *mutseken*, orig. 'a little cap', formed with dim. suff. *-ken* fr. *mutse*, 'cap'. See **mutch** and **-kin.**

mute, adj., dumb. — L. *mūtus*, 'dumb', prob. fr. I.-E. imitative base **mŭ-*, whence also L. *mū* in *mū facere*, 'to mutter', OI. *mū́-kaḥ*, 'dumb', Gk. μῦειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes); see 1st **mystery.** Cp. the imitative base **mut-*, whence L. *muttīre*, *mūtīre*, 'to grunt, mutter', and see **mutter.** Cp. also **obmutescence.**
Derivatives: *mute*, n. and tr. v., *mute-ly*, adv., *mute-ness*, n.

mutilate, tr. v., 1) to maim; 2) to destroy. — L. *mutilātus*, pp. *mutilāre*, 'to mutilate', fr. *mutilus*, 'maimed, mutilated', orig. meaning 'short', and cogn. with OIr. *mut*, 'short', Gael. *mutach*, 'short and thick'. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *mutilation* (q.v.), *mutilat-ive*, adj., *mutilat-or*, n., *mutilat-ory*, adj.

mutilation, n. — Late L. *mutilātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *mutilātus*, pp. of *mutilāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

mutineer, n., 1) one guilty of mutiny; 2) intr. v., to mutiny. — F. *mutinier* (a word used in the 16th cent.), fr. *mutin*, 'mutinous'. See **mutiny** and **-eer.**

mutinous, adj., disposed to mutiny, rebellious. — See **mutiny** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *mutinous-ly*, adv., *mutinous-ness*, n.

mutiny, n., rebellion. — Formed with subst. suff. **-y** fr. obsol. *mutine*, 'a mutiny', fr. F. *mutiner*, 'to rebel, mutiny', fr. *mutin*, 'mutinous, riotous, unruly', fr. OF. *muete*, *meute*, 'riot, revolte' (whence F. *meute*, 'pack of hounds; crowd, mob, band'), fr. VL. *mŏvita*, subst. use of *mŏvĭta*, fem. of *mŏvĭtus*, corresponding to classical L. *mōtus*, pp. of *movēre*, 'to move'. Cp. F. *émeute* (fr. VL. **exmŏvita*), 'riot, tumult' (orig. 'movement, motion'), and see **move.**
Derivative: *mutiny*, intr. v.

mutism, n., dumbness. — F. *mutisme*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *mūtus*, 'dumb', and *-isme*, a suff. of Greek origin. See **mute** and **-ism.**

mutoscope, n., a device conveying the impression of a moving picture. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *mūtāre*, 'to change', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **mutable** and **-scope.**

mutt, n. (*slang*), 1) a fool; 2) a mongrel dog. — Prob. short for *muttonhead*.

mutter, v., to utter indistinctly. — ME. *moteren*, *mutteren*, from the I.-E. imitative base **mut-*,

'to grunt, mutter', whence also L. *muttīre, mūtīre*, 'to grunt, mutter', Lith. *mùtė*, Lett. *mute*, 'mouth', ON. *muðla*, 'to murmur', OHG. *mutilōn*, 'to murmur, mutter; to drizzle'. Cp. **mot, motet, motto.** Cp. also the imitative base **mŭ-*, whence Gk. μῦειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes). See 1st **mystery** and cp. **mute.**

Derivatives: *mutter*, n., *mutter-er*, n., *muttering-ly*, adv.

mutton, n., the flesh of sheep. — ME. *motoun*, fr. OF. *moton, molton*, 'a ram' (whence F. *mouton*, 'sheep'), fr. Gaul. L. **multōnem*, acc. of **multō*, 'sheep' (whence also OProvenç. *molto*, 'wether', It. *montone*, 'a sheep'), which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. *mult*, MIr. *molt*, W. *mollt*, MBret. *mout*, Bret. *maut*, 'wether'. Cp. also **moutonné.**

Derivative: *mutton-y*, adj.

mutual, adj., joint, reciprocal, done in common. — ME. *mutuall*, fr. MF. (= F.) *mutuel*, fr. L. *mūtuus*, 'borrowed, lent; reciprocal, mutual', which stands for **moitvos* and is rel. to L. *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutable** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *mutual-ism*, n., *mutual-ity*, n., *mutual-ize*, v., *mutual-iz-ation*, n., *mutual-ly*, adv.

mutule, n., an ornamental block projecting under the corona of the cornice of the Doric order (*archit.*) — F., fr. L. *mūtulus*, 'mutule, modillion', which is prob. of Etruscan origin and lit. means 'something projecting', from the Etruscan base **mut-*, 'to project', which appears in many geographical names (e.g. in the name of the town *Mutena* (now Modena). Cp. **modillion.**

muzhik, also **moujik,** n., a Russian peasant. — Russ. *muzhik*, lit. 'a little man', dimin. of *muzh*, 'man, husband', fr. ORuss. *mužĭ*, fr. OSlav. *mǫžĭ*, 'man', which is cogn. with OI. *mánuḥ*, Goth. *manna*, OE. *man*, 'man'; see **man.** Peasants were called 'little men', because according to the ancient Russian law, peasants were regarded as minors.

muzzle, n., the projecting part of the head of an animal; snout. — ME. *musell*, fr. OF. *musel* (F. *museau*), fr. ML. *musellum*, dimin. of *musum*, 'muzzle, snout', whence It. *muso*, OProvenç. *mus*, of s.m.; of unknown origin. Cp. **muse.**

Derivatives: *muzzle*, tr. v., *muzzl-er*, n.

muzzy, adj., confused; dazed. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *muzzi-ly*, adv., *muzzi-ness*, n.

my, possessive pron. of the 1st person sing., of me, mine. — Early ME. *mi*, short for *min*, fr. OE. *min*, 'my, of me'. The final *n* was dropped in ME. before words beginning with consonants. See **mine,** pron. For the loss of the *n* before consonants cp. *thy* and *a*, form of the indef. art. *an* before consonants.

my-, form of **myo-** before a vowel.

myalgia, n., muscular pain (*med.*) — Coined on the analogy of *neuralgia* fr. Gk. μῦς, 'muscle', and ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **myo-** and **-algia.**

Derivative: *myalg-ic*, adj.

Mya, n., a genus of bivalves, the common long clam (*zool.*) — L. *mya*, 'a kind of mussel', fr. Gk. μύα, which is rel. to μῦς, gen. μυός, 'muscle'. See **mussel** and cp. **muscle.**

myalism, n., a kind of Negro witchcraft in West India. — Prob. formed from a native word with suff. **-ism.**

myall, n., any of several Australian acacias. — From native name.

myall, n., a wild Australian native. — From Australian native *maial*, 'wild'.

Derivative: *myall*, adj.

Myaria, n., a group of bivalves (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. **Mya** (q.v.)

myasthenia, n., muscular weakness (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **my-** and Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness'. See **asthenia.**

myc-, form of **myco-** before a vowel.

mycelium, n., the thallus of a fungus (*bot.*) — ModL., formed on the analogy of *epithelium* fr. Gk. μύκης, 'fungus'. See **myco-.**

Derivatives: *myceli-al, myceli-an*, adj.

Mycenaean, adj., pertaining to Mycenae, an ancient city of Greece, or to the civilization that flourished there and in Greece, Crete and Asia Minor between 1500 and 1100 B.C.E. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Mycēnaeus*, fr. Gk. Μυκηναῖος, 'of Mycenae', fr. Μυκῆναι, Μυκήνη, 'Mycenae'.

mycet-, form of **myceto-** before a vowel.

-mycete, combining form denoting one of a (specified) group of fungi. — Fr. **-mycetes.**

-mycetes, combining form denoting large groups of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης, 'fungus'. See **myco-.**

myceto-, before a vowel **mycet-,** combining form meaning 'fungus' (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus'. See **myco-.**

mycetoma, n., a disease of the skin and underlying tissue, esp. of the foot, caused by fungoid bacteria (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **mycet-** and suff. **-oma.**

myco-, before a vowel **myc-,** combining form meaning 'fungus', as in *mycology*. — Fr. Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus', fr. I.-E. **(s)meuq-*, 'to slip, slippery, slimy', whence also Gk. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', L. *mūcus*, 'mucus of the nose'. See **mucus** and cp. **mycelium, Mycteria, mycteric, myxo-,** and the second element in **Actinomyces, phycomyces.**

mycology, n., that branch of botany which deals with fungi. — Compounded of **myco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

mycorhiza, mycorrhiza, n., mycelium found on the roots of various trees (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **myco-** and Gk. ῥίζα, 'root'. See **rhizo-.**

mycosis, n., 1) the growth of parasitic fungi in the body; 2) disease caused by parasitic fungi (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **myc-** and suff. **-osis.**

mycotic, adj., pertaining to, or caused by, mycosis. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

Mycteria, n., a genus of birds, the American wood ibis (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυκτήρ, 'nose', lit. 'the mucous organ', rel. to μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', and cogn. with L. *mūcus*, 'nasal mucus'. See **mucus** and cp. **myco-** and next word.

mycteric, adj., pertaining to the nasal cavities. (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μυκτήρ, 'nose'. See prec. word.

Mydaus, n., the genus consisting of the teledu (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυδᾶν, 'to be damp or clammy', fr. μύδος, 'damp, moisture, clamminess', fr. I.-E. base **meu-*, 'whet, moist'. See **mother,** 'dregs', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Myzostoma.**

mydriasis, n., dilation of the pupil of the eye (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. μυδρίασις, which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-iasis.**

mydriatic, adj., causing dilation of the pupil of the eye (*med.*) — See prec. word and 1st **-atic.**

myel-, form of **myelo-** before a vowel.

myelencephalon, n., the posterior part of the rhombencephalon; the afterbrain (*anat.* and *embryol.*) — Compounded of **myel-** and **encephalon.** The term *myelencephalon* was introduced by the English naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95). Cp. **metencephalon** and **rhombencephalon.**

myelic, adj., pertaining to the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μυελός, 'marrow'. See **myelo-.**

myelin, myeline, n., a soft material found in nerve tissue (*anat.* and *biochem.*) — G. *Myelin*, coined by its discoverer, the German pathologist Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821-1902) in 1854 fr. Gk. μυελός, 'marrow' (see **myelo-**), and suff. **-in.**

myelitis, n., inflammation of the spinal cord (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **myel-** with suff. **-itis.** Cp. **osteomyelitis.**

myelo-, before a vowel **myel-,** combining form meaning 'marrow; the spinal cord' (*med.*) — Gk. μυελο-, μυελ-, fr. μυελός, 'marrow'; of uncertain origin.

myeloid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Compounded of **myel-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

myeloma, n., tumor of the bone marrow (*med.*) — Coined fr. **myel-** and **-oma.**

myelon, n., the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. μυελός, 'marrow'. See **myelo-.**

Derivatives: *myelon-al, myelon-ic*, adjs.

Myiarchus, n., a genus of tyrant flycatchers (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'chief of the flies', fr. Gk. μυῖα, 'fly', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. For the first element see **midge** and cp. words there referred to, for the second element see **-arch.**

myiasis, n., disease caused by the larvae of flies (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-iasis** fr. Gk. μυῖα, 'fly'. See prec. word.

mylo-, before a vowel **myl-,** combining form meaning 'molar', as in *Mylodon*. — Gk. μυλο-, μυλ-, fr. μύλη, 'mill', in the pl. also 'molar teeth'. See **mill** for grinding and cp. words there referred to.

Mylodon, n., an extinct genus of giant sloths (*paleontol.*) — Compounded of **myl-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

myna, mynah, n., a South-Indian bird of the starling family (*Acridotheres tristis*) — Hind. *mainā*.

Mynheer, n., 1) Sir; 2) (*not cap.*) a Dutchman. — Du. *mijnheer*, 'sir', compounded of *mijn*, 'my, mine', and *heer*, 'master, lord, sir'. For the first element see **mine,** pron. The second element is rel. to G. *Herr*, 'master, lord'; see **Herr.**

myo-, before a vowel **my-,** combining form meaning 'muscle' (*anat.*) — Gk. μυο-, μυ-, fr. μῦς, 'mouse; muscle'. See **muscle** and cp. **Mya, amyous, perimysium.**

myocarditis, n., inflammation of the myocardium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **myocardium** with suff. **-itis.**

myocardium, n., the muscle of the heart (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **myo-** and Gk. καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **cardiac.**

myogenic, adj., of muscular origin. — Compounded of **myo-** and **-genic.**

myograph, n., an instrument for recording muscular contraction (*physiol.*) — From *myographion*, a name coined by the German physiologist Emil Du Bois-Reymond (1818-96), the inventor of this instrument, fr. **myo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

myology, n., that part of anatomy which deals with the muscles. — Compounded of **myo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *myolog-ic, myolog-ic-al*, adjs., *myolog-ist*, n.

myoma, n., a tumor composed of muscular tissue (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **my-** and suff. **-oma.** Cp. **leiomyoma.**

Derivative: *myomat-ous*, adj.

myopathy, n., any disease of the muscles (*med.*) — Compounded of **myo-** and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **-pathy.**

myope, n., a shortsighted person. — F., fr. Late L. *myōps*, gen. *myōpis*, fr. Gk. μύωψ, gen. μύωπος, 'shortsighted', lit. 'closing the eyes', compounded of μύειν, 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes); 'to shut or close the lips or eyes', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'the eye'. See 1st **mystery, -ops,** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *myop-ic, myop-ic-al*, adjs., *myop-ic-al-ly*, adv.

myopia, n., shortsightedness. — Medical L., fr. Late L. *myōps*, gen. *myōpis*. See prec. word.

myosin, n., a protein occurring in muscle (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'muscle' (see **myo-**), and chem. suff. **-in.**

myosis, n., excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. μῦειν. See **myope.**

Myosotis, n., a genus of plants, the forget-me-not (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *myosōtis*, 'mouse-ear', fr. Gk. μυοσωτίς, lit. 'mouse's ear', fr. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'mouse', and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear' (see **myo-** and **oto-**); so called in allusion to the shape of the short leaves.

Myosurus, n., a genus of plants, the mousetail (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'mouse's tail', fr. Gk. μῦς, gen. μυός, 'mouse', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **myo-** and **uro-**, 'tail-'.

myotic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, myosis. — See **myosis** and **-otic.**

myria-, before a vowel **myri-,** combining form meaning 1) 'ten thousand' (in the names of weights and measures), as in *myriameter* = 'ten thousand meters'; 2) 'very numerous', as in *myriapod*, lit. 'that which has very many legs'. — Fr. Gk. μῡριάς, 'a myriad'. See next word.

myriad, n., 1) the number ten thousand; 2) a very great number; adj., very numerous. — Gk. μῡριάς, gen. μῡριάδος, 'the number ten thousand', fr. μῦριοι, 'ten thousand', fr. μῡρίος, 'numberless, countless', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ad.**

myriapod, adj., pertaining to the *Myriapoda.* — See next word.

Myriapoda, n., pl., a group of arthropods (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having very many legs', compounded of **myria-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podo-.**

Derivatives: *myriapod-an, myriapod-ous,* adjs.

Myrica, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *myrica*, 'tamarisk', fr. Gk. μυρίκη, which is perh. a Sem. loan word of the same origin as Gk. μύρρᾱ, 'myrrh'. See **myrrh.**

Myricaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

myricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

myring-, form of **myringo-** before a vowel.

myringa, n., the tympanic membrane (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *miringa*, dissimilated fr. Late L. *mēninga, mininga*, fr. Gk. μῆνιγξ, gen. μήνιγγος, 'membrane'. See **meninx.**

myringitis, n., inflammation of the tympanic membrane (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **myringa** and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

myringo-, before a vowel **myring-,** combining form denoting the *tympanic membrane.* — See **myringa.**

Myriophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the water milfoil (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μῡριόφυλλον, 'the water milfoil', which is compounded of μῡρίος, 'numberless', and φύλλον, 'leaf' (see **myriad** and **phyllo-**); so called in allusion to the countless divisions of the leaves.

myriorama, n., a large picture made up of a number of small pictures. — Compounded of **myri-** and Gk. ὅρᾱμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. See **cosmorama** and cp. words there referred to.

myristic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid (*chem.*) — See next word.

Myristica, n., a genus of tropical trees (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυριστικός, 'fragrant', fr. μυρίζειν, 'to anoint', fr. μύρον, 'sweet oil, unguent'. See **smear** and cp. the first element in **myrobalan.**

Myristicaceae, n., pl., the nutmeg family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Myristica** with suff. **-aceae.**

myristicaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

myrmeco-, combining form meaning 'ant'. — Gk. μυρμηκο-, fr. μύρμηξ, gen. μύρμηκος, 'ant', which is cogn. with OI. *vamráḥ*, L. *formica*, 'ant'. See **formic.**

myrmecology, n., that branch of entomology which deals with ants. — Compounded of **myrmeco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *myrmecolog-ic-al,* adj., *myrmecolog-ist,* n.

Myrmecophaga, n., a genus of animals, the ant bear (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **myrmeco-** and the stem of Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

Myrmecophagidae, n., pl., the anteater family (*zool.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

myrmecophagous, adj., feeding on ants. — Compounded of **myrmeco-** and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

Myrmidon, n., 1) one of a warlike people of Thessaly, subjects of Achilles; 2) (*not cap.*), an inferior who executes orders without pity. — Gk. Μυρμιδόνες, 'the Myrmidons', a warlike people of Thessaly, lit., 'the people of bugbears', fr. μύρμος (Hesychius), 'dread, terror'. See **mormo.**

myrobalan, n., the dried astringent fruit of various tropical trees. — F., fr. L. *myrobalanum*, fr. Gk. μυροβάλανον, 'balsam made from a palm nut', which is compounded of μύρον, 'sweet juice, sweet oil, unguent, balsam', and βάλανος, 'acorn, nut'. For the first element see **smear** and cp. **Myristica** and the first element in next word, for the second element see **balano-.**

Myroxylon, n., a genus of tropical American trees (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μύρον, 'sweet juice, sweet oil', and ξύλον, 'wood'. See **smear** and **xylo-** and cp. **Myristica** and the first element in prec. word.

myrrh, an aromatic resinous gum. — ME. *myrre*, fr. OE. *myrra*, fr. L. *myrrha*, fr. Gk. μύρρᾱ, 'myrrh, the juice of the Arabian myrtle', a word of Sem. origin. Cp. Heb. *mōr*, Aram. *mōrā́*, Syr. *mūrā́*, Arab. *murr*, Akkad. *murru*, 'myrrh', lit. 'the gum with the bitter taste', rel. to Heb. *mar* (contraction of *mārár*), Aram.-Syr. *mar* (contraction of *mᵉrar*), Arab., Ethiop. *marra* 'was bitter', Akkad. *marāru*, 'to be bitter', Heb. *mar*, Arab. *murr*, Akkad. *marru*, 'bitter'. See **Marah** and cp. **Myrica** and **myrtle.**

Derivatives: *myrrh-ic,* adj., *myrrh-y,* adj.

Myrsinaceae, n. pl., a family of tropical trees and shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. Gk. μυρσίνη, 'myrtle' (prop. fem. of the adjective μύρσινος, 'of the myrtle'), fr. μύρτος, 'myrtle'. See **myrtle.**

myrsinaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Myrtaceae, n. pl., the myrtle family. — Formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *myrtus.* See **Myrtus.**

Myrtilus, n., the charioteer of Oenomaus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Μυρτίλος, fr. μυρτίλος, 'of the myrtle', fr. μύρτος. See next word.

myrtle, n., any shrub of the genus Myrtus. — OF. *myrtille*, fr. ML. *myrtillus*, dimin. formed fr. L. *murtus, myrtus*, fr. Gk. μύρτος, 'myrtle', which is a Sem. loan word of the same origin as Gk. μύρρᾱ, 'myrrh'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 43. See **myrrh** and cp. **Myrsinaceae, Myrtus, Myrtilus.** Cp. also **martello tower.**

Myrtus, n., a genus of plants, the myrtle (*bot.*) — L. *myrtus*, 'myrtle'. See **myrtle.**

myself, emphatic pron. of the 1st person sing. — ME. *meself*, compounded of *me*, acc.-dat. of *ich, i*, 'I', and *self.* See **me** and **self.**

Mysidacea, n., an order of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Mysidae** with suff. **-acea.**

Mysidae, n. pl., a family of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. μύσις, 'a closing (of the lips or eyes'), fr. μύειν. See 1st **mystery.**

mystagogic, adj., pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

mystagogue, n., a person who initiates into mysteries. — L. *mystagōgus*, fr. Gk. μυσταγωγός, 'initiator into mysteries', which is compounded of μύστης, 'one initiated into the mysteries', and ἀγωγός, 'leading; a leader'. See 1st **mystery** and **-agogue.**

mystagogy, n., the teachings of a mystagogue. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

mysterious, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *mystērium.* See 1st **mystery.**

Derivatives: *mysterious-ly,* adv., *mysterious-ness,* n.

mystery, n., a secret. — ME. *mysterie*, fr. L. *mystērium*, fr. Gk. μυστήριον, 'secret rite, mystery', usually in the pl. μυστήρια, 'the mysteries, secret rites', fr. μύστης, 'one initiated into the mysteries', prob. meaning lit. 'one whose eyes are closed', fr. μῦειν (for *μύσιειν), 'to be shut or closed' (said esp. of the lips and eyes); 'to shut or close the lips or eyes; to shut, close', which derives fr. μῦ, 'a muttering sound made with the lips, a groan', from the I.-E. imitative base ***mŭ-**, 'to mutter'. Cp. Lett. *mu-s-inát*, 'to murmur, whisper', L. *mū* (in *mū facere*, 'to mutter'), *mū-tus*, 'dumb', which also derive from the I.-E. base ***mŭ-**, and see **mute.** Cp. also the first element in **myope, Mysidae, mystagogue, mystic.**

mystery, n., a trade, handicraft, guild (*arch.*) — ME. *mistere*, later *mistery*, fr. ML. *misterium*, fr. L. *ministerium*, 'service', fr. *minister*, 'servant'. See **minister** and cp. **ministry** and **métier,** which are doublets of *mystery.* ML. *misterium* was influenced in form by L. *mystērium.* See 1st **mystery.**

mystic, adj., occult, mysterious. — ME. *mistik*, fr. L. *mysticus*, fr. Gk. μυστικός, 'pertaining to secret rites', prop. 'pertaining to an initiated', fr. μύστης, 'an initiated'. See 1st **mystery** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *mystic,* n., *mystic-al,* adj., *mystic-al-ly,* adv., *mystic-ism,* n.

mystification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

mystify, tr. v., to puzzle; bewilder. — F. *mystifier.* See **mystic** and **-fy.**

myth, n., 1) story, legend; 2) a fictitious person. — Late L. *mȳthos*, fr. Gk. μῦθος, 'a word, speech, tale, legend', which is of uncertain origin.

mythic, also **mythical,** adj. — Late L. *mȳthicus*, fr. Gk. μυθικός, 'mythic, legendary', fr. μῦθος. See **myth** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *mythic-al,* adj., *mythic-al-ly,* adv.

mythicize, tr. v., to make into a myth, treat as a myth. — See **mythic** and **-ize.**

mythico-, combining form meaning 'mythical and'. — Fr. Gk. μῡθικός, 'mythic'. See **mythic.**

mytho-, combining form meaning 'myth', as in *mythology.* — Gk. μῦθο-, fr. μῦθος, 'myth'. See **myth.**

mythography, n., the graphic representation of myth. — Compounded of **mytho-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

mythological, also **mythologic,** adj., pertaining to mythology. — Late L. *mȳthologicus*, fr. Gk. μῡθολογικός, fr. μῡθολογίᾱ. See **mythology** and **-ic, -ical.**

Derivative: *mythological-ly,* adv.

mythology, n., 1) the science of myths; 2) a collection of myths. — Fr. Late L. *mȳthologia* (prob. through the medium of F. *mythologie*), fr. Gk. μῡθολογίᾱ, which is compounded of μῦθος, 'word, speech, tale, legend', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *mytholog-ist,* n., *mytholog-ize,* intr. v., *mytholog-iz-er,* n.

mythomania, n., a morbid tendency to lie and exaggerate (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **mytho-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**

Derivative: *mythomani-ac,* n. and adj.

mythopoeic, mythopeic, adj., making myths. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. μῡθοποιός, 'mythmaking', which is compounded of μῦθος, 'word speech, tale, legend', and the stem of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **poet.**

mythopoetic, adj., mythopoeic. — Compounded of **mytho-** and Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making; pertaining to poetry, poetical'. See **poetic.**

Mytilus, n., a genus of marine mussels (*zool.*) — L. *mȳtilus*, fr. Gk. μῡτίλος, 'sea mussel', which prob. derives fr. μῦς, 'mouse; mussel'. See **mouse** and cp. **niche.**

myx-, form of **myxo-** before a vowel.

myxedema, myxoedema, n., a morbid condition of the skin caused by a mucoid substance (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by William Miller Ord (1834–1902) in 1877 fr. Gk. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime', and οἴδημα, 'a swelling'. See **myxo-** and **edema.**

Myxine, n., a genus of fishes, the typical hagfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. μυξῖνος, 'slime fish', fr. μύξα, 'slime'. See **myxo-.**

myxo-, before a vowel **myx-,** combining form meaning 'slime, mucus', as in *Myxomycetes* (*med.*) — Gk. μυξο-, μυξ-, fr. μύξα, 'mucus of the nose, slime'. See **myco-** and cp. **Myxa.**

myxoma, n., a tumor made up of mucous tissue (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **myx-** and suff. **-oma.**
Derivative: *myxomat-ous*, adj.

myxomatosis, n., the presence of myxomas in the body (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **myxoma** with suff. **-osis.**

Myxomycetes, n., pl., the slime molds (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **myxo-** and **-mycetes.**

Myzostoma, n., a genus of parasitic animals (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. μύζειν, 'to suck', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element stands for *μύδιειν, and is rel. to μύδος, 'damp, clamminess'. See **mother,** 'dregs', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Mydaus.** For the second element see **stoma.**

N

Naaman, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, an Aramean general cured of leprosy by Elisha. — Heb. *Na'ămán*, lit. 'pleasantness', from the stem of *nā'ém* 'was pleasant or lovely', whence also *nā'ím*, 'pleasant, lovely', *nō'am*, 'pleasantness, loveliness', and the PN's *Na'ămā́h*, *No'ŏmí*; rel. to Arab. *ná'ima*, 'was easy or pleasant', *án'ama*, 'he granted a favor, favored'. Cp. **enam, Naomi.** Cp. also **anemone.**

Naassenes, n., pl., a sect of Gnostics who regarded the serpent as the symbol of wisdom. They were called also *Ophites*. — Fr. Heb. *nāḥā́sh*, 'serpent', which is rel. to Arab. *ḥánash*, 'serpent, viper'.

nab, tr. v., to seize, catch. — Prob. a var. of dial. E. *nap*, 'to seize', which is of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *nappe*, 'to pinch', Swed. and Norw. *nappa*, 'to snatch'. Cp. also the second element in **kidnap.** Cp. also **nobble.**
Derivative: *nabb-er*, n.

Nabataean, Nabatean, n., 1) a member of an ancient people of Arabia; 2) the Aramaic dialect spoken by this people. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Nabataeus*, fr. Gk. Ναβαταῖος, fr. Arab. *Nábaṭu*, which is usually connected with *Nebaioth*, the first-born son of Ishmael (see Gen. 25 : 13). See Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 480.
Derivative: *Nabat(a)ean*, adj.

nabk, n., Christ's-thorn. — Arab. *nábiqa*^{h}.

nabla, n., an ancient musical instrument. — Gk. νάβλα, fr. Aram. *nabhlá*, fr. Heb. *nébhel*, name of a stringed instrument, fr. *nébhel*, 'a large jar'; so called after its original shape.

nabob, n., 1) a native deputy in India; 2) a European who has come home from India with a great fortune; 3) a very rich man. — Hind. *nawwāb*, *nabāb*, fr. Arab. *nuwwā́b*, pl. of *ná'ib*, 'deputy, proxy, lieutenant governor', prop. act. part. of *nā́ba* (fr. base *n-w-b*), 'he took a person's place'. The pl. *nuwwā́b* is used as a plural of dignity and has, accordingly, singular meaning. Cp. **nawab.**

nacarat, n., 1) the color geranium lake; 2) fine crêpe or linen of this color. — Sp. *nacarado*, fr. *nácar*, 'mother-of-pearl'. See 1st **nacre.**

nacelle, n., 1) the basket attached to a balloon; 2) part of an airship containing the engines, crew, cargo, etc. — F., fr. VL. *naucella*, fr. Late L. *navicella* (whence also It. *navicella*), 'a little ship', dimin. of L. *nāvis*, 'ship'. See **naval** and **-ella.**

nacre, n., mother-of-pearl. — F., fr. It. *naccaro* (now *nacchera*), fr. Arab. *naqqā́ra*^{h}, 'a drum', fr. *náqra*^{h}, 'hollow, cavity', fr. *náqara*, 'he hollowed out, bored out', which is rel. to Heb. *nāqā́r*, Aram.-Syr. *n*^{ĕ}*qar*, 'he bored, bored out, dug', Heb. *niqrā́*^{h} or *neqārā́*^{h}, 'hole, crevice', Ethiop. *naq*^{w}*ára*, 'he was one-eyed', Akkad. *naqāru*, 'to pull down, destroy'. Cp. **naker.**
Derivatives: *nacr-ed*, *nacre-ous*, adjs.

nacre, adj., iridescent like nacre. — F. *nacré*, pp. of *nacrer*, 'to give a pearly luster to', fr. *nacre*. See **nacre,** n.

nadir, n., the point opposite the zenith; the point directly under one's feet; the lowest point. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. Arab. *naẓír* in the term *naẓír assamt*, lit. '(the point) opposite to the zenith', fr. *náẓara*, 'he looked at; he considered, examined', which is rel. to Heb. *nātzár*, 'he watched over, guarded', Aram.-Syr. *n*^{ĕ}*ṭar*, of s.m., Ethiop. *naṣára*, 'he looked at, observed', Akkad. *naṣāru*, 'to watch over, protect'. Cp. **nazir.**

nadorite, n., a lead chloride and stibnite (*mineral.*) — Named after Jebel *Nador* in the department of Constantine in Algeria. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

naevus, n. — See **nevus.**

nag, n., a small riding horse, pony. — ME. *nagge*, rel. to Du. *negge*, *neg*.

nag, v., to worry persistently. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *gnaga*, dial. Swed. and Norw. *nagga*, 'to gnaw', which are rel. to OE. *gnagan*, 'to gnaw'. See **gnaw.**
Derivatives: *nag*, n., *nagg-er*, n., *nagg-ing*, n. and adj., *nagg-ing-ly*, adv., *nagg-ing-ness*, n.

Naga, n., a mythical being with a human face and the tail of a serpent (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *nāgáḥ*, 'serpent', of uncertain origin.

nagana, n., an infectious cattle disease caused by the tsetse fly. — From Zulu name.

Nagari, n., Devanagari. — OI. *nāgarī* '(the script of) the city', prob. of Dravidian origin; cp. Tamil *nakar*, 'house, palace, temple, dwelling, town, city', Telugu *nagaru*, 'palace'. Cp. the second element in **Devanagari.**

nagor, n., a West African antelope. — F., coined by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707–88).

nagyagite, n., a sulfid of lead, gold, tellurium and antimony (*mineral.*) — G. *Nagyagit*, named in 1845 by the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795–1871) after *Nagyág* in Hungary (now *Săcărâmbu* in Romania). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Nahuatl, n., the language of the Aztecs. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl.
Derivatives: *Nahuatl-an*, adj. and n.

Nahum, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the seventh in the order of the Twelve Prophets; he lived in the 7th cent. B.C.E. and predicted the downfall of Niniveh (which took place in 612). — Heb. *Naḥúm*, lit. 'rich in comfort, comforter', from the stem *n-ḥ-m*, 'to be sorry, repent, console oneself', whence *niḥám*, 'he comforted,

consoled', *náḫam*, 'repentance', *nᵉḥāmáʰ*, 'comfort, consolation', *tanḥúm*, 'consolation'; rel. to Arab. *náḥama*, 'he breathed pantingly'. Cp. **Nehemiah.**

naiad, n., a water nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *nāias*, gen. *nāiadis*, fr. Gk. νᾱΐάς, νᾱΐάδος, 'river nymph, water nymph'; rel. to νάω (for *νάϝιω), 'I flow', fr. I.-E. **snāu-*, whence also OI. *snấuti*, 'drips'. I.-E. **snāu-* is an enlarged form of base **snā-*, seen in L. *nō*, *nāre*, 'to swim'. See **natation** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Nama.**

Naiadaceae, n., pl., the pondweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *nāias*, gen. *nāiadis*. See prec. word.

naiadaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

naiant, adj., swimming (said of a fish represented horizontally) (*her.*) — OF. *noiant* (through the medium of AF. **naiant*), pres. part of *noier*, *noer*, 'to swim', fr. VL. **nautāre*, a blend of L. *nauta*, 'sailor', and *natāre*, 'to swim'. See **natation** and **-ant.**

Naias, n., a genus of aquatic plants (*bot.*) — L. *nāias*, 'a naiad'. See **naiad.**

naïf, adj., naïve. — See **naïve.**

naik, naique, n., 1) a title of honor; 2) a native non-commissioned officer in the British India army. — Hind. *nāyak*, fr. OI. *nāyakaḥ*, 'leader, chief, general', fr. *náyati*, 'leads', which is rel. to Avestic *nayeiti*, 'leads', and cogn. with Hitt. *nāi-*, *ne-*, 'to guide, lead', MIr. *nē*, *nīa*, 'hero, warrior'.

nail, n., 1) the horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes; 2) a small spike of metal or wood. — ME. *naile*, *neil*, fr. OE. *nægl*, *nægel*, 'fingernail; metal nail, peg', rel. to OS., OHG. *nagal*, OFris. *neil*, MDu. *naghel*, Du., MHG., G. *nagel*, 'fingernail; metal nail', ON. *nagl*, 'fingernail', *nagli*, 'metal nail', Goth. *ganagljan*, 'to nail', fr. I.-E. base **nogho-*. **ŋgho-*, **ongho-*, 'nail', whence also OI. *áṅghriḥ*, *amhriḥ*, 'foot', Gk. ὄνυξ, L. *unguis*, 'nail, claw', OSlav. *noga*, Russ. *noga*, Czech and Slovak *noha*, 'foot', Lith. *nagà*, 'hoof', *nãgas*, Lett. *nags*, 'nail', OPruss. *nage*, 'foot', OSlav. *nogŭtĭ*, 'nail, claw', Lith. *nagùtis*, OPruss. *nagutis*, 'fingernail', OIr. *ingen*, OW. *eguin*, W., Co., *ewin*, Bret. *iwin*, 'nail, claw'. Cp. OI. *nakháḥ*, Pers. *nāxun*, 'nail, claw', where *qh-* (for *gh-*) is prob. due to Caucasian influence. — Cp. **agnail.** Cp. also **onyx, ungual.**

Derivatives: *nail*, v. (q.v.), *nail-less*, adj.

nail, tr. v., to fasten with a nail or nails. — ME. *nailen*, fr. OE. *næglian*, fr. *nægel*, 'nail'; rel. to OS. *neglian*, ON. *negla*, OHG. *negilen*, MHG. *negelen*, *nagelen*, G. *nägeln*, Goth. *ganagljan*, 'to nail'. See **nail,** n.

Derivatives: *nail-er*, n., *nail-ery*, n., *nail-ing*, adj.

nainsook, n., a fine cotton fabric. — Hind. *nainsukh*, compounded of *nain*, 'eye', and *sukh*, 'pleasure'. The first element derives fr. OI. *nayanam*, 'eye', which is prob. a derivative of I.-E. base **nī-*, 'to shine', whence possibly also OI. *nílaḥ*, 'blue, dark blue'; see **lilac.** The second element comes fr. OI. *sukháḥ*, 'ease, comfort, pleasure, enjoyment'.

naïve, naive, adj., natural, ingenuous, innocent, artless. — F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, fr. L. *nātīvus*, 'born, innate, natural, not artificial'. See **native.**

Derivatives: *naive-ly*, adv., *naive-ness*, n.

naïveté, also **naiveté,** n., ingenuousness, artlessness. — F. *naïveté*, fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*. See prec. word and cp. **nativity.**

naïvety, n. — Anglicized form of F. *naïveté*. See prec. word.

naked, adj., entirely unclothed; bare; nude. — ME. *naked*, fr. OE. *nacod*, rel. to OFris. *nakad*, MDu. *naket*, Du. *naakt*, OHG. *nackot*, *nackut*, MHG. *nacket*, G. *nackt*, ON. *nökkviðr*, OSwed. *nakuþer*, Goth. *naqaþs*, 'naked', fr. I.-E. **nogʷo-dho-*; cogn. with L. *nūdus* [fr. **now(e)dos*, for I.-E. **nogʷedhos*], OIr. *nocht*, W. *noeth*, Bret. *noaz* (for **nogʷtos*), 'naked'. Cp.—with *-nō-*formative element—ON. *nakinn*, Swed., Norw., OFris. *naken*, Dan. *nøgen*, and OI. *nagnáḥ*, Avestic *maγna-* (prob. dissimilated fr. **naγnā-*), 'naked'. Cp. also OSlav. *nagŭ* (for **nogʷ-*), Lith. *núogas* (for **nōgo-*), and Gk. γυμνός, also λυμνός (Hesychius), which prob. owe their forms to dissimilation (see Boisacq, DELG., p. 158 s.v. γυμνός, Hofmann, EWG., p. 49 s.v. γυμνός, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 185 s.v. *nūdus*). Hitt. *nekumanza* and Arm. *merk* (for **megʷro-*; cp. Avestic *maγna-*) are cogn. with the above words (see Frisk, GEW., I, p. 333 s.v. γυμνός). Cp. **gymno-, nude.**

naker, n., a kettledrum. — ME. *nakere*, fr. OF. *nacre*, fr. It. *nacchera*, 'kettledrum', fr. Arab. *naqqāraʰ*, 'drum'. See 1st **nacre.**

Nakshatra, n., lunar asterisms; daughters of Daksha and wives of the moon in Hindu mythol. — OI. *nákṣatra-*, lit. 'rulers of the night', fr. *nák* (for **nákt*), 'night', and *kṣatrám*, 'rule'. For the first element see **night.** The second element is rel. to OI. *kṣáyati*, 'rules, possesses', and cogn. with Gk. κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See **check,** 'a sudden stop', and cp. **shah.**

Nama, n., a genus of plants also called Hydrolea (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νᾶμα, 'stream', lit. 'anything flowing', fr. νάω, 'I flow'. See **naiad.**

namable, nameable, adj., capable of being named. — Formed fr. **name,** v., with suff. **-able.**

Derivative: *nam-abil-ity*, *name-abil-ity*, n.

namda, numda, n., a felt rug, a saddlecloth (*India*) — Hind. *namdā*, fr. Pers. *namad*, 'felt'.

namby-pamby, adj., insipid, feebly sentimental. — Formed from the name of *Ambrose Philips* (1675?–1749), in ridicule of his pastoral poems.

Derivatives: *namby-pamby*, n., *namby-pamb-ical*, adj., *namby-pamb-i-ness*, n., *namby-pamby-ish*, adj., *namby-pamby-ism*, n.

name, n. — ME. *name*, fr. OE. *nama*, rel. to OFris. *nama*, OS., OHG. *namo*, MDu., MHG., G. *name*, Du. *naam*, ON. *nafn* (for **namn*), Dan. *navn*. Swed. and Norw. *namn*, Goth. *namō*,

'name', fr. I.-E. base **enomen*, **onomen*, **nōmen*, whence also OI. *nấma*, Avestic *nāma*, Toch. A *ñom*, B *ñem*, Hitt. *lāman* (formed with dissimilation fr. **nāman*), Arm. *anun* (gen. *anuan*), Gk. ὄνομα (dial. form ὄνυμα), Alb. *emen*, L. *nōmen*, OSlav. *imę* (gen. *imene*, *imeni*), OPruss. *emmens*, *emnes*, OIr. *ainm*, OW. *anu* (pl. *enuein*), W. *enw*, Co. *hanow*, 'name'. Outside Indo-European cp. Lapp. *namma*, Finn. *nime-*, Hung. *név*, 'name'. Cp. **agnomen, allonym, anonymous, antonomasia, antonym, cognomen, cryptonym, denominate, eponym, Evonymus, homonym, ignominy, Jerome, metonymy, metronymic, misnomer, nom, nomen, nomenclator, nomenclature, nominal, nominate, nominative, noun, nuncupative, onomastic, onomato-, paronomasia, paronymous, patronymic, polyonymous, praenomen, pseudonym, renown, synonym, toponym, trinominal.**

Derivatives: *name*, v. (q.v.), *name-less*, adj., *name-ly*, adv.

name, tr. v. — ME. *namen*, fr. OE. *namian*, fr. *nama*, 'name'. See **name,** n.

Derivatives: *name-able*, *nam-able*, adjs., *name-abil-ity*, n., *nam-abil-ity*, n., *nam-er*, n.

namesake, n., a person having the same name as an other. — Contraction of *name's sake*. *Namesake* lit. denotes 'a person named for the *sake* of another's *name*'.

nan-, form of **nano-,** before a vowel.

Nancy, fem. PN. — Prob. from a misdivision of *mine Ancy* into *my Nancy*. *Ancy* is a dimin. form of ME. *Annis*, 'Agnes'. See **Agnes.** For a similar misdivision cp. *Nanny*.

nanism, n., dwarfishness. — F. *nanisme*, formed with suff. *-isme* fr. L. *nānus*, fr. Gk. νᾶνος, νάννος, 'dwarf', which is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. a child's lip word and rel. to νάννᾶς, νέννος, 'uncle', νάννα, 'aunt'. See **nun** and **-ism.**

nankeen, also **nankin,** n., a kind of cotton cloth. — From *Nankin*, name of a town in China; so called because orig. made at Nankin.

nano-, before a vowel **nan-,** combining form meaning 'dwarf, dwarfish'. — Gk. νανο-, ναν-, fr. νᾶνος, 'dwarf'. See **nanism.**

Nanny, fem. PN. — Dimin. of *Nan*, which prob. arose from a misdivision of *mine Ann* into *my Nan*. See **Ann.** For a similar misdivision cp. *Nancy*.

nanny goat, a she-goat (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. prec. word and **goat.**

naology, n., the study of temples and other sacred places. — Compounded of Gk. νᾱός, 'temple', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **naos** and **-logy.**

Naomi, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the mother-in-law of Ruth. — Heb. *Noʿŏmí*, lit. 'my delight', fr. *nṓʿam*, 'pleasantness, delightfulness', from the stem of *nāʿém*, 'was pleasant'. See **Naaman** and cp. **enam.**

naos, n., 1) a temple; 2) the cella (*Greek antiquity*; *archit.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νᾱός (Ion. νηός, Att. νεώς), 'temple; the inner part of a temple, the shrine, the cella', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for *νασϝός and is rel. to ναίω (for *νάσιω), 'I dwell', hence prop. denotes 'the *dwelling* place of a god'. See **nostalgia** and cp. **pronaos.**

nap, intr. v., to have a short sleep. — ME. *nappen*, fr. OE. *hnappian*, *hnæppian*, rel. to OHG. *hnaffezan*, MHG. *napfen*.

Derivative: *nap*, n., a short sleep.

nap, n., a downy surface of cloth. — ME. *noppe*, MDu. *noppe* (Du. *nop*), rel. to OE. *hnoppian*, 'to pluck, tear', *ā-hnēopan*, 'to pluck', OSwed. *niupa*, 'to pinch', Goth. *dis-hniupan*, 'to tear'.

nap, n., a card game. — Shortened fr. **napoleon.**

Napaea, n., a genus of plants, the glade mallow (*bot.*) — L. *Napaea*, 'a dell nymph', fr. Gk. ναπαῖος, 'belonging to a woodland vale', fr. νάπη, 'woodland vale', which is prob. of pre-Hellenic origin.

nape, n., the back of the neck. — ME. *naape*, *nape*, of uncertain origin.

napery, n., household linen, esp. table linen. — ME., fr. OF. *naperie*, fr. *nap(p)e* (F. *nappe*), dissimilated form of *mappe*, fr. L. *mappa*, 'tablecloth, napkin'. See **map** and cp. **nappe, napkin, apron.** For the ending see suff. **-ery.**

Naphtali, n., *Bible*, 1) a son of Jacob; 2) the tribe named after him. — Gk. Νεφθαλείμ, fr. Heb. *Naphtālí*, fr. *naphtūlím*, 'wrestlings', fr. *niphtál*, 'he wrestled', Niph'al (= passive) of the verb *pāthál*, 'he twisted'; see Gen. 30 : 8. Cp.Aram.-Syr. *pᵉthal*, 'he twisted, distorted', Ethiop. *fatála*, 'he turned, twisted', Akkad. *patālu*, 'to wind, sling'.

naphtha, n., an inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum. — L., fr. Gk. νάφθα, fr. Aram. *naphṭā́*, *nēphṭā́* (whence also Arab. *naft*, Pers. *neft*), fr. Akkad. *napṭu*, 'naphtha'. See Heinrich Zimmern, Akkadische Fremdwörter als Beweis für babylonischen Kultureinfluß, 2nd edition, Leipzig, 1917, p. 60.

naphthalene, n., a white crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$ (*chem.*) — Orig. *naphthaline*, coined by John Kidd fr. **naphtha** and chem. suff. **-ine.** The *l* was inserted for the sake of euphony. For the ending of *naphthalene* see suff. **-ene.** Cp. **phthalein(e), phthalin.**

naphthol, n., either of two white crystalline compounds used as antiseptics and in making dyes, $C_{10}H_7OH$ (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist John Kidd (1775–1851) from prec. word and 1st suff. **-ol.**

naphthyl, n., the univalent radical, $C_{10}H_7$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **naphtha** with suff. **-yl.**

napiform, adj., turnip-shaped (*bot.*) — Compounded of L. *napus*, 'turnip', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. For the first element see **navew** and cp. **parsnip, turnip.** For the second element see **form,** n.

napkin, n. — ME. *nappekin*, *napekin*, formed with

dimin. suff. *-kin* fr. *nappe, nape*, fr. OF. *nappe, nape*. See **napery** and **-kin.**
Derivative: *napkin*, tr. v.

napoleon, n., a former gold coin equivalent to 20 francs.—So called because struck by *Napoleon* I.

napoleon, n., a card game. — Named after *Napoleon* I. Cp. **nap,** 'a card game'.

Napoleonic, adj., 1) pertaining to Napoleon I (1769–1821) or his period; 2) resembling Napoleon I.

napoo, napooh, interj., meaning 'no more, no good, useless, all over'. — Corrupted fr. F. *il n'y a plus*, 'there is no more'.

nappe, n., a sheet. — F., 'tablecloth, cloth, cover, sheet', dissimilated (under the influence of the following *p*) from *mappe*. See **napery.**

nappy, adj., downy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **nap,** 'a downy surface' (q.v.)

nappy, adj., 1) strong (said of ale); 2) tipsy; n., ale (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin; perhaps from prec. word.

napu, n., any of various chevrotains of Java and Sumatra. — Malay.

Naraka, n., hell (*Hinduism*) — OI. *Narakaḥ*, fr. I.-E. base ***ner-*, 'below; to the left', whence also Gk. ἔ-νεροι, 'those below', ἔ-νερθεν, 'from beneath', νέρτερος, ἐ-νέρτερος, 'nether, infernal', ON. *norðr*, OE. *norð*, 'north' (prop. left, when facing east). See **north.**

narceine, n., a bitter, white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{27}O_8N$ (*chem.*) — F. *narcéine*, coined by the French pharmacist Pierre-Joseph Pelletier (1788–1842) in 1832 fr. Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness'. See **narcotic** and chem. suff. **-ine.**

narcissism, n., morbid self-love (*psychoanalysis*). — G. *Narzissismus*, coined by the Jewish physician Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), founder of psychoanalysis, fr. **Narcissus** and suff. **-ism.**

narcissist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *narcissist-ic*, adj.

Narcissus, n., a beautiful Greek youth who fell in love with his own reflection. He pined away with desire and was changed into the flower bearing his name (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Νάρκισσος. See next word.

Narcissus, n., a genus of bulbous plants (*bot.*); (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus.—L. *narcissus*, fr. Gk. νάρκισσος, 'narcissus', which is prob. of Aegean origin but was assimilated to νάρκη, 'numbness' (in allusion to the sedative properties of this plant). Cp. prec. word.

narcolepsy, n., recurring attacks of sleep (*med.*) — F. *narcolepsie*, coined by the French physician Jean-Baptiste-Édouard Gelineau (1859–1928) in 1880 fr. Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness', and λῆψις, 'a taking, seizing, seizure'. See **narcotic** and **lemma** and cp. words there referred to.

narcoleptic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, narcolepsy. — Formed fr. **narcolepsy,** to which it stands as the adj. *epileptic* stands to the n. *epilepsy*.

narcomania, n., an abnormal craving for a narcotic drug. — Medical L., compounded of Gk. νάρκη, 'numbness', and μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **narcotic** and **mania.**
Derivatives: *narcomani-ac*, n., *narcomani-ac-al*, adj.

narcosis, n., state of unconsciousness caused by a narcotic (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νάρκωσις, 'a benumbing', fr. ναρκοῦν, 'to benumb'. See **narcotic** and **-osis.**

narcotic, adj., producing insensibility. — F. *narcotique*, introduced into French in 1314 by Mondeville fr. ML. *narcōticus*, fr. Gk. ναρκωτικός, 'benumbing', fr. ναρκωτός, verbal adj. of ναρκοῦν, 'to benumb', fr. νάρκη, 'numbness', prop. 'a cramp', fr. I.-E. ***(s)ner-q-**, 'to turn, twist', whence also Arm. *nergev*, 'fine, thin, slender, slim', prop. 'shriveled up'; see Hofmann, EWG., pp. 211–12 s.v. νάρκη. I.-E. ***(s)ner-q-** is a *-q*-enlargement of base ***(s)ner-**, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence OE. *sneare*, 'snare', *nearu*, 'narrow'. See **snare** and cp. **narrow.** For the ending of *narcotic* see suff. **-otic.**
Derivatives: *narcotic*, n., *narcotic-al-ly*, adv., *narcotism* (q.v.), *narcotize* (q.v.)

narcotine, also **narcotin,** n., an alkaloid found in opium, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$, discovered by the French chemist Charles Derosne (1780–1846) in 1803 (*chem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. **-ine, -in**; so called because it was first supposed to be the narcotic principle. Cp. **cotarnine.**

narcotism, n., 1) narcosis; 2) condition produced by narçotic poisoning. — See **narcotic** and **-ism.**

narcotize, tr. v., to produce the condition of narcosis; to stupefy. — See **narcotic** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *narcotiz-ation*, n.

nard, n., spikenard. — ME. *narde*, fr. OF. *narde* (F. *nard*), fr. L. *nardus*, fr. Gk. νάρδος, fr. Heb. *nērdh*, 'nard', which together with Aram. *nirdâ* and Akkad. *lardu* of s.m., prob. derives fr. Indo-Iranian ***narda** in OI. *naḍáḥ, naḷáḥ*, 'reed'. OI. *náladam*, 'nard', is possibly Sanskritization of Gk. νάρδος; see Boisacq, DELG., p. 657 s.v. νάρδος, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 143 s.v. *nardus*. However, according to Manfred Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, II, p. 140 s.v. *náladam*, the above Sem. words more prob. derive fr. OI. *náladam*. Cp. **Nardius** and the second element in **spikenard.** Cp. also **narthex.**

nares, n. pl., the nostrils (*anat.*) — L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris*, 'nostril', which stands for ***nāsis** (see *rhotacism*), fr. I.-E. base ***nās-**, whence also OE. *nosu*, 'nose'. See **nose** and cp. **nasal, nasion, nasturtium, nasute.**

narghile, nargile, n., hookah, an Oriental pipe. — Pers. *nargīl*, 'coconut tree'; prob. fr. OI. *nārikeraḥ, nārikelaḥ*, of s.m., which is of uncertain, possibly Dravidian, origin; so called because orig. narghiles were made of coconut shells.

narial, adj., pertaining to the nares. — Formed fr. **nares** with suff. **-ial.**

nark, n., spy, informer, stool pigeon (*British slang*). — From Gypsy *nak*, 'nose', fr. Hind. *nāk*, 'nose', fr. OI. *nakrā*, fr. Prakrit *nakka-, ṇakka-*, of s.m., which prob. stand for ***nās-ka-** and are rel. to OI. *nāsā* (dual), 'nose'. See **nose.**

narrate, tr. v., to relate, recount. — L. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*, 'to tell, relate, recount', prop. 'to make acquainted with', fr. ***gnārāre, *nārāre**, fr. *gnārus, nārus*, 'acquainted with, knowing', fr. I.-E. base ***gnō-**, 'to know', whence also OE. *cnāwan*, 'to know'. See **know** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **ignore.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** The doubling of the consonant *-r-* in *narrāre* is a compensation for the shortening of the vowel *ā* in *gnārus*.

narration, n. — ME. *narraciun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *narration*, 'a relating, recounting, narrating', fr. L. *narrātiōnem*, acc. of *narrātiō*, of s.m., fr. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

narrative, adj., 1) that which narrates; 2) pertaining to narration. — Late L. *narrātīvus*, 'suitable for narration' (prob. through the medium of F. *narratif*), fr. L. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*. See **narrate** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *narrative-ly*, adv.

narrative, n., a tale, story. — MF., from the adj. *narrative*, fem. of *narratif*. See **narrative,** adj.

narrator, n., relater, narrator. — L. *narrātor*, fr. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*. See **narrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

narrow, adj., of small breadth. — ME. *narewe, narwe, naru*, fr. OE. *nearu*, rel. to OS. *naro*, MDu. *nare*; orig. prob. meaning 'twisted up, shriveled up', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)ner-**, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence also OE. *sneare*, 'snare'. See **snare** and cp. **narcotic.**
Derivatives: *narrow*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *narrow-er*, n., *narrow-ly*, adv., *narrow-ness*, n.

narthex, n., a porch at the west end of early Christian churches for the use of penitents not admitted to the body of the church (*archit.*) — L., 'giant fennel, small casket for unguents', fr. Gk. νάρθηξ, which is of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OI. ***narda-**, 'reed', see **nard.** The porch was called *narthex* from the alleged resemblance to the reedlike stem of the giant fennel.

narwhal, narwal, n., an arctic whale with a long spiral horn. — Dan., Norw. *narhval*, or Swed. *narval*, metathesized fr. ON. *nāhvalr*, lit. 'corpse-whale', fr. *nār*, 'corpse', and *hvalr*, 'whale'; prob. so called in allusion to the whitish color of the skin. ON. *nār* is rel. to OE. *nē, nēo*, Goth. *naus*, 'corpse', and cogn. with OCo. *naun*, OSlav. *navĭ*, OPruss. *nowis*, 'corpse', Lett. *nāwe*, 'death', Lith. *nõvyti*, 'to torture, kill'. For the etymology of ON. *hvalr* see **whale.**

nary, adj., never a (*dial.*) — Corruption of *ne'er a*, 'never a'.

nasal, adj., 1) pertaining to the nose; 2) uttered through the nose (said of sounds). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *nāsus*, 'nose', which is rel. to *nāris* for ***nāsis**, 'nostril'. See **nares** and cp. **orinasal.**
Derivatives: *nasal*, n., *nasal-ity*, n., *nasal-ly*, adv., *nasal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *nasal-iz-ation*, n.

nascence, n. — See **nascency.**

nascency, n., the process of being born; birth. — L. *nāscentia*, fr. *nāscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

nascent, adj., being born. — L. *nāscēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'being born', pres. part. of *nāscor, nāscī*, 'to be born' (pp. *nātus*). See **nation** and **-ent.**

naseberry, n., 1) the sapodilla tree; 2) its fruit. — Corruption of Sp. *néspera*, 'medlar', fr. L. *mespilus*, fr. Gk. μεσπίλη, 'medlar (the tree)'. See **medlar.**

Nashim, n., pl., the third order of the Mishnah, dealing with the laws concerning *women*, i.e., marriage and divorce. — Heb. *nāshīm*, 'women' (used as the plural of *ishshâ*^{h}); prob. assimilated in form to the rel. *ănāshīm*, 'men'; rel. to Aram. *nᵉshayyâ*, Syr. *neshshē*, Arab. *nisŭna*, 'women', and to Heb. *ĕnōsh*, 'man, mankind', Aram. *ĕnŏsh*, Syr. *(ă)nāshâ*, Arab. *ins, unās*, 'men, people' (all collective). Akkad. *nishu*, 'people', *tenishēti* (pl.), 'human race, mankind', Arab. *nās*, 'people' (collective).

nasi, n., 1) prince of a tribe; 2) the president of the Sanhedrin; 3) patriarch. — Heb. *nāsī́*, lit. 'one lifted up or exalted', fr. *nāsâ*, 'he lifted, took, carried', whence also *nᵉsīṭīm*, 'vapors, clouds', *massâ*, 'load, burden; utterance', *masᵉ'ēth*, 'present, gift', *śī* (for *nᵉśī*), 'loftiness', *śᵉēth*, 'rising; dignity'; rel. to Bibl.-Aram. *nᵉśā*, 'he lifted, carried', Syr. *massāthâ*, 'balance, scales', Ugar. *nsh'*, 'to lift', Ethiop. *nash'a*, 'he lifted; he transported', Arab. *násha'a*, 'he rose, was high, he grew up', Akkad. *nashū*, 'to lift, carry'. Cp. **munshi.**

nasion, n., point in the skull where the frontal and two nasal bones meet (*craniometry*). — ModL., fr. L. *nāsus*, 'nose'. See **nasal.**

nasitis, n., inflammation of the nose (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *nāsus*, 'nose' (see **nasal**), and **-itis**, a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *rhinitis* (q.v.)

naso-, combining form meaning 'nose; nasal; nasal and' (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *nāsus*, 'nose'. See **nasal.**

nasofrontal, adj., pertaining to the nose and the frontal bone. — See **naso-** and **frontal.**

nasology, n., the study of the nose. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nāsus*, 'nose', and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **naso-** and **-logy.** The correct form is *rhinology*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.
Derivatives: *nasolog-ic-al*, adj., *nasolog-ist*, n.

nasonite, n., a lead calcium silicate with chloride (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Frank L. *Nason* (died in 1928). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

nasturtium, n., 1) any plant of the genus ***Roripa***;

2) any plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*. — L. *nāsturtium*, 'cress', for **nās-tortium*, lit. 'nose-twister', compounded of *nāsus*, 'nose', and **tortāre*, freq. of *torquēre* (pp. *tortus*), 'to twist'; so called from its pungent smell. See **nasal** and **torque.**

nasty, adj., dirty, foul, filthy, nauseous. — ME. *nasty*, *nasky*, perh. derived from or rel. to Du. *nestig*, 'foul, dirty', or of Scand. origin; cp. dial. Swed. *naskug*, *nasket*, 'foul, dirty'.
Derivatives: *nasti-ly*, adv., *nasti-ness*, n.

nasute, adj., having a large or long nose (*zool.*) — L. *nāsūtus*, 'having a large nose', fr. *nāsus*. See **nasal.**
Derivatives: *nasute*, n. (q.v.), *nasute-ness*, n.

nasute, n., one of a class of termites (*zool.*) — ModL. *nāsūtus*, 'having a prolongation on the front of the head' (said esp. of termites), fr. L. *nāsūtus*, 'having a large nose'. See **nasute,** adj.

nasutus, n., nasute. — L. *nāsūtus*, 'having a large nose'. See **nasute,** adj.

natability, n., capability of floating. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. Late L. *natābilis*, 'capable of floating', fr. L. *natāre*, 'to swim, float'. See **natation.**

natal, adj., pertaining to one's birth. — ME., fr. L. *nātālis*, 'pertaining to one's birth', fr. *nātus*, pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nation** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **Natalia, natality, Noel.**

Natalia, Natalie, fem. PN. — F. *Natalie*, fr. Eccles. L. *Nātālia*, fr. L. (*diēs*) *nātālis*, 'birthday', in Eccles. L. used also in the sense 'Christmas Day'; orig. given to children born on Christmas. See **natal** and cp. **Noel.**

natality, n., 1) birth (*rare*); 2) birth rate. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *nātālis*, 'pertaining to birth'; see **natal.** In the sense 'birth rate' the word was formed directly fr. F. *natalité*, which derives from the adj. *natal* (fr. L. *nātālis*).

natant, adj., floating. — Fr. L. *natāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *natāre*, 'to swim'. See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *natant-ly*, adv.

natation, n., the act or art of swimming. — L. *natātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a swimming', fr. *natātus*, pp. of *natō*, *natāre*, 'to swim', which stands for I.-E. **snᵉ-t-ō*, enlargement of base **snā-*, **snᵉ-*, 'to flow'. Cp. Arm. *nay* (for **snᵉt-*), 'wet, liquid'; cp. also **snet-*, **snot-* in Gk. νότος, 'the south wind, the south', prop. 'a rainy wind', νότιος, νοτερός, 'damp, moist'. From the unenlarged base **snā-* derive L. *nō*, *nāre*, 'to swim' (for **snā-yō*), OI. *snáti*, *snāyatē*, 'bathes' (intr.), the second element in *ghṛta-snā-*, 'dipped into butter', Avestic *snayeitē*, 'washes, cleans', Toch. B *nāskem*, 'they bathe' (tr.), Gk. νῆ-χειν (for **νᾶ-χειν*), 'to swim', MIr. *snāim*, 'I swim', *snām*, 'a swimming', MBret. *neuff*, 'to swim', and prob. also Gk. νῆσος, Dor. νᾶσος, 'island' (for **νᾶ-σος*, lit. 'that which swims'). From I.-E. **snāu-*, **sneu-*, an *-u*-enlargement of base **snā-*, derive OI. *snáuti* (pp. *snutáḥ*), 'drips, gives milk', Gk. νάω, Aeol. ναίω, ναύω (for **νάϝ-ω*), 'I flow'. Cp. **natant, natatorial.** Cp. also **naiad, naiant, Nama, necto-, Nereid, neso-, nourish,** the first element in **Notogaea** and the second element in **chersoneso-** and in **Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.** Cp. also **snout.** For the ending of *natation* see **-ation.**

natatorial, adj., natatory. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

natatory, adj., swimming; characterized by swimming. — Late L. *natātōrius*, 'pertaining to swimming', fr. L. *natātus*, pp. of *natāre*. See **natation** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

nates, n. pl., the buttocks (*anat.*) — L. *natēs*, pl. of *natis*, 'rump', cogn. with Gk. νῶτος, also νῶτον, 'the back'. Cp. **noto-.** Cp. also **Natica** and the first element in **aitchbone.**

Nathan, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a prophet who lived during the reign of David and Solomon. — Heb. *Nāthán*, lit. 'He has given', from the verb *nāthán*, whence also *mattán*, *mattānáʰ*, *mattáth*, 'gift'; *nᵉthīnīm*, 'servants of the temple', lit. 'those given (scil. to the sanctuary)'; rel. to Phoen. imperf. *y-t-n*, Bibl.-Aram. imperf. *yintin*, Syr. imperf. *nettēl*, Ugar. imperf. *ytn*, 'he will give', Akkad. *nadānu*, 'to give'. Cp. **Nathaniel, Jonathan, Nethinim.** Cp. also **Matthew, Matthias.**

Nathaniel, Nathanael, masc. PN. — Late L. *Nathanaēl*, fr. Gk. Ναθαναήλ, fr. Heb. *Nᵉthan'él*, lit. 'God has given'. See **Nathan** and **El.**

natheless, nathless, adv., nevertheless (*archaic*). — ME. *natheles*, fr. OE. *nā þē lǣs*, 'not the less'. See **no,** adv., and **nevertheless.**

Natica, n., a genus of marine snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *natica*, 'buttock', dimin. of L. *natis*. See **nates.**

nation, n. — ME. *nacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *nation*, fr. L. *nātiōnem*, acc. of *nātiō*, 'breed, race, people, nation', lit. 'birth', fr. *nātus*, pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born', which stands for **gnāscī*, fr. I.-E. **ĝn-*, zero degree of base **ĝen-*, **ĝenē-*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth', whence also L. *genus*, 'birth, descent, origin, race, sort, kind, class'. See **genus** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **naïve, nascent, natal, native, nature, cognate, connate, innate, née, pregnant,** 'with child', and the second element in **puisne** and **puny.**

national, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. *nation*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *national*, n., *national-ism*, n., *national-ist*, n. and adj., *national-ist-ic*, adj., *national-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *national-ity*, n., *national-ize*, tr. v., *national-iz-ation*, n., *national-iz-er*, n., *national-ly*, adv., *national-ness*, n.

native, adj. — ME. *natif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *natif* (fem. *native*), fr. L. *nātīvus*, 'born, innate, natural, primitive', fr. *nātus*, pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nation** and **-ive** and cp. **naïve,** which is a doublet of *native*.
Derivatives: *native*, n., *nativ-ism*, n., *nativ-ist*, n., *nativ-ist-ic*, adj.

nativity, n., 1) birth; 2) horoscope (*astrol.*) — ME. *nativite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *nativité*, fr. L. *nātīvitātem*, acc. of *nātīvitās*, 'birth', fr. *nātīvus*. See **native** and **-ity.** Cp. **naïveté,** which is a doublet of *nativity*.

natrium, n., sodium (*chem.*) — ModL. See **natron** and chem. suff. **-ium.**

Natrix, n., a genus of snakes, the grass snake (*zool.*) — L. *natrix*, 'water snake'. See **adder.**

natrolite, n., a hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum (*mineral.*) — See **natron** and **-lite.**

natron, n., native sodium carbonate (*chem.* and *mineral.*) — Fr. Sp. *natrón*, fr. Arab. *naṭrūn*, fr. Gk. νίτρον. See **niter.**

natterjack, n., a toad having a yellowish stripe on the back (*Bufo calamita*). — Of uncertain origin.

natty, adj., neatly smart. — Perhaps rel. to F. *net*, 'neat'; see **neat,** adj.
Derivatives: *natti-ly*, adv., *natti-ness*, n.

natural, adj., pertaining to, or in accordance with, nature; inborn, real; not artificial. — ME., fr. OF. *natural*, *naturel* (F. *naturel*), fr. L. *nātūrālis*, 'by birth, belonging to nature, in accordance with nature', fr. *nātūra*. See **nature** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **connatural.**
Derivatives: *natural*, n., *natural-ism*, n., *natural-ly*, adv., *natural-ness*, n.

naturalist, n., 1) a student of nature; an adherent of naturalism. — MF. (= F.) *naturaliste*, fr. *natural*, *naturel* (F. *naturel*). See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *naturalist-ic*, adj., *naturalist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

naturality, n. — MF. (= F.) *naturalité*, fr. Late L. *nātūrālitātem*, acc. of *nāturālitās*, fr. L. *nātūrālis*. See **natural.**

naturalization, n. — MF. (= F.) *naturalisation*, fr. *naturaliser*. See next word and **-ation.**

naturalize, tr. v., 1) to confer the rights of citizenship on (an alien); 2) to acclimatize; intr. v., 1) to become naturalized; 2) to study nature. — MF. (= F.) *naturaliser*, fr. *natural*, *naturel*. See **natural** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *naturalization* (q.v.), *naturaliz-er*, n.

nature, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *nature*, fr. L. *nātūra*, 'nature; natural character of a thing; natural disposition; the course of things; the universe', lit. 'birth', fr. *nātus*, 'born', pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nation** and cp. **nascent, natal, native.**

naturopath, n., naturopathist. — Back formation fr. **naturopathy.**

naturopathy, n., a system of therapy which rejects the use of drugs and employs the healing power of natural agencies, such as sunshine, air, water, etc. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nātūra*, 'nature', and Gk. *-πάθεια*, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **nature** and **-pathy.** The correct form would be *physiopathy*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.
Derivative: *naturopath-ist*, *n.*

nau-, combining form meaning 'ship'. — Gk. ναυ-, fr. ναῦς, 'ship', cogn. with L. *nāvis*, 'ship'. See **naval.**

Naucratite, adj., pertaining to Naucratis, an ancient Greek colony, established by colonists from Miletus in the Nile Delta. — L. *Naucratītēs*, fr. Gk. Ναυκρατῖτης, fr. Ναύκρατις. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

naufragous, adj., caused by shipwreck (*archaic* or *obsol.*) — L. *naufragus*, 'shipwrecked; causing shipwreck', for **nāvifragus*, which is compounded of *nāvis*, 'ship', and the stem of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **naval** and **fraction.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see suff. **-ous.**

naught, n., nothing. — ME. *naught*, *nought*, etc., fr. OE. *nāwiht*, 'nothing', lit. 'no whit', fr. *nā*, 'no', and *wiht*, 'whit'. See **no,** adv., and **wight** and cp. **aught, nought, not, nix,** 'nothing'.
Derivatives: *naught*, adj., *naught-y*, adj., *naught-i-ly*, adv., *naught-i-ness*, n.

naumachia, naumachy, n., 1) a mock sea fight; 2) place where such a fight is presented (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ναυμαχίᾱ, 'naval battle', compounded of ναῦς, 'ship', and *-μαχίᾱ*, fr. μάχη, 'battle'. See **nau-** and **-machy.**

nauplius, n., a larval stage in the development of many crustaceans (*zool.*) — L., 'a kind of shellfish which sails in its shell as in a ship', fr. Gk. ναύπλιος, lit. 'sailing (as) in a ship', fr. ναῦς, 'ship', and πλέειν, πλεῖν, 'to sail, navigate, swim, float'. See **naval** and **flow** and cp. **pluvial.**

nausea, n., 1) feeling of sickness at the stomach; 2) disgust, loathing. — L. *nausea*, *nausia*, 'seasickness', fr. Gk. ναυσίᾱ, ναυτίᾱ, 'seasickness', lit. 'ship sickness', fr. ναῦς, 'ship'. See **naval** and cp. **nautical.** Cp. also **noise,** which is a doublet of *nausea*.

nauseate, tr. v., to affect with nausea, make sick; intr. v., to become affected with nausea, feel disgust (*rare*). — L. *nauseāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *nauseāre*, 'to feel seasick, to vomit', fr. *nausea*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *nauseat-ing*, adj., *nauseat-ing-ly*, adv., *nauseat-ion*, n.

nauseous, adj., causing nausea, disgusting. — Formed fr. **nausea** with suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *nauseous-ly*, adv., *nauseous-ness*, n.

Nausicaa, n., in the Odyssey, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians — L. *Nausicaa*, fr. Gk. Ναυσικάα. The name prob. means 'burner of ships', fr. ναῦς, 'ship', and καίειν, 'to burn'. See **naval** and **caustic.**

nautch, n., performance of professional dancing girls in India. — Lit. 'dancing', fr. Hind. *nāc*, fr. Prakrit *nacca*, fr. OI. *nṛtya-*, 'dancing', from the stem of *nṛtyati*, 'dances', which is of uncertain etymology.

nautical, adj., pertaining to ships, seamen or navigation. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. now rare *nautic*, fr. F. *nautique*, fr. L. *nauticus*, 'of, or pertaining to, ships or sailors, seafaring, naval, nautical', fr. Gk. ναυτικός, of s.m. See **naval** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also

the second element in **aeronaut, Argonaut, astronaut.**

Derivatives: *nautical-ity*, n., *nautical-ly*, adv.

nautics, n., the science of navigation. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

nautilus, n., 1) any of a group of mollusks; 2) the paper nautilus (*zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. ναυτίλος, 'sailor, seaman; the paper nautilus' (so called because it was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which it used like a sail), fr. ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman'. See **nautical.**

naval, adj., pertaining to a navy, its ships or men. — Orig. 'pertaining to ships', fr. L. *nāvālis*, fr. *nāvis*, 'ship', which is cogn. with OI. *náuḥ*, acc. *návam*, 'ship, boat', Arm. *nav*, 'ship', Gk. ναῦς, 'ship' (whence ναύτης, 'sailor, seaman', ναυτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, ships or sailors, seafaring, naval, nautical, ναυτίλος, 'sailor, seaman'), OIr. *nau* (gen. *nōe*, dat. pl. *nōib*), 'ship', W. *noe*, 'a flat vessel; a kneading trough', ON. *nōr*, 'ship'. Cp. **nacelle, nau-, nausea, nautical, nautilus, nave,** 'the central part of a church', **navicular, navy, navvy, nef, noise,** the first element in **naufragous, nauplius, navigate,** and the second element in **Echeneis.**

Derivatives: *naval-ly*, adv., and *navalism*, *navalist* (qq. v.)

navalism, n., policy of building a strong navy; sea power. — See **naval** and **-ism.**

navalist, n., an advocate of navalism. — See **naval** and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *navalist*, adj., *navalist-ic*, adj., *navalist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

navarch, n., commander of a fleet (*Ancient Greek history*). — L. *nāvarchus*, more correctly *nauarchus*, fr. Gk. ναύαρχος, 'the master of a vessel', which is compounded of ναῦς, 'ship', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **naval** and **-arch.**

nave, n., the central part of a church. — L. *nāvis*, 'ship'. See **naval** and cp. **nef.**

nave, n., the hub of a wheel. — ME., fr. OE. *nafu*, rel. to OS. *naƀa*, ON. *nöf*, Dan. and Swed. *nav*, MLG., MDu. *nave*, Du. *naaf*, OHG. *naba*, MHG., G. *nabe*, 'nave', and to OE. *nafela*, etc., 'navel', and cogn. with OI. *nábhyam*, OPruss. *nabis*, 'nave'. The nave of the wheel was compared to the navel of the body. See next word and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **auger.** For sense development cp. OI. *nábhiḥ*, OPruss. *nabis*, 'nave, navel'.

navel, n. — ME., fr. OE. *nafela*, rel. to ON. *nafli*, Dan., Swed. *navle*, OFris. *navla*, MDu. *navel*, *navele*, Du. *navel*, OHG. *nabalo*, MHG., G. *nabel*, fr. I.-E. base ***ombh-*, *nŏbh-*, **m̥bh-*, whence also OI. *nábhyam*, 'nave (hub)', *nā́bhih*, 'navel, nave, relationship', *nābhīlam*, 'umbilical depression', Avestic *nabā-nazdishta*, 'next of kin', Avestic *nāfa*, ModPers. *nāf*, Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel; boss of a shield, knob', L. *umbilicus*, 'navel; umbilical cord', *umbō*, 'boss of a shield', OPruss. *nabis*, 'nave, navel', Lett. *naba*, 'navel', OIr. *imbliu* (gen. *imblenn*), MIr. *imlecan*, 'navel'. Cp. **nave,** 'hub of a wheel'. Cp. also **omphalo-, omphalos, umbilicus, umbo, nombril.**

navew, n., 1) the wild turnip; 2) the rape (*rare*) — F. *naveau*, fr. OF. *navel*, fr. VL. **nāpellus*, dim. of *nāpus*, 'a kind of turnip', fr. Gk. νᾶπυ, 'mustard', which is prob. of Egyptian origin. (For the sense development of L. *nāpus* from Gk. νᾶπυ it should be borne in mind that the mustard plant and the turnip resemble each other in form.) Cp. **neep** and **sinapism,** the first element in **napiform** and the second element in **parsnip** and in **turnip.**

navicert, n., a certificate issued to exempt a ship from search for contraband. — Short for *navigation certificate.*

navicular, adj., boat-shaped (said of certain bones in the fore and hind feet of animals) — L. *nāviculārius*, 'pertaining to a boat', fr. *nāvicula*, 'a boat', dim. of *nāvis*. See **naval** and the suffixes **-cule** and **-ar.**

Derivative: *navicular*, n., a bone resembling a boat (*anat.*)

navigable, adj. — Fr. F. *navigable*, or directly fr. L. *nāvigābilis*, fr. *nāvigāre*. See **navigate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *navigabil-ity*, n., *navigable-ness*, n., *navigabl-y*, adv.

navigate, intr. v., to travel by ship; tr. v., to travel through (on the water or in the air); to direct (a ship or an aircraft). — L. *nāvigātus*, pp. of *nāvigāre*, 'to sail, set sail', lit. 'to drive a ship', fr. **nāvigus*, for **nāv-agos*, 'driving a ship', which is compounded of *nāvis*, 'ship', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead, conduct'. See **naval** and **agent,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.** For the change of *ā* (in *ăgere*) to *ī* (in **nāv-igus*, *nāv-igāre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **circumnavigate.**

navigation, n., the act and art of navigating. — L. *nāvigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *nāvigātus*, pp. of *nāvigāre*. See prec word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *navigation-al*, adj.

navigator, n., 1) one who navigates; 2) a navigating officer; 3) a navvy (*British*). — L. *nāvigātor*, 'sailor', fr. *nāvigātus*, pp. of *nāvigāre*. See **navigate** and agential suff. **-or** and cp. next word.

navvy, n., an unskilled laborer, esp. one employed in making canals, roads, etc. — Shortened fr. **navigator** (q.v.); for meaning cp. *navigation* in the dialectal sense 'canal'.

navy, n. — ME. *navie*, fr. OF. *navie*, 'fleet of ships, ship', fr. Late L. *nāvia*, of s.m., fr. L. *nāvis*. See **naval.**

nawab, n., 1) a deputy ruler in India; 2) a courtesy title, esp. for princes; 3) a nabob. — Hind. *nawwāb*, *nawāb*, fr. Arab. *nuwwā́b*, pl. of *nā'ib*, 'deputy, proxy, lieutenant-governor'. See **nabob.**

nay, neg. particle and n. — ME. *nei*, *nay*, fr. ON. *nei*, 'no', compounded of *ne*, 'not', and *ei*, 'ever'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *ná*, *nā́*, 'not', Avestic, OPers. *na-*, 'not, un-', Gk. νη-, 'not, un-', L. *nē*, 'that not', *ne-*, 'not, un-',

OIr. *nī*, *ni*, 'not'. See **no,** adv., and cp. the first element in **none, non, null, nihil, nimiety**; cp. also the first element in **necessary, nefarious, Nemertinea, nepenthe, nescient, nolens-volens.** For the second element in *nay* see **aye,** 'ever'.

Nazarene, n., 1) a native or resident of Nazareth; esp. applied to Jesus; 2) a Christian. — ME. *Nazaren*, fr. Late L. *Nazarēnus*, fr. Gk. Ναζαρηνός, fr. Ναζαρέτ, 'Nazareth', fr. Heb. *Nātzĕráth*, a town in Lower Galilee in Palestine. Cp. Talmudic Heb. *nōtzrí*, 'Christian', lit. 'of Nazareth'.

Derivative: *Nazarene*, adj., 1) of Nazareth; 2) of the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, Nazirite, n., a person who vowed to abstain from wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching the dead (*Jewish religion*). — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Late L. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Gk. Ναζηραῖος, Ναζαραῖος, fr. Heb. *nāzír*, 'consecrated, dedicated, devoted', lit. 'separated', from the stem *n-z-r*, 'to separate, consecrate, dedicate', whence also imperf. *yinnāzér*, inf. *hinnāzér*, 'to separate oneself, to dedicate, devote oneself', *nézer*, 'consecration, dedication, crown'; rel. to Aram. *nᵉzar*, Syr. *nᵉzar*, *ethnᵉzár*, 'he abstained, he dedicated, devoted himself', Arab. *náḏara*, 'he consecrated, dedicated, devoted', Akkad. *nazāru*, 'to curse', and to Heb. *nādhár*, 'he vowed', *nédher*, *nédher*, 'a vow'.

Derivatives: *Nazarit-ic*, *Nazarit-ish*, adjs.

naze, n., a promontory. — Prob. fr. OE. *næss*, 'promontory', which is rel. to OE. *nosu*, 'nose'. See **nose** and cp. **ness.**

Nazi, n., a member of the National Socialist German Workingmen's Party. — Formed from two syllables in the name of the party (*National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*).

nazim, n., a governor in India. — Arab. *nā́ẓim*, lit. 'one who puts things in order', part. of *náẓama*, 'he put in order, arranged'.

nazir, n., title of various officials in Indian courts. — Arab. *nā́ẓir*, 'overseer', prop. part. of *náẓara*, 'he looked at, considered, examined', whence *naẓír*, 'opposite'. See **nadir.**

Nazirite, n. — See **Nazarite.**

ne-, form of **neo-** before a vowel.

Neanderthal, adj., pertaining to the Neanderthal, a valley in Germany, or to the skeletal remains of an early type of man found there.

neap, adj., pertaining to the tide occurring at the end of the first and third quarter of the lunar month. — ME. *neep*, fr. OE. *nēp* in *nēpflōd*, 'neap flood'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *neap*, n., neap tide; *neap*, intr. v., to tend toward the neap.

Neapolitan, adj., of Naples. — L. *Neāpolītānus*, fr. *Neāpolis*, 'Naples' (whence It. *Napoli*), fr. Gk. Νεάπολις, lit. 'New Town', fr. νέᾱ, fem. of νέος, 'new', and πόλις, 'town'. See **neo-, policy,** 'method of government', and **-an.**

Derivative: *Neapolitan*, an inhabitant of Naples.

near, adv., at or to a short distance, close. — ME. *ner*, *nere*, fr. OE. *nēar*, compar. of *nēah*, 'ingh'; the change from the comparative to the positive meaning was prob. aided by the analogy of ON. *nær*, 'near', orig. compar. of *nā*, 'nigh'. See **nigh.**

Derivatives: *near*, adj. and v., *near-ly*, adv., *near-ness*, n.

Nearctic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, the arctic and temperate regions of North America; used esp. in botanical and zoological classification. — Compounded of **ne-** and **arctic.**

neat, n., an animal of the ox family; cattle. — ME. *net*, *neet*, fr. OE. *nēat*, rel. to OS. *nōt*, ON. *naut*, Swed. *nöt*, Dan. *nød*, OFris. *nāt*, OHG. *nōz*, 'ox, cattle', and to OE. *nēotan*, 'to use, enjoy', OS. *niotan*, ON. *njōta*, OFris. *niāta*, OHG. (*gi*)*niozan*, MHG. *genieʒen*, G. *genießen*, 'to enjoy', Goth. *niutan*, 'to reach, attain', *ganiutan*, 'to catch', OE. *nytt*, ON. *nyt*, OHG., MHG. *nuz*, G. *Nutzen*, 'use, profit, advantage', and cogn. with Lith. *naudà*, 'use, possession', Lett. *náuda*, 'money'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **neud-*, 'to possess, use, enjoy'. Accordingly OE. *nēat*, ON. *naut*, etc., lit. denote '*a useful animal*'. Cp. the second element in **Huguenot** and in **matelote.**

neat, adj., pure, undiluted; cleanly, tidy; elegant. — MF. (= F.) *net*, 'clean, pure, neat', fr. OF., fr. L. *nitidus*, 'shining, bright, clear, well-favored, elegant, smart, trim', fr. *nitēre*, 'to shine', fr. I.-E. base **nei-*, **nī̆-*, 'to shine', whence also MIr. *niam*, 'gleam, splendor', *niamda*, 'shining', OIr. *nōib*, 'holy', *nīab*, 'strength', W. *nwyfiant*, 'gleam, splendor', possibly also OI. *ní-laḥ*, 'swarthy, black, dark', OPers. *naiba-*, ModPers. *nēw*, 'beautiful'. Cp. **natty, net,** adj., **nitid, niton.** Cp. also **lilac.**

Derivatives: *neat-ly*, adv., *neat-ness*, n.

'neath, neath, prep., beneath. — Short for **beneath.**

neb, n. 1) the beak or bill of a bird; 2) nose; 3) point, tip. — ME. *nebbe*, fr. OE. *nebb*, 'beak, nose, face', rel. to MLG., MDu, *nebbe*, 'beak', ON. *nef*, 'beak, nose', Du. *sneb*, *snavel*, OHG. *snabul*, MHG. *snabel*, G. *Schnabel*, 'beak', OFris, *snavel*, 'mouth'. Cp. **nib, nipple, snaffle, snap, snipe, snow,** 'a kind of vessel'.

Derivative: *nebb-ed*, adj.

Nebalia, n., a genus of marine crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., of unknown origin.

Nebiim, n. pl., the Books of the Prophets, the second of the three parts into which the Hebrew Bible is divided. — Heb. *nᵉbhī'ím*, pl. of *nābhí'*, 'prophet', orig. 'the man who calls, proclaims', fr. stem *n-b-'*, whence *nibbá'*, 'he prophesied', *nᵉbhū'á^h*, 'prophecy'; rel. to Akkad. *nabū*, 'to call, announce, proclaim', Arab. *nába'a*, 'he uttered with a low voice, announced', *nába'*, 'announcement, information', *náb'a^h*, 'low sound'; cp. Ethiop. *nabábа*, 'he spoke' (the original meaning was 'he growled'). Cp. the second element in **Barnabas.**

Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadrezzar, n., king of Babylon (604-562 B.C.E.). — Heb. *N^{e}bhūkhadhnetztzár*, a collateral form of *N^{e}bhūkhadhretztzár*, fr. Bab. *Nabū-kudurri-uṣur*, which prob. means lit. 'Nebo, protect the boundary'. Cp. Gk. Ναβοκοδρόσορος in Strabo 15,1,6, and in Josephus Flavius, Contra Apionem 1,146.

nebula, n., a cloudlike patch in the sky (*astron.*) — L., 'mist, fog, cloud', fr. I.-E. base **(e)nebh-*, 'moist, vapor, mist, cloud', whence also OI. *nábhas-*, 'vapor, cloud, fog, sky', Avestic *nabah-*, 'air, sky', Gk. νέφος, νεφέλη, 'cloud, mist', OS. *neƀal*, OFris. *nevil*, MDu., Du. *nevel*, OHG. *nebul*, MHG., G. *nebel*, 'fog', ON. *nifl-* (in *Niflheimr*, 'abode of darkness', i.e. 'the nether world'), *njǫl*, 'night', OE. *nifol* (adj.), 'dark', MW. *nyfel*, 'cloud', W. *niwl*, Co. *niul*, 'cloud, fog', OIr. *nem*, 'sky', OSlav. *nebo* (gen. *nebese*), 'sky', Lith. *debesìs* (for **nebesìs*), 'cloud' (the *d-* is prob. due to the influence of *dangùs*, 'sky'), Hitt. *nepish* (gen. *nepishash*), 'sky', Avestic *napta-*, 'moist, humid'. Cp. **nepheline, nepho-, Neptune, Nibelungs, nimbus, imbricate.**

Derivatives: *nebul-ar*, adj., *nebul-iz-ation*, n., *nebul-ize*, tr. v., *nebul-iz-er*, n., *nebulous* (q.v.)

nebulosity, n., 1) condition of being nebulous; 2) cloudiness; 3) a nebula. — F. *nébulosité*, fr. Late L. *nebulōsitātem*, acc. of *nebulōsitās*, fr. L. *nebulōsus*. See **nebulous** and **-ity.**

nebulous, adj., 1) resembling a nebula; 2) clouded, cloudy, misty; 3) vague — L. *nebulōsus*, 'cloudy', fr. *nebula*. See **nebula** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *nebulous-ly*, adv., *nebulous-ness*, n.

nebulé, also **nebuly,** adj., composed of curves supposed to represent clouds. — F. *nébule*, fr. L. *nebula*. See **nebula.**

nebulium, n., name of an unidentified chemical element (*astrophys.*) — ModL., fr. L. *nebula*, 'mist, fog, cloud' (see **nebula** and chem. suff. **-ium**); so called because supposed to occur in nebulae.

Necator, n., a genus of nematodes, the American hookworm (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *necātor*, 'slayer', fr. *necātus*, pp. of *necāre*, 'to kill, slay', fr. *nex*, gen. *necis*, 'violent death, murder', which derives fr. I.-E. base **neḱ-*, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also L. *nocēre*, 'to harm, hurt', *noxius*, 'harmful, injurious'. See **noxious** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-tor.**

necessarian, n. and adj. — See **necessitarian.**

necessary, adj., certain to happen, inevitable, requisite. — ME. *necessarie*, fr. L. *necessārius*, 'unavoidable, indispensable, necessary', fr. *necesse*, 'unavoidable, necessary', which stands for **ne-cezd-tis*, **ne-cēd-tis*, lit. '(there is) no evasion, (it is) inevitable', fr. negative pref. *ne-* and *cēdere*, 'to go away, yield'. For the first element see **no,** adj., and cp. **nay,** for the second see **cede,** for the ending see adj. suff. **-ary**

Derivatives: ***necessary,*** n., ***necessari-ly,*** adv., ***necessari-ness,*** n.

necessitarian, n., 1) an adherent of the doctrine of necessity; 2) adj., pertaining to the doctrine of necessity. — Formed fr. **necessity** with suff. **-arian.**

Derivative: *necessitarian-ism*, n., the doctrine of necessity.

necessitate, tr. v., to render necessary. — ML. *necessitātus*, pp. of *necessitāre*, 'to render necessary', fr. L. *necessitās*. See **necessity** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *necessitat-ion*, n., *necessitat-ive*, adj.

necessitous, adj., poor, needy. — See next word and **-ous** and cp. F. *nécessiteux*.

Derivatives: *necessitous-ly*, adv., *necessitous-ness*, n.

necessity, n. — ME. *necessite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *necessité*, fr. L. *necessitātem*, acc. of *necessitās*, 'unavoidableness, necessity, compulsion; destiny', fr. *necesse*. See **necessary** and **-ity.**

neck, n., that part of the body which joins the head to the trunk; the narrowest part of an object. — ME. *nekke*, fr. OE. *hnecca*, 'nape of the neck', rel. to OFris. *hnekka*, MDu. *necke*, Du. *nek*, 'neck', ON. *hnakkr*, *hnakki*, Dan., Norw. *nakke*, Swed. *nacke*, 'nape of the neck', OHG. *hnach*, *hnac*, *nac*, MHG. *nac*, *nacke*, G. *Nacken*, of s.m., and cogn. with OIr. *cnocc*, Ir. *cnoc*, W. *cnwch*, OBret. *cnoch*, 'hill', Toch. *kñuk*, 'nape'. Cp. **nook.** Cp. also **knacker.**

Derivatives: *neck*, tr. v., to cut off the neck of (a fowl); to fondle (*U.S. Slang*); intr. v., to engage in necking (*U.S. Slang*); *neck-ing*, n., a molding near the top of a column.

neck, n., the last sheaf cut at harvest. — Of uncertain origin.

neckerchief, n., a scarf for the neck. — Compounded of **neck** and **kerchief.** Properly, the word contains a contradiction, since **kerchief** denotes a covering for the *head*, fr. OF. *couvrechef*, lit. 'cover-head'. Cp. **handkerchief.**

necking, n., 1) a molding around the top of a column below the capital (*archit.*); 2) the act of fondling or caressing. — Formed fr. **neck,** 'part of the body', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

necklet, n., 1) an ornament worn around the neck; 2) a necklace. — Formed fr. **neck,** 'part of the body', with dim. suff. **-let.**

necro-, before a vowel **necr-,** combining form meaning 'death, dead, corpse'. — Gk. νεκρο-, νεκρ-, fr. νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', fr. I.-E. base **neḱ-*, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also L. *nex*, gen. *necis*, 'violent death, murder', *nocēre*, 'to harm, hurt', *noxius*, 'harmful, injurious'. See **noxious** and cp. words there referred to.

necrobiosis, n., physiologic death of body cells. — Medical L., compounded of **necro-** and Gk. βίωσις, 'manner of life', fr. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-** and **-osis.**

necrolatry, n., worship of the dead. — Compounded of **necro-** and Gk. -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **-latry.**

necrology, n., a register of deaths, obituary. — ML. *necrologium*, compounded of **necro-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy** and cp. **eulogy.**

necromancer, n., one who practices necromancy. — Formed from next word with agential suff. **-er.**

necromancy, n., divination by communication with the dead; witchcraft, sorcery. — ME. *nigromancie*, *nigromaunce*, fr. OF. *nigromancie*, *nigromance*, fr. ML. *nigromantīa*, fr. Late L. *necromantīa*, fr. Gk. νεκρομαντεία, 'necromancy', which is compounded of νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'; see **-mancy.** The change of Late L. *necromantīa* to ML. *nigromantīa* is due to a confusion of Gk. νεκρός, 'dead', with L. *niger*, 'black' (*necromancy* was regarded as 'the black art'). F. *nécromancie* and E. *necromancy* were influenced in form by L. *necromantīa*.

necromantic, adj., pertaining to necromancy. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *necromantic-al*, adj.

necrophagous, adj., feeding on dead bodies (said of insects and bacteria). — Compounded of **necro-** and Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

necrophobia, n., an abnormal fear of death or dead bodies. — Medical L., compounded of **necro-** and Gk. -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

necropolis, n., a cemetery, esp. one belonging to an ancient city. — Late L., 'city of the dead', fr. Gk. νεκρόπολις, which is compounded of νεκρός, 'dead body, corpse', and πόλις, 'city'. See **necro-** and **policy,** 'government'.

necropsy, n., a post-mortem examination, autopsy. — Compounded of **necr-** and Gk. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance'. See **-opsy.**

necroscopy, n., a necropsy. — Compounded of **necro-** and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

necrosis, n., the death of bodily tissue. — Gk. νέκρωσις, 'a becoming dead, state of death', fr. νεκροῦν, 'to make dead, to mortify', fr. νεκρός, 'dead'. See **necro-** and **-osis.**

necrotic, adj. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

nect-, form of **necto-** before a vowel.

nectar, n., the drink of the gods (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. νέκταρ, 'drink of the gods', esp. 'wine', which prob. derives fr. Heb. (*yáyin*) *niqṭār*, 'smoked (wine), perfumed (wine)', Niph'al (= passive form) of the Sem. base *q-ṭ-r*, 'to make sacrifices, smoke'; *qiṭṭér* and *hiqṭír*, 'he made sacrifices, smoked', are Pi'el (= intensive form), resp. Hiph'il (= causative form) of the same base, whence also *q^{e}ṭóreth*, 'sweet smoke of sacrifice, incense', Talmudic and Targumic Aram. *qiṭrā*, '(thick) smoke', Ethiop. *qeṭārē*, 'incense'. From *q-ṭ-r*, a collateral form of this base derive Arab. *qátara*, 'it exhaled odor' (said esp. of roast meat), 'it smoked' (said of fire), *qutār*, 'vapor, smoke, aroma', Akkad. *qutru*, 'smoke', *qutrinnu*, 'incense offering'; cp. also Syr. *'aṭár*, 'he caused to smoke', *'eṭrā*, 'frankincense' (with change of *q* to '. Cp. Movers, Die Phönizier, II, 3, 104, and W. Muss Arnolt in Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, volume XXIII (1892), p. 143. Cp. **Keturah.**

Derivatives: *nectar-eal*, *nectar-ean*, *nectar-ed*, adjs., *nectareous* (q.v.), *nectar-ian*, *nectar-ine*, adjs., *nectarine*, n. (q.v.), *nectary* (q.v.)

nectareous, adj., of the nature of nectar; delicious. — L. *nectareus*, fr. Gk. νεκτάρεος, 'nectareous', fr. νέκταρ. See **nectar.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *nectareous-ly*, adv., *nectareous-ness*, n.

nectariferous, adj., secreting nectar. — Compounded of **nectar** and the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

nectarine, n., a variety of peach with a thin, smooth skin. — Formed fr. **nectar** with suff. **-ine**; so called from its sweet, delicious taste.

nectary, n., the organ that secretes nectar (*bot.*) — ModL. *nectarium*, prop. subst. use of L. *nectarius*, 'pertaining to nectar', fr. *nectar*. See **nectar** and **-y** (representing L. **-ium**).

necto-, before a vowel **nect-,** combining form meaning 'swimming'. — Fr. Gk. νηκτός, 'swimming', verbal adj. of νή-χειν, 'to swim', which stands for **νᾰ́-χειν*, fr. I.-E. base **snā-*, 'to flow'. See **natation** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Nectria, nekton** and the second element in **Eunectes, Pleuronectidae.**

Nectria, n., a genus of sac fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νήκτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim'. See **necto-.**

Necturus, n., a genus of aquatic salamanders (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. νηκτός, 'swimming', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **necto-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

neddy, n., a donkey. — Fr. *Neddy*, a pet form of *Edward*.

née, nee, adj., born (introduces the maiden name of a married woman). — F. *née*, fr. L. *nāta*, fem. of *nātus*, pp. of *nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nation.**

need, n., exigency, necessity; poverty. — ME. *ned*, *nede*, fr. OE. *nīed*, *nēd*, *nēod*, *nyd*, 'urgent need, compulsion, requirement', rel. to OS. *nōd*, ON. *nauðr*, Norw. *naud*, Dan. *nød*, Swed. *nöd*, OFris. *nēd*. MDu. *nood*, *noot*, Du. *nood*, OHG., MHG. *nōt*, G. *Not*, Goth. *nauþs*, 'need', and cogn. with OPruss. *nautis*, 'need'; formed with formative element *-ti* fr. I.-E. base **nāw-*, **n^{e}w-*, **nū-*, 'to tire, fatigue', whence also OSlav. *naviti*, 'to fatigue'. (Lith. *nôvyti*, of s.m., is an OSlav. loan word.) Cp. **nudnik.**

Derivatives: ***need-ful,*** adj., ***need-ful-ly,*** adv., ***need-ful-ness,*** n., ***need-less,*** adj., ***need-less-ly,***

adv., *need-less-ness*, n., *need-y*, adj., *need-i-ness*, n.

need, tr. v., to want, be in need of; intr. v., to be necessary. — ME. *neden*, *needen*, fr. OE. *nēodian*, 'to be necessary', fr. *nēod*. See **need,** n.

needle, n. — ME. *nedle*, fr. OE. *nǣdl*, rel. to OS. *nāthla*, ON. *nāl*, Swed. *nål*, Dan. *naal*, OFris. *nēdle*, OHG. *nādala*, *nādla*, MHG. *nādele*, *nādel*, G. *Nadel*, Goth. *nēþla*, and, with metathesis, OFris. *nēlde*, MLG. *nālde*, MDu. *naelde*, Du. *naald*, 'needle' (Finn. *neula* and *nallo*, 'needle', are Teut. loan words), lit. 'a tool for sewing', formed with I.-E. instrumental suff. **-tlā* fr. I.-E. base **(s)nē-*, 'to spin, to sew with a needle', whence MLG. *neien*, MDu. *naeyen*, Du. *naaien*, OHG. *nājan*, MHG. *næjen*, G. *nähen*, 'to sew', OI. *snāyati*, 'wraps up', *snāyuḥ*, 'sinew', Gk. νέω, νεῖν, 'to spin', νῆμα, 'that which is spun, thread', νῆτρον, 'distaff', L. *neō*, *nēre*, 'to spin', OSlav. *niti*, *ništa*, 'thread', *snują*, *snovati*, 'to twist', Lett. *snāte*, 'a linen cover', OIr. *snāthe*, 'thread', *snāthat*, 'needle', W. *nyddu*, Co. *nethe*, 'to sew', OW., OBret. *notuid*, W. *nodwydd*, 'needle'. Cp. **-nema, nemato-, nerve.** Cp. also **snood.**

Derivatives: *needle*, tr. and intr. v., *needle-ful*, adj.

needs, adv., of necessity; necessarily. — ME. *nedes*, fr. OE. *nēdes*, *nȳdes*, adverbial gen. of *nēd*, *nȳd*, 'urgent need'. See **need,** n.

neem, n., the margosa. — Hind. *nīm*, fr. OI. *nimbaḥ*, which is of unknown origin.

neep, n., a turnip (*Scot.* and *dial.*) — ME. *nepe*, fr. OE. *nǣp*, fr. L. *nāpus*, 'a kind of turnip'. See **navew.**

ne'er, adv., never (*poet.*) — Contracted fr. **never.**

nef, n., a table ornament in the shape of a ship. — F., 'ship', fr. L. *nāvem*, acc of *nāvis*. See **naval.**

nefarious, adj., wicked, iniquitous. — L. *nefārius*, 'impious, abominable', fr. *nefās*, 'wrong, sin, crime', formed from negative pref. *ne-* and *fās*, 'divine law, right', which is rel. to *fārī*, 'to speak', For the first element see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay.** For the second element see **-farious** and cp. **bifarious.**

Derivatives: *nefarious-ly*, adv., *nefarious-ness*, n.

negate, tr. v., to deny, nullify; to deny the existence of. — L. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*, 'to say no, deny, refuse', which derives fr. **neg(i)*, 'not, no', a strengthened form of **nĕ*, 'not', and is cogn. with Lith. *negi*, *negù*, 'not', OS. *nec*, 'and not'. Cp. **abnegate, renegade, renege, runagate** and **deny.** Cp. also the first element in **neglect, negotiate.** For the ending of *negate* see verbal suff. **-ate.** For the mode of formation of L. *negāre* (from **negi*, **neg*, 'not'), cp. G. *verneinen*, 'to deny' (fr. *nein*, 'no').

negation, n., denial. — MF. (= F.) *négation*, fr. OF. *negation*, fr. L. *negātiōnem*, acc. of *negātiō*, 'a denying, denial', fr. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

negationist, n., one who contents himself with mere negation. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

negative, adj., 1) expressing denial; 2) the opposite of positive. — MF. (= F.) *négatif* (fem. *négative*), fr. OF. *negatif*, fr. L. *negātīvus*, 'that which denies', fr. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*. See **negate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *negative*, n. and tr. v., *negative-ly*, adv., *negative-ness*, n., *negativ-ity*, n.

negator, n., one who denies. — Late L. *negātor*, fr. L. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*. See **negate** and agential suff. **-or.**

negatory, adj., expressing negation. — MF. (= F.) *négatoire*, fr. ML. *negātōrius*, 'negative', fr. L. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*. See **negate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

negativism, n., the opposite of positivism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *negātīvus* (see **negative**) and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

negativist, n., an adherent of negativism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *negātīvus* (see **negative**) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: *negativist-ic*, adj.

neglect, tr. v. — L. *neglēctus*, pp. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, 'to make light of, disregard, be indifferent to, neglect', compounded of **neg(i)*, 'not', and *legere*, 'to pick up, gather; to read'. See **negate** and **lecture.**

neglect, n. — L. *neglēctus*, 'a neglecting', fr. *neglēctus*, pp. of *neglegere*, *negligere*. See **neglect,** v.

Derivatives: *neglect-ful*, adj., *neglect-ful-ly*, adv., *neglect-ful-ness*, n.

negligee, négligée, also **negligé, négligé,** n., 1) a woman's loose dressing gown; 2) any careless attire. — F. *négligé* (fem. *négligée*), pp. of *négliger*, 'to neglect', fr. L. *neglegere*, *negligere*. See **neglect,** v.

negligence, n. — ME. *neglygence*, fr. MF. (= F.) *négligence*, fr. L. *neglegentia*, *negligentia*, 'negligence', fr. *neglegēns*, *negligēns* (gen. *-entis*). See next word and **-ce.**

negligent, adj. — ME. *negligent*, fr. MF. (= F.) *négligent*, fr. L. *neglegentem*, *negligentem*, acc. of *neglegēns*, *negligēns*, pres. part. of *neglegere*, *negligere*. See **neglect,** v., and **-ent.**

Derivative: *negligent-ly*, adv.

negligible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *negligere*. See **neglect,** v. Cp. F. *négligeable.*

Derivatives: *negligibil-ity*, n., *negligible-ness*, n., *negligibl-y*, adv.

negotiable, adj. — See **negotiate** and **-able.**

Derivative: *negotiabil-ity*, n.

negotiate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *negōtiātus*, pp. of *negōtiārī*, 'to carry on business, deal, trade, traffic', fr. *negōtium*, 'business, trade', lit. 'lack of leisure', from the sentence *neg'ōtium est*, 'there is no leisure'. The particle *neg'* derives fr. **negi*, 'not'; see **negate.** For the etymology of L. *ōtium*, 'leisure', see **otiose,** for the ending of *negotiate* see verbal suff. **-ate.**

negotiation, n. — L. *negōtiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'business, traffic', fr. *negōtiātus*, pp. of *negōtiārī*, 'to carry on business'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

negotiator, n. — L. *negōtiātor*, 'one who carries on business by wholesale; a trader, tradesman', fr. *negōtiātus*, pp. of *negōtiārī*. See **negotiate** and agential suff. **-or.**

negress, n., a female negro. — F. *négresse*, fem. of *nègre*, 'negro', fr. Sp. or Port. *negro*. See **Negro** and **-ess.**

Negrillo, n., a Pygmy or Bushman. — Sp., dim. of *negro*, 'black'. See **Negro.**

Negritic, adj., 1) pertaining to Negroes; 2) pertaining to the Negritoes. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Negrito, n., a member of a dwarfish race inhabiting the Philippines, the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula and South Africa. — Sp., dim. of *negro*, 'black'. See **Negro.**

Negro, n., a member of the black race of Africa. — Sp. and Port. *negro*, 'black', fr. L. *nigrum*, acc. of *niger*, 'black', which is of uncertain origin. Cp **nero-antico, niello, Nigella, nigger, nigrify, nigritude, denigrate.** Cp. also the second element in **darnel.**

Derivative: *negro*, adj.

negroid, adj., resembling the Negro or Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. **Negro** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *Negroid*, n., a member of the Negro race.

negroism, n., 1) advocacy of the cause of the Negroes; 2) a negro idiom. — A hybrid coined fr. **Negro** and **-ism.** a suff. of Greek origin.

negrophile, negrophil, n., one who likes Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. **Negro** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile, -phil.**

negrophobe, n., one who fears or hates the Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. **Negro** and Gk. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobe.**

negrophobia, n., fear or hatred of the Negroes. — A hybrid coined fr. **Negro** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

Negus, n., title of the ruler of Abyssinia. — Amharic *nĕgŭsh*, 'king', from the stem of *nagásha*, 'he forced, ruled', which is rel. to Heb. *nāgáś*, 'he pressed, drove, oppressed', Arab. *nájasa*, 'he roused and started the game', Akkad. *nagāshu*, 'to throw down'.

negus, n., beverage made of wine, water and sugar. — From its first maker, Colonel Francis *Negus* (died in 1732).

Nehemiah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) a) a Jewish leader, cupbearer of the Persian king Artaxerxes Longimanus and empowered by him to restore Jerusalem and rebuild its walls; b) the Book of Nehemiah, one of the books of the Bible. — Heb. *N^{e}ḥemyā^{h}*, lit. 'the Lord comforts'. For the first element see **Nahum,** for the second see **Elijah.**

neigh, intr. v. — ME. *neien*, fr. OE. *hnǣgan*. Cp. ON. *gneggja*, Icel. *hneggja*, Swed. *gnägga*, MHG. *nëgen*; of imitative origin.

Derivative: *neigh*, n.

neighbor, neighbour, n. — ME. *neighebour*, *neighbour*, etc., fr. OE. *nēahgebūr*, lit., 'near-by farmer', fr. *nēah*, 'near' and *gebūr*, *būr*, 'husbandman, peasant, farmer'; rel. to Du. *(na)buur*, OHG. *nāhgibūr(o)*, MHG. *nāchgebūr*, G. *Nachbar*, 'neighbor'. See **nigh** and **boor.**

Derivatives: *neighbo(u)r*, adj., *neighbo(u)r*, tr. and intr. v., *neighbo(u)r-ed*, adj., *neighbo(u)r-hood*, n., *neighbo(u)r-ing*, adj., *neighbo(u)r-less*, adj., *neighbo(u)r-ly*, adj. and adv., *neighbo(u)r-liness*, n., *neighbo(u)r-ship*, n.

neither, adj., pron., adv., and conj., not either. — ME. *neither*, *neyther*, *nother*, *nouther*, *naither*, fr. OE. *nāwðer*, contraction of *nāhwæðer*, lit. 'neither of two', fr. *ne*, 'not', and *āhwæðer*, 'either of two', which is compounded of *ā-*, 'ever, always', and *hwæðer*, 'which of two'. See **no** and **whether** and cp. **either.** Cp. also **nor.**

nekton, n., actively swimming organisms on the surface of the sea (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by von Heusen fr. Gk. νηκτόν, neut. of νηκτός, 'swimming'. See **necto-.**

Neleus, n., the son of Poseidon and father of Nestor (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Nēleus*, fr. Gk. Νηλεύς; of uncertain origin.

Nelly, also **Nellie, Nell,** fem. PN. — Pet forms of **Ellen, Hellen, Eleanor.**

nelly, n., the giant fulmar. — From prec. word.

Nelumbo, n., a genus of plants, the sacred bean (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Singhalese native name.

-nema, combining form meaning 'thread', used to form generic names in botany and zoology. — ModL., fr. Gk. νῆμα, 'thread'. See **nemato-.**

nemat-, form of **nemato-** before a vowel.

nemathelminth n., any of a group of round, unsegmented worms (*zool.*) — Compounded of **nemat-** and Gk. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See **helminth.**

nemato-, before a vowel **nemat-,** combining form meaning 'thread' (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Fr. Gk. νῆμα, gen. νήματος, 'thread', from the stem of νέειν, 'to spin', fr. I.-E. base **nē-*, 'to spin, sew with a needle', whence also OE. *nǣdl*, 'needle', lit. 'a tool for sewing'. See **needle** and cp. **-nema.**

nematocyst, n., the stinging organ of coelenterates (*zool.*) — Compounded of **nemato-** and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder'. See **cyst.**

Derivative: *nematocyst-ic*, adj.

Nematoda, n., pl., a class of worms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **nemat-** and Gk. -ώδης, 'like'. See **-ode,** 'like'.

nematode, adj., pertaining to the Nematoda; n., a member of the Nematoda. — See prec. word.

nematoid, adj., pertaining to the Nematoidea; n., a member of the Nematoidea. — See next word.

Nematoidea, n. pl., 1) the same as *Nematoda*; 2) the order containing the typical nematodes (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **nemat-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Nemean, adj., pertaining to Nemea, a valley in ancient Argolis, in Greece. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Nemeus, Nemaeus, Nemeaeus,* fr. Gk. Νέμεος, Νέμειος, Νεμεαῖος, 'of Nemea', fr. Νεμέᾱ, Νεμέη, fr. νέμος, 'grove'. See **Nemophila.**

nemertean, nemertian, adj., pertaining to the Nemertinea; n., a member of the Nemertinea. — See **Nemertinea** and **-an.**

Nemertinea, n., pl., a class of worms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. Νημερτής, name of a sea nymph, fr. νημερτής (Dor. νᾱμαρτής), 'unerring, infallible', formed fr. neg. pref. νη- (see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay**) and ἁμαρτάνειν, 'to miss the mark, fail of one's purpose, to err, sin'. See **hamartiology.**

nemertinean, adj. and n., nemertian. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-an.**

Nemesis, n., 1) the goddess of retributive justice in Greek mythology; hence 2) punishment, retributive justice. — Gk. Νέμεσις, fr. νέμεσις, 'just indignation, jealousy, vengeance (esp. of the gods)', lit. 'distribution', fr. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot', which is rel. to νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province', νομάς (gen. νομάδος), 'roaming about for pasture; wandering from one place to another', νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law', fr. I.-E. base **nem-*, 'to divide, distribute, allot', whence also Goth., OE. *niman,* OHG. *neman,* 'to take'. See **nimble.**

Nemopanthus, n., a genus of plants, the mountain holly (*bot.*) — ModL., contraction of Gk. νῆμα, 'thread', πούς, 'foot', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **nemato-, podo-** and **anther.**

Nemophila, n., a genus of plants of the waterleaf family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of νέμος, 'grove', and φίλος, 'loving, friend'. The first element is cogn. with L. *nemus,* 'grove', OI. *námaḥ,* 'obeisance, adoration', prop. 'a bending, bowing' (cp. OI. *námati,* 'bends, bows'), OIr. *nemed,* 'chapel', MBret. *neved,* of s.m., Gk. νεμητον, δρυνέμετον, 'holy place'; fr. I.E.-base **nem-*, 'to bend'; cp. next word. For the second element see **philo-.**

nemoral, adj., pertaining to, or inhabiting, a grove. — L. *nemorālis,* fr. *nemus,* gen. *nemoris,* 'grove'; cogn. with Gk. νέμος, 'grove'. See prec. word.

nenuphar, n., the white or the yellow water lily. — F., fr. ML., fr. Pers. *nīnūfar,* earlier *nīlufar, nīlupar,* 'water lily', fr. OI. *nīlōtpala-,* 'the blue lotus', fr. *nīlaḥ,* 'dark blue' (see **lilac**), and *utpalam,* 'blossom of the blue lotus', which is prob. a loan word from a non-Indo-European language. Cp. **nuphar.**

neo-, combining form meaning 'new, recent'. — Gk. νεο-, fr. νέος, 'new', for *νέϝος, fr. I.-E. **newos,* 'new', whence also Goth. *niujis,* OE. *nēowe,* 'new'. See **new** and cp. **neon, neoteric, Nerium,** the first element in **neossine** and the second element in **misoneist.**

neodymium, n., a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., shortened fr. *neodidymia,* a name coined by the discoverer of this element Carl Auer von Welsbach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. νέος, 'new' (see **neo-**), and ModL. *didymium,* the name given by Mosander to a rare metal which he thought to be a single chemical element; see **didymium.** In 1885 von Welsbach succeeded in splitting *didymium* into two elements which he called *neodidymia* and *praseodidymia* (see *praseodymium*).

Neogaea, n., the Neotropical zoological realm. — ModL., compounded of **neo-** and Gk. γῆ, 'earth'. See **geo-** and cp. the second element in **Arctogaea, Notogaea.**

Derivative: *Neogae-an,* adj.

neolith, n., a neolithic tool. — Back formation fr. **neolithic.**

neolithic, adj., pertaining to the later Stone Age. — Coined by John Lubbock, the later Baron Avebury (1834-1913), fr. Gk. νέος, 'new', λίθος, 'stone', and adj. suff. **-ic.** See **neo-** and **litho-** and cp. **paleolithic.**

neologism, n., 1) a new word; 2) introduction or use of new words or of new meanings of existing words. — F. *néologisme,* fr. *néologie.* See **neology** and **-ism.**

neologist, n., a person who invents, introduces or uses new words. — F. *néologiste,* fr. *néologie.* See **neology** and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *neologist-ic, neologist-ic-al,* adjs.

neologize, intr. v., to make a practice of using new words or new meanings of existing words. — F. *néologiser,* fr. *néologie.* See **neology** and **-ize.**

neology, n., neologism. — F. *néologie,* compounded of **neo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

neomenia, n., the time of the new moon (*Greek and Jewish antiquities*) — Late L., fr. Gk. νεομηνίᾱ, 'the new moon; the first of the month', compounded of νέος, 'new' (see **neo-**), and μήνη, 'moon', which is related to μήν, gen. μηνός, 'month'. See **moon** and cp. **meno-** and words there referred to.

neomycin, n., an antibiotic isolated by the American microbiologist Selman Abraham Waksman (1888-). — Coined fr. **neo-, myco-** and suff. **-in.**

neon, n., name of a gaseous element (*chem.*) — ModL., lit. 'the new (element)', fr. Gk. νέον, neut. of νέος, 'new' (see **neo-**); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris William Travers (1872-1961) in 1898. Cp. *krypton, xenon.*

Neophron, n., a genus of vultures (*ornithol.*) — ModL., so called after *Neophron,* the name of a man changed into a vulture, mentioned in the *Metamorphoses* of Antoninus Liberalis. The name is from Greek νεόφρων, which means 'childish in spirit', fr. νέος, 'young, youthful;

new', and φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'heart, mind, spirit'. See **neo-** and **phreno-.**

neophyte, n., 1) a new convert, a proselyte; 2) a novice. — Eccles. L. *neophytus,* fr. Gk. νεόφυτος, lit. 'newly planted', whence 'newly initiated, newly converted', fr. νέος, 'new', and φυτός, 'grown', verbal adj. of φύειν, 'to cause to grow'. See **neo-** and **-phyte.**

neoplasm, n., a morbid growth of tissue, a tumor (*med.*) — Lit. 'new formation'; coined by the German physiologist Karl Friedrich Burdach (1776-1847) fr. **neo-** and **plasm.**

neoplastic, adj., pertaining to neoplasm. — See prec. word and **plastic.**

Neoplatonism, Neo-Platonism, n., a school of philosophy founded in Alexandria in the 3rd cent. C.E., that combined the teachings of Plato and some other Greek philosophers with the mystical doctrines of the East. — Compounded of **neo-** and **Platonism.**

Neoplatonist, Neo-Platonist, n., an adherent of *Neoplatonism.* — See prec. word and **-ist.**

neoprene, n., a synthetic rubber formed by the polymerization of chloroprene (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **neo-** and **(iso)prene.**

neossine, neossin, n., the chief substance of which edible birds' nests are made (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. νεοσσίᾱ, 'nest of young birds', fr. νεοσσός, 'a young bird', which stands for *νε(ϝ)οκιός, and lit. means 'new inhabitant (of the nest)', fr. νέος, 'new', and the stem of κεῖσθαι, 'to lie down, lie'. See **neo-** and **civil.**

neossology, n., the study of young birds. — Compounded of Gk. νεοσσός, 'a young bird', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **neossine** and **-logy.**

neoteric, adj., recent, new. — Late L. *neōtericus,* fr. Gk. νεωτερικός, 'youthful, fresh, modern', fr. νεώτερος, compar. of νέος, 'young, new'. See **neo-, -ther** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *neoteric,* n., *neoteric-al-ly,* adv.

neoterism, n., 1) a new word or expression; 2) the use of new words or expressions. — Gk. νεωτερισμός, 'innovation', fr. νεωτερίζειν, 'to make innovations', fr. νεώτερος. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Neotoma, n., the genus consisting of the wood rats (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **neo-** and the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome.**

Neotragus, n., the genus consisting of the royal antelope (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **neo-** and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See **tragic.**

Neotropical, adj., pertaining to a zoogeographical realm comprising Central and South America and the West Indies. — Compounded of **neo-** and **tropical.**

Neozoic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic periods (*geol.*) — Compounded of **neo-** and **-zoic.**

Derivative: *Neozoic,* n.

Nepa, n., a genus of insects, the water scorpion (*zool.*) — L. *nepa,* 'scorpion', of African origin.

nepenthe, n., a drug that relieves grief and causes forgetfulness, — Gk. νηπενθές, neut. of νηπενθής, 'fee from sorrow, soothing pain', occurring in the Odyssey, IV, 221, as the attribute of φάρμακον, 'drug', formed fr. negative particle νη- (see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay**) and πένθος, 'pain, grief', which is rel. to πάθος, 'a suffering'. See **pathos.**

nepenthes, n., 1) = nepenthe; 2) (*cap.*) a genus of insectivorous plants — See prec. word.

Nepeta, a genus of plants, the catnip (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *nepeta,* 'the Italian catnip', prob. derived fr. *Nepete,* name of a city in Etruria.

nephalism, n., total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. — Gk. νηφαλισμός, 'soberness', fr. νηφάλιος, 'sober', fr. νήφω, Dor. νᾶφω, 'I am sober'; prob. standing for. I.-E. **nag^{w}hō,* 'I am sober', whence also Arm. *naut'i,* 'sober'. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

nephel-, form of **nephelo-** before a vowel.

nepheline, n., a silicate of aluminum, sodium and potassium ($KNa_3Al_4Si_4O_{16}$) (*mineral.*) — F. *néphéline,* coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René-Juste Haüy (1743-1822) in 1800 fr. Gk. νεφέλη, 'cloud'; see **nephelo-** and chem. suff. **-ine.** Treated with acid, this mineral becomes cloudy (whence its name).

nephelinite, n., a dark volcanic rock containing nephelite and pyroxene (*petrogr.*) — Formed from prec. word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

nephelite, n., nepheline. — Formed—with change of suffix—fr. **nepheline.** The name *nepheline* was changed to *nephel-ite,* because mineral names are generally formed with the subst. suff. **-ite.**

Nephelium, n., a genus of trees of the soapberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *nephelion,* name of a plant, fr. Gk. νεφέλιον, prop. dim. of νεφέλη, 'cloud'. See **nepho-.**

nephelo-, before a vowel **nephel-,** combining form meaning 'cloud'. — Gk. νεφελο-, νεφελ-, fr. νεφέλη, 'cloud'. See **nepho-.**

nephelometer, n., an instrument for measuring the cloudiness of the sky. — Compounded of **nephelo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *nephelometr-ic, nephelometr-ic-al,* adjs., *nephelometr-ic-al-ly,* adv., *nephelometr-y,* n.

nephew, n. — ME. *neve, neveu,* fr. OF. *neveu, nevou* (F. *neveu*), fr. L. *nepōtem,* acc. of *nepōs,* 'grandson', in post-Augustan L. 'nephew', in general (poet.), 'descendant', which stands for *nepōt-s* and is cogn. with OI. *nápāt,* Avestic *napāt-, naptar-,* OPers, *napāt-,* 'grandson, descendant', OLith. *nepuotis, nepotis,* 'grandson', OIr. *nia,* gen. *niath,* 'son of a sister', W. *nei, nai,* of s.m., Co. *noi,* 'grandson', OE. *nefa,* OS. *nefbo,* ON. *nefi,* OFris. *neva,* Du. *neef,* OHG. *nevo,* MHG. *neve,* G. *Neffe,* 'nephew', Gk. ἀ-νεψιός

(for **sm̥-neptiyos*), 'cousin, nephew'. Cp. Gk. νέποδες (Odyssey 4, 404; said of seals), which prob. means 'children, descendants', and is the plural of νέπως (equivalent to L. *nepōs*), but was refashioned according to the declension of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. Cp. also **niece, nepotism.**

nepho-, combining form meaning 'cloud'. — Gk. νεφο-, fr. νέφος, 'cloud' (whence νεφέλη, 'cloud'), which is cogn. with L. *nebula,* 'mist, fog, cloud'. See **nebula** and cp. **nepheline, Nephelium, nephelo-.**

nephology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with clouds. — Compounded of **nepho-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *nepholog-ic-al*, adj. *nepholog-ist*, n.

nephoscope, n., an instrument for determining the altitude, velocity and direction of clouds. — Compounded of **nepho-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivative: *nephosocop-ic*, adj.

nephr-, form of **nephro-** before a vowel.

nephralgia, n., pain in a kidney (*med.*) — Compounded of **nephr-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

nephrectomy, n., excision of a kidney (*med.*) — Compounded of **nephr-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

nephria, n., Bright's disease (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-** and **1st -ia.**

nephric, adj., pertaining to, or near, the kidneys. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-.**

nephridial, adj., pertaining to a nephridium. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

nephridium, n., one of the excretory organs of some invertebrates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νεφρίδιος, 'of the kidneys', fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-.**

nephrite, n., a variety of jade (*mineral.*) — G. *Nephrit*, coined by the German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817) in 1794 fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney' (see **nephro-**), and suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. -ῖτης (see subst. suff. **-ite**); so called in allusion to its supposed efficacy against diseases of the kidneys.

nephritic, adj., pertaining to, or affecting, the kidneys. — Late L. *nephrīticus*, fr. Gk. νεφρῑτικός, 'pertaining to the kidneys', fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-.**

nephritis, n., inflammation of the kidney (*med.*) — Late L. *nephrītis*, fr. Gk. νεφρῖτις, fr. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-** and **-itis.**

nephro-, before a vowel **nephr-,** combining form meaning 'kidney', or 'nephric and'. — Fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney', which stands for I.-E. **neg^{w}hrós*, 'kidney; testicle', and is cogn. with L. (Praenestine) *nefrōnēs* (for **neg^{w}hrōn-*), 'kidneys; testicles', L. (Lanuvian) *nebrundinēs*, 'kidneys, testicles', ON. *nȳra*, Dan. *nyre*, Swed. *njure*, ONorw. *nyra*, Norw. *ryggja-nyre*, 'kidney', ME. *nere*, MDu. *niere*, Du. *nier*, 'kidney', OHG. *nioro, niero*, 'kidney, testicle, loin', MHG *niere, nier*, 'kidney, loin', G. *Niere*, 'kidney' (fr. Teut. **neurian-, *neuran-*, fr. I.-E. **neg^{w}hron-*). Cp. **perinephrium.**

nephrolith, n., a renal calculus (*med.*) — Compounded of **nephro-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lith.**

nephropexy, n., the fixing of a floating kidney (*med.*) — Medical L. *nephropēxia*, compounded of **nephro-** and Gk. -πηξίᾱ, fr. πῆξις, 'a making firm, fastening', which derives from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to join, make firm'. See **-pexy.**

nephrosis, n., disease of the kidneys (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Müller in 1905 fr. Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney' (see **nephro-**), and suff. **-osis.**

nephrotomy, n., the operation of cutting into the kidney (*surg.*) — Compounded of **nephro-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

nepotism, n., favoritism shown to relatives esp. in appointments to high offices. — Orig. favoritism of Popes shown to their natural children, euphemistically referred to as their 'nephews'; F. *népotisme*, fr. It. *nepotismo*, a var. of *nipotismo*, fr. *nipote*, 'nephew', fr. L. *nepōtem*, acc. of *nepōs*. See **nephew.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

nepotist, n., one who practices nepotism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Neptune, n., 1) the god of the sea in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek god Poseidon; 2) name of a planet. — L. *Neptūnus*, 'the sea god; the sea', prob. fr. I.-E. base **(e)nebh-*, 'moist', whence also Avestic *napta-*, 'moist, humid', L. *nebula*, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See **nebula.**

Neptunian, adj., 1) pertaining to Neptune; 2) formed by water; 3) pertaining to the planet Neptune. — See prec. word and **-ian.**

Neptunist, n., an adherent of the now obsolete view that the action of water had an important part in the formation of rocks. — See **Neptune** and **-ist.**

neptunium, n., a chemical element. — ModL., coined by E. M. McMillan of the University of California fr. L. *Neptūnus* (see **Neptune** and chem. suff. **-ium**). He called this element, which lies beyond uranium, after the planet Neptune, because the orbit of this planet round the sun lies beyond that of the planet Uranus.

Nereid, n., 1) a sea nymph; 2) (*not cap.*) any member of the genus of worms called *Nereis*. — L. *Nērēis*, gen. *Nērēidos*, fr. Gk. Νηρηΐς, Νηρεΐς, gen. Νηρηΐδος, Νηρεΐδος, lit. 'a daughter of Nereus', fr. Νηρεύς. See **Nereus** and 3rd **-id** and cp. **aneroid.**

Nereis, n., a genus of marine worms (*zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. Νηρηΐς, name of a sea nymph (see prec. word); so called because they live in the sea.

Nereus, n., a sea god (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Νηρεύς, which is rel. to νᾱρός, 'flowing, liquid', νάω, 'I flow'. See **naiad** and cp. **Nereid, Nerine.**

Nerine, n., a genus of South African plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Nērīnē*, 'Nereid', fr. *Nēreus*. See **Nereus.**

Nerita, n., a genus of marine snails. — L. *nērīta*, 'a kind of sea mussel', fr. Gk. νηρείτης, νηρῖτης, prob. fr. Νηρεύς (see **Nereus**); so called because they live in the sea.

Neritina, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — ModL., from prec. word.

Nerium, n., a genus of plants of the dogbane family (*bot.*) — L. *nērion, nērium*, 'oleander', fr. Gk. νήριον, fr. νηρός, νεαρός, 'fresh', fr. νέος, 'young, fresh'. See **neo-.**

nero-antico, n., a beautiful kind of black marble. — It., fr. *nero*, 'black', and *antico*, 'antique, ancient'. The first element derives fr. L. *nigrum*, acc. of *niger*, 'black'. See **Negro.** For the second element see **antic.**

nerol, n., a liquid alcohol contained in neroli oil. — Back formation fr. **neroli oil.**

neroli oil, oil obtained by the distillation of orange flowers. — F. *néroli*, fr. It. *neroli*; so named after its discoverer Anna Maria de la Tremoïlle, wife of the Italian prince of *Nerole*.

Neronian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling Nero, emperor of Rome (54–68). — L. *Nerōniānus*, fr. *Nerō*, gen. *Nerōnis*, 'Nero'. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

nervation, n., the arrangement in the veins of a leaf or in an insect's wing (*bot.* and *zool.*) — See **nerve** and **-ation.**

nerve, n. — L. *nervus*, 'sinew, tendon; cord, bowstring; nerve; vigor, force', cogn. with Gk. νεῦρον (for **snēurom*) of s.m., OI. *snā́van-*, 'band, sinew', Avestic *snāvar^{ə}*, 'sinew', Toch. B *ṣñaura*, 'sinews, nerves', Arm. *neard*, 'sinew', fr. I.-E. base **(s)nē-*, 'to spin, sew with a needle', whence also Gk. νέειν, L. *nēre*, 'to spin', MDu. *naeyen*, OHG. *nājan*, 'to sew'. See **needle** and cp. **neuro-.** For the relationship between Gk. νεῦρον and L. *nervus*, cp. Gk. παῦρος, 'little, small', and L. *parvus*, of s.m., Gk. αὐλός, 'flute, pipe, tube', αὐλών, 'a hollow way, canal, channel', and L. *alvus*, 'stomach, womb'.

Derivatives: *nerve*, tr. v., *nerve-less*, adj., *nerve-less-ly*, adv., *nerve-less-ness*, n., *nerv-y*, adj.

nervine, adj., 1) pertaining to the nerves; 2) affecting the nerves — ModL. *nervīnus*, fr. L. *nervus*. See **nerve** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Derivative: *nervine*, n., a drug affecting or soothing the nerves.

nervous, adj., 1) pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; 2) agitated, excitable; 3) strong, vigorous. — ME. *neruous*, fr. L. *nervōsus*, 'sinewy, vigorous', fr. *nervus*. See **nerve** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *nervous-ly*, adv., *nervous-ness*, n.

nervure, n., a rib or vein in a leaf or in an insect's wing (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed fr. **nerve** with suff. **-ure.**

nescience, n., want of knowledge, ignorance. — Late L. *nescientia*, 'ignorance', fr. L. *nesciēns*, gen. *nescientis*. See next word and **-ce.**

nescient, adj., not knowing, ignorant. — L. *nesciēns*, gen. *nescientis*, pres. part. of *nescīre*, 'not to know, to be ignorant', formed from the negative particle *ne-* and *scīre*, 'to know'. For the first element see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay,** for the second element see **science,** for the ending see suff. **-ent.** Cp. **nice.**

Neslia, n., a genus of plants, the ball mustard (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist J.-A.-N. de *Nesle*. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

neso-, combining form meaning 'island'. — Gk. νησο-, fr. νῆσος (Dor. νᾶσος), 'island', which prob. stands for **nᾱ́-σος*, lit. 'that which swims', and is rel. to νή-χειν (for **nᾱ́-χειν*), 'to swim'. See **natation** and cp. the second element in **chersonese, Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.**

Nesonetta, n., a genus of ducks living in the Auckland Islands. — ModL., lit. 'island duck', compounded of Gk. νῆσος, 'island', and νῆττα, Att. form of νῆσσα, 'duck'. For the first element see **neso-.** The second element is cogn. with L. *anas*, 'duck'; see **Anas** and cp. **Nettapus, Nettion.**

Nesotragus, n., a small genus of antelopes (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **neso-** and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See **tragic.**

ness, n., headland, promontory. — ME. *naisse, nasse*, fr. OE. *næss, ness*, rel. to ON. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, Swed. *näs*, MLG. *nes(s)*, MDu. *nesse, nes*, 'ness', and to OE. *nosu*, 'nose'. See **nose** and cp. **naze.**

-ness, suff. forming abstract nouns denoting *condition, state* or *quality*. — ME. *-nes, -ness*, fr. OE. *-nis, -nys, -ness, -nes*, rel. to OS. *-nissi, -nussi*, MDu. *-nisse, -nesse*, Du. *-nis*, OHG. *-nissa, -nassī, -nussī*, MHG. *-nusse, -nisse*, G. *-nis*, Goth. *-inassus*.

Nessus, n., a Centaur slain by Hercules for trying to carry off Dejanira (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Nessus*, fr. Gk. Νεσσός; of uncertain origin.

nest, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to MLG., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *nest*, 'nest', fr. I.-E. **nizdo-*, whence also OI. *nīḍáḥ*, 'resting place, nest', Arm. *nist*, 'seat', L. *nīdus* (for **nizdós*), 'nest', OSlav. *gnězdo*, Lith. *lizdas*, Lett. *ligzda*, OIr. *net*, W. *nyth*, Co. *neid*, Bret. *nez, neiz*, 'nest'. I.-E. **nizdo-*, stands for **ni-zd-o-* and lit. means 'a place to sit down in', fr. **ni-*, 'down', and zero degree of I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to sit' [cp. OI. *ni-ṣatsúḥ*, 'sitting', *ni-ṣīdati*, 'sits down, settles', and Gk. ὄζος (metathesis for **oz-d-os*), 'branch', Arm. *ost*, Goth. *asts*, OHG., MHG., OS. *ast*, MDu. *aest*, Du. *nest*, 'branch, bough', OE. *ōst*, 'knot in a tree', fr. I.-E. **ǒzdos*, 'that which sits (close to the trunk)', fr. zero degree of **sed-*, 'to sit'].

See **nether** and **sedentary** and cp. **eyas, nidus, nidificate.** Cp. also **nestle.**

Derivatives: *nest*, intr. and tr. v. *nest-er*, n.

nestitherapy, n., cure by reducing the quantity of food (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. νῆστις, 'a not eating, fasting', and θεραπείᾱ 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. The first element is formed from the negative pref. νη- (see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay**) and the base of ἔδειν, 'to eat'; see **eat.** For the second element see **therapy.**

nestle, intr. v., to lie close and snug; tr. v., to settle or shelter, as in a nest. — Prob. not the equivalent of OE. *nestlian*, 'to build a nest', but back formation fr. **nestling** (q.v.), which was mistaken for a pres. part. Cp. *darkle*.

nestling, n., a bird too young to leave the nest. — Formed fr. **nest** with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

Nestor, n., 1) an old king, the son of Neleus and Chloris, renowned for his wise counsel (Homer's Iliad); hence used to denote 2) a wise old man. — L., fr. Gk. Νέστωρ, lit. 'one who blesses'. The word is related to Gk. νόστος, 'returning', orig. 'blessing', νόστιμος, 'blessed'. See **nostalgia.**

Nestorian, adj., 1) pertaining to Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople (428–431 C.E.), who was condemned for heresy; 2) pertaining to the doctrine of Nestorius. — L. *Nestoriānus*, fr. *Nestorius*.

Derivatives: *Nestorian*, n. (q.v.), *Nestorian-ism*, n., *Nestorian-ize*, intr. v.

Nestorian, n., a believer in Nestorianism; a member of the Nestorian Church. — See prec. word.

net, n. — ME. *net(t)*, fr. OE. *net(t)*, rel. to OS. *net(ti)*, ON., Norw., Dan. Du. *net*, Swed. *nät*, MLG., MDu. *net(te)*, OHG. *nezzi*, MHG. *netze*, G. *Netz*, Goth. *nati*, 'net', fr. Teut. base **natja*, lit. 'something knotted', and cogn. with OI. *náhyati*, 'binds, ties', L. *nassa* (prob. for **nadsā*), 'a basket for catching fish', *nōdus*, 'knot', OIr. *nascim*, 'I bind, oblige', *for-naidm*, 'a binding'; cogn. also with L. *nectere*, 'to bind' (which is a relatively new word, formed on analogy of *pectere*, 'to comb'). All the above words derive fr. I.-E. base **ned-*, 'to twist, to knot', an enlarged form of base **(s)nē-*, whence L. *neō*, *nēre*, 'to bind'. See **needle** and cp. **nettle.** Cp. also **nexus, annex, connect, node, noose, ouch.**

Derivatives: *net*, tr. and intr. v., *nett-ed*, adj., *nett-er*, n., *nett-ing*, n.

net, adj., free from all deductions. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), 'neat, clean'. See **neat,** 'pure'.

Derivative: *net*, tr. v., to gain as net profit.

nether, adj., lower. — ME. *nethere*, *nithere*, fr. OE. *neoðera*, *niðera*, 'lower', from the adverb *neoðor*, *niðer*, 'downward'; rel. to the adverbs OS. *nithar*, ON. *niðr*, OFris. *nither*, Du. *neder*, *neer*, OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* (whence the adjectives OS. *nithiri*, ON. *neð(ar)ri*, Dan., Swed. *nedre*, OFris. *nithera*, Du. *neder*, OHG. *nidari*, *nidaro*, MHG. *nider(e)*, G. *nieder*); prop. comparatives formed fr. I.-E. **nī-*, 'down, below', whence OI. *ni*, 'down', *nitarām*, 'downwards', *nīcā́*, 'below, down', *nīcaḥ*, 'low', Avestic *nī*, 'down', Arm. *ni*, *n-*, 'low', Gk. νειόθεν, 'from below', νειός (scil. γῆ), 'field', prop. 'lowland', OSlav. *ni-zŭ*, 'low, down', *ni-va*, 'field'. Cp. I.-E. **ni-zdo-* (in L. *nīdus*, OE. *nest*, etc.), 'nest', lit. 'a place to sit down in'. Cp. **nest, nidus,** and the second element in **Upanishad.** Cp. also **beneath, underneath.**

Nethinim, n., pl., servants who performed the lowest service under the Levites in the Temple (*Bible*) — Heb. *nᵉthīnīm*, lit. 'those given (scil. to the sanctuary)', pl. pass. part. of *nāthán*, 'he gave'. See **Nathan.**

netsuke, n., a small carved object of ivory, bone or wood, pierced with holes. — Jap.

Nettapus, n., a genus of very small geese, the pygmy goose (*ornithol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. νῆττα, 'duck', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See next word and **podal** and cp. the second element in **Nesonetta.**

Nettion, n., a genus of ducks, the teal (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νηττίον, dimin. of νῆττα, Att. form of νῆσσα, 'duck', which is cogn. with L. *anas*, 'duck'. See **Anas** and cp. prec. word.

nettle, n. — ME. *netle*, *netel*, fr. OE. *netle*, *netele*, *netel*, rel. to OS. *netila*, dial. Swed. *nätla*, Norw. *netla*, MDu. *netele*, *netel*, Du. *netel*, OHG. *neʒʒila*, MHG. *neʒʒel*, G. *Nessel*, fr. Teut. base **natilōn*, dimin. of **natōn*, which appears in Icel. *nötu* (*gras*), Norw. *brenne-nata*, OHG. *naʒʒa*, 'nettle'. These words prob. meant orig. 'the textile plant', and are derivatives of I.-E. base **ned-*, 'to twist, tie, knot', whence also OIr. *ne-naid*, 'nettles', and possibly also Gk. ἀδίκη, 'nettle' (if derived fr. **ŋd-ikā*). See **net,** n.

neume, also **neum,** n., musical notation, indicating the melody to be sung to a final syllable (*med. music*). — F. *neume*, fr. ML. *neuma*, fr. Gk. πνεῦμα, 'breath'. See **pneuma.**

neur-, form of **neuro-,** before a vowel.

neural, adj., pertaining to a nerve or to the nerves. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See **neuro-.**

neuralgia, n., pain along the course of a nerve (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **neur-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

neuralgic, adj., pertaining to neuralgia. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

neurasthenia, n., nervous exhaustion (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'weakness of the nerves', fr. **neur-** and Gk. ἀσθένεια, 'weakness'. See **asthenia.**

neurasthenic, adj., suffering from neurasthenia. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *neurasthenic*, n.

neuration, n., nervation. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see **nerve**), and **-ation,** a suff. of Latin origin. The correct form is **nervation** (q.v.)

neurectomy, n., excision of a nerve (*med.*) — Compounded of **neur-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

neurilemma, n., the sheath covering a nerve fiber (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. *neurilēma*, a word coined by the German anatomist John Christian Reil (1759–1813) fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve', and λῆμα, 'will, desire, purpose', which was confused with λέμμα, 'rind, cover' (lit. 'that which is peeled off'). The correct form should have been *neurolemma* (cp. the numerous compounds beginning with *neuro-*). See **neuro-** and **lepto-.**

neurine, n., a poisonous ptomaine obtained through the putrefaction of flesh, $C_5H_{13}ON$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **neur-** with chem. suff. **-ine.**

neuritic, adj., pertaining to, or having, neuritis. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

neuritis, n., inflammation of a nerve or nerves (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See **neuro-.**

neuro-, before a vowel **neur-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to a nerve or nerves'. — Fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'sinew, tendon; cord, bowstring, nerve; strength, vigor', which stands for **sneurom* and is cogn. with L. *nervus*, of s.m. See **nerve** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **perineurium.**

neuroglia, n., tissue which supports the essential nervous tissue (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolph Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821–1902) fr. **neuro-** and Gk. γλίᾱ, 'glue', which is cogn. with L. *glūten*, 'glue'. See **glue,** n., and cp. **glioma.**

neurology, n., the study of the nervous system. — Prob. coined by the English physician Thomas Willis (1621–75) fr. **neuro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *neurolog-ic-al*, adj., *neurolog-ist*, n.

neurolysis, n., destruction of nerve tissue (*physiol.*) — Medical L., compounded of **neuro-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free', fr. λύειν, 'to loose'. See **-lysis.**

neuroma, n., a nerve tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-oma** fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See **neuro-.**

neuron, also **neurone,** n., a complete nerve cell (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See **neuro-.**

Derivative: *neuron-ic*, adj.

neuropath, n. 1) one who suffers from nervous disease; 2) a neuropathist. — Compounded of **neuro-** and Gk. -παθής, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **-path.**

neuropathic, adj., suffering from neuropathy. — See prec. word and **-pathic.**

Derivatives: *neuropath-ic*, n., *neuropathic-al-ly*, adv.

neuropathist, n., a specialist in nervous diseases. — See **neuropath** and **-ist.**

neuropathology, n., the study of the diseases of the nervous system. — Compounded of **neuro-** and **pathology.**

Derivative: *neuropatholog-ist*, n.

neuropathy, n., nervous disease. — Compounded of **neuro-** and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **-pathy.**

neurophysiology, n., the physiology of the nervous system. — Compounded of **neuro-** and **physiology.**

neuropsychology, n., the study of the connection between the nervous system and psychological processes. — Compounded of **neuro-** and **psychology.**

Neuroptera, n. pl., an order of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **neuro-** and Gk. πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

Derivatives: *Neuropter-an*, adj. and n.

neuropteroid, adj., resembling the *Neuroptera*. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *neuropteroid*, n.

neurosis, n., functional disorder of the nerves (*med.*) — Lit. 'nervous condition'; coined by the Scottish physician William Cullen (1710-90) fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see **neuro-**), and suff. **-osis.**

neurotic, adj., pertaining to, or acting on, the nerves. — Formed fr. Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see **neuro-**), with suff. **-otic.** See prec. word.

Derivative: *neurotic*, n.

neurotomy, n., the surgical cutting of a nerve. — Compounded of **neuro-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

Derivatives: *neurotom-ic-al*, adj., *neurotom-ist*, n.

Neustria, n., the western kingdom of the Franks. — Late L. *Neustria*, derived fr. Frankish *niust*, 'newest', and prop. denoting the 'newest conquest' (of the Franks). Frankish *niust* is the superl. of *niu*, 'new', which is rel. to OE. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, 'new'. See **new.**

Derivative: *Neustri-an*, adj.

neuter, adj., neither masculine nor feminine (said of nouns); neither active nor passive (said of verbs). — L. *neuter*, 'neither the one nor the other, neither of two', formed fr. neg. particle *ne-* and *uter*, 'either of two'. For the first element see **no** and cp. **nay,** for the second see **whether.**

Derivative: *neuter*, n., the neuter gender; a neuter word.

neutral, adj., 1) not taking either side in a quarrel or in a war; 2) belonging to neither of two classes or categories; 3) (*chem.*) neither acid nor alkaline; 4) (*electr.*) neither positive nor negative. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *neutrālis*, fr. *neuter*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *neutral-ly*, adv., *neutral-ness*, n.

neutrality, n. — MF. (= F.) *neutralité*, fr. ML. *neutrālitātem*, acc. of *neutrālitās*, fr. L. *neutrālis*; see prec. word and **-ity.** The word *neutralité* was introduced into French by Jean Froissart (lived about 1337-1410).

neutralize, tr. v., 1) to make neutral; 2) to render ineffective. — F. *neutraliser*, fr. *neutral*, fr. L. *neutrālis*; see **neutral** and **-ize.** F. *neutraliser* appears for the first time in Randle Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary published in 1611. Derivatives: *neutraliz-ation*, n., *neutraliz-er*, n.

neutretto, n., a neutral meson (*phys.* and *chem.*) — Coined fr. **neutron** and It. dimin. suff. *-etto* (corresponding to F. *-et*; see **-et**).

neutrino, n., a neutral particle smaller than a neutron (*phys.* and *chem.*) — Coined by the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi (1901-54) fr. *neutrone*, 'neutron' (fr. E. *neutron*), and dimin. suff. *-ino* (corresponding to F. *-in*). See **neutron** and dimin. suff. **-ine.**

neutrodyne, n., a high frequency radio amplifier. — A hybrid trade name coined fr. L. *neuter*, 'neither of two', and Gk. δύναμις, 'power'. See **neuter** and **dyne.**

neutron, n., an electrically neuter particle of the atom discovered by the English physicist James Chadwig (born in 1891) in 1932 (*phys.* and *chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *neuter*, 'neither' (see **neuter**), on analogy of *electron.*

neutrophile, adj., that which stains with neutral dyes (*physiol.*) — Lit. 'that which is fond of neither' (i.e. 'the group of white corpuscles that is neither oxyphile nor basophile'); a hybrid coined by the Jewish bacteriologist and immunologist Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) fr. L. *neuter*, 'neither of two', and Gk. φίλος, 'lover, friend'. See **neuter** and **-phile.**

névé, n., a field of granular snow; firn. — F., prob. fr. Savoyard *névi*, 'mass of snow', fr. It. *neve*, 'snow', fr. L. *nivem*, acc. of *nix*, 'snow'. See **snow** and cp. **Nivose.**

never, adv., not ever; at no time. — ME. *nevere*, *never*, fr. OE. *nǣfre*, fr. *ne*, 'not', and *ǣfre*, 'ever'. See **no,** adv., and **ever.**

nevertheless, adv., none the less; yet. — Compounded of **never, the** and **less.**

nevus, naevus, n., mole, birthmark (*med.*) — L. *naevus*, 'mole, wart', for **gnaevus*, lit. 'born in, birthmark', from the stem of *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. See **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

new, adj. — ME. *newe*, *new*, fr. OE. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, rel. to OS. *niuwi*, *niwi*, OFris. *nīe*, MDu. *nieuwe*, *nūwe*, *nie*, Du. *nieuw*, OHG. *niuwi*, MHG. *niuwe*, G. *neu*, ON. *nȳr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, 'new', fr. Teut. base **neuja-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **newo-*, **newio-*, **nowio-*, whence OI. *návaḥ*, *návyaḥ*, Avestic *nava-*, Mod-Pers. *nau*, Toch. A *ñu*, B *ñ(u)we*, Hitt. *newash*, Arm. *nor* (gen. *noroy*), Gk. νέος (for *νέϝος), 'new', νεαρός (for*νεϝαρός), 'youthful', L. *novus*, OSlav. *novŭ*, OPruss. *neuwenen*, Lith. *naũjas*, Gaul. *novio-*, *nevio-*, OIr. *nūe*, W. *newydd*, Bret. *newez*, 'new'. Cp. **now, Neustria** and the first element in **Newton.** Cp. also **neo-, nova, novel, novercal, novice, nuncio, innovate, renovate.**

Derivatives: *new-ish*, adj., *new-ly*, adv., *new-ness*, n.

newberyite, n., a hydrated magnesium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after J. Cosmo *Newbery* of Melbourne. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

newel, n., 1) a pillar from which the steps of a winding stair radiate; 2) the post at the top or bottom of a stair. — ME. *nowell*, fr. OF. *nouel*, *noiel* (F. *noyau*), 'kernel, stone', fr. Late L. *nucālis*, 'like a nut', fr. L. *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut'. See **nucleus** and cp. **nux vomica.** Cp. also **nowel, noyau.**

newfangle, adj., 1) new, novel; 2) tending toward novelties. — ME. *newefangel*, compounded of *newe*, 'new', and *-fangel*, from the base of *fangen*, *fongen*, *fon*, fr. OE. *fōn*, 'to catch, seize, take'. See **fang.**

newfangled, adj., newfangle. — ME. *newefangled*, fr. *newefangel*. See prec. word and 3rd **-ed.**

Newmarket, n., 1) a close-fitting coat; 2) a card game. — In both senses named after *Newmarket*, a town in Cambridgeshire, England.

news, n. — Prop. pl. of the adjective **new**; formed on analogy of OF. *noveles*, F. *nouvelles*, Late L. *nova* (pl. neut.), 'news', lit. 'new things'.

newsy, adj., full of news (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **news** with adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivative: *newsi-ness*, n.

newt, n., an amphibious batrachian, an eft. — ME. *newte*, fr. *ewte*, fr. earlier *evet*, fr. OE. *efete*. ME. *newte* arose fr. *ewte* through a misdivision of *an ewte* into *a newte*. See **eft.** For similar misdivisions cp. *nickname*, *nonce*, *notch.*

Newton, masc. PN. — Formed from the place name *Newton*, fr. OE. *nēowa tūn*, 'new town'. See **new** and **town.**

Newtonian, adj., pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) or his teachings; n., a follower of Newton.

newtonite, n., a hydrous aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Newton* county in Arkansas. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

next, adj. — ME. *nexte*, *next*, fr. OE. *nēhst*, *nīehst*, 'nearest', superl. of *nēah*, *nēh*, 'nigh'; rel. to ON. *nǽstr*, Du. *naast*, 'next', OHG. *nāhisto*, MHG. *næhest*, 'neighbor' (lit. 'the one next'), G. *nächst*, 'next'. See **nigh** and cp. **near.**

Derivatives: *next*, adv., prep., n.

nexus, n., 1) link, tie, connection; 2) series. — L., lit. 'that which ties or binds together', fr. *nexus*, pp. of *nectō*, *nectere*, 'to tie, bind, join'. See **net,** n., and cp. **annex, connect.**

Nezikin, n., pl., the fourth division of the Mishnah and Talmud, dealing with criminal and civil law. — Mishnaic Heb. *nezīqín*, lit. 'torts, injuries, damages', pl. of *nézeq*, fr. Bibl. Heb. *nézeq*, 'injury, damage', which is an Aramaic loan word. Cp. Bibl.-Aram. **n*ᵉzaq* (whence part. *nāziq*, Dan. 6 : 3), 'he suffered injury', Aram. *nizqā́*, 'injury, damage', which are related to Akkad. *nazāqu*, 'to injure', and to Arab. *náqaṣa* (a metathesized form), 'he impaired'.

niacin, n., nicotinic acid (*chem.*) — Suggested by the American Medical Association as the abbreviation of **ni***cotinic* **ac***id* and suff. **-in.**

nib, n., 1) beak of a bird; 2) the sharpened point of a quill pen; 3) the steel, gold, etc. point of a pen, inserted in a holder. — A variant of **neb.**

Derivatives: *nib*, tr. v., to furnish with a nib; *nibb-ed*, adj., *nibb-er*, n.

nib, n., a gentleman. — Probably a gradational var. of **nob,** 'a person of high position'.

nibble, tr. v., to bite gently; intr. v., to take bites gently. — Prob. of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. *nibbelen*, NLG. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, *gnibbeln*, MDu. *knibbelen*, 'to gnaw', Du. *knibbelen*, 'to cavil, squabble'.

Derivatives: *nibble*, n., *nibble-er*, n.

Nibelungenlied, n., name of a German epic poem of the 13th century. — G., lit. 'song of the Nibelungs'. See prec. word and **lied.**

Nibelungs, n. pl., 1) a race of dwarfs who lived in Norway and owned a hoard of gold and a magic ring; 2) the Burgundian kings of the Nibelungenlied. — G., lit. 'children of the mist', rel. to OHG. *nebul*, OS. *nebal*, OE. *nifol*, 'mist, darkness', and cogn. with L. *nebula*, 'mist, fog, cloud'. See **nebula** and cp. words there referred to.

niblick, n., a golf club with a heavy well-lofted head. — Of uncertain origin.

Nicaean, adj., Nicene. — See **Nicene** and **-an.**

nice, adj. — ME., 'not wise, foolish, wanton', fr. OF. *nice*, 'ignorant, foolish', fr. L. *nescius*, 'not knowing, ignorant', fr. neg. part. *ne-* and the stem of *scīre*, 'to know', see **nescient.** The original meaning of E. *nice* was 'not wise, foolish'.

Derivatives: *nice-ly*, adv., *nice-ness*, n., *nicety* (q.v.)

Nicene, adj., pertaining to *Nicaea* (called also *Nice*) or to the ecclesiastical council held there in 325. — Late L. *Nīcaenus*, fr. *Nīcaea*, fr. Gk. Νῑκαία, 'Nicaea, Nice', an ancient city of Asia Minor (whence the modern Turkish name *Isnik* i.e. εἰς Νῑκαίαν, orig. 'to Nicaea'.

nicety, n., exactness, accuracy, carefulness, delicacy; (usually in pl.) minute points, small details — ME. *nicete*, meaning also 'foolishness', fr. OF. *nicete*, 'foolishness', fr. *nice*, 'ignorant, foolish'. See **nice** and **-ty.**

niche, n., a small recess in a wall. — F., fr. It. *nicchia*, 'nook, niche', fr. *nicchio*, 'shell', which prob. derives fr. L. *mītulus*, *mītilus*, *mȳtilus*, 'mussel'. See **Mytilus.**

Derivative: *niche*, tr. v., to place in a niche.

Nicholas, Nicolas, masc. PN. — F. *Nicolas*, fr. L. *Nicholaus*, *Nicolaus*, fr. Gk. Νῑκόλᾱος, lit. 'prevailing among the people', fr. νῖκη, 'victory', and λᾱός, 'people'. See **Nike** and **lay,** 'pertaining to the laity'. Cp. **Colin.** Cp. also **Nick, nickel.**

nick, n., a small cut, a notch, a groove. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *nick*, tr. v., **to make a notch,** *nicker* (q.v.)

Nick, n., the devil (used only in the phrase *Old Nick*). — Dimin. of **Nicholas.**

nickel, n. — Swed., shortened by the Swedish mineralogist Baron Axel Fredric von Cronstedt (1722-65) in 1754 fr. *kopparnickel*, which was formed—through substitution of Swed. *koppar* for G. *Kupfer*—fr. G. *Kupfernickel*, 'copper, nickel, copper devil'. For the first element of this compound see **copper**; its second element is shortened fr. the PN. *Nikolaus*, 'Nicholas', fr. Gk. Νῑκόλᾱος (see **Nicholas**). The name *Nickel*, used in the sense of 'devil' (cp. **Nick,** 'the devil') was given to this ore in sign of contempt, because, though being copper-colored, it yielded no copper. For sense development cp. *cobalt* and *wolfram.*

nicker, n., a water sprite. — ME. *niker*, fr. OE. *nicor*, 'a water monster', rel. to ON. *nykr*, of s.m. and to OHG. *nihhus*, 'water sprite', *nihussa*, 'female water sprite'. See **nix,** 'water sprite'.

nicker, intr. v., to neigh. — Of imitative origin.

nicker, n., one who nicks. — See **nick,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

nickname, n., an additional name. — From earlier *neke-name*, which arose from a misdivision of *an ekename* into *a nekename*, and lit. means 'an additional name'. See **eke** and **name.** Cp. *newt*, *nonce*, *notch*, which owe their form to a similar misdivision.

Derivative: *nickname*, tr. v.

Nicolas, masc. PN. — See **Nicholas.**

Nicol prism, — Named after its inventor, the Scottish physicist William *Nicol* (1768?-1851).

nicotian, n., tobacco smoker. — The original meaning of this word was 'tobacco'. It derives fr. F. *nicotiane*, 'tobacco', fr. ModL. (*herba*) *Nicotiāna*. See **nicotine.**

Nicotiana, n., a genus of the tobacco plants (*bot.*) — ModL. (*herba*) *Nicotiāna*, 'the herb of Nicot'. See next word.

nicotine, n., a poisonous alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) found in tobacco leaves (*chem.*) — F., formed —with change of suff.—from earlier *nicotiane*, fr. ModL. (*herba*) *Nicotiāna*, 'herb of Nicot' (= 'tobacco'), from the name of Jean *Nicot* (1530?-1600), ambassador of France at Lisbon, who introduced tobacco into France (in 1560). Cp. **nicotian, Nicotiana.**

Derivatives: *nicotin-ean*, *nicotin-ed*, *nicotin-ian*, *nicotin-ic*, adjs., *nicotin-ism*, n., *nicotin-ize*, tr. v.

nictate, to nictitate. — L. *nictātus*, pp. of L. *nictāre*, 'to wink, blink'. See next word.

nictitate, intr. v., to wink. — ML. *nictitātus*, pp. of *nictitāre*, freq. of L. *nictāre*, 'to wink, blink', fr. *nicēre*, 'to beckon', fr. I.-E. base **kneigʷh-*, 'to bend', whence also L. **nīvēre* in *cōnīvēre*, 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, overlook (errors), connive at'. See **connive** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *nictitat-ion*, n.

nidal, adj., pertaining to a nidus. — See **nidus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

nidamental, adj., pertaining to a covering for an egg or eggs (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *nīdamentum*, 'materials for a nest, nest', fr. *nīdus*, 'nest'. See **nidus.**

niddering, adj., base, cowardly; n., a coward. — An erroneous form standing for ME. *nithing*, 'infamous person, coward'; used by the Scottish novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832). See **nithing.**

nide, n., a nest; specif., a brood of pheasants. — L. *nīdus* (whence also F. *nid*), 'nest'. See **nidus.**

nidificate, intr. v., to build a nest, to nidify. — L. *nīdificāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *nīdificāre*, 'to build a nest', compounded of *nīdus*, 'nest', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **nidus,** and **-ficate.**

nidification, n. — ML. *nīdificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *nīdificātus*, pp. of *nīdificāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

nidify, intr. v., to make a nest, to nidificate. — F. *nidifier*, fr. L. *nīdificāre*. See **nidificate.**

nid-nod, intr. v., to nod repeatedly. — Antiphonic reduplication of **nod.**

nidology, n., the study of birds' nests. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nīdus*, 'nest', and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **nidus** and **-logy.** The correct form is *caliology* (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

nidor, n., scent, savor. — L. *nīdor*, 'smell of burnt things, savor', for **cnīdōs*, cogn. with Homeric Gk. *κνῖσῃ* (fr. **κνῑδ-σ-ᾱ*), Att. *κνῖσα*, 'smell of a burnt sacrifice, steam, savor', ON. *hnissa*, 'strong smell, vapor caused by cooking'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'piercing smell' (for sense development cp. Goth. *stigqan*, 'to thrust', which is rel. to OHG. *stinkan*, OE. *stincan*, 'to emit an odor'). They are cogn. with ON. *hnīta*, OE. *hnītan*, 'to strike, thrust, butt', Gk. *κνίζειν*, 'to scratch, scrape', *κνῑδή*, 'nettle', Lett. *knîest*, 'to itch', *kniẽdêt*, 'to rivet', ON. *knita*, 'to rivet', MIr. *cned*, 'wound'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **qneid-*, **qnīd-*, enlargement of base **qnēi-*, **qnē-*, 'to scrape, scratch, peel', whence Gk. *κναίειν*, *κνῆν*, 'to scrape, scratch', Lith. *knisù*, *knìsti*, 'to dig, burrow', *knóti*, 'to peel off (intr.), OHG. *nuoen*, 'to scrape smooth'. Cp. **cnida.**

nidorous, adj., smelling like something burning (*rare*). — Late L. *nīdōrōsus*, 'steaming', fr. L. *nīdor*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

nidulant, adj., 1) nestling; 2) lying free in a nest-like cavity (*bot.*) — L. *nīdulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *nīdulārī*, 'to build a nest', fr. *nīdulus*, 'a little nest', dimin. of *nīdus*. See next word, **-ule** and **-ant.**

nidus, n., a nest; a breeding place; a place where germs of disease are developed. — L. *nīdus*, 'nest', for **nizdós*. See **nest** and cp. **nidamental, nide, nidulant.**

niece, n. — ME. *nece*, *neyce*, fr. OF. *niece* (F. *nièce*), fr. VL. *neptia* (whence also OProvenç. *nepsa*, 'niece'), a var. of VL. *nepta* (whence OProvenç. *neta*, 'niece', Sp. *nieta*, Catal., Port. *neta*, 'granddaughter'), fr. L. *neptis*, 'granddaughter', in Late L., 'niece', which is rel. to *nepōs*, gen. *nepōtis*, 'grandson', in post-Augustan L., 'nephew', and cogn. with OI. *naptíḥ*, Avestic *naptī-*, 'granddaughter', OLith. *neptẽ*, of s.m., Czech *net'*, 'niece', OIr. *necht*, W., OBret. *nith*, MBret. *niz*, Co. *noith*, 'niece', ON. *nipt*, 'sister's daughter, niece', OE. *nift*, 'niece, granddaughter, stepdaughter', OHG. *nift*, of s.m. (whence the dimin. OHG. *niftila*, MHG. *niftel*, 'niece, mother's sister, cousin'), MDu. *nifte*, *nichte* (Du. *nicht*), MLG. *nifte*, *nichte* (whence G. *Nichte*), 'niece'. See **nephew.**

niello, n., metallic alloy of sulfur with silver, copper, lead, etc. — It., fr. VL. **nigellum*, 'a kind of black enamel', subst. use of L. *nigellum*, neut. of *nigellus*, 'somewhat black', which is a dimin. of *niger*, 'black'; so called in allusion to the color of this alloy. See **Negro** and cp. **Nigella** and the second element in **darnel.**

Derivative: *niello*, tr. v., to decorate with niello.

Niersteiner, n., a white Rhine wine of fine quality. — Prop. 'wine of *Nierstein*', a village near Mainz, Germany. For the ending see subst. suff. **-er.**

Nietzschean, adj., pertaining to the German philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1900) or his doctrines; n., a follower of Nietzsche.

Nietzscheanism, n., the philosophy of Nietzsche. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

nieve, n., a fist. — ME. *neve*, *nefe*, fr. ON. *hnefi*, 'fist' (whence Dan. *næve*).

nifle, n., a trifle (*dial.*) — Perh. a blend of L. *nihil* (see **nihil**) and **trifle.** Cp. *drail.*

nifty, adj., smart, stylish (*American Slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

Nigel, Neal, Neil, Niall, masc. PN. — Fr. *Niall*, lit. 'courageous'; rel. to Ir. *niadh*, 'champion'. The name was Latinized into *Nigellus*, whence arose the form *Nigel*. Cp. the unrelated Roman surname *Nigellus*; this latter prop. means 'somewhat black', and is the dimin. of *niger*, 'black' (see next word).

Nigella, n., a genus of plants, the fennel flower (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *nigella*, fem. of *nigellus*, dimin. of *niger*, 'black' (see **Negro** and **-ella** and cp. **niello**); so called from the black color of the seeds.

niggard, n., a mean person, a miser; adj., mean, miserly. — ME. *niggard*, *nigard*, fr. ME. *nig*, 'to be stingy', which is prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *hnøggr*, 'stingy'. Cp. **niggle.** For the ending see suff. **-ard.**

Derivatives: *niggard-ly*, adj. and adv., *niggard-li-ness*, n.

nigger, n., a Negro. — Earlier *neger*, fr. F. *nègre*, fr. Sp. *negro*. See **Negro.**

Derivatives: *nigger-ish*, adj., *nigger-ling*, n.

niggle, intr. v., to busy over trifles — Related to dial. Norw. *nigla*, 'to busy over trifles', and prob. also to **niggard.**

Derivatives: *niggl-ing*, *niggl-y*, adjs.

nigh, adv., near. — ME. *neih*, *neigh*, *nigh*, fr. OE. *nēah*, *nēh*, 'near', adv. and adj., rel. to OS. *nāh*, adv. and adj., ON. *nā-*, Dan., Swed. *na-* (in compounds), OFris. *nei*, *nī*, adv. and adj., MDu. *nā*, Du. *na*, adv., adj. and prep., 'nigh, after', OHG. *nāh*, MHG. *nāch*, G. *nah*, adv. and adj., Goth. *nēhva*, adv., and prob. cogn. with MPers. *nox*, 'the first' (see Chr. B. Bartholomae, Zum altiranischen Wörterbuch, p. 48). Cp. **near** (fr. OE. *nēar*, compar. of *nēah*), and **next** (fr. OE. *nēhst*, *nīehst*, superl. of *nēah*). Cp. also the first element in **neighbor.**

Derivative: *nigh*, prep.

nigh, adj., near. — ME. *neigh*, *neih*, *neh*, fr. OE. *nēah*, *nēh*. See **nigh,** adv.

night, n. — ME. *niht*, *night*, fr. OE. *neaht*, *niht*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *naht*, OFris., MDu., Du., G. *nacht*, ON. *nātt*, *nōtt*, Dan. *nat*, Swed. *natt*, dial. Norw. *natt*, *nott*, Goth. *nahts*, fr. Teut. base **naht*, corresponding to I.-E. **noqt-*, whence OI. *náktam* (adv. acc.), 'at night', *náktīḥ* (acc. pl.), 'nights', Gk. *νύξ* (gen. *νυκτός*), L. *nox* (gen. *noctis*), Alb. *nate*, OSlav. *nošti*, Lith. *naktìs*, 'night', OIr. *in-nocht*, 'tonight', W. *he-noid*, 'tonight', *peu-noeth*, 'every night', W., Co. *nos*, Bret. *noz*, 'night', Toch. A *n(o)ktiṃ*, 'toward evening', Hitt. *nekus* (gen.), 'evening'. Cp. **nocti-, nocturnal, nycti-,** the first element in **nightingale, Nakshastra,** and the second element in **acronychal, equinox.**

Derivatives: *night*, adj., *nightly* (q.v.)

nightingale, n., a small singing bird, *Daulias luscinia*. — ME. *nihtegale*, *nightingale*, fr. OE. *nihtegale*, lit. 'the night-singer', fr. *niht*, 'night', and *galan*, 'to sing'; cp. OS. *nahtigala*, Du. *nachtegaal*, OHG. *nahtagala*, MHG. *nachtegal(e)*, G. *Nachtigall*, and see **night** and **yell.** For sense development cp. Gk. *ἀηδών*, 'nightingale', fr. *ἀείδειν*, 'to sing', and L. *luscinia* 'nightingale', whose second element comes fr. *canere*, 'to sing'.

nightjar, n., the goatsucker. — Compounded of **night** and **jar,** 'to creak'; so called from the jarring sound made by the male goatsucker.

nightly, adj., pertaining to, or happening, every night. — ME. *nihtlich*, *nightly*, fr. OE. *nihtlīc*, fr. *niht*, 'night'. See **night** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

nightly, adv., every night. — ME., fr. *nihtlich*, adj. See **night** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

nightmare, n., 1) an incubus; 2) a frightening dream. — Compounded of **night** and **mare,** 'incubus'.

Derivatives: *nightmare*, tr. v., *nightmar-ish*, adj., *nightmar-ish-ly*, adv., *nightmar-y*, adj.

nightshade, n., any of various poisonous plants of the genus *Solanum*; the belladonna. — ME. *nighteschede*, fr. OE. *nihtscada*, lit. 'shade of night' (see **night** and **shade**); so called in allusion to its narcotic or poisonous qualities. Cp. Du. *nachtschade*, G. *Nachtschatten*, 'nightshade'.

nighty, n., a nightgown or nightshirt (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **night** with dimin. suff. **-y.**

nigrescence, n., 1) process of becoming black; 2) blackness — Formed fr. **nigrescent** with suff. **-ce.**

nigrescent, adj., 1) becoming black; 2) tending to become black. — L. *nigrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *nigrēscere*, 'to become black', inchoative of *nigrēre*, 'to be black', fr. *niger*, 'black'. See **Negro** and **-escent.**

nigrify, tr. v., to blacken. — Late L. *nigrificāre*, lit. 'to make black', compounded of L. *niger*, 'black', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **Negro** and **-fy.**

nigritude, n., blackness. — L. *nigritūdo*, 'blackness', fr. *niger*, 'black'. See **Negro** and **-tude.**

nihil, n., nothing; a thing of no value. — L., 'nothing', fr. *nihilum*, for **nehīlum*, lit. 'not even a trifle', fr. negative pref. *ne-* and *hīlum*, 'a little thing, a trifle'. For the first element see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay,** for the second see **hilum.** Cp. **nil, nihilism, annihilate, vilipend.**

nihilism, n., 1) the doctrine of negation; 2) (*cap.*) the doctrines of the Russian revolutionary anarchism (1860-1917). — G. *Nihilismus*, coined by the German philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743-1819) fr. L. *nihil*, 'nothing', and suff. *-ismus*. See **nihil** and **-ism.** In its political sense, the word *Nihilismus* was first used by the German journalist Joseph von Görres (1776-1848). Turgeniev also uses the words *nihilism* and *nihilist* in their political meaning (in his novel *Fathers and Children*, published 1862) and claims to be the inventor of these words.

nihilist, n., 1) an adherent of nihilism; 2) (*cap.*) a member of the Russian revolutionary party (1860-1917). — Prob. fr. F. *nihiliste*, which is formed fr. L. *nihil*, 'nothing', and suff. *-iste*. See **nihil** and **-ist** and prec. word.

Derivatives: *nihilist*, *nihilist-ic*, adjs.

nihility, n., nothingness. — ML. *nihilitās*, fr. L. *nihil*, 'nothing'. See **nihil** and **-ity.**

Nike, n., the goddess of victory in Greek mythology; identified by the Romans with the goddess Victoria. — Gk. *Νῖκη*, lit. 'victory', prob. rel. to *νεῖκος*, 'quarrel, strife, feud', *νεικεῖν*, 'to quarrel with, to chide, rail at', and cogn. with Lith. *ap-ninkù*, *apnìkti*, 'to assail, attack', Lett. *nikns*, 'violent, angry', *naiks*, 'quick, violent'. Cp. **Nicholas, Berenice, Eunice, epinicion, Polynices, varnish.**

nil, n., nothing. — L., contraction of *nihil*. See **nihil.**

nilgai, also **nylghai, nylghau,** n., a large Indian antelope. — Pers. and Hind. *nīlgāw*, lit. 'blue cow', fr. Pers. *nīl*, 'blue', and *gāw*, 'cow', which is rel. to Avestic *gāush*, of s.m. For the first element see **lilac,** for the second see **cow,** and cp. **gaur** and words there referred to.

nill, intr. and tr. v., not to will (now used only in some archaic phrases as *will he, nill he*). — ME. *nillen*, fr. OE. *nyllan*, contraction of *ne wyllan*, 'not to will'. See **will** and cp. **willy-nilly.**

Nilometer, n., an instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile. — Gk. *Νειλομέτριον*, com-

pounded of Νεῖλος, 'Nile', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Nilotic, adj., pertaining to the Nile, the Nile region or the Negroes who live in the valley of the White Nile. — L. *Nīlōticus,* fr. Gk. Νειλωτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, the Nile', fr. Νεῖλος, 'Nile'. For the ending see suff. **-otic.**

nim, tr. and intr. v., to take; to steal (*archaic*) — OE. *niman,* 'to take', fr. I.-E. base **nem-,* 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See next word and cp. words there referred to.

nimble, adj., quick, agile, alert. — ME. *nimel,* 'quick, nimble', prob. with the original meaning 'quick to take', and formed with adj. suff. **-le** fr. *nimen,* 'to take', fr. OE. *niman,* which is rel. to OS., ODu., Goth. *niman,* ON. *nema,* OFris. *nema, nima,* OHG. *neman,* MHG. *nemen,* G. *nehmen,* 'to take', fr. I.-E. base **nem-,* 'to divide, distribute, allot', whence also Avestic *nᵉmah-,* 'loan', Gk. νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot', νέμεσις, 'just indignation, jealousy, vengeance (esp. of the gods)', νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province', νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law', L. *numerus,* 'number', Lith. *núoma, nuõmas,* Lett. *nuõma,* 'rent, interest', MIr. *nōs,* MBret. *naux,* 'custom, usage'. See **numb,** and cp. **nim.** Cp. also **Nemesis, noma, nomad, nome, Nomeus, Nomic, nomistic, nomo-, -nomy, number, numeral, numeric, numismatic, nummary, nummular,** and the second element in **gnome,** 'a dwarfish person', and in **withernam.** The *b* in *nim-b-le* is intrusive; cp. *grumble, ramble.*

Derivatives: *nimble-ness,* n., *nimbl-y,* adv.

nimbose, adj., cloudy. — L. *nimbōsus,* 'cloudy, stormy', fr. *nimbus.* See **nimbus** and **-ose.**

Derivative: *nimbos-ity,* n.

nimbus, n., 1) a cloudlike splendor round the head of a divinity; a cloud surrounding a person or thing; an aura, a halo (*art*); 2) a raincloud (*meteor.*) — L., 'rainstorm, thundercloud', fr. **nembhos*; cogn. with Pahlavi *namb, nam,* 'dew, fog, mist', ModPers. *nem,* 'moist, moisture', fr. I.-E. base **nembh-,* which is rel. to base **enebh-,* 'moist, vapor, mist, cloud', whence OI. *nábhas-,* 'mist, cloud, sky', Gk. νέφος, νεφέλη, 'cloud, mist', L. *nebula,* 'mist, fog, cloud'. See **nebula** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *nimbus-ed,* adj.

nimiety, n., excess, redundancy. — L. *nimietās,* 'excessiveness', fr. *nimius,* 'beyond measure, excessive', fr. *nimis* 'too much, beyond measure, excessively', which prob. stands for **nimīs,* contraction of **ne-mi-is* and lit. means 'not too little', fr. negative pref. *ne-* and I.-E. base **mei-,* 'to lessen', whence also L. *minor, minus,* 'smaller, less'. For the first element see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay,** for the second see **minimum.**

niminy-piminy, adj., mincing; affected; refined. — Imitative of mincing, refined speech.

Nimrod, n., 1) the son of Cush, referred to in Gen. 10:8-10 as 'a mighty hunter'; 2) hence the name is used to denote an expert hunter. — Heb. *Nimrōdh.*

Nina, fem. PN. — Russ., prob. formed with aphaeresis of the first syllable from *Annina,* dimin. of Gk. Ἄννα, fr. Heb. *Ḥannāʰ,* lit. 'grace'. See **Ann, Hannah** and cp. F. *Ninon, Ninette,* which are diminutives of *Anne,* 'Ann'.

nincompoop, n., a fool, simpleton. — Prob. an invented word.

Derivatives: *nincompoop-ery,* n., *nincompoop-ist,* adj.

nine, adj. — ME. *nigen, nine,* fr. OE. *nigon, nigan,* rel. to OS. *nigun,* OFris. *niugun, nigun,* ON. *nīu,* Dan. *ni,* Swed. *nio,* dial. Norw. *nio, nie,* MLG., Du. *negen,* OHG., MHG. *niun,* G. *neun,* Goth. *niun,* 'nine', and cogn. with OI. *náva,* Avestic *nava,* Toch. *ñu,* Arm. *inn* (for **envan*), Gk. ἐννέα (for **ἐννέϝα*), Alb. *nεndε,* L. *novem* (for **noven*; the change of *-n* to *-m* is due to the analogy of L. *septem,* 'seven', *decem,* 'ten'), Lith. *devynì,* Lett. *dewiņi,* OSlav. *devętĭ* (the change of the initial *n-* to *d-* in the Balto-Slavonic languages is due to dissimilation, *n-n* having become *d-n*), OIr. *nōi n-,* W., Co. *naw,* 'nine'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **enewen, *enwn, *newn̥,* 'nine', and are prob. cogn. with OI. *návaḥ,* Gk. νέος (for **νέϝος*), L. *novus,* etc. 'new', a supposition corroborated by the fact that I.-E. **oḱtōu,* 'eight', is a dual form, hence orig. meant 'two fours' (tetradic system!) Accordingly *nine* seems to have meant originally 'the *new* number (scil. of the third tetrad i.e. the *first* of the numbers 9, 10, 11, 12). See **new** and cp. **ennea-, nonagenarian, nonagon, nonary, nones, noon, November.**

Derivative: *nine,* n.

nineteen, adj. — ME. *nigentene, nynetene,* fr. OE. *nigontīene, nigontȳne.* See **nine** and **-teen.**

Derivative: *nineteen,* n.

nineteenth, adj. — ME. *nyntenthe,* formed on analogy of *fourth* by adding **-th** to **nineteen.** The OE. form is *nigon-tēoða.*

Derivative: *nineteenth,* n.

ninetieth, adj. — ME. *nyntithe,* formed fr. **ninety** with numeral suff. **-th.**

ninety, adj. — ME. *nigenty, nyneti,* fr. OE. *nigontig.* See **nine** and the numeral suff. **-ty.**

Derivative: *ninety,* n.

ninny, n., a fool, a simpleton. — Fr. *a ninny,* corrupted fr. *an innocent* and influenced in form by It. *ninno,* 'baby, child'.

ninth, adj. — Formed on analogy of *fourth,* etc., by adding **-th** to **nine.**

Derivatives: *ninth,* n., *ninth-ly,* adv.

Niobe, n., the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Artemis (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Nioba, Niobē,* fr. Gk. Νιόβη, prob. fr. Heb. *neĕyābhāʰ,* fem. of *neĕyābh,* 'the object of enmity (for the gods)', prop. Niph'al (=passive) participle of *āyābh,* 'was hostile to', whence also *ōyĕbh* (prop. a participle), 'enemy', *ēbhāʰ,* 'enmity', Akkad. *ayābu,* 'enemy', and the Hebrew PN. *Iyyōbh.* Cp. **Job** and **niobium.** For other Greek mythological names of Hebrew origin see *Cadmus, Danaë, Danaüs.*

Derivative: *Niobe-an,* adj.

niobic, adj., columbic (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **niobium** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

niobite, n., columbite (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **niobium** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

niobium, n., a metallic element now called columbium (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Heinrich Rose (1795-1864) in 1844 from the name of *Niobe,* the daughter of Tantalus (see **Niobe** and chem. suff. **-ium**); so called by him in allusion to its resemblance to *tantalum* (q.v.)

nip, tr. and intr. v., to pinch sharply; to bite — ME. *nippen,* prob. fr. MLG. *nippen,* 'to pinch' (cp. Du. *nijpen,* 'to pinch').

Derivative: *nip,* n., a pinch, bite.

nip, n., a sip. — Cp. LG. and Du. *nippen,* 'to sip', and E. **nip,** 'to pinch'.

nipa, n., an East Indian palm. — Sp. and Port., fr. Malay *nīpah.*

nipper, n., 1) one who, or that which, nips or pinches; 2) a small boy (*British colloq.*); 3) pl., small pincers. — Formed fr. **nip,** 'to pinch', with agential suff. **-er.**

nipping, adj., that which nips; sharp. — Formed with part. suff. **-ing** fr. **nip,** 'to pinch'.

Derivative: *nipping-ly,* adv.

nipple, n., mammilla, teat. — From earlier *neble,* lit. 'a small projection', dimin. of **neb.** Cp. **nib.**

Derivative: *nipple,* tr. v.

nippy, adj., 1) nipping, pinching; 2) sharp; 3) quick, active (*British colloq.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **nip,** 'to pinch'.

nirvana, n., extinction of the individual soul by absorption into the supreme spirit (*Hinduism*) — OI. *nirvānaḥ,* lit. 'a blowing out (of a light), extinction, disappearance', which is formed fr. *nis-, nir-,* 'out, forth, away' (which is rel. to Avestic *nish-,* of s.m., and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *ništĭ,* 'poor'), and *vāti,* 'it blows', for whose etymology see **wind,** n.

Derivative: *nirvan-ic,* adj.

Nisan, n., name of the first Jewish month — Heb. *Nīsān,* fr. Akkad. *nisannu.*

nisi, conj., unless, if not (a term used in *law,* as *decree nisi, order nisi,* etc.) — L., 'unless, if not', assimilated fr. **ne-sī,* fr. neg. pref. *ne-* and *sī,* 'if'. For the first element see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay.** The second element stands for *sei* and is related to Oscan *svaí, suae,* Umbrian *sve, sve.* The original meaning of L. *sī* was 'so'; hence *sīc* (for *sī-c*), 'so'. See **sic** and cp. the second element in **quasi.**

nisus, n., effort, endeavour. — L. *nīsus,* 'a striving, exertion, effort', fr. *nīsus,* pp. of *nītor, nītī,* 'to strive, make an effort, exert oneself', which stands for **nīvitor* (fr. **kneigʷhetōr*) or **nivitor* (fr. **knigʷhetōr*) and is rel. to **nīvēre* in *cōnīvēre,* 'to close the eyes, blink, wink at, overlook (errors), connive at'. See **connive** and cp. **nictitate, renitent.**

nit, n., the egg of a louse. — ME. *nite,* fr. OE. *hnitu,* rel. to Norw. *nit.* MDu. *nete,* Du. *neet,* OHG. *(h)niz,* MHG. *niz, nizze,* G. *Niß,* and cogn. with Arm. *anic,* 'louse', Gk. κονίς, gen. κονίδος, 'egg of a louse' (prob. for **κνίς* and influenced in form by κόνις, 'dust'), Alb. *θení* (for **knidā*), 'louse', MIr. *sned* (for **sknidā*), 'egg of a louse'.

Derivatives: *nit-t-er,* n., *nit-t-y,* adj.

niter, nitre, n., nitrate of potassium (*chem.*) — F. *nitre,* fr. L. *nitrum,* fr. Gk. νίτρον, 'native sodium carbonate, natron', fr. Heb. *néther,* 'carbonate of soda, natron' (stem *nithr-*; cp. Aram. *nithrā*). Cp. **nitrogen, natron.**

nithing, n., a cowardly person (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *nīðing,* 'infamous man', fr. ON. *nīðingr,* fr. *nīð,* 'envy, hatred' (whence also Dan. *nid,* 'envy, grudge, jealousy'), which is rel. to OE. *nīð,* 'quarrel, enmity, hatred, battle', OS., OFris. *nīth,* 'hatred, envy', Du. *nijd,* 'envy', OHG. *nīd, nīdh, nīth,* 'anger, envy, hatred', MHG. *nīt, nīd,* G. *Neid,* 'envy, grudge, jealousy', Goth. *neiþ,* 'ill-will, envy, jealousy', and cogn. with OIr. *nīth,* 'combat, fight'. Cp. **niddering.**

nitid, adj., bright. — L. *nitidus,* 'shining, glittering, bright', fr. *nitēre,* 'to shine'. See **neat,** adj.

niton, n., a chemical element — A Modl. hybrid formed on analogy of *argon* fr. L. *nitēre,* 'to shine' (see **neat,** adj.); so called by the English chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) in 1912, because it glows in the dark.

nitr-, a form of **nitro-,** before a vowel.

nitrate, n. (*chem.*), 1) a salt of nitric acid; 2) potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate. — Formed fr. **niter** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *nitrate,* tr. v., to treat with nitric acid.

nitric, adj., 1) pertaining to niter; 2) pertaining to nitrogen; 3) containing nitrogen. — F. *nitrique,* fr. *nitre.* See **niter** and adj suff. **-ic.**

nitride, also **nitrid,** n., a compound of nitrogen with a more electropositive element (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **niter** with suff. **-id(e).**

nitrification, n., the act of nitrifying. — F., coined by the French chemist Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816) in 1787. See **niter** and **-fication.**

nitrify, tr. v. 1) to convert into niter; 2) to oxidize (ammonium salts, etc.) into nitrites and nitrates; 3) to impregnate with nitrates (*chem.* and *bacteriol.*) — F. *nitrifier* (see **niter** and **-fy**); first used by Thouvenel in 1797.

nitrite, n., a salt of nitrous acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **niter** with suff. **-ite.**

nitro-, before a vowel **nitr-,** combining form used in the senses: 1) containing nitrogen; 2) containing nitric or nitrous acid. — Gk. νιτρο- (cp. e.g. νιτρο-ποιός, 'producing niter'), fr. νίτρον, 'sodium, carbonate'. See **niter.**

nitro, adj., containing nitrogen. — From **nitro-.**

nitrogen, n., a colorless, tasteless, odorless gaseous chemical element. — F. *nitrogène*, coined by the French chemist Jean-Antoine Chaptal (1756-1832) in 1790 fr. **nitro-** and suff. *-gène* (fr. Gk. -γενής, 'born of, produced by'). See **-gen.** Derivative: *nitrogen-ous*, adj.

nitroglycerine, n., an explosive oily liquid, $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$, obtained by treating glycerine with nitric and sulfuric acids. — Compounded of **nitro-** and **glycerine.**

nitros-, form of **nitroso-** before a vowel.

nitrosify, v., to convert into nitrous acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **nitrous** with suff. **-fy.** Cp. **nitrify.**

nitroso, adj., containing or designating the NO radical (*chem.*) — See **nitroso-.**

nitroso-, before a vowel **nitros-,** combining form denoting the presence of the NO radical (*chem.*) — Fr. L. *nitrōsus*, 'full of natron'. See **nitrous.**

nitrosyl, n., the nitroso radical (NO). — See **nitroso** and **-yl.**

nitrous, adj., 1) pertaining to, or containing, niter; 2) designating a compound, in which the nitrogen has a lower valence than in the corresponding nitric compound (*chem.*) — L. *nitrōsus*, 'full of natron', fr. *nitrum*, 'natron'. See **niter** and **-ous.**

nitroxyl, n., the radical NO_2 (*chem.*) — Compounded of **nitr-, ox(ygen)** and **-yl.**

nityl, n., the same as *nitroxyl.* — Compounded of **nitr-** and **-yl.**

nival, adj., 1) pertaining to snow; 2) growing in the snow (said of plants). — L. *nivālis*, 'pertaining to snow, snowy', fr. *nix*, gen. *nivis*, 'snow'. See **snow** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. next word.

Nivôse, n., name of the 4th month of the French Revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. Dec. 21st to Jan. 19th). — F., lit. 'month of snow'; coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. *nivōsus*, 'full of snow, snowy', fr. *nix*, gen. *nivis*, 'snow'. See **snow** and adj. suff. **-ose** and cp. next word.

nivosity, n., snowiness — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *nivōsus*. See prec. word.

nix, n., masc., **nixie,** fem., a water sprite. — G. *Nix*, fem. *Nixe*, fr. rare MHG. *nickes*, fr. OHG. *nihhus*, 'water monster, water sprite', *nihussa*, 'female water sprite', rel. to OE. *nicor*, 'a water monster', ON. *nykr*, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. *nénekti*, 'he washes', *niktáḥ*, 'washed' (pp.), Gk. νίζω (for **nig*^{w}*yō*), 'I wash', ἄ-νιπτος, 'unwashed', OIr. *nigid*, 'washes', OIr. *necht*, 'clean' (lit. 'washed'). Cp. **nicker,** 'water sprite'.

nix, n., nothing (*slang*). — G. *nichts*, 'nothing', fr. *nicht*, 'not', fr. MHG. *niht*, 'nothing', fr. OHG. *niwiht*, *neowiht*, which is rel. to OE. *nāwiht*, 'nothing'. See **naught,** and cp. **not.**

nixie, n., a female water sprite. — G. *Nixe*, fem. of *Nix*, 'water sprite'; introduced by the Scottish novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832). See **nix,** 'a water sprite'.

Nizam, n., title of the ruler of Hyderabad, India. — Hind. *nizām* 'arrangement, order, ruler', fr. Arab. *niẓām*, 'arrangement, order, administration, reign', fr. *náẓama*, 'he put in order, arranged'. Cp. **nazim.**

nizam, n., a soldier in the Turkish army. — Turk., fr. Arab. *niẓām*. See prec. word.

no, adv. — ME. *na, no*, fr. OE. *nā, nō*, adv., 'not', lit. 'not ever', compounded of *ne*, 'not', and *ā, ō*, 'ever'. The first element is rel. to OS., ON., OFris., OHG. *ne*, Goth. *ni*, 'not', and cogn. with OI. *ná*, Avestic *na*, L. *ne-* in compounds, OSlav. *ne*, Lith. *nè*, 'not'; fr. I.-E. **nĕ*. Cp. I.-E. **nē*, whence Goth. *nē*, 'not', Gk. νη- (in compounds), 'not, un-', L. *nē*, 'that not', OI. *ná*, OIr. *nī, ni*, MW. *ni*, Co. *ny*, 'not'. See **an-, in-,** 'not', **un-,** 'not', and cp. **non, not.** Cp. also **nay** and words there referred to. For the second element in OE. *nā* (for *ne ā*) see **aye,** 'ever'.

no, adj. — ME., form of *non* before a consonant. ME. *non* derives fr. OE. *nān*, lit. 'not one', which is contracted fr. *ne*, 'not', and *ān*, 'one'. Accordingly the adj. *no* is derivatively identical with the pron. **none** (q.v.) See also **no,** adv.

Noachian, also **Noachic,** adj., 1) pertaining to Noah or his time; 2) ancient, antique — See **Noah** and **-ian,** resp. adj. suff. **-ic.**

Noah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, son of Lamech and father of Shem, Ham and Japheth. — Heb. *Nṓ^{a}ḥ*, lit. 'rest', fr. *nṻ^{a}ḥ*, lit. 'rest', whence also *mānṓ^{a}ḥ*, 'resting-place', *m^{ĕ}nūḥá^{ḥ}*, 'resting-place, rest', *hănāḥá^{ḥ}*, 'giving of rest' [formed from the Hiph'il (= causative) conjugation of *nū^{a}ḥ*], *náḥath*, 'quietness, rest', *niḥṓ^{a}ḥ*, 'quieting'; rel. to Aram. *nṻ^{a}ḥ*, Akkad. *nāḥu*, 'to rest', Arab. *anāḥa*, 'he made (a camel) lie down (on its breast)', *munāḥ*, 'resting place of a camel', Ethiop. *náḥa*, 'was extended'.

nob, n. 1) the head (*slang*); 2) the knave of the suit of the card turned up (*cribbage*) — A later spelling var. of **knob.**

Derivative: *nob*, tr. v., to hit on the head of.

nob, n., a person of high position (*vulgar*) — Prob. fr. **nob,** 'the head'. Cp. **nib,** 'a gentleman'.

nobble, tr. v., 1) to tamper with a race horse by drugging or maiming it, etc.; 2) to win over (a person) by bribery or other illicit means; 3) to cheat. — Prob. a freq. verb formed fr. **nab,** 'to seize' (q.v.) For the ending see verbal suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *nobbl-er*, n.

nobby, adj., smart, stylish (*slang*). — Lit. 'fit for a nob'. See **nob,** 'a person of high position', and adj. suff. **-y.**

nobelium, n., a radioactive element produced by the bombardment of curium with ions of carbon (*chem.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish chemist Alfred Bernhard *Nobel* (1833-96). For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

nobiliary, adj., pertaining to nobility. — F. *nobiliaire*, fr. L. *nōbilis*. See **noble** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

nobility, n. — ME. *nobilite*, fr. OF. *nobilite* (F. *nobilité*), fr. L. *nōbilitātem*, acc. of *nōbilitās*, 'nobleness, nobility', fr. *nōbilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

noble, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *noble*, fr. L. *nōbilis*, 'well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; of noble birth; excellent, superior', which stands for **gnōbilis*, lit. 'knowable', fr. **gnō-*, the stem of L. *gnōscere, nōscere*, 'to know'. See **know** and **-ble** and cp. **ennoble, ignoble.** Cp. also **gnosis, gnome,** 'maxim'.

Derivatives: *noble*, n., *noble-ness*, n., *nobl-y*, adv.

noblesse, n., 1) noble birth, noble rank; 2) the nobility. — ME., fr. OF. *noblece* (F. *noblesse*), fr. VL. **nōbilitia*, fr. L. **nōbilis*. See prec. word and 2nd **-ess.**

nobody, n. — Formed fr. **no,** adj., and **body.**

nocent, adj., causing harm, harmful (*rare*) — L. *nocēns*, gen. *nocentis*, pres. part. of *nocēre*, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See **noxious** and cp. **innocent, nocive.**

nocerite, n., a calcium magnesium oxyfluoride (*mineral.*) — Named after *Nocera* near Naples. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

nocive, adj., injurious, harmful. — L. *nocīvus* [prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *nocif* (fem. *nocive*)], from the stem of *nocēre*, 'to harm'. See **noxious** and cp. **nocent.**

nock, n., notch on a bow. — ME., prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *nock*, 'notch'. Cp. also LG. *nokk*, Du. *nok*, 'tip of a sail'.

Derivative: *nock*, tr. v., to make a notch in.

noct-, form of **nocti-** before a vowel.

noctambulism, n., somnambulism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night', *ambulāre*, 'to walk', and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **nocti-** and **amble.**

noctambulist, n., a somnambulist. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

nocti-, before a vowel **noct-,** combining form meaning 'night'. — Fr. L. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night', which is cogn. with OE. *neaht, niht*, 'night'. See **night** and cp. **Nox, nocturnal** and the second element in **equinox.**

Noctilio, n., a genus of bats (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night' (see prec. word), on the analogy of *vesper-tiliō*, 'bat'.

Noctiluca, n., a genus of phosphorescent marine flagellates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *noctilūca*, 'that which shines by night', compounded of *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night', and *lūcēre*, 'to shine'. See **lucent.**

Noctuidae, n. pl., a family of moths (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *noctua*, 'night owl', fr. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night'. See **nocti-.**

noctule, n., a large brown bat (*Nyctalus noctula*). — F., formed fr. L. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night', on the analogy of It. *nottola*, 'a bat', which derives fr. *notte*, 'night', fr. L. *noctem*, acc. of *nox*, 'night'. See **nocti-.**

nocturn, n., 1) evening service in church; 2) = nocturne. — ME. *nocturne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *nocturne*, fr. ML. *nocturna*, prop. subst. use of L. *nocturna*, fem. of *nocturnus*, 'pertaining to the night'. See next word.

nocturnal, adj., pertaining to the night; active by night; done or occurring in the night; (of flowers) opening by night. — Late L. *nocturnālis*, fr. L. *nocturnus*, 'pertaining to the night', formed fr. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night' (see **nocti-**), with *-urnus*, a suff. forming adjectives of time. The suffixes *-u-rnus, -e-rnus*, are traceable to orig. **-ri-nos*, an adaptation of the Gk. suff. -ρι-νος. Cp. *modern.*

nocturne, n., a composition of a dreamy character (*mus.*) — F., prop. 'a composition appropriate to the night'. See **nocturn.**

nocuous, adj., harmful. — L. *nocuus*, 'harmful', from the stem of *nocēre*, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See **noxious.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

nod, intr. v., to make a quick inclination of the head; tr. v., to incline (the head). — ME. *nodden*, of uncertain origin. Cp. **nid-nod.**

Derivatives: *nod*, n., *nodd-er*, n., *nodd-ing*, adj., *nodd-ing-ly*, adv.

nodal, adj., pertaining to a node or nodes. — See **node** and adj. suff. **-al.**

noddle, n., head (*colloq.*) — ME. *nodle*, of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **jobbernowl.**

node, n., a knot, knob. — L. *nōdus*, 'knot', rel. to L. *nassa* (prob. for **nad-sā*), 'a basket for catching fish', and cogn. with ON. *nōt*, 'a large net', ON., OE. *net*, 'net'. See **net** and cp. **nodus, noose, dénouement, crunode, internode.**

nodical, adj., pertaining to the nodes (*astron.*) — See **node** and **-ical.**

nodose, adj., full of knots or nodes, knotty. — L. *nōdōsus*, 'full of knots', fr. *nōdus*. See **node** and **-ose.**

nodosity, n., knottiness. — L. *nōdōsitās*, 'knottiness', fr. *nōdōsus*, 'full of knots'. Cp. F. *nodosité* and see prec. word and **-ity.**

nodular, adj., pertaining to nodules; having nodules. — See **nodule** and **-ar.**

nodulated, adj., having nodules. — See next word and the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ed.**

nodule, n., a small knot; a small lump. — F., fr. L. *nōdulus*, dimin. of *nōdus*. See **node** and **-ule.**

nodulose, adj., having nodules. — See prec. word and **-ose.**

nodulous, adj., nodulose. — See **nodule** and **-ous.**

nodus, n., knot; difficulty, complication. — L. *nōdus*, 'knot'. See **node.**

noel, n. 1) cry of 'noel' (in Christmas songs); 2) Christmas carol; 3) (*cap.*) Christmas. — F. *noël*, 'Christmas carol', *Noël*, 'Christmas', fr. OF. *nouel, noel*, fr. L. *nātālis* (scil. *diēs*), 'birth day', used in Eccles. L. to denote 'Christmas', fr. *nātālis*, 'pertaining to birth', fr. *nātus*, 'born'. See **natal** and cp. next word.

Noel, masc. PN. — OF., lit. 'of, or born on, Christmas', fr. L. *nātālis* (scil. *diēs*); see prec. word and cp. **Natalia.** The name was orig. given

to children of either sex born on Christmas.

noetic, adj., pertaining to the intellect. — Gk. νοητικός, 'pertaining to intelligence, intellectual', fr. νοητός, 'perceptible by the mind, mental', verbal adj. of νοέω, 'I perceive by the mind', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See **nous** and cp. **anoetic.**

nog, n., a wooden pin. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *nog*, tr. v., to fasten with nogs.

nog, n., 1) a kind of strong ale; 2) eggnog. — Of uncertain origin.

noggin, n., 1) a small cup or mug; 2) a measure of liquor. — Prob. orig. 'a measure for *nog* (ale)'. See prec. word.

nohow, adv., in no wise; not at all. — Compounded of **no,** adv., and **how.**

noil, n., refuse of wool, hair or silk. — Of uncertain origin.

noise, n., a loud cry or shouting; clamor; din. — ME., fr. OF. *noise* (in ModF. used only in the phrase *chercher noise*, 'to pick a quarrel'), fr. L. *nausea*, 'seasickness', which in Vulgar Latin prob. had the meaning of 'unpleasant situation, noise, quarrel'. For sense development cp. OProvenç. *nauza, noiza*, 'noise, quarrel', which also derive fr. L. *nausea*. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 412 s.v. *noise*. See **nausea.**
Derivatives: *noise*, tr. v., *noise-ful*, adj., *noise-fully*, adv., *noise-less*, adj., *noise-less-ly*, adv., *noise-less-ness*, n., *nois-y*, adj., *nois-i-ly*, adv., *nois-i-ness*, n.

noisette, n., a small piece of meat cooked with sauce. — F., lit. 'hazel nut', dimin. of *noix*, 'nut', fr. L. *nucem*, acc. of *nux*. Cp. It. *noce*, OProvenç. *notz, noze* and Sp. *nuez*, 'walnut, nut', which also derive fr. L. *nucem*, and see **nucleus** and **-ette.**

noisette, n., name of a kind of hybrid rose. — So called after Philippe *Noisette*, who cultivated this class of roses.

noisome, adj., harmful, offensive. — For *noysome*; formed with suff. **-some** fr. obsol. *noy*, 'to annoy', an aphetic form of **annoy** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *noisome-ly*, adv., *noisome-ness*, n.

nolens-volens, adv., will-nilly. — L. *nōlēns vōlēns*, 'unwilling (or) willing', fr. *nōlēns*, pres. part. of *nōlō, nōlle*, 'to be unwilling', and *volēns*, pres. part. of *volō, velle*, 'to wish, will, be willing'; see **voluntary.** *Nōlō* is a contraction of **novolō*, assimilated fr. **ne-volō*, 'I am unwilling'. For the neg. pref. *ne-* in **ne-volō*, see **no,** adv., and cp. **nay.** Cp. **noli-me-tangere, nolition, nolle prosequi.**

noli-me-tangere, n., 1) any person or thing that must not be touched or interfered with; 2) a picture of Jesus as he appeared to Mary Magdalene; 3) name of any plant of the genus *Impatiens*, whose ripe seeds burst when it is touched; 4) any of several ulcerous skin diseases. — L. *nōli mē tangere*, 'touch me not', fr. *nōli*, imper. of *nōlle*, 'to be unwilling', *mē*, 'me', and *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **nolens-volens, me** and **tangent.**

nolition, n., 1) negative volition; 2) unwillingness. — Formed on the analogy of **volition** (q.v.) fr. L. *nolō, nōlle*, 'not to will, to be unwilling'. See **nolens-volens.**

noll, n., head (*obsol.*) — ME. *nol*, fr. OE. *knoll*, 'crown of the head', rel. to OHG. *hnoll, hnell*, MHG. *nulle*, 'back part of the head'. Cp. the second element in **jobbernowl.**

nolle prosequi, a formal notice that the plaintiff of prosecutor will not continue a suit (*law*). — L., *nōlle prōsequī*, 'to be unwilling to pursue'. See **nolens-volens** and **prosecute.**

nom, n., name. — F., fr. L. *nōmen*. See **nominal.**

noma, n., gangrenous stomatitis (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νομή, 'a feeding', lit. 'pasturage, food from pasturage', which is rel. to νομός, 'land allotted, pasture'. See next word and cp. **nome.**

nomad, n., member of a wandering tribe; adj. wandering. — L. *nomas*, gen. *-adis*, 'wanderer, member of a pastoral tribe that wander about with their flocks', fr. Gk. νομάς, gen. νομάδος, 'roaming about for pasture, wandering from one place to another', fr. νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province', which is rel. to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot; to allot pasture, to pasture, drive to pasture', fr. I.-E. base **nem-*, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See **nimble** and cp. **Nemesis, noma, nome.**
Derivatives: *nomad-ic, nomad-ic-al*, adjs., *nomad-ism.*, n.

nomarch, n., ruler of a nome: a) in ancient Egypt; b) in modern Greece. — Gk. νομάρχης, 'the chief of an Egyptian province', compounded of νομός, 'district, province', and -άρχης, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **nome** and **-arch.**

nomarchy, n., a province ruled by a nomarch. — Gk. νομαρχίᾱ, 'district, province', fr. νομάρχης. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

nombril, n., the navel point on an escutcheon, i.e. the point between the middle base point and the fesse point (*her.*) — F., 'navel', dissimilated fr. OF. *lombril*, lit. 'the navel', which is formed from the apostrophized definite article *l'* (fr. L. *ille*, 'that'), and *ombril*, fr. VL. **umbilīculus*, dimin. of L. *umbilīcus*, 'navel'. See **ille** and **umbilicus.**

nom de guerre, pseudonym. — F., lit. 'war name'. See **nom, de-** and **guerrilla.**

nom de plume, a name assumed by a writer, a pseudonym. — A phrase formed in English by translating E. 'pen name' into French. See **nom, de-** and **plume.**

nome, n., 1) a province in ancient Egypt; 2) a province in modern Greece. — F., fr. Gk. νομός, 'land allotted, pasture; district, province'. See **nomad** and words there referred to.

nomen, n., a name. — L. See **nominal.**

nomenclator, n., 1) an announcer of names; 2) an inventor of names, esp. of scientific names. — L. *nōmenclātor*, 'caller of a name'. Compounded of *nōmen*, 'name', and *calātor*, 'caller, crier', fr. *calāre*, 'to call, cry'. See **nominal, claim** and **-tor.**

nomenclature, n., system of names; terminology. — L. *nōmenclātūra*, 'calling of names'. See prec. word and **-ure.**
Derivative: *nomenclature*, v.

Nomeus, n., a genus of fishes, the man-of-war fish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νομεύς, 'herdsman', which is rel. to νέμειν, 'to deal out, distribute, allot; to allot pasture, to pasture, drive to pasture'. See **nomad** and words there referred to.

nomic, adj., customary. — Gk. νομικός, 'legal, customary', fr. νόμος, 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law'. See **nimble** and cp. **Nemesis.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

nominal, adj. — ME. *nominalle*, fr. L. *nōminālis*, 'belonging to a name', fr. *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, 'name', which is cogn. with OE. *nama*, 'name'. See **name** and cp. words there referred to.

nominalism, n., the doctrine that universal and general abstract terms are mere names and have no reality (*philos.*) — F. *nominalisme*, coined fr. *nominal*, fr. L. *nōminālis*. See **nominal** and **-ism.** The word *nominalisme* occurs for the first time in the famous Dictionnaire de Trévoux, published in 1752.

nominalist, n., a believer in nominalism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *nominalist-ic*, adj.

nominate, tr. v., to appoint to an office. — L. *nōmināt*us, pp. of *nōmināre*, 'to name, nominate', fr. *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*. See **nominal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

nomination, n., the appointing of a person to an office. — ME. *nominacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *nomination*, fr. L. *nōmināti*ōnem, acc. of *nōmināti*ō, fr. L. *nōmināt*us, pp. of *nōmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

nominative, adj., 1) nominated; 2) indicating the subject (*gram.*) — ME. *nominatif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *nominatif* (fem. *nominative*), fr. L. *nōmināti*vus, 'pertaining to naming, nominative', fr. *nōmināt*us, pp. of *nōmināre*. See **nominate** and suff. **-ive.**

nominative, n., the case indicating the subject, the noun case. — L. *nōmināti*vus (scil. *cāsus*), 'the nominative case'. See **nominative,** adj.

nominator, n., one who nominates. — Late L. *nōmināt*or, fr. L. *nōmināt*us, pp. of *nōmināre*. See **nominate** and agential suff. **-or.**

nominee, n., a person nominated for an office. — See **nominate** and **-ee.**

nomism, n., the basing of conduct on the observance of religious or moral law. — Formed fr. Gk. νόμος, 'law' (see **nomo-**), with suff. **-ism.**

nomistic, adj., pertaining to, or based on, nomism. — See prec. word and **-istic.**

nomo-, combining form meaning 'law, usage'. — Gk. νομο-, fr. νόμος, 'law', lit. 'anything allotted or assigned; usage, custom; law'. See **nomic** and cp. **anomo-.**

nomography, n., 1) the art of drafting laws; 2) a treatise on laws. — Gk. νομογραφίᾱ, 'drafting of laws', compounded of νόμος 'law', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **nomo-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *nomograph-ic, nomograph-ic-al*, adjs., *nomograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

nomology, n., the science of law. — Compounded of **nomo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *nomolog-ical*, adj., *nomolog-ist*, n.

nomothetic, nomothetical, adj., 1) lawgiving, legislative; 2) based on law. — Gk. νομοθετικός, 'relating to legislation, legislative', fr. νομοθέτης, 'lawgiver', which is compounded of νόμος, 'law', and θέτης, 'one who puts, places or establishes', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **nomo-** and **theme** and cp. **thetic.**

-nomy, combining form denoting systematic knowledge in a certain field of learning, as in *agronomy*. — Gk. -νομίᾱ, fr. νόμος, 'law'; see **nomo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

non-, negative pref. — F., fr. L. *nōn*, 'not', fr. OL. *noenum*, for **n'oinom*, lit. 'not one', fr. neg. pref. *ne-* and *oinom* (whence L. *ūnum*), 'one'. See **no,** adv., and **one** and cp. **none.**

nonage, n., state of not being of age. — ME., fr. OF. See **non-** and **age.**

nonagenerian, adj., ninety years old; between the years 90 and 100; n., a person ninety years old or between the years 90 and 100. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *nōnāgēnārius*, 'consisting of ninety', fr. *nōnāgēnī*, 'ninety each', which is rel. to *nōnāginta*, 'ninety', fr. *nōnus*, 'ninth'. See **nones,** 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to.

nonagon, n., a plane figure having nine angles and nine sides. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nōnus*, 'ninth', and Gk. γωνίᾱ, 'angle' (see **nones** and **-gon**). The correct form is *enneagon* (lit. 'nine-angled'), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

nonary, adj., having nine as the base (*math.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *nōnus*, 'ninth'; cp. L. *nōnārius*, 'of the ninth hour'. See **nones,** 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to.

nonce, n., in the phrase *for the nonce*, 'for a special occasion'. — ME. *nones*, fr. *nanes*, which arose from misdivision of *then anes* into *the nanes* in phrases like *to then anes*, 'for the one (purpose or occasion)', fr. *to* (see *to*), *then*, fr. earlier *than* (corresponding to OE. *þām*, later *þan*), dat. sing. neut. of the def. art. *the* (see 1st *the*), and *anes*, 'one (purpose)', alter. (prob. due to the influence of *anes*, 'once') of *ane*, dat. sing. neut. of *an*, 'one', fr. OE. *ān*. See **one** and **once.** For similar misdivisions cp. *newt, nickname, notch.*

nonce word, a word coined for a special occasion. — See prec. word.

nonchalance, n., indifference, carelessness, lack of

enthusiasm. — F., fr. *nonchalant*. See next word and **-ce.**

nonchalant, adj., indifferent, careless, not enthusiastic. — F., pres. part. of OF. *nonchaloir*, 'to be careless of, to neglect', fr. *non*, 'not', and *chaloir*, 'to be hot; to care', fr. L. *calēre*, 'to be warm'; F. *chaland*, 'customer, client', is of the same origin. See **non-, caldron** and **-ant,** and cp. **callant.**

Derivatives: *nonchalant-ly*, adv., *nonchalant-ness*, n.

noncom, n. (*colloq.*) — Short for *noncommissioned* officer.

nondescript, adj., not easy to describe; indefinite; n., a nondescript person. — Formed fr. **non-** and L. *dēscrīptus*, pp. of *dēscrībere*. See **describe.**

none, pron. — ME. *none, non*, fr. OE. *nān*, contraction of *ne*, 'not', and *ān*, 'one'. Cp. OS., MLG. *nēn*, ON. *neinn*, MDu., Du. *neen*, OHG., MHG., G. *nein*, 'no', which all are formed from the Teut. neg. particle **ne, *ni*, and the neut. of the indef. article; see **no,** adv., and **one** and cp. **no,** adj. Cp. the analogous formation of L. *nōn*, 'not, no', fr. OL. *noenum*, lit. 'not one' (see **non-**).

nonego, n., the external world; the objects as opposed to the subject (*philos.*) — Formed fr. **non-** and **ego.**

nonentity, n. 1) state of not existing; 2) something not existing; 3) a person of no importance. — Formed fr. **non-** and **entity.**

nones, n. pl., the ninth day before the ides (*Roman Calendar*). — L. *nōnae* (*diēs*), 'ninth (days)', fem. pl. of *nōnus*, 'ninth', contraction of **novenos*, fr. *novem*, 'nine'. See **nine** and cp. **nonagon, nonagenarian, nonary, nonuple.** Cp. also next word.

nones, n. pl., church office orig. said daily at the ninth hour reckoned from sunrise, i.e. about 3 o'clock P.M.; now usually said somewhat earlier. — Pl. of *none*, 'ninth hour', fr. L. *nōna* (*hōra*), 'ninth (*hour*)'. See prec. word and cp. **noon.**

nonesuch, nonsuch, adj., unequalled; n., a person or thing unequalled. — Compounded of **none** and **such.**

nonfeasance, n., failure to do something that should be done (*law*). — Formed fr. **non-** and **feasance.** Cp. **malfeasance, misfeasance.**

nonillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a million raised to the fifth power (i.e. 1 followed by 30 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the ninth power (i.e. 1 followed by 54 zeros). — F. *nonillion*, formed fr. L. *nōnus*, 'ninth' (see **nones**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

nonius, n., a contrivance formerly used for the graduation of instruments. — Named after its inventor, the Portuguese mathematician Pedro *Nuñez* (1492-1577), whose name was Latinized into Petrus *Nonius*.

nonjuror, n., one who refuses to take an oath; specif. (*cap.*), any of the clergymen of the English Established Church, who refused to take an oath of allegiance to William III and Mary (at their succession in 1689) — Formed fr. **non-** and **juror.**

non obstante, notwithstanding. — L. *nōn obstante*, fr. *nōn*, 'not', and abl. of *obstāns*, pres. part. of *obstāre*, 'to stand in the way of, withstand'. See **obstacle.**

nonpareil, adj., unequalled. — F., 'unequalled', fr. *non*, 'not' (fr. L. *nōn*), and *pareil*, 'equal' (fr. VL. **pariculus*, dimin. of L. *par*, 'equal'). See **par,** 'equality'.

nonpareil, n., 1) something unequalled; 2) a printing-type (6 point size). — Fr. prec. word.

nonplus, n., perplexity. — Prop. 'state where *nothing more* can be done', fr. L. *nōn plus*, 'no more, no farther'. See **non-** and **plus, plural.**

Derivatives: *nonplus*, tr. v., *nonplus(s)-ation*, n.

non possumus, statement of the impossibility of doing something specified. — L. *nōn possumus*, 'we cannot', fr. *nōn*, 'not', and 1st person pl. of the pres. indic. of *posse*, 'to be able'. See **non-** and **potent.**

nonsense, n., something that makes no sense; senseless conduct; an absurd act. — Formed fr. **non-** and **sense.**

Derivatives: *nonsens-ical*, adj., *nonsens-ical-ly*, adv.

non sequitur, an inference which does not follow from the premises. — L. *nōn sequitur*, 'it does not follow'. See **non-** and **sequel.**

nonsuch, adj. and n. — See **nonesuch.**

nonsuit, n., dismissal of a plaintiff's suit for failure to establish a valid case or for lack of evidence. — ME. *non suyt*, fr. AF. *nounsute*, fr. *noun*, 'not', corresponding to OF. (= F.) *non*, and *sute*, 'a following, sequel', corresponding to OF. *siute* (= F. *suite*). See **non-** and **suit,** n.

Derivative: *nonsuit*, tr. v., to stop a plaintiff's suit.

nonuple, adj., consisting of nine, ninefold. — F., formed on analogy of *quadruple, quintuple*, etc., fr. L. *nōnus*, 'ninth'. See **nones,** 'the ninth day before the ides', and cp. words there referred to.

nonuser, n., omission to use (*law*). — Formed fr. **non-** and **user,** 'right of use'.

noodle, n., a fool, simpleton. — Of uncertain origin.

noodle, n., a strip or ball of dough served in soup. — G. *Nudel*, of uncertain origin. WFlem. *noedel* and F. *nouille*, of s.m., are German loan words.

noodledom, n., fools collectively; foolishness. — Coined by Sydney Smith fr. **noodle** and suff. **-dom.**

nook, n., corner. — ME. *noke, nok*, rel. to Norw. dial. *nokke, nok*, 'hook', and possibly also to OE. *hnecca*, 'neck'. See **neck.**

Derivatives: *nook-ed*, adj., *nook-ery*, n., *nook-y*, adj.

noon, n. — ME., 'the ninth hour of the day reckoned from sunrise, noon', fr. OE. *nōn*, 'the ninth hour of the day reckoned from sunrise', fr. L. *nōna* (*hora*), 'the ninth (hour)', fem. of *nōnus*, contraction of **noven-os*, 'ninth', fr. *novem*, 'nine' (see **nine**), orig. used in the sense of **nones,** 'church office said daily at the ninth hour' (q.v.) The prayers referred to were originally said at the ninth hour from sunrise, i.e. at 3 o'clock P.M.; later, however, their time was changed from the end of the third three hour period to its beginning, i.e. midday, whence *noon* came to denote 'midday'. Cp. the first element in **nuncheon.**

noonday, n. — Compounded of **noon** and **day**; first used by Miles Coverdale (1488-1568).

noose, n., a loop with a running knot. — Provenç. *nous*, fr. L. *nōdus*. See **node.**

Derivative: *noose*, tr. v.

nopal, n., a Mexican cactus. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *nopalli*.

nor, conj. correlative to *neither*. — ME., contraction of *nother*, a var. of *neither*; see **neither.** The negative conjunction *nor* was influenced in form by the affirmative *or*.

nor-, combining form denoting a parent compound (regarded as the *normal* form) (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of **normal.**

Nora, fem. PN. — Irish; aphetic for **Honora** or **Leonora.**

norbergite, n., a magnesium silicate with fluorine and hydroxyl (*mineral.*) — Named after *Norberg* in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

nordenskioldine, n., a calcium tin borate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish explorer and mineralogist Nils Adolf Erik *Nordenskiöld* (1832-1901). For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

Nordic, adj., pertaining to the Teutonic peoples of Northern Europe. — F. *nordique*, 'of, or pertaining to, the North', formed with suff. *-ique* (see adj. suff. **-ic**) fr. *nord*, 'north', fr. OF. *nord*, which is a loan word fr. OE. *norð*. See **north.**

nordmarkite, n., 1) a variety of staurolite (*mineral.*); 2) a variety of syenite (*petrogr.*) — Named chem. *Nordmark* in Sweden. For the ending see after suff. **-ite.**

noria, n., a water wheel with buckets, Persian wheel. — Sp., fr. Arab. *nā'ūra*^{h} (in vulgar pronunciation, *nā'ōra*), fr. Syr. *nā'ōr*, of s.m. (see Sigmund Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, p. 134), a derivative of the verb *n*^{e}*·ár*, 'he poured out', which is rel. to Heb. *nā'ár*, of s.m.; cp. Arab. *ná'ara*, 'it spurted, gushed forth' (said of the blood of a wound), *na'ára*^{h}, 'earthen jug, pot'.

norm, n., standard, pattern, model. — L. *nōrma*, 'carpenter's square, rule, pattern', borrowed — prob. through the medium of the Etruscans — fr. Gk. γνώμονα, acc. of γνώμων, 'carpenter's square', lit. 'one who, or that which, knows, judge, indicator', which is rel. to γνώμη, 'mind, judgment, maxim, opinion'. See **gnome,** 'maxim', and cp. **gnomon.** Cp. also next word, **Norma, normal, enormous.**

norma, n., 1) a norm; 2) (*cap.*) a southern constellation (*astron.*) — L. *nōrma*, 'carpenter's square; rule'. See prec. word.

Norma, fem. PN. — Prob. fr. L. *nōrma*, 'rule, pattern'. See **norm.**

normal, adj., 1) agreeing with the standard type; 2) regular, usual; 3) (*geom.*) perpendicular. — L. *nōrmālis*, 'made according to a carpenter's square', fr. *nōrma*. See **norm** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **abnormal.** Cp. also **nor-.**

Derivatives: *normal*, n., *normalcy* (q.v.), *normality*, n., *normal-ly*, adv., *normal- ness*, n., and the hybrids *normal-ize*, tr. v., *normal-iz-er*, n., *normal-iz-ation*, n.

normalcy, n., normality. — A hybrid coined by Warren Gamaliel Harding (1865-1923), president of the U.S.A. (1921-23), fr. **normal** with suff. **-cy.** The correct form is *normality*.

Norman, n., 1) one of the Northmen who occupied Normandy in the 10th cent.; 2) one of the Norman French who conquered England in 1066; 3) a native of Normandy. — OF. *Normant*, F. *Normand*, lit. 'Northman'. See **Northman.**

Derivatives: *Norman*, adj., *Norman-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *Norman-iz-ation*, n.

Norn, n., one of the three goddesses of fate in Scandinavian mythology. — ON. *norn* (pl. *nornir*), rel. to Swed. dial. *norna, nyrna*, 'to warn, to communicate secretly', ME. *nyrnen*, 'to recite', MHG. *narren*, 'to growl, snarl'. All these words are of imitative origin.

Norse, adj., 1) Scandinavian; 2) Norwegian. — Obsol. Du. *Noorsch*, 'Scandinavian, Norwegian' (now *Noors*, 'Norwegian'), fr. *Noordsch* (now *Noords*), 'Nordic', fr. Du. *noord*, 'North'. See next word and cp. **Northman.**

Derivative: *Norse*, n., a) Scandinavians; Norwegians; b) the Scandinavian languages; the Norwegian language.

north, adv., n. and adj. — ME., fr. OE. *norð*, adv., rel. to OS. *north*, adv., ON. *norðr*, OFris. *north*, MDu. *nort, noort*, adv. and n., Dan. *nord*, Swed. *nord, norr*, Du. *noord*, OHG., MHG., G. *nord*, n., and cogn. with OI. *narakaḥ*, 'hell', Arm. *nerk'in*, 'the lower one', Gk. ἔ-νεροι, 'those below', ἔ-νερθεν, 'from beneath', νέρτερος, ἐ-νέρτερος, 'nether, infernal', Oscan *nertrak*, 'left', Umbr. *nertru* (abl. sing.), 'left'. [OF. *north* (F. *nord*) is borrowed fr. OE. *norð*, It. and Sp. *norte* are French loan words.] All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **ner-*, 'left; below'. Cp. **Nordic, Norse** and the first element in **Norman, Norwegian.** Cp. also **Naraka.** For sense development it should be borne in mind that most of the ancients used to take their bearings by turning toward the rising sun, so that they had north to their *left hand*. Hence, the word denoting *north* in many languages lit. means

'left hand'. Cp. Heb. *śᵉmōl*, Arab. *shamál*, 'left hand; north'; OIr. *túath*, 'left, northern', *túaith*, 'in the north', *túathun*, 'on my left hand'; *fochla*, 'north, left hand seat in the war chariot'. For sense development cp. *south*.

Derivatives: *north*, intr. and tr. v., *norther* (q.v.), *norther-ly*, adj., *northern* (q.v.), *north-ing*, n.

norther, n., a strong north wind in Texas and in the Gulf of Mexico. — Formed fr. **north** with agential suff. **-er.**

northern, adj., situated in, or pertaining to, the north. — ME. *northerne*, fr. OE. *norðern*, fr. *norð*. See **north** and **-ern.**

Norwegian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Norvegia, Norwegia*, 'Norway', fr. ON. *Norvegr*, lit. 'north way', fr. *norðr*, 'north', and *vegr*, 'way'. See **north** and **way.**

nose, n. — ME., fr. OE. *nosu*, rel. to ON. *nös*, Norw. *nos*, Dan. *næse*, Swed. *näsa*, OFris. *nose*, MDu. *nose, nöse*, Du. *neus*, OHG. *nasa*, MHG., G. *nase*, and cogn. with OI. *nā́sā* (dual nom.), 'nose', prop. 'the two nostrils', OSlav. *nosŭ*, Lith. *nósis*, 'nose', Lett. *nāsis*, OPruss. *nozy*, L. *nāsus*, 'nose', *nāris*, for **nāsis*, 'nostril'. Cp. **naze, ness, nostril, nozzle, nuzzle** and the first element in **nosegay.** Cp. also **nares, nark, nasal, nasion, nasturtium.**

Derivatives: *nose*, tr. and intr. v., *nos-ed*, adj., *nose-y, nos-y*, adj., *nos-ing*, n.

nosegay, n., a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers. — Compounded of **nose** and the obsol. noun *gay*, 'a gay or bright object' (from the adjective **gay**).

nosism, n., self-conceit on the part of a group; use of "we" in speaking of oneself. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *nōs*, 'we' (see **nostrum**), and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

noso-, combining form meaning 'disease'. — Gk. νοσο-, fr. νόσος, 'disease', which is of unknown origin.

nosography, n., classification of diseases. — Lit. 'description of diseases', compounded of **noso-** and Gk. -γραφῐ́ᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *nosograph-ic, nosograph-ic-al*, adjs., *nosograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

nosology, n., 1) the science of diseases; 2) the classification of diseases. — Compounded of **noso-** and Gk. -λογῐ́ᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *nosolog-ic-al*, adj., *nosolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *nosolog-ist*, n.

nost-, form of **nosto-** before a vowel.

nostalgia, n., homesickness. — ModL., coined in 1668 by Johannes Hofer fr. Gk. νόστος, 'return home', and -αλγία, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. The first element is rel. to νέομαι (for *νέσομαι), 'I go, come return', ναίω (for *νάσιω), 'I dwell', fr. I.-E. base ***nes-, *nos-**, 'to return; to unite', whence also OI. *násatē*, 'approaches, joins', *Nā́satyā*, name of the physicians of the gods, Toch. A *nas*, B *nes*, 'to be', A *naṣu*, 'friendly', Goth. *ga-nisan*, 'to heal', *nasjan*, 'to save', OE. *ge-nesan*, 'to recover', *nerian* (for **nazjan*) 'to save', OS., OHG. *gi-nesan*, 'to survive, be healed', MHG., G. *genesen*, 'to recover'. Cp. **Nestor** and the second element in **harness**; cp. also **naos.** For the second element in *nostalgia* see **-algia.**

Derivative: *nostalg-ic*, adj.

nosto-, before a vowel **nost-**, combining form meaning 'return home'. See prec. word.

Nostoc, n., a genus of jellylike algae (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Paracelsus.

Nostocaceae, n. pl., a family of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Nostoc** with suff. **-aceae.**

nostology, n., the study of senility (*biol.*) — Compounded of **nosto-** and Gk. -λογῐ́ᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Nostradamus, n., a prophet, seer. — Fr. *Nostradamus*, Latinized name of Michel de *Nostredame*, the famous physician and astrologer (1503-66).

nostril, n. — ME. *nostrill*, nosethirl, fr. OE. *nosþȳrl*, lit. 'hole of the nose', fr. *nosu*, 'nose', and *þȳrel*, 'hole', fr. *þurh*, 'through'. See **nose** and **thrill** and cp. **through.**

Derivatives: *nostril(l)-ed*, adj., *nostril-ity*, n.

nostrum, n., a quack medicine. — Lit. 'our (scil. medicine)', fr. L. *nostrum*, neut. of *noster*, 'our', fr. *nōs*, 'we', fr. I.-E. ***nōs***; see **us** and cp. **our.** Cp. Gk. ἡμέτερος, 'our', fr. ἡμεῖς, 'we'. The endings *-ter* (in L. *nos-ter*), -τερος (in Gk. ἡμέτερος), are identical with the compar. suff. *-tero*; see **-ther.**

not, adv., negative particle. — ME. *nat, not*, contraction of *naught, nought*. See **naught, nought.**

not-, form of **noto-** before a vowel.

notabilia, n. pl., notable things. — L. *notābilia*, neut. pl. of *notābilis*. See **notable.**

notability, n. — OF. *notabilite* (F. *notabilité*), fr. ML. **notābilitātem*, acc. of **notābilitās*, fr. L. *notābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

notable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *notable*, fr. L. *notābilis*, 'worthy of note, notable', which derives fr. *notāre*, 'to note', fr. *nota*. See **note,** n., and suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *notable*, n., *notable-ness*, n., *notably*, adv.

notacanthous, adj., spiny-backed (*zool.*) — Compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and ἄκανθα, 'thorn'. See **noto-, acantha** and **-ous.**

notal, adj., pertaining to the back. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back'. See **noto-.**

notalgia, n., pain in the back (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and -αλγῐ́ᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

notarial, adj., 1) pertaining to a notary; 2) drawn up by a notary — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *notārius*. See **notary.**

Derivative: *notarial-ly*, adv.

notarikon, n., a system of shorthand consisting in writing one letter (in most cases, the initial) of each word. — MGk. νοταρικόν, fr. L. *notāricum*, 'shorthand', fr. *notārius*. See next word.

notary, n., an official authorized to attest and certify documents. — ME. *notarye*, fr. OF. (=F.) *notaire*, fr. L. *notārius*, 'shorthand writer; clerk, secretary', fr. *notāre*. See **note,** v.

notation, n., a system of representing numbers and quantities by signs or symbols. — L. *notātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a marking, designation; etymology; the use of letters to denote words, shorthand', fr. *notātus*, pp. of *notāre*. See **note,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *notation-al*, adj.

notch, n., a V-shaped incision. — Prob. from misdivision of *an otch* into *a notch*, fr. OF. *osche* (F. *hoche*), 'notch', fr. OF. *oschier*, 'to cut, make incisions', which is of unknown origin. For similar misdivisions cp. *newt, nickname, nonce*.

Derivative: *notch*, tr. v.

note, n., a mark, sign. — L. *nota*, 'mark, sign, note; character, letter, shorthand character', which is perh. rel. to *nōtus*, pp. of *nōscere*, OL. *gnōscere*, 'to know'. See **know** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **notable, notary, notation, annotate, annotation, connotate, connotation.**

note, tr. v., to make a note of — ME. *noten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *noter*, fr. L. *notāre*, 'to mark, make a note, to note', fr. *nota*. See **note,** n.

Derivatives: *not-ed*, adj., *not-ed-ly*, adv., *not-ed-ness*, n., *note-less*, adj., *note-less-ly*, adv., *note-less-ness*, n., *not-er*, n.

nothing, n. — Compounded of **no,** adj., and **thing.**

Derivative: *nothing-ness*, n.

notho-, combining form meaning 'spurious'. — Gk. νοθο-, fr. νόθος, 'bastard, spurious'; of unknown origin.

Nothofagus, n., a genus of timber trees (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious' (see **notho-**), and L. *fagus*, 'beech' (see **beech**). The correct form would be *Nothophegus*, fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious', and φηγός, 'oak'; see **Fagopyrum.**

Notholaena, n., a genus of plants, the cloak fern (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νόθος, 'spurious' (see **notho-**), and L. *laena*, 'woolen cloak, mantle', fr. Gk. χλαῖνα, which is rel. to χλανίς, of s.m.

nothous, adj., spurious; bastard. — L. *nothus*, fr. Gk. νόθος; see **notho-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

notice, n. — ME. *notyce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *notice*, fr. L. *nōtitia*, 'a being known, knowledge, note, information', fr. *nōtus*, 'known', pp. of *nōscere*, 'to know'. See **know** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 3rd suff. **-ice.**

Derivatives: *notice*, tr. v., *notice-able*, adj., *notice-abl-y*, adv.

notification, n. — OF., fr. L. *nōtificātus*, pp. of *nōtificāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

notify, tr. v. — ME. *notifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *notifier*, fr. L. *nōtificāre*, 'to make known, notify', fr. *nōtus*, 'known', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **-fy.**

Derivatives: *notifi-able*, adj., *notifi-er*, n.

notion, n. — L. *nōtiō*, 'notice; idea, conception', fr. *nōtus*, pp. of *nōscere*, 'to know'; see **notice** and **-ion.** L. *nōtiō* was coined by Cicero as a loan translation of Gk. ἔννοια, 'act of thinking, notion, conception', or πρόληψις, 'previous notion, previous conception'.

notional, adj., pertaining to a notion. — Late L. *nōtiōnālis*, fr. L. *nōtiō*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *notional-ly*, adv.

noto-, before a vowel **not-,** combining from denoting 'the back', as in *notochord*. — Gk. νωτο-, fr. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', cogn. with L. *natis*, 'rump'. Cp. **nates.** Cp. also the second element in **Camponotus, Gymnonoti, Gymnotus.**

notochord, n., an elastic rod-shaped chord in the back of embryos of animals (*zool.*) — Lit. 'chord of the back'; coined by the English anatomist, Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) in 1848 fr. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and χορδή, 'a string'. See **noto-** and **chord.**

notodontid, adj., pertaining to the *Notodontidae*; **n.,** any moth of the family *Notodontidae*. — See next word.

Notodontidae, n. pl., a family of moths (*entomol.*) — Formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **not-** and the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

Notogaea, n., a zoogeographical realm, comprising the Australian, New Zealand and Neotropical regions. — Gk., compounded of νότος, 'the south wind, the south', and γαῖα, 'earth'. The first element prop. means 'the rainy wind', and is rel. to νότιος, νοτερός, 'damp, moist', νοτίς, 'moisture, damp', νοτῐ́ᾱ, 'moisture, rain'; see **natation** and cp. **Notus.** For the second element in *Notogaea* see **geo-.**

notonectid, adj., pertaining to the *Notonectidae*; n., one of the family *Notonectidae*. — See next word.

Notonectidae, n. pl., a family of aquatic insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **noto-** and Gk. νήκτης, 'swimmer'. See **necto-** and cp. words there referred to.

notoriety, n., 1) the quality of being notorious; 2) a well-known person. — F. *notoriété*, fr. ML. *nōtōrietātem*, acc. of *nōtōrietās*, fr. *nōtōrius*, 'well-known'. See next word and **-ity.**

notorious, adj., well-known, widely known (usually in an unfavorable sense). — ML. *nōtōrius*, 'well-known', fr. L. *nōtus*, 'known'. See **know** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-orious.**

Derivatives: *notorious-ly*, adv., *notorious-ness*, n.

Notornis, n., a genus of flightless birds chiefly of

New Zealand (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'bird of the south', compounded of **not-** and Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

Notropis, n., a genus of North American minnows (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and τρόπις, 'a ship's keel', lit. 'turner'. See **noto-** and **trope.**

Notungulata, n. pl., an order of extinct mammals (*paleontol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. νῶτος (also νῶτον), 'the back', and L. *ungula*, 'hoof, claw'. See **noto-** and **Ungulata.**

notungulate, adj., pertaining to the Notungulata; n., one of the order Notungulata. — See prec. word.

Notus, n., the south wind. — L., fr. Gk. Νότος. See **Notogaea.**

notwithstanding, prep., adv. and conj. — Compounded of **not** and the pres. part. of the verb **withstand.**

nouch, n. — See **ouch.**

nougat, n., sweetmeat of almonds and other nuts. — F., fr. Provenç. *nougat*, fr. OProvenç. *nogat*, 'nutcake', fr. VL. **nucātum*, fr. L. *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut'. See **nucleus** and cp. words there referred to.

nought, n. — ME. *nought*, *nouht*, etc., fr. OE. *nōwiht*, a var. of *nāwiht*, 'nothing'. See **naught.**

noumenal, adj., pertaining to noumena or the noumenon. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

noumenon, n., the object of intellectual intuition; opposed to a phenomenon (*philos.*) — Gk. νούμενον, 'that which is perceived', neut. pass. pres. part. of νοέω, 'I perceive by the mind', fr. νόος, νοῦς, 'mind' (see **nous**); for the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to. The word *noumenon* was introduced by Kant as the opposite of *phenomenon.*

noun, n. — ME. *nowne*, fr. AF. *noun*, fr. OF. *non*, *nom* (F. *nom*), fr. L. *nōmen*, 'name'. See **name** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **nominal, nominate.**

Derivatives: *noun-al*, adj., *noun-al-ly*, adv.

nourish, tr. v. — ME. *norischen*, *norisen*, fr. OF. *noris(s)-*, enlarged stem of *norir*, *nurir* (F. *nourrir*), fr. L. *nūtrīre*, 'to nourish', fr. **nū-trī*, older form of *nū-trī-x*, 'nurse', lit. 'she who gives suck', fr. I.-E. base **sneu-*, **snāu-*, whence also OI. *snáuti*, 'she drips, gives milk', Gk. νάω, 'I flow'. See **natation** and cp. **nurse, nurture, nutrient, nutriment.** For the ending of *nourish* see verbal suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *nourish-able*, adj., *nourish-er*, n., *nourishment* (q.v.)

nourishment, n. — ME. *norysshement*, fr. OF. *norissement*, fr. *norir*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

nous, n., 1) intellect, mind; the reason; 2) common sense (*colloq.*) — Gk. νοῦς, Att. form of νόος, 'mind, intellect'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **noetic, paranoia.**

nouveau riche, a person who has newly become rich; a parvenu. — F., lit. 'new rich'. See **novel,** adj., and **rich.**

nova, n., a new star that appears suddenly and then grows fainter gradually (*astron.*) — ModL., short for L. *nova stēlla*, 'a new star'; fem. of *novus*, 'new'. See **new** and cp. **novel,** adj.

novaculite, n., a hard slate used for whetstones (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *novācula*, 'a sharp knife, a razor', a noun formed with instrumental suff. *-cula*, from the verb **novāre*, 'to whet', which prob. derives fr. **qsnewā-*, from I.-E. **qsneu-*, enlargement of base **qseu-*, whence also OI. *kṣṇótram*, 'whetstone', *kṣṇāuti*, 'grinds, whets' (pp. *kṣṇutáḥ*), ON. *snöggr*, 'short-haired', *snauðr*, 'bald, bare, poor', Norw. *snau*, dial. Swed. *snauder*, 'bald, short', MDu. *snōde*, Du. *snood*, 'base, heinous, wicked', MHG. *snoede*, 'contemptible' (whence G. *schnöde*, 'base, disdainful'), orig. meaning 'shorn'. For derivatives of the primitive base **qseu-*, see **xyster.**

novation, n., the replacement of an old obligation by a new one (*law*). — Late L. *novātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a making new, renewal', fr. L. *novātus*, pp. of *novāre*, 'to make new', fr. *novus*, 'new'. See **new,** adj., and **-ation** and cp. next word.

novel, adj., new; strange; unusual. — ME., fr. OF. *novel*, *nouvel* [F. *nouveau* (fem. *nouvelle*)], fr. L. *novellus*, dimin. of *novus*, 'new'. See **new** and cp. **nova, novation, novice, innovate, renovate.**

novel, n., a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, representing human life. — MF. *novelle* (F. *nouvelle*), 'short story', fr. It. *novella*, fr. L. *novella*, 'new things', neut. pl. of *novellus*, 'new', used as a fem. sing. noun. See **novel,** adj.

novelette, n., a short novel. — Formed fr. **novel,** n., with dimin. suff. **-ette.**

novelist, n., a writer of novels. — A hybrid coined fr. **novel,** n. (fr. L. *novella*), and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

novelty, n., 1) newness; 2) something new; 3) a new article put on sale. — ME. *novelté*, fr. OF. *novelte* (F. *nouveauté*), fr. Late L. *novellitātem*, acc. of *novellitās*, 'newness, novelty', fr. L. *novellus*, 'new'. See **novel,** adj., and subst. suff. **-ty.**

November, n. — L. *November* (*mēnsis*), 'the ninth month' (of the Roman year), fr. *novem*, 'nine'; see **nine.** (The Roman year began with March; cp. *September*, *October*, *December.*)

novennial, adj., recurring every nine years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *novennis*, 'of nine years', which is compounded of *novem*, 'nine', and *annus*, 'year'. For the first element see **nine,** for the second see **annual.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *nov-ĕnnis*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

novercal, adj., like a stepmother. — L. *novercālis*, fr. *noverca*, 'stepmother', a derivative of *novus*, 'new'. See **new.**

novice, n., a beginner. — ME. *novis*, fr. MF. (= F.) *novice*, fr. L. *novīcius*, 'new; newly arrived; novice', fr. *novus*, 'new'. See **new** and 2nd **-ice.**

noviciate, also **novitiate,** n., the state of being a novice. — F. *noviciat*, fr. ML. *novītiātus*, fr. Late L. *novītius*, inexact spelling of L. *novīcius.* See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

novo-, combining form meaning 'new'. — Fr. L. *novus*, 'new'. See **new** and cp. **novel,** adj.

novocaine, novocain, n., a local anesthetic substitute for cocaine; a trade name (*Novocain*). — Coined fr. **novo-** and **(co)cain(e).**

now, adv. — ME. *nou*, *nu*, fr. OE. *nū*, rel. to ON. *nū*, Dan., Swed., Du. *nu*, OS., OFris. *nū*, *nu*, OHG., MHG. *nū*, *nu*, G. *nun*, Goth. *nu*, 'now', and cogn. with OI. *nū*, *nu*, *nūnám*, Avestic *nū*, OPers. *nūram*, Toch. *nu*, Hitt. *nuwa*, 'now', Gk. νύ, νῦν, L. *nunc*, OSlav. *nyně*, Lith. *nù*, 'now', OIr. *nu-*, *no-* (presential pref.). The original meaning of these words was 'newly, recently'. They derive fr. I.-E. base **nŭ*, which is rel. to base **newo-*, 'new'. See **new.**

Derivatives: *now*, conj. and n.

nowadays, adv., at the present time, in these times. — Compounded of **now,** pref. **a-,** used in the sense of 'on', and adv. gen. *day's.*

nowel, n., 1) newel; 2) core of a mold for casting large hollow objects. — A var. of **newel.**

Nowel, n. — A var. of **Noel.**

nowhere, adv., — ME. *nowher*, fr. OE. *nāhwǣr*, compounded of *nā*, 'no', and *hwǣr*, 'where'. See **no,** adv., and **where.**

nowhither, adv., to, or toward, no place, nowhere. — ME. *nowhider*, fr. OE. *nāhwiðer*, compounded of *nā*, 'no', and *wiðer*, 'whither'. See **no,** adv., and **whither.**

Nox, n., the goddess of night in Roman mythology. — L., lit. 'night'. See **nocti-, night.**

noxal, adj., injurious. — L. *noxālis*, 'harmful, injurious', fr. *noxa*. See next word.

noxious, adj., harmful, injurious. — L. *noxius*, 'harmful, injurious', fr. *noxa*, 'harm, injury', rel. to *noceō*, *nocēre*, 'to hurt, injure, harm', and to *nex*, gen. *necis*, 'violent death, murder'. For the change of *e - o* cp. *meminī*, 'I remember', and *moneō*, 'I remind, admonish' (see *memento* and *monition*); *decet*, 'it is comely, it becomes', and *doceō*, 'I teach' (see *decent* and *docile*); *regō*, 'I guide, conduct, direct', and *rogō*, 'I ask', lit. 'I reach after' (see *regent* and *rogation*). L. *noceō* and *nex* derive fr. I.-E. base **nek̑-*, 'to destroy; to perish', whence also OI. *náśyati*, 'disappears, perishes, disappears', Avestic *nasyeiti*, of s.m., *nasu-*, 'dead body, corpse', Toch. B. *nak-sentr*, 'they blame', Gk. νέκῡς, νεκ-ρός, 'dead body, corpse', OIr. *ēc*, Bret. *ankou*, Co. *ancow*, 'death'. Cp. **obnoxious, nocent, innocent, nocuous, noxal, nuisance.** Cp. also **internecine, Necator, necro-, noyade, pernicious.** Cp. also **ninny.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *noxious-ly*, adv., *noxious-ness*, n.

noyade, n., the drowning of persons at Nantes during the Reign of Terror in 1794. — F., 'drowning', fr. *noyer*, 'to kill by drowning, to drown', fr. L. *necāre*, 'to kill'. See **noxious.**

Derivative: *noyade*, tr. v.

noyau, n., a liqueur flavored with peach kernels. — F., 'stone of fruit; core of statues, casts, etc.; newel (of staircase), noyau', fr. Late L. *nucālem*, acc. of *nucālis*, 'pertaining to a nut', fr. L. *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut'. See **nucleus** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **newel.**

nozzle, n., a spout. — Dimin. of **nose** (q.v.) Cp. **nuzzle.**

Derivative: *nozzle*, tr. v.

nu, n., name of the 13th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. νῦ, shortened fr. Heb. *nūn*, name of the letter *n.* See **nun,** the letter.

nuance, n., a slight difference. — F., 'shade, hue; a slight difference', fr. MF., fr. *nuer*, 'to shade', fr. *nue*, 'cloud', fr. L. *nūbēs* (see **nubilous** and **-ance**); so called with reference to the different colors of the clouds.

nub, n., a knob, lump (*rare*) — Cp. LG. *knubbe*, 'knob, protuberance', and see **knob, knub.**

nubble, n., a small nub. — Formed fr. **nub** with dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *nubbl-y*, adj.

nubia, n., a woman's light scarf worn over the head and neck. — Fr. L. *nūbēs*, 'cloud'. See **nubilous.**

Nubian, adj., pertaining to Nubia, its people or their language; n., a) an inhabitant of Nubia; b) the Negro language spoken by the Nubians.

nubiform, adj., resembling a cloud. — Compounded of L. *nūbēs*, 'cloud', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **nubilous** and **form,** n.

nubile, adj., marriageable (said of a woman) — L. *nūbilis*, from the stem of *nūbere*, 'to marry, wed'. See **nuptial** and cp. **connubial.**

Derivative: *nubil-ity*, n.

nubilous, adj., cloudy, foggy, obscure. — Late L. *nūbilōsus*, fr. L. *nūbēs*, 'cloud', which prob. stands for **snoudhis* and is cogn. with Avestic *snaoδa-*, 'clouds', W. *nudd*, 'fog', Gk. νυθόν (Hesychius), 'dark, dusky'. Cp. **nuance, nubia, nubiform.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

nucellus, n., the central mass of the body of an ovule (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *nucella*, dimin. of *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut'. See **nucleus** and cp. words there referred to.

nucha, n., the spinal cord (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Arab. *nukhā'*, 'spinal marrow'. See **nuque.**

Derivative: *nuch-al*, adj.

nucha, n., nape of the neck (*anat.*) — Medical L., from a confusion of Arab. *nukhā'*, 'spinal marrow', with *núqraʰ*, 'nape of the neck' (see prec. word); introduced by Constantine the African about 1080.

Derivative: *nuch-al*, adj.

nuchal, adj., pertaining to the spinal cord. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **nucha,** 'spinal cord'.

nuchal, adj., pertaining to the nape of the neck.

— Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **nucha,** 'the nape of the neck'.

nuchalgia, n., pain in the nape of the neck (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. prec. word and Gk. ἄλγος, 'pain'; see **-algia,**

nuci-, combining form meaning 'nut'. — L., from the stem of *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut'. See **nucleus** and cp. words there referred to.

nuciferous, adj., yielding nuts. — Compounded of **nuci-** and the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

nuciform, adj., nut-shaped. — Compounded of **nuci-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

nucivorous, adj., nut-eating. — Compounded of **nuci-** and L. *-vorus*, fr. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **-vorous.**

nucleate, nucleated, adj., having a nucleus. — L. *nucleātus*, 'having a kernel', fr. *nucleus*. See **nucleus** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

nucleate, tr. v., to form into a nucleus. — L. *nucleāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *nucleāre*, 'to be kernelly', fr. *nucleus*. See **nucleus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

nuclein, n., any of a group of substances occurring in cell nuclei (*biochem.*) — G. *Nuklein*, coined by the Swiss biochemist Friedrich Miescher in 1869 fr. L. *nucleus* (see **nucleus**) and chem. suff. **-in.**

nucleo-, combining form meaning 'connected with, or related to, a nucleus'. — L. *nucleo-*, fr. *nucleus*. See **nucleus.**

nucleolus, n., a rounded body within the nucleus of a cell. — L., 'a little nut', dimin. of *nucleus*, 'nut, kernel', itself a dimin. of *nux*, 'nut'. See next word and dimin. suff. **-ole.**
Derivatives: *nucleol-ar*, *nucleol-ate*, *nucleol-ated*, adjs.

nucleoside, n., a glycoside derived from nucleic acid (*chem.*) — Coined from **nucleo-** and **(glyc)-oside.**

nucleotide, n., phosphate of nucleoside (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **nucleo-,** the letter *-t-* (which was inserted for the sake of euphony or under the influence of *phosphatide*) and suff. **-ide** (on the analogy of *nucleos-ide*).

nucleus, n., a central core or kernel, about which matter is gathered. — L. *nuc(u)leus*, 'kernel', dimin. of *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut', which stands for **cnu-c-s* and is formed with suff. *-c* fr. I.-E. base **cnu-*. Formed from the same base without any suff. are MIr. *cnū*, W. *cneuen*, MCo. *knyfan*, MBret. *knoen*, 'nut'; formed from the same base with suff. *-d* (i.e. fr. **cnu-d*) are ON. *hnot*, OE. *hnutu*, etc., 'nut'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. **qnew-*, 'formed into a ball, compressed', fr. base **qen-*, 'to form into a ball, to compress'. Cp. **nucleate, enucleate, newel, noisette,** 'piece of meat', **noyau, nucellus, nuci-, Nucula, nux vomica.** Cp. also **nut.**
Derivatives: *nucle-ar*, *nucle-ary*, adjs.

Nucula, n., a genus of marine bivalves (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *nucula*, 'a little nut', dimin. of *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'nut' (see **nucleus** and **-ule**); so called from the nutlike shell.

nude, adj., naked bare, unclothed. — L. *nūdus*, 'naked, bare', fr. **now(e)dos* for I.-E. **nog^{w}e-dhos*; cogn. with Goth. *naqaþs*, OE. *nacod*, 'naked'. See **naked.**
Derivatives: *nude*, n., a nude figure, *nude-ly*, adv., *nude-ness*, n.

nudge, tr. v., to touch or push slightly with the elbow. — Prob. rel. to dial Norw. *nugga*, *nyggja*, 'to push'.
Derivative: *nudge*, n.

Nudibranchiata, n. pl., a suborder of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *nūdus*, 'naked', and *branchia*, 'gill'. See **nude** and **branchia.**

nudibranchiate, adj., 1) pertaining to the Nudibranchiata; 2) n., one of the Nudibranchiata. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

nudicaul, nudicaulous, adj., having leafless stems (*bot.*) — Compounded of L. *nūdus*, 'naked, bare', and *caulis*, 'stem, stalk'. See **nude** and **cole.**

nudism, n., the practice of going nude. — See **nude** and **-ism.**

nudist, n., one who practices nudism. — See **nude** and **-ist.**

nudity, n., 1) nakedness; 2) that which is nude. — F. *nudité*, fr. L. *nūditātem*, acc. of *nūditās*, 'nakedness', fr. *nūdus*. See **nude** and **-ity.**

nudnik, n., a bore. — Yiddish *nudnik*, formed with agential suff. *-nik*, fr. Russ. *núdnyĭ*, 'tiresome, tedious, boring', fr. *nudá*, 'need, want, boredom', which is rel. to OSlav. *nužda*, Russ. *nuždá*, 'need', and cogn. with Goth. *nauþs*, OE. *nīed*, *nēd*, 'need'; see **need,** n. The Yiddish suff. *-nik* is of Slavic origin; cp. **beatnik.**

nugacious, adj., trifling (*rare*). — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *nūgāx*, gen. *nūgācis*, 'trifling', fr. *nūgārī*. See **nugatory.**
Derivative: *nugacious-ness*, n.

nugacity, n., triviality (*rare*) — Late L. *nūgācitās*, 'a trifling, playfulness', fr. L. *nūgāx*, gen. *nūgācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

nugatory, adj., trifling, of no value. — L. *nūgātōrius*, 'trifling; worthless, useless', fr. *nūgātor*, gen. *-ōris*, 'jester, joker', fr. *nūgātus*, pp. of *nūgārī*, 'to jest, trifle', fr. *nūgae*, gen. *-ārum*, 'jokes, jests, trifles'; which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ory.**

nuggar, n., a kind of boat used on the Nile. — VArab. *nuqqār*.

nugget, n., a lump of metal; esp. a lump of gold. — For *niggot* (so spelled in North's Plutarch), fr. *a niggot*, misdivision and corruption of *an ingot*. See **ingot.**

nuisance, n., something causing annoyance or inconvenience. — ME. *nusaunce*, fr. OF. *nuisance*, fr. *nuisant*, pp. of *nuire*, 'to hurt, harm', fr. VL. *nocĕre*, corresponding to classical L. *nocēre*, 'to hurt, injure, harm'. See **noxious** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see

suff. **-ance.** F. *nuisance* has been reborrowed fr. English.

null, adj. — Fr. F. *nul*—or directly—fr. L. *nūllus*, 'not one, not any, none', contraction of **ne(e) oin(o)los*, 'not one', fr. neg. pref. *ne-* and dimin. of OL. *oinos* (whence L. *ūnus*), 'one'. See **no,** adv., and **one** and cp. **nullify, nullity, annul.**

nullah, n., a ravine; a watercourse (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *nālā*, 'brook, watercourse, ravine'.

nullification, n. — Late L. *nūllificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *nūllificātus*, pp. of *nūllificāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

nullify, tr. v., to render invalid, make null and void, annul. — Late L. *nūllificāre*, 'to esteem lightly, despise', prop. 'to reduce to nothing', compounded of L. *nūllus*, 'none', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **null** and **-fy.**

nullipara, n., a woman who has never borne a child (*med.*) — Medical L., coined on analogy of L. *vivipara* (see *viviparous*) fr. L. *nūllus*, 'none', and *-para*, fem. of *-parus*, 'bringing forth', from the stem of *parere*, 'to bring forth'. See **null** and **-parous.**

nulliparous, adj., having borne no children. — See prec. word and **-parous.**

nullipore, n., any of various lime-secreting algae (*bot.*) — Compounded of L. *nūllus*, 'none', and *porus*, 'passage, pore'. See **null** and **pore.**

nullity, n., the quality or state of being null, invalidity; that which is null. — OF. (= F.) *nullité*, fr. ML. *nūllitātem*, acc. of *nūllitās*, fr. L. *nūllus*. See **null** and **-ity.**

numb, adj. — ME. *nume*, lit. 'taken, seized', pp. of *nimen* (fr. OE. *niman*), 'to take'. See **nim** and **nimble.** The *b* in *numb* is excrescent. Cp. **benumb.**
Derivatives: *numb*, tr. and intr. v., *numb-ness*, n.

number, n. — ME. *nombre*, *noumbre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *nombre*, fr. L. *numerus* (for **nomeros*) 'number', fr. I.-E. base **nem-*, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See **nimble** and cp. **numeral, numeric, numero, numerous.**
Derivative: *number-less*, adj.

number, tr. v. — ME. *nombren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *nombrer*, fr. L. *numerāre*, 'to count, reckon, number', fr. *numerus*. See **number,** n.
Derivative: *number-er*, n.

Numbers, n., the fourth book of the Pentateuch. — Translation of L. *Numerī*, itself translation of Gk. Ἀριθμοί; it was so called because it begins with the *census* of the people taken in the second year of the Exodus.

numbles, n. pl., certain inward parts of deer used as food (*archaic*). — ME. *noumbles*, fr. OF. *numbles*, *nombles* (pl.), 'loin of veal', dissimilated fr. **lombles*, pl. of **lomble*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dimin. of *lumbus*, 'loin' (whence OF., F. *lombe*, 'loin'). See **loin** and **-ule** and cp. **umbles** and **humble pie.**

numda, numdah, n. — See **namda.**

numen, n., a divine spirit; a presiding divinity. — L. *nūmen*, 'divine will, divine command', prop. 'divine approval expressed by nodding the head', fr. *nuere*, 'to nod', which is cogn. with Gk. νεύειν, 'to nod'. See **nutant** and **-men** and cp. **numinous.**

numerable, adj. — L. *numerābilis*, 'that can be counted or numbered', fr. *numerāre*. See **number,** v. and n., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *numberable-ness*, n., *numerabl-y*, adv.

numeral, adj., pertaining to, or expressing, a number or numbers. — MF. (= F.) *numéral*, fr. Late L. *numerālis*, 'of numbers', fr. L. *numerus*. See **number,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *numeral*, n.

numerary, adj., pertaining to a number or numbers. — ML. *numerārius*, fr. L. *numerus*. See **number** n., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

numerate, v., to count; to enumerate. — L. *numerātus*, pp. of *numerāre*. See **number,** v. and n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

numeration, n. — ME. *numeracion*, fr. L. *numerātiō*, gen. of *-ōnis*, 'a counting', fr. *numerātus*, pp. of *numerāre*. See **number,** v. and n., and **-ation.**

numerator, n., that term of a fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. — VL. *numerātor*, lit. 'counter, numberer', fr. *numerātus*, pp. of *numerāre*. See **number,** v. and n., and **-tor.**

numerical, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ical** fr. L. *numerus*. Cp. F. *numérique* and see **number,** n.
Derivative: *numerical-ly*, adv.

numerology, n., the study of the occult meaning of numbers. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *numerus*, 'number', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** The correct form would be *arithmology*, fr. Gk. ἀριθμός, 'number', and -λογίᾱ.

numerous, adj. — L. *numerōsus*, 'numerous', fr. *numerus*. See **number,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *numerous-ly*, adv., *numerous-ness*, n.

Numidia, n., an ancient country in North Africa. — L., fr. *Numida*, 'a Numidian', orig. 'a nomad', fr. Gk. νομάδα, acc. of νομάς, 'nomad'; see **nomad** and 1st **-ia.** For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. *onycha*, *orc*, *speluncar*, *sportula*.

Numidian, adj., pertaining to Numidia. — L. *Numidiānus*, fr. *Numidia*. See prec. word and **-an.**
Derivative: *Numidian*, n., one of the inhabitants of Numidia.

numinous, adj., divine, spiritual. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *nūmen*, gen. *nūminis*, 'divine will'. See **numen.**

numismatic, adj., pertaining to coins and medals. — F. *numismatique*, fr. L. *numisma*, 'current coin', fr. Gk. νόμισμα, 'usage, money, current coin', lit. 'what has been sanctioned by custom or usage', fr. νομίζειν, 'to adopt or practice a custom or usage', fr. νόμος, 'law, custom, usage', fr. I.-E. base **nem-*, 'to divide, distribute, allot'. See **nimble** and words there referred to

and cp. esp. **nummary.** For the ending see suff. **-atic.**

numismatics, n., the study and collection of coins and medals. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

numismatist, n., 1) a specialist in numismatics; 2) a collector of coins or medals. — F. *numismatiste.* See **numismatic** and **-ist.**

numismatology, n., numismatics. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *numisma,* gen. *-matis* (see **numismatic**) and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

numismatologist, n., a numismatist. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ist.**

nummary, adj., pertaining to coins or money. — L. *nummārius,* 'of coins', fr. *nummus,* 'coin, money', which is a loan word fr. Gk. νόμισμος, 'lawful, legal', fr. νόμος, 'law'. See **numismatic** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **nummular, nummulite.**

nummiform, adj., coin-shaped. — Compounded of L. *nummus,* 'coin', and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **nummary** and **form,** n.

nummular, adj., coin-shaped. — L. *nummulārius,* lit. 'of small coins', fr. *nummulus,* dimin. of *nummus,* 'coin'. See **nummary** and the suffixes **-ule** and **-ar.**

nummulite, n., a coin-shaped fossil shell — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *nummulus.* See prec. word.

Derivative: *nummulit-ic,* adj.

numskull, n., a dolt, blockhead. — Compounded of **numb** and **skull.**

nun, n., 1) a woman devoted to religious life, esp. one living in a convent under vows of chastity, poverty and obedience; 2) any of various birds. — ME. *nunne, nun,* fr. OE. *nunne,* fr. Late L. *nonna,* 'an old woman, a nun', fem. of *nonnus,* 'an old man, a monk', orig. a child's lip word. Cp. OI. *nanā́,* ModPers. *nana,* 'mother', Gk. νάννα, νέννα, 'aunt', Alb. *nanε,* 'mother, nurse', Bulg. *neni,* 'the older one', Serbo-Croatian *nana, nena,* 'mother', W. *nain,* 'grandmother', which all were orig. child's lip words. OIt. *nonno,* 'grandfather', *nonna,* 'grandmother', are loan words fr. Late L. *nonnus,* resp. *nonna.* Cp. **nunnery.** Cp. also **nanism.**

nun, n., the 14th letter of the Heb. alphabet. — Heb. *nūn,* lit. 'fish'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **nu.**

nuncheon, n., a light refreshment taken at noon (*obsol.*) — ME. *noneschench,* lit. 'a noon-drink', fr. *none,* 'noon', and *schenche,* 'a pouring out, a draft'. For the first element see **noon.** The second element derives fr. OE. *scencan,* 'to give to drink', which is rel. to OS. *skenkian,* OFris. *skenka,* OHG. *skenken,* 'to give to drink', MHG., G., Du. *schenken,* 'to give'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to hold in a slanting position'. They derive from the Teut. adj. **skanka-,* 'slanting, oblique', fr. I.-E. base **sqeŋg-,* of s.m. See **shank** and cp. **skink,** 'to serve'. Cp. also **luncheon.**

nunciature, n., the office of a nuncio. — It. *nunciatura* (now *nunziatura*), formed with suff. *-ura* (fr. L. *-ūra*), fr. *nunciato* (now *nunziato*), pp. of *nunciare* (now *nunziare*), 'to announce, proclaim', fr. L. *nūntiāre,* 'to announce', fr. *nūntius.* See next word and **-ure.**

nuncio, n., papal envoy. — Earlier It. *nuncio* (now *nunzio*), fr. L. *nūntius,* 'messenger, envoy; message', which prob. stands for **noventius,* haplologic contraction of **novi-ventius,* lit. 'one new-coming', fr. *novus* 'new', and *vent-(um),* pp. stem of *venīre,* 'to come'. See **new** and **come,** and cp. **announce, annunciate, denounce, denunciate, enounce, enunciate, internuncial, internuncio, pronounce, pronunciamento, pronunciation, renounce, renunciation.**

nuncle, n., uncle (*obsol.*) — From misdivision of *an uncle* (or *mine uncle*) into *a nuncle* (resp. *my nuncle*).

nuncupative, adj., declared orally, oral (*said of wills*) — Late L. *nuncupātīvus,* 'so-called, nominal', fr. L. *nuncupātus,* pp. of *nuncupāre,* 'to call by name, to call, name', fr. **nōmo-capos,* 'taken by name', which is compounded of *nōmen,* 'name', and *capere,* 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **name** and **captive.**

nundinal, adj., pertaining to a fair or market. — L. *nūndinālis,* 'pertaining to a market day', fr. *nūndinae,* 'the market day', lit. 'the ninth day' (so called because it was held every ninth day), contraction of **noven-dinom,* 'nine days', fr. *novem,* 'nine', and **dinom,* 'day'. For the first element see **nine.** The second element is cogn. with OI. *-dínam,* OSlav. *dĭnĭ,* 'day', Lith. *dienà,* OPruss. *deinam* (acc.), 'day', OIr. *-denus* (in *trē-denus*), 'the space of three days', Goth. *-teins* (in the compound *sin-teins,* 'daily', OHG. *-zin* (in *lengi-zin,* 'Lent', lit. 'long days'), OE. *-ten* (in *lenc-ten*), of s.m., and with L. *diēs,* 'day', *deus,* 'god'. See **dies non, deity,** and cp. the second element in **Lent.**

nunnation, n., the addition of a final *n* in the Arabic declension of nouns. — ModL. *nunnātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *nūn,* the Arabic name of the letter *n,* fr. Heb. *nūn.* See **nun,** name of a Hebrew letter, and **-ation.**

nunnery, n., 1) a community of nuns; 2) a convent. — ME. *nunnerie,* fr. OF. *nonnerie,* fr. *nonne,* 'nun', fr. L. *nonna.* See **nun** and **-ery.**

nuphar, n., the waterlily. — See **nenuphar.**

nuptial, adj., pertaining to a wedding. — L. *nuptiālis,* 'of a marriage or wedding', fr. *nuptiae,* 'marriage, wedding', fr. *nuptus,* pp. of *nūbō,* 'marriage, wedding', fr. *nuptus,* pp. of *nūbō,* 'to marry, wed', which prob. stands for **sneubhō* and is cogn. with OSlav. *snubiti,* 'to love, woo', Czech *snoubiti,* 'to seek in marriage, woo', Czech *za-snoubiti,* Slovak *zasnúbit',* 'to betroth', Gk. νύμφη, 'bride'. For the ending see suff. **-al.** Cp. **nubile, connubial, nymph.**

nuptials, n. pl. — Fr. prec. word.

nuque, n., the back of the neck, nape. — F., 'back of the neck, nape'. The original meaning of the word was 'spinal marrow'; it derives fr. ML. *nucha,* which is borrowed fr. Arab. *nukhā',* of s.m.; see **nucha.** The meaning of F. *nuque* is due to the influence of Arab. *núqraʰ,* 'nape'. Cp. OProvenç. *nuca,* which unites both meanings: 'back of the neck' and 'marrow'.

nuraghe, n., any of the prehistoric circular buildings found in Sardinia. — Dial. It. (= Sardinian) *nuraghe.*

nurse, n. — ME. *norice, nurice,* fr. OF. *nurice, nourice* (F. *nourrice*), fr. Late L. *nūtrīcia,* 'nurse', fem. of L. *nūtrīcius,* adj., 'nourishing', fr. *nūtrīx,* gen *-īcis,* 'nurse'. See **nourish** and cp. **nurture.**

Derivatives: *nurse,* tr. and intr. v., *nurs-er,* n., *nurseling* (q.v.), *nurse-ry,* n., *nurs-ing,* adj. and n.

nurseling, also **nursling,** n., 1) an infant; 2) anything that is carefully fostered. — Formed fr. **nurse** with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

nurture, n., nourishment. — ME., fr. OF. *nor(r)eture* (F. *nourriture*), fr. L. *nūtrītūra,* 'a nursing, suckling', fr. *nūtrītus,* pp. of *nūtrīre,* 'to nourish'. See **nourish** and **-ture.**

Derivatives: *nurture,* v., *nurtur-er,* n.

nut, n., the dry fruit of various trees, containing an edible kernel inclosed in a hard shell. — ME. *nute,* fr. OE. *hnutu,* rel. to ON. *hnot,* Norw. *not,* Swed. *nöt,* Dan. *nød,* Du. *noot,* OHG. *hnuz, nuz,* MHG. *nuz,* G. *Nuß,* 'nut'; fr. I.-E. base **cnu-d.* Cp. L. *nux,* gen. *nucis,* 'nut', fr. I.-E. base **cnu-c,* and see **nucleus.**

Derivatives: *nut,* intr. v., to gather nuts, *nutt-y,* adj.

nutant, adj., drooping, nodding (*bot.*) — L. *nūtāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *nūtāre,* freq. of *nuere,* 'to nod'. See next word and **-ant.**

nutation, n., 1) the act of nodding; 2) a slight movement of the earth's axis (*astron.*) — L. *nūtātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a nodding', fr. *nūtātus,* pp. of *nūtāre,* freq. of *nuere,* 'to nod', fr. I.-E. base **(s)neu-,* 'to move quickly, jerk, nod the head', whence also Gk. νεύειν, 'to nod', perh. also Gk. νύσσειν [fr. base **neu-q(h)-*?], 'to touch with a sharp point, prick, stab', LG. *nucken,* 'to shake the head threateningly', dial. G. *einnucken,* 'to fall into a slumber', OSlav. *nukati, njukati,* 'to stir up'. Cp. **innuendo, numen.** For the ending see suff. **-ation.**

nuthatch, n., any of various small birds, feeding esp. on nuts. — ME. *notehach, nuttehache,* compounded of *note, nutte,* 'nut' (see **nut**), and *hach, hache,* which is rel. to **hack,** 'to chop', **hatch,** 'to engrave'. For the relation between *hack* and *hatch* cp. *bake* and *batch, wake* and *watch, dike* and *ditch.*

nutmeg, n., the aromatic seed of an E. Indian tree. — ME. *notemuge, nutmuge,* formed fr. OF. *nois muguete,* 'nutmeg', through substitution of ME. *note, nut* (see **nut**) for OF. *nois,* 'nut', and through change of *muguete* into *muge.* OF. *nois muguete* derives fr. OProvenç. *noz muscada,* fr. *noz,* 'nut' (fr. L. *nucem,* acc. of *nux*), and *muscada,* fem. of *muscat,* 'musky'; see **muscat.** Cp. F. *noix muscade,* It. *noce moscada,* Sp. *nuez moscada,* Du. *nootmuskaat,* G. *Muskatnuß,* etc., 'nutmeg'.

Derivatives: *nutmegg-ed, nutmegg-y,* adjs.

nutria, n., 1) the coypu (a S. American rodent); 2) its fur. — Sp., 'otter', fr. L. *lutra.* See **otter.**

nutrient, adj. — L. *nūtriēns, -entis,* pres. part. of *nūtrīre,* 'to nourish'. See **nourish** and **-ent** and cp. **nurse, nurture.**

nutrify, tr. and intr. v., to nourish (*archaic*). — Compounded of L. *nūtrīre,* 'to nourish', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See prec. word and **-fy.**

nutriment, n., food. — L. *nūtrīmentum,* 'nourishment', fr. *nūtrīre,* 'to nourish'. See **nutrient** and **-ment.**

Derivative: *nutriment-al,* adj.

nutrition, n., the act or process of nourishing or being nourished. — L. *nūtrītiō,* 'nourishment', fr. *nūtrīre.* See **nutrient** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *nutrition-al,* adj., *nutrition-al-ly,* adv., *nutrition-ist,* n.

nutritious, adj., nourishing. — L. *nūtrīcius,* 'that which nourishes, nurses', fr. *nūtrīx,* gen. *nūtrīcis,* 'nurse'. See **nourish** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-itious.**

Derivatives: *nutritious-ly,* adv., *nutritious-ness,* n.

nutritive, adj., nourishing, nutricious. — ME. *nutritif,* fr. MF. (= F.) *nutritif* (fem. *nutritive*), fr. Late L. *nūtrītīvus,* 'nourishing', fr. L. *nūtrītus,* pp. of *nūtrīre.* See **nutrition** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *nutritive-ly,* adv., *nutritive-ness,* n.

nux vomica, the seed of an E. Indian tree containing strychnine; 2) medicine made from this seed. — ML., lit. 'a nut to make (one) vomit', fr. L. *nux,* 'nut', and *vomere,* 'to vomit'. For the first word see **nucleus,** for the second see **vomit.**

nuzzle, intr. v., to press the nose (against); tr. v., to touch with the nose. — ME. *noselen,* fr. *nose.* See **nose** and freq. suff. **-le** and cp. **nozzle.**

nyct-, form of **nycti-** before a vowel.

nyctalopia, n., 1) night-blindness; 2) day-blindness (*med.*) — Late L., fr. *nyctalōps,* 'one who suffers from night-blindness or from day-blindness', fr. Gk. νυκτάλωψ, which is compounded of νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night', ἀλαός, 'blind', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. For the etymology of νύξ see **nycti-**; ἀλαός prob. means lit. 'not seeing', and is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **a-**) and the stem of λάειν, 'to see', which is cogn. with OI. *lásati,* 'shines, beams'; for the etymology of Gk. ὤψ see **-opia.** Cp. **hemeralopia.**

Derivative: *nyctalop-ic,* adj.

Nyctanthes, n., a genus of East Indian plants (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'night flower', compounded of **nyct-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

Nyctea, n., a genus of birds, the snowy owl (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night'. See **nycti-.**

Nyctereutes, n., a genus of canine mammals, the raccoon dog (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νυκτε-

ρευτής, 'one who hunts by night', fr. νυκτερεύειν, 'to pass the night, hunt by night', fr. νύκτερος, 'by night, nightly', fr. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night'. See **nycti-.**

Nycteris, n., a genus of American bats (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νυκτερίς, 'bat', lit. 'the nocturnal animal', fr. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night'. See **nycti-.**

nycti-, nycto-, before a vowel **nyct-,** combining form meaning 'night'. — Gk. νυκτι-, νυκτο-, νυκτ-, fr. νύξ, gen. νυκτός, 'night', which is cogn. with L. *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night', Goth. *nahts*, OE. *neaht*, *niht*, of s.m. See **night** and cp. **nocti-.** Cp. also the second element in **Calonyction.**

Nycticorax, n., a genus of birds, the night heron (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νυκτικόραξ, 'a kind of owl', lit. 'night raven', fr. νυκτι- (see **nycti-**) and κόραξ, 'raven'. See **coracoid.**

nyctitropism, n., tendency of a plant to change its position at night. — Compounded of **nycti-,** Gk. -τροπος, 'turning', fr. τρέπειν, 'to turn', and suff. **-ism.** See **trope** and **tropism** and cp. *heliotropism* and words there referred to.

nyctophobia, n., morbid fear of night (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **nycto-** and -φοβία, 'fear of', fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

nylghau, n. — See **nilgai.**

nylon, n., an extremely elastic synthetic material made from coal, air and water. — An invented word.
Derivative: *nylon-ed*, adj.

nymph, n., 1) one of a class of inferior female deities represented as inhabiting the sea, springs, wells, woods, etc.; 2) a young woman (*poet.*); 3) a) a young, not fully developed insect; b) pupa, chrysalis. — ME. *nimphe*, fr. OF. *nimphe* (F. *nymphe*), fr. L. *nympha*, fr. Gk. νύμφη, 'bride, maiden, nymph', which is cogn. with L. *nūbere*, 'to marry, wed'. See **nuptial** and cp. **paranymph.** L. *lumpa* (also *limpa*, *lympha*), 'spring water', is borrowed fr. Gk. νύμφη (see **lymph**).

nympha, n., pl. **nymphae,** 1) a pupa; 2) (*pl.*) the inner lips of the vulva (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. νύμφη, 'bride, maiden, nymph'. See **nymph.**

Nymphaea, n., a genus of aquatic plants, the yellow lily (*bot.*) — L., 'the water lily', prop. 'the plant dedicated to the nymphs', fr. *nympha*. See **nymph.**

Nymphaeaceae, n. pl., the water lily family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

nymphaeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

nymphal, adj., 1) pertaining to a nymph; 2) pertaining to a young insect. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *nympha*. See **nymph.**

nymphean, adj., nymphal. — Formed with suff. **-an,** fr. Gk. νυμφαῖος, 'of the nymphs; nymph-like', fr. νύμφη. See **nymph.**

nymphitis, n., inflammation of the inner lips of the vulva (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **nymphae** with suff. **-itis.**

nympho-, combining form meaning 1) a nymph; 2) one of the nymphae (*anat.*) — Gk. νυμφο-, fr. νύμφη, 'nymph'. See **nymph.**

nympholepsy, n., ecstatic emotion. — Orig. 'frenzy supposed to take hold of a man who looked at a nymph'; formed on the analogy of *epilepsy* fr. Gk. νυμφόληπτος, 'caught by the nymphs; raptured, frenzied', which is compounded of νύμφη, 'nymph', and ληπτός, 'that which can be seized or apprehended', verbal adj. of λαμβάνειν, 'to take, seize'. See **lemma.**

nympholept, n., a person seized with nympholepsy. — Gk. νυμφόληπτος. See prec. word.
Derivative: *nympholept-ic*, adj.

nymphomania, n., morbid sexual desire in women (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **nympho-** and Gk. μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**
Derivative: *nymphomani-ac*, adj. and n.

Nyssa, n., a genus of plants, the tupelo (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. νύσσα, 'turning post', which is of uncertain etymology. It is possibly rel. to νύσσειν 'to touch with a sharp point, prick, stab'. See **nutation.**

nystagmus, n., involuntary oscillation of the eyeball (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. νυσταγμός, 'drowsiness', fr. νυστάζειν, 'to be sleepy, to be drowsy, to doze', which is cogn. with Lith. *snáudžiu*, *snáusti*, 'to slumber'.
Derivative: *nystagm-ic*, adj.

Nyx, n., the goddess of night in Greek mythology. — Gk. Νύξ, personification of the night. See **night.**

O

O, interj., an exclamation expressing admiration surprise, fear, etc. — Common to most languages; (cp. e.g. Gk. ὦ, L. *ō*, *ōh*, OSlav., Lith. *o*, Goth. *ō*, Du., G. *o*, F. *o*, OI. *ā*, OIr. *ă*, *a*); of imitative origin. Cp. **oh.**

o', shortened form of, 1) **of,** as in *o'clock*, or 2) (*dial.*) **on.**

-o-, connective vowel, orig. used to join two elements of Greek origin on the analogy of Greek compounds in which the *o* usually belongs to the stem of the first element (cp. e.g. λευκόφυλλος, 'white-leafed', χειρόμαντις, 'diviner by palmistry'), or represents another stem vowel or is an addition to a stem ending in a consonant. Later the use of this connective vowel was applied to compounds whose elements are of Latin origin, although in Latin itself, the connective vowel is *i* (cp. e.g. *art-i-fex*, 'artist', the stem of the first element being *arti-*). The use of the connective *o* was extended later to form compounds from elements of Late L., ML. and even ModL. origin, first in ethnic names (as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Indian*) and later—esp. in our time—to coin scientific terms (as *radio-active*). As in Greek words (cp. e.g. ἀριστ-αρχία in contradistinction to ἀριστο-κρατία), the connective *o* is usually dropped if the second element begins with a vowel. Cp. the numerous combining forms in *-o* throughout this dictionary. Cp. also **-oid, ology.**

oaf, n., 1) orig. an elf's child; hence a child allegedly substituted for another child; 2) an idiotic child; 3) a clumsy fellow; a lout. — Earlier *auf*, fr. ON. *alfr*, 'elf'. See **elf** and cp. **ouphe.** Cp. also **Oberon.**
Derivatives: *oaf-ish*, adj., *oaf-ish-ly*, adv., *oaf-ish-ness*, n.

oak, n. — ME. *ook*, *ok*, fr. OE. *āc*, rel. to ON. *eik*, OS., OFris., MDu. *ēk*, Du. *eik*, OHG. *eih*, MHG. *eich*, G. *Eiche*, prob. cogn. with Gk. αἰγί-λωψ, 'a kind of oak', and perh. also with L. *aesculus* (prob. standing for **aig-sclo-* or **aig-scolo-*), 'the Italian oak'. Cp. **Aesculus** and the second element in **Crataegus.**
Derivatives: *oak-en*, *oak-y*, adjs.

oakum, n., loose fiber obtained from taking apart old hemp ropes. — ME. *okum*, fr. OE. *ācumba*, 'tow', lit. 'off combing', fr. *ā*, 'off, away', and the stem of *cemban*, 'to comb'. See intensive pref. **a-** and **comb** and cp. **unkempt.**

oar, n. — ME. *oor*, *or*, fr. OE. *ār*, rel. to ON. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Swed. *åra*, 'oar'; of uncertain origin.

oarlock, n., a device in the gunwale of a rowing boat for keeping the oar in place, rowlock. — Compounded of **oar** and **lock,** 'contrivance for closing doors'. Cp. **rowlock.**

oasis, n., a fertile place in a desert. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὄασις, which is of Egypt. origin; cp. Coptic *ouahe*, 'oasis' (whence also Arab. *wâḥa*^{h}, of s.m.), prop. 'dwelling place', fr. *ouah*, 'to dwell'.

oast, n., a kiln for drying hops. — ME. *ost*, fr. OE. *āst*, 'kiln', rel. to MDu. *ast*, Du. *eest*, fr. Teut. **aist-*, corresponding to I.-E. **aid-to*, fr. base **aidh-*, 'to burn'; whence also Gk. αἴθειν, 'to burn', L. *aedēs*, 'a building, temple', *aestās*, 'summer', *aestus*, 'heat'. See **edify** and cp. words there referred to.

oat, n. — ME. *ote*, *ate*, fr. OE. *āte* (pl. *ātan*); of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *oat-en*, adj.

oath, n. — ME. *ooth*, *oth*, *ath*, fr. OE. *āþ*, rel. to ON. *eiðr*, Dan. *eed*, Swed. *ed*, OS., OFris. *ēth*, Du. *eed*, OHG. *eid*, MHG. *eit*, G. *eid*, Goth. *aiþs*, 'oath'. These words are prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. *ōeth*, 'oat', which prob. stands for I.-E. **ói-to-s*, lit. 'a going', fr. I.-E. base **ei-*, 'to go', whence also Gk. εἶμι, L. *eō* (for **eiō*), 'I go', Gk. οἶτος, 'a going; fate'. Hence OIr. *ōeth* prob. meant originally 'a going into some obligation'; see **itinerate** and cp. the second element in **Huguenot.** For sense development cp. Swed. *edgång*, 'taking an oath', lit. 'a going to swear'. For other terms of public law borrowed from the Celts cp. *amt*, *embassy*, *Reich*, *rich*.
Derivative: *oath-ed*, adj.

ob-, pref. meaning '1) toward to; 2) against; 3) across, over, upon; 4) down; 5) completely'. — L. *ob-* (before c, *f*, *g*, *p*, assimilated into *oc-*, *of-*, *og-*, *op-*; before *m*, *ob-* becomes *o-*), fr. *ob*, 'toward, against, in the way of; about; before; on account of; instead of', which is rel. to Oscan *op*, *up*, Umbr. *os* (for **ops*), and cogn. with Gk. ὀπι- in ὄπιθε(ν), Ion. and Att. ὄπισθε(ν), 'behind, at the back, after', ὀπίσω, 'backward', ὀψέ, Lesbian ὀψί, 'late in the day, at even', Hitt. *appizzis*, 'younger, youngest', Lith. *ap-*, *api-*, 'about, near'; fr. I.-E. base **opi-*, which stands in gradational relationship to I.-E. **epi-*, whence Gk. ἐπί, 'on, upon'. See **epi-** and cp. **operculum, opisometer, opistho-, opsimath, overt, cover, covert, Oscines, ostensible.**

Obadiah, n., 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the fourth in the order of the Twelve Prophets. — Heb. *'Ōbhadyáh*, lit. 'servant of the Lord'. See **abodah** and **Elijah** and cp. **Obed.**

obbligato, adj., obligatory, indispensable (said of a necessary accompaniment by a single instrument) (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'obliged', fr. L. *obligātus*, pp. of *obligāre*, 'to bind'. See **oblige.**
Derivative: *obbligato*, n., a necessary accompaniment.

obduracy, n., the quality of being obdurate, stubbornness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

obdurate, adj., hardened, stubborn. — ME. *obdurat*, fr. L. *obdūrātus*, 'hardened', pp. of *obdūrāre*, 'to harden, render hard', fr. **ob-** and *dūrāre*, 'to render hard', fr. *dūrus*, 'hard'. See **durable.**
Derivatives: *obdurate*, tr. v., *obdurate-ly*, adv., *obdurate-ness*, n., *obdurat-ion*, n.

obeah, also **obi,** n. 1) a form of witchcraft practiced by Negroes in the West Indies; 2) a fetish used in such witchcraft. — An African Negro word.

Obed, n., masc. PN. (*Bible*) — Heb. *'Ōbhḗdh*, lit. 'servant, worshiper', prop. part. of *'ābhádh*, 'he served'. See **abodah** and cp. **Obadiah.**

obedience, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *oboedientia, obēdientia*, 'obedience', fr. *oboediēns, obēdiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **obeisance,** which is a doublet of obedience.

obedient, adj. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *oboedientem*, acc. of *oboediēns*, pres. part. of *oboedīre, obēdīre*, 'to obey'. See **obey** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *obedient-ly, obedientiary* (q.v.)

obedientiary, n., a minor official of the monastic community dependent upon the abbot. — ML. *obēdientiārius*, fr. L. *oboedientia, obēdientia*. See **obedience** and **-ary.**

obeisance, n., bow of the head, curtsy. — ME. *obeisance*, fr. OF. *obeissance* (F. *obéissance*), 'obedience', fr. *obeissant*, pres. part. of *obeir*, 'to obey'. The orig. meaning of *obeisance* was 'obedience'. See **obey** and **-ce** and cp. **obedience.**

obeisant, adj., showing obeisance. — ME. *obeisaunt*, fr. OF. *obeissant* (F. *obéissant*). See prec. word and **-ce.**

obelisk, n., 1) a rectangular stone column, tapering at the top into a pyramid; 2) an obelus. — F. *obélisque*, fr. L. *obeliscus*, fr. Gk. ὀβελίσκος, 'a small spit, an obelisk', dimin. of ὀβελός, 'a spit, needle, pointed pillar, obelisk'. See **obelus.**

obelize, tr. v., to mark with an obelus. — Gk. ὀβελίζειν, fr. ὀβελός, 'obelus'. See **obelus** and **-ize.**

obelus, n., a mark (— or ÷) used in manuscripts to indicate a doubtful passage. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὀβελός, 'a needle, spit', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **obelisk, obol, amphodelite.**

Oberon, n., the king of the fairies and husband of Titania (*medieval mythol.*) — F. *Obéron*, fr. OF. *Auberon*, which is prob. borrowed from a Teut. source rel. to E. **oaf, elf** (qq. v.)

obese, adj., very fat, corpulent. — L. *obēsus*, 'fat, stout, plump', prop. 'that has eaten himself fat', pp. of *obedere*, 'to devour', fr. **ob-** and *edere*, 'to eat'. See **edible.**
Derivatives: *obese-ly*, adv., *obese-ness*, n., *obesity* (q.v.)

obesity, n., corpulence. — L. *obēsitās* (gen. *-ātis*), 'fatness, corpulence, obesity', fr. *obēsus*. Cp. F. *obésité* and see prec. word and **-ity.**

obex, n., a band of white matter above the calamus scriptorius (*anat.*) — L. *ob(j)ex*, gen. *-icis*, 'bolt, bar, barrier', rel. to *obicere* (less correctly *objicere*), 'to throw against'. See **object,** v. and n.

obey, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *obeyen*, fr. OF. *obeir*, (F. *obéir*), fr. L. *oboedīre, obēdīre*, for **ob-a^{w}izdīre*, 'to obey', fr. **ob-** and *audīre*, 'to hear'. See **audible** and cp. **obedient, obeisance.**

obfuscate, tr. v., to darken, obscure. — L. *obfuscātus*, pp. of *obfuscāre*, 'to darken', fr. **ob-** and *fuscāre*, 'to make dark, darken', fr. *fuscus*, 'dark'. See **fuscous** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *obfuscat-ion*, n.

obi, n. — See **obeah.**

obi, n., a broad sash worn by Japanese women and children. — Jap.

obiit, v., he died. — L. 3rd pers. sing. perf. of *obīre*, 'to die'. See **obit.**

obispo, n., a four-horned sheep of S. America. — Sp., lit. 'bishop', fr. Eccles. L. *episcopus* (see **bishop**); so called because its head resembles a bishop's mitre.

obit, n., death; an obituary. — ME. *obite*, fr. MF. *obit*, fr. L. *obitus*, 'death', fr. *obitus*, pp. of *obīre*, 'to go toward, to go to meet; to die' (in this latter sense short for *obīre mortem*, lit. 'to go toward death', or for *obīre diem suprēmum*, lit. 'to go toward the last day'); formed fr. **ob-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **obituary.** Cp. also **post-obit.**

obiter, adv., by the way, incidentally. — L., not compounded of L. *ob*, 'on, about', and *iter*, 'way'—as suggested by most lexicographers—but formed fr. L. *ob*, with suff. *-iter*, on analogy of *circiter*, 'about', which is formed from the preposition *circa*, 'round, about, near'.

obiter dictum, 1) an incidental opinion of a judge (*law*); 2) any incidental remark. — L., 'something said incidentally'. See prec. word and **dictum.**

obituary, adj., pertaining to, or concerning, death. — ML. *obituārius*, 'pertaining to death', fr. L. *obitus*. See **obit** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

obituary, n., a notice of a person's death, as in a newspaper. — ML. *obituārius*, 'a record of the death of a person', fr. *obituārius*, 'pertaining to death'. See **obituary,** adj.

object, tr. and intr. v. — The original, archaic meaning of this verb was 'to put before'. It derives fr. L. *objectus*, pp. of *obicere* (less correctly, *objicere*), 'to throw or put before or against', fr. **ob-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'; see **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *ab-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *object-or*, n.

object, n. — ME., fr. ML. *objectum*, lit. 'something thrown before', neut. of L. *objectus*, pp. of *obicere* (see **object,** v.); prop. a loan translation of Gk. πρόβλημα (see *problem*).
Derivatives: *object-less*, adj., *object-less-ly*, adv., *object-less-ness*, n.

objectification, n., the act of objectifying; the state of being objectified. — See next word and **-ation.**

objectify, tr. v., to make objective; to materialize. — Compounded of **object,** n., and **-fy.**

objection, n. — ME. *objeccioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *objection*, fr. Late L. *objectiōnem*, acc. of *objectiō*, 'a throwing or putting before', fr. L. *objectus*, pp. of *obicere*. See **object,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *objection-able*, adj., *objection-ability*, n., *objection-able-ness*, n., *objection-abl-y*, adv., *objection-al*, adj.

objective, adj. — ML. *objectīvus*, fr. *objectum*, 'object'. See **object,** n. and v. and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *objective-ly*, adv., *objective-ness*, n., *objectivism* (q.v.), *objectivity* (q.v.)

objective, n., aim, purpose. — From **objective,** adj.

objectivism, n., the doctrine that knowledge is based on objective reality (*philos.*) — See **objective,** adj., and **-ism.**

objectivity, n., the quality or state of being objective; objective reality. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. ML. *objectīvus*. See **objective,** adj.

objurgate, tr. v., to blame, reprove, chide. — L. *objūrgātus*, pp. of *objūrgāre*, 'to blame, reprove', fr. **ob-** and *jūrgāre*, 'to quarrel, scold, chide', contraction of earlier *jūrigāre*, formed from *jūre agere* (a phrase occurring in Varro), lit. 'to deal in a lawsuit'. L. *jūre* is the abl. of *jūs*, 'right, law, suit'; see **jury.** For the etymology of L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act', see **agent,** adj. For the formation of L. *jūrigāre* cp. *lītigāre*, 'to dispute, quarrel', which is formed from the phase *lītem agere*, 'to lead a dispute or strife'; see **litigate.**

objurgation, n., blame, reproof. — L. *objūrgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke', fr. *objūrgātus*, pp. of *objūrgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

objurgatory, adj., objurgating, reproachful. — L. *objūrgātōrius*, 'chiding, reproving, reproachful', fr. *objūrgātus*, pp. of *objūrgāre*. See **objurgate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *objurgatori-ly*, adv.

oblanceolate, adj., lance-shaped (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **ob-** and **lanceolate.**

oblate, adj., dedicated to monastic life. — L. *oblātus* (used as pp. of *offerre*, 'to bring before, to offer'), fr. **ob-** and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

oblate, adj., flattened at the poles (*geom.*) — MedL. *oblātus*, 'flattened', fr. **ob-** and L. *-lātus* in *prōlātus*, 'lengthened'. See prec. word and **prolate.**
Derivative: *oblate*, n., one dedicated to monastic life.

oblation, n., 1) an offering, dedication; 2) a donation — ME. *oblacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *oblation*, fr. L. *oblātiōnem*, acc. of *oblātiō*, 'an offering', fr. *oblātus*. See **oblate,** adj., and suff. **-ion.**
Derivative: *oblation-al*, adj.

oblatory, adj., pertaining to an oblation. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *oblātus*. See **oblate,** adj.

obligate, tr. v. — L. *obligātus*, pp. of *obligāre*. See **oblige** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

obligation, n. — ME. *obligacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *obligation*, fr. L. *obligātiōnem*, acc. of *obligātiō*, 'a binding, obligation', fr. *obligātus*, pp. of *obligāre*. See **oblige** and **-ation.**

obligato, adj. and n. — See **obbligato.**

obligatory, adj., compulsory. — Late L. *obligātōrius*, 'binding', fr. L. *obligātus*, pp. of *obligāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *obligatori-ly*, adv., *obligatori-ness*, n.

oblige, tr. v. — ME. *obligen*, fr. OF. *obligier, obliger* (F. *obliger*), fr. L. *obligāre*, 'to bind, put under obligation, oblige', fr. **ob-** and *ligāre*, 'to bind'. See **ligament** and cp. **obbligato.**
Derivatives: *oblig-ed*, adj., *obligee* (q.v.), *obliging*, adj., *oblig-ing-ly*, adv., *oblig-ing-ness*, n., *obligor* (q.v.)

obligee, n., a person to whom another is bound by contract (*law*). — Formed fr. **oblige** with suff. **-ee.**

obligor, n., a person who binds himself to another by contract (*law*). — Formed fr. **oblige** with agential suff. **-or.**

oblique, adj., 1) slanting, neither perpendicular nor horizontal; 2) indirect. — ME. *oblike*, fr. L. *oblīquus*, 'slanting, sidelong, indirect'—either directly or through the medium of F. *oblique*. L. *oblīquus* is formed fr. **ob-** and *līquus*, 'sloping,' which, together with *līquis*, 'sloping', prob. derives fr. I.-E. **leiq-*, a *-q*-enlargement of base **lēi-*, 'to bend, be movable', whence prob. *līmus*, 'aslant, sidelong', *līmen*, 'threshold' (orig. 'a crosspiece'). See **limb** and cp. **limit, Limulus, lituus, lay figure.** Cp. also the second element in **drill,** 'twilled cotton', **trellis, twill.**
Derivatives: *oblique*, intr. v., *oblique-ly*, adv., *oblique-ness*, n.

obliquity, n., state or quality of being oblique. — ME. *obliquitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *obliquité*, fr. L. *oblīquitātem*, acc. of *oblīquitās*, 'slanting direction, obliquity', fr. *oblīquus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

obliterate, tr. v., to blot out; to wipe out, efface. — L. *oblitterātus* (*oblīterātus*), pp. of *oblitterāre* (*oblīterāre*), 'to blot out, erase', fr. **ob-** and *littera* (*lītera*), 'letter'. See **letter** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **alliteration.**

obliteration, n., — L. *oblitterātiō* (*oblīterātiō*), gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *oblitterātus* (*oblīterātus*), pp. of *oblitterāre* (*oblīterāre*). See prec. word and **-ion.**

oblivial, adj., pertaining to, or causing, oblivion. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *oblivial-ity*, n.

oblivion, n., the act of forgetting; the state of being forgotten; the overlooking of offenses; amnesty. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. *oblīviōnem*, acc. of

oblīvīō, 'forgetfulness, oblivion', fr. *oblīvīscī* (pp. *oblītus*), 'to forget', prob. meaning orig. 'to have something (in one's memory) effaced', and rel. to *linere*, 'to daub, besmear, rub out, erase', *oblinere*, 'to rub out, efface', *lēvis*, 'smooth, smoothed', and cogn. with Gk. ἀλίνειν (Hesychius), 'to anoint, besmear'. See **slime** and cp. **lime**, 'birdlime'.

oblivious, adj., forgetful, unmindful. — L. *oblīviōsus*, 'forgetful', fr. *oblīviō*, 'forgetfulness'. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *oblivious-ly*, adv. *oblivious-ness*, n.

obliviscence, n., forgetfulness. — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *oblīviscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *oblīviscī*, 'to forget'. See **oblivion.**

obliviscible, adj., that can be forgotten. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *oblīvīscī*, 'to forget'. See **oblivion.**

oblong, adj., more long than broad, elongated; specif. rectangular with the adjacent sides unequal. — ME. *oblonge*, fr. L. *oblongus*, 'longish, rather long', later used also in the sense 'oblong', fr. **ob-** and *longus* 'long'. See **long**, adj.

Derivative: *oblong*, n., an oblong figure.

obloquy, n., abuse, calumny; disgrace. — Late L. *obloquium*, 'contradiction', fr. **ob-** and L. *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious.**

obmutescence, n., a becoming silent (*rare*) — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *obmūtēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *obmūtēscēre*, 'to become dumb, be speechless', an inchoative verb formed fr. **ob-** and *mūtus*, 'dumb, mute'. See **mute** and **-escence.**

obmutescent, adj., dumb, silent. — L. *obmūtēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

obnoxious, adj., 1) objectionable, offensive; 2) (*archaic*) a) liable to injury; b) liable to censure; 3) (*law*) responsible. — L. *obnoxiōsus*, 'hurtful, injurious', fr. *obnoxius*, 'liable or exposed to punishment, injury or danger', fr. **ob-** and *noxa*, 'harm, injury'. See **noxious.**

Derivatives: *obnoxious-ly*, adv., *obnoxious-ness*, n.

oboe, n., a musical double-reed woodwind instrument. — It., fr. It. spelling of F. *hautbois*. See **hautboy.**

oboist, n., one who plays an oboe. — A hybrid coined fr. **oboe** and **-ist**, a suff. of Greek origin.

obol, n., a small ancient Greek coin and weight, 1/6 drachma. — L. *obolus*, fr. Gk. ὀβολός, orig. identical with ὀβελός, 'a spit, needle'; ancient Greek coins often had the form of metal nails and needles. See **obelus.**

Obolaria, n., a genus of plants, the pennyworth (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀβολός, 'a small Greek coin' (see **obol**); so called in allusion to the thick coin-shaped leaves.

obolus, n. — See **obol.**

obreption, n., the obtaining of something by fraud (*Canon* and *Scot. law*). — L. *obreptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a creeping or stealing on, deceiving', fr. *obreptus*, pp. of *obripere*, 'to creep or steal on, to deceive', fr. **ob-** and *rapere*, 'to seize, snatch'. See **rape**, 'to seize', and **-ion** and cp. **subreption.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *răpere*) to *ĕ* (in *ob-rĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

obreptitious, adj., characterized by obreption. — Late L. *obreptīcius*, fr. L. *obreptus*, pp. of *obripere*. See prec. word and **-itious** and cp. **surreptitious.**

obscene, adj., 1) offensive; indecent; 2) disgusting. — MF. *obscene* (F. *obscène*), fr. L. *obscaenus*, *obscēnus*, 'inauspicious, ill-boding; repulsive, filthy, disgusting', of uncertain origin; perh. formed fr. *obs-* = *ob-* (see **ob-**) and *caenum*, 'dirt, filth, mud, mire', which is possibly rel. to *cūnīre*, 'to defecate', *in-quināre*, 'to defile, pollute'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 131-32 s.v. *caenum*. Cp. **cienaga, inquinate.**

Derivatives: *obscene-ly*, adv., *obscene-ness*, n.

obscenity, n. — F. *obscénité*, fr. L. *obscaenitātem*, acc. of *obscaenitās*, 'inauspiciousness, filthiness', fr. *obscaenus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

obscurant, n., one who obscures; specif., one who opposes enlightenment. — F., fr. L. *obscūrantem*, acc. of *obscūrāns*, pres. part. of *obscūrāre*. See **obscure**, v., and **-ant.**

obscurant, adj., 1) obscuring; 2) pertaining to an obscurant. — See **obscurant**, n.

obscurantism, n., opposition to enlightenment. — See **obscurant**, n., and **-ism.**

obscurantist, n., an advocate of obscurantism, an obscurant. — See **obscurant**, n., and **-ist.**

obscuration, n. — ME., fr. L. *obscūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a darkening, obscuring', fr. *obscūrātus*, pp. of *obscūrāre*. See **obscure**, v., and **-ation.**

obscure, adj., dark, gloomy; not clear, indistinct, vague; difficult to understand. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *obscur*, fr. L. *obscūrus*, 'dark, dusky; indistinct, uncertain, unintelligible', orig. 'covered', formed fr. **ob-** and I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qewā-*, 'to cover', whence also L. *scūtum*, 'shield', ON. *skȳ*, OE. *scēo*, OS. *skio*, 'cloud'. See **sky** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **chiaroscuro.**

Derivatives: *obscure*, n., *obscure*, v. (q.v.), *obscure-ly*, adv., *obscure-ness*, n.

obscure, tr. v. — Fr. F. *obscurer*, fr. L. *obscūrāre*, 'to make dark, to darken, obscure', fr. *obscūrūs*; partly directly fr. **obscure**, adj. (q.v.)

obscurity, n. — OF. *obscurite* (= F. *obscurité*), fr. L. *obscūritātem*, acc. of *obscūritās*, 'darkness; indistinctness, uncertainty', fr. *obscūrus*. See **obscure**, adj., and **-ity.**

obsecrate, tr. v., to entreat, implore (*archaic*) — L. *obsecrātus*, pp. of *obsecrāre*, 'to beseech, entreat (on religious grounds)', fr. **ob-** and *sacrāre*, 'to make or declare sacred', fr. *sacer*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred** and verbal suff. **-ate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *săcer*) to *ĕ* (in *ob-sĕcrāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

obsecration, n., supplication, entreaty. — L. *obsecrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'supplication, entreaty', fr. *obsecrātus*, pp. of *obsecrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

obsequies, n. pl., of obsol. **obsequy**, funeral rites. — ME. *obsequie*, *obseque*, fr. OF. *obseque*, *obsequie*, fr. ML. *obsequiae*, which was influenced in meaning by a confusion of L. *obsequium*, 'compliance', with *exsequiae*, 'funeral rites'. See **obsequious.**

Derivative: *obsequi-al*, adj.

obsequious, adj., excessively complying; cringing; fawning. — L. *obsequiōsus*, 'complying, complaisant', fr. *obsequium*, 'compliance, complaisance', fr. *obsequī*, 'to accommodate oneself to the will of another, to comply with, submit to'; fr. **ob-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *obsequious-ly*, adv., *obsequious-ness*, n.

observable, adj. — L. *observābilis*, 'remarkable, observable', fr. *observāre*. See **observe** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *observable-ness*, n., *observabl-y*, adv.

observance, n. — ME. *observaunce*, fr. OF. (= F.) *observance*, fr. L. *observantia*, 'attention, regard, observance', fr. *observāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

observant, adj. — ME., fr. L. *observantem*, acc. of *observāns*, pres. part. of *observāre*, 'to watch, heed, note, observe'. See **observe** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *observant-ly*, adv., *observant-ness*, n.

Observant, n., a member of a Franciscan order called the Friars Observant. — Fr. **observant**, adj.

observation, n. — Late ME. *observacioun*, fr. L. *observātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a watching, observing; remark, observation; precept, rule; regard, respect', fr. *observātus*, pp. of *observāre*. See **observe** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *observation-al*, adj., *observation-al-ly*, adv.

observatory, n., a building for observing natural, esp. astronomical, phenomena. — F. *observatoire*, fr. *observer*. See next word and subst. suff. **-ory.**

observe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *observen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *observer*, fr. L. *observāre*, 'to watch, regard', fr. **ob-** and *servāre*, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See **conserve.**

Derivatives: *observ-er*, n., *observ-ing*, adj., *observ-ing-ly*, adv.

obsess, tr. v., to hunt, trouble, harass. — L. *obsessus*, pp. of *obsidēre*, 'to sit at, hunt, besiege', and fr. **ob-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *obsess-ive*, adj., *obsess-or*, n.

obsession, n. — L. *obsessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'siege', fr. *obsessus*, pp. of *obsidēre*, 'to besiege'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *obsession-al*, adj.

obsidian, n., a dark, very hard vitreous volcanic rock (*petrogr.*) — L. *Obsidiānus lapis*, 'the stone of Obsidius', an erroneous reading in Pliny for *Obsius lapis*, 'stone of *Obsius*', so named after *Obsius*, who discovered it in Ethiopia.

obsolescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

obsolescent, adj. — L. *obsolēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *obsolēscere*, 'to wear out, grow old, fall into disuse', rel. to *exolēscēre*, 'to grow out, to grow out of use, become obsolete', and prob. in gradational relationship to *alere*, 'to nourish'; see **aliment.** L. *obsolēscere* was influenced both in form and sense by *solēre*, 'to be accustomed', to which it is not related. (The confusion of *exolēscere* and *obsolēscere* with *solēre* was prob. suggested by a misdivision of *exolēscēre* into **ec-solēscere*. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 427-428 s.v. *exolēscō*. For the suff. in *obsolescent* see **-escent.**

obsolete, adj. — L. *obsolētus*, pp. of *obsolēscere*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *obsolete-ly*, adv., *obsolete-ness*, n.

obstacle, n., a hindrance, impediment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *obstāculum*, 'a hindrance, obstacle', standing for **obstā-tlom*, which was formed with instrumental suff. **-tlom* fr. *obstāre*, 'to hinder, thwart', lit. 'to stand in the way of', fr. **ob-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **obstetric, obstinate.**

obstetric, obstetrical, adj., pertaining to midwifery. — ModL. *obstētrīcus*, for L. *obstētrīcius*, 'pertaining to a midwife', fr. *obstētrix*, gen. *obstētrīcis*, 'midwife', lit. 'she who stands before', fr. **ob-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. prec. word.

obstetrician, n., a physician specialized in midwifery; accoucheur. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *obstētrīcia*, 'midwifery', fr. *obstētrīcus*. See prec. word.

obstetrics, n., the science of midwifery. — See **obstetric** and **-ics.**

obstinacy, n. — ML. *obstinātia*, fr. L. *obstinātus*. See **obstinate** and **-cy.**

obstinate, adj. — ME. *obstinat*, fr. L. *obstinātus*, 'resolute, inflexible, stubborn', pp. of *obstināre*, 'to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in', which stands for **ob-stan-āre*, fr. **ob-** and **sta-n*, *-n-* enlargement of I.-E. base **st^{ĕ}-*, **stā-*, 'to stand'. See **state** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **destine.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in **stănāre*) to *ĭ* (in *obstināre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *obstinate-ly*, adv., *obstinate-ness*, n.

obstipation, n., severe constipation. — Late L. *obstipātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'close pressure', fr. **ob-** and L. *stīpāre*, 'to press together, stuff, cram'. See **stipate** and **-ion** and cp. **constipation.**

obstreperous, adj., noisy, clamorous, turbulent, unruly. — L. *obstreperus*, 'clamorous', fr. *obstrepere*, 'to cry out against', fr. **ob-** and *strepere*, 'to make a noise, rattle, roar', which is of imitative origin. Cp. L. *stertāre*, 'to snore', and ON. *þrapt*, 'chattering, garrulity', Icel. *þrefa*, 'to quarrel', OE. *þræft*, 'quarrel', which all are imitative; see **stertorous** and cp. **strepitous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *obstreperous-ly*, adv., *obstreperous-ness*, n.

obstruct, tr. v., 1) to block, bar; 2) to hinder, impede. — L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, 'to build up, wall up; to bar, render impassable', lit. 'to build against', fr. **ob-** and *struere*, 'to build'. See **structure** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *obstruct-er*, n., *obstruction* (q.v.), *obstruct-ive*, adj., *obstruct-ive-ly*, adv., *obstruct-ive-ness*, n.

obstruction, n. — L. *obstructiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a building up', fr. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

obstructionism, n., system of obstructing business, as in Parliament. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

obstructionist, n., one who practices obstruction, as in Parliamentary business. — Formed fr. **obstruction** with suff. **-ist.**

obstruent, adj., obstructing, causing obstruction; n., something that obstructs. — L. *obstruēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *obstruere*, 'to build up'. See **obstruct** and **-ent.**

obtain, tr. and intr. v. — Late ME. *obteinen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *obtenir*, fr. VL. **obtenīre*, which corresponds to L. *obtinēre*, 'to take hold of, hold, obtain', fr. **ob-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and cp. **abstain** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *obtain-able-* adj., *obtain-er*, n., *obtain-ment*, n.

obtected, adj., covered with a hard outer shell (said of the pupae of certain insects) — Formed with 1st suff. **-ed** fr. L. *obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere*, 'to cover up, cover over', fr. **ob-** and *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument.**

obtest, v., 1) to call to witness (*archaic*); 2) to beseech; to beg for. — L. *obtestārī*, 'to call to witness; to entreat, beseech, supplicate', fr. **ob-** and *testārī*, 'to bear witness', fr. *testis*, 'witness'. See **testament** and cp. words there referred to.

obtestation, n., supplication. — L. *obtestātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'earnest entreaty, supplication', fr. *obtestātus*, pp. of *obtestārī*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

obtrude, tr. v., to thrust forward; to force upon; intr. v., to intrude. — L. *obtrūdere*, 'to thrust against, push forward', fr. **ob-** and *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push, shove', fr. I.-E. base **treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to press, afflict, threaten'. See **threat,** and cp. **thrust.** Cp. also **intrude** and words there referred to.

obtruncate, tr. v., to cut the head or top from. — L. *obtruncātus*, pp. of *obtruncāre*, 'to cut off, lop off', fr. **ob-** and *truncāre*, 'to cut off', fr. *truncus*, 'trunk'. See **truncate,** v.

obtrusion, n. — Late L. *obtrūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a thrusting against', fr. L. *obtrūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *obtrūdere*. See **obtrude** and **-ion** and cp. **intrusion** and words there referred to.

obtrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *obtrūsus*, pp. of *obtrūdere*. See **obtrude** and cp. **extrusive, intrusive, protrusive.**

Derivatives: *obtrusive-ly*, adv., *obtrusive-ness*, n.

obtund, tr. v., to blunt (*obsol.*) — ME. *obtunden*, fr. L. *obtundere* (pp. *obtūsus*) 'to beat against', fr. **ob-** and *tundere*, 'to beat'. See **obtuse** and cp. **retund.**

obturate, tr. v., 1) to close or stop (an opening); 2) to close (the breech of a gun). — L. *obtūrātus*, pp. of *obtūrāre*, 'to stop, close', fr. **ob-** and I.-E. **tū-ros*, 'made into a ball, compressed', fr. base **tēu-*, **tŭ-*, 'to swell, swollen', whence also *tumēre*, 'to swell', *tumidus*, 'swollen'. See **tumid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

obturation, n. — L. *obtūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a stopping, closing', fr. *obtūrātus*, pp. of *obtūrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

obturator, n., that which closes or stops an opening; specif. a device for closing the breech of a gun. — ModL. *obtūrātor*, fr. L. *obtūrātus*, pp. of *obtūrāre*. See **obturate** and agential suff. **-or.**

obturator foramen, a hole between the pubic and ischial parts of the innominate bone, hipbone (*anat.*) — Alteration of L. *forāmen obtūrātōrium*, a term coined by the anatomist Loder. The name is erroneous. It lit. means 'the obstructing hole', which is a contradiction in itself. The name should be *forāmen obtūrātum*, 'the obstructed hole'. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 223. For etymology see **obturator** and **foramen.**

obtuse, adj., 1) not pointed, blunt; 2) dull — L. *obtūsus*, 'blunted', pp. of *obtundere*, 'to beat against, to blunt', fr. **ob-** and *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, stump', which is rel. to *tudēs*, gen. *-ditis*, 'hammer', and cogn. with OI. *tudáti*, *tundatē*, 'he thrusts', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tud-*, 'to beat, strike push, thrust'. See **stint** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *obtuse-ly*, adv., *obtuse-ness*, n.

obverse, adj., turned toward the observer. — L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, 'to turn toward', fr. **ob-** and *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **obvert.**

Derivatives: *obverse*, n., *obverse-ly*, adv.

obversion, n., the act of obverting. — Late L. *obversiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a turning toward', fr. L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

obvert, tr. v. — L. *obvertere*. See **obverse.**

obviate, tr. v., to prevent; to make unnecessary. — L. *obviātus*, pp. of *obviāre*, 'to meet; to prevent, hinder', lit. 'to go toward', fr. **ob-** and *via*, 'way'. See **via** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

obvious, adj., clear, manifest, evident. — L. *obvius*, 'lying in the way', hence 'at hand, obvious', fr. **ob-** and *via*, 'way'. See **via.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *obvious-ly*, adv., *obvious-ness*, n.

obvolute, adj., overlapping; specif. used of leaves with overlapping margins (*bot.*) — L. *obvolūtus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, 'to wrap round', fr. **ob-** and *volvere*, 'to wrap'. See **volute.**

oc-, assimilated form of **ob-** before *c*.

ocarina, n., a small wind instrument with finger-holes and a whistle mouthpiece. — It., dimin. of *oca*, 'goose', fr. VL. **auca*, 'goose', whence also OProvenç. *auca*, OF. *oue*, *oe*, F. *oie*, 'goose'. VL. **auca* is a contraction of **avica*, back formation of L. *avicula*, dimin. of *avis*, 'bird'. See **aviary** and cp. the second element in **pettitoes.** For the sense development of VL. **auca*, 'goose', fr. L. *avis*, 'bird', cp. Gk. ὄρνις (*masc.* or *fem.*), 'bird', (masc.) 'cock'; (fem.) 'hen', ModGk. ὄρνιθα, 'hen'. The instrument was called *ocarina* (lit. 'a goose pipe') in allusion to its shape.

occasion, n. — Late ME. *occasioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *occasion*, fr. L. *occāsiōnem*, acc. of *occāsiō*, 'fit time, opportunity, occasion', fr. *occāsus*, pp. of *occidere*, 'to fall down, fall', fr. **ob-** and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and **-ion** and cp. **occident.**

Derivatives: *occasion-al*, adj., *occasionalism* (q.v.), *occasion-al-ity*, n., *occasional-ly*, adv.

occasion, tr. v. — F. *occasionner*, fr. *occasion*. See **occasion,** n.

occasionalism, n., the Cartesian doctrine of occasional causes (*philos.*) — See **occasion,** n., and **-ism.**

occident, n., the west; (*cap.*) the western countries. — ME., fr. MF. (=. F), fr. L. *occidentem*, acc. of *occidēns*, 'quarter of the setting sun, the west', prop. subst. use of pres. part. of *oc-cidere*, 'to fall down, to set (said of the sun)', fr. **ob-** and *cadere*, 'to fall'; see **cadence** and **-ent** and cp. **occasion,** n. For the change of Latin *ā* (in *cădere*) to *i* (in *oc-cidere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

occidental, adj., 1) western; 2) (*cap.*) pertaining to the western countries. — F. *occidental*, fr. L. *occidentālis*, 'western', fr. *occidēns*, 'west'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *Occidental*, n., a native of the Occident, *occidental-ly*, adv.

Occidentalism, n., occidental character. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

Occidentalist, n., an advocate of Occidentalism. — See **occidental** and **-ist.**

Occidentalize, tr. v., to render Occidental. — See **occidental** and **-ize.**

occipit-, form of **occipito-** before a vowel.

occipital, adj., pertaining to the occiput or the occipital bone. — ML. *occipitālis*, fr. L. *occiput*, gen. *occipitis*. See **occiput** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *occipital*, n., the occipital bone.

occipito-, before a vowel **occipit-,** combining form meaning: 1) occiput; 2) occipital and. — Fr. L. *occiput*, gen. *-itis*. See next word.

occiput, n., the back of the head (*anat.*) — L. *occiput* (gen. *occipitis*), 'the back of the head', fr. **ob-** and *caput*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj., and cp. **sinciput.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *i* (in *oc-ciput*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

occlude, tr. v., to shut in, to shut out. — L. *occlūdere*, (pp. *occlūsus*), 'to shut up, close up', fr. **ob-** and *claudere*, 'to shut, close'. See **close,** adj. For the change of Latin *au* (in *claudere*) to *ū* (in *oc-clūdere*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.

occlusion, n., the act of occluding; the state of being occluded. — ML. *occlūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *occlūsus*, pp. of *occlūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

occlusive, adj., tending to occlude. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *occlūsus*, pp. of *occlūdere*. See **occlude.**

occult, adj., 1) hidden, concealed; 2) mysterious, mystical. — L. *occultus*, 'hidden, concealed, secret', pp. of *occulere*, 'to cover up, hide, conceal', fr. **ob-** and **celere*, fr. I.-E. base **ĥel-*, 'to hide, cover', whence also L. *cēlāre*, 'to hide'. See **cell** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **conceal.**

Derivatives: *occult*, n., *occultism* (q.v.), *occultist* (q.v.), *occult-ly*, adv., *occult-ness*, n.

occult, tr. v., to hide; specif. to hide by occultation (*astron.*); intr. v., to be hidden. — L. *occultāre*, freq. of *occulere* (pp. *occultus*), 'to hide'. See **occult,** adj.

occultation, n., hiding, concealment; specif. the concealment or eclipse of one heavenly body behind another (*astron.*) — L. *occultātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a hiding, concealing, concealment', fr. *occultātus*, pp. of *occultāre*, freq. of *occulere*. See **occult,** v., and **-ation.**

occultism, n., 1) belief in occult forces; 2) the study of occult arts. — See **occult,** adj., and **-ism.**

occultist, n., one who believes in occultism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *occultus*, 'hidden, concealed, secret' (see **occult,** adj.), and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

occupancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

occupant, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *occupantem*, acc. of *occupāns*, pres. part. of *occupāre*, 'to take possession of'. See **occupy** and **-ant.**

occupation, n. — F. *occupation*, fr. L. *occupātiōnem*, acc. of *occupātiō*, 'a seizing, taking possession of', fr. *occupātus*, pp. of *occupāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *occupation-al*, adj.

occupy, tr. v. — ME. *occupien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *occuper*, fr. L. *occupāre*, 'to seize, take possession of, to possess', fr. **ob-** and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take hold'. See **captive.**

Derivative: *occupi-er*, n.

occur, intr. v. — MF. *occurrer*, fr. L. *occurrere*, 'to run toward, to meet; to present itself, suggest itself', fr. **ob-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj.

occurrence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

occurrent, adj., occurring (*rare*) — F., fr. L. *occurrentem*, acc. of *occurrēns*, pres. part. of *occurrere*. See **occur** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *occurrent*, n., something that occurs.

ocean, n. — F. *océan*, fr. L. *ōceanus*, fr. Gk. ὠκεανός, 'the great river encompassing the whole

earth'; hence 'the great Outward Sea' (opposed to the Inward or Mediterranean), which is of uncertain etymology. Derivative: *ocean-ic*, adj.

Oceania, n., collective name for the Central and Western Pacific and its islands. — See prec. word and 1st **-ia.** Derivative: *Oceani-an*, adj.

Oceanid, n., a daughter of Oceanus; an ocean nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. 'Ωκεανίς, gen. 'Ωκεανίδος, fr. 'Ωκεανός 'Oceanus'. See **Oceanus.**

oceanography, n., that branch of geography which deals with the ocean. — Formed on analogy of *geography* fr. Gk. ὠκεανός, 'ocean', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **ocean** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *oceanograph-er*, n., *oceanograph-ic, oceanograph-ic-al*, adjs.

Oceanus, n., 1) son of Uranus and Gaia, god of the sea before Poseidon; 2) the immense stream supposed to encompass the whole earth (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. 'Ωκεανός, personification of ὠκεανός, 'the great river encompassing the whole earth'. See **ocean.**

ocellate, ocellated, adj., having ocelli (*zool.*) — L. *ocellātus*, 'having little eyes'. fr. *ocellus*, 'little eye'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also 1st **-ed.**

ocellus, n., 1) a little eye; 2) the rudimentary eye of certain invertebrates; 3) an eyelike spot (as on the feather of a peacock). — L., dimin. of *oculus*, 'eye'. See **ocular.**

ocelot, n., a large wild cat of Central and South America. — F., formed by the French naturalist Comte Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-1788) fr. Nahuatl *ocelotl*, 'jaguar'.

ocher, ochre, n., an earthy iron oxid, of light yellow or brownish color, used as a pigment. — Late ME., fr. F. *ocre*, fr. Late L. *ōchra*, fr. Gk. ὤχρᾱ, 'yellow ocher', fr. ὠχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **Melanochroi** and in **Xantochroi.** Derivatives: *ocher, ochre*, tr. v., *ocher-ish, ocher-ous, ocher-y*, adjs.

ochlocracy, n., government by the mob; mob rule. — F. *ochlocratie*, fr. Gk. ὀχλοκρατίᾱ, 'mob rule', which is compounded of ὄχλος, 'populace, mob' which is perh. rel. to ὀχεῖν (for *ϝοχεῖν), 'to carry', and cogn. with L. *vehere*, 'to carry' (see **vehicle**), and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

ochlocrat, n., an advocate of ochlocracy. — See prec. word and combining form **-crat.**

ochlocratic, adj., pertaining to ochlocracy. — See **ochlocracy** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

ochre, n. — See **ocher.**

ochroid, adj., resembling ocher; of a pale yellow color. — Gk. ὠχροειδής, 'like ocher, pale, pale yellow', fr. ὠχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **ocher** and **-oid.**

ocimene, n., an open-chain terpene hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from *Ocimum basilicum* (*chem.*) — Formed fr. ModL. *Ocimum* (see next word) and suff. **-ene.**

Ocimum, n., a genus of mites (*bot.*) — ModL. *Ōcimum*, fr. L. *ōcimum*, 'basil', fr. Gk. ὤκιμον, 'basil', which is prob. rel. to ἄκινος, 'wild basil', fr. I.-E. base **ak-*, 'sharp' (see **acrid**), and is so called from the pungent smell.

-ock, dimin. suff. — ME. *-ok*, fr. OE. *-oc, -uc.*

o'clock. — For *of the clock.* See **o'** and **clock.**

ocotillo, n., a Mexican pine. — Mex. Sp., dimin. of *ocote*, 'Mexican pine', fr. Nahuatl *ocotl.*

ocrea, n., a tubelike sheath around a stem (*bot.*) — L., 'a legging, greave', prob. meaning lit. 'something sharp-edged', and rel. to *ocris*, 'a rugged, stony mountain', *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **mediocre.**

ocreate, adj., having an ocrea. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ate.**

octa-, before a vowel **oct-,** combining form meaning 'eight'. — Gk. ὀκτα-, ὀκτ-, fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight', which is cogn. with L. *octō*, OI. *aṣṭā́, aṣṭáu*, Goth. *ahtau*, OE. *eahta*, 'eight'; see **eight.** The α in ὀκτα- is due to the analogy of ἑπτά, 'seven', ἐννέα, 'nine', δέκα, 'ten'. Cp. *penta-* and *hexa-*.

octachord, n., 1) a musical instrument with eight strings; 2) an octave. — Gk. ὀκτάχορδος, 'having eight strings', compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and χορδή, 'string'. See **chord.**
Derivative: *octachord-al*, adj.

octad, n., 1) a series of eight numbers (*math.*); 2) an atom or radical with the valency of eight (*chem.*) — Gk. ὀκτάς, gen. ὀκτάδος, 'the number eight', fr. ὀκτώ. See **octa-** and **-ad** and cp. **ogdoad.**

octagon, n., a plain figure with eight angles and eight sides (*geom.*) — L. *octagōnos*, fr. Gk. ὀκτάγωνος, 'eight-angled', which is compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**
Derivatives: *octagon-al*, adj., *octagon-al-ly*, adv.

octahedral, adj., having the form of an octahedron. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

octahedron, n., a solid figure with eight plane faces (*geom.*) — Gk. ὀκτάεδρον, neut. of the adjective ὀκτάεδρος, 'eight-sided', compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat'. See **-hedron.**

octamerous, adj., consisting of eight parts in each whorl (*bot.*) — Compounded of **octa-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **-merous.**

octameter, adj., having eight metrical feet (*pros.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὀκτάμετρος, 'having eight measures', which is compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

octameter, n., a verse of eight metrical feet (*pros.*) — See **octameter,** adj.

octan, adj., recurring every eighth day. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

octane, n., a hydrocarbon of the methane series C_8H_{18} (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **oct-** and **-ane.**

octangular, adj., having eight angles. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *octangulus*, 'eight-cornered', fr. *octō*, 'eight', and *angulus*, 'corner'. See **octa-** and **angle** and cp. **angular.**

octant, n., 1) the eighth part of a circle; an angle or arc of 45° (*geom.*); 2) the position of one heavenly body when it is 45° distant from another (*astron.*); an instrument with an arc of 45°, used for measuring angles (*opt.*) — Late L. *octāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'the eighth part', formed on analogy of L. *quadrāns* (see *quadrant*) fr. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

octarchy, n., a government by eight rulers. — Compounded of **oct-** and -αρχίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-archy.**

octastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of eight verses. — Gk. ὀκτάστιχος, 'of eight lines', compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'; see **stichic** and cp. **acrostic** and words there referred to.

octastyle, adj., having eight columns in front. — L. *octastȳlos*, fr. Gk. ὀκτάστῡλος, 'having eight columns', which is compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

Octateuch, n., the first eight books of the Bible — Eccles. L. *octateuchus*, fr. Gk. ὀκτάτευχος (scil. βίβλος), 'a book consisting of eight volumes', compounded of ὀκτα- (see **octa-**) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', which is rel. to τύχειν, 'to make, construct, fashion'. See **Pentateuch** and cp. **Hexateuch, Heptateuch.**

octavalent, adj., having a valence of eight (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ὀκτώ, 'eight' (see **octa-**), and L. *valēns*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'. See **-valent.**

octave, n., 1) the eight days beginning with a feast day; 2) a stanza of eight lines; esp. the first eight lines of a sonnet; 3) a) the interval between the first and eighth degree of a diatonic scale; b) the eighth full tone above or below any note (*mus.*); 4) an organ stop — F., fr. L. *octāva* (scil. *pars*), 'an eighth (part)', fem. of *octāvus*, 'eight', fr. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-** and cp. **ottava rima, utas.**
Derivative: *octav-al*, adj.

Octavia, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Octāvius.* See next word.

Octavius, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'the eighth born', fr. *octāvus*, 'eighth', fr. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-** and cp. **octave.**

octavo, n., 1) a book in which each sheet is folded into eight leaves or sixteen pages; 2) the size of such a book. — Fr. L. *in octāvō*, 'in the eighth', fr. *in*, 'in', and *octāvus*, 'eighth'. See **in,** prep., and **octave.**

octennial, adj., happening every eight years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *octennium*, 'a period of eight years', fr. *octō*, 'eight', and *annus*, 'year'. See **octa-** and **annual.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *annus*) to *ĕ* (in *oct-ennium*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

octet, also **octette,** n., 1) a group of eight; esp. the first eight lines of a sonnet; 2) (*mus.*) a composition for eight instruments or eight voices. — Formed on analogy of *duet* fr. L. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

octillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, athou sand raised to the ninth power (i.e. 1 followed by 27 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the eighth power (i.e. 1 followed by 48 zeros). — F. *octillion*, formed fr. L. *octō*, 'eight' (see **octa-**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

octo-, combining form meaning 'eight'. — Gk. ὀκτω-, fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

October, n. — L. *Octōber* (*mēnsis*), lit. 'the eighth month (of the Roman year)', fr. *octō*, 'eight'; see **octa-.** (The Roman year began with March; cp. *September, November, December*).

octodecimo, n., 1) a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; 2) the size of such a book. — Fr. L. *in octōdecimō*, 'in the eighteenth', fr. *in*, 'in', and *octōdecimus*, 'eighteenth', fr. *octōdecim*, 'eighteen', which is compounded of *octō*, 'eight', and *decem*, 'ten'. See **octa-** and **decimal** and cp. **octavo.**

octogenarian, adj., eighty years old; between the years 80 and 90; n., a person eighty years old or between the years 80 and 90. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *octōgēnārius*, 'consisting of eighty', fr. *octōgēnī*, 'eighty each', which is rel. to *octōginta*, 'eighty', fr. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

octonal, adj., octonary. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

octonary, adj., pertaining to the number eight; consisting of eight; n., a group of eight; esp. a stanza of eight lines (*pros.*) — L. *octōnārius*, 'consisting of eight', fr. *octōnī*, 'eight each', fr. *octō*, 'eight'. See **octa-.**

octopod, n., any animal pertaining to the *Octopoda.* — See **octopus.**
Derivatives: *octopod-an, octopod-ous*, adjs.

Octopoda, n. pl., a suborder of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀκτώπους, gen. ὀκτώποδος, 'having eight feet'. See next word.

octopus, 1) (*cap.*) a genus of the eight-armed Cephalopoda; 2) any member of this genus. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀκτώπους, 'eight-footed', fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **octo-** and **-pod** and cp. prec. word.

octoroon, n., the offspring of a white and a quadroon. — Formed on analogy of *quadroon* fr. L. *octō*, 'eight' (see **octa-**); so called in allusion to his having one eighth negro blood.

octosyllabic, adj., having eight syllables. — Compounded of **octo-** and **syllabic.**

octosyllable, n., a word or line of eight syllables. — Compounded of **octo-** and **syllable.**

octroi, n., 1) a tax levied on goods entering a town; 2) the office where such taxes are collect-

ed; 3) the officials collecting them. — F., prop. 'grant, concession', fr. *octroyer*, 'to grant, concede', fr. VL. **auctōrizāre*, fr. Late L. *auctōrāre*, 'to grant', fr. L. *auctor*, 'he that brings about, master; one who becomes security for something'. See **author** and cp. **authorize.**

octuple, adj., eightfold. — L. *octuplus*, 'eightfold', formed fr. *octō*, 'eight', and suff. *-plus* '-fold', which is rel. to *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **octa-** and **ply,** v.

Derivative: *octuple*, tr. v., to multiply by eight.

ocular, adj., pertaining to the eye or sight. — L. *oculāris*, 'pertaining to the eye', fr. *oculus*, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base **oq*^{w}-, 'to see', whence also Goth. *augō*, OE. *ēage*, 'eye'. See **eye** and cp. **optic.** Cp. also **ocellus, inoculate, inveigle, oeil-de-boeuf, oeillade,** and the second element in **monocle, monocular, binocular, antler.**

Derivatives: *ocular*, n., eyepiece of an optical instrument, *ocular-ly*, adv.

oculist, n., a physician specializing in the treatment of eye diseases; an ophthalmologist. — F. *oculiste*, formed fr. L. *oculus*, 'eye', with suff. *-iste*. See **ocular** and **-ist.**

oculomotor, adj., moving the eyeball (*anat.*) — Compounded of L. *oculus*, 'eye', and *mōtor*, 'mover'. See **ocular** and **motor.**

od, n., a hypothetical force supposed to manifest itself in magnetism, mesmerism, etc. — G. *Od*, an invented word; coined by Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1850. Cp. **odyl.**

odal, n., among the early Teutonic peoples, uninterrupted possession of land (*law*) — ON. *ōðal* (whence also Swed. *odal*, Dan. *odel*), rel. to OE. *æðele*, 'noble'. See **atheling** and cp. words there referred to.

odalisque, n., a female slave in an Oriental harem. — F., fr. Turk. *odalique*, 'maidservant', lit. 'chambermaid', fr. *odah*, 'chamber', and *-lik*, a suff. expressing function. This suff. was confused with the Greek suff. *-isk(os)*, 'of the nature of, belonging to', thus *odalique* became *odalisque*.

odd, adj. — ME. *odde*, 'odd, unique', fr. ON. *oddi*, 'point of land, angle, triangle', whence the meaning 'third number; odd number', rel. to ON. *oddr*, 'point (of a weapon)', Dan. *od*, 'point', Swed. *udd*, 'point', *udda*, 'odd', OE. *ord*, 'point of a weapon; spear; source, beginning, origin; chief', OS. *ord*, 'point', OFris. *ord*, 'point, place', Du. *oord*, 'place, region, (holiday) resort', OHG. *ort*, 'point (esp. of a weapon or a tool), angle, edge, beginning', MHG. *ort*, 'point' (esp. of a weapon or a tool'), G. *Ort*, 'place', fr. Teut. base **uzda-*; cogn. with Alb. *ušt*, 'ear of grain', Lith. *us-nis*, 'thistle'.

Derivatives: *odd-ly*, adv., *oddity* (q.v.), *oddment* (q.v.), *odd-ness*, n., *odds* (q.v.)

oddity, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **odd** and **-ity,** a suff. derived fr. L. *-itās*.

oddment, n., an odd piece, a remnant. — A hybrid coined fr. **odd** and **-ment,** a suff. derived fr. L. *-mentum*.

odds, n. pl., difference in favor of one as against another, balance of advantage; advantage. — From the adjective **odd.**

ode, n., 1) orig. a poem intended to be sung; 2) in modern use, a lyric poem of exalted style. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *ōdē*, *ōda*, fr. Gk. ᾠδή, contraction of ἀοιδή, 'song', rel. to ἀείδω, 'I sing', which prob. stands for *ἀ(υ)-εί-δω and is rel. to ἀηδών [for *ἀ(υ)-η-δών], 'nightingale', αὐδή (for ἀ-υδή), 'voice, tone, sound', αὐδάω (for ἀ-υδάω), 'I talk, speak', and cogn. with OI. *vádati*, 'speaks, utters, sings', Lith. *vadinù*, *vadìnti*, 'to call, name', OSlav. *vada*, 'slander, calumny', OHG *far-wāzan*, 'to deny'. Cp. **Odeum** and the second element in **comedy, epode, hymnode, melody, monody, palinode, parody, psalmody, prosody, rhapsody, terpodion, threnody, tragedy.**

-ode, suff. meaning 'like, something like', as in *argyrode*, *geode*. — Gk. -ώδης (*masc.* and *fem.*), -ῶδες (*neut.*), 'like', formed fr. combining vowel-o-and εἶδος, 'form, shape', hence lit. meaning 'of the same form or shape'. See **-oid** and cp. the second element in **Aleyrodes, Campodes, collodion, Lithodes, Lygodium, plasmodium.**

-ode, suff. meaning 'way'. — Fr. Gk. ὁδός, 'way, path'. See **odograph** and cp. the second element in **anode, cathode.**

Odeum, n., 1) a hall for musical performances in ancient Greece and Rome; 2) in modern use, a concert hall. — L. *ōdēum*, fr. Gk. ᾠδεῖον, 'a public building at Athens designed for musical performances', fr. ᾠδή, 'song. See **ode.**

odic, adj., pertaining to an ode. — See **ode** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. Gk. ᾠδικός, 'fond of singing, musical'.

odic, adj., pertaining to an od. — Formed fr. **od** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

Odin, n., the chief deity of Norse mythology. — Dan., fr. ON. *Ōðinn*, rel. to OS. *Wōdan*, OE. *Wōden*, OHG. *Wuotan*. See **Woden** and cp. words there referred to.

odious, adj., hateful; disgusting. — ME., fr. MF. *odieus* (F. *odieux*), fr. L. *odiōsus*, 'hateful, offensive, unpleasant', fr. *odium*. See **odium.**

Derivatives: *odious-ly*, adv., *odious-ness*, n.

odium, n., hatred, opprobrium, disgust. — L. *ōdium*, 'hatred, offense, annoyance, disgust', rel. to *ōdī*, *ōdisse*, 'to hate', cogn. with Arm. *ateam*, 'I hate', *ateli*, 'hateful, odious', ON. *atall*, OE. *atol*, 'dire, horrid, loathsome', perh. also with Gk. ὀδύσσασθαι, 'to be grieved at, be angry at'; fr. I.-E. base **od-*, 'to hate', which is perh. orig. identical with **od-*, 'to smell'. See **odor** and cp. **Odysseus.** Cp. also **noisome, annoy.**

Odobenus, n., the genus consisting of the walruses (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὀδών, 'tooth', and βαίνειν, 'to walk' (see **odonto-** and **base,** n.); so called in allusion to the use of the tusks in walking.

Odocoileus, n., a genus including various species of deer (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὀδών, 'tooth', and κοῖλος, 'hollow'. See **odonto-** and **coelo-.**

odograph, n., an instrument recording the distance traveled. — Compounded of Gk. ὁδός, 'way', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to go', whence also OSlav. *chodŭ*, 'a walking, going', *choditi*, 'to walk, go', OI. *ā-sad-*, 'to go, approach', *ut-sad*, 'to step aside, disappear', L. *cēdere* (for **ce-zdere*), 'to go, go away, yield'. Cp. **-ode,** 'way', and **anode, cathode, Diodia, electrode, episode, exodus, hexode, method, parodos, period, stomodeum, synod.** I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to go', is identical with **sed-*, 'to sit', the original sense of the base having been 'to place (either the seat in order to sit down, or the foot on the ground in order to go)'. See **sedentary** and cp. **cede.** For the second element see **-graph.** The spelling *odograph* is prob. due to the influence of next word (q.v.)

odometer, n., an instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle for measuring the distance traveled. — Gk. ὁδόμετρον, 'instrument for measuring distance', compounded of ὁδός, 'way', and μέτρον, 'measure'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The spelling *odometer* is due to the influence of F. *odomètre*.

odont-, form of **odonto-** before a vowel.

-odont, combining form meaning 'tooth or teeth', as in *lophodont*, *conodont*. — From the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

odontalgia, n., toothache (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **odont-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

Derivative: *odontalg-ic*, adj.

odontiasis, n., teething. — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὀδοντίασις, 'teething', formed fr. ὀδοντιᾶν, 'to cut teeth', fr. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-** and **-iasis.**

odontic, adj., pertaining to the teeth. — Gk. ὀδοντικός, fr. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

odonto-, before a vowel **odont-,** combining form meaning 'tooth' or 'teeth', as in *odontoblast*, *odontology*. — Gk. ὀδοντο-, ὀδοντ-, fr. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth', assimilated fr. *ἐδοντ- (cp. Aeol. ἔδοντες, 'teeth'), prob. orig. a pres. part. of I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat', and lit. meaning 'that which eats'. See **tooth** and cp. words there referred to.

odontoblast, n., one of the layers of cells on the outside of the pulp of a tooth which produce the dentine (*anat.*) — Compounded of **odonto-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

Derivative: *odontoblast-ic*, adj.

Odontoglossum, n., a genus of tropical American orchids; (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **odonto-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss, 'interpretation'.**

odontoid, adj., toothlike. — Gk. ὀδοντοειδής, compounded of ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **odont-** and **-oid** and cp. **dentoid.**

odontolith, n., dental tartar. — Compounded of **odonto-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lith.**

odontology, n., the study of the teeth and their diseases. — Compounded of **odonto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *odontolog-ic-al*, adj., *odontolog-ist*, n.

odontoloxia, n., irregularity of the teeth (*dent.*) — Medical L., compounded of **odonto-** and Gk. λοξός, 'slanting'. See **loxo-** and 1st **-ia.**

odontoma, n., a tumor originating from a tooth (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821-1902) fr. **odont-** and **-oma.**

odontophore, n., a ribbonlike organ of certain mollusks covered with minute teeth. — Gk. ὀδοντοφόρος, 'bearing teeth', compounded of ὀδών, gen. ὀδοντός, 'tooth', and -φόρος, 'bearer'. See **odonto-** and **-phore.**

Derivative: *odontophor-ous*, adj.

odontosis, n., dentition. — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

odor, odour, n. — ME. *odour*, fr. AF. *odour*, fr. OF. *odor* (F. *odeur*), fr. L. *odōrem*, acc. of *odor*, 'smell, scent, odor', which is cogn. with Gk. ὄζειν, 'to smell', ὀσφραίνεσθαι (for *ὀτσ-φραίνεσθαι, *-ts-* having become *-s-*), 'to smell, scent, track by scent', Arm. *hot*, 'smell, odor' (whence *hotim*, 'I smell'), Lith. *úodžiu*, *úosti*, Lett. *uôžu*, *uôst*, 'to smell', OCzech. *jadati*, 'to search, inquire' (lit. 'to nose, smell out'), Alb. *amε* (for **odmā*), 'unpleasant odor'. See **olfactory** and cp. **Olax, olid, redolent.** Cp. also **osmium** and words there referred to. Cp. also **odium.**

odorant, adj., emitting an odor, fragrant. — ME. *odoraunt*, fr. MF. (= F.) *odorant*, fr. L. *odōrantem*, acc. of *odōrāns*, pres. part. of *odōrāre*, 'to scent, perfume', fr. *odor*. See **odor** and **-ant.**

odorate, adj., scented (*archaic*). — L. *odōrātus*, 'scented, fragrant', pp. of *odōrāre*. See prec. word.

odoriferous, adj., emitting an odor, fragrant. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *odōrifer*, 'fragrant', lit. 'bearing odor', fr. *odor*, 'smell, scent, odor', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **odor** and **-ferous.**

Derivatives: *odoriferous-ly*, adv., *odoriferous-ness*, n.

odorimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity of odor. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *odor*, 'smell, scent, odor', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see **odor** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is *osmometer*, fr. Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell', and μέτρον, 'measure'.

odorize, tr. v., to perfume. — Formed fr. L. *odor* (see **odor**) with suff. **-ize.**

odorous, adj., emitting an odor, scented, fragrant. — L. *odōrus*, 'emitting an odor, fragrant', fr. *odor*. See **odor.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *odorous-ly*, adv., *odorous-ness*, n.

-odus, combining form meaning '-toothed'. — ModL., fr. Gk. -ὀδούς, fr. ὀδούς, a secondary form of ὀδών, gen. ὀδοντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

odyl, n., od. — A hybrid coined fr. **od** and Gk. ὕλη, 'matter, material'. See **-yl.**

Odynerus, n., a genus of wasps (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀδυνηρός, 'painful', fr. ὀδύνη, 'pain'. See **-odynia.**

-odynia, combining form denoting *pain* (in a specified part of the body or caused by specified circumstances), as in *acrodynia, crymodynia.* — Medical L., fr. Gk. -οδυνίᾱ, fr. ὀδύνη, 'pain', lit. 'that which eats or consumes', fr. I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat', whence also Gk. ἔδειν, L. *edere*, 'to eat'. See **eat.**

Odysseus, n., king of Ithaca and one of the Greek leaders of the Trojan war, hero of the Odyssey; Ulysses. — Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς, 'Odysseus, Ulysses', of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to ὀδύσσασθαι, 'to be grieved at, be angry at', and cogn. with L. *ōdī, ōdisse*, 'to hate'. See **odium** and cp. next word. Cp. also **Ulysses.**

Odyssey, n., 1) the second of the Homeric epics, describing the wanderings and adventures of Odysseus during the ten years after the fall of Troy; 2) (*sometimes not cap.*) any long wanderings. — L. *Odyssēa*, fr. Gk. Ὀδυσσείᾱ or Ὀδύσσεια, fr. Ὀδυσσεύς. See prec. word and 2nd **-y.**

oecist, n., a colonist. — Gk. οἰκιστής, 'colonizer', from the stem of οἰκίζειν, 'to build a house, to found a new settlement', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and **-ist.**

oeco- combining form. — See **eco-.**

oecology, n. — See **ecology.**

oecumenic, oecumenical, adjs. — See **ecumenic, ecumenical.**

oecus, n., a room or hall in a house. — L., fr. Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy.**

oedema, n. — See **edema.**

Oedipus, n., the son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes, who unknowingly slew his father and married his mother; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Οἰδίπους, lit. 'swell-foot', fr. οἰδᾶν, 'to swell', and πούς (gen. ποδός), 'foot'. See **edema** and **-pod.**

oeil-de-boeuf, n., a round or oval window (*archit.*) — F. *œil-de-bœuf*, lit. 'eye of an ox', fr. *œil* (fr. L. *oculus*), 'eye', *de*, 'from, of' (fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'), and *bœuf* (fr. L. *bovem*, acc. of *bōs*), 'ox'. See **ocular, de-** and **beef.**

oeillade, n., an amorous glance. — F. *œillade*, fr. *œil*, 'eye', fr. L. *oculus*. See **ocular** and **-ade.**

oen-, form of **oeno-** before a vowel.

Oenanthe, n., a genus of plants, the water dropwort (*bot.*) — L. *oenanthē*, 'vine shoot, the vine; dropwort', fr. Gk. οἰνάνθη, of s.m., which is compounded of οἴνη, 'vine', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **vine** and **anther.**

oenanthic, adj., having the odor of wine; hence 2) *oenanthic acid* ($C_{14}H_{26}O_2$), acid obtained from oenanthic ether. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *oenanthē*. See prec. word.

Oeneus, n., king of Calydon in Aetolia, father of Clymenus, Meleager, Dejanira and Gorgo (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Οἰνεύς, fr. οἶνος, 'wine'. See **vine.**

oeno-, before a vowel **oen-,** pertaining to wine. — Gk. οἰνο-, οἰν-, fr. οἶνος, 'wine'. See **vine** and cp. **wine.**

oenology, n., the study of wine. — Compounded of **oeno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *oenolog-ical*, adj., *oenolog-ist*, n.

oenomel, n., a beverage made of wine and honey, drunk by the ancient Greeks (*Greek antiq.*) — Late L. *oenomeli*, fr. Gk. οἰνόμελι, which is compounded of οἶνος, 'wine', and μέλι, 'honey'. See **vine** and **mel.**

oenometer, n., an alcoholometer. — Compounded of **oeno-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. *vinometer.*

Oenone, n., a nymph of Mount Ida, wife of Paris (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Οἰνώνη, fr. οἶνος, 'wine'. See **vine.**

oenophilist, n., a lover of wine. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. **oeno-** and Gk. φίλος, 'lover'. See **-phile.**

Oenothera, n., a genus of plants, the evening primrose (*bot.*) — L., name of a plant fr. Gk. οἰνοθήρας, a plant, the root of which smells of wine, compounded of οἶνος, 'wine', and θηρᾶν, 'to hunt after, seek'. For the first element see **vine.** The second element is a derivative of θήρᾱ, 'hunting, chase', fr. θήρ, 'wild beast'. See **therio-** and cp. words there referred to.

o'er, adv. and prep. — Poetic contraction of **over.**

oersted, n., the C.G.S. unit of magnetic reluctance. — Named after the Danish physicist Hans Christian *Oersted* (1777-1851).

oesophageal, adj. — See **esophageal.**

oesophagus, n. — See **esophagus.**

Oestrelata, n., a genus of petrels (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. οἰστρήλατος, 'driven by a gadfly', compounded of οἶστρος, 'gadfly', and verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, 'to drive'. See **estrus** and **elastic.**

oestrus, n. — See **estrus.**

oeuvre, n., a work; esp. a work of literature. — F. *œuvre*, 'work', fr. L. *opera.* See **operate, opus** and cp. **chef-d'oeuvre, hors d'oeuvre.**

of, prep. — ME. *of*, 'of, off', fr. OE. *of*, unstressed form of *æf*, 'of, from, away from, off', rel. to OS., ON. *af*, OFris. *af*, *of*, of s.m., MLG. *af*, MDu. *af*, *ave*, Du. *af*, 'off, down', OHG. *aba*, *ab*, MHG. *abe*, *ab*, G. *ab*, 'off, from, down', Goth. *af*, 'away from', cogn. with OI. *ápa*, Avestic *apa*, 'away from', Hitt. *apa*, 'behind', Gk. ἀπό, 'away from, from', L. *ab*, 'away from, from' (orig. **ap*, cp. *ap-eriō*, 'I open'), Alb. *prapɛ* (for **per-apɛ*), 'back, again', Lith. *apačià*, Lett. *apakša*, 'the lower part'. Cp. **off, ebb.** Cp. also **ab-, apo-, post-.**

of-, assimilated form of **ob-** before *f.*

off, adv., prep. and adj. — The stressed form of **of.** Cp. **offal, offing, offish,** and the second element in **doff.**

off, n., the offside (*cricket*) — Fr. **off,** adj.

offal, n., 1) waste parts; 2) refuse. — Lit. 'that which falls off'; formed from **off,** adv., and **fall,** n. Cp. Du. *afval*, G. *Abfall.*

offcast, adj. and n. — Compounded of **off,** adv., and **cast.**

offend, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *offenden*, fr. MF. *offendre*, fr. L. *offendere*, 'to strike against, hit upon, hurt; to stumble, commit an offense; to find fault with, be displeased with', formed fr. **ob-** and *-fendere* (found only in compounds), 'to thrust, strike', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}hen-*, 'to strike'. See **defend** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *offend-ed*, adj., *offend-ed-ly*, adv., *offend-ed-ness*, n., *offend-er*, n.

offense, offence, n. — ME. *offense, offence*, fr. OF. (= F.) *offense*, fr. L. *offēnsa*, 'a striking against; offense', prop. fem pp. of *offendere.* See **offend.**

offensive, adj. — ML. *offēnsīvus*, fr. L. *offēnsus*, pp. of *offendere.* See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *offensive*, n., *offensive-ly*, adv., *offensive-ness*, n.

offer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *offren*, fr. earlier *offrien*, fr. OE. *offrian*, 'to bring offering, to sacrifice', fr. L. *offerre*, 'to bring before, present, offer', fr. **ob-** and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'; see **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to. The sense development of the English word was influenced by F. *offrir*, 'to offer'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **confer** and words there referred to.

offer, n. — ME. *offre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *offre*, verbal n. fr. *offrir*, 'to offer', fr. VL. **offerīre*, which corresponds to L. *offerre.* See **offer,** v.

offering, n. — ME. *offring, offering*, fr. OE. *offrung*, 'offering', verbal n. fr. *offrian*, 'to offer'. See **offer,** v., and subst. suff. **-ing.**

offertory, n., that part of the mass at which offerings are made; the offerings themselves. — Eccles L. *offertōrium*, 'place to which offerings were brought', fr. VL. *offertus* (corresponding to L. *oblātus*), pp. of L. *offerre.* See **offer** and subst. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *offertori-al*, adj.

office, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *officium*, 'service' (in Eccles. L., 'church service'), which stands for **opi-faciom*, lit. 'work-doing', fr. *ops*, gen. *opis*, 'power, might, abundance, means, wealth, treasure', and the stem of *facere*, 'to make, do'. (Cp. L. *opi-fex*, 'workman, artist', lit. 'one who does a work', which is compounded of the same two elements.) The first element is rel. to L. *opus*, 'work, labor, exertion; see **opus.** For the second element see **fact.** Cp. **officinal, usine.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *ĭ* (in *of-fĭcium*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

officer, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *officier*, fr. ML. *officiārius*, fr. L. *officium.* See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**
Derivative: *officer*, tr. v.

official, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *official* (F. *officiel*), fr. Late L. *officiālis*, 'pertaining to an office or service', fr. L. *officium.* See **office** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *official*, n., *official-ism*, n., *official-ist*, n., *official-ize*, tr. v., *official-ly*, adv.

officiant, n., an officiating priest or minister. — ML. *officiāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *officiāre.* See **officiate** and **-ant.**

officiary, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the holding of an office. — ML. *officiārius*, fr. L. *officium.* See **office** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

officiate, intr. v., to perform a duty; esp. to perform the duties of a priest. — ML. *officiāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *officiāre*, 'to perform divine service', fr. L. *officium.* See **office** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

officinal, adj., kept in stock by a druggist. — ML. *officīnālis*, 'belonging to a workshop', fr. L. *officīna*, 'workshop', which stands for **opificīna*, fr. *opifex*, gen. *opificis*, 'workman'. See **office,** suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and adj. suff. **-al.**

officious, adj., 1) friendly, obliging (*archaic*); 2) meddlesome, interfering; 3) unofficial, informal (*diplomacy*). — L. *officiōsus*, 'dutiful, complaisant, obliging', fr. *officium.* See **office** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *officious-ly*, adv., *officious-ness*, n.

offing, n., the distant part of the sea, as far as it can be seen from the shore. — Formed fr. **off,** adv., and subst. suff. **-ing.**

offish, adj., inclined to be aloof. — Formed fr. **off,** adv., and adj. suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *offish-ly*, adv., *offish-ness*, n.

offprint, n., a separate reprint of an article. — Coined by Skeat fr. **off** and **print,** as loan translation of G. *Separatabdruck.*
Derivative: *offprint*, tr. v., to reprint separately.

offset, n., that which sets off; an offshoot. — Compounded of **off,** adv., and **set,** n.
Derivative: *offset*, tr. and intr. v.

offshoot, n. — Compounded of **off,** adj., and **shoot.**

offspring, n. — ME. *ofspring*, fr. OE. *ofspring*, fr. *of*, 'of, off', and *springan*, 'to spring'. See **of** and **spring,** v.

oft, adv., often (*archaic* or *poet.*) — ME., fr. OE. *oft*, rel. to OS. *oft, ofto*, OFris. *ofta*, Dan. *ofte*, Swed. *ofta*, OHG. *ofto*, MHG. *ofte, oft*, G. *oft*, ON. *opt*, Goth. *ufta*, 'often'; of uncertain origin.

often, adv. — ME. *ofte, often*, extended fr. *oft.* See **oft.**

ogam, ogham, ogum, n., ancient Irish form of

writing. — Ir. *ogham*, fr. OIr. *ogam, ogum*, generally derived fr. *Ogma* Mac Eladan, the legendary inventor of this sytem of writing.
Derivative: *ogam-ic, ogham-ic, ogum-ic*, adj.

ogdoad, n., 1) the number eight; 2) a group of eight. — Late L. *ogdoas*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. ὀγδοάς, gen. -άδος, 'the number eight', fr. ὄγδοος, eighth', fr. ὀκτώ, 'eight'. See **octa-** and suff. **-ad** and cp. **octad.**

ogee, n., 1) a molding having an S-shaped curve; 2) an S-shaped curve. — F. *ogive*. See **ogive.**

ogival, adj., having the form of an ogive. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

ogive, n., 1) the diagonal rib of a Gothic vault; 2) a pointed or Gothic arch. — F. *ogive*, earlier also spelled *augive*; of uncertain origin. Cp. **ogee.**

ogle, intr. v., 1) to keep looking amorously; 2) tr. v., to look at amorously. — Of LG. origin. Cp. LG. *oegeln*, freq. of *oegen*, 'to look at', rel. to Du. *ogen*, 'to look at', fr. *oog*, 'eye'. See **eye.**
Derivatives: *ogle*, n., *ogl-er*, n.

Ogpu, n., formerly, the secret service of Soviet Russia. — Russ., formed from the initials of **O***bjedinionnoje* **G***osudarstvennoje* **P***oliticheskoje* **U***pravlenie* (United Government Political Administration).

ogre, n., 1) a man-eating giant; a hideous or cruel man. — F., first used by Perrault in his fairy stories, 1697; in English it appears first (spelled *hogre*) in a translation of a French version of the Arabian Nights; fr. Byzantine *Ogur*, 'Hungarian'. The sense development is due to a confusion of the Hungarians with the Huns and the Tartars. See Wiener in Anglia, XXIII, 107, and Meyer-Lübke, Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, p. 446, No. 6048. Cp. **Ugrian.**
Derivatives: *ogre-ish*, adj., *ogr-ess*, n.

Ogygian, adj., primeval, prehistoric. — Lit. 'pertaining to Ogygius', fr.L. *Ōgygius*, fr. Gk. Ὠγύγιος, fr. Ωγύγης, name of a mythical king of Attica. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

oh, interj. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **O.**

ohm, n., the unit of electrical resistance. — G. *Ohm*, from the name of the German physicist Georg Simon *Ohm* (1787-1854).
Derivatives: *ohmage* (q.v.), *ohm-ic*, adj.

ohmage, n., electrical resistance expressed in ohms. — Formed fr. **ohm** with suff. **-age.**

ohmic, adj., 1) of an ohm; 2) measured in ohms. — Formed fr. **ohm** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

ohm-meter, n., an instrument for measuring electrical resistance. — Formed fr. **ohm** and **-meter.**

oho, interj. — Compounded of the interjections **O** and **ho.**

-oic, a suff. used to form names of acid, as in *caproic* (*chem.*) — From the ending of **benzoic.**

-oid, adj. suff. meaning 'like, resembling'. The adjectives so formed are often used substantively in the sense 'something resembling'. — Gk. -οειδής, for -ο-ειδής, formed fr. -ο-, stem vowel belonging to the preceding element, and -ειδής, 'like' (cp. e.g. δακτυλο-ειδής, 'finger-like', and see *dactyloid*), lit. 'having the form of', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape', which stands for *ϝεῖδος, and lit. means 'that which is seen', fr. I.-E. base **weid-*, **woid-*, **wit-*, 'to see; to know', whence also Gk. ἰδεῖν (for *ϝιδεῖν), 'to see', οἶδα (for *ϝοῖδα), 'I know'. See **-o-** and **idea** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **-ode,** 'like'. Cp. also the second element in **collidine, iodine, Ixodidae.**

-oidal, suff. forming adjectives from nouns ending in *-oid*. — Compounded of the prec. suff. and adj. suff. **-al.**

Oidium, n., a form genus of imperfect fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. Gk. ᾠόν, 'egg'. See **oo-.**

oil, n. — ME. *olie, oile*, fr. OF. *oile* (F. *huile*), fr. L. *oleum*, fr. Gk. ἔλαιον (fr. *ἔλαιϝον), 'olive tree', which, together with Arm. *ewł*, is prob. of Aegean (most likely Cretan) origin. OE. *æle*, OS. *oli*, OFris. and Du. *olie*, OHG. *olei, oli* (whence MHG. *öle, öl*, G. *Öl*), 'oil', are loan words fr. L. *oleum*. Cp. **ole, oleagineous, olive** and **elaio-.** Cp. also the second element in **anele, carbolic, lanolin, linoleum, rhigolene.**
Derivatives: *oil*, tr. v., *oil-er*, n., *oil-y*, adj., *oil-i-ly*, adv., *oil-i-ness*, n.

ointment, n. — ME. *oinement, oynement*, fr. OF. *oignement*, fr. VL. **unguimentum*, for L. *unguentum*. (The first *t* in E. *ointment* is due to an association with the obsol. verb *oint*, 'to anoint'). See **unguent.**

Oireachtas, n., the legislature of the Irish Free State. — Ir., 'assembly'.

O.K. or **OK.,** all right, correct. — Prob. fr. Choctaw *okeh*, 'it is so'.
Derivative: *O.K.*, tr. v., to approve.

oka, n., a weight used in Turkey. — Turk. *ōqah*, fr. Arab. *ūkíya*^{h}, fr. Gk. οὐγγία, οὐγκία, fr. L. *uncia*. See **ounce,** a weight.

okapi, n., a Central African animal related to the giraffes, but with a short neck (*zool.*) — Native African name.

okenite, n., a hydrous calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German naturalist Lorenz *Oken* (1779-1851). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

okra, n., a tall plant, native in Africa, and cultivated in the United States and the West Indies, *Abelmoschus esculentus*. — Fr. W. African *nkruman*.

-ol, suff. denoting an *alcohol* or *phenol* (*chem.*) — Fr. **alcohol.**

-ol, a var. of the chem. suff. **-ole.**

Olacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Olax** with suff. **-aceae.**

Olaf, mas. PN. — ON. *An-leifr*, a compound lit. meaning 'ancestor's relic'. The first element is rel. to OHG. *ano*, 'ancestor'; see **anile.** The second element is rel. to OE. *lǣfan*, 'to leave'; see **leave.**

Olam Habba, also **Olam Haba,** the world to come (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *'ōlām habbā'*, 'the world to come, the future world'. Heb. *'ōlām* means 'long duration; antiquity, ancient time; uninterrupted future, eternity', in Mishnaic Hebrew also 'world'. It is rel. to Aram. *'ālām*, *'āl*^{ē}*mā'*, 'eternity; world' (whence prob. Ethiop. *'ālam*, 'eternity; world'), Arab. *'ālam*, 'world'. According to Gesenius, König and others, these words lit. mean 'hidden, unknown time', and derive fr. Sem. base *'-l-m*, 'to hide'. Heb. *habbā'*, 'the coming or future one', is formed from the def. article *ha-*, 'the', and *bā'*, part. of *bō'* (stem *b-w-'*), 'to come', which is rel. to Arab. *bā'a*, 'he returned', Akkad. *bā'u*, 'to come'. Cp. **Ahabath Olam.**

Olax, n., a genus of evergreen plants (*bot.*) — ModL. *Olāx*, fr. Late L. *olāx*, gen. *olācis*, 'smelling, odorous', fr. *olēre*, 'to smell'. See **odor** and cp. **olfactory.**

old, adj. — ME. *ald, old*, fr. OE. *ald, eald*, rel. to OS. *ald*, OFris. *ald, old*, Du. *oud*, OHG., MHG., G. *alt* (for I.-E. **al-tó-*), Goth. *alþeis* (for I.-E. **ál-tyo-*) 'old'; pp. formation orig. meaning 'nourished, grown up', from the Teut. verb represented by Goth. *alan*, 'to grow up', ON. *ala*, 'to bring up, nourish', OE. *alan*, 'to nourish', fr. I.-E. base **al-*, 'to grow, nourish', whence also Gk. ἄν-αλ-τος, 'not to be filled, insatiable', L. *alere*, 'to nourish', *altus*, 'high' (prop. pp. of *alere*, hence orig. meaning 'nourished, grown up', and corresponding exactly to OE. *ald*, etc.), *almus*, 'fostering', *ad-olēscere*, 'to grow up', OIr. *alim*, 'I nourish', Toch. A *ālym*, 'life, spirit'. Enlarged with *-d-* or *-dh-*formative element, the same base appears in OI. *iḍā*, 'refreshment', Gk. ἄλδη, 'growth', ἀλδαίνειν 'to cause to grow', ἀλδήσκειν, 'to grow; to cause to grow' (base **al-d-*), OI. *ṛdhnóti*, 'thrives, prospers', Gk. ἀλθαίνειν, 'to heal' (base **al-dh-*). Cp. **auld, alderman, eld, elder,** 'older', the first element in **Eldred** and the second element in **world.** Cp. also **abolish, adolescent, adult, aliment, alimony, Alma Mater, alt, Althaea, altitude, alto, altissimo, alto-relievo, alumnus, coalesce, enhance, exalt, hautboy, hauteur, hawser, oboe, obsolete, proles, proletary, rialto, soboles.** For other Teut. adjectives formed from past participles see *cold, dead, loud, sad.*
Derivatives: *old*, n., *olden* (q.v.), *old-ish*, adj., *oldster* (q.v.)

olden, adj. — ME., fr. *old*. See **old** and adj. suff. **-en.**

olden, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **old** with verbal suff. **-en.**

oldhamite, n., a calcium sulfide. — Named after the Irish geologist Thomas *Oldham* (1816-78). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

oldster, n., an old person (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **old** on analogy of *youngster*. See **-ster.**

-ole, also -ol, a suff. used in chemistry to denote 1) a close-chained compound having five members as in *pyrrole*; 2) certain aldehydes and ethers. — Fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'. See **oil.**

-ole, dimin. suff. — Fr. F. *-ole*, or directly fr. L. *-olus* (masc.), *-ola* (fem.), *-olum* (neut.), fr. orig. **-elo*, which is cogn. with OI. *-alá-ḥ* (cp. OI. *vṛṣaláḥ*, 'male'), Gk. -ύλος (cp. Gk. ἀρκτύλος, 'a bear whelp', fr. ἄρκτος, 'bear'), OSlav. *-elĭ* (cp. OSlav. *plĕvelĭ*, 'weed'), Lith. *-ēlis* (cp. Lith. *paršēlis*, 'a little pig'). L. suff. *-olus, -a, -um*, is used only after vowels (cp. e.g. L. *petiolus*, 'a little foot'). After consonants the form of this dimin. suff. is *-ulus*; see **-ule.**

Olea, n., a genus of plants, the true olive. — L. *olea*, 'olive tree, olive'. See **olive.**

Oleaceae, n. pl., the olive family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Olea** with suff. **-aceae.**

oleaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

oleaginous, adj., oily, greasy. — F. *oléagineux* (fem. *oléagineuse*), fr. L. *oleaginus*, 'belonging to the olive', fr. *olea*, 'olive'. See **oil** and cp. **Olea, olive.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivative: *oleaginous-ness*, n.

oleander, n., an evergreen Mediterranean shrub, the rose bay. — ML. (whence also F. *oléandre*), fr. Late L. *lorandrum*, which was formed fr. L. *rhododendron* (through the intermediate forum *rodandrum*). See **rhododendron.**

oleaster, n., a S. European shrub resembling the wild olive, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*. — L., 'wild olive', formed with the pejorative suff. **-aster** fr. *olea*, 'olive tree'. See **Olea.**

oleate, n., a salt of oleic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'. See **oil.**

olecranon, n., point of the elbow (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὠλέκρᾱνον, shortened fr. ὠλενόκρᾱνον, for ὠλένης κρᾱνίον, 'head of the elbow'. The first element is cogn. with L. *ulna*, 'elbow', Goth. *aleina*, OE. *eln*, 'ell'; see **ell.** For the second element see **cranium.**

olefiant, adj., forming oil (*chem.*) — F. *oléfiant* (in *gaz oléfiant*, lit. 'oil-making gas'), coined by the Dutch chemists Deimann, Troostwyck, Bondt and Lauwerenburgh in 1794 fr. *ole-* (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil') and *-fiant* (fr. L. *-ficantem*, acc. of *-ficāns*, pres. part. of *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'). See **oil** and **-fy.**

olefine, olefin, n., any of a series of hydrocarbons, containing one double bond (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

oleic, adj., pertaining to, or contained in, oil. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'. See **oil** and cp. **olive.**

olein, n., a liquid glyceride of oleic acid (*chem.*) — Coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889), fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil' (see **oil**), and suff. **-in.** Cp. **acrolein.**

oleo-, a combining form meaning *oil, oleic* or *olein*. — Fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'. See **oil.**

oleograph, n., a chromolithograph imitating an oil painting. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'

(see **oil** and **-graph**). The correct form is *elaeograph*, fr. Gk. ἔλαιον, 'oil', and -γραφος.
Derivatives: *oleograph-ic*, adj., *oleograph-y*, n.

oleomargarine, n., margarine. — Compounded of **oleo-** and **margarine.**

oleometer, n., an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of oils. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure' (see **oil** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'). The correct form is *elaeometer*, fr. Gk. ἔλαιον, 'oil', and μέτρον, 'measure'.

oleoresin, n., a solution of a resin in an essential oil. — Compounded of **oleo-** and **resin.**

oleraceous, adj., of the nature of potherbs. — L. *holerāceus, olerāceus*, 'resembling vegetables', fr. *holus, olus*, gen. *holeris, oleris*, 'kitchen herbs, vegetables, cabbage, colewort', fr. OL. *helus*, of s.m., which is rel. to L. *helvus*, 'light bay'. See **yellow** and cp. **olitory.** For the ending see suff. **-aceous.**

Olethreutidae, n. pl., a family of small moths (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'destroyers', formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Olethreutes*, the type genus, fr. Gk. ὀλεθρεύειν, 'to slay, destroy', fr. ὄλεθρος, 'destruction, ruin', which is rel. to ὀλλύειν, 'to destroy'. Cp. **Apollyon** and the second element in **Azolla.**

olfaction, n., 1) the act of smelling; 2) the sense of smell. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *olfactus*, pp. of *olfacere*, 'to smell'. See next word and **-ion.**

olfactory, adj., pertaining to the sense of smell. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *olfactus*, pp. of *olfacere*, 'to smell, scent; to cause to smell at', which is compounded of *ol-ēre*, 'to smell', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. The first element stands for **od-ēre* and is rel. to *odor*, 'smell, scent, odor'; see **odor.** For the second element see **fact,** for the ending see adj. suff. **-ory.** The change of *-d-* to *-l-* in *olēre* is prob. due to the influence of L. *oleum*, 'oil'. Cp. **Olax, olid, redolent.**

Olga, fem. PN. — Russ., prob. fr. Norse *helga*, 'holy'. See **holy.**

olibanum, n., frankincense. — ML., fr. L. *libanus* (Vulgate), fr. Gk. λίβανος, fr. Heb. *l^{e}bhōnā^{h}*, 'frankincense', lit. 'the white one', fr. *lābhán*, 'white'. See **leban.**

-olic, a suff. used to name certain acids, as *tetrolic* (*chem.*) — Compounded of the suffixes **-ol** (for *alcohol*) and adj. suff. **-ic.**

olid, adj., stinking. — L. *olidus*, 'smelling, stinking, rank', fr. *olēre*, 'to smell'. See **olfactory** and **-id** (representing L. *-idus*).

olig-, form of **oligo-** before a vowel.

oligarch, n., member of an oligarchy. — Gk. ὀλιγάρχης, fr. ὀλίγος, 'small, little, few', and -άρχης, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **oligo-** and **-arch.**

oligarchic, oligarchical, adj., pertaining to an oligarchy. — Gk. ὀλιγαρχικός, fr. ὀλιγάρχης. See **oligarchy** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

oligarchy, n., rule or government by a few persons. — Gk. ὀλιγαρχίᾱ, 'government by a few persons', fr. ὀλιγάρχης. See **oligarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

oligo-, before a vowel **olig-,** combining form meaning 'few'. — Gk. ὀλιγο-, ὀλιγ-, fr. ὀλίγος, 'small, little, few', of uncertain etymology; perh. rel. to λοιγός, 'ruin, destruction, death', and cogn. with Alb. *l'ik*, 'evil, thin, lean', Lith. *ligà*, 'illness'. Cp. **loimic.**

Oligocene, adj., pertaining to the Tertiary period between the Eocene and Miocene (*geol.*) — Compounded of **oligo-** and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See **kainite.**

Oligochaeta, n., pl., an order of chaetopod worms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **oligo-** and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane'. See **chaeto-.**

oligochaetous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

oligoclase, n., a kind of feldspar (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **oligo-** and Gk. κλάσις, 'fracture', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to.

oligocythemia, oligcythaemia, n., a form of anemia in which there is a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **oligo-,** Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **-cyte** and **-hemia.**

oliguria, n., scantiness of urine secreted (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **olig-** and Gk. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **-uria.**

olio, n., 1) an olla podrida; 2) a medley, miscellany. — Sp *olla*, 'earthen pot', pronounced *ol^{y}a*, fr. VL. *olla*, 'pot', fr. L. *aulla*, which stands for **auxlā* (cp. the dimin. *auxilla*, 'small pot'), and is cogn. with Goth. *auhns* (for **uq^{w}nos*), OE. *ofen*, 'oven', orig. 'firepot'. See **oven** and cp. **olla podrida.**

oliphant, n., 1) an elephant (*obsol.*); 2) a medieval horn made of ivory (*obsol.*) — F. *olifant*, fr. OF. See **elephant.**

olitory, adj., 1) pertaining to a kitchen garden; 2) producing potherbs. — L. *olitōrius, holitōrius*, fr. *olitor, holitor*, 'kitchen gardener', from the stem of *olus, holus*, gen. *oleris, holeris*, 'kitchen herbs, vegetables, cabbage, colewort'. See **oleraceous** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Oliva, n., a genus of marine univalve mollusks (*zool.*) — L. *olīva*, 'olive'. See **olive.**

olivaceous, adj., resembling the olive; olive green. — ModL. *olivāceus*, fr. L. *olīva*. See **olive** and **-aceous.**

olivary, adj., 1) shaped like an olive; 2) relating to either of the two oval bodies protruding from the *medulla oblongata* (*anat.*) — L. *olīvārius*, 'pertaining to olives', fr. *olīva*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

olive, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *olive*, fr. L. *olīva*, 'olive, olive tree', fr. Gk. ἐλαίᾱ (for *ἐλαίϝᾱ), 'olive tree'. See **oil** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **olivet, Olivia, olivine.**
Derivative: *olive*, adj.

Oliver, 1) masc. PN.; 2) one of Charlemagne's 12 peers and a friend of Roland. — F. *Olivier*, fr.

MLG. *Alfihar*, lit. 'elf-host', fr. *alf*, 'elf', and *hari*, 'host, army'. Cp. the OE. PN. *Ælfhere*, which is of the same meaning and origin, and see **elf** and **harry.** F. *Olivier* was influenced in form by OF. *olivier*, 'olive tree'.

oliver, n., a small tilt hammer. — Prob. from the PN. **Oliver.**

olivet, n., olive yard. — L. *olivētum*, 'olive yard', formed fr. *olīva*, 'olive tree', with *-ētum*, a suff. used to form names of gardens and woods. Cp. L. *arbor-ētum*, 'a place grown with trees', *querqu-ētum*, 'oak forest', *palm-ētum*, 'palm forest'. See **olive.**

olivet, n., imitation pearl — F. *olivette*, dimin. formed fr. *olive*. See **olive** and **-et, -ette.**

Olivia, also **Olive,** fem. PN. — It. *Olivia*, fr. L. *olīva*, 'olive'. See **olive.**

olivine, n., an olive green chrysolite (*mineral.*) — G. *Olivin*, formed fr. L. *olīva*, 'olive', with suff. *-in*, '-ine'. See **olive** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

olla podrida, 1) a dish consisting of various meats and vegetables; 2) a medley, miscellany — Sp., lit. 'rotten pot'. See **olio** and **putrid** and cp. **potpourri.**

-ology, n., any branch of knowledge; science (*colloq.*) — Prop. subst. use of *-ology*, fr. Gk. -ολογίᾱ, a suff. formed fr. -ο-, stem vowel belonging to the preceding element, and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-o-** and **-logy.**

olpe, n., a leathern oil flask used in the palaestra (*Greek archaeol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὅλπη, 'a leathern oil flask', which is rel. to ἔλπος, 'fat, oil', fr. I.-E. **selp-*, whence also OI. *sarpíṣ-*, 'melted butter', OE. *sealf*, 'salve'. See **salve,** 'ointment for wounds'.

Olympiad, n., a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next; used by the ancient Greeks in computing time. — F. *olympiade*, fr. L. *Olympiadem*, gen. *Olympiadis*, fr. Gk. Ὀλυμπιάς, gen. Ὀλυμπιάδος, fr. Ὀλυμπίᾱ (scil. χώρα), a district in Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympic games were held, prop. fem. of the adj. Ὀλύμπιος, 'Olympian'. See next word and **-ad.**

Olympian, adj., 1) pertaining to Mount Olympus in Macedonia; 2) heavenly; godlike; 3) pertaining to Olympia in Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympian games were held; 4) designating the Olympian games. — Late L. *Olympiānus, Olympius*, fr. Gk. Ὀλύμπιος, 'pertaining to Olympus or Olympia', fr. Ὄλυμπος. See **Olympus** and cp. **Olympic.**

Olympian, n., 1) an inhabitant of Olympus; esp. any of the twelve great gods who were supposed to live on Mount Olympus; 2) an inhabitant of Olympia. — Fr. prec. word.

Olympic, adj., the same as Olympian. — Gk. Ὀλυμπικός, fr. Ὄλυμπος, 'Olympus'. See next word and **-ic.**

Olympus, n., a mountain in Macedonia, the fabled dwelling place of the twelve great gods of ancient Greece. — L., fr. Gk. Ὄλυμπος, which is of unknown etymology.

om-, form of **omo-** before a vowel.

-oma, suff. meaning 'morbid growth, tumor', as in *lymphoma, sarcoma* (*med.*) — Gk. -ωμα, gen. -ώματος, a suff. formed fr. -ω-, lengthened stem vowel of verbs ending in -οῦν (passive -οῦσθαι) and -μα, termination of neut. nouns of the third declension; see **-ma.**

omadhaun, n., a fool, simpleton. — Ir. *amadān.*

omasitis, n., inflammation of the omasum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. L. *omāsum*. See next word.

omasum, n., the third stomach of a ruminant animal (*zool.*) — L. *omāsum*, 'bullock's tripe', prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. **abomasum.**

omber, ombre, n., a card game. — F. *hombre*, fr. Sp. *hombre*, 'man', fr. L. *hominem*, acc. of *homō*, 'man'. See **human** and cp. words there referred to.

ombro-, combining form meaning 'rain'. — Gk. ὀμβρο-, fr. ὄμβρος, 'rain', cogn. with OI. *abhrám*, 'cloud, atmosphere'. See **imbricate.**

ombrograph, n., a rain gauge. — Compounded of **ombro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

ombrology, n., that branch of meteorology which deals with rain. — Compounded of **ombro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

ombrometer, n., a rain gauge. — Compounded of **ombro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

omega, n., the twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ὦμέγα, 'the great (i.e. long) *o*'. Cp. *omicron.*

omelet, omelette, n., eggs beaten up, seasoned and fried. — F. *omelette*, fr. earlier *amelette*, metathesized fr. **alemette*, a secondary form for *alumette*. This latter arose—through substitution of suffix—fr. *alumelle*, a word derived fr. OF. *lemelle*, fr. L. *lāmella*, 'a small thin plate of metal'; see **lamella.** Because of its flattened shape, the omelet has been compared to a thin plate.

omen, n., augury; foreboding. — L. *ōmen*, fr. earlier *ōsmen*, of uncertain origin; perh. standing for **ovis-men* and cogn. with Gk. οἴομαι, Epic ὄτομαι (for *ὀϝίσιομαι), 'I suppose, think, believe'. Cp. **ominous, abominable, abominate.**
Derivative: *omen*, tr. v.

oment-, form of **omento-** before a vowel.

omental, adj., pertaining to the omentum. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *ōmentum*. See **omentum.**

omento-, before a vowel **oment-,** combining form denoting the *omentum*. See next word.

omentum, n., a fold of the peritoneum enclosing

the intestines (*anat.*) — L. *ōmentum*, 'the fat-skin, adipose, the membrane that encloses the bowels', contraction of **o*^{w}*i-mentom*, from the same base as the second element in L. *ind-uere*, 'to put on, pull on', *ex-uere*, 'to pull off, strip off'. See **exuviae.**

Derivative: *oment-al*, adj.

omer, n., a Hebrew measure, the tenth part of an ephah (see Ex. 16 : 36). — Heb. *'ōmer*. Cp. **gomer,** 'a measure'.

omicron, omikron, n., the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ὸ μῑκρόν, 'small (i.e. short) *o*'. Cp. *omega*.

ominous, adj. — L. *ōminōsus*, 'full of foreboding, portentous, ominous', fr. *ōmen*, gen. *ōminis*. See **omen** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *ominous-ly*, adv., *ominous-ness*, n.

omissible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*. See **omit.**

Derivative: *omissibil-ity*, n.

omission, n. — ME. *omissioun*, fr. Late L. *omissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an omitting', fr. L. *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*. See **omit** and **-ion.**

omissive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*. See **omit** and **-ive.**

omit, tr. v. — ME. *omitten*, fr. L. *omittere*, 'to let go, give up, dismiss, neglect', fr. *o-* (for *ob*, see **ob-**) and *mittere*, 'to cause to go, to send'. See **mission.**

Derivative: *omitt-er*, n.

omitis, n., inflammation of the shoulder (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ὦμος, 'shoulder'. See **omo-,** 'shoulder'.

omlah, n. pl., the native officials of a civil court in India. — Hind. *amlah*, fr. Arab. *'umalā'*, 'workers, agents, officials', pl. of *'āmil*, partic. of *'āmila*, 'he worked, labored, made'. See **aumil.**

omma-, combining form meaning 'eye'; used esp. in terms of entomology. — Fr. Gk. ὄμμα, 'eye', which is rel. to ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face', ὄψις, 'sight'. See **optic** and **-ma.**

Ommastrephes, n., a genus of cephalopods (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'turning the eyes', compounded of **omma-** and the stem of στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe.**

Ommiad, n., any of a dynasty of Mohammedan caliphs who ruled in Damascus from 661 to 750 C.E. and in southern Spain from 756 to 1031 C.E. — Fr. *Umayya* (in vulgar pronunciation *Omayya*), great-grandfather of the first caliph in this dynasty. For the ending see suff. **-ad.**

omni-, combining form meaning 'all'. — L. *omni-*, fr. *omnis*, 'all, every'; of uncertain origin.

omnibus, n., a public vehicle. — F., short for *voiture omnibus* (introduced by Laffitte in Paris in 1820), lit. 'a vehicle for all', fr. L. *omnibus*, 'for all', dat. pl. fr. *omnis*. See prec. word and cp. **bus.**

omnifarious, adj., of all kinds, of all subjects. — L. *omnifārius*, 'of all kinds', compounded of *omnis*, 'all, every', and *-fārius*, '-fold'. For the first element see **omni-,** for the second see **bifarious.**

Derivatives: *omnifarious-ly*, adv., *omnifarious-ness*, n.

omnific, adj., all-creating. — ML. *omnificus*, compounded of L. *omnis*, 'all, every', and *-ficus*, from the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **omni-** and **-fic.**

omnipotence, n., quality of being omnipotent. — Late L. *omnipotentia*, 'almighty power', fr. L. *omnipotēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

omnipotent, adj., almighty. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *omnipotent*, fr. L. *omnipotentem*, acc. of *omnipotēns*, 'all-powerful, almighty', which is compounded of *omnis*, 'all, every', and *potēns*, gen. *potentis*, 'able, powerful'. See **omni-** and **potent.**

Derivative: *omnipotent-ly*, adv.

omnipresence, adj., quality of being omnipresent. — ML. *omnipraesentia*, fr. *omnipraesens*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

omnipresent, adj., present everywhere at the same time. — ML. *omnipraesēns*, gen. *-entis*, compounded of L. *omnis*, 'all, every', and *praesēns*, gen. *praesentis*, 'present'. See **omni-** and **present.**

omniscience, n., the quality of being omniscient. — ML. *omniscientia*. See **omni-** and **science.**

omniscient, adj., all-knowing. — ModL. *omniscīens*, gen. *-entis*, back formation of ML. *omniscientia*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

Derivative: *omniscient-ly*, adv.

omnium gatherum, a miscellaneous collection of persons or things. — A humorous coinage fr. L. *omnium*, 'of all', gen. pl. of *omnis*, 'all, every' (see **omni-**), and latinized form of E. **gather.**

omnivorous, adj., 1) eating everything; 2) taking in everything; esp. reading everything. — L. *omnivorus*, 'all-devouring', compounded of *omnis*, 'all, every', and *-vorus*, 'devouring'. See **omni-** and **-vorous.**

Derivatives: *omnivorous-ly*, adv., *omnivorous-ness*, n.

omo-, before a vowel **om-,** combining form meaning 'shoulder', as in *omodynia*. — Gk. ὠμο-, fr. ὦμος, 'shoulder' (for **ōmsos*, less probably **omsos*); cogn. with OI. *áṁsaḥ*, L. *umerus*, *humerus* (for **omesos*). See **humerus** and cp. the second element in **acromion, exomis, Iniomi.**

omo-, combining form meaning 'raw, unripe', as in *omophagia*. — Gk. ὠμο-, fr. ὠμός, cogn. with OI. *āmáḥ*, 'raw, uncooked, unripe', Arm. *hum*, OIr. *om*, W. *of*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **ōmo-*. Cp. **amarine.**

omodynia, n., pain in the shoulder (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **om-** and Gk. -οδυνίᾱ, fr. ὀδύνη, 'pain'. See **-odynia.**

omophagia, n., the eating of raw flesh. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὠμοφαγίᾱ, 'eating of raw flesh', fr. ὠμοφάγος. See **omophagous** and 1st **-ia.**

omophagic, adj., omophagous. — See next word and **-ic.**

omophagous, adj., eating raw flesh. — Gk. ὠμοφάγος, compounded of ὠμός, 'raw', and the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **omo-,** 'raw', and **-phagous.**

omoplate, n., the shoulderblade, scapula. — MF. (= F.) *omoplate*, fr. Gk. ὠμοπλάτη, compounded of ὦμος, 'shoulder', and πλάτη, 'blade', which is rel. to πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See **omo-,** 'shoulder', and **plate, platy-.**

omphal-, form of **omphalo-** before a vowel.

omphalitis, n., inflammation of the navel (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel'. See **omphalo-.**

omphalo-, before a vowel **omphal-,** combining form denoting the *navel*. — Fr. Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel', which is cogn. with L. *umbilīcus*, ON. *nafli*, OE. *nafela*, etc., 'navel'. See **navel** and cp. **umbilicus.** Cp. also next word.

omphalus, n., 1) a round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the center of the earth; 2) the boss of a shield; 3) a center. — Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel; boss on a shield; hub'. See prec. word.

omrah, n., a lord of a Mohammedan court in India. — Prop. a plural: Arab. *umarā'*, pl. of *amīr*, 'commander'. See **emir.**

on, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *on*, *an*, rel. to OS. *an*, ON. *á*, Du. *aan*, OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, G. *an*, Goth. *ana*, 'on, upon', and cogn. with Avestic *ana*, 'on', Gk. ἀνά, 'on, upon', L. *an-* in *anhēlāre*, 'to pant, gasp', OSlav. *na*, OPruss. *no*, *na*, 'on, upon', Lith. *nuõ*, 'down from', fr. I.-E. base **anō*, 'on'. Cp. **a,** prep., the first element in **anlaut** and in **unless** and the second element in **upon** and in the verb **don.** Cp. also **ana-, ano-.**

Derivative: *on*, adj.

on, n., the on or leg side of the field (*cricket*). — Fr. *on*, adj. See prec. word.

-on, suff. used to denote some inactive gases, as in *argon*, *radon*. — Gk. -ον, neut. ending of adjs. in -ος

-on, suff. used to denote elementary atomic particles, as in *photon*. — From the ending of **ion, anion, cation.**

onager, n., 1) the Asiatic wild ass; 2) a catapult for throwing stones. — ME., 'wild ass', fr. L. *onager*, *onagrus*, 'wild ass', fr. Gk. ὄναγρος, which is compounded of ὄνος, 'ass', and ἄγριος, 'wild'. The first element is a loan word fr. Asia Minor and rel. to L. *asinus*, 'ass'. The second derives fr. Gk. ἀγρός, 'field'. See **asinine** and **acre.**

onanism, n., 1) incomplete coitus; 2) self-abuse, masturbation. — Formed with suff. **-ism** from *Onan*, name of a son of Judah. See Gen. 38 : 9.

once, adv. — ME. *ones*, *anes*, gen. of *on*, *an*, 'one'. See **one** and cp. **nonce.**

Derivatives: *once*, conj. and n.

Onchidium, n., a genus of marine slugs (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. ὄγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook'. See **onco-,** 'barb, hook', and cp. next word.

Oncidium, n., a genus of tropical American orchids, the butterfly orchid. (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. ὄγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook'; so called in allusion to the shape of the labellum. See **onco-,** 'barb, hook', and cp. prec. word.

onco-, combining form meaning 'barb' or 'hook'. — Gk. ὀγκο-, fr. ὄγκος, 'barb of an arrow, hook', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. ἄγκος, 'a bend, hollow', ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἄγκῡρα, 'an anchor'. See **angle,** 'corner', and cp. words there referred to.

onco-, combining form meaning 'bulk, mass, tumor'. — Gk. ὀγκο-, fr. ὄγκος, 'bulk, size, mass, body', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. ἐν-εγκεῖν, 'to bear, carry', fr. I.-E. base **eneḱ-*, **neḱ-*, 'to reach, attain, carry'. See **enough.**

ondograph, n., an instrument for recording forms of waves in alternating currents. — A hybrid coined fr. F. *onde*, 'wave' (fr. L. *unda*), and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **undate** and **-graph.**

ondometer, n., wavemeter (*electr.*) — A hybrid coined fr. F. *onde*, 'wave' (fr. L. *unda*), and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **undate** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

ondoyant, adj., wavy. — F., 'waving', pres. part. of *ondoyer*, 'to wave', fr. *onde*, 'wave', fr. L. *unda*. See **undate** and **-ant.**

one, adj. — ME. *oon*, *on*, *an*, fr. OE. *ān*, 'one', rel. to OS. *ēn*, ON. *einn*, Dan. *een*, Swed. *en*, OFris. *ān*, Du. *een*, OHG., MHG., G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*, 'one', fr. I.-E. **oi-nos*, whence also Gk. οἰνός (*masc.*), οἰνή (*fem.*), 'the ace (on dice)', OL. *oinos*, L. *ūnus*, 'one', OSlav. *-inŭ* (in *jed-inŭ*, 'one'), lit. prob. 'hardly one', and rel. to *jedva*, 'hardly'; cp. also *ino-rogŭ*, 'unicorn', Lith. *vienas*, OPruss. *ains*, OIr. *ōin*, W., Co., Bret. *un*, 'one'. The indef. article **an** is derivatively identical with **one.** Cp. **once, only, any,** the first element in **Angus,** the second element in **alone, anon, atone, nonce, none, eleven** and the last element in **zollverein.** Cp. also **inch, ounce, uncia, uni-, uni, Unio, Uniola, union, unique, unit, unity,** the first element in **unanimous, unison, universe,** and the second element in **triune.** Cp. also **eka.**

Derivatives: *one*, n. and indef. pron., *one-ness*, n.

-one, a suff. indicating an organic compound of the *ketone* group, as in *acetone* (*chem.*) — Gk. -ώνη, a fem. partronymic, used in chemistry to denote *a weaker derivative*.

oneiro-, before a vowel **oneir-,** combining form meaning 'dream'. — Gk. ὀνειρο-, ὀνειρ-, fr. ὄνειρος, 'dream', which is cogn. with Arm. *anurǰ*, 'dream', Alb. Gheg *qđeṙe*, Tosk *endeṙe*, 'dream'.

oneirocritic, n., an interpreter of dreams. — Gk. ὀνειροκριτικός, 'interpreting dreams', fr. ὀνειροκρίτης, 'interpreter of dreams', which is compounded of ὄνειρος, 'dream', and κριτής, 'discerner, judge'. See **oneiro-** and **critic.**

Derivative: *oneirocritic-al*, adj., pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

oneiromancy, adj., divination through dreams. — Compounded of **oneiro-** and Gk. μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

oneiromantic, adj., pertaining to oneiromancy. — See **oneiro-** and **-mantic.**

oner, n., a unique person or thing (*slang*). — Formed fr. **one** with agential suff. **-er.**

onerous, adj., burdensome, troublesome, oppressive. — ME., fr. MF. *onereus* (F. *onéreux*), 'onerous, burdensome', fr. L. *onerōsus*, of s.m., fr. *onus*, gen. *oneris*, 'burden, weight'. See **onus.**

Derivatives: *onerous-ly*, adv., *onerous-ness*, n.

oneself, pron. — Compounded of **one** and **self.**

-onic, a suff. denoting certain acids from an *-ose* compound (*sugar*), as in *glyconic* (*chem.*)

onion, n., a bulbous plant, *Allium cepa* — ME. *onion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *oignon*, fr. L. *uniōnem*, acc. of *uniō*, 'onion', which is usually derived fr. *ūnus*, 'one', whence *ūniō* (*fem.*), 'unity, union', *ūniō* (*masc.*), 'a kind of large pearl' (the sense of 'onion', would have developed through the intermediary sense 'string of onions'; see **one, union**). However, the diphthong *oi* in F. *oignon*, shows that the *u* in L. *uniō*, 'onion', is short and that, accordingly, *uniō* in this sense is not a derivative of *ūnus*, unless it is assumed that the *u* was shortened in Vulgar Latin; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 820 s.v. 1. *uniō*, and Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 421 s.v. *oignon*. Cp. OProvenç. *onhon*, 'onion', which also comes fr. L. *uniōnem*. OE. *ynnē*, 'onion', is a Romance loan word.

only, adj., adv., and conj. — ME. *anly, only*, fr. OE. *ānlīc*, 'unique, single', formed fr. *ān*, 'one', with suff. *-līc*, 'like'. See **one** and **-like, -ly.**

Derivative: *onli-ness*, n.

Onoclea, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀνόκλεια, synonym of ἄγχουσα, 'anchusa, alkanet'.

onomancy, n., divination from names or from the letters of a name. — Shortened fr. obsol. *onomatomancy*, fr. ML. *onomatomantia*, 'divination from names', fr. Gk. ὄνομα, 'name', and μαντεῖᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **onomato-** and **-mancy.** The shortening of *onomatomancy* to *onomancy* is due to *haplology*.

onomastic, adj., pertaining to a name or names or naming. — Gk. ὀνομαστικός, 'pertaining to naming', fr. ὀνομαστός, 'named', verbal adj. of ὀνομάζειν, 'to name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See **onomato-** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

onomasticon, n., a vocabulary of names. — ML., fr. Gk. ὀνομαστικόν (scil. βιβλίον), 'vocabulary', lit. 'book of names', prop. neut. of the adj. ὀνομαστικός. See prec. word.

onomato-, combining form meaning 'name', or 'word'. — Gk. ὀνοματο-, from the stem of ὄνομα, gen. ὀνόματος, 'name'. See **name,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

onomatopoeia, n., 1) the formation of words by imitation of the natural sounds associated with the object designated; 2) a word so formed; 3) the use of such words in rhetoric, poetry, etc. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὀνοματοποιΐᾱ, 'the formation of a word in imitation of a sound', lit. 'name-making', fr. ὄνομα, gen. ὀνόματος, 'name', and a derivative of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **onomato-** and **poet.**

onomatopoeic, onomatopoeical, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, onomatopoeia; echoic. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *onomatopoeic-al-ly*, adv.

onomatopoetic, adj., onomatopoeic. — See prec. word.

Derivative: *onomatopoetic-al-ly*, adv.

Onopordon, n., a genus of plants, the cotton thistle (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀνόπορδον, 'cotton thistle', lit. 'the breaking of wind of an ass', fr. ὄνος, 'ass' and πορδή, 'breaking of wind', which is rel. to πέρδεσθαι, 'to break wind'. See **onager** and **petrel.**

Onosmodium, n., a genus of plants, the false gromwell (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'ass-smell', compounded of ὄνος, 'ass', ὀσμή, 'smell, odor', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **onager, osmium** and the suffixes **-ode** and 1st **-ium.**

onslaught, n., onset, assault. — Formed on the analogy of Du. *aanslag*, 'an attempt' (see **on** and **slay** and cp. G. *Anschlag*, 'stroke; plot, design'); influenced in form by **slaughter.**

onto, prep. — Formed on analogy of *into* fr. **on** and **to** (qq.v.) Cp. *unto*.

onto-, combining form meaning 'a being, individual; being, existence'. — Gk. ὀντο-, from the stem of ὄν, gen. ὄντος, 'being', neut. pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **paleontography.**

ontogenesis, n., ontogeny. — Formed fr. **onto-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See **genesis.**

ontogenetic, adj., pertaining to ontogeny. — Formed fr. **onto-** and **-genetic.**

Derivative: *ontogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

ontogeny, n., development of an individual (*med.*) — Formed fr. **onto-** and **-geny.**

Derivatives: *ontogen-ic*, adj., *ontogen-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ontogen-ist*, n.

ontologism, n., the doctrine that we have an immediate and certain knowledge of God (*philos.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. ModL. *ontologia*. See next word.

ontology, n., that branch of metaphysics which deals with the nature of being as such (*philos.*) — ModL. *ontologia*, compounded of **onto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'). See **-logy.**

onus, n., a burden; obligation, charge. — L. *onus*, gen. *oneris*, 'load, burden, weight', cogn. with OI. *ánaḥ*, 'cart, waggon', possibly also with Gk. ἀνίᾱ, 'grief, sorrow, distress, trouble', ἄνιος, ἀνιᾱρός, ἀνιηρός, 'grievous, distressing', ἀνιᾶν, ἀνιάζειν, 'to grieve, distress'. Cp. **onerous, exonerate.**

onward, adv. — Late ME. See **on** and **-ward.**

Derivatives: *onward*, adj.

onwards, adv., onward. — Formed from prec. word with adv. gen. suff. **-s.**

onych-, form of **onycho-** before a vowel.

onycha, n., one of the ingredients of the Mosaic incense (Ex. 30 : 34) — Late L., 'an aromatic substance', fr. Gk. ὄνυχα, acc. of ὄνυξ, 'fingernail, claw; onyx'. See **onyx.** For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. *Numidia* and words there referred to.

onycho-, before a vowel **onych-,** combining form meaning 'nail' or 'claw'. — From the stem of Gk. ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'nail'. See **onyx.**

onychoid, adj., resembling a fingernail. — Compounded of **onych-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

onyx, n., a variety of chalcedon. — L., fr. Gk. ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'fingernail, claw; onyx'. See **nail** and cp. **onycha, paronychia.** Cp. also **sardonyx.**

oo-, combining form meaning 'egg' or 'eggs'. — Gk. ᾠο-, fr. ᾠόν, 'egg', which is cogn. with L. *ōvum*, ON. *egg*, OE. *æg*, 'egg'. See **egg,** n., and cp. **oval, ovary, ovo-, ovum.** Cp. also **Dioon, Oidium.**

oocyte, n., an egg before maturation (*biol.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**

ooecium, n., a sac containing the ova in certain Polyzoa (*zool.*) — ModL. *ōoecium*, compounded of **oo-** and Gk. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy.**

oof, n. (*slang*) — Short for **ooftish.**

ooftish, n., money (*slang*) — Yiddish *of tish*, for G. *auf* (*dem*) *Tische*, 'on the table', used in the sense 'money down'. See **up** and **dish.**

oofy, adj., rich (*slang*) — Formed fr. **oof** with adj. suff. **-y.**

oogamous, adj., having cells sexually differentiated (*biol.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamous.**

oogenesis, n., formation of the ovum (*biol.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See **genesis.**

oogonium, n., 1) the female reproductive organ in certain thallophytic plants (*bot.*); 2) any of the cells from which the *oocytes* are derived (*embryol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. *ᾠογόνος, 'egg-layer' (cp. Gk. ᾠογονεῖν, 'to lay eggs'), fr. ᾠόν, 'egg', and γονή, 'offspring, race, family, generation'. See **oo-** and **genus** and cp. **archegonium.**

ooid, ooidal, adj., egg-shaped. — Gk. ᾠοειδής, 'egg-shaped', fr. ᾠόν, 'egg', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **oo-, -oid,** resp. also **-al,** and cp. **ovoid.**

oolite, n., 1) a rock consisting of small grains of carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish (*petrogr.*); 2) (*cap.*) the later division of the Jurassic system (so called because it contains oolitic rocks) (*geol.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

Derivative: *oolit-ic*, adj.

oology, n., that branch of ornithology which deals with birds' eggs. — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *oolog-ic-al*, adj., *oolog-ist*, n.

oolong, n., a kind of China tea. — Chin. *wu-lung*, lit. 'black dragon'.

oom, n., an uncle. — Du., rel. to MLG. *ōme*, OFris. *ēm*, OHG., MHG. *ōheim*, G. *Oheim*, *Ohm*, which stand for WTeut. **awahaim*, lit. 'he who dwells with the grandfather'. The first element is cogn. with L. *avus*, 'grandfather', *avunculus*, 'mother's brother, maternal uncle'; see **uncle.** For the second element see **home.** Cp. **eme.**

-oon, suff. — English spelling of French *-on*, It. *-one*, Sp. *-ón*, fr. L. *-ōnem*, acc. of *-ō* (cp. L. *nasō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a big-nosed man'); usually of augmentative force. As an English formative suff. *-oon* is very rare. Cp. e.g. *octoroon, spitton.*

oophor-, form of **oophoro-** before a vowel.

oophore, n., an oophyte. — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'carrying, bearing'. See **oo-** and **-phore.**

oophorectomy, n., the surgical removal of an ovary or both ovaries (*med.*) — Compounded of **oophor-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

oophoritis, n., inflammation of an ovary or both ovaries (*med.*) — Medical L. *ōophorītis*, formed fr. **oophoron** with suff. **-itis.**

oophoro-, before a vowel **oophor-,** combining form denoting an *ovary* or the *ovaries*. — Medical L. *ōophoron*, 'ovary', which is compounded of Gk. ᾠόν, 'egg', and -φόρον, neut. of -φόρος, 'carrying, bearing'. See **oo-** and **-phore** and cp. next word.

oophoron, n., an ovary. — Medical L. *ōophoron*. See **oophore.**

oophyte, n., that stage in certain plants, as ferns and mosses, in which the reproductive organs are developed (*bot.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See **-phyte.**

oosperm, n. 1) a fertilized egg (*bot.*); 2) a zygote (*zool.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **sperm.**

oosphere, n., an unfertilized egg (*bot.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball globe'. See **sphere.**

oospore, n., a fertilized spore (*bot.*) — Compounded of **oo-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

ootheca, n., a case containing eggs (*zool.*) — ModL. *ōothēca*, compounded of **oo-** and Gk. θήκη, 'case'. See **theca.**

ooze, n., 1) an oozing; 2) something that oozes; 3) liquor used in tanning leather. — ME. *wose, wos*, fr. OE. *wōs*, 'sap, juice', rel. to, and in-

fluenced by, OE. *wāse*, 'soft mud, mire'; rel. also to OS. *waso*, 'wet ground, mire', ON. *veisa*, 'pond of stagnant water', and prob. cogn. with OI. *viṣám*, 'poison', Gk. ἰός (for *Ϝισός), L. *vīrus* (for **vīsos*), 'poison'. See **virus.**

Derivative: *ooze*, intr. v., to flow slowly, drip, exude, percolate; tr. v., to emit by oozing.

ooze, n., soft mud, mire. — ME. *wose*, fr. OE. *wāse*, 'soft mud, mire', rel. to OE. *wōs*, 'sap, juice'. See prec. word.

oozy, adj., gently flowing. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. **ooze,** 'an oozing'.

Derivatives: *oozi-ly*, adv., *oozi-ness*, n.

oozy, adj., muddy, slimy. — ME. *wosie*, fr. *wose*. See **ooze,** 'soft mud, mire', and adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivatives: *oozi-ly*, adv., *oozi-ness*, n.

op-, assimilated form of **ob-** before *p*.

opacity, n., the state or quality of being opaque; something opaque. — F. *opacité*, fr. L. *opācitātem*, acc. of *opācitās*, 'shadiness', fr. *opācus*. See **opaque** and **-ity.**

opacous, adj., opaque (*rare*) — L. *opācus*, 'shady, dark'. See **opaque.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

opah, n., a spotted, brilliantly colored fish of the Atlantic (*Lampris guttatus*) — W. African *uba*.

opal, n., a gem stone of iridescent colors. — F. *opale*, fr. L. *opalus*, fr. Gk. ὀπάλλιος, fr. OI. *úpalaḥ* (masc.), 'stone, gem' [*úpalā* (fem.), 'the upper millstone'], prob. *l*-form of *úparaḥ*, 'lower, later', which is compar. of *úpa*, 'near, under, up to, on'. See **sub-.**

opalescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

opalescent, adj., like opal in appearance; iridescent. — Formed fr. **opal** with suff. **-escent.**

opaline, adj., like opal, opalescent; n., a kind of translucent glass. — Formed fr. **opal** with suff. **-ine.**

opalize, tr. v., to make opalescent. — Formed fr. **opal** with suff. **-ize.**

opaque, adj., not transparent; dark. — F., fr. L. *opācus*, 'shady, dark', which is of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: *opaque-ly*, adv., *opaque-ness*, n.

ope, adj. and v., open (*archaic*) — Shortened form of **open.**

-ope, combining form denoting *one having the condition of sight or vision* expressed by a corresponding noun ending in *-opia*, as in *myope*. — From the stem of Gk. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **-opia.**

open, adj. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS. *opan*, ON. *opinn*, *opin*, Swed. *öppen*, Dan. *aaben*, OFris. *epen*, Du. *open*, OHG. *offan*, MHG., G. *offen*, 'open', and prob. also to E. **up** (q.v.) For sense development cp. G. *aufmachen*, 'to open', lit. 'to make up'.

Derivatives: *open*, n., the open space, the open air, *open-ly*, adv., *open-ness*, n.

open, tr. v., to make open; intr. v., to become open; to begin. — ME. *openen*, fr. OE. *openian*, fr. *open*, 'open'. Cp. OS. *opanōn*, *oponōn*, ON. *opna*, MDu., Du. *openen*, OHG. *offanōn*, MHG. *offenen*, G. *öffnen*, 'to open', and see **open,** adj.

open-eyed, adj. — First used by Shakespeare.

opera, n., a drama sung. — It., 'work, labor, composition', fr. L. *opera*, 'service, pains, work, labor' (whence also OF. *uevre*, *oevre*, F. *œuvre*, 'work'), fr. *opus*, gen. *operis* (see **opus** and cp. the second element in **maneuver**); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

opera, n. pl., works. — L., pl. of *opus*, 'work'. See **opus.**

operable, adj., capable of treatment by operation. — Late L. *operābilis*, 'working', fr. L. *operārī*, 'to work'. See **operate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *operabil-ity*, n., *operabl-y*, adv.

operate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *operātus*, pp. of *operārī*, 'to work, labor', fr. *opus*, gen. *operis*. See **opus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *operat-ing*, adj., *operation* (q.v.), *operative* (q.v.), *operat-or*, n.

operatic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, an opera. — Irregularly formed fr. **opera,** 'a drama sung', on analogy of *dramatic*.

Derivative: *operatic-al-ly*, adv.

operation, n. — ME. *operacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *opération*, fr. L. *operātiōnem*, acc. of *operātiō*, 'a working, operation', fr. *operātus*, pp. of *operārī*. See **operate** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *operation-al*, adj., *operation-al-ly*, adv.

operative, adj. — MF. (= F.) *opératif* (fem. *opérative*), fr. Late L. *operātīvus*, 'formative, creative', fr. L. *operātus*, pp. of *operārī*. See **operate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *operative*, n., 1) worker in a factory, artisan; 2) a detective, *operative-ly*, adj., *operative-ness*, n.

operatize, tr. v., to make into an opera.—A hybrid coined fr. **opera** 'a drama sung', and **-ize,** a suff. of Gk. origin.

opercular, adj., pertaining to an operculum. — See **operculum** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

operculate, operculated, adj., furnished with an operculum. — See next word and the adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

operculum, n., 1) a lid or lidlike part; 2) in fishes, the gill cover; 3) in certain gastropod mollusks, the lidlike process which closes the shell when the animal is retracted (*zool.*); 4) the lid of the seed capsules in certain plants (*bot.*) — L. *operculum*, 'cover, lid', for **oper-tlom*, formed with instrumental suff. **-tlom* fr. *operīre*, 'to cover, hide, conceal', which is formed fr. **ob-** and I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover'. See **weir** and cp. **aperient, cover.**

operetta, n., a light opera. — It., dimin. of *opera*. See **opera.**

operose, adj., laborious. — L. *operōsus*, 'taking great pains, laborious', fr. *opus*, gen. *operis*, 'work'. See **opus** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivatives: *operose-ly*, adv., *operose-ness*, n.

Ophelia, fem. PN. — Fr. Gk. ὠφέλεια, or ὠφελίᾱ, 'help, aid', fr. ὠφελεῖν, 'to help, aid, assist', ὄφελος, 'advantage, help', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *phálam*, 'fruit, advantage', *phálati*, 'thickens, clots, curdles'.

ophi-, form of **ophio-** before a vowel.

ophiasis, n., a kind of baldness (*med.*) — Gk. ὀφίασις, 'bald place on the head, of serpentine form', fr. *ὀφιάζειν, 'to have a serpentine form', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See **ophidian** and **-iasis.**

ophicleide, n., a large brass wind instrument. — F. *ophiclétde*, lit. 'keyed serpent', fr. Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent', and κλείς, gen. κλειδός, 'key'. See **ophidian** and **cleido-.**

Ophidia, n. pl., the division of the snakes or serpents (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀφίδιον, 'a little snake', dimin. of ὄφις, 'snake'. See next word.

ophidian, adj., pertaining to the Ophidia or snakes; n., a snake. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. ὀφίδιον, 'a little snake', dimin. of ὄφις, 'snake', which is of uncertain etymology. It is possibly borrowed fr. Heb. *eph'éʰ* or Aram. *aph'á*, 'a viper', prop. 'the hissing animal', fr. Heb. *pā'āʰ*, resp. Aram. *pᵉ'ā*, 'it hissed'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 13. Cp. **ophio-, ophiasis, ophite** and the second element in **Gymnophiona, Carphophis.**

ophio-, before a vowel **ophi-,** combining form meaning 'snake, serpent'. — Gk. ὀφιο-, ὀφι-, fr. ὄφις, 'snake, serpent'. See **ophidian.**

Ophioglossaceae, n. pl., the adder's tongue family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Ophioglossum** with suff. **-aceae.**

ophioglossaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Ophioglossum, n., a genus of plants, the adder's tongue. — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent' and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **ophidian** and **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

ophiolatry, n., serpent worship. — Compounded of **ophio-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **-latry.**

ophiology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with snakes. — Compounded of **ophio-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *ophiolog-ic*, *ophiolog-ic-al*, adjs., *ophiolog-ist*, n.

ophiomancy, n., divination by the observation of the movements of serpents. — Compounded of **ophio-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'oracle, divination'. See **-mancy.**

Ophir, n., a land rich in gold, precious stones and almug trees. — Heb. *Ōphír*. See I Kings 9:28, 10:11, 22:48; II Chron. 8:17 and 9:10.

ophite, n., a green stone (*mineral.*) — L. *ophītēs*, fr. Gk. ὀφίτης (scil. λίθος), 'a stone spotted like a serpent', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See **ophidian** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *ophit-ic*, adj.

Ophite, n., one of a sect of Gnostics who regarded the serpent as the symbol of wisdom. They were called also *Naassenes*. — Formed with suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ὄφις, 'serpent'. See **ophidian** and cp. prec. word.

Ophiuchus, n., a northern constellation (*astron.*) — L., fr. Gk. ὀφιοῦχος, lit. 'holding a serpent', fr. ὄφις, 'serpent', and the stem of ἔχειν, 'to hold, keep, have'. See **ophidian** and **hectic** and cp. the second element in **eunuch.**

ophthalm-, form of **ophthalmo-** before a vowel.

ophthalmia, n., inflammation of the eyeball or the conjunctiva. — Late L., fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμίᾱ, fr. ὀφθαλμός, 'the eye'. See **ophthalmo-.**

ophthalmic, adj., pertaining to the eye. — L. *ophthalmicus*, fr. Gk. ὀφθαλμικός, 'pertaining to the eye', fr. ὀφθαλμός, 'the eye'. See **ophthalmo-.**

ophthalmitis, n., ophthalmia (*med.*) — Medical L See **ophthalm-** and **-itis.**

ophthalmo-, before a vowel **ophthalm-,** combining form denoting the *eye* or the *eyes*. — Gk. ὀφθαλμο-, ὀφθαλμ-, fr. ὀφθαλμός, 'the eye', which prob. is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for *ὀπσ-θαλμός and lit. means 'eye socket', fr. *ὀπσ-, 'the eye', and *θάλμος, shortened form of θάλαμος, 'inner room, chamber'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. **oq*ʷ(*e*)*s-*, 'eye', whence also ὄσσε (for *ὄκιε), 'both eyes'. See **eye** and cp. **optic.** For the second element see **thalamus.**

ophthalmology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the eye, its functions and diseases. — Compounded of **ophthalmo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *ophthalmolog-ic-al*, adj., *ophthalmolog-ist*, n.

ophthalmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the eye. — Coined by the German physicist and anatomist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-94) in 1852 fr. **ophthalmo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

ophthalmoscope, n., an instrument for the examination of the interior of the eye.—Coined by von Helmholtz (see prec. word) in 1852 fr. **ophthalmo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivatives: *ophthalmoscop-ic*, *ophthalmoscop-ic-al*, adjs., *ophthalmoscop-ist*, n., *ophthalmoscop-y*, n.

-opia, -opy, combining form denoting a condition of sight or vision. — Gk. -ωπίᾱ, from the stem of ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye', fr. I.-E. base **ōk*ʷ-, a collateral form of base **ok*ʷ-. See **optic** and cp. **-ope, -ops, -opsia, -opsis.**

opiate, adj., containing opium; narcotic; n., a drug containing opium; anything soothing; tr.

v., to treat with an opiate; to narcotize. — ML. *opiātus*, fr. L. *opium*. See **opium** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

opinable, adj., 1) that which is a matter of opinion; 2) capable of being opined. — L. *opīnābilis*, 'that which rests on opinion; conjectured', fr. *opīnārī*. See next word and **-able.**

opine, tr. and intr. v., to hold an opinion; to think, suppose (*now humorous*). — MF. (= F.) *opiner*, fr. L. *opīnārī*, 'to think, suppose', fr. **opiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'expectation', which is rel. to *optāre*, 'to choose, wish', *optiō*, 'choice', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *za-(j)apŭ*, 'conjecture', *ne-vŭz-apĭnŭ*, 'unexpected'. Cp. next word and **option.**

opinion, n., what one thinks, judgment, belief. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *opīniōnem*, acc. of *opīniō*, 'opinion, conjecture', fr. *opīnārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *opinion-at-ed*, adj., *opinion-at-ed-ly*, adv., *opinion-at-ed-ness*, n.

opisometer, n., an instrument for measuring curved lines. — Compounded of Gk. ὀπίσω, 'backward', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **opistho-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

opisth-, form of **opistho-** before a vowel.

opisthenar, n., the back of the hand (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. ὀπίσω, 'backward' (see next word), and θέναρ, 'palm of the hand', for which see **thenar.**

opistho-, before a vowel **opisth-,** combining form meaning 'backward'. — Gk. ὀπισθο-, ὀπισθ-, fr. ὄπισθεν, 'behind, at the back, after', rel. to ὀπίσω, 'backward', and cogn. with L. *ob*, 'toward, against'. See **ob-** and cp. the first element in **opisometer.**

opisthognathous, adj., having retreating jaws. — Compounded of **opistho-** and **-gnathous.**

opium, n., the solidified juice of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. — L., fr. Gk. ὄπιον, 'poppy juice', fr. ὀπός, 'vegetable juice', which is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *sokŭ*, 'juice of plants and fruits', Lith. *sakaĩ* (pl.), OPruss. *sackis*, Lett. *svakas*, 'resin'. Cp. **opo-, opodeldoc.**

opiumism, n., the habitual use of opium. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

opo-, combining form meaning 'juice'. — Gk. ὀπο-, fr. ὀπός, 'juice'. See **opium.**

opodeldoc, n., a camphorated soap liniment (*med.*) — Coined by Paracelsus, prob. fr. Gk. ὀπός, 'juice'. See **opium.**

opopanax, n., a gum resin. — L., fr. Gk. ὀπόπαναξ, 'gum resin', lit. 'juice of a herb that heals all diseases', fr. ὀπός, 'juice', and πάναξ = πανακές, name of a plant, which is prop neut. of the adj. πανακής, 'all-healing', fr. πᾶν, 'all', and ἄκος, 'remedy'. See **opium** and **panacea.**

opossum, n., a small marsupial animal of America. — Fr. Algonquian *apasum*, 'a white animal'.

oppidan, adj., pertaining to a town; urban; n., 1) a townsman; 2) at Eton College in England, a member of the school who boards in town. — L. *oppidānus*, 'pertaining to, or living in, a town', fr. *oppidum*, 'town', which is of uncertain etymology. It stands perh. for **op-pedom*, fr. **ob-** and **pedom* = Gk. πέδον, 'ground, earth, plain' (see **foot**), hence lit. meaning 'that which is situated in the plain'.

oppilate, tr. v., to obstruct, esp. the bowels. — L. *oppīlātus*, pp. of *oppīlāre*, 'to block up', fr. **ob-** and *pīlāre*, 'to press, compress', fr. *pīla*, 'pillar'. See **pillar** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **compile.**

oppilation, n., obstruction, esp. of the bowels. — L. *oppīlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a blocking up', fr. *oppīlātus*, pp. of *oppīlāre*. See **oppilate** and **-ion.**

opponency, n., opposition, antagonism. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

opponent, adj., opposite; opposing; n. an adversary. — L. *oppōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *oppōnere*, 'to oppose', fr. **ob-** and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position** and cp. **opposite.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

opportune, adj., 1) appropriate; 2) timely. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *opportun* (fem. *opportune*), fr. L. *opportūnus*, for *ob-portūnus*, 'suitable, convenient, seasonable, advantageous', lit. 'leading to the port or harbor', fr. **ob-** and *portus*, 'harbor'. See **port,** 'harbor', and cp. **importunate.**

Derivatives: *opportune-ly*, adv., *opportune-ness*, n., *opportunism* (q.v.), *opportunist* (q.v.), *opportunity* (q.v.)

opportunism, n., the habit or policy of adapting one's actions to circumstances. — F. *opportunisme*. See next word and **-ism.**

opportunist, n., time-server. — F. *opportuniste*, coined by the French politician and playwright Henri Rochefort (1830-1913) in 1876 and applied by him to Gambetta. See **opportune** and **-ist.**

opportunity, n. — ME. *oportunite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *opportunité*, fr. L. *opportūnitātem*, acc. of *opportūnitās*, 'fitness, convenience, suitableness', fr. *opportūnus*. See **opportune** and **-ity.**

opposal, n., examination (*obsol.*) — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.** Cp. **puzzle.**

oppose, tr. and intr. v. — F. *opposer*, fr. OF., fr. L. *oppōnere* (pp. *oppositus*), 'to place against', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See **opponent** and cp. **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.

Derivatives: *oppos-able*, adj., *oppos-abil-ity*, n., *opposite* (q.v.), *opposition* (q.v.), *opposit-ive*, adj., *opposit-ive-ly*, adv., *opposit-ive-ness*, n.

opposite, adj. — ME., fr. OF. fr. L. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppōnere*. See **opponent.**

Derivatives: *opposite*, n., *opposite-ly*, adv., *opposite-ness*, n.

opposition, n. — ME. *opposicioun*, fr. L. *oppositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a placing against', fr. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppōnere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

oppress, tr. v. — ME. *oppressen*, fr. OF. *oppresser*, fr. Late L. *oppressāre*, freq. of L. *opprimere* (pp. *oppressus*), 'to press against or down, to oppress', fr. **ob-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** 'to squeeze'.

oppression, n. — MF., fr. OF. *oppression*, fr. L. *oppressiōnem*, acc. of *oppressiō*, 'a pressing down, violence, oppression', fr. *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

oppressive, adj. — ML. *oppressīvus*, fr. L. *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimere*. See **oppress** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *oppressive-ly*, adv., *oppress-iveness*, n.

oppressor, n. — ME., fr. AF. *oppressour*, corresponding to F. *oppresseur*, fr. L. *oppressōrem*, acc. of *oppressor*, fr. *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimere*. See **oppress** and agential suff. **-or.**

opprobrious, adj., disgraceful, infamous. — ME., fr. OF. *opprobrieus*, fr. Late L. *opprobriōsus*, fr. L. *opprobrium*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *opprobrious-ly*, adv., *opprobriousness*, n.

opprobrium, n. disgrace, infamy. — L. *opprobrium*, 'reproach, taunt, disgrace', formed fr. **ob-** and *probrum*, 'reproach, disgraceful act, infamy', which stands for **pro-bhr-om* and is rel. to *prōferre*, 'to carry forward'; *opprobrium* lit. means 'that which is brought forward against'. For sense development cp. the cognate Gk. προφέρειν, 'to bring forward; to reproach'. See **pro-** and **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **exprobrate.**

oppugn, tr. v., to fight against, oppose; to controvert. — L. *oppūgnāre*, 'to fight against, attack, assail', fr. **ob-** and *pūgnāre*, 'to fight'. See **pugnacious** and cp. **expugn, impugn.**

Ops, n., the wife of Saturn, mother of the gods, and goddess of the harvest in Roman mythology. — L. *Ops*, personification of *ops*, gen. *opis*, 'abundance, plenty, wealth, riches'. See **opulent.**

-ops, combining form used in *zool.* and *bot.*, in the sense of '-eyed', as in *Stylops*. — Gk. -ωψ, fr. ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face', fr. I.-E. base **oq*^{w}-, 'eye'. See **eye** and cp. **-opia.**

-opsia, also **-opsy,** combining form denoting *a certain kind of vision*, as in *achromatopsia*, *autopsy*. — Gk. -οψίᾱ, fr. ὄψις, 'sight'. See **-opsis.**

opsimath, n., one who begins to learn late in life (*rare*). — Gk. ὀψιμαθής, 'late to learn', compounded of ὀψέ, 'late', and μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. The first element is rel. to ὀπίσω, 'backward', ὄπισθεν, 'behind', and cogn. with L. *ob*, 'toward, against'. See **ob-** and cp. **opistho-** and the first element in **opisometer.** For the second element see **mathematic.**

opsimathy, n., learning acquired late (*rare*). — Gk. ὀψιμαθίᾱ, fr. ὀψιμαθής. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

-opsis, combining form meaning 'sight', as in *Ampelopsis*, *Galeopsis* (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Gk. -οψις, fr. ὄψις, 'sight, appearance, view', fr. I.-E. base **oq*^{w}-, 'to see; eye', whence also ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face', ὄψομαι, 'I shall see'. See **optic.**

opsonic, adj., pertaining to opsonin (*bacteriol.*) — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

opsonin, n., a substance in the blood which increases the power of the phagocytes to destroy bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — Coined by the English physician and pathologist Sir Almroth Edward Wright (born in 1861) in 1903 fr. Gk. ὀψωνεῖν, 'to buy food', which is compounded of ὄψον, 'meat, fish', and ὠνεῖσθαι, 'to buy'. Gk. ὄψον is of uncertain origin. It is perh. formed fr. pref. o-, 'with, together with', and *ψον, 'food', which is rel. to ψωμός, 'mouthful', ψῆν, 'to rub, grind down, chew'; see **psephism.** Gk. ὠνεῖσθαι, 'to buy', derives fr. ὠνή, 'purchase', which is cogn. with OI. *vasnáḥ*, 'purchase money', *vasnayáti*, 'he bargains for', L. *vēnus*, 'sale', *vendere*, 'to sell'; see **venal.**

-opsy. — See **-opsia.**

opt, intr. v. — F. *opter*, fr. L. *optāre*, 'to choose, wish'. See **option,** and cp. next word.

optative, adj., expressing wish or desire; n., the optative mood. — MF. (= F.) *optatif* (fem. *optative*), fr. Late L. *optātīvus*, fr. L. *optātus*, pp. of *optāre*, 'to choose, wish'. See **option** and **-ive.**

optic, adj., pertaining to the eye or sight. — MF. (= F.) *optique*, fr. ML. *opticus*, fr. Gk. ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight', fr. ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', verbal adj. of ὄψομαι, 'I shall see', fr. I.-E. base **oq*^{w}-, 'eye; to see', whence also ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, 'eye, face', ὄψις, 'sight', ὄπωπα, 'I have seen', ὀπή, 'an opening, hole', ὄσσε (for **ok*^{w}*ye*), 'the two eyes', ὄμμα, 'eye'. From **ōq*^{w}-, a collateral form of **oq*^{w}-, derives Gk. ὠψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **eye** and cp. **omma, ophthalmo-.** Cp. also **antelope, catoptric, Cecrops, diopside, epopt, Ethiop, metope, myope, orthoptic, Oxyopidae, panoptic, panopticon, scioptic, stenopaic, synoptic,** and the combining forms **-ope, -opia, -ops, -opsia, -opsis, -opto-.**

Derivatives: *optic*, n. (q.v.), *optic-al*, adj., *optic-al-ly*, adv., *optician* (q.v.), *optics* (q.v.)

optic, n., an eye (*colloq.*) — Fr. prec. word.

optician, n., one who makes or sells optical instruments. — F. *opticien*, fr. ML. *optica*. See next word and **-ian.**

optics, n., the science that deals with sight. — Pl. of the adjective *optic*, used as a noun, in rendering ML. *optica* (pl.), fr. Gk. τὰ ὀπτικά, 'optics', neut. pl. of ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See **optic,** adj., and **-ics.**

optimates, n. pl., the aristrocracy of ancient Rome. — L. *optimātēs*, 'aristocrats', lit. 'adherents of the best men', pl. of *optimās*, fr. *optimus*, 'best'. See **optimism.**

optime, n., one of the second class (*senior optime*) or third class (*junior optime*) in the mathematical Tripos at Cambridge University (differentiated from *the wranglers*, i.e. those belonging to the first class). — L., 'best', adv. fr. *optimus*. See **optimism.**

optimism, n., 1) in *philosophy*, a) the doctrine of Leibnitz that this world is the best possible world; b) the belief that good will ultimately prevail over evil in the world; 2) the tendency

to take a hopeful view of things. — F. *optimisme*, fr. L. *optimum*, neut. of *optimus*, 'best' (used as superl. of *bonus*, 'good'), which prob. stands for **opitumos*, fr. base **opi-*, seen in *ops*, 'wealth'; accordingly *optimus* orig. meant 'the richest', but was used later in the senses 'the most esteemed, the most distinguished, the best'. See **opulent** and **-ism.** For the superl. suff. **-tumos* see **aftermost** and cp. words there referred to. The term *optimisme* was coined by the Jesuits. It first occurs in the *Mémoires de Trévoux* conducted by them (in the number for February 1737, where it is introduced with the words 'le système de l'*Optimum* ou l'*Optimisme*').

optimist, n., a believer in optimism. — F. *optimiste*, fr. L. *optimus*, 'best'. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *optimist-ic*, *optimist-ic-al*, adjs., *optimist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

optimum, n., the best condition, degree, etc. — L., neut. of *optimus*, 'best'. See **optimism.**

option, n. — F., fr. L. *optiōnem*, acc. of *optiō*, 'choice', fr. **opiō*, *opere*, pp. **optus*, 'to choose', whence *optīvus*, 'chosen', and the freq. verb *optāre*, 'to choose, wish'. See **opine** and cp. **optative.** Cp. also **adopt, coopt.**

Derivatives: *option*, tr. v., *option-al*, adj., *option-al-ly*, adv.

opto-, combining form meaning vision, optic. — Fr. Gk. ὀπτός, 'seen, visible', verbal adj. of ὄψομαι, 'I shall see'. See **optic.**

optometer, n., an instrument for measuring the power and range of vision. — Compounded of **opto-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The name *optometer*, which orig. denoted an instrument for measuring focal distances, was coined by Porterfield in 1738.

Derivatives: *optometr-ist*, n., *optometr-y*, n.

optophone, n., an instrument for converting light energy into sound energy. — Compounded of **opto-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone.**

opulence, also **opulency,** n., wealth; abundance. — L. *opulentia*, fr. *opulentus* or *opulēns*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

opulent, adj., wealthy; abundant. — L. *opulentus*, or *opulēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'wealthy, rich', lit. 'resourceful, powerful', formed with suff. *-u-lentus*, resp. *-u-lēns*, 'full of, abounding in, rich in', fr. *ops*, gen. *opis*, 'strength, power, might, abundance, plenty, wealth, riches, treasure', which is rel. to *opus*, gen. *operis*, 'work, labor, exertion', and cogn. with *áp-n-as*, 'produce, possession', Avestic *afnah-vant*, 'rich in possession', Gk. ὄμπνη, 'corn, food', ὄμπνιος, 'of corn, nourishing, Ὄμπνια, 'mother of corn' (a name of the goddess Demeter), Lith. *apstùs*, 'copious', *ãpstas*, 'abundance'. Cp. also the Latin PN. *Opscī*, *Oscī*, lit. 'the worshipers of Ops'. See **opus** and **-ulent** and cp. **Ops, optimism, Oscan, office.** Cp. also **copious, copy.**

Opuntia, n., a genus of plants, the prickly pear (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Opūntia* (*herba*), 'the Opuntian plant', fem. of *Opūntius*, 'of Opus, Opuntian', fr. *Opūs*, fr. Gk. Ὀπούς, name of a town in Locris (in Greece), where this plant grew in abundance.

opus, n., a work; a composition, esp. a musical composition. — L. *opus*, gen. *operis*, 'work, labor, exertion', whence *opera*, 'service, pains, work, labor', *operārī*, 'to work, labor'; rel. to *ops*, gen. *opis*, 'strength, power, might, abundance, plenty, wealth, riches, treasure', and cogn. with OI. *ápas-*, 'work', *ắpas-*, 'work, religious act', OHG. *uoben* (fr. **ōbjan*), 'to start work; to practice; to honor', MHG. *üeben*, G. *üben*, 'to exercise, practice', OHG. *uoba*, 'celebration', *uobo*, 'farmer', MHG. *uop*, 'agriculture; usage, custom', OS. *ōbian*, 'to celebrate', Du. *oefenen*, ON. *æfa*, Dan. *øve*, 'to exercise, practice', ON. *efna*, 'to accomplish', OE. *æfnan*, *efnan*, 'to perform'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **op-* (Teut. **ōb-*), 'to work', orig. used of agriculture, in Old Indian, Latin and Teutonic applied also to religious acts. See **opulent** and cp. next word. Cp. also **opera, operate, operetta, operose, average,** 'feudal service', **inure.**

opuscule, n., a small work. — L. *opusculum*, dimin. of *opus*, 'work'. See **opus** and **-cule.**

oquassa, n., a small lake trout. — Named after *Oquassa* Lake in Maine.

or, conj. indicating an alternative; often used in correlation to *either* or *whether*. — ME. *or*, fr. ME. *other*, *outher*, *auther*, 'either, or', fr. OE. *eðða*, *oððe* rel. to OS. *eððo*, ON. *eða*, OHG. *odar*, *odo*, *eddo*, MHG. *oder*, *ode*, G. *oder*, Goth. *aiþþau*, OS. *eftha*, *efthe*, OFris. *ieftha*, MDu. *ofte*, 'or'. The *r* in ME. *other*, OHG. *odar*, etc., is prob. due to the influence of *either*, resp. OHG. *wedar*, 'neither'. Cp. **nor.**

or, conj. and prep., ere, before (*archaic*) — ME. *ar*, *or*, fr. ON. *ār*, 'early' (adv.) See **ere.**

or, n. (*her.*), 1) gold; 2) the color yellow. — F., 'gold', fr. L. *aurum*. See **aureate** and cp. **oriole, ormolu, oroide, orphrey, orpiment.**

-or, suff. forming nouns of quality, state or condition, as in *error*, *terror*. — ME. *-our*, fr. OF. *-our* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-ōrem*, acc. of *-or*, fr. earlier *-ōs*, gen. *-ōris*, a suff. added to verbal stems. In Great Britain this suff. is usually spelled *-our*, in correspondence with the OF. and ME. form. The American spelling of this suff. is *-or*.

-or, suff. denoting an *agent* or an *instrument*. — 1) ME. *-or*, *-our*, fr. OE. *-eor*, *-eur* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-ōrem*, acc. of *-or*, a suff. added to the pp. stem of verbs (cp. e.g. *actor*, *author*); 2) ME. *-or*, *-our*, fr. OF. *-eor*, *-eur* (F. *-eur*), fr. L. *-ātōrem*, acc. of *-ātor* (cp. e.g. *donor*, *emperor*); see **-tor, -ator.** Cp. the agential suff. **-er.** According to the general rule, *-or* is added to words of Latin, *-er* to those of English origin.

orach, orache, n., any plant of the genus *Atriplex* — ME. *arache*, *arage*, fr. OF. *arrache* (F. *arroche*), fr. VL. **atrapica*, **atripica*, fr. L. *atriplex* (whence also It. *atrepice*), ultimately fr. Gk. ἀτράφαξυς, which is of unknown origin. Cp. **Atriplex.**

oracle, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. L. *ōrāculum* (for **ōrā-tlom*), 'divine announcement, oracle', formed with instrumental suff. **-tlom* fr. *orō*, *ōrāre*, 'to speak, pray, beseech'. See **oration.**

oracular, adj. — L. *ōrāculārius*, 'dealing in oracles, prophetic', fr. *ōrāculum*. See **oracle** and **-ar.**

Derivatives: *oracular-ly*, adv., *oracular-ity*, n.

oral, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth, face; opening, entrance, orifice', fr. **ōus-*, whence the collective noun *ōra* (for **ōs-ā*), 'border, coast'; cogn. with OI. *ắh*, *ās-án*, 'mouth', *āsyám*, 'mouth; opening', Avestic *āh-*, 'mouth', Hitt. *aish* (gen. *ishash*), MIr. *ā*, 'mouth', ON. *ōss*, 'mouth of a river', OE. *ōr*, 'beginning, origin, front', *ōra*, 'bank, shore', Alb. *anɛ* (for **ausnā*), 'side, border'. Cp. **coram, orifice, orle, orotund, oscitancy, ostiary, ostiole, usher, Auriga, vera.**

Derivative: *oral-ly*, adv.

orange, n. — ME. *orenge*, *orange*, fr. MF. *orenge* (F. *orange*), in *pomme d'orenge*, fr. It. *arancia* (in OIt. *melarancia*, lit. 'orange-apple'), fr. Arab. *nāranj* (whence also Sp. *naranja*, Port. *laranja*, MGk. νεράντζιον), fr. Pers. *nārang*, fr. OI. *nāraṅgáḥ*, 'orange tree', which is of uncertain origin. The change of *nar-ange* to *or-ange* is prob. due to the influence of the name of the town *Orange*, an important transit station for the oranges bound for the north of France. The usual explanation that the change mentioned is due to a confusion with F. *or*, 'gold' (see *aurum*), must be abandoned owing to the fact that originally and for many centuries the fruit was called in French *pomme d'orange*, which makes it probable that *orange* was regarded as a place name. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 425 s.v. *orange*.

Derivative: *orange*, adj.

orangeade, n., a drink made of orange juice, water and sugar. — F., formed fr. *orange* on the analogy of *lemonade*. See prec. word and **-ade.**

orangery, n., a place where orange trees are cultivated. — F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*. See **orange** and **-ery.**

orangutan, n. — Malay, 'man of the woods, wild man', fr. *ōrang*, 'man', and *(h)ūtan*, 'forest, wild', used only of the savage tribes inhabiting the Sunda Islands. The word was misunderstood by the Europeans and applied to this anthropoid ape.

orate, intr. v., to make a long oration. — Back formation from **oration.**

oration, n., a formal speech. — L. *ōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'speaking, discourse, language, prayer', fr. *ōrātus*, pp. of *ōrāre*, 'to speak, pray, beseech', which prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base **ōr-*, **ᵉ́r-*, which appears also in OI. *árvanti*, 'they praise', Homeric Gk. ἄρή, Att. ἀρᾱ́ (for **ἀρϝᾱ́* or **ἀραϝᾱ́*), 'prayer, ἀράομαι, 'I pray, supplicate', Arm. *uranam*, 'I deny', Hitt. *ariya-*, 'to ask the oracle', *aruwa(i)-*, 'to revere, worship'. Cp. **orison,** which is a doublet of *oration*. Cp. also **oracle, orator, oratorio, oratory, adore, inexorable, peroration.** L. *ōrāre* is not a derivative of *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth' (see *oral*).

orator, n. — ME. *oratour*, fr. OF. *oratour* (F. *orateur*), fr. L. *ōrātōrem*, acc. of *ōrātor*, 'speaker, orator', fr. *ōrāre*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *orator-ic*, *orator-ic-al*, adjs., *orator-ic-al-ly*, adv.

oratorian, adj., pertaining to an oratory. — See **oratory** and **-an.**

oratorio, n., a long musical composition, usually with a text based on Scriptures (*mus.*) — It., fr. Eccl. L. *ōrātōrium*, 'place of prayer' (see **oratory,** 'a small chapel'); so called from the oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome, where such compositions were first performed.

oratory, n., the art of the orator, eloquence — L. (*ars*) *ōrātōria*, 'oratorical art', fem. of *ōrātōrius*, 'pertaining to an orator', fr. *ōrātor*. See **orator.**

oratory, n., a small chapel — ME. *oratorie*, fr. Eccl. L. *ōrātōrium*, 'place of prayer' (whence also F. *oratoire*), fr. L. *ōrātōrius*, 'pertaining to prayer; pertaining to an orator'. See prec. word.

orb, n., a sphere, globe; the emblem of sovereignty. — MF. (= F.) *orbe*, fr. OF., fr. L. *orbem*, acc. of *orbis*, 'circle, ring, round surface, disk', whence *orbita*, 'rut or track made in the ground by a wheel'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. **orbicular, orbit.**

Derivatives: *orb*, tr. v., to form into a circle; to encircle, *orb-y*, adj.

orbicular, adj., having the shape of an orb; spherical. — ME. *orbiculer*, fr. Late L. *orbiculāris*, 'circular, orbicular', fr. L. *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis*. See **orb** and the suffixes **-cule** and **-ar.**

orbiculate, orbiculated, adj., orbicular. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

orbit, n., the eye socket (*anat.*) — L. *orbita*, 'a track or rut made in the ground by a wheel', fr. *orbis*; see **orb.** In its anatomical sense the word *orbita* was first used by Gerard of Cremona, the translator of Avicenna's Canon. Cp. **periorbita.**

Derivatives: *orbit-al*, *orbit-ary*, adjs.

orbito-, combining form denoting the *orbit* (*anat.*) — See prec. word.

orc, n., the grampus. — L. *orca*, 'a kind of whale', fr. Gk. ὄρυγα, acc. of ὄρυξ, 'a kind of whale'; *c* for *g* in L. *orca* is due either to contamination with L. *ōrca* in the sense of 'butt, tun' (see *urceolate*), or to Etruscan influence. For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. *Numidia* and words there referred to. Cp. next word and **Orcinus.**

orca, n., 1) a killer whale; 2) (*cap.*) the genus consisting of the killer whale (*zool.*) — L., 'a kind of whale'. See prec. word.

Orcadian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Orkney Islands; 2) a native of the Orkney Islands. —

Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Orcades*, 'the Orkney Islands'.

orchard, n. — ME., fr. OE. *ortgeard, orceard*, a hybrid coined fr. VL. **orto* (whence also It. *orto*), 'garden', fr. L. *hortus*, of s.m., and OE. *geard*, 'enclosure, yard'. Cp. the rel. Goth. *aúrtigards*, 'orchard', a hybrid coined fr. VL. **orto* and Goth. *gards*, 'house', and see **horticulture** and **yard,** 'enclosure'.
Derivatives: *orchard*, tr. v., *orchard-ing*, n., *orchard-ist*, n.

orchestic, adj., pertaining to dancing. — Gk. ὀρχηστικός, fr. ὀρχηστής, 'dancer'. See **orchestra** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

orchestics, n., the art of dancing. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

orchestra, n., 1) in the Greek theater, the place where the chorus danced; 2) in the modern theater, the space between the stage and auditorium, reserved for the musicians. — L. *orchēstra*, fr. Gk. ὀρχήστρᾱ, 'place in the theater in which the chorus danced', lit. 'place for dancing', formed with **-τρᾱ**, a suff. denoting place, from the stem of ὀρχεῖσθαι, 'to dance', which is cogn. with OI. *ṛghāyáti*, 'trembles, rages, raves', fr. I.-E. base **ergh-*, which is prob. an enlargement of base **er-*, **or-*, 'to set in motion', whence ὀρνύναι 'to rouse, stir up', L. *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** n. For the suff. *-tra* in *orchestra* cp. *palaestra*.
Derivatives: *orchestr-al*, adj., *orchestr-ate*, tr. v., to write or arrange music for an orchestra, *orchestr-ation*, n., the writing or arranging of music for an orchestra.

orchestrion, n., a large musical box resembling a barrel organ. See **orchestra.**

orchi-, combining form denoting a *testicle* or the *testicles*. — See **orchio-.**

orchid, n. — Fr. ModL. *Orchideae*, later *Orchidaceae* (see **Orchidaceae**), fr. L. *orchis*, fr. Gk. ὄρχις, 'testicle', also 'orchis' (so called from the resemblance of the roots to testicles), which is cogn. witn Avestic **ərəžzi* (*dual*), 'testicles', Arm. *orji-k'*, 'testicles', *orji*, 'not castrated', Alb. *herdɛ* (for **erdɛ*), 'testicle', Lith. *eržilas*, 'stallion', MIr. *uirgge*, Ir. *uirge*, 'testicle'.

orchid-, form of **orchido-** before a vowel.

Orchidaceae, n. pl., the orchid family (*bot.*) — ModL., incorrectly formed fr. L. *orchis*, whose gen. was supposed to be *orchidis* (in reality, the gen. is *orchis*) See **orchid** and **-aceae.**

orchidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

orchido-, before a vowel **orchid-,** combining form meaning 1) testicle; 2) orchid. — In the first sense *orchido-* is derived fr. ὄρχιδος, erroneously formed gen. of ὄρχις, 'testicle' (the correct forms of the gen. are ὄρχιος, ὄρχεως). In the second sense *orchido-* stands for *orchid*. See **orchid.**

orchidology, n., that branch of botany which deals with orchids. — Compounded of **orchido-** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ**, fr. **-λόγος**, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *orchidolog-ist*, n.

orchidotomy, n., incision into a testicle (*med.*) — Compounded of **orchido-** and Gk. **-τομίᾱ**, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

orchiectomy, n., excision of a testicle (*med.*) — Compounded of **orchi-** and Gk. **-εκτομίᾱ**, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

orchil, n. — The same as **archil.**

orchio-, before a vowel **orchi-,** combining form denoting a *testicle* or the *testicles*. — Fr. Gk. ὄρχις, gen. ὄρχιος, 'testicle'. See **orchid.**

orchiotomy, n., orchidotomy. — See prec. word and **orchidotomy.**

Orchis, n., a genus of plants of the orchid family (*bot.*) — L. *orchis*, fr. Gk. ὄρχις, 'testicle; orchid'. See **orchid.**

orchitic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, orchitis. — See next word and **-itic.**

orchitis, n., inflammation of the testicles (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ὄρχις, 'testicle'. See **orchid** and **-itis.**

orchotomy, n., removal of one or both testicles; castration (*med.*) — Gk. ὀρχοτομίᾱ, compounded of ὄρχις, 'testicle', and **-τομίᾱ** 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **ortho-** and **-tomy.**

orcin, n., orcinol. — See **orcinol.**

orcinol, also **orcin,** n., a colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3(OH)_2$ (*chem.*) — Fr. It. *orcello*, 'archil'. See **archil** and the chem. suffixes **-in** and **-ol.**

Orcinus, n., a genus of whales, the killer whale (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *orca*, 'a kind of whale'. See **orc, orca.**

Orcus, n., 1) the lower world, Hades; 2) the god of the lower world; Pluto (*Roman mythol.*) — L., of uncertain origin.

ordain, tr. v. — ME. *ordeinen*, fr. OF. *ordener* (F. *ordonner*), 3 pers. *ordeine*, fr. L. *ōrdināre*, 'to set in order, arrange, to order', fr. *ōrdō*, gen. *ōrdinis*. See **order** and cp. **ordinal.** Cp. also **ornament.**
Derivatives: *ordain-able*, adj., *ordain-er*, n., *ordain-ment*, n.

ordeal, n., 1) a primitive form of trial to test guilt or innocence; 2) a trying experience. — ME. *ordal*, fr. OE. *ordāl, ordēl* (rel. to OS. *urdēli*, OFris. *ordēl, urdēl*, Du. *oordeel*, OHG., MHG., G. *urteil*, 'judgment'), lit. 'that which is dealt out', fr. *or-*, 'out', and *dǣl*, 'deal'. See intensive pref. **a-** and **deal,** 'part, share', and cp. the first element in **ort.**

order, n. — ME. *ordre, order*, fr. MF. (= F.) *ordre*, fr. OF. *ordene*, fr. L. *ōrdinem*, acc. of *ōrdō*, 'a straight row, regular series, order, class, rank', which is rel. to *ōrdīrī*, 'to begin a web, lay the warp, begin', and cogn. with Gk. ὀρδεῖν, 'to begin a web', ὀρδικόν (acc.), 'a little tunic, a short coat' (Hesych.); possibly derived fr. I.-E. base **ar-*, 'to join (see **article**); not related to

base **or-*, 'to rouse, stir up'. Cp. **ordain, ordinance, ordinary, ordinate, ordination, coordinate, exordium, inordinate, subordinate, primordial.**
Derivatives: *order*, tr. v., *order-ly*, adj. and n., *order-li-ness*, n.

ordinal, adj. — Late L. *ōrdinālis*, 'denoting an order of succession', fr. L. *ōrdō*, gen. *ōrdinis*. See **order** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *ordinal*, n., an ordinal number.

ordinal, n., a book containing prescribed forms to be used at ceremonies. — ME., fr. ML. *ōrdināle*, prop. neut. of Late L. *ōrdinālis*, 'denoting an order of succession', used as a noun. See prec. word.

ordinance, n., a decree. — ME. *ordenaunce*, 'ordinance', fr. MF. *ordenance* (F. *ordonnance*). See **ordain** and **-ance** and cp. **ordnance, ordonance.**

ordinand, n., a candidate for ordination. — L. *ōrdinandus*, gerundive of *ōrdināre*, 'to ordain'. See **ordain.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

ordinary, adj. — ME. *ordinarie*, fr. L. *ōrdinārius*, 'regular usual', fr. *ōrdō*, gen. *-inis*. See **order** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *ordinary*, n. (q.v.), *ordinari-ly*, adv., *ordinari-ness*, n.

ordinary, n., 1) an officer holding jurisdiction in his own right and not as a deputy; 2) a set meal served at a fixed price. — Fr. prec. word.

ordinate, n. (*math.*) — L. (*līnea*) *ōrdināta*, 'parallel (line)', fem. of *ōrdinātus*, 'well ordered', pp. of *ōrdināre*. See **ordain** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **co-ordinate.**

ordination, n., the act of ordaining. — L. *ōrdinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a setting in order, arrangement', fr. *ōrdinātus*, pp. of *ōrdināre*. See **ordain** and **-ation.**

ordinee, n., one who is being ordained. — L. *ōrdinātus*, 'set in order; ordered', pp. of *ōrdināre*. See **ordain** and **-ee.**

ordnance, n., cannon, artillery. — Contraction of **ordinance** (q.v.), which formerly meant also 'battle array; host in array'.

ordonnance, n., 1) arrangement of parts; 2) ordinance, decree. — F., fr. *ordonner*, 'to order'. See **ordinance.**

Ordovician, adj., pertaining to the period following the Cambrian and preceding the Silurian (*geol.*) — Coined by the English geologist Charles Lapworth (1842-1920) from *Ordovicēs*, the Latin name of an ancient British tribe inhabiting Wales. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

ordure, n., dung, filth, manure. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *ordure*, fr. OF. (= F.) *ord*, 'filthy', fr. L. *horridus*, 'rough, rude, causing horror, terrible'. See **horrid** and **-ure.**

ore, n. — ME. *oor, or*, fr. OE. *ār, ǣr*, 'brass', rel. to ON. *eir*, 'brass, copper', OHG. *ēr*, 'brass', OHG., MHG. *ērīn*, G. *ehern*, 'brazen', Goth. *aiz*, 'bronze', and cogn. with OI. *áyaḥ* (gen. *áyasaḥ*), Avestic *ayō* (gen. *ayaŋhō*), L. *aes*, gen. *aeris*, 'brass', fr. I.-E. **aʸos-*, which is perh. a derivative of *Ayashya*, later form of *Alashya*, ancient name of Cyprus, hence I.-E. **aʸos* would have meant orig. 'the Cyprian metal'. Cp. **aeneous, aes, aerarian, aerugineous, era, esteem**; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 19 s.v. *aes*. For sense development cp. L. *cuprum*, 'copper', fr. Κύπρος, ancient name of Cyprus (see *copper*).

öre, n., a Dan. and Norw., resp. Swed. coin, equal in value to 1/100 of a krone, resp. krona. — Dan. and Norw. *øre* or Swed. *öre*, fr. L. *aureus*, a gold coin, prop. subst. use of the adj. *aureus*, 'of gold, golden', fr. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate.**

oread, n., a mountain nymph (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Orēas*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. Ὀρειάς, gen. -άδος, fr. ὄρος, 'mountain'. See **oro-,** 'mountain-', and **-ad.**

orectic, adj., pertaining to desire or appetite, appetitive (*philos.*) — Gk. ὀρεκτικός, 'appetitive', fr. ὀρεκτός, 'stretched out', verbal adj. of ὀρέγειν, 'to stretch out, reach after', which is cogn. with L. *regere*, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, conduct, direct, rule, reign'. See **regent,** adj., and **-ic.**

oreide, n. — A var. of **oroide.**

orégano, n., any of several plants of the mint family. — Sp., 'wild marjoram', fr. L. *orīganus, orīganum*, fr. Gk. ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον. See **Origanum.**

Orestes, n., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra and friend of Pylades (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ὀρέστης, lit. 'mountaineer', fr. ὄρος, 'mountain'. See **oro-,** 'mountain-'.

orfe, n., a variety of the ide. — G. *Orf*, fr. F. *orphe*, fr. L. *orfus*, a kind of fish, fr. Gk. ὀρφών or ὀρφώς, 'great sea perch', which is perh. rel. to ὀρφνός, 'dark', ὄρφνη, 'darkness', and cogn. with OHG. *erpf*, 'brown', OE. *eorp, earp*, 'dark, dusky', ON. *jarpr*, 'dark brown'.

organ, n. — ME. *organe*, 'a musical instrument', fr. L. *organum*, fr. Gk. ὄργανον, 'instrument; bodily organ; musical instrument', which is rel. to ὄργια (for **Ϝόργια*), 'secret rites, orgies', and in gradational relationship to ἔργον (for **Ϝέργον*), 'work'. See **work** and cp. **orgy, ergon, energy.**

organdie, organdy, n., a fine transparent muslin. — F. *organdi*, of unknown origin.

organic, adj. — L. *organicus*, fr. Gk. ὀργανικός, 'serving as an organ or instrument', fr. ὄργανον. See **organ** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **homorganic.**
Derivative: *organic-al-ly*, adv.

organism, n. — Formed fr. **organ** with suff. **-ism.**

organist, n. — MF. (= F.) *organiste*, fr. ML. *organista*, 'one who plays on an organ', fr. L. *organum*, in the sense of 'musical instrument'. See **organ** and **-ist.**

organization, n. — ME. *organizacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *organisation*, fr. ML. *organizātiōnem*,

acc. of *organizātiō*, fr. *organizātus*, pp. of *organizāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

organize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *organysen*, fr. ML. *organizāre*, prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *organiser*, fr. L. *organum*, 'organ'. See **organ** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *organiz-able*, adj., *organiz-er*, n.

organo-, combining form denoting *relation* to *an organ* or *organs*. — Gk. ὀργανο-, fr. ὄργανον, 'organ'. See **organ.**

organography, n., description of the organs of animals or plants. — Compounded of **organo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *organograph-ic, organograph-ic-al*, adjs., *organograph-ist*, n.

organology, n., that branch of biology which deals with the organs of animals and plants. — Compounded of **organo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *organolog-ic, organolog-ic-al*, adjs., *organolog-ist*, n.

organon, n., a system of philosophic investigation — Gk. ὄργανον, 'instrument, organ' (often used as the title of works on logic). See **organ.**

organotherapy, n., treatment of diseases with extracts from animal organs. — Compounded of **organo-** and Gk. θεραπείᾱ, 'a waiting on, service, attendance'. See **-therapy.**

organum, n., an organon. — L., 'instrument, organ', fr. Gk. ὄργανον. See **organon.**

organzine, n., a fine kind of silk made of several threads twisted together. — F. *organsin*, fr. It. *organzino*, fr. *Urgendj*, a town in Russian Turkestan.

Derivative: *organzine*, tr. and intr. v.

orgasm, n., violent excitement, paroxysm; specif. the height of sexual excitement. — F. *orgasme*, fr. Gk. ὀργασμός, 'swelling', fr. ὀργᾶν, 'to swell with moisture, teem, lust', fr. ὀργή, 'impulse, excitement, anger', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *ūrjā́*, 'nourishment, sap, vigor', OIr. *ferc, ferg*, 'anger'. Cp. **orgiastic.**

orgeat, n., a beverage made of barley water flavored with almonds. — F., fr. OProvenç. *orjat*, fr. F. *orge*, 'barley', fr. L. *hordeum*, 'barley'. See **Hordeum.**

orgiastic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, an orgy. — Gk. ὀργιαστικός, fr. ὀργιαστής, 'one who celebrates orgies', fr. ὀργιάζειν, 'to celebrate orgies', fr. ὄργια, 'secret rites, orgies'. See **orgy, -ast** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

orgy, n., 1) secret rites, esp. those connected with the worship of Dionysus or Bacchus; 2) revelry. — MF. (= F.) *orgie*, fr. L. *orgia* (pl.), fr. Gk. ὄργια (pl.), 'secret rites, orgies', which prob. stands for **Ϝόργια* and is rel. to ὄργανον (for **Ϝόργανον*), 'instrument, bodily organ, musical instrument'. See **organ.**

-orial, adj. suff., usually corresponding to nouns ending in *-ory* (as in *territorial*), sometimes to nouns ending in *-or* (as in *cantorial*). — Compounded of subst. suffix **-ory** and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. subst. suff. **-or** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Oribatidae, n. pl., a family of oval mites (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Oribates*, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. ὀρειβάτης, 'mountain-ranging', which is compounded of ὄρος, 'mountain', and the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **oro-,** 'mountain-' and **base,** n.

oribi, n., any of several species of small African antelopes. — S. African Du., from Hottentot *arab.*

orichalc, n., a yellow metal highly prized by the ancient Greeks. — L. *orichalcum*, fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος, lit. 'mountain copper', fr. ὄρος, 'mountain', and χαλκός, 'copper'. See **oro-,** 'mountain', and **chalco-,** and cp. **aurichalcite.**

oriel, n., a large recessed window (*archit.*) — ME., fr. MF. *oriol*, fr. ML. *oriolum*, 'porch, gallery', fr. VL. **auraeolum*, dissim. fr. *aulaeolum*, 'a small chapel, shrine', dimin. of *aulaeum*, 'curtain', fr. Gk. αὐλαίᾱ, of s.m., fr. αὐλή, 'the open court before the house; the court; chamber'. See **aula.**

orient, n., 1) the east (*poetic*); 2) (*cap.*) the East; adj. 1) oriental; 2) shining, bright, brilliant. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *orient*, fr. L. *orientem*, acc. of *oriēns*, 'the rising sun, east', prop. pres. part. of *orior, orīrī*, 'to rise, become visible, appear', fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **or-*, 'to set in motion, stir up, raise', whence also L. *orīgō*, gen. *orīginis*, 'a beginning, source, origin', OI. *ṛṇṓti, ṛṇváti*, 'rises, moves', *árta*, 'he set out, moved' (intr.), Avestic *ar-*, 'to move' (both tr. and intr.), OPers. *rasatiy*, 'he comes', Arm. *y-aṙnem*, 'I rise, get up', Gk. ὀρνύναι, 'to rouse, start, chase', ἔρνος, 'shoot, twig, sprout', Goth. *rinnan*, OE. *irnan, rinnan*, 'to flow, run', Toch. A *ar-*, B *er-*, 'to call forth', Hitt. *arnuzzi*, 'causes to go', *ari*, 'arrives'. Base **er-* appears enlarged into **erei-* in Gk. ἔρις, 'discord', ὀρῖνειν, 'to stir up, rouse', L. *rī-vus*, 'brook, water course', *ir-rī-tāre*, 'to excite, stimulate'. Cp. **origin, abort, abortion.** Cp. also **artha, congruent, erethism, Eris, Erinys, Evernia,** 1st **irritate, orchestra, oro-, Ortalis, russud.** Cp. also **rival** and words there referred to.

orient, tr. v. — F. *orienter*, 'to set toward the east', fr. MF., fr. *orient*, 'east'. See **orient,** n.

oriental, adj., 1) eastern; 2) (*cap.*) pertaining to the Orient or East, Eastern; n., (*cap.*) a native of the Orient. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *orientālis*, 'pertaining to the east, Eastern, Oriental', fr. *oriēns*, gen. *orientis*, 'the rising sun, east'. See **orient,** n.

Orientalism, n., oriental character, oriental peculiarity; the study of the oriental languages. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *orientālis*. See **oriental.**

Orientalist, n., a student of the oriental languages. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *orientālis*. See **oriental.**

Orientalize, tr. v., to make Oriental; intr. v., to become Oriental. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *orientālis*. See **oriental.**

orientate, tr. v., to orient; intr. v., to face east. — See **orient,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

orientation, n. — F. *orientation*, fr. *orienter*, 'to set toward the east'. See **orient,** v., and **-ation.**

orifice, n., an opening, aperture. — MF. (=F.), fr. L. *ōrificium*, 'an opening', lit. 'mouth-making', fr. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth', and *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **oral** and **fact.**

oriflamme, n., the ancient battle standard of the kings of France, the banner of St. Denis; any standard. — ME. *oriflamble*, fr. MF. *oriflamble, oriflambe, oriflamme*, fr. OF., fr. ML. *aurea flamma*, lit. 'golden flame', fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold', and *flamma*, 'flame'. See **aureate** and **flame.**

origan, n., marjoram. — ME. *origane*, fr. OF. *origane, origan* (F. *origan*), fr. L. *orīganum*. See next word.

Origanum, n., a genus of plants, the wild marjoram (*bot.*) — L. *orīganum*, fr. Gk. ὀρείγανον, ὀρῖγανον, 'wild marjoram, origan', compounded of ὄρος, 'mountain' (see **oro-,** 'mountain'), and γάνος, 'brightness, ornament', which is rel. to γάνυμαι, 'I rejoice', γαίω (for **γάϜ-ιω*), 'I rejoice, exult', γηθέω, Dor. γᾱθέω (for **γαϜεθέω*), 'I rejoice', and cogn. with L. *gaudēre*, 'to rejoice'. See **gaud,** 'ornament', and cp. words there referred to.

Origenism, n., the doctrines held by *Origen* of Alexandria (cca. 185-253), who taught a threefold (: i.e. literal, moral and mystical) interpretation of Scriptures. — For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

origin, n. — ME. *origine*, fr. MF. (= F.) *origine*, fr. L. *orīginem*, acc. of *orīgō*, 'beginning, source, origin', from the stem of *orīrī*, 'to rise, become visible, appear'. See **orient,** n., and cp. **aboriginal, aborigines.**

original, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *orīginālis*, 'primitive, original', fr. *orīgō*, gen. *orīginis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *original* (q.v.), *original-ly*, adv.

original, n. — F., fr. *original*, adj. See prec. word.

originality, n. — F. *originalité*, fr. *original*. See **original,** adj., and **-ity.**

originate, tr. v., to bring into existence; intr. v., to come into existence. — Formed fr. **origin** with verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *originat-ion*, n., *originat-ive*, adj., *originat-ive-ly*, adv., *originat-or*, n.

orillion, n., a projection at the shoulder of a bastion. — F. *oreillon, orillon*, prop. 'a small ear', dimin. of *oreille*, 'ear', fr. L. *auricula*, dimin. of *auris*, 'ear'. See **ear,** 'organ of hearing', and cp. **auricle.**

orinasal, adj., pertaining to the nose and mouth; (of sounds) pronounced both through the mouth and nose. — Compounded of L. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth', and Late L. *nāsālis*, 'pertaining to the nose'. See **oral** and **nasal.**

oriole, n., 1) any bird of the family Oriolidae; 2) any of various American birds of the family Icteridae. — F. *oriol*, fr. OF., fr. ML. *oryolus*, fr. L. *aureolus*, 'golden', dimin. of *aureus*, fr. *aurum*, 'gold'. See **aureate** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**

Oriolidae, n. pl., a family of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. ModL. *oriolus*, fr. ML. *oryolus*. See prec. word.

Orion, n., 1) a giant hunter slain by Artemis and made into a constellation (*Greek mythol.*); 2) a constellation near Tauris (*astron.*) — L. *Oriōn*, fr. Gk. Ὠρίων, which is of uncertain origin.

-orious, adj. suff. meaning 'pertaining to, serving to', as in *meritorious*. — Compounded of L. *-ōri-* in *-ōri-us* (see adj. suff. **-ory**) and **-ous.**

orison, n. (usually in pl.), prayer. — ME. *oreisun*, fr. OF. *oreison, orison* (F. *oraison*), fr. L. *ōrātiōnem*, acc. of *ōrātiō*, 'speech, prayer'. See **oration** and cp. words there referred to.

-orium, subst. suff. denoting 'a place or a thing used for something', as in *auditorium*, 'a place for hearing'. — L. *-ōrium*, prop. neut. of the adj. suff. *-ōrius*. See adj. and subst. suff. **-ory.**

Orlando, masc. PN. — Italian form of **Roland** (q.v.)

orle, n., a narrow border following the outline of the shield (*her.*) — MF. (= F.) *orle*, fr. *orler* (F. *ourler*), 'to border, edge, hem', fr. VL. **ōrulāre* (whence also It. *orlare*, 'to border, edge, hem'), fr. VL. **ōrulus* (whence also It. *orlo*, 'border, edge, hem'), dimin. formed fr. L. *ōra*, 'margin, border'; see **oral.** Sp. *orla*, 'border, fringe' (whence *orlar*, 'to border, edge'), derives fr. VL. **ōrula*, dimin. of L. *ōra*.

Orleans, n., 1) a kind of purple plum); 2) worsted-and-cotton fabric. — In both senses named after the city of *Orléans*, south of Paris.

orlop, n., the lowest deck of a ship. — Du. *overloop*, 'deck of a ship', lit. 'that which runs over', fr. *overlopen*, 'to run over'; (see **over** and **leap**); so called because it covers the ship's hold.

Ormazd, n., the principle of good in the Zoroastrian religion. — Pers., fr. OPers. *Auramazda*, fr. Avestic *Ahuramazda*, lit. 'wise lord', a compound of *ahura-*, 'a god, a good spirit' (see **ahura**), and *ma(n)dzdhā-*, 'wise', which is a compound formed from the I.-E. bases **men-dh-*, 'to apply oneself to', and **dhē-*, 'to put, place'. From base **men-dh-* derives also OI. *medhá*, 'wisdom, intelligence'. For other derivatives of this base see **mathematical.** For base **dhē-* see **do** and cp. **theme, fact.**

ormer, n., a gastropod mollusk, *Haliotis tuberculata*; an ear shell. — Dial. F. (Channel Islands), fr. F. *ormier*, fr. L. *auris maris*, 'sea ear' (see **ear,** 'organ of hearing', and **mere,** 'sea'); so called in allusion to its shape.

ormolu, n., an alloy of copper, zinc and tin, resembling gold. — F. *or moulu*, 'ground gold', fr. *or*, 'gold', and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, 'to grind, mill'. See **aureate** and **meal,** 'edible grain'.

ornament, n., an adornment, decoration, em-

bellishment. — ME. *ornement, ornament*, fr. OF. *ornement*, fr. L. *ōrnāmentum*, 'equipment, decoration, ornament', fr. *ōrnāre*, 'to fit out, equip, decorate, adorn', which is contracted fr. **ōrd(i)-nāre*, 'to set in order, arrange'. See **ordain** and **-ment** and cp. **ornate, adorn, suborn.**

Derivatives: *ornament*, tr. v., *ornament-al*, adj., *ornament-al-ly*, adv., *ornament-al-ness*, n., *ornament-ation*, n., *ornament-er*, n.

ornate, adj., richly adorned. — ME. *ornat;* fr. L. *ōrnātus*, 'adorned', pp. of *ōrnāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *ornate-ly*, adv., *ornate-ness*, n.

ornery, adj. (*dial.* or *vulgar*). — Corruption of **ordinary.**

ornis, n., avifauna. — Gk. ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

ornith-, form of **ornitho-** before a vowel.

ornithic, adj., pertaining to, or characteristic of, birds. — Gk. ὀρνῑθικός, 'of birds', fr. ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird'. See **ornitho-** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

ornithine, also **ornithin,** n., an amino acid, $C_5H_{12}O_2N_2$, found in the urine and excrements of birds (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. Gk. ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird' (see **ornitho-**), with chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

ornitho-, before a vowel **ornith-,** combining form meaning 'bird'. — Gk. ὀρνῑθο-, ὀρνῑθ-, fr. ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird', which is cogn. with Goth. *ara*, OE. *earn*, 'eagle'. See **erne** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Ortalis.**

Ornithogalum, n., a genus of plants, the star of Bethlehem (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀρνῑθόγαλον, 'the star of Bethlehem', which is compounded of ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird', and γάλα, 'milk'. See **ornitho-** and **galactic.**

ornithology, n., that branch of zoology which deals with birds. — ModL. *ornithologia*, fr. Gk. ὀρνῑθολόγος, 'one who speaks of birds', which is compounded of ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird' (see **ornitho-**), and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *ornitholog-ic, ornitholog-ic-al*, adjs., *ornitholog-ist*, n.

ornithomancy, n., augury, divination by the observation of the flight of birds. — Gk. ὀρνῑθομαντεία, compounded of ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See **ornitho-** and **-mancy.**

ornithorhynchus, n., a duckbill. — ModL., compounded of **ornitho-** and Gk. ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak', which is of imitative origin. See **rhyncho-** and cp. words there referred to.

ornithoscopy, n., augury. — Gk. ὀρνῑθοσκοπία, lit. 'observation of birds', fr. ὀρνῑθοσκόπος, 'augur', lit. 'observer of birds', fr. ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνῑθος, 'bird', and σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner'. See **ornitho-** and **-scopy.**

oro-, combining form meaning 'mountain', as in *orography*. — Gk. ὀρο-, fr. ὄρος, 'mountain', which is cogn. with OI. *ṛṣváḥ*, 'high', fr. I.-E. base ***er-, *or-*, 'to set in motion, raise', whence also L. *orior, orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** adj., and cp. **oread, Orestes.**

oro-, combining form meaning 'oral and'. — Fr. L. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth'. See **oral.**

Orobanchaceae, n. pl., the broomrape family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Orobanche** with suff. **-aceae.**

orobanchaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Orobanche, n., a genus of plants, the broomrape (*bot.*) — L., 'broomrape', fr. Gk. ὀροβάγχη, lit. 'the plant that chokes the vetch', compounded of ὄροβος, 'vetch', and ἄγχειν, 'to choke'. For the first element see **Ervum.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base ***angh-*, 'to press, choke', whence also L. *angere*, 'to throttle, torment'. See **anger** and cp. words there referred to.

orography, n., that branch of physical geography which deals with mountains. — Compounded of 1st **oro-** and Gk. -γραφία, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *orograph-ic, orograph-ic-al*, adjs.

oroide, n., an alloy of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold and used in making imitation jewellery. — F. *oréide*, a hybrid coined fr. F. *or*, 'gold', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **or,** 'gold', and **-oid.**

orology, n., the study of mountains, orography. — Compounded of 1st **oro-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

orometer, n., an instrument for measuring the height of mountains. — Compounded of 1st **oro-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: *orometr-ic*, adj.

Orontium, n., a genus of plants, the golden club (*bot.*) — ModL., prob. fr. *Orontes*, a river of Syria. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ium.**

orotund, adj., 1) full, resonant (said of the voice); 2) pompous, bombastic (said of the style of utterance). — L. (Horace, Ars Poetica, 323) *ōre rotundō*, 'with a round mouth', abl. of *ōs rotundum*, fr. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth', and neut. of *rotundus*, 'round'. See **oral** and **rotund.**

Derivative: *orotund-ity*, n.

orphan, n. — Late L. *orphanus*, fr. Gk. ὀρφανός, 'without father or mother, orphaned', which is cogn. with L. *orbus*, 'bereft', OI. *árbhaḥ*, 'weak, child', Arm. *orb*, 'orphan', *arbaneak*, 'servant, assistant', OIr. *orbe, orpe*, 'heir', OSlav. *rabŭ*, 'slave', *rabota*, 'servitude, slavery', Goth. *arbja*, OHG. *arpeo, erbo*, MHG., G. *erbe* (m.), OFris. *erva*, ON. *arfi*, OE. *ierfa*, 'heir', Goth. *arbi*, OHG. *arbi, erbi*, MHG., G. *erbe* (n.), OFris. *erve*, OS. *erbi*, OE. *ierfe*, 'inheritance', Goth. *arbaiþs*, 'hardship, toil, work', OHG. *arabeit*, MHG. *arebeit, arbeit*, of s.m., G. *Arbeit*, 'work', OFris. *arbēd*, OS. *arabēd(i)*, ON. *erfiði*, OE. *earfoð*, 'hardship, suffering, trouble'. Cp. **robot.**

Derivatives: *orphan*, adj., *orphan-age*, n.

Orphean, adj., pertaining to Orpheus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Orphēus*, fr. Gk. Ὀρφεῖος, 'of Orpheus', fr. Ὀρφεύς, 'Orpheus'. See next word.

Orpheus, n., the famous singer of Thrace, son of Œagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Ὀρφεύς, which is of uncertain origin.

Orphic, adj., 1) pertaining to Orpheus or the rites and mysteries connected with him; 2) mystic. — L. *Orphicus*, fr. Gk. Ὀρφικός, fr. Ὀρφεύς. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Orphism, n., the religious system of the Orphic mysteries. — See **Orpheus** and **-ism.**

orphrey, n., gold embroidery; gold-embroidered band. — ME., fr. MF. *orfreis* (F. *orfrois*), fr. Late L. *auriphrygium*, 'gold embroidery', fr. L. *aurum*, 'gold', and neut. of *Phrygius*, 'Phrygian'. See **aureate** and **Phrygian.**

orpiment, n., arsenic trisulfide, As_2S_3 — ME. *orpemente*, fr. MF. (= F.) *orpiment*, fr. L. *auripigmentum*, 'ointment', which is compounded of *aurum*, 'gold', and *pigmentum*, 'coloring matter'. See **aureate** and **pigment.** For the sense development of L. *auripigmentum* fr. *aurum*, 'gold', cp. Pers. *zarniq*, 'orpiment', fr. *zar*, 'gold' (see *arsenic*).

orpine, orpin, n., stonecrop, *Sedum telephium.* — F. *orpin*, 'stonecrop', lit. 'a plant with *yellow* flowers', shortened fr. *orpiment*. See prec. word.

Orpington, n., a breed of domestic fowl. — Named after *Orpington*, a village in Kent, England.

orra, adj., odd; extra; superfluous. — Dial. Scot.; of uncertain origin.

orrery, n., an apparatus showing the motions of the planets. — Called by its inventor Rowley after the name of his patron Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of *Orrery*.

orrho-, combining form meaning 'serum'. — Gk. ὀρρο-, fr. ὀρρός or ὀρός, 'watery fluid, whey', which is cogn. with L. *serum*, of s.m. See **serum.**

orris, n., gold or silver lace or braid. — Corruption of OF. *orphreis*. See **orphrey.**

orris, n., the Florentine iris. — Prob. fr. ML. *yreos*, 'orris root', which is identical with Gk. ἴρεως, gen. of ἶρις, 'iris'. See **iris.**

Orson, masc. PN. — Fr. F. *ourson*, dimin. of *ours*, 'bear', fr. L. *ursus* (see **Ursus**). The spelling *Orson* was influenced by It. *orso*, 'bear'.

ort, n., remnants of food left from the meal. — Prob. rel. to earlier Du. *oor-aete, oor-ete*, 'remains of food', which is formed fr. pref. *oor-* and *eten*, 'to eat'. Du. pref. *oor-* is rel. to E. pref. *or-* in **ordeal.** Du. *eten* is rel. to OE. *etan*; see **eat.**

Ortalidae, n. pl., a family of Diptera (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. ὀρταλίς, 'young bird'. See next word.

Ortalis, n., a genus of guans (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀρταλίς, 'young bird', which is prob. rel. to ὄρνις, 'bird'. See **ornitho-.**

ortho-, before a vowel **orth-,** combining form meaning 'straight; rectangular; regular; true, correct'. — Gk. ὀρθο-, fr. ὀρθός, 'straight; right, true, exact; genuine; upright, righteous', for *Ϝορθϝός (cp. Dor. βορθό-); cognate with OI. *ūrdhváḥ*, 'high', *várdhatē*, 'causes to grow', L. *arduus*, 'high, lofty, steep'. See **arduous** and cp. **vriddhi.**

Orthocarpus, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

orthocephalic, also **orthocephalous,** adj., having the breadth of the skull from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length; intermediate between *dolicho-* and *brachycephalic*. — Lit. 'right-headed', compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic,** resp. **cephalous.**

orthochromatic, adj., producing true relations of light and shade. — Compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. χρωματικός, 'relating to color', fr. χρῶμα, gen. χρώματος, 'color'. See **chromatic.**

orthoclase, n., potash feldspar (*mineral.*) — G. *Orthoclas*, coined by A. Breithaupt in 1823 fr. **ortho-** and Gk. κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'; see **clastic** and cp. words there referred to. The word *orthoclase* lit. means '(the mineral) that has a cleavage at right angles'. Cp. **anorthoclase.**

orthoclastic, adj., having the cleavage at right angles (as the orthoclase). — See **ortho-** and **clastic.**

orthodontia, n., correction of the irregularities in the teeth. — ModL., compounded of **orth-** and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-** and 1st **-ia.**

Derivatives: *orthodont-ic*, adj., *orthodont-ics*, n., *orthodont-ist*, n.

orthodox, adj., having the correct opinion (esp. in religion). — Late L. *orthodoxus*, fr. Gk. ὀρθόδοξος, 'having the right opinion', fr. ὀρθός, 'right' (see **ortho-**), and δόξα, 'opinion', which stands for δόκ-σα and is rel. to δοκεῖν, 'to seem good, to seem, think, believe'. See **doxastic** and cp. **dogma, doxology.** Cp. also the second element in **heterodox, paradox.**

orthodoxy, n., right opinion (esp. in religion). — Late L. *orthodoxia*, fr. Gk. ὀρθοδοξία, 'right opinion', fr. ὀρθόδοξος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

orthoepy, n., correct pronunciation. — Gk. ὀρθοέπεια, 'correctness of diction', fr. ὀρθός, 'right, correct', and -έπεια, fr. ἔπος, 'word'. See **ortho-** and **epic** and cp. **cacoepy.**

Derivatives: *orthoep-ic*, adj., *orthoep-ist*, n.

orthogenesis, n., 1) determinate evolution of species (*biol.*); 2) the theory that the development of society always proceeds in the same direction (*sociol.*) — Coined by the Swiss naturalist Gustav Heinrich Theodor Eimer (1843-98) in his *Die Entstehung der Arten* (1888) fr. **ortho-** and **genesis.**

orthognathism, also orthognathy, n., the quality

of being orthognathous. — See next word and **-ism,** resp. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

orthognathous, adj., straight-jawed. — Compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See **gnathic** and **-ous.**

orthogonal, adj., right-angled. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *orthogōnius*, 'right-angled', fr. Gk. ὀρθογώνιος, which is compounded of ὀρθός, 'right', and -γώνιος, fr. γωνίᾱ, 'angle, corner'. See **ortho-** and **-gon.**

orthographer, n., one who spells correctly. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

orthography, n., correct spelling. — ME. *ortographie*, fr. MF. *ortografie, ortographie* (F. *orthographie*), fr. L. *orthographia*, fr. Gk. ὀρθογραφίᾱ, 'correct writing', fr. ὀρθογράφος, 'one who writes correctly', which is compounded of ὀρθός, 'right, correct', and -γράφος, from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See **ortho-** and **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *orthograph-ic, orthograph-ic-al,* adjs., *orthograph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

orthopedic, orthopaedic, adj., pertaining to orthopedics. — See next word.

orthopedics, orthopaedics, n., correction of deformities esp. in young children. — Formed with suff. **-ics** fr. F. *orthopédie*, fr. Gk. ὀρθός, 'straight, right', and παιδείᾱ, 'the training of children', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'; see **pedo-.** The word *orthopédie* was coined by the French physician Nicholas Andry (1658-1742), author of a work entitled *L'orthopédie ou l'art de prévenir et de corriger dans les enfants les difformités du corps.*

orthopedist, orthopaedist, n., one who practices orthopedics. — F. *orthopédiste*, fr. *orthopédie.* See next word and **-ist.**

orthopedy, orthopaedy, n., orthopedics. — F. *orthopédie.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

orthopnea, orthopnoea, n., a condition in which respiration is possible only in an upright posture (*med.*) — Gk. ὀρθόπνοια, 'upright breathing', coined by Hippocrates fr. ὀρθός, 'upright', and πνοή, 'breathing'. See **ortho-** and **pneuma.**

orthopneic, orthopnoeic, adj., pertaining to orthopnea. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

Orthoptera, n. pl., an order of insects, including the locusts, grasshoppers, cockroaches, etc. (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

orthopteran, adj., orthopterous; n., one of the Orthoptera. — See prec. word.

orthopterous, adj., belonging to the order *Orthoptera.* — See **Orthoptera** and **-ous.**

orthoptic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, normal binocular vision. — Compounded of **orth-** and Gk. ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to the eyes or sight'. See **optic.**

Derivative: *orthopt-ics,* n.

orthoscopic, adj., 1) pertaining to normal vision; 2) constructed to correct optical distortion. — Compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

orthostichous, adj., arranged in orthostichies. — See next word and **-ous.**

orthostichy, n., vertical arrangement of leaves and flowers on an axis or stem (*bot.*) — Compounded of **ortho-** and Gk. στίχος, 'order, row, rank; verse'. See **acrostic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

orthotropic, adj., characterized by vertical growth. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

orthotropism, n., tendency of a plant to grow vertically. — Compounded of **ortho-,** Gk. -τροπος, 'turning' (fr. τρέπειν, 'to turn') and suff. **-ism.** See **trope, tropism,** and cp. *heliotropism* and words there referred to.

ortolan, n., 1) an Old World bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*; 2) the bobolink. — F., fr. It. *ortolano,* 'gardener; ortolan', fr. L. *hortulānus*, 'pertaining to a garden, gardener', fr. *hortus*, 'garden' (see **horticulture**); so called from its frequenting gardens.

-ory, suff. forming adjectives with the meaning 'pertaining to, serving to, of the nature of', as in *preparatory, declamatory, hortatory.* — ME. *-orie*, fr. AF. *-ori* (masc.), *-orie* (fem.), corresponding to OF. *-oir* (masc.), *-oire* (fem.), F. *-oire* (for both genders); fr. L. *-ōrius* (masc.), *-ōria* (fem.), *-ōrium* (neut.), which stand for *-ōr-ius, -ōr-ia, -ōr-ium,* compound suff. formed from subst. suff. *-or* (see agential suff. **-or**) through the addition of the adj. suff. *-ius, -ia, -ium.* Cp. **-orial.**

-ory, suff. forming nouns denoting 'place', as in *ambulatory, dormitory.* — ME. *-orie*, fr. OF. (=F.) *-oire*, fr. L. *-ōrium*, prop. neut. of the adjectival suff. *-ōrius*, used as a subst. suff. See adj. suff. **-ory.**

orycto-, combining form denoting *fossil, mineral,* as in *oryctology.* — Fr. Gk. ὀρυκτός, 'dug', verbal adj. of ὀρύσσειν, 'to dig'. See **oryx.**

oryctology, n., 1) mineralogy; 2) paleontology. — Lit. 'the science of things dug (from the earth)', compounded of **orycto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *oryctolog-ic-al,* adj., *oryctolog-ist,* n.

Oryx, n., 1) a genus of African antelopes with long, straight horns; 2) (*not cap.*) any antelope of this genus. — Gk. ὄρυξ, 'a horned Egyptian antelope', lit., 'the digging animal', fr. ὀρύσσω, 'I dig', which prob. stands for *ὀ-ρύκ-ιω and is rel. to ῥυκάνη, 'a plane', and cogn. with L. *runcāre*, 'to root up'. See **runcinate** and cp. **orycto-.**

Oryza, n., a genus of cereal grasses (*bot.*) — L., 'rice', fr. Gk. ὄρυζα, See **rice.**

Oryzomys, n., a genus of rodents, the rice rat (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'rice mouse', compounded of Gk. ὄρυζα, 'rice', and μῦς, 'mouse'. See **rice** and **mouse** and cp. **myo-.**

Oryzopsis, n., a genus of plants, the mountain rice (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὄρυζα, 'rice' and ὄψις, 'sight, view'. See **rice** and **-opsis.**

os, n., a bone (*anat.*) — L. *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone', cogn. with OI. *ásthi*, Hitt. *ḫashtāi-*, Gk. ὀστέον (Att. ὀστοῦν, Dor. ὀστίον, 'bone', ὄστρεον, 'oyster', ὄστρακον, 'oyster shell, potsherd', ἀστράγαλος (assimilated fr. *ὀστράγαλος), 'one of the vertebrae of the neck, anklebone, molding', Alb. *asht, ashte*, 'bone', Avestic *ascu-*, 'shinbone', W. *asgwrn*, Co. *ascorn*, 'bone', and possibly also with Arm. *oskr*, 'bone'. Cp. **osseous.** Cp. also **astragal, osphyo-, osteo-, ostracize, oyster.**

os, n., a mouth (*anat.*) — L. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth'. See **oral.**

Osage orange, an ornamental American tree, *Toxylon pomiferum*; its fruit. — Named after the *Osage* Indians.

Oscan, n., 1) a member of an ancient people who lived in Southern Italy; 2) their language, related to Latin. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Opscī, Oscī* (pl.), 'the Oscans', lit. 'the worshipers of Ops', the goddess of the harvest. See **Ops.**

Oscar, masc. PN. — OE. *Osgar*, compounded of *ōs*, 'a god', and *gār*, 'spear'. OE. *ōs* is rel. to OS. *ās-, ōs-*, ON. *āss*, OHG. *ans-* (in PN.s), 'god', Goth. *anses, ansis* (acc. pl.), 'gods'. Cp. the first element in **Osmond, Oswald.** For the etymology of OE. *gār* see **gar.**

oscheal, adj., pertaining to the scrotum (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ὄσχεον, 'scrotum'. See **oscheo-.**

oscheo-, before a vowel **osche-,** combining form meaning the 'scrotum'. — Fr. Gk. ὄσχεον, 'scrotum', a collateral form of ὄσχη, of s.m., prop. figurative use of ὄσχη, 'vine with grapes', which is of uncertain origin.

oscillate, intr. v., to swing to and fro; tr. v., to cause to swing to and fro. — L. *ōscillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ōscillāre*, 'to swing, sway', fr. *ōscillum*, 'a swing', which is of uncertain origin.

oscillation, n. — L. *ōscillātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a swinging', fr. *ōscillāt-(um)*, pp. of *ōscillāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

oscillator, n., a person or thing that oscillates; specif., a device producing oscillations. — ModL., fr. L. *ōscillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ōscillāre.* See **oscillate** and agential suff. **-or.**

oscillatory, adj., tending to oscillate, oscillating. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *ōscillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ōscillāre.* See **oscillate.**

oscillograph, n., an instrument for registering oscillations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ōscillāre*, 'to swing', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **oscillate** and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *oscillograph-ic,* adj., *oscillograph-ic-al-ly,* adv., *oscillograph-y,* n.

oscilloscope, n., an instrument for visually recording an electrical wave. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ōscillāre*, 'to swing', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **oscillate** and **-scope.**

Derivative: *oscilloscop-ic,* adj.

oscine, adj., belonging to the Oscines; n., one of the Oscines — See next word.

Oscines, n. pl., a suborder of Passerine birds, the true singing birds (*ornithol.*) — L., pl. of *oscen*, gen. *oscinis*, 'singing bird' (esp. one used for divining), which stands for **obs-cen*, and is formed fr. *obs-, ob-*, 'toward', and *canere*, 'to sing'. See **ob-** and **cant,** 'slang of beggars'.

oscitance, oscitancy, n., 1) yawning; 2) sleepiness, drowsiness; 3) dullness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

oscitant, adj., 1) yawning; 2) sleepy, drowsy; 3) dull. — L. *ōscitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ōscitāre*, 'to gape, yawn', for *ōs citāre*, 'to move the mouth', fr. *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, 'mouth', and *citāre*, 'to move', freq. of *ciēre.* See **oral** and **cite.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

Derivative: *oscitant-ly,* adv.

oscitation, n., 1) yawning; 2) sleepiness, drowsiness; 3) inattention. — L. *ōscitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'yawning', fr. *ōscitāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ōscitāre.* See prec. word and **-ation.**

osculant, adj., kissing. — L. *ōsculāns* (gen. *-antis*), pres. part. of *ōsculārī*, 'to kiss'. See **osculate** and **-ant.**

oscular, adj. — L. *ōsculāris*, fr. *ōsculum*, 'little mouth; kiss'. See **osculum** and **-ar.**

osculate, tr. and intr. v., 1) to kiss; 2) to touch closely; 3) (*math.*) to touch at three or more points (as of two curves). — Formed fr. *ōsculātus*, pp. of *ōsculārī*, 'to kiss', fr. *ōsculum*, 'little mouth; kiss'. See **osculum** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *osculat-ory,* adj.

osculation, n., 1) a kiss; 2) (*math.*) contact of two osculating curves. — L. *ōsculātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'kiss', fr. *ōsculātus*, pp. of *ōsculārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

oscule, n. — The same as **osculum.**

osculum, n., 1) one of the apertures of a sponge; 2) one of the suckers of the tapeworms. — L. *ōsculum*, 'little mouth', dimin. of *ōs*, gen. *-ōris*, 'mouth'. See **oral** and **-cule.**

-ose, adj. suff. meaning 'full of, abounding in, having the qualities of'. — ME., fr. L. *-ōsus*, which prob. stands for **od-tos*, fr. *odor*, gen. *odōris*, 'smell', and must have meant originally 'smelling of'; see **odor.** This meaning appears in *vinōsus*, 'smelling of wine', whence 'full of wine, abounding in wine' (see *vinous*). The original meaning 'smelling of' was widened into 'full of, abounding in'. Cp. **-ous.**

-ose, a suff. used in chemistry, denoting 1) carbohydrates (as in *amylose, lactose*); 2) a proteid product (as in *proteose*). — Formed from the ending *-ose* in F. *glucose* (see *glucose*).

osier, n., any of various willows. — ME., fr. OF.

(= F.) *osier*, 'willow' (in MF. and dial. F. also *osiere*), fr. VL. **ausaria* (cp. ML. *auseria*), which is of Gaulish origin.

Osiris, n., one of the principal Egyptian gods, judge of the dead. — L. *Osīris*, fr. Gk. Ὄσῖρις, fr. Egypt. *Ȧs-ȧr*. Cp. **Isis.**

-osis, suff. expressing *state* or *condition*; in medical terminology it is used to denote a *state of disease*. — ME., fr. L. *-ōsis*, fr. Gk. -ωσις, formed from the aorist of verbs ending in -όω, -ῶ (inf. -όειν, -οῦν). It corresponds to L. *-ātiō* and stands to Gk. -ωτός, as L. *-ātiō* to *-ātus*. Cp. the suffixes **-asis, -esis, -iasis.** Cp. also *-ation*.

-osity, suff. used to form nouns from adjectives in *-ose* or *-ous*. — ME. *-osite*, fr. OF. *-osite* (F. *-osité*), fr. L. *-ōsitātem*, acc. of *-ōsitās*, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ōsus*. Accordingly *-osity* is prop. compounded of the adj. suff. **-ose** and suff. **-ity** (qq.v.)

osm-, form of **osmo-** before a vowel.

Osmanli, n., an Ottoman Turk. — Turk. *'Osmānli*, 'of, or pertaining to, Osman', fr. *'Osmān*, founder of the Ottoman empire (he reigned 1259-1326). *'Osmān* is prop. the Turk pronunciation of the Arabic name *'Uthmān*. See **Ottoman.**

osmio-, combining form meaning 'osmium'. — See **osmium.**

osmiridium, n., an alloy of osmium and iridium. — Coined fr. **osm(ium)** and **iridium.**

osmium, n., name of a metallic element of the platinum group (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist Smithson Tennant (1761-1815) in 1803 fr. Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor', which stands for *ὀδσμή (cp. the Dor. form ὀδμή) and is cogn. with L. *odor*, 'smell, odor'; so called because of the strong odor of its oxide. See **odor** and 2nd **-ium** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **osmo-, aosmic, Agathosma, anosmia, Barosma, Coprosma, Diosma, euosmite, Hedeoma, hyperosmia, hyposmia, Onosmodium, osphresis, parosmia.** Cp. also **ozo-, ozone.**

Derivatives: *osm-ic, osmi-ous*, adjs.

osmo-, before a vowel **osm-,** combining form meaning 'smell, odor', as in *Osmorhiza*. — Gk. ὀσμο-, fr. ὀσμή, 'odor'. See **osmium.**

osmo-, combining form for *osmosis* or *osmotic*, as in *osmology, osmometer*. — See **osmosis.**

Osmond, masc. PN. — OE. *Osmund*, lit. 'divine protection', compounded of *ōs*, 'a god', and *mund*, 'protection'. For the first element see **Oscar** and cp. **Oswald.** The second element is rel. to ON. *mund*, OHG. *munt*, 'hand, protection', and cogn. with L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual** and cp. **mound,** 'heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in **Edmond, Raymond, Sigismund.**

Osmorhiza, n., a genus of plants, the sweet cicely (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell' (see **osmium**), and ῥίζα, 'root' (see **rhizo-**); so called in allusion to the aromatic root.

osmose, tr. v., to subject to osmosis; intr. v., to undergo osmosis. — Back formation fr. **osmosis.**

osmosis, n., intermixture of two fluids separated by a porous membrane. — ModL., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. ὠσμός, 'a thrusting, impulse', from the stem of ὠθεῖν, 'to thrust, push', which is rel. to ἔν-οσις, 'shaking, quake', fr. I.-E. base **wedh-*, 'to strike', whence also OI. *vadhati*, 'pushes, strikes, destroys', Avestic *vādāya-*, 'to repulse'.

osmotic, adj., pertaining to osmosis. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

osmund, n., the royal fern. — ME. *osmunde*, fr. OF. (= F.) *osmonde*, which is of uncertain origin.

Osmunda, n., a genus of plants, the flowering fern (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *osmonde*. See **osmund.**

Osmundaceae, n. pl., the flowering fern family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

osmundaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Osnaburg, n., a kind of coarse linen. — Orig. 'linen made at *Osnaburg*, more exactly *Osnabrück*, a town in the province of Hanover in Prussia.

osphradium, n., a sense organ of most aquatic mollusks. — ModL., fr. MGk. ὀσφράδιον, 'nosegay', fr. LGk. ὄσφρα, 'smell', which is rel. to Gk. ὀσφραίνεσθαι, 'to smell'. See next word and 1st **-ium.**

osphresis, n., 1) the sense of smell; 2) the act of smelling. — ModL., fr. Gk. ὄσφρησις, 'the sense of smell', fr. ὀσφρᾶσθαι, a collateral form of ὀσφραίνεσθαι, 'to smell', a compound whose first element is rel. to ὄζειν, 'to smell'; see **odor.** The second element is of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *ji-ghr-ati, ghrā-ti*, 'smells', *ghrāṇa-m*, 'smell; nose', Toch. A *krāṃ*, of s.m. Cp. prec. word.

osphretic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, smell. — Gk. ὀσφρητικός, fr. ὀσφρητός, 'that which can be smelled', verbal adj. of ὀσφραίνεσθαι. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

osphyo-, before a vowel **osphy-,** combining form denoting the *loin*. — Fr. Gk. ὀσφῦς, ὀσφύς (gen. ὀσφῦος), 'hip, hip bone', which possibly stands for *ὀστ-φύς, a compound whose first element is shortened fr. ὀστέον, 'bone'; see **osteo-.** The second element is prob. related to φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'; see **physio-.**

osprey, n., a large fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus*. — Late ME. *ospray*, fr. MF. **osfraie*, fr. L. *ossifraga*. See **ossifrage.**

ossein, n., the organic basis of bone (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. L. *osseus*, 'bony'. See next word.

osseous, adj., bony. — L. *osseus*, 'bony', from the stem of *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone'. See **os,** 'bone'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Ossianic, adj., 1) pertaining to Ossian, a legendary bard and hero of the 3rd cent.; 2) pertaining to, or resembling, the supposed translations of Ossian by James Macpherson; 3) bombastic. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. *Ossian*, fr. Gaelic *Oisīn*, a name literally meaning 'a little fawn', fr. *os*, 'a fawn'.

ossicle, n., a small bone (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone'. See **os,** 'bone', and **-cle.**

ossific, adj., forming bone. — Formed fr. L. *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone', and suff. **-fic.** See **os,** 'bone'.

ossification, n., the act of ossifying; the state of being ossified. — See **ossify** and **-ation.**

ossifrage, n., 1) the lammergeier; 2) the osprey. — L. *ossifraga*, 'sea eagle', fem. of *ossifragus*, 'bone-breaking', fr. *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone', and *frag-*, stem of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **os,** 'bone', and **fraction** and cp. **osprey,** which is a doublet of *ossifrage*.

ossify, tr. and intr. v., to form or turn into bone. — Formed fr. L. *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone', and suff. **-fy.** See **os,** 'bone'.

Derivatives: *ossifi-ed*, adj., *ossifi-er*, n.

ossuary, n., an urn for the bones of the dead. — Late L. *ossuārium*, 'charnel house', formed fr. L. *os*, gen. *ossis*, 'bone', on the analogy of *mortuārium*, 'mortuary'. See **os,** 'bone', and 2nd subst. suff. **-ary.**

ost-, oste-, forms of **osteo-** before a vowel.

osteal, adj., bony. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **osteo-.**

osteitis, n., inflammation of a bone (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **osteo-.**

ostensible, adj., shown, apparent; seeming. — F., fr. L. **ostēnsibilis*, fr. *ostēnsus*, pp. of *ostendere*, 'to show, exhibit, display', which stands for *obstendere*, lit. 'to stretch out before', fr. *obs-, ob-*, 'before' (see **ob-**), and *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *ostensibil-ity*, n., *ostensibl-y*, adv.

ostensive, adj., ostensible. — ML. *ostēnsīvus*, fr. L. *ostēnsus*, pp. of *ostendere*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

Derivative: *ostensive-ly*, adv.

ostentation, n., vain display; showiness. — ME. *ostentacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *ostentation*, fr. L. *ostentātiōnem*, acc. of *ostentātiō*, 'an idle show, vain display', fr. *ostentātus*, pp. of *ostentāre*, freq. of *ostendere*. See **ostensible** and **-ation.**

ostentatious, adj., pretentious, showy. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *ostentatious-ly*, adv., *ostentatiousness*, n.

osteo-, before a vowel **oste-, ost-,** combining form meaning a 'bone' or 'bones'. — Gk. ὀστεο-, ὀστε-, ὀστ-, fr. ὀστέον, 'bone', which is cogn. with L. *os*, 'bone'. See **os,** 'bone' and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **periosteum.**

osteoblast, n., a bone-forming cell. — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

osteogenesis, n., formation of bone; ossification (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent'. See **genesis.**

osteoid, adj., like bone. — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

osteology, n., the study of the bones. — Compounded of **osteo-** and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

osteoma, n., a bony tumor (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **oste-** with suff. **-oma.**

osteomalacia, n., softening of the bones (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. μαλακίᾱ, 'softness', fr. μαλακός, 'soft'. See **malaco-** and 1st **-ia.**

osteomyelitis, n., inflammation of the bone marrow (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **osteo-** and **myelitis.**

Derivative: *osteomyelit-ic*, adj.

osteopath, n., one who practices osteopathy. — Back formation fr. **osteopathy.** See **-path.**

osteopathist, n., an osteopath. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ist.**

osteopathy, n., system of treating ailments by the manipulation of bones (*med.*) — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **-pathy.**

Derivative: *osteopath-ic*, adj.

osteophyte, n., a small bony outgrowth (*med.*) — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'a growth'. See **-phyte.**

Derivative: *osteophyt-ic*, adj.

osteoplastic, adj., pertaining to the replacement of a bone (*surgery*). — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. πλαστικός, 'of molding', fr. πλαστός, 'molded'. See **plastic.**

osteoplasty, n., plastic operation on a bone (*surgery*) — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. -πλαστίᾱ, fr. πλαστός, 'molded'. See **-plasty.**

osteotome, n., an instrument for cutting or dividing of bone (*surgery*) — Compounded of **osteo-** and Gk. -τόμος, 'cutting', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **-tome.**

osteotomy, n., the dividing of a bone or the cutting out of part of it (*surgery*). — Compounded of **osteo-** and -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **-tomy.**

ostiary, n., doorkeeper, esp. of a church. — L. *ōstiārius*, 'doorkeeper', fr. *ōstium*, 'door, entrance', which is rel. to L. *ōs*, 'mouth', and cogn. with OSlav. *usta*, OPruss. *austo*, 'mouth', Lith. *uostas, uostà*, 'mouth of a river, bay', Russ. *ústije*, 'mouth of a river', OI. *ṓṣṭhaḥ*, Avestic *aoshta, aoshtra*, 'lip', OSlav. *ustína*, 'lip', *ustiti*, 'to persuade'. See **oral** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **ostiole, usher.**

ostiole, n., a small opening, an orifice (*bot.*) — L. *ōstiolum*, 'a little door', dimin. of *ōstium*. See prec. word and **-ole.**

ostler, n., a stableman. — A doublet of **hostler** (q.v.)

stosis, n., bone formation (*physiol.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. -όστωσις (e.g. in ἐξόστωσις, 'bone increase from without'), which is formed fr. ὀστοῦν, 'bone', and suff. -ωσις. See **osteo-** and **-osis.**

Ostracion, n., a genus of trunkfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀστράκιον, 'a small shell', dimin. of ὄστρακον. See **ostracize.**

ostracism, n., a method of banishment for ten years, practiced in ancient Athens. — Gk. ὀστρακισμός, fr. ὀστρακίζειν. See next word and **-ism.**

ostracize, tr. v., to banish by ostracism. — Gk. ὀστρακίζειν, 'to ostracize', lit. 'to banish by voting with potsherds', fr. ὄστρακον, 'piece of earthenware, tile, potsherd', which is rel. to ὀστρέον, 'oyster', and to ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone'. See **os,** 'bone', and cp. **osteo-, oyster.** Cp. also MLG. *astrak, esterik,* OHG. *astrih, estirih,* MHG. *esterich,* G. *Estrich,* 'pavement', which derive fr. ML. *astracus, astricus,* 'pavement', ult. fr. Gk. ὄστρακον. — For sense development cp. *petalism.*

Derivatives: *ostraciz-ation,* n., *ostraciz-er,* n.

ostracon, n., 1) a potsherd; 2) a potsherd used for voting in ancient Athens. — Gk. ὄστρακον. See **ostracize.**

ostreger, also **ostringer,** n., keeper of goshawks. — ME., corrupted fr. OF. *ostruchier, astrucier,* fr. *ostor, ostur, ostoir* (F. *autour*), 'goshawk', fr. Late L. *auceptōrem,* acc. of *auceptor,* alteration of *acceptor,* 'hawk' (under the influence of L. *auceps,* 'birdcatcher, fowler'), which itself is an alteration of L. *accipiter,* 'hawk'. See **Accipiter** and cp. **Astur.** The *n* in *ostringer* is intrusive; cp. *messenger* and words there referred to.

ostrei-, combining form. — See **ostreo-.**

ostreiculture, n., the culture of oysters. — Compounded of **ostrei-** and **culture.**

Derivatives: *ostreocultur-al,* adj., *ostreoculturist,* n.

ostreo-, ostrei-, combining form meaning 'oyster'. — Fr. Gk. ὄστρεον, 'oyster'. See **oyster.**

ostreophagous, adj., feeding on oysters. — Compounded of **ostreo-** and Gk. -φάγος, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

ostrich, n. — ME. *ostrice, oystriche,* fr. OF. *ostruce,* fr. earlier OF. *ostrusce* (F. *autruche*), fr. VL. *avis strūthiō,* lit., 'the bird ostrich', fr. L. *avis,* 'bird', and Gk. στρουθίων, 'ostrich'; see **aviary** and **Struthio.** A similar contraction of L. *avis* occurs in E. *bustard,* which derives ult. fr. L. *avis turda.*

Ostrogoth, n., one of the East Goths. — Late L. *Ostrogothae* (pl.), fr. earlier *Austrogotī* (pl.), a compound of Teut. origin lit. meaning 'the shining (or splendid) Goths'. The first element of this compound derives fr. Teut. **austr-,* fr. I.-E. **ausr-,* 'shining', fr. I.-E. base **awes-,* 'to shine'; see **aurora.** For the second element see **Goth** and cp. **Visigoth.** *Austrogotī* was later explained as 'the Eastern Goths'; cp. OHG., OS. *ōstar,* 'to the east', fr. Teut. **austa-,* 'east', ult. fr. I.-E. **awes-,* 'to shine'.

Ostrya, n., a genus of trees, the hop hornbeam (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀστρύᾱ, 'the hop hornbeam'.

Oswald, masc. PN. — OE. *Osweald,* compounded of *ōs,* 'a god', and *(ge)weald,* 'power'. See **Oscar** and **wield.**

ot-, form of **oto-** before a vowel.

otalgia, n., earache (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear', and -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **oto-** and **-algia.**

Otariidae, n. pl., the family of pinnipeds, the eared seals, sea lions, etc. — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. ModL. *Ōtaria,* name of the type genus, fr. F. *otarie,* 'eared seal', a name coined by Péron fr. Gk. ὠτάριον, dimin. of οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'; so called by him in allusion to the smallness of the ear. See **oto-.**

-ote, a suff. meaning 'native of'. — F. *-ote,* fr. L. *-ōta,* fr. Gk. -ώτης (cp. e.g. Ἠπειρώτης, 'native of Epirus, Epirote', fr. Ἤπειρος, 'Epirus').

other, adj. — ME. *other,* adj., n., pron. and adv., fr. OE. *ōðer,* adj., n. and pron., 'the second, following; the other', rel. to OS. *āthar, ōthar,* OFris. *ōther,* ON. *annarr,* Du. *ander,* OHG. *andar,* MHG., G. *ander,* Goth. *anþar,* 'other', and cogn. with Lith. *añtras,* OPruss. *antars,* OI. *ántaraḥ,* 'other'; formed with I.-E. compar. suff. **tero-* fr. base **eno-, *ono-,* whence OI. *anyáḥ,* Avestic *anya-,* OPers. *aniya-,* 'other', Lith. *anàs, añs,* 'that one', OSlav. *onŭ,* 'he', Gk. ἔνη, 'the day after tomorrow', ἔνιοι, 'some', L. *enim,* 'indeed', Umbr. *enom,* 'then', Goth. *jains,* OE. *geon,* 'yon'. See **yon** and **-ther.**

Derivatives: *other,* pron. and adv., *other-ness,* n.

otic, adj., pertaining to the ear. — Gk. ὠτικός, fr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **entotic, epiotic.**

-otic, suff. meaning 'affected with, suffering from'. It forms adjectives from nouns ending in *-osis* (as *neur-otic,* fr. *neur-osis*). — Gk. -ωτικός, formed from nouns in -ώτης or verbal adjectives in -ωτός, through the addition of suff. -ικός. See **-osis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Otididae, n. pl., a family of birds, the bustards (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Otis** with suff. **-idae.**

Otiorhynchidae, n. pl., a family of weevils (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. ὠτίον, dimin. of οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear', and ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak'. See **oto-** and **rhyncho-** and cp. words there referred to.

otiose, adj., 1) at leisure (*archaic*); 2) useless, futile. — L. *ōtiōsus,* 'at leisure, at ease, idle', fr. *ōtium,* 'leisure, idleness', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **negotiate.** For the ending see suff. **-ose.**

Derivatives: *otiose-ly,* adv., *otiose-ness,* n.

otiosity, n. — MF. *ociosité,* fr. Late L. *ōtiōsitātem,* acc. of *ōtiōsitās,* fr. L. *ōtiōsus.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

Otis, n., a genus of bustards (*ornithol.*) — L. *ōtis,* 'a kind of bustard', fr. Gk. ὠτίς, lit. 'long-eared bird', fr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-** and cp. the second element in **Haliotis, Myosotis.**

otitis, n., inflammation of the ear (*med.*) — Medical L. *ōtītis,* formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-.**

oto-, before a vowel **ot-,** combining form denoting the *ear* (*med.*) — Gk. ὠτο-, ὠτ-, fr. οὖς, gen. ὠτός (for *οὖσος, gen. *οὔσατος), 'ear', which is cogn. with L. *auris* (for **ausis*), 'ear', Goth. *ausō,* OE. *ēare,* 'ear'. See **ear,** 'the organ of hearing', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **otic, Otis, Aotus, diota, lago-, microtia, parotic, parotid, Plecotus.**

otocyst, n., the auditory organ of *Mollusca* and *Vermes* (*zool.*) — Lit. 'otic cavity'; coined by the French naturalist Félix-Henri de Lacaze-Duthiers (1821-1901) fr. Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear', and κύστις, 'bladder, bag, pouch'. See **oto-** and **cyst.**

otolith, n., chalky matter in the internal ear of animals (*zool.*) — Lit. 'ear stone'; coined by the French anatomist and surgeon Gilbert Breschet (1784-1843) in 1836 fr. Gk. οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **oto-** and **-lith.**

otology, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the ear and its diseases. — Compounded of **oto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *otolog-ic-al,* adj., *otolog-ist,* n.

otoscope, n., an instrument for examining the ear. — Compounded of **oto-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

ottava rima, a stanza of eight lines, with the rhyme scheme *abababcc* (*pros.*) — It., lit. 'octave rhyme'. See **octave** and **rhyme.**

otter, n., an aquatic carnivorous mammal. — ME. *oter,* fr. OE. *otor, oter,* rel. to ON. *otr,* Swed. *utter,* Dan. *odder,* MLG., MDu., Du. *otter,* OHG. *ottar,* MHG. *oter, otter,* G. *Otter,* and cogn. with OI. *udráḥ,* Avestic *udra,* 'otter', Gk. ὕδρᾱ, ὕδρος, 'water-serpent', ἔνυδρις, 'otter', L. *lutra* (for **utrā, *udrā,* influenced in form by *lutum,* 'mud, mire'), OSlav. *vydra,* Lith. *ūdra,* Lett. *ūdris,* OPruss. *udro,* 'otter', OIr. *odar,* 'dark-colored, brown', lit. 'otter-colored', *odoirne,* 'otter', and prob. also with Gk. ὕλλος (for *ὕδλος), 'water snake, ichneumon' (with change of ρ to λ). All these words derive fr. I.-E. **udr-,* 'water', and lit. denote an *aquatic animal.* I.-E. **udr-* is an enlargement of base **ud-,* 'water'. See **water** and cp. **hydra, Lutra, nutria.**

otto cycle, 1) a four-stroke cycle in internal-combustion engines; 2) a kind of velocipede. — Named after its inventor August Nikolaus *Otto* (1839-91).

Ottoman, adj., Turkish; n., a Turk. — F. *ottoman,* fr. It. *Ottomano,* fr. ML. *Ottomānus,* fr. Arab. *'Uthmānī,* 'pertaining to *'Uthmān*', fr. *'Uthmān,* 'Osman', name of the founder of the Ottoman empire. Cp. **Osmanli.**

ottoman, n., a kind of sofa or divan. — F. *ottomane,* prop. fem. of *ottoman,* 'Ottoman', hence lit. 'Ottoman piece of furniture' (see prec. word); so called because one can rest on it according to the Oriental fashion.

oubliette, n., a secret dungeon, reached only through a trapdoor from above. — F., fr. MF., fr. *oublier,* 'to forget', fr. OF. *oblider,* fr. VL. **oblītāre,* fr. L. *oblītus,* pp. of *oblīviscī,* 'to forget'. See **oblivion** and **-ette.**

ouch, also **nouch,** n., a brooch or clasp (*archaic*). — ME. *nouche,* fr. OF. *nosche, noche, nouche,* 'jewel, necklace', fr. ML. *nusca,* fr. OHG. *nusca,* a word of Celtic origin (cp. OIr. *nasc,* 'a tie, chain', Bret. *nask,* 'a rope to tie animals'), fr. I.-E. base **ned-,* 'to knot, twist'. See **net** and cp. words there referred to. The loss of the initial *n-* in *ouch* is due to a misdivision of *a nouch* into *an ouch.* For similar misdivisions cp. *adder* and words there referred to.

ought, aux. v., expressing duty or obligation. — ME. *aughten, oughten,* fr. *aughte, oughte,* 'owned, possessed', fr. OE. *āhte,* of s.m., past tense of *āgan,* 'to own, possess'; hence prop. past tense of **owe** (q.v.)

ought, n. — An obsol. var. of **aught.**

Ouija, n., a trademark. — Coined fr. F. *oui,* 'yes', and G. *ja,* 'yes'.

ounce, n., a unit of weight, the twelfth part of a pound in troy and apothecaries weight. — ME. *unce, ounce,* fr. OF. *unce* (F. *once*), fr. L. *uncia,* 'the twelfth part (of anything); the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; the twelfth part of a foot, an inch'. See **uncia** and cp. **inch,** which is a doublet of *ounce.* Cp. also the second element in **quincunx.**

ounce, n., snow-leopard, lynx. — ME. *unce, once,* fr. OF. (= F.) *once,* fr. *lonce,* misread as *l'once,* the initial *l* having been taken for the definite article and consequently dropped. *Lonce* goes back to VL. **luncia,* from L. *lyncea,* 'the lynx-like animal', fem. of *lynceus,* 'lynx-like', used as a noun, fr. *lynx,* gen. *lyncis,* 'lynx'. See **lynx.**

ouphe, n., an elf, sprite. — A var. of **oaf.**

our, pron. — ME. *ure, oure,* fr. OE. *ūre,* 'of us, our', fr. earlier *ūser,* gen. of *ūs*; 'us'; rel. to OS. *ūsa, ūser,* OFris. *ūse, ūser,* OHG. *unsar, unsēr,* MHG., G. *unser,* Goth. *unsar,* 'our'. See **us** and cp. **nostrum.**

ourali, n. — A var. of **curare.**

ours, pron. — ME. *ures,* formed fr. *ure,* 'our' (see prec. word) with gen. suff. **-s.**

-ous, suff. used to form adjectives meaning 'having, full of, abounding in'; in chemistry this suff. means 'having a lower valence than is expressed by suff. *-ic.* — ME., fr. OF. *-ous-, -eus* (F. *-eux*), fr. L. *-ōsus.* See adj. suff. **-ose.** In many cases E. *-ous* is equivalent to Gk. -ος or L. *-us-*

Cp. e.g. *arduous*, fr. L. *arduus*, E. *pious*, fr. L. *pius*, etc.

ousel, n. — See **ouzel.**

oust, tr. v., to drive out, expel, eject. — AF. *ouster*, fr. OF. *oster* (F. *ôter*), 'to take away', fr. L. *obstāre*, 'to stand against, oppose, obstruct', in VL. used also in the sense 'to hinder', formed fr. *ob*, 'against' (see **ob-**), and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **stand,** v., and cp. **obstacle.**

Derivative: *oust-er*, n.

ouster, n., ejection from property, dispossession (*law*). — AF. inf. used as noun, fr. OF. *oster*, 'to take away'. See prec. word. For the subst. use of the infinitive cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

out, adv. — ME. *out*, *oute*, fr. OE. *ūt*, *ūte*, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., Goth. *ūt*, Swed. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, MDu. *uut*, Du. *uit*, OHG., MHG. *ūz*, G. *aus*, fr. I.-E. **ud*, 'up, out, away', whence also OI. *út*, 'up, out', *úttaraḥ*, 'the higher, upper, latter, later, northern', Avestic *us-*, *uz-* (for **ud-z*), 'up, out', OIr. pref. *ud-*, *od-*, 'out-', L. *ūsque* (for **ūs-que*), 'all the way to, from ... to, without interruption', Gk. ὕστερος (for **ud-tero-s*), 'the latter'. Cp. **about, but, uitlander, utmost, utter,** adj. and v., and the second element in **carouse.** Cp. also **hysteron proteron.** Cp. also **hubris.**

Derivatives: *out*, adj., n., tr. v., and interj.

outcast, adj. and n. — ME., fr. pp. of *outcasten*, fr. *out*, 'out', and *casten*, 'to cast'. See **out** and **cast.**

outcaste, n., in India, a person expelled from his caste. — Formed fr. **out-** and **caste.**

outcome, n., result. — Scot., formed fr. **out** and **come**; introduced into English by Carlyle.

outlander, n., foreigner, used esp. in the sense of 'not of Boer birth'. — Formed in imitation of S. African Du. *uitlander*, 'person from a foreign land'; see **out, land** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **uitlander.**

outlandish, adj., 1) foreign; 2) strange. — ME. *utlandisch*, fr. OE. *ūtlendisc*, 'foreign'. See **out, land** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

outlaw, n. — ME. *utlage*, fr. OE. *ūtlaga*, fr. ON. *ūtlagi*, 'an outlaw', lit. '(one placed) outside of the law'. See **out** and **law.**

Derivatives: *outlaw*, tr. v., *outlaw-ry*, n.

outline, n. — Coined by the English diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706) fr. **out** and **line.**

Derivatives: *outline*, tr. v., *outlin-ed*, adj., *outlin-er*, n.

outrage, n., a violent injury; any serious violation of the law. — ME., fr. OF. *oltrage*, *oultrage*, *outrage*, fr. VL. **ultrāticum*, fr. L. *ultrā*, 'beyond'. See **ulterior** and **-age** and cp. **outre.**

Derivative: *outrage*, tr. v.

outrageous, adj., violent, excessive; very offensive. — ME., fr. OF. *oultrageus*, *outrageus* (F. *outrageux*), fr. *oultrage*, *outrage*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *outrageous-ly*, adv., *outrageous-ness*, n.

outrance, n., the utmost extremity. — MF. *outrauunce*, fr. OF. *oultrance*, *outrance* (F. *outrance*), 'extreme, excess', lit. 'a going beyond', fr. OF. *oultrer*, *outrer* (F. *outrer*), 'to go beyond'. See **outré** and **-ance.**

outré, adj., exaggerated; extravagant; eccentric. — F., pp. of *outrer*, 'to carry to excess, overdo, overstrain, exaggerate', fr. *outre*, 'beyond', fr. L. *ultra*. See **outrage.**

outrigger, n., 1) a projecting spar for extending sails; 2) a bracket at the side of a rowboat with a rowlock for an oar. — Lit. 'something rigged out'; formed fr. **out, rig** and agential suff. **-er.**

outshine, tr. and intr. v. — Coined by Spenser from **out-** and **shine.**

outward, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *ūteweard*, *ūtweard*, fr. *ūt*, 'out', and *-weard*, '-ward'. See **out** and **-ward.**

Derivatives: *outward*, n., *outward-ly*, adv.

outward, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *ūtweard*. See **outward,** adj.

outwards, adv. — ME. *outwardes*, fr. OE. *ūtweardes*, formed fr. *ūtweard* with adv. gen. suff. *-es*. See prec. word and adv. suff. **-s.**

ouzel also **ousel,** n., 1) the European blackbird; 2) any of certain other birds. — ME. *osel*, fr. OE. *ōsle*, for **amsle*, 'blackbird', rel. to OHG. *amsala*, *amusla*, MHG., G. *amsel*, and cogn. with L. *merula* (for **mesola*), 'blackbird', W. *mwyalch*, 'blackbird, thrush', W. *moelh*, 'ouzel', Bret. *moualch*, of s.m. Cp. **amsel, merle, Merulius.**

oval, adj., egg-shaped. — ML. *ōvālis* (whence also F. *ovale*), fr. L. *ōvum*, 'egg'. See **ovum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *oval*, n., *oval-ly*, adv., *oval-ness*, n.

ovari-, form of **ovario-** before a vowel.

ovarian, adj., pertaining to an ovary. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Medical L. *ōvārium*. See **ovary.**

ovariectomy, n., oophorectomy. — A hybrid coined fr. Medical L. *ōvārium* (see **ovary**) and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out' (see **-ectomy**). The correct form is *oophorectomy*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovario-, before a vowel **ovari-,** combining form denoting an *ovary*. — Fr. Medical L. *ōvārium*. See **ovary.**

ovariotomy, n., 1) an incision into an ovary; 2) in its usual sense, the surgical removal of an ovary or both ovaries (*med.*) — Lit. 'the cutting of an ovary'; a hybrid coined fr. Medical L. *ōvārium* (see **ovary**) and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting' (see **-tomy**). In the first sense *ovariotomy* should be replaced by *oophorotomy*, in the second by *oophorectomy*, in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovaritis, n., inflammation of an ovary or both ovaries (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. Medical L. *ōvārium* and the Greek suff. -ῖτις (see **ovary** and **-itis**). The correct form is *oophoritis* (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

ovary, n. (*anat.* and *bot.*) — Medical L. *ōvārium*, fr. L. *ōvum*, 'egg'. See **ovum** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

ovate, adj., shaped like an egg. — L. *ōvātus*, fr. *ōvum*, 'an egg'. See **ovum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

ovation, n., 1) a lesser kind of triumph (*Roman antiq.*); 2) an enthusiastic applause. — L. *ovātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ovō*, *ovāre*, 'to exult, to triumph in an ovation', for **ewāyō*, from the imitative base *e*^{w}*ā-*, whence also Gk. εὐάζειν, 'to utter cries of joy', lit. 'to cry εὖα (in honor of Bacchus)'.

oven, n. — ME., fr. OE. *ofen*, rel. to OFris., MDu., Du. *oven*, OHG. *ovan*, MHG. *oven*, G. *Ofen*, ON. *ofn*, Dan. *ovn*, OSwed. *oghn*, Swed. *ugn*, Goth. *aúhns*, and cogn. with OI. *ukháḥ*, *ukhā́*, 'pot, cooking pot', L. *aulla* for **auxlā*, 'pot' (cp. the dimin. *auxilla*, 'small pot'), Gk. ἰπνός (for **weq*^{w}*nos*, 'oven'. Hence *oven* originally meant 'a pot, a fire-pot' (cp. OE. *ofnet*, 'a small vessel'). Cp. **olio** and **olla podrida.**

over, adv. and prep. — ME., fr. OE. *ofer*, 'over, above', rel. to OS. *obar*, *ubar*, OFris. *over*, *ūr*, ON. *yfir* (adv. and prep.), Dan. *over* (prep.), Swed. *över* (prep. and adv.), Norw. *yver* (prep. and adv.), OHG. *ubar*, *ubir* (adv. and prep.), *ubari*, *ubiri* (adv.), MHG., G. *über* (prep. and adv.), Goth. *ufar*, 'over, above', and cogn. with OI. *upári*, Avestic *upairi*, 'over, above, beyond' (adv. and prep.), Arm. *i ver*, 'up, above', Gk. ὑπέρ (adv. and prep.), L. *super*, 'over, above, beyond' (adv. and prep.), Gaul. *ver-* in *ver-tragus*, *ver-tagus*, 'greyhound', and in PN's (as in *Vercingetorix*, etc.), OIr. *for* (for **upor*), 'above, beyond'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **uper*, **uperi*, 'over, above, beyond', which is prop. comparative of **upo*, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond'. See **up,** adv., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **hypo-, hyper-**; **sub-, super-.**

Derivatives: *over*, adj. (q.v.), *over*, tr. v., to get over (*rare*); intr. v., to go over (*rare*); *over*, n., surplus, excess; also a term of cricket.

over, adj. — ME., fr. *uvere*, 'upper, higher', fr. OE. *uferra*, of s.m., compar. of *ofer*, adv.; see **over,** adv. The change of ME. *uvere* to *over* is due to the influence of *over*, adv. Cp. OHG. *obaro*, MHG. *obere*, G. *ober*, 'upper, higher'.

overanxious, adj. — A hybrid coined by the English novelist Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) fr. **over,** adv., and **anxious,** which is of Latin origin.

Derivative: *overanxious-ly*, adv.

overawe, tr. v. — Coined by Spenser fr. **over,** adv., and **awe,** v.

overcome, tr. v. — ME. *overcomen*, fr. OE. *ofercuman*, fr. *ofer*, 'over', and *cuman*, 'to come'. See **over,** adv., and **come.**

overplus, n., a surplus. — A hybrid coined fr. **over,** adv., and **plus.**

override, tr. v. — ME. *overriden*, fr. OE. *oferrīdan*, fr. *ofer*, 'over', and *rīdan*, 'to ride'. See **over,** adv., and **ride.**

oversee, tr. v. — ME. *overseen*, fr. OE. *ofersēon*, fr. *ofer*, 'over', and *sēon*, 'to see'. See **over,** adv., and **see,** v.

Derivative: *overse-er*, n.

overslaugh, tr. v., to pass over a turn of duty in consideration of another more important duty. — Du. *overslaan*, 'to pass over, omit', lit. 'to strike over', fr. *over*, 'over', and *slaan*, 'to strike' (cp. G. *überschlagen*, 'to skip, omit'). See **over,** adv., and **slay** and cp. **slag.**

overslaugh, n., 1) an overslaughing; 2) a bar in a river obstructing navigation. — Du. *overslag*, 'omission', also 'obstruction', from the stem of *overslaan*, 'to omit; to obstruct'. See prec. word.

overt, adj., open; public. — ME. *overte*, fr. OF. *overt* (F. *ouvert*), pp. of ovrir (F. *ouvrir*), 'to open', fr. VL. **ōperīre*, 'to open', fr. L. *aperīre*, 'to open' (but influenced in form by L. *cooperīre*, 'to cover'). See **aperient** and cp. **cover.** Cp. also **overture.**

Derivatives: *overt-ly*, adv., *overt-ness*, n.

overtone, n., an upper partial tone, a harmonic (*mus.*) — Literal translation of G. *Oberton*, which was first used by the German physicist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-94) as a contraction of *Oberpartialton* (i.e. 'upper partial tone'). See **over, partial** and **tone,** n.

overture, n., 1) an introductory proposal; 2) (*mus.*) an instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, etc. — ME., fr. OF. *overture* (F. *ouverture*), 'opening', fr. OF. *overt*, pp. of *ovrir*, 'to open'. See **overt** and **-ure.**

overwhelm, tr. v. — ME. *overwhelmen*, fr. *over*, 'over', and *whelmen*, 'to turn'. See **over,** adv., and **whelm.**

Derivatives: *overwhelm-er*, n., *overwhelm-ing*, adj. and n., *overwhelm-ing-ly*, adv., *overwhelming-ness*, n.

ovi-, combining form meaning 'egg', as in *oviduct*, *oviparous*. — L. *ōvi-*, fr. *ōvum*, 'egg'. See **ovum.**

ovi-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to sheep, ovine, as in *ovibovine*. — Fr. L. *ovis*, 'a sheep'. See **ovine.**

Ovibos, n., the genus consisting of the musk ox (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **ovi-**, 'sheep', and L. *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox'. See **bovine.**

Ovibovinae, n. pl., a subfamily of the Bovidae (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-inae.**

ovibovine, adj., pertaining to the subfamily *Ovibovinae* (*zool.*) — See prec. word.

Ovidae, n., the family consisting of the sheep and goats (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *ovis*, 'a sheep'. See **ovine.**

oviduct, n., the duct through which the eggs pass from the ovary (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Compounded fr. **ovi-**, 'egg', and **duct.**

oviform, adj., egg-shaped. — Compounded of **ovi-**, 'egg', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

oviform, adj., resembling a sheep. — Compounded of **ovi-**, 'sheep', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

ovine, adj., pertaining to, or having the nature of, sheep. — L. *ovīnus*, 'of a sheep', fr. *ovis*, 'a sheep', which is cogn. with OI. *ávih*, Gk. ὄ(Ϝ)ις (Homeric ὄϊς, Att. οἶς), OHG. *ouwi*, *ou*, OE. *ēowu*, 'sheep'. See **ewe** and adj. suff. **-ine** and cp. **Ovis.**

oviparous, adj., producing eggs that are hatched outside the body of the female. — L. *ōviparus*, compounded of *ōvum*, 'egg', and the stem of *parere*, 'to bring forth'. See **ovum** and **-parous.**

oviposit, intr. v., to deposit eggs (with the ovipositor; said of insects). — Compounded of **ovi-**, 'egg', and L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position.**

ovipositor, n., organ in insects to deposit eggs in a suitable position. — See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

Ovis, n., the genus consisting of the domestic sheep and most of the wild sheep (*zool.*) — L. *ovis*, 'a sheep'. See **ovine.**

ovo-, combining form meaning 'egg'. — Fr. L. *ōvum*, 'egg'. See **ovum.**

ovoid, adj., egg-shaped. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ōvum*, 'an egg', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **ovum** and **-oid.** The correct form is **ooid** (fr. Gk. ᾠόν, 'egg', and -οειδής, 'like').

ovolo, n., a convex molding, usually forming a quarter of a circle or ellipse (*archit.*) — It. *ovolo* (now spelled *uovolo*), dimin. of *ovo* (resp. *uovo*), 'egg', fr. L. *ōvum.* See **ovum.**

ovoviviparous, adj., producing eggs that are hatched out within the body of the female (*zool.*) — Compounded of **ovo-** and **viviparous.**

ovulate, adj., having an ovule or ovules. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. ModL. *ōvulum.* See **ovule.**

ovulate, intr. v., to produce ovules. — See prec. word.
Derivative: *ovulat-ion*, n.

ovular, adj., pertaining to an ovule. — ModL. *ōvulāris*, fr. *ōvulum.* See next word and **-ar.**

ovule, n., a small egg; specif., 1) an unfertilized ovum (*zool.*); 2) that part of a plant which develops into a seed (*bot.*) — F., fr. ModL. *ōvulum*, 'a small egg', dimin. of L. *ōvum.* See **ovum** and **-ule.**

ovum, n., an egg; the female germ cell (*biol.*) — L. *ōvum*, 'egg', cogn. with Gk. ᾠόν, ON. *egg*, OE. *æg.* See **egg** and cp. **aviary.** Cp. also **oval, ovary, ovate, ovolo, ovule.**

owe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *owen*, *awen*, fr. OE. *āgan*, 'to possess, have, own, owe', rel. to OFris. *āga*, ON. *eiga*, Swed. *äga*, OHG. *eigan*, Goth. *áigan*, 'to possess, have', fr. I.-E. base **aiḱ-*, 'to own', whence also OI. *īśé*, 'he owns', *īśáḥ*, 'owner, lord, ruler', *īśvaráḥ*, 'owner, ruler, lord, king', Avestic *īs-*, 'riches, fortune', *īsvan-*, 'well off, rich'. Cp. **ought,** aux. v., **own,** adj. and v., **fraught, freight.** Cp. also **Ishvara.**
Derivative: *owing* (q.v.)

owing, adj. — Pres. part. of prec. word, used in a passive sense (= *owed*).

owl, n. — ME. *oule*, *owle*, fr. OE. *ūle*, rel. to Du. *uil*, OHG. *ūwila*, MHG. *iuwel*, *iule*, G. *Eule*, ON. *ugla* (for **uggvala*), Dan. *ugle*, Swed. *uggla*; of imitative origin. Cp. L. *ululāre*, 'to howl, screech, cry out', *ulula*, 'owl', prop. 'the screeching bird'; and see **ululate.** See also **howl, howlet.**
Derivatives: *owl-er*, n., *owl-ery*, n., *owl-et*, n., *owl-ing*, n., *owl-lish*, adj., *owl-ish-ly*, adv., *owl-ish-ness*, n.

own, adj. — ME. *owen*, *awen*, fr. OE. *āgen*, 'own', lit. 'possessed by', prop. pp. of *āgan*, 'to possess, have'; rel. to OS. *ēgan*, 'own', OFris. *ēgin*, ON. *eiginn*, Dan., Swed. *egen*, Du. *eigen*, OHG. *eigan*, MHG., G. *eigen*, 'own', of s.m., which all are orig. pp.s. and are rel. to Goth. *áigan*, 'to possess, have', *áih*, 'I possess, have'. See **owe** and cp. **own,** v.

own, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *ohnien*, *ahnien*, fr. OE. *āgnian*, 'to possess, take possession of', fr. *āgen*, 'own' (adj.); rel. to ON. *eigna*, 'to own', Dan. *egne*, OHG. *eiginen*, G. *eignen*, of s.m. See **own,** adj.
Derivatives: *own-er*, n., *owner-less*, adj., *owner-ship*, n., *own-ness*, n.

ox, n. — ME., fr. OE. *oxa*, rel. to OS., OHG. *ohso*, ON. *oxi*, *uxi*, OFris. *oxa*, MDu. *osse*, Du. *os*, MHG. *ohse*, G. *Ochse*, Goth. *aúhsa*, and cogn. with W. *ych*, 'ox', MIr. *oss*, 'stag', OI, *ukṣá*, Avestic *uxshan-*, 'ox, bull', Toch. B *okso*, 'ox', fr. I.-E. base **uksen-*, 'male animal', lit. 'besprinkler', fr. base **uks-*, 'to sprinkle', whence OI. *ukṣáti*, 'sprinkles'. This base is related to base **ŭg*^{w}-, 'wet, moist, to sprinkle', whence Gk. ὑγρός, 'wet, moist', L. *umor* (for **ug*^{w}*mōr*), 'fluid, moisture'. See **humor** and cp. **uxorious.** Cp. also the second element in **aurochs.**

oxalate, n., a salt of oxalic acid (*chem.*) — F., coined by Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816) fr. L. *oxālis*, 'sorrel'. See **Oxalis** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

oxalic, n., pertaining to the acid $C_2H_2O_4$ (*chem.*) — F. *oxalique*, fr. L. *oxālis*, 'sorrel'; so called by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1787, because it occurs in the plant sorrel. See **Oxalis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Oxalidaceae, n. pl., the wood sorrel family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Oxalis** with suff. **-aceae.**

oxalidaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Oxalis, n., a genus of plants, the wood sorrel (*bot.*) — L. *oxalis*, 'a sort of sorrel', fr. Gk. ὀξαλίς, 'sorrel', fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp', which is rel. to ὄκρις, 'peak, point', Homeric ὀκριᾶν, 'to make rough or rugged', ὀκριᾶσθαι, 'to be exasperated', cogn. with L. *ocris*, 'a rugged, stony mountain', *medi-ocris*, 'middling, moderate, indifferent, tolerable', orig. 'being half-way up the height of a mountain', Umb. *ukar*, *ocar*, 'fortress, citadel, mountain', and in gradational relationship to L. *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **oxy-, oxytone, paroxysm.** Cp. also **mediocre.**

oxidation, n., the act of oxidizing or the state of being oxidized. — F. (now spelled *oxydation*). See **oxide** and **-ation.**

oxide, also **oxid,** n., a compound of oxygen with an element or radical (*chem.*) — F. *oxide* (now spelled *oxyde*), coined by G. de Morveau fr. Gk. ὀξύς, 'sharp', and acide, 'acid'. The spelling *oxyde* was influenced by Gk. ὀξύς, 'sharp, sour, acid'.

oxidize, tr. v., to combine with oxygen; intr. v., to become oxidized (*chem.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *oxidiz-able*, adj., *oxidiz-abil-ity*, n., *oxidiz-er*, n.

oxlip, n., a kind of primrose. — OE. *oxanslyppe*, fr. *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, 'ox', and *slyppe*, 'slime'. See **ox** and **slip** and cp. **cowslip.**

Oxonian, adj., pertaining to Oxford or Oxford University; n., a native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member of Oxford University. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Oxonia*, 'Oxford'.

oxter, n., the armpit (*Scot.*) — OE. *ōhsta*, *ōxta*, 'shoulder', rel. to OE. *ōxn*, 'armpit', and cogn. with L. *axilla*, 'armpit'. See **aisle.**

oxy-, combining form meaning 1) 'sharp, pointed', as in *oxytone*; 2) 'acid', as in *oxygen.* — Gk. ὀξυ-, fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp'. See **Oxalis.**

oxy-, combining form meaning 1) 'containing oxygen', as in *oxycarbonate*, *oxyhydrogen*; 2) 'containing the hydroxyl radical', as in *oxyaldehyde*, etc. (in this latter sense the form *hydroxy-* is preferably used). — Short for **oxygen.**

oxyacetylene, adj., pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and acetylene. — Compounded of **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and **acetylene.**

oxyacid, n., an acid that contains oxygen (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and L. *acidus*, 'sour, acid'. See **acid** and cp. **hydracid.**

Oxydendrum, n., a genus of plants, the sorrel tree (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **oxy-**, 'sharp, sour', and Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See **dendro-** and cp. the second element in **rhododendron.**

oxygen, n., a gaseous chemical element. — F. *oxygène*, short for *principe oxygène* (earlier *principe oxygine*), lit. 'the acidifying principle'; coined by the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-94) in 1777 fr. Gk. ὀξύς, 'sharp, acid', and γείνομαι, 'I beget, bear, bring forth', which stands for *γένομαι and is rel. to γεννάω, 'I beget, bring forth, generate, produce'; see **oxy-**, 'sharp; acid', and **-gen.** Hence *oxygen* lit. means 'producing acids'; Lavoisier and the other chemists of his time believed that oxygen was an important compound of every acid.

oxygenate, tr. v., to combine with oxygen (*chem.*) — F. *oxygéner*, fr. *oxygène.* See **oxygen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *oxygenat-ion*, n.

oxygenize, tr. v., to oxygenate. — Formed fr. **oxygen** with suff. **-ize.**

oxyhemoglobin, oxyhaemoglobin, n., a substance found in arterial blood, formed by the loose union of hemoglobin with oxygen. — Compounded of **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and **hemoglobin.**

oxyhydrogen, adj., pertaining to, or using, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; n., oxyhydrogen gas (*chem.*) — Compounded of **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and **hydrogen.**

oxymoron, n., a figure of speech by which contradictory terms are combined. — Gk. ὀξύμωρον, neut. of ὀξύμωρος, 'pointedly foolish', compounded of ὀξύς, 'sharp, pointed', and μωρός, 'foolish'. See **oxy-**, 'sharp', and **moron.**

oxyntic, adj., secreting acid. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. *ὀξυντός, verbal adj. of ὀξύνειν, 'to sharpen', fr. ὀξύς. See **oxy-**, 'sharp'.

Oxyopidae, n. pl., a family of hunting spiders (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. ὀξυωπής, 'sharp-eyed', which is compounded of ὀξύς, 'sharp', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **oxy-**, 'sharp', and **-opia.**

Oxyrrhyncha, Oxyrhyncha, n., a division of crabs, the spider crabs (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ὀξύρρυγχος, 'sharp-snouted', which is compounded of ὀξύς, 'sharp', and ῥύγχος, 'snout'. See **oxy-**, 'sharp', and **rhyncho-.**

oxysalt, n., a salt of an oxyacid (*chem.*) — Compounded of **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and **salt.**

oxysulfide, also spelled **oxysulphide,** n., a compound of oxygen and sulfur with an element or positive radical (*chem.*) — Compounded of **oxy-**, 'containing oxygen', and **sulfide.**

oxytocia, n., rapid childbirth (*med.*) — Medical L. See next word and 1st **-ia.**

oxytocic, adj., hastening childbirth (*med.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ὀξυτόκιον (scil. φάρμακον), 'medicine for hastening childbirth', fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp, quick', and τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See **oxy-** and **toco-.**
Derivative: *oxytocic*, n., a substance hastening childbirth.

oxytocin, n., a hormone of the posterior pituitary gland, serving to stimulate the contractions of the uterus in childbirth (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-in.**

oxytone, adj., having an acute accent on the last syllable; n., an oxytone word. — Gk. ὀξύτονος, compounded of ὀξύς, 'sharp', and τόνος, 'tone'. See **oxy-**, 'sharp', and **tone.**

Oxytropis, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **oxy-** and Gk. τρόπις, 'keel', which is rel. to τρόπος, 'turn'. See **trope** and cp. words there referred to.

oyer, n., a hearing of causes; an assize. — ME., fr. AF., which corresponds to OF. *oir*, *oyr* (F. *ouïr*), 'to hear', used as a noun, fr. L. *audīre*, 'to hear'. See **audible** and cp. **oyez.** For the subst. use of OF. infinitives cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

oyer and terminer, in England, a court of judges of assize; in the United States, a higher criminal

court. — AF., 'a hearing and determining', lit. 'to hear and determine'; infinitives used as nouns. See prec. word and **terminer.**

oyez, also **oyes,** interj. 'Hear! hear ye!', a cry uttered usually thrice, to call attention. — ME. *oyes,* fr. AF. *oyes,* which corresponds to OF. *oiez, oyez,* 'hear ye!', imper. pl. of *oir* (F. *ouir*), 'to hear', fr. L. *audītis,* 2nd pers. pl. of pres. subj. fr. *audīre,* 'to hear'. See **audible** and cp. **oyer.**

oyster, n. — ME., fr. OF. *oistre, uistre* (F. *huître*), fr. L. *ostrea, ostreum,* fr. Gk. ὄστρεον, 'oyster', which is rel. to ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone'; so called from its hard shell. See **osteo-** and cp. **ostracize.**

ozo-, combining form meaning 'smell' (generally used in a bad sense. — Gk. ὀζο-, fr. ὄζειν, 'to smell'. See **odor** and cp. **ozone, osmium.**

ozocerite, n., a waxlike mineral. — G. *Ozokerit,* coined by the German mineralogist Ernst Friedrich Glocker (1793-1858) in 1833 fr. **ozo-,** Gk. κηρός, 'wax', and suff. *-it,* which goes back to Gk. -ίτης. See **cere** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

ozone, n., an allotropic form of oxygen with a pungent odor (*chem.*) — Coined by the German chemist Christian Friedrich Schönbein (1799-1868) in 1840 fr. Gk. ὄζειν, 'to smell'; so called by him because of its strong smell. See **ozo-.**
Derivatives: *ozon-ed, ozon-ic,* adjs., *ozonize* (q.v.), *ozon-ous,* adj.

ozonize, tr. v., to convert into ozone; to impregnate with ozone (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ize.**
Derivatives: *ozoniz-ation,* n., *ozoniz-er,* n.

P

pa, n., father (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **papa.**

pabulum, n., food, nourishment. — L. *pābulum,* 'food, fodder', for **pā-dhlo-m,* formed with instrumental suff. **-dhlo-m* fr. I.-E. base **pā-,* 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also L. *pā-nis,* 'bread', *pā-scere,* 'to graze, pasture, feed', *pā-stor,* 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder'. See **food** and words there referred to, and cp. esp. **pastor.**

paca, n., a rodent of Central and South America. — Sp., fr. Tupi *páca.*

pace, n., a step. — ME. *pas,* fr. OF. (= F.) *pas,* fr. L. *passus,* 'step, stride, pace', lit. 'a stretching out (of the leg)', fr. *passus,* pp. of *pandere,* 'to stretch out'. See **patent** and cp. **pas, passage, compass, surpass, trespass, passport.**
Derivatives: *pace,* intr. v., *pac-er,* n.

pace, n., with the leave of; a courteous form expressing disagreement. — L. *pāce,* abl. of *pāx,* 'peace'. See **pax, peace.**

pachisi, n., name of a game played in India. — Hind. *pachīsī,* 'twenty-five', contraction of OI. *páñca,* 'five', and *vimśatíḥ,* 'twenty', so called because the highest number thrown is 25. — OI. *páñca* is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, L. *quīnque,* Goth. *fimf,* OE. *fīf*; see **five.** OI. *vimśatíḥ* is cogn. with Boeot. Gk. **Feíκατι, *Fíκατι,* Ion. and Att. εἴκοσι, L. *vīgintī,* 'twenty'; see **vicennial.**

pachnolite, n., a hydrous fluoride of aluminum, calcium and sodium (*mineral.*) — G. *Pachnolit,* compounded of Gk. πάχνη, 'frost', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element stands for **παγ-σνᾱ* and is rel. to πάγος, 'frost', fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-,* 'to make firm, fix'; see **pact** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **-lite.**

pachouli, n. — See **patchouli.**

pachy-, combining form meaning 'thick, dense'. — Gk. παχυ-, fr. παχύς, 'thick, dense', for I.-E. **bhn̥ĝhús,* whence also OI. *bahúḥ,* 'much, numerous'; cogn. with Avestic *bazah-,* 'height, depth' (for **bhenĝhos*), Hitt. *pankush,* 'large', ON. *bingr,* 'heap', OHG. *bungo,* 'a bulb', Lith. *biẽšs* (for **bhenĝhus*), 'thick'. Cp. the first element in **bahuvrihi.**

pachycephalia, pachycephaly, n., thickness of the skull (*med.*) — Medical L. *pachycephalia,* lit. 'thickness of the head', compounded of **pachy-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.** For the ending see 1st **-ia,** resp. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

pachyderm, n., a thick-skinned animal, as the elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. — F. *pachyderme,* fr. Gk. παχύδερμος, 'thick-skinned', which is compounded of παχύς, 'thick', and δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See **pachy-** and **derma.**

pachydermatous, adj., 1) thick-skinned; 2) insensitive. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

pachydermia, n., abnormal thickness of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παχυδερμίᾱ, 'thickness of the skin', fr. παχύδερμος, 'thick-skinned'. See **pachyderm.**
Derivative: *pachydermi-al,* adj.

pachymeningitis, n., inflammation of the dura mater (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. **-itis.**

pachymeninx, n., the dura mater (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pachy-** and Gk. μῆνιγξ, 'membrane'. See **meninx.**

Pachysandra, n., a genus of plants of the box family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **pachy-** and Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', used in the modern sense of *stamen.* See **andro-.**

Pachystima, n., a genus of plants of the staff-tree family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **pachy-** and Gk. στίγμα, 'puncture, stigma'. See **stigma.**

pacific, adj. — MF. (= F.) *pacifique,* fr. L. *pācificus,* 'peace-making', fr. *pāx,* gen. *pācis,* 'peace', and *-ficus,* fr. *-ficere,* unstressed form of *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **pacify** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *pacific-al,* adj., *pacific-al-ly,* adv.

Pacific, n., the Pacific Ocean. — From prec. word; so called by its discoverer Vasco Nuñez De Balboa (cca. 1475-1517) in allusion to the calmness of its waves.

pacificate, tr. v., to pacify. — L. *pācificātus,* pp. of *pācificāre.* See **pacify** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

pacification, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *pācificātiōnem,* acc. of *pācificātiō,* 'making of peace', fr. *pācificātus,* pp. of *pācificāre.* See **pacify** and **-ation.**

pacificator, n. — L. *pācificātor,* 'maker of peace', fr. *pācificātus,* pp. of *pācificāre.* See **pacify** and agential suff. **-or.**

pacificatory, adj., tending to pacify. — L. *pācificātōrius,* 'peace-making', fr. *pācificātus,* pp. of *pācificāre.* See **pacify** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

pacifism, n. — Contraction of *pacificism,* which is formed fr. **pacific** with suff. **-ism.** For the shortening of *pacificism* into *pacifism* see *haplology.*

pacifist, n. and adj. — Contraction of *pacificist.* See **pacific** and **-ist** and cp. prec. word. For the shortening of *pacificist* into *pacifist* see *haplology.*
Derivative: *pacifist-ic,* adj.

pacify, tr. v. — ME. *pacifien,* fr. OF. (= F.) *pacifier,* fr. L. *pācificāre,* 'to make peace', fr. *pāx,* gen. *pācis,* 'peace', and *-ficere,* unstressed form of *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **pax** and **-fy** and cp. **pacificate.**
Derivatives: *pacifi-able,* adj., *pacifi-er,* n.

pack, n. — ME. *pakke,* of LG. origin. Cp. MLG. *pak, packe,* MDu., Du. *pak,* 'package, parcel, bundle', orig. a term of wool trade in Flanders.

It. *pacco* is a Dutch loan word. Cp. next word.
Derivatives: *pack*, adj., *pack-less*, adj.

pack, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. **pack,** n. Cp. MLG., LG., MDu. and Du. *pakken*, 'to pack'.
Derivatives: *pack-er*, n., *pack-ery*, n., *pack-ing*, n.

package, n. — Prob. fr. Du. *pakkage*, 'baggage', fr. *pak*, 'pack'. See **pack,** n., and **-age.**
Derivatives: *package*, tr. v., *packag-ing*, n., *packag-er*, n.

packet, n. — MF. *pacquet* (F. *paquet*), dimin. of *pacque*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *pak*. See **pack,** n., and **-et.**
Derivative: *packet*, tr. v.

pact, n. — ME., fr. MF. *pact* (F. *pacte*), fr. L. *pactum*, 'contract, covenant', prop. neut. pp. of *pacīscor, pacīscī*, 'to covenant, make a treaty, agree, stipulate', rel. to *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace', fr. I.-E. base **pāk-*, **pāĝ-*, 'to join together, unite, make firm, fasten, fix', whence also L. *pangere*, 'to join, make firm', *pāgus*, 'district, province, village', *pāgina*, 'strips of papyrus fastened together, page', *pālus* (for **pak-slos*), 'post, stake', OI. *paś-*, *páśa-*, 'cord, rope', Avestic *pas-*, 'to fetter', Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm, fast or solid, to harden, freeze', πάγη, 'snare, noose', lit. 'anything that fixes', πάγος, 'something solid; mountain peak, rocky hill', πάγιος, 'solid', παγετός, 'frost', πῆγμα, 'something fastened together', πῆξις, 'a making firm, fastening', πάσσαλος (for **πάκ-ιαλος*), 'peg', Russ. *pazŭ*, 'joint', Slovenic *páž*, 'partition (of planks')', OE. *fæc*, 'space, period of time', OE. *fēgan*, 'to join', *fōn*, 'to catch, seize', OE. *fæger*, OHG. *fagar*, 'beautiful'. Cp. **appalto, appease, Areopagus, compact,** adj., n., and v., **compages, dispatch, fay,** 'to join', **hapax legomenon, impact, impinge, pace,** 'with the leave of', **pachnolite, pagan, page,** 'side', **pageant, Paguridae, pail, pale,** 'boundary', **parapegm, pax, paxilla, pay,** 'to requite', **peace, pectin, pectolite, Peganum, pegmatize, -pexy, pole,** 'stake', **propagate.** Cp. also **fair,** 'beautiful', **fake, fang, fay,** 'to join', **feague.**

Pactolian, adj., pertaining to the Pactolus: golden. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Pactōlus*, fr. Gk. Πακτωλός, name of a river in Lydia, famous for its gold-containing sand.

pad, n., road. — Du. *pad*, 'path', rel. to OE. *pæþ*, OHG. *pfad*. See **path** and cp. the second element in **footpad.**

pad, n., a cushion; a stuffed saddle, etc. — Of uncertain, possibly, LG. origin. Cp. MDu. *pad*, 'sole of the foot'.
Derivatives: *pad*, tr. v., to stuff, *padd-ing*, n.

pad, tr. and intr. v., to go along, trudge along. — Of imitative origin; influenced in meaning by **pad,** 'road'.

pad, n., a basket. — A var. of dial. *ped*. See **peddler.**

paddle, n., a short oar with a wide blade. — ME. *padell*, 'a small spade', of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *paddle*, tr. v., to move (a boat, etc.) by means of a paddle.

paddle, intr. v., to dabble. — Of uncertain origin; perh. freq. of **pad,** 'to go'. Cp. LG. *paddeln*, 'to go with short steps, to paddle'.
Derivative: *paddle*, n.

paddock, n., an enclosure. — ME. *parrock*, fr. OE. *pearroc*, 'fold, enclosure'. See **parrock** and cp. **park.** For the change of *-r-* to *-d-* cp. *pediment.*
Derivative: *paddock*, tr. v.

paddock, n., toad (*archaic*). — ME. *paddok*, dimin. of *padde*, 'toad', which is rel. to ON. *padde*, Swed. *padda*, Dan. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *padde*, of s.m. For the ending see suff. **-ock.**

paddy, n., rice in the husk. — Malay *pādī*.

Paddy, n., an Irishman (*colloq.*) — Dimin. of *Pādraig*, the Irish form of **Patrick** (q.v.)

paddymelon, n., a small kangaroo. — From Australian native name.

padishah, n., title of the Persian shah and the Turkish sultan. — Turk. *pādishāh*, fr. Pers. *pādshāh*, which is compounded of *pād*, 'master', and *shāh*, 'king'. The first element is rel. to OPers. *pati*, Avestic *paiti-*, OI. *pátiḥ*, 'master, husband', and cogn. with Gk. πόσις (for **πότις*), of s.m., L. *potēns*, 'mighty'. See **potent** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **bezoar.** For the second element see **shah.** Cp. **pashah.**

padlock, n., a removable lock. — Compounded of *pad*, 'padlock', a word of uncertain origin, and **lock,** 'a device for closing the door'.
Derivative: *padlock*, tr. v.

padnag, n., an ambling nag. — Compounded of **pad,** 'road', and **nag.**

padre, n., priest, chaplain. — It., Sp., Port. *padre*, 'father', fr. L. *patrem*, acc. of *pater*, 'father'. See **pater.**

padrone, n., patron; master. — It., fr. L. *patrōnum*, acc. of *patrōnus*, 'protector', fr. *pater*, 'father'. See **patron.**

paduasoy, n., a corded silk fabric. — F. *pou-de-soie* (see **poult-de-soie**); but influenced in form by *Padua*, city in N. Italy (the word was supposed to mean 'silk of Padua').

paean, pean, n., a song of joy and triumph. — L., fr. Gk. παιάν, 'a hymn, a song of triumph', fr. Παιάν, *Paean*, name of the physician of the gods, later Apollo, lit. 'one who touches', whence used in the sense 'one who heals by a touch', fr. παίω, παίειν, 'to touch, strike', which prob. stands for **πάϝιω* and is cogn. with L. *pavīō, pavīre*, 'to strike, beat'. See **pave** and cp. **paeon, peony.**
Derivative: *paean, pean*, tr. v., to praise in paeans.

paed-, form of **paedo-** before a vowel.

paedagogic, adj. — See **pedagogic.**

paedagogue, n. — See **pedagogue.**

paedagogy, n. — See **pedagogy.**

paederast, n., **paederasty,** n. — See **pederast, pederasty.**

paediatric, adj. — See **pediatric.**

paedo-, before a vowel **paed-.** — See **pedo-, ped-,** 'boy, child'.

paedobaptism, n. — See **pedobaptism.**

paedology, n., child study. — See 1st **pedology.**

Paelignian, n., the language of the *Paeligni*, a people of Central Italy. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Paelignī*, 'the Paeligni', a name prob. rel. to *paelex*, 'concubine', and cogn. with Gk. πάλλᾰξ, 'boy; girl', παλλακή, παλλακίς, 'concubine', παλλάς, 'virgin, maiden'; see **Pallas.** Accordingly, *Paeligni* orig. must have meant 'the sons of unmarried girls'. See F. Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache und Literatur, pp. 56-58.

paenula, n., a long woolen sleeveless coat or mantle worn esp. on journeys and in bad weather (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. φαινόλη, 'mantle', lit. 'the shining one', fr. φαίνειν, 'to show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear, give light, shine forth'. See **phantasm.**

paeon, n., a metrical foot consisting of four syllables, one long and three short (*Greek and Lat. pros.*) — L. *paeōn*, fr. Gk. παιών, 'a hymn; a paeon', Att. form of παιάν. See **paean.**

Paeonia, n., a genus of plants, the peony (*bot.*) — See **peony** and 1st **-ia.**

paeonic, adj., pertaining to a paeon. — Late L. *paeōnicus*, fr. Gk. παιωνικός, fr. παιών. See **paeon** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pagan, n., a heathen. — ME., fr. Late L. *pāgānus*, 'countryman, villager, civilian'. The early Christians called the heathens 'civilians', in contradistinction to the 'soldiers' of Christianity. Late L. *pāgānus* derives fr. L. *pāgus*, 'district, province, village', prop. 'something joined together, something united', fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, **pāk-*, 'to join together', whence also L. *pangere*, 'to join, make firm', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace', *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty'; see **pact.** Cp. F. *païen*, 'pagan', which also derives fr. Late L. *pāgānus*. Cp. also **paysage, peasant.**
Derivatives: *pagan*, adj., *pagan-dom*, n., *pagan-ish*, adj.

paganism, n., the state of being a pagan; heathenism. — Late ME., fr. Late L. *pāgānismus*, 'heathenism', fr. *pāgānus*. See prec. word and **-ism** and cp. **paynim,** which is a doublet of *paganism.*

paganize, tr. v., to render heathenish, to heathenize. — F. *paganiser*, fr. Late L. *pāgānus*. See **pagan** and **-ize.**

page, n., a boy attendant. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *page*, fr. It. *paggio*, fr. Gk. παιδίον, 'a young boy', dimin. of παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See **pedo-,** 'boy, child'.

page, n., one side of a leaf of a book. — OF. (= F.), fr. L. *pāgina*, 'strips of papyrus fastened together, page, leaf, slab', fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, *pāk-*, 'to join together', whence also L. *pangere*, 'to join, make firm', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace', *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty'. See **pact** and cp. **pagan.** Cp. also **pail, peg.**
Derivative: *page*, tr. v., to mark the pages of.

pageant, n., exhibition, spectacle. Orig., a movable scaffold on which a mystery play was performed. — ME. *pagin, pagen, pagent*, fr. Late L. *pāgina*, 'movable scaffold, scene of a play', fr. L. *pāgina*, 'leaf, slab'; see **page,** 'side of a book'. The *t* is excrescent; cp. the words *ancient, peasant, pheasant, tyrant.*
Derivatives: *pageant*, adj. and tr. v., *pageant-ed*, adj., *pageant-eer*, n., *pageant-ic*, adj., *pageant-ry*, n.

paginal, adj. — Late L. *pāginālis*, 'pertaining to a page', fr. L. *pāgina*, 'page'. See **page,** 'side of a book', and adj. suff. **-al.**

paginary, adj., paginal — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *pāgina*, 'page'. See **page,** 'side of a book'.

paginate, tr. v., to mark the pages of, to page. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *pāgina*, 'page'. See **page,** 'side of a book'.
Derivative: *paginat-ion*, n.

pagoda, n., a temple in India or China. — Port. *pagoda*, fr. Tamil *pagavadi*, prop. 'house belonging to a deity', fr. OI. *bhágavatī*, fem. of *bhágavat*, 'blessed, adorable, sublime, divine', fr. *Bhágaḥ*, 'a god of wealth'. See **Bhaga.**

pagurian, adj., pertaining to the Paguridae; n., a member of the Paguridae. — See next word and **-ian.**

Paguridae, n. pl., the family of the typical hermit crabs. — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *pagūrus*, fr. Gk. πάγουρος, 'crab', lit. 'with stiff tails', compounded of stem **παγ-*, 'firmly fixed' (whence also πάγος, 'something solid; mountain peak, rocky hill', πάγιος, 'solid'), and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, **pāk-*, 'to join together; see **pact.** For the second element see **uro-,** 'tail'.

pah, interj., exclamation of disgust. — Imitative.

Pahlavi, n., an Iranian language spoken in Persia from the 3rd to about the 10th century. — Pers. *Pahlavī*, fr. OPers. *Parthava*, 'Parthia'.

paideutics, n., pedagogy. — Gk. παιδευτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of teaching', fem. of παιδευτικός, 'pertaining to teaching', fr. παιδευτός, verbal adj. of παιδεύειν, 'to teach', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See **pedo-** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ics.**

paidology, n., the study of the child. — Compounded of Gk. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **pedo-,** 'boy, child', and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *paidolog-ic-al*, adj., *paidolog-ist*, n.

pail, n. — ME. *paile*, prob. fr. OE. *pægel*, 'a small measure; wine vessel, gill', fr. ML. *pāgella*, 'a measure', fr. L. *pāgella*, 'column', dim. of *pāgina*, 'page'. See **page,** 'side of a book'. Cp. OF. *paielle*, 'wood gauge', which also derives fr. ML. *pāgella*. Cp. also **peg.**

paillasse, also **palliasse,** n., straw mattress. — F. *paillasse*, 'straw mattress', fr. *paille*, 'straw', fr.

L. *palea*, 'chaff', which is cognate with OI. *palávaḥ*, 'chaff', OSlav. *plěva*, Russ. *pelëva*, Lith. *pẽlūs* (pl.), Lett. *pęlus*, *pęlavas* (pl.), OPruss. *pelwo*, 'chaff' (Hung. *pelyva*, 'chaff', is a Slavonic loan word), Gk. ἐπί-πλο(ϝ)ος, 'omentum', and prob. also with L. *pellis* (for **pel-nis*), 'skin', for which see **pellicle.** Cp. **pallet**, 'mattress'.

paillette, n., 1) a piece of metal used in enamel painting; 2) spangle. — F., 'spangle, paillette', dimin. of *paille*, 'straw'. See prec. word and cp. **pallet.** For the ending see suff. **-ette.**
Derivative: *paillett-ed*, adj.

pain, n. — ME. *peyne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pain*, fr. L. *poena*, 'compensation, punishment, penalty', fr. Gk. ποινή, 'punishment'. See **penal.**
Derivatives: *pain-ful*, adj., *pain-ful-ly*, adv., *pain-ful-ness*, n., *pain-less*, adj., *pain-less-ly*, adv., *pain-less-ness*, n.

pain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *peynen*, fr. OF. *pener* (3rd person. sing. *peine*), fr. ML. *poenāre*, 'to penalize', fr. L. *poena*. See **pain**, n.
Derivatives: *pain-ed*, adj., *pain-ing*, adj., *pain-ing-ly*, adv.

paint, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *peynten*, *painten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *peint*, pp. of *peindre*, 'to paint', fr. L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint, embroider,' fr. I.-E. base **peig-*, 'to adorn by coloring or carving', whence also OI. *piṅgaḥ*, *piṅgaláḥ*, 'reddish', Toch. A *pik-*, *pek-*, B *piṅk*, *paik-*, 'to write', OSlav. *pěgŭ*, 'variegated'. Fr. **peiḱ-*, a related base, derive OI. *pẽśaláḥ*, 'adorned, decorated, lovely', *pẽśaḥ*, 'shape, form', *piṁśáti*, 'cuts, carves, adorns', Avestic *paēs-*, 'to adorn', Gk. ποικίλος, 'variegated', πικρός, 'sharp, bitter', OHG., OS. *fēh*, 'variegated', ON. *fā*, OHG. *fēhjan*, 'to adorn', OE. *fāh*, 'variegated', *fāgian*, 'to adorn', OSlav. *pišǫ*, *písati*, Lith. *piešiù*, *piẽšti*, 'to write', Lith. *piešà*, 'soot', OSlav. *pĭstrŭ*, 'variegated', *pĭsŭ*, 'dog', *pĭstrogŭ*, 'trout'. Cp. **depict, picric, pictorial, picture, pigment, pint, pinta, pintado, poecilo-.** Cp. also **file**, 'fool'.
Derivatives: *paint*, n., *paint-ed*, adj., *painter* (q.v.), *paint-ing*, adj. and n., *paint-ing-ly*, adv., *paint-ing-ness*, n., *paint-y*, adj., *paint-i-ness*, n.

painter, n., one who paints pictures. — ME. *peynteur*, *painter*, fr. OF. *peintour*, *peintor* (F. *peintre*), fr. VL. **pinctōrem*, acc. of **pinctor*, refashioned fr. L. *pictor* (on analogy of *pingere*, 'to paint'), fr. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **paint**, and agential suff. **-er.**

painter, n., a rope fastened to the bow of a boat. — ME. *pantere*, *paynter*, 'snare', prob. fr. OF. *pentoir* or *pentour*, 'ropes for hanging', fr. *pendre*, 'to hang', fr. L. *pendēre*. See **pendant.**

painter, n., the cougar. — A var. of **panther.**

painture, n., a painting (*obsol.*) — OF. (= F.) *peinture*, fr. L. *pictura*, 'painting', fr. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*. See **paint** and **-ure** and cp. **picture**, which is a doublet of *painture*.

pair, n. — ME. *paire*, *peir*, fr. OF. (= F.) *paire*, fr. L. *paria*, neut. pl. of *pār*, 'equal' (taken as a fem. sing. noun), whence L. *parāre*, 'to make equal', *compār*, 'equal', *comparāre*, 'to compare'; prob. cogn. with Avestic *pairyante*, 'they are compared', Gk. πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value', L. *pretium*, 'price', OI. *práti*, 'against', Gk. πρός, 'toward, to', OSlav. *protivŭ*, *protivǫ*, 'in opposition to, against', Gk. πόρνη, 'harlot', lit. 'bought, purchased', Lith. *perkù*, 'I buy', OIr. *renim*, 'I sell', *ernaim*, 'I grant, give'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'equal; to sell, to buy (i.e. to give, resp. take) for equal value'. Cp. **par.** Cp. also **appreciate, compare, depreciate, disparage, disparity, interpreter, nonpareil, Paris,** 'a genus of plants', **parisyllable, parity, parlay, paroli, peer,** n., **pornography, praise, precious, price, prize, pros-, umpire, herb Paris.** Base **per-*, 'to sell', is prob. ult. identical with base **per-*, 'to assign, allot', whence L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'; see **part**, n. Cp. **pare** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pair*, tr. and intr. v., *pair-ed*, adj., *pair-ed-ness*, n.

pajamas, pyjamas, n. pl., loose trousers or drawers. — Hind. *pājāma*, *pāijāma*, lit. 'leg-garment', fr. Pers. *pā*, *pāī*, 'foot, leg', and *jāma*, 'clothing, garment'. Pers. *pāī*, 'foot, leg', is rel. to Avestic *pad-*, 'foot', and cogn. with Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', Goth. *fōtus*, OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. the second element in **charpoy, teapoy, seerpaw.**

pal, n., an intimate friend. — English Gypsy *pal*, *phal*, 'brother', fr. Gypsy *phral*, fr. OI. *bhrātar*, 'brother'. See **brother.**
Derivatives: *pal*, intr. v., *pall-ish*, *pall-y*, adj., *pall-i-ness*, n.

palabra, n., word; palaver. — Sp., fr. L. *parabola*, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, lit. 'a throwing beside, juxtaposition'. See **parabola, parable,** and cp. **palaver.**

palace, n. — ME. *palais*, fr. OF. (= F.) *palais*, fr. L. *palātium*, 'palace', orig. 'palace built by Augustus on Palatine Hill', fr. *Palātium*, 'Palatine Hill', name of the central of the seven hills of Rome. The name *Palātium* is prob. of Etruscan origin and rel. to *Palēs*, name of an Italian goddess of shepherds and cattle. Cp. F. Altheim, A History of Roman Religion, p. 102. Cp. **palatial, Palatine, Pales, paladin** and the first element in **palsgrave.**

paladin, n., any of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. — F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatīnus*, 'officer of the palace'. See **palatine,** adj. and n.

palae-, combining form. — See **pale-.**

Palaemon, n., 1) a sea-god in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Παλαίμων, lit. 'wrestler', fr. παλαίειν, 'to wrestle'. See **palaestra.**

Palaemon, n., the genus consisting of the typical prawns (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

palaeo-, combining form. — See **paleo-.**

palaestra, palestra, n., 1) wrestling school; 2) gymnasium. — L. *palaestra*, fr. Gk. παλαίστρᾱ, 'wrestling school, gymnasium', formed with -τρᾱ, a suff. denoting place, fr. παλαίειν, 'to wrestle', fr. πάλη, 'wrestling', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. 1st **Palaemon.** For the suff. *-tra*, cp. *orchestra*.
Derivatives: *pal(a)estr-al*, adj., *pal(a)estr-ian*, adj. and n., *pal(a)estr-ic*, adj.

palafitte, n., a prehistoric lake dwelling built on piles. — F., fr. It. *palafitta*, 'fence of piles', fr. *palo*, 'stake', and *fitto*, 'fixed'. It. *palo* derives fr. L. *pālus*, 'stake'; see **pale,** 'boundary', and **pole,** 'stake'; It. *fitto* is pp. of *figgere*, 'to fix', fr. L. *fīgere*, 'to fix'; see **fix.**

palagonite, n., a basaltic tufa (*petrogr.*) — Named after *Palagonia* in Sicily. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

palaite, n., a hydrous manganese phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Pala* in San Diego county, California. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

palama, n., the webbing on the feet of aquatic birds. — ModL., fr. Gk. παλάμη, 'open hand, palm', which is cogn. with L. *palma*. See **palm,** 'the inner part of the hand'.
Derivative: *palam-ate*, adj.

palanquin, palankeen, n., a covered litter. — Port. *palanquim*, fr. Jav. *pĕlaṅgki*, ult. fr. OI. *palyankaḥ*, *paryankaḥ*, which prob. means lit. 'that which bends around the body', and is compounded of *pari*, 'around', and *áñcati*, 'bends, curves'. See **peri-** and **angle,** 'corner'.

palatal, adj., pertaining to the palate. — F., fr. L. *palātum*. See **palate** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *palatal*, n., a palatal sound, *palatal-ize*, tr. v., to pronounce as a palatal, *palatal-ization*, n.

palate, n. — ME. *palat*, fr. OF. *palat*, fr. L. *palātum*, 'palate', which is prob. rel. to Etruscan *fala(n)dum*, 'sky'. Cp. L. *caelī palātum*, 'vault of heaven'.
Derivatives: *palate*, tr. v., *palat-able*, adj., *palat-abil-ity*, n., *palat-able-ness*, n., *palat-abl-y*, adv.

palatial, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a palace. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *palātium*, 'palace'. See **palace.**

palatinate, n., the province of a Palatine or Count Palatine. — Formed fr. **palatine,** n., with subst. suff. **-ate.** Cp. F. *palatinat*.

palatine, adj., pertaining to the palace. — F. *palatin*, fr. L. *palātīnus*, 'pertaining to the palace', fr. *palātium*, 'palace'. See **palace** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

palatine, n., officer of the palace. — F. *palatin*, fr. L. *palātīnus*, 'an officer of the palace', prop. an adj. meaning 'pertaining to the palace', used as a noun. See prec. word and cp. **paladin.**

palatine, adj., pertaining to the palate. — F. *palatin*, 'pertaining to the palate', fr. L. *palātum*. See **palate** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. **palatal.**

palato-, combining form meaning 'palate'. — Fr. L. *palātum*. See **palate.**

palaver, n., 1) conference, talk; 2) idle talk; 3) flattery. — Port. *palavra*, 'word, talk', rel. to Sp. *palabra*, of s.m., fr. L. *parabola*, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, parable'. See **parable** and cp. **palabra.**
Derivatives: *palaver*, tr. v., *palaver-er*, n., *palaver-ist*, n., *palaver-ment*, n., *palaver-ous*, adj.

pale, n., 1) a pointed stake; 2) boundary. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pal*, 'stake', fr. L. *pālus*, 'stake', which stands for **pak-slos*, and is rel. to *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace', *pacīscī*, 'to make an agreement', *pangere*, 'to fasten'. See **pact** and cp. **impale.** Cp. also **palafitte, palette, pallet,** 'potter's tool', **paly,** 'divided palewise', **peel,** 'a small tower', **peel,** 'baker's shovel', **pole,** 'stake', **travail, travel.**

pale, tr. v., to enclose with pales; to enclose with a fence. — ME. *palen*, fr. MF. *palir*, fr. *pal*, 'stake'. See prec. word.

pale, adj., whitish, wan. — ME., fr. OF. *pale* (F. *pâle*), fr. L. *pallidus*, 'pale', fr. *pallēre*, 'to grow pale'. See **pallor** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pale*, intr. and tr. v., *pale-ly*, adv., *pale-ness*, n.

pale-, combining form. — See **paleo-.**

palea, n., a chaffy bract or scale (*bot.*) — L., 'chaff'. See **paillasse.**
Derivative: *pale-aceous*, adj.

paleate, adj., having paleae (*bot.*) — L. *paleātus*, 'mixed with chaff', fr. *palea*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

paleo-, palaeo-, before a vowel usually **pale-, palae-**, combining form meaning 'ancient, primitive'. — Gk. παλαιο-, παλαι-, fr. παλαιός, 'ancient', fr. πάλαι, 'long ago', which is rel. to πάλιν, 'again, backward', Aeol. Gk. πήλυι, Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', Gk. τέλος, 'end', fr. I.-E. base **q*^{w}*el-*, 'to turn, move about'. See **tele-** and words there referred to.

paleobotany, palaeobotany, n., botany dealing with fossil plants. — Compounded of **paleo-** and **botany.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eobotan-ic*, *pal(a)eobotan-ical*, adjs., *pal(a)eobotan-ist*, n.

Paleocene, Palaeocene, adj., pertaining to the epoch preceding the Eocene (*geol.*) — Compounded of **paleo-** and Gk. καινός, 'new'. See **kaino-.**
Derivative: *Pal(a)eocene*, n., the Pal(a)eocene period.

paleethnology, palaeethnology, n., ethnology of prehistoric man. — Compounded of **pale-** and **ethnology.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eethnolog-ic*, *pal(a)eethnolog-ic-al*, adjs., *pal(a)eethnolog-ist*, n.

paleographer, palaeographer, n., one learned in paleography. — See **paleo-** and **-grapher.**

paleography, palaeography, n., study of ancient writing. — Compounded of **paleo-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eograph-ic*, *pal(a)eograph-ical*, adjs., *pal(a)eograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pal(a)eograph-ist*, n.

paleolith, palaeolith, n., a stone implement of the

earlier Stone Age. — Back formation fr. **paleolithic.**

paleolithic, palaeolithic, adj., pertaining to the Earlier Stone Age (*geol.*) — Coined by John Lubbock, the later Baron Avebury (1834-1913), fr. Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient', λίθος, 'stone', and suff. **-ic.** See **paleo-** and **litho-** and cp. **neolithic.**

paleology, palaeology, n., the study of antiquity. — Compounded of **paleo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eolog-ic-al,* adj., *pal(a)eologist,* n.

paleontography, palaeontography, n., the description of fossils. — F. *paléontographie,* lit. 'description of ancient existing things'; compounded of Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient', ὄντα, 'existing things', plural of ὄν, neut. pres. part. of εἶναι, 'to be', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **paleo-, onto-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eontograph-ic, pal(a)eontograph-ic-al,* adjs.

paleontology, palaeontology, n., the study of ancient life on earth; the study of fossils. F. *paléontologie,* compounded of **paleo-** and **ontology.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eontolog-ic, pal(a)eontolog-ical,* adjs., *pal(a)eontolog-ist,* n.

paleopathology, palaeopathology, n., the study of pathology in fossil organisms. — Compounded of **paleo-** and **pathology.**

paleothere, palaeothere, n., a genus of extinct mammals resembling the tapir. — Compounded of Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient', and θήρ, 'wild beast'. See **paleo-** and **therio-.**

Paleozoic, Palaeozoic, adj., pertaining to the era between the Precambrian and the Mesozoic (*geol.*)—Coined by Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873) fr. Gk. παλαιός, 'ancient' (see **paleo-**), ζωή, 'life' (see **zoic**), and suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Pal(a)eozoic,* n.

paleozoology, palaeozoology, n., paleontology of fossil animals. — Compounded of **paleo-** and **zoology.**
Derivatives: *pal(a)eozoolog-ic-al,* adj., *pal(a)eozoolog-ist,* n.

Pales, the Italian goddess of shepherds and cattle. — L. *Palēs,* prob. of Etruscan origin and related to *Palātium,* 'Palatine Hill', the central of the seven hills of Rome. — See **palace** and cp. **palatine,** 'pertaining to the palace'.

Palestine, n. — F., fr. L. *Palaestīna,* fr. Gk. Παλαιστίνη, fr. Heb. *P^{e}lésheth,* 'Philistia, land of the Philistines'. The name Παλαιστίνη was first used by Herodotus. See **Philistine.**
Derivatives: *Palestin-ian,* adj. and n.

paletot, n., an overcoat. — F. *paletot,* fr. MF. *paltoke, paletoc, paletot,* fr. ME. *paltok,* the first element of which is identical with ME. *pal,* fr. L. *pallium,* 'cloak'. See **pall,** 'cloak'. The second element of the compound *pal-tok* is of uncertain origin.

palette, n., painter's color-board. — F., prop. 'a thin piece of wood', diminutive formed fr. L. *pāla,* 'spade, shovel', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to L. *pālus,* 'stake'. See **pale.** 'stake', and cp. **pallet, peel,** 'baker's shovel'. For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

palfrey, n., saddle horse (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *palefrei* (F. *palefroi*), fr. ML. *palafredus,* dissimilated fr. Late L. *paraverēdus,* generally supposed to be a hybrid coined fr. Gk. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and Late L. *verēdus,* 'courier's horse', which is usually derived from Celtic **vorēdos*; cp. W. *gorwydd,* 'horse', OIr. *rīadaim,* 'I ride', and see **ride.** It is more probable, however, that Late L. *verēdus* is borrowed fr. Heb. *péredh, pheredh,* 'mule' (through the medium of Arab.-Pers. *barīd,* 'courier'). OS. *perid,* MDu. *peert, paert,* Du. *paard,* OHG. *pfarifrit, pferfrit* (MHG. *pharvrit, phart,* G. *Pferd*), 'horse', are borrowed fr. ML. *paraverēdus.*

Pali, n., the Old Indian dialect used in the sacred writings of the Buddhists. — OI. *pālī,* for *pālī bhāṣā,* 'language of the canonical books', fr. *pālī,* 'line, role, canon', and *bhāṣā,* 'language'.

palikar, n., a follower of a Greek or Albanian military chief. — ModGk. παλικάρι, 'boy', dimin. of Gk. πάλλαξ, gen. πάλλακος, 'youth', which is rel. to παλλακή, παλλακίς, 'concubine', and to Παλλάς, gen. -άδος, epithet of Athene. See **Pallas.**

palilogy, n., repetition of a word or words for the sake of emphasis (*rhet.*) — Late L. *palilogia,* fr. Gk. παλιλογίᾱ, 'repetition', compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to Gk. πάλαι, 'long ago'; see **pale-.** For the second element see **-logy.**

palimpsest, n., a parchment from which the earlier writing has been removed to make room for the next.—L. *palimpsēstus,* fr. Gk. παλίμψηστος, 'scraped again' (whence the noun παλίμψηστον, 'a palimpsest'), compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and verbal adj. of ψῆν, 'to touch on the surface, to rub'. For the first element see prec. word. The second element is rel. to Gk. ψάμμος (for *ψάφμος), 'sand', ψῆφος, Dor. ψᾶφος, 'small stone, pebble'; see **sand** and cp. **psammite, psephism.**
Derivatives: *palimpsest,* adj. and tr. v., *palimpsest-ic,* adj.

palindrome, n., a word, line or sentence reading the same backward or forward. — Gk. παλίνδρομος, 'running again', compounded of πάλιν, 'again, backwards', and δρόμος, 'course', whence δρομᾶς κάμηλος, 'dromedary'. See **palilogy** and **dromedary.**
Derivatives: *palindrom-ic, palindrom-ic-al,* adjs., *palindrom-ic-al-ly,* adv., *palindrom-ist,* n.

paling, n., a fence made of pales. — Formed fr. **pale,** v. with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

palingenesis, n. rebirth, regeneration. — ModL., compounded of Gk. πάλιν, 'again', and γένεσις, 'origin, birth, descent, race'. See **palilogy** and **genesis.**
Derivative: *palingenes-ist,* n.

palingenetic, adj. — See prec. word and **genetic.**
Derivative: *palingenetic-al-ly,* adv.

palinode, n., recantation. — MF. *palinode,* fr. L. *palinōdia,* fr. Gk. παλινῳδίᾱ, 'recantation, palinode', which is compounded of πάλιν, 'again', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **palilogy** and **ode.**
Derivatives: *palinode,* v., *palinod-ist,* n.

palinodic, adj. — Gk. παλινῳδικός, fr. παλινῳδίᾱ. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

palinody, n., palinode (*archaic*) — MF. (= F.) *palinodie,* fr. L. *palinōdia.* See **palinode** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

palisade, n., a fence of stakes. — F. *palissade,* fr. *palisser,* 'to fence in, enclose', fr. *palis,* 'paling', fr. OF. *pal,* 'stake', fr. L. *pālus.* See **pale,** 'stake' and **-ade.**
Derivatives: *palisade,* tr. v., *palisad-ing,* n.

palisander, palissander, n., Brazilian rosewood. — F. *palissandre,* fr. earlier *palixandre,* which is prob. of Caribbean origin.

Paliurus, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *paliūrus,* fr. Gk. παλίουρος, 'Christ's thorn'.

pall, n., 1) a cloak (*archaic*); 2) a shroud. — ME. *pall,* fr. OE. *pæll,* 'costly cloak, robe, purple garment', fr. L. *pallium,* 'cloak', which is rel. to *palla,* 'long upper garment of Roman women', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *pelena,* 'swaddling clothes', ON. *feldr,* 'sheepskin, mantle', and L. *pellis* (for **pel-nis*), 'skin'. See **pellicle** and cp. **paletot, palliate** and the second element in **tarpaulin.**
Derivatives: *pall,* tr. v., *palli-al,* adj., *pall-ed,* adj.

pall, intr. v., to become insipid. — ME. *pallen,* prob. aphetic for *apallen,* 'to appall'. See **appall.**

Palladian, adj., in the style of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518-80). — For the ending see suff. **-an.**

palladium, n., an image of Pallas Athene on the custody of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. — L., fr. Gk. παλλάδιον, 'statue of Pallas', dimin. formed fr. Παλλάς, gen. Παλλάδος, a surname of the goddess Athene. See **Pallas.**

palladium, n., name of a metallic element. — ModL., coined by its discoverer the English chemist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828) in 1803 fr. *Pallas,* name of an asteroid discovered by the German physician and astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus Olbers (1758-1840) in 1802, and called after the goddess Pallas Athene. See next word and 2nd **-ium** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *pallad-ize,* tr. v., *pallad-ous,* adj.

Pallas, n., a surname of the Greek goddess Athene (*Greek mythol.*)—L. *Pallas,* gen. *Palladis,* fr. Gk. Παλλάς, gen. Παλλάδος, lit. 'maiden' (whence παλλάδιον, 'statue of Pallas'), which is rel. to παλλακή, παλλακίς, 'concubine'. Gk. πάλλαξ, gen. πάλλακος, 'youth, girl', is prob. a back formation fr. παλλακή or παλλακίς. (L. *paelex,* 'concubine of a married man', is perh. a loan word fr. Gk. *παῖλαξ, a hypothetic secondary form of πάλλαξ.) Cp. Avestic *pairikā,* 'beautiful women seducing pious men' (whence Middle Pers. *parīk,* ModPers. *pārī,* 'fairy'). Cp. also Heb. *pīlégheshˇ,* Aram, *pīlaqtā́,* 'concubine', and Arab. *Bilqís,* name of the queen of Sheba. All these words are certainly related, but it is difficult to establish the degree of their relationship to one another. The above cited I.-E. words are possibly Sem. loan words. See Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT., p. 642, and Ludwig Koehler, Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros, p. 761. Cp. **palladium, palikar, Paelignian, peri.**

pallasite, n., a meteorite (*geol.*) — Named after the German naturalist and traveler Peter Simon *Pallas* (1741-1811), who brought it to St. Petersburg. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pallesthesia, n., sensitiveness to vibration (*psychol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πάλλειν, to wield, brandish, swing, quiver', and αἰσθάνεσθαι, 'to perceive'. The first element is rel. to πάλος, 'lot cast from a shaken helmet', παλτός, 'brandished', and in gradational relationship to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', and to πολεμός, 'war'; see **polemic.** For the second element see **esthesia.**

pallet, n., mattress. — Late ME. *paillet,* fr. MF. (= F.) *paillet,* 'heap of straw'. fr. OF. (= F.) *paille,* 'straw', fr. L. *palea,* 'chaff'. See **paillasse** and **-et.**

pallet, n., potter's tool. — MF. (= F.) *palette,* dimin. of *pale,* 'shovel', fr. L. *pāla,* 'spade', which is perh. rel. to *pālus,* 'stake'. See **pale,** 'stake', and cp. **palette.**
Derivative: *pallet-ize,* tr. v.

pallial, adj., pertaining to a pallium. — See **pallium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

palliasse, n. — See **paillasse.**

palliate, tr. v., to extenuate, excuse. — Lit. 'to cloak', fr. L. *palliātus,* 'cloaked', fr. *pallium,* 'cloak'; cp. Late L. *palliāre* (pp. *palliātus*), 'to cloak, palliate'. See **pall,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *palliation* (q.v.), *palliat-ive,* adj. and n., *palliat-ive-ly,* adv., *palliat-or,* n., *palliator-y,* adj.

palliation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *palliātiōnem,* acc. of *palliātiō,* fr. Late L. *palliātus,* pp. of *palliāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

pallid, adj., pale; wan. — L. *pallidus,* 'pale', fr. *pallēre,* 'to grow pale', rel to *pallor,* 'paleness'. See **pallor,** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pallid-ly,* adv., *pallid-ness,* n.

pall-mall, n., an old game. — MF. *pallemaille,* fr. It. *pallamaglio,* lit. 'ball-mallet', fr. *palla,* 'ball', and *maglio,* 'mallet'. The first element is a Teut. loan word; see **ball,** 'a round body', and cp. **pallone.** The second element derives fr. L. *malleus,* 'a hammer'; see **malleus.**

pallone, n., an Italian game. — It., 'large ball',

formed with augment. suff. *-one* fr. *palla*, 'ball', a word of Teut. origin. See **pall-mall** and cp. **balloon.**

pallor, n., paleness. — L. *pallor*, 'paleness', fr. *pallēre*, 'to be pale', rel. to *pullus*, 'dark-colored, blackish gray, dusky', *palumbēs*, 'wood pigeon', lit. 'the dark-colored bird', fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OI. *palitáḥ*, 'gray', *pāṇḍúḥ* (for **pāln-du-*), 'whitish, pale', Gk. πελιός, πελιδνός, 'livid', πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', πελᾱργός (for **πελαϝ-αργός*), 'stork', lit. 'the blackish white bird', πέλεια, 'pigeon', lit. 'the dark-colored bird', πολιός, 'gray', OE. *fealo*, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red, brown'. See **fallow,** 'brownish yellow', and cp. **pale, pall,** v., **pallid, appall.**

palm, n., the inner part of the hand. — ME. *palme*, fr. OF. *palme, paume* (F. *paume*), 'palm of the hand', fr. L. *palma*, of s.m., which is cogn. with Gk. παλάμη, 'open hand, palm', OIr. *lām*, W. *llaw*, OCo. *lof*, 'hand', OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma*, of s.m., and with OI. *pāṇiḥ* (for **pālniḥ*), 'hand; hoof'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **pᵉlā-*, 'spread out, flat', for which see **plain,** adj., **flat.** Cp. **palama.**

Derivatives: *palm*, tr. v., *palm-ar*, adj., *palmate* (q.v.), *palm-ed*, adj., *palm-ic*, adj., *palmist* (q.v.) *palmistry* (q.v.).

palm, n., a tropical tree. — ME. *palme*, fr. OE. *palm*, fr. L. *palma*, 'palm tree', orig. identical with *palma*, 'palm of the hand'; so called from the flatness of its leaves. See prec. word and cp. **palmetto, palmitic.**

Derivative: *palm-y*, n.

palmate, adj., 1) having divisions radiating from a common center (said of leaves; *bot.*); 2) having the toes united by a web, web-footed (*zool.*) — L. *palmātus*, 'marked with the palm of a hand', pp. of *palmāre*, 'to make the mark of the palm of one's hand', fr. *palma*. See **palm,** 'the palm of the hand', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *palmat-ed*, adj.

palmati-, combining form meaning 'palmate' (as in *palmatiform*), or 'palmately' (as in *palmatifid*). — Fr. L. *palmātus*. See **palmate.**

palmatifid, adj., palmately cleft (said of leaves). — Compounded of **palmati-** and the stem of *fidere*, 'to cleave'. See **fissile.**

palmatiform, adj., palmate (said of leaves). — Formed fr. **palmati-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

palmation, n., 1) the state of being palmate; 2) a palmate structure (*bot.*) — See prec. word and **-ion.**

palmer, n., a pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land. — ME. *palmere*, fr. AF. *palmer*, corresponding to OF. *palmier, paumier*, fr. ML. *palmārius*, fr. L. *palma*, 'palm tree' (see **palm,** the tree, and agential suff. **-er**); so called from the palm branch worn by the pilgrim in commemoration of his journey.

palmerite, n., a hydrous potassium aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian scientist Paride *Palmeri*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

palmetto, n., any of various species of small palm — Sp. *palmito*, fr. *palma*, 'palm', with change of the Sp. dimin. suff. *-ito* to its It. equivalent *-etto*. See **palm,** the tree, and **-et.**

palmi-, combining form fr. L. *palma*, 'palm'. See **palm,** 'the tree'.

palmiped, adj., web-footed (*zool.*) — L. *palmipēs*, gen. *palmipedis*, 'broad-footed', compounded of *palma*, 'palm', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **palm** and **pedal.**

Derivative: *palmiped*, n.

palmist, n., one who practices palmistry. — Back formation from **palmistry.**

palmistry, n., divination from the palm of the hand; chiromancy — ME. *pawmestry*, prob. shortened from **palme-mestry*, lit. 'mastery of the palm of the hand', fr. *palme*, 'palm of the hand', and *mestry*, 'mastery', fr. OF. *maistrie*; see **palm,** 'the inner part of the hand', and **mastery.** For the shortening of ME. **palmemestry* into *pawmestry* see *haplology*.

palmitate, n., a salt or ester of palmitic acid (*chem.*) — See **palmitic** and chem suff. **-ate.**

palmitic, adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid occurring uncombined in palm oil (*chem.*) — F. *palmitique*, fr. *palmite*, 'palm marrow', fr. Sp. *palmito*, 'bud shooting from a palm tree; palmetto'. See **palmetto** and **-itic.**

palmus, adj., palpitation; twitching (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παλμός, 'a quivering', from the stem of πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing, quiver'. See **pallesthesia.**

palmyra, n., a kind of palm tree. — Fr. earlier *palmeira*, fr. Port. *palmeira*, 'palm tree', fr. L. *palma*, of s.m. (see **palm,** the tree); influenced in form by a false association with the city of *Palmyra* in Syria.

palp, n., palpus. — F. *palpe*, fr. L. *palpus*, 'feeler'. See **palpus.**

palp, tr. v., to touch, feel. — MF. (= F.) *palper*, fr. L. *palpāre*. See **palpable.**

palpable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *palpable*, fr. L. *palpābilis*, 'that may be touched softly', fr. *palpāre*, 'to touch softly, stroke', whence *palpitāre*, 'to move quickly, tremble, throb, palpitate'. See **feel** and **-able** and cp. **palpebra, palpitate, psalm.**

Derivatives: *palpabil-ity*, n., *palpable-ness*, n., *palpabl-y*, adv.

palpal, adj., pertaining to a palpus or palpi. — See **palp,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

palpate, adj., having a palpus or palpi. — See **palp,** n., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

palpate, tr. v., to examine by touch. — L. *palpātus*, pp. *palpāre*, 'to touch, stroke'. See **palpable** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

palpation, n. — L. *palpātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *palpātus*, pp. of *palpāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

palpebra, n., eyelid (*anat.*) — L., 'eyelid', lit. 'that which moves quickly', rel. to *palpāre*, 'to touch, stroke', *palpitāre*, 'to move quickly, tremble, throb, palpitate'. See **palpable** and cp. **palpitate.** For the suff. *-bra* cp. *terebra, vertebra*.

Derivatives: *palpebr-al, palpebr-ate*, adjs., *palpebr-ation*, n.

palpebritis, n., blepharitis (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *palpebra*, 'eyelid', and the Gk. suff. *-ῖτις*; see **palpebra** and **-itis.** The correct form is *blepharitis* (q.v.)

palpitate, intr. v., 1) to beat rapidly (said of the heart); 2) to pulsate, throb. — L. *palpitāt(um)*, pp. stem of *palpitāre*, 'to move quickly, tremble, throb', freq. of *palpāre*. See **palpable** and **-ate.**

palpitation, n. — L. *palpitātiō*, fr. *palpitāt(um)*, pp. stem of *palpitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

palpulus, n., a small palpus (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of *palpus*, 'feeler'. See next word and **-ule.**

palpus, n., a feeler; a jointed sense organ attached to an oral part (*zool.*) — ModL., 'a feeler', fr. L. *palpāre*. See **palpable** and cp. **palp, n.**

palsgrave, n., a count palatine. — MDu. *palsgrave* (Du. *paltsgraaf*); compounded of *pals* (Du. *palts*), 'palace', fr. L. *palātium*, 'palace', and *grave* (Du. *graaf*), 'count'. Cp. MHG. *pfalzgrave* (G. *Pfalzgraf*) and see **palace** and **grave,** 'a count'. — See J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 264.

palsgravine, n., a countess palatine. — MDu. *palsgravin* (Du. *paltsgravin*). Cp. G. *Pfalzgräfin* and see prec. word and subst. suff. **-ine.**

palstave, n., a celt (*archeol.*) — Dan. *paalstav*, fr. ON. *pālstafr*, fr. *pāll*, 'hoe, spade', and *stafr*, 'staff'. The first element derives fr. OE. *pāl*, 'hoe, spade', fr. L. *pāla*, 'spade', which is perh. rel. to L. *pālus*, 'stake'; see **pale,** 'stake'. The second element is rel. to OE. *stæf*, 'staff'; see **staff.**

palsy, n., paralysis. — ME. *palesie, parlesie*, fr. MF. *paralysie*, fr. L. *paralysis*, fr. Gk. παράλυσις. See **paralysis.**

Derivatives: *palsy*, tr. v., *palsi-ed*, adj.

palter, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. a freq. formed with suff. **-er** fr. dial. E. *palt*, 'rubbish', a word of LG. origin. Cp. next word.

paltry, adj., trifling, petty. — LG. *paltrig, pultrig* (Du. *palterig*), 'rubbishy', fr. *palt, pult*, 'rubbish'.

Derivatives: *paltry*, n. (q.v.), *paltri-ness*, n.

paltry, n., rubbish (*obsol.*) — From the LG. adjective *paltrig, pultrig* (see prec. word), mistaken for a noun. See J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 265.

paludal, adj., pertaining to marhes, marshy; malarial. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *palūs*, gen. *palūdis*, 'marsh', which is cogn. with OI. *palvalám*, 'pond', *palvalyaḥ*, 'marshy', fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'to flow', whence also Lith. *pilù, pìlti*, 'to pour, shed', Lett. *pilet*, 'to drip, trickle'. Fr. **pleu-*, enlargement of base **pel-*, derives Gk. πλέω (for **πλέϝω*), 'I sail, go by sea, swim', L. *pluit*, 'it rains', ON. *fljōta*, OE. *flēotan*, etc., 'to float, swim', ON. *flōa*, OE. *flōwan*, 'to flow'. See **flow,** v. and cp. **pluvial.**

paludi-, combining form meaning 'marsh'. — L. *paludi-*, fr. *palūs*, gen. *palūdis*, 'marsh'. See prec. word.

paludic, adj., paludal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr.L. *palūs*, gen. *palūdis*, 'marsh'. See **paludal.**

Paludicella, n., a genus of polyzoans (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *palūs*, gen. *palūdis*, 'marsh', and *cella*, 'cell'. See **paludal** and **cell.**

Paludicolae, n. pl., an order of birds; also called Gruiformes (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'inhabitants of marshes', fr. L. *palūs*, gen. *palūdis*, 'marsh', and *colere*, 'to inhabit'. See **paludal** and **cult.**

paludine, paludinous, adjs., pertaining to a marsh, marshy. — See **paludal, -ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and **-ous.**

paludism, n., malaria (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *palūs*, gen. *-ūdis*, 'marsh'. See **paludal.**

paly, adj., palish (*poet.*) — Formed fr. **pale,** 'whitish', with adj. suff. **-y.**

paly, adj., divided palewise (*her.*) — F. *palé*, fr. *pal*, 'pale, stake'. See **pale,** 'stake', and cp. **counterpaly.**

pam, n., 1) a card game; 2) the knave of clubs. — Abbreviation of F. *pamphile*, fr. the L. PN. *Pamphilus*, fr. Gk. Πάμφιλος, a name lit. meaning 'beloved of all', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and φίλος, 'lover, friend' (see **-phile**). Cp. **pamphlet.**

pampas, n. pl., large plains of South America. — Sp., pl. of *pampa*, fr. Quechua *pampa*, 'a plain'. Cp. **pampero.**

pamper, tr. v., 1) to glut (*obsol.*); 2) to be overindulgent with. — ME. *pampren*, of MFlem. origin (cp. Flem. *pamperen*, 'to pamper'); from the nasalized form of the imitative base **pap*, 'to eat pap, to eat', whence L. *pappa*, child's word for 'food', and *pāpa*, 'father'. See **pap,** 'food', **papa,** 'father'.

Derivatives: *pamper-ed*, adj., *pamper-ed-ly*, adv., *pampered-ness*, n., *pamper-er*, n.

pampero, n., a cold wind blowing across the pampas. — Sp., formed fr. *pampa*, 'a plain', with suff. *-ero*, fr. L. *-ārius* (see adj. suff. **-ary**).

pamphlet, n., a small unbound treatise. — ME. *pamflet*, alteration of *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, popular name of a Latin comedy of the 12th cent., entitled *Pamphilus seu de amore*. See **pam.**

Derivatives: *pamphlet*, intr. and intr. v., *pamphlet-age*, n., *pamphlet-ary*, adj., *pamphlet-eer*, intr. v. and n., *pamphlet-er*, n., *pamphlet-ic, pamphlet-ic-al*, adjs., *pamphlet-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

pampiniform, adj., tendril-shaped (*anat.*) — Compounded of L. *pampinus*, 'tendril of vine', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. *Pampinus* is a derivative of base **pamp-*, nasalized form of base **pap-*, 'to swell', whence L. *papula*, 'a swelling,

pimple', *papilla*, 'nipple'. See **papula,** and cp. **pap,** 'nipple'; cp. also **pompano.** For the second element see **form,** n.

Pan, n., a god of the woods and fields (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Pan*, fr. Gk. Πᾶν, which is prob. contracted fr. *Πᾱ́υσων and is cogn. with OI. *Pūṣán-*, a Vedic god, guardian and multiplier of cattle and of human possessions in general, lit. 'nourisher'. Cp **panic.** Cp. also the second element in **tragopan.**

pan, n., a broad vessel. — ME. *panne*, fr. OE. *panne*, which, together with ON., Swed. *panna*, Dan. *pande*, OFris. *panne*, OLG. *panna* (whence MLG., LG., MDu. *panne*, Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna*, *pfanna* (whence MHG., G. *pfanne*), 'pan', is borrowed fr. ML. *panna*, fr. VL. **patna*, fr. L. *patina*, 'broad dish, pan', ult. fr. Gk. πατάνη, 'flat dish', which is rel. to πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread'. See **fathom,** n., and cp. **paten.**

Derivatives: *pan*, tr. and intr. v., *pan-ful*, adj., *pann-er*, n., *pann-ery*, n.

pan-, combining form meaning 'all, every'. — Gk. παν-, fr. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, 'all, every', which is of uncertain origin; it is *not* related to L. *quantus*, 'how great'. Cp. the second element in **diapason, pasigraphy.**

panacea, n., a supposed remedy for all diseases. — L. *panacēa*, fr. Gk. πανάκεια, 'universal remedy', fr. πανακής, 'all-healing', compounded of παν- (see **pan-**) and ἄκος, 'remedy' (whence ἀκεῖσθαι, 'to heal'), which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OIr. *hīcc*, 'healing', *īcaim*, 'I heal', W. *iach*, 'healthy'. Cp. **panax.**

Derivatives: *panace-an*, adj., *panace-ist*, n.

panache, n., a plume of feathers. — F., formerly (down to the 17th cent.) written *pennache*, fr. It. *pennaccio*, a var. of *pennacchio*, fr. *penna*, 'feather', fr. L. *penna*. See **pen,** 'feather'.

Derivative: *panach-ed*, adj.

panada, n., a dish made of bread boiled to a pulp. — Sp., fr. *pan*, 'bread', fr. L. *pānem*, acc. of *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry.** For the ending see suff. **-ade.**

Panama hat, a hat made from the leaves of the screw pine. — A misnomer, for 'Panama' hats were first made in Ecuador, South America. The association with Panama is due to the circumstances that orig. the city of Panama was the distributing center for such hats.

Panathenaea, n. pl., an ancient Athenian festival. — L., fr. Gk. Παναθήναια, shortened fr. Παναθήναια ἱερά, prop. festivities in honor of the goddess Pallas Athena, fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and Ἀθήνη, 'Athena'. See **Athena.**

Derivative: *Panathene-an*, adj.

Panathenaic, adj., pertaining to the Panathanaea. — L. *Panathēnāicus*, fr. Gk. Παναθηναϊκός, fr. Παναθήναια. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

panax, n., 1) a plant supposed to heal all diseases; 2) (*cap.*) a genus of plants of the ginseng family (*bot.*) — L., name of a plant, fr. Gk. πανάκεια, 'a universal remedy'. See **panacea.**

pancake, n. — Compounded of **pan** and **cake.**

Derivative: pancake, intr. v. (*aviation*).

Panchatantra, n., a collection of the animal fables of Bidpai in five books — OI. *Pañcatantra-*, lit. 'the book of five', fr. *páñca*, 'five', and *tántram*, 'the essential, main thing, textbook, treatise'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, 'five'; see **penta-.** For the second element see **tantra.**

panchayat, n., a village council of five or more members (*Hindu law*) — Hind. *pancāyat*, fr. OI. *páñca*, 'five', which is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, 'five'. See **penta-** and cp. prec. word.

panchromatic, adj., sensitive to all the colors of the spectrum. — Compounded of **pan-** and **chromatic.**

Derivatives: *panchromatic*, n., *panchromat-ism*, n., *panchromat-ize*, tr. v., *panchromat-iz-ation*, n.

pancratiast, n., a competitor in the pancratium. — L. *pancratiastēs*, fr. Gk. παγκρατιαστής, fr. παγκράτιον, 'pancratium'. See next word.

Derivative: *pancratiast-ic*, adj.

pancratium, n., athletic contest in wrestling and boxing. — L., fr. Gk. παγκράτιον, 'a complete contest', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

Derivatives: *pancrat-ic*, adj., *pancrat-ist*, n.

pancreas, n., a gland lying behind the stomach (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πάγκρεας, gen. παγκρέατος, lit. 'entirely flesh', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and κρέας, 'flesh'. See **creatine.**

Derivatives: *pancreat-ic*, adj., *pancreatin* (q.v.), *pancreat-ism*, n., *pancreatitis* (q.v.), *pancreatize*, tr. v., *pancreat-iz-ation*, n.

pancreatin, n., any of the enzymes of the pancreatic juice (*biochem*). — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-in.**

pancreatitis, n., inflammation of the pancreas (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **pancreas** with suff. **-itis.**

panda, n., a carnivorous mammal of the Himalayas. — Native name.

pandal, n., a shed (*India*). — Tamil, fr. OI. *bándhanaḥ*, 'a building', lit. 'a binding', fr. *bandháḥ*, 'a binding'. See **bandanna.**

Pandean, adj., pertaining to Pan. — Irregularly formed fr. Gk. Πᾶν, 'Pan'. — See **Pan** and **-ean.**

pandect, n., a digest of Roman civil law made by the order of the emperor Justinian in the 6th cent. — F. *pandecte*, fr. Late L. *pandecta*, *pandectēs*, fr. Gk. πανδέκτης, 'a book that contains everything', lit. 'all-containing', fr. παν- (see **pan-**), and δέκτης, 'receiver', fr. δέκεσθαι, Att. δέχεσθαι, 'to receive', which is cogn. with OI. *dáksati*, 'is apt, proper, pleasing', *dákṣaḥ*, 'able, apt, clever; competent, intelligent', L. *decet*, *decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. the second element in **choledoch, synecdoche.**

pandemic, adj., widely epidemic — Formed with

adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Late L. *pandēmus*, fr. Gk. πάνδημος, πανδήμιος, 'pertaining to all the people', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and δῆμος, 'people'. See **demos.**

Derivatives: *pandemic*, n., *pandemic-ity*, n.

pandemonium, n., the abode of the demons. — ModL., the capital of Hell in *Paradise Lost*, an epic poem by John Milton (1608-74); coined by him fr. **pan-** and Late L. *daemonium*, 'inferior divine being', in Eccles. L. 'evil spirit', fr. Gk. δαιμόνιον, 'divine power; inferior divine being', in Eccles. Gk. 'evil spirit', prop. subst. use of the neut. of δαιμόνιος, 'belonging to a δαίμων', fr. δαίμων, 'demon, devil'. See **demon.**

Derivatives: *pandemoni-ac*, *pandemoni-an*, *pandemon-ic*, adjs., *pandemon-ism*, n.

pander, n., a procurer, pimp. — ME. *Pandare*, shortened fr. *Pandarus*, a character in Boccaccio's Filostrato (in the form *Pandaro*), and in Chaucer's Troylus and Cryseyde (in the forms *Pandare* and *Pandarus*), fr. L. *Pandarus*, fr. Gk. Πάνδαρος, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, said to have procured for Troilus the love of Chryseis. The spelling *pander* was prob. influenced by the agent. suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *pander*, intr. v., *pander-age*, n., *pander-er*, n., *pander-ess*, n., *pander-ing*, n., *pander-ism*, n., *pander-ize*, intr. v., *pander-ly*, adj.

pandermite, n., a hydrous calcium borate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Panderma* (now *Bandirma*), a port on the Black Sea (in Turkey), whence it is exported. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pandiculation, n., a stretching of oneself, as on wakening from sleep. — F., fr. L. *pandiculātus*, pp. of *pandiculārī*, 'to stretch oneself', fr. *pandere*, 'to spread out, extend, open', which is rel. to *patēre*, 'to be open', *patulus*, 'extended', and cogn. with Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread', whence also OE. *fæðm*, 'fathom'. See **fathom** and cp. **pandy, expand, expanse, patent, repand.** For the ending see the suff. **-cule** and **-ation.**

pandit, n. — See **pundit.**

pandora, pandore, n., a bandore — It. *pandora*, *pandura*, fr. L. *pandūra*, 'a three-stringed musical instrument', fr. Gk. πανδοῦρα, which is of unknown origin. Cp. **bandore, banje, mandola, mandolin, mandorla.**

Pandora, n., the first mortal woman on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πανδώρᾱ, lit. 'giver of all', fr. παν- (see **pan-**), and δῶρον, 'gift', fr. I.-E. base **dō-*, to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **Dorus, Dorothy** and the second element in **Isidore.**

Pandora, n., a genus of marine bivalves (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

pandour, also **pandoor,** n., one of a force of Croatian soldiers organized by Austria against the Turks in 1741. — F., fr. G. *Pandur*, fr. Croat. *pandur*, fr. earlier *bandur*, fr. ML. *banderius*, 'one fighting under a banner'. See **banner.**

pandy, n., a stroke on the palm of the hand. — L. *pande* (*palmam*), 'open (the palm of the hand)', imper. of *pandere*. See **pandiculation.**

Pandy, n., a Sepoy mutineer. — From *Pāṇḍē*, a surname commonly used in Bengal and corresponding to OI. *Paṇḍitáḥ*, lit. 'a learned man'. See **pundit.**

pane, n. — ME. *panne*, *pane*, 'pane of glass; piece', fr. OF. *pan*, fr. L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, 'piece of cloth', which is cogn. with Goth. *fana*, 'piece of cloth', OHG., OS. *fano*, of s.m., Gk. πῆνος, 'web', πήνη, 'web, bobbin'. See **pawn,** 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pane*, tr. v., *pan-ed*, adj., *pane-less*, adj.

panegyric, n., eulogy, laudation. — F. *panégyrique*, fr. L. *panēgyricus*, fr. Gk. πανηγυρικός, 'for a public festival', fr. πανήγυρις, 'public assembly, public festival', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and ἄγυρις, Aeol. form of ἀγορᾱ́, 'assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', and cogn. with L. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and cp. **agora, paregoric.**

Derivatives: *panegyric*, *panegyric-al*, adjs., *panegyr-ist*, n.

panegyrize, tr. v., to write or pronounce a panegyric upon, to eulogize; intr. v., to make panegyrics. — Gk. πανηγυρίζειν, 'to celebrate a public festival, to deliver a panegyric', fr. πανήγυρις. See **panegyric** and **-ize.**

panel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *panel*, fr. VL. **pannellus*, corresponding to L. *pannulus*, dimin. of *pannus*, 'piece of cloth'. Cp. It. *pannello*, OProvenç. *panel*, 'a piece of cloth', which also derive fr. VL. **pannellus*. See **pane** and cp. **empanel, pañuelo.**

Derivatives: *panel*, tr. v., *panel(l)er*, n., *panel(l)ing*, n., *panel-ist*, n.

panetela, n., a cigar of a certain shape. — Sp., 'sponge cake; a cigar', a diminutive formed fr. L. *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry.**

pang, n., a sudden pain. — Perh. fr. ME. *prang*, *prong*, 'pang', and orig. identical with **prong,** 'point'.

pangamy, n., random mating. — Compounded of **pan-** and Gk. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy.**

Derivatives: *pangam-ic*, *pangam-ous*, adjs., *pangam-ous-ly*, adv.

pangen, pangene, n., a hypothetical unit of the cell (*biol.*) — G. *Pangen*, compounded of **pan-** and the abbreviation of **genesis.**

pangenesis, n. — Compounded of **pan-** and **genesis.**

pangenetic, adj. — Compounded of **pan-** and **genetic.**

Derivative: *pangenetic-al-ly*, adv.

Pangloss, n., an optimist (used in an ironical sense). — Fr. F. *Panglosse*, the central character in Voltaire's *Candide* (1758). The name is compounded of **pan-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

Derivatives: *Pangloss-ian*, *Pangloss-ic*, adjs.

pangolin, n., any of scaly, toothless mammals of

Asia and Africa. — Malay *peng-güling*, lit. 'roller', fr. *pe-*, *peng-* (the latter form is used before *g*), a denominative prefix, and *güling*, 'to roll'; so called from its habit to roll itself into a ball.

panhandle, n., a narrow strip of land. — Prop. land resembling *the handle of a pan.*

panhandle, tr. and intr. v., to beg on the streets. — Back formation from next word.

panhandler, n., a street beggar (*slang*). — Lit. *handler* of a *pan* for alms.

Panhellenic, adj. — Compounded of **pan-** and **Hellenic.** Cp. Gk. Πανέλληνες, 'all the Hellenes'.

Panhellenism, n., the idea of the political union of all Greeks. — Compounded of **pan-** and **Hellenism.**

Panhellenist, n., an adherent of Panhellenism. — Compounded of **pan-** and **Hellenist.**

panic, n., panic grass. — ME. *panik*, fr. MF. *panic*, 'Italian millet', fr. L. *pānicum*, of s.m., fr. *pānus*. See **panicle.**

panic, adj., inspired by sudden terror. — F. *panique*, fr. Gk. πᾱνικός, 'panic', lit. 'pertaining to Pan', fr. Πᾱ́ν, 'Pan'. See next word.

panic, n., panic, fear. — F. *panique*, fr. Gk. πᾱνικόν (shortened fr. πᾱνικὸν δεῖμα), 'panic fright', neut. of πᾱνικός, 'panic' (adj.), lit. 'pertaining to Pan', fr. Πᾱ́ν, 'Greek god of the woods and fields'; '*panic* fear' orig. meant 'fear caused by *Pan*'. See **Pan.**

Derivatives: *panick-ed*, *panick-y*, adjs.

panicle, n., a flower cluster — L. *pānicula*, 'tuft, panicle', dimin. formed fr. *pānus*, 'tuft, swelling, ear of millet', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **paunch.** Cp. also **panocha.**

Derivative: *panicl-ed*, adj.

paniculate, adj., arranged in panicles. — ModL. *pāniculātus*, fr. L. *pānicula*, 'tuft'. See **panicle** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *paniculat-ed*, adj., *paniculate-ly*, adv.

Panicum, n., a genus of plants, the panic grass (*bot.*) — L., 'the Italian panic grass'. See **panic,** 'panic grass'.

panification, n., conversion into bread. — F., fr. *panifier*, 'to make into bread', fr. ML. *pānificāre*, fr. L. *pānis*, 'bread', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **pantry** and **-fication.**

panjandrum, n., a mock name for a pompous personage. — A name invented by Samuel Foote (1720-77), to test the memory of the actor Macklin.

panmixia, n., indiscriminate interbreeding. — ModL., fr. **pan-** and Gk. μίξις, 'a mingling, mixing', from the stem of μιγνύναι, 'to mix, mingle', which is cogn. with L. *miscēre*, of s.m. See **mix** and 1st **-ia.**

pannage, n., the pasturage of swine. — ME. *pannage*, fr. OF. *pasnage*, *panage*, VL. **pāstiōnāticum*, fr. L. *pāstiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'pasturing, feeding', fr. *pāstus*, pp. of *pāscere*, 'to feed, pasture'. See **pastor** and **-age.**

panne, n., a soft material resembling velvet. — F. *panne*, 'soft material, plush', fr. OF., fr. L. *penna*, 'feather'. See **pen,** 'feather'.

pannier, n., basket. — ME. *panier*, fr. OF. *pannier*, *panier* (F. *panier*), 'basket', fr. L. *pānārium*, 'breadbasket', fr. *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry** and **-ier.**

Derivatives: *pannier*, tr. v., *pannier-ed*, adj.

pannier, n., waiter in the dining hall of the Inner Temple in London (*colloq.*) — Prob. fr. L. *pānārius*, 'pertaining to bread; bread-seller', fr. *pānis*. See prec. word.

pannikin, n., a small metal cup. — Dimin. of **pan** (q.v.). For the ending see suff. **-kin.**

panocha, n., a coarse Mexican sugar; a kind of candy. — Sp. *panocha*, *panoja*, fr. L. *pānucula*, *pānicula*, 'tuft, panicle'. See **panicle.**

panoply, n., a complete suit of armor. — Gk. πανοπλίᾱ, 'full armour', fr. πάνοπλος, 'in full armour', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and ὅπλα, 'arms, armor', pl. of ὅπλον, 'tool, implement, weapon'. See **hoplite.** For the ending of *panoply* see **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivative: *panopli-ed*, adj.

panoptic, also **panoptical,** adj., visible in one view. — Fr. Gk. πανόπτης, 'all-seeing', compounded of παν- (see **pan-**) and I.-E. base **ok*^{w}-, 'to see', whence also ὀπτός, 'seen; visible', ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See **optic.**

panopticon, n., 1) an optical instrument; 2) a circular prison. — Compounded of **pan-** and Gk. ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See prec. word.

panorama, n. — Lit. 'a complete view'; compounded of Gk. παν- (see **pan-**) and ὅρᾱμα, 'that which is seen, view, sight', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see'. See **cosmorama** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *panoram-ic*, *panoram-ic-al*, adjs., *panoramic-al-ly*, adv., *panoram-ist*, n.

panpsychism, n. the doctrine that all nature has a psychic aspect. — Lit. 'the doctrine that all is psychic', compounded of **pan-,** Gk. ψῡχή, 'soul' (see **psyche**), and suff. **-ism.**

panpsychist, n., and adj., an adherent of panpsychism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *panpsychist-ic*, adj.

Panslav, Panslavic, adj., pertaining to all the Slavic races; pertaining to Panslavism. — See **Panslavism.**

Panslavism, n., movement toward the unification of all the Slavic races. — G. *Panslavismus*, compounded of **pan-, Slav** and suff. **-ism**; orig. a linguistic term coined in 1826 by Herkel in his *Elementa universalis linguae slavonicae.*

pansophism, n., claim to universal wisdom. — Fr. Gk. πάνσοφος, 'all-wise, all-clever', compounded of παν- (see **pan-**) and σοφός, 'wise, clever'. See **sophism.**

pansophist, n. — See prec. word and **sophist.**

pansophy, n., universal wisdom. — See **pansophism** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *pansoph-ic*, *pansoph-ic-al*, adjs., *pansoph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pansy, n. — MF. (= F.) *pensée*, 'thought; pansy', prop. pp. of *penser*, 'to think', fr. L. *pēnsāre*, 'to weigh carefully, examine, ponder, consider' (see **pensive**); so called because it is regarded as the symbol of thought or remembrance.

pant, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *panten*, fr. MF. *pantoisier*, *pantesier*, 'to be out of breath' (whence also F. *pantois*, 'out of breath, amazed'), fr. VL. **pantasiāre*, 'to have visions', hence 'to be amazed', fr. **pantasia*, for L. *phantasia*, fr. Gk. φαντασίᾱ, 'appearance; imagination'. See **phantasm.**

Derivatives: *pant*, n., *pant-ing*, adj., *pant-ing-ly*, adv.

pant-, form of **panto-** before a vowel.

Pantagruel, n., a character in Rabelais' work of that name.

Derivative: *Pantagruel-ian*, adj.

Pantagruelism, n., coarse humor resembling that of Pantagruel. — F. *pantagruélisme*, fr. *Pantagruel*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Pantagruelist, n., an imitator of Pantagruel. — F. *pantagruéliste*, fr. *Pantagruel*. See **Pantagruel** and **-ist.**

Derivative: *Pantagruelist-ic*, adj.

pantalets, also **pantalettes,** n. pl. — Dimin. formed fr. **pantaloon.**

pantaloon, n., in old Italian comedies, a foolish old man wearing tight trousers. — MF. (= F.) *Pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, *Pantaleone*, a character representing the Venetian in Italian comedy, from the Venetian saint *Pantaleone*, a name of Greek origin, which lit. means 'entirely lion'. See **pan-** and **leonine.**

Derivatives: *pantaloon*, intr. v., *pantaloon-ery*, n.

pantaloons, n. pl., trousers. — Orig. 'tight trousers', i.e. 'trousers resembling those worn by the pantaloon'. See prec. word.

pantechnicon, n., 1) orig. a bazaar where all kinds of things of art were sold; 2) a warehouse where furniture is stored; 3) a furniture van. — Coined fr. **pan-** and Gk. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός, 'pertaining to art', fr. τέχνη, 'art'. See **technic.**

pantheism, n. — F. *panthéisme*, lit. 'the doctrine that 'all is God'; formed on analogy of *panthéiste* (see **pantheist**) fr. **pan-** and Gk. θεός, 'God'. See 1st **theism.**

pantheist, n., an adherent of pantheism. — Coined by the Irish deist John Toland (1670-1722) in 1705. Cp. Gk. πάνθειος, 'common to all gods', fr. παν- (see **pan-**) and θεός, 'god'. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *pantheist-ic*, *pantheist-ic-al*, adjs., *pantheist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

panthelism, n., the doctrine that all is based on will. — Coined by the German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860) fr. **pan-** and Gk. θέλειν, 'to will', which is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *želěti*, 'to wish', Arm. *geł-ǰ*, 'wish'. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

pantheon, n., a temple for all the gods. — L. *Pantheon*, fr. Gk. Πάνθειον (scil. ἱερόν), 'temple consecrated to all gods', esp. denoting the Pantheon at Rome, prop. neut. of πάνθειος, 'of all gods', which is compounded of παν- (see **pan-**) and θεῖος, 'of, or sacred to, a god', fr. θεός, 'god'. See **theo-.**

panther, n., the leopard. — ME. *pantere*, *panter*, fr. OF. *pantere* (F. *panthère*), fr. L. *panthera*, fr. Gk. πανθήρ, which is of Indian origin; cp. OI. *puṇḍárīkam*, 'tiger', which means perh. lit. 'the yellowish (animal)', and is rel. to *pāṇḍaraḥ*, 'whitish yellow'.

Derivative: *panther-ess*, n.

pantile, n. — Compounded of **pan** and **tile.**

Derivatives: *pantil-ed*, adj., *pantil-ing*, n.

pantisocracy, n., ideal (Utopian) community in which all were to have the same rights. — Lit. 'equal rule of all'; coined fr. Gk. παντ- (see **pant-**) and ἰσοκρατίᾱ, 'equality of power'. See **isocracy.**

pantler, n., the officer in charge of the pantry (*archaic*). — ME. *pantere*, *pantelere*, *pantlere*, fr. OF. *panetier*, 'pantler', fr. ML. *pānetārius*, 'baker', fr. L. *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry.** The change of ME. *pantere* to *pantelere*, *pantlere*, is prob. due to the influence of *botelere*, 'butler'.

panto-, before a vowel **pant-,** combining form meaning 'all'. — Gk. παντο-, παντ-, fr. παντός, gen. of πᾶς (masc.), πᾶν (neut.), 'all'. See **pan-.**

pantofle, pantoffle, n., slipper. — ME. *pantufle*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pantoufle*, fr. It. *pantofola*, fr. MGk. παντόφελλος, 'whole cork', which is compounded of Gk. παντο- (see **panto-**) and φελλός, 'cork'. See **phello-.**

pantograph, n., an instrument for copying drawings, plans etc. — Lit. 'all-writer', compounded of **panto-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *pantograph*, tr. v., *pantograph-er*, n., *pantograph-ic*, *pantograph-ic-al*, adjs., *pantograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pantograph-y*, n.

pantology, n., a system comprehending all knowledge. — Compounded of **panto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *pantolog-ic*, *pantolog-ic-al*, adjs., *pantolog-ist*, n.

pantomime, n., an actor in a dumb show; a dumb show. — F., fr. L. *pantomīmus*, fr. Gk. παντόμῖμος, 'pantomimic actor', lit. 'all-imitating', compounded of παντο- (see **panto-**) and μῖμος, 'imitator'. See **mime.**

Derivatives: *pantomime*, tr. and intr. v., *pantomim-ic*, adj. and n., *pantomim-ic-al*, adj., *pantomim-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pantomim-ic-ry*, n., *pantomim-ist*, n.

pantoscope, n., a wide-angled lens. — Com-

pounded of **panto-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivative: *pantoscop-ic*, adj.

pantothenate, n., a salt of pantothenic acid (*chem.*) — See next word and chem. suff. **-ate.**

pantothenic, adj., designating a B-complex vitamin acid, $C_9H_{17}O_5N$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πάντοθεν, 'from all quarters, on every side' (see **panto-**); so called in allusion to the various sources in which this acid was found.

pantoum, n., a series of rhyming quatrains. — Malay; cp. **pantun.**

pantry, n. — ME. *panetrie, pantrie*, fr. OF. *paneterie*, 'a place where bread is kept', fr. ML. *pānētāria, pānitāria*, 'a place where bread is made', fr. L. *pānis*, 'bread', fr. I.-E. base **pā-*, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also *pā-bulum*, 'food,-fother'. See **food** and cp. **pabulum.** Cp. also **panada, panetela, panification, pannage, pannier, pantler, companion, company, impanate.**

pants, n. pl. — Abbreviation of **pantaloons.**

pantun, n., a Malay verse form consisting of four lines rhyming *abab*. — Malay. Cp. **pantoum.**

pañuelo, n., a kerchief. — Sp., 'kerchief, handkerchief', dimin. of *paño*, fr. L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, 'piece of cloth'. See **pawn,** 'pledge', and cp. **pane, panel.**

Panurge, n., companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais' work of this name. — F., fr. Gk. πανοῦργος, 'ready to do anything', compounded of παν- (see **pan-**) and ἔργον, 'work', which is cogn. with OE. *weorc*, etc., 'work'. See **work** and cp. **ergon** and words there referred to.

pap, n., nipple. — ME. *pappe*, prob. of Scand. origin; from the I.-E. imitative base **pap-*, 'to swell', whence also L. *papula*, 'a swelling, pimple', *papilla*, 'nipple', Lith. *pāpas*, 'nipple', Lett. *pâpa, pāpis*, 'swelling, pustule'. See **papula.**

pap, n., soft food for infants. — A child's lip word; cp. MHG., Du. *pap*, G. *Pappe*, 'pap', L. *pappa*, 'pap', *pappāre*, 'to eat pap, to eat', and Gk. πάππα (voc.), 'o father'. See **papa,** 'father', and cp. **pamper.** *Pap* in this sense is not rel. to *pap*, 'nipple'.
Derivative: *pap*, tr. v., to feed with pap.

papa, n., father. — F. *papa*, fr. L. *pāpa*, 'father', orig. a child's lip word for father. Cp. Gk. πάππα (voc.), 'o father', παπᾶς, 'father', πάππος, 'grandfather, ancestor', which are also orig. child's lip words. L. *pappa*, 'pap', is of the same origin; see **pap,** 'food'. Cp. **pappus.**

papa, n., pope; parish priest. — Eccles L. *pāpa*, 'bishop; pope', fr. L. *pāpa*, 'father'. See prec. word and cp. **pope.**

papable, adj., qualified for the papacy. — F., fr. It. *papabile*. See prec. word and **-able.**

papacy, n. — ME. *papacie*, fr. ML. *papatia*, fr. Eccles. L. *pāpa*, 'pope'. See **papa** and **-acy.**

papain, n., a vegetable enzyme (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **papaya** with subst. suff. **-in.**

papal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *papal*, fr. Eccles. L. *pāpālis*, fr. *pāpa*, 'pope'. See **papa** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *papal-ism*, n., *papal-ist*, n., *papal-ist-ic*, adj., *papal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *papal-iz-ation*, n., *papal-iz-er*, n.

Papaver, n., a genus of plants, the poppy (*bot.*) — L. *papāver*, 'poppy', which prob. stands for **papā-wes*, and derives from the imitative base **pap-*, 'to swell, blow', whence also *papula*, 'a swelling, pimple'. See **papula** and cp. **poppy.** For the formation of the word cp. L. *cadāver*, 'dead body, carcass', fr. *cadere*, 'to fall'.

Papaveraceae, n. pl., the poppy family (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *papāver*, 'poppy'. See prec. word.

papaveraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

papaverine, n., an alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) obtained from opium (*chem.*) — See **Papaver** and chem. suff. **-ine.**

papaverous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, poppy. — See **Papaver** and **-ous.**

papaw, n., the papaya. — Sp. *papayo*, 'papaw tree', *papaya*, 'fruit of the papaw tree'; of Caribbean origin. Cp. **papaya.**

papaya, n., 1) a tropical tree; 2) its fruit. — Sp., 'fruit of the papaw tree', fr. *papayo*, 'papaw tree'. See **papaw.**

paper, n. — ME. *papire, papir*, fr. OF. (= F.) *papier*, fr. L. *papȳrus*, 'papyrus, paper made of papyrus stalk', fr. Gk. πάπῡρος, 'papyrus'. See **papyrus.**
Derivatives: *paper*, tr. v., *paper-ing*, n., *paper-y*, adj.

papeterie, n., a box for paper and other writing materials. — F., fr. *papetier*, 'papermaker', fr. *papier*, 'paper'. See prec. word and **-ery.**

papier-mâché, n., paper pulp molded into various objects. — F., lit. 'chewed paper', fr. L. *papȳrus*, 'papyrus, paper', and *masticātus*, pp. of *masticāre*, 'to chew'. See **paper** and **masticate.**

Papilio, n., a genus of butterflies (*zool.*) — L. *pāpiliō*, 'butterfly'; cogn. with OE. *fīfealde*, 'butterfly', OS. *fīfoldara*, ON. *fīfrildi*, OHG. *vīvaltra*, MHG. *vīvalter*, G. *Falter*, of s.m. These words derive from the reduplicated form of the I.-E. base **pel-*, 'to shake, swing'. Cp. Lith. *piepala*, Lett. *paîpala*, 'quail', which are from the same reduplicated base. Cp. **papillon, pavilion.** For derivatives of the simple base **pel-* see **polemic.**
Derivative: *papilion-aceous*, adj.

Papilionidae, n. pl., name of a family of butterflies (*zool.*) — See prec. word and **-idae.**

papilla, n., any nipplelike protuberance. — L., 'nipple', rel. to *papula*, 'a swelling, pimple'. See **papula.**
Derivatives: *papill-ar, papill-ary, papill-ate, papill-ose*, adjs., *papill-os-ity*, n.

papilloma, n., tumor on the skin (*med.*) — A ModL. hybrid formed fr. L. *papilla*, 'nipple', with suff. **-oma** (fr. Gk. **-ωμα**).
Derivative: *papillomat-ous*, adj.

papillon, n., name of a breed of dog. — F., lit. 'butterfly', fr. L. *pāpiliōnem*, acc. of *pāpiliō*, 'butterfly' (see **Papilio**); so called from the shape of its ears. Cp. **papillote.**

papillote, n., curl paper. — F., back formation fr. *papilloter*, 'to blink, twinkle; to put (hair) into curl paper', fr. *papillot*, 'a small butterfly', fr. *papillon*, 'butterfly'. See **papillon.**

papist, n., an adherent of the Pope — MF. (= F.) *papiste*, fr. *pape*, 'Pope', fr. Eccles. L. *pāpa*, 'pope'. See **papacy** and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *papist-ic, papist-ic-al*, adjs., *papist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *papist-ry*, n.

papoose, n., a North American Indian baby. — Algonquian *papoos*, 'child'.

pappus, n., a downy appendage of certain fruits (*bot.*) — L., 'an old man, grandfather; the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants', fr. Gk. πάππος, 'an old man, grandfather', orig. a child's lip word. See **papa,** 'father', and cp. the second element in **Aplopappus.**
Derivatives: *papp-ose, papp-ous, papp-y*, adjs.

pappy, n., father. — Dimin. of **papa.**

paprika, n., the fruit of *Capsicum tetragonum.* — G. *Paprika*, fr. Hung. *paprika*, fr. Serbian *pàprika*, a dimin. formed fr. ModGk. πίπερι, 'pepper', fr. Gk. πέπερι. See **pepper.**

Papuan, n. and adj. — Fr. Malay *papuwah*, 'curled, frizzle-haired'. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

papula, papule, n., a pimple. — L. *papula*, 'a swelling, pimple', from the imitative base **pap-*, 'to swell', whence also OI. *pippalī*, 'berry, peppercorn', Lith. *pāpas*, 'nipple', Lett. *pâpa, pāpis*, 'swelling, pustule'; cp. **pap,** 'nipple'. The nasalized form of the same base appears in L. *pampinus*, 'tendril of vine'; see **pampiniform** and cp. **pimple.** Cp. also **pepper.**
Derivatives: *papul-ar, papul-ate, papul-at-ed*, adjs., *papul-ation*, n., *papul-ose, papul-ous*, adjs.

papuliferous, adj., having pimples. — Lit. 'bearing pimples'; compounded of L. *papula*, 'a swelling, pimple', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and **-ferous.**

papulo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to papulae'. — See **papula.**

papyro-, combining form meaning 'papyrus'. — Fr. Gk. πάπῡρος. See **papyrus.**

papyrograph, n., an instrument for multiplying copies of writings. — Compounded of **papyro-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *papyrograph*, tr. v., *papyrograph-er*, n., *papyrograph-ic*, adj., *papyrograph-y*, n.

papyrology, n., the study of papyri. — Compounded of **papyro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *papyrolog-ic-al*, adj., *papyrolog-ist*, n.

papyrus, n. — ME. *papirus*, fr. L. *papȳrus*, fr. Gk. πάπῡρος, 'papyrus', which is of unknown etymology; said to be of Egyptian origin. Cp. **paper, taper.**
Derivatives: *papyr-aceous, papyr-al, papyr-ian, papyr-ine, papyr-itious*, adjs.

par, n., equality, equal value. — L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair,** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *par*, tr. v.

par, n. (*colloq.*) — Short for **paragraph.**

par-, form of **para-,** 'beside', before a vowel.

par-, pref. in words of French origin meaning 'by'. — F. *par-*, fr. *par*, 'through, by', fr. L. *per.* See **per-.**

para, n., name of a Turkish and a Yugoslavian coin. — Turk. *pārah*, fr. Pers. *pārah*, 'piece'.

para-, before a vowel **par-,** pref. used in the senses 'by the side of, beside, past, beyond; contrary, wrong, irregular, abnormal'. — Gk. παρα-, παρ-, fr. παρά, from beside, beyond, against, contrary to', cogn. with OI. *pára*, 'beyond', *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', Avestic *para, parō*, 'before', Hitt. *parā*, 'on, forth', Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for, in favor of', *prae*, 'before', *per*, 'through', Goth. *faúr*, 'along', OE. *for-*, 'off, away'. See **fore,** adv., and cp. **per, peri-, pre-, preter-, pro-.**

para-, combining form meaning 'that which protects from', as in *parachute, parapet, parasol.* — Fr. It. *para*, imper. of *parare*, 'to ward off', fr. L. *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and cp. **parry, spar,** 'to fight with the fists'.

parabasis, n., choral part in Greek comedy. — Gk. παράβασις, 'a going aside', fr. παραβαίνειν, 'to go aside', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **basis.**

parablast, n., the yolk of an ovum (*embryol.*) — Compounded of **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**
Derivative: *parablast-ic*, adj.

parable, n. — ME., fr. MF. *parabole, parable* (F. *parable*), fr. L. *parabola*, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, parable', lit. 'a throwing beside, juxtaposition', fr. παραβάλλειν, 'to throw beside', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **parabola, palabra, parol, parole,** which are doublets of *parable.*
Derivative: *parable*, tr. and intr. v.

parabola, n., one of the three conic sections (*geom.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'a throwing beside, laying side by side; application, comparison, analogy'; see prec. word. The Pythagoreans used the word παραβολή if the base of a figure, that was to be constructed so that it should be equal in area to a given figure of different shape, proved to be equal to the base of the original figure. Apollonius of Perga, 'the Great Geometer', who lived in the 3rd cent. B.C.E., applied this term for the first time to denote the *parabola* (in his Conica 1, 11), in reference to the circumstance that the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa, *applied to* the para-

meter; see T. L. Heath, Apollonius of Perga, Treatise on Conic Sections, Cambridge University Press, 1896, Introduction, p. LXXX. Cp. *ellipse* and *hyperbola*.

parabolic, adj., 1) pertaining to a parable; 2) resembling a parabola. — L. *parabolicus*, fr. Gk. παραβολικός, 'expressive of comparison, figurative', fr. παραβολή. See **parabola** and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *parabolic-al*, adj., *parabolic-al-ism*, n., *parabolic-al-ly*, adv.

parabolist, n., one who tells parables. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, analogy'. See **parable.**

parabolize, tr. v., 1) to tell in a parable or parables; 2) to make parabolic in shape. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. παραβολή, 'comparison, analogy'. See **parable,** resp. **parabola.**
Derivatives: *paraboliz-ation*, n., *paraboliz-er*, n.

paraboloid, n., a solid generated by the rotation of a parabola around its axis (*geom.*) — Compounded of **parabola** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

paracentesis, n., perforation (*surgery*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν, 'to pierce at the side', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and κεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad, pierce'. See **center.**

paracentric, also **paracentrical,** adj., moving from the center. — Compounded of **para-,** 'beside', and **centric,** resp. **centrical.**
Derivative: *paracentric*, n.

parachor, n., name of a constant in chemistry. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. χῶρος, 'definite space', which is rel. to χώρᾱ, 'space, country', χωρίς, 'separately, apart'. See **chori-.**

parachordal, adj., situated beside the notochord (*embryol.*) — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', **chord,** and adj. suff. **-al.**

parachroma, n., discoloration (*med.*) — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color of the skin, color'. See **chrome.**
Derivatives: *parachromat-ism*, n., *parachromat-ic*, adj.

parachronism, n., chronological error in which a date is set too late. — Irregularly formed fr. **para-,** 'beside, beyond', and Gk. χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic** and **-ism** and cp. **anachronism, metachronism.**

parachute, n. — F., lit. 'that which protects', a hybrid coined by the French aeronaut François Blanchard (1753-1809), fr. **para-,** 'that which protects', and *chute*, 'fall'. See **chute.**
Derivatives: *parachute*, tr. and intr. v., *parachut-ic*, adj., *parachut-ism*, n., *parachut-ist*, n.

paraclete, n., advocate. — OF. *paraclet*, fr. Late L. *paraclētus*, fr. Gk. παράκλητος, 'advocate', verbal adj. of παρακαλεῖν, 'to call to aid, to summon, invite, console, exhort, encourage', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and καλεῖν, 'to call', which is cogn. with L. *calāre*, 'to proclaim, call, shout', *clāmāre*, 'to shout, cry aloud, call, declare', *clāmor*, 'a loud cry', *clārus*, 'clear, bright'. See **claim,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

paracme, n., the stage of degeneration after maturity (*biol.*) — Gk. παρακμή, 'point at which the prime is past, decay', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside, beyond') and ἀκμή, 'point, edge, prime of life'. See **acme.**

paracusia, paracusis, n., abnormal sense of hearing (*med.*) — Gk. παράκουσις, 'defect of hearing', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἄκουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀκούειν, 'to hear'. See **acoustic** and cp. words there referred to.

paracymene, n., a colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) obtained from oils of cumin, thyme, etc. (*chem.*) — Compounded of **para-,** 'beside', and **cymene.**

parade, n. — F., fr. Sp. *parada*, 'halt, stop, suspension, parade', fr. *parar*, 'to stop, halt, prepare', rel. to It. *parare*, 'to prepare, ward off', fr. L. *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and **-ade** and cp. **para-,** 'that which protects'.
Derivatives: *parade*, tr. and intr. v., *parad-er*, n., *parad-ing*, adj., *parad-ing-ly*, adv.

paradigm, n., example (esp. in grammar) — F. *paradigme*, fr. Late L. *paradigma*, fr. Gk. παράδειγμα, 'pattern, model', fr. παραδεικνύναι, 'to exhibit, represent', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to show, tell'. See **diction.**

paradigmatic, paradigmatical, adj. — Gk. παραδειγματικός, 'serving as a pattern or model', fr. παράδειγμα, gen. παραδείγματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *paradigmatical-ly*, adv.

paradisaic, paradisaical, adj. — Formed fr. **paradise** on analogy of **Hebraic.**
Derivative: *paradisaical-ly*, adv.

paradise, n. — ME. *paradis*, fr. OF. (= F.) *paradis*, fr. Late L. *paradīsus*, fr. Gk. παράδεισος, 'park, the garden of Eden, paradise', a word of Old Persian origin; cp. Avestic *pairidaēza*, 'an enclosure', whence Heb. *pardēs*, 'park, garden' (whence Aram. *pardēs*, *pardēsā*, of s.m.). Avestic *pairidaēza* is compounded of *pairi*, 'around', and *daēza*, 'wall'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. περί, 'around, about'; see **peri-.** The second element is cogn. with OIr. *digen*, 'firm, solid' (orig. 'kneaded into a compact mass'), Gk. τεῖχος, 'wall', L. *fingere*, 'to form, fashion', Goth. *deigan*, 'to smear', OE. *dāg*, etc., 'dough'. See **dough** and cp. **deha, fiction** and the first element in **dizdar.** Cp. also **parvis,** which is a doublet of *paradise*.
Derivatives: *paradisaic* (q.v.), *paradisiac(al)* (q.v.), *paradis-ial*, *paradis-ian*, *paradis-ic*, *paradis-ic-al*, adjs.

Paradisea, n., the typical genus of birds of paradise. — ModL., fem. of ML. *paradīseus*, 'pertaining to paradise', fr. Late L. *paradīsus*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *paradise-an*, adj., pertaining to birds of paradise.

paradisiacal, also **paradisiac** adj., pertaining to, or resembling, paradise. — Late L. *paradīsiacus*, fr. L. *paradīsus*. See **paradise** and suff. **-ac** and **-al.**

parados, n., parapet behind a trench. — F., prop. 'defense from the rear', coined fr. **para-,** 'that which protects', and F. *dos*, 'back', fr. L. *dorsum*. See **dorso-.**

paradox, n., a statement seemingly absurd, yet really true. — F. *paradoxe*, fr. L. *paradoxum*, fr. Gk. παράδοξον, 'paradox', prop. neut. of the adjective παράδοξος, 'contrary to expectation, incredible, marvelous', which is formed fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside, contrary to') and δόξα, 'opinion, expectation'. See **doxastic** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *paradox*, tr. and intr. v., *paradox-al*, *paradox-ial*, *paradox-ic-al*, adjs., *paradox-ic-al-ly*, adv., *paradox-ic-al-ity*, n., *paradox-ic-al-ness*, n., *paradox-ist*, n.

paradoxy, n., a paradox; paradoxical quality. — Gk. παραδοξίᾱ, 'marvelousness', fr. παράδοξος. See prec word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

paraffin, n. — Lit., 'of small affinity', coined by the German chemist Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1830 fr. L. *par(um)*, 'little', and *affīnis*, 'connected with, related to'; so called by him because of its comparative lack of chemical affinity. L. *parum* is cogn. with *parvus*, 'small', *paucus*, 'little', Gk. παῦρος, 'small'; see **paucity.** For the etymology of L. *affīnis* see **affine.**

paraform, n., a white powder (*chem.*)— Abbreviation of *paraformaldehyde*. See **para-,** 'beside', and **formaldehyde.**

paragenesis, n., the formation of minerals in close contact (*geol.*) — Lit.'mutual formation'. Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See **genesis.**

paragenetic, adj. — See prec. word and **genetic.**

paragoge, n., addition of a sound at the end of a word (*grammar*). — Late L. *paragōgē*, fr. Gk. παραγωγή, 'a leading by or past, variation, addition', fr. παράγειν, 'to lead by or past', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἄγειν, 'to lead', which is cogn. with L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **-agogue** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *paragog-ic*, *paragog-ic-al*, adjs., *paragog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

paragon, n., a pattern of excellence. — F. *paragon* (now *parangon*), fr. It. *paragone*, 'touchstone, test, comparison, model', fr. Gk. παρακονᾶν, 'to sharpen, whet', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἀκόνη, 'whetstone', which is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', ἀκίς, 'pointed object, needle', ἄκρος, 'sharp', fr. I.-E. base ***ak-**, 'sharp, pointed; stone'. See **acrid.**
Derivative: *paragon*, tr. v., to compare.

paragonite, n., a kind of mica resembling common mica, but containing sodium instead of potassium (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. Gk. παράγων, 'misleading', pres. part. of παράγειν, 'to lead by or past; to lead aside, mislead'. See **para-goge** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

paragraph, n. — OF. (= F.) *paragraphe*, fr. ML. *paragraphus*, fr. Gk. παράγραφος, 'a line drawn in the margin', lit. 'anything written beside', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.** Cp. **paraph,** which is a doublet of *paragraph*.
Derivatives: *paragraph*, tr. and intr. v., *paragraph-er*, n., *paragraph-ic*, *paragraph-ic-al*, adjs., *paragraph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *paragraph-ist*, n., *paragraph-ist-ic-al*, adj., *paragraph-y*, n.

Paraguay tea, mate. — Named after the S. American republic *Paraguay*.

paraheliotropic, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

paraheliotropism, n., tendency of leaves to place themselves in a plane parallel to the sun's rays. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **heliotropism.**

parahypnosis, n., sleep suggestive of, but not necessarily caused by, hypnosis. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **hypnosis.**

parahypnotic, adj. — See prec. word and **hypnotic.**

parakeet, also spelled **parrakeet,** n. — MF. *paroquet* (F. *perroquet*), fr. It. *parrocchetto*, prop. 'little priest', a diminutive facetiously formed fr. *parroco*, 'parish priest', fr. Eccles L. *parochus*, for *paroecus*, fr. Gk. πάροικος, 'living beside'. See **parish** and cp. **parrot.** Cp. also Provenç. *perucat*, 'resembling a parrot; fine hair dress' (see **peruke**).

parakinesis, parakinesia, n., irregular movement of motor. — ModL., coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. κίνησις, 'movement', fr. κῑνεῖν, 'to move'. See **kinesis.**

parakinetic, adj. — See prec. word and **kinetic.**

parakite, n., a tailless kite used in meteorology. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **kite.**

paralalia, n., a speech defect. — Medical L., coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. λαλίᾱ, 'talk, chat, speech', fr. λαλός, 'talkative, loquacious'. See **Lalage** and cp. **Eulalia, mogilalia.** Cp. also **lull.**

paraldehyde, n., a hypnotic drug. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **aldehyde.**

paraleipsis, paralipsis, n., a rhetorical device to stress a point by stating that it is too obvious to be mentioned. — Gk. παράλειψις, 'neglect, disregard, omission', fr. παραλείπειν, 'to leave out, omit', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and λείπειν, 'to leave'. See **relinquish** and cp. **eclipse, ellipse, ellipsis, elliptoid.**

parallactic, adj., pertaining to a parallax. — Gk. παραλλακτικός, 'pertaining to change', fr. παραλλακτός, 'liable to change', verbal adj. of παραλλάσσειν, 'to change'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *parallactic-al-ly*, adv.

parallax, n., apparent change in the position of an object. — F. *parallaxe*, fr. Gk. παράλλαξις, 'change', fr. παραλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἀλλάσσειν, 'to change', fr. ἄλλος, 'other'. See **allo-** and cp. **allactite** and words there referred to.

parallel, adj. — F. *parallèle*, fr. L. *parallēlus*, fr. Gk. παράλληλος, 'parallel', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ἀλλήλων, 'of one another', reduplication of ἄλλος, 'other'. See **allelo-**.
Derivatives: *parallel*, n. and tr. v., *parallel-ism*, n., *parallel-ist*, n., *parallel-ist-ic*, adj.

parallelize, tr. v., to render parallel. — Gk. παραλληλίζειν, 'to place side by side', fr. παράλληλος. See prec. word and **-ize.**

parallelepiped, parallelopipedon, n., a prism with six faces, each of which is a parallelogram (*geom.*) — Gk. παραλληλεπίπεδον, 'body with parallel surfaces', fr. παράλληλος, 'parallel', and ἐπίπεδον, 'plane surface', prop. neut. of the adj. ἐπίπεδος, 'on the ground, plane, superficial', fr. ἐπί, 'on', and πέδον, 'ground, earth', which is cogn. with OI. *padám*, 'step, track', Arm. *het*, gen. *hetoy*, 'track', Lith. *pėdà*, 'track', and L. *peda*, 'footstep', *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', ON. *fet*, 'step', Goth. *fōtus*, OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **parallel, epi-** and **foot.**

parallelogram, n.—F. *parallélogramme*, fr. Late L. *parallēlogrammum*, fr. Gk. παραλληλόγραμμον, prop. neut. of the adj. παραλληλόγραμμος, 'bounded by parallel lines', fr. παράλληλος, 'parallel', and the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See **parallel** and **-gram.**
Derivatives: *parallelogrammat-ic, parallelogrammat-ic-al, parallelogramm-ic, parallelogramm-ic-al*, adjs.

paralogism, n., false reasoning. — F. *paralogisme*, fr. L. *paralogismus*, fr. Gk. παραλογισμός, 'false reasoning', fr. παραλογίζεσθαι. See **paralogize** and **-ism.**

paralogist, n., one who reasons falsely. — F. *paralogiste*, fr. Gk. παραλογιστής, 'one who reasons falsely', fr. παραλογίζεσθαι. See next word.
Derivative: *paralogist-ic*, adj.

paralogize, intr. v., to reason falsely — Gk. παραλογίζεσθαι, 'to reason falsely', fr. παράλογος, 'beyond reason, beyond calculation', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside, beyond') and λόγος, 'word, speech, reason'. See **logos** and **-ize.**

paralysant, adj. — See **paralyzant.**

paralysis, n., partial or complete incapacity of motion or sensation (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. παράλυσις, 'disabling of the nerves, paralysis', fr. παραλύειν, 'to loosen, detach, disable, enfeeble', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and λύειν, 'to unfasten, loosen, slacken', which is cogn. with L. *luere*, 'to loose, release; to atone for, expiate', OE. *for-lēosan*, 'to lose; to destroy', *losian*, 'to perish, be lost'. See **lose** and cp. **-lysis.** Cp. also **palsy,** which is a doublet of *paralysis*.

paralytic, adj. and n. — ME. *peralitik*, fr. MF. *paralitique* (F. *paralytique*), fr. L. *paralyticus*, fr. Gk. παραλυτικός, fr. πάραλυσις. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *paralytic-al-ly*, adv.

paralyzant, also spelled **paralysant,** adj., causing paralysis. — Formed fr. **paralyze** with suff. **-ant.**

paralyze, tr. v. — F. *paralyser*, fr. *paralysie*. See **paralysis.**
Derivatives: *paralyz-ation*, n., *paralyz-er*, n.

paramatta, n., name of a light dress fabric. — From *Paramatta*, name of a town in New South Wales, Australia.

Paramecium, n., name of a ciliate infusorian (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. παραμήκης, 'oblong, oval', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside, beyond') and μῆκος, 'length', which is rel. to μακρός, 'long', and cogn. with L. *macer*, 'thin', and ON. *magr*, OE. *mæger*, 'thin'. See **macro-, meager.** For the ending see 1st **-ium.**

parameter, n., a variable constant (*math.*) — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *parametr-al, parametr-ic* (qq. v.), *parametric-al*, adjs.

parametral, parametric, adj., pertaining to a parameter. — See **parameter** and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ic.**

parametric, adj., near the uterus. — See **parametrium.**

parametritis, n., inflammation of the parametrium (*med.*) — Medical L. See next word and **-itis.**
Derivative: *parametrit-ic*, adj.

parametrium, n., the connective tissue around the uterus (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and μήτρᾱ, 'womb', which is rel. to μήτηρ, 'mother'. See **mother** and cp. **metro-**, 'uterine'.

paramnesia, n., distortion of memory (*med.*) — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. μνήσιος, 'pertaining to memory', which is rel. to μνᾶσθαι, 'to remember'. See **mnesic** and 1st **-ia.**

paramo, n., a high treeless plain in South America. — Sp. *páramo*, 'desert, paramo', fr. L. *paramus*, a word of ancient Spanish origin.

paramorphic, adj. — See **paramorphism** and **-ic.**

paramorphine, n., thebaine. — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and **morphine.**

paramorphism, n., the alteration of one mineral to another of the same chemical composition (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **para-**, 'beside', and **morphism.**

paramount, adj. — OF. *paramont*, 'that which is at the top', compounded of *par*, 'by' (fr. L. *per-*), and *amont* (fr. *a mont*), 'uphill, above'. See **per-** and **amount.**
Derivatives: *paramount*, n., *paramount-cy*, n., *paramount-ly*, adv., *paramount-ness*, n.

paramour, n., lover of a married person. — ME., fr. OF. *par amour*, 'by love', fr. *par*, 'by, through' (fr. L. *per*), and *amour*, 'love', fr. L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*, 'love'. See **per-** and **amorous.**

paranephric, adj., near the kidney (*anat.*) — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephritic.**

paranephritis, n., inflammation of the paranephros (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **paranephros** with suff. **-itis.**

paranephros, n., the suprarenal gland. — Medical L. See **paranephric.**

parang, n., a short, heavy knife used by the Dyaks. — Malay.

paranoia, also **paranoea,** n., mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions (*psychiatry*). — Medical L. *paranoia*, fr. Gk. παράνοια, 'derangement, madness', fr. παράνοος, 'demented, distracted', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside, beyond') and νόος, νοῦς, 'mind'. See **nous** and 1st **-ia.**
Derivatives: *paranoi-ac*, adj. and n., *paranoi-ic*, adj. and n.

paranoid, adj., resembling paranoia. — Compounded of Medical L. *paranoia* (see prec. word) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; see **-oid.** For the contraction of *paranoia* and *-oid* into *paranoid* see *haplology* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *paranoid*, n., *paranoid-al*, adj.

paranymph, n., groomsman or bridesmaid in ancient Greece. — L. *paranymphus*, fr. Gk. παράνυμφος, 'groomsman, bridesmaid', lit. 'being beside the groom or bride', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and νύμφη, 'bride'. See **nymph.**

parapegm, parapegma, n., a tablet set up containing some public information. — L. *parapēgma*, fr. Gk. παράπηγμα, 'something fixed beside', from the stem of παραπηγνύναι, 'to fix beside', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and πηγνύναι, 'to make firm, fix', fr. I.-E. base ***pāĝ-**, ***pāk-**, 'to fix, join together, unite'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to.

parapet, n., a protective wall. — F., fr. It. *parapetto*, which is compounded of *parare*, 'to ward off' (see **para-**, 'that which protects'), and *petto*, 'breast', fr. L. *pectus*, 'breast'. See **pectoral.**
Derivative: *parapet-ed*, adj.

paraph, n., a flourish made after a signature. — MF. *paraffe* (F. *paraphe*), orig. meaning 'paragraph', fr. ML. *paraphus*, contraction of *paragraphus*. See **paragraph.**

paraph, tr. v. — F. *parapher*, 'to put one's initials to, to sign', fr. *paraphe*. See **paraph,** n.

paraphernalia, n., personal belongings. — ML. *paraphernālia* (short for *paraphernālia bona*, 'paraphernal goods'), neut. pl. of Late L. *paraphernālis*, 'pertaining to the *parapherna*', fr. L. *parapherna* (pl.), 'the property of a married woman besides her dowry', fr. Gk. παράφερνα (pl.) 'goods which a bride brings over and above her dowry', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside, beyond') and φερνή, 'dowry', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bring'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

paraphia, n., abnormal sense of touch (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside, contrary to', and Gk. ἁφή, 'touch', which is rel. to ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle', ἅψις, 'a fastening'. See **apsis** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st. suff. **-ia.**

paraphrase, n., a free rendering. — F., fr. L. *paraphrasis*, fr. Gk. παράφρασις, 'paraphrase', fr. παραφράζειν, 'to say the same thing in other words, to paraphrase', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell'. See **phrase** and cp. **periphrase, metaphrase.**
Derivatives: *paraphrase*, tr. and intr. v., *paraphras-er*, n.

paraphrasis, n., paraphrase. — L. See prec. word.

paraphrastic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, a paraphrase. — ML. *paraphrasticus*, fr. Gk. παραφραστικός, fr. παραφραστής, 'one who paraphrases', fr. παραφράζειν, 'to paraphrase'. See **paraphrase.**
Derivative: *paraphrastic-al-ly*, adv.

paraphrenia, n., dementia precox (*psychiatry*). — Medical L., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', Gk. φρήν, 'mind', and 1st suff. **-ia.** See **phrenetic.**
Derivative: *paraphren-ic*, adj.

paraphrenitis, n., inflammation of tissues near the diaphragm (*med.*) — Medical L., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', Gk. φρήν, 'diaphragm, mind', and suff. **-itis.** See **phrenetic** and cp. prec. word and **phrenitis.**

paraphysis, n., a sterile filament in the sporogenous organs of many cryptograms. — ModL., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. φύσις, 'growth, nature', fr. φύειν, 'to produce, make to grow'. See **physio-.**

paraplegia, n., paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παραπλήγια, 'hemiplegia', fr. παραπλήσσειν, 'to strike at the side', fr. παρά (see **para-**) and πλήσσειν, 'to strike', which is rel. to πληγή, 'stroke', πλῆγμα, 'blow'. See **plague** and 1st **-ia.**
Derivatives: *parapleg-ic*, adj. and n.

parapraxis, n., faulty action, blunder (*psychoanalysis*). — ModL., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. πρᾶξις, 'a doing, transaction, business', from the stem of πράττειν, 'to do'. See **practical.**

parapsychology, n., that branch of psychology which deals with psychic phenomena, as extrasensory perception; psychical research. — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and **psychology.**

parapsychosis, n., abnormal psychosis. — ModL., coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and **psychosis.**

parasang, n., a Persian measure of length, equal to about 3 2/5 miles. — L. *parasanga*, fr. Gk. παρασάγγης, 'parasang', which is of Iranian origin. Cp. Pehlevi *frasang, farsang*, ModPers. *ferseng*.

parasceve, n., the day before the Jewish Sabbath. — F. *parascève*, fr. Late L. *parascēvē*, fr. Gk. παρασκευή, short for ἡμέρᾱ παρασκευής, 'day of preparation' (scil. for the Sabbath), fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and σκευή, 'equipment', which is rel. to σκεῦος, 'implement, tool, vessel'. See **diaskeuasis.**

paraselene, n., mock moon. — Coined fr. **para-**, 'beside', and Gk. σελήνη, 'moon'. See **seleno-.**

parashah, n., a section of the Pentateuch. — Mishnaic Heb. *pārāshâ*^{h}, 'section', specif. 'a section of the Torah', fr. Bibl. Heb. *pārāsh*, 'he separated, divided' (whence Bibl. Heb. *pārāshâ*^{h},

'an exact statement'), Aram. *pᵉrash*, 'he kept off, abstained' (whence *pᵉrīshā́*, 'Pharisee'), *aphrēsh*, 'he separated, divided', Akkad. *parāshu*, *parāsu*, 'to separate, decide'. Cp. **Pharisee.**

parasite, n., an animal or plant that lives on or in another organism. — F., fr. L. *parasītus*, fr. Gk. παράσῑτος, 'parasite', lit. 'eating beside somebody', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and σῖτος, 'food', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **endoparasite.**

Derivatives: *parasite*, intr. v., *parasit-al*, *parasitary*, adjs., *parasitic* (q.v.), *parasit-ism*, n., *parasitize*, tr. v.

parasitic, parasitical, adj. — L. *parasīticus*, fr. Gk. παρασῑτικός, 'of, or pertaining to, a parasite', fr. παράσῑτος. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. **-ical.**

Derivatives: *parasitic-al-ly*, adv., *parasitic-al-ness*, n.

parasiticide, adj., that which destroys parasites; n., an agent that destroys parasites. — Lit. 'killer of parasites', compounded of L. *parasītus*, 'parasite', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.

parasitology, n., the study of parasites (*biol.*) — Compounded of Gk. παράσῑτος, 'parasite', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **parasite** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *parasitolog-ic-al*, adj., *parasitologist*, n.

parasol, n., a light umbrella. — F., fr. MF., fr. It. *parasole*, lit. 'protection against the sun', fr. *parare*, 'to ward off' (see **para-**, 'that which protects'), and *sole*, fr. L. *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*, 'sun'. See **Sol.**

Derivatives: *parasol*, tr. v., *parasol-ed*, adj.

parasolette, n., a small parasol. — Dimin. of **parasol.** For the ending see suff. **-ette.**

parasympathetic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, that part of the autonomic nervous system which originates in the cranial and sacral regions of the spinal cord. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside' and **sympathetic.**

Derivative: *parasympathetic*, n., a parasympathetic nerve.

parasynapsis, n., the side-by-side union of chromosomes (*biol.*) — ModL., coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **synapsis.**

Derivatives: *parasynapt-ic*, adj., *parasynapt-ist*, n.

parasyndesis, n., parasynapsis. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and Gk. σύνδεσις, 'a binding together'. See **syndesmo-.**

parasynthesis, n., formation of words by both derivation and combination. — ModL., fr. Gk. παρασύνθεσις, 'formation from a compound'. See **para-,** 'beside', and **synthesis.**

parasynthetic, adj., pertaining to, or formed by, parasynthesis. — Fr. Gk. παρασύνθετος, 'formed from a compound'. See **para-** and **synthetic.**

paratactic, adj., pertaining to parataxis. — Formed from the stem of παρατάσσειν, 'to lay side by side', whence also παράταξις, 'arrangement'. See **parataxis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *paratactic-al*, adj., *paratactic-al-ly*, adv.

parataxis, n., the arrangement of successive clauses without connectives (*gramm.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. παράταξις, 'arrangement', lit. 'a placing side by side', from the stem of παρατάσσειν, 'to place side by side', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and τάσσειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint'. See **taxis** and cp. words there referred to.

parathymia, n., irregular emotional response. — ModL., coined fr. **para-,** 'beside, contrary to', and Gk. θῡμός, 'spirit, mind, soul, desire'. See **thyme** and 1st **-ia** and cp. **thio-.**

parathyroid, adj., pertaining to, or lying near, the thyroid gland (*med.*) — Coined by Ivar Sandström of Upsala in 1879, fr. **para-** and **thyroid.**

Derivative: *parathyroid-al*, adj.

paratroop, n. — Abbreviation of **parachute troop.**

Derivative: *paratroop-er*, n.

paratyphoid, adj., pertaining to a fever resembling typhus, but usually milder; n., a paratyphoid fever (*med.*) — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **typhoid.**

paraunit, n., a unit of paratroops. — Abbreviation of **parachute unit.**

paravane, n. — Coined fr. **para-,** 'beside', and **vane.**

parboil, tr. v., to boil partially. — ME. *parboilen*, 'to boil thoroughly', fr. OF. *parboillir*, fr. VL. *perbullīre*, of s.m., fr. L. *per*, 'through', and *bullīre*, 'to boil'; see **per-** and **boil,** 'to cook'. E. *parboil* was influenced in meaning by *part.*

parbuckle, n., a device for raising or lowering a heavy object. — Alter. of earlier *parbunkel*, due to the influence of *buckle*; of unknown origin.

Derivative: *parbuckle*, tr. v., to raise or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parca, n. (*Greek mythol.*) — L., 'goddess of birth', fr. *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth'; see **parent.** Later, owing to a false derivation fr. *pars*, 'part', *Parca* was identified with the Greek *Moira*, goddess of fate (fr. μοῖρα, 'part, fate'), whence arose three Parcae, corresponding in number to the Moirai.

parcel, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *parcelle*, fr. VL. **particella*, corresponding to L. *particula*, dimin. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part** and cp. **particle.**

Derivatives: *parcel*, tr. v., *parcel(l)-ing*, n.

parcenary, n., co-heirship. — AF. *parcenarie*, corresponding to OF. *parçonerie*, fr. *parçonier*. See next word and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **coparcenary.**

parcener, n., co-heir (*law*). — AF. *parcenier*, corresponding to OF. *parçonier*, fr. ML. *partiōnārius*, short for *partitiōnārius* (see *haplology*), 'one who has a share', fr. L. *partitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'division'. See **partition** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **coparcener.**

parch, tr. and intr. v. — Late ME. *parchen*. Some authorities derive this verb fr. OF. *perchier*, *parchier*, now *percher*, Picard form of F. *percer*, 'to pierce' (see *pierce*); others see in it a derivative of L. *persiccāre*, 'to dry thoroughly'. Both these etymologies are justly rejected by OED. for phonetic and historical reasons. — I tentatively suggest that Late ME. *parchen* derived through back formation fr. **parchment** (q.v.) The noun *parchment* was divided into *parch-ment* and through this division the verb *parch* in the sense 'to dry' was 'reconstructed'. (The orig. meaning of *parchment* was supposed to have been 'anything dried', and the meaning 'dried skin of animals used for writing' to be secondary). This etymology is supported by the rather striking fact that while the orig. form *parchemin* appears for the first time in English about 1300, the form *parchment* and the verb *parch* appear for the first time only about a hundred years later (see OED.)

Derivatives: *parch-ed*, *parch-ing*, adjs., *parching-ly*, adv.

parchment, n. — ME. *parchemin*, fr. OF. (= F.) *parchemin*, fr. L. *Pergamēna*, *Pergamīna*, 'parchment', shortened for *Pergamēna charta* (so in Pliny), fr. Gk. Περγαμηνή, '(skin) of Pergamon', fr. Πέργαμον, 'Pergamon', the famous town in Mysia in Asia Minor, now called Bergama. F. *parchemin* was influenced in form by an association with L. *Parthica* (*pellis*), 'skin from the land of the Parthians'. The alteration of ME. *parchemin* into E. *parchment* is due to a confusion of the ending *-min* with the suff. *-ment* (fr. L. *-mentum*) and was prob. suggested by ML. *pergamentum*, 'parchment', which occurs in England already in the X cent., and which itself owes its form to a confusion of the ending *-mēnum* (in L. *Pergamēnum*) with the suff. *-mentum*. Cp. **parch.**

Derivatives: *parchment-ize*, tr. v., *parchment-y*, adj.

parcimonious, parcimony. — Variants of **parsimonious, parsimony.**

parclose, n., a screen or railing (*archit.*) — ME. *parclos(e)*, fr. OF. *parclose*, 'enclosure, end', prop. fem. pp. of *parclore*, 'to enclose, shut in', fr. **par-** (for L. *per*) and *clore*, 'to close', fr. L. *claudere*. See **per-** and **close,** adj.

pard, n., leopard (*archaic*) — ME. *parde*, fr. OF., fr. L. *pardus*, fr. Gk. πάρδος, πάρδαλις, 'panther', generally connected with OI. *pṛdākuḥ*, 'panther, tiger'. It is more probable, however, that Greek πάρδος has been borrowed fr. Heb. *bārṓdh*, 'spotted' (said of an animal), and lit. denotes 'the spotted animal'; see Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 7. For the change of Heb. *b* to *p* in Greek, cp. Gk. Εὐρώπη, 'Europe', fr. Heb. *'érebh*, 'evening, west'. Cp. **leopard camelopard, guepard.**

Derivative: *pard-ine*, adj.

pard, n., partner (*slang*). — Abbreviated fr. *pardner*, a slang variant of **partner.**

pardao, n., a former Portuguese gold coin of Western India. — Port. *pardão*, ult. fr. OI. *prátāpaḥ*, 'splendor', which is formed fr. pref. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', and *tápati*, 'makes warm, heats'. OI. *prá-* is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before'; see **pro-** and cp. **Purana** and the first element in **Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralaya.** OI. *tápati* is cogn. with L. *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukewarm'; see **tepid** and cp. **topaz.**

pardon, n. — ME. *pardoun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pardon*, fr. *pardoner* (F. *pardonner*), 'to forgive'. See **pardon,** v.

pardon, tr. v. — ME. *pardonen*, fr. OF. *pardoner* (F. *pardonner*), fr. Late L. *perdōnāre*, 'to remit', fr. L. *per*, 'through', and *dōnāre*, 'to give'. See **per-** and **donation.**

Derivatives: *pardon-able*, adj., *pardon-able-ness*, n., *pardon-abl-y*, adv., *pardon-ee*, n.

pardoner, n., one authorized to sell papal indulgences (*hist.*) — ME. *pardonere*, fr. OF. *pardonier*, fr. *pardoner*, 'to forgive'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

pare, tr. v. — ME. *paren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *parer*, 'to adorn, prepare', fr. L. *parāre*, 'to get, prepare, make ready', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to bring forward, bring forth', whence also *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth', Lith. *pariù*, *perĕti*, 'to brood', Gk. πόρις, πόρτις, πόρταξ, 'calf', OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *far*, *farre*, G. *Farre*, 'bullock', Du. *vaars*, 'heifer', ON. *farri*, OE. *fearr*, 'bull', OI. *pṛthukaḥ*, 'child, calf, young of an animal', Czech *s-pratek*, 'calf born prematurely; brat, urchin'. Cp. **amparo, apparatus, apparel, disparate, emperor, empire, imperative, imperator, imperious, para-, parachute, parade, parapet, parasol, parry, parturition, parure, pauper, poor, poverty, prepare, rampart, repair,** 'to restore', **reparation, repertory, separate, sever, spar,** 'to fight with the fists', **vituperate.** Cp. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to sell', which is prob. ult. identical with base **per-*, 'to bring forward, bring forth'; see **pair** and cp. words there referred to.

paregoric, adj., soothing pain; n., a medicine that soothes pain. — Late L. *parēgoricus*, fr. Gk. παρηγορικός, 'encouraging, consoling, soothing', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἀγορᾱ́, 'public assembly', which is rel. to ἀγείρειν, 'to assemble', and cogn. with L. *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and cp. **agora, panegyric.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

pareira or pareira brava, n., the root of a Brazilian vine. — Port. *parreira*, 'vine trained against the wall', whence *parreira brava*, lit. 'wild vine'.

parenchyma, n., soft, cellular tissue (*anat.* and *bot.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παρέγχυμα, lit. 'that which is poured in beside', a name coined by Erasistratus fr. παρεγχεῖν, 'to pour in beside', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside'), and ἐγχεῖν, 'to pour in'. See **enchymatous.**

Derivatives: *parenchym-al*, *parenchymat-ic*, *pa-*

renchymat-ous, adjs., *parenchymat-ous-ly*, adv.

parenchymitis, n., inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **parenchyma** with suff. **-itis.**

parent, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *parentem*, acc. of *parēns*, 'parent', fr. *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth, produce', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to bring forward, bring forth', whence also *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and **-ent** and cp. **Parca, parturient** and the second element in **oviparous, primipara, puerperal, quadripara, repertory, tripara, viviparous.**

Derivatives: *parent*, adj. and tr. v., *parent-age*, n., *parental* (q.v.), *parent-hood*, n.

parental, adj. — L. *parentālis*, 'of parents', fr. *parēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'parent'. See **parent** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *parental-ism*, n., *parental-ity*, n., *parental-ly*, adv.

Parentalia, n. pl., an annual feast in Rome, in commemoration of the dead (*Roman Religion*). — L., prop. neut. pl. of *parentālis*. See prec. word.

parenteral, adj., outside the intestine (*med.*) — Coined fr. Gk. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside, beyond') and ἔντερα (pl.), 'intestines'. See **enteric** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *parenteral-ly*, adv.

parenthesis, n., word, clause etc. inserted into a sentence. — ML., fr. Gk. παρένθεσις, 'insertion', lit. 'a putting in beside', fr. παρεντιθέναι, 'to put in beside', fr. παρά, 'beside', ἐν, 'in', and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **para-,** 'beside', 2nd **en-** and **thesis.**

Derivatives: *parenthes-ize*, tr. v., *parenthetic* (q.v.)

parenthetic, parenthetical, adj. — ML. *parentheticus*, as if fr. Gk. *παρενθετικός, fr. παρένθετος, 'inserted, interpolated', verbal adj. of παρεντιθέναι, 'to put in beside'. See **parenthesis** and the suff. **-etic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivatives: *parenthetical-ly*, adv., *parenthetical-ness*, n.

paresis, n., partial paralysis (*med.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πάρεσις, 'a letting go, slackening, remission', from the stem of παριέναι, 'to let go', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἰέναι, 'to set in motion, throw, send', which is cogn. with L. *jacĕre*, 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

paresthesia, paraesthesia, n., abnormal sense of touch (*med.*) — Coined fr. **para-** and **esthesia.**

paresthetic, paraesthetic, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

paretic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with paresis; n., a person having paresis. — See **paresis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *paretic-al-ly*, adv.

par excellence, preeminently. — F. See **par-** (fr. L. *per*) and **excellence.**

par exemple, for example, for instance. — F. See **par-** (fr. L. *per*) and **example.**

parfait, n., a kind of frozen dessert. — F., 'perfect', fr. L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*, 'to bring to an end'. See **perfect.**

parfleche, n., rawhide. — Can. F. *parflèche*, lit. 'that which protects against arrows', fr. **para-,** 'that which protects', and *flèche*, 'arrow'. See **fleche.**

pargana, also **pergana, pergunnah,** n., district (in India). — Hind. *parganah*, 'division, district', fr. Pers. *parganah*.

pargasite, n., a green variety of hornblende (*mineral.*) — Named after *Pargas* in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

parget, tr. v., to plaster. — ME. *pargeten*, fr. MF. *pargeter*, formed, with change of pref., fr. L. *prōjectāre*, freq. of *prōjicere* (pp. *prōjectus*), 'to throw out'. See **project.**

Derivatives: *parget*, n., *parget(t)-ing*, n.

pargo, n., the porgy. — Sp. *pargo*, a collateral form of *pagro*, fr. L. *pagrus, phagrus, pagarus*, fr. Gk. φάγρος, 'sea bream, braise', prob. identical with φάγρος, 'whetstone', which is possibly cogn. with Arm. *bark*, 'sharp, sour, bitter'. Cp. **porgy.**

parhelion, n., a mock sun. — L. *parēlion*, fr. Gk. παρήλιον, fr. παρα (see **para-,** 'beside') and ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-.**

Derivatives: *parheli-ac-al, parhel-ic*, adjs.

pari-, combining form meaning 'equal'. — L. *pari-*, fr. *pār*, gen. *paris*, 'equal'. See **par,** 'equality'.

pariah, n. — Tamil *paṟaiyar*, pl. of *paṟaiyan*, '(hereditary) drummer', fr. *paṟai*, 'a large drum', so called because it was pariahs who used to beat the drums at certain festivals.

Parian, adj., of Paros — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Parius*, fr. Gk. Πάριος, fr. Πάρος, 'Paros', one of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea.

Derivative: *Parian*, n.

paries, n., a wall; specif. the wall of a cavity in the body (*biol.*) — L. *paries*, 'wall', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for orig. **twĕriet-* and derives fr. I.-E. base **twer-*, 'to seize, hold', whence also Lith. *tveriù, tvérti*, 'to seize, fence in, hedge', *tvártas*, 'hedge, hurdle', Lett. *tveŗu, tvert*, 'to seize, take hold of', OSlav. *tvoriti*, 'to make, fashion', *tvorŭ*, 'creature'. Cp. **parietary, pellitory,** the plant. Cp. also **siren.**

parietal, adj., pertaining to the walls of a cavity in the body. — MF. (= F.) *pariétal*, fr. L. *parietālis*, 'of, or pertaining to, walls', fr. *paries*, gen. *parietis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Parietaria, n., a genus of plants, the pellitory. — L. *parietāria*, 'parietary, pellitory' (short for *herba parietāria*, lit. 'wall plant'), fem. of the adj. *parietārius*, 'of the wall', used as a noun (see **paries**); so called because it grows on old walls. Cp. next word.

parietary, n., the pellitory. — AF. *paritarie*, fr. OF. *paritaire* (F. *pariétaire*), fr. L. *parietāria*. See **Parietaria** and cp. **pellitory,** the plant. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.**

parillin, n., a white crystalline glucoside (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** from the abbreviation of **(sarsa) parilla.**

pari mutuel, a system of registering bets. — F., 'mutual wager'. The first word derives fr. VL. *pariāre*, 'to make equal', fr. L. *pār*, gen. *paris*, 'equal'; see **pair.** For the second word see **mutual.**

pari passu, with equal pace. — L. *parī passū*, 'with equal pace', fr. abl. of *pār*, 'equal', and *passus*, 'pace'. See **pair** and **pace.**

paripinnate, adj., equally pinnate (*bot.*) — Coined fr. L. *pār*, 'equal' (see **pair**), and **pinnate.**

Paris, n., the capital of France. — F., fr. L. *Lutetia Parīsiōrum* (in Late L. also *Parīsii*), 'Paris', fr. L. *Parīsiī*, name of a Gallic tribe.

Paris, n., name of a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *herba paris*. See **herb Paris.**

parish, n. — ME. *parish, paroche*, fr. MF. *parroche*, fr. Late L. *parochia*, dissimilated fr. Gk. παροικίᾱ (whence also the rare Late L. form *paroecia*), lit., 'dwelling beside', fr. παρά (see **para-,** 'beside') and οἰκεῖν, 'to inhabit, possess; to manage, govern', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and cp. **paroecious.** The *ch* in L. *parochia* (instead of *c*) is due to the influence of *parochus*, 'purveyor' (fr. Gk. πάροχος). For a similar dissimilation see **diocese.**

Derivatives: *parish-ed*, adj., *parish-ion-eer*, n.

parishioner, n. — ME. *parisshoner*, fr. MF. (= F.) *paroissien*, fr. *paroisse*, a collateral form of *parroche*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

Parisian, adj. — F. *parisien*, fr. ML. *Parīsiānus*, fr. Late L. *Parīsiī*, 'Paris'. See **Paris,** the capital of France, and **-ian.**

Derivative: *Parisian*, n.

parisyllabic, adj., having the same number of syllables. — Compounded of L. *pār*, gen. *paris*, 'equal' (see **pair**), and **syllabic.**

parity, n., equality. — L. *paritās*, gen. *-tātis*, 'equality', fr. *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair** and **-ity.**

park, n. — ME. *parc*, fr. OF. (= F.) *parc*, fr. ML. *parricus*, 'enclosure; park', fr. Iberian **parra*, 'espalier, trellis', whence also Sp. *parra*, of s.m. Cp. **paddock, parrock, parquet.**

Derivatives: *park*, tr. and intr. v., *park-er*, n., *park-ing*, n., *park-ish*, adj., *park-y*, adj.

parkin, n., a kind of cake. — Prob. from the surname *Parkin*.

Parkinsonia, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after John *Parkinson* (1567-1650), apothecary of London. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

parlance, n., manner of speaking. — MF., fr. OF., fr. *parler*, 'to speak'. See **parley** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ance.**

parlando, adj. and adv., speaking (*musical direction*) — It. *parlando*, fr. *parlare*, 'to speak', fr. VL. **paraulāre*. See **parley,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Parlatoria, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Felipe *Parlatore* (1816-77). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

parlay, n., a term of betting. — F. *paroli*, fr. Neapolitan It. *paroli*, pl. of *parolo*, dimin. of *paro* (= It. *pari*), 'equal', fr. L. *pār*, of s.m. See **pair.**

parley, tr. v., to hold a conference with (*archaic*); intr. v., to hold a conference. — MF. (= F.) *parler*, 'to speak', fr. VL. **paraulāre*, 'to speak', fr. Late L. *parabolāre*, 'to speak in parables, to speak', fr. *parabola*, 'parable, speech', whence also F. *parole*, 'word'. See **parable** and cp. **parlando, parleyvoo, parlor, parole, pourparler.**

Derivative: *parley-er*, n.

parley, n., conference, esp. with an enemy. — Prob. fr. **parley,** v.

parleyvoo, n., the French language. — Fr. F. *parlez-vous(français)?*, 'do you speak (French)?' See **parley,** v.

Derivative: *parleyvoo*, intr. v.

Parliament, n. — ME. *parlement, parliament*, fr. OF. (= F.) *parlement*, orig. meaning 'speaking, talk', fr. *parler*, 'to speak'. See **parlance** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *parliament-arian*, adj. and n., *parliament-arian-ism*, n., *parliament-ari-ly*, adv., *parliament-ar-ism*, n., *parliament-ar-ize*, tr. v., *parliament-ar-iz-ation*, n., *parliament-ary*, adj. and n., *parliament-ari-ness*, n.

parlor, parlour, n. — ME. *parlour*, fr. OF. *parlëor, parlere* (F. *parloir*), fr. *parler*, 'to speak'. See **parley,** v., and **-or.**

parlous, adj., perilous, dangerous (partly *archaic*, partly *dial.*) — Late ME. *perlous*, contraction of **perilous** (q.v.)

Parmentiera, n., a genus of American trees of the family Bignoniaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French agricultural economist Antoine-Augustin *Parmentier* (1737-1813).

Parmesan, adj. — F., fr. It. *Parmegiano*, 'of Parma', fr. *Parma*, a city in Italy, fr. L. *Parma*. Cp. **pearmain.**

Parmesan cheese, dry hard cheese of delicate flavor. — So called because orig. made at Parma, in Italy. See prec. word.

Parnassia, n., a genus of plants, the grass of Parnassus (*bot.*) — ModL., named from Mount *Parnassus*. See **Parnassus** and 1st **-ia.**

Parnassiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants. — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

parnassiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Parnassian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Parnassius*, 'Parnassian', fr. *Parnassus*, name of a mountain in Greece. See **Parnassus** and **-ian.**

Parnassian, n., member of a school of French poets in the second half of the 19th century. — F. *parnassien*, fr. L. *Parnassus*; so called from *Parnasse contemporain*, title of the first volume published by this school (in 1866). See prec. word.

Derivative: *Parnassian-ism*, n.

Parnassus, n., mountain in Greece; poetry. — L., fr. Gk. Παρνᾱσός, later spelled Παρνασσός.

Parnellism, n., policy of Irish Home Rule. — Named after C. S. *Parnell* (1846-91). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Parnellite, n., an adherent of Parnellism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

parochial, adj., of a parish. — ME. *perochiel, parochiel*, fr. MF. *parochial*, fr. ML. *parochiālis*, 'pertaining to a parish', fr. *parochia*. See **parish** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *parochial-ism*, n., *parochial-ist*, n., *parochial-ity*, n., *parochial-ize*, tr. v., *parochial-ly*, adv., *parochial-ness*, n.

parodos, n., first entrance of the chorus in Greek tragedy. — Gk. πάροδος, prop. 'a way by', hence 'side entrance, passage, gallery', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odo-graph.**

parodist, n. — F. *parodiste*, fr. *parodie*. See next word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *parodist-ic*, adj., *parodist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

parody, n. — F. *parodie*, fr. L. *parōdia*, fr. Gk. παρῳδίᾱ, 'parody, burlesque', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **ode** and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

Derivatives: *parody*, tr. v., *parodist* (q.v.)

paroecious, adj., having the male and female organs of plants developed near each other (*bot.*) — Fr. Gk. πάροικος, 'dwelling beside', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and οἰκεῖν, 'to dwell', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and cp. **parish.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *paroecious-ly*, adv., *paroecious-ness*, n.

paroecism, n. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

paroemia, n., a proverb (*rhet.*) — Gk. παροιμίᾱ, 'proverb', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and οἶμος also (οἴμος), 'way, road, path', which is perh. rel. to οἴμη, 'song, lamentation' (lit. 'the way of song'?, cp. the term οἶμος ἀοιδῆς, 'the course of song'), and perh. also to ἴεμαι (for **Fίεμαι*), 'I tend to, aspire to, make haste, long for'. See **venery,** 'hunting', and cp. **proem.**

paroemiac, adj., 1) proverbial; 2) pertaining to the verse form called the paroemiac. — Gk. παροιμιακός, 'proverbial', fr. παροιμίᾱ, 'proverb'. See prec. word and **-ac.**

paroemiac, n., an anapaestic dimeter catalectic (*Gk.-L. Pros.*) — Gk. παροιμιακόν (scil. μέτρον), 'the paroemiac meter', neut. of παροιμιακός, lit. 'proverbial'. See prec. word.

paroemiographer, n., a writer of proverbs. — Compounded of Gk. παροιμίᾱ, 'proverb' (see **paroemia**), and **-grapher.**

paroemiography, n., writing of proverbs. — See prec. word and **-graphy.**

paroemiology, n., the study of proverbs. — Compounded of Gk. παροιμίᾱ, 'proverb', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **paroemia** and **-logy.**

Derivative: *paroemiolog-ist*, n.

parol, n., word (*law*). — OF. (= F.) *parole*, 'word'. See next word.

Derivative: *parol*, adj.

parole, n., word of honor. — OF. (= F.), 'word', fr. VL. **paraula*, fr. L. *parabola*, 'comparison, parable, speech', fr. Gk. παραβολή. See **parable** and cp. **parol.**

Derivatives: *parol-able*, adj., *parole*, tr. v., *parol-ee*, n., *parol-ist*, n.

paroli, n., the leaving of staked money as a further stake. — F., fr. It. *paroli*, dimin. of *par*, 'equal', fr. L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **par,** 'equality'.

Derivative: *paroli*, tr. and intr. v.

paronomasia, n., pun. — L., fr. Gk. παρονομασίᾱ, 'play upon words which sound similarly', fr. παρονομάζειν, 'to call with a slight change of name', lit. 'to name beside', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὀνομάζειν, 'to call, name', fr. ὄνομα, 'name'. See **onomato-** and cp. **paronymous.**

Derivatives: *paronomasi-al*, *paronomasi-an*, *paronomasi-astic*, adjs., *paronomasi-astic-al-ly*, adv.

paronychia, n., a whitlow (*med.*) — L. *parōnychia*, fr. Gk. παρωνυχίᾱ 'whitlow', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὄνυξ, gen. ὄνυχος, 'nail'. See **nail** and 1st **-ia** and cp. **onyx.**

Paronychia, n., a genus of plants, the whitlowwort (*bot.*) — ModL. (see prec. word); so called because the plant was supposed to cure whitlow. — Cp. **Anychia.**

paronym, n., a cognate word. — See next word.

paronymous, adj., of the same derivation. — Gk. παρώνυμος, 'formed by a slight change, a derivative', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὄνυμα dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **onomato-** and cp. **paronomasia.**

paronymy, n., the quality of being paronymous. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

paroquet, n., a parakeet. — A var. of **parakeet.**

parosmia, n., abnormal sense of smell (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. **para-**, 'beside, contrary to', and Gk. ὀσμή, 'smell, odor'. See **osmium.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Derivative: *parosm-ic*, adj.

parotic, adj., situated near the ear (*zool.*) — Formed fr. Gk. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside'), οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear' (see **oto-**), and adj. suff. **-ic.**

parotid, adj., situated near the ear; hence designating a salivary gland situated near the ear; n., the parotid gland (*anat.*) — F. *parotide*, fr. L. *parōtis*, gen. *-idis*, fr. Gk. παρωτίς, 'tumor near the ear', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **oto-.**

Derivative: *parotid-ean*, adj.

parotitis, n., inflammation of the parotid gland (*anat.*) — Medical L. *parōtītis*, formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. παρωτίς. See prec. word.

parotoid, adj., resembling a parotid gland. —

Compounded of Gk. παρωτίς (see **parotid**) and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

parous, adj., 'giving birth to'. — Fr. L. *parĕre*. See **-parous.**

-parous, combining form meaning 'bearing, producing', as in *multiparous*. — L. *-parus* (in *viviparus*, 'bringing forth its young alive'), fr. *parĕre*, 'to bring forth, beget, bear, produce'. See **parent** and cp. **viviparous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

parovarium, n., the epoophoron (*anat.*) — A Medical L. hybrid lit. 'that which is beside the ovary'; coined by Kobelt in 1847 fr. Gk. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and L. *ōvārium*, 'ovary'. See **ovary.** The correct form is **epoophoron** (q.v.)

paroxysm, n., a sudden attack or convulsion. — F. *paroxysme*, fr. Gk. παροξυσμός, 'irritation, exasperation', fr. παροξύνειν, 'to provoke, irritate, fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὀξύνειν, 'to sharpen', fr. ὀξύς, 'sharp'. See **Oxalis.**

Derivatives: *paroxysm-al*, adj., *paroxysm-al-ly*, adv., *paroxysm-ic*, adj.

paroxytone, adj., having the accent on the penultimate syllable (*gram.*) — Gk. παροξύτονος, 'with acute accent on the penultimate syllable', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and ὀξύτονος, 'having an acute accent'. See **oxytone.**

Derivatives: *paroxytone*, n. and tr. v., *paroxyton-ic*, adj., *paroxyton-ize*, tr. v.

parquet, n. — F., dimin. of *parc*, 'enclosure'. See **park** and **-et.**

parr, n., a young salmon. — Of uncertain origin.

parrakeet, n. — See **parakeet.**

parrel, also **parral,** n. (*naut.*) — ME. *perell*, a var. of *parail*, aphetic form of *aparail*, 'equipment'. See **apparel.**

parricide, n., murderer of a parent. — F., fr. L. *paricīda*, later spelled *parricīda*, 'murderer of a near relative', later also 'murderer of one's father'. The first element of this compound is of uncertain origin; it is perh. cogn. with Dor. Gk. παός, Att. πηός, 'relation'. The second element derives fr. L. *caedere*, 'to kill'; see **-cide,** 'killer'.

parricide, n., murder of a parent. — F., fr. L. *paricīdium*, later spelled *parricīdium*, fr. *paricīda*, resp. *parricīda*. See prec. word and **-cide,** 'killing'.

parrock, n., a small field, a paddock. — ME. *parrok*, fr. OE. *pearroc, pearruc*, 'enclosure', borrowed—together with MLG. *perk, park* (whence Du. *park*), OHG. *pfarrih, pferrih* (whence MHG. *pferrich*, G. *Pferch*)—fr. ML. *parricus*, which itself was borrowed fr. Iberian **parra*, 'espalier, trellis'. See **park** and cp. **paddock,** 'enclosure'.

parrot, n. — F. *perrot*, a dial. form of *perroquet*. See **parakeet.**

Derivatives: *parrot*, tr. v., *parrot-let*, n., *parrot-ry*, n., *parrot-y*, adj.

parry, tr. v., to ward off. — F. *parez*, imper. of *parer*, fr. It. *parare*, 'to ward off', fr. L. *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and cp. **para-**, 'that which protects'. Cp. also **spar,** 'to fight with the fists'.

Derivative: *parry*, n.

parse, tr. v., to state the parts of speech in a sentence. — Fr. L. *pars*, 'part', in the stereotypic question *Quae pars ōrātiōnis?* ('What part of speech?'). See **part,** n.

Derivative: *pars-er*, n.

parsec, n., a unit of length used to measure the distance of stars (*astron.*) — Abbreviation of the words *par*allax-*sec*ond.

Parsee, also **Parsi,** n., a descendant of the Zoroastrians who fled from Persia to India at the time of the Mohammedan persecutions in the 7th and 8th centuries. — Persian *Pārsī*, 'Persian', fr. *Pārs*, 'Persia'. Cp. **Persia** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *Parsee-ism*, *Pars(i)-ism*, n., *Pars-ic*, adj.

parsettensite, n., a hydrous manganese silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Parsettensit*, named after Mt. *Parsettens* in Grisons, France. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Parsifal, n. — See **Parzival.**

parsimony, parcimony, n., extreme economy. — ME. *parcimony*, fr. L. *parsimōnia, parcimōnia*, sparingness, thrift', formed with suff. *-mōnia*, fr. *pars-(um)*, pp. stem of *parcere*, 'to spare', which is rel. to *compescere* (for **com-parc-scere*), 'to confine, curb, restrain'. L. *parvus*, 'small', *parum*, 'too little', are not related to *parcere*. For the ending see **-mony** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *parsimoni-ous*, adj., *parsimoni-ous-ly*, adv., *parsimoni-ous-ness*, n.

parsley, n. — ME. *persely*, fr. earlier *peresil*, fr. OF. *perresil* (F. *persil*), fr. VL. **petrosīlium* (whence also OE. *petersilie*), alteration of L. *petroselinum*, fr. Gk. πετροσέλινον, 'rock parsley', which is compounded of πέτρᾱ, 'rock, stone', and σέλινον, 'celery'. See **petro-** and **celery** and cp. **Petroselinum.** Cp. also the second element in **Conioselinum, Hipposelinum.**

parsnip, n. — ME. *passenep, pasnep*, fr. MF. *pasnaie* (F. *panais*), fr. L. *pastināca*, 'parsnip', fr. *pastināre*, 'to dig up the ground', fr. *pastinum*, 'a two-pronged dibble'. Cp. **Pastinaca.** The ending of the word *parsnip* was formed on analogy of *turnip*.

parson, n. — ME. *persone*, 'person; parson', fr. OF. *persone*, of s.m.; see **person.** The meaning 'parson' prob. arose from the abbreviation of L. *persōna ecclēsiae*, 'person of the church'.

Derivatives: *parsonage* (q.v.), *parson-ic, parson-ic-al*, adjs., *parson-ic-al-ly*, adv., *parson-ed*, adj., *parson-ers*, n., *parson-ity*, n., *parson-ry*, n.

parsonage, n. — ME. *personage*, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. OF. *persone*. See prec. word and **personage.**

part, n. — ME., fr. OE. and OF. *part*, fr. L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*, 'part', which is rel. to L. *portiō*, 'share, portion', and cogn. with Gk. πέπρω-ται, 'it has been granted', ἔπορον, 'I gave, granted', OI. *pūrtám*, 'reward', Hitt. *parshiya-*, 'fraction, part'. All these words derive fr. I.-E.

base **per-*, 'to assign, allot', which is prob. ult. identical with base **per-*, 'equal; to sell, to buy', whence L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair** and cp. **apart, apartment, champerty, compartment, depart, department, departure, dispart, ex parte, impart, jeopardy, parcel, parcener, parse, partake, participate, participle, particle, partite, partition, partner, portion.** Cp. also **pare** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *part*, v. (q.v.), *part-ing*, adj. and n., *part-ly*, adv.

part, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *parten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *partir*, 'to divide, separate, leave', fr. L. *partīre*, *partīrī*, 'to divide', fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, See **part,** n., and cp. **depart, dispart, repartee.**

partake, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. *partaker*, *partaking*, fr. original *part-taker*, *part-taking*. See **part,** n., and **take.**

partaker, n. — For *part-taker*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

parterre, n. — F., fr. MF., compounded of *par terre*, 'on the ground', fr. *par*, 'through, on' (fr. L. *per*), and *terre*, 'earth' (fr. L. *terra*). See **per-** and **terra.**

Derivative: *parterr-ed*, adj.

parthenic, adj., of, or of the nature of, a virgin. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. παρθένιος, fr. παρθένος, 'virgin', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Parthenium, Parthenon.**

Parthenium, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — L. *parthenium*, the name of several plants, fr. Gk. παρθένιον, prop. neut. of the adj. παρθένιος, 'maidenly', fr. παρθένος, 'maiden, virgin' (see **parthenic** and 1st **-ium**); so called from the whitish flowers.

parthenogenesis, n., reproduction without fertilization — ModL., lit. 'birth from a virgin', coined fr. Gk. παρθένος, 'virgin', and γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See **parthenic** and **genesis.**

parthenogenetic, adj. — See prec. word and **-genetic.**

Derivative: *parthenogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

Parthenon, n., name of the temple of the goddess Athena on the Acropolis at Athens. — L., fr. Gk. Παρθενών, prop. 'temple of Athena, the virgin', fr. παρθένος, 'virgin'. See **parthenic.**

Parthian, adj., of Parthia. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Parthia*, name of an ancient kingdom, northeast of Persia. *Parthian shot* is a 'parting shot'; so called from the habit of Parthian horsemen to shoot backward while retiring.

Derivative: *Parthian*, n.

partial, adj. — ME. *parcial*, fr. MF. (= F.) *partial*, fr. Late L. *partiālis*, fr. L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** n., and **-ial.**

Derivatives: *partial-ist*, n., *partial-ly*, adv.

partiality, n. — ME. *partialite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *partialité*, fr. Late L. *partiālitātem*, acc. of *partiālitās*, fr. *partiālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

partible, adj., divisible. — Late L. *partībilis*, fr. L. *partīrī*, 'to divide', fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** n. and v., and **-ible.**

Derivative: *partibil-ity*, n.

participant, adj., participating. — L. *participāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *participāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *participant*, adj.

participate, intr. and tr. v. — L. *participāt(um)*, pp. stem of *participāre*, 'to share, partake of, participate in', fr. *particeps*, gen. *participis*, 'sharing, partaking, participant', which is compounded of *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part', and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **part** and **captive.** For the change of *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *parti-cipis* and in *parti-cipāre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *participation* (q.v.), *participat-ive*, adj., *participat-ive-ly*, adv., *participator* (q.v.)

participation, n. — ME. *participacioun*, fr. Late L. *participātiōnem*, acc. of *participātiō*, 'partaking', fr. L. *participāt(um)*, pp. stem of *participāre*. See **participate** and **-ion.**

participator, n. — Late L. *participātor*, fr. L. *participāt(um)*, pp. stem of *participāre*. See **participate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivative: *participator-y*, adj.

participial, adj. — L. *participiālis*, fr. *participium*. See **participle** and **-ial.**

participle, n. — ME., fr. OF. *participle*, collateral form of OF. (= F.) *participe*, fr. L. *participium*, 'a sharing, partaking; participle', fr. *particeps*, gen. *participis*, 'sharing, partaking', viz. '(a verbal form) partaking of the functions of a noun'; see **participate.** For sense development cp. Gk. μετοχή, 'participle', fr. μετέχειν, 'to share in, partake of'.

particle, n. — ME., fr. L. *particula*, dimin. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** n., and **-cule.**

Derivative: *particl-ed*, adj.

parti-colored, party-colored, adj., variegated. — The first element comes fr. F. *parti*, 'divided', pp. of *partir*, 'to divide'; see **party,** adj., and cp. **part,** v. For the second element see **color.**

particular, adj. — ME. *particuler*, fr. MF. *particuler* (F. *particulier*), fr. L. *particulāris*, 'concerning a small part', fr. *particula*. See **particle** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *particular*, n., *particular-ism*, n., *particular-ist*, n., *particular-ist-ic*, adj., *particular-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *particularity* (q.v.), *particular-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *particular-iz-ation*, n., *particular-ly*, adv., *particul-ate*, adj.

particularity, n. — MF. (= F.) *particularité*, fr. Late L. *particulāritātem*, acc. of *particulāritās*, fr. L. *particulāris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

partisan, partizan, n., an adherent to a party, cause or person. — MF. (= F.) *partisan*, fr. dial. It. *partigiano*, fr. It. *parte*, 'part, party', fr. L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*. See **part,** n. For the ending cp. *artisan.*

Derivatives: *partisan, partizan*, adj., *partisan-ship, partizan-ship*, n.

partisan, partizan, n., a kind of pike (*hist.*) — MF. *partisane*, fr. dial. It. *partigiana*, fem. of *partigiano* (see prec. word), hence orig. meaning 'weapon carried by a partisan'. The change of earlier French *partisane* to *pertuisane* in modern French is due to the influence of F. *pertuis*, 'hole, opening', fr. VL. **pertusiāre*, 'to pierce' (see *pierce*).

partite, adj. — L. *partītus*, pp. of *partīre*, *partīrī*, 'to divide'. See **part,** v., and cp. **unipartite, bipartite, tripartite, multipartite.**

partition, n. — ME. *particioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *partition*, fr. L. *partītiōnem*, acc. of *partītiō*, 'division', fr. *partītus*, pp. of *partīre*, *partīrī*, 'to divide'. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **tripartition.** Cp. also **parcener.**

Derivatives: *partition*, tr. v., *partition-ary*, *partition-ed*, adjs., *partition-er*, n., *partition-ing*, n., *partition-ist*, n., *partition-ment*, n.

partitive, adj. and n. — Late L. *partītīvus*, fr. L. *partītus*, pp. of *partīre*, *partīrī*, 'to divide'. See **partite** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *partitive-ly*, adv.

partlet, n., woman's ruff. — Fr. earlier *patlet*, fr. MF. *patelete*, 'a band of stuff', dimin. of *pate*, *patte* (F. *patte*), 'paw'. The *r* in *partlet* is due to the influence of the next word.

Partlet, n., name of the hen in medieval romance. — ME. *Pertelote*, fr. OF. *Pertelote*, a fem. PN.

partner, n. — ME. *partener*, a var. of **parcener,** (q.v.); influenced in form by *part*, n. Cp. **co-partner.**

Derivatives: *partner*, tr. v., *partner-less*, adj., *partner-ship*, n.

partridge, n. — ME. *partrich*, *pertrich*, fr. OF. *perdriz*, fr. *perdiz* (F. *perdrix*), fr. L. *perdīcem*, acc. of *perdīx*, fr. Gk. πέρδιξ, gen. πέρδικος, of s.m., which is related to πέρδεσθαι, 'to break wind'; so called from the whirring sound made by the bird when it rises from the ground. Gk. πέρδεσθαι is cogn. with OI. *párdate*, 'breaks wind', Alb. *pjerθ*, 'I break wind', Lith. *pérdzu*, *pérsti*, Lett. *pirdu*, *pirst*, Russ. *perdét'*, OHG. *ferzan*, ON. *freta*, ME. *ferten*, *farten*, 'to break wind'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **perd-*, 'to break wind'. Cp. also **pedicular.**

parturiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

parturient, adj., about to give birth. — L. *parturiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *parturīre*, 'to be in labor', lit. 'to wish to bring forth', a desiderative verb formed fr. *partus*, pp. of *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth', whence also *parēns*, gen. *parentis*, 'parent'. See **parent** and cp. **postpartum.** For the Latin desiderative suff. *-turīre*, *-surīre*, cp. *abiturient*, *esurient*, *vomiturition.*

parturifacient, adj., promoting parturition (*med.*) — Coined fr. L. *parturīre*, 'to desire to bring forth', and *faciēns*, gen. *facientis*, pres. part. of *facere*, 'to make'. See prec. word and **-facient.**

parturition, n., childbirth. — L. *parturītiō*, gen. *-ītiōnis*, 'desire to bring forth', fr. *parturīt(um)*, pp. stem of *parturīre*. See **parturient** and **-ition.**

party, n. — OF. (= F.) *partie*, 'part', lit. 'that which is divided', prop. fem. pp. of *partir*, 'to divide', used as a noun; in some senses fr. F. *parti*, 'party', prop. masc. pp. of *partir*, 'to divide', used as a noun. See **partite.**

party, adj., divided into parts of different tinctures (*her.*) — F. *parti*, 'divided', pp. of *partir*. See **partite.**

party-colored, adj. — See **parti-colored.**

parulis, n., infection in the gum (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. παρουλίς, 'gumboil', fr. παρά (see **para-**, 'beside') and οὖλον, 'gum'. See **ulitis.**

parure, n., a set of ornaments. — F., fr. OF., fr. *parer*, 'to prepare, dress, trim, adorn, pare', fr. L. *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **pare** and **-ure.**

parvenu, n., an upstart. — F., prop. pp. of *parvenir*, 'to arrive at, reach, attain, succeed', fr. L. *pervenīre*, 'to arrive at', fr. *per*, 'through', and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **per-** and **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'.

Derivatives: *parvenu*, adj., *parvenu-ism*, n.

parvi-, combining form meaning 'small, little'. — L. *parvi-*, fr. *parvus*, 'small, little', which is rel. to *parum*, 'a little, too little', and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'small' (L. *parvus* stands to Gk. παῦρος as L. *nervus*, 'nerve', stands to Gk. νεῦρον, of s.m.); fr. I.-E. base **pōu-*, **pᵉu-*, **pu-*, 'small, little, few'. See **few** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **semper-.**

parvis, n., open space in front of a church. — ME. *parvys*, fr. OF. *parevis*, *parvis* (F. *parvis*), fr. ML. *Paradīsus*, lit. 'paradise', name of the court in front of St. Peter's in Rome. See **paradise.**

parvoline, also **parvolin,** n., an oily liquid $C_9H_{13}N$. — Coined by the English chemist Charles Hanson Greville Williams (1829-1910) fr. L. *parvus*, 'small', prob. on the analogy of *picoline*; so called by him in allusion to its relatively small volatility. See **parvi-.**

Parzival, n., hero of medieval legends. — OF. *Perceval*, lit. 'he that breaks through the valley', fr. *percer*, 'to pierce, break through' and *val*, 'valley'. See **pierce** and **vale, valley** and cp. **Parsifal.**

pas, n., step, dance, precedence. — F., 'step, pace', fr. L. *passus*. See **pace** and cp. the second word in **faux pas.**

Pasch, n., Passover; Easter. — ME. *paske*, *pasche*, fr. OF. *pasche*, *pasque* (F. *pâque*), fr. Late L. *pascha*, fr. Late Gk. πάσχα, fr. Aram. *pasḥā́*, emphatic state corresponding to Heb. *ha-ppésaḥ*, 'Passover', fr. *pāsáḥ*, 'he passed over'; see Ex. 12 : 13, 23 and 27. Cp. next word.

paschal, adj., pertaining to Passover; pertaining to Easter. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pascal*, fr. Late L. *paschālis*, fr. *pascha*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

pascoite, n., a hydrous vanadate of calcium (*mineral.*) — Named after Cerro de *Pasco* in Peru. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pascual, adj., pertaining to plants growing in pastures. — OF., fr. ML. *pāscuālis*, 'of, or pertaining to, pasture', fr. L. *pāscuus*, of s.m., fr. *pāscō, pāscere*, 'to feed, pasture'. See **pastor** and adj. suff. **-al.**

pash, tr. and intr. v., to hurl, dash (*dial.*) — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: *pash*, n., a smashing blow.

pash, n., the head (*now dial.*) — Of uncertain origin.

pasha, pacha, n., a Turkish honorary title given formerly to officers of high rank. — Turkish *pāshā, bāshā*, prob. contracted fr. Pers. *pādshāh* (see **padishah**); influenced in form by Turkish *baṣḳaḳ*, 'governor'. See Houtsma, The Encyclopaedia of Islam, III, 1114, and cp. **bashaw.**

pashalik, also **pashalic,** n., the jurisdiction of a pasha; the province governed by a pasha. — Turk., fr. *pāshā*, 'pasha', and *-lik*, suff. of quality. See **pasha** and cp. the suff. in *beylik*.

pashm, n., wool obtained from the Tibetan goat. — Pers. *pashm*, 'wool', cogn. with OI. *pákṣman-*, 'eyebrows, hair', Gk. πέκειν, 'to comb', πέκος, 'fleece, wool', πόκος, 'wool uncombed, fleece', πέκειν, 'to comb', L. *pectere*, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base **pek-*, 'to pluck (wool or hair)'. See **pecten** and cp. words there referred to.

pasigraphy, n., system of writing proposed for universal use. — Lit., 'a writing for all'; irregularly formed fr. Gk. πᾶσι, 'for all', dative pl. of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, 'all', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **pan-** and **-graphy** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *pasigraph-ic, pasigraph-ic-al*, adjs.

Pasiphaë, n., wife of Minos and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra and Ariadne (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πᾱσιφάη, fr. πᾱσιφαής, 'shining for all', fr. πᾶσι, 'for all', and φάος, 'light'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see **phosphorus.**

Paspalum, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., fr. Gk. πάσπαλος, 'millet', which is rel. to πασπάλη, παιπάλη, 'the finest flour'. These words are prob. formed from the reduplication of I.-E. base **pel-*, 'dust, porridge made of meal'. Cp. Gk. πάλη, 'sifted meal', which prob. derives from the simple base **pel-*, whence also L. *pollen*, 'fine flour, milldust'. See **pollen** and cp. words there referred to.

pasqueflower, n. — Earlier *pass-flower*, loan translation of F. *passe-fleur*, 'a variety of anemone', fr. *passer*, 'to pass, surpass'; see **pass,** v. *Pass-flower* was changed into *pasque-flower* by John Gerard (1546-1612) from a confusion of the first element of the name with *Pasque* (now *Pâques*), 'Easter', fr. L. *pascha*; see *Pasch.*

pasquil, n., a pasquinade. — ModL. *pasquillus*, fr. It. *pasquillo*, dimin. of *pasquino*, fr. *Pasquino.* See next word.

Derivatives: *pasquil*, tr. and intr. v., *pasquil(l)-ant*, n., *pasquil(l)-er*, n., *pasquil(l)-ic*, adj.

Pasquin, n., the statue named after Pasquino. — F., fr. It. *Pasquino*, name of a mutilated statue set up by Cardinal Caraffa in Rome in 1501. The statue was named after a schoolmaster called *Pasquino*, who lived near-by. (Now we know that the statue in question is a representation of Menelaus dragging the body of the dead Patroclus.) It became customary to post satirical verses and lampoons on this statue, whence It. *pasquino*, 'pasquinade'. See next word and **pasquinade.**

pasquin, n., a pasquinade. — F. *pasquin*, fr. It. *pasquino*, 'pasquinade', fr. *Pasquino*, name of a statue in Rome. See prec. word.

pasquinade, n., a lampoon. — MF. (= F.), fr. It. *pasquinata*, fr. *Pasquino.* See **Pasquin** and **-ade** and cp. **pasquil.**

Derivatives: *pasquinade*, tr. v., *pasquinad-er*, n.

pass, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *passen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *passer*, fr. VL. **passāre*, fr. L. *passus*, 'step, pace'. See **pace** and cp. **past.** Cp. also **impass, trespass.**

Derivatives: *pass-ed*, adj., *pass-ing*, adj. and n., *pass-ing-ly*, adv.

pass, n. — Partly fr. ME. *passe*, fr. MF. (= F.) *passe*, fr. *passer*, 'to pass', partly directly fr. **pass,** v.

passable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *passabl-y*, adv.

passade, n., the course of a horse forward and backward. — F., fr. It. *passata*, fr. *passare*, 'to pass', fr. VL. **passāre.* See **pass,** v., and **-ade.**

passage, intr. v., to move sideways in riding. — F. *passager*, altered fr. *passéger* (under the influence of the noun *passage*), fr. It. *passeggiare*, 'to walk', fr. *passeggio*, 'a walk', fr. *passo*, 'pace, step', fr. L. *passus.* See **pace** and **-age** and cp. **pass,** n.

passage, n., the act of passing — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v., and **-age.**

Derivative: *passage*, intr. v., to make a passage; to pass.

passant, adj., represented as walking (*her.*) — F., pres. part. of *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v., and **-ant.**

passé, fem. **passée,** past; faded — F., pp. of *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v.

passementerie, n., dress trimming — F., fr. *passementer*, 'to trim', fr. *passement*, 'trimmings', fr. *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v., and the suffixes **-ment** and **-ery.**

passenger, n. — ME. *passager*, fr. MF. (= F.) *passager*, fr. *passage*, 'passage'; see **passage,** n., and **-er.** The *n* in *passenger* is intrusive. Cp. *harbinger, messenger, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger.*

passe-partout, n., 1) master-key; 2) a kind of picture frame — F., lit. 'pass everywhere', fr. *passer*, 'to pass', and *partout*, 'everywhere'. F. *passer* derives fr. VL. **passāre*; see **pass,** v. F. *partout* is compounded of *par*, 'through' (fr. L. *per*), and *tout*, 'all' (fr. L. *tōtus*); see **per-** and **total** and cp. **tout, n.**

Passer, n., the genus of the sparrow and its relatives (*ornithol.*) — L. *passer*; possibly of imitative origin. Cp. **Passeres, passerine.**

Passeres, n. pl., an order of birds equivalent to the *Passeriformes* (*ornithol.*) — ModL. *passerēs*, prop. pl. of L. *passer*, 'sparrow'.

See **Passer.**

Passeriformes, n. pl., an order of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL. *Passeriformēs*, lit. 'having the form of sparrows', fr. L. *passer*, 'sparrow', and *-formis*, 'of the form of', fr. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **Passer** and **form,** n.

passerine, adj., pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or *Passeres*; n., a passerine bird. — L. *passerīnus*, 'pertaining to the sparrow', fr. *passer.* See **passer** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

passibility, n. — Late L. *passībilitās*, 'capability of suffering, passibility', fr. *passībilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

passible, adj., that which can feel or suffer; sensible. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *passible*, fr. Late L. *passībilis*, 'capable of suffering, passible', fr. L. *passus*, pp. of *patī*, 'to suffer'. See **patient** and **-ible** and cp. **passion.**

Derivative: *passible-ness*, n.

Passiflora, n., a genus of vines (*bot.*) — ModL. *Passiflōra*, coined fr. L. *passiō*, 'passion', and *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, 'flower'; see **passion** and **flower.** Hence *Passiflora* lit. means 'passionflower'; see **passionflower.**

passim, adv., here and there. — L., 'hither and thither', lit. 'scattered about', fr. *passus* (for **patsus*), pp. of *pandere*, 'to spread out, scatter about', rel. to *patēre*, 'to be open', *patulus*, 'extended', Gk. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', ON. *faðmr*, 'embrace, bosom', OE. *fæðm*, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See **fathom** and cp. words there referred to.

passion, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *passiōnem*, acc. of *passiō*, 'suffering, passion, affection', fr. *passus*, pp. of *patī*, 'to suffer'. See **patient** and **-ion** and cp. **compassion.**

Derivatives: *passion-less*, adj., *passion-less-ly*, adv., *passion-less-ness*, n.

passion, tr. v., to affect with passion; intr. v., to show, or be affected with, passion — ME. *passionen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *passionner*, fr. *passion.* See **passion,** n.

passional, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, passion — Late L. *passiōnālis*, 'pertaining to suffering', fr. L. *passiō*, gen. *-iōnis.* See **passion,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

passional, n., a book describing the sufferings of martyrs. — ML. *passiōnāle*, neut. of the Late L. adj. *passiōnālis*, used as a noun. See **passional,** adj.

passionate, adj. — ML. *passiōnātus*, fr. L. *passiō*, gen. *-iōnis*, 'passion'. See **passion,** n., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *passionate-ly*, adv., *passionate-ness*, n.

passionflower, n. — So called from the fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion. Cp. **Passiflora.**

passive, adj. — ME., fr. L. *passīvus*, 'capable of suffering', fr. *passus*, pp. of *patī*, 'to suffer'. See **passion,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *passive*, n., *passiv-ate*, tr. v., *passiv-ation*, n., *passive-ly*, adv., *passive-ness*, n., *passiv-ism*, n., *passiv-ist*, n., *passiv-ity*, n.

Passover, n. — Compounded of *pass over*; rendering of Heb. *pāsáḥ*, in Ex. 12 : 13, 23 and 27. See **pass,** v., and **over** and cp. **Pesah.**

passport, n. — MF. (= F.) *passeport*, orig. meaning 'permission to pass through a port', fr. *passe*, imper. of *passer*, 'to pass', and *port*, 'port, harbor'. See **pass,** v., and **port,** 'harbor'.

Derivative: *passport*, tr. v.

passus, n., part of a poem or story. — L., 'a step, pace'. See **pace.**

past, adj. — Pp. of **pass.**

Derivatives: *past*, n., prep., adv.

paste, n., an adhesive compound —ME., fr. OF. *paste* (F. *pâte*), fr. Late L. *pasta* (whence also It., OProvenç. and Sp. *pasta*), fr. Gk. πάστη, 'barleymash', which is rel. to παστός, παστή, παστόν, 'sprinkled with salt', verbal adj. of πάσσειν, 'to sprinkle'. Cp. **pastel, pasticcio, pastiche, pastry, pasty, pâté, patisserie, patty, impaste.**

Derivatives: *paste*, tr. v., *past-ed*, adj., *past-er*, n.

paste, tr. and intr. v., to strike, beat — Fr. **baste,** 'to strike, beat'.

Derivatives: *paste*, n., *past-y*, adj., *past-i-ness*, n.

pastel, n., woad. — MF. (= F.), fr. Provenç. *pastel*, fr. Late L. *pastellus*, 'woad', dimin. formed fr. Late L. *pasta*, 'paste'; so called from the paste made of the twigs of the plant in producing the dye.

pastel, n., a kind of dry paste used for making crayons. — F., fr. It. *pastello*, fr. Late L. *pastellus* (see prec. word); introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

Derivatives: *pastel*, tr. and intr. v., *pastel(l)-ist*, n.

pastern, n., part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof. — ME. *pastron*, fr. MF. *pasturon* (F. *pâturon*), 'tether for a grazing horse', later used in the sense 'joint (of a grazing horse)', fr. *pasture*, 'tether for a grazing horse', formed, with change of suff., fr. VL. **pastōria*, of s.m. (whence also It. *pastoia*, 'tether, shackle; pastern'), fr. L. *pastūra*, 'pasture'. See **pasture** and cp. **pester.**

Pasteurella, n., name of a genus of Gram-negative bacteria — ModL., named after the French chemist Louis *Pasteur* (1822-95). For the ending see suff. **-ella.**

pasteurism, n., Pasteur's method in treating disease, esp. hydrophobia. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

pasteurize, tr. v., to sterilize (milk, beer, etc.) by Pasteur's methods — See **Pasteurella** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *pasteuriz-ation*, n.

pasticcio, n., a medley made up of fragments from different works — It., 'medley', fr. VL. **pastīcium*, fr. L. *pasta*, 'paste'. See **paste,** n.

pastiche, n., a pasticcio, esp. a literary work made in the professed imitation of the work of another author. — F., fr. It. *pasticcio*. See prec. word.

pastille, pastil, n. — F. *pastille*, 'lozenge, jujube', fr. Sp. *pastilla*, 'aromatic smelling cake', fr. L. *pastillus*, dimin. formed fr. *pānis*, 'bread'. See **pantry.**

pastime, n. — Coined fr. **pass** and **time,** on the analogy of F. *passe-temps*.

Pastinaca, n., a genus of plants, the parsnip (*bot.*) — L. *pastināca*, 'parsnip', fr. *pastinum*, 'a two-pronged dibble', fr. *pastināre*, 'to dig up'. See **parsnip.**

pastor, n. — ME. *pastour*, fr. OF. *pastor, pastur*, fr. L. *pāstōrem*, acc. of *pāstor*, 'shepherd', lit. 'feeder', fr. *pāstus*, pp. of *pāscere*, 'to graze, pasture, feed', which stands for *pā-scere* and derives fr. I.-E. base **pā-*, 'to tend, keep, pasture, feed, guard, protect', whence also L. *pā-nis*, 'bread', *pā-bulum* (for **pā-dhlo-m*), 'food'. See **food** and cp. words there referred to.

pastoral, adj. — ME., fr. L. *pāstōrālis*, 'pertaining to shepherds', fr. *pāstor*, 'shepherd'. See **pastor** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *pastoral,* n., *pastoral-ism,* n., *pastoral-ist,* n., *pastoral-ity,* n., *pastoral-ize,* tr. v., *pastoral-ly,* adv., *pastoral-ness,* n.

pastorale, n., a musical composition representing pastoral scenes — It., 'pastoral', adj. used as a noun. See **pastoral.**

pastorate, n., the office or rank of a pastor; pastors collectively — ML. *pāstōrātus*, fr. L. *pāstor*, 'shepherd'. See **pastor** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

pastry, n. — Formed fr. **paste** with suff. **-ry.** Cp. F. *pâtisserie* and see **patisserie.**

pasturage, n. — OF. *pasturage* (F. *pâturage*), fr. *pasture*. See **pasture** and **-age.**

pastural, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *pāstūra*. See **pasture.**

pasture, n. — ME., fr. MF. *pasture* (F. *pâture*), fr. Late L. *pāstūra*, 'pasture', fr. L. *pāstus*, pp. of *pāscere*, 'to feed, pasture'. See **pastor** and **-ure** and cp. **pastern.**

pasture, intr. and tr. v. — Late ME., fr. OF. *pasturer* (F. *pâturer*), fr. Late L. *pāstūra*. See **pasture,** n.

Derivatives: *pastur-able*, adj., *pasturage* (q.v.)

pasty, n., a kind of pie. — ME. *pastee, pastey*, fr. OF. *paste* (F. *pâté*), 'pie', derived from *paste* (F. *pâte*), 'paste'. See **paste** and **-y** (representing OF. *-e, -ee*).

pat, n., a light blow — ME. *pat, patte*, prob. of imitative origin.

pat, tr. v., to strike gently — Rel. to, and perh. directly derived from, prec. word. Cp. **patter.**

pat, adj., that which hits the mark — Derived from **pat,** 'a light blow'.

pat, adv., at the right time — Derived fr. **pat,** adj.

Pat, masculine PN., used as a nickname for an Irishman. — Abbreviation of **Patrick.**

pataca, n., name of a Portuguese and a Brazilian coin — Sp. *pataca*, fr. Arab. *bā ṭâqa^h*, shortened fr. *abâ ṭâqa^h*, acc. of *abū ṭâqa^h*, lit. 'father of the window'; so called with reference to the columns of Hercules represented on the piasters and mistaken for windows.

pat-a-cake, n., a child's game — So called from the first words of a nursery rhyme.

patagium, n., 1) a fold of skin between the fore and hind limbs of certain flying mammals; 2) a fold of skin between the upper arm and forearm of birds. — ML., fr. L. *patagium*, 'a gold edging or border', fr. Gk. *παταγεῖον, of s.m., fr. πάταγος, 'clatter, clash', which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *patagi-al, patagi-ate*, adjs.

patavinity, n., 1) peculiarities of the dialect of Patavium (now Padua), as seen in Livy's writings; hence 2) provincialism. — L. *patavīnitās*, fr. *Patavium*. For the ending see the suffixes **-ine** and **-ity.**

patch, n., a piece of cloth, etc., used to mend another material — ME. *pacche, patche*, prob. variants of *peche*, 'piece', fr. Northern F. *pieche*, which corresponds to F. *pièce*, 'piece'; *patch* lit. means 'piece, piece of cloth'. See **piece.**

Derivatives: *patch*, tr. v., *patch-er*, n., *patch-ery*, n., *patch-y*, adj., *patch-i-ly*, adv., *patch-i-ness*, n.

patch, n., a fool; a clown. — Perh. fr. It. *pazzo*, 'fool', which possibly derives fr. OHG. *barzjan* (whence MHG. *barzen*), 'to rave', through the medium of VL. **parziāre*. For the assimilation of the *r* cp. It. *dosso*, fr. L. *dorsum*, 'back'.

patchouli, n., 1) an Indian plant of the mint family; 2) the perfume obtained from its oil. — Lit. 'green leaf', fr. Tamil *pachai*, 'green' and *ilai*, 'leaf'.

pate, n., the head — ME., of unknown origin.

pâté, n., small pie. — F., fr. OF. *paste*. See **pasty,** n., and cp. **patty.**

-pated, combining form meaning 'having a *pate* or *head* of a specified kind — See **pate** and **-ed.**

pâté de foie gras, paste made of the livers of fattened geese — F., lit. 'pie of fat liver'.

patella, n., 1) a small pan; 2) the kneecap (*anat.*); 3) a panlike formation (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'small pan or dish; kneepan', dimin. of *patina, patena*, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan', fr. Gk. πατάνη, of s.m. See **paten** and **-ella.**

Derivatives: *patell-ar, patell-ate, patell-ine*, adjs.

patelliform, adj. — Compounded of **patella** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

paten, n., a metal plate — ME. *paten, patin*, fr. OF. *patene*, fr. L. *patena, patina*, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan', from Gk. πατάνη, of s.m., assimilated fr. *πετάνα, lit. 'something spread out', fr. πεταννύναι, 'to spread out'. See **patent** and cp. **patella, patina.**

patency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

patent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *patent*, fr. L. *patentem*, acc. of *patēns*, pres. part. of *patēre*, 'to lie open' (in some meanings through the medium of F. *patent*). L. *patēre* is rel. *to patulus*, 'extended, open', and cogn. with Gk. πετανύναι, 'to spread out', πέταλον, 'leaf', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread', whence also ON. *faðmr*, 'embrace, bosom', OE. *fæðm*, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See **fathom** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivatives: *patent*, n. and tr. v., *patent-able*, adj., *patent-abil-ity*, n., *patent-abl-y*, adv., *patent-ee*, n., *patent-ly*, adv., *patent-or*, n.

pater, n., father (*schoolboy slang*) — L. *pater*, 'father'. See **father** and cp. words there referred to.

pater, n. — Short for **paternoster.**

patera, n., broad, flat vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations — L., fr. *patēre*, 'to lie open'. See **patent.**

pateriform, adj., having the form of a saucer — Compounded of **patera** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

paterfamilias, n. — L. *paterfamiliās*, 'master of a house, head of a family', compounded of *pater*, 'father', and *familiās*, ancient genitive of *familia*, 'family'. See **pater** 'father', and **family** and cp. **materfamilias.**

paternal, adj., fatherly — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *paternus*, 'of a father, fatherly', fr. *pater*. See **pater** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *paternal-ism.*, n., *paternal-ist*, n., *paternal-ist-ic*, adj., *paternal-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *paternal-ly*, adv., *paternal-ity*, n., *paternal-ize*, tr. v.

paternity, n. — OF. (= F.) *paternité*, fr. Late L. *paternitātem*, acc. of *paternitās*, 'paternity'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

paternoster, n., the Lord's Prayer — L. *pater noster*, 'our father'. See **pater** and **nostrum.**

Derivatives: *paternoster*, intr. v., *paternoster-er*, n.

path, n. — ME., fr. OE. *pæþ*, rel. to OFris. *path*, MDu. *pat*, Du. *pad*, OHG. *pfad*, MHG. *pfat*, G. *Pfad*, 'path'. These Teut. words are prob. of Iranian origin; cp. Avestic *paθa*, 'way', and see **find.** Cp. also **pad,** 'road', **paddle, pons.**

Derivatives: *path-ed, path-less*, adjs.

path-, form of **patho-** before a vowel.

-path, combining form denoting 1) one suffering from a certain type of disease as in *neuropath*; 2) one versed in a certain type of treatment as in *hydropath* (*med.*) — Gk. -παθής, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See **pathos.**

pathetic, adj., arousing pity — L. *pathēticus*, fr. Gk. παθητικός, 'capable of emotion', fr. παθητός, 'subject to suffering', verbal adj. of παθεῖν, 'to suffer'. See **pathos.**

Derivatives: *pathetic,* n., *pathetic-al,* adj., *pathetic-al-ly*, adv., *pathetic-al-ness*, n.

patho-, before a vowel **path-,** combining form denoting 'suffering' or 'disease', as in *pathology* — Gk. παθο-, fr. πάθος, 'a suffering'. See **pathos.**

pathogen, n., a bacterium producing disease — Compounded of Gk. πάθος, 'a suffering', and -γενής, 'produced by', used in its modern sense: 'producing'. See **pathos** and **-gen.**

pathogenesis, n., production of a disease (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **patho-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See **pathos** and **genesis.**

pathogenetic, adj., producing disease — See prec. word and **-genetic.**

pathogenic, adj., pathogenetic — See **pathogenesis** and **-genic.**

pathogeny, n., pathogenesis. — Compounded of **patho-** and **-geny.**

pathognomonic, adj., characteristic or symptomatic of a certain disease. — Gk. παθογνωμονικός, 'skilled in judging of affections or diseases', compounded of πάθος, 'suffering', and γνώμων, 'one that knows'. See **pathos, gnomon** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pathological, also **pathologic,** adj. — Gk. παθολογικός, 'treating of disease', introduced into English by Robert Boyle (1627-91). See **pathology, -ic** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *pathological-ly*, adv.

pathologico-, combining form used in the sense of 'pathological and'. — Fr. Gk. παθολογικός, 'treating of disease'. See prec. word.

pathology, n., the science treating of diseases. — F. *pathologie*, fr. Medical L. *pathologia*, 'study of disease', fr. πάθος, 'a suffering', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'; see **pathos** and **-logy.** Cp. Gk. παθολογική (scil. τέχνη), 'the science of diseases'. (Gk. παθολογίᾱ means 'the study of the passions'.)

pathos, n., the quality that arouses pity or sorrow — Gk. πάθος, 'suffering, passion, misfortune, calamity', rel. to παθεῖν, πάσχειν, 'to suffer', πένθος, 'grief, sorrow', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *kenčiù, kęsti*, Lett. *ciesù, cìest*, 'to suffer', Lith. *pakantà*, 'patience', *kančià*, 'suffering, pain', OIr. *cēssaim, cēssim*, 'I suffer'. Cp. **pathetic, patho-, -pathy, nepenthe.**

-pathy, also **-pathia,** combining form used to denote 'suffering, disease, curative treatment', as in *allopathy, homeopathy, osteopathy*. — L. *-pathia*, fr. Gk. -πάθεια, fr. πάθος, 'suffering'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -εια, -ίᾱ).

patibulary, adj., pertaining to the gallows (*rare*). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *patibulum*, 'gallows', prop. 'that which is extended', fr. *patēre*, 'to be open'. See **patent.**

patience, n. — ME. *pacience*, fr. OF. *patience, pacience* (F. *patience*), fr. L. *patientia*, 'patience, endurance', fr. *patiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

patient, adj. — ME. *pacient*, fr. OF. *pacient* (F. *patient*), fr. L. *patientem*, acc. of *patiēns*, 'suffering', pres. part. of *patior, patī*, 'to suffer', fr.

I.-E. base **pē-*, **pĕ-*, 'to damage, injure, hurt', whence also L. *paene*, 'almost, nearly', *paenitēre*, 'to cause to repent', *paenitet mē*, 'it causes me to repent', i.e. 'I repent', *pēnūria* (*paenūria*), 'want, need', Gk. πῆμα, 'suffering, misery, woe'. Cp. **passion, passive, compassion, compatible, penance, peninsula, penitent, penitentiary, penultimate, penumbra, penury, punish.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

patina, n., a broad dish, a pan (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *patina*, 'a broad, shallow dish or pan'. See **paten.**

patina, n., greenish film — F. *patine*, 'patina', fr. It. *patina*, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly denoted orig. 'tarnish formed on a metal dish' and derives fr. L. *patina*, 'dish'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *patin-ate*, tr. and intr. v., *patination*, n., *patine*, n. and tr. v., *patin-ed*, adj., *patinize*, tr. v., *patin-ous*, adj.

patio, n., inner courtyard — Sp., derivative of L. *patēre*, 'to lie open'. See **patent.**

patisserie, n., pastry shop; pastry — F. *pâtisserie*, 'pastry shop', fr. *pâtissier*, 'pastry shop proprietor', fr. *pâtisser*, 'to prepare pastry', fr. VL. **pasticiāre*, fr. **pasticium*, 'pasty'. See **paste,** 'an adhesive compound', and **-ery** and cp. **pasty,** n., **pate.**

pato, n., the Muscovy duck — Sp. and Port., 'duck, drake, gander', fr. Arab. *báṭṭa*^{h}, 'duck'.

patois, n., a provincial dialect — F., prob. formed fr. *patte*, 'paw, foot', with suff. *-ois* (fr. L. *-ēnsis*) [the same suff. appears in adjectives like Northern F. *françois* (F. *français*), 'French', etc.]; so called with reference to the clumsy manner of those speaking it. Cp. F. *pataud*, 'clumsy, loutish', which is also a derivative of *patte*, 'paw, foot'. See **patten** and cp. words there referred to.

patola, n., a silk cloth (*India*) — OI. *paṭoláḥ*, prob. fr. Malayalam *paṭṭuḍa*, 'a silk cloth'.

patri-, combining form meaning 'father'. — L. *patri-*, from the stem of *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father** and cp. **pater.**

patrial, adj., pertaining to one's fatherland. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *patria*, 'fatherland', fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*. See **patri-.**

patriarch, n., a father who rules his family or tribe. — ME. *patriarch*, fr. OF. *patriarche*, fr. Late L. *patriarcha*, fr. Gk. πατριάρχης, 'father of a race', fr. πατριᾱ́, 'family, lineage', and -άρχης, 'leader'. The first element derives fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father'; see **father.** For the second element see **-arch.** Cp. **matriarch.**

Derivatives: *patriarch*, intr. v., *patriarch-ism*, n., *patriarch-ist*, n.

patriarchal, adj. — Late L. *patriarchālis*, fr. *patriarcha*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

patriarchate, n. — ML. *patriarchātus*, fr. Late L. *patriarcha*. See **patriarch** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

patriarchess, n. — F. *patriarchesse*, fr. *patriarche*. See **patriarch** and 1st **-ess.**

patriarchic, also patriarchical, adj. — Late L. *patriarchicus*, fr. Gk. πατριαρχικός, 'belonging to the patriarch', fr. πατριάρχης. See **patriarch** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *patriarchical-ly*, adv.

patriarchy, n. — Gk. πατριαρχίᾱ, fr. πατριάρχης, 'patriarch'. See **patriarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Patricia, fem. PN. — L., prop. fem. of *patricius*, 'patrician, noble'. See **Patrick.**

patrician, n. — ME. *patricion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *patricien*, fr. L. *patricius*, 'of the rank of the patres, fathers, i.e., senators; patrician, noble', fr. *patrēs*, 'fathers, senators', pl. of *pater*, 'father, chief'. See **father** and **-an** and cp. **Patrick, Patricia.**

Derivative: *patrician*, adj.

patriciate, n. — L. *patriciātus*, 'patriciate', fr. *patricius*. See **patrician,** adj., and subst. suff. **-ate.**

patricide, n., one who kills his father. — Compounded of L. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **pater** and **-cide,** 'killer', and cp. **parricide.**

patricide, n., a murder of one's father. — Compounded of L. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See prec. word and **-cide,** 'killing'.

Patrick, masc. PN. — OIr. *Patricc* (Ir. *Pādraig*), fr. L. *patricius*, 'patrician, noble', fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **patrician,** adj., and cp. **Patricia.**

patrilineal, adj., pertaining to, or descended from, the paternal line — Compounded of L. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father', and *līnea*, 'line'. See **father, line** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *patrilineal-ly*, adv.

patrimonial, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *patrimōniālis*, fr. L. *patrimōnium*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *patrimonial-ly*, adv.

patrimony, n., anything inherited from a father or an ancestor. — ME. *patrimoigne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *patrimoine*, fr. L. *patrimōnium*, 'an estate inherited from a father, patrimony', formed fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father', with suff. *-mōnium*. See **father** and **-mony** and cp. words there referred to.

patriot, n. — MF. (= F.) *patriote*, fr. Late L. *patriōta*, fr. Gk. πατριώτης, 'fellow countryman', fr. πάτριος, 'of one's fathers', fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father'. See **father** and cp. **compatriot.**

Derivatives: *patriot-eer*, n. and intr. v., *patriot-ism*, n.

patriotic, adj. — F. *patriotique*, fr. Late L. *patriōticus*, fr. Gk. πατριωτικός, 'pertaining to a patriot or to one's country', fr. πατριώτης. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *patriotic-al*, adj., *patriotic-al-ly*, adv., *patriot-ics*, n. pl.

patristic, adj., pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church — Formed with suff. **-istic** fr. Gk. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, or L. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father.**

patrol, intr. and tr. v. — F. *patrouiller*, 'to patrol', orig. meaning 'to trample, paddle in mud', and a var. of *patouiller*, fr. *patte*, 'paw, foot'. See **patten** and cp. words there referred to.

patrol, n. — F. *patrouille*, back formation fr. *patrouiller*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *patrol-er*, n.

patron, n. — ME., 'patron; pattern', fr. MF. (= F.) *patron*, fr. L. *patrōnum*, acc. of *patrōnus*, 'protector', fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father** and cp. **padrone, patroon, pattern,** which are doublets of *patron.*

Derivatives: *patron*, tr. v., *patronage* (q.v.), *patron-al*, adj., *patronate* (q.v.), *patron-ize*, tr. v., *patron-iz-er*, n., *patron-iz-ation*, n., *patron-iz-ing*, n., *patron-iz-ing-ly*, adv., *patron-ly*, adj.

patronage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. ML. *patrōnāticum*, fr. Late L. *patrōnātus*, 'patronship, patronage', fr. L. *patrōnus*. See **patron** and **-age** and cp. **patronate.**

Derivative: *patron-age*, tr. v.

patronate, n. — Late L. *patrōnātus*, 'patronship, patronate'. See **patronage** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

patronite, n., a vanadium sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after Antenor Rizo *Patrona* of Peru who first discovered the vanadium in it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

patronymic, adj., derived from the name of a father — Late L. *patronymicus*, fr. Gk. πατρωνυμικός, 'derived from one's father's name', fr. πατήρ, gen. πατρός, 'father', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **father** and cp. **onomato-.** Cp. also **metronymic.**

Derivatives: *patronymic*, n., *patronymic-al-ly*, adv.

patroon, n., a person who held a large estate with manorial rights granted by the old Dutch government of New York and New Jersey. — Partly fr. F. *patron*, partly fr. Du. *patroon* (which is also a loan word fr. F. *patron*). See **patron.**

Derivative: *patroon-ry*, n.

pattée, paté, paty, adj., (said of a cross) having arms expanding toward the end (*her.*) — F. *pattée*, in *croix pattée*, lit. 'a pawed cross', i.e. 'a cross the arms of which are expanded in the form of a paw', fem. of *patté*, 'having paws, pawed', fr. *patte*, 'paw, foot'. See next word.

patten, n., a kind of wooden shoe; clog — ME. *paten*, fr. OF. *patin* [whence F. *patin*, 'patten; skate'], fr. *patte*, 'paw, foot', from pre-Celtic **patta*, a word of imitative origin. Cp. **patois, patrol, pattée, paw, pud.**

patter, intr. v., to strike frequently; tr. v., to cause to patter — Freq. of **pat,** 'to strike gently'. For the ending see freq. suff. **-er.**

Derivative: *patter*, n.

patter, tr. and intr. v., to mumble hurriedly, chatter. — ME. *patren, patteren*, orig. 'to recite paternosters rapidly'; formed fr. **pater,** in the sense of **paternoster.**

Derivatives: *patter*, n., *patter-er*, n., *patter-ist*, n.

pattern, n. — ME. *patron*, fr. OF. *patron*, 'patron, person serving as an example, pattern'. See **patron.**

Derivatives: *pattern*, tr. v., *pattern-ed*, adj., *pattern-er*, n., *pattern-ing*, n., *pattern-ize*, v., *pattern-y*, adj.

patty, n., small pie — F. *pâté*, fr. OF. *paste*. See **pate** and cp. **pasty,** n.

patulous, adj., spread out, extended — L. *patulus*, 'spread out, extended', rel. to *patēre*, 'to lie open', and cogn. with Gk. πετανύναι, 'to spread out', ON. *faðmr*, 'embrace, bosom', OE. *fæðm*, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See **fathom** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *patulous-ly*, adv., *patulous-ness*, n.

paty, adj. — See **pattee.**

paucity, n., fewness, scarcity. — ME. *paucite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *paucité*, fr. L. *paucitātem*, acc. of *paucitās*, 'fewness, scarcity', fr. *paucus*, 'few, little', which is rel. to L. *paullus*, later spelled *paulus*, 'little', *parvus*, 'small, little', the first element in *pau-per*, 'poor', and cogn. with Gk. παῦρος, 'few, little', Goth. *fawai*, OE. *fēawe*, 'few'. See **few** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **poco.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

paughty, adj., haughty; pert (*Scot.*) — A blend of *proud* and *haughty.*

Paul, masc. PN.; name of the apostle of Christianity to the Gentiles — L. *Paulus*, a Roman surname of the Aemilian gens, prob. fr. *paulus*, 'little'. See **paulo-post-future.**

pauldron, n., a piece of armor to protect the shoulder. — ME. *polrond*, fr. OF. *espauleron*, fr. *espaule* (F. *épaule*), 'shoulder'. See **epaulet.**

paulin, n. — Aphetic for **tarpaulin.**

Paulina, fem. PN. — Fem. of **Paulinus** (q.v.)

Pauline, adj., pertaining to the apostle Paul. — L. *Paulīnus*, fr. *Paulus*. See **Paul** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Paulinus, masc. PN. — L., lit. 'belonging to Paulus'. See **Paul** and prec. word.

paulo-post-future, future perfect tense in Greek grammar. — Lit. 'the future a little later'. The first element is abl. of L. *paullus*, later spelled *paulus*, 'little' (whence the dimin. *pauxillum*, 'very little'), which is rel. to *paucus*, 'few, little'; see **paucity.** For the other two elements see **post-,** resp. **future.**

Paulownia, n., a genus of Chinese trees (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Russian princess Anna *Paulowna* (1795-1865), daughter of Czar Paul I. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

paunch, n., abdomen, belly. — ME. *paunche*, fr. OF. *panche*, var. of *pance* (F. *panse*), fr. L. *panticem*, acc. of *pantex*, 'paunch', which is prob. rel. to *pānus*, 'swelling', *pāniculus*, 'tuft, panicle'. See **panicle.**

Derivatives: *paunch*, tr. v., *paunch-ed*, adj., *paunch-ful*, adj., *paunch-y*, adj., *paunch-i-ly*, adv., *paunch-i-ness*, n.

pauper, n., a person who depends on charity; a very poor person — L., 'poor', for **pauc(o)-pars*,

lit. 'he who acquires little', fr. *paucus*, 'little, few', and the stem of *parĭō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth, produce; to acquire, gain'. For the first element see **few**, for the second see **parent**. See also **poor**, which is a doublet of *pauper*.
Derivatives: *pauper*, adj., *pauper-dom*, n., *pauper-ed*, adj., *pauper-ism*, n., *pauper-ize*, tr. v., *pauper-iz-ation*, n.

pausation, n., the act of pausing. — Late L. *pausātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *pausāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *pausāre*. See **pause**, v., and **-ion**.

pause, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *pausa*, 'stop, cessation', fr. Gk. παῦσις, 'stopping, ceasing', fr. παύειν, 'to cause to cease', which is prob. cogn. with OPruss. *pausto*, 'wild', OSlav. *pustŭ*, 'waste, deserted', *pustiti*, 'to leave, to let'; see Solmsen, Indogermanische Forschungen XXXI, 483. The ending *-a* in L. *pausa* (for *-is* fr. Gk. παῦσις) is prob. due to the analogy of the synonym *mora*. Cp. **pose**, 'to place'.
Derivatives: *paus-al*, adj., *pause-less*, adj., *pause-less-ly*, adv.

pause, intr. v. — Either fr. **pause**, n., or fr. Late L. *pausāre*, 'to halt, cease, pause', or fr. F. *pauser*, 'to pause' (which itself derives fr. Late L. *pausāre*).

pavage, n., 1) the act of paving; 2) tax to pay for the paving of streets, etc. — F., fr. *paver*, 'to pave'. See **pave** and **-age**.

pavan, n., 1) a slow, stately dance; 2) the music for this dance — F. *pavane*, fr. Sp. *pavana*, fr. *pavo*, 'peacock', fr. L. *pavus*, a secondary form of *pavō*, 'peacock' (see **pavonine**); so called from the character of this dance.

pave, tr. v. — ME. *paven*, fr. OF. (= F.) *paver*, fr. VL. **pavāre* (whence also OProvenç. *pavar*), corresponding to L. *pavīre*, 'to beat, ram, tread down', which is rel. to *pavēre*, 'to tremble', lit. 'to be struck down', prob. also to *putāre*, 'to cut, trim, prune, lop', and cogn. with Lith. *piáuju*, *piáuti*, 'to cut', *piúklas*, 'saw'. See **putative** and cp. **pit**, 'cavity', **putamen**.
Derivatives: *pav-er*, n., *pav-ing*, n.

pavé, n., pavement — F., prop. pp. of *paver*, 'to pave', used as a noun. See prec. word.

pavement, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. **pavāmentum*, fr. **pavāre*, 'to pave', corresponding to L. *pavīmentum*, 'a beaten floor', fr. *pavīre*, 'to beat, ram'. See **pave** and **-ment**.
Derivatives: *pavement-er*, n.

Pavia, n., a genus of trees and shrubs, now forming part of the genus *Aesculus* (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Peter Paaw (latinized into *Pavinus*) (1564-1617).

pavilion, n. — ME. *pavilon*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pavillon*, fr. L. *pāpiliōnem*, acc. of *pāpiliō*, 'butterfly', used in the Middle Ages to denote a tent, because it resembles a butterfly with outstretched wings. See **Papilio**.
Derivative: *pavilion*, tr. v.

pavior, paviour, n., paver. — ME. *pavier*, fr. *paven*, 'to pave'. See **pave** and **-ier**.

pavis, pavise, n., a large shield — ME. *pavis*, *pavise*, fr. OF. *paveis* (F. *pavois*), 'shield', fr. OIt. (= It.) *pavese* fr. *Pavese*, 'of Pavia'; so called because originally made in Pavia, Italy.

Pavo, n., 1) the genus of the peacocks (*zool.*); 2) name of a southern constellation. — L. *pāvō*, 'peacock'. See **peacock** and cp. **pavonine**.

pavonated, adj., of the color of the peacock — Fr. L. *pāvō*, gen. *pāvōnis*, 'peacock'. See prec. word and the adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ed**.

pavonazzo, adj., of the color of a peacock. — It., lit. 'peacock-like', fr. *pavone*, 'peacock', fr. L. *pāvōnem*, acc. of *pāvo*, 'peacock'. See **peacock** and cp. next word.

pavonine, adj., related to, or resembling, a peacock. — L. *pāvōnīnus*, 'of, or like, a peacock', fr. *pāvō*, gen. *pāvōnis*, 'peacock'. See **peacock** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

paw, n. — ME. *pawe*, *powe*, fr. MF. *poue*, from a pre-Celtic form **pauta* (whence also Provenç. *pauta* and Catal. *pote*, MDu. *poot*, *pote*, Du. *poot*, G. *Pfote*, 'paw'), which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **patois, patrol, pattée, patten, pud**.
Derivatives: *paw*, tr. and intr. v., *paw-er*, n., *paw-ing*, n.

pawk, n., trick (*Scot.*) — Of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *pawk-y*, adj., *pawk-i-ly*, adv., *pawk-i-ness*, n.

pawl, n., a bar preventing a capstan from recoiling — Prob. fr. F. *épaule*, 'shoulder'. See **epaulet** and cp. **pauldron**.
Derivative: *pawl*, tr. v.

pawl, n., a small tent with two poles and steep, sloping sides (*India*). — Hind. *pāl*, 'a shelter', fr. OI. *paṭalam*, 'cover, roof', which is prob. rel. to OI. *paṭaḥ*, 'woven cloth'.

pawn, n., piece of least value at chess. — ME. *poune*, *pown*, fr. OF. *paon*, a var. *of pëon*, fr. ML. *pedōnem*, acc. of *pedō*, 'foot soldier' (whence also It. *pedone*, Sp. *peón*, 'foot soldier, pawn'), fr. L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **peon, pioneer**.

pawn, n., pledge — ME. *paun*, fr. OF. *pan*, also *pand*, 'piece of cloth', later used also in the sense of 'pledge', fr. L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, 'piece of cloth', which is cogn. with Goth. *fana*, 'piece of cloth', OS. *fano*, of s.m., Gk. πῆνος, 'web', πήνη, 'web, bobbin'. OHG. *pfant* (whence MHG. *pfant*, G. *Pfand*), OS., MDu. *pand*, *pant* (whence Du. *pand*), OFris. *pand*, *pond*, 'pledge', are loan words fr. OF. *pan*, *panel*. Cp. **fanon, gonfalon, vane**. Cp. also **pane, panel, pañuelo, Penelope, penology**.
Derivatives: *pawn*, tr. v., *pawn-able*, adj., *pawn-age*, n., *pawn-ee*, n., *pawn-er*, n.

pawnee, n., water (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *pānī*, 'water', rel. to OI. *pā́ti*, 'drinks', *pā́nam*, 'drink', *pibati*, 'drinks', and cogn. with Gk. πίνειν, 'to drink', L. *pōtāre* and *bibere*, 'to drink'. See **bibulous**, and cp. **poison, potable, potion**.

pax, n., 1) peace; (*cap.*) the goddess of peace in Roman mythology; 2) a tablet representing a religious subject (*R.C.Ch.*) — L. *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **peace**.

paxilla, n., a pillarlike spine (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *paxillus*, 'a small stake, a peg', dimin. formed fr. *pālus*, 'strake, pale', which stands for **pacslos* and is rel. to *pacīscor*, *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *paxill-ar*, *paxill-ate*, adjs.

paxwax, n., the nuchal ligament of mammals. — ME., dissimilated fr. ME. *faxwax*, which is prob. a compound of *fax*, 'hair' (fr. OE. *feax*), and *wax*, 'growth' (fr. *waxen*, 'to grow'). The first element is rel. to ON. *fax*, 'mane', OHG. *fahs*, 'hair', and to ON. *fǣr* (for **faheza*), 'sheep', fr. I.-E. base **peḱ-*, 'to pluck (wool or hair)', whence also Gk. πέκος, 'fleece', L. *pecus*, 'cattle, flock', *pexus*, 'woolly', *pecten*, 'comb'. See **fee**, 'cattle, money', and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **wax**, 'to grow'.

pay, tr. and intr. v., to requite, reward — ME. *paien*, *payen*, fr. OF. *paier*, *paer* (F. *payer*), fr. L. *pācāre*, 'to pacify, appease', in VL. also 'to pay', fr. *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **pact** and cp. **peace**.
Derivatives: *pay*, n. (q.v.), *pay-able*, adj., *pay-ee*, n., *pay-er*, n., *pay-ing*, n., *payment* (q.v.)

pay, n. — ME. *paye*, *pay*, fr. OF. *paie* (F. *paye*), back formation fr. *païer*, *paer*. See prec. word.

pay, tr. v., to coat with pitch (*naut.*) — Obsol. F. *peier*, 'to coat with pitch', fr. OF. *peïer*, fr. L. *picāre*, fr. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch', which is cogn. with Gk. πίσσα, (for *πίκια), 'pitch'. See **pitch**, 'a resinous substance'.

payable, adj. — ME. *paiable*, fr. OF. *païable*, fr. *païer*, 'to pay'. See **pay**, 'to requite', and **-able**.
Derivatives: *payabil-ity*, n., *payable-ness*, n., *payabl-y*, adv.

payetan, n. — Inexact var. of **payyetan**.

payment, n. — ME. *payement*, *payment*, fr. MF. (= F.) *paiement*, fr. *payer*, 'to pay'. See **pay**, 'to requite' and **-ment**.

paynim, n., a pagan, heathen (*archaic*). — ME. *painim*, fr. OF. *païenime*, fr. Late L. *pāgānismus*, 'heathenism', fr. *pāgānus*, 'heathen'. See **paganism**.

payola, n., 1) an undercover payment or graft given in return for a commercial favor; 2) the practice of giving payolas. — Prob. formed fr. **pay** with suff. *-ola*. The same suff. appears also in *pianola*.

paysage, n., landscape. — F., fr. *pays*, 'country', fr. OF. *païs*, of s.m., fr. L. *pāgus*, 'province, district'. See **pagan** and **-age** and cp. **peasant**.

payyetan, also spelled **payetan**, n., an author of religious poems forming part of the Jewish liturgy on festivals and special Sabbaths. — Talm. Heb. *payyeṭā́n*, 'poet', in MedHeb. 'writer of liturgic poems', a hybrid coined fr. Gk. ποιητής, 'poet' (see **poet**), and the Heb. suff. *-ān*. Cp. **piyyut**.

pe, n., name of the 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *pē*, *peʰ*, lit. 'mouth', so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter.

pea, n. — Back formation fr. ME. *pese*, *pees*, 'a pea', the *s* having been mistaken for the plural suff.; see **pease**. For similar back formations cp. *cherry*, *Chinee*, *gentry*, *marquee*, *pry*, 'lever', *row*, 'noise', *sash*, 'framework', *shay*, *sherry*, *shimmy*, *skate*, *trews*.

peace, n. — ME. *pais*, *pees*, fr. OF. *pais* (F. *paix*), fr. L. *pācem*, acc. of *pāx*, 'peace', which is rel. to *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty'. See **pact** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **appease, pace**, 'with the leave of', **pacify, pax**.
Derivatives: *peaceable* (q.v.), *peace-ful*, adj., *peace-ful-ly*, adv., *peace-ful-ness*, n., *peace-less*, adj., *peace-less-ly*, adv., *peace-less-ness*, n.

peaceable, adj. — ME. *peisible*, fr. OF. (= F.) *paisible*, fr. *pais*, 'peace'. See **peace** and **-able**.
Derivatives: *peaceabl-y*, adv., *peaceable-ness*, n.

peach, n., the fruit of the tree *Amygdalus Persica*. — ME. *peche*, fr. OF. *pesche* (F. *pêche*), fr. Late L. *persica*, taken for a fem. sing. noun, but orig. pl. of L. *Persicum* (*mālum* or *pōmum*), 'Persian apple', resp. 'Persian fruit', fr. *Persia*, 'Persia'; cp. It. *pesca*, Rum. *piersecă*, OProvenç. *persega*, *presega*, Catal. *presec*, which all derive fr. VL. *persica*. Cp. **Parsee, Persian, perse**.
Derivatives: *peach-en*, adj., *peach-er*, n., *peach-ery*, n., *peach-let*, n. *peach-y*, adj., *peach-i-ness*, n.

peach, intr. v., to inform against (*slang*) — Aphetic for **appeach** (q.v.)

peacock, n. — ME. *pecok*, fr. OE. *pāwa*, *pēa*, 'peacock', and *coc*, *cocc*, 'cock'. The first element derives fr. L. *pāvō*, gen. *pāvōnis*, 'peacock' [whence also OHG. *pfāwo* (MHG. *pfāwe*, *pfā*, G. *Pfau*), MLG. *pāwe*, Du. *pauw* and OSlav. *pavŭ*], which, together with Gk. ταώς, prob. comes ult. fr. Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgei* (whence also Heb. *tukkiyyīm*, 'peacocks'). The initial *p-* in L. *pāvō* is due to imitative influence; cp. L. *paupulō*, 'the natural sound of the peacock'. Cp. **Pavo, pavonazzo, pavonine, ponceau**, 'corn poppy'. For the second element see **cock**.
Derivatives: *peacock*, intr. v., *peacock-ery*, n., *peacock-ish*, *peacock-like*, *peacock-y*, adjs.

peag, n., beads made of shells. — Aphetic for Algonquian *wampum peag*, 'white strings'. See **wampum**.

pea jacket, n. — MDu. *pīe* (Du. *pij*), 'pea jacket'.

peak, n., a pointed top. — A var. of **pike**, 'sharp point'.
Derivatives: *peak*, tr. v., *peak-ed*, adj., *peak-ed-ly*, adv., *peak-ed-ness*, n., *peak-er*, n., *peak-y*, adj.

peak, intr. v., to shrink, waste away. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *peak-ed*, adj.

peak, tr. v., to raise vertically (*naut.*) — Back formation fr. **apeak** (q.v.)

peal, n., sound of bells — Aphetic for **appeal**.

Derivative: *peal*, intr. and tr. v.

pean, n. — See **palan.**

pear, n. — ME. *pere*, for OE. *pere*, fr. VL. *pera*, (whence also OF. *peire*, F. *poire*), var. of *pira*, fem. sing., for L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*, 'pear', which is a loan word from an unknown source, whence also Gk. ἄπιον, 'pear', ἄπιος, 'pear tree'. Cp. **Perilla, perry, pyriform, Pyrus.** Cp. also **Apios.**

pearceite, n., a variety of geyserite (*mineral.*) — Named after the English metallurgist Dr. Richard *Pearce* of Denver. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pearl, n., a concretion in the shell of various mollusks, used as a gem. — ME. *perle*, fr. MF. (= F.) *perle*, prob. borrowed fr. It. *perla*, fr. VL. **perla* (whence also OProvenç., Sp. *perla*, Port. *perola*), which is a blend of L. *perna*, 'ham, sea mussel, pearl', and *sphaerula*, 'a small ball', dimin. of *sphaera*, 'ball'. L. *perna* stands for **pĕrsnā* and is cogn. with OI. *pā́rṣṇiḥ*, 'heel', Avestic *pāshna-* 'heel', Gk. πτέρνη, Goth. *fairzna*, OHG. *fersana*, MHG. *versene*, *verse*, G. *Ferse*, Du. *verzenen* (pl.), OS. *fersna*, OE. *fiersn*, of s.m. For L. *sphaera* see **sphere.**

Derivatives: *pearl*, v., *pearl-ed*, adj., *pearl-ish*, adj., *pearl-y*, adj., *pearl-i-ness*, n.

pearl, n., one of a series of loops forming an edging on lace. — A var. of **purl.**

pearlite, n., a alloy of carbon and iron (*metall.*) — F. *perlite*, formed fr. *perle*, 'pearl', with suff. *-ite*. See 1st **pearl** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *pearlit-ic*, adj.

pearlite, n., perlite. — See **perlite.**

pearmain, n., a kind of apple. — ME. *parmayn*, fr. OF. *permain*, *parmain*, fr. VL. *Parmānus*, 'of Parma', fr. L. *Parma*, a city in Italy. Cp. **Parmesan.**

peart, adj., 1) pert; brisk, lively, clever — A var. of **pert.**

Derivatives: *peart-ly*, adv., *pear-tness*, n.

peasant, n. — ME. *paissaunt*, fr. OF. *païsant* (F. *paysan*), which was formed—with change of suffix—fr. earlier *païsenc*, fr. *païs* (F. *pays*), 'land, country', fr. Late L. *pāgēnsis*, 'of a province or district', fr. L. *pāgus*, 'province, district'; see **pagan.** OF. *païsenc*, *païsant*, orig, denoted *man of a country*. Cp. **paysage.**

Derivative: *peasant-ry*, n.

pease, n. — ME. *pese*, fr. OE. *pise*, 'pea', fr. L. *pisum*, fr. Gk. πίσος, 'pea', a word of Thraco-Phrygian origin. See Boisacq in Mémoires de la société de linguistique, 17, 58. The vowel of ME. *pese* shows the influence of OF. *peis* (whence F. *pois*), 'pea'. Cp. **pea, Pisum.**

peasecod, n., pea pod (*archaic*). — ME. *pescodde*, compounded of *pese*, 'pease', and *codde*, 'husk, pod', fr. OE. *codde*, 'bag, shell, husk'. See **pease** and **cod,** 'a small bag'.

peat, n., a piece of partly decomposed vegetable matter. — ME. *pete*, fr. Anglo-L. *peta*, a word of Celtic origin, which is prob. rel. to ML. *pecia*, 'piece'. See **piece.**

Derivatives: *peat-ery*, n., *peat-y*, adj.

peat, n., a pet (*archaic*) — Of uncertain origin; not related to *pet*.

peavey, n., a hook (*lumbering*). — Named after its inventor Joseph *Peavy*.

pebble, n. — ME. *pobbel*, *pibbil*, fr. OE. *papol-(stān)*, 'pebblestone', which is prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *pebble*, tr. v., *pebbl-ed*, adj., *pebbl-y*, adj.

pébrine, n., a silkworm disease. — F., fr. Provenç. *pebrino*, fr. *pebre*, 'pepper', fr. L. *piper*. See **pepper.**

pecan, n., 1) a kind of hickory; 2) its fruit (*bot.*) — Earlier *paccan*, fr. F. *pacane*, which is of Algonquian origin.

peccable, adj., liable to sin. — ML. *peccābilis*, formed on analogy of L. *impeccābilis*, 'impeccable', fr. L. *peccāre*, 'to sin'. See **peccant** and cp. **impeccable.**

Derivative: *peccabil-ity*, n.

peccadillo, n., a slight sin — Sp. *pecadillo*, dimin. of *pecado*, 'sin', fr. L. *peccātum*, 'fault, error, sin', prop. neut. pp. of *peccāre*, 'to sin', used as a noun. The spelling of *peccadillo* in English shows the influence of Latin. See **peccant.**

peccancy, n., sinfulness; sin. — Late L. *peccantia*, 'sin', fr. L. *peccāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-cy.**

peccant, adj., sinful; wrong. — L. *peccāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *peccāre*, 'to sin', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for **peccos*, fr. **ped-cos*, from the base of *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', hence prop. means 'to miss one's footing, to stumble'. For form and sense development cp. L. *man-cus*, 'maimed, crippled, lame', fr. *manus*, 'hand'. See **foot** and **-ant.** (See Saussure in Festskrift Thomsen, 206[1], and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 269.) Cp. **peccable, peccadillo, peccavi, impeccable.**

Derivatives: *peccant-ly*, adv., *peccant-ness*, n.

peccary, n., piglike animal of South America. — Sp. *pecarí*, of Caribbean origin.

peccavi, intr. v., I have sinned; n., a confession of guilt. — L. *peccāvī*, 'I have sinned', pret. of *peccāre*, 'to sin'. See **peccant.**

pech, intr. v., to pant; n., a pant, panting — ME. *pechen*, prob. of imitative origin.

peck, n., name of a dry measure. — OF. *pek*, rel. to *picot* (whence F. *picotin*), 'peck', a word of uncertain origin.

peck, tr. and intr. v., to strike, pick. — ME. *pecken*, a var. of *pikken*, 'to pick'. See **pick,** 'to pierce'.

Derivatives: *peck*, n., *peck-er*, n., *peck-ish*, adj., *peck-ish-ly*, adv., *peck-ish-ness*, n., *peck-y*, adj.

peckhamite, n., an iron magnesium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American chemist Stephen F. *Peckham* (1839-1916). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Pecksniff, n., an unctuous hypocrite — From

Seth *Pecksniff*, a character in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Derivatives: *Pecksniff-ery*, n., *Pecksniff-ian*, adj., *Pecksniff-ian-ism*, n.

Pecora, n. pl., name of a division of ungulate mammals (*zool.*) — L. *pecora*, 'cattle', pl. of *pecus*. See **pecuniary** and cp. **pekin,** 'a civilian'.

pectase, n., enzyme which turns pectin into pectic acid (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of *pect(in)-(diast)ase*.

pectate, n., salt of pectic acid (*chem.*) — See **pectin** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

pecten, n., a comblike part, esp. one in the eyes of birds and reptiles (*zool.*) — L. *pecten*, 'comb', rel. to *pectere*, 'to comb', and cogn. with Gk. πέκειν, Att. πεκτεῖν, 'to comb, shear', κτείς, gen. κτενός (for **pk̂ten-*), 'comb', fr. I.-E. base **pek̂-*, 'to pluck (wool or hair)'. See **fee,** 'cattle, money', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **peignoir.**

pectic, adj., of, or pertaining to, pectin. — Gk. πηκτικός, 'curdling', fr. πηκτός, 'solid, thick, congealed, 'curdled', verbal adj. of πηγνύναι, 'to make firm or solid'. See next word and **-ic.**

pectin, n., a gelatinous substance obtained from certain fruits, forming the basis of fruit jellies. (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Henri Braconnot (1781-1855) fr. Gk. πηκτός, 'solid, thick, congealed, curdled', verbal adj. of πηγνύναι, 'to make firm or solid'; fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, **pāk̂-*, 'to join together', whence also L. *pangere*, 'to join, make firm', *pacīscī*, 'to make a treaty', *pāx*, gen. *pācis*, 'peace'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to.

pectinate, adj., shaped, or having teeth, like a comb — L. *pectinātus*, pp. of *pectināre*, 'to comb, card, hackle', fr. *pecten*, gen. *pectinis*, 'comb'. See **pecten** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *pectinat-ed*, adj.

pectination, n., state of being pectinated — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *pectinātus*, pp. of *pectināre*, 'to comb'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

pectineus, n., a muscle arising from the pubis and inserted into the femur (*anat.*) — Short for Medical L. *musculus pectineus*, lit. 'muscle of the pubic region', a name coined by Riolan fr. *pecten*, gen. *-inis*, 'comb', used also in the sense of 'pubic bone'; see **pecten.** For sense development cp. Gk. κτείς, 'comb; pubes; pudenda', and see Joseph Hyrtl, *Onamatologia anatomica*, pp. 387-88.

pectini-, combining form meaning 'comb', as in *pectiniform*. — Fr. L. *pecten*, gen. *pectinis*, 'comb'. See **pecten.**

pectiniform, adj., comblike. — Compounded of **pectini-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

pectize, v., to coagulate. — See **pectin** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *pectiz-ation*, n.

pectolite, n., a sodium calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Pektolith*, compounded of Gk. πηκτός, 'made firm, compacted' (verbal adj. of πηγνύναι, 'to make firm'), and λίθος, 'stone'; so called in allusion to its appearance. See **pact** and **-lite.**

pectoral, adj., pertaining to the breast. — MF. (= F.) *pectoral*, fr. L. *pectorālis*, 'of the breast', fr. *pectus*, gen. *pectoris*, 'breast', which is cogn. with Toch. A *pāśśám*, B *pāścane* (dual), 'the breasts'. The L. and Toch. words possibly meant orig 'the *hairy* part of the body', fr. base **pek̂-*, 'hairy, woolly', whence also L. *pecus*, 'cattle', *pectere*, 'to comb'. See **fee,** 'cattle, money', and cp. **petronel, petto, poitrel** and the second element in **parapet.**

pectoral, n., something worn on the breast; specif. the breast plate of the Jewish high priest. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pectoral*, fr. L. *pectorāle*, neut. of *pectorālis*, 'of the breast', used as a noun. See **pectoral,** adj.

pectose, n., a substance related to cellulose (*chem.*) — See **pectin** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

peculate, tr. and intr. v., to steal; to embezzle — L. *pecūlātus*, pp. of *pecūlārī*, 'to embezzle public money', fr. *pecūlium*, 'private property', lit. 'property in cattle'. See **peculiar** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *pecul-ation*, n., *peculator* (q.v.)

peculator, n., one who peculates. — L. *pecūlātor*, 'embezzler of public money', fr. *pecūlātus*, pp. of *pecūlārī*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

peculiar, adj., 1) one's own; 2) particular. — ME. *peculier*, fr. MF., or directly fr. L. *pecūliāris*, 'of, or relating to, private property', fr. *pecūlium*, 'private property', lit. 'property in cattle', fr. *pecu(s)*, 'cattle', whence *pecūnia*, 'money'. See **pecuniary.**

Derivatives: *peculiar-ism*, n., *peculiar-ity*, n., *peculiar-ize*, tr. v., *peculiar-ly*, adv.

pecuniary, adj., pertaining to, or involving, money — L. *pecūniārius*, 'of, or pertaining to, money', fr. *pecūnia*, 'money', fr. *pecu(s)*, 'cattle', which is cogn. witn OI. *paśu-*, 'cattle', Goth. *faihu*, 'money, fortune', OE. *feoh*, 'cattle, money', fr. I.-E. base **pek̂u-*, 'the woolly animal', whence 'sheep, cattle, property, money'. See **fee** and cp. **Pecora.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.**

ped-, form of **pedo-** before a vowel.

pedagogic, pedagogical, adj. — Gk. παιδαγωγικός, 'suitable to a teacher', fr. παιδαγωγός, 'teacher'. See **pedagogue** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *pedagogical-ly*, adv.

pedagogics, n., pedagogy. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

pedadogue, pedagog, n., teacher. — ME. *pedagoge*, fr. MF. *pedagogue* (F. *pédagogue*), fr. L. *paedagōgus*, fr. Gk. παιδαγωγός, 'slave who escorted a boy from home to school and back again', tutor, teacher', for παιδὸς ἀγωγός, 'leader of a child', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', and ἀγωγός, 'guide, leader', fr. ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See **pedo-** and **agent** and cp. **-agogue.**

Derivatives: *pedagog(ue)*, tr. and intr. v., *pedagogic* (q.v.), *pedagog-ist*, n., *pedagogue-ish*, adj., *pedagogue-ry*, n.

pedagogy, n. — MF. (= F.) *pédagogie*, fr. L. *paedagōgia*, fr. Gk. παιδαγωγίᾱ, 'attendance on children, education, culture', prop. 'office of the παιδαγωγός'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

pedal, adj., pertaining to the foot or feet. — L. *pedālis*, of, or pertaining to, the foot', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', which is cogn. with OI. *pā́t*, acc. *pā́dam*, 'foot', Dor. Gk. πώς, Att. πούς (gen. ποδός), Goth. *fōtus*, OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. words there referred to.

pedal, n., lever worked by the foot. — F. *pédale*, fr. It. *pedale*, fr. L. *pedālis*, 'of, or pertaining to, the foot'. See **pedal,** adj.

pedalier, n., pedal keyboard. — Formed fr. **pedal,** n., with suff. **-ier.**

pedant, n., one who makes a display of his learning. — F. *pédant*, fr. It. *pedante*, orig. meaning 'schoolmaster', fr. Late L. *paedagōgantem*, acc. of *paedagōgāns*, fr. L. *paedagōgus*. See **pedagogue** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *pedant-ic*, adj., *pedant-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pedant-ic-ism*, n., *pedant-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *pedantry* (q.v.)

pedantry, n. — F. *pédanterie*, fr. It. *pedanteria*, fr. *pedante*. See prec. word and **-ry.**

pedate, adj., 1) having feet; 2) resembling a foot. — L. *pedātus*, 'footed', pp. of *pedāre*, 'to furnish with feet, to foot', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

peddle, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. **peddler** (q.v.) For similar back formations cp. *cadge*, *swindle*.

peddler, pedlar, n. — Fr. earlier *pedder*, fr. dial. *ped*, 'basket', fr. ME. *pedde*, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **pad,** 'basket'. For the ending see agential suff. **-er.**

Derivative: *peddler-y*, *pedlar-y*, n.

peddling, adj., trifling. — A collateral form of **piddling.**

Derivative: *peddling-ly*, adv.

-pede, combining form meaning 'footed, -foot'. — Fr. L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal,** adj.

pederast, paederast, n. — L. *paederasta*, fr. Gk. παιδεραστής. See next word.

pederasty, paederasty, n., sodomy with a boy. — L. *paederastia*, fr. Gk. παιδεραστίᾱ, 'love of boys', fr. παιδεραστής, 'lover of boys', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'boy', and ἐράν, 'to love'. See **pedo-, erotic** and -y (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *p(a)ederast-ic*, adj., *p(a)ederast-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pedesis, n., Brownian movement — ModL., fr. Gk. πήδησις, 'a leaping', fr. πηδᾶν, 'to bound, leap', fr. I.-E. base ***pēd-*, enlarged form of base ***ped-*, 'foot', whence πέδη, 'fetter', πέδον, 'ground, earth', πούς gen. ποδός, 'foot', L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **diapedesis.** Cp. also **Pedetes** and the first element in **pedology,** 'the study of soils'. Cp. also **pilot.**

pedestal, n. — MF. (= F.) *piédestal*, **fr. It.** *piedistallo*, 'foot of a seat', which stands for *piè* (= *piede*) *di stallo*, lit. 'foot of a stall' (cp. E. *footstall*), and is compounded of *piede*, 'foot', *di*, 'of', and *stallo*, 'stall, seat'. It. *piede* derives fr. L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. **pedal.** It. *di* comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** It. *stallo*, is of Teut. origin; see **stall,** 'stable'. The change of F. *piédestal* to E. *pedestal* is due to the learned influence of L. *pēs*, *pedis*, 'foot'.

pedestrian, adj., going on foot, walking; n., walker. — Formed fr. L. *pedester*, 'on foot, pedestrian', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'; F. *pédestrien* is an English loan word. See **foot** and cp. **pedal.** For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivatives: *pedestrian-ism.*, n., *pedestrian-ize*, intr. v.

Pedetes, n., a genus of rodents, the jumping hare (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πηδητής, 'leaper', fr. πηδᾶν, 'to leap'. See **pedesis** and the second element in **Polypedates.** Cp. also **pilot.**

pedetic, adj., pertaining to pedesis. — Gk. πηδητικός, 'good at leaping', fr. πήδησις. See **pedesis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pedi-, combining form meaning 'foot', as in *pedicure*, *pediform*.— L. *pedi-*, from *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **pedal.**

pediatric, paediatric, adj., pertaining to the hygienic treatment of children — Compounded of Gk. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', and ἰᾱτρικός, 'pertaining to a physician', fr. ἰᾱτρός, 'physician'. See **pedo-** and **-iatric.**

Derivatives: *p(a)ediatr-ics*, n., *p(a)ediatric-ian*, n.

pediatrist, paediatrist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

pedicel, n., stalk in a plant, footstalk (*bot.* and *zool.*) — ModL. *pedicellus*, fr. L. *pedīculus*, 'little foot', dimin. of L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*. See **pedal,** adj.

Derivatives: *pedicell-ar*, *pedicell-ate*, *pedicell-at-ed*, adjs., *pedicell-ation*, n., *pedicell-ed*, adj.

pedicle, n., pedicel. — L. *pedīculus*, 'footstalk'. See prec. word.

pedicular, adj., pertaining to lice; infested with lice. — L. *pēdiculāris*, 'pertaining to lice', fr. *pēdiculus*, 'louse', dimin. of *pēdis*, 'louse', which stands for ***pezdis*, and is rel. to *pēdō*, *pēdere*, 'to break wind', for ***pezdō*, from the imit. base ***pezd-*. For sense development cp. Little Russian *bzd'ity*, 'to break wind', and *bzdjuch*, 'land bug', which are cogn. with L. *pēdere*. Cp. **petard, petrel.** For the related base ***perd-* see **partridge,** for the ending see suff. **-ar.**

pediculate, adj., having a pedicel, pedicellate — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *pedīculus*, 'footstalk'. See **pedicel.**

Derivative: *pediculat-ed*, adj.

Pedicularis, n., a genus of plants, the lousewort (*bot.*) — L. *herba pēdiculāris*, 'lousewort'. See **pedicular.**

pediculosis, n., infestation with lice (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. L. *pēdiculus*, 'louse'. See **pedicular.**

pediculous, adj., pedicular. — L. *pēdiculōsus*, 'lousy', fr. *pēdiculus*, 'louse'. See **pedicular** and **-ous.**

pedicure, n. — Lit. 'care of the feet', **fr. pedi-** and L. *cūra*, 'care'. See **cure,** n.

Derivatives: *pedicure*, tr. v., *pedicur-ism*, n., *pedicur-ist*, n.

pediform, adj., having the shape of a foot. — Compounded of **pedi-** and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

pedigree, n., 1) genealogical table; 2) genealogy. — ME. *pedegru*, fr. MF. *pié de grue*, 'crane's foot', so called from the shape of the genealogical mark (⅄) used to denote descent. MF. *pié* (F. *pied*) derives fr. OF. *pie*, fr. L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. **pedal.** F. *de*, 'of, from', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** F. *grue* comes fr. L. *gruem*, acc. of *grūs*, 'crane', which is cogn. with Gk. γέρανος, OE. *cran*; see **crane.** The form of the English word was influenced by an association with *degree*.

Derivative: *pedigree*, tr. v.

pediment, n., a triangular ornament on the front of buildings (*archit.*) — Altered from earlier *periment*, which is prob. a corruption of **pyramid** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *pediment-al*, adj., *pediment-ed*, adj.

Pedipalpida, n. pl., an order of the Arachnida (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ida** fr. ModL. *pedipalpus*. See next word.

pedipalpus, n., either of the second pair of palpi attached to each side of the mouth of arachnids (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'that which feels with the feet', compounded of **pedi-** and L. *palpus*, 'a feeler'. See **palpus.**

Derivative: *pedipalp-ous*, adj.

pedlar, n. — A var. spelling of **peddler.**

pedo-, paedo-, before a vowel **ped-, paed-,** combining form meaning 'boy, child'.— Gk. παιδο-, παιδ-, fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child', fr. I.-E. base ***p^{e}u-*, 'small, little, few, young'. See **few** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **encyclopedia, orthoped, pedagogue.**

pedobaptism, paedobaptism, n., infant baptism — Compounded of **pedo-** and **baptism.**

pedology, paedology, n., child study. — Compounded of **pedo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *p(a)edolog-ic-al*, adj., *p(a)edolog-ist*, n., *p(a)edolog-ist-ic-al*, adj.

pedology, n., the study of soils. — Compounded of Gk. πέδον, 'ground, soil', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to πέδη, 'fetter', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and cogn. with L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. **pedesis, Pedetes.** For the second element see **-logy.**

Derivative: *pedolog-ist*, **n.**

pedometer, n., **an instrument for measuring** distance covered by a walker. — F. *pédomètre*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **foot,** adj. and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

pedro, n., a card game. — Sp. *Pedro*, 'Peter', fr. Late L. *Petrus*. See **Peter.**

peduncle, n., 1) a flower stalk (*bot.*); 2) a stalklike part (*zool.*) — ModL. *pedunculus*, 'footstalk', fr. L. *pedīculus*, 'a little foot; footstalk', dimin. of *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. **pedal.** L. *pedīculus* was prob. changed in Modern L. to *pedunculus* because of the ambiguity of the former word, which may be the diminutive of either *pēs*, 'foot', or *pēdis*, 'louse'.

Derivative: *peduncl-ed*, adj.

pedunculus, n., a peduncle. — ModL. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *peduncul-ar*, *peduncul-at-ed*, adjs., *peduncul-ation*, n.

peek, intr. v., to peep. — ME. *piken*, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *peek*, n.

peel, n., a small, square, tower. — ME., 'palisade', fr. OF. *pel* (F. *pieu*), 'stake, post', fr. L. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, of s.m. See **pale,** 'stake'.

peel, n., baker's shovel. — ME. *pele*, fr. OF. *pele* (F. *pelle*), fr. L. *pāla*, 'spade, shovel', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to L. *pālus*, 'stake'. See **pale,** 'stake', and cp. prec. word.

peel, tr. and intr. v., to strip off. — ME. *pelen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *peler*, 'to peel', fr. L. *pilāre*, 'to deprive of hair', fr. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pill,** 'to peel', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *peel*, n., *peel-ed*, adj., *peel-ed-ness*, n., *peel-er*, n.

peeler, n., a policeman (*colloq.*) — Orig. a member of the Irish constabulary; so called from Sir (at that time: Mr.) Robert *Peel* who founded the Irish constabulary. See **Peelite** and cp. *bobby*.

Peelism, n., the doctrine of the Peelites. — See next word and **-ism.**

Peelite, n., an adherent of Peel in the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846. — Formed from the name of Sir Robert *Peel* (1788-1850) with subst. suff. **-ite.**

peen, n., the sharp end of the head of a hammer. — Of uncertain, possibly Scand., origin. Cp. dial. Norw. *penn*, 'peen'.

Derivative: *peen*, tr. v.

peep, intr. v., to chirp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. L. *pīpāre*, *pīpīre*, *pīpiāre*, F. *pepier*, *piper*, G. *piepen*. Cp. also **pip,** 'to chirp', **pipe.**

Derivatives: *peep-er*, n., *peep-ing*, n.

peep, intr. v., to look through a small opening; to peer furtively. — Prob. a var. of **peek.**

Derivatives: *peep*, n., *peep-er*, n., *peep-ing*, n.

peepul, n. — A var. of **pipal.**

peer, intr. v., to look closely — Perhaps aphetic for **appear.**

peer, n., 1) an equal; 2) a man of high rank, a noble. — ME. *per*, fr. OF. *per* (F. *pair*), fr. L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair** and cp. **par,** 'equality', **compeer.**

Derivatives: *peer-age*, n., *peer-dom*, n., *peer-ess*, n., *peer-less*, adj., *peer-less-ly*, adv., *peer-less-ness*, n., *peer-ling*, n.

peer, tr. v., 1) to equal; 2) to raise to the peerage. — ME. *peren*, fr. OF. *parer* (3rd person sing. *pere*), fr. L. *parāre*, 'to make equal', fr. *pār*, 'equal'. See prec. word.

peeve, tr. v., to make peevish (*colloq.*) — Back formation fr. **peevish.**

Derivatives: *peev-ed*, adj., *peev-ed-ly*, adv., *peev-ed-ness*, n.

peevish, adj., fretful. — ME. *pevish*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *peevish-ly*, adv., *peevish-ness*, n.

peewee, adj., tiny. — Of Algonquian origin.

peewee, n., the flycatcher. — See **pewee.**

peewit, n. — See **pewit.**

peg, n. — ME. *pegge*, fr. MDu. *pegge*, which is rel. to LG. *pegel*, 'stake, pile', MLG., G. *pegel*, 'gauge rod, watermark', Du. *peil*, 'gauge, watermark; standard', OE. *pægel*, 'a small measure, wine vessel, gill', fr. ML. *pāgella*, 'a measure'. See **pail.**

Derivatives: *peg*, v., *pegg-ed*, adj., *pegg-er*, n., *pegg-ing.*, n., *pegg-y*, adj.

peganite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. πήγανον, 'the herb rue' (see next word); so called in allusion to its green color.

Peganum, n., a genus of herbs of the bean-caper family (*bot.*) — ModL, fr. Gk. πήγανον, 'the herb rue', which is prob. rel. to πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, **pāk̂-*, 'to join together'. See **pact.**

Pegasus, n., name of a winged horse in Greek mythology. — L., fr. Gk. Πήγασος. The suff. -ασος shows that the name is of pre-Greek origin; the connection with Gk. πηγή, 'fount, spring', is folk etymology.

pegmatite, n., a coarse granite rock (*geol.*) — F., coined by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822), fr. Gk. πῆγμα, gen. πήγματος, 'something fastened together', from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', fr. I.-E. base **pāĝ-*, **pāk̂-*, 'to join together'. See **pact** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **parapegm.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pegomancy, n., divination by fountains. — Compounded of Gk. πηγή, 'fountain, spring', which is of uncertain origin, and μαντεῖᾱ, μαντῑ́ᾱ, 'oracle, divination', for which see **-mancy.**

peignoir, n., lady's loose robe. — F., fr. *peigner*, 'to comb the hair', fr. *peigne*, 'comb', fr. L. *pectinem*, acc. of *pecten*, 'comb'. See **pecten.**

pejorate, tr. v., to depreciate. — Late L. *pējōrātus*, pp. of *pējōrāre*, 'to make worse'. See **pejorative.**

Derivative: *pejorat-ion*, n.

pejoration, n., depreciation. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *pējor*, 'worse'. See next word.

Derivative: *pejoration-ist*, n.

pejorative, adj., depreciative, disparaging. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *pejōrātus*, pp. of *pejōrāre*, 'to make worse', fr. *pējor*, 'worse', which stands for **ped-^{y}ōs* and is rel. to L. *pessimus*, 'worst' (for **ped-s^{e}mos*; see **pessimism**), and to *pessum*, 'downward, to the ground', and cogn. with OI. *pádyate*, 'falls'; from the same base as L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 275 s.v. *peior*, p. 296 s.v. *pessum*, and p. 295 s.v. *pēs*). See **foot** and cp. **impair.** For the ending see suff. **-ive.**

Derivatives: *pejorative*, n., *pejorative-ly*, adv.

pekan, n., a North American marten — Of Algonquian origin.

pekin, n., a kind of silk. — F. *pékin*, fr. *Pékin*, 'Peking', fr. Chin. *Pe-king*, which lit. means 'capital of the North', fr. *pe*, 'north', and *king*, 'capital'.

pekin, n., a civilian (*slang*) — F. *pékin*, fr. Provenç. *pequin*, 'sickly', fr. *pec*, 'simple, foolish', fr. L. *pecus*, 'cattle; beast, brute'. See **fee**, 'cattle, money', and cp. **Pecora.**

Pekingese, Pekinese, n., a small Chinese dog. — Fr. *Peking*, capital of China. See **pekin,** n., 'a kind of silk', and **-ese.**

pekoe, n., a superior kind of black tea. — Fr. dial. Chin. *pek-ho*, 'white down'.

Derivative: *pekoe*, tr. v.

pelage, n., coat of a mammal. — F., fr. OF. *pel*, 'hair', fr. L. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and **-age.**

Pelagian, adj. and n. — ML. *Pelagiānus*, fr. *Pelagius*, Latinized name of a British monk who lived in the 4th cent. and who denied the doctrine of original sin. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Derivatives: *Pelagian-ism*, n., *Pelagian-ize*, n.

pelagian, adj., pelagic. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *pelagius*, fr. Gk. πελάγιος, 'of the sea', fr. πέλαγος. See next word.

pelagic, adj., pertaining to the sea. — L. *pelagicus*, fr. Gk. πελαγικός, fr. πέλαγος, 'sea', which is rel. to πλάγος, 'side', and cogn. with L. *plaga*, 'hunting net, curtain, region', fr. base **p(e)lag-*, **p(e)l^{g}g-*, enlargement of base **p(e)lā-*, **p(e)l-*, 'spread out, flat', whence L. *plānus*, 'level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and words there referred to; and cp. esp. **Pelasgic.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

pelago-, combining form denoting the *sea.* — Gk. πελαγο-, fr. πέλαγος, 'sea'. See prec. word.

Pelargonium, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πελᾰργός, 'stork', which stands for **πελα-Fαργός*, lit. 'blackish white'. The first element of this word is rel. to πελιός, 'livid', πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', πολιός, 'gray', and cogn. with L. *pallēre*, 'to be pale', *pallor*, 'paleness', OE. *fealo*, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red, brown'. See **fallow,** 'brownish yellow', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Pellaea.** For the second element see **argent.**

Pelasgian, adj., of the Pelasgi; n., one of the Pelasgi. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Pelasgius*, fr. Gk. Πελάσγιος, 'of the Pelasgi', fr. Πελασγοί, 'the Pelasgi', a prehistoric people of Greece and Asia Minor. The name Πελασγοί prob. stands for **Πελαγ-σκοί*, fr. πέλαγος, 'sea', and orig. meant 'seamen'. See **pelagic.**

Pelasgic, adj., Pelasgian. — L. *Pelasgicus*, fr. Gk. Πελασγικός, 'of the Pelasgi', fr. Πελασγοί. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pelerine, n., a woman's cape. — F. *pèlerine*, 'cape, mantle, tippet', prop. fem. of *pèlerin*, 'pilgrim', fr. Late L. *pelegrīnus*, dissimilated form of L. *peregrīnus*, 'foreigner, stranger'. See **pilgrim.**

Peleus, n., a king of the Myrmidons and father of Achilles by the sea nymph Thetis (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Pēleus*, fr. Gk. Πηλεύς, which is prob. rel. to πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing', and prop. means 'he who brandishes the spear'. See **polemic.**

pelf, n., money, wealth. — ME. *pelfer*, fr. MF. *pelfre*. See **pilfer.**

Pelias, n., a son of Poseidon (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Peliās*, fr. Gk. Πελίᾱς, which prob. means lit. 'the gray one', and is rel. to πελιός, 'livid'. See **fallow,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

pelican, n. — Late L. *pelicānus*, *pelecānus*, fr. Gk. πελεκάν, 'pelican', fr. πέλεκυς, 'ax', which, together with OI. *paraśúḥ*, *pársuḥ*, 'hatchet', derives fr. Akkad. *pilaqqu*, 'ax'.

pelisse, n., a long coat. — F., fr. VL. *pellicia* (scil. *vestis*), '(garment) of skin', fem. of *pellicius*, 'of skin', which derives fr. L. *pellis*, 'skin'. See **fell,** 'hide', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **surplice.**

pelite, n., rock of clay and quartz (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. πηλός, 'clay, mud'. See **pelo-.**

Derivative: *pelit-ic*, adj.

pell, n., skin. — ME. *pel*, fr. OF. *pel* (F. *peau*), fr. L. *pellem*, acc. of *pellis*, 'skin'. See **pellicle.**

Pellaea, n., a genus of plants, the cliff brake (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', which is rel. to πελιός, 'livid'. See **Pelargonium.**

pellagra, n., a chronic disease caused by a deficiency of nicotine acid in the diet. — It., a hybrid coined fr. L. *pellis*, 'skin', and Gk. ἄγρᾱ, 'a catching, seizure'. See **fell,** 'hide', and **chiragra.**

Derivatives: *pellagr-ic*, *pellagr-ous*, adjs.

pellet, n., a small ball. — ME. *pelote*, *pelet*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pelote*, 'ball', fr. VL. **pilotta*, dimin. of L. *pila*, 'ball' (hence lit. meaning 'ball of hair'), which is rel. to *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and cp. **pelota.**

Derivatives: *pellet*, tr. v., *pellet-ed*, adj.

pelletierine, n., a liquid alkaloid (*chem.*) — Named after the French chemist Bertrand *Pelletier* (1761-97).

pellicle, n., a thin skin, a membrane. — MF. *pellicle* (F. *pellicule*), fr. L. *pellicula*, dimin. of *pellis*, 'skin, hide', which stands for **pel-nis* and is cogn. with Gk. πέλλα (prob. for **πέλ-να*), 'wooden bowl, milk pail' (the orig. meaning prob. was 'a vessel made of skin'), ON. *fjall*, 'skin', OE. *fell*, 'hide, skin'. See **fell,** 'hide', and **-cle** and cp. **pelta.** Cp. also **paillasse.**

pellicular, adj., pertaining to, or forming, a pellicle. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *pellis*, 'skin'. See prec. word.

pellitory, n., a small plant growing on walls (*Parietaria officinalis*). — Lit. 'the wall plant'; dissimilated fr. ME. *paritorie*, fr. OF. *paritaire* (F. *pariétaire*), fr. L. *parietāria*, 'pellitory'. See **parietary.**

pellitory, n., pyrethrum (*bot.*) — Fr. earlier *peletyr*, fr. ME. *peletre*, which was dissimilated fr. OF. *peritre*, *piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, fr. Gk. πύρεθρον, 'feverfew', which is rel. to πῦρ, 'fire', πυρετός, 'fever'. See **Pyrethrum** and cp. words there referred to.

pell-mell, adv., confusedly. — F. *pêle-mêle*, fr. OF. *pesle-mesle*, a var. of *mesle-mesle*, reduplication of the imper. of *mesler* (F. *mêler*), 'to mix', fr. VL. **misculāre*, fr. L. *miscēre*, of s.m. See **meddle, mix.**

pellucid, adj., transparent, translucent. — L. *pellūcidus*, 'transparent', for **perlucidus*, fr. *perlūcēre*, 'to shine through', fr. **per-** and *lucēre*, 'to shine'. See **lucid** and cp. **translucent.**

Derivatives: *pellucid-ity*, n., *pellucid-ly*, adv., *pellucid-ness*, n.

pelmet, n., valance over a door or window. — See **palmette.**

pelo-, combining form meaning 'mud, clay'. — Gk. πηλο-, fr. πηλός, which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *shalax*, 'mud, mire', OSlav. *kalŭ*, of s.m. Cp. **pelite.**

pelon, adj., hairless (*Sp. America*) — Sp. *pelón*, fr. *pelo*, 'hair', fr. L. *pilus*. See **pile,** 'hair'.

Pelops, n., the father of Tantalus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Pelops*, fr. Gk. Πέλοψ, which is of uncertain origin.

peloria, n., abnormal regular development in normally irregular flowers (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πέλωρος, 'monstrous', fr. πέλωρ, 'portent, prodigy, monster', an Aeolic var. of τέλωρ, 'great, long', which is dissimilated fr. **τέρωρ*, fr. τέρας, 'sign, wonder'. See **terato-.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

pelota, n., a Basque ball game. — Sp. *pelota*, 'ball', fr. VL. **pilotta*, fr. L. *pila*, 'ball'. See **pellet.**

pelt, n., skin. — Back formation fr. **peltry** (q.v.)

pelt, tr. and intr. v., to strike. — ME. *pelten*, fr. OF. *peloter*, 'to strike with a ball' (whence F. *peloter*, 'to wind something into a ball; to treat roughly'), fr. *pelote*, 'ball'. See **pellet** and cp. **pelota.**

Derivatives: *pelt*, n., *pelt-er*, tr. and intr. v., *pelter-er*, n.

pelta, n., a small, light shield (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. πέλ-τη, which is rel. to πέλ-μα, 'sole of the foot', and cogn. with L. *pellis* (for **pel-nis*), 'skin'. See **pellicle** and cp. the next four words.

Derivatives: *peltast* (q.v.), *peltate* (q.v.), *pelt-ately*, adv., *pelt-ation*, n.

peltast, n., a soldier armed with a pelta (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. πελταστής, lit. 'one carrying a pelta', fr. πέλτη. See prec. word and **-ast.**

Peltandra, n., a genus of plants, the arrow arum (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πέλτη (see **pelta**) and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', which is used in botany in the sense of 'stamen' (see **andro-**); so called in allusion to the shape of the stamen.

peltate, adj., having the stalk attached to the lower surface (said of a leaf) (*bot.*) — Lit. 'shield-shaped', fr. L. *peltātus,* 'armed with a pelta', fr. *pelta.* See **pelta** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Peltigera, n., a genus of lichens (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid lit. meaning 'shield-bearer', formed fr. Gk. πέλτη, 'shield' (see **pelta**), and L. *gerere,* 'to bear, carry' (see **gerent**); so called in allusion to its scutiform apothecia. The correct form would be *Peltophora* (fr. Gk. πέλτη, 'shield', and -φόρος, from the stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry').

pelting, adj., paltry (*archaic*). — See **paltry,** adj. Derivative: *pelting-ly,* adv.

peltry, n. — ME., fr. AF. *pelterie,* corresponding to OF. *peletrie* (F. *pelletrie*), 'fur skins, peltry', fr. OF. *peletier* (F. *pelletier*), 'furrier', fr. *pel* (F. *peau*), 'skin', fr. L. *pellis.* See **pellicle** and cp. **pelta.** Cp. also **pelt,** 'skin', which is a back formation fr. *peltry.* For the ending see suff. **-ry.**

pelvi-, also **pelvo-,** combining form denoting the *pelvis.* — Fr. L. *pelvis.* See **pelvis.**

pelvic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the pelvis. — Irregularly formed fr. L. *pelvis* (see next word) with adj. suff. **-ic.**

pelvis, n., the basinlike cavity in the lower part of the trunk (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L. *pēlvis,* 'basin, laver', for **pēlo*^{w}*is*; cogn. with OI. *pālavī,* 'vessel', *pālaḥ,* 'spittoon', Gk. πήληξ, 'helmet', πελίκη, πέλιξ, 'goblet, bowl', but OSlav. *polŭ,* 'bucket' and L. *pellis,* 'skin, hide', are not cognate.

pelvo-, combining form. — See **pelvi-.**

Pembroke table, also **pembroke.** — So called after *Pembroke,* the capital of Pembrokeshire in Wales.

pemmican, n., dried lean meat pounded into a paste with fat and pressed into cakes. — From N. American Indian (Cree) *pimecan,* fr. *pimiy,* 'fat'.

pemphigoid, adj., resembling pemphigus. — Compounded of **pemphigus** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

pemphigus, n., skin disease characterized by watery vesicles (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πέμφιξ, gen. πέμφιγος, 'blister, bubble', from the imitative base **bamb-,* **bhambh-,* 'to swell', whence also πομφός, 'blister', πομφόλυξ, 'water bubble, bubble'. The name *pemphigus* was first applied to this disease by Sauvages (1706-67). Derivative: *pemphig-ous,* adj.

pen, n., enclosure for animals. — ME. *penne,* fr. OE. *penn,* which is rel. to LG. *penn,* 'peg, pin', *pennen,* 'to bolt a gate', and to OE. *pinn,* 'pin'. See **pin,** 'peg', and cp. **pin,** 'to enclose in a pen'. Derivative: *pen,* tr. v.

pen, n., a female swan. — Of unknown origin.

pen, n., 1) feather; 2) writing instrument. — ME, *penne,* fr. MF. *penne,* fr. L. *penna,* 'feather'. which stands for **pet-nā* and is cogn. with OI, *pátram,* 'wing, feather', Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', OSlav. *pero,* 'pen', ON. *fjöðr,* OE. *feðer,* 'feather'. See **feather** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **pennate, panache, panne.** Cp. also **pinna,** 'leaf'. Derivative: *pen,* tr. v.

penal, adj., 1) pertaining to punishment; 2) liable to punishment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pénal,* fr. L. *poenālis,* 'of punishment', fr. *poena,* 'punishment', fr. Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment', which stands for **q*^{w}*oinā-* and derives fr. I.-E. base **q*^{w}*ei-,* **q*^{w}*ī-,* 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, expiate, punish', whence also Gk. τίειν, 'to esteem, honor, value', τῑμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect', τίνειν, 'to pay a price, punish, take vengeance', τίσις, 'payment, punishment, vengeance', OI. *cinṓti, cáyati,* 'observes, notices, perceives', *cáyatē,* 'revenges', Avestic *kāy-,* 'to requite, be fined', *kaēnā,* 'punishment, vengeance', OSlav. *cěna,* 'honor, price', *cěniti,* 'to estimate, value', *kajati sę,* 'to repent', Lith. *káina,* 'value, price'. Cp. **pain.** Cp. also **impunity, pine,** v., **Poinae, punish, subpoenal, timocracy, Timothy, Tisiphone, xenotime.** Cp. also **Pinnotheres, synteresis.** Derivatives: *penal-ist,* n., *penal-ize,* tr. v., *penal-iz-ation,* n., *penal-ly,* adv., *penalty* (q.v.)

penality, n., the character of being penal. — F. *pénalité.* See **penalty.**

penalty, n. — F. *pénalité,* fr. ML. *poenālitātem,* acc. of *poenālitās,* fr. L. *poenālis,* 'of punishment', fr. *poena,* 'punishment'. See **penal** and **-ty** and cp. **penality,** which is a doublet of *penalty.*

penance, n., repentance. — ME. *penaunce,* fr. OF. *peneance, penaance,* fr. L. *paenitentia,* 'repentance'. See **penitence,** which is a scholarly doublet of *penance.*

penates, n. pl., household gods (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *penātēs,* lit. 'gods of the inside of the house', rel. to *penitus,* 'within', *penes,* 'near', *penus,* 'the innermost part of a temple of Vesta', *penetrāre,* 'to enter'. Cp. **penetrate.**

pence, n. — Pl. of **penny.**

penchant, n., inclination, taste. — F., prop. pres. part. of *pencher,* 'to incline, bend, slope', fr. VL. **pendicāre,* freq. formed fr. L. *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant.**

pencil, n. — ME. *pencel,* fr. MF. *pincel* (F. *pinceau*), 'a painter's brush', fr. OF. *pincel,* of s.m., fr. VL. **pēnicellus,* for L. *pēnicillus,* 'little tail', dimin. of *pēniculus,* 'brush, painter's brush or pencil', itself dimin. of *pēnis,* 'tail, male organ of generation'; see **penis.** For the sense development of *pencil,* it should be borne in mind that formerly small brushes were used for writing. Cp. **penicil** and **penicillin.**

Derivatives: *pencil,* tr. v., *pencil(l)-ed,* adj., *pencil(l)-ler,* n., *pencil(l)-ing,* n., *pencil-ry,* n.

pendant, n., a hanging ornament. — ME. *pendaunt,* fr. MF. (= F.) *pendant,* prop. pres. part. of *pendre,* fr. VL. *pendĕre,* for L. *pendēre,* 'to hang, hang down', which is rel. to L. *pendĕre,* lit. 'to cause to hang down, hold in suspension', whence 'to weigh, weigh out; to value, esteem', and to *pondus,* gen. *ponderis,* 'weight'. The origin of these Latin words is doubtful. Cp. **pendent.** Cp. also **append, appendant, appendix, compendium, compensate, depend, dependence, dispense, expend, expense, Filipendula, impend, independent, painter,** 'rope', **pansy, penchant, pendulous, pendulum, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, perpendicular, peseta, peso, poise, ponder** and words there referred to, **pound,** 'a weight', **prepense, propend, propense, recompense, spend, stipend, suspend, suspense, suspension, vilipend.** For the ending of *pendant* see suff. **-ant.**

pendency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

pendent, adj., hanging; n., a pendant. — Orig. spelled *pendant,* fr. OF. *pendaunt, pendant* (F. *pendant*), pres. part. of *pendre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant.**

pendentive, n. (*archit.*) — F. *pendentif,* fr. L. *pendēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant** and **-ive.**

pending, adj. and prep. — Formed on analogy of F. *pendant,* 'during', lit. 'hanging', fr. *pendre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant** and adj. suff. **-ing.**

pendragon, n., chief leader. — Compounded of W. *penn,* 'head', and E. **dragon.** Cp. **pennill** and the first element in **penguin.** Derivative: *pendragon-ish,* adj.

pendular, adj., 1) pertaining to a pendulum; 2) resembling the movement of a pendulum. — F. *pendulaire,* fr. *pendule,* 'pendulum'. See **pendulum** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

pendulate, intr. v., to swing like a pendulum; to be undecided. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *pendulus,* 'hanging down', fr. *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant.**

pendule, n., 1) something pendulous; 2) a pendulum; a timepiece having a pendulum. — In sense 1, fr. L. *pendulus;* see **pendulous;** in sense 2, fr. F. *pendule,* which also derives fr. L. *pendulus.*

penduline, adj., pendulous. — F. *penduline,* fr. L. *pendulus,* 'hanging down'. See next word and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

pendulous, adj., hanging loosely, swinging. — L. *pendulus,* 'hanging down', fr. *pendēre,* 'to hang'. See **pendant.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

pendulum, n. — ModL., prop. neuter of the L. adjective *pendulus,* 'hanging'; introduced by the English physicist Robert Boyle (1627-91). See **pendant.**

Penelope, n., name of the faithful wife of Odysseus. — L., fr. Gk. Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια, which is rel. to πήνη, 'thread on the bobbin', πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, 'web', and cogn. with L. *pannus,* 'cloth, garment'. See **pawn,** 'plegde', and cp. **pane.** Derivative: *Penelope-an,* adj.

penetrability, n. — F. *pénétrabilité,* fr. *pénétrable.* See next word and **-ity.**

penetrable, adj. — F. *pénétrable,* fr. L. *penetrābilis,* 'penetrable', fr. *penetrāre.* See **penetrate** and **-able.** Derivatives: *penetrable-ness,* n., *penetrabl-y,* adv.

penetralia, n. pl., the innermost parts of a place. — L. *penetrālia,* pl. of *penetrāle,* 'inner part (especially of a building)', fr. *penetrāre.* See **penetrate.**

penetrant, adj. and n. — F. *pénétrant,* pres. part. of *pénétrer,* 'to penetrate', fr. L. *penetrāre.* See next word and **-ant.**

penetrate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *penetrātus,* pp. of *penetrāre,* 'to go into, enter, pierce, penetrate', fr. *penitus,* 'within', which is rel. to *penes,* 'near', *penātēs,* 'household gods'. Cp. **penates.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *penetrat-ing,* adj., *penetrat-ing-ly,* adv., *penetrat-ing-ness,* n.

penetration, n. — L. *penetrātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'an entering into, piercing, penetrating', fr. *penetrātus,* pp. of *penetrāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

penetrative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pénétratif* (fem. *pénétrative*), fr. ML. *penetrātīvus,* fr. L. *penetrāre.* See **penetrate** and **-ive.** Derivatives: *penetrative-ly,* adv., *penetrative-ness,* n.

pengő, n., the former Hungarian currency unit. — Hung., prop. pres. part. of *pengeni,* 'to ring, sound', which is prob. of imitative origin.

penguin, n. — Compounded of W. *pen,* 'head', and *gwyn,* 'white'. The name orig. denoted the *garefowl* (also called the *great auk*), in allusion to the large white patch between the bill and the eye of this bird, now extinct. For the first element cp. **pennill** and the first element in **pendragon,** for the second see **gwyniad.**

penial, adj., pertaining to the penis. — See **penis** and **-ial.**

penicil, n., a bundle of hair (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *pēnicillus,* 'small brush', dimin. of *pēniculus,* 'brush, painter's brush'. See **pencil.** Derivatives: *penicill-ate,* adj., *penicill-at-ed,* adj., *penicill-ate-ly,* adv., *penicill-ation,* n.

penicillin, n. — Coined by the English bacteriologist Sir Alexander Fleming (born in 1881) in 1929 fr. **Penicillium** and suff. **-in.**

Penicillium, n., a genus of mold (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pēnicillus* or *pēnicillum,* 'painter's brush' (see **pencil**); so called because the *Penicillium* develops organs resembling a brush.

peninsula, n. — L. *paeninsula,* lit. 'almost an island', fr. *paene,* 'nearly, almost', and *īnsula,* 'island'. The first element is rel. to *paenitēre,* 'to cause to repent', *paenitet mē,* 'it causes me to

repent', i.e. 'I repent'; see **penitent.** For the second element see **insular** and cp. **isle.**
Derivatives: *peninsul-ar*, adj. and n., *peninsul-ar-ity*, n., *peninsul-ate*, tr. v.

penis, n., the male organ of generation. — L. *pēnis*, 'tail, penis', for **pes-nis*; cogn. with OI. *pásas-*, 'penis', Gk. πέος, πόσθη, of s.m., OE. *fæsl*, 'progeny, offspring', ON. *fösull*, OHG. *fazel*, of s.m., MHG. *vasel*, G. *Fasel*, 'young of animals, brood'. Cp. **pencil, penicil, penicillin.**

penitence, n. — ME., fr. OF. *penitence*, fr. L. *paenitentia, poenitentia*, 'penitence', fr. *paenitēns poenitēns*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **penance,** which is a doublet of *penitence*.

penitent, adj. and n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pénitent*, fr. L. *paenitentem, poenitentem*, acc. of *paenitēns, poenitēns*, pres. part. of *paenitēre, poenitēre*, 'to cause to repent', *paenitet (poenitet) mē*, 'it causes me to repent', i.e. 'I repent'. L. *paenitēre* is a derivative of *paene*, 'nearly, almost'. (The spelling *poenitet*, etc., is due to the influence of L. *poena*, 'punishment', to which, however, *paenitet* is not related.) L. *paene* derives fr. I.-E. base **pe-*, **pᵉ̆-*, 'to damage, injure, hurt', whence also L. *patī*, 'to suffer'. See **patient** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *penitent-ly*, adv.

penitential, adj. — ML. *paenitentiālis*, 'pertaining to penitence', fr. L. *paenitentia*. See prec. word and **-ial.**
Derivative: *penitential-ly*, adv.

penitential, n., book of rules for penance. — ML. *paenitentiāle*, prop. neut. of the adj. *paenitentiālis*, used as a noun. See **penitential,** adj.

penitentiary, adj. pertaining to penance. — ML. *poenitentiārius*, fr. L. *paenitentia, poenitentia*, 'penitence'. See **penitent** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

penitentiary, n., 1a) in the *R.C.Ch.*, an officer empowered to rule in cases of conscience; b) in the *R.C.Ch.*, the office or dignity of a penitentiary; 2) a prison in which convicts are held for punishment and reformation. — In sense 1a) fr. ML. *poenitentiārius*, n., fr. *poenitentiārius*, adj. (see **penitentiary,** adj.); in senses 1b) and 2) fr. ML. *poenitentiāria*, prop. fem. of the adj. *poenitentiārius*.

penna, n., feather (*zool.*) — L., 'feather'. See **pen,** 'feather'.

pennant, n., a pennon. — Prob. a blend of **pennon** and **pendant.** Cp. Sp. *pendón*, 'pennant'.

pennate, pennated, adj., winged. — L. *pennātus*, 'winged', fr. *penna*. See **pen,** 'feather', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

penniferous, adj., bearing feathers. — Compounded of L. *penna*, 'feather', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pen,** 'feather', and **-ferous.**

penniform, adj., having the form of a feather. — Compounded of L. *penna*, 'feather' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **pen,** 'feather', and **form,** n.

pennill, n., improvised verse. — W., fr. *penn*, 'head'. Cp. the **first** element in **pendragon** and in **penguin.**

pennon, n., a long, narrow triangular or swallow-tailed flag. — ME., fr. MF. *penon*, fr. *pene*, 'feather', fr. L. *penna*. See **pen,** 'feather', and cp. **pennant.**
Derivative: *pennon-ed*, adj.

pennoncel, pennoncelle, n. — Dimin. of prec. word.

penny, n. — ME. *peni*, fr. OE. *penig, pening, pending*, rel. to OS. *pending*, ON. *penningr*, Swed. *pänning*, Dan. *penge*, OFris. *panning*, MDu. *penninc*, Du. *penning*, OHG. *pfenning, pfenting*, MHG. *pfenninc, pfennic*, G. *Pfennig*. These words have prob. been borrowed fr. L. *pannus*, 'piece of cloth', and arose in a time when pieces of cloth were used instead of money; see B. Schier in Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, 72, 311 ff. For the etymology of L. *pannus* see **pawn,** 'pledge', and cp. words there referred to.

pennyroyal, n., a plant of the mint family. — Fr. earlier *pulyol ryal*, fr. OF. *puliol* (F. *pouliot*), 'thyme', and *royal*, 'kingly, royal'. OF. *puliol* derives fr. VL. **pūlēgiolum*, dimin. of L. *pūlēgium, pūlēium*, 'pennyroyal', which is of uncertain origin. The connection of L. *pūlēgium* with *pūlex*, 'flea' (cp. E. *fleabane*) is folk etymology.

pennywort, n. — Compounded of **penny** and **wort.**

penology, n., the study of the prevention and punishment of crime. — Lit. 'study of punishment'; compounded of Gk. ποινή, 'punishment', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **penal** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *penolog-ic, penolog-ic-al*, adjs., *penolog-ist*, n.

penroseite, n., a selenide of lead, copper and nickel (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist R. A. F. *Penrose* (1863-1931). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pensile, adj., hanging down, suspended. — L. *pēnsilis*, 'hanging down', fr. *pēnsus*, pp. of *pendēre*, 'to hang'. See **pendant** and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *pensile-ness*, n., *pensil-ity*, n.

pension, n., payment. — ME. *pensioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pension*, fr. L. *pēnsiōnem*, acc. of *pēnsiō*, 'weight, payment', fr. *pēnsus*, pp. of *pendēre*, 'to pay'. See **pendant** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *pension*, tr. v., *pension-able*, adj., *pension-ary*, adj., *pension-less*, adj.

pension, n., boardinghouse. — F. *pension*. See prec. word.

pensionary, n. — ML. *pēnsionārius*, fr. L. *pēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **pension** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

pensioner, n. — OF. (= F.) *pensionnier*, fr. *pension*. See **pension** and agential suff. **-er.**

pensive, adj., sadly thoughtful. — ME. *pensif*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pensif*, fr. *penser*, 'to think', fr. L. *pēnsāre*, 'to weigh out carefully, ponder, examine', freq. of *pendēre*, 'to weigh'. See **pendant** and **-ive** and cp. **pansy.**
Derivatives: *pensive-ly*, adv., *pensive-ness*, n.

Penstemon, n. — Inexact var. of **Pentstemon.**

penstock, n., sluice, gate, floodgate. — Compounded of **pen,** 'enclosure', and **stock.**

pent, adj., kept in, confined. — A var. spelling of *penned*, pp. of *pen*, 'to enclose'. See **pen,** 'enclosure'.

penta-, before a vowel **pent-,** combining form meaning 'five'. — Gk. πεντα-, πεντ-, fr. πέντε, 'five' (the α in πεντα- is due to the analogy of ἑπτα-, 'seven-', ἐννεα-, 'nine-', δεκα-, 'ten-'); rel. to Aeol. πέμπε, 'five', whence πεμπάζειν, 'to count on the five fingers, to count by fives'. See **five** and cp. words there referred to.

pentacle, n., a symbolic figure (usually a pentagram) used in magic. — ML. *pentaculum*, 'symbolic figure, pentagram', a hybrid coined fr. **penta-** and L. dimin. suff. *-culum* (see **-cule**).

pentacular, adj., pertaining to a pentacle. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. ML. *pentaculum*. See prec. word.

pentad, n., 1) the number five; 2) a group of five things; 3) a period of five years. — Gk. πεντάς, gen. πεντάδος, 'group of five', fr. πέντε, 'five'. See **penta-** and **-ad.**

pentadactyl, pentadactyle, adj., having five fingers or toes. — Gk. πενταδάκτυλος, 'with five fingers or toes', compounded of πεντα- (see **penta-**) and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**
Derivatives: *pentadactyl-ate, pentadactyl-ous*, adjs.

pentagon, n., a plane figure with five angles and five sides (*geom.*) — L. *pentagōnum*, fr. Gk. πεντάγωνον, neut. of the adj. πεντάγωνος, lit., 'five-cornered', which is compounded of πεντα- (see **penta-**) and -γωνος, from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **-gon.**
Derivatives: *pentagon-al*, adj., *pentagon-al-ly*, adv.

pentagram, n., a five-pointed star. — Gk. πεντάγραμμον, neuter of the adj. πεντάγραμμος, 'formed with five lines', fr. πεντα- (see **penta-**), 'five', and γραμμή, 'line', which is related to γράμμα, 'that which is written, a written character'. See **-gram.**

pentahedral, adj.—See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

pentahedron, n., a solid figure having five faces (*geom.*) — ModL., compounded of **penta-** and Gk. ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedron.**

pentamerous, adj., consisting of five parts — Compounded of **penta-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part'. See **-merous.**

pentameter, n., a verse of five metrical feet (*pros.*) — L. *pentameter*, fr. Gk. πεντάμετρος, '(a verse) having five measures', fr. πεντα- (see **penta-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **hexameter.**

pentameter, adj., having five metrical feet (*pros.*) — See prec. word.

pentane, n., any of three hydrocarbons (C_5H_{12}) of the methane series (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **pent-** with suff. **-ane**; so called because its molecule contains five carbon atoms.

pentarchy, n., a government by five rulers. — Compounded of **penta-** and Gk. -αρχίᾱ, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-archy.**
Derivative: *pentarch-ic-al*, adj.

pentastich, n., a stanza or poem consisting of five verses. — Gk. πεντάστιχος, 'of five verses', fr. πεντα- (see **penta-**) and στίχος, 'row, line'. See **acrostic** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pentastich-ous*, adj., *pentastich-y*, n.

pentastyle, n. — Lit. 'having five columns'; compounded of **penta-** and Gk. στῦλος, 'column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

Pentateuch, n., the first five books of the Bible. — L. *pentateuchus*, fr. Gk. πεντάτευχος (βίβλος), '(collection of) five books', compounded of πεντα- (see **penta-**) and τεῦχος, 'tool, implement', later 'book', which is rel. to τεύχειν, 'to make ready, construct, fashion', τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence', and cogn. with Goth. *dugan*, OE. *dugan*, 'to avail, be of use, be strong'. See **doughty** and cp. **dow,** 'to be able'. Cp. also **Tyche** and the second element in **Hexateuch, Heptateuch, Octateuch.**

pentathlon, n., an athletic contest in which each competitor takes part in five events. — Gk. πένταθλον, fr. πενται- (see **penta-**) and ἆθλον, 'prize of contest', which is rel. to ἆθλος, 'contest'. See **athlete.**

pentavalent, adj., quinquevalent (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πενται- (see **penta-**) and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power' (see **-valent**). The correct form is *quinquevalent* (fr. L. *quīnque*, 'five', and *valēns*, 'having power').

penteconta-, combining form meaning 'fifty'. — Fr. Gk. πεντήκοντα, 'fifty'; cp. OI. *pañcāśat*, Avestic *pancasat*ᵉ*m*, Arm. *yisun*, L. *quīnquāgintā*, OIr. *cōica*, 'fifty'. Gk. πεντήκοντα is formed fr. πέντε, 'five' (see **penta-**), and -κοντα, a suff. denoting *tens* (cp. τριᾶ-κοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρᾶ-κοντα, 'forty', etc.) This suff. is cogn. with L. *-gintī* (in *vī-gintī*, 'twenty'), *-gintā* (in *trī-gintā*, 'thirty', *quadrā-gintā*, 'forty', etc.) Gk. suff. -κοντα and L. suff. *-gintī, -gintā*, stand for I.-E. **ḱomt-*, **ḱmt-*), and are cogn. with Gk. δέκα, L. *decem*, 'ten' (for I.-E. **dekm-*), and with Gk. ἑκατόν, L. *centum*, 'hundred' [for I.-E. **ḱmtóm*, fr. **(d)ḱmtóm*]. See **ten, hundred** and cp. **trigintal, quadragenarian, quinquagenary, sexagenary, septuagenary, Septuagint.** Cp. also next word.

Pentecost, n. — Eccles. L. *pentēcostē*, fr. Gk. πεντηκοστή (scil. ἡμέρᾱ), 'the fiftieth (day)', fem. of πεντηκοστός, fr. πεντήκοντα, 'fifty', fr. πέντε, 'five' (see **penteconta-**); so called because Shabuoth (the Feast of Weeks) is observed on the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover. See Lev. 23 : 16. Cp. **Pinkster.**
Derivative: *Pentecost-al*, adj.

pentene, n., either of two hydrocarbons (C_5H_{10}) of the ethylene series (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **pent-** with suff. **-ene**; so called because its molecule contains five carbon atoms.

Penthorum, n., a genus of plants, the ditch stonecrop (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **penta-** and Gk. ὅρος, 'boundary, limit, mark' (see **horizon**); so called in allusion to the quinary order of the flower.

penthouse, n. — Folk-etymological alteration of earlier *pentice*, fr. ME. *pentis*, fr. OF. *apentis* (F. *appentis*), fr. VL. **appenditīcium*, fr. **appenditus*, fr. L. *appēnsus*, pp. of *appendēre*, 'to hang on something', fr. **ad-** and *pendēre*, 'to hang'. See **pendant** and cp. **appendix.**

pentose, n., a general name for a group of sugars whose molecule contains five carbon atoms (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **pent-** with subst. suff. **-ose.**

Pentothal Sodium, trade-mark name for an anesthetic and hypnotic. — Coined fr. *pento-* for **penta-** (in allusion to the methylbutyl five-carbon group), the first two letters of *thiobarbiturate* and adj. suff. **-al.**

Pentstemon, n., a genus of plants, the beardtongue (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'having five stamens', fr. **penta-** and Gk. στήμων, 'warp', used in the sense of *stamen*. See **stamen.**

penult, n. — Abbreviation of next word.

penultima, n. — L. *paenultima* (scil. *syllaba*), 'last (syllable) but one', lit. 'almost last', fr. L. *paene*, 'almost', and *ultimus*, 'last'. See **penitence** and **ultima.**

Derivative: *penultim-ate*, adj.

penumbra, n., partial shadow outside the complete shadow of a body, as in an eclipse. — ModL., coined by the German astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) fr. L. *paene*, 'almost', and *umbra*, 'shade'. See **penitent** and **umbra.**

Derivatives: *penumbr-al*, *penumbr-ous*, adjs.

penurious, adj., 1) needy; 2) parsimonious. — ML. *pēnūriōsus*, fr. L. *pēnūria*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *penurious-ly*, adv., *penurious-ness*, n.

penury, n., extreme poverty. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pénurie*, fr. L. *pēnūria*, *paenūria*, 'want, need', which is rel. to *paene*, 'nearly, almost'. See **penitent.**

peon, n., in Sp. America, an agricultural laborer; in India, a footsoldier; a native policeman. — Sp. *peón*, 'footsoldier', fr. L. *pedōnem*, acc. of *pedō*, of s.m. See 1st **pawn.**

Derivatives: *peon-age*, n., *peon-ism*, n.

peony, n., a plant with large pink or white flowers; formerly used in medicine. — ME. *piony*, fr. OF. *peonie* (F. *pivoine*), fr. L. *paeonia*, fr. Gk. παιωνίᾱ, prop. fem. of παιώνιος, 'belonging to Paeon, medicinal healing', fr. Παιών, the god of medicine in Gk. mythology. See **paean** and cp. **Paeonia.**

people, n. — ME. *peple*, *poeple*, fr. OF. *pueble*, *pueple* (F. *peuple*), fr. L. *populus*, which is of uncertain, possibly Etruscan, origin. Cp. **populace, popular, public, pueblo, depopulate, dispeople.**

Derivatives: *peopl-et*, n., *peopl-ish*, adj.

people, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *peupler*, fr. *peuple*, 'people', fr. OF. *pueble*, *pueple*. See **people,** n.

Derivative: *peopl-er*, n.

pep, n., energy. — Shortened fr. **pepper.**

Derivatives: *pep*, tr. v., *pepp-y*, adj., *pepp-i-ness*, n.

peperino, n., a light, porous, volcanic rock (*petrogr.*) — It., fr. *pepere*, 'pepper', fr. L. *piperem*, acc. of *piper* (see **pepper**); so called from the resemblance of its small grains to peppercorns.

peplos, peplus, n., a large garment worn by women in ancient Greece. — L. *peplus*, fr. Gk. πέπλος, 'upper garment, mantle', which is of uncertain etymology.

peplum, n., a peplos; a short skirt attached to a blouse or coat. — L., fr. Gk. πέπλος. See prec. word.

pepo, n., any fleshy fruit having a firm rind and many seeds, as the gourd, melon, etc. — L. *pepō*, 'melon, pumpkin', fr. Gk. πέπων, 'a kind of gourd or melon eaten only when ripe', subst. use of the adjective πέπων, 'cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, sweet', which is rel. to πέσσειν, πέπτειν, 'to soften, ripen, boil, cook', and cogn. with L. *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook** and cp. **pepsin, peptic.** Cp. also **melon.**

pepper, n. — ME. *peper*, *piper*, fr. OE. *pipor*, fr. L. *piper*, 'pepper', fr. Gk. πέπερι, ult., through Persian mediation, fr. OI. *pippalí*, 'berry, peppercorn', which is of imitative origin. OFris. *piper*, Du. *peper*, OHG. *pfeffar* (whence MHG., G. *pfeffer*), It. *pepe*, OProvenç., Catal., Sp. *pebre*, F. *poivre*, OSlav. *pĭprŭ*, Lith. *pipiras*, OIr. *piobhar*, W. *pybyr*, *pubyr*, 'pepper', are all borrowed fr. L. *piper*. See **papula** and cp. **paprika, pebrine, pimpernel, Piperaceae, piperine, poivrade.** Cp. also **pilpul, pipal.**

Derivatives: *pepper*, tr. v., *pepper-er*, n., *pepper-y*, adj.

peppermint, n. — Compounded of **pepper** and **mint,** 'aromatic plant'.

pepsin, n., an enzyme secreted by gastric juices (*biochem.*) — G. *Pepsin*, coined by its discoverer, the German naturalist Theodor Schwann (1810-82) in 1835 fr. Gk. πέψις, 'cooking; digestion', fr. πέπτειν, 'to ripen, cook'. See **pepo** and **-in** and cp. **apepsia, dyspepsia, eupepsia** and the second element in **drupe.**

Derivative: *pepsin-ate*, tr. v., to mix or treat with pepsin.

pepsinogen, n., a zymogen present in the cells of the gastric glands, from which pepsin is produced (*biochem.*) — Lit. 'that which produces pepsin'; compounded of prec. word and **-gen.**

peptic, adj., promoting digestion (*biochem.*) — Gk. πεπτικός, 'able to digest, promoting digestion or concoction', fr. πεπτός, 'cooked', verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook, digest'. See **pepo** and **-ic** and cp. **pepsin.** Cp. also **dyspeptic, eupeptic.**

peptone, n., a substance formed by the action of pepsin. — Coined by C. G. Lehmann in 1849 fr.

Gk. πεπτόν, neut. verbal adj. of πέπτειν, 'to cook, digest'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *pepton-ic*, adj., *pepton-ize*, tr. v., *pepton-iz-ation*, n., *pepton-iz-er*, n.

per, prep., through, by means of. — L. *per*, 'through, across, over; beyond, by means of', cogn. with OI. *pári*, 'around, about, through', Gk. περί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, beyond', Oscan *pert*, 'through', OSlav. *prě-*, Russ. *pere-*, 'through', Lith. *peř*, OPruss. *per*, 'through', OIr. *air-*, *er-*, *ir-*, W. *ar-*, *er-*, OBret., Co. *er-*, pref. denoting *intensity*, Goth. *fair-*, OHG. *fir-*, MHG., G. *ver-*, OE. *fer-*, E. *for-*, pref. denoting *detriment* or *neglect*, Goth. *fairra*, OE. *feor*, 'far'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'through, across, beyond'. This base is identical with base *per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence OI. *párāyati*, 'he carries over', *píparti*, 'he brings over', Gk. πείρω (for *πέριω), 'I pierce through', πόρος, 'passage', L. *porta*, 'door', *portus*, 'port, harbor', *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **fore,** adv., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **paradise, Perea, peri-, peril, peroneal, poligar, port,** 'harbor', **port,** 'gate', **port,** 'to carry', **private** and the first element in **palanquin.** Cp. also 2nd **par.**

per-, pref. representing L. *per*, 'through'. See prec. word.

peracid, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and **acid.**

peracute, adj. — L. *peracūtus*, 'very sharp'. See **per-** and **acute.**

peradventure, adv. — ME. *per aventure*, fr. OF. *par aventure*; refashioned after the Latin etymons of the French words. See **per-** and **adventure** and cp. **perchance, perforce, perfume, perjure, pertain.**

Derivative: *peradventure*, n.

perai, n., a S. American fresh water fish. — Fr. Tupi *piraya*, 'scissors'.

perambulate, tr. v., to walk through or over. — L. *perambulātus*, pp. of *perambulāre*, 'to ramble through, go through', fr. **per-** and *ambulāre*, 'to walk, go'. See **amble** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *perambulation* (q.v.), *perambulator* (q.v.), *perambulat-ory*, adj. and n.

perambulation, n. — ME. *perambulacion*, fr. ML. *perambulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *perambulātus*, pp. of *perambulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

perambulator, n., 1) one who perambulates (*archaic*); 2) an odometer; 3) a baby carriage. — ML., 'one who perambulates', fr. L. *perambulātus*, pp. of *perambulāre*. See **perambulate** and agential suff. **-or.**

Perameles, n., a genus of marsupials (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. πήρᾱ, 'pouch', and L. *mēlēs*, 'martin' or 'badger', which are both of uncertain origin.

Peramelidae, n. pl., a family of marsupials (*zool.*) — Mod L., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

percale, n., a kind of fine cotton fabric. — F., borrowed fr. Turko-Persian *pärgālā*, through the medium of Hindustani.

percaline, n., glossy kind of fine cotton fabric. — F., dimin. of *percale*. See prec. word and dimin. suff. **-ine.**

perceivable, adj. — ME. *perceyvable*, fr. *perceyven*. See next word and **-able.**

Derivatives: *perceivabil-ity*, n., *perceivable-ness*, n., *perceivabl-y*, adv.

perceive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *perceyven*, fr. OF. *perceivre*, *perceveir* (F. *percevoir*), fr. L. *percipere*, 'to take possession of, observe, perceive', lit. 'to take entirely', fr. **per-** and *capere*, 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **captive** and cp. **apperceive, apperception.**

Derivatives: *perceiv-er*, n., *perceiv-ing*, adj., *perceiv-ing-ness*, n.

per cent. — Shortened fr. L. *per centum*, 'per hundred'. See **per** and **cent.**

percentable, adj. — Formed fr. **per cent** with suff. **-able.**

Derivative: *percentabl-y*, adv.

percentage, n. — Formed fr. **per cent** with suff. **-age.**

Derivative: *percentag-ed*, adj.

percept, n. — L. *perceptum*, neut. pp. of *percipere*, 'to take possession of, perceive', fr. **per-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch, seize, take, hold'. See **perceive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *per-cĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

perceptible, adj. — Late L. *perceptibilis*, 'perceptible', fr. L. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*. See **perceive** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *perceptibil-ity*, n., *perceptible-ness*, n., *perceptibl-y*, adv.

perception, n. — L. *perceptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking, gathering, collecting', fr. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*. See **perceive** and **-ion** and cp. **percept.**

Derivatives: *perception-al*, adj., *perception-al-ism*, n., *perception-ism*, n.

perceptive, adj. — Formed fr. L. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*. See **perceive** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *perceptive-ly*, adv., *perceptive-ness*, n., *perceptiv-ity*, n.

perch, n., pole, bar. — ME. *perche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *perche*, fr. L. *pertica*, which is rel. to Oscan *perek*, 'pole', Umbr. *perkaf*, 'twigs, rods' (acc.)

perch, intr. and tr. v., to sit on a perch. — F. *percher*, fr. *perche*, 'perch'. See prec. word and cp. **perk.**

Derivative: *perch-er*, n.

perch, n., name of an edible freshwater fish. — ME. *perche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *perche*, fr. L. *perca*, fr. Gk. πέρκη, which is cogn. with L. *porcus*, name of a spiny-finned fish, ON. *fjörsungr*, 'Trachinus draco' (name of a fish), Swed. *färna*, 'bream', OE. *forn*, OHG. *forhana*, G. *Forelle*, 'trout', MIr. *orc*, 'salmon', fr. I.-E. base **perḱ-*, **preḱ-*, 'speckled, spotted', whence also OI. *pṛśníḥ*, 'speckled, variegated', Gk. περκνός, 'dark in color' (orig. sense 'speckled, spotted'), MIr. *erc*, 'speckled, dark-red', Ir. *earc* (adj.), 'red, speckled', *earc* (n.), 'salmon'. Cp. **freckle,**

For sense development cp. Russ. *pestryj*, 'variegated', *pestruška*, 'trout'. For a possible connection of Gk. περκνός, 'speckled', with L. *pulcher*, 'beautiful', see **pulchritude.**

perchance, adv. (*archaic*). — ME. *parchaunce*, fr. OF. *par*, 'by', and *chance*; formed with the substitution of L. *per* for OF. *par*. See **per** and **chance** and cp. **peradventure** and words there referred to.

Percheron, n., name of a breed of horses. — F., fr. *Le Perche*, name of a district in France famous for its breed of horses.

perchlorate, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and *chlorate*. See **chloral** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

perchloric, adj. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and *chloric*. See **chloral** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

perchloride, perchlorid, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and *chloride*. See **chloral** and **-ide.**

percipience, n. — Formed fr. **percipient** with suff. **-ce.**

percipiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

percipient, adj. and n. — L. *percipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *percipere*. See **perceive** and **-ent.**

percoid, adj., belonging to the true perches (*ichthyol.*) — F. *percoïde*, compounded of L. *perca* (fr. Gk. πέρκη), 'perch', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **perch,** the fish, and **-oid.**

Derivatives: *percoid*, n., *percoide-an*, adj. and n.

percolate, intr. and tr. v., to filter through. — L. *percōlātus*, pp. of *percōlāre*, 'to strain through, filter, percolate', fr. **per-** and *cōlāre*, 'to strain', which is of uncertain origin. See **colander** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *percolation* (q.v.), *percolat-ive*, adj., *percolat-or*, n.

percolation, n. — L. *percōlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *percōlātus*, pp. of *percōlāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

percurrent, adj. — L. *percurrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *percurrere*, 'to run through, traverse', fr. **per-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current.**

percuss, tr. v. — L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, 'to strike through, pierce, smite', fr. **per-** and *quatere*, 'to shake, strike'. See **quash,** 'to annul', and cp. **discuss.**

percussion, n. — L. *percussiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a beating, striking', fr. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *percussion*, tr. v., *percussion-al*, adj.

percussive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*. See **percuss.**

Derivatives: *percussive-ly*, adv., *percussive-ness*, n.

percutaneous, adj., affected through the skin. — Compounded of **per-** and **cutaneous.**

percylite, n., an oxychloride of lead and copper (*mineral.*) — Named after the English metallurgist John *Percy* (1817-89). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

perdition, n., 1) ruin; 2) hell. — ME. *perdicioun*, fr. OF. *perdicion* (F. *perdition*), fr. L. *perditiōnem*, acc. of *perditiō*, 'ruin', fr. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, 'to lose, throw away, ruin', fr. **per-** and *-dere*, fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, **dh*^{e}*-*, *dhō-*, 'to place, put, make', whence also Gk. τιθέναι, 'to place', L. *facere*, 'to make, do', OE. *dōn*, 'to do'. See **do** and **-ition.**

perdu(e), adj., placed in a dangerous position (said of a sentry). — Lit. 'lost', fr. F. *perdu*, fem. *perdue*, pp. of *perdre*, 'to lose', fr. L. *perdere*. See **perdition.**

perdurable, adj. — Late L. *perdūrābilis*, fr. L. *perdūrāre*. See **perdure** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *perdurabil-ity*, n., *perdurable-ness*, n., *perdurabl-y*, adv.

perdure, intr. v., to endure. — Obsol. F. *pardurer*, *perdurer*, 'to harden; to hold out, endure', fr. **per-** and L. *dūrāre*, 'to harden'. See **dure,** v.

Derivatives: *perdurable* (q.v.), *perdur-ance*, n., *perdur-ant*, adj., *perdur-ing*, adj., *perdur-ing-ly*, adv.

père, n., father. — F., fr. L. *patrem*, acc. of *pater*, 'father'. See **father.**

Perea, n., name of the region beyond the Jordan. — Gk. Περαίᾱ (scil. γῆ), 'Perea', lit. '(the land) beyond (the Jordan)', fem. of περαῖος, fr. πέρᾱ, 'across, beyond', which is rel. to περί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, beyond', and cogn. with OI. *párā*, 'forth, away, aside', *páraḥ*, 'distant, remote, far away', Hitt. *par(r)anda*, 'beyond', Arm. *heri*, 'far', Oscan *perum*, 'without', OIr. *ire*, 'farther, that is beyond', OE. *feor*, 'far', L. *per*, 'through'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'through, across, beyond'. See **peri-, per-.**

Derivative: *Pere-an*, adj.

peregrinate, intr. v., to travel; tr. v., to travel along. — L. *peregrīnātus*, pp. of *peregrīnārī*, 'to travel about', fr. *peregrīnus*, 'foreign'. See **peregrine.**

peregrination, n. — L. *peregrīnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a traveling about', fr. *peregrīnātus*, pp. of *peregrīnārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

peregrinator, n. — L. *peregrīnātor*, 'one who travels about', fr. *peregrīnātus*, pp. of *peregrīnārī*. See **peregrinate** and agential suff. **-or.**

peregrine, also **peregrin,** adj., foreign (*archaic*) — L. *peregrīnus*, 'foreign', fr. *peregrē*, 'abroad', prop. 'that which is found outside the Roman territory (the *ager Romanus*)', formed fr. **per-** and *agrī*, locative of *ager*, 'field'; see **agrarian** and cp. **pilgrim, pelerine.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ăgrī*) to *ĕ* (in *per-ĕgrīnus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

peregrinity, n., the state of being a foreigner. — MF. (= F.) *pérégrinité*, fr. L. *peregrīnitātem*, acc. of *peregrīnitās*, 'the condition of a foreigner', fr. *peregrīnus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

peremptory, adj., decisive. — L. *peremptōrius*, 'destructive; decisive, final', fr. *peremptus*, pp. of *perimere*, 'to take away entirely, to destroy', fr. **per-** and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ory.**

Derivatives: *peremptori-ly*, adv., *peremptori-ness*, n.

perennate, intr. v., to be perennial (*bot.*) — L. *perennātus*, pp. of *perennāre*, 'to keep long, to last for many years', fr. *perennis*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *perennat-ion*, n.

perennial, adj., 1) lasting throughout the year; 2) everlasting. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *perennis*, 'lasting the year through', fr. **per-** and *annus*, 'year'; see **annual.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *per-ĕnnis*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *perennial*, n., *perennial-ity*, n., *perennial-ize*, tr. v., *perennial-ly*, adv.

perfect, adj. — ME. *parfit*, fr. OF. *parfit* (F. *parfait*), fr. L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*, 'to bring to an end, to complete', fr. **per-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make, do'; influenced in form by L. *perfectus*. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere, făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *per-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. Cp. **parfait.**

Derivatives: *perfect*, tr. v., *perfect-ed*, adj., *perfect-ed-ly*, adv., *perfect-er*, n., *perfect-ibil-ity*, n., *perfect-ible*, adj., *perfect-ing*, n., *perfection* (q.v.), *perfect-ly*, adv., *perfect-ness*, n.

perfection, n. — ME. *perfeccioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *perfection*, fr. L. *perfectiōnem*, acc. of *perfectiō*, fr. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*. See **perfect** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *perfection-ate*, tr. v., *perfection-ation*, n., *perfection-ism*, n., *perfection-ist*, n., *perfection-ize*, tr. v., *perfection-ize-ment*, n., *perfection-iz-er*, n.

perfective, adv., expressing completion of action (*gram.*) — ML. *perfectīvus*, fr. L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*. See **perfect** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *perfective-ly*, adv., *perfective-ness*, n.

perfervid, adj. — Formed fr. **per-** and **fervid.**

Derivatives: *perfervid-ity*, n., *perfervid-ly*, adv., *perfervid-ness*, n.

perfidious, adj. — L. *perfidiōsus*, 'treacherous', fr. *perfidia*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *perfidious-ly*, adv., *perfidious-ness*, n.

perfidy, n. — L. *perfidia*, 'faithlessness, treachery, falsehood', fr. *perfidus*, 'faithless, treacherous, false', fr. **per-** and *fides*, 'faith'. See **fidelity.**

perflation, n., ventilation. — Late L. *perflātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a blowing through', fr. L. *perflātus*, pp. of *perflāre*, 'to blow through', fr. **per-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus** and **-ion.**

perfoliate, adj. (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and L. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *perfoliat-ion*, n.

perforate, tr. v., to make a hole through; intr. v., to penetrate. — L. *perforātus*, pp. of *perforāre*, 'to pierce through, fr. **per-** and *forāre*, 'to bore'. See **bore,** 'to pierce', and cp. **foramen.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *perforation*, *perforative* (qq.v.), *perforat-or*, n.

perforation, n. — Late L. *perforātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *perforātus*, pp. of *perforāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

perforative, adj. — F. *perforatif* (fem. *perforative*), fr. L. *perforātus*, pp. of *perforāre*. See **perforate** and **-ive.**

perforce, adv. and n. — ME. *par force*, fr. OF. *par force*, 'by force'; formed with the substitution of L. *per* for OF. *par*. See **per** and **force** and cp. **peradventure** and words there referred to.

perform, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *parfourmen, performen*, fr. OF. *parfournir*, 'to finish, accomplish', fr. *par* (fr. L. *per*) and *fournir*, 'to furnish, complete'; see **per-** and **furnish.** The English word was prob. influenced in form by L. *performāre*, 'to form thoroughly'.

Derivatives: *perform-able*, adj., *perform-ance*, n., *perform-ant*, n., *perform-ative*, adj., *performer*, n., *perform-ing*, adj.

perfume, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *parfumer*, 'to perfume', fr. dial. It. *perfumare* or OProvenç. or Sp. *perfumar*, fr. **per-** and L. *fūmāre*, 'to smoke', fr. *fūmus*, 'smoke'; see **fume.** For the substitution of L. *per-* for *par-* cp. **peradventure** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *perfume*, n. (q.v.), *perfum-at-ory*, adj., *perfum-ed*, adj., *perfum-er*, n., *perfumery* (q.v.), *perfum-y*, adj.

perfume, n. — MF. (= F.) *parfum*, back formation fr. *parfumer*, 'to perfume'. See **perfume,** v.

perfumery, n. — See **perfume,** v., and **-ery** and cp. F. *parfumerie*.

perfunctory, adj., routine, superficial. — Late L. *perfunctōrius*, 'done in a superficial manner, careless', fr. L. *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungī*, 'to fulfil, perform', fr. **per-** and *fungī*, 'to busy oneself with something, to perform'. See **function** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Derivatives: *perfunctori-ly*, adv., *perfunctori-ness*, n.

perfuse, tr. v. — L. *perfūsus*, pp. of *perfundere*, 'to pour over, besprinkle', fr. **per-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** v.

Derivatives: *perfusion* (q.v.), *perfus-ive*, adj.

perfusion, n. — L. *perfūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a pouring over', fr. *perfūsus*, pp. of *perfundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

pergameneous, adj., resembling parchment. — Formed fr. L. *Pergamēna* (*charta*), 'parchment', lit. 'paper of Pergamum'. See **parchment** and **-eous.**

pergola, n., a structure of latticework over which climbing plants are trained. — It., fr. L. *pergula*, 'shed, shop, booth, hut, hovel', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **per-r(e)gula* and means lit. 'something stretching out', fr. *pergere*, 'to stretch forward', which is formed fr. **per-** and *regere*, 'to keep straight'. See **regent.**

pergunnah, n. — A var. of **pargana.**

perhaps, adv. — A hybrid coined on analogy of

peradventure and *perchance*, fr. **per-** and *haps*, pl. of *hap*. See **hap,** n.

peri, n., an imaginary sprite, a fairy. — Pers. *pārī*, 'angel, fairy, genius'. See **Pallas.**

peri-, pref. meaning 'around, about, enclosing'. — Gk. περί, prep. and adv., 'around, about, beyond', cogn. with OI. *pári*, 'around, about, through', L. *per*, 'through'. See **per** and cp. **Perea.**

perianth, n., the envelope of a flower (*bot.*) — F. *périanthe*, fr. ModL. *perianthium*, lit. 'that which is round the flower', fr. **peri-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

Derivative: *perianth-eous*, adj.

periapical, adj., that which is around the apex of the root of a tooth (*anat.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. περί (see **peri-**) and L. *apex*, gen. *apicis*, 'point, summit'. See **peri-, apex,** and adj. suff. **-al.**

periapt, n., charm, amulet. — MF. (= F.) *périapte*, fr. Gk. περίαπτον, 'something hung round, appended', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten', which is rel. to ἄψις, ἄψις, 'a fastening, felloe of a wheel'. See **apsis.**

periblem, n., cortex tissue (*bot.*) — Gk. περίβλημα, 'garment', lit. 'that which is thrown round', fr. περιβάλλειν, 'to throw round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic.**

pericarditis, n., inflammation of the pericardium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. **-itis.**

pericardium, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. περικάρδιον, neut. of περικάρδιος, 'that which is around the heart', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and καρδίᾱ, 'heart'. See **heart** and cp. **cardiac.**

Derivatives: *pericardi-al*, *pericardi-an*, adjs.

pericarp, n., the wall of a plant ovary (*bot.*) — Gk. περικάρπιον, 'seed, pod, husk', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel** and cp. **endocarp, epicarp.**

Derivatives: *pericarpi-al*, *pericarp-ic*, adjs.

perichondritis, n., inflammation of the perichondrium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. **-itis.**

perichondrium, n., the fibrous connective tissue that covers a cartilage (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. **peri-** and Gk. χόνδρος, 'cartilage'. See **chondro-** and 1st **-ium.**

Derivatives: *perichondr-al*, *perichondri-al*, adjs.

periclase, n., a mineral containing magnesia and iron protoxide (*mineral.*) — G. *Periklas*, fr. It. *periclasia*, fr. Gk. περίκλασις, 'a breaking round, twisting round', fr. περικλᾶν, 'to break round, twist round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to.

pericline, n., a kind of albite (*mineral.*) — Gk. περικλινής, 'sloping on all sides', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and κλῖνειν, 'to cause to slope'. See **clinic.**

pericope, n., section of a book. — Late L. *pericopē*, 'section of a book', fr. Gk. περικοπή, 'a cutting all round; section of a book', from the stem of περικόπτειν, 'to cut all round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and κόπτειν, 'to cut', whence also κοπίς, 'knife', κόμμα, 'piece cut off'. See **comma.**

Derivative: *pericop-ic*, adj.

pericranitis, n., inflammation of the pericranium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. **-itis.**

pericranium, n., the membrane that surrounds the skull. — Medical L., fr. Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of the adj. περικράνιος, 'around the skull', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and κρᾱνίον, 'the skull'. See **cranium.**

Derivative: *pericrani-al*, adj.

pericycle, n. (*bot.*) — Gk. περίκυκλος, 'all round, spherical', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and κύκλος, 'ring, circle, wheel'. See **cycle** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *pericycl-ic*, adj.

peridental, adj., periodontal. — A hybrid coined fr. **peri-,** L. *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth' (see **denti-**), and adj. suff. **-al.** Cp. **periodontal.**

periderm, n., the outer bark (*bot.*) — Coined by the German botanist Hugo von Mohl (1805-72) in 1839 fr. **peri-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

Derivatives: *periderm-al*, *periderm-ic*, adjs.

peridium, n., the outer coat of certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πηρίδιον, dimin. of πήρᾱ, 'leathern pouch, wallet', a word of uncertain origin.

peridot, n., a yellowish green variety of chrysolite (*petrogr.*) — F. *péridot*, of unknown origin.

Derivative: *peridot-ic*, adj.

peridotite, n., any of a group of granitelike rocks. (*mineral.*) — F. *péridotite*, fr. *péridot*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

perigee, n., the point at which the moon (or another celestial body) is nearest to the earth. — F. *périgée*, fr. ML. *perigēum*, *perigaeum*, fr. Gk. περίγειον, prop. neut. of the adjective περίγειος, 'around the earth; near the earth', but used by Ptolemy as a noun for περίγειον σημεῖον, 'the sign near the earth', i.e. 'perigee'. Περίγειος is formed fr. περί (see **peri-**) and γῆ, 'earth'. See **geo-** and cp. **apogee.**

Derivatives: *perige-al*, *perige-an*, adjs.

perigonium, n., a perianth (*bot.*); a sac surrounding the gonophore of a hydroid (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **peri-** and Gk. γόνος, 'seed, offspring', which is cogn. with L. *genus*, 'birth, descent, origin'. See **genus** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *perigoni-al*, adj.

perigynous, adj., growing around the pistil (*bot.*) — ModL. *perigynus*, fr. **peri-** and Gk. γυνή, 'woman, female'. See **-gynous.**

perihelion, n., that point of the orbit of a celestial body which is nearest to the sun. — Grecized fr. ModL. *perihēlium*, lit. 'about, near, the sun', coined by Kepler fr. **peri-** and Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun'. See **helio-.**

Derivative: *periheli-al*, adj.

peril, n., danger. — ME., fr. OF. *peril* (F. *péril*), fr. L. *perīculum*, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger', which is rel. to *perītus*, 'experienced', *experīrī*, 'to try, prove, test', and cogn. with Gk. πεῖρα, 'trial, attempt, experience', ἔμπειρος, 'experienced', Arm. *p'orj*, 'trial, attempt', OIr. *aire*, 'vigilance', MIr. *airim*, 'I am awake, watch', Goth. *fērja*, 'watcher', OE. *fǣr*, 'danger, fear'. Cp. **empiric, experience, experiment, expert, pirate.** Cp. also **fear.** All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across', which is ult. identical with base **per-*, 'through, across, beyond'. See **per** and cp. words there referred to.

Perilla, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *perilla*, dimin. of *pera*, 'pear', fr. VL. *pira*, fem. sing., for L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum*, 'pear'. See **pear.**

perilous, adj., dangerous. — ME., fr. OF. *perillous*, *perilleus* (F. *périlleux*), 'dangerous, hazardous', fr. L. *perīculōsus*, fr. *perīculum*, 'danger'. See **peril** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *perilous-ly*, adv., *perilous-ness*, n.

perilymph, n., the fluid between the membranous and the osseous labyrinth of the ear (*anat.*) — Medical L. *perilympha*, a hybrid coined from Gk. περί (see **peri-**) and L. *lympha*, 'pure spring water'. See **lymph.**

perimeter, n., outline, circumference. — F. *périmètre*, fr. L. *perimetros*, fr. Gk. περίμετρος, fr περί (see **peri-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *perimetr-ic*, adj. and n., *perimetr-ic-al*, adj., *perimetr-ic-al-ly*, adv., *perimetr-y*, n.

perimysium, n., the connective tissue that surrounds a muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'that which surrounds a muscle', formed fr. **peri-,** Gk. μῦς, 'muscle' (see **myo-**), and 1st suff. **-ium.**

Derivative: *perimysi-al*, adj.

perinephrium, n., the connective tissue surrounding the kidney (*anat.*) — Medical L., formed with 1st suff. **-ium** fr. Gk. περίνεφρος, 'fat about the kidneys', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and νεφρός, 'kidney'. See **nephro-.**

perineum, n., region of the body between the anus and the genital organs. — ModL., fr. Gk. περίναιον, περίνεος, 'space between the anus and scrotum', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and -ῖναιον,-ῖνεος, fr. ἰνάω, ἰνέω, ἰνόω, 'I evacuate, purge', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. *ἰνν-, *ἰσν- and is cogn. with OI. *iṣṇáti*, 'sets in motion, pours out, discharges'.

See **ire** and cp. **hiero-.**

Derivative: *perine-al*, adj.

perineuritis, n., inflammation of the perineurium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from next word with suff. **-itis.**

perineurium, n., connective tissue investing a bundle of nerve fibers (*anat.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **peri-,** Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve' (see **nerve**), and 1st suff. **-ium.**

period, n. — ME. *pariode*, fr. MF. (= F.) *période*, fr. L. *periodus*, fr. Gk. περίοδος, 'circuit, compass, cycle, period of time', lit. 'way round', fr. περι- (see **peri-**) and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph.**

periodic, adj. — F. *périodique*, fr. L. *periodicus*, fr. *periodus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *periodic-al*, adj. and n., *periodic-al-ly*, adv., *periodic-al-ness*, n.

periodicity, n. — F. *périodicité*, fr. *périodique*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

periodontal, adj., around a tooth (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **peri-,** Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth' (see **odonto-**), and adj. suff. **-al.**

perioeci, n. pl., citizens without political rights in Sparta. — L., fr. Gk. περίοικοι, pl. of περίοικος, 'dwelling round, neighboring', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and οἶκος, 'dwelling, house'. See **economy.**

periorbita, also **periorbit,** n., the periosteum of the orbit (*anat.*) — Medical L. *periorbita*, a hybrid coined fr. Gk. περί (see **peri-**) and L. *orbita*. See **orbit.**

Derivative: *periorbit-al*, adj.

periosteo-, combining form denoting the *periosteum*. — See next word.

periosteum, n., name of the membrane covering the bones (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. περιόστεον, neut. of περιόστεος, 'round the bones', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **osteo-.**

Derivative: *perioste-al*, adj.

periostitis, n., inflammation of the periosteum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

peripatetic, adj. — MF. (= F.) *péripatétique*, fr. L. *peripatēticus*, fr. Gk. περιπατητικός, 'given to walking about (esp. while teaching)', fr. περιπατεῖν, 'to walk about', which is formed fr. περί (see **peri-**) and πατεῖν, 'to tread, walk', fr. πάτος, 'trodden way, path'; see **find** and **-ic.** The *Peripatetic* philosophers were so called from their practice of walking up and down while teaching in the Lyceum.

Derivatives: *peripatetic*, n., *peripatetic-al-ly*, adv., *peripatetic-ism*, n.

Peripatus, n., a genus of land arthropods (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. περίπατος, 'a walking about', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and πάτος, 'trodden way, path'. See prec. word.

peripeteia, peripetia, n., a sudden change in a drama. — Gk. περιπέτεια, 'a turning about, reversal', fr. περιπετής, 'falling round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon'; cp. εὐπετής, 'falling well, favorable'. See **feather** and cp. **petition.**

periphery, n., circumference. — F. *périphérie*, fr. Late L. *peripheria*, fr. Gk. περιφέρεια, 'circumference', lit. 'a carrying round', fr. περιφέρειν, 'to carry round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

Derivatives: *peripher-al*, *peripher-ic*, adjs.

periphrase, n. — MF. (= F.) *périphrase*, fr. L. *periphrasis*. See **periphrasis** and cp. **paraphrase, metaphrase.**

periphrase, tr. and intr. v. — F. *périphraser*, fr. *périphrase*. See **periphrase,** n.

periphrasis, n., circumlocution. — L., fr. Gk. περίφρασις, 'circumlocution', fr. περιφράζειν, 'to express by circumlocution or by periphrasis', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell'. See **phrase.**

periphrastic, adj., 1) circumlocutory; 2) formed with a particle or auxiliary verbs. — Gk. περιφραστικός, 'periphrastic', fr. περιφράζειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *periphrastic-al,* adj., *periphrastic-al-ly,* adv.

peripteral, adj., having a row of pillars on all sides (*archit.*) — Formed with suff. **-al** fr. Gk. περίπτερος, 'flying round about; having a single row of pillars all around', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

perique, n., a kind of strong tobacco. — Louisiana F. *périque,* prob. fr. *Périque,* nickname of *Pierre* Chenel, a pioneer tobacco grower. Cp. Sp. *Perico,* dimin. of *Pedro,* 'Peter'. the equivalent of F. *Pierre.*

periscope, n. — Formed fr. **peri-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *periscop-ic, periscop-ic-al,* adjs., *periscop-ism,* n.

perish, intr. v. — ME. *perissen, perischen,* fr. OF. *periss-* (F. *périss-*), pres. part. stem of *perir* (F. *périr*), 'to perish', fr. L. *perīre,* 'to be lost, perish', lit. 'to go through', fr. **per-** and *īre,* 'to go'. See **itinerate.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *perish-able,* adj. and n., *perish-ability,* n., *perish-able-ness,* n., *perish-abl-y,* adv., *perish-er,* n., *perish-ing,* adj., *perish-ing-ly,* adv.

perispomenon, n., having circumflex accent on the last syllable (*Greek grammar*). — Gk. περισπώμενον, neut. of περισπώμενος, pres. part. pass. of περισπᾶν, 'to draw round, to circumflex', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and σπᾶν, 'to draw, drag, tear', whence σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion'. See **spasm.** For the passive suff. σπασμός see *alumnus* and cp. words there referred to.

perissad, n., an element or atom of odd valence (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ad** fr. Gk. περισσός (for *περι-κιό-ς), 'beyond the regular number, odd', lit. 'lying beyond', fr. περί, 'about, over, beyond' (see **peri-**) and the stem of κεῖμαι, 'I am lying'. See **civil** and cp. next word. Cp. also the second element in **neossin.**

perissodactyl, adj., having an odd number of toes on each foot (*zool.*) — Gk. περισσοδάκτυλος, 'beyond the usual number of fingers or toes', fr. περισσός, 'odd' and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See prec. word and **dactyl.**
Derivative: *perissodactyl-ism,* n.

Perissodactyla, n. pl., an order of ungulate mammals (*zool.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

peristalith, n., a ring of stones round a mound (*archaeol.*) — Compounded of Gk. περίστατος, 'standing round', and λίθος, 'stone'. The first element derives from the stem of περιΐστημι, 'I stand round', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and ἵστημι, 'I stand'; see **state.** For the second element see **-lith.**

peristalsis, n., rhythmic movement of intestines moving contents onward (*physiol.*) — ModL., fr. **peri-** and Gk. στάλσις, 'checking, constriction', which is rel. to στέλλειν. See next word.

peristaltic, adj., pertaining to, or of the nature of, peristalsis. — Gk. περισταλτικός, 'clasping and compressing', fr. περιστέλλειν, 'to dress, clothe, wrap up, attend to', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and στέλλειν, 'to put in order, equip, draw together', which is rel. to στολή, 'equipment'. See **stole,** 'garment'.
Derivative: *peristaltic-al-ly,* adv.

peristeronic, adj., pertaining to pigeons. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. περιστερών, 'dovecote', fr. περιστερᾶ, 'dove, pigeon', which prob. stands for *πελιστερᾶ (with assimilation of the λ to ρ) and is rel. to πέλεια, 'dove, pigeon', πελλός, 'dark-colored, dusky', fr. I.-E. base **pel-,* 'dark-colored, gray'. Accordingly περιστερᾶ prop. means 'the dark-colored bird'. See **fallow,** 'brownish yellow'.

peristome, n., 1) the fringe around the opening of the capsule in mosses (*bot.*); 2) a mouthlike opening (*zool.*) — ModL. *peristoma* (altered on analogy of *pericarpium* to *peristomium*), lit. 'that which is about the mouth', fr. **peri-** and Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**
Derivatives: *peristom-al, peristomi-al, peristomat-ic,* adjs.

peristyle, n., a row of columns. — F. *péristyle,* fr. L. *peristȳlum,* fr. Gk. περίστῡλον, 'colonnade round a temple or inner court', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and στῦλος, 'pillar, column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.
Derivative: *peristyl-ar,* adj.

perithecium, n., a receptacle in certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., formed on analogy of *pericarpium* fr. **peri-** and Gk. θήκη, 'case', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to place', whence also θέμα, 'that which is placed', θέσις, 'a setting, placing'. See **theme** and cp. **theca** and words there referred to.

peritoneo-, peritonaeo-, combining form denoting the *peritoneum.* — Gk. περιτοναιο-, fr. περιτόναιον. See next word.

peritoneum, peritonaeum, n., the serous membrane lining the abdomen (*anat.*) — L. *peritonaeum,* fr. Gk. περιτόναιον, 'peritoneum', prop. meaning 'the membrane encompassing the viscera', neut. of the adjective περιτόναιος, 'stretched over', fr. περίτονος, 'stretched over', fr. περιτείνειν, 'to stretch over', fr. περί (see **peri-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch', fr. I.-E. base **ten-, *ton-,* 'to stretch'. See **tone** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *periton(a)e-al,* adj., *periton(a)e-al-ly,* adv.

peritonitis, n., inflammation of the peritoneum (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the French pathologist François-Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1706-67) about 1750 fr. Gk. περιτόναιον (see prec. word) and suff. **-itis.** Cp. *enteritis.*
Derivative: *peritonit-ic,* adj.

perityphlitis, n., inflammation of the tissues surrounding the caecum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **peri-,** Gk. τυφλός, 'blind, closed', and suff. **-itis.** See **typhlitis.**

periwig, n., a peruke. — Earlier *perwyke, perewyke,* fr. MF. (= F.) *perruque.* See **peruke** and cp. **wig.**
Derivative: *periwigg-ed,* adj.

periwinkle, n., a creeping evergreen plant; myrtle. — ME. *pervinke,* fr. OE. *perwince,* fr. L. *pervinca,* 'periwinkle' (whence also F. *pervenche*), fr. **per-** and *vincīre,* 'to bind', which is prob. rel. to *vicia,* 'vetch'. See **vetch** and cp. **Vinca.**
Derivatives: *periwinkl-ed,* adj., *periwinkl-er,* n.

periwinkle, n., an edible marine mollusk (*zool.*) — ME. *pinewinkle,* fr. OE. *pīnewincle,* in which the first element is prob. borrowed fr. L. *pīna,* 'mussel', fr. Gk. πίνη, πῖνα, which is of Aegean origin. The second element is rel. to OE. *wincel,* MLG., MDu., Du. *winkel,* OHG. *winkil,* MHG., G. *winkel,* 'corner', OE. *wince,* 'a pulley', lit. 'that which turns', and to E. **wince, winch, wink.** Cp. **winkle.** This word and *periwinkle,* the plant, were mutually influenced in form by each other.

perjure, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *parjurer,* fr. L. *perjūrāre,* 'to swear falsely', fr. **per-** and *jūrāre,* 'to swear'; see **jury,** n. For the substitution of L. *per* to OF. *par* cp. **peradventure** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *perjur-ed,* adj., *perjur-ed-ly,* adv., *perjur-ed-ness,* n., *perjur-er,* n., *perjurious* (q.v.), *perjury* (q.v.)

perjurious, adj. — L. *perjūriōsus,* 'full of perjury', fr. *perjūrium.* See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *perjurious-ly,* adv., *perjurious-ness,* n.

perjury, n. — ME. *perjurie,* fr. OF. *parjurie,* fr. L. *perjūrium,* 'perjury', fr. *perjūrāre,* 'to swear falsely'. See **perjure** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

perk, intr. and tr. v., to lift up one's head. — ME. *perken* (said of the popinjay), fr. ONF. *perquer,* corresponding to F. *percher,* 'to perch, roost'. See **perch,** 'to sit on a perch'.
Derivatives: *perk, perk-ish, perk-y,* adjs., *perk-i-ly,* adv., *perk-i-ness,* n.

perks, n. — Colloquial abbreviation of **perquisites.**

perlite, n., an igneous rock composed of enamel-like globules (*petrogr.*) — F., formed fr. *perle,* 'pearl', with suff. *-ite.* See **pearl** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivative: *perlit-ic,* adj.

permanence, also **permanency,** n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *permanence,* fr. ML. *permanentia,* fr. L. *permanēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

permanent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *permanent,* fr. L. *permanentem,* acc. of *permanēns,* pres. part. of *permanēre,* 'to endure, continue, remain', fr. **per-** and *manēre,* 'to remain'. See **mansion** and **-ent** and cp. **remain.**
Derivatives: *permanent-ly,* adv., *permanent-ness,* n.

permanganate, n. (*chem.*) — Compounded of **per-** and **manganate.**

permanganic, adj. (*chem.*) — Compounded of **per-** and **manganic.**

permeable, adj. — Late L. *permeābilis,* 'permeable', fr. *permeāre.* See **permeate** and **-able.**
Derivatives. *permeabil-ity,* n., *permeable-ness,* n., *permeabl-y,* adv.

permeance, n. — See next word and **-ce.**

permeant, adj. — L. *permeāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *permeāre.* See next word and suff. **-ant.**

permeate, tr. v., to pass through the pores of; to pervade; intr. v., to penetrate. — L. *permeātus,* pp. of *permeāre,* 'to pass through, permeate', fr. **per-** and *meāre,* 'to go, pass'. See **meatus.**
Derivatives: *permeat-ion,* n., *permeat-ive,* adj.

Permian, adj., pertaining to the uppermost strata of the Paleozoic era (*geol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Perm,* name of a province in Eastern Russia.
Derivative: *Permian,* n.

permissible, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *permissible,* fr. ML. *permissibilis,* fr. L. *permissus,* pp. of *permittere.* See **permit** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *permissibil-ity,* n., *permissible-ness,* n., *permissibl-y,* adv.

permission, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *permission,* fr. L. *permissiōnem,* acc. of *permissiō,* fr. *permissus,* pp. of *permittere.* See **permit** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *permission-ed,* adj.

permissive, adj. — OF. *permissif* (fem. *permissive*), fr. L. *permissus,* pp. of *permittere.* See **permit** and **-ive.**

permissory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *permissus,* pp. of *permittere.* See next word.

permit, tr. and intr. v. — L. *permittere,* 'to allow to pass through, give leave, allow, suffer', fr. **per-** and *mittere,* 'to send'. See **mission.**
Derivatives: *permit,* n., *permitt-ed,* adj., *permitt-ee,* n., *permitt-iv-ity,* n.

permutable, adj. — Late L. *permūtābilis,* fr. L. *permūtāre.* See **permute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *permutabil-ity,* n., *permutable-ness,* n., *permutabl-y,* adv.

permutate, tr. v., to change. — L. *permūtātus,* pp. of *permūtāre.* See **permute** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

permutation, n. — ME. *permutacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *permutation,* fr. L. *permūtātiōnem,* acc. of *permūtātiō,* 'changing, alteration', fr. *permūtātus,* pp. of *permūtāre.* See **permute** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *permutation-al,* adj.

permute, tr. v. — L. *permūtāre,* 'to change completely', fr. **per-** and *mūtāre,* 'to change'. See **mutable.**
Derivative: *permut-er,* n.

pern, n., the honey buzzard. — ModL. *pernis,* fr.

Gk. πέρνης, a wrong reading in Aristotle for πτέρνις, 'a kind of hawk'.

pernicious, adj., hurtful; fatal. — MF. *pernicieus* (F. *pernicieux*), fr. L. *perniciōsus*, 'destructive, ruinous', fr. *perniciēs*, 'destruction, death, ruin', fr. **per-** and *nex*, *necis*, 'violent death, murder', which is rel. to *nocēre*, 'to hurt, injure, harm', *noxa*, 'harm, injury'. See **noxious** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *pernicious-ly*, adv., *pernicious-ness*, n.

pernickety, adj., fussy; fastidious (*colloq.*) — Of uncertain origin; perhaps corruption of **particular.**
Derivative: *pernicketi-ness*, n.

pernoctation, n., the act of passing the night. — L. *pernoctātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'passing of the night', fr. *pernoctāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *pernoctāre*, 'to pass the night', fr. **per-** and *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night'. See **night** and **-ation** and cp. **nocturnal.**

peroneal, adj., pertaining to the fibula (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. περόνη, 'pin, brooch, buckle; the fibula', which is rel. to περᾶν, 'to drive across', πείρειν, 'to pierce through, run through', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See **per** and cp. words there referred to.

Peronospora, n., a genus of downy mildews (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. περόνη, 'pin, brooch, buckle', and σπόρος, 'seed'. See **peroneal** and **spore.**

Peronosporaceae, n. pl., a family of parasitic fungi; the downy mildews (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

peronosporaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

perorate, intr. v., 1) to speak at length; 2) to conclude a speech. — L. *perōrātus*, pp. of *perōrāre*, 'to speak from beginning to end', fr. **per-** and *ōrāre*, 'to speak'. See **oration** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *peroration* (q.v.), *perorat-ive*, adj., *perorat-or*, n., *perorat-ory*, adj. and n.

peroration, n. — ME. *peroracyon*, fr. L. *perōrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *perōrātus*, pp. of *perōrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *peroration-al*, adj.

perovskite, n., a calcium titanate (*mineral.*) — Named after Count L. A. *Perovski* of Russia (died in 1856). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

peroxide, peroxid, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and **oxid(e).**
Derivatives: *peroxide*, tr. v., *peroxid-ic*, adj., *peroxid-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *peroxid-ize-ment*, n.

perpend, tr. and intr. v., to consider carefully. — L. *perpendēre*, 'to weigh carefully, examine, consider', fr. **per-** and *pendēre*, 'to weigh'. See **pendant.**

perpend, n., a large binding stone. — ME., fr. MF. *perpain, parpain* (F. *parpaing*), which is of uncertain etymology.

perpendicular, adj. — ME. *perpendiculer*, fr. OF. *perpendiculer*, fr. L. *perpendiculāris*, 'perpendicular', fr. *perpendiculum*, 'plummet, plumb line', fr. *perpendēre*, 'to weigh carefully'. See **perpend,** 'to consider', and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivatives: *perpendicular*, n., *perpendicular-ity*, n., *perpendicular-ly*, adv.

perpetrable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

perpetrate, tr. v., — L. *perpetrātus*, pp. of *perpetrāre*, 'to accomplish', fr. **per-** and *patrāre*, 'to achieve, bring about, effect', orig. 'to perform in the quality of a father', fr. *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **impetrate.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *pātrāre*) to *ē* (in *per-pētrāre*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

perpetration, n. — Late L. *perpetrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an accomplishing, performing', fr. L. *perpetrātus*, pp. of *perpetrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

perpetrator, n. — Late L. *perpetrātor*, fr. L. *perpetrātus*, pp. of *perpetrāre*. See **perpetrate** and agential suff. **-or.**

perpetual, adj. — ME. *perpetuel*, fr. MF. (= F.) *perpétuel*, fr. L. *perpetuālis*, fr. *perpetuus*, 'continuing throughout, continuous, perpetual', fr. OL. *perpes*, gen. *-petis*, fr. **per-** and the stem of L. *petere*, 'to seek'; accordingly *perpetuus* lit. means 'going through'. See **petition** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *perpetual*, n., *perpetual-ist*, n., *perpetual-ly*, adv.

perpetuance, n., perpetuation. — OF. *perpetuance*, fr. *perpetuer* (F. *perpétuer*), 'to perpetuate', fr. L. *perpetuāre*. See next word and **-ce.**

perpetuate, tr. v. — L. *perpetuātus*, pp. of *perpetuāre*, 'to make perpetual', fr. *perpetuus*. See **perpetual.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *perpetuation* (q.v.), *perpetuat-or*, n.

perpetuation, n. — ME. *perpetuacioun*, fr. ML. *perpetuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *perpetuātus*, pp. of *perpetuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

perpetuity, n., 1) unlimited time; 2) eternity. — ME. *perpetuite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *perpétuité*, fr. L. *perpetuitātem*, acc. of *perpetuitās*, fr. *perpetuus*. See **perpetual** and **-ity.**

perplex, tr. v., to confine, puzzle, bewilder. — L. *perplexus*, 'entangled, intricate, involved, confused', fr. **per-** and *plexus*, pp. of *plectere*, 'to plaid, braid, intertwine'. See **plexus.**
Derivatives: *perplex-ed*, adj., *perplex-ed-ly*, adv., *perplex-ed-ness*, n., *perplex-er*, n., *perplex-ing*, adj., *perplex-ing-ly*, adv.

perplexity, n. — ME. *perplexite*, fr. OF. *perplexite* (F. *perplexité*), fr. Late L. *perplexitātem*, acc. of *perplexitās*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

perquisite, n., a small profit in addition to regular pay. — ME., fr. L. *perquīsītum*, neut. pp. of *perquīrere*, 'to search diligently for', fr. **per-** and *quaerere*, 'to seek, inquire'. For the change of Latin *ae* (in *quaerere*) to *ī* (in *per-quīrere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

perquisition, n., a thorough search. — F., fr. Late L. *perquīsītiōnem*, acc. of *perquīsītiō*, fr. L. *perquīsītus*, pp. of *perquīrere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

perron, n., an outside staircase. — F., fr. OF., 'block of stone', augment. of *perre*, *pierre* (F. *pierre*), 'stone', fr. L. *petra*, fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ, 'rock'. See **petro-** and **-oon.**

perry, n., fermented drink made from the juice of pears. — ME. *pereye*, fr. OF. *pere* (F. *poiré*), fr. VL. *pirātum*, 'made of pears', fr. L. *pirum*, 'pear'. See **pear.**

persalt, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and **salt.**

perse, adj., grayish blue. — ME. *pers*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pers* (fem. *perse*), 'greenish blue', fr. Late L. *persus* (whence also It. *perso*, 'dark red', OProvenç. *pers*, 'dark blue'), back formation fr. L. *persicus*, 'resembling a peach, peach-colored', fr. *Persicus*, 'Persian'. See **peach.**

Persea, n., a genus of trees (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *persea*, 'a tree growing in Egypt and Persia', fr. Gk. περσέᾱ.

persecute, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *persécuter*, fr. *persécuteur*, 'persecutor', fr. OF., back formation fr. Eccles. L. *persecūtor*, fr. L. *persecūtus*, pp. of *persequī*, 'to pursue', lit. 'to follow perseveringly, follow after', fr. **per-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *persecut-ee*, n., *persecut-ing*, adj., *persecut-ing-ly*, adv., *persecution* (q.v.), *persecut-ive*, adj., *persecut-ive-ness*, n.

persecution, n. — ME. *persecucioun*, fr. MF. (= F. *persécution*), fr. L. *persecūtiōnem*, acc. of *persecūtiō*, 'chase, pursuit', fr. *persecūtus*, pp. of *persequī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *persecution-al*, adj.

persecutor, n. — MF. (= F.) *persécuteur*, fr. L. *persecūtōrem*, acc. of *persecūtor*. See **persecute** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivative: *persecutor-y*, adj.

perseity, n., the condition of being by itself (*philos.*) — ML. *persēitās*, formed fr. L. *per sē*, 'by itself'. See **per, sui,** and **-ity.**

Persephone, n., the wife of Hades and queen of the nether world; identified with Kore, the daughter of Zeus and Demeter (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Περσεφόνη. See **person** and cp. **Proserpina.**

Perseus, n., son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Περσεύς, which is of uncertain origin.

perseverance, n. — ME. *perseveraunce*, fr. OF. *perseverance* (F. *persévérance*), fr. L. *persevērantia*, 'steadfastness, constancy', fr. *persevērāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

perseverant, adj. — ME. *perseveraunt*, fr. MF. (= F.) *persévérant*, fr. L. *persevērantem*, acc. of *persevērāns*, pres. part. of *persevērāre*. See **persevere** and **-ant.**

perseverate, intr. v., to persist; to repeat persistently. — L. *persevērāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *persevērāre*. See **persevere** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

perseveration, n., continual repetition of an activity. — L. *persevērātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *persevērāt-(um)*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

persevere, intr. v. — ME. *perseveren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *persévérer*, fr. L. *persevērāre*, 'to continue steadfastly, persist, persevere', fr. *persevērus*, 'very struct'. fr. **per-** and *sevērus*, 'strict, severe'. See **severe** and cp. **asseverate.**
Derivatives: *persever-ing*, adj., *persever-ing-ly*, adv.

Persia, n. — L. *Persia*, also *Persis*, fr. Gk. Περσίς, 'Persia', fr. OPers. *Pārsa* (whence Pers. *Pārs*, *Fārs*, Heb. *Pārās*, Arab. *Fāris*). Cp. **Parsee.** Cp. also **perse, Persic, Persicaria, persiennes, Persis, peach,** n. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Persian, adj. and n. — ME. *Persien*, fr. F. *persien*, fr. L. *Persia*. See prec. word and **-an.**

Persic, adj., pertaining to Persia or its language (*obsol.*) — L. *Persicus*, fr. *Persia*. See **Persia** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Persic*, n., the Persian language.

Persicaria, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL. *Persicāria*, fr. L. *persicum*, 'peach'. See **peach,** n.

persicary, n., any plant of the genus *Persicaria*. — See prec. word.

persiennes, n. pl., outside shutters for windows. — F., prop. pl. fem. of *persien*, 'Persian', used as a noun. See **Persian.**

persiflage, n., banter, raillery. — F., fr. *persifler*, 'to banter', fr. L. *per* (see **per-**) and *siffler*, 'to hiss, whistle, whizz', fr. L. *sifilāre*, a collateral form of *sībilāre*, 'to hiss, whistle'. See **sibilant** and **-age.** The word *persiflage* was introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773).

persimmon, n., the date plum. — A compound word of Algonquian origin; lit. 'dried fruit'.

Persis, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Περσίς, lit. 'a Persian woman', rel to Πέρσης, 'Persian'. See **Persia.**

persist, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *persister*, fr. L. *persistere*, 'to continue steadfastly, remain', fr. **per-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *persist-er*, n., *persist-ing*, adj., *persist-ing-ly*, adv.

persistence, n. — MF. *persistence* (F. *persistance*), fr. *persistant*, 'lasting, enduring, persistent', fr. L. *persistēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **persistent** and **-ce.**

persistency, n. — MF. *persistence*. See prec. word and **-cy.**

persistent, adj. — L. *persistēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *persistere*. See **persist** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *persistent-ly*, adv.

person, n. — ME. *persone, persoun*, fr. OF. *persone, persoune* (F. *personne*), fr. L. *persōna*, 'mask, masked person, character, part, rôle, person', which prob. derives fr. Etruscan *φersu*, 'masked figure', orig. the embodiment of a god of the nether world whose office it was to receive the soul of the dead and to accompany it to

Hades. The word *φερσυ* itself is of Greek origin; cp. Περσεφόνη, name of the chief goddess of the nether world (see **Persephone**). See Franz Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache, 328 ff., 389. Cp. **parson,** which is a doublet of *person.*

Derivatives: *person-able,* adj., *person-able-ness,* n., *person-abl-y,* adv., *personage* (q.v.), *personal* (q.v.), *personify* (q.v.)

persona, n., person; character. — L. *persōna.* See prec. word.

personable, adj., pleasing in person; attractive. — ME., fr. *persone.* See **person** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *personabil-ity,* n., *personable-ness,* n., *personabl-y,* adv.

personage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *personnage,* fr. MF. *persone, personne,* fr. OF. *persone,* fr. L. *persōna.* See **person** and **-age** and cp. **parsonage.**

personal, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *personel, personnel* (F. *personnel*), fr. OF. *personal,* fr. Late L. *persōnālis,* 'pertaining to a person, personal', fr. L. *persōna.* See **person** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *personal,* n., *personal-ism,* n., *personal-ist,* n., *personal-ist-ic,* adj., *personality* (q.v.), *personal-ize,* tr. v., *personal-iz-ation,* n., *personal-ly,* adv., *personalty* (q.v.)

personality, n. — ME. *personalite,* fr. MF. (= F.) *personnalité,* fr. ML. *persōnālitātem,* acc. of *persōnālitās,* fr. Late L. *persōnālis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

personalty, n. — AF. *personalte,* corresponding to MF. *personalite.* See prec. word.

personate, adj., masked. — L. *persōnātus,* 'masked', fr. *persōna,* 'mask'. See **person** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

personate, tr. v., to impersonate. — L. *persōnātus,* 'masked'. See **personate,** adj.

Derivatives: *personat-ing,* n., *personat-ion,* n., *personat-ive,* adj., *personat-or,* n.

personification, n. — From next word. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

personify, tr. v. — F. *personnifier,* fr. *personne.* See **person** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *personifi-able,* adj., *personifi-ant,* adj.

personnel, n., a body of persons employed in any service or business. — F., prop. subst. use of the adj. *personnel,* 'personal', and formed in contradistinction to the noun *matériel,* 'material'. The adj. *personnel* derives fr. Late L. *persōnālis.* See **personal.**

perspective, n., 1) optics (*obsol.*); 2) an optical glass. — In sense 1), fr. ML. *perspectiva,* n., prop. fem. of the adj. *perspectīvus,* used as a noun, fr. L. *perspectus,* pp. of *perspicere* (see **perspective,** adj.); in sense 2), fr. ML. *perspectīvum,* n., prop. neut. of the adj. *perspectīvus,* used as a noun.

perspective, adj., 1) optical (*obsol.*); 2) used for looking or viewing (*obsol.*) — Late L. *perspectīvus,* fr. L. *perspectus,* pp. of *perspicere,* 'to look closely at', fr. **per-** and *specere, spicere,* 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. words there referred to.

perspective, n., the art of representing objects as they appear to the eye. — It. *prospettiva,* fr. *prospetto,* 'prospect, view', fr. L. *prōspectus,* 'lookout, prospect'; see **prospect,** n., and **-ive.** E. *perspective* in the above sense was influenced in form by *perspective,* 'optics'.

Derivatives: *perspective,* adj., drawn or painted in perspective, *perspective-ly,* adv., *perspectiv-ity,* n.

perspicacious, adj., mentally acute; keen — L. *perspicāx,* gen. *-ācis,* 'sharp-sighted', fr. *perspicere,* 'to look closely at'. See 1st **perspective** and **-acious.**

Derivatives: *perspicacious-ly,* adv., *perspicacious-ness,* n.

perspicacity, n. — L. *perspicācitās,* 'sharp-sightedness', fr. *perspicāx,* gen. *-ācis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

perspicuity, n., clearness; lucidity. — L. *perspicuitās,* 'transparency, clearness', fr. *perspicuus.* See next word and **-ity.**

perspicuous, adj., clear; lucid. — L. *perspicuus,* 'transparent, clear, evident, manifest', fr. *perspicere,* 'to look closely at'. See 1st **perspective.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *perspicuous-ly,* adv., *perspicuous-ness,* n.

perspirable, adj. — F., fr. *perspirer.* See **perspire** and **-able.**

Derivative: *perspirabil-ity,* n.

perspiration, n. — F., fr. MF., fr. *perspirer,* 'to perspire', fr. L. *perspīrāre.* See **perspire** and **-ation.**

perspiratory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *perspīrāt-(um),* pp. stem of *perspīrāre.* See next word.

perspire, intr. and tr. v. — F. *perspirer,* fr. MF., fr. L. *perspīrāre,* 'to breathe everywhere; to blow constantly', fr. **per-** and *spīrāre,* 'to breathe'. See **spirant.**

persuadable, adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-able.** Cp. **persuasible.**

Derivatives: *persuadable-ness,* n., *persuadabl-y,* adv.

persuade, tr. v., — F. *persuader,* fr. L. *persuādēre,* 'to persuade, convince', fr. **per-** and *suādēre,* 'to advise'. See **suave.**

Derivatives: *persuad-ed,* adj., *persuad-er,* n.

persuasible, adj. — F., fr. L. *persuāsibilis,* 'convincing, persuasive', fr. *persuāsus,* pp. of *persuādēre.* See prec word and **-ible** and cp. **persuadable.**

Derivatives: *persuasibil-ity,* n., *persuasible-ness,* n., *persuasibl-y,* adv.

persuasion, n. — ME. *persuasioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *persuasion,* fr. L. *persuāsiōnem,* acc. of *persuāsiō,* 'a convincing, persuading', fr. *persuāsus,* pp. of *persuādēre.* See **persuade** and **-ion.**

persuasive, adj. — MF. (= F.) *persuasif* (fem. *persuasive*), fr. ML. *persuāsīvus,* fr. L. *persuāsus,* pp. of *persuādēre.* See **persuade** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *persuasive,* n., *persuasive-ly,* adv., *persuasive-ness,* n.

persulfate, persulphate, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and **sulfate.**

persulfide, persulfid, persulphide, persulphid, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **per-** and **sulfid(e).**

persulfuric, persulphuric, adj. — Formed fr. **per-** and *sulfuric.* See **sulfur** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pert, adj., impudent. — ME., aphetic for OF. *apert,* 'open', fr. L. *apertus,* pp. of *aperīre,* 'to open'. See **apert.** In some senses *pert* represents OF. *(es)pert,* fr. L. *expertus,* 'experienced'. See **expert.**

Derivatives: *pert-en,* tr. and intr. v., *pert-ly,* adv., *pert-ness,* n.

pertain, intr. v., — ME. *partenen, pertenen,* fr. MF. *partenir,* 'to belong', fr. L. *pertinēre,* 'to belong, concern, have reference to'. See **pertinent** and cp. **abstain** and words there referred to. For the substitution of the L. pref. *per-* to OF. *par-* cp. **peradventure** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *pertain-ing,* adj.

pertinacious, adj., persistent, obstinate. — L. *pertināx,* gen. *-ācis,* 'steadfast, persevering, very tenacious', fr. **per-** and *tenāx,* 'tenacious'. See **tenacious.** For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *tĕnāx*) to *ĭ* (in *per-tĭnāx*) see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pertinacious-ly,* adv., *pertinacious-ness,* n.

pertinacity, n. — MF. (= F.) *pertinacité,* fr. Late L. *pertinācitātem,* acc. of *pertinācitās,* fr. *pertināx,* gen. *-ācis.* see prec. word and **-ity.**

pertinence, pertinency, n. — ME. *pertinence,* fr. MF. (=F.) *pertinence,* fr. *pertinent.* See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

pertinent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *pertinentem,* acc. of *pertinēns,* pres. part. of *pertinēre,* 'to belong, concern, have reference to', fr. **per-** and *tenēre,* 'to hold'. See **tenable** and **-ent** and cp. **pertain, pertinacious.**

Derivatives: *pertinent-ly,* adv., *pertinent-ness,* n., *pertinent-s,* n. pl.

perturb, tr. v. — ME. *perturben,* fr. MF. *perturber,* fr. L. *perturbāre,* 'to confuse, disturb', fr. **per-** and *turbāre,* 'to disturb'. See **turbid** and cp. **imperturbable.**

Derivatives: *perturb-able,* adj., *perturb-abil-ity,* n., *perturbate* (q.v.), *perturbation* (q.v.), *perturbative* (q.v.), *perturb-ed,* adj., *perturb-ed-ly,* adv., *perturb-ed-ness,* n., *perturb-er,* n., *perturb-ing,* adj., *perturb-ing-ly,* adv.

perturbation, n. — ME. *perturbacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *perturbation,* fr. L. *perturbātiōnem,* acc. of *perturbātiō,* 'confusion, disorder', fr. *perturbātus,* pp. of *perturbāre.* See prec. word and **-ation.**

Derivative: *perturbation-al,* adj.

perturbative, adj. — Late L. *perturbātīvus,* fr. L. *perturbātus,* pp. of *perturbāre.* See **perturb.**

pertuse, pertused, adj., bored, pierced with (*rare*). — L. *pertūsus,* pp. of *pertundere,* 'to thrust through'. See **pierce** and cp. words there referred to.

pertussis, n., whooping cough (*med.*) — Compounded of **per-** and L. *tussis,* 'cough'; see **tussis.** The term *pertussis* was first used by the English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-89).

Derivative: *pertuss-al,* adj.

peruke, n. — MF. (= F.) *perruque,* fr. It. *parrucca,* which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a back formation fr. Provenc. *perucat,* 'like a parrot; with finely dressed hair', fr. **peruca,* 'parrot'. See **parakeet** and cp. **periwig.**

perukier, n., wigmaker. — F. *perruquier,* fr. *perruque.* See prec. word and **-ier.**

peruse, tr. v., 1) to read attentively; 2) to examine thoroughly. — ME. *perusen,* formed fr. **per-** and *usen,* 'to use'; see **use,** v. The original meaning of the word was 'to use up, wear out'.

Derivatives: *perus-al,* n., *perus-er,* n.

Peruvian, adj., pertaining to Peru. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ModL. *Peruvia,* 'Peru'.

Derivative: *Peruvian,* n., a native or inhabitant of Peru.

pervade, tr. v., to penetrate, permeate. — L. *pervādere,* 'to go through, spread through', fr. **per-** and *vādere,* 'to go'. See **wade** and cp. **vade mecum** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pervad-er,* n., *pervad-ing,* adj., *pervad-ing-ly,* adv., *pervad-ing-ness,* n.

pervasion, n. — Late L. *pervāsiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *pervāsus,* pp. of *pervādere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

pervasive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *pervāsus,* pp. of *pervādere.* See **pervade.**

Derivatives: *pervasive-ly,* adv., *pervasive-ness,* n.

perverse, adj. — Late ME. *pervers,* fr. MF. (= F.) *pervers* (fem. *perverse*), fr. OF., fr. L. *perversus,* 'turned the wrong way', pp. of *pervertere.* See **pervert.**

Derivatives: *perverse-ly,* adv., *perverse-ness,* n., *pervers-ive,* adj.,

perversion, n. — Late ME., fr. L. *perversiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *perversus,* pp. of *pervertere.* See **pervert** and **-ion.**

perversity, n. — F. *perversité,* fr. L. *perversitātem,* acc. of *perversitās,* 'forwardness, perversity', fr. *perversus.* See **perverse** and **-ity.**

pervert, tr. v. — Late ME. *perverten,* fr. MF. (= F.) *pervertir,* fr. OF., fr. L. *pervertere,* 'to turn round, overthrow, turn the wrong way, corrupt', fr. **per-** and *vertere,* 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pervert,* n., *pervert-ed,* adj., *pervert-ed-ly,* adv., *pervert-ed-ness,* n., *pervert-er,* n., *pervert-ible,* adj.

pervious, adj., penetrable, permeable. — L. *pervius,* 'that may be passed through, pervious', fr. **per-** and *via,* 'way'. See **via** and cp. **previous.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *pervious-ly,* adv., *pervious-ness,* n.

pes, n., foot; footlike part (*anat.* and *zool.*) —

L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **pedal.**

Pesah, also spelled **Pesach,** n., the feast of Passover (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *Pésaḥ*, lit. 'the Feast of Passing Over', or 'the Feast of Sparing', fr. *pāsáḥ*, 'he skipped over, passed over' (with reference to Ex. 12:13, 23 and 27), whence also E. *Passover*. Cp. Aram. *pasḥā́*, emphatic state corresponding to Heb. *ha-ppésaḥ*, 'Passover'. Cp. also **Pasch, paschal.**

peseta, n., a Spanish silver coin. — Sp., dimin. of *pesa*, 'weight', which is rel. to *peso*, 'weight'. See **peso** and cp. **pistareen.**

Peshitta, also **Peshito,** the chief Syriac version of the Bible. — Syriac *peshīṭtā*, lit. 'the simple' (fem.), shortened from *mappaqtā́ peshīṭtā́*, 'the simple version', fem. of *pᵉshīṭ*, 'straight, plain, simple'; prob. so called for its literal (not periphrastic) rendering of the text. Aram.-Syr. *pᵉshīṭ* is Pe'il part. of *pᵉshaṭ*, 'he stretched out, extended; he made plain, explained', and is rel. to Heb. *pāsháṭ*, 'he stripped off', in Mishnaic Hebrew, 'he made plain, explained', Mishnaic Heb. *pāshū́ṭ*, 'straight, plain, simple' (prop. pass. part. of *pāsháṭ*), Arab. *básaṭa*, 'he stretched out, extended', Akkad. *pashāṭu*, 'to expunge, obliterate'.

peshwa, n., title of the chief minister of the Maratha princes. — Pers. *peshwā*, 'chief', fr. *pesh*, 'before'.

peso, n., a former Spanish silver coin. — Sp., 'a weight', fr. L. *pēnsum*, prop. pp. of *pendĕre*, 'to cause to hang, to weigh'. See **pendant** and cp. **peseta.**

pessary, n., a device worn in the vagina as a support of the uterus. — ME. *pessarie*, fr. ML. *pessārium*, fr. L. *pessum*, *pessus*, 'pessary', fr. Gk. πεσσόν, πεσσός, 'an oval stone', which is prob. of Sem. origin; cp. Aram. *pissā*, *pīsā́*, 'clod, stone'. For the ending see suff. **-ary.**

pessimism, n., 1) in *philosophy*, a) the doctrine that this world is the worst possible world; b) the belief that the evil in life outweighs the good; 2) the tendency to take the worst view of things. — Fr. L. *pessimus*, 'worst', which stands for **ped-sᵉmos*, and is rel. to *pējor* (for **ped-ʸōs*), 'worse'. See **pejorative** and cp. words there referred to. The word *pessimism* was first used by Coleridge.

pessimist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *pessimist-ic*, *pessimist-ic-al*, adjs., *pessimist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pessulus, n., a boltlike bone. — L., 'bolt', fr. Gk. πάσσαλος, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **pāg-*, *pāk-*, 'to fasten', whence also Gk. πηγνύναι, 'to make firm', L. *pangere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **pact.** The change of Gk. πάσσαλος to *pessulus* in Latin was influenced by folk etymology which connected the word with L. *pessum*, 'latch bolt'. See B. F. Friedmann, Die jonischen und attischen Wörter im Altlatein, pp. 66 ff. For the change of Greek ă (in πάσσᾰλος) to *ŭ* (in L. *pessŭlus*) see *aplustre* and cp. words there referred to.

pest, n. — MF. (= F.) *peste*, fr. L. *pestis*, 'pest, pestilence, plague', which is of uncertain origin.

pester, tr. v. — Aphetic for MF. *empestrer* (F. *empêtrer*), 'to hobble; to entangle, intricate', orig. 'to tether a grazing horse', fr. VL. **impastōriāre*, fr. L. *in*, 'in' and VL. *pastōria*, 'tether for a grazing horse', fr. L. *pastūra*, 'pasture'. See **in** and **pastor** and cp. **pastern.**

Derivatives: *pester*, n., *pester-er*, n., *pester-ous*, adj.

pestiferous, adj., pestilential. — ME., fr. L. *pestiferus*, 'bringing pestilence, pestilential', compounded of *pestis*, 'plague, pestilence' and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pest** and **-ferous.**

Derivatives: *pestiferous-ly*, adv., *pestiferous-ness*, n.

pestilence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *pestilentia*, 'pestilentia, plague'. See next word and **-ce.**

pestilent, adj. — ME., fr. L. *pestilēns*, gen. *-entis*, fr. *pestis*. See **pest** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *pestilent*, n., *pestilent-ly*, adv.

pestilential, adj. — ME. *pestilencial*, fr. ML. *pestilentiālis*, fr. L. *pestilentia*. See **pestilence** and **-ial.**

Derivatives: *pestilential-ly*, adv., *pestilential-ness*, n.

pestle, n. — ME. *pestel*, fr. MF. *pestel*, *pesteil*, *pestail*, fr. L. *pistillum*, 'pounder, pestle', fr. **pins-tlo-*, fr. *pīnsere*, 'to beat, pound', whence also *pīla*, for **pins-lā*, 'mortar'. L. *pīnsere* is cogn. with OI *pináṣṭi*, 'pounds, crushes', *piṣṭáḥ*, 'anything ground; meal', Gk. πτίσσειν, 'to winnow', OSlav. *pišo* and *pĭchajǫ*, *pĭchati*, 'to push, thrust, strike, *pšeno*, 'meal', *pšenica*, 'wheat', Russ. *pšeno*, 'millet'. Cp. **pistil,** which is a doublet of *pestle*. Cp. also **pile,** 'a pointed stake', **pisé, piston, ptisan.**

Derivative: *pestle*, tr. and intr. v.

pet, n., fondled animal; darling. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pet*, tr. and intr. v., *pett-ed*, adj., *pett-er*, n., *pett-ing*, n.

pet, n., peevishness. — Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. **pet,** 'fondled animal'.

Derivatives: *pett-ed*, adj., *pett-ed-ly*, adv., *pett-ed-ness*, n., *pett-ish*, adj.

petal, n., one of the leaves of the corolla. — ModL. *petalum*, fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See **petalon.**

Derivatives: *petal(l)-ed*, adj., *petal-ine*, adj., *petalite* (q.v.), *petal-ism*, n., *petal-oid*, adj.

petalism, n., a synonym of *ostracism*. — Gk. πεταλισμός, method of temporary banishment in Syracuse; so called because the names of those to be banished were written on olive leaves, fr. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See **petalon** and **-ism.**

petalite, n., a silicate of aluminum and lithium (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal' (see **petalon**), with subst. suff. **-ite.**

petalody, n., the change of certain organs (as e.g. stamens) into petals (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-y** (fr. Gk. -ίᾱ) fr. Gk. πεταλώδης, 'leaflike', fr. πέταλον, 'leaf' and -ώδης, 'like'. See **petalon** and **-ode,** 'like'.

petaloid, adj., resembling a petal. — Compounded of **petal** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

petalon, n., the gold plate on the Jewish high priest's miter. — Gk. πέταλον, 'thin plate of metal, leaf', neut. of the adj. πέταλος, 'spread out', rel. to πεταννύναι, 'to spread out', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread out', whence also L. *patēre*, 'to lie open', ON. *faðmr*, 'embrace, bosom', OE. *fæðm*, 'embrace, bosom, fathom'. See **fathom** and cp. **petasus.**

Petalostemon, n., the prairie clover (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf', and στήμων, 'warp'. See prec. word and **stamen.**

-petalous, combining form meaning 'having a certain number or a certain shape of petals', as in *dipetalous*, *eleutheropetalous* (*bot.*) — ModL. *-petalus*, fr. Gk. πέταλον, 'leaf'. See **petalon** and **-ous.**

petard, n., 1) a case filled with explosives; 2) a kind of firecracker. — F. *pétard*, fr. *péter* (earlier *peter*), 'to break wind', fr. *pet*, 'a breaking of wind', fr. L. *pēditum*, prop. neut. pp. of *pēdere*, 'to break wind', used as a noun. See **pedicular.**

Petasites, n., a genus of plants, the sweet coltsfoot (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πετασίτης, 'coltsfoot', fr. πέτασος, 'a broad-brimmed hat' (see next word); so called in allusion to its large leaves. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

petasus, n., a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks. — L., fr. Gk. πέτασος, 'broad-brimmed felt hat', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to spread out'. See **petalon** and cp. prec. word.

Petaurista, n., a genus of marsupials (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πεταυριστής, 'tumbler, rope-dancer', fr. πέταυρον, πέτευρον, 'perch, roost', which is prob. rel. to πέτεσθαι, 'to fly', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, fall upon'. See **feather** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

Pete, n. — Dimin. of **Peter.**

petechia, n., one of a number of small crimson or purplish spots on the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. It. *petecchia*, 'speck', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πιττάκιον, 'tablet for writing on, label, ticket; plaster', dimin. formed fr. πίττα, πίσσα, 'pitch', which is cogn. with L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch'. See **pitch,** 'a resinous substance'.

Derivatives: *petechi-al*, *petechi-ate*, adjs.

Peter, masc. PN. — ME., fr. Late L. *Petrus*, fr. Gk. Πέτρος, fr. πέτρος, 'stone, rock'; prop. translation of Aram. *kēphā́*, 'rock'. See **petro-** and cp. **pedro, pierrot.**

peter, intr. v., to be exhausted (*colloq.*) — Of unknown origin.

petersham, n., overcoat of knotted, woolen material. — Named after Viscount *Petersham*, the 4th Earl of Harrington (1780-1851).

petiole, n., a leafstalk (*bot.*) — Late L. *petiolus*, more correctly *peciolus*, 'little foot, stalk of fruit', contracted fr. **ped(i)ciolus*, dimin. of L. *pediculus*, of s.m., itself a dimin. of *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal,** n., and **-ole.**

Derivatives: *petiol-ar*, *petiol-ate*, *petiol-ated*, *petiol-ed*, adjs.

petiolule, n. — Formed fr. **petiole** with dimin. suff. **-ule.**

petit, adj., small, little. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *petit*, 'small, little'. See **petty.**

petite, adj., small, little (said of a woman or girl). — F. fem. of *petit*, 'small, little'. See **petty** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also the first element in **pettitoes.**

petition, n. — ME. *peticioun*, fr. OF. *petition* (F. *pétition*), fr. L. *petitiōnem*, acc. of *petitiō*, 'attack, request, petition', fr. *petītus*, pp. of *petere*, 'to fall upon, rush at, attack, assail; to seek, ask, request', whence *appetere*, 'to strive after', *competere*, 'to strive after something in company', *impetus*, 'attack'; fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See **feather** and cp. **appetence, appetite, compete, competent, competition, competitor, perpetual, petulant, propitious, repeat, repetition.**

Derivatives: *petition*, tr. and intr. v., *petition-al*, adj., *petition-ary*, adj., *petition-ee*, n., *petitioner*, n., *petition-ist*, n.

Petrea, n., a genus of tropical American woody plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Robert James, Baron *Petre* (1713-43).

petrel, n., a sea bird. — F. *pétrel*, of uncertain etymology. The connection with the name *Peter* is due to folk etymology.

petrifaction, n. — See **petrify** and **-ion.**

petrifactive, adj. — See prec. word and **-ive.**

petrification, n. — F. *pétrification*. See next word and **-ation.**

petrify, tr. and intr. v., to change into stone. — MF. (= F.) *pétrifier*, compounded of L. *petra*, 'rock, stone' (fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ) and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See 1st **petro-** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *petrifi-able*, adj., *petrifi-ed*, adj., *petrifi-er*, n.

petro-, combining form meaning 'stone, rock'. — Gk. πετρο-, fr. πέτρος, 'stone', rel. to πέτρᾱ, 'rock'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **Empetrum, parsley, pedro, perron, Peter, petroleum, pierrot, saltpeter.**

petro-, combining form meaning 'containing petroleum and'. — Shortened fr. **petroleum.**

petroglyph, n., a carving in a rock. — Compounded of 1st **petro-** and Gk. γλυφή, 'a carving'. See **glyph.**

Derivatives: *petroglyph-ic*, adj., *petroglyph-y*, n.

petrographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

petrography, n., scientific description of rocks. — Lit. 'description of rocks', fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ, 'rock',

and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See 1st **petro-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *petrograph-ic, petrograph-ic-al,* adjs., *petrograph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

petrol, n., 1) petroleum (*rare*); 2) gasoline. — F. *pétrole,* fr. ML. *petroleum.* See **petroleum.**
Derivative: *petrol,* intr. v.

petrolatum, n., pure petroleum jelly. — ModL., formed fr. **petroleum** on analogy of chemical terms ending in *-ātum,* as *acetātum,* etc. (see chem. suff. **-ate**).

petroleum, n. — ML., fr. L. *petra* (fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ), 'rock', and *oleum,* 'oil'. See **petro-** and **oil.**

petrolic, adj., pertaining to petroleum. — Chem. prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

petrology, n., the study of rocks. — Compounded of 1st **petro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *petrolog-ic, petrolog-ic-al,* adjs., *petrolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *petrolog-ist,* n.

petronel, n., an old firearm. — MF. (= F.) *pétrinal,* fr. OF. *peitrine* (F. *poitrine*), 'chest', fr. VL. **pectorīna,* prop. fem. of the adj. **pectorīnus,* 'pertaining to the chest', used as a noun, fr. L. *pectus,* gen. *pectoris,* 'chest' (see **pectoral**); so called from its being rested against the chest in firing. The English form of the word is due to a confusion with L. *petra,* 'rock, stone', with which it has nothing to do.

petrosal, adj., petrous. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *petrōsus,* 'rocky', fr. *petra,* 'rock'. See **petrous.**
Derivative: *petrosal,* n., a petrosal bone.

Petroselinum, n., a genus of plants, the parsley (*bot.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. πετροσέλῑνον, 'parsley'. See **parsley.**

petrous, adj., 1) stony; 2) pertaining to that part of the temporal bone which protects the internal ears. — MF. *petreux,* fr. L. *petrōsus,* 'rocky', fr. *petra,* 'rock', fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ. See **petro-** and **-ous.**

petticoat, n. — ME. *petycote,* lit. 'a small coat'. See **petty** and **coat.**
Derivatives: *petticoat,* adj. and tr. and intr. v., *petticoat-ed,* adj., *petticoat-ery,* n., *petticoat-less,* adj.

pettifog, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. **pettifogger** (q.v.)
Derivative: *pettifogg-ing,* adj. and n.

pettifogger, n. — The first element of this word is **petty.** The second element is identical with obsol. E. *fogger,* 'pettifogger', which is prob. traceable to *Fugger,* the surname of a famous German family of merchants and financiers in the 15th and 16th cent.
Derivative: *pettifogger-y,* n.

pettitoes, n. pl., pig's feet used for food. — The original meaning was 'giblets (of any animal)'. The word derives fr. OF. *petite oe,* 'goose giblets', lit. 'little goose', fr. *petite,* fem. of *petit,* 'little', and *oue, oe* (F. *oie*), 'goose', fr. VL. **auca,* 'goose', a contraction of **avica,* fr. L. *avis,* 'bird'. See **petit** and **aviation** and cp. **ocarina.**

petty, adj. — ME. *pety, petit,* fr. MF. (= F.) *petit,* 'small, little', fr. OF., prob. from a base of imitative origin, expressive of littleness in infant's language. Cp. **petit** and the first element in **pettifogger.** Cp. also It. *piccolo,* Sp. *pequeño,* 'small, little', and see **piccolo.**
Derivatives: *petti-ly,* adv., *petti-ness,* n.

petulance, n. — F. *pétulance,* fr. L. *petulantia,* 'sauciness, freakishness, impudence; petulance', fr. *petulāns,* gen. *-antis.* See next word and **-ce.**

petulancy, n., petulance. — L. *petulentia.* See prec. word and **-cy.**

petulant, adj., impatient; irritable; peevish. — MF. (= F.) *pétulant,* fr. L. *petulantem,* acc. of *petulāns,* 'saucy, freakish, impudent; petulant', prop. pres. part. of **petulāre,* 'to attack in jest', fr. *petere,* 'to attack'. See **petition** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *petulant-ly,* adv.

Petunia, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *petun,* 'tobacco plant', fr. Port. *petum(e),* fr. Guarani *petî* (with nasalized *i*). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

petuntse, n., white clay used in China to make porcelain. — Chin. *pai-tun-tzu,* fr. *pai,* 'white', *tun,* 'stone', and formative element *-tzu.*

petzite, n., a silver gold telluride (*mineral.*) — Named after W. *Petz,* who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

peucites, n., fossil pine wood. — Fr. Gk. πεύκη, 'pine', which is cogn. with Lith. *pušis,* OPruss. *peuse,* 'pine, spruce', OHG. *fiuhta,* MHG. *viehte,* G. *Fichte,* OIr. *ochtach,* 'spruce'. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pew, n. — ME. *pewe, puwe, pywe,* fr. MF. *puie, puiee,* 'prop, stay, raised seat, balcony', verbal noun formed fr. *puier,* 'to prop, support', fr. VL. **podiāre,* fr. L. *podium,* 'an elevated place, parapet, balcony', fr. Gk. πόδιον, 'base, pedestal, balcony', dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **-pod, podium, puy.** Cp. also **appui, apoggiatura.**
Derivatives: *pew,* tr. v., *pew-age,* n.

pewee, also spelled **peewee,** n., 1) the flycatcher; 2) the lapwing. — Imitative of the bird's cry.

pewit, peewit, n., the lapwing; the pewee. — Imitative. See prec. word.

pewter, n., any of various alloys having tin as their chief constituent. — ME. *pewtyr, pewtre,* fr. OF. *peltre, peautre,* fr. VL. *peltrum* (whence also It. *peltro,* OProvenç., Sp. *peltre*), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **spelter.**
Derivative: *pewter-er,* n.

-pexy, also **-pexia, -pexis,** combining form meaning 'fixing (of a specified part)', as in *colopexy, hysteropexy.* — Medical L. *-pēxia, -pēxis,* fr. Gk. πῆξις, 'a fixing', from the stem of πηγνύναι, 'to fix, make firm', fr. I.-E. base **pāg-, *pāk-,* 'to join together'. See **pact.**

peyote, n., a mescal cactus. — Mexican Sp., fr. Nahuatl *peyotl,* 'caterpillar'; so called in allusion to the downy center.

Peziza, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pezica* or *pezita,* 'mushroom without a stalk', fr. Gk. πέζεα, πέζις, of s.m., which is rel. to πεζός (for *πεδιός), 'on foot', and to πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. words there referred to.

pfennig, n., a small bronze coin of Germany. — G. See **penny.**

Phacelia, n., a genus of plants of the waterleaf family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φάκελος, 'bundle, fascicle', which is of uncertain origin; so called from the shape of its flowers. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

phaeno-, before a vowel **phaen-.** — See **pheno-, phen-.**

Phaëthon, n., the son of Helios, the sun god, who once drove his father's sun chariot and almost set the world on fire (*Greek and Roman mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φαέθων, lit. 'shining', fr. φάειν, 'to shine, gleam', fr. φάος, 'light'. See **phantasm.**

phaeton, n., a light four-wheeled carriage. — So called from *Phaëthon,* the unlucky driver of his father's chariot. See prec. word.

-phag, -phage, combining form meaning 'eater', as in *xylophage.* — From the stem of Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

phagedena, phagedaena, n., gangrene (*med.*) — L. *phagedaena,* fr. Gk. φαγέδαινα, 'cancerous sore, cancer', lit. 'voracity', fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

phagedenic, phagedaenic, adj. — Gk. φαγεδαινικός, 'of the nature of a cancer', fr. φαγέδαινα. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *phaged(a)enic-al,* adj.

-phagia. See **-phagy.**

phago-, combining form meaning 'eating', as in *phagocyte.* — Gk. φαγο-, fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

phagocyte, n. (*biol.* and *med.*) — Coined by the Russian zoologist and bacteriologist Élie Metchnikoff (1845-1916) in 1884 from **phago-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte.**
Derivatives: *phagocyte,* tr. v., *phagocyt-ic,* adj., *phagocyt-ism,* n., *phagocyt-ize,* tr. v.

phagocytosis, n., destruction of bacteria by phagocytes. — ModL., coined by Metchnikoff from prec. word and suff. **-osis.**

-phagous, combining form meaning 'eating, feeding on', as in *creophagous, xylophagous.* — Gk. -φάγος, 'eater of', from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat', which is cogn. with OI. *bhájati,* 'assigns, allots, apportions, enjoys, loves', *bhágaḥ,* 'allotter, distributor, master', *bhákṣati,* 'eats, drinks, enjoys', Avestic *baγa-,* OPers. *baga-,* 'master, god', lit. 'distributor', OSlav. *bogŭ,* 'god', *bogatŭ,* 'rich', *u-bogŭ, ne-bogŭ,* 'unfortunate'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **bhag-,* 'to distribute, share out'. Cp. the second element in **esophagus.** Cp. also **bahadur, baksheesh, Bhaga, Bhagavad-Gita.** For E. *-ous* (in *-phagous*), as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

-phagy, also **-phagia,** combining form meaning 'eating of (something specified)', as in *anthropohagy, geophagy.* — ModL. *-phagia,* fr. Gk. -φαγίᾱ, 'eating of', fr. -φάγος, 'eating'. See **-phagous** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

phalange, n., single bone of finger or toe (*anat.* and *zool.*) — F., fr. L. *phalanx,* gen. *-angis.* See **phalanx.**
Derivative: *phalange-al,* adj.

phalanger, n., any of a number of Australian arboreal marsupials with a long tail; (*cap.*) the typical genus of phalangers (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, 'bone between two joints of the fingers or toes' (see **phalange**); so called in allusion to the characteristic formation of the toes.

Phalangeridae, n. pl., a family of marsupials (*zool.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

phalanstery, n., socialistic community proposed by the French social scientist François-Marie-Charles Fourier (1772-1837). — F. *phalanstère,* coined by Fourier fr. *phalange,* name of the community in Fourier's system, prop. 'phalanx', and the ending *-ère,* after *monastère* (= E. *monastery*). See **phalanx.**
Derivatives: *phalanster-ial,* adj., *phalanster-ian,* adj. and n., *phalanster-ian-ism,* n., *phalanster-ic,* adj., *phalanster-ism,* n., *phalanster-ist,* n.

phalanx, n., heavy infantry in close order (*Greek antiquity*); a single bone of finger or toe (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. φάλαγξ, 'trunk, log, line of battle, battle array; bone between two joints of the fingers or toes', cogn. with OE. *balca,* 'a ridge between furrows'. See **balk,** n., and cp. **Falange.** In anatomy, *phalanx* orig. denoted the whole row of the finger joints, which was so called because its arrangement is suggestive of a battle array. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 104, and cp. **phalange.**
Derivative: *phalanx-ed,* adj.

Phalaris, n., a genus of plants, the canary grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φαλᾱρίς, 'coot; canary grass'. See next word.

phalarope, n., any of small wading birds that resemble the sandpiper. — F., irregularly formed fr. ModL. *Phalaropus,* name of the type genus, fr. Gk. φαλᾱρίς, 'coot' and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. The first element prop. means 'white, shining' (the coot is called φαλᾱρίς from the white spot on its head), and derives fr. φαλός, 'white, shining' (whence also φαλᾱρός, 'having a patch of white'), and is cogn. with L. *fulica,* 'coot', OHG. *belihha,* MHG., G. *belche,* 'coot'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **bhel-,* 'to shine', whence also OI. *bhālam,* 'brightness; forehead', OE. *bǣl,* 'a blazing fire, a funeral pyre', ME. *balled,* 'bald'. See **bald** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in ModL. *Phalaropus* see **-pod.**

phallic, adj., pertaining to the phallus or to phallicism. — Gk. φαλλικός, 'pertaining to the phallus', fr. φαλλός. See next word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *phallic-ism,* n., *phallic-ist,* n.

phallus, n., an image of the male organ of generation. — L. *phallus,* fr. Gk. φαλλός, 'phallus', for I.-E. **bhl̥-no-*; rel. to φάλλαινα, φάλλη, 'whale', and cogn. with L. *follis* (prob. for **bhol-nis*), 'a pair of bellows' (orig. 'leather sack'), fr. I.-E. base **bhel-*, 'to swell', whence also ON. *boli,* 'bull', OE. *bulluc,* 'little bull'. See **bull,** 'male of the ox' and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *phallic* (q.v.), *phall-ism,* n., *phall-ist,* n.

Phanar, n., name of the Greek quarter in Constantinople. — Turk. *Fanar,* fr. ModGk. Φανάρι, 'lighthouse', fr. Gk. φᾱνάριον, 'lantern', dimin. of φᾱνός, 'torch' (see **phantasm**); so called from its lighthouse.

Phanariot, Phanariote, n., a Greek residing in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople. — ModGk. Φαναριώτης, 'inhabitant of the quarter called Φανάρι'. See prec. word and **-ote.**

-phane, combining form meaning 'having the appearance of ...', as in *cellophane, cymophane.* — Gk. -φανής, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See **phantasm** and cp. **phanero-.**

phanero-, before a vowel **phaner-,** combining form meaning 'visible, manifest'. — Gk. φανερο-, φανερ-, fr. φανερός, 'visible, manifest; illustrious'. See **phantasm** and cp. words there referred to.

phanerogam, n., a plant bearing flowers (*bot.*) — F. *phanérogame,* compounded of Gk. φανερός, 'visible' and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **phanero-** and **gamo-.**
Derivatives: *phanerogam-ic, phanerogam-ous,* adjs.

phantasm, n., illusion, phantom. — ME. *fantasme,* fr. OF. *fantasme,* fr. L. *phantasma,* fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition', fr. φαντάζειν, 'to make visible, display' (whence also φαντασίᾱ, 'appearance, imagination'), from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine', whence also φᾱνός, 'torch', φανερός, 'visible, manifest; illustrious'; rel. to φάος, φῶς, 'light', fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *bhâti,* 'shines, glitters', *bhās-,* 'light, glory', Arm. *banam,* 'I open', prop. 'I make visible', Alb. Gheg *baj,* Tosk *bεń,* 'I make', lit. 'I make appear' (both these words derive from the common Albanian stem **ban^{y}ō*), OIr. *bān,* 'white; light, ray of light', but L. *fenestra,* 'window', is not cognate. See **fancy** and cp. **phantom,** which is a doublet of **phantasm.** Cp. also **Aphanes, aphanite, aphotic, diaphanous, emphasis, hierophant, paenula, Phaëthon, phaeton, Phanar, -phane, phanero-, -phany, phenol, phenomenon, phosphorus, photo-, sycophant.**
Derivatives: *phantasm-al,* adj., *phantasm-al-ity,* n., *phantasm-al-ly,* adv., *phantasm-at-ic, phantasm-at-ic-al,* adjs., *phantasm-at-ic-al-ly,* adv., *phantasm-ic, phantasm-ic-al,* adjs.

phantasmagoria; n., a series of optical illusions. — ModL., fr. F. *fantasmagorie,* a word coined by Mercier in 1801 fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition' and ἀγορεύειν, 'to speak'; assimilated in form to F. *allégorie.* See prec. word and **agora** and cp. **allegory.**
Derivatives: *phantasmagor-al,* adj., *phantasmagor-al-ly,* adv., *phantasmagor-ic, phantasmagor-ic-al,* adjs., *phantasmagor-ist,* n., *phantasmagor-y,* n.

phantasy, n. — See **fantasy.**

phantom, n., 1) specter; 2) illusion. — ME. *fantome, fantosme,* fr. OF. *fantosme* (F. *fantôme*), fr. VL. **fantagma, *fantauma* (whence also Provenç. *fantauma*), fr. Gk. φάντασμα, 'apparition'. See **phantasm.**
Derivatives: *phantomat-ic, phantom-ic, phantom-ic-al,* adjs., *phantom-ist,* n., *phantom-y,* adj.

-phany, combining form meaning 'appearance', as in *epiphany.* — Gk. -φανίᾱ, -φάνεια, 'appearance', fr. φαν-, stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show'. See **phantasm.**

Pharaoh, n., title of the kings of ancient Egypt. — Late L. *Pharaō,* fr. Gk. Φαραώ, fr. Heb. *Par'ṓ^{h},* fr. Egypt. *per-o(3),* lit. 'great house'. Cp. **faro.**
Derivatives: *Pharaon-ic, Pharaon-ic-al,* adjs.

pharisaic, adj. — Late L. *Pharisaicus,* fr. Gk. Φαρισαικός, fr. Φαρισαῖος, 'Pharisee'. See **Pharisee** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *pharisaic-al,* adj., *pharisaic-al-ly,* adv., *pharisaic-al-ness,* n.

Pharisaism, n. — ModL. *Pharisaismus,* fr. Gk. Φαρισαῖος, 'Pharisee'. See next word and **-ism.**

Pharisee, n., a member of a Jewish religious sect during the two centuries preceding and the century following the beginning of the Common Era (*Jewish history*). — ME. *pharise,* fr. OF. *pharise* (F. *pharisien*), fr. Late L. *Pharisaeus,* fr. Gk. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Aram. *p^{ᵉ}rīshayyā́,* emphatic pl. of *p^{ᵉ}rīsh,* 'separated', corresponding to Heb. *pārûsh*; fr. Aram. *p^{ᵉ}rāsh,* resp. Heb. *pārásh,* 'he separated' (whence *pārāshā́^{h},* 'a section of the Torah'). See **parashah** and **-ee.**

pharmaceutic, adj. — Late L. *pharmaceuticus,* fr. Gk. φαρμακευτικός, 'relating to drugs', fr. φαρμακευτής, 'druggist', fr. φαρμακεύειν, 'to give drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'drug'. See **pharmacy** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *pharmaceut-ics,* n., *pharmaceutic-al,* adj. and n., *pharmaceutic-al-ly,* adv.

pharmaceutist, n., a pharmacist. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ist.**

pharmaco-, combining form meaning 'drug, medicine, poison'. — Gk. φαρμακο-, fr. φάρμακον, 'charm, philter, drug, remedy'. See **pharmacy.**

pharmacology, n., the science of drugs. — Lit. 'the study of drugs', fr. **pharmaco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *pharmacolog-ic, pharmacolog-ic-al,* adjs., *pharmacolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *pharmacolog-ist,* n.

pharmacopoeia, also spelled **pharmacopeia,** n., an official book containing a list of drugs and directions for their preparation. — Medical L., fr. Gk. φαρμακοποιίᾱ, 'preparation of drugs', fr. φαρμακοποιός, 'preparing drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'drug', and ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **pharmacy** and **poet.** The name *pharmacopoeia* was first used as title of a book by Anutius Foesius (1528-95) of Basel.
Derivatives: *pharmacopoei-al, pharmacopoei-an,* adjs., *pharmacopoe-ist,* n.

pharmacy, n., the art of preparing and dispensing drugs. — ME. *farmacie,* fr. MF. (= F.) *pharmacie,* fr. Late L. *pharmacia,* fr. Gk. φαρμακείᾱ, 'use of drugs', fr. φαρμακεύειν, 'to administer drugs', fr. φάρμακον, 'medicine, drug, remedy; poison; philter; charm, spell, enchantment', which is perh. cogn. with Lith. *burìu, bùrti,* 'to charm', Lett. *bur'u, burt,* of s.m. Cp. the second element in **alexipharmic.**
Derivative: *pharmac-ist,* n.

pharos, n., lighthouse, beacon. — L., fr. Gk. φάρος. fr. Φάρος, name of an island off Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.

pharyng-, form of **pharyngo-** before a vowel.

pharyngal, adj., pharyngeal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *pharynx.* See **pharynx.**

pharyngeal, adj., pertaining to the pharynx. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *pharyngeus,* 'pertaining to the pharynx', fr. *pharynx.* See **pharynx.**

pharyngitis, n., inflammation of the pharynx (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φάρυγξ (see **pharynx**) with suff. **-itis.**

pharyngo-, before a vowel **pharyng-,** combining form denoting the *pharynx.* — See **pharynx.**

pharyngology, n., the study of the pharynx and its diseases (*med.*) — Compounded of **pharyngo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *pharyngolog-ic-al,* adj.

pharyngoscope, n., an instrument for examining the pharynx. — Compounded of **pharyngo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivative: *pharyngoscop-y,* n.

pharynx, n., the part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus — ModL., fr. Gk. φάρυγξ, gen. φάρυγγος, 'throat, chasm, gulf', which is rel. to φάραγξ, 'cleft, chasm', and cogn. with L. *frūmen* (for **frug-smen* or, less prob., **frug-men*), 'throat', Arm. *erbuc,* 'breast; thorax', ON. *barki,* 'neck, throat, windpipe', fr. I.-E. base **bher-*, 'to cut'. See **bore,** 'to pierce', and cp. **foramen.** See also **larynx.**

phase, n., 1) each of the aspects of the moon or a planet; 2) aspect; 3) stage of change. — Back formation fr. *phases,* pl. of ModL. *phasis,* fr. Gk. φάσις, 'appearance, (of a star), phase (of the moon)', from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show', φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See **phantasm.**

Phaseolus, n., a genus of plants, the kidney bean (*bot.*) — L., 'kidney bean', fr. *phasēlus,* of s.m., fr. Gk. φάσηλος, 'a kind of bean'. Cp. φακῆ, φακός, 'bean'. Cp. also **frijole.**

-phasia, -phasy, combining form meaning 'speech'. — ModL. *-phasia,* fr. Gk. φάσις, 'a saying, speech', from φα-, the stem of φημί, φάναι, 'to speak'. See **-phemia.**

phasianid, n., a bird belonging to the family Phasianidae. — See next word and **-id.**

Phasianidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the pheasants (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *phasiānus,* 'pheasant'. See **pheasant.**

phasis, n., a phase. — ModL., fr. Gk. φάσις. See **phase.**
Derivative: *phas-ic,* adj.

pheasant, n. — ME. *fesant,* fr. OF. (= F.) *faisan,* fr. L. *phasiānus,* fr. Gk. φασιανός (scil. ὄρνις), lit. 'the Phasian bird', fr. Φᾶσις, 'the Phasis', a river in Colchis. The *-t* in *pheasant* is excrescent; it is due to a confusion of the ending *-an* with *-ant,* the suff. of the pres. part. of verbs pertaining to the 1st Latin conjugation. Cp. *peasant, tyrant.*
Derivative: *pheasant-ry,* n.

Phegopteris, n., a genus of plants, the beech fern (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φηγός, 'oak' (taken in the sense of its L. cognate *fāgus,* 'beech'), and πτέρις, 'fern'. For the first element see **beech** and cp. **Epiphegus,** for the second see **Pteris.**

phello-, before a vowel **phell-,** combining form meaning 'cork, bark', as in *phellogen.* — Gk. φελλο-, φελλ-, fr. φελλός, 'cork tree, cork', which is rel. to φλοιός, φλόος, 'the inner bark of trees', φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φλύζω, 'I bubble', φλυκτίς, φλύκταινα, 'blister', φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein' and cogn. with L. *fluere,* 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **phlebo-, Phleum, phloem, phlyctena,** the first element in **phlobaphene** and in **phlorizin** and the second element in **Conopholis.** Cp. also **blain, bloat, blot,** 'blackgammon', and the second element in **pantoffle.**

phelloderm, n., a layer of tissue developed on the inner side of the cork (*bot.*) — Compounded of **phello-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**
Derivative: *phelloderm-al,* adj.

phellogen, n., the meristematic tissue out of which cork is developed. — Lit. 'cork producer'; compounded of **phello-** and **-gen.**
Derivatives: *phellogen-etic, phellogen-ic,* adjs.

-phemia, combining form denoting 'speech' (*med.*) — Gk. -φημίᾱ, fr. φήμη, 'speech', from the stem of φημί, 'I speak', which is cogn. with L. *fārī,* 'to speak', *fāma,* 'report, reputation'. See **fame** and cp. **-phasia.**

phen-, form of **pheno-,** before a vowel.

phenacetin, phenacetine, n., a crystalline compound, used in medicine as an antipyretic. — See **phen-, acetic** and chem. suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine.**

phenacite, n., a silicate of glucinum (*mineral.*) —

Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. φενᾶξ, gen. φενᾶκος, 'cheat, impostor', which is of uncertain origin; so called because it was mistaken for quartz.

Phenician, adj. and n. — A var. of **Phoenician.**

Phenix, n. — A var. of **Phoenix.**

pheno-, also spelled **phaeno-,** before a vowel **phen-,** resp. **phaen-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to, or derived from, benzene' (*chem.*) — F. *phéno-, phén-,* fr. Gk. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine' (see **phantasm**); first used by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) to indicate derivation from coal tar. Cp. next word.

phenol, n., a crystalline compound commonly called carbolic acid (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show; to shine' (see **pheno-**), and **-ol.** The name *phenol* is a modification of F. *acide phénique,* a name given to this compound by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) in 1841.

Derivatives: *phenol-ate,* n. and tr. v., *phenol-ic,* adj., *phenol-ize,* tr. v., *phenol-iz-ation,* n.

phenological, adj., pertaining to the study of the relation of the forms of organisms to their environment. — G. *phänologisch,* coined by C. Fritsch in 1853 fr. Gk. φαινο- (fr. φαίνειν, 'to make appear, to show'), -λογίᾱ (fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)', and suff. *-isch.* See **phantasy, -logy** and **-ical.**

Derivative: *phenological-ly,* adv.

phenology, n. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *phenolog-ic-al,* adj., *phenolog-ist,* n.

phenomenal, adj. — A hybrid coined by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) fr. **phenomenon** and suff. **-al** (fr. L. *-ālis*).

Derivatives: *phenomenal-ism,* n., *phenomenal-ist,* n., *phenomenal-ist-ic,* adj., *phenomenal-ist-ic-al-ly,* adv., *phenomenal-ity,* n., *phenomenal-ize,* tr. v., *phenomenal-iz-ation,* n., *phenomenal-ly,* adv.

phenomenology, n., the scientific study of phenomena. — G. *Phänomenologie,* first used as the title of the fourth part of the *Neues Organon* by the German physicist Johann Heinrich Lambert (1728-77) coined fr. Gk. φαινόμενον (see next word) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *phenomenolog-ic-al,* adj., *phenomenolog-ic-al-ly,* adv.

phenomenon, n., 1) fact, circumstance or experience; 2) a remarkable thing or person. — Late L. *phaenomenon,* fr. Gk. φαινόμενον, neut. of φαινόμενος, pres. part. of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear', passive of φαίνειν, 'to make appear, show'. See **phantasm.** For the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

phenotype, n., a type distinguished by visible characters. — Compounded of **pheno-** and **type,** n.

Derivatives: *phenotyp-ic, phenotyp-ic-al,* adjs., *phenotyp-ic-al-ly,* adv.

phenyl, n., the radical basis of phenol (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **phen-** and **-yl.**

Derivatives: *phenyl-ate,* n., and tr. v., *phenyl-ation,* n., *phenyl-ene,* n.

pheon, n., arrowhead (*her.*) — Of unknown origin.

phew, interj., exclamation of disgust. — Imitative.

phial, n., a small glass bottle. — ME. *fiole,* fr. OF. *fiole, phiole,* fr. L. *phiala,* fr. Gk. φιάλη, 'broad, flat bowl', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **vial.**

phialine, adj., resembling a phial. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine.**

phil-, pref. — Form of **philo-** before a vowel.

-phil, suff. — The same as **-phile.**

Philadelphus, n., a genus of plants, the mock orange or syringa (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φιλάδελφον, 'mock orange', prop. neut. of the adj. φιλάδελφος, 'loving one's brother; brotherly', fr. φίλος, 'loving', and ἀδελφός, 'brother'. See **philo-** and **adelpho-.**

philander, intr. v., to make love. — Fr. obsol. n. *philander,* 'philanderer', fr. Gk. φίλανδρος, 'lover of men', which is compounded of Gk. φίλος, 'beloved, loving', and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man'. See **philo-** and **andro-.**

Derivative: *philander-er,* n.

philanthrope, n., a philanthropist. — F., fr. Gk. φιλάνθρωπος, 'loving mankind, humane, benevolent, kind-hearted', compounded of φίλος, 'loving' and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **philo-** and **anthropo-.**

Derivatives: *philanthropic* (q.v.), *philanthropism,* n., *philanthrop-ist,* n., *philanthrop-ize,* tr. and intr. v., *philanthropy* (q.v.)

philanthropic, also **philanthropical,** adj. — F. *philanthropique,* fr. Gk. φιλάνθρωπος. See prec. word.

Derivative: *philanthropical-ly,* adv.

philanthropy, n. — Late L. *philanthrōpia,* fr. Gk. φιλανθρωπίᾱ, 'love to mankind, humanity, benevolence, kind-heartedness', fr. φιλάνθρωπος. See **philanthrope** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

philately, n., collection of stamps. — F. *philatélie,* fr. **phil-** and Gk. ἀτέλεια, 'exemption from taxes', fr. ἀτελής, 'free from taxes', which is formed fr. ἀ- (see priv. pref. **-a**) and τέλος, 'end, completion, authority, tax, duty' (see **tele-**); so called because the postage stamp exempted the sender from paying taxes.

Derivatives: *philatel-ic, philatel-ic-al,* adjs., *philatel-ic-al-ly,* adv., *philatel-ist,* n.

Philathea, n., international organization of young women's Bible classes. — Lit. 'lovers of the truth', incorrectly formed fr. Gk. φιλεῖν, 'to love', and ἀλήθεια, 'truth'. See **philo-** and **aletho-.** The correct form would be *Philalethea.*

-phile, before a vowel **-phil,** combining form meaning 'loving', as in *bibliophil(e).* — F. *-phile,* fr. ML. *-philus,* fr. Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'beloved; loving'. See **philo-.**

Philemon, masc. PN., a pious man, husband of Baucis (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φιλήμων, lit. 'loving, affectionate', fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love'. See **philo-.**

philharmonic, adj., loving music. — F. *philharmonique,* fr. It. *filarmonico,* fr. *fil-,* 'phil-', and *armonico,* fr. Gk. (τὰ) ἁρμονικά, 'theory of music', neut. pl. of ἁρμονικός, 'harmonious'. See **phil-** and **harmonic.**

Philhellene, adj., loving the Greeks; n., one loving the Greeks. — Gk. φιλέλλην, 'one loving the Greeks', compounded of φίλος, 'loving', and Ἕλλην, 'Hellene'. See **philo-** and **Hellenic.**

Derivatives: *Philhellen-ic,* adj., *Philhellen-ism,* n., *Philhellen-ist,* n.

Philip, masc. PN. — L. *Philippus,* fr. Gk. Φίλιππος, fr. φίλιππος, 'fond of horses', compounded of φίλος, 'beloved; loving', and ἵππος, 'horse'. See **philo-** and **hippo-** and cp. **philippic** and the second element in **Xanthippe.**

Philippa, fem. PN. — Modern formation fr. **Philip.**

philippic, n., invective speech. — Fr. L. *Philippicus,* fr. Gk. Φιλιππικός, 'relating to Philip', fr. Φίλιππος, 'Philip'; so called with allusion to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. See **Philip** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *philippic-ize,* intr. v.

philippina, also **philippine,** n., the name of a game. — See **philopena.**

Philippine, adj., of the Philippine Islands. — Formed fr. Sp. (*Islas*) *Filipinas,* lit. 'the islands of Philip'; named after Philipp II, king of Spain. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine.**

Philistia, n., the land of the Philistines. — ML., fr. Gk. Φιλιστίᾱ, fr. Heb. *Pᵉlésheth.* See **Philistine** and 1st **-ia.**

Philistine, n. — F. *Philistin,* fr. Late L. *Philistīnī* (pl.), fr. Gk. Φιλιστῖνοι (see Josephus, Antiquities, I, 6, 2), fr. Heb. *Pᵉlishtím,* fr. *Pᵉlésheth,* 'Philistia, land of the Philistines'; cp. Akkad. *Palastu, Pilistu.* In the sense 'narrow-minded, uncultured person' the word *Philistine* was adapted by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) fr. G. *Philister.*

Derivatives: *Philistine,* adj., *Philistin-ism,* n.

philo-, before a vowel **phil-,** combining form meaning 'loving, fond of, interested in', as in *philosopher.* — Gk. φιλο-, φιλ-, fr. φίλος, 'loved, beloved, dear', as a noun, 'friend'; later, in poetry, also used in an active sense, 'loving, friendly', whence φιλεῖν, 'to love'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **philander, Philemon, philter, syphilis.**

Philoctetes, n., a famous archer, who killed Paris in the Trojan war with one of the poisoned arrows given him by Hercules (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Philoctētēs,* fr. Gk. Φιλοκτήτης, lit. 'he who loves to possess', fr. φίλος, 'beloved; lover', and κτάομαι, 'I get, acquire'. See **philo-** and **check,** 'sudden, stop'.

Philodendron, n., a genus of plants of the arum family; (*not cap.*), any plant of the genus *Philodendron* (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **philo-** and Gk. δένδρον, 'tree'. See **dendro-.**

philogynist, n., a lover of women. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. φιλογύνης, 'fond of women', which is compounded of φίλος, 'beloved; loving', and γυνή, 'woman'. See **philo-** and **gyneco-.**

philogyny, n., love of women. — Gk. φιλογυνίᾱ, fr. φιλογύνης. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

philologue, n., a philologist. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *philologus,* 'lover of learning', fr. Gk. φιλολόγος. See next word.

philology, n. — F. *philologie,* fr. L. *philologia,* 'love of learning, love of letters', fr. Gk. φιλολογίᾱ, fr. φιλολόγος, 'fond of learning', which is compounded of φίλος, 'beloved, loving', and -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **philo-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *philolog-er,* n., *philolog-ian,* n., *philolog-ic, philolog-ic-al,* adjs., *philolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *philolog-ist,* n., *philolog-ist-ic,* adj., *philolog-ize,* tr. and intr. v.

Philomachus, n., a genus of birds, the ruff (*ornith.*); synonym of *Machetes.* — ModL., compounded of **philo-** and the stem of Gk. μάχεσθαι, 'to fight'. See **-machy** and cp. **Machetes.**

philomath, n., a lover of learning (*rare*). — Gk. φιλομαθής, 'fond of learning', compounded of φίλος, 'loving', and μάθη, 'learning', from the stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See **philo-** and **mathematical.**

philomathy, n., love of learning. — Gk. φιλομάθεια, φιλομαθίᾱ, 'love of learning', fr. φιλομαθής, 'fond of learning'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -εια, -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *philomath-ic, philomath-ic-al,* adjs.

philomel, n., the nightingale (*poet.*) — F. *philomèle.* See next word.

Philomela, n., the nightingale (*poet.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φιλομήλᾱ, Φιλομήλη, the name of Pandion's daughter in Greek mythology, who, according to Ovid, was changed into a nightingale. The name prob. means 'lover of song' and is compounded of φίλος, 'loving' and the lengthened form of μέλος, 'song'. See **philo-** and **melic.**

philopena, also **philippina, philippine,** n., the name of a game. — Corruption of *philippina,* fr. F. *Philippine,* altered from *Valentine.* The meaning of the noun *philippina-philopena* arose from the custom of sending sweethearts a nut with a double kernel on Valentine's day (= February 14th). In German, *Philippine* was transformed into *Philippchen,* 'little Philip' and this further into *Vielliebchen,* lit. 'much loved'. See **valentine.**

philosopher, n. — ME. *philosophre, filosofre,* fr. OF. (= F.) *philosophe,* fr. L. *philosophus,* fr. Gk. φιλόσοφος, 'lover of wisdom, philosopher', fr. φίλος, 'loving', and σόφος, 'wise, learned'; see **philo-, sophism** and **-er.** Pythagoras was the first

who called himself φιλόσοφος, instead of σοφός, 'wise man', since this latter term was suggestive of immodesty.

philosophic, philosophical, adj. — L. *philosophicus*, fr. Gk. φιλοσοφικός, fr. φιλοσοφίᾱ, 'philosophy'. See **philosophy** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

philosophism, n., sophistry. — F. *philosophisme*, formed fr. *philosophie* with suff. *-isme*. See **philosophy** and **-ism** and cp. **sophism.**

philosophist, n., a sophist. — F. *philosophiste*, formed fr. *philosophie* with suff. *-iste*. See **philosophy** and **-ist** and cp. prec. word.

philosophize, intr. v. — See **philosophy** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *philosophiz-ation*, n.

philosophy, n. — ME. *philosophie*, fr. OF. *philosophie, filosofie* (F. *philosophie*), fr. L. *philosophia*, fr. Gk. φιλοσοφίᾱ, 'love of wisdom, philosophy', fr. φιλόσοφος, 'lover of wisdom, philosopher'. See **philosopher** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *philosoph-ize*, intr. v., *philosoph-ization*, n., *philosoph-iz-er*, n.

-philous, combining form meaning 'fond of', as in *ammophilous, entomophilous.* — Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'beloved; loving'. See **philo-** and suff. **-ous.**

philter, philtre, n., love potion. — MF. (= F.) *philtre*, fr. L. *philtrum*, fr. Gk. φίλτρον, 'love charm', lit. 'a means to make oneself beloved', formed fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love', with -τρον, a suff. denoting instrument. See **philo-.**
Derivatives: *philter, philtre*, tr. v., *philter-er*, n.

philtrum, n., a dimple in the middle of the upper lip (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φίλτρον, 'love charm; dimple in the upper lip'. See prec. word.

phit, interj. — Imitative of the sound of a bullet.

phiz, n. — Abbreviation of **physiognomy.**

phleb-, form of **phlebo-** before a vowel.

phlebitis, n., inflammation of a vein (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein'. See next word and **-itis.**
Derivative: *phlebit-ic*, adj.

phlebo-, combining form meaning 'vein'. — Gk. φλεβο-, fr. φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φελλός, 'cork tree, cork'. See **phello-.**

phlebotomy, n., bloodletting. — ME. *flebotomye*, fr. OF. *flebotomie* (F. *phlébotomie*), fr. Medical L. *phlebotomia*, fr. Gk. φλεβοτομίᾱ, 'bloodletting', fr. φλεβοτόμος, 'opening veins', which is compounded of φλέψ, gen. φλεβός, 'vein', and -τομίᾱ, 'cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **phlebo-** and **-tomy** and cp. **fleam.**
Derivatives: *phlebotom-ic, phlebotom-ic-al*, adjs., *phlebotom-ic-al-ly*, adv., *phlebotom-ist*, n., *phlebotom-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *phlebotom-iz-ation*, n.

Phlegethon, n., one of the rivers of Hades, containing fire (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φλεγέθων, lit. 'the blazing (river)', pres. part. of φλεγέθειν, 'to burn, scorch, blaze up', poetic collateral form of φλέγειν. See next word.

phlegm, n., 1) mucus; 2) apathy; 3) coolness, calmness. — ME. *fleume, fleme*, fr. *fleume* (F. *flegme*), fr. Late L. *phlegma*, fr. Gk. φλέγμα, 'inflammation', fr. φλέγειν, 'to burn, scorch, kindle', which is rel. to φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze'; fr. I.-E. base **bhleg-, *bhelg-*, 'to burn, be hot', whence also OI. *bhrâjate*, 'shines', L. *fulgēre*, 'to shine', *fulgur, fulmen*, 'lightning', *flagrāre*, 'to burn', OE. *blæc*, 'black'. See **black** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Phlegethon, phlegmon, phlogiston, Phlox.** For the suff. *-m* (fr. Gk. -μα) see **-m** and **-ma.**
Derivative: *phlegm-y*, adj.

phlegmatic, adj. — ME. *fleumatike*, fr. OF. *fleumatique* (F. *flegmatique*), fr. Late L. *phlegmaticus*, fr. Gk. φλεγματικός, 'abounding in phlegm', fr. φλέγμα, gen. φλέγματος. See **phlegm** and 1st **-atic.**
Derivatives: *phlegmatical-ly*, adv., *phlegmatism*, n., *phlegmat-ist*, n., *phlegmat-ous*, adj.

phlegmon, n., suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue (*med.*) — L. *phlegmōn, phlegmonē*, 'inflammation beneath the skin', fr. Gk. φλέγμων, resp. φλεγμονή, fr. φλέγειν, 'to burn'. See **phlegm.**
Derivatives: *phlegmon-ic, phlegmon-ous*, adjs.

Phleum, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φλέως, 'wool-tufted reed', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound'. See **phloem.**

phlobaphene, n., a reddish substance obtained from tannin (*chem.*) — Compounded of Gk. φλόος, 'bark', and βαφή, 'dipping, dyeing, dye'. For the first element see **phello-** and cp. next word. The second element is rel. to βάπτειν, 'to dip'; see **baptism.**
Derivative: *phlobaphen-ic*, adj.

phloem, n., bast tissue in plants (*bot.*) — G. *Phloem*, coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-91) fr. Gk. φλόος, 'bark', which is rel. to φλέω, 'I teem, abound', φλύω, 'I boil over, bubble, rise', φελλός, 'cork tree, cork'. See **phello-.**

phlogistic, adj., inflammatory (*med.*) — ModL. *phlogisticus*, fr. *phlogiston*. See next word and **-ic** and cp. **dephlogisticate.**
Derivatives: *phlogistic-ate*, tr. v., *phlogistic-ation*, n.

phlogiston, n., the inflammatory principle. — ModL., fr. Gk. φλογιστόν, neut. of φλογιστός, 'burnt up; inflammable', fr. φλογίζειν, 'to set on fire, burn', fr. φλόξ, gen φλογός, 'flame, blaze'. See **Phlox.** The term *phlogiston* was first used by Raphael Eglin (1559-1622).

phlogopite, n., a brownish magnesium mica (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. φλογωπός, 'fiery-looking', which is compounded of φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze', and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **phlox** and **-opia.**

phlogosis, n., inflammation (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame, blaze' (see **Phlox**), with suff. **-osis.**

Phlomis, n., a genus of plants, the Jerusalem sage

(*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φλομίς, which is rel. to φλόμος, 'mullein'.

phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-,** related to *phlorizin.* — F., from next word.

phlorizin, n., a bitter substance contained in the bark of roots of the apple, pear, plum and herry tree (*chem.*) — Compounded of Gk. φλόος, 'bark', and ῥίζα, 'root'. See **phello-, rizo-** and **-in.**
Derivative: *phlorizin-ize*, tr. v.

Phlox, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L., name of a flower, fr. Gk. φλόξ, gen. φλογός, 'flame; name of a plant', which is rel. to φλέγειν, 'to burn', φλέγμα, 'inflammation'. See **phlegm.**

phlyctena, phlyctaena, n., a pustule (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φλύκταινα, 'blister (caused by a burn) inflammation', which is rel. to φλύειν, 'to boil over, bubble, rise', φλύζειν, 'to bubble', φελλός, 'cork tree, cork'. See **phello-.**

-phobe, combining form meaning 'fearing', as in *Francophobe, Germanophobe.* — F., fr. L. *-phobus*, fr. Gk. -φόβος, fr. φόβος, 'panic flight; panic fear; fear, terror', which stands in gradational relationship to φέβεσθαι, 'to be put to flight, to flee in terror; to fear', and is cogn. with Lith. *bėgu, bėgti*, 'to flee', OSlav. *bĕgŭ*, 'flight', *bĕžati*, 'to flee, run'.

-phobia, combining form meaning 'irrational fear of something', as in *agoraphobia, claustrophobia* (*psychol.* and *med.*) — Gk. -φοβίᾱ, 'panic fear of, fear of', fr. φόβος. See **-phobe** and 1st **-ia.**

phobia, n., an irrational fear. — Fr. prec. combining form.

phobiology, n., the study of phobias. — Coined fr. **phobia** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

phoca, n., a seal; (*cap.*) a genus of seals, the harbor seal. — L. *phōca*, fr. Gk. φώκη, 'a seal', which is of uncertain origin.

Phoebe, n., 1) Artemis, the goddess of the moon (*Greek mythol.*); 2) fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Φοίβη, prop. fem. of φοῖβος, 'pure, bright'. See **Phoebus.**

phoebe, n., any of certain flycatchers. — Imitative of its sound; influenced in form by prec. word.

Phoebus, n., Apollo (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος, 'pure, bright', which is of uncertain etymology.

Phoenician, Phenician, adj. and n. — ME. *phenicien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *phénicien*, fr. L. *Phoenīcē* (also *Phoenīcia*), fr. Gk. Φανίκη, prob. meaning lit. 'land of purple', fr. φοῖνῑξ, gen. φοίνῑκος. See next word and cp. **Punic.** For the ending see suff. **-an.**

phoenix, phenix, n. — ME. *fenix*, fr. OF., fr. L. *phoenix*, fr. Gk. φοῖνῑξ, 'purple, crimson; date-palm, date; a fabulous bird, the phoenix', rel. to φοινός, 'bloodred', φόνιος, of s.m., φόνος (for **g^{w}honos*), 'murder', θείνειν (for **g^{w}henyein*), 'to strike' and cogn. with L. *dē-fendere*, 'to ward off, defend, protect'. See **defend.**

phonate, intr. v., to produce vocal sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. φωνή, 'voice, sound' (see next word), and **-ate,** a suff. of Latin origin.
Derivatives: *phonat-ion*, n., *phonat-ory*, adj.

phone, n., speech sound. — Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', in gradational relationship to φημί, φάναι, 'to speak', φήμη, 'voice, report, rumor', fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to speak, tell, say', whence also L. *for, fārī*, 'to speak', *fāma*, 'talk, report, rumor, tradition, reputation', lit. 'a saying'. See **fame** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **phoneme, phonetic, euphony, symphony, cacophony.**
Derivative: *phon-al*, adj.

phone, n. (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **telephone.**

-phone, combining form meaning 'voice', as in *megaphone, microphone, telephone.* — Fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

phoneme, n., a distinctive sound or group of sounds. — F. *phonème*, fr. Gk. φώνημα, 'sound, utterance', fr. φωνή. See **phone,** 'speech sound', and cp. the second element in **grapheme, hyphen, semanteme, solideme, morpheme.**
Derivative: *phonem-ic*, adj.

phonendoscope, n., an intensifying stethoscope. — Compounded of Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', ἔνδον, 'within', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **phone,** 'speech sound', **endo-** and **-scope.**

phonetic, adj. — ModL. *phōnēticus*, fr. Gk. φωνητικός, 'vocal', fr. φωνητός, 'utterable', verbal adj. of φωνεῖν, 'to speak clearly, utter', fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.
Derivatives: *phonetic*, n., *phonet-ics*, n., *phonet-ic-al*, adj., *phonetic-al-ly*, adv., *phonetic-ian*, n., *phonetic-ism.*, n., *phonetic-ist*, n., *phonetic-ize*, tr. v., *phonetic-iz-ation*, n.

phonetism, n., the use of a phonetic system of writing or spelling — See **phonetic** and **-ism.**

phonetist, n., an advocate of phonetic spelling. — See **phonetic** and **-ist.**

phoney, adj. — A var. of **phony.**

phoniatrics, n., the treatment of speech defects (*med.*) — Lit. 'the healing of voice', fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', and ἰᾱτρική (scil. τέχνη), 'surgery, medicine'. See **phone,** 'speech sound', and **-iatrics.**

phonic, adj., pertaining to sound. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. φωνο-, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.
Derivatives: *phonic*, n., *phonics*, n.

phono-, combining form meaning 'sound, voice'. — Gk. φωνο-, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

phonodeik, n., an instrument for transforming sound waves into light waves. — Lit. 'showing sounds', fr. Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice', and δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to show, tell'. See **phone,** 'speech sound', and **diction.**

phonogram, n. — Compounded of **phono-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

Derivatives: *phonogram(m)-ic*, adj., *phonogram(m)-ic-al-ly*, adv.

phonograph, n. — Lit. 'writer of sounds', compounded of **phono-** and Gk. -γραφος, from the stem of γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph** and cp. **gramophone.**
Derivative: *phonograph*, tr. v.

phonography, n. — Compounded of **phono-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *phonograph-ic*, adj., *phonograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

phonolite, n., a grayish volcanic rock (*mineral.*) — Lit. 'sounding stone', compounded of **phono-** and **-lite.**
Derivative: *phonolit-ic*, adj.

phonology, n. — Lit. 'the study of sounds', compounded of **phono** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *phonolog-ic*, *phonolog-ic-al*, adjs., *phonolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *phonolog-ist*, n.

phonophore, n., a device for sending telephonic messages simultaneously with telegrams. — Lit. 'carrying sounds', compounded of **phono-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer, carrier'. See **-phore.**
Derivative: *phonophor-ic*, adj.

phonopore, n., a phonophore. — Compounded of **phono-** and Gk. πόρος, 'passage'. See **pore.**

phonoscope, n., an instrument for observing the properties of sounding bodies. — Compounded of **phono-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

phonotype, n. — Prop. *phonetic type*, compounded of **phono-** and **-type.**
Derivatives: *phonotype*, tr. v., *phonotyp-er*, n., *phonotyp-ic*, *phonotyp-ic-al*, adjs., *phonotyp-ic-al-ly*, adv., *phonotyp-ist*, n.

phony, phoney, adj., not genuine (*coll.*) — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *phony*, n.

-phony, also **-phonia,** combining form denoting a specified kind of sound, as in *acrophony.* — Gk. -φωνίᾱ, fr. φωνή, 'sound, voice, speech'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

phoongy, n. — See **poongee.**

Phoradendron, n., a genus of plants, the false mistletoe (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φώρ, 'thief', and δένδρον, 'tree'; so called in allusion to its parasitic habit. The first element is cogn. with L. *fūr*, 'thief'; see **furtive.** For the second element see **dendro-.**

-phore, combining form meaning 'bearer', as in *chromatophore*, *thermophore.* — ModL. *-phorus* (masc.), *-phorum* (neut.), fr. Gk. -φόρος, resp. -φόρον, 'bearing, carrying', or 'bearer, carrier', rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **-phorous.**

phoresis, n., the movement of particles through a membrane by the action of an electric current (*physical chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φόρησις, 'a bearing, wearing', fr. φορεῖν, 'to bear, wear', which is rel. to φέρειν. See prec. word.

phoresy, n., transportation of an animal by its attachment to another. — Gk. φόρητις, 'a bearing, a being borne'. See prec. word.

Phormium, n., a genus of liliaceous plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φορμίον, 'a woven or plaited mat; name of a plant', dimin. of φορμός, 'mat', which is prob. rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. See **-phore.**

phorone, n., the name of an isomeric compound (*chem.*) — Coined by the French chemist Charles Frederic Gerhardt (1816-56) from the contraction of **(cam)phor (ket)one.**

-phorous, combining form meaning 'bearing', as in *cryophorous*, *oophorous.* — ModL. *-phorus*, fr. Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phore.**

phosgene, n., a colorless gas, $COCl_2$ (*chem.*) — Coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) in 1812 fr. Gk. φῶς, 'light', and -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See **phosphorus** and **-gen.**

phosgenite, n. (*mineral.*) — Formed from prec. word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

phosph-, form of **phospho-** before a vowel.

phosphate, n., a salt of phosphoric acid (*chem.*) — See **phospho-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *phosphat-ed*, *phosphat-ic*, adjs., *phosphat-ize*, tr. v., *phosphat-iz-ation*, n.

phosphene, n., a luminous image produced by mechanical stimulation of the retina. — Lit. 'that which shows the light', compounded of Gk. φῶς, 'light', and the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **phosphorus** and **phantasm.**

phosphide, phosphid, n., compound of phosphorus with another element (*chem.*) — See **phospho-** and **-ide,** resp. **-id.**

phosphine, phosphin, n., hydrogen phosphide, PH_3 (*chem.*) — See **phospho-** and chem. suff. **-ine.**
Derivatives: *phosphin-ate*, n., *phosphin-ic*, adj.

phosphite, n., salt of phosphorous acid (*chem.*) — See next word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

phospho-, before a vowel **phosph-,** combining form used in the sense of *phosphoric*, *phosphorous.* — Shortened fr. **phosphorus.**

phosphonium, n., the univalent radical PH_4 (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. **phosph-** and the ending *-onium*, on the analogy of *amm-onium.*

phosphoprotein, n., any of a class of proteins in which the protein molecule is combined with some phosphorous substance other than lecithin or nucleic acid (*biochem.*) — Compounded of **phospho-** and **protein.**

Phosphor, n., 1) the morning star (*poetic*); 2) (*not cap.*) phosphorus. — L. *Phosphorus*, 'Phosphor'. See **phosphorus.**

phosphor-, form of **phosphoro-** before a vowel.

phosphoric, adj. — F. *phosphorique*, fr. *phosphore.* See **phosphorus** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *phosphoric-al*, adj.

phosphorize, tr. v. — F. *phosphoriser*, fr. *phosphore.* See **phosphorus** and **-ize.**

phosphoro-, before a vowel **phosphor-,** combining form meaning *phosphorus* or *phosphorescence.* — Fr. L. *phōsphorus.* See next word.

phosphorus, n. — ModL. *phosphorus*, 'phosphorus', fr. L. *Phosphorus*, 'the morning star', fr. Gk. φωσφόρος, 'light-bringer; the morning star', which is compounded of φῶς, 'light', contr. of φάος, and -φόρος, 'carrying'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **bhā-*, 'to shine', whence also OI. *bháti*, 'shines, glitters', *bhás-*, 'light, glory'. See **phantasm** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **Pasiphaë.** For the second element see **-phorous.**
Derivatives: *phosphor-ate*, tr. v., *phosphore-al*, *phosphore-ous*, adjs., *phosphor-esce*, intr. v., *phosphor-esc-ence*, n., *phosphor-esc-ent*, adj. and n., *phosphor-ism*, n. (*med.*), *phosphor-ite*, n. (*mineral.*), *phosphor-it-ic*, adj., *phosphor-ous*, adj.

phosphoryl, n., the radical PO (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **phosphorus** and suff. **-yl.**
Derivative: *phosphoryl-ation*, n.

phot, n., the cgs unit of illumination (*phys.*) — From the stem of Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **phosphorus.**

photic, adj., pertaining to light. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** from Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **phosphorus.**

photics, n., the science of light. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

photism, n., an illusory visual sensation (*psychol.*) — G. *Photismus*, coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) in 1881 fr. Gk. φωτισμός, 'illumination', fr. φωτίζειν, 'to illuminate' fr. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **phosphorus** and **-ism.**

photo-, combining form meaning 1) 'light', as in *photograph*, *photometer*; 2) 'photographic', as in *photogravure.* — Gk. φωτο-, from the stem of φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'. See **phosphorus.**

photo, n. — Abbreviation of **photograph.**

photogen, n., light oil distilled from bituminous shale. — Lit. 'that which produces light'; compounded of **photo-** and **-gen.**

photogenic, adj., producing light; producing phosphorescence; suitable for being photographed. — Compounded of **photo-** and **-genic.**
Derivative: *photogenic-al-ly*, adv.

photogram, n., photograph. — Compounded of **photo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

photograph, n. — Compounded of **photo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *photograph*, tr. v., *photograph-ee*, n., *photograph-er*, n., *photograph-ic*, *photograph-ic-al*, adjs., *photograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *photograph-ist*, n.

photography, n. — Compounded of **photo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

photogravure, n. — F., a hybrid coined fr. Gk. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light', and F. *gravure*, 'engraving', fr. *graver*, 'to engrave', fr. Frankish **graban*, which is rel. to OHG. *graban*, 'to dig; to carve'. See **photo-, grave,** 'to engrave' and **-ure.**

photoheliograph, n., an instrument for photographing the sun (*astron.*) — Compounded of **photo-** and **heliograph.**

photoheliography, n., photography of the sun (*astron.*) — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *photoheliograph-ic*, n.

photokinesis, n., motion caused by light. — ModL., compounded of **photo-** and **kinesis.**

photokinetic, adj. — See prec. word and **kinetic.**

photolysis, n., decomposition due to the action of light. — Compounded of **photo-** and **-lysis.**

photolytic, adj. — Compounded of **photo-** and **-lytic.**

photometer, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. — Lit. 'measurer of light', fr. **photo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *photometr-ic*, *photometr-ic-al*, adjs., *photometr-ic-al-ly*, adv., *photometric-ian*, n., *photometr-ist*, n.

photometry, n., study of the measurement of the intensity of light. — Compounded of **photo-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ. See **-metry.**

photomicrograph, n., an enlarged photograph of an object taken through a microscope. — Compounded of **photo-** and **micrograph.**

photomicrography, n., the art of making photomicrographs. — Compounded of **photo-** and **micrography.**

photon, n., a unit of the intensity of light (*optics*). — Coined fr. **phot** and 2nd suff. **-on.**

photophobia, n., morbid sensitiveness to light (*med.*) — ModL., lit. 'dread of light', fr. **photo-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

photophone, n. — Lit. 'sound through light', fr. **photo-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

photophore, n., a luminous organ. — Lit. 'carrying light', fr. **photo-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearer, carrier'. See **-phore.**

photosphere, n., the luminous envelope surrounding the sun (*astron.*) — Lit. 'ball of light', compounded of **photo-** and Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball'. See **sphere.**
Derivative: *photospher-ic*, adj.

photostat, n., an automatic device for making photographic copies of documents. — Compounded of **photo-** and Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **static** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.

phototelescope, n., a telescope adapted for photographing stars (*astron.*) — Compounded of **photo-** and **telescope.**
Derivative: *phototelescop-ic*, adj.

phototherapeutics, n., phototherapy. — See next word and **therapeutics.**

phototherapy, n., treatment of diseases by the application of light (*med.*) — Lit. 'treatment through light', fr. **photo-** and **-therapy.**

Derivatives: *phototherap-ic*, adj., *phototherap-ist*, n.

phragma, n., a septum. — ModL., fr. Gk. φράγμα, 'hedge, fence, protection', from the stem of φράσσειν, 'to fence in', which is possibly cogn. with L. *farcīre*, 'to stuff, cram'. See **farce.**

Phragmites, n., a genus of plants, the reed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φραγμῖτης, 'growing in hedges', fr. φράγμα, 'hedge, fence, protection'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

phrase, n. — F., fr. Late L. *phrasis*, 'diction', fr. Gk. φράσις, 'speech, expression, phrase', fr. φράζειν, 'to point out, show, tell', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in **phraseology** and the second element in **holophrasis, metaphrase, paraphrase, periphrasis.**

Derivatives: *phras-al*, adj., *phras-al-ly*, adv., *phrase*, tr. and intr. v., *phras-er*, n., *phras-ing*, n.

phraseogram, n., a symbol representing a phrase. — Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and γράμμα, 'that which is written, a letter'. See **phrase** and **-gram.**

phraseograph, n., a phrase represented by a symbol. — Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **phrase** and **-graph.**

Derivative: *phraseograph-er*, n.

phraseography, n., representation of a phrase by symbols. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

phraseology, n., diction, style. — Compounded of Gk. φράσις, gen. φράσεως, 'speech, expression, phrase', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **phrase** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *phraseolog-ic*, *phraseolog-ic-al*, adjs., *phraseolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *phraseolog-ist*, n.

phratriac, adj., pertaining to a phratry. — Gk. φρᾱτριακός, fr. φρᾱτρίᾱ. See next word and **-ac.**

phratry, n., 1) subdivision of a tribe in ancient Greece; 2) a clan among primitive races. — Gk. φρᾱτρίᾱ, 'brotherhood; tribe, clan', fr. φρᾱ́τηρ, 'brother', which is cogn. with L. *frāter*, Goth. *brōþar*, OE. *brōðor*, 'brother'. See **brother** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *phratr-al*, adj., *phratriac* (q.v.), *phratri-al*, adj.

phreatic, adj., pertaining to underground waters. — Lit. 'of, or pertaining to, a well', from Gk. φρέᾱρ (gen. φρέᾱτος), 'a well', which stands for *φρῆϝαρ and is cogn. with Goth. *brunna*, OE. *burna*, *brunna*, 'stream, brook'. See **bourn,** 'stream' and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st suff. **-atic.**

phren-, form of **phreno-** before a vowel.

phrenetic, phrenetical, adj., delirious. — ME. *frenetik*, fr. OF. *frenetique*, fr. L. *phrenēticus*, fr. Gk. φρενῖτικός, 'mad, delirious, frantic', fr. φρενῖτις, 'delirium', fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm, heart, mind', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ic.** Cp. **frantic,** which is a doublet of *phrenetic*. Cp. also the second element in **euphrasy, Euphrosyne, Neophron, schizophrenia, Sophronia.**

Derivatives: *phrenetic*, n., a madman. *phrenetic-al-ly*, adv., *phrenetic-ness*, n.

phrenic, adj., pertaining to the diaphragm (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm. heart, mind'. See prec. word.

phrenitis, n., inflammation of the brain, delirium (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'diaphragm, heart, mind' (see **phrenetic**), with suff. **-itis.**

Derivative: *phrenit-ic*, adj.

phreno-, before a vowel **phren-,** combining form meaning 'diaphragm, heart, mind'. — Gk. φρενο-, fr. φρήν, gen. φρενός. See **phrenetic.**

phrenology, n., the study of the relation between the shape of a person's skull and his mental faculties. — Lit. 'the study of the mind', compounded of Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **phreno-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives. *phrenolog-ic*, *phrenolog-ic-al*, adjs., *phrenolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *phrenolog-ist*, n., *phrenolog-ize*, tr. v.

Phronima, n., a genus of amphipod crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φρόνιμος, 'sane, sensible, prudent', a derivative of φρονεῖν, 'to have understanding, be wise', which is rel. to φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind, heart', and to the second element in σώ-φρων, 'of sound mind'. See **phrenetic** and cp. **Sophronia.**

Phrygian, adj., of Phrygia. — L. *Phrygiānus*, fr. *Phrygius*, fr. Gk. Φρύγιος, 'Phrygian', fr. Φρύξ, gen. Φρυγός, 'a Phrygian'. For the ending see suff. **-ian.** Cp. the second element in **orphrey.**

Derivatives: *Phrygian*, n., *Phrygian-ize*, tr. v.

Phrygian cap, a conical cap used by the Phrygians. Identified in modern times with the cap of liberty.

Phryma, n., a genus of plants, the lopseed (*bot.*) — ModL., of unknown origin.

Phrymaceae, n. pl., the lopseed family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

phthal-, form of **phthalo-** before a vowel.

phthalate, n., a salt of phthalic acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **phthal-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

phthalein, phthaleine, n., any of a group of synthetic dyes (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of (*na*)*phthalein*, (*na*)*phthaleine*. See **naphtalene.**

phthalic, adj., pertaining to any of three isomeric acids (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of (*na*)*phthalic*. See **naphthalene** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

phthalin, n., any of a series of compounds obtained by the reduction of the phtaleins (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of (*na*)*phthalin*. See **naphthalene.**

phthalo-, before a vowel **phthal-,** related to phthalic acid. — Back formation fr. **phthalic** (in *phthalic acid*).

phthiriasis, n., pediculosis (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φθειρίασις, fr. φθείρ, gen. φθειρός, 'louse', lit. 'the destroyer', fr. φθείρειν, 'to destroy'. For sense development cp. κόρις, 'bug', which is prop. a verbal noun of κείρειν, 'to cut, shear'. For the ending see suff. **-asis.**

phthisic, n., phtisis. — ME. *tisike*, fr. MF. *tisique*, fr. OF., earlier form of *phtisique*, orig. a fem. adj. fr. L. *phthisica*, fem. of *phthisicus*, fr. Gk. φθισικός, 'consumptive', fr. φθίσις. See **phthisis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *phthisic*, *phthisic-al*, *phthisick-y*, adjs.

phthisio-, combining form for *phthisis*. — See **phthisis.**

phthisis, n., a wasting disease. — L., fr. Gk. φθίσις, 'a wasting away, decay, consumption', fr. φθίειν, 'to waste away', which is rel. to φθόη, 'consumption', and cogn. with OI. *kṣitiḥ*, 'destruction', *kṣiṇā́ti*, 'perishes', and possibly also with L. *sitis*, 'thirst'; cp. **aphthitalite.** For sense development cp. E. *starve*, fr. OE. *steorfan*, 'to die'.

phugoid, adj. (*aeronaut.*) — Lit. 'flightlike', fr. Gk. φυγή, 'flight', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. The first element is rel. to φεύγειν, 'to flee', and cogn. with L. *fugere*, of s.m.; see **fugitive.** For the second element see **-oid.**

-phyceae, combining form used to form names of classes and orders of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed, sedge; red paint, dye', fr. Heb. *pūkh*. See **Fucus.**

phyco-, combining form meaning 'seaweed'. — Gk. φυκο-, fr. φῦκος. See **-phyceae.**

phycology, n., algology. — Lit. 'the study of seaweeds', compounded of **phyco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Phycomyces, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **phyco-** and Gk. μύκης, 'mushroom, fungus'. See **myco-.**

phylactery, n., either of the tephillin (q.v.) — Late ME. *filakterie*, fr. Late L. *phylactērium*, fr. Gk. φυλακτήριον, 'guarded post, safeguard, amulet', prop. neut. of the adj. φυλακτήριος, 'serving as a protection', fr. φυλακτήρ, 'watcher, guard', fr. φύλαξ, gen. φύλακος, of s.m., from the stem of φυλάσσειν, 'to watch, guard' which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **phylaxis.**

phylactic, adj., pertaining to defense against infection. — Gk. φυλακτικός, 'preservative', fr. φυλακτός, 'capable of being preserved', from the stem of φυλάσσειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **prophylactic.**

phylaxis, n., defense of the body against infection (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. φύλαξις, 'a watching, guarding', from the stem of φυλάσσειν. See **phylactery** and cp. **anaphylaxis, prophylaxis, calciphylaxis.**

phylarch, n., chief of a tribe (*Greek antiq.*) — L. *phylarchus*, fr. Gk. φύλαρχος, 'chief of a phyle or tribe', fr. φῦλή, 'tribe', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and **-arch.**

phyle, n., a political subdivision in ancient Athens. — Gk. φῦλή, 'tribe', rel. to φῦλον, 'tribe', from the base of φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φύσις, 'nature'. See **physio-** and cp. **phylo-, allophylian, polyphylesis.**

phyletic, adj., pertaining to a race; racial. — Gk. φῡλετικός, 'of one's tribe', fr. φῡλέτης, 'fellow tribesman', fr. φῡλή. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **monophyletic.**

Derivative: *phyletic-al-ly*, adv.

phyll-, form of **phyllo-** before a vowel.

Phyllanthus, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf' (see **phyllo-**), and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **anther**); so called from the shape of the flowers.

Phyllis, fem. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Φυλλίς, fr. φυλλίς, 'leaf, foliage, bough', which is rel. to φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

-phyll, combining form meaning 'leaf', as in *chlorophyll*, *sporophyll*. — Fr. Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

phyllo-, before a vowel **phyll-,** combining form meaning 'leaf'. — Gk. φυλλο-, φυλλ-, fr. φύλλον, 'leaf', which is cogn. with L. *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio-** and cp. **Phyllis, aphyllous, chervil, gillyflower.**

Phyllodoce, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Phyllodocē*, name of a sea nymph.

-phyllous, combining form meaning 'having a certain number or a certain shape of leaves', as in *diphyllous*, *eleutherophyllous*. — Gk. -φυλλος, fr. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.** For E. *-ous*, as corresponding to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Phylloxera, n., a genus of plant lice (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **phyllo-** and Gk. ξηρός, 'dry'. See **xero-** and cp. **Xerophyllum.**

phylo-, before a vowel **phyl-,** combining form meaning 'tribe'. — Gk. φῡλο-, φῡλ-, fr. φῦλον, 'tribe', which is rel. to φῡλή, of s.m. See **phyle.**

phylogeny, also **phylogenesis,** n., evolution of a race (*biol.*) — G. *Phylogenie*, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919). See **phylo-** and **-geny,** resp. **genesis.**

Derivatives: *phylogen-etic*, *phylogen-etic-al*, adjs., *phylogen-etic-al-ly*, adv., *phylogen-ic*, adj.

phylum, n., one of the divisions of the plant or animal kingdom. (*biol.*) — ModL., coined by the French naturalist, Baron Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832) fr. Gk. φῦλον, 'tribe, race'. See **phyle.**

phyma, n., a swelling; skin tumor (*med.*) — Gk. φῦμα, gen. φύματος, 'that which grows, a growth, swelling, tumor', fr. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and **-ma.**

phys-, form of **physo-** before a vowel.

Physalia, n., a genus of hydrozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φῡσαλέος, 'full of wind', which is rel. to φῡσαλ(λ)ίς, 'bladder', fr. φῡσᾶν, 'to blow', fr. φῦσα, 'pair of bellows, breath, blast,

wind, bubble', from the imitative base **pu-*, **phū-*, 'to blow, swell', whence also L. *pustula*, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See **pustule** and **-ia** and cp. the next two words. Cp. also **emphysema.**

Physalis, n., a genus of plants, the ground-cherry (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. φῡσαλ(λ)ίς, 'bladder; a plant with a bladderlike calyx'. See prec. word.

Physeter, n., cachalot, sperm whale (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *phȳsētēr*, 'blowpipe; bellows; sperm whale', Gk. φῡσητήρ, of s.m., fr. φῡσᾶν, 'to blow'. See **Physalia.**

physeterid, adj., pertaining to the family of the Physeteridae; n., a whale of the family Physeteridae. — From next word.

Physeteridae, n. pl., a family of whales, the sperm whales (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **physeter** with suff. **-idae.**

physic, n. — ME. *fisike*, fr. OF. *fisique*, *phisique* (= F. *physique*), fr. L. *physica*, fr. Gk. φυσική (scil. ἐπιστήμη), 'natural science', fem. of φυσικός, 'pertaining to nature, natural', fr. φύσις, 'nature'. See **physio-** and **-ic** and cp. **metaphysics.**

Derivatives: *physic*, tr. v., *physic-al*, adj., *physic-al-ly*, adv., *physician* (q.v.), *physic-ism*, n., *physicist* (q.v.), *physick-y*, adj.

physician, n. — ME. *fisicien*, fr. OF. *fisicien*, 'physician' (F. *physicien* means 'physicist'), fr. L. *physica*, 'natural science, physics'. See **physic** and **-ian** and cp. **physicist.**

Derivatives: *physician*, tr. v., *physician-ary*, adj., *physician-er*, n., *physician-ly*, adj.

physicist, n. — Coined by the English philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) to denote a 'cultivator of physics', in contradistinction to a *physician*, i.e. 'one who practices the medical profession'. See **physics** and **-ist.**

physico-, combining form meaning; 1) natural; 2) physical. — Fr. Gk. φυσικός, 'pertaining to nature', fr. φύσις. See **physic.**

physics, n. — See **physic** and **-ics.**

physio-, combining form meaning 'nature'. — Gk. φυσιο-, fr. φύσις, 'nature', fr. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', whence also φυτόν, 'growth, plant', φῦλή, 'tribe, race', φῦλον, 'tribe', φῦμα, 'a growth, tumor', fr. I.-E. base **bheu-*, **bhŭ-*, 'to be, exist, grow', whence also OE. *bēon*, 'to be'. See **be** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **physic, -phyle, phyma, -phyte.** Cp. also **apophysis, diaphysis, diphy-, epiphysis, euphuism, hypophysis, metaphysics, Monophysitic, paraphysis, symphysis, Symphytum.**

physiocracy, n. — F. *physiocratie*, lit. 'the rule of nature', a name coined in 1758 by Pierre-Samuel Dupont de Nemours (1739-1817), one of the members of the school of economists founded by François Quesnay (1694-1774) fr. Gk. φύσις, 'nature'. and **-κρατία**, 'rule, government', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **physio-** and **-cracy.**

physiocrat, n. — F. *physiocrate*, back formation from prec. word; see **-crat.**

Derivative: *physiocrat-ic*, adj.

physiogeny, n., the development of vital functions (*biol.*) — G. *Physiogenie*, coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919). See **physio-** and **-geny.**

physiognomonic, adj. — ML. *physiognomonicus*, fr. Gk. φυσιογνωμονικός, 'pertaining to physiognomy', fr. φυσιογνωμονία. See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

physiognomy, n., 1) the art of determining character from facial features; 2) face. — ME. *fisnomye*, *phisonomie*, fr. OF. *fiznomie*, *phizonomie* (= F. *physionomie*), fr. ML. *physionomia*, fr. Gk. φυσιογνωμονία, 'the science of judging a man's nature by his features', fr. φυσιογνώμων, 'judging a man's nature by his features', which is compounded of φύσις, 'nature' and γνώμων, 'judge, interpreter, indicator'; see **physio-** and **gnomon.** In the 'Εκλογαί of Joannes Stobaeus φυσιογνωμία was miswritten φυσιογνωμονία, whence arose its form in ML.

Derivatives: *physiognom-ic*, *physiognom-ic-al*, adjs., *physiognom-ic-al-ly*, adv., *physiognom-ist*, n.

physiographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

physiography, n., 1) a description of the phenomena of nature; 2) physical geography. — Lit. 'description of nature', compounded of **physio-** and **-γραφία**, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *physiograph-ic*, *physiograph-ic-al*, adjs., *physiograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

physiologic, physiological, adj. — Late L. *physiologicus*, fr. Gk. φυσιολογικός, 'of inquiry into nature', fr. φυσιολογία. See **physiology** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *physiological-ly*, adv.

physiologico-, combining form used in the sense of 'and physiological'. — See prec. word.

physiologue, n., a physiologist. — See next word and **-logue.**

physiology, n., that branch of biology which deals with the functions of living organisms. — F. *physiologie*, fr. L. *physiologia*, fr. Gk. φυσιολογία, 'inquiry into nature', fr. φυσιολόγος, 'one who inquires into nature', fr. φύσις, 'nature', and **-λόγος**, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **physio-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *physiolog-er*, n., *physiolog-ian*, n., *physiological* (q.v.), *physiolog-ist*, n., *physiolog-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

physiotherapy, n., medical treatment by physical and mechanical means (as massage, heat, electricity). — Compounded of **physio-** and **-therapy.**

Derivative: *physiotherap-ist*, n.

physique, n., physical structure, constitution. — F. *physique*, from the adj. *physique*, 'physical',

fr. L. *physicus*, 'natural, physical', fr. Gk. φυσικός. See **physic.**

physo-, before a vowel **phys-,** combining form denoting the *air bladder* or the *presence of air.* — Fr. Gk. φῦσα, 'a pair of bellows, breath, blast, wind, bubble'. See **Physalia.**

Physocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the ninebark (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **physo-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

phyt-, form of **phyto-** before a vowel.

-phyte, combining form denoting a characteristic of a plant, as in *aerophyte*, *entophyte*, *zoophyte.* — Gk. -φυτον, fr. φυτόν, 'plant', fr. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-** and cp. **phyle, phylo-.** Cp. also **imp.**

phytin, n., a calcium-magnesium salt prepared from the seeds and tubers of various plants (*biochem.*) — Lit. 'derived from plants', fr. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **phyto-** and **-in.**

phyto-, before a vowel **phyt-,** combining form meaning 'plant-'. — Gk. φυτο-, φυτ-, fr. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

phytogenesis, n., the origin of plants. — ModL., compounded of **phyto-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, descent, race'. See **genesis.**

phytogenetic, phytogenetical, adj. — See prec. word and **genetic.**

Derivative: *phytogenetic-al-ly*, adv.

phytogenic, adj. — See **phytogenetic.**

phytogeny, n., phytogenesis. — See **phytogenesis** and **-y** (representing Gk. **-ία**).

phytogeography, n. — Lit. 'geography of plants'. See **phyto-** and **geography.**

Derivatives: *phytogeograph-ic*, *phytogeograph-ic-al*, adjs., *phytogeographic-al-ly*, adv.

phytography, n., descriptive botany. — Lit. 'description of plants', compounded of **phyto-** and Gk. **-γραφία**, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *phytograph-ic*, *phytograph-ic-al*, adjs., *phytograph-ist*, n.

phytol, n., an oily alcohol, $C_{20}H_{39}OH$, first isolated from chlorophyll by the German chemist Richard Willstätter (1872-1942) (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **phyt-** and **-ol,** a suff. denoting *alcohol.*

phytology, n. — Another name for botany; lit. 'the study of plants', compounded of **phyto-** and Gk. **-λογία**, fr. **-λόγος**, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *phytolog-ic*, *phytolog-ic-al*, adjs., *phytolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Phytolacca, n., a genus of plants, the pokeweed (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. φυτόν, 'plant' and ModL. *lacca*, fr. Hind. *lākh.* See **phyto-** and **lac,** 'a resinous substance'.

Phytolaccaceae, n. pl., the pokeweed family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

phytolaccaceous, adj. — See prec. word. and **-aceous.**

phytophagic, adj., feeding on plants (*zool.*) — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

phytophagous, adj., feeding on plants (*zool.*) — Compounded of Gk. φυτόν, 'plant', and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **phyto-** and **-phagous.**

phytosterol, n., a sterol of plant origin (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **phyto-** and **sterol.**

phytyl, n., the radical $C_{20}H_{39}$, derived from phytol (*chem.*) — See **phytol** and **-yl.**

pi, n., name of the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet (= Π, π). — Gk. πεῖ, formed on analogy of the letter-names ξεῖ (= xi), φεῖ (= *phi*), χεῖ (= *chi*), ψεῖ (= *psi*), fr. Heb. *pē*, lit. 'mouth'. See **pe.**

pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (*math.*) — So called by the Greeks fr. π, the initial letter of the word περιφέρεια, 'circumference, periphery'.

pi, adj., pious, sanctimonious (*school slang*) — Abbreviation of **pious.**

Derivative: *pi*, n.

pi, n. and tr. v. (*printer's term*). — See **pie,** 'mixed type'.

pi-, form of **pio-** before a vowel.

piacular, adj., expiatory. — L. *piāculāris*, fr. *piāculum*, 'propitiatory sacrifice', for **piā-tlom*, which is formed with instrumental suff. **-tlom*, fr. *piāre*, 'to appease, propitiate', fr. *pius*, 'dutiful'. See **pious** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *piacular-ity*, n., *piacular-ly*, adv., *piacular-ness*, n.

piaffe, intr. v., a term of manege. — Fr. F. *piaffer*, 'to paw the ground' (said of a horse); of imitative origin.

piaffer, n., the act of piaffing. — F., inf. See prec. word.

pia mater, n., the inmost of the three membranes surrounding the brain and spinal chord (*anat.*) — ML., shortened fr. *pia mater cerebrī*, which is a loan translation of Arab. *umm al-dimāgh al-raqīqa*^{h}, lit. 'thin mother of the brain'. Since Arab. *raqīq* means also 'merciful, pious', the 'thin' membrane became *pia mater*, 'the pious mother'. (In Arabic, the words 'father', 'mother' and 'son', are often used to denote relationship between things.) See **pious** and **mater, mother,** and cp. **dura mater.**

pianette, n., a small, upright piano (*music*). — Dimin. formed fr. **piano** with suff. **-ette.**

pianism, n., the art of piano playing (*music*). — See **piano** and **-ism.**

pianissimo, adv. and n. (*music*). — It., lit. 'very softly', superl. of *piano*, 'soft'. See **piano.**

pianist, n. — F. *pianiste*, fr. It. *pianista*, fr. *piano.* See **piano,** n. and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *pianist-ic*, adj., *pianist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

piano, n., a musical instrument. — It., abbreviation of **pianoforte** or **fortepiano.**

piano, adj., soft; adv., softly. — It., fr. L. *plānus*, 'flat, smooth, even', later used also in the sense of 'soft'. See **plain,** adj.

pianoforte, n. — Fr. earlier *pian(o) e forte*, 'soft and strong', so called by its inventor B. Christophori (1655-1731) to express its capability of

producing sounds of various grades. For the etymology of It. *piano* see **piano,** adj. It. *forte* derives fr. L. *fortem*, acc. of *fortis*, 'strong'; see **fort.**

pianola, n., player piano (*music*). — Invented trade name for a player piano, apparently meant as a diminutive of **piano.**

piaster, piastre, n., 1) the Spanish dollar; 2) the monetary unit and a coin of Turkey. — F. *piastre*, fr. It. *piastra*, 'thin metal plate', shortened fr. *impiastro*, 'plaster', fr. L. *emplastrum*, fr. Gk. ἔμπλαστρον, 'plaster'. See 2nd **en-** and **plaster,** n., and cp. **pistole.**

piazza, n., a public square in an Italian town. — It., fr. VL. *plattea*, fr. L. *platēa*, 'broad street', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα (scil. ὁδός), 'broad (street)', fem. of πλατύς, 'broad'. See **place** and cp. **plaza.**

pibal, n., observation of the atmosphere from a pilot-balloon. — Abbreviation of **pi(lot) bal(loon).**

pibroch, n., a kind of bagpipe music. — Gael. *piobaireachd*, lit. 'piper's art', formed fr. *piobair*, 'a piper' (fr. *piob*, 'pipe', a loan word fr. E. **pipe**), with *-achd*, a suff. denoting function.

pica, n., a size of type (*print.*) — ML., 'collection of rules, ordinal', prob. fr. L. *pica*, 'magpie' (see **pie,** 'collection of rules'); so called because this type was generally used to print ordinals.

pica, n., appetite for substances unfit for food (*med.*) — Medical L., prop. 'an appetite like that of the magpie', fr. L. *pica*, 'magpie'. See **pie,** 'magpie', and cp. prec. word. For sense development cp. Gk. κίσσα, κίττα, 'jay; craving for strange food'.

picador, n., bullfighter. — Sp., lit. 'pricker', fr. *picar*, 'to prick'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point', and cp. words there referred to.

picamar, n., bitter oil obtained from wood tar. — G. *Picamar*, *Pikamar*, lit. 'bitter pitch', coined by the German natural philosopher and industrialist, Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1836 from the stem of L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch', and that of *amārus*, 'bitter'. See **pitch,** 'a resinous substance', and **amarine.**

picaninny, n. — See **pickaninny.**

picaresque, adj., dealing with rogues and their adventures. — Sp. *picaresco*, 'roguish, knavish', fr. *picaro*, 'rogue', fr. *picar*, 'to prick'. See **picador** and **-esque.**

picaroon, n., a rogue, adventurer. — Sp. *picarón*, augment. of *picaro*, 'rogue'. See prec. word and **-oon.**

Derivative: *picaroon*, intr. v.

picayune, n., name of a small coin. — F. *picaillon*, fr. OProvenç. *picaioun*, 'a small copper coin', derived fr. *picaio*, 'money', fr. *picar*, 'to prick', used in the sense 'to sound'; hence *picaioun* lit. means 'a sounding coin'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *picayune, picayun-ish*, adjs.

piccalilli, n., pickle of chopped vegetables. — Prob. altered from **pickle.**

piccolo, n., a small flute. — It., 'small; small flute', prob. from an imitative base, expressive of littleness in infant's language. Cp. F. *petit*, Sp. *pequeño*, 'small, little' and see **pickaninny.**

piccolo, adj., small. — It. See **piccolo,** n.

pice, n., name of a copper coin in India. — Hind. *paisa.*

Picea, n., a genus of plants, the spruce (*bot.*) — L. *picea*, 'the pitch pine', fr. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch'. See **pitch,** 'a resinous substance'.

picene, n., the hydrocarbon $C_{22}H_{14}$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch' (see **pitch,** n.), and suff. **-ene.**

piceous, adj., resembling pitch. — L. *piceus*, fr. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch'. See **pitch,** 'a resinous substance', and **-eous.**

pichiciago, n., a South American armadillo. — Sp. *pichiciego*, prob. a hybrid coined fr. S. American Indian *pichey*, 'armadillo', and Sp. *ciego*, 'blind', fr. L. *caecus*. See **caecum.**

pick, n., a pointed instrument. — A var. of **pike,** 'a weapon'. Cp. the first element in **pitchfork.**

pick, tr. and intr. v., 1) to pierce; 2) to gather, pluck; 3) to choose. — ME. *piken*, a blend of MF. (= F.) *piquer*, 'to prick, sting' (see **pike,** 'a sharp point'), and the verb of OE. *pīcung*, 'a pricking', which is rel. to ON. *pikka*, 'to pierce', Swed. *picka*, Dan. *pikke*, MDu. *picken*, Du. *pikken*, OHG. (*ana*) *bickan*, MHG. *bicken*, G. *picken*, 'to pick, peck', fr. base **pik-*, **pek-*, imitative of the sound made by the pecking of a bird. Cp. **peck,** 'to strike'.

Derivatives: *pick*, n., the act of picking; a portion picked; the best, *pick-ed*, adj., *pick-ed-ly*, adv., *pick-ed-ness*, n., *pick-er*, n., *pick-ing*, adj. and n., *pick-y*, adj.

pickaback, adv., on the back. — Prob. reduplication of **pack,** altered fr. earlier *pickpack*, under the influence of *back*.

pickaninny, also **picaninny,** n., a little child. — Prob. fr. Port. *pequenino*, dimin. of *pequeno*, 'little, small' (= Sp. *pequeño*, of s.m.), which, like It. *piccolo*, and F. *petit*, is of imitative origin. See **piccolo** and cp. **petty.**

pickax, pickaxe, n. — ME. *pikeis, pikois*, fr. OF. *picois, picot*, fr. *pic*, 'pick, pickax'; the ending of the word was influenced by **ax.** See **pike,** 'sharp point'.

Derivative: *pickax(e)*, tr. and intr. v.

pickerel, n., a young pike. — Dimin. of **pike,** the fish. For the suff. cp. *cockerel*, dimin. of *cock*.

pickering, n. — Corruption of **pickerel.**

pickeringite, n., a hydrous magnesium aluminum sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American scientist John *Pickering* (1777-1846). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

picket, n. — F. *piquet*, 'pointed stake', fr. OE., dimin. of *pic*, 'pick, pickax'. See **pike,** 'sharp point', and **-et.**

Derivatives: *picket*, tr. and intr. v., *picket-eer*, n., *picket-er*, n.

pickle, n. — ME. *pekille*, fr. MDu. *pēkel* (whence also G. *Pökel*), prob. named after the Dutch fisher Willem *Beukelz* (died in 1397), who developed the procedure of pickling. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS, p. 557 s.v. *Pökel.*

Derivatives: *pickle*, tr. v., *pickl-er*, n.

Pickwickian, adj. — Relating to Mr. *Pickwick*, a character invented by Charles Dickens (1812-70) in his *Pickwick Papers.* For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Pickwickian, n. — Member of the *Pickwick Club*, i.e. a club founded by Mr. *Pickwick*. See prec. word.

picnic, n. — F. *piquenique*, formed with reduplication fr. *piquer*, 'to pick', used in a figurative sense; see **pike,** 'a sharp point'. Cp. F. *pêle-mêle*, 'pell-mell', formed with reduplication fr. *mêler*, 'to mix' (see *pell-mell*).

Derivatives: *picnic*, intr. v., *picknick-er*, n., *picknick-ery*, n., *picnick-y*, adj.

picoline, n., any of three isomeric liquid compounds, C_6H_7N, found in coal tar, ammonia liquor, bone oil, etc. (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch' (see **pitch,** n.), suff. **-ol** (fr. L. *oleum* ('oil') and chem suff. **-ine.**

picot, n., a small loop. — F., 'small point; picot', dimin. of *pic*, 'peak, point'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point' and cp. **picket.**

Derivative: *picot*, intr. and tr. v.

picotee, n., a variety of carnation. — F. *picote*, pp. of *picoter*, 'to mark with points', fr. *picot*, 'small point'. See prec. word and **-ee.**

picquet, n. — The same as **piquet.**

picrate, n., a salt or ester of picric acid (*chem.*) — See next word and chem. suff. **-ate.**

picric, adj., bitter. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πικρός, 'sharp, bitter', fr. I.-E. base **peik-*, 'to adorn by coloring or carving', whence also ποικίλος, 'variegated'. Cp. the related base **peig-*, whence L. *pingere*, 'to paint, embroider', and see **paint.**

Picris, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *picris*, 'a kind of bitter lettuce', fr. Gk. πικρίς, fr. πικρός, 'bitter'. See prec. word.

picrite, n., an igneous rock composed of augite and olivine (*petrogr.*) — See **picric** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Pict, n., one of an ancient people of Great Britain. — Late L. *Pictī* (pl.), usually explained as 'the painted or tattooed ones' (fr. L. *pictī*, pl. of *pictus*, 'painted', pp. of *pingere*), but prob. alteration of the Celtic name *Pehta, Peihta* (whence OE. *Peohtas*), lit. 'the Fighters'. This alteration prob. suggested itself from the custom of the members of this people to paint themselves.

Derivative: *Pict-ish*, adj.

pictograph, n., a pictorial symbol representing an idea. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint, color', and Gk. **-γραφος,** fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **paint** and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *pictograph-ic*, adj., *pictograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pictography, n., the art of writing with pictographs. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. **-ίᾱ**).

pictorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *pictōrius*, 'of painters', fr. *pictor*, 'painter', fr. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **paint.**

Derivatives: *pictorial*, n., *pictorial-ism*, n., *pictorial-ist*, n., *pictorial-ize*, tr. v., *pictorial-iz-ation*, n., *pictorial-ly*, adv., *pictorial-ness*, n.

picture, n. — ME., fr. L. *pictūra*, 'painting', fr. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint; to embroider', fr. I.-E. base **peig-*, 'to adorn by coloring or carving'. See **paint** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ure.** Cp. **painture,** which is a doublet of *picture*.

Derivatives: *picture*, tr. v., *pictur-ed*, adj., *picture-ly*, adj., *picturesque* (q.v.), *pictur-ize*, tr. v., *pictur-iz-ation*, n., *pictur-y*, adj.

picturesque, adj., 1) like a picture; 2) colorful; striking, vivid. — A blend of F. *pittoresque* and E. **picture.** F. *pittoresque* is a loan word fr. It. *pittoresco*, which derives fr. *pittore*, 'painter', fr. L. *pictōrem*, acc. of *pictor*. See **pictorial** and **-esque.**

Derivatives: *picturesque*, n. and v., *picturesque-ly*, adv., *picturesque-ness*, n.

picul, n., a weight. — Malay and Javanese *pikul*, 'a man's load'.

picule, n., piculet. — See next word.

piculet, n., a bird of the subfamily *Picidae* (*ornithol.*) — Dimin. formed fr. L. *picus*, 'woodpecker' (see **pie,** 'magpie'), with the suff. **-ule** and **-let.**

piddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *piddl-er*, n., *piddl-ing*, n.

piddock, n., a bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pholas*. — Of uncertain origin.

pidgin, pigeon, n., a mixed language, especially used in *pidgin English, pigeon English.* — A Chinese corruption of E. **business.**

pie, n., magpie. — ME., fr. OF. *pie*, fr. L. *pīca*, 'magpie', rel. to *pīcus*, 'woodpecker' and to Umbr. *peica* (acc.), 'the magpie' and cogn. with OI. *pikaḥ*, 'the Indian cuckoo', OPruss. *picle*, 'fieldfare', ON. *spætr*, MDu., Du. *specht*, OHG., MHG. *speht*, G. *Specht*, 'woodpecker'. Cp. **pica, piculet.** Cp. also **speight.**

pie, also **pi,** n., type mixed indiscriminately (*print*). — Prob. fr. **pie,** 'magpie'. See next word.

Derivative: *pie*, also *pi*, tr. v., to mix up indiscriminately.

pie, n., collection of rules. — Prob. fr. **pie,** 'magpie', fr. L. *pica*, whence ML. *pica*, 'collection of rules, ordinal' (so called in allusion to the black and white color of the printed page, suggestive of a magpie). Cp. **pica,** 'a size of type'. Cp. also prec. word.

pie, n., a dish covered with pastry. — ME., perh. lit. 'mixture, mixed dish', and derived fr. **pie, 'magpie'.**

pie, n., name of a small copper coin of India. — Hind. *pāʾī*, fr. OI. *pādikā*, 'quarter', fr. *pād*, acc. *pādam*, 'foot, quarter'. See **foot.**

piebald, adj., of two different colors, esp. white and black (like a magpie). — Compounded of **pie,** 'magpie', and **bald,** in its old sense 'white'. Cp. **skewbald.**

Derivatives: *piebald*, n., *piebald-ly*, adv., *piebald-ness*, n.

piece, n. — ME. *pece, piece*, fr. OF. *pece*, fr. VL. **pettia* (whence also ML. *pecia*, It. *pezza*, Sp. *pieza*), a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. W. *peth*, Bret. *pez*, 'a little', and E. **patch,** 'a piece of cloth'. Cp. also **peat, bezetta.**

Derivatives: *piece*, tr. and intr. v., *piec-er*, n., *piec-ing*, n.

piecemeal, adv. — ME. *pecemele*, fr. *pece*, 'piece', and OE. *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, 'measure'. See **piece** and **meal,** 'repast'.

pied, adj., mottled, parti-colored. — Formed fr. **pie,** 'magpie'; *pied* orig. meant 'colored as a magpie i.e. 'black and white'. For the ending see 3rd suff. **-ed.**

pie jacket. — Prob. fr. Du. *pij-jekker*, fr. *pij* (fr. MDu. *pīe*), 'cowl', and *jekker*, 'jacket'.

piepoudre, piepowder, n., orig. a wayfarer itinerant merchant; now used only in *court of piepoudre* or *piepowder*, a court formerly attached to every fair and market. — ME. *pipoudre*, fr. OF. *pie pouldre*, 'traveler, peddler', lit. 'dustfooted', fr. *pie* (F. *pied*), 'foot' and *pouldre* (F. *poudre*), 'dust'. See **foot** and **powder.**

pier, n. — ME. *pere, per*, fr. OE. *per*, fr. ML. *pera*, which prob. derives fr. L. *petra*, 'rock, stone', fr. Gk. πέτρᾱ. See **petro-.**

Derivatives: *pier*, tr. v., *pier-age*, n.

pierce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *percen*, fr. OF. *percer, percier* (F. *percer*), fr. VL. **pertūsiāre*, freq. of L. *pertundere*, pp. *pertūsus*, 'to thrust through', fr. **per-** and *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, stump', which is rel. to OI. *tudáti*, *tundate*, 'he thrusts', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tud-*, 'to beat, strike, push, thrust'. See **stint** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **pertuse.**

Derivatives: *pierc-ing*, adj., *pierc-ing-ly*, adv.

Pierian, adj., pertaining to Pieria; relating to poetry. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Pierius*, fr. *Pieria*, fr. Gk. Πιερίᾱ, name of a mountain in N. Thessaly, home of the Muses.

pierrette, n., a female pierrot. — Fem. of **pierrot.**

pierrot, n., a stock character in French pantomime. — F., lit. 'little Peter', fr. *Pierre*, fr. L. *Petrus*. See **Peter.**

Derivatives: *pierrot*, intr. v., *pierrot-ic*, adj.

Pietism, n., religious revival in the Lutheran Church at the end of the 17th cent. — G. *Pietismus*, formed after **Pietist** (q.v.) with suff. *-ismus* (fr. L. *-ismus*); see **-ism.**

pietism, n., 1) deep religious feeling; 2) exaggeration of piety. — See prec. word.

Pietist, n., a name given to the adherents of the German theologian Philipp Jacob Spener (1635-1705). — G. *Pietist*; so named fr. Spener's *Collegia pietatis*. See **piety** and **-ist.**

pietist, n., an adherent of pietism. — See prec. word.

Derivatives: *pietist-ic, pietist-ic-al*, adjs., *pietist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

piety, n. — MF. (= F.) *piété*, fr. L. *pietātem*, acc. of *pietās*, 'duty, dutiful conduct, piety, devotion, tenderness, kindness', fr. *pius*, 'dutiful, pious'. See **pious** and **-ty** and cp. **pity,** which is a doublet of *piety*. Cp. also **piteous, pittance, mont-de-piété.**

piezo-, combining form denoting *pressure*, as in *piezometer*. — Fr. Gk. πιέζειν, 'to press', which is cogn. with OI. *pīḍáyati*, 'presses, oppresses', fr. I.-E. **pi-s(e)d-*, 'to sit upon, to press', fr. **pi-*, short form of **epi*, 'on' (see **epi-**), and **sed-*, 'to sit', whence OI. *sīdati*, 'sits', Gk. ἕζεσθαι, L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary.**

piezometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pressure of liquids or gases. — Compounded of **piezo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **sympiezometer.**

Derivatives: *piezometr-ic, piezometr-ic-al*, adjs., *piezometr-y*, n.

piff, interj. — Imitative.

piffle, intr. v. — Of uncertain origin; possibly formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *piffl-er*, n.

pig, n. — ME. *pigge*, rel. to LG. *bigge*, Du. *big*; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pig*, intr. v., *pigg-ery*, n., *pigg-ish*, adj., *pigg-ish-ly*, adv., *pigg-ish-ness*, n., *pigg-y*, adj., *pig-ling*, n., *pig-ly*, adj.

pigeon, n. — ME. *pijon, pigeon*, fr. OF. *pijon* (F. *pigeon*), fr. Late L. *pīpiōnem*, acc. of *pīpiō*, 'chirping bird', fr. L. *pīpīre*, 'to peep, chirp', which like *pīpāre*, of s.m., is of imitative origin. See **pipe** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pigeon*, tr. v., *pigeon-ry*, n.

piggy, n. — A child's word for **pig.**

piglet, n., a small hog. — Formed fr. **pig** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

pigment, n., paint, dye. — L. *pigmentum*, 'coloring matter, paint', from the stem of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **paint** and **-ment** and cp. **pimento, pimiento** and the second element in **orpiment.**

Derivatives: *pigment*, tr. and intr. v., *pigmentary* (q.v.), *pigment-ation*, n., *pigment-ize*, tr. v.

pigmentary, adj. — L. *pigmentārius*, 'pertaining to paints', fr. *pigmentum*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

pigmy, n. — See **pygmy.**

pignorate, tr. v., to pledge. — L. *pignerātus* (*pignorātus*), pp. of *pignerāre* (*pignorāre*), 'to give as a pledge, to pledge', fr. *pignus*, gen. *pignoris*, 'pledge, gage, security', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

pike, n., a sharp point. — ME. *pic, pike, pyke*, fr. OE. *pīc*, 'point, pike', fr. OF. (= F.) *pic*, 'pick, pickax; peak (of a mountain)', which is prob. verbal n. of *piquer*, 'to prick, sting' (see Dauzat, DELF., p. 556 s.v. 2nd *pic*), fr. VL. **piccāre*, 'to prick, pierce' (whence also It. *piccare*, OProvenç., Sp. *picar*, 'to prick, sting'), fr. VL. **pīccus*, fr. L. *pīcus*, 'woodpecker', which is rel. to *pīca*, 'magpie'. See **pie,** 'magpie', and cp. **peak,** 'a sharp point'. Cp. also **picador, picaresque, picaroon, picayune, pickax, picket, picnic, picot, picotee, pinch, pink,** 'to pierce', **pique, piquet, pitch,** 'to throw'. Cp. also **pick,** v.

pike, n., a weapon with a long shaft. — F. *pique*, fr. *piquer*, 'to prick, pierce'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point', and cp. **pick,** 'pointed instrument'.

Derivative: *pike*, tr. v., to pierce with or as with a pike.

pike, n., a voracious fresh-water fish. — Short for *pikefish*, lit. 'the fish with a *pointed* beak', fr. **pike,** 'a sharp point'. Cp. **pickerel.** For sense development cp. F. *brochet*, 'pike', fr. *broche*, 'a spit'.

pike, n., top of a mountain. — Of Norse origin; rel. to E. **pike,** 'a sharp point'.

pike, n., toll bar. — Abbreviation of **turnpike.**

pikelet, n., a crumpet (*Local English*). — Shortened fr. obsolete *bara-picklet*, fr. W. *bara-pyglyd*.

pikul, n. — See **picul.**

pilaf, n. — See **pilau.**

pilar, adj., hairy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair'.

pilau, pilaf, pilaw, n., an Oriental dish of rice boiled with meat, etc. — Turk. *pilāw*, fr. Pers. *palāv*.

pilaster, n., a square column. — MF. (= F.) *pilastre*, fr. It. *pilastro*, fr. ML. *pīlastrum*, fr. L. *pila*, 'pillar'. See **pillar** and **-aster.**

Derivatives: *pilaster-ed*, adj., *pilaster-ing*, n.

Pilate, n., a Roman surname, esp. surname of Pontius, a governor of Judaea. — L. *Pīlātus*, lit. 'armed with javelins', fr. *pīlum*, 'javelin' (see **pile,** 'pointed stake').

pilaw, n. — See **pilau.**

pilch, n., 1) orig. an outer garment made of skin; 2) a light saddle; 3) an infant's triangular wrapper, worn over the diaper. — OE. *pylece*, fr. ML. *pellicea*, 'furred garment', prop. fem. of L. *pelliceus*, 'made of skins', fr. *pellis*, 'skin'. See **fell,** 'hide', and cp. **pelisse.**

pilchard, n., name of a fish of the herring family. — Fr. earlier *pilcher*, a word of uncertain origin.

pile, n., a heavy timber or beam driven into the ground to serve as a support. — ME., 'dart, stake', fr. OE. *pīl*, 'pointed stake, prickle', fr. L. *pīlum*, 'javelin; pestle' [whence also ON. *pīla*, OHG., MHG. *pfīl* (G. *Pfeil*), 'arrow'], which is rel. to L. *pīla*, 'mortar'. See **pestle** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pile*, tr. v., to drive piles into, *piling*, n.

pile, n., the reverse of a coin. — Prob. fr. **pile,** 'a heap'.

pile, n., a large heap. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *pile*, fr. L. *pīla*, 'pillar'. See **pillar** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **thermopile.**

Derivative: *pile*, tr. v., to form a pile.

pile, n., soft, fine hair. — ME., fr. L. *pilus*, 'hair', rel. to *pila*, 'ball, playing ball', prob. also to *pilleus*, 'a felt cap', and cogn. with Gk. πῖλος, 'felt'. Cp. **depilate, peel,** 'to strip off', **pelage, pellet, pelon, pelota, pelt,** 'to strike', **Pilea, pileus, pill,** 'a little ball of medicine', **pill,** 'to rob; to peel', **pilule, platoon, plot,** 'to press into cakes', **plot,** 'conspiracy', **pluck, plush, poilu,** and the second element in **caryopilite, caterpillar, horripilate.**

Derivative: *pil-ed*, adj., covered with hair.

Pilea, n., a genus of plants, the richweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pīleus*, more exactly *pilleus*, 'felt cap'. See **pileus.**

piles, n. pl., hemorrhoids. — Lit. 'balls', fr. L. *pila*, 'ball'. See **pile,** 'hair'.

pileus, the cap of a mushroom (*bot.*) — L. *pīleus*, more exactly *pilleus*, 'felt cap', which is prob. rel. to *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair'.

pilfer, intr. v. — MF. *pelfrer*, fr. *pelfre*, 'booty'. Cp. **pelf.**

Derivatives: *pilfer-age*, n., *pilfer-er*, n., *pilfer-ing*, n., *pilfer-ing-ly*, adv.

pilgarlic, n., a bald-headed person. — Prop. 'one resembling a peeled garlic', fr. **pill,** 'to peel', and **garlic.**

pilgrim, n. — ME. *pelegrim*, fr. OF. *peligrin, pelerin* (F. *pèlerin*), fr. Late L. *pelegrīnus*, dissimilated fr. L. *peregrīnus*, 'foreigner, stranger'. See **peregrine** and cp. **pelerine.** For the change of final *-n* to *-m* cp. *grogram* and *venom*.

Derivatives: *pilgrim*, intr. v., *pilgrimage* (q.v.), *pilgrim-atic, pilgrim-atic-al*, adjs., *pilgrim-er*, n., *pilgrim-ess*, n., *pilgrim-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

pilgrimage, n. — ME., fr. OF. *pelrimage, pelerinage*, fr. *peleriner*, 'to go on a pilgrimage', fr. *pelerin*. See prec. word and **-age.**

Derivative: *pilgrimage*, intr. v.

pili-, combining form meaning 'hair'. — L. *pili-*, fr. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair'.

piliferous, adj., bearing hairs (*bot.*) — Compounded of **pili-** and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

piliform, adj., hairlike. — Compounded of **pili-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

pill, n., a little ball of medicine. — L. *pilula*, lit. 'a little ball', dimin. of *pila*, 'ball', which is rel. to *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair'.

Derivative: *pill*, tr. v., to form into pills, dose with pills.

pill, tr. v., to rob, pillage (*archaic*); to peel (*dial. English*) — ME. *pillen, pilen*, fr. OE. *pilian*, 'to strip, plunder; *to peel' (whence also E. **peel**), which prob. derives fr. MF. (= F.) *piller*, 'to plunder', fr. VL. **pilleāre*, 'to plunder', fr. L. *pilleus, pilleum*, 'cap of felt' (in Late L. *pilleus* meant 'rag, scrap, bit'), which is rel. to *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *pill-ed*, adj.

pillage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) fr. *piller*, 'to pillage, plunder', fr. VL. **pilleāre*. See prec. word and **-age.**

Derivatives: *pillage*, tr. and intr. v., *pillag-er*, n.

pillar, n. — ME. *piler*, fr. OF. *piler*, fr. VL. *pīlāre*, fr. L. *pīla*, 'pillar', which stands for **peila*, and is rel. to Oscan *eh-peilatasset*, 'they are set up'. Cp. **pile,** 'a large heap', **pilaster, pillory.** Cp. also **compile, oppilate.**

Derivative: *pillar*, tr. v.

pillaret, n. — Dimin. formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-et.**

pillion, n., a kind of saddle. — Gael. *pillean*, dimin. of *peall*, 'skin', fr. L. *pellis*. See **fell,** 'hide' and cp. **pell, pellicle.**

pilliwinks, n., an old Scottish instrument of torture. — ME. *pyrewinkes*, of unknown origin.

pillory, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *pilori*, fr. ML. *pīlōrium*, of s.m., a derivative of L. *pīla*, 'pillar'. See **pillar** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

Derivative: *pillory*, tr. v.

pillow, n. — ME. *pilwe*, fr. OE. *pyle, pylu*, fr. L. *pulvīnus*, 'cushion, pillow', whence also OS. *puli*, MDu. *pōlu* (Du. *peluw*), OHG. *pfuliwi, pfulwo* (MHG. *pfülwe*, G. *Pfühl*), of s.m. See **pulvinus.**

Derivatives: *pillow*, tr. and intr. v., *pillow-y*, adj.

pilocarpine, pilocarpin, n., an alkaloid $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ (*chem.*) — See next word and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

Pilocarpus, n., a genus of shrubs of the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πῖλος, 'felt', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **pile,** 'hair', and **carpel.**

pilose, adj., covered with hair (*bot.*) — L. *pilōsus*, 'hairy', fr. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and adj. suff. **-ose,** and cp. **pilous.**

pilosity, n., the state of being pilose. — ML. *pilōsitās*, fr. L. *pilōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

pilot, n. — MF. (= F.) *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota*, fr. OIt. *pedota*, fr. Byzantine Gk. **πηδώτης*, 'steersman', fr. Gk. πηδόν, 'the blade of an oar', which is rel. to πηδάλιον, 'rudder', πηδᾶν, 'to bound', πήδημα, 'a leaping, bounding', fr. I.-E. base **pēd-*, enlarged form of base **ped-*, 'foot', whence Gk. πέδη, 'fetter', πέδον, 'ground, earth', πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, Goth. *fōtus*, OE. *fōt*, 'foot'. See **foot** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **pedesis.**

Derivatives: *pilot-less*, adj., *pilot-ry*, n.

pilot, tr. v. — F. *piloter*, fr. *pilote*. See **pilot,** n.

Derivatives: *pilot-age*, n., *pilot-ing*, n., *pilot-ism*, n.

pilous, adj., pilose. — L. *pilōsus*, 'hairy', fr. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pilose** and adj. suff. **-ous.**

pilpul, n., discussion, esp. discussion in the Talmud. — Aram. and Heb. *pilpûl*, 'discussion, debate', rel. to Heb. *pilpél*, 'he spiced, he seasoned' (whence arose the meaning 'he argued, debated, he disputed violently'), denominated fr. *pilpél*, 'pepper', fr. OI. *pippalī*, 'berry, pepper', whence also Gk. πέπερι, 'pepper'. Cp. **pepper.**

Derivatives: *pilpul-ist*, n., *pilpul-ist-ic*, adj.

pilule, n., a little pill. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *pilula*, lit. 'a little ball', dimin. of *pila*. See **pill,** 'a little ball of medicine', and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *pilul-ar, pilul-ous*, adjs.

pimelosis, n., obesity (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. πῖμελής, 'fat' (adj.), fr. πῖμελή, 'fat, lard', which is rel. to πῖαρ, 'any fatty substance', πῖων, 'fat'. See **pine,** the tree, and cp. words there referred to.

pimento, n. 1) the Spanish paprika; 2) allspice. — Sp. *pimienta*, Port. *pimenta*, 'pepper' (whence also F. *piment*), fr. Late L. *pigmenta*, pl. of *pigmentum*, 'plant juice', fr. L. *pigmentum*, 'paint, coloring matter', in ML. 'aromatic spice', from the stem of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **pigment.**

pimiento, n., sweet pepper. — Sp., fr. *pimienta*. See prec. word.

pimp, n., procurer, pander. — Of uncertain origin; possibly connected with F. *pimper*, 'to coax, wheedle', OProvenç. *pipar, pimpar*, 'to dress up', which are related to F. *piper*, 'to peep, cheep, to lure birds'. See **pipe.**

Derivative: *pimp*, intr. v.

pimpernel, n., a plant of the primrose family. — ME. *pympernele*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pimprenelle*, 'burnet', fr. ML. *pimpernella*, for **piperinella*, a derivative of L. *piper*, 'pepper' (see **pepper**); so called because its fruit resembles peppercorns.

Pimpinella, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. VL. **bipinella*, dimin. of L. *bipennis*, 'two-winged'; so called in allusion to the bipinnate leaves. The word *Pimpinella* was prob. influenced in form by ML. *pimpernella*. See prec. word.

pimping, n., puny, petty; sickly. — Of uncertain etymology; perh., like G. *pimpeln*, 'to whine, complain, be sickly', *pimpelig*, 'sickly, effeminate', of imitative origin. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ing.**

pimple, n. — ME. *pinple*, prob. a nasalized derivative of the imitative base **pap-*, 'to swell', occurring in L. *papula*, 'swelling, pimple', *papilla*, 'nipple'. See **papula.**

Derivatives: *pimple*, tr. and intr. v., *pimpl-ed, pimpl-ous, pimpl-y*, adjs., *pimpl-i-ness*, n.

pin, n., peg; short piece of wire. — ME. *pinne*, fr. OE. *pinn*, 'peg, pin', rel. to ON. *pinni*, 'peg, tack', MDu. *pin, pinne*, 'pin, peg', OHG. *pfinn*, MHG. *pfinne*, G. *Pinne*, 'pin, tack'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **bend-*, 'anything protruding', whence also MIr. *benn*, 'horn, summit', W. *bann*, 'elevation'. Cp. **peen, pen,** 'enclosure', **pintle.** E. *pint*, 'a measure', is not related.

Derivatives: *pin*, tr. v., *pinn-er*, n., *pinn-y*, adj.

piña, n., pineapple. — Sp., fr. L. *pīnea*, 'pineapple, pinecone', prop. fem. of *pīneus*, 'of the pine', used as a noun, fr. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and cp. **pineal.**

Pinaceae, n. pl., the pine family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and **-aceae.**

pinafore, n., a sleeveless apron worn by children.

— Lit. 'pinned in front', compounded of the verb *pin*, 'to fasten with a pin' (see **pin**), and **afore.**

Derivative: *pinafor-ed*, adj.

pinaster, n., a Mediterranean pine. — L. *pīnaster*, 'wild pine', fr. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and **-aster.**

pince-nez, n., folding eyeglasses. — F., lit. 'pinch-nose', fr. *pincer*, 'to pinch' and *nez*, 'nose', fr. L. *nāsus*. See **pinch** and **nasal.**

pincers, n. pl., a gripping tool with two parts pivoted together. — ME. *pynceours, pinsours*, fr. MF. **pinceours*, agent name formed fr. MF. *pincier, pincer* (F. *pincer*), 'to pinch'. Cp. E. *pinchers* which is derived in a similar way from the verb **pinch** (q.v.)

pincette, n., small pincers. — F., a dimin. formed fr. *pincer*, 'to pinch'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

pinch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pinchen*, fr. ONF. **pinchier*, corresponding to OF. *pincier* (F. *pincer*), fr. VL. **pīnctiāre* (whence also It. *pinzare*, Sp. *pinchar*, 'to prick, pierce'), which is prob. a blend of VL. **pūnctiāre*, 'to prick, pierce' (fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'point, puncture'), and VL. **pīccāre*, of s.m. See **point,** n., and **pike,** 'a sharp point', and cp. **pince-nez, pincers, pincette.**

Derivatives: *pinch*, n., *pinch-ed*, adj., *pinch-ed-ly*, adv., *pinch-ed-ness*, n., *pinch-er*, n.

pinchbeck, n., an alloy of zinc, tin and copper. — Named after its inventor, C. *Pinchbeck*, a London watchmaker, who died in 1732.

Derivative: *pinchbeck*, adj.

Pindari, n., one of a horde of marauders in India in the 18th and early 19th centuries. — Hind. *piṇḍārā*, Marathi *peṇḍhārī*, possibly from the place-name *Paṇḍhār*.

Pindaric, adj., pertaining to, or in the style of, Pindar. — L. *Pindaricus*, fr. Gk. Πινδαρικός, fr. Πίνδαρος, 'Pindar', a Greek lyric poet (about 522-443). For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *Pindaric*, n., a Pindaric ode.

pine, intr. v. — ME. *pinen*, fr. OE. *pīnian*, 'to torture, torment, afflect', fr. **pīn*, 'pain', fr. L. *poena*, 'punishment'. See **penal** and cp. **pain.** Cp. also **repine.**

pine, n., a tree of the genus *Pinus* (*bot.*) — ME., fr. OE. *pīn*, (in ME. fr. F. *pin*), fr. L. *pīnus*, 'pine', which is cogn. with OI. *pitúḥ*, 'juice, sap, resin, food', *pītu-dāruḥ*, 'a kind of pine', lit. 'resiniferous tree' (for OI. *dāru*, 'tree', cp. Gk. δρῦς, 'oak', and see *dryad*), Gk. πίτυς, 'pine'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base *pī̆-*, 'sap, juice', whence also Gk. πῖων, 'fat, wealthy', πῖμελή, 'fat, lard', πίσσα (for **πίκια*), 'pitch', L. *pinguis*, 'fat', *pītuīta*, 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture', *opīmus*, 'fat, fertile, rich'. See **fat** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **piña, pinaster, pineal, pinetum, pinnace, piñon.**

Derivatives: *pin-er*, n., *pin-ery*, n., *pin-y*, adj.

pineal, adj., pertaining to, or shaped like, a pinecone. — F. *pinéal*, fr. L. *pīnea*, 'pine cone', fem. of *pīneus*, 'of the pine', fr. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and adj. suff. **-al,** and cp. **pina.**

pinetum, n., a plantation of pine trees. — L. *pīnētum*, 'pine wood, pine grove', fr. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree. For the suff. cp. *arborētum*, 'a place grown with trees', fr. *arbor*, 'tree' (see *arboretum*).

pinfold, n., a pound for straying animals. — ME. *pynfold*, fr. OE. *pundfald*, which is compounded of **pund*, 'pound', and *fald*, 'fold'. See **pound,** 'enclosure', and **fold,** 'pen'.

ping, n., the sound made by a bullet; intr. v., to make a sound (said of a bullet). — Imitative.

Ping-Pong, n., trade name for table tennis. — Imitative.

Pinguicula, n., a genus of plants, the butterwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pinguiculus*, 'fattish', dimin. of *pinguis*. See **pinguid** and **-cule.**

pinguid, adj., fat, greasy. — L. *pinguis*, 'fat', cogn. with *opī-mus*, 'rich', *pī-nus*, 'pine', *pī-tuīta*, 'slime', fr. I.-E. base **pī̆-*, 'sap, juice'. See **pine,** the tree.

Derivative: *pinguid-ity*, n.

pinion, n., distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing. — ME. *pynyon*, fr. MF. *pignon*, a secondary form of *penon, pennon*, fr. VL. **pinniōnem*, acc. of *pinniō*, fr. L. *pinna*, 'feather, wing'. See **pinna,** 'leaf', and cp. next word.

Derivative: *pinion*, tr. v.

pinion, n., a small cogged wheel which gears with a larger one. — F. *pignon*, 'gable; pinion', fr. VL. **pinniōnem*, acc. of **pinniō*, 'battlement', fr. L. *pinna*, 'battlement, pinnacle'. See **pinna.**

pinite, n., a hydrous potassium-aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Pinit*, from the *Pini* mine in Saxony. The suff. *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pinite, n., a sweet crystalline substance (*chem.*) — Formed fr. L. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and subst. suff. **-ite.**

pink, n., any plant of the genus Dianthus. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pink*, adj., of the color pink, *pink-ish*, adj., *pink-ness*, n., *pink-y*, adj.

pink, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — MDu. *pincke* (Du. *pink*).

pink, tr. v., to stab, pierce. — ME. *pinken*; prob. a nasalized var. of the verb **pick.**

Derivatives: *pink-er*, n., *pink-ing*, n.

pink, n., a young salmon. — Cp. dial. G. *Pinke*.

pinkie, also **pinky,** n., a boat. — Formed fr. **pink,** 'vessel', with suff. **-ie,** resp. **-y.**

Pinkster, also **pingster, pinxter,** n., Whitsuntide (*USA.*) — MDu. *pinxter, pinxteren, pinster* (Du. *pinkster, pinksteren*), fr. Gk. πεντηκοστή (scil. ἡμέρᾱ), 'fiftieth (day)' (prob. through the medium of Goth. *paintēkustē*). See **Pentecost.**

pinna, n., 1) a single leaf (*bot.*); 2) fin (*zool.*); 3) the external ear (*anat.*) — L. *pinna*, 'feather, wing; fin of a fish; battlement, pinnacle', which, according to F. S. Sommer (in Kritische Erläuterungen zur lateinischen Laut- und Formen-

lehre, Heidelberg, 1914, pp. 15 f.), is a dial. var. of *penna*. See **pen,** 'feather'. See also Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, pp. 306-307 s.v. *pinna*.
Derivative: *pinn-al*, adj.

Pinna, n., a genus of marine bivalves (*zool.*) — L. *pinna*, fr. Gk. πίννα, 'a kind of long-shaped bivalve', which is of uncertain origin.

pinnace, n., a kind of light vessel. — MF. *pinasse, pinace* (F. *péniche*), fr. OSp. (= Sp.) *pinaza*, 'pinnace', orig. 'a thing made of pinewood', fr. *pino*, 'pine', fr. L. *pīnus*. See **pine,** the tree.

pinnacle, n., 1) a slender turret; 2) the highest point. — Late L. *pinnāculum*, 'peak, pinnacle', dimin. of L. *pinna*. See **pinna** and **-cle.**
Derivative: *pinnacle*, tr. v.

pinnate, adj., 1) shaped like a feather (*zool.*); 2) having leaflets arranged on either side of a common axis (*bot.*) — L. *pinnātus*, 'feathered, winged', fr. *pinna*, 'feather, wing'. See **pinna,** 'leaf', and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *pinnat-ed*, adj., *pinnate-ly, pinnat-ed-ly*, advs., *pinnat-ion*, n.

pinnati-, combining form meaning 'pinnate'. — Fr. L. *pinnātus*. See prec. word.

pinnatifid, adj., cleft in a pinnate manner (*bot.*) — Compounded of **pinnati-** and L. *-fidus*, from the stem of *findere*, perf. *fidī*, 'to cleave'. See **-fid.**

pinnatiped, adj., having lobes to the toes (*ornithol.*) — Compounded of **pinnati-** and the stem of L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal.**

pinner, n., hairdress with long flaps; pinafore. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. *pin*, 'to fasten with a pin'. See **pin.**

pinni-, combining form meaning *fin* or *feather*. — Fr. L. *pinna*. See **pinna,** 'leaf'.

Pinnigrada, n. pl., another name for *Pinnipedia* (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'moving by means of flippers', fr. L. *pinna*, 'fin', and the stem of *gradior, gradī*, 'to walk', whence also *gradus*, 'step'. See **grade.**

pinnigrade, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

pinniped, adj. and n. — See next word.

Pinnipedia, n. pl., a suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals, the seals and walruses (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having feet serving as fins', fr. L. *pinna*, 'fin', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pinni-** and **pedal.**
Derivative: *pinniped-ian*, adj. and n.

pinnothere, pinnotere, n. — See next word.

Pinnotheres, n., a genus of small crabs (*zool.*) — L. *pin(n)othērēs, pin(n)otērēs*, 'a small crab (found in the shell of the mussel)', compounded of Gk. πίννα. 'a kind of long-shaped bivalve' (see **Pinna**), and τηρεῖν, 'to watch over, take care of, guard', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base *$q^{w}ei$-, *$q^{w}ī$-, 'to respect, consider'. See **penal** and cp. **synteresis.**

pinnula, n., 1) pinnule (*bot.*); 2) barb of a feather (*zool.*) — L. *pinnula*. See next word.

pinnule, n., 1) a small fin (*zool.*); 2) part of a pinnate leaf (*bot.*) — L. *pinnula*, dimin. of *pinna*, 'feather'. See **pinna,** 'leaf', and **-ule.**

pinochle, pinocle, n., a card game resembling bezique. — Of unknown origin.

pinole, n., parched seeds of maize, etc.; an aromatic powder used in making chocolate. — Sp., fr. Nahuatl *pinolli*.

piñon, n., 1) any of various pine trees; 2) their seed. — Sp. *piñón*, 'pine nut, kernel', fr. *piña*, 'pine nut', fr. L. *pīnea*, 'pine nut', prop. fem. of the adj. *pīneus*, 'pertaining to a pine', fr. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree.

pint, n. — ME. *pinte*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pinte*, fr. VL. **pincta*, the same as L. *picta*, fem. pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint'; so called from the painted gauge sign. OProvenç., Sp. and It. *pinta* also derive fr. VL. **pincta*. See **paint** and cp. next word. Cp. also **pintado.**

pinta, n., a tropical chronic skin disease (*med.*) — Amer. Sp., fr. Sp., 'spot, stain, mark', fr. VL. **pincta*. See prec. word.

pintado, n., 1) a large fish of the mackerel family; 2) the guinea fowl. — Port. *pintado*, 'painted', pp. of *pintar*, 'to paint', fr. VL. **pinctus*, corresponding to L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **paint** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **pint.**

pintle, n., a pin. — ME. *pintel*, 'penis, pintle', fr. OE. *pintel*, 'penis', a diminutive form. Cp. LG. *pint*, 'penis', and see dimin. suff. **-le.**

Pinus, n., a genus of trees, the pine (*bot.*) — L. *pīnus*. See **pine,** the tree.

pinxit, v., he (or she) painted it. — L., 3rd sing. perfect of *pingere*, 'to paint'. See **paint.**

pio-, before a vowel **pi-,** combining form meaning 'fat', as in *pioscope*. — Fr. Gk. πίων, 'fat', which is cogn. with L. *pinguis*, 'fat'. See **pinguid.**

piolet, n., ice ax. — F., fr. Piemont. *piolet*, dimin. of *piola*, 'ax', aphetic form of **apiola*, itself dimin. of *apia*, 'ax', which is a Teut. loan word. See **hatchet.**

pioneer, n. — F. *pionnier*, 'foot soldier; pioneer', fr. *pion*, 'foot soldier', fr. OF. *peon*, fr. L. *pedōnem*, acc. of *pedō*, 'foot soldier', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and **-eer** and cp. **pawn,** 'a piece at chess', and **peon.**
Derivative: *pioneer*, tr. and intr. v.

pioscope, n., a variety of lactoscope. — Compounded of **pio-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

pious, adj. — L. *pius*, 'dutiful, pious, devout, tender, kind' (whence *piāre*, 'to appease, propitiate, expiate'); rel. to Umbr. *pihaz* (= L. *piātus*), 'appeased', and perh. also to L. *pū-rus*, 'pure, clean'. See **pure** and cp. **piety, pity, expiate impiety.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *pious-ly*, adv., *pious-ness*, n.

pip, n., a disease of fowls. — ME. *pippe*, fr. MDu. *pippe* (Du. *pip*), fr. VL **pittīta*, **pīpīta*, for L. *pītuīta*, 'phlegm, the pip in fowls'. G. *Pips* and F. *pépie* are of the same origin. See **pituitary.**

pip, n., seed of apple, pear, etc. — Abbreviation of **pippin.**

Derivative: *pipp-y*, adj.

pip, n., a spot on cards, dice, etc. — Earlier *peep*, of uncertain origin.

pip, intr. v., to chirp or peep, as a chick; tr. v. to break through (the shell of the egg). — A var. of **peep.**

pipal, peepul, n., the bo tree. — Hind. *pīpal*, fr. OI. *pippalī*, 'berry of the pipal tree', later 'peppercorn', whence also L. *piper*, 'pepper'. See **pepper.**

pipe, n. — ME., fr. OE. *pīpe*, 'tube, pipe (musical instrument)', fr. VL. **pīpa*, 'a tube-shaped musical instrument', back formation fr. L. *pīpāre*, 'to peep, pip, chirp', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. and Sp. *pipa*, F. *pipe*, OHG. *pfīfa* (whence MHG. *pfīfe*, G. *Pfeife*), Du. *pijp*, OS., ON. *pīpa*, Swed. *pipa*, Dan. *pibe*, which all derive from VL. **pīpa*. Cp. **fife, peep,** 'to chirp', **pibroch, pigeon, pimp, pip,** 'to peep'.
Derivatives: *pipe*, v. (q.v.), *pipe-ful, pipe-less, pipe-like*, adjs.

pipe, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *pipen*, fr. OE. *pīpan*, 'to play on a pipe', fr. *pīpe*; partly fr. **pipe,** n.
Derivatives: *pip-ed*, adj., *pip-er*, n., *pip-ing*, adj. and n., *pip-ing-ly*, adv., *pip-ing-ness*, n.

Piper, n., a genus of plants, the true pepper (*bot.*) — L. *piper*, 'pepper'. See **pepper.**

Piperaceae, n. pl., the pepper family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

piperaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

piperazine, also **piperazi,** n., a crystalline substance (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **piper(idine), az(ote)** and chem. suff. **-ine.**

piperidine, also **piperidin,** n., a liquid alkaloid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **piper(ine)** and suff. *-idine* (prop. the compound of the suffixes *-ide* and *-ine*, both frequently used in chemistry).

piperine, also **piperin,** n., a crystalline alkaloid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *piper*, 'pepper'. See **pepper.**

piperylene, n., an oily unsaturated hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **piper(idine)** and **-ylene.**

pipette, n., a small pipe or tube. — F., dimin. of *pipe*. See **pipe,** n., and **-ette.**
Derivative: *pipette* tr.v.

pipistrel, pipistrelle, n., a very small species of bat. — F. *pipistrelle*, fr. It. *pipistrello*, corruption of OIt. *vispistrello, vipistrello*, which was formed through metathesis fr. L. *vespertiliō*, 'bat'. See **Vespertilio.**

pipit, n., one of various small singing birds of the genus *Anthus* (*ornithol.*) — Of imitative origin.

pipkin, n., a small earthenware jar. — Prob. a dimin. formed fr. **pipe,** in the sense of 'cask'. For the ending see suff. **-kin.**

pippin, n., any of numerous varieties of apple. — ME. *pipin*, 'kernel, seed', fr. OF. *pepin* (F. *pépin*), 'pip (of an apple)', which is of imitative origin. Cp. It. *pippolo*, Sp. *pepita*, 'seed, kernel', which are also imitative. Cp. also **pip,** 'seed'.

piquancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

piquant, adj. — F., pres. part. of *piquer*, 'to prick'. See **pique,** 'to nettle', and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *piquant-ly*, adv., *piquant-ness*, n.

pique, tr. and intr. v., to nettle. — F. *piquer*, 'to prick, sting'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point'.
Derivative: *pique*, n.

piqué, n., in piquet, scoring of 30 points by one player before the other player scores at all. — F. *pic*, 'pick, pickaxe; pique'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point', and cp. **piquet, repique.**
Derivative: *pique*, tr. v., to score a pique against.

piqué, n., cotton fabric. — F., prop. pp. of *piquer*, 'to prick'. See **pique,** 'to nettle'.

piquet, n., a card game. — F., dimin. of *pic*, fr. *faire pic*, a term used in the game of *piquet*, fr. *pic*, 'pick, pickaxe; pique'. See **pike,** 'a sharp point', and **-et.**

piracy, n. — ML. *pīrātīa*, fr. Gk. πειρατεία, 'piracy', fr. πειρατής. See **pirate** and **-cy.**

piragua, n., a canoe made from the hollowed trunk of a tree. — Sp. See **pirogue.**

piranha, n., a caribe (*ichthyol.*) — Port., fr. Tupi *piranha*.

pirate, n. — L. *pīrāta*, fr. Gk. πειρατής, 'pirate, corsair', fr. πειρᾶν, 'to attempt, attack', fr. πεῖρα, 'trial, attempt, experience', which is cogn. with L. *perītus*, 'experienced', *perīculum*, 'trial, experiment, risk, danger'. See **peril** and cp. **empiric, experience.**
Derivatives: *pirate*, intr. and tr. v., *piratical* (q.v.)

piratical, adj., also **piratic.** — L. *pīrāticus*, 'pertaining to pirates', fr. Gk. πειρατικός, fr. πειρατής. See prec. word and **-ical.**
Derivative: *piratical-ly*, adv.

pirn, n., bobbin, spool, reed. — ME. *pyrne*, of uncertain origin.

pirogue, also **piroque,** n., a canoe made from the hollowed trunk of a tree. — F., fr. Sp. *piragua*, a word of Caribbean origin. Cp. **piragua.**

pirouette, n., a whirling about on tiptoe in dancing. — F., 'spinning top, pirouette', prob. a blend of It. *piruolo*, 'peg top', and F. *girouette*, 'weathercock'.

pirouette, intr. v., to whirl about on tiptoe. — F. *pirouetter*, fr. *pirouette*. See **pirouette,** n.
Derivatives: *pirouett-er*, n., *pirouett-ist*, n.

pirssonite, n., a hydrous calcium sodium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Louis Valentine *Pirsson* (1860-1919). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pis aller, last resource. — F., lit. 'to go worse', fr. *pis*, 'worse' (fr. L. *pejus*, neut. of *pejor*, 'worse'), and *aller*, 'to go'. See **pejorative** and **alley.**

pisanite, n., a hydrous iron copper sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist and mineralogist Félix *Pisani* (1831-1920), who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

piscary, n., the right of fishing (*law*). — ML. *piscāria*, prop. neut. pl. of the L. adj. *piscārius*, 'pertaining to fishing', fr. *piscis*, 'fish'. See **Pisces** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

piscatology, n., the science of fishing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *piscātus*, pp. of *piscārī*, 'to fish', fr. *piscis*, 'fish', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Pisces** and **-logy.**

piscator, n., a fisherman. — L. *piscātor*, fr. *piscātus*, pp. of *piscārī*, 'to fish'. See next word.

piscatory, adj., pertaining to fishing. — L. *piscātōrius*, 'of fishermen', fr. *piscātor*, 'fisherman', fr. *piscātus*, pp. of *piscārī*, 'to fish', fr. *piscis*, 'fish'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *piscatory*, n., *piscatori-al*, adj.

Pisces, n. pl., the twelfth sign of the zodiac. — L., pl. of *piscis*, 'fish', cogn. with Goth. *fisks*, OHG., OE. *fisc*, 'fish'. See **fish,** 'an aquatic animal', and cp. words there referred to.

pisci-, combining form meaning fish. — L. *pisci-*, fr. *piscis*, 'fish'. See prec. word.

pisciculture, n., fish culture. — Compounded of **pisci-** and L. *cultūra*, 'culture'. See **culture.**
Derivatives: *piscicultur-al*, adj., *piscicultur-al-ly*, adv., *piscicultur-ist*, n.

piscina, n., 1) fish pond; 2) stone basin in the wall of a church. — L. *piscīna*, 'fishpond, pond for bathing, cistern, tank, reservoir', fr. *piscis*, 'fish'. See **Pisces** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).
Derivative: *piscin-al*, adj.

piscine, n., bathing pool. — See prec. word.

piscine, adj., pertaining to fish. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) fr. L. *piscis*, 'fish'. See **Pisces.**

piscivorous, adj., fish-eating. — Compounded of **pisci-** and L. *-vorus*, 'devouring'. See **-vorous.**

pisé, n., puddled clay. — F., pp. of *piser*, 'to pound', fr. L. *pinsere*, 'to beat, pound, crush', whence *pistillum*, 'pestle'. See **pestle.**

Pisgah, n., name of a mountain in Moab, from which Moses saw the Promised Land. — Heb. *Pisgā^h*, lit. 'cleft'. Cp. the phrase *Pisgah sight* (in allusion to Deut 3 : 27).

pish, interj., v. and n. — Imitative.

pishogue, n., witchcraft, sorcery. — Ir. *piseog*, 'sorcery'.

pish-pash, n., rice soup containing small pieces of meat (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Pers. *pish-pash*, 'broken to pieces', fr. *pashidan*, 'to break to pieces'.

Pisidium, n., a genus of freshwater bivalves (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *pisum*, 'pea'. See **pease** and **-idium.**

pisiform, adj., shaped like a pea. — Compounded of L. *pisum*, 'pea' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **pease** and **form,** n., and cp. **Pisum.**

pismire, n., ant. — ME. *pissemire*, *pissemyre*, lit. 'ejecting a urinelike fluid', fr. *pisse*, 'urine' (see **piss**), and *mire*, *myre*, 'ant', which is rel. to ON. *maurr*, Norw. *maur*, OSwed. *mȳr*, *mȳra*, Swed. *myra*, Dan., Norw. *myre*, MDu. *miere*, Du. *mier*, Crimean Goth. *miera*, 'ant', and cogn. with Gk. μύρμηξ, L. *formīca*, 'ant'. See **formic** and cp. words there referred to.

pisolite, n., a limestone composed of globules shaped like peas (*petrogr.*) — Lit. 'peastone', fr. Gk. πίσος, 'pea' and λίθος, 'stone'. See **pease** and **-lite.**

piss, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *pissen*, fr. OF. *pissier* (F. *pisser*), of imitative origin.

pistachio, n. — It. *pistacchio* (whence also F. *pistache*, Sp. *pistacho*), fr. L. *pistācium*, fr. Gk. πιστάκιον, 'pistachio nut', fr. πιστάκη, 'pistachio tree', fr. Pers. *pistah*, 'pistachio nut'. Cp. **fustic.**

pistareen, n., an old Spanish coin. — Prob. derived fr. Sp. *peseta*. See **peseta.**

Pistia, n., a genus of plants of the arum family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πιστός, 'liquid', rel. to πιπίσκειν, 'to give to drink', which is formed with reduplication fr. πῖνειν, 'to drink', fr. I.-E. base **pi-*, **pō(i)-*, 'to drink', whence also L. *pōtāre*, 'to drink', *pōtiō*, 'a draft, drink'. See **potion.**

pistil, n., ovary of a seed plant (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *pistillum*, 'pestle' (see **pestle**); so called in allusion to its shape.
Derivatives: *pistill-ar*, *pistill-ary*, *pistill-ate*, *pistill-ine*, adjs.

pistilli-, combining form denoting *the pistil.* — Fr. L. *pistillum*. See **pistil.**

pistilliferous, adj., containing a pistil. — Compounded of **pistilli-** and **-ferous.**

pistol, n. — MF. (= F.) *pistole* (whence the dimin. *pistolet*), 'pistol', fr. G. *Pistole*, fr. Czech *píšťal*, 'tube, pipe', formerly also 'fire-arm', derived fr. *pisk*, whistle', which is of imitative origin. For another weapon of Czech origin cp. *howitzer.*
Derivative: *pistol*, tr. v.

pistole, n., 1) a former Spanish gold coin; 2) any of various former European gold coins. — F., fr. It. *piastola*, dimin. of *piastra*, 'plate or leaf of metal', fr. L. *plastrum*. See **plaster,** n., and cp. **piaster.**

pistoleer, pistolier, n. — F. *pistolier*, fr. *pistole*, 'pistol'. See **pistol** and **-eer,** resp. **-ier.**

pistolet, n., any of various former European gold coins. — F., dimin. of *pistole*. See **pistole.**

pistolgram, n., an instantaneous photograph. — Compounded of **pistol** and **-gram.**

pistolgraph, n., an apparatus for taking instantaneous photographs. — A hybrid coined fr. **pistol** and **-graph.**

pistology, n., the study of faith. — Compounded of Gk. πίστις, 'faith', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Gk. πίστις stands for *πίθ-τις, from the stem of πείθειν, 'to persuade', fr. I.-E. base **bheidh-*, **bhidh-*, whence also L. *fīdere*, 'to trust, confide in'. See **bid** and cp. **fidelity.** For the second element see **-logy.**

piston, n. — F., fr. MF., 'a large pestle', fr. OI. (= It.) *pistone*, 'a piston', a var. of *pestone*, 'a pestle', fr. *pistare*, a var. of *pestare*, 'to pound', fr. Late L. *pistāre*, freq. of L. *pīnsere* (pp. *pistus*), 'to beat, pound'. See **pestle** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-oon.**

pistrix, n., a sea monster (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L. *pistrīx*, alteration of *pristis*, fr. Gk. πρίστις, πρῖστις, 'a shark, whale, sea monster', lit. 'sawyer', fr. πρῖειν 'to saw', whence also πρῖσμα, 'something sawn off'. See **prism.** The change of *pristis* to *pistrīx* (lit. 'a female baker') is due to folk etymology.

Pisum, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — L. *pisum*, 'pea'. See **pease** and cp. **Pisidium.**

pit, n., cavity. — ME. *pyt*, *pit*, *put*, fr. OE. *pytt*, 'pit, grave, pond', which—together with OS. *putti*, ON. *pyttr*, Du. *put*, OHG. *p(f)uzza*, *p(f)uzzi* (MHG., G. *pfütze*), 'pool, puddle', and It. *pozza*, 'pool, puddle'—is borrowed fr. L. *puteus*, 'well, pit'. OF. *puiz* (whence F. *puits*), 'well, hole', derives fr. Frankish **putti*, which itself is a loan word fr. L. *puteus*. See **puteal.**
Derivatives: *pit*, tr. v., *pitt-er*, n., *pitt-ing*, n.

pita, n., the fiber of the century plant; agave. — Sp., of Quechua origin.

pit-a-pat, adv., palpitatingly; n., the sound of something going pit-a-pat; intr. v., to go pit-a-pat. — Of imitative origin.

pitarrah, n., a basket or coffer used to carry the clothes of a person traveling by palankin (*India*). — Hind. *piṭārā*, *peṭārā*, fr. OI. *piṭakaḥ*, 'basket', fr. *piṭaḥ*, *piṭam*, 'basket', which is rel. to Pali *piṭaka-*, *peṭikā-*, *peṭṭālaḥ*, 'basket', *peḷā*, *peḷikā*, 'a large basket', Singhalese *peḷawa*, *peṭṭiyā*, 'basket'; prob. of non-Aryan origin.

pitch, n., a resinous substance. — ME. *pich*, fr. OE. *pic*, fr. L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch', which is cogn. with Gk. πίσσα (for *πίκια), Lith. *pìkis*, OSlav. *píklŭ*, 'pitch', fr. I.-E. base **pī-*, 'sap, juice', whence also L. *pīnus*, 'pine', *pītuīta*, 'slime, phlegm, viscous moisture'. See **fat,** adj., and cp. **pine,** the tree, **pituitary.** Cp. also **pay,** 'to coat with pitch', **petechia, picamar, Picea, pittacal, pizza.**
Derivatives: *pitch-y*, adj., *pitch-i-ness*, n.

pitch, v., to set up; to throw. — ME. *pichen*, *picchen*, prob. rel. to **pick,** 'to pierce', **pike,** 'a sharp point' (qq.v.)
Derivatives: *pitch*, n., *pitch-ed*, adj., *pitch-er*, n., *pitch-ing*, n.

pitch, tr. v., to cover with pitch. — ME. *pichen*, fr. OE. *pician*, fr. *pic*, 'pitch'. See **pitch,** n.
Derivative: *pitch-er*, n.

pitchblende, n. (*mineral.*) — Loan translation of G. *Pechblende*. See **pitch,** 'resinous substance', and **blende.**

pitcher, n. — ME. *picher*, fr. OF. *pichier*, fr. VL. **pīccārium*, a var. of *bīcārium*, fr. Gk. βῖκος, 'earthen wine vessel'. See **beaker.**
Derivatives: *pitcher-ed*, *pitcher-ful*, adjs.

pitchfork, n. — Fr. earlier *pickfork*, a compound of **pick,** 'a pointed instrument', and **fork**; influenced in form by an association with **pitch,** 'to throw'.
Derivative: *pitchfork*, tr. v.

pitchstone, n. — Loan translation of G. *Pechstein.* See **pitch,** 'resinous substance', and **stone.**

piteous, adj. — ME. *pitous*, fr. OF. *pitos* (F. *piteux*), fr. VL. *pietōsus*, 'dutiful', fr. L. *pietās*. See **piety** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *piteous-ly*, adv., *piteous-ness*, n.

pith, n. — ME. *pithe*, *pith*, fr. OE. *piþa*, 'pith', rel. to MDu. *pitte*, Du. *pit*.
Derivatives: *pith*, tr. v., to kill by piercing the spinal cord, *pith-less*, adj., *pith-y*, adj., *pith-i-ly*, adv., *pith-i-ness*, n.

pithecanthrope, n. — See next word.

Pithecanthropus, n., a genus of extinct primates (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'monkey man', coined by Dr. Eugène Dubois (1858-1941), physician of the Dutch army in Java, fr. Gk. πίθηκος, 'ape, monkey', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. For the first element see **pitheco-** and cp. the second element in **Cercopithecus.** For the second element see **anthropo-.**
Derivative: *pithecanthrop-ic*, adj.

pitheco-, before a vowel **pithec-,** pertaining to an ape or monkey. — Gk. πιθηκο-, πιθηκ-, fr. πίθηκος, 'ape, monkey', which—like the related πίθων, 'little ape'—is of uncertain etymology.

pithecoid, adj., resembling an ape. — Compounded of Gk. πίθηκος, 'ape, monkey', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

pithecology, n., the study of apes. — Compounded of **pitheco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic').
Derivative: *pithecolog-ic-al*, adj.

pithos, n., a large earthen winejar (*Greek archeol.*) — Gk. πίθος, which is dissimilated fr. *φίθος and is cogn. with L. *fidēlia*, 'clay vessel' (orig. 'anything tied up together'), *fiscus*, 'woven basket, purse; treasury'. See **fisc.**

pitiable, adj. — ME. *piteable*, fr. OF. *piteable* (F. *pitoyable*), fr. *pite* (F. *pitié*). See **pity** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *pitiable-ness*, n., *pitiabl-y*, adv.

piton, n., a peak. — F., 'peak of a mountain; eyebolt'. Cp. Sp. *pitón*, 'protuberance, prominence'.

pittacal, n., eupittonic acid (*chem.*) — G. *Pittacal*, *Pittakal*, coined by the German natural philosopher and industrialist Baron Karl von Reichenbach (1788-1869) in 1835 fr. Gk. πίττα, πίσσα, 'pitch', and καλός, 'beautiful'. The first element is cogn. with L. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch'; see **pitch,** 'resinous substance'. For the second element see **calo-,** for the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

pittance, n., a dole. — ME. *pitance*, fr. OF. *pitance*, 'pity' (whence F. *pitance*, 'allowance of food, pious dole'), formed, with change of suffix, fr. OF. *pitie* (F. *pitié*). See **piety, pity,** and **-ance.**

pittite, n., an auditor in the pit of a theater (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **pit** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

pituitary, adj., 1) pertaining to or secreting mucus; 2) of the pituitary gland. — L. *pītuītārius*,

'pertaining to phlegm', fr. *pītuīta*, 'slime; viscous moisture, phlegm', fr. I.-E. base **pǐ-*, 'sap, juice', whence also L. *pīnus*, 'pine'. See **pine,** the tree, and cp. **Hypopitys.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *pituitary*, n.

pituitous, adj., pituitary. — L. *pītuītōsus*, 'full of phlegm, pituitous', fr. *pītuīta*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivative: *pituitous-ness*, n.

pity, n. — ME. *pite*, fr. OF. *pite, pitet* (F. *pitié*), fr. L. *pietātem*, acc. of *pietās*. See **piety** and cp. **piteous.**

Derivatives: *pity*, tr. and intr. v., *piti-ful*, adj., *piti-ful-ly*, adv., *piti-ful-ness*, n., *piti-less*, adj., *piti-less-ly*, adv., *piti-less-ness*, n., *pity-ing*, adj., *pity-ing-ly*, adv.

pityriasis, n., a skin disease (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πιτῡρίασις, 'scurf, dandruff', lit. 'bran-like eruption of the skin', fr. πίτῡρον, 'bran', which is cogn. with MIr. *caith*, 'dandruff'. For the ending see suff. **-iasis.**

più, adv., more (used in musical terms). — It., fr. L. *plus*, 'more'. See **plus.**

Pius, masc. PN. — L. *pius*, 'dutiful, pious'. See **pious.**

pivot, n., a point or pin, etc., on which something turns. — F. *pivot*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pivot-al*, adj., *pivot-al-ly*, adv., *pivot-er*, n.

pivot, intr. v., to turn about on a pivot; tr. v., to cause to pivot. — F. *pivoter*, fr. *pivot*. See **pivot,** n.

pixie, n. — A var. of **pyxie.**

pixy, pixie, n., fairy, elf. — Fr. earlier *pisky*, which is rel. to Swed. *pysk*, 'a little fairy'; of uncertain origin.

pixy, n. — A var. of **pyxie.**

piyyut, also spelled **piyut,** n., a religious poem added to the liturgy of the Jewish festivals and special Sabbaths. — Talmudic Heb. *piyyūṭ*, 'poem, hymn', in Medieval Heb. 'liturgic poem, liturgic poetry', verbal noun of *piyyēṭ*, 'he wrote poetry', in Medieval Heb. 'he wrote liturgic poetry', which is prob. a back formation fr. *payyeṭān*, 'poet'. See **payyetan.**

pizza, also **pizza pie,** pie made of thinly rolled bread dough. — It. *pizza*, prob. fr. VL. **picea* (*placenta*), lit. 'pitchlike cake', which seems to be a loan translation of MGk. πίττα, 'cake, pie', fr. Gk. πίττα, 'pitch'. VL. **picea* is prop. fem. of the L. adj. *piceus*, 'of pitch', fr. *pix*, gen. *picis*, 'pitch'. See **pitch,** 'resinous substance'.

pizzicato, adv., adj. and n., direction to performers on stringed instruments to pluck the strings with the fingers instead of with the bow (*music*). — It., 'plucked, twitched', pp. of *pizzicare*, 'to pluck, twitch', fr. *pizzare*, 'to sting, prick', fr. *pizzo*, 'point, edge', which is prob. of imitative origin.

pizzle, n., penis of an animal, esp. of a bull. — Cp. Du. *pees*, 'sinew, string, pizzle'.

placability, n. — L. *plācābilitās*, 'placable disposition', fr. *plācābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

placable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *placable*, fr. L. *plācābilis*, 'easily appeased, placable', fr. *plācāre*, 'to appease'. See **placate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *placable-ness*, n., *placabl-y*, adv.

placard, n. — ME. *placquart*, fr. OF. (= F.) *placard*, fr. *plaquier* (F. *plaquer*), 'to lay on, plaster', fr. MDu. *placken*, 'to patch (a garment), to plaster', which is related to MHG. *placke*, G. *Placken*, 'spot, patch'. See **black** and cp. **plaque.**

Derivatives: *placard*, tr. v., *placard-er*, n.

placate, tr. v., to appease. — L. *plācātus*, pp. of *plācāre*, 'to appease', which is rel. to *placēre*, 'to please', *placidus*, 'peaceful, quiet'. See **please** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *placat-er*, n., *placat-ing-ly*, adv., *placation* (q.v.), *placatory* (q.v.)

placation, n. — L. *plācātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an appeasing', fr. *plācātus*, pp. of *plācāre*. See **placate** and **-ion.**

placatory, adj. — L. *plācātōrius*, 'pertaining to appeasing', fr. *plācātus*, pp. of *plācāre*. See **placate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

place, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. VL. **plattea* (whence also It. *piazza*, OProvenç. *plasa*, Catal. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Port. *praça*), fr. L. *platēa*, 'open space, street', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα (ὁδός), 'street', lit. 'broad way', fem. of πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad', which is cogn. with OI. *práthati*, 'spreads out', *pṛthúḥ*, 'broad, wide, spacious', Avestic *$p^{ə}r^{ə}$push*, of s.m., Arm. *lain*, 'broad', L. *planta*, 'sole of the foot', OSlav. *plesno*, of s.m., Lith. *platùs*, 'broad', *pletoti*, 'to spread out', *plotyti*, 'to fold', MDu. *vlade*, Du. *vla*, *vlade*, 'cake', OHG. *flado*, 'offering cake', MHG. *vlade*, 'flat cake, honeycomb'. G. *Fladen*, 'flat cake', Swed., Norw. *flundra*, MHG. *vluoder*, G. *Flunder*, 'flounder', OIr. *lethan*, Co. *ledan*, 'broad'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **plāt-*, **plēt-*, **plet-*, **plōt-*, 'spread out, broad, flat'. Cp. **piazza** and **plaza,** which are doublets of *place*. Cp. also **flat,** 'level', **flat,** 'floor', **flawn,** 'a kind of pie', **flounder,** 'a fish', **placer, placeta, plaice, plantain,** 'plant of the genus Plantago', **plane,** the tree, **plant, plantar, plat,** 'piece of ground', **plat,** 'course of meal', **plateasm, plateau, plate, platinum, Platon, platter, platy-, plot,** 'piece of ground', and the first element in **Plattdeutsch.**

Derivatives: *place*, tr. v., *place-ment*, n., *plac-er*, n.

placebo, n., 1) the opening word of the antiphon in verspers for the dead (*R.C.Ch.*): 2) a medicine given merely *to please* a patient. — ME., fr. L. *placēbō*, 'I shall please', 1st pers. sing. fut. of *placēre*, 'to please' (see **please**); so called from *placēbō*, the initial word in the text of the Vulgate, Ps. 114:9.

placenta, n., a vascular organ on the wall of the uterus with which the embryo is connected by the umbilical cord (*anat.*) — L., 'cake', fr. Gk. πλακόεντα, acc. of πλακόεις, 'flat cake', which is rel. to πλάξ, 'anything flat' (see **plank**); prob. influenced in form by L. *placēre*, 'to please'. In its anatomical sense the word *placenta* was first used by Realdo Colombo, Italian anatomist of the 16th century. Cp. the second element in **leucoplakia.**

Derivatives: *placent-al*, adj., *placent-ary*, adj., *placent-ate*, adj., *placent-ation*, n.

Placentalia, n. pl., name of a division of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of Late L. *placentālis*, fr. L. *placenta*. See prec. word.

placentitis, n., inflammation of the placenta (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **placenta** with suff. **-itis.**

placer, n., one who places. — Formed fr. **place** with agential suff. **-er.**

placer, n., a glacial deposit containing valuable minerals, as gold and platinum. — Am. Sp. *placer*, fr. Sp. *plaza*, 'place', fr. L. *platēa*, 'street, open space', fr. Gk. πλατεῖα. See **place.**

placet, n., a vote expressed by the word '*placet*'. — L. *placet*, 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. indicat. of *placēre*, 'to please'. See **please** and cp. words there referred to.

placeta, n., a small garden by the side of a building — Sp., 'small square', dimin. of *plaza*, 'square', fr. L. *platēa*, 'street, open space'. See **place.**

placid, adj. — L. *placidus*, 'peaceful, placid, gentle, quiet', fr. *placēre*, 'to please'. See **please** and **-id.**

Derivatives: *placid-ly*, adv., *placid-ness*, n.

placidity, n. — L. *placiditās*, 'mildness, placidity', fr. *placidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

plack, n., a small coin formerly current in Scotland. — Flemish *placke*, *plecke*, 'a small coin', prop. 'something flat'. See **plaque** and cp. **placard.**

placket, n., pocket in a woman's skirt; a petticoat. — Possibly a var. of **placard.**

placoid, adj. and n., platelike. — Compounded of Gk. πλάξ, gen. πλακός, 'level surface, plate' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **plank** and **-oid.**

plafond, n. — F., 'ceiling', fr. MF. *platfond*, lit. 'flat bottom'. F. *plat* derives fr. VL. **plattus*, fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat'; see **platy-**. F. *fond* comes fr. L. *fundus*, 'bottom, basis'; see **fund** and cp. **fond,** 'foundation'.

plagal, adj., having its keynote in the middle of its compass (*music*). — ML. *plagālis*, fr. *plaga*, 'plagal mode', back formation fr. *plagius*, 'plagal', fr. MGk. πλάγιος, 'plagal', fr. Gk. πλάγιος, 'placed sideways, oblique, slanting', fr. πλάγος, 'side', fr. I.-E. **p(e)lāg-*, 'flat, spread out', whence also Gk. πέλαγος, 'the open sea', L. *plaga*, 'a hunting net'. I.-E. **p(e)lāg-* is an enlargement of base **p(e)lā-* whence L. *plānus*, 'level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **pelagic, Pelasgic, plagiary, plagio-.** Cp. also **flake,** 'a thin flat piece', **flake,** 'rack for storing goods', **fleck, fluke,** 'flatfish'.

plagi-, form of **plagio-** before a vowel.

plagiary, n. — L. *plagiārius*, 'plunderer, oppressor, kidnapper; a literary thief', fr. *plagium*, 'kidnapping', fr. *plaga*, 'a hunting-net'. See prec. word and **-ary.**

Derivatives: *plagiar-ism*, n., *plagiar-ist*, n., *plagiar-ist-ic*, adj., *plagiar-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *plagiar-iz-ation*, n., *plagiar-iz-er*, n.

plagio-, before a vowel **plagi-,** combining form meaning 'oblique, slanting'. — Gk. πλαγιο-, πλαγι-, fr. πλάγιος, 'oblique, slanting'. See **plagal.**

plagioclase, n., triclinic feldspar (*mineral.*) — G. *Plagioclas*, coined by the German mineralogist Johann August Friedrich Breithaupt (1791-1873) in 1847 fr. Gk. πλάγιος, 'oblique, slanting' (see **plagal-**), and κλάσις, 'a breaking', fr. κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to.

plagioclastic, adj. — Compounded of **plagio-** and Gk. κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break'. See **clastic** and cp. prec. word.

plague, n. — ME. *plage*, fr. MF. *plague*, fr. L. *plāga*, 'stroke, blow, wound, pestilence', fr. I.-E. base **plāq-*, **plāg-*, 'to strike', whence also Gk. πλήσσειν, πληγνύναι, 'to strike', πληγή, Dor. πλᾱγᾱ́, 'stroke, blow', L. *plangere*, 'to strike, to beat the breast', 'to lament loudly' (orig. 'to lament while beating the breast'), OE. *flōcan*, 'to strike, beat', Goth., OS. *flōkan*, 'to bewail', OHG. *fluohhan, fluohhōn*, MHG. *vluochen*, G. *fluchen*, OFris. *flōka*, Du. *vloeken*, 'to curse' (orig. 'to lament while beating the breast'). — According to some philologists L. *plāga* is a loan word fr. Dor. πλᾱγᾱ́. — It. *piaga*, F. *plaie*, 'wound, sore, plague', Sp. *plaga*, 'plague, scourge, calamity', *llaga*, 'wound, sore', OIr. *plag* (gen. *plaige*), 'plague, pestilence', derive fr. L. *plāga*. Cp. **plain,** 'to mourn', **plaint, plangent, plankton, plectrum, Plegadis, plessor, plexor, Aplectrum, apoplexy, complain, monoplegia, dyplegia, paraplegia, Symplegades.** Cp. also **flaw,** 'gust of wind'.

Derivatives: *plague*, tr. v., *plagu-ed*, adj., *plagu-er*, n., *plague-some*, adj., *plagu-y*, adj.

plaice, n., a European edible flatfish. — ME. *plais, plaice*, fr. OF. *plaïse, plaīz* (F. *plie*), fr. Late L. *platessa*, 'plaice, flatfish', which prob. derives fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat'. See **place.**

plaid, n. — Gael. *plaid*, 'blanket', prob. contracted fr. *peallaid*, 'sheep skin', fr. *peall*, 'skin', fr. L. *pellis*, 'skin, hide'. See **fell,** 'hide', and cp. **pillion.**

plain, adj., flat; clear, distinct. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *plain*, fr. L. *plānus*, 'even, level, flat, clear, distinct', fr. I.-E. base **p(e)lā-*, 'broad, flat, spread out', whence also Lith. *plónas*, 'thin', Lett. *pláns*, 'flat, thin', OPruss. *plonis*, 'threshing floor', Gk. πέλανος, 'sacrificial cake'. Hitt. *palḫi*, 'broad'. Cp. **plain,** 'level country', **plane,** 'even, level', **plane,** the tree, **plane,** 'tool for smoothing', **piano, llano, esplanade, explain, ex-**

planation; cp. also **Pole.** Cp. I.-E. base **plā-ro* [= *-r*-enlargement of base **p(e)lā-*], which appears in OIr. *lār* (gen. *lair*), 'ground, floor', OE. *flōr*, 'floor', MHG. *vluor*, G. *Flur*, 'meadow, plain'; see **floor.** For a dental enlargement of base **p(e)la-* see **field.** Two other enlargements of base **p(e)lā-* are **p(e)lāg-* and **p(e)lāq-*. The former appears in Gk. πλάγος, 'side', πλάγιος, 'placed sideways, oblique, slanting', πέλαγος, 'the open sea'; cp. **flake,** 'a thin flat piece', **flake,** 'rack for storing goods', **flask,** 'plate of the trail of a gun carriage', **flaw,** 'crack', **flay, fleck.** For derivatives of base **p(e)lāq-* see **please.**

plain, n., level country. — ME. *plein, playn,* fr. OF. *plain,* fr. L. *plānum,* 'level ground, plain', prop, neut. of the adj. *plānus,* 'level, flat', used as a noun. See **plain,** adj. F. *plaine,* 'level country, plain', is formed fr. the fem. of the adj. *plain,* 'even, level' (fr. L. *plānus*).

plain, intr. v., to complain, lament. — ME. *pleinen, playnen,* fr. OF. (= F.) *plaindre,* 'to mourn', fr. L. *plangere,* 'to strike, to beat the breast', 'to lament loudly' (orig. 'to lament while beating the breast'). See **plague** and cp. esp. **plaint.** Cp. also **plangorous.**

plain chant, plain song. — F. See **plain song.**

plain song, ancient system of church music. — Loan translation of F. *plain chant,* 'plain song', compounded of *plain,* 'even', and *chant,* 'song'. See **plain,** adj., and **chant,** n., and cp. **plain chant.**

plaint, n. — ME., fr. OF. *plaint,* fr. L. *planctus,* 'lamentation', fr. *planctus,* pp. of *plangere,* 'to strike, to beat the breast; to lament loudly'. See **plain,** 'to complain'.

plaintiff, n. — ME. *plaintif,* fr. OF. (= F.) *plaintif,* n., fr. *plaintif,* adj., 'complaining'. See next word.

plaintive, adj. — ME. *plaintif,* fr. OF. *plaintif* (fem. *plaintive*), 'complaining', fr. *plainte,* 'complaint', fr. *plaint,* 'complaint, lamentation'. See **plaint** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *plaintive-ly,* adv., *plaintive-ness,* n.

plait, n. — ME. *pleyt, playt,* fr. OF. *ploit,* 'fold', fr. earlier *pleit,* fr. VL. **plictum,* fr. L. *plicitum,* neut. pp. of *plicāre,* 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **plat,** 'braid', and **pleat** and **plight,** 'condition', which are doublets of *plait.*

Derivatives: *plait,* tr. v., *plait-ed,* adj., *plait-er,* n., *plait-ing,* n.

plan, n. — F., 'sketch of a district; scheme, project, design', which is prob. a blend of *plan,* 'plane' (fr. L. *plānum,* 'level ground'), and earlier F. *plant,* 'the act of planting', whence 'something planted', which is a back formation fr. *planter,* 'to plant'. See **plane,** 'flat surface', and **plant,** n.

Derivatives: *plan,* adj., tr. and intr. v., *plan-less,* adj., *plan-less-ly,* adv., *plan-less-ness,* n., *plann-ed,* adj., *plann-er,* n., *plann-ing,* n.

planar, adj., pertaining to a plane or flat. — Late L. *plānāris,* 'level, flat', fr. L. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ar.**

planarian, n., any of the flat, wormlike animals of the class Turbellaria (*zool.*) — Late L. *plānārius,* 'level, flat', fr. *plānāris,* of s.m., fr. L. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** 'flat', and **-arian.**

planch, also **planche,** n., a plank floor — (*dial.* E.) — ME. *plaunche,* fr. OF. (= F.) *planche,* 'plank', fr. L. *planca,* 'board, slab, plank'. See **plank.**

planchet, n., a metal disk out of which a coin is made. — F. *planchette.* See next word.

planchette, n., a small board. — F., dimin. of *planche.* See **planch** and **-ette.**

plancier, n., the underside of a cornice. — OF. *planchier, plancher,* 'planking' [whence F. *plancher,* '(boarded) floor'], fr. *planche,* 'board, plank'. See **plank** and cp. **planch.**

plane, n., plane tree. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *plane,* fr. L. *platanus,* fr. Gk. πλάτανος, 'plane tree', prop. 'tree with large leaves', fr. πλατύς, 'wide, broad'. See **place** and cp. **platan, Platanus.**

plane, tr. v., to make smooth. — ME. *planen,* fr. OF. (= F.), *planen,* 'to make smooth, make even', fr. Late L. *plānāre,* 'to level, make flat', fr. L. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj.

plane, n., tool for smoothing. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *plane,* refashioned after *planer,* 'to plane', fr. OF. *plaine,* 'plane', fr. Late L. *plāna,* of s.m., back formation fr. *plānāre,* 'to level, make flat', See **plane,** 'to make smooth'.

Derivative: *plane,* tr. v., to make smooth with or as with a plane; intr. v., to work with a plane; *plan-er,* n.

plane, n., a flat surface. — L. *plānum,* 'level ground', prop. neut. of the adj. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. **plane,** 'airplane'.

plane, adj., flat, level. — L. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj.

plane, n., airplane. — Short for **airplane.** Cp. **monoplane, biplane, triplane, emplane, gyroplane, hydroplane.**

Derivative: *plane,* intr. v.

planet, n. — ME. *planete,* fr. OF. *planete* (F. *planète*), fr. Late L. *planēta,* fr. Gk. πλανήτης, 'wandering; wanderer' [in the pl. (ἀστέρες) πλανῆται, 'wandering stars'], a collateral form of πλάνης, 'wanderer, roamer', fr. πλανᾶσθαι, 'to wander', pass. of πλανᾶν, 'to lead astray', fr. πλάνη, 'wandering, roaming', which is of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: *planet-al,* adj., *planet-ed,* adj.

planetarium, n., an orrery. — ModL. *planētārium,* prop. neut. of Late L. *planētārius,* 'pertaining to planets', used as a noun. See next word and 1st **-ium.**

Derivatives: *planetar-ian,* adj., *planetary* (q.v.)

planetary, adj. and n. — Late L. *planētārius,* 'pertaining to planets', fr. *planēta.* See **planet** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. prec. word.

planetesimal, adj., pertaining to the small planetary bodies of space. — Short for *planet* infinitesimal. See **planet** and **infinitesimal.**

Derivative: *planetesimal,* n.

planetoid, n., an asteroid. — Lit. 'resembling a planet', formed fr. **planet** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *planetoid-al,* adj.

plangency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

plangent, adj., beating with a loud sound (said esp. of waves). — L. *plangēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *plangere,* 'to strike, beat'. See **plain,** 'to complain', and **-ent.**

Derivative: *plangent-ly,* adv.

plangorous, adj., lamenting. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *plangor,* 'lamentation', fr. *plangere,* 'to strike, to beat the breast; to lament loudly'. See **plain,** 'to complain'.

plani-, combining form meaning 'level, plane'. — L. *plāni-,* fr. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. **plain,** n.

planiform, adj., having the form nearly flat (*anat.*) — Compounded of **plani-** and L. *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

planimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the area of a plane surface. — F. *planimètre.* See **plani-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

planimetry, n., the measurement of plane surfaces. — ML. *plānimetria,* fr. L. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat', and *-metria,* '-metry'. See **plain,** adj., and **-metry.**

Derivatives: *planimetr-ic, planimetr-ic-al,* adjs.

planish, tr. v., to polish. — Fr. obsol. F. *planiss-,* pres. part. stem of *planir* (F. *aplanir*), 'to flatten, smooth, planish', fr. *plan,* 'even, level, flat', fr. L. *plānus.* See **plain,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *planish-er,* n., *planish-ing,* n.

plank, n. — ME. *planke,* fr. ONF. *planque* [corresponding to OF. (= F.) *planche*], fr. L. *planca,* 'board, slab, plank', which is rel. to *phalanga,* 'pole to carry burdens', fr. Gk. φαλάγγη, of s.m., which is rel. to φάλαγξ, gsn. φάλαγγος, trunk, log'. See **phalanx** and cp. **planch, planchet, plancier.**

Derivatives: *plank,* tr. v., *plank-er,* n., *plank-ing,* n.

plank-sheer, n., also **plane-sheer.** — Folk etymology for obsolete *plancher,* fr. F. *plancher,* 'floor'. See **plancier.**

plankton, n., collective name for plant and animal organisms floating on the surface of seas. — Coined by the German physiologist Viktor Hensen (1835-1924) fr. Gk. πλαγκτόν, neut. of πλαγκτός, 'wandering', verbal adj. of πλάζω, 'I go astray, wander', which stands for **πλάγγιω,* and is rel. to πληγή, 'stroke', πλήσσω, 'I strike', and cogn. with L. *plangere,* 'to strike, to beat the breast'. See **plague** and cp. words there referred to.

plano-, combining form meaning 'level, flat, plane'. — L. *plāno-,* fr. *plānus,* 'even, level, flat'. See **plane,** adj.

plano-, combining form meaning 'wandering, roaming'. — Gk. πλανο-, fr. πλανᾶσθαι, 'to wander'. See **planet.**

planoblast, n., the medusa form of a hydroid (*zool.*) — Compounded of **plano-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

Derivative: *planoblast-ic,* adj.

planoconcave, adj., plane on one side and concave on the other. — Compounded of **plano-,** 'flat', and **concave.**

planoconvex, adj., plane on one side and convex on the other. — Compounded of **plano-,** 'plane', and **convex.**

planometer, n., a device for gauging a plane surface. — A hybrid coined fr. **plano-,** 'plane', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

plant, n. — ME. *plante,* fr. OE. *plante,* fr. L. *planta,* 'sprout, shoot, twig' (whence also It. *pianta,* Sp. *planta,* F. *plante,* G. *Pflanze,* Ir. *cland,* W. *plant*), which is prob. a back formation fr. L. **plantāre,* 'to tread down with the sole', whence 'to level the ground for sowing', a denominative formed fr. *planta,* 'sole of the foot'. See **place** and cp. **plantar.** Cp. also **clan.**

Derivatives: *plant,* v. (q.v.), *plant-ling,* n.

plant, tr. v. — ME. *planten,* fr. OE. *plantian,* fr. L. *plantāre,* 'to plant', fr. *planta.* See prec. word and cp. **implant, transplant.**

Derivatives: *plant-able,* adj., *plantation* (q.v.), *plant-ing,* n. and adj.

Plantaginaceae, n. pl., the plantain family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *plantāgō,* gen. *-inis.* See **Plantago.**

plantaginaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Plantago, n., a genus of plants, the plantain (*bot.*) — L. *plantāgō,* 'plantain'. See **plantain,** 'plant of the genus Plantago'.

plantain, n., any plant of the genus *Plantago.* — ME. *plantaine,* fr. OF. *plantaine, plantain, plantein,* fr. L. *plantāginem,* acc. of *plantāgō,* 'plantain', fr. *planta,* 'sole of the foot' (see **place**); so called in allusion to its flat leaves.

plantain, n., a species of banana. — Sp. *plátano, plántano,* a blend of Caribbean *palatana,* 'banana', and Sp. *plátano,* 'plane tree' (see **plane,** the tree). The English form of this word shows the influence of prec. word.

plantar, adj., pertaining to the sole of the foot. — L. *plantāris,* fr. *planta,* 'sole of the foot', which is cogn. with Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See **place** and adj. suff. **-ar** and cp. **supplant.**

plantation, n. — L. *plantātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *plantātus,* pp. of *plantāre,* 'to plant'. See **plant,** v., and **-ation.**

plantigrade, adj., walking on the whole sole; n., a plantigrade animal. — F., compounded of L. *planta,* 'sole of the foot', and the stem of *gradī,* 'to walk'. See **plantar** and **grade.**

plantlet, n., a little plant. — Dimin. formed fr. **plant,** n., with suff. **-let.**

plantocracy, n., rule of planters in W. Indies (*hist.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *planta*, 'plant', and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **plant,** n., and **-cracy.**

planula, n., the free-moving larva of coelenterates (*zool.*) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. L. *plānus*, 'flat'. See **plain,** 'level', and **-ule.**
Derivatives: *planul-ar, planul-ate,* adjs.

plaque, n., an ornamental plate or tablet. — F., fr. MDu. *placke*, 'small coin', which is related to MHG. *placke*, G. *Placken*, 'spot, patch'. Cp. **placard, plack.**

plaquette, n., a small plaque. — F., dimin. of *plaque*. See prec. word and **-ette.**

plash, tr. v., to bend and interweave branches, etc. — ME. *plashen*, fr. OF. *plaissier, pleissier*, fr. VL. **plectiāre*, fr. L. *plectere*, 'to plaid, braid, intertwine', which is cogn. with Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', πλοκή, 'network'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **pleach,** which is a doublet of *plash*.

plash, n., a shallow pool. — ME. *plasche*, fr. OE. *plæsc*, rel. to MDu. *plasch*, Du. *plas*, 'pool, puddle'; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivative: *plash-y*, adj.

plash, tr. and intr. v., to splash. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *plassen*, G. *platschen* and E. **splash.**
Derivatives: *plash*, n. and adv., *plash-y*, adj.

-plasia, -plasis, -plasy, combining form meaning 'formation'. — ModL. *-plasia, -plasis*, fr. Gk. πλάσις, 'molding, formation', fr. πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See **plasma.**

plasm, n., plasma. — See **plasma.**

plasm-, form of **plasmo-** before a vowel.

-plasm, combining form meaning 'something molded', as in *bioplasm, cytoplasm.* — Gk. -πλασμα, fr. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See next word.

plasma, also **plasm,** n., 1) the liquid part of blood; 2) the protoplasm. — Late L., fr. Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded', fr. πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form, model'. Cp. πλάθανον, 'mold in which bread or cakes are baked', and the second element in κοροπλάθος, 'modeller of small figures'. Cp. also **plasson, plaster, plastic, plastid, plastron.**
Derivatives: *plasm-atic, plasm-ic,* adjs.

plasmo-, before a vowel **plasm-,** combining form denoting 1) *plasma*; 2) *the protoplasm*; 3) *the cytoplasm.*— Fr. Gk. πλάσμα, 'something molded'. See prec. word.

plasmodium, n., mass of protoplasm formed through the fusion of a number of one-celled organisms. — ModL., compounded of **plasma** and Gk. -ώδης, 'like'. See **-ode,** 'like'.

plasmolysis, n., contraction of the protoplasm owing to the withdrawal of water by exosmosis. — ModL., compounded of **plasmo-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free'. See **-lysis.**

plasmolytic, adj., pertaining to plasmolysis. — See prec. word and **-lytic.**

plasmolyze, tr. v., to subject to plasmolysis; intr. v., to undergo plasmolysis. — Formed fr. **plasmolysis** with suff. **-ize.**

plasmosome, n., a nucleolus in the nucleus of a cell (*biol.*) — Compounded of **plasmo-** and Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body'.

plasson, n., the protoplasm of primitive organisms (*biol.*) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. πλάσσον, 'that which molds or forms', neut. pres. part. of πλάσσειν. See **plasma.**

-plast, combining form denoting 'something made', as in *bioplast, protoplast.* — Gk. -πλαστος, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, See **plasma.**

plastein, n., any of proteins formed under the influence of pepsin during digestion (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν; see **plasma.** For the suff. cp. *casein.*

plaster, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. L. *emplastrum*, fr. Gk. ἔμπλαστρον, 'plaster, salve', a word used by Galen instead of the more usual ἔμπλαστον, fr. ἐμπλαστός, -η, -ον, 'daubed on or over', verbal adj. of ἐμπλάσσειν, 'to plaster up, stuff in, form in', fr. ἐμ-, ἐν-, 'in' (see 2nd **en-**) and πλάσσειν, 'to mold, form'. See **plasma** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also It. *empiastro*, F. *emplâtre*, 'plaster', and see **piaster.**
Derivatives: *plaster*, v. (q.v.), *plaster-y*, adj., *plaster-i-ness*, n.

plaster, tr. v. — ME. *plasteren*, partly fr. *plaster*, partly fr. *plastrir* (F. *plâtrer*), 'to plaster', fr. OF. *plastre* (F. *plâtre*), 'plaster'. See **plaster,** n.
Derivatives: *plaster-er, plaster-ing*, n.'s.

plaster of Paris. — So called because originally obtained from large deposits in Montmartre, a suburb of *Paris.*

plastic, adj. — L. *plasticus*, fr. Gk. πλαστικός, 'of molding, of forming', fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See **plasma** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *plastic*, n., *plastic-al-ly*, adv., *plastic-ism*, n., *plastic-ity*, n., *plastic-ize*, tr. v., *plastic-iz-ation*, n., *plastic-iz-er*, n.

plastid, n., a cell (*biol.*) — Coined by the German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel (1834-1919) fr. Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν (see **plasma**), and suff. *-id*, fr. Gk. dimin. suff. -ίδιον.

plastometer, n., an instrument for measuring *plasticity.* — Compounded of Gk. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **plasma** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

plastron, n., a breastplate. — MF. (= F.), 'breastplate', fr. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastra*, 'breastplate', fr. *impiastro*, 'plaster' fr. L. *emplastrum.* See **plaster** and **-oon.**

-plasty, combining form denoting: 1) the act or process of forming, as in *dermatoplasty*; 2) plastic surgery applied to a specified part of the body, as in *labioplasty.* — Gk. -πλαστίᾱ, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν. See **plasma.**

plat, n., piece of ground. — Fr. obsol. *plat*, 'a flat surface', fr. ME. *plat, platte*, 'a flat thing, a flat surface', fr. the adj. *plat*, 'flat', fr. OF. *plat*, of s.m., which derives fr. VL. **plattus*, fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See **place** and cp. **plot,** 'piece of ground', which is a var. of *plat.*

plat, n., one of several courses at a meal. — F. *plat*, 'dish, course at a meal', prop. the adj. *plat*, 'flat', used as a noun. See prec. word.

plat, tr. v., to interweave. — A var. of **plait.**

plat-, combining form. — See **platy-.**

Plataleidae, n. pl., the family of spoonbills (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *platalea*, 'spoonbill', fr. Gk. *πλαταλέᾱ, fr. πλατύς, 'broad' (see **place**); so called in allusion to the shape of the bill.

plataleine, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine.**

platan, platane, n., the plane tree. — L. *platanus.* See **plane,** the tree.

Platanaceae, n. pl., the plane tree family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from next word with suff. **-aceae.**

Platanus, n., a genus of trees, the plane tree (*bot.*) — L. *platanus*, 'the plane tree'. See **plane,** the tree, and cp. **platan.**

platband, n. (*archit.*) — F. *plate-bande*, lit. 'a flat band', fem. of *plat*, 'flat', and *bande*, 'a band'. See **plat,** 'piece of ground', and **band,** 'a tie'.

plate, n., thin sheet of metal, etc. — ME. *plate*, fr. OF. *plate*, 'sheet of metal', prop. fem. of **plat,** 'flat, even', used as a noun, fr. VL. **plattus*, fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See **place** and cp. **plat,** 'piece of ground', **plat,** 'course at a meal'. Cp. also the second element in **vamplate.**
Derivatives: *plate*, tr. v., *plat-ed, plate-ful.* adjs., *plat-er*, n., *plat-ing*, n.

plateasm, n., also **plateiasm,** broad, Doric pronunciation. — Gk. πλατειασμός, fr. πλατειάζειν, 'to pronounce broadly (like the Dorians)', fr. πλατύς, fem. πλατεῖα, 'broad'. See **place** and cp. **platy-.**

plateau, n., a tableland. — MF. (= F.), 'tableland', fr. OF. *plat*, 'flat surface', fr. the adj. *plat*, 'flat'. See **plat,** 'piece of ground'.

platelet, n., a small platelike body. — Formed fr. **plate** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

platen, n., also **platten,** flat plate pressing paper against the inked type (*print*). — MF. *plateine*, fr. *platine*, 'a flat plate', fr. *plat*, 'flat'. See **plat,** 'piece of ground', and cp. **plate.**

plateresque, adj., in the decorative style of Spanish Renaissance architecture. — Sp. *plateresco*, lit. 'resembling the work of silversmiths', fr. *platero*, 'silversmith', fr. *plata*, 'silver'. See **platinum** and **-esque.**

platform, n. — MF. (= F.) *plate-forme*, lit. 'flat form'. See **plate,** 'piece of ground', and **form,** n., and cp. **platband.**
Derivatives: *platform*, tr. and intr. v., *platform-al-ly*, adv., *platform-er*, n., *platform-ist*, n., *platform-ist-ic*, adj.

platin-, form of **platino-** before a vowel.

platina, n., crude native platinum (*chem.*) — Sp. or ModL. See **platinum.**

platini-, combining form meaning 'platinum; platinic'. — Fr. ModL. *platinum.* See **platinum.**

platiniferous, adj., containing platinum. — Compounded of **platini-** and the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-ferous.**

platino-, before a vowel **platin-,** combining form meaning 'platinum, platinous'. — See **platinum.**

platinoid, adj., like platinum. — Formed fr. **platin-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

platinum, n. — ModL., fr. earlier *platina*, fr. Sp. *platina* in *platina del Pinto*, i.e. 'little silver of the River Pinto'; so called because of its silver-white color and because it was first found near the River Pinto. Sp. *plata* comes either fr. OProvenc. *plata* or fr. OF. *plate*, which mean 'sheet of metal', and ult. derive fr. Gk. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'. See **plate** and cp. **platina.** Cp. also **plateresque.**
Derivatives: *platinum, platin-ic*, adjs., *platin-ize*, tr. v., *platin-iz-ation*, n., *platin-ous*, adj.

platitude, n., dullness, commonplaceness. — F., formed on analogy of *latitude* fr. *plat*, 'flat'. See **plat,** 'course of meal', and **-tude.**
Derivatives: *platitudin-arian*, n., *platitudin-arian-ism*, n., *platitudin-ism*, n., *platitudin-ist*, n., *platitudin-ize*, intr. v., *platitudin-iz-ation*, n., *platitudin-iz-er*, n.

Platonic, adj., pertaining to Plato or Platonism. — L. *Platōnicus*, fr. Gk. Πλατωνικός, 'of Plato', fr. Πλάτων, 'Plato', the celebrated Greek philosopher (427?-347 B.C.E). His original name was Aristocles. (Πλάτων prop. means 'broad-shouldered'. It derives fr. πλατύς, 'broad'; see **platy-.** This name was given to him in allusion to his broad shoulders.) For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Platonic-al-ly*, adv.

Platonism, n. — ModL. *platonismus.* See prec. word and **-ism.**

Platonist, n. — ML. *platonista.* See **Platonic** and **-ist.**

Platonize, intr. v., to follow the teachings of Plato; tr. v., to render Platonic. — F. *platoniser*, fr. Gk. Πλατωνίζειν, 'to imitate Plato', fr. Πλάτων. See **Plato** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *Platoniz-ation*, n., *Platoniz-er*, n.

platoon, n., 1) a small body of soldiers; 2) a company of men. — F. *peloton*, 'ball, clew, group of people, group of soldiers', dimin. of *pelote*, 'ball, clew'. See **pellet** and **-oon.**

Plattdeutsch, n., Low German spoken in North Germany. — G., fr. Du. *platduits*, lit. 'flat (or low) German', fr. *plat*, 'flat, plain, clear' (fr. OF. *plat*), and *duits*, 'German'. See **plat,** 'piece of ground', and **Dutch.**

platter, n., a flat plate. — ME. *plater,* fr. AF. *plater,* fr. OF. (= F.) *plat,* 'dish', fr. *plat,* 'flat'. See **plate.**

plattnerite, n., lead dioxide (*mineral.*) — G. *Plattnerit,* named after the German mineralogist Karl Friedrich *Plattner,* who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

platy-, also **plat-,** combining form meaning 'broad, wide, flat'. — Gk. πλατυ-, fr. πλατύς. See **place** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **plat,** 'piece of ground', **plat,** 'course of meal', **plate, platinum, plane,** the tree, **plant, plantar.**

Platyhelminthes, n. pl., a genus of worms, the flatworm (*zool.*) — Lit. 'flat worms', fr. **platy-** and Gk. ἕλμινς, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm'. See **helminth.**

platypus, n., the duckbill. — Lit. 'flatfooted', fr. **platy-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

platyrrhine, adj., having a broad nose. — Compounded of **platy-** and Gk. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-.**

platysma, n., a broad muscle on each side of the neck (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πλάτυσμα, 'a flat object; widening, dilation', fr. πλατύς, 'flat, wide, broad'; see **platy-** and **-ma.** In its anatomical sense the word *platysma* was introduced by Oribasius, physician of Emperor Julian.

plaudit, n., applause. — Fr. L. *plaudite,* imper. pl. of *plaudere,* 'to clap, strike, beat, to clap the hands', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **plausible, applaud, explode.** Cp. also **Apluda.**

plausible, adj. — L. *plausibilis,* 'worthy of applause, praiseworthy', fr. *plausus,* pp. of *plaudere.* See **plaudit.**

Derivatives: *plausibil-ity,* n., *plausible-ness,* n., *plausibl-y,* adv.

plausive, adj., applauding. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *plausus,* pp. of *plaudere.* See **plaudit.**

Plautine, adj., pertaining to, or in the style of, the Roman comic poet Titus Maccius Plautus (254?-184 B.C.E.) — L. *Plautīnus,* fr. *Plautus.* For the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

Plautus, n., a genus of birds, the great auk (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *plautus,* 'flat, broad, flat-footed', which is of uncertain origin.

play, intr. v. — ME. *pleien,* fr. OE. *plegian, plegan,* 'to exercise, busy oneself, play, applaud' (whence prob. OE. *plega,* 'exercise, play, applause'), prob. rel. to MDu. *pleyen, playen,* 'to rejoice, be glad', and perh. also to OE. *pleoh,* 'danger, risk', *plēon* (for **plehan*), 'to expose to danger, risk', and to MDu. *pleghen,* Du. *plegen,* 'to care for, be accustomed to', OHG. *pflegan,* MHG., G. *pflegen,* of s.m. See **plight** and cp. **pledge.**

Derivatives: *play-able,* adj., *play-ed,* adj., *player* (q.v.), *play-ing,* adj., *play-ing-ly,* adv., *play-some,* adj., *play-some-ly,* adv., *play-some-ness,* n.

play, n. — ME. *plei,* fr. OE. *plega,* 'exercise, play, applause'. See **play,** v.

Derivatives: *play-ful,* adj., *play-ful-ly,* adv., *play-ful-ness,* n.

player, n. — ME. *pleyer,* fr. OE. *plegere,* fr. *plegian, plegan,* 'to amuse oneself, play'. See **play,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

playlet, n., a short play. — Dimin. formed fr. **play,** n., with suff. **-let.**

plaza, n., a public square in a Spanish or Spanish-American town. — Sp. *plaza,* fr. VL. **plattea,* fr. L. *platēa,* 'broad street'. See **place** and cp. **piazza.**

plea, n. — ME. *plaid, plait, plai,* fr. OF. *plaid, plait,* fr. ML. *placitum,* 'lawsuit', fr. L. *placitum,* 'opinion, determination', lit. 'that which is agreeable', prop. neut. pp. of *placēre,* 'to please', used as a noun. See **please** and cp. words there referred to.

pleach, tr. v., to bend and interweave (branches), etc. — ME. *plechen,* fr. dial. OF. **plechier,* corresponding to OF. *plessier, pleissier.* See **plash,** 'to intertwine'.

Derivatives: *pleach-ed,* adj., *pleach-er,* n.

plead, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *plaiden,* fr. OF. *plaidier* (F. *plaider*), fr. *plaid,* 'plea'. See **plea.**

Derivatives: *pleader* (q.v.), *plead-ing,* n. and adj., *plead-ing-ly,* adv., *plead-ing-ness,* n.

pleadable, adj. — ME. *pledable,* fr. OF. *plaidable,* fr. *plaidier.* See **plead** and **-able.**

pleader, n. — ME. *pleder,* a var. of *playdour,* fr. OF. *plaideor* (F. *plaideur*), fr. *plaidier* (F. *plaider*). See **plead** and agential suff. **-er.**

pleasance, n. — OF. *plaisance,* fr. *plaisant.* See next word and **-ce.**

pleasant, adj. — ME. *plesaunt,* fr. OF. *plaisant,* pres. part. of *plaisir,* 'to please'. See **please** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *pleasant-ly,* adv., *pleasant-ness,* n.

pleasantry, n. — F. *plaisanterie,* fr. *plaisant.* See prec. word and **-ry.**

please, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *plaisen, plesen,* fr. OF. *plaisir* (F. *plaire,* 'to please', is due to the analogy of *faire,* 'to make, do'), fr. L. *placēre,* 'to please', which is rel. to *plācāre,* 'to soothe, pacify', orig. 'to be smooth', resp. 'to make smooth', fr. I.-E. base **p(e)lāq-,* 'to smooth, make even', whence also Gk. πλάξ, gen. πλακός, 'level, surface', πλακόεις, 'flat' (whence L. *placenta,* 'cake'), Lett. *plakt,* 'to become flat', *plakans,* 'flat', Toch. B *plāki,* 'consent, agreement', ON. *flaga,* 'layer of earth', Norw. *flag,* 'open sea', OE. *flōh,* 'fragment, piece of stone', OHG. *fluoh,* MHG. *vluo, fluh,* 'cliff'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. **complacent, displacency, displease, placate, placebo, placet, placid, plank, plea, plead, supplicate.**

Derivatives: *pleas-ed,* adj., *pleas-ed-ly,* adv., *pleas-ed-ness,* n., *pleas-er,* n., *pleas-ing,* n. and adj., *pleas-ing-ly,* adv., *pleas-ing-ness,* n.

pleasure, n. — ME. *plesir, plaisir,* fr. OF. (= F.) *plaisir,* inf. used as a noun, fr. L. *placēre,* 'to please'. For the subst. use of the inf. and for the change of the F. suff. *-ir* to E. *-ure,* cp. *leisure.* See **please** and **-ure** and cp. **displeasure.**

Derivatives: *pleasure,* tr. and intr. v., *pleasure-ful,* adj., *pleasur-er,* n., *pleasur-ing,* n.

pleat, n., a fold. — A var. of **plait.** Cp. **plight,** 'condition'.

Derivatives: *pleat,* tr. v., *pleat-er,* n.

pleb, n., 1) a plebeian; 2) a plebe. — Abbreviation of **plebeian.**

plebe, n., a member of the lowest class in the military academies at West Point and Annapolis. — F. *plèbe,* 'the plebs, the common people', fr. L. *plēbem,* acc. of *plēbs.* See **plebeian.**

plebeian, adj., of the common people. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *plēbēius,* 'belonging to the common people', fr. *plēbēs, plēbs,* gen. *plēbis,* 'the common people', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **plē-,* 'to be full', whence also Gk. πλῆθος, 'people, multitude, great number', πλήρης, 'full', L. *plēnus,* 'full', *pleō, plēre,* 'to fill'. See **full,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

plebiscite, n., direct vote of the people. — F. *plébiscite,* fr. L. *plēbiscītum,* for *plēbis scītum,* lit. 'the people's decree', fr. *plēbis,* gen. of *plēbs,* 'people' and *scītum,* 'decree', prop. neut. pp. of *scīscere,* 'to seek to know, to decree', inchoative of *sciō, scīre,* 'to know'. See **plebeian** and **science.**

Derivatives: *plebiscit-ary,* adj., *plebiscit-ari-an,* adj., *plebiscit-ar-ism,* n., *plebiscit-ic,* adj.

plebs, n., the common people. — L. *plēbs.* See **plebeian** and cp. **plebe.**

Plecoptera, n. pl., an order of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **plecto-** and **ptero-.**

Derivatives: *plecopter-an,* n., *plecopter-id,* adj. and n., *plecopter-ous,* adj.

Plecotus, n., a genus of mammals, the long-eared bat (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', and οὖς, gen. ὠτός, 'ear'. See **plecto-** and **oto-.**

Derivative: *plecot-ine,* adj.

plecto-, combining form meaning 'twisted', as in *Plectognathi.* — Fr. Gk. πλεκτός, 'twisted', verbal adj. of πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist', related to πλοκή, 'network', πλόκος, 'tress', and cogn. with L. *plectere,* 'to plait', *plicāre,* 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend' and cp. words there referred to.

Plectognathi, n. pl., an order of teleost fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **plecto-** and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See **gnatho-.**

plectrum, n., a small piece of metal, bone, etc., used for plucking the strings of a guitar, mandolin, zither, etc. — L. *plēctrum,* fr. Gk. πλῆκτρον, 'an instrument to strike with, instrument for striking the lyre', a derivative of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'. See **plague** and cp. **Aplectrum.**

pledge, n. — ME. *plegge,* fr. OF. *plege, pleige, plaige,* etc. (F. *pleige*), 'hostage, security, warrant, pledge', fr. ML. *plēbium, plēvium,* which is prob. a blend of OS. *plegan,* 'to promise, pledge oneself', and L. *praebēre,* 'to give, grant, furnish'. OS. *plegan* is rel. to OHG. *pflegan,* 'to care for, be accustomed to', OE. *plēon* (for **plehan*), 'to risk, expose to danger'; see **plight,** 'pledge', and cp. **play,** v. For the etymology of L. *praebēre* see **prebend.** Cp. **replevin, replevy.**

pledge, tr. v. — ME. *pleggen,* fr. OF. *plegier* (F. *pleiger*), fr. *plege,* 'pledge'. See **pledge,** n.

Derivatives: *pledg-ee,* n., *pledg-or, pledge-or,* n., *pledg-er,* n.

pledget, n., compress of lint (*med.*) — Of uncertain origin.

Plegadis, n., a genus of birds including the ibises (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πληγάς gen. πληγάδος, 'sickle', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'. See **plague** and cp. words there referred to.

-plegia, -plegy, combining form denoting *paralysis,* as in *hemiplegia* (*med.*) — Gk. -πληγίᾱ, fr. πληγή, 'stroke, blow', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'. See **plague** and cp. words there referred to.

Pleiad, n., 1) one of the Pleiades; 2) a group of seven 16th cent. French poets, the chief member of which was Pierre de Ronsard. — L. *Plēïas,* pl. *Plēïadēs,* fr. Gk. Πλειάς, pl. Πλειάδες; in sense 2) fr. F. *Pléiade,* fr. L. *Plēïas.* See next word.

Pleiades, n. pl., 1) the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed by Zeus into a group of stars (*Greek mythol.*); 2) a group of several hundred stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. — L. *Plēïades* (pl.), fr. Gk. Πλειάδες (also Πληϊάδες) (pl.), contracted fr. Πελειάδες and prob. lit. meaning 'constellation of the dove', fr. πελειάδες, pl. of πελειάς, 'dove', a derivative of πέλεια, 'dove', prop. 'the gray bird', fr. I.-E. base **pel-,* 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OE. *fealo,* 'brown'. See **fallow,** 'brownish yellow', and cp. words there referred to.

pleio-, pleo-, combining form meaning 'more'. — Fr. Gk. πλείων (poet. πλέων), 'more, greater, larger' (compar. of πολύς, 'much'), which is rel. to πλέως, πλέος, 'full, filled', πλεῖστος, 'most, largest' (superl. of πολύς), fr. I.-E. base **plē-,* **pel^{s}-,* 'to be full, to fill'. See **full,** adj., and cp. **poly-, plus.** Cp. also next word and **pleonasm.**

Pleistocene, adj., pertaining to the period also called *Posttertiary* or *Glacial Period* (*geol.*) — Coined fr. Gk. πλεῖστος, 'most', and καινός, 'new'. See prec. word and **-cene** and cp. **Pliocene.**

Derivative: *Pleistocene,* adj.

plenary, adj., full; absolute. — Late L. *plēnārius,* 'full', fr. L. *plēnus,* 'full'. See **plenum,** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *plenari-ly,* adv.

plenipotentiary, adj., having full power or authority. — ML. *plēnipotentiārius* (whence also F. *plénipotentiaire*), fr. Late L. *plēnipotēns,* gen.

-entis, 'having full power', fr. L. *plēnus*, 'full', and *potēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'powerful'. See **plenum, potent** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *plenipotentiary*, n.

plenish, tr. v., to fill up. — Fr. OF. *pleniss-*, pres. part. stem of *plenir*, 'to fill', fr. L. *plēnus*, 'full'. See **plenum** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **replenish.**
Derivatives: *plenish-ing*, n., *plenish-ment*, n.

plenitude, n., fullness. — ME., fr. L. *plēnitūdō*, 'fullness, plenitude', fr. *plēnus*, 'full'. See **plenum** and **-tude.**

plenteous, adj., plentiful. — ME. *plentivous, plentevous, plenteus*, fr. OF. *plentivos*, derived fr. *plenteïf*, 'plentiful', fr. *plente*, 'fullness'. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *plenteous-ly*, adv., *plenteous-ness*, n.

plenty, n. — ME. *plente, plentie*, fr. OF. *plente*, fr. L. *plēnitātem*, acc. of *plēnitās*, 'fullness, plenty', fr. *plēnus*, 'full'. See next word and **-ty.**
Derivatives: *plenty*, adv., *plenti-ful*, adj., *plenti-ful-ly*, adv., *plenti-ful-ness*, n.

plenum, n., 1) a space filled with matter; 2) a full meeting. — L. *plēnum*, 'a space occupied by matter, a plenum', prop. neut. of the adj. *plēnus*, 'full', fr. I.-E. base **plē-*, 'to be full, to fill'. See **full,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

pleo-, combining form meaning 'more'. — A var. of **pleio-.**

pleomorphism, n., the ability of crystallizing in two or more distinct fundamental forms. — Compounded of **pleo-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

pleonasm, n., the use of superfluous words, redundancy (*rhet.*) — Late L. *pleonasmus*, fr. Gk. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν, 'to be more than enough, abound, be superfluous', fr. πλέον, neut. of πλέων, 'more'. See **pleio-.**

pleonaste, n., ceylonite (*mineral.*) — F. *pléonaste*, fr. Gk. πλεοναστός, 'abundant', verbal adj. of πλεονάζειν, 'to be more than enough, abound' (see **pleonasm**); so called by the French mineralogist René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1801 in allusion to the number of faces.

pleonastic, adj., superfluous, redundant. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πλεοναστός. See prec. word.

pleopod, n., an abdominal limb of a crustacean (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **pleo-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

plerome, n., the central part of the primary tissue out of which the stele is said to rise (*bot.*) — Gk. πλήρωμα, 'fullness', fr. πληροῦν, 'to make full', fr. πλήρης, 'full', fr. I.-E. base **plē-*, 'to be full, to fill'. See **full,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending of Gk. πλήρωμα see suff. **-ma.**

Plesiosaurus, n., a genus of lizardlike marine reptiles of the Mesozoic (*paleontol.*) — ModL., coined by William Daniel Conybeare (1787-1857) fr. Gk. πλησίος, 'near', and σαῦρος, 'lizard'. The first element is rel. to πέλας, 'near', πελάζειν, 'to approach', πλήν, 'beyond', ἔμπλην, 'quite near', and cogn. with L. *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), 'to push, strike, drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb'. For the second element see **saurian.**

plessor, n., a small hammer used in percussion (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πλήσσειν, 'to strike', and the Latin agential suff. **-or.** See **plague** and cp. **plexor.** Cp. also **plectrum.**

plethora, n., 1) excess, superabundance; 2) (*med.*) superabundance of blood in the body. — ModL. *plēthōra*, fr. Gk. πληθώρᾱ, 'fullness', fr. πλήθειν, 'to be full', fr. I.-E. base **plē-*, 'to be full'. See **full,** adj., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **plerome, plethysmograph.**

plethoric, adj., 1) overfull; 2) characterized by plethora. — ModL. *plēthōricus*, fr. *plēthōra*. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *plethoric-al-ly*, adv.

plethysmograph, n., an instrument for measuring and recording variations in parts of the body, esp. as caused by the changes in the circulation of the blood. — Compounded of Gk. πληθῡσμός, 'enlargement', and *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. πληθύς, 'multitude', which is rel. to πλῆθος, of s.m., πλήθειν, 'to be full'; see **plethora.** For the second element see **-graph.**

pleur-, form of **pleuro-** before a vowel.

pleura, n., a thin membrane which lines the thorax of mammals (*anat.*) — ML., fr. Gk. πλευρᾱ́, 'side, rib', which is of doubtful origin. Cp. **pleurisy, pleuron.**
Derivatives: *pleur-al*, adj. and n.

pleuric, adj., pleural. — ML. *pleuricus*, fr. Gk. πλευρικός, 'pertaining to the ribs', fr. πλευρᾱ́. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pleurisy, n., inflammation of the pleural membrane (*med.*) — OF. *pleurisie* (F. *pleurésie*), fr. Late L. *pleurisis*, for Gk. πλευρῖτις, fr. πλευρᾱ́, 'side, rib'. See **pleura** and **-itis.**

pleuritic, adj., 1) pertaining to pleurisy; 2) suffering from pleurisy. — L. *pleuriticus*, fr. Gk. πλευριτικός, 'suffering from pleurisy', fr. πλευρῖτις. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pleuro-, before a vowel **pleur-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the side', as in *pleurocarpus*; 'pertaining to the pleura', as in *pleuropneumonia.* — Gk. πλευρο-, πλευρ-, fr. πλευρᾱ́, 'side; rib'. See **pleura.**

pleurocarpous, adj., bearing the fruit on the side of the stem. — Compounded of **pleuro-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel** and **-ous.**

pleurodont, adj., having the teeth attached to the side of the jawbone. — Compounded of **pleuro-** and the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **odonto-.**

pleuron, n., the lateral part of a thoracic segment in insects (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πλευρόν, 'rib', which is rel. to πλευρᾱ́, 'rib, side'. See **pleura.**

Pleuronectidae, n. pl., a family of flatfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **pleuro-** and Gk. νήκτης, 'swimmer', fr. νήχειν, 'to swim'. See **necto-** and **-idae.**

pleuropneumonia, n., inflammation of the pleura and the lungs. — See **pleuro-** and **pneumonia.**

pleurotomy, n., the surgical operation of the pleura (*med.*) — Formed fr. **pleuro-** and Gk. *-τομίᾱ*, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

pleuston, n., a kind of small vegetation floating on the water. — Formed fr. Gk. πλεῦσις, 'sailing', fr. πλεῖν, 'to sail', fr. I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to flow'. See **flow.**
Derivative: *pleuston-ic*, adj.

plexal, adj., pertaining to a plexus. — Formed fr. **plexus** with adj. suff. **-al.**

plexiform, adj., resembling a plexus. — Compounded of **plexus** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

pleximeter, n., a thin plate placed over that part of the body which is to receive the blows in percussion (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. πλῆξις, 'stroke', from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **plague** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

plexor, n., a plessor. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πλῆξις, 'a striking' (from the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike'), and the Latin agential suff. **-or.** See **plague** and cp. **plessor.**

plexus, n., a network (*anat.*) — L., 'braid, network', fr. *plexus*, pp. of *plectere*, 'to braid, plait, twist'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to.

pliable, adj. — ME. *pliabylle*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pliable*, fr. *plier*, 'to fold, bend', fr. L. *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and **-able.**
Derivatives: *pliabil-ity*, n., *pliable-ness*, n., *pliably*, adj.

pliancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

pliant, adj. — ME. *pliaunt*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pliant*, pres. part. of *plier*, 'to fold, bend', fr. L. *plicāre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *pliant-ly*, adv., *pliant-ness*, n.

plica, n., fold, esp. fold in the skin; Polish plait (*med.*) — ML., back formation fr. L. *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. next word.
Derivative: *plic-al*, adj.

plicate, adj., having folds; plaited. — L. *plicātus*, pp. of *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **duplicate, replicate.**
Derivatives: *plicat-ed*, adj., *plicate-ly*, adv., *plicate-ness*, n., *plicat-ion*, n.

plicatile, adj., capable of being folded together. — L. *plicātilis*, 'that which may be folded together, flexible, pliable'. See prec. word and **-ile.**

plier, n., one who plies. — Formed fr. **ply,** 'to bend', with agential suff. **-er.**

pliers, n. pl., a small pair of pincers. — Prop. pl. of prec. word.

plight, n., state, condition. — ME. *plit*, 'condition', fr. AF. *plit*, corresponding to OF. *pleit, ploit*, fr. VL. **plictum*, fr. L. *plicitum*, neut. pp. of *plicāre*, 'to fold, bend', hence prop. a var. of **plait** (q.v.) The spelling of *plight* with *gh* is due to a confusion with OE. *pliht*, 'danger, risk' (see *plight*, 'pledge').

plight, n., pledge. — ME. *pliht, pligt*, 'danger; engagement', fr. OE. *pliht*, 'risk, danger', rel. to OFris., MDu., Du. *plicht*, 'care, carefulness', OHG. *pflíht*, MHG., G. *pflicht*, 'obligation, duty', MDu. *pleghen*, Du. *plegen*, 'to care for', be accustomed to', OHG. *pflegan*, MHG., G. *pflegen*, of s.m., MDu. *plien*, 'to answer for, guarantee', OE. *plēon* (for **plehan*), 'to risk, expose to danger'. See **play,** v., and cp. **plege.**

plight, tr. v., to pledge. — ME. *plighten*, fr. OE. *plihtan*, 'to pledge', fr. *pliht*, 'risk, danger'. Cp. Du. *ver-plichten*, G. *ver-pflichten*, 'to bind, oblige', and see **plight,** 'pledge'.
Derivatives: *plight-ed*, adj., *plight-er*, n.

Plimsoll mark, a mark on the hull of a British vessel showing how deeply she may be loaded. — Named after Samuel *Plimsoll* (1824-98), an advocate of shipping reform.

plinth, n., the square block below the base of a column (*archit.*) — L. *plinthus*, fr. Gk. πλίνθος, 'brick', which is cogn. with OE. *flint*, 'flint'. See **flint** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *plinth-er*, n.

Pliocene, adj., pertaining to the latest epoch of the Tertiary period (*geol.*) — Coined fr. Gk. πλείων, 'more' and καινός, 'new'. See **pleio-** and **-cene** and cp. **Pleistocene.**
Derivative: *Pliocene*, n.

ploce, n., emphatic repetition of a word (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. πλοκή, 'a plaiting, twining, twisting, braiding', which is rel. to πλέκειν, 'to plait, twine, twist, braid', and cogn. with L. *plectere*, 'to plait, braid', *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Ploceidae, n. pl., the family of weaverbirds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. πλοκεύς, 'plaiter, braider', which is rel. to πλοκή, 'a plaiting, braiding'. See prec. word.

plod, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *plod*, n., *plodd-er*, n., *plodd-ing*, adj., *plodd-ing-ly*, adv., *plodd-ing-ness*, n.

-ploid, combining form denoting a (specified) *multiple* (*biol.*) — Contraction of Gk. *-πλόος*, '-fold' (see **haplo-**), and *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape' (see **-oid**).
Derivative: *-ploid-y* (forms nouns from adjectives in *-ploid*).

plop, interj., intr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

plosion, n., implosion or explosion (*phon.*) — See **explosion.**

plosive, adj., and n., implosive or explosive (*phon.*) — See **explosive.**

plot, n., a small piece of ground. — ME. *plot, plotte*, 'piece of ground'; prop. a var. of **plat,** 'piece of ground' (q.v.)
Derivative: *plot*, tr. v.

plot, n., conspiracy. — Prob. a blend of F. *peloter*,

'to wind into a ball', and *complot* 'conspiracy', itself a back formation fr. *comp(e)loter*, 'to roll into a ball', fr. **com-** and *pelote*, 'a ball'. See **pellet** and cp. **complot.**

Derivatives: *plot*, tr. and intr. v., *plott-ed*, adj., *plott-er*, n., *plott-ing*, adj., *plott-ing-ly*, adv.

plough, n. — See **plow.**

plover, n., the name of several birds. — OF. *plovier*, lit. 'the rain bird' fr. VL. **plovārius*, fr. **plovere*, 'to rain', corresponding to L. *pluere* (see **pluvial**). F. *pluvier*, 'plover', has been refashioned after L. *pluvia*, 'rain'. The bird is so called because its arrival usually coincides with the season of rain.

plow, plough, n. — ME. *plough*, fr. Late OE. *plōg, plōh*, fr. ON. *plōgr*, which is rel. to OS. *plōg*, OFris. *plōch*, Du. *ploeg*, OHG., MHG. *pfluoc*, G. *Pflug*. These words are traceable to L. *plōvus* or *plōvum*, 'plow', a word of prob. Rhaetian origin (see Pliny, Hist. Nat., 18, 172). — OSlav. *plugŭ*, Lith. *plūgas*, 'plow', are Teutonic loan words.

Derivatives: *plow, plough*, tr. and intr. v., *plow-er, plough-er*, n., *plow-ing, plough-ing*, n.

ploy, intr. v., to diminish front (*milit.*) — Aphetic for **deploy.**

Derivative: *ploy-ment*, n.

Pluchea, n., a genus of plants, the marsh fleabane (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French Abbé N.-A. *Pluche* (1688-1761).

pluck, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *plucken*, fr. OE. *pluccian, ploccian*, fr. VL. **piluccāre*, 'to deprive of hair' (whence also MHG., G. *pflücken*, MDu. *plucken, plocken*, Du. *plukken*, ON. *plukka, plokka*, Dan. *plukka*, Swed. *plocka*), fr. L. *pilāre*, 'deprive of hair', fr. *pilus*, 'hair'. It. *piluccare*, 'to pluck grapes', Provenç. *pelucar*, 'to pluck out', F. *éplucher*, 'to pick, clean, peel, pare', also derive from VL. **piluccāre*. See **pile,** 'hair', and cp. **plush.** Cp. also **pill,** 'a little ball of medicine', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pluck*, n., *pluck-ed*, adj., *pluck-edness*, n., *pluck-er*, n., *pluck-y*, adj., *pluck-i-ly*, adv., *pluck-i-ness*, n.

plug, n. — MDu. *plugge* (Du. *plug*), rel. to Swed., Norw. *plugg*, Dan. *pløg*, MLG. *pluck*, MHG. *phloc*, G. *Pflock*.

Derivatives: *plug*, tr. and intr. v., *plugg-able*, adj., *plugg-ed*, adj., *plugg-er*, n., *plugg-ing*, n., and adj., *plugg-ing-ly*, adv.

plum, n. — ME. *plumme, plum*, fr. OE. *plūme*, fr. VL. *prūna* (fem. sing. for orig. L. neut. pl.), fr. L. *prūnum*, 'plum', fr. Gk. προῦμνον, of s.m., which is of uncertain, possibly Phrygian, origin. The disappearance of the *m* in Latin is due to dissimilation. Cp. MDu. *prūme* (whence Du. *pruim*), OHG. *pfrūma* (whence MHG. *pfrūme*, G. *Pflaume*), which also are Latin loan words. See **prune,** n.

Derivative: *plumm-y*, adj.

plumage, n., the feathers of a bird. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *plume*, fr. OF. *plume*, fr. L. *plūma*, 'down, feather'. See **plume,** n. and **-age.** Derivative: *plumag-ed*, adj.

plumassier, n., a dealer in ornamental feathers. — F., derivative of MF. *plumasse*, 'plume of feathers', fr. *plume*, 'feather'. See prec. word and **-ier.**

plumate, adj., having plumage (*zool.*) — L. *plūmātus*, 'feathered', fr. *plūma*. See **plume** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

plumb, n., a lead hung on a string to show the vertical line; a plummet. — ME. *plom, plum, plumbe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *plomb*, fr. L. *plumbum*, 'lead', which, together with Gk. μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, 'lead', was prob. borrowed from a Mediterranean, possibly the Iberian, language. Cp. **plumber, plummet, plunge, aplomb.** Cp. also **molybdenum.**

Derivatives: *plumb*, tr. v., *plumber* (q.v.), *plumb-ing*, n.

plumb, intr. v., to work as a plumber (*colloq.*) — Back formation fr. **plumber.**

Plumbaginaceae, n. pl., the leadwort family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Plumbago** with suff. **-aceae.**

plumbaginaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

plumbago, n., graphite. — L. *plumbāgō*, 'a species of lead ore, black lead', fr. *plumbum*, 'lead'. See **plumb,** n.

Plumbago, n., a genus of plants, the leadwort (*bot.*) — See prec. word.

plumbeous, adj., lead-colored. — L. *plumbeus*, 'leaden', fr. *plumbum*. See **plumb,** n., and **-eous.**

plumber, n. — ME. *plummer*, fr. MF. *plommier, plummier* (F. *plombier*), fr. L. *plumbārius*, 'plumber', prop. the adj. *plumbārius*, 'pertaining to lead', used as a noun. See **plumb** and agential suff. **-er.**

plumbery, n. — ME. *plomerye*, fr. MF. *plommerie* (F. *plomberie*), fr. *plommier*, 'plumber'. See prec. word and **-ery.**

plumbiferous, adj., containing lead. — Compounded of L. *plumbum*, 'lead' (see **plumb**), and **-ferous.**

plumbism, n., lead poisoning. — Formed fr. L. *plumbum*, 'lead', with suff. **-ism.** See **plumb.**

plumbous, adj., containing lead, especially in a low valence. — L. *plumbōsus*, 'full of lead'. See **plumb** and **-ous.**

plumbum, n., lead (*chem.*) — L. See **plumb.**

plume, n., feather. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *plūma*, 'feather, down', for **plus-ma*, which is cogn. with OE. *flēos, flīes*, 'fleece'. See **fleece** and cp. **deplume, unplume, displume.**

Derivatives: *plume*, tr. v., *plume-less, plume-like*, adjs., *plum-er*, n., *plum-ery*, n., *plum-y*, adj.

plumelet, n., 1) a plumule; 2) a little plume. — Formed fr. **plume** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

plumiped, adj., having feet covered with feathers; n., a plumiped bird. — Compounded of L. *plūma*, 'feather', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **plume** and **pedal.**

plummet, n. — ME. *plomet*, fr. OF. *plommet*, dimin. of *plom, plon*, 'lead', fr. L. *plumbum*, 'lead'. See **plumb,** n., and **-et.**

Derivatives: *plummet*, tr. v., *plummet-ed*, adj., *plummet-less*, adj.

plumose, adj., covered with feathers; featherlike. — L. *plūmōsus*, 'full of feathers', fr. *plūma*. See **plume** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

plump, adj., rounded, filled out. — MDu. *plomp*, lit. 'falling suddenly'; of imitative origin. See next word.

Derivatives: *plump-en*, tr. and intr. v., *plump-ly*, adv., *plump-ness*, n., *plump-y*, adj.

plump, tr. v., to cause to fall; intr. v., to fall suddenly. — ME. *plumpen*, fr. MDu. *plompen*, which is of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *plump-er*, n., *plump-ing*, n.

plump, adv., with sudden fall. — Imitative. Cp. **plump,** v.

plumule, n., 1) a down feather (*zool.*); 2) rudimentary bud of a young plant. — L. *plūmula*, dimin. of *plūma*. See **plume** and **-ule.**

plunder, tr. v. — G. *plündern*, 'to plunder, pillage', fr. MHG. *plundern*, 'to plunder', orig. 'to take away household furniture', fr. MHG. *blunder, plunder*, 'household furniture' (whence G. *Plunder*, 'lumber, baggage'), fr. MDu. *plunder, plonder*, 'household goods', which is rel. to Fris., Du. *plunje* (for **plundje*), 'clothes'.

Derivatives: *plunder*, n., *plunder-age*, n., *plunder-er*, n., *plunder-ess*, n., *plunder-ing*, n. and adj., *plunder-ing-ly*, adv., *plunder-ous*, adj.

plunge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *plongen, plungen*, fr. OF. *plongier* (F. *plonger*), fr. VL. **plumbicāre*, prop. 'to immerse fishing-nets provided with lead', fr. L. *plumbum*, 'lead'. See **plumb.**

Derivatives: *plunge*, n., *plung-er*, n., *plung-ing*, adj., *plung-ing-ly*, adv.

plunk, tr. v., 1) to pluck (a stringed instrument); 2) to throw heavily; intr. v., 1) to give forth a twanging sound; 2) to fall heavily. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *plunk*, n. and interj.

pluperfect, adj. and n. — Contraction of L. (*tempus*) *plūs quam perfectum*, 'more than perfect (tense)', prop. a loan translation of Gk (χρόνος) ὑπερσυντελικός. Cp. F. *plus-que-parfait* and see **plus** and **perfect.**

plural, adj. — ME. *plurel, plural*, fr. OF. *plurel* (whence, with change of suff., F. *pluriel*), fr. L. *plūrālis*, 'belonging to more than one', fr. *plūs*, gen. *plūris*, 'more'. See **plus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *plural*, n., *plural-ism*, n., *plural-ist*, n., *plural-ist-ic*, adj., *plural-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *plurality* (q.v.), *plural-ize*, tr. v., *plural-iz-ation*, n., *plural-iz-er*, n., *plural-ly*, adv.

plurality, n. — ME. *pluralite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pluralité*, fr. L. *plūrālitātem*, acc. of *plūrālitās*, 'plurality', fr. *plūrālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

pluri-, combining form meaning 'more'. — L. *plūri-*, from the stem of *plūs*, gen. *plūris*, 'more'. See **plus.**

pluriaxial, adj., having more than one axis. — Compounded of **pluri-** and **axial.**

plus, prep. adj., and n. — L. *plūs*, gen. *plūris*, 'more', whence *plūrimus*, 'most'; cogn. with OI. *pūrvī, purúḥ*, 'much', *prāyaḥ*, 'mostly', OPers. *paru*, Gk. πολύς, 'much, many', πλείων, πλέων, 'more', πλεῖστος, 'most', πολλάκις, 'often', OIr. *il*, 'much', *ilar*, 'crowd', W. *elu*, 'much', Lith. *pilus*, 'abundance', Goth. *filu*, OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vil*, G. *viel*, ODu. *vilo*, OFris. *felo, fel(e)*, ON. *fjöl-* (only in compounds), OS. *filu*, OE. *fela, feala, feola*, 'much, many'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **plē-*, 'to fill'. See **full,** adj., and cp. **pleio-, poly-.**

plus fours, n. pl., loose knickerbockers. — So called because orig. they reached four inches below the knees.

plush, n., a fabric with a long soft pile. — F. *pluche*, fr. earlier *peluche*, back formation fr. OF. *peluchier*, 'to pull, tug' (whence F. *éplucher*, 'to pick, clean, peel, pare'), fr. VL. **piluccāre*, 'to deprive of hair', fr. L. *pilus*, 'hair'. See **pile,** 'hair', and cp. **pluck** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *plush*, intr. v., *plush-ed*, adj., *plush-ette*, n., *plush-y*, adj., *plush-i-ly*, adv., *plush-i-ness*, n.

plut-, form of **pluto-** before a vowel.

plutarchy, n., plutocracy. — Compounded of Gk. πλοῦτος, 'wealth', and -αρχίᾱ, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **pluto-** and **-archy** and cp. **plutocracy.**

pluteus, n., 1) a partition placed between columns; a kind of penthouse to protect soldiers; a bookshelf (*Roman antiq.*); 2) the larva of echinoids and ophiuroids (*zool.*) — L. *pluteus*, 'a shed, penthouse, parapet, bookshelf', prob. in gradational relationship to Lith. *plautaĩ*, 'the crossbars of the dry kiln', *plautas*, 'path in the beehive', Lett. *plàukts*, 'wallboard'.

Pluto, n., the god of the lower world in Greek mythology. — L. *Plūtō, Plūtōn*, fr. Gk. Πλούτων = Πλουτοδότης, lit. 'giver of riches', fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches', and δότης, 'giver', from the stem of διδόναι, 'to give'; see **plutocracy** and **date,** 'point of time'. See Otto Kern, Die Religion der Griechen I (1926), p. 130, Note 9. Cp. **plutonium.**

Pluto, name of the planet most remote from the sun, discovered in 1930. — Named after *Pluto*, the god of the lower world. See prec. word.

pluto-, before a vowel **plut-,** combining form meaning 'riches'. — Gk. πλουτο-, πλουτ-, fr. πλοῦτος, 'riches'. See next word.

plutocracy, n., government by the wealthy. — Gk. πλουτοκρατίᾱ, 'plutocracy', compounded of πλοῦτος, 'riches', and -κρατίᾱ, 'rule, government', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. The first element prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **pleu-,* 'to flow', whence also L. *pluere*, 'to rain'; see **pluvial.** For the second element in *plutocracy* see **-cracy.**

plutocrat, n., a person who rules by his wealth. — Back formation fr. Gk. πλουτοκρατίᾱ. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *plutocrat-ic, plutocrat-ic-al,* adjs., *plutocrat-ic-al-ly,* adv.

plutolatry, n., worship of wealth. — Compounded of **pluto-** and -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **-latry.**

plutomania, n., an excessive desire for wealth. — Compounded of **pluto-** and **-mania.**

Plutonic, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, Pluto; 2) subterranean; 3) crystallized (said of igneous rocks). — Formed fr. 1st **Pluto** with suff. **-ic.** — *Plutonic theory,* the theory which regards heat as the main geological agency.

Plutonism, n., Plutonic theory. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

Plutonist, n., an adherent of the Plutonic theory. — See **Plutonic** and **-ist.**

plutonium, n., a transuranic element (*chem.*) — ModL., a name suggested by Glenn Theodore Seaborg (1912-) and Arthur Charles Wahl (1917-) in 1942 after **Pluto,** the second planet beyond Uranus, on the analogy of the element name *neptunium,* which was so named by McMillan after Neptune, the first planet beyond Uranus (see *neptunium*). For the ending of *plutonium* see chem. suff. **-ium.**

plutonomy, n., political economy. — Formed fr. Gk. πλοῦτος, 'riches', and -νομίᾱ, fr. νόμος, 'law'. See **pluto-** and **-nomy.**
Derivatives: *plutonom-ic,* adj., *plutonom-ist,* n.

pluvial, adj., rainy. — L. *pluviālis,* 'of rain', fr. *pluvia,* 'rain', short for *aqua pluvia,* 'rainy water, rain', prop. fem. of the adjective *pluvius,* 'rainy, bringing rain', fr. *pluere,* 'to rain', fr. I.-E. base **pleu-,* 'to flow, to swim', whence also OI. *plávate,* 'navigates, swims', Gk. πλύνειν, 'to wash', πλέειν, πλεῖν, 'to navigate', OE. *flōwan,* 'to flow'. See **flow** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Pluviôse, plover.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

pluvial, n., an ecclesiastic's cope. — ML. *pluviāle,* 'a raincloak', prop. neut. of the Latin adj. *pluviālis,* 'pertaining to rain, rainy', used as a noun. See **pluvial,** adj.

pluviometer, n., rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *pluvia,* 'rain', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure', see **pluvial** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is *hyetometer,* fr. Gk. ὑετός, 'rain', and μέτρον, 'measure'.
Derivatives: *pluviometr-ic, pluviometr-ic-al,* adjs., *pluviometr-ic-al-ly,* adv., *pluviometr-y,* n.

pluviose, adj., pluvious. — L. *pluviōsus.* See **pluvious.**
Derivative: *pluvios-ity,* n.

Pluviôse, n., the fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. Jan. 20th to Feb. 18th). — Lit. 'the rainy month', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. *pluviōsus,* 'rainy'. See **pluvious.** For the form of the word cp. **Nivôse, Ventôse.**

pluvious, adj., pertaining to rain; rainy. — L. *pluviōsus,* 'rain' (whence also F. *pluvieux*), fr. *pluvia,* 'rain'. See **pluvial** and **-ous.**

ply, n., fold, layer. — OF. (= F.) *pli,* fr. *plier.* See next word.

ply, tr. and intr. v., to bend. — ME. *plien,* fr. OF. (= F.) *plier,* fr. earlier *pleier* (whence F. *ployer*), 'to fold, bend', fr. L. *plicāre,* 'to fold, bend', fr. earlier **plecāre,* refashioned on analogy of compounds such as *complicāre,* 'to fold together' (see **complicate**), and *explicāre,* 'to unfold' (see **explicate**), *implicāre,* 'to infold' (see **implicate**); rel. to L. *plectere,* 'to plaid, braid, intertwine', and cogn. with OI. *praśnaḥ,* 'wickerwork, basket', Gk. πλέκειν, 'to plait', πλοκή, 'network', OSlav. *pletǫ, plesti,* 'to braid, plait, twist', OS., OHG. *flehtan,* MHG. *vlehten,* G. *flechten,* Du. *vlechten,* ON. *flētta,* Swed. *fläta,* OE. *fleohtan,* of s.m. Goth. *flahta,* 'braid'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **plek̂-,* 'to plait, twist', an enlargement of base **pel-,* 'to fall'. See **fold** and cp. **-fold.** Cp. also **accomplice, application, appliqué, apply, complex, complicate, complice, complicity, complin, decuple, deploy, display, doblon, dobra, double, doubloon, duplex, duplicate, duplicity, employ, explicate, explicit, exploit, flask,** 'bottle', **flax, flex, haplo-, imply, multiplex multiply, octuple, perplex, plait, plash,** 'to interweave', **plat,** 'to interweave', **pleach, pleat, Plecotus, plecto-, plexus, pliable, plica, plicate, plight,** 'condition', **ploce, -ploid, quadruple, quadruplex, replica, replicate, reply, sextuple, simple, splay, symploce, Symplocos, triplex, triplicate.**
Derivatives: *pliable* (q.v.), *pli-er,* n.

ply, tr. v., to work at, pursue diligently; intr. v., to work (at something). — Shortened fr. **apply.**

Plymouth Rock, a breed of domestic fowls. — So called after the famous rock in *Plymouth,* Mass., where the Mayflower landed in 1620.

Plynteria, n. pl., name of the Greek festival, on which the clothes of the statue of Athene were washed. — Gk. Πλυντήρια (scil. ἱερά), lit. 'the feast of washing', neut. pl. of πλυντήριος, 'pertaining to washing', fr. πλύνειν, 'to wash', rel. to πλέειν, πλεῖν, 'to navigate', and cogn. with L. *pluere,* 'to rain'. See **pluvial.**

plywood, n. — Compounded of **ply,** 'layer of wood', and **wood.**

-pnea, -pnoea, combining form meaning 'breathing'. — ModL., fr. Gk. -πνοια, fr. πνοιᾱ́, πνοιή, πνοή, 'blowing, breathing', fr. πνεῖν, 'to breathe'. See **pneuma.**

pneum-, form of **pneumo-,** before a vowel.

pneuma, n., the vital spirit. — Gk. πνεῦμα, 'breath, wind, air', fr. πνεῖν, 'to blow', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **pneumatic, pneumonia.** Cp. also **neume.**

pneumat-, form of **pneumato-** before a vowel.

pneumatic, adj., pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. — L. *pneumaticus,* fr. Gk. πνευματικός, 'of wind or air', fr. πνεῦμα, gen. πνεύματος, 'breath, wind, air'. See prec. word and 1st **-atic.**
Derivatives: *pneumatic,* adj., *pneumatic-al-ly,* adv., *pneumat-ics,* n.

pneumato-, before a vowel **pneumat-,** combining form meaning 'wind, air; spirit; presence of air'. — Gk. πνευματο-, πνευματ-, fr. πνεῦμα, gen. πνεύματος. See **pneuma.**

pneumatocyst, n., a sac containing air in the body of some marine animals. — Compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag'. See **cyst.**

pneumatology, n., the doctrine concerning spiritual beings. — ModL. *pneumatologia,* compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *pneumatolog-ic, pneumatolog-ic-al,* adjs., *pneumatolog-ist,* n.

pneumatolysis, n., the process of forming minerals by the pressure of heated air (*mineral.*) — ModL., compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, setting free'. See **-lysis.**

pneumatolytic, adj., formed by the pressure of heated air (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing'. See **-lytic.**

pneumatometer, n., an instrument for measuring the force of respiration. — Compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivative: *pneumatometr-y,* n.

pneumatophore, n., a respiratory organ on the roots of some plants (*bot.*); an air cavity in the body of certain marine animals. — Compounded of **pneumato-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing, bearer'. See **-phore.**
Derivative: *pneumatophor-ous,* adj.

pneumatotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by rarefied or condensed air. — Compounded of **pneumato-** and **-therapy.**

pneumectomy, n., the surgical removal of lung tissue. — Lit. 'removal of the lung'. See **pneumo-** and **-ectomy.**

pneumo-, before a vowel **pneum-,** combining form denoting the *lung.* — Gk. πνευμο-, fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung', assimilated fr. πλεύμων, 'lung', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *klóman-,* 'the right lung' (if dissimilated fr. **pliman-*), and with L. *pulmō,* 'lung'; see **pulmonary.** The assimilation of Gk. πλεύμων, to πνεύμων is due to folk etymology, which associated πλεύμων, 'lung', with πνεῦμα, 'breath' (see *pneuma*).

pneumobacillus, n., a bacterium causing pneumonia (*bacteriol.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **pneumo-** and Late L. *bacillus,* 'a little staff'. See **bacillus.**

pneumococcus, n., any of the bacteria causing pneumonia (*bacteriol.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pneumo-** and **coccus.**
Derivatives: *pneumococc-al, pneumococc-ic, pneumococc-ous,* adjs.

pneumoconiosis, n., lung disease caused by the inhalation of minute particles (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pneumo-,** Gk. κονίᾱ, 'dust' (fr. κόνις, 'dust', see **conio-**), and suff. **-osis.**

pneumodynamics, n., the dynamics of gases. — Compounded of **pneumo-** and *dynamics* (see **dynamic**).

pneumogastric, adj., pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. — Compounded of **pneumo-** and **gastric.**

pneumon-, form of **pneumono-** before a vowel.

pneumonia, n., inflammation of the substance of the lungs (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πνευμονίᾱ, 'disease of the lungs', fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung'. See **pneumo-** and **-ia.**

pneumonic, adj., pertaining to the lungs; pertaining to pneumonia. — Medical L. *pneumonicus,* fr. Gk. πνευμονικός, fr. πνεύμων. See prec. word and. adj. suff. **-ic.**

pneumonitic, adj. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pneumonitis, n., inflammation of the lungs (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung' (see **pneumo-**), with suff. **-itis.**

pneumono-, before a vowel **pneumon-,** combining form meaning 'lung'. — Gk. πνευμονο-, πνευμον-, fr. πνεύμων, gen. πνεύμονος, 'lung'. See **pneumo-.**

pneumothorax, n., air or gas in the pleural cavity (*med.*) — Coined by Jean Itard (1775-1838), an ear specialist of Paris, in 1803, fr. **pneumo-** and **thorax.**

-pnoea, combining form. — See **-pnea.**

Poa, a genus of plants, the meadow grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πόᾱ (Homeric and Ion. ποίη, Dor. ποίᾱ), 'grass, grassy place', prob. standing for **ποι̯ϝᾱ* and cogn. with Lith. *pẽva,* 'meadow'.

Poaceae, n. pl., the grass family (*bot.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

poaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

poach, tr. v., to steal (game or fish); intr. v., to hunt or fish illegally. — MF. (= F.) *pocher,* 'to thrust one's fingers into', fr. LG. *poken.* See **poke,** 'to push'.
Derivatives: *poach-er,* n., *poach-ing,* n.

poach, tr. v., to boil eggs without their shells. — ME. *pochen,* fr. MF. (= F.) *pocher,* fr. OF. *pochier,* 'to put into a pocket', hence 'to poach an egg', i.e. 'to boil an egg so that the white surrounds the yolk like a pocket'. See **poke,** 'bag', and cp. **pocket, pouch.**

pocan, n., the pokeweed. — See **poke,** 'the pokeweed', and cp. **puccoon.**

pochard, n., the male of the diving sea duck. — Prob. derived fr. F. *pocher,* 'to thrust'. See **poke,** 'to push'.

pock, n., pustule. — ME. *pokke,* fr. OE. *pocc,* 'pustule', rel. to MDu. *pocke,* MLG. *pocke,* of s.m., whence G. *Pocke,* 'pockmark', in the pl.: 'smallpox'), prop. 'baglike swelling', and to OE.

pocca, pohha, 'bag', MLG. *pukel*, 'bag'; fr. I.-E. imitative base **bhu-, *bu-*, 'to blow', whence also L. *bucca*, 'mouth'. See **buccal** and cp. **poach,** 'to boil eggs', **pocket, poke,** 'a small bag', **pouch, pox, puck,** 'disk', **pucker.**

Derivative: *pock-y*, adj.

pocket, n. — ME. *poket*, fr. AF. *pokete*, dimin. formed fr. ONF. *poque, poke*, which corresponds to OF. *pouche*, F. *poche*, 'pocket'. See **poke,** 'a small bag', and cp. **pock** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pocket*, adj., *pocket*, v., *pocket-ed*, adj., *pocket-er*, n., *pocket-y*, adj.

poco, adv., a little, slightly (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *paucus*. See **paucity.**

pococurante, adj., caring little, indifferent. — It., 'caring little', compounded of *poco*, 'little' (see prec. word), and *curante*, pres. part. of *curare*, 'to care'. See **cure,** v. and n.

Derivatives: *pococurante*, n., *pococurante-ism, pococurant-ism*, n., *pococurante-ist, pococurant-ist*, n.

pod, n., seed of beans. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *podd-ed*, adj., *podd-er*, n.

pod, n., a cluster of whales or seals. — Of unknown origin.

pod, n., the socket of a brace. — A var. of **pad,** 'stuffing'.

pod-, form of **podo-** before a vowel.

-pod, combining form meaning 'having (a certain number or a certain kind of) feet'. — Gk. -ποδος, -ποδον, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. the second element in **polyp.** Cp. also **-poda, podo-, -podous.**

-poda, combining form denoting 'creatures having (a certain number or a certain kind of) feet'. — Gk. -ποδα, neut. pl. of -ποδος, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'; hence prop. pl. of **-pod** (q.v.)

podagra, n., gout. — ME., fr. L., fr. Gk. ποδάγρᾱ, 'trap for the feet, gout in the feet', compounded of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' and ἄγρᾱ, 'a catching, seizure'. For the first element see **foot,** for the second see **chiragra.**

Derivatives: *podagr-ic, podagr-ous*, adjs.

podal, adj., pertaining to a foot or feet. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and adj. suff. **-al** (fr. L. *-ālis*). See **foot.** The correct form is **pedal** (fr. L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot', and L. suff. *-ālis*).

Derivative: *podal-ic*, adj.

Podarge, n., name of one of the Harpies in Gk. mythology. — Gk. Ποδάργη, lit. 'swift-footed', or 'white-footed', compounded of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot' (see **foot**), and ἀργός, 'shining, glistening, white; swift', which is dissimilated fr. *ἀργρός and cogn. with OI. *ṛjrá-ḥ*, 'shining, glowing, bright; swift', L. *argentum*, 'silver', lit. 'the white metal'. See **argent.**

podesta, n., chief magistrate of an Italian town in the Middle Ages. — It. *podestà, potestà*, 'governor', lit. 'power', fr. L. *potestātem*, acc. of *potestās*, 'power, might', fr. *potis*, 'able, capable'. See **potent** and cp. words there referred to.

podge, n., anything podgy. — A collateral form of **pudge.**

podgy, adj., short and thick; pudgy. — A collateral form of **pudgy.**

Derivatives: *podgi-ly*, adv., *podgi-ness*, n.

podiatry, n., the treatment and cure of the feet (*med.*) — Compounded of Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and ἰᾱτρείᾱ, 'healing'. See **foot** and **-iatric.**

podiatrist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

podium, n., a small dais. — L., 'elevated place', fr. Gk. πόδιον, dimin. formed fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **pew, puy.** Cp. also **sympodium, appoggiatura.**

-podium, combining form denoting a *footlike part*, as in *propodium*. — ModL., lit. 'small foot'. See prec. word.

podo-, before a vowel **pod-,** combining form meaning 'foot', 'hoof', or 'stalk' (as in *Podophthalmia*). — Gk. ποδο-, ποδ-, fr. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot.**

Podocarpus, n., a genus of trees of the yew family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **podo-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

podocarpous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

Podophthalmia, n., an order of Crustacea (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'stalk-eyed', compounded of **podo-,** Gk. ὀφθαλμός, 'eye' (see **ophthalmo-**), and 1st suff. **-ia.**

Derivatives: *podophthalmi-an*, adj. and n., *podophthalm-ic*, adj.

podophyllin, n., podophyllum resin. — Formed from next word with suff. **-in.**

Podophyllum, n., a genus of plants of the barberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **podo-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-.**

Podostemaceae, n. pl., the riverweed family (*bot.*) ModL., formed fr. **Podostemon** with suff. **-aceae.**

podostemaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Podostemon, n., a genus of plants, the riverweed (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **podo-** and Gk. στήμων, 'warp', used in the sense of **stamen** (q.v.)

-podous, combining form meaning '-footed'. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. nouns ending in **-poda.**

podsol, n. — See **podzol.**

Podura, n., a genus of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of **pod-** and Gk. οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail'.

Derivatives: *podur-an*, adj. and n., *podur-id*, n.

podzol, n., also **podsol,** ashlike soil. — Russ. *podzola*, 'alkaline ashes', fr. *pod*, 'under', and *zola*, 'ashes'.

Derivative: *podzol-ic, podsol-ic*, adj.

poe, poebird, n., the parson bird. — *Poe* is a Tahitian word meaning 'pearl bead'. Captain Cook who thought the word meant **'earring',** named the bird *poe* in allusion to the tufts of curled hair under its throat.

poecilo-, before a vowel **poecil-,** combining form

meaning 'variegated, various'. — Gk. ποικιλο-, ποικιλ-, fr. ποικίλος, 'many-colored, variegated', fr. I.-E. base **peiḱ-*, 'to adorn by coloring or carving'. See **paint** and cp. words there referred to.

poem, n. — MF. *poeme* (F. *poème*), fr. L. *poēma*, fr. Gk. ποίημα, 'something done; a composition in verse, poem', from the stem of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **poet** and **-m.**

poesy, n. — ME. *poesie*, fr. MF. *poesie* (F. *poésie*), fr. L. *poēsis*, fr. Gk. ποίησις, 'a making; poetry', fr. ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **poet** and cp. **poiesis, posy.**

poet, n. — ME. *poete*, fr. OF. *poëte* (F. *poète*), fr. L. *poēta*, fr. Gk. ποιητής, 'one who makes, an artificer, a poet', fr. ποιεῖν, 'to make', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}ei-*, 'to make', whence also OI. *cinṓti, cáyati*, 'gathers, heaps up, piles up', *cītíḥ*, 'heaping up, piling up, 'collecting, collection', OSlav. *činŭ*, 'act, deed, order', *činiti*, 'to arrange, put in order', Cp. **poem, poesy, posy** and the second element in **epopee, onomatopoeia, pharmacopoeia.** Cp. also **payyetan, piyyut.**

Derivatives: *poetaster* (q.v.), *poet-ess*, n., *poetic* (q.v.), *poetize* (q.v.), *poetry* (q.v.)

poetaster, n. — ModL., formed fr. L. *poēta* (see **poet**) with the pejorative suff. **-aster.**

Derivatives: *poetaster-ing*, n., *poetaster-ism*, n., *poetastr-y*, n., *poetastr-ic, poetastr-ic-al*, adjs.

poetic, adj. — MF. (= F.) *poétique*, fr. L. *poēticus*, fr. Gk. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, active, creative, productive; pertaining to poetry, poetic', fr. ποιητός, 'made', verbal adj. of ποιεῖν, 'to make'. See **poet** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **-poietic.**

Derivatives: *poet-ics*, n., *poetic-al*, adj., *poetic-al-ly*, adv., *poetic-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

poetico-, combining form meaning 'poetic and', as in *poetico-antiquarian.*

poetize, intr. and tr. v. — F. *poétiser*, fr. *poète.* See **poet** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *poetiz-ation*, n.

poetry, n. — ME. *poetrie*, fr. OF. *poëterie, poëtrie*, fr. Late L. *poētria*, fr. L. *poēta*; not to be confused with L. *poētria*, Gk. ποιήτρια, 'poetess'. See **poet** and **-ry.**

Pogonia, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πωγωνίᾱς, 'bearded', fr. πώγων, 'beard'; so called from the lip of several species of this genus. Cp. the second element in **Andropogon, Cymbopogon, Tragopogon.**

pogrom, n., organized massacre. — Russ. *pogromŭ*, 'devastation, pillage', formed fr. *po*, 'behind, after', which is cogn. with L. *post*, 'behind, after' (see **post-**), and *gromŭ*, 'thunder', which is rel. to OSlav. *gromŭ*, 'thunder', *vŭzgrĭmetĭ*, 'to thunder', fr. I.-E. base **ghrem-*, 'to give a hollow sound, to thunder', whence also OE. *grimm, grim*, 'cruel, fierce'. See **grim** and cp. **grum, grumble.**

poi, n., food made of taro root. — Hawaiian.

poiesis, n., the action of doing or producing something. — Gk. ποίησις, 'a making'. See **poesy.**

-poiesis, combining form meaning 'production'. See prec. word.

-poietic, combining form meaning 'making, producing'. — Gk. -ποιητικός, fr. ποιητικός, 'capable of making, active, creative, productive'. See **poetic.**

poignancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

poignant, adj. — ME. *poinaunt*, fr. OF. (= F.) *poignant*, pres. part. of *poindre*, 'to prick, sting', fr. L. *pungere*. See **point,** v., and cp. **pungent.**

Derivative: *poignant-ly*, adv.

poikilo-, before a vowel **poikil-.** — A var. spelling of **poecilo-, poecil-.**

poilu, n., a French private soldier. — F., lit. 'hairy', fr. *poil*, 'hair', fr. L. *pilus*; see **pile,** 'hair'. The word *poilu* was used in the sense 'strong, brave, courageous' (so esp. by Balzac, in his *Médecin de campagne*), whence, in French military slang, the meaning 'private soldier'.

Poinae, n. pl., the goddesses of vengeance in Greek mythology. — Gk. Ποιναί, pl. of ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}oinā-*, whence also Avestic *kaēnā-*, 'vengeance, punishment', OSlav. *cěna*, 'price', Lith. *káina*, 'price'. L. *poena*, 'punishment', is borrowed fr. Gk. ποινή. See **penal.**

Poinciana, n., a genus of plants of the senna family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after M. de *Poincy*, a governor of the French West Indies in the 17th cent.

poind, tr. v., to distrain (*Scot. law*). — Scot. *poynd*, corresponding to ME. *pinden*, fr. OE. *pyndan*, 'to shut up, enclose, impound'. See **pound,** 'enclosure'.

Derivatives: *poind*, n., *poind-able*, adj., *poinding*, n.

Poinsettia, n., a genus of plants of the spurge family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American diplomat Joel Roberts *Poinsett* (1779-1851). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

point, n. — ME. *point* and *pointe*, partly fr. OF. (= F.) *point*, 'a pricking, piercing, dot, mark', fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'that which is pricked, puncture, point', prop. neut. pp. of *pungere*, 'to prick, pierce', and partly fr. OF. (= F.) *pointe*, 'anything pointed, a sharp point' (fr. Late L. *pūncta*, fem. pp. of L. *pungere*). See **pungent** and cp. words there referred to. In its mathematical and grammatical sense, L. *pūnctum* is a loan translation of Gk. στιγμή, 'that which is pricked, puncture, point', fr. στίζειν, 'to prick'.

Derivatives: *point*, v. (q.v.), *point-less*, adj., *point-less-ly*, adv., *point-less-ness*, n., *point-y*, adj.

point, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pointen, partly*, fr. OF. *pointer*, fr. *point* or *pointe*, partly fr. *point*, n. See **point,** n.

Derivatives: *point-ed*, adj., *point-ed-ly*, adv., *point-ed-ness*, n., *point-er*, n., *point-ing*, n.

pointillism, n., the French impressionist method

of painting based on the effect of dots. — F. *pointillisme*, fr. *pointiller*, 'to dot', fr. *point*, 'point, dot'. See **point,** n., and **-ism.**

pointillist, n., an artist who used pointillism. — F. *pointilliste*, fr. *pointiller*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

point of view, — Loan translation of F. *point de vue*, which itself is a loan translation of L. *pūnctum vīsus*, whence also G. *Gesichtspunkt.*

poise, tr. v. — ME. *peisen, poisen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *peser*, fr. VL. *pēsāre*, fr. L. *pēnsāre*, 'to weigh carefully', freq. of *pendere* (pp. *pēnsus*), 'to weigh'. See **pendant** and cp. **pensile, pension, pensive, peseta, peso,** and the last element in **avoirdupois, counterpoise,** v.

poise, n. — ME. *poys*, fr. OF. *pois* (F. *poids*), fr. VL. *pēsum*, fr. L. *pēnsum*, 'something weighed', prop. neut. of *pēnsus*, pp. of *pendere*. In F. *poids*, the *-d-* is due to an erroneous association of this word with L. *pondus*, 'weight'. See **poise,** v., and cp. **counterpoise,** n., **equipoise.**

poison, n. — ME. *poisoun, poison*, fr. OF. *poison, puison* (F. *poison*) fr. L. *pōtiōnem*, acc. of *pōtiō*, 'a drinking, a draft; a magic potion, philter', whence the meaning 'medicinal potion', and later 'poisoned drink'. See **potion,** which is a doublet of *poison.*

Derivatives: *poison-ous*, adj., *poison-ous-ly*, adv., *poison-ous-ness*, n.

poison, tr. v. — ME. *poisonen*, fr. *poison.* See **poison,** n.

Derivatives: *poison-able*, adj., *poison-ed*, adj., *poison-er*, n., *poison-ing*, n.

poitrel, poitrail, n., breastplate for a horse (*arch.*) — MF. *poitral, poitrel*, fr. L. *pectorāle*, 'breastplate', prop. neut. of the adj. *pectorālis*, 'belonging to the breast', fr. *pectus*, gen. *-oris*, 'breast'. See **pectoral.**

poivrade, n., pepper sauce. — F., fr. *poivre*, 'pepper', fr. L. *piperem*, acc. of *piper*, 'pepper'. See **pepper** ane **-ade.**

poke, a small bag. — ME., fr. ONF. *poque, poke*, corresponding to F. *poche*; of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. *poke*, ON. *poki*, OE. *pocca, pohha*, 'pouch, bag'. See **pock.**

poke, tr. and intr. v., to push, thrust. — ME. *poken*, rel. to MLG. *boken, buken, puggēn*, MDu. *boken, böken*, Du. *beuken*, MHG. *bochen, puchen*, G. *pochen*, 'to knock, rap'; of imitative origin. Cp. **poach,** 'to thrust', **pochard, poker,** 'a card game'.

Derivatives: *poke*, n., *pok-y*, adj.

poke, n., the pokeweed. — Shortened fr. *pocan*, fr. Virginian *puccoon*, lit. 'plant for staining', fr. *pak*, 'blood'. Cp. **pocan, puccoon.**

poker, n., a card game. — Perh. fr. G. *Poch, Poche, Pochspiel*, a card game resembling poker, fr. *pochen*, 'to knock, rap; to brag, boast, defy' (see **poke,** 'to thrust'). The game is so called in allusion to the boastful words of the daring player: '*Ich poche*' (= 'I defy'). See Kluge-Mitzka, DEW., p. 557 s.v. *pochen.*

poker, n., an instrument for poking a fire. — Formed fr. **poke,** 'to thrust', with agential suff. **-er.**

poker, n., a hobgoblin (*rare*) — Perhaps of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *pocker*, Dan. *pokker*, 'the devil', and E. **puck,** 'goblin'.

Derivative: *poker-ish*, adj.

Polack, n., a Pole; adj. Polish. — Pol. *Polak*, 'a Pole'. Cp. Pol. *Poljane*, 'Poles', *Polsko*, 'Poland', *polski*, 'Polish', and see **Pole.**

polacre, polacca, n., a two- or three-masted sailing vessel. — F. *polacre*; cp. It., Sp., Port. *polacra*, Du. *polaak*, G. *Polaker*, of s.m. Origin unknown.

Poland, n. — Contraction of **Pole** and **land** (see *haplology*).

Polanisia, n., a genus of plants of the caper family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. ἄνισος, 'unequal' (see **aniso-**), and 1st suff. **-ia.**

polar, adj. — ML. *polāris* (whence also F. *polaire*), fr. L. *polus*, 'pivot, axis, pole', fr. Gk. πόλος. See **pole,** 'extremity', and adj. suff. **-ar** and cp. **circumpolar.**

Derivatives: *polar-ic, polar-ist-ic*, adjs., *polar-ity*, n., *polarize* (q.v.), *polar-ly*, adv.

polarimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the amount of polarization of light (*opt.*) — Compounded of **polar** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *polarimetr-ic*, adj., *polarimetr-y*, n.

Polaris, n., the polestar. — ModL. *Polāris*, short for *stella Polāris*, lit. 'polar star'. See **polar.**

polariscope, n., an instrument for examining the polarization of light (*opt.*) — Compounded of **polar** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivatives: *polariscop-ic*, adj., *polariscop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *polariscop-y*, n.

polarize, tr. v., to cause the vibration of light, heat, etc., to be modified in a particular manner. — F. *polariser*, fr. *polaire*. See **polar** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *polariz-able*, adj., *polariz-ation*, n., *polariz-er*, n.

polatouche, n., a small flying squirrel. — F., fr. Russ. *poletutcha*, lit. 'the flying animal', fr. *polétat'*, 'to fly', fr. intensive pref. *po-*, fr. *po*, 'behind, after', and *létat'*, freq. of *letét'*, 'to fly'. Russ. *po* is rel. to OSlav. *po*, 'behind, after'; see **post-.** Russ. *letét'*, 'to fly', is rel. to Czech *letěti*, Church Slav. *letěti*, Serbo-Croatian *leteti*, 'to fly', and prob. also to Lith. *lekiù, lẽkti*, 'to fly', *lakstīti*, 'to fly about'; see **leg.**

polder, n., a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea. — Du. *polder*, of uncertain origin.

Pole, n., a native of Poland. — G. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, fr. MHG. *Polān*, pl. *Polāne*, fr. Pol. *Poljane*, 'Poles', lit. 'field dwellers', fr. *pole*, 'field', which is rel. to OSlav. *polje*, 'field', fr. I.-E. base **p(e)lā-*, 'flat, plain', whence also L. *plānus*, 'even, level, flat'. See **plain,** adj., and cp. **field.** Cp. also **Polack, polonaise, polonium, poulaine.** For the sense development of Pol. *Poljane*, 'Poles', fr. *pole*, 'field', cp. *Dane.*

Derivatives: *Pol-ish*, adj. and n.

pole, n., a long piece of wood, stake, mast. — ME., fr. OE. *pāl*, 'stake, pole', fr. L. *pālus*, of s.m. See **pale,** 'stake',

Derivatives: *pole*, tr. v., *pol-er*, n., *pol-ing*, n.

pole, n., either of the extremities of the axis of the sphere. — ME., fr. OF. *pole* F. *pôle*), fr. L. *polus*, fr. Gk. πόλος, 'pivot, axis, pole', which stands for **q^{w}olos*, and is rel. to πέλειν, more usually as deponent, πέλεσθαι, 'to be in motion, to be', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}el-*, 'to bend, turn'. See **wheel** and cp. **pulley.**

poleax, poleaxe, n. — Lit. 'head-axe', fr. ME. *pollax*, (cp. LG. *pollexe*); compounded of **poll,** 'head', and **axe.** The spelling *poleaxe* is due to a confusion with *pole*, 'a piece of wood'.

Derivatives: *poleaxe*, tr. v., *poleaxer*, n.

polecat, n., a carnivorous animal of the weasel family. — The first element derives fr. OF. *pole* (F. *poule*), 'hen', fr. Late L. *pulla*, 'hen', fem. of L. *pullus*, 'young animal'. See **pullet.** The second element is **cat.** Hence *polecat* lit. means 'poultry cat', i.e. 'cat preying on poultry'.

polemarch, n., commander of the army (*Greek hist.*) — Gk. πολέμαρχος, compounded of πόλεμος, 'war', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See next word and **-arch.**

polemic, adj. — F. *polémique*, fr. MF., fr. Gk. πολεμικός, 'pertaining to war, warlike', fr. πόλεμος, 'war', which is rel. to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', and cogn. with Goth. *usfilma*, 'frightened, terrified, amazed', *usfilmei*, 'fright, terror, amazement', fr. I.-E. **pelem-*, enlargement of base **pel-*, 'to shake, swing', whence Gk. πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing; to quiver', παλτός, 'wielded, brandished', OSlav. *plachŭ*, 'wavering, cowardly', *po-plachŭ*, 'terror'. Cp. **catapult, pallesthesia, Papilio, Peleus, Polemonium, Ptolemy, sympalmograph.** Cp. also **pulse,** 'throb', and words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *polemic*, n. (q.v.), *polemic-al*, adj., *polemic-al-ly*, adv., *polemic-ian*, n., *polemic-ist*, n., *polem-ics*, n.

polemic, n. — F. *polémique*, fr. MF., fr. *polémique*, adj. See **polemic,** adj.

Derivative: *polem-ics*, n. (see *-ics*).

polemize, intr. v. — Gk. πολεμίζειν, 'to make war', fr. πόλεμος, 'war'. See **polemic** and **-ize.**

Polemoniaceae, n. pl., the polemonium family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Polemonium** with suff. **-aceae.**

polemoniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Polemonium, n., a genus of plants, the Greek valerian (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *polemōnia*, fr. Gk. πολεμώνιον, 'the Greek valerian', derived fr. the PN. Πολέμων, fr. πόλεμος, 'war'. See **polemic,** adj.

polenta, n., porridge made of parched barley, chestnut meal or cornmeal. — It., fr. L. *pollenta*, *polenta*, 'peeled varley', which is rel. to *pollen*, 'fine flour'. See **pollen.**

poli-, form of **polio-** before a vowel.

polianite, n., manganese dioxide (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** from the stem of Gk. πολιαίνεσθαι, 'to grow gray', fr. πολιός, 'gray' (see **polio-**); so called in allusion to its gray color.

police, n. — MF. (= F.) *police*, 'political organization, administration'. (The modern meaning 'police', arose only about the end of the 17th cent.) MF. *police* is a secondary form of *policie.* See **policy,** 'method of governing'.

Derivatives: *police*, tr. v., *polic-ed*, adj., *polic-ize*, tr. v., *polic-iz-er*, n.

Polichinelle, n., grotesque hero of the French comedy, corresponding to the English Punch. — F., fr. Neapolitan *Polecenella.* See **Punchinello.**

policlinic, n. — G. *Poliklinik*, orig. meaning 'clinic open to the patients of the town', fr. Gk. πόλις, 'town' (see **policy,** 'method of government'), and *Klinik*, 'clinic', fr. F. *clinique* (see **clinic**).

policy, n., method of government. — ME. *policie*, fr. MF. *policie*, 'political organization, administration', fr. Late L. *polītīa*, 'administration of the Commonwealth', fr. L. *polītīa*, 'citizenship, the state', fr. Gk. πολιτεία, 'citizenship, the state; government, administration, constitution', fr. πολίτης, 'citizen', fr. πόλις, 'fortified city, state', which is cogn. with OI. *púr* (fem.), *púram* (neut.), *puriḥ* (fem.), 'citadel, city, town', Lith. *pilis*, Lett. *pi'ls*, 'citadel'. Cp. **police, polity** and the second element in **acropolis, cosmopolitan, isopolity, metropolis, necropolis, propolis, tetrapolis.** Cp. also **gopura.**

policy, n., a document of insurance. — F. *police*, 'insurance policy', fr. It. *polizza*, corruption of ML. *apodixa*, 'receipt', fr. MGk. ἀπόδειξις, 'receipt', fr. Gk. ἀπόδειξις, 'a showing forth, demonstration, proof', from the stem of ἀποδεικνύναι, 'to show Gorth, demonstrate', fr. ἀπό, 'from, away from' (see **apo-**), and δεικνύναι, 'to show', which is cogn. with L. *dicere*, 'to tell'. See **diction** and cp. words there referred to.

poligar, n., feudal chief in the former Madras Presidency (*India*). — Marathi *pālegār*, prob. fr. OI. *pālāyan*, 'guarding', fr. *pālāyate*, 'guards, protects', a secondary form of *pārāyate*, 'carries over, guards, protects', which is prop. the causative form of *píparti*, 'brings over', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across', which is identical with base **per-*, 'through, across, beyond', whence L. *per*, 'through, across, over, beyond'. See **per** and cp. words there referred to.

polio, n. — Short for **poliomyelitis.**

polio-, before a vowel **poli-,** combining form meaning 'gray'. — Gk. πολιο-, πολι-, fr. πολιός, 'gray', fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'dark-colored, gray', whence also OE. *fealo*, 'dull-colored, yellow, yellowish red'. See **fallow,** 'brownish yellow',

and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **poli-anite.**

poliomyelitis, n., inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **polio-** and **myelitis.**

poliosis, n., canities. — Medical L., lit. 'turning gray (of the hair)', fr. Gk. πολιός, 'gray'. See **polio-** and **-osis.**

polish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *polischen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *poliss-*, pres. part. stem of *polir*, 'to polish', fr. L. *polīre*, 'to make smooth, polish', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **po-līre*, 'to clean, polish', fr. pref. *po-* and **līre*, a verb rel. to *linere*, 'to smear'. For the pref. *po-* cp. L. *pōnō*, 'I place', which stands for **po-s(i)nō* and lit. means 'I lay aside', fr. pref. *po-* and *sinō*, 'I set down, leave'; see **position.** For the etymology of L. *linere*, 'to smear', see **slime**; for the ending of *polish* see verbal suff. **-ish.** Cp. **polite, politesse, interpolate.**

Derivatives: *polish*, n., *polish-ed*, adj., *polish-ed-ly*, adv., *polish-ed-ness*, n., *polish-er*, n., *polish-ing*, n.

polite, adj. — ME. *polyt*, fr. L. *polītus*, pp. of *polīre*, 'to make smooth, to polish'. See **polish,** v., and adj. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *polite-ly*, adv., *polite-ness*, n.

politesse, n., politeness, civility. — F., fr. It. *politezza, pulitezza*, prop. the quality of being *polito, pulito* (= 'polite'). See prec. word and **-esse.**

politic, adj. — ME. *politik*, fr. MF. (= F.) *politique*, fr. L. *politicus*, fr. Gk. πολιτικός, 'pertaining to a citizen, political', fr. πόλις, 'city, state'. See 1st **policy** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *politic*, n., *polit-ics*, n., *politic-al*, adj., *politic-al-ly*, adv., *politic-ian*, n., *politic-ize*, intr. v., *politic-iz-er*, n.

politico-, combining form meaning 'politics; political and'. — See prec. word.

polity, n., the form or constitution of the government of a state. — Late L. *politīa*, fr. Gk. πολῑτεία, 'citizenship; policy'. See 1st **policy.**

polka, n., a lively dance. — F., fr. Slovak *polka*, or Czech *púlka*, 'half step.', dimin. of *pol*, resp. *pul*, 'half'.

poll, n., head. — ME. *pol, polle*, fr. MDu. *polle, pol*, 'top of the head, head', which is prob. cogn. with L. *bulla*, 'bubble, knob' (with *p* for *b*). See **bull,** 'edict', and cp. the first element in **poleax** and **polliwog** and the second element in **tadpole.**

poll, tr. v., 1) to cut, trim; 2) to take the votes of; intr. v., to vote. — Fr. prec. word. The orig. meaning was 'to cut off the hair of the head'. Cp. **pollard.**

Derivatives: *poll-able*, adj., *poll-ing*, adj. and n.

poll, adj., cropped, shorn. — Short for *pold, polled*, pp. of **poll,** 'to cut'.

poll, n., *the poll*, the undergraduates, the passmen (Cambridge Univ. Slang). — Fr. Gk. οἱ πολλοί, 'the many', pl. of πολύς, 'much, many'. See **poly-** and cp. **hoi polloi.**

poll, n., a parrot. — See **Polly.** For sense development cp. *cockatoo.*

pollack, pollock, n., an edible fish. — Prob. a derivative of **poll,** 'head'.

pollard, n., a tree polled of its top. — Formed fr. **poll,** 'to cut, trim', with suff. **-ard.**

pollen, n., the fertilizing male element of flowers. — L., also *pollis*, 'fine flour, milldust', fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'dust, porridge made of meal', whence also *pollenta, polenta*, 'peeled barley', *pulvis*, 'dust', Gk. πόλτος, 'pap, porridge' (whence L. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, of s.m.), πάλη, 'sifted meal', OI. *pálalam*, 'ground seeds', OPruss. *pelanne*, 'ashes', Lith. *pelenaĩ*, Lett. *pèlni*, OSlav. *popelŭ*, Russ. *pépelŭ* (formed through the reduplication of the base), 'ashes'. Cp. **pollinate.** Cp. also **polenta, powder, pulse,** 'seeds', **poultice, pulverize,** and the second element in **Paspalum.**

pollex, n., the thumb. — L., prob. cogn. with OSlav. *palicĭ*, 'thumb', Russ. *pálec*, 'finger', dial. Russ. *páles*, 'thumb'. L. *palma*, 'palm of the hand', is not cognate.

pollical, adj., pertaining to the pollex. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *pollex*, gen. *pollicis.* See prec. word.

pollicitation, n., offer, promise (*law*) — L. *pollicitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *pollicitātus*, pp. of *pollicitārī*, freq. of *pollicērī* (pp. *pollicitus*), 'to promise', which is formed fr. pref. *por-*, 'forward, forth', and *licēre*, 'to be permitted'. Pref. *por-* is rel. to *prō*, 'before, for'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. the pref. in **pollinctor, pollute, porrect, portend, post,** 'pillar'. For the etymology of *licēre* see **license.**

pollinate, tr. v., to fertilize with pollen (*bot.*) — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *pollen*, gen. *pollinis.* See **pollen.**

pollination, n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ion.**

pollinctor, n., one who washes corpses and prepares them for burning (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *pollinctor, pollictor*, fr. *pollingere*, 'to wash a corpse', which is rel. to *lixa*, 'lye'. Pref. *pol-* prob. stands for *por-*; see **pollicitation.** For the etymology of *lixa* see **lixiviate.** The *n* in L. *pollingere* is due to the analogy of verbs like *fingere*, 'to fashion' (pp. *fictus*), *pingere*, 'to paint' (pp. *pictus*).

pollinic, adj., pertaining to pollen. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *pollen*, gen. *pollinis.* See **pollen.**

polliniferous, adj., bearing pollen. — Compounded of L. *pollen*, gen. *pollinis*, and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pollen** and **-ferous.**

pollinium, n., a pollen mass. — ModL. See **pollen** and 1st **-ium.**

pollinosis, n., hay fever (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid lit. meaning 'disease caused by pollen', coined fr. L. *pollen*, gen. *pollinis* (see **pollen**), and the Gk. suff. -ωσις (see **-osis**).

polliwog, n., a tadpole. — Earlier *polwigge*, fr. ME. *polwigle*, which is prob. compounded of

pol, 'head', and *wigelen*, 'to move to and fro'. See **poll,** 'head' and **wiggle.**

pollock, n. — A var. of **pollack.**

pollucite, n., caesium aluminosilicate (*mineral.*) — Named after **Pollux,** the twin brother of Castor in Greek mythology; cp. *castorite.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pollute, tr. v., to make foul, defile. — L. *pollūtus*, pp. of *polluere*, 'to defile, pollute, contaminate', for **por-luere.* For the pref. *por-* see **pollicitation.** L. *-luere* in *polluere* is rel. to L. *lutum*, 'mud', and cogn. with Gk. λῦμα, 'filth, dirt, disgrace', λύμαξ, 'rubbish, refuse', λύθρος, λύθρον, 'dirt, gore', OIr. *loth*, 'mud, dirt', W. *lludedic*, 'muddy', Lith. *lutynas*, 'pool, puddle'. Cp. **lute,** 'a cohesive substance', and **Lythrum.**

pollution, n. — Late L. *pollūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *pollūtus*, pp. of *polluere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

Pollux, n., 1) the twin brother of Castor (*Greek mythology*); 2) name of the second star of the constellation Gemini. — L., fr. Gk. Πολυδεύκης; see **Polydeuces.** The shortening of the word and the shift of the accent to the first syllable are due to Etruscan influence.

Polly, Poll, fem. PN. — *Polly* is a rhyming collateral form of **Molly,** which is a pet form of **Mary.**

polly, n., a parrot. — Fr. prec. word.

polo, n., name of a game. — Lit. 'ball', fr. Balti Ind. *polo.* Cp. Tibetan *pulu*, 'ball'.

polonaise, n., a Polish dance. — F., shortened fr. *danse polonaise*, 'a Polish dance', fem. of *polonais*, 'Polish', fr. *Polonia*, Latinized name of Poland. See **Pole.**

polonium, n., name of a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. *Polonia*, Latinized name of Poland (see **Pole** and cp. **polonaise**); so called by its discoverers Pierre Curie (1859-1906) and his wife, Maria Skłodowska (1867-1934), after the latter's native land. Cp. prec. word.

polony, n., a kind of sausage. — Prob. from the name of the Italian city *Bologna.*

poltergeist, n., a noisy ghost. — G., lit. 'noisy ghost', fr. *poltern*, 'to make a noise or row', and *Geist*, 'ghost'. The first element derives fr. earlier *buldern, boldern*, which is rel. to MDu. *balderen*, from the I.-E. imitative base **bhel-*, 'to sound, ring, roar', whence also OE. *bellan*, 'to bellow', *belle*, 'bell'. See **bellow** and cp. **bell,** 'to bellow', **bell,** 'metallic vessel'. For the second element see **ghost.**

poltroon, n., a spiritless coward, dastard. — MF. *poultron* (F. *poltron*), 'sluggard, coward', fr. It. *poltrone*, orig. meaning 'foal, colt', whence 'timid like a colt', augment. of *poltro*, 'foal', fr. VL. **pulliter*, a derivative of L. *pullus*, 'a young animal'. See **pullet** and **-oon** and cp. **poult, poultry.**

Derivatives: *poltroon-ish*, adj., *poltroon-ish-ly*, adv., *poltroon-ism*, n.

poltroonery, n. — F. *poltronnerie*, fr. *poltron.* See prec. word and **-ery.**

poly-, combining form meaning 'much, many'. — Gk. πολυ-, fr. πολύς, neut. πολύ, 'much, many', which is cogn. with L. *plūs*, 'more', *plūrimus*, 'most'. See **plus** and cp. **hoi polloi, poll,** 'undergraduates'. Cp. also **pleio-.**

polyandrist, n. — Formed fr. **polyandry** with suff. **-ist.**

polyandrous, adj., 1) practicing polyandry; 2) (*bot.*) having 20 or more stamens. — Gk. πολύανδρος. See next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

polyandry, n., 1) the condition of having more than one husband at the same time; 2) (*bot.*) the presence of 20 or more stamens in one flower. — Gk. πολυανδρίᾱ, fr. πολύανδρος, 'having many husbands', introduced into botany by Linnaeus in the sense of 'having many stamens'; compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man, husband'. See **poly-, andro-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polyanthus, n., 1) a cultivated variety of primrose; 2) any of the species *Narcissus tazetta.* — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύανθος, 'abounding in flowers', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **poly-** and **anther.**

polyarchic, polyarchical, adj. — See next word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

polyarchy, n., government by several persons. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. -αρχίᾱ, 'rule', fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-archy.**

polybasic, adj., having more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by basic radicals (*chem.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and *basic.* See **base,** n. Derivative: *polybasic-ity*, n.

polybasite, n., an iron-black silver sulfantimonite (*mineral.*) — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

polycarpic, polycarpous, adj., having many carpels (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **poly-, carpel** and suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

polycarpy, n. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Polychaeta, n. pl., a class of annelids, comprising most marine worms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. χαίτη, 'hair'. See **chaeto-.**

Derivatives: *polychaete*, adj. and n., *polychaet-an, polychaet-ous*, adjs.

polychasium, n., a form of cymose inflorescence in which more than two branches are produced from every main axis (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. χάσις, 'chasm, separation, division', which is rel. to χάσμα, 'chasm'. See **chasm** and 1st **-ium.**

polychrestic, adj., having many uses. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πολύχρηστος, 'useful for many purposes', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' and χρηστός, 'useful'. See **poly-** and **chrestomathy.**

polychresty, n. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polychromate, n., a substance which shows a variety of colors. — See **polychrome** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *polychromat-ic*, adj.

polychrome, adj., having many colors. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chromatic.**
Derivatives: *polychrome*, n., *polychrom-ic*, *polychrom-ous*, adjs., *polychrom-ia*, n., *polychrom-y*, n.

polyclinic, n., a clinic for the treatment of various diseases. — Compounded of **poly-** and **clinic.**

Polycodium, n., a genus of plants of the heath family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. κώδων, 'bell' (see **codon**), and 1st suff. **-ium.**

polycyclic, adj., having many cycles. — Compounded of **poly-** and **cyclic.**

polycythemia, polycythaemia, n., a condition characterized by too many red blood cells (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **poly-,** Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel' (see **-cyte**), αἷμα, 'blood' (see **hemal**), and 1st suff. **-ia.**

polydactyl, adj., having more fingers or toes than usual (*zool.*) — Lit. 'having many fingers'; compounded of **poly-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**
Derivatives: *polydactyl*, n., *polydactyl-ism*, n., *polydactyl-ous*, adj.

polydemic, adj., living in many regions (said of plants and animals). — Compounded of **poly-** and *demic*, in the sense of **endemic.**

Polydeuces, Polydeukes, n., the twin brother of Castor (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Πολυδεύκης, lit. 'very sweet', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and δευκής = γλυκύς, 'sweet' (cp. δεῦκος, 'sweetness', a var. of γλεῦκος), for orig. *δλυκύς. See **glyco-** and cp. **Pollux.**

Polydorus, n., the youngest son of Priam (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Polydōrus*, fr. Gk. Πολύδωρος, from the adj. πολύδωρος, 'one who has received many gifts; richly dowered', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and δῶρον, 'gift'. See **poly-** and **donation.**

polyembryony, n., the existence of two or more viable embryos in the same seed (*bot.*) — Compounded of **poly-, embryon,** and suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Polygala, n., a genus of plants, the milkwort (*bot.*) — L., 'milkwort', fr. Gk. πολύγαλον, which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γάλα, 'milk'. See **poly-** and **galacto-.**

Polygalaceae, n. pl., the milkwort family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

polygalaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

polygamist, n. — Formed fr. **polygamy** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *polygamist-ic*, adj.

polygamous, adj. — See **polygamy** and **-ous.**
Derivative: *polygamous-ly*, adv.

polygamy, n., the condition of having more than two wives at the same time. — MF. (= F.) *polygamie*, fr. Late L. *polygamia*, fr. Gk. πολυγαμίᾱ, fr. πολύγαμος, 'having many wives', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **poly-** and **gamo-.**

polygenesis, n., plurality of origin. — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and **genesis.**
Derivative: *polygenes-ist*, n.

polygenetic, adj. — See prec. word and **-genetic.**
Derivative: *polygenetic-al-ly*, adv.

polygenic, adj., forming two or more compounds with hydrogen or other univalent elements (*chem.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and **-genic.**

polygenous, adj., consisting of many kinds. — Compounded of **poly-** and **-genous.**

polyglot, adj., 1) speaking or writing many languages; 2) containing many languages; n., one who knows several languages. — Gk. πολύγλωττος, 'many-tongued', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γλῶττα, 'tongue, language'. See **poly-** and **gloss,** 'explanation'.
Derivatives: *polyglott-al*, *polyglott-ic*, *polyglott-ous*, adjs.

polygon, n., a plane figure with more than four angles and sides (*geom.*) — Late L. *polygōnum*, fr. Gk. πολύγωνον, prop. neut. of the adj. πολύγωνος, 'polygonal', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and -γωνος, '-angled', from the stem of γωνίᾱ, 'angle'. See **poly-** and **-gon.**
Derivatives: *polygon-al*, adj., *polygon-al-ly*, adv., *polygon-ic*, adj., *polygon-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Polygonatum, n., a genus of plants, Solomon's seal (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *polygonaton*, 'Solomon's seal', fr. Gk. πολυγόνατον, prop. neut. of the adj. πολυγόνατος, 'having many joints', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' (see **poly-**), and γόνυ, gen. γόνατος, 'knee'. See **poly-** and **-gon.**

Polygonella, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Polygonum** with dimin. suff. **-ella.**

Polygonia, n., a genus of anglewing butterflies (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύγωνος, 'polygonal' (see **polygon** and 1st **-ia**); so called because of their angular wings.

Polygonum, n., a genus of plants, the knotweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *polygonos*, *polygonon*, 'knotgrass', fr. Gk. πολύγονον, of s.m., which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and γόνυ, 'knee' (see **Polygonatum**); so called in allusion to the numerous joints.

polygraph, n., a device for multiplying copies of a writing. — Gk. πολύγραφος, 'writing much', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **poly-** and **-graph.**
Derivative: *polygraph-ic*, adj.

polygraphy, n., the art of multiplying copies of a writing. — Gk. πολυγραφίᾱ, 'the act of writing much', fr. πολύγραφος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polygynous, adj., 1) having several wives; 2) (*bot.*) having many pistils. — See next word and **-ous.**

polygyny, n., the condition of having many wives, polygamy. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. γυνή, 'woman'. See **gyno-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polyhedral, adj., pertaining to a polyhedron. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

polyhedron, n. (*geom.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύεδρον, 'having many seats or sides', compounded of **poly-** and ἕδρᾱ, 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedron.**

polyhistor, n., a very learned man. — Gk. πολυΐστωρ, 'very learned', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ἵστωρ, 'knowing, learned', whence ἱστορίᾱ, 'learning, knowledge'. See **poly-** and **history.**
Derivatives: *polyhistor-ic*, adj., *polyhistor-y*, n.

Polyhymnia, n., the Muse of lyric poetry (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πολύμνια, contraction of Πολυύμνια, lit. 'the Muse of the many hymns', fr. πολύϋμνος, 'abounding in hymns', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ὕμνος, 'hymn'. See **poly-** and **hymn** and cp. **Polymnia.**

polymath, n., a very learned man, a polyhistor. — Gk. πολυμαθής, 'having learned much; knowing much', formed fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν, 'to learn'. See **poly-** and **mathematical.**
Derivatives: *polymath-ic*, adj., *polymath-y*, n.

polymer, n., one of two or more polymeric compounds (*chem.*) — See next word.
Derivatives: *polymer-ism*, n., *polymer-iz-able*, adj., *polymer-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *polymer-iz-ation*, n., *polymer-iz-er*, n.

polymeric, adj., consisting of the same chemical elements in the same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight (*chem.*) — G. *polymerisch*, coined by the Swedish chemist Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1830 fr. **poly-** and Gk. μέρος, 'part', which is cogn. with L. *mererī*, 'to earn, obtain, deserve'. See **mero-,** 'part', and cp. **merit.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Polymnia, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Muse *Polyhymnia* fr. Gk. Πολύμνια. See **Polyhymnia.**

polymorph, n., an organism of several forms. — Gk. πολύμορφος, 'multiform, manifold', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' (see **poly-**), and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

polymorphism, n. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

polymorphous, polymorphic, adj., having many forms. — Gk. πολύμορφος. See **polymorph** and **-ous,** resp. **-ic.**

Polynesia, n. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. νῆσος, 'island', which is prob. rel. to νή-χειν, 'to swim', fr. I.-E. base ***snā-**, 'to flow'. See **Indonesia** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *Polynesi-an*, adj. and n.

polyneuritic, adj. — See next word and **-ic.**

polyneuritis, n., inflammation of many nerves at the same time (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **poly-** and **neuritis.**

Polynices, n., the brother of Eteocles (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Polynīcēs*, fr. Gk. Πολυνείκης, from the adj. πολυνείκης, 'much wrangling', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much'. and νεῖκος, 'quarrel, strife, feud', which is rel. to νίκη, 'victory'. See **poly-** and **Nike.**

polynomial, adj., consisting of two or more terms (*alg.*). — Formed on analogy of **binomial** (q.v.) fr. Gk. πολύς, 'much, many'. See **poly-** and cp. **multinomial.**

polynuclear, polynucleate, adj. having many nuclei. — Compounded of **poly-** and **nuclear,** resp. **nucleate.**

polyonymous, adj., having many names. — Gk. πολυώνυμος, fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

polyonymy, n. — Gk. πολυωνυμίᾱ, 'a multitude of names', fr. πολυώνυμος, 'having many names'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polyopia, n., double or multiple vision (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. -ωπίᾱ, from the stem of ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **-opia.**

polyp, n., 1) a many-tentacled coelenterate, as a hydra or a coral; 2) = polypus. — MF. (= F.) *polype*, fr. OF., fr. L. *polypus*, fr. Gk. πολύπους, 'octopus', lit. 'many-footed'; compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **poly-** and **foot,** and cp. **polypod, polypus.**
Derivatives: *polyp-ean*, adj. and n., *polyp-ous*, adj.

polypary, n., the hard structure of a colony of polyps. — ModL., *polyparium*, fr. L. *polypus*. See **polyp** and suff. **-ary** (representing L. *-ārium*).
Derivative: *polypar-ian*, adj.

Polypedates, n., the tree frog (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. πηδᾶν, 'to jump, spring'. See **pedesis** and cp. **Pedetes.**

polypedatid, adj., pertaining to the Polypedatidae; n., a tree frog of the family Polypedatidae. — From prec. word.

Polypedatidae, n. pl., a family of tree frogs (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **Polypedates** with suff. **-idae.**

polypetalous, adj., having the petals separate (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **poly-, petal** and **-ous.**

polyphagia, n., an excessive desire for food (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πολυφαγίᾱ, 'excess in eating', fr. πολυφάγος, 'eating to excess', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **poly-, -phagous** and 1st **-ia.**

polyphagic, polyphagous, adj., eating to excess. — Fr. L. *polyphagus*, fr. Gk. πολυφάγος. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

polyphase, n., having many phases. — Compounded of **poly-** and **phase.**

Polyphemus, n., the one-eyed Cyclops who was blinded by Odysseus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Polyphēmus*, fr. Gk. Πολύφημος, lit. 'much spoken of', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φήμη, 'voice, report, reputation'. See **poly-** and **-phemia.**

Polyphemus, n., a large American silkworm

moth (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. *Polypēhmus*, the one-eyed Cyclops (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the eyespots on each of its hind wings.

polyphone, n., a graphic symbol representing more than one sound. — Compounded of **poly-** and **-phone.** See **polyphonic.**

polyphonic, polyphonous, adj., consisting of more than one sound. — Gk. πολύφωνος, 'having many tones', compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **poly-** and **phone,** 'a sound'. For the ending see suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

polyphonist, n. — Formed fr. **polyphone** with suff. **-ist.**

polyphony, n., multiplicity of sounds. — Gk. πολυφωνίᾱ, fr. πολύφωνος, 'having many tones'. See **polyphonic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

polyphylesis, n., descent from more than one ancestor, polygenesis. — ModL., fr. Gk. πολύφῡλος, 'of many tribes', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and φῡλή, 'clan, tribe'. See **poly-** and **phyle.**

polyphyletic, adj., descended from more than one ancestor. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *polyphyletic-al-ly*, adv.

polyphyllous, adj., having many leaves (*bot.*) — Gk. πολύφυλλος, 'many leaved', fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **poly-** and **phyllo-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

polypidom, n., a polypary. — Compounded of Gk. πολύπους, 'polyp', and δόμος, 'house'. See **polyp** and **dome,** 'a building'.

polypite, n., an individual polyp (*zool.*) — See **polyp** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

polypod, adj., having many feet; n., an animal having many feet. — F. *polypode*. See **polyp** and cp. **polypus.**

Polypodiaceae, n. pl., the fern family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Polypodium** with suff. **-aceae.**

polypodiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Polypodium, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. πολυπόδιον, 'a kind of fern, polypody'. See **polyp** and **-ium.**

polypody, n., any plant of the genus Polypodium (*bot.*) — L. See prec. word.

polypoid, polypoidal, adj., resembling a polyp. — Compounded of **polyp** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid** and adj. suff. **-al.**

polyptych, n., a door panel having more than three folds. — Gk. πολύπτυχος, 'having many folds', fr. πολύς, 'much, many' (see **poly-**), and *πτύξ, gen. πτυχός, 'fold', which is related to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. **diptych, triptych.**

polypus, n., 1) a polyp; 2) a soft tumor (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. πολύπους. See **polyp.**

polystele, n., a cylinder with more than one stele (*bot.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and **stele.**
Derivative: *polystel-ic*, adj.

Polystichum, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank, verse' (see **stichic**); so called in allusion to the many rows of the sori.

polystomatous, adj., having many mouths. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **stomato-** and **-ous.**

Polystomella, n., a genus of Foraminifera (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. **poly-,** Gk. στόμα, 'mouth' (see **stoma**), and L. dimin. suff. *-ella* (see **-ella**). The correct form would be *Polystomatium*, fr. **poly-** and Gk. στόματιον, 'a little mouth', which is formed fr. στόμα, 'mouth', with the dimin. suff. -ιον (see *-ium*).

polystyle, adj., having many columns (*arch.*) — Gk. πολύστῡλος;, fr. πολύς, 'much, many', and στῦλος, 'column, pillar'. See **poly-** and **style,** 'gnomon'.
Derivative: *polystyl-ous*, adj.

polysulfide, polysulphide, n., a compound of more than one atom of sulfur in a molecule (*chem.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and **sulfide.**

polysyllabic, adj., having many (as a rule: more than three) syllables. — ML. *polysyllabus*, fr. Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **poly-** and **syllabic.**
Derivatives: *polysyllabic-al-ly*, adv., *polysyllabic-ity*, n., *polysyllab-ism*, n.

polysyllable, n., a word of many (as a rule: more than three) syllables. — Compounded of **poly-** and **syllable.** Cp. prec. word.

polysyndeton, n., repetition of conjunctions (*rhet.*) — ModL., prop. neut. of the Gk. adj. πολυσύνδετος, 'containing many conjunctions', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and σύνδετος, 'bound together', fr. σύν, 'together', and δεῖν, 'to bind'. See **poly-** and **syndetic** and cp. **asyndeton.**

polysynthesis, n., a synthesis of several elements. — Compounded of **poly-** and **synthesis.**

polysynthetic, adj., united by several elements. — Compounded of **poly-** and **synthetic.**
Derivatives: *polysynthetic-al-ly*, adv., *polysynthetic-ism*, n.

polysynthetism, n., union of several elements. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

polytechnic, adj., pertaining to the instruction in many technical subjects; n., a polytechnic school. — F. *polytechnique*, fr. Gk. πολύτεχνος, 'skilled in many arts', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and τέχνη, 'art'. See **poly-** and **technic.**
Derivatives: *polytechn-ics*, n., *polytechnic-al*, adj., *polytechn-ist*, n.

polytheism, n., the belief in many gods. — F. *polythéisme*, fr. Gk. πολυθεΐα, 'polytheism', fr. πολύθεος, 'believing in many gods', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and θεός, 'god'. See **poly-** and 1st **theism.**

polytheist, n., a believer in many gods. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *polytheist-ic*, *polytheist-ic-al*, adjs., *polytheist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

polytomous, adj., divided into more than two subordinate parts (*bot.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. τομή, 'a cutting', which is rel. to τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome** and **-ous.**

polytopic, adj., occurring at several places. — Compounded of **poly-** and Gk. τόπος, 'place'. See **topic.**

polytrophic, adj., obtaining nourishment from several substances. — Fr. Gk. πολύτροφος, 'nutritious', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many' and τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See **poly-** and **trophic.**

polytypic, adj., having many types. — Compounded of **poly-, type** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

polyurine, n., excessive urination (*med.*) — Compounded of **poly-** and **urine.**

polyvalence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

polyvalent, adj., multivalent. — A hybrid coined fr. **poly-** and L. *valēns*, gen. *valentis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to be worth'. See **valent.** The correct form is **multivalent,** in which both elements are of Latin origin.

Polyxena, n., daughter of Priam and Hecuba and bride of Achilles (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πολυξένη, prop. subst. use of the fem. of the adj. πολύξενος, 'entertaining many guests, very hospitable', which is compounded of πολύς, 'much, many', and ξένος, 'stranger, guest'. See **poly-** and **xeno-.**

Polyzoa, n. pl., a class of aquatic animals, also called *Bryozoa* (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **poly-** and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'an animal'. See **zoo-.**

polyzoarium, n., a bryozoan colony. — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. ModL. *Polyzoa*, a word of Greek origin (see prec. word) and the L. suff. *-ārium*, on analogy of *aquarium, vivarium.*

polyzoary, n., polyzoarium. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. *Polyzoa* (see prec. word) and suff. **-ary** (representing L. *-ārium*).

pomace, n., the crushed pulp of apples. — OF. *pomaz*, pl. of *pomat*, 'cider', fr. *pome*, 'apple'. See **pome.**

Pomaceae, n. pl., synonym of Malaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. VL. *pōma*, 'apple'. See **pome.**

pomaceous, adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, an apple; 2) pertaining to the Pomaceae. — ModL. *pōmāceus*, fr. VL. *pōma*, 'apple'. See **pome** and **-aceous.**

pomade, n., a perfumed ointment for the hair. — F. *pommade*, fr. It. *pomata*, fr. *pomo*, 'apple', fr. VL. *pōmum* (see **pome** and **-ade**); so called because orig. scented with the pulp of lady apples. Cp. **pomatum.**

Pomaderris, n., a genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πῶμα, 'lid, cover', and δέρρις, 'skin, leather covering'; so called in allusion to the membranous covering of the capsule. For the first element see **food,** for the second see **derma.**

pomander, n., a ball of perfumes. — ME., fr. MF. *pome d'ambre* (F. *pomme d'ambre*), lit. 'apple of amber', fr. *pomme*, 'apple', and *ambre*, 'amber' (see **pome** and **amber**); so called from its shape.

pomatum, n., pomade. — ModL., fr. VL. *pōmum*, 'apple'. See **pomade.**

pombe, n., an African beer made from grain. — Swahili.

pome, n., the characteristic fruit of the apple family. — ME., fr. OF., 'apple' (F. *pomme*), fr. VL. *pōma* (fem. sing. for orig. L. neut. pl.), 'apple', fr. L. *pōmum*, 'fruit', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a contraction of **po-emom*, and lit. means 'something taken away, something plucked', fr. pref. *po-* [occurring also in *pōnō*, 'I place', which stands for **po-s(i)nō*, and lit. means 'I lay aside'; see **position**] and from a derivative of the verb *emere*, 'to take'; see **exempt.** For sense development cp. Gk. καρπός, 'fruit', which is cogn. with L. *carpere*, 'to pluck'. Cp. **pommel, Pomona** and the first element in **pomology.**

pomegranate, n. — ME. *pomegarnet, pomgarnet*, fr. OF. *pome grenate* (F. *grenade*), fr. VL. *pōmum grānātum*, 'pomegranate', lit. 'an apple with many grains or seeds'. See **pome** and **grenade** and cp. **grain, garnet, granadilla.**

pomelo, n., 1) the shaddock; 2) the grapefruit. — Altered fr. Du. *pompelmoes*. The change of Du. *pompelmoes* to *pomelo* was prob. due to the influence of *pome*. Cp. **pompelmous.** Cp. also the second element in **tangelo.**

Pomerania, n., a province of Prussia on the south coast of the Baltic Sea. — Fr. Slav. *po more*, 'by the Sea'. For the first word see **post-** and cp. **Prussia,** for the second see **mere,** 'the sea'.
Derivatives: *Pomerani-an*, adj. and n.

pomfret, n., a marine fish. — Fr. earlier *pamflet*, prob. fr. F. *pample*, fr. Port. *pampo*.

Pomfret cake (*Engl.*) — Lit. 'cake of Pontefract' (pronounced *Pomfret*), from the name of a town in Yorkshire, England. The name *Pomfret* is said to derive from L. *Ad Pontem Fractum* ('Beside a Broken Bridge'), in allusion to a broken bridge which was near the town.

pomiculture, n., fruit culture. — Compounded of L. *pōmum*, 'fruit', and *cultūra*, 'culture'. See **pome** and **culture.**

pomiferous, adj., fruit-bearing. — Compounded of L. *pōmum*, 'fruit' and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pome** and **-ferous.**

Pommard, n., a kind of fine red Burgundy wine. — Named from *Pommar*, south of Beaune, in France.

pommel, n., a rounded knob. — ME. *pomel*, fr. OF. *pomel* (F. *pommeau*), dimin. of OF. *pome* (F. *pomme*), 'apple'. See **pome,** and dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *pommel*, tr. v., *pommel(l)-er*, n., *pommel(l)-ing*, n.

pomologist, n., one skilled in pomology. — See next word and **-ist.**

pomology, n., the art of fruit-growing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *pōmum*, 'fruit', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *pomolog-ic-al*, adj., *pomolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

Pomona, n., the goddess of fruit in Roman mythology. — L. *Pōmōna*, fr. *pōmum*, 'fruit'. See **pome.**

Derivatives: *pomon-al*, *pomon-ic*, adjs.

pomp, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *pompe*, fr. L. *pompa*, fr. Gk. πομπή, 'a sending, solemn procession', which stands in gradational relationship to πέμπειν, 'to send'. Cp. **pump,** 'a kind of shoe', and **apopemptic.**

pompadour, n., name of a kind of hairdress, a dress, a color etc. — Prop. in the style of the Marquise de *Pompadour* (1721-64).

pompano, n., a kind of edible fish (*Trachinotus*). — Sp. *pampano*.

Pompeian, adj., pertaining to Pompeii, a town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 C.E. — L. *Pompēiānus*, fr. *Pompēiī*. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

pompelmous, pompelmoose, n., a shaddock. — Du. *pompelmoes* (whence also F. *pamplemousse*), lit. 'a thick lemon', fr. *pompel*, 'thick', and *limoes* 'lemon' (see **lemon**). Cp. **pomelo.**

pompholyx, n., 1) a vesicle; 2) a skin disease characterized by an eruption of vesicles (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. πομφόλυξ, 'bubble', a compound whose first element derives fr. πομφός, 'blister', which, together with πέμφιξ, 'breath, blast, pustule', is of imitative origin. The second element in πομφόλυξ is possibly rel. to the second element in οἰνόφλυξ, 'given to drinking, drunken', and to φλύειν, 'to boil over, bubble', φλεῖν, 'to abound', and cogn. with L. *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent** and cp. **flimflam.**

pomphus, n., blister (*med.*) — Gk. πομφός, 'blister'. See prec. word.

pompier, pompier ladder, n., a fireman's scaling ladder. — F. *pompier*, 'fireman', fr. *pompe*, 'pump'. See **pump,** 'device for raising water'.

pom-pom, n., a kind of automatic gun. — Of imitative origin.

pompon, n., an ornament of feathers. — F., prob. of imitative origin.

pomposity, n., pompousness. — ML. *pompōsitās*, fr. Late L. *pompōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

pompous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pompeux* (fem. *pompeuse*), fr. Late L. *pompōsus*, 'pompous, stately', fr. L. *pompa*. See **pomp** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *pompous-ly*, adv., *pompous-ness*, n.

ponceau, n., the corn poppy; the poppy color. — F., fr. OF. *poncel*, a derivative of *paon*, 'peacock', fr. L. *pavōnem*, acc. of *pavō*, 'peacock'; see **peacock.** The corn poppy was called in French *ponceau* (lit. 'peacock flower') from the resemblance of its brilliant color to the bright-colored plumage of the peacock. For sense development cp. F. *paon*, used in some NF. dialects in the sense of 'poppy'.

ponceau, n., a culvert. — F., dimin. of *pont*, 'bridge', fr. L. *pontem*, acc. of *pōns*. See **pons.**

pond, n., a small lake. — A var. of **pound,** 'enclosure'; *pond* prop. means 'water enclosed'.

Derivatives: *pond*, tr. and intr. v., *pond-age*, n.

poncho, n., a South-American cloak resembling a blanket. — Amer. Sp. *poncho*, an Araucan loan word.

ponder, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *ponderen*, fr. MF. *ponderer*, fr. L. *ponderāre*, 'to weigh; to ponder, consider', fr. *pondus*, gen. *ponderis*, 'weight'. See **pound,** 'a weight' and cp. **ponderable, imponderable, ponderance, preponderate.**

Derivatives: *ponder-er*, n., *ponder-ing*, adj., *ponder-ing-ly*, adv.

ponderable, adj. — Late L. *ponderābilis*, 'that which can be weighed', fr. L. *ponderāre*, 'to weigh'. See **ponder** and **-able.** Derivatives: *ponderabil-ity*, n., *ponderable-ness*, n., *ponderabl-y*, adv.

ponderance, n., weight (*rare*). — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *ponderāns*, pres. part. of *ponderāre*, 'to weigh'. See **ponder.**

ponderate, tr. v., to ponder. — L. *ponderātus*, pp. of *ponderāre*, 'to weigh'. See **ponder** and verbal suff. **-ate,** and cp. **equiponderate.**

ponderation, n. — L. *ponderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a weighing', fr. *ponderātus*, pp. of *ponderāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ponderosity, n., weightiness. — ML. *ponderōsitās*, fr. Late L. *ponderōsus*, 'weighty', fr. L. *pondus*, gen. *ponderis*, 'weight'. See next word and **-ity.**

ponderous, adj., weighty. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *pondéreux* (fem. *pondéreuse*), fr. Late L. *ponderōsus*, 'weighty', fr. L. *pondus*, gen. *ponderis*. See **ponder** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *ponderous-ly*, adv., *ponderous-ness*, n.

pone, n., maize flour cake. — Of Algonquian origin.

pone, n., an obsolete writ for removing a case from an inferior to a higher court (*law*). — L. *pōne*, imper. of *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position.**

Ponera, n. pl., a genus of stinging ants (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πονηρά, neut. pl. of πονηρός, 'painful, distressed; bad, worthless', fr. πόνος, 'toil, labor'. See **geoponic.**

pongee, n., a fine, soft, unbleached kind of silk. — Chin. *pun-chī*, 'own loom'.

Pongo, n., a genus of anthropoid apes. — Congo *mpongi*.

poniard, n., a dagger. — MF. (= F.) *poignard*, formed, with change of suff., fr. OF. *poignal*, 'dagger', prop. 'anything grasped with the fist', fr. *poing*, 'fist', fr. L. *pūgnus*, 'fist'. See **pugnacious** and **-ard.** For sense development cp. L. *pūgnus*, 'fist', *pūgnāre*, 'to fight', *pūgiō*, 'dagger'.

Derivative: *poniard*, tr. v.

pons, n., a bridge (occurring in Latin phrases). — L. *pōns*, gen. *pontis*, 'bridge', cogn. with OI. *pánthāḥ*, 'path, way', Gk. πόντος, 'open sea', πάτος (for **pn̥tos*), 'trodden way, path', πατέω, 'I step', fr. I.-E. base **pent-*, 'to go, pass; path, bridge', whence also Goth. *finþan*, OE. *findan*, 'to find', prop. 'to come upon'. See **find** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **cispontine, transpontine.**

Pontederia, n., a genus of plants, the pickerelweed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Guilio *Pontedera* (1688-1757), professor of botany at Padua. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Pontederiaceae, n. pl., the pickerelweed family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

pontederiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

pontifex, n., a member of the supreme college of priests in ancient Rome. — L., 'Roman high priest, pontiff', lit. 'bridgemaker', compounded of *pōns*, *pontis*, 'bridge', and *facere*, 'to make'. The orig. meaning was perhaps 'pathfinder, waymaker'. See **pons** and **fact** and cp. next word.

pontiff, n., 1) a pontifex; 2) a Jewish high priest; 3) a bishop; specif., the pope. — F. *pontife*, fr. L. *pontifex*, 'high priest'. See prec. word.

pontifical, adj., pertaining to a pontiff. — L. *pontificālis*, 'of, or pertaining to, the high priest', fr. *pontifex*, gen. *-ficis*, 'high priest'. See **pontifex** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *pontifical-ity*, n., *pontifical-ly*, adj., *pontificate* (q.v.)

pontificate, n., the dignity of a pontiff. — L. *pontificātus*, 'the office or dignity of a pontifex', fr. *pontifex*, gen. *-ficis*. See **pontifex** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *pontificate*, intr. v.

pontificate, intr. v., to perform the functions of a pontiff. — ML. *pontificātus*, pp. of *pontificāre*, 'to perform the functions of a pontiff', fr. L. *pontifex*, gen. *pontificis*. See **pontifex** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

pontlevis, n., a term of manege. — F., prop. 'drawbridge', fr. *pont*, 'bridge', and a derivative of *lever*, 'to lift', fr. L. *levāre*. See **pons** and **lever.**

ponton, n., pontoon. — F. *ponton*. See **pontoon.**

pontonier, n. — F. *pontonnier*. See **pontoon** and **-ier.**

pontoon, n., a boat used to support a temporary bridge. — F. *ponton*, fr. L. *pontōnem*, acc. of *pontō*, 'punt; floating bridge', a derivative of *pōns*, gen. *pontis*, 'bridge'. See **pons** and **-oon** and cp. **punt.**

Derivative: *pontoon*, tr. v., *pontoon-ing*, n.

pontoon, n., a gambling game, resembling vingt-et-un. — Corruption of F. *vingt-et-un*, 'twenty-one'.

pony, n., a small horse. — Scot. *powney*, fr. obsol. F. *poulenet*, 'little foal', dimin. of F. *poulain*, 'foal', fr. Late L. *pullānus*, fr. L. *pullus*, 'young animal, foal'. See **pullet** and cp. words there referred to.

pood, n., a Russian weight consisting of 40 Russian lb. — Russ. *pud*, fr. LG. *pund*, which is borrowed fr. L. *pondō*, 'by weight', whence also Goth., OE. *pund*, OHG. *pfunt*. See **pound,** 'a weight'.

poodle, n., a breed of dog. — G. *Pudel*, shortened fr. earlier *Pudelhund*, prop. 'a splashing dog', fr. *pudeln*, 'to splash in water', which, like OE. *pudd*, 'ditch, puddle', is of imitative origin. Cp. **puddle.**

poogye, n., a kind of Indian nose flute. — Hind. *pūgī*.

pooh, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.

Pooh-Bah, n., humorous name of a person that holds many offices. — Fr. *Pooh-Bah*, a character in Gilbert's and Sullivan's comic opera *The Mikado*.

pooh-pooh, interj. of contempt. — Reduplication of the interjection **pooh.**

Derivatives: *pooh-pooh*, n. and tr. and intr. v.

pool, n., a small body of water. — ME., fr. OE. *pōl*, rel. to OFris., MLG. *pōl*, Du. *poel*, OHG., MHG. *pfuol*, G. *Pfuhl*. These words are prob. cogn. with Alb. *bal'tɛ*, 'swamp, mud', OSlav. *blato* (for **bolto*), 'marsh, mud', Lith. *balà*, 'swamp'.

pool, n., stakes in gambling. — Fr. F. *poule*, 'hen', also used as a slang term in the sense of 'stakes in gambling'. F. *poule* derives fr. L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, 'young animal'. See **pullet** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *pool*, tr. and intr. v., *pool-er*, n.

poon, n., **poon tree,** a timber tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). — Singhalese *puna*, fr. OI. *punnāgaḥ*, which is of Dravidian origin; cp. Tamil *punnai*, Kanarese *punnike*, 'poon tree'.

poongee, phoongy, n., a Buddhist priest in Burma. — Burmese *phungyī*, fr. *phun*, 'glory', and *gyī*, 'great'.

poop, n., the afterpart of a ship. — MF. (= F.) *poupe*, fr. OProvenç. *poppa*, fr. L. *puppis*, 'stern, poop', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. It. *poppa*, Sp. and Port. *popa*, which also derive fr. L. *puppis*.

Derivatives: *poop*, tr. v., *poop-ed*, adj.

poor, adj. and n. — ME. *poure*, *povre*, fr. OF. *povre*, *poure* (F. *pauvre*), fr. L. *pauper*, 'poor', which stands for **pawo-pars* and lit. means 'he who acquires little', fr. *paucus*, 'little', and the stem of *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth, produce; to acquire, gain'. See **pauper** and cp. **poverty, impoverish.**

Derivatives: *poorish*, adj., *poor-ling*, n., *poor-ly*, adv., *poor-ness*, n.

pop, intr. v., to make a short, quick sound; tr. v., to cause to pop; n., a short quick sound. — Imitative. Cp. **popple.**

Derivatives: *popp-able*, adj., *popp-ing*, adj. and n., *popp-ish*, adj.

pop, n., father. — Short for *poppa*, a popular var. of **papa.**

pop concert, also **pop,** n. — Short for *popular concert.*

pope, n. — ME. *pope*, fr. OE. *pāpa*, fr. Eccles. L. *pāpa*, 'bishop; pope', fr. L. *pāpa*, 'father'. See **papa**, 'pope', and cp. **papal, poplin.**
Derivatives: *popedom* (q.v.), *pope-ling*, n., *popery*, n., *pop-ish*, adj., *pop-ish-ly*, adv., *pop-ish-ness*, n.

popedom, n. — ME., fr. OE. *pāpdōm*, 'papacy', fr. *pāpa*, 'pope'. See **pope** and **-dom.**

popinjay, n., 1) orig., a parrot; 2) a wooden parrot hung on a pole as a target (*hist.*); 3) a fop. — ME. *papegay, papejay, papengay*, fr. OF. *papegai, papingai*, fr. Sp. *papagayo*, fr. Ar. *babaghā*, fr. W. African *pampakei*, a word of imit. origin. The ending of *popinjay* was influenced by the noun *jay.*

poplar, n. — ME. *popler, poplere*, fr. OF. *poplier* (F. *peuplier*), formed with suff. *-ier* (see **-ier**) fr. *pople* (also *peuple*), 'poplar', fr. L. *pōpulus*, of s.m., which is prob. cogn. with Gk. πτελέᾱ, Epidauric πελέᾱ, 'elm'. Cp. It. *pioppo*, Sp. *chopo*, MHG. (= G.) *pappel*, OSlav. *topoli* (dissimilated fr. **popoli*), which all derive fr. L. *pōpulus.* Cp. also **Populus.**
Derivative: *poplar-ed*, adj.

poplin, n., a corded fabric. — Obsol. F. *papeline*, fr. It. *papalina*, fem. of *papalino*, 'papal'; so called because orig. made at Avignon while it was a papal residence (i.e. between 1309 and 1408). F. *popeline*, 'poplin', is a loan word fr. E. *poplin.* See **pope.**

popliteal, adj., pertaining to the ham (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *poples*, gen. *poplitis*, 'ham', which is of uncertain origin.

poppet, n. — Earlier form of **puppet.**

popple, intr. v., to bubble, ripple. — ME. *poplen*, of imitative origin. Cp. **pop,** 'to make a short, quick sound'.

popple, n., poplar (*dial.*) — ME. *popul*, fr. OE. *popul-*, fr. L. *pōpulus.* See **poplar.**

poppy, n. — ME. *popy*, fr. OE. *popig*, fr. earlier *popæg*, fr. VL. **papāvum* (whence also OF. *pavo*), alt. of L. *papāver*, 'poppy'. See **Papaver.**
Derivative: *popp-ied*, adj.

populace, n., the common people. — MF. (= F.), fr. It. *popolaccio*, formed with the pejorative suff. *-accio*, fr. *popolo*, 'people', fr. L. *populus*, of s.m. See next word.

popular, adj. — L. *populāris*, 'belonging to the people' (whence also F. *populaire*), fr. *populus*, 'people'. See **people** and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivatives: *popular-ism*, n., *popularity* (q.v.), *popular-ize*, tr. v., *popular-iz-ation*, n., *popular-iz-er*, n., *popular-ly*, adv., *popular-ness*, n.

popularity, n. — F. *popularité*, fr. L. *populāritātem*, acc. of *populāritās*, 'popularity (but only in its subjective sense, i.e. 'an effort to please the people'), fr. *populāris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

populate, tr. v., to people. — Late L. *populātus*, pp. of *populāre*, 'to people', fr. L. *populus.* See **people** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

population, n. — Late L. *populātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *populus*, 'people'. See **people** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *population-al*, adj., *population-ist*, n., *population-ist-ic*, adj.

populism, n., the political theories of the 'People's Party', in the U.S.A. — Formed fr. L. *populus*, 'people' (see **popular**), and suff. **-ism.**

populist, n., an adherent of populism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

populous, adj., full of people. — L. *populōsus*, 'abounding in people, populous', fr. *populus*, 'people'. See **popular** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *populous-ly*, adv., *populous-ness*, n.

Populus, n., a genus of plants, the poplar (*bot.*) — L. *pōpulus*, 'poplar'. See **poplar.**

porbeagle, n., a kind of shark. — Of uncertain origin; perh. compounded of F. *porc*, 'hog' (see **pork**), and **beagle.**

porcate, porcated, adj., having ridges between furrows (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** (resp. also **-ed**), fr. L. *porca* (for **pṛ̆kā*), 'ridge between furrows', which is cogn. with OE. *furh*, OHG. *furuh*, 'furrow'. See **furrow.**

porcelain, n. — OF. (= F.) *porcelaine*, fr. It. *porcellana*, orig. 'the Venus shell', a derivative of *porcella*, 'sow', fr. L. *porcella*, fem. of *porcellus*, 'a little pig', which is a dimin. of *porcus*, 'pig'; vulva'. The shell is so called from its resemblance to the genital organs. See **pork** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *porcel(l)ain-(e)ous, porcel(l)an-eous, porcel(l)an-ian, porcel(l)an-ic, porcel(l)-an-ous*, adjs., *porcel(l)-an-ize*, tr. v., *porcel(l)-an-iz-ation*, n.

porch, n. — ME. *porche*, fr. OF. (= F.) *porche*, fr. L. *porticus*, fr. *porta*, 'entrance, door'. See **port,** 'gate', and cp. **portico.**
Derivative: *porch-ed*, adj.

porcine, adj., pertaining to swine. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-inus*) fr. L. *porcus*, 'hog, pig, swine'. See **pork.**

porcupine, n. — ME. *porkepyn*, fr. OF. *porc-espin* (F. *porc-épic*), lit. 'spiny hog', fr. OProvenç. *porc-espin*, fr. It. *porco-spino*, lit. 'spiny hog', fr. L. *porcus*, 'hog', and *spīna*, 'spine'. See **pork** and **spine.**

pore, n., a minute opening. — ME. *poore, pore*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pore*, fr. L. *porus*, fr. Gk. πόρος, 'passage, pore', which is rel. to πείρειν, 'to pierce, run through', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence also L. *portus*, 'harbor', *porta*, 'gate, door'. See **fare,** v. and cp. **porism,** the first element in **Porifera** and the second element in **madrepore, millepore, multipore.** Cp. also **port,** 'harbor', **port,** 'gate'.
Derivative: *por-ed*, adj.

pore, intr. v., to gaze. — ME. *pouren, puren*, of uncertain etymology.
Derivative: *por-er*, n.

porge, tr. v., to make (the meat of slaughtered beasts) ceremonially clean. — F. *purger*, 'to cleanse, purify', fr. L. *pūrgāre.* See **purge.**

porgy, n., a perchlike food fish. — A var. of **pargo.**

Porifera, n. pl., a division of sponges (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'bearing pores', fr. *porus*, 'pore', and *ferō, ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **pore** and **-ferous.**

poriferous, adj., having pores. — See prec. word.

poriform, adj. — Compounded of L. *porus*, 'pore' and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **pore** and **-form.**

porism, n., a kind of proposition in geometry. — Gk. πόρισμα, gen. πορίσματος, 'deduction', fr. πορίζειν, 'to provide a way, deduce', fr. πόρος, 'way, passage'. See **pore** and **-ism.**
Derivatives: *porismat-ic, porismat-ic-al*, adjs., *porismat-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pork, n. — ME., fr. OF. *porc*, 'pig, pig's flesh', fr. L. *porcus*, 'pig', which is rel. to Umbr. *purka*, *porca* (= L. *porcās*, 'female swines, sows', acc.), and cogn. with OSlav. *prasę*, 'young pig', Lith. *paršas*, 'pig', OPruss. *parstian, prastian*, 'young pig', MIr. *orc* (for **pork*), 'a little pig, young of an animal', OHG. *farh, farah*, 'pig', OE. *fearh*, 'a young pig'. See **farrow** and cp. **porcelain** and the first element in **porbeagle, porcupine, porpoise.**
Derivatives: *pork-er*, n., *pork-y*, adj.

pornographer, n. — See **pornography** and agential suff. **-er.**

pornographic, adj. — See **pornography** and **-ic.**
Derivative: *pornographic-al-ly*, adv.

pornographist, n. — See next word and **-ist.**

pornography, n., 1) description of prostitutes or prostitution; 2) obscene literature. — Lit. 'a description of prostitutes', compounded of Gk. πόρνη, 'harlot', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. Gk. πόρνη, orig. meant 'bought, purchased', and is rel. to πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value', πρίαμαι, 'I buy', prop. 'I take for equal value', and cogn. with L. *pār*, 'equal', *pretium*, 'price'. See **pair** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *pornograph-ic*, adj., *pornograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pornograph-ist*, n.

porosity, n. — ML. *porōsitās*, fr. VL. **porōsus.* See next word and **-ity.**

porous, adj., full of holes. — VL. **porōsus*, fr. L. *porus*, 'passage'. See **pore,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *porous-ly*, adv., *porous-ness*, n.

porphin, also **porphine,** n., a purple crystalline compound $C_{20}H_{14}N_4$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. *porph(yrin)* and chem. suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine.**

porphyrin, n., any of a group of derivatives of porphin. (*chem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. πορφύρᾱ, 'purple' (see **purple**), and suff. **-in.**

porphyrite, n. (*petrogr.*) — L. *porphyrītēs*, fr. Gk. πορφυρίτης (scil. λίθος), 'a purple-colored stone', fr. πορφύρᾱ, 'purple'. See **purple** and subst. suff. **-ite** and cp. **porphyry.**

porphyritic, adj., resembling porphyry. — Formed fr. **porphyry** with suff. **-itic.**

porphyrogenite, porphyrogenitus, n., born after his father's accession to the throne (*Byzantine history*). — ML. *porphyrogenitus*, fr. Late Gk. πορφυρογέννητος, 'born in purple', which is compounded of Gk. πορφύρᾱ, 'purple' (see **porphyry**), and γεννητός, 'born', verbal adj. of γεννᾶν, 'to bear', fr. γέννα, 'birth, origin', which is rel. to γένος, 'race, descent'; see **porphyry** and **genus.** The word πορφυρογέννητος prop. meant 'born in the porphyry-lined chamber of the Imperial palace at Byzantium'.

porphyroid, n., a schistose, crystalline rock (*mineral.*) — Compounded of next word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

porphyry, n. (*petrogr.*) — ME. *porfirie*, fr. OF. *porfire* (F. *porphyre*), fr. It. *porfido, porfiro*, fr. L. *porphyrītēs.* See **porphyrite.**

Porpita, n., a genus of Siphonophora (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πόρπη, 'brooch', which is rel. to περόνη, 'pin, brooch, buckle'. See **peroneal.**

porpoise, n. — ME. *porpeys, porpoys*, fr. MF. *porpeis, porpois*, fr. *porc-peis*, lit. 'pig fish', compounded of *porc* (fr. L. *porcus*), 'pig', and *peis* (fr. L. *piscis*), 'fish', whence F. *poisson*, 'fish', prop. a diminutive. See **pork** and **fish** and cp. the second element in **grampus.**
Derivative: *porpoise*, intr. v.

porraceous, adj., leek-green. — L. *porrāceus*, fr. *porrum*, 'leek', which is cogn. with Gk. πράσον (for *πάρσον), 'leek'. See **prase** and **-aceous** and cp. **porridge, porrigo.**

porrect, tr. v., 1) to stretch out, extend; 2) *Eccles. law*) to tender, submit. — ME. *porrecten*, fr. L. *porrēctus*, pp. of *porrigere*, 'to put forward, extend', fr. pref. *por-*, 'forward, forth', and *regere*, 'to make straight, lead, guide, conduct'. Pref. *por-* is rel. to *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st **pro-** and cp. **pollicitation** and words there referred to. For the etymology of *regere* see **regent,** adj.
Derivative: *porrect-ion*, n.

porrect, adj., stretched out, extended. — L. *porrēctus*, pp. of *porrigere.* See **porrect,** v.

porridge, n. — A blend of **pottage** and ME. *porray*, 'leek broth', fr. OF. *poree*, of s.m., fr. VL. **porrāta*, fr. L. *porrum*, 'leek'. See **prase** and cp. **porraceous.**
Derivative: *porridg-y*, adj.

porriginous, adj., pertaining to porrigo. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *porrīgō*, gen. *-inis.* See next word.

porrigo, n., eruption on the scalp (*med.*) — L. *porrīgō*, 'dandruff', rel. to *porrum*, 'leek'. See **porraceous.** For sense development cp. F. *poireau, porreau*, 'leek; wart'.

porringer, n., a bowl for porridge. — A blend of earlier *pottanger* (fr. F. *potager*, a derivative of *potage*), and **porridge** (q.v.) — For the intrusive *n* cp. *harbinger, messenger, passenger, scavenger.*

port, n., harbor, haven. — ME., partly fr. OE. *port*, partly fr. OF. (= F.) *port*, which both derive fr. L. *portus*, 'harbor', orig. 'entrance, passage', which is rel. to *porta*, 'gate, door', and

cogn. with Avestic *pᵉ̌rᵉ̌tush*, 'passage, ford, bridge', OW. *rit*, W. *rhyd*, 'ford', OE. *ford*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See **port,** 'to carry', and cp. **port,** 'gate', **portico, portolano, opportune, importunate,** and the second element in **passport.** Cp. also **ford.**

port, n., gate; opening in the side of a ship for loading cargo. — OF. (= F.) *porte*, fr. L. *porta*, 'gate, door', which is rel. to *portus*, 'harbor'. See **port,** 'harbor', and cp. **portal, Porte, Portulaca, purslane,** and the first element in **porthole.**

port, n., a kind of strong red wine. — Lit. 'wine of *Oporto*', a town in Portugal. *Oporto* (i.e. *o porto*) lit. means 'the port'. See **port,** 'harbor'.

port, tr.v., to carry (a rifle or sword). — The word orig. meant 'to bear, carry in general'. It derives fr. MF. (= F.) *porter*, 'to bear, carry', fr. OF., fr. L. *portāre*, for **poritāre*, freq. of a supposed primitive verb **porēre*, which is cogn. with OI. *piparti*, 'brings over', *pārāyati*, 'carries over', Gk. πείρειν (for *πέριειν), 'to penetrate', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce', whence also Goth. *faran*, 'to go', OE. *ferian*, 'to go; to carry'. See **fare,** v., and cp. **port,** 'gate', **port,** 'harbor', **apport, comport, deport, disport, export, import, portly, purport, rapport, report, sport, support, transport,** and the first element in **portmanteau.**

port, n., manner in which a person bears himself. — OF., fr. *porter*, 'to bear, carry', fr. L. *portāre*, of s.m. See **port,** v.

port, n., the left side of a ship looking forward from stern to bow; larboard. — Either fr. **port,** 'gate; opening in the ship for unloading cargo', or fr. **port,** 'harbor'.

portable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *portable*, fr. Late L. *portābilis*, 'portable', fr. L. *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **-able.**
Derivatives: *portable*, n., *portabil-ity*, n., *portable-ness*, n., *portabl-y*, adv.

portage, n., the act of carrying. — F., fr. VL. *portāticum*, fr. L. *portātus*, pp. of *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **-age.**
Derivative: *portage*, tr. and intr. v.

portal, n., a gate. ME., fr. OF. *portal* (F. *portail*), fr. ML. *portāle*, prop. neut. of the L. adj. *portālis*, 'pertaining to a gate', used as a noun, fr. *porta*, 'gate'. See **port,** 'gate'.
Derivative: *portal(l)-ed*, adj.

portal, adj., pertaining to a fissure (*anat.*) — L. *portālis*, 'pertaining to a gate'. See **portal,** n.

portamento, n., glide from one tone to another (*mus.*) — It., fr. *portare*, 'to carry', fr. L. *portāre*. See **port,** 'to carry', and **-ment.**

portative, adj. — ME. *portatif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *portatif* (fem. *portative*), fr. L. *portātus*, pp. of *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **-ative.**

portcrayon, n., a holder for crayons. — F. *porte-crayon*, compounded of *porter*, 'to carry', and *crayon*. See **port, 'to carry', and crayon.**

portcullis, n. (*fort.*) — ME. *portcoles*, fr. OF. *porte coleïce* (F. *porte à coulisse*), lit. 'a gliding door', compounded of *porte*, 'gate', and *coleïce* (F. *coulisse*), rem. of OF. *coleïs*, 'gliding', fr. VL. **colāticius*, fr. L. *colātus*, pp. of *colāre*, 'to strain, filter'. See **port,** 'gate' and **colander** and cp. **coulisse, cullis.**

Porte, n., in full *the Sublime Porte*, former title of the Ottoman Government. — F. *Porte*, in full *la Sublime Porte*, fr. It. *la Porta Sublima*, which is a loan translation of Arab. *al-Bāb al-'Alī*, 'the High Gate', title of the Ottoman court in Constantinople.

porte-cochere, n., a large gateway for carriages. — F. *porte-cochères*, 'carriage gateway, main entrance', compounded of *porte*, 'gate, door' and *cochère*, 'pertaining to, or for, carriages', fem. adj. formed fr. *coche*, 'carriage'. See **port,** 'gate', and **coach.**

porte-monnaie, n., a purse. — F., compounded of *porter*, 'to carry' and *monnaie*, 'money'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **money.**

portend, tr. v., to be an omen of. — ME. *portenden*, fr. L. *portendere*, 'to foretell, predict', fr. *por-*, 'foreward, forth', and *tendere*, 'to stretch'. Pref. *por-* is rel. to *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st **pro-** and cp. **pollicitation** and words there referred to. For the etymology of *regere* see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

portent, n., omen. — L. *portentum*, 'sign, token, omen', prop. neut. pp. of *portendere*, 'to foretell'. See prec. word.

portentous, adj., ominous. — L. *portentōsus*, 'monstrous; marvellous', fr. *portentum*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *portentous-ly*, adv., *portentous-ness*, n.

porter, n., a doorkeeper. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *portier*, fr. Late L. *portārius*, 'a doorkeeper', fr. L. *porta*, 'door'. See **port,** 'gate', and agential suff. **-er.**

porter, n., a carrier. — ME. *portour*, fr. MF. *porteour* (F. *porteur*), fr. L. *portātōrem*, acc. of *portātor*, 'bearer, carrier', fr. *portātus*, pp. of *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry', and agential suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *porter*, tr. and intr. v., *porter-age*, n.

porter, n., an inferior kind of ale. — Short for 'porter's beer'; so called because preferably drunk by porters. See **porter,** 'carrier'.

portfire, n. — Formed fr. F. *porte-feu*, through the substitution of the E. word *fire* for its F. equivalent *feu*. *Porte-feu* lit. means 'fire-carrier'. See **port,** 'to carry'. (F. *feu*, 'fire', derives fr. L. *focus*. See *focus*.)

portfolio, n. — Form earlier *porto folio*, fr. It. *portafoglio*, *portafogli*, lit. 'carrier of leaves', fr. *portare* (fr. L. *portāre*), 'to carry' and *foglio* (fr. L. *folium*), pl. *fogli*, 'leaf'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **folio.**

Porthetria, n., a genus of moths, the tussock moth (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πορθήτωρ, 'destroyer, ravager', fr. πορθεῖν, 'to destroy, ravage', freq. of πέρθειν, 'to destroy', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending se 1st suff. **-ia.**

porthole, n. — Compounded of **port,** 'gate; opening in the side of a ship', and **hole.**

portico, n., a roof supported by columns; colonnade. — It., fr. L. *porticus*, 'colonnade, arcade, porch', a derivative of *portus*, 'entrance, harbor'. See **port,** 'harbor', and cp. **porch,** which is a doublet of *portico*.

portière, n., door curtain. — F., 'door, gate', fr. VL. **portāria*, fr. L. *porta*, 'door'. See **port,** 'gate'.

portion, n. — ME. *porcioun*, fr. OF. *porcion*, *portion* (F. *portion*), fr. L. *portiōnem*, acc. of *portiō*, 'share, portion', which stands for **partiō*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part** and **-ion.** According to A. Walde (Indogermanische Forschungen, vol. XXXIX p. 93) L. *portiō* arose through the assimilation of the term *prō* **partiōne* to *prō portiōne*, 'for (his) part or share' (see **proportion**). Moreover, the change of **partiō* to *portiō* might have also been furthered by the endeavor to avoid a confusion with *partiō*, 'a bearing, bringing forth' (fr. *parere*). Cp. **apportion.**

portion, tr. v. — ME. *portionen*, fr. OF. *porcionner*, *portionner* (F. *portionner*), fr. *porcion*, *portion*. See **portion,** n.
Derivatives: *portion-able*, adj., *portion-al*, adj., *portion-al-ly*, adv., *portion-er*, n., *portionist* (q.v.), *portion-less*, adj.

portionist, n., a student in a college who receives a certain allowance of food. — ML. *portiōnista*, 'a scholar receiving a certain *portion* of food', fr. L. *portiō*, gen. *-iōnis*, 'part, portion'. See **portion,** n., and **-ist.**

Portland cement. — So called by its inventor, the English mason Joseph Aspdin, from the resemblance of its color to *Portland stone*, i.e. stone quarried in the isle of *Portland*, Dorsetshire.

portmanteau, n., a large traveling bag consisting of two compartments. — F. *porte-manteau*, lit. 'cloak bearer', fr. *porter*, 'to bear, carry', and *manteau*, 'cloak'. See **port,** 'to carry', and **mantle.**

portmanteau word, another name for *blend*. — A term coined by Lewis Carroll (pseudonym for Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832-98) to denote the words coined by him through the combination of two words.

portolano, n., a mariner's book containing descriptions of harbors, etc. — It., lit. 'pilot', fr. *porto*, 'harbor'; see **port,** 'harbor'. For the It. suff. *-lano* cp. *ortolano*, 'kitchen gardener', fr. *orto*, 'kitchen garden'.

portrait, n. — MF. (= F.), prop. pp. of *portraire*, *pourtraire*, 'to draw, design'. See **portray.**
Derivatives: *portrait-ist*, n., *portraiture* (q.v.)

portraiture, n., the art of portraiting; a portrait; a collection of portraits. — ME. *purtreiture*, fr. MF. *portraiture*, fr. *portrait*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

portray, tr. v. — ME. *portraien*, fr. MF. *portraire*, 'to draw, design', fr. L. *prōtrahere*, 'to draw forth', fr. *prō*, 'forward, forth', and *trahere*, 'to draw'. See 1st **pro-,** and **tract** and cp. **protract.**
Derivatives: *portray-al*, n., *portray-er*, n., *portray-ist*, n.

portreeve, n., mayor, bailiff. — ME. *portereve*, *portreve*, fr. OE. *portgerēfa*, 'mayor of a town', fr. OE. *port*, 'gate, harbor, town', and *gerēfa*, 'magistrate'. See **port,** 'harbor', and **reeve,** 'bailiff'.

portress, also **porteress,** n., a female doorkeeper. — Formed fr. **porter,** 'doorkeeper', with suff. **-ess.**

Portuguese man-of-war, any hydrozoans of the genus Pharsalia. — So called from their sail-like crest which enables them to float on the sea.

Portulaca, n., a genus of plants, the purslane (*bot.*) — L. ModL. *Portulāca*, fr. *portulāca*, a derivative of *portula*, 'a small door', dimin. of *porta*, 'gate, door'. See **port,** 'gate' and cp. **purslane.**

Portulacaceae, n. pl., the purslane family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

portulacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

posada, n., an inn. — Sp., 'home, lodging', fr. *posar*, 'to repose, rest; to lodge', fr. L. *pausāre*. See **pose,** 'to place'.

posaune, n., 1) a trombone (*mus.*); 2) a reed stop on an organ. — G. *Posaune*, fr. OF. *boisine*, *buisine*, fr. L. *būcina*, for **bou-cana*, 'an instrument made from the horn of an ox', compounded of *bōs*, gen. *bovis*, 'ox', and *canere*, 'to sing'. See **buccinator.**

pose, tr. and intr. v., to place, propose. — ME. *posen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *poser*, 'to halt, rest; to put, place', fr. VL. *pausāre*, 'to halt, pause' (whence also It. *posare*, 'to rest, stand; to put, place', Sp. *posar*, 'to repose, rest; to lodge', fr. *pausa*, 'stop, cessation' (see **pause**); influenced in meaning by an association in Late L. with L. *pos-*, the stem of *pos-uī* and *pos-itus*, perfect, resp. pp., of *pōnere*, 'to put, place' (see *position*). Cp. **appose, depose, juxtapose, repose.** Cp. also **posada.**
Derivative: *pos-er*, n.

pose, n., attitude. — F., fr. *poser*, 'to place'. See **pose,** 'to place'.
Derivative: *pose-y*, adj.

pose, tr. v., to embarrass, puzzle. — Shortened fr. **oppose.**
Derivative: *pos-er*, n., a puzzling question.

Poseideon, n., name of the 6th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to December-January). — Gk. Ποσειδεών, lit. 'month dedicated to Poseidon', fr. Ποσειδῶν. See next word.

Poseidon, n., the god of earthquakes and of the sea in Greek mythology. — L. *Poseidōn*, fr. Gk. Ποσειδῶν (Dor. Ποτειδάν), which is of uncertain origin. According to Wilamowitz the name Ποσειδῶν is compounded of πόσις, 'master',

and δᾶ, a secondary form of γῆ, 'earth' (see **potent** and **Demeter**), hence lit. means 'master of the earth'.

poseur, n., one who poses. — F., fr. *poser*, 'to pose'. See **pose,** 'to place'.

posit, tr. v., to assert. — L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnō*, *pōnere*, 'to place'. See next word.

position, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *positiōnem*, acc. of *positiō*, 'a placing, setting, situation, position', fr. *positus*, pp. of *pōnō*, 'I put, place, lay', which is a contraction of **pozno*, from **po-s(i)nō*, lit. 'I lay aside', fr. pref. *po-* and *sinō*, 'I set down, leave'. See **site** and cp. **component, compose, composition, compost, compound, contraposition, depone, deposit, dispose, disposition, entrepôt, exposition, expound, imponent, impose, imposition, impost,** 'task', **impost,** 'upper part of a pillar', **impostor, interposition, juxtaposition, opponent, oppose, oviposit, pone,** 'an obsolete writ', **positive, post** of a soldier, **post** for conveying letters, **posture, praepostor, prepositor, priest, proponent, propose, proposition, propound, provost, purpose, repository, superpose, suppose, supposition, suppository, transpose.** For *po-*, the prefix of **po-s(i)nō*, cp. **polish, pome.**

Derivatives: *position*, tr. v., *position-al*, adj.

positive, adj. — ME. *positif*, fr. OF. (= F.) *positif* (fem. *positive*), fr. L. *positīvus*, 'settled by agreement' (opposed to *nātūrālis*, 'natural'), fr. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position** and **-ive** and cp. **dispositive, expositive.**

Derivatives: *positive*, n., *positive-ly*, adv., *positive-ness*, n., *positivism* (q.v.), *positivist* (q.v.), *positiv-ity*, n.

positivism, n., the philosophical system of Auguste Comte. — F. *positivisme*, coined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) fr. *positif*, fem. *positive*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

positivist, n., an adherent of positivism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *positivist-ic*, adj., *positivist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

positron, n., a positively charged electron (*phys.* and *chem.*) — Coined from the abbreviation of ***posi*(tive) (elec)*tron.***

posologist, n., a compounder of doses. — See next word and **-ist.**

posology, n., the science of doses (*med.*) — F. *posologie*, compounded of Gk. πόσος, 'how much', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element derives fr. I.-E. base **q*ʷo-*, whence also L. *quī, quae, quod*, 'which', *quis*?, 'who?', *quid*?, 'what?', OI. *káti*, Hitt. *kuwatta*, L. *quot*, 'how many?'. See **what, who** and cp. **quod, quid.** For the second element see **-logy.**

Derivatives: *posolog-ic-al*, adj., *posolog-ist*, n.

posse, n., 1) possibility; 2) short for *posse comitatus*. — ML. *posse*, 'power', fr. L. *posse*, 'to be able', infin. of *possum*, 'I can, am able'. See **possible.**

posse comitatus, the power of the county (*law*). — ML. *posse comitātūs*, fr. *posse*, 'power' (see prec. word), and gen. of *comitātus*, 'county', fr. L. *comitātus*, 'escort, retinue'. See **county.**

possess, tr. v. — ME. *possessen*, fr. OF. *possessier*, fr. L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidēre*, 'to possess', which stands for **pots-sidēre*, lit. 'to sit as a master'. The first element is a contraction of *potis*, 'able, mighty, powerful', whence *potēns*, gen. *potentis*, 'able, capable', *possum* (for *potis sum*), 'I am able'; see **potent** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to *sedēre*, 'to sit', *sīdēre*, 'to sit down'. See **sedentary.**

Derivatives: *possess-ed*, adj., *possession* (q.v.), *possessive* (q.v.), *possessor* (q.v.)

possession, n. — ME. *possessioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *possession*, fr. L. *possessiōnem*, acc. of *possessiō*, 'a possessing, possession', fr. *possessus*, pp. of *possidēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *possession*, intr. v., *possession-al*, adj., *possession-ary*, adj., *possession-ed*, adj.

possessive, adj. — MF. (= F.) *possessif* (fem. *possessive*), fr. L. *possessīvus*, 'relating to possession, possessive', fr. *possessus*, pp. of *possidēre*; see **possess** and **-ive.** L. *possessīvus* was coined by the Roman rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (cca 35-cca 95 C.E.) to translate Gk. κτητικός, 'acquisitive; possessive' (fr. κτᾶσθαι, 'to get for oneself, acquire').

Derivatives: *possessive*, n., *possessiv-al*, adj., *possessive-ly*, adv., *possessive-ness*, n.

possessor, n. — ME. *possessour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *possesseur*, fr. L. *possessōrem*, acc. of *possessor*, 'possessor', fr. *possessus*, pp. of *possidēre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

possessory, adj. — Late L. *possessōrius*, 'relating to possession', fr. L. *possessor*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Derivative: *possessori-ness*, n.

posset, n., a drink of hot milk curdled with ale or wine. — ME. *poshote*, of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *posset*, tr. and intr. v.

possibilist, n., an adherent of a political party which aims only at the realization of what is immediately possible. — F. *possibiliste*, fr. Sp. *posibilista*, fr. *posible*, 'possible', fr. L. *possibilis*. See **possible** and **-ist.**

possibility, n. — ME. *possibilite*, fr. OF. *possibilite* (F. *possibilité*), fr. L. *possibilitātem*, acc. of *possibilitās*, fr. *possibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

possible, adj. — F., fr. L. *possibilis*, 'possible', fr. *possum*, 'I am able'. See **possess** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *possible*, n., *possible-ness*, n., *possibl-y*, adv.

'possum, n. — Aphetic for **opossum.**

post, n., pillar. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *postis*, 'doorpost', for **por-stis*, lit. 'standing out', which is cogn. with OI. *pṛ-ṣṭhám*, 'back, roof, peak', Avestic *par-shti* (dual), 'back', Gk. παστάς, gen. παστάδος (fr. *παρσταδ-), a collateral form of παραστάς, gen. παραστάδος, 'porch in front of the house, colonnade', MHG. *virst*, 'ridgepole', Lith. *pir̃štas*, OSlav. *pr̃stŭ*, *prŭstŭ*, 'finger', lit. 'something standing out', OHG. *first*, MHG. *virst*, G. *First*, 'ridgepole', MDu. *verste*, *vorst*, OS. *first*, OE. *fierst*, *first*, of s.m. See 1st **pro-** and **state.**

Derivative: *post*, tr. v.

post, n., the place where a soldier is stationed. — MF. (= F.) *poste*, fr. It. *posto*, fr. VL. *postum*, fr. L. *positum*, neut. pp. of *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position.**

Derivative: *post*, tr. v.

post, n., office for conveying letters. — MF. (= F.) *poste*, fr. It. *posta*, fr. VL. *posta*, whose original meaning was 'a place where men are stationed for the conveyance of messages or letters', fr. L. (*mānsiō*) *posita*, 'a fixed halting place or station', fem. pp. of *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **postilion, poste restante.**

Derivatives: *post*, intr. and tr. v., *post-age*, n., *post-al*, adj., *postal-ly*, adv.

post, adv., with post horses; rapidly. — From the phrase *to ride post*, abbreviation of *to ride in post*. See **post,** 'office for conveying letters'.

post-, pref. meaning 'behind, after'. — L., fr. *post*, 'behind, after', fr. earlier **pos-ti*, cogn. with Toch. B *postaṃ*, 'after', Arm. *ĕ*st*, 'after', Arcadian and Cypriote πός, Dor. ποτί, 'toward, to, near, close by', OSlav. *po*, 'behind, after', *pozdŭ*, 'late' (*adj.*), *poz-dě*, 'late' (*adv.*), Lith. *pàs*, 'at, by'; fr. I.-E. **pos-*, enlargement of **po-*, whence Gk. ἀπό, 'from', L. *ab*, 'away from'. Cp. OI. *paś-cā*, Lith. *pãsa-kui*, *pas-kuĩ* (which prob. stand for I.-E. **pos-q*ʷ*o*), 'behind, after'. See **ab, apo-** and cp. **posterior, postilion.** Cp. also the pref. in **polatouche** and in **Pomerania, Prussia.**

postdate, tr. v., to assign (to a document) a date later than the real date. — Compounded of **post-** and *date*, v. See **date,** 'point of time'.

postdate, n., a date assigned (to a document) later than the real date. — Compounded of **post-** and **date,** 'point of time'.

postdiluvial, adj., later than the deluge. — Compounded of **post-** and **diluvial.** Cp. next word.

postdiluvian, n., one living after the diluvial epoch. — Compounded of **post-** and **diluvian.** Cp. prec. word.

posteen, n., an Afghan leathern pelisse (*Anglo-Indian*). — Pers. *pōstīn*, 'of leather', fr. *pōst*, 'hide, leather', which is rel. to Pehlevi *pōst*, Avestic *pąstō*, of s.m.

poster, n., bill, placard. — Formed fr. **post,** 'pillar', with suff. **-er.**

poste restante, 1) a direction on mail asking that it be held at the post office until called for; 2) a post-office department in charge of such mail. — F., 'remaining post'. For the first word see 3rd **post.** F. *restante* is fem. of *restant*, pres. part. of *rester*, 'to remain'; see **rest,** 'to remain'.

posterior, adj., later, subsequent. — L., compar. of *posterus*, 'coming after, following, later', cogn. with Lith. *pāstaras*, 'the last, the hindmost'. L. *posterus* is a derivative of the prep. *post*, 'after' (as Lith. *pāstaras*, derives fr. Lith. *pàs*, 'at, by'). See **post-** and cp. **postern, preposterous, a posteriori.**

Derivatives: *posterior*, n., *posterior-ic*, adj., *posterior-ic-al-ly*, adv., *posterior-ist-ic*, adj., *posterior-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *posteriority* (q.v.), *posterior-ly*, adv.

posteriority, n., the quality or state of being later. — F. *postériorité*, fr. ML. *posterioritātem*, acc. of *posterioritās*, fr. L. *posterior*, 'later'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

posterity, n., 1) descendants; 2) all succeeding generations. — ME. *posterite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *postérité*, fr. L. *posteritātem*, acc. of *posteritās*, fr. *posterus*, 'coming after'. See **posterior** and **-ity.**

postern, n., 1) formerly, a back door or gate; 2) a hidden entrance; 3) a way of escape. — ME. *posterne*, fr. OF. *posterne* (F. *poterne*), fr. earlier *posterle*, fr. Late L. *posterula*, 'a small door, back door', dimin. of L. (*jānua*) *postera*, 'back door', fem. of *posterus*, 'coming after, following'. See **posterior.**

Derivative: *postern*, n.

postero-, combining form meaning 'posterior and'. — Fr. L. *posterus*, 'coming after', fr. *post*, 'after'. See **post-, posterior.**

postexilian, adj., pertaining to the time subsequent to the Babylonian captivity. — Formed fr. pref. **post-,** L. *exilium* (see **exile**) and suff. **-an.**

postexilic, adj., postexilian. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

postfrontal, adj., situated behind the frontal bone (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **post-** and **frontal.**

postglacial, adj., subsequent to the glacial period (*geol.*) — Formed fr. **post-** and **glacial.**

postgraduate, n., a student taking a course after his graduation; adj., pertaining to studies pursued after graduation. — Formed fr. **post-** and the noun **graduate.**

posthaste, adv., n., and adj. — Compounded of **post,** adv., and **haste.**

posthumous, adj. — L. *posthumus*, alteration of *postumus*, 'the last; late born', prop. superl. of *post*, 'after', whence also the compar. *posterior*; see **posterior.** The spelling with *h* is due to a confusion of the superlative suff. *-umus* in *postumus* with L. *humus*, 'earth', whence *humāre*, 'to cover with earth, to bury'. L. *postumus* was spelled Late L. *posthumus* and explained as 'born after the father is buried'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *posthumous-ly*, adv., *posthumous-ness*, n.

postiche, n., 1) adj., counterfeit; artificial; 2) n., a counterfeit; something artificial. — F., fr. It. *posticcio*, aphetic form of *appositicio*, lit. 'added to', fr. Late L. *appositīcius*, '(something) added', fr. L. *appositus*, pp. of *appōnere*, 'to add', fr. **ad-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. **apposite.**

posticous, adj., situated behind, posterior. — L. *postīcus*, 'hinder', fr. *post*, 'after'. See **post-**. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

postil, also **postille,** n., a marginal explanatory note, esp. in the Bible. — ME. *postille*, fr. MF. (= F.) *postille*, fr. ML. *postilla*, which prob. stands for L. *post illa* (scil. *verba textūs*), 'after those words of the text', fr. *post*, 'after', pl. of *illud*, neut. of *ille*, 'that'. See **post-** and **ille** and cp. **apostil.**

postil, tr. v., to write marginal notes in (a text, esp. that of the Bible). — ME. *postilen*, fr. MF. *postiller*, fr. ML. *postillāre*, fr. *postilla*. See **postil,** n.

postilion, postillion, n. — F. *postillon*, fr. It. *postiglione*, a derivative of *posta*, 'post'. See **post,** 'office for conveying letters'.

postliminy, n., the right of persons who had been taken captive to return to their former status. — L. *postlīminium*, 'the right of a prisoner of war to resume his former privileges', lit. 'return behind one's threshold', fr. *post*, 'behind, after', and *līmen*, gen. *līminis*, 'threshold'. See **post-** and **limen.**

Derivative: *postlimin-ary*, adj.

postmaster, n., an official in charge of a post office. — Compounded of **post,** 'office for conveying letters' and **master.**

Derivative: *postmaster-ship*, n.

postmaster, n., one of the scholars at Merton College, Oxford. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *postmaster-ship*, n.

postmeridian, adj., pertaining to the afternoon. — L. *postmerīdiānus*, 'in the afternoon', fr. *post merīdiem*, 'after noon'. See next word.

post meridiem, after noon. — L., fr. *post*, 'after', and acc. of *merīdiēs*, 'midday, noon'. See **post-** and **meridian** and cp. **ante meridiem.**

post-mortem, adj., occurring after death. — L. *post mortem*, 'after death', fr. *post*, 'after' (see **post-**), and acc. of *mors*, 'death' (see **mortal**).

post-mortem, n. — Short for *post-mortem examination.*

postnatal, adj., occurring after birth. — Formed fr. **post-** and **natal.** Cp. next word and **prenatal.**

postnatus, pl. **postnati,** born after an important historical event. — L., 'born after', fr. **post-** and *nātus* (pl. *nāti*), pp. of *nascī*, 'to be born'. See **natal.**

postnuptial, adj., happening after marriage. — Formed fr. **post-,** and **nuptial.** Cp. **antenuptial.**

Derivative: *postnuptial-ly*, adv.

post-obit, adj., made after death, effective after death. — Shortened fr. L. *post obitum*, 'after death', fr. *post*, 'after', and acc. of *obitus*, 'death'. See **post-** and **obit.**

post-obit, n. — Short for *post-obit bond.*

postorbital, adj., situated behind the orbit of the eye (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Formed fr. **post-, orbit** and adj. suff. **-al.**

postpartum, adj., occurring after childbirth. — Fr. L. *post partum*, 'after birth', fr. *post*, 'after' (see **post-**), and acc. of *partus*, 'a bearing, bringing forth', fr. *partus*, pp. of *parĕre*, 'to bring forth'. See **parturient.**

postpone, tr. v. — L. *postpōnere*, 'to put after, place after, to postpone', fr. **post-** and *pōnere* (pp. *positus*), 'to put, place'. See **position.**

Derivatives: *postpon-able*, adj., *postpone-ment*, n., *postpon-er*, n.

postposition, n., the act of placing after. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postpōnere*. See prec. word.

postposition, n., a word placed after an other. — Formed fr. **post-** and **position,** on the analogy of *preposition.*

Derivative: *postposition-al*, adj.

postpositive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postpōnere*. See **postpone.**

Derivatives: *postpositive*, n., *postpositive-ly*, adv.

postprandial, adj., after dinner. — Formed fr. **post-,** L. *prandium*, 'midday meal', and suff. **-al.** See **prandial** and cp. **anteprandial.**

postscript, n. — L. *postscrīptum*, 'written after', neut. pp. of *postscrībere*, 'to write after', fr. **post-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. **script.**

postulant, n., 1) one who requests; 2) one who seeks admission to a religious order. — F., fr. L. *postulantem*, acc. of *postulāns*, pres. part. of *postulāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *postulant-ship*, n.

postulate, tr. v., to claim; to take for granted. — L. *postulātus*, pp. of *postulāre*, 'to ask, demand, request', fr. **posc-tos*, pp. of *poscō*, *poscere*, 'to ask urgently, demand', fr. **porc-scō*, which stands for **pr̥(k̂)-skō* [inchoative of base **perek̂-*, **perk̂-*, **pr̥k̂-*, 'to ask (questions), to request'], and corresponds to OI. *pr̥cchāti*, Avestic *p^{e}r^{e}saiti*, 'interrogates', Toch. A *praksa(m)*, 'I request', Arm. *harci*, 'I interrogated' (whence the present *harcanem*, 'I interrogate'), OHG. *forskōn* (whence MHG. *vorschen*, G. *forschen*), 'to search, inquire'. For further derivatives of base **perek̂-*, **perk̂-* **pr̥k̂-* see **pray.**

postulate, n., a self-evident proposition. — L. *postulātum*, 'demand, request', prop. 'that which is requested', neut. pp. of *postulāre*. See **postulate,** v.

postulation, n. — ME. *postulacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *postulation*, fr. L. *postulātiōnem*, acc. of *postulātiō*, 'a demanding, requiring', fr. *postulātus*, pp. of *postulāre*. See **postulate,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *postulation-al*, adj.

postulatum, n., a postulate. — L. See **postulate,** n.

posture, n. — F., fr. It. *postura*, 'position, posture', fr. L. *positūra*, 'position, posture, situation', fr. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*. See **position** and **-ure.**

Derivative: *postur-al*, adj.

posy, n., 1) orig. a motto inside a ring; 2) a bouquet. — Contraction of **poesy.**

pot, n., a round vessel. — ME., fr. OE. *pott*, fr. VL. *pottus* (whence also MDu., Du. *pot*, F. *pot*), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **potage, poteen,**

potiche, pottage, pottle, putty, the first element in **potash, potsherd,** and the second element in **hotchpot.** Cp. also **porridge.**

Derivatives: *pot*, tr. and intr. v., *pott-ed*, adj., *potter*, n. (q.v.), *pott-ing*, n.

pot, n., a deep hole (*Scot.* and *dial. E.*) — ME. *pot*, 'hole'. Cp. Swed. dial. *pott, putt.* Cp. also the first element in **pothole.**

potable, adj., drinkable. — Late L. *pōtābilis*, 'drinkable', fr. L. *pōtāre*, 'to drink'. See **potion** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *potable*, n., *potabil-ity*, n., *potableness*, n.

potage, n., a thick soup. — F., 'soup, broth', formed fr. *pot*, 'pot', with suff. **-age.** See **pot** and cp. **pottage.**

potam-, form of **potamo-** before a vowel.

potamic, adj., pertaining to rivers. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ποταμός. See next word.

potamo-, before a vowel **potam-,** combining form meaning 'river'. — Fr. Gk. ποταμός, 'river', lit. 'that which moves downward, that which flows', fr. I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πίπτειν, 'to fall'. See **feather** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **hippopotamus, Mesopotamia.**

Potamogeton, n., a genus of plants occurring in quiet waters, the pondweed (*bot.*) — L. *potamogēton*, 'pondweed', fr. Gk. ποταμογείτων, which is compounded of ποταμός, 'river' (see **potamo-**), and γείτων, 'neighbor', which is of unknown etymology; so called in allusion to its place of growth.

potamology, n., the study of rivers. — Compounded of **potamo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

potash, n. — Orig. pl. *potashes*, fr. Du. *potaschen* (now *potas*) (whence also G. *Pottasche*, Dan. *potaske*, Swed. *pottaska*), lit. 'ashes in the pot', so called because originally obtained from vegetable substances burnt in a pot; see **pot,** 'a round vessel', and **ash,** 'dust'. French *potasse* and It. *potassa* are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: *potash*, tr. v., *potash-ery*, n.

potass, n., potash, potassa, potassium. — F. *potasse*. See **potash.**

potassa, n., potassium monoxide. — A ModL. word formed fr. **potash** (q.v.)

potassamide, n., potassium amide, KNH_2 (*chem.*) — Short for *potassium amide.*

potassium, n., a metallic alkaline element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. ML. *potassa*, Latinized form of **potash** (q.v.) See also **potass.** For the ending see 2nd suff. **-ium.**

Derivatives: *potass-ic*, adj., *potassi-ferous*, adj.

potation, n., drinking. — ME. *potacioun*, fr. OF. *potacion*, fr. L. *pōtātiōnem*, acc. of *pōtātiō*, 'a drinking', fr. *pōtātus*, pp. of *pōtāre*, 'to drink'. See **potion** and **-ation.**

potato, n. — Sp. *patata*, 'potato', a var. of *batata*, 'sweet potato', fr. Taino *batata*. Cp. **batata.**

poteen, potheen, n., in Ireland, whisky distilled illicitly. — Ir. *poitīn*, 'a little pot', formed fr. E. **pot,** 'a round vessel', with dimin. suff. *-īn* (whence E. *-een*).

potence, n., gallows. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *potence*, 'power, support, crutch, gallows', fr. *potentia*, 'power, might', fr. *potēns*, gen. *-entis*; see **potent** and **-cy.** L. *potentia* is prop. loan translation of Gk. δύναμις.

potence, n., potency. — OF. *potence*, 'power'. See prec. word.

potency, n. — L. *potentia*, 'power', fr. *potēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy** and cp. **potence** (in both senses).

potent, adj. — L. *potēns*, gen. *potentis*, 'able, mighty, powerful', pres. part. of *posse* (for *potis esse*), 'to be able', fr. *potis*, 'able, capable, powerful', which is cogn. with OI. *pátiḥ*, 'master, husband', Toch. A *pats*, 'husband', Gk. πόσις (for **πότις*), 'husband', Lith. *patìs*, *pàts*, 'husband', Lith. *pàts*, Lett. *pats*, Hitt. *pat*, 'self', Alb. *pata*, 'I had' (imperf.) *pasε*, 'had' (pp.) and the second element in Goth. *brūþfaþs*, 'bethrothed, fiancé', and in L. *hospes* (for **hosti-pots*), 'visitor, guest', OSlav. *gospodi* 'lord, master'. Cp. **potence, power, puissant,** and the first element in **possess.** Cp. also the first element in **padishah, Poseidon,** and the second element in **despot, hospital, host,** 'landlord', **Prajapati.**

potentate, n., a powerful person; ruler, prince. — L. *potentātus*, 'power, rule', fr. *potēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **potent,** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

potential, adj. — ME. *potencial*, fr. Late L. *potentiālis*, 'having power', fr. *potentia*. See **potency,** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *potential*, n., *potential-ity*, *potentialize*, *potential-iz-ation*, n.

potentiate, tr. v., to endow with power. — Formed on the analogy of G. *potenzieren* fr. L. *potentia* (see **potency**) with verbal suff. **-ate.**

Potentilla, n., a genus of plants, the cinquefoil (*bot.*) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. L. *potēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'able, mighty, powerful' (see **potent**); so called in allusion to the medicinal powers of the *Potentilla anserina.*

potentiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the electrical potential (*electr.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *potentia*, 'power', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **potency** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Poterium, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — L. *potērium*, 'a drinking vessel; name of a plant (prob. the astragalus)', fr. Gk. ποτήριον, dimin. of ποτήρ, 'a drinking vessel', fr. I.-E. base **po(i)-*, 'to drink'. See **potion** and cp. the second element in **Hydropotes.**

potheen, n. — See **poteen.**

pother, n., disturbance, confusion. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *pother*, tr. v., to confuse.

pothole, n., a deep hole. — Compounded of **pot,** 'a deep hole', and **hole.**

Pothos, n., personification of desire in Greek mythology. — Gk. Πόθος, lit. 'a longing, yearning', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}edh*, whence also ON. *geð*, 'passion', OPers. *jadiyāmiy*, 'I ask, request', OSlav. *žędǫ*, 'I desire', Lith. *gedù*, 'I long for'.

potiche, n., a kind of Chinese vase. — F., a derivative of *pot*. See **pot,** 'a round vessel'.

potion, n., a drink; a dose of liquid medicine or poison. — ME. *pocioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *potion*, fr. L. *pōtiōnem*, acc. of *pōtiō*, 'a draft, drink', rel. to *pōtāre*, 'to drink', *pōtor*, 'drinker', *pōculum* (for **pōtlom*), 'a drinking cup', *pōsca*, 'a drink of vinegar and water', fr. I.-E. base **pō(i)-*, **pī-*, 'to drink', whence also OI. *pấti*, 'drinks', *pāyáyati*, *páyatē*, 'gives to drink', Arm. **ěmpem*, 'I drink', Gk. πῖνειν, 'to drink', πόσις, 'a drink', ποτόν, 'that which one drinks, a drink', πότος, 'a drinking, a drinking bout', πότης, 'drinker', ποτήρ, ποτήριον, 'a drinking cup', Alb. *pī*, 'I drink', OSlav. *pijǫ*, *píti*, 'to drink', *pivo*, 'beverage', Russ., Czech, Slovak, etc., *pivo*, 'beer', OPruss. *poūt*, 'to drink', *poieiti*, 'drink!' (pl.), OIr. *ibim*, 'I drink', OI. *píbati*, 'drinks', L. *bibere* (assimilated fr. **pibere*), 'to drink'. See **bibulous** and **-ion** and cp. **poison,** which is a doublet of *potion*. Cp. also **potable, potation, Poterium, potomania, potometer, pawnee, Pistia, pourboire, propine, symposium.** Cp. also the second element in **Hydropotes.**

Derivative: *potion*, tr. v.

potomania, n., 1) dipsomania; 2) delirium tremens (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. πότος, 'a drinking, a drinking bout', and μανία, 'madness, frenzy'. See prec. word and **mania.**

potometer, n., an instrument for measuring moisture in plants. — Compounded of Gk. ποτόν, 'a drink', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **potion** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

potpourri, n., medley, miscellany. — F., lit. 'rotten pot'. For the first element see **pot,** 'a round vessel'. F. *pourri* is the pp. of *pourrir*, 'to rot', fr. VL. **putrīre*, which corresponds to L. *putrēre*, 'to rot'. For change of conjugation cp. *pave*, *pervert*. Cp. **olla podrida.**

potsherd, n. — Compounded of **pot,** 'a round vessel', and **sherd.**

pott, n., also **pot,** a size of paper. — From **pot,** round vessel; so called from the watermark.

pottage, n., soup, broth. — OF. (= F.) *potage*. See **potage.**

potter, n., one who makes earthenware. — Prop. 'maker of pots', formed fr. **pot,** 'a round vessel', with agential suff. **-er.**

potter, tr. and intr. v., to putter. — Freq. formed fr. dial. E. *pote*, 'to poke', fr. OE. *potian*, 'to push'. Cp. **put, putter,** 'to keep busy'.

Derivatives: *potter-er*, n., *potter-ing-ly*, adv.

pottery, n. — ME. *poterie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *poterie*, fr. *potier*, 'potter', fr. *pot*. See **pot,** 'a round vessel', and **-ery.**

pottle, n., an old liquid measure. — ME. *potel*, fr. OF. *potel*, a dimin. of *pot*. See **pot,** 'a round vessel', and dimin. suff. **-le.**

potto, n., a small lemur in West Africa. — Native name.

potty, adj., insignificant, petty (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin; possibly related to **pot,** 'a round vessel'.

potwaller, n., a householder (*hist.*) — Lit. 'pot boiler', compounded of **pot,** 'a round vessel', and dial. E. *wall*, 'to boil', fr. OE. *weallan*, 'to wave, undulate; to boil'. See **well,** 'spring'.

pot-walloper, n., 1) a scullion; 2) potwaller. — Alteration of **potwaller** after **wallop,** 'to boil quickly and noisily'.

pouch, n. — ME. *pouche*, fr. ONF. *pouche*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *poche*, 'bag, pouch'. See **poke,** 'bag', and cp. **poach,** 'to steal game', and **pocket.**

Derivatives: *pouch*, tr. and intr. v., *pouch-ed*, adj., *pouch-y*, adj.

pouf, n., a kind of hairdress. — F., lit. 'something inflated', of imitative origin. Cp. F. *pouffer* (*de rire*), 'to burst out (laughing)', and E. **puff.**

poulaine, n., the long pointed toe of a shoe. — F. (shortened fr. OF. *souliers a la poulaine*, 'shoes according to the Polish fashion'), fem. of the OF. adjective *poulain*, 'Polish'. See **Pole.**

poulp, poulpe, n., an octopus. — F. *poulpe*, fr. L. *polypus*. See **polyp.**

poult, n., a young chicken. — ME. *pulte*, alteration of *pulett*. See **pullet** and cp. **poultry.**

poult-de-soie, n., a kind of heavy corded silk. — F. *pou-de-soie*, of unknown origin. Cp. **paduasoy.**

poulter, n., poulterer. — ME. *pulter*, fr. F. *pouletier*, 'poulterer', fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule*, 'hen'. See **pullet** and cp. **poult.**

poulterer, n. — Formed fr. **poulter** with agential suff. **-er,** which is redundant. Cp. the suff. in *cater-er*, *fruiter-er*, *sorcer-er*, *upholster-er*.

poultice, n. — Fr. earlier *pultes*, pl. of L. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'pap, porridge'. See **pulse,** 'seeds'.

Derivative: *poultice*, tr. v.

poultry, n. — ME. *pulterie*, *pultrie*, fr. OF. *pouleterie*. See **poult** and **-ry.**

pounce, n., 1) claw of a hawk or of another bird of prey; 2) (*dial.*) a punch; 3) (*obsol.*) a hole made by punching — Prob. shortened fr. ME. *ponson*, *ponchon*, 'pointed tool'. See **puncheon,** 'stamp'.

pounce, intr. v., to swoop down. — From prec. word. The original meaning was 'to seize with the pounces'.

Derivative: *pounce*, n., a sudden swoop.

pounce, tr. v., 1) to emboss (metal) by punching designs on the reverse side; 2) to perforate. — Prob. partly fr. F. *poinçonner*, 'to punch, stamp', fr. *poinçon*, 'awl, bodkin, punch, stamp' (see **puncheon,** 'stamp'), partly fr. **pounce,** 'claw of a hawk; a punch'.

Derivatives: *pounc-er*, n., *pounc-ing*, n.

pounce, n., a fine powder, dust. — F. *ponce*, 'pumice stone, pounce', fr. L. *pūmicem*, acc. of *pūmix*. See **pumice.**

pounce, tr. v., to smooth with pounce. — F. *poncer*, fr. *ponce*. See prec. word.

pounce box, also **pouncet box,** a box for sprinkling pounce. — MF. (= F.) *poncette*, 'box for sprinkling pounce', fr. *ponce*. See **pounce,** 'a fine powder'.

pound, n., a unit of weight. — ME., fr. OE. *pund*, fr. L. *pondō* (indeclin.), 'by weight, in weight', which is rel. to *pondus*, 'a weight, pound' [whence also Goth. *pund*, OHG. *pfunt* (MHG. *pfunt*, G. *Pfund*), MDu. *pont* (Du. *pond*), OFris., ON. (= Dan., Swed.) *pund*], and stands in gradational relationship to *pendēre*, 'to hang, hang down'. See **pendant** and cp. **ponder.** Cp. also **pood.**

Derivatives: *pound*, tr. v., to test the remedy of coins, *pound-age*, n., *pound-er*, n.

pound, n., an enclosure. — ME., fr. OE. *pund*, 'an enclosure' (in the compound *pundfald*, 'pinfold'), rel. to OE. *pyndan*, 'to shut up, enclose, impound'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **impound, pinfold, poind, pond,** 'lake'.

Derivative: *pound*, tr. v., to impound.

pound, tr. and intr. v., to beat. — ME. *pounen*, 'to bruise'. fr. OE. *pūnian*. Cp. LG. *pün*, Du. *puin*, 'fragments, rubbish'. The *-d* in *pound* is excrescent. Cp. *bound*, 'ready', and words there referred to.

Derivative: *pound*, n., a heavy blow.

pour, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pouren*; of unknown etymology.

Derivatives: *pour*, n., *pour-able*, adj., *pour-abil-ity*, n., *pour-er*, n., *pour-ing*, adj., *pour-ing-ly*, adv.

pourboire, n., a gratuity, tip. — F., lit. 'for drinking', fr. *pour*, 'for, in order to', and *boire*, 'to drink'. F. *pour* derives fr. VL. *pōr*, fr. L. *prō*, 'before; for' (see 1st **pro-**); *boire* comes fr. L. *bibere*, 'to drink' (see **bibulous**).

pourparler, n. (usually pl.), diplomatic conversation. — F., formed fr. *pour*, 'for' (see prec. word), and *parler*, 'to speak', fr. VL. **paraulāre*, 'to speak', fr. Late L. *parabolāre*, 'to speak in parables, to speak'. See **parley** and cp. words there referred to.

pourpoint, n., a quilted doublet worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries. — F., formed fr. *pour*, 'for' (see **pourboire**), and *point*, 'prickled', pp. of *poindre*, fr. L. *pungere*, 'to prick'. See **point,** v.

pousse-café, n., a glass of liqueur taken after coffee. — F., lit. 'chaser of coffee', fr. *pousser*, 'to push' (fr. L. *pulsāre*, 'to beat, strike') and *café*, 'coffee'. See **push** and **café** and cp. next word.

poussette, n., a dancing round of couples with hands joined. — F., 'the game of pushpin', fr. *pousser*, 'to push'. See prec. word and **-ette.**

Derivative: *poussette*, intr. v.

pou sto, a place where to stand, a basis. — Gk. ποῦ στῶ, 'where I may stand', from the saying attributed to Archimedes: Δός μοι ποῦ στῶ καὶ τὴν γῆν κῖνήσω ("Give me where to stand and I will move the earth").

pout, intr. v., to thrust out the lips; to be sullen. — ME. *pouten*, rel. to Swed. *puta*, 'to be inflated', LG. *puddig*, 'swollen', and prob. cogn. with OI. *bud-budaḥ*, 'bubble'. Cp. next word and **boudoir.**

Derivatives: *pout*, n., *pout-er*, n., *pout-ing*, adj., *pout-ing-ly*, adv., *pout-y*, adj.

pout, n., any of certain marine fishes. — ME. **poute*, fr. OE. *pūte* in *ǣlepūte*, 'eelpout', rel. to Du. *puit*, 'frog', Swed. *puta*, 'to be inflated'. See prec. word.

poverty, n. — ME. *poverte*, fr. OF. *poverte* (F. *pauvreté*), fr. L. *paupertātem*, acc. of *paupertās*, 'poverty', fr. *pauper*, 'poor'. See **pauper** and **-ty** and cp. **poor.**

powder, n. — ME. *poudre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *poudre*, fr. OF. *poldre*, *p(o)udre* (F. *poudre*), fr. L. *pulverem*, acc. of *pulvis*, 'dust, powder'. See **pollen** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *powder-y*, n.

powder, tr. and intr. v. — F. *poudrer*, fr. *poudre*. See **powder, n.**

Derivatives: *powder-ed*, adj., *powder-er*, n., *powder-ing*, n., *powder-ize*, tr. v., *powder-iz-ation*, n.

power, n. — ME. *poër*, *pouer*, fr. OF. *pooeir*, *pooir*, n., fr. *pooeir*, *pooir*, v., fr. VL. **potēre* (corresponding to L. *posse*). See **potent** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *power-ed*, *power-ful*, adjs., *power-ful-ly*, adv., *power-less*, adj., *power-less-ly*, adv.

powwow, n., conference. — Fr. Algonquian *powaw*, 'medicine man, wizard'.

Derivatives: *powwow*, intr. and tr. v., *powwow-er*, n., *powwow-ism*, n.

pox, n., any disease characterized by the eruption of pocks or pustules. — Fr. earlier *pocks*, pl. of **pock** (q.v.)

Derivative: *pox*, tr. v.

pozzolana, puzzolana, n., volcanic ashes used for making cement. — It., scil. *terra*, lit. 'earth belonging to *Pozzuoli*', a town in Campania (built on the site of the Roman town *Puteoli*, lit. 'Little Springs', fr. L. *puteus* 'a well, spring', see **puteal**); so called because first found in Pozzuoli.

Derivative: *pozzolan-ic*, *puzzolan-ic*, adj.

praam, n. — See **pram,** a kind of boat.

prabhu, n., lord, master, owner (*India*) — OI. *prabhúḥ*, lit. 'being before (others)', fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', and *bhū-*, *bhávati*, 'is, exists'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st. **pro-** and cp. the first element in **Prajapati, Prakrit, prakriti, Pralaya, prana.** The second element is rel.

to Avestic *bavaiti*, 'is, becomes', and cogn. with Gk. φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow', L. *fuī*, 'I have been', *futūrus*, 'about to be', OE. *bēon*, 'to be', fr. I.-E. base **bheu- *bhū-*, 'to be, exist; to grow'. See **be** and **physio-** and cp. **prove.**

practic, n., practice (*archaic*); adj., practical (*obsol.*) — See **practical.**

practicable, adj. — F. *praticable*, fr. MF., fr. *pratiquer*, 'to practice' (see next word and **-able**); influenced in form by prec. word.
Derivatives: *practicabil-ity*, n., *practicable-ness*, n., *practicabl-y*, adv.

practical, adj. — Fr. prec. word, which derives, fr. obsol. F. *practique* (= F. *pratique*), fr. Late L. *practicus*, fr. Gk. πρᾰκτικός, 'fit for action, practical', fr. πρᾰκτός, 'done, to be done', verbal adj. of πρᾱ́σσειν, πρᾰ́ττειν, 'to do, effect, accomplish, practice', which stands for *πρᾰ́κ-ιειν, fr. **prā-ko-*, 'leading over or beyond', enlarged fr. I.-E. base *per-*, 'through, across, beyond', whence πέρᾱ, 'beyond'. See **far** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **practice, pragmatic, pratique, praxis, apraxia, barato, chiropractic.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *practical-ly*, adv., *practical-ity*, n., *practical-ness*, n.

practice, also **practise,** tr. and intr. v., — ME. *practisen*, fr. MF. *practiser*, *pratiser*, fr. *practiquer*, *pratiquer* (F. *pratiquer*), fr. ML. *prācticāre*, fr. Late L. *prācticus*, 'fit for action'. See **practical.**
Derivatives: *practic-ed*, *practis-ed*, adj., *practic-er*, *practis-er*, n.

practice, also **practise,** n. — Earlier *practyse*, *practize*, fr. *practise*, v.; assimilated in spelling to nouns in *-ice*. See **practice,** v.

practician, n. — Obsol. F. *practicien* (F. *praticien*), fr. Late L. *practicus*, 'fit for action'. See **practical** and **-ian.**

practitioner, n. — A hybrid formed fr. **practician** on analogy of *parishion-er*.

Prado, n., name of promenade in Madrid. — Sp., fr. L. *prātum*, 'meadow'. See **prairie** and cp. **Prater.**

prae-, pref. — Fr. L. *prae*, 'before'. *Prae-* is a var. spelling of **pre-** (q.v.)

praecipe, n., a writ ordering a person to do something. — L. imper. of *praecipere*, 'to give orders'. See **precept.**

praedial, predial, adj., pertaining to landed property. — ML. *praediālis*, 'pertaining to an estate', fr. L. *praedium*, 'estate, farm', fr. *praes* (fr. earlier *praevides*), 'surety, security, bail', for **prae-vas*, lit. 'surety before somebody', fr. *prae*, 'before', and *vas* (gen. *vadis*), 'bail, security', which is cogn. with Goth. *wadi*, 'pledge, earnest money', *gawadjōn*, 'to pledge', OE. *wedd*, 'pledge, agreement'. See **pre-** and **wed** and cp. **wage.** Cp. also **press,** 'to compel to serve'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

praelect, praelection, praelector. — See **prelect, prelection, prelector.**

praemunire, n., a form of writ (*Med. Engl. Law*). — Fr. ML. *praemūnīre*, 'to forewarn', the first word in the text of the writ, fr. L. *praemonēre*, 'to warn', fr. *prae*, 'before', and *monēre*, 'to warn' (see **pre-** and **monition**). ML. *praemūnīre* shows a confusion of L. *monēre*, 'to warn', with *munīre*, 'to defend, protect' (see **munition**).

praenomen, n., the first name (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *praenōmen*, lit. '(the name) before the name', fr. *prae*, 'before', and *nōmen*, 'name'. See **pre-** and **name** and cp. **cognomen.**

praepostor, prepostor, n., monitor at a public school. — ML. *praepositor*, 'one who charges another with the management of an office', fr. L. *praepositus*, pp. of *praepōnere*, 'to place before, to appoint', fr. *prae*, 'before', and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **pre-** and **position** and cp. **prepositor.** Cp. also **priest, provost.**

praetor, pretor, n., a magistrate in ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls. — L. *praetor*, prop. 'leader chief', for **prae-itor*, lit. 'one who goes before', fr. *praeit-(um)*, pp. stem of *praeīre*, 'to go before', fr. *prae*, 'before', and *īre*, 'to go'. See **pre-** and **itinerate.**

praetorian, pretorian, adj., pertaining to the praetor; n., a person of praetorian rank. — L. *praetōriānus*, 'belonging to the praetor', fr. *praetōrius*, of s.m., fr. *praetor*. See prec. word and **-ian.**

praetorian, pretorian, adj., pertaining to the bodyguard of the Roman emperor; n. (*cap.*), a soldier of the Praetorian Guard. — L. *praetōriānus*, 'belonging to the bodyguard', fr. *praetōrium*. See next word.

praetorium, pretorium, n., 1) the commanding general's tent in a Roman camp; 2) the residence of the governor of a Roman province; hence 3) a palace. — L., prop. neut. of the adj. *praetōrius*, 'belonging to the praetor', used as a noun. See **praetorian,** 'pertaining to the praetor'.

pragmatic, adj., active; practical. — L. *prāgmaticus*, 'skilled in the law', fr. Gk. πρᾰγματικός, prop. 'busy, skilled in business', fr. πρᾰ́γμα, gen. πρᾰ́γματος, 'business', lit. 'a thing done', from the stem of πρᾰ́σσειν, πρᾰ́ττειν 'to do, effect, accomplish, practice'. See **practical** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *pragmatic-al*, adj., *pragmat-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pragmatism, n., 1) pedantry; 2) practical treatment of things. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. πρᾰ́γμα, gen. πρᾰ́γματος. See prec. word.

pragmatist, n., an adherent of pragmatism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *pragmatist*, *pragmatist-ic*, adjs.

pragmatize, tr. v. — See **pragmatism** and **-ize.**

Prairial, n., the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. May 20th to June 18th). — Lit. 'month of pasture', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. *prairie*, 'meadow, grassland'. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

prairie, n., level grassland. — F., fr. OF. *praerie*, fr. VL. **pratāria*, fr. L. *prātum*, 'meadow' (whence F. *pré*, of s.m.), which is prob. cogn. with MIr. *ráth*, *ráith*, 'earthbank', MW. *bedrawt*, W. *beddrod*, 'grave mound', fr. I.-E. base **prā-*, 'to bend', whence also *prāvus*, 'crooked'. See **pravity** and cp. **Prado, pratal, Prater, pratincole.**

praise, tr. v. — ME. *preisen*, fr. OF. *priesier*, fr. L. *pretiāre*, 'to prize, value', fr. *pretium*, 'price, value'. See **price** and cp. **prize,** 'to value'.
Derivatives: *praise*, n., *prais-able*, adj., *prais-er*, n., *prais-ing*, adj., *prais-ing-ly*, adv.

Prajapati, n., creator (*Vedic mythol.*) — OI. *prajā́patiḥ*, 'the lord of the creation', compounded of *prajā́*, 'creature, descendants, people', and *pátiḥ*, 'lord, possessor'. The first element is formed fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth' and the stem of *jánati*, 'begets', *jánaḥ*, 'race'. See 1st **pro-** and **genus** and cp. the first element in **prabhu** and in words there referred to. For the second element see **potent,** adj.

Prakrit, n., the popular dialects of India, in contradistinction to Sanskrit. — OI. *prā́kṛta-*, 'natural, original (opposite to *saṃskṛ́ta-*, 'prepared, refined'); formed fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', which is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for' (see 1st **pro-**) and *kṛ́ta-*, 'done, made, prepared', which is rel. to *kṛ́nṓti*, *karṓti*, 'does, makes, prepares', Avestic *k^{ə}r^{ə}naoti*, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}er-*, 'to make, form, shape'. See **Sanskrit** and cp. next word.

prakriti, n., nature, natural condition, primary matter (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. *prakṛ́tiḥ*, fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', and *kṛ́tiḥ*, 'a doing, making, creation'. See **Prakrit.**

Pralaya, n., destruction, the end of the world (*Hindu philos.*) — OI., 'dissolution, destruction', formed fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', and *láyatē*, *līyatē*, *lī́yati*, 'clings to; remains sticking; slips into; vanishes'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st **pro-.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)le(i)-*, 'slime', slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Gk. λεῖος, 'smooth', L. *lēvis*, 'smooth', *limus*, 'slime, mud, mire', *linere*, 'to daub, besmear, anoint', OE. *slīm*, 'slime'; see **slime** and cp. words there referred to.

praline, n. — F., so called after Marshal Duplessis *Praslin* (pronounce *Pralin*) (1598-1675), whose cook invented this confection.

pram, praam, n., a flat-bottomed boat used in the Baltic. — Du. *praam*, of Slavonic origin; cp. Pol. *pram*, 'boat', Russ. *poromŭ*, 'ferryboat', which are cogn. with Gk. πόρος, 'thoroughfare, passage', L. *porta*, 'gate, door', *portus*, 'port, harbor', fr. I.-E. base **per-*, 'to lead across, drive across, traverse, pierce'. See **fare,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

pram, n. (*colloq.*) — Short for *prambulator*, a syncopated form of **perambulator.**

prana, n., life principle (*Hinduism*). — OI. *prāṇaḥ*, 'breath, breath of life', formed fr. *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', and the stem of *ániti*, 'breathes'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st **pro-.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **an-*, 'to blow, breathe', whence also Gk. ἄνεμος, 'wind', L. *animus*, 'soul, spirit, mind, courage'; see **animus.**

prance, intr. v. — ME. *prauncen*, of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. *paravancier*, fr. *par-*, a particle denoting intensity, and *avancier* (F. *avancer*), 'to advance'. See **par-** (fr. L. *per*, 'through'), and **advance.**
Derivatives: *prance*, n., *pranc-er*, n., *pranc-ing*, adj., *pranc-ing-ly*, adv.

prandial, adj., pertaining to dinner (*humor.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *prandium*, 'luncheon', which stands for **prām-ed-yom*, lit. 'that which is eaten early'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *pū́r-vaḥ*, 'the first, foremost', Lith. *pìrmas*, 'the first', OE. *forma*, 'the former'; see **foremost.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat'; see **eat.** Cp. **antepprandial, postprandial.**

prank, n., a trick. — Prob. rel. to **prank,** 'to dress up'.

prank, tr. and intr. v., to dress up, adorn. — ME. *pranken*, rel. to Du. *pronken*, G. *prunken*, 'to make a show, to strut', MLG., MHG., G. *prangen*, of s.m. Cp. **prink.**
Derivatives: *prank-ing*, n. and adj., *prank-ing-ly*, adv., *prank-ish*, adj., *prank-ish-ly*, adv., *prank-ish-ness*, n.

prase, n., a green variety of quartz. — F., fr. L. *prasius*, fr. Gk. πράσιος (scil. λίθος), 'a precious stone of a leek green color', fr. πράσον, 'leek', fr. **prs̥som*, whence also L. *porrum*, 'leek'. Cp. **porraceous** and next word. Cp. also the second element in **chrysoprase.**

praseodymium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., shortened fr. *praseodidymia*, a name coined by the discoverer of this element, Carl Auer von Welsbach (1858-1929) fr. Gk. πράσιος, 'leek green' (see **prase**), and ModL. *didymium*, the name given by Carl Gustav Mosander to a rare metal which he thought to be a single chemical element; see **didymium.** In 1885 von Welsbach succeeded in splitting *didymium* into two elements, which he called *praseodidymia* and *neodidymia* (see *neodymium*).

pratal, adj., pertaining to meadows. — Late L. *prātalis*, fr. L. *prātum*, 'meadow'. See **prairie** and adj. suff. **-al.**

prate, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *praten*, fr. MDu. *praten*, 'to chatter'. Cp. MLG. *praten*, *proten* (whence MHG. *braten*, *braden*), Swed., Norw. *prata*, 'to talk, chatter'. All these words are prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **prattle.**
Derivative: *prate*, n.

Prater, n., name of the "Hyde Park" of Vienna. — G., fr. L. *prātum*, 'meadow'. See **prairie** and cp. **Prado.**

pratincole, n., any bird of the genus Glareola (*ornithol.*) — Lit. 'inhabiting the meadows', fr.

L. *prātum*, 'meadow', and *incola*, 'inhabitant', which is rel. to *colere*, 'to till (the ground); to inhabit', *colōnus*, 'cultivator of the ground'. See **prairie** and **colony.**

pratincolous, adj., living in meadows. — See prec. word and **-ous** and cp. the second element in **terricolous.**

pratique, n., permission to land. — F., prop. 'practice', fr. MF. *practique*, fr. Late L. *practicē*, fr. Gk. πρᾱκτική (short for ἡ πρακτικὴ τέχνη, 'the practical art'), fem. of πρᾱκτικός, 'practical'. See **practical.**

prattle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. **prate** with freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. MLG. *pratelen*, 'to chatter'. Derivatives: *prattle*, n., *prattl-er*, n., *prattl-ing*, verbal n. and adj., *prattl-ing-ly*, adv., *prattl-y*, adj.

pravity, n. (*rare*), depravity. — L. *prāvitās*, 'crookedness', fr. *prāvus*, 'crooked', fr. I.-E. base ******prā-*, 'to bend', whence also L. *prātum*, 'meadow'. See **prairie** and **-ity** and cp. **deprave, depravity.**

prawn, n., a marine crustacean — ME. *prane*, of unknown origin.

praxis, n., exercise; the opposite of theory. — Gk. πρᾶξις, from the stem of the verb πρᾱ́σσειν, πρᾱ́ττειν, 'to do'. See **practical** and cp. **apraxia, parapraxis.**

pray, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *preien*, fr. OF. *preier* (F. *prier*), fr. VL. *precāre* = L. *precārī*, 'to ask, beg, pray, request', fr. *prex* (most freq. in the pl. *precēs*), 'prayer, request, entreaty', which is rel. to *procus*, 'wooer', fr. I.-E. base ******pereĥ-*, ******perĥ-*, ******pṛĥ-*, 'to ask (questions), to request', whence also OI. *praśná-*, Avestic *frashna-*, 'question', OSlav. *prositi*, Lith. *prašýti*, 'to ask, beg', OHG. *frāhēn*, *frāgēn*, MHG., G. *fragen*, OS. *frāgōn*, OE. *fricgan*, and, with present tense infix *n-*, Goth. *fraihnan*, ON. *fregna*, OE. *frignan*, *frīnan*, 'to ask (questions)'. For further derivatives of base ******pereĥ-*, ******perĥ-*, ******pṛĥ-*, see **postulate.** Cp. **deprecate, imprecate, precarious, precatory, priedieu, prithee, procacity.**

Derivatives: *prayer* (q.v.), *pray-ing*, n. and adj., *pray-ing-ly*, adv.

prayer, n. — ME. *preiere*, fr. OF. *preiere* (F. *prière*), fr. VL. ******precāria*, prop. subst. use of L. *precāria*, fem. of the adj. *precārius*, 'obtained by prayer', fr. *precārī*, 'to pray'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *prayer-ful*, adj., *prayer-ful-ly*, adv., prayer-*ful-ness*, n., *prayer-less*, adj.

pre-, also spelled **prae-,** pref. meaning *before* (both in time and place). — F. *pré-*, fr. L. *prae*, 'before', which is rel. to Oscan. *prai*, Umbrian *pre*, and cogn. with OI. *paré*, 'thereupon', Gk. παρᾱ́, 'at', Gaul. *are-*, 'at, before', Lith. *prĕ*, 'at', OSlav. *pri*, 'at', Goth. *faúra*, OE. *fore*, 'before'. See **fore,** adv., and cp. **preter-, prime,** adj., and the first element in **presby-.**

preach, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prechen*, OF. *preechier* fr. (F. *prêcher*), fr. OF. *prechier*, fr. L. *praedicāre*, 'to cry in public, publish, proclaim, announce, declare', in Eccles. L. 'to preach', fr. *prae-* (see **pre-**) and *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction** and cp. **predicate,** which is a doublet of *preach.* Derivatives: *preacher* (q.v.), *preach-ify*, intr. v. (*colloq.*), *preach-ing*, n., *preachment* (q.v.), *preach-y*, adj.

preacher, n. — ME. *prechour*, fr. OF. *preecheor* (F. *prêcheur*), fr. L. *praedicātōrem*, acc. of *praedicātor*, 'proclaimer, publisher', in Eccles L., 'preacher'. See **preach** and agential suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *preacher-ess*, n., *preacher-ize*, intr. v.

preachment, n. — ME. *prechement*, fr. MF., fr. *precher* (F. *prêcher*), fr. OF. *prechier*, *precher.* See **preach** and **-ment.**

pre-Adamite, adj., existing before Adam. — See **pre-, Adam** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

preamble, n., introduction. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *préambule*, fr. ML. *praeambulum*, prop. neut. adj. used as a noun fr. Late L. *praeambulus*, 'walking before', fr. *praeambulāre*, 'to walk before', fr. L. *prae-* (see **pre-**) and *ambulāre*, 'to walk'. See **amble** and cp. **preambulate.**

preambulate, intr. v., to make a preamble. — Late L. *praeambulāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *praeambulāre.* See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *preambulat-ion*, n., *preambulat-ory*, adj.

prebend, n., stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral. — ME., fr. MF. *prebende* (F. *prébende*), fr. Late L. *praebenda*, 'allowance, pension', lit. 'things to be furnished', neut. pl. adj. taken as a fem. sing. n., fr. L. *praebendus*, gerundive of *praebēre*, 'to supply, grant, furnish', contraction of *prae-hibēre*, 'to hold forth', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *habēre*, 'to have, hold'. See **habit** and cp. **provender.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

Derivative: *prebend-al*, adj.

prebendary, n., another name for an honorary canon. — ML. *prebendārius*, 'holder of a prebend', fr. Late L. *praebenda.* See prec. word and 1st subst. suff. **-ary.**

Precambrian, adj., pertaining to the time preceding the Cambrian (*geol.*) — See **pre-** and **Cambrian.**

Derivative: *Precambrian*, n.

precarious, adj., 1) dependent on the will of another; 2) risky, dangerous. — L. *precārius*, 'obtained by begging or prayer; doubtful, risky', fr. *prex* (most freq. in the pl. *precēs*), 'prayer, request, entreaty'; introduced by Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82). See **pray, prayer.**

Derivatives: *precarious-ly*, adv., *precariousness*, n.

precative, adj., precatory. — Late L. *precātīvus*, 'prayed for, obtained by entreaty', fr. L. *precātus*, pp. of *precārī*, 'to ask, beg, entreat, pray'. See **pray** and **-ative.**

precatory, adj., of the nature of, or expressing, an entreaty. — Late L. *precātōrius*, 'pertaining to petitioning, precatory', fr. L. *precātor*, 'one who prays or entreats', fr. *precātus*, pp. of *precārī.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

precaution, n. — F. *précaution*, fr. Late L. *praecautiōnem*, acc. of *praecautiō*, fr. L. *praecautus*, pp. of *praecavēre*, 'to guard against beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *cavēre*, 'to be on one's guard'. See **caution.**

Derivatives: *precaution-al*, *precaution-ary*, adjs.

precautious, adj. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **cautious.**

Derivatives: *precautious-ly*, adv., *precautious-ness*, n.

precede, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *preceden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *précéder*, fr. L. *praecēdere*, 'to go before, precede', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *cēdere*, 'to go'. See **cede.**

precedence, n. — Formed from the adj. **precedent** with suff. **-ce.**

precedency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

precedent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *précédent*, fr. L. *praecēdentem*, acc. of *praecēdēns*, pres. part. of *praecēdere.* See **precede** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *precedent*, n., *precedent-ed*, adj., *precedent-ly*, adv., *precedent-ial*, adj.

precent, v., to lead the choir in singing. — Back formation from next word.

precentor, n., the leader of the singing in a church choir or congregation. — Late L. *praecentor*, a leader in singing, precentor', fr. *praecinere*, 'to sing before', fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *canere*, 'to sing'. See **cantor, chant.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căntor*) to *ĕ* (in *prae-cĕntor*) see **accent** and cp. **accentor, succentor.**

Derivatives: *precentor-ial*, adj., *precentor-ship*, n., *precent-ory*, n.

precept, n., rule of conduct. — ME., fr. L. *praeceptum*, 'rule, maxim', prop. neut. pp. used as a noun fr. *praecipere*, 'to give rules, advise, teach', lit. 'to take beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to take'. See **captive** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **praecipe.** For the change of L. *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *prae-cĕptum*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *precept-ist*, n., *precept-ive*, adj., *precept-ive-ly*, adv., *preceptor* (q.v.)

preceptor, n., a teacher. — L. *praeceptor*, 'teacher, instructor', fr. *praecipere.* See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *preceptor-ial*, adj., *preceptor-ial-ly*, adv., *preceptory*, (q.v.)

preceptory, n., a religious house of the Knights Templars. — ML. *praeceptōria*, 'an estate directed by a *preceptor*', fr. L. *praeceptor.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

precession, n. — Late L. *praecessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going forward', fr. L. *praecessus*, pp. of *praecēdere.* See **precede** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *precession-al*, adj.

précieuse, n., a pedantic woman. — F., fem. of *précieux*, 'precious'. See **precious** and cp. the title of Molière's comedy *Les Précieuses ridicules.*

precinct, n., boundary, limit. — ME. *precincte*, fr. ML. *praecinctum*, 'a boundary', prop. neut. pp. of L. *praecingere*, 'to gird about', used as a noun, fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *cingere*, 'to gird'. See **cincture.**

preciosity, n. — F. *préciosité*, fr. L. *pretiōsitātem*, acc. of *pretiōsitās*, 'preciousness, costliness'. See next word and **-ity.**

precious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *precios*, *precieus* (F. *précieux*), fr. L. *pretiōsus*, 'precious, valuable', fr. *pretium*, 'worth, price'. See **price** and **-ous** and cp. **précieuse.**

Derivatives: *precious-ly*, adv., *precious-ness*, n.

precipice, n., a steep cliff. — MF. (= F.) *précipice*, fr. L. *praecipitium*, 'a steep place', lit, 'a falling down headlong', fr. *praeceps*, gen. *praecipis*, 'headforemost', which is formed fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head'. See **capital,** adj. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *ĭ* (in *prae-cipitium*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

precipitable, adj., that which can be precipitated. — See **precipitate** and **-able.**

precipitance, precipitancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce, resp. -cy.**

precipitant, adj. — L. *praecipitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *praecipitāre*, 'to throw down headlong'. See **precipitate,** v., and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *precipitant-ly*, adv., *precipitant-ness*, n.

precipitate, tr. v., to throw headlong; intr. v., to fall headlong. — L. *praecipitātus*, pp. of *praecipitāre*, 'to throw down headlong', fr. *praeceps*, gen. *praecipis.* See **precipice** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

precipitate, adj., rushing headlong. — L. *praecipitātus*, pp. of *praecipitāre.* See **precipitate,** v.

Derivatives: *precipitate*, n., *precipitate-ly*, adv., *precipitate-ness*, n., *precipitat-ive*, adj.

precipitation, n. — MF. (= F.) *précipitation*, fr. L. *praecipitātiōnem*, acc. of *praecipitātiō*, 'a falling headlong', fr. *praecipitātus*, pp. of *praecipitāre.* See **precipitate,** v., and **-ion.**

precipitin, n., an antibody developed through the inoculation of foreign protein (*immunol.*) — Coined by Kraus from the stem of L. *praecipitāre.* See **precipitate** and **-in.**

precipitous, adj., steep. — F. *précipiteux* (fem. *précipiteuse*), fr. *précipiter*, 'to precipitate', fr. L. *praecipitāre.* See **precipitate,** v., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *precipitous-ly*, adv., *precipitous-ness*, n.

précis, n., 1) sing. and pl., a summary; 2) tr. v., to summarize. — F. See next word.

precise, adj. — MF. (= F.) *précis* (fem. *précise*), fr. L. *praecīsus*, pp. of *praecīdere*, 'to cut off in front', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *caedere*, 'to cut'. See **cement** and cp. **succise.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in caedere) to *ī* (in *prae-cīsus*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *precise-ly*, adv., *precise-ness*, n.,

precis-ian, n., *precisian-ism*, n., *precisian-ist*, n., *precision* (q.v.)

precision, n. — F. *précision*, fr. L. *praecīsiōnem*, acc. of *praecīsiō*, 'a cutting off', fr. *praecīsus*, pp. of *praecīdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *precision-ist*, n.

preclude, tr. v. — L. *praeclūdere*, 'to shut off, close', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *claudere*, 'to shut'. See **close,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

preclusion, n. — L. *praeclūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shutting off', fr. *praeclūsus*, pp. of *praeclūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

preclusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *praeclūsus*, pp. of *praeclūdere*. See **preclude.**
Derivative: *preclusive-ly*, adv.

precocial, adj., designating birds whose young are covered with downy feathers and are able to run about as soon as they are hatched. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. L. *praecox*, gen. *-ocis*. See next word.

precocious, adj., developed before the usual time. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *praecox*, gen. *-ocis*, 'ripe before its time, premature, precocious', fr. *praecoquere*, 'to boil beforehand; to ripen fully', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *coquere*, 'to boil, ripen'. See **cook** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *precocious-ly*, adv., *precocious-ness*, n.

precocity, n., the quality of being precocious. — F. *précocité*, fr. *précoce*, 'precocious', fr. L. *praecocem*, acc. of *praecox*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

precognition, n., foreknowledge. — Late L. *praecognitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *precognitus*, pp. of *praecognōscere*, 'to foreknow', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *cognōscere*, 'to know'. See **cognition.**

preconceive, tr. v. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **conceive.**

preconception, n. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **conception.**

preconcert, tr. v., to arrange beforehand. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **concert,** v.
Derivatives: *preconcert-ed*, adj., *preconcert-ed-ly*, adv., *preconcert-ed-ness*, n.

preconization, n., a public proclamation. — ML. *praecōnizātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'proclamation', fr. *praecōnizātus*, pp. of *praecōnizāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

preconize, tr. v., to proclaim in public. — ML. *praecōnizāre*, 'to proclaim', fr. L. *praecō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'crier, herald', contraction of **prai-dicō*, fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *-dicō*, fr. *dicō*, *dicāre*, 'to proclaim, announce'. See **predicate,** v., and **-ize.**

precursive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *praecursus*, pp. of *praecurrere*. See next word.

precursor, n. — L. *praecursor*, 'forerunner', fr. *praecursus*, pp. of *praecurrere*, 'to run before', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and agential suff. **-or.**

precursory, adj. — L. *praecursōrius*, fr. *praecursus*, pp. of *praecurrere*. See **precursor** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

predacious, also **predaceous,** adj., predatory. — See **predatory** and **-acious, -aceous.**
Derivative: *predacious-ness*, n., *predaceous-ness*, n.

predate, tr. v., to antedate. — Formed fr. **pre-** and *date*, v. See **date,** 'point of time'.

predatory, adj., living by prey. — L. *praedātōrius*, 'of, or pertaining to, a plunderer', fr. *praedātor*, 'plunderer', fr. *praedor*, *-dārī*, 'to plunder', fr. *praeda*, 'plunder, booty, prey'. See **prey** and adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ory.**

predecease, tr. v., to die before. — Formed fr. **pre-** and *decease*, v. — See **decease.**

predecessor, n. — ME. *predecessour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *prédécesseur*, fr. Late L. *praedēcessōrem*, acc. *praedēcessor*, fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *dēcessor*, 'one who retires from a province he has governed, a retiring officer', fr. *dēcess-(um)*, pp. stem of *dēcēdere*, 'to leave, depart'. See **decease** and agential suff. **-or** and cp. **succeed.**

predella, n., the step or platform on which an altar rests. — It., 'altar step, footboard', fr. Lombardic *pretil*, 'a little board or plank', which is rel. to OHG. *bret*, 'board, plank', *bretil*, 'a little board and plank', OS., OE. *bred*, 'board, tablet'. See **board,** 'table, plank', and **-ella.**

predesignate, tr. v., to designate beforehand. — Late L. *praedēsignātus*, 'designated beforehand'. See **pre-** and **designate.**

predestinate, tr. v., to foreordain. — L. *praedestinātus*, pp. of *praedestināre*, 'to determine beforehand, predestine', fr. *prae* (see **pre-** and *destināre*, 'to determine'. See **destine** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

predestinate, adj., foreordained. — L. *praedestinātus*. See **predestinate,** v.

predestination, n., foreordination. — Eccles. L. *praedestinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a determining beforehand', fr. L. *praedestinātus*, pp. of *praedestināre*. See **predestinate,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *predestination-al*, adj., *predestination-ist*, n., *predestination-ism*, n.

predestine, tr. v. — ME. *predestinen*, fr. L. *praedestināre*, prob. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *prédestiner*. See **predestinate,** v.
Derivatives: *predestin-arian*, adj. and n., *predestin-arian-ism*, n.

predeterminate, adj., predetermined. — Late L. *praedeterminātus*, pp. of *praedetermināre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *predeterminat-ion*, n.

predetermine, tr. v., to determine beforehand. — Late L. *praedetermināre*, fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *determināre*, 'to determine'. See **determine.**

predial, adj. — See **praedial.**

predicable, adj. — F. *prédicable*, fr. L. *praedicābilis*, 'praiseworthy', fr. *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *predicabil-ity*, n., *predicable-ness*, n., *predicabl-y*, adv.

predicament, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *praedicāmentum*, 'that which is predicated', fr. L. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v., and **-ment.** In the sense of 'category' L. *praedicāmentum* is the loan translation of Gk. κατηγορία (see *category*).
Derivatives: *predicament-al*, adj., *predicament-al-ly*, adv.

predicant, adj., preaching; n., preacher. — Eccles. L. *praedicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *praedicāre*, 'to preach', fr. L. *praedicāre*, 'to proclaim, announce'. See next word and **-ant.**

predicate, tr. v., to affirm, assert. — L. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*, 'to proclaim, announce', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *dicāre*, 'to proclaim, announce', a collateral form of *dīcere*, 'to say'. See **diction** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **preconize.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

predicate, adj., predicated. — L. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*. See prec. word.

predicate, n. (*logic* and *gram.*) — ML. *praedicātum*, 'that which is said of the subject', prop. neut. pp. of L. *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v.

predication, n. — ME. *predicacion*, fr. OF. *predicacion* (F. *prédication*), fr. L. *praedicātiōnem*, acc. of *praedicātiō*, 'a proclamation, announcement', fr. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivative: *predication-al*, adj.

predicative, adj. — Late L. *praedicātīvus*, fr. L. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v., and **-ive.**

predicator, n., preacher (*archaic*). — MF. (= F.) *prédicateur*, fr. Eccles. L. *praedicātōrem*, acc. of *praedicātor*, 'preacher', fr. L. *praedicātor*, 'proclaimer, announcer', fr. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*. See **predicate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

predicatory, adj., pertaining to preaching. — Eccles. L. *praedicātōrius*, fr. *praedicātus*, pp. of *praedicāre*, 'to preach', fr. L. *praedicāre*, 'to proclaim, announce'. See **predicate,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

predict, tr. v., to foretell. — L. *praedictus*, pp. of *praedīcere*, 'to say before, foretell', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *dicere*, 'to say'. See **pre-** and **diction.**
Derivatives: *predict-able*, adj., *prediction* (q.v.), *predict-ive*, adj., *predict-ive-ly*, adv., *predict-ive-ness*, n., *predict-or*, n., *predict-ory*, adj.

prediction, n. — L. *praedictiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. 'a foretelling, prediction', fr. *praedictus*, pp. of *praedicere*. See **predict** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *prediction-al*, adj.

predilection, n., partiality, preference. — F. *prédilection*, fr. ML. *praedīlēctiōnem*, acc. of *praedīlēctio*, fr. *praedīlēctus*, pp. of *praediligere*, 'to prefer', fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *dīligere*, 'to choose out, to love'. See **diligent** and **-ion.**

predispose, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **dispose.**
Derivatives: *predispos-ed*, adj., *predispos-ed-ly*, adv., *predispos-ed-ness*, n.

predominance, predominancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

predominant, adj. — MF. (= F.) *prédominant*, pres. part. of *prédominer*, 'to predominate'. See **pre-** and **dominant.**
Derivative: *predominant-ly*, adv.

predominate, intr. v. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **dominate.**
Derivative: *predominat-ing-ly*, adv.

pre-eminence, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *praeeminentia*, 'pre-eminence', fr. L. *praeeminēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

pre-eminent, adj. — L. *praeeminēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *praeeminēre*, 'to project forward, to be pre-eminent', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *ēminēre*, 'to stand out, project'. See **eminent.**
Derivatives: *pre-eminent-ly*, adv., *pre-eminent-ness*, n.

pre-empt, tr. v., to acquire before others. — Back formation fr. **pre-emption.**

pre-emption, n., the right of purchasing before others. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. ML. *praeemptus*, pp. of *praeimere*, 'to buy beforehand', fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *emere*, 'to buy'. See **exempt** and cp. **emption, redemption.**

pre-emptive, adj. — See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivative: *preemptive-ly*, adv.

preen, n., a pin; a brooch (*Scot.*) — ME. *prene*, fr. OE. *prēon*, 'pin, brooch', rel. to MLG. *prēn(e)*, *prīn*, 'awl, bodkin', Icel. *prjónn*, 'a knitting needle', and to MLG. *prēme*, MDu. *prieme*, Du. *priem*, MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *Pfriem*, 'awl, bodkin'.

preen, tr. v., to trim, dress. — A blend of ME. *proynen*, 'to trim the feathers' (see **prune,** 'to preen'), and ME. *prenen*, 'to fasten', fr. OE. *prēon*, 'pin, brooch'. See **preen,** n.

pre-exilian, adj., prior to the Babylonian captivity. — Formed fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**), *exilium*, 'exile' (see **exile**), and suff. **-ian.**

pre-exilic, adj., pre-exilian. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pre-exist, intr. v. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **exist.**

pre-existence, n. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **existence.**

pre-existent, adj. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **existent.**

preface, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *préface*, fr. ML. *praefatia*, fr. L. *praefatiō*, 'preface, prologue', lit. 'a saying beforehand', fr. *praefātus*, pp. of *praefārī*, 'to say beforehand, to premise', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *fārī*, 'to speak'. See **fame.**
Derivatives: *preface*, tr. and intr. v., *prefac-er*, n.

prefatory, adj., serving as a preface; relating to the preface. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *praefātus*, pp. of *praefārī*. See **preface.**
Derivative: *prefatori-ly*, adv.

prefect, n. — ME., fr. OF. *prefect* (F. *préfet*), fr. L. *praefectus*, 'overseer, chief, prefect', prop. pp. of *praeficere*, 'to set over', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to do, make'. See **fact**

and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *tăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *prae-fĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prefect-or-al*, adj., *prefectorial* (q.v.), *prefecture* (q.v.).

prefectorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *praefectōrius*, 'pertaining to a prefect', fr. *praefectus*. See **prefect** and **-orial.**

prefecture, n. — L. *praefectūra*, 'the office of an overseer', fr. *praefectus*. See **prefect** and **-ure.**
Derivative: *prefectur-al*, adj.

prefer, tr. v. — ME. *preferren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préférer*, fr. L. *praeferre*, 'to carry in front, to prefer', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prefer-ment*, n., *preferr-ed*, adj., *preferr-ed-ly*, adv.

preferable, adj. — F. *préférable*, fr. *préférer*, 'to prefer'. See **prefer** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *preferabil-ity*, n., *preferable-ness*, n., *preferabl-y*, adv.

preference, n. — F. *préférence*, fr. ML. *praeferentia*, fr. L. *praeferēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

preferent, adj., having preference (*law*). — L. *praeferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *praeferre*. See **prefer** and **-ent.**

preferential, adj., having preference. — Formed fr. ML. *praeferentia* (see **preference**) with adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *preferential-ism*, n., *preferential-ist*, n., *preferential-ly*, adv.

prefigurate, adj. — Late L. *praefigūrātus*, pp. of *praefigūrāre*, 'to prefigure'. See **prefigure** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

prefiguration, n., representation by a previous figure; a prototype. — Late L. *praefigūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *praefigūrātus*, pp. of *praefigūrāre*. See **prefigure** and **-ation.**

prefigurative, adj., pertaining to prefiguration. — ML. *praefigūrātīvus*, fr. Late L. *praefigūrātus*, pp. of *praefigūrāre*. See **prefigure** and **-ative.**
Derivatives: *prefigurative-ly*, adv., *prefigurative-ness*, n.

prefigure, tr. v. — Late L. *praefigūrāre*, 'to prefigure', fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *figūrāre*, 'to form, shape'. See **figure,** v.

prefix, tr. v. — ME. *prefixen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préfixes*, fr. L. *praefīxus*, pp. of *praefīgere*, 'to fix before', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *fīgere*, 'to fix'. See **fix,** v.
Derivatives: *prefix-ation*, n., *prefix-ed*, adj., *prefix-ed-ly*, adv.

prefix, n. — L. *praefixum*, neut. pp. of *praefīgere*. See **prefix,** v.
Derivatives: *prefix-al*, adj., *prefix-al-ly*, adv.

preformation, n., previous formation. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **formation.**

preformative, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **formative.**

preglacial, adj., pertaining to the time preceding the Glacial Period (*geol.*) — Formed fr. **pre-** and **glacial.**

pregnable, adj. — F. *prenable*, fr. *prendre*, 'to take, seize', fr. L. *prehendere*, 'to take hold of, to seize'. See **prehensile** and **-able** and cp. **impregnable.**
Derivative: *pregnabil-ity*, n.

pregnancy, n. — Formed fr. **pregnant** with suff. **-cy.**

pregnant, adj., with child, with young. — L. *praegnāns*, gen. *-antis* (also *praegnās*, gen. *-ātis*), 'with child, with young', lit. 'before birth', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *-gnās*, *-gnāns*, from the base of *(g)nāscī*, 'to be born'. See **nation** and **-ant** and cp. **impregnate.**

pregnant, adj., full of weight, cogent. — ME. *preignant*, fr. MF. *preignant*, pres. part. of *preindre*, fr. earlier *priembre*, *prembre*, fr. L. *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v., and **-ant.**

prehensible, adj., capable of being seized. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *prehēnsus*, pp. of *prehendere*. See next word.

prehensile, adj., adapted for grasping. — F. *préhensile*, fr. L. *prehēnsus*, pp. of *prehendere*, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of', fr. **pre-** and *-hendere*, fr. I.-E. base ***ghe(n)d-**, 'to clasp, seize, reach, attain, hold'. See **get** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **prey.**
Derivative: *prehensil-ity*, n.

prehension, n. — L. *prehēnsiō*, gen. *-onis*, 'a seizing', fr. *prehēnsus*, pp. of *prehendere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prehistoric, adj. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **historic.**
Derivatives: *prehistoric-al*, adj., *prehistoric-al-ly*, adv.

prehistory, n. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **history.**

prehnite, n., a hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium (*mineral.*) — G. *Prehnit*, named after the Dutch officer Col. van *Prehn*, who brought it to Europe from the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. The G. suff. *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

prejudge, tr. v. — F. *préjuger*, fr. L. *praejūdicāre*, 'to judge beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *jūdicāre*, 'to judge'. See **judge,** v., and cp. **prejudice.**

prejudgment, prejudgement, n. — F. *préjugement*, fr. *préjuger*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

prejudication, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *praejūdicātus*, pp. of *praejūdicāre*. See **prejudge** and **-ation.**

prejudice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *préjudice*), fr. L. *praejūdicium*, 'a preceding judgment; disadvantage, prejudice', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *jūdicium*, 'judgment'. See **judicial** and cp. **prejudge.**

prejudice, tr. v. — ME. *prejudicen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préjudice*. See **prejudice,** n.
Derivatives: *prejudic-ed*, adj., *prejudic-ed-ly*, adv., *prejudic-ial*, adj., *prejudic-ial-ly*, adv., *prejudic-ial-ness*, n.

prelacy, n., the office of a prelate. — ME. *prelacie*, fr. AF. *prelacie*, fr. ML. *praelātia*, fr. L. *praelātus*. See next word and **-cy.**

prelate, n., an ecclesiastical dignitary. — ME. *prelat*, fr. OF. *prelat* (F. *prélat*), fr. ML. *praelātus*, 'prelate', fr. L. *praelātus* (used as pp. of *praeferre*, 'to carry in front'), formed fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for ***tlātos**, 'borne', carried', fr. ***tl̥-**, zero degree of I.-E. base ***tel-**, ***tol-**, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prelat-ic*, *prelat-ic-al*, adjs., *prelat-ic-al-ly*, adv., *prelat-ish*, adj., *prelat-ism*, n., *prelat-ist*, n., *prelat-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *prelature* (q.v.)

prelature, n., prelacy. — F. *prélature*, fr. ML. *praelātūra*, fr. *praelātus*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

prelect, praelect, intr. v., to lecture. — L. *praelēctus*, pp. of *praelegere*, 'to read before, lecture', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *legere*, 'to read'. See **lecture.**

prelection, praelection, n., 1) a public lecture; 2) a previous reading. — L. *praelēctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'lecture', fr. *praelēctus*, pp. of *praelegere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prelector, praelector, n., a reader or lecturer in a college or university. — L. *praelēctor*, 'reader, lecturer', fr. *praelēctus*. See **prelect** and agential suff. **-or.**

prelibation, n., a foretaste. — L. *praelībātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tasting beforehand', fr. *praelībātus*, pp. of *praelībāre*, 'to taste beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *lībāre*, 'to pour out, make a libation', whence 'to take a little from, to taste'. See **pre-** and **libation.**

prelim, n. — Abbreviation of *preliminary examination.*

preliminary, adj., introductory, preparatory. — F. *préliminaire*, fr. ML. *praelīmināris*, fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *līmen*, gen. *liminis*, 'threshold'. See **limen** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

preliminary, n., usually in the pl., an introductory or preparatory step or measure. — F. *préliminaires* (pl.), fr. ML. *praelīmināris*. See **preliminary,** adj.

prelude, n. — MF. (= F.) *prélude*, fr. ML. *praelūdium*, fr. L. *praelūdere*, 'to play beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prelud-ial*, adj., *prelud-ious*, adj., *prelud-ious-ly*, adv.

prelude, tr. v., to serve as prelude to something. — L. *praelūdere*. See **prelude,** n.
Derivatives: *prelud-er*, n., *prelud-ize*, intr. v.

prelusion, n., introduction. — Late L. *praelūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a prelude', fr. L. *praelūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *praelūdere*. See **prelude,** n., and **-ion.**

prelusive, adj., introductory. — Late L. *praelūs-(um)*, pp. stem of L. *praelūdere*. See **prelude,** n., and **-ive.**
Derivative: *prelusive-ly*, adv.

premature, adj. — L. *praemātūrus*, 'very early, untimely', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *mātūrus*, 'ripe, early'. See **mature.**
Derivatives: *premature-ly*, adv., *premature-ness*, n., *prematurity* (q.v.)

prematurity, n. — F. *prématurité*, fr. *pré-* (fr. L. *prae*, 'before') and *maturité*, 'maturity'. See **pre-** and **maturity.**

premaxilla, n., one of the two bones situated between the maxillae (*anat.*) — Medical L. *praemaxilla*, *premaxilla*, fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and **maxilla.**
Derivative: *premaxill-ary*, adj.

premeditate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *praemeditātus*, pp. of *praemeditārī*, 'to think over', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *meditārī*, 'to consider'. See **meditate.**
Derivatives: *premeditat-ed-ly*, adv., *premeditat-or*, n.

premeditation, n. — L. *praemeditātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a considering beforehand', fr. *praemeditātus*, pp. of *praemeditārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

premeditative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *praemeditātus*, pp. of *praemeditārī*.

premier, adj., first in rank or importance. — ME. *primier*, fr. MF. (= F.) *premier*, 'first', fr. L. *prīmārius*, 'of the first rank, primary', fr. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **primary.**
Derivatives: *premier*, n., *premier-ess*, n., *premier-ship*, n.

première, n., first performance of a play. — F., fem. of *premier*, 'first'. See prec. word.

premillenarian, adj., occurring before the millennium. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **millenarian.**

premillennialism, n. — See **pre-, millennium, -al** and **-ism.**

premise, premiss, n. — ME. *premisse*, fr. OF. *premisse* (F. *prémisse*), fr. ML. *praemissa* (scil. *sententia*), '(a sentence) put before'; fem. pp. of L. *praemittere*, 'to send, set, put, before', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

premise, tr. v. — Fr. **premise,** n. Cp. obsolete *premit*, 'to premise'.

premium, n. — L. *praemium*, 'reward, recompense', for ***prai-emiom**, lit. 'that which one receives before others', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and cp. words there referred to.

premolar, adj., in front of the molar teeth (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **pre-** and **molar.**
Derivative: *premolar*, n.

premonish, tr. v. — Formed after **admonish** fr. L. *praemonēre*, 'to forewarn', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *monēre*, 'to warn'. See **monition.**

premonition, n., a forewarning. MF., fr. Late L. *praemonitiōnem*, acc. of *praemonitiōnem*, 'a forewarning', fr. L. *praemonitus*, pp. of *praemonēre*, 'to forewarn', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *monēre*, 'to warn'. See **monition.**

premonitor, n., a forewarner. — Late L. *praemonitor*, fr. L. *praemonitus*, pp. of *praemonēre*. See prec. word and **-tor.**

premonitory, adj., forewarning. — Late L. *praemonitōrius*, 'that which gives previous warning',

fr. *praemonitor*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *premonitori-ly*, adv.

premonstrate, tr. v., to show beforehand (*obsol.*) — L. *praemōnstrātus*, pp. of *praemōnstrāre*, 'to show beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *mōnstrāre*, 'to show'. See **monster** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. next word.

Premonstratensian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. ML. *Praemōnstrātēnsis*, 'pertaining to Prémontré', fr. (*locus*) *Praemōnstrātus* = *Prémontré*, in France, lit. 'the place foreshown (scil. by St. Norbert, the founder of this religious order). See prec. word.

premonstration, n., a showing beforehand (*obsol.*) — Late L. *praemōnstrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *praemōnstrātus*, pp. of *praemōnstrāre*. See **premonstrate** and **-ion.**

premorse, adj., terminated abruptly (*bot.*) — L. *praemorsus*, pp. of *praemordēre*, 'to bite at the end', lit. 'to bite in front', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant** and cp. **morsel.**

premundane, adj., existing before the creation of the world. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **mundane.** Cp. **antemundane.**

premunition, n., 1) premonition (*archaic*); 2) protection beforehand (*archaic*); 3) immunity to a disease due to a persistent latent infection (*med.*) — L. *praemūnītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a fortifying beforehand', fr. *praemūnītus*, pp. of *praemūnīre*, 'to fortify beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *mūnīre*, 'to fortify, protect'. See **munition** and cp. *praemunire.*

Prenanthes, n., a genus of plants, the rattlesnake-root (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πρηνής (Att. πρανής), 'drooping with the face forward', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. The first element is rel. to πρό, 'before'; see 2nd **pro-.** For the second element see **anther.**

prenatal, adj., existing before birth. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **natal.** Cp. **postnatal.**

prentice, n. — Aphetic for **apprentice.**

preoccupancy, n., the act of taking possession before another. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **occupancy.**

preoccupation, n. — L. *praeoccupātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a seizing beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *occupātiō* (see **occupation**).

preoccupy, tr. v. — L. *praeoccupāre*, 'to take possession beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *occupāre*. See **occupy.**
Derivatives: *preoccupi-ed*, adj., *preoccupi-ed-ly*, adv., *preoccupi-er*, n.

prep, n., a preparatory school (*school slang*). — Abbreviation of *preparatory*, n. (see **preparatory,** adj.)
Derivative: *prep*, intr. v., to attend preparatory school; tr. v., to prepare.

preparation, n. — ME. *preparacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préparation*, fr. L. *praeparātiōnem*, acc. of *praeparātiō*, 'a making ready, a preparing', fr. *praeparātus*, pp. of *praeparāre*. See **prepare** and **-ation.**

preparative, adj. — ME. *preparatif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préparatif* (fem. *préparative*), fr. L. *praeparātus*, pp. of *praeparāre*. See **prepare** and- **ative.**
Derivative: *preparative-ly*, adv.

preparator, n., one who prepares. — Late L. *praeparātor*, fr. L. *praeparātus*, pp. of *praeparāre*. See **prepare** and agential suff. **-or.**

preparatory, adj. — Late L. *praeparātōrius*, fr. L. *praeparātus*, pp. of *praeparāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ory.**
Derivatives: *preparatory*, n., *preparatori-ly*, adv.

prepare, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *preparen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préparer*, fr. L. *praeparāre*, 'to make ready beforehand, to prepare', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *parāre*, 'to make ready'. See **pare** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prepar-ed*, adj., *prepar-ed-ly*, adv., *prepar-ed-ness*, n.

prepay, tr. v., to pay beforehand. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **pay,** v.
Derivatives: *prepay-able*, adj., *prepay-ment*, n.

prepense, adj. planned beforehand. — Back formation fr. *prepensed*, pp. of the obsolete verb *prepense*, fr. earlier *purpense*, fr. ME. *purpensen*, 'to premeditate', fr. OF. *pourpenser*, 'to plan, meditate', fr. VL. **porpēnsāre*, fr. *por-*, 'forward, forth', which is rel. to L. *prō*, 'before, for' (see 1st **pro-**), and L. *pēnsāre*, 'to weight out carefully, weigh out, examine'. See **pensive.**

preponderance, preponderancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

preponderant, adj. — L. *praeponderāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *praeponderāre*. See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *preponderant-ly*, adv.

preponderate, intr. v., tr. v., to outweigh (*archaic*); intr. v., to exceed. — L. *praeponderātus*, pp. of *praeponderāre*, 'to outweigh', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *pondus*, gen. *ponderis*, 'weight'. See **pound,** 'a weight', and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

preponderation, n. — Late L. *praeponderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'preponderance', fr. L. *praeponderātus*, pp. of *praeponderāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

preposition, n. — ME. *prepositioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préposition*, fr. L. *praepositiōnem*, acc. of *praepositiō*, 'preposition', lit. 'a putting or placing before', fr. *praepositus*, pp. of *praepōnere*, 'to put before', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *pōnere*, 'to put, place' (see **position**); so called because its position is in front of the noun. In its grammatical sense, L. *praepositiō* is a loan translation of Gk. πρόθεσις, lit. 'a setting before'.
Derivatives: *preposition-al*, adj., *preposition-al-ly*, adv.

prepositive, adj., put before. — Late L. *praepositīvus*, 'that which is set before', fr. L. *praepositus*, pp. of *praepōnere*. See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivative: *prepositive-ly*, adv.

prepositor, praepositor, n., praepostor. — ML. *praepositor*. See **praepostor.**
Derivative: *prepositor-ial*, adj.

prepossess, tr. v., to influence beforehand. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **possess.**
Derivatives: *prepossess-ed*, adj., *prepossess-ing*, adj., *prepossess-ing-ly*, adv., *prepossess-ing-ness*, n.

prepossession, n. — Formed from prec. word on the analogy of **possession.**

prepostor, n. — See **praepostor.**

preposterous, adj., absurd. — L. *praeposterus*, 'inverted, perverted', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *posterus*, 'coming after'. See **posterior** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *preposterous-ly*, adv., *preposterous-ness*, n.

prepotency, prepotence, n. — L. *praepotentia*, 'superior power', fr. *praepotēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy,** resp. **-ce.**

prepotent, adj., predominant; superior. — L. *praepotēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'very powerful', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *potēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *posse*, 'to be able'. See **potent.**
Derivative: *prepotent-ly*, adv.

prepuce, n., the foreskin. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prépuce*, fr. L. *praepūtium*, 'foreskin, prepuce', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and **pūtos*, 'penis', which is perh. cogn. with White Russian *potka*, Czech *pyj*, 'penis', and with Lith. *pučiù*, *pūsti*, 'to blow, swell', Lett. *pūslis*, 'bladder', L. *pustula*, 'blister, pimple, pustule'. See **pustule.**
Derivative: *preputi-al*, adj.

Pre-Raphaelite, n., a member of the society of painters called the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*; adj., pertaining to *Pre-Raphaelitism*. — See next word.

Pre-Raphaelitism, n., the style of the Pre-Raphaelites. — Formed with suff. **-ism** from the forename of *Raphael* Sanzio (1483-1520) and the suffixes **-ite** and **-ism.** The members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, founded in England in 1847, called themselves Pre-Raphaelites, to intimate that their style resembled that of the Italian painters before Raphael.

prerequisite, n. — Formed fr. **pre-** and **requisite.**

prerogative, n., a special privilege. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prérogative*, fr. L. *praerogātīva*, 'a previous choice or election', prop. fem. of *praerogātīvus*, 'asked for a vote before others', fr. *praerogātus*, pp. of *praerogāre*, 'to ask first', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *rogāre*, 'to ask'. See **pre-, rogation** and **-ive.**

prerogative, adj., having a prerogative; privileged. — L. *praerogātīvus*. See prec. word.

presa, n., a mark showing where the successive voices are to take up the theme (*music*). — It., lit. 'a taking', prop. fem. pp. of *prendere*, 'to take', fr. L. *prehendere*. See **prehensile.**

presage, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *présage*, fr. L. *praesāgium*, 'a foreboding, omen', fr. *praesāgīre*, 'to perceive beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *sāgīre*, 'to perceive, quickly', fr. *sāgus*, 'presaging, predicting'. See **seek** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **sagacious.**
Derivatives: *presage-ful*, adj., *presage-ful-ly*, adv.

presage, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *présager*, fr. *présage*, 'foreboding, presage'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *presag-er*, n.

presby-, combining form meaning 'old', as in *presbyopia*. — Gk. πρεσβυ-, fr. πρέσβυς, 'old, venerable', which stands for *πρέσ-γυς (cp. Cretan πρεῖγυς, Boeot. πρῖσγύς), and lit. means 'he that goes first'. The first element of this compound is rel. to Gk. πάρος, 'before, aforetime, formerly', and cogn. with L. *prae*, 'before'; see **pre-.** The second element is a derivative of I.-E. base **g*^{w}u-*, 'to go', which is rel. to base **g*^{w}em-*, of s.m., whence Gk. βαίνειν, 'to go', L. *venīre*, 'to come', Goth. *qiman*, OE. *cuman*, 'to come'; see **come** and cp. **base,** 'bottom'. Cp. **priest.**

presbycousis, presbycusis, n., impaired hearing due to old age. — Medical L., prop. 'hearing of the old', compounded of **presby-** and Gk. ἄκουσις, 'hearing', fr. ἀκούειν, 'to hear'. See **acoustic.**

presbyopia, n., impaired sight due to old age (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'sight of the old', compounded of **presby-** and Gk. -ωπίᾱ, from the stem of ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **-opia.**
Derivative: *presbyop-ic*, adj.

presbyter, n., an elder in a church; a priest. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. πρεσβύτερος, 'elder', compar. of πρέσβυς, 'old'. See **presby-** and **-ther** and cp. **prester,** which is a doublet of *presbyter.*
Derivative: *presbyter-ess*, n.

presbyteral, adj., presbyterial. — F. *presbytéral*, fr. Eccles. L. *presbȳterālis*, fr. *presbȳter*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

presbyterate, n., the office of a presbyter. — Eccles. L. *presbȳterātus*, fr. *presbȳter*. See **presbyter** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

presbyterial, adj., pertaining to a presbyter or a presbytery. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Eccles. L. *presbȳterium*. See **presbytery.**

Presbyterian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Eccles. L. *presbȳterium*. See **presbytery.**
Derivatives: *Presbyterian-ism*, n., *Presbyterian-ize*, tr. v.

presbytery, n., 1) a presbyter's or priest's house; 2) part of the church reserved for the clergy. — Eccles. L. *presbȳterium*, fr. Eccles. Gk. πρεσβυτέριον, 'place of the elders', fr. Gk. πρεσβύτερος, 'elder'. See **presbyter** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

prescience, n., foreknowledge; foresight. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prescience*, fr. Eccles. L. *praescientia*, 'foreknowledge', fr. L. *praesciēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

prescient, adj., having prescience. — F. *prescient*, fr. L. *praescientem*, acc. of *praesciēns*, pres. part. of *praescīre*, 'to foreknow', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**)

and *scīre*, 'to know'. See **science** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *prescient-ly*, adv.

prescind, tr. and intr. v., to abstract, isolate. — L. *praescindere*, 'to cut off in front', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *scindere*, 'to cleave, split'. See **shed,** v., and cp. **scissile.**

prescission, n., the act of prescinding. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *praescissus*, pp. of *praescindere*. See prec. word and **scission.**

prescribe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prescriben*, fr. L. *praescrībere*, 'to write beforehand, order, appoint', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**
Derivative: *prescrib-er*, n.

prescript, adj., prescribed. — L. *praescrīptus*, pp. of *praescrībere*. See prec. word.

prescript, n., something prescribed, ordinance. — L. *praescrīptum*, 'something prescribed', neut. pp. of *praescrībere*. See **prescript,** adj.

prescriptible, adj., that can be prescribed. — MF., fr. ML. *praescrīptibilis*, fr. L. *praescrīptus*, pp. of *praescrībere*. See **prescribe** and **-ible.**

prescription, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prescription*, fr. L. *praescrīptiōnem*, acc. of *praescrīptiō*, 'a writing in front; a precept, order', fr. *praescrīptus*, pp. of *praescrībere*. See **prescript,** adj., and **-ion.**

prescriptive, adj. — Late L. *praescrīptīvus*, 'relating to a legal exception', fr. L. *praescrīptus*, pp. of *praescrībere*. See **prescript,** adj., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *prescriptive-ly*, adv., *prescriptive-ness*, n.

presence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *présence*), fr. L. *praesentia*, fr. *praesēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'present'. See **present,** adj. and **-ce.**

presence of mind. — Loan translation of F. *présence d'esprit.*

present, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *present* (F. *présent*), fr. L. *praesentem*, acc. of *praesēns*, 'present', pres. part. of *praeesse*, 'to be before', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *esse*, 'to be'. See **esse** and **-ent** and cp. **sans, senza.** Cp. also **absent.**
Derivatives: *present*, n. (q.v.), *present*, v. (q.v.), *present-ly*, adv.

present, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *presenten*, fr. OF. *presenter* (F. *présenter*), fr. L. *praesentāre*, 'to place before, show, exhibit, present', fr. *praesēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **present,** adj.
Derivatives: *present-able*, adj., *present-abil-ity*, n., *present-able-ness*, n., *present-abl-y*, adv., *present-ive*, adj., *present-ive-ly*, adv., *present-ive-ness*, n.

present, n., gift. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *présent*), back formation fr. *presenter*, 'to present something to somebody', fr. L. *praesentāre*. See **present,** v.

presentation, n. — ME. *presentacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *présentation*, fr. L. *praesentātiōnem*, acc. of *praesentātiō*, 'a placing before', fr. *praesentātus*, pp. of *praesentāre*. See **present,** v., and **-ation** and cp. **present, n.**
Derivatives: *presentation-al*, adj., *presentation-ism*, n., *presentation-ist*, n.

presentative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L *praesentātus*, pp. of *praesentāre*. See **present,** v.

presentee, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *présenté*, pp, of *présenter*, 'to give a present to'. See **present.** 'gift', and **-ee.**

presential, adj., pertaining to the present. — Late L. *praesentiālis*, fr. L. *praesentia*. See **presence** and **-ial.**
Derivative: *presential-ly*, adv.

presentiality, n., the quality of being present. — ML. *presentiālitās*, fr. Late L. *praesentiālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

presentiate, tr. v., to make present. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *praesentia*, 'presence'. See **presence.**

presentient, adj., having a presentiment. — L. *praesentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *praesentīre*, 'to feel beforehand', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *sentīre*, 'to feel'. See **sentient.**

presentiment, n., a foreboding, esp. of evil. — Obsol. F. *presentiment* (F. *pressentiment*), frr *presentir* (F. *pressentir*), 'to have a presentiment of', fr. L. *praesentīre*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

presentment, n., the act of presenting. — ME. *presentement*, fr. MF. *presentement*, fr. *presente*. 'to place before, present'. See **present,** v., and **-ment.**

preservable, adj. — Formed fr. **preserve,** v., with suff. **-able.**
Derivative: *preservabil-ity*, n.

preservation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *préservation*, fr. ML. *praeservātiōnem*, acc. of *praeservātiō*, fr. Late L. *praeservāre*. See **preserve,** v., and **-ation.**

preservative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *préservatif* (fem. *préservative*), fr. *préserver*. See next word and **-ive.**
Derivative: *preservative*, n.

preserve, tr. v. — ME. *preserven*, fr. MF. (= F.) *préserver*, fr. Late L. *praeservāre*, 'to observe beforehand', fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *servāre*, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See **conserve.**
Derivatives: *preserve*, n., *preserv-er*, n.

preside, intr. v. — F. *présider*, fr. L. *praesidēre*, 'to sit in front of, guard, watch, protect', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *presid-al*, adj., *presid-ing*, verbal n. and pres. part.

presidency, n. — ML. *praesidentia*, fr. L. *praesidēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

president, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *président*, fr. L. *praesidentem*, acc. of *praesidēns*, pres. part. of *praesidēre*. See **preside** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *president-ship*, n.

presidential, adj. — ML. *praesidentiālis*, 'pertaining to the president', fr. L. *praesidēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **president** and **-ial.**
Derivative: *presidential-ly*, adv.

presidial, adj., pertaining to, or having, a garrison. — F. *présidial*, fr. Late L. *praesidiālis*, 'of a garrison', L. *praesidium*, 'a presiding over, defense, garrison', fr. *praesidēre*. See **presidium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

presidiary, adj., presidial. — L. *praesidiārius*, 'pertaining to a guard', fr. *praesidium*. See prec. word.

presidio, n., a fort, a garrison in the S.W. of the U.S. and in Sp. America. — Sp., 'garrison', fr. L. *praesidium*. See **presidial.**

presidium, n., a permanent administrative committee in the government of the U.S.S.R. — Russ. *prezidium*, fr. L. *praesidium*, 'a presiding over, defense', fr. *praesidēre*. See **preside.**

presignify, tr. v., to signify beforehand. — L. *praesignificāre*, fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *significāre*, 'to show by signs, signify'. See **signify.**

press, tr. v., to squeeze; intr. v., to exert pressure. — ME. *pressen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *presser*, fr. L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premere* (pp. *pressus*), 'to press, clasp', which is rel. to *prēlum*, for **prem-lom*, 'press, wine press'. Cp. **compress, depress, empressement, express, impress, oppress, repress, suppress.** Cp. also **pregnant,** 'cogent', **print, reprimand, sprain.**
Derivatives: *press-ed*, pp. and adj., *press-er*, n., *press-ing*, adj., *press-ing-ly*, adv.

press, n., pressure, machine for pressing. — ME. *presse*, *press*, fr. OF.(= F.) *presse*, fr. *presser*, 'to press'. See prec. word.

press, tr. v., to compell to serve in the navy. — Back formation fr. obsol. E. *prest*, 'to enlist as a sailor by giving earnest money', which was mistaken for the pp. of *press*, 'to squeeze', but derives fr. OF. *prest*, 'earnest money'. See **prest** and cp. **impress,** 'to compel to serve'.

pressor, adj., raising blood pressure (*med.*) — Late L. *pressor*, 'he who presses', fr. L. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** 'to squeeze', and agential suff. **-or.**

pressure, n. — ME., fr. L. *pressūra*, 'a pressing, pressure', fr. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** 'to squeeze', and **-ure,** and cp. **acupressure.**
Derivatives: *pressur-al*, adj., *pressur-ize*, tr. v., *pressur-iz-ation*, n.

prest, n., an advance of money. — ME., fr. OF. *prest* (F. *prêt*), 'earnest money', back formation fr. *prester* (F. *prêter*), 'to lend', fr. L. *praestāre*, 'to become surety, to warrant', fr. *praes*, gen. *praedis*, 'surety, security, bail', fr. **prae-vas*, lit. 'bail before somebody'. See **praedial** and cp. **imprest.** Cp. also prec. word. — L. *praestāre* in the above sense is distinct fr. *praestāre*, 'to stand before', which is formed fr. *prae*, 'before', and *stāre*, 'to stand'.

prester, n., a priest; Prester John, name of a legendary Christian priest and king. — OF. *prestre* (F. *prêtre*), fr. L. *presbȳter*. See **presbyter.**

prestidigitation, n., sleight of hand, juggling. — F., fr. *prestidigitateur*. See next word and **-ation.**

prestidigitator, n., a performer of sleight of hand. — F. *prestidigitateur*, a hybrid coined fr. F. *preste*, 'quick, sharp, nimble', and L. *digitus*, 'finger'. F. *preste* derives fr. It. *presto*; see **presto.** For the second element see **digit,** for the ending see suff. **-ator.**

prestige, n., good reputation; renown. — F., fr. L. *praestīgiae*, 'deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks', dissimilated fr. **praestrīgiae*, fr. *praestringere*, 'to bind fast, tie up; to dull the eyesight, dazzle', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *stringere*, 'to draw tight, to bind'. See **stringent** and cp. words there referred to.

prestigiator, n. — L. *praestīgiātor*, 'juggler, deceiver' (whence also F. *prestigiateur*), fr. *praestīgiae*. See prec. word and **-ator.**

prestigious, adj., 1) (*archaic*) pertaining to, or practicing, juggling; deceitful, deceptive; 2) having prestige. — Late L. *praestīgiōsus*, 'full of tricks, deceitful', fr. L. *praestīgiae*. See **prestige** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *prestigious-ly*, adv., *prestigious-ness*, n.

prestissimo, adv., very quickly (*mus.*) — It., superl. of **presto.**
Derivative: *prestissimo*, n.

presto, adv., quickly (*mus.*) — It., fr. VL. *praestus*, 'ready', fr. L. *praestō esse*, 'to be at hand, be ready' (whence also F. *prêt*, 'ready'), fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **appreteur,** the first element in **prestidigitator** and the second element in **culprit.**

presume, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *presumen*, fr. OF. *presumer* (F. *présumer*), fr. L. *praesūmere*, 'to take beforehand, presuppose', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *sūmere*, 'to take', which is compounded of **sub-,** 'under', and *emere*, 'to take'. See **assume** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *presum-able*, adj., *presum-abl-y*, adv., *presum-ed-ly*, adv., *presum-ing*, adj., *presum-ing-ly*, adv., *presumption* (q.v.), *presumptive* (q.v.), *presumptuous* (q.v.)

presumption, n. — ME. *presumpcioun*, fr. OF. *presumpcion*, *presompcion* (F. *présomption*), fr. L. *praesūmptiōnem*, acc. of *praesūmptiō*, 'a taking beforehand', fr. *praesūmptus*, pp. of *praesūmere*. See prec. word and **-tion** and cp. **sumption** and words there referred to.

presumptive, adj. — F. *présomptif* (fem. *présomptive*), fr. Late L. *praesūmptīvus*, fr. L. *praesūmptus*, pp. of *praesūmere*. See **presume** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *presumptive-ly*, adv.

presumptuous, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *presumptueux* (fem. *presumptueuse*) (= F. *présomptueux*, fem. *présomptueuse*), fr. L. *praesūmptuōsus*, fr. *praesūmptus*, pp. of *praesūmere*. See **presumption** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *presumptuous-ly*, adv., *presumptuous-ness*, n.

presuppose, tr. v. — ME. *presupposen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *présupposer*. See **pre-** and **suppose.**

presupposition, n. — MF. (= F.) *présupposition*, fr. ML. *praesuppositiōnem*, acc. of *praesuppo-*

sitiō, fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *suppositiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **supposition.**

pretend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pretenden*, fr. L. *praetendere*, 'to stretch forth, pretend', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: *pretend-ed*, adj., *pretend-ed-ly*, adv., *pretend-er*, n.

pretense, pretence, n., a claim. — AF. *pretensse* (F. *prétense*), fr. ML. *praetēnsa*, subst. use of the fem. of Late L. *praetēnsus*, corresponding to L. *praetentus*, pp. of *praetendere*. See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **tension.**

pretentious, adj., making claims. — F. *prétentieux*, fr. *prétention*, 'pretension'. See prec. word and **-ious.**

Derivatives: *pretentious-ly*, adv., *pretentious-ness*, n.

preter-, combining form meaning 'beyond'. — L. *praeter*, 'beyond, before, above, more than', prop. compar. of *prae*, 'before'. See **pre-** and **-ther** and cp. **inter-, subter-.**

preterit, preterite, adj. — ME. *preterit*, fr. OF. *preterit* (F. *prétérit*), fr. L. *praeteritus*, pp. of *praeterīre*, 'to go by, go past'. See **preter-** and **itinerate.**

Derivative: *preterit(e)*, n.

preterition, n., omission. — Late L. *praeteritiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a passing by, omission', fr. *praeteritus*, pp. of *praeterīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

preteritive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *praeteritus*, pp. of *praeterīre*. See **preterit.**

pretermission, n., an omission. — L. *praetermissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a passing over, omission', fr. *praetermissus*, pp. of *praetermittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

pretermit, tr. v., to omit. — L. *praetermittere*, 'to allow to pass, let go by', fr. **praeter-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

Derivative: *pretermitt-er*, n.

preternatural, adj., the same as *supernatural*. — ML. *praeternātūrālis*, fr. L. *praeter nātūrām*, 'beyond nature' (fr. **praeter,** 'beyond', and acc. of *nātūra*, 'nature'). See **preter-** and **natural.**

Derivatives: *preternatural-ly*, adv., *preternatural-ness*, n.

pretext, n. — F. *prétexte*, fr. L. *praetextus*, pp. of *praetexere*, 'to weave in front, to fringe, border; to place before; to allege as an excuse, pretend', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text.**

Derivatives: *pretext*, tr. v., *pretext-ed*, adj.

pretone, n., the vowel or syllable preceding the accented syllable. — Formed fr. L. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *tonus* (fr. Gk. τόνος), 'sound, tone'. See **tone.**

pretonic, adj., preceding the accented syllable. — See prec. word and the adj. **tonic.**

pretor, n. — See **praetor.**

prettify, tr. v., to render pretty. — Formed from next word with suff. **-fy.**

Derivative: *prettifi-er*, n.

pretty, adj. — ME. *praty, prety*, 'clever', fr. OE. *prættig*, 'tricky, cunning', fi. *prætt*, 'a trick', rel. to ON. *prettr*, 'a trick', *prettugr*, 'tricky', Fris. *pret*, MDu. *perte*, Du. *pret*, 'trick, joke', Du. *prettig*, 'sportive, funny'.

Derivatives: *pretty*, adv., and n., *pretti-ly*, adv., *pretti-ness*, n., *pretty-ish*, adj., *pretty-ism*, n.

pretzel, n., biscuit baked in the form of a twisted ring. — G. *Brezel*, fr. MHG. *brēzel, prēzel*, fr. OHG. *brezitella, brecedela*, fr. Eccles. L. **brachītella*, dimin. formed fr. **brachītum*, 'anything baked in the form of twisted arms', fr. L. *brachium*, 'arm'; cp. ML. *bracidellī* (pl.), It. *bracciatello*, OProvenç. *brassadel*. See **brace,** n. and dimin. suff. **-el.**

preux chevalier, a brave knight. — F.; *preux* derives fr. OF. *proz*, 'brave', fr. Late L. *prōdis*, 'useful, advantageous'. See **prow,** adj., and cp. **proud, prude.** For the second word see **chevalier.**

prevail, intr. v. — ME. *prevailen*, fr. OF. *prevail*, 1st person pres. of *prevaleir* (F. *prévaloir*), fr. L. *praevalēre*, 'to be more able, have greater power, prevail', fr. *prae*, 'before' (see **pre-**) and *valēre*, 'to be strong, to be worth'. See **valiant** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *prevail-ing*, adj., *prevail-ing-ly*, adv., *prevail-ing-ness*, n.

prevalence, n. — F. *prévalence*, fr. Late L. *praevalentia*, fr. L. *praevalēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

prevalent, adj. — L. *praevalēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *praevalēre*, 'to be more able'. See **prevail** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *prevalent-ly*, adv., *prevalent-ness*, n.

prevaricate, intr. v., to speak evasively. — L. *praevāricātus*, pp. of *praevāricārī*, 'to walk crookedly, not to be upright, to collude', fr. *vāricus*, 'with bent feet, with feet spread apart, straddling', fr. *vārus*, 'bent, knock-kneed'. See **various** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **divaricate.**

prevarication, n. — L. *praevāricātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *praevāricātus*, pp. of *praevāricārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prevaricator, n. — L. *praevāricātor*, 'one who does not fulfil his duty', lit. 'one who walks crookedly', fr. *praevāricātus*, pp. of *praevāricārī*. See **prevaricate** and agential suff. **-or.**

prevenance, n., anticipation of the needs of others. — F. *prévenance*, fr. *prévenant*, pres. part. of *prévenir*, 'to go before, anticipate', fr. L. *praevenīre*. See **prevent** and **-ance.**

prevenient, adj., preceding; preventive. — L. *praeveniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *praevenīre*, 'to come before, anticipate'. See next word and **-ent.**

prevent, tr. v. — ME. *preventen*, fr. L. *praeventus*, pp. of *praevenīre*, 'to come before, to anticipate', in Late L. also 'to prevent', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *venīre*, 'to come', fr. I.-E. base **g*^{w}em-*, 'to come', whence also Goth. *qiman*, OE. *cuman*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'.

Derivatives: *prevent-able*, adj., *prevent-abil-ity*, n., *prevent-ative*, adj. and n., *prevent-er*, n., *prevent-ible*, adj., *prevent-ive*, adj. and n., *prevent-ive-ly*, adv.

prevention, n., 1) the act of preventing; 2) an obstacle. — Late L. *praeventiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the action of anticipating', fr. L. *praeventus*, pp. of *praevenīre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *prevention-al*, adj.

previous, adj. — L. *praevius*, 'going before, leading the way', fr. *prae* (see **pre-**) and *via*, 'way'. See **via.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *previous-ly*, adv., *previous-ness*, n.

previse, tr. v., to foretell, to warn (*rare*) — L. *praevīsus*, pp. of *praevidēre*, 'to foresee'. See **pre-** and **vision.**

prevision, n., foresight. — Late L. *praevīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *praevīsus*, pp. of *praevidēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *prevision-al*, adj., *prevision-al-ly*, adv.

prey, n. — ME. *preye*, fr. OF. *preie* (F. *proie*), fr. L. *praeda*, 'booty, plunder', contraction of **prai-hedā*, **prai-hidā*, from the base of *prehendere*, 'to grasp, seize, lay hold of'. See **prehensile** and cp. **predatory, depredate.**

prey, intr. v. — ME. *preyen*, fr. OF. *preer, preier*, fr. L. *praedārī*, 'to plunder, make booty', fr. *praeda*. See **prey,** n.

Derivatives: *prey-er*, n., *prey-ing*, adj., *prey-ing-ly*, adv.

Priacanthidae, n. pl., a family of tropical fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw', and ἄκανθα, 'a spine, thorn'. The first element is rel. to πρῑ́ειν, πρίζειν, 'to saw', πρῖσμα, 'something sawn off'; see **prism.** For the second element see **acanthus.**

Priam, n., king of Troy and husband of Hecuba (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Priamus*, fr. Gk. Πρίαμος, 'Priam', a name prob. meaning 'redeemed', and rel. to πρίασθαι, 'to buy', fr. I.-E. base **q*^{w}ri-*, 'to buy', whence also OI. *krīṇáti*, 'buys', ModPers. *xarīdan*, 'to buy', OIr. *crenaim*, 'I buy', *crīth*, 'purchase', Russ.-Church-Slav. *krĭnuti*, 'to buy', Toch. A *kuryar*, 'trade', B *karyor*, 'purchase'.

priapism, n., persistent painful erection of the penis (*med.*) — Late L. *priāpismus*, fr. Gk. πριᾱπισμός, fr. πριᾱπίζειν, 'to be lewd', fr. Πρίᾱπος, 'Priapus' (name of the god of fertility); the phallus', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

price, n. — ME. *pris*, fr. OF. *pris* (F. *prix*), fr. L. *pretium*, 'worth, value, price', prop. 'the equivalent of a thing', and cogn. with OI. *a-pratā*, 'without recompense, gratuitously', *práti*, 'against', Homeric Gk. προτί, Gk. πρός, 'toward, to, upon, against; at hard by near', Lett. *pret*, 'opposite', OSlav. *protivŭ, protivǫ*, 'in opposition to, against', and with Gk. πέρνημι, 'I sell', prop. 'I give for equal value', L. *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair** and cp. **praise** and **prize,** 'reward', which are doublets of *price*. Cp. also **precious, appreciate, depreciate.**

Derivatives: *price*, tr. v., *pric-ed*, adj., *price-less*, adj., *price-less-ness*, n., *pric-er*, n.

prick, n. — ME. *prikke, prik*, fr. OE. *prica*, 'a point'; rel. to LG. *prik*, 'point', MDu. *prick, pricke*, Du. *prik*, 'prick', Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, 'point, dot'.

prick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prikken, priken*, fr. OE. *prician*, which is rel. to, and prob. even derives from, OE. *prica*, 'a point' (see **prick,** n.); rel. to LG. *pricken*, Du. *prikken*, 'to prick', Dan. *prikke*, 'to mark with dots', Swed. *pricka*, 'to point, prick, mark with dots'. Cp. **pricket, prickle.** Cp. also **prig,** 'to steal'.

Derivatives: *prick-er*, n., *prick-ing*, n., *prick-ly*, adj.

pricket, n., 1) a buck in his second year; 2) a primitive kind of candlestick with a spike on which to fix the candle. — Formed fr. **prick,** n., with suff. **-et**; so called in allusion to its straight antlers. For sense development cp. *brocket*.

prickle, n. — ME. *prikel*, fr. OE. *pricel*, dimin. of *prica*. See **prick,** v., and dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *prickle*, tr. and intr. v., *prickl-ing*, adj., *prickl-ing-ly*, adv.

pride, n. — ME. *pride, pryde, prude*, fr. OE. *prȳte*, 'pride', fr. *prūt*, 'proud'. See **proud.**

Derivatives: *pride*, tr. v., *pride-ful*, adj., *pride-ful-ly*, adv., *pride-ful-ness*, n., *pride-ling*, n.

prie-dieu, n., a low desk for a person kneeling at prayers. — F., lit. 'pray God', fr. *prie*, imper. of *prier*, 'to pray', and *Dieu*, 'God', fr. L. *Deus*. See **pray** and **deity.**

priest, n. — ME. *prest*, fr. OE. *prēost*, fr. OF. *prevost* (F. *prévôt*), which prob. derives fr. VL. **pre(p)ostus, *pre(v)ostus*, fr. L. *praepositus*, 'chief, head, overseer', prop. pp. of *praepōnere*, 'to place before'. See **praepostor** and **provost.** The usual derivation of OE. *prēost*, fr. L *presbȳter* (see *presbyter*) is wrong. It is due to a confusion of the origin of OE. *prēost*, with that of OS., OHG. *prēstar*, 'priest', which actually derive fr. L. *presbȳter* [through the medium of OF. *prestre* (whence F. *prêtre*), 'priest'].

Derivatives: *priest*, v., *priest-ess*, n., *priesthood* (q.v.), *priest-like*, adj., *priest-ly*, adj., *priest-li-ness*, n.

priesthood, n. — ME. *presthod*, fr. OE. *prēosthād*. See **priest** and **-hood.**

prig, n., a fop, a pedant. — Of uncertain etymology.

Derivatives: *prigg-ery*, n., *prigg-ish*, adj., *prigg-ish-ly*, adv., *prigg-ish-ness*, n.

prig, v., to steal, pilfer (*slang*). — Perh. a var. of

prick, used in the archaic sense 'to ride away hastily', orig. said of horsestealers.
Derivative: *prig*, n., a thief.

prill, n., a button of metal. — A word of the Cornwall dialect.

prim, adj., neat; formal, pedant. — OF. *prin, prim*, fem. *prime*, 'fine, delicate', lit. 'first', fr. L. *prīmus*. See **prime,** adj., and cp. **primp.**
Derivatives: *prim*, tr. and intr. v., *prim-ly*, adv., *prim-ness*, n.

primacy, n. — ME. *primacie*, fr. OF. *primacie* (F. *primatie*), fr. ML. *prīmātia*, fr. Late L. *prīmās*, gen. *prīmātis*, 'one of the first'. See **primate** and **-cy.**

prima donna, — It., lit. 'first lady', fr. *prima*, fem. of *primo*, 'first', and *donna*, 'lady, mistress'. See **prime,** adj., and **donna.**

prima facie, at first sight (*law*). — L., 'at first sight', fr. fem. abl. sing. of *prīmus*, 'first' (see **prime,** 'first'), and abl. sing. of *faciēs*, 'face, appearance'. See **face.**

primage, n., percentage addition to the freight; formerly used in the sense of 'gratuity'. — ML. *prīmāgium*, fr. L. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

primal, adj., 1) first in time; original; primitive; 2) first in importance; primary. — ML. *prīmālis*, fr. L. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj., and adj. suff. **-al.**

primary, adj. — L. *prīmārius*, 'of the first rank, chief, principal', fr. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **premier, primer,** 'prayer book', **primero, primeur.**
Derivatives: *primary*, n., *primari-ly*, adv.

primate, n., an archbishop. — ME. *primat*, fr. OF. (= F.) *primat*, fr. L. *prīmātem*, acc. of *prīmās*, 'the first in rank, principal, chief', in Eccles. L., 'archbishop', fr. *prīmus*. See **prime,** adj., and cp. **primacy.**
Derivatives: *primatial* (q.v.), *primate-ship*, n.

primatial, adj., pertaining to a primate. — F., fr. *primat*. See prec. word and **-ial.**

Primates, n. pl., the order of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *prīmās*, gen. *prīmātis*, 'one of the first, principal, chief', fr. *prīmus*. See **prime,** adj., and cp. **primate.**

prime, adj., first. — ME., fr. OF. *prime*, fem. of *prin*, which derives fr. L. *prīmus*, 'first', whence also It. *primo*, 'first', OProvenç. *prim*, 'first, excellent, fine, tender, delicate', Catal. *prim*, 'thin, fine, cunning'. Sp. *primo*, adj., 'first, excellent', n., 'cousin'. L. *prīmus* stands for **prīs-mus*, superl. of **prīs*, an adverb meaning 'before', and occurring also in *prīs-cus*, 'old, ancient, primitive', *prīs-tinus*, 'former, early, primitive'. L. **prīs* is rel. to *prae*, 'before'. See **pre-** and cp. **prim, prima donna, prima facie, primage, primary, primate, primer, primero, primeur, primitive, primo, primrose, Primula, primum mobile, primus.** Cp. also **prior, prince, Priscilla pristine,** Cp. also **foremost.** L. **prīsmus* became *prīmus* in the sense of the Latin phonetic law, according to which *s* disappeared before *d, l, m* or *n*. See *comity* and cp. words there referred to.

prime, n., the best period; the first canonical hour. — ME., fr. OE. *prīme*, 'the first canonical hour (i.e. six o'clock)', fr. L. *prīma* (*hora*), 'the first hour', fem. of *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

prime, tr. v., to make ready; intr. v., to supply a firearm with priming. — Fr. **prime,** adj.
Derivatives: *prim-er*, cap or tube serving to prime a firearm, *prim-ing*, n.

primer, n., 1) a prayer book; 2) an elementary book; 3) a size of type. — ME., fr. ML. *prīmārius, prīmārium*, fr. L. *prīmārius*, 'first, chief, principal', fr. *prīmus*. See **prime,** adj., and **-er** (representing L. *-ārius*).

primero, n., a card game. — Fr. Sp. *primera*, fem. of *primero*, 'first', fr. L. *prīmārius*. See **primary.**

primeur, n., early fruit; novelty. — F. *primeur*, fr. L. *prīmārius*, 'first, of first rank'. See **primary** and cp. words there referred to.

primeval, primaeval, adj., belonging to the first ages. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *prīmaevus*, which is compounded of *prīmus*, 'first' and *aevum*, 'age'. See **prime,** adj., and **age.**
Derivative: *prim(a)eval-ly*, adv.

primi-, combining form meaning 'first'. — L. *prīmi-*, fr. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

primigenial, adj., first born; primary. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *prīmigenius*, 'first of its kind, primitive', which is compounded of **primi-** and *gen-*, stem of *gignere*, 'to produce'. See **genus.**

primine, n., the outermost integument of an ovule. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. L. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

primipara, n., a woman bearing her first child, or one who has born only one child. — L. *primipara*, 'who has born for the first time', compounded of **primi-** and the stem of *pariō, parĕre*, 'to bring forth'. See **parent.**

primiparous, adj., bearing young for the first time. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

primitive, adj. — ME. *primitif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *primitif* (fem. *primitive*), fr. L. *prīmitīvus*, 'the first of its kind', fr. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *primitive*, n., *primitive-ly*, adv., *primitive-ness*, n., *primitiv-ism*, n., *primitiv-ist*, n., *primitiv-ist-ic*, adj.

primo, n., the first or leading part (*mus.*) — It., fr. L. *prīmus*, 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

primo-, comb. form meaning 'first'. — L. *prīmō-, prīmō*, adv., 'first', fr. *prīmus*, adj., 'first'. See **prime,** adj.

primogenital, adj., primogenitary. — Eccles. L. *prīmōgenitālis*, fr. Late L. *prīmōgenitus*, 'first-born'. See **primogeniture** and adj. suff. **-al.**

primogenitary, adj., pertaining to primogeniture. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. Late L. *prīmōgenitus*, 'firstborn'. See next word.

primogenitor, n., an ancestor. — ML. *prīmōgenitor*, compounded of **primo-** and L. *genitor*, 'begetter, father', fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*. See next word and agential suff. **-or** and cp. **progenitor.**

primogeniture, n., the state of being the first-born child of the same parents. — ML. *prīmōgenitūra* (whence also F. *primogéniture*), fr. Late L. *prīmōgenitus*, 'first born', which is compounded of L. *prīmō* (adv.), 'first', and *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to bring forth, bear'. See **primo-, genus** and **-ure** and cp. **ultimogeniture.**

primordial, adj., original, primeval. — ME., fr. Late L. *prīmōrdiālis*, fr. L. *prīmōrdium*, 'beginning, origin', fr. *prīmus*, 'first', and *ōrdīrī*, 'to begin a web, to begin', rel. to *ōrdō*, gen. *ōrdinis*, 'line, order'. See **prime,** adj., **order,** n., and **-ial.**
Derivatives: *primordial-ism*, n., *primordial-ity*, n., *primordial-ly*, adv.

primp, intr. v., to dress up. — Prob. formed fr. **prim,** v. (q.v.)

primrose, n. — Late ME., fr. ME. *primerole*, fr. OF. *primerole*, fr. ML. *prīmula* (see next word); influenced in form by *rose*.

Primula, n., a genus of plants, the primrose (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *prīmula*, 'primrose', lit. 'first-ling' (short for *prīmula veris*, 'firstling of spring'), prop. fem. of L. *prīmulus*, dimin. of *prīmus*, 'first' (see **prime,** adj., and **-ule** and cp. prec. word); so called because it flowers in early spring.

Primulaceae, n. pl., the primrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

primulaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

primuline, n., a yellow dye. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. ML. *prīmula*. See prec. word.

primum mobile, the first source of motion. — L., 'the first movable thing'. See **prime,** adj., and **mobile,** adj. and n.

primus, adj. and n., the first. — L. *prīmus*. See **prime,** adj.

prince, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *prīnceps*, 'the first man, chief, leader', fr. **prīmō-capus*, 'one occupying the first place', fr. *prīmus*, 'first' (see **prime,** adj.), and the stem of *capere*, 'to take, hold'. See **captive** and words there referred to and cp. **principal, principate, principle.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *căpere*) to *ĕ* (in *prīncĕps*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prince-dom* n., *prince-hood*, n., *prince-kin*, n., *prince-ling*, n., *prince-ly*, adj.

princeps, adj., first. — L. See prec. word.

princess, n. — F. *princesse*, fr. *prince*. See **prince** and 1st suff. **-ess.**
Derivative: *princess-ly*, adj.

principal, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *prīncipālis*, 'first, original; overseer, chief magistrate', fr. *prīnceps*, gen. *principis*, 'first; the first man'. See **prince** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *principal-ly*, adv.

principality, n., the dignity of a prince. — ME. *principalite*, fr. OF. *principalite* (F. *principauté*), fr. Late L. *principālitātem*, acc. of *prīncipālitās*, fr. L. *prīncipālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

principate, n., principality. — ME. *principat*, fr. L. *prīncipātus*, 'first place, pre-eminence', fr. *prīnceps*, gen. *prīncipis*. See **prince** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

principia, n. pl., fundamental principles. — L., pl. of *prīncipium*, 'beginning, origin', fr. *prīnceps*, gen. *prīncipis*; see **prince.** L. *prīncipium* is a loan translation of Gk. ἀρχή.

principle, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *principe*, 'principle', fr. L. *prīncipium*. See prec. word. For the intrusive *l* cp. *participle, syllable.*
Derivatives: *principl-ed, un-principl-ed*, adjs.

prink, tr. v., to dress up. adorn; intr. v., to dress oneself up. — Prob. a var. of **prank,** 'to adorn'.
Derivative: *prink-y*, adj.

print, n. — ME. *prente, preinte, printe*, 'impression mark', fr. OF. *preinte, priente*, prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. *priembre, preindre* (F. *preindre*), 'to stamp, impress', fr. L. *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** 'to squeeze'.

print, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prenten, preenten, printen*, fr. *prente, preinte, printe*. See **print,** n.
Derivatives: *print-able*, adj., *print-ed*, adj., *printer*, n., *print-ing*, n.

prion, n., name of several kinds of petrels. — ModL., fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw', which is rel. to πρίειν, πρίζειν, 'to saw'. See **prism** and cp. the first element in **Priacanthidae.**

prion-, form of **priono-** before a vowel.

Prioninae, n. pl., a family of beetles. — ModL., fr. Gk. πρίων, 'a saw'. See **prion** and **-inae.**

prionine, adj. and n. — See prec. word.

priono-, before a vowel **prion-,** combining form meaning 'a saw'. — Gk. πριονο-, fr. πρίων, gen. πρίονος, 'a saw'. See **prion.**

prior, adj., earlier. — L. *prior*, gen. *priōris*, 'former; first; superior', compar. of OL. *pri-*, 'before', which is rel. to L. *prae*, 'before'. See **pre-** and **prime,** adj., and cp. **prius, a priori, pristine.**

prior, n., the head of a priory. — ME. *priour, prior*, fr. OE. *prior*, fr. OF. *priour* (F. *prieur*), fr. Eccles. L. *priōrem*, acc. of *prior*, from the L. adj. *prior*. See **prior,** adj.
Derivative: *prior-ship*, n.

priorate, n., the office of a prior. — Eccles. L. *priōrātus*, fr. L. *prior*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

prioress, n. — ME. *prioresse*, fr. OF. *prioresse*, fr. Eccles. L. *priōrissa*, fr. *prior*. See **prior,** n., and 1st **-ess.**

priority, n., precedence. — ME. *priorite*, fr. OF. *priorite* (F. *priorité*), fr. ML. *priōritātem*, acc. of *priōritās*, fr. L. *prior*. See **prior,** adj., and suff. **-ity.**

priory, n., a monastery subordinate to an abbey. — ME. *priorie*, fr. AF. *priorie*, fr. Eccles. L. *priōria*, fr. *prior*. See **prior,** n., and **-y** (representing OF., F. *-ie*).

Priscilla, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Prīscillus*, dimin. of *Prīscus*, fr. *prīscus*, 'old, ancient, primitive'. See **prime,** adj., and cp. **pristine.**

prise, tr. v., to force. — A var. of **prize.**

prism, n. — Late L. *prīsma*, fr. Gk. πρῖσμα, 'some-

thing sawn off; prism', fr. πρίζειν, 'to saw', fr. πρῑ́ειν, of s.m., which is perh. cogn. with Alb. *priš*, 'to break, destroy'. Cp. **pistrix, Priacanthidae, prion, Pristis.**

prismatic, adj. — F. *prismatique*, formed with suff. *-ique* (see **-ic**) fr. Gk. πρῖσμα, gen. πρίσματος, 'prism'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *prismatic-al-ly*, adv.

prismatoid, n., a solid resembling a prism. — Compounded of Gk. πρῖσμα, gen. πρίσματος, 'prism' (see **prism**), and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *prismatoid-al*, adj.

prismoid, n., a prismlike body with similar, but not equal, bases. — Compounded of Gk. πρῖσμα, 'prism', and -οειδής, 'like'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *prismoid-al*, adj.

prison, n. — ME. *prison, prisun*, fr. OF. *prison, prisun* (F. *prison*), 'jail, prison', fr. VL. **prēsiōnem*, fr. L. *prēnsiōnem*, acc. of *prēnsiō*, contracted form of *prehēnsiō*, 'a seizing, arresting', fr. *prehēnsus*, pp. of *prehendere*, 'to lay hold of, seize, catch'. See **prehensile** and cp. **misprision, prize,** 'the act of seizing'.

prisoner, n. — ME., fr. OF. *prisonier* (F. *prisonnier*), prop. 'a jailer', fr. *prison*, 'jail, prison'. See **prison** and agential suff. **-er.**

prissy, adj., prim. — Prob. a blend of **prim** and **sissy.**
Derivatives: *prissi-ly*, adv., *prissi-ness*, n.

pristine, adj., belonging to the earliest time. — L. *prīstinus*, 'former, early, primitive'. See **prime** adj., and cp. **Priscilla.** For the suff. *-tinus* cp. L. *diūtinus*, 'long lasting', *crāstinus*, 'of tomorrow'.

Pristis, n., the genus of sawfishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pristis*, 'shark, whale, sawfish, sea monster', πρίστῐς, πρῖστις, of s.m., lit. 'sawyer', fr. πρῑ́ειν, 'to saw'. See **prism** and cp. words there referred to.

pri'thee, interj. (*archaic*). — Fr. earlier *prey the*, '(I) pray thee'.

prius, n., that which takes precedence. — L., neut. of *prior*, 'former, previous'. See **prior.**

privacy, n. — ME. *privacie*, fr. *privat*. See **private,** adj., and **-cy.**

privatdocent, n., a university lecturer in Germany and Austria, not paid by the university. — G., lit. 'private teacher'. See **private,** adj., and **docent.**

private, adj. — ME. *privat*, fr. L. *prīvātus*, 'apart from the State, belonging to an individual', pp. of *prīvāre*, 'to bereave, deprive, rob', fr. *prīvus*, 'single', which stands for **prei-ʷos*, and is rel. to *per*, 'through', *prō*, 'for' (see **per-** and 1st **pro-**); *prīvus* lit. means 'that which stands by itself'. Cp. Umbr. *preve*, 'singularly, particularly'. Cp. also **deprive, privation, privy, privilege.** For the ending of *private* see adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *private*, n., *privat-eer*, n. and intr. v., *privat-eer-ing, private-ly*, adv., *private-ness*, n.

privation, n. — ME. *privacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *privation*, fr. L. *prīvātiōnem*, acc. of *prīvātiō*, fr. *prīvātus*, pp. of *prīvāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

privative, adj. — L. *prīvātīvus*, 'denoting privation, negative', fr. *prīvātus*, pp. of *prīvāre*. See **private** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *privative*, n., *privative-ly*, adv.,

privet, n., an evergreen shrub. — Of uncertain etymology. The earlier forms *primet, primeprint* suggest a connection with **prime,** n. Cp. ME. *primerole* (see **primrose.**)

privilege, n. — ME., fr. OF. *privilege* (F. *privilège*), fr. L. *prīvilēgium*, 'a bill of law in favor or against an individual', compounded of *prīvus*, 'single, private' (see **private**), and *lēg-*, stem of *lēx*, gen. *lēgis*, 'law'. See **legal** and cp. words there referred to.

privilege, tr. v. — ME. *privilegen*, fr. *privilege*. See **privilege,** n.
Derivatives: *privileg-ed*, adj., *privileg-er*, n.

privity, n., a special relationship between parties (*law*). — ME. *privite*, fr. OF. *privite*, fr. *prive* (F. *privé*), 'private'. See **privy** and **-ity.**

privy, adj., private. — ME. *prive*, fr. OF. *prive* (F. *privé*), fr. L. *prīvātus*. See **private.**
Derivatives: *privy*, n., *privi-ly*, adv., *privity* (q.v.)

prize, n., reward. — ME. *pris*, fr. OF. *pris* (F. *prix*), 'price, prize', fr. L. *pretium*, 'worth, value, price'. *Prize* is the doublet of **price** (q.v.) The spelling *prize* is due to the influence of *prize*, 'act of seizing'. Cp. **praise.**

prize, tr. v., to estimate. — ME. *prisen*, fr. OF. *preisier, prisier* (F. *priser*), fr. Late L. *pretiāre*, 'to prize, value', fr. L. *pretium*. See prec. word and cp. **misprize.**

prize, n., something taken by force. — ME. *prise*, fr. OF. (= F.) *prise*, 'a taking, seizing, holding', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. *prendre*, 'to take, seize', fr. L. *prendere*, contracted form of *prehendere*. See **prehensile** and cp. **prey, prison.** Cp. also **mainprize.**
Derivative: *prize*, tr. v., to force.

prize, n., a lever. — ME. *prise*, fr. OF. (=. F.) *prise*, 'a taking, seizing'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *prize*, tr. v., to press, esp. with a lever, to pry.

pro-, pref. of Latin origin meaning 'before, forward, forth, for, in favor of; in place of, on behalf of; according to'. — L. *prŏ-*, fr. *prō*, 'before, in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of', rel. to *per*, 'through', *prae*, 'before', *por-* (for **pr̥-*), 'forward' and cogn. with OI. *pára*, 'beyond', *prá-*, 'before, forward, forth', Gk. πρό, 'before', πάρος, 'before', παρά, 'from beside, against, beyond', περί, 'around, about, toward', Goth. *faúra*, 'before', OE. *fore*, 'before, for, on account of'. See **fore,** adv., and **for** and cp. 2nd **pro-, per, pre-.** Cp. also **proceres, prodigal, prone, prose, province, proud, prow,** 'valiant', and the second element in **reciprocal.** Cp. also the pref. in **pollicitation** and in words there referred to. Cp. also the pref. in **pourboire, pourparler, pourpoint.**

pro-, pref. of Greek origin meaning 'before, forward'. — Gk. προ-, fr. πρό, 'before'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. **protero-, proto-, prow,** 'fore part of a ship'.

proa, n., a kind of outrigged sailing boat. — Malay *prahu, prau.*

pro and con, adv., n., and v. — Short for *pro and contra*, 'for and against', fr. L. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and *contrā*, 'against' (see **contra-**).

probabiliorism, n. — F. *probabiliorisme*, lit. 'the teaching of that which is more probable', fr. L. *probābilior*, 'more probable', compar. of *probābilis*. See next word and 1st **-ior.**

probabilism, n., the doctrine that real knowledge is impossible (*philos.*) — F. *probabilisme*, lit. 'the doctrine of that which is probable'; formed with suff. *-isme* fr. L. *probābilis*. See **probable** and **-ism.**

probabilist, n., a believer in probabilism. — F. *probabiliste*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

probability, n. — MF. (= F.) *probabilité*, fr. L. *probābilitātem*, acc. of *probābilitās*, fr. *probābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

probable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *probābilis*, 'that may be assumed or proved, likely, probable', fr. *probāre*, 'to try, test, prove'. See **probate** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *probable*, n., *probable-ness*, n., *probabl-y*, adv.

probang, n., a rod of whalebone provided with a sponge used for the removal of obstructions from the gullet. — Fr. earlier *provang*, which is of uncertain origin; influenced in form by *prove.*

probate, n., 1) the proving of a will; 2) the copy of a will with a certificate that it has been proved. — ME. *probat*, fr. L. *probātum*, neut. of *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*, 'to try, test, prove', fr. *probus*, 'good, proper, serviceable, upright'. See **prove** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **probable, probity.**

probate, tr. v., 1) to prove the genuineness of (a will); 2) to put (a convicted offender) on probation. — L. *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*. See **probate,** n.

probation, n., 1) the testing of a person's conduct, character, etc.; 2) the releasing of a convicted (usually) young offender dependent upon his good behavior. — ME. *probacioun*, fr. MF.(= F.) *probation*, fr. L. *probātiōnem*, acc. of *probātiō*, 'a trying, proving, examination', fr. *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*. See **probate,** n., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *probation-al*, adj., *probation-ary*, adj. and n., *probation-er*, n., *probation-ism*, n., *probation-ist*, n.

probative, adj., affording proof. — L. *probātīvus*, 'pertaining to proof', fr. *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*. See **probate,** adj., and **-ive.**
Derivative: *probative-ly*, adv.

probatory, adj., probative. — ML. *probātōrius*, fr. L. *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*. See **probate,** n., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

probe, n. — Late L. *proba*, 'proof', back formation fr. L. *probāre*. See **probate,** adj.

probe, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. **probe,** n., partly directly fr. L. *probāre.*
Derivatives: *probe-able*, adj., *prob-er*, n.

probity, n., honesty, rectitude. — MF. (= F.) *probité*, fr. L. *probitātem*, acc. of *probitās*, 'goodness, honesty, uprightness', fr. *probus*. See **probate,** adj., and **-ity.**

problem, n. — Late ME. *probleme*, fr. F. *problème*, fr. L. *problēma*, fr. Gk. πρόβλημα, 'discussion, problem', lit. 'something thrown forward', fr. προβάλλειν, 'to throw forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw, cast'. See **ballistic** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *problematic* (q.v.), *problemat-ist*, n., *problemat-ize*, tr. v., *problem-ist*, n., *problem-istic*, adj., *problem-ize*, intr. v.

problematic, problematical, adj. — F. *problématique*, fr. Late L. *problēmaticus*, fr. Gk. προβλῆματικός, 'pertaining to a problem', fr. πρόβλημα, gen. προβλήματος. See **prec.** word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *problematical-ly*, adv.

Proboscidea, n. pl., an order of ungulate mammals including the elephant and many extinct genera, as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. — ModL., fr. Gk. προβοσκίς, gen. προβοσκίδος, 'trunk'. See **proboscis.**

proboscidian, adj. and n. — See prec. word and **-ian.**

proboscis, n., the trunk of the elephant. — L., fr. Gk. προβοσκίς, fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and βόσκειν, 'to feed', from stem βοτ-, whence also βοτάνη, 'grass, fodder'. See **botany.**

procacious, adj., pert. — Formed with suff. **-ious** fr. L. *procāx*, gen. *-ācis*. See next word.
Derivative: *procacious-ly*, adv.

procacity, n., pertness. — F. *procacité*, fr. L. *procācitātem*, acc. of *procācitās*, 'boldness, insolence', fr. *procāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'bold, insolent, pert', fr. *procāre*, 'to ask, demand', which is rel. to *procus*, 'wooer, suitor', *precārī*, 'to ask, beg, pray, request'. See **pray** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

procaine, n., an alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2$ (*pharm.*) — Contraction of **pro-** and **(co)caine.**

procedendo, n., a writ sent by a superior court to an inferior, directing the latter to proceed to judgment. — L. (*dē*) *prōcēdendō* (*ad jūdicium*), 'relating to a proceeding (to judgment)', abl. of the gerund of *prōcēdere*, 'to proceed'. See **proceed.**

procedure, n. — F. *procédure*, fr. *procéder*, 'to proceed'. See next word and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *procedur-al*, adj., *procedur-al-ly*, adv.

proceed, intr. v. — ME. *proceden*, fr. OF. *proceder* (F. *procéder*), fr. L. *prōcēdere* (pp. *prōcessus*), 'to go forward, advance'. See 1st **pro-** and **cede.**
Derivatives: *proceeds*, n. pl., *proceed-er*, n., *proceed-ing*, n.

proceleusmatic, adj., animating; containing four

short syllables (*pros.*) — Late L. *proceleusmaticus*, fr. Gk. προκελευσματικός, fr. προκελεύειν, 'to give orders before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and κελεύειν, 'to exhort, order', which is rel. to κέλης, 'race horse', and cogn. with L. *celer*, 'swift'. See **celerity** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Procellaria, n., a genus of birds including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc. (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *procella*, 'storm, tempest', which is rel. to *procellere*, 'to throw down', fr. 1st **pro-** and I.-E. base **k^{w}el-*, 'to strike, cut', whence also Gk. κλᾶν, 'to break in pieces', L. *calamitās*, 'defeat', *in-columis*, 'uninjured'. See **clastic** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-aria.**

Derivatives: *procellari-an*, adj. and n.

procephalic, adj., pertaining to the front of the head. — Formed fr. 2nd **pro-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

proceres, n. pl., nobles, princes. — L. *procerēs*, prop. a collateral form of *procī*, pl. of *procus*. *Procī* lit. means 'they who stand in front', fr. I.-E. base **pro-qo-*, which occurs also in L. *procul*, 'at a distance, afar', in the second element of *reciprocus*, 'alternating' and in Gk. πρόκα, 'forthwith, straightway' (lit. 'turning forward'). I.-E. **pro-co-* is enlarged fr. **prŏ-*, 'before, forward, forth', whence also Gk. πρό, 'before', L. *prō*, 'before, for'. See 1st and 2nd **pro-** and cp. the second element in **reciprocal.** The alteration of L. *procī* into *procerēs* is due to the analogy of *pauperēs*, 'the poor', pl. of *pauper*.

procerity, n., tallness. — L. *prōcēritās*, 'height, tallness', fr. *prōcērus*, 'high, tall', which was formed fr. 1st **pro-** and *-cērus*, from the stem of *crēscere*, 'to grow'; see **crescent.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

process, n. — ME. *proces*, fr. MF. (= F.) *procès*, fr. L. *prōcessus*, 'a going forward, advance', fr. *prōcessus*, pp. of *prōcēdere*. See **proceed.**

Derivatives: *process*, tr. v., to submit to a process, *process-al*, adj., *procession* (q.v.)

process, intr. v., to go in procession. — Back formation fr. **procession.**

procession, n. — ME. *processioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *procession*, fr. L. *prōcessiōnem*, acc. of *prōcessiō*, 'a going forward, advance', fr. *prōcessus*, pp. of *prōcēdere*. See **proceed** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *procession*, intr. and tr. v., *processional* (q.v.), *processionary* (q.v.), *processionist*, n.

processional, adj. — ME., fr. ML. *prōcessiōnālis*, 'pertaining to a procession', fr. L. *prōcessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *processional-ly*, adv.

processionary, adj., processional. — ML. *prōcessiōnārius*, fr. L. *prōcessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **procession** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

procès-verbal, an official report. — F., lit. 'a verbal process'.

prochein, prochain, adj., nearest, next (*law*). — F. *prochain*, fr. VL. **propiānus*, formed fr. L. *prope*, 'near' (*adv.*), on analogy of VL. **antiānus*, 'old, former', fr. L. *ante*, 'before'. L. *prope* derives fr. I.-E. **pro-q^{w}e*. See **propinquity** and cp. words there referred to.

prochronism, n., an ante-dating. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. πρόχρονος, 'preceding in time', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic** and cp. **anachronism, metachronism.**

procidentia, n., the prolapse of an organ (*med.*) — L. *prōcidentia*, 'a falling forward or down', fr. *prōcidēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōcidere*, 'to fall forward, fall down', fr. 1st **pro-** and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cădere*) to *ĭ* (in *prō-cĭdere*) see **abigeat** and cp. words there referred to.

proclaim, tr. v. — ME. *proclamen*, fr. L. *prōclāmāre*, 'to call out, cry out', fr. 1st **pro-** and *clāmāre*, 'to call, cry'. See **claim,** v.

Derivative: *proclaim-er*, n.

proclamation, n. — ME. *proclamacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *proclamation*, fr. L. *prōclāmātiōnem*, acc. of *prōclāmātiō*, 'a calling out, outcry', fr. *prōclāmātus*, pp. of *prōclāmāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

proclitic, adj. — ModL. *procliticus*, formed on analogy of *encliticus* fr. Gk. προκλῑ́νειν, 'to lean forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and κλῑ́νειν, 'to lean'. See **enclitic.**

proclivity, n., tendency, inclination. — F. *proclivité*, fr. L. *prōclīvitātem*, acc. of *prōclīvitās*, 'descent; tendency, inclination', fr. *prōclīvis*, 'sloping downward; inclined', fr. 1st **pro-** and *clīvus*, 'slope, hill'. See **clivus** and **-ity.**

proconsul, n. — ME., fr. L. *prōcōnsul*, from the phrase *prō cōnsule*, 'for, instead of, the consul', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and abl. of *cōnsul*. See **consul** and cp. *propraetor*.

Derivative: *proconsul-ship*, n.

proconsular, adj. — L. *prōcōnsulāris*, fr. *prōcōnsul*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar.**

proconsulate, n., office of a proconsul. — L. *prōcōnsulātus*, fr. *prōcōnsul*. See **proconsul** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

procrastinate, intr. v., to postpone. — L. *prōcrāstinātus*, pp. of *prōcrāstinārе*, 'to put off till the morrow', fr. 1st **pro-** and *crāstinus*, 'of tomorrow', fr. *crās*, 'tomorrow', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *procrastinat-ing*, adj., *procrastinating-ly*, adv., *procrastinat-ory*, adj.

procrastinator, n. — L. *prōcrāstinātor*, fr. *prōcrāstinātus*, pp. of *prōcrāstinare*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

procreant, adj., procreating; fruitful. — L. *prōcreāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *prōcreārе*. See next word and **-ant.**

procreate, tr. v., to beget. — L. *prōcreātus*, pp. of *prōcreārе*, 'to beget'. See 1st **pro-** and **create.**

Derivatives: *procreation* (q.v.), *procreat-ive*, adj., *procreat-ive-ness*, n., *procreat-or*, n.

procreation, n. — ME. *procreacioun*, fr. OF. *procreacion* (F. *procréation*), fr. L. *prōcreātiōnem*, acc. of *prōcreātiō*, 'begetting, procreation', fr. *prōcreārе*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Procrustean, adj., pertaining to Procrustes. — See next word and **-ean.**

Procrustes, n., a mythical robber in Attica who made his victims fit his bed by stretching their legs or cutting them off. — L. *Procrustēs*, fr. Gk. Προκρούστης, lit. 'Stretcher', fr. προκρούειν, 'to stretch out', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and κρούειν, 'to beat, strike', which is related to κροαίνειν, 'to beat, strike', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *sŭkrušǫ*, *sŭ-krušiti*, 'to break to pieces, crush', OSlav. *krŭcha*, 'fragment, morsel', Lith. *krušù*, *krùšti*, 'to strike', *krušà*, 'hail'.

Derivative: *Procrust-ean*, adj.

proct-, form of **procto-** before a vowel.

proctalgia, n., pain in the rectum (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **proct-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

proctitis, n., inflammation of the rectum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πρωκτός, 'anus' (see **procto-**), with suff. **-itis.**

procto-, before a vowel **proct-,** combining form used to denote the *rectum*. — Gk. πρωκτο-, πρωκτ-, fr. πρωκτός, 'anus', which is perh. cogn. with Arm. *erastan-k'*, 'posterior'.

proctor, n. procurator. — ME. *proketour*, shortened fr. L. *prōcurātor*. See **procurator** and cp. **proxy.**

Derivatives: *proctor*, tr. and intr. v., *proctor-ial*, adj. *proctor-ial-ly*, adv., *proctor-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *proctor-iz-ation*, n.

procumbent, adj., leaning forward, prone. — L. *prōcumbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōcumbere*, 'to fall forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *cumbere*, 'to lie'. See **cubicle** and **-ent** and cp. **accumbent** and words there referred to.

procuracy, n., the office of a procurator; proxy. — ME. *procuracie*, fr. ML. *prōcūrātia*, corresponding to L. *prōcūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See next word and **-cy** and cp. **proxy.**

procuration, n. — ME. *procuracioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *procuration*, fr. L. *prōcūrātiōnem*, acc. of *prōcūrātiō*, 'a caring for, management', fr. *prōcūrātus*, pp. of *prōcūrārе*. See **procure** and **-ation.**

procurator, n. — ME. *procuratour*, fr. OF. *procurator* (F. *procurateur*), fr. L. *prōcūrātōrem*, acc. of *prōcūrātor*, 'manager, overseer', fr. *prōcūrātus*, pp. of *prōcūrārе*. See **procure** and agential suff. **-or** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *procurator-ate*, n., *procurator-ial*, adj., *procuratory* (q.v.), *procurator-ship*, n.

procuratory, adj., pertaining to procuration. — Late L. *prōcūrātōrius*, fr. L. *prōcūrātor*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

procuratory, n., a mandate to act as a procurator. — ML. *prōcūrātōrium*, prop. neut. of the Late L. adj. *prōcūrātōrius*, used as a noun. See **procuratory,** adj.

procuratrix, n. — L. *prōcūrātrix*, fem. of *prōcūrātor*. See **procurator** and **-trix.**

procure, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *procuren*, fr. L. *prōcūrārе*, 'to take care of, attend to, manage', fr. 1st **pro-** and *cūrārе*, 'to take care of'. See **cure,** v.

Derivatives: *procur-able*, adj., *procur-ance*, n., *procur-ative*, adj., *procure-ment*, n.

procurer, n., pander, pimp. — ME. *procurour*, fr. OF. *procurëur* (F. *procureur*), fr. L. *prōcūrātōrēm*, acc. of *prōcūrātor*. See **procurator.**

procuress, n., a woman procurer. — Contraction of OF. *procurеresse* (see *haplology*), fr. *procureur*. See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

Procyon, n., the most important star in the constellation *Canis Minor*. — L., fr. Gk. Προκύων, lit. 'before the dog', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and κύων, 'dog', which is cogn. with L. *canis*, 'dog' (see **canine**); so called because it rises *before* Sirius, the *dog-star*.

Procyon, n., a genus of mammals including the raccoons (*zool.*) — Fr. prec. word.

Procyonidae, n. pl., a family of mammals including the raccoons, coaties, etc. — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

prod, tr. v., to thrust with a pointed instrument; n., a prodding. — Of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to **brad** (q.v.)

Derivative: *prodd-er*, n.

prodigal, adj., 1) recklessly wasteful; 2) lavish. — Late L. *prōdigālis*, fr. L. *prōdigus*, 'wasteful, lavish', fr. *prōdigere*, 'to drive forth, to consume, waste', fr. *prōd-*, early form of *prō-* (see 1st **pro-**), and *agere*, 'to drive'; see **agent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ăgere*) to *ĭ* (in *prōd-igere*, *prōd-igus*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *prodigal*, n., *prodigal-ish*, adj., *prodigal-ism*, n., *prodigality* (q.v.), *prodigal-ize*, tr. v.

prodigality, n. — ME. *prodigalite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *prodigalité*, fr. Late L. *prōdigālitātem*, acc. of *prōdigālitās*, 'wastefulness', fr. *prōdigālis*, fr. L. *prōdigus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

prodigious, adj., wonderful. — L. *prōdigiōsus*, 'strange, wonderful, marvellous', fr. *prōdigium*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *prodigious-ly*, adv., *prodigious-ness*, n.

prodigy, n., 1) a wonder; 2) a person (esp. a child) endowed with extraordinary qualities. — L. *prōdigium*, 'sign, omen, portent, prodigy', prob. formed fr. *prōd-*, early form of *prō-* (see 1st **pro-**) and **agiom*, fr. base of *aiō* (for **ag^{y}ō*), 'I say'. See **adage** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

prodromal, adj., precursory (*med.*) — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

prodrome, n., a premonitory symptom (*med.*) — F., fr. Medical L. *prodromus*, fr. Gk. πρόδρομος, 'running before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and δρόμος, 'a running'. See **dromedary** and cp. **syndrome.**

Derivative: *prodrom-ic*, adj.

produce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *producen*, fr. L. *prōdūcere*, 'to lead forward, bring forth, beget, produce, draw out, lengthen', fr. 1st **pro-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *produce*, n., *produc-er*, n., *produc-ible*, adj., *produc-ibil-ity*,n., *produc-ible-ness*, n.

product, n. — L. *prōductum*, 'something produced', subst. use of the neut. of *prōductus*, pp. of *prōdūcere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *product-ible*, adj., *product-ibil-ity*, n., *production* (q.v.), *productive* (q.v.)

production, n. — ME. *produccioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *production*, fr. L. *prōductiōnem*, acc. of *prōductiō*, 'a lengthening', in Late L. 'a leading forth, a bringing forward', fr. *prōductus*, pp. of *prōdūcere*. See **produce** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *production-al*, adj., *production-ist*, n.

productive, adj. — F. *productif* (fem. *productive*), fr. ML. *prōductīvus*, 'fit for production', fr. L. *prōductus*, pp. of *prōdūcere*. See **produce** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *productive-ly*, adv., *productive-ness*, n., *productiv-ity*, n.

proem, n., a brief introduction, prelude. — ME. *proheme*, fr. OF. *proheme*, *proeme* (F. *proème*), fr. L. *prooemium*, fr. Gk. προοίμιον, 'an opening, introduction, prelude', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and οἶμος (οἷμος), 'way, road, path'. See **paroemia.**

proemial, adj., pertaining to a proem. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *proemium*. See prec. word.

profanation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *profānātiōnem*, acc. of *profānātiō*, fr. L. *profānātus*, pp. of *profānāre*. See **profane,** v., and **-ation.**

profane, tr. v. — ME. *prophanen*, fr. L. *profānāre*, 'to make profane', fr. *profānus*. See **profane,** adj.
Derivative: *profan-er*, n.

profane, adj. — ME. *prophane*, fr. OF. (= F.) *profane*, fr. L. *profānus*, 'unholy, not sacred', lit. 'that which is situated before (i.e. outside of) the temple', fr. 1st **pro-** and *fānum*, 'temple'. See **fane.**
Derivatives: *profane-ly*, adv., *profane-ness*, n.

profanity, n. — Late L. *profānitās*, fr. L. *profānus*. See **profane,** adj., and **-ity.**

profess, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. ME. *professed*, 'bound by a vow' (said of a monk or a nun), fr. OF. *profess* (fem. *professe*), of s.m., fr. L. *professus*, pp. of *profitērī*, 'to declare publicly, confess openly', fr. 1st **pro-** and *fatērī* (pp. *fassus*), 'to confess, own, acknowledge'. See **confess.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *fassus*) to *ĕ* (in *pro-fessus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *profess-ed*, adj. and n., *profess-ed-ly*, adv.

profession, n. — ME. *professioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *profession*, fr. L. *professiōnem*, acc. of *professiō*, 'public declaration, avowal, profession', fr. *professus*, pp. of *profitērī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *profession-al*, adj. and n., *profession-al-ism*, n., *profession-al-ist*, n., *profession-al-ize*, v., *profession-al-iz-ation*, n., *profession-al-ly*, adv.

professor, n. — L., 'a public teacher, one who makes teaching his business', fr. *professus*, pp. of *profitērī*. See **profess** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *professor-ate*, n., *professorial* (q.v.), *professori-ate*, n., *professor-ship*, n.

professorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *professōrius*, 'pertaining to a public teacher', fr. L. *professor*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *professorial-ism*, n., *professorial-ly*, adv.

proffer, tr. v. — ME. *profren*, *proferen*, fr. AF. *profrer*, fr. OF. *porofrir*, *profrir*, fr. pref. *por-*, 'forward', and *ofrir*, 'to offer'. OF. *por-* derives fr. VL. *por*, which corresponds to L. *prō*, 'before, for'; see 1st **pro-.** OF. *ofrir* (whence F. *offrir*) derives fr. VL. **offerīre*, which corresponds to L. *offerre*, 'to offer', for whose etymology see **offer,** v.

proficiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

proficient, adj. — L. *prōficiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōficere*, 'to go forward, advance, effect, accomplish', fr. 1st **pro-** and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and cp. **profit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făcere*) to *ĭ* (in *prō-fĭcere*, *prō-fĭciens*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *proficient*, n., *proficient-ly*, adv., *proficient-ness*, n.

profile, n., side view. — It. *profilo*, *proffilo*, 'drawing in outline', fr. *profilare*, *proffilare*, 'to draw in outline, to outline', fr. *pro-* (fr. L. *prō*, 'before, for'), and *filo*, 'thread, line' (fr. L. *fīlum*). See 1st **pro-** and **file,** 'collection of papers', and cp. **purfle.**
Derivative: *profil-ist*, n.

profile, tr. v. — It. *profilare*, fr. *profilo*. See **profile,** n.

profit, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *profit*, fr. L. *prōfectus*, 'advance, progress, effect', fr. *prōfectus*, pp. of *prōficere*. See **proficient.**
Derivatives: *profit*, v. (q.v.), *profit-less*, adj., *profit-less-ly*, adv.

profit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *profiten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *profiter*, fr. *profit*. See **profit,** n.
Derivatives: *profitable* (q.v.), *profit-eer*, intr. v. and n., *profiteer-ing*, n. and adj.

profitable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *profitable*, fr. OF., fr. *profit*. See **profit,** n., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *profitabl-y*, adv., *profitable-ness*, n.

proflavin, also **proflavine,** n., a reddish-brown powder used as an antiseptic. — Coined fr. 1st **pro-** and **flavin.**

profligacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

profligate, adj., 1) dissolute; 2) recklessly extravagant; n., a profligate person. — L. *prōflīgātus*, 'cast down, wretched, miserable, dissolute', pp. of *prōflīgāre*, 'to strike to the ground, cast down utterly, overthrow, destroy', fr. 1st **pro-** and *flīgāre*, fr. *flīgere*, 'to strike'. See **afflict** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *profligate-ly*, adv., *profligate-ness*, n.

profound, adj., deep. — ME., fr. OF. *profund*, *profond* (F. *profond*), fr. L. *profundus*, 'deep, profound', fr. 1st **pro-** and *fundus*, 'bottom'. See **fund** and cp. **found,** 'to establish', and **de profundis.** Cp. also **bottom.**
Derivatives: *profound*, n., *profound-ness*, n.

profundity, n. — ME. *profundite*, fr. OF. *profundite* (F. *profondité*), fr. L. *profunditātem*, acc. of *profunditās*, 'depth, intensity', fr. *profundus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

profuse, adj., lavish. — ME., fr. L. *profūsus*, 'spread out; lavish, extravagant', pp. of *profundere*, 'to pour out, shed', fr. 1st **pro-** and *fundere* (pp. *fūsus*), 'to pour, melt'. See **found,** 'to cast', and cp. **fuse,** 'to melt'.
Derivatives: *profuse-ly*, adv., *profuse-ness*, n., *profusion* (q.v.), *profus-ive*, adj., *profus-ive-ly*, adv., *profus-ive-ness*, n.

profusion, n. — F., fr. Late L. *profūsiōnem*, acc. of *profūsiō*, 'a pouring out; profusion', fr. L. *profūsus*, pp. of *profundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prog, intr. v., to poke about; to beg. — Derived from, or rel. to, ME. *prokken*, 'to beg', which is prob. of LG. origin. Cp. Du. *pracher*, 'to beg', whence Dan. *prakker*, Swed. *prackare*, 'beggar'. Du. *pracher* derives fr. G. *Pracher*, 'beggar' (whence *prachern*, 'to beg'), which is of Slavonic origin. Cp. dial. OPol. *pracharz*, 'beggar', which is rel. to Lith. *prašyti*, 'to ask, beg' (whence pres. part. *prāšąs*, 'asking, begging'), and to OSlav. *prositi*, 'to ask, beg', and cogn. with L. *precārī*, 'to ask, beg'; see **pray.** See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 561-62 s.v. *Pracher*.
Derivatives: *prog*, n., food obtained by begging, *progg-er*, n.

prog, n., a proctor at Oxford or Cambridge University (*Slang*) — Corruption of **proctor.** Cp. **proggins.**

progenitive, adj., capable of reproduction. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *prōgenitus*, pp. of *prōgignere*. See next word.

progenitor, n., ancestor. — ME. *progenitour*, fr. MF. *progeniteur*, fr. L. *prōgenitōrem*, acc. of *prōgenitor*, fr. *prōgenitus*, pp. of *prōgignere*, 'to beget, bring forth', fr. 1st **pro-** and *gignere*, 'to beget'. See **genital** and agential suff. **-or.**

progenitress, adj., a female progenitor. — See **progenitor** and **-ess.**

progenitrix, n., a female progenitor. — L. *prōgenitrix*, fem. of *prōgenitor*. See **progenitor** and **-trix.**

progeny, n., children, descendants. — ME. *progenie*, fr. OF. *progenie*, fr. L. *prōgenies*, 'descent, lineage, offspring', from the stem of *prōgignere*. See **progenitor** and **-y** (representing OF., F. *-ie*).

progeria, n., premature aging (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. 2nd **pro-** and Gk. γῆρας, 'old age', which is rel. to γέρων, 'old man'. See **geronto-** and 1st **-ia.**

progesterone, n., a refined extract obtained fr. *progestin* (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. 1st ***pro-***, L. ***gestātiō*** (see **gestation**), ***sterol*** and suff. ***-one.*** Cp. next word.

progestin, n., a hormone obtained from the corpus luteum (*biochem.*) — Coined by Corner and Allen in 1930 fr. 1st **pro-** and L. *gestāre*, 'to carry about' (see **gestate** and **-in**); so called by them because it prepares the endometrium for the implantation of the fertilized ovum.

proglottid, n., segment of a tapeworm capable of reproduction (*zool.*) — Formed fr. 1st **pro-**, 'before', Gk. γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, 'tongue', and 4th suff. **-id.** Cp. προγλωσσίς, 'tip of the tongue', and see **glottis.**

proglottis, n., proglottid (*zool.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

prognathic, adj., having projecting jaws (*anat.*) — Formed fr. 2nd **pro-** and Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw'. See **gnathic.**

prognathism, n., the state of being prognathous (*anat.*) — See prec. word and **-ism.**

prognathous, adj., having projecting jaws (*anat.*) — See **prognathic** and **-ous.**

prognosis, n., prognostication. — Late L., fr. Gk. πρόγνωσις, 'foreknowledge', from the stem of προγιγνώσκειν, 'to know beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and γιγνώσκειν, 'to know'. See **gnome,** 'maxim', and cp. **gnosis.**

prognostic, adj., prognosticating. — ML. *prognōsticus*, fr. Gk. προγνωστικός, 'foreknowing, pertaining to foreknowledge', fr. *προγνωστός, verbal adj. of προγιγνώσκειν, 'to know beforehand'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *prognostic*, n. (q.v.), *prognostic-al-ly*, adv., *prognostic-able*, adj.

prognostic, n., a sign, omen, prognostication. — ME. *pronostike*, *pronostique*, fr. OF. *pronostique* (F. *pronostic*), fr. L. *prognōsticon* or *prognōsticum*, fr. Gk. προγνωστικόν, prop. neut. of the adj. προγνωστικός. See **prognostic,** adj.

prognosticate, tr. v., to foretell, forecast. — ML. *prognosticātus*, pp. of *prognosticāre*, fr. *prognosticus*. See **prognostic,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *prognostication* (q.v.), *prognosticat-or*, n., *prognos- ticat-ory*, adj.

prognostication, n., forecast; prediction. — ME. *pronosticacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pronostication*, fr. ML. *prognōsticātiōnem*, acc. of *prognōsticātiō*, fr. *prognōsticātus*, pp. of *prognōsticāre*; see prec. word and **-ion.** E. *prognostication* was influenced in form by ML. *prognōsticātiō*.

program, programme, n. — Late L. *programma*, 'proclamation', fr. Gk. πρόγραμμα, gen. προγράμματος,'public notice', from the stem of προ-

γράφειν, 'to write before, write in public', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and γράφειν, 'to write'; see **-gram.** The form *programme* was influenced by F. *programme.*

Derivatives: *program(me)*, tr. v., *program(m)-ist*, n., *program(m)-ist-ic, programmat-ic*, adjs.

progress, n. — ME. *prōgresse*, fr. MF. *progres* (F. *progrès*), fr. L. *prōgressus*, 'a going forward, advance', fr. *prōgressus*, pp. of *prōgredī*, 'to go forward, advance', fr. 1st **pro-** and *ġradī* (pp. *gressus*), 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade,** 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *prō-grĕssus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. For the form of *gressus*, pp. of *gradī*, see **congress.**

Derivatives: *progress*, intr. and tr. v., *progress-er*, n., *progression* (q.v.), *progress-ist*, n., *progressive* (q.v.)

progression, n. — ME. *progressioun*, fr. MF. (= F). *progression*, fr. L. *prōgressiōnem*, acc. of *prōgressiō*, 'a going forward, a going forth', fr. *prōgressus*, pp. of *prōgredī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *progression-al*, adj., *progression-al-ly*, adv., *progression-ism*, n., *progression-ist*, n.

progressive, adj. — F. *progressif* (fem. *progressive*), fr. L. *prōgressus*, pp. of *prōgredī*. See **progress** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *progressive*, n., *progressive-ly*, adv., *progressive-ness*, n.

prohibit, tr. v. — ME. *prohibiten*, fr. L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibēre*, 'to hold back, restrain', fr. 1st **pro-** and *habēre*, 'to have'; see **habit.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *hăbēre*) to *ĭ* (in *pro-hĭbēre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *prohibit-er*, n., *prohibition* (q.v.)

prohibition, n. — ME. *prohibicioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *prohibition*, fr. L. *prohibitiōnem*, acc. of *prohibitiō*, 'a holding back, hindering, preventing', fr. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *prohibition-ary*, adj., *prohibition-ism*, n., *prohibition-ist*, n.

prohibitive, adj. — F. *prohibitif* (fem. *prohibitive*), fr. Late L. *prohibitīvus*, fr. L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibēre*. See **prohibit** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *prohibitive-ly*, adv., *prohibitive-ness*, n.

prohibitory, adj. — Late L. *prohibitōrius*, 'restraining, prohibitory', fr. L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibēre*. See **prohibit** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

project, tr. and intr. v., to throw; to plan. — L. *prōjectus*, pp. of *prōjicere*, 'to throw forth or before, to throw down', fr. 1st. **pro-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw, cast'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **parget.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *prō-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

project, n., a plan. — L. *prōjectum*, 'something thrown forth or before', neut. pp. of *prōjicere.* Cp. F. *projet* and see **project,** v.

Derivatives: *project-ile*, adj. and n., *project-ing*, adj., *project-ing-ly*, adv., *project-ion*, n., *project-ive*, adj., *project-ive-ly*, adv., *project-iv-ity*, n., *project-or*, n.

prolamin, prolamine, n., a kind of simple protein (*biochem.*) — Contraction of ***prol*ine, *am*monia** and suff. **-in(e).**

prolan, n., the gonadotropic principle found in the urine of pregnant women (*biochem.*) — Coined by Zondek from L. *prōlēs*, 'offspring, children' (see **proles**), and **-an,** a suff. frequently used in chemistry and biochemistry.

prolapse, n., the falling or slipping out of place of an internal organ. — L. *prōlapsus*, 'a gliding forward', fr. *prōlapsus*, pp. of *prōlābī*, 'to glide forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *lābī*, 'to glide'. See **lapse.**

prolapse, intr. v., to fall or slip out of place. — L. *prōlapsus*, pp. of *prōlābī*. See **prolapse,** adj.

prolate, adj., elongated. — L. *prōlātus* (used as pp. of *prōferre*, 'to carry forward, bring forth, extend'), formed fr. *prō* (see 1st **pro-**) and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, 'borne', fr. **tl-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *prolate-ly*, adv., *prolate-ness*, n.

prolation, n. — L. *prōlātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bringing forward', fr. *prōlātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prolative, adj. — Late L. *prōlātīvus*, fr. L. *prōlātus*. See **prolate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *prolative-ly*, adv.

proleg, n., one of the abdominal legs of the larvae of several insects. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *prō*, 'before, for' (see 1st **pro-**), and E. **leg.**

prolegomenary, adj., introductory. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

prolegomenon, n., introduction. — Gk. προλεγόμενον, neut. pass. pres. part of προλέγειν, 'to say beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and λέγειν, 'to say'; see **lecture.** For the Greek pass. suff. -μενος see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

prolegomenous, adj., prolegomenary. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

prolepsis, n., anticipation. — L., fr. Gk. πρόληψις, 'a taking beforehand', fr. προλαμβάνειν, 'to take beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See **lemma** and cp. words there referred to.

proleptic, adj., anticipatory. — Gk. προληπτικός, 'anticipative', fr. **προληπτός*, verbal adj. of προλαμβάνειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *proleptic-al*, adj., *proleptic-al-ly*, adv.

proles, n., offspring, issue (*law*). — L. *prōlēs*, 'offspring, children, descendants', contracted fr. ***pro-olēs*, fr. 1st **pro-** and base **al-*, 'to nourish', whence also L. *alere*, 'to nourish'. See **aliment** and cp. next word, **prolan, prolific.** Cp. also **soboles.**

proletarian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *prōlētārius*, 'belonging to that class of citizens who owing to their poverty could serve the State only by having children (= L. *prōlēs*)'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *proletarian-ism*, n., *proletarian-ize*, tr. v., *proletarian-iz-ation*, n.

proletariat, proletariate, n., 1) the lowest class in ancient Rome; 2) the lowest class in the community. — F. *prolétariat*, fr. L. *prōlētārius*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *proletariate*, adj., *proletariat-ism*, n.

proletary, n. and adj., proletarian. — L. *prōlētārius*. See **proletarian.**

Derivatives: *proletar-ize*, tr. v., *proletar-iz-ation*, n.

prolicide, n., the killing of one's child or children; infanticide. — Compounded of L. *prōlēs*, 'offspring, child', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **proles** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

proliferate, tr. v. and adj. — Back formation fr. **proliferation.**

proliferation, n., rapid production. — F. *prolifération*, fr. *prolifère*, 'proliferous'. See next word and **-ation.**

proliferous, adj., reproducing offspring freely. — Formed fr. ML. *prolifer* (whence also F. *prolifère*), 'bearing offspring', fr. L. *prōlēs*, 'offspring' and the stem of *fero, ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **proles** and **-ferous.**

prolific, adj., fertile, fruitful. — F. *prolifique*, fr. ML. *prōlificus*, which is compounded of L. *prōlēs*, 'offspring' and the stem of *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **proles** and **-fic.**

Derivatives: *prolific-acy*, n., *prolific-al*, adj., *prolific-al-ly*, adv., *prolific-al-ness*, n., *prolific-ity*, n., *prolific-ness*, n.

proligerous, adj., producing offspring. — See **proles** and **-gerous.**

proline, prolin, n., an amino acid, $C_5H_9O_2N$ (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **pyrrole** and suff. **-in(e).**

prolix, adj., verbose. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prolixe*, fr. L. *prōlixus*, 'stretched out, extended', orig. meaning 'flowing forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and the stem of *liquēre*, 'to flow'. See **liquid** and cp. **lixiviate.**

Derivatives: *prolixity* (q.v.), *prolix-ly*, adv., *prolix-ness*, n.

prolixity, n., verbosity. — ME. *prolixite*, fr. OF. (= F.) *prolixité*, fr. Late L. *prōlixitātem*, acc. of *prōlixitās*, 'great extension', fr. L. *prōlixus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

prolocutor, n., a speaker of the Lower House of Convocation. — L. *prōlocūtor*, 'a pleader, advocate', fr. *prōlocūtus*, pp. of *prōloquī*, 'to speak out, declare', fr. 1st **pro-** and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **locution.**

Derivative: *prolocutor-ship*, n.

prolog, n. — See **prologue.**

prologize, also **prologuize,** intr. v., to write or deliver a prologue. — Gk. προλογίζειν, fr. πρόλογος. See next word and **-ize.**

Derivative: *prolog(u)iz-er*, n.

prologue, also **prolog,** n. — ME. *prolog*, fr. OF. (= F.) *prologue*, fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gk. πρόλογος, 'a speech beforehand, a prologue', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and λόγος, 'speech'. See **logos.**

Derivatives: *prologue, prolog*, tr. v., *prologu-ist, prolog-ist*, n.

prologuize, v. — See **prologize.**

prolong, tr. v. — ME. *prolongen*, fr. OF. *prolonguer, prolonguier* (F. *prolonger*), fr. Late L. *prōlongāre*, 'to prolong', fr. 1st **pro-** and L. *longus*, 'long'. See **long,** adj., and cp. **purloin,** which is a doublet of *prolong.*

prolongate, tr. v. — Late L. *prōlongātus*, pp. of *prōlongāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

prolongation, n. — OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *prōlongātiōnem*, acc. of *prōlongātiō*, fr. *prōlongātus*, pp. of *prōlongāre*. See **prolong** and **-ation.**

prolusion, n., a prelude. — L. *prōlūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a preliminary exercise', fr. *prōlūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *prōlūdere*, 'to play beforehand, prelude', fr. 1st **pro-** and *lūdere*, 'to play'. See **ludicrous** and **-ion** and cp. **prelude, prelusion.**

prolusory, adj., introductory. — Late L. *prōlūsōrius*, fr. L. *prōlūs-(um)*, pp. stem of *prōlūdere*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

promenade, n. — F., fr. *promener*, 'to take (somebody) out for a walk', *se promener*, 'to walk', fr. Late L. *prōmināre*, 'to drive (cattle, etc.) forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *mināre*, 'to drive', prop. 'to drive by threatening shouts', fr. L. *minārī*, 'to threaten', fr. *minae* (pl.), 'threats, menaces', which is rel. to *imminēre*, 'to project over; to threaten'; fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project', whence also L. *mōns*, gen. *montis*, 'mount, mountain'. See **mount,** 'hill, mountain', and cp. **amenable, demean,** 'to conduct', **eminent, imminent, menace, minatory, prominent.**

Derivative: *promenade*, intr. and tr. v.

Promethean, adj., pertaining to Prometheus. — See next word and **-ean.**

Prometheus, n., name of the Titan who stole fire from heaven and was punished by being chained to a rock (*Greek mythology*). — L. *Promētheus*, fr. Gk. Προμηθεύς, lit. 'forethinker, foreseer', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and **μῆθος*, corresponding to Dor. **μᾶθος*, 'care', fr. I.-E. **mā-dh-*, a var. of **men-dh-*, enlargement of base **men-*, 'to think'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 284 s.v. προμηθής. See **mathematical** and cp. **Epimetheus.** Cp. also next word.

promethium, n., a metallic element of the rare-earth group (*chem.*) — ModL., named after *Prometheus*; so called by its discoverers, the chemists G. A. Marinsky and L. E. Hendenin, in 1948. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

prominence, n. — Obsol. F. *prominence*, fr. L. *prōminentia*, 'a jutting out, projection', fr. *prōminēns*. See **prominent** and **-ce.**

prominency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

prominent, adj. — L. *prōminēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōminēre*, 'to jut out, project', fr. **pro-** and I.-E. base **men-*, 'to stand out, project'. See **mount**, 'hill, mountain', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **promontory.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *prominent*, n., *prominent-ly*, adv., *prominent-ness*, n.

promiscuity, n. — F. *promiscuité*, formed fr. L. *prōmiscuus* with suff. *-ité*. See next word and **-ity.**

promiscuous, adj., mixed. — L. *prōmiscuus*, 'mixed, indiscriminate', fr. 1st **pro-**, 'forward, forth', and the stem of *miscēre*, 'to mix'. See **mix.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *promiscuous-ly*, adv., *promiscuous-ness*, n.

promise, n. — ME. *promis*, partly fr. L. *prōmissum*, neut. pp. of L. *prōmittere*, 'to send forward, foretell, promise', partly fr. F. *promesse*, 'promise', fr. L. *prōmissa*, neut. pl. of the pp. *prōmissus*, taken as a fem. sing. noun. L. *prōmittere* is formed fr. 1st **pro-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**
Derivatives: *promise*, tr. and intr. v., *promis-ee*, n., *promis-er*, n., *promis-ing*, adj., *promis-ing-ly*, adv., *promis-ing-ness*, n., *promis-or*, n.

promissory, adj., containing a promise. — ML. *prōmissōrius*, fr. L. *prōmissor*, 'a promiser', fr. *prōmissus*, pp. of *prōmittere*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

promontory, n., a headland. — ML. *prōmontōrium*, fr. L. *prōmuntūrium*, 'headland, promontory', which is rel. to *prōminēre*, 'to jut forward, jut out, project'; see **prominent.** ML. *prōmontōrium* was influenced in form by an association with L. *mōns*, gen. *montis*, 'mount, mountain'. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ory.**

promote, tr. v., 1) to further; 2) to advance. — L. *prōmōtus*, pp. of *prōmovēre*, 'to move forward, promote', fr. 1st **pro-** and *movēre*, 'to move'. See **move** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *promot-er*, n., *promotion* (q.v.), *promot-ive*, adj., *promot-ive-ness*, n.

promotion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *promotion*, fr. L. *prōmōtiōnem*, acc. of *prōmōtiō*, 'a moving forward', fr. *prōmōtus*, pp. of *prōmovēre*. See prec. word and **-ion,** and cp. **motion.**
Derivative: *promotion-al*, adj.

prompt, adj. — L. *prōmptus*, lit. 'brought forth', hence 'visible, apparent, evident, manifest', pp. of *prōmere*, 'to take or bring out or forth', contraction of **pro-emere*, fr. 1st **pro-** and *emere*, 'to take'. See **exempt** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **peremptory, premium, redeem.** Cp. also **impromptu.**
Derivatives: *prompt*, n., *prompt-er*, n., *promptitude* (q.v.), *prompt-ly*, adv., *prompt-ness*, n.

prompt, tr. v. — ME. *prompten*, fr. ML. *prōmptāre*, fr. L. *prōmptus*. See **prompt,** adj.
Derivative: *prompt-er*, n.

promptitude, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *prōmptitūdinem*, acc. of *prōmptitūdō*, fr. L. *prōmptus*. See **prompt,** adj., and **-tude.**

promulgate, tr. v., to proclaim officially. — L. *prōmulgātus*, pp. of *prōmulgāre*, 'to make known, publish', of uncertain origin; not related to *vulgus*, 'multitude', *vulgāre*, 'to publish'.

promulgation, n. — L. *prōmulgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *prōmulgātus*, pp. of *prōmulgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

promulgator, n. — L. *prōmulgātor*, 'one that publishes', fr. *prōmulgātus*, pp. of *prōmulgāre*. See **promulgate** and agential suff. **-or.**

pronaos, n., the vestibule of a Greek temple (*arch.*) — L., fr. Gk. πρόναος, fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and ναός, 'temple'. See **naos.**

pronate, tr. v., to bend or turn downwards. — Late L. *prōnātus*, pp. of *prōnāre*, 'to bend forward', fr. L. *prōnus*. See **prone** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

pronate, adj. — Late L. *prōnātus*. See **pronate,** v.

pronation, n., a bending or turning downwards. — ML. *prōnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. Late L. *prōnātus*, pp. of *prōnāre*. See **pronate,** v., and **-ion.**

pronator, n., name of the muscle pronating the hand (*anat.*) — ML., fr. Late L. *prōnātus*, pp. of *prōnāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

prone, adj., 1) lying face downwards; 2) lying flat; 3) liable to. — ME., fr. L. *prōnus*, 'leaning forward, inclined, bent forward', for **prō-no-s*, fr. 1st **pro-**. For the suff. *-nus* cp. L. *inter-nus*, 'inner', *subter-nus*, 'lying beneath'. Cp. **pronate.**
Derivatives: *prone-ly*, adv., *prone-ness*, n.

pronephric, adj., pertaining to a pronephros. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pronephros, n., the first kidney of a vertebrate embryo (*embryol.*) — Medical L., compounded of 2nd **pro-** and Gk. νεφρός, 'kidney'; see **nephro-.** The term *pronephros* was introduced into embryology by the English zoologist Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1930). Cp. **mesonephros, metanephros.**

prong, n., a fork; a point. — ME. *prange*, *prong*, rel. to MLG. *prangen*, 'to press, pinch', *prange*, 'stick', Goth. *ana-praggan*, 'to oppress, afflict', MLG. *prenger*, 'pillory' (whence MHG., G. *pranger*, of s.m.) Cp. **pang.**
Derivatives: *prong*, tr. v., *prong-ed*, adj., *prong-er*, n.

pronominal, adj. — Late L. *prōnōminālis*, 'pertaining to a pronoun', fr. L. *prōnōmen*, gen. *-inis*. See **pronoun** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *pronominal*, n., *pronominal-ize*, tr. v.

prononcé, adj., pronounced. — F., pp. of *prononcer*, 'to pronounce'. See **pronounce.**

pronoun, n. — MF. (= F.) *pronom*, fr. L. *prōnōmen*, from the phrase *prō nōmine*, 'instead of a noun', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and abl. of *nōmen*, 'name'; see **noun.** L. *prōnōmen* is a loan translation of Gk. ἀντωνυμία.

pronounce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pronouncen*, fr. OF. *pronuncier*, *prononcier* (F. *prononcer*), fr. L. *prōnūntiāre*, 'to make publicly known, tell, announce, pronounce', fr. 1st **pro-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to announce', fr. *nūntius*, 'messenger, envoy'. See **nuncio** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pronounce-able*, adj., *pronounce-able-ness*, n., *pronounc-ed*, adj., *pronounc-ed-ly*, adv., *pronounc-er*, n.

pronouncement, n. — F. *prononcement*, fr. *prononcer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

pronunciamento, pronunciamiento, n., proclamation. — Sp. *pronunciamiento*, formed with suff. *-miento* fr. *pronunciar*, fr. L. *prōnūntiāre*. See **pronounce** and **-ment,** and cp. **pronouncement.**

pronunciation, n. — ME. *pronunciacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *prononciation*, fr. L. *prōnūntiātiōnem*, acc. of *prōnūntiātiō*, 'a public declaration, publication, proclamation', fr. *prōnūntiātus*, pp. of *prōnūntiāre*. See **pronounce** and **-ation.**

pronunciator, n. — L. *prōnūntiātor*, 'a reciter', fr. *prōnūntiātus*, pp. of *prōnūntiāre*. See **pronounce** and **-ator.**

proof, n. — ME. *profe*, *proeve*, *preove*, *preve*, fr. OF. *prueve*, *proeve* (F. *preuve*), fr. Late L. *proba*, 'proof', back formation fr. L. *probāre*, 'to prove'. See **prove** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *proof*, adj., *proof*, tr. v., *proof-er*, n., *proof-ing*, n., *proof-less*, adj., *proof-less-ly*, adv., *proof-ness*, n.

prop, n. — ME. *proppe*, fr. MDu. *proppe*, 'stopper' (whence Du. *proppen*, 'stop, cram'), which is rel. to OHG. *pfropfo*, *pfroffo*, 'a set, layer of a plant' (whence MHG., G. *pfropfen*, 'to prop'); borrowed fr. L. *propāgō*, 'a set, layer of a plant'. See **propagate.**

prop, tr. v. — ME. *proppen*, fr. *proppe*. See **prop,** n.
Derivative: *propp-er*, n.

propaedeutic, propaedeutical, adj., pertaining to preliminary education. — Formed fr. Gk. προπαιδεύειν, 'to teach beforehand', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and παιδεύειν, 'to train, educate, teach', fr. παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'child'. See **pedo-.** For the ending see suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

propagable, adj. — See **propagate** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *propagabil-ity*, n., *propagable-ness*, n.

propaganda, n. — From L. *prōpāgandā* in *Congregātiō dē prōpāgandā fidē* (lit. 'congregation for the propagation of faith'), name of the committee of cardinals established in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV. In this name *prōpāgandā* is fem. abl. sing. of *prōpāgandus*, gerundive of *prōpāgāre*. See **propagate.**
Derivatives: *propaganda*, tr. and intr. v., *propagand-ic*, adj., *propagand-ism*, n., *propagand-ist*, n., *propagand-ist-ic*, adj., *propagand-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *propagand-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

propagate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *prōpāgātus*, pp. of *prōpāgāre*, 'to fasten, peg down, to set slips; to propagate', fr. *prōpāgēs*, 'a set, layer of a plant', fr. 1st **pro-** and **pāg-*, base of *pangere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **pact** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** Cp. **prop, prune,** 'to trim (vines)'.
Derivatives: *propagation* (q.v.), *propagat-ive*, adj., *propagator* (q.v.), *propagat-ory*, adj.

propagation, n. — ME. *propagacyon*, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *prōpāgātiōnem*, acc. of *prōpāgātiō*, *prōpāgātus*, pp. of *prōpāgāre*, 'to fasten'. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *propagation-al*, adj.

propagator, n. — L. *prōpāgātor*, fr. *prōpāgātus*, pp. of *prōpāgāre*. See **propagate** and agential suff. **-or.**

propane, n., a hydrocarbon C_3H_8 (*chem.*) — Shortened fr. ***propyl*** and **meth*ane*.**

propargyl, n., a hydrocarbon radical, C_3H_3 (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **propinyl,** Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see **argent**), and suff. **-yl**; so called because one hydrogen atom is replaceable by silver.

proparoxytone, adj., having an acute accent on the antepenult. — Gk. προπαροξύτονος. See 2nd **pro-** and **paroxytone.**
Derivatives: *proparoxytone*, n. and tr. v.

propel, tr. v. — ME. *propellen*, fr. L. *prōpellere*, 'to drive forward, propel', fr. 1st **pro-** and *pellere*, 'to drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *propell-ant*, n., *propellent* (q.v.), *propell-er*, n.

propellent, adj. and n. — L. *prōpellēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōpellere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

propene, n. (*chem.*) — A shortened form of **propylene.**

propend, intr. v., to incline (*obsol.*) — L. *prōpendēre* (pp. *prōpēnsus*), 'to hang forward, be inclined', fr. 1st **pro-** and *pendēre*, 'to hang'. See **pendant.**

propense, adj., prone (*archaic*). — L. *prōpēnsus*, 'inclined', lit. 'hanging forward', pp. of *prōpendēre*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *propense-ly*, adv., *propense-ness*, n., *propens-ity*, n.

proper, adj. — ME. *propre*, 'one's own, proper', fr. OF. (= F.) *propre*, fr. L. *proprius*, 'one's own, particular, special, proper', which is of uncertain etymology. According to W. S. Schulze, Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen, Berlin, 1904, p. 111, *proprius* stands for **pro-p(a)trios*, 'coming from one's forefathers', fr. 1st **pro-** and *pater*, gen. *patris*, 'father'. See **father** and cp. **property, propriety, appropriate, expropriate, improper.**
Derivatives: *proper*, n., *proper-ly*, adv.

properispomenon, adj., having a circumflex accent on the penult. — Gk. προπερισπώμενον, neut. pass. pres. part. of προπερισπᾶν, 'to circumflex the penult'. See 2nd **pro-** and **perispomenon.**

property, n. — ME. *proprete*, fr. OF. *proprete* (whence F. *propreté*, 'propriety', *propriété*, 'proprietorship'), fr. L. *proprietātem*, acc. of *proprietās*, 'ownership, property, propriety', fr.

proprius, 'one's own'. See **proper** and 1st **-ty**, and cp. **propriety**, which is a doublet of *property*. L. *proprietās* is a loan translation of Gk. ἰδίωμα, fr. ἴδιος, 'one's own'.
Derivative: *properti-ed*, adj.

prophecy, n. — ME. *prophecie*, fr. OF. *profecie* (F. *prophétie*), fr. Late L. *prophētīa*, fr. Gk. προφητεία, fr. προφήτης. See **prophet** and **-cy.**

prophesy, prophecy, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prophecien, prophesien*, fr. OF. *profecier*, fr. *profecie*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *prophesi-able*, adj., *prophesi-er*, n.

prophet, n. — ME. *prophete*, fr. OF. *prophete* (F. *prophète*), fr. L. *prophēta*, fr. Gk. προφήτης, 'one who speaks for a god, interpreter, expounder, prophet', lit. 'one who speaks for another', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and φη-, stem of φημί, 'I speak', which is cogn. with L. *fārī*, 'to speak'. See **fame** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *prophetess* (q.v.), *prophet-hood*, n., *prophetic* (q.v.), *prophet-ism*, n.

prophetess, n. — ME. *prophetesse*, fr. OF. *prophetesse* (F. *prophétesse*), fr. Late L. *prophētissa*, fr. L. *prophēta*. See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

prophetic, adj. — MF. (= F.) *prophétique*, fr. Late L. *prophēticus*, fr. Gk. προφητικός, 'pertaining to a prophet', fr. προφήτης. See **prophet** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *prophetic-al*, adj., *prophetic-al-ity*, n., *prophetic-al-ly*, adv.

prophylactic, adj., preventive (*med.*) — Gk. προφυλακτικός, fr. προφυλάσσειν, 'to guard against, ward off', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and φυλάσσειν, 'to guard'. See **phylactery.**
Derivatives: *prophylactic*, n., *prophylactic-al-ly*, adv.

prophylaxis, n., preventive treatment (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and φύλαξις, 'a guarding', on analogy of προφυλακτικός. See prec. word.

propine, tr. v., to offer, give to drink. — ME. *propinen*, fr. MF. *propiner*, fr. L. *propināre*, 'to drink to one's health, to pledge', fr. Gk. προπίνειν, lit. 'to drink before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and πίνειν, 'to drink'. See **potion** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *propine*, n., a gift.

propinquity, n., nearness. — ME. *propinquite*, fr. OF. *propinquite*, fr. L. *propinquitātem*, acc. of *propinquitās*, 'nearness, neighborhood', fr. *propinquus*, 'near', which is formed fr. *prope*, 'near', with suff. *-inquus*. L. *propre* stands for I.-E. **pro-q*^{w}*e*, enlarged fr. **prŏ-*, 'before, forward, forth'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. **prochein, proximal.** Cp. also **approach, rapprochement, reproach.** For the suff. *-inquus* cp. L. *longinquus*, 'long, extensive, remote, distant' (see *longinquity*).

propiolic, adj., pertaining to the acid CH:C.CO$_2$H (*chem.*) — A blend of ***propi*onic** and **tetr*olic*.**

propionic, adj., pertaining to the fatty acid, $C_2H_5CO_2H$ (*chem.*) — Coined from the first syllable of Gk. πρῶτος, 'first' (see **proto-**), πίων, 'fat' (see **pio-**), and adj. suff. **-ic.**

propitiable, adj. — L. *prōpitiābilis*, 'capable of being propitiated', fr. *prōpitiāre*. See **propitiate** and **-able.**

propitiate, tr. v., to appease. — L. *prōpitiātus*, pp. of *prōpitiāre*, 'to render favorable'. See **propitious** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *propitiat-ing-ly*, adv.

propitiation, n. — ME. *propiciacioun*, fr. Late L. *prōpitiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *prōpitiātus*, pp. of *prōpitiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

propitiator, n. — Late L. *prōpitiātor*, 'one who propitiates', fr. L. *prōpitiātus*, pp. of *prōpitiāre*. See **propitiate** and agential suff. **-or.**

propitiatory, adj. — ME. *propiciatorie*, fr. Late L. *prōpitiātōrius*, fr. L. *prōpitiātus*, pp. of *prōpitiāre*. See **propitiate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

propitious, adj., favorable. — ME. *propicious*, fr. OF. *propicieus, propicius* (F. *propice*), fr. L. *prōpitius*, 'favorable, kind', which stands for ***propet-ios***, prop. 'falling toward', fr. 1st **pro-** and the stem of *petere*, 'to fall upon; to seek'. See **petition** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *propitious-ly*, adv., *propitious-ness*, n.

propolis, n., a resinous substance. — L., fr. Gk. πρόπολις, 'suburb; bee glue', lit. 'before the city', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and πόλις, 'city'. See **policy**, 'method of government'.

propone, tr. v., to set forth. — ME. *proponen*, fr. L. *prōpōnere*. See **propound.**

proponent, n., one who makes a proposal. — L. *prōpōnēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōpōnere*, 'to set forth'. See **propound** and **-ent.**

proportion, n. — ME. *proporcioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *proportion*, fr. OF., fr. L. *prōportiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, formed from the phrase *prō portiōne*, 'for (his) part or share', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and abl. of *portiō*, 'part, share'. See **portion.**

proportion, tr. v. — ME. *proporciounen*, fr. MF. *proporcioner* (F. *proportionner*), fr. Late L. *prōportiōnāre*, fr. L. *prōportiō*. See **proportion,** n.
Derivatives: *proportion-ed*, adj., *proportion-er*, n., *proportion-ment*, n.

proportionable, adj. — ME. *proporcionable*, fr. MF. *proporcionable* (F. *proportionnable*), fr. Late L. *prōportiōnābilis*, fr. L. *prōportiō*. See **proportion,** n. and **-able.**
Derivative: *proportionabl-y*, adv.

proportional, adj. — L. *prōportiōnālis*, 'pertaining to proportion, proportional', fr. *prōportiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **proportion,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *proportional*, n., *proportionality* (q.v.), *proportional-ly*, adv.

proportionality, n. — Late L. *prōportiōnālitās*, fr. L. *prōportiōnālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

proportionate, tr. v. — Late L. *prōportiōnātus*, pp. of *prōportiōnāre*. See **proportion,** v., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

proportionate, adj. — ME. *proporcionate*, fr. Late L. *prōportiōnātus*, pp. of *prōportiōnare*. See **proportionate,** v.
Derivatives: *proportionate-ly*, adv., *proportionate-ness*, n.

proposal, n. — See next word and subst. suff. **-al.**

propose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *proposen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *proposer*, fr. L. *prōpōnere* (pp. *prōpositus*), 'to set forth', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See **propound** and cp. **purpose,** v., which is a doublet of *propose*. Cp. also **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.
Derivative: *propos-er*, n.

proposition, n. — ME. *proposicioun*, fr. OF. (= F) *proposition*, fr. L. *prōpositiōnem*, acc. of *prōpositiō*, 'a setting forth, a proposition', fr. *prōpositus*, pp. of *prōpōnere*. See next word.
Derivative: *proposition-al*, adj.

propound, tr. v. — Fr. earlier **propone,** fr. L. *prōpōnere*, 'to set forth', fr. 1st **pro-** and *pōnere* (pp. *positus*), 'to put, place'. See **position.** For the excrescent *-d* in *propound* cp. **compound, expound.**
Derivative: *propound-er*, n.

propraetor, propretor, n., a magistrate under the Roman Republic, who after his praetorship governed a province, where there was no army (*Roman hist.*) — L. *prōpraetor*, formed from the phrase *prō praetōre*, lit. 'for a praetor', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**) and abl. of *praetor*. See **praetor** and cp. *proconsul.*

proprietary, n., 1) proprietor; 2) proprietorship. — Late L. *propriētārius*, 'owner, proprietor', prop. subst. use of the adj. *proprietārius*. See **proprietary,** adj.

proprietary, adj., 1) owned as property; 2) pertaining to property. — Late L. *proprietārius*, 'pertaining to somebody as property', fr. L. *proprietās*. See **propriety.**

proprietor, n. — Formed with change of suff. fr. Late L. *proprietārius* (whence F. *propriétaire*), 'proprietor'. See **proprietary,** n., and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *proprietor-ial*, adj., *proprietor-ial-ly*, adv., *proprietor-ship*, n.

proprietress, n. — Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. **-ess.**

propriety, n., peculiar nature; fitness, appropriateness. — ME. *propriete*, fr. MF. (= F.) *propriété*, fr. OF., fr. L. *proprietātem*, acc. of *proprietās*, 'property'. See **property,** which is a doublet of *propriety*.

proprio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to oneself'. — Fr. L. *proprius*, 'one's own'. See **proper.**

proprioception, n., the reception of stimuli produced within the organism (*physiol.*) — Formed from next word on the analogy of *receptive*; *reception.*

proprioceptive, adj., capable of receiving stimuli which are produced within the organism (*physiol.*) — Coined by the English physiologist Sir Charles Scott Sherrington (1861-1952) fr. **proprio-** and *-ceptive*, as in **inceptive, perceptive, receptive** (qq.v.)

proproctor, n., a deputy proctor at an English university. — See 1st **pro-** and **proctor.**

props, n. pl. (*slang*). — Abbreviation of *properties*, pl. of **property.**

proptosis, n., a protrusion, esp. of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πρόπτωσις, 'a falling forward', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and πτῶσις, 'a falling'. See **ptosis.**

propulsion, n. — F., formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *prōpulsus*, pp. of *prōpellere*, 'to drive forward'. See **propel.**

propulsive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *prōpulsus*, pp. of *prōpellere*. See prec. word.

propyl, n. — The univalent radical C_3H_7 (*chem.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of ***propi*onic** and suff. ***-yl.***

propylaeum, n., vestibule, entrance of an important building. — L., fr. Gk. προπύλαιον, 'entrance', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adjective προπύλαιος, 'before the gates', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and πύλη, 'gate'. See **pylon** and cp. **propylon.**

propylene, n., the radical C_3H_6 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **propyl** and suff. **-ene.**

propylite, n., a form of andesite (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. πρόπυλον, 'vestibule'. See next word.

propylon, n., a gateway standing before the principal entrance of a temple (*egyptol.*) — L., fr. Gk. πρόπυλον, 'vestibule', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**), and πύλη, 'gate'. See **pylon** and cp. **propylaeum.**

prorate, tr. and intr. v., to divide proportionally. — Fr. L. *prō ratā* (*parte*), 'according to the reckoned part', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and fem. sing. pp. of *rērī*, 'to believe, think, judge, reckon'. See **rate,** 'amount'.
Derivatives: *prorat-able*, adj., *prorat-ion*, n.

prore, n., the prow of a ship (*poetic*) — Obsol. F., fr. L. *prōra*, 'prow'. See **prow,** n.

prorogate, tr. v., to prorogue. — ME. *prorogaten*, fr. L. *prōrogātus*, pp. of *prōrogāre*. See **prorogue** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

prorogation, n. — ME. *prorogacion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *prorogation*, fr. L. *prōrogātiōnem*, acc. of *prōrogātiō*, fr. *prōrogātus*, pp. of *prōrogāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

prorogue, tr. v., to defer. — ME. *prorogen*, fr. MF. (=F.) *proroger*, fr. L. *prōrogāre*, 'to prolong, protract, extend', fr. 1st **pro-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask'. See **rogation.**
Derivative: *prorogu-er*, n.

pros-, combining form meaning 'toward, nearby'. — Gk. προσ-, fr. πρός, 'toward, to, against; at, hard by, near', rel. to Homeric προτί, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. *práti*, 'against', OSlav. *protivŭ, protivǫ*, 'in opposition to, against', L. *pretium*, 'price', *pār*, 'equal'. See **pair** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **proso-.** Cp. also **dysprosium.**

prosaic, adj. — ML. *prōsaicus*, fr. L. *prōsa*. See **prose** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *prosaic*, n., *prosaic-al-ly*, adv., *prosaic-ism*, n., *prosaic-ness*, n.

prosaism, n. — F. *prosaïsme*, fr. *prose*. See **prose** and **-ism.**

prosaist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

prosbul, n., a declaration made in court, before the execution of a loan, to the effect that the law requiring the release of debts upon the entrance of the Sabbatical year shall not apply to the loan to be transacted (see Marcus Jastrow's Dictionary, II, p. 1218). — Mishnaic Heb. *pᵉrōzbōl*, *pᵉrōsbōl*, prob. short for Gk. πρὸς βουλῇ βουλευτῶν, 'before the assembly of councillors', fr. προς, 'toward, to, against, before, in presence of', dat. of βουλή, 'counsel, deliberation, assembly', and gen. pl. of βουλευτής, 'councillor', fr. βουλεύειν, 'to take counsel', fr. βουλή. See **pros-** and **boule.**

proscenium, n., the front part of the stage. — L., fr. Gk. προσκήνιον, 'stage', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and σκηνή, 'tent, booth'. See **scene.**

proscribe, tr. v., 1) in ancient Rome, to publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death; 2) to outlaw. — L. *prōscrībere*, 'to publish in writing, confiscate, outlaw, proscribe', fr. 1st **pro-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *proscrib-er*, n.

proscription, n. — ME. *proscripcioun*, fr. L. *prōscrīptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *prōscrīptus*, pp. of *prōscrībere*. See preceding word and **-ion.**

proscriptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *prōscrīptus*, pp. of *prōscrībere*. See **proscribe.**
Derivatives: *proscriptive-ly*, adv., *proscriptive-ness*, n.

prose, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prose*, fr. L. *prōsa orātiō*, *prōsa*, 'straight speech, prose', fem. of *prōsus*, a collateral form of *prōrsus*, 'straightforward, straight, direct', contraction of *prōversus*, pp. of *prōvertere*, 'to turn forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *vertere*, pp. *versus*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **retrorse,** which is the antonym of *prose*.
Derivatives: *prose*, intr. and tr. v., *pros-er*, n., *pros-y*, adj., *pros-i-ly*, adv., *pros-i-ness*, n.

prosect, tr. v., to dissect for demonstration or instruction. — Back formation from next word.

prosector, n., one who makes dissections for demonstration or instruction. — Late L. *prōsector*, 'anatomist', fr. L. *prōsectus*, pp. of *prōsecāre*, 'to cut off', fr. 1st **pro-** and *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section,** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *prosector-ial*, adj., *prosector-ship*, n.

prosecute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *prosecuten*, fr. L. *prōsecūtus*, pp. of *prōsequī*, 'to follow after, pursue', fr. 1st **pro-** and *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **pursue,** which is a doublet of *prosecute*.

prosecution, n. — MF., fr. Late L. *prōsecūtiōnem*, acc. of *prōsecūtiō*, 'a following after', fr. L. *prōsecūtus*, pp. of *prōsequī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

prosecutor, n. — Late L., fr. L *prōsecūtus*, pp. of *prōsequī*. See **prosecute** and agential suff. **-or.**

proselyte, n., a convert. — ME. *proselite*, fr. OF. *proselite* (F. *prosélyte*), fr. Late L. *prosēlytus*, fr. Gk. προσήλυτος, 'a convert to Judaism', lit. 'one who has arrived', fr. πρός (see **pros-**) and ἐλυθ-, 'to come' (whence also ἐλεύσομαι, 'I shall come', ἦλυθον, 'I came', ἐλεύθειν, 'to bring', prop. 'to come with'), which is of uncertain etymology.
Derivatives: *proselyte*, tr. and intr. v., *proselyt-er*, n., *proselyt-ic-al*, adj., *proselyt-ism*, n., *proselyt-ist*, n., *proselyt-ist-ic*, adj., *proselyt-ize*, v.

prosenchyma, n., tissue of elongated cells (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. προσεγχεῖν, 'to pour in besides', fr. πρός, 'toward, to', ἐν-, 'in', and χύμα, 'that which is poured out', which is rel. to χυμός, 'juice'. See **pros-,** 2nd **en-** and **chyme,** and cp. **enchymatous.**
Derivative: *prosenchymat-ous*, adj.

Proserpina, n., Persephone. — L., altered, through the medium of the Etruscans, fr. Gk. Περσεφόνη (see **Persephone**); influenced in form also through a folk-etymological connection with *prōserpere*, 'to creep forth' (as if she were the goddess who caused plants to germinate). See Varro, De linguā Latinā, 5, 68.

Proserpinaca, n., a genus of plants, the mermaidweed (*bot.*) — L. *proserpināca* (*herba*), 'the plant Polygonum', prop. 'the plant dedicated to Proserpina'. See prec. word.

prosify, tr. v. — Formed fr. **prose** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *prosifi-er*, n.

prosit, interj., may it be profitable (to you). — L. *prōsit*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *prōdesse*, 'to do good, be profitable', fr. 1st **pro-** and *esse*, 'to be' (see **esse, is**). The *-d-* in *prōdesse* is prob. due to the influence of forms like *red-eō*, 'I go back', *red-imō*, 'I buy back', etc.

proso-, combining form meaning 'forward, onward'. — Fr. Gk. πρόσω, which is prob. rel. to πρός, 'toward, to; hard by, near'. See **pros-.**

prosodemic, adj., passing from one person to another (said of diseases). — Coined fr. **proso-** and the abbreviation of **epidemic.**

prosodiacal, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *prosōdiacus*, fr. Gk. προσῳδιακός, fr. προσῳδίᾱ. See next word.

prosody, n., the science of versification. — L. *prosōdia*, fr. Gk. προσῳδίᾱ, 'a song sung with accompaniment', lit. 'a singing in addition to (another song)', fr. πρός (see **pros-**) and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **ode.**
Derivatives: *prosod-ic*, *prosod-ic-al*, adjs., *prosod-ic-al-ly*, adv., *prosod-ist*, n.

prosopopoeia, n., personification. — L., fr. Gk. προσωποποιΐα, 'the putting of speeches into the mouths of others', fr. πρόσωπον, 'face, countenance, person', and ποιεῖν, 'to make'. The first element lit. means 'that which is toward the eyes', fr. πρός (see **pros-**) and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye, face'; see **-opia.** For the second element see **poet.**

prospect, n. — ME. *prospecte*, fr. L. *prōspectus*, 'lookout, prospect', fr. *prōspectus*, pp. of *prōspicere*, 'to look forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. **aspect** and words there referred to.

prospect, intr. and tr. v. — L. *prōspectare*, freq. of *prōspicere*; partly derived directly fr. **prospect,** n.
Derivatives: *prospective* (q.v.), *prospector* (q.v.)

prospective, adj. — Late L. *prōspectīvus*, 'pertaining to a prospect' (whence also F. *prospectif*, fem. *prospective*), fr. L. *prōspectus*. See **prospect,** n., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *prospective-ly*, adv., *prospective-ness*, n.

prospector, n. — L., fr. *prōspectus*, pp. of *prōspicere*. See **prospect,** n., and agential suff. **-or.**

prospectus, n. — L. *prōspectus*. See **prospect,** n.

prosper, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *prosperen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *prospérer*, fr. L. *prosperāre*, 'to render happy', fr. *prosperus* or *prosper*, 'favorable, fortunate, happy'. See **prosperous.**

prosperity, n. — ME. *prosperite*, fr. OF. *prosperite* (F. *prospérité*), fr. L. *prosperitātem*, acc. of *prosperitās*, 'desirable condition, prosperity', fr. *prosperus* or *prosper*. See next word and **-ity.**

prosperous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *prospereux*, fr. L. *prosperus* or *prosper*, 'agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, happy', prob. formed fr. *prospere*, for OL. *prō spēre*, corresponding to L. *prō spē*, 'according to expectation', fr. *prō*, 'for' (see 1st **pro-**), and abl. of *spēs*, 'hope', which is cogn. with OSlav. *spějǫ*, *spěti*, 'to be successful', *spěchŭ*, 'endeavor, aspiration', Lit. *spėju*, *spėti*, 'to have time, to be quick enough', OE. *spēdan*, 'to be successful, make successful', *spēd*, 'success, prosperity', *spōwan*, 'to prosper', fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **spᵉ-*, 'to draw, stretch, extend, swell; to be successful', whence also L. *spatium*, 'space'. See **space, speed** and cp. **despair, desperate, Esperanto.** For the ending of *prosperous* see suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *prosperous-ly*, adv., *prosperous-ness*, n.

prostat-, form of **prostato-** before a vowel.

prostate, n., a gland situated at the base of the bladder in the male (*anat.*) — Medical L. *prostata*, fr. Gk. προστάτης, 'leader, ruler, guardian', lit. 'one standing before', fr. προϊστάναι, 'to stand before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**), and ἱστάναι, 'to stand' (see **state**); so called as the organ *standing before* the bladder.
Derivatives: *prostat-ic*, adj., *prostat-ism*, n.

prostatectomy, n., excision of the prostate (*med.*) — Compounded of **prostat-** and **-ectomy.**

prostatitis, n., inflammation of the prostate (*med.*) — Medical L. See **prostate** and **-itis.**

prostato-, before a vowel **prostat-,** combining form denoting the *prostate*. — Gk. προστατο-, προστατ-, fr. προστάτης. See **prostate.**

prosthesis, n., 1) addition of a letter or a syllable to a word; 2) addition of an artificial limb to the body (*surg.*) — L., fr. Gk. πρόσθεσις, 'an addition', fr. προστιθέναι, 'to put to, add to', fr. πρός (see **pros-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis** and cp. **prothesis.**

prosthetic, adj. — Gk. προσθετικός, 'disposed to add', fr. πρόσθετος, 'added', verbal adj. of προστιθέναι. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **prothetic.**
Derivatives: *prosthetic-al-ly*, adv., *prosthet-ics*, n., *prosthet-ist*, n.

prostitute, adj. — L. *prōstitūtus*, pp. of *prōstituere*, 'to place in front; to expose publicly, prostitute', fr. 1st **pro-** and to *statuere*, 'to place, set'. See **statute.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *prō-stĭtuere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

prostitute, n. — L. *prōstitūta*, fem. of *prōstitūtus*. See prec. word.

prostitute, tr. v. — L. *prōstitūtus*, pp. of *prōstituere*. See **prostitute,** adj.

prostitution, n. — Late L. *prōstitūtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *prōstitūtus*, pp. of *prōstituere*. See **prostitute,** adj., and **-ion.**

prostrate, adj., lying flat; overcome. — L. *prōstrātus*, pp. of *prōsternere*, 'to strew before, throw down', fr. 1st **pro-** and *sternere*, 'to spread out, scatter, strew'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to.

prostrate, tr. v., to lay flat; to overcome. — L. *prōstrātus*, pp. of *prōsternere*. See **prostrate,** adj.

prostration, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *prōstrātiōnem*, acc. of *prōstrātiō*, 'overthrowing; prostration', fr. *prōstrātus*, pp. of *prōsternere*. See **prostrate,** adj., and **-ion.**

prostyle, adj., having columns only in front. — L. *prostȳlos*, 'having columns in front', fr. Gk. πρόστῡλος, fr. πρό (see 1st **pro-**) and στῦλος, 'column, pillar'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.
Derivative: *prostyle*, n., a portico before a temple.

prot-, form of **proto-** before a vowel.

protactinium, n., name of a radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL. *prōtactinium*, fr. earlier *prōtoactinium*; so called because, by the loss of an alpha particle, it forms *actinium*. See **proto-** and **actinium.**

protagonist, n., 1) the first actor in a drama; 2) one who plays a leading part. — Gk. πρωταγωνιστής, 'one who plays the first part in a drama', fr. πρῶτος, 'first' and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. See **proto-** and **agonist** and cp. words there referred to.

protamine, n., any of a class of simple natural proteins (*biochem.*) — G. *Protamin*, compounded of **prot-** and *Amin*, 'amin(e)'. See **amine.**

Protargol, n., an antiseptic silver protein of a yellowish color. — A trade name coined fr. **prot-,** Gk. ἄργυρος, 'silver' (see **argent**), and suff. **-ol.**

protasis, n., in a conditional sentence, the intro-

ductory clause containing the condition. — Late L., fr. Gk. πρότασις, 'proposition', lit. 'a stretching out before', from the stem of προτείνειν, 'to stretch out before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and τείνειν, 'to stretch, put forward'. See **tasimeter** and cp. **ecstasis** and words there referred to.

protatic, adj., pertaining to the protasis. — Late L. *protaticus*, fr. Gk. προτατικός, fr. προτατός, verbal adj. of προτείνειν. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivative: *protatic-al-ly*, adv.

protean, adj., changeable like Proteus. — See **Proteus** and **-an.**

protease, n., a proteolytic enzyme (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. ***protein*** and ***-ase.***

protect, tr. v. — L. *prōtectus*, pp. of *prōtegere*, 'to cover in front, protect', fr. 1st **pro-** and *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument** and cp. **tectorial.**
Derivatives: *protect-ed*, *protect-ing*, adjs., *protect-ing-ly*, adv., *protect-ing-ness*, n., *protection* (q.v.), *protect-ive*, adj. and n., *protect-ive-ly*, adv., *protect-ive-ness*, n., *protector* (q.v.)

protection, n. — ME. *protecciоun*, fr. OF. (= **F.**) *protection*, fr. Late L. *prōtectiōnem*, acc. of *prōtectiō*, fr. L. *prōtectus*, pp. of *prōtegere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *protection-al*, adj., *protection-ate*, adj., *protection-ism*, n., *protection-ist*, n., *protection-ize*, tr. v.

protector, n. — ME. *protectour*, fr. OF. *protectour* (F. *protecteur*), fr. Late L. *prōtectōrem*, acc. of *prōtector*, fr. L. *prōtectus*, pp. of *prōtegere*. See **protect** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *protector-ate*, n., *protector-ian*, adj., *protector-ship*, n., *protector-y*, n.

protectress, n. — Formed fr. **protector** with 1st suff. **-ess.**

protégé, n., a person under the patronage of another. — F., pp. of *protéger*, 'to protect'. See **protect.**

protégée, n., a female protégé. — F., fem. of *protégé*. See prec. word.

proteide, proteid, n., protein. — Coined by the English chemist Henry Watts (1815-1884) fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first' (see **proto-**), and **-ide,** resp. **-id,** in his translation of Leopold Gmelin's *Handbuch der Chimie* ('Handbook of Chemistry') in 1871, to render G. *Protein-stoffe*.
Derivative: *proteide*, adj., of the nature of protein, containing protein.

proteiform, adj., changeable in form like Proteus. — See **Proteus** and **-form** and cp. **protean.**

protein, n. (*biochem.*) — Coined by the Dutch chemist Gerard Johan Mulder (1802-80) in 1838 fr. Late Gk. πρωεῖος, 'of the first quality', fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first'. See **proto-** and **-in.**
Derivatives: *protein-ic*, *protein-ous*, adjs.

proteolysis, n., the splitting up of proteins into soluble products during digestion (*biochem.*) — ModL., coined fr. ***protein*** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, releasing'. See **-lysis.**

proteolytic, adj., causing proteolysis (*biochem.*) — See prec. word and **-lytic.**

proteose, n., any of a group of soluble proteins formed during digestion. — Formed fr. ***protein*** with subst. suff. ***-ose.***

protero-, before a vowel **proter-,** combining form meaning 'former, anterior'. — Gk. προτερο-, προτερ-, fr. πρότερος, 'former, earlier', comparative of πρό, 'before'; cogn. with OI. *pratarám* 'further' (adv.), Avestic *fratara-*, 'preceding'. See 2nd **pro-** and cp. the second word in **hysteron proteron.**

Proterozoic, adj., pertaining to the geological era preceded by the Archeozoic and succeeded by the Paleozoic. — Compounded of **protero-** and **zoic.**
Derivative: *Proterozoic*, n.

protest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *protesten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *protester*, fr. L. *prōtestārī*, 'to declare in public, to bear witness to', fr. 1st **pro-** and *testārī*, 'to be a witness', fr. *testis*, 'witness'. See **testament.**
Derivatives: *protest*, n. (q.v.), *protestant* (q.v.), *protestation* (q.v.), *protest-er*, n., *protest-ive*, adj.

protest, n. — ME., fr. OF. *protest* (F. *protêt*), fr. *protester*. See **protest,** v.

protestant, adj., making a protest; n., one who makes a protest. — F., fr. L. *prōtestantem*, acc. of *prōtestāns*, pres. part. of *prōtestārī*. See **protest,** v., and **-ant.**

Protestant, n. and adj., a member of Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism. — Identical with the preceding word. The name was applied originally to those German princes who, at the second Council of Spires (April 19, 1529) *protested* against the annulment of the decree of tolerance of the first Council of Spires in 1526.
Derivatives: *Protestant-ish*, adj., *Protestant-ish-ly*, adv., *Protestant-ism*, n., *Protestant-ize*, tr. v.

protestation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *protestation*, fr. L. *prōtestātiōnem*, acc. of *prōtestātiō*, 'declaration, protestation'. See **protest,** v., and **-ation.**

Proteus, n., 1) a sea god who could easily change his form (*Greek mythol.*); 2) a genus of gram-negative bacteria. — L. *Prōteus*, fr. Gk. Πρωτεύς, lit. 'first', fr. πρῶτος, 'first'. See **proto-.**

prothalamium, n., a song sung before the celebration of a marriage. — Latinized fr. *prothalamion*, a word coined by Spenser on analogy of Gk. ἐπιθαλάμιον, 'a bridal song'. See 2nd **pro-** and **epithalamium.**

prothallium, n., the thallus in ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. 2nd **pro-** and **thallium.**

prothesis, n., 1) the preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements (*Orthodox Eastern Church*); 2) the addition of a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word (*gram.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πρόθεσις, 'a placing before', fr. προτιθέναι, 'to place before', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis** and cp. **prosthesis.**

prothetic, adj. — See prec. word and adj suff. **-ic** and cp. **prosthetic.**
Derivatives: *prothetic-al*, adj., *prothetic-al-ly*, adv.

prothonotary, protonotary, n., a chief notary. — ME. *prothonotarie*, fr. Late L. *prōtonotārius*. See **proto-** and **notary.**
Derivative: *prot(h)onotari-al*, adj.

prothorax, n., the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect. — ModL., formed fr. 2nd **pro-** and **thorax.**

protista, n., collective of single-celled organisms (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πρώτιστος, 'the very first', superl. of πρῶτος, 'first'. See **proto-.** For the Greek superl. suff. -ιστος in πρώτιστος see **-est** and cp. **Callisto** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *protist-an*, adj. and n., *protist-ic*, adj.

proto-, before a vowel **prot-,** combining form meaning 'first'. — Gk. πρωτο-, πρωτ-, fr. πρῶτος, 'first', prob. contraction of *πρόατος, superl. of πρό, 'before'. See 2nd **pro-** and cp. **protein, Proteus, proton.**

Protococcus, n., a genus of green algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **proto-** and **coccus.**

protocol, n. — MF. *prothocole* (F. *protocole*), fr. ML. *protocollum*, fr. Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον, 'the first leaf glued to the papyrus roll', which is compounded of Gk. πρῶτος, 'first', and κόλλα, 'glue'. See **proto-** and **collo-** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *protocol*, intr. and tr. v., *protocol-ar*, *protocol-ary*, adjs.

protoderm, n., dermatogen. — Compounded of **proto-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

protogenic, adj., born or made at the beginning. — Compounded of **proto-** and **-genic.**

protogyny, n., the quality of certain plants in which the stigma withers before the anthers mature (*bot.*) — Compounded of **proto-** and Gk. γυνή, 'woman, wife'. See **gynaeco-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

protoma, protome, n., the bust of an animal. — Gk. προτομή, 'head of a decapitated animal', lit. 'something cut off', from the stem of προτέμνειν, 'to cut off in front', fr. πρό (see 2nd **pro-**) and τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome.**

protomartyr, n., the first martyr. — Compounded of **proto-** and **martyr.**

proton, n., positive unit of electricity, the opposite of electron. — Formed on analogy of *electron* fr. Gk. πρῶτον, neut. of πρῶτος, 'first' (see *proto-*); so called by the English physicist Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) in 1920.

protonema, n., a filamentous structure in mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **proto-** and Gk. νῆμα, 'thread'. See **-nema.**

Protophyta, n. pl., single-celled plants. — ModL., compounded of **proto-** and Gk. φυτά, pl. of φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

protophyte, n., any plant of the Protophyta. — Compounded of **proto-** and **-phyte.**
Derivative: *protophyt-ic*, adj.

protoplasm, n. (*biol.*) — G. *Protoplasma*, lit. 'first formed', compounded of **proto-** and Gk. πλάσμα, gen. πλάσματος, 'anything molded', from the stem of πλάσσειν, 'to mold'; see **plasma.** The word *Protoplasma* was coined by the Czech physiologist Johannes Evangelista Purkinje (1787-1869) in 1839 to denote the gelatinous fluid found in living tissue. Next year this term was taken over by the German botanist Hugo von Mohl (1805-72) to denote the material within tissues generally.
Derivatives: *protoplasm-al*, *protoplasmat-ic*, *protoplasm-ic*, adjs.

protoplast, n., that which was first formed. — Late L. *prōtoplastus*, fr. Gk. πρωτόπλαστος, 'first formed', which is compounded of πρῶτος, 'first', and πλαστός, 'formed', verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, 'to form'. See **proto-** and **plastic.**
Derivative: *protoplast-ic*, adj.

Prototheria, n. pl., a subclass of mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **proto-** and Gk. θηρία, pl. of θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, 'beast, animal'. See **therio-.**

prototype, n.—Gk. πρωτότυπος, 'original, primitive', fr. πρῶτος, 'first', and τύπος, 'blow, impress, model, pattern'. See **proto-** and **type.**
Derivatives: *prototyp-al*, *prototyp-ic-al*, adjs.

protoxide, protoxid, n., the lowest proportion of oxygen in an oxide (*chem.*) — Compounded of **prot-** and **oxid(e).**

Protozoa, n. pl., a collective name denoting the simplest organisms of the animal kingdom (*zool.*) — ModL., coined by the German paleontologist Georg August Goldfuss (1782-1848) in 1818 fr. Gk. πρῶτος, 'first', and ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **proto-** and **zoo-.**
Derivatives: *protozo-an*, adj. and n., *protozo-ic*, adj.

protozoon, n., a member of the Protozoa. — ModL., sing. of **Protozoa.**

protract, tr. v. — L. *prōtractus*, pp. of *prōtrahere*, 'to draw forward, protract', fr. 1st **pro-** and *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** v.
Derivatives: *protract-ed*, adj., *protract-ed-ly*, adv., *protract-er*, n., *protract-ile*, adj., *protract-il-ity*, n., *protraction* (q.v.), *protrac-tive*, adj., *protract-or*, n.

protraction, n. — Late L. *prōtractiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *prōtractus*, pp. of *prōtrahere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

protrude, tr. and intr. v. — L. *prōtrūdere*, 'to thrust forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *trūdere*, 'to thrust', fr. I.-E. base **treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See **threat** and cp. **thrust.** Cp. also **intrude** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *protrud-ent*, *protrud-ing*, adjs.

protrusile, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *prōtrūsus*, pp. of *prōtrūdere*. See prec. word.

protrusion, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *prō-*

trūsus, pp. of *prōtrūdere*. See **protrude** and cp. **intrusion** and words there referred to.

protrusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *prōtrūsus*, pp. of *prōtrūdere*. See **protude** and cp. **extrusive, intrusive, obtrusive.**

Derivatives: *protrusive-ly*, adv., *protrusive-ness*, n.

protuberance, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

protuberant, adj. — Late L. *prōtūberāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *prōtūberāre*, 'to swell out, bulge out', fr. 1st **pro-** and L. *tūber*, 'swelling, hump'. See **tuber** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *protuberant-ly*, adv., *protuberant-ness*, n.

protuberate, intr. v. — Late L. *prōtūberātus*, pp. of *prōtūberāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

protyle, protyl. n., the hypothetical primary substance from which the various chemical elements differentiated (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **prot-** and Gk. ὕλη, 'stuff, substance'. See **-yl.**

proud, adj. — ME. *proud, prud, prout, prut*, fr. OE. *prūd, prūt*, 'proud' (whence *pryte*, 'pride'), fr. OF. *prod, prud*, 'valiant, brave', fr. Late L. *prōde*, 'useful, advantageous', back formation fr. L. *prōd-esse*, 'to be useful', fr. *prō*, 'before, for'. See 1st **pro-**, and cp. **pride, prow,** adj., **prude.** Cp. also **improve.**

Derivative: *proud-ly*, adv.

proustite, n., a mineral, Ag_3AsS_3. — Named after the French chemist Joseph-Louis *Proust* (1754-1826). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

prove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *proven*, fr. OF. *prover, pruver* (F. *prouver*), fr. L. *probāre*, 'to try, test, examine, approve; to prove, demonstrate', prop. 'to judge the goodness of something', fr. *probus*, 'good, proper, upright, honest', which is compounded of *pro-*, 'before' (see 1st **pro-**), and **bh^{w}o-*, fr. I.-E. base **bhū-*, 'to be', whence also L. *fuī*, 'I have been', *futūrus*, 'about to be', OE. *bēon*, 'to be'. See **be** and cp. **probable, probate, probity, proof, approbate, approve, disprove, reprobate, reprove, reprieve.** L. *probus* is cogn. with OI. *prabhúḥ*, 'superior; lord, master'; see **prabhu.** For the second element in L. *probus* cp. the second element in L. *dubius*, 'doubtful', *superbus*, 'haughty, proud' (see **dubious, superb**).

Derivatives: *prov-able*, adj., *prov-en*, adj., *prov-en-ly*, adv., *prov-er*, n., *prov-ing*, adj., *prov-ing-ly*, adv.

provection, n., the carrying on of the final letter of a word to the following word, as *a newt* for *an ewt* (*philol.*) — Late L. *prōvectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'advancement', fr. L. *prōvectus*, pp. of *prōvehere*, 'to carry forward', fr. 1st **pro-** and *vehere*, 'to draw, carry'. See **vehicle** and cp. **vector.** For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

provenance, n., origin, source. — F., fr. *provenir*, 'to come from, originate', fr. L. *prōvenīre*, 'to come forth', fr. 1st **pro-** and *venīre*, 'to come', fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}em-*, 'to come', whence also Goth. *qiman*, OE. *cuman*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'. Cp. also **provenience.**

Provençal, adj. and n. — F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *prōvincia* (see **province**); so called, because the Romans who colonized it, named it the *Province* par excellence. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

provender, n. — ME. *provende, provendre*, 'provisions', fr. OF. *provendre*, a collateral form of OF. (= F.) *provende*, formed with change of suff. fr. Late L. *praebenda*, 'support, allowance', prop. fem. of the gerundive of *praebēre*, 'to supply, grant, allow'. See **prebend.**

Derivative: *provender*, tr. v.

provenience, n., provenance. — Formed with suff. **-ce** fr. L. *prōveniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōvenīre*. See **provenance.**

proverb, n. — ME. *proverbe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *proverbe*, fr. L. *prōverbium*, 'proverb', fr. 1st **pro-** and *verbum*, 'word'. See **verb.**

proverbial, adj. — Late L. *prōverbiālis*, fr. L. *prōverbium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *proverb*, tr. v., *proverbial-ist*, n., *proverbial-ly*, adv.

provide, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *providen*, fr. L. *prōvidēre*, 'to see beforehand, to act with foresight', fr. 1st **pro-** and *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **purvey,** which is a doublet of *provide.* Cp. also **improvise.**

Derivatives: *provid-ed*, conj., *providence* (q.v.), *provid-er*, n., *provid-ing*, conj. (prop. pres. part. of *provide*).

providence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *providence*, fr. L. *prōvidentia*, 'foresight, foreknowledge', fr. *prōvidēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce** and cp. **prudence,** which is a doublet of *providence.*

provident, adj. — ME., fr. L. *prōvidēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōvidēre*, 'to see beforehand'. See **provide** and **-ent** and cp. **prudent,** which is a doublet of *provident.*

Derivatives: *provident-ial*, adj., *provident-ial-ism*, n., *provident-ly*, adv.

province, n. — F., fr. L. *prōvincia*, 'a territory outside Italy brought under Roman government', which is of uncertain etymology. It stands perhaps for *prōv-in-cia* and is cogn. with Goth. *frauja*, 'lord, master', OHG. *frō*, of s.m., OE. *frēa*, 'lord, king', OI. *pū́rvaḥ*, 'former, first', OSlav. *prŭvŭ*, 'first', and further with Gk. πρό, 'before', and L. *prō*, 'before, for'. See 1st and 2nd **pro-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **frow.**

provincial, adj. — L. *prōvinciālis*, 'pertaining to a province', fr. *prōvincia*. See **province** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *provincial*, n., *provincial-ism*, n., *provincial-ist*, n., *provincial-ity*, n., *provincial-ize*, tr. v., *provincial-iz-ation*, n., *provincial-ly*, adv.

provision, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *provision*, fr. L. *prōvīsiōnem*, acc. of *prōvīsiō*, 'a foreseeing', fr. *prōvīsus*, pp. of *prōvidēre*. See **provide** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *provision*, tr. v., *provision-al*, adj., *provision-al-ly*, adv., *provision-al-ity*, n., *provision-ary*, adj., *provision-er*, n.

proviso, n., a clause in a statute, contract, etc., introducing a condition. — ME., fr. L. *prōvīsō*, lit. 'it being provided', abl. neut. sing. of *prōvīsus*, pp. of *prōvidēre*, 'to provide'. See **provide** and cp. **improviso.**

provisor, n., 1) one who provides; a purveyor (*obsol.*); 2) one having a papal provision. — ME. *provisour*, fr. OF. *proviseur*, fr. L. *prōvīsōrem*, acc. of *prōvīsor*, 'foreseer; provider', fr. *prōvīsus*, pp. of *prōvidēre*, 'to see beforehand'. See **provide** and agential suff. **-or.**

provisory, adj., 1) containing a proviso; conditional; provisional. — F. *provisoire*, fr. ML. *prōvīsōrius*, fr. L. *prōvīsus*, pp. of *prōvidēre*. See **provide** and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *provisori-ly*, adv.

provocation, n. — ME. *provocacioun*, fr. OF (=F.) *provocation*, fr. L. *prōvocātiōnem*, acc. of *prōvocātiō*, 'a summoning, challenging', fr. *prōvocātus*, pp. of *prōvocāre*. See **provoke** and **-ation.**

provocative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *provocatif* (fem. *provocative*), fr. Late L. *prōvocātīvus*, 'called forth', fr. L. *prōvocātus*, pp. of *prōvocāre*. See next word and **-ative.**

Derivatives: *provocative*, n., *provocative-ly*, adv., *provocative-ness*, n.

provoke, tr. v. — ME. *provoken*, fr. OF. (= F.) *provoquer*, fr. L. *prōvocāre*, 'to call forth, challenge, appeal, provoke', fr. 1st **pro-** and *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **voice** and cp. **convoke, invoke.**

Derivatives: *provok-ee*, n., *provok-er*, n., *provok-ing*, adj., *provok-ing-ly*, adv., *provok-ing-ness*, n.

provost, n., a prefect. — ME. *provost*, fr. OE. *prafost, profost*, fr. OF. *provost*, fr. Late L. *prōpositus* [whence also OProvenç. *probost* and OHG. *prōbōst* (G. *Propst*)], which stands for L. *praepositus*, 'a presiding official' (whence OF. *prevost*, F. *prévôt*), prop. pp. of *praepōnere*, 'to put before'. See **praepostor** and cp. **prepositor, priest.**

Derivatives: *provost*, intr. v., *provost-ry*, n., *provost-ship*, n.

prow, n., the fore part of a ship. — ME., fr. OF. *proe* (F. *proue*), fr. OProvenç. *proa*, fr. Genoese *prua*, dissimilated fr. L. *prōra*, fr. Gk. πρῶρα (for **πρώ.ϝαιρα*), rel. to πρωΐ, 'early in the morning', both being derivatives of πρό, 'before'. Cp. OI. *pū́rvaḥ*, 'former, first'. OSlav. *prŭvŭ*, 'first' and see 2nd **pro-.** Cp. also **prore, province.**

Derivative: *prow-ed*, adj.

prow, adj., valiant, brave (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *prou, preu* (F. *preux*), objective case of *proz, pros*, 'valiant, brave', fr. Late L. *prōdis*, 'useful, advantageous' (whence also OProvenç. *pros*, 'valiant, brave'), fr. Late L. *prōde* (whence It. *prode, pro*, 'valiant, brave'), back formation fr. L. *prōd-esse*, 'to be useful', fr. *prō*, 'before'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. **pride, proud, prude, improve.** Cp. also **preux chevalier.**

prowess, n., bravery. — ME. *prowess, proues*, fr. OF. *proesce* (F. *prouesse*), 'bravery', fr. OF. *prou*, 'gallant, valiant'. See **prow,** adj., and **-ess.**

Derivative: *prowess-ed*, adj.

prowl, intr. v., to move about stealthily; tr. v., to traverse stealthily. — ME. *prollen*, 'to go about searching', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *prowl*, n., *prowl-er*, n., *prowl-ing*, adj., *prowl-ing-ly*, adv.

proximal, adj., proximate. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *proximus*, 'nearest, next', superl. of *prope*. See **propinquity.**

proximate, adj., nearest or next. — VL. *proximātus*, pp. of *proximāre*, 'to draw near, ap-adj. pro ach, fr. L. *proximus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *proximate-ly*, adv.

proximity, n., immediate nearness. — MF. (= F.) *proximité*, 'nearness, proximity', fr. L. *proximitātem*, acc. of *proximitās*, of s.m., fr. *proximus*. See **proximal** and **-ity.**

proximo, adv., in the next month. — L. *proximō*, abl. sing. of *proximus*. See **proximal.**

proxy, n., 1) the action of a deputy; 2) a deputy. — ME. *prokesie*, contraction of *procuracie*, fr. ML. *prōcūrātia*. See **procuracy** and cp. **procurator, proctor.**

Derivatives: *proxy*, tr. and intr. v., and adj.

prude, n., a woman who affects modesty. — F., 'prudish', ellipsis of OF. *preudefemme*, 'a discreet, modest woman', which stands for *preu de femme*, fem. equivalent of *prud'homme*, 'a brave man'. See **prow,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **prud'homme, preux chevalier.**

Derivatives: *prude-ly*, adv., *prudery* (q.v.), *prud-ish*, adj., *prud-ish-ly*, adv., *prud-ish-ness*, n.

prudence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prudence*, fr. L. *prūdentia*, 'foreseeing, knowledge, prudence, discretion', fr. *prūdēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **prudent** and **-ce** and cp. **providence,** which is a doublet of *prudence.*

Prudence, fem. PN. — From prec. word.

prudent, adj., cautious in conduct; discreet; sensible. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prudent*, fr. L. *prūdentem*, acc. of *prūdēns*, 'foreseeing; skilled, experienced', contraction of *prōvidēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prōvidēre*, 'to foresee'. See **provident,** which is a doublet of *prudent.*

Derivatives: *prudent-ly*, adv., *prudent-ness*, n.

prudential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *prūdentia*. See **prudence.**

Derivatives: *prudentials*, n. pl., *prudential-ism*, n., *prudential-ist*, n., *prudential-ity*, n.

prudery, n. — F. *pruderie*, fr. *prude*. See **prude** and **-ery.**

prud'homme, n., 1) formerly, a wise or discreet man; 2) now, a member of the *conseil des prud'*-

hommes, i.e. conciliation board. — F., fr. OF. *produme, prodome, preudhome*, 'a valiant, brave or discreet man', fr. *prou, preu*, 'valiant, brave, discreet', *de* (fr. L. *dē*), 'from, away from', and *ome, home* (F. *homme*), 'man' (fr. L. *hominem*, acc. of *homō*. See **prow,** adj., **de-,** and **human.**

pruinose, adj., covered with a white powder or bloom (*bot.*) — L. *pruīnōsus*, 'frosty, rimy', fr. *pruīna*, 'hoarfrost', for **prus^{w}īna, *prū^{w}īna*, fr. I.-E. base **preus-, *prus-*, which unites the opposite meanings 'to freeze', and 'to burn'. See **freeze** and cp. **frost.** Cp. also **prurient.**

pruinous, adj., pruinose. — L. *pruīnōsus*. See prec. word.

prune, n., plum. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *prune*, fr. ML. *prūna*, fem. sing. fr. L. *prūna*, neut. pl. of L. *prūnum*, 'plum' (*prūnus*, 'plum tree'), fr. Gk. προῦμνον,'plum'(προύμνη,'plum tree');borrowed from a language of Asia Minor. The disappearance of Gk. *m* in L. *prūnum* (for **prumnum*) is due to dissimilation. E. **plum** is a Latin loan word. Cp. **prunella,** 'a textile'.

prune, tr. v., to trim (vines). — Earlier *proine*, fr. OF. *proigner, prooingier*, 'to trim (vines)' (= F. *provigner*), fr. OF. *provain* (F. *provin*), 'layer of a vine', fr. *prōpāginem*, acc. of *prōpāgō*, 'layer of a plant'. See **propagate** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *prun-able*, adj., *prun-able-ness*, n., *prun-abl-y*, adv., *prun-er*, n., *prun-ing*, n. and adj.

prune, tr. v., to trim the feathers, to preen (*archaic*). — ME. *proinen, preinen*, fr. OF. *poroindre*, fr. pref. *por*, fr. VL. *por*, 'foreward, forth', which is rel. to L. *prō*, 'before, for' (see 1st **pro-**), and *oindre*, 'to annoint', fr. L. *ungere*. See **unguent** and cp. **preen,** 'to trim'. For the contraction of *por-* into *pr-* cp. *profter*.

Prunella, n., a genus of plants, the self-heal (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. earlier *Brunella*, fr. G. *Bräune*, 'quinsy, croup', fr. MHG. *briune*, 'the state of being brown', fr. MHG. *brūn*, 'brown' (from the brownish-red color of the mucous membranes); see **brown.** The plants of this genus were called *Prunella*, because they were supposed to heal quinsy or croup. Cp. former E. *prunella*, 'quinsy'.

prunella, prunello, n., a stout textile, formerly used for clergymen's and barristers' gowns. — F. *prunelle*, prop. 'sloe colored', fr. *prunelle*, 'sloe', dimin. of *prune*, 'plum'. See **prune,** 'plum'.

prunelle, n., a kind of yellow plum. — F., dimin. of *prune*. See **prune,** 'plum'.

Prunus, n., a genus of trees of the almond family (*bot.*) — L. *prūnus*, 'plum tree'. See **prune,** 'plum'.

prurience, pruriency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

prurient, adj., itching; lascivious, lewd. — L. *prūriēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *prūrīre*, 'to itch, burn', which is rel. to *pruīna*, 'hoarfrost'. See **pruinose** and cp. **prurigo.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivative: *prurient-ly*, adv.

pruriginous, adj., suffering from prurigo. — Late L. *prūrīginōsus*, 'having the itch, scabby', fr. L. *prūrīgō*, gen. *-īginis*. See next word and **-ous.**

prurigo, n., a chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by itching papules (*med.*) — L., 'itching, the itch', fr. *prūrīre*. See **prurient.**

pruritus, n., itching of the skin without visible eruption. — L., 'itching, the itch', fr. *prūrīt-(um)*, pp. stem of *prūrīre*. See **prurient.**

Prussia, n. — ModL. *Prussia*, prob. formed fr. Slav. *Po-Rusi*, '(the land) near the Rusi (= Russians)'. For the pref. see **post-** and cp. **Pomerania.**

Derivatives: *Prussi-an*, adj. and n., *Prussi-an-ism*, n., *Prussi-an-ize*, tr. v., *Prussi-an-iz-ation*, n., *Prussi-an-iz-er*, n.

Prussian blue. — Transl. of F. *bleu de Prusse*; so called because it was discovered in Berlin, the capital of Prussia (by Diesbach in 1704).

prussiate, n., a salt of prussic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. ModL. *Prussia*. See **Prussia.**

prussic acid. — Adaptation of F. *acide prussique*, fr. *acide*, 'acid', and *prussique*, 'Prussian', fr. (*bleu de*) *Prusse*, 'Prussian blue'. See **Prussian blue** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pry, intr. v., to search, spy. — ME. *prien, pryen*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pry-ing*, adj., *pry-ing-ly*, adv., *pry-ing-ness*, n.

pry, n., a lever. — Back formation fr. **prize,** 'a lever', mistaken for a plural (as if the spelling were *pry-s*).

Derivative: *pry*, tr. v., to raise, break open, lever.

prytaneum, n., a public building in an ancient Greek city, containing the sacred hearth of the city (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. πρυτανεῖον, 'the magistrate's hall', fr. πρύτανις, 'magistrate, prince, ruler'. See next word.

prytany, n., presidency of the senate in Athens (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. πρυτανείᾱ, 'presidency', fr. πρύτανις, 'prince, lord, president, a member of one of the ten sections into which the Council of Elders (= the Senate) in Athens was divided', prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor. Cp. Lycian *e-priti*, 'satrap', Etruscan *purθne, e-prθ-ne*, 'chief, president', and L. *Frutis*, Etruscan name of Venus (= Aphrodite), whose worship was brought into Italy by the Etruscans. For the ending of *prytany* see suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -είᾱ).

psalm, n. — ME. *psalm, sa!m*, fr. OE. *psealm, sealm*, fr. Eccles. L. *psalmus*, fr. Gk. ψαλμός, 'a plucking, twitching, of the harp' (in Eccles. Gk. 'song, psalm'), fr. ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twitch the harp, to play on a stringed instrument', whence also ψάλμα, 'tune played on a stringed instrument', ψάλτης, 'harper', ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', ψαλμωδίᾱ, 'singing to the harp'; rel. to ψηλαφᾶν, 'to feel or grope about' (compounded of **ψᾶλα*, 'a twitching', and ἁφᾶν, 'to touch') and cogn. with L. *palpāre*, 'to touch softly, stroke', *palpitāre*, 'to move quickly', *palpebra*, 'eyelid'. See **feel** and cp. **psalmody, psalter, psaltery,** and the first element in **Pselaphidae.** Cp. also **palpable.**

Derivatives: *psalm-ic*, adj., *psalm-y*, adj.

psalmist, n., a composer of psalms. — Eccles. L. *psalmista*, fr. Eccles. Gk. ψαλμιστής, of s.m., fr. Eccles. Gk. ψαλμός. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *psalmist-ry*, n.

psalmodize, intr. v., to practice psalmody. — Eccles. L. *psalmodizāre*, fr. *psalmōdia*. See next word and **-ize.**

psalmody, n., 1) the singing of psalms; 2) psalms collectively. — ME. *psalmodie*, fr. Eccles. L. *psalmōdia*, fr. Late Gk. ψαλμῳδίᾱ, 'singing to the harp', fr. ψαλμός, 'psalm', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **psalm, ode** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *psalmodi-al, psalmod-ic, psalmodic-al*, adjs., *psalmod-ist*, n., *psalmodize* (q.v.)

Psalter, n., the Book of Psalms. — ME. *psalter, salter*, fr. OE. *psaltere, saltere*, fr. Eccles. L. *psaltērium*, 'the songs of David, the Psalms', fr. L., 'stringed instrument, psaltery', fr. Gk. ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', fr. ψάλλειν, 'to pluck, twtich the harp.' See **psalm** and cp. **psaltery.** Cp. also **santir.**

Derivatives: *psalter-ian*, adj., *psalter-ist*, n.

psalterium, n., the third stomach of ruminants (*zool.*) — Eccles. L. *psaltērium* (see prec. word); so called because of its resemblance to the folds of a book.

psaltery, n., an ancient stringed instrument. — OF. *psalterie*, fr. L. *psaltērium*. See **Psalter** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

psammite, n., sandstone (*petrogr.*) — F., fr. Gk. ψάμμος, 'sand', which is rel. to ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος, 'sand', and cogn. with L. *sabulum*, 'sand'. See **sabulum** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *psammit-ic*, adj.

psammo-, combining form meaning sand. — Gk. ψαμμο-, fr. ψάμμος, 'sand'. See prec. word.

psammoma, n., a tumor of the cerebral meninges. (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) fr. Gk. ψάμμος, 'sand' (see prec. word) and suff. **-oma**; so called because it contains calcareous, sand-like matter.

Psaronius, n., a genus of fossil ferns (*palaeontol.*) — ModL. *Psārōnius*, short for *Psārōnius lapis*, lit. 'starling stone' (loan translation of G. *Staarstein*), fr. Gk. ψᾶρ, gen. ψᾶρός, 'starling', which is cogn. with Goth. *sparwa*, OE. *spearwa*, 'sparrow'. See **sparrow.**

Pselaphidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (*zool.*) — ModL. *Psēlaphidae*, fr. *Psēlaphus*, the type genus, fr. Gk. ψηλαφᾶν, 'to grope about', compounded of **ψᾶλα*, 'to twitch', and ἁφᾶν, 'to touch'. For the first element see **psalm,** for the second see **apsis,** for the ending see suff. **-idae.**

psellism, n., stammering. — ModL. *psellismus*, fr. Gk. ψελλισμός, fr. ψελλίζειν, 'to stammer', fr. ψελλός, 'faltering in speech', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

psephism, n., a decree of the popular assembly in Athens. — L. *psēphisma*, fr. Gk. ψηφίζειν, fr. ψήφισμα, 'to cast one's vote with a pebble, to count, reckon', fr. ψῆφος (Dor. ψᾶφος), 'small stone, pebble (used in counting or voting)', which is rel. to ψάμμος (for **ψάφμος*), 'sand'. See **psammite** and the suff. **-ize** and **-ma** and cp. next word.

psephite, n., fragmental rock consisting of pebbles. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ψῆφος. See prec. word.

Derivative: *psephit-ic*, adj.

pseud-, form of **pseudo-** before a vowel.

pseudaxis, n., a sympodium. — ModL., lit. 'a false axis', fr. **pseud-** and **axis.**

pseudepigrapha, n. pl., writings falsely ascribed to the Bible. — Gk. ψευδεπίγραφα, neut. pl. of ψευδεπίγραφος, 'with false superscription'. See **pseudo-** and **epigraphy.**

pseudepigraphal, pseudepigraphic, pseudepigraphical, pseudepigraphous, adj., of the nature of pseudepigrapha; spurious. — Gk. ψευδεπίγραφος, 'with false superscription'. See prec. word and **-al,** resp. **-ic, -ical, -ous.**

pseudepigraphy, n., the ascription of false authorship to books. — See **pseudepigrapha** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

pseudo-, before a vowel **pseud-,** combining form meaning 'false, feigned, erroneous'. — Gk. ψευδο-,ψευδ-, fr. ψεῦδος, 'lie, falsehood', fr. ψεύδειν, 'to cheat by lies' (whence also ψευδής, 'lying, false'), which is prob. rel to ψυδρός, 'lying, false', ψύθος, 'a lie', and possibly cogn. with Arm. *sut*, 'false, lying'.

pseudobulbar, adj., in **pseudobulbar paralysis,** a condition simulating true bulbar paralysis (*med.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **pseudo-,** L. *bulbus*, 'bulb' (see **bulb**), and adj. suff. **-ar.**

pseudocarp, n., a false fruit. — Compounded of **pseudo-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

Derivative: *pseudocarp-ous*, adj.

pseudoclassic, adj., pretending to be classic. — Compounded of **pseudo-** and **classic.**

Derivatives: *pseudoclassic*, n., *pseudoclassic-al*, adj., *pseudoclassic-ism*, n.

pseudograph, n., a writing falsely ascribed to somebody. — Late L. *pseudographus*, 'having a false superscription', fr. Late Gk. ψευδογράφος, 'writer of falsehoods', fr. Gk. ψευδο- (see **pseudo-**) and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

pseudomorph, n., an irregular form. — Lit. 'a false form', compounded of **pseudo-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-.**

Derivatives: *pseudomorph-ic*, adj., *pseudomorph-ism*, n., *pseudomorph-ous*, adj.

pseudonym, also spelled **pseudonyme,** n., a fictitious name. — Fr. *pseudonyme*, fr. Gk. ψευδώνυ-

μον, neut. of ψευδώνυμος, 'under a false name', which is compounded of ψευδο- (see **pseudo-**) and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **name** and cp. **onomato-**.
Derivatives: *pseudonym-al, pseudonym-ic,* adjs., *pseudonym-ity,* n., *pseudonym-ous,* adj., *pseudonym-ous-ly,* adv., *pseudonym-ous-ness,* n.

pseudopod, n. — The same as **pseudopodium.**

pseudopodium, n., temporary extension of the protplasm of a cell serving for locomotion. — ModL., compounded of **pseudo-** and ModL. *-podium,* fr. Gk. -πόδιον, fr. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podium.**
Derivatives: *pseudopod-al, pseudopod-ial,* adjs.

pseudoscope, n., an optical instrument which makes convex objects appear concave and vice versa. — Compounded of **pseudo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

pshaw, interj. — Imitative.

Psidium, n., a genus of trees of the myrtle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψίδιον, a collateral form of σίδιον, 'pomegranate-peel', fr. σίδη, 'pomegranate', which is prob. a loan word from a language of Asia Minor.

psil-, form of **psilo-** before a vowel.

psilanthropy, n., the teaching that Jesus was a mere man. — Formed fr. Gk. ψῑλάνθρωπος, 'merely human', fr. ψῑλός, 'naked, bare, mere', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See next word, **anthropo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *psilanthrop-ic,* adj., *psilanthrop-ism,* n., *psilanthrop-ist,* n.

psilo-, before a vowel **psil-,** combining form meaning 'mere, bare'. — Gk. ψῑλο-, ψῑλ-, fr. ψῑλός, 'naked, bare, mere', rel. to ψάω, ψῆν, 'to rub, smoothe; to rub away, crumble away', ψῖω, ψῖειν, 'to feed', and cogn. with OI. *bábhasti* and *psáti,* 'chews, consumes, devours'. See **sand** and cp. **psilosis, epsilon, upsilon.** Cp. also **psora.**

psilomelane, n., a black hydrous manganese oxide (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **psilo-** and Gk. μελαν-, stem of μέλᾱς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **melanism.**

psilosis, n., loss of hair owing to disease (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ψῑλωσις, 'a stripping bare of hair', fr. ψῑλοῦν, 'to strip bare of hair', fr. ψῑλός. See **psilo-** and **-osis.**

psilotic, adj., pertaining to psilosis. — Gk. ψῑλωτικός, 'making hairless', fr. ψῑλωτός, verbal adj. of ψῑλοῦν. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Psittacidae, n. pl., a family of parrots (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *psittacus,* 'parrot', fr. Gk. ψιττακός, which is a foreign word.

psittacine, adj., pertaining to the parrot family. — L. *psittacīnus,* fr. *psittacus.* See prec. word and **-ine** (representing L.*-inus*).

psittacosis, n., an infectious disease of parrots (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ψιττακός, 'parrot' (see **Psittacidae**), with suff. **-osis.**

psoas, n., either of two muscles of the loin (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ψόα (also ψοία, ψύα), 'a hip muscle'. Gk. ψόας, the gen. of the feminine noun ψόα, was mistaken by the French anatomist Jean Riolan (1577-1657) for the nom. of a (nonextant) masculine noun. It was he who introduced this erroneous form into anatomy.

psoitis, n., inflammation of the psoas muscle(s) (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

psora, n., itch, scabies (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ψώρᾱ, 'itch, mange, scab', from the stem of ψάω, ψῆν, 'to rub', whence also ψῑλός, 'naked, bare, mere'. See **psilo-.**

Psoralea, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψωραλέος, 'scabby', fr. ψώρᾱ (see **psora**); so called in allusion to the glands or dots.

psoriasis, n., a non-contagious inflammatory skin disease (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. ψώρᾱ (see **psora**) with suff. **-iasis.**

psoriatic, adj., pertaining to, or affected by, psoriasis. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

psoric, adj., pertaining to psora (*med.*) — L. *psōricus,* fr. Gk. ψωρικός, fr. ψώρᾱ. See **psora** and **-ic.**

psych-, form of **psycho-** before a vowel.

psychasthenia, n., a neurotic state characterized by lack of energy and by phobias (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'weakness of the soul', fr. Gk. ψῡχή, 'soul' and ἀσθένεια, 'weakness, debility'. See **psyche** and **asthenia.**

psyche, n., 1) the human soul; 2) the mind. — L. *psychē,* fr. Gk. ψῡχή, 'breath, life, spirit, soul, mind', which derives fr. ψῦχειν, 'to breathe, blow; to make cold', whence also ψῦχος, 'cold'; from the stem of *ψύειν, 'to breathe, blow', which is cogn. with OI. *bhas-,* of s.m. Cp. **psychrometer, psykter, metempsychosis, panpsychism.** For the sense development of Gk. ψῡχή, cp. L. *spīritus,* 'breath, breath of life, soul, mind, spirit', which derives fr. *spīrāre,* 'to breathe', and Heb. *néphesh,* 'soul, life, person', lit. 'that which breathes', which comes from the stem *n-ph-sh,* 'to breathe'.

Psyche, n., in Greek mythology, a maiden beloved by Eros; personification of the soul. — Gk. ψῡχή, fr. ψῡχή, 'soul'. See prec. word.

psychedelic, also **psychodelic,** adj., 1) pertaining to a mental state of pleasurable calm; 2) pertaining to any drug producing such calm. — Compounded of **psyche,** resp. **psycho-,** Gk. δῆλος, 'visible, clear' (see **adelo-**), and adj. suff. **-ic.**

psychiater, n., an expert in mental disease. — Compounded of Gk. ψῡχή, 'soul', and ἰᾱτήρ, 'healer', which is rel. to ἰᾱτρός, 'healer, physician'. See **psyche** and **-iatric.**

psychiatry, n., the treatment and cure of mental disease. — Medical L. *psychiātria,* lit. 'a healing of the soul', fr. Gk. ψῡχή, 'soul', and ἰᾱτρεία, 'a healing.' See **psyche** and **-iatry.**
Derivatives: *psychiatr-ic, psychiatr-ic-al,* adjs., *psychiatr-ic-al-ly,* adv., *psychiatr-ist,* n., *psychiatr-ize,* tr. v.

psychic, adj. — Gk. ψῡχικός, 'of life, of the soul, spiritual', fr. ψῡχή. See **psyche** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *psychic,* n., *psychic-al,* adj., *psychic-al-ly,* adv., *psych-ics,* n.

psychism, n., psychical research. — Formed fr. ψῡχή, 'soul' (see **psyche**), with suff. **-ism.**

psychist, n., one who engages in the study of psychical phenomena. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

psycho-, before a vowel **psych-,** combining form meaning 'mind, spirit, consciousness'. — Gk. ψῡχο-, ψῡχ-, fr. ψῡχή. See **psyche.**

psychoanalysis, n., a system of psychotherapy introduced by Freud and Jung. — ModL., compounded of **psych-** and **analysis.**

psychoanalyst, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

psychoanalytic, psychoanalytical, adj. — See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

psychoanalyze, tr. v. — See **psychoanalysis** and **-ize.**

psychodelic, adj. — See **psychedelic.**

psychogenesis, n., the origin of the mind and its development. — ModL., compounded of **psycho-** and **genesis.**

psychogenetic, also **psychogenetical,** adj., pertaining to psychogenesis. — See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *psychogenetical-ly,* adv., *psychogenet-ics,* n.

psychogenic, adj., having mental origin. — Compounded of **psycho-** and **-genic.**

psychology, n. — ModL. *psychologia,* prob. coined by Melanchthon (and first used by him as title of a prelection), fr. Gk. ψῡχή, 'soul' (see **psyche**), and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)' (see **-logy**). In its modern sense the word *psychology* is treaceable to C. Wolff's *Psychologia empirica* (1732).
Derivatives: *psycholog-ic-al,* adj., *psycholog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *psycholog-ism,* n., *psycholog-ist,* n., *psycholog-ize,* intr. v.

psychometer, n., 1) one who practices divination through psychometry; 2) a measuring instrument used in psychometry. — Back formation fr. **psychometry.**

psychometrics, n., measurement of the duration in time of mental phenomena. — Compounded of **psycho-,** Gk. μετρικός, 'metrical' (see **metrical**), and pl. suff. *-s.*

psychometry, n., 1) divination of the qualities of an object, or of persons that have been in contact with it, through physical contact with, or proximity to, that object; 2) psychometrics. — Compounded of **psycho-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'measuring of'. See **-metry.**
Derivatives: *psychometr-ic, psychometr-ic-al,* adjs., *psychometr-ic-al-ly,* adv., *psychometr-ist,* n.

psychomotor, adj., pertaining to physical movements induced by mental processes. — Compounded of **psycho-** and **motor.**

psychopath, n., one suffering from mental disease. — Compounded of **psycho-** and Gk. -παθής, 'suffering'. See **-path.**
Derivatives: *psychopath-ic,* adj., *psychopath-ist,* n., *psycho-pathology,* n., *psychopatholog-ist,* n., *psychopath-y,* n.

psychophysics, n., that branch of science which deals with the relations between physiological and psychological phenomena. — G. *Psychophysik,* coined by Gustav Theodor Fechner (1801-87) in his *Elemente der Psychophysik* (1860). See **psycho-** and **physics.**
Derivatives: *psychophysic-al,* adj., *psychophysic-ist,* n.

psychophysiology, n. — Compounded of **psycho-** and **physiology.**

psychosis, n., 1) mental disease; 2) any mental process. — ModL., fr. Gk. ψῦχωσις, 'a giving of life, animation', fr. ψῡχοῦν, 'to give life to', fr. ψῡχή, 'life, soul'. See **psyche** and **-osis.**

psychosomatic, adj., pertaining to the relation between mind and body. — Compounded of **psycho-** and **somatic.**
Derivative: *psychosomat-ics,* n.

psychotherapeutics, psychotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by hypnotism, suggestion, or other psychological methods. — Compounded of **psycho-** and **therapeutics,** resp. **therapy.**

psychotic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, psychosis. — Formed fr. **psychosis.** For the ending see suff. **-otic.**
Derivative: *psychotic,* n., a psychotic person.

psychrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. — Compounded of Gk. ψῦχρός, 'cold', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. ψῦχος, 'cold (n.); cold weather'; see **psyche.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

psykter, n., a vessel for cooling wine (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ψῦκτήρ, fr. ψῦχειν, 'to breathe, blow; to make cold'. See prec. word.

Psylla, n., a genus of plant lice (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψύλλα, 'flea'. See **Pulex.**

psyllid, n., any insect of the family Psyllidae. — See next word.

Psyllidae, n., a family of plant lice (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

Psyllium, n., the fleawort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ψύλλα, 'flea'. See **Psylla** and 1st **-ium.**

Ptah, n., the chief god of ancient Memphis. — Egypt. *Ptaḥ.*

ptarmic, adj., sternutative. — Gk. πταρμικός, 'causing to sneeze', fr. πταρμός, 'the act of sneezing', from the stem of πταίρειν, πτάρειν, also πτάρνυσθαι, 'to sneeze', which is cogn. with L. *sternuere,* of s.m. See **sternutation** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *ptarmic,* n., a sternutatory, *ptarmic-al,* adj.

Ptarmica, n., another name for Achillea (*bot.*) — ModL., prop. 'sneezewort', fr. Gk. πταρμικός. See prec. word.

ptarmigan, n., a bird of the grouse family. — Gael. *tārmachan.*

Ptelea, n., the hop tree (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πτελέᾱ, 'the elm', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with L. *tilia,* 'the linden tree' (see **Tilia**).

pteno-, combining form meaning 'flying, winged', as in *Ptenoglossa.* — Gk. πτηνο-, fr. πτηνός, 'flying', rel. to πτῆναι, aorist inf. of πέτεσθαι, 'to fly'; fr. I.-E. base **pt(ā)-*, zero degree of base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-** and cp. **ptilo-.**

Ptenoglossa, n., a division of gastropods (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **pteno-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

pter-, form of **ptero-** before a vowel.

pteridine, n., a yellow crystalline base, $C_6H_4N_4$ — G. *Pteridin,* coined fr. **pter-, -ide** and chem. suff. **-ine**; so called because it occurs in the pigments of the wings of butterflies.

pteridology, n., the study of ferns (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. πτερίς, gen. πτερίδος, 'fern', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **Pteris** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *pteridolog-ic-al,* adj., *pteridolog-ist,* n.

Pteridophyta, n. pl., a division of flowerless plants including the ferns, mosses and horsetails (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πτερίς, gen. πτερίδος, 'male fern', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **Pteris** and **phyto-.**

pteridophyte, n., one of the Pteridophyta. — See prec. word.

Derivatives: *pteridophyt-ic, pteridophyt-ous,* adjs.

pterin, n., a compound containing the pteridine ring system. — G. *Pterin,* coined fr. **pter-** and suff. **-in**; so called because it occurs in the pigments of the wings of butterflies.

Pteris, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πτερίς, 'male fern', which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

ptero-, before a vowel **pter-,** combining form meaning 'feather, wing', as in *pterodactyl.* — Gk. πτερο-, πτερ-, fr. πτερόν, 'feather, wing', fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence Gk. πέτεσθαι, 'to fly'. See **feather** and cp. **Pteris, pterygium.** Cp. also **pteno-, ptilo-, ptomaine, symptom.** Cp. also the second element in **malabathrum.**

pterodactyl, n., name of an extinct flying reptile. — Compounded of **ptero-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**

pterography, n., description of (birds') feathers. — Compounded of **ptero-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *pterograph-ic, pterograph-ic-al,* adjs.

pteropod, n., one of a group of mollusks with wing lobes on the feet (*zool.*) — Gk. πτερόπους, gen. πτερόποδος, 'wingfooted', compounded of πτερόν, 'wing', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **ptero-** and **-pod.**

Derivative: *pteropod-ous,* adj.

Pteropus, n., a genus of fruit bats. — ModL., fr. Gk. πτερόπους, 'wingfooted'. See prec. word.

pterosaur, n., name of an extinct flying reptile; the pterodactyl. — Compounded of **ptero-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **saurian.**

Pterospora, n., a genus of plants, the pine drops (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **ptero-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

-pterous, combining form meaning 'having (a specified number or form of) wings', as in *dipterous.* — Compounded of **ptero-** and **-ous.**

pteryg-, form of **pterygo-** before a vowel.

pterygium, n., a triangular mass of conjunctiva growing on the inner side of the eyeball (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πτερύγιον, 'a little wing, flap, fold', dimin. of πτέρυξ, gen. πτέρυγος, which is rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.**

pterygo-, before a vowel **pteryg-,** combining form meaning 'wing'. — Gk. πτερυγο-, πτερυγ-, fr. πτέρυξ, gen. πτέρυγος, 'wing', rel. to πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-** and cp. prec. word.

pterygoid, adj., winglike. — Formed fr. **pterygo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

ptil-, form of **ptilo-** before a vowel.

Ptilimnium, n., a genus of plants, the mock bishop's weed (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πτίλον, 'soft feather, down', and λίμνη, 'marsh'. See **ptilo-** and **limno-.**

ptilo-, before a vowel **ptil-,** combining form meaning 'down, feather'. — Gk. πτιλο-, πτιλ-, fr. πτίλον, 'soft feather, down', fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτερόν, 'feather, wing', See **feather** and cp. **pteno-, ptero-.**

ptisan, n., barley water. — ME. *tisane,* fr. OF. (F. *tisane, ptisane*), fr. L. *tisana,* fr. Gk. πτισάνη, 'peeled barley, barley gruel', fr. πτίσσειν, 'to crush, grind', which is cogn. with L. *pīnsere,* 'to beat, pound', *pistillum,* 'pestle'. See **pestle** and cp. **tisane.** The disappearance of Gk. π in L. *tisana* (for **ptisana*) is due to the phonetic law according to which the first of two explosive sounds at the beginning of a word must needs disappear. Cp. L. *tunica,* which stands for **ctunica* (see *tunic*).

Ptolemaic, adj., pertaining to Ptolemy, the astronomer and geographer, or to the Ptolemies, the kings of Egypt. — Fr. Gk. Πτολεμαϊκός, fr. Πτολεμαῖος. See **Ptolemy** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Ptolemaist, n., a believer in the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. Πτολεμαῖος. See **Ptolemy.**

Ptolemy, n., masc. PN. — F. *Ptolémée,* fr. L. *Ptolemaeus,* fr. Gk. Πτολεμαῖος, lit. 'warlike', fr. πτόλεμος, collateral form of πόλεμος, 'war'. See **polemic.**

ptomaine, n., alkaloid substance formed by the putrefaction of animal or vegetable porteins (*biochem.*) — It. *ptomaina,* coined by the Italian chemist Selmi fr. Gk. πτῶμα, 'corpse', fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See **symptom** and cp. the next two words. For the sense development of Gk. πτῶμα cp. Heb. *nᵉbhēlāʰ,* 'carcass, corpse', fr. *nābhēl,* 'it decayed, withered', which is rel. to *nāphál,* 'he fell', and L. *cadāver,* 'corpse', fr. *cadere,* 'to fall' (see *cadaver*).

Derivative: *ptomain-ic,* adj.

ptosis, n., a falling down of an organ, esp. the drooping of the upper eyelid (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πτῶσις, 'a falling', fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon', whence also πτῶμα, 'corpse'. See **symptom** and cp. prec. and next word.

ptotic, adj., pertaining to ptosis. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πίπτειν, 'to fall', which stands for *πί-πτειν, fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall upon'. See **symptom** and cp. the prec. two words.

ptyal-, form of **ptyalo-** before a vowel.

ptyalin, n., the amylase found in the saliva (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. πτύαλον, 'spittle', fr. πτύω, πτύειν, 'to spit', which prob. stands for *σπιῠίω or *πιῠίω, and is cogn. with L. *spuō, spuere,* 'to spit', Goth. *speiwan,* OE. *spīwan,* 'to spit, vomit'. See **spew** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **hemoptysis.**

ptyalism, n., salivation. — Gk. πτυαλισμός, 'salivation', fr. πτυαλίζειν, 'to spit much', fr. πτύαλον, 'spittle'. See prec. word and **-ism.**

ptyalo-, before a vowel **ptyal-,** combining form meaning 'spittle'. — Gk. πτυαλο-, πτυαλ-, fr. πτύαλον. See **ptyalin.**

pub, n. — Shortened fr. *public house.*

puberal, adj., relating to puberty. — Late L. *pūberālis,* 'pertaining to puberty', fr. L. *pūber,* 'adult'. See **puberty** and adj. suff. **-al.**

pubertal, adj., puberal. — See prec. word. The *-t-* is prob. due to the influence of the noun *puberty.*

puberty, n., the condition of being capable of procreation. — ME. *puberte,* fr. L. *pūbertās,* gen. *pūbertātis,* 'the age of maturity, puberty'— possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) *puberté*—fr. *pūber* or *pūbēs,* gen. *pūberis,* 'grown up, adult', which is rel. to *pūbēs,* gen. *pūbis,* 'hair that appears on the body at the age of puberty; the private parts', and to *puer,* 'boy'. See **puerile** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **public.**

puberulent, adj., covered with fine down (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ulent** fr. L. *pūber,* 'grown up; covered with soft down, downy'. See **puberty.**

pubes, n., pubic hair (*anat.*) — L. *pūbēs.* See **puberty** and cp. **pubis.**

pubescence, n. — F., fr. Late L. *pūbēscentia,* fr. L. *pūbēscens,* gen. *-entis.* See **pubescent** and **-ce.**

pubescency, n. — Late L. *pūbēscentia.* See prec. word and **-cy.**

pubescent, adj. — F., fr. L. *pūbēscentem,* acc. of *pūbēscēns,* pres. part. of *pūbēscere,* 'to reach the age of puberty', fr. *pūbēs,* gen. *pūbis.* See **pubis** and **-escent** and cp. **pubes.**

pubic, adj., pertaining to the region of the pubes or the pubis (*anat.*) — See **pubes** and **-ic.**

pubis, n., the pubic bone (*anat.*) — Medical L., short for L. *ōs pūbis,* 'pubic bone', fr. *pūbēs,* gen. *pūbis,* 'the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: the private parts'. See **puberty,** and cp. **pubes.**

public, adj. — ME. *publique,* fr. MF (= F.) *public* (fem. *publique*), fr. L. *pūblicus,* which is prob. a blend of OL. *poplicus,* 'belonging to the people' (contraction of **populicus,* fr. *populus,* 'people'), and L. **pūbicus,* 'belonging to adults', fr. *pūbēs,* 'the hair that appears on the body at the age of puberty; adults, people'. See **people** and **puberty.**

Derivatives: *public,* n., *public-ly,* adv., *public-ness,* n.

public, n. — Abbreviation of *public house.* Cp. **pub.**

publican, n., 1) in ancient Rome, a collector of public revenues; 2) (*British*) an innkeeper. — F. *publicain,* fr. L. *pūblicānus,* 'a farmer of the Roman revenues', prop. subst. use of the adj. *pūblicānus,* 'pertaining to the public revenue', fr. *pūblicus.* See **public,** adj., and **-an.**

Derivative: *publican-ism,* n.

publication, n. — ME. *publicacioun,* fr. L. *pūblicātiōnem,* acc. of *pūblicātiō,* fr. *pūblicātus,* pp. of *pūblicāre,* 'to make known, publish', fr. *pūblicus.* See **public,** adj. and **-ation** and cp. **publish.**

publicist, n., a journalist who writes about public affairs. — F. *publiciste,* a hybrid coined fr. *public* (see **public,** adj.) and *-iste* (see **-ist**), a suff. of Greek origin; introduced into English by Burke.

publicity, n. — F. *publicité,* fr. ML. *pūblicitātem,* acc. of *pūblicitās,* fr. L. *pūblicus.* See **public,** adj., and **-ity.**

publicize, tr. v. — See **public,** adj., and **-ize.**

publish, tr. v. — ME. *publishen,* fr. OF. (= F.) *publier* (fr. L. *pūblicāre*), 'to publish', on analogy of other English verbs in **-ish,** in which this suff. corresponds to OF. *-is-, -iss-,* and ult. to the Latin inchoative suff. *-isc-.* See **publication.**

Derivatives: *publish-able,* adj., *publish-er,* n., *publish-ment,* n.

pubo-, combining form used in the sense of 'pubic and'. — Incorrectly formed fr. L. *pūbēs,* 'hair that appears on the body at the age of puberty'. See **pubes, puberty.**

puccoon, n., any of the plants of the borage family. — Virginian *puccoon.* See **poke,** 'pokeweed'.

puce, n., a brownish color. — F., 'flea; flea color', fr. L. *pūlicem,* acc. of *pūlex,* 'flea'. See **Pulex** and cp. **puceron.**

pucelle, n., virgin, maid (*obsol.,* except in the phrase *La Pucelle, Ioan of Arc*). — F., fr. OF.

pucele, fr. VL. **pullicella*, 'maid' (whence also It. *pulcella*, OProvenç. *piussela*), dimin. of L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, 'young animal'.

puceron, n., a plant louse. — F., a derivative of *puce*, 'flea'. See **puce.**

puchero, n., olla podrida. — Sp., 'pottage', fr. L. *pultārius*, 'vessel', prop. and esp. 'a vessel for pottage', fr. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'a thick pottage'. See **pulse,** 'seeds', and cp. words there referred to.

puck, n., a mischievous spirit, hobgoblin. — ME. *pouke*, *puke*, fr. OE. *pūca*, 'goblin', rel. to ON. *pūki*, 'imp', ult. prob. fr. Gk. Φωκᾶς, 'patron of ships and navigation'. Cp. **pug,** 'a breed of dog'.
Derivatives: *puck-ish*, adj., *puck-ish-ly*, adv., *puck-ish-ness*, n.

puck, n., the flat disk used in playing hockey. — Fr. Ir. *poc*, 'bag'. See **pock.**

pucka, pukka, adj., good, genuine. — Hind. *pakkā*, 'ccoked, ripe', fr. OI. *pakváḥ*, fr. *pácati*, 'cooks', which is cogn. with L. *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook,** n.

pucker, intr. and tr. v., to contract into wrinkles. — A frequentative formed fr. **poke,** 'bag'. For the ending see freq. suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *pucker*, a wrinkle, bulge, *pucker-er*, n., *pucker-y*, adj.

pud, n., foot (a baby word). — Cp. MDu. *pote*, *poot*, Du. *poot*, 'paw', and see **paw** and words there referred to.

puddening, n., a thick fender made of rope yarn. — Formed with suff. **-ing** fr. *pudden*, a dial. form of **pudding**; so called because of its softness.

pudding, n. — ME. *poding*, *pudding*, prob. fr. F. *boudin*, 'black pudding', which is prob. of imitative origin. For the change of F. *b* to *p* in English cp. *purse*. The alteration of F. *-in* to E. *-ing* is due to change of suff.; cp. E. *cony*, fr. ME. *coning*, fr. OF. *conin*.

puddle, n., a small muddy pool. — ME. *podel*, dimin. formed fr. OE. *pudd*, 'ditch', rel. to G. *pudeln*, 'to splash in water', whence *Pudel*, 'poodle'. Cp. **poodle.**
Derivative: *puddl-y*, adj.

puddle, intr. v., to dabble in a puddle; tr. v., to make muddy. — ME. *podelen*, fr. *podel*. See **puddle,** n.
Derivatives: *puddl-ed*, adj., *puddl-er*, n., *puddl-ing*, n.

pudency, n., modesty, bashfulness. — Late L. *pudentia*, fr. L. *pudēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *pūdere*, 'to be ashamed', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **pudendum, pudic, impudent.** Cp. also **repudiate.** For the ending see suff. **-ency.**

pudendum, n. (usually in the pl. **pudenda**), the external organs of generation. — L., 'that which one should be ashamed of', neut. of the gerundive of *pudēre*, 'to be ashamed'. See prec. word. For other gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.
Derivative: *pudend-al*, adj.

pudge, n., a short and thick person. — A var. of **podge.**
Derivatives: *pudg-y*, adj., *pudg-i-ness*, n.

pudic, adj., pudendal. — F. *pudique*, fr. L. *pudicus*, 'shamefaced, bashful', fr. *pudēre*, 'to be ashamed'. See **pudency.**

pudicity, n., modesty. — MF. (= F.) *pudicité*, fr. VL. **pudīcitātem*, acc. of **pudīcitās* (corresponding to L. *pudīcitia*), 'shamefacedness, modesty', fr. *pudīcus*. See **pudic** and **-ity.**

pueblo, n., an Indian village. — Sp., 'people; village', fr. L. *populus*, 'people'. See **people** and cp. **popular, public.**

puericulture, n., the art or science of training or educating children. — Compounded of L. *puer*, 'boy', and *cultūra*, 'cultivation'. See next word and **culture.**

puerile, adj., 1) childish; 2) immature. — F. *puéril*, fr. L. *puerīlis*, 'boyish', fr. *puer*, 'boy, child', which is rel. to *putus*, 'boy', Oscan *puklum* (acc.) 'boy', and cogn. with OI. *putráḥ*, 'son, boy', *pótaḥ*, 'young animal', Avestic *puθra-*, 'son, child', fr. I.-E. base **pŭ-*, **pĕu-*, **pŏu-*, 'small, little, young'. See **few** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ile.**
Derivatives: *puerile-ly*, adv., *puerile-ness*, n.

puerility, n., 1) childishness; 2) immaturity. — F. *puérilité*, fr. L. *puerīlitātem*, acc. of *puerīlitās*, 'childishness', fr. *puerīlis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

puerperal, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, childbirth. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *puerpera*, 'a woman in labor', which stands for **puero-para*, fr. *puer*, 'boy, child', and *parĕre*, 'to beget, bear'. See **puerile** and **parent.**
Derivative: *puerperal-ism*, n.

puerperium, n., confinement during and after childbirth. — L., 'childbirth', fr. *puerpera*. See prec. word.

puff, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *puffen*, 'to blow', fr. OE. *pyffan*, 'to blow with the mouth', of imitative origin. Cp. ME. *buffen*, 'to strike', It. *buffo*, 'blast of wind', *buffetare*, 'to pant, puff', and see **buff,** 'a blow', **buffoon.** Cp. also **puffin.**
Derivatives: *puff*, n., *puff-ed*, adj., *puff-er*, n., *puff-ery*, n., *puff-ily*, adv., *puff-ing*, adj. and n., *puff-ing-ly*, adv., *puff-i-ness*, n., *puff-y*, adj.

puffin, n., a sea bird. — Formed fr. **puff**; so called in allusion to its blown-up appearance.

pug, n., a breed of dog; a pug nose. — The earliest meaning was 'sprite'; prob. a var. of **puck,** 'mischievous spirit'.
Derivatives: *pugg-ed*, adj., *pugg-ish*, adj.

pug, tr. v., to mix clay. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *pug*, n., pugged clay, *pugg-er*, n., *pugg-ing*, n.

pug, n., the footprint of a wild beast (*India*). — Hind. *pag*, fr. OI. *padakaḥ*, 'foot', fr. *pắt*, acc. *pắdam*, 'foot'. See **foot.**
Derivative: *pug*, tr. v., to trace by pugs.

pug, n. (*slang*) — Abbreviation of **pugilist.**

puggree, n., a veil worn over the hat to protect the head from the sun. — Hind. *pagrī*, 'turban'.

pugh, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.

pugilism, n., boxing. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *pūgil*, 'boxer', which is rel. to *pūgnus*, 'fist'. See **pugnacious.**

pugilist, n., a boxer. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *pugilist-ic*, *pugilist-ic-al*, adjs., *pugilist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

pugnacious, adj., given to fighting. — Formed with suff. **-ious** fr. L. *pūgnāx*, gen. *pūgnācis*, 'fond of fighting, combative', fr. *pūgnāre*, 'to fight' (whence *pūgna*, 'fight'), fr. *pūgnus*, 'fist', which is cogn. with Gk. πύξ, 'with clenched fist', πυγμή, 'fist, boxing', πύκτης, 'boxer'. All these words derive from I.-E. base **peug-*, 'to stab'. From a nasalized form of the same base comes L. *pungere*, 'to pierce, prick'. See **pungent** and cp. **expugn, impugn, oppugn, repugnant, inexpugnable.** Cp. also **pugilism, pugilist, puneca, pygmy.**
Derivatives: *pugnacious-ly*, adv., *pugnacious-ness*, n.

pugnacity, n. — L. *pūgnācitās*, 'fondness for fighting, combativeness', fr. *pūgnāx*, gen. *pūgnācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

puisne, adj., junior; of lower rank (*law*) — OF. *puisne* (F. *puîné*), 'younger', lit. 'born afterward'. See **puny.**

puissance, n., power, might. — ME. *puissaunce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *puissance*, fr. *puissant*. See next word and **-ce.**

puissant, adj., powerful, mighty. — ME. *puissaunt*, fr. MF. (= F.) *puissant*, fr. VL. **possentem*, acc. of **possēns*, pres. part. of L. *posse*, 'to be able'. Cp. L. *potēns*, 'able, mighty, powerful', prop. pres. part. of *posse*, and see **potent.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**
Derivatives: *puissant-ly*, adv., *puissant-ness*, n.

puja, n., honorable reception. — OI. *pūjắ*, 'honor, esteem, worship', prob. of Dravidian origin.

puka, n., a New Zealand tree.

pukatea, n., a New Zealand forest tree. — Maori.

pukateine, also **pukatein,** n., an alkaloid found in the bark of the pukatea (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **pukatea** with chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

puke, intr. v., to vomit. — Prob. for **spuke*, and rel. to G. *spucken*, 'to spit', which is a freq. of *speien*. See **spew.**
Derivative: *puke*, n.

pukka, n. — See **pucka.**

pulchritude, n., beauty. — ME. *pulcritude*, fr. L. *pulchritūdō*, fr. *pulcher*, 'beautiful', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **polkros*, earlier **pelkros*, dissimilated form fr. **perkros*, fr. I.-E. base **perk̂-*, 'motley, variegated'. See **perch,** 'name of a fish', and **-tude.**

pulchritudinous, adj., beautiful. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *pulchritūdō*, gen. *pulchritūdinis*. See prec. word.

pule, intr. v., to whine. — Of imitative origin.

pulegone, n., the principal constituent of pennyroyal oil. — ModL. *pūlēgium* in *Mentha pulegium*, 'pennyroyal', fr. L. *pūlēium*, *pūlēgium*, 'pennyroyal', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-one.**

Pulex, n., the genus of fleas (*zool.*) — L. *pūlex*, gen. *pūlicis*, 'flea', cogn. with OI. *plúṣiḥ*, Gk. ψύλλα, OSlav. *blŭcha*, Lith. *blusà*, Arm. *lu* (for **pluso-*), 'flea'. Hung. *bolha*, 'flea', is a Slavonic loan word. Cp. **Psylla, puce.**

pulicat, pulicate, n., a bandanna (*India*). — Named after *Pulicat*, a town on the Madras coast.

pulicene, adj., pertaining to, or full of, fleas. — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. L. *pūlex*, gen. *pūlicis*, 'flea'. See **Pulex.**

pulicid, n., a flea of the family Pulicidae. — See next word.

Pulicidae, n. pl., a family of fleas (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *pūlex*, gen. *pūlicis*, 'flea'. See **Pulex.**

pull, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *pullen*, fr. OE. *pullian*, 'to pluck, twitch', of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *pull*, n., *pull-ed*, adj., *pull-er*, n.

pulldoo, n., the coot. — Fr. F. *poule d'eau*, lit. 'water hen'. See **pullet** and **Eau de Cologne.**

pullet, n. — ME. *pulett*, fr. MF. (= F.) *poulet*, dimin. of *poule*, 'fowl', fr. VL. *pulla*, 'hen', fem. of *pullus*, 'young animal; chicken'. See **foal** and **-et** and cp. **polecat, poltroon, pony, pool** (in gambling), **poult, poulter, poultry, pucelle, pullulate.**

pulley, n. — ME. *polie*, fr. OF. *polie* (F. *poulie*), fr. Late Gk. *πολίδιον, dimin. of Gk. πόλος, 'pivot'. Cp. It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, 'pulley', and see **pole,** 'extremity'.
Derivative: *pulley*, tr. v.

Pullman car, also **Pullman,** n., a sleeping car on a passenger train. — So called after its designer, George M. *Pullman* (1831-97), an American inventor.

pullulate, intr. v., 1) to germinate; to bud; 2) to teem. — L. *pullulātus*, pp. of *pullulāre*, 'to put forth, sprout', fr. *pullulus*, dimin. of *pullus*, 'young animal'. See **pullet** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *pullulat-ion*, n., *pullulat-ive*, adj., *pullulat-ive-ly*, adv.

pulmo-, pulmoni-, pulmon-, combining forms meaning 'lung'. — Fr. L. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'lung'. See **pulmonary.**

pulmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs. — A hybrid coined fr. **pulmo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

pulmometry, n., determination of the breathing capacity of the lungs. — A hybrid coined fr. **pulmo-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of'. See **-metry.**

pulmonary, adj., pertaining to the lungs. — L. *pulmōnārius*, fr. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'lung', which is cogn. with Gk. πλεύμων 'lung' (for the collateral form πνεύμων see **pneumo-**), OSlav. *plušta*, *pljušta* (pl.), OPruss. *plauti* (pl.), Lith.

plaučiai (pl.), Lett. *plauši* (pl.), 'lungs', prob. also with OI. *klóman-* (if dissimilated fr. **plóman-*), 'the right lung'. All these words derive from I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to swim, float', for which see **flow** and **pluvial.** *Pulmōnēs*, etc., orig. meant 'the floating (parts)'. They were so called because, when after the slaughtering of an animal, its lungs are thrown into a vessel with water, they (unlike the heart and the liver) remain floating on the surface. See E. L. Liden, Armenische Studien, Göteborg, 1906, p. 115. For sense development cp. E. *lung* and *lights*.

Pulmonate, n. pl., an order of gastropod mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having lungs'. See next word.

pulmonate, adj., 1) having lungs; 2) pertaining to the Pulmonata; n., one of the Pulmonata. — ModL. *pulmōnātus*, 'having lungs', fr. L. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **pulmonary** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

pulmonic, adj., pertaining to the lungs. — F. *pulmonique*, fr. L. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **pulmonary** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *pulmonic*, n.

Pulmonifera, n. pl., 1) the same as Pulmonata; 2) a group of snails (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'bearing lungs', fr. L. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis* (see **pulmo-**), and the stem of *ferō, ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **-fer.**

pulmonitis, n., inflammation of the lungs (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. *pulmō*, gen. *-ōnis* (see **pulmo-**), with **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

pulmotor, n., trade name for an apparatus serving for artificial respiration. — Shortened for **pulmo-motor** (see *haplology*).

pulp, n. — F. *pulpe*, fr. L. *pulpa*, 'fleshy part of a fruit, pulp, pith', which stands for **pelpā*, and is rel. to *pulmentum* (for **pelp-men-tom*), 'any food prepared from pulp', and to Umbr. *pelmner* (gen.), 'of pulp'.

Derivatives: *pulp*, tr. and intr. v., *pulp-al*, adj., *pulp-er*, n., *pulpi-fy*, tr. v., *pulpi-fi-er*, n., *pulpless*, adj., *pulp-y*, adj., *pulp-i-ness*, n.

pulpit, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *pulpitum*, 'scaffold, platform' (whence also MHG. *pulpit*, G. *Pult*, 'desk'), which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *pulpit*, tr. and intr. v., *pulpit-al*, adj., *pulpit-arian*, adj., and n., *pulpit-eer*, n., *pulpit-er*, n.

pulpitis, n., inflammation of the pulp of a tooth (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *pulpa* (see **pulp**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *endodontitis* (q.v.)

pulpous, adj., pulpy. — L. *pulpōsus*, fr. *pulpa*. See **pulp** and **-ous.**

Derivative: *pulpous-ness*, n.

pulque, n., a Mexican drink made from the fermented juice of the agave. — Sp., from a Mexican Indian language.

pulsate, intr. and tr. v., to beat, throb; to vibrate. — L. *pulsātus*, pp. of *pulsāre*, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of *pellō, pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), 'to beat, strike'. See **pulse** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *pulsat-ile*, adj., *pulsation* (q.v.), *pulsator* (q.v.), *pulsat-ory*, adj.

pulsation, n. — F. *pulsation*, fr. L. *pulsātiōnem*, acc. of *pulsātiō*, 'a beating or striking', fr. *pulsātus*, pp. of *pulsāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

pulsator, n., beater; pulsating part of a machine. — L., formed fr. *pulsātus*, pp. of *pulsāre*. See **pulsate** and **-ator.**

pulse, n., throb; rhythmical beating of the heart and the arteries. — ME. *pous*, fr. OF. *pous* (F. *pouls*), fr. L. *pulsus*, 'beating', *pulsus vēnārum*, 'beating of the blood in the veins, pulse', fr. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **pel-*, 'to shake, swing', whence also Gk. πάλλειν, 'to wield, brandish, swing; to quiver', πελεμίζειν, 'to shake, cause to tremble', πόλεμος, 'war'. See **polemic** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **appeal, compel, compulsion, dispel, expel, expulsion, impel, impulse, interpellate, peal, propel, propulsion, pulsate, pursy,** 'stout', **push, repeal, repel, repulse, repulsion.** Cp. also **Apollo.**

Derivatives: *pulse*, n., *pulse-less*, adj., *pulse-lessness*, n.

pulse, intr. v., to throb. — L. *pulsāre*, fr. *pulsus*. See prec. word.

pulse, n., seeds of leguminous plants. — ME. *puls*, fr. OF. *pols, pous*, fr. L. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'pottage, porridge', fr. Gk. πόλτος, 'porridge'. See **pollen** and cp. **poultice, puchero.**

pulsimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the force or rate of pulse. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *pulsus*, 'beating; pulse', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

pulsometer, n., a pump for raising water by steam without using pistons. — A hybrid coined from the same elements as **pulsimeter** (q.v.)

pultaceous, adj., pulpy. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'pottage'. See **pulse,** 'seeds'.

pulton, pultun, n., a native infantry regiment in India. — Hind. *paltan*, fr. E. **battalion**; prob. influenced in form by E. *platoon*.

pulverize, tr. v., to reduce to dust; intr. v., to be reduced to dust. — MF. (= F.) *pulvériser*, fr. Late L. *pulverizāre*, fr. L. *pulvis*, gen. *-eris*, 'dust'. See **pollen** and cp. **powder.**

Derivatives: *pulveriz-able*, adj., *pulveriz-ation*, n., *pulveriz-er*, n.

pulverulence, n., the state of being covered with dust. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

pulverulent, adj., covered with dust. — L. *pulverulentus*, 'full of dust', fr. *pulvis*, gen. *-eris*. See **pulverize** and **-lent.**

Derivative: *pulverulent-ly*, adv.

pulvillus, n., the pad between the claws on an insect's foot (*zool.*) — L., 'a little cushion', contraction of *pulvīnulus*, dimin. of *pulvīnus*. See **pulvinus.**

pulvinar, adj., resembling a pulvinus. — L. *pulvīnāris*, 'pertaining to a cushion', fr. *pulvīnus*. See **pulvinus** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

pulvinate, pulvinated, adj., cushion-shaped. — L. *pulvīnātus*, fr. *pulvīnus*, 'cushion'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

Derivatives: *pulvinate-ly*, adv., *pulvinat-ion*, n.

pulvinus, n., the cushionlike base of a petiole (*bot.*) — L. *pulvīnus*, 'cushion, pillow, elevation', of uncertain origin. Cp. **pulvinar, pulvinate, pulvillus.** Cp. also **pillow.**

pulwar, n., a kind of light river boat used in Bengal (*India*). — Hind. *palwār*.

puma, n., the cougar. — Sp., fr. Quechua.

pumice, n., porous volcanic rock used as an abrasive. — ME. *pomis*, fr. OF. *pomis* (also *ponce*, whence F. *ponce*), fr. Late L. *pōmicem*, acc. of *pōmex*, prop. a dialectal (prob. Oscan) form of L. *pūmex*, 'pumice stone', which is rel. to *spūma*, 'foam'; see **foam** and cp. **pounce,** 'a fine powder', **spume.** It. *pomice*, Sp. *pomez*, Port. *pomes*, 'pumice stone', also derive fr. Late L. *pōmicem*. E. *pumice* has been assimilated in form to Latin *pūmicem*.

Derivatives: *pumice*, tr. v., *pumic-ed*, adj., *pumic-er*, n.

pumiceous, adj., of the nature of, or resembling, pumice. — L. *pūmiceus*, 'of pumice stone', fr. *pūmex*, gen. *pūmicis*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

pummel, n. and v. — A var. of **pommel.**

pump, n., a device for raising water. — ME. *pompe, pumpe*, fr. MDu. *pompe*, fr. Sp.-Port. *bomba*, 'pump', which is of imitative origin. Cp. **pompier.**

Derivatives: *pump*, tr. and intr. v., *pump-er*, n.

pump, n., a kind of low shoe. — Prob. meaning orig. 'a shoe used for pomp', fr. LG. *pump*, 'pomp', fr. L. *pompa*; see **pomp.** For sense development cp. G. *Pumphose*, 'knickerbocker', orig. 'trousers worn on festive occasions'.

pumpernickel, n., Westphalian dark rye bread. — G., orig. an abusive word compounded of *pumpern*, 'to break wind' and *Nickel*, 'bumpkin', prop. a shortened form of the PN. *Nicolas*. See **Nicholas** and cp. **nickel.**

pumpkin, n. — Fr. earlier *pompion, pumpion*, fr. MF. *pompon*, fr. L. *pepōnem*, acc. of *pepō*, 'melon, pumpkin', fr. Gk. πέπων, 'melon', prop. 'cooked by the sun, ripe', from the stem of πέπτειν, 'to cook' (see **peptic** and **cook**); so called because it is not eaten until it is quite ripe.

pun, n., a play upon words. — Prob. shortened fr. It. *puntiglio*, 'a fine point', dimin. of L. *pūnctum*, 'point'; see **point,** n., and cp. **punctilio.** For sense development cp. F. *pointe*, 'conceit, witty phrase, quip', and *pointe d'une épigramme*, E. *point of an epigram*.

Derivatives: *pun*, intr. and tr. v., *punn-er*, n., *pun-ter*, n.

puna, n., a desert region. — Sp., fr. Quechua.

punch, n., a tool. — Shortened fr. **puncheon.**

Derivatives: *punch*, v. (q.v.), *punch-y*, adj., *punch-i-ness*, n.

punch, tr. v., to perforate. — Either derived fr. **punch,** 'a tool', or a collateral form of **pounce,** 'to emboss'.

Derivatives: *punch-able*, adj., *punch-ed*, adj., *punch-er*, n., *punch-ing*, n.

punch, n., a short, thick-set person; anything short and thick. — Prob. fr. the PN. **Punch** (q.v.)

punch, n., a beverage. — Hind. *panch*, fr. OI. *páñca*, 'five', which is cogn. with Gk. πέντε, L. *quīnque*, Goth. *fimf*, OE. *fīf* (see **five** and cp. **Panchatantra, panchayat**); so called because orig. the punch was composed of *five* ingredients.

punch, tr. v., to strike, to thrust. — Prob. a collateral form of **pounce,** 'to swoop down, to attack', and influenced in form by the verb **punish.**

Derivative: *punch*, n., a thrust.

Punch, n., the hero of the puppet show *Punch and Judy*. — Abbreviation of **Punchinello.**

puncheon, n., a stamp or die. — ME. *ponchon, ponson, punson*, 'pointed tool', fr. OF. *poinchon, poinçon, ponçon* (F. *poinçon*), 'awl, bodkin', fr. L. *pūnctiōnem*, acc. of *pūnctiō*, 'a pricking, piercing', used in the concrete sense of 'a piercing or perforating instrument'. L. *pūnctiō* is formed fr. *pūnctus*, pp. of *pungere*, 'to prick, pierce'. See **point,** v., and cp. **punch,** 'a tool'. Cp. also **pounce,** 'claw of a hawk', **pounce,** 'to emboss'.

puncheon, n., a large cask. — ME. *poncion*, fr. OF. *poinchon, poinçon, ponçon*, 'wine vessel'. It is probable that the original meaning of the OF. word was 'a *perforated* vessel', and that, accordingly, **puncheon,** 'cask', and **puncheon,** 'die, stamp', are of the same origin.

Punchinello, n., 1) the prototype of Punch; 2) a buffoon. — Corruption of *Polichinello*, fr. Neapolitan *Polecenella*, corresponding to literary It. *Pulcinella*, dimin. of *pulcina*, 'chicken', fr. L. *pullicēna, pullīcina*, fem. of *pullicēnus, pullicīnus*, 'a young bird, chicken', fr. *pullus*, 'a young animal, young bird'. See **pullet** and cp. **Punch, punch,** 'a short person', **Polichinelle.**

punctate, adj., dotted. — MedL. *pūnctātus*, pp. of *pūnctāre*, 'to mark by points', freq. of L. *pungere*, pp. *pūnctus*, 'to pierce'. See **pungent** and cp. **punctum.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *punctat-ed*, adj.

punctation, n., the action of making punctate. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. MedL. *pūnctātus*, pp. of *pūnctāre*. See prec. word.

punctilio, n., 1) a nice point in behavior; 2) exact observance of formalities. — Fr. It. *puntiglio* or Sp. *puntillo*, diminutives formed fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'point'. See **point,** n., and cp. **pun.** The spelling *punctilio* shows the influence of L. *pūnctum*.

punctilious, adj., attentive to punctilios. — Formed fr. prec. word on analogy of It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso*, F. *pointilleux*. For the ending see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *punctilious-ly*, adv., *punctilious-ness*, n.

punctual, adj., 1) of, or pertaining to, a point; 2)

on time; prompt. — ML. *pūnctuālis*, fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'point'. See **punctum** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *punctual-ist*, n., *punctual-ity*, n., *punctual-ly*, adv., *punctual-ness*, n.

punctuate, tr. v., to mark with points; to insert punctuation marks in; intr. v., to use punctuation marks. — ML. *pūnctuātus*, pp. of *pūnctuāre*, 'to mark by points', fr. L. *pūnctus*, pp. of *pungere*, 'to pierce'. See **pungent** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *punctuation* (q.v.), *punctuat-ive*, adj., *punctuat-or*, n.

punctuation, n. — ML. *pūnctuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *pūnctuātus*, pp. of *pūnctuāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *punctuation-al*, adj.

punctule, n., a small point. — Late L. *pūnctulum*, dimin. of L. *pūnctum*, 'point'. See **punctum** and **-ule.**

punctum, n., a point (*anat.*, *zool.*, *bot.*) — L. *pūnctum*, prop. neut. pp. of *pungere*, 'to pierce', used as a noun. See **pungent** and cp. **point,** n.

puncture, n., the act of pricking, perforation. — L. *pūnctūra*, 'a pricking', fr. *pūnctus*, pp. of *pungere*. See **pungent** and **-ure** and cp. **acupuncture.**
Derivatives: *puncture*, tr. and intr. v., *punctur-ation*, n., *punctur-ed*, adj., *punctur-er*, n.

pundit, n., a learned man. — Hind. *paṇḍit*, fr. OI. *paṇḍitáḥ*, 'learned, wise; learned man', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **pandit, Pandy.**
Derivatives: *pundit-ic*, adj., *pundit-ic-al-ly*, adv., *pundit-ry*, n.

puneca, n., name of a fish (*Dormitator maculatus*). — Amer. Sp. *puñeca*, fr. Sp. *puño*, 'fist', fr. L. *pūgnus*, 'fist'. See **pugnacious.**

pungency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

pungent, adj., sharp, piercing. — L. *pungēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *pungere*, 'to pierce, sting, bite', from a nasalized form of I.-E. base **peug-*, 'to stick, stab', whence L. *pūgnus*, 'fist'. See **pugnacious** and cp. **poignant,** which is a doublet of *pungent*. Cp. also **appoint, disappoint, compunction, counterpane, embonpoint, expugn, expunction, expunge, impugn, inexpugnable, interpunction, oppugn, point,** n. and v., **poniard, pun, puncheon,** 'a die or stamp', **puncheon,** 'a large cask', **punctate, punctation, punctilio, punction, punctual, punctum, puncture, puneca, punt,** 'to gamble', **punty, spontoon.**
Derivative: *pungent-ly*, adv.

Punic, adj., pertaining to Carthage or the Carthaginians. — L. *Pūnicus*, also *Poenicus*, formed fr. *Poenus*, 'a Carthaginian', fr. Gk. Φοῖνιξ, 'Phoenician', on the analogy of *Gallicus*, 'Gallic' (fr. *Gallus*, 'a Gaul'). See **Phoenicia** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. next word.
Derivative: *Punic*, n., the Punic language.

puniceous, adj., purple red. — L. *pūniceus*, fr. *Pūnicus*, 'Punic'. See prec. word and **-eous.** For sense development see **Phoenician.**

punish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *punisshen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *puniss-*, pres. part. stem of *punir*, 'to punish', fr. OF. *punir*, fr. L. *pūnīre*, 'to punish', fr. archaic *poenīre*, fr. *poena*, 'penalty, punishment'. See **penal** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ish.** For the change of L. *oe* to *u* cp. *Pūnicus*, fr. *Poenus* (see *Punic*), *mūnire*, 'to build a wall', fr. earlier *moenīre*, fr. *moenia*, 'wall'.
Derivatives: *punish-able*, adj., *punish-abil-ity*, n., *punish-er*, n., *punishment* (q.v.)

punishment, n. — ME. *punisshement*, fr. MF. *punissement*, fr. *punir*, fr. OF. See prec. word and **-ment.**

punition, n., punishment. — ME. *punicion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *punition*, fr. L. *pūnītiōnem*, acc. of *pūnītiō*, 'punishment', fr. *pūnītus*, pp. of *pūnīre*. See **punish** and **-ition.**

punitive, adj., inflicting punishment. — F. *punitif* (fem. *punitive*), fr. ML. *pūnītīvus*, fr. L. *pūnītus*, pp. of *pūnīre*. See **punish** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *punitive-ly*, adv., *punitive-ness*, n.

punitory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *pūnītus*, pp. of *pūnīre*. See **punish.**

punk, n., decayed wood, touchwood. — Prob. fr. Algonquian *punk*, *ponk*, 'live ashes'.

punk, n., 1) a prostitute (*obsol.*); 2) a young gangster (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

punka, punkah, n., a large curtain serving to fan a room. — Hind. *pankhā*, 'a fan', fr. *pankh*, 'feather, wing', fr. OI. *pakṣáḥ*, *pákṣas*, 'wing, side, half', which is possibly cogn. with Lett. *paksis*, 'corner of a house', Russ. *pach*, 'flank'.

punner, n., a rammer. — Formed fr. dial *pun*, 'to pound, beat', with agential suff. **-er.**

punnet, n., a small round chip basket. — Of unknown origin.

punt, n., a long, narrow, flat-bottomed river boat. — ME. **punt*, fr. OF. *punt*, fr. L. *pontō*, *pontōnis*, 'a kind of Gallic barge, punt', fr. *pōns*, gen. *pontis*, 'bridge'. See **pons** and cp. **pontoon.**
Derivatives: *punt*, tr. v., to propel with a pole; to carry in a punt; intr. v., to go in a punt, *punter*, n., *punt-ist*, n.

punt, n., a point in some games of chance. — F. *ponte*, fr. Sp. *punto*, 'point; point on dice or cards', fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'point'. See **point,** n.

punt, intr. v., to bet against the banker. — F. *ponter*, fr. *ponte*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *punt-er*, n.

punt, tr. v., to kick (the ball dropped from the hands) before it touches the ground; intr. v., to punt a ball. — Of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *punt*, n., the act of punting a ball, *punt-er*, n.

punty, n., an iron rod used for manipulating glass. — F. *pontil*, a dimin. formed fr. L. *pūnctum*, 'point'. See **point,** n.

puny, adj., 1) (*obsol.*) puisne; 2) weakly. — F. *puîné*, fr. MF. *puisné*, 'born afterward', fr. OF. *puisne*, fr. *puis*, 'after', and *ne*, 'born'. OF. (= F.) *puis* derives fr. L. *posteā*, 'afterward', which is compounded of *post*, 'after' (see **post-**) and *eā*, 'there' (prop. abl. of *ea*, 'she', fem. of *is*, 'he'; see **idem**). OF. *ne* (F. *né*) derives fr. L. *nātus*, pp. of *nāscor*, *nāscī*, 'to be born'; see **natal.** Cp. **puisne,** which is a doublet of *puny*.

pup, n., puppy. — Abbreviation of **puppy.**
Derivative: *pup*, intr. v., to bring forth young (said of a bitch).

pupa, n., the form of insects between the stages of larva and imago (*entomol.*) — L. *pūpa*, 'girl; doll, puppet', fem. of *pūpus*, 'boy, child', rel. to *puer*, 'boy, child'. See **puerile** and cp. **pupil, puppet, puppy.**
Derivatives: *pup-al*, adj., *pup-ate*, intr. v., *pup-ation*, n.

pupil, n., a child or young person in school, a scholar; 2) (*law*) a minor under the care of a guardian. — ME. *pupille*, fr. MF. (= F.) *pupille*, masc., fr. L. *pūpillus*, 'orphan, ward', lit. 'little boy', dimin. of *pūpus*. See **pupa** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *pupil(l)-age*, n., *pupil(l)-ar*, adj., *pupil(l)-ize*, intr. v., *pupillary* (q.v.)

pupil, n., opening in the iris of the eye. — ME. *pupille*, 'pupil of the eye', fr. MF. (= F.) *pupille*, fem., fr. L. *pūpilla*, prop. 'a little girl', dimin. of *pūpa*; see **pupa** and cp. preceding word. In its anatomical sense, *pūpilla* is a loan translation of Gk. κόρη, 'girl; pupil of the eye'. The pupil of the eye was so called from the little images ('puppets'), which appear in it. Cp. Plato, Alcibiades, 1, 133a.
Derivative: *pupil(l)-ate*, adj..

pupillary, adj., pertaining to a pupil or scholar. — L. *pūpillāris*, 'pertaining to a ward, pupillary', fr. *pūpillus*, *pūpilla*, 'orphan, ward'. See **pupil,** 'scholar', and adj. suff. **-ary.**

pupillary, adj., pertaining to the pupil of the eye. — Fr. L. *pūpilla*, 'pupil of the eye'. See **pupil,** 'opening in the iris of the eye', and adj. suff. **-ary.**

pupiparous, adj., giving birth to a fully developed larva (*entomol.*) — Compounded of L. *pūpa* (see **pupa**) and **-parous.**

puppet, n. — ME. *popet*, fr. OF. *poupette*, 'puppet', dimin. of *poupe* (whence F. *poupée*), fr. VL. *puppa*, fr. L. *pūpa*, 'girl; doll, puppet'. See **pupa** and **-et** and cp. **puppy.**
Derivatives: *puppet-eer*, n., *puppet-ism*, n., *puppet-ize*, tr. v., *puppet-ry*, n.

puppy, n., 1) a young dog; 2) a conceited young man. — ME. *popi*, fr. MF. *poupée*, *popée* (F. *poupée*), 'doll', fr. VL. *puppa*, fr. L. *pūpa*, 'girl; doll, puppet'. See **puppet** and cp. **pup.**
Derivatives: *puppy*, intr. v., *puppy-dom*, n., *puppy-hood*, n., *puppy-ism*, n., *puppy-ish*, adj.

pur-, pref. — AF. and E. correspondent of OF. *por-*, *pur-* (F. *pour-*), 'for', fr. VL. *por-*, fr. L. *prō*, 'before, for'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. **purchase, purlieu, purport, purpresture.**

Purana, n., ancient Sanskrit writings of a legendary character. — OI. *purāṇáḥ*, lit. 'ancient, former', whence 'things of old, ancient history, legend', fr. *purá*, 'formerly, before', which is rel. to Avestic *parō*, 'before', and cogn. with Gk. πάρος, 'before', πρό, 'before', Goth. *faúra*, OE. *fore*, 'before'. See **fore,** adv., and cp. 1st and 2nd **pro-.**

purblind, adj., 1) (*archaic*) wholly blind; 2) partly blind. — Fr. earlier *pure-blind*, 'completely blind', a hybrid coined fr. **pure** (fr. F. *pur*, fr. L. *pūrus*), and **blind** (fr. OE. *blind*).
Derivatives: *purblind-ly*, adv., *purblind-ness*, n.

purchase, n. — ME. *purchas*, *porchas*, fr. OF. *porchas*, *purchas*, from the verb *purchacier*, *porchacier*. See **purchase,** v.

purchase, tr. v. — ME. *purchasen*, *porchacen*, fr. OF. *porchacier*, *purchacier* (F. *pourchasser*), 'to pursue eagerly', fr. *por-*, *pur-* (see **pur-**) and *chacier*, 'to hunt, chase'. See **chase,** v.
Derivatives: *purchase*, n. (q.v.), *purchas-able*, adj., *purchas-abil-ity*, n.

purchaser, n. — ME. *purchasour*, fr. AF., fr. OF., *porchacier*, *purchacier*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

purdah, n., curtain guarding women from public view in India. — Hind. and Pers. *pardah*, 'veil'.

pure, adj. — ME. *pur*, *pure*, fr. OF. (= F.) *pur*, fr. L. *pūrus*, 'pure, clean', which is rel. to *putus*, 'clear, pure', *putāre*, 'to cleanse, clean', and cogn. with OI. *pávatē*, *punáti*, 'purifies, cleanses', *pūtáḥ*, 'pure', *pū́tiḥ*, 'purification', *pavitár-*, 'purifier', MIr. *ūr*, 'fresh, new', OHG. *fowēn*, 'to sift'. See **putative** and cp. **purblind, purée, purgatory, purge, purify, depurate, expurgate.** Cp. also **pious** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *pure*, adv., *pure-*, pref. meaning 'purely', *pure-ness*, n.

purée, n., mash, thick soup. — F., fr. *purer*, 'to strain, pass through a sieve', fr. L. *pūrāre*, 'to purify', fr. *pūrus*. See prec. word.

purfle, tr. v., to decorate with a border of embroidery. — ME. *purfilen*, fr. OF. *porfiler*, *purfiler*, fr. VL. **prōfilāre*, fr. 1st **pro-** and L. *filum*, 'thread'. See **file,** 'collection of papers', and cp. **profile.**
Derivatives: *purfl-ed*, adj., *purfl-er*, n., *purfl-ing*, n., *purfl-y*, adj.

purgation, n., the act of purging. — ME. *purgacioun*, fr. OF. *purgacion* (F. *purgation*), fr. L. *pūrgātiōnem*, acc. of *pūrgātiō*, 'a cleansing, purifying', fr. *pūrgātus*, pp. of *pūrgāre*. See **purge** and **-ation.**

purgative, adj., tending to purge. — ME. *purgatif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *purgatif* (fem. *purgative*), fr. L. *pūrgātīvus*, fr. *pūrgātus*, pp. of *pūrgāre*. See **purge** and **-ive** and cp. **compurgation.**
Derivative: *purgative*, n.

purgatory, n. — ME., fr. ML. *pūrgātōrium*, prop. neut. of the Late L. adj. *pūrgātōrius*, 'cleansing, purging', fr. L. *pūrgātus*, pp. of *pūrgāre*. See **purge** and subst. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *purgatori-al*, adj.

purge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *purgen*, fr. OF. *purgier*, *purger* (F. *purger*), fr. L. *pūrgāre*, 'to cleanse, purify', fr. OL. *pūrigāre*, which is com-

pounded of *pūrus*, 'pure', and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **spurge, expurgate.** Cp. also the second element in **litigate, navigate.**

Derivatives: *purge*, **n.**, *purg-er*, n., *purg-ing*, adj. and n.

purification, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *pūrificātiōnem*, acc. of *pūrificātiō*, fr. *pūrificātus*, pp. of *pūrificāre*. See **purify** and **-ion.**

purificatory, adj. — Late L. *pūrificātōrius*, 'tending to purify', fr. L. *pūrificātus*, pp. of *pūrificāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

purify, tr. v., to make pure; to cleanse. — ME. *purifien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *purifier*, fr. L. *pūrificāre*, 'to make pure, purify', which is compounded of *pūrus*, 'pure', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make'. See **pure** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *purifi-er*, n.

Purim, n., name of the Jewish festival occurring on the 14th of the Jewish month Adar. — Heb. *pūrîm*, 'lots', pl. of *pūr*; which is identified (in the Book of Esther 3 : 7, and 9 : 24) with *haggōrâl*, 'the lot'; perh. a loan word fr. Akkad. *pūru*, *būru*, 'stone, urn', which itself is prob. a loan word fr. Sumeric *bur*.

purine, purin, n., a white crystalline compound (*chem.*) — Coined by the German chemist Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the abbreviation of L. *pūrum*, neut. of *pūrus*, 'clean, pure', ML. *ūricum*, 'uric acid', and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.** See **pure** and **uric.**

purism, n., strict adherence to purity in language. — F. *purisme*, fr. *pur*, fr. L. *pūrus*. See **pure** and **-ism.**

purist, n., a strict adherent of purity in language. — F. *puriste*, fr. *pur*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *purist-ic*, *purist-ic-al*, adjs.

Puritan, n. — Lit. 'a purifier', formed with suff. **-an** fr. Late L. *pūritās*. See next word.

Derivatives: *puritan-ic*, *puritan-ic-al*, adjs., *puritan-ic-al-ly*, adv., *puritan-ic-al-ness*, n., *Puritan-ism*, n., *Puritan-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *Puritan-iz-er*, n.

purity, n. — ME. *purete*, fr. OF. *purte*, *purete* (F. *pureté*), fr. Late L. *pūritātem*, acc. of *pūritās*, 'cleanness, purity', fr. L. *pūrus*. See **pure** and **-ity.**

purl, n., a twisted thread of gold or silver used for embroidering; inversion of stitches in knitting; tr. and intr. v., to embroider with a thread of gold or silver; to invert stitches in knitting. — Fr. earlier *pyrle*, prob. fr. It. *pirolare*, 'to twirl', fr. *pirolo*, 'a top'. See **pirouette.**

purl, intr. v., to flow with a murmuring sound; n., a murmuring sound — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Norw. *purla*, 'to gush out'.

purl, n., a drink of hot beer. — Perh. another spelling of **pearl,** used in the sense of 'bubble'. Cp. F. *perlé*, 'pearled', pp. of *perler*, 'to pearl, form in pearls', *sucre perlé*, 'boiled sugar resembling pearls'.

purl, intr. v., to throw, spill (said of a horse); tr. v., to cause to purl. — Another spelling of archaic *pirl*, 'to spin, revolve'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **purl,** 'to flow with a murmuring sound'.

Derivative: *purl-er*, n., a throw, spill.

purlieu, n., part of a forest, separated from it after the *perambulation* of its boundaries (*Hist. of Law*). — ME. *purlewe*, fr. AF. *puralee*, 'perambulation', fr. OF. *puraler*, 'to go through, perambulate', fr. *pur-* (see **pur-**) and *aler*, 'to go'. See **alley.** *Purlieu* was influenced in form by OF. (= F.) *lieu*, 'place' (see *lieu*).

purlin, n., a timber resting on the principal rafter and supporting the common rafters. — Of uncertain origin.

purloin, tr. v., to filch. — ME. *purloinen*, fr. AF. *purloigner*, fr. OF. *porloignier*, *porloigner*, 'to prolong; to retard, delay', fr. Late L. *prōlongāre*, 'to lengthen, prolong'. See **prolong.**

purple, n. — ME. *purpel*, *purpul*, dissimilated fr. *purpre*, *purper*, fr. OE. *purpure*, fr. L. *purpura*, fr. Gk. πορφύρᾱ, 'purple fish, purple dye, purple', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **porphyry, purpure.**

Derivatives: *purple*, adj. and tr. and intr. v., *purpl-ish*, adj. and n., *purpl-ish-ness*, n., *purpl-y*, adj.

purport, n., bearing, tenor, meaning, intention, import. — ME., fr. AF., fr. OF. *purport*, 'contents, tenor', back formation fr. *purporter*, 'to contain', fr. *pur-* (see **pur-**) and *porter*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.

purport, tr. v., to convey the meaning or intention of. — AF. *purporter*, fr. OF. See **purport,** n.

purpose, n. — ME. *porpos*, *purpos*, fr. OF. *porpos*, *purpos* (F. *propos*), fr. *porposer*, *purposer*, 'to propose'. See **purpose,** v.

purpose, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *purposen*, fr. OF. *porposer*, *purposer*, 'to propose', collateral forms of *proposer*. See **propose,** which is a doublet of *purpose*.

Derivatives: *purpos-ed*, adj., *purpose-ful*, adj., *purpose-ful-ly*, adv., *purpose-ful-ness*, n., *purpose-less*, adj., *purpose-less-ly*, adv., *purpose-less-ness*, n., *purpose-ly*, adv., *purpos-ive*, adj., *purpos-ive-ly*, adv., *purpos-ive-ness*, n.

purpresture, n., appropriation of another's land (*law*). — ME., fr. OF. *p(o)urpresture*, alteration of *p(o)urpresure*, *p(o)urprisure*, fr. *p(o)urprise*, prop. fem. pp. of *p(o)urprendre*, 'to take to the detriment of another', fr. *p(o)ur-* (see **pur-**) and *prendre*, fr. L. *prendere*, 'take'. See **prehensile** and cp. **prize,** 'the act of seizing'. For the ending see suff. **-ure.**

purpura, n., a disease characterized by purple patches on the skin (*med.*) — L., 'purple dye'. See **purple.**

Derivative: *purpur-ic*, adj.

purpure, n., the color purple (*heraldry*). — ME., fr. OE. *purpure*. See **purple.**

purpureal, adj., purple. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *purpureus*, 'purple-colored, purple', fr. *purpura*. See **purple.**

purpurin, purpurine, n., a crystalline compound $C_{14}H_8O_5$ (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-in,** resp. **-ine,** fr. L. *purpura*. See **purple.**

purr, intr. v. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *purr*, n., *purr-er*, n.

purree, n., a yellow pigment, from which *Indian yellow* is obtained. — Hind. *piūrī*, rel. to Ol. *pītaḥ*, 'yellow', which is of uncertain origin.

purse, n. — ME. *purs*, fr. OE. *purs*, lit. 'made from leather', fr. Late L. *bursa*, 'leatherbag', fr. Gk. βύρσα, 'hide'. See **burse** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of *p* to *b* cp. E. *gossip*, fr. ME. *gossib* (see *gossip* and *sib*).

Derivatives: *purse*, tr. v., *purs-ed*, *purse-ful*, adjs., *purs-er*, n.

purslane, n., name of a plant. — ME. *purcelane*, *purslane*, fr. MF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, formed —with change of suff.—fr. L. *porcilāca*, a var. of *portulāca*, 'purslane', which derives fr. *portula*, 'a little door', dimin. of *porta*, 'gate, door' (see **port,** 'gate'); so called because its seed-case is provided with a small covering serving as a 'door' for the seeds. Cp. **Portulaca.**

pursuance, n. — Formed fr. **pursue** with suff. **-ance.**

pursuant, adj., carrying out, following; according. — ME., fr. MF. *porsuïant*, pres. part. of *porsuïr*. See **pursue** and cp. **pursuivant.**

pursue, tr. and intrv. v. — ME. *pursuen*, fr. AF. *pursuer*, fr. OF. *porsuïr*, a collateral from of *porsivre* (F. *poursuivre*), fr. VL. *prōsequere*, for L. *prōsequī*, 'to follow, pursue'. See **pur-** and **sue** and cp. **prosecute.**

Derivatives: *pursu-able*, adj., *pursu-al*, n., *pursuance* (q.v.), *pursuant* (q.v.), *pursu-er*, n.

pursuit, n. — ME., fr. AF. *purseute*, fr. OF. *porsuïte* (F. *poursuite*), prop. fem. pp. of *porsuir*. See **pursue.**

pursuivant, n., 1) an officer ranking below a herald; 2) a follower, attendant. — ME. *pursevant*, fr. OF. *porsuïant*, *porsivant* (F. *poursuivant*), pres. part. of *porsuïr*, *porsivre*, 'to pursue'. See **pursue** and cp. **pursuant.**

pursy, adj., stout, puffy. — ME. *purseyf*, fr. AF. *porsif* (whence also earlier E. *pursive*), fr. OF. *polsif* (F. *poussif*), fr. *polser* (F. *pousser*), 'to push, to breathe with difficulty', fr. L. *pulsāre*, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **push.**

Derivative: *pursi-ness*, n.

pursy, adj., pursed, wrinkled up, puckered. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. *purse*, v. See **purse.**

purtenance, n., an appurtenance. — ME. *purtenaunce*, lit. 'that which pertains (to something)', alter. (prob. due to the change of suff. *per-* to *pur-*) of MF. *partenance*, *pertinence*. See **pur-** and **pertinence** and cp. **appurtenance.**

purulence, purulency, n., quality of being purulent. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

purulent, adj., consisting of, or resembling, pus. — L. *pūrulentus*, 'festering, mattery', fr. *pūs*, gen. *pūris*, 'matter, pus'. See **pus** and **-ulent.**

Derivative: *purulent-ly*, adv.

purusha, n., the original man, the soul of universe (*Hinduism*) — Ol. *púruṣaḥ*, 'man', of uncertain origin.

purvey, tr. v., to supply (food or provisions); intr. v., to make provision, prepare. — ME. *porveien*, *purveien*, fr. AF. *porveire*, *purveire*, fr. OF. *porveeir*, *porveoir* (F. *pourvoir*), 'to provide', fr. L. *prōvidēre*. See **provide.** For the pref. see **pur-.**

purveyance, n. — ME. *porveance*, *purveiaunce*, fr. OF. *porveance*, *purveance*, fr. *porveeir*, *porveoir*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

purveyor, n. — ME. *purveour*, fr. OF. *porveor*, *purveor*. See **purvey** and agential suff. **-or.**

purview, n., 1) the body of an act or bill; 2) scope, range. — AF. *purveü*, fr. OF. *porveü* (F. *pourvu*), 'provided', pp. of OF. *porveier* (F. *pourvoir*), 'to provide' (see **purvey, provide**). AF. *purveu* occurred esp. in the legal phrases *purveü est*, 'it is provided', and *purveü que*, 'provided that', whence the substantial use of E. *purview* in the sense of 'proviso, provision'.

purwannah, n., an order; a royal letter or grant (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *parwānah*, fr. Pers. *parwānah*, 'order'.

pus, n., yellowish matter produced by an infection. — L. *pūs*, 'viscous matter, pus', rel. to *pūtēre*, 'to stink, be rotten', *puter*, *putridus*, 'foul, rotten', fr. I.-E. base **pū-*, 'to rot, stink', whence also Ol. *pū́yati*, 'rots, stinks', *pū́tiḥ*, 'stinking, foul', Gk. πύον, πῦον, 'discharge from a sore; matter', πῡ́θειν, 'to cause to rot', Goth. *fūls*, OE. *fūl*, 'foul'. See **foul,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

Puseyism, n., another name for Oxford Tractarianism, mostly used contemptuously. — Named after one of the leaders, E. Bouverie *Pusey* (1800-82). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Puseyite, n., a Tractarian. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

push, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *posshen*, *pusshen*, fr. OF. *polser*, *poulser* (F. *pousser*), earlier *poulser*, fr. L. *pulsāre*, 'to push, beat, strike', freq. of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), 'to beat, strike, knock, push, drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb' and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **pousse-café, poussette, repoussé.**

Derivatives: *push*, n., *push-able*, adj., *push-er*, n., *push-ful*, adj., *push-ful-ly*, adv., *push-ful-ness*, n., *push-ing*, adj. and n., *push-ing-ly*, adv., *push-ing-ness*, n.

pusillanimity, n., cowardliness; faintheartedness. — ME. *pusillanimite*, fr. MF. (= F. *pusillanimité*), fr. Eccles. L. *pusillanimitātem*, acc. of *pusillanimitās*, 'faintheartedness', fr. *pusillanimis*. See next word and **-ity.**

pusillanimous, adj., cowardly; fainthearted. — Eccles. L. *pusillanimis*, 'fainthearted', fr. L. *pusillus*, 'very small', and *animus*, 'mind'. The

first element is a dimin. of OL. *pūsus*, 'boy', which is rel to L. *puer*, 'boy, child'; see **puerile.** For the second element see **animus,** for the ending see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *pusillanimous-ly*, adv., *pusillanimous-ness*, n.

puss, n., a cat. — Imitative of the spitting of a cat. — Cp. Du. *poes*, Norw. *puse*, Ir. and Gael. *pus*, Alb. *piso*, Ruman. *pisică*, Tamil *pusie, pusei*, 'cat'.

pussy, n., a pet name for a cat. — Dimin. of **puss.** For the ending see dimin suff. **-y.**

pussyfoot, intr. v., to move stealthily. — The proper meaning is 'to tread stealthily like a cat'. See **pussy** and **foot.**

pustulant, adj., producing pustules. — Late L. *pustulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *pustulāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

pustulate, tr. v., to form into pustules; intr. v., to form pustules. — Late L. *pustulātus*, pp. of *pustulāre*, 'to blister, cause blisters', fr. L. *pustula*. See **pustule** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

pustulate, adj., covered with pustules. — Late L. *pustulātus*. See **pustulate,** v.

pustulation, n. — Late L. *pustulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a breaking out into pustules', fr. *pustulātus*, pp. of *pustulāre*. See **pustulate,** v., and **-ion.**

pustule, n. — ME., fr. L *pustula*, 'blister, pimple, pustule', from the I.-E. imitative base **pu-, *phū-*, 'to blow, swell', whence also OI. *pupphusáḥ*, 'lung', *phut-karōti*, 'blows, shouts', Gk. φῦσα, 'pair of bellows; breath, blast, wind, bubble', φῡσᾶν, 'to blow', Lith. *pūčiù, pūsti*, 'to blow, swell', Lith. *pūslė̃*, Lett. *pūslis*, 'bladder', Lett. *pūsma*, 'breath', OSlav. *puchati*, 'to blow', ON. *fjūk*, 'snowstorm'. Cp. **Physalia, Physeter, emphysema.** Cp. also **prepuce.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.**
Derivative: *pustul-ar*, adj.

put, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *puten, putten*, fr. OE. *putian*, a collateral form of *potian*, 'to push, throw', rel. to MDu. *pote*, 'scion, plant', Du. *poten*, 'to plant', Dan *putte*, 'to put', Icel. *pota*, 'to poke'. The original sense of all these words was 'to push, thrust'. Cp. **potter,** 'to dawdle'. Cp. also **putt.**
Derivatives: *put*, n., *putt-er*, n., *putt-ing*, verbal n.

putamen, n., the hard stone of certain soft-fleshed fruits, such as peach, plum, cherry (*bot.*) — L. *putāmen*, gen. *-inis*, 'that which falls off in trimming or pruning, clippings, waste; shell, peel', fr. *putāre*, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse'. See **putative.** For the ending see suff. **-men.**

putaminous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *putāmen*, gen. *-inis*. See prec. word.

putanism, n., harlotry, prostitution. — F. *putanisme*, fr. *putain*, 'harlot', fr. OF. *pute*, prop. fem. of the adj. *put*, 'dirty, bad', orig. 'rotten, foul', fr. L. *pūtidus*, fr. *pūtēre*, 'to stink'. Cp. OProvenç. *put*, 'bad', and *puta, putan*, 'harlot', and see **pus** and **-ism.** Cp. also **putois.**

putative, adj., presumed; reputed. — ME., fr. Late L. *putātīvus*, fr. L. *putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, 'to trim, prune, lop, clean, cleanse; to think over, consider, reckon, count', which is prob. rel. to *puteus*, 'well, pit' (lit. 'a hole *cut*'), and to *pavīre*, 'to beat, ram, tread down'. Cp. **compute, count,** 'to reckon', **deputy, dispute, impute, repute.** Cp. also **pit, putamen, puteal, amputate.** Cp. also **pave.** Cp. also **pure.** For the ending of *putative* see suff. **-ive.** For the sense development of L. *putāre* cp. L. *caedere*, 'to cut, lop, cut down', whence *dēcīdere*, 'to cut off; to decide'.
Derivative: *putative-ly*, adv.

puteal, n., a curb round the mouth of a well (*archit.*) — L., fr. *puteus*, 'a well'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **pit.** Cp. also **pozzolana.**

putid, adj., rotten. — L. *pūtidus*, fr. *pūtēre*, 'to stink, be rotten'. See **pus.**
Derivatives: *putoid-ly*, adv., *putid-ness*, n.

putlog, n., a horizontal piece of timber in scaffolding. — Prob. compounded of the verb **put** and **log,** 'a heavy piece of wood'.
Derivative: *putlog*, tr. v.

putois, n., a brush used in decorating pottery. — F. *putois*, 'polecat', fr. OF. *put*, 'stinking, rotten', fr. L. *pūtēre* (see **putanism**); so called because orig. made of polecat's hair.

Putorius, n., a subgenus of mammals of the musteline family including the polecats (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *pūtor*, 'a foul smell, stench', from the stem of *pūtēre*, 'to stink'. See **pus** and cp. **putois, putanism.**

putrefacient, adj., putrefactive. — L. *putrefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *putrefacere*. See **putrefactive** and **-ent.**

putrefaction, n. — ME. *putrefaccion*, fr. L. *putrefactiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*. See next word and **-ion.**

putrefactive, adj., putrefying. — MF. (= F.) *putrefactif* (fem. *putrefactive*), fr. L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, 'to make rotten', which is compounded of *putrēre*, 'to be rotten', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **putrid, fact** and **-ive.**

putrefy, tr. v., to make rotten; intr. v., to become rotten. — ME. *putrefien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *putréfier*, fr. L. *putrefacere*. See prec. word and **-fy.**
Derivative: *putrefi-er*, n.

putrescence, also **putrescency,** n., state of being putrescent. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

putrescent, adj., becoming putrid. — L. *putrēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *putrēscere*, 'to become rotten, to molder, decay', inchoative of *putrēre*, 'to be rotten'. See **putrid** and **-escent.**

putrescible, adj., capable of becoming putrid. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *putrēscere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *putrescible*, n., *putrescibil-ity*, n.

putrescine, n., a crystalline ptomaine found in putrid animal food (*biochem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *putrēscere*. See **putrescent.**

putrid, adj., rotten, decayed. — L. *putridus*, fr. *putrēre*, 'to be rotten', fr. *puter*, 'rotten', fr. *pūtēre*, 'to be rotten', which is rel. to *pūs*, gen. *pūris*, 'pus, matter'. See **pus** and 1st suff. **-id** and cp. **putanism, putid, putois, Putorius.** Cp. also **olla podrida** and **potpourri.**
Derivatives: *putrid-ity*, n., *putrid-ly*, adv., *putrid-ness*, n.

Putsch, n., revolt, riot. — G., a Swiss dialect word, lit. meaning 'thrust, shock'; of imitative origin.

putt, n., the act of hitting the ball into the hole (*golf*); *putt*, tr. v., to hit (the ball) into the hole; intr. v., to play a putt. — From the verb **put.**
Derivatives: *putt-er*, n., *putt-ing*, n.

puttee, puttie, n., strip of cloth worn as a gaiter. — Hind. *paṭṭī*, 'strip of cloth, bandage', fr. OI. *paṭṭaḥ*, of s.m.
Derivative: *puttee, puttie*, tr. v.

putti, n. pl, figures of naked Cupids. — It., pl. of *putto*, 'a small boy', fr. L. *pūtus*, 'boy', which is rel. to *puer*, 'boy'. See **puerile.**

putty, n. — Fr. F. *potée*, 'potful; putty', fr. *pot*, 'pot'. Cp. F. *potée d'étain*, 'putty powder', and see **pot,** 'vessel'.
Derivative: *putti-er*, n.

puy, n., a hill of volcanic origin. — F., fr. L. *podium*, 'a height, balcony', prop. 'support', fr. Gk. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podium.**

puzzle, n. — Of uncertain origin; possibly aphetic for **opposal,** in the sense of 'question, problem'. Cp. **pose,** 'to puzzle'.
Derivatives: *puzzle*, tr. and intr. v., *puzzl-ed*, adj., *puzzl-ed-ly*, adv., *puzzl-ed-ness*, n., *puzzle-dom*, n., *puzzle-ment*, n., *puzzl-er*, n., *puzzl-ing*, adj., *puzzl-ing-ly*, adv., *puzzl-ing-ness*, n.

puzzolana, n. — See **pozzolana.**

py-, form of **pyo-** before a vowel.

Pyanepsia, n. pl., a festival in honor of Apollo held on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (*Greek religion*). — Gk. Πυανέψια (pl.), lit. 'the feast of cooking beans', fr. πύανος, 'bean', which is of uncertain origin' and ἕψειν, 'to boil, cook', which is cogn. with Arm. *ep'em*, I cook'; so called because at this festival *a dish of pulse* was offered to Apollo.

Pyanepsion, n., the 4th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to October-November). — Gk. Πυανεψιών, fr. Πυανέψια. See prec. word.

pycn-, form of **pycno-** before a vowel.

Pycanthemum, n., a genus of plants, the mountain mint (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **pycn-** and Gk. ἄνθεμον, 'flower', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

pycnidium, n., a spore-bearing receptacle occurring in certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. πυκνός (see **pycno-**) and suff. **-idium.**
Derivative: *pycnidi-al*, adj.

pycno-, before a vowel **pycn-,** combining form meaning 'close, thick, dense', as in *pycnometer.* — Gk. πυκνο-, πυκν-, fr. πυκνός, 'close, solid, thick, dense', fr. πύκα, 'thickly, solidly' (whence πυκάζειν, 'to crowd together, condense'), which is cogn. with Avestic *pusā-*, 'headband', Alb. *puθ*, 'I kiss', prop. 'I embrace'; not rel. to πύξ, 'with the clenched fist'. Cp. **pyknic.**

pycnometer, n., an instrument for measuring the density of liquids or solids. — Compounded of **pycno-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

pycnostyle, adj., having columns arranged closely together (*arch.*) — L. *pycnostȳlos*, fr. Gk. πυκνόστῡλος, 'close-columned', fr. πυκνός (see **pycno-**) and στῦλος, 'column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

pyel-, form of **pyelo-** before a vowel.

pyelitis, n., inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. πύελος. See next word.

pyelo-, before a vowel **pyel-,** combining form denoting the *pelvis of the kidney.* — Gk. πυελο-, πυελ-, fr. πύελος, 'basin, trough, vat', dissimilated fr. *πλύελος, which is rel. to πλύνειν, 'to wash, clean', fr. I.-E. base **pleu-*, 'to flow, swim', whence also πλέειν, 'to swim', L. *pluvia*, 'rain'. See **flow** and cp. **pluvial.**

pyemia, pyaemia, n., a form of blood poisoning (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. F. *pyoémie*, which was coined by the French physician Pierre-Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879), fr. Gk. πύον or πῦον, 'pus', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **pyo, hemal** and 1st **-ia.**
Derivative: *py(a)em-ic*, adj.

pyg-, form of **pygo-** before a vowel.

pygal, adj., pertaining to the region of the rump. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. πῡγή, 'rump', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **pygidium.**

pygarg, n. (*obsol.*), 1) a kind of antelope, prob. the addax; 2) the osprey. — L. *pygargus*, fr. Gk. πύγαργος, 'white rump', which is compounded of πῡγή, 'rump' (see prec. word), and ἄργος, 'white'. See **argent.**

pygidium, n., the posterior part of the body, esp. in insects (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. πῡγίδιον, dimin. of πῡγή, 'rump'. See **pygal** and **-idium.**
Derivative: *pygidi-al*, adj.

pygmaean, pygmean, adj., pygmy. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *pygmaeus*. See next word.

pygmy, n., one of a fabulous race of dwarfs in Greek mythol.; a dwarf. — L. *pygmaeus*, fr. Gk. πυγμαῖος, lit. 'a πυγμή tall', fr. πυγμή, 'fist; the measure of the distance from the elbow to the knuckles', rel. to πύξ, 'with clenched fist', and cogn. with L. *pūgnus*, 'fist'. See **pugnacious** and cp. **pugilism.**

pygo-, before a vowel **pyg-,** combining form denoting the *rump.* — Gk. πῡγο-, πῡγ-, fr. πῡγή, 'rump'. See **pygal.**

pyic, adj., pertaining to pus. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πύον or πῦον, 'pus'. See **pyo-.**

pyjamas, n. pl. — See **pajamas.**

pyknic, adj., fat, plump. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πυκνός, 'close, thick, dense'. See **pycno-.**

pyle-, before a vowel **pyl-,** combining form denoting the *portal vein.* — Gk. πυλη-, πυλ-, fr. πύλη, 'gate'. See **pylon.**

pylic, adj., pertaining to the portal vein. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

pylon, n., the gateway to a temple in ancient Egypt. — Gk. πυλών, 'gateway to a temple or another building', fr. πύλη, 'gate', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **pyle-, pylorus, propylaeum, tetrapylon.**

pyloro,- before a vowel *pylor-*, combining form denoting the *pylorus.* — See next word.

pylorus, n., the lower orifice of the stomach (*anat.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. πυλωρός, 'gatekeeper', which is compounded of πύλη, 'gate', and -ωρός, 'watcher, guardian', lit, 'seer', fr. ὁρᾶν, 'to see', but influenced in form by ὥρᾱ, 'care, heed'; see **pylon** and **ware,** 'alert'. Galen called the lower orifice of the stomach στενότης, lit. 'narrowness', but compared it with the gatekeeper, πυλωρός, whence its name in modern anatomy.
Derivative: *pylor-ic*, adj.

pyo-, before a vowel **py-,** combining form meaning 'pus'. — Gk. πυο-, πυ-, fr. πύον or πῦον, 'pus', which is rel. to πύθειν, 'to rot', and cogn. with L. *pūs*, 'viscous matter, pus', *pūtēre*, 'to be rotten'. See **pus** and cp. **Pythium.**

pyogenesis, n., the formation of pus (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pyo-** and Gk. γένεσις, 'origin, source, birth, race, descent'. See **genesis.**

pyogenic, pyogenetic, adj. — See prec. word and **-genic,** resp. **-genetic.**

pyoid, adj., resembling pus. — Gk. πυοειδής, compounded of πύον or πῦον, 'pus' and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **pyo-** and **-oid.**

pyorrhea, pyorrhoea, n., a discharge of pus (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pyo-** and **-rrhea.**
Derivative: *pyorrhe-al*, adj.

pyosis, n., suppuration (*pathol.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. πύον or πῦον, 'pus'. See **pyo-.**

pyr-, form of **pyro-** before a vowel.

Pyracantha, n. pl., a genus of thorny shrubs of the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πυράκανθα, name of a shrub, compounded of Gk. πῦρ, 'fire' and ἄκανθα, 'thorn, thorny plant'. See **pyre** and **acantha.**

pyralidid, pyralid, adj., pertaining to the family *Pyralididae.* — See next word.

Pyralididae, n. pl., a family of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ideae** fr. Gk. πυραλίς, πυραλλίς, name of an insect, fr. πῦρ, 'fire' (see **pyre**); so called because it was supposed to be able to live in fire.

pyramid, n. — L. *pȳramis*, gen. *-idis*, fr. Gk. πῠραμίς, gen -ίδος, which was prob. formed through metathesis fr. OEgyptian *pimar.*
Derivatives: *pyramid*, intr. and tr. v., *pyramid-al*, adj., *pyramid-al-ly*, adv., *pyramid-wise*, adv.

pyran, n., an isomeric cyclic compound, C_5H_6O (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of *pyrokoman.* See **pyrone.**

pyrargyrite, n., a sulfide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3 (*mineral.*) — Compounded of Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', ἄργυρος, 'silver' and subst. suff. **-ite.** See **pyr-** and **argent.**

pyre, n. — L. *pyra*, fr. Gk. πυρᾶ, 'funeral pyre', fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', which is cogn. with OE. *fyr*, etc., 'fire'. See **fire** and cp. **antipyrin, apyretic, apyrexia, empyreal, empyreuma, pyrites, pyrosis, pyrrhic,** adj., **pyrrho-, pyrrole.** Cp. L. *burrus*, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'flame-colored, yellowish red', which is assimilated fr. *πυρσός, fr. πῦρ, 'fire'; see **Borachio, burrito, burro, sbirro.** (The change of Greek π to Latin *b* is prob. due to Etruscan influence; cp. *box*, 'the tree').

pyrene, n., a white hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$. — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre.**

pyrene, n., the stone of a drupelet. — Gk. πῡρήν, 'stone of a fruit', rel. to πῦρός, 'corn, wheat', and cogn. with OE. *fyrs*, 'furze'. See **furze** and cp. the second element in **Agropyron, Diospyros, Fagopyrum, Melampyrum.**

pyreno-, before a vowel **pyren-,** combining form meaning 'stone of a fruit'. as in *pyrenoid, Pyrenomycetes.* — Gk. πῡρηνο-, πῡρην-, fr. πῡρήν, gen. πῡρῆνος. See prec. word.

pyrenoid, adj., resembling a fruit stone. — Compounded of **pyreno-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Pyrenomycetes, n. pl., a class of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **pyreno-** and Gk. μύκης, gen. μύκητος, 'fungus'. See **-mycetes.**

Pyrethrum, n., a genus of plants; the chrysanthemum (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πύρεθρον, 'the feverfew', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'; see **pyre** and cp. next word; so called because of its medicinal qualities. For sense development cp. *feverfew.* Cp. **pellitory,** 'pyrethrum'.

pyretic, adj., pertaining to fever; feverish (*med.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. πυρετός, 'burning heat, fever', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre.**

pyreto-. combining form meaning 'fever', as in *pyretology.* — Gk. πυρετο-, fr. πυρετός. See prec. word.

pyretology, n., that branch of medicine which treats of fever. — Lit. 'the study of fever', fr. **pyreto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner), one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *pyretolog-ist*, n.

pyretotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by the artificial induction of fever. — See **pyreto-** and **therapy.**

Pyrex, n., a type of glass resisting to heat. — A coined trade name.

pyrexia, n., fever (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πυρέσσειν, fut. πυρέξω, 'to be feverish', fr. πυρετός, 'fever'. See **pyreto-** and 1st **-ia.**
Derivatives: *pyrexi-al, pyrex-ic, pyrex-ic-al,* adjs.

pyrgeometer, n., an instrument for measuring radiation from the earth. — Coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', γῆ, 'the earth' and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **pyre, geo-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

pyrheliometer, n., an instrument for measuring solar radiation. — Coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', ἥλιος, 'sun' and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **pyre, helio-** and **-meter.**

pyridine, n., a liquid obtained by distillation of coal tar and bone oil, C_5H_5N (*chem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire' (see **pyre**), and suff. **-idine.**

pyriform, adj., pear-shaped. — ML. *pyriformis*, fr. ML. *pyrum*, for L. *pīrum*, 'pear', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **pear** and **form,** n.

pyrite, n., a metallic iron disulfide, FeS_2 (*mineral.*) — See next word.

pyrites, n., any of various metallic sulfides. — L., fr. Gk. πυρίτης, 'of fire', in πυρίτης λίθος, 'firestone, a stone that strikes fire', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre** and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *pyrit-ic, pyrit-ic-al,* adjs.

pyritiferous, adj., containing pyrites. — See prec. word and **-ferous.**

pyro-, before a vowel **pyr-,** combining form meaning 'fire'. — Gk. πυρο-, πυρ-, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire'. See **pyre.**

pyrochemical, adj., pertaining to chemical changes caused by high temperature. — Compounded of **pyro-** and **chemical.**
Derivative: *pyrochemical-ly*, adv.

pyrogallol, n., a crystalline poisonous compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_3$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. *pyrogallic* (*acid*) and suff. **-ol**; so called because first prepared (by Schele in 1786) by heating gallic acid. See **pyro-** and **gallic.**

pyrogenic, adj., producing heat or fever. — Compounded of **pyro-** and **-genic.**

pyrography, n., the process of producing a design on wood with a hot iron. — Lit. 'writing with fire', fr. **pyro-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *pyrograph-er*, n., *pyrograph-ic*, adj.

Pyrola, n., a genus of plants, the wintergreen (*bot.*) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. **Pyrus** (q.v.)

Pyrolaceae, n. pl., a family of trees (*bot.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

pyrolaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

pyrolatry, n., fire worship. — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

pyroligneous, adj., obtained by dry distillation from wood. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and L. *lignum*, 'wood'. See **pyre** and **ligneous.**

pyrology, n., the study of heat. — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *pyrolog-ic-al*, adj., *pyrolog-ist*, n.

pyrolusite, n., manganese dioxide, MnO_2 (*mineral.*) — G. *Pyrolusit*, compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. λούειν, 'to wash', which is cogn. with L. *lavāre*, 'to wash' (see **lave**); so called because it is used as glass soap. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

pyrolysis, n., decomposition by heat (*chem.*) — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. λύσις, 'loosing, releasing'. See **-lysis.**

pyrolytic, adj., pertaining to pyrolysis. — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός, 'able to loose, loosing'. See **-lytic** and cp. prec. word.

pyromancy, n., divination by fire. — ME. *piromancie*, fr. OF. (= F.) *piromancie*, fr. Late L. *pyromantia*, fr. Gk. πυρομαντείᾱ, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and μαντείᾱ, 'divination'. See **pyro-** and **-mancy.**

pyromania, n., a morbid tendency to set things on fire. — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**

pyromaniac, n. — Compounded of **pyro-** and ML. *maniacus*. See **maniac.**
Derivative: *pyromaniac-al*, adj.

pyrometer, n., an instrument for measuring high temperatures. — Coined by the Dutch physicist Pieter van Musschenbroek (1622-1761) fr. Gk. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **pyro-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *pyrometr-ic-al*, adj., *pyrometr-y*, n.

pyrone, n., a cyclic compound $C_5H_4O_2$ (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of *pyrokoman*, a word coined fr. **pyro-** and Gk. κομᾶν, 'to let the hair grow long', fr. κόμη, 'hair, foliage, tail of a comet'. See **coma,** 'a tuft of hairs'.

pyrope, n., a variety of deep, fiery red garnet (*mineral.*) — ME. *pirope*, fr. OF. *pirope* (F. *pyrope*), L. *pyrōpus*, fr. Gk. πυρωπός, lit. 'fiery eye', compounded of πῦρ, 'fire' and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **pyro-** and **-opia.**

pyrophobia, n., a morbid fear of fire (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **pyro-** and **-phobia.**

pyrophoric, pyrophorous, adj., igniting spontaneously. — Lit. 'fire-bearing', fr. Gk. πυροφόρος, fr. πῦρ, gen. πυρός, 'fire', and -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **pyre, -phore** and **-ic,** resp. **-ous.**

pyrophorus, n., any substance that ignites spontaneously. — ModL. See prec. word.

pyrophotometer, n., an instrument for measuring very high temperatures. — Compounded of **pyro-** and **photometer.**

pyrosis, n., heartburn (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. πύρωσις, 'a burning', fr. πυροῦν, 'to burn', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre** and **-osis.**

pyrostat, n., a thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures. — Coined fr. **pyro-** and *-stat*, on analogy of **thermostat** (q.v.)

pyrotechnic, pyrotechnical, adj., pertaining to fireworks. — Compounded of **pyro-** and Gk. τεχνικός, 'made by art', fr. τέχνη, 'art'. See **technic,** resp. also adj. suff. **-al.**

pyrotechnics, n., the art of making fireworks. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

pyrotechny, n., pyrotechnics. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. **-ίᾱ**).

pyrotic, adj., caustic. — Gk. πυρωτικός, 'pertaining to burning', fr. πυροῦν, 'to burn', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *pyrotic,* n.

pyrotoxin, n., a toxin causing fever (*med.*) — Coined fr. **pyro-** and **toxin.**

pyroxene, n., a mineral composed especially of calcium and magnesium (*mineral.*) — F. *pyroxène,* coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René Just Haüy (1745-1822) in 1796 fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', and ξένος, 'stranger' (see **pyro-** and **xeno-**); he so called it from the erroneous notion that the mineral does not occur in igneous rocks.

pyroxenite, n., an igneous rock containing pyroxene, but without olivine (*petrogr.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with subst. suff. **-ite.**

pyroxylin, also **pyroxyline,** n., a cellulose nitrate mixture (*chem.*) — F. *pyroxyline,* coined by the French chemist Théophile-Jules Pelouze (1807-67) in 1836 fr. **pyro-,** Gk. ξύλον, 'wood' (see **xylo-**), and chem. suff. **-ine.**

pyrrh-, form of **pyrrho-** before a vowel.

pyrrhic, n., an old Greek war dance. — L. *pyrrhicha,* fr. Gk. πυρρίχη (scil. ὄρχησις), name of an old Greek war dance, so called after Πύρριχος, the inventor of this dance. The name Πύρριχος lit. means 'reddish', fr. πυρρός, 'flame-colored'; see **pyrrho-** and **-ic.**

pyrrhic, adj., pertaining to the pyrrhic dance. — L. *pyrrhichius,* fr. Gk. πυρρίχιος, fr. πυρρίχη. See prec. word.

pyrrhic, n., a foot of two short syllables (*prosody*) — Fr. L. *pyrrhichius* (*pēs*), fr. Gk. πυρρίχιος (πούς), 'pyrrhic measure or foot', prop. 'the measure of the pyrrhic dance'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *pyrrhic,* adj., pertaining to the pyrrhic foot.

Pyrrhic, adj., pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. — Fr. L. *Pyrrhicus,* fr. Gk. Πυρρικός, fr. Πύρρος, 'Pyrrhus'. — *Pyrrhic victory* is a victory gained at a ruinous cost; so called in allusion to the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Heraclea (279 B.C.E.)

pyrrho-, before a vowel **pyrrh-,** combining form meaning 'red'. — Gk. πυρρο-, fr. πυρρός (for *πυρσός), 'reddish, red', lit. 'flame-colored', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **pyre** and cp. **pyrrhic,** adj. Cp. also **burro, sbirro.**

Pyrrhonic, adj., pertaining to Pyrrhonism. — L. *Pyrrhōneus,* fr. *Pyrrhō,* fr. Gk. Πύρρων, a philosopher of Elis. See next word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Pyrrhonism, n., the sceptical system of philosophy founded by Pyrrho of Elis (about 360-275 B.C.E.) See prec. word and **-ism.**

Pyrrhonist, n., an adherent of Pyrrhonism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *Pyrrhonist-ic,* adj.

pyrrhotite, also **pyrrhotine,** n., a magnetic iron sulfide, FeS (*chem.*) — G. *Pyrrhotin,* formed with suff. *-in,* '-ine' (see chem. suff. **-ine**), fr. Gk. πυρρότης, 'redness', fr. πυρρός, 'reddish, red'; see **pyrrho-**. *Pyrrhotite* was formed with change of suff. (see subst. suff. **-ite**) fr. *pyrrhotine.*

pyrrole, pyrrol, n., a colorless, weakly basic liquid, C_4H_5N (*chem.*) — G. *Pyrrol,* coined fr. Gk. πυρρός, 'reddish, red' and L. *oleum,* 'oil'. See **pyrrho-** and **oil.**

Pyrula, n., a genus of marine mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *pyrum,* for L. *pīrum,* 'pear' (see **pear**); so called from the pear-shaped shell.

Pyrularia, n., a genus of plants, the oil nut (*bot.*) — ModL., a dimin. formed fr. **Pyrus.** Cp. prec. word.

Pyrus, n. (*bot.*) — ML. *pyrus,* for L. *pīrus,* 'pear-tree', which is rel. to *pīrum,* 'pear'. See **pear** and cp. prec. word.

pyruvic acid, an organic acid, CH_3COCOH (*chem.*) — *Pyruvic* is a hybrid coined fr. Gk. πῦρ, 'fire', and L. *ūva,* 'grape'. See **pyre, uva** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Pythagorean, adj. pertaining to Pythagoras of Samos, Greek philosopher of the 6th century B.C.E., or to his philosophy. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Pythagorēus,* fr. Gk. Πυθαγόρειος, fr. Πυθαγόρᾱς, 'Pythagoras'.
Derivatives: *Pythagorean,* n., an adherent of Pythagoras or of his philosophy, *Pythagoreanism,* n.

Pythagorism, n. — The same as *Pythagoreanism.* See prec. word and **-ism.**

Pythia, n., the priestess of Apollo at Delphi (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Πυθίᾱ (scil. ἱέρεια), 'the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi', fem. of Πύθιος, prop. 'the Delphian', epithet of Apollo, fr. Πυθώ or Πυθών, the older name of Delphi and its environs. Cp. **Pythian.**

Pythiad, n., the time between two celebrations of the Pythian games in ancient Greece (= 4 years). — Gk. Πυθιάς, gen. Πυθιάδος, fr. τὰ Πύθια (scil. ἱερά), 'the Pythian games', neut. pl. of Πύθιος, 'Delphian'. See prec. word. and **-ad.** For the suff. cp. *Olympiad.*

Pythian, adj., 1) pertaining to Delphi or to the oracle and priestess of Apollo at Delphi; 2) pertaining to the Panhellenic games held at Delphi every four years. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Pythius,* fr. Gk. Πύθιος, 'Delphian'. See **Pythia.**
Derivative: *Pythian,* n., 1) Apollo; 2) Pythia.

Pythium, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. πύθειν, 'to rot', which is rel. to πύον, πῦον, 'pus'. See **pyo-** and **1st -ium.**

pythogenic, pythogenetic, adj., generated by decomposition. — Compounded of Gk. πύθειν, 'to rot' (see prec. word), and **-genic,** resp. **-genetic.**

pythogenesis, n., generation by decomposition. — See prec. word and **genesis.**

Python, n., 1) the huge serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo (*Greek mythol.*); 2) (*not cap.*), any large serpent; 3) (*cap.*) a genus of snakes (*zool.*) — L. *Pȳthō,* the serpent slain by Apollo, fr. Gk. Πῡ́θων, of s.m., a name prob. rel. to the place name Πῡθώ. See **Pythia** and cp. next word.

python, n., a familiar spirit. — Late L. *pȳthō,* 'familiar spirit', fr. Late Gk. πῡ́θων, of s.m., fr. Gk. Πῡ́θων, 'a prophet inspired by Apollo'. This name is prob. identical derivatively with Πῡ́θων, name of the serpent slain by Apollo. See prec. word.

pythoness, n., 1) the priestess of Apollo at Delphi (*Greek mythol.*) 2) a woman supposed to have the power of divination. — ME. *Phitonesse,* fr. *phitonise* (F. *pythonisse*), 'sorceress', fr. ML. *phitōnissa,* fr. Late L. *pȳthōnissa,* fem. of *pȳthō,* 'familiar spirit'. See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

pyuria, n., discharge of pus with the urine (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **py-** and Gk. **-ουρίᾱ,** fr. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **-uria.**

pyx, n., receptacle for coins. — L. *pyxis,* fr. Gk. πυξίς, 'box of box wood', πύξος, 'the box tree, box wood'. See **box,** the tree, and **box,** 'a receptacle', and cp. **pyxidium, pyxis.**
Derivative: *pyx,* tr. v.

Pyxidanthera, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. πυξίς, gen. πυξίδος, 'box of box wood', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery', fr. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **pyx** and **anther.**

pyxidium, n., a capsule. — ModL., fr. Gk. πυξίδιον, dimin. of πυξίς, 'box'. See **pyx** and **-idium.**

pyxie, n., also **pixie, pixy,** name of a shrub. — — From *Pyxidanthera barbulata,* the botanical name of this shrub (see **Pyxidanthera**).

pyxis, n., a small box. — L., fr. Gk. πυξίς. See **pyx.**

Q

qoph, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See **koph.**

qua, conj., as, in the capacity of. — L. *quā*, abl. fem. of the relative *quī*, 'who'. See **which, who** and cp. **quaquaversal.**

quack, intr. v., to utter a sound like a duck; n., the sound made by a duck. — Of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. *quacken*, Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken*, OSlav. *kvakati*, L. *coaxāre*, 'to croak', Gk. κοάξ, 'the croaking of frogs', Hitt. *akuwakuwash*, 'frog', which all are imitative. Cp. also **quacksalver.**

quack, n. — Abbreviation of **quacksalver.**
Derivatives: *quack*, intr. v. and adj., *quack-ery*, n., *quack-ish*, adj., *quack-ish-ly*, adv., *quack-y*, adj.

quacksalver, n., a fraudulent pretender to medical skill. — Obsol. Du. *quacksalver* (now *kwakzalver*), fr. MDu. *quacsalver*, lit. 'one who quacks or patters about his salves' in trying to sell them, fr. MDu. *quacken*, *quaken* (Du. *kwaken*), 'to quack like a duck' (see **quack,** v.), and MDu. *salven* (Du. *zalven*), 'to rub with ointment', which is rel. to **salve,** 'to apply a salve to' (q.v.) Cp. G. *Quacksalber*, Dan. *kvaksalver*, Swed. *kvacksalvare*, 'quacksalver', which are of the same origin.

quad, n., quadrat (*print.*) — Abbreviation of **quadrat.**
Derivative: *quad*, tr. v.

quad, n., quadrangle, campus. — Abbreviation of **quadrangle.**

quad, adj., quadruple. — Abbreviation of **quadruple.**

Quadi, n. pl., name of a German tribe. — L. *Quādī*, lit. 'the Speakers'; cp. OE. *cweðan*, 'to speak, say' (see **quoth**).

quadr-, combining form. — See **quadri-.**

quadrable, adj., capable of being squared. — See **quadrate,** v., and **-able.**

quadragenarian, 1) adj., forty years old; 2) n., a quadragenarian person. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *quadrāgēnārius*, 'forty years old', fr. *quadrāgēnī*, 'forty each', fr. *quadrāgintā* (for **quatrā-gintā*), 'forty', which is formed fr. *quattuor*, 'four', with *-gintā*, a suff. denoting *tens*. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριᾶκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρᾶκοντα, 'forty', etc. See **four** and cp. **quadri-.** For the etymology of the Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. *-gintā*, see **penteconta-.** Cp. **quarantine, cuarenta.**

Quadragesima, n., 1) the forty days of Lent; 2) the first Sunday in Lent (*Eccles.*) — ML. *quadrāgēsima* (scil. *diēs*), 'the fortieth day', fem. of L. *quadrāgēsimus*, 'fortieth', fr. *quadrāgintā*. See **quadragenarian.**
Derivative: *Quadragesim-al*, adj.

quadrangle, n., 1) a plane figure having four angles and four sides; 2) a quadrangular building. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *quadrangulum*, prop. neut. of the L. adj. *quadrangulus*, 'having four corners', fr. *quadri-*, used in compounds in the sense of *quattuor*, 'four' (see **quadri-**), and *angulus*, 'angle, corner'. See **angle,** 'corner'.
Derivative: *quadrangl-ed*, adj.

quadrangular, adj., having four angles and four sides. — Late L. *quadrangulāris*, 'having four corners', fr. *quadrangulum*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivatives: *quadrangular-ly*, adv., *quadrangular-ness*, n.

quadrant, n., the fourth part of a circle (*geom.*) — ME., fr. L. *quadrāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'a fourth part', prop. pres. part. of *quadrāre*, 'to square'. See **quadrate,** adj., and **-ant** and cp. **quadri-.**

quadrantal, adj., containing the fourth part of a measure. — L. *quadrantālis*, fr. *quadrāns*, See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

quadrat, n., a small piece of type metal (*print*). — See next word.

quadrate, adj., squared; rectangular. — L. *quadrātus*, 'squared, square', pp. of *quadrāre*, 'to square; to put in order, complete', fr. *quadrus*, 'square'. See **quadri-** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *quadrate*, n. (q.v.), *quadrat-ic*, *quadrat-ic-al*, adjs., *quadrat-ic-al-ly*, adv.

quadrate, n., a square. — L. *quadrātum*, 'a square, quadrate', prop. neut. of *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*. See **quadrate,** adj.

quadrate, tr. v., to make square; intr. v., to square (with). — L. *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*. See **quadrate,** adj.

quadrature, n., the act of squaring. — L. *quadrātūra*, 'a squaring, quadrature', fr. *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

quadratus, n., name of several square-shaped muscles (*anat.*) — L. *quadrātus*, 'squared', pp. of *quadrāre*. See **quadrate,** adj.

quadrennial, adj., 1) occurring once every four years; 2) lasting four years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *quadriennium*, 'a period of four years', fr. *quadriennis*, 'of four years', which is compounded of **quadri-** and *annus*, 'year'; see **annual.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *annus*) to *ĕ* (in *quadri-ennium*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

quadri-, quadr-, combining form with the sense 'having four, consisting of four'. — L., rel. to *quattuor*, 'four', fr. I.-E. **q*ʷetwor-*, **q*ʷetur*, whence also Goth. *fidwōr*, OE. *fēower*, 'four'. See **four** and cp. **quadrant, quadrate, quadrille,** 'a square dance', **quadroon, quarantine, quarrel,** arrow, bolt', **quarry,** 'a place for excavating stones', **quart, quatrain, quire** of paper, **squad, squadron, square** and the second element in **trocar.**

quadric, adj., of the second degree. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *quadra*, 'a square', which is rel. to *quattuor*, 'four'. See **quadri-.**
Derivative: *quadric*, n.

quadricentennial, n., the four hundredth anniversary of an event; adj., pertaining to a quadricentennial. — Compounded of **quadri-** and **centennial.**

quadriceps, n., the large extensor muscle of the leg (*anat.*) — Compounded of **quadri-** and L. *-ceps*, fr. *caput*, 'head' (see **capital,** adj., and cp. **biceps, triceps**); so called because it is divided into four parts.

quadrifid, adj., divided into four parts. — L. *quadrifidus*, lit. 'four-cleft', fr. **quadri-** and *fid-*, stem of *findere* (perf. *fidī*), 'to cleave, split'. See **fissile.**

quadriga, n., a four-horsed chariot. — L. *quadrīga*, contraction of **quadrijugae*, fem. pl. of **quadrijugus*, 'pertaining to a team of four', compounded of **quadri-** and the stem of *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join.**

quadrigeminal, adj., fourfold. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *quadrigeminus*, 'fourfold', fr. **quadri-** and *geminus*, 'twin, double'. See **Gemini.**

quadrilateral, adj., four-sided. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *quadrilaterus*, which is compounded of **quadri-** and *latus*, gen. *lateris*, 'side'. See **lateral.**
Derivatives: *quadrilateral*, n., *quadrilateral-ly*, adv., *quadrilateral-ness*, n.

quadrilingual, adj., of four languages; knowing four languages. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **quadri-** and L. *lingua*, 'tongue'. See **lingual.**

quadriliteral, adj., consisting of four letters. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **quadri-** and L. *littera*, *lītera*, 'letter'. See **letter, literal.**

quadrille, n., game of cards played by four persons. — F., fr. Sp. *cuartillo*, fr. *cuarto*, 'fourth', fr. L. *quārtus*, of s.m. (see 1st **quart**); assimilated in form to next word.

quadrille, n., a square dance. — Sp. *cuadrilla*, fr. *cuadro*, 'square', fr. L. *quadrus*, 'square', which is rel. to *quattuor*, 'four'. See **quadri-.**
Derivative: *quadrille*, intr. v.

quadrillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, the fifth power of a thousand (i.e. 1 followed by 15 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, the fourth power of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 24 zeros). — F., formed fr. **quadri-** on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

quadrinomial, adj., consisting of four terms (*alg.*) — Formed fr. **quadri-** with suff. *-nomial* on analogy of **binomial** (q.v.)

quadripara, n., a woman who has borne four children (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. **quadri-** and L. *pariō*, *parĕre*, 'to bring forth'. See **parent.**

quadripartite, adj., consisting of four parts. — L. *quadripartītus*, pp. of *quadripartīre*, 'to divide into four parts', fr. **quadri-** and *partīre*, 'to divide into parts', fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'part'. See **part,** n.

quadriplegia, n., paralysis affecting all the four limbs of the body (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *quadri-*, 'four', and Gk. πληγή, 'stroke'; see **quadri-** and **plague.** The correct form would be *tessaraplegia* (fr. Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four', and πληγή, 'stroke').
Derivative: *quadripleg-ic*, adj.

quadrireme, n., a galley having four banks of oars. — L. *quadrirēmis*, compounded of **quadri-** and *rēmus*, 'oar'. See **bireme** and cp. words there referred to.

quadrisyllabic, adj., consisting of four syllables. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. **quadri-** and L. *syllaba*. See **syllable.**

quadrisyllable, n., a word of four syllables. — Compounded of **quadri-** and **syllable.**

quadrivalence, quadrivalency, n., the state of being quadrivalent (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

quadrivalent, adj., having a valence of four (*chem.*) — Compounded of **quadri-** and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'. See **-valent.**

quadrivial, adj., pertaining to the quadrivium. — ML. *quadriviālis*, fr. *quadrivium*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

quadrivium, n., in the Middle Ages, a group of sciences consisting of geometry, astronomy, arithmetic and music. — ML., fr. L. *quadrivium*, 'place where four roads meet, crossroads', compounded of **quadri-** and *via*, 'way, road, path'. See **via** and cp. **trivium.**
Derivative: *quadrivi-al*, adj.

quadroon, n., the child of a mulatto and a white person. — Sp. *cuarterón*, prop. 'one who has *a fourth part* of Negro blood', fr. *cuarto*, 'a fourth part', fr. L. *quārtus*, 'fourth'; assimilated to words beginning with *quadr-*. See **quadrate,** adj., and **quart.**

quadru-, combining form meaning 'having four, consisting of four'. — L., a var. form of **quadri-** (q.v.)

quadrumanous, adj., having four hands. — Compounded of **quadru-** and L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual** and **-ous.**

quadruped, n., an animal having four feet; adj., four-footed. — Compounded of **quadru-** and L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **pedal.**
Derivative: *quadruped-al*, adj.

quadruple, adj., fourfold. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *quadruplus*, 'fourfold', formed fr. **quadru-** with *-plus*, '-fold', on analogy of *duplus*, 'double'. See **double** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *quadruple*, n., *quadrupl-et*, n.

quadruple, tr. v., to multiply by four; intr. v., to be multiplied by four. — ME. *quadruplen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *quadrupler*, fr. Late L. *quadruplāre*, 'to multiply by four, make fourfold', fr. L. *quadruplus*. See **quadruple,** adj.

quadruplex, adj., fourfold; used especially of a telegraph system in which four messages may be sent simultaneously over the wire. — L., formed fr. **quadru-** with *-plex*, gen. *-plicis*, '-fold', on analogy of *duplex*, gen. *duplicis*, 'double'. See **duplex** and cp. next word.

quadruplex, n., an instrument used for sending messages in quadruplex telegraphy. — Fr. **quadruplex,** adj.

quadruplicate, adj., fourfold. — L. *quadruplicātus*, pp. of *quadruplicāre*, 'to make fourfold', fr. *quadruplex*, gen. *quadruplicis*. See **quadruplex,** adj.

Derivative: *quadruplicate-ly*, n.

quadruplicate, tr. v., to multiply by four. — L. *quadruplicātus*, pp. of *quadruplicāre*. See **quadruplicate,** adj.

quadruplication, n. — Late L. *quadruplicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a making fourfold', fr. L. *quadruplicātus*, pp. of *quadruplicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

quaere, v., imper., inquire; n., a query. — L., imper. of *quaerere*, 'to seek, search for; to ask, inquire'. See **query** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *quaere*, n., a query.

quaestor, n., any of an order of Roman magistrates. — L., contraction of *quaesītor*, 'seeker, searcher', fr. *quaesītus*, pp. of *quaerere*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

quaestorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *quaestōrius*, 'pertaining to a quaestor', fr. *quaestor*. See prec. word.

quaestuary, adj., seeking to make profit; n., one who seeks to make profit. — Late L. *quaestuārius*, 'pertaining to money making, mercenary', fr. L. *quaestus*, 'gain, acquisition', fr. *quaes-*, stem of *quaerere*, 'to seek'. See **query** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

quaff, tr. and intr. v., to drink repeatedly or copiously. — Prob. fr. MLG. *quassen* (whence obsol. E. *quass*), 'to quaff', through a misreading of *ss* as *ff*. In early manuscripts and prints the letters *f* and *s* were almost equal in form.

Derivatives: *quaff*, n., *quaff-er*, n., *quaff-ing-ly*, adv.

quag, intr. v., to quake (*obsol.*) — Prob. a var. of **quake.**

quag, n., bog, marsh. — Rel. to **quag,** v.

Derivative: *quagg-y*, adj.

quagga, n., a South African animal, allied to the zebra. — A Hottentot name of imitative origin.

quagmire, n., bog, marsh. — Fr. earlier *quakemire*, which is compounded of **quake** and **mire.** Cp. **quag,** 'bog, marsh'.

Derivative: *quagmir-y*, adj.

quahog, also **quahaug,** n., the N. American clam. — Of Algonquian origin.

quaich, quaigh, n., a shallow drinking cup. — Gael. *cuach*, OIr. *cūach*, fr. Late L. *caucus*, 'a drinking vessel'. Cp. Gk. καύκα, καυκίον, 'a kind of drinking vessel'.

Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office. — F., lit. 'quay of (General) *Orsay*', name of a quay on the south bank of the Seine in Paris, on which the French Foreign Office is situated.

quail, n., a migratory bird, *Coturnix coturnix*. — ME. *quaille, quaile*, fr. OF. *quaille* (F. *caille*), fr. ML. *quaccola*, which is of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *kwakkel*, and OHG. *wahtala*, MHG. *wachtele*, G. *Wachtel*, OE. *wihtel* (for **wahtel*), which are also of imitative origin. Cp. **Coturnix.** (There is no relation between the above Teut. words and OI. *vártikā*, Gk. ὄρτυξ, 'quail'.)

Derivative: *quail-ery*, n.

quail, intr. v., to lose heart, to shrink. — Fr. obsol. *quail*, 'to curdle', fr. ME. *quailen*, fr. OF. *coailler* (F. *cailler*), fr. L. *coāgulāre*. See **coagulate.**

quaint, adj. — ME. *cointe, queynte, queint*, 'well known, skillful, neat, elegant', fr. OF. *coint, cointe*, 'well known, skillful, neat', fr. L. *cognitus*, 'well known', pp. of *cognōscere*, 'to know'. See **know** and cp. **cognition, cognoscible.** Cp. also **acquaint.**

Derivatives: *quaint-ly*, adv., *quaint-ness*, n.

quake, intr. v. — ME. *quaken*, fr. OE. *cwacian*, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **quag, quagmire.**

Derivatives: *quake*, n., *quak-er*, n., *quak-ing*, n. and adj., *quak-ing-ly*, adv.

Quaker, n., the name given to a member of the religious sect calling themselves the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox in 1648-50. — So called by Justice Bennet in 1650, who was warned by Fox 'to quake at the word of the Lord'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *Quaker-dom*, n., *Quaker-ish*, adj., *Quaker-ism*, n., *Quaker-ize*, tr. v., *Quaker-ization*, n., *Quaker-ly*, adj. and adv.

qualification, n. — ML. *quālificātiō*, fr. *quālificātus*, pp. of *quālificāre*. See **qualify** and **-ation.**

qualificator, n. — ML. *quālificātor*, formed fr. *quālificātus*, pp. of *quālificāre*. See next word and agential suff. **-or.**

qualify, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *qualifier*, fr. ML. *quālificāre*, 'to make of a certain quality', which is compounded of L. *quālis*, 'of what kind', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **quality** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *qualifi-ed*, adj., *qualifi-er*, n., *qualify-ing*, adj., *qualify-ing-ly*, adv.

qualitative, adj. — ML. *quālitātīvus*, 'relating to quality', fr. L. *quālitās*, gen. *-ātis*. See next word and **-ative.**

Derivative: *qualitative-ly*, adv.

quality, n. — ME. *qualite*, fr. OF. *qualite* (F. *qualité*), fr. L. *quālitātem*, acc. of *quālitās*, 'quality', fr. *quālis*, 'how consituted, of what kind', which derives from the pronominal base **quo-*, whence also L. *quis*? 'who', *quid*? 'what', *qui, quae, quod*, 'who, which, what', Goth. *hvas*, OE. *hwā*, 'who'. See **who** and words there referred to, and cp. the first element in **kickshaw.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.** L. *quālitās* was formed by Cicero fr. *quālis* as loan translation of Gk. ποιότης, 'quality', which was coined by Plato fr. ποῖος, 'of what kind'. Cp. L. *quantitās*, loan translation of Gk. ποσότης (see *quantity*).

qualm, n., feeling of faintness; scruple. — ME. *qualm*, 'pestilence, plague', rel. to Du. *kwalm*, 'thick vapor', G. *Qualm*, 'smoke, vapor; stupor'; possibly rel. to OE. *cwealm*, 'death, pestilence, plague', fr. Teut. base **kwel-an*, 'to kill, destroy, die', whence OE. *cwelan*, 'to die', *cwellan*, 'to kill'. See **quell.**

Derivatives: *qualm-ish*, adj., *qualm-ish-ly*, adv., *qualm-ish-ness*, n., *qualm-y*, adj.

quamash, n. — A var. spelling of **camas.**

quandary, n., a state of perplexity. — Of uncertain origin.

quandong, quandang, n., a small Australian tree. — From Australian native name.

quant, n., a pole. — ME. *quante*, of uncertain origin; possibly derived fr. L. *contus*, fr. Gk. κοντός, 'pole', which stands in gradational relationship to κεντεῖν, 'to prick, goad', κέντρον, 'horse goad prickle, point'. See **center** and cp. **kent,** 'pole'.

quantic, n., a rational, homogeneous function of two or more variables (*math.*) — Fr. L. *quantus*, 'how much'. See **quantum** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *quantic-al*, adj.

quantification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

quantify, tr. v., to determine the quantity of. — ML. *quantificāre*, fr. L. *quantus*, 'how great'. See **quantum** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *quantifi-able*, adj., *quantifi-er*, n.

quantitative, adj., pertaining to quantity. — ML. *quantitātīvus*, fr. L. *quantitās*. See next word and **-ative.**

Derivatives: *quantitative-ly*, adv., *quantitative-ness*, n.

quantity, n. — ME. *quantite*, fr. OF. *quantite* (F. *quantité*), fr. L. *quantitātem*, acc. of *quantitās*, 'greatness, amount, quantity', fr. *quantus*, 'how great, how much, how many'; see **quantum.** L. *quantitās* was formed fr. *quantus* as loan translation of Gk. ποσότης, fr. πόσος, 'how great, how much'. Cp. L. *quālitās*, loan translation of Gk. ποιότης (see *quality*).

quantum, n., quantity; an object that has quantity. — L., neut. of *quantus*, 'how great, how much, how many', rel. to Umbr. *panta* (= L. *quanta*); for **quām-to*, fr. *quam*, 'in what manner, as much as', which is rel. to Oscan *pan*, Umbr. *pane*, 'as, as much as', and cogn. with OE. *hū*, 'how', *hwā*, 'who'; see **how, who,** and cp. the first element in **quasi.** The second element in **quām-to* expresses the idea of greatness, so that E. 'how great' is the *literal* rendering of L. *quantus* (= **quām-to*) in accordance with the two elements of this word. Cp. **aliquant.**

quaquaversal, adj., turning in all directions (*said of geological strata*). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *quāquāversus*, 'turning in whatever direction', which is compounded of L. *quāquā*, 'wherever', fr. reduplication of *quā*, 'in what direction', and pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **qua** and **version.**

Derivative: *quaquaversal-ly*, adv.

quarantine, n., a period (orig. of forty days) of isolation to prevent the spread of disease. — It. *quarantina*, fr. *quaranta*, 'forty', fr. L. *quadrāgintā*. See **quadragenarian** and cp. **cuarenta.** The term goes back to It. *quaranta giorni*, 'forty days'. Ships coming from the Levant and Egypt were isolated at special ports for thirty, later forty, days. This measure for preventing the spread of contagious diseases was first enforced at Ragusa in 1377. See K. Sudhoff, "Epidemiological Rules from the Past", in *Essays in the History of Medicine*, trans. F. H. Garrison, New York, 1926, p. 152.

Derivatives: *quarantine*, tr. v., *quarantin-er*, n.

quarrel, n., dispute. — ME. *quarel, quarelle, querele*, fr. OF. *querele* (F. *querelle*), fr. L. *querēla*, also *querella*, 'complaint', fr. *querī*, 'to complain', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *śvásati, śvásiti*, 'blows, breathes, sighs', OE. *hwæsan*, 'to wheeze'. See **wheeze** and cp. **querimonious, querulous.** Cp. also **cyst.**

Derivatives: *quarrel*, v. (q.v.), *quarrel(l)-er*, n., *quarrel(l)-ing*, adj., *quarrel(l)-ing-ly*, adv., *quarrel-some*, adj., *quarrel-some-ly*, adv., *quarrel-some-ness*, n.

quarrel, intr. v., to engage in a quarrel. — Partly fr. OF. *quereler* (F. *quereller*), partly fr. prec. word.

quarrel, n., 1) arrow or bolt, formerly used with a crossbow; 2) small diamond-shaped pane of glass. — ME., fr. OF. *quarel, quarrel* (F. *carreau*), fr. ML. *quadrellus*, dimin. of *quadrus*, 'square'. See **quadrate,** adj., and **-el.**

quarry, n., anything hunted, prey. — ME. *querre, quirre*, fr. OF. *cuiree* (F. *curée*), 'the spoil, quarry', fr. *cuir*, 'hide, skin', fr. L. *corium*. The original meaning of *quarry* was 'parts of a slain animal placed *on its hide* as the hound's reward'. See **corium** and cp. **cortex, cuirass.**

quarry, n., quarrel. — A later var. of 3rd **quarrel.**

quarry, n., a place for excavating stones. — ME. *quarey*, fr. earlier *quarrere*, fr. OF. *quariere* (F. *carrière*), fr. Late L. *quadrāria*, fr. L. *quadrāre*, 'to square' (said also of stones). See **quadrate,** v.

Derivatives: *quarry*, tr. v., to excavate stones from a quarry, *quarri-ed*, adj., *quarri-er*, n., *quarry-ing*, n.

quart, n., a measure for liquids. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *quarte* (fem. of *quart*, 'fourth'), fr. L. *quārta* (*pars*), 'the fourth part', fr. *quārtus*, 'fourth', prob. dissimilated from **q*^{w}*tur-tos*, fr. *quattuor* (for **q*^{w}*etwor*), 'four'. See **four, fourth,** and cp. **quadrille,** 'a game of cards'. Cp. also the second element in **tankard.**

quart, n., 1) a position in fencing; 2) a sequence of four cards of a suit. — F. *quarte*, subst. use of *quarte*, fem. of *quart*, adj., 'fourth'. See prec. word and **carte.**

quartan, adj., 1) pertaining to the fourth; 2) occurring every fourth day; n., fever recurring every fourth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — F. (*fièvre*) *quartaine*, 'fever of the fourth day', fr. L. (*febris*) *quārtāna*, fem. of *quārtānus*, 'pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day', fr. *quārtus*, 'fourth'. See 1st **quart** and **-an.**

quartation, n., process of alloying three parts of silver with one of gold (assaying). — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *quārtus*, 'fourth'. See 1st **quart.**

quarter, n.— ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *quartier*, 'a fourth part, quarter; district', fr. L. *quārtārius*, 'a fourth part, quarter', fr. *quārtus*. See 1st **quart** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *quarter*, tr. and intr. v., *quarter-age*, n., *quarter-ing*, n. and adj., *quarter-ly*, adv., adj. and n.

quartern, n., a measure. — ME. *quarteroun*, *quartrun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *quarteron*, 'the quarter (of a pound, etc.)', fr. *quartier*, 'a fourth part, quarter'. See prec. word.

quartet, also **quartette,** n., 1) a group of four persons; 2) esp. a group of four singers.—F. *quartette*, fr. It. *quartetto*, dimin. of *quarto*, 'the fourth; the fourth part', fr. L. *quārtus*. See 1st **quart** and **-et, -ette.**

quartic, adj., of the fourth degree. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *quārtus*, 'fourth'. See 1st **quart.**

quartile, n., the aspect of two heavenly bodies that are 90° distant from each other (*archaic*). — ML. *quārtilis*, 'pertaining to the aspect of two heavenly bodies that are 90° distant from each other', fr. L. *quārtus*, 'fourth'. See 1st **quart** and **-ile.**

quartile, adj., pertaining to a quartile aspect. — See **quartile,** n.

quarto, n., a size of paper. — Fr. L. *in quārtō*, 'in one fourth (of the original size)', abl. of *quārtus*, 'fourth'. See 1st **quart.**

quartz, n., a crystalline mineral, SiO_2. — G. *Quarz*, fr. *kwardy*, a Western Slav. dialectal equivalent of Pol. *twardy*, Czech and Slovak *tvrdý*, 'quartz', prop. adjectives meaning 'hard', used as nouns, and rel. to OSlav. *tvrŭdŭ*, Lith. *tvirtas*, 'hard', Lith. *tveriù*, *tvérti*, 'to seize, contain', and prob. cogn. with Gk. σειρά, 'cord, rope, string'.

quartziferous, adj., containing quartz. — A hybrid coined fr. **quartz** and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'; see **-ferous.**

quartzite, n., a rock composed of quartz. — A hybrid coined fr. **quartz** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

quash, tr. v., to make void, annul. — ME. *quassen*, fr. OF. *quasser* (F. *casser*), 'to break; to annul, quash', fr. L. *quassāre*, 'to shake violently', freq. of *quatere* (pp. *quassus*), 'to shake' (whence *-cutere* in *concutere*, 'to shake violently', *discutere*, 'to shake violently, shatter, dash to pieces', *percutere*, 'to pierce through'); see **concuss, discuss, percuss**); prob. fr. I.-E. base **(s)qut-*, 'to shake', whence also Lith. *kutėti*, 'to shake up', *kutrùs*, 'quick, swift, nimble', OS. *skuddian*, 'to move violently', OHG. *scutten*, *scuten*, *scutilōn*, G. *schütteln*, 'to shake', OE. *scūdan*, 'to hasten'. Cp. **squash.** Cp. also **cascara, casco, cassation, rescue, sagrada, sconcheon,** and the second element in **fracas, fricasee.** Cp. also **shudder.**

quash, tr. v., to suppress. — ME. *quashen*, fr. OF. *quasser* (F. *casser*). See prec. word.

quasi, adv., as if. — L. *quāsi*, fr. **quam-si*, compounded of *quam*, 'as, as much as', and *si*, 'if'. For the first element see **quantum,** for the second see **nisi.**

quasi-, combining form meaning 'as if, as it were'. — Fr. L. *quāsi*. See prec. word.

Quassia, n., a tropical plant. — Named after Graman *Quassi*, a Surinam Negro, who was the first to discover the medicinal properties of this plant (in 1730).

quassin, also **quassiin,** n., a white crystalline, bitter compound $C_{22}H_{30}O_6$ (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-in.**

quater-, combining form meaning 'four times'. — L., rel. to *quattuor*, 'four'. Cp. Avestic *čaθrush*, OI. *catúḥ*, 'four times', and see **quadri-.**

quatercentenary, n., a four hundredth anniversary. — Compounded of **quater-** and **centenary.**

quaternary, adj., consisting of four elements. — L. *quaternārius*, 'consisting of four each, containing four', fr. *quaternī*, 'four together, four each'. See **quater-** and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. **casern, quire,** 'sheets of paper'.

Derivative: *quaternary*, n.

quaternate, adj., arranged in sets of four. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *quaternī*. See prec. word.

quaternion, n., a set of four things. — ME. *quaternioun*, fr. Late L. *quaterniō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *quaternī*. See **quaternary** and cp. **carillon.**

Derivatives: *quaternion-ic*, adj.

quaternity, n., a group of four persons regarded as one. — Late L. *quaternitās*, fr. L. *quaternī*. See **quaternary** and **-ity** and cp. *trinity*.

quatorzain, n., a poem of fourteen lines. — MF. (= F.) *quatorzaine*, 'a group of fourteen', fr. OF., 'a period of fourteen days', fr. *quatorze*, 'fourteen', fr. L. *quattuordecim*, 'fourteen', fr. *quattuor*, 'four', and *decem*, 'ten'. See **four** and **ten** and cp. **quadri-** and **deci-.**

quatrain, n., a four-lines stanza. — F., fr. *quatre*, 'four', fr. L. *quattuor*. See **quadri-** and cp. **sextain.**

quatrefoil, n., a flower with four leaves. — ME. *quaterfoil*, fr. OF. *quatrefoil*, 'four leaves', fr. *quatre*, 'four', and *foil*, 'leaf', fr. L. *folium*. See **quadri-** and **folio** and cp. **foil,** 'space in the tracery of a window'.

quattrocento, n., the 15th cent., an important period in Italian art and literature. — It., lit. 'four hundred', short for *mil quattro cento*, 'one thousand four hundred', as referring to the period beginning with 1400. It. *quattro* derives fr. L. *quattuor*, *cento* fr. L. *centum*. See **quadri-** and **cent** and cp. **cinquecento, trecento.**

Derivatives: *quattrocent-ism*, n., *quattrocent-ist*, n.

quaver, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *quaveren*, freq. of *quaven*, which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. LG. *quappig*, 'puffy, swelled', Du. *kwabbig*, 'flabby', G. *quabbeln*, 'to wobble, shake, quake', which all are imitative. Cp. also **quiver,** v., **squab.**

Derivatives: *quaver*, n., *quaver-er*, n., *quaver-ing*, verbal n., *quaver-ing-ly*, adv., *quaver-y*, adj.

quay, n. — ME. *kai*, *kei*, fr. OF. *chai* (F. *quai*), fr. Gaul. *caio*, 'circumvallation', which is rel. to W. *cae*, 'fence, hedge', Co. *kē*, 'hedge', fr. I.-E. base **quagh-*, 'to encompass, enclose', whence also L. *caulae*, 'hole, enclosure', ON. *hagi*, *hage*, 'pasture', OE. *haga*, 'hedge'. See **hedge** and cp. **haw,** 'enclosure'. The spelling *quay* is due to the influence of F. *quai*.

Derivatives: *quay*, tr. v., *quayage* (q.v.)

quayage, n., charge for use of a quay. — F. *quayage*, formed fr. *quai* with suff. **-age.** See prec. word.

quean, n., a woman (in a derogatory sense). — ME. *quene*, *quen*, fr. OE. *cwene*, 'woman, female serf, prostitute', rel. to OS., OHG. *quena*, ON. *kona*, Goth. *qinō*, 'woman, wife', OE. *cwēn*, 'wife, woman, queen', fr. I.-E. **g^{w}enā-*, **g^{w}ŭnā*, 'woman', whence also OI. *jániḥ*, 'wife', *gnā́*, *ganā́*, 'wife of a god, goddess', Avestic *jainish*, 'wife', Toch. A *śäṃ*, B *śno*, 'wife', Arm. *kin* (pl. *kanaik'*), 'woman', Gk. γυνή, Boeot. βανά, 'woman, wife', OSlav. *žena*, OPruss. *genna*, *genno*, OIr. *ben* (for **g^{w}enā*), 'woman'. Cp. **queen.** Cp. also **gyneco-, zenana,** and the first element in **banshee.**

queasy, adj., causing nausea; fastidious; overscrupulous. — Fr. ME. *coisy*, of uncertain origin; perh. connected with OF. *coissier*, 'to hurt', or with ON. *kveisa*, 'whitlow, boil'.

Derivatives: *queasi-ly*, adv., *queas-i-ness*, n.

quebracho, n., any of several American trees, distinguished by their very hard timber. — Sp., lit. 'breaking the axe', compounded of *quebrar*, 'to break', and *hacha*, 'axe'. The first element is dissimilated fr. L. *crepitāre*, 'to crack, rattle'; see **crepitate.** The second element is a loan word fr. Teut. **happya* (cp. OHG. *happa*, 'axe'), whence also F. *hache*, 'axe'; see **hatchet.**

queen, n. — ME. *quen*, *quene*, 'queen', fr. OE. *cwēn*, 'wife, woman, queen', rel. to Goth. *qēns*, OS. *quān*, 'wife', and to OE. *cwene*, 'woman'. See **quean.**

Derivatives: *queen*, intr. and tr. v., *queen-dom*, n., *queen-hood*, n., *queen-less*, adj., *queen-like*, adj., *queen-ly*, adj., *queen-li-ness*, n.

queer, adj. — Prob. fr. G. *quer*, 'cross, transverse, oblique; across, athwart', fr. MHG. *twerch*, *dwerch*, fr. OHG. *twerh*, *dwerah* (in the Middle German of the 14th cent., orig. *tw-* became *qu-*); rel. to OE. *þweorh*, 'cross, perverse'; fr. I.-E. base **twereq-*, 'to turn, twist, wind'. See **thwart** and cp. **torque.** For sense development cp. G. *Querkopf*, 'queer, wrong-headed fellow'.

Derivatives: *queer*, n. and tr. v., *queer-ish*, adj., *queer-ly*, adv., *queer-ness*, n.

quelch, intr. v. — A blend of **quench** and **squelch.**

quell, tr. v., to put down, subdue; calm, quiet. — ME. *quellen*, 'to kill, strike', fr. OE. *cwellan*, causative of *cwelan*, 'to die', rel. to OS. *quellian*, 'to torture, kill', ON. *kvelja*, Swed. *kvälja*, 'to torment, torture', MDu. *quelen*, Du. *kwellen*, 'to vex, tease, torment', OHG. *quellan*, MHG. *queln*, 'to suffer pain', G. *quälen*, 'to torment, torture', and to OE. *cwalu*, 'killing, violent death, destruction', *cwealm*, 'killing, murder, death', ON. *kvöl*, Dan., Swed. *kval*, 'torment, torture', MDu. *quāle*, Du. *kwaal*, 'complaint, disease', OHG. *quāla*, MHG. *quāle*, *kāle*, G. *Qual*, 'pain, torment'. These Teut. words are cogn. with Arm. *kełem*, 'I torture', OSlav. *žalī*, 'pain', OPruss. *golis*, 'death', Lith. *gālas*, 'end', *gėlà*, 'agony', *gélti*, 'to prick, sting'. Cp. **kill, qualm.**

Derivatives: *queller* (q.v.), *quell-able*, adj.

queller, n., one that quells. — ME., fr. OE. *cwellere*, 'killer', fr. *cwellan*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

quench, tr. v., to extinguish. — ME. *quenchen*, fr. OE. *cwencan*, in *ācwencan*, 'to extinguish', causative of *cwincan*, 'to be extinguished, disappear', rel. to OFris. *kwinka*, of s.m. Cp. **quelch.**

Derivatives: *quench*, n., *quench-able*, adj., *quench-er*, n., *quench-less*, adj., *quench-less-ly*, adv., *quench-less-ness*, n.

quenelle, n., a ball of minced chicken. — F., borrowed fr. G. *Knödel*, 'dumpling', fr. MHG. *knödel*, dimin. of *knode*, 'knot', which is related to E. *knot*. See **knot,** 'bow, tie'.

Quentin, also **Quintin,** n., masc. PN. — F. *Quentin*, fr. L. *Quīn(c)tiānus*, *Quīn(c)tīnus*, fr. *quīntus*, 'the fifth'. See **quint** and **-in.**

quercetin, n., a yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7 + H_2O$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. L. *quercētum*, 'oak forest', fr. *quercus*, 'oak'. See **Quercus** and cp. **quercitron.** For the suff. *-ētum* cp. L. *arborētum*, 'a place grown with trees', fr. *arbor*, 'tree' (see *arboretum*).

quercine, adj., pertaining to oaks. — Late L. *quercinus*, fr. L. *quercus*, 'oak'. See **Quercus** and **-ine** (representing L. *-inus*).

quercitrin, n., a yellow, crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{11} + 2H_2O$ (*chem.*) — Formed from next word.

quercitron, n., the black oak. — Contraction of *querci-citron* (see *haplology*), which is compounded of L. *quercus*, 'oak' (see **Quercus**), and **citron.**

Quercus, n., a genus of trees, the oak (*bot.*) — L., 'the oak', for **perq^{w}u-s*; cogn. with ON. *fura*, OE. *furh*, 'fir'. See **fir** and cp. words there re-

ferred to. In L. *quercus* the original *p-* has been assimilated to the *k* of the following syllable; cp. Gk. πέντε and L. *quīnque*, 'five', Gk. πέσσω and L. *coquō*, 'I cook' (see *quinque* and *cook*).

querido, fem. **querida,** adj. and n., dear, darling. — Sp., pp. of *querer*, 'to wish, desire, love, cherish', fr. L. *quaerere*, 'to seek, search for; to ask, inquire'. See **query** and cp. words there referred to.

querimonious, adj., querulous. — ML. *querimōniōsus*, fr. L. *querimōnia*, 'complaint', fr. *querī*, 'to complain'; see **quarrel,** 'dispute'. For the L. suff. *-mōnia* see **-mony** and cp. words there referred to, for the ending see suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *querimonious-ly*, adv., *querimonious-ness*, n.

querist, n., one who inquires. — Formed fr. **query** with suff. **-ist.**

quern, n., a primitive hand mill. — ME. *querne*, fr. OE. *cweorn*, rel. to ON. *kvern*, Dan. *kværn*, Swed. *qvarn*, OFris. *quern*, Du. *kweern*, OHG. *quirn, chwirna*, Goth. *qaírnus* (in *asiluqaírnus*), and cogn. with OI. *grā́vā*, 'stone to crush the soma', Arm. *erkan*, 'millstone', Lith. *gìrna*, 'millstone', *gìrnos* (pl.), 'hand mill', Lett. *dzirnas* (pl.), OPruss. *girnoywis* (pl.), of s.m., OSlav. *žrŭnŭvi* (pl.), 'mill', OIr. *brāo, brō*, W. *breuan*, OCo. *brou*, 'hand mill'.

querulous, adj., fretful. — ML. *querulōsus*, fr. L. *querulus*, 'complaining', fr. *querī*, 'to complain'. See **quarrel,** 'dispute', and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *querulous-ly*, adv., *querulous-ness*, n.

query, n. — Anglicized fr. L. *quaere*, imper. of *quaerere*, 'to seek, ask', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **quaere.** Cp. also **acquire, acquisition, conquer, conquest, disquisition, exquisite, inquest, inquire, inquisition, inquisitive, perquisite, prerequisite, quaestor, querido, quest, question, request, require, requisite, requisition.**

Derivatives: *querist*, n. (q.v.), *query*, tr. and intr. v., *query-ing-ly*, adv.

quest, n. — ME. *queste*, fr. OF. *queste* (F. *quête*), prop. 'the act of seeking', VL. *quaesita*, for L. *quaesīta*, fem. pp. of *quaerere*, 'to seek, ask', used as a noun.

quest, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *questen*, fr. MF. *quester*, fr. OF. *queste*. See **quest,** n.

Derivative: *quest-er*, n.

question, n. — ME. *questioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *question*, fr. L. *quaestiōnem*, acc. of *quaestiō*, 'inquiry, question', fr. *quaerere* (pp. *quaesītus*), 'to seek, ask'. See **query** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

question, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *questionner*, fr. *question*. See **question,** n.

Derivatives: *question-able*, adj., *question-ability*, n., *question-able-ness*, n., *question-abl-y*, adv., *questionary* (q.v.), *question-er*, n., *question-ingly*, adv., *question-less*, adj. and adv.

questionary, adj., 1) having the form of a question; 2) asking questions. — Late L. *quaestiōnārius*, fr. L. *quaestiō*. See **question,** n., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

questionary, n., a questionnaire. — Either fr. ML. *quaestiōnārium, questiōnārium* (prop. neut. of the Late L. adj. *quaestiōnārius*, used as a noun, see **questionary,** adj.), or fr. F. *questionnaire* (see next word).

questionnaire, n., a list of formal questions. — F., 'list, set of questions, questionnaire', fr. *question*. See **question,** n., and 2nd subst. suff. **-ary.**

quetzal, n., 1) name of a bird of brilliant plumage in Central America; 2) the monetary unit of Guatemala. — Amer. Sp., fr. Nahuatl *quetzalli*, lit. 'tail feather'.

queue, n., 1) (*her.*) the tail of a beast; 2) plait of hair worn hanging down behind; pigtail; 3) a line of persons waiting for their turn. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *coë*, fr. L. *cōda*, secondary form of *cauda*, 'tail'. See **caudal** and cp. **cue,** 'tail'.

Derivative: *queue*, intr. v.

quibble, n., a petty evasion. — Dimin. of obsol. *quib*, fr. L. *quibus*, dat. or abl. pl. of *quī*, 'who, which', used frequently in legal documents. See **who, what** and cp. **quid,** 'essence', **quiddity.**

Derivatives: *quibble*, intr. v., *quibbl-er*, n.

quick, adj., 1) living, alive (*archaic*); 2) rapid, swift; 3) prompt; done promptly; 4) alert. — ME. *quik, quike*, 'alive, lively', fr. OE. *cwicu*, 'living, alive', rel. to OS., OFris. *quik*, ON. *kvikr*, 'living, alive', Du. *kwi(e)k*, 'lively, bright, sprightly', OHG. *quec, chec, cheh*, MHG. *queck, kec*, 'lively', G. *keck*, 'bold', fr. Teut. **q^{w}iq^{w}a-*, 'living, alive', fr. I.-E. **g^{w}igwos*, fr. base **g^{w}ei-*, 'to live', whence Goth. **qius*, gen. *qiwis*, 'alive', OI. *jīváḥ*, 'alive', *jívati*, Avestic *jvaiti*, 'lives', OPers. *jīva-*, 'living', Gk. βίος (prob. for **βίϝος*, fr. I.-E. **g^{w}iwos*), 'life, the course of life', ζῆν (fr. I.-E. **gwiē-*), 'to live', ζωή, 'life', L. *vīvus*, (for **g^{w}iwos*), 'living', *vīvō, vīvere* (for **g^{w}īwō*), 'to live', *vīta* (for **g^{w}iwitā*), 'life', OSlav. *živǫ, žiti*, 'to live', *živŭ*, 'alive', *životŭ*, 'life', Lith. *gývas*, 'living, alive', *gyvatà* '(eternal) life', OIr. *biu, beo*, W., Co. *byw*, Bret. *beo*, 'alive', OIr. *beothu, bethu* (for **biwotūt-*), 'life', *biad*, 'means of life', OIr. *bith*, W. *byd*, 'world', Toch. A *ṣol*, B *ṣauḷ*, 'life', A *śoṣi*, B *saiṣṣe*, 'people' (lit. 'the living ones'), B *ṣayaṃ*, 'he lives', Arm. *keam* (for **g^{w}iyā*), 'I live'. Hitt. *huish-* is not cognate. Cp. **quitch.** Cp. also **bio-, hygiene, jiva, vital** and words there referred to. Cp. also **zodiac, zoetic, zoo-** and the second element in **usquebaugh, whisky.**

Derivatives: *quick*, adv. and n., *quick-en*, tr. and intr. v., *quick-ly*, adv., *quick-ness*, n.

quick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *quiken*, fr. OE. *cwician*, fr. *cwicu*, 'living, alive'. See **quick,** adj.

quicksilver, n. — ME. *quiksilver*, fr. OE. *cwicseolfor*, lit. 'quick (i.e. living) silver', loan translation of L. *argentum vīvum*, 'mercury', whence also MDu. *quicsilver* (Du. *kwikzilver*), OHG. *quecsilbar* (MHG., G. *quecksilber*) and It. *argento vivo*, F. *vif-argent*. See **quick** and **silver.**

Derivatives: *quicksilver*, tr. v., *quicksilver-ing*, n., *quicksilver-y*, adj.

quid, n., for chewing. — ME. *quide*, 'cud', fr. OE. *cwidu*. See **cud.**

Derivative: *quid*, tr. and intr. v., *quidd-er*, n.

quid, n., essence, quiddity. — L., 'what, something, anything', neut. of *quis*, 'who', cogn. with OE. *hwā*, 'who', *hwæt*, 'what'. See **who, what,** and cp. **quibble, quiddity, quiddle, quip.**

quid, n., pound sterling, sovereign (*Brit. Slang*). — Of uncertain origin; possibly fr. L. *quid*, 'what, something, anything'. See **quid,** 'essence'.

quiddity, n., 1) the essence of a thing; 2) quibble. — ML. *quidditās*, lit. 'whatness', formed fr. L. *quid*, 'what', on analogy of *quālitās*, 'quality'. See **quid,** 'essence', and **-ity** and cp. **quiddle.**

quiddle, intr. v., to trifle. — Prob. formed fr. **quid,** 'essence, quiddity', on analogy of verbs like *piddle, twiddle*, etc.

Derivative: *quiddl-er*, n.

quid pro quo, something for something. — Latin. See **quid,** 'essence, quiddity', and **pro-.**

quiesce, intr. v., to become quiet. — L. *quiēscere*, 'to rest, repose', an inchoative verb formed fr. *quiēs*, gen. *quiētis*, 'rest'. See **quiet,** n. and **-esce** and cp. **acquiesce.**

quiescence, quiescency, n. — Late L. *quiēscentia*, fr. L. *quiēscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

quiescent, adj., quiet, still. — L. *quiēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *quiēscere*, 'to rest, repose'. See **quiesce** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *quiescent-ly*, adv.

quiet, n. — ME., fr. L. *quiēs*, gen. *quiētis*, 'rest, repose, quiet', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}eyē-*, **q^{w}i(y)ē-*, 'to rest, repose, be comfortable', whence also the second element in L. *tranquillus* (for **trānsquilnos*), 'quiet, still', and Goth. *ḫeila*, OE. *hwīl*, 'space of time'. See **while** and cp. **acquiesce, acquit, coy, quiet,** adj., **quietus, quite, quittance, acquiesce, acquit, requiem, tranquil.**

quiet, adj. — Fr. L. *quiētus*, 'calm, at rest', fr. *quiēs*, gen. *quiētis*, 'rest'. See **quiet,** n.

Derivatives: *quiet-en*, tr. and intr. v., *quiet-ly*, adv., *quiet-ness*, n.

quiet, tr. v., to cause to be quiet; intr. v., to become quiet. — L. *quiētāre*, 'to quiet, calm', fr. L. *quiēs*, gen. *quiētis*. See **quiet,** n.

Derivative: *quiet-ive*, adj.

quietism, n., a religious movement based on *mysticism*, founded by Molinos (1640-97), a Spanish priest, in Rome. — It. *quietismo*, lit. 'passiveness', fr. *quieto*, 'calm, at rest', fr. L. *quiētus*. See **quiet,** adj., and **-ism.**

quietist, n., an adherent of quietism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *quietist-ic*, adj.

quietude, n., quietness. — MF. (= F.) *quiétude*, fr. Late L. *quiētūdō*, 'quietude', fr. L. *quiētus*. See **quiet,** adj., and **-ude.**

quietus, n., final acquittance; death. — Fr. ML. phrase *quiētus est*, 'he is quit', fr. L. *quiētus*. See **quiet,** adj.

quill, n., the hollow stem of a feather. — ME. *quil*, rel. to LG. *quiele*, MHG. *kil*, G. *Kiel*; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *quill*, tr. v., to fold into rolls resembling a quill, *quill-ed*, adj., *quill-er*, n., *quilling*, n.

quillet, n., a quibble (*archaic*). — Prob. a corruption of L. *quidlibet*, 'what you please', fr. *quid*, 'what' (see **quid,** 'essence') and *libet*, 'it pleases'. See **libidinous** and cp. **quodlibet.**

quilt, n., padded or lined bed covering. — ME. *quilte*, fr. OF. *coilte, cuilte*, 'quilt, mattress', fr. L. *culcita*, 'a sack filled with feathers, wool, etc., mattress, bolster', which is perh. cogn. with OI. *kūrcáḥ*, 'bunch, tuft of grass'. Cp. **counterpane, coutil, cushion, quoit.**

Derivatives: *quilt*, tr. v., *quilt-ed*, adj., *quilt-er*, n., *quilt-ing*, n.

quin-, form of **quino-** before a vowel.

quinary, adj., arranged in fives. — L. *quīnārius*, 'consisting of five, containing five', fr. *quīnī*, 'five each', which is rel. to *quīnque*, 'five'. See **quinque-** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

quinate, adj., composed of five leaflets (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *quīnī*, 'five each'. See prec. word.

quinate, n., quinic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. Sp. *quina*. See **quinine.**

quince, n. — ME. *quynce*, pl. of *quyne, quine*, fr. OF. *cooin, coin* (F. *coing*), fr. VL. *codōneum*, fr. L. *cotōneum* (scil. *mālum*), a collateral form of *cydōnium* (*mālum*), fr. Gk. κυδώνιον μᾶλον (lit. 'apple of Cydonia'), popular transformation of κυδόμαλον, 'quince'. This latter word was interpreted as a compound κυδό-μαλον and its first element associated with Κυδωνίᾱ, a town on the north coast of Crete, as if κυδόμαλον meant 'apple of Cydonia'. In reality, however, κυδόμαλον is a loan word from an ancient language of Asia Minor and was brought from Greece to Italy through the medium of the Etruscans. Cp. Κυτώνιον, a town in Lydia, lit. 'Quince Town', It. *cotogno*, OProvenç. *codonh*, Catal. *codony*, OHG. *quitina* (MHG. *quiten*, G. *Quitte*), 'quince', which are all borrowed ult. fr. Gk. κυδόμαλον. Cp. **Cotoneaster, Cydonia,** and the second element in **melocoton.**

quincentenary, adj., pertaining to five hundred years; n., a five-hundredth anniversary. — Irregular formation fr. L. *quīnque*, 'five' (see **quinque-**) and **centenary,** 'a period of a hundred years'. Cp. **quingentenary.**

quincuncial, adj., of the form of a quincunx. — L. *quīncunciālis*, fr. *quīncunx*, gen. *quīncuncis*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

quincunx, n., an arrangement of five objects so that one is at each corner of a square and one in the middle. — L. *quīncunx*, gen. *quīnquncis*, 'five twelfths', abbreviation of **quīnqu(e)-uncis*, 'five twelfths', fr. *quīnque*, 'five', and *uncia*, 'ounce'. See **quinque-, ounce,** 'a weight', and cp. **uncia.**

quinetum, n., a mixture of alkaloids from the bark of red cinchona (*pharm.*) — Coined by the

Dutch scientist Dr. De Vrij fr. **quin-** and L. *-ētum*, a suff. denoting a *group of plants*, as in *arborētum*, 'a place grown with trees' (see *arboretum*).

quingentenary, adj. and n., quincentenary. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *quīngentī*, 'five hundred', on analogy of *centen-ary*, 'a period of a hundred years'. See **quinque-** and cp. **quincentenary.**

quinic, adj., pertaining to quinine. — Formed from **quinine** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

quinicine, n., a poisonous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ (*chem.*) — F., coined by the French chemist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur (1822-95) in 1853 fr. **quinic** (in *quinic acid*) and chem. suff. **-ine.**

quinidine, quinidin, n., a crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ (*chem.*) — A derivative of **quinine.**

quinine, n. — Sp. *quina*, short for *quinquina*, 'cinchona bark', fr. Quechua *quinquina*, of s.m. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ine.**

Derivatives: *quin-ism*, n., *quinin-ize*, tr. v.

quino-, before a vowel **quin-,** combining form denoting: 1) *cinchona bark*; 2) *quinic acid*; 3) *quinoline*; 4) *quinone*. — Fr. Sp. *quina*, 'cinchona bark'. See **quinine.**

quinoline, n., an oily nitrogenous base, C_9H_7N (*chem.*) — F. *quinoléine*, coined by the French chemist Charles-Frédéric Gerhardt (1816-56) fr. **quin-, -ol** (fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'), and chem. suff. **-ine.**

quinone, n., either of two isomeric compounds, $C_6H_4O_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed from the first syllable of *quinic* (*acid*) and suff. **-one.**

Derivatives: *quinon-ize*, tr. v., *quinon-iz-ation*, n.

quinonoid, adj., resembling quinone. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

quinqu-, form of **quinque-** before a vowel.

quinquagenarian, adj., fifty years old; n., a quinquagenarian person. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *quīnquāgēnārius*, 'fifty years old'. See next word.

quinquagenary, adj., fifty years old. — L. *quīnquāgēnārius*, 'fifty years old', fr. *quīnquāgēnī*, 'fifty each', fr. *quīnquāgintā*, 'fifty', which is formed fr. *quīnque*, 'five', with *-gintā*, a suff. denoting *tens*. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριᾱ-κοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρᾱ-κοντα, 'forty', etc. See **five.** For the etymology of Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. *-gintā*, see **penteconta-.** For the ending of *quinquagenary* see adj. suff. **-ary.**

Quinquagesima, n., the Sunday before Lent (*Eccles.*) — ML. *quīnquāgēsima* (scil. *diēs*), 'the fiftieth day', fem. of L. *quīnquāgēsimus*, 'fiftieth', fr. *quīnquāgintā*, 'fifty'. See **quinquagenary.**

quinquangular, adj., having five angles. — Compounded of **quinque-** and **angular.**

quinque-, before a vowel **quinqu-,** combining form meaning 'five'. — L., fr. *quīnque*, fr. I.-E. ***penq^{w}e**, with assimilation of the initial *p-* to the following *-q-*. See **five** and cp. **penta-.** Cp. also **cinq(ue), keno.**

quinquennial, adj., 1) occurring once every five years; 2) lasting five years. — Formed fr. L. *quīnquennālis*, 'that takes place every fifth year' (but influenced in form by *biennial*), fr. *quīnquennis*, 'of five years'. See **quinque-** and **annual.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *quīnq-ĕnnis*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *quinquennial-ly*, adv.

quinquennium, n., a period of five years. — L. *quīnquennium*, fr. *quīnquennis*, 'of five years'. See prec. word.

quinquereme, n., a galley having five banks of oars. — L. *quīnquerēmis*, fr. *quīnque*, 'five', and *rēmus*, 'oar'. See **quinque-** and **bireme** and cp. words there referred to.

quinquevalence, quinquevalency, n., state of being quinquevalent (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

quinquevalent, adj., having a valence of five (*chem.*) — Compounded of **quinque-** and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power' (see **-valent**); prop. loan translation of G. *fünfwertig*, which is compounded of *fünf*, 'five', and *Wert*, 'value'. Cp. **pentavalent.**

quinquina, n., cinchona. — Sp., fr. Quechua *quinquina*. See **quinine.**

quinsy, n. — ME. *quinesie, quinsie*, fr. MF. *quinancie* (F. *esquinancie*), fr. ML. *cynanche*, fr. Gk. κυνάγχη, 'sore throat', lit. 'dog quinsy', fr. κύων, gen. κυνός, 'dog', and ἄγχειν, 'to squeeze (esp. the throat), throttle, strangle', which is cogn. with L. *angere*, 'to press together, throttle, torment'. See **hound** and **anger** and cp. **cynanche, squinancy.**

quint, n. — F. *quinte*, 'quint' (fem. of *quint*, 'fifth'), fr. L. *quīnta* (*pars*), 'a fifth (part)', fem. of *quīntus*, 'fifth', which is rel. to *quīnque*, 'five'. See **five, fifth** and cp. **quinque-, Quentin.**

quintain, n. (*hist.*), 1) an object used for tilting; 2) the sport of tilting pursued at a quintain. — OF. *quintaine*, fr. ML. *quīntāna*, fr. L. *quīntāna* (*via*), 'a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the *fifth* maniple from the sixth and the *fifth* turma from the sixth', from *quīntānus*, 'the fifth in order', fr. *quīntus*, 'fifth'. See **quint** and cp. **quintan.**

quintal, n., a weight. — F., fr. ML. *quīntāle*, fr. Arab. *qintâr*. See **kantar** and cp. **kilderkin.**

quintan, adj., occurring every fifth day; n., fever recurring every fifth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — L. *quīntānus*, 'fifth in order', fr. *quīntus*, 'fifth'. See **quint** and cp. **quintain.**

quinte, n., a thrust or parry, fifth in order (*fencing*) — F. See **quint.**

quintessence, n., pure essence. — F., fr. ML. *quīnta essentia*, 'the fifth (i.e. the finest) essence or element', loan translation of Gk. πεμπτὴ οὐσίᾱ. See **quint** and **essence.**

quintessential, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *quintessential-ity*, n., *quintessential-ly*, adv.

quintet, also **quintette,** n. — F. *quintette*, fr. It. *quintetto*, dimin. of *quinto*, 'fifth', fr. L. *quīntus*. See **quint** and **-et, -ette.**

quintillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, the cube of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 18 zeros); in Great Britain and Germany, the fifth power of a million (i.e. 1 followed by 30 zeros). — F., formed fr. L. *quīntus*, 'fifth' (see **quint**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

quintuple, adj., fivefold. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *quīntuplex*, 'fivefold', compounded of *quīntus*, 'fifth', and *-plex*, gen. *-plicis*, '-fold', which is related to the stem of *plicāre*, 'to fold'. See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *quintuple*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *quintupl-et*, n.

quintuplicate, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **quintuple** on analogy of **duplicate.**

Derivative: *quintuplicat-ion*, n.

quip, n., a jest, sarcastic remark. — Fr. earlier *quippy*, fr. L. *quippe*, 'forsooth, indeed' (used in an ironical sense), which stands for ***quidpe**, fr. *quid*, 'what' (see **quid,** 'essence'), and the emphatic particle *-pe*. Cp. Lith. *kaĩ-p*, 'as', whose two elements are cognate with L. *quid*, resp. *-pe*.

Derivatives: *quip*, tr. v., *quipp-er*, n., *quipp-ish*, adj., *quipp-ish-ness*, n.

quipu, n., a method used by the ancient Peruvians to record facts by means of colored cords. — Fr. Quechua *quipu*, 'knot'.

quire, n., 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper. — ME. *quaer, quair*, orig. 'four sheets of paper', fr. OF. *quaier, quaer, caier, caer* (F. *cahier*), fr. VL. *quaternum*, 'four sheets (of paper)' (whence also It. *quaderno*, Sp. *cuaderno*), fr. L. *quaternī*, 'four together, four each', fr. *quattuor*, 'four'. See **quaternary** and cp. **cahier.**

Derivative: *quire*, tr. v.

quire, n. — A var. spelling of **choir.**

Quirinal, n., 1) one of the seven hills of Rome; 2) the Italian civil government. — L. *mōns Quirīnālis*, fr. *Quirīnus*. See **Quirinus.**

Quirinus, n., an ancient god of war (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Quirīnus*, rel. to *Quirītes*. See **Quirites.**

Quirites, n. pl., the citizens of the Roman nation. — L. *Quirītēs*, 'Roman citizens' (orig. 'the inhabitants of the Sabine town *Curēs*), pl. of *Quirīs* = *Curīs*, a name which possibly derives from the contraction of ***co-^{w}iriom**, 'the whole of citizens', fr. *co-*, 'together', and *vir*, gen. *virī*, 'man'. See **co-** and **virile** and cp. **Quirinal, Quirinus.** Cp. also **cry.**

quirk, n., a sudden turn. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *quirk*, tr. and intr. v., *quirk-y*, adj.

quirt, n., a riding whip with a short handle and a braided leather lash. — Mexican Sp. *cuarta*, 'rope', rel. to Sp. *cuerda*, 'rope', fr. L. *corda*, fr. Gk. χορδή. See **chord.**

Derivative: *quirt*, tr. v.

quisling, n., a traitor. — Named after Vidkun *Quisling*, the notorious Norwegian traitor in World War II.

Derivative: *quisling-ism*, n.

quit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *quiten*, fr. OF. *quiter*, fr. ML. *quitāre, quittāre*, 'to set free', fr. *quītus, quittus*, 'at rest, free from work, free', fr. L. *quiētus*, 'at rest'. See **quiet,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **acquit.**

Derivative: *quitt-er*, n.

quit, adj. — ME. *quit, quite*, fr. OF. *quite, quitte*, fr. ML. *quītus, quittus*. See prec. word.

quitch, n., also **quitch grass.** — ME. ***quicche**, fr. OE. *cwice*, rel. to Dan. *kvikker*, Norw. *kvika*, MDu. *queke*, Du. *kweek*, G. *Quecke*, fr. Teut. ***q^{w}iq^{w}a-**, 'living' (see **quick,** adj.); so called in allusion to the vitality of this plant. Cp. **couch grass.**

quite, adv. — ME., fr. the adj. *quite*, 'free'. See **quit,** adj.

quits, adj. — ME., fr. ML. *quītus, quittus*. See **quit,** adj.

quittance, n., release. — ME. *quitance*, fr. OF. *quitance* (F. *quittance*), fr. *quiter*. See **quit,** v., and **-ance.**

quittor, n., an inflammatory disease of the feet of horses, asses and mules (*veter.*) — ME. *quiture*, fr. OF. *coiture, cuiture*, 'a cooking, burning', fr. L. *coctūra*, fr. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, 'to cook'. See **cook.**

quiver, intr. v., to tremble; tr. v., to cause to quiver. — A var. of **quaver** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *quiver*, n., *quiver-ing*, adj.

quiver, n., a case for holding arrows. — ME., fr. AF. *quiveir*, fr. OF. *quivre* (also *cuivre, cuevre*), which is prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *kochar, kochāri*, OE. *cocur, cocer*, 'quiver', and see **cocker,** 'quiver'.

qui vive, a sentinel's challenge corresponding to E. 'Who goes there?' — F., lit. "(long) live who?" fr. *qui*, 'who' (fr. L. *quī*) and pres. subj. of *vivre*, 'to live' (fr. L. *vīvere*). See **who** and **vital.**

quixotic, also **quixotical,** adj., like Don Quixote; extravagantly chivalrous. — Fr. Sp. *Don Quixote*, name of the hero of Cervantes' famous satirical romance, fr. *quixote* (new spelling: *quijote*), 'thigh', fr. L. *coxa* (see **coxa, cuisse**). For the ending see suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *quixotic-al-ly*, adv.

quixotism, n., extravagant chivalry. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

quixotry, n., quixotism. — See **quixotic** and **-ry.**

quiz, n., 1) an odd-looking person (*rare*); 2) a practical joke; 3) a questioning. — Of uncertain origin. According to Crowther's Encyclopaedia of Phrases and Origins, p. 110, this word owes its existence to a wager laid down in 1780 by Daley, the manager of a Dublin theater, who bet that he would introduce a new word into the English language. The new word was written

on the walls of most houses in Dublin. Everywhere in the streets people tried to find out the meaning of the mysterious word never heard before. The word was *quiz*.

Derivatives: *quiz*, tr. and intr. v., *quizz-ee*, n., *quizz-er*, n., *quizz-ic-al*, adj., *quizz-ic-al-ly*, adv., *quizz-ic-al-ity*, n., *quizz-ic-al-ness*, n.

quoad, prep., so far as. — L., compounded of *quō-ad*, fr. *quō*, 'whither', and *ad*, 'toward, to'. The first element is prop. the abl. of *quis*, 'who', *quī*, 'who, which'; see **who.** For the second element see **ad-.**

quod, 'which', in L. phrases, as e.g. *quod vide* (abbreviated *q.v.*), 'which see', *quod erat demonstrandum* (Q.E.D.), 'which was to be demonstrated'. — L., neut. of *quī*, 'who, which'; cogn. with OE. *hwā*, 'who'. See **who.**

quod, n., prison (*Brit. Slang*). — A var. of **quad,** abbreviation of **quadrangle,** hence lit. 'a four-angled court enclosed by buildings or a fence'.

Derivative: *quod*, tr. v., to put in prison.

quodlibet, n., a nicety, subtlety. — L., 'what you please', compounded of *quod*, 'what', and *libet*, 'it pleases'. See **quod,** 'which', and **libidinous,** and cp. **quillet.**

Derivatives: *quodlibet-arian*, n., *quodlibet-ic*, *quodlibet-ic-al*, adjs., *quodlibet-ic-al-ly*, adv.

quoif, n. — A var. of **coif.**

quoin, n., wedge. — A var. of **coin.**

Derivatives: *quoin*, tr. v., *quoin-ing*, n.

quoit, n., an iron disk; **quoits** (pl., but construed as a sing.), a ring for throwing at a peg. — ME. *coite*, fr. OF. *coite*, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *quoit*, tr. and intr. v., *quoit-er*, n.

quondam, adj., former. — L., 'formerly', for **quom-dam*, fr. *quom*, *cum*, 'when, as', prop. ancient acc. of *quī*, 'who, which' (see **who**), and the emphatic suff. *-dam*, which appears also in *quīdam*, 'somebody', and is rel. to the suff. *-de* and the prep. *dē*, 'of, from' (see **de-**).

quorum, n., the minimum number of members necessary for the transaction of business at an assembly. — L. *quōrum*, 'of whom', gen. pl. of *quī*, 'who', which is cogn. with OE. *hwā*, 'who' (see **who**); so called from the first word of the commission issued to certain justices in England: *quōrum aliquem vestrum ... unum* (*duōs*, *trēs*, *etc.*) *esse volūmus* ('of whom we wish one, two, three, etc., of you to be').

quota, n., proportional share. — ML., short for L. *quota pars*, 'how great a part', fem. of *quotus*, 'which in order or number', fr. *quot*, 'how many', which is short for **quoti* and is cogn. with OI. *káti*, Hitt. *kuwatta*, 'how many?', Gk. πόσος. Lesbian πόσσος, Ion. κόσος (for **potʸos*), 'which (of a given number)?', all from the pronominal base **kʷo-*, whence also **who** (q.v.) Cp. **quotation, quote, quotient,** the first element in **quotidian** and the second element in **aliquot.**

quotation, n. — ML. *quotātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *quotātus*, pp. of *quotāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

Derivatives: *quotation-al*, adj., *quotation-al-ly*, adv., *quotation-ist*, n.

quote, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *quotāre*, 'to mark off the number of chapters', fr. L. *quotus*. See **quota.**

Derivatives: *quot-able*, adj., *quot-abil-ity*, n., *quot-able-ness*, n., *quot-abl-y*, adv., *quotation* (q.v.), *quot-ative*, adj., *quot-ative-ly*, adv., *quote*, n., quotation, quotation mark.

quoth, tr. v., said. — ME., past of *quethen*, 'to speak, say', fr. OE. *cweðan*, 'to speak, say', rel. to OS. *quethan*, ON. *kveða*, OFris. *quetha*, OHG. *quedan*, Goth. *qiþan*. Cp. **bequeath, bequest.** *Quoth* was influenced in form by **quote.**

quotha, interj. (*archaic*). — ME. *quoth ha*, 'said he', fr. **quoth** and *ha*, the unstressed form of ME. *he*, 'he'. See **he.**

quotidian, adj., occurring every day, daily. — ME., fr. OF. *cotidian* (F. *quotidien*), fr. L. *quotidiānus*, 'daily', fr. *quoti-*, fr. *quotus*, 'which in order or number', and *diēs*, 'day'. See **quota** and **dies non.**

Derivatives: *quotidian*, n., *quotidian-ly*, adv., *quotidian-ness*, n.

quotient, n., the number of times one quantity is contained in another. — L. *quotiēns*, *quotiēs*, 'how often, how many times', fr. *quot*, 'how many' (see **quota**). The adv. *quotiēns* was treated as if it were an adj. or noun of the 3rd declension (i.e. with a genitive **quotientis*).

quo warranto, n., a writ commanding a person to show 'by what warrant', he is holding an office. — ML., 'by what warrant', fr. abl. of L. *quī*, 'which' (see **who**), and abl. of Latinized E. **warrant.**

R

raad, n., legislative body in the former Orange Free State. — Du. *raad*, 'advice, counsel; council', fr. MDu. *ræt*, *ræd*, rel. to OE. *rǣd*, OS. *rād*, ON. *rāð*, OFris. *rēd*, OHG., MHG. *rāt*, G. *Rat*, 'advice, council', OE. *rǣdan*, 'to advise, counsel, discuss, deliberate, guess, interpret, read'. See **read** and cp. the second element in **Volksraad.**

rabban, n., distinguishing title given to patriarchs and the presidents of the Sanhedrin since the time of Gamaliel the Elder, who was the first to bear this title. — Aram. *rabbān*, lit. 'our teacher', fr. *rabh*, 'master, teacher', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *rabh*, of s.m. See **rabbi.**

rabbet, n., a groove cut out of the edge of anything (*carpentry*). — ME. *rabet*, fr. OF. (= F.) *rabat*, 'a beating back', back formation fr. *rabattre*, 'to beat back'. See **rebate,** v.

Derivative: *rabbet*, tr. v.

rabbi, n. — Late L., fr. Gk. ῥαββί, fr. Mishnaic Heb. *rabbī*, 'my master', title of respect, formed with *-ī*, pronom. suff. of the 1st person in the singular, fr. *rabh*, 'chief, master, teacher', which derives fr. Heb. *rabh*, 'much, many, great', from stem *r-b-b*, 'to be great or numerous', whence also *rōbh*, 'multitude, abundance, greatness', *rᵉbhābhá'ʰ*, 'multitude, ten thousand, myriad', *ribbṓ*, 'ten thousand, myriad', Heb. *rabh* is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *rabh*, 'great; chief, master, teacher', Akkad. *rab*, 'chief, captain', Arab. *rábba*, 'was great or dense', *rabb*, 'master', Ethiop. *rabába*, 'it spread'. Cp. **rabban,** the second word in **Ahabah Rabba** and the first element in **Jeroboam, Rabmag** and **Rabshakeh.**

rabbin, n., rabbi. — F. *rabbin* or ML. *rabbinus*, fr. Late L. *rabbi*. See **rabbi.**

rabbinate, n., the office of a rabbi. — Formed fr. **rabbin** with subst. suff. **-ate.**

rabbinic, rabbinical, adj. — F. *rabbinique*, fr. *rabbin*, 'rabbi'. See **rabbin** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *rabbinic-al-ly*, adv.

rabbinism, n., the whole of the teaching of the rabbis. — Formed fr. **rabbin** with suff. **-ism.** Cp. F. *rabbinisme*.

rabbinist, or **rabbinite,** n., a Jew adhering to the oral laws laid down in the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the Karaites. — Formed fr. **rabbin** with suff. **-ist,** resp. subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *rabbinist-ic*, *rabbinist-ic-al*, adjs.

rabbit, n. — ME. *rabet*, 'young of the cony', of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. OF. (= F.) *rabot*, 'carpenter's plane', prob. orig. 'rabbit' (cp. F. *rabouillère*, 'rabbit's hole'), whence 'the animal resembling a plane, rabbit'. It is also possible that ME. *rabet* comes fr. MDu. *robbe*, 'rabbit', whence also Walloon *robete*, 'rabbit'. MDu. *robbe* prob. derives fr. *Rob*, dimin. of **Robert.** For sense development cp. **robin,** which derives fr. *Robin*, another dimin. of *Robert*.

Derivatives: *rabbit*, intr. and tr. v., *rabbit-y*, adj.

rabble, n., mob. — ME. *rabel*, 'a pack of animals'. The word prob. denoted originally 'a *noisy* crowd of animals' and is related to **rabble,** 'to gabble'.

Derivative: *rabble*, tr. v., to mob.

rabble, tr. and intr. v., to gabble (*obsol.* or *dial.*) — ME. *rablen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. *rabbelen*, LG. *rabbeln*, 'to chatter'.

Derivative: *rabble-ment*, n.

rabble, n., an iron bar for stirring molten metal in puddling. — F. *râble*, fr. OF. *roable*, fr. L. *rutābulum*, 'an instrument for raking, a fire shovel', fr. *ruere*, 'to rake up', which is cogn. with Lith. *ráju*, *ráuti*, 'to pluck out, weed out', *ravėti*, 'to weed', OSlav. *ryǫ*, 'I dig', *rylŭ*, *rylo*, 'spade', *rovŭ*, 'ditch', Avestic *rao(i)ðya-*, 'to break up (the ground)', G. *roden*, *reuten*, 'to root out', MIr. *ruam*, 'spade'. L. *ruere* in the sense 'to rake up', is distinct fr. *ruere*, 'to hasten, run'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 453.

Derivatives: *rabble*, tr. v., *rabbl-er*, n.

Rabelaisian, adj., resembling Rabelais or his style. — Formed from the name of François *Rabelais* (1494-1553) with suff. **-ian.**

Derivative: *Rabelaisian*, n., *Rabelaisian-ism*, n.

Rabia, n., name of the third and fourth months in the Moslem year. — Arab. *rabíʿ*, prop. 'spring month', fr. *rabíʿ*, 'spring', from the base of the verb *rábaʿa*, 'he abode, dwelled', which is rel. to Aram. *rᵉbhaʿ*, Heb. *rābhá'*, 'he lay down, lay', Mishnaic Heb. *rᵉbhīʿā'ʰ*, 'rainfall', Arab. *rábaḍa*, 'he lay down on the breast, stretched himself out', Heb. *rābhátz*, 'he stretched himself out, lay down', Akkad. *rabāṣu*, 'to lie down, dwell', *tarbāṣu*, 'court yard' (whence Aram. *tarbītzā́*, 'garden near the house; hall, school hall').

rabid, adj., violent, raging. — L. *rabidus*, 'raging, furious, enraged', fr. *rabiō*, *rabere*, 'to be mad, to rave' (whence also *rabiēs*, 'rage'), which together with OI. *rábhas-*, 'violence, impetuosity', *rabhasáḥ*, 'violent, impetuous', prob. derives fr. **rabh-*, a secondary form of I.-E. base **labh-*, 'to take, seize'; see **lemma** and adj. suff. **-id** and cp. **rabies, rage.** See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 413 s.v. *rabiēs*, and Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 562 s.v. *rabiō*.

Derivatives: *rabid-ity*, n., *rabid-ly*, adv., *rabid-ness*, n.

rabies, n., hydrophobia (*med.* and *vet.*) — L., fr. *rabere*. See prec. word.

Rabmag, n., title of a Babylonian official mentioned in Jer. 39 : 3. — Heb. *rabh-māgh*, fr. Akkad. *rab mugi*, title of an official. For Akkad. *rab* see **rabbi** and cp. the first element in next

word. Akkad. *mugi* is of uncertain origin. It is not connected with OPers. *magush*, 'magician'.

Rabshakeh, n., title of the Assyrian dignitary who treated with Hezekiah, king of Judah (see II Kings, ch. 18 and Is., ch. 36). — Heb. *rabh-shāqĕ́*, fr. Akkad. *rab-shāqū*, which according to Eberhard Schrader denotes 'the chief officer' or 'captain', fr. *rab*, 'chief', and *shāqū*, pl. *shāqē*, 'high' (see his Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament, 2nd edition, p. 319). According to Heinrich Zimmern the meaning of *rab-shāqū* is 'chief cupbearer', fr. *rab*, 'chief', and *shāqū*, pl. *shāqē*, 'cupbearer' (see ZDMG., 53, pp. 116 ff.) For Akkad. *rab* see **rabbi** and cp. the first element in prec. word. Akkad. *shāqū*, 'high', is of unknown etymology. Akkad. *shāqū*, 'cupbearer', derives fr. *shaqū*, 'to give to drink', which is rel. to Heb. *hishqā́h*, Aram.-Syr. *ashqí*, Arab. *sáqā*, Ethiop. *saqā*, 'he gave to drink', Heb. *mashqé*^{h}, 'butler, cupbearer; drink', *shṓqeth*, 'watering trough', Aram. *mashqĕ́*, *mashqĕ̄yā́*, 'drink'; cp. **sakia.**

raca, n., a term of reproach. — Fr. Aram. *rēqā́*, emphatic state of *rēq*, 'empty; light, frivolous', which is rel. to Heb. *rēq*, of s.m.

raccoon, also **racoon,** n., a carnivorous mammal. — Algonquian (Powhatan dial.) *ärähkun*, fr. *ärähkunem*, 'he scratches with his hands'; so called in allusion to the raccoon's habit of leaving scratches on the bark of the tree he climbs. Cp. **coon.**

race, n., running. — ME. *ras*, *rase*, fr. ON. *rās*, 'running, race', rel. to OE. *rǣs*, 'running, rush', *rǣsan*, 'to rush headlong', MDu. *rāsen*, 'to rave, rage', MHG. *rāsen*, G. *rasen*, OE. *rāsettan*, of s.m., and prob. cognate with Gk. ἐρωή (for *ἐρωσᾱ́), 'quick, motion, rush, force', ἐρωεῖν (for *ἐρωσεῖν), 'to rush, rush forth', L. *rōrāriī*, 'lightarmed troops', lit. 'runners'.

Derivatives: *race*, intr. and tr. v., *rac-er*, n., *rac-ing*, verbal n. and adj.

race, n., root, esp. ginger root. — OF. *raïz*, *raïs*, fr. L. *rādīcem*, acc. of *rādīx*, 'root'. See **radix.**

race, tr. and intr. v., to scratch. — A var. of **raze.** The orig. meaning of the v. *race* was 'to erase'.

race, n., family, tribe. — MF. (= F.), fr. earlier *rasse*, fr. It. *razza*, which together with Sp. *raza*, Port. *raza*, prob. derives fr. Arab. *rā's*, 'head, beginning, origin', which is rel. to Heb. *rōsh*, of s.m. See **Bereshith** and cp. **rais, reis, resh.**

Derivatives: *rac-ial*, adj., *rac-ial-ism*, n., *rac-ial-ist*, n., *rac-ial-ist-ic*, adj., *rac-ial-ly*, adv., *rac-y*, adj., *rac-i-ly*, adv., *rac-i-ness*, n., *rac-ism*, n., *rac-ist*, n.

raceme, n., a type of flower cluster (*bot.*) — L. *racēmus*, 'the stalk of a cluster of grapes'; which, like Gk. ῥᾶξ, gen. ῥᾱγός, 'berry', was borrowed from a Mediterranean language. Cp. the second element in **acrorhagus, Haloragidaceae.** Cp. also **raisin.**

Derivative: *racem-ed*, adj.

racemic, adj., 1) pertaining to racemes; 2) pertaining to optically inactive compounds (*chem.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *racēmus*. See prec. word.

racemism, n., the state of being racemic (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *racēmus*. See **raceme.**

racemose, adj., growing in the form of a raceme (*bot.*) — L. *racēmōsus*, 'clustering', fr. *racēmus*. See **raceme** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

racemous, adj., racemose. — L. *racēmōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivative: *racemous-ly*, adv.

Rachel, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the younger daughter of Laban and wife of Jacob. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ῥαχήλ, fr. Heb. *Rāḥḗl*, lit. 'ewe'; rel. to Arab. *rāḥil*, Aram. *raḥlā́*, Akkad. *laḥru* (a metathesized form), 'ewe'.

rachio-, also **rhachio-,** before a vowel **rachi-,** also **rhachi-,** combining form meaning 'spinal'; 'spinal and'. — Gk. ῥαχι-, ῥαχιο-, fr. ῥάχις, 'spine'. See next word.

rachis, also **rhachis,** n., 1) the spine (*anat.*); 2) the shaft of a feather (*zool.*); 3) prolongation of the stalk in compound leaves (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥάχις, 'spine', which is rel. to ῥαχός (ῥᾶχος), 'thorn hedge', and cogn. with Lith. *rāžas*, 'a dry scion, stubble, scrub, prong of a fork', *ražis*, 'stubble', OIr. *fracc*, 'needle'. Cp. **rickets.**

Derivative: *rachit-ic*, adj.

rachitis, also **rhachitis,** n., inflammation of the rachis; rickets (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ῥαχῖτις (scil. νόσος), lit. 'rachitic disease', fr. ῥάχις. See prec. word and **-itis.**

rack, n., instrument of torture, etc. — ME. *racke* and *recke*, 'framework', prob. fr. MDu. *recke*, of s.m., lit. 'something stretched out', fr. *recken* (Du. *rekken*), 'to stretch out', which is rel. to OE. *reccan*, OS. *rekkian*, ON. *rekja*, Swed. *räcka*, OFris. *reza*, OHG. *recchen*, MHG., G. *recken*, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, 'to stretch out', and cogn. with Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. *regere*, 'to stretch, extend; to rule', *porrigere*, 'to stretch out'. See **regent,** adj., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **rake,** 'a tool'.

rack, tr. v., to torture. — MDu. *recken*, 'to stretch out'. See prec. word.

rack, n., wreckage. — A var. spelling of **wrack.**

rack, tr. v., to pour off (wine) from the lees. — ME. *rakken*, fr. OProvenç. *arracar*, fr. *raca*, 'skins of grapes left after wine pressing'.

rack, intr. v., to move with the particular gait called rack (said of a horse). — A var. of **rock,** 'to move to and fro'.

Derivative: *rack*, n., a particular gait of a horse.

rack, n., clouds driven before the wind. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *reka*, 'to drive', *rek*, 'wreckage'. See **wrack, wreck.**

Derivative: *rack*, intr. v., to fly (said of driven clouds).

rack, n., arrack. — Shortened fr. **arrack.** The beginning of the Arabic word *'áraq* was mistaken for the Arabic article *al-*, *ar-*, and consequently dropped.

racket, also **racquet,** n., a bat for playing tennis, badminton, etc. — MF. (= F.) *raquette*, orig. *rachette*, with the sense 'palm of the hand', fr. Arab. *rāḥa*^{h}, in vulgar pronunciation *rāḥet*, 'the palm of the hand'. Sense development was influenced by F. *jeu de paume*, 'tennis', lit. 'play with the palm of the hand'.

racket, n., 1) noise, disturbance; uproar; 2) dishonest business. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Gael. *racaid*, 'noise'.

Derivatives: *racket*, intr. and tr. v., *racket-eer*, n., *racket-eer-ing*, n., *racket-y*, adj.

raconteur, n., a narrator, storyteller. — F., fr. *raconter*, 'to tell, narrate', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and OF. *aconter*, fr. *a*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*, see **ad-**), and *conter*, 'to tell'. See **recount** and **-or,** suff. denoting an agent.

racoon, n. — See **raccoon.**

racquet, n. — See **racket,** 'a bat for playing tennis'.

radar, n., an electronic instrument for the location of objects by radio waves. — A word coined from the initials of the phrase ***radio detecting and ranging.***

raddle, n., red ocher. — A var. of **ruddle.**

Derivative: *raddle*, tr. v., to color with red ocher.

radeau, n., raft, float. — F., fr. OF. *radel*, fr. VL. **ratellus*, dimin. of L. *ratis*, 'raft, float'. See **rood** and cp. **Ratitae.**

radial, adj., of, or like, a ray or radius. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *radius*. See **radius.**

Derivatives: *radial*, n., *radial-ity*, n., *radial-ize*, tr. v., *radial-iz-ation*, n., *radial-ly*, adv.

radian, n., 1) arc of a circle, equal in length to the radius; 2) the angle subtending this arc. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *radius*. See **radius.**

radiance, less frequently **radiancy,** n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

radiant, adj. — ME., fr. L. *radiāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *radiāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *radiant*, n., *radiant-ly*, adv.

radiate, intr. v., to emit rays; to be radiant; tr. v., to emit in rays. — L. *radiātus*, 'furnished with rays', pp. of *radiāre*, 'to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate', fr. *radius*, 'ray'. See **radius** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *radiat-ed*, *radiat-ing*, *radiat-ive*, adjs.

radiate, adj., having rays. — L. *radiātus*, pp. of *radiāre*. See **radiate,** v.

Derivatives: *radiate-ly*, adv., *radiate-ness*, n.

radiation, adj. — L. *radiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a shining, radiation', fr. *radiātus*, pp. of *radiāre*. See **radiate,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *radiation-al*, adj.

radiator, n., an apparatus for radiating heat. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *radiātus*, pp. of *radiāre*. See **radiate,** v.

radical, adj. — Lit. 'having roots', fr. Late L. *rādīcālis*, fr. L. *rādix*, gen. *-īcis*, 'root'. See **radix** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *radical*, n., *radical-ism*, n., *radical-ity*, n., *radical-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *radical-iz-ation*, n., *radical-ly*, adv., *radical-ness*, n.

radicand, n., the number under a radical sign (*math.*) — L. *rādīcandus*, gerundive of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī*, 'to take root', fr. *rādīx*, gen. *-īcis*, 'root'. See **radix.** For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

radicant, adj., bringing forth roots (*bot.*) — L. *rādīcāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

radicate, tr. v., 1) to cause to take root, plant firmly; 2) to establish firmly. — L. *rādīcātus*, pp. of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī*. See **radicand** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

radicel, n., a rootlet. — Formed fr. ModL. *rādīcella* (whence also F. *radicelle*), dimin. of L. *rādix*, gen. *-īcis*, 'root'. See **radix** and cp. next word.

radicle, n., a minute root (*bot.* and *anat.*) — L. *rādīcula*, dimin. of *rādix*, gen. *-īcis*, 'root'. See **radix** and **-ule** and cp. prec. word.

radicular, adj., pertaining to roots. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *rādīcula*. See prec. word.

radiculitis, n., inflammation of the spinal nerve roots (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *rādīcula*, 'little root'. See **radicle** and **-itis.**

radio, n., wireless telegraphy. — Abbreviation of *radio-telegraphy.*

Derivative: *radio*, tr. and intr. v.

radio-, combining form meaning 1) ray or ray-like; 2) radial; radially; (*anat.*) radial and; 3) by means of radiant energy (*med.*); 4) radioactive; 5) by radio. — Fr. L. *radius*. See **radius.**

radioactive, adj., exhibiting, or pertaining to, radioactivity. — F. *radio-actif* (fem. *radio-active*), coined by Pierre and Marie Curie. See next word and **active.**

radioactivity, n., the property of giving off radiant energy in the form of particles. — F. *radio-activité*, coined by the French physicists and chemists Pierre Curie (1859-1906) and his wife Marie (1867-1934) in 1898 fr. **radio-** and F. *activité*. See **activity.**

radiograph, n., 1) an instrument for measuring radiant energy; 2) an X-ray picture. — Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *radiograph-er*, n., *radiograph-ic*, *radiograph-ic-al*, adjs., *radiograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *radiograph-y*, n.

Radiolaria, n. pl., an order of microscopic marine animals (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *radiolus*, 'a little ray', dimin. of L. *radius*. See **radius,** dimin. suff. **-ole** and suff. **-aria.**

Derivative: *radiolari-an*, adj. and n.

radiology, n., that part of physics which deals with radioactivity and radioactive substances. — Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. *-λογίᾱ*, fr. *-λόγος*, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *radiolog-ic(-al)*, adj., *radiolog-ist*, n.

radiometer, n., an instrument for measuring the effect of radiant energy. — Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

radiometry, n., measurement of the effect of radiant energy. Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. μετρία, 'measuring of'. See **-metry.**

radiophone, n., an instrument for the production of sound by means of radiant energy. — Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

radioscopy, n., examination of opaque objects by means of X-rays or other rays. — Compounded of **radio-** and Gk. -σκοπία, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

radiotelegram, n., a wireless telegram. — Compounded of **radio-** and **telegram.**

radiotelegraphy, n., wireless telegraphy. — Compounded of **radio-** and **telegraphy.**

radiotelephone, n., wireless telephone. — Compounded of **radio-** and **telephone.**

radiotelephony, n., wireless telephony. — Compounded of **radio-** and **telephony.**

radiotherapy, n., treatment of disease by means of X-rays and other rays. — Compounded of **radio-** and **therapy.**

radish, n. — F. *radis*, fr. It. *radice*, prop. 'root', fr. L. *rādīcem*, acc. of *rādīx*, 'root'. See **radix** and cp. words there referred to.

radium, n., a radioactive metallic element. — ModL., fr. L. *radius*, 'ray'; so called because of its power of emitting energy in the form of rays. See **radius.**

radius, n., 1) a straight line from the center of the circle to its circumference; 2) the exterior bone of the forearm. — L. *radius*, 'stake, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, shuttle, beam, ray; the exterior bone of the forearm'; of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to *rādix*, 'root'. See **radix** and cp. **ray,** 'beam', **radiant, irradiate.** Cp. also **rayon.** In its anatomical sense, the word *radius* was first used by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman writer of the 1st cent.

radix, n., root. — L. *rādīx* (for **wrādīx*), 'root', rel. to *rāmus* (for **wrādmos*), 'branch, bough, twig', and cogn. with Gk. ῥίζα, Lesbian βρίσδα (for **Fρ^{e}δια*), 'root', Gk. ῥάδαμνος (for **Fρά*δαμνος), 'branch', Goth. *waúrts*, OE. *wyrt*, W. *gwridd* (for **wradī*), OIr. *frēn* (for **wridno* or **wridnā*), 'root'. Cp. **deracinate, eradicate, race,** 'root', **radical, radicel, radicle, radish, radius, ramage, ramose, rhizo-,** the first element in **ramiform, rampion,** and the second element in **licorice.** Cp. also **root, wort,** a plant, and the first element in **orchard.**

radon, n., name of the heaviest gaseous element (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **radium,** with 1st suff. **-on** on analogy of *argon, neon,* etc.; so called because gained from radium.

radula, n., ribbon of a mollusk. — L. *rādula*, 'a scraper', fr. *rādere*, pp. *rāsus*, 'to scrape'. See **rase.**

Derivatives: *radul-ar, radul-ate*, adjs.

raff, n., rabble. — ME. *raf*, fr. OF. *raffe*, fr. *raffer*, 'to sweep together'. See **raffle,** 'lottery', and cp. **riffraff.**

Derivative: *raff-ish*, adj., worthless, disreputable.

raffia, n., the fiber of the *Raphia pedunculata*, a Madagascar tree. — Malagasy *rafia.*

raffinose, n., a sugar, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$ (*chem.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ose** fr. F. *raffiner*, 'to refine', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *affiner*, 'to make fine', which is formed fr. OF. *a*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*), and OF. *fin* (fr. VL. **fīnus*), 'fine'. See **ad-** and **fine,** 'delicate'.

raffle, n., lottery. — ME. *rafle*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rafle*, 'a game of dice (whence *rafler*, 'to sweep up the stakes; to sweep off'), fr. MDu. *raffel*, 'a game of dice', which is rel. to Early Modern Du. *ravelen*, 'to entangle' (Modern Du. *rafelen*, 'to unravel, ravel out, fray out'), and prob. also to MHG., G. *raffen*, 'to snatch away, sweep off', OHG. *raspōn* (for **rafsōn*), 'to scrape together, snatch up in haste', fr. Teut. base **hrap-*, 'to pluck out, snatch off'. OF. *raffer*, 'to sweep together', and It. *arraffare*, 'to snatch', are also Teut. loan words. See **rasp,** 'to rub', and cp. **raff, ravel.**

raffle, n., refuse. — Lit. 'a taking away', hence etymologically identical with **raffle,** 'lottery'.

Rafflesia, n., a genus of Malaysian plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Sir Thomas S. *Raffles*, founder of Singapore (1781-1826). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Rafflesiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL. Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

rafflesiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

raft, n. — ME. *rafte*, orig. 'rafter', fr. ON. *raptr.* See **rafter.**

Derivatives: *raft*, tr. and intr. v., *raft-age*, n., *raft-er*, n., a raftsman.

rafter, n., one of the sloping timbers of a roof. — ME., fr. OE. *ræfter*, rel. to ON. *raptr*, MLG. *rafter, rachter*, 'rafter'. Cp. **raft.**

Derivative: *rafter-ed*, adj.

rag, n., tatter of cloth. — ME. *ragge*, fr. OE. *ragg* (in the adj. *raggig*, 'raggy'), fr. ON. *rögg*, 'tuft, shagginess'. See **rug.**

Derivatives: *ragg-ed*, adj., *ragg-ed-ly*, adv., *ragg-ed-ness*, n., *ragg-y*, adj.

rag, n., a kind of hard limestone. — Of uncertain origin.

rag, tr. v., to tease. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **bullyrag.**

Derivatives: *rag*, n., 'joke', *ragg-er*, n., *ragging*, n.

ragamuffin, n., a stupid person. — Fr. *Ragamoffyn*, name of a demon in old mystery plays, which is prob. a compound of **rag, 'tatter', and** *moffyn*, a word of uncertain origin and meaning.

rage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *rage*, fr. VL. *rabia*, fr. L. *rabiēs*, 'rage, madness', fr. *rabere*, 'to be mad, to rave'. See **rabid** and cp. **rabies.**

Derivatives: *rage*, intr. v., *rag-er*, n., *rag-ing-ly*, adv.

raggee, raggy, n., a South Indian cereal grass. — Hind. *rāgī*, fr. OI. *rāgin*, 'red'; so called in allusion to the color of the grain. OI. *rāgin* is rel. to *rájyati*, 'is colored, becomes red', fr. I.-E. base **reg-*, 'to color', whence also Gk. ῥέζειν (aorist ῥέξαι), 'to color', ῥῆγος, 'colored rug'.

raglan, n., a kind of overcoat. — Named after the British general Lord *Raglan* (1788-1855).

ragman, n., the name given to a collection of acts in which the Scottish nobles swore allegiance to Edward I in 1296. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **rigmarole.**

ragout, n., a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables. — F. *ragoût*, back formation fr. *ragoûter*, 'to revive one's appetite', fr. *re-* (see **re-**), *à*, 'to' (fr. L. *ad*, see **ad-**), and *goûter*, fr. L. *gustāre*, 'to taste'. See **gust,** 'relish', and cp. **gusto.**

raguly, adj., notched — said especially of a cross (*her.*) — Prob. rel. to **rag,** 'tatter'.

Rahab, n., name of a monster in the Bible (Ps. 89:11, Job 9:13, 26:12). — Heb. *ráhabh*, lit. 'storming, against, impetuous', fr. *rāhábh*, 'he stormed against, was impetuous', which is rel. to Arab. *ráhiba*, 'he feared, was alarmed', Aram. *r^{e}hēbh*, 'he was arrogant', Syr. *r^{e}hēbh*, 'he was impetuous', Akkad. *ra'ābu*, 'to storm at (angrily)'.

raid, n. — Scot., fr. OE. *rād*, 'riding, journey, raid', hence prop. a var. of **road** (q.v.); introduced by Walter Scott. For sense development cp. **inroad.**

Derivatives: *raid*, tr. and intr. v., *raid-er*, n.

rail, n., garment chiefly used in the compound *night rail.* — ME. *reil*, fr. OE. *hrægl, hrægel*, 'garment, dress, armor', rel. to OFris. *hreil*, OHG. *hregil*, 'garment', OE. *hrēol*, 'reel', and cogn. with Gk. κρέκειν, 'to weave', κρόκη, 'woof, thread', κροκίς, 'a nap of woolen cloth'. Cp. **reel,** 'a revolvable instrument', and the first element in **crocidolite.**

rail, n., bar (whence *railroad, railway*). — ME. *raile*, fr. MF. *reille*, 'bar, rail', fr. OF. *reille*, fr. L. *regula*, 'a straight piece of wood, ruler; rule', fr. *regere*, 'to keep straight, lead straight, rule'. See **regent** and cp. **rule.** Cp. also **derail, monorail.**

rail, intr. v., to furnish with rails. — ME. *railen*, fr. *raile*. See prec. word.

rail, intr. v., to speak reproachfully, scold. — ME. *railen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *railler*, 'to jeer at', fr. OProvenç. *ralhar*, 'to joke, jest', fr. VL. **ragulāre*, 'to bray' (whence It. *ragghiare*, 'to bray'), fr. Late L. *ragere*, 'to neigh', which is prob. of imitative origin. Originally OProvenç. *ralhar* denoted different kinds of cries, and only gradually developed the meanings 'to babble, prattle; to joke, jest'. Cp. **rally,** 'to banter', which is a doublet of *rail.* Cp. also **raillery.**

Derivatives: *rail-er*, n., *rail-ing*, adj. and n.

ail, n., bird of the family *Rallidae.* — ME. *rale, raile*, fr. MF. *raale* (F. *râle*), rel. to F. *râler*, 'to rattle'; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **Rallus.** Cp. also **râle, rattle.**

raillery, n., banter. — F. *raillerie*, fr. *railler.* See **rail,** 'to speak reproachfully', and **-ery.**

raiment, n. — ME. *rayment*, aphetic for *arrayment*, 'clothing', lit. 'an arraying', fr. *arraien.* See **array** and **-ment.**

Derivative: *raiment*, tr. v.

rain, n. — ME. *reyn*, fr. OE. *regn*, rel. to OS. *regan*, ON., Swed. *regn*, OFris. *rein*, MDu. *reghen, reen*, Du. *regen*, OHG. *regan*, MHG., G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*, 'rain', ON. *raki*, 'dampness', *rakr*, 'damp', and cogn. with Lith. *rõkti*, 'to drizzle', *rokė*, 'drizzling rain', L. *rigāre*, 'to wet, moisten', Alb. *rjeθ*, 'to flow'. Cp. **irrigate.**

Derivatives: *rain*, v. (q.v.), *rain-y*, adj., *rain-less*, adj.

rain, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *reynen*, fr. OE. *regnian*, fr. *regn*, 'rain', rel. to ON. *rigna*, Swed. *regna*, Dan. *regne*, OHG. *reganōn*, MHG. *regen, regenen*, G. *regnen*, Goth. *rignjan.* See **rain,** n.

Derivative: *rain-er*, n.

rainbow, n. — ME. *reinbowe*, fr. OE. *regnboga*, rel. to ON. *regnbogi*, Swed. *regnbåge*, OFris. *reinboga*, MDu. *reghenboghe*, Du. *regenboog*, OHG. *reganbogo*, MHG. *regenboge*, G. *Regenbogen.* See **rain,** n., and **bow,** 'anything bent'.

rainette green, a greenish yellow color. — Lit. 'of the color of the tree frog', fr. F. *rainette*, 'tree frog', fr. OF. *raine*, 'frog', fr. L. *rāna.* See **ranine** and cp. words there referred to.

rais, reis, n., chief. — Arab. *ra'ís*, 'chief', fr. *rā's*, 'head'. See **race,** 'family, tribe'.

raise, tr. v. — ME. *reisen, raisen*, fr. ON. *reisa*, which is rel. to OE. *rǣran* (for **raiz-jan*), 'to rear'; see **rear,** 'to raise'. OE. *rǣran* is the causative of *risan*, 'to rise'; see **rise.**

Derivatives: *rais-ed*, adj., *rais-ing*, n.

raisin, n., dried sweet grape. — ME., fr. OF. *raizin, raisim* (F. *raisin*), 'grape', fr. VL. **racīmus*, corresponding to L. *racēmus*, 'cluster of grapes'. See **raceme.**

raisonné, adj., arranged logically. — F., 'reasoned', pp. of *raisonner*, 'to reason', fr. *raison.* See **reason,** n.

raj, n., rule, reign. — Hind. *rāj*, 'rule, reign', fr. OI. *rājyá-*, fr. *rā́jati*, 'he rules', which is rel. to *rā́jan-*, 'king'. See next word and cp. the second element in **swaraj.**

rajah, n., an Indian king. — Hind. *rājā*, fr. OI. *rā́jan-*, 'king'. See prec. word and cp. **ranee,** the first element in next word, and the second element in **maharaja.**

Rajput, n., a member of a ruling caste in northern India. — Hind. *rājpūt*, fr. OI. *rājaputráḥ*, 'king's son, prince', which is compounded of *rā́jan-*, 'king', and *putráḥ*, 'son, boy'. For the first element see **rajah.** The second element is rel. to Avestic and OPers. *puθra-*, 'son, child', and cogn. with L. *puer*, 'boy, child'; see **puerile** and cp. words there referred to.

rake, n., a tool. — ME. *rake*, fr. OE. *raca*, rel. to ON. *reka*, 'spade, shovel', Swed. *raka*, 'rake', OHG. *rehho*, MHG. *reche*, G. *Rechen*, 'rake',

and to ON. *raka*, MLG. *raken*, 'to sweep away', Goth. *rikan*, 'to heap up, collect', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. *regere*, 'to stretch, extend, make straight; to rule', perh. also with L. *rogus*, 'funeral pile'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **rack,** 'instrument of torture'. Cp. also **reckon.**

rake, tr. and intr. v., to use a rake, to scrape. — ME. *raken*, fr. *rake*, G., ON. *raka*, 'to scrape', MLG. *raken*, OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan*, 'to scrape together', and see **rake,** 'a tool'.
Derivatives: *rak-er*, n., *rak-ing*, verbal n., and adj.

rake, intr. v., to project, incline forward. — Rel. to dial. Swed. *raka*, 'to reach', OE. *hrāgan*, 'to jut out', MDu. *raghen*, MHG., G. *ragen*, of s.m., and cogn. with Gk. κρόσσαι (for **qroqyā-*), 'battlement, copings of parapets', Czech and Russ. *krókva*, 'spar, rafter'. Cp. **crosso-.**
Derivatives: *rake*, n., inclination, *rak-ish*, adj., *rak-ish-ly*, adv., *rak-ish-ness*, n.

rake, n., a debauchee. — Abbreviation of ME. *rakel*, 'rash'. See next word.
Derivatives: *rak-ish*, adj., *rak-ish-ly*, adv., *rak-ish-ness*, n.

rakehell, n., a debauchee. — Popular refashioning of ME. *rakel*, 'rash, impetuous', which is prob. related to OE. *racian*, 'to go forward'. Cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *rakehell-y*, adj.

rakshasa, n., goblins or evil spirits (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *rákṣas-*, 'goblin, evil spirit', lit. 'damage, causer of damage', rel. to Avestic *rashah-*, 'damage', *rashayeiti*, 'damages', fr. I.-E. base **rek̑ƀ(h)-*, 'to pull, tug, drag, pester', whence also Gk. ἐρέχθειν, 'to rend, break, shatter', Ἐρεχθεύς, a fabled king of Athens, lit. 'shaker'. Cp. **Erechtheus.**

râle, n., rattling sound in the throat. — F., fr. *râler*, 'to rattle', of imitative origin. Cp. **rail,** the bird, **Rallus.**

rallentando, adj., slackening; gradually slower (*musical direction*). — It., pres. part. of *rallentare*, 'to slow down' (cp. F. *ralentir*), fr. *ra-*, contraction of L. *re-* and *ad-* (see **re-** and **-ad**) and *lento*, 'slack, slow', fr. L. *lentus*. See **relent.**

Rallidae, n. pl., the family of rails and other gruiform birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Rallus** with suff. **-idae.**

Rallinae, n. pl., subfamily of the Rallidae (*ornithol.*) — Formed fr. **Rallus** with suff. **-inae.**

ralline, adj., pertaining to the Rallidae. See prec. word and **-ine** (representing L. *-inus*).

Rallus, n., the genus of rails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. F. *râle*, 'rail', fr. *râler*, 'to rattle', which is of imitative origin. G. *Ralle*, of s.m., is a French loan word. See **rail,** 'the bird'.
Derivatives: *ralli-form*, *rall-ine*, adjs.

rally, tr. v., to gather, collect; intr. v., to come together. — F. *rallier*, 'to assemble, rally', fr. OF. *ralier*, of s.m., which is formed fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *alier* (F. *allier*), 'to join'. See **ally,** v.
Derivatives: *rally*, n., *ralli-er*, n.

rally, tr. v., to banter. — F. *railler*, 'to rail at', hence a doublet of **rail,** 'to speak reproachfully' (q.v.) Cp. **raillery.**
Derivative: *railli-er*, n.

Ralph, masc. PN. — Shortened fr. *Radulf*, fr. ON. *Raðulfr* (rel. to OE. *Rædwulf*); compounded of *rað*, 'counsel', and *ulfr*, 'wolf'. See **rede** and **wolf.**

ralstonite, n., a fluoride of aluminum, sodium and magnesium (*mineral.*) — Named after J. Grier. *Ralston* of Norristown in Pennsylvania. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ram, n. — ME. *ramme*, fr. OE. *ramm*, *ram*, rel. to MLG., MDu., Du. and OHG. *ram*, 'ram', and prob. also to ON. *ramr*, 'strong'; prob. cogn. with OSlav. *raměnŭ*, 'impetuous, violent, strong'.
Derivatives: *ram*, tr. v., *ramm-er*, n., *ramm-ish*, adj.

Rama, n., the sixth, seventh, or eight incarnation of Vishnu (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Rāmaḥ*, lit. 'lovely', from the stem of *rámatē*, 'stands still, rests, is pleased, is amused'; cogn. with Gk. ἠρέμα, 'gently, quietly, softly', ἠρεμεῖν, 'to be still, keep quiet', Lith. *rìmti*, 'to become quiet, calm down', *reñti*, 'to stay, support', OIr. *forimim*, 'I set, place'.

-rama, suff. meaning 'sight, view'. — Back formation fr. **panorama,** which stands for *pan-orama* and lit. means 'all-sight'. Accordingly, the suff. should really be *-orama*. However, through a misdivision of *panorama* into *pano-rama*, the suff. *-rama* was formed. Cp. e.g. **cinerama.**

Ramadan, n., the ninth month of the Moslem year. — Arab. *ramaḍān*, prop. 'the hot month', fr. *rámiḍa*, 'was hot', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *rémetz*, 'hot ashes, embers'.

ramal, adj., 1) pertaining to a branch (*bot.*); 2) pertaining to a ramus (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *rāmus*, 'branch'. See **ramus.**

ramage, n., the whole of the branches of a tree. — F., fr. L. *rāmus*, 'branch'. See **ramose** and **-age.**

ramble, intr. v. — Prob. a var. of ME. *romblen*, freq. of ME. *romen*, 'to roam'. See **roam.** The *-b-* is intrusive. Cp. *grumble.*
Derivatives: *ramble*, n., *rambl-er*, n., *rambl-ing*, adj., *rambl-ing-ly*, adv.

rambunctious, adj., boisterous (*colloq.*) — Fr. earlier *rumbustious*, for **robustious.**

rambutan, n., fruit of a Malayan tree, *Nephelium lappaceum.* — Malay *rambūtan*, fr. *rambut*, 'hair'.

ramekin, also **ramequin,** n., a preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, eggs, etc., baked in a small dish. — F. *ramequin*, fr. MLG. *ramken*, dimin. of *ram*, 'cream', which is rel. to OE. *rēam*, of s.m. See **ream,** 'cream'. For the ending see suff. **-kin.**

ramentum, n., 1) something scraped off; 2) a thin scale formed on the surface of leaves (*bot.*) — L. *rāmentum*, 'what is shaved or scraped off', for **rād-mentom*, fr. *rādere*, 'to shave, scrape'; see **rase** and **-ment.** Cp. *caementum*, 'stone cut from the quarry', for orig. **caid-(s)mentom*, fr. *caedere*, 'to cut' (see *cement*).

ramie, n., 1) a plant of the nettle family (*Boehmeria nivea*); a fiber of this plant. — Malay *rami*, name of the plant.

ramification, n. — ModL. *rāmificātiō*, formed (prob. through the medium of F. *ramification*) fr. ML. *rāmificātus*, pp. of *rāmificāre*. See **ramify** and **-ation.**

ramiform, adj., branchlike. — Compounded of L. *rāmus*, 'branch' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **ramose** and **form,** n.

ramify, tr. v., to divide into branches; intr. v., to form branches. — MF. (= F.) *ramifier*, fr. ML. *rāmificāre*, 'to form branches', fr. L. *rāmus*, 'branch, bough, twig', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **ramose** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *ramifi-ed*, adj.

ramillie, ramillies, n., a kind of plaited wig. — Short for *Ramillies wig*; named in commemoration of Marlborough's victory over the French at Ramillies (in 1706).

ramose, adj., branching (*bot.*) — L. *rāmōsus*, fr. *rāmus*, 'branch', which stands for **rādmos*, and is related to *rādix*, 'root'. See **radix** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *ramose-ly*, adv., *ramos-ity*, n.

ramp, intr. and tr. v., 1) to climb; 2) to stand on the hind legs (*her.*) — ME. *rampen*, fr. OF. *ramper*, 'to climb' (whence F. *ramper*, 'to creep, crawl'), fr. Frankish **rampōn*, 'to contract oneself convulsively', which stands in gradational relationship to OHG. *rimpfan*, 'to wrinkle, shrivel', OE. *hrimpan*, 'to fold, wrinkle'; see **rumple** and cp. **rimple.** Cp. also **rampage, rampant.**
Derivatives: *ramp*, n., *ramp-ing*, n.

ramp, n., a slope. — F. *rampe*, back formation fr. *ramper*, 'to creep, clamber'. See **ramp,** 'to climb'.

rampage, n., a riot. — Formed fr. **ramp,** 'to climb', with suff. **-age.**
Derivatives: *rampage*, intr. v., *rampage-ous*, adj., *rampage-ous-ly*, adv., *rampage-ous-ness*, n.

rampancy, n., the condition of being rampant. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

rampant, adj., standing on the hind legs (*her.*) — ME. *rampaunt*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rampant*, pres. part. of *ramper*, 'to creep, crawl'. See **ramp,** 'to climb', and **-ant.**
Derivative: *rampant-ly*, adv.

rampart, n. — MF. *rempart*, *rampart* (F. *rempart*), fr. *remparer*, *ramparer*, 'to fortify', formed fr. *re-*, 'again' (see **re-**), and *emparer*, 'to fortify' (whence F. *s'emparer*, 'to take hold of'), fr. OProvenç. *antparar*, *amparar*, fr. VL. **antepārāre*, prop. 'to make preparations beforehand', formed fr. **ante-** and L. *parāre*, 'to prepare' (see **pare**). The *t-* in F. *rempart* is excrescent and prob. due to the influence of earlier F. *boulevart* (now *boulevard*).
Derivative: *rampart*, tr. v.

rampion, n., a kind of campanula (bellflower). — Altered fr. ML. *rapuncium*, *rapuntium* (whence MF., F. *raiponce*, It. *raponzo*, *raponzolo*, Sp. *rapónchigo*), fr. VL. **radice puntia*, prop. 'root of valerian'. For the first element see **radix.** The second element is a VL. derivative of L. *phū* (= Gk. φοῦ), acc. *phūn*, 'a kind of valerian'.

rampire, n. — An archaic form of **rampart.**
Derivative: *rampire*, tr. v.

ramrod, n. — Lit. 'a rod used for ramming', fr. *ram*, v. (see **ram**) and **rod.**

ramshackle, adj., worn out. — Back formation fr. *ramshackled*, fr. *ranshackled*, fr. earlier *ransackled*, pp. of *ransackle*, freq. of **ransack** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *ramshackle*, n., *ramshackle-ness*, n., *ramshackl-y*, adj.

ramson, n., the broad-leaved garlic. — ME. *ramsyn*, fr. OE. *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa*, 'broad-leaved garlic', rel. to MLG. *ramese*, G. *Rams*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *rams*, 'ramson', and cogn. with Gk. κρόμμυον, κρόμυον, also κρέμυον (in Hesychius), 'onion', Lith. *kermùšė*, 'wild garlic', Russ. *čeremšá*, 'ramson', MIr. *crem*, *crim*, W. *craf*, 'garlic'. Cp. **buckrams,** 'ramson'.

ramulose, adj., having many branchlets. — L. *rāmulōsus*, fr. *rāmulus*. See **ramulus** and adj. suff. **-ose** and cp. next word.

ramulous, adj., ramulose. — L. *rāmulōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

ramulus, n., a small branch (*bot.* and *anat.*) — L. *rāmulus*, dimin. of *rāmus*. See **ramose.**

ramus, n., a branch (*anat.*) — L. *rāmus*. See **ramose.**

ran, n., a hank of twine. — Of unknown origin.

ran, pret. of *run*. — ME., fr. OE. *ran*, pret. of *rinnan*, 'to flow', or fr. ON. *ran*, pret. of *renna*, 'to run'. See **run.**

ranarium, n., a place for raising frogs. — ModL. fr. L. *rāna*, 'frog'. See **ranunculus** and **-arium.**

rance, n., a variety of Belgian marble. — F., of unknown origin.

ranch, n., a large farm with its buildings and employees. — Mexican Sp. *rancho*, 'a small farm', fr. Sp. *rancho*, 'mess, messroom', fr. OHG. *hring*, 'circle, ring'. See **ring,** n.
Derivatives: *ranch*, intr. v., *ranch-er*, n.

rancid, adj., stale. — L. *rancidus*, 'foul-smelling', fr. *rancēre*, 'to stink, rank', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. next word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-id** (representing L. *-idus*).
Derivatives: *rancid-ity*, n., *rancid-ly*, adv., *rancid-ness*, n.

rancor, rancour, n., bitter resentment, spite. — ME. *rancour*, fr. OF. *rancour*, fr. L. *rancōrem*, acc. of *rancor*, 'a stinking smell, rankness, rancidity', fr. *rancēre*. See prec. word and **-or.**
Derivatives: *rancor-ous*, adj., *rancor-ous-ly*, adv., *rancor-ous-ness*, n.

rand, n., border, edge. — ME., fr. OE. *rand*

'edge, margin, rim, boss of shield, shield', rel. to ON. *rönd*, 'rim, shield', OHG. *rant*, 'boss of a shield', MHG. *rant*, 'rim of a shield, rim', Dan., Swed., Du., G. *rand*, 'border, edge', ON. *rimi*, 'ridge, hill, height', OE. *rima*, 'border, bank, coast', and cogn. with OIr. *rinde*, 'wooden vessel'. Cp. **rim** and the first element in **Randal.**

Randal, masc. PN. — Shortened from OE. *Randwulf* (a compound of *rand*, 'shield', and *wulf*, 'wolf') or from its ON. equivalent *Rannðulfr* (fr. *rannð*, 'shield', and *ulfr*, 'wolf'). See **rand** and **wolf.**

randan, n., a kind of rowing boat for three persons. — Of unknown origin.

randan, n., a drinking bout, spree (*slang*) — Perh. a var. of **random.**

randem, adv., with three horses harnassed one in front of the other; n., a carriage so harnassed and driven. — Prob. a blend of **tandem** and **random.**

random, n. — ME. *randoun, randon, random*, fr. OF. *random*, 'force, violence, impetuosity', *de randon, a randon*, 'impetuously' (whence F. *randonnée*, 'circuit of game; *être en randonnée*, 'to be out for a long run'), fr. OF. *randir*, 'to run impetuously', fr. **rant*, fr. Frankish **rant*, 'a running', which is rel. to OHG. *rennen*, 'to run', OE. *rinnan*, 'to flow, run'; see E. **run,** v. — See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 506 s.v. *randonnée.*

randy, adj., boisterous, riotous (*Scot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. obsol. *rand*, a var. of **rant** (q.v.)

ranee, rani, n., the wife of a rajah; a Hindu queen. — Hind. *rānī*, fr. OI. *rājñī*, fem. of *rā́jan*, 'king'. See **rajah** and cp. the second element in **maharanee.** Cp. also **regina, reina.**

rang, pret. of *ring.* — ME. *rang*, formed on analogy of *sang*, pret. of *sing.* See **ring,** 'to sound'.

range, tr. and intr. v., to place in rank. — ME. *rangen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *ranger*, fr. OF. *ranger*, fr. earlier *rengier, rangier*, 'to place in rank or ranks', fr. *ranc* (F. *rang*), fr. earlier *renc*, 'row, line, rank', fr. Frankish **hring*, 'circle, ring'. See **ring,** 'circle', and cp. **rank,** 'row, line'. Cp. also **arrange, derange.**

Derivatives: *rang-er*, n., *rang-y*, adj., *rang-i-ness*, n.

range, n., row; distance. — ME., fr. MF. *range*, fr. OF. *range*, a var. of *renge*, 'row, rank', back formation fr. *rangier*, 'to place in rank'. See **range,** v.

rani-, combining form meaning 'frog'. — Fr. L. *rāna*, 'frog'. See **ranine.**

rani, n. — See **ranee.**

ranine, adj., 1) pertaining to the frogs (*zool.*); 2) pertaining to the region under the tip of the tongue (*anat.*) — ML. *rānīnus*, 'pertaining to the frogs', formed (on analogy of *canīnus*, 'pertaining to the dogs', *vulpīnus*, 'pertaining to the foxes', etc.), fr. L. *rāna*, 'frog', lit. 'croaker, crier', which stands for **rācsnā*, and is rel. to *raccāre*, 'to roar'; of imitative origin. Cp. OHG. *ruōhhon*, 'to roar', which is also imitative. Cp. also **rainette green, Ranunculus, ranula.** For the ending see **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*).

rank, n., row, line. — MF. *ranc* (F. *rang*), 'row, line, rank'. See **range,** v., and cp. **harangue, ranch, ranz des vaches.**

Derivatives: *rank*, tr. and intr. v.

rank, adj., 1) vigorous; 2) strong in smell. — ME., fr. OF. *ranc*, 'strong, brave', which is rel. to Dan. *rank*, 'right, upright', Swed. *rank*, MLG. *ranc*, Du., G. *rank*, 'slender', ON. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), 'straight, erect', orig. 'stretched out', OI. *ṛñjáti*, 'stretches himself', Lith. *ražytis*, 'to stretch oneself'. All these words are derivatives of a nasalized enlargement of I.-E. **reĝ-*, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. *Rank* was prob. influenced in sense by F. *rance*, 'rancid, rank' (see **rancid).**

Derivatives: *rank-ish*, adj., *rank-ly*, adv., *rank-ness*, n.

rankle, intr. v., to fester. — ME. *ranclen*, fr. MF. *rancler*, fr. OF. *rancler*, earlier *raoncler, draoncler*, 'to suppurate, run', fr. *rancle*, earlier *raoncle, drancle, draoncle*, 'abscess', lit. 'a little dragon', fr. ML. *dracunculus*, dimin. of L. *dracō*, gen. *dracōnis.* See **dragon.**

Derivative: *rankle*, n.

ransack, tr. v., to search thoroughly; to pillage. — ME. *ransaken*, fr. ON. *rannsaka*, 'to ransack', lit. 'to search a house', compounded of *rann* (for **rasn*), 'house', and *-saka*, which is rel. to *soekja*, 'to seek'. The first element is rel. to Goth. *razn*, OE. *ærn, ren*, 'house'. See **rest,** 'repose', and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **seek.** Cp. **ramshackle.**

Derivative: *ransack-er*, n.

ransom, n. — ME. *raunsoun, ransoun*, fr. OF. *ranson* (F. *rançon*), fr. L. *redēmptiōnem*, acc. of *redēmptiō*, 'a buying back, ransoming, redemption'. See **redemption,** which is a doublet of *ransom.*

ransom, tr. v., — ME. *raunsounen, ransounen*, OF. *ransonner*, fr. *ranson.* See **ransom,** n.

Derivatives: *ransom-er*, n., *ransom-less*, adj.

rant, intr. v., to speak in a bombastic way. — Fr. earlier (now obsol.) ModDu. *ranten*, 'to dote'. Cp. **randy.**

Derivatives: *rant*, n., *rant-er*, n.

ranula, n., a swelling under the tongue (*med.*) — L., 'a little frog', dimin. of *rāna*, 'frog'. See **ranine** and **-ule** and cp. **Ranunculus.**

Derivative: *ranul-ar*, adj.

Ranunculaceae, n. pl., the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Ranunculus** with suff. **-aceae.**

ranunculaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Ranunculus, n., a genus of plants, the crowfoot (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *rānunculus*, 'tadpole', lit. 'little frog', also name of a medicinal plant (prob. identical with the crowfoot), dimin. formed fr. *rāna*, 'frog'. See **ranine** and cp. **ranula.**

ranz des vaches, a melody sung by Swiss herdsmen. — F., lit. 'line of the cows', fr. dial. F. *ranz*, 'row, line, rank', *des*, contraction of *de les*, 'of the', and *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, 'cow'. Dial. F. *ranz* is rel. to F. *rang*, 'line, rank'; see **rank,** 'row'. F. *de* 'of, from', derives fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from', *les*, 'the' (pl.), is traceable to L. *illōs* (masc.), *illās* (fem.), acc. of *ille*, resp. *illa*, 'that'; see **de-** and **ille.** F. *vache* comes fr. L. *vacca*, 'cow'; see **vaccine.**

rap, n., a blow. — ME. *rappe*, prob. of imitative origin; cp. Dan. *rap*, of s.m., Swed. *rapp*, 'stroke'.

rap, tr. and intr. v., to strike. — ME. *rappen*, prob. of imitative origin; rel. to prec. word.

Derivative: *rapp-er*, n.

rap, tr. v., to seize, snatch. — Back formation fr. **rapt.**

rap, n., a skein of yarn of about 120 yards. — Of unknown origin.

rap, n., a counterfeit coin of the worth of a halfpenny. — G. *Rappen*, 'centime', orig, name of an old Alsatian coin with an eagle's head, derisively referred to as a raven, *Rappen* being a dialectal var. of G. *Rabe*, 'raven'. See **raven.**

rapacious, adj., 1) given to plunder; 2) greedy. — L. *rapāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'grasping, rapacious', from the stem of *rapere*, 'to seize'. See **rapid** and **-acious.**

Derivatives: *rapacious-ly*, adv., *rapacious-ness*, n.

rapacity, n., rapaciousness. — MF. (= F.) *rapacité*, fr. L. *rapācitātem*, acc. of *rapācitās*, fr. *rapāx*, gen. *-ācis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

rape, n., a plant allied to the turnip. — ME., fr., L. *rāpum*, also *rāpa*, 'rape, turnip', cogn. with Gk. ῥάπυς, ῥάφυς, 'rape', ῥάφανος, 'cabbage; radish', ῥαφανίς, 'radish', OSlav. *rěpa*, Lith. *rápė*, MDu. *roeve*, OHG. *ruoba, ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe, rüebe*, G. *Rübe*, and OHG. *rāba*, MHG. *rābe*, 'rape, turnip'. Cp. **raphania, Raphanus.** Cp. also the second element in **kohlrabi.**

rape, tr. v., to seize and carry off by force. — ME. *rapen*, 'to seize', fr. OF. *raper*, fr. L. *rapere.* See **rapid** and cp. words there referred to.

rape, n., the act of seizing; violation. — ME. *rape*, fr. *rapen*, 'to seize'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *rap-er*, n., *rap-ist*, n.

rape, n., one of the six divisions of Sussex. — First mentioned in Domesday Book; perh. fr. *rape*, an obsol. var. of **rope,** used in the sense of 'measure'. For sense development cp. Heb. *ḥébhel*, 'rope; measure'.

rape, n., refuse of grapes. — F. *râpe*, fr. ML. *raspa*, fr. WTeut. **raspōn*, 'to scrape; to sweep off'. See **rasp,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Raphael, 1) masc. PN. 2) an archangel mentioned in the Apocrypha. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ῥαφαήλ, fr. Heb. *Rᵉphā'él*, lit. 'God has healed'. Heb. *rāphā́*, 'he healed' (whence *rᵉphū'á*ʰ, 'medicine, remedy', *marpé*, 'healing, cure'), the first element of this compound word, is rel. to Syr. *rᵉphā*, 'he healed', Arab. *ráfa'a*, 'he darned, mended, repaired', Ethiop. *rafáa*, 'he stitched together, mended'. For the second element in *Raphael* see **El.**

Raphalesque, Raffaelesque, adj., in the style of the painter Raphael. — Formed fr. the name of *Raffaello* Sanzio (1483-1520) with suff. **-esque.**

raphania, n., a disease causing convulsive contractions of the limbs (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. Gk. ῥαφανίς, 'radish'. See **rape,** the plant, and 1st **-ia.**

Raphanus, n., a genus of plants of the cabbage family (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ῥάφανος, 'cabbage', which is rel. to ῥάπυς, 'rape'. See **rape,** the plant.

raphe, n., a seam, suture (*anat.* and *bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥαφή, 'seam, suture (of the skull)', fr. ῥάπτειν, 'to sew together, stitch', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **wer-p-*, **wre-p-*, 'to turn, twist, sew, spin'. See **vervain** and cp. the first element in **Raphiolepis** and in **rhapsody.**

Raphia, n., a genus of palms (*bot.*) — ModL.; see **raffia.**

Raphiolepis, n., a genus of plants of the apple family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ῥαφίς, 'needle', and λεπίς, 'scale, flake'. The first element is rel. to ῥαφή, 'seam'; see **raphe.** For the second element see **leper.**

rapid, adj. — F. *rapide*, fr. L. *rapidus*, 'tearing away, seizing, swift, rapid', fr. *rapere*, 'to seize and carry off, to snatch away, to seize, plunder, ravish', which is cogn. with Gk. ἁρέπτεσθαι, 'to pluck off, feed on', Alb. *rjep*, 'I strip, rob', Lith. *raplės*, 'tongs', *ap-rėpiu*, 'I take, seize', fr. I.-E. base **rep-*, 'to snatch, seize'. Beside **rep-* stands prob. **srep-*, **sṛp-* in Gk. ἁρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', ἅρπαξ, 'rapacious', ἁρπάγη, 'hook; rake', ἅρπη, 'sickle', ἅρπυιαι, 'harpies', lit. 'snatchers'. Cp. **correption, erepsin, rap,** 'to seize', **obreption, obreptitious, rape,** 'to seize', **rapine, rapt, ratero, raven,** 'to prey', **ravin, ravish, subreption, surreptitious, usurp.** Cp. also **harpy, sarmentose.**

Derivatives: *rapid*, n., *rapidity* (q.v.), *rapid-ly*, adv., *rapid-ness*, n.

rapidity, n. — F. *rapidité*, fr. L. *rapiditātem*, acc. of *rapiditās*, 'swiftness, rapidity', fr. *rapidus.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

rapier, n., a light, sharp-pointed sword. — F. *rapière*, orig. an adjective in MF. *espee rapiere*, lit. 'rapier sword'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *rapier-ed*, adj.

rapine, n., plunder. — ME. *rapyne*, fr. L. *rapīna*, 'plunder', (possibly through the medium of F. *rapine*) from the stem of *rapere*, 'to seize and carry off'. See **rapid** and cp. words there referred to.

rapparee, n., an Irish pikeman. — Ir. *rāpaire*, 'a short pike'.

rappee, n., a strong kind of snuff. — Fr. F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, 'rasped, grated tobacco', pp. of *râper*, 'to rasp, grate'. See **rasp,** v.

rapport, n., relation. — F., back formation fr. *rapporter*, 'to bring back, refer to', *re-*, 'again' (see **re-**), and *apporter*, fr. L. *apportāre*, 'to bring'. See **apport** and cp. **report.**

rapprochement, n., establishment of cordial relations. — F., 'a bringing near', fr. *rapprocher*, 'to bring near', fr. *re-*, 'again' (see **re-**), and *approcher*. See **approach** and **-ment.**

rapscallion, n., a rascal. — Later form of obsol. *rascallion*, a derivative of **rascal.**

rapt, part. adj., carried away. — ME., fr. L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, 'to seize'. See **rapid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **rap,** 'to seize'. Cp. also **enrapt.**

raptatorial, adj., predacious. — Formed with suff. **-orial** fr. L. *raptātus*, pp. of *raptāre*, 'to seize and carry off, snatch away', freq. of *rapere* (pp. *raptus*), 'to seize and carry off'. See **rapid** and cp. next word.

raptor, n., 1) a ravisher; 2) a bird of the order *Raptores*. — L., 'one that robs, plunders or ravishes', fr. *raptus*, pp. *rapere*. See **rapt** and agential suff. **-or.**

Raptores, n. pl., an order of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL. *Raptōrēs*, fr. L. *raptōrēs*, pl. of *raptor*. See prec. word.

raptorial, adj., 1) adapted for seizing prey; 2) pertaining to the Raptores. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. L. *raptor*. See **raptor** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

rapture, n., the state of being rapt; ecstasy. — Formed fr. **rapt** with suff. **-ure.**
Derivatives: *raptur-ed*, adj., *raptur-ous*, adj., *raptur-ous-ly*, adv.

rara avis, a rare bird. — L., fr. *rāra*, fem. of *rārus*, 'rare', and *avis*, 'bird'. See **rare** and **aviary.**

rare, adj., thin. — F., fr. L. *rārus*, 'thin, loose, rare', which is cogn. with OI. *ṛté*, 'besides, except', *nirṛtiḥ*, 'dissolution, decomposition', *viralaḥ*, 'distant, tight, rare', OSlav. *oriti*, 'to dissolve, destroy', Lith. *yru*, *irti*, 'to dissolve' (intr.), *paĩras*, 'loose', OSlav. *rědikŭ*, 'rare', Gk. ἔρημος, 'solitary, isolated', OI. *árdhaḥ*, 'part, side, half', Lith. *ardýti*, 'to cleave, separate', *erdvas*, 'wide'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **erē-*, 'to loose; to split, separate, be rare'. Gk. ἀραιός, 'thin, rare', originally had initial digamma (ϝ = *w*), hence cannot be cognate with the above words. L. *rārus* is possibly rel. to L. *rēte*, 'net'; see **retiary.** Cp. **hermit** and the first element in **Ardhanari.**
Derivatives: *rare*, adv., *rare-ly*, adv., *rare-ness*, n.

rare, adj., underdone. — ME. *rere* (whence also dial. E. *rear*), fr. OE. *hrēr*, 'underdone', prob. rel. to OE., OS. *hrōr*, 'busy, active, strong', OE. *hrēran*, 'to move, stir, shake', OFris. *hrēra*, OS. *hrōrian*, ON. *hrœra*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, Du. *roeren*, OHG. *hruoren*, *ruoren*, MHG. *rüeren*, G. *rühren*, and cogn. with OI. *srāyati*, 'cooks', Gk. κεραννύναι, 'to mix', κρᾶτήρ, 'a large bowl for mixing wine and water'. See **crater** and cp. **grail,** 'chalice'. Cp. also **uproar.**

rarebit, n., Welsh rabbit. — Short for *Welsh rarebit*, from the erroneous explanation of **rabbit** as *rare bit*.

rarefaction, n., the act of rarefying. — ML. *rārēfactiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) *raréfaction*, fr. L. *rārēfactus*, pp. of *rārēfacere*. See **rarefy** and **-faction.**
Derivative: *rarefaction-al*, adj.

rarefactive, adj., capable of rarefaction. — VL. *rārēfactīvus*, fr. L. *rārēfactus*, pp. of *rārēfacere*, 'to make thin or rare'. See next word and **-ive.**

rarefy, tr. v., to make rare; intr. v., to become rare. — ME. *rarefien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *raréfier*, fr. VL. **rārēficāre*, freq. of L. *rārēfacere*, 'to make rare or thin', fr. *rārē*, adv. of *rārus*, 'rare, thin', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **rare,** 'thin', and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *rarefi-able*, adj., *rarefi-er*, n.

rarity, n. — L. *rāritās*, 'looseness of texture; rarity', fr. *rārus*, 'loose in texture; rare'. See **rare,** 'thin', and **-ity.**

rasa, n., the sap of plants; fluid; essence (*Hinduism*). — OI. *rásaḥ*, rel. to *rasá*, 'moisture', *Rasā-*, name of a mythic river (= Avestic *Raṅhā*), and cogn. with OI. *árṣati*, 'flows', *ṛṣabháḥ*, 'bull, steer', Avestic and OPers. *arshan*, 'man', Gk. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male', fr. I.-E. base **eras-*, **ras-*, **eres-*, **ers-*, 'to flow, wet, moisten', whence also L. *rōs*, gen. *rōris*, 'dew'. See **roric** and cp. the second element in **Xerxes.**

rascal, n. and adj. — ME. *rascaille*, *rascaile*, fr. OF. *rascaille* (F. *racaille*), 'outcasts, rabble', fr. OF. *rasche*, *rache*, 'scurf, filth'. See **rash,** 'eruption', and cp. **rapscallion.**
Derivatives: *rascal-dom*, n., *rascal-ism*, n., *rascal-ity*, n., *rascal-ly*, adj. and adv.

rasceta, n. pl., the transverse creases on the palmar surface of the wrist (*anat.*) — ML., formed with suff. *-ēta* (pl.) fr. Arab. *rusgh*, 'wrist; tarse'. See Jacob Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, Vienna, 1879, pp. 198-201.

rase, tr. v., to rub, scrape out, erase. — ME. *rasen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *raser*, 'to scrape, shave, to raze to the ground', fr. VL. *rāsāre*, freq. of L. *rādō*, *rādere* (pp. *rāsus*), 'to scrape, scrape away, erase', which stands in gradational relationship to *rōdere*, 'to gnaw'. See **rodent** and cp. **raze.** Cp. also **abrade, abrase, abrasion, arrastre, erase, race,** 'to scratch', **radula, ramentum, rascal, rash,** 'eruption', **rasher,** 'a rockfish', **rasorial, rasure, razee, razor.** Cp. also **tabula rasa.**

rash, adj., overhasty. — ME. *rasch*, prob. fr. MLG. *rasch* or MDu. *rasc* (Du. *ras*), 'quick, swift', which are rel. to OHG. *rasc*, 'quick, strong, active vigorous', MHG., G. *rasch*, 'quick, fast', ON. *röskr*, 'vigorous, brave', and cogn. with OIr. *rethim*, 'I run'.

Derivatives: *rash*, adv., *rash-ly*, adv., *rash-ness*, n.

rash, n., eruption. — OF. *rasche*, *rache*, 'scurf', rel. to OProvenç. *rascar*, Sp. *rascar*, 'to scrape, scratch', fr. VL. **rāsica*, fr. **rāsicāre*, 'to scrape or scratch frequently', freq. of L. *rādere* (pp. *rāsus*), 'to scrape, scratch'. See **rase** and cp. **rascal.**

rasher, n., a thin slice of meat. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. obsol. *rash*, 'to cut', a var. of **rase.**

rasher, n., a Californian rockfish. — Sp. *racio*, a shorter form of *rascacio*, lit. 'scratcher', fr. *rascar*, 'to scrape, scratch'. See **rash,** 'eruption', and agential suff. **-er.**

Rasores, n. pl., an order of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL. *Rāsōrēs*, fr. L. *rāsōrēs*, pl. of *rāsor*, 'scratcher', fr. *rāsus*, pp. of *rādere*, 'to scrape, scratch'. See **rase.**

rasorial, adj., 1) scratching the ground for food (said of birds); 2) belonging to the *Rasores*. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ial.**

rasp, tr. and intr. v., to rub. — ME. *raspen*, fr. OF. **rasper* (F. *râper*), 'to rasp, grate', which is of WTeut. origin; cp. OHG. *raspōn* (for **rafsōn*), 'to scrape together, snatch up in haste', which is rel. to OHG. *hrespan*, 'to pluck, pull', OFris. *hrespa*, OE. *gehrespan*, 'to tear', and to MHG., G. *raffen*, 'to sweep off'. See **raffle,** 'lottery', and cp. G. *Raspel*, 'rasp', and E. **raspberry, rape,** 'refuse of grapes', **rappee.** Cp. also It. *raspare*, OProvenç., Sp. *raspar*, 'to scrape, scratch', which also are Teut. loan words. Cp. also **raspatory.**
Derivatives: *rasp*, n. (q.v.), *rasp-ed*, adj., *rasp-er*, n., *rasp-ing*, adj., *rasp-ing-ly*, adv., *rasp-y*, adj.

rasp, n., file for smoothing or grating. — ME. *raspe*, fr. OF. *raspe* (F. *râpe*), fr. OF. **rasper*. See **rasp,** v.
Derivatives: *rasp-ish*, *rasp-y*, adjs.

rasp, n. — Dialectal abbreviation of **raspberry.**

raspatory, n., a surgical instrument for rasping bones. — Medical L. *raspātōrius*, fr. *raspāre*, 'to rasp', a word of WTeut. origin. See **rasp,** 'to rub', and subst. suff. **-ory.**

raspberry, n. — Fr. *rasp*, dialectal equivalent of *raspberry*, back formation of *raspis*, a kind of wine, fr. OF. *vin raspe* (whence F. *râpé*), prop. pp. of **rasper* (F. *râper*). See **rasp,** 'to rub' and cp. **rape,** 'refuse of grapes'. *Raspberry* prop. means 'rasping berry, rough berry'. For sense development cp. G. *Kratzbeere*, 'raspberry', lit. 'scratching or rasping berry'.

rasse, n., a kind of civet. — Borrowed fr. Javanese *rase* through the medium of Dutch.

rasure, n., the act of scraping. — MF., F., fr. L. *rāsūra*, fr. *rāsus*, pp. of *rādere*, 'to scrape, scratch'. See **rase** and **-ure.**

rat, n. — ME. *rat*, *ratte*, fr. OE. *ræt*, rel. to OS. *ratta*, MLG. *rotte*, MDu. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, *rot*, OHG. *ratta*, *rato*, MHG., G. *ratte*, ON. *rottu-* (in surnames), Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *råtta*, Norw. *rotta*, and to It. *ratto*, Sp., Port. *rata*, F. *rat*, Gael. *radan*. The etymology of these words is unknown. There is no connection between them and L. *rōdere*, 'to gnaw'. Cp. **ratteen.**
Derivatives: *rat*, tr. v., *ratt-ish*, adj., *ratt-y*, adj.

rata, n., a New Zealand tree. — Maori.

ratable, adj. — Formed fr. **rate,** 'to estimate', with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *ratabil-ity*, n., *ratable-ness*, n., *ratabl-y*, adv.

ratafia, n., liqueur flavored with kernels of cherries, apricots or peaches or with almonds. — Creole F., possibly a corruption of the Latin formula *Rata fiat* (scil. *conventiō*), 'Let the agreement be firmly established', used amongst people drinking one another's health. The word **tafia** (q.v.) is prob. an abbreviation of *ratafia*. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 598. L. *rata* is the fem. pp. of *reor*, *rērī*, 'to reckon, believe, think'; see **rate,** 'amount'. For the etymology of L. *fiat* see **fiat.**

ratal, n., an amount at which property is assessed. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. **rate,** 'amount', on analogy of *rental*.

ratan, n. — The same as **rattan.**

ratany, n. — The same as **rhatany.**

rataplan, n., the repeated sound of a drum. — F., of imitative origin.
Derivative: *rataplan*, tr. and intr. v.

rat-a-tat, n. — See **rat-tat.**

ratch, n., ratchet. — Short for **ratchet.**
Derivatives: *ratch*, tr. v., to fit with a ratchet, *ratch-ing*, n.

ratch, intr. v., to reach (*naut.*) — A var. of **reach.**

ratchet, n., a click, pawl. — F. *rochet*, 'bobbin, spindle, ratchet', fr. Frankish **rokka*, 'spindle', which is rel. to OHG. *rocko*, 'distaff', fr. I.-E. base **rug-*, 'to spin'. See **rock,** 'distaff', and **-et** and cp. **rocket,** 'firework'.
Derivatives: *ratchet*, intr. and tr. v., *ratchet-y*, adj.

rate, n., amount; speed. — ME., fr. MF. *rate*, fr. ML *rata*, fr. Late L. *rata* (scil. *pars*), 'settled, estimated, part', fem. pp. of L. *reor*, *rērī*, 'to reckon, believe, think, suppose, judge', whence also *ratiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'reckoning, calculation'. See **reason** and cp. **ratio, ration, ratify, ratafia, derate, prorate, irritate,** 'to make null and void'.
Derivatives: *rate*, tr. and intr. v., *rat-ed*, adj., *rat-er*, n., *rat-ing*, n.

rate, tr. v., to scold. — ME. *raten*, prob. fr. OF. *reter*, 'to impute, blame', fr. L. *reputāre*, 'to count over, reflect', in VL., 'to impute, blame'. See **repute.**
Derivatives: *rat*, n., reproof, *rat-er*, n., one who scolds, *rat-ing*, n.

rate, tr. v., to soak. — A var. of **ret.**

ratel, n., a badgerlike mammal. — S. Afr. Du., prob. short for *rateldas*, lit. 'honeycomb badger', fr. Du. *raat*, 'honeycomb', and *das*, 'badger', which is rel. to G. *Dachs*, of s.m. See **dachshund.**

ratero, n., a thief. — Sp., fr. L. *raptārius*, 'pertaining to plunder', fr. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, 'to seize and carry off'. See **rapid** and cp. words there referred to.

rath, n., a mound, enclosure. — Ir. *rāth.*

Rathayatra, n., car festival of a divinity (*Hinduism*). — Lit. 'chariot procession', fr. OI. *ráthaḥ*, 'car, chariot', and *yātrā*, 'procession, festival'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *raθō-*, 'car, chariot', and cogn. with L. *rota*, 'wheel'; see **rota.** The second element is a derivative of OI. *yáti*, *yáte*, 'goes, travels'; see **janitor** and cp. **jaun.**

rathe, rath, adj., early. — ME., 'quick, swift', fr. OE. *hræð*, var. *hræd*, 'quick, swift, agile, hasty', which is rel. to ON. *hraðr*, OHG. *hrad*, of s.m., and to OE. *hradian*, ON. *hraða*, 'to hasten'. These words derive perh. from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to leap'. See **cardinal,** adj., and cp. **rather.**

Derivatives: *rathe-ly*, adv., *rathe-ness*, n.

rathe, adv., early. — ME., 'quickly', fr. OE. *hraðe*, rel. to the adjective *hræð*. See prec. word.

rather, adv. — ME., 'more quickly', fr. OE. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe*. See prec. word and compar. suff. **-er.**

rathite, n., a lead sulfarsenite (*mineral.*) — Named after the German mineralogist Gerhard vom *Rath* (1830-88). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ratification, n., confirmation. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *ratificātiōnem*, acc. of *ratificātiō*, fr. *ratificātus*, pp. of *ratificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

ratify, tr. v., to confirm. — ME. *ratifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *ratifier*, fr. ML. *ratificāre*, 'to fix by reckoning', formed fr. L. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, *rērī*, 'to reckon, believe, think', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **rate,** 'amount', and **-fy.**

Derivative: *ratifi-er*, n.

ratio, n., proportion. — L. *ratiō*, 'reckoning, calculation, matter, affair, relation; reason', fr. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, *rērī*, 'to think, judge, reckon'. See **reason** and cp. **ration,** which are both doublets of *ratio*. Cp. also **rate,** 'amount'.

ratiocinate, intr. v., to reason. — L. *ratiōcinātus*, pp. of *ratiocinārī*, 'to reckon, calculate, consider, deliberate', compounded of *ratiō* (see prec. word) and *-cinārī*, which is prob. rel. to L. *conārī*, 'to try, endeavor', and cogn. with Gk. ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be quick and active', διάκονος, 'servant'. See **deacon** and cp. the second element in **vaticinate.**

ratiocination, n., reasoning. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *ratiōcinātiōnem*, acc. of *ratiōcinātiō*, 'a reasoning', fr. *ratiōcinātus*, pp. of *ratiōcinārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ratiocinative, adj., pertaining to reasoning. — L. *ratiōcinātīvus*, fr. *ratiōcinātus*, pp. of *ratiōcinārī*. See **ratiocinate** and **-ive.**

ration, n., 1) a fixed portion; 2) a fixed allowance. — F., fr. L. *ratiōnem*, acc. of *ratiō*. See **ratio.**

Derivatives: *ration*, tr. v., to supply with rations, *rational* (q.v.)

rational, adj. — ME. *racional*, fr. L. *ratiōnālis*, 'pertaining to reason', fr. *ratiō*. See **ratio** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *rational*, n., *rational-ism*, n., *rational-ist*, n., and adj., *rational-ist-ic*, adj., *rational-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *rational-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *rational-iz-ation*, n., *rational-ly*, adv.

rationale, n., exposition of principles. — L. *ratiōnāle*, 'a rational thing', neut. of the adjective *ratiōnālis*. See prec. word.

rationality, n. — Late L. *ratiōnālitās*, fr. L. *ratiōnālis*. See **rational** and **-ity.**

Ratitae, n. pl., a division of birds (*zool.*) — ModL., prop. fem. pl. of *ratītus*, 'marked with the figure of a raft', fr. L. *ratis*, 'raft'. See **rood** and cp. **radeau.**

ratite, adj., 1) having a flat breastbone; 2) pertaining to the division of *Ratitae*; n., one of the Ratitae. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ite.**

ratlin, ratline, rattling, n. (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.

ratoon, n., a sprout from the sugar cane after it has been cut down. — Sp. *retoño*, 'sprout', fr. *retoñar*, 'to sprout again', lit. 'to sprout after autumn', fr. pref. *re-*, 'again' (see **re-**), and *otoñar*, 'to grow in autumn', fr. *otoño*, 'autumn', fr. L. *autumnus*. See **autumn.**

Derivative: *ratoon*, intr. and tr. v., to send up.

rattan, also **ratan,** n., the long stem of the palms of the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*. — Malay *rotan*, for *rautan*, fr. *raut*, 'to peel, pare, trim'. Cp. **rotang.**

Derivative: *rattan*, *ratan*, tr. v., to supply with rattan; to punish by striking with a rattan.

rat-tat, rat-a-tat, n., the sound of a loud knocking at the door. — Imitative.

ratteen, n., a thick woolen fabric (*archaic*). — F. *ratine*, 'frieze, ratteen', of unknown origin.

ratten, n., to destroy machinery in defiance of a trade union. — Lit. 'to be harmful like a rat', denominated fr. *ratten*, an English dial. var. of **rat.**

rattle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *ratelen*, rel. to OE. *hratele*, name of a plant, MDu., Du. *ratelen*, 'to rattle', *ratel*, 'rattle', MHG. *razzen*, 'to rage', *razzelen*, of s.m., G. *rasseln*, 'to rattle' (the meaning of the latter was influenced by Du. *ratelen*), OE. *hratian*, *hraðian*, 'to hasten', ON. *hrata*, 'to reel, stagger', and prob. cogn. with Gk. κραδάω, κραδαίνω, 'I brandish, shake'. See **cardinal,** adj.

Derivatives: *rattle*, n., *rattl-er*, n., *rattl-ing*, adj., *rattl-ing-ly*, adv., *rattl-ing-ness*, n., *rattl-y*, adj.

raucity, n., hoarseness. — L. *raucitās*, fr. *raucus*. See next word and **-ity.**

raucous, adj., hoarse. — L. *raucus*, 'hoarse', which is contracted fr. **ra^{w}icos*, and, accordingly, a derivative of *rāvus*, 'hoarse', from the imitative base **rē-*, **rā*, whence also OI. *rā́yati*, 'barks', *rā́uti*, *ruvā́ti*, *ravati*, 'roars', Arm. *orn̄al*, 'to howl' (said of wolves), Gk. ὠ-ρύεσθαι, 'to howl, roar', OSlav. *revǫ*, *rjevǫ*, 'I roar', *rarŭ*, 'a sound', ON. *rāmr*, 'hoarse', OE. *rȳn*, 'a roaring', *rȳnan*, 'to roar', *rārian*, 'to wail; to bellow'. Cp. **roar, Rudra, rumble, rumor, rut,** 'sexual excitement of animals'.

Derivatives: *raucous-ly*, adv., *raucous-ness*, n.

Rauwolfia, n., a genus of tropical plants of the dogbane family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist and traveler Leonhard *Rauwolf* (died in 1596). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

ravage, n., devastation, ruin. — F., fr. *ravir*, 'to carry off, ravish'. See **ravish** and **-age.**

ravage, tr. and intr. v. — F. *ravager*, 'to devastate, ravage', fr. *ravage*. See **ravage,** n.

Derivatives: *ravage-ment*, n., *ravag-er*, n.

rave, intr. v., to speak as in delirium; tr. v., to utter as if in delirium. — ME. *raven*, fr. OF. *raver*, *resver*, 'to rave' (whence F. *rêver*, 'to dream', *rêve*, 'dream'). OF. *resver* is formed fr. pref. *re-* (see **re-**) and **esver*, 'to wander, roam about' (whence also *desver*, 'to be mad'), fr. Gaulish-Latin base **esvo*, 'vagabond', fr. VL. **exvagus*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *vagus*, 'wandering'; see **vagary** and cp. **reverie.** See also Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 525.

Derivatives: *rave*, n., *rav-ing*, adj., *rav-ing-ly*, adv.

rave, n., framework placed in a cart. — Of uncertain origin.

ravel, tr. v., 1) to entangle; 2) to untwist; 3) to disentangle; intr. v., 1) to become entangled; 2) to become untwisted; 3) to be disentangled. — Early ModDu. *ravelen*, 'to entangle' (Du. *rafelen*, 'to unravel'), rel. to EFris. *rafelen*, LG. *rabbeln*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *reffeln*. See **raffle,** 'lottery'.

Derivatives: *ravel*, n., *ravel(l)-ed*, adj., *ravel(l)-ing*, n., *ravel(l)-er*, n., *ravel-ment*, n.

ravelin, n., a triangular work placed between two bastions. — F., fr. It. *ravellino*, a later var. of *rivellino*, which is of unknown origin.

raven, n., a large bird of the crow family (*Corvus corax*). — ME., fr. OE. *hræfn*, rel. to ON. *hrafn*, Dan. *ravn*, MLG. *rave*, Du. *raaf*, OHG. *hraban*, *rabo*, MHG. *raben*, *rabe*, G. *Rabe*, 'raven', and cogn. with L. *crepāre*, 'to creak, clatter', possibly also with OI. *kr̥páte*, 'laments'. These words are labial enlargements of I.-E. base **qer-*, **qor-*, **qr̥-*, imitative of harsh sounds. From the same base are Gk. κόραξ, 'crow, raven', κορώνη, 'crow', L. *cornīx*, 'crow', *corvus*, 'raven', OI. *krośati*, Avestic *xraosaiti*, 'cries, shouts', OI. *krośaḥ*, 'a call, a shout', OSlav. *krikŭ*, 'shout', *kričati*, 'to shout', Gk. κράζειν, κρώζειν, 'to croak', κραυγή, 'a crying, a shouting', L. *crocīre*, 'to croak', OSlav. *kraču*, *krakati*, Lith. *kraukiù*, *kraũkti*, 'to croak', OSlav. *krukŭ*, 'raven', Lith. *krauklỹs*, 'crow', Lett. *kraũklis*, 'raven', Lith. *krãke*, OPruss. *krakko*, 'the black woodpecker', MIr. *corr*, 'crane', *cercc*, 'hen', OE. *hrōc*, ON. *hrōkr*, 'rook'. Cp. **corbel, Coronis, Corvus, rook,** the bird, and the first element in **Circaëtus, coracoid, cormorant, Coronopus,** Cp. also **kos.** Cp. also **crepitate.**

Derivative: *raven-ry*, n.

raven, intr. v., to prey; tr. v., to devour greedily (*rare*). — MF. *raviner*, 'to ravager', fr. *ravine*, 'rapine'. See **ravin.**

Derivatives: *raven-ing*, adj., *raven-ing-ly*, adv., *raven-ous*, adj., *raven-ous-ly*, adv., *raven-ous-ness*, n.

ravigote, n., shallot sauce. — F., back formation fr. *ravigoter*, 'to revive, refresh', which is formed—with change of suff.—fr. OF. *ravigorer*, of s.m., fr. pref. *ra-*, contraction of L. *re-* and *ad* (see **re-** and **ad-**) and *vigor*, gen. *vigōris*, 'liveliness'. See **vigor.**

ravin, ravine, n., plunder. — ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, fr. MF. *ravine*, 'rapine, robbery', fr. OF., fr. L. *rapīna*. See **rapine** and cp. **raven,** 'to prey'. In ModF. *ravine* means 'torrent, gully'. Cp. next word.

ravine, n., a deep cleft or gorge. — F., 'mountain torrent, ravine', fr. OF. *ravine*, 'rapine, robbery; rapidity, impetuosity; rush of water, torrent'. See prec. word.

ravish, tr. v. — ME. *ravisshen*, fr. F. *raviss-*, pres. part. stem of *ravir*, 'to carry off, ravish', fr. VL. **rapīre*, fr. L. *rapere*, 'to seize'. See **rapid** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **rape,** 'to seize'.

Derivatives: *ravish-er*, n., *ravish-ing*, adj., *ravish-ing-ly*, adv., *ravish-ment*, n.

raw, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *hrēaw*, rel. to OS. *hrā*, ON. *hrār*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*, MDu. *rau*, Du. *rauw*, OHG. *(h)rao*, *hrawēr*, MHG. *rō*, *rōer*, G. *roh*, fr. I.-E. base **qrew^{ĕ}-*, **qreu-*, 'congealed, bloody', whence also OI. *kravíḥ*, 'raw flesh', Gk. κρέας (for **κρέϝας*), 'flesh', L. *cruor*, 'blood', *crūdus*, 'raw, not cooked'. See **crude** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *raw*, n., and tr. v., *raw-ish*, adj., *raw-ish-ness*, n.

ray, n., beam, radiance. — ME., fr. OF. *rai* (whence F. *rai*, *rais*, 'spoke of wheel', *rayon*, 'ray', see **rayon**), fr. L. *radius*. See **radius.**

Derivatives: *ray*, intr. and tr. v., *ray-ed*, adj., *ray-less*, adj.

ray, n., a fish of the order Selachii. — ME. *raye*, fr. OF. (= F.) *raie*, fr. L. *raia*, a word of uncertain origin.

rayah, n., a non-Moslem subject in a Moslem state, esp. in Turkey. — Arab. *ra'íyah*, 'flock, herd; subjects', fr. *rá'ā*, 'he fed, pastured', which is rel. to Heb. *rā'ā́h*, Aram. *r^{ĕ}'ā*, 'he pastured, tended', Akkad. *rē'ū*, 'to pasture'. Cp. **ryot.**

raylet, n., a small ray. — Formed fr. **ray,** 'beam', with the dimin. suff. **-let.**

Raymond, also **Raymund,** masc. PN. — OF. *Raimund* (F. *Raymond*), fr. Frankish *Raginmund*, lit. 'counsel-protection'; compounded of *ragin*, 'counsel, might', and *mund*, 'hand, protection', which is rel. to OHG. *munt*, OE. *mund*, 'hand,

protection', and cogn. with L. *manus*, 'hand'. See **manual** and cp. **mound,** 'a heap of earth'. Cp. also the second element in **Edmond, Osmond, Sigismund.**

rayon, n., artificial silk. — F. *rayon*, 'ray', fr. OF. *rai*, 'ray' (see **ray,** 'beam'); so called because of its glossy appearance.

raze, tr. v., to level to the ground, destroy. — Alter. of **rase.**

Derivatives: *raze*, n., *razee* (q.v.), *razor* (q.v.)

razee, n., a ship whose upper deck has been cut away. — Fr. F. (*vaisseau*) *rasé*, lit. '(a ship) cut down', pp. of *raser*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *razee*, tr. v.

razor, n. — ME. *rasour*, fr. OF. *rasor*, *rasour*, fr. *raser*. See **rase** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivative: *razor*, tr. v.

razzia, n., a raid. — F., fr. Algerian pronunciation of Arab. *ghāziya*^{h}, 'raid', a derivative of the verb *ghāza* (base *gh-z-w*), 'he made war'. Cp. **ghazi.**

razzle-dazzle, n., confusion, spree (*slang*). — The first element is a blend of **rattle** and **dazzle.**

re, n., a syllable used in solmization to denote the second tone of the diatonic scale (*mus.*)

re, in the matter of. — L. *rē*, abl. of *rēs*, 'thing, matter'. See **res, real,** adj.

re-, red-, pref. meaning 1) back; 2) again. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *re-*, before a vowel *red-*, 'back; again', either directly or through the medium of F. *re-*, *ré-*, resp. *red-*, *réd-*. Cp. **retro-.**

reach, tr. and intr. v., to obtain. — ME. *rechen*, fr. OE. *rǣcan*, 'to stretch out', rel. to OFris. *rēka*, *rēza*, MDu. *reiken*, *rēken*, Du. *reiken*. OHG., MHG., G. *reichen*, 'to attain, reach', ON. and Norw. *reik*, 'parting of the hair', and cogn. with Lith. *ráižius*, *ráižtis*, 'to stretch oneself', and its iterative *ráižaus*, *ráižytis*, OIr. *riag* (fr. *riga*), 'torture (caused by racking)'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **rēiĝ-*, 'to stretch out'. Cp. the related I.-E. base **reĝ-*, 'to stretch, straighten', whence Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. *regere*, 'to stretch, extend, make straight; to rule', and see **regent,** adj.

Derivatives: *reach*, n., *reach-able*, adj., *reach-er*, n., *reach-ing*, *reach-less*, *reach-y*, adjs.

react, tr. and intr. v. — ModL. *reāctus*, pp. of *reagere*, fr. **re-** and L. *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **act.**

Derivatives: *react-ance*, n. (*electr.*), *react-ive*, adj., *react-ive-ly*, adv., *react-ive-ness*, n., *react-iv-ity*, n., *react-or*, n.

re-act, tr. v., to act again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **act.**

reaction, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **action.**

Derivatives: *reaction-ary*, adj. and n., *reaction-ari-ness*, n., *reaction-ar-ism*, n., *reaction-ar-ist*, n., *reaction-ism*, n., *reaction-ist*, n.

read, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reden*, fr. OE. *rǣdan*, 'to advise, counsel, discuss, deliberate, rule, guess, interpret, read' (whence OE. *rǣd*, 'advise, counsel'), rel. to OS. *rādan*, ON. *rāða*, Swed. *råda*, OFris. *rēda*, Du. *raden*, OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, 'to advise, counsel', G. *raten*, 'to advise, counsel, guess', *erraten*, 'to guess', Goth. *-rēdan* (e.g. in *ga-rēdan*, 'to provide for oneself') and cogn. with OI. *rādhnóti*, *rā́dhyati*, 'makes fit, succeeds, satisfies', OSlav. *raditi*, 'to care for', OIr. *rādim*, 'I speak', *rād*, 'speech', *immrādim*, 'I deliberate', OW. *amraud*, 'mind', ModW. *amrawdd*, 'conversation'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **re-dh-*, **r^{e}-dh-*, enlargements of base **ar-*, **are-*, **rē-*, **r^{e}-*, 'to join, fix', whence L. *reor*, *rērī* (pp. *ratus*), 'to think, judge, reckon'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb', and cp. **raad, rede,** 'counsel', **riddle,** 'engima', and the second element in **hatred, kindred** and in the PNs. **Conrad, Eldred.** Cp. also **reason** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *read*, n., the act of reading, *read-able*, adj., *read-abil-ity*, n., *read-able-ness*, n., *read-abl-y*, adv., *reader* (q.v.), *read-ing*, n. and adj.

read, pret. and pp. of **read.** — ME. *redde*, resp. *(ge)red*, fr. OE. *rǣdde*, resp. *(ge)red.*

reader, n. — ME. *redere*, fr. OE. *rǣdere*, fr. *rǣdan*, 'to read'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

readjust, tr. v., to adjust again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **adjust.**

Derivative: *readjust-ment*, n. (cp. *adjustment.*)

ready, adj. — ME. *redi*, *readi*, formed—with change of suff.—fr. OE. *rǣde*, *gerǣde*, 'ready', which is related to OFris. *rēde*, MDu. *gereit*, *gereet*, Du. *gereed*, *bereid*, OHG. *reiti*, *bireiti*, MHG. *bereite*, *gereite*, G. *bereit*, 'ready', ON. *greiðr*, 'ready, plain', Goth. *garaiþs*, 'ordered, arranged'. These words prob. meant orig. 'prepared for riding', and are rel. to **ride** (q.v.) For sense development cp. G. *fertig*, 'ready', which derives fr. *Fahrt*, 'journey, voyage, trip' (fr. *fahren*, 'to go, travel'), and lit. means 'ready to travel'. Cp. **already.** Cp. also **redd, array, curry,** 'to dress leather', **graith,** and the second element in **hatred, kindred.** Cp. also **redowa.**

Derivatives: *ready*, adj. and tr. v., *readi-ly*, adv., *readi-ness*, n.

reaffirm, tr. v., to affirm again with emphasis. — Formed fr. **re-** and **affirm.**

Derivatives: *reaffirm-ance*, n., *reaffirm-ation*, n.

reagency, n., action of a reagent. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

reagent, n., that which reacts (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **re-** and **agent.** Cp. **react.**

real, adj., genuine. — ME., fr. OF. *real* (F. *réel*), 'real, actual', fr. Late L. *reālis*, 'pertaining to a thing', fr. L. *rēs*, 'thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance', which is rel. to Umbr. *ri* (corresponding to L. *rē*, abl. of *rēs*) and cogn. with OI. *rā́ḥ*, 'possession, property', *rayíḥ*, 'gift', *rātáḥ*, Avestic *rātō*, 'offered' (pp.), OI. *révánt-*, Avestic *raēvant-*, 'rich'. Cp. **res.** Cp. also **re,** 'in the matter of', **reatus, rebus, reify, reus,** the first element in **republic** and the first word in **res gesta.** For the ending in *real* see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *real*, n., *realism* (q.v.), *realist* (q.v.), *realize* (q.v.), *real-ly*, adv., *real-ness*, n.

real, n., an old Spanish silver coin. — Sp., prop. an adjective meaning 'royal', fr. L. *rēgālis* (whence also F. *royal*). See **regal,** adj., and cp. **royal.** Cp. also **reis.**

realgar, n., arsenic sulfide. — ME., fr. ML., fr. Sp. *rejalgar*, fr. Arab. *rahj al-ghār*, lit. 'powder of the mine', fr. *rahj*, 'powder', *al-*, 'the', and *ghār*, 'cave, mine'.

realism, n. — G. *Realismus*, formed fr. Late L. *reālis* (see **real,** adj.) with suff. *-ismus*, fr. L. *-ismus* (see **-ism**).

realist, n. and adj. — F. *réaliste*, formed fr. OF. *real* (see **real,** adj.) with suff. *-iste* (see **-ist**).

Derivatives: *realist-ic*, adj., *realist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

reality, n. — F. *réalité*, fr. ML. *reālitātem*, acc. of *reālitās*, fr. Late L. *reālis*. See **real,** adj., and suff. **-ity.**

realize, tr. and intr. v. — F. *réaliser*, fr. MF., fr. OF. *real*, 'real, actual'. See **real,** adj., and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *realiz-able*, adj. *realiz-ation*, n., *realiz-er*, n., *realiz-ing*, adj., *realiz-ing-ly*, adv.

realm, n. — ME. *realme*, *reaume*, fr. OF. *realme*, *reaume* (F. *royaume*), 'kingdom, realm', which is a blend of OF. *reial* (F. *royal*), 'regal, royal' (see **royal**), and OF. *reiame*, *reemme*, which derives fr. L. *regimen*, 'direction, government'; see **regimen.** Cp. OProvenç. *reyalme*, *realme*, which also derives fr. L. *regimen*, and It. *reame*, OSp. *reame*, *realme*, which are borrowed fr. OProvenç. or OF.

realmless, adj. — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. **realm** and suff. **-less.**

realpolitik, n., real, i.e. practical, politics. — G. *Realpolitik*. See **real,** adj., and **politic.**

realschule, n., secondary school in which no classics are taught; the opposite of a *gymnasium.* — G. *Realschule*, lit. 'real (= practical) school'; first used by the German parson Chr. Semler in 1706. See **real,** adj., and **school,** 'a place of learning', and cp. the first element in prec. word.

realtor, n., a real estate broker. — Coined by C. Chadbourn of Minneapolis about 1915 fr. **realty,** 'real estate', and agential suff. **-or.**

realty, n., real estate. — Formed fr. **real,** adj., with suff. **-ty.**

realty, n., royalty (*obsol.*) — OF. *realte* (F. *royauté*), fr. VL. **rēgālitātem*, acc. of **rēgālitās*, fr. L. *rēgālis*, 'belonging to a king'. See **regal,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

ream, n., 20 quires of paper. — ME. *reme*, fr. OF. *rayme* (F. *rame*), fr. Sp. *resma*, fr. Arab. *rizma*^{h}, 'bundle, bundle of paper'.

ream, n., cream; froth. — ME. *rem*, fr. OE. *rēam*, 'cream', rel. to MLG. *rōm*, *rōme*, Du. *room*, MHG. *roum*, G. *Rahm*, Icel. *rjōmi*, 'cream', fr. Teut. base **rauma-*, which corresponds perh. to I.-E. **raugma-*, whence Avestic *raoγna-*, 'butter'. Cp. **ramekin.**

Derivatives: *ream*, intr. and tr. v., *ream-y*, adj.

ream, tr. v., to enlarge a hole. — Lit. 'to make room', fr. ME. *remen*, *rumen*, fr. OE. *rȳman*, 'to make room, widen', fr. *rūm*, 'spacious, wide'. Cp. OS. *rūmian*, ON. *rýma*, OFris. *rēma*, OHG. *rūmen*, 'to make room, widen'. Cp. also E. dial. *rime*, 'to enlarge a hole', and see **room.**

reamer, n., a tool for enlarging a hole. — Formed fr. prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *reamer*, tr. v., *reamer-er*, n.

reanimate, tr. v., to bring back to life. — Formed fr. **re-** and **animate,** v.

Derivative: *reanimat-ion*, n.

reap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *repen*, *ripen*, fr. OE. *repan*, *reopan*, *rīpan*, 'to reap', rel. to MLG. *repen*, 'to ripple (flax)', Flem. *repen*, 'to tear, hackle', and to **ripe** (q.v.) Cp. **ripple,** 'to clean (flax)'.

Derivatives: *reap-able*, adj., *reap-er*, n., *reap-ing*, n.

reappear, intr. v., to appear again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **appear.**

reappearance, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **appearance.**

rear, n., the hindmost part; adj., hindmost. — Aphetic for **arrear.** Cp. **rear guard.**

rear, tr. v., to raise; intr. v., to stand on the hind legs (said esp. of horses). — ME. *reren*, of OE. *rǣran*, 'to raise', causative of *rīsan*, 'to rise'; rel. to Goth. *ur-raisjan*, 'to raise' (causative of *ur-reisan*, 'to rise'), ON. *reisa*, 'to raise' (causative of *rīsa*, 'to rise'). See **raise, rise.**

rear guard, n. — ME. *reregarde*, fr. MF., fr. OF., which is compounded of *rere*, *riere*, 'behind' (fr. L. *retrō*), and *garde*, 'guard'. See **retro-** and **guard.**

rearm, tr. and intr. v., to arm again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **arm,** 'to furnish with weapons'.

rearmament, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **armament.** Cp. prec. word.

rearmost, adj., hindmost. — Compounded of **rear,** 'hindmost', and **most.**

rearmouse, n. — See **reremouse.**

rearrange, tr. v., to arrange again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **arrange.**

Derivative: *rearrange-ment*, n.

rearward, adj., situated at the rear. — Compounded of **rear,** 'the hindmost part', and **-ward.**

Derivative: *rearward*, n.

rearward, rearwards, adv., at, or toward, the rear. — Compounded of **rear,** 'the hindmost part', and **-ward(s).**

reason, n. — ME. *resoun*, fr. OF. *raison*, *reson* (F. *raison*), fr. L. *ratiōnem*, acc. of *ratiō*, 'reckoning, calculation, matter, affair; relation, reason', fr. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, *rērī*, 'to reckon, believe, think', which is cogn. with Goth. *raþjo*, 'a reckoning, account, number', *ga-raþjan*, 'to reckon, count', OS. *rethia*, OFris. *rethe*, OHG. *redia*, 'account', fr. I.-E. base **ar-*, **are-*, **rē-*, **r^{e}-*, 'to join, fix', whence also Gk. ἀρ-αρίσκειν, 'to join closely together', L. *arma* (pl.), 'weapons', prop. 'implements (of war)', *ars*, gen.

artis, 'art'. See **arm**, 'the upper limb', **art**, and cp. **arraign**, 'to call to account', **deraign**, **raisonné**, **rate**, 'quantity', **ratify**, **ratio** and the second element in **hundred**. Cp. also **read**.

Derivatives: *reason-less*, adj., *reason-less-ly*, adv., *reason-less-ness*, n.

reason, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *resonen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *raisonner*, 'to reason', fr. *raison*, 'reason'. See **reason,** n.

Derivatives: *reason-ed*, adj., *reason-ed-ly*, adv., *reason-er*, n., *reason-ing*, n. and adj.

reasonable, adj. — ME. *resonable*, fr. OF. *raison(n)able*, *raisnable* (F. *raisonnable*), fr. L. *ratiōnābilis*, 'reasonable, rational', fr. *ratiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See **reason,** n., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *reasonabil-ity*, n., *reasonable-ness*, n., *reasonabl-y*, adv.

reassume, tr. v., to assume again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **assume.**

reassumption, n., the act of reassuming. — Formed fr. **re-** and **assumption.**

reassurance, n., the act of reassuring. — Formed fr. **re-** and **assurance.**

reassure, tr. v., to restore confidence to. — Formed fr. **re-** and **assure.**

Derivatives: *reassur-ing*, adj., *reassur-ing-ly*, adv.

reata, also **riata,** n., lariat. — Amer. Sp. *reata*, back formation fr. Sp. *reatar*, 'to tie again', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *atar*, 'to tie', fr. L. *aptāre*, 'to adapt, apply', fr. *aptus*. See **apt** and cp. **lariat.**

reatus, n., condition of an accused person (*law*). — L. *reātus*, fr. *reus*, 'defendant'. See **reus** and subst. suff. **-ate** and cp. **correal.**

Réaumur, adj., pertaining to the French physicist René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757), or to the thermometric scale invented by him in 1731.

reave, tr. v., to seize, rob (*archaic*). — ME. *reven*, fr. OE. *rēafian*, 'to seize, rob, plunder', rel. to *rēofan*, 'to break', *be-rēofan*, 'to rob', *rēaf*, 'spoil, plunder', OFris. *rāf*, MDu., Du. *roof*, OHG. *roub*, MHG. *roup*, G. *Raub*, of s.m., OS. *rōƀōn*, MLG. and MDu. *rōven*, Du. *roven*, OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, 'to rob', Goth. *bi-raubōn*, 'to despoil', ON. *raufa*, 'to tear, break', *reyfa*, 'to rob', *rjūfa*, 'to tear, break', and prob. also to OS. *rōpian*, OHG. *rouf(f)en*, MHG. *roufen*, G. *raufen*, Goth. *raupjan*, 'to pluck'. The nearest cognates outside Teutonic are OI. *rōpayati*, 'causes spasms; breaks off', *rúpyati*, 'feels spasms', *rōpa-*, 'hole, cave', L. *rūpēs*, 'rock, cliff', *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', Lith. *rùpas*, 'rough'. It. *rubare*, OProvenç. *raubar*, Sp. *robar*, 'to rob', OF. *rober*, 'to rob', OF. *desrober*, 'to spoil' (whence F. *dérober*, 'to steal'), F. *robe*, 'dress, gown', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **bereave, rob, rove,** 'to wander', **ruff,** 'collar', **ruffle,** 'to grow rough'. Cp. also **rupture** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Rubus.**

reaver, riever, n., one who reaves (*archaic*). — ME. *revere*, fr. OE. *rēafere*, fr. *rēafian*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

rebab, n., a medieval stringed instrument (*music*). — See **rebec.**

rebaptism, n., a second baptism. — Formed fr. **re-** and **baptism.**

rebaptize, tr. v., to baptize again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **baptize.**

Derivatives: *rebaptiz-er*, n., *rebaptiz-ation*, n.

rebate, n., deduction. — F. *rabat*, back formation fr. *rabattre*, fr. OF. *rabattre*. See **rebate,** v.

rebate, tr. v., to deduct. — ME. *rebaten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *rabattre*, 'to beat down', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *abattre*, 'to beat down'. See **abate,** 'to beat down', and cp. **debate.** Cp. also **rabbet.**

Derivative: *rebat-er*, n.

rebbe, n., 1) a Hebrew teacher, esp. in a heder; 2) a rabbi, esp. a Hasidic rabbi. — Yiddish, fr. Heb. *rabbī*, 'my teacher; rabbi'. See **rabbi.**

rebec, rebeck, n., a stringed instrument. — F. *rebec*, formed (after *bec*, 'beak') fr. OF. *rebebe*, *rubebe* (whence ME. *ribibe*), fr. Arab. *rabāb* (in vulgar pronunciation *rebāb*). Cp. OProvenç. *rebec*, whence It. *ribeca*. Cp. also **rebab.**

Rebecca, Rebekah, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the wife of Isaac and mother of Jacob and Esau. — Late L. *Rebecca*, fr. Gk. Ῥεβέκκα, fr. Heb. *Ribhqáʰ*, lit. 'connection', rel. to *ribhqáʰ*, 'team', *marbéq*, 'stall', lit. 'tying-place', fr. base *r-b-q*, 'to tie, couple, join'; cp. Arab. *rábaqa*, 'he tied fast', *rábqaʰ*, 'snare, trap'. See Martin Noth, Die israelitischen Personennamen im Rahmen der gemeinsemitischen Namengebung, Stuttgart, 1928, p. 10.

rebel, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *rebelle*, fr. L. *rebellis*, 'one who makes war again; one who revolts, rebellious', fr. **re-** and *bellum*, 'war'. See **bellicose** and cp. **revel.**

Derivative: *rebel-dom*, n.

rebel, intr. v. — ME. *rebellen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellāre*, 'to make war again, to revolt', fr. **re-** and *bellāre*, 'to make war', fr. *bellum*. See **rebel,** n.

rebellion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *rébellion*, fr. L. *rebelliōnem*, acc. of *rebelliō*, 'a renewal of war; a rebellion', fr. *rebellis*. See **rebel,** n., and **-ion.**

rebellious, adj. — ME., fr. ML. *rebelliōsus*, fr. L. *rebelliō*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *rebellious-ly*, adv., *rebellious-ness*, n.

rebind, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **bind.**

rebirth, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **birth.**

reboant, adj., re-echoing loudly. — L. *reboāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *reboāre*, 'to resound, re-echo', fr. **re-** and *boāre*, 'to cry aloud', which is borrowed fr. Gk. βοᾶν, 'to cry, shout, echo', fr. βοή 'a cry, shout', from the imitative base **bŏ-*, whence also L. *būbō*, 'owl'; Gk. βοή was prob. influenced in form by γόος, 'wailing, groaning'. See **Bubo** and cp. **Boethusian** and the first element in **Œdromion.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

reborn, adj. — Formed fr. **re-** and **born.**

rebound, adj., bound again. — Pp. of **rebind.**

rebound, intr. v., to spring back. — ME. *rebounden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rebondir*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *bondir*, 'to bound', whence E. **bound,** 'to recoil' (q.v.)

Derivatives: *rebound*, n., process of rebounding, *rebound-er*, n.

rebuff, n., a blunt refusal. — MF. *rebuffe*, fr. It. *ribuffo*, which is formed fr. *ri-*, 'back' [fr. L. *re-* (see **re-**)], and *buffo*, 'puff', a word of imitative origin. Cp. OF. *buffe*, 'blow', and see **buffet,** 'blow'.

rebuff, tr. v., to refuse bluntly. — Obsol. F. *rebuffer*, fr. It. *ribuffare*, fr. *ribuffo*. See **rebuff,** n.

rebuke, tr. v. — ME. *rebuken*, fr. AF. *rebuker*, 'to repel, beat back', fr. OF. *rebuchier*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *buchier*, *buschier*, 'to strike' (whence F. *bûcher*, 'to roughhew'), fr. *busche* (F. *bûche*), 'chump of wood, log', fr. Teut. **būsk-*, 'stick'; cp. MHG. *būsch*, 'cudgel, club'. See **bush, boscage** and cp. **ambush, ambuscade.**

Derivatives: *rebuke*, n., *rebuk-able*, adj., *rebuk-er*, n., *rebuk-ing-ly*, adv.

rebus, n., a kind of riddle. — F. *rébus*, fr. L. *rēbus*, 'by things' (orig. used in terms like *rébus de Picardie*, *rébus d'Arras*, i.e. 'libels or satires composed in Picardy, resp. in Arras', so called from the formula *de rēbus quae geruntur*, 'of things that happen'. L. *rēbus* is the abl. pl. of *rēs*, 'thing, object'. See **real,** adj., and cp. **res.**

Derivative: *rebus*, tr. v., to mark with a rebus.

rebut, tr. v. — ME. *rebuten*, fr. OF. *reboter*, 'to thrust back', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *boter*, 'to push, thrust'. See **butt,** 'to strike, thrust', and cp. **boutade.**

Derivatives: *rebutt-able*, adj., *rebutt-al*, n., *rebutt-er*, n., that which rebuts.

rebutter, n., a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. — AF. *rebuter*, fr. OF. *reboter*; see **rebut.** For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

recado, n., a complimentary message. — Sp., secondary form of *recabdo*, 'caution, care, solicitude, attention', fr. *recabdar*, 'to gather, keep in custody, assure', fr. VL. **recaptāre*, 'to seize', fr. **re-** and L. *captāre*, 'to seek to catch', freq. of *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to catch'. See **captive.**

recalcitrance, recalcitrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

recalcitrant, adj., refractory. — F. *récalcitrant*, lit. 'kicking back', fr. L. *recalcitrantem*, acc. of *recalcitrāns*, pres. part. of *recalcitrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *recalcitrant*, n.

recalcitrate, intr. v., to refuse to obey (*rare*). — L. *recalcitrāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *recalcitrāre*, 'to kick back', fr. **re-** and *calcitrāre*, 'to kick', fr. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel'. See **Calceolaria** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **inculcate.**

Derivative: *recalcitrat-ion*, n.

recalesce, intr. v., to show recalescence. — L. *recalēscere*, 'to become warm again'. See **recalescent.**

recalescence, n., a glowing again (*physics*). — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

recalescent, adj., glowing again. — L. *recalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *recalēscere*, 'to become warm again', fr. **re-** and *calēscere*, 'to become warm'. See **calescent.**

recall, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and the verb **call.**

Derivatives: *recall*, n., *recall-able*, adj.

recant, tr. v., to take back, repudiate; intr. v., to take back, repudiate, an opinion. — Fr. L. *recantāre*, 'to sing again, revoke, recant', fr. **re-** and *cantāre*, 'to sing'. See **cant,** 'slang of beggars'.

Derivatives: *recant-ation*, n., *recant-er*, n.

recapitulate, tr. v., to state again briefly. — L. *recapitulātus*, pp. of *recapitulāre*, 'to go over the main points again, recapitulate', fr. **re-** and *capitulāre*, 'to draw up under headings', fr. *capitulum*, 'heading, chapter'. See **capitulate.**

Derivatives: *recapitulation* (q.v.), *recapitulat-ive*, *recapitulat-ory*, adjs.

recapitulation, n. — ME. *recapitulacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *récapitulation*, fr. L. *recapitulātiōnem*, acc. of *recapitulātiō*, fr. *recapitulātus*, pp. of *recapitulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

recaption, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **caption.**

recaptor, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **captor.**

recapture, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **capture.**

Derivative: *recapture*, n.

recast, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **cast.**

Derivatives: *recast*, n., *recast-er*, n.

recede, intr. v., to move back, withdraw. — L. *recēdere*, 'to go back, withdraw', fr. **re-** and *cēdere*, 'to go, walk'. See **cede** and cp. **retrocede.**

Derivatives: *reced-ence*, n., *reced-ent*, adj., *reced-er*, n.

re-cede, tr. v., to cede back, yield again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **cede.**

receipt, n. — ME. *receit*, *receite*, fr. OF., ONF. *receite*, corresponding to *reçoite*, a var. of *recete* (F. *recette*), fr. L. *recepta*, fem. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive.**

Derivative: *receipt*, tr. v.

receive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *receiven*, fr. ONF. *receivre*, corresponding to OF. *reçoivre*, (F. *recevoir*), fr. L. *recipere*, 'to take back, recover, accept, receive', fr. **re-** and *capere*, 'to take'. See **captive** and cp. **receipt, reception, recet.** Cp. also **recover, recuperate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căpere*) to *ĭ* (in *re-cĭpere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *receiv-able*, adj., *receiv-ables*, n. pl., *receiv-abil-ity*, n., *receiv-able-ness*, n., *receiv-er*, n., *receiv-er-ship*, n., *receiv-ing*, n. and pres. part., resp. adj.

recency, n., the state of being recent. — Formed fr. **recent** with suff. **-cy.**

recense, tr. v., to review, revise. — Back formation fr. L. *recēnsēre*. See **recension.**

recension, n., review, revision. — L. *recēnsiō*, **gen.**

-ōnis, fr. *recēnsus*, pp. of *recēnsēre*, 'to count, enumerate, survey', fr. **re-** and *cēnsēre*, 'to rate, estimate'. See **censor** and **-ion.**

recent, adj. — MF. (= F.) *récent*, fr. L. *recentem*, acc. of *recēns*, 'new, fresh', which is formed fr. **re-** and I.-E. base **qen-*, whence also OI. *kaníṇaḥ*, 'young', *kaná*, *kanyá*, 'girl', Gk. καινός (for *κανιός), 'new', Gaul. *Cintu-* = OIr. *cētu-*, 'first', MIr. *cinim*, 'I descend from', *ciniud*, 'tribe, family', OSlav. *načĭnǫ*, *načęti*, *začĭnǫ*, *začęti*, 'to begin', *koni*, 'a beginning', *konici*, 'end' (prop. 'the beginning of the other end of a row'). Cp. **-cene, cenosite, Cenozoic, encenia, kainite.** Cp. also **rinse.**

Derivatives: *recent-ly*, adv., *recent-ness*, n.

recept, n., a mental image formed by a succession of impressions or percepts (*psychol.*) — Formed fr. L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *re-cĕptum*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

receptacle, n. — L. *receptāculum*, lit. 'a place to receive things', fr. *receptāre*, freq. of *recipere*. See **receive.**

receptacular, adj., pertaining to a receptacle. — Formed fr. L. *receptāculum* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ar.**

receptible, adj., capable of being received. — Late L. *receptibilis*, fr. L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive** and **-ible.**

Derivative: *receptibil-ity*, n.

reception, n. — ME. *recepcion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réception*, fr. L. *receptiōnem*, acc. of *receptiō*, 'a receiving, reception', fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *reception-ist*, n.

receptive, adj. — ML. *receptīvus*, fr. L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive** and **-ive** and cp. **recept.**

Derivatives: *receptive-ly*, adv., *receptive-ness*, n.

receptivity, n. — Formed fr. **receptive** with suff. **-ity**; cp. F. *réceptivité*.

receptor, n. — ME. *receptour*, fr. MF. *réceptour*, fr. L. *receptōrem*, acc. of *receptor*, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*. See **receive** and agential suff. **-or.**

recess, n., withdrawal, recession. — L. *recessus*, 'a going back, receding', fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recēdere*. See **recede.**

Derivatives: *recess*, tr. and intr. v., *recess-er*, n., *recess-ive*, adj. and n., *recess-ive-ly*, adv., *recess-ive-ness*, n.

recession, n., act of receding. — L. *recessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recēdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *recession-al*, adj. and n., *recession-ary*, adj.

Rechabite, n., one of the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab; they abstained from wine and dwelt in tents (Jer. 26 : 6-11). — Late L. *Rechabītae* (pl.), fr. Heb. *Rēkhābh*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

recharge, tr. v., **to charge again. — Formed fr. re-** and the verb **charge.**

Derivative: *recharge*, n.

réchauffé, n., a dish warmed up again. — F., prop. pp. of *réchauffer*, 'to warm again', fr. *ré-* (see re-) and *chauffer*, 'to warm, heat'. See **chafe** and cp. **chauffeur.**

recherché, adj., carefully sought out. — F., pp. of *rechercher*, 'to seek out', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *chercher*, 'to seek'. See **search** and cp. **research.**

recidivate, intr. v., to fall back; to relapse. — ML. *recidivātus*, pp. of *recidivāre*, fr. L. *recidīvus*. See **recidivist** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *recidivat-ion*, n.

recidivism, n., repeated relapse into crime. — F. *récidivisme*, fr. *récidiver*. See next word and **-ism.**

recidivist, n., a relapsed criminal. — F. *récidiviste*, fr. *récidiver*, 'to relapse', fr. L. *recidīvus*, 'falling back, relapsing', fr. *recidere*, 'to fall back', fr. **re-** and *cadere*, 'to fall'. See **cadence** and **-ist.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cădere*) to *ĭ* (in *re-cĭdere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

recipe, n. — L., 'receive, take', imper. of *recipere*. See **receive.**

recipience, recipiency, n., the act of receiving; receptiveness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

recipient, adj., receiving; n., receiver. — L. *recipiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *recipere*. See **receive** and **-ent.**

reciprocable, adj., capable of reciprocation. — See **reciprocate** and **-able.**

reciprocal, adj., mutual. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *reciprocus*, 'turning back the same way, alternating', which stands for **reco-procos*, and is compounded of the adjectives **recos*, 'turning backward', and **procos*, 'turning forward'. (Accordingly, *reciprocus* orig. meant 'turning backward and forward'.) The first element is a derivative of *re-*, 'back'; see **re-.** The second element is rel. to *procul*, 'at a distance, afar off', and cogn. with Gk. πρόκα, 'forthwith, straightway' (lit. 'turning forward'), OSlav. *prokŭ*, ORuss. *proči*, 'left over', OW. *rac*, W. *rhag*, Co. *rag*, 'before'. See 1st **pro-** and cp. **proceres.**

Derivatives: *reciprocal*, n., *reciprocal-ity*, n., *reciprocal-ize*, tr. v., *reciprocal-ly*, adv.

reciprocate, tr. v., to give, feel, do, etc., in return; to give and receive mutually; intr. v., to move backward and forward. — L. *reciprocātus*, pp. of *reciprocāre*, 'to move back and forth', fr. *reciprocus*. See **reciprocal** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *reciprocat-ing*, pres. part. and adj., *reciprocation* (q.v.), *reciprocat-ive*, adj., *reciprocat-or*, n., *reciprocat-ory*, adj.

reciprocation, n. — L. *reciprocātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *reciprocātus*, pp. of *reciprocāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

reciprocity, n. — F. *réciprocité*, fr. *réciproque*, fr. L. *reciprocus*. See **reciprocal** and **-ity.**

recision, n., a rescinding. — MF., alteration of *rescision*, fr. Late L. *rescissiōnem*, acc. of *rescissiō*, 'annulment' (see **rescission**); influenced in

form by a confusion with L. *recīsiō*, 'a cutting back', fr. *recīsus*, pp. of *recidere*, 'to cut back', fr. **re-** and *caedere*, 'to cut'.

recital, n. — Formed fr. **recite** with **-al,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

Derivative: *recital-ist*, n.

recitation, n. — MF. (= F.) *récitation*, fr. L. *recitātiōnem*, acc. of *recitātiō*, 'a reading aloud', fr. *recitātus*, pp. of *recitāre*. See **recite** and **-ation.**

recitative, n., a form of declamation. — It. *recitativo*, fr. *recitato*, pp. of *recitare*, fr. L. *recitāre*. See next word. It. suff. *-ivo* derives fr. L. *-īvus*; see **-ive.**

recite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reciten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *réciter*, fr. L. *recitāre*, 'to read aloud, read in public', fr. **re-** and *citāre*. See **cite.**

Derivatives: *recit-able*, adj., *recit-er*, n.

reck, v., to have regard to, take head of (*archaic*). — ME. *recchen*, *recken*, fr. OE. *reccan*, *rēcan*, 'to tell, count, reckon', rel. to ON. *rækja*, 'to care for', OS. *rōkjan*, OHG. *(gi)ruochan*, 'to care for, have regard to', MHG. *geruochen*, of s.m. (G. *geruhen*, 'to deign', shows the influence of *ruhen*, 'to rest'), OE. *recen*, *ricen*, 'ready, quick, swift', *(ge)recenian*, 'to explain'. See **reckon.**

Derivative: *reck*, n.

reckless, adj. — ME. *reckeles*, fr. OE. *reccelēas*, *rēcelēas*, compounded of **recce*, *rēce*, 'reck, heed', and *-lēas*, 'less'. Cp. MLG. *rōkelōs*, MHG. *ruochelōs*, 'negligent', Du. *roekeloos*, G. *ruchlos*, 'wicked', and see **reck** and **-less.**

Derivatives: *reckless-ly*, adv., *reckless-ness*, n.

reckon, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rekenen*, *reknen*, fr. OE. *(ge)recenian*, 'to explain', rel. to OFris. *rekenia*, MLG., MDu., Du. *rekenen*, OHG. *rehhanōn*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen*, Goth. *rahnjan*, 'to count, reckon', OE. *recen*, *ricen*, 'ready, quick, swift', fr. I.-E. base **reĝ-*, 'straight, right; to lead, direct', whence also Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out', L. *regere*, 'to keep straight, lead straight, guide, lead, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **reek, reckless** and the first element in **Reginald, Reynard, Reynold.**

Derivatives: *reckon-able*, adj., *reckon-er*, n., *reckon-ing*, n.

reclaim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reclaimen*, fr. OF. *reclamer*, 'to call back, appeal to', fr. L. *reclāmāre*, 'to cry out against', fr. **re-** and *clāmāre*, 'to call, cry out'. See **claim.**

Derivatives: *reclaim-able*, adj., *reclaim-able-ness*, n., *reclaim-abl-y*, adv., *reclaim-ant*, n., *reclaim-er*, n.

reclaim, n. — ME., fr. OF. *reclaim*, fr. *reclamer*. See **reclaim,** v.

Derivative: *reclaim-less*, adj.

reclamation, n. — MF. (= F.) *réclamation*, fr. L. *reclāmātiōnem*, acc. of *reclāmātiō*, 'a cry of opposition', fr. *reclāmātus*, pp. of *reclāmāre*. See **reclaim,** v., and suff. **-ation.**

reclame, n., publicity. — F. *réclame*, fr. *réclamer*. See **reclaim,** v.

reclinate, adj., bent downward (*bot.*) — L. *reclīnātus*, pp. of *reclīnāre*. See **recline** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

reclination, n. — Late L. *reclīnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *reclīnātus*, pp. of *reclīnāre*. See next word and **-ion.**

recline, tr. v., to lay back; intr. v., to lean back; to rely on. — ME. *reclinen*, fr. L. *reclīnāre*, 'to bend back; to lean back', fr. **re-** and *-clīnāre* (used only in compounds), 'to bend, turn', which is cogn. with Gk. κλῑ́νειν, 'to cause to slope'. See **clinical** and cp. **decline, incline.**

Derivatives: *reclin-ed*, adj., *reclin-er*, n., *reclin-ing*, adj.

recluse, adj., enclosed, shut up; secluded, solitary. — ME. *reclus*, *recluse*, fr. OF. (= F.) *reclus*, pp. of *reclure*, fr. L. *reclūdere* (pp. *reclūsus*), taken in its Late L. sense 'to shut up' (the classical L. meaning is 'to throw or lay open'), fr. **re-** and *claudere*, 'to shut, close'. See **close,** v.

Derivatives: *recluse*, n., *recluse-ly*, adv., *recluse-ness*, n.

reclusion, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *reclūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *reclūsus*, pp. of *reclūdere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

recognition, n. — F. *récognition*, fr. L. *recognitiōnem*, acc. of *recognitiō*, fr. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognōscere*. See **recognize** and **-ition.**

Derivative: *recognition-al*, adj.

recognitory, adj., pertaining to recognition. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognōscere*. See **recognize.**

recognizance, n., an obligation to do a certain duty (*law*). — ME. *reconissaunce*, fr. OF. *reconoissance* (F. *reconnaissance*), fr. *reconoissant* (F. *reconnaissant*), pres. part. of *reconoistre* (F. *reconnaître*), 'to recognize', fr. L. *recognōscere*, 'to know again, recognize', fr. **re-** and *cognōscere*, 'to know', pp. *cognitus*. See **cognition** and cp. **reconnaissance,** which is a doublet of *recognizance*. Cp. also **reconnoiter.**

recognize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **recognizance** (q.v.) Cp. **agnize.**

Derivatives: *recogniz-abil-ity*, n., *recogniz-able*, adj., *recognizabl-y*, adv., *recogniz-ed-ly*, adv., *recogniz-er*, n., *recogniz-ing-ly*, adv., *recogniz-or*, n.

recognizee, n., one in whose favor a recognizance is made (*law*). — See **recognizance** and **-ee.**

recoil, intr. v., to spring back; to shrink back. — ME. *recoilen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *reculer*, 'to go back, recede, retreat', fr. **re-** and *cul*, 'posteriors, fundament', fr. L. *cūlus*, of s.m. See **culet** and cp. **cul-de-sac.**

Derivatives: *recoil*, tr. v., *recoil-er*, n.

recoin, tr. v., to coin anew. — Formed fr. **re-** and **coin,** v.

Derivative: *recoin-age*, n.

re-collect, tr. v., to collect again. — L. *recollēctus*, pp. of *recolligere*, 'to gather together again', fr. **re-** and *colligere*, 'to gather together'; in some senses newly formed fr. **re-** and *collect*. See **collect** and cp. next word.

recollect, tr. v., to recall to one's mind. — L. *recollēctus*, pp. of *recolligere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *recollect-ed*, adj., *recollect-ed-ly*, adv., *recollect-ed-ness*, n.

recollection, n. — F. *récollection*, fr. ML. *recollēctiōnem*, acc. of *recollēctiō*, fr. L. *recollēctus*, pp. of *recolligere*. See **re-collect** and **-ion.**

recollective, adj., pertaining to recollection. — Formed fr. **recollect** with suff. **-ive.**
Derivatives: *recollective-ly*, adv., *recollective-ness*, n.

recommence, tr. and intr. v., to commence, begin, again. — ME. *recommencen*, fr. MF. (=F.) *recommencer*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *commencer*. See **commence.**
Derivatives: *recommence-ment*, n., *recommenc-er*, n.

recommend, tr. v. — ME. *recommenden*, fr. ML. *recommendāre*, formed fr. **re-** and L. *commendāre*, 'to commit to one's care, commend'. See **commend.**
Derivatives: *recommend-able*, adj., *recommend-abil-ity*, n., *recommend-able-ness*, n., *recommend-abl-y*, adv., *recommendation* (q.v.), *recommend-ative*, adj., *recommend-at-ory*, adj., *recommend-er*, n.

recommendation, n. — ME. *recommendacion*, fr. ML. *recommendātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *recommendātus*, pp. of *recommendāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

recommit, tr. v., to commit a second time. — Formed fr. **re-** and **commit.**
Derivatives: *recommit-ment*, *recommitt-al*, n.

recompense, tr. v. — ME. *recompensen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *récompenser*, fr. ML. *recompēnsāre*, fr. **re-** and L. *compēnsāre*, 'to weigh together, counterbalance'. See **compensate.**
Derivatives: *recompense*, n. (q.v.), *recompens-er*, n.

recompense, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *récompense*, fr. *récompenser*. See **recompense,** v.

recompose, tr. v., to compose again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **compose.**

recomposition, n. — Formed fr. **recompose,** to which it stands as **compose** to **composition.**

reconcile, tr. v. — ME. *reconsilen*, fr. OF. *reconciler* (F. *réconcilier*), fr. L. *reconciliāre*, 'to bring together again, reconcile', fr. **re-** and *conciliāre*, 'to bring together'. See **conciliate.**
Derivatives: *reconcil-able*, adj., *reconcil-abil-ity*, n., *reconcil-able-ness*, n., *reconcil-abl-y*, adv., *reconcil-ee*, n., *reconcile-ment*, n., *reconcil-er*, n., *reconcil-ing-ly*, adv., *reconciliation* (q.v.), *reconcili-at-ory*, adj.

reconciliation, n. — ME. *reconciliacion*, fr. L. *reconciliātiō*, 'a reconciling', fr. *reconciliātus*, pp. of *reconciliāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

recondite, adj., concealed. — L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondere*, 'to put back again, stow away, hide, conceal', fr. **re-** and *condere*, 'to put together, hide', which is formed fr. *con-*, 'together' (see **con-**), and *-dere* (used only in compounds), fr. I.-E. base **dhē-*, **dhĕ-*, **dhō-*, 'to place, put, make'. See **abscond** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *recondite-ly*, adv., *recondite-ness*, n.

reconnaissance, n., the act of reconnoitering. — F., fr. earlier *reconnoissance*. See **recognizance** and cp. **reconnoiter.**

reconnoiter, reconnoitre, tr. and intr. v. — Earlier F. *reconnoitre* (now *reconnaître*), fr. OF. *reconoistre*, fr. L. *recognōscere*. See **recognizance, recognize.**
Derivatives: *reconnoiter*, *reconnoitre*, n., *reconnoiter-er*, *reconnoitr-er*, n.

reconsider, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **consider.**

reconsideration, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **consideration.**

reconstituent, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **constituent.**

reconstitute, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **constitute.**
Derivative: *reconstitut-ion*, n.

reconstruct, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **construct.**
Derivatives: *reconstruct-ion*, n., *reconstruct-ive*, adj.

record, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *recorden*, fr. OF. *recorder*, fr. L. *recordārī*, 'to think over, call to mind, remember', fr. **re-** and *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart'. See **heart** and cp. **cordate.**
Derivatives: *record*, n. (q.v.), *record-able*, adj., *recorder*, n. (q.v.), *record-er-ship*, n., *record-ing*, adj., *record-ation*, n., *record-ative*, adj., *record-ative-ly*, adv., *record-at-ory*, adj., *record-ist*, n.

record, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. *recorder*. See **record,** v. In its new sense, F. *record* is an English loan word.

recordation, n. — ME. *recordacion*, fr. OF. *recordation*, fr. L. *recordātiōnem*, acc. of *recordātiō*, 'recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance', fr. *recordātus*, pp. of *recordārī*. See **record,** v., and **-ation.**

recorder, n. — OF. *recordeur*, fr. *recorder*. See **record,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

recount, tr. v., to tell, narrate. — ME. *recounten*, fr. OF. *reconter* (F. *raconter*), 'to relate, narrate', fr. **re-** and *conter*, 'to tell, narrate'. See **count,** v.
Derivatives: *recount-al*, n., *recount-er*, n.

re-count, tr. v., to count again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **count,** v.
Derivative: *re-count*, n.

recoup, tr. v., to keep back part of what is due; to compensate (*law*). — F. *recouper*, 'to cut off', fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *couper*, 'to cut'. See **coup.**
Derivatives: *recoup*, n., *recoup-er*, n., *recoup-ment*, n.

recourse, n. — ME. *recours*, fr. MF. (= F.) *recours*, fr. L. *recursus*, 'a running back, return, retreat', fr. *recurs-(um)*, pp. stem of *recurrere*. See **recur.**

recover, tr. v., to get back; intr. v., to get well again. — ME. *recoveren*, fr. MF. *recoverer* (F. *recouvrer*), 'to get back', fr. OF. *recovrer*, fr. L. *recuperāre*. See **recuperate.**

Derivatives: *recover-able*, adj., *recover-abil-ity*, n., *recover-able-ness*, n., *recover-ed*, adj., *recover-er*, n.

re-cover, tr. v., to put a new cover upon. — Formed fr. **re-** and **cover,** v.

recovery, n. — Prob. fr. OF. *recovree*, fem. pp. of *recovrer*, used as a noun. See **recover** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ee*).

recreancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

recreant, adj., 1) craven; 2) disloyal; apostate. — ME., fr. OF. pres. part. of *recreire*, *recroire*, 'to acknowledge oneself beaten, to surrender', fr. ML. *recredere*, 'to surrender', fr. **re-** and L. *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed** and **-ant** and cp. **miscreant.**
Derivatives: *recreant*, n., *recreant-ly*, adv., *recreant-ness*, n.

recreate, tr. v., to refresh; intr. v., to relax. — L. *recreātus*, pp. of *recreāre*, 'to restore to a good condition, revive, refresh', lit. 'to create anew', fr. re- and *creāre*. See **create** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *recreation* (q.v.), *recreat-ive*, adj., *recreat-ive-ly*, adv., *recreat-ive-ness*, n., *recreat-or*, n.

re-create, tr. v., to create anew. — Formed fr. **re-** and **create.** Cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *re-creation* (q.v.), *re-creat-ive*, adj., *re-creat-or*, n.

recreation, n., relaxation. — ME. *recreacioun*, fr. OF. *recreation* (F. *récréation*), fr. L. *recreātiōnem*, acc. of *recreātiō*, 'restoration', fr. *recreātus*, pp. of *recreāre*. See **recreate** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *recreation-al*, adj., *recreation-ist*, n.

re-creation, n., the act of re-creating. — Formed fr. **re-** and **creation.** Cp. prec. word.

recrement, n., refuse. — MF. (= F.) *récrément*, or directly fr. L. *recrēmentum*, 'refuse, dross', formed fr. **re-** and *crē-*, perfect stem of *cernere* (pp. *crē-tus*), 'to sift'. See **certain** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

recriminate, intr. and tr. v. — ML. *recrīmināt*us, pp. of *recrīmināre*, 'to make charges against', fr. **re-** and L. *crīmināri*, 'to accuse somebody of a crime, to charge with', fr. *crīmen*, gen. *crīminis*, 'accusation, charge'. See **criminate.**
Derivatives: *recrimination* (q.v.), *recriminat-ive*, adj., *recriminat-or*, n.

recrimination, n. — ML. *recrīmināt*iō, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *recrīmināt*us, pp. of *recrīmināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

recrudesce, intr. v., to break out afresh. — L. *recrūdēscere*, 'to become raw again, break out afresh', fr. **re-** and *crūdēscere*, 'to grow harsh, grow worse', formed fr. *crūdus*, 'raw, bleeding', with the inchoative suff. *-ēscere*. See **crude** and **-esce.**

recrudescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

recrudescent, adj. — L. *recrūdēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *recrūdēscere*. See **recrudesce** and **-ent.**

recruit, n. — Obsol. F. *recrute*, corresponding to F. *recrue*, 'levy', lit. 'a growing again', prop. fem. of *recrû*, pp. of *recroître*, 'to grow again', fr. L. *recrēscere*, of s.m., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *crēscere*, 'to grow'. See **crescent, create.**

recruit, tr. and intr. v. — F. *recruter*, fr. obsol. F. *recrute*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *recruit-al*, *recruit-ee*, *recruit-er*, *recruit-ing*, *recruit-ment*, ns.

rect-, form of **recti-** before a vowel.

rectal, adj., pertaining to the rectum (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **rectum** with adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *rectal-ly*, adv.

rectangle, n. — F., fr. ML. *rēctangulus*, 'right angle', which is compounded of L. *rēctus*, 'right', and *angulus*, 'angle'. See **right** and **angle.**
Derivative: *rectangl-ed*, adj.

rectangular, adj. — See prec. word and **-ar.**
Derivatives: *rectangular-ity*, n., *rectangular-ly*, adv., *rectangular-ness*, n.

recti-, before a vowel **rect-,** combining form meaning 'straight'. — L. *rēcti-*, fr. *rēctus*, 'straight, right', prop. pp. of *regere*, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **right.**

rectification, n. — F. *rectification*, fr. Late L. *rēctificātiōnem*, acc. of *rēctificātiō*, fr. *rēctificātus*, pp. of *rēctificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

rectify, tr. v. — ME. *rectifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rectifier*, lit. 'to make straight', fr. Late L. *rēctificāre*, which is compounded of **recti-** and L. *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **-fy.**
Derivatives: *rectifi-able*, adj., *rectifi-er*, n., *rectify-ing*, verbal n.

rectilineal, adj., rectilinear (*rare*). — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

rectilinear, adj., forming a straight line. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. Late L. *rēctilīneus*, 'straightlined', fr. L. *rēctus*, 'straight' (see **recti-**), and *līnea*, 'line'. See **line,** 'string, cord'.
Derivatives: *rectilinear-ity*, n., *rectilinear-ly*, adv., *rectilinear-ness*, n.

rectitude, n., righteousness; uprightness. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *rēctitūdinem*, acc. of *rēctitūdō*, 'straightness', fr. L. *rēctus*, 'straight, right'. See **recti-** and **-tude.**

recto, n., the righthand page of a book; opposed to *verso*. — Short for L. *rēctō foliō*, 'on the right page', abl. of *rēctum*, neut. of *rēctus*, 'right'. See **regent,** adj.

recto-, combining form denoting 1) the *rectum*; 2) *rectal and* (*anat.*) — See **rectum.**

rector, n. — L. *rēctor*, 'ruler, leader, director', fr. *rēctus*, pp. of *regere*, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *rector-al*, adj., *rectorate* (q.v.), *rector-ial*, adj., *rector-ship*, n.

rectorate, n., the office of a rector, rectorship. — ML. *rēctōrātus*, fr. L. *rēctor*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

rectoress, n., the wife of a rector. — Formed fr. **rector** with 1st **-ess.**

rectory, n. — MF. *rectorie*, fr. ML. *rēctōria*, fr. L. *rēctor*. See **rector** and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

rectress, n. — The same as **rectoress.**

rectrix, n., one of the quill feathers in the tail of a bird. — L. *rēctrix*, fem. of *rēctor*. See **rector** and **-trix.**

Derivative: *rectrici-al*, adj.

rectum, n., the lowest part of the large intestine (*anat.*) — Medical L., shortened fr. L. *rēctum intestīnum*, 'the straight intestine', neut. of *rēctus*, 'straight, upright'. See **recti-.** — L. *rēctum intestīnum* is the loan translation of Gk. ἀπευθυσμένον ἔντερον, the name given to the lowest part of the large intestine by Galen, who so called it because he dissected only animals whose rectum (in contradistinction to that of man) is really *straight*. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 446-47, and cp. E. *straight gut.*

recumbency, n., state of being recumbent. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

recumbent, adj., leaning back, reclining. — L. *recumbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *recumbere*, 'to lie back, recline', formed fr. **re-** and *-cumbere* (found only in compounds), fr. **qumb-*, nasalized form of base **qub-*, 'to lie, recline', whence *cubāre*, 'to lie down, recline'. See **cubicle** and **-ent** and cp. **accumbent** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *recumbent-ly*, adv.

recuperable, adj. — See **recuperate** and **-able.**

Derivative: *recuperabil-ity*, n.

recuperate, tr. v., to recover; intr. v., to recover one's health, etc. — L. *recuperātus*, pp. of *recuperāre*, 'to get again', formed fr. *recipere*, 'to obtain again', on analogy of *tolerāre*, 'to lift, raise', fr. *tollere*, 'to bear, support'. See **receive** and cp. **recover.**

recuperation, n., recovery. — L. *recuperātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *recuperātus*, pp. of *recuperāre*. See **recuperate** and **-ion.**

recuperative, adj., tending to recovery. — Late L. *recuperātīvus*, 'recoverable', fr. L. *recuperātus*, pp. of *recuperāre*. See **recuperate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *recuperative-ness*, n.

recur, intr. v. — ME. *recurren*, fr. L. *recurrere*, 'to run back, return, recur', fr. **re-** and *currere*, 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and cp. **courier.**

recurrence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

recurrent, adj. — L. *recurrēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *recurrere*. See **recur** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *recurrent-ly*, adv.

recurvate, adj., bent backward (*bot.*) — L. *recurvātus*, pp. of *recurvāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *recurvat-ure*, n.

recurve, tr. and intr. v., to bend back. — L. *recurvāre*, 'to bend backward', fr. **re-** and *curvāre*, 'to bend'. See **curve,** v. and n.

recusancy, n., refusal to obey. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

recusant, adj., refusing to obey. — L. *recusāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *recūsāre*, 'to object, refuse', fr. **re-** and *causa*, 'cause'. See **cause** and cp. **recuse, irrecusable.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.** For the change of *-au-* to *-ū-* see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.

recusation, n., refusal. — MF. (= F.) *récusation*, fr. L. *recūsātiōnem*, acc. of *recūsātiō*, 'a refusal', fr. *recūsātus*, pp. of *recūsāre*. See prec. word and **-ation** and cp. next word.

recuse, tr. v., to refuse. — ME. *recusen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *récuser*, fr. L. *recūsāre*, 'to object to, refuse'. See **recusant.**

Derivative: *recus-able*, adj.

red, adj. — ME. *red, read, reed*, fr. OE. *rēad*, rel. to OE. *rēod*, ON. *rauðr* and *rjōðr*, Dan. *rød*, Swed. *röd*, OFris. *rād*, MDu. *root, rood*, Du. *rood*, OHG., MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, Goth. *rauþs*, 'red', fr. I.-E. base **reudho-*, **roudho-*, **rudhro-*, 'red', whence also OI. *rṓhitaḥ* (for **rōdhita-*), *rudhiráḥ*, Avestic *raoδita-*, 'red, bloody', Gk. ἐρυθρός 'red', L. *ruber*, 'red, ruddy', *rūfus*, 'redd, reddish', Umbr. *rufru* (masc. pl.), 'red', OSlav. *rudŭ, rŭdrŭ*, Lith. *raūdas*, OIr. *rūad*, OCo. *rud*, Bret. *ruz*, 'red'. The initial ε in Gk. ἐ-ρυθρός is prosthetic and due to the circumstance that originally the Greek never began a word with *r*. (Initial ρ in Greek words is the equivalent of I.-E. **sr-* or **wr-*; cp. Gk. ῥεῖν, 'to flow', with OI. *srávati*, 'it flows', and Gk. ῥήτρᾱ, 'word, saying', with Elean Ϝρᾱ́τρᾱ, Cypr. Ϝρῆτα). Cp. **rud, rudd,** 'the fish', **ruddle, rust.** Cp. also **Erythema, erythro-, rissole, robust, rochet,** 'gurnard', **roussette, rubefacient, rubella, rubeola, rubeosis, rubicund, rubidium, rubify, rubiginous, rubric, ruby, rufous, russet, Russula, rust, rutile,** and the second element in **Erysibe, erysipelas, Erysiphe, Erythronium.** Cp. also the first element in **rorqual.**

Derivatives: *red,* n., *redd-en*, tr. and intr. v., *redd-ish*, adj., *redd-ish-ness*, n., *red-ly*, adv., *red-ness*, n.

red-, pref. — See **re-.**

redact, tr. v. — Back formation fr. L. *redāctus*, pp. of *redigere*, 'to bring back, collect, gather together', fr. **red-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **act.**

Derivatives: *redaction* (q.v.), *redact-or*, n.

redaction, n. — F. *rédaction*, fr. Late L. *redāctiōnem*, acc. of *redāctiō*, fr. L. *redāctus*, pp. of *redigere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *redaction-al*, adj.

redan, n., a fortification work consisting of two parapets at a salient angle. — F. *redan*, formerly *redent*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *dent*, 'tooth', fr. L. *dentem*, acc. of *dēns*, 'tooth'. See **dental.**

redd, tr. v., to clear, clean, to free (*obsol.* or *dial.*) — ME. *redden*, fr. MLG. *redden*, which is rel. to OE. *rædan*, 'to arrange', *gerǣde, rǣde*, 'mounted, ready', Goth *garaiþs*, 'arranged', OHG. *reiti*, 'ready'. See **ready** and cp. words there referred to.

reddendum, n., a clause in a deed containing a certain reservation (*law*). — L., 'that which must be given back', neut. gerundive of *reddere*, 'to give back, return, restore', which is formed fr. **red-** and *-dere*, weakened form of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **reddition.** Cp. also **addendum.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

reddition, n., 1) restoration; 2) rendering. — ME. *reddicion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *reddition*, fr. L. *redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditiō*, 'a giving back, returning', fr. *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*. See **reddendum** and **-ition** and cp. **rendition,** which is a doublet of *reddition.*

reddle, tr. v. and n. — A var. of **ruddle.**

rede, tr. v., to advise. — ME. *reden*, 'to advise, guess, read'. See **read.**

rede, n., counsel, advice (*archaic or dial.*) — ME. *rede*, fr. OE. *rǣd*, 'advice, counsel', fr. *rǣdan*, 'to advise, consent'; rel. to OS. *rād*, 'advice, counsel, help, advantage', ON. *ráð*, 'advice, consideration, remedy, power; marriage', Dan. *raad*, Swed. *råd*, 'advice, counsel, remedy', OFris. *rēd*, MDu. *raet*, Du. *raad*, 'advice, counsel', OHG., MHG. *rāt*, 'advice, counsel, aid, stores', G. *Rat*, 'advice, counsel'. See **read** and cp. the first element in **Ralph** and the second element in **Conrad.**

redeem, tr. v. — ME. *redemen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rédimer*, fr. L. *redimere*, 'to buy back, redeem, ransom', which is formed fr. **red-** and *emere*, 'to take, buy'; ME. *redemen* was prob. influenced in form by ME. *demen*, 'to deem, judge'. See **exempt,** v., and words there referred to, and cp. esp. **redemption, Irredentista.**

Derivatives: *redeem-able*, adj., *redeem-abil-ity*, n., *redeem-able-ness*, n., *redeem-abl-y*, adv.

redeemer, n. — ME. *redemer*, fr. *redemen*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

redeless, adj., without counsel (*obsol.*) — OE. *rǣdlēas*, compounded of *rǣd*, 'counsel', and *-lēas*, '-less'. See **rede,** n., and **-less.**

redeliver, tr. v., to deliver again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **deliver.**

Derivatives: *redeliver-ance*, n., *redeliver-y*, n.

redemption, n. — ME. *redempcioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rédemption*, fr. L. *redemptiōnem*, acc. of *redemptiō*, 'a buying back, ransoming, redemption', fr. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*. See **redeem** and cp. **ransom,** which is a doublet of *redemption.*

Derivatives: *redemption-er*, n., *redemption-ist*, n.

redemptive, adj., redeeming. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*. See **redeem.**

redemptor, n., redeemer. — ME. *redemptour*, fr. Eccles. L. *redemptor*, 'redeemer', fr. L. *redemptor*, 'buyer, contractor', fr. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*. See **redeem** and **-tor.**

Redemptorist, n., a member of the order founded by St. Alfonsus Maria Liguori. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Eccles. L. *redemptor*, 'redeemer'. See prec. word.

redif, n., soldier in the reserve of the army of the former Turkish Empire. — F. *rédif*, fr. Turk. *redīf*, fr. Arab. *radīf*, 'he who rides behind another on the same animal, follower', fr. *rádafa*, 'he rode behind another, he followed', which is rel. to Heb. *rādāph*, Aram.-Syr. *rᵉdaph*, 'he followed, pursued, chased, persecuted'.

redingote, n., a long double-breasted outer coat. — F., corruption of E. *riding coat.*

redintegrate, tr. v. — L. *redintegrātus*, pp. of *redintegrāre*, 'to make whole again, restore', fr. **red-** and *integrāre*, 'to make whole', fr. *integer*, 'whole'. See **integrate.**

redintegration, n. — L. *redintegrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'restoration, renewal', fr. *redintegrātus*, pp. of *redintegrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

redirect, tr. v., to direct again, readdress. — Formed fr. **re-** and **direct,** v.

Derivative: *redirect-ion*, n.

redolence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

redolent, adj., 1) fragrant; 2) smelling (of); 3) suggestive (of). — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. *redolentem*, acc. of *redolēns*, pres. part. of *redolēre*, 'to emit a scent', fr. **red-** and *olēre*, 'to smell'. See **olfactory** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *redolent-ly*, adv.

redondilla, n., a kind of rhymed stanza. — Sp., dimin. of *redondo*, 'round', fr. L. *rotundus*. See **rotund.**

redouble, tr. and intr. v., to increase. — F. *redoubler*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *doubler*, 'to double'. See **double,** v.

Derivatives: *redouble*, n., *redoubl-ing*, n.

re-double, tr. and intr. v., to double again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **double,** v.

redoubt, n., 1) an enclosed outwork; 2) a stronghold. — F. *redoute*, fr. It. *ridotta* (now *ridotto*), lit. 'place of retreat', pp. of *ridurre*, 'to lead back', used in the reflexive sense 'to withdraw, retreat', fr. L. *redūcere*, 'to lead back'. See **reduce.** The *t* in *redoubt* is intrusive and due to a confusion with *redoubt*, 'to dread'.

redoubt, tr. v., to dread. — ME. *redouten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *redouter*, 'to fear', fr. *re-* (see **re-**), and *douter*, 'to doubt', fr. L. *dubitāre*; see **doubt,** v. The spelling with *t* (occurring also in MF.) is due to the influence of L. *dubitāre.*

redoubtable, adj., formidable. — ME. *redoutable*, fr. OF. (= F.), fr. *redouter*, 'to fear'. See **redoubt,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *redoubtable-ness*, n., *redoutabl-y*, adv.

redoubted, adj., formidable. — Pp. of the verb **redoubt.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ed.**

redound, intr. v. — ME. *redounden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *redonder*, 'to overflow, abound', fr. L. *redundāre*. See **redundant.**

Derivative: *redound*, n.

redowa, n., name of a dance. — G. *Redowa*, fr. F.

rédowa, fr. Czech *rejdovák*, fr. *rejdovati*, 'to steer around, whirl around', orig. 'to steer a ship', fr. *rejda*, 'roadstead', fr. G. *Reede*, of s.m., which is rel. to MLG. *reede*, *reide*, MDu. *rēde*, Du. *reede*, *ree*, ME. *rōde*, E. *road*, 'roadstead', ON. *reiði*, 'equipment of a ship'. These words orig. denoted 'a place where ships were made *ready*', and are rel. to OE. *gerǣde*, *rǣde*, 'ready'. See **ready** and cp. **road.** Czech *rejdovati* was influenced in meaning by a confusion with Czech *rej*, fr. G. *Reihen*, *Reigen*, 'dance'.

redress, tr. v., to compensate; to adjust. — ME. *redressen*, fr. OF. *redrecier* (F. *redresser*), fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *drecier*, 'to make straight'. See **dress,** v.

Derivatives: *redress-al*, n., *redress-er*, n., *redress-ive*, adj., *redress-or*, n.

redress, n., compensation, adjustment. — ME. *redresse*, fr. AF. *redresce*, fr. OF. *redrecier*. See **redress,** v.

re-dress, tr. v., to dress again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **dress.**

red-short, adj., brittle when red-hot. — Englishing of Swed. *rödskört*, neut. of *rödskör*, lit. 'red brittle', fr. *röd*, 'red' and *skör*, 'brittle'. For the first element see **red.** The second element prob. derives fr. MLG. *schoren*, 'to break', which is rel. to OE. *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear'; see **shear.** Swed. *rödskört* became in English *red-short*, owing to a confusion of Swed. *skört* with E. *short*, both in form and sense. Cp. **cold-short.**

Derivative: *red-short-ness*, n.

redstart, n., 1) a European bird of the warbler family; 2) an American warbler. — Lit. 'red tail', compounded of **red** and ME. *stert*, 'tail'. See **start,** 'tail', and cp. **stark-naked.**

reduce, tr. v. — ME. *reducen*, 'to lead back, bring back', fr. L. *redūcere*, 'to lead back', fr. **re-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and cp. **redoubt,** n., **reduit, ridotto.**

Derivatives: *reduc-er*, n., *reduc-ible*, adj., *reducibil-ity*, n.

reductase, n., any enzyme that promotes the process of reduction. — Coined from the abbreviation of ***reduc*tion** and **diast*ase*.**

reductio ad absurdum. — L., 'reduction to the absurd'. See next word, **ad-** and **absurd.**

reduction, n. — ME. *reduccion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réduction*, fr. L. *reductiōnem*, acc. of *reductiō*, 'a leading back, restoration', fr. *reductus*, pp. of *redūcere*. See **reduce** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *reduction-al*, adj., *reduction-ist*, n.

reductive, adj., that which reduces or tends to reduce. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *reductus*, pp. of *redūcere*. See **reduce.**

reduit, n., a redoubt. — F. *réduit*, 'keep, redoubt', lit. 'retreat', a doublet of *redoute*. See **redoubt,** n.

Reduncа, n., the genus consisting of the reedbucks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *reduncus*, 'curved', fr. **red-** and *uncus*, 'hooked, curved'; see **uncus** and cp. **Uncaria.** The genus is so called in allusion to the curved horns.

redundance, redundancy, n. — L. *redundantia*, 'an overflowing, superfluity', fr. *redundāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

redundant, adj., 1) excessive; 2) superfluous; 3) wordy. — L. *redundāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *redundāre*, 'to run over, overflow', fr. **red-** and *undāre*, 'to rise in waves'. See **undate** and **-ant** and cp. **redound, dunder.**

Derivative: *redundant-ly*, adv.

reduplicate, tr. v. — Late L. *reduplicātus*, pp. of *reduplicāre*, 'to redouble', fr. **re-** and L. *duplicāre*, 'to double'. See **duplicate,** v. and adj.

reduplication, n. — Late L. *reduplicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *reduplicātus*, pp. of *reduplicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

reduplicative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. Late L. *reduplicātus*, pp. of *reduplicāre*. See **reduplicate.**

Derivative: *reduplicative-ly*, adv.

ree, n., the female of the ruff. — A var. of 1st **reeve.**

reed, n. — ME. *reod*, *rede*, fr. OE. *hrēod*, rel. to OS. *hriod*, OFris. *hriād*, MLG. *rēt*. MDu. *ried*, Du. *riet*, OHG. *hriot*, *riot*, MHG., G. *riet*, fr. Teut. **hreuda-* and **hreuþa-*, corresponding to I.-E. **qreuto-*, fr. base **qreut-*, 'to move quickly, shake, swing'. Accordingly *reed* orig. meant 'the quickly moving plant'. MHG. *rütten* (whence MHG., G. *rütteln*), 'to shake', and the first element in OE. *hrēaðe-mūs*, 'bat', are rel. to the above words. Cognates outside Teut. are Toch. *kru*, 'reed, cane', and Lith. *krutėti*, 'to move, stir' (intr.)

Derivatives: *reed*, tr. v., *reed-y*, adj., *reed-i-ness*, n., *reed-less*, adj.

reedbuck, n. — Loan translation of Du. *rietbok*. See **reed** and **buck.**

reedling, n., the bearded titmouse. — Formed fr. **reed** with suff. **-ling.**

reef, n., a chain of rocks. — ME. *riff*, fr. ON. *rif*, 'reef', which is prob. identical with ON. *rif*, 'rib', used in a metaphorical sense. See **rib** and cp. next word.

Derivative: *reef-y*, adj.

reef, n., part of sail. — ME. *riff*, fr. ON. *rif*, of s.m., prob. identical with ON. *rif*, 'rib'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *reef*, tr. and intr. v., *reef-er*, n.

reek, n., vapor; stale odor. — ME. *rek*, *reke*, fr. OE. *rēc*, 'smoke, steam, vapor', rel. to ON. *reykr* (whence *Reykjavik*, 'smoky bay'), OFris. *rēk*, OS. *rōk*, MDu. *rooc*, Du. *rook*, OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *Rauch*, Dan. *røg*, Swed. *rök*, 'smoke, steam'. Cp. **reek,** v.

Derivative: *reek-y*, n.

reek, intr. v., to emit smoke, smell. — ME. *reken*, fr. OE. *rēocan*, rel. to ON. *reykja*, OFris. *rēka*, MDu. *rōken*, Du. *roken*, OHG. *rouhhan*, MHG. *rouchen*, G. *rauchen*, Dan. *røge*, Swed. *röka*, 'to smoke', Du. *rieken*, *ruiken*, OHG. *riohhan*, 'to smoke, steam', MHG., G. *riechen*, Swed. *ryka*, 'to smell', and to OE. *rēc*, 'smoke, steam, vapor'. See **reek,** n.

reel, n., a revolvable instrument. — ME., fr. OE. *hrēol*, rel. to ON. *hræll*, 'weaver's sley', OE. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, 'garment'. See **rail,** 'garment'.

reel, tr. v., to wind on a reel. — ME. *reelen*, *relen*, fr. *reel*, 'revolvable instrument'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *reel-ed*, adj., *reel-er*, n.

reel, intr. v., to whirl, stagger. — ME. *relen*, prob. fr. ME. *reel*, 'revolvable instrument', hence etymologically identical with prec. word.

reel, n., name of a dance. — Prob. fr. **reel,** 'to whirl'.

Derivative: *reel*, intr. v., to dance a **reel.**

re-elect, tr. v., to elect (a person) again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **elect.**

re-election, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **election.**

re-eligible, adj. — Formed fr. **re-** and **eligible.**

re-emphasize, tr. v., to emphasize again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **emphasize.**

re-enforce, tr. v., to enforce again, give new force to. — Formed fr. **re-** and **enforce.**

Derivative: *re-enforce-ment*, n.

re-enter, tr. and intr. v., to go or come in again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **enter.**

re-entrance, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **entrance.**

re-entrant, adj. — Formed fr. **re-enter** and suff. **-ant.**

re-entry, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **entry.**

reest, tr. v., to smoke; intr. v., to be smoked (said of fish, etc.) — The orig. meaning was prob. 'to grill', fr. Dan *riste*, 'to grill'.

re-establish, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **establish.**

re-establishment, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **establishment.**

reeve, n., the female of the ruff. — Also called **ree**; of uncertain origin.

reeve, n., name of an officer; bailiff, steward. — ME. *reve*, fr. OE. *gerēfa*, 'a king's officer, governor', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **sheriff.**

reeve, tr. v., to pass (a rope, etc.) through a hole (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.

refection, n., refreshment. — ME. *refeccioun*, fr. OF. *refection* (F. *réfection*), 'remaking, rebuilding, restoration', fr. L. *refectiōnem*, acc. of *refectiō*, fr. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, 'to make again, restore, renew', fr. **re-** and *facere* (pp. *factus*), 'to make'. See **fact** and **-ion,** and cp. **rifacimento,** Cp. also **frater,** 'refectory'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *făctus*) to *ĕ* (in *re-fĕctus*, *re-fĕctiō*), see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *refection-er*, n.

refectory, n., a dining hall, esp. a dining hall in a monastery. — ML. *refectōrium*, prop. neuter of L. *refectōrius*, 'refreshing', fr. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*. See **refection** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

Derivative: *refectori-an*, n.

refer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *referren*, *referen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *référer*, fr. L. *referre*, 'to carry back, relate, refer', fr. **re-** and *ferre*, 'to bear'. See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *refer-able*, adj., *referee* (q.v.), *refer-ence*, n. and tr. v., *referendary* (q.v.), *referendum* (q.v.), *referr-al*, n., *referr-er*, n.

referee, n. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ee.** Cp. **referendum.**

Derivative: *referee*, tr. and intr. v.

referendary, n., 1) a referee (*rare*); 2) a higher official at various courts to whom petitions and other matters were referred (*med. hist.*) — ML. *referendārius*, fr. L. *referendus*, gerundive of *referre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

referendum, n. — L., neut. of *referendus*, 'that which is to be carried back', gerundive of *referre*. See **refer** and cp. prec. word. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

referent, adj., referring; having reference. — L. *referēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *referre*. See **refer** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *referent*, n., *referential* (q.v.), *referent-ly*, adv.

referential, adj. — Formed fr. *reference* on the analogy of *inferential*. See **refer, -ence** and **-ial.**

Derivative: *referential-ly*, adv.

refill, tr. v., to fill again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **fill,** v.

Derivative: *refill*, n.

refine, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and *fine*, 'to refine', fr. **fine,** 'delicate'; influenced in sense by F. *raffiner*.

Derivatives: *refin-ed*, adj., *refined-ly*, adv., *refinement* (q.v.), *refin-er*, n., *refinery* (q.v.)

refinement, n. — Formed fr. **refine** with suff. **-ment.** Cp. F. *raffinement*.

refinery, n. — Formed fr. **refine** with suff. **-ery.** Cp. F. *raffinerie*.

refit, tr. v., to make fit again; intr. v., to be refitted. — Formed fr. **re-** and **fit,** 'to suit'.

Derivatives: *refit*, n., *refit-ment*, n.

reflation, n., a milder, controlled form of inflation. — A blend of **re-** and **inflation.**

reflect, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reflecten*, fr. OF. *reflecter*, fr. L. *reflectere*, 'to bend or turn back', fr. **re-** and *flectere*, 'to bend, turn'. See **flex,** 'to bend', and cp. **reflet.**

Derivatives: *reflect-ance*, adj., *reflect-ed*, adj., *reflect-ed-ly*, adv., *reflect-ed-ness*, n., *reflect-er*, n., *reflect-ing*, n., *reflect-ing-ly*, adv., *reflection* (q.v.), *reflect-ive*, adj., *reflect-ive-ly*, adv., *reflect-ive-ness*, n., *reflect-iv-ity*, n., *reflect-or*, n.

reflection, reflexion, n. — ME. *reflexion*, fr. OF. *reflexion* (F. *réflexion*), fr. Late L. *reflexiōnem*, acc. of *reflexiō*, 'a bending back, reflection', fr. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*; see prec. word and **-ion.** The spelling *reflection* is due to the influence of ME. *reflecten*.

Derivative: *reflection-al*, *reflexion-al*, adj.

reflet, n., brilliancy of surface. — F., 'reflection', fr. It. *riflesso*, fr. L. *reflexus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'a bending back', fr. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*. The first *e*

in F. *riflet* is due to the influence of L. *reflectere*. See **reflection.**

reflex, adj. — L. *reflexus*, 'bent back', pp. of *reflectere*. See **reflect.**
Derivatives: *reflex-ed*, adj., *reflex-ible*, adj., *reflex-ibil-ity*, n., *reflex-ive*, adj. and n., *reflex-ive-ly*, adv., *reflex-ive-ness*, n.

reflex, n. — Fr. L. *reflexus*, gen. *-ūs*, 'a bending back', fr. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*. See prec. word and cp. **retroflex.**

reflexion, n. — A var. of **reflection.**

refluence, n., reflux. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

refluent, adj., flowing back. — L. *refluēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *refluere*, 'to flow back', fr. **re-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.**

reflux, n., a flowing back. — ME., fr. ML. *reflūxus*, fr. **re-** and L. *flūxus*, 'a flowing'. See **flux.**

reform, tr. and intr. v., to improve. — ME. *reformen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réformer*, fr. L. *reformāre*, 'to form again, change, alter, reform', fr. **re-** and *formāre*. See **form,** v. and n.
Derivatives: *reform*, n. (q.v.), *reform-able*, adj., *reformation* (q.v.), *reform-ative*, adj., *reform-ative-ly*, adv., *reform-ative-ness*, n., *reform-at-ory*, adj. and n., *reform-ed*, adj., *reform-er*, n., *reform-ist*, n.

reform, n., improvement, amendment. — Fr. **reform,** v.; in some meanings, fr. F. *réforme*, back formation fr. *réformer*.

re-form, v., to form again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **form,** v. — Cp. prec. word.

reformation, n., amendment, improvement. — ME. *reformacion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réformation*, fr. L. *reformātiōnem*, acc. of *reformātiō*, 'a transformation', fr. *reformātus*, pp. of *reformāre*. See **reform,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivative: *reformation-al*, adj.

Reformation, n., the religious movement that led to the establishment of Protestantism in the 16th cent. — See prec. word.

re-formation, n., a new formation. — Formed fr. **re-** and **formation.** See prec. word.

refract, tr. v., to bend (a ray of light, sound or heat). — L. *refrāctus*, pp. of *refringere*, 'to break up', fr. **re-** and *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction.**
Derivatives: *refract-able*, adj., *refract-ed*, adj., *refract-ed-ly*, adv., *refract-ed-ness*, n., *refract-ile*, adj., *refract-il-ity*, n., *refraction* (q.v.), *refract-ive*, adj., *refract-iv-ity*, n., *refract-ive-ness*, n., *refract-or*, n., *refractory* (q.v.)

refraction, n. — Late L. *refrāctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *refrāctus*, pp. of *refringere*. See **refract** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *refraction-al*, adj.

refractometer, n., an instrument for measuring refraction. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *refrāctus*, pp. of *refringere*, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **refract** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

refractory, adj., unmanageable. — Formed, with change of suff., fr. earlier, now obsolete, *refractary*, fr. L. *refrāctārius*, 'stubborn, obstinate', fr. *refrāctus*, pp. of *refringere*. See **refract** and adj. suff. **-ary,** resp. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *refractory*, n., *refractori-ly*, adv., *refractori-ness*, n.

refrain, tr. v., to check, restrain; intr. v., to abstain — ME. *refreynen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réfréner*, fr. L. *refrēnāre*, 'to bridle, curb', fr. **re-** and *frēnāre*, 'to bridle', fr. *frēnum*, 'bridle, curb'. See **frenum.**
Derivatives: *refrain-er*, n., *refrain-ment*, n.

refrain, n., burden of a song. — ME. *refreyn*, fr. MF. (= F.) *refrain*, fr. OF. *refrait*, prop. pp. of *refraindre*, 'to break', used as a noun, fr. VL. **refrangere*, refashioned fr. L. *refringere*, 'to break up', after L. *frangere*, 'to break' (see **refract**); accordingly *refrain* prop. means 'that which *breaks up* the sequel of the song'. The change of the *t* (in OF. *refrait*) to *n* (in F. *refrain*) is prob. due to the influence of OProvenç. *refranh*, 'singing of birds, refrain', which derives fr. *refranher*, 'to break up', equivalent to OF. *refraindre*. The noun *refrain* is not related to the v. *refrain*, 'to abstain'. See prec. word.

refrangible, adj., able to be refracted. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. VL. **refrangere*, refashioned fr. L. *refringere*, 'to break up', after L. *frangere*, 'to break'. See **refract.** Cp. L. *infringere*, 'to break off', and see **infringe.**
Derivatives: *refrangibil-ity*, n., *refrangible-ness*, n.

refresh, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *refresshen*, fr. OF. *refreschir*, var. *refreschier* (F. *rafraîchir*), fr. *re-*, 'again' (see **re-**), and OF. *freis*, *frois*, *fres*, fem. *fresche* (F. *frais*, fem. *fraîche*), 'fresh'. See **fresh,** 'newly made'.
Derivatives: *refresh-ant*, n., *refresh-er*, n., *refresh-ful*, adj., *refresh-ful-ly*, adv., *refresh-ing*, adj., *refresh-ing-ly*, adv., *refresh-ing-ness*, n., *refreshment*, n. (q.v.)

refreshment, n. — ME. *refresshement*, fr. OF. *refreschement* (F. *rafraîchissement*), fr. *refreschir*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

refrigerant, adj., cooling, freezing. — L. *refrīgerāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *refrīgerāre*, 'to make cool or cold', fr. **re-** and *frīgerāre*, 'to make cool', fr. *frīgus*, gen. *frīgoris*, 'cold'. See **frigid** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *refrigerant*, n.

refrigerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *refrīgerātus*, pp. of *refrīgerāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *refrigerat-ive*, adj., *refrigerat-or*, n.

refrigeration, n. — ME. *refrygeration*, fr. L. *refrīgerātiōnem*, acc. of *refrīgerātiō*, 'a cooling', fr. *refrīgerātus*, pp. of *refrīgerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

refrigerative, adj., tending to cool. — MF. (= F.) *réfrigératif* (fem. *réfrigérative*), fr. Late L. *refrīgerātīvus*, fr. L. *refrīgerātus*, pp. of *refrigerāre*. See **refrigerate** and **-ive.**

refrigeratory, adj., refrigerating. — L. *refrīgerātōrius*, 'cooling', fr. *refrīgerātus*, pp. of *refrigerāre*. See **refrigerate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *refrigeratory*, n.

refringence, also **refringency,** n., refractivity. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

refringent, adj., refractive. — L. *refringēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *refringere*, 'to break up'. See **refract** and **-ent.**

reft. — Pp. of **reave.**

refuge, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *refuge*, fr. L. *refugium*, fr. **re-** and *fugere*, 'to flee'. See **fugitive** and cp. **subterfuge.**

refugee, n. — F. *réfugié*, a noun formed from the pp. of *se réfugier*, 'to take refuge', fr. L. *refugium*. See prec. word and **-ee.**

refulgence, also **refulgency,** n. — Late L. *refulgentia*, fr. L. *refulgēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

refulgent, adj., shining. — L. *refulgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *refulgēre*, 'to flash back, shine, glitter', fr. **re-** and *fulgēre*, 'to shine'. See **fulgent.**
Derivatives: *refulgent-ly*, adv., *refulgent-ness*, n.

refund, tr. and intr. v., to repay. — The original meaning was 'to pour back', fr. L. *refundere*, 'to pour back, pour out', fr. **re-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **found,** 'to melt', and cp. **fuse,** 'to melt', **refuse.**
Derivatives: *refund*, n., *refund-er*, n., *refund-ment*, n.

re-fund, tr. v., to fund again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **fund.**

refuse, v., to reject. — ME. *refusen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *refuser*, fr. VL. *refūsāre*, fr. L. *refundere* (pp. *refūsus*), 'to pour back'. See **refund** and cp. **refound.** Cp. also **ruse, rush,** v.
Derivatives: *refuse*, adj. (q.v.), *refus-able*, adj., *refus-al*, n., *refus-er*, n.

refuse, n., 1) anything rejected; 2) waste; rubbish. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *refus*, 'refusal, denial, rejection', fr. OF., back formation fr. *refuser*. See **refuse,** v.

refuse, adj., rejected. — ME., fr. *refuse*, n. See **refuse,** n.

refutation, n. — L. *refūtātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *refūtātus*, pp. of *refūtāre*. See **refute** and **-ation.**

refute, tr. v., to disprove. — L. *refūtāre*, 'to repel, repress, refute', fr. **re-** and **fūtāre*, which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **bhăt-*, 'to strike down', whence also OE. *bēatan*, 'to strike'. See **beat,** 'to strike', and cp. **confute.**
Derivatives: *refut-able*, adj., *refut-al*, n., *refutation* (q.v.)

regain, tr. v. — MF. *regaigner* (F. *regagner*), fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *gaigner* (F. *gagner*). See **gain,** v.
Derivatives: *regain*, n., *regain-er*, n.

regal, adj., royal. — ME., fr. OF. *regal*, (or directly) fr. L. *rēgālis*, 'belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal', fr. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis*, 'king'. See **regent,** adj., and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **rex.** Cp. also **real,** 'a coin', and **royal,** which are doublets of *regal*. Cp. also **realty,** 'royalty'.

regal, n., a portable organ. — F. *régale*, lit. 'the royal instrument', fr. L. *rēgālis*. See prec. word.

regale, n., feast, banquet. — F. *régal*, earlier *régale*, fr. OF. *rigale*, a blend of OF. *gale*, 'pleasure' (see **gallant**), and *rigoler*, 'to amuse oneself', which is of uncertain origin. It. *regalo* is a French loan word.

regale, tr. v., to entertain; intr. v., to feast. — F. *régaler*, fr. *régal*, 'feast'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *regale-ment*, n.

regalia, n. pl., the insignia of royalty. — L. *rēgālia*, 'things pertaining to a king', pl. neut. of the adj. *rēgālis*. See **regal,** adj.

regalia, n., name of a kind of Havana cigar. — Sp. *regalía*, 'royal privilege', fr. *regal*, 'royal', fr. L. *rēgālis*. See **regal,** adj.

regality, n. — ME. *regalite*, fr. MF. *régalité*, fr. ML. *rēgālitātem*, acc. of *rēgālitās*, fr. L. *rēgālis*. See **regal,** adj., and **-ity** and cp. **royalty,** which is a doublet of *regality*.

regard, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *regarden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *regarder*, 'to look at', fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *garder*, 'to keep, preserve'; see **guard** and cp. **reward.**
Derivative: *regard-ing*, prep. (prop. pres. part.)

regard, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *regard*, 'look, glance', fr. OF., fr. *regarder*. See **regard,** v.
Derivatives: *regardant*, adj. (q.v.), *regard-ful*, adj., *regard-ful-ly*, adv., *regard-ful-ness*, n., *regard-less*, adj., *regard-less-ly*, adv., *regard-less-ness*, n.

regardant, adj., looking backward (*her.*) — ME., fr. MF. *regardant*, pres. part. of MF. (= F.) *regarder*. See **regard,** v., and **-ant.**

regatta, n., boat race. — It., also *rigatta*, fr. *riga*, 'row, rank'; so called with reference to the row of gondolas starting to race. It. *riga* is borrowed fr. OHG. *rīga*, 'row'. See **row,** 'series, rank'.

regelate, intr. v., to freeze again. — Formed fr. **re-** and L. *gelātus*, pp. of *gelāre*, 'to freeze'. See **gelid** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

regelation, n., the process of refreezing. — Formed fr. **re-** and L. *gelātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a freezing', fr. *gelātus*, pp. of *gelāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

regency, n. — ME. *regencie*, fr. ML. *regentia*, fr. L. *regēns*, gen. *-entis*; see **regent,** n., and **-cy.** Cp. F. *régence*.

regenerable, adj. — See **regenerate,** v., and **-able.**

regeneracy, n., state of being regenerate. — Formed fr. **regenerate,** adj., with suff. **-cy.**

regenerate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *regenerātus*, pp. of *regenerāre*, 'to bring forth again', fr. **re-** and *generāre*, 'to bring forth, reproduce'. See **generate.**
Derivatives: *regenerate*, adj., *regeneration* (q.v.), *regenerat-ive*, adj., *regenerat-or*, n.

regenerate, adj. — L. *regenerātus*, pp. of *regenerāre*. See **regenerate,** v.

regeneration, n., the process of regenerating. — ME. *regeneracioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *régénération*, fr. Late L. *regenerātiōnem*, acc. of *regenerātiō*, 'rebirth', fr. L. *regenerātus*, pp. of *regenerāre*. See **regenerate,** v., and **-ion.**

regenesis, n., rebirth. — Formed fr. **re-** and **genesis.**

regent, adj., 1) ruling (*archaic*); 2) acting as a regent. — L. *regēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *regere,* 'to keep straight, lead straight, guide, lead, conduct, direct, rule, reign', which is rel. to *rēx,* gen. *rēgis,* 'king', fr. I.-E. base ***reg-,** 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule', whence also L. *rogāre,* 'to ask, big, entreat', prop. 'to have a desire for', OI. *ǵíyati, ǵīñjáti,* 'he stretches himself', Avestic *razayeiti,* 'directs', OI. *rājiṣṭhaḥ,* Avestic *razishta-,* 'the straightest', OI. *irajyáti,* 'directs', OI. *ǵíjúḥ,* Avestic *ərəzu,* 'straight', Gk. ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out, extend', Toch. B. *raksate,* 'he stretched, spread out', OIr. *rigim,* 'I stretch', *recht,* 'law', Goth. *uf-rakjan,* OE. *reccan,* 'to stretch out, extend'. Cp. **regent,** n. Cp. also **abrogate, address, adroit, alert, anorexia, arrect, arrogant, correct, correction, corrector, corregidor, corrigendum, corvée, derogate, direct, direction, director, dirge, dirigible, dress, ergo, escort, insurgent, insurrection, interrogate, orectic, pergola, prerogative, prorogue, rail,** 'bar', **raj, rajah, ranee, real,** 'a coin', **realm, rectify, rector, rectum, regal, Regalia, regicide, régie, régime, regimen, regiment, regina, region, Regius, reglet, regnal, regnant, regular, regulate, regulus, reign, reina, reis, rennet,** 'a variety of apple', **resurgent, resurrection, rex, rigol, rillettes, rogation, royal, rule, surge, surgent, surrogate,** and the second element in **viceroy.** Cp. also **rack,** 'instrument of torture', **rake,** 'a tool', **reck, reckless, reckon, Reich, rich, right,** the first element in **Reginald, Reynard, Reynold** and the second element in **vehmgericht.** Cp. also **reach.** For a nasalized form of base ***reg-** see **rank,** 'vigorous'.
Derivatives: *regent,* n. (q.v.), *regent-al,* adj., *regent-ship,* n.

regent, n., one who rules a kingdom during the minority or absence of the sovereign. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *régent,* fr. ML. *regentem,* acc. of *regēns,* 'regent', fr. L. *regēns,* pres. part. of *regere,* 'to rule'. See **regent,** adj.

regicide, n., one who kills a king. — Compounded of L. *rēx,* gen. *rēgis,* 'king' (see **rex**), and *-cīda,* 'killer', fr. *caedere,* 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'. Cp. F. *régicide.*

régie, n., government monopoly used as a means of revenue. — F., fr. MF., prop. fem. pp. of *régir,* 'to rule', fr. L. *regere.* See **regent,** adj., and cp. **regimen, régime.**

régime, regime, n., system of government. — F. *régime,* fr. OF. *regimen,* fr. L. *regimen.* See next word.

regimen, n., 1) system of diet; 2) government (*gramm.*) — L., 'rule, guidance, government', fr. *regere.* See **regent,** adj., and cp. prec. word and **realm.**

regiment, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *régiment,* fr. Late L. *regimentum,* 'direction, government', fr. L. *regimen.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: *regiment,* tr. v., *regiment-al,* adj., *regiment-al-ly,* adv., *regiment-als,* n. pl., *regiment-ation,* n.

regina, queen. — L. *rēgīna,* rel. to *rēx,* gen. *rēgis,* 'king', and cogn. with OI. *rājī, rājñī* 'queen' (see **ranee**), OI. *rīgan, rīgain,* W. *rhyain,* 'maiden, virgin'. See **regent,** adj., and **-ine** (representing L. *-īna*) and cp. **rex.** Cp. also **rennet,** 'a variety of apple', and the second element in **vicereine.**

reginal, adj., queenly. — ML. *rēgīnālis,* fr. L. *rēgīna.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Reginald, masc. PN. — OHG. *Reginald, Raginald,* lit. 'ruling with power'. See **Reynold.**

region, n. — ME. *regioun,* fr. OF. *regium, region* (F. *région*), fr. L. *regiōnem,* acc. of *regiō,* 'boundary, limit', prop. 'direction', fr. *regere,* 'to guide, lead, direct, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *region-al,* adj., *region-al-ly,* adv., *region-al-ism,* n., *region-al-ist,* n., *region-al-istic,* adj., *region-al-ize,* tr. v., *region-ary,* adj.

register, n. — ME. *registre,* fr. OF. (= F.) *registre,* fr. ML. *registrum,* a collateral form of *regestum,* fr. Late L. *regesta,* 'list, catalog', lit. 'things carried back', neut. pl. of *regestus,* pp. of *regerere,* 'to carry back', fr. **re-** and *gerere,* 'to bear, carry'. See **gerent** and cp. **gest** and **res gestae.**
Derivatives: *register,* v. (q.v.), *registr-ar,* n., *registr-ar-ship,* n., *registr-y,* n.

register, tr. and intr. v. — F. *registrer,* fr. ML. *registrāre,* fr. *registrum.* See **register,** n.
Derivatives: *register-ed,* adj., *registr-able,* adj., *registr-ant,* n.

registrary, n. — ML. *registrārius,* fr. *registrum.* See **register,** n., and subst. suff. **-ary.**

registration, n. — ML. *registrātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *registrātus,* pp. of *registrāre.* See **register,** v., and **-ation.**

Regius, n., 'royal', title of university professors appointed by kings. — L. *rēgius,* 'belonging to a king, kingly, royal', fr. *rēx,* gen. *rēgis,* 'king'; cp. OI. *rājyáḥ,* 'kingly, royal', fr. *rā́jan-,* 'king'. See **rex** and cp. **rajah.**

reglet, n., 1) a small flat molding; 2) a small wooden strip. — F. *réglet,* dimin. of *règle,* 'rule', fr. L. *rēgula.* See **regular** and cp. **rule.**

regma, n., a fruit made of several carpels which break open at maturity (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥῆγμα, 'fracture', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι, 'to break', which is perh. cogn. with Lith. *rėžiu, rėžti,* 'to cleave, split'. Cp. **rhagades.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

regnal, adj., pertaining to the reign of a king. — ML. *rēgnālis,* fr. L. *rēgnum,* 'kingdom, reign', whence *rēgnāre,* 'to reign', fr. I.-E. base ***reg-,** 'to lead, direct, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **reign.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

regnant, adj., reigning. — L. *rēgnāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *rēgnāre,* 'to reign'. See prec. word and **-ant.**

regorge, tr. and intr. v. — F. *regorger,* fr. **re-** (see **re-**) and *gorger,* 'to stuff, gorge', fr. *gorge,* 'throat'. See **gorge** and cp. **disgorge.**

regrant, tr. v., to grant again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **grant.**
Derivative: *regrant,* n.

regrate, tr. v., to buy provisions in large quantities with a view to reselling them at a high profit. — ME. *regraten,* fr. OF. *regrater* (F. *regratter*), 'to retail, huckster', a hybrid coined fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and OF. *grater* (F. *gratter*), 'to scrape', fr. Teut. ***krattōn,** 'to scrape'. See **grate,** 'to scrape'.

re-grate, tr. v., to scrape the outer surface of a wall, so as to give it a fresh appearance. — Formed fr. **re-** and **grate,** 'to scrape'. Cp. prec. word.

regrater, n., retailer; middleman. — ME., fr. OF. *regratier* (F. *regrattier*), fr. *regrater,* 'to retail, huckster'. See **regrate** and agential suff. **-er.**

regress, n., a going back. — ME. *regresse,* fr. L. *regressus,* gen. *-ūs,* 'a going back, return, regress', fr. *regressus,* pp. of *regredī,* 'to go back, turn back, return, retire', fr. **re-** and *gradī,* 'to step, walk'. See **grade,** 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *re-grĕssus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. For the form of *gressus,* pp. of *gradī,* see **congress.**

regress, intr. v. — L. *regressus,* pp. of *regredī.* See **regress,** n.
Derivatives: *regression* (q.v.), *regress-ive,* adj., *regress-ive-ly,* adv., *regress-ive-ness,* n., *regress-iv-ity,* n., *regress-or,* n.

regression, n. — L. *regressiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a going back, return', fr. *regressus,* pp. of *regredī.* See **regress,** n., and **-ion.**

regret, tr. v. — ME. *regretten,* fr. MF. *regrater, regreter* (F. *regretter*), fr. OF. The orig. meaning of this verb was 'to bewail the dead'; it is prob. formed fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and ON. *grāta,* 'to weep, lament', which is rel. to Goth. *gretan,* OE. *grǣtan,* of s.m. See **greet,** 'to lament'.
Derivatives: *regret,* n. (q.v.), *regrettable* (q.v.), *regrett-er,* n.

regret, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. OF., 'lamentation', back formation fr. *regreter.* See **regret,** v.
Derivatives: *regret-ful,* adj., *regret-ful-ly,* adv., *regret-ful-ness,* n.

regrettable, adj. — F., fr. *regretter.* See **regret,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *regrettable-ness,* n., *regrettabl-y,* adv.

regula, n., a band or filled in a Doric architrave (*arch.*) — L. *rēgula,* 'ruler; rule'. See **rule, n.,** and cp. **regular.**

regulable, adj., capable of being regulated. — See **regulate** and **-able.**

regular, adj. — ME. *reguler,* fr. OF. *reguler* (F. *régulier*), fr. L. *rēgulāris,* 'pertaining to a bar or ruler; containing rules', fr. *rēgula.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivatives: *regular,* n., *regularity* (q.v.), *regular-ize,* tr. v., *regular-iz-ation,* n., *regular-iz-er,* n., *regular-ly,* adv., *regular-ness,* n.

regularity, n. — F. *régularité,* fr. MF., fr. L. *rēgulāris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

regulate, tr. v. — L. *rēgulātus,* pp. of *rēgulāre,* 'to direct, regulate', fr. *rēgula.* See **regular** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *regulat-ion,* n., *regulat-ive,* adj. and n., *regulat-or,* n., *regulat-ory,* adj.

reguline, adj., pertaining to a regulus (*chem.* and *metal.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

regulus, n., 1) metallic antimony (*alchem.*); 2) the metallic part of a mineral (*chem.* and *metal.*); 3) (*cap.*) a genus of birds, the kinglet (*ornithol.*) — L. *rēgulus,* 'a little king', dimin. of *rēx,* gen. *rēgis*; see **rex.** Metallic antimony was so called in ML. for its readiness to combine with gold, the royal metal.

Regulus, n., a first magnitude star in the constellation Leo (*astron.*) — Not fr. L. *rēgulus,* 'a little king' (see prec. word), but a corruption of the Arabic name of this star, *rijl* (*al-asad*), 'paw (of the lion)'. Arab. *rijl,* 'foot, paw', is rel. to Heb. *réghel,* Aram. *raghlā,* Syr. *reghlā,* Mand. *lighrā* (metath.), 'foot'. Cp. **Rigel.**

regurgitant, adj., flowing back. — ML. *regurgitāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *regurgitāre.* See next word and **-ant.**

regurgitate, tr. v., to surge back; intr. v.. to cause to surge back. — ML. *regurgitātus,* pp. of *regurgitāre,* 'to engulf', fr. **re-** and L. *gurgitāre,* 'to engulf'. See **gurgitation.**

regurgitation, n., a pouring back; the backward flow of blood to the heart (*med.*) — ML. *regurgitātiō,* fr. *regurgitātus,* pp. of *regurgitāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

rehabilitate, tr. v., to restore to good condition. — ML. *rehabilitātus,* pp. of *rehabilitāre,* fr. **re-** and *habilitāre,* 'to make fit'. See **habilitate.**
Derivative: *rehabilitat-ion,* n.

rehash, tr. v., to hash again; to work over (old material) into a new form. — Formed fr. **re-** and **hash.**
Derivative: *rehash,* n.

rehearse, n. — ME. *rehercen, rehersen,* fr. OF. *rehercier,* 'to reharrow, go over again, repeat', fr. *hercer* (F. *herser*), to harrow', fr. *herce* (F. *herse*), 'harrow'. See **hearse.**
Derivatives: *rehears-al,* n., *rehears-er,* n.

rei, n., real (coin). — Erroneous E. form of Port. *real* (see **real,** name of a coin), fr. back formation of the Port. pl. *reis* (as if standing for *rei-s*). Cp. **reis, milreis.**

Reich, n., formerly, name of the German Empire; since 1919, the German Republic. — G., lit. 'empire, kingdom', fr. MHG. *rīche,* fr. OHG. *rīhhi,* which is rel. to OE. *rīce,* ON. *rīki,* Swed. *rike,* Dan. *rige,* OFris., MLG., MDu. *rīke,* Du. *rijk,* Goth. *reiki.* These words derive fr. Teut. ***rīkja-,** 'rule', which is borrowed fr. Celtic ***rīgiom,** 'kingdom, rule', fr. ***rīg-,** 'king'. See **rich** and cp. next word and **rix-dollar.**

Reichstag, n., the legislative assembly of the

former German empire. — G., lit. 'diet of the empire', fr. *Reich* and *Tag*, 'day'. See prec. word and **day**; for sense development cp. *diet*, 'parliamentary assembly'. Cp. **Rigsdag, Riksdag, landtag.**

reification, n., act of reifying. — See next word and **-ation.**

reify, n., to materialize. — Formed fr. L. *rēs*, gen. *rēi*, 'a thing' (see **res**), and suff. **-fy.**

reign, n. — ME. *rein, regne*, fr. OF. *reigne, regne* (F. *règne*), fr. L. *rēgnum*, 'rule, reign, kingdom', which is rel. to *regere*, 'to lead, direct, rule, reign'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **regnal, regnant.** Cp. also **interregnum.**

reign, intr. v. — ME. *reignen, regnen*, fr. OF. *regner* (F. *régner*), fr. L. *rēgnāre*, 'to rule, reign', fr. *rēgnum*. See prec. word.

reimburse, tr. v. — Lit. 'to put back into the purse', fr. **re-** and VL. *imbursāre*; see **imburse.** Cp. F. *rembourser.*

Derivative: *reimburse-ment*, n.

reimport, tr. v., to import again. — Formed fr. **re-** and the verb **import.**

Derivatives: *reimport*, n., *reimport-ation*, n.

reimpose, tr. v., to impose again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **impose.**

Derivative: *reimpos-ition*, n.

rein, n. — ME. *reine, rene*, fr. OF. *rene* (F. *rêne*), fr. earlier *resne*, fr. VL. **retina*, 'rein', back formation fr. L. *retinēre*, 'to hold back', fr. **re-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. Cp. It. *redini*, Sp. *rienda* and OProvenç. *renha*, 'rein', and see **retain.**

Derivatives: *rein*, v., *rein-less*, adj.

reina, n., a kind of rockfish. — Sp., 'queen', fr. L. *rēgīna*, 'queen'. See **regina.**

reincarnate, tr. v., to incarnate again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **incarnate.**

reincarnation, n., rebirth of the soul in a new body. — Formed fr. **re-** and **incarnation.**

reindeer, n. — ME. *reindere*, fr. ON. *hreindȳri*, lit. 'the horned (antlered) animal', compounded of *hreinn*, 'reindeer' [whence Dan., Swed., Norw., Du. *ren*, G. *Ren* (now spelled *Renn*, through a folk-etymological association with *rennen*, 'to run'), of s.m.], and *dȳr*, 'deer'. The first element is prob. cogn. with Gk. κρῐ́ός, 'ram'; see **crio-.** For the second element see **deer.** Cp. Dan. *rensdyr*, Swed. *rendjur*, Du. *rendier*, G. *Renntier*, which all are borrowed fr. ON. *hreindȳri.*

reinforce, tr. v., to strengthen. — Formed fr. **re-** and *inforce* = **enforce** (q.v.) Cp. **rinforzando.**

Derivative: *reinforce-ment*, n.

reins, n. pl. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *reins*, fr. L. *rēnēs* (pl. of *rēn*), 'kidneys, reins', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **renal.**

reinsure, tr. v., to insure again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **insure.**

Derivatives: *reinsur-ance*, n., *reinsur-er*, n.

reinstate, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-,** 1st pref. **in-** and **state.**

Derivative: *reinstate-ment*, n.

reinvest, tr. v., to invest again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **invest.**

reinvestment, n., a new investment. — Formed fr. **re-** and *investment*. See **invest** and **-ment.**

reis, n., formerly a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account. — Port., pl. of *real*. See **real,** name of a coin, and cp. **milreis.** Cp. also **rei.**

reis, n. — A var. of **rais.**

reissue, tr. v., to issue again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **issue,** v.

Derivative: *reissue*, n.

reiterant, adj., reiterating. — Late L. *reiterāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *reiterāre*, 'to repeat'. See **reiterate** and **-ant.**

reiterate, tr. v., to repeat. — Late L. *reiterātus*, pp. of *reiterāre*, 'to repeat', lit. 'to go over again'. See **re-** and **iterate.**

Derivatives: *reiteration*, n. (q.v.), *reiterat-ive*, adj. and n., *reiterat-ive-ly*, adv.

reiteration, n. — Late L. *reiterātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a repeating, reiteration', fr. *reiterātus*, pp. of *reiterāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

reject, tr. v. — L. *rejectāre*, freq. of *reicere* (less correctly *rejicere*) (pp. *rejectus*), 'to throw back, cast off, repel, reject', fr. **re-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. Cp. OF. *rejecter, rejeter*, F. *rejeter*, and see **jet,** 'to spirt forth'. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *re-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *reject-able*, adj., *reject-er*, n.

rejectamenta, n. pl., things thrown away, refuse, rubbish. — ModL., fr. L. *rejectāre*, freq. of *rejicere*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

rejection, n. — L. *rejectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the act of throwing back', fr. *rejectus*, pp. of *reicere*. See **reject** and **-ion.**

rejoice, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rejoissen, rejoicen*, fr. OF. *resjoïss-, resjouiss-* (F. *réjouiss-*), pres. part. stem of *resjoïr, resjouir* (F. *réjouir*), fr. *re-* [fr. L. *re-* (see **re-**)] and OF. *esjoïr, esjouir* (F. *éjouir*) fr. *es-* [fr. L. *ex* (see 1st **-ex**)] and *joïr, jouir* (F. *jouir*), 'to gladden, rejoice', fr. L. *gaudēre*, 'to be glad, rejoice'. See **joy.**

Derivatives: *rejoice-ful*, adj., *rejoice-ment*, n., *rejoic-er*, n., *rejoic-ing*, verbal n. and pres. part.

rejoin, tr. and intr. v., to join again; to answer. — ME. *rejoinen*, 'to answer to a legal charge', fr. OF. (= F.) *rejoin-*, stem of *rejoindre*, 'to join again, reunite', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *joindre*, 'to join'. See **join.**

re-join, tr. and intr. v., to reunite. — Formed fr. **re-** and **join.**

rejoinder, n., 1) the defendant's answer to the replication; 2) an answer to a reply, answer, reply. — ME. *rejoiner*, fr. OF. (= F.) *rejoindre*, 'to join again, reunite', inf. used as a noun. See **rejoin.** For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms see *attainder* and cp. *joinder.*

rejuvenate, tr. v., to make young again; intr. v., to become young again. — Formed fr. **re-,** L. *juvenis*, 'young' (see **juvenile**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *rejuvenat-ion*, n., *rejuvenat-ive*, adj., *rejuvenat-or*, n.

rejuvenesce, intr. v., to become young again; tr. v., to make young again. — Late L. *rejuvenēscere*, fr. **re-** and L. *juvenēscere*, 'to grow up to youth', inchoative verb formed fr. *juvenis*, 'young'. See **juvenile** and **-esce.**

rejuvenescence, n. — Formed with suff. **-ence** fr. Late L. *rejuvenēscere*. See prec. word.

rejuvenescent, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ent** fr. Late L. *rejuvenēscere*, See **rejuvenesce.**

rejuvenize, tr. v., to make young again. — Formed fr. **re-,** L. *juvenis*, 'young' (see **juvenile**), and suff. **-ize.**

-rel, -erel, dimin. and depreciatory suff. — OF. *-erel* (whence F. *-ereau*), fem. *-erelle*, fr. L. *-ellus*, fem. *-ella*. Cp. *doggerel, mackerel, scoundrel.*

relapse, intr. v. — L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relābī*, 'to slide back, glide back', fr. **re-** and *lābī*, 'to slide, glide'. See **lapse.**

Derivatives: *relapse*, n., *relaps-er*, n.

relate, tr. and intr. v. — F. *relater*, fr. L. *relātus* (used as pp. of *referre*, 'to bring back, return, report'), fr. **re-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate,** and words there referred to. In many of its meanings E. *relate* derives directly fr. L. *relātus* (see above).

Derivatives: *relat-able*, adj., *relat-abil-ity*, n., *relat-ed*, adj., *relat-ed-ness*, n., *relation* (q.v.), *relative* (q.v.), *relat-or*, n.

relation, n. — ME. *relacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *relation*, fr. L. *relātiōnem*, acc. of *relātiō*, 'a carrying back, returning; report, narration; reference, relation', fr. *relātus* (used as pp. of *referre*). See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *relation-al*, adj., *relation-al-ity*, n., *relation-al-ly*, adv., *relation-ism*, n., *relation-ist*, n., *relation-less*, adj., *relation-ship*, n.

relative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *relatif* (fem. *relative*), or directly from L. *relātīvus*, 'having relation to', fr. *relātus* (used as pp. of *referre*). See **relate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *relative*, n., *relativ-al*, adj., *relativ-al-ly*, adv., *relative-ly*, adv., *relative-ness*, n., *relativ-ism*, n., *relativ-ist*, n., *relativ-ist-ic*, adj.

relativity, n. — Prob. fr. F. *relativité*, which was formed fr. *relatif* with suff. *-ité* (see prec. word and **-ity**); in its scientific sense first used Albert Einstein (1879-1955) in 1905.

relax, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *relaxen*, fr. *relaxāre*, 'to widen again, unloose, loosen, relax', fr. **re-** and *laxāre*, 'to loosen', fr. *laxus*, 'loose'. See **lax.**

Derivatives: *relax-able*, adj., *relaxation* (q.v.), *relax-ative*, adj. and n., *relax-ed*, adj., *relax-ed-ly*, adv., *relax-ed-ness*, n.

relaxant, adj., pertaining to, or producing relaxation. — L. *relaxāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *relaxāre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *relaxant*, n., a drug producing relaxation.

relaxation, n. — L. *relaxatiō, -ōnis*, 'an easing, mitigation, relaxation' [possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) *relaxer*], fr. *relaxātus*, pp. of *relaxāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

relay, n., a fresh supply of dogs, horses, etc., to relieve others. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *relais*, 'set of fresh hunting dogs or horses', fr. *relaier*. See **relay,** v.

relay, tr. v., to convey by relays. — ME. *relayen*, fr. OF. *relaier* (F. *relayer*), fr. **re-** and *laier*, 'to let, leave'; see **delay.** OF. *relaier* prop. meant '*to leave* the dogs *behind* (in order to take fresh ones)'.

re-lay, tr. v., to lay back. — Formed fr. **re-** and **lay,** 'to place, set'.

release, tr. v. — ME. *relessen, relesen*, fr. OF. *relaissier, relesser*, 'to leave behind', fr. L. *relaxāre*. See **relax** and cp. **relish.**

Derivatives: *release*, n. (q.v.), *releas-ee*, n., *releas-er*, n., *releas-or*, n.

release, n. — ME. *reles*, fr. OF. *reles*, back formation fr. *relesser*, 'to leave behind'. See prec. word.

relegable, adj. — See **relegate** and **-able.**

relegate, tr. v., to consign. — L. *relēgātus*, pp. of *relēgāre*, 'to send away, dispatch, remove', fr. **re-** and *lēgāre*. See **legate,** v.

relegation, n. — L. *relēgātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *relēgātus*, pp. of *relēgāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

relent, intr. v. — ME. *relenten*, formed fr. **re-** and L. *lentus*, 'soft, slack'. Cp. F. *ralentir*, 'to slacken, relent'. See **lentitude** and **lithe** and cp. **rallentando.**

Derivatives: *relent*, n. (obsol.), *relent-ing*, adj., *relent-ing-ly*, adv., *relent-less*, adj., *relent-less-ly*, adv., *relent-less-ness*, n., *relent-ment*, n.

relevance, also **relevancy,** n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

relevant, adj., pertinent. — F., 'depending upon', orig. 'helpful', pres. part. of *relever*, 'to raise again; to lighten, relieve, help', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *lever*, 'to raise, lift'. See **relieve** and **-ant** and cp. next word.

Derivative: *relevant-ly*, adv.

relevé, n., a dish that follows another, remove. — F., prop. pp. of *relever*, 'to relieve', used as a noun. See **relieve** and cp. preceding word. *Relevé* prop. denotes the dish that 'relieves' another.

reliable, adj. — Formed fr. **rely** with suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *reliabil-ity*, n., *reliable-ness*, n., *reliabl-y*, adv.

reliance, n. — Formed fr. **rely** with suff. **-ance.**

reliant, adj. — Formed fr. **rely** with suff. **-ant.**

Derivative: *reliant-ly*, adv.

relic, n. — ME. *relyke*, later, with 'etymological' spelling, *relique*, fr. OF. (= F.) *relique*, which was orig. used in the pl. *reliques*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, 'remains', fr. *reliquus*, 'that which remains', fr. **re-** and I.-E. base **liq*^{w}-*, 'to let, leave'. See **relinquish.**

relict, n., a widow; adj., left behind, residual. — Fr. L. *relictus, -a, -um,* 'abandoned, left behind', pp. of *relinquere.* See **relinquish.** Cp. also **derelict.**
Derivative: *relict-ed,* adj.

reliction, n., recession of the sea or other water from land (*law*). — L. *relictiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a leaving behind', fr. *relictus,* pp. of *relinquere.* See **relinquish** and **-ion** and cp. prec. word.

relief, n., aid, assistance. — ME. *releve, relefe, relief,* fr. MF. (= F.) *relief,* lit. 'a raising', fr. OF. *reliev-,* stem of the stressed forms of *relever.* See **relieve.**

relief, n., projection of a figure from a flat surface. — F., fr. It. *rilievo,* lit. 'raised work', fr. *rilevare,* 'to raise', fr. L. *relevāre.* See next word and cp. prec. word and **relievo, rilievo, alto-relievo, bas-relief.**

relieve, tr. v., 1) to ease, alleviate; 2) to release from duty. — ME. *releven,* fr. OF. (= F.) *relever,* 'to raise again, relieve', fr. L. *relevāre,* 'to raise, lift; to lighten, relieve, help', fr. **re-** and *levāre,* 'to make light, lift up', fr. *levis,* 'light'. See **lever** and cp. **relevant, relief** (in both senses).
Derivatives: *reliev-ed,* adj., *reliev-ed-ly,* adv., *reliev-ed-ness,* n., *reliev-er,* n., *reliev-ing,* adj., *reliev-ing-ly,* adv.

relievo, n., relief. — It. See **relief,** 'projection'.

religate, tr. v., to bind together. — L. *religātus,* pp. of *religāre,* 'to bind up, bind together', fr. **re-** and *ligāre,* 'to bind'. See **ligate.**
Derivative: *religat-ion,* n.

religieuse, n., a nun. — F., fem. of *religieux,* 'monk'. See next word.

religieux, n., a monk. — F., prop. 'religious'. See **religious.**

religion, n. — ME. *religioun,* fr. OF. (= F.) *religion,* fr. L. *religiōnem,* acc. of *religiō,* 'reverence for the gods, piety, religion'. According to Cicero, *religiō* derives fr. *relegere,* 'to go through again in reading or in thought', fr. **re-** and *legere,* 'to read'; see **lecture.** Accordingly *religiō* prop. means 'that which one goes over again in thought'. There is less probability in the etymology, also suggested already by the ancients, according to which *religiō* would mean 'that which binds', fr. *religāre,* 'to bind up, bind together'. See **ligament** and cp. **coreligionist.**
Derivatives: *religion-ary,* adj. and n., *religion-er,* n., *religion-ism,* n., *religion-ist,* n., *religion-ist-ic,* adj., *religion-ize,* v., *religion-less,* adj., *religi-ose,* adj., *religiosity* (q.v.), *religious* (q.v.)

religiosity, n. — ME. *religiosite,* fr. L. *religiōsitās,* 'religiousness', fr. *religiōsus.* See next word and **-ity.**

religious, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *religieus* (F. *religieux*), fr. L. *religiōsus,* 'pious, devout, religious', fr. *religiō.* See **religion** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *religious-ly,* adv., *religious-ness,* n., and cp. prec. word.

relinquish, tr. v. — ME. *relinquisshen,* fr. OF. *relinquiss-,* pres. part. stem of *relinquir,* fr. L. *relinquere,* 'to leave behind', fr. **re-** and *linquere,* 'to leave', from the present stem **linq^{w}-,* nasalization of I.-E. base **liq^{w}-,* 'to let, leave', whence Goth. *leihvan,* OE. *lǣnan,* 'to lend'. See **loan** and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **delict, delinquent, derelict, relic, relict.**
Derivatives: *relinquish-er,* n., *relinquish-ment,* n.

reliquary, n., a receptacle for keeping relics. — F. *reliquaire,* fr. ML. *reliquiārium,* fr. L. *reliquiae,* 'relics'. See **relic** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

reliquiae, n. pl., remains. — L., fr. *reliquus,* 'remaining', which is rel. to *relinquere* (perf. *relīquī*), 'to leave behind'. See **relinquish** and cp. prec. word.

relish, n., taste. — ME. *reles,* fr. OF. *relais, reles,* 'that which is left behind', fr. *relaissier,* 'to leave behind', fr. L. *relaxāre.* See **relax** and cp. **release.**
Derivatives: *relish,* tr. and intr. v., *relish-ing,* adj., *relish-ing-ly,* adv.

relucent, adj., shining. — L. *relūcēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *relūcēre,* 'to shine forth', fr. **re-** and *lūcēre,* 'to shine'. See **lucent.**

reluct, intr. v., to struggle. — L. *reluctārī,* 'to struggle against, resist', fr. **re-** and *luctārī,* 'to wrestle, struggle', which is cogn. with Gk. λύγος, 'any pliant twig', λυγίζειν, 'to bend, twist', OE. *locc,* 'lock'. See **lock,** 'tuft', and cp. words there referred to.

reluctance, n., unwillingness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

reluctant, adj., unwilling. — L. *reluctāns,* gen. *-āntis,* pres. part. of *reluctārī.* See **reluct** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *reluctant-ly,* adv.

relume, tr. v., to rekindle. — Late L. *relūmināre,* 'to light up again', fr. **re-** and L. *lūmināre,* 'to light up, illumine', fr. *lūmen,* gen. *lūminis,* 'light'. See **luminary.**

rely, intr. v. — ME. *relien,* generally derived fr. L. *religāre,* 'to fasten together', fr. **re-** and *ligāre,* 'to bind' (see **ligament**). It is more prob. however, that it is formed fr. **re-** and **lie,** 'to recline'. Accordingly, the exact spelling should be *relie*; the spelling *-ly* shows the influence of the numerous words ending in *-ly* (as *apply, comply,* etc.) This latter etymology of the word also explains why the verb *rely* is construed with the prep. 'on, upon'.

remain, intr. v. — ME. *remainen,* fr. OF. *remaindre, remanoir,* 'to remain', fr. L. *remanēre,* 'to stay behind, remain', fr. **re-** and *manēre,* 'to stay, remain'. See **mansion** and cp. words there referred to.

remain, n. — ME., fr. MF. *remain,* back formation fr. OF. *remaindre, remanoir,* 'to remain'. See next word.

remainder, n. — ME., fr. OF. *remaindre,* inf. used as a noun. For the subst. use of infinitives of OF. origin cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.
Derivative: *remainder,* tr. v. and adj.

remand, tr. v. — ME. *remanden,* fr. MF. *remander,* fr. L. *remandāre,* 'to send back word, notify',

fr. **re-** and *mandāre,* 'to commit to one's charge, command'. See **mandate.**
Derivative: *remand,* n.

remanence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

remanent, adj., remaining. — ME., fr. L. *remanēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *remanēre.* See **remain,** v., and **-ent.**

remanet, n., that which remains (*law*). — L., 'it remains', 3rd person sing. pres. part. of *remanēre.* See **remain,** v.

remark, tr. and intr. v. — F. *remarquer,* fr. MF. *remarquer,* a hybrid coined fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *marquer,* 'to mark', a word of Teut. origin. See **mark,** 'sign'.

remark, n. — F. *remarque,* back formation fr. *remarquer,* fr. MF. See **remark,** v.

remarkable, adj. — F. *remarquable,* fr. *remarquer.* See **remark,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *remarkabil-ity,* n., *remarkable-ness,* n., *remarkabl-y,* adv.

remarque, n., a miniature sketch on the margin. — F. See **remark,** n.

remblai, n., filling material, excavation, embankment. — F., back formation fr. *remblayer,* 'to fill up, embank', fr. *re-* and *-em* (see **re-** and **em-**) and *blé,* 'corn', fr. Frankish **blād.* Cp. OE. *blǣd,* 'shoot, flower; harvest, crops', *blǣd,* 'leaf', and see **blade.**

Rembrandtesque, adj., resembling the style of the Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-69). — Formed fr. the name of *Rembrandt* with suff. **-esque.**

remediable, adj., capable of being remedied. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *remédiable,* fr. L. *remediābilis,* 'that which may be healed, curable', fr. *remediāre, remediārī,* 'to heal, cure', fr. *remedium.* See **remedy,** n., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *remediable-ness,* n., *remediabl-y,* adv.

remedial, adj., serving as a remedy. — L. *remediālis,* 'healing, remedial', fr. *remedium.* See **remedy,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

remedy, n. — ME. *remedie,* fr. AF. *remedie* (F. *remède*), fr. L. *remedium,* 'relief, remedy', lit. 'a healing again', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *medērī,* 'to heal'. See **medical** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *remedi-less,* adj., *remedi-less-ly,* adv., *remedi-less-ness,* n.

remedy, tr. v. — ME. *remedien,* fr. MF. (= F.) *remédier,* fr. L. *remediāre, remediārī,* 'to remedy', fr. *remedium.* See **remedy,** n.

remember, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *remembren,* fr. OF. *remembrer,* fr. Late L. *rememorārī,* 'to call to mind again, remember again', fr. **re-** and L. *memorārī,* 'to remember, be mindful', fr. *memor,* 'mindful'. See **memory.**
Derivatives: *remember-able,* adj., *remember-abil-ity,* n., *remember-able-ness,* n., *remember-er,* n., *remembrance* (q.v.)

remembrance, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. *remembrer.* See prec. word and **-ance.**
Derivative: *remembranc-er,* n.

remex, n. pl., **remiges,** any of the quill feathers of the wing of a bird (*ornithol.*) — ML. *rēmex* (resp. *rēmigēs*), fr. L., 'rower, oarsman', compounded of *rēmus,* 'oar', and *-ex,* gen. *-igis,* fr. *-igere,* used in compounds for *agere,* 'to lead'. L. *remus* stands for **re-smos* and is cogn. with OI. *aritraḥ,* 'oar', Gk. ἐρέσσειν, 'to row', ἐρέτης, 'rower', OE. *rōðor,* 'rudder', fr. I.-E. base **erē,* 'to row; oar', whence also ON. *rōa,* OE. *rōwan,* 'to row'. See **row,** 'to propel a boat', and cp. **rudder.** Cp. also **bireme** and words there referred to. For the second element see **agent,** adj.

remind, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **mind.**
Derivatives: *remind-al,* n., *remind-er,* n., *remind-ful,* adj.

reminisce, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **reminiscent.** Cp. *luminesce.*

reminiscence, n. — F. *réminiscence,* fr. Late L. *reminīscentia,* 'recollection', fr. *reminīscēns,* gen. *-entis*; see next word and **-ce.** Late L. *reminiscentia* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ἀνάμνησις, 'a calling to mind, reminiscence', fr. ἀναμιμνήσκειν, 'to remind of, recall to memory'.

reminiscent, adj. — L. *reminīscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pp. of *reminīscī,* 'to recall to mind, remember', fr. **re-** and *minīscī,* 'to remember', which is rel. to *mēns,* 'mind', *meminī, meminisse,* 'to remember', and cogn. with Gk. μιμνήσκειν, 'to remember', fr. I.-E. base **men-,* 'to think'. See **mind** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *reminiscent,* n., *reminiscent-ial,* adj., *reminiscent-ial-ly,* adv.

remise, n., a surrender. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. fem. pp. of *remettre,* 'to put back', used as a noun, fr. L. *remittere.* See **remit.**
Derivative: *remise,* **tr.** v.

remise, n., a second thrust (*fencing*). — F., of the same origin as prec. word.

remiss, adj., lax, negligent. — L. *remissus,* pp. of *remittere.* See **remit.**
Derivatives: *remiss-ly,* adv., *remiss-ness,* n.

remissible, adj., forgivable. — MF. (= F.) *rémissible,* fr. Late L. *remissibilis,* fr. L. *remissus,* pp. of *remittere.* See **remit** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *remissibil-ity,* n., *remissible-ness,* n.

remission, n. — ME., fr. OF. *remission* (F. *rémission*), fr. L. *remissiōnem,* acc. of *remissiō,* 'a sending back, remission', fr. *remissus,* pp. of *remittere.* See **remit** and **-ion.**

remissive, adj., causing remission. — ML. *remissīvus,* fr. L. *remissus,* pp. of *remittere.* See next word and **-ive.**

remit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *remytten,* fr. L. *remittere,* 'to send back; to relax, slacken; to remit, forgive', fr. **re-** and *mittere,* 'to send'. See **mission.**
Derivatives: *remitt-al,* n., *remitt-ance,* n., *remitt-anc-er,* n., *remitt-ee,* n., *remittent* (q.v.), *remitt-er,* n., *remitt-or,* n.

remittent, adj. and n. — L. *remittēns,* gen. *-entis,*

pres. part. of *remittere*. See prec. word and **-ent.** Derivative: *remittent-ly*, adv.

remnant, n. and adj. — ME., contraction of ME. *remenant*, fr. OF. *remanant*, *remenant*, prop. pres. part. of *remanoir*, *remaindre*, 'to remain . See **remain** and **-ant.**

remodel, tr. v., to model afresh. — Formed fr. **re-** and **model,** v.

remonetize, tr. v., to restore as lawful currency. — Formed fr. **re-** and **monetize.** Derivative: *remonetiz-ation*, n.

remonstrance, n. — MF. *remonstrance* (F. *remontrance*), fr. ML. *remōnstrantia*, fr. *remōnstrāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

remonstrant, adj. and n. — ML. *remōnstrāns*, gen. *-antis*, fr. *remōnstrāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

remonstrate, intr. v. — ML. *remōnstrātus*, pp. of *remōnstrāre*, fr. **re-** and L. *mōnstrāre*, 'to show'. See **monster** and verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *remonstrat-ing*, adj., *remonstrat-ing-ly*, adv., *remonstrat-ion*, n., *remonstrat-ive*, adj., *remonstrat-or*, n.

remontant, adj., blooming a second time in a season. — F., pres. part. of *remonter*, 'to go up again'. See **remount** and **-ant.** Derivative: *remontant*, n.

remora, n., any fish pertaining to the genera *Echeneis*, *Remora* (*ichthyol.*) — L. *remora*, 'delay, hindrance', fr. **re-** and *mora*, 'delay'; see **moratory.** The fish was believed to stop boats, whence its name.

remorse, n. — ME. *remors*, *remorse*, fr. MF. *remors* (F. *remords*), fr. VL. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordēre*, 'to bite again, vex, torment', fr. **re-** and *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **mordant** and cp. **morsel.** Derivatives: *remorse-ful*, adj., *remorse-ful-ly*, adv., *remorse-less*, adj., *remorse-less-ly*, adv., *remorse-less-ness*, n.

remote, adj. — L. *remōtus*, 'afar off, remote', pp. of *removēre*. See **remove.** Derivatives: *remote-ly*, adv., *remote-ness*, n.

remotion, n., removal. — ME. *remocion*, fr. L. *remōtiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *remōtus*, pp. of *removēre*. See prec. word and cp. **motion.**

remount, tr. and intr. v., to mount again. — ME. *remounten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *remonter*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *monter*, 'to go up'. See **mount,** 'to go up', and cp. **remontant.** Derivative: *remount*, n.

remove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *removen*, fr. OF. *removoir*, *remouvoir*, fr. L. *removēre*, 'to move back, draw back, remove', fr. re- and *movēre*. See **move** and cp. **remote, remotion.** Derivatives: *remove*, n., *remov-able*, adj., *remov-abil-ity*, n., *remov-al*, n., *remov-ed*, adj., *remov-ed-ly*, adv., *remov-ed-ness*, n., *remov-er*, n.

remuda, n., relay of horses. — Sp., shortened from *remuda de caballos*, lit. 'exchange of horses', fr. *remudar*, 'to exchange', fr. *re-*, 'again', ir. L. *re-* (see **re-**) and *mudar*, 'to change', fr. L. *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutable.**

remunerable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

remunerate, tr. v., to pay for work or service; to recompense. — L. *remūnerātus*, pp. of *remūnerārī* (later *remūnerāre*), 'to repay, reward, recompense', fr. **re-** and *mūnerāre* (also *mūnerārī*), 'to give, present', fr. *mūnus*, gen. *mūneris*, 'gift, present, reward'. See **municipal** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** Derivatives: *remuneration* (q.v.), *remunerat-ive*, adj., *remunerat-ive-ly*, adv., *remunerat-ive-ness*, n., *remunerat-or*, n.

remuneration, n. — L. *remūnerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a repaying, recompense', fr. *remūnerātus*, pp. of *remūnerārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

renaissance, n., revival of learning, literature and art. — F., 'rebirth', fr. MF., fr. *renaissant*, pres. part. of *renaître*, 'to be born again', fr. OF. *renestre*, fr. VL. **renascere*, corresponding to L. *renascī*, 'to be born again'. See **renascence.**

renal, adj., pertaining to the kidneys. — F. *rénal*, fr. Late L. *rēnālis*, fr. L. *rēn*, 'kidney', pl. *rēnēs*. See **reins** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **adrenal.**

renascence, n., rebirth. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.** Cp. **renaissance,** which is a doublet of *renascence*.

renascent, adj., being born again. — L. *renascēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *renascī*, 'to be born again', fr. **re-** and *nascī*, 'to be born'. See **nascent.**

rencontre, n., a rencounter. — MF. (= F.), fr. *rencontrer*, 'to meet', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *encontrer*, 'to meet', fr. OF. See **encounter** and cp. next word.

rencounter, n. — Anglicized fr. **rencontre** (q.v.)

rencounter, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *rencontrer*, 'to meet'. See **rencontre.**

rend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *renden*, fr. OE. *rendan*, 'to tear, cut', rel. to OFris. *renda*, *randa*, 'to cut, break', MLG. *rende*, 'anything broken', prob. also to OE. *rind(e)*, 'bark, rind, crust'; see **rind.** Outside Teut. cp. OI. *rándhram*, 'an opening, slit, fissure'. Cp. also **rent,** 'a hole'. Derivative: *rend-er*, n., one who rends.

render, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rendren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rendre*, fr. VL. **rendere*, which was formed fr. L. *reddere*, 'to give back, restore; to give up; to translate', on analogy of the antonym *prendere*, 'to take'. L. *reddere* is formed fr. **red-** and *-dere*, weakened form of *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and cp. **reddition, rendezvous, rendition, rent,** 'payment', **surrender.** Derivatives: *render*, n., *render-ing*, n.

rendezvous, n., meeting. — F. *rendez-vous*, prop. 'render, betake yourselves', imper. pl. of *se rendre*, 'to render oneself'. See **render.** Derivative: *rendezvous*, intr. v.

rendition, n., a rendering. — Obsol. F., fr. VL. **renditiōnem*, for L. *redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditiō*, 'a giving back'. See **reddition** and cp. **render.**

renegade, n., an apostate. — Sp. *renegado* (with substitution of suff. **-ade** for Sp. *-ado*), fr. ML. *renegātus*, prop. pp. of *renegāre*, 'to deny', fr.

re- and L. *negāre*, 'to deny'. See **negation** and cp. next word. Derivative: *renegade*, adj. and intr. v.

renege, intr. and tr. v., to deny, renounce. — ML. *renegāre*. See prec. word. Derivatives: *renege*, n., *reneg-er*, n.

renew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *renewen*, formed fr. **re-** and *newe*, 'new' (see **new**), on analogy of L. *renovāre*. See **renovate.** Derivatives: *renew-able*, adj., *renew-abil-ity*, n., *renew-al*, n.

reni-, combining form denoting the *kidney*. — L. *rēni-*, fr. *rēn*, pl. *rēnēs*, 'kidney'. See **reins.**

reniform, adj., kidney-shaped. — Formed fr. **reni-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

renitence, renitency, n. — F. *rénitence*, fr. *rénitent*, fr. L. *renītentem*, acc. of *renītēns*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

renitent, adj., resistant, recalcitrant. — L. *renītēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *renītor*, *renītī*, 'to strive against, withstand', fr. **re-** and *nītor*, *nītī*, 'to strive, make an effort, exert oneself'. See **nisus** and **-ent.**

rennet, n., inner membrane of a calf's stomach used for curdling milk. — Late ME., lit. 'that which causes (milk) to run', related to ME. *rennen*, 'to cause to run', fr. OE. *rinnan*, 'to run'. Cp. OE. *gerinnan*, 'to run together, coagulate', G. *rinnen*, 'to run', *gerinnen*, 'to curdle', *geronnene Milch*, Du. *geronnen melk*, 'curdled milk'. See **run.**

rennet, n., a variety of apple. — F. *reinette*, lit. 'little queen', dimin. of *reine*, 'queen', fr. L. *rēgīna*; see **regina** and **-ette.** For sense development cp. Sp. *manzana de reina*, lit. 'queen's apple'. The F. var. *rainette* is due to a confusion of this word with *rainette*, 'tree frog' (dimin. of L. *rāna*, 'frog'), whose spotted skin resembles that of the rennet (cp. *rainette green*).

rennin, n., name of a ferment that causes coagulation (*biochem.*) — Coined from the abbreviation of **rennet,** 'inner membrane of a calf's stomach', and suff. **-in.**

reno-, combining form meaning 1) the kidney; 2) renal and (*med.*) — Fr. L. *rēnēs*, 'kidney'. See **renal.**

renounce, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *renouncen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *renoncer*, fr. L. *renūntiāre*, 'to carry back word, report; to retract, renounce', formed fr. **re-** and *nūntiāre*, 'to relate, report', fr. *nūntius*, 'messenger'. See **nuncio** and cp. **renunciation.** Derivatives: *renounce*, n., *renounce-able*, adj., *renounc-er*, n.

renouncement, n. — MF. (= F.) *renoncement*, fr. *renoncer*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

renovate, tr. v., to renew; intr. v., to become renewed. — L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, 'to renew', fr. **re-** and *novāre*, 'to make new', fr. *novus*, 'new'. See **new** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **novel,** adj. and n. Cp. also **renew.**

renovation, n. — ME. *renovacion*, fr. L. *renovātiō*, 'act of renewing, renewal' [possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) *rénovation*], fr. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

renovator, n. — L. *renovātor*, fr. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*. See **renovate** and agential suff. **-or.**

renown, n. — ME. *renoun*, fr. AF. *renoun*, fr. OF. *renon*, later *renom*, fr. *renomer*, 'to make famous', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *nomer*, fr. L. *nominārе*, 'to name'. See **noun.** Derivative: *renown-ed*, adj.

rent, adj., torn. — Pp. of **rend.**

rent, n., an opening, a hole, a cleft. — Fr. prec. word.

rent, n., payment made by a tenant to the owner or landlord. — ME. *rente*, fr. OF. *rente*, prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. VL. **rendita*, corresponding to L. *reddita*, 'that which is rendered', fem. pp. of **rendere*, resp. *reddere*, 'to give back'. See **reddition** and cp. **render, rendition.** Derivatives: *rent-al*, *rent-less*, adjs.

rent, tr. v., to pay rent for; intr. v., to be for rent. — ME. *renten*, *rente*. See **rent,** 'payment'. Derivatives: *rent-able*, *rent-ed*, adjs., *rent-ee*, n.

rental, n., sum paid as rent; rent roll. — ME., fr. ML. *rentāle*, formed with L. suff. *-āle*, neut. of *-ālis* (see **-al**), fr. ME. *rente*. See **rent,** 'payment'.

rente, n., rent, income. — F., fr. VL. **rendita*. See **rent,** 'payment'.

rentier, n., a holder of rentes. — F., fr. *rente*. See **rente.**

renunciation, n. — ME., fr. L. *renūntiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *renūntiātus*, pp. of *renūntiāre*. See **renounce** and **-ation.**

renunciative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *renūntiātus*, pp. of *renūntiāre*. See **renounce.**

renunciatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. *renūntiātus*, pp. of *renūntiāre*. See **renounce.**

Reo, n., a trade name in the automobile industry.

reopen, tr. and intr. v., to open again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **open,** v.

reorganize, tr. v., to organize again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **organize.** Cp. F. *réorganiser.* Derivative: *reorganiz-ation*, n. Cp. F. *réorganisation.*

rep, also **repp, reps,** n., a thick ribbed fabric of silk. — F. *reps*, prob. fr. E. *ribs*, pl. of **rib.** Cp. Du. *rips*, G. *Rips*, which are English loan words.

rep, n., dissolute. — Abbreviation of **reprobate.**

rep, n., repetition (*schoolboy's slang*). — Abbreviation of **repetition.**

repair, tr. v., to mend. — ME. *repairen*, *reparen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *réparer*, fr. L. *reparāre*, 'to get again, recover, repair, repair renew', fr. **re-** and *parāre*, 'to get, prepare, make ready'; see **pare** and cp. **reparation.** Derivatives: *repair*, n., *repair-able*, adj., *repair-er*, n.

repair, intr. v., to resort. — ME. *repairen*, fr. MF. *repairier*, *repairer*, 'to return to one's country', fr. OF. *repairier*, of s.m., fr. Late L. *repatriāre*, of s.m., fr. **re-** and L. *patria*, 'country, homeland'. See **patriot** and cp. **repatriate.**

repair, n., resort. — ME. *repaire, repair,* fr. MF. *repaire,* 'return to one's country', fr. OF. *repaire,* of s.m., fr. OF. *repairier.* See prec. word.

repand, adj., wavy (*bot.,* said of leaves); the opposite of serrate. — L. *repandus,* 'bent backward, turned up', fr. *pandāre,* 'to bend, curve', which is rel. to *pandere,* 'to spread out'. See **fathom** and cp. **pandiculation.**

reparable, adj. — F. *réparable,* fr. L. *reparābilis,* 'capable of being repaired'. See **repair,** 'to mend', and **-able.**
Derivative: *reparabl-y,* adv.

reparation, n. — ME. *reparacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *réparation,* fr. L. *reparātiōnem,* acc. of *reparātiō,* 'repair, restoration', fr. *reparātus,* pp. of *reparāre.* See **repair,** 'to mend', and **-ation.**

reparative, adj. — Late L. *reparātīvus,* fr. L. *reparātus,* pp. of *reparāre.* See prec. word and **-ive.**

repartee, n., a witty reply. — F. *repartie,* 'repartee', prop. fem. pp. of *repartir,* 'to start again; to reply', fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *partir,* 'to part; to depart, start'. See **part,** 'to divide', and cp. **depart.**

repartition, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **partition.**

repast, n. — ME., fr. MF. *repast* (F. *repas*), prop. pp. of *repaistre* (F. *repaître*), 'to feed', fr Late L. *repāstus,* pp. of *repāscere,* 'to feed again', fr. **re-** and L. *pāscere,* 'to feed'. See **pastor.**

repatriate, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *repatriātus,* pp. of *repatriāre,* 'to return to one's country'. See **repair,** 'to resort'.

repatriation, n. — ML. *repatriātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'the act of returning to one's own country', fr. Late L. *repatriātus,* pp. of *repatriāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

repay, tr. and intr. v. — OF. *repaier* (F. *repayer*), fr. **re-** and *payer,* 'to pay'. See **pay.**
Derivatives: *repay-able,* adj., *repay-al,* n., *repay-ing,* adj., *repay-ment,* n.

repeal, tr. v., to revoke. — ME. *repelen,* fr. MF. *rapeler, repeler* (F. *rappeler*), 'to call back, recall', fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *apeler.* See **appeal.**
Derivatives: *repeal,* n. (q.v.), *repeal-able,* adj., *repeal-abil-ity,* n., *repeal-able-ness,* n., *repeal-er,* n.

repeal, n., revocation. — ME. *rapel* (F. *rappel*), fr. OF., back formation fr. *rapeler.* See **repeal,** v.

repeat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *repeten,* fr. MF. (= F.) *répéter,* fr. L. *repetere,* 'to go back, seek again, revisit; to recommence, repeat', fr. **re-** and *petere,* 'to seek; to ask'. See **petition.**
Derivatives: *repeat,* n., *repeat-able,* adj., *repeat-abil-ity,* n., *repeat-ed,* adj., *repeat-ed-ly,* adv., *repeat-er,* n.

repel, tr. v., to drive back. — ME. *repellen,* fr. L. *repellere,* 'to drive back, repulse', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *pellere,* 'to drive'. See **pulse,** 'throb', and cp. **appeal, repeal.** Cp. also **repulse,** v.

repellent, adj. — L. *repellēns, -entis,* pres. part. of *repellere.* See prec. word and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *repellent,* n., *repellent-ly,* adv.

repent, intr. v., to feel penitence; tr. v., to be sorry for. — ME. *repenten,* fr. OF. (= F.) *(se) repentir,* fr. *(se) pentir,* fr. VL. **penitīre,* corresponding to L. *paenitēre,* 'to cause to repent'. See **penitent.**

repent, adj., creeping, trailing (said of plants). — L. *rēpēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *rēpere,* 'to creep, crawl'. See **reptile** and **-ent** and cp. **reptant.**

repentance, n. — ME. *repentaunce,* fr. MF. *repentance,* fr. OF., fr. *repentant,* pres. part. of *(se) repentir.* See **repent,** v., and **-ce.**

repentant, adj. — F., pres. part. of *(se) repentir.* See **repent,** v., and **-ant.**
Derivative: *repentant-ly,* adv.

repeople, tr. v., to repopulate. — MF. *repeupler,* fr. OF. *repuepler,* fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *puepler,* 'to people', fr. *pueple,* 'people'. See **people.**

repercussion, n., a driving back; reverberation. — Lit. 'a beating back', fr. L. *repercussiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *repercussus,* pp. of *repercutere,* 'to beat back', fr. **re-** and *percutere,* 'to strike through'. See **percussion.**

repercussive, adj., driving back; reverberating. — ME. *repercussif,* fr. MF. (= F.) *répercussif* (fem. *répercussive*), fr. L. *repercussus,* pp. of *repercutere.* See prec. word and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *repercussive-ly,* adv., *repercussive-ness,* n.

repertoire, n., a stock of plays, songs, etc. — F. *répertoire,* fr. Late L. *repertōrium.* See next word.

repertory, n., 1) a storehouse; 2) a repertoire. — Late L. *repertōrium,* 'list, catalogue', fr. L. *repertus,* pp. of *reperīre,* 'to procure, find again, find out, procure', fr. **re-** and *parīre,* archaic form of *parĕre,* 'to bring forth, produce'. See **parent** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

repetend, n., a repeating decimal (*math.*) — L. *repetendus,* 'to be repeated', gerundive of *repetere,* 'to go back; to repeat'. See **repeat.** For Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

repetition, n. — F. *répétition,* fr. L. *repetītiōnem,* acc. of *repetītiō,* fr. *repetītus,* pp. of *repetere.* See **repeat** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *repetition-al,* adj., *repetition-ary,* adj.

repetitious, adj. — Formed fr. L. *repetitiō* (see **repetition**) with suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *repetitious-ly,* adv., *repetitious-ness,* n.

repetitive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *repetītus,* pp. of *repetere.* See **repeat.**
Derivatives: *repetitive-ly,* adv., *repetitive-ness,* n.

repine, intr. v., to fret; to grieve. — Formed fr. **re-** and **pine,** 'to grieve'.
Derivatives: *repin-er,* n., *repin-ing-ly,* adv.

repique, n., a scoring of 30 points in the game of piquet before a card is played. — F. *repic,* back formation fr. *repiquer,* 'to prick again', fr. MF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *piquer,* 'to prick'. See **pique,** 'scoring of 30 points'.
Derivative: *repique,* tr. and intr. v.

replace, tr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **place.**
Derivatives: *replace-able,* adj., *replace-ment,* n.

replenish, tr. v. — ME. *replenisshen, replenissen,* fr. MF. *repleniss-,* pres. part. stem of *replenir,* 'to fill up', formed fr. **re-** and L. *plēnus,* 'full'. See **full,** adj., and verbal suff. **-ish** and cp. **plenum, deplenish.**
Derivatives: *replenish-er,* n., *replenish-ment,* n.

replete, adj., filled, stuffed. — ME. *repleet,* fr. MF. (= F.) *replet,* fr. L. *replētus,* pp. of *replēre,* 'to fill again', fr. **re-** and *plēnus,* 'full'. See **full,** adj., and cp. **replum, complete, deplete.**

repletion, n., surfeit; fullness. — ME. *replecioun,* 'surfeit', fr. OF. (= F.) *réplétion,* of s.m., fr. Late L. *replētiōnem,* acc. of *replētiō,* 'a filling up', fr. *replētus,* pp. of *replēre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

replevin, n., recovery of goods wrongfully taken (*law*). — AF. *replevin, replevine,* fr. *replevir,* 'to to *plege,* protect, warrant'. See next word.

replevy, tr. v., to recover by replevin; intr. v., to recover goods by replevin (*law*). — AF. *replevir,* fr. OF., 'to protect, warrant', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *plevir,* 'to warrant, pledge', which is rel. to *plege,,* 'pledge'. See **pledge,** n.

replica, n., facsimile, copy. — It., fr. *replicare,* 'to duplicate', fr. L. *replicāre.* See next word.

replicate, tr. v., to answer to, reply. — Late L. *replicātus,* pp. of *replicāre,* 'to repeat, reply'. See **reply.**

replicate, adj. and n. — Late L. *replicātus,* pp. of *replicāre.* See **replicate,** v.

replication, n. — ME. *replicacioun,* fr. MF. *réplication,* 'repetition, reply', fr. L. *replicātiō,* 'a folding or bending back', fr. *replicātus,* pp. of *replicāre.* See **reply,** v., and **-ion.**

replum, n., the central frame of the placenta from which the valves fall away at maturity (*bot.*) — L., 'a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding door', for **repl-um,* back formation fr. *replēre,* 'to fill again'. See **replete.**

reply, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *replien,* fr. MF. *replier, reploier,* 'to fold back, bend back', fr. Late L. *replicāre,* 'to repeat, reply', fr. L. *replicāre,* 'to fold back, fold over', fr. **re-** and *plicāre,* 'to fold'. Cp. F. *répliquer,* 'to reply', which has been refashioned directly fr. Late L. *replicāre.* See **ply,** 'to bend', and cp. **replicate.**
Derivatives: *repli-er,* n., *reply,* n.

report, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reporten,* fr. MF. *reporter* (F. *rapporter*), fr. OF. *reporter, raporter,* fr. L. *reportāre,* 'to carry back', fr. **re-** and *portāre,* 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *report,* n. (q.v.), *report-able,* adj., *report-age,* n., *report-ed-ly,* adv., *reporter* (q.v.)

report, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *report,* fr. OF. *report,* fr. *reporter.* See **report,** v.

reporter, n. — ME. *reportour,* fr. MF. *reporteur,* fr. *reporter.* See **report,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

repose, tr. v., to place. — ME. *reposen,* formed on analogy of *disposen* fr. **re-** and F. *poser,* 'to place'. See **pose,** 'to place', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *repos-al,* n.

repose, 1) tr. v., to lay at rest; 2) intr. v., to lie at rest. — ME. *reposen,* fr. MF. (= F.) *reposer,* fr. VL. *repausāre,* 'to rest, repose', fr. **re-** and L. *pausāre,* 'to rest, pause'. See **pause** and **pose,** v.

repose, n., rest, peace. — MF. (= F.) *repos,* back formation fr. *reposer;* influenced in form by prec. word (q.v.)
Derivatives: *repos-ed,* adj., *repos-ed-ly,* adv., *repos-ed-ness,* n., *repose-ful,* adj., *repose-ful-ly,* adv., *repose-ful-ness,* n.

reposit, tr. v. — L. *repositus,* pp. of *repōnere,* 'to place back', fr. **re-** and *pōnere,* 'to put, place'. See **position** and cp. words there referred to.

reposition, n. — Late L. *repositiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *repositus,* pp. of *repōnere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

repository, n., a place where things are reposited. — L. *repositōrium,* 'storehouse', lit. 'place where things may be placed', fr. *repositus,* pp. of *repōnere.* See **reposit** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

repossess, tr. v., to possess again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **possess.**
Derivatives: *repossess-ion,* n., *repossess-or,* n.

repost, n. — A var. of **riposte.**

repost, n., to post (a letter, etc.) again. — Formed fr. **re-** and the verb *post,* 'to send by post'. See **post,** 'office for conveying letters'.

repoussé, adj., formed in relief. — F., pp. of *repousser,* 'to thrust back', fr. **re-** and *pousser,* 'to push, thrust'. See **push.**

repp, n. — See 1st **rep.**

reprehend, tr. v., 1) to reprove; 2) to blame. — ME. *reprehenden,* fr. L. *reprehendere,* 'to hold back, take hold of, seize, restrain', fr. **re-** and *prehendere,* 'to grasp, lay hold of'. See **prehensile** and cp. **reprisal.**

reprehensible, adj., worthy of reprehension. — ME., fr. Late L. *reprehēnsibilis,* fr. L. *reprehēnsus,* pp. of *reprehendere.* See prec. word and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *reprehensibil-ity,* n., *reprehensible-ness,* n., *reprehensibl-y,* adv.

reprehension, n., 1) reproof; 2) blame. — ME. *reprehensioun,* fr. L. *reprehēnsiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *reprehēnsus,* pp. of *reprehendere.* See **reprehend** and **-ion.**

reprehensive, adj., serving to reprehend. — Formed on the analogy of **apprehensive, comprehensive** fr. L. *reprehēnsus,* pp. of *reprehendere.* See **reprehend** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *reprehensive-ly,* adv.

represent, tr. v. — ME. *representen,* fr. OF. (= F.) *représenter,* fr. L. *repraesentāre,* fr. **re-** and *praesentāre,* 'to present', lit. 'to place before'; see **present,** v. The verb *represent* was introduced into English by Wycliffe.
Derivative: *represent-able,* adj.

re-present, tr. v., to present a second time. —

Formed fr. **re-** and **present,** v. See prec. word.

representation, n. — Late ME. *representacyon*, fr. MF. (= F.) *représentation*, fr. L. *repraesentātiōnem*, acc. of *repraesentātiō*, fr. *repraesentātus*, pp. of *repraesentāre*. See **represent** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *representation-al*, adj., *representation-al-ly*, adv., *representation-ism*, n.

representative, adj. — Late ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *représentatif*, fr. ML. *repraesentātīvus*, fr. L. *repraesentātus*, pp. of *repraesentāre*. See **represent** and **-ative.**
Derivatives: *representative*, n., *representative-ly*, adv., *representative-ness*, n.

repress, tr. v. — ME. *repressen*, fr. L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*, 'to press back', fr. **re-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** 'to squeeze', and cp. **reprimand.**
Derivatives: *repress-ed*, adj., *repress-ed-ly*, adv., *repress-er*, n., *repress-ive*, adj., *repress-ive-ly*, adv., *repress-ive-ness*, n.

repression, n. — ME. *repressioun*, fr. Late L. *repressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

reprieve, tr. v., to give a respite to. — A blend of earlier *repry*, 'to take back', and ME. *repreven*, 'to reprove', which is a var. of *reproven*. *Repry* derives fr. F. *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, 'to take back', fr. L. *reprehendere*, *reprendere*; see **reprehend.** For the etymology of ME. *reproven* see **reprove.**
Derivatives: *reprieve*, n., *repriev-er*, n.

reprimand, n., a severe reproof. — F. *réprimande*, fr. MF. *réprimende*, fr. L. *reprimenda* (scil. *culpa*), '(fault) to be repressed, checked', fem. of *reprimendus*, gerundive of *reprimere*, 'to press back'. See **repress.** The spelling *réprimande* is due to the influence of the verb *mander*, 'to summon'. For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

reprimand, tr. v., to reprove severely. — F. *réprimander*, fr. *réprimande*. See **reprimand,** n.
Derivatives: *reprimand-er*, n., *reprimand-ing*, adj., *reprimand-ing-ly*, adv.

reprint, tr. v., to print again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **print,** v.
Derivatives: *reprint*, n., *reprint-er*, n.

reprisal, n., 1) seizure in retaliation; 2) an act of retaliation. — ME. *reprisail*, fr. MF. *reprisaille* (F. *représaille*), fr. ML. *represālia*, fr. early It. *ripresaglia* (It. *rappresaglia*), fr. *riprendere*, 'to take back', fr. *ri-* (fr. L. *re-*) and *prendere*, 'to take' (fr. L. *prehendere*, *prendere*). See **re-, prehensile** and subst. suff. **-al** and cp. **reprehend, reprise.**

reprise, n., 1) (*law*) yearly deduction from charges upon a manor or estate; 2) (*mus.*) repetition. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), 'a taking back', fr. OF., prop. fem. of *repris*, pp. fr. *reprendre*, 'to take back', fr. L. *reprehendere*, *reprendere*. See **reprehend** and cp. prec. word.

reproach, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *reprocher*, fr. OF. *reprochier*, fr. VL. **repropriāre*, 'to bring near to', fr. **re-** and L. *prope*, 'near'. See **approach** and cp. **rapprochement.**

reproach, n. — ME. *reproche*, fr. MF. (= F.) *reproche*, back formation fr. *reprocher*. See **reproach,** v.
Derivatives: *reproachable* (q.v.), *reproach-er*, n., *reproach-ful*, adj., *reproach-ful-ly*, adv., *reproach-ful-ness*, n., *reproach-ing-ly*, adv.

reproachable, adj. — ME. *reprochable*, fr. OF. (= F.) *reprochable*, fr. *reprochier*. See **reproach,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *reproachable-ness*, n., *reproachabl-y*, adv.

reprobate, adj., depraved; unprincipled. — Late L. *reprobātus*, pp. of *reprobāre*, 'to reject, condemn', fr. **re-** and L. *probāre*, 'to try, test, examine'. See **probate** and cp. **prove.**

reprobate, tr. v., 1) to disapprove; 2) to reject. — Late L. *reprobātus*, pp. of *reprobāre*. See **re-probate,** adj.
Derivatives: *reprobat-ive*, adj., *reprobat-ive-ly*, adv.

reprobation, n., 1) disapproval; 2) rejection. — ME. *reprobacion*, fr. Late L. *reprobātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'rejection', fr. *reprobātus*, pp. of *reprobāre*. See **reprobate,** adj., and **-ion.**

reproduce, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **re-** and **produce.**
Derivatives: *reproduc-er*, n., *reproduc-ible*, also *reproduce-able*, adj.

reproduction, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **production.**

reproductive, adj. — Formed fr. **reproduce** on analogy of **productive.**
Derivatives: *reproductive-ly*, adv., *reproductive-ness*, n., *reproductiv-ity*, n.

reproof, n. — ME. *reprove*, *reprof*, fr. MF. *repreuve*, fr. OF. *reprueve*, fr. *reprover*, 'to reprove'. See **reprove** and cp. **proof.**

reprovable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *réprouvable*, fr. *réprouver*. See next word and **-able.**

reprove, tr. v. — ME. *reproven*, fr. MF. *réprover*, *réprouver* (F. *réprouver*), fr. Late L. *reprobāre*, 'to disapprove, reprobate, condemn', fr. **re-** and L. *probāre*, 'to try, test, examine, approve'. See **prove** and cp. **reprieve.**
Derivatives: *reprov-er*, n., *reprov-ing-ly*, adv.

reps, n. — A var. of 1st **rep.**

reptant, adj., creeping. — L. *rēptāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *rēptāre*, freq. of *rēpere*, 'to creep'. See next word and **-ant.**

reptile, n. and adj. — ME. *reptil*, from the Late L. noun *rēptile*, prop. neut. of the adj. *rēptilis*, 'creeping', fr. L. *rēpt-(um)*, pp. stem of *rēpere*, 'to creep', which is cogn. with Lith. *rėplióju*, *rėplióti*, 'to creep', Lett. *rāpt*, of s.m. L. *rēpere* is prob. not related to *serpere*, 'to creep'. For the ending see suff. **-ile.** Cp. **repent,** adj.
Derivatives: *reptil-ian*, adj. and n., *reptili-ary*, adj., *reptil-ism*, n., *reptil-ity*, n.

Reptilia, n. pl., name of a class of vertebrates

(*zool.*) — L., pl. of *rēptile*, 'a reptile'. See **reptile** and 2nd **-ia.**

reptiliferous, adj., 'bearing (fossils of) reptiles'. — See **reptile** and **-ferous.**

reptiliform, adj., resembling reptiles. — See **reptile** and **-form.**

reptilivorous, adj. — Lit. 'eating reptiles'. See **reptile** and **-vorous.**

republic, n. — F. *république*, fr. MF., fr. L. *rēs publica*, *rēspublica*, 'state, commonwealth', lit. 'a public thing', fr. *rēs*, 'thing', and fem. of *publicus*, 'public'. See **real,** adj., and **public.**
Derivatives: *republic-an*, adj. and n., *republic-an-ism*, n., *republic-an-ize*, tr. v.

republication, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **publication.**

republish, tr. v., to publish again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **publish.**
Derivative: *republish-er*, n.

repudiate, tr. v., 1) to cast off, disown; to divorce; 2) to reject. — L. *repudiātus*, pp. of *repudiāre*, 'to cast off, put away, divorce', fr. *repudium*, 'casting off, separation, dissolution of a marriage', which is formed fr. **re-** and the stem of *pudēre*, 'to feel shame'. See **pudency** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

repudiation, n. — L. *repudiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a rejection', fr. *repudiātus*, pp. of *repudiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *repudiation-ist*, n.

repudiator, n. — Late L. *repudiātor*, 'rejector', fr. L. *repudiātus*, pp. of *repudiāre*. See **repudiate** and agential suff. **-or.**

repugn, intr. and tr. v., to resist. — ME. *repugnen*, fr. MF. *repugner*, 'to oppose, resist' (whence F. *répugner*, 'to disgust'), fr. L. *repūgnāre*, 'to fight against', fr. **re-** and *pūgnāre*, 'to fight'. See **pugnacious.**

repugnance, repugnancy, n., 1) inconsistency; 2) distaste, aversion. — ME. *repugnaunce*, fr. MF. *repugnance*, 'opposition, resistance' (whence F. *répugnance*, 'disgust'), fr. L. *repūgnantia*, 'opposition, resistance', fr. *repūgnāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

repugnant, adj., 1) inconsistent; 2) distasteful. — L. *repūgnāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *repūgnāre*, 'to oppose, resist'. See **repugn** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *repugnant-ly*, adv.

repulse, tr. v., to drive back, repel. — L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, 'to drive back'. See **repel.**
Derivatives: *repulse* (q.v.), *repuls-er*, n., *repulsive* (q.v.)

repulse, n., a driving back, repelling. — L. *repulsa*, 'refusal, denial', prop. fem. pp. of *repellere*, used as a noun. See **repulse,** v.

repulsion, n. — MF. (= F.) *répulsion*, fr. Late L. *repulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a repelling', fr. L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*. See **repulse,** v., and **-ion.**

repulsive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*. See **repulse,** v. Cp. F. *répulsif*, fem. *répulsive*.
Derivatives: *repulsive-ly*, adv., *repulsive-ness*, n.

repurchase, tr. v., to buy back again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **purchase.**
Derivatives: *repurchase*, n., *repurchas-er*, n.

reputation, n. — ME. *reputacioun*, fr. L. *reputātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a reckoning', fr. *reputātus*, pp. of *reputāre*. See next word and **-ation** and cp. the second element in **demirep.**

repute, tr. v., to consider. — ME. *reputen*, fr. MF. *reputer*, fr. L. *reputāre*, 'to count over, reckon; think over', fr. **re-** and *putāre*, 'to count, think'. See **putative** and cp. **rate,** 'to scold', which is a doublet of *repute*.
Derivatives: *repute*, n., *reput-able*, adj., *reput-abil-ity*, n., *reput-able-ness*, n., *reput-abl-y*, adv., *reput-ed*, adj., *reput-ed-ly*, adv.

request, n. — ME. *requeste*, MF. *requeste* (F. *requête*), fr. OF. *requeste*, fr. VL. **requaesīta* (corresponding to L. *requīsīta*), fem. pp. of **requaerere*. See **require** and cp. **conquest, inquest.**

request, tr. v. — MF. *requester* (F. *requêter*), fr. OF. *requester*, fr. *requeste*. See **request,** n.
Derivative: *request-er*, n.

requiem, n., a mass for the repose of the soul of the dead. — L., acc. sing. of *requiēs*, 'rest after labor, relaxation', fr. **re-** and *quiēs*, 'rest' (see **quiet,** n.); so called from the first word in the Mass for the Dead.

requiescat, n., name of a prayer for the repose of the dead. — L., the first word of the petition *requiēscat in pāce*, 'may he (she) rest in peace'; *requiēscat* is the subj. of *requiēscere*, 'to rest', fr. **re-** and *quiēscere*, 'to rest'. See **quiescent** and cp. next word.

require, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *requeren*, *requiren*, fr. MF. *requerre* (1st pers. sing. *requiers*), fr. VL. **re-quaerere*, remodeled after L. *quaerere*, 'to seek', and corresponding to L. *requīrere*, 'to seek again, search for, look after', fr. **re-** and *quaerere*, 'to seek'. See **query** and cp. **quest, question, request, requisite.**
Derivatives: *requir-able*, adj., *require-ment*, n.

requisite, adj. — ME., fr. L. *requīsītus*, pp. of *requīrere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *requisite*, n., *requisite-ly*, adv., *requisite-ness*, n.

requisition, n. — OF. (= F.) *réquisition*, fr. L. *requīsītiōnem*, acc. of *requīsītiō*, 'a searching', fr. *requīsītus*, pp. of *requīrere*. See **require** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *requisition*, tr. v., *requisition-ary*, adj., *requisition-ist*, n.

requisitory, adj., containing, or conveying, a requisition. — ME. *requisitorie*, fr. ML. *requīsītōrius*, fr. L. *requīsītus*, pp. of *requīrere*. See **require** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

requite, tr. v., to repay. — Formed fr. **re-** and *quite*, an earlier var. of **quit** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *requit-able*, adj., *requit-al*, n., *requite-ment*, n., *requit-er*, n.

reredos, n., screen at the back of an altar. — Aphetic for AF. *arereredos*, which is compounded of OF. *arere* (F. *arrière*), 'at the back', and *dos*, 'back'. The first element derives fr. VL. **ad re-**

trō, for L. *retrō*, 'backward'; see **arrear.** The second element comes fr. VL. *dossum*, fr. L. *dorsum*. See **dorsal.**

reremouse, also **rearmouse,** n., a bat (*now dial.*) — OE. *hrēremūs*, appar. fr. *hrēran*, 'to move, stir, shake', and *mūs*, 'mouse' (see **rare,** 'undone', and **mouse**); so called from the flapping of the wings.

res, n., thing, matter, cause, esp. used in legal phrases. — L. *rēs*, whence Late L. *reālis*, 'pertaining to a thing'. See **real,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.

rescind, tr. v., to annul. — L. *rescindere*, 'to cut off, tear off, abolish', fr. **re-** and *scindere*, 'to cut, split'. See **shed,** v., and cp. **scissile, abscind, absciss.**

Derivatives: *rescind-er*, n., *rescind-ible*, adj.

rescission, n., annulment. — Late L. *rescissiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *rescissus*, pp. of *rescindere*. See prec. word and **-ion.** Cp. **recision.**

rescissory, adj., rescinding. — Late L. *rescissōrius*, fr. L. *rescissus*, pp. of *rescindere*. See **rescind** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

rescript, n. — L. *rescriptum*, 'written reply of the Emperor', prop. neut. pp. of *rescrībere*, 'to write back in reply', used as a noun, fr. **re-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. **script.**

Derivatives: *rescript-ive*, adj., *rescript-ive-ly*, adv.

rescription, n. — Late L. *rescriptiō* (perh. through the medium of MF. (= F.) *rescription*), fr. L. *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescrībere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

rescue, tr. v. — ME. *rescouen, rescowen*, fr. MF. *rescourre*, fr. OF., fr. ML. *rescutere*, contraction of L. *re-* (see **re-**) and *excutere*, 'to shake off, drive away', fr. **ex** and *quatere*, 'to shake'. Cp. It. *riscuotere*, which is of the same origin and meaning as OF. *rescourre*. See **quash,** 'to annul', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *rescue*, n. (q.v.), *rescu-able*, adj., *rescu-er*, n.

rescue, n. — ME. *rescoue, rescowe*, fr. *rescouen, rescowen*. See **rescue,** v.

research, n. — MF. *recerche* (whence, with assimilation, F. *recherche*), back formation fr. *recercher*. See next word.

research, intr. v. — MF. *recercher* (F. *rechercher*), fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *cercher*. See **search** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **recherché.**

Derivatives: *research-er*, n., *research-ful*, adj.

reseau, n., a network. — F. *réseau*, var. of archaic *reseuil*, fr. L. *rētiolus*, 'a little net', dimin. of *rētis*, a collateral form of *rēte*, 'net'. (F. *rets*, 'net', prob. derives fr. L. *rētēs*, pl. of *rētis*, 'net'. The *t* in *rets* is due to 'etymological spelling'.) Cp. Sp. *redecilla*, dimin. of *red*, 'a net', which derives fr. L. *rētis*. See **retiary.**

resect, tr. v. — L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecāre*, 'to cut off', fr. **re-** and *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section.**

resection, n. — L. *resectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting off', fr. *resectus*, pp. of *resecāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *resection-al*, adj.

Reseda, n., 1) a genus of plants (*bot.*); 2) (*not cap.*) the color of the mignonette flower. — L., name of a plant, fr. *Resēdā*, first word in the magic formula *Resēdā morbōs, resēdā* ('Assuage diseases, assuage'). The flower was applied to reduce tumors (see Pliny, Hist. Nat. 27, 131). On such occasions the above formula was used. L. *resēdā* is the imper. of *resēdāre*, 'to allay, assuage, heal', fr. **re-** and *sēdāre*, 'to make calm, to allay', lit. 'to cause to settle down', causative of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary.**

Resedaceae, n. pl., the mignonette family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Reseda** with suff. **-aceae.**

resedaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

resemblance, n. — Late ME., fr. AF., fr. OF. *resemblant*, pres. part. of *resembler*. See next word and **-ce.**

resemblant, adj. — ME., fr. MF., pres. part of *resembler*. See next word and **-ant.**

resemble, tr. v. — ME. *resemblen*, fr. OF. *resembler* (F. *ressembler*), fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *sembler*, 'to seem, be like', fr. L. *simulāre*, 'to make like, imitate', fr. *similis*, 'like; similar'. See **similar** and cp. **simulate, assemble, dissemble.**

Derivative: *resembl-er*, n.

resent, tr. v. — F. *ressentir* (esp. in the phrase *se ressentir de*, 'to be fully sensible of') fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *sentir*, 'to feel', fr. L. *sentīre*. See **sense** and cp. **sentient, sentence.**

Derivatives: *resent-ful*, adj., *resent-ful-ly*, adv., *resent-ful-ness*, n., *resentment* (q.v.)

resentment, n. — F. *ressentiment*, fr. *ressentir*. See prec. word and **-ment.**

reservation, n. — ME. *reservacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *réservation*, fr. Late L. *reservātiōnem*, acc. of *reservātiō*, fr. L. *reservātus*, pp. of *reservāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

Derivative: *reservation-ist*, n.

reserve, tr. v. — ME. *reserven*, fr. MF. (= F.) *réserver*, fr. L. *reservāre*, 'to keep back, save up, reserve', fr. **re-** and *servāre*, 'to save, deliver, preserve, protect'. See **conserve.**

Derivatives: *reserve*, n. (q.v.), *reserv-ed*, adj., *reserv-ed-ly*, adv., *reserv-er*, n.

reserve, n. — F. *réserve*, fr. MF., back formation fr. *réserver*. See **reserve,** v.

reservist, n. — F. *réserviste*, formed fr. *réserve* with suff. *-iste*. See **reserve,** v., and **-ist.**

reservoir, n. — F. *réservoir*, fr. MF., fr. *réserver*. See **reserve,** v.

reset, tr. v., to receive stolen goods (*Scot. law*). — ME. *recetten, resetten*, fr. OF. *receter*, 'to receive', fr. Late L. *receptāre*, freq. formed fr. L. *recipere* (pp. *receptus*), 'to receive'. See **receive.**

reset, n., the receiving of stolen goods. — ME. *recet, reset*, fr. OF. *recet*, back formation fr. *receter*. See prec. word.

re-set, tr. v., to set again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **set,** v.

res gestae, things done; deeds. — L. *rēs gestae*, pl. of *rēs gesta*, fr. *rēs*, 'a thing', and fem. pp. of *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **res, real,** adj., and **gest** and cp. **register.**

resh, n., name of the 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Mishnaic Heb. *rēsh*, lit. 'head', rel. to Aram. *rēsh*, Heb. *rōsh*, of s.m; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. See **Bereshith** and cp. words there referred to.

reship, tr. v., to ship again. — Formed fr. **re-** and *ship*, v. See **ship.**

Derivative: *reship-ment*, n.

reside, intr. v. — ME. *residen*, fr. L. *residēre*, 'to sit back, remain sitting, abide, reside', fr. **re-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ĕ* (in *sēdēre*) to *ĭ* (in *re-sīdere*) see *abstinent* and cp. words there referred to.

residence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *résidence*, fr. Late L. *residentia*, fr. L. *residēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **resident** and **-cy.**

residency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

resident, adj. and n. — Late ME., fr. L. *residēns*, gen. *-entis* (whence also F. *résident*), pres. part. of *residēre*. See **reside** and **-ent.**

Derivatives: *resident-ial*, adj., *residentiary* (q.v.), *resident-ship*, n.

residentiary, adj., residing; resident. — ML. *residentiārius*, fr. Late L. *residentia*. See **residence** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *residentiary*, n.

residue, n., a remainder. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *résidu*, fr. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus*, 'that which is left behind', fr. *residēre*, 'to sit back; to remain behind'. See **reside** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *residu-al*, adj. and n., *residu-ary*, adj. and n., *residu-ation*, n.

residuum, n., a remainder. — L., neut. of *residuus*. See prec. word.

resign, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *resignen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *résigner*, fr. L. *resignāre*, 'to break the seal off, annul, cancel, resign', fr. **re-** and *signāre*, 'to mark, sign'. See **sign,** v., and n.

Derivatives: *resignation* (q.v.), *resign-ed*, adj., *resign-ed-ly*, adv., *resign-ed-ness*, n., *resign-ee*, n., *resign-er*, n.

re-sign, tr. v., to sign again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **sign,** v.

resignation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *résignation*, fr. ML. *resignatiōnem*, acc. of *resignātiō*, fr. L. *resignātus*, pp. of *resignāre*. See **resign** and **-ation.**

resile, intr. v., to spring back; to recoil. — MF. *resilir*, 'to withdraw from an agreement' (whence, with change of conjugation, F. *résilier*, 'to annul, cancel'), fr. L. *resilīre*, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound', fr. **re-** and *salīre*, 'to leap, spring'. See **salient** and cp. **result.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *sālīre*) to *ĭ* (in *re-silīre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

resilience, resiliency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

resilient, adj., elastic. — Lit. 'springing back', fr. L. *resiliēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resilīre*. See **resile** and **-ent** and cp. **consilient, transilient.**

resiliometer, n., an instrument for measuring resilience. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *resilīre* and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

resin, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *résine*, fr. L. *rēsīna*, fr. Gk. ῥητίνη, 'resin of the pine'. Cp. L. *rasis*, 'a kind of raw pitch', prob. derived fr. Gk. *ῥάσις, which is rel. to ῥητίνη. Cp. also **rosin.**

Derivatives: *resinaceous* (q.v.), *resin-ate*, n. (*chem.*), *resin-ate*, tr. v., *resin-er*, n., *resin-ic*, adj., *resin-ize*, tr. v., *resinous* (q.v.), *resin-y*, adj.

resinaceous, adj., resinous. — L. *rēsīnāceus*, fr. *rēsīna*. See **resin** and **-aceous.**

resini-, combining form meaning 'resin'. — See **resin.**

resiniferous, adj., yielding resin. — Compounded of **resini-** and **-ferous.**

resinification, n. — F. *résinification*, fr. *résinifier*. See next word and **-ation.**

resinify, 1) tr. v., to convert into resin; 2) intr. v., to be converted into resin. — F. *résinifier*, fr. *résine*. See **resin** and **-fy.**

resino-, combining form meaning 'resinous and'. — See **resin.**

resinous, adj. — L. *rēsīnōsus*, fr. *rēsīna*. See **resin** and **-ous.**

resipiscence, n., change of mind for the better. — L. *resipīscentia*, fr. *resipīscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resipīscere*, 'to recover one's senses', lit. 'to be wise again', fr. **re-** and inchoative of *sapere*, 'to be wise'. See **sapient.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *sāpere*) to *ĭ* (in *re-sīpīscere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

resipiscent, adj. (*rare*). — L. *resipīscēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

resist, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *resisten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *résister*, fr. L. *resistere*, 'to stand back, remain, withstand, resist', fr. **re-** and *sistere*, 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *resist*, n., *resistance* (q.v.), *resistant* (q.v.), *resist-er*, n., *resist-ful*, adj., *resistible* (q.v.), *resist-ive*, adj., *resistless* (q.v.)

resistance, n. — ME. *resistence*, fr. MF. (= F.) *résistance* fr. Late L. *resistentia*, fr. L. *resistēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resistere*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

resistant, adj. — F. *résistant*, pres. part. of *résister*. See **resist** and **-ant.**

resistible, adj. — Formed fr. **resist** with suff. **-ible.** Cp. F. *résistible.*

Derivatives: *resistibil-ity*, n., *resistible-ness*, n., *resistibl-y*, adv.

resistless, adj. — Formed fr. **resist,** v., with suff. **-less**; first used by the English poet and dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-93).

Derivatives: *resistless-ly*, adv., *resistless-ness*, n.

resistor, n., a device used to provide resistance (*electr.*) — Coined fr. **resist** and agential suff. **-or.**

resoluble, adj. — Late L. *resolūbilis*, 'resoluble', rel. to L. *resolvere* (pp. *resolūtus*), 'to loosen'. See **resolve** and cp. **soluble, resolvable.**
Derivatives: *resolubil-ity*, n., *resoluble-ness*, n.

resolute, adj. — L. *resolūtus*, pp. of *resolvere*, 'to loosen, separate'. See **resolve** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *resolute-ly*, adv., *resolute-ness*, n.

resolution, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *résolution*, fr. L. *resolūtiōnem*, acc. of *resolūtiō*, 'an unbinding, loosening, separating, making void, resolution', fr. *resolūtus*, pp. of *resolvere*. See **resolve** and cp. **solution.**
Derivatives: *resolution-er*, n., *resolution-ist*, n.

resolutory, adj., resolutive. — Late L. *resolūtōrius* fr. L. *resolūtus*, pp. of *resolvere*. See **resolute** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

resolutive, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *résolutif* (fem. *résolutive*), fr. L. *resolūtus*, pp. of *resolvere*. See **resolute** and **-ive.**

resolve, tr. and intr. v. — L. *resolvere*, 'to loosen, unfasten, disclose, solve', fr. **re-** and *solvere*. See **solve** and cp. **absolve, dissolve.**
Derivatives: *resolve*, n., *resolv-able*, adj., *resolv-able-ness*, n., *resolv-abil-ity*, n., *resolv-ed*, adj., *resolv-ed-ly*, adv., *resolv-ed-ness*, n., *resolvent* (q.v.), *resolv-er*, n.

resolvent, adj. and n. — L. *resolvēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resolvere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

resonance, n. — MF. (= F.) *résonance*, fr. L. *resonantia*, 'echo', fr. *resonāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce.**

resonant, adj. — L. *resonāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *resonāre*, 'to resound', fr. **re-** and *sonāre*, 'to sound'. See **sonant** and cp. **resound.**
Derivatives: *resonant*, n., *resonant-ly*, adv.

resonator, n. — ModL. *resonātor*, fr. L. *resonātus*, pp. of *resonāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

resorb, tr. v., to absorb again. — L. *resorbēre*, 'to suck back', fr. **re-** and *sorbēre*, 'to suck'. See **absorb** and cp. **resorption.**

resorbence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

resorbent, adj. — L. *resorbēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resorbēre*. See **resorb** and **-ent.**

resorcin, n., resorcinol. — See next word.

resorcinol, also **resorcin,** n., a colorless crystalline compound $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (*chem.*) — The word **resorcin** was coined by its discoverers, Hein. Hlasiwetz, Bohemian-Austr. chemist (1825-75), and Barth in 1864 fr. **resin** and **orcin.** The suff. *-ol* (see 1st **-ol**) was added later to the word in allusion to the phenolic nature.

resorption, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *resorptus*, pp. of *resorbēre*. See **resorb.**

resort, intr. v. — ME. *resorten*, fr. OF. *resortir* (F. *ressortir*), 'to go out, to flee', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *sortir*, 'to go out'. See **sortie.**

resort, n. — ME., fr. MF. *resort*, back formation fr. *resortir*. See prec. word.

re-sort, tr. v., to sort over again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **sort,** v.

resound, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *resounen*, fr. MF. *resoner, resonner* (F. *résonner*), fr. L. *resonāre*. See **resonant.**
Derivatives: *resound-er*, n., *resound-ing*, adj., *resound-ing-ly*, adv.

resource, n. — F. *ressource*, fr. OF. *resource*, fr. *resourdre*, 'to rise again', fr. L. *resurgere*, of s.m., fr. **re-** and *surgere*, 'to rise'. See **source** and cp. **resurge.**
Derivatives: *resource-ful*, adj., *resource-ful-ly*, adv., *resource-ful-ness*, n., *resource-less*, adj., *resource-less-ly*, adv., *resource-less-ness*, n.

respect, tr. v. — L. *respectus*, pp. of *respicere*, 'to look back, look about', fr. **re-** and *specere, spicere*, 'to look at'. See **species** and cp. **aspect** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *respect-able*, adj., *respectabil-ity*, n., *respect-able-ness*, n., *respect-abl-y*, adv., *respect-er*, n., *respect-ing*, prep., *respective* (q.v.)

respect, n. — L. *respectus*, 'a looking back, looking about, regard, respect', fr. *respectus*, pp. of *respicere*, 'to look about'. See **respect,** v., and cp. **respite,** which is a doublet of *respect.*
Derivatives: *respect-ful*, adj., *respect-ful-ly*, adv., *respect-ful-ness*, n., *respect-less*, adj., *respect-less-ly*, adv.,

respective, adj. — Late L. *respectīvus* (whence also F. *respectif*), fr. L. *respectus*, pp. of *respicere*. See **respect,** v., and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *respective-ly*, adv., *respective-ness*, n.

respirable, adj. — F., fr. *respirer*. See **respire** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *respirabil-ity*, n., *respirable-ness*, n.

respiration, n. — ME. *respiracioun*, fr. L. *respīrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'breathing, respiration', fr. *respīrātus*, pp. of *respīrāre*. See **respire** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *respiration-al*, adj.

respirator, n. — Formed with agential suff. **-or** fr. L. *respīrātus*, pp. of *respīrāre*. See **respire.**

respiratory, adj., pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. — Late L. *respīrātōrius*, fr. L. *respīrātus*, pp. of *respīrāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

respire, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *respiren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *respirer*, fr. L. *respīrāre*, 'to breathe out, breathe, recover breath, recover', fr. **re-** and *spīrare*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit** and cp. words there referred to.

respite, n. — ME. *respit*, fr. OF. *respit* (F. *répit*), fr. L. *respectus*, 'a looking back, looking about, regard, respect'. See **respect,** n.
Derivative: *respite-less*, adj.

respite, tr. v. — ME. *respiten*, fr. MF. *respiter*, fr. L. *respectāre*, 'to look eagerly back', freq. of *respicere* (pp. *respectus*). See **respect,** v.

resplend, intr. v., to shine brightly. — ME. *resplenden*, fr. L. *resplendēre*, 'to shine back', fr. **re-** and *splendēre*, 'to shine'. See **splendent.**

resplendence, resplendency, n. — Late L. *resplendentia*, 'splendor, resplendence', fr. L. *resplendēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

resplendent, adj. — L. *resplendēns, -entis*, pres. part. of *resplendēre*, 'to shine'. See **resplend** and cp. **splendent.**
Derivative: *resplendent-ly*, adv.

respond, intr. v. — MF. *respondre* (F. *répondre*), fr. VL. *respondĕre* (3rd conjugation), corresponding to L. *respondēre* (2nd conjugation), 'to promise in return, offer or present in return; to answer, reply', fr. **re-** and *spondēre*, 'to promise'; see **sponsion** and cp. **correspond.** Cp. also **riposte.** For a similar change of conjugation cp. *summon.*
Derivatives: *respond*, n., *respondence* (q.v.), *respondent* (q.v.), *respond-er*, n.

respondence, respondency, n. — Obsol. F. *respondence*, fr. OF. *respondre*. See prec. word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

respondent, adj. and n. — L. *respondēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *respondēre*. See **respond** and **-ent** and cp. **correspondent.**

response, n. — ME. *respounse*, fr. MF. *respons* or its derivative *response* (whence F. *répons*, resp., *réponse*), fr. L. *respōnsum*, 'an answer, reply, response', neut. pp. of *respondēre*. See **respond.**

responsible, adj. — Obsol. F. (F. *responsable*), fr. L. *respōnsus*, pp. of *respondēre*. See **respond** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *responsibil-ity*, n., *responsible-ness*, n., *responsibl-y*, adv.

responsions, n. pl., the first of the three examinations to be passed by a candidate for the B.A. degree at Oxford University. — ME., fr. L. *respōnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'an answer, reply', fr. *respōnsus*, pp. of *respondēre*. See **respond** and **-ion.**

responsive, adj. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) *responsif* (fem. *responsive*), or directly fr. Late L. *respōnsīvus*, fr. L. *respōnsus*, pp. of *respondēre*. See **respond** and **-ive** and cp. **corresponsive.**
Derivatives: *responsive-ly*, adv., *responsive-ness*, n.

responsory, n., liturgical response. — ME., fr. Late L. *respōnsōria*, 'responses', neut. pl. formed fr. L. *respōnsus*, pp. of *respondēre*. See **respond** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

res publica, commonwealth. — L. See **republic.**

ressala, risala, n., a troop of native cavalry in India. — Pers. *risālā*, 'a troop', fr. Arab. *risāla*^{h}, 'a mission', fr. *ársala* (base *r-s-l*), 'he sent'. Cp. next word.

ressaldar, risaldar, n., a native commander of a ressala. — Hind. *risāldār*, fr. *risālā*, 'a troop' (see prec. word), and Pers. suff. *-dār*, 'holder'. For the etymology and use of this suff. see *aumildar* and cp. words there referred to.

rest, n., repose, quiet. — ME. *reste*, fr. OE. *rest, ræst*, 'rest, resting-place; bed, grave', rel. to OS. *rasta*, 'resting-place, grave', ON. *röst*, 'distance, journey, mile', Goth. *rasta*, 'mile', OHG. *rasta*, MHG. *raste, rast*, G. *Rast*, 'rest, peace', fr. Teut. base **ras-*, 'to rest, remain, dwell', whence also Goth. *razn*, ON. *rann*, 'house', OE. *ræsn*, 'plank; ceiling', *ærn*, 'house'; fr. I.-E. base **erē-, *rē*, 'to rest', whence also OE. *rōw*, ON. *rō*, MDu. *roe*, OHG. *ruowa* (MHG. *ruowe, rōwe*, G. *Ruhe*), 'rest', Avestic *airime*, 'quietly', Gk. ἐρωή, 'rest', ἐρωεῖν, 'to draw back from, rest from', W. *araf*, 'quiet, mild, slow'. Cp. the first element in **ransack** and the second element in **barn** and in **saltern.**
Derivatives: *rest*, v. (q.v.), *rest-ful*, adj., *rest-ful-ly*, adv., *rest-ful-ness*, n., *rest-less*, adj., *rest-less-ly*, adv., *rest-less-ness*, n.

rest, intr. v., to repose; tr. v., to give rest to. — ME. *resten*, fr. OE. *ræstan, restan*, rel. to OHG. *rastōn*, MHG., G. *rasten*, 'to rest', and to OE. *rest, ræst*, 'rest'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *rest-ed*, adj., *rest-ing*, adj., *rest-ing-ly*, adv.

rest, intr. v., to remain. — ME. *resten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *rester*, 'to remain', fr. L. *restāre*, 'to stand still, remain', lit. 'to stand back', fr. **re-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **arrest, restive, poste restante.**

rest, n., remainder. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *reste*, back formation fr. *rester*, 'to remain'. See prec. word.

rest, n., support for a lance on medieval armor. — Aphetic for **arrest.**

restate, tr. v., to state again. — Formed fr. **re-** and *state*, v. See **state.**
Derivative: *restate-ment*, n.

restaurant, n. — F. — Boulanger opened the first restaurant in Paris (Rue des Poulies) in 1765 and wrote over the entrance the Latin words *Venite ad me omnes qui stomacho laboratis et ego vos restaurabo* ('Come to me ye all that suffer from the stomach and I will restore you'). The name *restaurant* was coined in reference to the word *restaurabo* in the above Latin sentence. Formally, F. *restaurant* is pres. part. of *restaurer*, 'to restore'. See **restore** and **-ant.**

restaurateur, n., the keeper of a restaurant. — F., formed fr. Late L. *restaurātorem*, acc. of *restaurātor*, 'restorer', fr. L. *restaurātus*, pp. of *restaurāre*, 'to restore'. See **restore** and agential suff. **-or.**

restiform, adj., ropelike, cordlike (*anat.*) — Lit. 'rope-shaped', fr. Medical L. *restiformis*, a word coined by H. Ridley fr. L. *restis*, 'rope, cord', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. L. *restis* stands for **rezgtis* and is cogn. with Lith. *rēzgis*, 'basket, wickerwork', OI. *rájjuḥ*, 'rope, cord', and possibly also with OE. *risc, rysc*, 'rush'. See **rush,** 'aquatic herb'. For the second element see **form,** n.

restitute, tr. v. — L. *restitūtus*, pp. of *restituere*, 'to restore', fr. **re-** and *statuere*, 'to set up'. See **statute.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *re-stĭtuere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

restitution, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *restitūtiōnem*, acc. of *restitūtiō*, 'restoration', fr. *restitūtus*, pp. of *restituere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

restitutory, adj., pertaining to restitution. — Late L. *restitūtōrius*, fr. L. *restitūtus*, pp. of *restituere*. See **restitute** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

restive, adj., 1) refusing to go forward; hence 2) stubborn, obstinate. — ME. *restif, restife*, fr. OF. *restif* (fem. *restive*) (whence F. *rétif*, resp. *rétive*), fr. VL. **restīvus*, fr. L. *restāre*, 'to stand still; to withstand, resist'. See **rest,** 'to remain', and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *restive-ly*, adv., *restive-ness*, n.

restoration, n. — ME. *restauracion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *restauration*, fr. Late L. *restaurātiōnem*, acc. of *restaurātiō*, fr. L. *restaurātus*, pp. of *restaurāre*. See **restore** and **-ation.**

Derivatives: *restoration-er*, n., *restoration-ism*, n., *restoration-ist*, n.

restorative, adj. — ME. *restoratif*, fr. earlier *restaurif*, fr. MF. (= F.) *restauratif* (fem. *restaurative*), fr. *restaurer*. See **restore** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *restorative-ly*, adv., *restorative-ness*, n.

restore, tr. v. — ME. *restoren*, fr. OF. *restorer*, fr. L. *restaurāre*, 'to restore, repair, rebuild', formed fr. **re-** and *-staurāre* (found only in compounds), which is prob. cogn. with Gk. σταυρός, 'pale, stake, pole', ON. *staurr*, of s.m., ON. *stýri*, OE. *stēor*, 'rudder, helm', *stēoran*, 'to steer, guide'. Accordingly the orig. meaning of *restaurāre* prob. was 'to attach again to a stake, to fasten again'. See **steer,** 'to direct', and cp. **store,** v. and n., **instauration.**

Derivatives: *restor-able*, adj., *restor-er*, n.

restrain, tr. v., 1) to hold back; 2) to limit, confine. — ME. *restreynen*, fr. OF. *restraindre, restreindre* (F. *restreindre*), fr. L. *restringere*, 'to bind back, tighten', fr. **re-** and *stringere*, 'to draw tight; to draw, bind or press together'. See **stringent** and cp. **restrict.**

Derivatives: *restrain-ed*, adj., *restrain-ed-ly*, adv., *restrain-ed-ness*, n., *restrain-er*, n., *restrain-ing-ly*, adv.

re-strain, tr. v., to strain again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **strain.**

restraint, n. — ME., fr. MF. *restrainte*, prop. fem. pp. of *restraindre*, used as a noun. See **restrain.**

restrict, v., to limit, confine. — L. *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*. See **restrain.**

Derivatives: *restrict-ed*, adj., *restrict-ed-ly*, adv., *restrict-ed-ness*, n., *restriction* (q.v.), *restrictive* (q.v.)

restriction, n. — ME. *restriccioun*, fr. Late L. *restrictiōnem*, acc. of *restrictiō*, fr. L. *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*. See prec word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *restriction-ist*, n.

restrictive, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *restrictif* (fem. *restrictive*), fr. L. *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*. See **restrict** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *restrictive-ly*, adv., *restrictive-ness*, n.

result, intr. v. — ME. *resulten*, fr. ML. *resultāre*, 'to result', fr. L. *resultāre*, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound', which stands for **ré-saltāre* and is freq. of *resilīre*, 'to leap back, spring back, rebound'. See **resile** and cp. **saltant.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *sālīre* and in its freq. *sāltāre*) to *ŭ* (in *re-sultāre*) see **desultory** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *result*, n., *resultance* (q.v.), *resultant* (q.v.), *result-ful*, adj., *result-ing-ly*, adv., *result-less*, adj.

resultance, resultancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

resultant, adj., effective. — ML. *resultāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *resultāre*. See **result** and **-ant.**

Derivative: *resultant*, n.

resume, tr. v., to take up again, begin again; intr. v., to begin again. — ME. *resumen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *résumer*, fr. L. *resūmere*, 'to take up again', fr. **re-** and *sūmere*, 'to take up'. See **assume** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *resum-er*, n.

résumé, n., summary. — F., prop. pp. of *résumer*, 'to resume'. See **resume.**

resumption, n., act of resuming. — ME. *resumpcioun*, possibly through the medium of MF. (= F.) *résumption*, fr. L. *resūmptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a taking up again', fr. *resūmptus*, pp. of *resūmere*. See **resume** and **-ion** and cp. **sumption** and words there referred to.

resumptive, adj., resuming. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *resūmptus*, pp. of *resūmere*. See **resume.**

Derivative: *resumptive-ly*, adv.

resupinate, adj., inverted (*bot.*) — L. *resupīnātus*, 'turned back, bent back', pp. of *resupīnāre*, 'to turn back, bend back', fr. *supīnus*, 'backward'. See **supine** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

resupination, n., inverted position (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *resupīnātus*, pp. of *resupīnāre*. See prec. word.

resurge, intr. v., to rise again, revive. — L. *resurgere*, 'to rise again', fr. **re-** and *surgere*, 'to rise'. See **surge,** 'to rise', and cp. **resource.**

resurgence, n., revival. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

resurgent, adj., revived, renewed. — L. *resurgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *resurgere*. See **resurge** and **-ent** and cp. **surgent.**

resurrect, 1) tr. v., to raise from the dead; 2) intr. v., to rise from the dead. — Back formation fr. **resurrection.** The correct form is **resurge,** which, however, is intransitive only, whereas the verb *resurrect* can be used both as transitive and intransitive verb.

Derivatives: *resurrect-or*, n., *resurrect-ive*, adj.

resurrection, n. — ME. *resur(r)ectioun*, fr. Late L. *resurrēctiōnem*, acc. of *resurrēctiō*, 'a rising again from the dead', fr. *resurrēct(um)*, pp. stem of *resurgere*. See **resurge** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *resurrection-al*, adj., *resurrection-ary*, adj., *resurrection-ize*, tr. v.

resurrectionism, n., body snatching. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

resurrectionist, n., body snatcher. — Formed fr. **resurrection** with suff. **-ist.**

resuscitate, 1) tr. v., to restore to life; 2) intr. v., to return to life. — L. *resuscitātus*, pp. of *resuscitāre*, 'to rouse again, revive', fr. **re-** and *suscitāre*, 'to raise up', which is a compound of **sub-** and *citāre*, 'to put into quick motion'. See **cite.**

Derivatives: *resuscitation* (q.v.), *resuscitat-ive*, adj., *resuscitat-or*, n.

resuscitation, n., the act of resuscitating. — Late L. *resuscitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *resuscitātus*, pp. of *resuscitāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ret, also **rate,** tr. v., to soak; intr. v., to rot. — ME. *reten*, 'to soak', fr. MDu (= Du.) *roten*, 'to ret', which are rel. to OE. *rotian*, 'to rot'. See **rot.**

retable, n., a shelf behind an altar. — F. *retable*, fr. Sp. *retablo*, fr. ML. *retrōtabulum*, which is compounded of L. *retrō*, backward, back, behind', and *tabula*, 'table'. See **retro-** and **table.**

retail, n. — ME., fr. MF. *retaille, retail* (F. *retaille*), 'a piece cut off', fr. OF. *retaille, retail*, of s.m., back formation fr. OF. *retaillier* (F. *retailler*), 'to cut off', fr. **re-** and *taillier* (F. *tailler*), 'to cut'. See **tailor** and cp. **detail.**

Derivatives: *retail*, tr. and intr. v., *retail-er*, n., *retail-ment*, n.

retain, tr. v. — ME. *reteinen, retainen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *retenir*, fr. OF., fr. VL. **re-tenīre*, for L. *retinēre*, 'to hold back, retain', which is formed fr. **re-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold, keep'. See **tenable,** and cp. **retention, retinaculum, retinue, rein.** Cp. also **abstain** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *retain-able*, adj., *retain-er*, n., *retain-ment*, n.

retainer, n., the act of a client by which he *retains* the services of a lawyer (*law*). — ME. *reteiner*, fr. MF. *retenir*, fr. OF., 'to retain', infin. used as a noun; see **retain.** For the subst. use of infinitives in law terms cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

retaliate, tr. and intr. v., to return like for like, repay. — L. *retāliātus*, pp. of *retāliāre*, 'to retaliate', fr. **re-** and *tālis*, 'such'. See **talion** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *retaliat-ion*, n., *retaliat-ion-ist*, n., *retaliat-ive*, adj., *retaliat-or*, n., *retaliat-ory*, adj.

retama, n., genista. — ModL., fr. Sp. *retama*, fr. Arab. *rátama*^{h}, in vulgar pronunciation *rétama*, 'a shrub of the genus Genista', nomen unitatis (= noun of individuality), fr. *rátam*, 'the genus Genista, the broom plant', which is rel. to Heb. *rōthem*, Aram. (Targum) *rathmā, rithmā*, 'broom plant'.

retard, v. — Either fr. F. *retarder* or directly fr. L. *retardāre*, 'to keep back, hinder, delay', fr. **re-** and *tardāre*, 'to make slow, hinder', fr. *tardus*, 'slow'. See **tardy** and cp. **ritardando.**

Derivatives: *retard*, n. (q.v.), *retard-ation*, n., *retard-ative*, adj., *retard-at-ory*, adj., *retard-er*, n., *retard-ment*, n.

retard, n. — F., back formation fr. *retarder*. See **retard,** v.

retch, intr. v., to make an effort to vomit. — ME. **rechen*, fr. OE. *hrǣcan*, 'to clear the throat, spit', rel. to OE. *hrāca*, 'expectoration, spittle', ON. *hrāki*, 'spittle', OHG. *rāhhison*, 'to clear one's throat', and cogn. with Lith. *krėgėti*, 'to grunt', *krogiù*, 'I rattle'.

Derivative: *retch*, n.

rete, n., network (*anat.*) — L. *rēte*, 'net'. See **retiary.**

retene, n., a hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{18}$ (*chem.*)—Formed fr. Gk. ῥητ(ίνη), 'resin' (see **resin**), with suff. **-ene.**

retention, n. — ME. *retencioun*, fr. L. *retentiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a holding back, retention', fr. *retentus*, pp. of *retinēre*. See **retain** and **-ion.**

retentive, adj. — ME. *retentif, retentive*, fr. MF. *retentif* (fem. *retentive*), fr. ML. *retentīvus*, fr. L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinēre*, 'to hold back'. See **retain** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *retentive-ly*, adv., *retentive-ness*, n.

retiarius, n., a gladiator who tried to throw a net over his adversary (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *rētiārius*, lit. 'a net-fighter', fr. *rēte*, 'net'. See next word.

retiary, adj., constructing a net (said of spiders). — L. *rētiārius*, 'a net-fighter' (see prec. word), fr. *rēte*, 'net, bag', which is cogn. with Lith. *rėtis*, 'bast sieve'; possibly rel. to L. *rārus*, 'thin, loose'. See **rare,** 'thin', and cp. **reticulun.** Cp. also **reseau.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *retiary*, n., a retiary spider.

reticence, n. — F. *réticene*, fr. L. *reticentia*, 'silence', fr. *reticēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

reticent, adj., inclined to keep silent. — L. *reticēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *reticēre*, 'to be silent', fr. **re-** and *tacēre*, 'to be silent'; see **tace.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *tăcēre*) to *i* (in *reticēre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivative: *reticent-ly*, adv.

reticle, n., network of fine threads on the object glass of an optical instrument. — L. *rēticulum*, 'a small net'. See **reticulum.**

reticular, adj., netlike. — ModL. *rēticulāris*, fr. L. *rēticulum*. See **reticulum** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

reticulate, adj., having the form of a network. — L. *rēticulātus*, 'netlike', fr. *rēticulum*, 'a small net'. See **reticulum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *reticulate-ly*, adv.

reticulate, tr. v., to divide in a network. — L. *rēticulātus*. See **reticulate,** adj.

Derivatives: *reticulat-ed*, adj., *reticulat-ion*, n.

reticule, n., a small bag carried by women. — F. *réticule*, fr. L. *rēticulum*, 'a small bag', dimin. of *rēte*, 'bag'. See **retiary,** adj., and **-cule.**

reticulose, adj., forming a network. — Formed

fr. L. *rēticulum* (see next word) with adj. suff. **-ose.**

reticulum, n., 1) network; 2) the second stomach of a ruminant (so called in allusion to the folds of the mucous membrane). — L. *rēticulum*, 'a small net'. See **reticule.**

retiform, adj., having the form of a network. — ModL. *rētiformis*, compounded of L. *rētis*, 'net', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **retiary** and **form,** n.

retina, n., the sensitive membrane at the back of the eyeball (*anat.*) — Medical L. *rētina*, coined by the translator Gerard of Cremona (1114?-1187) fr. L. *rēte*, 'net' (see **retiary**), as a loan translation of Hebrew *résheth*, 'net', used in Medieval Hebrew to denote the *retina*. See Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, p. 58, and his Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 452-55.
Derivative: *retin-al*, adj.

retinaculum, n., a retaining band (*anat.*, *bot.* and *entomol.*) — L. *retināculum*, 'a holdfast, band, tether', prop. 'that which holds back or binds', fr. *retinēre*. See **retain.**
Derivatives: *retinacul-ar*, *retinacul-ate*, adjs.

retinitis, n., inflammation of the retina (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. Medical L. *rētina* (fr. L. *rēte*) and Gk. suff. -ῖτις. See **retina** and **-itis.**

retinue, n. — ME. *retenue*, fr. MF. *retenue*, prop. fem. pp. of *retenir*, 'to retain, hold back', used as a noun; see **retain.** For the mode of formation cp. **continue, detinue.**

retire, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *retirer*, 'to withdraw (something)', *se retirer*, 'to withdraw, retire', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *tirer*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tire,** 'to pull'.
Derivatives: *retire*, n., *retir-ed*, adj., *retir-ed-ness*, n., *retir-ed-ly*, adv., *retire-ment*, n., *retir-er*, n., *retir-ing*, adj., *retir-ing-ly*, adv., *retir-ing-ness*, n.

retort, tr. v., to reply sharply to; intr. v., to make a sharp reply. — L. *retortus*, pp. of *retorquēre*, 'to twist back, turn back', fr. **re-** and *torquēre*, 'to twist'. See **torque** and cp. **retort,** a vessel of glass. Cp. also **contort, distort, extort.**
Derivatives: *retort*, n., a sharp reply, *retort-able*, adj., *retort-ed*, adj., *retort-er*, n., *retortion* (q.v.), *retort-ive*, adj.

retort, n., a vessel of glass used in chemistry. — MF. (= F.) *retorte*, fr. ML. *retorta*, 'a vessel with a bent neck', prop. 'anything bent', fr. L. *retorta*, fem pp. of L. *retorquēre*. See **retort,** v.

retortion, n. — ML. *retortiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *retortus*, pp. of *retorquēre*. See **retort,** v., and **-ion.**

retouch, tr. v., to touch up, modify. — F. *retoucher*, fr. MF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *toucher*, 'to touch'. See **touch.**
Derivatives: *retouch-er*, n., *retouch-ing*, n.

retrace, tr. v., to go over again. — F. *retracer*, 'to trace again, retrace', fr. MF. *retracier*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *tracier*, 'to trace'. See **trace,** v.

retract, tr. and intr. v., to draw back, draw in. — L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere* 'to draw back', fr. **re-** and *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **re-** and **tract,** 'region' and cp. **retreat.** Cp. also **attract** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *retract-able*, adj., *retract-ile*, adj., *retract-il-ity*, n., *retraction* (q.v.), *retract-ive*, adj., *retract-or*, n.

retract, tr. v., to withdraw, recant, revoke. — L. *retractāre*, 'to handle again, reconsider; to refuse', freq. of *retrahere*, 'to draw back, draw again'. See prec. word.

retractation, n., retraction. — L. *retractātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *retractātus*, pp. of *retractāre*. See **retract,** 'to withdraw', and **-ation.**

retraction, n. — ME. *retraccioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rétraction*, fr. L. *retractiōnem*, acc. of *retractiō*, 'a drawing back, hesitation, refusal', fr. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*. See **retract,** 'to draw back', and **-ion.**

retral, adj., backward. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *retrō*, 'at the back, backward'. See **retro-.**

retread, tr. v., to put a new tread (on the tire of an automobile, etc.) — Formed fr. **re-** and *tread*, n. See **tread.**

re-tread, tr. v., to tread again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **tread.** Cp. prec. word.

retreat, n. — Late ME., fr. MF. *retret*, a var. of *retrait*, *retraite* (F. *retraite*), prop. pp. of *retraire*, 'to withdraw', fr. L. *retrahere*. See **retract,** 'to draw back'.
Derivatives: *retreat*, intr. and tr. v., *retreat-er*, n., *retreat-ing*, adj., *retreat-ing-ness*, n.

retrench, tr. and intr. v. — Obsol. F. *retrencher* (F. *retrancher*), 'to cut off', fr. MF. *retrenchier*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *trenchier*, 'to cut'. See **trench,** v.
Derivative: *retrench-ment*, n.

retribution, n., recompense; reward or punishment. — ME. *retribucioun*, fr. OF. *retribution* (F. *rétribution*), fr. L. *retribūtiōnem*, acc. of *retribūtiō*, fr. *retribūtus*, pp. of *retribuere*, 'to repay, restore', fr. **re-** and *tribuere*, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant'. See **tribute** and **-ion.** The word *retribution* was introduced into English by the English religious reformer John Wycliffe (1320?-84).

retributive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *retribūtus*, pp. of *retribuere*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *retributive-ly*, adv.

retributory, adj., retributive. — Formed with suff. **-ory** fr. L. *retribūtus*, pp. of *retribūere*. See **retribute.**
Derivative: *retributive-ly*, adv.

retrieve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *retreven*, *retriven*, fr. OF. *retrover*, *retrouver* (F. *retrouver*), 'to find again', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *trover*, *trouver*, 'to compose verses; to invent; to find' (whence F. *trouver*, 'to find'). See **trover** and cp. **contrive.**
Derivatives: *retrieve*, n., *retriev-able*, adj., *retriev-al*, n., *retreiv-er*, n.

retro-, pref. meaning 1) 'backward', as in *retroact*; 2) 'behind', as in *retrocardiac*. — L. *retrō*, formed fr. *re-*, 'back' (see **re-**). L. *retrō* stands to *re-* as *intrō*, 'in, within', to *in*, 'in', and as *citrō*, 'hither', stands to *cis*, 'on this side'. Cp. **reredos.** Cp. also **arrear, darrein** and the first word in **dernier ressort.**

retroact, intr. v. — L. *retrōāctus*, pp. of *retrōagere*, 'to drive back, turn back', fr. **retro-** and *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. See **act.**

retroaction, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *retrōāctus*, pp. of *retrōagere*. See prec. word.

retroactive, adj. — F. *rétroactif* (fem. *rétroactive*), fr. L. *retrōāctus*, pp. of *retrōagere*. See **retroact** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *retroactive-ly*, adv., *retroactiv-ity*, n.

retrocede, intr. v., to go back, recede. — L. *retrōcēdere*, 'to go back or backward, to retire, recede', fr. **retro-** and *cēdere*, 'to go'. See **cede.**
Derivatives: *retroced-ent*, adj., *retroced-ence*, n.

retrocede, tr. v., to give back (territory). — F. *rétrocéder*, fr. *rétro-*, 'back' (fr. L. *retrō*), and *céder*, 'to cede'. See **retro-** and **cede** and cp. prec. word.

retrocession, n., a going back. — Late L. *retrōcessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going back or backward', fr. L. *retrōcess-(um)*, pp. stem of *retrōcēdere*. See **retrocede,** 'to go back', and **-ion.**

retrocession, n., the act of giving back or restoring. — See **retrocede,** 'to give back', and **-ion.**

retrocessive, adj., tending to move backward. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *retrōcess-(um)*, pp. stem of *retrōcēdere*. See **retrocede,** 'to go back'.

retrochoir, n., space in a church behind the choir. — Formed fr. **retro-** and **choir** on analogy of ML. *retrōchorus*.

retroflected, adj., bent or turned backward. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *retrōflectere*, 'to bend back', fr. **retro-** and *flectere*, 'to bend'. See **flex** and cp. **reflect.**

retroflex, adj., retroflected. — L. *retrōflexus*, pp. of *retrōflectere*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *retroflex-ed*, adj., *retroflex-ion*, n.

retrograde, adj., 1) moving backward; 2) deteriorating. — ME., fr. L. *retrōgradus*, 'going back or backward', fr. *retrōgradī*, 'to go back or backward', fr. **retro-** and *gradī*, 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade.**

retrograde, intr. v., 1) to move backward; 2) to deteriorate. — L. *retrōgradī*. See prec. word.

retrogress, intr. v., 1) to move backward; 2) to deteriorate. — L. *retrōgressus*, pp. of *retrōgradī*. See **retrograde,** adj., and cp. **congress** and words there referred to.

retrogression, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *retrōgressus*, pp. of *retrōgradī* (see **retrogress**); introduced into English by the English physician and author Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82).

retrogressive, adj., tending to move backward; retrograde. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *retrōgressus*, pp. of *retrōgradī*. See **retrogress** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *retrogressive-ly*, adv.

retrorse, adj., turned backward. — L. *retrōrsus*, contraction of *retrōversus*, 'turned backward', fr. **retro-** and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **retroverse.** Cp. also **extrorse, introrse.** Cp. also **prose,** which is the antonym of *retrorse*.
Derivative: *retrorse-ly*, adv.

retrospect, n. — L. **retrōspectus*, fr. *retrōspect-(um)*, pp. stem of *retrōspicere*, 'to look back', fr. **retro-** and *specere*, *spicere*, 'to look'. See **species.**
Derivatives: *retrospect*, intr. and tr. v., *retrospect-ion*, n., *retrospect-ive*, adj. and n., *retrospect-ive-ly*, adv., *retrospect-iveness*, n.

retroussé, adj., turned up (said of a nose). — F., pp. of *retrousser*, 'to turn up', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *trousser*, 'to pack, bind'. See **truss.**

retroverse, adj., turned backward. — L. *retrōversus*, 'turned backward'. See **retrorse.**

retroversion, n., a turning backward. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *retrōversus*. See prec. word.

retrovert, tr. v., to turn backward. — Formed fr. **retro-** and L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

retrude, tr. v., to thrust back. — L. *retrūdere*, 'to thrust back', fr. **re-** and *trūdere*, 'to thrust', fr. I.-E. base **treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to vex', OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See **threat** and cp. **thrust.** Cp. also **intrude** and words there referred to.

retrusion, n., the action of thrusting back. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *retrūsus*, pp. of *retrūdere*. See prec. word.

rettery, n., a place for retting flax. — Formed fr. **ret** with suff. **-ery.**

rettling, n., process of retting flax. — Formed fr. **ret** with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

retund, tr. v., to beat back (*obsol.*) — L. *retundere*, 'to beat back', fr. **re-** and *tundere*, 'to beat'. See **tund.**

return, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *retornen*, *returnen*, *retournen*, fr. OF. *retorner*, *retourner* (F. *retourner*), fr. *re-* and *torner*, *tourner* (F. *tourner*), 'to turn', fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn in a lathe'. See **re-** and **turn.**
Derivatives: *return-able*, adj., *return-ed*, adj., *return-er*, n.

return, n. — ME. *retorn*, fr. *retornen*, 'to return'. See **return,** v.
Derivative: *return-less*, adj.

retuse, adj., having a rounded end with small notch (said esp. of leaves). — L. *retūsus*, pp. of *retundere*, 'to beat back'. See **retund.**

retzian, n., a basic arsenate of manganese, calcium and yttrium metals (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish naturalist Anders Johan *Retzius* (1742-1821). For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Reuben, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a) the eldest son of Jacob; b) the tribe descended from him. — Gk. Ρουβήν, fr. Heb. R^{e}'ūbhén, prob. meaning lit. 'behold a son', fr. r^{e}'ū, imper. of $rā'\acute{a}^{h}$,

'he saw', and *bēn*, 'a son'; cp. Babylonian Talmud, tractate Berakhoth, 7b. — Heb. *rā'āʰ* is rel. to Arab. *ra'a*, Ethiop. *ra'a*, 'he saw', Aram. *rēw*, *rēwā*, 'appearance'. For the etymology of *bēn*, 'son', see **ben.**

reunion, n. — Formed fr. **re-** and **union.** Cp. F. *réunion.*

Derivatives: *reunion-ism*, n., *reunion-ist*, n., *reunion-ist-ic*, adj.

reunite, tr. and intr. v. — ML. *reūnītus*, pp. of *reūnīre*, fr. **re-** and L. *ūnīre*, 'to make one, join'. See **unite.**

Derivatives: *reunit-able*, adj., *reunit-ion*, n.

reus, n., masc., **rea,** fem., a defendant. — L. *reus*, resp. *rea*, 'defendant', rel. to *rēs*, 'thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance'. See **real,** adj., and cp. **reatus.**

revalescence, n., convalescence. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

revalescent, adj., convalescent. — L. *revalēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *revalēscere*, 'to grow well again, to recover', fr. **re-** and *valēscere*, 'to grow strong', inchoative of *valēre*, 'to be well, be strong'. See **valiant** and **-escent** and cp. **vale,** interj.

revanche, n., revenge. — F., fr. MF. *revenche*, *revanche*, back formation fr. *revenchier*, 'to revenge'. See **revenge,** v.

reveal, tr. v. — ME. *revelen*, fr. MF. *reveler* (F. *révéler*), fr. OF., fr. L. *revēlāre*, 'to uncover, disclose', lit. 'to draw back the veil', fr. **re-** and *vēlum*, 'a veil'. See **veil** and cp. **revelation.**

Derivatives: *reveal*, n., *reveal-er*, n., *reveal-ment*, n.

reveille, n., signal on a drum or a bugle at sunrise. — F. *réveillez(-vous)*, 'wake up', imper. of (*se*) *réveiller*, 'to wake up', fr. MF. *réveiller*, 'to awake, rouse', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *éveiller*, fr. OF. *esveillier*, fr. VL. **exvigilāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *vigilāre*, 'to watch'. See **vigil.**

revel, intr. v., to feast in noisy manner. — ME. *revelen*, fr. OF. *reveler*, 'to rebel, revolt, make an uproar', fr. L. *rebellāre*, 'to wage war again, revolt'. See **rebel.**

Derivatives: *revel(l)-er*, n., *revel-ment*, n., *revel-ry*, n.

revel, n., a noisy feast. — ME., fr. OF. *revel*, 'rebellion, revolt', back formation fr. *reveler*. See **revel,** v.

revelation, n. — ME. *revelacioun*, fr. MF. *revelation* (F. *révélation*), fr. Eccles. L. *revēlātiōnem*, acc. of *revēlātiō*, 'an uncovering; revelation', fr. L. *revēlātus*, pp. of *revēlāre*. See **reveal** and **-ation.**

Derivatives: *revelation-al*, adj., *revelation-er*, n., *revelation-ist*, n.

revenant, n., 1) a person returning after a long absence; 2) a ghost. — F., prop. pres. part. of *revenir*, 'to come back', used as a noun, fr. L. *revenīre*, fr. **re-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **venue,** 'arrival', and **-ant,** and cp. **revenue.**

revenge, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *revengen*, fr. MF. *revengier*, *revenchier* (F. *revancher*), fr. OF., fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *vengier*, *venchier*, 'to take vengeance', fr. L. *vindicāre*, 'to lay claim to, avenge, punish'. See **vindicate** and cp. **revanche.** Cp. also **vengeance, avenge.**

Derivative: *reveng-er*, n.

revenge, n. — MF. *revenge*, back formation fr. *revengier*. See **revenge,** v.

Derivatives: *revenge-ful*, adj., *revenge-ful-ly*, adv., *revenge-ful-ness*, n.

revenue, n. — ME., fr. MF. *revenue*, prop. fem. of *revenu* (whence F. *revenu*, 'revenue'), pp. of *revenir*, 'to come back, return'. See **revenant.**

reverberant, adj., reverberating. — L. *reverberāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *reverberāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

reverberate, tr. v., to throw back; to cause to re-echo; intr. v., to re-echo. — L. *reverberātus*, pp. of *reverberāre*, 'to strike back, repel, cause to rebound', fr. **re-** and *verberāre*, 'to beat', fr. *verbera* (pl.) 'rods, lashes, strokes', which is rel. to L. *verbēna*, usually pl. *verbēnae*, 'leaves and branches of laurel'. See **vervain** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *reverberat-ing*, adj., *reverberation* (q.v.), *reverberat-ive*, adj., *reverberat-or*, n., *reverberat-ory*, adj.

reverberation, n. — ME. *reverberacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *réverbération*, fr. Late L. *reverberātiōnem*, acc. of *reverberātiō*, fr. L. *reverberātus*, pp. of *reverberāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

revere, tr. v. — Either fr. F. *révérer*, or directly fr. L. *reverērī*, 'to stand in awe of respect, revere', fr. **re-** and *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, fear, revere', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to be or become aware of', whence also OE. *wær*, 'aware, cautious'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. **verecund.**

reverence, n. — ME., either fr. OF. *reverence*, or directly fr. L. *reverentia*, 'awe, respect', fr. *reverēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **reverent** and **-ce.**

Derivative: *reverence*, tr. v.

reverend, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *révérend*, fr. L. *revererendus*, 'to be revered, inspiring awe', gerundive of *reverērī*, 'to revere', see **revere.** For other Latin gerundives or their derivatives used in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

Derivative: *reverend*, n.

reverent, adj. — Late ME., fr. L. *reverēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *reverērī*. See **revere** and **-ent.**

Derivative: *reverent-ly*, adv.

reverential, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *reverentia*. See **reverence.**

Derivative: *reverential-ly*, adv.

reverie, n., musing, daydreaming. — F. *rêverie*, 'musing, dreaming', fr. *rêver*, 'to muse, dream', fr. OF. *resver*, 'to rave'. See **rave,** 'to speak as in delirium', and **-ery.**

revers, n., part of a garment turned back; lapel. — F., fr. OF., fr. L. *reversus*, 'turned back'. See **reverse.**

reversal, n., act of reversing; state of being reversed. — See **reverse,** v., and **-al,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

reverse, adj., turned backward; opposite. — ME. *revers*, fr. OF. *revers*, fr. L. *reversus*, pp. of *revertere*. See **revert.**

Derivative: *reverse-ly*, adv.

reverse, n., the opposite of something. — ME. *revers*, fr. OF. *revers*. See **reverse,** adj.

reverse, tr. v., to turn in an opposite direction; intr. v., to move along in an opposite direction. — ME. *reversen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *reverser*, fr. Late L. *reversāre*, 'to turn round', fr. **re-** and L. *versāre*, freq. of *vertere* (pp. *versus*), 'to turn'. See **version.**

Derivative: *revers-er*, n.

reversible, adj. — Formed fr. **reverse,** v., with suff. **-ible.**

Derivatives: *reversibil-ity*, n., *reversible-ness*, n., *reversibl-y*, adv.

reversion, n. — ME., fr. MF. *reversion* (F. *réversion*), fr. L. *reversiōnem*, acc. of *reversiō*, 'a turning back', fr. *reversus*, pp. of *revertere*. See next word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *reversion-al*, adj., *reversion-al-ly*, adv., *reversion-ary*, adj., *reversion-er*, n.

revert, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *reverten*, fr. MF. *revertir*, fr. OF., fr. VL. **revertīre*, which corresponds to L. *revertere*, 'to turn back', fr. **re-** and *vertere* (pp. *versus*), 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **reverse,** adj. and v. Cp. also **a rovescio.**

Derivatives: *revert*, n., *revert-ed*, *revert-er*, n., *revert-ible*, adj.

revest, tr. v., to vest again, reinvest; intr. v., to become vested again. — ME. *revesten*, fr. OF. *revestir* (F. *revêtir*), fr. Late L. *revestīre*, 'to clothe again', fr. **re-** and L. *vestīre*, 'to clothe'. See **vest** and cp. **revet.**

revet, tr. v., to face with a layer of stone, brick, etc. — F. *revêtir*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *revet-ment*, n.

review, n. — MF. *reveue* (F. *revue*), fem. of MF. *reveu* (F. *revu*), pp. of OF. and MF. *reveoir* (F. *revoir*), 'to see again', fr. L. *revidēre*, of s.m., fr. **re-** and *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **revue,** which is a doublet of *review*. Cp. also **revise.**

review, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. **re-** and **view,** partly fr. **review,** n.

Derivatives: *review-able*, adj., *review-abil-ity*, n., *review-al*, n., *review-er*, n.

revile, tr. v., to abuse; intr. v., to speak abusively. — ME. *revilen*, fr. OF. *reviler*, 'to regard as vile', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *viler*, 'to treat as vile', fr. *vil*, 'vile, base, mean'. See **vile.**

Derivatives: *revile-ment*, n., *revil-er*, n., *revil-ing*, adj., *revil-ing-ly*, adv.

revise, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *réviser*, fr. L. *revīsere*, 'to come back again and see, revisit', freq. of *revidēre* (pp. *revīsus*), 'to see again', fr. **re-** and *vidēre* (pp. *vīsus*), 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **review.**

Derivatives: *revis-able*, adj., *revise*, n., *revis-er*, n., *revis-or*, n., *revis-ory*, adj.

revision, n. — F. *révision*, fr. Late L. *revīsiōnem*, acc. of *revīsiō*, 'a seeing again', fr. L. *revīsus*, pp. of *revidēre*. See **revise** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *revision-al*, *revision-ary*, adjs., *revision-ism*, n., *revision-ist*, n.

revisit, tr. v., to visit again. — F. *revisiter*, fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *visiter*, 'to visit'. See **visit,** v.

Derivatives: *revisit-ant*, adj. and n., *revisit-ation*, n.

revitalize, tr. v., to revive. — Formed fr. **re-** and **vitalize.**

Derivative: *revitaliz-ation*, n.

revive, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *reviven*, fr. MF. (= F.) *revivre*, fr. L. *revīvere*, 'to live again', fr. **re-** and *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vital.**

Derivatives: *reviv-able*, adj., *reviv-abil-ity*, n., *reviv-abl-y*, adv., *reviv-al*, n., *reviv-al-ism*, n., *reviv-al-ist*, n., *reviv-er*, n.

revivification, n. — Late L. *revīvificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *revīvificātus*, pp. of *revīvificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

revivify, tr. v. — F. *révivifier*, fr. Late L. *revīvificāre*, 'to restore to life', fr. **re-** and *vīvificāre*. See **vivify.**

reviviscence, n., revival. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

reviviscent, adj., tending to revive. — L. *revīvīscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *revīvīscere*, 'to come to life again, revive', fr. **re-** and *vīvīscere*, 'to become alive', inchoative of *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vital** and **-escent.**

revocable, adj. — F. *révocable*, fr. L. *revocābilis*, 'that may be revoked', fr. *revocāre*. See **revoke** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *revocabil-ity*, n., *revocable-ness*, n., *revocabl-y*, adv.

revocation, n. — ME. *revocacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *révocation*, fr. L. *revocātiōnem*, acc. of *revocātiō*, 'a calling back, recalling', fr. *revocātus*, pp. of *revocāre*. See **revoke** and **-ation.**

revocatory, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *revocātōrius*, 'for calling back', fr. L. *revocātus*, pp. of *revocāre*. See **revoke** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

revoke, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *revoken*, fr. MF. *revoquer*, fr. L. *revocāre*, 'to call back, recall, revoke', fr. **re-** and *vocāre*, 'to call', which is rel. to *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice, sound, tone, call'. See **voice.**

Derivatives: *revoke*, n., *revok-er*, n.

revolt, n. — MF. (= F.) *révolte*, back formation fr. *révolter*. See **revolt,** v.

revolt, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *révolter*, fr. It. *rivoltare*, fr. VL. **revolutāre*, freq. of L. *revolvere* (pp. *revolūtus*), 'to roll back, revolve'. See **revolve.**

Derivatives: *revolt-ed*, adj., *revolt-ing*, adj., *revolt-ing-ly*, adv.

revolute, adj., rolled backward at the margins (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *revolūtus*, pp. of *revolvere*. See **revolt,** v.

revolution, n. — ME. *revolucioun*, fr. OF. *revolucion* (F. *révolution*), fr. Late L. *revolūtiōnem*

acc. of *revolūtiō*, 'return, revolution of the stars', fr. L. *revolūtus*, pp. of *revolvere*. See next word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *revolution*, tr. v., *revolution-al*, *revolution-ary*, adjs., *revolution-ari-ly*, adv., *revolution-er*, n., *revolution-ism*, n., *revolution-ist*, n., *revolution-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *revolution-iz-er*, n.

revolve, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *revolven*, fr. L. *revolvere*, 'to roll back, revolve', fr. **re-** and *volvere*, 'to turn, roll'. See **volute** and cp. **revolute, revolution, revolver.**

Derivatives: *revolv-ing*, adj., *revolv-ing-ly*, adv.

revolver, n. — Formed fr. **revolve** with agential suff. **-er**; coined by the American Samuel Colt (1814-62), its inventor.

revue, n., a kind of musical show. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *revoir*, 'to see again', used as a noun. See **review.**

revulsion, n., disgust. — L. *revulsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a tearing off', fr. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, fr. **re-** and *vellere*, 'to pluck, tear'. See **vellicate** and **-ion** and cp. **convulse, evulsion, vulsellum.**

revulsive, adj., pertaining to, or causing, revulsion. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *revulsive*, n., *revulsive-ly*, adv.

reward, tr. v. — ME. *rewarden*, fr. ONF. *rewarder*, 'to regard; to reward', corresponding to OF. *reguarder*, *regarder* (F. *regarder*), 'to look at, regard', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and ONF. *warder*, resp. OF. *guarder*, 'to watch over'. See **ward,** v., and cp. **guard, regard.**

Derivatives: *reward-er*, n., *reward-ing*, adj., *reward-ing-ly*, adv., *reward-less*, adj.

reward, n. — ME., fr. ONF. *reward*, back formation fr. *rewarder*. Cp. OF. *reguard*, *regard* (F. *regard*) and see **reward,** v.

reword, tr. v., to express in other words. — Formed fr. **re-** and **word.**

rewrite, v., to write again. — Formed fr. **re-** and **write.**

rex, n., king. — L. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis*, 'ruler, king', rel. to *regere*, 'to keep straight, guide, lead, rule', *rēgīna*, 'queen', and cogn. with OI. *rā́j-*, *rā́jan-*, 'king', OIr. *rī*, gen. *rīg*, 'king', fr. I.-E. base ***reg-*, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule, reign'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **raj, rajah, ranee, regal, regulus, royal,** and the second element in **viceroy.**

Reynard, n., proper name of the fox in the epic *Roman de Renart*. — OF. *renart*, *renard* (F. *renard*), 'fox', fr. *Renart*, PN., fr. OHG. *Reginhart* (G. *Reinhart*), lit. 'skilful in counsel'. The first element in OHG. *Reginhart* is rel. to Goth. *ragin*, 'counsel', *rahnjan*, 'to count, reckon', OE. *(ge)recenian*, 'to explain', *recen*, *ricen*, 'ready, quick'; see **reckon** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element in OHG. *Reginhart* see **hard.** Cp. G. *Reineke*, 'Reynard'.

Reynold, masc. PN. — OF. *Reinald*, *Rainault*, *Renaut* (F. *Renaut*), fr. OHG. *Reginald*, *Raginald* (G. *Reinwald*). The first element is rel. to Goth. *ragin*, 'counsel'; see prec. word. The second element is rel. to OE. *(ge)weald*, 'power, strength', *wealdan*, 'to rule', and cogn. with L. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant** and cp. **Reginald.**

rezbanyite, n., a lead sulfobismuthite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. *Rézbánya*, name of a village in Rumania (formerly Hungary), a Hungarian word lit. meaning 'copper mine'.

rhabdo-, before a vowel **rhabd-,** combining form meaning 'rod'. — Gk. ῥαβδο-, fr. ῥάβδος, 'rod, twig, stick', which is rel. to ῥάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn', ῥαπίς, 'rod', and cogn. with Lith. *vir̃bas*, 'twig, branch, scion, rod', L. *verbera* (pl.), 'rods, lashes, strokes', *verbēna*, usually pl. *verbēnae*, 'leaves and branches of laurel'. See **vervain** and cp. words there referred to.

rhabdomancy, n., divination by means of a rod. — Gk. ῥαβδομαντεία, compounded of ῥάβδος, 'a rod', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See **rhabdo-** and **-mancy.**

rhachis, n. — See **rachis.**

rhachitis, n. — See **rachitis.**

Rhadamantine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Rhadamanthus; stern (said of a judge). — See next word and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Rhadamanthus, n., son of Zeus and Europe, one of the judges in the lower world (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Rhadamanthus*, fr. Gk. Ῥαδάμανθος, Ῥαδάμανθυς.

Rhaetia, n., name of an ancient Roman province situated between the Danube, the Rhine and the Po. — L., fr. *Rhaeti* (pl.), 'the Rhaetians'.

Derivatives: *Rhaeti-an*, adj. and n.

Rhaetic, adj., pertaining to, or designating, a group of strata of the European Triassic system (*geol.*) — L. *Rhaeticus*, 'Rhaetian', fr. *Rhaetia*. See prec. word.

Rhaeto-Romance, Rhaeto-Romanic, adj., pertaining to the language spoken by the Romance people in Southeastern Switzerland and in Tyrol. — So called fr. L. *Rhaetia*. See **Rhaetia** and **Romance,** resp. **Romanic.**

rhagades, n., cracks or fissures in the skin (*med.*) — L., fr. Gk. ῥαγάδες, pl. of ῥαγάς, 'crack, fissure', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι, 'to break'. See **regma.**

Rhamnaceae, n. pl., the buckthorn family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Rhamnus** with suff. **-aceae.**

rhamnaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Rhamnus, n., a genus of plants, the buckthorn (*bot.*) — L. *rhamnos*, fr. Gk. ῥάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn', which stands for ***ῥάβνος** and is rel. to ῥάβδος, 'rod, twig, stick'. See **rhabdo-.**

Rhapis, n., a genus of fan palms (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥαπίς, 'rod, stick', which is rel. to ῥάμνος, 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn'. See prec. word.

rhapontic, n., a species of rhubarb. — ModL. *rhaponticum*, fr. MedL. *rha Ponticum*, lit. 'Pontic rhubarb'. The first element stands for orig. *rheum*, 'rhubarb', fr. Gk. ῥῆον, fr. Pers. *rēwend*, of s.m.; the alteration of *rheum* into *rha* is due to a confusion with *Rha*, the ancient name of the river Volga. See **Rheum, rhubarb.** For the second element see **Pontic.**

rhapsode, n., a reciter of rhapsodies. — Gk. ῥαψῳδός. See **rhapsody.**

rhapsodic, adj., pertaining to a rhapsody. — Gk. ῥαψῳδικός, fr. ῥαψῳδία. See next word and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *rhapsodic-al*, adj., *rhapsodic-al-ly*, adv.

rhapsody, n. — F. *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*, fr. L. *rhapsōdia*, fr. Gk. ῥαψῳδία, 'epic poem, recitation of epic poetry', fr. ῥαψῳδός, 'rhapsodist', which is compounded of ῥάπτειν, 'to sew, weave; to compose songs', and ᾠδή, 'song'. For the first element see **vervain,** for the second see **ode** and cp. **comedy, tragedy.**

Derivatives: *rhapsod-ist*, n., *rhapsod-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

rhatany, n., name of a Peruvian shrub. — Sp. *ratana*, fr. Quechua *ratana*.

Rhea, n., the mother of the gods in Greek mythology. — L. *Rhea*, fr. Gk. Ῥέᾱ, a Titaness, mother of Zeus, which is of uncertain origin.

Rhea, n., a genus of birds, the South-American ostrich. — ModL., named after *Rhea*, the mother of the gods in Greek mythology. See prec. word.

Rhenish, adj. — MHG. *rinisch* (G. *Rheinisch*), fr. *Rin* (G. *Rhein*), 'Rhine', fr. Gaul. *Rēnos* (whence L. *Rhēnus*), lit. 'that which flows', fr. I.-E. base ***rei-*, 'to move, flow, run'. See **rise** and cp. **rhenium, cisrhenane, transrhenane.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ish.**

Rhenish, n., Rhine wine. — Short for *Rhenish wine*.

rhenium, n., name of a very rare element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverers, the German chemist Walter Karl Friedrich Noddack (1893-) and his wife Ida Tacke, fr. *Rhēnus*, the name of the Rhine (see **Rhenish,** adj.), and chem. suff. **-ium.**

rheo-, combining form meaning 'current of a stream, current'. — Gk. ῥεο-, fr. ῥέος, 'anything, flowing, stream', from the stem of ῥέειν, ῥεῖν, (for ***σρέϝειν**), 'to flow, run' (whence also ῥόος, ῥοῦς, 'current', ῥεῦμα, 'that which flows, current, stream)', fr. I.-E. base ***sreu-**, 'to flow', whence also—with inserted *-t*—OE. *strēam*, 'flowing, river'. See **stream** and cp. words there referred to.

rheostat, n., resistor (*electr.*) — Coined by the English physicist Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75) from Gk. ῥέος, 'anything flowing, stream', and στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **rheo-** and **static** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *rheostat-ic*, adj.

rhesus, n., an East Indian monkey. — ModL., coined by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Audebert (1759-1800).

rhetor, n., teacher of rhetoric; orator. — L., fr. Gk. ῥήτωρ (Aeol. ***ϝρήτωρ**), 'public speaker, orator; rhetor', rel. to ῥῆμα, 'word', lit. 'that which is spoken', ῥῆσις, 'speech', and to εἴρω (for ***ϝέριω**), 'I say, speak', εἴρων (for ***ϝέριων**), 'dissembler', lit. 'sayer' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), εἰρωνεία, 'irony', and cogn. with OI. *vratám*, 'commandment, order', L. *verbum*, 'word', Goth. *waúrd*, OE. *word*, 'word'. See **word** and cp. **irony.** Cp. also **verb.**

rhetoric, n. — ME. *rethorik*, fr. OF. *rhetorique* (F. *rhétorique*), fr. L. *rhētorica*, *rhētoricē*, fr. Gk. ῥητορική (scil. τέχνη), 'art of rhetoric', fem. of ῥητορικός, 'fit for a public speaker or public speaking, oratorical; rhetorical', fr. ῥήτωρ, gen. ῥήτορος. See prec. word and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *rhetoric-al*, adj., *rhetoric-al-ly*, adv.

rhetorician, n. — ME. *rethoricien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rhétoricien*, fr. *rhétorique*. See prec. word and **-ian.**

rheum, n., discharge from the mucous membranes (*archaic*). — ME. *reume*, fr. OF. *reume* (F. *rhume*), 'a cold', fr. L. *rheuma*, fr. Gk. ῥεῦμα, 'that which flows; discharge, flux, rheum', from the stem of ῥέειν, ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **rheo-.**

Derivatives: *rheum-ic*, adj., *rheum-y*, adj., *rheum-i-ly*, adv., *rheum-i-ness*, n.

Rheum, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — L., 'rhubarb', fr. Gk. ῥῆον, fr. Pers. *rēwend*, of s.m. See **rhubarb** and cp. **rhapontic.**

rheumatic, adj. — ME. *rewmatik*, fr. MF. *reumatique* (F. *rhumatique*), fr. L. *rheumaticus*, 'troubled with rheum', fr. Gk. ῥευματικός, fr. ῥεῦμα, gen. ῥεύματος. See **rheum** and 1st **-atic.**

Derivatives: *rheumatic*, n., *rheumatic-al*, adj.

rheumatism, n. — L. *rheumatismus*, 'rheum, catarrh', fr. Gk. ῥευματισμός, fr. ῥευματίζεσθαι, 'to suffer from a flux', fr. ῥεῦμα, gen. ῥεύματος. See **rheum** and **-ism.**

rheumatoid, adj., resembling rheumatism. — Compounded of Gk. ῥεῦμα, gen. ῥεύματος (see **rheum**), and **-οειδής**, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivatives: *rheumatoid-al*, adj., *rheumatoid-al-ly*, adv.

Rhexia, n., a genus of plants, the deergrass, the meadow beauty (*bot.*) — L., a name used by Pliny.

rhigolene, n., a volatile petroleum product used as a local anesthetic. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. ῥῖγος, 'frost, cold', and L. *oleum*, 'oil'. The first element stands for ***σρῖγος** and is cogn. with L. *frīgus*, 'cold'; see **frigid.** For the second element see **olive,** for the ending see suff. **-ene.**

rhin-, form of **rhino-** before a vowel.

rhinal, adj., pertaining to the nose. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-.**

Rhinanthus, n., a genus of plants, the yellow rattle

(*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose, snout', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **rhino-** and **anther.**

rhine, n., a large ditch in marshy land. — OE. *rene, ryne,* 'bed of a river', lit. 'a running'. See **run,** n.

rhinencephalon, n., the olfactory part of the brain (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by the Swiss anatomist Rudolf Albert von Kölliker (1817-1905) fr. Gk. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose', and ἐγκέφαλος, 'brain'. See **rhino-** and **encephalon.**

rhinestone, n., a colorless imitation stone. — Loan translation of F. *caillou de Rhin,* lit. 'pebble of the Rhine'.

rhinitis, n., inflammation of the nose (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis,** fr. Gk. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose'. See **rhino-.**

rhino (*slang*). — Short for **rhinoceros.**

rhino, n., money (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

rhino-, before a vowel **rhin-,** combining form denoting the *nose.* — Gk. ῥῑνο-, fr. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose', a word of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **Antirrhinum, Catarrhina, Gymnorhina, platyrrhine.**

rhinoceros, n. — L., fr. Gk. ῥῑνόκερως, 'rhinoceros', lit. 'nose-horn', fr. ῥῖς, gen. ῥῑνός, 'nose', and κέρας, 'horn'. See **rhino-** and **cerato-.**

rhinocerotic, adj., pertaining to a rhinoceros. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ῥῑνόκερως, gen. ῥῑνοκέρωτος. See prec. word.

rhinology, n., that branch of medicine which treats of the nose and its diseases. — Compounded of **rhino-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *rhinolog-ic-al,* adj., *rhinolog-ist,* n.

rhinoplasty, n., plastic surgery of the nose. — Compounded of **rhino-** and Gk. -πλαστίᾱ, fr. πλαστός, 'molded, formed'. See **-plasty.**

rhinoscope, n., an instrument for viewing the nose. — Compounded of **rhino-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivative: *rhinoscop-ic,* adj.

rhinoscopy, n., examination of the nose (*med.*) — Compounded of **rhino-** and Gk. -σκοπίᾱ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scopy.**

rhizo-, before a vowel **rhiz-,** combining form meaning 'root', as in *rhizogenic.* — Gk. ῥιζο-, ῥιζ-, fr. ῥίζα, 'root', which stands for *ϜρᾰδΙα and is rel. to ῥάδαμνος (for *Ϝράδᾰμνος), 'branch', and cogn. with L. *rādix* (for **wrādīx*), 'root'. See **radix** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **risk.**

Rhizobium, n., a genus of rod-shaped bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **rhizo-** and Gk. βίος, 'life'. See **bio-.**

Rhizocephala, n., an order of parasitic cirripeds. — ModL., compounded of **rhizo-** and Gk. κεφαλή, 'head'. See **cephalic.**

rhizocephalous, adj., pertaining to the order *Rhizocephala.* — See prec. word and **-ous.**

rhizogenic, adj., root-producing. — Compounded of **rhizo-** and **-genic.**

rhizoid, adj., resembling a root. — Formed fr. **rhizo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *rhizoid,* n., filament.

rhizome, n., an underground rootlike stem (*bot.*) ModL. *rhizōma,* fr. Gk. ῥίζωμα, 'the mass of roots of a tree', fr. ῥιζοῦν, 'to take root', fr. ῥίζα, 'root'. See **rhizo-** and **-oma.**

rhizophagous, adj., feeding on roots. — Compounded of **rhizo-** and Gk. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

Rhizopoda, n. pl., a division of Protozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having rootlike feet', compounded of **rhizo-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

rho, n., name of the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ῥῶ, shortened fr. ῥῶς, fr. Heb. *rōsh, rēsh.* See **resh.**

rhod-, form of **rhodo-** before a vowel.

Rhodian, adj., 1) pertaining to the island of Rhodes; 2) pertaining to the Knights of Rhodes. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Rhodius,* 'of Rhodes', fr. *Rhodus,* fr. Gk. Ῥόδος, 'Rhodes', one of the Dodecanese Islands, southwest of Turkey.

Derivative: *Rhodian,* n.

rhodium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the English chemist and physicist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828) from Gk. ῥόδον, 'rose' (see **rhodo-**); so called by him from the rose-red color of its salts. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

Derivatives: *rhod-ic,* adj., *rhod-ite,* n. (*mineral.*), *rhod-ous,* adj.

rhodium, n., also **rhodium wood,** a scented wood. — ModL. *rhodium,* short for *rhodium lignum,* lit. 'rose-wood'. See prec. word and 1st suff. **-ium.**

rhodo-, before a vowel **rhod-,** combining form meaning *rose,* as in *rhododendron.* — Gk. ῥοδο-, fr. ῥόδον, 'rose', for *Ϝρόδον, fr. OIran. **wṛda.* See **rose** and cp. the second element in **cynorrhodon.**

Rhododendron, n., a genus of plants; (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ῥοδόδενδρον, lit. 'the rose-tree', fr. ῥόδον, 'rose', and δένδρον, 'tree'. See **rhodo-** and **dendro-.**

rhodolite, n., a rose-colored variety of garnet. — Lit. 'rosy stone', compounded of **rhodo-** and **-lite.**

rhodonite, n., a red manganese metasilicate $MnSiO_3$ (*mineral.*) — G. *Rhodonit,* formed fr. Gk. ῥόδον, 'rose' (see **rhodo-**), with suff. *-it,* which goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Rhodora, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *rhodora,* name of a plant; of Gallic origin.

rhomb, n., rhombus. — MF. (= F.) *rhombe,* fr. L. *rhombus,* fr. Gk. ῥόμβος, 'a spinning top, wheel, rhomb', which is rel. to ῥέμβειν, 'to turn round, roll about', fr. I.-E. base **wremb-,* a nasalized form of base **wer-b-,* 'to turn, twist,

bend' (see **vervain** and cp. **rhombus, rhumb**); so called from its resemblance to a spinning top.

Derivatives: *rhomb-ic, rhomb-ic-al,* adjs.

rhombencephalon, n., part of the brain consisting of the cerebellum, pons and medulla (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of **rhomb-** and **encephalon.**

rhombo-, before a vowel **rhomb-,** combining form meaning 'a rhomb', as in *rhombohedron.* — Gk. ῥομβο-, ῥομβ-, fr. ῥόμβος. See **rhomb.**

rhombohedral, adj., forming a rhombohedron. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

rhombohedron, n., a prism bounded by six equal rhombs. — Compounded of **rhombo-** and **-hedron.**

rhomboid, n., an oblique-angled parallelogram in which the adjacent sides are unequal; adj., 1) shaped like a rhomboid; 2) shaped somewhat like a rhombus. — MF. (= F.) *rhomboïde,* fr. L. *rhomboidēs,* fr. Gk. ῥομβοειδής, 'rhomboid', lit. 'resembling a rhomb', fr. ῥόμβος, 'rhomb', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **rhomb** and **-oid.**

rhomboidal, adj., shaped somewhat like a rhomboid. — Formed fr. **rhomboid,** n., with adj. suff. **-al.**

rhombus, n., an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram. — L. See **rhomb.**

rhoncial, also **rhonchal,** adj., pertaining to a rhonchus. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

rhonchus, n., a whistling sound heard on the auscultation of the chest. — L., 'a snoring', fr. Gk. ῥόγχος, which is rel. to ῥόγκος, ῥέγχος, ῥέγκος, of s.m. ῥέγχειν, ῥέγκειν, 'to snore'; prob. of imitative origin.

rhotacism, n., mispronunciation of the letter *r.* — ModL. *rhōtacismus,* fr. Gk. ῥωτακισμός, fr. ῥωτακίζειν. See next word and **-ism.**

rhotacize, intr. v., to mispronounce the letter *r.* — Gk. ῥωτακίζειν, 'to use the letter *r* excessively', fr. ῥῶ, name of the letter *r.* See **rho** and **-ize.**

rhubarb, n., a garden plant with large leaves and edible leaf stalks. — ME. *rubarbe,* fr. MF. *reubarbe, rubarbe* (F. *rhubarbe*), fr. ML. *rheubarbarum.* The first element in ML. *rheubarbarum* derives fr. L. *rheum,* fr. Gk. ῥῆον, ultimately fr. Pers. *rēwend,* 'rhubarb' (whence also Russ. *revén*). Cp. the ML. form *rhabarbarum,* which comes fr. Gk. ῥᾶ βάρβαρον, lit. 'foreign rhubarb'; ῥᾶ, 'rhubarb', is a blend of ῥῆον, 'rhubarb', with Ῥᾶ, the Scythian name of the Volga; see **roric.** The second word in ῥᾶ βάρβαρον refers to the foreign origin of the plant. It. *rabarbaro* (whence G. *Rhabarber*) derives fr. Gk. ῥᾶ βάρβαρον. Cp. **rhapontic, rheum.**

rhumb, n., any of the 32 points of the mariner's compass. — Sp. *rumbo,* fr. L. *rhombus.* See **rhomb** and cp. F. *rumb.*

rhumba, n. — A var. spelling of **rumba.**

Rhus, n., a genus of plants, the sumac (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. ῥοῦς, 'sumac'.

rhyme, n. — ME. *rime, ryme,* fr. OF. *rime,* 'rhyme', a word of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. and OE. *rīm,* 'number'; for the cognates of these Teut. words see **arithmetic** and **rite.** The spelling of E. *rhyme* (for *rime*) is due to a confusion with Gk. ῥυθμός, 'rhythm', with which it has nothing in common. Cp. **rime,** 'rhyme'. Cp. also the second element in **bouts-rimés, monorhyme,** and the second word in **ottava rima.**

rhyme, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rimen, rymen,* fr. OF. *rimer,* 'to rhyme', fr. *rime,* 'rhyme'. See **rhyme,** n.

Derivatives: *rhym-ed,* adj., *rhyme-less,* adj., *rhym-er,* n., *rhym-ery,* n., *rhyme-ster,* n., *rhym-ic,* adj., *rhym-ing,* adj., *rhym-ist,* n.

rhyncho-, before a vowel **rhynch-,** combining form meaning 'snout'. — Gk. ῥυγχο-, ῥυγχ-, fr. ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak', which, together with ῥύζειν (prob. for *ῥύγιειν), 'to growl, snarl', is of imitative origin. Cp. Arm. *ṙngun-k'*, *ṙ^{e}ngun-k'*, 'nostrils, nose', which is also of imitative origin. Cp. also **Rhynchosia** and the second element in **ornithorhynchus.**

Rhynchosia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak' (see **rhyncho-** and 1st **-ia**). The genus was so called in allusion to the beaklike shape of the keel.

rhyolite, n., a volcanic rock containing quartz (*petrogr.*) — G. *Rhyolith,* compounded of Gk. ῥυο- (for ῥύαξ, 'stream of lava', from the stem of ῥεῖν, 'to flow') and λίθος, 'stone'. See **rheo-** and **-lite.**

rhyparographer, n., a painter of sordid subjects. — Formed fr. Gk. ῥυπαρογράφος (see next word) with agential suff. **-er.**

rhyparography, n., the painting of mean or sordid subjects. — Formed with suff. **-y** (fr. Gk. -ίᾱ) fr. Gk. ῥυπαρογράφος, 'painting sordid subjects', fr. ῥυπαρός, 'dirty, filthy', and -γράφος, 'writing, painting', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element derives fr. ῥύπος, 'dirt, filth', which is of uncertain origin; cp. **rupia.** For the second element see **-graph.**

Derivative: *rhyparograph-ic,* adj.

rhythm, n. — MF. *rhythme* (F. *rhytme*), fr. L. *rhythmus,* fr. Gk. ῥυθμός, 'measured motion, time, proportion, symmetry, rhythm', formed from the stem of ῥεῖν 'to flow', with suff. -θμός, a var. of -σμός (cp. **-ism**). See **rheo-** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *rhythm-ize,* tr. and intr. v., *rhythm-iz-able,* adj., *rhythm-iz-ation,* n., *rhythm-less,* adj.

rhythmic, adj. — Late L. *rhythmicus,* fr. Gk. ῥυθμικός, fr. ῥυθμός. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *rhythmic-al,* adj., *rhythmic-al-ly,* adv., *rhythmic-ize,* tr. v.

ria, n., creek; inlet. — Sp. *ría,* 'mouth of a river', rel. to *río,* 'river'. See **rio.**

rial, n. — A var. of **riyal.**

rial, n., the monetary unit of Iran. — Pers., fr. Arab. *riyāl.* See **riyal.**

rialto, n., exchange, market. — It. *Rialto*, name of a quarter of Venice where the exchange was situated. The name is a contraction of *Rivoalto*, former name of the island on which Venice was built, fr. L. *rīvus altus*, 'deep river'. For the first word see **rio,** for the second see **alt.**

riant, adj., smiling. — MF. (= F.), pres. part. of *rire*, 'to laugh', fr. L. *rīdēre*. See **risible** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *riant-ly*, adv.

riata, n. — See **reata.**

rib, n. — ME. *ribbe*, fr. OE. *ribb*, rel. to OS. *ribb*, *ribbi*, ON. *rif*, Dan. *ribbe*, Swed. *rev*, OFris. *ribb*, *rebb*, MDu. *ribbe*, Du. *ribbe*, *rib*, OHG. *ribba*, *rippi*, MHG. *ribbe*, *riebe*, *rippe*, G. *Rippe*, and to the second element in OHG. *hirni-reba*, 'skull', lit. 'brain cover', fr. I.-E. base **rebh-*, 'to root, cover'. The ribs are so called because they "roof" the cavity of the chest. From the same base derive OSlav. *rebro* (for **rebhro*), 'rib', Gk. ἐρέφειν, ἐρέπτειν, 'to roof', ὄροφος, 'reeds used for thatching houses, roof', L. *orbis*, 'round surface, orbit, orb'. Cp. **orb, reef,** 'ridge of sand', **rep,** 'thick fabric of silk'.
Derivatives: *rib*, tr. v., *ribb-ed*, adj., *ribb-ing*, n.

ribald, n., an irreverent person; adj., irreverent (esp. in language). — ME. *ribald*, *ribaud*, 'worthless creature', fr. OF. *ribauld*, *ribaud* (F. *ribaud*), 'ribald', fr. *riber*, 'to be wanton', which is borrowed fr. OHG. *rīban*, 'to be wanton', lit. 'to rub'. See **euripus.**
Derivatives: *ribald*, adj., *ribaldry* (q.v.)

ribaldry, n., a ribald language. — ME. *ribaldrie*, *ribaudrie*, fr. OF. *ribaulderie*, fr. *ribauld*. See prec. word and **-ry.**

riband, n., a ribbon (*archaic*). — Older spelling of **ribbon,** with excrescent *-d*.
Derivative: *riband-ed*, adj. (cp. *ribboned*).

ribband, n. (*naut.*) — Compounded of **rib** and **band,** n.
Derivative: *ribband*, tr. v.

ribbon, also **riband,** n. — ME. *riban(d)*, fr. OF. *riban*, var. of *ruban* (F. *ruban*), fr. MDu. *ringhband*, 'necklace'. The first element of this compound is rel. to E. **ring,** n., the second to E. **band,** 'a tie'.
Derivatives: *ribbon-ed*, adj., *ribbon-y*, adj.

Ribes, n., a genus of shrubs, the currant. — ML., fr. Arab. *rībās*, 'sorrel', fr. Pers. *rēvās*.

riboflavin, n., a factor of the vitamin B complex $C_{17}H_{20}O_6N_4$. — Coined fr. ***ribo*se** and ***flavin.***

ribose, n., a pentose sugar. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ose** fr. G. *Ribon(säure)*, a tetrahydroxy acid, whose first element is an alteration of E. *arabinose*, fr. L. *Arabicus*, 'Arabic, Arabian'; see **Arabic** (*Säure*, the second element in *Ribonsäure*, means 'acid'.)

Ribston, n., a kind of sweet apple. — Short for *Ribston pippin*; so called after *Ribston Hall* in Yorkshire.

Ricardian, adj., pertaining to the economic theories of David *Ricardo* (1772-1823). — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**
Derivative: *Ricardian*, n., adherent of the theories of David Ricardo.

rice, n. — ME. *rys*, *ris*, fr. OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), fr. It. *riso*, fr. VL. **oryzum*, fr. L. *oryza*, fr. Gk. ὄρυζα, fr. OPers. *brīzi*, fr. Afghan *vrižĕ*, ult. fr. OI. *vrīhiḥ*, 'rice'. Cp. **Oryza, risotto** and the second element in **bahuvrihi.**
Derivative: *rice-y*, adj.

rich, adj. — ME. *riche*, a blend of OE. *rīce*, 'powerful, strong, noble, rich', and OF. (= F.) *riche*, *riche*, 'rich'; this latter is borrowed fr. Frankish **rīki*, 'powerful'. OE. *rīce* and Frankish **rīki* are rel. to OS. *rīki*, ON. *rīkr*, OHG. *rīhhi*, 'ruler; powerful, rich', Swed. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, 'rich', OFris. *rīke*, Du. *rijk*, MHG. *rīch*, *rīche*, 'powerful, rich', G. *reich*, 'rich', Goth. *reiks*, 'ruler; powerful, rich'. These words derive fr. Teut. **rīk-*, 'ruler', which is borrowed fr. Celtic **rīg-* (cp. OIr. *rī*, gen. *rīg*), 'king', a cognate of OI. *rāj-*, *rājan-*, L. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis*, 'king'. Accordingly OE. *rīce*, etc., orig. meant 'kingly, royal' [cp. L. *rēgius* (see **Regius**)]. From this sense developed that of 'powerful', and finally that of 'rich'. See **regent,** adj., and **rex** and cp. **Reich,** the first element in **Richard, Reichstag, Rigsdag, Riksdag, rix-dollar,** and the second element in **Alaric, Aubrey, bishopric, Emery, Eric, Frederic, Frederica, Geoffrey, Harriet, Henry, Roderick, Theodoric, Ulrica.**
Derivatives: *riches* (q.v.), *rich-ling*, n., *rich-ly*, adv., *rich-ness*, n.

Richard, masc. PN. — ME. *Rycharde*, fr. OF. (= F.) *Richard*, fr. OHG. *Ricohard*, which is compounded of Teut. **rīk-*, 'ruler', and **harðu*, 'hard'. See **rich** and **hard** and cp. **dick, dickens, hick.**

richellite, n., a hydrous iron fluophosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Richelle*, near Visé, in Belgium. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

riches, n. pl. — Orig. the word was a sing: ME. *richesse*, fr. OF. *richece* (F. *richesse*), fr. *riche*, 'rich'. See **rich.** For the F. suff. *-esse* see 2nd suff. **-ess.** For a similar exceptional development of F. *-esse* into E. *-es* (inst. of into *-ess*) cp. *laches.*

richterite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — G. *Richterit*, named after the German mineralogist Theodor *Richter*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης. See subst. suff. **-ite.**

Ricinus, n., a genus of plants (family Euphorbiaceae). — L., 'the castor-oil plant', which is of uncertain origin.

rick, n., pile, stack. — ME. *reke*, fr. OE. *hrēac*, rel. to ON. *hraukr*, Du. *rook*, 'heap', and possibly to ON. *hryggr*, OE. *hrycg*, 'back, ridge'. See **ridge** and cp. **ruck,** 'crowd, herd'.
Derivatives: *rick*, tr. v., to heap up in ricks, *rick-er*, n.

rick, tr. v., to sprain; n., a sprain. — A var. spelling of **wrick.**

rickardite, n., a copper telluride (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mining engineer Thomas Arthur *Rickard* (1864-1953). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rickets, n. — Fr. **rachitis**; influenced in form by *rick* or *wrick*, 'to twist, sprain'.

rickety, adj. — Prob. fr. prec. word with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivative: *ricketi-ness*, n.

Rickettsia, n., a genus of bacilluslike parasites (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., named by da Rocha Lima in honor of the American pathologist Howard Taylor *Ricketts* (1871-1910). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

rickle, n., a small heap or pile. — Formed fr. **rick,** 'pile', with dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *rickle*, tr. v.

rickrack, n., serpentine braid of silk, cotton or wool. — Antiphonic reduplication of **rack,** 'to stretch'.

ricksha(w), n. — Abbreviation of **jinricksha** (q.v.)

ricochet, n., the rebounding of an object. — F., of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *ricochet*, intr. v.

rictal, adj., pertaining to a rictus. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

rictus, n., opening of the mouth, gape. — L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringī*, 'to open wide the mouth'. See **ringent.**

rid, tr. v. — ME. *ruden*, *ryden*, fr. ON. *ryðja*, 'to clear, empty, rid', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. *riuten*, G. *reuten*, 'to clear land', OHG. *riuti*, 'cleared land', and to OFris. *rothia*, MLG. *roden*, MHG. *roten*, G. *roden*, 'to clear', and prob. cogn. with Avestic *rao(i)δya*, 'to cultivate'; prob. fr. I.-E. **reudh-*, 'to clear land', enlargement of base **reu-*, 'to dig up', whence also L. *ruere*, 'to dig up'. (L *ruere* in this sense is not rel. to *ruere*, 'to fall down' (see *ruin*).
Derivative: *ridd-ance*, n.

ridable, adj. — Formed fr. **ride** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *ridable-ness*, n., *ridabl-y*, adv.

riddel, also **ridel,** n., a church curtain. — ME. *ridel*, *riddel*, fr. OF. *ridel* (F. *rideau*), 'curtain', fr. *rider*, 'to wrinkle', a loan word fr. OHG. *rīdan*, 'to turn, twist'. For sense development cp. OHG *reid*, 'crisp, frizzy'.

ridden, pp. of *ride*. — ME. *riden*, fr. OE. *(ge)riden*, pp. of *rīdan*. See **ride.**

riddle, n., enigma, puzzle. — ME. *redels*, *rideles*, fr. OE. *rǣdels*, *rǣdelse*, formed with the subst. suff. *-els* fr. OE. *rǣdan*, 'to advise, counsel, deliberate, guess, interpret, read'. The *s* in ME. *redels* was mistaken for the suff. of the plural and accordingly dropped. Cp. OS. *rādisli*, MDu. *raedsel*, Du. *raadsel*, MHG. *rātsel*, G. *Rätsel*, 'riddle', and see **read.**
Derivatives: *riddle*, tr. and intr. v., *ridd-ler*, n., *riddl-ing*, adj., *riddl-ing-ly*, adv.

riddle, n., sieve. — ME. *riddel*, *ridel*, fr. OE. *hrīddel*, formed with dissimilation fr. earlier *hrīdder*, 'a coarse sieve', which is rel. to OS. *hrīda*, OHG. *rītera*, MHG. *rīter*, G. *Reiter*, fr. Teut. base **hri-*, 'to sift', whence also ON. *hreinn*, OHG. *hreini*, Goth. *hrains*, 'clean, pure'. The corresponding I.-E. base is **(s)q(e)rē(i)-*, whence L. *crībrum*, 'sieve, riddle', OIr. *crīathar*, OW. *cruitr*, OCo. *croider*, MBret. *croezr*, 'sieve', Gk. κρῑ́νειν, 'to separate, distinguish, decide', L. *cernere*, 'to distinguish', *certus*, 'certain'. See **certain** and cp. **cribriform.**

riddle, tr. and intr. v., to sift. — ME. *riddlen*, *ridlen*, fr. *riddel*, *ridel*. See **riddle,** 'sieve'.
Derivatives: *riddl-er*, n., *riddl-ing*, adj., *riddlings*, n. pl.

ride, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *rīden*, fr. OE. *rīdan*, rel. to OS. *rīdan*, ON. *ríða*, OFris. *rīda*, MDu. *rīden*, Du. *rijden*, OHG. *rītan*, MHG. *rīten*, G. *reiten*. The original meaning of these words was 'to move, go, travel'. They are cognate with Gaul.-L. *raeda*, 'a travelling carriage', OIr. *rīadaim*, 'I ride, travel', *rīad*, 'a riding, traveling'. Cp. **ready, road.** Cp. also the second element in **palfrey.**
Derivatives: *ride*, n., *ridable* (q.v.), *rider* (q.v.), *rid-ing*, n.

rider, n. — ME., fr. OE. *rīdere*, fr. *rīdan*, 'to ride'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

ridge, n. — ME. *rigge*, 'back, ridge', fr. OE. *hrycg*, rel. to ON. *hryggr*, Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*, OFris. *hregg*, OS. *hruggi*, Du. *rug*, OHG. *hrukki*, later *rucki*, MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *Rücken*, 'the back', possibly also to ON. *hraukr*, OE. *hrēac*, 'heap' (see **rick,** 'pile'); perh. cogn. with L. *crux*, 'cross'. See **cross** and cp. **rick, ruck,** 'a crowd', and the first element in **rucksack.** Cp. also **rung.**
Derivatives: *ridge*, n., *ridg-ing*, n., *ridg-ing-ly*, adv., *ridg-y*, adj.

ridicule, n. — F., adj. and n., fr. L. *rīdiculus*, 'that which excites laughter, ridiculous', *rīdiculum*, 'jest', prop. neut. adj. used as a noun, fr. *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See **risible.**
Derivatives: *ridicule*, tr. v., *ridicul-er*, n., *ridiculous* (q.v.)

ridiculous, adj. — Fr. L. *rīdiculōsus*, 'laughable', fr. *rīdiculus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ridiculous-ly*, adv., *ridiculous-ness*, n.

riding, n., the act of one who rides. — Formed fr. **ride,** with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

riding, n., one of the three administrative districts of Yorkshire. — ME. *(th)riding*, fr. OE. *-þriðing*, 'a third part', fr. ON. *þriðjungr*, 'a third part', fr. *þriði*, 'third'. See **third** and 3rd **-ing.** The initial *þ* (in OE. *-þriðing*) was absorbed by the final *ð* in the word *norð* frequently preceding it, thus *North thriding* became *North riding.*

ridotto, n., entertainment. — It., orig. 'a withdrawing-room', prop. pp. of *ridurre*, 'to lead back', in the reflexive sense 'to withdraw, retreat', fr. L. *redūcere*. See **reduce** and cp. **redoubt,** n., and **réduit.**

riebeckite, n., a mineral of the amphibole group. — G. *Riebeckit*, named after the German mineralogist Emil *Riebeck*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

riever, n. — See **reaver.**

rifacimento, n., recasting of a literary or musical

work. — It., lit. 'remaking', fr. *rifac-*, pres. stem of *rifare*, 'to remake', fr. VL. **refacere* (corresponding to L. *reficere*), fr. **re-** and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ment** and cp. **refection.**

rife, adj., prevalent, abundant. — ME. *rif, rive*, fr. OE. *rȳfe*, 'abundant, frequent', rel. to ON. *rīfr*, MDu. *rijf*, MLG. *rīve*, 'abundant, generous'.
Derivatives: *rife-ly*, adv., *rife-ness*, n.

riffle, n., 1) a shoal; 2) a way of shuffling cards. — Rel. to **ripple.**
Derivative: *riffle*, tr. and intr. v.

riffle, n., a groove. — Cp. G. *riefeln*, 'to groove', and see **rifle,** 'to make grooves in'.

riffler, n., a small file with curved ends. — F. *rifloir*, formed fr. *rifler*, 'to file', with suff. *-oir* (fr. L. *-ōrium*). See 2nd **rifle** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

riffraff, n., rabble. — ME. *riff and raff*, fr. OF. *rif et raf, rifle et rafle*, 'one and all', later used in the sense of 'rabble'. See **rifle,** 'to plunder', and **raffle,** 'lottery'.

rifle, tr. v., to plunder. — ME. *riflen*, fr. OF. *rifler*, 'to ransack, plunder; to plane (whence F. *rifler*, 'to plane, file, scrape'), fr. OHG. *riffilōn*, 'to tear by rubbing', which is rel. to ON. *rīfa*, 'to tear, break'. See **rive** and cp. **rifle,** 'to make grooves in'. Cp. also the first element in **riffraff.**

rifle, tr. v., to make grooves in (a gun barrel) — F. *rifler*, 'to plane, file, scrape'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *rifle*, n. (q.v.), *rifl-ed*, adj., *rifl-er*, n., *rifl-ery*, n., *rifl-ing*, n.

rifle, n., a portable firearm. — Fr. prec. word in the sense of *rifled* (i.e. grooved) *musket.*

rift, n., an opening; a cleft. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. and Norw. *rift*, 'a breach', ON. *ript*, 'the breach of a contract', *ripa*, 'to break a contract', and see **rive.**
Derivatives: *rift*, tr. v., to split, *rift-er*, n., *rift-less*, adj., *rift-y*, adj.

rig, tr. v., to fit (a ship, mast, etc.) with sails. — ME. *riggen*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *rigga*, 'to wrap round', Swed. and Norw. *rigga*, 'to rig'.
Derivatives: *rig*, n. (q.v.), *rigg-er*, n., *rigg-ing*, n.

rig, n., the distinctive arrangement of the sails, masts, etc., on a ship. — Cp. Swed. and Norw. *rigg* and see prec. word.

rig, tr. v., to manipulate fraudulently; n., a fraudulent scheme; trick. — Of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in **thimblerig.**

Riga balsam, balsam obtained from the Swiss pine. — Named after *Riga*, capital of Latvia.

rigadoon, n., a dance. — F. *rigaudon, rigodon*; according to J. J. Rousseau in *Dictionnaire de musique* named after *Rigaud*, the inventor of this dance. According to Mistral, *Rigaud* was a renowned dancing master at Marseilles.

Rigel, n., a star in the left foot of the constellation Orion. — Arab. *rijl*, 'foot'. See **Regulus,** name of a star.

rigescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

rigescent, adj., becoming stiff. — L. *rigēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *rigēscere*, 'to become stiff', inchoative formed fr. *rigēre*, 'to be stiff'. See **rigid** and **-escent.**

right, adj. — ME. *riht, right*, fr. OE. *riht*, 'right, straight, erect', rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, ON. *rēttr*, Goth. *raihts*, and cogn. with Gk. ὀρεκτός, 'stretched out, upright' (prop. verbal adj. of ὀρέγειν, 'to reach, stretch out, extend'), L. *rēctus*, 'straight, right' (prop. pp. of *regere*, 'to keep straight, lead, conduct, direct'), OIr. *recht*, 'law', W. *rhaith*, Bret. *reiz*, 'just, righteous, wise', fr. I.-E. base **reĝ-*, 'to stretch, straighten; straight, right; to lead, direct, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *right*, n., *right-ly*, adv., *right-ness*, n.

right, n. — ME. *riht, right*, fr. OE. *riht*. See **right,** adj.
Derivatives: *right-ful*, adj., *right-ful-ly*, adv., *right-ful-ness*, n., *right-less*, adj., *right-less-ness*, n.

right, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rihten, righten*, fr. OE. *rihtan*, fr. *riht*, adj. — Cp. OS. *rihtian*, ON. *rētta*, 'to straighten, make right', OHG., MHG. *rihten*, G. *richten*, of s.m., Goth. *garaihtjan*, 'to guide', and see **right,** adj.
Derivative: *right-able*, adj.

right, adv. — ME. *riht, right*, fr. OE. *rihte*, fr. *riht*. See **right,** adj.

righteous, adj. — Fr. earlier *rightwise*, fr. ME. *rightwise*, fr. OE. *rihtwīs*, fr. *riht*, 'right', and *wīs*, 'wise, learned' (see **right,** adj., and **wise,** adj.); refashioned with suff. **-ous** on analogy of *duteous, piteous*, etc.
Derivatives: *righteous-ly*, adv., *righteous-ness*, n.

rightward, adj. — Compounded of **right** and **-ward,** adj. suff.

rightward, rightwards, adv. — Compounded of **right** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

rigid, adj., stiff; strict. — L. *rigidus*, 'hard, stiff, rough, severe', fr. *rigēre*, 'to be stiff', which is rel. to *rigor*, 'stiffness', and cogn. with Gk. ῥῖγος (for *σρῖγος), 'frost, cold'. See **frigid** and cp. **rigescent, rigor** and the first element in **rhigolene.**
Derivatives: *rigidity* (q.v.), *rigid-ly*, adv., *rigid-ness*, n.

rigidity, n. — L. *rigiditās*, 'stiffness', fr. *rigidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

rigmarole, n., confused, incoherent talk. — Earlier *ragman-roll*, 'document with a long list of names'. See **ragman.**

rigol, n., ring; gutter, groove. — F. *rigole*, 'small ditch, channel, gutter', fr. OF. *regol*, the blend of MDu. *regel*, 'row, straight line', and *richel*, 'gutter', which are both borrowed fr. L. *rēgula*, 'a straight piece of wood, rule'. See **rule.**

rigolet, n., a small stream. — Amer. F., dimin. of F. *rigole*. See prec. word and **-et.**

rigor, rigour, n., stiffness; strictness. — ME. *rigour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rigueur*, fr. L. *rigōrem*, acc. of *rigor*, 'stiffness, hardness', which is rel. to *rigēre*, 'to be stiff'. See **rigid** and **-or, -our.**

Derivatives: *rigo(u)r-ism*, n., *rigo(u)r-ist*, n., *rigo(u)r-ist-ic*, adj., *rigorous* (q.v.)

rigorous, adj. — ME., fr. ML. *rigōrōsus*, fr. L. *rigor*. See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *rigorous-ly*, adv., *rigorous-ness*, n.

Rigsdag, n., the Danish Parliament. — Dan., lit. 'day of the kingdom', fr. *rige*, 'kingdom', and *dag*, 'day'. For the first element see **Reich,** for the second see **day** (q.v.) Cp. **Reichstag, Riksdag.**

Rig-Veda, n., the oldest collection of hymns in Vedic literature. — OI. *Ṛgvédaḥ*, compounded of *ṛ́k*, 'praise, hymn', and *vēdaḥ*, 'knowledge, sacred book'. The first element is rel. to OI. *ṛ́kvāḥ*, 'praising', *árcati*, 'shines, greets, praises', and cogn. with Hitt. *arkuwar*, 'prayer,' Toch. AB *yärk-*, 'to honor'. For the second element see **Veda.**

Riksdag, n., the Swedish Parliament. — Swed., lit. 'day of the kingdom', fr. *rike*, 'kingdom', and *dag*, 'day'. For the first element see **Reich,** for the second see **day.** Cp. **Reichstag, Rigsdag.**

rile, tr. v., to make muddy. — A var. of **roil.**

rilievo, n., relief. — It., fr. L. *relevāre*, 'to raise'. See **relief,** 'raised work', and **relieve** and cp. **basso-rilievo, cavo-relievo.**

rill, n., a small brook, rivulet. — LG. *rille* or Du. *ril*, 'a small brook or channel', rel. to Fris. *rill*, 'narrow passage', fr. Teut. **riðele*, a diminutive. Cp. OE. *rīð*, 'stream, rivulet', MLG. *rīde*, 'watercourse', which derive fr. I.-E. base **rei-*, 'to move, flow, run', whence also L. *rīvus* (for **rei-^{w}os*), 'brook, stream'. See **rival.** G. *Rille*, Dan. *rille*, 'furrow', derive fr. LG. *rille*.
Derivatives: *rill*, intr. v., to flow as a rill, *rill-et*, n., a small rill.

rillettes, rilletts, n. pl., potted meat. — F. *rillettes*, rel. to *rillons*, 'greaves of pork', fr. *rille*, 'piece of pork', a dialectal var. of OF. *reille*, 'small plank, lath', itself a popular collateral form of *règle*, 'rule, plank'. See **rule** and dimin. suff. **-ette.**

rim, n., edge, border. — ME. *rime, rim*, fr. OE. *rima*, 'border, bank, coast', rel. to ON. *rime, rimi*, 'a raised strip of land, ridge', and to **rand.**
Derivatives: *rim*, tr. v., *rim-less*, adj., *rimm-ed*, adj., *rimm-er*, n.

rim, n., peritoneum (*obsol.*) — ME. *reme, rim*, fr. OE. *rēoma*, 'membrane, ligament', rel. to MLG. *rēme*, OS., OHG. *riomo*, MHG. *rieme*, G. *Riemen*, 'strap'.

rima, n., cleft, fissure (*biol.*) — L. *rīma*, 'crack, cleft, fissure', prob. standing for **rei-mā* or **rī-mā*, and cogn. with Lett. *riewa*, 'slit, slash', Lith. *rievà*, 'cleft, rock', *raivė*, 'a strip', prob. also with OE. *rāw, rāw*, 'row'. See **row,** 'line', and cp. **rimose.**
Derivatives: *rim-al*, adj., *rimose* (q.v.), *rim-ous*, adj.

rime, n. — See **rhyme,** n.

rime, v. — See **rhyme,** v.

rime, n., hoarfrost. — ME. *rim*, fr. OE. *hrīm*, 'hoarfrost', rel. to ON. *hrīm*, Du. *rijm* and to OS. *hrīpo*, MDu. *rīpe*, Du. *rijp*, OHG. *hrīffo*, later *rīfo*, MHG. *rīfe*, G. *Reif*, and prob. cogn. with Lett. *krèims*, 'cream', *krìet*, 'to skim the cream off'. F. *frimas*, 'hoarfrost', is a Teut. loan word; cp. **Frimaire.**
Derivative: *rim-y*, adj.

rimose or **rimous,** adj., full of fissures. — L. *rīmōsus*, fr. *rīma*. See **rima** and adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *rimose-ly*, adv., *rimos-ity*, n.

rimple, n., wrinkle. — Prob. fr. MLG.-MDu. (= Du.) *rimpel*, 'wrinkle', which is rel. to MHG. *rimpfen*, 'to wrinkle', OE. *gehrumpen* (pp.), 'wrinkled'. See **rumple.**
Derivative: *rimple*, tr. and intr. v.

rimula, n., a small fissure (*anat.*) — Medical L. *rīmula*, dimin. of L. *rīma*. See **rima** and **-ule.**

rind, n., 1) the bark of a tree; 2) the peel of a fruit; 3) the crust of bread. — ME. *rinde*, fr. OE. *rind, rinde*, 'bark, crust', rel. to OS. *rinda*, MLG. *rinde*, MDu. *rinde, rende*, OHG. *rinda, rinta*, MHG. *rinde, rinte*, G. *Rinde*, and to OE. *rendan*, 'to rend'. See **rend,** 'to tear'.
Derivative: *rind*, tr. v., to remove the rind.

rinderpest, n., cattle plague (*veter.*) — G., fr. *Rinder*, pl. of *Rind* (fr. MHG. *rint*, fr. OHG. *hrind, rind*), 'ox', and *Pest*, 'pestilence'. For the first element see **rother, runt** and cp. **reindeer,** for the second see **pest.**

rinforzando, adj., strengthening, reinforcing (*musical direction*). — It., fr. *rinforzare*, 'to strengthen, reinforce', fr. **re-** and *inforzare*, fr. *in-* (fr. L. *in*; see **in-,** 'in') and *forza*, 'force', fr. VL. *fortia*, prop. neut. pl. of L. *fortis*, 'strong', but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. See **fort** and cp. **force,** n. Cp. also **sforzando.**

ring, n., circle. — ME. *ring*, fr. OE. *hring*, rel. to ON. *hringr*, OS., OFris. *hring*, Dan., Swed., Du. *ring*, OHG. *hring*, later *ring*, MHG. *rinc, ringes*, G. *Ring*, and cogn. with OSlav. *krǫgŭ*, 'circle', *krǫglŭ*, 'round', and with Umbr. *cringatro*, 'shoulder band'. Cp. **ranch, rang, rank,** 'a row', **rink, rung.** Cp. also **harangue** and the first element in **ribbon.**
Derivatives: *ring*, tr. and intr. v., to encircle, *ring-ed*, adj., *ring-er*, n., *ring-ing*, n., *ring-less*, adj., *ring-let*, n., *ring-let-ed, ring-let-y*, adjs.

ring, intr. v., to sound; tr. v., to cause to sound. — ME. *ringen*, fr. OE. *hringan*, rel. to ON. *hringja*, Swed. *ringa*, MDu., Du. *ringen*; of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *ring*, n., a sound produced by metal, *ring-er*, n., *ring-ing*, n.

ringent, adj., opened wide. — L. *ringēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *ringī*, 'to open wide the mouth', which prob. stands for **rengī* and is cogn. with OSlav. *ręgnąti*, 'to open, gape, yawn', *rągi*, 'disgrace, scorn, disdain'. Cp. **rictus.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

rink, n., a part of a bowling green, curling pond, etc. — Prob. fr. OF. *renc*, 'row, rank', whence F. *rang* and E. **rank**; ult. connected with **ring,** 'circle'.

Derivatives: *rink*, intr. v., *rink-er*, n.

rinkite, n., a silicate of cerium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after the Dane Hinrich J. *Rink*, inspector in Greenland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rinneite, n., a chloride of iron, potassium and sodium (*mineral.*) — G. *Rinneit*, named after the German mineralogist Professor Fritz *Rinne*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rinse, tr. v. — ME. *rincen*, fr. OF. *reïncier, raïncier* (F. *rincer*), prob. dissimilated fr. *recincier*, fr. VL. **recentiāre*, 'to make fresh, to wash, cleanse with water', fr. Late L. *recentāre*, 'to make fresh', fr. L. *recēns*, gen. *recentis*, 'new, fresh'. See **recent.**

Derivatives: *rinse*, n., *rins-ings*, n. pl.

rio, n., a river. — Sp. *río*, fr. L. *rīvus*, 'brook, stream', for **rei-*^{w}*os*, lit. 'that which flows', fr. I.-E. base **rei-*, 'to flow'. See **rival** and cp. **ria** and the first element in **rialto.**

riot, n. — ME. *riote, riot*, fr. OF. *riote* (F. *riotte*), fr. *rioter, rihoter*, 'to make a disturbance', which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *riot*, v. (q.v.), *riot-ist*, n., *riot-ist-ic*, adj., *riot-ous*, adj., *riot-ous-ly*, adv., *riot-ous-ness*, n., *riot-ry*, n.

riot, intr. v. — ME. *rioten*, fr. *riote, riot*. See **riot,** n.

Derivatives: *riot-er*, n., *riot-ing*, adj., *riot-ing-ly*, adv.

riotous, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *rioteus*, fr. *riote*, 'riot'. See **riot,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *riotous-ly*, adv., *riotous-ness*, n.

rip, tr. and intr. v., to tear off, divide. — Of Scand. or LG. origin. Cp. Fris. *rippe*, 'to tear off', MLG. *reppen*, Flemish *rippen*, Swed. *reppa*, Dan. *rippe*, 'to tear, rip'; possibly of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *rip*, n., a tear, a rent, *ripp-able*, adj., *ripp-er*, n., *ripp-ing*, adj., *ripp-ing-ly*, adv., *ripp-ing-ness*, n.

rip, n., a worthless person. — Prob. a var. of **rep,** abbreviation of **reprobate.**

riparian, adj., pertaining to the bank of a river. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *rīpārius*, 'that which frequents riverbanks', fr. *rīpa*, 'riverbank, seashore', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. ἐρείπειν, 'to tear down', ἐρίπνη, 'a broken cliff or crag', ON. *rīfa*, 'to tear, break', MHG. *rif*, 'riverbank'. See **rive, river,** and cp. **Ripuarian.** For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

riparious, adj., growing along the banks of rivers. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *rīpārius*. See prec. word.

ripe, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *rīpe*, rel. to OS. *rīpi*, MDu. *ripe*, Du. *rijp*, OHG. *rifi*, MHG. *rīfe*, G. *reif*. These words are verbal adjs. formed from OE. *ripan*, 'to reap', resp. its correspondences in the other Teut. languages. See **reap.**

Derivatives: *ripe*, v. (q.v.), *ripe-ly*, adv., *rip-en*, intr. and tr. v., *rip-en-er*, n., *ripeness* (q.v.), *ripen-ing*, adj., *ripen-ing-ly*, adv.

ripe, tr. and intr. v., to ripen. — ME. *ripen*, fr. OE. *rīpian*, fr. *rīpe*, 'ripe'. See **ripe,** adj.

ripeness, n. — ME. *ripenes*, fr. OE. *rīpnes*, fr. *rīpe*, 'ripe'. See **ripe,** adj., and **-ness.**

riposte, n., 1) a quick thrust after parrying a lunge (*fencing*); 2) a sharp retort. — F. *riposte*, dissimilated fr. It. *risposta*, prop. fem. pp. of *rispondere*, 'to reply', fr. L. *respondēre*, of s.m. See **respond.**

ripple, tr. v., to cleanse (flax or hemp) by removing the seeds. — ME. *rippelen, riplen*, rel. to Du. *repelen*, G. *riffeln*, 'to ripple', and to OE. *repan, ripan*, 'to reap'. See **reap.**

ripple, n., flax comb. — Prob. fr. prec. word; rel. to MLG., Du. *repel*, G. *Riffel*, 'flax comb'.

ripple, intr. v., to move in small waves; tr. v., to cause to ripple. — ME. *ripelen*, 'to scratch'. Cp. **riffle, rumple.**

Derivatives: *ripple*, n., slight motion of the waves; wavelet, *rippl-et*, n., a small ripple.

Ripuarian, adj., pertaining to the Franks settled on both sides of the Rhine near Cologne. — Lit. 'living on the banks of a river', fr. ML. *rīpuārius*, the same as L. *rīpārius*. See **riparian.** For sense development cp. *Lithuanian.*

rise, intr. v. — ME. *risen*, fr. OE. *rīsan*, rel. to OS. *rīsan*, ON. *rīsa*, Goth. *ur-reisan*, 'to rise', OHG. *rīsan*, 'to rise, flow', G. *reisen*, 'to travel' (the original meaning was 'to rise for a journey'). These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **rei-*, 'to move, flow, run', whence L. *rīvus*, 'brook, stream'. See **rival** and cp. **arise, raise, rear.**

Derivatives: *rise*, n., *ris-er*, n., *ris-ing*, adj. and n.

risen, pp. of *rise*. — ME. *risen*, fr. OE. (*ge*)*risen*, pp. of *rīsan*. See **rise.**

risible, adj. — F., fr. Late L. *rīsibilis*, 'able to laugh', fr. L. *rīsus*, pp. of *rīdēre*, 'to laugh', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *vrīḍyati, vrīḍyate*, 'is ashamed'. For sense development cp. OI. *vismáyate*, 'is astonished, confounded, perplexed', fr. *smáyate*, 'smiles, blushes'. Cp. **arride, deride, derision, riant, ridiculous, risorius, risus.**

Derivatives: *risible-ness*, n., *risibl-y*, adv.

risk, n. — F. *risque*, fr. It. *risco* (now preferably *rischio*), back formation from *risicare* (now preferably *rischiare*), 'to risk', fr. VL. **risicāre*, which is prob. a derivative of Gk. ῥίζα, 'root' (see **rhizo-**), used also in the sense of 'cliff, crag'. Accordingly VL. **risicāre* orig. meant 'to navigate among cliffs'. OProvenç. *rezegue*, Sp. *riesgo* and G. *Risiko*, 'risk', are Italian loan words. Some authorities derive It. *risco* fr. Arab. *rizq*, 'subsistence'. It is difficult, however, to explain how this meaning developed into that of 'danger, risk'. Cp. **risqué.**

Derivatives: *risk-ful*, adj., *risk-ful-ness*, n., *risk-y*, adj., *risk-i-ly*, adv., *risk-i-ness*, n., *risk-less*, adj.

risk, tr. and intr. v. — F. *risquer*, fr. It. *rischiare*. See **risk,** n.

Derivative: *risk-er*, n.

risorius, n., name of a muscle of the cheek (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*mūsculus*) *rīsōrius*, '(the muscle) that causes laughter', coined by the Italian anatomist Giovanni Domenico Santorini (1681-1736), fr. L. *rīsus*, pp. of *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See **risible.**

risotto, n., rice cooked in broth with meat and cheese. — It., fr. *riso*, 'rice'. See **rice.**

risqué, adj., risky; tending toward impropriety. — F., pp. of *risquer*, 'to risk'. See **risk,** v.

risus, n., laughter. — L. *rīsus*, gen. *-ūs*, fr. *rīsus*, pp. of *rīdēre*, 'to laugh'. See **risible.**

rissole, n., minced-meat fritter. — F., fr. OF. *roissole* (occurring in the XIII cent.), fr. VL. **russeola*, dimin. formed fr. L. *russeus*, 'reddish', fr. *russus*, 'red' (see **russet** and dimin. suff. **-ole**); so called from its color.

ritardando, adj., retarding (*musical direction*). — It., fr. *ritardare*, 'to make slow', fr. L. *retardāre*, 'to keep back, hinder, delay'. See **retard.**

rite, n., a ceremonial act. — ME., fr. L. *rītus*, 'religious custom, usage, ceremony', cogn. with Gk. ἀριθμός, 'number', OHG., OE. *rīm*, 'number', OIr. *rīm*, 'number', *do-rīmu*, 'I number, count, enumerate'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **rī-*, 'to count, number', which is prob. an enlargement of base **ar-*, 'to join', whence Goth. *arms*, OE. *earm, arm*, etc., 'the upper limb'. See **arm,** 'the upper limb', and cp. **ritual.** Cp. also **arithmetic, rhyme.**

rittingerite, n., a compound of arsenic, selenium and silver (*mineral.*) — Named after the Austrian mining official Peter *Rittinger*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

ritual, adj. — L. *rītuālis*, fr. *rītus*, 'rite'. See **rite** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *ritual*, n., *ritual-ism*, n., *ritual-ist*, n., *ritual-ist-ic*, adj., *ritual-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *ritual-ity*, n., *ritual-ly*, adv.

ritzy, adj., too smart (*slang*). — Prop. 'imitating the *Ritz* hotel in London'. The hotel was so called because it was founded by César *Ritz*, a Swiss restaurateur (1815-1918). For the ending see suff. **-y.**

rivage, n., shore, bank. — F., fr. OF. *rive*, 'bank', fr. L. *ripa*. See **river** and **-age.**

rival, n. and adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *rīvālis*, 'pertaining to a brook; one who uses the same brook; neighbor; competitor, rival', fr. *rīvus*, 'brook, stream'. In English, *rival* first meant 'partner, colleague'. Cp. the words of Bernardo in Hamlet I: "If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, The rivals of my watch". — L. *rīvus* stands for **rei-*^{w}*os* and lit. means 'that which flows or runs', fr. I.-E. base **rei-*, 'to move, flow, run', whence also OI. *riṇáti, riṇvati*, 'causes to flow', *rītíḥ*, 'stream, course', OSlav, *rěka*, 'river', *sŭroj*, 'confluence', *roj*, 'swarm of bees', *rinąti, rijati*, 'to flow, run', MIr. *rían*, 'river, way', OIr. *riathor*, 'a torrent', OW. *reatir*, 'waterfall', W. *rhid*, 'seed', Gaul. *Rēnos* (whence L. *Rhēnus*), 'Rhine', lit. 'that which flows', OE. *rīð*, 'stream, rivulet'. See **orient,** n., and cp. **Rhenish, ria, rill, rio, rivose, rivulet.** Cp. also **rise.**

Derivatives: *rival*, tr. and intr. v., *rival-ism*, n., *rival-ry*, n., *rival-ship*, n.

rive, tr. v., to tear, rend. — ME. *riven*, fr. ON. *rīfa*, 'to tear, break', which is rel. to MHG. *rīf*, 'riverbank, seashore', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ἐρείπειν, 'to tear down', ἐρίπνη, 'a broken cliff or crag', L. *rīpa*, 'riverbank, seashore'. Cp. **rifle,** 'to plunder', **rifle,** 'to make grooves in', **rift, rivel.** Cp. also **riparian, river.**

rivel, intr. and tr. v., to wrinkle. — ME. *rivelen*, back formation fr. OE. *rifelede*, 'wrinkled', which is rel. to OE. *gerifod*, 'wrinkled', ON. *rīfa*, 'to tear, break'. See prec. word.

riven, adj., prop. pp. of *rive*. — ME., fr. ON. *rifinn*, pp. of *rīfa*, 'to tear, break'. See **rive.**

river, n. — ME. *rivere*, fr. OF. *rivere, riviere*, 'land lying along a river; river' (whence F. *rivière*, 'river'), fr. Late L. *rīpāria* (scil. *terra*), 'land lying along a riverbank', fem. of *rīpārius*, 'of a riverbank', fr. *rīpa*, 'riverbank, seashore'. See **riparian** and cp. **rive.** Cp. also **rivage, riverain, rivière, arriba, arrive, derive.**

Derivatives: *river-ed*, adj., *river-ine*, adj., *river-let*, n., *river-y*, adj.

riverain, adj., pertaining to the bank(s) of a river. — F., fr. MF. *riveran*, fr. *rivere, riviere* (F. *rivière*), 'river, stream', and suff. *-ain*, fr. L. *-ānus*. See prec. word and **-an.**

Derivative: *riverain*, n., one dwelling on the bank of a river.

rivet, n. — ME. *ryvette*, fr. OF. (= F.) *river*, 'to clench', which is prob. borrowed fr. MDu. *wrīven* (Du. *wrijven*), 'to start, put in motion, agitate'. F. *river* in the above sense has nothing to do with *river*, 'to land' (which comes fr. L. *rīpa*, 'riverbank, seashore'; cp. *arrive, derive*).

Derivatives: *rivet*, tr. v., *rivet-er*, n., *rivet-ing*, n.

rivière, n., a necklace of diamonds. — F., lit. 'stream'. See **river.**

rivose, adj., having sinuate and irregular furrows (*entomol.*) — L. *rīvōsus*, 'full of streams', fr. *rīvus*, 'brook, stream'. See **rival** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

rivulet, n., a small stream. — It. *rivoletto*, dimin. of *rivolo*, itself dimin. of *rivo*, 'brook, stream', fr. L. *rīvus*. See prec. word and the suffixes **-ule** and **-et.**

rix-dollar, n., name of silver coins formerly current in Holland, Scandinavia and Germany. — Obsol. Du. *rijcksdaler* (now *rijksdaalder*), lit. 'dollar of the realm', fr. *rijck* (resp. *rijk*), 'kingdom, realm', and *daler* (resp. *daalder*). Cp. Dan. *rigsdaler*, Swed. *riksdaler*, G. *Reichstaler*, and see **Reich** and **dollar.**

riyal, also **rial,** n., 1) a coin of Saudi Arabia; 2) a coin of Iraq. — Arab. *riyāl*, fr. Sp. *real*. See **real,** monetary unit.

rizzar, tr. v., to dry in the sun (*Scot.*) — MF. *res-*

sorer, 'to dry again', fr. *re-* (see **re-**) and *sorer*, 'to make red, to dry'.
Derivative: *rizzar*, n., drying in the sun.

roach, n., a freshwater fish of the carp family (*Leuciscus rutilus*). — ME. *roche*, fr. MF., fr. OF. *roche*, which is of uncertain origin.

roach, n., curved cut in the foot of a square sail. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *roach*, tr. v., to cut with a roach.

roach, n. — Short for **cockroach.**

road, n. — ME. *rode*, 'riding, journey', fr. OE. *rād*, of s.m., fr. *rīden*, 'to ride'. Accordingly *road* orig. meant 'a way for riding'. See **ride.**
Derivatives: *road*, tr. v., *road-ing*, n., *road-less*, adj., *road-less-ness*, n., *road-ster*, n.

roam, intr. v. — ME. *romen*, of uncertain origin. Cp. **ramble.**
Derivatives: *roam*, n., *roam-er*, n., *roam-ing*, adj., *roam-ing-ly*, adv.

roan, adj., bay, chestnut-colored (said of horses, etc.) — MF. (= F.) *rouan*, fr. Sp. *roano*, fr. OSp. *raudano*, fr. VL. **rāvidānus*, fr. L. *rāvidus*, 'grayish', fr. *rāvus*, 'gray', which is cogn. with ON. *grār*, OE. *græg*, 'gray'. See **gray.**
Derivative: *roan*, n., a roan horse.

roan, n., leather made of sheepskin. — Prob. fr. *Roan*, the ME. spelling of *Rouen*, a city of France.

roar, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *roren*, *raren*, fr. OE. *rārian*, rel. to MDu. *reeren*, 'to roar', OHG. *rērēn*, MHG. *reren*, 'to bleat', G. *röhren*, 'to troat', from the I.-E. imitative base **rē-*, **rā-*, 'to cry, roar', whence also OI. *rā́yati*, 'barks', Lith. *rėju*, *rėti*, 'to scold, chide', Lett. *rēju*, *riēt*, 'to bark', OSlav. *revǫ*, *rjevǫ*, 'I roar', L. *raucus* (for **ra*^{w}*icos*), 'hoarse'. See **raucous** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *roar*, n., *roar-er*, n., *roar-ing*, adj. and n., *roar-ing-ly*, adv.

roast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rosten*, fr. OF. *rostir* (F. *rôtir*), fr. Frankish **hraustjan*, which is rel. to OHG. *rōsten* (MHG. *ræsten*, G. *rösten*), 'to roast', fr. OHG. *rōst* (MHG. *rōst*, G. *Rost*), 'gridiron, grate', and to MDu. (= Du.) *roosten*, 'to roast', fr. MDu. *roost*, 'gridiron, grate'. Cp. **roster.**
Derivatives: *roast-able*, adj., *roast-ing-ly*, adv.

roast, n. — ME. *rost*, fr. MF. *rost* (F. *rôt*), fr. OF. *rost*, fr. *rostir*, 'to roast'; partly directly fr. **roast,** v.

rob, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *robben*, fr. OF. *rober* (whence F. *dérober*, 'to steal'), fr. OF. *robe*, 'booty; booty of garments; gown, dress, robe', fr. WTeut. **rauba*, 'booty'. Cp. OHG. *roub*, 'spoil, plunder', *roubōn*, 'to rob', and see **reave.** Cp. also **robe.**

Rob, masc. PN. — Dimin. of **Robert** (q.v.)

robalo, n., any of the fishes of the family *Centropomidae*. — Sp. *róbalo*, orig. pronounced *robálo* (as today in Galicia, Portugal and America), metathesized fr. **lobarro* (Catal. *llobarro*), fr. *lobo*, 'wolf' (used metaphorically in the sense of a 'wolflike fish'), fr. L. *lupus*, 'wolf'. See **lupine,** adj.

roband, also **raband, robbin,** n. (*naut.*) — Du. *raband*, compounded of *ra*, 'sailyard', and *band*, 'band'. The first element is rel. to ON. *ra*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*, Du. *ra*, MHG., G. *rahe*, 'sailyard', and possibly also to MHG., G. *ragen*, etc., 'to jut out'; see **rake,** 'to project'. For the second element see **band,** 'tie'.

robber, n. — ME. *robbere*, fr. OF. *robere*, fr. *rober*, 'to rob'. See **rob** and agential suff. **-er.**

robbery, n. — ME. *robberie*, fr. OF. *roberie*, fr. *rober*. See prec. word and **-ery.**

robe, n. — ME., fr. OF. *robe*, 'booty; booty of garments; gown, dress, robe' (whence F., 'gown, dress, robe'); see **rob.** Cp. OProvenç. *rauba*, 'booty; gown, robe', It. *roba*, 'things, goods; stuff; cloth', Sp. *ropa*, 'clothes, clothing, dress, garments, robe, gown', which are also borrowed fr. WTeut. **rauba.*
Derivatives: *robe*, tr. v., *rob-er*, n., *rob-ing*, n.

robe-de-chambre, a dressing gown. — F., lit. 'a chamber gown'. See **robe, de-** and **chamber.**

Robert, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. *Hruodperht*, *Hrodperht*, lit. 'bright with glory', fr. *hruod-*, *ruod-* (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and *beraht*, 'bright'. For the first element see **rummer,** for the second see **bright.** Cp. **Rob, robbin, dobbin, hob,** 'fairy'. Cp. also the first element in **Roderick, Roger, Roland, Rudolph.** Cp. also **Rupert.**

robin, n., name of several birds. — Short for *robin redbreast*, orig. written *Robin Redbreast*, from the PN. *Robin*, a dimin. of **Robert.**

Robinia, n., a genus of plants, the locust tree (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Jean *Robin* (1550-1629) and his son Vespasian (1579-1662), who first cultivated the locust tree in Europe. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

roble, n., any of several trees of the oak family. — Sp., dissimilated fr. *robre*, fr. L. *rōbur*, gen. *rōboris*, 'oak'. See **robust.**

roborant, adj., strengthening. — L. *rōborāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *rōborāre*, 'to strengthen, invigorate', fr. *rōbur*, gen. *rōboris*, 'strength'. See **robust** and **-ant.**
Derivative: *roborant*, n., a strengthening drug, a tonic.

robot, n., an automaton; a mechanical man. — Fr. Czech *robotnik*, 'slave', fr. *robota*, 'compulsory service', fr. *rob*, 'slave', rel. to OSlav. *rabŭ*, *robŭ*, 'slave', *rabota*, 'servitude, slavery', and cogn. with Goth. *arbaiþs*, 'hardship, toil, work', OHG. *arabeit*, MHG. *arebeit*, *arbeit*, 'labor, soil, distress', G. *Arbeit*, 'work, labor', ON. *erfiði*, OE. *earfoð(e)*, 'hardship, suffering, labor, work'. See **orphan.** The word *robot* became popular through the play R.U.R. (*Rossum's Universal Robots*), written by Karel Čapek (1st edition 1920, English translation 1923).
Derivatives: *robot-ism*, n., *robot-ize*, tr. v., *robot-iz-ation*, n.

roburite, n., a flameless explosive. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *rōbur*, 'strength' (see **robust**); so called because of the high power of this explosive.

robust, adj., strong and healthy. — L. *rōbustus*, 'of oakwood, oaken, hard, firm, strong, robust', lit. 'as strong as an oak', fr. *rōbur*, older *rōbus*, 'a very hard kind of oak; oak (in general); hardness, strength, power'. L. *rōbur* orig. meant 'the red or dark colored tree'; it is rel. to L. *ruber*, 'red', *rōbīgō*, 'rust'. See **red** and cp. **roble, roborant, corroborate** and the first element in **rumbustious.** Cp. also **rubric.**
Derivatives: *robust-ful*, adj., *robust-ful-ly*, adv., *robust-ful-ly*, adv., *robust-ful-ness*, n., *robust-ic*, adj., *robust-ic-ity*, n., *robustious* (q.v.)

robustious, adj., 1) robust, strong; 2) boisterous, noisy (*obsol.*) — See **robust** and **-ious** and cp. **rambunctious.**
Derivatives: *robustious-ly*, adv., *robustious-ness*, n.

roc, n., a large, fabulous bird. — Fr. Arab. *ruḫḫ*, *roḫḫ*, 'a large, fabulous bird', which is of Pers. origin.

rocambole, n., a kind of leek used like garlic. — F., fr. G. *Rockenbolle*, 'rocambole', lit. 'rye bulb', fr. *Rocken*, a secondary form of *Roggen*, 'rye' and *Bolle*, 'bulb'. See **rye** and **bowl,** 'a hollow vessel'.

Roccella, n., a genus of lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., a blend of It. *rocca*, 'rock' (see **rock,** 'stone'), and *orcella*, 'archil' (see **archil**).

rochet, n., a white ecclesiastical vestment. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *rochet*, fr. OF., fr. Frankish **rok-*, which is rel. to OHG. *roc*, *roch*, 'coat'. See **frock** and **-et.** It. *rocchetto*, Sp., Port. *roquete*, 'rochet', are also Teut. loan words.
Derivative: *rochet-ed*, adj.

rochet, n., the red gurnard. — ME. *rochet*, *roget*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rouget*, fr. OF., fr. *rouge*, 'red', fr. L. *rubeus*, 'reddish', which is rel. to *ruber*, 'red'. See **red** and **-et** and cp. **rubric.**

rock, n., stone. — ME. *rokke*, fr. ONF. *roque*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *roche*, fr. VL. **rocca*, a word of Celtic origin. (Cp. Bret. *roch.*) See Hermann Paul, Grundriß der germanischen Philologie, 2nd edition, Strassburg, I, 929. Cp. It. *rocca*, Sp. *roca*, 'rock, stone'. Cp. also **rococo.**
Derivatives: *rock-ery*, n., *rock-y*, adj.

rock, tr. v., to move to and fro; intr. v., to sway to and fro. — ME. *rocken*, fr. OE. *roccian*, rel. to ON. *rykkja*, 'to pull, tear, move', Dan. *rykke*, Swed. *rycka*, 'to pull, pluck', Dan. *rokke*, 'to move', MLG., MDu. *rucken*, Du. *rukken*, OHG. *rucchan*, *rucken*, MHG. *rucken*, *rücken*, G. *rücken*, 'to move jerkily', ON. *rykkr*, MLG. *ruck*, Du. *ruk*, MHG. *ruc*, G. *Ruck*, 'a jerk'. Cp. **rack,** 'to move with a particular gait'.
Derivatives: *rock*, n., the act of rocking, *rock-er*, n., *rock-y*, adj., *rock-i-ly*, adv., *rock-i-ness*, n.

rock, n., distaff (*hist.*) — ME. *rok*, rel. to ON. *rokkr*, Dan. *rok*, Swed. *rock*, MLG. *rocken*, MDu. *rocken*, *rocke*, Du. *rokken*, OHG. *rocko*, *ro(c)cho*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *Rocken*, 'distaff'; fr. I.-E. base **rug-*, 'to spin'. See **frock** and cp. **rochet,** 'white ecclesiastical vestment'. Cp. also next word.

rocket, n., firework. — It. *rocchetta*, dimin. of *rocca*, 'distaff', which is a Teut. loan word [cp. OHG. *rocko*, *ro(c)cho*, 'distaff', and see prec. word]; so called from its resemblance to a distaff. For the ending see suff. **-et.** Cp. **ratchet.**
Derivatives: *rocket*, intr. and tr. v., *rocket-er*, n.

rocket, n., any plant of the genus Hesperis. — F. *roquette*, fr. It. *rochetta*, an earlier var. of *rucchetta*, dimin. of *ruca*, fr. L. *ē-rūca*, 'colewort', which is of uncertain origin.

rococo, n., a style of architecture. — Lit. 'rock work', fr. F. *rocaille*, 'rock work, grotto work' (see **rock,** 'stone'); so called in allusion to the use of shells and scrolls in this kind of architecture.
Derivative: *rococo*, adj.

rod, n. — ME., fr. OE. *rodd*, rel. to ON. *rudda*, 'club', of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *rod-less*, adj., *rodlet* (q.v.)

rode, past tense of *ride*. — ME. *rood*, fr. OE. *rād*, past tense of *rīdan*. See **ride.**

rodent, adj., gnawing. — L. *rōdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *rōdere*, 'to gnaw, eat away, corrode', which stands in gradational relationship to *rādere*, 'to scrape', and is cogn. with OI. *rádati*, 'scrapes, gnaws', *radanaḥ*, 'tooth'. See **rase** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **rostrum** and **corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erode, erosion, erosive.** Cp. also **root,** 'to dig'. For the ending of *rodent* see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *rodent*, n., *rodent-ial*, adj., *rodent-ial-ly*, adv.

rodeo, n., rounding up of cattle. — Sp., fr. *rodear*, 'to go round, surround', fr. *rueda*, 'wheel', fr. L. *rōta*, of s.m. See **rota.**

Roderick, also **Roderic,** masc. PN. — OHG. *Hroderich*, *Ruodrich* (G. *Roderich*), lit. 'ruling in fame', fr. *hruod-*, *ruod-* (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and Teut. **rīkja-*, 'rule'. For the first element see **rummer,** for the second see **Reich.** F. *Rodrigue*, It. and Sp. *Rodrigo* and Russ. *Rurik* are German loan words.

rodlet, n., a small rod. — A hybrid coined fr. **rod** and dimin. suff. **-let.**

rodomontade, n., vain boasting like that of *Rodomonte* in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. — MF. (= F.), fr. It. *rodomontata*, fr. *Rodomonte*, PN. in *Orlando Furioso*. The name lit. means 'one who rolls (away) the mountain', fr. dial. It. *rodare*, 'to roll' (corresponding to It. *rotare*, 'to turn round', fr. *rota*, 'wheel'), and It. *monte* (fr. L. *montem*, acc. of *mōns*, 'mountain'). See **rota, mount,** 'mountain', and **-ade.**
Derivatives: *rodomontade*, intr. v., *rodomontad-ist*, n.

roe, n., small deer. — ME. *roo*, fr. OE. *rā(h)*, rel.

to ON. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*, OS., Du. *ree*, OS., OHG. *rēh(o)*, MHG. *rēch*, G. *Reh*, 'roe', fr. I.-E. base **rei-*, **roi-*, 'streaky, spotted', whence also Lith. *raī-mas*, *raī-bas*, Lett. *raibs*, Russ. *ribyj*, 'variegated, spotted', OPruss. *roaban*, 'striped', OIr. *rīabhach*, 'variegated, spotted', OI. *riśyaḥ*, 'antelope'.

roe, n., eggs of fishes, spawn. — Obsol. *roan*, fr. ME. *rowne*, fr. ON. *hrogn* [Dan., Norw. *rogn* (whence F. *rogue*)], which is rel. to OHG. *rogo*, *rogan*, *rogin*, MHG. *roge(n)*, G. *Rogen*, fr. Teut. base **hruʒan*, corresponding to I.-E. **qreq-*, **qṛq-*, 'spawn', whence Lith. *kurklė*, *kurkulaī* (pl.), Lett. *kuŕkul'i*, Russ. *krjak*, 'spawn of frogs'.
Derivative: *ro-ed*, adj.

roeblingite, n., a lead calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after Washington Augustus *Roebling* (1806-69), of Trenton, New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

roentgeno-, röntgeno-, combining form meaning 'Roentgen rays', as in *roentgeno-gram*, *roentgeno-graphy*, *roentgeno-logy*, *roentgeno-therapy*. See **Roentgen ray.**

Roentgen ray, Röntgen ray. — So called after its discoverer, the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad *Röntgen* (1845-1923).

rogation, n., supplication. — Late ME. *rogacioun*, fr. L. *rogātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'inquiry, request', fr. *rogātus*, pp. of *rogāre*, 'to ask, beg, entreat', prop. 'to have a desire for', in vowel gradational relationship to *regere*, 'to guide, lead, direct, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and **-ation** and cp. **abrogate, arrogant, arrogate, corvée, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prorogue, subrogate, surrogate.**
Derivative: *rogation-al*, adj.

rogatory, adj., seeking information. — F. *rogatoire*, fr. ML. *rogātōrius*, 'supplicating', fr. L. *rogātus*, pp. of *rogāre*, 'to ask'. See **rogation** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Roger, masc. PN. — OF. *Rogier*, fr. OHG. *Hrotger*, *Hrodger*, lit. 'famous with the spear', fr. *hruod-*, *ruod-* (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and *gēr*, 'spear'. For the first element see **rummer,** for the second see **gar.** Cp. **Hodge.**

rogersite, n., a decomposition product of samarskite (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist William Barton *Rogers* (1804-82). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rogersite, n., a hydrous ferric sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Austin Flint *Rogers* (1877-1957) For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rogue, n., 1) formerly, a vagabond; 2) a rascal. — F. *rogue*, prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. *rog*, 'haughty'.
Derivatives: *rogue*, v., *rogu-ery*, n., *rogu-ish*, adj., *rogu-ish-ly*, adv., *rogu-ish-ness*, n.

roil, tr. v., to stir up (a liquid); to disturb. — F. *rouiller*, 'to make rusty, to rust', fr. *rouille*, 'rust', fr. OF. *ruile*, *rouille*, fr. VL. **rōbīcula*, formed—with change of suff.—fr. L. *rōbigō*, 'rust'. Cp. the OF. collateral forms *ruil*, *rouil* (fr. VL. **rōbīculus*), OProvenç. *rovilh*, *roïlh* (fr. VL. **rōbīculus*), *rovilha*, *roïlha* (fr. VL. **rōbīcula*), and Sp. *robin*, of s.m. (fr. L. *rōbīginem*, acc. of *rōbīgō*). See **rubiginous** and cp. **rile.**

roister, intr. v., to swagger. — Fr. OF. *ruistre*, *rustre* (F. *rustre*), 'boor', fr. *ruiste*, 'boorish, gross, uncouth', fr. L. *rūsticus*, 'countryman, rustic, peasant', fr. *rūs*, gen. *rūris*, 'country'. See **rural** and cp. **rustic.**
Derivatives: *roister*, n., *roister-er*, n., *roister-ing*, adj., *roister-ing-ly*, adv., *roister-ous*, adj., *roister-ous-ly*, adv.

rokelay, n. — Corruption of **roquelaure.**

Roland, masc. PN. — F., fr. OHG. *Hruodland*, *Hrodland*, which is compounded of *hruod-*, *ruod-* (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and *land*, 'land'. For the first element see **rummer,** for the second see **land.** Cp. **Orlando.**

role, also **rôle,** n. — F. *rôle*, 'part played by an actor', prop. 'roll containing the actor's part', fr. OF. *role*, 'roll', fr. Late L. *rotulus*, dimin. formed fr. L. *rota*, 'wheel'. See **roll,** n. and v.

Rolf, masc. PN. — ON. *Hrolfr*, rel. to OHG. *Hrodulf*, lit. 'wolf of fame'; see **Rudolph.** The name *Rolf* was introduced into England by the Normans.

roll, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *rollen*, *rolen*, fr. OF. *roller*, *roler*, *rouler* (F. *rouler*), fr. VL. **rotulāre*, fr. L. *rotula*, 'a little wheel', dimin. of *rota*, 'wheel'. See **rota** and cp. **roll,** n. Cp. also **role, control, enroll, roulade, rouleau, roulette, enroll, roly-poly.**
Derivatives: *roll*, n. (q.v.), *roll-able*, adj., *roll-er*, n., *roll-ing*, adj., *roll-ing-ly*, adv.

roll, n., a scroll. — Partly fr. ME. *rolle*, fr. OF. *role* (F. *rôle*), fr. ML. *rotulus*, 'a roll of paper', prop. a collateral form of L. *rotula*, 'a little wheel', partly from the verb **roll** (q.v.) OProvenç. *role*, *rotle*, 'roll, roller', Sp. *rolde*, 'circle, group of people', are also borrowed fr. ML. *rotulus*. It. *ruolo* and Sp. *rol*, 'list, roll', are French loan words.

rollic, intr. v., to be gay, be careless. — Prob. a blend of **roll** and **frolic.**
Derivatives: *rollic*, n., gaiety; a frolic, *rollick-er*, n., *rollick-ing*, adj., *rollick-ing-ly*, adv., *rollick-ing-ness*, n., *rollick-some*, adj., *rollick-some-ness*, n.

roly-poly, n., pudding made of jam rolled up with fruit, etc. — Reduplication of **roll.**
Derivative: *roly-poly*, adj., resembling a roly-poly, pudgy.

rom, n., a male gypsy. — Gypsy *rom*, 'man, husband; gypsy man', fr. OI. *ḍombaḥ*, *ḍomaḥ*, 'a man of a low cast of musicians', prob. of imitative origin and lit. meaning 'he who utters or produces the sound *ḍom*. See M. Mayrhofer, A Concise Etymological Sanskrit Dictionary, I, p. 464, s.v. *ḍombaḥ*. Cp. **rum, Romany.**

Romaic, adj., pertaining to the language of Modern Greece. — ModGk. Ῥωμαϊκός, 'pertaining to Modern Greece or the the Modern Greek language, Modern Greek', fr. Gk. Ῥωμαϊκός, 'Roman; of the Eastern Roman Empire', fr. Ῥώμη, 'Rome', fr. L. *Rōma*. See **Rome** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. next word.

romaika, n., Greek national dance. — ModGk. ῥωμαϊκή, prop. fem. of Ῥωμαϊκός, 'Modern Greek'. See prec. word.

romaine, n., also **romaine lettuce,** a variety of lettuce. — F. *romaine*, short for *laitue romaine*, lit. 'Roman lettuce', fem. of *romain*, 'Roman' (see **Roman**); so called in allusion to the city of Avignon, whence it was imported by Bureau de la Rivière, chamberlain of Charles V and VI, about the end of the 14th cent., i.e. the time when Avignon was a papal seat.

Roman, adj., of Rome. — Fr. L. *Rōmānus*, 'of Rome, Roman', fr. *Rōma*, 'Rome'. See **Rome** and **-an** and cp. **Romaic, romaika, romaine, Romance, romance, Romansh, romantic.**
Derivatives: *Roman*, n., *Roman-esque*, n. and adj., *Roman-ish*, adj., *Roman-ism*, n., *Roman-ist*, n., *Roman-ist-ic*, adj., *Roman-ity*, n., *Roman-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *Roman-iz-ation*, n., *Roman-iz-er*, n.

Roman balance — It is taken for granted that Roman balance means 'balance of Rome' or 'balance resembling the balance used in Rome'. According to my opinion, such an explanation of *Roman balance* is based on error. In reality, *Roman* in *Roman balance* derives fr. F. *romaine*, 'steelyard', fr. Sp. *romana*, fr. Arab. *rummāna*^{h}, 'steelyard', fr. *rummān*, 'pomegranate'. Arab. *rummān* is borrowed fr. Aram. *rummānā*, 'pomegranate', which is rel. to Heb. *rimmōn*, of s.m. The steelyard was called in Arabic *rummāna*^{h}, because the counterpoise used with Arabic balances usually had the shape of a pomegranate (Arab. *rummān*). Accordingly, Roman in the sense of *balance*, had nothing to do orig. with the adjective *Roman*, 'of Rome'; later, however, folk etymology identified F. *romaine*, 'steelyard', with F. *romaine*, fem. of *romain*, 'Roman', fr. L. *Rōmānus* (see **Roman**).

Romance, adj., designating, or pertaining to, the languages developed from Vulgar Latin. — OF. *romanz*, fr. Late L. *Rōmānicē*, 'in Vulgar Latin', adv. of L. *Rōmānicus*, 'Roman'. See **Romanic** and cp. next word.

romance, n., a tale of chivalry. — ME. *romaunce*, *romance*, fr. OF. *romanz* (whence MF. *romant*, 'romance', F. *roman*, 'novel'), orig. meaning 'something written in a *Romance* tongue', fr. Late L. *Rōmānicē*. See prec. word and cp. **romaunt.**
Derivatives: *romance*, intr. v., *romance-al-ist*, n., *romance-an*, adj., *romanc-er*, n., *romanc-ic-al*, adj., *romanc-ing*, adj., *romanc-ist*, n.

Romanes, n., the Romany or Gypsy language. — Fr. Gypsy *romano*, 'Gypsy'. See **Romany.**

Romanic, adj., 1) pertaining to Rome or the Roman people; 2) Romance. — L. *Rōmānicus*, fr. *Rōmānus*, 'Roman'. See **Roman.**
Derivative: *Romanic*, n., Romance.

Romano-, combining form meaning 'of Rome' or 'of the Roman Empire'. — L. *Rōmāno-*, fr. *Rōmānus*, 'Roman'.

Romansh, Romansch, adj., Rhaeto-Romanic. — Grisons *Rumansch*, *Romansch*, *Romonsch*, fr. Late L. *Rōmānicē*, 'in Vulgar Latin'. See **Romance** and cp. **Rhaeto-Romance.**

romantic, adj. — Lit. 'pertaining to a romance', fr. F. *romantique*, fr. MF. *romant* (whence F. *roman*, 'novel'), back formation fr. Late L. *Rōmānicē*, 'in Vulgar Latin'. See **romance** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *romantic*, n., *romantic-al*, adj., *romantic-al-ly*, adv., *romantic-al-ness*, n., *romantic-ism*, n., *romantic-ist*, n., *romantic-ist-ic*, adj., *romantic-ity*, n., *romantic-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *romant-ism*, n., *romant-ist*, n., *romantic-ly*, adv., *romantic-ness*, n.

Romany, n., 1) a Gypsy; the Gypsy language. — Gypsy *romano*, 'Gypsy', fr. *rom*, 'man, husband'. See **rom.**
Derivative: *Romany*, adj.

romaunt, n., a romance. — MF. *romant*. See **romance.**

Rome, n., capital of Italy. — F., fr. L. *Rōma*, 'Rome', for **Rūma*, a name of Etruscan origin. Cp. *Rūmōn*, former name of the river Tiber.
Derivatives: *Rom-ish*, adj., *Rom-ish-ly*, adv., *Rom-ish-ness*, n.

romeite, also **romeine,** n., antimonate of calcium (*mineral.*) — F. *roméine*, named after the French mineralogist and crystallographer Jean-Baptiste-Louis *Rome* de l'Isle (1736-90). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite,** resp. **-ine.**

romerillo, n., any of several American aromatic plants. — Sp., dimin. of *romero*, 'rosemary', fr. L. *rōs maris*, 'rosemary'. See **rosemary.**

Romeward, adj., tending toward Rome or Roman Catholicism. — Formed fr. **Rome** with adj. suff. **-ward.**

Romeward, Romewards, adv., with a tendency toward Rome or Roman Catholicism. — Formed fr. **Rome** with adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

Romic, n., name of a phonetic system. — So called by Henry Sweet (1845-1912), the deviser of this system. The name denotes the system that is based on the *Roman* alphabet.

romp, intr. v., to play noisily. — Prob. a var. of **ramp.**
Derivatives: *romp*, n., *romp-y*, adj.

rondeau, n., a metrical form consisting of ten or thirteen lines, with only two rhymes (*pros.*) — F., fr. earlier *rondel*. See next word and cp. **rondo.**

rondel, n., a metrical form consisting of fourteen lines, with only two rhymes (*pros.*) — Earlier F. (cp. prec. word), prop. dimin. of *rond*, 'round'. See **round,** adj., and cp. **roundel, rundle.**

rondo, n., a musical composition with a principal

subject, which is repeated at least twice after the introduction of several episodes. — It., fr. *rondeau*. See **rondeau.**

rondure, n., circular form; roundness. — F., fr. *rond*, 'round'. See **round** and **-ure.**

ronquil, n., a fish of the family Bathymasteridae. — Fr. Sp. *ronquillo*, prop. dimin. of *ronco*, 'hoarse', which is rel. to *roncar*, 'to snore', fr. Late L. *rhonchāre*, fr. Gk. ῥόγχος, 'a snoring'. See **rhonchus.**

rood, n. — ME. *rod, rood*, fr. OE. *rōd*, 'rod, pole; measure of land; cross', rel. to OS. *rōda*, 'stake, pile, cross', Dan. *rode*, Swed. *rod*, OFris., MLG. *rōde*, MDu. *roede*, Du. *roede, roe*, 'rod', OHG. *ruota*, MHG. *ruote*, G. *Rute*, 'rod', and cogn. with L. *ratis*, 'raft', *rētae*, 'trees standing on the bank of a stream', OSlav. *ratište, ratovište*, 'spear staff', Lith. *rėkles*, 'scaffolding'. Cp. **radeau, Ratitae.**

roof, n. — ME. *rof, roof*, fr. OE. *hrōf*, 'roof, ceiling; top', rel. to OFris. *hrōf*, 'roof', MDu. *roof, rouf*, 'cover, roof', Du. *roef*, 'deckhouse', MLG. *rōf*, 'penthouse', ON. *hrōf*, 'boat shed', and prob. cogn. with MIr. *crō*, 'stable, hovel', Bret. *crou*, 'stable', W. *craw*, 'pig sty'.
Derivative: *roof-less*, adj.

roof, tr. v. — ME. *rofen*, fr. *rof*. See **roof,** n.
Derivatives: *roof-age*, n., *roof-ed*, adj., *roof-ing*, n.

rook, n., a black bird belonging to the crow family. — ME. *rok*, fr. OE. *hrōc*, rel. to ON. *hrōkr*, MDu. *roec*, Du. *roek*, 'rook', OHG. *hruoh*, 'crow', of imitative origin. See **raven,** n.
Derivatives: *rook*, tr. v., to cheat, *rook-ery*, n., *rook-ish*, adj., *rook-ling*, n., *rook-y*, adj.

rook, n., castle (at chess). — ME. *rok*, fr. OF. *roc*. See **roc.**

room, n. — ME. *roum, rum*, fr. OE. *rūm*, 'space', rel. to ON., OS., OHG., MHG., Goth. *rūm*, G. *Raum*, Dan., Swed. *rum*, 'space', Du. *ruim*, 'hold (of a ship), nave'. These nouns are substantivations of the Teut. adj. ***rūma-* appearing in OE., MHG. *rūm*, OHG. *rūmi*, ON. *rūmr*, Dan., Swed. *rum*, Du. *ruim*, Goth. *rūms*, 'roomy, spacious'; fr. I.-E. base ***reʷ-*, 'wide, open', whence Toch. AB *ru-*, 'to open', Avestic *ravah-*, 'space', L. *rūs*, 'open country', OIr. *rōi, rōe*, 'plain field'. Cp. **ream,** 'to enlarge a hole', **rummage.** Cp. also **rural, rustic.**
Derivatives: *room*, tr. v., *room-ed*, adj., *room-ful*, adj., *room-y*, adj., *room-i-ly*, adv., *room-i-ness*, n.

roost, n., a perch for fowls. — ME. *rooste*, fr. OE. *hrōst*, 'wooden framework of a roof, perch', rel. to OS. *hrōst*, MDu., Du. *roest*, 'roost, framework of a roof', ON. *hrōt*, Goth. *hroi*, 'roof'. Cp. next word.
Derivative: *roost*, intr. v.

rooster, n., cock. — Lit. 'the roosting animal'; formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

root, n., the lowest part of a plant. — ME. *rot, root*, fr. OE. *rōt*, fr. ON. *rōt*, rel. to OE. *wyrt*, Goth. *waúrts*, 'root', and cogn. with L. *rādīx*, 'root'. See **radix** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **wort,** 'a plant'.
Derivatives: *root-ery*, n., *root-less*, adj., *root-ling*, n., *root-let*, n., *root-y*, adj., *root-i-ness*, n.

root, tr. v., to furnish with roots; intr. v., to take root. — ME. *roten*, fr. *rot*. See **root,** n.
Derivatives: *root-age*, n., *root-ed*, adj., *root-ed-ly*, adv., *root-ed-ness*, n.

root, intr. v., to dig with the snout. — Formed, under the influence of *root*, n., fr. earlier *wroot*, fr. ME. *wrooten*, fr. OE. *wrōtan*, fr. *wrōt*, 'snout', which is rel. to LG. *wrōte*, 'snout', MHG. *rüezel*, G. *Rüssel*, of s.m., ON. *rōta*, Swed. *rota*, 'to dig out, root', MLG. *wrōten*, MDu., Du. *wroeten*, OHG. *ruozzen*, of s.m. These words are cogn. with L. *rōdere*, 'to gnaw'. See **rodent** and cp. **rout,** 'to root'.

rope, n. — ME. *rop, rope*, fr. OE. *rāp*, rel. to ON. *reip*, MDu., Du. *reep*, 'rope', Goth. *raip* in *skauda-raip*, 'shoe lace', OHG., MHG., G. *reif*, 'ring, hoop'. Finn. *raippa*, 'hoop, rope', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. the second element in **stirrup.** Cp. also **rape,** 'one of the six divisions of Sussex'.
Derivatives: *rope*, tr. and intr. v., *rop-ery*, n., *rop-ing*, n., *rop-ish*, adj., *rop-ish-ness*, n., *rop-y*, adj., *rop-i-ness*, n.

Roquefort cheese, Roquefort, n. — Named after *Roquefort*, a village in France.

roquelaure, n., a kind of cloak. — F., named after the Duke of *Roquelaure* (died in 1738). Cp. **rokelay.**

roquet, tr. and intr. v., to hit another's ball with one's own (at croquet). — An arbitrary alteration of **croquet.**

roric, adj., pertaining to dew. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. L. *rōs*, gen. *rōris*, 'dew', which is cogn. with Lith. *rasà*, OSlav. *rosa*, 'dew', OI. *rásaḥ*, 'sap, juice, fluid, essence', *rasā́*, 'moisture', *Rasā*, name of a mythic river (= Avestic *Raṅhā*), *arṣati*, 'flows', *ṛ́ṣabháḥ*, 'bull, steer', Avestic and OPers. *arshan*, 'man', Hitt. *arszi*, 'flows', Gk. ἄρσην, ἄρρην, 'male, masculine', prob. also Πᾶ, Scythian name of the Volga, fr. I.-E. base ***ras-, *eras-, *eres-, *ers-*, 'to flow, wet, moisten'. Cp. **rasa, romerillo, rosemary, rosolio, rouse,** 'to pickle'. Cp. also the first element in **rhubarb** and the second element in **Ahasuerus** and in **Xerxes.**

rorqual, n., any whale of the genus of large whales, the *Balaenoptera*. — F., fr. Norw. *røyrhval*, fr. ON. *reyðarhvalr*, fr. *reyðr*, 'rorqual' (fr. *rauðr*, 'red'), and *hvalr*, 'whale'. See **red** and **whale.**

Rosa, 1) fem. PN.; 2) a genus of plants, the rose (*bot.*) — L. *rosa*, 'rose'. See **rose.**

Rosabel, fem. PN. — Lit. 'beautiful rose', compounded of L. *rosa*, 'rose', and *bella*, fem. of *bellus*, 'pretty, beautiful'. See **rose** and **beauty** and cp. **christabel.**

rosace, n., a roselike ornament; rose window. — F., fr. L. *rosāceus*, 'of roses'. See **rosaceous.**

Rosaceae, n. pl., the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Rosa** with suff. **-aceae.**

rosacean, adj., rosaceous. — See next word and **-an.**

rosaceous, adj. — L. *rosāceus*, 'of roses', fr. *rosa*. See **rose** and **-aceous** and cp. **rosace.**

rosaniline, n., a crystalline compound obtained from aniline, $C_{20}H_{21}ON_3$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of **rose** and **aniline.**

rosarian, n., a rose grower. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *rosārium*, 'rose garden'. See **rosary.**

rosarium, n., rose garden. — L. See next word and **-arium.**

rosary, n., rose garden; string of beads used for counting series of prayers. — ME. *rosarie*, fr. L. *rosārium*, 'rose garden', in ML. also used in the sense of 'garland; string of beads; series of prayers', fr. L. *rosa*. See **rose** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

roscherite, n., a hydrous basic phosphate of aluminum, manganese, calcium and iron (*mineral.*) — G. *Roscherit*, named after the German mineral collector Walter *Roscher*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Roscian, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Roscius. — See next word and **-ian.**

Roscius, n., an actor. — From *Roscius*, the celebrated Roman actor (died in 62 B.C.E.)

roscoelite, n., a vanadium mica (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Sir Henry Enfield *Roscoe* (1833-1915). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rose, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. L. *rosa*, fr. Gk. ῥόδον, 'rose', for ***Fρόδον*, fr. OIran. ***wrda-* (whence also Aram. *wardā́*, Arm. *vard*). OIran. ***wrda-* became *gul* in ModPers. in the sense of the phonetic law, according to which initial *w* becomes *g* and *-rd* is changed to *l*. Turkish *gül*, 'rose', is a Persian loan word. OIran. ***wrda-*, 'rose', represents I.-E. ***wr̥dho-*, 'thorn, bramble', whence also OE. *word*, 'bramble', Norw. *ōr, ōl* (for ***ord*), 'currant, bush'. Cp. **rhodo-.** Cp. also the first element in **julep** and the second element in **bedeguar.**
Derivatives: *rose-ate*, adj., *rose-ate-ly*, adv., *rose-ery*, n., *ros-y*, adj., *ros-i-ly*, adv., *ros-i-ness*, n.

rosella, n., an Australian parakeet. — Altered fr. *Rose-hiller*, fr. *Rose Hill*, name of the governor's residence at Parramatta in New South Wales.

rosemary, n. — ME., fr. earlier *rosmarine*, fr. L. *rōs marīnus* (whence also F. *romarin*), 'rosemary', lit. 'dew of the sea', fr. *rōs*, 'dew', and *marīnus*, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. *mare*, gen. *maris*, 'sea'. See **roric** and **marine,** adj. The loss of the *-n-* in English is due to a confusion of L. *marīnus* with E. *Mary*. Cp. **romerillo.**

roseo-, combining form meaning 'rose-colored'; used specifically in chemistry to denote salts of a *reddish* color. — Fr. L. *roseus*, 'rosy, roselike', fr. *rosa*. See **rose.**

roseola, n., 1) any rose-colored rash; 2) German measles. — Medical L., fr. F. *roséole*, which was formed fr. *rose*, 'rose', on analogy of *rougeole*, 'measles', which is a derivative of *rouge*, 'red'. See **rose.**
Derivatives: *roseol-ar, roseol-ate, roseol-ous*, adjs.

rosette, n., a rose-shaped ornament. — F., dimin. of *rose*, 'rose'. See **rose** and **-ette.**
Derivative: *rosett-ed*, adj.

Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. — Heb. *rosh hashshānā́h* lit. 'head of the year', fr. *rōsh*, 'head of', and *hash-shānā́h*, 'the year'. For the first word see **Bereshith** and cp. words there referred to. Heb. *shānā́h*, 'year', is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *shᵉnā, shattā́*, Ugar. *shnt*, Arab. *sánaʰ*, Akkad. *shattu*, 'year'. These words are prob. connected with Heb. *shānā́h*, Aram.-Syr. *shᵉnā*, 'he changed', Akkad. *shanū*, 'to change', and prop. mean 'change, period of changing seasons'. Cp. J. Barth in ZDMG., vol. XLI (1887), pp. 612, 621, 636.

Rosh Hodesh, also **Rosh Chodesh,** the beginning of the month in the Jewish calendar. — Heb. *rōsh ḥṓdesh*, lit. 'the head of the month', fr. *rōsh*, 'head', and *ḥṓdesh*, 'new moon, month'. For the etymology of Heb. *rōsh* see **Bereshith** and cp. words there referred to. Heb. *ḥṓdesh* derives fr. stem *ḥ-d-sh*, 'to be new', whence also *ḥiddḗsh*, 'he renewed', *ḥāddā́sh*, 'new'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ḥaddēth*, 'he renewed', Arab. *ḥádatha*, 'it happened, occurred', *ḥádutha*, 'was new, was young', *ḥáddatha*, 'he told, related', Akkad. *edēshu*, 'to be new', Aram.-Syr. *ḥădā́th*, Arab. *ḥadíth*, Ethiop. *ḥadas*, Akkad. *eshshu*, 'new', Punic *ḥadasht* in *Qart-ḥadasht*, 'Carthage', lit. 'New-town'. Cp. **Hadith.**

Rosicrucian, adj., pertaining to a secret society allegedly founded in Germany by Christian Rosenkreuz (in 1484). — The name arose from the Latinization of *Rosenkreuz*, lit. 'rosy cross'. See **rose, crux** and **-ian.**
Derivatives: *Rosicrucian*, n., *Rosicrucian-ism*, n.

rosieresite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Rosières* copper mine near Carmaux in France. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rosin, n., resin. — A var. of **resin.**
Derivatives: *rosin*, tr. v., *rosin-y*, adj.

Rosinante, n., 1) Don Quixote's horse; whence 2) a broken-down horse; jade, nag. — Sp. *Rocinante*, compounded of *rocín*, 'worn-out horse, hack, jade', and *antes*, 'before'; so called in allusion to the circumstance that Don Quixote's charger was formerly a wretched hack. — Sp. *rocín* derives fr. OProvenç. *rocin*, which, together with OF. *roncin*, 'draft horse, hack', is of uncertain origin. Sp. *antes*, 'before', comes fr. L. *ante*; see **ante-.** Cp. **rouncy.**

rosolic acid, a dye of the triphenyl-methane series. — Translation of G. *Rosolsäure*, which was coined by the German chemist Friedlieb Ferdinand Runge (1795-1867) fr. *rosa*, 'rosy' (see **rose**), *(Karb)ol* (see **carbol**) and *Säure*, 'acid'. For the ending in *rosolic* see adj. suff. **-ic.**

rosolio, n., a sweet cordial made from raisins. — It., fr. L. *rōs sōlis*, 'sundew', fr. *rōs*, 'dew' and gen. of *sōl*, 'sun'. See **roric** and **Sol.**

rostellum, n., a small beak-shaped process (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L., 'a small beak', dimin. of *rōstrum*. See **rostrum.**

roster, n., a list of persons or groups. — Du. *rooster*, 'gridiron, grate; list', fr. MDu., 'gridiron, grate', fr. *roosten*, 'to roast'; so called from the parallel lines dividing the list. See **roast.**

Derivative: *roster*, tr. v.

rostral, adj., pertaining to a rostrum. — Late L. *rōstrālis*, fr. L. *rōstrum*. See **rostrum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *rostral*, n., *rostral-ly*, adv.

rostrate, adj., having a rostrum. — L. *rōstrātus*, 'beaked', fr. *rōstrum*. See **rostrum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *rostrat-ed*, adj.

rostriferous, adj., having a rostrum. — See **rostrum** and **-ferous.**

rostriform, adj., having the form of a rostrum. — See **rostrum** and **form,** n.

rostro-, combining form used in the sense of *rostral and.* — Fr. L. *rōstrum*. See next word.

rostrum, n. — L. *rōstrum*, 'beak, snout, muzzle; the end of a ship's prow; the orator's pulpit, platform', which stands for **rōd-trom*, lit. 'an instrument for gnawing', formed from the stem of *rōd-ere*, 'to gnaw' (see **rodent**), and *-tro-m*, a suffix denoting an instrument. Cp. L. *arā-trum*, 'a plow', lit. 'an instrument for plowing' (fr. *arāre*, 'to plow'), *claus-trum* (for **claud-trom*), 'lock, bar', lit. 'that by which anything is shut up' (fr. *claudere*, 'to shut'). Cp. **claustral.** L. *rōstrum* came to denote 'orator's platform' from the circumstance that the orators' platform in the Roman Forum was adorned with the beaks of the ships of the Antiate fleet captured by Maenius in 338.

rosulate, adj., having the leaves arranged in the form of rosettes (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. Late L. *rosula*, 'a little rose', dimin. of L. *rosa*. See **rose.**

rot, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *rotien*, *roten*, fr. OE. *rotian*, 'to decay, suppurate', rel. to OS. *roton*, ON. *rotna*, OFris. *rotia*, MDu. *roten*, Du. *rotten*, 'to rot', OHG. *rōzzēn*, MHG. *rœzen*, 'to rot', Swed. *röta*, Norw. *røyta*, Du. *reten*, MHG. *rœtzen*, 'to cause to rot', G. *rößen* (also inexactly *rösten*), 'to steep flax'. Cp. **rot,** n., **rotten.** Cp. also **ret.**

Derivatives: *rotten* (q.v.), *rott-er*, n.

rot, n., process of rotting. — ME. *rot*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *rot*, Swed. *röta*, Dan. *røde*, 'decay, putrefaction', which are rel. to the OE. verb *rotian*, 'to decay'. See **rot,** v.

rota, n. — L., 'wheel', cogn. with OI. *ráthaḥ*, 'car, chariot', Avestic *raθō*, of s.m., Lith. *rãtas*, 'wheel', *ritù*, 'I roll', *ritulaĩ*, 'wheelbarrow', Lett. *ritens*, *ritulis*, 'carriage wheel', OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, G. *Rad*, Du. *rad*, OFris. *reth*, OS. *rath*, OIr. *roth*, W. *rhōd*, of s.m., Gaul. *petorritum*, 'four-wheeled carriage' (for the first element of this compound see *four*), OIr. *rethim*, 'I run'. Cp. **roll,** v. and n. Cp. also **redondilla, rodeo, rondeau, rondel, rondo, rondure, Rotala, rotate, rotula, rotund, roué, rouelle, roulette, rounce, round,** adj., **rowel, runlet,** 'a small cask', **rut,** 'carriage', **arrondissement, tondo,** the first element in **Rathayatra, rodomontade** and **rut,** 'carriage', and the second element in **barouche** and **control.** Cp. also **rye grass.**

Rotala, n., a genus of plants of the loosestrife family (*bot.*) — ML., dimin. formed fr. *rota*, 'wheel' (see **rota**); so called in allusion to the whorled leaves.

rotang, n. — A var. of **rattan.**

Rotarian, adj., pertaining to the Rotary Club. — Formed from the name of the club (see **Rotary Club**) with suff. **-an.**

Derivatives: *Rotarian*, n., *Rotarian-ism*, n., *rotarian-ize*, tr. v.

rotary, adj., turning like a wheel. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *rota*, 'wheel'. See **rota.**

Rotary Club. — So called because the members of the first Rotary Club (founded by Paul P. Harris in Chicago in 1905) used to meet *in rotation.*

rotate, intr. v., to turn about its axis; tr. v., to cause to rotate. — L. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*, 'to go round in a circle', fr. *rota*, 'wheel'. See **rota** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *rotat-able*, adj., *rotation* (q.v.), *rotat-ive*, adj., *rotat-ive-ly*, adv., *rotator* (q.v.)

rotate, adj., wheel-shaped (*bot.*) — L. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*. See **rotate,** v.

rotation, n. — L. *rotātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a turning about in a circle', fr. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*. See **rotate,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *rotation-al*, adj.

rotator, n., that which causes rotation. — L., fr. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

rotatory, adj., that which pertains to rotation. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*. See **rotate,** v.

rotche, rotch, n., the dovekie (*Alle alle*). — Fr. earlier *rotge*, fr. LG. (cp. Fris. *rotgoes*, pl. *rotgies*, Du. *rotgans*, 'brant goose'), ult. fr. Scand. (cp. ON. *hroðgās*, Norw. *rotgaas*, Dan. *radgaas*, 'brant goose'). The first element of these compound words is of imitative origin; the second element is rel. to *goose*. Cp. *rat goose*, *rood goose*, *rott goose*, *rout*, which are dial. E. names of the brant goose.

rote, n., routine. — ME., 'practice, custom, routine', fr. OF. *rote* (F. *route*), 'road, way, path', fr. VL. (*via*) *rupta*, lit. 'a broken way', fem. pp. of *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **route** and cp. **rut,** 'routine'. For sense development cp. F. *routine*, 'practice, routine', fr. *route*, 'way' (see **routine**).

rote, n., a medieval stringed instrument. — OF. *rote*, of Celtic origin. See **crowd,** 'a musical instrument'. OF. *rote* in this sense is not related to OF. *rote*, 'way'. Cp. prec. word.

rote, n., the roaring of the surf. — Related to ON. *rauta*, 'to roar'; prob. of imitative origin.

rother, n., cattle (*dial. E.*) — OE. *hrīðer*, *hrȳðer*, 'ox, cow', pl. 'cattle'. See **runt** and cp. the first element in **rinderpest.**

Rotifera, n. pl., a class of microscopic freshwater organisms (*zool.*) — Compounded of L. *rota*, 'wheel', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **rota** and **-ferous.**

rotiform, adj., wheel-shaped. — Compounded of L. *rota*, 'wheel', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **rota** and **form,** n.

rotisserie, n., cookshop. — F. *rôtisserie*, fr. pres. part. stem of *rôtir*, 'to roast'. See **roast** and **-ery.**

rotl, n., a weight used in North Africa. — Arab. *raṭl*, rel. to *ráṭala*, 'he poised', *ráṭṭala*, 'he weighed'.

rotogravure, n. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *rota*, 'wheel', and F. *gravure*, 'engraving', which is of Teut. origin. See **rota** and **gravure.**

rotor, n., a rotating part of a machine. — Shortened from **rotator.**

rotten, adj. — ME. *roten*, fr. ON. *rotinn*, 'rotten', fr. *rotna*, 'to decay'. Cp. Swed. *rutten*, Dan. *rudden*, 'rotten', and see **rot,** v.

Derivatives: *rotten-ly*, adv., *rotten-ness*, n.

Rotten Row, thoroughfare for use of riders in Hyde Park, London. — Probably corruption of F. *route du roi*, 'the king's highway'. See **route** and **royal.**

rotula, n., the kneepan (*anat.* and *astron.*).— L. *rotula*, 'a little wheel', dimin. of *rota*; see **rota** and **-ule.** Cp. Provenç., Catal., Port. *rodella*, 'kneepan', Sp. *rodilla*, 'knee', which derive fr. VL. *rotella*, fr. L. *rotula.*

rotund, adj., round, rounded. — L. *rotundus*, 'round', fr. *rota*, 'wheel'. See **round,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word and **orotund.**

Derivatives: *rotund-ly*, adv., *rotund-ness*, n.

rotunda, n., a circular building. — Refashioned after the Latin form from earlier *rotonda*, fr. It. *rotonda*, prop. fem. of the adj. *rotondo* used as a noun, fr. L. *rotundus*, 'round'. See prec. word. F. *rotonde* is a loan word fr. It. *rotonda*. See prec. word.

rotundate, adj., rounded. — L. *rotundātus*, pp. of *rotundāre*, 'to make round', fr. *rotundus*. See **rotund** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

rotundi-, combining form meaning 'round'. — Fr. L. *rotundus*, 'round'. See **rotund.**

rotundity, n., roundness. — L. *rotunditās*, 'roundness', fr. *rotundus*. See **rotund** and **-ity.**

rotundo-, combining form meaning 'roundly'. — Fr. L. *rotundus*, 'round'. See **rotund.**

roture, n., the state of being a roturier. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *ruptūra*, 'a breaking', in VL. also 'broken land', formed fr. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture** and cp. **roto.**

roturier, n., a plebeian. — MF. (= F.), fr. *roture*. See prec. word and **-ier.**

rouble, n. — See **ruble.**

roucou, n., dye obtained from a W. Indian tree. — F., fr. Tupi *urucú*

roué, n., a debauchee. — F., 'rake, profligate', prop. pp. of *rouer*, 'to break upon the wheel', fr. *roue*, 'wheel', fr. L. *rota*, of s.m. See **rota.**

rouelle, n., a disk-shaped amulet. — F., dimin. of *roue*, 'wheel'. See prec. word and **-elle.** Cp. also **roulette, rowel.**

rouge, n., a reddish powder. — F. *rouge*, 'red', fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. *rubeus*, 'reddish', fr. *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric.**

Derivative: *rouge*, intr. and tr. v.

rouge, n., a scrimmage (a term in Eton football). — Of unknown origin.

rough, adj. — ME. *rouh*, *rough*, *ruw*, *rugh*, fr. OE. *rūh*, 'rough, untrimmed, uncultivated', rel. to MDu. *rū*, *ruuch*, *rū*, Du. *ruig*, OHG. *rūh*, *rūher*, MHG. *rūch*, *rūher*, G. *rauh*, *rauch*, fr. I.-E. base **ruq-*, **rug-*, whence also Lith. *raũkas*, 'wrinkle', *runkù*, *rùkti*, 'to shrink', *raukiù*, *raũkti*, 'to wrinkle', OI. *rūkṣáḥ*, 'rough', L. *rūga*, 'wrinkle'. Cp. **ruga.** Cp. also **ruff,** the fish, **ruffian, rug.**

Derivatives: *rough*, n., tr. v., and adv., *rough-age*, n., rough material, *rough-en*, tr. and intr. v., *rough-en-er*, n., *rough-er*, n., *rough-ish*, adj., *rough-ish-ly*, adv., *rough-ish-ness*, n., *rough-ly*, adv., *rough-ness*, n.

roulade, n., a run of notes; a flourish (*mus.*) — F., lit. 'the act of rolling', fr. *rouler*, 'to roll'. See **roll,** v., and **-ade.**

rouleau, n., roll. — F., dimin. of *rôle*, 'roll'. See **role.**

roulette, n., a gambling game. — F., dimin. of *rouelle*, 'a small wheel', itself a dimin. of *roue*, 'wheel'. See **rota** and **-ette** and cp. **rouelle, rowel.**

Derivative: *roulette*, tr. v.

Roumeliote, Rumeliote, n., a native of Rumelia. — Formed fr. ModGk. Ῥουμελιώτης, fr. Ῥουμελίᾱ, 'Rumelia'. For the ending see suff. **-ote.**

rounce, n., handle of the winch regulating the carriage of a handpress. — Du. *rons*, *ronds*, fr. *rond*, 'round', fr. MF., fr. OF. *roont*. See **round,** adj.

rouncy, n., a riding horse (*archaic*). — OF. *roncin*, *ronci*, 'draft horse, hack', which, together with OProvenç. *rocin*, of s.m., is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Rosinante.** F. *roussin*, 'cob, plowhorse', is a blend of OF. *roncin* and F. *roux*, 'red, reddish brown'.

round, adj., circular. — ME. *round*, fr. MF. (=F.) *rond*, fr. OF. *reont* (var. *roont*), fr. VL. **retondus*, dissimilated fr. L. *rotundus*, 'round', lit. 'wheel-shaped', fr. *rota*, 'wheel'. See **rota** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *round*, n., tr. and intr. v., adv., prep., *round-ed*, adj., *round-ed-ly*, adv., *round-ed-ness*, n., *round-er*, n., *round-ing*, n., *round-ish*, adj., *round-ly*, adv., *round-ness*, n.

round, tr. and intr. v., to whisper. — ME. *rounen*,

fr. OE. *rūnian*, 'to whisper', fr. *rūn*, 'mystery, secret', rel. to OS. *rūnōn*, OHG. *rūnēn*, MHG. *rūnen*, G. *raunen*, 'to whisper', ON. *reyna*, 'to converse confidentially'; see **rune** and cp. **alraun.** The *d* in *round* is excrescent. Cp. *bound*, 'ready', and words there referred to.

roundel, n., 1) a small circle; 2) a var. of *rondel.* — ME., fr. OF. *rondel* (F. *rondel, rondeau*), dimin. formed from the adj. *rond*, 'round'. See **round,** adj., and cp. next word and **rondel, rundle.**

roundelay, n., a song with refrain. — Altered fr. MF. *rondelet*, fr. OF., a double diminutive (see **rondel** and **-et**); influenced in form by **lay,** 'song'.

round table. — Loan translation of OF. (= F.) *table ronde.*

roup, tr. v., to sell by auction. — MDu. (= Du.) *roepen*, rel. to OE. *hrōpan*, 'to cry out, shout, call', OS. *hrōpan*, OFris. *hrōpa*, OHG. *hruoffan, hruofan, ruoffan, ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen, rüefen*, G. *rufen*, Goth. *hrōpjan*, of s.m., ON. *hrōpa*, 'to slander, calumniate', and possibly cogn. with OSlav. *skrobotŭ*, 'noise', Lith. *skrebù, skrebėti*, 'to rustle', Gk. κρέμβαλα (pl.), 'castanets', L. *crepāre*, 'to rattle, crack'. See **crepitate** and cp. **crembalum.** Cp. also **unberufen.**

roup, n., auction. — Fr. **roep,** v. Cp. Du. *roep*, 'call', ON. *hrōp*, Goth. *hrōps*, OHG. *hruoff, hruof, ruoff, ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G. *Ruf*, of s.m., ON. *hrōp*, 'slander, calumniation'.

roup, n., a disease of poultry. — Prob. of imitative origin.
Derivative: *roup-y*, adj.

rouse, n., 1) bumper of liquor; 2) carousal. — Aphetic for **carouse,** prob. owing to a misunderstanding of the phrase to *drink carouse* as to *drink a rouse.*

rouse, tr. v., to awake, stir up; intr. v., to awaken. — ME. *rousen*, orig. a term of hunting; of uncertain etymology. Cp. **arouse, roust, roustabout.** Cp. also **row,** 'noise'.
Derivatives: *rouse*, n., the act of rousing; reveille, *rous-er*, n., *rous-ing*, adj., *rous-ing-ly*, adv.

rouse, tr. v., to pickle in salt. — Aphetic for earlier *arrouse*, fr. OF. *arrouser* (F. *arroser*), 'to sprinkle, spray', fr. Late L. *adrōrāre*, 'to bedew', fr. **ad-** and L. *rōrāre*, 'to dew', fr. *rōs*, gen. *rōris*, 'dew'. See **roric.**

Rousseauan, adj., pertaining to the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-78). — For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Rousseauesque, adj., resembling the style or theories of Rousseau. — See prec. word and **-esque.**

Rousseauism, n., the philosophy of Rousseau, esp. his views on education and religion. — See **Rousseauan** and **-ism.**

Rousseauist, n., an adherent of Rousseauism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *Rousseauist-ic*, adj.

roussette, n., 1) a bat (*Pteropus vulgaris*); 2) a shark of the genus *Scylliorhinus.* — F., fr. MF., a dimin. formed fr. *roux*, fem. *rousse*, 'red, reddish brown'. See **russet.**

Roussillon, n., a kind of red wine made in Roussillon. — Fr. *Roussillon*, name of an old province of Southern France.

roust, tr. v., to rouse, stir (*colloq.*) — Fr. **rouse.** Cp. next word.

roustabout, n., 1) a wharf laborer; 2) a deck hand. — Compounded of **roust** and **about.** Cp. dial E. *rouse-about*, 'a violent, boisterous person'.
Derivatives: *roustabout*, adj. and intr. v.

rout, n., mob, rabble. — fr. MF. *route*, 'host, troop, crowd', fr. OF. *rote*, fr. VL. *rupta*, 'a dispersed group', lit. 'a broken group', prop. fem. pp. of L. *rumpere*, 'to break', used as a noun. See **route** and cp. **routier.**

rout, tr. v., to put to flight. — Fr. prec. word. The orig. meaning of the verb *rout* was 'to break the ranks of a troop'.

rout, intr. and tr. v., to root; to furrow. — A var. of **root,** 'to dig with the snout'.
Derivatives: *rout-er*, n. and tr. v.

route, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *route*, 'road, way, path', fr. VL. *rupta* (*via*), fem. pp. of *rumpere*, 'to break'. See **rupture** and cp. **rote,** 'routine', **rout,** 'mob', **routier, routine, rutter.** Cp. also **reave.**
Derivative: *route*, tr. v.

routier, n., brigand. — F., 'mercenary', prop. 'a wandering robber', fr. OF. *route*, 'bande, troop'. See **rout,** 'mob', and **-ier.**

routine, n. — F., fr. MF. *route*, 'road, way, path'. See **route** and subst. suff. **-ine.**
Derivatives: *routine*, adj., *routine-ly*, adv., *routin-ism*, n., *routin-ist*, n., *routin-ize*, tr. v., *routin-iz-ation*, n.

roux, n., mixture of melted butter and flour used for thickening soup. — Fr. F. *beurre roux*, 'brown butter', fr. *roux* (fem. *rousse*), 'red, reddish brown', fr. L. *russus.* See **russet.**

rove, intr. v., to practice robbery (*obsol.*) — Back formation fr. **rover,** 'sea robber'.

rove, 1) intr. v., to shoot at random; 2) intr. v., to wander about aimlessly; tr. v., to wander over. — ME. *roven*; prob. a blend of **rover,** 'sea robber', and ON. *rāfa, rāpa*, 'to wander'. The orig. meaning of *rove* was 'to wander about robbing'.

rove, tr. v., to draw through a small opening. — In gradational relationship to **reeve,** 'to pass through a hole'.
Derivatives: *rov-er*, n., *rov-ing*, n. and adj., *rov-ing-ly*, adv., *rov-ing-ness*, n.

rove, n., twisted roll of wool. — Fr. **rove,** 'to draw through a small opening'.
Derivative: *rove*, tr. v., to twist rolls of wool.

rover, n., sea robber, pirate. — ME., fr. MDu. *rover*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *rover*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *roven*, 'to rob, plunder', fr. MDu. (= Du.) *roof*, 'spoil, plunder', which is rel. to OE. *rēaf*, of s.m., *rēafian*, 'to reave'. See **reave** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **rove,** 'to wander'.

rover, n., 1) a mark selected at random (a term of archery); 2) one who wanders. — ME., fr. *ro-*

ven, 'to shoot at random; to wander'. See **rove,** 'to wander', and agential suff. **-er.**

row, n., line, rank. — ME. *rawe, rowe*, fr. OE. *rāw, rāw*, 'row, succession', rel. to MDu. *rīe*, Du. *rij*, 'row', OHG. *rīhan*, MHG. *rīhen*, 'to thread', OHG. *rīga*, MHG. *rīhe*, 'line', G. *Reihe*, 'row, line, series', ON. *riga, rega*, 'string', fr. I.-E. base ***reikh-**, 'to scratch, tear; a line', whence also OI. *rikháti*, 'scratches', *rēkhā́*, 'line', Gk. ἐρείκειν, 'to tear', and prob. also L. *rī-ma*, 'crack, cleft, fissure'. Cp. **regatta.** Cp. also **rima.**
Derivative: *row*, tr. v., to place in lines.

row, tr. v., to propel with oars; intr. v., to propel a boat with oars. — ME. *rowen*, fr. OE. *rōwan*, rel. to ON. *rōa*, Du. *roeien*, MHG. *rüejen*, fr. I.-E. base ***erē-**, 'to row; oar', whence also OI. *aritraḥ*, 'oar', Gk. ἐρέσσειν, ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ἐρέτης, 'rower', ἐρετμόν, 'oar', τριήρης, 'a trireme', L. *rēmus*, 'oar', Lith. *irìu, írti*, 'to row', *írklas*, 'oar', OIr. *rāme*, 'oar'. Cp. **rudder.** Cp. also **bireme** and words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **trierarch.**
Derivatives: *row*, n., the act of rowing, *row-er*, n., *row-ing*, n.

row, n., noise, disturbance. — Prob. back formation fr. *rouse*, n. (see **rouse,** 'to awake'), mistaken for a plural. For a similar loss of the letter *s* cp. *pea* and words there referred to. Cp. **rowdy.**
Derivative: *row*, tr. v., to scold; intr. v., to engage in a quarrel.

rowan, n., 1) the mountain-ash; 2) the berries of the mountain-ash. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *reynir, ron*, Swed. *ronn*, 'the rowan'.

rowdy, n., a rough, quarrelsome person. — Prob. a derivative of **row,** 'noise, uproar'.
Derivatives: *rowdy*, adj., *rowdi-ly*, adv., *rowdiness*, n., *rowdy-ish*, adj., *rowdy-ism*, n.

rowel, n., pointed wheel in a spur. — ME. *rowelle, ruel*, fr. OF. *roele, rouele* (F. *rouelle*), 'a small wheel', dimin. of *roue*, 'wheel', fr. L. *rota.* See **rota** and **-el,** and cp. **rouelle, roulette.**
Derivative: *rowel*, tr. v.

rowlandite, n., an yttrium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American physicist Henry Augustus *Rowland* (1848-1901). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

rowlock, n., an oarlock. — An alteration of **oarlock,** through the substitution of the verb *row*, 'to propel with oars', for the noun *oar.*

Roxana, n., fem. PN. — L. *Rōxānē*, fr. Gk. Ῥωξάνη, which is of Persian origin. Cp. Avestic *raoxshna-*, 'shining, brilliant'.

royal, adj. — ME. *roial*, fr. MF. *roial* (F. *royal*), fr. L. *rēgālis*, 'pertaining to a king, royal', fr. *rēx*, gen. *rēgis*, 'king'. See **rex** and cp. **regal** and **real,** 'a coin', which are doublets of *royal.* Cp. also **viceroy, corduroy.**
Derivatives: *royal*, n., *royal-ism*, n., *royal-ist*, n., *royal-ist-ic*, adj., *royal-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *royal-iz-ation*, n., *royal-ly*, adv., *royalty* (q.v.)

royalty, n. — ME. *roialte*, fr. MF. *roialté* (F. *royauté*), fr. VL. ***rēgālitātem**, acc. of ***rēgālitās**, fr. L. *rēgālis.* See **royal** and **-ty** and cp. **regality, realty,** which are doublets of *royalty.*

-rrhagia, combining form used to denote 'a bursting forth, excessive flow', as in *menorrhagia* (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ρραγία, 'a bursting forth', from the stem of ῥηγνύναι, 'to break forth, burst forth'. See **regma.**

-rrhea, -rrhoea, combining form meaning a 'flow, flowing', as in *diarrhea, gonorrhea, pyorrhea.* — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ρροία, fr. ῥοία, 'flow, flux', from the stem of ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **rheo-.**

rub, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *rubben*, rel. to Dan. *rubbe*, 'to rub, scrub', Norw. *rubba*, of s.m., *rubben*, 'rough'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **rubbish, rubble.**
Derivatives: *rub*, n., *rubb-er*, n., *rubb-ing*, n.

rub-a-dub, n., sound of a beaten drum. — Imitative.

rubber, n., cautchouc. — Short for *India rubber* (see **rub** and agential suff. **-er**); so called from its use for erasing.
Derivatives: *rubber*, adj. and tr. v.

rubber, n., a term used at whist and bridge. — Of uncertain origin.

rubbish, n., waste, refuse. — ME. *robeux, robous, robys*; perh. orig. meaning 'that which is rubbed off' and rel. to **rub.**
Derivatives: *rubbish*, adj., *rubbish-ing*, adj., *rubbish-ing-ly*, adv., *rubbish-ly*, adv., *rubbish-ry*, n., *rubbish-y*, adj.

rubble, n., broken pieces of stone. — ME. *robyl, robel, rubel*, prob. rel. to prec. word.
Derivative: *rubbl-y*, adj.

rubefacient, adj., causing redness. — L. *rubefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *rubefacere.* See **rubify** and **-facient.**
Derivative: *rubefacient*, n.

rubefaction, n., the act of causing redness. — See prec. word and **-ion.**

rubella, n., a contagious disease with an eruption resembling measles (German measles). — Medical L., fr. L. *rubellus*, 'reddish', dimin. of *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric.**

rubellite, n., a red tourmaline. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *rubellus*, 'reddish'. See **rubric** and cp. prec. word.

rubeola, n., 1) measles; 2) rubella. — Medical L., fr. L. *rubeus*, 'reddish', fr. *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric.**

rubescence, n., a reddening. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

rubescent, adj., reddening. — L. *rubēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *rubēscere*, 'to grow red', inchoative of *rubēre*, 'to be red'. See **rubric** and **-escent** and cp. **erubescent.**

rubeosis, n., reddening of the iris (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *rubeus*, 'reddish', and Gk. suff. -ωσις. See **rubric** and **-osis.**

Rubiaceae, n. pl., the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Rubus** with suff. **-aceae.**

rubiaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

rubicund, adj., reddish, ruddy. — F. *rubicond*, fr. L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubēre*, 'to be red' (see **rubric**). For the suff. *-cundus* cp. *fecund* and words there referred to.

rubicundity, n. — ML. *rubicunditās*, fr. L. *rubicundus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

rubidium, n., name of a rare, silver-white metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-99) fr. L. *rubidus*, 'reddish', fr. *rubēre*, 'to be red' (see **rubric**); so called from the two red lines of its spectrum. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

rubify, tr. v., to redden (*rare*). — ME. *rubifyen*, fr. MF. *rubifier* (F. *rubéfier*), fr. VL. *rubeficāre*, freq. of L. *rubefacere*, 'to make red', fr. *rubēre*, 'to be red'. See **rubric** and **-fy** and cp. **rubefacient.**

rubiginous, adj., rusty, rust-colored. — Formed fr. L. *rōbīgō, rūbīgō*, gen. *-īginis*, 'rust', fr. *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric** and **-ous** and cp. **roil.**

rubigo, n., a parasitic fungus. — L. *rūbīgō*, 'rust'. See prec. word.

ruble, rouble, n., the unit of the monetary system of the U.S.S.R. — F. *rouble*, fr. Russ. *rubl'*, fr. *rubiti*, 'to chop, cut'; so called because at the time when metallic currency was introduced in Russia (i.e. in the 14th cent.), it became customary there to pay in bars of silver, the corresponding equivalent being simply cut off.

rubor, n., redness. — L., rel. to *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric** and **-or.**

rubric, n., 1) a heading, entry, etc., usually written or printed in red; 2) a liturgical direction, orig. written or printed in red. — ME. *rubrike*, 'red ocher, heading of a book or its part written in red', fr. MF. (= F.) *rubrique*, fr. L. *rubrīca*, 'red earth; title of law written in red', hence 'law, instruction', fr. *ruber*, 'red', which is rel. to *rubēre*, 'to be red', *rūfus*, 'red, reddish', and derives fr. I.-E. base ******rudhro-*, 'red'. See **red** and cp. **rufous.** For the ending see suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *rubric-al*, adj., *rubric-al-ly*, adv., *rubricate* (q.v.), *rubric-ian*, n., *rubric-ism*, n., *rubric-ist*, n.

rubricate, tr. v., to mark with red. — L. *rubricātus*, pp. of *rubricāre*, 'to color red', fr. *rubrīca*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

rubricate, adj., marked with red. — Fr. L. *rubricātus*. See **rubricate,** v.

rubrication, n., the act of marking with red. — See **rubricate,** v., and **-ion.**

Rubus, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *rubus*, 'bramble bush', of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Goth. *raupjan*, OHG., MHG. *roufen*, G. *raufen*, 'to pluck out'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 445-446 s.v. *rubus*.

ruby, n., a deep-red gem. — ME., fr. OF. *rubi* (F. *rubis*), fr. ML. *rubīnus*, fr. L. *rubeus*, 'red', fr. *rubēre*, 'to be red'; see **rubric.** Cp. OProvenç. *robi, robin, robina*, It. *rubino*, which also derive fr. ML. *rubīnus*. The F. form *rubis* is prop. the plural of *rubi*, mistaken for a singular. See **rubric.**

rucervine, adj., pertaining to the genus *Rucervus*. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. ModL. *Rucervus*, a genus of large deer, a hybrid coined from the first syllable of Malay *rusa*, 'deer', and L. *cervus*, 'deer'. See **Rusa** and **cervine.**

ruche, n., a strip of lace, ribbon, etc. — F. *ruche*, 'beehive, ruche', fr. OF. *rusche*, 'beehive', fr. Gaul. *rūsca*, 'bark'. Cp. OIr. *rūsc*, Gael. *rūsg*, 'bark'.

Derivatives: *ruch-ed*, adj., *ruch-ing*, n.

ruck, n., band, crowd. — ME. *ruke*, of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *ruka*, 'a little heap', and see **rick.**

Derivatives: *ruck*, tr. v., *ruck-er*, n.

ruck, n., crease, wrinkle. — ON. *hrukka*, 'wrinkle', rel. to OHG. *runza* (for ******hrunkza*), MHG. *runze*, 'wrinkle' (with the diminutives: OHG. *runzala*, MHG., G. *runzel*). Cp. **frounce, wrinkle.**

Derivative: *ruck*, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle.

ruckle, n., wrinkle. — Formed fr. **ruck,** 'wrinkle', with dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *ruckle*, tr. and intr. v., to wrinkle.

rucksack, n., a knapsack made to strap on the shoulder. — G. *Rücksack*, fr. *Rücken*, 'back', and *Sack*, 'sack, bag'. See **ridge,** n., and **sack,** 'bag'.

ruction, n., uproar, quarrel. — Altered fr. earlier *rection*, a shortening of **insurrection.** The Irish insurrection of 1798 is often referred to popularly as 'the Ruction'.

rud, also **rudd,** n., red color. — ME. *rude, rudde*, fr. OE. *rudu*, rel. to *rēad*, 'red'. See **red** and cp. **rudd,** the fish, **ruddle, ruddock, ruddy.**

Rudbeckia, n., a genus of plants of the aster family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaf *Rudbeck* (1630-1702). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

rudd, n., a red-finned fish, the redeye. — Lit. 'red (fish)', rel. to **rud** (q.v.)

rudder, n. — ME. *rother*, fr. OE. *rōðer*, 'a paddle', rel. to OFris. *rōther*, MLG. *rōder*, MDu. *roeder*, Du. *roer*, OHG. *ruodar*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *Ruder*, 'oar', formed fr. the Teut. stem ******rō-*, 'to row', with the suff. *-þra*, which is used to form neutral names of tools; hence OE. *rōðer*, etc., orig. meant 'a tool to row with'. Cp. OI. *aritraḥ*, 'oar', and see **row,** 'to propel with oars'.

Derivatives: *rudder*, tr. v., *rudder-less*, adj.

ruddle, n., a variety of red ocher. — Formed fr. OE. *rudu*, 'red color' (see **rud**) with dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *ruddle*, tr. v.

ruddock, n., the robin. — ME. *ruddok*, fr. OE. *rudduc*, 'robin', fr. *rudu*, 'red color'. See **rud** and dimin. suff. **-ock.**

ruddy, adj. — ME. *rudi*, fr. OE. *rudig*, fr. *rudu*, 'red color'. See **rud** and adj. suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *ruddy*, tr. and intr. v., *rudd-i-ly*, adv., *rudd-i-ness*, n.

rude, adj. — ME. *rude*, fr. OF. (= F.) *rude*, fr. L. *rudis*, 'unwrought, unformed, rough, raw; ignorant', of uncertain origin; not cogn. with *raudus*, 'shapeless piece of brass used as a coin', nor with E. **red.** See P. Persson, Beiträge zur indogermanischen Wortforschung, Uppsala, 1910-12, p. 299. Cp. **rudiment, erudite.**

Derivatives: *rude-ly*, adv., *rude-ness*, n., *rud-ish*, adj.

Rüdesheimer, n., a kind of white wine. — Prop. 'wine of *Rüdesheim*', a town on the Rhine in Germany.

rudiment, n., element. — L. *rudimentum*, 'first attempt, beginning', fr. *rudis*, 'unwrought'. See **rude** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *rudiment-al*, adj., *rudiment-ary*, adj., *rudiment-ari-ly*, adv., *rudiment-ari-ness*, n., *rudiment-ation*, n.

Rudolph, Rudolf, masc. PN. — Borrowed fr. G. *Rudolf*, fr. OHG. *Hrodulf*, lit. 'wolf of fame', fr. *hruod-, ruod-* (in compounds), 'fame, glory', and *wolf*, 'wolf'. For the first element see **rummer,** for the second see **wolf.** Cp. **Rolf.**

Rudra, n., the god of storms in Vedic mythology. — OI. *Rudráḥ*, lit. 'the howler, roarer', from the stem of *rudáti, rōditi*, 'weeps, laments, bewails', rel. to Avestic *raod-*, 'to weep', and cogn. with L. *rudere*, 'to roar, bellow', OSlav. *rydayǫ*, 'I wail, lament', Lith. *raudà*, 'wail, lamentation', *raudóti*, 'to wail, lament', OE. *rēotan*, OHG. *riozan*, MHG. *riezen*, 'to wail, lament', fr. I.-E. ******reu-d-*, 'to cry, weep, lament', an enlargement of the I.-E. imitative base ******rē-*, ******rā-*, 'to shout, cry, be hoarse', whence L. *ravus*, 'hoarse'. See **raucous.**

rue, tr. and intr. v., to regret. — ME. *rewen, ruen*, fr. OE. *hrēowan*, 'to sadden, cause repentance', rel. to OS. *hreuwan*, OHG. *hriuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, 'to sadden, cause repentance', Du. *rouwen*, 'to mourn'. These words are possibly cogn. with OI. *karuṇā*, 'compassion', OSlav. *sŭ-krušiti*, 'to smash, shatter', *sŭkrušenïje*, 'contrition'. See **anacrusis** and cp. **ruth.**

rue, n., regret, compassion. — ME. *rewe*, fr. OE. *hrēow*, 'grief, repentance', fr. *hrēowan*, 'to sadden, cause repentance'; rel. to MDu. *rouwe*, Du. *rouw*, 'mourning', OHG. *hriuwa, hreuwa, riuwa*, 'regret, repentance', MHG. *riuwe*, G. *Reue*, of s.m. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *rue-ful*, adj., *rue-ful-ly*, adv., *rue-ful-ness*, n., *ru-er*, n., *rue-some*, adj., *ru-ing*, n.

rue, n., a bitter herb, *Ruta graveolens*. — F., fr. L. *rūta*, fr. Gk. ῥῦτή, 'rue', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Ruta.**

ruelle, n., the space between a bed and the wall; morning reception in a bedroom. — F., lit. 'lane, alley', dimin. of *rue*, 'street', fr. L. *rūga*, 'crease, wrinkle, furrow', in VL. also used in the sense of 'way lined by houses, lane'. Cp. It. and OProvenç. *ruga*, Sp. *arruga*, 'wrinkle, crease', and see **ruga** and **-elle.**

Ruellia, n., a genus of plants of the family Acanthaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French botanist Jean de la *Ruelle* (1474-1537). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

rufescence, n., reddishness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

rufescent, adj., reddish. — L. *rūfēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *rūfēscere*, 'to become reddish', an inchoative verb formed fr. *rūfus*, 'red'. See **rufous** and **-escent.**

ruff, n., a kind of large collar, stiffly starched, worn in the 17th cent. — Back formation fr. *ruffle*, 'frill'. See **ruffle,** 'to wrinkle'.

Derivative: *ruff-ed*, adj.

ruff, n., trump (at whist). — MF. *roffle, ronfle*, corruption of *triomphe*. See **triumph** and cp. **trump,** 'a winning card'.

Derivative: *ruff*, intr. and tr. v., to trump.

ruff, n., a perchlike freshwater fish (*Acerina cernua*). — ME. *ruffe, ruf*, prob. rel. to **rough.**

ruffian, n., and adj. — MF. (= F.) *rufian*, 'a pimp', fr. OProvenç. *rufian, rofian*, fr. It. *ruffiano*, which is prob. of Teut. origin and rel. to **rough.**

Derivatives: *ruffian-ish*, adj., *ruffian-ism*, n., *ruffian-ize*, tr. v., *ruffian-ly*, adv.

ruffle, tr. v., 1) to wrinkle; to draw into folds; 2) to disturb, upset; intr. v., to be ruffled. — ME. *ruffelen*, 'to wrinkle'. Cp. LG. *ruffelen*, 'to wrinkle, curl'. Cp. also **ruff,** 'large collar'.

Derivatives: *ruffle*, n., that which is ruffled, a frill, *ruffl-ed*, adj., *ruffl-er*, n., *ruffl-ing*, n., *ruffl-y*, adj., *ruffl-i-ness*, n.

ruffle, intr. v., to swagger. — ME. *ruffelen*, 'to swagger', prob. identical in origin with the prec. word.

Derivative: *ruffl-er*, n.

rufi-, combining form meaning 'red'. — Fr. L. *rūfus*. See next word.

rufous, adj., reddish. — L. *rūfus*, 'red, reddish, red-haired', an Osco-Umbrian word rel. to L. *ruber*, 'red'. See **rubric** and cp. **Rufus, Griffith.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Rufus, masc. PN. — Lit. 'red-haired', fr. L. *rūfus*. See prec. word.

rug, n. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *rugg*, 'rough hair', ON. *rögg*, 'tuft, shagginess'; rel. to E. **rag** and **rough** and to the next word.

Derivative: *rugg-ing*, n.

ruga, n., wrinkle, fold. — L. *rūga*, cogn. with Lith. *raũkas*, 'wrinkle', *runkù, rùkti*, 'to shrink', *raukiù, raũkti*, 'to wrinkle', OI. *rūkṣáḥ*, 'rough', OHG., OE. *rūh*, 'rough'. See **rough** and cp. **rugate, rugose, corrugate, arroyo.** Cp. also **ruelle.** Cp. also prec. word.

rugate, adj., having folds. — L. *rūgātus*, pp. of *rūgāre*, 'to crease, wrinkle', fr. *rūga*. See **ruga** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Rugby, n., also **Rugby football.** — So called from the system of football first played at *Rugby* School in Warwickshire.

rugged, adj. — Formed fr. **rug** with 1st suff. **-ed.**

Derivatives: *rugged-ly*, adv., *rugged-ness*, n.

rugger, n., Rugby football (*slang*). — Altered fr. **Rugby** (q.v.)

rugose, adj., creased, wrinkled. — L. *rūgōsus*, 'wrinkled', fr. *rūga*. See **ruga** and adj. suff. **-ose.** Derivative: *rugose-ly*, adv.

rugosity, n., 1) state of being rugose; 2) a wrinkle. — Late L. *rūgōsitās*, fr. L. *rūgōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

rugous, adj., creased, wrinkled. — L. *rūgōsus*, 'wrinkled'. See **rugose.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

ruin, n. — ME. *ruine*, fr. MF. (= F.) *ruine*, fr. L. *ruīna*, 'fall, downfall, disaster, catastrophe, ruin', fr. *ruere*, 'to fall violently', which is of uncertain origin. L. *congruere*, 'to come together', and *ingruere*, 'to rush or break into', are not related to *ruere* (see *congruent*).

ruin, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *ruiner*, fr. ML. *ruīnāre*, fr. L. *ruīna*. See **ruin,** n.
Derivatives: *ruin-able*, adj., *ruinate*, v. (q.v.), *ruin-ed*, adj., *ruin-er*, n., *ruinous* (q.v.)

ruinate, tr. v., to ruin (*archaic*). — ML. *ruīnātus*, pp. of *ruīnāre*, 'to demolish, destroy', fr. L. *ruīna*. See **ruin,** n., and verbal suff. **-ate.**

ruination, n. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. ML. *ruinātus*, pp. of *ruināre*. See prec. word.

ruinous, adj., causing ruin; decayed. — ME. *ruinose*, fr. Late L. *ruīnōsus*, 'tumbling down, going to ruin', fr. L. *ruīna*. See **ruin,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ruinous-ly*, adv., *ruinous-ness*, n.

rule, n. — ME. *reule*, *riule*, fr. OF. *reule*, *riule*, fr. L. *rēgula*, 'a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule', which is rel. to *regere*, 'to keep straight, lead, direct, rule'. See **regent,** adj., and cp. **rail,** 'bar', **regula, rillettes.** In Modern French the OF. forms *reule*, *riule* were replaced by *règle*, fr. OF. *regle*, a learned word derived directly fr. Latin *rēgula*.
Derivatives: *rule-dom*, n., *rule-less*, adj.

rule, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *reulen*, *rulen*, fr. OF. *reuler*, *riuler*, fr. L. *rēgulāre*, 'to direct, regulate', fr. *rēgula*. See **rule,** n., and cp. **regulate.**
Derivatives: *rul-er*, n., *rul-er-ship*, n., *rul-ing*, adj. and n., *rul-ing-ly*, adv.

rum, n., spirit, alcoholic liquor. — Shortened fr. **rumbullion.**
Derivatives: *rumm-y*, adj., 1) pertaining to rum; drunk; n., a drunkard.

rum, adj., queer. — Orig. a cant word meaning 'good, fine', prob. a corruption of Gypsy *rom*, 'man, husband; gypsy man'. See **rom** and cp. the first element in **rumbustious.**
Derivatives: *rum-ly*, adv., *rum-ness*, n., *rumm-y*, adj., *rumm-i-ly*, adv., *rumm-i-ness*, n.

Rumanian, also **Romanian, Roumanian,** adj. and n. — Formed fr. ModL. *Romania, Rumania*, 'Rumania', fr. Rumanian *Român*, now spelled *Romîn*, fr. L. *Rōmānus*, 'Roman'. See **Roman** and **-ian.**

rumba, n., name of a dance. — Sp., of uncertain origin.

rumble, intr. v., to make a low, heavy noise; tr. v., to cause to make such a noise. — ME. *romblen, rumblen*, of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *rommelen*, G. *rummeln*, 'to rumble', ON. *rymja*, 'to roar, grumble', *rymr*, 'a roaring, grumbling', and see **rumor.**
Derivatives: *rumble*, n., *rumbl-er*, n., *rumbl-ing*, adj. and n., *rumbl-ing-ly*, adv.

rumble, n., a low heavy noise. — ME. *rumbel*, fr. *rumblen*. See **rumble,** v.
Derivative: *rumbl-y*, adj.

rumbullion, n., rum (*obsol.*) — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **rum,** 'spirit'.

rumbustious, adj., boisterous. — Prob. a blend of **rum,** 'queer', and *robustious* (see **robust**).
Derivative: *rumbustious-ness*, n.

rumen, n., the first stomach of ruminants. — ModL., fr. L. *rūmen*, 'throat, gullet', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with OI. *rōmanthaḥ*, 'chewing the cud, rumination'. Lith. *raumuõ*, 'flesh of the muscle', is not cogn. with *rūmen*, but with *ruber*, 'red'. Cp. **ruminant.**

Rumex, n., a genus of plants, the dock, the sorrel (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *rumex*, 'sorrel', of uncertain origin.

ruminant, adj. and n. — L. *rūmināns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *rūminārī*. See next word and **-ant.**

ruminate, intr. v., to chew the cud; to meditate; tr. v., to chew over again; to muse on. — L. *rūmināt*us, pp. of *rūminārī*, 'to chew the cud', fr. *rūmen*, gen. *-inis*, 'throat, gullet'. See **rumen** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *ruminat-ing*, adj., *ruminat-ing-ly*, adv., *ruminat-ive*, adj., *ruminat-ive-ly*, adv.

rumination, n. — L. *rūmināt*iō, 'a chewing the cud', fr. *rūmināt*us, pp. of *rūminārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ruminator, n., a person who ruminates. — L. *rūmināt*or, 'one that chews again', fr. *rūmināt*us, pp. of *rūminārī*. See **ruminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

rumkin, n., a kind of drinking vessel. — Prob. fr. Du. *roomerken*, dimin. of *roemer*. See **rummer** and **-kin.**

rummage, n., 1) a thorough search; 2) miscellaneous articles. — Aphetic fr. MF. *arrumage* (F. *arrimage*), 'stowing of goods in the hold of a ship', fr. *arrumer* (F. *arrimer*) 'to stow goods in the hold of a ship; to stow the cargo', a hybrid coined fr. *a* (fr. L. *ad*, 'to, toward') and *-rumer*; which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., OE. *rūm*, 'room, space', and see **room.** For the ending see suff. **-age.** OProvenç. *arumar*, Sp. *arrumar*, 'to stow the cargo,' are also Teut. loan words.
Derivatives: *rummage*, intr. v., to search thoroughly, *rummag-er*, n.

rummer, n., a large drinking glass. — Du. *roemer*, fr. *roemen*, 'to boast', fr. *roem*, 'praise, glory', fr. MDu. *roem*, which is rel. to OS. *hrōm*, OHG. *hruom, ruom*, MHG. *ruom*, G. *Ruhm*, 'praise, glory', and further to OHG. *hruod-, ruod-* (in compounds), ON. *hróðr*, OE. *hrōð, hrǣð*, 'fame, glory'. All these words are traceable to Teut. **hrō-*, which corresponds to the I.-E. imitative base **qar-*, **qarā-*, 'to cry, shout, call', whence OI. *kārúḥ*, 'singer, poet', Dor. Gk. κᾶρῦξ, Gk. κήρῡξ, 'herald', καρκαίρειν, 'to resound'. See **caduceus** and cp. **kerygma.** Cp. also the first element in **Robert** and in words there referred to. G. *Römer* and F. *rumer*, 'rummer', are Dutch loan words. Du. *roemer* orig. denoted a cup with which the toast of a person is proposed for the sake of *praising* him.

rumor, rumour, n. — ME. *rumour*, fr. OF. *rumour, rumeur* (F. *rumeur*), fr. L. *rūmōrem*, acc. of *rūmor*, 'common talk, report, hearsay', from the I.-E. imitative base **rē-*, **rā-*, **rū-*, whence also OI. *rā́yati*, 'barks', *rā́uti, ruváti, ravati*, 'roars', Gk. ὠ-ρῡέσθαι, 'to howl, roar', OE. *rȳn*, 'a roaring', L. *raucus* (for **ra^{w}icos*), fr. *ravus*. 'hoarse'. See **raucous** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *rumo(u)r*, tr. v., *rumo(u)r-ed*, n., *rumo(u)r-ous*, adj.

rump, n. — ME. *rumpe*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *rumpe*, Swed. *rumpa*, 'rump', which are related to MLG. *rump*, 'trunk, body', Du. *romp*, MHG. *rumph*, G. *Rumpf*, of s.m.
Derivatives: *rumpy*, n., *rump-less*, adj.

rumple, tr. v., to wrinkle. — MDu. *rompelen*, rel. to Du. *rimpelen*, 'to wrinkle', OE. *hrympel*, 'wrinkle', OHG. *hrimpfan, rimpfan*, MHG. *rimpfen*, G. *rümpfen*, of s.m., and cogn. with Gk. κράμβος, 'dry, shriveled', κράμβη, 'cabbage', κρομβοῦν (assimilated fr. **κραμβοῦν*), 'to roast', Lith. *kremblỹs*, 'mushroom, fungus', fr. I.-E. base **qremb-*, a nasalized enlargement of base **q(e)reb-*, 'to curve, contract, shrink'. Cp. **rimple, ramp,** 'to climb'. Cp. also **corf, Crambe, crambo** and the first element in **Carphophis** and in **cromlech.** Cp. also **harp.**

rumple, n., wrinkle. — MDu. *rompel*, whence *rompelen*, 'to wrinkle'. See **rumple,** v.

rumpus, n., uproar. — Of uncertain origin.

run, intr. v. — ME. *runnen, ronnen*, pp. of *rinnen, rennen*, partly fr. ON. *rinna*, partly fr. OE. *rinnan*, 'to flow, run', which are rel. to OE. *irnan, iernan, iornan*, 'to flow, run', Swed. *rinna*, Dan. *rinde*, MDu. *runnen*, OS., OHG., Goth. *rinnan*, MHG., G. *rinnen*, 'to flow, run'. ON. *renna*, OE. *gerennan*, 'to cause to run', Goth. *ur-ranjan*, 'to cause to rise', OS. *rennian*, MDu., OHG., MHG. *rennen*, Swed. *ränna*. Dan. *rende*, 'to cause to run', are causative forms of the respective primitive verbs. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **or-*, 'to set in motion, stir up, raise', whence also OI. *árṇaḥ*, 'undulating, surging (waves)', L. *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** n., and cp. **rise.** Cp. also **random, rennet,** 'membrane of calf's stomach', **rhine,** 'ditch', **rill, runlet,** 'runnel', **runnel, ember days.**

run, n., the act of running. — ME. *rune*, fr. *runnen*, 'to run'. Cp. OE. *ryne*, 'running, flowing, course, watercourse, cycle, bed of a river', Goth. *runs*, OFris. *rene*, 'running, course', ON. *run*, 'running, course', *runa*, 'row, rank, series', and see **run,** v. Cp. also **rhine.**

runagate, n., a vagabond. — Folk-etymological alteration of ME. *renegate* (see **renegade**), taken for the compound of **run** and *agate*, 'away', lit. 'on the road', fr. **a-** = **on,** and **gate,** 'road, lane'.

runcinate, adj., saw-toothed. — L. *runcinātus*, pp. of *runcināre*, 'to plane off', fr. *runcina*, 'a plane', a blend of Gk. ῥυκάνη, 'a plane', and L. *runcāre*, 'to weed out, clear of weeds', which are prob. cogn. with each other and with Gk. ὀρύσσω (for **ὀρύχιω*), 'I dig', OI. *luñcáti*, 'plucks, pulls', Lett. *rūķêt*, 'to dig', OIr. *rucht*, 'hog, pig', lit. 'the rooting animal'. Cp. **Oryx.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

rundale, n., a system of division of lands in Ireland. — Compounded of **run** and *dale*, Northern form of **dole,** 'small portion'.

rundle, n., rung of a ladder. — ME. *rundel*, a var. of *roundel*. See **roundel.**

rune, n., 1) any of the letters of the ancient Teut. alphabet; 2) mystery; magic. — ME. *roun*, fr. OE. *rūn*, 'mystery, secret; counsel, discussion; whisper; runic character', rel. to ON. *rūn*, 'a secret, magic sign, runic character', OHG. *rūna*, MHG. *rūne*, 'a secret, a secret conversation, whisper', G. *Rune*, 'rune, runic letter', Goth. *rūna*, 'a secret, a secret conversation', and to OE. *rūnian*, ON. *reyna*, 'to whisper'. Cp. **alraun** and **round,** 'to whisper'.
Derivatives: *run-ic*, adj., *run-ic-al-ly*, adv.

rung, n., a round of a ladder. — ME. *rung, rong*, fr. OE. *hrung*, 'staff, pole', rel. to MLG., MHG. *runge*, 'stake, stud, stave', MDu. *ronghe, ronge*, Du. *rong*, 'rung', G. *Runge*, 'stake, stud stave', Goth. *hrugga*, 'staff'; of uncertain origin; possibly meaning orig. 'round staff', and rel. to OE. *hring*, etc., 'ring'. See **ring,** n.

runlet, n., a small cask (*archaic*). — OF. *rondelet*, double dimin. formed fr. *rond*, 'round', fr. L. *rotundus*. See **round,** adj., and **-let.**

runlet, n., runnel, rill. — Formed fr. **run,** n., with dimin. suff. **-let.** Cp. **runnel.**

runnel, n., rivulet. — ME. *rinel, runel*, fr. OE. *rynel*, lit. 'little runner', formed from the base of OE. *rinnan*, 'to flow, run', with dimin. suff. *-el*. See **run** and **-el.**

runt, n. 1) a small ox or cow; 2) a stunted animal or person. — Rel. to OS. *hrīth*, OFris. *hrīther*, MDu., Du. *rund*, OHG. *hrind, rind*, MHG. *rint*, G. *Rind*, OE. *hrīðer, hrȳðer*, 'ox, cow'. See **rother.**

rupa, n., form, shape (*Hinduism*). — OI. *rūpáḥ*, 'appearance, color, form, shape, likeness, image, picture, beauty', perhaps related to OI. *várpas*, 'figure, dexterity', and cogn. with Avestic *var^{ə}p-*, 'to mark', Lith. *verpiù, vẽrpti*, 'to spin'. See **vervain** and cp. next word. Cp. also **rupee, arupa.**

rupee, n., an Indian coin. — Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. OI. *rūpyaḥ*, 'silver', orig. 'something provided

with a picture, a coin', fr. *rūpáh*, 'shape, likeness, image'. See prec. word.

Rupert, masc. PN. — Prob. a blend of G. *Ruprecht* and **Robert** (q.v.)

rupestrian, adj., consisting of rock. — Formed fr. L. *rūpēs*, 'rock', which is rel. to *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear, rend'. See **rupture** and **-ian.** For the relationship between L. *rūpēs* and *rumpere* cp. L. *saxum*, 'rock, stone', which is rel. to *secāre*, 'to cut', OE. *clif*, 'cliff', which is rel. to OE. *clēofan*, 'to split, cleave', ON. *sker*, 'an isolated rock in the sea', which is rel. to ON. *skera*, 'to cut, shear', and Gk. λέπάς 'a bare rock, crag', which is prob. rel. to λέπειν, 'to strip off, peel' (see *saxatile*, *cliff*, *skerry* and *lapidary*, adj.)

rupia, n., a skin disease occuring esp. in tertiary syphilis (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ῥύπος, 'dirt, filth'. See **rhyparography** and 1st **-ia.**

Derivative: *rupi-al*, adj.

Ruppia, n., a genus of plants, the ditch grass (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German botanist Heinrich Bernhard *Ruppius* (1689-1719).

rupture, n. — ME. *ruptur*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rupture*, fr. L. *ruptūra*, 'a fracture, breach', fr. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', which is cogn. with OE. *rēafian*, 'to seize, rob, plunder', *rēofan*, 'to tear, break', ON. *rjūfa*, 'to break'. See **reave** and **-ure** and cp. **abrupt, bankrupt, corrupt, corruption, disrupt, disruption, erupt, eruption, interrupt, interruption, irrupt, irruption, rote,** 'routine', **roture, rout,** 'rabble', **rout,** 'to put to flight', **route, routier, routine, rupestrian, rutter.**

Derivatives: *rupture*, tr. and intr. v., *ruptur-ed*, adj.

rural, adj., of the country. — ME., fr. L. *rūrālis*, 'pertaining to the country', fr. *rūs*, gen. *rūris*, 'the country', which is cogn. with OSlav. *ravĭnŭ*, 'level', OIr. *rōi*, *rōe*, 'plain field', OE. *rūm*, etc., 'space'. See **room** and cp. **roister, Ruritanian, rustic.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *rural-ism*, n., *rural-ist*, n., *rural-ite*, n., *rural-ity*, n., *rural-ize*, tr. v., *rural-iz-ation*, n., *rural-ly*, adv.

ruridecanal, adj., pertaining to a rural dean. — Compounded of L. *rūs*, gen. *rūris*, 'the country', and *decānus*, 'dean'. See **rural** and **decanal.**

Ruritanian, adj., Utopian. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Ruritania*, an imaginary kingdom in *The Prisoner of Zenda*, by Anthony Hope (1863-1933). The name *Ruritania* was formed fr. L. *rūs*, gen. *rūris*, 'country' (see **rural**), on analogy of *Aquitania.*

Rusa, n., the genus of the East Indian deer (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Malay *rūsa*, 'deer'. Cp. **rusine.**

ruse, n., trick, wile. — MF. (= F.), 'trick, wile', back formation fr. *ruser*, 'to use trickery', fr. *reūser*, 'to get out of the way, to cause to retreat', fr. VL. *refūsāre*, freq. of L. *refundere* (pp. *refūsus*), 'to pour back; to fling back, refuse, reject'. See **refuse** and cp. **refund.** Cp. also **rush,** 'to run forward'.

rush, n., name of various aquatic plants (*bot.*) — ME. *rish*, *rush*, fr. OE. *risc*, *rysc*, rel. to MLG. *rüsch*, *risch*, MHG. *rusch*, *rusche*, 'rush', and possibly cogn. with Lith. *rēzgis*, 'basket, wickerwork', *rezgù*, *rèzgti*, 'to bind, lace, cord', L. *restis*, for **rezgtis*, 'rope, cord', OI. *rájjuḥ*, 'rope, cord'. Cp. **restiform.**

Derivatives: *rush*, tr. v., to strew with rushes, to work with rushes; intr. v., to gather rushes, *rush-like*, adj., *rush-y*, n., *rush-i-ness*, n.

rush, intr. and tr. v., to run forward. — ME. *russhen*, fr. OF. *reüser*, 'to get out of the way, to cause to retreat'. See **ruse,** n., and cp. *rustle*, 'to act energetically'.

Derivatives: *rush*, n., *rush-ing*, adj., *rush-ing-ly*, adv., *rush-ing-ness*, n.

rusine, adj., resembling the deer of the genus *Rusa.* — Formed fr. **Rusa** with adj. suff. **-ine.** Cp. **rucervine.**

rusk, n., light, soft bread or biscuit. — Sp. *rosca*, 'roll, twist of bread', rel. to Port. *rosca*; of uncertain, perhaps pre-Latin, origin.

Derivative: *rusk*, tr. v.

rusma, n., a depilatory. — It. and F., a corruption of Turk. *khorozma*, inexact transliteration of Gk. χρῖσμα, 'unguent', lit. 'anything smeared on', fr. χρίειν, 'to smear, anoint'. See **chrism** and cp. **cream.**

Russ, n. — F. *Russe*, fr. Russ. *Rus*, 'Russia; Russian'.

Derivative: *Russ*, adj.

Russel, n., also **Russel cord,** a kind of cotton-and-wool fabric. — Prob. so called after the maker's name.

russet, adj., reddish. — ME., fr. OF. *rosset*, *rousset*, dimin. of *ros*, *rous* (F. *roux*), fr. L. *russus*, 'red', which stands for **rudh-tos* or **rudh-sos* and is rel. to *ruber*, 'red, reddish'. Cp. OSlav. *rusŭ*, 'fair', Lith. *raũsvas*, 'reddish', *rùsvas*, 'reddish brown', OHG. *rosamo*, 'rust', and see **rubric** and **-et.** Cp. also **rissole, roux, roussette, rust, Russula.**

Derivatives: *russet*, n., and tr. and intr. v., *russet-ing*, n., *russet-ish*, adj.

Russia, n. — ML., fr. *Russī*, 'the Russians', fr. Russ. *Rus.* See **Russ.**

Derivatives: *Russian*, n. and adj., *Russian-ism*, n., *Russian-ist*, n., *Russian-iz-ation*, n.

Russia leather, also **russia,** n. — Named after *Russia*, where it was first made.

Russification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

Russify, tr. v., to make Russian. — Formed fr. **Russ** with suff. **-fy.**

Russo-, combining form denoting *Russia* or the *Russians.* — Fr. ML. *Russī*, 'the Russians', fr. Russ. *Rus.* See **Russ.**

russud, n., grain, forage, etc., provided by local officers (*India*). — Hind. *rasad*, lit. 'income', fr. Pers. *räsäd*, 'going into, entering', rel. to OPers. *rasatiy*, 'comes', which is formed from the pres. stem of the verb *ar-*, 'to move', fr. I.-E. base **er-*, **or-*, 'to set in motion', whence also L. *orīrī*, 'to rise'. See **orient,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

Russula, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *russula*, fem. of *russulus*, a dimin. formed fr. L. *russus*, 'red'. See **russet** and **-ule.**

rust, n. — ME., fr. OE. *rūst*, rel. to OS., Swed., OHG., MHG., G. *rost*, MDu. *ro(e)st*, Du. *roest*, Dan., Norw. *rust*, fr. Teut. **rūsta-*, corresponding to I.-E. **reudh-s-to-*, **rudh-s-to-*, enlargement of base **reudho-*, **rudho-*, 'red'. Cp. Lith. *rùstas*, 'brownish', *rudĕti*, 'to rust', Lett. *rūsa*, 'rust', *ruste*, 'brown color', OSlav. *rūžda* (for **rudʲa*), 'rust', and see **red.** Cp. also **russet.**

Derivatives: *rust*, intr. and tr. v., *rusty* (q.v.), *rust-less*, adj.

rustic, adj., 1) rural; 2) simple. — ME. *rustyk*, fr. MF. (= F.) *rustique*, fr. L. *rūsticus*, 'pertaining to the country', fr. *rūs*, gen. *rūris*, 'country'. See **rural** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *rustic*, n., *rustic-al*, adj., *rustic-al-ness*, n., *rustic-ism*, n., *rustic-ize*, tr. v., *rustic-ly*, adv.

rusticate, tr. v., to send into the country; intr. v., to live in the country. — L. *rūsticātus*, pp. of *rūsticārī*, 'to live in the country', fr. *rūsticus.* See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

rustication, n. — L. *rūsticātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a living in the country, country life', fr. *rusticātus*, pp. of *rūsticārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

rusticity, n., rustic character. — MF. (= F.) *rusticité*, fr. L. *rūsticitātem*, acc. of *rūsticitās*, 'country life', fr. *rūsticus.* See **rustic** and **-ity.**

rustle, intr. v., to emit a succession of soft, rapid sounds; tr. v., to cause to rustle. — ME. *rouschen*, *rouschelen*, *rustelen*, *rustlen*, of imitative origin. Cp. MLG. *rüschen*, MDu. *ruusscen*, Du. *ruisen*, MHG. *rüschen*, *riuschen*, G. *rauschen*, 'to rustle', OE. *hrȳscan*, 'to creak'.

Derivatives: *rustle*, n., *rustl-er*, n., *rustl-ing*, adj., *rustl-ing-ly*, adv., *rustl-ing-ness*, n.

rustle, intr. v., to act energetically; tr. v., to get by rustling. — A blend of the verbs **rush** and **hustle.**

Derivatives: *rustle*, n., *rustl-er*, n.

rusty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *rūstig*, fr. *rūst.* See **rust** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *rusti-ly*, adv., *rusti-ness*, n.

rut, n., track; habit, routine. — Prob. fr. MF. (= F.) *route*, 'way', fr. VL. *rupta* (*via*), lit. 'a broken way'. See **route** and cp. **rote,** 'routine'.

Derivative: *rutt-y*, adj.

rut, n., sexual excitement of animals, esp. of deer. — ME. *rutte*, fr. OF. *ruit*, *rut* (F. *rut*), fr. L. *rugītus*, 'a roar', fr. pp. stem of *rūgīre*, 'to roar', fr. an enlarged form of the I.-E. imitative base **reu-*, **rū-*, 'to shout, roar', whence also *rūmor*, 'common talk, report, hearsay'. See **rumor.**

rut, n., a native carriage drawn by a pony or oxen (*India*). — Hind. *rath*, 'a chariot', fr. OI. *ráthaḥ.* See **rota** and cp. the first element in **Rathayatra.**

Ruta, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *rūta*, 'rue'. See **rue,** 'a bitter herb'.

Rutaceae, n. pl., the rue family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Ruta** with suff. **-aceae.**

rutaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

ruth, n., pity (*arch.*) — ME. *rewthe*, *ruthe*, fr. *rewen*, *ruen*, 'to pity'. See **rue,** 'to regret', and subst. suff. **-th.**

Ruth, 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the ancestress of David. — Heb. *Rūth*, prob. contraction of *rᵉʿūth*, 'companion, friend, fellow woman', which is rel. to *rēa'*, *rēʿéʰ*, 'friend, companion, fellow'.

Ruthenian, adj. and n. — Formed fr. ML. *Ruthenī*, 'the Little Russians', a derivative of *Russī*, pl. of *Russus.* See **Russo-** and **-ian.**

ruthenium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chemistry*). — ModL., a name given to this element by the Russian chemist Karl Klauss in 1845. However, the name *ruthenium* is of earlier origin. It was coined by Osann in 1828 to name with it a new metal discovered by him, but it was Klauss who confirmed that this metal really contained the new element. See W. E. Flood, The Dictionary of Chemical Names, New York, 1963, p. 19.

Derivatives: *ruthen-ate*, *ruthen-ic*, *ruthen-ious*, *ruthen-ous*, adjs.

ruthful, adj. — ME. *rewtheful*, *rutheful*, compounded of *rewthe*, *ruthe*, 'pity', and *-ful*, '-ful'. See **ruth** and **-ful.**

Derivatives: *ruthful-ly*, adv., *ruthful-ness*, n.

ruthless, adj. — ME. *rewtheles*, *rutheles*, compounded of *rewthe*, *ruthe*, 'pity', and *-les*, '-less'. See **ruth** and **-less.**

Derivatives: *ruthless-ly*, adv., *ruthless-ness*, n.

rutilant, adj., shining with a reddish light. — L. *rutilāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *rutilāre*, fr. *rutilus.* See next word and **-ant.**

rutile, n., an adamantine mineral consisting of titanium dioxide (TiO_2). — F. *rutile* or G. *Rutil*, fr. L. *rutilus*, 'red; shining, glittering', which is rel. to *ruber*, 'red'. See **red** and cp. **rubric.**

rutter, n., horseman, cavalry soldier. — Borrowed fr. MDu. *rutter* (whence Du. *ruiter*), a var. of *ruter*, *ruyter*, fr. OF. *routier*, derivative of *route*, 'band, troop', prop. fem. of pp. *rout*, 'broken', used as a noun, fr. *rompre*, 'to break'. G. *Reuter*, Dan. *rytter* and Swed. *ryttare*, 'rider, horseman', are borrowed fr. Du. *ruiter.* F. *route*, 'way, path', is of the same origin as OF. *route*, 'band, troop'. See **route** and cp. **rout,** 'rabble'.

-ry, noun suff. — A shortened form of **-ery.**

rye, n., a cereal plant. — ME., fr. OE. *ryge*, rel. to OS. *roggo*, ON. *rugr*, Dan. *rug*, Swed. *råg*, OFris. *rogga*, MDu. *rogghe*, Du. *rogge*, *rog*, OHG. *rocko*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *Roggen*, and cogn. with OSlav. *rūžĭ*, (Russ. *rozh'*), 'rye', Lith. *rugỹs*, 'grain of rye', pl. *rugiaĩ*, 'rye'. Cp. the first element in **rocambole.**

rye grass. — From earlier *ray grass*, fr. ME. *ray*, 'darnel', fr. Du. *raai* (also *raaigras*), which is rel.

to OS. *rado*, OHG. *rato*, G. *Raden*, lit. 'wheel-like flower'. Cp. Du. *rad*, OS. *rath*, OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, *rad*, G. *Rad*, 'wheel', and see **rota.** See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 577 s.v. *Rade*.

ryepeck, rypeck, n., an iron-shod pole for mooring. — Of unknown origin.

Rynchospora, n., a genus of plants, the beak rush (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ῥύγχος, 'snout, beak', and σπορᾱ́, 'seed'. See **rhyncho-** and **spore.**

ryot, n., an Indian peasant. — Hind. *raiyat*, fr. Arab. *ra'íya*^{h}, 'flock, herd subjects', fr. *rá'ā*, 'he fed, pastured'. See **rayah.**

S

-s, suff. serving to form adverbs. — ME. *-es*, fr. OE. *-es*, suff. of the masc. and neut. gen. sing. Cp. *always*, *anights*, *besides*, *betimes*, *needs*, *unawares* and the suffixes *-wards*, *-ways*.

-'s, suff. used to form the possessive of nouns. — ME. *-es*, fr. OE. *-es*. See prec. suff.

sabadilla, n., a plant of the family Melanthaceae. — Sp. *cebadilla*, dimin. of *cebada*, 'barley', fr. L. *cibāta*, fem. pp. of *cibāre*, 'to give food to animals, to feed', fr. *cibus*, 'food', which is of uncertain etymology.

Sabaean, adj., pertaining to Saba in S. Arabia. — L. *Sabaeus*, fr. Gk. Σαβαῖος, 'inhabitant of Saba', fr. Σάβα, fr. Arab. *Sabá'* = Heb. *Sh*$^{\check{e}}$*bhā'*. For the ending see suff. **-an.**
Derivatives: *Sabaean*, n., *Sabaean-ism*, n.

Sabaism, n., star worship. — Formed fr. Heb. *tzābhá'*, 'host', in the sense of *tz*$^{\check{e}}$*bhā hashshāmáyim*, 'host of heaven, stars'. See **Sabaoth** and **-ism.**

Sabaist, n., star worshiper. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Sabaoth, n. pl., armies, hosts, used chiefly in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth*. — Late L., fr. Late Gk. Σαβαώθ, fr. Heb. *tz*$^{\check{e}}$*bhāṓth*, plural of *tzābhā́'*, 'host, army', from the v. *tzābā́*, 'he waged war; he served', which is rel. to Akkad. *ṣābu*, 'soldier' (in the pl. also 'men'), Ethiop. *ḍaba*, 'he waged war', and prob. also to Arab. *ḍábaa'*, 'he lay in wait' (some scholars compare Arab. *ṣábaa*, 'he went forth', whence 'he gathered together against', and S. Fraenkel, Die aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen, Leyden, 1886, p. 232, compares Arab. *ṣabí*, 'young man', which are nearer in meaning then *ḍábaa'*). Cp. **Sabaism.** Cp. also **Maccabees.**

Sabbatarian, adj., 1) pertaining to the Sabbath; 2) pertaining to the Sabbatarians or their doctrine; n., one who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *sabbatārius*, fr. *sabbatum*, 'the seventh day of the Jewish week'. See next word and **-arian.**
Derivative: *Sabbatarian-ism*, n.

Sabbath, n. — L. *sabbatum* (partly through the medium of F. *sabbat*) (whence also It. *sabato*, OProvenç., Catal. *dis-sapte*, Sp., Port. *sábado*, Serbo-Croatian *subota*, Czech and Slovak *sobota*, Russ. *subbóta*, etc.), fr. Gk. σάββατον, fr. Heb. *shabbā́th*, 'Sabbath' (whence also Aram. *shabb*$^{\check{e}}$*tā*, Arab. *sabt*, Ethiop. *sanbat*), prop. 'day of rest', fr. *shābbáth*, 'he rested', which is rel. to Arab. *sábata*, 'he cut off, interrupted, ceased, rested', and to Akkad. *shabātu*, which prob. means 'to cease, be completed'. Cp. Gk. *σάμβατον, a vulgar var. of σάββατον, whence VL. *sambatum* (whence Ru. *sîmbătă*, OSlav. *sǫbota*, Hung. *szombat*, 'Saturday, Sabbath') and *sambatī diēs*, 'the day of Sabbath' [whence OF. *sambe-di*, F. *samedi*, 'Saturday' and—prob. through the medium of the Gothic—the first element in OHG. *sambaz-tac* (MHG. *samez-tac*, G. *Sams-tag*), 'Saturday'].

Sabbathia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist L. *Sabbati*. For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Sabbatic, Sabbatical, adj. — L. *sabbaticus*, fr. Gk. σαββατικός, 'pertaining to the Sabbath', fr. σάββατον. See **Sabbath** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivative: *Sabbatical-ly*, adv.

Sabbatize, tr. v., to keep as a Jewish Sabbath. — Late L. *sabbatizāre*, fr. Gk. σαββατίζειν, fr. σάββατον. See **Sabbath** and **-ize.**

saber, sabre, n., a one-edged sword. — F. *sabre*, fr. G. *Sabel*, later *Säbel*, fr. Pol. *szabla*, ult. fr. Hung. *szablya*, 'saber', lit. 'a tool to cut with', fr. *szabni*, 'to cut'. Cp. **sabreur** and the first element in **sabretache.**

Sabian, n., a member of a religious sect mentioned in three passages of the Koran (2:40, 5:73, 22:17). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Arab. *ṣābi'*, 'Sabian', which prob. means lit. 'baptizer', and is borrowed fr. Aram. *tz*$^{\check{e}}$*bha'*, 'he dipped, dyed' (with the change of the ayin to hamza), which is rel. to Heb. *tzābhá'*, 'he dyed', Arab. *ṣábahga*, Ethiop. *ṣabáha*, 'he dipped, dyed', Akkad. *ṣību*, 'to dye'.
Derivatives: *Sabian*, adj., *Sabian-ism*, n.

sabicu, n., a timber tree; its wood. — Cuban Sp. *sabicú*.

Sabine, adj., pertaining to a people in ancient Italy; n., a member of the Sabine people. — L. *Sabīnus*. This name possibly means lit. 'of its own kind', and is cogn. with Goth. *sibja*, OHG. *sippa*, 'blood-relationship, peace, alliance', OE. *sibb*, 'relationship, peace'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 457 s.v. *Sabīni*. See **sib** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. *Samnite*. Cp. also **savin.**

sable, n., a small animal, *Mustella zibellina*. — ME., fr. MF. *sable* (F. *zibeline*), fr. OF., fr. ML. *sabelum*, fr. MLG. *sabel*, fr. MHG. *zobel*, a loan word fr. Russ. *sóbol'*, which itself is borrowed from an East-Asiatic language. Cp. **zibeline.**

sable, adj., black (*her.*) — F. *sable*, prop. 'of the color of the sable'. See prec. word.

sabot, n., a wooden shoe. — F., blend of *bot*, a dialectal var. of *botte*, 'boot', and *savate*, 'old shoe'. See **boot** and **savate.**

sabotage, n., willful destruction of machinery, etc. — F., fr. *saboter*, 'to do willful damage (to machinery and the like), fr. *sabot* (see prec. word); the verb was formerly used in the sense 'to throw wooden shoes into the machinery for the sake of damaging it'. For the ending see suff. **-age.**

Derivative: *sabotage*, tr. v., to destroy by sabotage; intr. v., to practice sabotage.

sabre, n. — A var. of **saber.**

sabretache, n., a square leather case hung from the sword belt. — F., fr. G. *Säbeltasche*, lit. 'saber-pocket', fr. *Säbel*, 'saber', and *Tasche*, 'pocket'. For the first element see **saber.** The second element derives fr. VL. **tasca*; see **task.**

sabreur, n., a dashing cavalry officer. — F., lit. 'a swordsman', fr. *sabre*, 'sword'. See **saber** and agential suff. **-or.**

sabulose, adj., sandy. — L. *sabulōsus*. See **sabulous** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

sabulosity, n., sandiness. — See prec. word and **-ity.**

sabulous, adj., sandy. — L. *sabulōsus*, 'sandy', fr. *sabulum*, 'sand', which stands for **psaflom* and is cogn. with Gk. ψάμμος (for *ψάφμος), 'sand', ON. *sandr*, OE. *sand*, 'sand'. See **sand** and cp. next word. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

saburra, n., sandlike deposit in the stomach (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *saburra*, 'sand', which is rel. to *sabulum*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *saburr-al*, adj.

sac, n., a baglike part in plants or animals (*bot.* and *zool.*) — F., fr. L. *saccus*, 'sack'. See **sack,** 'bag', and cp. **sachet.**

sac, n., cause of dispute. — OE. *sacu*, 'dispute, jurisdiction'. — See **sake,** 'purpose'.

sacaton, n., a coarse perennial grass. — Amer. Sp. *zacatón*, augment. of *zacate*, 'grass, hay', which is of Nahuatl origin. Cp. **zacaton.**

saccade, n., jerk with a bridle. — F., fr. *saquer*, 'to jerk along', fr. Sp. *sacar*, 'to draw out', which prob. derives fr. VL. **saccāre*. See **sack,** 'pillage', and **-ade** and cp. the first element in **sackbut.**

saccate, adj., formed into a sac; having a sac. — ModL. *saccātus*, fr. L. *saccus*, 'sack, bag'. See **sack,** 'a bag', and adj. suff. **-ate.**

sacchar-, sacchari-, saccharo-, combining forms meaning 'sugar'. — Fr. L. *saccharon*, fr. Gk. σάκχαρον, 'sugar', fr. Pali *sakkharā*, fr. OI. *śárkarā*, 'gravel, grit, sugar'. See **sugar** and cp. words there referred to.

sacchariferous, adj., containing sugar. — Compounded of **sacchari-** and **-ferous.**

saccharify, tr. v., to convert into sugar. — Compounded of **sacchari-** and **-fy.**

saccharimeter, saccharometer, n., an instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in a solution. — Compounded of **sacchari-,** resp. **saccharo-,** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

saccharin, saccharine, n., a white crystalline compound, $C_7H_5O_3NS$ (*chem.*) — Coined by Fahlberg and List in 1879 fr. ML. *saccharum* (fr. L. *saccharon*); see **sacchar-** and **-in.**

saccharine, adj., of the nature of sugar. — See **sacchari-** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

saccharo-, combining form. — See **sacchar-.**

Saccharomyces, n. pl., a genus of fungi, the yeasts (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'sugar fungi' (see **saccharo-** and **-myces**), prop. a loan translation of G. *Zuckerpilz*, a name given to yeast by Theodor Schwann (1810-82). See C. C. Mettler, History of Medicine, Philadelphia - Toronto, 1947, p. 261.

saccharose, n., cane or beet sugar. — Formed fr. Gk. σάκχαρον, 'sugar' (see **sacchar-**), and subst. suff. **-ose.**

sacciform, adj., sack-shaped. — Compounded of L. *saccus*, 'sack, bag' and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **sack,** 'bag', and **form,** n.

saccule, n., a little bag. — L. *sacculus*, 'a little sack or bag', dimin. of *saccus*. See **sack,** 'bag', and **-ule.**

sacerdotal, adj., pertaining to the priesthood or to priests. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. *sacerdōtālis*, 'pertaining to priests, priestly', fr. *sacerdōs*, gen. *-ōtis*, 'priest', which stands for **sakro-dhō-t-s*, lit. 'he who is made holy', fr. *sacer*, 'holy', and I.-E. base **dhē-*, 'to put, place; to make, appoint'. See **sacred** and **do.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *sacerdotal-ism*, n., *sacerdotal-ist*, n., *sacerdotal-ist-ic*, adj., *sacerdotal-ly*, adv.

sachem, n., supreme chief. — Of Algonquian origin; cp. Narraganset *sachimau*. Cp. **sagamore.**

sachet, n., a small bag filled with aromatic powder. — F., dimin. of *sac*. See **sac,** 'a baglike part', and **-et.**

sack, n., a large bag. — ME., fr. OE. *sacc*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. Gk. σάκκος, fr. Heb. *śaq*, 'sackcloth, sack, bag'. Cp. **sac,** 'a baglike part', **saccule, sack,** 'pillage', **sacque, satchel, cul-de-sac, Dudelsack.**
Derivatives: *sack*, to put in a sack, *sack-ing*, sackcloth.

sack, n., pillage, plunder. — F. *sac*, 'pillage, plunder', fr. It. *sacco*, of s.m., prob. fr. VL. **saccāre*, 'to plunder', orig. 'to put plundered things into a sack', fr. L. *saccus*, 'sack'. See **sack,** 'bag'.

sack, n., strong wine. — Formerly spelled *seck*, fr. F. (*vin*) *sec*, 'dry wine', fr. L. *siccus*, 'dry'. See **siccative** and cp. **sec, secco.**

sackbut, n., 1) a medieval wind instrument, forerunner of the trombone; 2) a stringed instrument resembling the guitar, in Dan 3:5 used wrongly to translate Aram. *sabbᵉkhá*. — MF. (= F.) *saquebute*, fr. OF. *saqueboute*, compounded of *saquer*, 'to pull, draw out', and *bouter*, 'to thrust'. See **saccade** and **butt,** 'to strike'.

sackless, adj., innocent; harmless (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *sakles*, fr. OE. *saclēas*, fr. *sacu*, 'dispute', and *-lēas*, '-less'. See **sac,** 'dispute', and **-less.**

sacque, n., sack dress. — Identical with **sack,** 'bag; dress', but spelled as if it were a French word.

sacr-, form of **sacro-** before a vowel.

sacral, adj., pertaining to religious rites. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred.**

sacral, adj., pertaining to the sacrum. — Medical L. *sacrālis*. See **sacrum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

sacrament, n. — ME. *sacrement, sacrament,* fr. OF. *sacrement, sacrament* (F. *sacrement*), fr. L. *sacrāmentum*, 'oath, solemn obligation', fr. *sacrāre*, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', fr. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred** and **-ment.**
Derivatives: *sacrament-al*, adj. and n., *sacrament-al-ism*, n., *sacrament-al-ist-ic*, adj., *sacrament-al-ity*, n., *sacrament-al-ly*, adv., *sacrament-al-ness*, n.

Sacramentarian, n., one who regards the sacraments merely as symbols; adj., pertaining to the Sacramentarians. — Formed fr. ML. *sacrāmentārius*, 'pertaining to a sacrament', fr. L. *sacrāmentum*. See prec. word and **-arian.**
Derivative: *Sacramentarian-ism*, n.

sacrarium, n., shrine, sanctuary. — L. *sacrārium*, lit. 'a place for the keeping of holy things', fr. *sacrāre*, 'to consecrate'. See **sacrament** and **-arium.**

sacred, adj. — ME. *sacred*, prop. pp. of *sacren*, 'to consecrate, dedicate', fr. F. *sacrer*, fr. L. *sacrāre*, 'to set apart as sacred, consecrate', fr. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'dedicated to a divinity, holy, sacred', which is rel. to *sancīre*, 'to render sacred', *sānctus*, 'sacred, holy' (prop. pp. of *sancīre*), and cogn. with Hitt. *shaklāish, shaklish*, 'law, rite'. ON. *sāttr*, 'agreement', is not cognate with these words. Cp. **consecrate, desecrate, execrate, obsecrate, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sacristy, sacrosanct, sacrum, saint, sanctify, sanction, sanctity, sanctum, sanctus, Santolina, santon, santonica, sexton.** Cp. also the second word in **cascara sagrada.**
Derivatives: *sacred-ly*, adv., *sacred-ness*, n.

sacrifice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sacrifice*, fr. L. *sacrificium*, fr. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred', and *-ficium*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **sacred** and **fact.**
Derivatives: *sacrifice*, tr. and intr. v., *sacrific-er*, n.

sacrificial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sacrificium*, 'sacrifice'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *sacrificial-ly*, adv.

sacrilege, n., profanation of anything sacred. — ME., fr. OF. *sacileger* (F. *sacrilège*), fr. L. *sacrilegium*, 'the robbing of a temple, the stealing of sacred things', fr. *sacrilegus*, 'temple robber, stealer of sacred things', which is compounded of *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred', and *-legus*, from the stem of *legere*, 'to gather, pick up, carry off, steal'. See **sacred** and **lecture.**
Derivatives: *sacrileg-ious*, adj., *sacrileg-ious-ly*, adv., *sacrileg-ious-ness*, n., *sacrileg-ist*, n.

sacring, n., consecration. — ME., verbal noun of *sacren*, 'to consecrate'. See **sacred** and **-ing, suff.** forming verbal nouns.

sacrist, n., a keeper of the sacred vessels; sacristan. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. *sacrista*, fr. L. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred** and **-ist.**

sacristan, n. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. *sacristānus*, fr. *sacrista*. See prec. word and **-an** and cp. **sexton,** which is a doublet of *sacristan*.

sacristy, n., an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry. — Eccles. L. *sacristia*, fr. Late L. *sacrista*. See **sacrist** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

sacro-, before a vowel **sacr-,** combining form meaning 'holy, sacred'. — From the stem of L. *sacer*, fem. *sacra*, neut. *sacrum*, 'holy, sacred'. See **sacred.**

sacro-, before a vowel **sacr-,** combining form denoting 1) *the sacrum*; 2) *sacral and.* — See **sacrum.**

sacrosanct, adj., very sacred. — L. *sacrōsānctus*, 'consecrated with religious ceremonies, doubly sacred', compounded of *sacer*, 'holy, sacred', and *sānctus*, of s.m. See **sacro-,** 'holy', and **sanctus, saint.**

sacrum, n., bone at the lower end of the spine (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. *os sacrum*, 'the sacred bone', from mistranslation of the term occurring in Galen: ἱερὸν ὀστοῦν, 'the strong bone', into 'the sacred bone'. For the difference between Gk. ἱερός, 'strong', and ἱερός, 'sacred', see Boisacq, DELG., p. 368.

sad, adj. — ME. *sad*, 'sated, full, satisfied, tired', fr. OE. *sæd*, 'sated, satisfied', rel. to OS. *sad*, ON. *saðr*, MDu. *sat, sad*, Du. *zad*, OHG., MHG. *sat(t)*, G. *satt*, Goth. *saþs*, 'satiated', fr. I.-E. base **sā-, *sᵉ-*, 'satisfied, sated', whence also L. *satis*, 'enough, sufficient', *satur*, 'satiated', OSlav. *sytŭ*, Lith. *sotùs*, of s.m., Lith. *sótis*, 'satiation', OIr. *sāith*, 'satiety', *saithech*, 'satiated', Gk. ἄδην (for **sadēn*), of s.m., ἄεται (for **saetai*), 'satiates himself', ἄατος (for **n̥-sᵉ-tos*), 'insatiable', OI. *á-sin-van*, 'insatiable', Toch. B. *soy-*, AB *si-*, 'to be satiated'. Cp. **assai, assets, hadro-, sate, satiate, satis, satisfy, saturate, soil,** 'to feed', and the first element in **Adephaga.**
Derivatives: *sadd-en*, tr. and intr. v., *sadd-en-ing*, adj., *sadd-en-ing-ly*, adv., *sadd-ish*, adj., *sad-ly*, adv., *sad-ness*, n.

saddik, n. — See **tzaddik.**

saddle, n. — ME. *sadel*, fr. OE. *sadol*, rel. to ON. *söðull*, Dan., Swed., OFris., MDu. *sadel*, Du. *zadel*, OHG. *satal, satul*, MHG. *satel*, G. *Sattel*, 'saddle', OS. **sadul* (whence *saduleri*, 'saddler'). These words orig. meant 'a place to sit upon', and derive fr. I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to sit', whence also L. *sedēre*. Cp. L. *sella* (for **sed-la*), 'seat, chair', OSlav. *sedlo*, 'saddle', and see **sedentary.** Cp. also **sell,** 'seat, throne'.

saddle, tr. v. — ME. *sadelen, sadlen*, fr. OE. *sadelian*, fr. *sadol*. See **saddle,** n.
Derivatives: *saddl-er*, n., *saddl-ery*, n.

Sadducean, adj., pertaining to the Sadducees. —

Formed fr. Late L. *Sadducaeī* (see next word) with suff. **-an.**

Sadducee, n., a member of a Jewish sect during the two centuries preceding and the century following the beginning of the Common Era (*Jewish history*). — Late L. *Sadducaeī* (pl.), fr. Gk. Σαδδουκαῖοι, fr. Heb. *tzᵉdhōqím*, pl. of *tzᵉdōqí*, lit, 'a disciple of *Tzādhṓq* (= *Zadok*), the highpriest (see I Kings 1:34, 2:35, I Chron. 29:22, II Chron. 31:10, Ezek. 40:46, 44:15, 48:11). The spelling with *dd* is due to the circumstance that the LXL transliterates *Tzādṓq* inexactly by Σαδδούκ.

sadhe, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See **tzadhe.**

sadhu, n., a Hindu holy man. — OI. *sādhuḥ*, 'straight, right, skilled, excellent; a holy man', rel. to *sā́dhati*, 'reaches his goal', *sídhyati*, 'reaches his goal, succeeds', *sādhita-* (pp.), 'perfect', fr. I.-E. base **sāidh-*, **sādh-*, **sĭdh-*, 'straight, right; to go ahead, reach one's goal', whence also Gk. ἰθύς, 'going straight, straight, direct', ἶθύς, 'impulse, purpose', ἰθύνειν, 'to make straight, guide in a straight line, guide', and perh. also Arm. *aǰ* (for **sādhyo-* ?), 'right'. Cp. **Siddha.** Cp. also **soucar.**

sadism, n., a form of sexual perversion in which one finds pleasure in hurting one's partner; the opposite of *masochism.* — F. *sadisme*, coined fr. the name of Marquis de *Sade* (1740-1814), who first described this perversion in his novels. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

safari, n., a hunting expedition. — Arab. *safarí*, 'referring to a journey', fr. *sáfar*, 'journey, traveling', fr. *sáfara*, 'he started, traveled, went on a journey'.

safe, adj. — ME. *sauf*, *saf*, fr. OF. *salf*, *sauf* (F. *sauf*), fr. L. *salvus*, 'saved, preserved, safe, well, sound', which is rel. to *sālus*, 'sound condition, welfare, well-being, health, safety', *salūbris*, 'health-giving, healthful', *solidus*, *soldus*, 'firm, compact', OL. *sollus*, 'whole, entire', and cognate with OI. *sárvaḥ*, 'uninjured, intact, whole, entire', Avestic *haurva-*, 'uninjured, intact', Toch. A *salu*, B. *solme*, 'whole, entire', Arm. *olǰ*, 'healthful, entire', Gk. ὅλος (for *ὅλϝος), 'whole', Alb. *gałε*, 'strong, fat, vigorous'. Cp. **sage,** name of a plant, **salutary, salutation, salute, salvage, salvation, salve,** 'hail', **Salvia, salvo, save, silly, soldo, solemn, solicit, solid, solidus, sou.** Cp. also **holo-** and the second element in **catholic.**

Derivatives: *safe*, n., *safe-ly*, adv., *safe-ness*, n.

safe-conduct, n. — Anglicized fr. F. *sauf-conduit*, fr. L. *salvus conductus.* See **safe** and **conduct.**

Derivative: *safe-conduct*, tr. v.

safeguard, n. — Late ME. *saufgarde*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sauvegarde*, 'safekeeping, safeguard', fr. OF. *salve sauve* (F. *sauve*), fem. of *salf*, *sauf* (F. *sauf*), 'safe' and *garde*, 'a keeping'. See **safe** and **guard** and cp. **sagger.**

Derivatives: *safeguard*, tr. v., *safeguard-er*, n.

safety, n. — ME. *sauvete*, *saufte*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sauveté*, fr. OF. *salvete*, *sauvete*, fr. ML. *salvitātem*, acc. of *salvitās*, 'safety', fr. L. *salvus.* See **safe** and **-ty.**

saffian, n., a kind of leather made of goatskins or sheepskins. — Russ. *safyan*, fr. Turk. *sakhtiyān*, fr. Pers. *sakhtiyān*, 'goat's leather'.

safflower, n. — Either fr. Du. *saffloer*, or directly from OF. *saflor*, fr. earlier It. *saffiore*, which is prob. a hybrid compounded of Arab. *ṣafrā'*, fem. of *áṣfar*, 'yellow', and It. *fiore*, 'flower'. See **flower.**

saffron, n., a species of crocus. — ME. *saffran*, fr. OF. (= F.) *safran*, fr. ML. *safranum*, fr. Arab. *za'farán*, whence also It. *zafferano*, Sp. *azafrán.*

Derivatives: *saffron*, tr. v., to color with saffron, *saffron-y*, adj.

safranine, n., a synthetic orange-red dyestuff (*chem.*) — F., formed with chem. suff. **-ine** fr. *safran*, 'saffron'. See prec. word.

safrole, also **safrol,** n., a poisonous oil, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. F. *safran* (see **saffron**) and **-ol,** a suff. derived fr. L. *oleum*, 'oil'.

sag, intr. v. — Late ME. *saggen*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *sakke*, Swed. *sacka*, dial. Norw. *sakka*, 'to sink, subside', Du. *zakken*, of s.m. These verbs are denasalized derivatives of the Teut. base **sinkwan*, 'to sink' (see **sink**), and have a frequentative meaning.

Derivatives: *sag*, n., *sagg-ing*, n.

saga, n. — ON., 'a saying, story', rel. to OE. *sagu*, 'a saying', OFris. *sege*, OHG. *saga*, MHG., G. *sage*, 'saying, report, tale', and to OE. *secgan*, OHG. *sagēn*, 'to say'. See **say,** v., and cp. **saw,** 'a saying', which is a doublet of *saga.*

sagacious, adj., 1) keen in perception; 2) shrewd. — L. *sāgāx*, gen. *sāgācis*, 'of keen perception, sagacious', fr. *sāgīre*, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', fr. I.-E. base **sag-*, **sᵉg-*, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also ON. *sækja*, OE. *sēcan*, 'to seek'. See **seek** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **presage.** For the ending see suff. **-acious.** For the formation of L. *sagāx* fr. *sāgīre* cp. *salāx*, 'lustful', fr. *salīre*, 'to leap' (see *salacious*).

Derivatives: *sagacious-ly*, adv., *sagacious-ness*, n.

sagacity, n., keen perception. — MF. (= F.), *sagacité*, fr. L. *sagācitātem*, acc. of *sagācitās*, 'keenness of perception', fr. *sagāx*, gen. *sagācis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

sagamore, n., chief of a tribe. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. **sachem.**

sage, adj., wise. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sage*, fr. VL. **sapius* (to be inferred fr. L. *nesapius*, 'unwise, foolish', occurring in Petronius 50, 5), fr. *sapere*, 'to have taste; to be wise'. See **sapient** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *sage*, n., *sage-ly*, adj., *sage-ness*, n.

sage, n., a plant (*Salvia officinalis*). — ME. *sauge*, *sage*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sauge*, fr. L. *salvia*, fr. *salvus*, 'safe, whole'. *Salvia* lit. means 'the saving plant'. See **safe** and cp. **Salvia.**

sagger, saggar, n., 1) a protective box of fire clay in which finer ceramic articles are enclosed while baking; 2) the clay of which it is made. — Prob. a contraction of **safeguard.**

Derivative: *sagger*, *saggar*, tr. v., to bake in a sagger.

Sagina, n., a genus of plants, the pearlwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sagīna*, 'fat, nutrition', which is of uncertain origin.

Sagitta, n., a small northern constellation (*astron.*) — L., 'arrow', prob. a Mediterranean loan word. Cp. **settee,** 'a kind of Mediterranean vessel'.

sagittal, adj., arrow-shaped. — ModL. *sagittālis*, fr. L. *sagitta.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Sagittaria, n., a genus of plants, the arrowhead (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sagittārius*, 'pertaining to an arrow', fr. *sagitta* (see **Sagitta** and adj. suff. **-ary**); so called in allusion to the shape of the leaves.

Sagittarius, n., a southern constellation; the ninth sign of the zodiac; 'the Archer' (*astron.*) — L. *sagittārius*, 'archer', prop. the adj. *sagittārius*, 'pertaining to arrows', used as a noun. See prec. word.

sago, n., starch prepared from the pith of certain palms. — Fr. Malay *sāgū*, prob. through the medium of Dutch. Cp. It. *sagù*, Sp. *sagú*, Port. *sagu*, F. *sagou.*

sagum, n., mantle worn by the ancient Roman soldiers. — L., a word of Gaulish origin; prob. rel. to Lith. *sagis*, 'travelling dress of Lithuanian women', Lett. *sagṣa*, 'cover for women', *segene*, 'a large cloth', *segt*, 'to cover', OPruss. *saxtis*, 'rind, husk'. Late Gk. σάγος, 'cloth for packsaddles', is a Latin loan word. Cp. **say,** 'a cloth resembling serge'.

Sahara, n., the great desert of North Africa. — Fr. Arab. *saḥrā'*, 'desert', prop. fem. of the adj. *áṣḥaru*, 'yellowish red', used as a noun; rel. to Heb. *tzāḥṓr*, 'white'.

Derivatives: *Sahar-an*, *Sahar-ian*, *Sahar-ic*, adjs.

sahib, n., a title used in India. — Hind. *ṣāhib*, fr. Arab. *ṣā́ḥib*, 'companion, lord, master', fem. *ṣāḥibaʰ*, prop. part. of *ṣáḥiba*, 'he accompanied'.

said, pret. and pp. of *say.* — ME. *seid*, fr. OE. *sægde*, *sǣde*, resp. OE. *gesægd*, *gesǣd.* See **say,** v.

said, adj., before-mentioned. — Prop. pp. of **say.** See prec. word.

said, n. — A var. of **sayyid.**

saiga, n., an antelope (*Saiga tatarica*). — Russ., of Tatar origin.

sail, n. — ME. *seyl*, *seil*, fr. OE. *segel*, *segl*, rel. to OS., Swed. *segel*, ON. *segl*, Dan., OFris., MDu. *seil*, Du. *zeil*, OHG. *segal*, MHG. *segel*, *sigel*, G. *Segel.* These words orig. meant 'a piece of cloth cut off', and derive from the I.-E. base **seq-*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. words there referred to. Ir. *sēol* and W. *hwyl*, 'sail', are Teut. loan words.

sail, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *seilen*, *sailen*, fr. OE. *segelian*, *seglian*, 'to sail', fr. *segel*, *segl*, 'sail'. Cp. ON. *sigla*, MLG., MHG. *segelen*, G. *segeln*, 'to sail', and see **sail,** n.

Derivatives: *sail-ed*, adj., *sail-er*, n., a sailing vessel, *sail-ing*, adj. and n., *sail-or*, n., *sail-or-like*, adj., *sail-or-ly*, adv.

sain, tr. v., 1) to make the sign of the cross on or over; 2) to bless. — ME. *seinen*, *sainen*, fr. OE. *segnan*, fr. L. *signāre*, 'to sign, mark', fr. *signum*, 'sign'. Cp. ON. *signa*, OS. *segnōn*, OHG. *seganōn*, MHG. *segenen*, 'to make the sign of the cross, to bless', Du. *zegenen*, G. *segnen*, 'to bless', and see **sign,** n. and v.

sainfoin, n., a leguminous plant used for fodder. — F., fr. MF., which is compounded of *sain*, 'wholesome, healthy' (see **sane**), and *foin*, 'hay', fr. L. *fēnum*, lit. 'produce, yield', fr. base **fē-*, 'to produce, yield' (see **fenugreek**). The first element was often confused with *saint*, 'holy'. Cp. the former collateral spelling *saint-foin*, whence G. *Heiligheu*, 'sainfoin', lit. 'holy hay'.

saint, n. — ME., fr. OF. *saint*, *seint* (F. *saint*), fr. L. *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred', prop. pp. of *sancīre*, 'to appoint as sacred'. See **sacred** and cp. **sanctus.**

Derivatives: *saint*, tr. v. and adj., *saint-ed*, adj., *saint-dom*, n., *saint-hood*, n., *saint-ish*, adj., *saint-like*, adj., *saint-ly*, adj., *saint-li-ness*, n., *saint-ship*, n.

Saint Bernard, a breed of mastiff dogs, n. — So called because it was used by the monks of the Hospice to rescue travellers at the Great *St. Bernard* Pass in Switzerland.

Saint Elmo's fire, an electric light sometimes seen in stormy weather; called also corposant. Named after *St. Elmo*, the patron saint of sailors.

St. Emilion, n., a kind of red wine. — Named after *St. Émilion*, near Libourne in France.

sake, n., purpose. — ME. *sake*, 'strife, lawsuit', fr. OE. *sacu*, 'quarrel, strife, jurisdiction in lawsuits', rel. to ON. *sök*, 'charge, lawsuit, effect, cause', Swed. *sak*, Dan. *sag*, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', OFris. *seke*, 'strife, dispute, thing, matter', MDu. *sake*, 'lawsuit, matter', Du. *zaak*, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', OHG. *sahha*, 'strife, lawsuit', MHG., G. *sache*, 'thing, matter, affair, cause', Goth. *sakjō*, 'strife, quarrel', OE. *sacan*, ON. *saka*, 'to quarrel, accuse', Goth. *sakan*, 'to quarrel', fr. I.-E. base **sag-*, **sᵉg-*, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also OE. *sēcan*, Goth. *sōkjan*, 'to seek'. See **seek** and cp. **sac,** 'cause of dispute', **soc, socage, soke, soken.** Cp. also **forsake.**

sake, n., national alcoholic drink of the Japanese. — Jap.

saker, n., a large falcon used in hawking (*Falco sacer*). — ME. *sagre*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sacre*, fr. Arab. *saqr*, whence also Sp. and Port. *sacre*, It. *sagro.*

sakeret, n., the male of the saker. — Formed from prec. word with the dimin. suff. **-et.**

sakia, sakieh, n., a water wheel used in the Orient. — Subst. use of Arab. *sâqiya*^{h}, fem. of *sâqī*, part. of *sáqā*, 'he gave to drink; he watered, irrigated', which is rel. to Ethiop. *saqa*, Heb. *hishqâ*^{h}, Aram.-Syr. *ashqī*, 'he gave to drink', watered, irrigated', Akkad. *shaqū*, 'to give to drink'. Cp. **Rabshakeh.**

Sakra, n., a name of Indra (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *śakraḥ*, 'mighty', rel. to *śákah*, 'strength, help', *śaká-*, 'strong, helpful', *śaknṓti*, 'is able, helps', Avestic *saçaiti*, 'understands, knows well'.

sal, n., the chemical name for salt. — L. *sāl*, gen. *sălis*, 'salt'. See **salt.**

sal, also **saul,** n., an Eastern timber tree. — Hind. *sāl*, fr. OI. *śālaḥ.*

salaam, salam, n., — Arab. *salâm*, 'peace; saluting, salutation', from the base of *sálima*, 'he was safe', whence also *silm, salâm*, 'safety, security, peace', *sálima*, 'he was safe'; rel. to Ethiop. *salām*, 'peace, welfare', Heb. *shālám*, 'he was intact, was at peace, was in good health', *shālṓm*, 'completeness, welfare, peace'. See **shalom** and cp. **Islam, Moslem, Musulman, selamlik.**
Derivative: *salaam, salam*, intr. and tr. v.

salable, adj. — Formed fr. **sale** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *salabil-ity*, n., *salable-ness*, n., *salabl-y*, adv.

salacious, adj., lustful. — L. *salāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'lustful', lit. 'fond of leaping', fr. *salīre*, 'to leap'. See **salient** and **-acious.** For the formation of L. *salāx*, from *salīre* cp. *sagāx*, 'of quick perception', fr. *sagīre*, 'to perceive keenly' (see *sagacious*).
Derivatives: *salacious-ly*, adv., *salacious-ness*, n.

salacity, n., lustfulness. — L. *salācitās*, fr. *salāx*, gen. *-ācis.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

salad, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *salade*, fr. OProvenç. *salada*, lit. 'salad (dish)', fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. *salar*, 'to salt', fr. *sal*, 'salt'. See **salt** and cp. words there referred to.

salade, n., helmet. — A var. of **sallet.**

salam, n. — See **salaam.**

salamander, n. — ME. *salamandre*, fr. MF. (= F.) *salamandre*, fr. L. *salamandra*, fr. Gk. σαλαμάνδρᾱ, which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *salamandr-ian, salamandr-ine*, adjs.

salamandroid, adj., resembling salamanders. — Compounded of Gk. σαλαμάνδρᾱ and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

salami, also **salame,** n., a highly seasoned, orig. Italian, sausage. — It. *salami*, fr. L. *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt'. See **salt,** n.

sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride. — See 1st **sal** and **ammoniac** and cp. **salmiac.**

salariat, n., the class of those who receive salaries.—Formed fr.**salary** on analogy of *proletariat.*

salaried, adj. — Prop. pp. of the verb **salary** (q.v.)

salary, n. — ME. *salarie*, fr. L. *salārium*, lit. 'salt-money', i.e. 'money paid to soldiers for their allowance of salt'. ***Salārium*** **is prop. the neut. of the adjective *salārius*, 'pertaining to salt', fr.** *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt'. See **salt** and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **salad, sausage.**

salary, tr. v. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. F. *salarier.*

salat, n., the ritual prayer of the Mohammedans. — Arab. *ṣalâ*^{h}, 'prayer', fr. Aram. *tz*^{e}*lōthâ*, emphatic form of *tz*^{e}*lō*, 'prayer', fr. *tzelâ*, 'he bowed' (whence Pa'el *tzallé*), 'he prayed', orig. 'he bowed in prayer', and rel. to Ethiop. *ṣaláwa*, 'he bowed', *ṣalaya*, 'he prayed', Akkad. *ṣullū*, 'to entreat', rel. also to Arab. *ṣálan*, 'middle of the back'. Cp. S. Fraenkel, De Vocabulis in antiquis Arabum carminibus et in Corano peregrinis, Leiden, 1880, p. 21, Wensinck, Encyclopaedia of Islam, art. *Ṣalat.*

sale, n. — ME., fr. OE. *sala*, fr. ON. *sala*, which is rel. to OHG. *sala*, Swed. *salu*, Dan. *salg.* See **sell,** v., and cp. the second element in **handsel.**

salep, n., the dried tubers of various kinds of orchid, used as food. — F., fr. Sp., fr. Arab. *sáhlab*, in vulgar pronunciation *sáhleb*, corrupted fr. *thá'lab* in *ḥuṣā ath-tha'lab*, 'the fox's testicles', the Arabic name of the tubers of the *Orchis mascula.* Cp. **saloop.** For sense development cp. *Orchis.*

saleratus, n., bicarbonate of soda. — Fr. L. *sāl aerātus*, 'aerated salt'. See **salt** and **aerate.**

salesclerk, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of **sale** and **clerk.**

salesgirl, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of **sale** and **girl.**

saleslady, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of **sale** and **lady.**

salesman, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of **sale** and **man.**
Derivative: *salesman-ship*, n.

saleswoman, n. — Compounded of the Saxon genitive of **sale** and **woman.**

Salian, adj., pertaining to the *Salii*, priests dedicated to the service of Mars. — The literal meaning of L. *Saliī* is 'dancers', from *salīre*, 'to leap, dance'. See **salient.**
Derivative: *Salian*, n., a Salian priest.

Salian, adj., pertaining to the tribe of Franks who lived near the Zuyder Zee; n., a Salian Frank. — Formed fr. Late L. *Saliī*, 'Salian Franks', lit. 'those living near the river *Sala*' (now called *Ijssel*). For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Salic, adj., pertaining to the Salian Franks, used esp. in the term *Salic law.* — MF. (= F.) *salique*, fr. ML. *Salicus*, fr. Late L. *Saliī.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

salic, adj., pertaining to one of two groups of minerals (*petrogr.*) — Coined by the Austrian geologist Eduard Suess (1831-1914) fr. **silica, *a*lumina** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Salicaceae, n. pl., the willow family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *salix*, gen. *salicis*, 'willow' (see **Salix**), with suff. **-aceae.**

salicaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

salicin, n., a bitter crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$ (*chem.*) — F. *salicine*, coined fr. L. *salix*, gen. *salicis*, 'willow', and chem. suff. *-ine* (see **Salix** and **-in**); so called because it is obtained from willow bark.

Salicornia, n., a genus of plants, the glasswort or samphire (*bot.*) — ModL., prob. of Arabic origin. Cp. F. *salicor, salicorne*, 'saltwort'.

salicyl, n., the radical of salicylic acid (*chem.*) — See **salicin** and **-yl.**
Derivatives: *salicylate* (q.v.), *salicyl-ic*, adj., *salicyl-ism*, n.

salicylate, n., salt of salicylic acid. — Formed fr. **salicyl** with subst. suff. **-ate.**

salience, saliency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

salient, adj., 1) projecting; 2) conspicuous. — L. *saliēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *salīre*, 'to leap, spring', which is cogn. with Gk. ἅλλεσθαι, of s.m., ἅλμα, 'a leap, spring', Toch. A *säl-*, 'to jump', MIr. *saltraim*, 'I trample', and prob. also with OI. *ucchalati* (for ***ud-salati***), 'rises quickly'. Cp. **Altica, assault, consilient, desultory, dissilient, exile, exult, halma, insult, resilient, result, salacious, Salian,** 'pertaining to the Salii', **sally, saltant, saltarello, saltation, saltigrade, saltimbanco, saltire, saltus, saute, somersault, subsultory, transilient, tressilate.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *salient*, n., *salient-ly*, adv.

saliferous, adj., salt-bearing. — Compounded of L. *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt' and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **salt** and **-ferous.**

salification, n. — See **salify** and **-ation.**

salify, tr. v., to make salty. — F. *salifier*, formed fr. L. *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt' (see **salt**), and suff. *-fier* (see **-fy**).
Derivative: *salifi-able*, adj.

salina, n., pool, pond, — Sp., fr. L. *sălīnae*, 'saltworks'. — See next word.

saline, adj., salty. — F., fr. L. ***salīnus***, fr. *sāl*, gen. *sālis*, 'salt'. See **salt** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. L. *salīnum*, 'saltcellar', *salīnae*, 'saltworks'. Cp. also **salina.**
Derivative: *saline*, n.

salinity, n., saltness. — Formed fr. **saline** with suff. **-ity.**

salinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the degree of the salinity of a solution. — A hybrid coined fr. L. ***salīnus***, 'salty', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **saline** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

salite, n., a variety of pyroxene (*mineral.*) — Named after *Sala*, a town in Sweden. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

saliva, n. the fluid secreted in the mouth. — L. *salīva*, 'spittle', of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to *salix*, 'willow', prop. 'the tree with grayish leaves', and cogn. with Gael. *sal*, 'moist filth, earwax'. See **sallow,** n. and adj.

salivary, adj., pertaining to saliva. — L. *salīvārius*, fr. *salīva.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

salivate, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. L. *salīvātus*, pp. of *salīvāre*, 'to spit, salivate', fr. *salīva.* See **saliva** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

salivation, n. — F., fr. L. *salīvātiōnem*, acc. of *salīvātiō*, fr. *salīvātus*, pp. of *salīvāre.* See **saliva** and **-ation.**

Salix, n., a genus of trees and shrubs, the willow (*bot.*) — L. *salix*, 'willow'. See **sallow,** n.

salleeman, n., also **sallyman,** 1) a Morocco pirate; 2) a velella (*zool.*) — Lit. *Sallee man*, i.e. 'a man from Sallee', a town in Morocco, formerly the home of pirates.

salle, n., a large room. — F., fr. Frankish ***sal**, which is rel. to OHG. *sal* (see **salon**); influenced in form by F. *halle*, 'hall'.

sallenders, n. pl., an eruption on the hock of a horse. — F. *solandre*, of unknown origin.

sallet, n., a kind of helmet. — ME., fr. MF. *sallade* (F. *salade*), fr. It. *celata*, fr. L. *caelāta* (scil. *cassis*), 'an engraved helmet', fem. pp. of *caelāre*, 'to carve, engrave', fr. *caelum*, 'chisel', for ***caed-lom***, fr. *caedere*, 'to cut'. See **cement.**

sallow, adj., yellowish. — ME. *salow*, fr. OE. *salu, salo*, 'dark-colored', rel. to OE. *sol*, 'dark, dirty', OHG. *salo*, 'dirty gray', ON. *sölr*, 'dirty yellow', MHG. *sal* (gen. *salwes*), 'dirt', OE. *sealh*, etc., 'sallow' (n.), and cogn. with L. *salix*, 'willow' (see **sallow,** n.), Gael. *sal*, 'moist filth, earwax', W. *halawg*, 'stained', OSlav. *slavojočije*, 'grayish blue color', Russ. *solovój*, 'isabelline, cream-colored'. Cp. **sallow,** 'willow', **saliva, Salix.**
Derivatives: *sallow-ish*, adj., *sallow-ly*, adv., *sallow-ness*, n.

sallow, n., a species of willow. — ME. *salewe, salwe*, fr. OE. *sealh*, rel. to ON. *selja*, Frankish *salha*, OHG. *salaha, salha*, MHG. *salhe*, OHG. *salewīda*, MHG. *salewīde*, G. *Salweide* (lit. 'sallow-withy'), Dan. *selje*, Norw. *selja*, Swed. *sälg.* Cognates outside Teut. are L. *salix*, 'willow', MIr. *sail* (gen. *sailech*), W. *helygen*, Bret. *halegen*, 'willow'. (F. *saule*, 'willow', is a Frankish loan word.) All these words prop. denote 'the tree with *grayish* leaves'. See **sallow,** adj.
Derivative: *sallow-y*, adj.

sally, n. — MF. (= F.) *saillie*, prop. fem of *sailli*, pp. of *saillir*, 'to gush out, spout out', earlier 'to leap, dance', fr. L. *salīre*, 'to leap'. See **salient** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *sally*, intr. v.

Sally Lunn, a kind of light teacake. — Probably from the name of a girl who sold the cakes at Bath about the beginning of the 19th cent.

salmagundi, n., hotchpotch. — F. *salmigondis*, fr. *salmigondin*, a word coined by the French satirist François Rabelais (1490?-1553).

salmi, n., ragout of roasted game. — F. *salmis*, *salmi*, shortened fr. *salmigondis.* See prec. word.

salmiac, n. (*chem.*) — Short for **sal ammoniac.**

salmon, n. — ME. *saumoun*, fr. MF. *saumon, samon* (F. *saumon*), fr. L. *salmōnem*, acc. of *salmō*, which is of uncertain origin. The explanation of *salmō* as **'the leaping fish'**, fr. *salīre*, **'to leap, jump'**, is folk etymology. Cp. **samlet.**

Salmonella, n., a genus of bacteria. — ModL.,

named after the American veterinarian Daniel Elmer *Salmon* (1850-1914). For the ending see suff. **-ella.**

salmonsite, n., a hydrous manganese iron phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Frank A. *Salmons.* For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Salome, fem. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Σαλώμη, which is rel. to Σαλωμών, 'Solomon'. See **Solomon.**

salon, n. — F., 'reception room', fr. It. *salone,* augment. of *sala,* 'hall', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG., MHG. *sal,* G. *Saal,* Du. *zaal,* OS. *seli,* ON. *salr,* OE. *sele, sæl, salor,* 'hall', Goth. *salja,* 'to stay at an inn', *saliþwōs* (pl.), 'inn', OHG. *selida,* MHG. *selde,* OS. *selitha,* OE. *sælþ,* 'dwelling'. These Teut. words are cogn. with OSlav. *selo,* 'courtyard, village', *selitva,* 'dwelling', Lith. *sala,* 'village'. Cp. **salle, saloon** and the second element in **kursalon.**

saloon, n. — F. *salon.* See prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-oon.**

saloop, n., a hot drink made from powdered salep. — A var. of **salep.**

Salopian, adj., pertaining to Shropshire. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Salop,* which is shortened fr. *Slopesberrie,* AF. corruption of OE. *Scrobbesbyrig,* 'Shrewsbury'.
Derivative: *Salopian,* n.

Salpa, n., a genus of tunicates (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *salpa,* 'a kind of stockfish', fr. Gk. σάλπη, which is of uncertain origin.

Salpiglossis, n., a genus of plants of the potato family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σάλπιγξ, 'trumpet', and γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **salpingo-** and **gloss,** 'explanation'.

salpingo-, before a vowel **salping-,** combining form meaning 'trumpet'. — Gk. σαλπιγγο-, σαλπιγγ-, fr. σάλπιγξ, gen. σάλπιγγος, 'trumpet', prob. a Mediterranean word. For the suff. -ιγξ cp. φόρμιγξ, 'lyre', σῦριγξ, 'pipe' (see *syrinx*).

salse, n., a mud volcano. — F. *salse,* fr. It. *salsa,* fr. L. *salsa,* fem. of *salsus,* 'salted' (see **sauce,** n.); so called because it ejects salted water.

salsify, n., a biennial plant. — F. *salsifis,* fr. It. *sassefrica,* fr. earlier *sassifrica,* fr. OIt. *salsifica,* a word of uncertain origin.

Salsola, n., a genus of plants, the saltwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. It. *salsola,* dimin. of *salso,* 'salty', fr. L. *salsus* (see **salse**); so called in allusion to the saline habitat of most species.

salsolaceous, adj. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceous.**

salt, n. — ME., fr. OE. *sealt,* rel. to OS., ON., Dan., Swed., OFris., Goth. *salt,* MDu. *sout,* D. *zout,* OHG., MHG., G. *salz,* fr. I.-E. base **sal-d-,* which appears also in L. *sallere* (for **saldere*), 'to salt', OIr. *saillim* (for **saldim*), 'I salt', and in Lith. *saldùs,* OSlav. *sladŭkŭ,* 'sweet' (with the following stages of sense development: 1) salted; 2) spicy, savory; 3) sweet). Base **sal-d-* is a *-d-*enlargement of base **sal-* seen in Toch. B. *sālyi,* A *sāle,* Arm. *aɫ,* Gk. ἅλς, gen. ἁλός (masc.), 'salt', (fem.) 'sea', L. *sāl,* gen. *sālis,* 'salt; sea', OSlav. *solĭ,* 'salt', *slanŭ* (for **solnŭ*), 'salted', Lett. *sāls,* OPruss. *sal,* OIr. *salann,* earlier W. *halwyn,* W. *halen,* OCo. *haloin,* 'salt'. Cp. **halieutic** and words there referred to. Cp. also **sal, salad, salami, salary, saleratus, saliferous, salify, saline, salse, saltcellar. sauce, saucer, saucisse, saucisson, sausage, silt, souse,** 'salt pickle'.
Derivatives: *salt,* v. (q.v.), *salt,* adj., *saltern* (q.v.), *salt-ing,* n., *salt-ish,* adj., *salt-less,* n., *salt-y,* adj., *salt-i-ness,* n., *salt-ness,* n., *saltpeter* (q.v.)

salt, tr. v. — ME. *salten,* fr. OE. *sealtan,* fr. *sealt,* 'salt'; rel. to ON. *salta,* Goth. *saltan,* OHG. *salzan,* MHG., G. *salzen.* See **salt,** n.
Derivatives: *salt-ed;* adj., *salt-er,* n., *salt-ery,* n., *salt-ing,* adj. and n.

saltant, adj., leaping (said of animals, in heraldry). — L. *saltāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *saltāre,* 'to leap, jump, dance', freq. of *salīre,* 'to leap'. See **salient** and **-ant** and cp. **sally, sauté.**

saltarello, n., a lively Italian dance. — It., fr. *saltare,* 'to leap, jump', fr. L. *saltāre.* See prec. word and cp. **saltimbanco.**

saltation, n. — L. *saltātiō,* 'a leaping, jumping', fr. *saltātus,* pp. of *saltāre.* See **saltant** and **-ation.**

saltatorial, adj., saltatory. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *saltātōrius.* See next word.

saltatory, adj., 1) pertaining to dancing; 2) proceeding by abrupt movements. — L. *saltātōrius,* 'pertaining to leaping or dancing', fr. *salt-(um),* pp. stem of *saltāre,* 'to leap, jump, dance'. See **saltant** and **-atory** and cp. **saltire.**

saltcellar, n. — ME. *salte-seler,* fr. *salte,* 'salt', and *seler, saler,* 'saltcellar'. For the first element see **salt,** n. The second derives fr. OF. *salier,* 'salt box', fr. L. *salārium,* fr. *sāl,* gen. *sālis,* 'salt', and cp. **salary.** Accordingly the word *saltceHar* is tautological since it contains the word for *salt* twice.

salter, n., a manufacturer of, or dealer in, salt. — ME., fr. OE. *sealtere,* formed fr. OE. *sealt,* 'salt', with suff. *-ere.* See **salt** and agential suff. **-er.**

saltern, n., a saltworks. — OE. *sealtærn,* fr. *sealt,* 'salt', and *ærn,* 'place, chamber, house'. For the first element see **salt.** For the second element see **barn** and cp. **rest,** 'repose', the first element in **ransack,** and the second element in **barn.**

saltier, n. — A var. of **saltire.**

saltigrade, adj., having feet for leaping. — Formed fr. L. *saltus,* pp. of *salīre,* 'to leap', and the stem of *gradī,* 'to walk'. See **salient** and **grade.**

saltimbanco, n., a mountebank. — It., lit. 'one who leaps upon a bench', formed from the phrase *salta in banco*!, 'leap upon a bench!' See **saltarello, in,** and **banc, banco.** For sense development cp. **mountebank.**

saltire, saltier, n., an ordinary on a shield consisting of a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing each other (*her.*) — ME. *sawtire,* fr. MF. *saultoir, sautoir* (F. *sautoir*), 'stirrup', fr. ML. *saltātōrium,* 'stirrup', prop. neut. of L. *saltātōrius,* 'pertaining to leaping', used as a noun. See **saltatory.**
Derivative: *saltire-wise,* adv.

saltpeter, saltpetre, n. — ME. *salpetre,* fr. OF. *salpetre* (F. *salpêtre*), fr. ML. *sāl petrae,* lit. 'salt of the rock', fr. L. *sāl,* 'salt' and *petra,* 'rock, stone'. See **salt** and **petro-.**

saltus, n., a leap, a break in continuity. — ModL., fr. L., 'spring, leap', fr. *saltus,* pp. of *salīre,* 'to leap, jump'. See **salient.**

salubrious, adj., healthful, healthy. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *salūbris,* 'promoting health, healthful, healthy', fr. *salū-,* the stem of *salūs,* 'welfare, health'. See **salute, n.**
Derivatives: *salubrious-ly,* adv., *salubrious-ness,* n.

salubrity, n., healthfulness, healthiness. — L. *salūbritās,* fr. *salūbris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

Saluki, n., a hunting dog of Arabia and Persia. — Arab. *Salūqíy,* 'from *Salūq*', name of an ancient city in southern Arabia.

salutary, adj. — Either fr. F. *salutaire* or directly fr. L. *salūtāris,* 'healthful', fr. *salūs,* gen. *salūtis,* 'welfare, health'. See **salute,** v., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

salutation, n. — ME. *salutacioun,* fr. OF. *salutacion* (F. *salutation*), fr. L. *salūtātiōnem,* acc. of *salūtātiō,* fr. *salūtātus,* pp. of *salūtāre,* 'to greet'. See **salute,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivative: *salutation-al,* adj.

salutatory, adj. — L. *salūtātōrius,* fr. *salūtātus,* fr. pp. of *salūtāre,* 'to greet'. See **salute,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

salute, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *saluten,* fr. L. *salūtāre,* 'to greet', fr. *salūs,* gen. *salūtis,* 'welfare, health, safety, a wish for somebody's welfare, a greeting', which is rel. to *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. words there referred to.

salute, n. — ME. *salut,* fr. OF. (= F.) *salut,* fr. L. *salūtem,* acc. of *salūs.* See **salute,** v.

salvable, adj. — VL. **salvābilis,* fr. Late L. *salvāre,* 'to save', fr. *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. **salve,** 'hail'.
Derivatives: *salvabil-ity,* n., *salvable-ness,* n., *salvabl-y,* adv.

salvage, n. — F. *salvage* (now *sauvetage*), fr. MF. *salvage,* fr. *salver* (F. *sauver*), 'to save', fr. L. *salvāre,* 'to save', fr. *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and **-age.**
Derivatives: *salvage,* tr. v., *salvag-er,* n.

salvarsan, n., a compound of arsenic used as a remedy against syphilis. — Coined by its inventor Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) in 1910 fr. L. *salvāre,* 'to save' (fr. *salvus,* 'safe'), and G. *Arsen,* 'arsenic'. See **safe** and **arsenic.**

salvatella, n., a vein of the back of the hand (*anat.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *salvāre,* 'to save', fr. *salvus,* 'safe', see **safe** and **-ella. The noun *salvatella* was formed in imitation of *usáylim,** the Arabic name of this vein, prop. a dimin. of *salâm,* 'peace, safety'. The name *usáylim* was given to this vein because letting blood from it was regarded as conducive to health. See Jacobus Golius, Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, Leyden, 1653, p. 1207 (quoted by Dr. Joseph Hyrtl, Das Arabische und Hebräische in der Anatomie, p. 211).

salvation, n. — ME. *salvacioun,* fr. OF. *salvation,* fr. Late L. *salvātiōnem,* acc. of *salvātiō,* fr. L. *salvātus,* pp. of *salvāre,* 'to save', fr. *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *salvation-al,* adj., *salvation-ism,* n., *salvation-ist,* n.

salve, n., ointment for wounds. — ME. *salf, salve,* fr. OE. *sealf*; rel. to OS. *salƀa,* MDu. *salve,* Du. *zalf,* OHG. *salba,* MHG., G. *salbe,* 'ointment', fr. I.-E. base **selp-,* 'fat, oil', whence also Gk. ἔλπος, 'fat, oil', Alb. *gálpe,* 'butter', Toch. A *ṣälyp,* B. *ṣalype,* 'fat, oil, butter', OI. *sarpsí-,* 'melted butter'. Cp. **olpe.**

salve, tr. v., to apply a salve to. — ME. *salven,* fr. OE. *sealfian,* 'to anoint', fr. *sealf,* 'ointment'; rel. to OS. *salƀōn,* MDu. *salven,* Du. *zalven,* OHG. *salbōn,* MHG., G. *salben,* Goth. *salbōn,* 'to anoint'. See **salve,** n.
Derivative: *salv-er,* n., one who salves.

salve, tr. v., to salvage, save. — Back formation fr. **salvage.**

salve, interj., hail! — L. *salvē,* 'hail!', the usual form of Roman greeting, prop. voc. of *salvus,* 'safe', but regarded as the imper. of *salvēre,* 'to be well', fr. *salvus.* See **safe** and cp. **salvo,** 'a volley'.

salver, n., a tray. — F. *salve,* fr. Sp. *salva,* 'the tasting of food before serving, salver', fr. *salvar,* 'to save, to taste food (in order to find out whether it is poisoned)', fr. L. *salvāre,* 'to save', fr. *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. words there referred to. E. *salver* (fr. F. *salve*) was formed on analogy of the synonyms *platter, trencher.*

Salvia, n., a genus of plants, the sage (*bot.*) — L. *salvia,* 'sage'. See **sage,** the plant.

Salvinia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Antonio Maria *Salvini* (1633-1729), professor of botany in Florence.

Salviniaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

salviniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

salvo, n., a saving clause; reservation. — Short for ML. *salvō jūre,* 'right being reserved'; neut. abl. of L. *salvus,* 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. next word.

salvo, n., discharge of guns. — Earlier *salva,* fr. It. *salva,* 'salute, volley', fr. L. *salvē* , 'hail!'. See **salve,** 'hail'.

sal volatile, volatile salt. — ModL. See **sal,** 'salt', and **volatile.**

salvor, n., one who helps to salvage a vessel. — See **salve,** 'to salvage', and agential suff. **-or.**

Sam, masc. PN. — Short for **Samuel.**

samadh, n., a tomb built over the grave of a holy man (*India*). — Hind. *samādh*, 'intense meditation', fr. OI. *samādhi-*, 'intense meditation', lit. 'a putting or joining together', which is formed fr. *sám-*, 'together', the particle *ā-*, 'toward', and *dhā-*, stem of *dádhāti*, 'puts, places'. OI. *sám-* is cogn. with Gk. ἅμα, 'together with', Goth. *sama*, 'the same', *samana*, 'together', OE. *same* (in *same swā*, 'similarly', *swā same swā*, 'just as'). See **same.** OI. particle *ā-* is rel. to Avestic *ā-*, and cogn. with Gk. ἐ- (e.g. in ἐ-θέλειν, 'to will'), ἠ- (e.g. in ἠ-βαιός, 'little, small'), ὀ- (e.g. in ὀ-κέλλειν, 'to run a ship aground'); cp. the first element in **agama** and in **ananda.** For the etymology of OI. *dádhāti* see **do.** Cp. next word.

samadhi, n., intense esoteric meditation through the practice of yoga. — OI. *samādhi-*, 'intense meditation'. See prec. word.

samara, n., the dry fruit of certain trees. — L. *samara, samera*, 'the seed of the elm', a Gaulish word lit. meaning 'summer seed', fr. Gaul. **samos*, 'summer'. Cp. **Samolus.**

Samaritan, n. and adj. — Late L. *Samarītānus*, 'inhabitant of Samaria', fr. *Samaria*, fr. Gk. Σαμάρεια, 'Samaria', fr. Aram. *Shām^{e}ráyin*, ult. fr. Heb. *Shōm^{e}rṓn*, named by its founder Omri after *Shemer*, the owner of the hill, upon which Samaria was built. See I Kings, 16:24 and cp. Kittel's commentary on that verse. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Derivative: *Samaritan-ism*, n.

samarium, n., a rare metallic element. — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the French chemist Paul-Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1879 fr. **samarskite.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

samarskite, n., (*mineral.*) — Named after Col. von *Samarski*, a Russian mine official. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

samba, n., a Brazilian dance of African origin. — Port., a word of African origin.

Derivative: *samba*, intr. v., to dance the samba.

sambal, also **sambel,** n., a curry sauce. — Fr. Jav. Malay *sambal, sambil*, through the medium of Dutch. See J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 341.

sambo, n., 1) an Indian and Negro half-breed; 2) a Negro (*slang*). — Sp. *zambo*, 'bow-legged; mulatto, Negro', prob. fr. L. *scambus*, 'bow-legged', fr. Gk. σκαμβός, which is cogn. with OIr. *camm*, W. *cam*, 'crooked'. See Skeat, Notes on English Etymology, p. 256.

Sambucus, n., a genus of plants, the elder (*bot.*) — L. *sambūcus*, 'the elder tree', of uncertain origin.

sambuke, n., a triangular stringed instrument. — L. *sambūca*, fr. Gk σαμβύκη, fr. Aram. *sabb^{e}khā*. See Nöldeke in Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1884, p. 1022.

same, adj., pron. and adv. — ME., fr. ON. *samr*, 'the same', rel. to OE. *same*, adv. (in *same swā*, 'similarly', *swā same swā*, 'just as'), OS. *sama, samo*, OHG. *sama*, adj. and adv., Goth. *sama*, adj., OHG. *samant*, MHG. *sament, samt*, 'together', G. *samt*, 'together with', Goth. *samana*, 'together', OE. *samnian*, OS. *samnōn*, ON. *samna*, OFris. *samnia*, MLG., MDu. *samenen*, OHG. *samanōn*, MLG., MHG. *samelen*, G. *sammeln*, Du. *verzamelen*, 'to collect', lit. 'to bring *together*', OE. *tōsamne*, OS. *tesamne*, OFris. *tosamene*, Du. *tezamen*, OHG. *zisamane*, MHG. *zesamene*, G. *zusammen*, 'together', fr. I.-E. base **sem-*, **sm̥-*, 'one, together', whence also OI. *samáḥ*, 'even, level, similar, equal, the same, identical', Avestic *hama*, 'similar, the same', OI. *samám*, 'together', *sa-kṛt*, Avestic *ha-k^{e}r^{e}t*, 'at once, once', OI. *sádam*, Avestic *ha-δa*, 'always', OI. *sa-*, Avestic *ha-*, OI. *sám-*, Avestic *ham*, 'with', Toch. A *ṣoma*, B. *ṣomo*, 'the same, similar', B. *ṣe-me*, A *ṣas*, 'one', Gk. ἅμα, 'together with, at the same time with', ὁμός, 'one and the same', ὅμοιος (Old Att. ὁμοῖος), 'like, resembling', ὅμοῦ, 'together', ὁμαλός, 'even', εἷς (for *ἑμ-ς, I.-E. **sem-s*), neut. ἕν (for *ἑμ, I.-E. **sem-*), fem. μία (for *σμ-ἰᾱ, I.-E. **sm-iy^{e}*), 'one', L. *semel*, 'once', *similis* (assimilated fr. **semilis*), 'like', *semper*, 'always', OSlav. *samŭ*, 'himself', OSlav. *sǫ*, 'with', *sǫ-sědŭ*, 'neighbor' (lit. 'he who sits, i.e. dwells, together with somebody'), Lith. *są, sa*, OPruss. *sen*, 'with', OIr. *som*, 'himself', *samail*, 'likeness', *samlith*, 'at once', W. *hafal*, 'like', and the first element in Gk. ἅ-παξ, 'once', ἁ-πλόος, ἁ-πλοῦς, 'simple', ἕ-τερος, 'the other', ἑ-κατόν, 'a hundred'. Cp. **acolyte, adelpho-, Aglaia, amnion, amoeba, anacoluthon, anomalous, assemble, assimilate, Atalanta, dissemble, dissimilate, dissimulate, ensemble, hama-, haplo-, hecatomb, hendeca-, hendiadys, heno-, henotic, hetero-, homalo-, homeo-, Homer, homily, homo-, hyphen, resemble, Samoyed, samsara, samskara, Sanskrit, seem, semblance, semble, semper-, Sempervivum, sempiternal, sengreen, similar, simple, simulacrum, simulate, simultaneous, single, singular, some** and the pref. in **Skupshtina, Sobranje, soviet, sputnik.**

Derivatives: *same-ly*, adj., *same-li-ness*, n., *same-ness*, n.

samekh, samech, n., name of the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *sāmekh*, 'support, fulcrum', fr. *sāmákh*, 'he leant, supported'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter.

Samian, adj., pertaining to Samos. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Samius*, fr. Gk. Σάμιος, fr. Σάμος, 'Samos', name of an island in the Aegean sea, fr. Old Gk. σάμος, 'a height'.

Derivative: *Samian*, n., an inhabitant of Samos.

samisen, n., a Japanese three-stringed instrument. — Jap., fr. Chin. *san-hsien*, 'three strings'.

samite, n., a heavy silk material. — ME. *samit*, fr. OF. (= F.) *samit*, fr. ML. *samitum, examitum*, fr. Gk. ἑξάμιτον, prop. neut. of the adj. ἑξάμιτος, 'woven with six threads', which is compounded of ἕξ, 'six', and μίτος, 'thread'. See **hexa-** and **mitosis** and cp. **dimity.**

samlet, n., a young salmon, a parr. — Formed fr. *sam*, contraction of **salmon,** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

Sammy, n., a soldier of the United States (*slang*). — Fr. *Sammy*, dimin. of *Sam*, fr. **Uncle Sam,** personification of the U.S.

Samnite, n., a member of the ancient people inhabiting Samnium in Italy. — L. *Samnītēs* (pl.), 'the Samnites', fr. *Samnium*, which prob. stands for **Sabniom* and is rel. to *Sabīnus*, 'Sabine'. See **Sabine** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Samoan, adj., pertaining to Samoa; n., an inhabitant of Samoa. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. *Samoa*, name of a group of islands in Polynesia.

Derivative: *Samoan*, n., an inhabitant of Samoa.

Samolus, n., a genus of plants, the brookweed (*bot.*) — L. *samolus*, 'brookweed', prop. 'a summer plant', fr. Gaul. **samos*, 'summer', whence also L. *samauca*, name of a fish. Cp. **samara.**

samovar, n., a Russian tea urn. — Fr. Tatar *sanabar*, 'tea urn', altered by folk etymology into Russ. *sámovar*, 'self-boiler', fr. *sámo*, 'self', and *varit'*, 'to boil'.

Samoyed, Samoyede, n. and adj., name of a Siberian people. — Russ. *Sámoyed*, lit. 'self-eaters', used in the sense of cannibals, a name given them by the Russians (the native name of the people is *Nenets*). For the first element in *Sámoyed* see **same.** The second element is cogn. with Gk. ἔδειν, L. *edere*, Goth. *itan*, OE. *etan*, 'to eat'; see **eat.**

sampan, n., a light Chinese boat. — Fr. Chin. *san pan*, 'three boards'.

samphire, n., 1) the plant *Crithmum maritimum*; 2) the glasswort. — Fr. earlier *sampere, sampire*, fr. F. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre*, 'St. Peter's herb'. The actual French names of the plant are *percepierre, passe-pierre, christe-marine.*

sample, n. — ME. *sample*, aphetic for *asaumple*, fr. OF. *essample*, fr. L. *exemplum*. See **example** and cp. **ensample.**

Derivatives: *sample*, tr. and intr. v., *sampl-er*, n., *sampl-ing*, n.

sampler, n., needlework. — ME., fr. OF. *essemplaire* (F. *exemplaire*), fr. *exemple*. See **exemplar** and cp. prec. word.

Sampson. — A var. of **Samson.**

samsara, n., transmigration of souls (*Hinduism*). — OI. *saṃsāraḥ*, lit. 'a passing through', formed fr. *sam-*, 'together', and *sāraḥ*, 'course'. For the first element see **same** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to *sárati*, 'runs, flows', *saráḥ*, 'flowing', *sirā*, 'river', and cogn. with Gk. ὀρός (for *σορός), L. *serum*, 'watery fluid, whey'. See **serum** and cp. words there referred to.

samskara, n., ceremonial purification (*Hinduism*). — OI. *saṃskāraḥ*, 'preparation, sacrament, consecration', lit. 'a making together', formed fr. *sam-*, 'together', and *kāra-*, 'making, maker'. For the first element see **samsara.** The second element is rel. to *kṛṇóti, karóti*, 'makes'. See **Sanskrit** and cp. words there referred to.

samshu, n., an alcoholic liquor made in China from rice. — Chin. *san-shao*, lit. 'thrice distilled', fr. *san*, 'three', and *shao*, 'fire'.

Samson, Sampson, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible* a judge distinguished for his enormous strength. — Late L., fr. Gk. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. *Shimshṓn*, a name derived fr. *shémesh*, 'sun'. Cp. Aram. *shimshā*, Syr. *shemshā*, Arab. *shams* (dissimilated fr. **shamsh*), Akkad. *shamshu*, Ugar. *sh-p-sh*, 'sun'.

samsonite, n., a silver manganese sulfantimonite (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Samson* mine in St. Andreasberg, Harz. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

samson post, a strong pillar in a ship. — Named after **Samson,** in allusion to the verse: "Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house rested" etc. (Judges 16:29).

Samuel, masc. PN.; a celebrated judge and prophet (*Bible*). — Late L., fr. Gk. Σαμουήλ, fr. Heb. *Sh^{e}mū'él*, lit. 'name of God', fr. *shēm*, 'name', and *Ēl*, 'God'. The first element is rel. to Aram. *shēm, sh^{e}mā*, also *shūm*, Ugar. *sh-m*, Arab. *sim, sum, ism*, Ethiop. *sĕm*, Akkad. *shumu*, 'name'. For the second element see **El.**

samurai, n. (*sing.* and *pl.*), 1) a member of the military retainers of the daimios (new extinct); 2) gentry; 3) an army officer. — Jap., 'guard'.

san, n., name of the ancient Greek letter ϡ. — Fr. Heb. *shīn*, name of the latter *sh*, for *shēn*, 'tooth'. See **sin, shin.**

sanable, adj., curable (*rare*). — L. *sānābilis*, 'curable', fr. *sānāre*, 'to cure', fr. *sānus*. See **sane** and **able.**

Derivatives: *sanabil-ity*, n., *sanable-ness*, n.

sanative, adj., curative. — ML. *sānātīvus*, 'tending to cure', fr. L. *sānātus*, pp. of *sānāre*. See prec. word and **-ative.**

sanatorium, n. — ModL. *sānātōrium*, prop. neut. of the L. adj. *sānātōrius*, used as a noun. See next word.

sanatory, adj., curative, tending to heal. — L. *sānātōrius*, fr. *sānātus*, pp. of *sānāre*, 'to cure, make healthy', fr. *sānus*. See **sane** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

sanbenito, n., a penitential garment. — Sp. *sambenito*, fr. *San Benito*, 'Saint Benedict'; so called because of its resemblance to the Benedictine scapular.

sanctification, n. — Late L. *sānctificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *sānctificātus*, pp. of *sānctificāre*. See **sanctify** and **-ation.**

sanctified, adj. — Prop. pp. of **sanctify.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ed.**

Derivative: *sanctified-ly*, adv.

sanctify, tr. v. — ME. *seintifien*, fr. OF. *saintefier* (F. *sanctifier*), fr. Late L. *sānctificāre*, 'to

make holy', fr. L. *sānctus*, 'holy', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'; see **saint** and **-fy.** E. *sanctify* was influenced in form by Late L. *sānctificāre*.

sanctimony, n., hypocritical devoutness. — MF. *sanctimonie*, fr. L. *sānctimōnia*, 'sacredness, sanctity, piety', fr. *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred'. See **saint.** For the ending see suff. **-mony** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sanctimonious-ly*, adv., *sanctimonious-ness*, n.

sanction, n. — L. *sānctio*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the decreeing of something as sacred, decree, sanction' (prob. through the medium of F. *sanction*), fr. *sānctus*, pp. of *sancīre*. See **saint** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *sanction*, tr. v., *sanction-ary*, adj., *sanction-er*, n.

sanctitude, n., saintliness (*rare*). — ME. *sanctitud*, fr. L. *sānctitūdō* fr. *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred'. See **saint** and **-tude.**

sanctity, n., sacredness. — ME. *sauncite*, fr. MF. *sainteté, saincteté* (F. *sainteté*), fr. L. *sānctitātem*, acc. of *sānctitās*, 'holiness, sacredness', fr. *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred'. See **saint** and **-ity.**

sanctuary, n. — ME. *sanctuarie*, fr. MF. *sainctuarie, saintuarie* (F. *sanctuaire*), fr. L. *sānctuārium*, 'a holy place, shrine', fr. *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred'. See **saint** and subst. suff. **-ary** and cp. **sentry,** which is a doublet of *sanctuary*.

sanctum, n., a private study; a place of retreat. — Lit. 'a holy place', fr. L. *sānctum*, neut. of *sānctus*, 'holy, sacred'. See **saint.**

Sanctus, n., the hymn beginning with the word *Sanctus*. — L. *sānctus*, 'holy', the rendering of Heb. *qadhōsh* (in Is. 6:3). See **saint.**

sand, n. — ME. *sond, sand*, fr. OE., rel. to OS. *sand*, ON. *sandr*, Dan., Swed. *sand*, OFris. *sond*, MDu. *sant*, 'sand', Du. *zand*, OHG., MHG. *sant*, G. *Sand*, and cogn. with Gk. ψάμμος, ψάμαθος, ἄμαθος, 'sand', L. *sabulum* (for **psaflom*), 'sand', Dor. ψᾶφος, Att. ψῆφος, 'small, stone, pebble', and prob. also with Gk. ψῶ, ψῆν, 'to rub, rub away; to crumble away'. See **psilo-** and cp. **ammo, psammite, psephism, sabulous, saburra** and the second element in **palimpsest.**
Derivatives: *sand*, tr. v., *sand-ing*, n.

sandal, n. — L. *sandalium*, fr. Gk. σανδάλιον, dimin. of σάνδαλον, a word from Asia Minor (whence also Pers. *sandal*), orig. meaning 'shoe of the Lydian god *Sandal*'. See Kretschmer, Indogermanische Forschungen, 45, 270 (1927).

sandalwood, n. — ML. *sandalum* (whence also OF. *sandal*), fr. Arab. *ṣándal*, fr. OI. *candanaḥ*, 'sandalwood' (lit. 'wood for *burning* incense'), which is rel. to *candráḥ*, 'shining, glowing', and cogn. with Gk. κάνδαρος, 'glowing, coal', L. *candēre*, 'to shine, glow, be white'. See **candid** and cp. **sanders** and **santal.** Cp. also next word.

sandarac, n., 1) the sandarac tree; 2) resin obtained from this tree; 3) realgar. — L. *sandaraca*, fr. Gk. σανδαράκη, which is of Oriental origin. Cp. OI. *candra-rāga-*, 'having the brightness of the moon'. The first element of this compound means 'shining, bright'; see **sandalwood.**

sandblind, adj., purblind. — ME., prob. fr. OE. **sām-blind*, 'half blind', fr. *sām-*, 'half' (see **semi-**), and **blind,** adj. The alteration of the first element to **sand** is due to folk etymology.
Derivative: *sandblind-ness*, n.

sanderling, n., a wading bird (*Crocethia alba*). — Formed fr. **sand** with the dimin. suff. **-ling.**

sanders, saunders, n., sandalwood (*archaic*). — OF. *sandre*, a var. of *sandal*. See **sandalwood.**

sandia, n., a watermelon. — Sp., fr. Arab. (*baṭṭíḫ*^{h}) *sindíya*^{h}, lit. '(the melon coming) from *Sind* (India)'. See **India.**

sandiver, n., glass gall. — ME. *saundiver*, popular alteration of F. *suin* (now spelled *suint*) *de verre*, 'sandiver', lit. 'sweating of glass''. F. *suin* is a derivative of *suer*, 'to sweat, perspire', fr. L. *sūdāre*; see **sudation.** F. *de*, 'of, from', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** F. *verre* derives fr. L. *vitrum*, 'glass'; see **vitreo-.**

sandix, n., minion; bright red color. — L. *sandix, sandȳx*, fr. Gk. σάνδῡξ, 'minion, a women's garment dyed with this color', a Semitic loan word. Cp. Akkad. *sāmtu, sāndu*, 'a red stone'.

sandwich, n. — Named after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of *Sandwich* (1718-92), who once spent 24 hours at the gaming table, using only this kind of food. — The title of the Earl of Sandwich comes fr. OE. *Sandwīc*, lit. 'Sand Village'. (OE. *wīc* is a loan word fr. L. *vīcus*, 'village, hamlet', for which see **vicinage.**)
Derivative: *sandwich*, tr. v.

sandy, adj., consisting of or abounding in sand. — ME., fr. OE. *sandig*, fr. *sand*. See **sand** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivatives: *sand-i-ness*, n., *sand-y-ish*, adj.

Sandy, n., nickname for a Scotsman. — From *Sandy*, Scott. abbreviation of **Alexander.** Cp. **Sawney.**

sane, adj. — L. *sānus*, 'sound, whole, healthy', rel. to Umbr. *sanes* (= L. *sānīs*, abl. pl.); of uncertain etymology. Cp. **sanative, sanatorium, sanicle, sanitary,** and the second element in **tutsan** and in **vesania.**
Derivatives: *sane-ly*, adv., *sane-ness*, n.

sanforize, tr. v., to preshrink (a cotton or linen fabric) permanently. — Named after the American *Sanford* Lockwood Cluett (born in 1874), inventor of this process. For the ending see suff. **-ize.**

sang, past tense of *sing*. — ME., fr. OE. *sang*. See **sing.**

sangar, n., breastwork, rifle pit for a few men. — Hind. *saṅgar*, fr. Pers. *sanga, sang*, 'stone'.

sangaree, n., a West Indian drink. — Sp. *sangría*, 'bleeding', fr. *sangre*, 'blood', fr. VL. *sanguem* (L. *sanguinem*), acc. of L. *sanguis*, 'blood' (see **sanguine**); so called because made of red wine. Cp. **sangrado.**

sang-de-boeuf, n., deep red color found in old Chinese porcelain. — F. *sang-de-bœuf*, lit. 'bullock's blood'. F. *sang*, 'blood', derives fr. VL. *sanguem*. See prec. word. F. *de*, 'of, from', comes fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** F. *bœuf*, 'ox, bullock', comes fr. L. *bŏvem*, acc. of *bōs*; see **bovine.**

sang-froid, n., presence of mind, composure. — F., fr. MF., lit. 'cold blood'. For the first element see **sanguine** and cp. prec. word. F. *froid*, 'cold', derives fr. L. *frīgidus*; see **frigid.** The word *sang-froid* was introduced into English by Lord Chesterfield (1694-1773).

sangrado, n., an ignorant physician. — After Doctor *Sangrado*, a character in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*. The name is connected with Sp. *sangrador*, 'bloodletter', fr. *sangrar*, 'to let blood', fr. *sangre*, 'blood'. See **sangaree.**

sangrail, sangreal, n., the holy grail. — Refashioned fr. OF. *saint graal*, 'the holy grail', after L. *sānctus*, 'holy'. See **saint** and **grail.**

sangui-, combining form meaning blood. — L. *sangui-*, fr. *sanguis*, 'blood'. See **sanguine.**

sanguification, n., the conversion of food into blood. — Compounded of **sangui-** and **fication.**

Sanguinaria, n., a genus of plants, the bloodroot (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sanguināria herba*, 'a herb that stanches blood', fr. *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood' (see **sanguine**); so called from the color of the juice.

sanguinary, adj., bloody. — L. *sanguinārius*, 'pertaining to blood', fr. *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood'. See **sanguine** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *sanguinari-ly*, adv., *sanguinari-ness*, n.

sanguine, adj., of the color of blood; ruddy. — ME. *sanguin*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sanguin*, fem. *sanguine*, fr. L. *sanguineus*, 'of blood, blood-red, bloodthirsty', fr. *sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, 'blood', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **consanguine, consanguinity, ensanguine, exsanguinate, sangaree, sangrado, sanguineous,** and the first element in **sang-de-boeuf** and in **sang-froid.**

sanguineous, 1) sanguine; 2) resembling blood. — L. *sanguineus*. See **sanguine** and cp. **consanguineous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Sanguisorba, n., a genus of plants, the burnet (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *sanguis*, 'blood' (see **sanguine**), and *sorbēre*, 'to suck' (see **absorb**); so called from the styptic qualities of most plants of this genus.

Sanhedrin, n., 1) the Supreme Jewish court (= *Sanhedhrīn G*^{ĕ}*dhōlā*^{h}) in the time of the Second Temple, consisting of 71 ordained scholars; 2) one of the lesser courts with 23 ordained members called *Sanhedhrīn Q*^{ĕ}*tannā*^{h}, lit. 'the small Sanhedrin'. — Mishnaic Heb. *sanhedrīn*, fr. Gk. συνέδριον, 'council', lit. 'a sitting together' (cp. L. *cōnsessus*, 'a sitting together; an assembly'), fr. σύν, 'with, together with', and ἕδρᾱ, 'a seat', which stands for **sedrā* and is cogn. with L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **syn-** and **sedentary,** and cp. **synedrion.** The form *Sanhedrim* is erroneous. It arose from a misconception of the ending *-īn* in Mishanic Heb. *sanhedhrín* as the pl. suff., for which *-īm*, the more exact form of this suff., was substituted. In reality, however, the suff. *-īn* in *sanhedhrín* stands for Greek *-ιον* in the word συνέδριον.

sanicle, n., any plant of the genus *Sanicula*. — ME., fr. MF. (= F). *sanick*, fr. ML. *sānicula*, lit. 'the healing plant', fr. L. *sānus*, 'healthy'. See **sane** and **-cle.**

Sanicula, n., a genus of plants, the sanicle (*bot.*) — ML. *sānicula*. See prec. word.

sanify, tr. v., to make healthy. — Formed fr. L. *sānus* (see **sane**) with suff. **-fy.**

sanitarium, n., a health station. — ModL. *sānitārium*, lit. 'a place dedicated to health'. See **sanitary.**

sanitary, adj., pertaining to health. — F. *sanitaire*, fr. L. *sānitās*, 'health'. See **sanity** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *sanitari-an*, adj., *sanitari-ly*, adv., *sanitari-ness*, n.

sanitate, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **sanitation.**

sanitation, n. — Irregularly formed fr. **sanity** with suff. **-ation.**

sanity, n. — ME. *sanite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sanité*, fr. L. *sānitātem*, acc. of *sānitās*, 'health', fr. *sānus*, 'healthy'. See **sane** and **-ity.**

sanjak, n., formerly, subdivision of a vilayet in Turkey. — Turk. *sanjāk*, lit. 'flag'.

sank, past tense of *sink*. — ME. *sank*, fr. OE. *sanc*, past tense of *sincan*. See **sink,** v.

Sanoussi, n. — See **Senussi.**

sans, prep., without (*archaic*). — F., fr. OF. *sens*, a blend of L. *sine*, 'without' (see **sine,** 'without'), and L. *absentiā*, 'in the absence of' (abl. of *absentia*, 'absence'; see **absence**). Cp. **senza.**

Sanscrit, n. and adj. — See **Sanskrit.**

sans-culotte, n., a republican of the poorer classes in the French Revolution. — F., lit. 'without breeches'. For the first element see **sans.** F. *culotte* is a diminutive form derived fr. *cul*, 'bottom, backside', fr. L. *cūlus*; see **culotte.** The name *sans-culotte* prop. denotes those who—in contradistinction to the upper classes that wore *culottes*—chose *pantalons* (long trousers) for their distinctive costume.
Derivatives: *sans-culott-ic, sans-culott-ish*, adjs.

sans-culottism, n., the principles of sans-culottes. — F. *sans-cullottisme*, fr. *sans-culotte*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, n. and adj. — OI. *saṃskṛta-*, 'prepared, refined, made or put together', compounded of *sám-*, 'together', and *kṛta-*, 'made'. The first element is cogn. with Gk. ἅμα, 'together with', ὁμός, 'one and the same', Goth. *sama*, 'the same', *samana*, 'together', OE. *same* (in *same swā*, 'similarly', *swā same swā*, 'just as'); see **same** and cp. **samadh, samadhi.** The second element is rel. to *kṛnṓti, karṓti*, 'makes', Avestic *kar-*, 'to make', *k*^{ĕ}*r*^{ĕ}*naoiti*, 'makes', fr. I.-E. base **q*^{w}*er-*, 'to make, form'. See **corpus**

and cp. **Chamar, Karma, carcoon** and the second element in **abkari, brinjarry, Prakrit, prakriti, samskara, sircar.**

Santa Claus, — American alteration of dial. Du. *Sante Klaus*, 'Saint Nicholas'.

santal, n., sandalwood. — F. *santal*, fr. Gk. σάνταλον, fr. OI. *candanaḥ*. See **sandalwood.**

Santalaceae, n. pl., the sandalwood family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. ML. *santalum*, 'sandalwood'. See **sandalwood.**

santalaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

santalin, n., a crystalline compound containing a red coloring matter, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$ (*chem.*) — F. *santaline*, fr. *santal*. See **santal** and **-in.**

santir, n., a kind of dulcimer. — Arab. *santīr*, fr. Gk. ψαλτήριον, 'stringed instrument, psaltery, harp', whence also Aram. *pᵉsanṭērīn*, *pᵉsantērīn*, 'a (triangular) stringed instrument'. See **Psalter.**

Santolina, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *herba santonica*. See **santonica** and **-ina** (representing L. *-īna*).

santon, n., a saint in Mohammedan countries. — Sp. *santón*, augment. formed fr. *santo*, fr. L. *sānctus*, 'holy'. See **saint.**

santonica, n., the European wormwood. — ModL., fr. L. *herba santonica*, 'the herb of the *Santoni*', a people of Aquitania. Cp. **Santolina, santonin.**

santonin, n., a colorless bitter substance obtained from santonica (*chem.*) — F. *santonine*, fr. L. (*herba*) *santonica*. See **santonica.** F. *santonine* (for *santonique*) was influenced in form by *barbotine*, which is also a vermifuge. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 544.

Sanussi, n. — See **Senussi.**

sap, n., juice. — ME., fr. OE. *sæp*, rel. to MLG., MDu., Du. *sap*, OHG. *saf*, MHG. *saf*, *saft*, G. *Saft*, 'juice', and cogn. with OI. *sabar-*, 'sap, milk, nectar', fr. I.-E. base ***sab-*, a collateral form of ***sap-*, 'to taste, perceive', whence Arm. *ham* (for ***sāpno-*), 'juice; taste', L. *sapa*, 'new wine boiled thick', *sapere*, 'to have taste or flavor; to be wise, to know'. See **sapient.**

Derivatives: *sap-less*, adj., *sap-ling*, n., *sapp-y*, adj., *sap-ness*, n.

sap, n., a trench. — MF. (= F.) *sape*, 'sapping, undermining', back formation fr. *saper*, 'to sap, undermine'. See **sap,** 'to undermine'.

sap, tr. and intr. v., to undermine. — MF. (= F.) *saper*, fr. *sape*, 'mattock', fr. ML. *sappa* (whence also It. *zappa*, Sp. *zapa*, 'spade', and the verbs *zappare*, resp. *zapar*, 'to undermine'); of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *sapp-er*, n.

sapajou, n., a small S. American monkey. — F., a Tupi loan word.

sapanwood, n., a red dyewood obtained from the tree *Caesalpinia sapan*. — Malay *sapang*.

saphenous, adj., designating two veins in the leg (*anat.*) — ME., fr. ML. *saphena*, 'a vein in the leg, saphena', fr. Arab. *ṣāfin*, in VArab. pronunciation *ṣāfen*. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

sapid, adj., having taste, savory. — L. *sapidus*, 'savory, tasty', fr. *sapere*, 'to taste'. See **sapient** and cp. **insipid.**

Derivatives: *sapid-ity*, n., *sapid-ness*, n.

sapience, n., wisdom. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sapience*, fr. L. *sapientia*, 'wisdom', fr. *sapiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word. For the ending see suff. **-ce.**

sapient, adj., wise (*rare*). — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *sapientem*, acc. of *sapiēns*, 'wise', pres. part. of *sapiō*, *sapere*, 'to have taste or flavor; to be wise, to know', whence *sapor*, 'taste', *sapidus*, 'savory, tasty', fr. I.-E. base ***sap-*, 'to taste, perceive', whence also Arm. *ham* (for ***sapno-*), 'taste', OS. *an-sebbian*, 'to perceive, remark', OHG. *ant-seffen*, *intseffen*, 'to perceive, comprehend', OE. *sefa*, 'mind, understanding, insight', and OS. *sebo*, ON. *sefi*, of s.m., L. *sapa*, 'new wine boiled thick'. See **sap,** 'juice', and cp. **sage,** adj., **savant, savor, savoir-faire, savoir-vivre.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.**

Derivative: *sapient-ly*, adv.

sapiential, adj., having or expounding wisdom. — ME. *sapiencial*, fr. Late L. *sapientiālis*, 'pertaining to wisdom', fr. L. *sapientia*. See **sapience** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *sapiential-ly*, adv.

sapin, n., a kind of fir tree. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), 'fir tree', which, together with OProvenç. *sap*, of s.m., derives fr. L. *sappīnus* (also *sapīnus*), 'a kind of fir tree', a word of Gaulish origin. Cp. W. *syb-wydd*, 'pine'.

Sapindaceae, n. pl., the soapberry family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Sapindus** with suff. **-aceae.**

sapindaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Sapindus, n., a genus of plants, the soapberry (*bot.*) — ModL., contraction of L. *sāpō Indicus*, 'Indian soap', fr. *sāpō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'soap', and *Indicus*, 'Indian', fr. *India*. See **saponaceous** and **India.**

sapodilla, n., an evergreen tree, *Achras zapota*. — Sp. *sapotilla*, *zapotilla*, dimin. of *sapota*, *zapota*. See **Sapota.**

saponaceous, adj., soapy. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *sāpō*, gen. *sāpōnis*, 'soap', which is a Teut. loan word. See **soap.**

Derivative: *saponaceous-ness*, n.

Saponaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *sāpōnārius*, 'pertaining to soap', fr. L. *sāpō*, gen. *sāpōnis*, 'soap' (see **saponaceous** and **-aria**); so called because the juice forms a lather with water.

saponification, n., chemical conversion of fats into soap. — F., fr. *saponifier*, 'to saponify'. See next word and **-ation.**

saponify, tr. and intr. v. — F. *saponifier*, 'to saponify', fr. L. *sāpō*, gen. *sāpōnis*, 'soap', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **soap** and suff. **-fy.**

Derivatives: *saponifi-able*, adj., *saponifi-er*, n.

sapor, n., taste, savor (*rare*). — L. *sapor*, rel. to *sapere*, 'to taste'. See **sapient** and cp. **savor.**

Sapota, n., a genus of trees (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *sapote*, *zapote*, fr. Nahuatl *tzapotl*, name of the tree.

Sapotaceae, n. pl., the sapodilla family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Sapota** with suff. **-aceae.**

sapotaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Sapphic, adj., 1) pertaining to Sappho; 2) pertaining to any of the metrical forms used by Sappho. — L. *Sapphicus*, fr. Gk. Σαπφικός, 'of Sappho', fr. Σαπφώ, 'Sappho', name of a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (cca 600 B.C.E.). For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *Sapphic*, n., a Sapphic verse.

sapphire, n. — ME. *safir*, *saphir*, fr. OF. *safir* (F. *saphir*), fr. L. *sapphīrus*, fr. Gk. σάπφειρος, fr. Heb. *sappīr*, 'sapphire; lapis lazuli', which some scholars derive fr. OI. *śani-priyám*, 'sapphire', lit. 'dear to the planet Saturn', fr. *Śani*, 'Saturn', and *priyáḥ*, 'dear'. See **free.** Cp. **zaffer.**

sapphirine, adj., of sapphire; sapphire-like. — L. *sapphīrinus*, fr. Gk. σαπφείρινος, fr. σάπφειρος, 'lapis lazuli'. See prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine** (representing Gk. -ῖνος).

Derivative: *sapphirine*, n.

sapr-, form of **sapro-** before a vowel.

sapremia, sapraemia, n., a diseased condition in which putrefying matter is present in the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Matthews Duncan in 1880 fr. Gk. σαπρός, 'rotten, putrid', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **sapro-, hemal** and 1st **-ia.**

sapro-, before a vowel **sapr-,** combining form meaning 'putrid'. — Gk. σαπρο-, σαπρ-, fr. σαπρός, 'rotten, putrid', rel. to σήπειν, 'to rot'. See **sepsis.**

saprogenic, saprogenous, adj., producing putrefaction. — Compounded of **sapro-** and **-genic,** resp. **-genous.**

saprolite, n., disintegrated rock (*petrogr.*) — Compounded of **sapro-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

Derivative: *saprolit-ic*, adj.

saprophagous, adj., feeding on decaying matter. — Compounded of **sapro-** and Gk. -φάγος, from the stem of φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

saprophyte, n., an organism that lives on decaying matter. — Compounded of **sapro-** and Gk. -φυτον, fr. φυτόν, 'a plant'. See **-phyte.**

Derivatives: *saprophyt-ic*, adj. and n., *saprophyt-ic-al-ly*, adv.

sapsago, n., a kind of hard Swiss cheese. — Corruption of G. *Schabzieger*, which is compounded of *schaben*, 'to scrape', and *Zieger*, fr. Late OHG. *ziger*, 'whey'. The first element is rel. to E. **shave** (q.v.) Late OHG. *ziger* is prob. traceable to Gaul. ***dwi-gro-s***, 'warmed twice', fr. I.-E. ***dwi-***, 'twice' (see **di-,** 'twice'), and a derivative of I.-E. ***gʷher-***, 'to warm' (see **warm**). See Hubschmied in Vox Romanica, 1935, I, 7 ff., quoted in Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 885 s.v. *Zieger*.

saraband, n., a slow Spanish dance. — F. *sarabande*, fr. Sp. *zarabanda*, borrowed fr. Persian *serbend*, 'a kind of dance', through the medium of Arabic.

Saracen, n., 1) an Arab; 2) a Moslem. — ML. *Saracenī* (pl.), fr. Late Gk. Σαρακηνοί (pl.), fr. Arab. *sharqīyīn*, pl. acc. of *sharqīy*, 'Eastern', fr. *sharq*, 'east', fr. *sháraqa*, 'he cleft, dissected; rose (said of the sun)'. Cp. **sarcenet, sarsen, sirocco.**

Derivative: *Saracen-ic*, adj.

Sarah, also **Sara,** 1) fem. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac. — Lit. 'princess', fr. Heb. *śārāʰ*, fem. of *śar*, 'prince', fr. *śārár*, 'he ruled', which is rel. to Akkad. *sharru*, 'king', *sharratu*, 'queen'.

sarangousty, n., stucco made waterproof. — Pers. *sarangushtī*, 'paste for painting the tips of the fingers', fr. *sar*, 'head, extremity, tip', and *angusht*, 'finger'. Pers. *sar* is cogn. with Gk. κάρᾱ, 'head', L. *cerebrum*, 'brain'; see **cerebrum** and cp. **serang, seraskier, sircar.** Pers. *angusht* is rel. to Avestic *angushta-*, 'toe, finger', OI. *aṅguṣṭháḥ*, 'big toe, thumb', and cogn. with Gk. ἀγκών, 'elbow', ἀγκύλος, 'crooked, curved', L. *angulus*, 'angle, corner'; see **angle,** 'corner'.

Saratoga trunk a large traveling trunk. — Named after *Saratoga* Springs, a summer resort near New York.

sarbacane, n., a blowgun. — F., changed under the influence of *canne*, 'cane, reed', fr. *sarbatane* (still used in 1798 by the French Academy), fr. Sp. *cerbatana*, *zarbatana*, fr. VArab. *zarbaṭānaʰ*, fr. Arab. *zabaṭānaʰ*, ult. fr. Malay *sumpītan*, of s.m., fr. *sumpit*, 'narrow'. Cp. **sumpit.**

sarc-, form of **sarco-** before a vowel.

sarcasm, n., a taunting remark; an ironical jibe. — F. *sarcasme*, fr. L. *sarcasmos*, fr. Gk. σαρκασμός, 'jest, taunt, mockery', fr. σαρκάζειν, 'to tear flesh like dogs; to bite the lips in rage; to speak bitterly, sneer', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-.**

sarcastic, adj. — Gk. σαρκαστικός, fr. σαρκάζειν. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *sarcastic-ness*, n., *sarcastic-al*, adj., *sarcastic-al-ly*, adv., *sarcastic-al-ness*, n.

sarcenet, sarsenet, n., a fine silk material. — Late ME. *sarsenet*, fr. AF. *sarzinet*, dimin. of ME. *sarzin*, 'Saracen'. See **Saracen.**

Sarcina, n., a genus of bacteria (*bacteriology*). — ModL., fr. L. *sarcina*, 'bundle', fr. *sarcīre* (pp. *sartus*), 'to patch, mend, repair'. See **sartorial.**

sarco-, before a vowel **sarc-,** combining form meaning 'flesh', as in *sarcocarp*, *sarcology*. — Gk. σαρκο-, σαρκ-, fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', which is perh. cogn. with Avestic *θwarᵉs-*, 'to cut'. Cp. **anasarca, syssarcosis, coenosarc, endosarc.**

sarcocarp, n., the fleshy part of a fruit. — Compounded of **sarco-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

sarcode, n., animal protoplasm. — Gk. σαρκῶδες, 'fleshy substance', subst. use of the neut. of σαρκώδης, 'fleshlike', which is compounded of

σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **sarco-** and **-ode**, 'like'.

Sarcodina, n. pl., a class of Protozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σαρκώδης, 'fleshlike'. See prec. word.

sarcology, n., the anatomy of the soft parts of the body. — Compounded of **sarco-** and **-logy.**

sarcoma, n., tumor, malignant growth. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σάρκωμα, 'fleshy substance', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-** and **-oma.**

sarcophagus, n., stone coffin. — L., fr. Gk. σαρκοφάγος, n., 'coffin', fr. σαρκοφάγος, adj., 'eating flesh', fr. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', and φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **sarco-** and **-phagous.** In ancient Greece coffins were made of a kind of limestone that *consumed the flesh* of the body enclosed. L. *sarcophagus* was shortened into VL. **sarcus*, whence OF. *sarcou* (F. *cercueil*), 'coffin', OHG. *sarc*, *saruh* (MHG. *sarc* and *sarch*, G. *Sarg*), of s.m., MDu. *sarc*, *serc* (Du. *zerk*), 'tombstone'.

sarcosine, n., a crystalline amino acid (*chem.*) — G. *Sarkosin*, coined by the German chemist, Baron von Justus Liebig (1803-73) in 1847 fr. Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh', and suff. *-in.* See **sarco-** and chem. suff. **-ine.**

sarcous, n., pertaining to flesh or muscle. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-.**

sard, n., a variety of quartz. — F. *sarde*, fr. L. *sarda*, fr. Gk. σάρδιον, prob. meaning lit. 'Sardian stone', fr. Σάρδεις, 'Sardis', the capital of ancient Lydia. Cp. **sardine,** 'a precious stone', **sardius.**

sardine, n., a small fish. — F., fr. L. *sardīna*, *sarda*, 'pilchard', fr. Gk. σαρδῖνη (also σαρδῖνος), of s.m.; of uncertain origin. The usual explanation of Gk. σαρδῖνη, as 'the fish from the island of Σαρδώ (Sardinia)' is far from convincing. It is hardly probable that the Greeks would have obtained fish from so far as Sardinia at a time relatively so early as that of Aristotle, from whom Athenaios quotes a passage in which the fish σαρδῖνος is mentioned.

sardine, n., a precious stone. — Late L. *lapis sardīnus*, fr. Gk. σαρδῖνος λίθος, lit. 'Sardian stone'. See **sard.**

Sardinian, adj., pertaining to the island of Sardinia. — L. *Sardiniānus*, fr. *Sardinia*, fr. Gk. Σαρδώ. For the ending see suff. **-an.**
Derivative: *Sardinian*, n., an inhabitant of Sardinia.

sardius, n., 1) a sard; 2) one of the twelve precious stones in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest. — Late L. *sardius*, short for L. *lapis sardius*, 'Sardian stone', fr. Gk. σάρδιος λίθος. See **sard.**

sardonic, adj., bitter, cynical. — F. *sardonique*, formed with change of suff. fr. L. *Sardonius* in *Sardonius rīsus*, loan translation of Gk. Σαρδόνιος γέλως, lit. 'laughter caused by the plant sardonia', which distorts the face of him that eats of it. *Sardonia* is another name for the plant *apium rīsus* (lit. 'apium that causes laughter'), and lit. means 'plant of Sardinia', fr. Gk. Σαρδώ, 'Sardinia'. Cp. **Sardinian.**
Derivatives: *sardonic-al-ly*, adv., *sardonic-ism*, n.

sardonyx, n., a variety of onyx. — L., fr. Gk. σαρδόνυξ, which prob. means lit. 'onyx of Sardis', fr. Σάρδεις, 'Sardis', and ὄνυξ, 'fingernail, claw, onyx'. See **sard** and **onyx.**

sargasso, n., also **sargasso weed,** a seaweed. — Port. *sargaço*, fr. *sargo*, 'grape'.

Sargassum, n., a genus of seaweeds (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Port. *sargaço*. See prec. word.

sargo, n., a kind of seafish, the sea bream. — Sp., fr. L. *sargus*, fr. Gk. σάργος.

sari, n., principal garment of woman's dress in India. — Hind. *saṛī*, fr. OI. *śāṭī.*

sark, n., a shirt (*Scot.* or *archaic*). — ME. *serk*, fr. OE. *serc*, rel. to ON. *serkr*; cp. Lith. *šařkas*, Russ. *soróčka*, Finn. *sarkki*, 'shirt'. Cp. **baresark, berserker.**

Sarmatia, n. — L., 'the country of the Sarmatians', fr. *Sarmatae*, 'the Sarmatians', fr. Gk. Σαρμάται, a compound from an Asiatic language, lit. meaning 'tribe of the steppe' (fr. *sara*, 'steppe, desert', and *mat*, 'tribe, race'). For the second element of this compound cp. the Latin Asiatic tribe names ending in *-matae*, as e.g. *Aga-matae*, *Yaxa-matae*. See Pavel Joseph Šafařik, Slawische Altertümer, I 367.
Derivatives: *Sarmati-an*, adj. and n.

sarment, n. — See **sarmentum.**

sarmentose, adj., producing prostrate branches (*bot.*) — L. *sarmentōsus*, 'full of twigs or branches', fr. *sarmentum*. See **sarmentum** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

sarmentous, adj., sarmentose. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

sarmentum, also **sarment,** n., a slender branch, runner (*bot.*) — L. *sarmentum*, 'twigs, brushwood', which stands for **sarp-mentum*, fr. *sarpere*, 'to cut off, lop, trim', fr. I.-E. base **srep-*, **sṛp-*, 'to seize, rob', whence also Gk. ἅρπη, 'sickle', ἁρπάζειν, 'to snatch, seize', ἁρπάγη, 'hook, rake'. See **harpy** and **-ment** and cp. **assart.**

sarong, n., the chief garment of Malay men and women. — Malay *sārong.*

saros, n., the number 3600; 3600 years. — Gk. σάρος, σαρός, fr. Akkad. *shāru.*

Sarothra, n., a genus of plants of the St.-John's wort family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σάρωτρον, 'broom', fr. σαροῦν, 'to sweep clean', fr. σάρον, 'broom', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean', and prob. also to σύρειν, 'to draw, draw along'.

Sarpedon, n., a son of Zeus and Europa (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Sarpēdōn*, fr. Gk. Σαρπηδών, which is of uncertain origin.

sarpler, n., a bale of wool. — ME., fr. OF. *sarpilliere* (F. *serpillière*), 'packing cloth', which derives perh. fr. VL. **scirpicularia*, 'material made from a rushlike tissue', fr. L. *scirpiculus*, 'made of rushes' (whence the noun *scirpiculus*, 'a basket made of rushes'), fr. *scirpus*, 'rush, bulrush'; see **Scirpus.** Cp. OProvenç. *sarpeliera*, *serpeliera*, Catal. *sarpillera*, Sp. *harpillera*, *arpillera*, 'packing cloth', which all derive fr. VL. **scirpicularia.*

Sarracenia, n., a genus of plants, the pitcher plant (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Michel *Sarrasin* de l'Étang (1659-1734), a physician of Quebec in the 18th century. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Sarraceniaceae, n. pl., the pitcher-plant family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Sarracenia** with suff. **-aceae.**

sarraceniaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

sarrazin, n., buckwheat. — F. (*blé*) *sarrasin*, lit. 'Saracen wheat'. See **Saracen.**

sarsaparilla, n., any of various tropical American plants of the genus *Smilax.* — Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, a hybrid coined fr. Sp. *zarza*, 'bramble' (fr. Arab. *sháras*, 'a thorny plant'), and *parrilla*, dimin. of *parra*, 'vine', which is of uncertain origin.

sarsen, n., also **sarsen stone,** a large boulder of sandstone. — Prop. *Sarsen stone*, i.e. *Saracen stone*, fr. **Saracen,** used in the sense of 'pagan, heathen'.

sarsenet, n. — See **sarcenet.**

sartorial, adj., pertaining to a tailor. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *sartōrius*, 'pertaining to a tailor', fr. L. *sartor*, 'patcher, tailor', fr. *sartus*, pp. of *sarcīre*, 'to patch, mend', which is prob. cogn. with Hitt. *sharmink-*, 'to indemnify, compensate', Gk. ἕρκος, 'enclosure, hedge, fence', orig. 'a hurdle of wickerwork', ὅρκος, 'oath', lit. 'a limitation, binding, obligation'. Cp. **exorcize, Sarcina.**

sartorite, n., a crystalline compound of lead, arsenic and sulfur (*mineral.*) — Named after *Sartorius* von Waltershausen. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sartorius, n., the long leg muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L. *sartōrius*, short for *mūsculus sartōrius*, prop. 'the muscle used in crossing the legs to bring them into the position needed to sit like a tailor'. See **sartorial.**

Sarum, n., the ecclesiastical name of Salisbury. — ML. The name prob. arose from a misunderstanding of *Sar.*, abbreviation of *Sarisburia*, 'Salisbury'. The change of ML. *Sarisburia* to E. *Salisbury* is due to the dissimilation of the first *r* to *l.*

sash, n., an ornamental scarf or band. — Dissimilated fr. Arab. *shāsh.*

sash, n., framework. — Alteration of F. *châssis*, 'framework', incorrectly pronounced *sashes* and mistaken for a plural. See **chassis.** For similar back formations cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

sashay, intr. v., a term in dancing. — Corruption of F. *chassez*, imper. pl. of *chasser*, 'to chase, hunt', fr. OF. *chacier*, fr. VL. ***captiāre.** See **chase, catch.**

sasin, n., the Indian antelope. — Nepalese.

saskatoon, n., a small tree, *Amelanchier alnifolia.* — Aphetic for Cree *misāskwatomin*, which is compounded of *misāskwat*, name of the tree, and *min*, 'berry'.

sassaby, n., a large S. African antelope. — Sechuana *tsēssēbē.*

sassafras, n., a small laurel-like tree of N. America. — Sp. *sasafras*, fr. *saxafrax*, fr. *saxifraga*, fr. L. *saxifraga.* See **saxifrage.**

Sassenach, n., a Saxon; an Englishman. — Ir. *sasanach*, 'Saxon'. See **Saxon.**

sassolite, n., native boric acid (*mineral.*) — Named after *Sasso* in Italy. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

sassy, n., a W. African tree. — W. African; said to derive from E. **saucy.**

sat, past tense and pp. of *sit.* — ME. *sat*, fr. OE. *sæt*, resp. ME. *seten*, fr. OE. *geseten.* See **sit.**

satable, adj., capable of being sated. — Formed fr. **sate** with suff. **-able.**

Satan, n. — Heb. *śāṭān*, 'adversary', fr. *śāṭán*, 'he acted as an adversary of, showed enmity to; he charged, accused', which is rel. to Aram. *sᵉṭan*, of s.m. Aram.-Syr. *sāṭānā*, Arab. *shayṭán*, 'adversary, Satan', are loan words from Heb. *śāṭān.* Cp. Gk. Σάταν, Σάτανας, Late L. *Satan*, *Satanas*, which are transliterations of Heb. *śāṭān.* Cp. also **Shaitan.**
Derivatives: *Satan-ism*, n., *Satan-ist*, n.

Satanic, adj. — Late Gk. Σατανικός, fr. Gk. Σάταν. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *satanic-al*, adj., *satanic-al-ly*, adv.

Satanology, n., the study of Satan. — Coined fr. **Satan** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

satara, n., a woolen breadcloth. — Named after *Satara*, a town in India.

satchel, n., a small bag. — ME. *sachel*, fr. OF. *sachel*, fr. L. *saccellus*, dimin. of *saccus*, 'sack, bag'. See **sack,** 'bag', and **-el.**
Derivative: *satchel-ed*, adj.

sate, tr. v., to satisfy, surfeit. — Prob. a blend of obsol. E. *sade*, fr. OE. *sadian*, 'to satiate', and L. *sat*, *satis*, 'enough'. See **sad** and cp. **satiate, satis.**

sate, archaic past tense and past participle of *sit.* — See **sat** and **sit.**

sateen, n., a glossy cotton cloth resembling satin. — Alteration of **satin,** on the analogy of *velveteen*; the ending *-een* is a phonetic variant of **-ine.**

satellite, n., 1) a follower or attendant of a superior; 2) a body that revolves round a planet. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *satellitem*, acc. of *satelles*, 'an attendant', which is of Etruscan origin. The word *satellite* was introduced into science by the German astronomer Johann Kepler(1571-1630).
Derivative: *satellit-ic*, adj.

satelloid, adj., resembling a satellite. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *satelles* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr.

εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

sati, n. — A var. of **suttee.**

satiable, adj. — See **satiate,** v., and **-able.**
Derivatives: *satiabil-ity,* n., *satiable-ness,* n., *satiabl-y,* adv.

satiate, adj., satiated. — L. *satiātus,* pp. of *satiāre,* 'to fill, satisfy', fr. *satis,* 'enough'. See **satis** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **sate,** 'to satisfy'.

satiate, tr. v. — L. *satiātus,* pp. of *satiāre.* See prec. word.
Derivative: *satiat-ion,* n.

satiety, n. — MF. (= F.) *satiété,* fr. L. *satietātem,* acc. of *satietās,* 'sufficiency, abundance', fr. *satis,* 'enough'. See **satiate,** adj., and **-ity.**

satin, n. — F., fr. Arab. *ʾatlas zaytūnī,* 'tissue brought from *Zaitūn,* Arabic name of the Medieval Chinese shipping port *Tzu-t'ing* (later called *Chuanchow,* now *Tsinkiang*), in the province Fukien. F. *satin* was prob. influenced in form by It. *setino,* a word of identical origin, but assimilated to *seta,* 'silk'. Cp. **sateen.**
Derivatives: *satin,* tr. v., to make satiny, *satinity,* n., *satin-ize,* tr. v., *satin-y,* adj.

satinet, satinette, n., a kind of satin. — F., dimin. of *satin.* See **satin** and **-et, -ette.**

satire, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *satura* (also *satira*), for *satura lanx,* 'a dish filled with various kinds of fruits; mixture, medley; satire' (first applied in this last sense to a collection of various poems by Ennius); not related to *satur,* 'full of food', *satis,* 'enough'.
Derivatives: *satiric* (q.v.), *satir-ist,* n., *satirize* (q.v.)

satiric, adj. — MF. (= F.) *satirique,* fr. L. *satiricus,* fr. *satira.* See **satire** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *satiric-al,* adj., *satiric-al-ly,* adv., *satiric-al-ness,* n.

satirize, tr. v., to attack with satire. — F. *satiriser,* fr. *satire.* See **satire** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *satiriz-able,* adj.

satis, adv., enough, sufficient. — L., rel. to *satur,* 'satiated', and cogn. with Goth. *saþs,* 'satiated', OE. *sæd,* 'satisfied'. See **sad** and cp. words there referred to.

satisfaction, n. — ME. *satisfaccioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *satisfaction,* fr. L. *satisfactiōnem,* acc. of *satisfactiō,* 'a satisfying security, bail', fr. *satisfactus,* pp. of *satisfacere.* See **satisfy.**

satisfactory, adj. — Late L. *satisfactōrius,* fr. L. *satisfactus,* pp. of *satisfacere.* See next word and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *satisfactori-ly,* adv., *satisfactori-ness,* n.

satisfy, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *satisfien,* fr. MF. *satisfier* (F. *satisfaire*), fr. L. *satisfacere,* 'to make amends, make reparation, satisfy, give satisfaction', orig. written in two separate words *satis facere,* fr. *satis,* 'enough', and *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **satis** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *satisfi-able,* adj., *satisfi-ed,* adj., *satisfi-ed-ly,* adv., *satisfi-ed-ness,* n., *satisfy-ing,* adj., *satisfy-ing-ly,* adv., *satisfy-ing-ness,* n.

satrap, n., 1) governor in a province in ancient Persia; 2) a despotic ruler. — ME., fr. L. *satrapēs,* fr. Gk. ἐξατράπης, σατράπης, fr. OPers. *xshaθrapāvan-,* 'ruler of the province', compounded of *xshaθra-,* 'province', and a derivative of *pā(y)-,* 'to guard, protect', which is rel. to OI. *pắti,* 'guards, protects'. The first element is rel. to OPers. *xshaya-,* 'king', *xshayaθiya-,* 'power', and cogn. with Gk. κτᾶσθαι, 'to possess', fr. I.-E. base **qþē(i)-, *qþ^{ē}i-,* 'to possess, rule'; see **shah** and cp. **check,** 'sudden stop'. For the second element see **food** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *satrap-al,* adj.

satrapy, n. — F. *satrapie,* fr. L. *satrapia,* fr. Gk. σατραπεία, 'satrapy', fr. σατράπης. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ία).

Satsuma, n., **Satsuma ware,** a kind of Japanese pottery. — Named after the province *Satsuma* in the island of Kiusiu, Japan.

sattva, n., truth (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. *sattváḥ,* 'truth', lit. 'being', rel. to OI. *satyáḥ,* 'true, right', and cogn. with Gk. ἐτός (for **se-tós*), 'true', Goth. *sunjis,* OE. *sōð,* 'true'. See **sooth** and cp. **suttee.**

saturable, adj. — Formed from the verb **saturate** with suff. **-able.**

saturant, adj., saturating. — L. *saturāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *saturāre.* See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *saturant,* n.

saturate, tr. v., to soak completely. — L. *saturātus,* pp. of *saturāre,* 'to fill, saturate', fr. *satur,* 'full', which is rel. to *satis,* 'enough'. See **satis** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *saturat-ed,* adj.

saturate, adj., saturated. — L. *saturātus,* pp. of *saturāre.* See **saturate,** v.

saturation, n. — Late L. *saturātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a filling, saturating', fr. L. *saturātus,* pp. of *saturāre.* See **saturate,** v., and **-ion.**

Saturday, n. — ME. *Saterdai,* fr. OE. *Sætern(es)dæg, Sæterdæg,* coined fr. L. *Sāturnī diēs,* 'Saturday', lit. 'Saturn's day', through the substitution of OE. *dæg,* 'day', for L. *diēs.* Cp. Du. *zaterdag,* 'Saturday', and see **Saturn** and **day.** L. *Sāturnī diēs* is a loan translation of Gk. Κρόνου ἡμέρᾳ, 'the day of Cronus'.

Satureia, n., a genus of plants, the savory (*bot.*) — L. *saturēia,* 'the savory', a foreign word.

Saturn, n., 1) the god of agriculture in Roman mythology; identified later with the Greek Κρόνος; 2) name of a planet; 3) (in alchemy) lead. — L. *Sāturnus,* a word of Etruscan origin. The usual derivation of *Sāturnus,* as 'the god of sowing', fr. L. *serere,* pp. *satus,* 'to sow', is erroneous; it is due to folk etymology.
Derivatives: *Saturn-al, Saturn-ian, Saturn-ic,* adjs., *saturnine* (q.v.), *saturnism* (q.v.)

Saturnalia, n. pl., the yearly festival of Saturn in Roman religion. — L. *Sāturnālia,* prop. subst. use of the pl. of *Sāturnāle,* neut. of the adjective *Sāturnālis,* 'belonging to Saturn', fr. *Sāturnus.* See prec. word.
Derivative: *Saturnali-an,* adj.

saturnine, adj., gloomy. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *saturnin,* fr. L. *Sāturnus* (see **Saturn**), lit. meaning 'under the influence of the planet Saturn' (according to astrologers, this planet has a gloomy influence on mortals). For the ending see adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).
Derivative: *saturnine-ly,* adv.

saturnism, n., chronic lead poisoning. — See **Saturn** and **-ism.**

satyr, n., a woodland deity, part man and part goat. — ME., fr. L. *satyrus,* fr. Gk. σάτυρος, prob. an Illyr. loan word lit. meaning 'sower', fr. I.-E. **s^{ē}tor,* whence L. *sator,* 'sower', fr. base **sē-,* 'to sow'. See **sow,** v., and cp. **semen, season.** For the ending of σάτυρος, cp. Illyr. Δει-πάτυρος, corresponding to L. *Diēs-piter* (see *Jupiter*).

satyriasis, n., morbid sexual desire in males. — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σάτυρος (see prec. word) with suff. **-iasis.**

satyric, adj. — L. *satyricus,* fr. Gk. σατυρικός, fr. σάτυρ. See **satyr** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *satyric-al,* adj.

sauce, n. — ME., fr. OF. *sauce, sause, sausse* (F. *sauce*), fr. L. *salsa* (whence also It., Sp. *salsa,* 'sauce'), fem. of *salsus* (for **sald-tos*), 'salted', prop. fem. pp. used as a noun, fr. OL. *sallere* (for *sald-ere*), 'to salt', fr. *sāl,* gen. *sālis,* 'salt'. See **salt** and cp. **sal, salse, sausage.**
Derivatives: *sauc-y,* adj., *sauc-i-ly,* adv., *sauc-i-ness,* n.

sauce, tr. v. — ME. *saucen,* fr. *sauce.* See **sauce,** n.

saucer, n., a small shallow dish. — ME., fr. OF. *saussier, saussiere* (F. *saucière*), 'a dish for holding sauces', fr. *sauce, sausse.* See **sauce,** n., and subst. suff. **-er.**
Derivative: *saucer-ful,* adj.

saucisse, n., saucisson. — F., fr. OF., fr. VL. *salsicia,* 'sausage', subst. use of the fem. of *salsicius.* See **sausage** and cp. next word.

saucisson, n., a tube of canvas filled with gunpowder. — F., fr. It. *salsiccione,* augment. of *salsiccia,* 'sausage'. See prec. word.

sauerkraut, n., pickled cabbage. — G. *Sauerkraut,* lit. 'sour cabbage', fr. *sauer,* 'sour', and *Kraut,* 'cabbage'; cp. Alsatian G. *sürkrüt,* 'sauerkraut'. See **sour** and **bryo-** and cp. **choucroute.**

saul, n. — See **sal,** the tree.

Saul, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible,* the first king of Israel. — L. *Saūl,* name of the 1st king of Israel, fr. Heb. *Shā'úl,* lit. 'asked for', passive part. of *shā'ál,* 'he asked for, he asked, inquired', whence *sh^{ē}'ēlā^{h},* 'request, thing asked for', *mish'ālā^{h},* 'request', rel. to Aram. *sh^{ē}'ēl,* Syr. *shē'l,* Arab. *sa'ala,* Ethiop. *sa'ála,* 'he asked', Akkad. *sha'ālu,* 'to ask'.

Saumur, n., a white wine. — Named after *Saumur* in the department Maine-et-Loire, France.

sauna, n., Finnish steam bath. — Finn., lit. 'bathroom'.

saunders, n. — A var. of **sanders.**

saunter, intr. v., to stroll. — Prob. fr. F. *s'aventurer,* 'to hazard oneself, venture, take risks', fr. *se,* 'oneself' (fr. L. *sē*; see **sui**), and *aventurer,* 'to hazard, venture, risk', fr. *aventure,* 'venture, risk', fr. VL. **adventūra,* 'a happening', fr. L. *adventūrus,* 'that which is going to happen'. See **adventure.**
Derivatives: *saunter-er,* n., *saunter-ing,* adj., and verbal n., *saunter-ing-ly,* adv.

saur-, form of **sauro-** before a vowel.

saurel, n., a fish of the genus *Trachurus.* — F., fr. OProvenç. *saurel,* lit. 'a lizardlike fish', fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-** and cp. **jurel.**

Sauria, n., a suborder of reptiles. — ModL., fr. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**
Derivatives: *sauri-an,* adj. and n.

sauro-, before a vowel **saur-,** combining form meaning 'lizard'. — Gk. σαυρο-, σαυρ-, fr. σαῦρος, 'lizard', prob. rel. to σαῦλος, 'twisting, wavering'. Cp. **saurel.**

sauropod, adj., pertaining to the *Sauropoda.* — See next word.

Sauropoda, n. pl., a suborder of dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard', and ποῦς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **sauro-** and **-poda.**

Saururus, n., a genus of plants, the lizard's tail (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'lizard's tail', fr. **sauro-** and Gk. οὐρᾱ́, 'tail' (see **uro-,** 'tail-'); so called from the appearance of its crowded flowers.

-saurus, combining form used to denote genera of lizards, as in *Ichthyosaurus* (*paleontol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

saury, n., a lizardlike fish (*Scombresox saurus*). — ModL. *saurus,* fr. Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

sausage, n. — ME. *sausige,* fr. ONF. *saussiche,* corresponding to F. *saucisse,* fr. VL. *salsicia,* 'sausage', subst. use of *salsicius,* 'seasoned with salt', fr. L. *salsus,* 'salted'. See **sauce,** n., and cp. **saucisse, saucisson.**

saussurite, n., a variety of zoisite (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swiss naturalist Horace Bénédict de *Saussure* (1740-99). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sauté, adj., fried quickly. — F., pp. of *sauter,* 'to leap, jump', fr. L. *saltāre.* See **saltant.**
Derivatives: *sauté,* n. and tr. v.

Sauterne, also, not capitalized, **sauterne,** n., a kind of sweet, white wine from the district *Sauternes* in Gironde, France.

sauve-qui-peut, n., a hasty flight. — F., lit. 'save (himself) who can'.

savable, adj. — Formed fr. **save,** v., with suff. **-able.**

savage, adj. — From earlier *salvage* (Spenser), fr. OF. *salvage, sauvage* (F. *sauvage*), 'wild, savage, untamed', fr. VL. *salvāticus,* formed with vowel assimilation fr. L. *silvāticus,* 'pertaining to the

woods', fr. *silva*, 'wood'. See **silvan** and **-age** and cp. **siwash.**

Derivatives: *savage*, n. and tr. v., *savage-dom*, n., *savage-ly*, adv., *savage-ness*, n., *savag-ery*, n., *savag-ism*, n., *savag-ize*, tr. v.

savannah, savanna, n., a treeless plain. — Sp. *zavana* (now spelled *sabana*), fr. Taino *zavana*. Cp. F. *savane*, which is also a Spanish loan word.

savant, n., a learned man. — F., orig. pres. part. of *savoir*, 'to know', fr. VL. ***sapēre*, fr. L. *sapĕre*. See **sapient** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

savate, n., boxing with feet or fists. — F., 'old shoe; boxing with the feet', prob. fr. Basque *zapata*, *zapato*, 'shoe', whence *zapatain*, 'shoemaker'. Cp. Sp. *zapata*, *zapato*, 'shoe', and E. **sabot** — See Littré, Dictionnaire de la langue française, p. 1842 s.v. *savate*.

save, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sauven*, *saven*, fr. OF. *salver*, *sauver* (F. *sauver*), fr. Late L. *salvāre*, 'to save', fr. L. *salvus*, 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. **salvage, salvation, savoir.**

Derivatives: *save*, n., *save*, prep. (q.v.), *sav-er*, n., *sav-ing*, adj., n. and prep., *sav-ing-ly*, adv.

save, prep., except. — ME. *save*, *sauf*, fr. OF. *sauf*, fem. *sauve* (F. *sauf*), prop. adj. in the meaning 'safe' (see **safe**), used in abl. absolute construction as in OF. *saulve l'honneur* (= F. *sauf l'honneur*), 'save (our) honor', fr. L. *salvō honōre*, lit. '(our) honor being saved'. Cp. **salvo.**

Derivative: *save*, adv., conj.

saveloy, n., a kind of highly seasoned sausage. — Popular alteration of F. *cervelas*, fr. It. *cervellata*, fr. *cervello*, 'brain'; so called because orig. made of pig's brains. See **cerebrum** and cp. **cervelat.**

savin, n., also **savine, sabine,** a species of juniper. — ME., fr. OF. *savine* (F. *sabine*), fr. L. *sabīna*, short for *Sabīna herba*, 'the Sabine herb'. See **Sabine.**

savior, saviour, n. — ME. *saviour*, fr. OF. *salveour*, *sauveour* (F. *sauveur*), fr. Late L. *salvātōrem*, acc. of *salvātor*, fr. *salvātus*, pp. of *salvāre* 'to save'. See **save,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

savoir-faire, n., tact. — F., lit. 'knowledge how to do'. F. *savoir*, 'to know', derives fr. VL. ***sapēre*, which corresponds to L. *sapĕre*, 'to taste, savor, of; to know'; see **sapient.** F. *faire*, 'to make, do', comes fr. L. *facere*; see **fact.**

savoir-vivre, n., good breeding, good manners. — F., lit. 'knowledge how to live'. For the first element see prec. word. F. *vivre*, 'to live', derives fr. L. *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vivid.**

savor, savour, n. — ME. *savor*, *savour*, fr. OF. *savor*, *savour*, fr. L. *sapōrem*, acc. of *sapor*, 'taste, flavor', fr. *sapĕre*, 'to taste'. See **sapient** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *savo(u)r*, v. (q.v.), *savo(u)r-y*, adj. (q.v.), *savo(u)r-less*, adj.

savor, savour, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *savowren*, fr. OF. (= F.) *savourer*, fr. L. *sapōrāre*, 'to savor', fr. *sapor*. See **savor,** n.

Derivatives: *savo(u)r-ed*, adj., *savo(u)r-er*, n.

savorous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *saveros*, *saverous* (F. *savoureux*), fr. L. *sapōrōsus*, 'of good taste or flavor', fr. *sapor*. See **savor** and **-ous.**

savory, savoury, adj., tasty; fragrant. — ME. *savory*, fr. OF. *savoure* (F. *savouré*), pp. of *savourer*. See **savor,** v., and adj. suff. **-y** (representing OF. *-e* (F. *-é*).

Derivatives: *sav(o)ri-ly*, adv., *sav(o)ri-ness*, n.

savory, n., an aromatic mint. — ME. *savercy*, fr. MF. *savorée*, fr. OF. *savereie*, a blend of L. *saturēia*, 'savory', and MF. *savourée*, fem. of *savouré* (F. *savoureux*); 'tasty, savory'; see **savory,** adj. Cp. F. *sarriette*, 'the plant savory', dimin. of OF. *sarrie*, fr. L. *saturēia*. See **Satureia.**

savoy, n., a kind of cabbage. — Short for *Savoy cabbage*, translation of F. *chou de Savoie*, called after the French province of this name. See **Savoyard.**

Savoyard, n., inhabitant of Savoie. — F., formed fr. *Savoie*, former name of a province of the kingdom of Sardinia, since 1800 part of France. For the ending see suff. **-ard.**

savvy, savvey, intr. v., to know (*slang*). — Corruption of Sp. *sabe* in *sabe Usted*, 'do you know ?' fr. *saber*, 'to know', fr. VL. ***sapēre*, which corresponds to L. *sapĕre*, 'to taste, discern, know'; cp. also Port., OProvenç. *saber*, It. *sapere*, F. *savoir*, 'to know', which all derive fr. VL. ***sapēre.** See **sapient** and cp. words there referred to.

saw, n., a saying, maxim. — ME. *sawe*, fr. OE. *sagu*, 'a saying, report', rel. to ON. *saga*, OHG. *saga*, MHG., G. *sage*, 'saying, report, tale', and to OE. *secgan*, 'to say'. See **say** and cp. **saga,** which is a doublet of *saw*.

saw, past tense of *see*. — ME. *sauh*, fr. OE. *sæh*, fr. OE. *sēon* (for ***sehwan*), 'to see'. See **see,** v.

saw, n., a cutting tool. — ME. *sawe*, fr. OE. *sagu*, *sage*, rel. to ON. *sög*, Norw. *sag*, Swed. *såg*, Dan. *sav*, MDu. *saghe*, Du. *zaag*, OHG. *saga*, *sega*, MHG. *sege*, G. *Säge*, fr. I.-E. base ***seq̑-*, 'to cut', whence also L. *secāre*, 'to cut', *secūris*, 'ax, hatchet'. See **section** and cp. **sax, Saxon.** Cp. also **seesaw.**

Derivatives: *saw*, tr. and intr. v., *saw-ing*, n. and adj., *saw-er*, n., *sawyer* (q.v.)

sawder, n., flattery; only used in the phrase *soft sawder* (*colloq.*) — A var. of **solder.**

Sawney, n., a Scotsman. — Corruption of **Sandy** (q.v.)

sawyer, n. — Formed fr. **saw,** 'a cutting tool', with suff. **-yer.** Cp. *bowyer*, *lawyer*.

sax, n., a single-edged sword or dagger. — ME. *sexe*, fr. OE. *seax*, 'knife, short sword, dagger', ON. *sax*, OHG. *sahs*, of s.m., and cogn. with L. *saxum*, 'rock'. OE. *seax*, etc., orig. meant 'made of stone', and, indeed, knives were orig. made of stone. See **saxatile.**

saxatile, adj., living on rocks (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *saxātilis*, 'living on rocks', fr. *saxum*, 'rock', which stands in gradational relationship to *secāre*, 'to cut', and is cogn. with OE. *seax*, ON. *sax*, OHG. *sahs*, 'knife, short sword, dagger'. See **section** and cp. **Saxicola. saxifrage**; cp. also **sax, Saxon.** For the relationship between L. *saxum* and *secāre* cp. L. *rūpēs*, 'rock', which is rel. to *rumpere*, 'to break, burst, tear, rend', (see *rupestrian* and cp. words there referred to.)

saxhorn, n., a brass wind instrument. — Named after its inventor, the Belgian musical instrument maker Antoine Joseph, called Adolphe *Sax* (1814-94). — See **horn** and cp. **saxophone.**

Saxicola, n. pl., a genus of passerine birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'inhabiting rocks', fr. L *saxum*, 'rock' and the stem of *colere*, 'to inhabit'. See **saxatile** and **colony.**

saxicoline, adj., inhabiting rocks. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine.**

saxicolous, adj., growing on rocks (*bot.*) — See **Saxicola** and **-ous.**

Saxifraga, n., a genus of plants, the saxifrage (*bot.*) — ModL. See **saxifrage.**

Saxifragaceae, n. pl., the saxifrage family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

saxifragaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

saxifrage, n., any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *saxifraga* (scil. *herba*), lit. 'a rock-breaking herb', fem. of *saxifragus*, 'rock-breaking', compounded of *saxum*, gen *saxī*, 'rock' and the stem of *frangere*, 'to break' (see **saxatile** and **fraction**); so called because it grows among rocks. Cp. **sassafras.**

Saxon, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *Saxon*, fr. Late L. *Saxōnem*, acc. of *Saxō* (pl. *Saxōnēs*), which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, 'Saxons', OHG. *Sahsūn*, 'Saxons' (G. *Sachse*, 'Saxon'), which prob. derive fr. OE. *seax*, resp. OHG. *sahs*, 'knife, short sword, dagger', and orig. meant 'those armed with knives'. See **sax** and **section** and cp. **Sassenach.**

Derivatives: *Saxon-ian*, n. and adj., *Saxon-ic*, *Saxon-ic-al*, adjs., *Saxon-ic-al-ly*, adv., *Saxon-ish*, adj. and n., *Saxon-ism*, n., *Saxon-ist*, n.

saxony, n., woolen yarn produced in *Saxony* and cloth made from this. — Late L. *Saxōnia*, fr. *Saxōnēs*, 'the Saxons'. See **Saxon.**

saxophone, n., a single-reed keyed wind instrument. — Named after its inventor, the Belgian musical instrument maker Antoine Joseph, called Adolphe *Sax* (1814-94). See **-phone** and cp. **saxhorn.**

say, tr. and intr. v., to utter, express in words. — ME. *seggen*, *seyen*, *sayen*, fr. OE. *secgan*, 'to say, tell', rel. to OS. *seggian*, ON., Norw. *segja*, Dan. *sige*, Swed. *säga*, OFris. *sedsa*, MDu. *segghen*, Du. *zeggen*, OHG. *sagēn*, MHG., G. *sagen*, 'to say', fr. I.-E. base ***seq*^{w}-, 'to say', whence also Toch. *saks-*, 'to say', Hitt. *shakiya-*, 'to declare', Gk. ἔννεπε (for ***ensek*^{w}*e*), 'tell!, say!', ἄσπετος (for ***ask*^{w}*etos*), 'unspeakable, unutterable', θεσπέσιος (for ***thesk*^{w}*esios*), 'divine', lit. 'divinely uttered' (for the first element of this word see *theo-*), L. *inquam* (for ***insquam*), 'I say', *īnseque*, *īnsece*, 'relate!, declare!', Lith. *sakýti*, 'to say', OSlav. *sočiti*, 'to vindicate, show', W. *hepp*, 'he said', OIr. *insce*, 'speech', Cp. **saga, saw,** 'a saying'. Cp. also the second element in **Thespesia, Thespian.** — Base ***seq*^{w}-, 'to say', is orig. identical with base ***seq*^{w}-, 'to see', this latter having gradually developed the meanings 'to show, point out, remark, say'. See **see,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *say*, n., *say-er*, n., *say-ing*, n.

say, n., a fine cloth resembling serge. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *saie*, fr. L. *saga*, pl. of *sagum*, 'a mantle worn by the ancient Roman soldiers', the pl. *saga* having been mistaken in VL. for a fem. sing. noun. See **sagum.**

saynète, n., tidbit; a short play. — F., 'playlet, sketch', fr. Sp. *sainete*, 'any delicate bit; a one-act farce', derived fr. *sain*, 'grease', fr. VL. ***sagīmen*, fr. L. *sagnīnāre*, 'to fatten', fr. *sagīna*, 'a fattening, feeding; stuffing', which is of uncertain origin.

sayyid, sayid, said, n., a Moslem title of honor, applied to the descendants of Husain, Mohammed's grandson. — Arab. *sáyyid*, 'lord, chief', prob. lit. 'speaker, spokesman', and rel. to Heb. *sōdh*, 'confidential talk, council, counsel', Aram. *s*^{ĕ}*wādhā́*, *sūwādhā* 'friendly, confidential speech'. Cp. **sidi.**

sbirro, n., an Italian policeman. — It., fr. Late L. *birrus*, 'red', fr. Gk. πυρρός (for ***πυρσ*$\digamma$*ός*), 'red', lit. 'fire-colored', fr. πῦρ, 'fire'. See **fire** and cp. **pyre.** For the change of Greek π to *b* in Latin—which is prob. due to Etruscan influence —cp. *box*, the tree, *burro*, *carbasus*.

scab, n. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *skab*, Swed. *skabb*, which are rel. to OE. *sceabb*, 'scab', *sceafan*, 'to scrape, shave', and cogn. with L. *scabere*, 'to scratch, scrape', *scabiēs*, 'roughness; itch, mange'. See **scabies.**

Derivatives: *scab*, intr. v., *scabb-ed*, adj., *scabb-ed-ness*, n., *scabb-y*, adj., *scabb-i-ly*, adv., *scabb-i-ness*, n.

scabbard, n., sheath for the blade of a sword, etc. — ME. *scaubert*, fr. AF. *escaubert*, compounded of OHG. *scār*, 'blade, sword', and *-berc*, 'protection', fr. *bergan*, 'to protect'. For the first element see **shear** and cp. **share,** 'portion, part', for the second see **bury** and cp. the second element in **hauberk.**

scabble, tr. v., to rough down, dress (timber). — Fr. earlier *scapple*, fr. ME. *scaplen*, fr. OF. *eschapler*, 'to cut, rough down, dress (timber)', fr. *es-*, fr. L. *ex* (see 1st **ex-**) and *chapler*, 'to cut', fr. Late L. *capulāre*, 'to cut off, cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)qăp-*, 'to cut', whence also L. *capō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'capon'. See **capon** and cp. **scapho-, scapular, scopelism.**

Derivatives: *scabbl-er*, n., *scabbl-ing*, n.

scabies, n., the itch (*med.*) — L. *scabiēs*, 'roughness, scurf, itch, mange', from *scabere*, 'to

scratch, scrape', which is cogn. with Goth. *scaban*, OE. *sceafan*, 'to scrape, shave', fr. I.-E. base **skab-*, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch', whence also OSlav. *skobli*, 'scraper', Lith. *skabùs*, 'sharp', *skabù*, *skabėti*, 'to cut', *skóbti*, 'to hollow out', Lett. *skabrs*, 'splintery, sharp', *skābs*, 'sour'. See **shape** and cp. **shave.** Cp. also **scab, scobs, skep.**

Scabiosa, n., a genus of plants of the teasel family (*bot.*) — ModL. See **scabious,** n.

scabious, adj., scabby. — L. *scabiōsus*, 'rough, scurfy, scabby', fr. *scabiēs*. See **scabies** and **-ous.**

scabious, n., any of the plants of the *Scabiosa*. — Fr. ML. *scabiōsa* (scil. *herba*), lit. '(plant) for the itch', fem. of L. *scabiōsus* (see **scabious,** adj.); so called in allusion to its alleged healing properties.

scabrous, adj., scabby, scurfy. — L. *scabrōsus*, 'rough, scabrous', fr. *scaber*, fem. *scabra*, neut. *scabrum*, 'rough', fr. *scabere*, 'to scratch, scrape'. See **scabies** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *scabrous-ly*, adv., *scabrous-ness*, n.

scad, n., 1) the saurel; 2) the horse mackerel. — Prob. a var. of **shad.**

scaffold, n. — ME., fr. OF. *eschafaud* (F. *échafaud*), enlarged with pref. *es-* (F. *é-*) fr. OF. (= F.) *chafaud*, 'scaffold', which derives fr. VL. *catafalicum*; see **catafalque.** The addition of the pref. *es-* is due to the analogy of OF. *eschace*, 'wooden leg; stilt' (whence F. *échasse*, 'stilt').

Derivatives: *scaffold*, tr. v., *scaffold-age*, n., *scaffold-er*, n., *scaffold-ing*, n.

scaglia, n., Italian reddish limestone. — It., 'scale, shell, chip, fragment, thin piece of marble', fr. WTeut. **skalja* (whence also F., *écaille*, 'scale of fish, oyster shell, tortoise shell') which corresponds to Goth. *skalja*, 'tile', OHG. *scala*, 'shell, scale of fish'. See **scale** of fish.

scagliola, n., ornamental plaster work. — It. *scagliuola*, dimin. of *scaglia*. See prec. word.

scalable, adj. — Formed fr. **scale,** v., with suff. **-able.**

scalar, adj., resembling a ladder. — L. *scālāris*, 'of, or belonging to, a ladder', fr. *scāla*. See **scale,** 'measure', and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *scalar*, n.

scalariform, n., having the shape of a ladder. — Compounded of L. *scālāris*, 'pertaining to a scale', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **form,** n.

scalawag, scallawag, n., undersized cattle. — Prob. a corruption of *Scalloway* in Shetland; so called in allusion to the Shetland ponies.

scald, tr. v., to burn or injure with hot liquid. — ME. *scalden*, fr. ONF. *escalder*, corresp. to OF. *eschalder* (F. *échauder*), 'to scald', fr. Late L. *excaldāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and *calidus*, *caldus*, 'warm'. See **caldron** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **scaldino.**

scald, n., a scabby spot. — A later spelling of *scalled*, pp. of **scall.**

scald, n., a Scandinavian poet. — See **skald.**

Derivative: *scald-ic*, adj.

scaldino, n., a small earthenware brazier. — It., fr. *scaldare*, 'to make warm', fr. Late L. *excaldāre*. See **scald,** 'to injure with hot liquid'.

scale, n., a weighing instrument. — ME. *scale*, fr. ON. *skal*, 'shell, dish, scale of a balance' (whence Dan. and Swed. *skal*, 'scale of a balance', Dan. *skaal*, Swed. *skål*, 'drinking cup, bowl'), which is rel. to OE. *scalu*, OS. *skāla*, OHG. *scāla*, MHG. *schāle*, G. *Schale*, 'drinking cup, bowl; shell, scale of a balance', MLG. *schale*, MDu. *scale*, Du. *schaal*, 'drinking cup, bowl, scale of a balance'; fr. Teut. **skēlō-*, which—according to Paulus Diaconus—orig. denoted 'a drinking cup made from a skull'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split' (so called in allusion to the skull as separated from the other bones of the head). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 633 s.v. *Schale*. See **shelf,** 'slab of wood', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **scale** of fish and **skull.** Cp. also **scall, scallop, scalp, school** of fishes, **shale, shell, shellac, shield, shoal,** 'crowd', **skill.** Cp. also **Scylla.**

Derivatives: *scale*, tr. v., to weigh in scales; intr. v., to be weighed.

scale, n., membraneous outgrowth of the skin of fish, etc. — ME. *scale*, fr. OF. *escale*, 'cup, scale, shell pod, husk' (whence F. *écale*, 'shell, hull, husk'), fr. Frankish *skala*, which is rel. to OHG. *scala*, MHG. *schal*, G. *Schale*, OE. *scealu*, 'shell, husk', Goth. *skalja*, 'tile', orig, 'anything scalelike, shingles', and cogn. with OSlav. *skolika*, 'mussel, shell', Russ. *skala*, 'rind, bark'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **scale,** 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **scaglia.**

Derivatives: *scale*, tr. v., to clear of scales, *scale-less*, adj., *scal-er*, n., *scal-ing*, n., *scal-y*, adj., *scal-i-ness*, n.

scale, n., measure. — ME., 'ladder, staircase', fr. L. *scālae* (pl.) (either directly or through the medium of It. *scala*), 'ladder, staircase', fr. **scand-slā*, a derivative of *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan** and cp. **escalade, escalator.**

Derivatives: *scale*, tr. v., to climb up by a ladder, *scal-er*, n., *scal-ing*, n.

scalene, adj., having unequal sides (*geom.*) — Late L. *scalēnus*, fr. Gk. σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven', which is rel. to σκέλος, 'leg' (lit. 'bending'), σκολιός, 'crooked, bent', σκώληξ, 'worm', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'crooked, curved, bent, perverted'. See **colon,** 'punctuation mark', and cp. **scelerat, scolex, scolion, scoliosis** and the second element in **isoceles, triskelion.**

Derivatives: *scalene*, n., *scalen-ous*, adj.

scalenus, n., name of each of the muscles situated on either side of the neck (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr Gk. σκαληνός, 'uneven; triangle having unequal sides'; see prec. word. — In its anatomical sense the word *scalēnus* was first used by the French anatomist Jean Riolan (Secundus) (1577-1657), who gave this name *to the whole* of these muscles, because they have the shape of a scalene triangle. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 462-463.

scall, n., scurf, esp. of the scalp. — ME., fr. ON. *skalli*, 'a bald head', whence also Swed. *skallig*, 'bald'; rel. to **scale** of balance and **scale** of fish. Cp. **scald,** 'scabby'.

scallion, n., shallot. — ME. *scalyon*, fr. ONF. *escalogne*, fr. L. *Ascalōnia* (*caepa*), '(onion) of Ascalon'. See **shallot.**

scallop, n., a bivalve mollusk (genus *Pecten*). — ME. *scalop*, fr. OF. *escalope*, 'shell', rel. to *escale*, 'cup, scale of fish, shell, husk'. See **scale** of fish and cp. **scaglia, escalop.**

Derivatives: *scallop*, tr. v., *scallop-er*, n., *scallop-ing*, n. and adj.

scalp, n., the skin of the top of the head, usually covered with its hair. — ME., of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skālpr*, 'sheath', dial. Dan. *skalp*, 'shell', and MDu. *schelpe*, Du. *schelp*, of s.m.; rel. to **scale,** 'weighing instrument', **scale** of fish.

Derivatives: *scalp*, tr. v., *scalp-er*, n., *scalp-ing*, adj., *scalp-less*, n.

scalpel, n., a small surgical knife. — L. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, 'knife, chisel', fr. *scalpere*, 'to cut, carve, scrape', which is rel. to *sculpere*, 'to carve'. See **shelf,** 'horizontal slab', and cp. words there referred to.

scalper, n., a surgical instrument. — L. *scalprum*, 'knife'. See prec. word and cp. **scauper.**

scamillus, n. (*archit.*) — L., 'little bench', dimin. of *scamnum*, 'bench'. See **shamble,** n.

scammony, n., a gum resin. — ME. *scamonie*, fr. L. *scammōnia* or *scammōnium*, fr. Gk. σκαμμωνία or σκαμμώνιον.

scamp, n., rogue, rascal. — Prob. back formation fr. **scamper.**

Derivatives: *scamp-ish*, *scamp-y*, adjs.

scamp, tr. v., to do (something) in a hasty, careless way. — Prob. a blend of **scant** and **skimp.**

scamper, intr. v., to run quickly. — Prob. fr. obsol. Du. *schampen*, 'to run away, flee', fr. ONF. *escamper*, corresponding to OF. *eschamper*, 'to run away, flee', lit. 'to leave the field', fr. VL. **excampāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *campus*, 'field'. See **camp** and cp. **scamp,** 'rogue'. For sense development cp. **decamp.** The suff. **-er** in *scamper* is frequentative.

Derivatives: *scamper*, n., *scamper-er*, n.

scan, tr. v., 1) to analyze (verse) as to its metrical structure; 2) to examine carefully; intr. v., to verse. — L. *scandere*, 'to climb, mount, scan' (whence *ascendere*, 'to climb up, mount', *dēscendere*, 'to come down, descend'), fr. I.-E. base **skand-*, 'to spring, leap', whence also OI. *skándati*, 'hastens, leaps, jumps', Gk. σκάνδαλον (whence L. *scandalum*), 'stumbling block offense', MIr. *sescaind*, 'he sprang, jumped', *scendim*, 'I spring, jump', *sceinm*, 'a bound, jump', W. *cy-chwynnu*, 'to jump up, start up'. The omission of the *-d* in E. *scan* (for *scand*) is prob. due to its having been confused with the suff. **-ed.** For a similar omission of the final *-d* cp. *lawn*, 'stretch of grass'. Cp. **ascend, condescend, descend, descent, escalade, escalator, scale,** 'measure', **scandal, scandent, scansion, scantling, slander, transcend.**

Derivatives: *scann-able*, adj., *scann-er*, n., *scanning-ly*, adv.

scandal, n. — F. *scandale*, fr. Late L. *scandalum*, 'cause of offense or stumbling', fr. Gk. σκάνδαλον, 'stumbling block offense'. See **scan** and cp. **slander,** which is a doublet of *scandal*. Cp. also **esclandre.**

Derivatives: *scandal*, tr.v., *scandalize* (q.v.), *scandalous* (q.v.)

scandalize, tr. v. — F. *scandaliser*, fr. Late L. *scandalizāre*, fr. Gk. σκανδαλίζειν, 'to cause offense to', fr. σκάνδαλον. See **scandal** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *scandaliz-ation*, n., *scandaliz-er*, n.

scandalous, adj. — F. *scandaleux* (fem. *scandaleuse*), fr. *scandal*. See **scandal** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *scandalous-ly*, adv., *scandalous-ness*, n.

scandaroon, n., a carrier pigeon. — Fr. *Scanderoon* or *Iskanderun*, a town in Syria named after *Alexander* the Great. Accordingly, the original meaning of *scandaroon* was 'a pigeon from *Scanderoon* or *Iskanderun*'. (A regular pigeon-post service was established between this town and Aleppo in Syria).

scandent, adj., climbing (said esp. of a plant). — L. *scandēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan** and **-ent.**

scandia, n., the oxide of scandium, Sc_2O_3 (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish physicist Lara Fredrik Nilson (1840-99) in 1879 fr. ML. *Scandia*, 'Scandinavia' (fr. L. *Scandia*, name of an island in Northern Europe). See **Scandian, Scandinavia** and cp. **scandium.**

Derivative: *scandic*, adj.

Scandian, adj. and n., Scandinavian. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Scandia*, a collateral form of *Scandināvia*. See next word.

Scandinavia, n. — L. *Sca(n)dināvia*, name of an island in Northern Europe (prob. *Zealand* or *Schonen*), in ML. 'Scandinavia', from a Teut. form of ON. *Skāney*, name of a district in Southern Sweden, a compound word whose second element is identical with ON. *ey*, 'island'. Cp. OE. *ēg*, *īg*, *ieg*, 'island', the ending *-ey* in *Jersey* and in other names of islands, OHG. *auwia*, *ouwa*, 'island, damp meadow', and the first element in G. *Ei-land*, 'island', and see **island.** Cp. **Scandian, scandium.**

Derivatives: *Scandinavi-an*, adj. and n.

scandium, n., name of a metallic element belonging to the rare earth group (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer Nilson in 1879. See **scandia.** Both *scandia* and *scandium* were discovered by Nilson in the same year, but the discovery of the former preceded that of the latter (see J. N. Friend, Man and the Chemical Elements, London, 1951, p. 172).

Scandix, n., a genus of plants, the Venus' comb (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *scandix*, 'chervil', fr. Gk. σκάνδιξ.

scansion, n., act or mode of scanning. — L. *scānsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a climbing; scanning', fr. *scāns-(um)*, pp. stem of *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *scansion-ist*, n.

scansorial, adj., adapted for climbing (said of birds). — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *scānsōrius*, fr. *scāns-(um)*, pp. stem of *scandere*, 'to climb'. See **scan.**

scant, adj. — Late ME., fr. ON. *skammt*, *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*, 'short', which is rel. to ON. *skemma*, OHG. *skemmēn*, 'to shorten'; cp. **scamp,** 'to do in a hasty way', **skimp.** For a similar use of the ON. neut. suff. *-t* cp. *want.*

Derivatives: *scant*, tr. v., *scant-ly*, adj., *scant-ness*, n., *scant-i-ly*, adv., *scant-i-ness*, n.

scantling, n., 1) a small quantity; 2) a small timber; 3) small timbers collectively. — Corruption of OF. *escantillon* (F. *échantillon*), 'sample, pattern', fr. earlier *eschandillon*, a dimin. whose primitive form occurs in OProvenç. *escandil*, 'measure of capacity', fr. L. *scandere*, 'to climb', used in the sense 'to measure the scale of something'. Cp. ML. *scandilia*, 'rungs of a ladder', *scandalium*, 'measure of capacity', and see **scan.** See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 200 s.v. *échantillon.*

scape, n., shaft, stem. — L. *scāpus*, 'stalk, shaft', which is cogn. with Gk. σκᾶπος, 'staff', σκῆπτρον, 'staff, scepter', σκήπτειν, 'to prop, support'. See **shaft,** 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to.

scape, n., scenery. — Back formation fr. **landscape** (as if it were a compound of *land* and *scape*); used to form new compounds; *seascape*, *cloudscape*, etc.

scape, n., an escape; tr. and intr. v., to escape. — Aphetic form of **escape.**

scapegoat, n. — For *escape goat* (see prec. word), hence lit. meaning 'a goat allowed to escape (into the wilderness)', coined by Tyndale to render Heb. *'ăzāzél* in Lev. 16:8, 10 and 26. This rendering is traceable to Luther (*der ledige Bock*), Sebastian Münster (*caper abiturus*), Jerome (*caper emissarius*), Symmachus [τράγος ἀπερχόμενος (16:8), resp. τράγος ἀφιέμενος (16:10)], and is based on a false derivation of Heb. *'ăzāzél* from *'ēz-ōzél*, 'a departing goat'. See **scape,** 'escape'.

scapegrace, n. — For *escape grace*, used in the sense of 'one who has escaped grace'.

scapho-, before a vowel **scaph-,** combining form meaning 'boat-shaped', as in *scaphocephalic.* — Gk. σκαφο-, σκαφ-, fr. σκάφη, 'boat', prob. meaning lit. 'dug out', and derived from the stem of σκάπτειν, 'to dig out'. See **capon** and cp. **scyphus** and the second element in **bathyscaphe.**

scaphocephalic, scaphocephalous, adj., having a boat-shaped head (*anat.*) — See **scapho-** and **cephalic,** resp. **-cephalous.**

scaphoid, adj., boat-shaped (said of bones). — Compounded of **scaph-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *scaphoid*, n.

scapula, n., shoulder blade (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Late L., 'shoulder blade, shoulder', sing. of L. *scapulae*, 'shoulder blades, shoulders', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'shovel', and is cogn. with Gk. σκάφειν, 'to dig out'; see **scapho-.** The change of meaning from 'shovel' to 'shoulder blades, shoulders', may be due either to the resemblance of these bones to shovels or to the use made of them by primitive man for digging and shoveling. See Walde-Hofmann. LEW., II, pp. 489-90 s.v. *scapulae*, and Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 600 s.v. *scapulae.*

scapular, adj., pertaining to the shoulder blade or shoulder. — Late L. *scapulāris*, fr. *scapula.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *scapular*, n.

scapular, scapulary, n., a short cloak worn by monks (*Eccles.*) — ME. *scapulare*, fr. ML. *scapulāre*, lit. 'anything worn over the shoulders', fr. L. *scapulae*, 'shoulders'. See **scapula** and **-ar,** resp. **-ary.**

scapulo-, combining form denoting the *shoulder blade.* — L. *scapulo-*, fr. *scapulae*, 'shoulder blades, shoulders'. See **scapula.**

scapus, n., 1) the shaft of a feather; 2) the basic foot of a polyp (*zool.*) — L. 'shaft, stem'. See **scape,** 'shaft'.

scar, n., mark left upon the skin after the healing of a wound. — ME. *escare*, *scar*, fr. OF. *escare* (F. *escarre*, *eschare*), fr. Late L. *eschara*, fr. Gk. ἐσχάρᾱ, 'hearth, brazier, scar', esp. 'scar caused by burning', which is of uncertain etymology; influenced in form by obsol. E. *scar*, 'cleft'. Cp. **eschar.**

Derivatives: *scar*, tr. and intr. v., *scarr-ed*, adj.; *scarr-ing*, n., *scarr-y*, adj.

scar, n., rock. — ME., fr. ON. *sker*, 'reef, cliff'. See **skerry** and cp. **scaur.**

scarab, n., a beetle, esp. the black dung beetle held sacred by the ancient Egyptians. — F. *scarabée*, fr. L. *scarabaeus*, fr. Gk. κάραβος, 'horned beetle; crayfish', a word of foreign (prob. Maced.) origin, as proved by the non-Greek suff. *-bos* (the Greek equivalent would have been -φος, fr. I.-E. **bho-*). See **Carabidae** and cp. **caravel, caracole, Caridea.**

scarabaeid, n., any beetle belonging to the family Scarabaeidae — See next word.

Scarabaeidae, n. pl., a family of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *scarabaeus.* See **scarab** and **-idae.**

scarabaeoid, adj., resembling a scarab. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *scarabaeus*, 'scarab', and Gk. suff. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **scarab** and **-oid.**

Scaramouch, n., 1) a stock character in the old Italian comedy; 2) (*not cap.*) a boastful poltroon. — F. *Scaramouche*, fr. It. *Scaramuccia*, a stock character in Italian farces, lit. 'the skirmisher'. See **skirmish,** n.

scarce, adj. — ME. *scars*, fr. ONF. *escars*, corresponding to OF. *eschars*, F. *échars*, 'scanty, scarce', fr. VL. **escarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, 'picked out, selected, rare', pp. of *excerpere*, 'to pick out, select'. See **excerpt.**

Derivatives: *scarce-ly*, adv., *scarce-ness*, n.

scarcement, n., an offset in the wall (*architecture*). — Prob. formed from the obsol. verb *scarce*, 'to make less', fr. *scarce*, adj. See **scarce** and **-ment.**

scarcity, n. — ME. *scarsete*, fr. ONF. *escarcete*, fr. *escars.* See **scarce** and **-ity.**

scare, tr. v., to frighten. — ME. *skerren*, 'to frighten', fr. ON. *skirra*, which is rel. to ON. *skjarr*, 'timid'; of uncertain origin. Cp. the second element in **harum-scarum.**

Derivative: *scar-ed*, adj., *scar-er*, n.

scare, n., fright. — ME. *skerre*, fr. *skerren*, 'to frighten'. See **scare,** v.

Derivatives: *scare-ful*, *scar-y*, adjs.

scarf, n., band of silk or other material. — ONF. *escarpe* (F. *écharpe*), fr. OF. *escherpe*, 'pilgrim's scrip', fr. Late L. *scirpa*, fr. L. *scirpea*, 'basket made of rushes', fem. of *scirpeus*, 'made of rushes', fr. *scirpus*, 'rush'. See **Scirpus** and cp. **sarpler** and **scrip,** 'bag'. G. *Schärpe*, 'scarf', is borrowed fr. F. *écharpe.*

scarf, n., scarf joint. — ME. *skarf*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skarfr*, Swed. *skarf*, Norw. *skarv*, 'piece added to a board or garment', which are rel. to OE. *scearfian*, 'to scrape', *sceorfan*, 'to gnaw, bite', fr. I.-E. base **sqer(e)p-*, whence also OSlav. *črĕpŭ*, 'crock, fragment, potsherd', Lett. *škirpta*, 'crack, fissure'. I.-E. **sqer(e)p-* is a *-p*-enlargement of base **sqer-*, 'to cut'. See **carnal** and cp. **carpel** and words there referred to.

scarification, n. — See **scarify** and **-ation.**

scarificator, n. — See **scarify** and **-ator.**

scarify, tr. v., to make a number of superficial punctures in the skin (*surg.*) — MF. (= F.) *scarifier*, fr. L. *scarificāre*, a collateral form of *scarifāre*, 'to scratch open', fr. Gk. σκαρῐφᾶσθαι, fr. σκάρῐφος, 'a stile for drawing outlines, a sketch', which is cogn. with L. *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.** For the ending of *scarify* see **-fy.** The Latin form *scarificāre* shows the influence of *sacrificāre*, 'to sacrify'. For the ending of *scarify* see suff. **-fy.**

Derivative: *scarifi-er*, n.

scarious, adj., dry, shriveled. — F. *scarieux* (fem. *scarieuse*), fr. ML. *scariōsus*, fr. L. *scaria*, 'a thorny shrub'. For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

scarlatina, n., scarlet fever (*med.*) — Medical L., Latinized fr. **scarlet** by the English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-89).

scarlet, n. — ME. *scarlat*, *scarlet*, fr. OF. *escarlate* (F. *écarlate*); fr. ML. *scarlātum* (whence also It. *scarlatto*); from Pers. *säqirlāṭ*, itself borrowed fr. Arab. *siqillāṭ*, 'tissue adorned with seals', which is a loan word fr. L. *sigillātus*, 'sealed', pp. of *sigillāre*, 'to seal', fr. *sigillum* (for **signolom*), 'seal', dimin. of *signum*, 'sign'. See **sign** and cp. **suclat, ciclatoun.**

Derivatives: *scarlet*, adj., *scarlet-y*, adj.

scaroid, adj., pertaining to the *Scaridae*; n., a scaroid fish. — See **Scarus** and **-oid.**

scarp, n., a steep slope; an escarpment. — It. *scarpa*, whence also OF. *escarpe.* See **escarp,** n., and cp. **counterscarp.**

scarp, tr. v., to cut in a steep slope. — Fr. prec. word. Cp. **escarp,** v.

Scarus, n., the genus of parrot fishes (*ichthyol.*) — L. *scarus*, name of a fish fr. Gk. σκάρος, 'the parrot fish', lit. 'the leaping one'; rel. to σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound', σκιρτᾶν (freq. of σκαίρειν), 'to leap, bound', ἀσκαρίς, 'worm in the intestines', σκαρίζειν, Att. ἀσκαρίζειν, 'to jump', fr. I.-E. base **sqer-*, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence also Lith. *skėrỹs*, 'locust', lit. 'the leaping one' (cp. F. *sauterelle*, 'locust', fr. *sauter*, 'to leap, jump'), OSlav. *skorŭ*, 'quick', *skoro*, 'quickly, soon', OE. *secge-scēre*, 'locust', OHG. *scerōn*, 'to be frolicsome', MLG. *scheren*, 'to run away quickly', G. *sich scheren*, 'to go away'. Cp. **scherzo.** Cp. also **Ascaridae** and the first element in **Scirtopoda.** Cp. also **cardinal,** adj., and words there referred to.

scat, n., tax, tribute. — ON. *skattr*, rel. to OE. *sceatt*, 'property, money, tribute', OS. *scat*, 'piece of money, money, possession', Dan. *skat*, Swed. *skatt*, 'treasure', MDu. *scat*, Du. *schat*, 'treasure', OHG. *skaz*, 'piece of money, money', G. *Schatz*, 'treasure', Goth. *skatts*, 'piece of money, money', fr. Teut. **skatta*, which orig. meant 'cattle' (cp. OSlav. *skotŭ*, 'cattle', which is a Teut. loan word). Teut. **skatta* ult. derives fr. I.-E. base **sq^{e}t-*, 'to gush, spring, bubble, yield, result', whence also Lith. *skastu*, *skasti*, 'to leap, jump', archaic L. *scatēre*, L. *scatēre*, 'to gush, spring, bubble', Gk. σκαταμίζειν (in Hesychius), 'to leap, jump'. For sense development cp. *result*, fr. F. *résulter*, fr. L. *resultāre*, 'to spring back'. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 638 s.v. *Schatz.* Cp. **scatula, scaturient.**

scat, n., a blow, sound of explosion. — Of imitative origin.

scathe, n., injury, damage (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *skathe*, fr. ON. *skaði*, rel. to Dan. *skade*, Swed. *skada*, OE. *sceaðu*, OFris. *skatha*, OS. *skatho*, MDu. *scade*, Du. *schade*, OHG. *scado*, MHG. *schade*, G. *Schade(n)*, Goth. *skaþis*, 'injury, damage'. The only cognate outside Teut. is Gk. ἀ-σκηθής, 'unharmed, unscathed'. Cp. next word.

Derivatives: *scathe-ful*, adj., *scathe-less*, adj.

scathe, tr. v., to injure, damage (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *skathen*, fr. ON. *skaða*, which is rel. to OE. *sceaðian*, OS. *skathon*, OFris. *skethia*, MDu. *scaden*, Du. *schaden*, OHG. *skadōn*, *skadēn*,

MHG., G. *schaden*, Goth. *skaþjan*, 'to injure, damage', and to ON. *skaði*, 'injury, damage'. See **scathe**, n.

Derivatives: *scath-ing*, adj., *scath-ing-ly*, adv.

scatology, n., the study of fossilized excrement; obscene literature. — Compounded of Gk. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός, 'dung', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is rel. to σκωρίᾱ, 'dross of metal, slag'; see **scoria** and cp. **skatol**. For the second element see **-logy**.

Derivatives: *scatolog-ic*, *scatolog-ic-al*, adjs.

scatophagous, adj., dung-eating (said of certain insects). — See prec. word and **-phagous**.

scatter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *scateren*, *schateren*. See **shatter**.

Derivatives: *scatter*, n., *scatter-ed*, adj., *scatter-ed-ly*, adv., *scatter-ed-ness*, n., *scatter-er*, n., *scatter-ing*, n. and adj., *scatter-ing-ly*, adv., *scatter-y*, adj.

scatula, n., box used to dispense medicine (*pharm.*) — ML., lit. 'box', esp. 'money box', of Teut. origin. Cp. Goth. *skatts*, 'piece of money, money', OE. *sceatt*, 'property, money, tribute', and see **scat**, 'tax, tribute'.

scaturient, adj., gushing forth. — L. *scaturiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *scaturīre*, 'to stream, gush forth', fr. *scatēre*, 'to gush, spring'. See **scat**, 'tax, tribute', and **-ent** and cp. prec. word.

scauper, n., a kind of engraving tool. — A var. of **scalper**.

scaur, n., reef, cliff. — A var. of **scar**.

scavage, n., a toll formerly levied on foreign merchants on goods offered for sale (*Old Engl. law*) — ME. *skawage*, fr. AF. *scawage*, fr. dial. OF. *escauwage*, 'inspection', fr. *escauwer*, 'to inspect', which is of Teut. origin; cp. OHG. *scouwōn*, OE. *scēawian*, 'to look at', and see **show** and **-age**. Cp. *scavenger*.

Derivatives: *scavage*, tr. and intr. v., *scavag-er*, n., *scavag-ery*, n.

scavenge, tr. v., to clean (streets, alleys, etc.) from filth; intr. v., to act as a street cleans. — Back formation fr. **scavenger**.

Derivative: *scavenge*, n.

scavenger, n., one who cleans the streets. — Formed with intrusive *n* fr. ME. *scavager*, hence etymologically identical with *scavager* (see **scavage** and agential suff. **-er**). Originally the *scavenger* was an officer who had to supervise street cleaning. For the intrusive *n* cp. *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*.

Derivatives: *scavenger*, intr. v., *scavenger-y*, n.

scavenger's daughter, an instrument of torture. — Corrupted fr. *Skevington's daughter*; so called from its inventor Leonard *Skevington*, a lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII.

scazon, n., 1) a choliambic verse; 2) an iambic verse ending with a spondee (*prosody*). — L., fr. Gk. σκάζων, prop. 'limping (verse)', pres. part. of σκάζειν (for **sqŋg*^{y}*ein*), 'to limp', which is cogn. with OI. *kháñjati*, 'limps', ON. *hinka*, 'to limp', OHG. *hinkan*, MHG., G. *hinken*, 'to limp'. Cp. **shank**.

scelerat, n., a villain (*archaic*). — F. *scélérat*, fr. L. *scelerātus*, pp. of *scelerāre*, 'to pollute, defile, desecrate', fr. *scelus*, gen. *sceleris*, 'evil deed, crime, sin', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to bend, curve; crooked, bent, curved, perverted'. See **colon**, 'punctuation mark', and cp. words there referred to.

scenario, n., outline of the plot of a play. — It., fr. Late L. *scēnārius*, 'of stage scenes', fr. L. *scaena*, *scēna*. See **scene**.

Derivative: *scenar-ist*, n.

scene, n. — MF. *scene* (F. *scène*), fr. L. *scaena*, *scēna*, 'stage, scene', fr. Gk. σκηνή, 'tent, booth, stage', which is rel. to σκιᾱ́, 'shade', fr. I.-E. base **skā(i)*, **skĕi-*, **ski-*, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer', whence also OI. *chāyā́*, 'brilliance, luster; shadow', Toch. B. *skiyo*, Alb. *hē*, 'shadow', Goth. *skeinan*, OE. *scīnan*, 'to shine'. See **shine** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **proscenium, mise-en-scène.**

scenery, n. — Fr. earlier *scenary*, fr. L. *scēnārius*, 'pertaining to the stage', fr. *scaena*, *scēna*. See **scene** and **-ery** and cp. **scenario.**

scenic, adj. — F. *scénique*, fr. L. *scaenicus*, *scēnicus*, fr. Gk. σκηνικός, fr. σκηνή. See **scene** and **-ic.**

Derivatives: *scenic-al*, adj., *scenic-al-ly*, adv.

scenograph, n., a perspective picture. — Back formation fr. **scenography.**

Derivative: *scenograph-er*, n.

scenographic, adj., pertaining to scenography. — F. *scénographique*, fr. Gk. σκηνογραφικός, 'pertaining to scene-painting', fr. σκηνογραφίᾱ. See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *scenographic-al-ly*, adv.

scenography, n., painting in perspective. — F. *scénographie*, fr. L. *scaenographia*, fr. Gk. σκηνογραφίᾱ, 'scene-painting', which is compounded of σκηνή, 'stage, scene', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **scene** and **-graphy.**

scent, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *senten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *sentir*, 'to feel, to smell', fr. L. *sentīre*, 'to feel'. See **sense.** The *c* in the present English spelling shows the influence of the spelling of the word *science*. For a similar insertion of the letter *c* cp. *scythe*.

Derivatives: *scent*, n., *scent-ed*, adj., *scent-er*, n., *scent-ful*, adj., *scent-less*, adj.

scepter, sceptre, n. — ME. *sceptre*, *septre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *sceptre*, fr. L. *sēptrum*, fr. Gk. σκῆπτρον, 'a royal staff, scepter', fr. σκήπτειν, 'to prop, support', σκήπτεσθαι, 'to lean upon', which is cogn. with OE. *sceaft*. See **shaft**, 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to.

sceptic, adj. and n. — See **skeptic.**

schanz, n., breastwork of stones. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. *schans*, rel. to G. *Schanze*, fr. It. *scanso*, 'warding off, defense', which is rel. to *scansare*, 'to go out of the way', fr. VL. **ex-campsāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *campsāre*, 'to turn around a place, to sail by', which derives fr. Gk. κάμψαι, aorist of κάμπτειν, 'to bend'. Gk. κάμπτειν is cogn. with L. *campus*, 'field', orig. 'a bending'. See **camp** and words there referred to and cp. **sconce**, 'cover', which is a doublet of *schanz*.

schapska, n., Polish cavalry helmet. — Pol. *czapka*, rel. to Czech *čapka*, Russ. *shapka*, fr. G. *Schappe*, fr. F. *chape*, 'cope, cover, cap'. See **cape**, 'cloak', **chape.**

schatchen, n., a marriage broker. — Yiddish, fr. ModHeb. *shaddekhān*, fr. Mishnaic Heb. *shiddĕkh*, 'he negotiated or arranged a marriage', lit. 'he quieted, appeased, pacified', rel. to Aram. *sh*^{ĕ}*dakh*, 'he was appeased, quiet', *shaddĕkh*, 'he appeased, quieted'.

Schechinah, n. — See **Shekinah.**

Schedius, n., a genus of very small flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σχέδιος, 'off-hand, at random, hasty', fr. σχεδόν, 'near, hard by', prop. 'that which one has at hand', formed from the stem of ἔχειν, 'to have' (fut. ἕξω and σχήσω), and the adverbial suff. -δόν. See **scheme.**

schedule, n. — L. *schedula*, 'a small leaf of paper', dimin. of *scheda*, *scida*, 'a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper', fr. Gk. σχίδη, 'splinter of wood', from the stem of σχίζειν, 'to cleave, split'. See **shed**, v., and cp. **schism.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.** Fr. ML. *cedula*, a simplified form of L. *schedula*, derive It. *cedola*, Sp. *cedula*, F. *cédule*, 'schedule'. Cp. **cedula.**

Derivatives: *schedule*, tr. v., *schedul-ar*, adj., *schedul-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

scheelite, n., calcium tungstate $CaWO_4$ (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm *Scheele* (1742-86). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

schefferite, n., a brown manganese pyroxene (*mineral.*) — Named after its discoverer the Swedish chemist H. T. *Scheffer* (1710-59). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

schema, n., scheme. — See **scheme.**

schematic, adj. — ModL. *schēmaticus*, fr. L. *schēma*, gen. *schēmatis*. See **scheme** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *schematic-al-ly*, adv.

schematism, n. — ModL. *schēmatismus*, fr. Gk. σχηματισμός, 'configuration; bearing, attitude', fr. σχηματίζειν, 'to form, shape, fashion', fr. σχῆμα, gen. σχήματος. See next word.

scheme, n. — L. *schēma*, 'shape, figure, form, figure of speech', fr. Gk. σχῆμα, gen. σχήματος, 'form, shape, figure, the nature of a thing', formed fr. σχη-, stem of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess' (aorist ἔσχον, fut. ἕξω and σχήσω), fr. I.-E. base **seĝh-*, 'to hold, hold in one's power, have', whence also OI. *sáhate*, 'he masters', *sáhaḥ*, 'power, victory', Avestic *hazah*, of s.m., Goth. *sigis*, OHG. *sigu*, *sigo*, MHG. *sic*, *sige*, G. *Sieg*, MDu. *seghe*, Du. *zege*, OFris. *sī*, ON. *sigr*, Swed. *seger*, Dan. *seier*, OE. *sige*, 'victory'. Cp. **hectic** and words there referred to. Cp. also **ischo-, Schedius, school,** 'place of learning', **sketch,** and the second element in **cachexy, epoch, eunuch, pleonexia, Stylochus.** Cp. also the first element in **Sigismund.**

Derivatives: *scheme*, tr. and intr. v., *schem-er*, n., *schem-ing*, adj. and n., *schem-ing-ly*, adv., *schem-ist*, n.

scherzando, adv. and adj., in a playful manner (*mus.*) — It., gerund of *scherzare*, 'to play, sport', fr. *scherzo*, 'jest, sport'. See next word.

scherzo, n., a playful movement in a sonata or symphony (*mus.*) — It., fr. G. *Scherz*, 'jest, sport', fr. Late MHG. *scherz*, of s.m., which is rel. to MHG. *scherzen*, 'to jump with joy; to jest' (whence G. *scherzen*, 'to jest'), and to MHG. *scharz*, *schurz*, 'jump', ON. *skart*, 'boastful attitude', fr. a *-d*-enlargement of I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to leap, jump, bound', whence Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound'. See **Scarus** and cp. **cardinal,** adj. Cp. also **scorn.**

Scheuchzeria, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanists Johann *Scheuchzer* (died in 1738) and his brother Johann Jakob *Scheuchzer* (1672-1733). For the ending see 1st suff **-ia.**

Scheuchzeriaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

scheuchzeriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Schiedam, n., Holland gin. — Prop. gin made at *Schiedam*, a town in Holland.

schiller, n., a bronzelike luster. — G., fr. *schillern*, 'to change colors', fr. MHG. *schillen*, a collateral form of *schilhen* (G. *schielen*), 'to blink, wink, squint', which is rel. to OHG. *scelah*, MHG. *schel*, G. *scheel*, 'squint-eyed', fr. I.-E. base **sqel-*, 'crooked, curved', whence also Gk. σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven'. See **scalene** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *schiller-ize*, tr. v., *schiller-iz-ation*, n.

schindylesis, n., a form of articulation in which one bone is received into a fissure of another (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σχινδύλησις, 'a cleaving into small pieces', fr. *σχινδύλειν, 'to cleave', fr. σχίζειν, 'to split, cleave', which is cogn. with L. *scindere*, 'to cleave'. See **schism** and cp. words there referred to.

schindyletic, adj. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

schipperke, n., a kind of small dog bred in Holland. — Du., dimin. of *schipper*, prop. 'little skipper' (see **skipper**); so called because used as a watchdog on barges.

schism, n. — Late ME. *scisme*, fr. MF. *scisme* (F. *schisme*), fr. OF. *cisme*, *scisme*, fr. Late L. *schisma*, fr. Gk. σχίσμα, 'a split, rent, cleft', from the stem of σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave'. See **shed,** v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **schedule.**

schismatic, adj. — ME. *scismatike*, fr. MF. *scismatique* (F. *schismatique*), fr. Late L. *schisma-*

ticus, fr. Gk. σχισματικός, fr. σχίσμα, gen. σχίσματος. See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *schismatic*, n., *schismatic-al*, adj., *schismatic-al-ly*, adv.

schismatism, n. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

schismatize, intr. v. — F. *schismatiser*, fr. Late L. *schisma*. See **schism** and suff. **-ize.**

schist, n., a crystalline rock with a foliated structure. — F. *schiste*, lit. 'that which easily splits', fr. L. *schistus*, fr. Gk. σχιστός (scil. λίθος), 'a fissile stone', verbal adj. of σχίζειν, 'to split'. See **schism** and **-ist.**

schistose, adj., pertaining to schist; resembling schist. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

schistous, adj., schistose. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

schiz-, form of **schizo-** before a vowel.

Schizaea, n., a genus of plants, the curly grass (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split' (see **schism**); so called in allusion to the many-cleft fronds.

Schizaeaceae, n. pl., the curly grass family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

schizaeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Schizanthus, n., a genus of plants, the fringeflower (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **schiz-** and Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

schizo-, before a vowel **schiz-,** combining form meaning 'division'. — Gk. σχιζο-, σχιζ-, fr. σχίζειν, 'to split'. See **schism.**

schizocarp, n., fruit that splits into several single-seeded carpels (*bot.*) — Compounded of **schizo-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**
Derivatives: *schizocarp-ic*, adj., *schizocarp-ous*, adj.

schizogenesis, n., reproduction by fission (*bot.*) — Compounded of **schizo-** and **genesis.**

schizoid, adj., resembling schizophrenia (*med.*) — Compounded of *schizo*, abbreviation of *schizophrenia*, and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **schizophrenia** and **-oid.**

schizomycete, n., one of the Schizomycetes, a bacterium. — See next word.

Schizomycetes, n. pl., the bacteria (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'fission-fungi', coined by the Swiss botanist Karl Wilhelm von Naegeli (1817-91) fr. **schizo-** and Gk. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης, 'fungus'. See **-mycetes.**

schizophrenia, n., a form of mental disorder. — Medical L., lit. 'a splitting of the mind', a word coined by the Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) fr. **schizo-** and Gk. φρήν, gen. φρενός, 'mind'. See **schizo-** and **phrenic.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**
Derivative: *schizophren-ic*, adj.

schnapper, n., a sea fish of Australia and New Zealand. — Alteration of **snapper** after G. *Schnapper.*

schnapps, n., a kind of Holland gin. — G. *Schnaps*, lit. 'a mouthful, a gulp', fr. *schnappen*, 'to snap'. See **snap** and cp. prec. word.

schnauzer, n., a breed of terrier. — G. *Schnauzer*, lit. 'snarler, growler', fr. *schnauzen*, 'to snarl, growl', fr. *Schnauze*, 'snout, muzzle', which is rel. to ME. *snūte*, *snoute*, 'snout'. See **snout** and agential suff. **-er.**

schnitzel, n., a veal cutlet. — G. *Schnitzel*, lit. 'a slice', fr. *schnitzen*, 'to carve, cut', freq. of *schneiden*, 'to cut'. See **snead.**

schnorrer, n., a Jewish beggar. — Yiddish, fr. *schnorren*, 'to go begging', prop. 'to go begging while playing a musical instrument', fr. *schnurren*, 'to hum, whir', fr. MHG. *snurren*, of s.m., which is rel. to Du. *snorren*, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

scholar, n. — ME. *scoler*, fr. OF. *escoler*, *escolier* (F. *écolier*), fr. Late L. *scholāris*, 'pertaining to a school', fr. L. *schola*, 'school'. See **school,** 'place of learning', and **-ar.**
Derivatives: *scholar-like*, adj., *scholar-ly*, adj. and adv., *scholar-ship*, n.

scholastic, adj. — L. *scholasticus*, 'pertaining to a school', fr. Gk. σχολαστικός, 'having leisure; devoting one's leisure to learning, learned' (first used in this sense by Theophrastus), fr. σχολή. See **school,** 'place of learning', and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *scholastic*, n., *scholastic-al*, adj., *scholastic-al-ly*, adv., *scholastic-ism*, n., *scholastic-ly*, adv.

scholiast, n., a writer of scholia. — ML. *scholiasta*, fr. Gk. σχολιαστής, fr. σχολιάζειν, 'to write scholia', fr. σχόλιον. See next word and **-ast.**

scholium, n., an explanatory note. — ML., fr. Gk. σχόλιον, 'note, comment, scholium', fr. σχολή. See next word.

school, n., a place of learning. — ME. *scole*, fr. OE. *scōl*, fr. L. *schola*, fr. Gk. σχολή, 'leisure, spare time; leisure devoted to learning; place of learning, school', formed fr. σχη-, the stem of ἔχειν, 'to have, hold, possess' (whence aorist ἔσχον, fut. ἕξω and σχήσω), fr. I.-E. base **segh-*, 'to hold, hold in one's power, to have', whence also σχῆμα, 'form, shape'. See **scheme** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **realschule.**
Derivatives: *school*, tr. v., *school-able*, adj., *school-ing*, n., *school-ing-ly*, adv.

school, n., a crowd of fish, shoal. — Fr. Du. *school.* See **shoal,** 'a crowd'.

schooner, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. dial. E. *scoon*, 'to skim along'; the orig. spelling of the word was *scooner*. *Scoon* is a Scot. word and related to E. **shunt** (q.v.) — For the history of the word *schooner* see Walter W. Skeat, Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, p. 540. Du. *schoener*, G. *Schoner*, are English loan words.

schorl, n., black tourmaline. — G. *Schörl*, of unknown origin.

schorlomite, n., an iron calcium titanate and silicate (*mineral.*) — Compounded of **schorl** and

Gk. ὁμός, 'one and the same' (see **homo-**); so called because it resembles schorl.

schottische, n., 1) a round dance resembling polka; 2) music for this dance. — Fr. G. *schottische(r) Tanz*, 'Scottish dance'. See **Scot, Scottish.**

schuit, also **schuyt,** n., a Dutch vessel. — Du. *schuit.* See **scout,** 'vessel'.

schwa, also **shwa,** n., a half vowel (pronounced like *e* in *agent*); indicated in Hebrew by the sign: — Heb. *shᵉwā*, prob. borrowed fr. Syr. *shᵉwayyā́*, lit. 'equal', name of the accent mark :, which corresponds to the Heb. *zāqéph*. See ZDMG., 1895 (vol. 49), p. 18, note 3. Syr. *shᵉwayyā́* derives fr. Aram.-Syr. *shᵉwā*, 'he was like or equal', which is rel. to Heb. *shāwā́*, 'he was even, smooth or like', Arab. *sáwwā*, 'he made even or flat'. The name *shᵉwayyā́* was given to the accent mark: in allusion to its form. — In this dictionary *schwa* is transliterated by ᵉ.

Schwalbea, n., a genus of plants, the chaff-seed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Christian Georg *Schwalbe*, who wrote on botany in 1715.

sci-, form of **scio-** before a vowel.

Sciaenidae, n. pl., a family of fishes, comprising the kingfishes, drumfishes, etc. (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *sciaena*, 'a kind of fish', prob. 'the grayling', fr. Gk. σκίαινα, of s.m., fr. σκιᾶ́, 'shade, shadow'. See **skiagraphy.** For sense development cp. *Cynoscion*, *umber*, 'the grayling', and *umbrette.*

sciagram, sciagraph, sciagraphy, n.'s. — See **skiagram, skiagraph, skiagraphy.**

sciamachy, n., fighting with shadows; sham fighting. — Gk. σκιᾱμαχίᾱ, 'fighting in the shade; fighting with shadows; a sham fight', fr. σκιᾱ́, 'shade, shadow', and μάχη, 'battle'. See **skiagraphy** and **-machia.**

sciametry, n. — See **skiametry.**

Sciara, n., a genus of fungus gnats (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκιαρός, 'dark-colored', fr. σκιᾱ́, 'shade'. See **skiagraphy.**

sciascope, sciascopy, n.'s — See **skiascope, skiascopy.**

sciatic, adj., pertaining to the hip or hipjoint. — MF. (= F.) *sciatique*, fr. ML. *sciaticus*, fr. L. *ischiadicus*, fr. Gk. ἰσχιαδικός, fr. ἰσχιάς, gen. -άδος, 'lumbago', fr. ἰσχίον, 'the hipjoint'. See **ischium.**

sciatica, n., neuralgia of the sciatic nerve (*med.*) — Medical L., fem. of *sciaticus* (see prec. word), used as a noun.

science, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *science*, fr. L. *scientia*, 'knowledge, science', fr. *sciēns*, gen. *scientis*, pres. part. of *scīre*, 'to know', which prob. meant orig. 'to separate one thing from another, to distinguish', and is rel. to *scindere*, 'to cut, split, cleave', and cogn. with Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave', Goth. *skaidan*, OE. *scēadan*, 'to divide, separate'. See **shed,** v., and cp. **adscititious, conscience, conscient, conscientious, conscious, nescient, nice, omniscience, omniscient, plebiscite, prescience, prescient, scienter, scientific, sciolism.**

scienter, adv., knowingly; n., knowledge (*law*). — L., 'knowingly', formed fr. *sciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *scīre*, 'to know', with the adverbial suff. *-ter*. See prec. word.

sciential, adj., pertaining to knowledge. — L. *scientiālis*, fr. *scientia*. See **science** and adj. suff. **-al.**

scientific, adj. — Late L. *scientificus*, 'pertaining to science' (prop. loan translation of Gk. ἐπιστημονικός, 'pertaining to knowledge', fr. ἐπιστήμη, 'knowledge'), fr. L. *scientia*. See **science** and **-fic.**
Derivatives: *scientific-al*, adj., *scientif-ic-al-ly*, adv., *scientific-al-ness*, n.

scientism, n., methods of science. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *scientia*, 'knowledge, science', and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin. See **science.**

scientist, n. — A hybrid coined by the English philosopher William Whewell (1794-1866) from L. *scientia* (see **science**) and Gk. suff. -ιστής. (see **-ist**).
Derivatives: *scientist-ic*, adj., *scientist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

scilicet, adv., that is to say, to wit, namely. — L., abbreviation of *scīre licet*, 'it is permitted to know', hence 'it is evident'. See **science** and **license** and cp. **videlicet** and **illicit.**

Scilla, n., a genus of plants, the squill. — L., 'the squill', fr. Gk. σκίλλα. See **squill.**

scimitar, n., a curved Oriental sword. — It. *scimitarra* (whence also F. *cimeterre*), fr. Pers. *shimshīr*, 'scimitar, saber'.

Scincidae, n. pl., a family of reptiles, the skinks (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *scincus*, 'a kind of lizard'. See **skink,** n.

scincoid, adj., pertaining to the skinks. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *scincus* (see prec. word) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

scintilla, n., a spark (only used in a figurative sense); particle, trace. — L., 'spark, a bright point', prob. fr. **skint-*, fr. I.-E. base **skī-*, 'to shine', whence also Goth. *skeinan*, OE. *scīnan*, 'to shine'. See **shine** and cp. **stencil, tinsel.**

scintillant, adj., sparkling. — L. *scintillāns*, gen. *-āntis*, pres. part. of *scintillāre*. See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *scintillant-ly*, adv.

scintillate, intr. and tr. v., to sparkle. — L. *scintillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *scintillāre*, 'to emit sparks, sparkle', fr. *scintilla*. See **scintilla** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *scintillat-ing*, adj., *scintillat-ing-ly*, adv.

scintillation, n., a sparkling. — L. *scintillātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a sparkling', fr. *scintillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *scintillāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

scio-, before a vowel **sci-,** combining form meaning 'shadow', as in *sciomancy*. — Gk. σκιο-,

σκι-, fr. σκιᾶ, 'shade, shadow'. See **skiagraphy.**

sciolism, n., a show of knowledge. — Coined fr. L. *sciolus*, 'a smatterer', and suff. **-ism.** L. *sciolus* is a dimin. of *scius*, 'knowing', fr. *scīre*, 'to know'. See **science** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**

sciolist, n., a pretender to knowledge. — Coined fr. L. *sciolus* and suff. **-ist.** See prec. word.
Derivative: *sciolist-ic*, adj.

sciomachy, n. — See **sciamachy** and **scio-.**

sciomancy, n., divination by means of consulting the shades of the dead. — ModL. *sciomantia*, compounded of Gk. σκιᾶ, 'shade, shadow', and μαντεία, 'oracle, divination'. See **scio-** and **-mancy.**

scion, n. — ME., fr. OF. *cion*, *sion* (F. *scion*), formed with dimin. suff. *-on* fr. Frankish **kith*, 'scion', which is rel. to OHG. *kīdi*, 'scion', fr. Teut. base **kī-*, 'to burst forth', whence also OHG. *chīmo*, MHG. *kīme*, G. *Keim*, 'seed, germ', OE. *cīnan*, OS., OHG. *kīnan*, Goth. *keinan*, 'to burst', Goth. *us-kijans* (pp.), 'come forth' (said of seeds).

scioptic, adj., pertaining to sight. — Compounded of **scio-** and Gk. ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See **optic.**

scioptric, adj. — The same as **scioptic.** The form *scioptric* was formed on analogy of **dioptric.**

scire facias, n., a judicial writ. — L., 'make (him) know'. For the first word see **science.** *Facias* is the 2nd person of the subj. pres. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact.**

Scirophoria, n. pl., an Athenian festival celebrated on the 12th of the month Scirophorion (*Greek antiquities*). — Gk. τὰ Σκιροφόρια, compounded of σκίρον, 'the parasol (worn by the priestesses of Athena, the priest of Poseidon and the priest of Helios during the festive procession)', and stem of φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. The first element is a derivative of σκιᾶ, 'shade, shadow'; see **skiagraphy.** For the second element see **bear,** 'to carry'.

Scirophorion, n., name of the 12th month of the Attic Greek calendar (corresponding to the second half of June and the first half of July). — Gk. Σκιροφοριών, fr. Σκιροφόρια. See prec. word.

Scirpus, n., a genus of plants, the bulrush (*bot.*) — L. *scirpus*, 'rush', of uncertain origin. Cp. **sarpler, scarf,** 'a band', **scrip,** 'a small bag'.

scirrho-, before a vowel **scirrh-,** combining form meaning *scirrhus*. — See **scirrhus.**

scirrhoid, adj., resembling a scirrhus. — Compounded of **scirrh-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

scirrhous, adj., 1) pertaining to a scirrhus; 2) resembling a scirrhus. — See next word and **-ous.**

scirrhus, n., a hardened organ, esp. a hardened gland (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *scirros*, 'a hard swelling, a tumor', fr. Gk. σκίρρος, of s.m., fr. the adj. σκιρρός, also σκιρός, 'hard', which is of unknown origin.

Scirtopoda, n. pl., an order of rotifers (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σκιρτᾶν, 'to spring, leap, bound', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. Gk. σκιρτᾶν is freq. of σκαίρειν, 'to leap, skip, bound', which is rel. to σκάρος, 'the parrot fish', lit. 'the leaping fish'. See **Scarus.** For the second element see **-poda.**

scissel, n., clippings of metal. — F. *cisailles*, 'cuttings, clippings (of metal)', fr. VL. **cīsālia* (= L. *caesālia*), fr. *caesus*, pp. of *caedere*, 'to cut'. See **scissors.**

scissile, adj., that can be cut or split. — F., fr. L. *scissilis*, 'easily split or cleft', fr. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, 'to cut, split, cleave', which is cogn. with OI. *chinátti*, 'splits, cuts off', Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave', Goth. *skaidan*, OE. *scēadan*, 'to separate'. See **shed,** v., and cp. **scission, exscind, prescind.** For the ending see suff. **-ile.**

scission, n., the act of cutting or splitting. — F., fr. Late L. *scissiōnem*, acc. of *scissiō*, 'a cleaving, dividing', fr. L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

scissors, n. pl. — ME. *cysoures*, *sisours*, fr. OF. *cisoires*, 'shears', fr. Late L. *cīsōria*, fr. L. *caesus* (in compounds *-cīsus*), pp. of *caedere* (in compounds *-cīdere*), 'to cut'; see **caesura** and cp. **scissel.** The spelling *scissors* is due to a confusion of this word with Late L. *scissor*, 'one who cleaves, a carver', fr. L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, 'to cut, split, cleave' (see *scissile*).
Derivatives: *scissor*, tr. v., *scissor-er*, n., *scissoring*, n.

scissure, n., a cleft, fissure. — F., fr. L. *scissūra*, fr. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, 'to cut, split, cleave'. See **scissile** and **-ure.**

Sciuridae, n. pl., the family of squirrels (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *sciūrus*, 'squirrel'. See **squirrel.**

sciurine, adj., pertaining to the family *Sciuridae* (the squirrels). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *sciūrus*, 'squirrel'. See **squirrel.**
Derivative: *sciurine*, n., a squirrel.

sciuroid, adj., squirrel-like. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sciūrus*, 'squirrel', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **squirrel** and **-oid.**

sclaff, tr. v. and n., a term of golf. — Scot., of imitative origin.

scler-, form of **sclero-** before a vowel.

sclera, n., name of the external membrane covering the white of the eyeball (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκληρά (μῆνιγξ), 'the hard (membrane)', fem. of σκληρός, 'hard'. See **sclero-** and cp. **sclerotic.**

Scleranthus, n., a genus of plants, the knawel (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σκληρός, 'hard', and ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **sclero-** and **anther**); so called in allusion to the hardened calyx tube.

sclerenchyma, n. (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Compounded of Gk. σκληρός, 'hard', and ἔγχυμα, 'infusion'. See **enchymatous.**

Scleria, n., a genus of plants, the nut rush (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκληρία, 'hardness', fr. σκληρός, 'hard' (see **sclero-**); so called in allusion to the indurated fruit.

scleriasis, n., a morbid hardening (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σκληρός, 'hard', on analogy of *elephant-iasis*, *psor-iasis*. See **sclero-** and **-iasis.**

scleritis, n., inflammation of the sclera (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **sclera** with suff. **-itis.**

sclero-, before a vowel **scler-,** combining form meaning 'hard'. — Gk. σκληρο-, σκληρ-, fr. σκληρός, 'hard', rel. to σκέλλειν, 'to dry up, parch', and cogn. with ME. *shalowe*, 'faint, feeble'. See **shallow.**

scleroderma, n., hardening of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **sclero-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. Cp. Gk. σκληρόδερμος, 'with hard skin', and see **-derm.**

sclerodermatous, adj., having a hard skin. — Compounded of **sclero-** and Gk. δέρμα, gen. δέρματος, 'skin'. See prec. word and **-ous.**

sclerodermic, adj., sclerodermatous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

scleroid, adj., hard. — Gk. σκληροειδής, 'of hard nature', fr. σκληρός, 'hard', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **sclero-** and **-oid.**

scleroma, n., induration of the tissues (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκλήρωμα, 'induration', fr. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληρός, 'hard'. See **sclero-** and **-oma.**

sclerometer, n., an instrument for measuring the hardness of materials. — Compounded of **sclero-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

sclerosis, n., morbid hardening of the tissues (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκλήρωσις, 'a hardening', fr. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληρός, 'hard'. See **sclero-** and **-osis.**

sclerotic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or characterized by, sclerosis; 2) pertaining to the sclera. — Medical L. *sclērōticus*, 'hard', fr. Gk. σκληροῦν, 'to harden', fr. σκληρός, 'hard'. See **sclero-** and **-otic.**

sclerotic, n., the sclera. — Medical L. *sclērōtica*, fem. of *sclērōticus* (see prec. word) used as a noun.

sclerotitis, n., inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye (*med.*) — Medical L. See prec. word and **-itis.**

sclerotium, n., a compact mass of mycelium found in certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκληρός, 'hard'. See **sclero-.**

sclerous, adj., hard. — Gk. σκληρός, 'hard'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

scobs, n., filings, scrapings, sawdust. — L., collateral form of *scobis*, which stands in gradational relationship to L. *scabere*, 'to scrape', *scabiēs*, 'roughness, scurf'. See **scabies.**

scoff, n. — ME. *skof*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skaup*, *skop*, 'scoff, jest, taunt', MDan. *skof*, *skuf*, of s.m., Dan. *skuffe*, 'to mock, deceive'. These words meant orig. 'a push, a shove', resp. 'to push, shove', and are related to **shove.**

scoff, intr. v. — ME. *scoffen*, fr. *scof*. See **scoff,** n.
Derivatives: *scoff-er*, n., *scoff-ing*, adj. and n., *scoff-ing-ly*, adv.

scold, n., one who scolds; esp. a scolding woman. — ME. *scald*, *scold*, prob. fr. ON. *skāld*, 'poet; satirist, lampooner'. See **skald.**

scold, intr. v., to rail; tr. v., to rate. — ME. *scalden*, *scolden*, fr. *scald*, *scold*. See **scold,** n.
Derivatives: *scold-er*, n., *scold-ing*, adj. and n., *scold-ing-ly*, adv.

scolecite, n., a calcium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Skolezit*, formed fr. Gk. σκώληξ, gen. σκώληκος, 'worm', with suff. *-it*. See next word. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

scolex, n., the embryo stage of a tape worm (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκώληξ, 'worm', which is rel. to σκωλύπτεσθαι, 'to twist and turn', σκολιός, 'crooked, bent', σκέλος, 'leg', σκαληνός, 'limping, halting, uneven'. See **scalene** and cp. **scowl.**

scolio-, combining form denoting *curvature* in general and *scoliosis* in particular. — Gk. σκολιο-, fr. σκολιός, 'crooked, bent'. See prec. word.

scolion, n., a kind of song sung to the lyre (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. σκόλιον, also spelled, less correctly, σκολιόν (shortened fr. σκολιὸν μέλος), lit. 'song which went round crookedly at banquets', neut. of σκολιός, 'crooked'. See **scolex.**

scoliosis, n., a lateral curvature of the spine (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σκολίωσις, 'crookedness, obliquity', fr. σκολιός. See **scolio-** and **-osis.**

scoliotic, adj., pertaining to, or afflicted with, scoliosis (*med.*) — See prec. word and **-otic.**

scollop, n. and v. — A var. of **scallop.**

scolopaceous, adj., resembling a woodcock or a snipe. — See next word and **-ous.**

Scolopax, n., a genus of birds, the woodcock (*ornithol.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. σκολόπαξ, 'woodcock, snipe', which derives from σκόλοψ, 'pointed stake'; so called in allusion to its long pointed beak. See **shelf,** 'horizontal slab'.

Scolopendra, n., a genus of chilopods (*zool.*) — L. *scolopendra*, 'a kind of multipede', fr. Gk. σκολόπενδρα, of s.m., which is uncertain origin.

Scolopendrid, n., one of the family Scolopendridae. — See next word.

Scolopendridae, n. pl., a family of chilopods (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Scolopendra** with suff. **-idae.**

Scolymus, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — L. *scolymos*, 'a kind of thistle, cardoon', fr. Gk. σκόλυμος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

Scomber, n., a genus of fishes including the mackerel (*ichthyol.*) — L. *scomber*, 'mackerel', fr. Gk. σκόμβρος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

scombroid, adj., resembling the mackerel. — Compounded of Gk. σκόμβρος, 'mackerel', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

scon, n. — See **scone.**

sconce, n., a metal bracket for holding candles. — ME. The original meaning was 'a screened lantern'. ME. *sconce* is aphetic for OF. *esconse*, 'hiding place, lantern', derived—with change of suff.—fr. VL. *absconsa*, fem. of *absconsus*, which corresponds to L. *absconditus*, pp. of *abscondere*, 'to hide'. See **abscond** and cp. **recondite.**

sconce, n., cover, fort. — Du. *schans*, 'bulwark'. See **schanz,** which is a doublet of *sconce*, and cp. **ensconce.**

Derivative: *sconce*, tr. v.

sconcheon, n. — See **scuncheon.**

scone, scon, n., a thin flat cake. — Prob. shortened fr. MDu. *schoonbrot*, 'fine bread'. See **sheen,** 'beautiful'.

scoop, n. — According to the difference in meaning, partly fr. MLG. *schōpe*, 'ladle' (cp. MDu. *schōpe, schoepe*, Du. *schoep*), partly fr. MDu. *schoppe* (whence Du. *schop*), 'shovel', which is rel. to OS. *skūfla*, OE. *sceofl*, of s.m. See **shove, shovel** and cp. **scupper,** 'a cut through a ship's side'. Cp. also **chopin.**

Derivatives: *scoop*, tr. v., *scoop-er*, n., *scoop-ing*, verbal n.

scoot, intr. v., to go quickly. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *skjuta*, 'to shoot', and see **shoot.**

Derivatives: *scoot*, n., *scoot-er*, n.

scop, n., a bard, minstrel. — OE. *scop, sceop*, prob. related to **scoff.** For sense development cp. *scold.*

scopa, n., tuft of hairs on the legs of a bee used for carrying pollen; pollen brush. — L., 'a broom', in gradational relationship to *scapus*, 'shaft'. See **shaft,** 'stem, stock', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **scopula.**

Derivative: *scop-ate*, adj.

scope, n. — It. *scopo*, 'mark, target, thing aimed at, aim, goal, object', fr. Gk. σκοπός, 'mark to shoot at, watcher, examiner, spy, scout', in gradational relationship to σκέπτεσθαι, 'to look about, look carefully at'. See **species** and cp. **spy.** Cp. also the second element in **bishop.**

-scope, combining form used to denote an instrument for examining with the eye, as in *hygroscope, microscope.* — ModL. *-scopium*, fr. Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine, survey', fr. σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner'. See prec. word.

scopelism, n., the piling of stones in a field (*anthropol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. σκόπελος, 'high rock, peak', which stands in gradational relationship to σκάπτειν, 'to dig', σκαπάνη, 'spade, hoe'. See **capon** and cp. words there referred to.

scopolamine, scopolamin, n., an alkaloid $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$ (*chem.*) — G. *Scopolamin*, compounded of ModL. *Scopolia*, a genus of plants (named after the Italian naturalist G. A. *Scopoli* (1723-88) and **amine**; so called because this alkaloid occurs especially in the rhizomes of the genus Scopolia.

scopula, n., a brushlike tuft of hairs (*zool.*) — L. *scōpulae*, 'broom twig', dimin. of *scōpa*, 'broom'. See **scopa** and **-ule.**

Derivative: *scopul-ate*, adj.

-scopy, combining form denoting the use of instruments named by words ending in *-scope.* — Gk. -σκοπίᾱ, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine, survey', fr. σκοπός, 'watcher, examiner, spy, scout'. See **scope** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ) and cp. **-scope.**

scorbute, n., scurvy (*obsol.*) — MF. (= F.) *scorbut*, fr. ML. *scorbūtus* (whence also It. *scorbuto*, Sp. and Port. *escorbuto*), prob. through the medium of Du. *scheurbuik* or G. *Scharbock.* See **scurvy,** n.

scorbutic, adj., pertaining to, or having, scurvy. — ML. *scorbūticus* (whence also F. *scorbutique*), fr. *scorbūtus.* See **scorbute** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *scorbutic*, n., *scorbutic-al*, adj., *scorbutic-al-ly*, adv., *scorbutic-ism*, n.

scorch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *scorchen*, fr. OF. *escorchier, escorcher* (F. *écorcher*), 'to strip off the skin, to flay', fr. VL. *excorticāre*, 'to flay' (whence also It. *scorticare*), fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'cork'. ME. *scorchen* was influenced in sense by a confusion with ME. *scorklen*, 'to scorch', fr. ON. *skorpna*, 'to dry up, shrivel'.

Derivatives: *scorch*, n., *scorch-ed*, adj., *scorch-er*, n., *scorch-ing*, adj. and n., *scorch-ing-ly*, adv., *scorch-ing-ness*, n.

scordato, n., out of tune (*mus.*) — It., short for *discordato*, pp. of *discordare*, 'to make discordant', fr. L. *discordāre.* See **discord,** v.

score, n. — ME. *scor*, fr. ON. *skor*, 'notch, tally; twenty', lit. 'a cut'; in gradational relationship to OE. *sceran*, 'to cut'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to.

score, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *scoren*, ON. *skora*, fr. *skor.* See **score,** n.

Derivatives: *scor-ed*, adj., *scor-er*, n., *scor-ing*, n.

scoria, n., refuse, dross. — L., fr. Gk. σκωρίᾱ, 'dross of metal, slag', fr. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός, 'dung', which is cogn. with Hitt. *shakar*, gen. *shaknash*, 'dirt', ON. *skarn*, OE. *scearn*, 'dung', and prob. also with L. *-cerda* in *mūs-cerda*, 'mouse dung', *su-cerda*, 'the dung of swine' (influenced in form by *merda*, 'dung'). Cp. **Escorial** and the first element in **scatology.**

scoriaceous, adj., of the nature of scoria. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

scorification, n. — See next word and **-ation.**

scorify, tr. v., to reduce to dross. — See **scoria** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *scorifi-er*, n.

scorn, n. — ME. *scarn, scorn*, fr. OF. *escarne*, var. of *escharne*, 'derision, scorn', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *skernōn*, 'to mock, deride', *skern*, 'mockery', MHG. *scherzen*, 'to jump with joy; to jest' (see **scherzo**); influenced in form by OF. *escorne* (F. *écorne*), 'affront, disgrace', back formation fr. *escorner* (F. *écorner*), 'to disgrace', lit. 'to break off one's horns', fr. Late L. *excornāre* (whence also It. *scornare*), fr. 1st *ex-* and L. *cornū*, 'horn' (see *horn*).

Derivatives: *scorn*, v. (q.v.), *scorn-ful*, adj., *scorn-ful-ly*, adv., *scorn-ful-ness*, n., *scorn-y*, adj.

scorn, tr. v. — ME. *scarnen, scornen*, fr. OF. *escarnir*, var. of *escharnir*, 'to deride, scorn', fr. *escarne*, var. of *escharne.* See **scorn,** n.

Derivatives: *scorn-ed*, adj., *scorn-er*, n.

scorodite, n., a hydrous ferric arsenate (*mineral.*) — G. *Skorodit*, formed with suff. *-it* fr. Gk. σκόροδον, 'garlic', which is cogn. with Alb. *hurdɛ* (for I.-E. **sq$^{\mathrm{u}}$rd-*), 'garlic'; so called in allusion to its odor under the blowpipe. G. *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

scorpaenid, n., a fish of the family *Scorpaenidae.* — See next word.

Scorpaenidae, n. pl., a family of spiny-finned fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *scorpaena*, a loan word fr. Gk. σκόρπαινα, 'a kind of fish', lit. 'scorpion fish', fr. σκορπίος, 'scorpion'. See **scorpion** and cp. **sculpin.**

Scorpio, n., 1) a zodiacal constellation; 2) the eighth sign of the zodiac. — L. *scorpiō*, 'scorpion'. See **scorpion.**

scorpioid, adj., resembling a scorpion or its tail. — Gk. σκορπιοειδής, compounded of σκορπίος, 'scorpion', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **scorpion** and **-oid.**

scorpion, n. — ME. *scorpioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *scorpion*, fr. L. *scorpiōnem*, acc. of *scorpiō*, a collateral form of *scorpius*, fr. Gk. σκορπίος, which is prob. ult. connected with Heb. *'aqrâbh*, 'scorpion'. See Albert Schott, Indogermanisch-semitische Studien, p. 77.

scortation, n., fornication. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *scortārī*, 'to associate with harlots', fr. *scortum*, 'harlot', prop. 'skin', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut'. See **cortex.**

Scorzonera, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. It. *scorzonera*, lit. 'viper's plant', fr. *scorzone*, 'viper', fr. L. *curtiōnem*, acc. of *curtiō*, 'viper', which is prob. rel. to *curvus*, 'curved, bent, crooked'; see **curve.** The initial *s-* in It. *scorzonera*, is prob. due to the influence of *scorto*, 'short'.

scot, n., contribution, tax. — ME., prob. fr. ON. *skot*, which is rel. to OE. *sceot*, 'shot, reckoning, contribution', fr. *scēotan*, 'to shoot, contribute', and to Du. *schot*, G. *Schoß*, 'tax, contribution'. OF. *escot* (whence F. *écot*), 'share', is a Teut. loan word. See **shoot** and **shot,** 'share, contribution', which is a doublet of *scot.*

Scot, n. — ME. *Scottes* (pl.), fr. OE. *Scottas* (pl.), fr. Late L. *Scoti, Scotti*, 'the Irish', fr. OIr. *Scuits* (sing. *Scot*), 'the Irish'. Cp. **Scotch, Scottice.**

scotch, tr. v., to cut, make an incision. — ME. *scocchen*, fr. AF. *escocher*, fr. OF. (= F.) *coche*, 'a notch, nick, nock of an arrow' (rel. to It. *cocca*, of s.m., OProvenç. *encocar*, 'to make an incision'), fr. VL. **cocca*, fr. L. *coccum*, 'grain of the kermes, excrescence of a plant', fr. Gk. κόκκος, of s.m. See **coccus** and cp. the second element in **hopscotch.**

Derivative: *scotch*, a cut, incision, line.

scotch, n., a block. — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *scotch*, tr. v., to block.

Scotch, adj. and n. — Contraction of **Scottish.**

scoter, n., a sea duck of the genera *Oidemia* and *Melanitta.* — Prob. rel. to ON. *skoti*, 'a shooter', *skjōta*, 'to shoot out'; so called from its swift movements (cp. *darter*, a name denoting the snakebird). See **shoot** and cp. **scout,** the guillemot.

scotia, n., a concave molding at the base of a column. — L., fr. Gk. σκοτίᾱ, 'darkness; a sunken molding' (so called from the shadow cast by its surface), fr. σκότος, 'darkness'. See **scoto-.**

Scotice, adv., in the Scottish language. — ML. *Scoticē*, adv. of *Scoticus*, 'Scottish'. For the L. adverbial suff. *-icē* cp. *romance.*

Scotism, n., the scholastic philosophy of Duns Scotus. — Formed from the name of the Scottish philosopher Duns *Scotus* (died in 1308) with suff. **-ism.**

Scotist, n., an adherent of Scotism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

scoto-, combining form meaning 'darkness'. — Gk. σκοτο-, fr. σκότος, 'darkness', which is cognate with Goth. *skadus*, OE. *sceadu*, 'shade'. See **shade** and cp. **scotia.**

scotodinia, n., dizziness accompanied by headache and dimness of sight (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. σκότος, 'darkness' (see **scoto-**), and δῖνος, 'whirling, rotation, vertigo'. See **dinus.**

scotograph, n., an instrument for writing in the dark or for the use of the blind. — Compounded of **scoto-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

scotoma, n., a blind or dark spot (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. σκότωμα, 'dimness of vision, dizziness', fr. σκότος, 'darkness'. See **scoto-** and **-oma.**

Scots, adj. and n. — Fr. earlier *Scottis*, Northern ME. var. of **Scottish.**

Scottice, adv., in the Scottish language. — A var. spelling of **Scotice.**

Scotticism, n., a Scottish idiom or expression. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Late L. *Scoticus, Scotticus*, 'Scottish, Scotch'. See **Scot, Scots.**

Scotticize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Late L. *Scoticus, Scotticus.* See prec. word.

Scottish, adj. and n. — ME. *Scottisc*, fr. Late OE. *Scottisc*, formed fr. OE. *Scottas* (pl.) 'Scots', with suff. *-isc*. See **Scot** and adj. suff. **-ish** and cp. **Scots.**

scoundrel, n., a rascal. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. fr. AF. *escoundre*, corresponding to OF. *escondre*, 'to hide; to hide oneself', fr. VL. **ex-condere*, fr. L. *ex* (see 1st **ex-**) and *condere*, 'to hide'. See **abscond** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *scoundrel-ism*, n., *scoundrel-ly*, adv.

scour, tr. v., to pass over quickly; intr. v. to run quickly. — ME. *scouren*, prob. a blend of ON. (= Swed.) *skura*, 'to rush' (see **shower**), and OF. *escorre*, 'to run out', fr. L. *excurrere* (see **ex-cursion**). Cp. **scurry.**
Derivative: *scour*, n., a rush.

scour, tr. and intr. v., to clean by rubbing. — ME. *scouren*, fr. MDu. *schuren*, 'to polish, clean', fr. OF. *escurer* (F. *écurer*), fr. L. *excūrāre*, 'to take good care of' (whence also Sp. and OProvenç. *escurar*), fr. 1st **ex-** and *cūrāre*, 'to take care of', fr. *cūra*, 'care'. See **cure,** n.
Derivatives: *scour*, n., a scouring, cleansing, *scour-age*, n., *scour-ed*, adj., *scour-er*, n., *scour-ing*, n.

scourge, n. — ME. *scorge*, *scourge*, fr. AF. *escorge*, fr. OF. *escorgier*, 'to whip' (whence OF. *escorgiee*, F. *escourgée*, *écourgée*, 'whip, scourge'), fr. VL. **ex-corrigiāta*, 'whip', fr. L. *ex-* (see 1st **ex-**) and *corrigia*, 'shoestring, strap', which is cogn. with OIr. *cuimrech*, 'fetter'. Both L. *corrigia* and OIr. *cuimrech* are compound words. For the first element of these words see **com-**. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **reig-*, **rig-*, 'to bind', whence also W. *rhwym*, 'fetter', perh. also MHG. *ric*, gen. *rickes*, 'band, fetter', *ricken*, 'to tie up'.

scourge, tr. v. — ME. *scorgen*, *scourgen*, fr. *scorge*, *scourge*. See **scourge,** n.

scouse, n., a sailor's dish. — Short for **lobscouse.**

scout, n., spy, watchman. — ME. *scoute*, fr. OF. *escoute*, 'listener, scout, spy', fr. *escolter*, *escouter* (F. *écouter*), 'to listen', fr. VL. *ascultāre*, the beginning of this word having been mistaken for the pref. *ad-*, *a-* (see *ad-*), and changed into *ex-*, *e-* (see 1st *ex-*), ult. fr. L. *auscultāre*, 'to hear with attention, listen to'. See **auscultation.**
Derivative: *scout*, intr. v. (q.v.)

scout, intr. v., to act as a scout. — ME. *scouten*, fr. *scoute*, 'scout'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *scout-er*, n., *scout-ing*, n. and adj., *scout-ing-ly*, adv.

scout, tr. v., to treat as absurd, to reject. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skūta*, 'a taunt'.

scout, n., the guillemot, the puffin. — Prob. a var. of **scoter.**

scout, n., a Dutch vessel. — MDu. *schūte* (Du. *schuit*). Cp. **schuit.**

scow, n., a large, flat-bottomed lighter. — Du. *schouw*, fr. MDu. *scouwe*, related to MDu. *scolde*, *scoelde*, *scoude*, of s.m., and to OS. *scaldan*, 'to push a boat from the shore'.

scowl, intr. v., to frown. — ME. *scoulen*, *sculen*, of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *skule*, 'to scowl', which is prob. rel. to OE. *sceolh*, 'wry, oblique', *scēolēagede*, 'squint-eyed', OHG. *scelah*, 'curved' (whence MHG. *schelch*, G. *scheel*, 'squint-eyed'), fr. I.-E. base **sqel-*, 'crooked, curved, bent'. See **scalene** and cp. **skulk.** Cp. also **schiller.**
Derivatives: *scowl*, n., *scowl-er*, n., *scowl-ing*, adj., *scowl-ing-ly*, adv.

scrabble, intr. v., to scrawl. — Du. *schrabbelen*, 'to scratch', freq. of *schrabben*, 'to scrape'. See **scrape** and verbal suff. **-le** and cp. **scramble.**
Derivatives: *scrabble*, n., *scrabbl-er*, n.

scrag, n., 1) a lean person or animal; 2) anything thin. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *skragg*, 'a lean person', *skraggen*, 'lean, scraggy', Dan. *skrog*, 'a carcass', Icel. *skröggsligr*, 'lean, scraggy', and E. **shrink.**
Derivatives: *scragg-y*, adj., *scragg-i-ly*, adv., *scragg-i-ness*, n.

scramble, intr. and tr. v. — A nasalized form of **scrabble.**
Derivatives: *scramble*, n., *scrambl-er*, n., *scrambl-ing*, adj., *scrambl-ing-ly*, adv., *scrambl-y*, adj.

scran, n., broken victuals. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. ON. *skran*, 'rubbish'.

scrannel, n., thin, weak. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *skran*, 'lean, thin'. Cp. also **scrawny.**

scrap, n., a small piece, fragment, of anything. — ON. *skrap*, 'scrapings', fr. *skrapa*, 'to scrape'. See **scrape.**
Derivatives: *scrap*, tr. v., *scrapp-age*, n., *scrapp-y*, adj., *scrapp-i-ly*, adv., *scrapp-i-ness*, n.

scrap, n., a fight; intr. v., to fight (*slang*). — Fr. **scrape.**
Derivative: *scrapp-er*, n.

scrapable, adj. — Formed from next word with suff. **-able.**

scrape, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *scrapien*, *scrapen*, fr. ON. *skrapa*, 'to scratch out'; rel. to OE. *scrapian*, *screpan*, 'to scrape', Du. *schrapen*, *schrabben*, G. *schrappen*, of s.m., and cogn. with Lett. *skrabt*, 'to scrape, scratch', Lith. *skrebėti*, 'to rustle', Russ. *skrebú*, *skrest'*, 'to scrape', *skrobota*, 'scurvy', lit. 'scrape, scratch'. Cp. **scrap, scrabble.** Cp. also **scurvy,** n., **sgraffito.**

scratch, tr. and intr. v. — A blend of obsol. E. *scrat* (fr. ME. *scratte*, 'scratch'), and ME. *cracchen*, 'to scratch', which are rel. to Swed. *kratta*, MDu. *cratsen*, Du. *krassen*, OHG. *krazzōn*, MHG., G. *kratzen*, 'to scratch', ON. *krota*, 'to engrave', Norw. *krota*, 'to cut out'. Alb. *gɛr̈uań*, *kruań*, 'I scrape, grate', *gɛr̈use*, *krūs(ɛ)*, 'scraper', are prob. cogn. with the above words. F. *gratter*, OProvenç. *gratar*, It. *grattare*, 'to scrape', are borrowed fr. Teutonic. See the verb **cratch** and cp. **grate,** 'to scrape, rub'.
Derivatives: *scratch*, n. and adj., *scratch-er*, n., *scratch-y*, adj., *scratch-i-ly*, adv., *scratch-i-ness*, n.

scrawl, intr. and tr. v., to write carelessly; to scribble. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. a blend of **scribble** and **crawl.**
Derivatives: *scrawl*, n., *scrawl-er*, n., *scrawl-y*, adj., *scrawl-i-ness*, n.

scrawny, adj., thin. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *skran*, 'lean, thin', and see **scrannel.**
Derivative: *scrawn-i-ness*, n.

scray, n., the common tern. — W. *yscraen*, 'tern'.

screak, intr. v., and n. — ON. *skrækja*, rel. to OS. *skrikan*, 'to screech', fr. I.-E. base *(*s*)*qrei-*. See **scream** and cp. **screech.**

scream, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *scremen*, fr. ON. *skræma*, 'to terrify, scare', rel. to Swed. *scrana*, 'to scream', OS., OHG. *scrīan*, MHG. *schrīen*, G. *schreien*, 'to cry', fr. I.-E. base *(*s*)*qrei-*, whence also ON. *hreimr*, 'scream, cry', *hrīna*, 'to squeak, squeal', L. *crīmen*, 'complaint, crime', orig. 'cry of distress'; see **crime** and cp. **screak, screech.** Base *(*s*)*qrei-* is an enlargement of the imitative base **qer-*; see **raven.**
Derivatives: *scream*, n., *scream-er*, n., *scream-ing*, adj. and n., *scream-ing-ly*, adv., *scream-y*, adj., *scream-i-ness*, n.

scree, n., a pebble; a stone. — Back formation fr. *scree(th)es* (cp. the pronunciation of *clothes*), fr. ON. *skrīða*, 'landslide', fr. *skrīða*, 'to glide, slide', which is rel. to OE. *scrīðan*, 'to move smoothly, move around, glide', OS. *skrīdan*, Du. *schrijden*, OHG. *scrītan*, MHG. *schrīten*, G. *schreiten*, 'to stride', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *skriēsti*, 'to turn, twist', *skrỹtis*, 'felly of a wheel', OPruss. *scritayle*, of s.m., Lett. *skritulis*, 'wheel'.

screech, intr. and tr. v. — Fr. earlier *scritch*, which derives from the I.-E. imitative base *(*s*)*qrei-*. See **scream** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **shriek,** which is a doublet of *screech.*
Derivatives: *screech*, n., *screech-er*, n., *screech-ing*, adj. and n., *screech-ing-ly*, adv., *screech-y*, adj., *screech-i-ly*, adv., *screech-i-ness*, n.

screed, n., orig. a strip torn off; whence 1) a long list; 2) a long tiresome discourse, spoken or written. — ME. *screde*, fr. OE. *scrēade*, 'shred'; Scot. and North E. var. of **shred** (q.v.)

screed, tr. v., to repeat glibly; intr. v., to make a sound as of tearing into shreds. — Orig. 'to tear', fr. OE. *scrēadian*, fr. *scrēade*. See **screed,** n.

screen, n. — ME. *scren*, fr. OF. *escren*, *escran* (F. *écran*), fr. MDu. (= Du.) *scherm*, 'screen', which is rel. to OHG. *skirm*, *skerm*, 'protection'. See **skirmish.**
Derivatives: *screen*, tr. and intr. v., *screen-able*, adj., *screen-age*, n., *screen-ed*, adj., *screen-er*, n., *screen-ing*, n. and adj., *screen-ings*, n. pl.

screw, n. — Fr. earlier *scrue*, fr. OF. *escroue* (F. *écrou*), 'female screw', fr. L. *scrōba*, a collateral form of *scrōfa*, 'sow', used metaphorically to denote the female screw. Cp. It. *scrofula*, 'female screw'. For sense development cp. Port. *porca*, Span. *puerca*, 'female screw', fr. L. *porca*, 'sow'. Du. *schroef*, MHG. *schrube* (whence G. *Schraube*), 'screw', are French loan words. For the etymology of L. *scrōfa* see **scrofula.**
Derivatives: *screw*, tr. and intr. v., *screw-ed*, adj., *screw-er*, n., *screw-ing*, n. and adj., *screw-less*, adj., *screw-y*, adj.

scribal, adj. — Formed fr. **scribe** with adj. suff. **-al.**

scribble, tr. and intr. v., to write carelessly. — ME. *scriblen*, fr. ML. *scribillāre*, 'to write very often, write hastily', freq. of L. *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**
Derivatives: *scribbl-age*, n., *scribble*, n., *scribbl-ed*, adj., *scribble-ment*, n., *scribbl-ing*, adj., *scribbling-ly*, adv.

scribble, tr. v., to card roughly. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *skrubbla*, 'to card wool', freq. of *skrubba*, 'to scrub'. See **scrub** and freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *scribbl-er*, n., *scribbl-ing-ly*, adv.

scribe, n. — ME., fr. L. *scrība*, 'a public writer, clerk, scribe', fr. *scrībere*, pp. *scrīptus*, 'to write', fr. I.-E. base **sqerībh-*, 'to scratch', whence also Umbr. *screhto*, 'written' (= L. *scrīptum*), Gk. σκαρῑφᾶσθαι, 'to scratch', σκάρῑφος, 'a stile for drawing outlines, a sketch'. OE. *scrīfan*, 'to allot, assign, impose, to shrive', *scrift*, 'legal penalty, penance; confessor', ON. *skript*, 'penance, confession', OHG. *scrīban* (whence MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*), ODu. *scrīvan* (whence Du. *schrijven*), OFris. *skrīva*, OS. *scrīƀan*, 'to write', are Latin loan words. For the sense development of L. *scrībere*, 'to write', from a base meaning 'to tear, scratch', cp. E. *write*. Cp. **ad-script, ascribe, ascription, circumscribe, circumscription, conscribe, conscript, conscription, describe, description, escritoire, imperscriptible, inscribe, inscription, interscription, manuscript, postscript, prescribe, prescription, proscribe, proscription, rescript, scarify, scribble,** 'to write carelessly', **script, scriptorium, scripture, scrive, scrivener, shrift, shrive, Shrovetide, subscribe, subscription, superscribe, superscription, transcribe, transcription.**
Derivatives: *scribe*, tr. v., *scrib-er*, n., *scrib-ing*, n.

scrim, n., a cloth used in upholstery, etc. — Of unknown origin.

scrimmage, n. — A var. of **skirmish** (through the intermediary form *scrimmish*). Cp. **scrummage.**
Derivative: *scrimmag-er*, n.

scrimp, tr. v., to make too small; intr. v., to be sparing. — Cp. Dan. *skrumpe*, Swed. *skrympa*, MDu. *scrompelen*, Du. *schrompelen*, G. *schrumpfen*, 'to shrink', and see **shrink.**
Derivatives: *scrimp-ed*, adj., *scrimp-y*, adj.

scrinium, n., a case for books in medieval libraries. — L. *scrīnium*, 'a case for keeping books'. See **shrine.**

scrip, n., a small bag. — ME. *scrippe*, rel. to ON. *skreppa*, 'scrip', fr. Merovingian L. *scrippa*, 'scrip', metathesized fr. L. *scirpea*, 'basket made

of rushes', subst. use of the fem. of the adj. *scirpeus*, 'made of rushes', fr. *scirpus*, 'rush'. See **Scirpus** and cp. words there referred to.

scrip, n., a writing, a provisional certificate. — Short for **subscription.**
Derivative: *scrip-ee*, n.

script, n. — Late ME., fr. OF. *escript* (also *escrit*, whence F. *écrit*), fr. L. *scrīptum*, 'something written', neut. pp. of *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. words there referred to.

scriptorium, n., a writing room esp. that of a monastery. — Late L., prop. neut. of L. *scrīptōrius*, 'pertaining to writing', fr. *scrīptus*, pp. of *scrībere*. See **scribe** and subst. suff. **-ory** and cp. **escritoire,** which is a doublet of *scriptorium*.

scripture, n. — ME., fr. L. *scrīptūra*, fr. *scrīptus*, pp. of *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *scriptur-al*, adj., *Scriptur-al-ism*, n., *Scriptur-al-ist*, n., *scriptur-al-ly*, adv., *Scriptur-ist*, n.

scrive, tr. and intr. v., to write. — ME. *scriven*, fr. OF. *escrivre* (whence OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire*), fr. L. *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**

scrivello, n., an elephant's tusk. — Port. *escrevelho.*

scrivener, n. — ME. *scriveiner*, fr. earlier *scrivein*, fr. OF. *escrivain* (F. *écrivain*), fr. Late L. *scrībānus*, fr. L. *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and agential suff. **-er.**

scrobe, n., a groove (*zool.*) — L. *scrobis*, 'ditch, trench', which is cogn. with Lett. *skrabt*, 'to hollow out, scrape', *skrabinât*, 'to gnaw at', ON. *skarpr*, OE. *scearp*, 'sharp'. See **sharp** and cp. next word.

scrobiculate, adj., marked by depressions (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed with suff. **-ate** fr. L. *scrobiculus*, dimin. of *scrobis*. See prec. word.

scrod, n., a young codfish. — Prob. of Dutch origin. Cp. MDu. *schrode*, 'a piece cut off', which is rel. to OE. *scrēade*, 'shred'. See **shred.**

scrofula, n., tuberculosis, esp. of the lymphatic glands. — ML., fr. L. *scrōfulae* (pl.) 'swelling of the glands', lit. 'little pigs', dimin. of *scrōfa*, 'a breeding sow', which is perh. a loan word from Gk. γρομφάς, explained by Hesychius as ὗς παλαιᾶ ('old pig'). For sense development cp. Gk. χοιράς, 'scrofula', which is rel. to χοῖρος, 'pig', and Alb. *šüta*, 'swollen glands', which is rel. to *ðí*, 'pig'. For the change of Gk. γρομφάς to L. *scrōfa* cp. L. *scrūta*, 'broken fragments, trash, rubbish', fr. Gk. γρῦτη (see *scrutator*). Cp. **Scrophularia.** Cp. also **screw.** For the ending of L. *scrōfulae* see suff. **-ule.**
Derivatives: *scroful-ism*, n., *scroful-ous*, adj., *scroful-ous-ly*, adv., *scroful-ous-ness*, n.

scroggy, adj., stunted. — A var. of **scraggy.**

scroll, n. — Fr. earlier *scrowle*, fr. OF. *escroele*, 'piece, shred', dimin. of *escroe*, 'shred' (whence F. *écrou*, 'entry into the prison roll'), fr. Frankish **skrōda*, 'shred', which is rel. to MDu. *schroode*, 'shred', OHG. *scrōt*, 'a cut', MHG. *schrot*, 'a cutting, a wound', G. *Schrot*, 'log, block, small shot'. See **shred** and cp. **escrow.** The spelling of *scroll* is due to an association of this word with the noun *roll.*
Derivatives: *scroll*, intr. and tr. v., *scroll-ed*, adj., *scroll-ery*, n.

scroop, intr. v., to creak, grate; n., a grating sound. — Of imitative origin.

Scrophularia, n., a genus of plants, the figwort (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. ML. *scrofula* (see **scrofula**); so called because it is a reputed remedy for scrofula.

Scrophulariaceae, n. pl., the figwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

scrophulariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

scrotal, adj., pertaining to the scrotum. — Formed fr. **scrotum** with adj. suff. **-al.**

scrotitis, n., inflammation of the scrotum (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid formed fr. L. *scrōtum* and Gk. suff. -ῖτις. See **scrotum** and **-itis.**

scrotocele, n., hernia of the scrotum (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *scrōtum* and Gk. κήλη, 'a swelling, tumor'. See **scrotum** and **-cele.**

scrotum, n., the bag of skin that contains the testicles (*anat.*) — L. *scrōtum*, rel. to *scrautum*, 'quiver from arrows', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qreu-t-*, a dental enlargement of **(s)qreu-*, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See **shred,** n., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *scrot-al*, adj.

scrounge, tr. and intr. v., to pilfer (*slang*). — Cp. dial. E. *scrunge*, 'to squeeze'; of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *scroung-er*, n.

scrub, n., a stunted tree. — Dial. Dan. *skrub*, 'brushwood'. See **shrub,** 'a woody plant'.

scrub, adj., stunted. — Fr. prec. word.
Derivatives: *scrubb-y*, adj., *scrubb-i-ness*, n.

scrub, tr. and intr. v., to clean by rubbing. — MDu. *schrubben* (Du. *schrobben*); cp. Dan. *skrubbe*, Swed. *skrubba*. *Scrub* orig. meant 'to clean by rubbing with a scrub'. See prec. word. For sense development cp. *broom* and *brush.*
Derivatives: *scrub*, n., *scrubb-er*, n.

scruff, n., the nape. — Fr. earlier *scuft*, *scuff*, fr. ON. *skopt*, 'hair on the head', which is rel. to Goth. *skuft*, MHG. *schopf*, of s.m., G. *Schopf*, 'tuft', and possibly cogn. with Czech and Russ. *čup*, *ćub*, 'tuft', Serb. *ćupa*, 'tuft, hair'. It. *ciuffo*, 'tuft, tassel', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **scut, sheaf.**

scrummage, n., usually abbreviated into scrum (*Rugby football*). — A var. of **scrimmage.**
Derivatives: *scrummage*, tr. and intr. v., *scrummag-er*, n.

scrumptious, adj., fine, delicious. — Invented word prob. influenced by **sumptuous.**
Derivatives: *scrumptious-ly*, adv., *scrumptious-ness*, n.

scrunch, v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **crunch.**

scruple, n., 1) an apothecary's weight equal to twenty grains; 2) doubt or hesitation arising from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient. — F. *scruple*, fr. L. *scrūpulus*, 'small, sharp stone, weight, one twenty-fourth of the ounce, scruple; difficulty, anxiety', dimin. of *scrūpus*, 'a sharp piece of stone; anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. **sqreu-p-*, *-p*-enlargement of **sqreu-*, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See **shred** and cp. **scrupulous.**
Derivatives: *scruple*, intr. and tr. v., *scrupl-er*, n.

scrupulosity, n. — F. *scrupulosité*, fr. L. *scrūpulōsitātem*, acc. of *scrūpulōsitās*, 'over-nicety', fr. *scrūpulōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

scrupulous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *scrupuleux* (fem. *scrupuleuse*), fr. L. *scrūpulōsus*, 'full of sharp stones; very nice, exact', fr. *scrūpulus*. See **scruple** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *scrupulous-ly*, adv., *scrupulous-ness*, n.

scrutable, adj. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *scrūtārī*. See **scrutator.**
Derivative: *scrutabil-ity*, n.

scrutate, tr. v., to investigate. — L. *scrūtātus*, pp. of *scrūtārī*. See next word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

scrutator, n., one who investigates. — L. *scrūtātor*, 'scrutinizer, examiner, investigator', fr. *scrūtātus*, pp. of *scrūtārī*. See next word and agential suff. **-or.**

scrutiny, n., close examination. — L. *scrūtinium*, 'search, investigation, scrutiny', fr. *scrūtārī*, 'to search, examine, investigate', fr. *scrūta* (gen. *-ōrum*), 'broken stuff, trash, frippery', fr. I.-E. **(s)qreu-t-*, a dental enlargement of base **(s)qreu-*, 'to cut or break to pieces'. See **shred** and cp. **scrutator.**
Derivatives: *scrutin-eer*, n., *scrutin-ize*, tr. v., *scrutin-iz-ation*, n., *scrutin-iz-er*, n., *scrutin-ous*, adj.

scry, tr. v., to descry. — Aphetic for **descry.**
Derivatives: *scry-er*, n., *scry-ing*, n.

scuba, n. — Formed from the initials of the words *s*elf-contained *u*nderwater *b*reathing *a*pparatus.

scud, intr. v., to move quickly. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *skudda*, 'to shove, push', and E. **scuttle,** 'to hurry'.
Derivative: *scud*, n., the act of scudding; clouds driven quickly by the wind.

scudo, n., an old Italian silver coin. — It., lit. 'a shield', fr. L. *scūtum*. See **scutum.**

scuff, tr. and intr. v., to shuffle, — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *skuffa*, 'to shove, push', and see **shove.** Cp. also next word.

scuffle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of prec. word. See verbal suff. **-le.** Cp. **shuffle.**
Derivatives: *scuffle*, n., *scuffl-er*, n.

scull, n., oar. — ME., of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *scull*, tr. and intr. v., *scull-er*, n.

scullery, n., a room for cleansing dishes. — ME., fr. OF. *escuelerie*, fr. *escuelier*, 'keeper of the dishes', fr. *escuele* (F. *écuelle*), 'dish', fr. L. *scutella*, 'salver, waiter', dimin. of *scutula*, 'a small tray or dish', which itself is a dimin. of *scutra*, 'a flat tray, dish'. Cp. It. *scodella*, OProvenç. *escodella*, Sp. *escodilla*, which all derive fr. L. *scutella*, and see **scuttle,** 'receptacle', and **-ery.**

scullion, n., 1) a servant who does menial services in the kitchen; 2) a low person. — ME. *sculion*, fr. OF. *escovillon*, *escouillon* (F. *écouvillon*), 'swab, dishclout', dimin. of *escouve* (whence the F. dimin. *écouvette*), 'a broom', fr. L. *scōpa*, 'broom', which stands in gradational relationship to *scāpus*, 'shaft, stem'; see **shaft,** 'stem, stock', and cp. **scape,** 'shaft'.

sculp, tr. v., to carve, sculpture. — Back formation fr. **sculpture.**

sculpin, n., any of a group of spiny, usually scaleless seafishes. — Prob. a corruption of F. *scorpène* or It. *scorpina*, fr. L. *scorpaena*, 'the sea scorpion'. See **Scorpaenidae.**

sculpsit, n. — L., 'he carved', 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *sculpere*. See next word.

sculptor, n. — L., 'one who cuts or carves', fr. *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpere*, 'to carve', which is rel. to *scalpere*, 'to cut, carve, scrape'. See **scalpel** and agential suff. **-or.**

sculptress, n., a female sculptor. — See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

sculpture, n. — ME., fr. L. *sculptūra*, 'a carving', fr. *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpere*. See **sculptor** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *sculpture*, tr. and intr. v., *sculpturesque* (q.v.)

sculpturesque, adj. — See **sculpture** and **-esque.**
Derivatives: *sculpturesque-ly*, adv., *sculpturesque-ness*, n.

scum, n. — MDu. *schūm(e)* (Du. *schuim*), rel. to ON. *skūm*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *skum*, OHG. *scūm*, MHG. *schum*, *schoum*, G. *Schaum*, 'foam, froth'; perh. fr. I.-E. base **sqeu-*, 'to cover'. See **sky** and cp. next word. Cp. also **skim** and the second element in **meerschaum.** Cp. also **scutum, scuttle.**
Derivatives: *scum*, tr. and intr. v., *scumm-er*, n., *scumm-ing*, verbal n., *scumm-y*, adj.

scumble, tr. v., to add a thin opaque coat of color (*paint.*) — Formed fr. **scum** with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *scumble*, n., *scumbl-ing*, n.

scuncheon, sconcheon, n., jamb of doors or windows, cornerstone (*archit.*) — ME. *sconcheon*, *sconchon*, fr. MF. *escoinson* (F. *écoinçon*, *écoinson*), formed fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*) and *coin*, 'corner', fr. L. *cuneus*. See 1st **ex-** and **coin** and cp. **squinch.** Cp. also **esconson,** which is a doublet of **scuncheon.**

scup, n., an edible fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*). — Shortened fr. Algonquian *mishcup*, lit. 'the big-scaled (fish)'.

scupper, n., a cut through a ship's side to let the water flow overboard. — Shortened fr. earlier *scupper-hole*; rel. to Du. *schop*, 'shovel', and to **scoop** (q.v.)

scupper, tr. v., to massacre in a surprise attack (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

scurf, n. — ME., fr. ON. **skurfr*, inferred fr. *skurf(ōttr)*, 'scurfy'; fr. Teut. base seen in OE. *sceorfan*, 'to gnaw at, bite'; rel. to ON. *skarpr*, OE. *scearp*, 'sharp' (see **sharp**). Cp. Dan. *skurv*, Swed. *skorv*, MDu. *scorf(t)*, Du. *schurft*, OHG. *scorf*, MLG., MHG., G. *schorf*, 'scurf'. Cp. also **scurvy,** adj.

Derivatives: *scurf-y*, adj., *scurf-i-ness*, n.

scurrile, adj., scurrilous (*archaic*). — L. *scurrīlis*, 'like a buffoon', fr. *scurra*, 'buffoon', an Etruscan loan word; not cogn. with Gk. σκαίρειν, 'to skip, dance, bound'.

Derivatives: *scurrility*, n. (q.v.), *scurril-ous*, adj., *scurril-ous-ly*, adv.

scurrility, n. — L. *scurrīlitās*, 'buffoonery', fr. *scurrīlis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

scurry, intr. v., to hurry. — A blend of **scour,** 'to run quickly', and **hurry.**

Derivative: *scurry*, n.

scurvy, n. — Like Du. *scheurbuik* and G. *Scharbock*, 'scurvy' derived fr. ML. *scorbūtus* (whence also It. *scorbuto*, Sp., Port. *escorbuto*), fr. Russ. *skrobota*, 'scrape, scratch'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 712 s.v. *Skorbut*. Russ. *skrobota* is rel. to Russ. *skrebú, skrest'*, 'to scrape', and cogn. with E. **scrape** (q.v.) The noun *scurvy* was influenced in form by the adj. *scurvy*.

scurvy, adj., mean, low, contemptible. — Formed fr. **scurf** with adj. suff. **-y.** The original meaning was 'scurfy'. Cp. **scurvy,** n.

Derivatives: *scurvi-ly*, adv., *scurvi-ness*, n.

scut, n., the short tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit. — Prob. fr. ON. *skopt*, 'hair of the head, fox's brush'. See **scruff.**

scutage, n., money paid by a knight in lieu of military service (*feudal law*). — ML. *scūtāgium*, lit. 'shield money', fr. L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **scutum** and **-age.**

scutal, adj., pertaining to a scutum (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed fr. **scutum** with adj. suff. **-al.**

scutate, adj., shieldlike (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *scūtātus*, 'armed with a shield', fr. *scūtum*. See **scutum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

scutch, tr. v., to separate the fibers of flax from the woody parts. — Obsol. F. *escoucher* (F. *écoucher*), 'to scutch', fr. MF., fr. VL. **excuticāre*, 'to skin, flay', fr. L. *ex*, 'out of' (see 1st **ex-**), and *cutis*, 'skin'. See **hide,** 'skin', and cp. **cutis, cuticle.**

scutcheon, n., escutcheon. — Aphetic for **escutcheon.**

scutcher, n., a swingle. — Formed fr. **scutch** with subst. suff. **-er.**

scute, n., a scutum (*zool.*) — L. *scūtum*, 'shield'. See **scutum.**

Scutellaria, n., a genus of plants, the skullcap (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *scutella*, 'a dish', dimin. of *scūtum* (see **scutum** and **-aria**); so called in allusion to the appendage of the calyx.

scutellate, adj., covered with scutella (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-ate.**

scutellum, n., a small scale or plate (*bot.* and *zool.*) — ModL., 'a little shield', dimin. of L. *scūtum*. See **scutum.**

scutiform, adj., shield-shaped. — Compounded of L. *scūtum*, 'shield', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **scutum** and **form,** n.

scutter, intr. v., to run in haste; n., a hasty running. — Altered fr. **scuttle.**

scuttle, n., a metal receptacle. — ME. *scutel*, fr. OE. *scutel*, 'dish, bowl', fr. L. *scutella*, 'salver, waiter', dimin. of *scutula*, 'a small tray or dish', which itself is a dimin. of *scutra*, 'a flat tray, dish'. The orig. meaning was prob. 'a leather vessel', fr. *scūtum*, 'shield', orig. 'a leather shield'. See **scutum** and cp. **scullery, skillet.**

scuttle, n., an opening with a lid or cover to it; a hatchway in the deck of a ship. — ME. *skottell*, fr. MF. *escoutilles* (F. *écoutille*), fr. Sp. *escotilla*, 'hatchway', fr. *escote*, 'sloping of a jacket, tucker in a garment'. For sense development cp. Sp. *escotar*, 'to cut out a hole (esp. in a garment)', *escotadura*, 'sloping of a jacket; a trap door'. Sp. *escote* is a loan word fr. Goth. *skauts*, 'seam, hem of a garment'. See **sheet,** 'piece of cloth'.

Derivative: *scuttle*, tr. v., to cut holes in the bottom or sides of a ship.

scuttle, intr. v., to hurry; to run away. — A var. of *scuddle*, freq. of **scud** (q.v.)

scutum, n., a shield. — L. *scūtum*, 'shield', prob. for **sqeutom*, and lit. meaning 'a covering shield', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-t-*, 'to cover', whence also Gk. κύτος, 'skin, cover', σκῦτος, 'leather', OE. *hȳd*, 'skin'. See **hide,** 'skin', and cp. **cutis, cuticle.** Cp. also **écu, equerry, escutcheon, esquire, scudo, scum, scutch, Scutellaria, scutellum, scutiform, scuttle,** 'receptacle'. Cp. also **sky.**

scybalum, n., constipated fecal mass in the bowels (*med.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σκύβαλον, 'dung, excrement', which is of uncertain origin. According to Suidas it is an alteration of κυσίβαλόν τι ὄν, i.e. τὸ τοῖς κυσὶ βαλλόμενον, 'that which is cast before the dogs'. See **hound,** 'dog', and **ballistic.**

Scylla, n., a seamonster dwelling on a rock in the strait of Messina (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Σκύλλα, which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to σκύλλειν, 'to tear', and lit. means 'the tearing one'. Gk. σκύλλειν prob. stands in gradational relationship to σκάλλειν, 'to stir up, hoe', which derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **scale,** 'a weighing instrument'.

scyphi-, scypho-, combining form meaning 'cup'. — Gk. σκυφι-, σκυφο-, fr. σκύφος, 'cup'. See next word.

scyphus, n., a kind of deep cup (*Greek Antiq.*) — L., 'cup', fr. Gk. σκύφος, which prob. stands in gradational relationship to σκάπτειν, 'to hollow out'. See **scapho-.**

Derivative: *scyph-ose*, adj.

scythe, n., a mowing implement. — ME. *sithe*, fr. OE. *sigðe, sīðe*, rel. to MLG. *segede, sigde*, MDu. *sichte* (Du *zicht*), OHG. *segensa, seginsa*, MHG. *segense, seinse, sense*, G. *Sense*, fr. I.-E. base **seq-*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. **saw,** 'a cutting instrument'.

Derivative: *scythe*, tr. v.

Scythian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Scythia*, fr. Gk. Σκυθίᾱ, 'the country of the Scythians', fr. Σκύθης, 'a Scythian'.

se-, pref. — L. *sē-*, a collateral form of *sēd-*, 'aside, apart', rel. to the prep. *sēd, sē*, 'without', and to the conjunction *sēd*, 'but', fr. I.-E. reflexive base **swe-*, **se-*, whence also OSlav. *svě-ně, svě-ní*, 'without'. See **secret, sedition, sedulous, select, separate, severus, solve.** See also **ebriety, sober, idio-.** See also **zenith.** For an enlarged form of the above base see **sine** and prep. **sunder.**

sea, n. — ME. *see*, fr. OE. *sæ*, 'sea, lake', rel. to OS. *sēo*, 'sea; lake', OFris. *sē*, 'sea', MDu. *see*, Du. *zee*, 'sea', OHG. *sēo, sē*, MHG. *sē*, G. *See*, 'sea; lake', ON. *sær, sjōr*, 'sea', Dan. *sø*, Swed. *sjö*, Norw. *sjø*, 'sea; lake', Goth. *saiws*, 'lake'. Cp. **soul.**

Derivative: *sea*, adj.

sea kale, n., a European plant. — Compounded of **sea** and **kale.**

seal, n., a marine, fish-eating mammal. — ME. *sele*, fr. OE. *seolh*, rel. to ON. *selr*, Dan. *sæl*, Swed. *sjöl*, MLG. *sel*, OHG. *selah*.

Derivatives: *seal*, intr. v., to hunt seals, *seal-er*, n., *seal-ery*, n., *seal-ing*, n.

seal, n., imprint, impression. — ME. *seel, sele*, fr. OF. *seel* (F. *sceau*), fr. VL. **sigellum* (whence also It. *suggello*, OProvenç. *sael*, Sp. and Port. *sello*), dissimilated fr. L. *sigillum*, 'a little mark, small figure, seal', dimin. of *signum*, 'sign'. Cp. OFris. *sigel*, MDu *seghel* (Du. *zegel*), 'seal', MHG. *sigel* (G. *Siegel*), Dan. *segl*, Swed. *sigill*, of s.m., which all are borrowed fr. L. *sigillum*. See **sign** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *seal-less*, adj.

seal, tr. v., to affix a seal to. — ME. *selen*, fr. OF. *seeler* (F. *sceller*), fr. *seel*, 'seal'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *seal-ed*, adj., *seal-ing*, n.

Sealyham terrier, a breed of terriers. — So called after *Sealy Ham*, a place in Pembrokeshire (Wales).

seam, n., suture. — ME. *sem, seem*, fr. OE. *sēam*, rel. to ON. *saumr*, OHG., MHG. *soum*, G. *Saum*, and cogn. with OI. *syū́man-*, 'ite, band', Gk. ὑμήν, 'membrane', and OPruss. *schumeno*, 'shoemaker's thread', fr. I.-E. base **syū-*, **sīw-*, 'to sew'. See **sew** and cp. **suture, hymen.**

Derivatives: *seam*, tr. v., *seam-ing*, n., *seam-less*, adj.

seam, n., an old measure of weight. — ME. *sem, seem*, fr. OE. *sēam*, 'burden, load', fr. VL. *sauma*, 'packsaddle' (whence also F. *somme*, 'packsaddle'), fr. L. *sagma*, fr. Gk. σάγμα, which is rel. to σάττειν (for **σάκιειν*), 'to pack, stuff'. Cp. **summer,** 'a large beam', **sumptor.**

seamster, also **sempster,** n., a person, esp. a man, employed in sewing. — ME. *semester, semster*, fr. OE. *sēamestre*, formed fr. *sēam* (see **seam**) with fem. agential suff. *-estre* (see **-ster**).

seamstress, sempstress, n., a woman employed in sewing. — Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. **-ess.**

seaplane, n. — Formed fr. **sea** and **plane** (the abbreviation of **airplane**). Cp. **hydroplane.**

sear, n., the catch in the lock of a gun. — MF. (= F.) *serre*, 'a grasp, grip', back formation fr. *serrer*, 'to press, lock up', fr. VL. **serrāre*, fr. Late L. *serāre*, 'to bar, bolt', fr. *sera*, 'a bar (for fastening a door)' which is rel. to *serere*, 'to join, fasten'. VL. **serrāre* (for L. *serāre*) was prob. influenced by *ferrum*, 'iron'. Cp. It. *serrare*, Sp. *cerrar*, which also derive fr. VL. **serrāre*. See **series** and words there referred to and cp. **serry.** Cp. also **seraglio.**

sear, also **sere,** adj., dried up; withered. — ME., fr. OE. *sēar*, rel. to MLG. *sōr*, MDu. *soor*, 'dry', OHG. *sōrēn*, 'to become dry', fr. I.-E. base **saus-*, **sus-*, 'dry', whence also OI. *śóṣaḥ*, 'making dry', *śúṣkaḥ*, 'dry', *śúṣyati*, 'withers', Avestic *hushka-*, 'dry', Gk. αὖος (for **sauso-s*), 'dry', L. *sūdus* (for **susodos*), 'dry, cloudless', Alb. *thaí* (for **sausnio-*), 'I become dry', Lith. *saũsas*, OSlav. *suchŭ*, 'dry'. Cp. **auantic, austere, sorrel,** adj.

sear, tr. v., to dry up; to wither; intr. v., to become dry; to wither. — ME. *seren*, fr. OE. *sēarian*, fr. *sēar*. See **sear,** adj.

search, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *serchen*, fr. OF. *cerchier*, fr. L. *circāre*, 'to go round', fr. *circum*, 'around'. F. *chercher* (fr. OF. *cerchier*) is due to assimilation. See **circum-** and cp. **circa, circle, circus.** Cp. also **research.**

Derivatives: *search*, n., *search-able*, adj., *search-er*, n., *search-ing*, adj., *search-ing-ly*, adv., *search-ing-ness*, n.

season, n. — ME. *sesoun*, fr. OF. *seson, seison, saison* (F. *saison*), fr. L. *satiōnem*, acc. of *satiō*, 'a sowing', in VL., 'sowing time, sowing season', fr. *satus*, pp. of *serere*, 'to sow, plant', fr. I.-E. base **sē-*, whence also *sēmen*, 'seed'. See **sow,** v., and cp. **semen.** Cp. also **seed.** In F. *saison* and OProvenç *sazon*, the original meaning 'sowing season', was changed into 'season' in general. The stages of sense development were: 'sowing season; the most important season; season'.

Derivatives: *season*, tr. and intr. v., *season-able*, adj., *season-able-ness*, n., *season-abl-y*, adv., *season-al*, adj., *season-al-ly*, adv., *season-al-ity*, n., *season-ed*, adj., *season-er*, n., *season-ing*, n., *season-less*, adj.

seat, n. — ME. *sete*, fr. ON. *sæti*, whence also Swed. *säte*, Dan. *sæde*; rel. to OHG. *sāze*, MDu.

gesaete, 'seat', OHG. *gisāzi*, MHG. *gesæze*, 'seat; siege; situation; buttocks', G. *Gesäß*, 'buttocks', fr. Teut. base **set-*, corresponding to I.-E. **sed-*, 'to sit'. See **sit.**

Derivatives: *seat*, tr. v., *seat-ed*, adj., *seat-er*, n., *seat-ing*, n., *seat-less*, adj.

seaward, adj. and n. — Compounded of **sea** and **-ward.**

seaward, seawards, adv. — Compounded of **sea** and **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

sebaceous, adj. — L. *sēbāceus*, fr. *sēbum*, 'tallow, suet, grease', which is prob. rel. to L. *sāpō*, 'soap'. See **soap,** and cp. **suet.** For the ending see suff. **-aceous.**

Sebastian, n., masc. PN. — L. *Sebastiānus*, fr. Gk. Σεβαστιανός, lit. 'inhabitant of Σεβαστεῖα, *Sebastia* (a town in Pontus)', or 'inhabitant of Σεβαστή, *Sebaste* (a name given to the city of Samaria by Herod the Great, who rebuilt it). The name of both these places derives fr. Σεβαστός (lit. 'venerable, august'), epithet of Augustus Caesar, the first Roman emperor, fr. σέβεσθαι, 'to venerate'. (Σεβαστός is prop. the Greek translation of L. *Augustus*. See *August*).

sebesten, sebestan, n., an Indian tree, *Cordia myxa*. — ME., fr. Arab. *sibistān*, fr. Pers. *sipistān*, fr. *sapista*, 'smelling badly'.

sebi-, combining form meaning 'tallow, suet'. — Fr. L. *sēbum*, gen. *sēbī*. See **sebaceous.**

sebila, n., a small wooden bowl. — F. *sébile*, fr. Arab. *zabîl* (in vulgar pronunciation *zebîl*), 'date basket'.

seborrhea, seborrhoea, n., discharge of sebaceous matter (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *sēbum*, 'tallow, suet, grease', and Gk. ῥοιᾶ, 'flow, flux', fr. ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **sebaceous** and **rheo-.**

Derivatives: *seborrhe-al*, *seborrhoe-al*, *seborrhe-ic*, *seborrhoe-ic* adjs.

sebundy, n., irregular native soldiery maintained by the British in India. — Hind. *sibandī*, fr. Pers. *sihbandī*, lit. 'paid every three months', fr. *si* (written *sih*), 'three', and *band*, 'band, binding, agreement'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *θri-*, 'three', OPers. *θ^{r}itīya*, 'third', OI. *trī* (neut.), 'three'; see **three.** The second element is rel. to OI. *bandháḥ*, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'; see **bad,** 'a tie'.

sec, adj., dry (said of wine). — F., 'dry', fr. L. *siccus*, 'dry'. See **siccative.**

sec, n. — Short for **secant.**

secant, adj. and n. — L. *secāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *secāre*, 'to cut'; see **section** and **-ant.** The name *secant* was first used by the Danish mathematician Thomas Fincke in his *Geometria Rotundi* (in 1583).

secateur, n., pruning shears. — F. *sécateur*, learned formation from the stem of L. *secāre*, 'to cut', on analogy of the numerous nouns ending in *-ateur* (fr. L. *-ātor*). See **section.**

secchio, n., a liquid measure used in Northern Italy. — It., lit. 'pail, bucket', rel. to *secchia*, fr. VL. **sicla*, fr. L. *situla*, 'bucket, urn'; see **situla.** Cp. OProvenç., Port *selha*, F. *seille*, 'pail, bucket', which derive fr. L. *situla*, and F. *seau*, 'pail, bucket', which comes fr. VL. **sitellus*, corresponding to L. *sitella*, dimin. of *situla*. G. *Seidel*, 'mug, pint', is a Romance loan word (see **seidel**).

secco, adj., dry. — Fr. L. *siccus*. See **siccative** and words there referred to.

secco, n., painting on dry plaster. — Short for *secco painting*. See prec. word.

secede, intr. v., to withdraw from an alliance, organization, etc. — L. *sēcēdere*, 'to go away, withdraw, separate', fr. **se-** and *cēdere*, 'to go'. See **cede.**

Derivative: *seced-er*, n.

secern, tr. and intr. v., to separate, distinguish, discern. — L. *sēcernere*, 'to set apart, separate, distinguish', fr. **se-** and *cernere*, 'to separate, distinguish'. See **certain** and cp. **secret, secrete.** Cp. also **concern. decern, discern.**

Derivatives: *secernent* (q.v.), *secern-ment*, n.

secernent, adj., secreting. — L. *sēcernēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sēcernere*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

secession, n., the act of seceding. — L. *sēcessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'withdrawal, separation', fr. *sēcess-(um)*, pp. stem of *sēcēdere*. See **secede** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *secession-al*, adj., *secession-ism*, n., *secession-ist*, n.

seck, adj., dry, barren, unprofitable. — F. *sec*, 'dry', fr. L. *siccus*. See **siccative** and cp. **sack,** 'strong wine', **sec, secco.**

Seckel, n., a variety of sweet pear. — Named after a farmer in Pennsylvania, who introduced it.

seclude, tr. v. — L. *sēclūdere*, 'to shut off, shut up', fr. **se-** and *-clūdere* (used only in compounds), fr. *claudere*, 'to shut, close'. See **close,** adj. For the change of Latin *au* (in *claudere*) to *ū* (in *sē-clūdere*) see *accuse* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *seclud-ed*, adj., *seclud-ed-ly*, adv., *seclud-ed-ness*, n.

seclusion, n. — ML. *sēclūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *sēclūsus*, pp. of *sēclūdere*. See **seclude** and **-ion.**

Derivative: *seclusion-ist*, n.

seclusive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *sēclūsus*, pp. of *sēclūdere*. See **seclude.**

Derivatives: *seclusive-ly*, adv., *seclusive-ness*, n.

second, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *second*, fr. L. *secundus*, for **seq-undus*, 'the second', prop. 'the following', from the stem of *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **secund, secundine, secundum.**

Derivatives: *second*, n. and adv., *second*, v. (q.v.)

second, n., the sixtieth part of a minute. — F. *seconde*, fr. ML. *minūta secunda*, shortened fr. L. *pars minūta secunda*, lit. 'the second small part (of an hour)', in contradistinction to *pars minūta prīma*, 'the first small part', i.e. 'minute'. See **second,** adj., and cp. *minute*, 'the sixtieth part of an hour'.

second, tr. v., to further; to support. — F. *seconder*, fr. L. *secundāre*, 'to favor, further, second', fr. *secundus*. See **second,** adj.

Derivative: *second-er*, n.

secondary, adj. — ME. *secundarie*, *secondarie*, fr. L. *secundārius*, 'pertaining to the second class, inferior', fr. *secundus*. See **second,** adj., and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *secondary*, n., *secondari-ly*, adv., *secondari-ness*, n.

seconde, n., the parrying position in fencing. — F., short for *position seconde*, prop. 'the second position', fem. of *second*. See **second.**

secondo, n., the second part in a concerted piece, the second singer in a duet for pianoforte (*mus.*) — It., fr. L. *secundus*. See **second,** adj.

secrecy, n. — Formed fr. **secret** with suff. **-cy.**

secret, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *secret*, fr. L. *sēcrētus*, 'separated, set apart, secret', pp. of *sēcernere*. See **secern, secrete.**

Derivatives: *secret*, n., *secretary* (q.v.), *secret-ive*, adj., *secret-ive-ly*, adv., *secret-ive-ness*, n., *secret-ly*, adv., *secret-ness*, n.

secretaire, n., a writing desk. — F. *secrétaire*, fr. ML. *sēcrētārius*. See **secretary.**

secretariat, secretariate, n. — F. *secrétariat*, fr. ML. *sēcrētāriātus*, fr. *sēcrētārius*. See prec. word.

secretary, n. — ML. *sēcrētārius*, 'one entrusted with secrets', fr. L. *sēcrētus*. See **secret** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *secretari-al*, adj.

secrete, tr. v. — L. *sēcrētus*, pp. of *sēcernere*, 'to set apart, separate, distinguish'. See **secern.**

Derivatives: *secretion* (q.v.), *secret-ory*, adj.

secretin, n., a substance secreted by the intestines. — Coined by the English physiologists Sir William Maddock Bayliss (1866-1924) and Ernest Henry Starling (1866-1927) fr. L. *sēcrētus*, pp. of *sēcernere* (see **secrete**) and suff. **-in.**

secretion, n. — F. *sécrétion*, fr. L. *sēcrētiōnem*, acc. of *sēcrētiō*, 'a setting apart, separating', fr. *sēcrētus*, pp. of *sēcernere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *secretion-al*, *secretion-ary*, adjs.

sect, n., a group holding similar views; a party. — F. *secte*, fr. L. *secta*, 'a trodden way, path; a following; a school of thought', prop. fem. pp. of *sequī*, 'to follow' (see **sequel** and **set,** 'number'); early confused in sense with *secta*, fem. pp. of *secāre*, 'to cut' (see next word).

Derivatives: *sect-arian*, adj. and n., *sect-arian-ism*, n., *sect-arian-ize*, tr. v., *sect-ary*, n.

sect, n., a section. — L. *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section.**

sectile, adj., capable of being cut. — F., fr. L. *sectilis*, 'cut, cleft; that which may be cut', fr. *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*. See **section** and **-ile.**

section, n. — ME. *secte*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *sectiōnem*, acc. of *sectiō*, 'a cutting, a cutting off', fr. *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*, 'to cut', rel. to *secūris*, 'axe', fr. I.-E. base **seq-*, 'to cut', whence also OSlav. *sěkǫ*, *sěšti*, 'to cut', *sěčivo*, 'ax, hatchet', Lith. *įsekti*, 'to engrave, carve', Alb. *šatε*, 'mattock', OE. *sigðe*, *siðe*, 'scythe', OS. *segasna*, OHG. *segansa*, of s.m., OE. *secg*, 'sword', ON. *sax*, OE. *seax*, 'knife, short sword, dagger', OIr. *doescim* (for **do-ess-secim*), *tescim*, 'I cut', L. *saxum*, 'rock, stone'. Cp. **bisect, dissect, insect, intersect, saxatile, scissor, secant, secateur, sector, securiform, segment, sicarian, sickle, sigillate, sign, transect, trisect, venesection, vivisection.** Cp. also **sail, saw,** 'a cutting tool', **sax, Saxon, scythe, sedge, seesaw.**

Derivatives: *section*, tr. v., *section-al*, adj., *section-al-ism*, n., *section-al-ize*, tr. v., *section-al-iz-ation*, n., *section-ize*, tr. v.

sector, n., a mathematical instrument, etc. — L., 'one who cuts', fr. *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*. See **section** and agential suff. **-or.**

sector, n., part of a circle between two radii. — Late L., fr. L., 'one who cuts' (see prec. word); loan translation of Gk. τομεύς, 'sector (of a circle)', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'.

Derivative: *sector*, tr. v., *sector-al*, adj., *sector-ial*, adj. and n.

secular, adj., worldly. — ME. *seculer*, *seculere*, fr. OF. *seculer* (F. *séculier*), fr. Late L. *saeculāris*, 'pertaining to a generation or age', fr. L. *saeculum*, *saeclum*, 'period of a man's life, generation, period of a hundred years', which, together with W. *hoedl*, 'lifetime', OBret. *hoetl*, MBret. *hoazl*, of s.m., prob. stands for **s^{ĕ}i-tlom*, lit. 'seed', fr. I.-E. base **sē(i)-*, 'to sow'; see **sow,** v., and **-ar,** and cp. **siècle.** For sense cp. Goth. *mana-sēþs*, 'mankind, world', lit. 'seed of men'.

Derivatives: *secular*, n., *secular-ism*, n., *secular-ist*, n., *secular-ist-ic*, adj., *secularity* (q.v.), *secularize* (q.v.)

secularity, n. — Late ME. *seculerte*, fr. ML. *saeculāritās*, fr. Late L. *saeculāris*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

secularization, n. — F. *sécularisation*, fr. *séculariser*. See next word and **-ion.**

secularize, tr. v., to make secular. — F. *séculariser*, fr. MF., fr. Late L. *saeculāris*. See **secular** and **-ize.**

secund, adj., growing on one side only (*bot.*) — L. *secundus*, 'the second'. See **second,** adj.

Derivative: *secund-ly*, adv.

secundine, n., the afterbirth (*med.*) — Late L. *secundīnae* (pl.), fr. L. *secundae*, 'the afterbirth', shortened fr. *secundae membrānae*, 'the second membranes', fr. *secundus*, 'the second'. See **second,** adj.

secundum, prep., according to. — L., 'according to', fr. *secundus*, 'the second'. See **second,** adj.

securable, adj. — Formed fr. the verb *secure* (see next word) with suff. **-able.**

secure, adj., safe. — L. *sēcūrus*, 'free from care', fr. **se-** and *cūra*, 'care'. See **cure,** 'care', and cp. **sure** and **sicker,** which are doublets of *secure*.

Derivatives: *secure*, tr. v., *secure-ly*, n., *secure-ness*, n.

securiform, adj., hatchet-shaped. — Compounded of L. *secūris*, 'ax, hatchet', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. *Secūris* is rel. to *secāre*, 'to cut', and cogn. with OSlav. *sekyra*, 'ax'; see **section.** For the second element see **form,** n.

Securigera, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'axe-bearers', fr. L. *secūris*, 'axe, hatchet', and the stem of L. *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and **gerent.**

security, n. — Late ME. *securite*, fr. L. *sēcūritās*, 'freedom from care, safety', fr. *sēcūrus*. See **secure** and **-ity** and cp. **surety,** which is a doublet of *security*.

sedan, n., **sedan chair.** — Of uncertain origin; usually derived from the town of *Sedan*, in France, where it was allegedly first made.

sedate, adj., calm, quiet. — L. *sēdātus*, 'composed, moderate, quiet, tranquil', pp. of *sēdāre*, 'to calm, allay, assuage, appease', causative of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *sedate-ly*, adv., *sedate-ness*, n.

sedative, adj., tending to calm or soothe. — F. *sédatif* (fem. *sédative*), fr. ML. *sēdātīvus*, 'calming, allaying', fr. L. *sēdātus*, pp. of *sēdāre*. See **sedate** and **-ive.**

Derivative: *sedative*, n., a sedative drug.

sedentary, adj., characterized by sitting; not migratory (said of birds). — F. *sédentaire*, fr. L. *sedentārius*, 'pertaining to sitting, sedentary', fr. *sedēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sedēre*, 'to sit', fr. I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to sit', whence also OI. *á-sadat*, 'sat down', *sīdati*, 'sits', Avestic *had-*, 'to sit down', Gk. ἕζεσθαι (for **sezesthai*), 'to sit', ἕδρᾱ (for **sedrā*), 'seat', OIr. *suide*, 'seat, sitting', W. *sedd*, 'seat', MIr. *sudim*, *suidim*, 'I sit down', OSlav. *sěžda*, *sěděti*, 'to sit', Lith. *sėdmi*, *sėsti*, and *sėdžiu*, *sėdėti*, 'to sit', OSlav. *sędǫ*, *sěsti*, Lith. *sėdu*, *sėsti*, 'to sit down', OPruss. *sīdons*, 'sitting', OSlav. *sadŭ*, 'plant', Russ. *sád*, 'garden', OSlav. *saditi*, Lith. *sodìti*, 'to plant', Goth. *sitan*, OE. *sittan*, 'to sit'. See **sit** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **anode, assess, assiduous, assiento, assize, bienséance, cathedral, cathode, cess,** 'tax', **chair, chaise, cosset, dihedral, dissident, edaphic, eisteddfod, ersatz, hedral, hostage, Insessores, insidious, Limosella, nest, nidus, obsess, piezo-, polyhedron, possess, preside, president, Reseda, reside, resident, residue, Sanhedrin, sedate, sederunt, sedilia, sediment, see,** n., **sejant, sell,** 'seat', **sessile, session, sewer,** 'servant', **siege, sizar, size, subsellium, subsidy, supersede, surcease, synizesis, tetrahedron.** I.-E. base **sed-*, 'to sit', is identical with base **sed-*, 'to go'. See **cede.**

Derivatives: *sedentary*, n., *sedentari-ly*, adv., *sedentari-ness*, n.

Seder, n., the home service on the two first nights of Passover, contained in the Haggadah (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *sědher*, 'order, arrangement', rel. to *s^{ě}dhērā^{h}*, 'row, rank (of soldiers)', Mishnaic Heb. *sādhár*, Aram. *s^{ě}dhar*,'he arranged, ordered', Aram. *sidhrā*, Syr. *sedhrā*, 'arrangement, order', Akkad. *sadāru*, 'to arrange', *sidru*, *sidirtu*, 'row, battle line'. Cp. **Sedra, siddur.**

sederunt, n., session, sitting. — L. *sedērunt*, 'they sat', 3rd person pl. past tense of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary.**

sedge, n. — ME. *segge*, fr. OE. *secg*, rel. to LG. *segge* (whence G. *Segge*), and to OE. *secg*, 'sword', and cogn. with OIr. *seisg*, 'rush', W. *hesg*, 'reed, rush'; fr. I.-E. base **seq-*, 'to cut' (see **section**). OE. *secg* orig. meant 'the cutting plant'.

Derivative. *sedg-y*, adj.

sedilia, n. pl., seats in the chancel of a church. — L. *sedīlia*, 'seats, stools', pl. of *sedīle*, a derivative of *sedēre*. See **sedentary.**

sediment, n., anything that settles. — F. *sédiment*, fr. L. *sedimentum*, 'a settling down, subsidence', from the stem of *sedēre*. See **sedentary** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *sediment-ary*, adj. and n., *sediment-ari-ly*, adv., *sediment-ation*, n., *sediment-ous*, adj.

sedition, n., revolt, rebellion. — ME., fr. OF. *sedicion* (F. *sédition*), fr. L. *sēditiōnem*, acc. of *sēditiō*, 'insurrectionary separation, mutiny', lit. 'a going apart', fr. *sēd-*, 'beside, apart' (see **se-**) and *itiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going', fr. *it-(um)*, pp. stem of *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ion.**

Derivatives: *sedition-ary*, adj., *sedition-ist*, n.

seditious, adj., inciting to revolt. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *séditieux*, fr. L. *sēditiōsus*, 'turbulent, mutinous', fr. *sēditiō*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *seditious-ly*, adv., *seditious-ness*, n.

Sedra, Sidra, n., the weekly section of the Pentateuch read in the synagogue (*Jewish Religion*). — Aram. *sidhrā*, 'order', rel. to Syr. *sedhrā*, Heb. *sědher*, of s.m. See **Seder** and cp. **siddur.**

seduce, tr. v. — L. *sēdūcere*, 'to lead aside, separate', in Late L., 'to lead astray, seduce', fr. **se-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *seduc-ee*, n., *seduce-ment*, n., *seducer*, n., *seduc-ing*, adj., *seduc-ing-ly*, adv.

seduction, n. — F. *séduction*, fr. L. *sēductiōnem*, acc. of *sēductiō*, 'a leading aside', fr. *sēductus*, pp. of *sēdūcere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *seduction-ist*, n.

seductive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *sēductus*, pp. of *sēdūcere*. See **seduce.**

Derivatives: *seductive-ly*, adv., *seductive-ness*, n.

sedulity, n., quality of being sedulous. — L. *sēdulitās*, 'assiduity, application', fr. *sēdulus*. See next word and **-ity.**

sedulous, adj., diligent, assiduous. — L. *sēdulus*, 'busy, zealous, assiduous', fr. the adv. *sēdulō*, 'busily, zealously, assiduously', formed fr. *sē(d) dolō*, 'without malice', fr. *sēd*, *sē*, 'without' (see **se-**), and *dolus*, 'guile, deceipt, deception', which is cogn. with Gk. δόλος, of s.m. See **dole,** 'guile', and cp. **subdolous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *sedulous-ly*, adv., *sedulous-ness*, n.

Sedum, n., a genus of plants, the stonecrop (*bot.*) — L. *sedum*, 'the houseleek', a foreign word of uncertain origin.

see, tr. and intr. v., to perceive with the eyes. — ME. *seen*, *sen*, fr. OE. *sēon*, rel. to OS., OHG. *sehan*, MHG., G. *sehen*, OFris. *siā*, MDu. *sien*, Du. *zien*, ON. *sjā*, Norw. *sjaa*, Dan., Swed. *se*, Goth. *saihvan*, and prob. cogn. with Hitt. *sakwa-*, 'eye'; fr. Teut. base **sehw-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **seq^{w}-*, 'to see', which is etymologically identical with **seq^{w}-* in the sense 'to point out, to say'. See **say,** v., and cp. **seem, sight.**

Derivatives: *see-ing*, n., adj., and conj. *see-ing-ly*, adv., *see-ing-ness*, n., *seer* (q.v.)

see, n., the seat of a bishop. — ME. *se*, fr. OF. *sied*, *sed*, *se*, fr. L. *sēdem*, acc. of *sēdēs*, 'seat', which is rel. to *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary.**

seed, n. — ME. *seed*, *sed*, fr. OE. *sǣd*, rel. to ON. *sāð*, OS. *sād*, OFris. *sēd*, MDu. *saet*, Du. *zaad*, OHG., MHG. *sāt*, G. *Saat*, and to the second element of Goth. *manna-sēþs*, 'mankind', lit. 'seed of men', fr. I.-E. base **sē-*, 'to sow'. See **sow,** v. and cp. **semen.** Cp. also the second element in **colza.**

Derivatives: *seed*, tr. and intr. v., *seed-ed*, adj., *seed-er*, n., *seed-ful*, adj., *seed-kin*, n., *seed-less*, adj., *seed-ling*, n., *seed-y*, adj., *seed-i-ly*, adv.

seek, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sechen*, *seken*, fr. OE. *sēcan*, rel. to OS. *sōkian*, ON. *sækja*, OFris. *sēka*, MDu. *soeken*, Du. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan*, *suohhen*, MHG. *suochen*, *süechen*, G. *suchen*, Goth. *sōkjan*, fr. I.-E. base **sāg-*, **s^{ě}g-*, 'to track down, trace, seek', whence also Gk. ἡγέομαι (Dor. ἁγέομαι), 'I lead' (orig. prob. 'I track down the way'), L. *sāgīre*, 'to perceive quickly or keenly', *sāgus*, 'presaging, predicting, prophetic', *sāgāx*, 'sagacious', OIr. *saigim*, 'I seek', and prob. also Hitt. *shāk-*, 'to know', *shakāish*, 'mark, sign'. Cp. **beseech, sake,** 'purpose', **forsake, ransack,** 'to plunder', **seize, hamesucken.** Cp. also **sagacious, presage.** Cp. also **exegesis** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *seeker* (q.v.), *seek-ing*, n.

seeker, n. — ME. *secher*, *seker*, fr. *sechen*, *seken*, 'to seek'. See **seek** and agential suff. **-er.**

seel, tr. v., to close the eyes (of a hawk). — ME. *silen*, fr. OF. *ciller*, *siller* (F. *ciller*), fr. *cil*, 'eyelid', fr. L. *cilium*. See **cilia.**

seely, adj., blessed; weak, wretched (*obsol.*) — ME. *sely*, fr. OE. *gesælig*; a doublet of **silly.**

seem, intr. v. — ME. *semen*, 'to seem, to befit' (for the latter sense cp. **seemly**), fr. ON. *sæma* (fem. *sæmr*), 'fitting, becoming', which is rel. to OE. *sēman*, *gesēman*, 'to conciliate' (lit. 'to make one'), and to ON. *samr*, 'same'. See **same.**

Derivatives: *seem-er*, n., *seem-ing*, adj. and n., *seem-ing-ly*, adv., *seemly* (q.v.)

seemly, adj. — ME. *semlich*, fr. ON. *sæmiligr*, fr. *sæmr*, 'becoming'. See **seem** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

Derivatives: *seemli-ly*, adv., *seemli-ness*, n.

seen, pp. of *see*. — ME. *sein*, *sen*, *seien*, fr. OE. *gesegen*, *gesewen*, pp. of *sēon*, 'to see'. See **see,** v.

seep, intr. v., to ooze. — Fr. earlier *sipe*, fr. ME. *sipen*, fr. OE. *sīpian*, which is rel. to MHG. *sīfen*, Du. *sijpelen*, 'to ooze'.

Derivatives: *seep*, n., *seep-age*, n., *seep-y*, adj.

seer, n., one who sees; a prophet. — ME., fr. *seen*, *sen*, 'to see'. See **see,** v., and agential suff. **-er** and cp. the second element in **sightseer.**

Derivative: *seer-ess*, n.

seer, n., a weight of India. — See **ser.**

seerband, n., turban. — Hind. *sirband*, 'turban', lit. 'headband', fr. OI. *śiras*, 'head, summit', and *bandháḥ*, 'a tying, fastening; band, bandage'. For the first element see **cerebrum** and cp. the first element in **seerpaw.** For the second element see **band,** 'tie'.

seerpaw, n., a complete suit presented by the sovereign (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *sar-ā-pā*, fr. Pers. *sar-ā-pā*, lit. 'from head to foot'. Pers. *sar*, 'head', is rel. to OI. *śiras-*, 'head, summit'; see **cerebrum** and cp. the first element in **seerband.** Pers. *pā*, 'foot', is rel. to OI. *pā́t*, acc. *pā́dam*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. the first element in **pajama.**

seersucker, n., a kind of cotton fabric. — Hind. *śīrsakar*, fr. Pers. *shīr-o-shākār*, lit. 'milk and sugar'. Pers. *shīr* is rel. to OI. *ksīrám*, Ossetic *äḫshir*, 'milk'. Pers. *shākār* is rel. to Pali *sakkharā*, OI. *śárkarā*, 'gravel, grit, sugar'. See **sugar.**

seesaw, n., antiphonic reduplication of **saw,** 'cutting tool'.

Derivatives: *seesaw*, tr. and intr. v., adj. and adv.

seethe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sethen*, fr. OE. *sēoðan*, rel. to ON. *sjōða*, Dan. *syde*, Swed. *sjuda*, Norw. *sjoa*, OFris. *siātha*, Du. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan*, MHG., G. *sieden*, 'to seethe', Goth. *saubs*, 'sacrificial animal, victim', fr. I.-E. base **se^{w}-*, 'to seethe, boil', whence also Avestic *hāvayeiti*, 'stews'. Cp. **sod,** 'turf', **sodden, suds, sutler.**

Derivatives: *seethe*, n., *seeth-ing*, adj., *seeth-ing-ly*, adv.

segar, n. — An obsolete variant of **cigar.**

seghol, n., name of the Heb.-Aram. vowel sign ֶ. — Aram. *s^{ě}ghōl*, lit. 'cluster of grapes'; so called from its form.

segholate, adj. and n. (*Heb. gram.*) — ModL. *segholātus*, 'provided with a seghol'; so called because the segholates always have a seghol in the second syllable. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

segment, n., one of the parts into which a body is divided; division, section. — L. *segmentum*, 'a cutting; a piece cut off', for **sec-mentum*, fr. *sec-*, stem of *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *segment*, tr. v., *segment-al*, adj., *segment-al-ly*, adv., *segment-ary*, adj., *segmentation*, n., *segment-ed*, adj.

segregate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *sēgregātus*, pp. of *sēgregāre*, 'to set apart, to separate from the flock', fr. **se-** and *grex*, gen. *gregis*, 'flock'. See **gregarious** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **aggregate.**
Derivatives: *segregat-ive*, adj., *segregat-or*, n.

segregate, adj., segregated. — L. *sēgregātus*, pp. of *sēgregāre*. See **segregate,** v.

segregation, n. — Late L. *sēgregātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *sēgregātus*, pp. of *sēgregāre*, See **segregate,** v., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *segregation-al*, adj., *segregation-ist*, n.

seguidilla, n., a Spanish dance and tune. — Sp., dimin. of *seguida*, 'the act of following, succession', fr. *seguir*, 'to follow', formed—with change of conjugation—fr. VL. *sequere* (corresponding to L. *sequī*), 'to follow', whence also Prov. *segre*, F. *suivre*, and—with change of conjugation—It. *seguire*, Port. *seguir*. See **sequel.**

seicento, n., the 17th century (used with reference to Italian art). — It., lit. 'six hundred', short for *mil seicento*, 'one thousand and six hundred'. *Seicento* is compounded of *sei*, 'six', fr. L. *sex*, and *cento*, 'hundred', fr. L. *centum*. See **six** and **cent,** 'a hundred', and cp. *quattrocento*, *cinquecento*.

seiche, n., the oscillation of water above and below the level of lakes and landlocked seas. — Swiss F., of uncertain origin.

seidel, n., an old liquid measure. — G., fr. MHG. *sīdel*, a Romance loan word ult. derived fr. L. *situla*, 'bucket, urn'. See **situla** and cp. **secchio.**

Seidlitz powder, an aperient. — Named after a spring in *Seidlitz*, Czechoslovakia.

seigneur, n., a feudal lord. — MF. (= F.) See **seignior.**

seigneurial, adj., pertaining to a seigneur. — F., fr. MF., fr. *seigneur*. See prec. word and **-ial.**

seignior, also **seigneur,** n., feudal lord. — MF. *seignor*, *seigneur* (F. *seigneur*), fr. OF. *seignor*, fr. L. *seniōrem*, acc. of *senior*, 'older'. See **senior** and cp. **señor, senhor, signore, sir, sire.**
Derivatives: *seignior-al*, adj., *seignior-al-ty*, n.

seigniorage, also **seigneurage,** n., dominion. — ME. *seigneurage*, fr. MF. *seignorage*, *seigneurage* (F. *seigneuriage*), fr. OF., fr. VL. **seniōrāticum*, fr. L. *senior*. See prec. word and **-age.**

seigniory, also **seignory,** n., dominion of a seignior. — ME., fr. MF. *seignorie*, *seigneurie* (F. *seigneurie*), fr. OF. *seignorie*, fr. *seignor*. See **seignior** and **-y** (representing OF. and F. *-ie*).

seignoral, also **seignorial,** adj., pertaining to a seignior. — Formed fr. **seignior** with suff. **-al,** resp. **-ial.**

seine, n., a large fishing net. — ME., fr. OE. *segne*, fr. L. *sagēna*, fr. Gk. σαγήνη, 'a fishing net', which is of uncertain origin. F. *seine*, of s.m., also derives fr. L. *sagēna*.
Derivative: *seine,* **tr. and intr. v.**

seise, v. — **The same as seize.**

seisin, n. — The same as **seizin.**

seismal, adj., seismic. — See **seismo-** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **coseismal.**

seismic, adj., pertaining to an earthquake. — See **seismo-** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **coseismic.**
Derivatives: *seismic-al*, adj., *seismic-al-ly*, adv., *seismic-ity*, n.

seismo-, combining form meaning 'connected with an earthquake, of an earthquake'. — Gk. σεισμο-, fr. σεισμός, 'earthquake', fr. σείειν, 'to shake, move to and fro', which stands for **tweisein*, fr. I.-E. base **tweis-*, 'to shake; move violently', whence also OI. *tvéṣati*, 'is violently shaken', *tvēṣáḥ*, 'vehement, impetuous; shining, brilliant', Lith. *tviskėti*, 'to 'flame'. Cp. **siriasis, Sirius, sistrum.**

seismogram, n., the record of an earthquake made by a seismograph. — Compounded of **seismo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written, a letter'. See **-gram.**

seismograph, n., an instrument for measuring the motions of an earthquake. — Compounded of **seismo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *seismograph-er*, n., *seismograph-ic*, *seismograph-ic-al*, adjs., *seismograph-y*, n.

seismology, n., the study of earthquakes. — Compounded of **seismo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος. 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *seismolog-ic-al*, adj., *seismolog-ist*, n.

seismometer, n., an instrument for measuring the intensity and motions of an earthquake. — Compounded of **seismo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *seismometr-ic*, *seismometr-ic-al*, adjs., *seismometr-y*, n.

seismoscope, n., an instrument for indicating the occurrence of earthquakes. — Compounded of **seismo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

seizable, adj. — Formed fr. **seize** with suff. **-able.**

seize, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *saysen*, *seysen*, 'to take possession of, to grasp', fr. OF. *saisir*, *seisir* (F. *saisir*), fr. Frankish-Latin *sacīre*, which is prob. a blend of Frankish **sakjan*, 'to lay claim to', and **satjan*, 'to set'; see Dauzat, DELF., p. 646 s.v. *saisir*. Frankish **sakjan* is rel. to Goth. *sōkjan*, OE. *sēcan*, 'to seek'; see **seek** and cp. **sake,** 'purpose'. Frankish **satjan* is rel. to Goth. *satjan*, OE. *settan*, 'to set'; see **set,** v. Cp. **seizin.**
Derivatives: *seiz-er*, n., *seiz-ing*, n., *seizure* (q.v.)

seizin, seisin, n., freehold possession of land (*law*). — ME. *seisine*, *seisin*. The orig. meaning was 'possession', fr. OF. (= F.) *saisie*, fr. *saisir*, 'to seize, take possession of'. See **seize** and cp. **disseizin.**

seizure, n. — Formed fr. **seize** with suff. **-ure.** Cp. *pleasure*, fr. *please*.

sejant, adj., sitting; said of a lion or another beast (*heraldry*). — AF. *seiant*, corresponding to F. *séant*, 'sitting', pres. part. of *seoir*, 'to sit', fr. L. *sedēre*. See **sedentary** and **-ant.**

Sejm, also **Seym,** n., assembly, diet, specif. the Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic. — Pol. *sejm*, 'assembly', rel. to OCzech *snem*, Czech *sněm*, for **syn-imu*, lit. 'a taking together', fr. pref. *syn-*, 'together', and **ĭmŭ*, 'a taking'; fr. Pol. *jąć*, resp. Czech *jęti*, 'to take'; rel. to OSlav. *imǫ*, *jęti*, 'to take' (orig. **imǫ*, cp. *vŭz-imǫ*, 'I take away'), *imamĭ*, *imějǫ*, *iměti*, 'to have', Lith. *imù*, *imti*, Lett. *jemu*, *jemt*, 'to take'; fr. I.-E. base **em-*, 'to take', whence also L. *emere*, 'to take, buy'. See **exempt,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

sekos, n., the sacred enclosure of a temple. — Gk. σηκός, 'shrine, enclosure'; of unknown origin.

Selachii, n. pl., an order of elasmobranch fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σέλαχος, 'any cartilaginous fish; a shark', which prob. derives fr. σέλας, 'light, brightness, flame' (see **seleno-**), and is so called from the phosphorescent light these fishes are used to emit.

seladang, n., gaur, wild ox of Malaysia. — Borrowed fr. Malay through the medium of the Dutch.

Seladon, n., PN. used to denote a sentimental lover. — F. *Céladon*, name of a character in the romance of l'Astrée, written by Honoré d'Urfé (in 1610).

seladon green, 'bright green'; so called because Seladon used to wear bright green clothes.

Selaginella, n., a genus of mosslike plants (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. of L. *selāgō*, gen. *-inis*, name of a plant. See **Selago** and **-ella.**

Selaginellaceae, n. pl., a family of mosslike plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

selaginellaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Selago, n., a genus of plants of the figwort family (*bot.*) — L. *selāgō*, 'a plant resembling the savin tree', of uncertain origin.

selah, n., technical term of music in the Psalms and the Book of Habakkuk, chapter 3, indicating a pause. — Heb. *sélāʰ*, prob. a musical direction to *raise* the voice fr. Heb. base *s-l-l*, 'to raise, lift', whence also *mᵉsillāʰ*, 'highway'.

selamlik, n., the men's quarters in a Turkish house. — Turk. *selāmliq*, a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *salām*, 'peace', and the Turkish suff. *-lik*. See **salaam.**

seldom, adv. — ME. *selden*, *seldom*, fr. OE. *seldun*, *seldan*, *seldon*, formed fr. **seld*, 'rare', with the adverbial suff. *-um*, originally the suff. used to form the dative of the plural (cp. *whilom*); rel. to ON. *sjāldan*, Dan. *sjelden*, Swed. *sällan* (for *säldan*), OFris., MLG. *selden*, Du. *zelden*, OHG. *seltan*, MHG., G. *selten*, and to the first element in OS., OE. *seld-līc*, Goth. *silda-leiks*, 'wonderful', prop. 'of a rare form' (for the second element of these words see *-like*).

select, adj. — L. *sēlēctus*, pp. of *sēligere*, 'to separate by culling out, pick out, choose', fr. **se-** and *legere*, 'to gather, collect'. See **lecture.**
Derivatives: *select-ed*, adj., *select-ed-ly*, adv., *selection* (q.v.), *select-ive*, adj., *select-ive-ly*, adv., *select-ive-ness*, n., *select-iv-ity*, n., *select-ly*, adj., *select-ness*, n., *select-or*, n.

select, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **select,** adj.

selection, n. — L. *sēlēctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *sēlēctus*, pp. of *sēligere*. See **select,** adj., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *selection-ism*, n., *selection-ist*, n.

selen, form of **seleno-** before a vowel.

Selene, n., the goddess of the moon (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη, 'moon'. See **seleno-.**

seleniferous, adj., containing selenium (*chem.*) — See **selenium** and **-ferous.**

selenite, n., a variety of gypsum. — L. *selēnītēs*, fr. Gk. σεληνῖτης, short for σεληνῖτης λίθος, lit. 'moon stone', fr. σελήνη, 'moon' (see **seleno-** and subst. suff. **-ite**); so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon.
Derivative: *selenit-ic*, adj.

selenium, n., name of a nonmetallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848), fr. Gk. σελήνη, 'moon'; so called by him because of its resemblance to *tellurium*, the element called after the *earth*. See **seleno-** and 2nd **-ium.**
Derivatives: *selen-ate*, n., *selen-ic*, adj., *selen-ide*, n., *selen-ious*, adj.

seleno-, before a vowel **selen-,** combining form denoting the *moon*. — Gk. σεληνο-, σεληνι-, fr. σελήνη, 'moon', rel. to σέλας, 'light, brightness, flame', fr. *σϝελ-, fr. I.-E. base **swel-*, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whence also OI. *svargáḥ*, 'heaven', Lith. *svilti*, Lett. *svelt*, 'to singe', OE. *swelan*, OFris. *swela*, 'to be burnt up', OE. *swol*, 'heat', MLG. *swelen* (whence G. *schwelen*), 'to burn without flame, smolder', OHG. *swilizōn*, 'to singe, roast', Gk. ἕλη, εἴλη (for **Fhélāˊ*, **Félāˊ*), 'the sun's heat'. See **sweal, swelter** and cp. **Selene, selenium, Selachii, Svarga,** and the second element in **paraselene.** Cp. also **Sol.**

selenocentric, adj., relating to the center of the moon or to the moon as a center. — Compounded of **seleno-** and **centric.**

selenograph, n., a chart of the surface of the moon or of a part of it. — Compounded of **seleno-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *selenograph-y*, n., *selenograph-ic*, adj.

selenology, n., astronomy of the moon. — Lit. 'study of the moon'; compounded of **seleno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivative: *selenolog-ist*, n.

selenosis, n., poisoning of livestock, caused by the ingestion of plants containing selenium. —

ModL., formed fr. **selen(ium)** with suff. **-osis.**

selenotropic, adj., turning toward the moon (said of plants). — Compounded of **seleno-** and **-tropic.**

selenotropism, n., tendency to turn toward the moon (*bot.*) — Compounded of **seleno-,** Gk. τροπή, 'a turning', and suff. **-ism.** See **trope, tropism,** and cp. **heliotropism.**

Seleucid, also **Seleucian,** adj., pertaining to the Seleucidae. — See next word and the suffixes **-id,** resp. **-ian.**

Seleucidae, n. pl., a dynasty which ruled over Asia Minor, Syria and Persia (312-64 B.C.E.) — Named after its founder *Seleucus* Nicator.

self, n. — ME., fr. OE. *self, seolf, sylf,* rel. to OS. *self,* ON. *sjālfr,* Swed. *själv,* Dan. *selv,* OFris. *self,* MDu. *self, selve, zelve,* Du. *zelf,* OHG. *selb,* MHG. *selp,* G. *selb(er), selbst,* Goth. *silba*; prob. fr. I.-E. base ***se-lo-**, 'itself', which is compounded of reflexive pronominal base ***se-**, 'himself, herself, itself' (see **sib** and cp. **sui**), and pronominal base ***lo-**. Cp. the first element in **selvage, selvedge.**

Derivatives: *selfish* (q.v.), *self-less,* adj., *self-less-ly,* adv., *self-less-ness,* n.

self-, pref. — ME., fr. OE. *self-, sylf-,* fr. *self, sylf.* See prec. word.

-self, suff. — See **self.**

self-conscious, adj. — Coined by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).

Derivatives: *self-conscious-ly,* adv., *self-conscious-ness,* n. (first used by Locke).

self-control, n. — Coined by the English moral philosopher Anthony Ashley Cooper Shaftesbury (1671-1713).

self-determination, n. — Coined by President Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924).

self-help, n. — Coined by the Scottish essayist and historian Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881).

selfish, adj. — Coined by the Presbyterians about 1640 from **self** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *selfish-ly,* adv., *selfish-ness,* n.

self-regarding, adj. — Fr. **self** and pres. part. of **regard,** v.; first used by the English reformer Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).

selihoth, n. pl., penitential prayers recited on fast days and the days preceding Rosh Hashanah and during the Days of Penitence (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *s^{e}liḥṓth,* prop. 'prayers for forgiveness', pl. of *s^{e}liḥá^{h},* lit. 'forgiveness', fr. *sāláḥ,* 'he forgave'.

Selina, fem. PN. — According to Charlotte Mary Onge, History of Christian names, 1884, fr. F. *Céline,* fr. L. *Caelīna,* lit. 'heavenly', fr. *caelum,* 'heaven'. See **celestial.**

Seljuk, n., a member of a Turkish dynasty, which ruled from the 11th to the 13th centuries. — Named after *Seljuk* (Turkish *Seljūq*), the founder of the dynasty.

Derivatives: *Seljuk, Seljuk-ian,* adjs.

sell, tr. and intr. v., **to give in exchange for something.** — ME. *sellen, sillen,* fr. OE. *sellan, sillan, syllan,* 'to give, deliver, sell', rel. to ON. *selja,* 'to hand over, deliver, sell', Dan. *sælge,* Swed. *sälja,* 'to sell', OFris. *sella,* OHG. *sellen,* 'to give, hand over, sell', Goth. *saljan,* 'to offer a sacrifice', and to ON., OHG. *sala,* 'a handing over, delivery, sale' (see **sale**); fr. I.-E. base ***sel-**, 'to take'. The above Teut. verbs are causatives and orig. meant 'to cause to take'; the modern sense of the verb *sell* (= 'to give in exchange for something') is of much later origin. From I.-E. base ***sel-** derive also Gk. ἑλεῖν, 'to take', OIr. *selb,* W. *helw,* 'possession', L. *cōnsilium,* 'counsel, deliberation', orig. 'a gathering together'. See **consult** and cp. **Hellen.**

Derivatives: *sell-er,* n., *sell-ing,* n.

sell, n., 1) a seat, throne (*obsol.*); 2) a saddle (*archaic*). — ME. *selle,* fr. MF. (= F.) *selle,* fr. L. *sella,* which stands for ***sed-la,** fr. *sedēre,* 'to sit'. See **settle,** n., and cp. **saddle.**

sellenders, n. — A var. of **sallenders.**

Seltzer water, also **seltzer,** aerated mineral water. — Contraction of G. *Selterser* (*Wasser*), '(water) of Selters', a village near Wiesbaden, Germany.

selvage, selvedge, n., edge of web or cloth so finished as to prevent raveling. — ME. *selvage,* lit. 'its own edge', formed fr. **self** and **edge** on analogy of, and influenced in form by, MFlem. *selvegge, selvage* (fr. *selv-,* '-self', and *egge,* 'edge'). Cp. LG. *sulfegge,* Du. *zelfkant* (*kant* meaning 'border') and MHG. *selbende* (whence G. *Salband*), lit. 'self-end, self-edge'.

Derivatives: *selvage,* tr. v., *selvag-ee,* n.

semanteme, n., a word or part of a word which expresses the idea inherent in the word, distinguished from morpheme, i.e. that part of a word which contains the affixes and suffixes. — F. *sémantème,* coined fr. Gk. σῆμα, 'sign', on analogy of *phonème,* which derives fr. Gk. φώνημα, 'sound'. See **semantics** and cp. **hypheme, morpheme, solideme.**

semantic, adj., 1) pertaining to meaning; 2) pertaining to semantics. — Gk. σημαντικός, 'significant, meaning'. See next word.

semantics, n., the science of the meanings of words. — F. *sémantique,* coined by Michel Bréal, author of *Essai de sémantique* (1897) fr. Gk. σημαντικός, 'significant, meaning', fr. σημαίνειν, 'to signify', fr. σῆμα, 'sign', which is cogn. with OI. *dhīḥ, dhyānaḥ,* 'thought', *dhyāti, dhyáyati,* 'thinks'. See **dhyana** and cp. **semeio-, asemia,** and the second element in **teloseme, diseme, triseme, tetraseme.** For the ending see suff. **-ics.**

semaphore, n., an apparatus for signaling. — F. *sémaphore,* lit. 'a bearer of signals', compounded of Gk. σῆμα, 'sign', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See prec. word and **-phore.**

Derivatives: *semaphore,* tr. and intr. v., *semaphor-ic, semaphor-ic-al,* adjs., *semaphor-ic-al-ly,* adv., *semaphor-ist,* n.

semasiology, n., semantics. — G. *Semasiologie,*

lit. 'the study of meaning', coined by Christian Karl Reisig [1792(?)-1829] fr. Gk. σημασία, 'significance, meaning' (fr. σῆμα, 'sign'), and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **semantics** and **-logy.**

sematic, adj., serving as a sign or warning. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. σῆμα, gen. σήματος, 'sign'. See **semantics.**

semblable, adj., resembling. — F., fr. *sembler,* 'to seem, resemble'. See **semble** and **-able.**

semblance, n., likeness; outward appearance. — ME. *semblaunce,* fr. OF. *semblance,* 'resemblance' (in F. this word occurs only in derivatives and compounds), fr. OF. (= F.) *semblant,* pres. part. of *sembler,* 'to resemble', fr. L. *simulāre,* 'to make like, represent'. See **semble** and **-ance** and cp. **vraisemblance.**

semble, intr. v., it seems (*legal term*). — F., 3rd p. sing. pres. ind. of *sembler,* 'to seem, resemble', fr. L. *simulāre,* 'to make like, represent'. See **simulate** and cp. **resemble.**

semé, adj., sown, powdered. — F., 'sown', pp. of *semer,* fr. L. *sēmināre,* 'to sow', fr. *sēmen,* gen. *sēminis,* 'seed'. See **semen.**

semeio-, combining form meaning 'sign, symptom'. — Gk. σημειο-, fr. σημεῖον, 'sign', fr. σῆμα, 'sign'. See **semantics.**

semeiology, n., 1) the art of using signs, sign language; 2) the study of the symptoms of a disease, symptomatology. — Compounded of **semeio-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *semeiolog-ic-al,* adj., *semeiolog-ist,* n.

semeiotic, adj., 1) pertaining to signs; 2) pertaining to symptoms. — Coined by the American logician and psychologist Charles Santiago Sanders Peirce (1839-1914) fr. Gk. σημειωτική (scil. τέχνη), 'the doctrine of signs', fem. of σημειωτικός, 'pertaining to signs', fr. σημεῖον, 'sign'. See **semeio-** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

semeiotics, n., symptomatology. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

Semele, n., the daughter of Cadmus and the mother of Dionysus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Σεμέλη, a Thraco-Phrygian earth goddess, fr. Phrygian Ζεμελω, 'mother of the earth'. See Franz Altheim, Geschichte der lateinischen Sprache, p. 132. Phryg. Ζεμελω is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *zemlja,* 'earth', L. *humus,* 'earth, ground, soil'. See **humus.**

semen, n. — L. *sēmen,* 'seed', cogn. with OSlav. *sěmę,* OPruss. *semen,* 'seed', Lith. *sėmens* (pl.), 'seed of flax', OS., OHG. *sāmo,* 'seed', MHG. *sāme,* G. *Same,* of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base ***sē(i)-**, 'to sow'. Cp. L. *serere,* 'to sow', which derives fr. ***si-sō,** reduplication of the original base ***sē-**. See **sow,** v., and cp. **semé, seminal, seminary, semination, disseminate, inseminate.** Cp. also **season.** For the ending of *semen* see suff. **-men.**

semester, n., a period of six months. — G. *Semester,* fr. F. *semestre,* fr. L. *sēmē(n)stris* (for ***sex-mēns-tris**), 'of six months, half-yearly', fr. *sex,* 'six', and *mēnsis,* 'month'. Cp. L. *mēnstruus,* 'pertaining to a month, monthly', *intermē(n)stris,* 'between two months', and see **six** and **moon.** Cp. also **menses, trimester.**

semi-, combining form meaning 'half'. — ME., fr. L. *sēmi-,* 'half', which is cogn. with OI. *sāmi,* 'half', *á-sāmiḥ,* 'not a half, complete', Gk. ἡμι-, 'half-', ἥμισυς (for ***ἥμι-τυς**), 'half', OE. *sām-,* OHG. *sāmi-,* 'half' (cp. e.g. OE. *sām-cwicu,* OHG. *sāmi-quek,* 'half-alive'). Cp. **hemi-** and the first element in **sesqui-, sesterce.** Cp. also the first element in **sandblind.**

semi-annual, adj., half-yearly. — Compounded of **semi-** and **annual.**

semibreve, n., a note equivalent to half the length of a breve (*music*). — Compounded of **semi-** and **breve.**

semicha, also **semichah,** n. — See **semikah.**

semicircle, n., a half circle. — Compounded of **semi-** and **circle.**

semicolon, n., a punctuation mark (;). — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sēmi-,* 'half', and Gk. κῶλον, 'limb, part'. See **semi-** and **colon,** 'punctuation mark'.

semikah, also spelled **semika, semichah, semicha,** n., rabbinical ordination. — Mishnaic Heb. *s^{e}mīkhá^{h},* 'laying on (of hands)', verbal n. of *sāmákh,* 'he laid' (fr. Biblical Heb. *sāmákh,* of s.m.), used elliptically for *sāmákh eth yādáw,* 'he laid his hands' (see Num. 27 : 25), an act symbolizing the transference of authority. Heb. *sāmákh* is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *s^{e}makh,* 'he stayed, sustained, supported', Ethiop. *samáka,* of s.m., Arab. *simāk,* 'support', *samk,* 'roof'.

semimembranosus, n., name of a muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L. *sēmimembrānōsus* (scil. *mūsculus*), erroneously formed fr. L. *sēmi-,* 'half', and *membrāna,* 'fine skin, membrane'; see **semi-** and **membrane.** The exact form should have been *sēmimembrāneus* or *sēmimembrāceus.* See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 474.

semimonthly, adj., occurring twice in a month; n., anything occurring twice in a month, specif. a magazine published twice in a month. — A hybrid compounded of *sēmi-,* 'half' (see **semi-**), and E. **monthly.**

seminal, adj., pertaining to seed or semen. — L. *sēminālis,* fr. *sēmen,* gen. *sēminis,* 'seed'. See **semen** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *seminal-ly,* adv.

seminar, n., a group of students at a university engaged in research problems under the direction of a professor. — G. *Seminar,* fr. L. *sēmināriun.* See **seminary.**

seminary, n. — L. *sēmināriun,* 'seed plot, nursery garden, seminary', prop. neut. of the adj. *sēminārius,* 'pertaining to seed', fr. *sēmen,* gen. *sēminis,* 'seed'. See **semen** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *seminar-ian,* n., *seminar-ist,* n., *seminar-ist-ic,* adj.

semination, n., the act of sowing. — L. *sēminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *sēminātus*, pp. of *sēmināre*, 'to sow', fr. *sēmen*, gen. *sēminis*, 'seed'. See **semen** and **-ation** and cp. **semé, inseminate.**

seminiferous, adj., 1) bearing seed; 2) bearing semen. — Compounded of L. *sēmen*, gen. *sēminis*, 'seed', and the stem of L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **semen** and **-ferous.**

semio-, combining form. — The same as **semeio-.**

semiotic, adj., 1) semeiotic; 2) pertaining to semiotics. — See **semeiotic.**

semiotics, n., the study of signs and symbols, with special regard to their function in language. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

semiparasitic, adj., partly parasitic. — A hybrid coined fr. **semi-,** a Latin combining form, and **parasitic,** a word of Greek origin.

Semi-Pelagianism, n., a doctrine of the 5th cent., which held the middle ground between the free-will doctrine of Pelagius and the predestination doctrine of Augustine. See **semi-** and **-ism.**

semiquaver, n., an English term for a sixteenth note (*music*). — Lit. 'the half of a quaver', a hybrid coined fr. L. *sēmi-*, 'half' (see **semi-**), and E. **quaver.** Cp. **demisemiquaver.**

Semite, n. — ModL. *Sēmita*, fr. Late L. *Sēm*, fr. Gk. Σήμ, fr. Heb. *Shēm*, the name of one of Noah's sons (see Gen. 10 : 21-30). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.** The term *Semite* was first used by the German historian August Schlözer in 1781 in Eichhorn's Repertorium, VIII, p. 161. Derivatives: *Semit-ic*, adj., *Semit-ism*, n., *Semit-ist*, n., *Semit-ize*, tr. v.

semitendinosus, n., name of a muscle of the thigh (*anat.*) — Medical L. *sēmitendinōsus* (short for *mūsculus sēmitendinōsus*), coined by the English anatomist William Cowper (1666-1709), fr. L. *sēmi-*, 'half', and *tendō*, gen. *tendinis*, 'tendon'. See **semi-** and **tendinous.**

semitone, n., a halftone (*music*). — Compounded of **semi-** and **tone.**

semiweekly, adj., occurring twice a week; n., a periodical published twice a week. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sēmi-*, 'half' (see **semi-**), and E. **weekly.**

semolina, n., meal consisting of the hard kernels of wheat. — It., dimin. of *semola*, 'bran', fr. L. *simila*, 'the finest wheat flour', which, together with Gk. σεμίδαλις, is a loan word from a Semitic language. See **simnel.**

semper-, combining form meaning 'always, ever'. — L. *semper-*, fr. *semper*, 'always, ever', which is formed fr. **sem-*, 'one, together', and suff. *-per*. Base **sem-* appears also in L. *semel*, 'once', *similis* (assimilated fr. **semilis*), 'like'; see **same** and cp. **sengreen.** Suff. *-per* (which appears also in *parum-per*, 'a little while', *paulis-per*, 'for a little while') is rel. to *parum*, 'too little, not enough', *parvus*, 'small, little'; see **parvi-.** Cp. **sempre.**

Sempervivum, n., a genus of plants, the housleek (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of L. *semper*, 'always', and *vīvum*, neut. of *vīvus*, 'living'. See **semper-** and **vivacious.**

sempiternal, adj., everlasting, eternal. — Late ME., fr. Late L. *sempiternus*, 'everlasting, perpetual, continual', fr. L. *semper*, 'always', and *aeternus*, 'everlasting'. For the first element see **semper-,** for the second see **eternal.**

semplice, adj., simple (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *simplicem*, acc. of *simplex*, 'simple'. See **simple.**

sempre, adv., throughout (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L. *semper*, 'always'. See **semper-.**

sempster, n., seamster. — A var. of **seamster.**

sempstress, n., seamstress. — A var. of **seamstress.**

semuncia, n., a half-ounce (*Roman antiq.*) — L., formed fr. **semi-** and *uncia*. See **uncia.**

sen, n., a Japanese coin, one hundredth part of a yen. — Jap., fr. Chin. *ch'ien*, 'coin'.

senaite, n., a titanate of iron, manganese and lead (*mineral.*) — Named after the 19th cent. Brazilian mineralogist Joachim da Costa *Sena*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

senarius, n., a verse consisting of six iambic feet (*Latin pros.*) — L. *sēnārius*, 'consisting of six each; a verse consisting of six feet'. See next word.

senary, adj., pertaining to six; consisting of six. — L. *sēnārius*, 'consisting of six each', fr. *sēnī* (for **sex-nī*), 'six each', fr. *sex*, 'six'. See **six** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

senate, n. — ME. *senat*, fr. OF. *senat* (F. *sénat*), fr. L. *senātus*, 'senate', lit. 'the council of the elders', fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old'. See **senile** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

senator, n. — ME. *senatour*, fr. OF. *senatour* (F. *sénateur*), fr. L. *senātōrem*, acc. of *senātor*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old'. See **senile** and agential suff. **-or** and cp. prec. word.

senatorial, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *senātōrius*, 'pertaining to a senator', fr. *senātor*, gen. *-ōris*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *senatorial-ly*, adv.

senatus, n., the Roman Senate. — L. *senātus*. See **senate.**

send, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *senden*, fr. OE. *sendan*, rel. to OS. *sendian*, ON., OFris. *senda*, Dan. *sende*, Swed. *sända*, MLG., MDu. *senden*, Du. *zenden*, OHG. *senten, sendan*, MHG., G. *senden*, Goth. *sandjan*. These verbs orig. meant 'to cause to go'. They are causative forms of Teut. **sinþan*, 'to go, find out', whence OE. *sīð* (for **sinð*), OS. *sīth*, OHG. *sind*, MHG. *sint*, 'way, journey', ON. *sinn*, Goth. *sinþs*, 'going, walk; time', OE. *gesīð*, OS. *gisīth*, OHG. *gisindi*, MHG. *gesinde*, 'traveling companion', G. *Gesinde*, 'followers, servants, domestics', Goth. *gasinþa, gasinþja*, 'traveling companion'. Cognates outside Teutonic are Arm. *ēnt'ac*, 'way', Lith. *siunčiù*, Lett. *sùtu*, 'I send', OIr. *sēt* (for **sent*), 'way', W. *hynt*, of s.m. — L. *sentīre*, 'to feel', is also cognate. See **sense** and cp. **godsend.** Cp. also the second element in **withershins.**

Derivatives: *send*, n., *send-able*, adj., *send-ee*, n., *send-er*, n., *send-ing*, n.

sendal, n., a thin silk fabric used in the Middle Ages. — OF. *cendal*, fr. Late L. *cendalum*, fr. Gk. σινδών, 'fine cloth from India', lit. 'Indian', fr. OI. *Sindhuḥ*, 'the river Indus; the country of the river Indus'. See **India** and cp. **sindon.**

Senecio, n., a genus of plants, the groundsel (*bot.*) — L. *seneciō*, fr. *senex*, 'old man' (see **senate**); prob. so called in allusion to the white hairs of the pappus.

senega, seneca, n., a drug made from the root of the *senega root*. — Named after the *Seneca* Indians of North America.

senescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

senescent, adj., growing old. — L. *senēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *senēscere*, 'to grow old', an inchoative verb formed fr. *senēre*, 'to be old', fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old'. See **senile** and **-escent.**

seneschal, n., a steward; a majordomo. — ME., fr. OF. *seneschal* (F. *sénéchal*), fr. Frankish **sini-skalk*, 'senior servant', a compound whose first element is related to Goth. *sineigs*, 'old', *sinista*, 'elder, senior', and cognate with L. *senex*, 'old'; see **senile.** The second element is related to OHG. *scalc*, OE. *scealc*, 'servant'; see **marshal.** Cp. It. *siniscalco*, OProvenç. *senescal, senescalc*, which are also Teut. loan words (the former through the medium of ML. *siniscalcus* (in Lex Alaman. 79, 3, 4).
Derivatives: *seneschal*, tr. v., *seneschal-sy, seneschal-ty*, n.

sengreen, n., the common houseleek. — ME. *singrene*, fr. OE. *singrēne*, 'green vegetables; the houseleek' (cp. OHG. *singruoni*, MHG. *singrüene*, G. *Singrün*, MDu. *sindergroen*, Du. *zenegroen*), from the adj. *singrēne*, 'evergreen', which is compounded of OE. *sin-, sine-*, 'everlasting, enduring, great', and *grēne*, 'green'. The first element is rel. to OS., OHG., Goth. *sin-*, ON. *sí-*, of s.m., and cogn. with L. *semper*, 'always, ever'. See **semper-.** Cp. OHG., MHG. *sin(t)-vluot*, G. *Sintflut*, 'the great flood', and the secondary G. form *Sündflut* (as if the word meant 'the flood caused by the sin of mankind'), which arose from a confusion of OHG. *sin-* with G. *Sünde*, 'sin' (see *sin*). For the second element in *sengreen* see **green.**

senhor, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English *Mr.* or *Sir*. — Port., fr. L. *seniōrem*, acc. of *senior*, 'older', compar. of *senex*, 'old'. See **senior** and cp. **señor, signor.**

senhora, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English *Mrs.* or *Madam*. — Fem. of prec. word. Cp. **señora, signora.**

senhorita, n., a Portuguese title corresponding to English *Miss*. — Dimin. of prec. word. Cp. **señorita, signorina.**

senile, adj. — L. *senīlis*, 'pertaining to old people, senile', formed with suff. **-ile** fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old', which is cogn. with OI. *sánaḥ*, 'old', Avestic *hana-*, 'old', Arm. *hin*, 'old', Gk. ἕνος, (for **senos*), 'old', Lith. *sēnas*, 'old', *sėnis*, 'an old man', Goth. *sineigs*, 'old', *sinista*, 'elder, senior', OIr. *sen*, OW., Co. *hēn*, 'old'. Cp. **senate, senior** and the first element in **seneschal.**
Derivatives: *senile-ly*, adv., *senil-ism*, n., *senil-ity*, n.

senior, adj. — L., 'older', compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'old'. See **senile** and cp. **seigneur, seignior, senhor, señor, sieur, signor, sir, sire, messire, monseigneur, monsieur, monsignor.** Cp. also **surly.**
Derivatives: *senior*, n., *senior-ity*, n.

senna, n., 1) any plant of the genus Cassia; 2) the dried leaves of some of these plants, used as a laxative. — ML. *senna, sena*, fr. Arab. *sanā'*, in vulgar pronunciation *senā'*.

sennet, n., a trumpet call. — MF. *sinet, senet, segnet*, dimin. of *seing* (F. *signe*), 'sign', fr. OF. See **sign,** n., and **-et** and cp. **signet.**

sennight, se'nnight, a week (*archaic*). — Contraction of **seven** and **night.** For a similar contraction cp. *fortnight*.

sennit, n., braided cordage of rope yearn (*naut.*) — Contraction of **seven** and **knit.** For a similar contraction of *seven* see prec. word.

señor, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English *Mr.* or *Sir*. — Sp., fr. L. *seniōrem*, acc. of *senior*, 'older', compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, 'od'. See **senior** and cp. **senhor, signor.**

señora, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English *Mrs.* or *Madam*. — Fem. of prec. word. Cp. **senhora, signora.**

señorita, n., a Spanish title corresponding to English *Miss*. — Dimin. of prec. word. Cp. **senhorita, signorina.**

Senoussi, n. — See **Senussi.**

sensate, adj., endowed with sensation. — Late L. *sēnsātus*, 'gifted with sense, intelligent', fr. L. *sēnsus*. See **sense** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

sensate, tr. v., to perceive by a sense or the senses. — Back formation fr. **sensation.**

sensation, n. — ML. *sēnsātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. Late L. *sēnsātus*; see **sensate,** adj., and **-ion.** ML. *sēnsātiō* is prop. loan translation of Gk. ἄισθησις.
Derivatives: *sensation-al*, adj., and n., *sensation-al-ism*, n., *sensation-al-ist*, n., *sensation-al-ist-ic*, adj., *sensation-ary*, adj., *sensation-ism*, n., *sensation-ist*, n., *sensation-ist-ic*, adj.

sense, n. — MF. (= F.) *sens*, fr. OF., fr. L. *sēnsus*, 'perception, feeling, sense', fr. *sēnsus*, pp. of *sentīre*, 'to perceive by the senses, feel, think, be of opinion', which is cogn. with OHG. *sinnan* (for **sinþjan*), 'to go, travel, strive after, have in mind, perceive' (whence prob. OHG., MHG. *sin*, G. *Sinn*, 'sense, mind'), OE. *sīð* (for **sinð*), 'way, journey', fr. I.-E. base **sent-*, 'to go' [whence also OIr. *sēt* (for *sent*), 'way']. In L. *sentīre* the orig. meaning was prob. 'to go in a certain direction, to find out', whence developed the meaning 'to feel'. See **send** and cp. **assent, consensus, consent, dissension, dissent, insensate,**

resent, scent, sensible, sentence, sentient, sentiment, sentinel.

Derivatives: *sense*, tr. v., *sens-ed*, adj., *senseless*, adj., *sense-less-ly*, adv., *sense-less-ness*, n., *sensible* (q.v.), *sensitive* (q.v.), *sensual* (q.v.), *sensuous* (q.v.)

sensi-, combining form denoting *sensation*. — L. *sēnsi-*, fr. *sēnsus*. See **sense.**

sensibility, n. — ME. *sensibilite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sensibilité*, fr. Late L. *sēnsibilitātem*, acc. of *sēnsibilitās*, fr. *sēnsibilis*. See **sensible** and **-ity.**

sensible, adj. — Late ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *sensible*, fr. Late L. *sēnsibilis*, 'that which can be perceived by the senses; capable of perceiving', fr. L. *sēnsus*, pp. of *sentīre*, 'to perceive'. See **sense** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *sensible-ness*, n., *sensibl-y*, adv.

sensitive, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sensitif* (fem. *sensitive*), fr. ML. *sēnsitīvus*, 'pertaining to sensation', irregularly formed fr. L. *sēnsus*, pp. of *sentīre*, 'to perceive'. See **sense** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *sensitive*, n., *sensitive-ly*, adv., *sensitive-ness*, n., *sensitiv-ity*, n.

sensitize, tr. v., to render sensitive. — Irregularly formed fr. **sensit(ive)** and suff. **-ize.**

Derivatives: *sensitiz-ation*, n., *sensitiz-er*, n.

sensitometer, n., instrument for measuring the sensitivity to light of photographic films, etc. — A hybrid coined from the stem of **sensitize** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivative: *sensitometr-y*, n.

sensorial, adj., sensory. — Formed fr. **sensory** with adj. suff. **-al.**

sensorium, n., the nervous system, including the organs of sense. — Late L. *sēnsōrium*, 'the seat or organ of the senses, the brain', fr. L. *sēnsus*, pp. of *sentīre*, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See **sense** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

sensory, adj., pertaining to the senses, to sensation, or to the sensorium.—Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *sēnsus*, 'perception, sense'. See **sense.**

sensual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *sēnsuālis*, fr. L. *sēnsus*, 'perception, sense'. See **sense** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *sensual-ism*, n., *sensual-ist*, n., *sensual-ist-ic*, adj., *sensuality* (q.v.), *sensualize* (q.v.), *sensual-ly*, adv.

sensuality, n. — ME. *sensualite*, fr. OF. *sensualite* (F. *sensualité*), fr. Late L. *sēnsuālitātem*, acc. of *sēnsuālitās*, fr. *sēnsuālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

sensualize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Late L. *sēnsuālis*. See **sensual.**

Derivative: *sensualiz-ation*, n.

sensuous, adj., pertaining to, or affected by, the senses. — Coined by Milton fr. L. *sēnsus*, 'feeling, sense' (see **sense**), through the addition of suff. **-ous.**

Derivatives: *sensuous-ly*, adv., *sensuous-ness*, n.

sent, past and pp. of *send*. — ME. *sende*, fr. OE. *sende*, resp. ME. *sente*, fr. OE. *gesend(ed)*, fr. *sendan*. See **send.**

sentence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sentence*, fr. L. *sententia*, 'way of thinking, opinion, sentiment', fr. **sentientia* (the loss of the first *i* is due to dissimilation), fr. *sentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sentīre*, 'to feel, be of opinion'. See **sense** and cp. **sentience.**

Derivatives: *sentence*, tr. v., *sentential* (q.v.), *sententiary* (q.v.), *sententiosity* (q.v.), *sententious* (q.v.)

sentential, adj., pertaining to a sentence. — L. *sententiālis*, 'in the form of a sentence', fr. *sententia*. See prec. word and **-ial.**

sententiary, n., an aphorist. — ML. *sententiārius*, fr. L. *sententia*. See **sentence** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

sententiosity, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *sententiōsus*. See next word.

sententious, adj., 1) pithy; 2) using aphorisms. — L. *sententiōsus*, 'full of meaning, pithy, sententious', fr. *sententia*. See **sentence,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *sententious-ly*, adv., *sententious-ness*, n.

sentience, n., 1) capacity for feeling; 2) consciousness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

sentient, adj., 1) capable of feeling; 2) conscious. — L. *sentiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sentīre*, pp. *sēnsus*, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See **sense** and **-ent** and cp. **dissentient.**

sentiment, n. — F., fr. Late L. *sentimentum*, fr. L. *sentīre*, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See **sense** and **-ment.**

sentimental, adj. — Coined by the English clergyman and novelist Laurence Sterne (1713-68) in 1767 (in the title of his *Sentimental Journey*) fr. prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.** F. *sentimental* is an English loan word.

Derivatives: *sentimental-ism*, n., *sentimental-ist*, n., *sentimental-ity*, n., *sentimental-ize*, tr. v., *sentimental-ly*, adv.

sentinel, n., guard. — F. *sentinelle*, fr. It. *sentinella*, a derivative of *sentire*, 'to hear, perceive', fr. L. *sentīre*, 'to perceive by the senses, to feel'. See **sense.**

Derivative: *sentinel*, v.

sentry, n., soldier placed on guard. — Shortened for *sentery*, *sentuarie*, obsolete collateral forms of **sanctuary** (q.v.) *Sentry* orig. meant 'a place of safety'. Cp. obsolete E. *sentry*, in the sense of 'sanctuary'.

Senussi, Senoussi, also **Sanussi, Sanoussi,** n., a Moslem sect in North Africa. — Named after its founder Sidi Muhammad ibn Ali ibn as-*Sanussi* (died in 1859).

senza, prep., without. — It., aphetic from L. *absentiā*, 'in the absence of', abl. of *absentia*, 'absence'. See **absence** and cp. **sans** and **sine,** 'without'.

sepal, n., any of the leaves of the calyx (*bot.*) — F. *sépal*, fr. ModL. *sepalum*, which was coined by H. J. de Necker in 1790 fr. L. *sēpārātus*, 'separate', and *petalum*, 'petal'. See **separate** and **petal.**

Derivative: *sepal(l)-ed*, adj.

-sepalous, combining form meaning 'having a specified number of sepals'. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ous.**

separable, adj. — ME. *separable*, fr. L. *sēparābilis*, fr. *sēparāre*. See **separate,** v., and **-able.**

Derivatives: *separabil-ity*, n., *separable-ness*, n., *separabl-y*, adv.

separate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *sēpārātus*, pp. of *sēpārāre*, 'to put apart, separate', fr. **se-** and *parāre*, 'to prepare, arrange'. See **pare** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **sever,** which is a doublet of *separate*. Cp. also **sepal.**

Derivatives: *separation* (q.v.), *separat-ism*, n., *separat-ist*, n., *separat-ist-ic*, adj., *separative* (q.v.), *separator* (q.v.), *separat-ory*, adj.

separate, adj. — L. *sēpārātus*, pp. of *sēpārāre*. See **separate,** v., and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *separate-ly*, adv., *separate-ness*, n., *separatism* (q.v.), *separatist* (q.v.)

separation, n. — ME. *separacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *séparation*, fr. L. *sēpārātiōnem*, 'a sundering, separation', fr. *sēpārātus*, pp. of *sēpārāre*. See **separate,** v., and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *separation-ism*, n., *separation-ist*, n.

separative, adj. — Late L. *sēpārātīvus*, fr. L. *sēparātus*, pp. of *sēpārāre*. See **separate,** v., and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *separative-ly*, adv., *separative-ness*, n.

separator, n. — Late L. *sēpārātor*, 'he that separates, separator', fr. L. *sēpārātus*, pp. of *sēparāre*. See **separate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

Sephardic, adj., pertaining to the Sephardim. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Sephardim, n. pl., descendants of the Jews who lived in Spain and Portugal. — Inexact rendering of ModHeb. *Sᵉphāraddîm*, 'Spaniards; Jews of Spain', pl. of *Sᵉphāraddî*, fr. Heb. *Sᵉphārádh*, mentioned in Obadiah, v. 20, and prob. meaning 'Asia Minor' or a country in it (perhaps Lydia or Phrygia), but identified by the Jonathan Targum with Spain.

Sepher Torah, the scroll of the Law (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *sépher tōrā́ʰ*, 'book of the law', fr. *sépher*, 'book', and *tōrā́ʰ*, 'direction, instruction, teaching, law'. Heb. *sēpher* is prob. an ancient loan word fr. Akkad. *shipru*, 'letter', prop. 'something sent', fr. *shapāru*, 'to send', esp. 'to send a letter', hence 'to write a letter' (for sense development cp. Gk. ἐπιστολή, 'letter', lit. 'something sent, message', fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, 'to send to'; see *epistle*). The Hebrew verbs *sāphár*, 'he counted', *sippér*, 'he recounted, related', are denominated fr. *sépher*. Cp. next word and **Sopherim.** For the etymology of Heb. *tōrā́ʰ* see **Torah.**

sephirah, sephira, n., pl. **sephiroth,** any of the ten potencies or agencies of the divine manifestation (a term of the Cabala). — Heb. *sᵉphirā́ʰ*, 'a counting', prop. verbal n. of *sāphár*, 'he counted' (see prec. word); influenced in meaning by Gk. σφαῖρα, 'sphere'.

sepia, n., 1) (*cap.*) a genus of sea mollusks comprising the cuttlefishes; 2) any mollusks of the genus *Sepia*; 3) the ink of the cuttlefish; 4) pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish. — L. *sēpia*, fr. Gk. σηπίᾱ, 'cuttlefish', which is rel. to σήπειν, 'to make rotten', σήψ, 'a venomous kind of lizard', σῆψις, 'putrefaction'. See **sepsis** and cp. **seps.** F. *sèche*, 'sepia', is a loan word fr. L. *sēpia.*

Derivatives: *sepia*, *sep-ic*, adjs.

sepiolite, n., meerschaum. — Compounded of **sepia** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

sepoy, n., a native Indian soldier. — Port. *sipai*, *sipaia*, fr. Hind. and Pers. *sipāhī*, 'soldier', fr. *sipāh*, 'army'. See **spahi.**

seps, n., a lizard of the genus *Chalcides*. — L. *sēps*, fr. Gk. σήψ, 'a venomous kind of lizard', from the stem of σήπειν, 'to make rotten'. See next word and cp. **sepia.**

sepsis, n., putrefaction. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σῆψις, 'putrefaction', from the stem of σήπειν, 'to make rotten', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **sapro-, sepia, seps, septic.**

sept, n., a tribe or clan, esp. and Irish clan. — A blend of **sect** and L. *saeptum*, *sēptum*, 'hedge'. See **septum.**

Derivative: *septal* (q.v.)

sept-, form of **septi-** before a vowel.

septal, adj., pertaining to a septum. — See **septum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

septal, adj., pertaining to an Irish sept. — Formed fr. **sept** with adj. suff. **-al.**

septan, adj., occurring every seventh day; n., fever recurring every seventh day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — ModL., formed fr. L. *septem*, 'seven' (see **septem-**), on analogy of **quartan, quintan.** For the ending see suff. **-an.**

septangle, n., a heptagon (*geom.*) — Compounded of **sept-** and **angle.**

septangular, adj., having seven angles. — Compounded of **sept-** and **angular.**

septarium, n., a rock nodule. — ModL., fr. L. *saeptum*, *sēptum*, 'enclosure'. See **septum** and **-arium.**

septate, adj., divided by a septum. — ModL. *saeptātus*, *sēptātus*, fr. L. *saeptum*, *sēptum*, 'enclosure'. See **septum** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

septem-, combining form meaning 'seven'. — L. *septem-*, fr. *septem*, 'seven'. See **seven** and cp. **hepta-.**

September, n., the ninth month of the year. — L. *September* (*mēnsis*), lit. 'the seventh month (of the Roman year)', fr. *septem*, 'seven'; see **septem-.** The Roman year began with March (cp. *October*, *November*, *December*).

Septembrist, n., one who took part in the *September Massacres* of royalists in Paris, 1792. — F. *Septembriste*, fr. *Septembre*, fr. L. *September.* See prec. word and **-ist.**

septempartite, adj., divided into seven parts. — Compounded of **septem-** and **partite.**

septemvir, n., one of seven men associated in some office or authority (*Roman hist.*) — L. *septemvirī* (pl.), compounded of **septem-** and *virī*, pl. of *vir*, 'man'. See **virile.**

septenarius, n., a verse of seven feet (*prosody*). — L. *septēnārius*, 'consisting of seven'. See next word.

septenary, adj., consisting of seven. — L. *septēnārius*, 'consisting of seven', fr. *septēnī*, 'seven each', fr. *septem*, 'seven'. See **septem-** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivative: *septenary*, the number seven; a group of seven.

septennary, adj., septennial. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *septennium*. See **septennium.**

septennate, n., a period of seven years. — F. *septennat*, formed fr. L. *septennis*, 'of seven years' (see next word), on analogy of *décanat*, 'deanery', and other nouns ending in *-at*, fr. L. *-ātus* (see subst. suff. **-ate**).

septennial, adj., 1) lasting seven years; 2) occurring every seven years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *septennium*, 'period of seven years'. See next word.
Derivative: *septennial-ly*, adv.

septennium, n., a period of seven years. — L., fr. *septennis*, 'of seven years', formed fr. *septem*, 'seven', and *-ennis*, fr. *annus*, 'year'. See **septem-** and **annual.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ānnus*) to *ĕ* (in *sept-ĕnnium*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Septentrion, n., the constellation of the Great Bear (*astron.*) — ME. *septemtrioun*, fr. L. *septentriōnēs* (pl.), 'the seven stars near the North Pole, the Great Bear; the northern regions', prop. 'the seven plow oxen', fr. L. *septem*, 'seven', and *triō*, gen. *triōnis*, 'plow ox', from the stem of *terere* (perf. *trīvī*, pp. *trītus*), 'to rub'. See **seven** and **throw** and cp. **terebra, trite.**
Derivatives: *Septentrion*, adj., pertaining to the north, *septentrional* (q.v.)

septentrional, adj., pertaining to the north, northern. — L. *septentriōnālis*, fr. *septentriōnēs*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *septentrion-al-ly*, adv.

septet, septette, n., a composition for seven persons, voices or instruments (*mus.*) — Formed fr. **sept-** with suff. **-et, -ette,** on analogy of *duet*, *tercet*, *quartet*, etc.

septi-, sept-, combining form meaning 'seven', as in septilateral. — L. *septi-*, *sept-*, fr. *septem*, 'seven'. See **septem-.**

septi-, also **septo-** before a vowel **sept-,** combining form meaning 'septum', as in *septifragal*. — Fr. L. *sēptum*. See **septum.**

septi-, before a vowel **sept-,** combining form meaning 'decomposed', as in *septicemia*. — Fr. Gk. σηπτός, 'rotten, putrid'. See **septic.**

septic, adj., causing putrition. — L. *sēpticus*, fr. Gk. σηπτικός, 'putrefactive, septic', fr. σηπτός, 'rotten, putrid', verbal adj. of σήπειν, 'to make rotten'. See **sepsis** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **aseptic, antiseptic.**
Derivatives: *septic*, n., a substance that causes sepsis, *septic-al*, adj., *septic-al-ly*, adv., *septicity*, n.

septicemia, septicaemia, n., septic condition of the blood; blood poisoning (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. F. *septicoemi* (now spelled *septicémie*), which was coined by the French physician Pierre-Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879), in 1837 fr. Gk. σηπτικός, 'putrefactive', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **septic** and **hemal.**

septifragal, adj., breaking away from the partitions, applied to a form of dehiscence (*bot.*) — Compounded of L. *saeptum, sēptum*, 'enclosure, partition', and the stem of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **septum** and **fraction.**

septilateral, adj., seven-sided. — Compounded of **septi-**, 'seven-', and **lateral.**

septillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the eighth power (i.e. 1 followed by 24 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the seventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 42 zeros). — F. *septillion*, formed fr. L. *septem*, 'seven' (see **septem-**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

septimal, adj., pertaining to the number seven. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *septimus*, 'seventh'. See next word.

septime, n., the seventh position in fencing. — F., fr. L. *septima*, fem. of *septimus*, 'seventh', fr. *septem*, 'seven'. See **seven.**

septo-, combining form. — See 2nd **septi-.**

septuagenarian, adj. and n., septuagenary. — See next word and **-an.**

septuagenary, adj., seventy years old; pertaining to a person seventy years old; n., a person 70 years old, or between the years 70 and 80. — L. *septuāgēnārius*, 'consisting of seventy', fr. *septuāgēnī*, 'seventy each', which is rel. to *septuāgintā*, 'seventy'. See **Septuagint** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Septuagesima, n., the third Sunday before Lent. — L. *septuāgēsima* (*diēs*), 'seventieth (day)', fem. of *septuāgēsimus*, fr. *septuāgintā*, 'seventy'. See next word.

Septuagint, n., the oldest Greek translation of the Bible; the translation was so called because according to tradition it was made by 70 (more exactly 72) Jewish scholars. — L. *septuāgintā*, 'seventy', formed, on the analogy of *octoāgintā*, a var. of *octōgintā*, 'eighty', fr. *septem*, 'seven', with *-gintā*, a suff. denoting *tens*. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριάκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαράκοντα, 'forty', etc. See **seven.** For the etymology of Gk. suff. -κοντα, L. suff. *-gintā*, see **penteconta-.**

septum, partition. — L. *saeptum, sēptum*, pp. of *saepīre, sēpīre*, 'to fence in, enclose', fr. *saepes, sēpes*, gen. *-itis*, 'hedge, fence, enclosure', which is cogn. with Gk. αἵμός, (for **saipmo-*), 'thicket', αἱμασιά, 'bushes; wall of dry stones'. Cp. **septate, dissepiment, transept.**

septuple, adj. — F., 'sevenfold', fr. L. *septuplus*, formed from the stem of *sept-em*, 'seven' (see **septem-**), with suff. *-plus*, '-fold', on analogy of *duplus*, 'double'. See **double** and cp. words there referred to.

sepulcher, sepulchre, n., grave; tomb. — ME. *sepulcre*, fr. OF. *sepulcre* (F. *sépulcre*), fr. L. *sepulcrum* (less correctly *sepulchrum*), 'grave, tomb', for **sepel-tlom*, from the stem of *sepelīre* (pp. *sepultus*), 'to bury', which prob. meant orig. 'to honor, worship', and is cogn. with OI. *saparyáti*, 'honors', and prob. also with OI. *sápati*, 'applies himself to, caresses, fondles', Gk. ἔπειν, 'to be about, busy oneself with'. Cp. **hoplite.** For sense development cp. the E. phrase 'to do the funeral honors to a person'.
Derivatives: *sepulcher, sepulchre*, tr. v., *sepulchral* (q.v.), *sepulchr-ous*, adj.

sepulchral, adj. — L. *sepulcrālis*, fr. L. *sepulcrum*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *sepulchral-ly*, adv.

sepulture, n., burial. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *sepultūra*, 'burial', fr. *sepultus*, pp. of *sepelīre*, 'to bury'. See **sepulcher** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *sepulture*, tr. v., *sepultur-al*, adj.

sequacious, adj., following. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *sequāx*, gen. *-ācis*, 'following after, sequacious', fr. *sequor, sequī*, 'to follow'. See next word and **-ious.**
Derivatives: *sequacious-ly*, adv., *sequaciousness*, n.

sequel, n. — ME. *sequele, sequel*, fr. MF. (= F.) *séquelle*, fr. L. *sequēla*, 'consequence, sequel', lit. 'that which follows', from the stem of *sequor, sequī*, 'to follow', which is cogn. with OI. *sácate, sáścati*, 'accompanies, follows', Avestic *hačaiti*, of s.m., Toch. A *säk-*, 'to follow', Gk. ἕπεσθαι, 'to follow', Lith. *sekù, sèkti*, 'to follow', OIr. *sechim, sechur*, 'I follow', and prob. rel. to L. *socius*, 'fellow, companion, associate'. Cp. **consectary, consecutive, consequence, ensue, execute, exequatur, exequies, extrinsic, intrinsic, obsequies, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, sect, seguidilla, sequence, sequester, subsequent, sue, suit, suite, suivez.**

sequela, n., 1) consequence; 2) morbid condition as the result of a disease (*med.*) — L. *sequēla*, 'that which follows, consequence'. See prec. word.

sequence, n., succession; series. — ME., fr. Late L. *sequentia*, fr. L. *sequēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

sequent, adj., following. — L. *sequēns*, gen. *-entis*, part. of *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *sequent*, n., *sequent-ial*, adj., *sequent-ial-ly*, adv.

sequester, tr. and intr. v., 1) to separate; 2) to seize, confiscate. — Late ME. *sequestren*, fr. MF. (= F.) *séquestrer*, fr. Late L. *sequestrāre*, 'to give up for safe keeping', fr. *sequester*, 'a depository, trustee', prop. 'that which follows, is at hand', prob. from **sequos*, whence also L. *secus*, 'otherwise', prop. 'following', from the stem of *sequor, sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel.**
Derivatives: *sequester*, n., *sequester-ed*, adj., *sequestr-able*, adj., *sequestr-al*, adj., *sequestrate* (q.v.)

sequestrate, tr. v. — Late L. *sequestrātus*, pp. of *sequestrāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

sequestration, n. — Late L. *sequestrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a depositing', fr. *sequestrātus*, pp. of *sequestrāre*. See **sequester** and **-ion.**

sequestrator, n. — Late L. *sequestrātor*, fr. *sequestrātus*, pp. of *sequestrāre*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

sequestrum, n., a piece of dead bone, separated from the healthy bone (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'anything separated', neut. of L. *sequester*, used as a noun. See **sequester.**

sequin, n., 1) an Italian gold coin; 2) an ornamental disk or spangle. — F., fr. It. *zecchino*, 'coin', dimin. formed fr. *zecca*, 'a mint', fr. Arab. *sikka*^{h}, 'a die for stamping'. Cp. **sicca.**

sequin, n., ornament on women's dresses. — Named in 1802 after the French chemist *Sequin*, inventor of the shining artificial flowers.

Sequoia, n., a genus of trees of the pine family (*bot.*) — Named after *Sequoyah*, prop. *Sikwayi*, a Cherokee Indian, inventor of the Cherokee syllabary (died 1843).

ser, also **seer,** n., a weight of India varying in size in different parts of the country. — Hind. *sēr*, fr. OI. *seṭak*.

sérac, n., a pinnacle of ice on a glacier. — Swiss F. *sérac*, 'a kind of cheese', derived fr. L. *serum*, 'whey' (see **serum**); so called from its shape.

seraglio, n., 1) harem; 2) (*capit.*) name of the old palace of the sultan in Constantinople. — It. *serraglio*, lit. 'enclosure', later also used in the sense of 'palace' (prob. under the influence of Turk. *serāī*, 'palace'), fr. ML. *serrāculum*, 'bar (of a door), bolt', fr. VL. **serrāre*, 'to bar, bolt', fr. Late L. *serāre*, of s.m., fr. L. *sera*, 'a bar (for fastening a door)'. See **sear,** 'catch in the lock of a gun'. The suff. *-aglio* in It. *serraglio* represents L. *-āculum*, used to form place names. Cp. e.g. L. *cenā-culum*, 'dining room'.

serai, n., a place for the accommodation of travelers in the East. — Turk. *serāī*, 'palace', fr. Pers. *sarāī*, 'mansion, inn', fr. OPers. *srāda*, 'residence', from base *þrā-*, 'to protect', whence also Avestic *θrāyeiñti*, 'they protect'. See **caravanserai.**

serang, n., boatswain of a ship in the East Indies. — Pers. *sarhang*, 'commander', compounded of *sar*, 'head, chief', and *hang*, 'power'. Pers. *sar* is cogn. with OI. *śiras-*, 'head, summit', Gk. κάρᾱ, 'head', L. *cerebrum*, 'the brain'. See **cerebrum** and cp. the first element in **sarangousty, seerpaw, seraskier, sircar.**

serape, n., a shawl. — Mexican Sp. *sarape*.

seraph, n. — Back formation fr. Heb. *śᵉrāphîm*, pl. of *śārāph*, lit. 'the burning one', from the verb *śārāph*, 'he burned', which is rel. to Akkad.

sharāpu, 'to burn'. Cp. OEgypt. *srf*, 'to be hot'. Derivatives: *seraph-ic*, *seraph-ic-al*, adj., *seraph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

seraphim, n. pl., seraphs. — Heb. *śᵉrāphîm*. See **seraph.**

seraphine, n., an obsolete reed instrument. — Formed fr. **seraph** with suff. **-ine.**

Serapias, n., a genus of orchids (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. σεραπιάς, 'an orchid', prop. 'a plant dedicated to Serapis', fr. Σέραπις. See **Serapis.**

Serapis, n., a famous god of the lower world (*Egyptian*, *Greek* and *Roman mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Σέραπις, fr. earlier Gk. Σάραπις, fr. Egypt. *User-hapi*, lit. 'Osiris-Apis'. See **Osiris** and **Apis** and cp. prec. word.

seraskier, n., Turkish commander in chief. — Turk. *ser asker*, lit. 'head of the army', fr. Pers. *sar*, 'head', and Arab. *askar*, 'army'. For the first element see **cerebrum** and cp. **serang** and words there referred to. For the second element see **lascar.**

Serb, n., 1) a native of Serbia; 2) Serb language. — Fr. Serb *Srb.*

Derivatives: *Serb-ian*, adj. and n.

Serbonian, adj., pertaining to, or designating, Lake Serbonis in Egypt (now dry). — Gk. Σερβωνίς ἡ λίμνη. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

sere, adj., dried up; withered. — See **sear,** adj.

sere, n., the catch in the lock of a gun. — A var. of **sear,** n.

serein, n., a fine, misty rain. — F., fr. OF. *seirein*, fr. *seir* (F. *soir*), 'evening', fr. L. *sērum*, 'late time', prop. neut. of the adj. *sērus*, 'late', used as a noun. See **serotine** and cp. **soirée.**

Serena, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *serēna*, fem. of *serēnus*, 'clear, fair, bright, joyous'. See **serene.**

serenade, n. — F. *sérénade*, fr. It. *serenata*, lit. 'calm sky', fr. *sereno*, 'serene, calm', fr. L. *serēnus*. See **serene** and **-ade.** It. *serenata* was influenced in meaning by the noun *sera*, 'evening' (fr. L. *sēra*, fem. of *sērus*, 'late'), whence arose the sense 'music played at night'. See **serotine** and cp. **serein.**

Derivatives: *serenade*, tr. and intr. v., *serenad-er*, n.

serenata, n., serenade. — It., whence F. *sérénade.* See **serenade.**

serendipity, n., the gift of finding interesting things by chance. — Coined by the English author Horace Walpole (1717-97) in a letter to Mann in January 1754 from the title of his tale *The Three Princes of Serendip*, who were endowed with the same faculty. *Serendipor Serendib* is the former name of Ceylon. For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

serene, adj., clear, bright; calm. — L. *serēnus*, 'clear, fair, cloudless, serene', of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **kseresnos* and is cogn. with Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', OI. *kṣāráḥ*, 'burning, corroding', *kṣáyati*, 'burns', OHG. *serawēn*, 'to become dry'. Cp. **elixir, xerasia, xero-.**

Derivatives: *serene*, n. and tr. v., *serene-ly*, adv., *serene-ness*, n., *serenity* (q.v.)

serenity, n. — MF. (= F.) *sérénité*, fr. OF. *serenite*, fr. L. *serēnitātem*, acc. of *serēnitās*, 'clearness, serenity', fr. *serēnus*. See **serene** and **-ity.**

serf, n. — F., fr. L. *servum*, acc. of *servus*, 'slave'. See **serve.**

Derivatives: *serf-age*, n., *serf-dom*, *serf-hood*, n.

serge, n. — ME. *sarge*. fr. MF. *sarge*, *serge* (F. *serge*), fr. OF., fr. VL. **sarica*, fr. L. *sērica*, fem. used as a noun fr. the adj. *sēricus*, 'of silk', fr. Gk. σηρικός, lit. 'the Seric fabric', fr. Σηρικός, 'pertaining to the Σῆρες'. See **Seric.** Cp. OProvenç., Sp. *sarga*, 'serge', and Rum. *sarică*, 'frieze', which also derive fr. VL. **sarica*, and It. *sargia*, 'serge', which is a French loan word.

sergeant, serjeant, n. — ME., fr. OF. *sergent*, *serjant* (F. *sergent*), fr. L. *servientem*, acc. of *serviēns*, pres. part. of *servīre*, 'to serve'. See **serve** and **-ant** and cp. **servant,** which is a doublet of *sergeant.*

Derivatives: *sergean-cy*, *serjean-cy*, n., *sergeanty*, *serjeanty* (q.v.)

sergeanty, serjeanty, n., a tenure of land on condition of rendering some specified personal service to the king (*Eng. feudal law*). — ME. *sergeantie*, fr. OF. *sergentie*, *serjantie*, fr. *sergent*, *serjant.* See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

Sergius, masc. PN. — L., of Etruscan origin.

serial, adj., arranged in a series. — Formed fr. **series** with adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *serial*, n., *serial-ity*, n., *serial-ize*, tr. v., *serial-ly*, adv.

seriate, adj., arranged in a series. — ML. *seriātus*, pp. of *seriāre*, 'to arrange in a series', fr. L. *seriēs.* See **series** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *seriate-ly*, adv., *seriat-ion*, n.

seriatim, adv., serially. — ML. *seriātim*, fr. L. *seriēs.* See **series.** For the suff. *-ātim* see **gradatim.**

Seric, adj., Chinese. — L. *Sēricus*, fr. Gk. Σηρικός, 'pertaining to the Σῆρες', a people of Eastern Asia, identified with the Chinese. Cp. **serge, sericeous, silk.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

sericate, adj., sericeous. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

sericeous, adj., silky. — Late L. *sēriceus*, fr. L. *sēricum*, 'silk' (prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. *sēricus*, 'silken'), fr. Gk. σηρικόν, 'silk', lit. 'the Seric fabric', neut. of σηρικός, 'silken', fr. Σηρικός, 'pertaining to the Σῆρες'. See **Seric** and **-ous.**

sericite, n., a species of silky muscovite (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. L. *sēricus*, 'silken', lit. 'of the Seres'. See prec. word.

Sericocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the white-topped aster (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'silky fruit'. See **sericeous** and **carpel.**

sericulture, n., production of silk by breeding silkworms. — Shortened fr. F. *sériciculture*, fr. L. *sēricum*, 'silk', and *cultūra*, 'culture'. See **sericeous** and **culture.**

Derivatives: *sericultur-al*, adj., *sericultur-ist*, n.

seriema, n., the name of two large, long-legged birds (*Cariama cristata* and *Chunga burmeisteri*), — ModL., fr. Tupi *seriema*, which lit. means 'crested'. Cp. **Cariamae.**

series, n. — L. *seriēs*, 'a row, succession, sequence, series', rel. to *serere*, 'to put in a row, join together, connect, combine', *sermō*, 'talk, discourse, speech', and in gradational relationship to *sors*, 'lot'; cogn. with OI. *sarat-*, 'thread', Gk. εἴρειν, 'to fasten together in rows, to insert', ἕρμα, 'band, noose, earring', ὅρμος, 'necklace', ὁρμαθός, 'row, chain', Goth. *sarwa* (pl.), 'armor, arms', OE. *searo* (gen. *searwes*), OHG. *saro* (gen. *sarawes*), of s.m., ON. *sörve*, 'necklace of stringed pearls', OIr. *sernaid*, 'he joins together', *sreth*, W. *ystret*, 'row'. Cp. **assert, assort, consort, desert,** 'to leave', **desert,** 'waste', **dissert, exert, exsert, insert, resort, sear,** 'the catch in the lock of a gun', **sermon, Sertularia, sorcerer, sort,** the first element in **sortilege** and the second element in **Laertes.**

serif, n. — See **ceriph.**

serin, n., a yellow finch (*Sermus hortulanus*). — F., prob. fr. L. *sirēn*, fr. Gk. σειρήν, 'siren', used also to denote a species of bird. See **siren.**

serinette, n., a musical instrument used in training songbirds, esp. serins. — F., formed fr. **serin** with suff. **-ette.**

seringa, n., a Brazilian rubber tree. — Port. See **syringa.**

serio-, combining form meaning 'serious and'. — L. *sēriō-*, fr. *sērius.* See **serious.**

seriocomic, adj., serious and comic at the same time. — Compounded of **serio-** and **comic.**

Derivatives: *seriocomic*, n , *seriocomic-al*, adj , *seriocomic-al-ly*, adv.

seriosity, n. — ML. *sēriōsitās*, fr. Late L. *sēriōsus.* See next word and **-ity.**

serious, adj. — F. *sérieux* (fem. *sérieuse*), fr. Late L. *sēriōsus*, fr. L. *sērius*, 'grave, earnest, serious', which is cogn. with Lith. *sveriù*, *svērti*, 'to weigh, lift', *svarùs*, 'heavy', *svāras*, 'pound, balance', OE. *swǣre*, *swǣr*, *swār*, 'heavy', OS. *swār*, ON. *svārr*, MDu. *swāre*, Du. *zwaar*, OHG. *swār(i)*, *swarō*, MHG. *swære*, *swāre*, G. *schwer*, 'heavy', Goth. *swērs*, 'honored, esteemed', lit. 'weighty'. Cp. also Gk. ἕρμα, 'ballast', which prob. stands for **swerma* and prop. means 'center of gravity'.

Derivatives: *serious-ly*, adv., *serious-ness*, n.

serjeant, serjeanty. — See **sergeant, sergeanty.**

sermon, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sermon*, fr. L. *sermōnem*, acc. of *sermō*, 'a speaking, talking, conversation, diction', lit. 'that which is put together in a certain order', fr. *serō*, *serere*, 'to join or bind together, combine, compose'. For the sense development of *sermō*, fr. *serere* cp. the term *orātiōnēs serere*, 'to compose speeches'. For the etymology of *serere* see **series.** The meaning of F. and E. *sermon* ('discourse delivered from the pulpit of a church'), is due to the elliptical use of L. *sermō* in the sense of *sermō religiōsus*, 'a religious discourse'. Cp. It. *sermone*, Sp. *sermón*, which are of the same origin and meaning as OF. *sermon.*

Derivatives: *sermon*, tr. and intr. v., *sermon-er*, n., *sermonet*, *sermonette* (qq. v.), *sermonettino* (q.v.), *sermon-ic*, *sermon-ic-al*, adjs., *sermon-ic-al-ly*, adv., *sermon-ics*, n. pl., *sermon-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *sermon-iz-er*, n.

sermonet, sermonette, n., a short sermon. — Formed fr. **sermon** with dimin. suff. **-et,** resp. **-ette.**

sermonettino, n., a very little sermon. — It., a double dimin. formed fr. *sermonetto*, 'a little sermon', fr. *sermone*, 'sermon'. See **sermon** and cp. *sermonet*, *sermonette.*

sero-, combining form meaning 'in connection with serum'. — Fr. L. *serum*, 'whey'. See **serum.**

serology, n., the study of serums. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *serum*, 'whey', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **serum** and **-logy.** The correct form is **orrhology,** in which both elements are of Greek origin.

Derivative: *serolog-ic-al*, adj.

seroon, n., a bale for fruit, etc., covered in an animal's hide. — Sp. *serón*, 'hamper, crate', rel. to Port. *seira*, of s.m.; of uncertain origin.

serosity, n., the state of being serous. — F. *sérosité*, fr. MF., fr. *séreux*, 'serous'. See **serous** and **-ity.**

serotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by injecting serum into the veins. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *serum*, 'whey', and Gk. θεραπείᾱ, 'service, attendance'. See **serum** and **therapy.** The correct form is **orrhotherapy,** in which both elements are of Greek origin.

serotine, adj., late. — F. *sérotine*, fr. L. *sērōtinus*, 'that which comes, happens, late, or in the evening', fr. *sērus*, 'late', which is rel. to L. *sētius*, 'later', and cogn. with OIr. *sīr*, 'long, for a long time, everlasting', W., Co., Bret. *hīr*, 'long', OI. *sāyám*, 'in the evening', Goth. *seiþus*, 'late', OE. *sīð*, 'late', *sīðdan*, 'since, later'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **sē(i)-*, 'to be slow, come late'. See **since** and adj. suff. **-ine** and cp. **serotine,** n., and **serein, soirée.** Cp. also the second element in **menhir.**

serotine, n., a small bat, *Vespertilio serotinus.* — F. *sérotine*, fr. L. *sērōtinus*, 'that which comes late or in the evening'. See **serotine,** adj.

serotinous, adj., appearing later in the season than is usual. — L. *sērōtinus.* See **serotine,** adj. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

serous, adj., pertaining to, or producing, serum. — F. *séreux*, fem. *séreuse*, fr. L. *serum*, 'whey'. See **serum** and **-ous** and cp. **serosity.**

serow, n., any of the antelopes of the genus *Naemorhedus.* — East Indian native name.

Serpens, n., a constellation adjoining Ophiuchus (*astron.*) — L. *serpēns*, 'serpent'. See next word.

serpent, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *serpent*, fr. L. *serpentem*, acc. of *serpēns*, 'serpent, snake',

prop. pres. part. of *serpere*, 'to creep', hence lit. meaning 'a creeping thing'. L. *serpere* is cogn. with OI. *sárpati*, 'creeps', *sarpáḥ*, 'serpent', Gk. ἕρπειν, 'to creep', ἑρπετόν, 'serpent', Alb. *gárpər*, 'serpent'. Cp. **herpes, serpigo, Serpula.** For the ending see suff. **-ent.** L. *serpere* is prob. not rel. to *rēpere*, 'to creep' (see *reptile*).

Derivatives: *serpent-ile*, adj., *serpent-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *serpent-ly*, adv.

serpenti-, combining form meaning 'serpent'. — L. *serpenti-*, stem of *serpēns*, gen. *serpentis*, 'serpent, snake'. See **serpent.**

Serpentid, n. (*astron.*) — Formed fr. **Serpens** with suff. **-id.**

serpentiform, adj., resembling a serpent. — Compounded of **serpenti-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

serpentine, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *serpentin* (fem. *serpentine*), 'like a serpent', fr. Late L. *serpentīnus*, fr. L. *serpēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **serpent** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

Derivatives: *serpentine*, n. and intr. v., *serpentin-ic*, adj., *serpentin-ize*, tr. v., *serpentin-ization*, n., *serpentin-ous*, adj.

serpentry, n., 1) serpents collectively; 2) a place where serpents are kept. — Coined by the English poet John Keats (1795-1821) fr. **serpent** and suff. **-ry.**

serpierite, n., a basic sulfate of copper and zinc (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian engineer J. B. *Serpieri*, explorer of the mines at Laurium, Greece. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

serpiginous, adj., of the nature of serpigo. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Medical L. *serpīgō*, gen. *-inis*. See next word.

Derivative: *serpiginous-ly*, adv.

serpigo, n., ringworm; herpes (*med.*) — Medical L. *serpīgō*, 'a creeping skin disease', fr. L. *serpere*, 'to creep', whence also *serpēns*, 'serpent, snake'. See **serpent.**

Serpula, n., a genus of marine worms (*zool.*) — L. *serpula*, 'a little snake', fr. *serpere*, 'to creep'. See **serpent** and **-ule.**

serra, n., a sawlike organ (*zool.*) — L., 'a saw', of uncertain origin. Cp. **sierra.** Cp. also **cero.**

serradella, n., a kind of clover. — Port. *serradela*, a dimin. noun formed fr. *serrado*, 'serrated', fr. L. *serrātus*. See **serrate.**

Serranidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. *Serrānus*, name of the type, fr. L. *serra*, 'saw'. See **serra** and **-idae.**

serranoid, adj., pertaining to the *Serranidae*. — A hybrid coined fr. ModL. *Serrānus* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

serrate, adj., notched, resembling the teeth of a saw. — L. *serrātus*, 'sawlike', fr. *serra*. See **serra** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *serrat-ed*, adj., *serrat-ion*, n.

Serricornia, n. pl., a class of beetles with serrated antennae (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having sawlike horns', fr. L. *serra*, 'saw', and *cornū*, 'horn'. See **serra** and **horn** and cp. **corn,** 'a horny induration'. For the ending see 2nd suff. **-ia.**

serriferous, adj., having serrated edges (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Compounded of L. *serra*, 'saw', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **serra** and **-ferous.**

serriform, adj., sawlike. — Compounded of L. *serra*, 'saw', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **serra** and **form,** n.

serrulate, adj., finely toothed. — Fr. L. *serrula*, 'a little saw', dimin. of *serra*, 'saw'. See **serra, -ule** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

serry, intr. and tr. v., to press closely together. — F. *serré*, pp. of *serrer*, 'to press together', fr. VL. **serrāre*, 'to bar, bolt', fr. Late L. *serāre*, fr. L. *sera*, 'a bar (for fastening a door)'. See **sear,** 'the catch in the lock of a gun'.

Derivatives: *serri-ed-ly*, adv., *serri-ed-ness*, n.

Sertularia, n., a genus of branching hydroids (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sertula* (pl.), dimin. of *serta*, 'wreathes of flowers, garlands', which is prop. pl. neut. pp. of *serere*, 'to join together'. See **series** and cp. words there referred to.

Sertullarian, adj., pertaining to the genus *Sertullaria*. — See prec. word and **-an.**

serum, n. — L., 'watery fluid; whey', cogn. with Gk. ὀρός (for *σορός), 'whey', OI. *saráḥ*, 'flowing', *sarít*, 'brook, river', Gk. ὁρμή, 'assault, attack, onset, impulse', ὁρμᾶν, 'to urge, stimulate', Lett. *sirt*, 'to make a raid', fr. I.-E. base **ser-*, **sor-*, 'to run, flow'. Cp. **hormone, orrho-, sérac** and the second element in **Apsaras, samsara.** I.-E. base **ser-*, **sor-*, 'to flow, run', is rel. to base **srew-*, of s.m; see **rheo-.**

servable, adj. — Formed fr. **serve** with suff. **-able.**

serval, n., an African wild cat (*Felix serval*). — F., introduced by Buffon fr. Port. *lobo cerval*, 'lynx', which is formed—with change of suff.— fr. L. *lupus cervārius* (whence also F. *loup cervier*), 'lynx', lit. 'wolf that hunts the stag', fr. *lupus*, 'wolf', and *cervārius*, 'pertaining to a stag', fr. *cervus*, 'stag'. See **cervine.**

Derivative: *serval-ine*, adj.

servant, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *servant*, pres. part. of *servir*, 'to serve', fr. L. *servīre*, fr. *servus*, 'slave'. See **serve** and **-ant** and cp. **sergeant,** which is a doublet of *servant*.

Derivative: *servant-ry*, n.

serve, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *serven*, fr. OF. (= F.) *servir*, fr. L. *servīre*, 'to be a slave, to serve', fr. *servus*, 'slave', which is an Etruscan loan word (see E. Benveniste in Revue des Études Latines, Paris, 10, 429 ff.); cp. the name of *Servius* Tullius, who was of Etruscan origin. L. *servus* is not related to *servāre*, 'to save, preserve'. Cp. **serf, servant, servient, servile, sirvente, concierge, deserve, dessert, subserve, subservient.**

Derivatives: *serve*, n., *serv-er*, n., *serv-ing*, n.

service, n., act of serving. — ME. *servise, service*, fr. OF. *servise, service* (F. *service*), fr. L. *servītium*, 'state of a slave', fr. *servus*, 'slave'. See **serve** and **-ice.**

Derivatives: *service*, tr. v., *serviceable* (q.v.)

serviceable, adj., ready to serve. — ME. *servisable*, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. *servise, service*. See **service** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *serviceabil-ity*, n., *serviceable-ness*, n., *serviceabl-y*, adv.

service tree. — ME. *serves*, pl. meaning 'service berries', mistaken for a singular, fr. OE. *syrfe*, 'service tree', fr. VL. **sorbea*, fr. L. *sorbus*, 'service tree'. See **sorb.**

servient, adj., subordinate. — L. *servīēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *servīre*, 'to serve'. See **serve** and **-ient.**

Derivative: *servient-ial*, adj.

serviette, n., a table napkin. — F., fr. *servir*, 'to serve'. See **serve** and **-ette.**

servile, adj. — ME., fr. L. *servīlis*, 'belonging to a slave; slavish, servile', fr. *servus*, 'slave'. See **serve** and **-ile.**

Derivatives: *servile-ly*, adv., *servile-ness*, n., *servil-ism*, n., *servil-ity*, n.

servitor, n., servant. — ME. *servitour*, fr. OF. *servitour* (F. *serviteur*), fr. Late L. *servītōrem*, acc. of *servītor*, 'servant', fr. L. *servīre*, 'to serve'. See **serve** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *servitor-ial*, adj., *servitor-ship*, n.

servitude, n., bondage. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *servitude*, fr. L. *servitūdō*, 'slavery', fr. *servus*, 'slave'. See **serve** and **-tude.**

sesame, n., 1) an East Indian plant, whose seeds yield an oil and are used as food; 2) its seeds. — F. *sésame*, fr. L. *sēsamum*, fr. Gk. σήσαμον, 'seed or fruit of the sesame plant', σησάμη, 'sesame plant', fr. Dor. σάσαμον, which is a Semitic loan word. Cp. Aram. *shumsh^{ĕ}mā́*, 'sesame', Arab. *símsim*, Akkad. *shamashshamu*, of s.m. Through the medium of the Phoenicians this Semitic word was borrowed by the Greeks very early. It is found in 15th cent. Mycenaean Greek. See Michael Ventris and John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (Cambridge University Press), Index, s.v. Semitic Loanwords. Cp. the words *chiton, chrysalis, cumin.*

sesamoid, adj. and n. — Lit. 'shaped like a sesame seed', fr. Gk. σησαμοειδής, 'like sesame or sesame seed', which is compounded of σήσαμον, 'sesame', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and suff. **-oid.**

Derivative: *sesamoid-al*, adj.

Sesban, n. — The same as **Sesbania.**

Sesbania, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *saysabā́n*, fr. Pers. *sīsabān*. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Sesia, n., a genus of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σής, 'moth', which is of Semitic origin. Cp. Heb. *sās*, Aram. *sāsā́*, Arab. *sūs, sū́sa^{h}*, Ethiop. *ḍāḍē*. Akkad. *sāsu*, 'moth'. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

sesqui-, combining form meaning 'one half more'. — L., contraction of **sēm(i)sque*, 'and a half (more)', fr. *sēmi-*, 'half' (see **semi-**), and *-que*, 'and', which is cogn. with OI., Avestic *ca*, OPers. *cā*, Gk. τε, Phryg. κε, Goth *-h*, Bulg. *če*, OIr. *-ch*, 'and'.

sesquicentennial, adj., pertaining to a century and a half; n., the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. — Compounded of **sesqui-** and **centennial.**

sesquipedalian. adj., a foot and a half long. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *sesquipedālis*, which is compounded of **sesqui-** and *pedālis*, 'pertaining to the foot'. See **pedal,** adj.

sessile, adj., attached directly to the main stem (*bot.*) — L. *sessilis*, 'pertaining to sitting, for sitting', fr. *sess-(um)*, pp. stem of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and **-ile.**

Derivative: *sessil-ity*, n.

session, n. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *sessiōnem*, acc. of *sessiō*, 'a sitting; a session', fr. *sess-(um)*, pp. stem of *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and **-ion.** F. *session* has been reborrowed fr. English.

Derivative: *session-al*, adj.

sesterce, n., an ancient Roman coin. — L. *sestertius*, short for *sestertius nummus*, contraction of *sēmis-tertius*, lit. 'half the third', i.e. 'two and a half'. See **semi-** and **tertian.**

sestertium, n., one thousand sesterces. — Fr. L. (*duo milia*) *sestertiûm* ('two thousand) sesterces', where *sestertiûm* is the contracted gen. pl. of *sestertius*, 'sesterce'. The suff. *-um* in *sestertium* was mistaken for the nom. sing. suff. of neuter nouns pertaining to the second declension. See **sesterce.**

sestet, n., 1) a sextet; 2) the last six lines of a sonnet. — It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto*, 'sixth', fr. L. *sextus*, 'sixth'. See **sixth** and cp. **sextet.**

sestina, n., a verse form consisting of six stanzas, invented by Arnaut Daniel, a Provençal troubadour of the 12th cent. — It., fr. *sesto*, 'sixth'. See prec. word.

Sesuvium, n., a genus of plants, the sea purslane (*bot.*) — ModL., of unknown origin.

Set, also **Seth,** n., an Egyptian god of evil. — Gk. Σήθ, fr. Egypt. *Setesh.*

set, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *setten*, fr. OE. *settan*, 'to cause to sit, set, plant, build, found', rel. to OS. *settian*, ON. *setja*, Dan. *sætte*, Swed. *sätta*, OFris. *setta*, MDu. *setten*, Du. *zetten*, OHG. *sezzen*, MHG., G. *setzen*, Goth. *satjan*; fr. Teut. **sat-*, causative of **set-*, 'to sit', whence OE. *sittan*, OS. *sittian*, etc. See **sit, sedentary.**

Derivatives: *set*, n., the act of setting, *setter* (q.v.), *sett-ing*, n.

set, n., a number of group of persons or things. — ME. *sette, sett, set*, fr. OF. *sette*, 'sequence', a var. of *secte*, fr. L. *secta*, 'a following; sect', fem. pp. of *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and words there referred to and cp. **sect.**

set, adj., fixed. — ME. *sett*, prop. pp. of *setten*, 'to set'. See **set,** v.

seta, n., pl. **setae,** a bristlelike part or organ (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *saeta* (less correctly *sēta*), 'stiff hair, bristle', which is prob. cogn. with OI.

sétuh, 'band, fetter, bridge', Avestic *haētu-*, 'dam, dike', OSlav. *sěti*, 'cord, rope', Lith. *sėtas*, *siėtas*, 'a fine sieve (esp. of horsehair)', OE. *sāda*, OHG. *seid*, *seito*, 'noose, snare', OHG. *saita*, MHG. *seite*, G. *Saite*, 'string, chord'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***sāi-*, 'to bind', whence also OI. *syáti*, *sināti*, 'binds', OSlav. *silo*, 'rope', Lett. *sienu*, *siet*, 'to bind', OHG., MHG., G. *seil*, 'rope', ON. *seimr*, 'chord'. Cp. **seton, setula,** and the second element in **Catasetum, Equisetum, Trisetum.**

setaceous, adj., bristly. — ModL. *sētāceus*, fr. L. *saeta*, *sēta*. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Setaria, n., a genus of plants, the bristly foxtail grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sēta*, 'bristle'. See **seta,** adj. suff. **-ary** and 1st **-ia.**

Seth, masc. PN.; in the *Bible* the third son of Adam. — Lit. 'set, appointed', fr. Heb. *shīth*, 'to put, set', which is rel. to Syr. *shiyyūthā*, 'quality, appearance'.

Seth, n. — See **Set.**

setiferous, adj., bearing bristles. — Compounded of L. *saeta*, *sēta*, 'bristle', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **seta** and **-ferous.**

setiform, adj., having the form of a bristle. — Compounded of L. *saeta*, *sēta*, 'bristle', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **seta** and **form,** n.

setigerous, adj., the same as setiferous. — L. *saetiger*, *sētiger*, 'having bristles, bristly', compounded of *saeta*, *sēta*, 'bristle', and the stem of *gerere*, 'to bear'. See **seta** and **-gerous.**

seton, n., twist of horsehairs or thread of silk or linen to keep a wound open (*surg.*) — F. *séton*, fr. It. *setone*, augment. of *seta*, 'silk', fr. VL. *sēta*, 'silk', fr. L. *saeta*, *sēta*. See **seta.**

setose, adj., bristly, setaceous. — L. *saetōsus*, *sētōsus*, 'full of bristles, bristly', fr. *saeta*, *sēta*. See **seta** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

setous, adj., setose. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

sett, n., 1) name of various tools; 2) sett for paving. — A var. of *set*, n., 'the act of setting', fr. **set,** v.

settee, n., a kind of long seat with back and arms. — Formed with dimin. suff. **-ee** fr. *set*, 'the act of setting'. See **set,** v.

settee, n., a kind of sharp-prowed Mediterranean vessel. — F. *scétie*, *sétie*, fr. It. *saettia*, fr. *saetta*, 'arrow', fr. L. *sagitta*, of s.m. See **sagittal.**

setter, n., one who sets. — ME., fr. *setten*, 'to set'. See **set,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

settle, n., a bench with a high back. — ME. *setel*, *setil*, fr. OE. *setl*, 'a seat', rel. to MLG., MDu. *setel*, Du. *zetel*, OHG. *sezzal*, MHG. *sezzel*, G. *Sessel*, Goth. *sitls*, fr. I.-E. base ***sedlā-*, whence also Laconic Gk. ἑλλᾶ (for ***sedlā*), 'seat', L. *sella* (for ***sedlā*), 'seat, chair', OSlav. *sedlo*, 'saddle', Arm. *etł*, 'place', *teł*, of s.m., OE. *sadol*, 'saddle'. I.-E. ***sedlā-* is an enlargement of base ***sed-*, 'to sit'. See **sit, sedentary** and cp. **saddle** and **sell,** 'seat'.

settle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *setlen*, *settlen*, fr. OE. *setlan*, fr. *setl*, 'a seat', rel. to OHG. *gisidalen*, MHG. *sidelen*, G. *siedeln*, 'to settle, colonize'; see **settle,** n. In the sense 'to settle a quarrel', E. *settle* seems to have been confused with ME. *sahtlen*, 'to reconcile', which derives fr. OE. *saht*, 'reconciliation', fr. ON. *sætt*, *satt*, 'reconciliation'.

Derivatives: *settl-ed*, adj., *settl-ed-ly*, adv., *settl-ed-ness*, n., *settlement* (q.v.), *settl-er*, n.

settlement, n. — Formed fr. E. **settle,** v., with suff. **-ment.**

setula, n., a small bristle. — Late L. *saetula*, *sētula*, dimin. of L. *saeta*, *sēta*, 'bristle'. See **seta** and **-ule.**

setwall, n., valerian. — ME. *setevale*, *cetevale*, fr. OF. *citoual*, *citouar*, fr. ML. *zedoāria*, ult. fr. Pers. *zedwar*. See **zedoary.**

seven, adj. — ME. *seven*, *sevene*, fr. OE. *seofon*, rel. to OS. *seƀun*, ON. *sjau*, Swed. *sju*, Dan. *syv*, OFris. *si(u)gun* [on analogy of the *g* in *ni(u)gun*], MDu. *seven*, Du. *zeven*, OHG. *sibun*, MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben*, Goth. *sibun*, and cogn. with OI. *saptá*, Avestic *hapta*, Toch. A *śpät*, B. *ṣukt*, *ṣuk* (with *k* for *p*, on analogy of the *k* of the following numeral *okt*, 'eight'), Hitt. *shipta*, Arm. *evt'n*, Gk. ἑπτά, L. *septem*, Alb. *shtatë* (prob. assimilated to *gashtë*, 'six'), OSlav. *sedmĭ* (for **sebdmĭ*), Lith. *septynì*, OIr. *secht*^{n}, W. *saith*, 'seven'. Cp. **hebdomad, hepta-, septem-, September.**

Derivatives: *seven*, n., *seven-fold*, adj. and adv., *seven-fold-ed*, adj.

seventeen, n. — ME. *seventene*, fr. OE. *seofontȳne*. See **seven** and **-teen.**

seventeenth, adj. — ME. *sevententhe*; see prec. word and numeral suff. **-th.** The OE. form is *seofon-tēoƀa*.

Derivatives: *seventeenth*, n., *seventeenth-ly*, adv.

seventh, adj. — ME. *seventhe*; see **seven** and numeral suff. **-th.** The OE. form is *seofoƀa*; cp. ON. *sjaundi*, OS. *sivondo*, Dan. *syvende*, Swed. *sjunde*, OHG. *sibunto*, MHG. *sibende*, G. *siebente*, *siebte*. Cp. also **septimal, septime.**

Derivatives: *seventh*, n., *seventh-ly*, adv.

seventieth, adj. and n. — ME. *seventithe*. See **seventy** and numeral suff. **-th.**

seventy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *seofontig*. See **seven** and numeral suff. **-ty.**

Derivatives: *seventy*, n., *seventieth* (q.v.)

sever, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *severen*, fr. OF. *sevrer*, 'to separate' (whence, since the 13th cent., 'to wean'), fr. VL. *sēperārе*, fr. L. *sēparāre*, 'to separate'. It. *scevrare*, *sceverare*, and OProvenç. *sebrar*, 'to separate', also derive fr. VL. *sēperārе*. See **separate,** v., and cp. **several, severance, dissever, disseverance.**

Derivative: *sever-able*, adj.

several, adj. — ME., fr. AF., fr. ML. *sēparālis*, fr. L. *sēpar*, 'separate, different', back formation fr. *sēparāre*. See **separate,** v., and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **sever.**

Derivatives: *several*, n., *several-ly*, adv.

severalty, n., 1) the condition of being several; 2) property held by individual right; 3) the condition of property so held. — ME. *severalte*, fr. AF. *severalte*, *severaute*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ty.**

severance, n. — ME. *severaunce*, fr. OF. *sevrance*, fr. *sevrer*. See **sever** and **-ance.**

severe, adj. — MF., fr. L. *sevērus*, 'serious, grave, strict, austere', prob. fr. ***se* (*sē*) *vērō*, 'without kindness'. The first element is identical with the prep. *sē*, 'without'; see **se-** and cp. words there referred to. The second element derives fr. I.-E. base ***wer-*, 'to be kind, show kindness', whence also ON. *vārr*, 'kind, friendly, pleasing', OHG. *miti-wāri*, 'gentle, mild', prob. also OE. *wǣr*, 'agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', Homer. Gk. ἦρα, acc. (for **Fῆρα*) in ἦρα φέρειν, 'to do a favor', ἐπί-ηρα, 'pleasing gifts', ἐπί-ηρος, 'pleasant, grateful', ἔρανος (for **Fέρανος*), 'a meal to which everyone contributed his share', and L. *vērus*, 'true'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW, II, 528 s.v. *sevērus*, and Frisk, GEW., 1, 642, s.v. ἦρα. See **very,** adj., and cp. **asseverate, persevere.** Cp. also **heortology, Varangian.** Cp. also **warrant,** n.

Derivatives: *severe*, adv., *severe-ly*, adv., *severe-ness*, n., *severity* (q.v.)

severity, n. — MF. (= F.) *sévérité*, fr. L. *sevēritātem*, acc. of *sevēritās*, fr. *sevērus*. See **severe** and **-ity.**

seville orange, also **seville,** n. — Named from the city of *Seville* in Spain.

Sèvres, n., porcelain made at Sèvres in France.

sew, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, fr. OE. *siwan*, *siwian*, *seowian*, rel. to ON. *sýja*, Dan. *sye*, Swed. *sy*, OHG. *siuwan*, Goth. *siujan*, 'to sew', OHG. *siula*, 'needle', fr. I.-E. base ***syū-*, ***sū-*, ***sīw-*, 'to sew', whence also OI. *sīvyati*, 'sews', *sū́tram*, 'thread, string', *syū́man-*, 'tie', Gk. ὑμήν, 'thin skin, membrane', (κασ)σύειν, 'to patch, stitch, sew together', ὕμνος ,'song', L. *suere*, 'to sew, sew together', OSlav. *šijǫ*, *šiti*, 'to sew', *šilo*, 'an awl', *šivŭ*, 'seam', Lett. *siuviù*, *siúti*, 'to sew', *siúlas*, 'thread', *siuvikis*, 'tailor', OPruss. *schuwikis*, 'shoemaker', *schumeno*, 'shoemaker's thread', Russ.-Church Slav. *šivci*, 'tailor, shoemaker', Russ. *švec*, 'tailor', Czech *švec*, 'shoemaker', Hitt. *shumanza*, 'rope'. Cp. **seam.** Cp. also **hymen, sutra, suture, subulate, accouter.**

Derivatives: *sew-er*, n., *sew-ing*, n.

sewage, n. — Short for *sewerage*. See **sewer,** 'conduit', and **-age.**

sewellel, n., a burrowing rodent, the mountain beaver. — Fr. Chinook *shewallal*, 'blanket made of two sewellel skins', but mistaken for the name of the animal itself.

sewen, sewin, n., the bull trout. — Of uncertain origin.

sewer, n., one who sews. — Formed fr. **sew** with agential suff. **-er.**

sewer, n., head servant at meals (*hist.*) — ME., aphetic for AF. *asseour*, fr. OF. (= F.) *asseoir*, 'to seat, set', fr. L. *assidēre*, 'to sit beside, aid, assist, attend upon', fr. **ad-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **assiduous.**

sewer, n., conduit. — ME., fr. AF. *sewere*, aphetic for MF. *esseveur*, fr. *essever*, 'to drain', fr. *es-*, fr. L. *ex*, 'out of', and OF. *ever*, 'to water, drench', fr. VL. *aquāre*, fr. L. *aqua*, 'water'. See 1st **ex-** and **aquatic** and cp. **ewer.**

Derivatives: *sewer*, tr. v., *sewer-age*, n., *sewer-ed*, adj.

sex, n. — ME., fr. L. *sexus*. The word orig. meant 'division' and is rel. to *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section.**

Derivatives: *sex*, adj. and tr. v., *sex-ed*, adj., *sex-less*, adj., *sex-less-ness*, n.

sex-, sexi-, combining form meaning 'six'. — L. *sex-*, fr. *sex*, 'six'. See **six** and cp. words there referred to.

sexagenarian, adj. and n., sexagenary. — See **sexagenary** and **-an.**

sexagenary, adj., sixty years old; pertaining to a person sixty years old; n., a person sixty years old, or between the years 60 and 70. — L. *sexāgēnārius*, fr. *sexāgēnī*, 'sixty each', fr. *sexāgintā*, 'sixty', which is formed fr. *sex*, 'six' (see **six**), with suff. *-gintā*, denoting *tens*. For the etymology of this suff., which is cogn. with Gk. -κοντα in τριᾶκοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρᾶκοντα, 'forty', etc. see **penteconta-.** For the ending of **sexagenary** see suff. **-ary.**

Sexagesima, n., the second Sunday before Lent. — L. *sexāgēsima* (*diēs*), 'sixtieth (day)', fem. of *sexāgēsimus*, fr. *sexāgintā*, 'sixty'. See prec. word.

sexagesimal, adj., pertaining to the number sixty. — ML. *sexāgēsimālis*, fr. L. *sexāgēsimus*, 'the sixtieth'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

sexangle, n., a hexagon. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sex*, 'six' (see **sex-**), and E. **angle.**

sexangular, adj., having six angles. — Compounded of **sex-** and **angular.**

Derivative: *sexangular-ly*, adv.

sexcentenary, adj., pertaining to six hundred years; n., a six-hundredth anniversary. — Compounded of **sex-** and **centenary.**

sexennial, adj., 1) lasting six years; 2) occurring every six years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sexennium*, 'a period of six years'. See next word and cp. **biennial.**

sexennium, n., a period of six years. — L., fr. *sexennis*, 'lasting six years', formed fr. *sex*, 'six', and *-ennis*, fr. *annus*, 'year'. See **sex-** and **annual.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *sex-ĕnnis*, *sex-ĕnnium*) see *accent*. Cp. *biennial*.

sexi-, combining form meaning 'six'. — See **sex-.**

sexidigitate, adj., having six fingers or toes (*zool.*) — Compounded of **sexi-** and **digitate.**

sexisyllabic, adj., having six syllables. — Compounded of **sexi-** and **syllabic.**

sexisyllable, n., a word of six syllables. — Compounded of **sexi-** and **syllable.**

sexivalent, adj., having a valence of six (*chem.*) —

Compounded of L. *sex*, 'six', and *valēns*, gen. *valentis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to have power'. See **sexi-** and **-valent** and cp. **hexavalent.**

sexpartite, adj., divided into six parts. — Coined fr. L. *sex*, 'six' (see **sex-**), and E. **partite.**

sext, n., one of the canonical hours. — Eccles. L. *sexta* (short for *sexta hora*, 'the sixth hour'), fem. of *sextus*, 'sixth', fr. *sex*, 'six'. See **sixth** and cp. **bissextile.**

sextain, n., a stanza of six lines (*pros.*) — Formed fr. L. *sextus*, 'the sixth', on analogy of *quatrain*. See prec. word and cp. **sestina.**

sextan, adj., occurring every sixth day; n., fever recurring every sixth day (counting both days of consecutive occurrence). — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *sextus*, 'sixth'. See **sixth** and cp. *quartan, quintan, septan.*

Sextans, n., an equatorial constellation south of Leo (*astron.*) — See next word.

sextant, n., 1) the sixth part of a circle; 2) an instrument for determining latitude. — L. *sextāns*, gen. *-antis*, 'the sixth part', fr. *sextus*, 'the sixth'. See **sixth** and **-ant.**

sextet, sextette, n., a composition for six voices or instruments (*mus.*) — Formed fr. L. *sextus*, 'the sixth', on analogy of *tercet, quartet, quintet*. See **sixth** and cp. **sestet.**

sextile, adj., at a distance of sixty degrees; n., the aspect of the celestial bodies which are at the distance of sixty degrees from each other. — L. *sextīlis*, 'the sixth', fr. *sextus*. See **sixth** and **-ile.**

sextillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a thousand raised to the seventh power (i.e. 1 followed by 21 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the sixth power (i.e. 1 followed by 36 zeros). — F., formed fr. L. *sextus*, 'the sixth' (see **sixth**), on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *sextillion-th*, adj. and n.

sexto, n., the size of a book in which the sheets are folded into six leaves. — L. *sextō*, abl. of *sextus*, 'the sixth'. See **sixth.**

sextodecimo, n., a sheet folded into sixteen leaves. — L. *sextōdecimō*, abl. of *sextusdecimus*, 'the sixteenth', which is compounded of *sextus*, 'the sixth', and *decimus*, 'the tenth'. See **sixth** and **decimal** and cp. *sixteenmo.*

sexton, n., a church custodian. — ME. *sekesteyn*, fr. OF. *secrestein* (F. *sacristain*), fr. ML. *sacristānus*. See **sacristan,** which is a doublet of *sexton.*

sextry, n., 1) sacristy; 2) the residence of a sacristan (*history*). — Formed fr. **sexton** on analogy of *vestry.*

sextuple, adj., sixfold. — Formed fr. L. *sextus*, 'the sixth' (see **sext**), on analogy of **quadruple** (q.v.)

Derivative: *sextuple*, tr. v., to multiply by six.

Sextus, masc. PN. — L., prop. meaning 'the sixth', and orig. denoting a sixth child, fr. *sextus*, 'the sixth'. See **sixth** and cp. **sext.** Cp. also **sistine.**

sexual, adj. — Late L. *sexuālis*, 'relating to sex', fr. L. *sexus*. See **sex** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *sexual-ism*, n., *sexual-ist*, n., *sexuality*, n., *sexual-ize*, tr. v., *sexual-iz-ation*, n., *sexual-ly*, adv.

seybertite, n., aluminum manganese and calcium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Henry *Seybert* (1802-83). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Seym, n. — A var. of **Sejm.**

Seymeria, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English naturalist Henry *Seymer* (1745-1800). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

sforzando, adj., emphasized (musical direction). — It., gerund of *sforzare*, 'to force', fr. VL. **exfortiāre*, formed fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *fortis*, 'strong'. See **force** and cp. **effort.** Cp. also **rinforzando.**

sfumato, adj., with blurred outlines (said of *paint.*) — It., lit. 'smoked', fr. VL. **exfūmātus*, fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *fūmātus*, pp. of *fūmāre*, 'to smoke', fr. *fūmus*, 'smoke'. See **fume** and cp. **fumade.**

sgraffito, also **sgraffiato,** n., a kind of plastering. — It., lit. 'scratched', pp. of *sgraffire*, resp. *sgraffiare*, 'to scratch'; of Teut. origin. See **scrape.**

shaatnez, n., cloth woven of wool and linen (*Bible*). — Heb. *sha'aṭnéz*, 'mixed stuff', of uncertain, possibly Egyptian, origin.

Shaban, n., the eighth month of the Mohammedan year. — Arab. *sha'bān*, which prob. means 'intervening time, interval'.

shabash, interj., well done. — Pers. *shā-bāsh*, for *shād-bāsh*, lit. 'be joyful'.

shabby, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. now dial. E. *shab*, fr. OE. *sceabb*, 'scab'. *Shabby* is the native equivalent of *scabby*, which is a Scand. loan word. Cp. MDu. *schabbich* and G. *schäbig*, 'shabby', and see **scab.**

Derivatives: *shabbi-ly*, adv., *shabbi-ness*, n.

shabrack, n., a saddlecloth. — G. *Schabracke*, fr. Hung. *csáprág*, fr. Turk. *chāprāq*, fr. *chāp-*, 'to cover'.

Shabuoth, n. pl., the Feast of Weeks, celebrated on the 6th (in the Diaspora also on the 7th) of Sivan. — Heb. *shābhū'ṓth*, pl. of *shabhū́a'*, 'week', rel. to *shébha'* (masc.), *shibh'á'h* (fem.), 'seven'. Cp. Aram. *sh'ḇha'* (masc.), *shabh'á'*, Ugar. *shb'* (masc.), *shb't* (fem.), Arab. *sab'* (masc.), *sáb'a'h* (fem.), Ethiop. *sab'ū* (masc.), *sab'atū* (fem.), Akkad. *sibi* (masc.), *sibitti* (fem.), 'seven'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) Cp. also **shibah** and the second element in **Bathsheba** and in **Elizabeth.**

shack, n., hut, shanty. — Prob. back formation fr. dial. E. *shackly*, 'shaky, rickety', and orig. meaning 'a shaky place'. Dial. E. *shackly* derives fr. dial. E. *shackle*, 'to shake', fr. dial. E. *shack*, 'to shake', which is rel. to the verb **shake** (q.v.)

shack, n., fallen acorns or mast, refuse fish, etc. — A dial. var. of **shake.**

shackle, n. — ME. *schakkyl, schakle*, fr. OE. *sceacul*, 'a bond', rel. to MDu., Du. *schakel*, 'link of a chain', ON. *skökull*, 'pole of a carriage'; prob. rel. to **shake.**

Derivative: *shackle*, tr. v.

shad, n., a fish of the herring family. — ME., fr. OE. *sceadd*, rel. to Norw. *skadd*, G. *Schade(n)*, 'shad', and cogn. with OIr. *scatan*, Gael. *sgadan*, 'herring'. Cp. **scad.**

shaddock, n., a tropical fruit resembling a lemon. — Named after Captain *Shaddock*, who brought the fruit from the East Indies to the West Indies (at the end of the 17th cent.)

shade, n. — ME., fr. OE. *sceadu, scead*, 'shadow, shade, darkness', rel. to OS. *skado*, MDu. *scade, scaduwe*, Du. *schaduw*, OHG. *scato* (gen. *scatawes*), MHG. *schate, schatewe*, G. *Schatten*, Goth. *skadus*, fr. I.-E. base **skāt-*, **skot-*, 'shade, darkness', whence also Gk. σκότος, 'darkness', Alb. *kot*, 'darkness', OIr. *scāth*, OW. *scod*, Bret. *squeut*, 'darkness'. Cp. **shadow** and **shed,** n. (which is a doublet of *shade*).

Derivatives: *shade*, tr. and intr. v., *shad-ed*, adj., *shad-er*, n., *shad-ing*, n., *shade-less*, adj., *shade-less-ness*, n., *shad-y*, adj., *shad-i-ly*, adv., *shad-i-ness*, n.

shadoof, n., a device for raising water. — Arab. *shādūf.*

shadow, n. — ME. *shadwe*, fr. OE. *sceaduwe*, dative of *sceadu*. See **shade.**

Derivatives: *shadow*, v. (q.v.), *shadow-y*, adj., *shadow-i-ly*, adv., *shadow-i-ness*, n.

shadow, tr. v. — ME. *schadewan*, fr. OE. *sceadwian*, fr. *sceadu*, 'shadow'. See **shadow.**

Derivatives: *shadow-ed*, adj., *shadow-er*, n.

shaft, n., stem, stock, pole, bar. — ME., fr. OE. *sceaft*, 'shaft of an arrow or spear; spear', which stands for *scaf-t*, from *scaf-*, pp. stem of *scafan*, 'to shave'. Cp. ON. *skapt*, OS. *skaft*, OHG. *scaft*, MGH., G. *schaft*, Du. *schacht*. The original meaning of these words was 'stem or branch stripped of its bark', fr. I.-E. base **sqăp-*, 'scraped, scratched, cut with a sharp tool', whence also Gk. σκῆπτρον, 'staff, scepter', Dor. Gk. σκᾶπτον, σκᾶπος, of s.m., L. *scāpus*, 'shaft, stem', Alb. *škop*, 'staff, scepter'. Cp. **scape,** 'shaft', **scapus, scepter, scopa, scullion, escoba.**

Derivatives: *shaft-ed*, adj., *shaft-er*, n., *shafting*, n.

shaft, n., a cylindrical excavation in a mine. — From LG. *schacht*, 'shaft', which is rel. to Du. *schacht*, 'shaft', and to **shaft,** 'stem, pole'.

shag, n., 1) rough matted hair or wool; 2) coarsely shredded tobacco. — ME. **shagge*, fr. OE. *sceacga*, 'rough hair', rel. to ON. *skegg*, 'beard', and to OE. *sceaga*, 'shaw'. See **shaw.**

Derivatives: *shagg-y*, adj., *shagg-i-ly*, adv., *shagg-i-ness*, n.

shagreen, n., a kind of untanned leather with a rough, granular surface. — F. *chagrin*, fr. Turk. *ṣāghrī*, lit. 'rump of horse; shagreen'; so called because only the skin of the rump of the animal is used for this purpose.

Derivative: *shagreen*, adj.

shah, n., the title of the king of Persia. — Pers. *shāh*, 'king', fr. OPers. *xshaya-*, 'king'. See **check,** 'sudden stop', and cp. the second element in **padishah** and in **pashah.**

Shaharith, n., the daily morning prayer (*Jewish liturgy*). — Mishnaic Heb. *shaḥărîth*, 'morning time', fr. Biblical Heb. *sháḥar*, 'dawn', which is rel. to Aram. *shaḥărā́*, Arab. *sáḥar*, Akkad. *shēru*, 'dawn'.

shahzada, shahzadah, n., son of a king; title of the heir apparent. — Pers. *shāh-zādah*, compounded of *shāh*, 'king' (see **shah**), and *zādan*, 'to be born', fr. MPers. *zātan*, of s.m., which is rel. to Avestic *zāta-*, 'born', and cogn. with L. *gignere* (for *gi-gn-ere*), 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'. For the first element see **shah,** for the second see **genus** and cp. the second element in **mirza.**

shaitan, n., an evil spirit; the devil. — Arab. *shaytān*, a loan word fr. Heb. *śāṭán*. See **Satan.**

shake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schaken, shaken*, fr. OE. *scacan*, 'to shake, to move quickly, flee, depart', rel. to ON. and Swed. *skaka*, Dan. *skage*, 'to shift, turn, veer', fr. I.-E. base **skag-* 'to move quickly', whence also OI. *khájati*, 'churns', prop. 'moves to and fro'. Cp. **shack** in its various senses.

Derivatives: *shake*, n., *shak-able*, adj., *shaker* (q.v.), *shak-ing*, adj., and n., *shak-ing-ly*, adv.

shaker, n. — ME. *schakare*, fr. *schaken*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

shako, n., cylindrical soldier's hat, with a plume. — F., fr. Hung. *csákó*, lit. 'peaked (hat)', fr. G. *Zacke*, 'sharp point, edge, peak'. See **tack.**

shale, n., scale of fish, etc. — ME. *schale, schal*, fr. OE. *scalu, scealu*, 'shell, dish, husk, scale of balance'. See **scale,** 'weighing instrument', and **scale** of fish, and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: *shale*, v., *shal-ed*, adj.

shale, n., a fissile rock formation (*petrogr.*) — G. *Schale*, 'shell, scale, husk'. See prec. word.

shall, auxil. v. — ME. *schal, shal*, fr. OE. *sceal*, past used as pres.; rel. to OS. *sculan*, ON. *skola, skula*, Dan. *skulle*, Swed. *skola*, Norw. *skula*, MDu. *sullen*, Du. *zullen*, OHG. *solan*, MHG. *suln, soln*, G. *sollen*, Goth. *skulan*, 'to owe, be under obligation', OS. *sculd*, OE. *scyld*, 'guilt', OHG. *sculd, scult*, MHG. *schulde, schult*, G. *Schuld*, 'guilt; debt'. Cognates outside Teutonic are: Lith. *skolà*, 'debt', *skelěti*, 'to owe', *skìlti*, 'to contract debts', OPruss. *skallīsnan*, 'duty', and—without the initial *s*—Lith. *kaltas*, 'obliged', *kaltė*, 'obligation'.

Derivative: *shall*, n.

shalloon, n., a light woolen fabric. — F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*-sur-Marne, town in France, where the fabric was first made.

shallop, n., a kind of light boat. — F. *chaloupe*, fr. Du. *sloep*. See **sloop.**

shallot, n., a kind of onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*. — Aphetic fr. MF. *eschalotte* (F. *échalotte*), itself formed with change of suff. fr. OF. *eschalogne*, fr. VL. **scalōnia*, shortened fr. L. *Ascalōnia* (*caepa*), 'onion of *Ascalon*', fr. *Ascalō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'Askelon', name of a town in Palestine, fr. Heb. *Ashqᵉlṓn*. Cp. It. *scalogno*, Sp. *escaloña*, OProvenç. *calonha*, 'shallot', and E. **scallion, eschalot.**

shallow, adj. — ME. *schalowe*, rel. to OE. *sceald*, 'shallow', Swed. *skäll*, 'thin; stale, insipid', which is rel. to MLG., MHG., G. *schal*, 'stale, insipid', LG. *schal*, 'dry', fr. I.-E. base **sqel-*, 'to dry', whence also Gk. σκέλλειν, 'to dry', σκληρός, 'hard', Lett. *kals*, 'thin', *kalst*, 'to become dry'. See **sclero-** and cp. **shoal,** adj.

Derivatives: *shallow*, n. and intr. and tr. v., *shallow-ish*, adj., *shallow-ly*, adv., *shallow-ness*, n.

shalom, n., the usual Jewish form of greeting. — Heb. *shālṓm*, 'peace', prop. 'completeness, soundness, welfare', from the stem of *shālám*, 'he was intact, was complete, was in good health', whence also *shālḗm*, 'complete, sound', *shélem*, 'peace offering'; rel. to Aram. *shᵉlām*, *shᵉlāmā*, 'welfare, peace', Arab. *sálima*, 'he was safe', *áslama*, 'he surrendered, submitted', *salắm*, Ethiop. *salām*, 'welfare, peace', Akkad. *shalāmu*, 'to be complete, be safe', *shalāmu*, *shulmu*, 'welfare, peace'. Cp. **Solomon** and the second element in **Absalom, Jerusalem.** Cp. also **salaam** and words there referred to. Cp. also **skeleton.**

sham, n. — A northern var. of **shame**; the original meaning was 'trick, fraud'.

Derivatives: *sham*, intr. v. and adj.

shama, n., an Indian song bird. — Hind. *sāmā*, fr. OI. *syāmaḥ*, 'black, dark-colored'.

shaman, n., priest of the Ural-Altaic peoples. — Tungus *saman*, 'priest, medicine man'.

Derivatives: *shaman-ic*, adj., *shaman-ism*, n., *shaman-ist*, n., *shaman-ist-ic*, adj.

Shamash, n., the chief sun god of Assyria and Babylon. — Akkad. *shamash*, *shamshu*, 'sun; the god of the sun', rel. to Heb. *shémesh*, 'sun', Aram. *shimshắ*, Syr. *shemshắ*, Ugar. *sh-p-sh*, Arab. *shams* (dissimilated fr. **shamsh*), of s.m.; prob. from the Semitic base *s-m-s-m*, 'to be swift' (said of the quivering sunrays). Aram. *shumshānắ*, Arab. *sumsum*, Aram. *shumshᵉmānắ* (whence through syncope *shumshānắ*, whence through metathesis *shushmānā*), 'ant', are of the same base. See Fleischer, Beiträge zu Jacob Levy's Wörterbuch über die Targumim, II, pp. 577f. Cp. **Samson.**

shamble, n. — ME. *schamel*, *shamel*, 'bench', fr. OE. *scamel*, 'stool, bench, table', rel. to ON. *skemill*, Du. *schemel*, OHG. *scamil* (in *fuoz-scamil*), '(foot) stool' (whence MHG., G. *schemel*); borrowed fr. L. *scamellum*, 'bench, stool', dimin. of *scamnum*, 'bench', which stands for **skabhnom-* and prop. means 'stay, support', fr. I.-E. base **skabh-*, 'to support', whence also OI. *skabhnắti*, *skabhnṓti*, 'fastens, supports', *skambháḥ*, 'post'. Cp. **scamillus.**

shamble, intr. v., to walk with a shuffling gait. — Formed fr. the adj. *shamble* in *shamble legs*, fr. **shamble,** n. For sense development cp. F. *bancal*, 'bandy-legged', prop. 'bench-legged', fr. *banc*, 'bench', and the E. adjective *bench-legged.*

Derivatives: *shambl-ing*, adj. and n.

shame, n. — ME. *schame*, *shame*, fr. OE. *scamu*, *sceamu*, 'shame', rel. to OS. *skama*, ON. *skömm*, Dan., Swed. *skam*, OFris. *skome*, Du. *schaamte*, OHG. *scama*, MHG. *schame*, *scheme*, G. *Scham*, of s.m., Goth. *skama* in *skaman sik*, 'to be ashamed', fr. I.-E. base **skam-*, **skem-*, which is perh. an *s*-enlargement of **kam*, **kem-*, 'to cover', whence ON. *hamr*, 'a covering', Goth. *ga-hamōn*, 'to cover with clothes'. See **camera, sham, shend, hame.** For sense development cp. Lith. *kuvėtis*, 'to be ashamed', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, 'to cover' (see *sky*).

Derivatives: *shame*, v. (q.v.), *shame-ful*, adj., *shame-ful-ly*, adv., *shame-ful-ness*, n., *shame-less*, adj., *shame-less-ly*, adv., *shame-less-ness*, n.

shame, tr. v. — ME. *shamen*, fr. OE. *scamian*, *sceamian*, fr. *scamu*, *sceamu*, 'shame'. Cp. MDu., Du. *schamen* (*zich*), OHG. *scamēn*, *-ōn*, MHG. *schemen*, G. *schämen* (*sich*), 'to feel shame', and see prec. word.

Derivatives: *sham-ed*, adj., *sham-er*, n.

shamefaced, adj. — Folk-etymological alteration of next word.

Derivatives: *shamefaced-ly*, adv., *shamefaced-ness*, n.

shamefast, adj., shamefaced. — ME., fr. OE. *scamfæst*, lit. 'firm in modesty' (cp. *steadfast*), fr. *scamu*, *sceamu*, 'shame', and *fæst*, 'firm, fixed'. See **shame,** n., and **fast,** 'firm', and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *shamefast-ly*, adv., *shamefast-ness*, n.

shampoo, tr. v. — Hind. *chāmpo*, imper. of *chāmpnā*, 'to knead, press, massage, shampoo'.

Derivatives: *shampoo*, n., *shampoo-er*, n.

shamrock, n., a trifoliate plant, the national emblem of Ireland. — Ir. *seamrōg*, dimin. of *seamar*, 'clover'.

shandrydan, n., an old-fashioned chaise. — Of unknown origin.

shandygaff, n., mixture of beer and ginger beer. — Of unknown origin.

shanghai, tr. v., to drug a man into unconsciousness and ship him as a sailor. — Fr. *Shanghai*, name of a port in China.

shank, n. — ME. *schanke*, *shanke*, fr. OE. *scanca*, *sceanca*, 'leg', rel. to MLG. *schenke*, to the diminutives MDu. *scenkel*, Du. *schenkel*, MHG. G. *schenkel*, 'shank, leg', and to Du. *schonk*, 'a bone', G. *Schinken*, 'ham'; fr. I.-E. base **sqeŋg-*, 'slanting, oblique, to limp', whence also OI. *kháñjati*, 'limps', Gk. σκάζειν (for **sqŋgyein*), 'to limp', ON. *skakkr*, 'lame, crooked', ON. *hinka*, OHG. *hinkan*, MHG., G. *hinken*, 'to limp'. Cp. **scazon, skate** (for gliding over ice), **skink,** 'to serve'. Cp. also the second element in **nuncheon.**

Derivatives: *shank*, tr. and intr. v., *shank-ed*, adj.

shantung, n., a coarse silk. — Named after the Chinese province *Shan-Tung.*

shanty, n., hut. — Can. F. *chantier*, 'workshop', fr. F. *chantier*, 'timberyard', fr. L. *canthērius*, 'a gelding; a rafter', fr. Gk. κανθήλιος, 'a pack ass'. See **chantier.**

Derivative: *shanty*, intr. v.

shanty, n., sailor's song. — Corruption of **chantey** (q.v.)

shapable, shapeable, adj. — Formed fr. **shape,** v., with suff. **-able.**

shape, tr. v. — ME. *shapen*, fr. earlier form *schapen*, fr. *schap*, 'shape', fr. OE. *-sceap* in *gesceap*, 'something created or shaped', fr. OE. *sceppan*, *scieppan*, *scyppan*, 'to create, form, shape, do'; rel. to ON. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, OFris. *skeppa*, OHG. *scaffan*, MHG., G. *schaffen*, of s.m., Goth. *ga-skapjan*, 'to create', fr. I.-E. base **skab-*, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch; a scraping, scratching', whence also L. *scabere*, 'to scratch, scrape'; see **scab, scabies.** This orig. meaning of base **skab-*, which arose in the Stone Age, was widened later in the Teut. languages into 'creative activity' in general. The primary meaning 'to scrape' remained in **skap-*, a collateral form of base **skab-*. See **shave** and cp. **skep,** suff. **-ship** and suff. *-scape* in **landscape.**

Derivatives: *shap-ed*, adj., *shap-er*, n., *shap-ing*, n., *shap-ing-ly*, adv.

shape, n. — ME. *schap*, *shap*. See **shape,** v.

Derivatives: *shape-less*, adj., *shape-less-ly*, adv., *shape-less-ness*, n., *shape-ly*, adj.

-shapen, combining form meaning 'of a specified shape'. — Fr. *shapen*, the old strong pp. of *shape*. See **shape,** v.

shard, sherd, n., a fragment. — ME. *sherd*, *shard*, fr. OE. *sceard*, prop. pp. of *sceran*, 'to shear'; rel. to Du. *schaard*, 'a fragment', G. *Scharte*, 'a notch'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to. F. *écharde*, 'prickle, splinter', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivative: *shard-y*, adj.

share, n., portion, part. — ME. *schare*, *share*, fr. OE. *scearu*, 'a cutting, shearing', rel. to the second element in OE. *landscearu*, 'a portion of land', and to ON. *skari*, Du. *schaar*, OHG. *skara*, MHG., G. *schar*, 'troop, band', prop. 'a part or division of the army', ON. *skör*, 'rim, edge'. See **shear** and cp. next word. For sense development cp. *section* in the sense of 'part, group', fr. L. *secāre*, 'to cut'.

Derivatives: *share*, tr. and intr. v., *shar-er*, n.

share, n., plowshare. — ME. *schare*, *share*, fr. OE. *scear*, 'plowshare', prop. 'that which cuts', fr. *sceran*, 'to cut, shear'; cp. Du. *ploegschaar*, MHG. *pfluocschar* (fr. OHG. *scaro*), of s.m. See **shear** and cp. prec. word.

Shariah, n., the law of islam (*Mohammedan relig.*) — Arab. *sharī'a*ʰ, 'the revealed law of Islam', fr. *shar'*, 'revelation; the revealed law of Islam'.

shark, n., a large, voracious marine fish. — Prob. fr. next word and orig. meaning 'the roguish fish'.

Derivatives: *shark*, intr. v., to fish for sharks, *shark-let*, n., *shark-y*, adj.

shark, also **sharker,** n., a sharper. — G. *schurke*, 'rogue, rascal', which is an agent noun of MHG. *schürgen*, *schüren* (G. *schüren*), 'to poke, stir'.

Derivatives: *shark*, tr. v., to get by trickery, to practice trickery, *shark-ish*, adj.

Sharon, n., name of the fertile coastal plain extending from Jaffa to Mount Carmel. — Heb. *Shārṓn*, aphetic for **yᵉshārṓn*, prop. 'the Plain', from the stem of *yāshár*, 'was straight, was even'. Cp. Heb. *mīshṓr*, 'level land, plain', which derives from the same verb, and see **Jeshurun.**

sharp, adj. — ME. *scharp*, *sharp*, fr. OE. *sceарp*, rel. to OS. *scarp*, ON. *skarpr*, Dan., Swed. *skarp*, OFris. *skerp*, Du. *scherp*, OHG. *scarf*, MHG., G. *scharf*, 'sharp', lit. 'cutting', cogn. with Lett. *skarbs*, 'sharp', MIr. *cerb*, 'cutting', *cerbaim*, 'I cut', fr. I.-E. **(s)qereb(h)-*, enlargement of base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *sharp*, adv. and n., *sharps*, n. pl., *sharp-en*, tr. and intr. v., *sharp-en-er*, n., *sharp-er*, n., *sharp-ly*, adv., *sharp-ness*, n.

sharpshooter, n., a skilled marksman. — Loan translation of G. *Scharfschütze*, a compound of *scharf*, 'sharp', and *Schütze*, 'shooter, shot, marksman', which is rel. to *schießen*, 'to shoot'. See **sharp, shoot** and agential suff. **-er.**

shastra, sastra, n., one of the four classes of sacred books of the Hindus. — OI. *śāstráḥ*, 'precept, instruction', rel. to *śāsti*, *śāsati*, 'corrects, chastises, punishes, instructs', Avestic *sāsti*, 'teaches', and prob. cogn. with Arm. *sast*, 'a scolding', *sastem*, 'I scold'. Cp. the second element in **dharmashastra.**

shatter, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schateren*, rel. to ODu. *schetteren*, LG. *schateren*; a doublet of **scatter** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *shatter*, n., *shatter-er*, n., *shatter-ing*, n., *shatter-ing-ly*, adv., *shatter-ment*, n.

shave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schaven*, *shaven*, fr. OE. *sceafan*, *scafan*, 'to scrape, shave, polish', rel. to ON. *skafa*, Dan. *skave*, Swed. *skava*, OS. *scaban*, MDu. *scaven*, Du. *schaven*, OHG. *skaban*, MHG., G. *schaben*, Goth. *skaban*, fr. I.-E. base **skap-*, a collateral form of base **skab-*, 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch'. See **shape,** n., and cp. the first element in **sapsago.**

Derivatives: *shave*, n., *shav-ed*, adj., *shav-ee*, n., *shave-ling*, n., *shav-er*, n., *shav-ery*, n., *shav-ing*, n.

shave, n., a cutting or shaving tool. — ME. *shave*, fr. OE. *scafa*, 'a shaving tool, plane', rel. to *scafan*, 'to shave'; in some senses directly fr. **shave,** v.

shaven, adj. — ME. *shaven*, strong pp. of *shaven*. See **shave.**

Shavian, adj. — In the style or manner of George Bernard *Shaw* (1856-1950). — For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

shaw, n., thicket, small wood. — ME. *schawe*, *shawe*, 'thicket', fr. OE. *scaga*, *sceaga*, 'copse, thicket', rel. to ON. *skōgr*, Swed. *skog*, Dan. *skov*, of s.m., and to E. **shag.**

shawl, n. — Pers. *shāl*, named after *Shaliat*, a town in India, where it was first manufactured. Cp. F. *châle*, Du. *sjaal*, G. *Schal*.
Derivative: *shawl*, tr. and intr. v.

shawm, n., an obsolete wind instrument, the forerunner of the modern oboe. — ME. *shalmye*, fr. OF. *chalemie*, a var. of *chalemel*, fr. Late L. *calamellus*, 'a small reed', dimin. of L. *calamus*, 'reed', fr. Gk. κάλαμος. See **culm.**

shay, n., a chaise (*obsol.*) — Back formation fr. **chaise,** mistaken for a plural (as if spelled *chais*). For similar back formations cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

she, nom. sing. of the 3rd person fem. pron. — ME. *scheo*, *scho*, *sche*, *she*, fr. OE. *sēo*, *sīo*, fem. of *se*, used as definite article, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; rel. to OS. *siu*, ON. *sū* (fem. of *sā*), *sjā*, 'this', Du. *zij*, OHG. *siu*, *si*, MHG. *sie*, *si*, G. *sie*, 'she', Goth. *sō* (fem. of *sa*), orig. demonstr. pron. used as def. art. Outside Teut. cp. OI. *sā*, 'she' (fem. of *sas*, 'he'), *syā* (fem. of *sya*), 'this', Gk. ἥ (in Sophocles), 'she', ἡ, fem. of the art. ὁ, OIr. *sī*, 'she', OI. *sīm* (acc.), 'her'.

shea, n., also **shea tree,** a West African tree. — From Mandingo *si*, *se*.

sheading, n., any of the six divisions of the Isle of Man. — From the stem of OE. *sceadan*, *scadan*, 'to divide'. See **shed,** v., and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

sheaf, n. — ME. *scheef*, fr. OE. *scēaf*, rel. to OS. *skōf*, MDu. *scoof*, Du. *schoof*, OHG. *scoub*, MHG. *schoup*, G. *Schaub*, 'sheaf', ON. *skauf*, 'fox's tail', *skūfr*, 'tassel', OHG. *scobar*, MHG. *schober*, G. *Schober*, 'stack, rick', ON. *skopt*, OHG. *scuft*, Goth. *skuft*, 'hair on the head', MHG. *schopf*, of s.m., G. *Schopf*, 'tuft'. Cp. **scruff, scut.** Cp. also **shop.**
Derivatives: *sheaf*, tr. v., *sheaf-age*, n., *sheaf-y*, adj.

shealing, shieling, n., a shelter for shepherds. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skjōl*, 'shelter', *skāli*, 'hut, shed'.

shear, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *scheren*, *sheren*, fr. OE. *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear', rel. to ON., OFris. *skera*, Dan. *skjære*, Du. *scheren*, OHG. *sceran*, MHG., G. *scheren*, 'to shear', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut, separate', whence also OI. *kṛṇáti*, *kṛṇóti*, 'hurts, wounds, kills', *kṛntáti*, 'cuts', *kṛtíḥ*, 'hide', *carman-*, Avestic *čarᵉman-*, 'hide, skin', Toch. B *karst*, AB *kärst-*, 'to cut', Hitt. *karsh-*, 'to cut off', Arm. *kʻorem*, 'I scratch', *kʻerem*, 'I scratch, write', Gk. κείρειν (for *κέρ-ɣειν), 'to cut, shear', ἀκαρής, 'small, tiny', lit. 'too short to be cut', ἄκαρι, 'mite', κόρις, 'bug', κορμός, 'trunk of a tree', Alb. *ś-kʻer*, 'I separate with force', *haī*, 'I lop, weed', L. *carō*, 'flesh, meat', orig. 'a piece of flesh', *cortex*, 'bark', *corium*, 'skin, hide, leather', *scortum*, 'skin, hide', OSlav. *kora*, 'bark, rind', *skora*, 'skin', Lith. *karnà*, 'bast of the lime tree', *skiriù*, *skìrti*, 'to separate', *kiřvis*, 'ax, hatchet', *kartùs*, 'bitter', lit. 'of a sharp taste', OIr. *scaraim*, 'I separate', W. *ysgar*, 'to separate', *ysgyr*, 'fragment'. Cp. **scabbard, scar,** 'rock', **score, screed, scrobe, scrod, scroll, scrotum, scruple, scrutiny, scurf, shard, share, sharp, sheer,** 'to deviate', **shore** (in both senses), **short, shred, shroud, skerry, skirmish** and the second element in **cold-short, red-short.** Cp. also **acarid, Acarina, Acarus, carnal, carpel, Chamar, coracle, Coreopsis, coriaceous, coriander, corium, Corixa, corm, cortex, cuirass, currier, excoriate, quarry,** 'something hunted', **scourge.**
Derivatives: *shears*, n. pl. (q.v.), *shear-er*, n., *shear-ing*, n. and adj., *shearling* (q.v.)

shearling, n., a sheep after its first shearing. — Formed fr. **shear** with the double diminutive suff. **-ling.**

shears, n. pl. — ME. *shere*, fr. OE. *scēara* (pl.), fr. *sceran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear.**

sheath, n. — ME. *schethe*, *shethe*, fr. OE. *scæð*, rel. to OS. *scēthia*, ON. *skeiðir* (pl.), OFris. *skēthe*, MDu. *schēde*, Du. *schede*, OHG. *skaida*, MHG., G. *scheide*, 'scabbard'. These words prob. meant orig. 'something separating', and are rel. to **shed,** v. (q.v.)

sheathe, tr. v. — Fr. **sheath.**
Derivatives: *sheathe*, tr. v., *sheat-er*, n., *sheath-ery*, n., *sheath-ing*, n.

sheave, n., the grooved wheel of a pulley. — A var. of **shive**; rel. to OS. *skība*, ON. *skīfa*, Dan. *skive*, Swed., Norw. *skiva*, MDu. *scīve*, Du. *schijf*, OHG. *scība*, MHG. *schībe*, G. *Scheibe*, 'disk, slice', and cogn. with Gk. σκίπων, 'staff, stick', L. *scīpiō*, 'staff'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **sqip-*, **sqeip-*, 'to cut; a piece split off, splinter'. Cp. **shiver, skewer, skive.** Cp. also **cippus.**
Derivative: *sheav-ed*, adj.

sheave, tr. v., to collect into a sheaf or sheaves. — Fr. **sheaf.**

Shebat, name of the eleventh Jewish month. — Heb. *shᵉbhāṭ*, fr. Akkad. *shabāṭu*, prob. meaning lit. 'the month of *destroying* rain', fr. *shabāṭu*, 'to beat, kill, destroy' (see HEL., p. 987), which is rel. to *shabbiṭu*, 'rod, scepter', and to Heb. *shēbheṭ*, 'rod, staff, club, scepter', Aram. *shibhṭā́*, 'rod, staff', Ethiop. *zabáṭa*, 'he beat'.

shebeen, n., an unlicensed store where liquor is sold. — Ir. *sībīn*, *séibín*, 'a little mug'.
Derivatives: *shebeen*, intr. v., *shebeen-er*, n.

shechita, shechitah, n. — See **shehitah.**

shed, tr. v. — ME. *scheden*, fr. OE. *scēadan*, *scādan*, 'to divide, separate', rel. to OS. *skēthan*, OFris. *skētha*, MDu. *sceiden*, Du. *scheiden*, OHG. *sceidan*, MHG., G. *scheiden*, Goth. *skaidan*, and cogn. with Lith. *skiedžiu*, *skiesti*, 'to separate', *skiedrà*, 'chip, splinter', *skaitýti*, 'to count, number', Lett. *šk'iedu*, *šk'iest*, 'to separate, scatter', OSlav. *čěditi*, 'to sift', *čistŭ*, 'clean', *čisti*, 'to count, number', *čitati*, 'to read', OI. *chinátti*, 'splits, cuts off', *chēdaḥ*, 'a cutting, a slice', Gk. σχίζειν, 'to split, rend, cleave', σχίσμα, 'a split, rent, cleft', σχάζειν, 'to scratch', L. *scindere* (pp. *scissus*), 'to cut, split, cleave'. All these words derive from dental enlargements of I.-E. base **sqēi-*, **sqhēi-*, 'to cut, separate'. Cp. **sheading, sheath, shin,** 'fore part of the leg', **shingle,** 'rounded stones', **ship, ski.** Cp. also **abscind, absciss, prescind, rescind, schedule, schindylosis, schism, schist, Schizaean, schizo-, scissile, scission.** Cp. also **science** and words there referred to. — I.-E. **sqēi-*, **sqhēi-*, are enlargements of base **seq-*, 'to cut', whence L. *secāre*. See **section.** — For the original meaning of *shed* cp. **watershed.**

shed, n., hut, shelter. — A doublet of **shade**; influenced in meaning by prov. E. *shud*, 'shelter'.

shedding, n., a collection of sheds. — Formed fr. **shed,** 'hut', with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

shee, sidhe, n., a fairy hill. — Ir. *sīd*, 'home of the fairies'. Cp. the second element in **banshee.**

sheen, adj., beautiful, bright. — ME. *schene*, *shene*, fr. OE. *scīene*, *scene*, *scyne*, rel. to OS., OHG. *skōni*, OFris. *skēne*, MDu. *scōne*, MHG. *schœne*, Du. *schoon*, G. *schön*, Goth. *skaunjai*, nom. pl., 'beautiful', fr. Teut. base **skauni-*, orig. meaning 'conspicuous, considerable', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qēu-*, 'to look at, observe, perceive'. See **show** and cp. **scone.**
Derivatives: *sheen*, n., brightness, *sheen*, intr. v., 'to be bright', *sheen-y*, 'glossy'.

sheep, n. — ME. *scheep*, *sheep*, fr. OE. *scēap*, *scēp*, rel. to OS. *scāp*, OFris. *skēp*, OS. *scāp*, MLG. *schāp*, MDu. *scaep*, Du. *schaap*, OHG. *scāf*, MHG. *schāf*, G. *Schaf*; of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in **shepherd.**

sheer, adj., bright, clear. — ME. *schere*, 'bright, clear, free', fr. *skere*, fr. ON. *skærr*, 'bright, clear, pure' (whence also Dan. *sk(j)ær*, Swed. *skär*, 'light red'), which stands in gradational relationship to ON. *skīrr*, Swed. *skir*, 'bright', OE. *scīr* (whence dial. E. *shire*, 'bright'), OS. *skīri*, OFris. *skīre*, MLG., MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs*, 'clear, pure', ON. *skīra*, OE. *scīran*, OFris. *skīria*, MLG. *schīren*, 'to cleanse, purify, clear, explain', fr. I.-E. base **skī-*, 'to glimmer, shine'. See **shine,** v.
Derivatives: *sheer*, adv., 'completely', *sheer-ly*, adv.

sheer, intr. v., to deviate from its course (said of a ship). — Fr. Du. *scheren*, 'to shear; to move aside', which is rel. to **shear** (q.v.)
Derivative: *sheer*, n., deviation from a course.

sheet, n., piece of cloth; piece of paper. — ME. *schete*, *shete*, fr. OE. *scīete*, *scȳte*, *scēte*, itself derived fr. OE. *scēat*, 'lap, bosom, surface; piece of cloth', which is rel. to ON. *skaut*, 'seam, hem of a garment', Goth. *skauts*, of s.m. MDu. *scoot*, Du. *schoot*, 'bosom, lap', OHG. *scōʒo*, *scōʒa*, MHG. *schōʒ*, G. *Schoß*, of s.m., and prob. also to OE. *scēotan*, 'to shoot'. See **shoot** and cp. **sheet,** 'rope'. Cp. also **scuttle,** 'hatchway'.
Derivatives: *sheet*, tr. v., *sheet-ed*, adj., *sheet-er*, n., *sheet-ing*, n.

sheet, n., rope fastened to a sail. — ME. *shete*, fr. OE. *scēata*, 'lap, bosom, piece of cloth; foot of a sail', rel. to *scēat*, 'lap, bosom, piece of cloth', ON. *skaut*, 'rope fastened to a sail', Du. *schoot*, G. *Schote*, of s.m.; see **sheet,** 'piece of cloth'. It. *scotta*, Sp. *escota*, F. *escote* (now *écoute*), of s.m., are Teut. loan words.
Derivative: *sheet*, tr. v.

Sheffield plate, plate of copper between two sheets of silver. — Named after *Sheffield*, Yorkshire, where it was first made.

shehitah, also **shehita, shechitah, schechita,** n., the ritual slaughtering of animals or poultry for use of food (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *shᵉḥīṭā́ʰ*, 'slaughtering', verbal n. of *shāḥáṭ*, 'he slaughtered', which is rel. to Aram. *shᵉḥaṭ*, Arab. *sáḥata*, 'he slaughtered', Akkad. *shakhātu*, 'to flay'. Cp. **shohet.**

sheik, sheikh, n., the head of an Arab. family, tribe or clan. — Arab. *shaykh*, 'an old man, elder, chief', from the base of *shákha*, 'he grew old'.

Sheila, fem. PN. — Irish equivalent of *Celia*, abbreviation of *Cecilia*. See **Celia, Cecilia.**

shekel, n., an old Jewish unit of weight and money. — Heb. *shéqel*, lit. 'weight', from the stem of *shāqál*, 'he weighed, weighed out a price, paid', whence also *mishqál*, 'weight'; rel. to Aram. *tᵉqal*, 'he weighed', Bibl.-Aram. *tᵉqēl*, Aram. *tiqlā́*, 'shekel', Arab. *tháqula*, 'was heavy', *thaql*, 'load', Ethiop. *saqála*, 'he hung up, weighed', Akkad. *shaqālu*, 'to weigh, to pay', *shiqlu*, 'shekel'. Cp. **siglos, miskal.**

Shekinah, Schechinah, n., the Divine Presence. — Mishnaic Heb. *shᵉkhīnā́ʰ*, 'dwelling place (of God)', from the base of *shākhán*, 'he dwelled, abode', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *shᵉkhēn*, Arab. *sákuna*, 'he dwelled', Akkad. *shakānu*, 'to lay, set, deposit' (whence *mashkānu*, 'dwelling place; place; deposit'). All these verbs are prop. Shaph'el (= causative) forms of the Sem. base *k-w-n*, 'to stand firm, to be', and orig. meant 'he caused to stand, caused to be established'.

sheldrake, n. — For *sheld-drake*, lit. 'shield colored drake'; so called in allusion to the variegated markings on the bird, which remind one the paintings on a shield. See **shield** and **drake.** For sense development cp. G. *schildern*, 'to paint, depict', fr. *Schild*, 'shield'.

shelf, n., a slab of wood, etc., fixed horizontally

to a wall; a ledge. — ME. *schelfe, shelfe*, fr. OE. *scylfe*, 'plank, bench, shelf', rel. to MLG. *schelf*, ON. *skjölf*, 'bench', and cogn. with L. *scalpere*, 'to cut, carve, scrape', *sculpere*, 'to carve', Gk. σκάλοψ, 'mole' (lit. 'the digger'), σκόλοψ, 'pale, stake', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel(e)-p*, a *-p*-enlargement of base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **shell** and cp. **scalpel, Scolopax, sculptor, sculpture.** Cp. also **scale,** 'weighing instrument', and words there referred to. Cp.—without initial *s*—OI. *kḷptáḥ*, 'arranged', *kálpatē*, 'is arranged', *kalpáyati*, 'arranges, allots', Avestic *hu-kᵉrᵉpta-*, 'well-formed', Goth. *halbs*, OE. *healf*, 'half', prop. 'cut off, divided'. See **half** and cp. **colter.**

Derivatives: *shelf*, tr. v., to put on a shelf, *shelf-ful, shelf-y*, adjs.

shell, n. — ME. *schelle, shelle*, fr. OE. *sciell*, rel. to Goth. *skalja*, 'tile', orig. 'anything scalelike, shingles', OE. *scealu*, 'shell, husk', and cogn. with OSlav. *skolika*, 'shell', Russ. *skala*, 'bark, rind'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split'. See **scale,** 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. See also **shelf.**

Derivatives: *shell*, tr. and intr. v., *shell-ed*, adj., *shell-ing*, n., *shell-y*, adj.

shellac, n. and tr. v. — A compound of **shell** and **lac,** 'a red resinous substance'; loan translation of F. *laque en écailles*, lit. 'lac in plates'.

shelta, n., secret slang of Irish tinkers. — Of unknown origin.

shelter, n. — ME. *scheldtrome, sheldtrume, sheltrome, sheltroun*, fr. OE. *scildtruma*, lit. 'a troop with shields', fr. *scild*, 'shield', and *truma*, 'troop, band, legion', which is rel. to *getrum*, 'troop, multitude', *trum*, 'firm, strong'. See **shield** and **trim.**

Derivatives: *shelter*, tr. and intr. v., *shelter-ed*, adj., *shelter-er*, n., *shelter-y*, adj.

shelty, sheltie, n., a Shetland pony. — Fr. *Shelty*, abbreviation of *Sheltand*, which is a metathesis of *Shetland.*

shelve, tr. v., to place on a shelf; to put away as on a shelf. — Formed fr. *shelves*, pl. of **shelf.**

Derivatives: *shelv-er*, n., *shelv-ing*, n., *shelv-y*, adj.

shelve, intr. v., to slope. — Prob. fr. **shelf,** 'ledge', so that the orig. meaning of *shelve* would have been 'to form a shelf or ledge'.

Shema, n., one of the most important parts of the Jewish daily liturgy, consisting of the three sections: Deut. 6 : 4-9, 11 : 3-21, Num. 15 : 37-41. — Heb. *shᵉma'*, lit. 'hear', imper. of Heb. *shāmá'*, 'he heard', whence *shéma'*, 'sound', *shéma'*, 'hearing', *shᵉmūā*, *shᵉmu'áh*, 'report'; rel. to Aram.-Syr. *shᵉma'*, Ugar. *shm'*, Arab. *sámi'a*, Ethiop. *samᵉ'a*, 'he heard', Akkad. *shemū*, 'to hear'. The prayer is called *Shema* from the first word of Deut. 6 : 4, the verse containing Israel's confession of faith. Cp. **Ishmael, Simeon, smouse, Tashmitum.**

Shemini Atzereth, also spelled **Shemini Atzeret, the concluding feast of Sukkoth,** prop. the eighth day of this festival, observed on the 22nd day of Tishre. — Heb. *shᵉmíní 'ăṭzéreth* (so called after Num. 29 : 35), fr. *shᵉmíní*, 'the eighth (scil. day)', fr. *shᵉmōná'h*, 'eight' (see **tomin**), and *'ăṭzéreth*, 'festive assembly', which derives from the verb *ăṭzár*, 'he restrained, kept back, stopped', and prob. means lit. 'stoppage (of work)', in reference to the abstention from hard work prescribed for this day; see Num. 29 : 35. Heb. *'ăṭzár* is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *'ăṭzár*, 'he pressed, squeezed', and to Aram. (Targum) and Syr. *'ăṭzar*, 'he squeezed, pressed out, crushed', Arab. *áṣara*, Ethiop. *'aṣára*, 'he pressed', Akkad. *eṣēru*, 'to retain, restrain'.

Shemite, n. — The same as Semite.

Derivative: *Shemit-ic*, adj. (= Semitic).

shemittah, n., the sabbatical year, i.e. every seventh year, in which fields and vineyards must not be tilled (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *shᵉmiṭṭā'h*, 'remission, release' (short for *shᵉnath hash-shᵉmiṭṭá'h*, 'the year of release'), fr. *shāmáṭ*, 'he let loose, let drop, let fall; he let (the land) rest', which is rel. to Aram. *shᵉmaṭ*, 'he let loose, loosened, detached; he unsheathed, drew (said esp. of a sword)', Syr. *shᵉmaṭ*, 'he drew (a sword)', Arab. *sámaṭa*, 'he hung up (something)', *sámmaṭa*, 'he released (a debtor)', Akkad. *shamāṭu*, 'to declare null and void'.

shenanigan, n., foolery. — Perh. fr. Ir. *sionnach*, 'fox'.

shend, tr. v., to put to shame. — ME. *shenden*, fr. OE. *scendan*, fr. *scand*, 'shame, disgrace', formed with Teut. suff. *-þa* (= I.-E. *-ta*) fr. *scamu, sceamu*, 'shame' (with the change of *-m-* to *-n-* before the following dental sound). Cp. OFris. *skande*, MDu. *scande*, Du. *schande*, OHG. *scanta*, MHG., G. *schande*, Goth. *skanda*, 'shame, disgrace', OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenten*, G. *schanden*, 'to put to shame', and see **shame,** n.

Sheol, n., the grave, hell. — Heb. *shᵉōl*, 'the netherworld', of unknown etymology.

shepherd, n. — ME. *schephirde, schepherde, sheephirde, sheepherde*, fr. OE. *scēaphyrde*, which is compounded of *scēap*, 'sheep', and *hyrde*, 'herdsman'. See **sheep** and **herd,** 'herdsman'.

Derivatives: *shepherd*, tr. v., *shepherd-ess*, n.

Shepherdia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after John *Shepherd*, curator of the Botanic Garden in Liverpool (1764-1836). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Sherardia, n., a genus of plants, the field madder (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist William *Sherard* (1659-1728). For the ending see suff. **-ia.**

Sheraton, adj. — Made in the style of the cabinetmaker Thomas *Sheraton* (1751-1806).

sherbet, n., a drink made of diluted fruit juice and sugar. — Turk., Pers. *sherbet*, fr. Arab. *shárba'h*, 'one drink', fr. *sharáb*, 'drink, beverage', fr. *shárība*, 'he drank', which is rel. to Mishnaic Heb. *śāráph*, 'he absorbed, sipped, sucked'. Cp. **sirup, shrub,** 'a drink', **sorbet** and the second word in **loll shraub.**

sherd, n., a fragment. — A var. of **shard.**

shereef, sherif, n., 1) a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; 2) the governor of Mecca. — Arab. *sharíf* (in vulgar pronunciation *sheríf*), 'noble', fr. *sháraf*a, 'he was exalted, was noble'. Cp. **ashrafi, tashrif, xerafim.**

Derivative: *shereef-ian, sherif-ian*, adj.

sheriff, n. — ME. *shereve*, fr. OE. *scīr-gerēfa*, 'president of a shire', which is compounded of *scīr*, 'shire', and *gerēfa*, 'officer, governor'. See **shire** and **reeve,** 'official'.

Derivatives: *sheriff-ess*, n., *sheriff-dom*, n., *sheriff-ry*, n.

sherry, n. — Back formation fr. earlier *sherries* (which was mistaken for a plural), fr. *Xeres* (pronounced *sheris*), now spelled *Jerez* (*de la Frontera*), a town near Cadiz, Spain, fr. L. (*oppidum*) *Caesaris*, '(the town) of Caesar'. Hence *sherry* prop. means 'wine of Jerez'. For similar back formations cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

shew, v. — A var. spelling of **show.**

shewbread, n. (*Jewish Religion*). — Coined by Tyndale on analogy of G. *Schaubrot*, which itself was coined by Luther as a loan translation of Heb. *léḥem (hap-)pāním*, lit. 'the bread of the Divine presence', fr. *léḥem*, 'bread', and *pāním*, 'face; presence'. See Ex. 25 : 30.

Shiah, n., 1) a Mohammedan sect whose adherents regard Ali as the lawful successor of Mohammed; 2) an adherent of this sect, a Shiite. — Arab. *shí'a'h*, 'company, faction, party', shortened fr. *shí'at Alī*, 'the party of Ali'. Arab. *shí'a'h*, is rel. to Talmudic Heb. *sī'á'h*, Aram. *si'āthá*, 'company, society, party'.

shibah, shivah, n., the seven days of mourning (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *shibh'á'h*, 'seven', short for *shībh'áth yᵉmē hā'ébhel*, 'the seven days of mourning'. See **Shabuoth** and cp. words there referred to.

shibboleth, n., 1) test word used by Jephthah to distinguish the Gileadites from the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the sound *sh* (see Judges 12 : 6); 2) a test word, a catchword; 3) a custom or usage distinguishing members of one group from those of another. — Heb. *shibbṓleth*, 'ear of corn; flowing stream; current (of a river)', dissimilated fr. **shubbṓleth*. Cp. Arab. *sábala'h*, *súnbula'h*, Aram. *shᵉbhaltá*, Syr. *shebbeltá*, Akkad. *shubbaltu*, 'ear of corn'.

shield, n. — ME. *sheld, shild*, fr. OE. *scield, sceld*, 'a shield', rel. to ON. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skjold*, Swed. *sköld*, OS. *skild*, MDu. *scilt, scild*, Du. *schild*, OHG. *scilt*, MHG. *schilt*, G. *Schild*, Goth. *skildus*, of s.m. The original meaning of these words prob. was 'a split piece of wood', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qel-*, 'to cut, cleave, split', whence also Lith. *skilù*, 'I split, cleave', *skiltis*, 'a slice'. See **shell,** and cp. **shilling** and the first element in **shelter.** Cp. also **slit** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *shield*, v. (q.v.), *shield-less*, adj., *shield-less-ly*, adv., *shield-less-ness*, n.

shield, tr. v. — ME. *shelden, shilden*, fr. OE. *scieldan, scildan*, fr. *scield*, 'a shield'. See **shield,** n.

Derivatives: *shield-ed*, adj., *shield-er*, n., *shield-ing*, n.

shieling, n. — See **shealing.**

shier, shyer, n., a horse inclined to shying. — Formed fr. **shy,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

shier, adj. — Comparative of **shy.**

shift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schiften, shiften*, 'to divide, change, remove', fr. OE. *sciftan, scyftan*, 'to divide'; rel. to ON. *skipta*, 'to divide, change, separate', Dan. *skifte*, Swed. *skifta*, of s.m., OFris. *skifta*, 'to decide, determine, test', Du. *schiften*, 'to divide, turn', MHG., G. *schichten*, 'to classify', *Schicht*, 'shift', and to **sheave,** 'the grooved wheel of a pulley', **shive,** 'slice', **shiver,** 'splinter'.

Derivatives: *shift*, n., *shift-er*, n., *shift-ing*, adj. and n., *shift-ing-ly*, adv., *shift-ing-ness*, n., *shift-y*, adj.

Shiism, n., the doctrine of the Shiites. — See next word and **-ism.**

Shiite, n., one belonging to that Mohammedan sect which regards Ali as the lawful successor of Mohammed. — Formed fr. **Shiah** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

shikar, n., hunting, sport. — Pers. *shikār.*

Derivative: *shikar*, tr. v.

shikari, shikaree, n., hunter, a hunting guide. — Pers. *shikārī*, fr. *shikār*. See prec. word.

shillelagh, n., a cudgel, esp. of oak or blackthorn. — Prop. 'cudgel from the wood of *Shillelagh*', a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.

shillibeer, n., 1) an omnibus; 2) a hearse with seats for the mourners. — Named after the English coach builder George *Shillibeer* (1797-1866).

shilling, n. — ME. *schilling, shilling*, fr. OE. *scilling*, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., OHG. *skilling*, ON. *skillingr*, MDu. *scillinc, scellinc*, Du. *schelling*, MHG. *schillinc*, G. *Schilling*, Goth. *skilliggs*, fr. Teut. **skilling*, prob. assimilated fr. **skildling*, and rel. to Goth. *skildus*, OE. *scield, sceld*, etc., 'shield' (see **shield,** n.); formed with **-ing,** a suff. used in the Teut. languages to form nouns denoting coins (cp. *farthing, penny*).

shilly-shally, n. and intr. v. — From former *shill I — shall I*, from the old subjunctive *shill I?* and the indicative *shall I?*

shim, n., a slip of wood. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *shim*, tr. v., to fill with a shim, *shimm-er*, n.

shimmer, n. — ME. *schimeren*, fr. OE. *scimrian*, 'to glitter', freq. of *scīmian*, 'to shine', fr. *scīma*, 'light, brightness'; rel. to Swed. *skimra*, Du. *schemeren*, 'to glitter', G. *schimmern*, of s.m., and to OS. *skīmo*, OHG. *scīmo*, MHG. *schīme*, 'light, brightness', Goth. *skeima*, 'lantern'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **skī-*, 'to shine'. See **shine,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *shimmer*, n., *shimmer-y*, adj.

shimmy, n., chemise. — Popular alteration of **chemise**, which was mistaken for a plural. For a similar misunderstanding of a singular noun cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

shin, n., the fore part of the leg. — ME. *shine*, fr. OE. *scinu*, rel. to Du. *scheen*, *scheenbeen*, OHG. *scina*, MHG. *schine*, *schinebein*, G. *Schienbein*, 'shin, shinbone', G. *Schiene*, 'iron band, rail', OE. *scīa*, 'shin', and cogn. with Lett. *šk'iene*, 'breastbone of birds, iron band, rail'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. **sqēi-*, **sqhēi-*, 'to cut, split, separate', whence also OI. *chyáti*, 'cuts off', Gk. σχᾶν, σχάζειν, 'to split, slit'. See **shed**, v., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **chine**, 'backbone of animals'. It. *schiena*, 'backbone', and F. *échine*, of s.m., are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: *shin*, tr. and intr. v., to climb (a pole or rope), prop. 'to use the shins for climbing'.

shin, n., name of the 21st letter of the Heb. alphabet. — Heb. *shīn*, for *shēn*, 'tooth' (which derives from the stem of *shānán*, 'sharpened', and is rel. to Aram. *shinnā́*, Syr. *shennā*, Arab. *sinn*, Ethiop. *senn*, Akkad. *shinnu*, 'tooth'); so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **san**, 'name of letter'.

shine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *schinen*, *shinen*, fr. OE. *scīnan*, rel. to OS., OHG. *skīnan*, ON., OFris. *skīna*, Dan. *skinne*, Swed. *skina*, Du. *schijnen*, MHG. *schīnen*, G. *scheinen*, Goth. *skeinan*, 'to shine, appear'; formed with *-n-*formative element of the present tense, from I.-E. base **sk̂ī-*, **sk̂ā(i)-*, **sk̂ᵉi-*, 'to shine, flicker, glimmer', whence also OSlav. *sinąti*, 'to flash up, shine', OI. *chāyā́*, Gk. σκιᾱ́, 'shade'. See **scene** and cp. **sheer**, 'bright', **shimmer, Gegenschein.** Cp. also **chaya, Sciaenidae, sciara, scintilla, scio-, Scirophorian. skiagraphy,**

Derivative: *shine*, n.

shingle, n., rounded stones found on the seashore. — Cp. Norw. *singl*, *singling*, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

shingle, n., a piece of split wood. — ME. *scincle*, *scingle*, *schingle*, fr. L. *scindula* [whence also OHG. *scindula* (MHG., G. *schindel*)], a collateral form of *scandula*, 'roofing shingle', fr. *scindere*, 'to cleave, split', which is cogn. with Gk. σκεδαννύναι, 'to scatter, spread, abroad', σχίζειν, 'to cleave, split', Goth. *skaidan*, OE. *scēadan*, *scādan*, 'to divide, separate'. See **shed**, v., and cp. **schedule, schism.** It. *scandola*, F. *échandole*, OSlav. *skǫdělŭ*, 'shingle', also derive fr. L. *scandula*.

Derivatives: *shingl-ed*, adj., *shingl-er*, n., *shingl-y*, adj.

shingles, n., an inflammatory disease of the skin. — ML. *cingulus*, loan translation of Gk. ζώνη, 'belt, girdle; shingles', fr. L. *cingulum*, 'girdle', fr. *cingere*, 'to gird'; see **cincture.** The disease is so called from the rings of vesicles on the skin, which is one of its symptoms.

shinny, also **shindy, shinty**, n., a primitive form of hockey. — Cp. Gael. *sīnteag*, 'a bound, jump'.

Derivative: *shinny*, intr. v., to play, shinny.

Shinto, n., Japanese religion. — Jap. *Shintō*, fr. Chin. *shin tao*, 'the path of the gods'.

Derivatives: *Shinto-ism*, n., *Shinto-ist*, n.

ship, n. — ME. *schip*, *ship*, fr. OE. *scip*, rel. to ON., OS., Goth. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, Swed. *skepp*, MDu. *scip*, Du. *schip*, OHG. *skif*, MHG. *schif*, G. *Schiff*. The orig. meaning prob. was 'a tree cut out', from base **sqeib-*, whence also Lith. *šk'i'bīt*, 'to cut, hew'. Base **sqeib-* is a *-b-*enlargement of I.-E. base **sqēi-*, 'to cut'. See **shed**, v., and cp. words there referred to. — It. *schifo*, F. *esquif*, 'skiff', and F. *équiper*, 'to equip', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **equip, schipperke, skiff, skipper.**

Derivative: *shipper* (q.v.)

ship, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schippen*, *shippen*, fr. *schip*, *ship*, 'ship'. See **ship**, n.

Derivatives: *ship-ment*, n., *shipp-ing*, n.

-ship, suff. — ME. *-schipe*, fr. OE. *scipe*, rel. to OS. *-scepi*, *-scipi*, *-scap*, ON. *-skapr*, Swed. *-skap* Dan. *-skab*, OFris. *-skip*, MDu. *-scap*, Du. *-schap*, OHG. *-scaf*, *-scaft*, MHG., G. *-schaft*, and to OE. *gesceape*, 'shape'. See **shape** and cp. *-scape* in **landscape.**

shipper, n. — ME. *schiper*, *shiper*, fr. OE. *scipere*, formed fr. *scip*, 'ship', with suff. *-ere*. See **ship** and agential suff. **-er.**

shire, n. — ME. *shir*, *shire*, fr. OE. *scīr*, 'office, administration; district, county, province', rel. to OHG. *scīra*, 'business'. Cp. the first element in **sheriff.**

Derivative: *shire*, tr. and intr. v.

shirk, n., a parasite. — A var. of **shark**, 'swindler'.

shirk, tr. v., to avoid, evade; intr. v., to evade a duty. — Fr. **shirk**, 'a parasite'.

Derivative: *shirk*, n., one who shirks, *shirk-er*, n., of s.m.

shirr, tr. v., to gather (cloth) on parallel threads; n., a gathering by threads. — Of unknown origin.

shirt, n. — ME. *schirte*, *shirte*, *sherte*, fr. OE. *scyrte*, 'skirt, tunic', rel. to ON. *skyrta*, Dan. *skjorte*, Swed. *skjorta*, 'shirt, kirtle', MDu. *scorte*, Du. *schort*, 'apron', MHG. *schurz*, G. *Schurz*, *Schürze*, 'apron' (whence *schürzen*, 'to tuck up'). The original meaning of these nouns was 'a *short* garment', fr. OE. *scort*, 'short', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See **short** and cp. **skirt**, which is a doublet of *shirt*.

shirty, adj., irritable. — Formed fr. the phrase 'to have one's shirt out'. See **shirt** and adj. suff. **-y** (representing ME. *-i*, *-y*, *-ie*).

shittah, n., **shittah tree**, the tree of whose wood the Ark and the altars, tables, and bars of the Tabernacle were made (*Acacia nilotica*). — Heb. *shiṭṭā́h* (pl. *shiṭṭim*), for **shinṭā́*, prob. fr. Egypt. *sh-n-ṣ-t* (Late Egypt. *shonte*), whence also Akkad. *samṭu*, Arab. *sanṭ*, 'acacia'.

Shiva, n. — See **Siva.**

shivah, n. — See **shibah.**

Shivaism, Shivaist, n.'s. — See **Sivaism, Sivaist.**

shivaree, n., charivari. — Popular alteration of **charivari.**

Derivative: *shivaree*, tr. v.

shive, n., a slice. — Rel. to **sheave** (q.v.)

shiver, intr. v., to tremble. — ME. *chiveren*, *cheveren*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *shiver*, n., *shiver-ing*, n. and adj., *shiver-ing-ly*, adv., *shiver-y*, adj.

shiver, n., splinter. — ME. *scifre*, *shivere*, *shiver*, rel. to OHG. *skivaro*, 'splinter', MHG. *schivere*, *schiver*, G. *Schiefer*, 'splinter, slate'. See **sheave** and cp. **shive, skewer.**

Derivatives: *shiver*, tr. v. (q.v.), *shiver-y*, adj.

shiver, tr. v., to break to pieces, shatter. — ME. *shiveren*, fr. *scifre*, *shivere shiver*. See **shiver**, 'splinter'.

shoal, adj., shallow; whence n., a shallow place. — ME. *scheald*, *schold*, 'shallow', fr. OE. *sceald*, 'shallow', rel. to Swed. *skäll*, 'thin', and to E. **shallow.**

Derivatives: *shoal*, intr. v., *shoal-y*, adj., *shoal-iness*, n.

shoal, n., a crowd, a large number. — ME. **shole*, fr. OE. *scolu*, *sceolu*, 'crowd, troop', rel. to OS. *skola*, 'troop', and to E. **school**, 'a crowd of fish', fr. I.-E. base **sqel-*, 'to cut'. See **scale**, 'weighing instrument', and cp. words there referred to. For sense development cp. *section*, fr. L. *secāre*, 'to cut'.

Derivative: *shoal*, intr. v., to crowd, throng.

shochet, n. — See **shohet.**

shock, tr. and intr. v., to collide. — ME. *schokken*, fr. MF. (= F.) *choquer*, fr. Du. *schokken*, of s.m., from a Teut. imitative base, whence also OHG. *scoc*, 'jolt, swing'. Cp. E. **jog.** Cp. also **chuck**, 'to throw'.

Derivatives: *shock-able*, adj., *shock-er*, n., *shock-ing*, adj., *shock-ing-ly*, adv., *shock-ingness*, n.

shock, n., collision. — MF. (= F.) *choc*, fr. *choquer*. See prec. word.

shock, n., group of sheaves. — ME. *schokke*, 'pile of sheaves', rel. to OS. *skok*, MLG. and Du. *schok*, 'sixty pieces', MHG. *schoc*, G. *Schock*, 'heap, sixty pieces', and—without initial *s*—to ME. *hock*, G. *Hocke*, 'heap of sheaves', and cogn. with Lith. *kúgis*, 'large heap of hay', Lett. *kàudze*, 'heap', OPruss. *kugis*, 'knob, pommel'; fr. I.-E. **qeug-*, enlargement of base **qeu-*, 'to bend'. See **high** and cp. **schock**, n.

Derivative: *shock*, tr. v.

shock, adj., shaggy; n., a shaggy mass of hair. — Prob. a var. of **shag.**

shod, adj., wearing shoes. — For *shoe-d*; pp. of the verb **shoe.**

shoddy, n., a kind of fibrous material. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *shoddy*, adj. and tr. v.

shoe, n. — ME. *sho*, *shoo*, fr. OE. *scōh*, rel. to ON. *skōr*, Dan., Swed. *sko*, OFris. *skōch*, OS. *skōh*, MDu. *scoe*, *scoen*, Du. *schoen*, OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *Schuh*, Goth. *skōhs*; perh. orig. meaning 'covering', fr. I.-E. base **sqeu-*, 'to cover', whence OE. *scēo*, OS. *scio*, 'cloud', L. *ob-scūrus*, 'dark'. See **sky** and cp. **obscure.**

Derivatives: *shoe*, v. (q.v.), *shoe-less*, adj.

shoe, tr. v. — ME. *shoen*, *shooen*, fr. OE. *scōgan*, *scōian*, *scōan*, 'to shoe', fr. *scōh*, 'shoe'. See **shoe**, n.

Derivatives: *shoe-ing*, n., *sho-er*, n.

shofar, n. — See **shophar.**

shogun, n., title of the military governors of Japan until 1868. — Jap. *shōgun*, lit. 'leader of an army', fr. Chin *chiang-chün*, 'leader of an army'.

shogunate, n., office of the shogun. — A hybrid coined fr. **shogun** and 3rd **-ate**, a suff. of Latin origin.

shohet, n., also **shochet**, n., a person officially authorized as slaughterer of animals and poultry for use of food (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *shōḥḗṭ*, prop. active part. of *shāḥáṭ*, 'he slaughtered'. See **shehitah.**

shone, past tense and pp. of the v. *shine*. — ME. *schoon*, *shoon*, fr. OE. *scān*, past tense of *scīnan*, 'to shine'. Cp. the OE. pp. *(ge)scinen* [whence ME. *schine(n)*]. See **shine.**

shoo, interj. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: *shoo*, tr. and intr. v.

shook, n., a set of staves. — Prob. related to **shock**, 'a group of sheaves'.

shook, past tense of *shake*. — ME. *schook*, *shook*, fr. OE. *scōc*, past tense of *sceacan*. See **shake.**

shoot, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sheten*, *shoten*, fr. OE. *scēotan*, rel. to OS. *skiotan*, ON. *skjōta*, Swed. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*, OFris. *skiāta*, MDu. *scieten*, Du. *schieten*, OHG. *skiozan*, MHG. *schiezen*, G. *schießen*, fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeud-*, 'to throw, shoot; to run, haste', whence also OI. *skúndate*, 'hastens, makes haste', OSlav. *iskydati*, 'to throw out', Lith. *skudrùs*, 'quick, nimble'. Cp. **scoot, scot,** 'contribution', **scoter, scuttle, sheet, shot, shut, shuttle,** 1st **skeet, skit, skite, skitter, skittish,** and the second element in **wainscot.**

Derivatives: *shoot*, n., *shoot-able*, adj., *shoot-er*, n., *shoot-ing*, n.,

shop, n. — ME. *schoppe*, *shoppe*, fr. OE. *sceoppa*, 'stall, booth', rel. to OE. *scypen*, *scipen*, 'shed for cattle', OHG. *scopf*, 'a building without walls, a porch', G. *Schuppen*, 'a shed', and prob. also to OS. *skōf*, OE. *scēaf*, 'sheaf'. See **sheaf.**

Derivatives: *shop*, intr. and tr. v., *shopp-er*, n., *shopp-ing*, n., *shopp-y*, adj.

shophar, also spelled **shofar**, n., the ram's horn blown on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *shōphár*, 'ram's horn', rel. to Arab. *sawāfiru*, 'ram's horns', Akkad. *shapparu*, 'wild goat'.

shore, n., edge of land. — ME. *shor*, *shore*, prop. 'land cut off', fr. OE. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*,

scieran, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *shore*, tr. v., to set on shore, *shoreless*, adj.

shore, n., large beam, prop. — ME. *schore*, rel. to MDu. *schooren*, 'to prop', Du. *schoor*, 'a prop', ON. *skorða*, of s.m., and prob. also to OE. *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *shore*, tr. v., to prop, *shor-ing*, n.

shore, past tense of *shear*. — ME. *schar*, *shar*, fr. OE. *scær*, past tense of *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear.**

shoreward, adj. — Compounded of **shore,** 'edge of land', and adj. suff. **-ward.**

shoreward, shorewards, adv. — Compounded of **shore** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

shorn, pp. of *shear*. — ME. *schoren*, fr. OE. *scoren*, pp. of *sceran*, *scieran*, 'to cut, shear'. See **shear.**

short, adj. — ME. *schort*, *short*, fr. OE. *sceort*, *scort*, 'short', rel. to ON. *skorta*, 'to be short of', *skort*, *skortr*, 'shortness', OHG. *scurz*, 'short', from a dental enlargement of I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut', whence also OI. *kṛdhúḥ*, 'shortened, maimed, small', L. *curtus*, 'short', *cordus*, 'late born', originally meaning 'stunted (in one's growth)', OSlav. *kratŭkŭ*, Russ. *korótkij*, 'short', Lith. *skurstù*, *skursti*, 'to be stunted (in one's growth)', *skardùs*, 'steep', OIr. *cert*, 'small', MIr. *corr*, 'stunted, dwarfish'. See **shear** and cp. **shirt, skirt.** Cp. also **curt** and the first element in **curtail.** Cp. also **kirtle.**

Derivatives: *short*, adv. and n., *short-en*, tr. and intr. v., *short-en-er*, n., *short-en-ing*, n., *short-ish*, adj., *short-ly*, adv., *short-ness*, n.

shot, n., contribution. — A doublet of **scot,** 'contribution' (q.v.)

shot, n., act of shooting, missile, bullet. — ME. *schot*, *shot*, fr. OE. *scot*, *sceot*, 'a shooting', *gescot*, *gesceot*, 'missile', from the base of *scēotan*, 'to shoot'; rel. to OE. *scyte*, 'a shooting', ON. *skutr*, Norw. *skut*, Dan. *skot*, OFris. *skete*, MDu. *scote*, Du. *schot*, 'shot', OHG. *scoz*, 'missile', *scuz*, MHG. *schuz*, G. *Schuß*, 'a shot'. See **shoot.**

Derivative: *shott-ed*, adj., loaded with shot.

shot, past tense and pp. of *shoot*. — See next word.

shot, adj., woven with the warp and weft of different colors. — ME. *shoten*, *shot*, fr. OE. *gescoten*. See next word.

shotten, adj., having shot its spawn and accordingly of inferior value. — ME. *shotyn*, fr. *shoten*, *shotyn*, pp. of *sheten*, *shoten*, fr. OE. *scēotan* (pp. *gescoten*), 'to shoot'. See **shoot.**

should, past tense of the auxil. v. *shall*. — ME. *scholde*, *sholde*, fr. OE. *scolde*, *sceolde*, past tense of *sceal*. See **shall.**

shoulder, n. — ME. *shuldre*, *shulder*, fr. OE. *sculdor*, *sculder*, rel. to OFris. *skuldere*, MLG. *schulder(e)*, MDu. *scouder*, Du. *schouder*, OHG. *scultra*, *sculterra*, MHG. *schulder*, *schulter*, G. *Schulter*; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *shoulder*, tr. and intr. v.

shout, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *shouten*, of uncertain origin. Cp. ON. *skūta*, 'a taunt'.

Derivatives: *shout*, n., *shout-er*, n., *shout-ing*, n.

shove, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *shouven*, *shoven*, fr. OE. *scūfan*, *scēofan*, rel. to ON. *skūfa*, Dan., Norw. *skyve*, OFris. *skūva*, Du. *schuiven*, OHG. *scioban*, MHG., G. *schieben*, 'to push, thrust', Goth. *af-skiuban*, 'to put away', fr. I.-E. base **sqeubh-*, 'to throw, to shove', whence also Lith. *skùbti*, 'to make haste', *skùbinti*, 'to hasten'. Cp. **scoff, scoop, scupper,** 'cut through a ship's side', **shovel.**

Derivatives: *shove*, n., *shov-er*, n.

shovel, n. — ME. *shovele*, fr. OE. *sceofol*, *sceofl*, rel. to OS. *skūfla*, Swed. *skovel*, MLG. *schūfle*, MDu. *schuffel*, Du. *schoffel*, OHG. *scūvala*, *scūfla*, MHG. *schūvel*, G. *Schaufel*, fr. I.-E. base **sqeubh-*, 'to shove'. See **shove** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *shovel*, tr. and intr. v., *shovel(l)-er*, n., *shovel-ful*, adj.

show, archaic spelling **shew,** tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schewen*, *schowen*, *shewen*, *showen*, fr. OE. *scēawian*, 'to look, see, behold' (in modern English the sense is causative: 'to cause to be seen'); rel. to OS. *skauwon*, 'to look at', OFris. *skāwia*, Du. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, MHG. *schouwen*, G. *schauen*, 'to look at', OE. *scīene*, *scēne*, *scyne*, OS., OHG. *skōni*, MDu. *scōne*, Du. *schoon*, Goth. *skaunjai* (nom. pl.), 'beautiful', orig. 'conspicuous', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qeu-*, **(s)qēu-*, 'to look at, observe, perceive', whence also OI. *kaviḥ*, 'wise, sage; seer, poet', *ā-kuvatē*, 'intends', Arm. *çuçanem*, 'I show', Gk. κοέω (for **κοϝέω*), 'I mark, perceive, hear', κῦδος (for *qūdos*), 'glory, fame' (lit. 'that which is heard of'), the second element in θυο-σκόος, (for **θυο-σκόϝος*), 'sacrificing priest', L. *cavēre*, 'to beware', OSlav. *čujǫ*, *čuti*, 'to feel, perceive, hear', *čudo*, gen. *-ese* (for **qeudos*), 'wonder', lit. ('that which is heard of'), Czech *(z)koumati*, 'to perceive, be aware of'. See **hear** and cp. **scavage, scavenger, sheen.** Cp. also **acoustic, caution, cave,** interj., **Kavi, kudos,** and the second element in **Laocoon.**

Derivatives: *show*, n., *shower*, n. (q.v.), *show-ing*, n., *show-y*, adj., *show-i-ly*, adv.

shower, n., one who shows. — ME. *shewer*, *shoer*, fr. OE. *scēawere*, 'spectator; watchtower; mirror', fr. *scēawian*, 'to look at'. See **show** and agential suff. **-er.**

shower, n., a short fall of rain. — ME. *schour*, *shour*, *showre*, fr. OE. *scūr*, rel. to ON. *skūr*, OS., OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *Schauer*, Goth. *skūra* in *skūra windis*, 'storm of wind', and cogn. with Arm. *çurt* (for **skūr-do-*), 'cold, shower', L. *caurus*, 'northwest wind', OSlav. *sěverŭ*, 'north, north wind', Lith. *šiaurùs*, 'raging, stormy', *šiaurỹs*, 'north wind', *šiaurė*, 'north'. Cp. **Caurus.**

Derivatives: *shower*, tr. and intr. v., *shower-y*, adj., *shower-i-ness*, n.

shrank, past tense of *shrink*. — ME. *shrank*, fr. OE. *scranc*, past tense of *scrincan*. See **shrink.**

shrapnel, n. — Named after its inventor, Gen. Henry *Shrapnel* (1761-1842).

shred, n. — ME. *shrede*, fr. OE. *scrēade*, *scrēad*, 'shred, paring', rel. to *scrūd*, 'dress, garment', MLG. *schrōt*, *schrāt*, 'piece cut off', OHG. *scrōt*, 'a cutting, piece cut off', MHG. *schrōt*, 'stroke, blow, wound, piece cut off', G. *Schrot*, 'small shot', ON. *skrydda*, 'shriveled skin', *hrjōþa*, 'to peel off, pare', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qreu-t-*, whence also L. *scrūtārī*, 'to search, examine, investigate', orig. 'to cut in, scratch', *scrautum*, 'quiver for arrows', *scrōtum*, 'scrotum', Lith. *skraudùs*, 'brittle'. Base **(s)qreu-t-* is a dental enlargement of base **(s)qreu-*, 'to cut or break to pieces', which itself derives from base **(s)qer-*, 'to cut, separate'. See **shear** and cp. **screed, scrod, scroll, shroud.** Cp. also **scrotum, scruple, scrutiny.**

Derivatives: *shred*, v. (q.v.), *shredd-y*, adj.

shred, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schreden*, *shreden*, fr. OE. *scrēadian*, fr. *scrēade*, *scrēad*, 'shred, paring'; rel. to MDu *scrōden*, Du. *schroeien*, OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *schrōten*, G. *schroten*, 'to shred'. See **shred,** n.

Derivatives: *shredd-er*, n., *shredd-y*, adj.

shrew, n., a small mouselike animal. — OE. *scrēawa*. Cp. next word. Cp. also **shrewd, beshrew.**

shrew, n., a scolding woman. — ME. *schrewe*, *shrewe*, *shrew*, 'a malicious person'; prob. a figurative use of prec. word, from the old supposition that the animal was venomous or had a malignant influence.

shrew, tr. v., 1) to curse (*obsol.*); 2) to beshrew. — ME. *shrewen*, fr. *shrewe*, 'a malicious person'. See prec. word.

shrewd, adj. — ME. *shrewede*; see **shrew,** n., and 3rd **-ed.** For the formation cp. *crabbed*, fr. *crab*, *dogged*, fr. *dog*.

Derivatives: *shrewd-ly*, adv., *shrewd-ness*, n.

shrewish, adj. — Formed fr. **shrew,** n., with adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *shrewish-ly*, adv., *shrewish-ness*, n.

shri, n. — See **sri.**

shriek, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *schriken*, *shriken*, Cp. ON. *skrækja*, 'to screech', and see **screak.**

Derivatives: *shriek*, n., *shriek-er*, n., *shriek-y*, adj.

shrieval, adj., pertaining to a sheriff. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. *shrieve*, an obsolete form of **sheriff.**

shrievalty, n., the office of a sheriff. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ty.**

shrift, n. — ME. *schrift*, *shrift*, fr. OE. *scrift*, 'legal penalty, penance; confessor', from the stem of *scrīfan*, 'to impose penance, decree; to shrive'. See **shrive.**

shrike, n., any of the birds of the genus *Lanius*. — ME. **shrik*, fr. OE. *scrīc*, 'thrush', lit. 'schrieker', rel. to ME. *shriken*, 'to shriek', and to ON. *skrīkja*, 'shrieker; shrike'. See **screech, shriek.**

shrill, adj. — ME. *schril*, *shril*, fr. *schrillen*, *shrillen*. Cp. LG. *schrell*, 'piercing, shrill', G. *schrill*, of s.m. See **shrill,** v.

Derivative: *shrill-ness*, n., *shrill-y*, adj.

shrill, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *schrillen*, *shrillen*, rel. to G. *schrillen*, OE. *scrallettan*, 'to make a loud cry', Swed. *skrälla*, 'to sound loudly', Norw. *skrylla*, 'to make a shrill noise'. All these words are of imitative origin.

shrimp, n., a small edible shellfish. — ME. *shrimpe*, rel. to OE. *scrimman*, 'to bend, writhe, dry up, shrink', MLG. *schrimpen*, MHG. *schrimpfen*, and to E. **scrimp** and **shrink.**

Derivatives: *shrimp*, intr. v., *shrimp-er*, n., *shrimp-ish*, adj., *shrimp-ish-ness*, n., *shrimp-y*, adj.

shrine, n. — ME. *schrin*, *shrin*, fr. OE. *scrīn*, 'the Ark of the covenant', fr. L. *scrīnium*, 'a case for keeping books', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly denoted orig. 'a round or plaited receptable', and derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence also L. *curvus*, 'curved, crooked'. See **curve,** n., and cp. **scrinium.**

shrine, tr. v., to enshrine. — ME. *shrinen*, fr. *shrin*. See **shrine,** n.

shrink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *schrinken*, *shrinken*, fr. OE. *scrincan*, rel. to MDu. *schrinken* and prob. to Dan. *skrumpe*, Swed. *skrympa*, 'to shrink', Norw. *skrumpa*, 'a meager cow', MDu. *scrompelen*, Du. *schrompelen*, G. *schrumpfen*, 'to shrink', and to OE. *scrimman*, 'to bend, writhe, dry up, shrink'. See **shrimp** and cp. **scrag.**

Derivatives: *shrink-age*, n., *shrink-ing*, n., *shrink-ing-ly*, adv.

shrive, tr. v. — ME. *schriven*, *shriven*, fr. OE. *scrīfan*, 'to impose penance; to decree; to shrive', fr. L. *scrībere*, 'to write', whence also OS. *scrīban*, ODu. *scrīvan*, Du. *schrijven*, 'to write', OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*, of s.m., ON. *skript*, 'penance, confession'. See **scribe** and cp. **shrift, Shrovetide.**

shrivel, intr. and tr. v. — Cp. dial. Swed. *skryvla*, 'to wrinkle'.

Derivative: *shrivel, n.*

shroff, n., name of a money changer in the Far East. — Hind. *ṣarrāf*, fr. Arab. *ṣarrāf*, 'money changer', fr. *ṣárrafa*, 'he changed money', second conjugation of *ṣárafa*, 'he turned'.

shroud, n. — ME. *schrud*, *shrud*, *shroud*, fr. OE. *scrūd*, 'dress, garment', rel. to ON. *skrūð*, 'the shrouds of a ship, ornament, furniture of a church', Dan., Swed. *skrud*, 'dress, attire', and in gradational relationship to OE. *scrēade*, *scrēad*, 'shred, paring'. See **shred,** n.

Derivatives: *shroud*, tr. v., *shroud-ed*, adj., *shroud-ing*, n., *shroud-less*, adj., *shroud-y*, adj.

Shrovetide, n., the time for confession before Lent. — ME. *shroftide*, *schroftide*; compounded

of *shrove*, a noun which is related to **shrive** (past tense *shrove*), and of **tide.**

Shrove Tuesday, n. — See **Shrovetide**; so called from the custom of confessing sins before Ash Wednesday.

shrub, n., a low woody plant. — ME. *schrubbe, schrub, shrub*, fr. OE. *scrybb*, 'underwood', rel. to dial. Dan. *skrub*, 'brushwood', Norw. *skrubba*, 'a dwarf cornel tree'. Cp. **scrub,** 'a stunted tree'.
Derivatives: *shrubb-ery*, n., *shrubb-y*, adj., *shrubb-i-ness*, n.

shrub, n., a drink. — Arab. *shurb*, 'a drink', formed from the base of *shárība*, 'he drank'. See **sherbet.**

shrug, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schruggen*, of uncertain origin. Cp. Dan. *skrugge*, 'to stoop, crouch'.
Derivative: *shrug*, n.

shrunk, pp. of *shrink*. — ME. *shrunke, shrunken*, fr. OE. *gescruncen*, pp. of *scrincan*. See **shrink.**

shrunken, adj. — Old pp. of **shrink.** See prec. word.

shruti, n. — See **sruti.**

shuck, n., husk, shell. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *shuck*, tr. v.

shudder, intr. v. — ME. *schuderen, shoderen, shoddren*, rel. to LG. *schuddern*, G. *schaudern*, 'to shudder'. These verbs are frequentatives formed with suff. **-er** fr. Teut. base ******skud-*, 'to shake', whence also OS. *skuddian*, 'to move violently', MDu., Du. *schudden*, 'to shake', OHG. *scuttēn, scutēn, scutilōn*, MHG. *schütelen*, G. *schütteln*, 'to shake', G. *schütten*, 'to pour, shed'. Teut. base ******skud-* corresponds to I.-E. base ******(s)qut-*, 'to shake', whence L. *quatere*, 'to shake'. See **quash,** 'to make void'.
Derivatives: *shudder*, n., *shudder-ing-ly*, adv., *shudder-y*, adj.

shuffle, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **shove** with freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. **scuffle,** which is a doublet of *shuffle*.
Derivatives: *shuffle*, n., *shuffl-er*, n., *shuffl-ing*, adj., *shuffl-ingly*, adv.

Shulhan Aruk, code of Jewish law by Rabbi Joseph Karo (1488-1755). — Heb. *shulḥán* '*ārúkh*, lit. 'Table Set', fr. *shulḥán*, 'table', and '*ārúkh*, passive part. of '*ārákh*, 'he arranged, set in order'.

shun, tr. v., to avoid. — ME. *schunien, shunien*, fr. OE. *scunian*, 'to avoid, fear, abhor'; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *shun-less*, adj., *shunn-er*, n.

'shun (*mil.*) — Abbreviation of **attention.**

shunt, tr. v., to divert; intr. v., to be diverted. — ME. *schunten, shunten*, of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to **shun.**
Derivatives: *shunt*, n., *shunt-er*, n., *shunt-ing*, n.

shut, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *schitten, schutten, shutten*, fr. OE. *scyttan*, 'to shut'; prob. rel. to **shoot.** For sense development cp. the phrase **'to shoot a bolt'.** Cp next word. Cp. also the second element in **wainscot.**
Derivatives: *shutt-er*, n., *shutt-er*, tr. v., *shutt-er-less*, adj., *shutt-ing*, n.

shuttle, n. — ME. *schytel*, fr. OE. *scytel*, 'missile, dart', a gradational variant formed from the stem of *scēotan*, 'to shoot'; so called from its being 'shot' across the threads in weaving. See **shoot** and dimin. suff. **-le** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **skittle,** which is a doublet of *shuttle*.
Derivative: *shuttle*, tr. and intr. v.

shwa, n. — A var. of **schwa.**

shy, adj., timid; bashful. — ME. *schey, shey*, 'shy', fr. OE. *scēoh*, 'timid', rel. to MLG. *schü(we)*, Du. *schuw*, 'shy', MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, of s.m., OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, 'to shy at, to fear', G. *scheuchen*, 'to scare away'. The only non-Teutonic cognate is OSlav. *šťuti*, 'to hunt, incite'. It. *schivare*, 'to avoid', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **eschew.**
Derivatives: *shy*, intr. v., *shy-er*, n., *shy-ly*, adv., *shy-ness*, n.

shy, tr. and intr. v., to fling, throw. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *shy*, n., a throw.

Shylock, n., a merciless creditor. — From a character of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

shyster, n., an unscrupulous lawyer. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *shyster*, intr. v., to act as a shyster.

si, n., the seventh note in solmization (*mus.*)

si, adv., yes. — It., Sp. and Port., fr. L. *sīc*, 'so'. See **sic.**

sial-, form of **sialo-** before a vowel.

sialid, adj., pertaining to the family Sialidae. — See next word.

Sialidae, n. pl., a family of insects (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σιαλίς, gen. σιαλίδος, name of a bird; of unknown origin. For the ending see suff. **-idae.**

sialo-, before a vowel **sial-,** combining form meaning 'saliva'. — Gk. σιαλο-, σιαλ-, fr. σίαλον, 'saliva', of uncertain origin.

sialoid, adj., resembling saliva. — Compounded of **sial-** and Gk. -οειής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

siamang, n., a species of large black ape. — Malay *siāmang*, fr. *āmang*, 'black'.

Siamese, adj., pertaining to Siam; n., a native of Siam, the language of Siam.

Siamese twins, — So called from the Siamese twins Eng and Chang (1811-74). — They were united at the waist by a band of flesh.

sib, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OE. *sibb*, rel. to OS. *sibbia*, OFris., MDu. *sibbe*, OHG. *sippa*, MHG., G. *sippe*, Goth. *sibja*, 'kin, kindred', and cogn. with Russ. *sob*, 'character, individuality', OSlav. *o-sob-a*, 'person', *sobistvo*, 'character, individuality', OPruss. *subs*, 'self'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ******s(w)e-bh-*, 'of the same kind', which is a *-bh-*enlargement of the reflexive pron. base ******se-*, 'self'. See **sui** and cp. **gossip.** Cp. also **Sabine, Samnite.**

Siberian, adj. and n. — Formed fr. *Siberia* with suff. **-an.** The name Siberia derives fr. *Sibir*, an ancient Tatar fortress at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtysh.

Siberian dog. — A breed of dogs, esp. used for drawing sledges.

siberite, n., a variety of tourmaline (*mineral.*) — Named after *Siberia*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sibilance, sibilancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

sibilant, adj., having, or making, a hissing sound. — L. *sībilāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *sībilāre*, 'to hiss, whistle', fr. *sībilus*, 'hissing, whistling', which is of imitative origin. Cp. the imitative words: Gk. σίζειν, 'to hiss', Lett. *sīkt*, 'to hiss', OSlav. *svistati*, 'to hiss, whistle'. Cp. also **chillo, siffle, persiflage.**
Derivative: *sibilant-ly*, adv.

sibilate, tr. and intr. v., to hiss; to pronounce with a hissing sound. — L. *sībilātus*, pp. of *sībilāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *sibilat-ion*, n.

sibyl, n., prophetess. — L. *Sibylla*, fr. Gk. Σίβυλλα, name of several prophetesses; of uncertain origin.

Sibylline, adj., pertaining to a sibyl or the sibyls. — L. *Sibyllīnus*, fr. *Sibylla*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

sic, adv., thus. — L. *sīc*, 'so, thus', contracted from the older form *sīce*, for *sī-ce*, which is compounded of *sī*, 'if', orig. meaning 'so', and *-ce*, an emphatic particle. L. *sī*, orig. *sei*, is rel. to Oscan *svaí, suae*, Umbrian *sve*. It., Sp. and Port. *si*, 'yes', F. *si*, 'so' (in answer to a neg. question) 'yes', derive fr. L. *sīc*. Cp. **nisi, quasi.** For the etymology of the L. suff. *-ce* see **he.** Cp. the first element in **cy-pres.**

sicarian, n., an assassin. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *sīcārius*, 'an assassin, murderer', fr. *sīca*, 'a curved dagger', which is rel. to *sicilis*, 'a sickle' (prop. 'a cutting instrument') and to *secō, secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. **sickle.** For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

sicarius, n., sicarian. — L. *sīcārius*. See prec. word.

sicca, n., 1) a die; 2) a newly coined rupee. — Hind. *sikkā*, fr. Arab. *síkka*^{h}, 'a die for stamping'. Cp. **sequin.**

siccative, adj. — Late L. *siccātīvus*, 'drying, siccative', fr. L. *siccātus*, pp. of *siccāre*, 'to dry', fr. *siccus*, 'dry', which is cogn. with Avestic *hiku-*, 'dry', Gk ἰσχνός, 'dry, withered', Lith. *seklùs*, 'shallow', Lett. *sekls*, of s.m., Lith. *senkù, sèkti*, 'to fall' (said of the water level), *nu-sèkti*, 'become dry', Lett. *sīku, sikt*, 'to dry up', MIr. *sesc*, 'dry', and with OI. *siñcáti*, 'makes dry'. Cp. **desiccate, exsiccate, hortus siccus, sack,** 'strong wine', **sec, secco.** Cp. also **phthisis.** For the ending see suff. **-ative.**

sice, also **sise,** n., the number six on dice. — For OF. *sis* (whence F. *six*), fr. L. *sex*. See **six.**

sice, n., groom. — VArab. *sáyis*, fr. Arab. *sá'is*, 'groom'.

Sicel, n., one of the Siculi; adj., pertaining to the Siculi. — Fr. Gk. Σικελοί (pl.) (whence *Siculī*, an ancient people on the Tiber, whence part of them emigrated to the island named after them Σικελίᾱ, whence L. *Sicilia* (= Sicily).

Siceliot, n., one of the ancient Greeks settled in Sicily; adj., pertaining to the Siceliots. — Formed fr. Gk. Σικελοί and the suff. -ώτης. See prec. word and **-ote.**

Sicilian, n. and adj. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Sicilia*. See **Sicel.**

sick, adj. — ME. *sik, sek*, fr. OE. *sēoc*, rel. to ON. *sjūkr*, Swed. *sjuk*, Dan. *syg*, OS. *siok*, OFris. *siāk*, MDu. *siec*, Du. *ziek*, OHG. *sioh*, MHG., G. *siech*, Goth. *siuks*, 'sick, ill', *siukan*, 'to be ill'. Nils Lid [in Norsk Tidskr. f. Sprogvidensk. 7, 170 (1934)] connects these words woth OE. *sūgan*, ON. *sūga*, etc., 'to suck'. (According to Teut. belief diseases were caused by the sucking of demons.) See **suck** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sick-en*, intr. and tr. v., *sick-en-er*, n., *sick-en-ing*, adj., *sick-en-ing-ly*, adv., *sick-ish*, adj. *sick-ish-ly*, adv., *sick-ish-ness*, n., *sick-ly*, adv., *sick-li-ness*, n., *sick-ness*, n.

sick, tr. v., to seek. — A var. of **seek.**

sicker, adj., safe (now only *Scot.*) — ME. *siker*, fr. OE. *sicor*, which—together with OS. *sikor*, OFris. *sikur*, MDu. *seker* (Du. *zeker*), OHG. *sichur, sichor*, MHG., G. *sicher*—derives fr. VL. ******sīcurus* (whence also It. *sicuro*), corresponding to L. *sēcūrus*, 'free from care' (whence OF. *seur*, F. *sûr* and Sp. *seguro*, 'sure, safe'). See **secure.**

sickle, n. — ME. *sikel*, fr. OE. *sicol*, which—together with MDu. *sickele* (Du. *sikkel*), OHG. *sihhila* (MHG., G. *sichel*)—derives fr. VL. ******sicila* corresponding to L. *secula*, 'sickle' (whence It. *segolo*, 'hatchet'), fr. I.-E. base ******seq-*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. **scythe.**

Siculian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Siculī* (pl.) See **Sicel.**

Sicyos, n., a genus of plants, the one-seeded bur cucumber (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίκυος, 'cucumber', which according to Paul de Lagarde (in Armenische Studien. § 1975, and in Mitteilungen, I, 234 and II, 356) is borrowed fr. Heb. ******qishshu'á*^{h} (pl. *qishshu'ím*), 'cucumber'. See Heinrich Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, Berlin, 1895, p. 30. For the equivalents of Heb. *qishshu'ím* in the other Sem. languages see Gesenius-Buhl, HWAT, p. 731. Cp. **cucumber.**

Sida, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίδη, 'pomegranate; a water plant', which is prob. a loan word from Asia Minor.

Siddha, n., one who has attained perfection and bliss (*Hinduism*). — OI. *sıddhaḥ*, 'accomplished, achieved, successful, possessing supernatural

power, sorcerer, saint', rel. to *sídhyati*, 'reaches his goal, succeeds', *sādhúḥ*, 'right, skilled, excellent; a holy man'. See **sadhu.**

siddur, n., the Jewish prayer book. — Mishnaic Heb. *siddūr*, 'arrangement, order', fr. *siddēr*, 'he arranged, ordered', Pi'el (= intensive form) of *sādhár*, which is rel. to Biblical Heb. *sēdher*, 'order'; see **Seder** and cp. **Sedra.** *Siddūr* in the sense 'prayer book' is an abbreviation of *siddūr t^{e}phillā^{h}*, 'arrangement of prayer'. Cp. the term *sēdher t^{e}phillōth*, lit. 'order of prayers', used as a synonym of *siddūr*.

side, n. — ME., fr. OE. *sīde*, rel. to OS. *sīda*, ON. *sīða*, Dan. *side*, Swed. *sida*, MDu. *sīde*, Du. *zij(de)*, OHG. *sīta*, MHG. *sīte*, G. *Seite*, and to OE. *sīd*, 'long, broad, spacious', ON. *sīðr*, 'long, hanging down', OHG. *sīto* (adv.), 'loose', and cogn. with Lith. *sietuvà*, 'deep place in a river', MIr. *sith*, 'long'.
Derivatives: *side*, adj. and tr. and intr. v., *sided*, adj., *sid-er*, n., *sid-ing*, n.

sideling, adv., sidelong. — Formed fr. **side** with adverbial suff. **-ling.** Cp. **sidelong** and **sidle.**

sidelong, adv. — Compounded of **side** and **-long.**

sider-, form of 1st **sidero-** before a vowel.

sideral, adj., pertaining to the stars (*rare*). — L. *sīderālis*, fr. *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*. See **sidereal.**

sideration, n., blast, blight; use of green manure. — L. *sīderātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'constellation; disease caused by a constellation, blast of plants', fr. *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*. See next word and **-ation** and cp. *apoplexy*.

sidereal, adj., pertaining to the stars. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sīdereus*, fr. *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*, 'star', esp. 'a group of stars', which is cogn. with Lith. *svidùs*, 'shining, bright', *svidù*, *svidėti*, 'to shine', Lett. *swīdu*, *swīst*, 'to dawn', and prob. also with ON. *svíða*, OHG. *swīdan*, 'to burn'. Cp. **consider, desire.**

siderite, n., native ferrous carbonate, $FeCO_3$ (*mineral.*) — L. *sīdērītēs* (masc.) or *sīdērītis* (fem.), 'loadstone', fr. Gk. σιδηρῖτης (masc.) or σιδηρῖτις (fem.) (scil. λίθος), 'stone of iron', fr. σίδηρος, 'iron', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in **siderolite** and the second element in **Metrosideros.**
Derivative: *siderit-ic*, adj.

sidero-, before a vowel **sider-,** combining form meaning 'iron'. — Gk. σιδηρο-, σιδηρ-, fr. σίδηρος, 'iron'. See **siderite.**

sidero-, combining form meaning 'star'. — L. *sīdero-*, fr. *sīdus*, gen. *sīderis*, 'star'. See **sidereal.**

siderolite, n., an ironstone meteorite. — Lit. 'iron stone', fr. 1st **sidero-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **siderite** and **-lite.**

sideroscope, n., an instrument for detecting the presence of iron. — Compounded of 1st **sidero-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

siderosis, n., 1) deposit of iron in a tissue of the body, esp. in the lungs; 2) inhalation of iron dust (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. σίδηρος, 'iron'. See 1st **sidero-** and **-osis.**

sideward, adj. — Compounded of **side** and adj. suff. **-ward.**

sideward, sidewards, adv. — Compounded of **side** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

sideways, adv. — Compounded of **side** and adv. suff. **-ways.**
Derivative: *sideways*, adj.

sidhe, n. — See **shee.**

sidle, v., to move sideways. — Back formation fr. the obsol. adv. *sidling*, a var. of **sideling** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *sidle*, n., *sidl-er*, n., *sidl-ing*, n., *sidl-ing-ly*, adv.

Sidonian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Sidōnius*, fr. Gk. Σιδώνιος (also Σιδόνιος), fr. Σιδών, 'Sidon', an ancient Phoen. city, fr. Phoen. (= Heb.) *Tzīdhṓn*, lit. 'fishing-place', fr. *tzūd*, 'to hunt, capture'. Cp. **sadhe.**

siècle, n., century, age. — F., fr. L. *saeculum*, 'period of a man's life, generation, period of a hundred years'. See **secular.**

siege, n. — ME. *sege*, 'seat, siege', fr. OF. *sege*, *siege* (F. *siège*), fr. VL. **sedicum*, 'seat', fr. **sedicāre*, 'to sit', fr. L. *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **see,** n. Cp. also **besiege.**
Derivatives: *siege*, tr. v., *sieg-er*, n.

sienna, n., an earthy pigment of brownish color. — Fr. It. *terra di Siena*, 'earth of Sienna', in Northern Italy. Cp. *umber*.

sierra, n., a range of hills, jagged, sawlike ridges. — Sp., lit. 'saw', fr. L. *serra*. See **serra.**

siesta, n., midday nap. — Sp., fr. L. *sexta* (*hora*), 'the sixth hour (i.e. after the sunrise), noon', fem. of *sextus*, 'sixth'. See **sixth** and cp. **sext.**

sieve, n. — ME. *sive*, *seve*, fr. OE. *sife*, rel. to MDu. *seve*, Du. *zeef*, OHG. *sib*, MHG. *sip*, G. *Sieb*, 'sieve'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **sift.**
Derivative: *sieve*, tr. v., to sift.

sifaka, n., any of the lemurs of the genus Propithecus. — A Malagasy word.

siffle, tr. v., to whistle; n., a sibilant râle (*med.*) — F. *siffler*, fr. VL. **sifilāre*, fr. L. *sībilāre*, 'to hiss'. See **sibilant** and cp. **zuffolo.**

sift, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *siften*, fr. OE. *siftan*, fr. *sife*, 'sieve', rel. to Du. *ziften*, MLG. *sichten*, G. *sichten*, 'to sift'. See **sieve.**
Derivatives: *sift-ed*, adj., *sift-er*, n., *sift-ing*, n.

sigh, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. ME. *sih-te*, *sigh-te*, pp. of *sihen*, *sighen*, 'to sigh', fr. OE. *sīcan*, which is prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *sigh*, n., *sigh-ing*, adj., *sigh-ing-ly*, adv., *sigh-ing-ness*, n.

sight, n. — ME. *sith*, *siht*, *sight*, fr. OE. *sihþ*, *gesihþ*, *gesiehþ*, rel. to Dan. *sigte*, Swed. *sigt*, MDu. *sicht*, *gesichte*, *gesicht*, Du. *zicht*, *gezicht*, OHG., MHG. *siht*, *gesiht*, G. *Sicht*, *Gesicht*; fr. Teut. base **sehw-*, 'to see'. See **see,** v.
Derivatives: *sight*, tr. and intr. v., *sight-ed*, adj., *sight-er*, n., *sight-ing*, n., *sight-less*, adj., *sight-less-ly*, adv., *sight-less-ness*, n., *sight-ly*, adj., *sight-li-ness*, n.

sigil, n., seal. — L. *sigillum*, 'little figure, sign, mark', dimin. of *signum*, 'sign'. See **sign** and cp. **seal,** 'stamp'.

sigillate, adj., decorated with marks. — L. *sigillātus*, pp. of *sigillāre*, 'to mark with a sign or seal', fr. *sigillum*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

sigillate, tr. v., to seal. — L. *sigillātus*, pp. of *sigillāre*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Sigismund, masc. PN. — G., a compound lit. meaning 'protection through victory'. The first element is rel. to OHG. *sigu*, MHG. *sic*, *sige*, G. *Sieg*, MDu. *seghe*, Du. *zege*, ON. *sigr*, Swed. *seger*, Dan. *seier*, OE. *sige*, *gesig*, Goth. *sigis*, 'victory', and cogn. with OI. *sáha-*, 'victory', *sáhate*, 'overcomes, masters', Gk. ἔχειν (fr. I.-E. base **seĝh-*), 'to have, hold'. See **scheme** and cp. words there referred to. The second element is rel. to OHG. *munt*, OE., ON. *mund*, 'hand, protection', and cogn. with L. *manus*, 'hand'; see **manual,** adj., and cp. the second element in **Edmund, Osmond, Raymond.**

siglos, n., silver coin unit in ancient Persia. — Gk. σίγλος, σίκλος, fr. Heb. *shéqel*, an old Jewish unit of weight and money, lit. 'weight'. See **shekel.**

sigma, n., name of the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. σίγμα, metathesis of Heb. *sámekh* (prob. through the medium of an Aramaic form **simkha*). See **samekh.**
Derivatives: *sigm-ate*, adj. and tr. v., *sigm-at-ic*, adj., *sigm-oid* (q.v.)

sigmoid, adj., shaped like a sigma. — Gk. σιγμοειδής, 'having the shape of sigma', compounded of σίγμα and suff. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **sigma** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *sigmoid-al*, adj., *sigmoid-al-ly*, adv.

sign, n. — ME. *signe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *signe*, fr. L. *signum*, 'mark, token, sign', which is prob. rel. to *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. **assign, consign, countersign, design, designate, ensign, insignia, resign, sain, seal,** 'imprint', **sennet, signal, signature, signet, significance, signify,** and the second word in **al segno** and in **dal segno.** See also the first element in **scarlet** and the second element in **tocsin.**

sign, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *signen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *signer*, fr. OF. *seignier*, fr. L. *signāre*, 'to set a mark upon, mark, sign', fr. *signum*. See **sign,** n.
Derivatives: *sign-able*, adj., *signal* (q.v.), *sign-er*, n.

signal, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *signal*, fr. Late L. *signāle*, 'a signal', prop. neut. of the adjective *signālis*, 'pertaining to a sign', fr. L. *signum*. See **sign,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *signal*, tr. and intr. v., *signal*, adj. (q.v.), *signal-ist*, n., *signal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *signal(l)-er*, n.

signal, adj. — Formed fr. F. *signalé*, pp. of *signaler*, 'to signal', fr. *signal*. See **signal,** n. For the loss of the French pp. suff. *-é* in English cp. *costive*, *defile*, 'a narrow valley', *trove*.

signalment, n. — F. *signalement*, fr. *signaler*, 'to signal', fr. *signal*. See **signal,** n., and **-ment.**

signatory, adj. — L. *signātōrius*, 'pertaining to sealing', fr. *signātus*, pp. of *signāre*. See **sign,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

signature, n. — F., fr. ML. *signātūra*, fr. L. *signātus*, pp. of *signāre*. See **sign,** v., and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *signature*, tr. v., *signatur-al*, adj.

signet, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *signet*, dimin. of *signe*. See **sign** and **-et** and cp. **sennet,** which is a doublet of *signet*.
Derivative: *signet*, tr. v.

significance, also **significancy,** n. — ME. *significaunce*, fr. L. *significantia*, fr. *significāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

significant, adj. — L. *significāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *significāre*. See **signify** and **-ant.**
Derivatives: *significant*, n., *significant-ly*, adv., *significant-ness*, n.

signification, n. — ME. *significacioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *signification*, fr. L. *significātiōnem*, acc. of *significātiō*, 'a pointing out, denoting, indication', fr. *significātus*, pp. of *significāre*. See **signify** and **-ation.**

significative, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *significatif* (fem. *significative*), fr. L. *significātīvus*, 'denoting, signifying', fr. *significātus*, pp. of *significāre*. See **signify** and **-ive.**

signify, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *signifien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *signifier*, fr. L. *significāre*, 'to show by signs, publish, notify, signify', which is compounded of *signum*, 'sign', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **sign,** n., and **-fy.**
Derivative: *signifi-er*, n.

signor, n., an Italian title corresponding to English *Mr.* — It., shorter form of **signore** (q.v.)

signora, n., an Italian title corresponding to English *Mrs.* — Fem. of **signor, signore.** Cp. **señora, senhora.**

signore, n., an Italian title corresponding to English *Sir.* — It., fr. L. *seniōrem*, acc. of *senior*, 'older', compar. of *senex*, 'old'. See **senior** and cp. **monsignor, señor, senhor.**

signorina, n., Italian title corresponding to English *Miss.* — It., dimin. of **signora.**

Sikh, n., member of a Hindu religious community founded by Guru Nanak about the end of the 16th cent. — Hind., lit. 'disciple', fr. OI. *śikṣati*, 'studies, learns', desiderative of *śaknóti*, 'is able, is competent'.

sikhara, sikara, n., a pyramidal tower (*India*). — OI. *śikharaḥ*, 'pointed; summit', rel. to *śikhā-*, 'point', *śekharaḥ*, 'top, summit', and prob. also to OI. *śāṇaḥ*, 'whetstone', *śitáḥ*, 'sharpened', *śiśā-ti*, 'sharpens', and cogn. with Gk. κῶνος, 'pine cone'. See **cone.**

Sikhism, n., the tenets of the Sikhs. — Formed fr. **Sikh** with suff. **-ism.**

silage, n., fodder packed in a silo. — Aphetic for **ensilage.** See **silo** and **-age.**
Derivative: *silage*, tr. v.

Silas, masc. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Σίλας, contraction of Σιλουανός, which is the transliteration of L. *Silvānus*, a name lit. meaning 'living

in, or presiding over, woods', fr. *silva*, 'wood, forest'. See **silvan.**

silence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *silentium*, fr. *silēns*, gen. *-entis*. See **silent** and **-ce.**
Derivatives: *silence*, tr. v., *silenc-er*, n.

Silene, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Linnaeus fr. L. *Sīlēnus*. See **Silenus.**

silent, adj. — L. *silēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *silēre*, 'to be silent', which, together with Goth. *ana-silan*, 'to calm or settle down' (said of a wind), derives fr. I.-E. base **sē(i)-*, 'to leave, leave off', whence also L. *sinere*, 'to set down; to leave, let'. See **site** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ent.**
Derivatives: *silent*, n., *silent-ly*, adv.

silential, adj. — Formed with suff. **-al** fr. L. *silentium*. See **silence.**

silentiary, n. — Late L. *silentiārius*, 'a servant watching for the domestic silence', fr. L. *silentium*. See **silence** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

silentious, adj. — L. *silentiōsus* (whence also F. *silencieux*), fr. *silentium*. See **silence** and **-ous.**

Silenus, n., a leader of the satyrs and companion of Bacchus (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Sīlēnus*, fr. Gk. Σειληνός, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly means lit. 'inflated with wine' and derives fr. Thracian ζίλαι, 'wine', which is connected with Gk. χάλις, 'neat wine', and lit. means 'swollen with wine'. See Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, Louvain, p. 184 s.v. *Sīlēnos*.

silesia, n., a cloth used for lining. — Orig. the word meant 'linen made in *Silesia* (a province in Prussia)'.

silex, n., silica. — L. *silex*, 'flint, pebblestone'. See **silica.**

silhouette, n., outline; profile. — F., named satirically after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French finance minister (1709-67), who was ridiculed by the nobility for his undue economies.
Derivatives: *silhouette*, tr. v., *silhouett-ish*, n.

silic-, form of **silico-** before a vowel.

silica, n., hard silicon dioxide, SiO_2 (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. L. *silex*, gen. *-icis*, 'flint, pebblestone', which is of uncertain origin.

silicate, n., a salt of silicic acid (*chem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *silicat-ed*, adj.

siliceous, silicious, adj., pertaining to, or containing, silica. — See **silica** and **-ous.**

silicic, adj., derived from, or pertaining to, silica. — See **silica** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

siliciferous, adj., containing silica. — See **silica** and **-ferous.**

silicify, tr. v., to convert into silica; intr. v., to be converted into silica. — See **silica** and **-fy.**

silico-, before a vowel **silic-,** combining form indicating the presence of silicon. — See **silicon.**

silicle, n., a small and short silique. — L. *silicula*, 'a little husk or pod', dimin. of *siliqua*. See **silique** and dimin. suff. **-le.**

silicon, n., name of a nonmetallic element (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *silex*, gen. *silicis*, 'flint', on the analogy of *carbon*. See **silica.**

silicosis, n., disease caused by the inhalation of silica or quartz (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **silica** and **-osis,** a suff. of Gk. origin.

siliculose, siliculous, adj., containing silicles. — ML. *siliculōsus*, fr. L. *silicula*. See **silicle** and adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **-ous.**

siliqua, n., 1) the same as *silique*; 2) a very small weight; 3) a small coin. — L. *siliqua*. See next word.

silique, n., pod or fruit characteristic of the mustard family (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *siliqua*, 'pod, husk; a very small weight; a very small coin', which is of uncertain etymology.

silk, n. — ME. *selk*, *silk*, fr. OE. *sioloc*, *seolc*; cp. ON. *silki*. These words prob. derive from a Baltic or Slavonic language (cp. OSlav. *šelku*, Lith. *šilkai*, OPruss. *silkas*, 'silk'), and ult. from an East-Asiatic language (cp. Mongolian *sirkek*, 'silk'), and prop. mean 'the *Chinese* fabric'. It is of the same origin as Gk. Σῆρες, a people of Eastern Asia, identified with the Chinese, whence L. *Sērēs*, of s.m., *sēricum*, 'silk', lit. 'the Seric fabric'. See **Seric** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *silk*, adj. and v., *silken*, adj. (q.v.), *silk-er*, n., *silk-y*, adj., *silk-i-ness*, n.

silken, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *seolcen*, fr. *seolc*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-en.**

sill, n. — ME. *sille*, *sylle*, fr. OE. *syll*, 'base, support', rel. to ON. *svill*, *syll*, Swed. *syll*, Norw. *svill*, Dan. *syld*, 'the framework of a building, sill', MLG. *süll*, OHG. *swelli*, MHG. *swelle*, G. *Schwelle*, 'sill', and cogn. with Gk. σελίς, σέλμα, 'beam'. Cp. the second element in **groundsel,** 'sill'.

sillabub, n., a mixture of cream or milk with wine and sugar. — Fr. earlier *sillibouk*, lit. 'a happy belly' (cp. dial. *merribouk*, lit. 'a merry belly'). The first element in *sillibouk* is identical with **silly** in its orig. sense (= 'happy, fortunate'). For the second element see **buck,** 'the body of a wagon'.

silladar, n., a soldier of irregular cavalry, who provides his own weapons and horse (*Anglo-Indian*). — Pers. *silāḥdār*, lit. 'armor-bearer', fr. Arab. *silāḥ*, 'weapon', and Pers. *dār*, 'possessing, holding'. The first element is rel. to Heb. *shélaḥ*, 'weapon', Ugar. *sh-l-ḥ*, of s.m., and prob. also to Heb. *shālāḥ*, 'he sent', Akkad. *shalū*, 'to send, hurl, shoot (an arrow)'; cp. **sirdar,** which is a doublet of *silladar*. For the second element see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

siller, n. — A Scot. var. of **silver.**

Sillery, n., a champagne. — Named after *Sillery*, a village near Reims in France.

silly, adj. — ME. *sely*, *seely*, *seilye*, 'happy, blessed, innocent', fr. OE. *sælig*, *gesælig*, 'happy, fortunate', formed with suff. *-ig* (= E. **-y**), fr. *sæl*, 'time, season, occasion, fortune, happiness',

which is rel. to ON. *sæll*, 'happy', *sæla*, 'happiness', Goth. *sels*, 'good, kindhearted', *selei*, 'goodness, kindness', Dan., Swed. *salig*, 'happy, blessed, blissful', OS. *sālig*, MDu. *sālich*, Du. *zalig*, OHG. *sālīg*, MHG. *sælec*, *sælic*, G. *selig*, of s.m. The most important phases of the sense development of the adj. *silly* (fr. OE. *sælig*) are: *happy*, *innocent*, *simple*, *foolish*. The above Teut. words derive fr. I.-E. base **sel-*, 'happy', whence also—with vowel gradation—Gk. ἱλαρός, 'gay, cheerful, gay', ἵλάσκομαι, 'I appease, propitiate, reconcile to myself', L. *sōlārī*, 'to comfort', *salvus*, 'whole, safe'. Cp. **console, disconsolate, hilarious, salvage, salvation, solace.** Cp. also **seely** and the first element in **sillabub.**
Derivatives: *silly*, n., *silli-ly*, *sill-i-ness*, n.

silo, n., an airtight structure for storing grain. — Sp., fr. L. *sīrus*, fr. Gk. σῖρός, 'pit for storing grain', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **ensile, ensilage.**
Derivative: *silo*, tr. v.

Silphium, n., a genus of plants, the rosin-weed (*bot.*) — L., name of an umbelliferous plant, from Gk. σίλφιον, which is prob. of African origin. L. *sirpe*, name of a plant, is from the same source.

silt, n. — ME. *sylt*, of Scand. origin; cp. Norw. and Dan. *sylt*, 'salt marsh', which are rel. to OHG. *sulza* (for **sult-ja*), 'salt water', MHG. *sulz(e)*, G. *Sülze*, 'brine, brawn', and to E. **salt.**
Derivatives: *silt*, tr. and intr. v., *silt-ing*, n., *silt-age*, n., *silt-ation*, n., *silt-y*, adj.

silundum, n., a silicon carbide. — Coined fr. ***sil**icon* and ***carbor**undum.*

Silurian, adj., pertaining to the Silures, an ancient British people in Wales. — Formed fr. L. *Silurēs* with suff. **-ian.**

Silurian, adj., pertaining to the geological period that preceded the Devonian. — Prop. 'pertaining to the rocks of Wales, once inhabited by the *Silures*' (see prec. word). The name Silurian was given to this period by the geologist Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871), because the rocks characteristic of this period are especially frequent in Wales.
Derivative: *Silurian*, n.

silvan, sylvan, adj., 1) living in the woods; 2) wooded. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *silva*, 'wood, forest', which is of uncertain origin. The spelling *sylvan* (with *y* for *i*) is due to the influence of Gk. ὕλη, 'forest', from which *silva* was supposed to derive. Cp. **savage, Silas, Silvester, Silvia.**
Derivatives: *silvan, sylvan*, n., *silvan-ity*, n., *silvan-ry*, n.

silver, n. — ME. *silver*, fr. OE. *seolfor*, *siolofr*, *silofr*, rel. to OS. *siluƀar*, ON. *silfr*, Dan. *sølv*, Swed. *silver*, MDu. *silver*, Du. *zilver*, OHG. *sillabar*, *silabar*, MHG., G. *silber*, Goth. *silubr*. Cp. OSlav. *sirebro*, OPruss. *siraplis*, Lith. *sidābras*, 'silver'. All these words are prob. borrowed ult. fr. Akkad. *ṣarpu*, 'silver', lit. 'refined silver', which is rel. to *ṣarāpu*, 'to refine, smelt', *ṣarrapu*, 'goldsmith', Heb. *tzārāph*, 'he refined, smelted', *tzōrēph*, 'goldsmith, silversmith', Aram.-Syr. *tz^{e}raph*, 'he refined, smelted', Arab. *ṣarf*, 'pure (wine)'.
Derivatives: *silver*, tr. v. and adj., *silver-ed*, adj., *silver-er*, n., *silvern* (q.v.), *silver-y*, adj., *silver-i-ness*, n.

silverize, tr. v., to cover with silver. — A hybrid coined fr. **silver** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

silvern, adj. — ME. *silveren*, fr. OE. *seolfren*, *silfren*, fr. *seolfor*, *siolofr*, *silofr*, 'silver'. See **silver.**

Silvester, masc. PN. — Lit. 'woody; silvan, rural', fr. L. *silvester*, fr. *silva*, 'wood, forest'. See **silvan.**

Silvia, fem. PN. — Lit. 'belonging to, or living in, a wood', fr. L. *silvia*, fem. of *silvius*, fr. *silva*, 'wood, forest'. See **silvan.**

silviculture, n., forestry. — Formed fr. L. *silva*, 'wood, forest', and *cultūra*, 'cultivating, culture'. See **silvan** and **culture.**
Derivatives: *silvicultur-al*, adj., *silvicultur-ist*, n.

Silybum, n., a genus of plants, the milk thistle (*bot.*) — L. *silybum*, name of an edible thistle, fr. Gk. σίλυβον, which is of uncertain origin.

simar, n., a loose robe. — F. *simarre*, fr. It. *zimarra*, dissimilated fr. Sp. *zamarra*, fr. Arab. *sammūr*, 'weasel'. Cp. **chimere, zimarra.**

Simarouba, n., a genus of plants, the quassia (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Galibi *simaruba*.

Simaroubaceae, n. pl., the quassia family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

simaroubaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Simeon, masc. PN.; in the *Bible*, the second son of Jacob and Leah; a tribe of Israel. — Late L., fr. Gk. Συμεών, fr. Heb. *Shim'ōn*, lit. 'hearing', fr. *shāmá'*, 'he heard'. See **Shema** and cp. **Simon.** Cp. also **Ishmael.**

simhah, also spelled **simcha,** n., a joyful occasion, as in a birth, bar mitzvah or wedding. — Heb. *śimḥāh*, 'joy, gladness, merriment, mirth', fr. *śāmáḥ*, 'he was glad, rejoiced', which is possibly rel. to Arab. *shámaḥa*, 'was high, was proud'. For sense development cp. E. *elated*, which unites the following meanings: 'in high spirits; proud; joyful' (see *elated*).

Simhath Torah, also spelled **Simhat Torah, Simchas Torah,** the last day of Sukkoth, observed on the 23rd of Tishre in celebration of the conclusion of the reading of the Torah in the annual cycle (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *śimḥáth Tōrā*^{h}, lit. 'rejoicing over the Torah', fr. *śimháth*, constr. state of *śimhā*^{h}, and *Tōrā*^{h}. See prec. word and **Torah.**

simian, adj., pertaining to the monkeys and apes. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *sīmia*, 'ape', fr. *sīmus*, 'flat-nosed, snub-nosed', fr. Gk. σῖμός, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin.

similar, adj. and n. — F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis*,

'like', assimilated fr. **semilis*, fr. OL. *semol, semul* (L. *simul*), 'together' (the classical L. form *simul* was influenced by *similis*), which is rel. to L. *semel*, 'once', and to the first element in *semper*, 'always'. See **same** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **assemble, assimilate, dissemble, dissimilar, dissimilate, ensemble, resemble, semblance, semble, simulacrum, simulate, simultaneous,** and the second element in **verisimilar.**

Derivatives: *similar-ly*, adv., *similar-ity*, n.

simile, n., a figure of speech in which a thing is compared to another. — L. *simile*, neut. of *similis*, 'like'. See **similar.**

similitude, n., likeness. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *similitūdinem*, acc. of *similitūdō*, 'likeness, resemblance', fr. *similis*. See **similar** and **-tude** and cp. **verisimilitude.**

similize, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid formed fr. L. *similis*, 'like' (see **similar**), with suff. **-ize.**

simmer, intr. v., to be just below the boiling point; tr. v., to keep just below the boiling point. — A later var. of *simper*, of s.m.—which is now dial. English—fr. ME. *simperen*, which is prob. of imitative origin.

Derivative: *simmer*, n.

simnel, n., a sweet cake. — ME. *simenel*, fr. OF. *simenel*, 'fine wheat flour', fr. VL. **siminellus*, dissimilated fr. **similellus*, masc. dimin. of *simila* [whence also OHG. *semala, simila*, 'the finest wheat flour' (MHG. *semel*, of s.m., G. *Semmel*, 'roll')], which, together with Gk. σεμίδᾶλις, is a Sem. loan word; cp. Akkad. *samīdu*, Aram.-Syr. *s^{e}mīdhā́*, 'finest flour'. Cp. **semolina, cymling.**

Simon, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Σίμων, fr. Heb. *Shim'ṓn*, but influenced in form by the Greek PN. Σῖμων, lit. 'snub-nosed' (fr. σῖμός, of s.m.), whence the Talmudic name *Simṓn*. See **Simeon.**

Simon Pure, the right, genuine person. — Name of a Quaker in Susanna Centlivre's play *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717). In part of the play Simon Pure is impersonated by another character (Colonel Feignwell) and the real Simon Pure is dealt with as an impostor and is believed only after he has proved his identity.

simoniac, n., one who practises simony; adj., pertaining to simony. — ML. *simōniacus*, fr. *simōnia*. See **simony.**

Derivatives: *simoniac-al*, adj., *simoniac-al-ly*, adv.

simony, n., the buying or selling of sacred things. — F. *simonie*, fr. ML. *simōnia*, fr. *Simon Magus*, who was rebuked by Peter when he offered him money for the gift of the Holy Ghost. — See **Simon.**

Derivatives: *simoniac* (q.v.), *Simoni-an*, n. and adj., *simon-ist*, n.

simoom, n., a hot dry desert wind. — Arab. *samūm*, 'a sultry wind', lit. 'poisonous', fr. *sámma*, 'he poisoned', fr. *sam*, 'poison', a loan word fr. Aram. *sammā́*, 'drug, poison', which is rel. to Bibl. Heb. *sam*, 'spice', Mishnaic Heb. *sam*, 'drug, poison', and prob. also to Arab. *shámma*, 'smelled', *mashmūm*, 'any fragrant plant'.

simper, intr. v., to smile affectedly. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed., Norw. and dial. Dan. *semper*, 'affected'.

Derivatives: *simper*, n., *simper-er*, n., *simper-ing-ly*, adv.

simple, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *simplus*, 'simple', var. of *simplex*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **sem-*, 'one, together' (whence also *semel*, 'once') and **plac-*, '-fold'. For the first element see **same** and cp. **similar.** For the second element see **ply,** v., and cp. **double** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *simple*, n., *simple-ness*, n., *simpl-y*, adv., *simplification* (q.v.), *simplify* (q.v.)

simpleton, n., a fool. — Formed fr. **simple** with suff. *-ton*. (Cp. *singleton*, fr. *single*).

simpliciter, adv., simply; wholly. — L., 'simply, plainly, directly', adv. of the adj. *simplex*, gen. *simplicis*. See **simple.**

simplicity, n. — ME. *simplicite*, fr. OF. *simplicite* (F. *simplicité*), fr. L. *simplicitātem*, acc. of *simplicitās*, fr. *simplex*, gen. *simplicis*. See **simple** and **-ity.**

simplification, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. *simplifier*. See next word and **-ation.**

simplify, tr. v. — F. *simplifier*, fr. MF., fr. ML. *simplificāre*. See **simple** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *simplifi-er*, n.

simulacrum, n., 1) an image; 2) semblance; 3) a sham. — L., 'likeness, image, form, representation, portrait', dissimilated—because of the preceding *l*—fr. **simulāclom*, fr. *simulāre*, 'to make like'. See **simulate.**

simulant, adj. — L. *simulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *simulāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

simulate, tr. v., to feign. — L. *simulātus*, pp. of *simulāre*, 'to make like, imitate', fr. *simul*, 'at the same time, together'. See **similar** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *simulat-ive*, adj., *simulat-ive-ly*, adv., *simulat-or*, n., *simulat-ory*, adj.

simulation, n. — ME. *simulacion*, fr. OF. (= F.) *simulation*, fr. L. *simulātiōnem*, acc. of *simulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a false show, feigning, pretense', fr. *simulātus*, pp. of *simulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

simultaneity, n. — See next word and **-ity.**

simultaneous, adj. — Late L. *simultāneus*, fr. L. *simul*, 'at the same time'. The *t* in *simul-t-āneus* is prob. due to the influence of *mōmentāneus, instantāneus* (in which, however, the *t* is organic). See **similar** and **-aneous.**

Derivatives: *simultaneous-ly*, adv., *simultaneous-ness*, n.

simurg, n., a gigantic bird in Persian mythology, prob. identical with the roc. — Pers. *simurgh*, rel. to Avestic *saenō mereyō*, 'eagle', OI. *śyenáḥ*, 'eagle', Arm. *çin*, 'kite'.

sin, n., transgression. — ME. *sinne*, fr. OE. *synn, syn*, 'wrong-doing, injury, hostility; sin', rel. to OS. *sundia*, MDu. *sonde* (Du. *zonde*), OHG. *sunt(e)a* (MHG., G. *sünde*). These words seem to be early loan words fr. L. *sōns*, gen. *sontis*, 'guilty, criminal', which is prob. pres. part. of *sum, esse*, 'to be', and stands in gradational relationship to *-sēns*, gen. *-sentis* in compound verbs (as *praesēns*, from *praeesse*, 'to preside', see *present*). Accordingly the orig. meaning of *sōns* would have been 'that which is' whence arose the meaning 'that which is really true' and 'he whose guilt has been doubtless established.' See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 765 s.v. *Sünde*, and Walde-Hofmann, II, p. 500, s.v. *sōns*. For other cognates of L. *sōns* see **sooth.** See also **esse** and cp. **absent, present.**

Derivatives: *sin*, v. (q.v.), *sin-ful*, adj., *sin-ful-ly*, adv., *sin-ful-ness*, n., *sin-less*, adj., *sin-less-ly*, adv., *sin-less-ness*, n.

sin, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *singen, sinnen*, fr. OE. *syngian*, 'to sin', fr. *synn*, 'sin'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *sinn-er*, n.

sin, n., name of a Hebrew letter. — Heb. *śin*, var. of *shīn*, lit. 'tooth'. See **shin,** name of letter.

Sinaitic, adj., pertaining to Mount Sinai. — ModL. *Sinaiticus*, fr. the name of Mount *Sinai*, fr. Heb. *Sīnáy*. For the ending see suff. **-itic.**

Sinanthropus, n., a sub-human species, the Peking man. — Lit. 'the Chinese man', fr. Ptolemaic Gk. Σίναι, 'China', and Gk. ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **Sino-** and **anthropo-.**

sinapine, n., an alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{25}O_6N$ (*chem.*) — G. *Sinapin*, formed with suff. *-in* (see chem. suff. **-ine**) fr. L. *sināpis, sināpi*, 'mustard' (see **sinapism**); so called because this alkaloid is found in the seeds of the black mustard.

sinapism, n., a mustard plaster. — L. *sināpismus*, fr. Gk. σινᾶπισμός, fr. σινᾶπίζειν, 'to treat with a mustard plaster', fr. σίνᾶπι, 'mustard', which is rel. to νᾶπυ, an earlier word of s.m., both being of Egyptian origin. L. *nāpus*, 'turnip', which is a Greek loan word, was borrowed into English in the form of *næp*. Cp. the second element in **parsnip** and in **turnip.** Cp. also **thiosinamine.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

since, adv. — ME. *sins, sinnes*, a contraction of *sithens*, formed with the adverbial gen. ending *-es, -s* (cp. *besides*) from *sithen* (often shortened into *sin*), fr. OE. *siððan*, 'after that, since, later', which stands for *sīð ðan*, for *sīð ðon*, 'after that'. OE. *sīð* is rel. to OS. *sīth*, 'after that, since', OHG. *sīd*, MHG. *sît*, G. *seit*, 'since', Goth. *seiþus*, 'late'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. base **sē(i)-*, 'to leave, leave off, be slow, come late', whence also OI. *sāyám*, 'in the evening', L. *sērus*, 'late'. See **serotine** and cp. **site, sith.** The second element in OE. *siððan* (for *sīð ðon*, see above), is the instrumental case of *pæt*. See demonstr. pron. **that.**

Derivatives: *since*, adj. and conj.

sincere, adj. — MF. (= F.) *sincère*, fr. L. *sincērus*, 'clean, pure, whole, genuine, sincere', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *sine *cērā* in the sense of *sine cariē*, 'without decay'. For the first element see **sine,** 'without'. The second element is cogn. with Gk. Κήρ, 'the goddess of death; doom, destruction', κηραίνειν, 'to harm, destroy', ἀκήρατος, 'unhurt', L. *cariēs*, 'decay, rottenness'. See **caries** and cp. **cerauno-.**

Derivatives: *sincere-ly*, adv., *sincere-ness*, n., *sincerity* (q.v.)

sincerity, n. — MF. (= F.) *sincérité*, fr. OF. *sincerite*, fr. L. *sincēritātem*, acc. of *sincēritās*, 'purity, soundness, wholeness', fr. *sincērus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

sincipital, adj., pertaining to the sinciput. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sinciput*, gen. *sincipitis*, 'half a head'. See next word.

sinciput, n., the forepart of the head. — L., 'half a head, one of the smoked cheeks of a pig', contraction of **sēm(i)-caput*, 'half a head', fr. *sēmi-*, 'half', and *caput*, 'head'. See **semi-** and **capital,** adj., and cp. **occiput.**

Derivative: *sincipit-al*, adj.

sindon, n., a fine fabric of linen. — L., fr. Gk. σινδών, 'linen', lit. 'Indian stuff'. See **sendal.**

sine, n. (*trigon.*) — L. *sinus*, 'the fold of a garment; bosom; curve, gulf', in Late L., 'sine'; cogn. with Alb. *gi-ri* (for **gin-ri*), 'bosom, womb'. As a mathematical term, L. *sinus* was first used by Gherardo of Cremona in his translation from the Arabic (about the year 1150) to render Arab. *jayb*, 'chord of an arc; sine' (fr. OI. *jīva-*, 'bowstring'), which he confused with Arab. *jayb*, 'fold of garment'. Cp. **cosine.**

sine, prep., without (in Latin phrases). — L. *sine*, 'without', is an enlarged form of L. *sēd, sē*, 'without' and is cogn. with OI. *sanitúḥ*, 'without, outside', *sanutár*, 'far away', Gk. ἄτερ (for **sn̥-ter*), 'without', Goth. *sundrō*, 'alone, separate', OHG. *suntar*, MHG. *sunder*, 'aside, apart', OE. *sundor*, 'apart, asunder', MHG. *sundern*, G. *sondern*, 'but'. See **sunder,** and cp. **se-** and the first element in **sincere** and in **sinecure.** Cp. also **sans.**

sinecure, n., 1) benefice without a cure of souls; 2) an office with emolument, but with no duties. — Fr. L. *sine curā*, 'without a cure', a term used in Eccles. L. in the term *beneficium sine curā*, 'a benefice without (the duty of) curing (the souls)'. See **sine,** adv., and **cure,** 'care'.

Derivatives: *sinecur-ism*, n., *sinecur-ist*, n.

sine die, without a date fixed. — L. *sine diē*, lit. 'without a day', fr. *sine*, 'without', and *diē*, abl. of *diēs*, 'day'. See **sine,** prep., and **dies non.**

sine prole, without issue (*law*). — L., 'without offspring', fr. *sine*, 'without', and *prōlē*, abl. of *prōlēs*, 'offspring, descendant'. See **sine,** prep., and **proletarian.**

sine qua non, n., an indispensable condition. — L., short for *conditiō sine quā nōn*, lit. 'a condition without which not', fr. **sine,** 'without', *quā*, fem. abl. of the relative pron. *quī, quae, quod*,

'which' (see **quod**), and *nōn*, 'not'. See **non.**

sinew, n. — ME. *senewe, sinewe,* fr. OE. *seonu, sinu,* rel. to OS. *sinewa,* ON. *sin, sina,* Norw. *sin,* Swed. *sena,* Dan. *sene,* OFris. *sine,* MDu. *senuwe, senewe,* Du. *zenuw,* OHG. *senawa,* MHG. *senewe, senne,* G. *Sehne,* fr. I.-E. base **sāi-, *sēi-, *sǐ-,* 'to bind', whence also OI. *snā́vaḥ,* 'sinew', Avestic *snāvar*$^{\check{e}}$, of s.m., Ir. *sin,* 'chain', Lett. *pa-sainis,* 'cord, string'. Cp. **seta.**

sinfonia, n., a symphony. — It., fr. L. *symphōnia.* See **symphony.**

sing, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *singen,* fr. OE. *singan,* rel. to OS. *singan,* OFris. *sionga, siunga,* MDu. *singhen,* Du. *zingen,* OHG. *singan,* MHG., G. *singen,* ON. *syngva,* Dan. *synge,* Swed. *sjunga,* Goth. *siggwan,* and cogn. with Gk. ὀμφή (for **soŋghwā*), 'voice, oracle'. Cp. **song** and the second element in **meistersinger, minnesinger.**

Derivatives: *sing,* n., *sing-able,* adj., *sing-er,* n., *sing-ing,* n. and adj., *sing-ing-ly,* adv.

singe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sengen,* fr. OE. *sengan,* 'to singe, scorch', rel. to OFris. *of-sendza,* MDu. *singhen, senghen,* Du. *zengen,* OHG. *bi-sengan,* MHG., G. *sengen,* 'to singe', MHG. *senge,* 'dryness', *sinc,* 'the act of singeing', and prob. cogn. with OSlav. *prě-sąciti,* 'to dry'; not related to *sing,* as most lexicographers would have it.

Derivatives: *singe,* n., *singe-ing,* adj., *singe-ing-ly,* adv.

Singh, n., title of the Sikhs after their initiation ceremony. — Hind. *siṅgh,* fr. OI. *siṁhaḥ,* 'lion'. Cp. next word.

Singhalese, also **Sinhalese,** adj., pertaining to Ceylon; n., a native of Ceylon. — Formed with suff. **-ese** fr. OI. *Siṁhala-,* lit. 'of lions', fr. *siṁhaḥ,* 'lion'. Cp. prec. word.

single, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *sengle,* fr. L. *singulus* (in classical L. used only in pl. *singulī*), 'one to each, separate, single', for I.-E. **sem-go-lo-,* fr. base **sem-,* 'one, together', and formative elements *go-* and *lo-,* which occur also in Goth. *ain-ak-l-s,* 'single'. See **simple** and cp. **singular.**

Derivatives: *single,* n. and tr. v., *single-ness,* n., *single-et,* n., *singleton* (q.v.), *singl-y,* adv.

singlet, n., a man's undershirt (*British*). — Formed fr. **single** with suff. **-et.**

singleton, n., at whist, a single card of a suit in a hand. — Formed fr. **single** on analogy of **simpleton.** Cp. *lushington.*

singletree, n. — Corruption of **swingletree,** whose first element was mistaken for the adjective **single.**

singsong, n., adj. and tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **sing** and **song.**

Singspiel, n., a lyrical drama, in which dialogue and song alternate. — G., lit. 'a singing play', fr. *singen,* 'to sing', and *Spiel,* 'play'. See **sing** and **spiel.**

singular, adj. — ME. *singuler,* fr. OF. *singuler* (F. *singulier*), fr. L. *singulāris,* 'alone, single, solitary, singular', fr. *singulī,* 'one to each, separate, single'; see **single,** adj., and **-ar.** E. *singular* was refashioned after L. *singulāris.*

Derivatives: *singular,* n., *singular-ly,* adv., *singular-ism,* n., *singular-ist,* n., *singularity* (q.v.) *singular-ize,* tr. v., *singulari-iz-ation,* n.

singularity, n. — ME. *singularite,* fr. OF. *singularite* (F. *singularité*), fr. L. *singulāritātem,* acc. of *singulāritās,* 'a being alone', fr. *singulāris.* See prec. word and **-ity.**

Sinic, adj., Chinese. — ML. *Sinicus,* 'Chinese', fr. *Sina,* 'China', fr. Late L. *Sinae* (pl.), 'the Chinese'. See **Sino-** and **-ic.**

Sinicism, n., Chinese custom or usage. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

sinigrin, n., a crystalline glucoside ($C_{10}H_{16}KNO_9S_2$) (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** from the abbreviation of L. *sināpis nigra,* 'black mustard'. See **sinapism, Negro** and **-in.**

sinister, adj., of evil omen; evil. — ME. *sinistre,* fr. L. *sinister,* 'left, on the left side'; 'favorable' (according to the ancient Roman custom); 'unfavorable' (according to the later Greek conception); prob. cognate with OI. *sánīyān,* 'more profitable, more advantageous', *sanóti,* 'wins, acquires', Avestic *hanaiti,* of s.m., Gk. ἄνυμι, ἀνύω, 'I accomplish'. These words are traceable to I.-E. base **sen-,* 'to reach one's aim'. Accordingly the word *sinister* represents a euphemism. For the very reason that the left side was regarded as the side connected with evil, it was deliberately called the 'good' side. Cp. OI. *várīyān,* 'better', and Avestic *vairya-,* 'desirable', with Avestic *vairyastāra-,* 'to the left', Gk. ἄριστος, 'best', with ἀριστερός, 'left, on the left side', εὐώνυμος, 'left, on the left side', lit. 'of a good name', and OHG. *wini,* 'friend', with *winstar,* 'to the left'. For the suff. (originally a compar. suff.) cp. L. *dexter,* 'right, on the right side' (see *dexter*).

Derivatives: *sinister-ly,* adv., *sinistr-al,* adj., *sinistr-al-ly,* adv., *sinistro-,* combining form, *sinistrorse* (q.v.), *sinistr-ous,* adj.

sinistrorse, adj., twining from right to left (*bot.*) — L. *sinistrōrsus,* 'toward the left side, to the left', contraction of *sinistrōversus,* lit. 'turned toward the left', fr. *sinister,* 'left', and *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* 'to turn'. See prec. word and **version** and cp. **dextrorse.**

sink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sinken,* fr. OE. *sincan* (only used in an intransitive sense), rel. to OS. *sinkan,* ON. *sökkva,* Norw. *sökka,* Dan. *synke,* Swed. *sjunka,* MDu. *sinken,* Du. *zinken,* OHG. *sinkan,* MHG., G. *sinken,* Goth. *sigqan,* prob. fr. I.-E. base **seng^{w}-,* 'to fall, sink', whence also Arm. *ankanim,* 'I fall, yield', Gk. ἐάφθη (for **ἐσάφθη*), 'he sank'. Cp. **sag.**

Derivatives: *sink,* n., *sink-age,* n., *sink-er,* n., *sink-ing,* n., *sink-y,* adj.

Sino-, combining form meaning 'Chinese; Chinese and'. — Fr. Late L. *Sinae* (pl.), 'the Chinese', fr. Ptolemaic Gk. Σῖναι, of s.m., which derives ult. fr. Chin. *Hs'in* or *Ch'in,* name of the First Dynasty of China, which reigned 255-206 B.C.E. The name *Hs'in* or *Ch'in* lit. means 'man'. Cp. **China.**

Sinologist, n., student of sinology. — Formed fr. **Sinology** with suff. **-ist.**

Sinologue, n., sinologist. — See next word.

Sinology, n., the study of the Chinese language, history, etc. — Compounded of **Sino-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks in a certain manner; one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Sinon, n., a perfidious person. — L. *Sinon,* who by a false tale induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into their city, as described by the Roman poet Vergil (70-19 B.C.E.) in his Aeneid (2, 57-194).

sinopite, n., a red earthy silicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Sinopit,* fr. L. *Sinōpis.* See next word. The G. ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sinople, n., a kind of red quartz (*mineral.*) — F., prop. 'earth of Sinopis', fr. L. *Sinōpis* (scil. *terra*), fr. Gk. Σινωπίς, 'the country Sinopis', fr. Σινώπη, 'Sinope', a seaport in Asia Minor.

sinter, n., a deposit of silica or calcium carbonate formed from mineral waters. — G., fr. OHG. *sintar,* 'dross'. See **cinder.**

Derivatives: *sinter,* intr. and tr. v., *sinter-er,* n.

sinuate, adj., winding. — L. *sinuātus,* pp. of *sinuāre,* 'to wind, bend, curve'. See **sine,** n., and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **insinuate.**

sinuosity, n. — ML. *sinuōsitās,* fr. L. *sinuōsus.* See next word and **-ity.**

sinuous, adj., winding. — L. *sinuōsus,* 'full of bendings and windings', fr. *sinus,* 'a bend, curve, fold'. See **sine,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *sinuous-ly,* adv., *sinuous-ness,* n.

sinus, n., 1) a cavity (*anat.* and *zool.*); 2) a pus-filled cavity (*med.*) 3) a depression between two consecutive lobes of a leaf (*bot.*) — L., 'the fold of a garment; bosom; curve; gulf'. See **sine,** n.

sinusitis, n., inflammation of a sinus (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **sinus** and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Siouan, adj., pertaining to the language of the Sioux. — Formed fr. **Sioux** with suff. **-an.**

Sioux, n., an important group of N. American Indian tribes. — F., aphetic for *Nadowessioux,* fr. Ojibway *Nâdowessi,* lit. 'little snakes', fr. *Nâdowe,* 'Iroquois', lit. 'big snake'. This name was given them by their neighbors, whereas the Sioux themselves called themselves *Dakota,* which means 'allies'.

sip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sippen,* rel. to OE. *sypian, sipian,* 'to sip, absorb', MDu. *sippen,* 'to sip'; in gradational relationship to OE. *sūpan,* 'to absorb, drink'. See **sup,** 'to sip', and cp. **sippet, sop.**

Derivative: *sip,* n., *sipp-er,* n.

siphon, n., a bent pipe for drawing off liquids. — F., fr. L. *siphō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. Gk. σίφων, 'pipe, tube', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in **Erysiphe.**

Derivatives: *siphon,* tr. and intr. v., *siphonet* (q.v.)

siphonet, n., the honey tube of certain insects (*zool.*) — Formed from prec. word with the dimin. suff. **-et.**

siphono-, before a vowel **siphon-,** combining form meaning 'siphon, tube'. — Gk. σῑφωνο-, σῑφων-, fr. σῖφων. See **siphon.**

Siphonophora, n. pl., an order of marine organisms (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **siphono-** and Gk. -φόρα, neut. pl. of -φόρος, 'bearing, carrying'. See **-phore.**

siphonostele, n., the tubelike stem of ferns and certain other plants. — Compounded of **siphono-** and Gk. στήλη, 'a block of stone'. See **stele.**

siphuncle, n., a small tube passing through the partitions in the shell of some cephalopods (*zool.*) — Lit. 'a small tube', fr. L. *sīphunculus,* a diminutive formed fr. *sīphō.* See **siphon** and **-cle.**

sippet, n., a small piece of toasted or fried bread. — Dimin. of the noun *sip.* See **sip** and **-et.**

sipylite, n., a niobate of erbium, cerium and other rare earth metals (*mineral.*) — Named after *Sipylus,* one of the children of Niobe, in allusion to the name niobium. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sir, n. — Reduced form of **sire,** orig. used only in unstressed position.

Derivative: *sir,* tr. v.

sircar, n., 1) master, lord; 2) government. — Hind. and Pers. *sarkār,* 'chief', fr. Pers. *sar,* 'head', and *-kār,* 'worker'. Pers. *sar* is rel. to OI. *śiras-,* 'head, summit', and cogn. with Gk. κάρᾱ, 'head', L. *cerebrum,* 'the brain'; see **cerebrum** and cp. **serang** and words there referred to. Pers. *kār,* 'worker', is rel. to OPers. *kar-,* Avestic *kar-,* 'to make', *k$^{\check{e}}$r$^{\check{e}}$naoiti,* 'makes', OI. *kṛṇóti, karóti,* 'makes', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}er-,* 'to make, form'; see **corpus** and cp. the second element in **Prakrit, Sanskrit, abkari.**

sirdar, n., military commander in India, Afghanistan and Pakistan. — Hind. *sirdār,* fr. Pers., contraction of *silāḥ-dār.* See **silladar.**

sire, n. — ME., fr. OF. *sire,* fr. **seior,* vulgar form of L. *senior,* 'older', compar. of *senex.* See **senior** and cp. **sir.** Cp. also **seignior, senhor, señor, sieur, signore.**

Derivative: *sire,* tr. v.

siren, n. — ME., fr. OF. *sereine* (F. *sirène*), fr. Late L. *sīrēna,* fr. L. *Sīrēn,* fr. Gk. Σειρήν, prob. meaning lit. 'the Binder', fr. σειρᾱ́, 'cord, rope', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. *tveriù, tvérti,* 'to seize', fr. I.-E. base **twer-,* 'to seize, hold'; see **paries.** See Hofmann, EWG., p. 308 s. vv. σειρᾱ́ and Σειρήν, and Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, p. 183 s.v. *Seirēnes.*

Derivatives: *siren,* adj. and tr. v., *siren-ic, siren-ic-al,* adjs., *siren-ic-al-ly,* adv.

Sirenia, n. pl., an order of marine mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Sīrēn*, 'siren'. See prec. word and 2nd **-ia.**

sirenian, adj., pertaining to the order *Sirenia.* — See prec. word and **-an.**
Derivatives: *sirenian,* n., a sirenian mammal.

sirgang, n., an East Indian crested bird (*Cissa chinensis*). — Of uncertain origin.

Sirian, adj., pertaining to the star Sirius. — See **Sirius** and **-an.**

siriasis, n., sunstroke (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σειρίᾱσις, fr. σείριος, 'hot, scorching', fr. σείειν, 'to move to and fro'. See **seismo-.**

siris, n., the tree *Acacia lebbek.* — Hind. *sirīs,* fr. OI. *śirīṣaḥ.*

Sirius, n., the Dog Star. — L., fr. Gk. Σείριος, lit. 'hot, scorching'. See **siriasis.**

sirloin, n., the loin of beef, or a part of it. — A var. spelling of *surloin,* lit. 'the upper part of the loin', fr. OF. *surlogne, surlonge* (F. *surlonge*), from *sur,* 'above', and *logne, longe* (F. *longe*), 'loin'. See **sur-** and **loin.**
Derivative: *sirloin-y,* adj.

sirocco, n., a hot wind blowing from the Lybian deserts. — It. *sirocco, scirocco,* dissimilated fr. VArab. *shoruq,* 'the east wind', fr. Arab. *sharqī,* 'eastern; east wind', fr. *sháraqa,* 'he cleft, dissected; rose' (said of the sun). Cp. **Saracen, sarcenet, sarsen.**

sirrah, n., a term of address used to men or boys, expressing anger or contempt (*obsol.*) — Alter. of **sir.**

sirup, syrup, n. — ME. *sirop, sirup,* fr. OF. (= F.) *sirop,* fr. ML. *sirupus, syrupus,* fr. Arab. *sharâb,* 'drink, beverage', from the stem of *sháriba,* 'he drank', whence also Sp. *jarabe, jarope,* and OProvenç. *eissarop.* It. *sciroppo* is also borrowed fr. ML. *sirupus.* See **sherbet** and cp. **shrub,** 'a drink', **sorbet,** and the second word in **loll shraub.**
Derivative: *sirup-y, syrup-y,* adj.

sirvente, n., a kind of medieval Provençal song. — F., fr. Provenç. *sirventes(c),* 'a kind of song', prop. 'a song referring to service', fr. *sirven,* 'serving', pres. part. of *servir,* fr. L. *servīre,* 'to serve'. See **serve.**

sis, n., a girl (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **sister.** Cp. **sissy.**

-sis, suff. in nouns of Greek origin denoting *action, process, state, condition.* — Gk. -σις, identical in meaning with L. *-entia* (whence E. *-ence*) and with E. *-ing.* Cp. **-asis, -esis, -osis.**

sisal grass, sisal hemp. — Named after *Sisal,* a seaport in Yucatan.

siscowet, n., a fat variety of the namaycush. — Can. F. *ciscovet, ciscoette,* of Algonquian origin. Cp. **cisco.**

siskin, n., a species of finch. — MDu. *sijskijn,* (Du. *sijsje*), dimin. of *sijs,* rel. to MHG. *zīse,* Dan. *sise,* MLG. *czītze,* ult. fr. Czech *čiž,* which together with Pol. *czyż,* Russ. *čiž,* is of imitative origin.

siss, intr. v., to hiss. — Of imitative origin. — Cp. G. *zischen,* 'to hiss', and E. **sizzle.**

sissoo, n., an East Indian tree. — Hind. *sisū.*

sissy, n., 1) an effeminate man or boy; 2) a girl; adj., effeminate. — Formed fr. **sis** with dimin. suff. **-y.** Cp. **prissy.**
Derivative: *sissy-ish,* adj.

sister, n. — ME. *sister,* of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *systir,* Swed. *sister,* Dan. *søster,* which are rel. to OE. *sweostor, swustor,* OS. *swestar,* OFris. *swester, suster,* MDu. *suster,* Du. *zuster,* OHG., MHG. *swester,* G. *Schwester,* Goth. *swistar,* from I.-E. base **s^{w}esōr,* whence also OI. *svásar-,* Avestic *x^{v}aŋhar-,* Toch. A *ṣar,* B *ṣer,* Arm. *k'oir,* L. *soror,* OSlav. *sestra,* OPruss. *swestro,* Lith. *sesuõ,* OIr. *siur,* W. *chwaer,* OCo. *huir,* 'sister', Gk. ἔωρ (in the vocative ἔορ). I.-E. **s^{w}esor* is compounded of the reflexive base **s^{w}e-,* 'his, one's own' (see **sui**) and *-sor,* 'woman', fr. I.-E. **ser-,* 'woman', which appears also in the OI. fem. forms *tisráḥ* (dissimil. fr. **tri-sor*), 'three', and *cátasraḥ,* 'four'. Accordingly *sister* orig. meant 'the woman belonging to one's own kindred'. Cp. **cousin, cozen, sorority.**
Derivatives: *sister,* tr. v., *sister-hood,* n., *sister-ly,* adj., *sister-li-ness,* n.

sistine, adj., pertaining to any of the popes Sixtus. — It. *Sistino,* fr. *Sisto,* fr. the Latin PN. *Sextus,* lit. 'the sixth'. See **Sextus** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

sistrum, n., rattle used in ancient Egypt in the worship of Isis. — L. *sīstrum,* fr. Gk. σεῖστρον, formed fr. σείειν, 'to shake', with -τρον, a suff. used to form names of instruments. See **seismo-** and cp. words there referred to.

Sisymbrium, n., a genus of plants, the hedge mustard (*bot.*) — L., a fragrant herb, fr. Gk. σισύμβριον, 'bergamot mint', which is of uncertain origin.

Sisyphean, adj., resembling the labors of Sisyphus. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Sīsypheius,* fr. Gk. Σισύφειος, fr. Σίσυφος. See next word.

Sisyphus, n., a crafty king of ancient Corinth, condemned in the netherworld to roll forever up a hill a rock, which constantly rolled down again. — L., fr. Gk. Σίσυφος, a name of uncertain origin. Its connection with σοφός, 'wise, crafty' (see *sophist*), is based on folk etymology.

Sisyrinchium, n., a genus of plants, the blue-eyed grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σισυρίγχιον, a kind of plant, which is of uncertain origin.

sit, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sitten,* fr. OE. *sittan,* rel. to OS. *sittian,* ON. *sitja,* Swed. *sitta,* Dan. *sidde,* OFris. *sitta,* MDu. *sitten,* Du. *zitten,* OHG. *sizzan,* MHG., G. *sitzen,* Goth. *sitan,* fr. Teut. base **set-,* corresponding to I.-E. base **sed-,* 'to sit', whence OI. *sīdati,* 'he sits', Gk. ἕζεσθαι (for **sed^{y}esthai*), 'to sit', ἕδρᾱ (for **sedrā*), 'seat', L. *sedēre,* 'to sit', *sēdēs,* 'seat'. See **sedentary** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **saddle, seat, set,** v., **settle,** n. and v., **soot** and the second element in **Alsace** and in **cosset.**
Derivatives: *sit,* n., *sitt-er,* n., *sitt-ing,* adj.

site, n. — ME., fr. L. *situs,* 'situation, position', fr. *situs,* pp. of *sinere,* 'to set down; to leave, let', which derives fr. I.-E. base **sē(i)-,* 'to leave, leave off, be slow, come late', whence also L. *silēre,* 'to be silent', *sērus,* 'late', OE. *sīð,* 'after', *siððan,* 'after that, since'. Cp. **situate,** adj., **situs.** Cp. also **depose, desinence, position, post, prest,** adj., **presto, serotine, silent, since.**
Derivative: *sit-ed,* adj.

sith, adv. and conj., since (*obsolete*). — ME. *sith,* fr. OE. *siððan.* See **since.**

sito-, combining form meaning 'food'. — Gk. σῖτο-, fr. σῖτος, 'wheat, corn, meal', of uncertain origin. Cp. **syssitia.**

sitology, n., study of food. — Compounded of **sito-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

sitophobia, n., morbid aversion to food. — Coined fr. **sito-** and Gk. -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **-phobia.**

sitosterol, n., a crystalline sterol found in some plants (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **sito-** and the last two syllables of **cholesterol.**

sitotoxism, n., food poisoning. — Coined fr. **sito-,** Gk. τοξικόν, 'poison' (see **toxic**), and suff. **-ism.**

situate, adj. — Late L. *situātus,* pp. of *situāre,* 'to place', fr. *situs,* pp. of *sinere,* 'to set down, leave, let'. See **site** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

situate, tr. v. — Late L. *situātus,* pp. of *situāre.* See **situate,** adj.
Derivatives: *situat-ed,* adv., *situation* (q.v.)

situation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *situātiōnem,* acc. of *situātiō,* fr. Late L. *situātus,* pp. of *situāre.* See **situate,** adj., and **-ion.**

situla, n., bucket, pail, urn (*Roman antiquities*). — L., cogn. with Lith. *siētas,* 'sieve', MIr. *sithlad,* 'the act of sifting'. Cp. **secchio, seidel.**

situs, n., situation. — L. See **site.**

sitz bath, hip bath. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Sitz-bad,* lit. 'bath in a sitting position', by substituting E. **bath** for *Bad,* its German equivalent. G. *Sitz,* 'a sitting; seat', derives fr. MHG. *siz,* fr. OHG. *siz,* fr. OHG. *sizzan,* 'to sit'. See **sit** and cp. next word.

sitzkrieg, n., static warfare. — G. *Sitzkrieg,* lit. 'sitting war', fr. *Sitz,* 'a sitting; seat', and *Krieg,* 'war'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see **kriegspiel.**

Sium, n., a genus of plants, the water parsnip (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σίον, a kind of marsh plant.

Siva, Shiva, n., one of the three supreme gods of Brahminism. — Hind. *Shiva,* fr. OI. *Śiváḥ,* lit. 'propitious, gracious', which is cogn. with L. *cīvis,* 'citizen'. See **civil.**

Sivaism, Shivaism, n., worship of Siva. — Formed fr. **Siva, Shiva,** with suff. **-ism.**

Sivaist, Shivaist, n., a worshiper of Siva. — Formed fr. **Siva, Shiva,** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *Sivaist-ic, Shivaist-ic,* adj.

siwash, n., an Indian of the northern Pacific coast of North America. — Chinook, corruption of F. *sauvage,* 'savage'. See **savage.**
Derivative: *siwash,* intr. v., to live, esp. to camp like an Indian.

six, adj. and n. — ME. *sex, six,* fr. OE. *seox, siex, six,* rel. to OS. *seks,* ON. *sex,* Dan. *seks,* Swed. *sex,* OFris. *sex,* MDu. *sesse, ses,* Du. *zes,* OHG., MHG. *sehs,* G. *sechs,* Goth. *saihs,* 'six', and cogn. with OI. *ṣaṣ* (assimilated fr. *sáṣ*), Avestic *xshvash,* Toch. A *ṣäk,* B *ṣkaṣ,* Arm. *veç,* Gk. ἕξ (dial. Gk. Fέξ), Alb. *gaštε,* L. *sex,* OSlav. *šestĭ,* Lith. *šešì,* OIr. *sē,* W. *chwech,* 'six', OPruss. *uschts,* 'sixth'. Cp. **hexa-, sex-.** Cp. also **samite, senary, sestet, sestine, sextant, Sextus, sice** on dice, **siesta.**
Derivatives: *six,* n., *six-fold,* adj.

sixain, n., a stanza of six lines (*pros.*) — F., fr. *six,* 'six', fr. L. *sex.* See **six** and cp. **sextain.**

sixpence, n. — Compounded of **six** and *pence,* pl. of **penny.**

sixte, n., the sixth parry in fencing. — F., fr. OF., a var. spelling of *siste,* 'sixth', fr. L. *sextus,* 'sixth'. See **sixth** and cp. *tierce, quart,* n.

sixteen, adj. — ME. *sixtene,* fr. OE. *sixtȳne, sixtēne,* fr. *six,* 'six', and *-tȳne, -tēne,* '-teen'; rel. to ON. *sextān,* Du. *zestien,* OHG. *seh(s)zēn,* MHG. *sehzehen,* G. *sechzehn.* See **six** and **-teen.**
Derivatives: *sixteen,* n., *sixteen-er,* n.

sixteenmo, n., a book composed of sheets of sixteen leaves. — From the English reading of 16-*mo,* the symbol for L. *sextō decimō.* See **sexto-decimo.**

sixteenth, adj. — Formed with numeral suff. **-th** fr. **sixteen** on analogy of *fourth,* etc. The OE. form is *sixtēoða.*
Derivative: *sixteenth,* n.

sixth, adj. — ME. *sixte,* fr. OE. *sixta,* rel. to Goth. *saihsta,* OHG. *sehsto,* Du. *zesde,* MHG. *sehste,* G. *sechste.* Cp. OI. *ṣaṣṭháḥ,* Avestic *xshtva-,* Toch. A *shkäsht,* B *shkaste,* Gk. ἕκτος, L. *sextus,* OSlav. *šestŭ,* Lith. *šẽštas,* OPruss. *uschts,* OIr. *sessed,* W. *chweched,* 'sixth'. See **six.** For the ending of *six-th,* which is due to the analogy of *fourth,* see numeral suff. **-th.**
Derivatives: *sixth,* n., *sixth-ly,* adv.

sixtieth, adj. — Formed with numeral suff. **-th** fr. **sixty,** on analogy of *fourth,* etc. The OE. form is *sixteogoða.*
Derivative: *sixtieth,* n.

sixty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *sixtig,* rel. to OHG. *seh(s)zug,* MHG. *sehzig,* G. *sechzig.* See **six** and **-ty,** a suff. denoting *tens.*
Derivative: *sixty,* n.

sizable, adj., of large size. — Formed fr. *size,* v. (see 1st **size**) with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *sizable-ness,* n., *sizabl-y,* adv.

sizar, n., a student in the universities Cambridge and Dublin, who was granted certain allowances. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. **size** in the sense of 'ration'.
Derivative: *sizar-ship,* n.

size, n., 1) quantity, bulk; 2) ration, allowance

(*obsol.*) — Aphetic for **assize** in its original sense 'that which is assessed'. Cp. **size,** 'glue'.
Derivatives: *size,* tr. and intr. v., *siz-ed,* adj., *siz-er,* n., *siz-ing,* n.

size, n., a kind of glue. — It. *sisa, assisa,* 'painter's glue, size', prop. fem. pp. of *assidere,* 'to make to sit, to settle', fr. L. *assidēre,* 'to sit by', hence ult. derivatively identical with **size,** 'bulk'.
Derivatives: *size,* tr. v., to cover with size, *siz-y,* adj.

sizzle, intr. v., to make a hissing sound; n., a hissing sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **siss.**
Derivatives: *sizzl-ing,* adj., *sizzl-ing-ly,* adv.

sjambok, n., a heavy whip. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Malay *chamboq,* ult. fr. Pers. *chābuq,* 'a whip'. Cp. **chabouk.**
Derivative: *sjambok,* tr. v.

-sk, reflexive suff. in words of Danish origin. — Contracted fr. ON. *sik,* reflexive pron. corresponding to Goth. *sik,* OHG. *sih,* MHG., G. *sich,* 'himself, herself, itself', fr. I.-E. base ***se-,* whence also L. *sē,* 'himself, herself, itself'; see **sui.** The suff. *-sk* appears e.g. in **bask,** lit. 'to bathe oneself', **busk,** 'to prepare' (intr.)

skald, n., one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. — ME., fr. ON. *skāld,* which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **scald,** n., 'poet', **scold.**

skat, n., a card game. — G. *Skat,* fr. It. *scarto,* 'rejection of a card', back formation fr. *scartare,* 'to reject a card', fr. *s-* (fr. L. *ex*) and *-cartare,* fr. Late L. *carta,* 'a leaf of paper'. See 1st **ex-** and **card,** 'piece of pasteboard', and cp. **écarté.**

skate, n., frame fastened to the boot for sliding on ice. — Back formation fr. *skates* (whose final *s* was mistaken for the pl. ending), fr. Du. *schaatsen,* 'skates', fr. OF. *eschace* (F. *échasse*), 'stilt', fr. Frank. ***skatja,* which is rel. to Fris. *skatja,* 'stilt', LG. *shake,* 'leg', and to MLG. *schenke,* OE. *scanca,* 'leg' (see **shank**); *skate* prop. means 'lengthened leg'. For similar back formations cp. *pea* and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *skate,* intr. v., *skat-er,* n., *skat-ing,* n.

skate, n., an edible fish of the genus *Raja.* — ON. *skata;* of uncertain origin.

skatol, skatole, n., a crystalline compound, C_9H_9N, found in the feces and urine (*chem.*) — Coined from the stem of Gk. σκῶρ, gen. σκατός, 'dung'; see **scatology** and 1st **-ole** and cp. **scoria.** The use of the suff. *-ol* is rather striking since *skatol* is neither an oil nor an alcohol.

skean, n., a dagger, dirk. — Gael. *sgian,* 'knife'.

skean, n. — A var. of **skein.**

skean dhu, a small dirk worn by Scottish Highlanders. — Lit. 'black knife', fr. Gael. *sgian,* 'knife' (see **skean,** 'dagger'), and *dubh,* 'black'.

skedaddle, intr. v., to run away; n., a running away (*colloq.* and *slang*). — Of unknown origin.

skeet, n., a form of trapshooting. — Prob. derived fr. ON. *skjōta,* 'to shoot'. See **shoot.**

skeet, n., a scoop used for wetting the sails of a yacht. — Of uncertain origin.

skeg, n., part of the keel of a boat. — Du. *scheg, schegge,* fr. Dan. *skjeg.* Cp. ON. *skaga,* 'to jut out, project'.

skein, n., a quantity of yarn, wool, etc., doubled and knotted. — ME. *skayne, skeyne,* fr. OF. *escagne* (F. *écagne*), which is of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *skein,* tr. v.

skeletal, adj., pertaining to the skeleton. — See **skeleton** and adj. suff. **-al.**

skeleto-, combining form denoting the *skeleton.* — See **skeleton.**

skeletology, n., the study of the skeleton. — Compounded of **skeleto-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

skeleton, n. — ModL., fr. Gk. σκελετόν, 'mummy, skeleton', a loan word fr. Syr. *shᵉladdâ,* 'skeleton', fr. Akkad. *shalamdu, shalamtu,* prop. meaning 'the *whole* (corpse)', fr. *shalāmu,* 'to be complete', which is rel. to Heb. *shālám,* 'was complete'; see **shalom.** See W. Muss-Arnolt in Transactions of the American Philological Association, Vol. XXIII, p. 148. The explanation of Gk. σκελετόν, 'mummy, skeleton', as used elliptically for σκελετὸν σῶμα, supposed to mean 'dried up body' (as if σκελετόν, were the neut. verbal adj. of σκέλλειν, 'to dry up') is folk etymology. Cp. **endoskeleton, exoskeleton.**
Derivatives: *skeleton-ic,* adj., *skeleton-ize,* tr. v., *skeleton-iz-ation,* n., *skeleton-iz-er,* n., *skeleton-y,* adj.

skellum, n., rogue, rascal (*archaic* or *dial.*) — Du. *schelm,* borrowed fr. G. *Schelm,* 'rogue, rascal', fr. MHG. *schalme, schelme, schelm,* 'carrion, corpse', later 'rogue', fr. OHG. *scalmo, scelmo,* 'carrion, corpse', which is perh. rel. to OE. *hold,* 'corpse', ON. *hold,* 'flesh', and cogn. with OIr. *colainn,* 'body, corpse', W. *celain,* 'corpse'.

skelp, tr. and intr. v., to slap; n., a slap. — Of imitative origin.

skelp, n., a flat of iron. — Prob. a derivative of prec. word. Accordingly the orig. meaning would have been 'beaten (metal)'.
Derivatives: *skelp,* tr. v., to turn into skelp, *skelp-er,* n.

skene, n. — A var. of **skean.**

skep, n., 1) a kind of basket; 2) a beehive. — ME. *skeppe,* 'skep, skepful', fr. OE. *sceppe,* 'skepful', fr. ON. *skeppa,* 'basket, bushel', which is rel. to OS. *skepil,* MDu. *scepel,* Du. *schepel,* OHG. *sceffil,* MHG., G. *scheffel,* 'bushel', and to OS. *skap,* MDu. *scap,* OHG. *scaf,* MHG. *schaf,* G. *Schaff,* 'cask, barrel'; fr. I.-E. base ***skab-,* 'to work with a stone scraper, to scrape, scratch'. See **shape,** n., and cp. **skipple.**

skeptic, sceptic, adj. — F. *sceptique,* fr. L. *scepticus,* fr. Gk. σκεπτικός, 'inquiring, thoughtful, doubting', which is rel. to σκέπτεσθαι, 'to look carefully, consider', σκέψις, 'inquiry, doubt', and—with vowel gradation—to σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine', σκοπός, 'watcher, mark to shoot at'. See **scope** and words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *skeptic,* n. (q.v.), *skeptic-al, sceptic-al,* adj., *skeptic-al-ly, sceptic-al-ly,* adv., *skeptic-al-ness, sceptic-al-ness,* n., *skeptic-ism, sceptic-ism,* n.

skeptic, sceptic, n. — F. *sceptique,* fr. L. *scepticus.* See prec. word.

skerry, n., an isolated rock in the sea. — ON. *sker,* rel. to *skera,* 'to cut, shear'; see **shear** and cp. **scar,** 'reef, cliff'. For the relationship between ON. *sker* and *skera* cp. L. *rūpēs,* 'rock', which is rel. to L. *rumpere,* 'to break, burst, tear, rend' (see *rupestrian* and cp. words there referred to).

sketch, n. — Du. *schets,* fr. It. *schizzo* (whence also G. *Skizze* and F. *esquisse*) fr. L. *schedium,* 'an extemporaneous poem', fr. Gk. σχέδιος, 'temporary, extemporaneous', which is related to σχῆμα, 'form, shape, appearance, bearing', σχεῖν, aor. inf. of ἔχειν, 'to have'. See **scheme** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **esquisse.**
Derivatives: *sketch,* tr. and intr. v., *sketch-er,* n., *sketch-ing,* n., *sketch-y,* adj., *sketch-i-ly,* adv., *sketch-i-ness,* n.

skew, intr. v., to take an oblique direction; tr. v., to make oblique. — ME. *skewen,* fr. ONF. *eskiuwer, escuer,* corresponding to OF. *eschuer, eschiver.* See **eschew.**
Derivatives: *skew,* adj. and n., *skew-ed,* adj., *skew-ly,* adv., *skew-ness,* n.

skewbald, adj., marked with spots of white and some other color — Compounded of the adj. *skew* (see prec. word) and **bald** in its old sense 'white'. Cp. **piebald.**

skewer, n., a pin to fasten meat. — Fr. dial. E. *skiver,* 'skewer', which is rel. to Swed. *skifer,* 'a slate', and to E. **shiver,** 'splinter'.
Derivative: *skewer,* tr. v.

ski, n. — Norw., fr. ON. *skīð,* 'wooden billet, snowshoe', which is rel. to OE. *scīd,* 'stick of wood' (whence obsol. E. *shide*), OHG. *skīt,* MHG. *schīt,* G. *Scheit,* 'log', and to OE. *scēadan, scadan,* 'to divide, separate'. See **shed,** v., and cp. **skid.**
Derivatives: *ski,* intr. v., *ski-er,* n.

skiagram, sciagram, n., skiagraph. — See **skiagraphy** and **-gram.**

skiagraph, sciagraph, n., X-rays photograph. — See next word and **-graph.**

skiagraphy, sciagraphy, n., photography by X-rays, radiography. — F. *sciagraphie,* fr. L. *sciāgraphia,* fr. Gk. σκιᾱγραφίᾱ, 'a drawing in light and shade', fr. σκιᾱ́, 'shade', and -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. The first element is rel. to Gk. σκηνή, 'tent, booth, stage', and cogn. with OI. *chāyā́,* 'shade', OSlav. *sěni* (for **sk*ᵉ*i-ni-s*), 'shade', Goth. *skeinan,* OE. *scīnan,* 'to shine'. See **scene** and cp. **ascian, amphiscian, antiscians, Cynosciom.** For the second element see **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *skiagraph-ic, sciagraph-ic,* adj., *skiagraph-ic-al, sciagraph-ic-al,* adj., *skiagraph-ic-al-ly, skiagraph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

skiametry, sciametry, n., study of radiography. — Lit. 'measurement of shadows', fr. Gk. σκιᾱ́, 'shade, shadow', and -μετρίᾱ, fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and **-metry.**

skiascope, sciascope, n., an instrument for measuring the refractive power of the eye. — Compounded of Gk. σκιᾱ́, 'shade, shadow', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **skiagraphy** and **-scope.**

skiascopy, sciascopy, n., examination of the refractive power of the eye by the skiascope. — See prec. word and **-scopy.**

skid, n., a plank or bar used as a support. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skīð,* 'a wooden billet', and see **ski.**
Derivatives: *skid,* intr. and tr. v., *skidd-ed,* adj., *skidd-er,* n., *skidd-ing,* n. and adj.

skiff, n., a small boat. — F. *esquif,* fr. It. *schifo,* 'little boat', fr. OHG. *skif,* 'ship'. See **ship,** which is a doublet of *skiff.*
Derivative: *skiff,* intr. and tr. v.

skill, n. — ME. *skile, skil,* fr. ON. *skil,* 'skill, discrimination, reason', which is rel. to *skilja,* 'to separate, distinguish, discriminate', MLG. *schillen,* 'to differ', *schele,* 'difference', and to. E **shell** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *skil(l)-ful,* adj., *skil(l)-ful-ly,* adv., *skil(l)-ful-ness,* n., *skil-less,* adj.

skill, intr. v., to have understanding; to make a difference (*archaic*). — ME. *skilen,* fr. ON. *skilja.* See **skill,** n.
Derivatives: *skill-ed,* adj.

skillet, n., a frying pan. — ME. *skelet,* fr. OF. *escuelete,* dimin. of *escuele* (F. *écuelle*), fr. L. *scutella,* 'salver, waiter', dimin. formed fr. L. *scutra,* 'a flat tray, dish'. See **scuttle,** 'a metal receptacle', and **-et.**

skilly, n., oatmeal broth. — Shortened fr. earlier *skilligalee,* a word of uncertain origin.

skim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *skimmen,* prob. fr. OF. *escumer* (F. *écumer*), fr. *escume* (F. *écume*), fr. OHG. *scūm* (MHG. *schūm, schoum,* G. *Schaum*); rel. to MDu. *schūm(e),* whence E. **scum** (q.v.) For the change of *u* to *i* cp. *brisk* (fr. F. *brusque*) and *ribbon* (fr. F. *ruban*).
Derivatives: *skim,* n., *skimm-ing,* n., *skimm-ing-ly,* adv.

skimmer, n., 1) a person or thing that skims; 2) a utensil used for skimming liquids; 3) any of various marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) — ME. *skemour, skemere,* fr. OF. *escumoir,* 'utensil for skimming', fr. *escumer,* 'to skim' (see **skim**); partly formed directly from the verb **skim** with suff. **-er.**

skimmer, intr. v., to shimmer. — A var. of **shimmer.**

skimp, tr. and intr. v., to scrimp. — Prob. a blend of **scamp** and **scrimp.**
Derivatives: *skimp-y,* adj., *skimp-i-ly,* adv.

skin, n. — ME. *skynn,* fr. ON. *skinn;* rel. to OHG.

scinten, MHG., G. *schinden*, 'to flay, skin', and prob. cogn. with Bret. *scant*, 'scale of fish', Ir. *scāinim*, 'I tear, I burst'.
Derivatives: *skin*, tr. and intr. v., *skinn-ed*, adj., *skinn-er*, n., *skinn-ery*, n., *skinn-y*, adj.

skink, n., a kind of lizard. — L. *scincus*, fr. Gk. σκίγκος, 'a kind of lizard', which is of uncertain origin.

skink, tr. and intr. v., to serve (*archaic*). — ME. *skinken*, fr. MDu. *schinken*, *schenken*, rel. to OE. *scencan*, 'to give to drink', OHG. *skenken*, MHG., G. *schenken*, 'to give'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to hold in a slanting position'. See **shank** and cp. **nuncheon.**

skip, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. *skippen*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skopa*, 'to run', MSwed. *skuppa*, dial. Swed. *skopa*, 'to skip, leap'.
Derivatives: *skip*, n., *skipper* (q.v.), *skipp-ing*, n.

skip, n., captain of a team or side. — Shortened fr. **skipper,** 'captain of a ship'.

skip, n., bucket, basket. — A var. of **skep.** Cp. **skippet.**

skipper, n., one who skips. — Formed fr. **skip,** v., with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. **schipperke.**

skipper, n., captain of a small ship. — ME. *skypper*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *schipper*, fr. *schip*, 'ship'. See **ship** and agential suff. **-er.**

skippet, n., a small case. — Formed fr. **skip,** 'basket', with dimin. suff. **-et.**

skipple, n., a measure containing three fourths of a bushel. — Du. *schepel*. See **skep.**

skirl, intr. v., to make a shrill sound. — A Scand. loan word of imitative origin. Cp. **shrill.**
Derivative: *skirl*, n., a shrill sound.

skirmish, n. — ME. *skyrmissh*, prob. a blend of 1) ME. *scarmuch*, *skarmish*, fr. MF. *escar(a)moche*, *escar(a)muche*, prob. fr. It. *scaramuccia*, 'skirmish', which is of uncertain origin; and of 2) ME. *skirmysshen*, fr. MF. *eskermiss-*, *escremiss-*, pres. part. stem of *eskermir*, *escremir* (whence F. *escrimer*), 'to fight with the sword, fence', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *skirmen* (MHG., G. *schirmen*), 'to defend, protect', which derives fr. OHG. *skirm*, *skerm*, 'protection, shield' (whence MHG. *schirm*, *scherm*, of s.m., G. *Schirm*, 'shelter, protection; screen, umbrella'). This noun orig. denoted the *hide* that covered the shield. It is cogn. with OI. *carman-*, Avestic *čarᵉman-*, 'skin, hide', L. *corium*, of s.m. It. *schermire*, OProvenç. *escremir*, *escrimir*, Sp., Port. *esgrimir*, 'to fence', are also Teut. loan words. See **corium** and cp. **Scaramouch, scrimmage.** Cp. also **screen.**

skirmish, intr. v. — ME. *skyrmysshen*, prob. a blend of *skirmysshen*, 'to fight with a sword, fence', and *skarmysshen*, *scarmuchen*, fr. MF. *escarmuchier*, fr. It. *scaramucciare*, fr. *scaramuccia*. See **skirmish,** n.
Derivative: *skirmish-er*, n.

skirr, intr. v., to move quickly. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **scurry.**
Derivative: *skirr*, n.

skirret, n., a herb (*Sium sisarum*). — ME. *skirwhit*, prob. a folk-etymological alteration of OF. *eschervys* (F. *chervis*), 'skirret', a collateral form of *carvi*, fr. Arab. *karawiyā'*. See **caraway.**

skirt, n. — ME., fr. ON. *skyrta*, 'skirt, shirt', rel. to OE. *scyrte*, 'shirt, tunic'. See **shirt,** which is a doublet of *skirt*.
Derivatives: *skirt*, tr. and intr. v., *skirt-ed*, adj., *skirt-er*, n., *skirt-ing*, n., *skirt-y*, adj.

skit, n., 1) a gibe; 2) a satirical literary sketch. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skjōta*, 'to shoot, dart', and see **shoot.** Cp. also **skite, skitter, skittish.**

skite, intr. v., to move quickly (*dial.*) — Rel. to ON. *skjōta*, 'to shoot, dart'. See **skit.**

skitter, intr. v., to skim rapidly over the water (said of birds). — Rel. to prec. word.

skittish, adj., 1) shy, nervous (said of a horse); 2) playful; 3) fickle. — Fr. dial. E. *skit*, 'to skip about', which is rel. to ON. *skjōta*, 'to shoot, dart'. See **skit** and adj. suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *skittish-ly*, adv., *skittish-ness*, n.

skittles, n. pl. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *skyttel*, 'shuttle', and see **shuttle.**
Derivatives: *skittle*, tr. and intr. v., to play skittles, *skittl-er*, n.

skive, tr. v., to split. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skīfa*, 'to cut, split', and see **sheave,** n., **shive.**

skiver, n., cheap leather made of split sheepskin. — Formed fr. **skive** with suff. **-er.**

skua, n., a dark-brown gull, a jaeger. — ON. *skūfr*.

skulk, intr. v. — ME. *skulken*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *skulke*, 'to skulk', Swed. *skolka*, 'to shirk', and E. **scowl.**
Derivatives: *skulk*, n., *skulk-er*, n., *skulk-ing*, adj., *skulk-ing-ly*, adv.

skull, n. — ME. *skulle*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *skulle*, Norw. *skult*. Cp. also OHG. *scāla*, 'drinking cup', prop. 'drinking cup made from a skull', and see **scale,** 'weighing instrument'.
Derivatives: *skull-ed*, adj., *skull-ery*, n., *skull-y*, adj.

skunk, n. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. Abnaki *seganku*, *segonku*, 'skunk'.
Derivatives: *skunk-ish*, *skunk-y*, adjs.

Skupshtina, n., the parliament of Yugoslavia. — Serb., lit. 'assembly', fr. *skupiti*, 'to gather, meet', which derives fr. pref. *so-*, *s-*, 'with, together with', and OSlav. *kupū*, 'heap'. Pref. *so-*, *s-* comes fr. OSlav. *sŭ*, 'with, together with' (whence also ORuss. *sŭ*, Russ. *so*, *s*, Bulg. *sŭ*, *s*, Czech *se*, *s*, Slovak *so*, *s*, Pol. *ze*, *z*, etc.), which is rel. to OPruss. *san-* (pref.), *sen* (prep.), 'with', Lith. *sán-*, *sá-*, Lett. *suo-*, 'with', OSlav., ORuss. *samŭ*, Bulg. *sám*, Czech and Slovak *sám*, etc., '(him)self', and cogn. with OI. *sám-*, 'with', Gk. ὁμός, 'one and same', ὁμοῦ, 'together', OI. *samáḥ*, 'even, the same', L. *similis*, 'like', Goth. *sama*, 'the same', *samana*, 'together'; see **same** and cp. the pref. **Sobranje, soviet, sputnik.** For

the etymology of OSlav. *kupŭ*, 'heap', see **heap.**

sky, n. — ME. *skie*, 'cloud, sky', fr. ON. *skȳ*, which is rel. to OE. *scēo*, OS. *scio*, 'cloud', OE. *scua*, *scuwa*, OHG. *scuwo*, ON. *skuggi*, 'shadow', Goth. *skuggwa*, 'mirror', fr. I.-E. base **sqeu-*, **(s)qewā-*, 'to cover', whence also OHG. *scūra*, later *sciura* (whence MHG. *schiur*, *schiure*, G. *Scheuer*), 'barn', OI. *skunāti*, *skunṓti*, *skāuti*, 'covers', Arm. *çiw*, 'roof', Gk. σκύνια, 'eyebrows', σκύλον, σκύλος, 'animal's skin, hide', L. *scūtum*, 'shield', *ob-scūrus*, 'dark', and perh. also Goth. *skōhs*, OE. *scōh*, 'shoe'. Cp. **hide,** 'skin', **hide,** 'to conceal', **house, huso, scum, shoe, shower, skim.** Cp. also **cutis, equerry, escutcheon, obscure, scutch, scuttle,** 'receptacle', **scutum.** Cp. also **scum.** For the derivatives of base **(s)quedh-*, an enlargement of base **(s)qeu-*, 'to cover, hide', see **custody** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sky*, v., *sky-ey*, adj., *sky-less*, adj.

skyscraper, n. — Compounded of *sky* and *scraper*. Cp. F. *gratte-ciel*, 'skyscraper', fr. *gratter*, 'to scrape', and *ciel*, 'sky', and G. *Wolkenkratzer*, 'skyscraper', fr. *Wolke*, 'cloud', and *Kratzer*, 'scraper'.

skyward, adj. — Compounded of **sky** and adj. suff. **-ward.**

skyward, skywards, adv. — Compounded of **sky** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

slab, n., a flat slice, plate. — ME. *sclabbe*, *slabbe*, *slab*, of uncertain, possibly Gaulish, origin. Cp. Bret. *scolp*, W. *ysgolp*, 'splinter, chip'. Cp. also OProvenç. *esclapa*, OF. *escopel*, 'splinter, chip', which are also Gaulish loan words.
Derivatives: *slab*, tr. v., *slabb-ing*, n., *slabber* (q.v.)

slab, n., mud, slime. — Prob. fr. ON. *slabb*, 'mud', which is of imitative origin. See **slabber,** v., and cp. **slob,** 'mud'.

slab, intr. v., to eat or drink in a greedy way. — Du. *slabben*. See **slabber,** v.

slabber, n., a saw for cutting slabs. — See **slab,** 'flat slice', and agential suff. **-er.**

slabber, intr. and tr. v., to slobber. — Fr. Du. or Flem. *slabberen*, freq. of *slabben*, which is of imitative origin, whence E. **slab,** 'to eat or drink hastily'. Cp. G. *schlabbern*, 'to slabber', E. **slaver, slobber, slubber,** which all are imitative, and **slab,** 'mud'.
Derivatives: *slabber*, n., *slabber-er*, n.

slack, adj. — ME. *slakke*, *slak*, fr. OE. *sleac*, *slæc*, 'slow, slack', rel. to OS. *slak*, ON. *slakr*, Swed. *slak*, OHG. *slah*, 'slack', MDu. *lac*, 'fault, lack', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lēg-*, **(s)lᵉg-*, **(s)leng-*, 'to be slack', whence also Gk. λήγειν, 'to leave off, stop', lit. 'to grow tired or weary', λαγαρός, 'slack, hollow, sunken', L. *languēre*, 'to faint, weary', *languidus*, 'faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid'. See **languid** and cp. **lack, slake.**
Derivatives: *slack*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *slacken*, tr. and intr. v., *slack-er*, n., *slack-ly*, adv., *slack-ness*, n.

slack, n., coaldust. — ME. *sleck*, fr. MDu. *slecke*, *slacke*, prob. fr. MLG. *slagge*, 'splinter flying off when metal is struck'. See **slag.**

slade, n., a valley (*now chiefly dial. English*). — ME., fr. OE. *slæd*, 'valley', rel. to OS. *slada*, LG. *slade*, *sledde*, 'valley', and cogn. with Lith. *slėdnas*, 'steeply sloping'.

slag, n., refuse of smelted metal. — MLG. *slagge* (whence also G. *Schlacke*), 'splinter flying off when metal is struck', rel. to Du. *slaan*, OHG. *slahan*, 'to strike', OE. *slēan*, 'to strike; to kill'. See **slay,** v.
Derivatives: *slag*, tr. and intr. v., *slagg-er*, n., *slagg-y*, adj.

slain, pp. of *slay*. — ME. *slezen*, fr. OE. (*ge*)*slegen*, pp. of *slēan*. See **slay,** v.

slake, tr. v., to slacken, allay; to wet. — ME. *slaken*, 'to make slack', fr. OE. *sleacian*, *slacian*, 'to grow slack, slacken', fr. *sleac*, 'slack'. See **slack,** adj.
Derivative: *slake*, n., *slake-less* adj.

slalom, n., a skiing race over a downhill. — Norw. compounded of *slad*, 'slightly bent, sloping', and *lom*, *laam*, 'narrow path, trail', which is rel. to Norw. *laan*, 'a pile of things stretched out, a row of houses', and to E. **lane** (q.v.)

slam, tr. and intr. v., to shut noisily. — Cp. Swed. *slemma*, 'to bang, slam'; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivative: *slam*, n.

slander, n. — ME. *sclaundre*, *slaundre*, fr. OF. *escandele*, *escandle*, *esclandre* (F. *esclandre*), fr. Late L. *scandalum*, 'cause of offense or stumbling', fr. Gk. σκάνδαλον. See **scandal,** which is a scholarly doublet of *slander*, and cp. **esclandre.**
Derivative: *slanderous* (q.v.).

slander, tr. v. — ME. *sclaunderen*, *slaundren*, fr. OF. *esclandrer*, fr. *esclandre*. See **slander,** n.
Derivative: *slander-er*, n.

slanderous, adj. — ME. *sclaunderous*, fr. *sclaundre*. See **slander,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *slanderous-ly*, adv., *slanderous-ness*, n.

slang, n. — Perh. of Scand. origin and rel. to **sling,** v.; cp. Norw. *slengja kjeften*, 'to sling the jaw, to abuse with words', *slengjenamn*, 'nickname', *slengjeord*, 'a new slang word'.
Derivatives: *slang*, tr. and intr. v., and adj., *slang-ish*, adj., *slang-ish-ly*, adv., *slang-ism*, n., *slang-ster*, n., *slang-y*, adj., *slang-i-ly*, adv., *slang-i-ness*, n.

slank, past tense of *slink*. — ME. *slank*, fr. OE. *slanc*, past tense of *slincan*. See **slink.**

slant, intr. and intr. v. — ME. *slenten*, 'to slope, glide, slide', of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *slinta*, 'to slip', Norw. *slenta*, 'to fall on one side', ON. *sletta* (for **slenta*), 'to slant'. Cp. also **aslant.**
Derivatives: *slant*, adj. and n., *slant-ing*, adj., *slant-ing-ly*, adv.

slap, n., a blow, esp. one given with the open hand. — ME. *slappe*, of imitative origin. Cp. LG. *slappe*, G. *Schlappe*.

Derivatives: *slap*, tr. v. and adv., *slapp-er*, n., *slapp-ing*, n.

slash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *slashen*, fr. OF. *esclachier, esclacier*, 'to break', prob. formed from the pref. *es-*, which derives fr. L. *ex* (see 1st ex-) and the Teut. imitative base **klak-*, 'to crack'. Cp. MHG. *klac*, G. *Klack*, 'cleft, fissure'.
Derivatives: *slash*, n. and adv., *slash-er*, n., *slash-ing*, adj., *slash-ing-ly*, adv., *slash-y*, adj

slat, n., a flat strip. — ME. *sclat*, fr. OF. *esclat* (F. *éclat*), 'splinter', back formation fr. *esclater*. See **slate,** 'slab'.
Derivative: *slatt-ed*, adj.

slat, intr. and tr. v., to throw smartly. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *sletta*, 'to slap'. Cp. also **slattern.**

slate, n., a piece of rock. — ME. *sclate, slate*, fr. OF. *esclate*, collateral form of *esclat* (F. *éclat*), 'splinter, fragment', back formation fr. *esclater*, 'to break, burst' (whence F. *éclater*, 'to burst, split, shiver; to explode; to cry out, exclaim; to shine, sparkle, flash'), fr. Frankish **slaitan*, 'to rend, tear', which is rel. to OHG. *slīzan*, OE. *slītan*, of s.m. See **slit** and cp. **éclat.** Cp. also **slate,** 'to censure'.

slate, tr. v., to censure. — ME. *slaiten*, 'to set a dog on', fr. OE. *slǣtan*, rel. to OE. *slītan*, 'to rend, tear'. See **slit** and cp. **slate,** 'piece of rock'.
Derivatives: *slate*, n., censure, *slat-er*, n.

slather, tr. v., to use in large quantities; to spread thickly; to lavish; n., a large quantity. — Of uncertain origin.

slattern, n., an untidy woman. — Prob. related to **slat,** 'to throw smartly'.
Derivatives: *slattern*, adj., *slattern-ly*, adv., *slattern-ness*, n.

slaty, adj., containing slates; resembling slates. — Formed fr. **slate,** 'piece of rock', with adj. suff. **-y.**

slaughter, n. — ME. *slagter, slau(g)hter*, a blend of ON. *slātr*, 'butcher's meat', and ME. *slagt, slaught* (fr. OE. *sleaht*), 'slaughter'. Both ON. *slātr* and OE. *sleaht* are rel. to ON. *slā*, 'to strike', OE. *slēan*, 'to strike; to kill'. See **slay,** v., and cp. **onslaught.**
Derivatives: *slaughter*, tr. v., *slaughter-er*, n., *slaughter-ous*, adj.

Slav, n. and adj. — G. *Slave*, fr. ML. *Sclavus, Slavus*, fr. MGk. Σκλάβος. See **slave.**
Derivatives: *Slav-ian, Slav-ic, Slav-ish*, adjs., *Slav-ism*, n., *Slav-ist*, n., *Slav-ist-ic*, adj., *Slav-ize*, tr. v., *Slav-iz-ation*, n.

slave, n. — ME. *sclave*, fr. OF. (= F.) *esclave*, fr. ML. *Sclavus, Slavus*, fr. MGk. Σκλάβος, σκλάβος, 'slave', prop. 'a slave of Slav descent', back formation fr. MGk. Σκλαβηνός, 'pertaining to the Slavs', from the n. οἱ Σκλαβηνοί (pl.), 'the Slavs', which was formed—with inserted κ—fr. OSlav. *Slověninŭ*, 'Slav'. This sense development arose in the consequence of the wars waged by Otto the Great and his successors against the Slavs, a great number of whom they took captive and sold into slavery. For sense development cp. OE. *wealh*, 'slave, serf', prop. 'foreigner, Briton, Welshman'. OSlav. *Slověninŭ* is a derivative of OSlav. *slovo*, 'word', fr. I.-E. base **ḱleu-*, 'to hear', whence also OI. *śravas-*, 'praise, glory', Avestic *sravah-*, 'word', Gk. κλέος, 'fame', L. *cluere*, 'to hear', OE. *hlū-d*, 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. **esclavage, Slav, Slovak, Slovene.** Accordingly the name Slav lit. means 'speaker'. For sense development cp. Church Slavic *Němĭci*, 'Germans', which is rel. to *němŭ*, 'dumb'.
Derivatives: *slave*, intr. v., *slaver*, n. (q.v.), *slav-ery*, n., *slav-ish*, adj., *slav-ish-ly*, adv., *slav-ish-ness*, n.

slaver, n., a person trading in slaves; ship used in the slave trade. — Formed fr. **slave** with agential suff. **-er.**

slaver, intr. v., to dribble saliva; tr. v., to cover with saliva. — Fr. ON. *slafra*, which is of imitative origin. Cp. the variants **slabber, slobber** and **slubber.**
Derivatives: *slaver*, n., *slaver-y*, adj.

slavikite, n., a hydrous sodium ferric sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Czechoslovakian mineralogist Professor F. *Slavik*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Slavo-, combining form denoting the *Slavs*. — See **Slav.**

Slavonian, adj. and n., Slovene. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ML. *Sclavonia*, 'the country inhabited by the Slavs', fr. *Sclavus*. See **Slav** and **-an.**

Slavonic, adj. and n., Slavic. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Slavophile, Slavophil, n., lover of the Slavs. — Compounded of **Slavo-** and Gk. -φιλος, fr. φίλος, 'friend'. See **-phile.**

Slavophobist, also **Slavophobe,** n., one who fears the Slavs. — Compounded of **Slavo-,** Gk. φόβος, 'fear' (see **-phobe**), and **-ist.**

slaw, n., sliced cabbage served as salad. — From Du. *sla*, shortened from *salade*, fr. F. *salade*. See **salad** and cp. **coleslaw.**

slay, tr. v., to kill. — ME. *slan, slen*, fr. OE. *slēan*, 'to strike; to slay', rel. to ON., OFris. *slā*, Dan. *slaa*, Swed. *slå*, MDu. *slaen*, Du. *slaan*, OHG. *slahan*, MHG. *slahen*, G. *schlagen*, Goth. *slahan*, 'to strike', fr. I.-E. base **slak-*, 'to hit', whence also MIr. *slactha*, 'struck' (pp.), *slacc*, 'sword' (lit. 'that which strikes'). Cp. next word and **slag, slaughter, overslaugh.** Cp. also **sly.**
Derivative: *slay-er*, n.

slay, sley, n., weaver's reed. — ME. *sleye, slay*, fr. OE. *slege*, 'weaver's reed', rel. to *slægen*, pp. of *slēan*, 'to strike'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *slay, sley*, tr. v.

sleave, tr. v., to separate. — ME. *sleven*, fr. OE. *slǣfan*, rel. to *slīfan* (in *tōslīfan*), 'to split, cleave' (whence dial. E. *slive*), MLG. *slēf*, Norw. *sleiv*, 'a large spoon'. Cp. **sliver.**

sleazy, adj., not firm in texture. — Of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *sleaz-i-ly*, adv., *sleaz-i-ness*, n.

sled, n., sledge. — ME. *slede*, fr. MDu. *sledde* (Du. *slede, slee*), which is rel. to OS. *slido*, ON. *sleði*, Dan. *slæde*, Swed. *släde*, OHG. *slito, slita*, MHG. *slite, slitte*, G. *Schlitten*, 'sledge', and to E. **slide** (q.v.). Cp. **sledge,** 'vehicle', **sleigh.**
Derivative: *sled*, tr. and intr. v.

sledge, n., a vehicle. — MDu. *sleedse*, rel. to *sledde*. See **sled.**
Derivatives: *sledge*, intr. and tr. v., *sledg-er*, n.

sledge, n., sledgehammer. — ME. *slegge, slege*, fr. OE. *slecg*, rel. to ON. *sleggja*, 'sledgehammer', and to OE. *slēan*, 'to strike'. See **slay,** v.
Derivatives: *sledg-er*, n., *sledg-ing*, n.

sledgehammer, n., a large heavy hammer. — ME. *slege hamer*. See 2nd **sledge** and **hammer.**

sleek, adj., smooth; glossy. — ME. *slike*. See the adj. **slick,** which is a doublet of *sleek*.
Derivatives: *sleek*, tr. v., *sleek-en*, tr. v., *sleek-er*, n., *sleek-ly*, adv., *sleek-ness*, n., *sleek-y*, adj.

sleep, n. — ME. *slepe, slep*, fr. OE. *slǣp*, rel. to OS. *slāp*, OFris. *slēp*, MDu. *slæp*, Du. *slaap*, OHG., MHG. *slāf*, G. *Schlaf*, Goth. *slēps*, and to OE. *slǣpan*, 'to sleep'. See **sleep,** v.
Derivatives: *sleep-y*, adj., *sleep-i-ly*, adv., *sleep-i-ness*, n., *sleep-less*, adj., *sleep-less-ly*, adv., *sleep-less-ness*, n.

sleep, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *slepen*, fr. OE. *slǣpan*, rel. to OS. *slāpan*, OFris. *slēpa*, MDu. *slāpen*, Du. *slapen*, OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen*, Goth. *slēpan*, 'to sleep'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to be slack, to be loose'. They are rel. to OHG., MHG. *slaf, slaff*, G. *schlaff*, 'slack, loose', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lāb-*, **(s)lēb-*, 'slack, loose; to hang down', whence also OSlav. *slabŭ*, Lett. *slābs*, 'weak', Lith. *silpnas*, 'weak', *silpti*, 'to become weak', *slópstu*, 'I become weak', and—without initial *s*—OI. *lámbatē*, 'hangs down', L. *lābī*, 'to slide, slip, glide down', *labor*, 'labor, toil, exertion, hardship, fatigue, distress, pain, work', orig. prob. meaning 'a tottering under a burden'. See **labor** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sleeper* (q.v.), *sleep-ing-ly*, adv.

sleeper, n. — ME. *sleper*, fr. *slepen*, 'to sleep'. See **sleep,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

sleepy, adj. — ME. *slepy*, fr. *slep*. See **sleep,** n., and adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *sleepi-ly*, adv., *sleepi-ness*, n.

sleet, n., frozen rain. — ME. *slete*, rel. to MHG. *slōze, slōz*, G. *Schloße*, 'hailstone', dial. Norw. *slutr*, 'sleet', Dan. *slud*, Swed. *sludd, sludde*, 'sleet'.
Derivatives: *sleet*, intr. v., *sleet-ing*, adj., *sleet-y*, adj.

sleeve, n. — ME. *sleve, sleeve*, fr. OE. *slēf, slīef, slȳf*, rel. to OHG., MHG. *sloufen*, 'to put on or off', prop. 'to cause to slip', OS. *slōpian*, of s.m., OE. *slēfan, slīfan*, 'to slip, put on', OE. *slūpan*, MLG. *slūpen*, Du. *sluipen*, OFris. *slēpa*, OHG. *sliofan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefen*, Goth. *sliupan*, 'to slip, glide'. (Cp. G. *Schleife*, 'bow, loop, slip knot', for earlier *schläufe*, which is a back formation fr. MHG. *sloufen*.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **sleub-*, 'to slip, slide', whence also L. *lūbricus* (for **slūbricus*), 'slippery smooth'. See **lubricate** and cp. **shallop, sloop, slop,** 'loose garment', **slope.**
Derivatives: *sleeve*, tr. v., *sleeve-less*, adj., *sleeve-less-ness*, n., *sleev-er*, n.

sleigh, n. — Du. *slee*, contracted fr. *slede*. See **sled.**
Derivative: *sleigh*, intr. v.

sleight, n., cunning. — ME. *sleighte, sleithe*, fr. ON. *slægð*, 'slyness', which was formed fr. *slægr*, 'sly', with suff. *-ð*. See **sly,** and subst. suff. **-t** and cp. **sloyd.**

slender, adj. — ME. *slendre*, fr. earlier *sclendre*, prob. fr. MF. *esclendre*, which derives fr. MDu. *slinder*.
Derivatives: *slender-ish*, adj., *slender-ly*, adv., *slender-ness*, n.

slept, past tense and pp. of *sleep*. — ME. *slepte*, fr. OE. *slǣpte*, pp. of *slǣpan*. See **sleep,** v.

sleuth, n., a detective. — Short for **sleuthhound** (q.v.)
Derivative: *sleuth*, intr. v.

sleuthhound, n., bloodhound. — ME., fr. *sleuth*, 'track of a person or animal' (fr. ON. *slōð*), and *hound*. See **sleuth** and **hound** and cp. **slot,** 'track of an animal'.

slew, past tense of *slay*. — ME. *slew*, formed on analogy of *grew, knew*; see **slay,** v. The earlier ME. form is *slog, slouh*, fr. OE. *slōg*, resp. *slōh*.

slew, n., a large number. — Ir. *sluagh*.

slew, tr. and intr. v., to swing, twist. — See **slue,** 'to turn'.

sley, n., weaver's reed. — See **slay,** n.

slice, n. — ME. *sclice, slice*, fr. OF. *esclice*, 'splinter' (whence F. *éclisse*), back formation fr. *esclicier*, 'to split, lit', fr. Frankish *slīzzan*, 'to split', which is rel. to OHG. *slīzan*, of s.m. See **slit** and cp. **slate,** 'piece of rock'.

slice, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *slicen*, fr. MF. *esclicier*, 'to splinter', fr. OF., fr. *esclice*. See **slice,** n.

slick, adj. — ME. *slike*, 'smooth', prob. fr. ON. *slīkr*, 'smooth', which is rel. to OE. *slīcian*, 'to make smooth', OHG. *slīhhan*, MHG. *slichen*, G. *schleichen*, 'to creep, crawl, sneak', MHG. *slich*, Du. *slijk*, 'mud, mire', fr. I.-E. base **sleiĝ-*, 'to smooth, glide, be muddy', whence also Gk. λίγδην, 'grazing the surface', λίγδος, λίγδα, 'grindstone, mortar'. Base **sleiĝ-* is an enlargement of base **(s)lei-*, whence **lime,** 'sticky substance', **loam** and **slime** (qq.v.) Cp. **sleek, slight.**
Derivatives: *slick*, n., *slick-ly*, adv., *slick-ness*, n.

slick, tr. v. — ME. *sliken*, fr. OE. *slīcian*, 'to make smooth'. See **slick,** adj.
Derivatives: *slick-er*, n., *slick-er-ing*, n., *slick-er-y*, adj.

slid, past tense and pp. of *slide*. — ME. pp. *slide(n)*, fr. OE. *gesliden*, pp. of *slīdan*. See **slide.**

slide, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sliden*, fr. OE. *slīdan*, 'to slide, glide; to err', rel. to MHG. *sliten*, 'to

slide, glide', OHG. *slito, slita*, MHG. *slite, slitte*, G. *Schlitten*, 'sledge', G. *Schlittschuh*, 'skate', and cogn. with Lith. *slýstu, slýsti*, 'to glide, slide', *slidùs*, 'smooth', Lett. *slidēt*, 'to glide', *slidas*, 'skates', OSlav. *slědŭ*, 'track', Gk. ὄλισθος, 'slipperiness', ὀλισθάνος, ὀλισθηρός, 'slippery', ὀλισθάνειν, 'to slip', MIr. *slōet*, 'slide', and prob. also with OI. *srédhati*, 'glides off'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)leidh-*, 'slippery', which is prob. an enlargement of base **(s)lei-*, 'slimy'. See **slime** and cp. **sled.**

Derivatives: *slide*, n., *slid-er*, n., *slid-ing*, n. and adj., *slid-ing-ly*, adv., *slid-ing-ness*, n.

slidometer, n., an instrument for measuring shocks caused to railroad cars. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **slide** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

slight, adj. — ME. *sliht, slight, sleght*, 'smooth, flat', fr. LG. *slicht*, 'smooth plain, common', which is rel. to OS. *slicht*, ON. *slēttr*, OFris. *sliucht*, MDu. *sleht*, OHG. *sleht*, 'smooth', MHG. *sleht*, 'level', G. *schlecht*, 'plain, simple; bad', Goth. *slaihts*, 'smooth'; G. *schlicht*, 'smooth, plain, simple', is a back formation fr. *schlichten*, 'to smooth, plane', which is a derivative of *schlecht* in its orig. sense 'smooth, plain'. This back formation became necessary when the meaning of *schlecht* developed from 'plain, simple', into 'inferior in quality, bad'. The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **sliĝ-*, a collateral form of base **sleiĝ-*, 'to smooth, glide'. See **slick,** adj.

Derivatives: *slight*, tr. v., and n., *slight-ed*, adj., *slight-er*, n., *slight-ing*, adj., *slight-ing-ly*, adv., *slight-ish*, adj., *slight-ly*, adv., *slight-ness*, n., *slight-y*, adj., *slight-i-ly*, adv., *slight-i-ness*, n.

slim, adj. — The orig. meaning was 'bad, weak, slight, awry', fr. Du. *slim*, 'awry; bad, evil', which is rel. to MHG. *slimp*, 'slanting, awry', G. *schlimm*, 'bad', and cogn. with Lett. *slīps* (for **slimpas*), 'sloping, steep'. According to W. W. Skeat the sense development of E. *slim* might be due to a confusion with E. *slender.*

Derivatives: *slim*, n., *slim-ly*, adv., *slim-li-ness*, n., *slim-ness*, n.

slime, n. — ME. *slim*, fr. OE. *slīm*, which is rel. to ON. *slīm*, Dan. *slim*, Du. *slijm*, MHG. *slim*, G. *Schleim*, 'slime', OHG. *slīmen*, 'to make smooth', fr. I.-E. base **(s)lei-*, 'slime, slimy, sticky, dauby, slippery', whence also Russ. *slimák*, 'snail' (lit. 'the slimy animal'), OSlav. *slina*, 'spittle', OIr. *sligim*, 'I smear', MIr. *slemum*, W. *llyfn*, 'smooth', Gk. λείμαξ, 'snail' (whence L. *līmāx*, of s.m.), λίμνη, 'marsh, pool, lake', L. *līmus* (for **slīmus*), 'slime, mud, mire', *līma*, 'file', *līmāre*, 'to file, polish', *linere*, 'to daub, besmear, rub out, erase', Gk. ἀλίνειν (Hesychius), 'to anoint, besmear'. See **lime,** 'birdlime', and cp. **loam.** Cp. also **delete, illinition, leio-, levigate, lientery, Limicolae, limnetic, limno-, Limonium, liniment, litotes, loam, oblivion, Pralaya.** Cp. also **sleek, slick, slide, slight, slip, slowworm.**

sling, tr. v., to throw, hurl. — ME. *slingen*, prob. fr. ON. *slyngva* (whence Dan. *slynge*, Swed. *slunga*), which is rel. to OE. *slingan*, 'to creep, wind', OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, 'to swing to and fro, wind, twist', G. *Schlinge*, 'loop', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *slenkù, sliñkti*, 'to creep', OSlav. *slǫku*, 'crooked'. Cp. **slang, slink,** 'to sneak'. Cp. also **ling,** 'the heather'.

Derivatives: *sling-er*, n., *sling-ing*, adj. and n.

sling, n., a device for throwing stones. — Prob. fr. **sling,** 'to throw'; rel. to OFris. *slinge*, OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge*, G. *Schlinge*, 'sling'.

sling, n., a kind of drink. — Fr. G. *schlingen, verschlingen*, 'to swallow', which is rel. to OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden*, OS. *farslindan*, Goth. *fraslindan*, 'to swallow'.

slink, intr. v., to sneak. — ME. *slinken*, fr. OE. *slincan*, 'to creep', rel. to Swed. *slinka*, 'to glide', Du. *slinken*, 'to shrink, shrivel', and to E. **sling,** 'to throw'.

slink, tr. and intr. v., to miscarry. — A var. of **sling,** 'to throw'.

Derivative: *slink*, n., a prematurely born animal.

slip, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *slippen*, 'to slip, glide', fr. MDu. or MLG. *slippen* (Du. *slijpen*), which are rel. to OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, 'to glide, slide; to grind, polish', fr. I.-E. base **(s)leib-*, 'slimy, slippery', enlargement of base **(s)lei-*, 'slime, slimy, sticky, slippery'. See **slime** and cp. **slip,** n.

Derivatives: *slip*, n. and adj., *slipper* (q.v.), *slippery* (q.v.), *slipp-y*, adj.

slip, n., 1) a stem, twig, etc., cut off a plant, used for planting or grafting; 2) a narrow strip. — ME. *slippe*, fr. MDu. *slippe*, fr. *slippen*, 'to cut', prop. 'to cause to slip or glide', whence ME. *slippen*, 'to slip, glide'. See **slip,** v.

slipper, n., a light shoe. — Lit. 'that which slips'. See **slip** and agential suff. **-er.**

Derivative: *slipper-ed*, adj.

slippery, adj. — ME. *sliper, slipper*, 'slippery', fr. OE. *slipor*, 'slippery'. See **slip** and adj. suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *slipperi-ly*, adv., *slipperi-ness*, n.

slipslop, n., adj., and intr. v. — Antiphonic reduplication of **slop.**

slit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *slitten*, a weak verb formed fr. *sliten*, fr. the OE. strong verb *slītan*, 'to tear, cut', which is rel. to OS. *slītan*, ON. *slīta*, Swed. *slita*, Dan. *slide*, MLG., MDu. *slīten* Du. *slijten*, OHG. *slīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleißen*, 'to slit', and cogn. with Lith. *skleidžiù, skleĩsti*, 'to divide, spread out'; fr. I.-E. base **sqlei-d-*, enlargement of base **sqel-*, 'to cut'. See **shield** and cp. **slate,** 'piece of rock', **slice, sliver, éclat.**

Derivative: *slitt-er*, n.

slither, intr. v., to slide. — ME. *slideren, slitheren*, fr. OE. *slidrian*, 'to slip', rel. to OE. *slidor*, 'slippery'; prop. freq. of **slide** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *slither*, n., *slither-ing, slither-y*, adjs.

sliver, n., splinter. — Formed from the obsol. verb *slive*, 'to part, divide', fr. ME. *sliven*, fr. OE. *slīfan.* See **sleave.**

Derivatives: *sliver*, tr. and intr. v., *sliver-er*, n., *sliver-y*, adj.

slivovitz, n., a plum brandy. — Russ., 'plum brandy', fr. Russ. (= OSlav.) *sliva*, 'plum', fr. I.-E. base **(s)li-*, 'bluish'. See **sloe.**

slob, n., mud. — Ir. *slab*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *slabb*, 'mud', and see **slab,** 'mud'.

slobber, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sloberen*, of imitative origin. Cp. G. *schlabbern*, 'to slabber', and see **slabber.**

Derivatives: *slobber*, n., *slobber-er*, n., *slobber-y*, adj.

sloe, n., (the fruit of) the blackthorn. — ME. *slo*, fr. OE. *slā, slāh*, rel. to MDu., Du. *slee*, OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *Schlehe*, Dan. *slaa(en)*, Swed. *slå(n)*, fr. I.-E. base **(s)li-*, **(s)loi-*, 'bluish', whence also OSlav. *sliva*, 'plum', L. *līvēre* (for **slīvēre*), 'to be of a bluish color', *līvidus* (for **slīvidus*), 'bluish', OIr. *lí*, 'color, splendor', W. *lliw*, of s.m. Cp. **livid.** Cp. also **slivovitz.**

slog, intr. and tr. v. — A var. of **slug,** 'to strike'.

Derivatives: *slog*, n., *slogg-er*, n., *slogg-ing*, adj.

slogan, n. — Earlier *slogorn*, fr. Gael. *sluaghgairm*, lit. 'army cry', fr. *sluagh*, 'host, army', and *gairm*, 'noise, cry', which is rel. to OIr. *gāir, gairm*, 'noise, cry'. See **care,** n.

sloid, n. — See **sloyd.**

sloka, n., distich (*Sanskrit prosody*). — OI. *ślókaḥ* 'fame, repute; strophe, distich', rel. to OI. *śṛṇṓti*, 'hears', fr. I.-E. base **kl̂eu-*, **kl̂u-*, 'to hear', whence also OS., OE. *hlūd*, 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. **sruti.**

sloop, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Du. *sloep*, lit. 'that which glides'. Cp. MLG. *slūpen*, OE. *slūpan*, 'to slip, glide'. See **sleeve** and cp. **shallop, slop,** 'pool of liquid', **slop,** 'loose garment'.

slop, n., pool of liquid. — ME. *sloppe*, fr. OE. *-sloppe* (in *cūsloppe*, 'cowslip, lit. cow's droppings'), rel. to MLG. *slippen*, 'to glide, slide'. See **slip,** v., and cp. **cowslip, oxlip.**

Derivatives: *slop*, intr. and tr. v., to spill, *slopped*, adj., *slopp-ing*, n., *slopp-y*, adj., *slopp-i-ly*, adv., *slopp-i-ness*, n.

slop, n., a loose garment. — ME. *sloppe*, rel. to OE. *slūpan*, 'to slip', and to **sleeve** (q.v.)

slop, n., policeman (*slang*). — Short for *ecilop*, back spelling of *police.*

slope, n. — Prob. back formation fr. OE. *āslopen*, pp. of *āslūpan*, 'to slip away', fr. pref. *ā-* (see intensive pref. **a-**) and *slūpan*, 'to slip'. See **sleeve** and cp. **aslope.**

Derivatives: *slope*, adj. and intr. and tr. v., *sloper*, n., *slop-ing*, adj., *slop-ing-ly*, adv., *slop-ingness*, n.

slosh, n. — A var. of **slush.**

Derivatives: *slosh*, v., *slosh-er*, n., *slosh-y*, adj., *slosh-i-ness*, n.

slot, n., track of a deer. — ME. *esclot*, fr. OF., fr. ON. *slōð.* Cp. **sleuth.** Cp. also next word.

Derivative: *slot*, tr. v., to follow the slot.

slot, n., aperture. — ME., fr. MF. *esclot*; derivatively identical with prec. word.

Derivatives: *slot*, tr. v., *slott-ed*, adj., *slott-er*, n.

slot, n., bar bolt, bar. — ME., fr. MDu. (= Du.) *slot*, rel. to ON. *slot*, OHG., MHG. *sloz*, G. *Schloss*, 'bolt, bar', and to OFris. *slūta*, Du. *sluiten*, OHG. *slioʒan*, MHG. *slieʒen*, G. *schliessen*, 'to shut, close', OS. *slutil*, 'key', and cognate with Gk. κλείς, 'key', L. *claudere*, 'to shut, close', *clāvis*, 'key', *clāvus*, 'nail'. See **close,** adj.

Derivative: *slot*, tr. v., to bolt.

sloth, n., laziness. — ME. *slouthe, slowthe*, fr. *slou, slow*; see **slow** and subst. suff. **-th.** Cp. the collateral ME. form *sleuth*, fr. OE. *slæwð*, 'sloth', fr. *slāw*, 'slow'.

Derivatives: *sloth-ful*, adj., *sloth-ful-ly*, adv., *sloth-ful-ness*, n.

sloth, n., a South American mammal. — From prec. word; so called because of its slow movements. Cp. Sp. *perezoso*, 'slothful', used also to denote the *sloth.*

slouch, n., an awkward person. — Fr. earlier *slouk*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. dial. 'a languid person', Dan. *slukøret*, 'with hanging ears'. Cp. also **slug, sluggard.**

Derivatives: *slouch*, adj. and intr. and tr. v., *slouch-er*, n., *slouch-ing*, adj., *slouch-ing-ly*, adv., *slouch-y*, adj.

slough, n., a swamp. — ME. *slogh*, fr. OE. *slōh*, 'slough, mire', of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *slough-y*, adj., *slough-i-ness*, n.

slough, n., the skin of a snake. — ME. *slughe, slouh*, rel. to OS. *slūk*, 'skin of a snake', MHG. *slūch*, 'skin of a snake; winsekin', G. *Schlauch*, 'wineskin', fr. I.-E. base **sleuĝ-*, 'to glide', whence also Du. *sluiken*, 'to sneak', *sluik*, 'stealthily', and prob. also Lith. *šliaužiu, šliaũžti*, 'to creep', *šliužės* (pl.), 'skates', Lett. *služāt*, 'to slide, glide', Russ. *lyža*, 'snowshoe, sledge runner'.

Derivatives: *slough*, tr. v., to cast off; intr. v., to be cast off (said esp. of the skin), *slough-y*, adj.

Slovak, n., one of the people inhabiting Slovakia, i.e. the eastern part of Czechoslovakia; adj., of Slovakia. — Fr. *Slovák*, the people's own name, orig. meaning 'Slav'. See **Slav** and cp. **Slovene.**

Derivative: *Slovak-ian*, adj. and n.

sloven, n., an untidy or careless person. — ME. *sloveyn*, a hybrid coined fr. Du. *slof*, 'careless', and ME. suff. *-ein, -eyn*, fr. OF. *-ain*, fr. L. *-ānus* (see **-an**).

Derivatives: *sloven-ly*, adj., *sloven-li-ness*, n.

Slovene, n., one of the Slav people inhabiting Carinthia and Styria; adj., of Slovenia. — G. *Slowene*, fr. the people's own name, orig. meaning 'Slav'. See **Slav** and cp. **Slovak.** Cp. also **Slavonian.**

Derivatives: *Sloven-ian*, adj. and n.

slow, adj. — ME. *slow*, fr. earlier *slaw*, fr. OE. *slāw*, which is rel. to OS. *slēu*, 'blunt, dull', MDu. *slee*, *sleu*, *sleeu*, Du. *slee*, *sleeuw*, 'sour, tart, blunt', OHG. *slēo*, 'blunt, dull', ON. *sljōr*, *slǣr*, Dan. *sløv*, Swed. *slö*, of s.m.; not cogn. with L. *laevus*, 'lefthand'. Cp. **sloth.**

Derivatives: *slow*, intr. and tr. v., *slow*, n. and adv., *slow-ish*, adj., *slow-ly*, adv., *slow-ness*, n.

slowworm, n. — ME. *slaworm*, *slowurm*, fr. OE. *slāwyrm*. The first element of this compound is rel. to OE. *slīw*, *slēo*, 'tench', fr. I.-E. base **slei-*, 'slime, slimy'. See **slime** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **worm.** E. *slowworm* was influenced in form by *slow*.

sloyd, sloid, n., a system of manual training developed in Sweden. — Fr. Swed. *slöjd*, 'skill, dexterity', which corresponds to ON. *slægð*, 'slyness'. See **sleight.**

slub, n., a roll of wool. — Of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *slub*, tr. v., to twist into a slub, *slubb-er*, n., *slubb-ing*, n.

slubber, tr. and intr. v. — A var. of **slobber.**

Derivatives: *slubber-er*, n., *slubber-ing*, adj., *slubber-ing-ly*, adv.

sludge, n., soft mud. — ME. *sluche*. Cp. dial. E. *slud*, 'mud', and E. **slush.**

Derivatives: *sludge*, tr. v., *sludg-er*, n., *sludg-y*, adj.

slue, also **slew,** tr. and intr. v., to turn, twist. — Of unknown origin.

slug, n., 1) a lazy fellow (now only *dial.*); 2) a small mollusk. — ME. *slugge*, 'sluggard', rel. to *sluggen*, 'to be slothful'; prob. of Scand. origin. See **slouch** and cp. **sluggard.**

Derivatives: *slug*, v. (q.v.), *slugg-ish*, adj., *slugg-ish-ly*, adv., *slugg-ish-ness*, n.

slug, intr. v., to be lazy (*obsol.*) — ME. *sluggen*, 'to be slothful', fr. *slugge*, 'sluggard'. See prec. word.

slug, n., a small piece of metal; a roughly shaped bullet. — Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with prec. word and so called in allusion to its shape.

sluggard, n. — ME. *sluggart*, fr. *sluggen*, 'to be slothful'. See **slug,** v., and **-ard.**

Derivatives: *sluggard*, adj., *sluggard-ly*, adj., *sluggard-li-ness*, n.

sluice, n., an artificial passage for water. — ME. *scluse*, fr. OF. *escluse* (F. *écluse*), fr. VL. *exclūsa*, short for *aqua exclūsa*, 'water shut out' (i.e. separated from the river), fem. pp. of *exclūdere*, 'to shut out'. Cp. OProvenç. *escluza*, which also derives fr. VL. *exclūsa*. MDu. *slūse*, *sluise* (whence Du. *sluis*) is borrowed fr. F. *écluse*, G. *Schleuse* fr. MDu. *slūse*.

Derivatives: *sluice*, tr. and intr. v., *sluic-er*, n., *sluic-ing*, n., *sluic-y*, adj.

sluit, n., a ditch. — Du. *sloot*, 'ditch'; according to Pettman, assimilated in spelling to *spruit*, which is used in South Africa to denote channels of rain (see *spruit*).

slum, n. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *slum*, intr. v., *slumm-er*, n., *slumming*, n.

slumber, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *slumeren*, *slumberen*, freq. of *slumen*, 'to doze', fr. *slume*, 'slumber', fr. OE. *slūma*, 'slumber', which is rel. to MDu. *slumen*, *slumeren*, Du. *sluimeren*, Late MHG. *slummen*, *slummern*, G. *schlummern*, 'to slumber', and prob. also to Goth. *slawan*, 'to be silent'.

Derivatives: *slumber*, n. (q.v.), *slumber-er*, n., *slumber-ing*, adj., *slumber-ing-ly*, adv., *slumberous* (q.v.)

slumber, n. — ME. *slummir*, *slumbir*, fr. *slumeren*, *slumberen*, 'to slumber'. See **slumber,** v.

slumberous, also **slumbrous,** adj. — ME. *slumbrous*, fr. *slumbir*. See **slumber,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *slumberous-ly*, adv., *slumberous-ness*, n.

slump, intr. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Norw. *slump*, 'plump'.

slung, past tense and pp. of *sling*. — ME. pp. *slunge(n)*, fr. OE. *geslungen*, pp. of *slingan*. See **sling,** v.

slunk, past tense and pp. of *slink*. — ME. pp. *slunke(n)*, fr. OE. *gesluncen*, pp. of *slincan*. See **slink.**

slur, tr. and intr. v., 1) to stain; 2) to pronounce indistinctly. — Fr. ME. *sloor*, 'mud', fr. MDu. *sleuren*, *slooren*, 'to trail in mud' (Du. *sleuren*, 'to trail, drag'), which is rel. to E. Fris. *slūren*, 'to go about carelessly', Norw. *slöra*, 'to be careless'.

Derivative: *slur*, n.

slush, n., 1) partly smelted snow; 2) soft mud. — A var. of **sludge.**

Derivative: *slush-y*, adj.

slut, n., a slovenly woman; slattern. — ME. *slutte*, rel. to ON. *slota*, 'to be idle', dial. Swed. *slåta*, 'an idle woman', *slåter*, 'an idle fellow'.

Derivatives: *slutt-ish*, adj., *slutt-ish-ly*, adv., *slutt-ish-ness*, n.

sly, adj. — ME. *sleigh*, *slegh*, *sleh*, fr. ON. *slægr*, 'crafty, cunning', rel. to LG. *slū* (whence Du. *sluw*, Dan. *slu*, Norw. *slu*, *slug*, Swed. *slug*, G. *schlau*), 'cunning, sly'. These words prob. meant orig. 'able to strike', and are rel. to OE. *slēan*, Goth. *slahan*, 'to strike'; see **slay,** v., and cp. **sleight.** For sense development cp. MHG. *verslahen*, 'to hide, cheat' (orig. 'to put aside by striking', fr. *slahen*, 'to strike'), whence G. *verschlagen*, 'cunning, sly', and *schlagfertig*, 'ready-witted', lit. 'ready (*fertig*) to strike (*schlagen*)'.

Derivatives: *sly-ish*, adj., *sli-ly*, *sly-ly*, adv., *sly-ness*, n.

slype, n., a covered passage way between the transept and chapterhouse (*arch.*) — Of uncertain origin.

smack, n., taste, flavor. — ME. *smak*, fr. OE. *smæc*, 'taste, flavor', related to OFris. *smaka*, Du. *smaak*, OHG., MHG. *smac*, G. *Geschmack*, and cogn. with Lith. *smaguriaĩ*, 'dainties', *smagùris*, 'forefinger, index', prop. 'the nibbling (finger)'.

smack, intr. v., to have a smack of, to taste of. — ME. *smaken*, fr. *smak*, 'taste'. See prec. word.

smack, n., a sharp sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *smak*, 'slap', Dan. *smæk*, 'smack, rap', and Lith. *smagiù*, *smogiaũ*, *smõgti*, 'to strike, knock down, whip', which all are imitative.

smack, adv., suddenly. — Lit. 'with a smack, sharply'. See prec. word.

smack, tr. v., to part (the lips) noisily; to slap; intr. v., to make a sharp noise. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du *smakken*, 'to fling down', Dan. *smække*, 'slam', and see **smack,** 'a sharp sound'. See also **smack,** 'a sailing vessel'.

Derivatives: *smack-er*, n., *smack-ing*, n. and adj., *smack-ing-ly*, adv.

smack, n., a single-masted sailing vessel. — Du. *smak*, fr. MDu. *smakke* (whence also LG. *smak*, *smakke*, G. *Schmacke*, Dan. *smakke*, Swed. *smack*, F. *semaque*, Sp. *zumaca*, It. *semacca*), fr. MDu. and MLG. *smacken*, 'to slap' (the vessel was so called from the noise made by its sails). See **smack,** 'to slap'.

Derivatives: *smack-ful*, adj., *smack-ing*, adj.

small, adj. — ME. *smal*, fr. OE. *smæl*, 'narrow, slender; small', rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, 'narrow', Goth. *smalista*, 'smallest', ON. *smali*, 'small cattle, sheep', and cogn. with Gk. μῆλον, 'sheep, goat' (prop. 'small cattle'), Arm. *mal*, 'sheep, ram', OIr., OCo., W. *mil*, 'a small animal', OSlav. *malŭ*, 'small', and prob. also with L. *malus*, 'bad' (prop. 'insignificant, of inferior value'). Cp. **mal-** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *small*, n., *small-ish*, adj., *small-ness*, n.

smallage, n., wild celery. — ME. *smalege*, fr. earlier *smalache*, which is compounded of *smal*, 'small', and F. *ache*, 'parsley', fr. L. *apium*. See **small** and **ache,** 'parsley'.

smallpox, n. — Fr. earlier *small pokkes*, 'small pox'; so called in contradistinction to the 'great pox', i.e. syphilis. See **small** and **pox.** For sense development cp. F. *petite vérole*, 'smallpox'.

smalt, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. *smalto*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG., MHG. *smalz*, G. *Schmalz*, 'melted fat', OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*), 'to melt', and see **smelt.** Cp. also **enamel.**

Derivative: *smalt-er*, n.

smaragd, n., an emerald. — ME. *smaragde*, fr. OF. *smaragde*, fr. L. *smaragdus*, fr. Gk. σμάραγδος. See **emerald.**

smaragdite, n., a green variety of amphibole. — F., formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. σμάραγδος, 'emerald'. See prec. word.

smart, intr. v. — ME. *smerten*, fr. OE. *smeortan*, rel. to MDu. *smerten*, *smarten*, Du. *smarten*, OHG. *smerzan*, MHG. *smerzen*, G. *schmerzen*, 'to pain', orig. to bite', rel. to LG. *murten*, 'to fall to pieces, to decay', and cogn. with Gk. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος, 'terrible, fearful', lit. 'rubbing, crushing', OI. *mardayati*, 'grinds, rubs, crushes', *márdati*, *mṛdnāti*, 'presses, rubs', Arm. *mart*, 'combat, fight'. L. *mordēre*, 'to bite', Lett. *merdēt*, 'to waste, emaciate; to starve (tr.); fr. I.-E. base **(s)mer-d-*, a **-d-*enlargement of base **(s)mer-*, 'to rub, pound, consume, wear away, exhaust, worry; to be consumed', whence Gk. μαραίνειν, 'to waste away'. Cp. **smart,** n. and adj. Cp. also **almuerzo, amaranth, ambrosia, amrita, mar, marasmus, marble, marcid, marmoreal, morbid, morceau, mordant, mordent, morsel, mortal, mortar, murder, murrain, premorse, remorse, smorzando.**

Derivatives: *smart*, adj. (q.v.), *smart*, adv., *smart-ing*, adj., *smart-ing-ly*, adv., *smart-en*, tr. v., *smart-y*, adj.

smart, n. — ME. *smert*, fr. OE. *smeart*, rel. to MDu. *smerte*, *smarte*, Du. *smart*, OHG. *smerzo*, MHG. *smerze*, G. *Schmerz*, 'pain', and to OE. *smeortan*, 'to smart, pain'. See **smart,** v.

smart, adj. — ME. *smerte*, 'painful', fr. OE. *smeart*. See **smart,** n.

Derivatives: *smart-ly*, adv., *smart-ness*, n.

smash, tr. and intr. v. and n. — A blend of **smack** and **mash.**

Derivatives: *smash*, adv. (colloq.), *smash-age*, n., *smash-er*, *n. smash-ery*, n., *smash-ing*, adj., *smash-ing-ly*, adv.

smatter, intr. v., to talk with a superficial knowledge. — ME. *smateren*, 'to make a noise', of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *smattra*, 'to crackle'.

Derivatives: *smatter-er*, n., *smatter-ing*, n. and adj., *smatter-ing-ly*, adv., *smatter-y*, adj.

smear, n. — ME. *smere*, fr. OE. *smeoru*, *smeru*, 'fat, grease', rel. to OS., OHG. *smero*, ON. *smjör*, *smör*, Dan. *smør*, Swed. *smör*, MDu. *smere*, Du. *smeer*, MHG. *smer*, G. *Schmer*, 'grease, fat', Goth. *smaiṛþr*, 'fatness', fr. I.-E. **smeru-*, 'grease', whence also Gk. μύρον, 'unguent, balsam', μυρίζειν, σμυρίζειν, 'to rub with ointment' (but not σμύρις, 'emery', see *emery*), Toch. B. *ṣmare*, 'smooth', OIr. *smi(u)r*, 'marrow', W. *mer*, of s.m., and perh. also Lith. *smársas*, 'fat'. Cp. **Myristica, Amyris,** and the first element in **myrobalan, Myroxylon.** Cp. also **medulla.**

Derivatives: *smear*, v. (q.v.), *smear-y*, adj., *smear-less*, adj., *smear-i-ness*, n.

smear, tr. v. — ME. *smeren*, fr. OE. *smervan*, *smiervan*, rel. to ON. *smyrva*, *smyrja*, Dan. *smøre*, Swed. *smörja*, Du. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smir(we)n*, G. *schmieren*, 'to smear', and to OE. *smeoru*, *smeru*, 'fat, grease'. See **smear,** n.

Derivatives: *smear-ed*, adj., *smear-er*, n.

smectic, adj., purifying. — L. *smēcticus*, 'cleansing', fr. Gk. σμηκτικός, fr. σμηκτός, verbal adj. of σμήχειν, 'to cleanse'. See **smegma** and **-ic.**

smectite, n., a claylike mineral. — Gk. σμηκτίς,

'fuller's earth', fr. σμήχειν, 'to cleanse'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

smee, n. — A var. of **smew.**

smegma, n., soapy matter secreted from the glands. — L., fr. Gk. σμῆγμα, 'soap', fr. σμήχειν, 'to wipe off, wipe, clean, cleanse', fr. σμάειν, Att. σμᾶν, 'to rub, wipe', fr. I.-E. base **(s)mei-*, 'to rub', whence also Czech *smetana*, 'cream', MDu., MHG. *smant*, of s.m., and E. **smite** (q.v.) For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

smell, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *smellen, smullen*, not found in OE., rel. to LG. *smelen*, Du. *smeulen*, 'to smolder', and to E. **smolder** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *smell-able*, adj., *smell-ed*, adj., *smell-er*, n., *smell-ing*, n.

smell, n. — ME. *smel, smul*, fr. *smellen, smullen.* See **smell,** v.
Derivatives: *smell-ful*, adj., *smell-y*, adj.

smelt, tr. and intr. v., to melt. — Prob. fr. MDu. (= Du.) *smelten*, which is rel. to OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, Dan. *smelte*, Swed. *smälta*, Norw. *smelta*, 'to melt', and to OE. *melta*, 'to melt'. See **melt** and cp. **smalt.**
Derivatives: *smelt-er*, n., *smelt-ery*, n.

smelt, n., a small edible fish. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to Du., Dan. *smelt*, 'smelt', Norw. *smelta*, 'whiting', and to E. *smelt*, 'to melt'; the fish was called after its soft fiesh. See prec. word and cp. **smolt.**

smew, n., seaduck. — Rel. to the first element in Du. *smient*, Fris. *smēnt*, 'smew'. The second element in these words is rel. to ON. *önd*, OE. *æned*, OHG. *anut*, 'duck', and cogn. with L. *anās*, of s.m. (see *Anas*).

Smilacaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *smīlax, smīlacis*, 'bindweed'. See **smilax** and **-aceae.**

smilacaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Smilacina, n., a genus of plants, the false Solomon's seal (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *smīlax*, gen. *smīlacis*. See next word.

smilax, n., 1) (cap.) a genus of plants, the green brier (*bot.*); 2) a twining vine of East Africa. — L. *smīlax*, 'bindweed', fr. Gk. σμῖλαξ, which is rel. to μῖλαξ, of s.m.

smile, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *smilen*, rel. to OE. *smerian*, 'to laugh at', Dan. *smile*, Swed., Norw. *smila*, LG. *smilen*, OHG. *smierōn*, MHG. *smielen, smieren*, 'to smile', fr. I.-E. base **(s)mei-*, **(s)mi-*, 'to smile, to be astonished', whence also L. *mīrus* (for **smei-ros*), 'wonderful'. See **miracle** and cp. **smirk.**
Derivatives: *smile*, n., *smile-ful*, adj., *smile-fulness*, n., *smil-er*, n., *smil-ing*, adj., *smil-ing-ly*, adv., *smil-ing-ness*, n.

smirch, tr. v., to soil. — A blend of **smear** and OF. *esmorcher, esmorcer*, 'to torment', orig. 'to bite; to cause to bite'. OF. *esmorcer* is compounded of pref. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*) and L. *morsus*, pp. of *mordēre*, 'to bite'. See **1st ex-** and **morsel** and cp. F. *amorcer*, 'to bait', fr. VL. **admordere*, which corresponds to L. *admordēre*, 'to bite at', fr. **ad-** and *mordēre*.
Derivative: *smirch*, n.

smirk, intr. v., to smile affectedly. — ME. *smirken*, fr. OE. *smearcian, smercian*; formed fr. I.-E. base **(s)mei-*, **(s)mi-*, 'to smile' (see **smile**), with intensive suff. *-k*. The same suff. appears in the verbs *lurk, stalk, talk.*
Derivative: *smirk*, n.

smite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *smiten*, fr. OE. *smītan*, 'to daub, smear', rel. to Swed., Norw., *smita*, Dan. *smide*, 'to smear, fling', OFris. *smīta*, MLG., MDu. *smīten*, 'to cast, fling', Du. *smijten*, 'to throw, fling', OHG. *smīzan*, 'to rub, strike', MHG. *smīzen*, 'to smear, cast, fling', G. *schmeißen*, 'to cast, fling', Goth. *bi-smeitan, ga-smeitan*, 'to spread, smear', fr. **smeid-*, *-d*-enlargement of I.-E. base **smē(i)-*, 'to smear, rub'. The unenlarged base **(s)mēi-* appears in Gk. σμάω, σμῆν, 'to anoint, smear, rub, wipe, cleanse', σμῆμα, 'unguent', σμήχειν, 'to clear off, soap, purge', L. *macula* for **(s)mᵉ̆t-lā*, 'spot, mark'; cp. **macula, mackle, mail,** 'armor'. **smectic, smectite, smegma.** Cp. also **mission.** The original meaning of base **(s)mē(i)-*, prob. was 'to throw', orig. 'to throw (mud) at the wall', whence developed the secondary meaning 'to besmear, rub'.
Derivatives: *smite*, n., *smit-er*, n.

smith, n. — ME., fr. OE. *smið*, rel. to OS. *smith*, ON. *smiðr*, Dan., Swed. *smed*, OFris. *smith*, OHG. *smid*, MHG. *smit*, G. *Schmied*, Goth. *-smiþa* in *aiza-smiþa*, 'coppersmith', and to OHG. *smīda*, 'metal', *smeidar*, 'worker in metal', fr. I.-E. base **smēi-*, **smī-*, 'to carve, cut', whence also Gk. σμῖλη, 'knife, graving tool, chisel', σμινύη, 'a two-pronged hoe or mattock'.

smith, tr. v. — ME. *smithen*, fr. OE. *smiðian*, fr. *smið*. See **smith,** n.
Derivatives: *smith-er*, n., *smith-ery*, n., *smithy* (q.v.)

smithereens, n. pl., fragments. — Ir. *smidirīn*, dimin. of *smiodar*, 'fragment', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending cp. *colleen.*

smithite, n., a silver sulfantimonite (*mineral.*) — Named after the English scientist C.F. Herbert *Smith* (died in 1953). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

smithsonite, n., a zinc carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after James *Smithson* (1765-1829), founder of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

smithy, n. — ME., fr. ON. *smiðja*, fr. *smiðr*, 'smith'; rel. to OE. *smiðde*, OHG. *smitta*, MHG. *smitte*, G. *Schmiede*. See **smith,** n. and subst. suff. **-y.**

smitten, pp. of *smite*. — ME. *smiten*, fr. OE. *gesmiten*, pp. of *smītan*. See **smite.**

smock, n., a loose overgarment. — ME. *smok*, fr. OE *smoc(c)*, rel. to ON. *smokkr*, OHG. *smoccho*, 'smock', and to OE. *smūgan*, 'to creep into', ON. *smūga*, 'to creep through a narrow opening', Du. *smuigen*, MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, 'to cling to, press close, nestle' (whence the intensive verbs MHG. *smücken*, resp. G. *schmücken*, 'to adorn'), fr. I.-E. base **smeugh-*, 'to press', whence also OSlav. *smykati sę*, 'to creep', Lett. *smaugs*, 'slender, slim, svelte'. Cp. **smug, smuggle.**
Derivatives: *smock*, tr. and intr. v., *smock-ing*, n.

smog, n. (U.S.A.) — A blend formed—after Lewis Carrol's example—from **smoke** and **fog.**

smoke, n. — ME., fr. OE. *smoca*, 'to smoke', rel. to MLG., MDu. *smooc*, Du. *smook*, 'smoke', MHG. *smouch*, G. *Schmauch*, and to OE. *smēocan*, 'to smoke', fr. I.-E. base **smeug(h)-*, **smeuqh-*, 'to smoke; smoke', whence also Arm. *mux* (gen. *mxoy*), 'smoke', Gk. σμύχειν, 'to burn with a smoldering flame', Lith. *smáugiu, smáugti*, 'to choke' (with smoke), OIr. *mūch*, W. *mwg*, 'smoke'.
Derivatives: *smoke-less*, adj., *smoke-less-ly*, adv., *smoke-less-ness*, n., *smok-y*, adj., *smok-i-ly*, adv., *smok-i-ness*, n.

smoke, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *smoken*, fr. OE. *smocian*, fr. *smoca*, 'smoke', Cp. OE. *smēocan, smīecan*, 'to smoke', MLG., MDu. *smōken*, Du. *smoken*, G. *schmauchen*, of s.m., and see **smoke,** n.
Derivatives: *smok-er*, n., *smok-ing*, adj. and n.

smolder, smoulder, intr. v., to burn without flame. — ME. *smolderen*, prob. dissimilated fr. *smortheren*. See **smother,** v.
Derivative: *smolder, smoulder*, n.

smolt, n., a salmon in its second year. — Prob. in gradational relationship to **smelt,** name of a fish.

smooth, adj. — ME. *smothe*, fr. OE. *smōð*, in gradational relationship to *smēðe*, whence ME. *smethe* (whence dial. *smeeth*), 'smooth'; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *smooth*, tr. and intr. v., n. and adv., *smooth-en*, tr. and intr. v., *smooth-er*, n., *smooth-ish*, adj., *smooth-ly*, adv., *smooth-ness*, n.

smorzando, adj., becoming slower (*musical direction*). — It., lit. 'becoming reduced in intensity', gerund of *smorzare*, 'to reduce in intensity, to dull (a sound)', fr. pref. *s-* (fr. L. *ex*, 'out of, from'), and *morte*, 'death' (fr. L. *mortem*, acc. of *mors*). — See **1st ex-** and **mortal.**

smote, past tense of *smite*. — ME. *smoot*, fr. OE. *smāt*, past tense of *smītan*. See **smite.**

smother, n., thick, suffocating smoke, dust, etc. — ME., fr. earlier *smorther*, fr. OE. *smorian*, 'to choke, suffocate', rel. to LG. *smoren*, of s.m. (whence G. *schmoren*, 'to stew'). Cp. **smolder.**
Derivatives: *smother-y*, adj., *smother-i-ness*, n.

smother, tr. and intr. v., to suffocate. — ME. *smotheren*, fr. earlier *smortheren*, fr. *smorther.* See prec. word.
Derivatives: ***smother-ation,* n., *smother-er,* n., *smother-ing,* adj., *smother-ing-ly,* adv.**

smoulder, n. — A var. of **smolder.**

smouse, smouch, n., a Jew (*slang.*) — Du. *smous*, fr. G. *Schmus*, 'talk', fr. G. Slang *schmuoß*, fr. Yiddish *schmuoß*, fr. Heb. *shᵉmū'ŏth*, pl. of *shᵉmū'āʰ*, 'report, news', fr. *shāmá'*, 'he heard'. See **Shema.**

smriti, n., inspiration, tradition; the second class of the shastras (*Hindu law*). — OI. *smṛtiḥ*, 'that which is remembered', rel. to *smárati*, 'remembers', Avestic *maraiti*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **(s)mer-*, 'to care for, remember, be anxious about', whence also Gk. μέριμνα, 'care, thought', L. *memor*, 'mindful, remembering', Goth. *maúrnan*, OE. *murnan*, 'to be anxious for'. See **memory** and cp. words there referred to.

smudge, n. and tr. and intr. v. — ME. *smogen*, 'to smear'; a later var. of **smutch**; related to **smut** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *smudge*, tr. and intr. v., *smudg-ed*, adj., *smudg-ed-ly*, adv., *smudg-er*, n.

smug, adj. — LG. *smuk*, 'neat, smart, trim', fr. MLG., fr. *smucken*, 'to adorn', which is rel. to MHG. *smücken*, of s.m. See **smock** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *smug*, n., *smugg-ery*, n., *smugg-ish*, adj., *smugg-ish-ness*, n., *smug-ly*, adv., *smug-ness*, n.

smuggle, tr. and intr. v. — LG. *smuggeln*, rel. to Dan. *smugle*, Norw. *smugla*, Swed. *smuggla*, Norw. *smokla*, Du. *smokkelen*, 'to smuggle', and to OE. *smūgan*, 'to creep'. See **smock** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *smuggl-er*, n., *smuggl-ing*, n.

smut, n., 1) soot; 2) smudge. — LG. *smutt*, rel. to MHG. *smuz*, 'grease, dirt', G. *Schmutz*, 'dirt', MHG. *smutzen*, G. *schmutzen*, 'to make dirty', ME. *smoten, bi-smoteren*, of s.m. See **mother,** 'dregs', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *smut*, tr. and intr. v., *smutt-er*, n., *smutt-y*, adj., *smutt-i-ly*, adv., *smutt-i-ness*, n.

smutch, n. and tr. v. — See **smudge.**
Derivative: *smutch-y*, adj.

snack, intr. v., 1) to snatch something with the teeth (*dial.*); 2) to lunch; tr. v., to seize by snatching (*chiefly Scot.*) — ME. *snaken*, fr. MDu. *snacken*, 'to seize, snatch'. See **snatch** and cp. **snack.**

snack, n., 1) a share; 2) a light meal. — ME. *snake*, fr. *snaken*. See **snack,** v.

snaffle, n., a kind of bridle bit. — Prob. fr. Du. *snavel*, 'beak; horse's muzzle', which is rel. to OFris. *snavel*, 'mouth', OHG. *snabul*, MHG. *snavel*, G. *Schnabel*, 'beak; face', MLG., MDu. *nebbe*, 'beak', OE. *nebb*. ON. *nef*, 'beak, nose', Du. *sneb*, 'beak', ON. *snīpa*, 'snipe', fr. I.-E. base **snab-*, 'beak; to snatch with the beak, to snap', whence also Lith. *snāpas*, 'beak, bill'. Cp. **neb** and words there referred to.
Derivative: *snaffle*, tr. v.

snafu, (*Mil. Slang*) **adj., in confusion; n., confusion; tr. v., to throw into confusion.** — Formed

from the initials of the words *s*ituation *n*ormal *a*ll *f*ouled *u*p.

snag, n., a sharp projection. — Of Scand. origin; cp. dial. Norw. *snag*, 'a projecting point; stump, spike', ON. *snagi*, 'clothes peg'.
Derivatives: *snag*, tr. v., *saagg-ed*, adj., *snagg-er*, n., *snagg-y*, adj.

snail, n. — ME., fr. OE. *snægel, snegel, snægl*, rel. to OS. *snegil*, ON. *snigill*, MHG. *snegel*, dial. G. *Schnegel*, OHG. *snecko*, MHG. *snecke*, G. *Schnecke*, 'snail', ON. *snākr, snōkr*, OE. *snaca*, 'snake', fr. I.-E. base **sneg-, *sneq-*, 'to creep', whence also OHG. *snahhan*, 'to creep', OIr. *snaighim*, 'I creep', Lith. *snākė*, 'snail'. Cp. **snake, sneak, snorkel.**
Derivatives: *snail*, v., *snail-ery*, n., *snail-ish*, adj., *snail-ish-ly*, adv., *snail-like*, adj., *snail-y*, adj.

snake, n. — ME., fr. OE. *snaca*, rel. to ON. *snākr, snōkr*, 'snake', Swed. *snok*, MLG. *snake* (whence G. *Schnake*), 'ring snake'; lit. 'the creeping animal', fr. I.-E. base **sneg-, *sneq-*, 'to creep'. See **snail** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *snake*, tr. and intr. v., *snak-ery*, n., *snak-ing*, adj. and n., *snak-ish, snak-y*, adjs.

snap, tr. and intr. v. — Du. *snappen*, fr. MDu., rel. to MHG. *snappen*, G. *schnappen*, fr. I.-E. base **snab-*, 'beak; to snatch with the beak, to snap', whence also OFris., MDu. *snavel*, 'beak, bill'. See **snaffle** and cp. **schnapper, schnapps.**
Derivatives: *snap*, n., adj. and adv. *snapp-er*, n., *snapp-ing*, adj., *snapp-ish*, adj., *snapp-ish-ly*, adv., *snapp-ish-ness*, n., *snapp-y*, adj., *snapp-i-ly*, adv., *snapp-i-ness*, n.

snaphance, n., 1) an armed marauder (*obsol.*); 2) a kind of flintlock. — Fr. Du. *snaphaan*, 'musket, firelock', lit. 'a snapping cock'. See **snap** and **hen.**

snapper, n., 1) a person or animal that snaps; 2) any of a group of seafish. — Formed fr. the verb **snap** with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. **schnapper.**

snare, n. — ME., fr. OE. *sneare*, fr. ON. *snara*, 'snare, noose, halter', rel. to MDu. *snare*, Du. *snaar*, OHG., MHG. *snare*, and in gradational relationship to MDu., Du. *snoer*, OHG., MHG. *snuor*, G. *Schnur*, 'noose, cord'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base ***(s)ner-***, 'to turn, twist, bind together', whence also OHG. *narwa*, MHG. *narwe*, G. *Narbe*, 'a scar', orig. 'contraction of the skin over a wound', Lith. *nãras*, 'loop', *nérti*, 'to thread (a needle)', *nar-và*, 'cell of the queen bee', Lett. *nãrs, nãre*, 'ferrule'. Cp. the related base ***(s)ner-q-***, whence Gk. νάρκη, 'cramp, numbness', Arm. *nergew*, 'fine, thin, tender, slim', prop. 'twisted up, shriveled up'. Cp. **snarl, ensnare.** Cp. also **narcotic, narrow.**
Derivatives: *snare*, tr. v., *snar-er*, n., *snare-less*, adj., *snar-ing-ly*, adv.

snark, n., an imaginary creature. — Coined (as a blend of **snake** and **shark**) by Lewis Carrol (pen name for Charles L. Dodgson) in *The Hunting of the Snark.*

snarl, intr. and tr. v., to growl. — Freq. of earlier *snar*, which is related to MDu., MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, 'to rattle', ME. *snēren*, 'to scorn', MHG. *snurren*, G. *schnurren*, 'to hum, buzz', from the I.-E. imitative base ***sner-, *snur-.*** Cp. **sneer, snore, snort.**
Derivatives: *snarl*, n., *snarl-er*, n., *snarl-ing*, adj., *snarl-ing-ly*, adv., *snarl-ish*, adj., *snarl-y*, adj.

snarl, n., tangle. — Formed fr. **snare** with dimin. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *snarl*, tr. and intr. v., *snarl-y*, adj.

snatch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *snacchen, snecchen*, rel. to MDu. *snacken*, Du. *snakken*, 'to seize, snatch; to gasp'. Cp. **snack, sneck.**
Derivatives: *snatch*, n., *snatch-ing*, adj., *snatch-ing-ly*, adv., *snatch-y*, adj., *snatch-i-ly*, adv.

snath, also **snathe,** n., scythe, shaft. — ME. *snede*, fr. OE. *snæd*, 'morsel', lit. 'something cut off', from the stem of *snīðan*, 'to cut', which is rel. to OS. *snīthan*, ON. *snīða*, OFris. *snītha*, MDu. *snīden*, Du. *snijden*, OHG. *snīdan*, MHG. *snīden*, G. *schneiden*, Goth. *sneiþan*, 'to cut', fr. I.-E. base ***sneit-***, 'to cut', whence also Czech *snět*, 'bough, branch', Ir. *snēid*, 'small', lit. 'cut short'. Cp. **schnitzel, snick and snee** and the second element in **specktioneer.**

sneak, intr. and tr. v. — Related to OE. *snīcan*, ME. *sniken*, 'to creep, crawl', and to E. **snail, snake.**
Derivatives: *sneak*, n., *sneak-er*, n., *sneak-ing*, adj., *sneak-ing-ly*, adv., *sneak-ing-ness*, n., *sneak-ish*, adj., *sneak-ish-ly*, adv., *sneak-ish-ness*, n., *sneak-y*, adj.

sneck, n., latch or catch of a door or window (*chiefly Scot. and dial. English*). — ME. *snekke, snekk*, rel. to *snecchen, snacchen*, 'to snatch'. See **snatch** and cp. **snack.**
Derivatives: *sneck*, tr. and intr. v., *sneck-er*, n.

sneer, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sneren*, 'to scorn', rel. to Dan. *snærre*, 'to grin like a dog', MDu., MHG. *snarren*, 'to rattle'. See **snarl** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sneer*, n., *sneer-er*, n,. *sneer-ful*, adj., *sneer-ful-ness*, n., *sneer-ing*, adj., *sneer-ing-ly*, adv., *sneer-y*, adj.

sneeze, intr. v. — ME. *snesen*, assimilated fr. ME. *fnesen*, fr. OE. *fnēosan*, which is rel. to MDu. *fniesen*, Du. *fniezen*, 'to sneeze', ON. *fnýsa*, 'to snort', and to ON. *hnjōsa*, Swed. *nysa*, 'to sneeze', MDu. *niesen*, Du. *niezen*, OHG. *niosan*, MHG., G. *niesen*, 'to sneeze'; of imitative origin. These words are not cognate with Gk. πνεῖν 'to breathe', which, however, is also of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *sneeze*, n., *sneez-er*, n., *sneez-ing*, n., *sneez-y*, adj.

snell, n., a short line of gut. — Of uncertain origin.

snell, adj., quick, nimble (*dial.*) — ME. *snel, snell*, fr. OE. *snel, snell*, 'brave, quick, active, strong', rel. to OS. *snel, snell*, 'fresh, vigorous', MDu. *snel, snell*, Du. *snel*, 'lively, quick', OHG., MHG. *snel, snell*, 'brave, quick, strong', G. *schnell*, 'quick', ON. *snjallr*, 'bold, able, valiant'. It. *snello*, 'quick', is a Teut. loan word.

snick, tr. v., to cut. — Prob. back formation fr. **snick and snee.**
Derivative: *snick*, a small cut.

snick and snee, also **snicker snee,** intr. v., to fight with knives. — For *stick and snee* (the *st-* of *stick* having been assimilated to the *sn-* of *snee*), fr. Du. *steken en snijden*, 'to stab and cut'. See **stick** and **snath.**

snicker, intr. v., to laugh in a partly suppressed manner; to giggle; n., a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **snigger.**

snide, adj., spurious; mean; base; n., a snide person or thing. — Of uncertain origin.

Snider, n., a kind of rifle. — Named after its inventor, the American Jacob *Snider* (died in 1866).

sniff, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **snuff, snuffle, snivel.**
Derivatives: *sniff*, n., *sniff-er*, n., *sniff-ing*, adj., *sniff-ing-ly*, adv., *sniff-ish*, adj., *sniff-ish-ness*, n.

snifting valve. — The first word is pres. part. of *snift*, a dialectal form of **sniff.**

snigger, intr. v. and n. — A var. of **snicker.**
Derivatives: *snigger-er*, n., *snigger-ing*, adj., *snigger-ing-ly*, adv.

sniggle, intr. v., to fish for eels. — Formed fr. dial. *snig* (fr. ME. *snygge*), 'eel', with verbal suff. **-le.**

snip, tr. and intr. v. — Derived from, or rel. to, Du. *snippen*, 'to snap', which is of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *snip*, n., 1) a small piece nipped off; 2) a tailor (*archaic*), *snipp-ing*, n.

snipe, n. — ME., fr. ON. *-snīpa* (in *mýri-snīpa*, lit. 'moor snipe'), which is rel. to OS. *sneppa*, MDu. *snippe*, Du. *snip*, OHG. *snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe*, G. *Schnepfe*, 'snipe', and to OFris., MDu. *snavel*, OHG. *snabul*, 'beak'. The bird is called after its long beak. See **snaffle.**
Derivatives: *snipe*, intr. and tr. v., *snip-er*, n., *snip-ish*, adj.

snippet, n., a small fragment. — Formed fr. the noun *snip* (see **snip**) with the dimin. suff. **-et.**
Derivative: *snippet-y*, adj.

snitch, n., 1) the nose; 2) an informer. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *snitch*, intr. and tr. v., *snitch-er*, n.

snite, tr. v., to blow the nose; intr. v., to blow (the nose) (*Scot. and dial.*) — ME. *sniten*, fr. OE. *snȳtan*, rel. to ON. *snýta*, Swed. *snyta*, Dan. *snyde*, MDu. *snūten*, Du. *snuiten*, OHG. *snūzen*, MHG. *sniuzen*, G. *schneuzen*, 'to blow one's nose', and to E. **snot, snoot, snout** (qq.v.)

snivel, intr. v., to run at the nose. — ME. *snevelen, snivelen*, fr. OE. ***snyflan*** (whence *snyflung*, 'running of the nose'), fr. *snofl*, 'mucus of the nose'; of imitative origin. Cp. **sniff, snuff, snuffle.**
Derivatives: *snivel*, n., *snivel-ed*, adj., *snivel-er*, n., *snivel-ing*, n., *snivel-y*, adj.

snob, n. — Of uncertain origin. The original meaning of this word was 'cobbler's apprentice'. Ernest Weekley in his Etymological Dictionary of Modern English, 1369 s.v. *snob* compares *snip*, 'a tailor', and suggests that *snob* is rel. to the verb **snub** in its primary sense 'to cut short'.
Derivatives: *snobb-ery*, n., *snobb-ish*, adj., *snobb-ish-ly*, adv., *snobb-ish-ness*, n., *snobb-ism*, n.

snood, n., band, fillet. — OE. *snōd*, rel. to Swed. *snod(d)*, 'string, cord', and cogn. with Lett. *snāte*, 'a linen cover', OIr. *snāthe*, 'thread', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)nē-***, 'to spin, sew with a needle'. See **needle** and cp. words there referred to.

snook, n., name of various sea fishes. — Du. *snoek*, 'pike, snook', fr. MDu. *snoec*, 'pike'.

snook, intr. v., to smell, sniff (*Scot.*) — Of imitative origin. Cp. MHG. *snöuken*, 'to smell, sniff', whence the German verb *schnökern*, 'to snuffle'.
Derivative: *snook*, n.

snooker pool. — Of uncertain origin.

snoop, intr. v., to pry; tr. v., to pry into. — Du. *snoepen*, 'to eat something on the sly, to eat sweets', of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *snoop-er*, n., *snoop-y*, adj.

snoot, n., face, grimace. — ME. *snute*, rel. to MLG. *snūte*, 'snout', and to E. **snout** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *snoot*, tr. and intr. v., *snoot-y*, adj.

snooze, intr. v., to doze; n., a short sleep (*colloq.*) — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *snooz-er*, n., *snooz-y*, adj.

snore, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *snoren*, rel. to MLG., MDu., MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, 'to rattle', Du. *snorren*, MHG. *snurren*, G. *schnurren*, 'to hum, buzz, drone', from the I.-E. imitative base ***sner-, *snur-.*** Cp. **sneer.** Cp. also Du. *snorken*, MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen*, Swed. *snarka*, dial. Norw. *snerka*, 'to snore', Lett. *snirguōt*, 'to sob, to spit like a goose', Lith. *snarglỹs*, Lett. *snurgalas*, 'mucus' (prop. 'that which rattles'), which are *g-* enlargements of the imitative base above mentioned. Cp. next word. For other enlargements of the same base see **snarl, snort.**
Derivatives: *snore*, n., *snor-er*, n., *snor-ing*, adj., *snor-ing-ly*, adv.

snorkel, n., a device for submarines. — G. *Schnorchel*, 'air intake, snort, snorkel', fr. dial. G., 'snout', fr. *schnorchen*, 'to snore', a collateral form of G. *schnarchen*, 'to snore'. See **snore.**

snort, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *snorten*, fr. LG. *snorten*, which is rel. to ME. *snoren*, 'to snore'. See **snore.**
Derivatives: *snort*, n., *snort-er*, n., *snort-ing*, adj., *snort-ing-ly*, adv., *snort-y*, adj.

snot, n., mucus from the nose (*vulg.*) — ME., fr. OE. *gesnot*, rel. to OFris. *snotta*, MLG., MDu. *snotte*, MDu., Du. *snot*, MLG. *snūte*, and to next word.
Derivatives: *snot*, tr. and intr. v., *snott-er*, n., *snott-y*, adj.

snout, n. — ME. *snute, snoute,* rel. to MLG. *snūte,* Du. *snuit,* G. *Schnauze,* Norw. *snut,* Dan. *snude,* 'snout', ON. *snȳta,* OE. *snȳtan,* OHG. *snūzen,* 'to blow the nose', prop. 'to drip mucus', fr. I.-E. base ***sneu-,** 'to flow', whence also MIr. *snuad,* 'river', Gk. νέειν (fut. νεύσομαι), 'to swim'. Base ***sneu-,** is rel. to base ***snāu-,** 'to flow', seen in OI. *snāti,* 'bathes', L. *nāre,* 'to swim'. See **natation,** and cp. **snite, snoot, snot, schnauzer.**

Derivatives: *snout,* tr. and intr. v., *snout-ed,* adj., *snout-er,* n., *snout-ish,* adj., *snout-y,* adj.

snow, n. — ME. *snaw, snow,* fr. OE. *snāw,* which is rel. to OS., OHG. *snēo,* OFris., MLG., MHG. *snē,* MDu. *snee,* Du. *sneeuw,* G. *Schnee,* ON. *snjōr, snjār, snær,* Dan. *sne,* Swed. *snö,* Goth. *snaiws,* 'snow', OE., OHG. *snīwan,* MDu. *snūwen, snouwen,* Du. *sneeuwen,* MHG. *snīen,* G. *schneien,* 'to snow', fr. I.-E. base ***snoig^{w}hos,** 'snow', resp. ***sneig^{w}-,** 'to snow', whence also Lith. *sniẽgas,* Lett. *sniegs,* OPruss. *snaygis,* OSlav. *snĕgŭ,* Gk. νίφα, 'snow', Homeric Gk. νιφετός, 'falling snow, snowstorm', ἀγάν-νιφος, 'much snowed on', L. *nix,* gen. *nivis,* OIr. *snechti* (pl.), MIr. *snechta,* W. *nyf,* 'snow', OIr. *snige,* 'drop, rain', Avestic *snaēžaiti,* Gk. νείφει, νίφει, L. *nīvit,* Lith. *sniẽga* (inf. *sniẽgti*), OIr. *snigid,* 'it snows', W. *nyfio,* 'to snow', and, with presential *n*: L. *ninguit,* Lith. *sniñga* (inf. *snigti*), 'it snows'. Cp. **nevé, nival, Nivôse, nivosity.**

Derivatives: *snow,* intr. and tr. v., *snow-y,* adj., *snow-i-ly,* adv., *snow-i-ness,* n.

snow, n., a kind of vessel (*naut.*) — Du. *snauw,* fr. LG. *snau,* 'beak'. Accordingly *snow* prop. means 'a beak-shaped vessel'. See **snaffle** and words there referred to. F., It. and Port. *senau* and Dan., Swed. *snau* are Dutch loan words.

snub, tr. v., 1) to check; 2) to treat with scorn. — ME. *snubben,* fr. ON. *snubba,* 'to chide, rebuke', rel. to Dan. *snubbe,* Swed. *snubba,* of s.m. The primary sense of these words was 'to nip off, cut short'. Cp. **snob.**

Derivatives: *snub,* n. and adj., *snubb-er,* n., *snubb-ish,* adj., *snubb-ish-ly,* adv., *snubb-ish-ness,* n., *snubb-y,* adj., *snubb-i-ness,* n.

snuff, tr. and intr. v., to sniff. — MDu. *snoffen, snuffen* (Du. *snuffen*), rel. to Late MHG. *snupfe,* G. *Schnupfen,* 'cold in the head'; of imitative origin. Cp. **sniff, snivel, snuffle.**

Derivatives: *snuff,* n., a sniff, *snuff-ing,* adj., *snuff-ing-ly,* adv., *snuff-y,* adj.

snuff, n., wick of candle. — Fr. *snuff,* 'a sniff'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *snuff,* tr. v., to nip off the snuff of a candle, *snuff-er,* n., *snuff-ing,* n.

snuff, n., powdered tobacco. — Du. *snuf, snuif,* shortened fr. *snuftabak, snuiftabak,* lit. 'tobacco for sniffing'. See **snuff,** 'to sniff'.

Derivatives: *snuff,* intr. v., to inhale powdered tobacco, *snuff-er,* n., *snuff-y,* adj., *snuff-i-ness,* n.

snuffle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of **snuff,** 'to sniff'. Cp. G. *schnüffeln* and see **snivel.** For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *snuffle,* n., *snuffle-er,* n.

snug, adj., 1) cozy; 2) neat, trim. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *snygg,* 'neat, tidy', dial. Dan. *snøg,* of s.m., ON. *snoggr,* 'smooth-haired'. Cp. **snuggle.**

Derivatives: *snug,* n., and intr. and tr. v., *snugg-ery,* n., *snug-ly,* adv., *snug-ness,* n.

snuggle, intr. and tr. v., to cuddle; to nestle. — Freq. of the verb *snug.* See **snug** and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *snuggle,* n.

so, adv., pron., and conj. — ME. *so, sa, swa,* fr. OE. *swā,* 'so', rel. to OS., MDu., OHG., MHG. *sō,* ON. *svā, sō,* Dan. *saa,* Swed. *så,* Norw. *so,* OFris. *sā, sō,* Du. *zo,* G. *so,* 'so', Goth. *swa,* 'so', *swe,* 'as', and cogn. with Gk. ὡς (for *σϝώς), 'as', OL. *suād,* 'so', Oscan. *s v a í, suae,* 'if', Umbr. *sue,* 'if'. All these words are derivatives of the I.-E. reflexive pronominal base ***swe-, *sē-,** whence also L. *sē,* 'himself, herself, itself', *suus,* 'his'. See **sui** and words there referred to and cp. especially **such.** Cp. also the second element in **also** and in **yes.**

so, n., the fifth note (= G.) in the scale of C major (*mus.*) — The same as **sol.**

soak, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *soken,* fr. OE. *socian,* in gradational relationship to OE. *sūcan,* 'to suck'. See **suck** and cp. **soggy, sowens.**

Derivatives: *soak,* n., *soak-age,* n., *soak-er,* n., *soak-ing,* adj., *soak-ing-ly,* adv., *soak-y,* adj.

soap, n. — ME. *sope,* fr. OE. *sāpe,* which is rel. to MLG. *sēpe,* Du. *zeep,* OHG. *seiffa, seifa,* MHG., G. *seife,* 'soap', OHG. *seifar,* 'foam', and prob. also to OE. *sāp,* 'resin'; fr. I.-E. base ***sē(i)b-,** 'tallow, resin', whence also L. *sēbum,* 'tallow, suet, grease', and prob. also Toch. A *sepal,* 'ointment', *sep-, sip-,* 'to anoint'. L. *sāpō,* 'soap', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **saponaceous, sebaceous.**

Derivatives: *soap,* tr. v., *soap-er,* n., *soap-ery,* n., *soap-y,* adj.

soar, intr. v. — ME. *soren,* fr. F. *essorer,* 'to fly up', fr. VL. ***exaurāre,** 'to expose to the air', which was formed fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *aura,* 'air'. See **aura.**

Derivatives: *soar,* n., *soar-er,* n.

soave, adv., sweetly, gently (*musical direction*). — It., 'sweet, gentle', fr. L. *suāvis.* See **suave.**

sob, intr. and tr. v.—ME. *sobben,* prob. rel. to OE. *sīofian, sēofian,* 'to lament', and to OHG. *sūfan,* MHG. *sūfen,* 'to sip; to draw breath'; see **sup.** Fr. OHG. *sūfan* derives OHG., MHG. *sūft,* 'sigh', whence MHG. *siuften,* 'to sigh', *siufzen* (for ***siuftesen**), G. *seufzen,* of s.m.

Derivatives: *sob,* n., *sobb-er,* n., *sobb-ing,* adj., *sobb-ing-ly,* adv., *sob-ful,* adj.

sober, adj., not drunk. — ME. *sobre,* fr. OF. and F. *sobre,* fr. L. *sōbrius,* lit. 'not drunk', fr. ***sō(d),** a var. of *sē(d),* 'without', and *ēbrius,* 'drunk'. See **se-** and **ebriety.**

Derivatives: *sober,* tr. and intr. v., *sober-er,* n., *sober-ing,* adj., *sober-ing-ly,* adv.

soboles. n., a shoot; a sucker (*bot.*) — L. *sobolēs,* more correctly *subolēs,* 'a sprout, shoot, twig', fr. **sub-** and the stem of ***olēre,** 'to grow', which is rel. to *alere,* 'to nourish'. See **aliment.**

Sobranje, n., the national assembly of Bulgaria. — Bulg., 'assembly', lit. 'a bringing together', formed fr. pref. *so-, s-,* 'with, together with', and OSlav. *berǫ, birati* (for earlier ***bīrti**), 'to bring, bear, take', fr. I.-E. base ***bher-,** 'to bear, carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'. For the pref. see **Skuphstina.**

sobriety, n., the state of being sober. — ME. *sobrietie,* fr. OF. *sobriete* (F. *sobriété*), fr. L. *sōbrietātem,* acc. of *sōbrietās,* fr. *sōbrius.* See **sober** and **-ty.**

sobriquet, n., nickname. — F., fr. MF. *soubriquet,* with the original meaning 'chuck under the chin'. The first element of this compound word comes fr. L. *sub,* 'under' (see **sub-**). The second element is of uncertain origin.

soc, n., jurisdiction (*legal hist.*) — ME. *soc, sok,* fr. OE. *sōc,* a var. of *sōcn,* 'jurisdiction, prosecution', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *sacan,* 'to quarrel', and to Goth. *sōkan,* OE. *sēcan,* 'to seek'. See **seek** and cp. **sake,** 'purpose'. Cp. also **soke, soken.**

socage, also **soccage,** n., a form of tenure (*legal hist.*) — ML. *socāgium, soccāgium,* fr. *soca,* 'jurisdiction', which is borrowed fr. OE. *sōc.* See prec. word and **-age.**

soccer, also **socker,** n., a kind of football game. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** from the abbreviation of association in the phrase *association football.*

sociability, n. — ME. *sociabilite,* fr. L. *sociābilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

sociable, adj. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *sociābilis,* 'easily united, sociable', fr. *sociāre,* 'to accompany', fr. *socius,* 'companion'. See **social** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *sociable,* n., *sociable-ness,* n., *sociabl-y,* adv.

social, adj. — L. *sociālis* (whence also F. *social*), 'pertaining to companionship, companionable, social', fr. *socius* (for ***soq^{w}ios**), 'companion', which is cogn. with OE. *secg,* ON. *seggr,* 'companion', and prob. also with OI. *sákhā,* 'companion, friend', and prob. rel. to L. *sequī,* 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **sociable, society, associate, consociate, disassociate, dissociate.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *social,* n., *socialist* (q.v.), *sociality* n. (q.v.), *social-ize,* tr. v., *social-iz-ation,* n., *social-ly,* adv.

socialism, n. — Formed fr. **social** with suff. **-ism.** The name was first applied (about 1830) to the teachings of Robert Owen. Cp. F. *socialisme,* which appears first about the same time and orig. denoted the teachings of Saint-Simon. Pierre Leroux (1797-1871), idealistic social reformer and Saint-Simonian publicist, expressly claims to be the originator of the word *socialisme.*

socialist, n. — Formed fr. **social** with suff. **-ist.** The name arose about the same time as **socialism** and orig. denoted the adherents of Robert Owen. Cp. F. *socialiste,* which appears first about the same time and was first used of the adherents of Saint-Simon. Cp. also *socialistus,* a word used—in quite a different sense—by the Dutch jurist Grotius (1583-1645), and *socialista,* a word applied in the XVIII. cent. to the pupils and followers of Grotius. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 565.

Derivatives: *socialist,* adj., *socialist-ic,* adj., *socialist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

socialite, n., a socially distinguished person (*Colloq. U.S.*) — Altered fr. **social light,** in imitation of words ending in **-ite.**

sociality, n. — L. *sociālitās,* 'fellowship, sociableness', fr. *sociālis.* See **social** and **-ity.**

society, n. — MF. (= F.) *société,* fr. OF. *societe,* fr. L. *societātem,* acc. of *societās,* 'fellowship, association, alliance', fr. *socius,* 'companion'. See **social** and **-ty.**

Derivative: *societ-al,* adj.

Socinian, adj., pertaining to Socinus or Socinianism; n., an adherent of Socin or Socinianism. — See next word.

Socinianism, n., the doctrines taught by Socinus. — Formed from *Socinus,* the Latinized name of the Italian theologians Fausto Sozzini (1539-1604) and his uncle Lelio Sozzini (1526-62), who taught anti-Trinitarian doctrines. For the ending see the suffixes **-an** and **-ism.**

Socinianist, n., an adherent of *Socinianism.* — See prec. word and **-ist.**

socio-, combining form meaning 'social' or 'society'. — Fr. L. *socius,* 'companion'. See **social.**

sociology, n. — F. *sociologie,* a hybrid coined by the French philosopher Isidore Auguste Comte (1798-1857) fr. L. *socius,* 'companion', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **social** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *sociolog-ic,* adj., *sociolog-ic-al,* adj., *sociolog-ic-al-ly,* adv., *sociol-og-ist,* n.

sock, n., a short stocking. — ME. *socke, sokke,* fr. OE. *socc,* fr. L. *soccus,* 'a kind of low-heeled light shoe', fr. Gk. σύκχος, συκχάς, a loan word from an Oriental, prob. the Phrygian, language. Avestic *haxa-,* 'sole of the foot', is of the same origin. Cp. **socle.**

Derivatives: *sock,* tr. v., *sock-er,* n.

sock, tr. v., to hit. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *sock,* n., a blow, *sock-er,* n.

sockdolager, n. (*American Slang*). — Corruption of **doxology.**

socker, n. — A var. of **soccer.**

socket, n. — ME. *soket,* fr. AF. *soket,* 'spearhead resembling a small plowshare', dimin. of OF. *soc,* 'plowshare', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. OIr. *socc,* W. *swch,* 'plowshare', prop. 'snout', which are cogn. with L. *sūs,* Gk. ὗς, σῦς,

'swine'. See **sow**, 'female pig', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *socket*, tr. v.

socle, n., a plain block serving as a base to a statue or a column, etc. — F., fr. It. *zoccolo*, prop. 'wooden shoe', fr. L. *socculus*, dimin. of *soccus*. See **sock**, 'short stocking'.

socman, n., a person holding land by tenure (*legal hist.*) — Compounded of **soc** and **man.**

Socratic, adj., pertaining to the Greek philosopher Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.) — L. *Sōcraticus*, fr. Gk. Σωκρατικός, fr. Σωκράτης. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *Socratic-al-ly*, adv., *Socrat-ism*, n., *Socrat-ize*, intr. v.

sod, n., turf. — ME. *sodde*, *sod*, fr. MLG. or MDu. *sode* (Du. *zode*), 'turf', which is rel. to OFris. *sātha*, 'sod', and to E. **sodden** and **seethe.**
Derivatives: *sod*, tr. v., *sodd-ing*, n.

sod, obsol. past tense and pp. of **seethe.**

sod, n. — Contraction of **sodomite.**

soda, n., an alkaline substance. — ML., fr. ML. *sodanum*, lit. 'headache remedy', fr. *soda*, 'headache', fr. Arab. *ṣudā'*, in vulgar pronunciation *ṣodā'*, 'splitting headache', fr. *ṣāda'a*, 'he split'. Cp. **sodalite, sodium.**
Derivative: *soda-ic*, adj.

sodalite, n., a vitreous mineral containing silicate of sodium aluminum. — A hybrid coined fr. **soda** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **-lite.**

sodality, n., companionship, fellowship. — L. *sodālitās*, fr. *sodālis* (for **swedhālis*), 'fellow, companion', which is rel. to L. *suēscere*, 'to accustom', and cogn. with OI. *svadhā́*, 'custom, pecularity', Gk. ἔθος (for *σϝέθος), 'custom, usage'. See **ethical** and cp. words there referred to.

sodar, n., an instrument for detecting weather conditions. — Formed from the first syllable, resp. the first letter of the words *so*und *d*etecting *a*nd *r*anging.

sodden, adj. — ME. *soden*, fr. OE. *soden*, pp. of *sēoðan*, 'to boil, cook, seethe'. See **seethe.**
Derivatives: *sodden*, tr. and intr. v., *sodden-ness*, n.

sodic, adj., containing sodium. — Formed fr. **sodium** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

sodio-, combining form meaning 'sodic and'. — ModL., *sodio-*, fr. *sodium*. See next word.

sodium, n., name of a metallic alkaline element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) fr. **soda**; he so called it because he first obtained it from caustic soda. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

sodomite, n., one guilty of sodomy. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. Late L. *Sodomīta*, fr. Gk. Σοδομίτης, 'inhabitant of Sodom', fr. Σόδομα, fr. Heb. *S^{e}dhōm*, an ancient city on the shore of the Dead Sea; so called in allusion to the sins of the inhabitants of Sodom (see Gen., chapter 19). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *sodomit-ic-al*, adj., *sodomit-ic-al-ly*, adv.,

sodomy, n., unnatural copulation; bestiality. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *sodomie*, fr. *Sodome*, fr. Late L. *Sodoma*, fr. Gk. Σόδομα. See prec. word and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

soever, adverbial suff. — Compounded of **so** and **ever.**

sofa, n. — Turk. *sofa*, fr. Arab. *ṣúffa^{h}*, whence also It. *sofà*, F. *sofa*.

soffione, n., a jet of steam. — It., fr. *soffiare*, 'to blow', fr. L. *sufflāre*, 'to blow forth from below', fr. **sub-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus.**

soffit, n., a term of architecture. — F. *soffite*, fr. It. *soffitto*, fr. VL. **suffictus*, corresponding to L. *suffīxus*, pp. of *suffigere*, 'to fasten below', used as a noun. See **suffix.**

soft, adj. — ME. *softe*, adj. and adv., fr. OE. *sōfte*, orig. an adv. standing in gradational relationship to the adj. *sēfte*, 'easy, mild, comfortable, gentle'; rel. to OS. *sāfti* (adj.), *sāfto* (adv.), OHG. *semfti* (adj.), *samfto* (adv.), MHG. *senfte* (adj.), *sanfte* (adv.), G. *sanft* (adj. and adv.), MDu. *sachte*, Du. *zacht* (adj. and adv.), G. *sacht* (adj. and adv.) and prob. also to Goth. *samjan*, 'to please', ON. *semja*, 'to shape, compose, arrange; to settle, make peace'.
Derivatives: *soft*, adv., n. and interj., *soft-en*, tr. and intr. v., *soft-en-er*, n., *soft-en-ing*, n., *soft-ish*, adj., *soft-ling*, n. and adj., *soft-ly*, adv., *soft-ness*, n.

softa, n., a Muslim theological student. — Turk. *ṣōfta*, fr. Pers. *sūkhtah*, lit. 'lighted, burning', pp. of *sūkhtān*, 'to light, burn', here used in the sense 'to glow with enthusiasm for the truth of religion'.

soggy, adj., 1) soaked; 2) damp and heavy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. dial. *sog*, 'to soak', which is prob. rel. to **soak.**
Derivatives: *sogg-i-ly*, adv., *sogg-i-ness*, n.

soho, interj., a hunting call. — Of imitative origin.
Derivative: *soho*, tr. and intr. v.

soi-disant, adj., self-named; would be. — F., fr. *soi*, 'one-self', and *disant*, pres. part. of *dire*, 'to say'. The first element derives fr. L. *sē*, 'oneself', which is rel. to L. *suus*, 'his, her, its, one's'; see **sui.** F. *dire* comes fr. L. *dīcere*, 'to say'; see **diction.**

soil, n., ground. — ME. *soile*, fr. AF. *soil*, fr. OF. *sueil* (whence F. *seuil*, 'threshold'), refashioned (on analogy of nouns ending in OE. *-ueil*, F. *-euil*), fr. OF. *suel*, fr. L. *solum*, 'ground', whence also F. *sol*, 'ground'. The sense development of F. *seuil*, 'threshold', is due to the influence of L. *solea*, 'sole of the foot', which is rel. to *solum*, 'ground'. See **sole**, 'the under surface of the foot'.
Derivative: *soil-y*, adj.

soil, tr. and intr. v., to make dirty. — ME. *soilen*, fr. OF. *soillier* (F. *souiller*), fr. VL. **suculāre*, lit. 'to behave like a boar', fr. L. *suculus*, dimin. of *sus*, 'pig', which is cogn. with OE. *sū*, 'sow'; cp. OProvenç. *solhar*, 'to soil', which also derives fr. VL. **suculāre*. See **sow**, n., 'female pig', and cp. **sullage, sully.**
Derivatives: *soil-y*, adj., *soil-i-ness*, n.

soil, n., dirt, stain. — The original meaning was 'a wild boar's wallow', fr. OF. *soil* (F. *souille*), back formation fr. *soillier*. See **soil**, 'to make dirty'.
Derivatives: *soil-y*, adj., *soil-i-ness*, n.

soil, tr. v., to feed (cattle or horses). — Prob. fr. OF. *saoler*, *saouler* (F. *soûler*), fr. L. *satullāre*, 'to fill with food, satisfy, satiate', fr. *satullus*, 'filled with food, satisfied', dimin. of *satur*, 'full, sated, satiated'. See **sad** and cp. **sate, satiate, saturate.** Cp. also It. *satollare*, which also derives fr. L. *satullāre*.

soilure, n., dirt, stain. — ME., fr. OF. *soileure* (F. *souillure*), fr. *souiller*, 'to make dirty, to soil'. See **soil**, 'to make dirty', and **-ure.**

soirée, n., an evening party. — F., fr. *soir*, 'evening', fr. L. *sērus*, 'late'. See **serotine.**

Soja, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL. See **soy.**

sojourn, intr. v. — ME., fr. OF. *sojorner*, *sojourner*, fr. VL. **subdiurnāre*, 'to last a long time', fr. **sub-** and L. *diurnāre*, 'to last long', fr. *diurnus*, 'daily'. Cp. It. *soggiornare*, OProvenç. *sojornar*, which also derive fr. VL. **subdiurnāre*; F. *séjourner* was formed fr. OF. *sojourner* through vowel dissimilation. See **diurnal** and cp. **journey, adjourn.**
Derivatives: *sojourn*, n., *sojourn-er*, n., *sojourn-ment*, n.

soke, n., right of jurisdiction (*legal hist.*) — ME. *soc*, *sok*, *soke*, fr. ML. *soca*, fr. OE. *sōcn.* See **soc** and cp. next word.

soken, n., 1) resort to a place; esp., resort of tenants to a particular mill; 2) right of jurisdiction. — ME., fr. OE. *sōcn.* See prec. word.

Sokol, n., gymnastic association in Czechoslovakia. — Czech, lit. 'falcon', cogn. with Lith. *sakalas*, of s.m., OI. *śakunā*, 'a large bird'.

Sol, n., the sun. — L. *sōl* (prob. fr. **sāwel-*, through **sāwōl-*, **swōl-*), cogn. with OI. *sū́ryaḥ*, *sū́raḥ*, Avestic *hvar^{ĕ}* (with *r* for *l*), Gk. ἅ̓έλιος, ἠέλιος, ἥλιος (for **sāwelios*), 'sun', Alb. *hūł*, *ūł*, 'star', Lith. *sáulė*, Lett. *saũle*, OSlav. *slŭnice*, Goth. *sauil*, OE., ON. *sōl*, Dan., Swed. *sol*, W. *haul*, Co. *heuul*, *houl*, Bret. *heol*, 'sun', OIr. *sūil*, 'eye'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **sāwel-*, **sūl-*, which are *-l*-enlargements of base **sāu-*, **sŭ-*, 'to shine; sun'. Cp. **heliacal, solano, Solanum, Surya** and the second element in **girasol, parasol, rosolio, turnsole.** For *-en*-enlargements of base **sāu-*, **sŭ-* see **sun.** Cp. I.-E. base **swel-*, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whose relationship to I.-E. **sāwel-* **sūl-* is quite questionable (see Frisk, GEW., I, 631-632 s.v. ἥλιος). For derivatives of base **swel-* see **seleno-, sultry, Svarga, sweal, swelter.**

sol, n., the fifth tone in the diatonic scale. — See **sol-fa.**

sol, n., a former French coin. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. *solidus*, name of a gold coin. See **solidus** and cp. words there referred to.

sol, n., a Peruvian silver coin. — Sp., lit. 'sun', fr. L. *sōl*. See **Sol**, 'sun'.

sola, n., an East Indian plant with pithy stem. — Hind. *śolā*.

solace, n., comfort in grief. — ME. *solas*, 'satisfaction', fr. OF. *solaz*, fr. L. *sōlātium*, 'a soothing, assuaging, comfort, consolation; compensation', fr. *sōlātus*, pp. of *sōlārī*, 'to comfort, console', which is cogn. with ON. *sæll*, 'happy', *sæla*, 'happiness', OE. *sǣl*, 'time, season, occasion, fortune, happiness', Goth. *sels*, 'good, kindhearted'. See **silly** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **console.**

Solanaceae, n. pl., the nightshade family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Solanum** with suff. **-aceae.**

solanaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

solandra, n., a shrub. — Named after the Swedish botanist Daniel *Solander* (1736-82).

solan goose. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *sūlan*, 'the gannet', fr. *sūla*, 'gannet' (the final *-n* represents the def. article). Cp. also Norw. *sula*, *havsula*, 'gannet' (*Hav-sula* lit. means 'sea gannet', fr. Norw. *hav*, fr. ON. *haf*, which is rel. to OE. *hæf*, 'sea'; see *haff*).

solano, n., a hot southeasterly wind of the Mediterranean. — Sp., fr. L. *sōlānus* (scil. *ventus*), a derivative of *sōl*, 'sun'. See **Sol**, 'sun'.

Solanum, n., a genus of plants, the nightshade (*bot.*) — L. *sōlānum*, lit. 'sun flower', a derivative of *sōl*, 'sun'. See **Sol.**

solar, adj., pertaining to the sun. — L. *sōlāris*, fr. *sōl*, 'sun'. See **Sol**, 'sun', and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivative: *solar-ize*, tr. v., to expose to the sun.

solar, n., a living room on the upper story. — L. *sōlārium*, 'a flat housetop', lit. 'that which is exposed to the sun', fr. *sōlāris*. See **solar**, adj.

solar plexus, a plexus (i.e. network) of nerves situated in the abdomen behind the stomach (*anat.*) — See **solar**, adj., and **plexus**; so called because it is the center (quasi 'the sun') of the nervous system of the abdominal viscera.

solatium, n., compensation for injury or loss suffered. — L. *sōlātium*. See **solace.**

sold, past tense and pp. of *sell*. — ME. *sold(e)*, fr. OE. *sālde*, resp. *gesāld*, past tense, resp. pp., of *sellan*. See **sell**, v.

soldado, n., a soldier. — Sp., fr. Late L. *solidātus*, lit. 'he who has obtained his pay', fr. *solidum*, 'pay'. Cp. It. *soldato*, F. *soldat*, 'soldier', and see **soldier.**

soldan, n., the ruler of a Mohammedan country in the Middle Ages; the Sultan of Egypt. — ME., fr. OF., fr. Arab. *sulṭān*. See **sultan.**

Soldanella, n., a genus of plants, the mountain bindweed (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. It. *soldanella*, 'bindweed', fr. L. *solidus*, name of a gold coin (see **solidus**); so called from the coinlike shape of the leaves.

solder, n. — ME. *soudour*, *souldour*, fr. OF. (=

F.) *soudure*, fr. *souder*, 'to solder', fr. L. *solidāre*, 'to make solid', fr. *solidus*, 'solid'. See **solid** and **-ure** and cp. **sawder.**

Derivatives: *solder*, n., *solder-er*, n., *solder-ing*, n.

soldier, n. — ME. *souldier*, fr. OF. *soldoier*, *soldier*, fr. *sold*, *soud*, 'pay, wages', fr. Late L. *solidum*, *soldum*, of s.m., fr. L. *solidus*, 'coin'. See **solidus.** F. *soldat*, 'soldier', is borrowed fr. It. *soldato*, fr. Late L. *solidātus*, whence also Sp. *soldado* (see **soldado**).

Derivatives: *soldier*, intr. v., *soldier-ing*, n., *soldier-ly*, adj., *soldier-li-ness*, n., *soldier-y*, n.

soldo, n., a small Italian coin. — It., fr. L. *solidus*, a Roman gold coin. See **solidus.**

sole, n., the under surface of the foot. — ME., fr. OF., fr. VL. **sola*, fr. L. *solea*, 'sole of a sandal, sandal; a flat fish, the sole', fr. *solum*, 'the lowest part of a thing, ground, bottom, base; the floor of a room', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **soil,** 'ground', **sole,** 'a flat fish', **solum, entresol.**

Derivative: *sole*, tr. v., to provide (a shoe) with a new sole.

sole, n., a flat fish, *Solea vulgaris* (*ichthyol.*) — L. *solea*, 'a flat fish', hence derivatively identical with the prec. word.

sole, adj., alone. — ME. *sool*, *soul*, *sole*, fr. OF. *sol* (fem. *sole*) (F. *seul*, fem. *seule*), fr. L. *sōlus*, 'alone, single', which is of uncertain origin. It. possibly stands for **swō-lo-s*, and lit. means 'being by himself', fr. I.-E. base **swe-*, 'his, her, its, one's'. See **sui** and cp. **desolate, solitary, solitude, sullen,** the first element in **solifidian** and in **soliloquy** and the second word in **feme sole.**

Derivative: *sole-ly*, adv.

solecism, n., 1) a grammatical error or blunder; 2) a mistake. — F. *solécisme*, fr. L. *soloecismus*, fr. Gk. σολοικισμός, fr. σολοικίζειν, 'to speak (Greek) incorrectly', fr. σόλοικος, 'speaking incorrectly', prop. 'speaking Greek like the people of Σόλοι (*Soloi*)', a town in Cilicia colonized by Greeks who spoke an incorrect form of Attic Greek. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Derivatives: *solec-ist*, n., *solec-ist-ic*, adj., *solec-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

solecize, tr. v., to use solecisms. — Gk. σολοικίζειν, 'to speak incorrectly'. See prec. word and **-ize.**

Derivative: *soleciz-er*, n.

solemn, adj. — ME. *solempne*, *solemne*, fr. OF. *solempne* (whence the F. derivative *solennel*), fr. L. *sollemnis*, written also *solennis*, prop. 'that which takes place every year', hence 'festive, solemn', compounded of *sollus*, 'whole, entire', and *annus*, 'year'. For the first element see **safe** and cp. the first element in **solicit.** The second element derives fr. *annus*, 'year'; see **annual.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *soll-ĕmnis*, *sol-ĕnnis*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *solemnize* (q.v.), *solemn-ly*, adv., *solemn-ness*, n.

solemnity, n. — ME. *solempnete*, fr. OF. *solempnite* (F. *solennité*), fr. L. *sollemnitātem*, acc. of *sollemnitās*, fr. *sollemnis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

solemnize, tr. v. — See **solemn** and **-ize.**

Derivative: *solemniz-ation*, n.

Solen, n., a genus of shellfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωλήν, 'pipe, channel; shellfish', which is of uncertain origin.

solenoid, n., a coil of insulated wire carrying an electric current and having the properties of a magnet (*electr.*) — F. *solénoïde*, fr. Gk. σωληνοειδής, 'pipe-shaped', fr. σωλήν, 'pipe, channel', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **-oid.**

Derivatives: *solenoid-al*, adj., *solenoid-al-ly*, adv.

soleus, n., name of a flat muscle of the calf of the leg (*anat.*) — Medical L. *soleus* (scil. *mūsculus*), derived fr. L. *solea*, but not, as generally believed, in the sense 'sole of a sandal', but in the sense 'flat fish'. See **sole,** 'flat fish', and **sole,** 'part of the foot'. The name *soleus* is a loan translation of F. *solaire* (for *soleaire*, fr. L. *solea*, 'flat fish'), a name given to this muscle by the French surgeon Ambroise Paré (1517 ?-1590).

sol-fa, n., system of using a series of syllables to indicate the tones of the scale (*music*). — It. *solfa*, 'gamut', formed from the first syllables of the words *sol-ve* and *fa-mulī* occurring in a Latin hymn. See *gamut* and cp. *solmization.*

Derivative: *sol-fa*, intr. v.

solfatara, n., a vent in the ground of a volcano. — It., fr. *solfo*, 'sulfur', fr. L. *sulfur*. See **sulfur.**

Derivative: *solfatar-ic*, adj.

solfeggio, n., vocal exercise in which the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, etc. are used (*music*). — It., fr. *solfa*, 'gamut'. See **sol-fa.**

solferino, n., also **solferino red.** — For *Solferino red.* The color was associated with *Solferino*, because it was discovered soon after the battle of *Solferino* (1859).

solicit, tr. v., to entreat; intr. v., to make solicitation. — ME. *soliciten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *solliciter*, fr. L. *sollicitāre*, 'to stir, agitate, move, excite, urge', fr. *sollicitus*, 'violently moved', lit. 'wholly moved', *solli-citus* being a compound of *sollus*, 'whole, entire', and *citus*, pp. of *ciēre*, 'to put in motion, move'. For the first element see **safe,** for the second see **cite.** Cp. **insouciant.**

solicitant, adj. and n., that which, resp. one who, solicits. — L. *sollicitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *sollicitāre*. See prec. word and **-ant.**

solicitation, n. — MF. (= F.) *sollicitation*, fr. L. *sollicitātiōnem*, acc. of *sollicitātiō*, fr. *sollicitātus*, pp. of *solliciātre*. See **solicit** and **-ation.**

solicitor, n. — ME. *solicitour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *solliciteur*, fr. *solliciter*. See **solicit** and agential suff. **-or.**

solicitous, adj., full of concern; anxious. — L. *sollicitus*. See **solicit.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *solicitous-ly*, adv., *solicitous-ness*, n.

solicitude, n., uneasiness of mind, anxiety. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *sollicitude*, fr. L. *sollicitūdinem*, acc. of *sollicitūdō*, fr. *sollicitus*. See **solicit** and **-ude.**

solid, adj. — ME., fr. L. *solidus*, 'firm, compact, solid', which is rel. to *sollus*, 'whole, entire', *salvus*, 'safe'. See **safe** and cp. **sol,** 'a former French coin', **Soldanella, solder, soldier, soldo, Solidago, solidary, solideme, solidus, sou, consolidate.**

Derivatives: *solid*, n. and adv., *solid-ly*, adv., *solid-ness*, n.

Solidago, n., a genus of plants, the golden rod (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *solidāre*, 'to strengthen, make sound', fr. *solidus* (see **solid**); so called from its medicinal qualities.

solidarism, n., solidarity. — F. *solidarisme*, fr. *solidaire*, 'solidary'. See **solidary** and **-ism.**

solidarist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *solidarist-ic*, adj.

solidarity, n. — F. *solidarité*, fr. *solidaire*, 'solid, solidary'. See next word and **-ity.**

solidary, adj. — F. *solidaire*, fr. L. *in solidum*, 'for the whole', fr. *in* (see *in-*) and *solidum*, 'the whole sum', subst. use of the neut. of *solidus*, 'solid'. See **solid** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

solideme, n., a solid compound word. — Coined fr. **solid** and **(phon)eme** (qq.v.) Cp. **hypheme.**

solidification, n., the act of solidifying; the state of being solidified. — See next word and **-ation.**

solidify, tr. and intr. v. — F. *solidifier*, formed fr. *solide* with suff. *-fier*. See **solid** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *solidifi-able*, adj., *solidifi-er*, n.

solidity, n. — MF. (= F.) *solidité*, fr. L. *soliditātem*, acc. of *soliditās*, fr. *solidus*. See **solid** and **-ity.**

solidungulate, adj., solid-hoofed (*zool.*) — Compounded of **solid** and **ungulate.**

solidus, n., name of a Roman gold coin (*Roman Antiq.*) — L., prop. the adj. *solidus*, 'firm, strong, solid', used as a noun. See **solid** and cp. words there referred to.

solifidian, n., one who holds that faith alone is sufficient to make one worthy of salvation. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *sōlus*, 'alone', and *fidēs*, 'faith'. See **sole,** 'alone', and **fidelity.**

soliloquy, n., talking to oneself. — Late L. *sōliloquium*, coined by Augustine on analogy of Gk. μονολογία (cp. *monologue*), fr. L. *sōlus*, 'alone', and *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **sole,** 'alone', and **loquacious.**

Derivatives: *soliloqu-ize*, intr. v., *soliloqu-iz-er*, n., *soliloqu-iz-ing*, adj., *soliloqu-iz-ing-ly*, adv.

soliped, n., a solidungulate animal (*zool.*) — ModL. *sōlipēs*, gen. *-pedis*, a blend of L. *sōlidipēs*, 'solidhoofed', and *sōlus*, 'alone'. See **solid** and **pedal** and cp. **solidungulate.**

solipsism, n., the doctrine that the self is the only existing thing (*metaphysics*). — Coined fr. L. *sōlus*, 'alone', *ipse*, 'himself, self', and suff. **-ism.** See **sole,** 'alone', and **ipseity.**

solitaire, n., 1) a single diamond or another precious stone; 2) a game played by a single person. — F., fr. L. *sōlitārius*. See next word.

solitary, adj., 1) alone; 2) single; 3) lonely. — ME., fr. L. *sōlitārius*, 'alone, lonely, solitary' (whence also F. *solitaire*), fr. *sōlitās*, 'loneliness', fr. *sōlus*. See **sole,** 'alone', and adj. suff. **-ary** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *solitary*, n., *solitari-ly*, adv., *solitari-ness*, n.

solitude, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *sōlitūdinem*, acc. of *sōlitūdo*, 'loneliness', fr. *sōlus*. See **sole,** 'alone', and **-tude.**

solivagant, adj., wandering about alone. — Formed with suff. **-ant** fr. L. *sōlivagus*, which is compounded of *sōlus*, 'alone', and *vagus*, 'wandering'. See **sole,** 'alone', and **vagary.**

solleret, n., a steel shoe with flexible plates. — F. *soleret*, *solleret*, fr. OF., dimin. of *soler*, *soller*, 'shoe', fr. Late L. *sūbtēlāris* (scil. *calceus*), 'shoe covering the hollow of the foot', fr. *subtēl*, 'the hollow of the foot', which is compounded of **sub-** and L. *tālus*, 'ankle bone'. See **talus,** 'ankle'. F. *soulier*, 'shoe', developed fr. OF. *soler* with change of suff.

solmization, n., sol-fa system (*music*). — Formed from the syllables *sol*, *mi*, and suff. **-ization.** See *gamut* and cp. *sol-fa.*

solo, n., piece sung or played by a single person. — It., lit. 'alone', fr. L. *sōlus*. See **sole,** 'alone'.

Derivatives: *solo*, adj. and intr. v., *soloist* (q.v.)

soloist, n., singer or player of a solo. — A hybrid coined fr. **solo** with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Solomon, masc. PN.; name of David's son, king of Judah and Israel, the wisest of all men. Hence the name *Solomon* is often used to denote a very wise man. — Gk. Σολομών, also Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shᵉlōmṓh*, which is rel. to *shālōm*, 'peace'. See **shalom** and cp. **Salome.** The Arabic PN.s *Soliman*, *Suleiman* derive fr. Heb. *Shᵉlōmṓh*.

Solon, n., a wise Athenian statesman and lawgiver. His name is sometimes used metaphorically to denote a wise man. — Gk. Σόλων.

Solpugida, n., an order of spiders (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-ida** fr. L. *sōlipūga*, *sōlpūga*, alt. of *sālpūga*, 'a kind of venomous ant or spider', which is of uncertain origin. The forms *sōlipūga*, *sōlpūga* are due to a folk-etymological association of the word with *sōl*, 'sun'.

solstice, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *sōlstitium* (for **sol-statiom*), lit. 'the standing still of the sun', compounded of *sōl*, 'the sun', and the stem of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **Sol** and **state,** n., and cp. **interstice.**

solstitial, adj., pertaining to, or occurring at, the time of a solstice. — L. *sōlstitiālis*, fr. *sōlstitium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *solstitial-ly*, adv.

solubilize, tr. v., to render soluble. — A hybrid formed fr. Late L. *solūbilis* (see **soluble**) with **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: *solubiliz-ation*, n.

soluble, adj. — OF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *solūbilis*, 'that may be loosened, dissolvable', formed fr. L. *solu-*, stem of *solvere* (pp. *solūtus*), 'to loosen,

untie, dissolve'. See **solve** and **-ble** and cp. **solvable.**
Derivatives: *solubil-ity*, n., *soluble-ness*, n., *solubl-y*, adv.

solum, n., the soil. — L. *solum*, 'the ground'. See **sole** of the foot.

solution, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *solūtiōnem*, acc. of *solūtiō*, 'a loosening, dissolution', fr. *solūtus*, pp. of *solvere*. See **solve** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *solution-al*, adj., *solution-er*, n.

Solutrean, Solutrian, adj., pertaining to the geological period preceded by the Aurignacian and Magdalenian. — Named after *Solutré* in the department Seine-et-Loire, France. For the ending see suff. **-an,** resp. **-ian.**

solvable, adj. — Formed fr. the verb **solve** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *solvabil-ity*, n., *solvable-ness*, n.

solve, tr. v. — ME. *solven*, fr. L. *solvere*, 'to loosen, untie, dissolve', for **se-luere*, compounded of *se-*, a collateral form of *sē-* (see **se-**) and *luere*, 'to loose', which is rel. to *luēs*, 'plague, pestilence', lit. 'that which dissolves'. See **lose** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **absolute, absolve, assoil, consolute, dissolute, dissolve, resolute, resolve.**

solvency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

solvent, adj. and n. — L. *solvēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *solvere*. See **solve** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *solvent-ly*, adv.

soma, n., 1) an East Indian plant (*Sarcostemma acidum*); 2) a beverage said to be prepared from this plant and playing an important part in the Vedic ritual. — OI. *sṓmaḥ*, 'soma' (name of the sap of this plant and of the plant itself), rel. to OI. *sunṓti*, 'squeezes', fr. I.-E. base **seu-*, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence also OI. *súraḥ*, 'intoxicating drink', Gk. ὗειν (for **súwein*), 'to rain', ὑετός (for **suwetós*), 'rain'. See **hyeto-** and cp. **sura,** 'fermented sap of palms'.

soma, n., the body of an organism. — Gk. σῶμα, 'body', prob. standing for **twō-mn̥*, and lit. meaning 'something thickset', and rel. to σάος (for **σάϝος*), Att. σῶος, σῶς, 'safe, sound, whole', for orig. **tw^{e}wos*, prop. 'of a full or thickset body', and cogn. with L. *tōmentum* (for **tow^{e}mentom*), 'stuffing for cushion', fr. I.-E. base **tu-*, 'to swell', whence also L. *tumēre*, 'to swell', *tumidus*, 'swollen'. See **tumid** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **somite.** Cp. also **Soter** and words there referred to.

somat-, form of **somato-** before a vowel.

somatic, adj., pertaining to the body. — Gk. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα, gen. σώματος, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body', and 1st **-atic.**
Derivative: *somatic-al-ly*, adv.

somato-, before a vowel **somat-,** combining form meaning 'body'. — Gk. σωματο-, σωματ-, fr. σῶμα, gen. σώματος, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body'.

somatogenetic, somatogenic, adj., originating in the body. — Compounded of **somato-** and **genetic,** resp. **-genic.**

somatology, n., study of the body. — Compounded of **somato-** and Gk. -λογῐ́ᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *somatolog-ic*, *somatolog-ic-al*, adj., *somatolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

somber, sombre, adj., dark. — F. *sombre*, possibly fr. Late L. *subumbrāre*, 'to put in shade' (whence also Sp. *sombra*, 'shade', *sombrío*, 'shady') fr. **sub-** and L. *umbra*, 'shadow, shade'. See **umbra** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *somber-ly*, *sombre-ly*, adv., *somberness*, *sombre-ness*, n., *sombr-ous*, adj.

sombrero, n., a broad-brimmed felt hat. — Sp., fr. *sombra*, 'shade'. See prec. word.

some, adj. — ME. *som*, fr. OE. *sum*, rel. to OS., OFris., OHG. *sum*, ON. *sumr*, Goth. *sums*, and cogn. with OI. *samáḥ*, 'some one', Gk. ἁμός (for **samós*), 'some one', ἁμῇ (for **samē*), 'somehow', ἁμόθεν, Ion. ἁμόθεν, 'from some place', οὐδ-αμός, 'no one', οὐδ-αμῶς, 'by no means'. See **same,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. See also 1st **-some.**
Derivative: *some*, pron.

-some, suff. denoting likeness or tendency, as in *gladsome*. — ME. *-som*, fr. OE. *-sum*, rel. to ON. *-samr*, OFris. *-sum*, Du. *-zaam*, OHG., MHG., G. *-sam*, Goth. *-same* and to E. **some** (q.v.)

-some, combining form denoting the body, as in *chromosome*, *plasmosome*. — Fr. Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body'.

somersault, n., heels-over-head turn of the body. — MF. *sombresault*, alteration of *soubresault* (whence F. *soubresaut*), borrowed fr. OProvenç. *sobresaut* or Sp. *sobresalto*, which lit. mean 'a leap above', and derive fr. L. *supra*, 'above, on the top', and *saltus*, 'a leap'. See **supra-** and **salient** and cp. **saltation.** The word *somersault* was influenced in form by an association with E. *summer*, 'beam'; cp. the var. spelling **summersault.**
Derivative: *somersault*, intr. v.

somite, n., one of the serial segments of the body of an animal. — Formed fr. Gk. σῶμα, 'body'. See **soma,** 'body', and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivative: *somit-ic*, adj.

sommaite, n., a plutonic rock (*petrogr.*) — Named after Monte *Somma*, Vesuvius, Italy, where it is found. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

somnambulant, adj., walking in one's sleep. — Formed fr. L. *somnus*, 'sleep', and *ambulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ambulāre*, 'to walk'. See next word and **-ant.**

somnambulate, intr. v., to walk in one's sleep. — Formed fr. L. *somnus*, 'sleep', and *ambulāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *ambulāre*, 'to walk'. See **somnolent** and **ambulance.**
Derivatives: *somnambulat-ion*, n., *somnambulat-or*, n.

somnambulism, n., sleepwalking. — See **somnambulate** and **-ism.**

somnambulist, n., a sleepwalker. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivative: *somnambulist-ic*, adj.

somni-, combining form meaning 'sleep'. — L., fr. *somnus*, 'sleep'. See **somnolent.**

somnifacient, adj., inducing sleep. — Compounded of **somni-** and L. *faciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **fact** and **-ent.**

somniferous, adj., sleep-producing. — Compounded of **somni-** and **-ferous.**

somniloquence, n., somniloquy. — Compounded of **somni-** and L. *loquentia*, 'a talking', fr. *loquēns*, gen. *loquentis*, pres. part. of *loquī*, 'to speak'. See **loquacious** and cp. next word.

somniloquy, n., talking in one's sleep. — See prec. word. For the ending of the second element cp. *soliloquy*.

somnolence, somnolency, n., sleepiness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

somnolent, adj., sleepy. — F., fr. L. *somnolentus*, 'sleepy, drowsy', formed with suff. *-lentus*, fr. *somnus*, 'sleep', which stands for **swepnos* or **swopnos* and is cogn. with OI. *svápnaḥ*, 'sleep', Avestic *x^{v}afna-*, Arm. *k'un* (gen. *k'noy*), Toch. A *śpām*, B *śpāne*, 'sleep', Gk. ὕπνος (for **supnos*), 'sleep', Lith. *sāpnas*, Lett. *sapnis* (for **sopnos*), OSlav. *sŭnŭ* (for **supnos*), OIr. *sūan*, W. *hūn*, Bret. *hûn* (for **sopnos*), Alb. *gumë* (for **supnos*), 'sleep', OE. *swefn*, ON. *svefn*, 'a dream'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **swep-*, **sup-*, 'to sleep'. Cp. **hypno-, insomnia, sopor.**
Derivative: *somnolent-ly*, adv.

son, n. — ME. *sune*, *sone*, fr. OE. *sunu*, rel. to OS., OFris. *sunu*, ON. *sonr*, Dan. *søn*, Swed. *son*, MDu. *sone*, Du. *zoon*, OHG. *sunu*, *sun*, MHG. *sun*, G. *Sohn*, Goth. *sunus*, 'son', and cogn. with OI. *sūnúḥ*, Avestic *hunush*, OSlav. *synŭ*, Lith. *sūnùs*, 'son', and—without *n*-formative element—with Toch. B *soyä*, A *se*, Gk. ὑιός, 'son', Arm. *ustr*, 'son' (influenced in form by *dustr*, 'daughter'), OI. *sutáḥ*, 'son', *sū́te*, *sū́yate*, *sávati*, 'begets, procreates', OIr. *suth* (for *su-tu*), 'fetus'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **seu-*, **su-*, 'to bear, bring forth; birth'.

sonance, sonancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.** Cp. **assonance, consonance, dissonance, resonance.**

sonant, adj. and n. — L. *sonāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *sonāre*, 'to sound', which stands for **swenāre* and is rel. to *sonus* (for **swonos*), 'sound', fr. base **swen-*, 'to sound'. See **sound,** 'noise', and cp. **assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant, resound, sonata, sonnet, sound,** 'noise', and the second element in **unison.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**
Derivatives: *sonant*, n., *sonant-al*, adj., *sonant-ic*, adj.

sonar, n., a device for the detection of submarines, mines or other objects under water. — Formed from the first letters of the words *so*und *na*vigation *r*anging.

sonata, n., an instrumental composition (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'anything sounded', fr. *sonare*, 'to sound', fr. L. *sonāre*. See prec. word.

sonatina, n. (*mus.*) — It., prop. a short sonata, dimin. of **sonata.**

Sonchus, n., a genus of plants, the sow thistle (*bot.*) — L., 'the sow thistle', fr. Gk. σόγχος.

song, n. — ME. *sang*, *song*, fr. OE. *sang*, *song*, rel. to ON. *söngr*, Norw. *song*, Swed. *sång*, OS., Dan., OFris., OHG., G. *sang*, MDu., MHG. *sanc*, Du. *zang*, Goth. *saggws*; in gradational relationship to **sing** (q.v.)

songster, n. — ME., 'singer', fr. OE. *sangestre*, 'woman singer', formed fr. *sang*, 'song', with suff. *-estre*. See **-ster.**

songstress, n. — Formed fr. **song,** with double fem. suff., viz. E. **-ster** (q.v.) and F. *-esse*, which corresponds to Gk.-L. *-issa*. See 1st **-ess** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **sempstress.**

sonic, adj., 1) pertaining to sound; 2) pertaining to the speed of sound in the air. — Formed fr. L. *sonus*, 'sound' (see **sonant**), with suff. **-ic.** Cp. the second element in **supersonic, ultrasonic.**
Derivative: *sonic-al-ly*, adv.

soniferous, adj., producing or conveying sound. — Compounded of L. *sonus*, 'sound', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **sonant** and **-ferous.**

sonnet, n., a poem of fourteen lines with rhymes arranged according to a fixed pattern. — F., fr. It. *sonetto*, fr. OProvenç. *sonet*, 'a kind of song', prop. dimin. of *son*, 'sound, song', fr. L. *sonus*, 'sound' (cp. OF. *sonet*, dimin. of *son*, 'song'). See **sonant** and **-et.**
Derivatives: *sonnet*, intr. and tr. v., *sonnet-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

sonneteer, n., a writer of sonnets. — It. *sonettiere*, fr. *sonetto*. See **sonnet** and **-ier,** resp. **-eer.**
Derivative: *sonneteer*, intr. and tr. v.

sonny, n., familiar address to a boy. — Formed fr. **son** with dimin. suff. **-y.**

sonometer, n., an instrument for measuring sounds. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sonus*, 'sound', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **sonant** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

sonorescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

sonorescent, adj., capable of emitting sound under the influence of radiation. — Coined fr. L. *sonōrus*, 'resounding' (see **sonorous**), and suff. **-escent.**

sonority, n. — Late L. *sonōritās*, 'fullness of sound', fr. L. *sonōrus*. See next word and **-ity.**

sonorous, adj. — L. *sonōrus*, 'resounding', fr. *sonor*, 'sound ,noise', fr. *sonāre*, 'to sound'; see **sonant.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *sonorous-ly*, adv., *sonorous-ness*, n.

sonsy, sonsie, adj., lucky; good-natured (*Scot.*) — Fr. dial. *sonse*, *sons*, 'prosperity', a word of Celtic origin. Cp. Gaelic and Ir. *sonas*, 'luck, fortune'.

soon, adv. — ME. *sone, soone,* fr. OE. *sōna,* 'immediately', rel. to OFris. *sōn,* OS. *sān, sāna, sāno,* OHG. *sān, sāno,* Goth. *suns,* 'soon'. Cp. the second element in **eftsoons.**

soorky, n., pounded brick mixed with lime to form a mortar (*India*). — Pers. *surkhī,* 'redness', fr. *surkh,* 'red', fr. MPers. *sukhr,* which is rel. to Avestic *suxra-,* OI. *śukráḥ,* 'bright'.

soot, n. — ME. *sot, soot,* fr. OE. *sōt,* rel. to ON. *sōt,* ODu. *soet,* lit. 'that which settles', fr. Teut. base **set-,* 'to sit, set', corresponding to I.-E. **sed-,* 'to sit', whence OSlav. *sažda,* Lith. *suódžiai* (pl.), OIr. *sūide,* W. *huddyl,* Bret. *huzel,* 'soot'. See **sedentary.** For sense development cp. **sediment.**

Derivatives: *soot,* tr. v., *soot-y,* adj., *soot-i-ly,* adv., *soot-i-ness,* n.

sooth, n. — ME. *soth, sooth,* fr. OE. *sōð,* 'true; truth', rel. to ON. *sannr,* 'true', OS. *sōth,* OHG. *sand,* 'true', Goth. *sunja,* 'truth'. These words orig. meant 'that which is', and derive from the Teut. participial base **sanþ-,* which corresponds to I.-E. **essont-,* fr. **es-,* 'to be'. See **esse** and cp. **etymon, sattva, suttee.** Cp. also **sin,** 'transgression'. Cp. also **absent, present.**

soothe, tr. v. — ME. *sothen,* fr. OE. *sōðian,* 'to show the truth of', fr. *sōð,* 'true'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *sooth-er,* n., *sooth-ing,* adj., *sooth-ing-ly,* adv.

soothfast, adj. and adv., truthful (*archaic*). — ME. *sothfast, soothfast,* fr. OE. *sōðfæst,* 'truthful, righteous'. See **sooth** and **fast,** 'firm'.

soothsay, intr. v. — Back formation fr. **soothsayer.**

soothsayer, n. — ME. *sothseyer,* lit. 'a speaker of truth', fr. *soth,* 'truth', and *seyer, sayer,* 'sayer'. See **sooth, say,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

sop, n., bread or other food dipped in liquid. — ME. *sop, soppe,* fr. OE. *sopp,* rel. to OE. *sūpan,* 'to sip, sup, drink', Du. *zuipen,* G. *saufen,* 'to drink'. See **sup,** 'to sip, drink', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *sop,* tr. and intr. v., to dip (bread), etc. into liquid, *sopp-er,* n., *sopp-ing,* adj. and n.

soph, n. — Abbreviation of **sophister** or **sophomore.**

Sopherim, n. pl., 1) the Hebrew scribes, orig. copyists and interpreters of the Bible; in a special sense; 2) a body of teachers who interpreted the Law in the last centuries of the second Commonwealth. — Heb. *sōphᵉrím,* 'scribes', pl. of *sōphḗr,* lit. 'bookman', denominated fr. *sḗpher,* 'book'. See **Sepher Torah.**

Sophia, fem. PN. — Fr. Gk. σοφίᾱ, 'wisdom', fr. σοφός, 'wise'. See next word.

sophism, n. — ME. *sophime,* fr. OF. *soffime, sophime, sophisme* (F. *sophisme*), fr. L. *sophisma,* fr. Gk. σόφισμα, from the stem of σοφίζειν, 'to make wise, instruct', σοφίζεσθαι, 'to become wise; to devise, cleverly, play subtle tricks', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilled, prudent, cunning, learned, wise', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Sophia, sophist, sophisticate,** the first element in **sophomore** and the second element in **pansophism, philosophy.** For the ending of σόφισμα see suff. **-ma.**

sophist, n., 1) (often capitalized) in ancient Greece, one of a group of public teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, etc.; 2) a learned person; 3) a fallacious reasoner. — F. *sophiste,* fr. L. *sophista,* fr. Gk. σοφιστής, 'a clever, skillful, wise man; one who gave lessons (in grammar, rhetoric, etc.) for money; a quibbler', from the stem of σοφίζειν. See prec. word and **-ist** and cp. **gymnosophist.**

sophister, n., student in his second or third year in Oxford and Cambridge Universities. — ME., fr. OF. *sophistre,* fr. L. *sophista.* See prec. word.

sophistic, sophistical, adj. — L. *sophisticus,* fr. Gk. σοφιστικός, 'pertaining to a sophist', fr. σοφιστής. See **sophist** and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivatives: *sophistical-ly,* adv., *sophistical-ness,* n.

sophisticate, tr. v., 1) to render sophistical; 2) to falsify; 3) to make artificial or worldly-wise; intr. v., to practice sophistication; n., a sophisticated person. — ML. *sophisticātus,* pp. of *sophisticāre,* 'to sophisticate'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *sophisticat-ed,* adj., *sophistication* (q.v.), *sophisticat-or,* n.

sophistication, n. — ME. *sophisticacioun,* fr. ML. *sophisticātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *sophisticātus,* pp. of *sophisticāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

sophistry, n., clever but unsound reasoning. — ME. *sophistrie,* fr. OF. *sophisterie, sophistrie* (F. *sophisterie*), fr. *sophiste.* See **sophist** and **-ry.**

sophomore, n., a second year student at an American university. — Alteration of obsolete *sophumer,* formed fr. *sophume,* an old var. of *sophism,* fr. Gk. σόφισμα, 'cunning contrivance, device, invention', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilful, wise'; see **sophism.** The change of *sophumer* to *sophomore* was due to a popular misconception of the former word as a compound of σοφός, 'clever', and μωρός, 'foolish, dull'.

Derivatives: *sophomor-ic(-al),* adj., *sophomor-ic-al-ly,* adv.

Sophora, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *ṣufāraʰ,* 'yellow plants', which is rel. to *áṣfaru,* fem. *ṣafrā',* 'yellow'. See **saffron.**

Sophronia, fem. PN. — Gk. Σωφρονίᾱ, fr. σώφρων, gen. σώφρονος, 'discreet, prudent', prop. 'of sound mind', compounded of σῶς, 'safe, sound, whole', and φρήν, 'midriff; heart, mind'. For the first element see **Soter,** for the second see **phrenetic** and cp. **Phronima.**

-sophy, combining form meaning 'knowledge'. — ME. *-sophie,* fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *-sophia,* fr. Gk. -σοφίᾱ, fr. σοφίᾱ, 'skill, wisdom, knowledge', fr. σοφός, 'clever, skilled'. See **sophism.**

sopor, n., lethargic sleep. — L. *sopor,* 'deep sleep', from a causative form of I.-E. base **swep-, *sup-,* 'to sleep', whence also OI. *svāpáyati,* 'lulls to sleep'. See **somnolent.**

soporiferous, adj., causing sleep. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *sopōrifer,* 'sleep-bringing', fr. *sopor,* 'deep sleep', and *ferre,* 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and **-ferous.**

Derivatives: *soporiferous-ly,* adv., *soporiferous-ness,* n.

soporific, adj., causing sleep. — Formed fr. L. *sopor,* 'deep sleep', and *-ficus,* fr. *-ficere,* unstressed form of *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **sopor** and **-fic.**

Derivatives: *soporific,* n., *soporific-al,* adj., *soporific-al-ly,* adv.

soprano, n., the highest female voice (*mus.*) — It., a var. of *sovrano,* 'highest; supreme, sovereign', fr. Late L. *superānus,* fr. L. *supra,* 'above'. See **super-** and cp. **sovereign.**

sora, n., a North American rail, *Porzana carolina* (*ornithol.*) — A native Indian name.

sorb, n., the service tree. — F. *sorbe,* 'the fruit of the service tree', fr. L. *sorbum,* of s.m., fr. *sorbus,* 'the service tree', which prob. stands for **sor-dhos,* and lit. denotes 'the tree with the red-colored berries', and is cogn. with Lith. *sař-tas* 'foxy in color', Lett. *sārts,* 'red-faced'. Cp. **service tree.**

Sorb, n., one of the ancestors of the Slavonic tribe called the Wends. — G. *Sorbe,* of Slavonic origin. Cp. **Serb.**

sorb, tr. v., to take up by adsorption or absorption (*physical chem.*) — L. *sorbēre,* 'to suck in, swallow up'. See **absorb.**

Sorbaria, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sorbus,* 'the service tree'. See **Sorbus** and **-aria.**

sorbefacient, adj., causing absorption. — Compounded of L. *sorbēre,* 'to suck in, swallow up', and *faciēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *facere,* 'to make, do'. For the first element see **absorb,** for the second see **-facient,** for the ending see suff. **-ent.** Cp. **absorbefacient.**

Derivative: *sorbefacient,* n.

sorbet, n., sherbet. — F., fr. It. *sorbetto,* fr. Turk.-Pers. *sherbet* (see **sherbet**); influenced in form by It. *sorbire,* 'to sip'.

Sorbian, adj., pertaining to the Sorbs; n., a Sorb. — Formed fr. **Sorb** with suff. **-ian.**

sorbite, n., a constituent of carbon steel (*metallurgy*). — Named after the English geologist and metallographist Henry Clifton *Sorby* (1826-1908). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sorbitol, also **sorbite,** n., an alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$ (*chem.*) — See **sorb,** subst. suff. **-ite** and suff. **-ol.**

Sorbonist, n., a doctor of the Sorbonne. — F. *Sorboniste,* fr. MF., formed with suff. *-iste* (see **-ist**) fr. *Sorbonne,* a celebrated institution of learning in Paris; so called from its founder Robert de *Sorbon,* chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. Robert de *Sorbon* himself is named after *Sorbon,* a place in the Ardennes, where he was born in 1201.

Sorbus, n., a genus of trees, the service tree, the mountain ash (*bot.*) — L. *sorbus,* 'service tree'. See **sorb.**

sorcerer, n. — MF. (= F.) *sorcier,* fr. OF., fr. VL. **sortiārius,* 'a caster of lots', fr. **sortiārī,* 'to cast lots', corresponding to L. *sortīrī,* fr. sors, gen. *sortis,* 'lot'. See **sort,** n. For the repetition of the suff. **-er** see *poulterer* and cp. words there referred to.

sorceress, n. — ME. *sorceresse,* fr. AF. *sorceresse,* formed fr. *sorcer-er* with suff. *-esse.* See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

sorcery, n. — ME. *sorcerie,* fr. OF. *sorcerie,* fr. *sorcier.* See **sorcerer** and suff. **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*). Cp. F. *sorcellerie,* which arose through dissimilation fr. **sorcererie.**

sordamente, adv. (to be played) in a muffled manner (*musical direction*). — It., formed fr. *sordo,* 'deaf, dull-sounding', fr. L. *surdus,* 'deaf; dull', with adv. suff. *-mente,* fr. L. *mente,* abl. of *mēns,* 'mind, reason, thought'. See **surd** and **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

sordavalite, n., a dark-brown glassy substance (*petrogr.*) — Named after *Sordavala* in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sordellina, n., a kind of small bagpipe. — It., fr. *sordo,* 'deaf; dull-sounding', fr. L. *surdus,* 'deaf; dull'. See **surd** and cp. **sordine.**

sordes, n., filth, foul matter. — L. *sordēs,* 'dirt, filth'. See next word.

sordid, adj., 1) filthy; 2) ignoble. — F. *sordide,* fr. L. *sordidus,* 'dirty, foul, filthy, squalid', fr. *sordēs,* 'dirt, filth', whence also *sordēre,* 'to be dirty, filthy'; fr. I.-E. base **sword-,* 'dark, black, dirty', whence also Goth. *swarts,* OE. *sweart,* 'black'. See **swart** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *sordid-ly,* adv., *sordid-ness,* n.

sordine, n., a device used to produce a muffled tone in musical instruments; 2) a mute (*mus.*) — F. *sourdine,* fr. It. *sordina, sordino,* formed with the dimin. suff. *-ina,* resp. *-ino,* fr. *sordo,* 'deaf; dull-sounding', fr. L. *surdus.* See **surd** and cp. words there referred to.

sordino, n., a mute (*mus.*) — It. See prec. word.

sore, adj. — ME. *sar, sor,* fr. OE. *sār,* 'painful, grievous', rel. to OE. *sār,* 'pain, grief' (see next word), and to OS. *sēr,* OFris. *sār,* 'painful', ON. *sār,* 'pain, wound', *sārr,* 'sore, wounded', MDu. *seer,* Du. *zeer,* 'sore, ache', (adv.) 'very', OS., OHG. *sēr,* 'painful', OHG. *sēro,* MHG. *sēre,* 'painfully', G. *sehr,* 'very', *versehren,* 'to hurt, injure', *unversehrt,* 'uninjured, intact', Goth. *sair,* 'pain'. These Teut. words are possibly cogn. with OIr. *sāeth,* 'pain, sickness', L. *saevus,* 'raging, wild, terrible', Lett. *sīvs, sievs,* 'sharp, biting, cruel'. All these words supposedly derive fr. I.-E. base **sai-,* 'pain, sickness'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 262 s.v. *saevus* and Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., pp. 698-699 s.v. *sehr.* Cp. **sorry.**

Derivatives: *sore,* adv. (q.v.), *sore-ly,* adv., *sore-ness,* n.

sore, n., boil, ulcer, etc. — ME. *sar, sor,* fr. OE. *sār,* 'pain, grief'. See prec. word.

sore, adv., sorely, painfully. — ME. *sare, sore,* fr.

OE. *sāre*, rel. to *sār*, 'painful'. See **sore,** adj.

soredium, n., one of the thallus buds in lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωρός, 'a heap'. See **sorus.**

sorel, n. — See **sorrel.**

Sorex, n., the genus of shrews (*zool.*) — L. *sōrex*, 'a shrew', which stands for **swōr-ak-s*, and is cogn. with Gk. ὕραξ (for **surak-s*), of s.m., prop. 'the squeaking animal', from the I.-E. imitative base **swer-*, **surr-*, 'to buzz, murmur, pipe', whence also OI. *svárati*, 'sounds', OSlav. *svirati*, 'to pipe', L. *susurrus*, 'hum, whisper'. See **susurration** and cp. **soricine.** Cp. also **hyrax.**

sorghum, n., a genus of grasses. — ModL., fr. It. *sorgo*, 'Indian millet', fr. ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum*, fr. L. *Syricum (grāmen)* '(grass) of Syria', neut. of *Syricus*, fr. *Syria*, 'Syria'. See **Syrian.**

soricine, adj., pertaining to the genus of the shrews. — L. *sōricīnus*, 'belonging to the shrew', fr. *sōrex*, gen. *sōricis*. See **Sorex** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

sorites, n., a series of syllogisms in which the predicate of each becomes the subject of the next (*logic*). — L., fr. Gk. σωρείτης, σωρῖτης, short for συλλογισμὸς σωρείτης, 'a heap of syllogisms, a sorites', fr. σωρός, 'a heap'. See **sorus.**

soritical, also **soritic,** adj., pertaining to a sorites. — Gk. σωρῖτικός, fr. σωρείτης, σωρῖτης. See prec. word, resp. also adj. suff. **-al.**

soroptimist, n., member of a club of business women and women executives. — Contraction of **sorority** and **optimist.**

sororate, n., marriage with a wife's sister. — Coined by Sir James George Frazer (1854-1941) on analogy of *levirate* fr. L. *soror*, 'sister'. See **sorority** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

sororicide, n., one who kills his sister. — L. *sorōricīda*, compounded of *soror*, gen. *sorōris*, 'sister' and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **sorority** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

sororicide, n., the killing of one's own sister. — Late L. *sorōricīdium*, fr. L. *soror*, gen. *sorōris*, 'sister', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **sorority** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

sorority, n., a society of women. — ML. *sorōritās*, 'sisterhood', fr. L. *soror*, gen. *sorōris*, 'sister'. See **sister** and **-ity.**

sorosis, n., a compound pulpy fruit, as that of the breadfruit, pineapple, etc. (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωρός, 'a heap'. See **sorus.**

sorption, n., the act of sorbing (*physical chem.*) — See **absorption.**

sorrel, adj., reddish brown (said esp. of horses); n., a sorrel horse. — ME. *sorelle*, fr. OF. *sorel*, 'sorel horse', dimin. of *sor*, 'yellowish-brown; sorrel horse', fr. Frankish **saur*, 'dried', whence 'yellowish-brown', which is rel. to MDu. *soor*, 'dry', OHG. *sōrēn*, 'to become dry', OE. *sēar*, 'withered, barren'. See **sear,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **surmullet.**

sorrel, n., a plant, ***Rumex acetosa*** (*bot.*) — ME. *sorel*, fr. OF. *sorele, surele* (F. *surelle*), a diminutive formed fr. Frankish **sūr*, which is rel. to OHG., OE. *sūr*, 'sour'. See **sour.**

sorrow, n. — ME. *sorewe, sorwe*, fr. OE. *sorg* (in the inflected cases of the sing. *sorge*), 'grief, anxiety, affliction', rel. to OS. *sorga*, ON., Dan., Swed. *sorg*, MDu. *sorghe*, Du. *zorg*, OHG. *soraga, sorga*, MHG., G. *sorge*, Goth. *saúrga*, and prob. cogn. with OI. *sūrkṣati*, 'cares for, is concerned about, something', OIr. *serg*, 'sickness', OSlav. *sraga*, 'sickness', Lith. *sergù, sirgti*, 'to be sick'.

Derivatives: *sorrow*, v. (q.v.), *sorrow-er*, n., *sorrow-ful*, adj., *sorrow-ful-ly*, adv., *sorrow-ful-ness*, n.

sorrow, intr. v. — ME. *sorowen, sorwen*, fr. OE. *sorgian*, 'to grieve, be anxious', fr. *sorg*. See **sorrow,** n.

Derivatives: *sorrow-ing*, adj., *sorrow-ing-ly*, adv.

sorry, adj. — ME. *sary, sory*, fr. OE. *sārig*, fr. *sār*, 'pain, grief'; see **sore,** n. and adj., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*). The spelling *sorry* (with two *r's*) shows the influence of *sorrow.*

Derivatives: *sorri-ly*, adv., *sorri-li-ness*, n.

sort, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *sorte*, fr. OF., which prob. derives fr. ML. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, 'sort, kind', fr. Late L., 'way, manner', fr. L., 'fate, lot, condition, state' (whence also OF., MF., F. *sort*, 'lot, fate'), which stands in gradational relationship to *serere*, 'to join, connect'; lots were called *sortēs* because they used to be strung or threaded. Cp. It. *sorte*, Sp. *suerte*, which also derive fr. L. *sortem*. See **series** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **sorcerer, assort, consort, resort, suerte,** and the first element in **sortilege.**

Derivative: *sort-al*, adj.

sort, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sorten*, fr. *sort*. See **sort,** n.

Derivatives: *sort-able*, adj., *sort-abl-y*, adv., *sort-ed*, adj., *sort-er*, n.

sortes, n. pl., the lots. — L. *sortēs*, pl. of *sors*. See **sort,** n.

sortie, n., attack of the besieged upon the besiegers. — F., 'a going out, departure, sally', prop. fem. pp. of *sortir*, 'to go out', which prob. derives fr. VL. **surctus*, for L. *surrēctus*, pp. of *surgere*, 'to rise'. Cp. Sp. *surtir*, 'to gush forth', which also comes fr. VL. **surctus*. See **surge** and cp. **source.**

Derivative: *sortie*, intr. v.

sortilege, n., divination by casting lots. — ME., fr. OF. *sortilege* (F. *sortilège*), fr. ML. *sortilegium*, fr. L. *sortilegus*, 'one who divines by lots', which is compounded of *sors*, gen. *sortis*, 'fate, lot', and the stem of *legere*, 'to pick up, select, read'. See **sort,** n., and **lecture.**

Derivatives: *sortileg-ic*, adj., *sortileg-er*, n.

sorus, n., a cluster of spore cases in ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σωρός, 'a heap', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **soredium, sorites, sorosis** and the second element in **Camptosorus.**

sostenuto, adv., sustained, prolonged (*mus.*) — It., pp. of *sostenere*, 'to sustain, maintain', fr. L. *sustinēre*. See **sustain.**

sot, n., a fool; a habitual drunkard. — ME. *sott, sot*, fr. OF. (= F.) *sot*, fr. ML. *sottus* (whence also MDu. *soot*, Du. *zot*, MHG. *sote*); fr. Mishnaic Heb. *shōṭé*^{h}, 'fool; foolish', prop. part. of *shāṭā́*^{h}, 'was foolish'; cp. **stuss.** Cp. also Lokotsch, EW., No. 1927.

Derivatives: *sot*, tr. v., to befool, *sott-ish*, adj., *sott-ish-ly*, adv., *sott-ish-ness*, n.

Soter, n., 1) an epithet of Zeus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. σωτήρ, 'savior, deliverer', rel. to σῴζειν, 'to save', σάος, Att. σῶος, σῶς, 'safe, sound, whole'. See **soma,** 'body', and cp. **Sophronia, sozin** and the second element in **creosote.**

Sothic, adj., pertaining to, or named after, Sothis. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. Σῶθις, the Egyptian name of Sirius, the Dog Star.

sotnia, n., a squadron of Cossack cavalry. — Russ. *sotnya*, 'a hundred', fr. *sto*, 'a hundred', which is rel. to OSlav. *sŭto*, and cogn. with Lith. *šimtas*, Lett. *simts*, OI. *śatám*, Gk. ἑ-κατόν, L. *centum*, OE. *hund*, etc., of s.m. See **hundred.**

sotto voce, in an undertone (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'under the voice'. *Sotto* comes fr. L. *subtus*, 'below', whence also F. *sous*, Provenç. and Catal. *sotz*, OSp. *soto*, OPort. *sotto*. L. *subtus* comes fr. *sub*, 'under'; see **sub,** prep., and cp. **soutane.** *Voce* derives fr. L. *vōcem*, acc. of *vōx*, 'voice'; see **voice.**

sou, n., a small French coin. — F., fr. L. *solidus*, a gold coin of the Latin Empire, from the adj. *solidus*, 'firm, solid'. See **solidus.**

soubise, n., a sauce. — F., named after Charles de Rohan (1715-87), Prince de *Soubise*, fr. *Soubise*, a village near Rochefort in France, which was an ancient seigneury of the Rohan family.

soubrette, n., an intriguing maidservant in comedy. — F., fr. Provenç. *soubreto*, 'affected, conceited', fem. of *soubret*, fr. *soubra*, 'to leave apart', orig. meaning 'to exceed', fr. OProvenç. *sobrar*, fr. L. *superāre*, 'to rise above, overcome, be left over', fr. *super*, 'over, above, beyond'. See **super-** and cp. words there referred to.

soubriquet, n. — See **sobriquet.**

soucar, n., a Hindu banker. — Hind. *sāhūkār*, 'a great merchant, banker', fr. OI. *sādhúḥ*, 'straight'. See **sadhu.**

souchong, n., a kind of fine black Chinese tea. — Chin. *hsiao chung*, 'small or fine kind'.

souffle, n., soft sound heard through the stethoscope (*med.*) — F., lit. 'puff, breath', back formation fr. *souffler*, 'to blow', fr. L. *sufflāre*, fr. **sub-** and *flāre*, 'to blow'. See **flatus** and cp. **soffione.**

soufflé, n., a light—sweet or savory—dish. — F., pp. of *souffler*, 'to blow', used as a noun. See prec. word.

sough, intr. v., to make a moaning or murmuring sound. — ME. *swoghen, swoughen*, fr. OE. *swōgan*, 'to sound, make a noise', which is rel. to OE. *swēgan*, of s.m., OS. *swōgan*, 'to rustle', Goth. *gaswogjan*, 'to sigh', and cogn. with Lith. *svageti*, 'to sound', and possibly also with OI. *vagnúḥ*, 'sound'. L. *vāgīre*, 'to cry, roar, sound', Gk. ἠχεῖν, 'to resound', ἠχή, ἠχώ, ἦχος, 'sound; echo'. See **echo** and cp. **vagitus.**

sough, n., a moaning or murmuring sound. — ME. *swogh, swough*, fr. *swoghen, swoughen*. See **sough,** v.

sought, past tense and pp. of *seek*. — ME. *souht*, fr. OE. *sōhte*, resp. *gesōht*, past tense, resp. pp., of *sēcan*. See **seek.**

soul, n. — ME. *saule, soule*, fr. OE. *sāwol*, rel. to OS. *seola, siala*, ON. *sāla*, OFris. *sēle*, MDu. *siele*, Du. *ziel*, OHG. *sēula, sēla*, MHG. *sēle*, G. *Seele*, Goth. *saiwala*. These words prob. derive fr. OTeut. **saiwalō*, 'that which is related to a lake or sea', fr. **saiwa-z*, 'lake, sea'; see **sea.** According to ancient Teutonic conceptions lakes used to serve as dwelling places of the souls after death. See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 697 s.v. *Seele*.

Derivatives: *soul-ed*, adj., *soul-ful*, adj., *soul-ful-ly*, adv., *soul-ful-ness*, n., *soul-less*, adj., *soul-less-ly*, adv., *soul-less-ness*, n.

sound, n., noise. — ME. *soun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *son*, fr. L. *sonus*, 'sound', which stands for **swonos*, and is rel. to *sonāre* (for **swenāre*), 'to sound', fr. I.-E. base **swen-*, 'to sound', whence also OI. *svánati*, 'it sounds', *svánas-*, 'noise', *svanáḥ*, 'sound, tone', *svānáḥ*, 'rustling', OIr. *senim*, 'the playing of an instrument', OE. *geswin*, 'music, song', *swinsian*, 'to sing', ON. *svanr*, OE. *swan*, 'swan', prop. 'the singing bird'. See **sonant** and cp. **swan.** The *d* in *sound* is excrescent. Cp. *bound*, 'ready', and words there referred to.

sound, intr. and tr. v., to make a sound. — ME. *sonen*, fr. OF. *soner* (F. *sonner*), fr. L. *sonāre*, 'to sound'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *sound-er*, n., *sound-ing*, adj., *sound-ing-ly*, adv., *sound-ing-ness*, n.

sound, adj., healthy. — ME. *sound, sund*, fr. OE. *gesund*, rel. to OS. *gisund*, OFris. *sund*, Du. *gezond*, OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund*, 'healthy', OE., OS. *swīð*, 'strong', ON. *svinnr*, 'intelligent, wise', Goth. *swinþs*, MLG. *geswinde*, MHG. *geswinde*, 'strong', G. *geschwind*, 'fast, quick'. Cp. the second element in **Milicent.**

Derivatives: *sound*, adv., *sound-ly*, adv., *sound-ness*, n.

sound, n., a narrow channel. — ME. *sound, sund*, fr. ON. or OE. *sund*, 'act of swimming; place of swimming, the sea; a stretch of water which one can swim across', for **swum-d*, which stands in gradational relationship to **swim** (q.v.)

sound, tr. and intr. v., to measure the depth of water. — ME. *sounden, sonden*, fr. OF. (= F.) *sonder*, 'to sound', which prob. derives fr. Late L. *subundāre*, 'to submerge', fr. **sub-** and L. *unda*, 'wave'; see **undate.** It is also possible that F. *sonder*, is of Teut. origin; cp. OE. and ON. *sund*, 'a stretch of water which one can swim

across', OE. *sundline*, 'sounding line', *sundrāp*, 'a sounding rope', and see prec. word.

Derivatives: *sound*, n., an instrument used to sound a cavity of the body, *sound-able*, adj., *sound-er*, n., *sound-ing*, n., *sound-less*, adj., unfathomable (rare).

soundless, adj. — Formed fr. **sound,** 'that which is heard', with suff. **-less**; first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: *soundless-ly*, adv., *soundless-ness*, n.

soup, n. — F. *soupe*, fr. OF., which is of Teut. origin. See **sup,** 'to sip', and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *soup-er*, n., *soup-y*, adj.

soupçon, n., suspicion. — F., 'suspicion', fr. MF. *sospeçon*, fr. OF., fr. VL. *suspectiōnem*, acc. of *suspectiō*, corresponding to L. *suspiciō*. See **suspicion.**

sour, adj. — ME. *soure*, fr. OE. *sūr*, rel. to ON. *sūrr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *sur*, MDu. *suur*, Du. *zuur*, OHG., MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, and cogn. with OSlav. *syrŭ*, 'moist, raw', Lith. *súras*, 'salty', *súris*, 'cheese'. F. *sur*, 'sour, tart' (whence the diminutive noun *surelle*, 'sorrel'), is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **sorrel,** the plant, **surette.**

Derivatives: *sour*, n. and adv., *sour-ed*, adj., *sour-ed-ness*, n., *sour-ing*, n., *sour-ish*, adj., *sour-ish-ly*, adv., *sour-ish-ness*, n., *sour-ly*, adv., *sour-ness*, n.

source, n. — ME. *sours*, fr. OF. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce* (later *source*), fem. of *sors*, pp. of *sordre*, 'to rise', used as a noun, fr. L. *surgere*, 'to rise'. See **surge** and cp 3rd **souse, resource.**

sourdine, n. — F. See **sordine.**

souse, n., salt pickle. — ME. *souse*, fr. OF. *souz*, *souce*, which—together with OProvenç. *solz*, It. *solcio*, of s.m.—is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *sulza* (for **sult-ja*), 'brine' and see **salt.** Cp. also **silt.**

souse, tr. v., 1) to pickle; 2) to soak, drench; intr. v., to be or become soaked. — ME. *sousen*, fr. OF. *souz*, *souce*. See prec. word.

souse, n., the act of swooping down (said of a hawk). — MF. *sors*, pp. of *sordre*, 'to rise, to spring'. See **source.**

Derivative: *souse*, intr. v., to swoop down.

soutache, n., braid. — F., fr. Hung. *sujtás*, 'trimming, galloon', prop. 'blow, strike', fr. *sujt-ani*, 'to strike'.

soutane, n., a cassock worn by Roman Catholic priests. — F., fr. earlier *sottane*, fr. It. *sottana*, 'petticoat', lit. 'undergarment', which derives fr. *sotto*, 'under', fr. L. *subtus*, 'below', fr. *sub*, 'under'. See **sub-.** F. *soutane* (for *sottane*) owes its form to the influence of F. *sous*, 'under'.

souteneur, pimp; bully. — F., 'supporter, protector; bully', fr. *soutenir*, 'to sustain', fr. VL. **sustenīre*, corresponding to L. *sustinēre*. See **sustain** and cp. **sostenuto.**

south, adv. — ME. *suth*, *south*, fr. OE. *sūð*, 'southward, in the south', formed—with compensatory lengthening of the vowel—fr. Old Teut. **sunþ-*, whence also OS., OFris. *sūth*, 'southward, in the south', MDu. *suut*, of s.m. (whence MHG. *sūth*, 'south wind', earlier New High German *Sud*, 'south'; G. *Süd*, 'south', goes back to a dial. Du. pronunciation with *ü*. Cp. the now more usual G. form *Süden*, 'south', which is also of Dutch origin, and the Modern Du. forms *zuid*, *zuiden*, 'south'). Cp. Old Teut. **sunþan*, 'from the south' (whence OE. *sūðan*, OHG. *sundan*), and Old Teut. **sunþ(r)a*, 'southward' (whence OS. *sūthar*, ON. *sūðr*, OHG. *sundar*). These words are possibly rel. to E. **sun.** Accordingly *south* would prop. mean 'the region of the sun'. For sense development cp. *east*. Others connect *south*, etc., with Teut. **suinþa-*, 'strong; healthy; right' (see **sound,** 'healthy'). In the sense of this derivation *south* would prop. denote the region to the right of him who faces east (as at the time of prayer). For sense development cp. Heb. *yāmín*, Arab. *yamín*, 'the right hand; the south'; cp. also *north* and the examples given there.

Derivatives: *south*, adj., n., and intr. v., *south-er-ly*, adj., *southern* (q.v.), *south-ing*, n.

southern, adj. — ME. *southren*, fr. OE. *sūðerne*, fr. *sūð*. See **south** and **-ern.**

Derivatives: *southern-er*, n., *southern-ize* tr. v.

southron, n., inhabitant of the southern part of a country; an Englishman (*archaic*). — ME., alter. of *southren* (under the influence of *Brit-on* and other names ending in *-on*). See prec. word.

southward, adj. and n. — Compounded of **south** and adj. suff. **-ward.**

southward, southwards, adv. — Compounded of **south** and adv. suff. **-ward, -wards.**

souvenir, n., a memento, keepsake. — F., from fr. OF., from the verb *souvenir*, 'to remember', fr. L. *subvenīre*, 'to come up, come to one's mind', which is formed fr. **sub-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **subvene, subvention.**

sovereign, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. *soverain*, *sovrain* (F. *souverain*), fr. ML. *superānus* 'chief, principal' (whence also Sp. *soberano*, It. *soprano*), fr. L. *super*, 'above'. See **super-** and cp **soprano.** The spelling of E. *sovereign* (with *g*) is due to the influence of *reign*, with which the word *sovereign* was associated by folk etymology.

Derivatives: *sovereign-ly*, adv., *sovereign-ness*, n., *sovereignty* (q.v.)

sovereignty, n. — ME. *soverainte*, *sovereinte*, fr. OF. *soverainete*, fr. *soverain*. See prec. word and **-ty.**

soviet, n. — Russ. *sovét*, lit. 'council', formed fr. pref. *so-*, 'with, together with', and *-vét*, which occurs only in compounds as *ot-vét*, 'answer', *pri-vét*, 'greeting', and is related to OPruss. *vaitiat*, 'to speak'. For the pref. see **Skupshtina.**

Derivatives: *soviet*, adj., *soviet-dom*, n., *soviet-ic*, adj., *soviet-ism*, n., *soviet-ist*, n., *soviet-ize*, tr. v., *soviet-iz-ation*, n.

sovran, n., sovereign. — Milton's spelling of **sovereign** (as if it derived from It. *sovrano*).

sow, n., female pig. — ME. *sūwe*, *sowe*, fr. OE. *sugu*, *sū*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *sū*, G. *Sau*, Du. *zeug*, ON. *sȳr*, Dan., Swed. *so*, and cogn. with OI. *sūkaráḥ*, 'wild boar, swine', Avestic *hū*, 'wild boar', Toch. B *suwo*, 'swine', Gk. ὗς, σῦς, 'swine', ὕινος, 'swinish', Alb. *ðí*, L. *sūs*, 'swine', L. *suīnus*, 'pertaining to swine', OSlav. *svinija*, 'swine', Lett. *suvēns*, *sivēns*, 'young pig', W. *hucc*, Ir. *suig*, 'swine', OIr. *socc*, 'snout; plowshare'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **sū-*, **sūw-*, which is proved by the OI. equivalent *sū-karáḥ*, lit. 'maker (= utterer) of the sound *sū*'. Cp. **hog, hyena, socket, soil,** 'to make dirty', **suilline, sully, Sus, swine,** and the first element in **sybotic, syphilis, Hyoscyamus, Hystrix.**

sow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sawen*, *sowen*, fr. OE. *sāwan*, rel. to ON. *sā*, Dan. *saa*, Swed. *så*, OS. *sāian*, MDu. *sayen*, Du. *zaaien*, OHG. *sāwen*, *sājen*, MHG. *sæjen*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*, fr. I.-E. base **sē(i)-*, 'to sow', whence also L. *serō*, past tense *sēvī*, pp. *satum*, 'to sow', OSlav. *sějo*, *sějati*, Lith. *sėju*, *sėti*, 'to sow'. Cp. **semen.** Cp. also **season, secular, seed** and the second element in **colza.**

Derivatives: *sow-er*, n., *sow-ing*, n.

sowar, n., a native cavalry soldier; a mounted orderly (*India*). — Pers. *sawār*, 'horseman, rider', fr. MPers. *asbār*, fr. OPers. *asabāra-*, 'horseman', which is compounded of *asa-*, 'horse', and *-bāra*, 'carried by'. The first element is rel. to Avestic *aspa-*, OI. *áśvaḥ*, 'horse'; see **equine.** The second element is rel. to Avestic *baraiti*, 'carries; rides', OI. *bhárati*, 'bears'; see **bear,** 'to carry'.

sowens, n. pl., porridge made from the bran or husks of oats. — Gael. *sūghan*, name of the liquid used to make sowens, fr. *sūgh*, 'juice', which is cogn. with OE. *socian*, 'to soak', *sūcan*, 'to suck'. See **soak, suck.**

sown, pp. of *sow*. — ME. *sowe(n)*, fr. OE. *gesāwen*, pp. of *sāwan*. See **sow,** v.

soy, n., 1) a Chinese or Japanese sauce for fish made from soybean; 2) soybeans. — Jap. *shōyū*, fr. Chin. *chiang-yu*, lit. 'soybean oil'.

soybean, soya-bean, n. — See prec. word.

sozin, n., protein defending the animal body against bacteria and their toxic products (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. Gk. σώζειν, 'to save'. See **Soter** and **-in.**

spa, n., a mineral spring. — Fr. *Spa*, a town in Belgium having mineral springs.

Derivative: *spa*, intr. v.

space, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *espace*, fr. L. *spatium*, 'space, room, extent', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{e}-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend, swell, be successful', whence also OI. *sphā́yate*, 'increases', *sphītáḥ*, 'extended, wide', Gk. σπᾶν, 'to draw, to tear away', σπάθη, 'a flat wooden instrument, a broad flat sword', L. *spēs*, 'hope', OSlav. *spějǫ*, *spěti*, 'to be successful', *spěchŭ*, 'endeavor, aspiration', Lith. *spėju*, *spėti*, 'to have leisure, be quick enough', OSlav. *sporŭ*, 'abundant', OS. *spōd*, 'success', Du. *spoed*, 'haste, speed', OHG., MHG. *spuot*, 'success', OS. *spōdian*, 'to cause to succeed', MDu., Du. *spoeden*, OHG. *spuoten*, 'to hasten', G. *sich sputen*, 'to make haste', OE. *spōwan*, OHG. *spuo(e)n*, 'to prosper, succeed', and possibly Goth. *spēdiza*, 'later', *spēdumists*, 'latest', OHG. *spāti*, MHG. *spæte*, G. *spät*, 'late'. Cp. **expatiate.** Cp. also **despair, desperate, epaulet, épaulière, espadon, espalier, Esperanto, prosperous, spade,** 'a tool for digging', **spade** on cards, **spado, span, spare,** adj., **spasm, spastic, spathe, spathic, spatula, spay, speck,** 'fat meat', **specktioneer, speed, spick,** 'fat meat', **sphacelate, sphendone, spheno-, sphygmus, spin, spissated, spondyl, spontaneous, spoon.**

Derivatives: *space*, tr. v., *space-less*, adj., *spacer*, n., *spac-ing*, n.

spacious, adj. — ME., either fr. MF. (= F.) *spacieux*, fr. OF. *spacios*, or directly fr. L. *spatiōsus*, 'roomy, ample', fr. *spatium*. See **space** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *spacious-ly*, adv., *spacious-ness*, n.

spadassin, n., a swordsman, bravo. — F., fr. It. *spadaccino*, 'swordsman', fr. *spada*, 'sword', fr. L. *spatha*, fr. Gk. σπάθη. See next word.

spade, n., a tool for digging. — ME., fr. OE. *spadu*, rel. to OS. *spado*, OFris. *spada*, Dan., Swed., MDu., Du. *spade*, 'spade', MHG. *spat(e)*, G. *Spaten*, and cogn. with Gk. σπάθη, 'a flat wooden instrument; a broad, two-edged sword' (whence L. *spada*, 'a broad wooden instrument, a broad, two-edged sword'). These words are formed—with *dh*-formative element—fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{e}-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend', whence also L. *spatium*, 'space, room, extent'. See **space** and cp. **spadassin, spade** on cards, **spadilla, spadix, spado, spathe.** Cp. also **epaulet** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *spade*, tr. v., to dig with a spade, *spade-ful*, adj.

spade, n., black heart-shaped figure representing a spade (*cards*). — Sp. *espada*, fr. L. *spatha*, 'a flat instrument; a broad sword' (whence also It. *spada*, F. *épée*, 'sword'), fr. Gk. σπάθη. See **spade,** 'a tool for digging'.

spade, n., a castrated animal. — Fr. L. *spadō*. See **spado.**

spadger, n., sparrow (*slang*). — Altered fr. **sparrow.**

spadiceous, adj., of the nature of a spadix. — Formed with suff. **-eous** fr. L. *spādix*, gen. *spādicis*. See **spadix.**

spadicose, adj., spadiceous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

spadille, n., ace of spades (*omber* and *quadrille*). — Sp. *espadilla*, dimin. of *espada*, 'sword', fr. L. *spatha*. See **spade** (on cards).

spadix, n., spike of flowers with a fleshy axis,

surrounded by a spathe (*bot.*) — L. *spādīx*, 'a broken palm branch with its fruit', fr. Gk. σπᾰ́δῐξ, which is rel. to σπάδων, 'eunuch', σπαδίζειν, 'to strip off', σπᾶν, 'to draw, to tear away'. See **spade**, 'a tool for digging'.

spado, n., a castrated person. — L. *spadō*, fr. Gk. σπάδων, 'eunuch', which is rel. to σπᾶν, 'to draw, to tear away'. See prec. word.

spaghetti, n. pl., an Italian paste made in solid cords. — It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dimin. of *spago*, 'cord, thread', which is of uncertain origin.

spahi, spahee, n., formerly a Turkish, later an Algerian cavalryman. — F. *spahi*, fr. Turk. *sipahi*, fr. Pers. *sipāhī*, 'warrior, soldier', which is rel. to Avestic *spāδa-*, Pahlavi *spāh*, 'army'. Cp. **sepoy.**

spake, archaic past tense of *speak*. — ME. *spake*, fr. earlier *spak*, fr. OE. *spæc*, fr. earlier *spræc*, past tense of *sprecan*. See **speak.**

Spalax, n., a genus of rodents (*zool.*) — Gk. σπάλαξ, 'mole', lit. 'the digging animal'. See **spoil,** n.

spall, n., chip. — ME. *spalle*, prob. a var. of *spalde*, fr. *spalden*, 'to chip, split' (whence also obsol. E. *spald*), rel. to MLG. *spalden, spolden*, MDu. *spalden, spouden, spouwen*, Du. *spouwen*, OHG. *spaltan*, MHG., G. *spalten*, 'to split', ON. *spjald, speld*, 'board, tablet', Goth. *spilda*, 'table, board', fr. I.-E. base ***(s)p(h)el-***, 'to cleave, split', whence also L. *spolium*, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See **spoil,** n., and cp. **spill.** Cp. also **spelt, split.**

spall, tr. v., to chip, split; intr. v., to break up. — ME. *spalden*. See **spall,** n.

spalpeen, n., a rascal (*Irish*). — Ir. *spailpīn*, 'rascal', prop. 'conceited', fr. *spailp*, 'braggart, conceited', which is rel. to *spailp*, 'to strut'.

span, n. — ME. *spanne*, fr. OE. *spann*, 'stretch, span', rel. to ON. *spönn*, Swed. *spann*, Dan. *spand*, MDu. *spanne*, Du. *spanne, span*, OHG. *spanna*, MHG. *spanne, spange*, G. *Spanne*, 'span', and to the E. verb **span** (q.v.)

Derivative: *span-less*, adj.

span, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spannen*, fr. OE. *spannan*, 'to clasp, fasten, stretch, span', rel. to ON. *spenna*, Dan. *spænde*, Norw., OFris. *spanna*, MDu., Du. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, MHG., G. *spannen*, 'stretch, span'; prob. formed—with *n*-formative element—fr. I.-E. base ***spē(i)-***, ***sp^{ĕ}-***, 'to draw, span, stretch, extend, swell', whence L. *spatium*, 'space, room, extent'. See **space** and cp. **spin, spontaneous**; cp. also **spancel, spang, spangle, inspan.** In some senses the verb *span* derives directly from the noun **span** (q.v.)

Derivative: *spann-er*, n.

span-, form of **spano-** before a vowel.

spandrel, n., the space between the curve of an arch and the mold enclosing it (*archit.*) — ME. *spaundrell*, dimin. formed fr. AF. *espaundre*, fr. OF. *espandre* (F. *épandre*), 'to spread out, extend', fr. L. *expandere*. See **expand.**

spanemia, spanaemia, n., anemia (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σπανός, 'scarce', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **spano-** and **-emia.**

spangolite, n., a basic sulfate of aluminum and copper (*mineral.*) — Named after Norman *Spang* of Etna, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

Spaniard, n. — ME. *Spaignard*, fr. OF. *Espaignard*, fr. *Espaigne*, 'Spain'. See **Spanish** and **-ard.**

spaniel, n., any of several breeds of dogs of Spanish origin. — ME. *spainel*, 'Spanish; spaniel', fr. ME. *espaignol* (F. *épagneul*), lit. 'a Spanish dog', fr. Sp. *español*, 'Spanish', fr. VL. *Hispāniolus*, fr. L. *Hispānia*, 'Spain'. See **Spanish.**

Spanish, adj. — ME. *Spainish*, fr. *Spain*, fr. OF. *Espaigne* (F. *Espagne*), fr. L. *Hispānia*, which is prob. of Iberian origin. The pref. *i-* in *(H)ispānia* represents the Iberian def. article. Cp. Hellenistic Gk. Σπανίᾱ and Late L. *Spānia*, 'Spain'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ish.** Cp. the two prec. words.

spank, intr. v., to move swiftly. — Back formation fr. **spanking.**

spank, tr. and intr. v., to strike; n., a slap. — Of imitative origin.

spanking, adj., fine, strong. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *spanke*, 'to strut'.

span-new, adj., quite new. — ME. *spannewe*, fr. ON. *spānnýr, spānýr*, which is compounded of *spānn*, 'chip, shaving', and *nýr*, 'new'. The first element is rel. to MDu. *spæn*, Du. *spaan*, OHG., MHG. *spān*, G. *Span*, OE. *spōn*, 'chip, shaving'; see **spoon** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **new.** For sense development cp. **spick and span.**

spano-, before a vowel **span-,** combining form meaning 'scarce' (*med.*) — Gk. σπανο-, σπαν-, fr. σπανός, 'rare, scarce, uncommon'; of uncertain origin.

spar, n., mast, yard. — ME. *sparre*, 'spar, beam, rafter', rel. to ON. *sparri*, Dan., Swed. *sparre*, OS., OHG. *sparro*, MDu., MHG. *sparre*, Du. *spar*, G. *Sparren*, 'spar, rafter', Du. *sperren*, 'to bar, block up', G. *sperren*, 'to close, shut, bar' (the orig. meaning was 'to furnish with spars'; whence 'to close with spars'). See **spear.**

Derivative: *spar*, tr. v., to furnish with spars..

spar, n., a nonmetallic lustrous mineral. — LG. *spar*, 'gypsum', fr. MLG., rel. to OE. *spær-* in *spær-stān*, 'gypsum', and to *spæren*, 'of gypsum'; cp. **fluorspar.** The modern use of *spar* is due to a confusion with G. *Spat*, 'spar'; see *spathic* and cp. *feldspar.*

Derivative: *sparr-y*, adj.

spar, intr. v., to fight with the fists. — MF. *esparer* (F. *éparer*), 'to fight with the fists', fr. It. *sparare*, fr. pref. *s-* (fr. L. *ex*, 'out of, from') and *parare*, 'to ward off'. See 1st **ex-** and **parry.**

Derivatives: *spar*, n., the act of sparring, *sparring*, n.

spar, n., a member of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard formed November 23, 1942. — Formed from the initials of the motto of the Coast Guard: *S*emper *P*aratus — Always *R*eady ('always ready' is the translation of L. *semper parātus*).

sparable, n., a small headless nail. — Corruption of *sparrow-bill*; so called from its shape.

spare, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *spær*, 'sparing, frugal', rel. to ON. *sparr*, OHG. *spar*, 'spare', and to OE. *sparian*, 'to spare', and cogn. with OSlav. *sporŭ*, 'abundant, long lasting', Russ. *sporyj*, Czech *sporý*, 'abundant, copious', Czech *spořiti*, 'to spare, save', OI *sphārā́ḥ*, 'extensive', *sphirā́ḥ*, 'fat', Arm. *p'art'am*, 'abundant'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base ***spē(i)-***, ***sp^{ĕ}-***, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'. See **space** and cp. **spare,** v.

Derivatives: *spare*, n., *spare-ly*, adv., *spare-ness*, **n.**

spare, tr. and intr. v., to show mercy to, to spare. — ME. *sparen*, fr. OE. *sparian*, rel. to OS. *sparon*, ON., Swed. *spara*, Dan., Norw. *spare*, OFris. *sparia*, MDu., Du. *sparen*, OHG. *sparōn, sparēn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen*, and to OE. *spær*, 'sparing, frugal'. See **spare,** adj., and cp. **epergne.**

Derivatives: *spar-er*, n., *spar-ing*, adj., *spar-ingly*, adv.

sparerib, n., a piece of pork consisting of ribs with a little meat adhering to them. — MLG. *ribbespēr*, compounded of *ribbe*, 'rib', and *spēr*, 'spit'; see **rib** and **spear.** *Ribbespēr* orig. meant 'a spit thrust through with pieces of ribs'. Earlier Dan. *ribbenspaer* and G. *Rippespeer* are also borrowed from MLG.

sparger, n., 1) a sprinkler; 2) a vessel for sprinkling. — Fr. obsol. *sparge*, fr. OF. *espargier*, fr. L. *spargere*, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See **sparse** and agential suff. **-er** and cp. **Spergula.**

Sparidae, n. pl., a family of marine fishes, the sea bream (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *sparus*, 'gilthead', fr. Gk. σπάρος. See **Sparus** and cp. **sparoid.**

spark, n., a glowing particle. — ME. *sparke, sperke*, fr. OE. *spearca*, rel. to MLG. *sparke*, 'spark', *sparken*, 'to sparkle', MDu. *spranke*, 'spark', *spranken*, 'to sparkle', fr. I.-E. base ***sper(e)g-***, ***spher(e)g-***, 'to strew, sprinkle', whence also L. *spargere*, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See **sparse** and cp. **sparger.** Cp. also **spree, spry.**

Derivatives: *spark*, v. (q.v.), *spark-ish*, adj., *spark-ishly*, adv., *spark-ish-ness*, n., *spark-less*, adj., *spark-like*, adj., *spark-y*, adj., *spark-i-ness*, n.

spark, intr. v. — ME. *sparken*, fr. OE. *spearcian*, fr. *spearca*, 'spark'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *spark-er*, n., *spark-ing*, n.

spark, n., a gallant, a beau, a lover. — Prob. fr. ON. *sparkr*, 'lively', and rel. to **spark,** 'a glowing particle'.

sparkle, intr. v., to emit sparks. — ME. *sparklen*, freq. of *sparken*. See **spark,** v. and n., and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *sparkl-er*, n., *sparkl-ing*, adj., *sparkl-ing-ly*, adv., *sparkl-ing-ness*, **n.**

sparkle, n., a little spark. — Formed fr. the noun **spark** with dimin. suff. **-le.**

sparklet, n., a little spark. — Formed fr. the noun **spark** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

sparoid, adj., pertaining to the Sparidae; n., one of the *Sparidae*, a sea bream. — Compounded of Gk. σπάρος, 'gilthead', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Sparus** and **-oid.**

sparrow, n. — ME. *sparwe, sparewe, sparowe*, fr. OE. *spearwa*, rel. to ON. *spörr*, OHG. *sparo*, MHG. *spar* (gen. *sparwes*), G. *Sper-ling*, Goth. *sparwa*, and cogn. with Co. *frau*, Bret. *frao*, 'crow', OPruss. *spurglis*, 'sparrow', Gk. σπέργουλος, σποργίλος, 'a small field bird', ψᾰ́ρ, gen. ψᾰρός, 'starling' (formed with metathesis of *sp-* into *ps-*), and perh. also with L. *parra* (for ***psarra*** ?), 'a bird of ill omen'. For a similar simplification of initial *ps* to *p* cp. Gk. ψηλαφᾶν, 'to grope', with its Latin cognate *palpāre*, 'to touch, stroke'. Cp. **Psaronius, spavin.**

sparrowgrass, n., asparagus (*colloq.*) — Formed by folk etymology from **asparagus.**

sparse, adj. — L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, 'to scatter, sprinkle', fr. I.-E. base ***sper(e)g-***, ***spher(e)g-***, 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, swell, burst', whence ealso OI. *sphūrjati*, 'it crackles', Avestic *fra-spar^{ĕ}γa-*, 'branch, twig', Gk. σφαραγεῖν, 'to crackle', σπαραγμός, 'a tearing, rending', σπαργᾶν, 'to swell, be ripe', ἀσπάραγος 'asparagus', Lith. *sprógti*, 'to germinate, bud', *spragĕti*, 'to crackle', *spùrgas*, 'sprout', *sproga*, 'spark', OE. *spearca*, 'spark', OIr. *arg*, 'a drop', W. *eira*, OCo. *irch*, Co. *er*, 'snow'. Cp. **asparagus, asperges, asperse, disperse, interperse, sparger, spark, sparsile, Spergula, sprag, spray,** 'a small branch', **sprig, sprinkle.** Cp. also **speak.**

Derivatives: *sparse-ly*, adv., *sparse-ness*, n.

sparsile, adj., scattered (*astron.*) — Late L. *sparsilis*, fr. L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*. See prec. word and **-ile.**

sparsity, n., sparseness. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*. See **sparse.**

Spartacist, n., an adherent of the extreme socialist party founded by Karl Liebknecht in 1918. — Named after *Spartacus*, leader in the Gladiatorial War (73-71 B.C.E.) For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

Spartan, adj. and n. — L. *Spartānus*, 'of Sparta', fr. *Sparta*, fr. Gk. Σπάρτη, name of the capital of Laconia.

Derivatives: *Spartan-ic*, adj., *Spartan-ic-al-ly*, adv. *Spartan-ism*, n., *Spartan-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *Spartan-ly*, adv.

sparteine, spartein, n., a colorless liquid, $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **Spartium** with suff. **-in (e).**

sparterie, n., fabric made of esparto grass. — Sp. *esparterie*, fr. *esparto*. See **esparto** and **-ery.**

Spartina, n., a genus of plants, the cord or marsh grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπαρτίνη, 'rope, cord', fr. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto'. See **esparto** and cp. next word.

Spartium, n., a genus of plants, the Spanish

broom (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπαρτίον, 'a small cord; Spanish broom', dimin. of σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto'. See **esparto** and cp. prec. word.

spartle, intr. v., to kick about (*Scot.*) — Du. *spartelen*, 'to flounder', fr. MDu. *spartelen, spertelen*, which is of uncertain, possibly imitative, origin.

Sparus, n., a genus of fishes of the sea bream family (*ichthyol.*) — L. *sparus*, 'gilthead', fr. Gk. σπάρος, prop. 'a spearshaped fish', and derivatively identical with L. *sparus*, 'a hunting spear', which is prob. cogn. with ON. *spjör*, OE. *spere*, 'spear'. See **spear** and cp. **Sparidae, sparoid.**

spasm, n., involuntary muscular contraction. — ME. *spasme*, fr. MF. *spasme*, fr. L. *spasmus*, fr. Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion', fr. σπᾶν, 'to draw, tear, tear out', fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ĕ}-*, 'to draw, span, stretch, extend'. See **space** and cp. **spasmatic, perispomenon.** Cp. also **stadium.**

Derivative: *spasm-ic*, adj.

spasmodic, adj., characteristic of spasms, convulsive. — ML. *spasmōdicus*, formed with adj. suff. *-icus* (see **-ic**) fr. Gk. σπασμώδης, 'of the nature of a spasm', fr. σπασμός, 'spasm', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **spasm** and **-ode,** 'like'.

Derivatives: *spasmodic-al*, adj., *spasmodic-al-ly*, adv., *spasmodic-al-ness*, n.

spasmophilia, n., a disease characterized by a tendency to spasms (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. σπασμός, 'spasm, convulsion', and φιλίᾱ, 'love, friendship', fr. φιλεῖν, 'to love'. See **spasm, -phil** and 1st **-ia.**

Derivative: *spasmophil-ic*, adj.

spastic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, spasm. — L. *spasticus*, fr. Gk. σπαστικός, 'drawing in', fr. σπᾶν, 'to draw'. See **spasm** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *spastic-al-ly*, adv., *spastic-ity*, n.

spastic paralysis (*med.*) — A term coined by the Irish physician William Stokes (1804-78).

spat, n., spawn of oyster; intr. v., to spawn (said of oyster). — Prob. a blend of **spit,** 'to eject', and **spatter.**

spat, n., a short gaiter. — Abbreviation of **spatterdashes.**

spat, n., a sharp sound, a blow. — Of imitative origin.

spat, n., something that splashes. — Du. *spat*, rel. to *spatten*, 'to splash, spatter'; of imitative origin.

spat, past tense of *spit*. — ME. *spatte*, fr. OE. *spǣtte*, past tense of *spǣtan*. See **spit,** 'to eject'.

Spatangina, n., a suborder of sea urchine (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Late L. *spatangius*, 'a kind of sea urchin', fr. Gk. σπατάγγης, of s.m., which is of unknown origin.

spatchcock, n., fowl killed and cooked immediately. — Prob. an alteration of **spitchcock.**

Derivative: *spatchcock*, tr. v.

spate, n., flood, esp. flood of a river. — ME., of uncertain origin; possibly derived fr. OF. *espoit*, 'flood', fr. Du. *spuiten*, 'to flow, spout', which is rel. to **spout.**

spathaceous, adj., having a spathe; resembling a spathe. — See next word and **-aceous.**

spathe, n., a sheathing bract (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *spatha*, 'a broad, flat sword; spathe of the palm tree', fr. Gk. σπάθη; formed—with *-dh-*formative element—fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ĕ}-*, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'. See **spade,** 'a tool for digging'.

spathic, adj., resembling spar. — F. *spathique*, fr. *spath*, fr. G. *Spat(h)*, now spelled *Spat*, 'spar', which is formed—with *-t-*formative element—fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ĕ}-*, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend; a flat piece of wood'. Dan., Swed. *spat*, Du. *spaat*, It. *spatto*, Sp. *espato*, 'spar', are also borrowed fr. G. *Spath*. See **space** and cp. the second element in **feldspar, feldspathic.** Cp. also prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

spathiform, adj., resembling spar. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Spat(h)* and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **form,** n.

spathose, adj., spathaceous. — See **spathe** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

spathose, adj., spathic. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Spat(h)* (see **spathic**) and **-ose,** an adj. suff. of Latin origin.

spathous, adj., of the nature of spathe. — See **spathose,** 'of the nature of spathe', and **-ous.**

spatial, adj., pertaining to space. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *spatium*, 'space'. See **space.**

Derivatives: *spatial-ity*, n., *spatial-ly*, adv., *spatial-ize*, tr. v., *spatial-iz-ation*, n.

spatter, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *spatten*, 'to splash, spatter'.

Derivatives: *spatter*, n., *spatter-ing*, adj., *spatter-ing-ly*, adv.

spatterdashes, n. pl., a long gaiter. — Compounded of **spatter** and **dash.** Cp. **spat,** 'short gaiter'.

spatula, n., an instrument resembling a knife. — L., lit. 'a broad piece', dimin. of *spat(h)a*, 'a broad tool or weapon', fr. Gk. σπάθη. See **spathe** and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *spatul-ar*, *spatul-ate*, adjs.

spatule, n., spatula. — F., fr. L. *spatula*. See prec. word.

spatuliform, adj. — See **spatula** and **form,** n.

spavin, n., disease of the hock joint of the horse. — ME. *spaveyne*, fr. OF. *esparvin* (F. *éparvin*), prob. fr. Frankish **sparwun*, acc. of **sparo*, fr. Teut. **sparwo*, 'sparrow', which is rel. to OHG. *sparo*, of s.m., hence lit. 'sparrowlike disease'; so called from the jerky motion of a spavined horse resembling the hopping of a sparrow. Cp. It. *spavenio*, Sp. *esparaván*, Port. *esparavão*, 'spavin', and see **sparrow.**

Derivative: *spavin-ed*, adj.

spawn, tr. v., to produce or deposit (eggs or spawn); intr. v., to produce or deposit spawn. — ME. *spawnen*, for **spaunden*, fr. AF. *espaundre*, corresponding to OF. *espandre* (F. *épandre*), 'to spread, scatter, shed', fr. L. *expandere*, 'to spread out'. See **expand** and cp. **spandrel.**

Derivatives: *spawn*, n., *spawn-er*, n.

spay, tr. v., to remove the ovaries of a female animal. — ME. *spayen*, fr. AF. *espeer*, 'to cut with a sword', fr. *espee* (F. *épée*), 'a sword', fr. L. *spatha*, fr. Gk. σπάθη. See **spathe** and cp. **spado.**

Derivative: *spay-ing*, n.

speak, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *speken*, fr. OE. *specan*, fr. earlier *sprecan*, rel. to OS. *sprecan*, OFris. *spreka*, MDu. *spreken* (var. *speken*), Du. *spreken*, OHG. *sprehhan* (var. *spehhan*), MHG., G. *sprechen*, 'to speak', ON. *spraki*, 'rumor, report', and cogn. with W. *ffraeth* (for **sprakto-*), 'eloquent'. All these words derive fr. base **sprek-*, 'to speak', which, however, orig. meant 'to make a noise, shout, cry, crackle', fr. I.-E. base **sper(e)g-*, **spher(e)g-*, 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, burst', whence also OI. *sphúrjati*, 'it crackles', Gk σφαραγεῖν, 'to crackle', L. *spargere*, 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See **sparse** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **speech, spokesman.**

Derivatives: *speak-able*, adj., *speak-able-ness*, n., *speak-abl-y*, adv., *speak-er*, n., *speak-er-ess*, n., *speak-er-ship*, n., *speak-ing*, adj., *speak-ing-ly*, adv., *speak-ing-ness*, n., *speak-less*, adj.

spear, n. — ME. *spere*, fr. OE. *spere*, rel to OS. *sper*, ON. *spjör*, OFris. *sper(e)*, *spiri*, Du. *speer*, OHG., MHG. *sper*, G. *Speer*, 'spear', and to ON. *sparri*, 'spar, rafter', and prob. cogn. with L. *sparus*, 'hunting spear', *sparus*, 'gilthead'. Cp. **spar,** 'mast, yeard', **Sparus.**

Derivatives: *spear*, tr. and intr. v., *spear-y*, adj.

special, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *especial* (F. *spécial*), fr. L. *speciālis*, 'individual, particular, special', fr. *speciēs*, 'sight, look, appearance; kind'. See **species** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **especial,** which is a doublet of *special.*

Derivatives: *special*, n., *special-ism*, n., *special-ist*, n., *special-ist-ic*, adj., *speciality* (q.v.), *special-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *special-iz-ation*, n., *special-ly*, adv., *special-ness*, n.

speciality, n. — ME. *specialite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *spécialité*, fr. L. *speciālitātem*, acc. of *speciālitās*, 'peculiarity', fr. *speciālis*, 'individual, particular, special'. See **special** and suff. **-ity** and cp. **specialty,** which is a doublet of *speciality.*

specialty, n. — ME. *specialte*, fr. MF. *espécialté*, a var. of *spécialité*. See prec. word.

specie, n., coin (in contradistinction to paper money). — Fr. L. *speciē* (more exactly *in speciē*), 'in kind', abl. of *speciēs*. See next word.

species, n. — L. *speciēs*, 'a seeing, sight, look, appearance, shape, form; kind, sort, species; quality, aspect; ornament, beauty', rel. to *specere* (also—through back formation from the compound verbs—*spicere*), 'to see, look at, behold', and cogn. with OI. *spáśati, páśyati* (metathesis), 'sees', *spáṭ, spáśaḥ*, 'spy, scout', Avestic *spasyeiti*, 'spies', Alb. *pashe*, 'I saw', Gk. σκέπτομαι (fr. **σκέπιομαι*, fr. **σκεπ-*, metathesis of **σπεκ-*), 'I look closely at', σκοπός (metathesis for **σποκός*), 'one that watches; spy', OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, 'to examine closely', G. *spähen*, 'to spy'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base *spek̑-*, 'to look at, examine, spy'. See **spy** and cp. **spice,** which is a doublet of *species.* Cp. also **aspect, auspice, circumspect, conspecies, conspectus, conspicuous, despicable, despise, despite, frontispiece, haruspex, inspect, introspect, microscope, periscope, perspective, perspicaceous, perspicuous, prospect, prospectus, respect, respite, retrospect, sceptic, scope, -scope, soupçon, special, specie, specify, specimen, specious, spectacle, specter, spectrum, speculate, spiegeleisen, spite, suspect, suspicion.**

specifiable, adj. — Formed fr. **specify** with suff. **-able.**

specific, adj. — ML. *specificus*, fr. L. *speciēs*. See **species** and **-fic.**

Derivatives: *specific*, n., *specific-al*, adj., *specific-al-ity*, n., *specific-al-ly*, adv., *specific-al-ness*, n., *specification* (q.v.), *specific-ity*, n., *specific-ness*, n.

specification, n. — ML. *specificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis* (prob. through the medium of F. *spécification*), fr. *specificātus*, pp. of *specificāre*. See **specify** and **-ation.**

specify, tr. v. — ME. *specifien*, fr. OF. *specifier* (F. *spécifier*), fr. ML. *specificāre*. See **species** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *specifi-er*, n.

specimen, n. — L., 'indication, mark, example, sign. evidence', fr. *specere*, 'to see, look at'. See **species** and **-men.**

speciosity, n., the quality or state of being specious. — Late L. *speciōsitās*, 'beauty', fr. L. *speciōsus*. See **specious** and **-ity.**

specious, adj., seeming to be good; plausible. — L. *speciōsus*, 'good-looking, beautiful', fr. *speciēs*. See **species** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *specious-ly*, adv., *specious-ness*, n.

speck, n., a small spot. — ME. *spekke*, fr. OE. *specca*, rel. to earlier Du. *speckel*, Du. *spikkel*, 'speck, speckle, spot', MDu. *spekelen*, 'to sprinkle', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *spúogas*, 'spot'. Cp. **speckle.**

Derivatives: *speck*, tr. v., to mark with small spots, *speck-ed*, adj., *speck-ed-ness*, n., *speck-less*, adj., *speck-y*, adj., *speck-i-ness*, n.

speck, n., fat meat. — Fr. Du. *spek* (see J. F. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Language, p. 440), which is rel. to OE. *spic*, ON. *spik*, Dan. *spæk*, Swed. *späck*, Norw. *spekk*, OFris., OHG. *spek*, MHG. *spec*, G. *Speck*, 'backon; blubber', and cogn. with OI. *sphij-*, *sphigī*, 'buttock, haunch'. These words are *-g-*enlargements of I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ĕ}-*, 'to spread, extend, swell'. See **space** and cp. **spick.** Cp. also the first element in **specktioneer.**

speckle, n., a small spot. — Formed fr. **speck,** 'a small spot', with dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *speckl-ed, speckl-ed-y,* adjs.

specktioneer, specksioneer, n., chief harpooner in a whaler. — Du. *speksnijer,* a colloquial var. of *speksnijder,* fr. *spek,* 'blubber' and *snijden,* 'to cut'. For the first element see **speck,** 'fat meat', for the second see **snath.**

specs, n. pl. — Abbreviation of **spectacles.**

spectacle, n., sight; a public display; **spectacles,** pl., eyeglasses. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *spectāculum,* 'show, sight, spectacle', fr. *spectāre,* 'to look at, behold', freq. of *specere.* See **species** and **-cle.**

Derivative: *spectacl-ed,* adj.

spectacular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *spectāculum.* See prec. word.

Derivatives: *spectacular,* n., *spectacularism* (q.v.), *spectacular-ity,* n., *spectacular-ly,* adv.

spectacularism, n. — A hybrid formed fr. **spectacular** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

spectator, n. — L. *spectātor,* 'looker on, beholder, observer', fr. *spectātus,* pp. of *spectāre,* 'to look at, behold', freq. of *specere.* See **species** and **-ator.**

Derivatives: *spectator-ial, spectator-y,* adjs., *spectator-ship,* n.

spectatress, n. — See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

specter, spectre, n. — F. *spectre,* fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, apparition, specter'. See **spectrum.**

spectral, adj. — Formed fr. **sceptrum** with adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *spectral-ity,* n., *spectral-ly,* adv., *spectral-ness,* n.

spectro-, combining form for *spectrum.* — See **spectrum.**

spectrogram, n., photographical reproduction of a spectrum. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **spectro-** and **-gram.**

spectrograph, n., an instrument for reproducing a spectrum photographically. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **spectro-** and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *spectrograph-ic,* adj., *spectrograph-ic-al-ly,* adv., *spectrograph-y,* n.

spectroheliogram, n., a photograph of the sun. — Se next word and **heliogram.**

spectroheliograph, n., an instrument for photographing the sun. — A hybrid word coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', Gk. ἥλιος, 'sun', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **spectro-** and **heliograph.**

Derivative: *spectroheliograph-ic,* adj.

spectrology, n., the study of spectrum analysis. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **spectro-** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *spectrolog-ic-al,* adj., *spectrolog-ic-al-ly,* adv.

spectrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the angular deviation of a ray of light caused by a prism. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **spectro-** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *spectrometr-ic,* adj., *spectrometr-y,* n.,

spectrophone, n., a spectroscope in which the different rays of light produce distinctive sounds. — A hybrid coined **fr.** L. *spectrum* 'appearance, image', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **spectro-** and **phone,** 'speech sound'.

spectroscope, n., an instrument for forming and analyzing spectra. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *spectrum,* 'appearance, image', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **spectro-** and **-scope.**

Derivatives: *spectroscop-y,* n., *spectroscop-ic, spectroscop-ic-al,* adjs., *spectroscop-ic-al-ly,* adv., *spectroscop-ist,* n.

spectrum, n., colored band, ranging from red to violet, produced when a ray of white light passes through a prism. — L., 'appearance, image', fr. *specere,* 'to see, look at'. See **species** and cp. words there referred to.

specular, adj., pertaining to, or like, a speculum. — L. *speculāris,* 'pertaining to a mirror, of the nature of a mirror', fr. *speculum.* See **speculum** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *specular-ly,* adv.

Specularia, n., a genus of plants, the Venus's looking-glass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *speculum Veneris,* ('Venus's looking-glass'), the ML. name of the campanula. See **speculum** and **-ia.**

speculate, intr. v., to think, conjecture. — L. *speculātus,* pp. of *speculārī,* 'to watch, observe, examine', fr. *specula,* 'lookout, watchtower', fr. *specere,* 'to see, look at'. See **speculum** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. prec. word.

speculation, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *speculātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *speculātus,* pp. of *speculārī.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

speculative, adj. — ME. *speculatif,* fr. MF. (= F.) *spéculatif* (fem. *spéculative*), fr. Late L. *speculātīvus* (fem. *speculātīva*), fr. L. *speculātus,* pp. of *speculārī.* See **speculate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *speculative,* n., *speculative-ly,* adv., *speculative-ness,* n.

speculator, n. — L. *speculātor,* 'looker out, spy, explorer', fr. *speculātus,* pp. of *speculārī.* See **speculate** and agential suff. **-or.**

speculatory, adj. — L. *speculātōrius,* fr. *speculātus,* pp. of *speculārī.* See **speculate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

speculum, n., mirror. — L., fr. *specere,* 'to see, look at'; see **species** and cp. **speculate.** Cp. also **spiegeleisen.** For sense development cp. *looking-glass.*

sped, past tense and pp. of the verb *speed.* — ME. *spedde,* fr. OE. *spēdde,* past tense and pp. of *spēdan.* See **speed,** v.

speech, n. — ME. *speche,* fr. OE. *spǣc,* fr. earlier *sprǣc,* rel. to OS. *sprāka,* OFris. *sprēke,* MDu. *sprāke,* Du. *spraak,* OHG. *sprāhha,* MHG. *sprāche,* G. *Sprache,* 'speech', and to OE. *sprecan,* 'to speak'. See **speak.**

Derivatives: *speech,* n., *speech-er,* n., *speech-ful,* adj., *speech-ful-ness,* n., *speech-ing,* n., *speech-less,* adj., *speech-less-ly,* adv., *speech-less-ness,* n.

speechification, n. — Formed from next word. For the ending see suff. **-fication.**

speechify, intr. v., to make speeches (used humorously or contemptuously). — A hybrid coined fr. **speech** and suff. **-fy.**

Derivatives: *speechifi-er,* n., *speechify-ing,* n.

speed, n. — ME. *spede,* fr. OE. *spēd,* 'success, prosperity', rel. to OS. *spōd,* 'success', Du. *spoed,* 'haste, speed', OHG., MHG. *spuot,* 'success', OS. *spōdian,* 'to cause to succeed', MDu., Du. *spoeden,* OHG. *spuoten,* 'to hasten', G. *sich sputen,* 'to make haste', OE. *spōwan,* OHG. *spuo(e)n,* 'to prosper, succeed', fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-, *spᵉ-,* 'to stretch, extend', whence also L. *spatium,* 'space, room, extent'. See **space** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *speed,* v. (q.v.), *speedy* (q.v.)

speed, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *speden,* fr. OE. *spēdan,* 'to succeed; to make successful', fr. *spēd,* 'success, prosperity'. See **speed,** n.

Derivatives: *speed-er,* n., *speed-ing,* adj.

speedily, adv. — ME. *spedily,* fr. *spedy.* See **speedy** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

speedometer, n., an instrument for measuring speed. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **speed,** n., and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is *tachometer* (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

speedy, adj. — ME. *spedy,* fr. *spede.* See **speed,** and adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivative: *speedi-ness,* n.

speer, intr. and tr. v., to inquire (*Scot.*) — ME. *speren, spiren,* fr. OE. *spyrian,* 'to inquire', prop. 'to follow the track of'. See **spur.**

speiss, n., a mixture of arsenides (*metal.*) — G. *Speise,* 'food; speiss', fr. MHG. *spīse,* fr. OHG. *spīsa,* fr. ML. *spēsa, spēnsa,* 'provisions', fr. L. *expēnsa,* 'disbursement', prop. neut. pl. pp. of *expendere,* 'to weigh out money, pay down'. See **expense.**

spelaean, spelean, adj., pertaining to a cave. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *spēlaeum, spēlēum,* 'cavern, cave', fr. Gk. σπήλαιον, which is rel. to Homeric Gk. σπέος, σπεῖος, of s.m. Cp. **speluncar.**

spelaeology, speleology, n., the study of caves. — Compounded of Gk. σπήλαιον, 'cavern, cave', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See prec. word and **-logy.**

spelican, n. — A var. of **spillikin.**

spell, n., charm. — ME., 'speech, talk, tale', fr. OE., 'narrative, story, saying, discourse, message', rel. to OS. *spell,* ON. *spjall,* 'report, discourse, tale', OHG., MHG. *spel,* Goth. *spill,* of s.m., OE. *spellian,* ON. *spjalla,* OHG. *spellōn,* Goth. *spillōn,* 'to talk, tell', OE. *bīspell,* 'parable, proverb, example, story', MHG. *bīspel,* of s.m., G. *Beispiel,* 'example'; and possibly cogn. with Lett. *pelt,* 'to blame, slander', Gk. ἀπειλή (for **ἀπελνια*), 'threat', in the pl. also 'boasts, bragging words', Arm. *arǎspel,* 'legal tale, proverb, riddle'. All these words supposedly derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)pel-,* 'to speak with emphasis'. Cp. **spell,** 'to name the letters of a word', and the second element in **gospel.**

Derivative: *spell,* tr. v., to charm.

spell, tr. and intr. v., to name the letters of a word. — ME. *spellen,* fr. OF. *espel(l)er* (F. *épeler*), fr. Frankish **spellon,* 'to tell', which is rel. to OHG. *spellōn,* of s.m. See **spell,** 'charm'.

spell, tr. v., to take the place of (another) at work; intr. v., to rest from work for a short time. — ME. *spelen,* 'to act for another, represent', fr. OE. *spelian,* of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to OE. *spilian,* 'to play'. See **spiel.**

Derivative: *spell,* n., turn of work.

spelt, n. — ME., fr. OE., fr. Late L. *spelta,* which is a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. *spelta, spelza* (MHG. *spelte, spelze,* G. *Spelt*), 'spelt', which is related to G. *Spelze,* 'glume, chaff', and to OHG *spaltan,* 'to cleave, split', fr. I.-E. base **(s)p(h)el-,* 'to cleave, split', whence also L. *spolium,* 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'. See **spoil,** n., and cp. **spall, spill.**

spelter, n., zinc. — Prob. a blend of LG. *spialter* or Du. *spiauter,* 'pewter', and It. *peltro,* 'pewter'. See **pewter.**

Derivative: *spelter,* tr. v.

speltoid, n., a kind of wheat. — A hybrid coined fr. Late L. *spelta,* 'spelt', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **spelt** and **-oid.**

speluncar, adj., of the nature of a cave. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *spēlunca,* 'cave, cavern, den', fr. Gk. σπήλυγγα, 'acc. of σπῆλυγξ, 'cave', fr. σπήλαιον, 'cavern'. See **spelaean.** For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. *Numidia* and words there referred to.

speluncean, adj. — See prec. word and **-ean.**

spence, n., larder, pantry (*arch.*) — Aphetic for OF. *despense* (F. *dépense*), 'expense', fr. *despenser, dispenser,* 'to distribute'. See **dispense** and cp. **spend.**

spencer, n., a trysail. — Of unknown origin.

spencer, n., a short overcoat. — Named after George John, the second Earl *Spencer* (1758-1834).

Spencerian, adj., pertaining to Herbert Spencer or his philosophy. — Formed with suff. **-ian** from the name of Herbert *Spencer* (1820-1903).

Spencerianism, Spencerism, n., the doctrine of Herbert Spencer. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

spend, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spenden,* fr. OE. *-spendan* (as in *āspendan*), 'to spend', fr. L. *expendere,* 'to weigh out money, pay down', or fr. OF. *despendre,* fr. L. *dispendere,* 'to weigh out'. See **expend,** resp. **dispense,** and cp. **spence** and the second element in **forspent.**

Derivatives: *spend-able*, adj., *spend-er*, n.

Spenserian, adj., pertaining to Edmund Spenser or his style. — Formed with suff. **-ian** from the name of Edmund *Spenser* (1552-99).

spent, past tense and pp. of **spend.**

Spergula, n., a genus of plants, the spurry (*bot.*) — ModL., 'the sand spurry', fr. L. *spargere*, 'to scatter' (see **sparger, sparse**); so called with reference to the seeds. Cp. **spurry.** For the ending see suff. **-ule.**

sperm, n., semen. — OF. *esperme* (F. *sperme*), fr. Late L. *sperma*, fr. Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm', fr. σπείρειν, 'to sow, scatter', which is rel. to σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing', fr. I.-E. base **sp(h)er-*, 'to sow, scatter', whence also MDu. (= Du.) *sproeien*, 'to sprinkle, pour, spray', G. *sprühen*, 'to sparkle, drizzle'. See **spray,** 'jet of water', and cp. **spore, sporadic.** Cp. also **sprout,** v. Base **sp(h)er-*, 'to sow, scatter', is prob. identical with base **sp(h)er-*, 'to move convulsively'. See **spurn** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending -μα in Gk. σπέρμα see suff. **-ma.**

sperm, n. — Abbreviation of **spermaceti.**

sperm-, form of **spermo-** before a vowel.

spermaceti, n., white substance obtained from the oil of the sperm whale. — ML. *sperma cētī*, 'sperm of the whale', fr. Late L. *sperma*, 'semen, sperm', and L. *cētī*, gen. of *cētus*, 'whale'. See prec. word and **cetacean.**

spermary, n., sperm gland. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ary** fr. Gk. σπέρμα. See **sperm,** 'semen'.

spermat-, form of **spermato-** before a vowel.

spermatheca, n., a receptacle in the oviduct of female insects to receive the spermatozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm', and θήκη, 'receptacle'. See **sperm,** 'semen', and **theca.**

Derivative: *spermathec-al*, adj.

spermatic, adj., pertaining to sperm. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος. See **sperm,** 'semen'.

spermatium, n., 1) a non-motile gamete in the red algae; 2) a sporule in some lichens and fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπερμάτιον, dimin. of σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος. See **sperm,** 'semen'.

spermato-, before a vowel **spermat-,** combining form meaning 'sperm', as in *spermatoblast.* — Gk. σπερματο-, σπερματ-, fr. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος. See **sperm,** 'semen'.

spermatoblast, n., a cell from which a spermatozoon develops. — Formed fr. **spermato-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **blasto-.**

spermatogenesis, n., the development of spermatozoa. — ModL., compounded of **spermato-** and **genesis.**

spermatogenous, adj., producing sperm. — Compounded of **spermato-** and **-genous.**

spermatoid, adj., resembling sperm. — Compounded of **spermato-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

spermatophore, n., a capsule containing spermatozoa. — Compounded of **spermato-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phore.**

Derivative: *spermatophor-al*, adj.

Spermatophyta, n., pl., the phylum of the most highly developed plants (*bot.*) — Lit. 'seed plants', fr. Gk. σπέρμα, gen. σπέρματος, 'seed', and φυτά, pl. of φυτόν, 'plant'. See **spermato-** and **-phyte.**

spermatorrhea, spermatorrhoea, n., involuntary flow of sperm (*med.*) — ModL., compounded of **spermato-** and Gk. -ρροίᾱ, from the stem of ῥεῖν, 'to flow'. See **rheo-.**

spermatozoal, adj., pertaining to a spermatozoon. — See **spermatozoon** and adj. suff. **-al.**

spermatozoan, adj., spermatozoal. — See next word and **-an.**

spermatozoon, n., a male sexual cell serving to fertilize the egg (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **spermato-** and Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

spermine, also **spermin,** n., a crystalline basic compound $C_{10}H_{26}N_4$ (*biochem.*) — See **sperm** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

spermism, n., the old theory that the spermatozoon contains the germ of the future animal. — See **sperm** and **-ism.**

spermist, n., an adherent of the theory of spermism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

spermo-, before a vowel **sperm-,** combining form meaning 'sperm'. — See **sperm.**

spermology, n., the study of seeds in botany. — Compounded of **spermo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

spermophile, n., a burrowing rodent of the genus Citellus. — Lit. 'seed lover', fr. Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed', and φίλος, 'friend'. See **sperm** and **-phile.**

sperrylite, n., a platinum arsenide (*mineral.*) — Named after the chemist Francis L. *Sperry* of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

spew, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *spewen*, fr. OE. *spīwan* (strong v.), *spēowan*, (weak v.), 'to spit', rel. to OS. *spīwan*, ON. *spȳja*, Dan., Swed. *spy*, OFris. *spī(w)a*, MDu. *spien*, *spijen*, *spūwen*, *spouwen*, Du. *spuwen*, OHG. *spī(w)an*, MHG. *spī(w)en*, G. *speien*, Goth. *speiwan*, 'to spit', and cogn. with Gk. πτύειν, 'to spit', πτύαλον, 'spittle', L. *spuere*, 'to spit', Lith. *spiáuju*, *spiáuti*, OSlav. *pljujǫ*, *pljívati*, of s.m. All these words derive fr. the I.-E. imitative base **spyū-*, **spyeu-*. OI. *ṣṭhīvati*, 'he spits', Arm. *t'k'anem*, 'I spit', are also of imitative origin, but not related to the words mentioned. See **spit,** 'to eject', and cp. **puke.** Cp. also **conspue, cuspidor, ptyalin, sputum.**

Derivatives: *spew*, n., *spew-er*, n., *spew-ing*, n.

sphacelate, intr. v., to become gangrenous. — Medical L. *sphacelāt(us)*, pp. of *sphacelāre*, 'to mortify', fr. *sphacelus*, 'gangrene'. See **sphacelus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *sphacelat-ion*, n.

sphacelous, adj., gangrenous. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. σφάκελος, 'gangrene'. See next word.

sphacelus, n., gangrene (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σφάκελος, 'convulsive movement, gangrene', which possibly derives fr. **sp(h)ᵉk-, -k-* enlargement of I.-E. base **spē(i)-, *spᵉ-*, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'; see Hofmann, EWG., p. 345, s.v. σφάκελος, See **space** and cp. **sphygmus.**

sphaer-, form of **sphaero-** before a vowel.

Sphaeralcea, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σφαῖρα, 'sphere' (see **sphere**), and L. *alcea*, 'mallow', fr. Gk. ἀλκαίᾱ, 'vervain mallow', which is of uncertain origin.

sphaero-, before a vowel **sphaer-,** combining form meaning 'sphere, spherical'. — Gk. σφαιρο-, σφαιρ-, fr. σφαῖρα. See **sphere.**

Sphagnum, n., a genus of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σφάγνος, 'a kind of fragrant moss', which is of uncertain origin.

sphalerite, n., an ore of zinc, ZnS (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. σφαλερός, 'slippery; uncertain; deceitful' (the mineral was called 'deceitful', because the miners mistook it for lead ore), fr. σφάλλειν, 'to cause to fall, overthrow', orig. prob. meaning 'to put an obstacle before somebody', and rel. to σφαλός, 'block of wood', σφέλας, 'block of wood, log', ἀ-σφαλής, 'firm, fast; sure, certain', lit. 'unshakable', σφαλάσσειν (Hesychius), 'to cut'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **(s)p(h)el-*, 'to cleave, split', whence also L. *spolium*, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty'; see Hofmann, EWG,. p. 345 s.v. σφάλλω. See **spoil,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

sphen-, form of **spheno-** before a vowel.

sphendone, n., a headband worn by women in Greece (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. σφενδόνη, 'sling, anything resembling a sling, headband', rel. to σφόνδυλος, σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra', σφαδάζειν, 'to move convulsively', fr. base **sp(h)ed-*, **sp(h)end-*, enlargement of base **spē(i)-, spᵉ-*, 'to draw, stretch, spread, extend'. See **space** and words there referred to and cp. **spondyl.** Cp. also L. *funda*, 'sling, casting net, purse', and see **Fronde.**

sphene, n., titanite (*mineral.*) — F. *sphène*, fr. Gk. σφήν, 'wedge'; so called from the usual shape of its crystals. See **spheno-.**

spheno-, before a vowel **sphen-,** a combining form meaning 'wedge'. — Gk. σφηνο-, σφην-, fr. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', which stands for *σφάν (cp. σφάνιον = *σφήνιον, abbreviation of σφηνόπους, 'with wedge-shaped legs); prob. cogn. with ON. *spānn*, *spōnn*, 'splinter', OHG. *spān*, of s.m., OE. *spōn*, 'chip of wood'. See **spoon.**

sphenoccipital, adj., of the sphenoid and occipital bones (*anat.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and L. *occipitālis*, 'pertaining to the back of the head'. See **spheno-** and **occiput.**

sphenocephalic, sphenocephalous, adj., having a wedge-shaped head (*craniol.*) — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and κεφαλή, 'head'. See **spheno-** and **cephalic,** resp. **-cephalous.**

sphenocephaly, n., wedge shape of the head (*craniol.*) — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

sphenogram, n., a cuneiform character. — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and γράμμα, 'letter, character', lit. 'that which is written'. See **spheno-** and **-gram.**

sphenographic, adj., pertaining to, or written in, cuneiform characters. — Compounded of Gk. σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and γραφικός, 'pertaining to writing', fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **graphic.**

sphenography, n., cuneiform writing. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

sphenoid, adj., wedge-shaped. — Gk. σφηνοειδής, compounded of σφήν, gen. σφηνός, 'wedge', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **spheno-** and **-oid.**

Derivative: *sphenoid-al*, adj.

sphenoid, n., the sphenoid bone (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *ōs sphēnoideum*, 'wedge-shaped bone', translation of Gk. ὀστοῦν σφηνοειδές, a name coined by Galen from the adjective σφηνοειδής, 'wedge-shaped'. See prec. word.

spheral, adj., pertaining to a sphere. — L. *sphaerālis*, fr. *sphaera*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *spheral-ity*, n.

sphere, n. — ME. *spere*, fr. OF. *espere* (F. *sphère*), fr. Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'that which rebounds', and is rel. to σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively', from I.-E. base **sp(h)er-*, 'to move convulsively, to jerk', whence also OI. *sphurāti*, 'kicks, tramples', OE. *spurnan*, 'to kick with the foot, spurn'; see Hofmann, EWG., pp. 344-345 s.v. σφαῖρα, and Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 512 s.v. *spernō*. See **spurn** and cp. the second element in **atmosphere, chromosphere hemisphere, hydrosphere, stratosphere.**

Derivatives: *sphere*, tr. v., *spheric* (q.v.), *spher-y*, adj.

spheric, adj., spherical. — See next word.

Derivatives: *spherical* (q.v.), *spheric-ity*, n.

spherical, adj., 1) shaped like a sphere; 2) pertaining to a sphere or spheres. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *sphaericus*, fr. Gk. σφαιρικός, fr. σφαῖρα. See **sphere** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *spherical-ly*, adv., *spherical-ness*, n.

spherics, n., spherical geometry and trigonometry. — See **spheric** and **-ics.**

sphero-, combining form. — See **sphaero-.**

spheroid, n., a body resembling, but not identical with, a sphere. — Late L. *sphaeroidēs*, fr. Gk. σφαιροειδής, 'spherical', which is compounded

of σφαῖρα, 'ball, sphere', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **sphere** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *spheroid-al*, adj., *spheroid-al-ly*, adv., *spheroid-ic*, *spheroid-ic-al*, adjs., *spheroid-ic-ity*, n.

spherometer, n., an instrument for measuring the curvature of a spherical surface. — F. *sphéromètre.* See **sphero-** and **-meter.**

spherule, n., a minute sphere. — Late L. *sphaerula*, dimin. of L. *sphaera*, fr. Gk. σφαῖρα. See **sphere** and **-ule.**
Derivatives: *spherul-ar*, *spherul-ate*, adjs.

spherulite, n., a spherical group of minute crystals found in glassy rocks (*petrogr.*) — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**
Derivatives: *spherulit-ic*, adj., *spherulit-ize*, tr. v.

sphincter, n., a muscular ring surrounding an opening of the body (*anat.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. σφιγκτήρ, 'that which binds tight, lace, band; muscle closing an aperture', fr. σφίγγειν, 'to bind tightly, press together', which is of uncertain origin; cp. **Sphinx.** In its anatomical sense, σφιγκτήρ was first used by Galen. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 484.
Derivatives: *sphincter-al*, *sphincter-ate*, *sphincter-ial*, *sphincter-ic*, adjs.

Sphinx, n., 1) any Egyptian statue or figure having the body of a lion and the head of a man, ram or hawk; specif., cap., the huge statue near the pyramids of Gizeh in Egypt, with a man's head and a lion's body; 2) in Greek mythology, a winged monster with a woman's head and lion's body; specif., the Sphinx of Thebes, who strangled those unable to solve a riddle propounded by her; Oedipus succeeded in solving the riddle and the Sphinx killed herself. — L. *sphinx*, fr. Gk. σφίγξ, 'sphinx; rapacious person', lit. meaning 'she that binds', or 'she that strangles', fr. σφίγγειν, 'to draw tight, bind tightly'. See **sphincter** and cp. **criosphinx.**

sphragide, n., Lemnian earth. — L. *sphragis*, gen. *-idis*, fr. Gk. σφραγίς, gen. -ίδος, 'a seal'; so called because sold in sealed packets. See next word and **-ide.**

sphragistic, adj., pertaining to a seal. — Gk. σφραγιστικός, fr. σφραγιστός, 'sealed', verbal adj. of σφραγίζειν, 'to close with a seal, to seal', fr. σφραγίς, 'seal', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-istic.**

sphragistics, n., the science of seals. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

sphygmic, adj., pertaining to the pulse. — Gk. σφυγμικός, fr. σφυγμός. See **sphygmus** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

sphygmo-, combining form meaning pulse. — Gk. σφυγμο-, fr. σφυγμός. See **sphygmus.**

sphygmogram, n., record of the pulse made by a sphygmograph. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

sphygmograph, n., an instrument for recording the pulse. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**
Derivatives: *sphygmograph-ic*, adj., *sphygmograph-y*, n.

sphygmoid, adj., pulselike. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

sphygmology, n., the study of the pulse. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'). See **-logy.**

sphygmomanometer, n., an instrument for measuring blood pressure in the arteries. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and **manometer.**

sphygmometer, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

sphygmophone, n., an instrument for rendering the pulse beat audible. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **phone,** 'speech sound'.

sphygmoscope, n., an instrument for examining the pulse beat. — Compounded of **sphygmo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

sphygmus, n., the pulse (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σφυγμός, 'pulsation', fr. σφύζειν, (for *σφύγ-ɟειν), 'to beat, pulsate', whence also ἄ-σφυκτος, 'pulseless'; possibly derived fr. **sphuk-*, a gradational var. of **sph^{ĕ}k-*, 'to move convulsively', whence σφάκελος, 'convulsive movement, gangrene'; see **sphacelus** and cp. **sphygmo-, asphyxia.** See Hofmann, EWG., p. 347 s.v. σφύζω.

Sphyraena, n., a genus of pikelike fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *sphyraena*, 'a kind of seafish', fr. Gk. σφύραινα, 'hammer fish', fr. σφῦρα, 'hammer', which is rel. to σφυρόν, 'ankle', σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively', from I.-E. base **(s)p(h)er-*, 'to move convulsively'. See **spurn** and cp. words there referred to.

Sphyraenidae, n. pl., a family of fishes (*ichthyol.*) —ModL.,formed from prec.word with suff.**-idae.**

spica, n., a spike (*bot.*) — L. *spīca*, 'ear of corn'. See **spike** and cp. **spicate.**

spicate, spicated, adj., 1) forming a spike; 2) arranged in spikes. — L. *spīcātus*, pp. of *spīcāre*, 'to furnish with ears or spikes', fr. *spīca.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

spiccato, adj., detached (*musical direction*) — It., pp. of *spiccare*, 'to detach, cut off', formed with change of pref. fr. *impiccare*, 'to hang', which is of uncertain etymology.

spice, n. — ME., fr. OF. *espice* (F. *épice*), fr. Late L. *speciēs*, 'spice', fr. L. *speciēs*, 'kind, sort'. See **species.**
Derivatives: *spice*, tr. v., *spic-ed*, adj., *spic-er*, n., *spic-y*, adj., *spic-i-ly*, adv., *spic-i-ness*, n.

spicery, n. — ME. *spicerie*, fr. OF. *espicerie* (F. *épicerie*), fr. *espice.* See **spice** and **-ery.**

spick, n., fat meat (*obsol.*) — ME. *spyk*, fr. OE. *spic.* See **speck,** 'fat meat'.

spick-and-span, adj. — Short for *spick-and-span-new*, lit. 'nail-and-chip-new', fr. *spick*, a var. of **spike,** 'nail', and **span-new.**

spicular, adj., spiculate. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *spīculum.* See **spicule.**

spiculate, adj., 1) having the shape of spicules; 2) covered with spicules. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *spīculum.* See **spicule.**

spicule, n., any small pointed object. — F., fr. L. *spīculum.* See next word.

spiculum, n., any small, sharply pointed organ (*zool.*) — L. *spīculum*, 'a small, sharp point, dart, arrow', dimin. of *spīcum*, a collateral form of *spīca.* See **spica** and **-ule.**

spider, n. — ME. *spyder*, fr. earlier *spithre*, fr. OE. *spīðra*, fr. Teut. **spen-þrō-* (whence also Dan. *spinder*), lit. 'spinner', formed fr. OE. *spinnan* with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. MLG., MDu., MHG., G. *spinne*, Du. *spin*, 'spider', and see **spin.**
Derivatives: *spider-ly*, adj., *spider-y*, adj.

spiderling, n., a young spider. — Formed fr. **spider** with dimin. suff. **-ling.**

spiegeleisen, n., a variety of cast iron. — G., lit. 'mirror iron', fr. *Spiegel*, 'mirror', and *Eisen*, 'iron'. The first element derives fr. OHG. *spiagal*, fr. ML. *spēglum*, fr. L. *speculum*; see **speculum.** For the second element see **iron.**

spiel, n., speech; intr. v., to talk. — G. *Spiel*, 'play, performance', *spielen*, 'to play', fr. OHG. *spil*, resp. *spilōn*, rel. to OFris. *spil*, *spel*, MDu., Du. *spel*, 'play', OE. *spilian*, OS. *spilon*, ON. *spila*, OFris. *spilia*, MDu., Du. *spelen*, 'to play'. Cp. the second element in **bonspiel, glockenspiel, kriegspiel, Singspiel.** Cp. also **spell,** 'to take the place of (another) at work'.

spifflicate, spiflicate, tr. v., to confound (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

spiffy, adj., smartly dressed (*slang*). — Prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *spiff-i-ly*, adv., *spiff-i-ness*, n.

Spigelia, n., a genus of plants, the pinkroot (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Flemish botanist Adrian van den Spieghel, Lat. *Spigelius* (1558-1625).

spigot, n., a small plug or peg. — ME., prob. fr. OProvenç. **espigot*, dimin. of *espiga*, 'ear of corn', fr. L. *spīca*, of s.m. See **spica, spike.**

spike, n. — ME., rel. to ON. *spīkr*, 'spike, nail', Swed., Norw. *spik*, 'nail', MDu. *spīcher*, Du. *spijker*, 'nail', OE. *spāca*, OHG. *speihha*, 'spoke', fr. I.-E. base **(s)pēi-*, **(s)pi-*, 'something pointed', whence also L. *spīca*, 'ear of corn', *spīna*, 'thorn, prickle, backbone', *pinna*, 'pin; battlement along the top of a wall', Toch. A *spin-ae* (dat.), 'peg', Gk. σπιλάς, σπίλος, 'rock, cliff', Lett. *spīle*, 'a wooden fork', Lith. *speigliaĩ* (pl.), 'thorns', *spitnà*, 'tongue of a buckle', OE. *spitu*, 'a spit'. Cp. **pinna, spica, spiculum, spigot, spine.** Cp. also **spile, spire,** 'a tapering roof', **spit,** 'a pointed bar of iron', **spitz, spoke,** and the first element in **spick-and-span.**
Derivatives: *spike*, tr. v., *spik-ed*, adj., *spik-er*, n., *spik-y*, adj., *spik-i-ly*, adv., *spik-i-ness*, n.

spikelet, n. — Formed fr. **spike** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

spikenard, n. — ME., fr. ML. *spīca nardī*, 'spike of nard'. See **spike** and **nard.**

Spilanthes, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σπίλος, 'stain', which is of uncertain origin, and of ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **anther.**

spile, n., a small plug; a vent peg. — MLG., 'splinter', rel. to Du. *spijl*, 'bar, skewer', MHG. *spille*, 'peg', ON. *spila*, G. *Speiler*, 'skewer', fr. I.-E. base **(s)pē(i)-*, **(s)pi-*, 'something pointed'. See **spike.**
Derivatives: *spile*, tr. v., *spil-ing*, n.

spill, tr. v., to cause to run out; intr. v., to flow. — ME. *spillen*, fr. OE. *spillan*, 'to destroy, kill', rel. to OHG. *spildan*, 'to spill', OS. *spildian*, ON. *spilla*, 'to destroy', and to MDu. *spillen*, 'to waste', MDu. *spalden*, OHG. *spaltan*, 'to split'. See **spall,** 'chip'.
Derivatives: *spill-er*, n., *spilth* (q.v.)

spill, n., splinter. — Prob. a blend of **spile** and MDu. *spille*, 'stalk, spindle'. See **spindle** and cp. **spillikin.**

spiller, n., a fishing line. — Ir. *spilēar.*

spillikin, also **spellican,** n., a strip of wood or bone used in the game of jackstraws; in the pl., the game of jackstraws. — ME. *spelleken*, fr. MDu. *spilleken*, dimin. of *spille*, 'peg, pin', which is prob. rel. to OE. *speld*, 'splinter of wood'. See **spill,** 'splinter', and **-kin.**

spilth, n., 1) the act of spilling; 2) something spilled. — Formed fr. **spill,** v., with subst. suff. **-th.**

spin, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spinnen*, fr. OE. *spinnan*, rel. to ON., Swed., OFris. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, Du. *spinnen*, OHG. *spinnan*, MHG., G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, and cogn. with OSlav. *pinq*, 'I span', Arm. *henum*, 'I weave', Gk. πάτος (for **pn̥tos*), 'garment', lit. 'that which is spun', σπινδεῖρα (Hesychius), 'plow', Lith. *pinù*, 'I plait, braid', *spándau*, 'I span', OSlav. *pąto*, 'fetter', MW. *cy-ffiniden*, 'spider'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. **spen-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spin', an *-n-*enlargement of I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ĕ}-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 728 s.v. *spinnen.* See **space** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **span,** v. Cp. also **spider, spindle, spinster.**
Derivatives: *spin*, n., *spinn-er*, n., *spinn-ery*, n.

spin-, form of **spino-** before a vowel.

spinaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, spinach. — See next word and **-aceous.**

spinach, n. — MF. *espinache*, *espinage* (whence —with change of suff.—MF. *espinarde*, *espinard*, F. *épinard*), fr. ML. *spinachia*, *spinachium*, which—prob. through the medium of Sp. *espinaca* and Andalusian Arab. *isbināḵh*—derives fr. Arab. *isbānakh*, earlier *isfānākh*, *isfánakh*, fr. Pers. *aspanākh*, 'spinach'. Fr. ML. *spinachia*,

spinachium derive also It. *spinace* and—with change of suff.—OProvenç. *espinarc* and MHG. *spinât* (G. *Spinat*).

spinal, adj. — Late L. *spīnālis*, 'spinal', fr. L. *spīna*. See **spine** and adj. suff. **-al.**

spindle, n. — ME. *spindel*, fr. OE. *spinel*, prop. 'an instrument for spinning', fr. *spinnan*, 'to spin'; rel. to OS. *spinnila*, OFris. *spindel*, OS., OHG. *spinnila*, MHG. *spinnel*, G. *Spindel*. See **spin** and instrumental suff. **-le.** For the *-d-*, which is epenthetic, cp. *kindred.*

Derivatives: *spindle*, intr. v., *spindl-ed*, adj., *spindl-er*, n., *spindl-ing*, adj. and n., *spindl-y*, adj., *spindl-i-ness*, n.

spindrift, n. — A var. of **spoondrift.**

spine, n. — ME., 'thorn, backbone', fr. OF. *espine* (F. *épine*), fr. L. *spīna*, 'thorn, spine, prickle, backbone', which is cogn. with Toch. A *spin-ae* (dat.), 'peg'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)pi-*, **(s)pēi-*, 'something pointed', whence also L. *spīca*, 'ear of corn', ON. *spīkr*, 'spike, nail'. See **spike** and words there referred to and cp. **spinel,** 'a mineral', **spinney.** Cp. also the second element in **porcupine.** Cp. also **fin.**

Derivatives: *spin-ed*, adj., *spine-less*, adj., *spine-less-ly*, adv., *spine-less-ness*, n., *spin-y*, adj., *spin-i-ness*, n.

spinel, n., a crystalline mineral. — F. *spinelle*, fr. It. *spinella*, dimin. of *spina*, fr. L. *spīna*, 'thorn, spine'. See **spine.**

spinel, n., yarn used for making tape. — G. *Spinal.*

spinet, n., a primitive harpsichord. — Named after its inventor Giovanni *Spinetti* of Venice (cca 1500).

spini-, combining form meaning: 1) 'thorn'; 2) 'backbone'. — Fr. L. *spīna*. See **spine.**

spiniferous, adj., producing spines. — Compounded of **spini-** and **-ferous.**

Spinifex, n., a genus of Australian plants (*bot.*) — ModL. *Spīnifex*, compounded of L. *spīna*, 'thorn', and *-fex*, gen. *-ficis*, 'making', fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **spini-** and **fact.** The second element in *Spinifex* was formed on analogy of L. *artifex*, 'craftsman' (see *artifice*), and other Latin nouns ending in *-fex.*

spiniform, adj., having the shape of a spine. — Compounded of **spini-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

spink, n., the chaffinch. — ME. *spynke*, of Scand. origin; cp. Swed. *spink*, 'sparrow', dial Norw. *spikke*, 'a kind of small bird'. Cp. also Gk. σπίγγος, 'chaffinch', σπίζα (for **spig-ya*), of s.m., σπίζειν (for **spig-yein*), 'to chirp, pipe'. All these words are of imitative origin. Cp. **finch.**

spinnaker, n., a large triangular sail (*naut.*) — Formed fr. *spinx*, misreading of *Sphinx*, the name of a yacht that carried the sail.

spinneret, n., silk spinning organ of the silkworm. — Diminutive formed from the noun *spinner.* See **spin,** agential suff. **-er** and **-et.**

spinney, n., copse, thicket. — MF. *espinaye* (F. *épinaie*), fr. VL. **spīnēta*, fr. L. *spīnētum*, 'thorn hedge, thicket', fr. *spīna*, 'thorn, spine'. See **spine.** For the Latin suff. *-ētum* cp. *arborētum, pinētum.*

spino-, before a vowel **spin-,** combining form used in the sense of: 1) 'thorn, spine'; 2) 'the spinal cord'. — Fr. L. *spīna*. See **spine.**

spinose, adj., spiny, prickly. — L. *spīnōsus*, 'full of thorns, thorny', fr. *spīna*, 'thorn, spine'. See **spine** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivatives: *spinose-ly*, adv., *spinose-ness*, n.

spinosity, n. — Late L. *spīnōsitās*, 'thorniness', fr. L. *spīnōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

spinoso-, combining form meaning 'spinose'. — L. *spīnōso-*, fr. *spīnōsus*. See **spinose.**

spinous, adj., 1) having spines; 2) difficult to handle. — L. *spīnōsus*, 'thorny'. See **spinose** and **-ous.**

Derivative: *spinous-ness*, n.

Spinozism, n., the philosophy of Spinoza. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. the name of Baruch (= Benedict) de *Spinoza* (1632-77).

Spinozist, n., an adherent of the philosophy of Spinoza. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *Spinozist-ic*, adj.

spinster, n., 1) a woman who spins; 2) an unmarried woman. — ME. *spinnester*, 'a woman who spins', fr. *spinnen*, 'to spin'. See **spin** and **-ster.**

Derivatives: *spinster-hood*, n., *spinsterial* (q.v.), *spinster-ish*, adj., *spinster-ish-ly*, adv., *spinster-ly*, adv. and adj.

spinsterial, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **spinster** and **-ial,** a suff. of Latin origin.

spinthariscope, n., an instrument for examining the scintillation caused by the impact of the alpha rays against a screen. — Coined fr. Gk. σπινθαρίς, 'spark', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is rel. to σπινθήρ, 'spark', and cogn. with Lith. *spindžiu, spindėti*, 'to shine', Lett. *spuõ-drs*, 'brilliant'. For the second element see **-scope.**

spinule, n., a small spine. — L. *spīnula*, 'a little thorn', dimin. of *spīna*. See **spine** and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *spinul-ate*, *spinul-ated*, adjs., *spinul-ation*, n.

spinuliferous, adj., bearing spinules. — Compounded of L. *spīnula* (see prec. word) and **-ferous.**

spinuliform, adj., having the form of spinules. — Compounded of L. *spīnula*, 'a little thorn', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **spinule** and **form, n.**

spinulose, adj. — ModL. *spīnulōsus*, 'covered with spinules', fr. L. *spīnula*. See **spinule** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivative: *spinulose-ly*, adv.

spiracle, n., breathing hole, air hole. — ME. *spirakle*, fr. L. *spīrāculum*, 'breathing hole', fr. *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit** and **-cle.**

spiracular, adj., pertaining to a spiracle. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *spīrāculum*. See prec. word.

spiraculate, adj., bearing spiracles. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *spīrāculum*. See **spiracle.**

Spiraea, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σπειραία, 'Spiraea ulmaria', fr. σπειρᾶν, 'to twist', fr. σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist' (see **spire,** 'coil'); so called in allusion to the twisting pods. Cp. **aspirin.**

spiral, adj. — ML. *spīrālis*, fr. L. *spīra*, 'coil'. See **spire,** 'coil', and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *spiral*, n., and tr. and intr. v., *spiral-ity*, n., *spiral-ize*, tr. v., *spiral-ization*, n., *spiral-ly*, adv.

spirant, n. and adj. (*phon.*) — Fr. L. *spīrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *spīrāre*, 'to breathe, blow'. See **spirit** and **-ant.**

spirated, adj., spirally twisted. — Formed fr. L. *spīra*, 'coil' (see 2nd **spire**), with the suffixes **-ate** and **-ed.**

spire, n., 1) stalk of a plant, blade of grass; 2) the top of a tapering object; summit; 3) a tapering roof or tower. — ME. *spir*, *spire*, fr. OE. *spīr*, 'a tapering stalk of grass', rel. to ON. *spira*, 'a stalk, a slender tree', MLG. *spir*, 'a small point or top' (whence G. *Spier*, 'a thin stalk, blade of grass'), and to E. **spit,** 'pointed bar' (q.v.). The original meaning of *spire* was 'stalk of grass, sprout'.

Derivatives: *spire*, intr. and tr. v., to taper, *spir-ed*, *spir-y*, adjs.

spire, n., spiral, coil. — F., fr. L. *spīra*, fr. Gk. σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist', whence σπείρᾱμα, Ion. σπείρημα, 'coil, twist', σπειραία, 'Spiraea ulmaria' (see **Spiraea**). Cp.—with vowel gradation—Gk. σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', σπυρίς, acc. σπυρίδα, 'woven basket' (whence L. *sporta*, *sportula*, of s.m.), Lith. *spartas*, 'bond'. Cp. **spiral, spireme.** Cp. also **esparto, Spartina, Spartium, sportula.**

Derivative: *spir-y*, adj.

spireme, spirem, n., that stage in the division of a cell, when the chromatin has a threadlike form. — Ion. Gk. σπείρημα, 'coil, twist'. See **spire,** 'spiral'.

spiriferous, adj., having a spire (*zool.*) — Compounded of L. *spīra*, 'a coil', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See 2nd **spire** and **-ferous.**

spirillosis, n., a disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Spirillum* (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **Spirillum** and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Spirillum, n., a genus of bacteria of spirally twisted shape (*bacteriol.*) — Medical L., formed with L. dimin. suff. *-illum*, fr. *spīra*, 'coil, twist'. See 2nd **spire.**

spirit, n. — ME., fr. OF. *espirit*, *esprit*, *spirit* (F. *esprit*), fr. L. *spīritus*, 'breathing, breath, breath of life, soul, mind, spirit, courage', fr. *spīrāre*, 'to breathe', which prob. derives from the I.-E. imitative base **speis-*, 'to blow', whence also OSlav. *pištǫ, piskati*, 'to pipe, play on the flute', and possibly also OI. *picchōrā*, 'pipe, flute'. Cp. **sprite,** which is a doublet of *spirit.* Cp. also **aspire, conspire, esprit, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, spirant, sprightly, suspire, transpire.**

Derivatives: *spirit*, tr. v., *spirit-ed*, adj., *spirit-ism*, n., *spirit-ist*, n., *spirit-ist-ic*, adj.

spiritless, adj. — Formed fr. **spirit** with suff. **-less;** first used by Shakespeare.

Derivatives: *spiritless-ly*, adv., *spiritless-ness*, n.

spiritual, adj. ME. *spirituel*, *spiritual*, fr. OF. (= F.) *spirituel*, or directly fr. L. *spīrituālis*, fr. *spīritus*, 'of breathing, of the spirit'. See **spirit** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *spiritual*, n., *spiritual-ism*, n., *spiritual-ist*, n., *spiritual-ist-ic*, adj., *spiritual-ist-ic-al-ly*, adv., *spirituality* (q.v.), *spiritual-ize*, tr. v., *spiritual-iz-ation*, n., *spiritual-ly*, adv., *spiritual-ness*, n.

spirituality, n. — ME. *spiritualite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *spiritualité*, fr. Late L. *spīrituālitātem*, acc. of *spīrituālitās*, fr. L. *spīrituālis*. See prec. word and **-ity** and cp. next word, which is a doublet of *spirituality.*

spiritualty, n., the clergy. — ME. *spiritualte*, fr. MF. *spiritualte*, fr. ML. *spīrituālitātem*, acc. of *spīrituālitās*. See prec. word.

spirituel, fem. **spirituelle,** adj., delicate, witty. — F., fr. L. *spīrituālis*. See **spiritual.**

spirituous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, alcohol. — MF. (= F.) *spiritueux* (fem. *spirituelle*), fr. VL. **spīrituōsus*, fr. L. *spīritus*. See **spirit** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *spirituous-ly*, adv., *spirituous-ness*, n.

spiritus, n., breathing, aspiration (*grammatical term*). — L. *spīritus*, 'breathing, breath'. See **spirit.**

spirivalve, n., having a spiral shell. — Compounded of L. *spīra*, 'coil, twist', and *valva*, 'valve'. See **spire,** 'spiral', and **valve.**

spiro-, combining form meaning 'spiral, whorled'. — Fr. L. *spīra*, 'a coil, twist'. See **spire,** 'spiral'.

spiro-, combining form meaning 'breathing, respiration'. — Fr. L. *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit.**

Spirochaeta, n., a genus of bacteria characterized by a spiral form (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., coined fr. **spiro-,** 'spiral', and Gk. χαίτη, 'long flowing hair, mane'. See **chaeto-.**

spirochete, also **spirochaete,** n., any of the bacteria constituting the genus *Spirochaeta.* — See prec. word.

Spirodela, n., a genus of plants of the duckweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist' (see **spire,** 'spiral'), and δῆλος, 'visible, clear'. See 2nd **spire** and **adelo-.**

spirograph, n., an instrument for recording movements made in respiration. — Compounded of **spiro-,** 'respiration', and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

spirometer, n., an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. — Compounded of **spiro-,** 'respiration', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *spirometr-ic*, *spirometr-ic-al*, adjs., *spirometr-y*, n.

spirt, v. and n. — The same as **spurt.**

spissated, adj., thickened. — Formed with suff. **-ed** fr. L. *spissātus*, pp. of *spissāre*, 'to thicken', fr. *spissus*, 'thick, crowded, compact, dense', which stands for **spid-tos*, or **spid-sos* and is cogn. with Gk. σπίδιος, 'extended', Lith. *spìstas*, 'crowded', Lett. *spiêdu*, *spiêžu*, *spiêst*, 'to press'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **sp^{ē}-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend'. See **space** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending of L. *spissātus* see adj. suff. **-ate.** Cp. also **inspissate.**

spit, n., a long, pointed bar for roasting meat. — ME. *spite*, *spyte*, fr. OE. *spitu*, rel. to MDu. *spit*, *spet*, Du. *spit*, Dan. *spid*, Swed. *spett*, OHG., MHG. *spiz*, G. *Spieß*, 'spit', OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitz(e)*, G. *spitz*, 'pointed'. (OF. *espois*, Sp. *espeto*, 'spit', are Teut. loan words.) The above words derive from I.-E. base **(s)pei-*, **(s)pi-*, 'something pointed', whence also L. *spīca*, 'ear of corn', ON. *spīkr*, 'spike, nail'. See **spike** and cp. next word. Cp. also **spitz.**

Derivative: *spit*, tr. v., to pierce with a spit, *spitted*, adj., *spitter*, n.

spit, n., the depth of earth equal to the length of a spade blade. — Du., fr. MDu., rel. to MDu. (= Du.) *spitten*, 'to dig, spade', and prob. also to MDu. *spit*, *spet*, OE. *spitu*, 'spit'. See **spit,** 'a pointed bar'.

spit, tr. v., to eject; intr. v., to eject saliva from the mouth. — ME. *spitten*, fr. OE. *spittan*, rel. to OE. *spǣtan*, and to ON. *spýta*, Dan. *spytte*, Swed. *spotta*, Du. *spuiten*, MHG. *spiuzen*, G. *speuzen*, *spützen*, fr. the I.-E. imitative base **spyū-*, **spyeu-*, 'to spit'. See **spew** and cp. **spittle, spittoon, spout.**

Derivatives: *spit*, n., saliva, *spitt-ing*, n. and adj.

spital, n., hospital (*obsol.*) — Aphetic for **hospital** (q.v.) Cp. G. *Spital.*

spitchcock, n., an eel split and cooked. — Prob. an alteration of *spit-cooked*, i.e. 'cooked with a spit'. Cp. G. *Spießbraten*, 'meat roasted on a spit'. See **spit,** 'pointed bar', and **cook** and cp. **spatchcock.**

Derivative: *spitchcock*, tr. v.

spite, n. — Aphetic for **despite.**

Derivatives: *spite*, tr. v., *spite-ful*, adj., *spite-fully*, adv., *spite-ful-ness*, n.

spittle, n. — ME. *spetil*, fr. OE. *spǣtl*, *spātl*, fr. *spǣtan*, 'to spit'. See **spit,** v.

spittoon, n. — Formed fr. **spit,** v., with suff. **-oon.**

spitz, n., also **spitzdog,** a breed of small Pomeranian dog — G. *Spitzhund*, fr. *spitz*, 'pointed', and *Hund*, 'dog'; so called because of its tapering muzzle. For the etymology of G. *spitz* see **spit,** 'pointed bar'. For sense development cp. Icel. *snati*, 'trackhound', which is rel. to Norw. *snat*, 'point', ON. *snata*, 'spear'.

Splachnum, n., a genus of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., erroneously coined by Linnaeus for *Splanchnum* fr. Gk. σπλάγχνον, 'any of the inward parts; moss'. See **splanchnic.**

splanchn-, form of **splanchno-** before a vowel.

splanchnic, adj., pertaining to the viscera. — Fr. Gk. σπλάγχνον, mostly used in the pl. σπλάγχνα, 'the inward parts, entrails', which is rel. to σπλήν (orig. *σπλήγχ), 'spleen'. See **spleen** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. next word.

splanchno-, before a vowel **splanchn-,** combining form denoting the *viscera*. — Gk. σπλαγχνο-, σπλαγχν-, fr. σπλάγχνον. See prec. word.

splanchnology, n., the study of the viscera. — Compounded of **splanchno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *splanchnolog-ic-al*, adj., *splanchnolog-ist*, n.

splanchnoskeleton, n., skeleton of the viscera (*anat.*) — Compounded of **splanchno-** and **skeleton.** The term *splanchnoskeleton* was introduced into science by the English anatomist Sir Richard Owen (1804-92). Cp. **endoskeleton, exoskeleton.**

Derivative: *splanchnoskelet-al*, adj.

splanchnotomy, n., dissection of the viscera. — Compounded of **splanchno-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

Derivative: *splanchnotom-ic-al*, adj.

splash, tr. and intr. v. — Alteration of **plash** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *splash*, n. and adv., *splash-er*, n., *splash-ing*, n., *splash-y*, adj.

splatter, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. a blend of **splash** and **spatter.**

splay, tr. v., to spread out; n., spread; adj., spread out. — ME. *splayen*, aphetic for *displayen*. See **display.** For a similar aphesis cp. *sport*, *stain*, *stress*.

spleen, n. — Fr. OF. *esplen* or directly fr. L. *splēn*, fr. Gk. σπλήν, which stands for *σπληγγ and is rel. to σπλάγχνα, 'the inward parts' (see **splanchnic**), and cogn. with OI. *plihán-*, Avestic *sp^{ə}r^{ə}zan* (for **spl̥ĝh-en*), Arm. *p'aicałn*, L. *lien*, OSlav. *slězena* (perh. for **selĝh-enā*), Lith. *blužnis*, *blužnė*, OPruss. *blusne* (the Baltic forms are prob. dissimilated fr. **blunžnis*, fr. I.-E. **bl̥nĝh-*), OIr. *selg*, MBret. *felc'h* (for **spelĝhā-*), 'spleen'. Cp. **Asplenium, lienal, lienculus.**

Derivatives: *spleen*, tr. and intr. v., *spleen-ful*, adj.

splen-, form of **spleno-** before a vowel.

splenalgia, n., pain in the spleen. — Medical L., formed fr. **splen-** and Gk. -αλγίᾱ, fr. ἄλγος, 'pain'. See **-algia.**

Derivative: *splenalg-ic*, adj.

splendent, adj., 1) shining; 2) illustrious. — L. *splendēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *splendēre*, 'to shine'. See **splendid** and **-ent.**

splendid, adj., 1) brilliant; 2) magnificent, sumptuous. — L. *splendidus*, 'bright, brilliant, magnificent', fr. *splendēre*, 'to shine, gleam, glisten', which is prob. cogn. with Lith. *spléndžiu*, 'I shine', MIr. *lainn* (for **pl^{ə}ndis*), 'bright', fr. I.-E. base **(s)splend-*, 'bright, brightness'. For the ending see 1st suff. **-id.**

Derivatives: *splendid-ly*, adv., *splendid-ness*, n.

splendiferous, adj. — Formed fr. L. *splendor*, 'brilliance', on analogy of *auriferous*, *vociferous*, and other words ending in *-iferous*. See prec. word and **-ferous.**

Derivatives: *splendiferous-ly*, adv., *splendiferous-ness*, n.

splendor, splendour, n. — Fr. AF. *esplendour*, *splendour*, or directly fr. L. *splendor*, gen. *-ōris*, 'brilliance', fr. *splendēre*, 'to shine'. See **splendid** and **-or, -our.**

Derivatives: *splendo(u)r*, tr. and intr. v., *splendor-ous*, *splendr-ous*, adj.

splenectomy, n., surgical removal of the spleen. — Compounded of **splen-** and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

splenetic, adj., 1) pertaining to the spleen; 2) ill-tempered, irritable (the spleen is regarded as the seat of the emotions). — Late L. *splēnēticus*, 'affected with spleen', fr. L. *splēn*, fr. Gk. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See **spleen** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *splenetic*, n., *splenetic-al*, adj., *splenetic-al-ly*, adv.

splenial, adj., pertaining to the splenius. — Formed fr. **splenius** with adj. suff. **-al.**

splenic, adj., pertaining to the spleen. — L. *splēnicus*, fr. Gk. σπληνικός, fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See **spleen** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *splenic*, n., a remedy for the spleen.

splenitic, adj., pertaining to splenitis. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

splenitis, n., inflammation of the spleen (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σπληνῖτις (fem.), 'pertaining to the spleen', fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See **spleen** and **-itis.**

splenius, n., a large muscle on either side of the back of the neck (*anat.*) — Medical L. *splēnius*, fr. L. *splēnium*, 'plaster, patch', fr. Gk. σπλήνιον, 'bandage', orig. 'bandage for the spleen', fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See **spleen.**

spleno-, before a vowel **splen-,** combining form meaning the 'spleen', or 'splenic and'. — Gk. σπληνο-, σπλην-, fr. σπλήν, 'spleen'. See **spleen.**

splenoid, adj., resembling the spleen. — Compounded of **splen-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

splenology, n., the study of the spleen. — Compounded of **spleno-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *splenolog-ic-al*, adj.

spleuchan, n., tobacco pouch. — Gael. *spliùchan.*

splice, tr. v. — MDu. *splissen* (Du. *splitsen*), 'to splice', rel. to MDu. *splīten*, Du. *splijten*, 'to split'. See **split** and cp. **splint, splinter.**

Derivatives: *splice*, n., *splic-er*, n., *splic-ing*, n.

spline, n., a long strip of wood. — Prob. rel. to **splint, splinter.**

splint, n., a thin piece split off. — MDu. *splinte* (Du. *splint*), rel. to Dan. *splint*, 'splinter', Norw., Swed. *splint*, 'wooden peg, wedge'. These words represent a blend of the two Teut. bases **split-* and **flint.* See **split** and **flint** and cp. **splinter.**

Derivatives: *splint*, tr. v., *splint-y*, adj.

splinter, n., a chip, fragment. — Of. MDu. origin. Cp. Du. *splint*, *splinter*, 'splinter'. Cp. also G. *Splitter*, of s.m., and see **splint.**

Derivatives: *splinter*, tr. and intr. v., *splinter-y* adj.

split, tr. and intr. v. — MDu. (= Du.) *splitten*, rel. to Dan., Fris. *splitte*, and to OFris. *splīta*, MLG., MDu. *splīten*, Du. *splijten*, MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleißen*, 'to split', and prob. also to MLG. *spalden*, OHG. *spaltan*, 'to split'. See **spall** and cp. **slice.**

Derivative: *split*, n., *splitt-er*, n., *splitt-ing*, n. and adj.

splodge, n. — A var. of **splotch.**

splotch, n., blot; stain. — Prob. a blend of **spot** and **splash.**

Derivatives: *splotch*, tr. v., *splotch-y*, adj., *splotch-i-ly*, adv., *splotch-i-ness*, n.

splurge, n., a showy display; intr. v., to make a showy display (*colloq.*) — Prob. of imitative origin.

splutter, intr. and tr. v. — Prob. a blend of **splash** and **sputter.**

Derivatives: *splutter*, n., *splutter-er*, n.

spode, n., a fine sort of porcelain. — Named after its first maker Josiah *Spode* (1754-1827), a potter in Stoke-on-Trent, England.

spodiosite, n., calcium fluophosphate (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. σπόδιος, 'ash-colored', fr. σποδός, 'ashes' (see **spodo-**); so called from its color.

spodo-, combining form meaning 'ashes', as in *spodomancy*. — Gk. σποδο-, fr. σποδός, 'ashes', which is of uncertain origin.

spodomancy, n., divination by means of ashes. — Compounded of **spodo-** and Gk. μαντείᾱ, 'divination'. See **-mancy.**

spodumene, n., a lithium-aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — F. *spodumène*, a name coined by the French mineralogist, Abbé René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1800 fr. Gk. σποδούμενος, pass. pres. part. of σποδοῦν, 'to burn to ashes', fr. σποδός, 'ashes' (see **spodo-**); so called from its color. For the passive part. suff. *-meno-* see **alumnus** and cp. words there referred to.

spoil, n., booty. — ME. *spoile*, fr. MF. *espoille*, fr. L. *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, 'skin stripped from an animal; arms taken from an enemy; prey, booty' (but mistaken for a fem. sing. noun), whence *spoliāre*, 'to strip; to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil'. The orig. meaning of *spolium* was 'something stripped off'; it derives fr. I.-E. base **(s)p(h)el-*, 'to cleave, split', whence also Gk. ἄσπαλον (Hesychius), 'skin, hide', σπολάς, 'flayed skin', σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, 'mole', lit. 'the digging animal', ἀσπάλαθος, 'a spinous shrub', lit. 'that which

tears', ψάλις, 'scissors', Lith. *spāliai*(pl.), 'shives of flax', OSlav. *ra-splatiti*, 'to cleave, split', MLG. *spalden*, OHG. *spaltan*, 'to split', OI. *sphāṭayati*, 'splits', *phálati*, 'bursts', *phālaḥ*, 'plowshare', prop. 'that which tears the soil', OSlav. *plěvǫ*, *plěti*, 'to weed', *plěvelŭ*, 'weed'. Cp. **spoil, v., despoil, spoliation.** Cp. also **Spalax, spall, spelt, sphalerite, spill,** 'to flow', **spool.**

spoil, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spoilen*, fr. OF. *espoillier*, fr. L. *spoliāre*, 'to strip; to rub, plunder, pillage, spoil'. See **spoil,** n.

Derivatives: *spoil-age*, n., *spoil-er*, n., *spoil-ing*, n.

spoke, n., radius of a wheel; rung of a ladder. — ME. *spake*, *spoke*, fr. OE. *spāca*, rel. to OS. *spēca*, OFris. *spāke*, *spēke*, Du. *spaak*, OHG. *speicha*, MHG., G. *speiche*, 'spoke', fr. I.-E. base **(s)pēi-*, **(s)pi-*, 'something pointed', whence also L. *spīca*, 'ear of corn', ON. *spīkr*, 'spike, nail'. See **spike** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *spoke*, tr. v., *spoke-less*, adj., *spoke-wise*, adv., *spok-y*, adj.

spoke, past tense of *speak*. — Back formation fr. **spoken.**

spoken, pp. of *speak*. — ME. *spoke(n)*, formed fr. *speken*, 'to speak' (see **speak**), on the analogy of ME. *broke(n)*, pp. of *breken*, 'to break' (see *break*).

spoliation, n., robbery, plunder. — L. *spoliātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a robbing, plundering, pillaging', fr. *spoliātus*, pp. of *spoliāre*. See **spoil,** v., and **-ation.**

spoliator, n., robber, plunderer. — L. *spoliātor*, 'pillager, plunderer, spoiler', fr. *spoliātus*, pp. of *spoliāre*. See **spoil,** v., and **-ator.**

spoliatory, adj., of the nature of spoliation. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *spoliātus*, pp. of *spoliāre*. See **spoil,** v.

spondaic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, spondees. — F. *spondaïque*, fr. L. *spondaicus*, a less correct var. of *spondīacus*, fr. Gk. σπονδειακός, 'used at libations; pertaining to a spondee', fr. σπονδεῖος (scil. πούς). See **spondee** and **-ic.**

spondaize, tr. v., to make spondaic. — Formed fr. **spondee** with suff. **-ize.**

spondee, n., a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables. — F. *spondée*, fr. L. *spondēus*, fr. Gk. σπονδεῖος, (scil. πούς), name of the metrical foot consisting of two long syllables, lit. 'the *meter* used in verses recited when *libations* were offered', from σπονδή, 'drink offering, libation'. See **sponsion.**

Derivative: *sponde-an*, adj.

spondulics, n., money (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

spondyl, spondyle, n., a vertebra. — F. *spondyle*, fr. L. *spondylus*, fr. Gk. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, 'vertebra', which stands in vowel gradation to σφενδόνη, 'sling'. See **sphendone.**

spondyl-, form of **spondylo-** before a vowel.

spondylitis, n., inflammation of the vertebrae (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra'. See **spondyl.**

spondylo-, before a vowel **spondyl-,** combining form meaning 'vertebra'. — Gk σπονδυλο-, fr. σπόνδυλος, 'vertebra'. See **spondyl.**

sponge, n. — ME., fr. OF. *esponge* (F. *éponge*), fr. L. *spongia*, fr. Gk. σπογγιά, 'sponge' (rel. to σπόγγος, Att. σφόγγος, of s.m.), which—together with Arm. *sung*, *sunk*, 'sponge, cork tree, pumice stone'—is borrowed from an unknown source. L. *fungus*, 'mushroom, fungus', is a loan word fr. Att. σφόγγος. See **fungus** and cp. **spunk.**

Derivatives: *sponge-ful*, *sponge-less*, *spong-y*, adjs., *spong-i-ness*, n.

sponge, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *spongen*, fr. *sponge*. See **sponge,** n.

Derivatives: *spong-ed*, adj., *spong-er*, n., *spong-ing*, n. and adj.

spongelet, n., spongiole. — Formed fr. **sponge,** n., with dimin. suff. **-let.**

spongiform, adj., resembling a sponge. — Compounded of L. *spongia*, 'sponge', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **sponge,** n., and **form,** n.

spongiole, n. — F., fr. L. *spongiola*, 'rose gall, small roots', dimin. of *spongia*, 'sponge'. See **sponge,** n., and 2nd **-ole.**

spongo-, combining form meaning 'sponge'. — Gk. σπογγο-, fr. σπόγγος, 'sponge'. See **sponge,** n.

spongoid, adj., of the nature of a sponge. — Compounded of **spongo-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

spongology, n., study of sponges. — Compounded of **spongo-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *spongolog-ist*, n.

sponsal, adj., pertaining to marriage; spousal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *spōnsus*, pp. of *spondēre*. See next word.

sponsion, n., 1) the act of becoming surety; 2) a formal pledge, esp. one made on behalf of another person. — L. *spōnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'engagement', fr. *spōnsus*, pp. of *spondēre*, 'to engage oneself, promise' (whence *dēspondēre*, 'to promise, pledge', *respondēre*, 'to answer'); cogn. with Gk. σπένδειν, 'to pour out a libation; to promise', σπονδή, 'libation; treaty', Hitt. *shipantahhi*, 'I pour out a libation, I sacrifice', *ishpantuzzi*, 'offering a libation'. Cp. **despond, espouse, respond, response, riposte, spondee, sponsor, spouse.**

sponson, n., a curved projection from a ship's side. — Perhaps a popular alteration of **expansion.**

Derivative: *sponson*, tr. v.

sponsor, n. — L. *spōnsor*, 'surety', fr. *spōnsus*, pp. of *spondēre*, 'to warrant'. See **sponsion** and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivatives: *sponsori-al*, adj. and n., *sponsor-ship*, n.

spontaneity, n. — See next word and **-ity.**

spontaneous, adj. — Late L. *spontāneus*, 'of one's free will', fr. *sponte*, 'of one's free will, voluntarily', abl. of **spōns*, 'free will', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OE. *spanan*, 'to instigate, persuade, allure', *gespan*, 'persuasion, allurement', OHG. *spanan*, 'to entice, deceive', *gispanst*, 'enticement', MHG. *gespenste*, 'enticement, ghost', G. *Gespenst*, 'ghost', *abspenstig*, 'disaffected', and with OE. *spannan*, 'to clasp, fasten, stretch, span', OHG. *spannen*, 'to stretch, strain, span'. See **span,** v., and **-eous.** The word *spontaneous* was first used by the English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in 1656.

Derivatives: *spontaneous-ly*, adv., *spontaneous-ness*, n.

spontoon, n., a kind of halberd carried by infantry officers in the 18th cent. — F. *esponton*, *sponton*, fr. It. *spuntone*, which is formed fr. pref. *s-* (fr. L. *ex-*, 'out of, from'), and *punto*, 'point', fr. L. *pūnctum*. See 1st **ex-** and **point,** n.

spoof, n., a hoax, joke (*slang*). — Coined by the English comedian Arthur Roberts (1852-1933).

Derivatives: *spoof*, tr. v., *spoof-er*, n., *spoof-ish*, adj.

spook, n. — Du., rel. to G. *Spuk*, 'ghost, apparition', Swed. *spok*, 'scarecrow', Norw. *spjok*, 'ghost, specter', Dan. *spøg*, 'joke', and possibly cogn. with Lett. *spīgana*, 'dragon, witch', *spīganis*, 'will o' the wisp', Lith. *spingu*, *spingėti*, 'to shine', OPruss. *spanksti*, 'spark'.

Derivatives: *spook-ish*, *spook-y*, adjs.

spool, n., a reel for winding thread, yarn, etc., upon. — MDu. *spoele* (Du. *spoel*), rel. to Dan., Norw., Swed. *spole*, OHG. *spuola*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *Spule*, fr. I.-E. base **sp(h)el-*, 'to cleave, split'. See **spoil,** n.

Derivatives: *spool*, tr. v., *spool-er*, n.

spoon, n., implement for conveying food or drink to the mouth. — ME. *spone*, *spoon*, fr. OE. *spōn*, 'chip of wood', rel. to ON. *spānn*, *spōnn*, 'chip, splinter', Dan *spaan*, Norw. *spon*, Swed. *spån*, 'a wooden spoon', MDu. *spaen*, Du. *spaan*, OHG., MHG. *spān*, G. *Span*, 'chip, splinter', and prob. cogn. with Gk. σφήν, 'wedge'. These words are prob. formed—with *-n-*formative element—fr. I.-E. base **spē(i)-*, **spĕ-*, 'to draw, stretch, span, spread, extend; a flat piece of wood'. See **space** and cp. **spheno-.** Cp. also **span-new, spick and span.** The modern sense of *spoon* developed from the primitive meaning of 'chip of wood' through the intermediate phase 'chip of wood used for conveying liquid to the mouth'.

Derivatives: *spoon*, tr. v., *spoon-ful*, adj., *spoon-like*, adj.

spoon, n., a simpleton; a foolish lover. — Figurative use of prec. word.

Derivatives: *spoon*, intr. v., to make love (*slang*), *spoon-y*, adj., *spoon-i-ly*, adv., *spoon-i-ness*, n.

spoonerism, n., involuntary transposition of initial sounds. — Named after Rev. William A. *Spooner* (1844-1930), warden of New College, Oxford. — For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

spoor, n., track, trace. — MDu. *spor*, *spoor* (Du. *spoor*), rel. to OE., ON., OHG., MHG. *spor*, G. *Spur*, 'track, footprint, trace'. See **spur.**

Derivatives: *spoor*, tr. and intr. v., *spoor-er*, n.

spor-, form of **sporo-** before a vowel.

sporadic, sporadical, adj., 1) scattered; 2) occasional. — ML. *sporadicus*, fr. Gk. σποραδικός, 'scattered', fr. σποράς, gen. σποράδος, 'scattered', which is rel. to σπορᾶ, σπόρος, 'a sowing; seed'. See **spore.**

Derivatives: *sporadical-ly*, adv., *sporadical-ness*, n.

sporange, n., sporangium. — See **sporangium.**

sporangium, n., a case containing spores.—ModL., fr. Gk. σπόρος, 'a sowing', and ἀγγεῖον, dimin. of ἄγγος, 'vessel, receptacle'. For the first element see **spore,** for the second see **angio-** and cp. **synangium.**

sporation, n., production of spores. — A hybrid formed fr. Gk. σπορᾶ, 'a sowing' (see next word), with **-ation,** a suff. of Latin origin.

spore, n., the reproductive body in flowerless plants corresponding to the seeds of flowering plants. — ModL. *spora*, fr. Gk. σπορᾶ, 'a sowing, seed', which is rel. to σπόρος, 'a sowing, seed', and stands in gradational relationship to σπείρειν, 'to sow, scatter'. See **sperm** and cp. **sporadic,** the first element in **sporangium** and the second element in **Diaspora.**

Derivative: *spore*, intr. v.

sporo-, before a vowel **spor-,** combining form meaning 'spore'. — Gk. σπορο-, σπορ-, fr. σπορᾶ, 'a sowing, seed'. See prec. word.

Sporobolus, n., a genus of plants, the rush grass (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **sporo-** and the stem of Gk. βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic.**

sporocyst, n., a cyst which contains sphores. — Compounded of **sporo-** and Gk. κύστις, 'bladder, bag'. See **cyst.**

Derivative: *sporocyst-ic*, adj.

sporogenesis, n., reproduction by means of spores (*biol.*) — ModL., compounded of **sporo-** and **genesis.**

sporogenous, adj., reproducing spores. — Compounded of **sporo-** and **-genous.**

sporogonium, n., a stalk with capsule producing spores. — ModL., compounded of **sporo-** and suff. *-gonium*, which is rel. to suff. *-gonia*. See **-gony.**

sporogony, n., formation of spores. — See prec. word.

sporophore, n., a spore-bearing stalk or branch. — Compounded of **sporo-** and Gk. -φόρος, 'bearing'. See **-phore.**

Derivative: *sporophor-ic*, adj.

sporophyll, n., a leaf producing spores on sporangia (*bot.*) — Compounded of **sporo-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-** and cp. **cataphyll, hypsophyll.**

-sporous, adj., combining form meaning 'having spores'. — Formed fr. Gk. σπορᾶ, 'seed' (see **spore**), with suff. **-ous.**

Sporozoa, n. pl., a class of parasitic Protozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **sporo-** and Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **-zoa.**

sporran, n., a leather pouch with the fur left on. — Gael. *sporan.*

sport, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sporten,* aphetic for *disporten.* See **disport,** v. For a similar aphesis cp. *splay, stain, stress.*
Derivatives: *sport-ing,* adj., *sport-ing-ly,* adv.

sport, n. — ME., aphetic for *disport.* See **disport,** n.
Derivatives: *sport-ive,* adj., *sport-ive-ly,* adv., *sport-ive-ness,* n., *sport-less,* adj., *sport-y,* adj.

sportula, n., gift, present. — L., lit. 'small basket', dimin. of *sporta,* 'plaited basket, basket', a word borrowed fr. Gk. σπυρίδα, acc. of σπυρίς, 'woven basket', which is rel. to σπάρτον, 'rope, cable; Spanish broom; esparto', σπεῖρα, 'coil, twist'. See 2nd **spire** and cp. **esparto.** The change of δ (in Gk. σπυρίδα) to *t* (in L. *sporta*) is due to Etruscan influence; cp. *catamite.* For the ending see suff. **-ule.** For the derivation of the Latin word from a Greek accusative cp. *Numidia* and words there referred to.

sporular, adj., pertaining to a sporule. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ar.**

sporule, n., a small spore (*biol.*) — ModL. *sporula,* formed fr. *spora* with the dimin. suff. *-ula.* See **spore** and **-ule.**

spot, n. — ME. *spotte, spot,* rel. to MDu. *spot, spotte,* 'stain, blot', ON. *spotti,* 'small piece', Norw. *spot,* 'spot, small piece of land'.
Derivatives: *spot-less,* adj., *spot-less-ly,* adv., *spot-less-ness,* n., *spott-y,* adj., *spott-i-ness,* n.

spot, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spotten,* fr. *spotte, spot.* See **spot,** n.
Derivatives: *spott-ed,* adj., *spott-ed-ness,* n.

spousal, adj., pertaining to marriage. — See next word.

spousal, n., marriage. — Aphetic for **espousal.**

spouse, n., husband or wife — OF. *espous, espouse* (F. *époux,* fem. *épouse*), fr. L. *spōnsus,* fem. *spōnsa,* 'betrothed', pp. of *spondēre,* 'to engage oneself, promise'. See **sponsion** and cp. **espouse.**
Derivative: *spouse-less,* adj.

spout, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *spouten,* rel. to MDu. *spoiten,* Du. *spuiten,* 'to flow, spout', Swed. *sputa,* 'to spout', and to E. **spit,** v. (q.v.) Cp. **spate.**
Derivatives: *spout,* n. (q.v.), *spout-er,* n.

spout, n. — ME. *spoute,* rel. to MDu. *spoite,* Du. *spuit,* 'spout', and to ME. *spouten,* 'to spout'. See **spout,** v.
Derivatives: *spout-less,* n., *spout-y,* adj.

sprag, n., a piece of wood used to prevent a vehicle from rolling backward. — Prob. rel. to OE. *spræc,* 'shoot', and to E. **spray,** 'a small branch'.
Derivatives: *sprag,* tr. v., *spragg-er,* n.

sprain, tr. v. — MF. *espraindre, espreindre* (F. *épreindre*), 'to press out', fr. OF., fr. L. *exprimere,* of s.m., fr. 1st **ex-** and *premere,* 'to press'. See **press,** v.
Derivative: *sprain,* n.

spraints, n. pl., otter's dung. — MF. *espraintes, espreintes* (F. *épreintes*), prop. fem. pl. *espraint, espreint,* pp. of *espraindre, espreindre.* See prec. word.

sprang, past tense of spring. — ME., fr. OE. See **spring.**

sprat, n., a small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) — ME. *sprot, sprotte,* fr. OE. *sprott,* rel. to Du. *sprot,* 'sprat', and prob. to E. **sprout.**
Derivative: *spratt-er,* n.

sprawl, intr. v., to stretch out the limbs in a careless manner. — ME. *sprewlen, sprawlen,* fr. OE. *sprēawlian,* 'to move convulsively', rel. to Norw. *sprala,* Dan. *sprælle, sprælde,* 'to fling one's arms and legs about'; of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *sprawl,* n., *sprawl-er,* n., *sprawl-ing,* adj. and n., *sprawl-ing-ly,* adv.

spray, n., a small branch. — ME., rel. to Dan, *sprag,* OE. *spræc,* 'shoot, twig', fr. I.-E. base **sper(e)g-, *spher(e)g-,* 'to strew, sprinkle; to sprout, burst, swell', whence also L. *spargere,* 'to scatter'. See **sparse** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **sprag, sprig.**
Derivative: *spraye-y,* adj.

spray, n., jet of water. — LG. *sprei,* 'spray, drizzle', rel. to MDu. *spraeien,* 'to sprinkle, pour, spray', MHG. *spræjen, spræwen,* 'to spray, fly'. G. *sprühen,* 'to sparkle, drizzle', OHG., MHG. *spriu,* G. *Spreu,* 'chaff' (lit. 'that which flies about'), fr. I.-E. base **sp(h)er-,* 'to sow, scatter', whence also Gk. σπείρειν, 'to sow, scatter'. See **sperm** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *spray,* intr. and tr. v., *spray-er,* n., *spraye-y,* adj.

spread, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spreden,* fr. OE. *sprǣdan,* rel. to Dan. *sprede,* OSwed. *sprǣda,* MDu. *spreiden, sprēden,* Du. *spreiden,* OHG., MHG., G. *spreiten,* 'to spread'. Outside Teutonic cp. OLith. *sprainas* (for **spraidnas*), 'staring', lit. 'opening wide one's eyes', Lett. *spriežu,* 'I span, measure'.
Derivatives: *spread,* n., *spread-er,* n., *spread-ing,* adj., *spread-ing-ly,* adv., *spread-ing-ness,* n.

spree, n., 1) a frolic; 2) a drinking bout. — Of uncertain origin; possibly rel. to Ir. *spre,* Gael. *spraig,* 'spark', which seem to be loan words fr. ON. *sprakr.* See **spark** and cp. **spry.**
Derivative: *spree,* intr. v.

sprig, n., a small twig. — ME. *sprigge,* rel. to OE. *spræc,* 'a shoot', and to E. **spray,** 'a small branch'.
Derivatives: *sprig,* tr. v., *sprigg-ed,* adj., *sprigg-er,* n., *sprigg-y,* adj.

sprightly, adj., lively. — Formed with suff. **-ly** fr. *spright,* erroneous spelling of **sprite.**
Derivative: *sprightli-ness,* n.

spring, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *springen,* fr. OE.

springan, rel. to ON., OFris., Swed. *springa,* Dan. *springe,* MDu. *springhen,* Du. *springen,* OS., OHG. *springan,* MHG., G. *springen,* fr. I.-E. base **sprengh-,* a nasalized variant of base **sperĝh-,* 'to move quickly', whence OI. *spṛháyati,* 'desires eagerly', Gk. σπέρχεσθαι, 'to hurry'. Base **sperĝh-* itself seems to be an enlarged form of the primitive base **sper-, *spher-,* 'to move convulsively; to scatter', whence OI. *sphuráti,* 'kicks with the foot', Gk. σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively'. See **spurn** and cp. **springe.** Cp. also the first element in **springbok** and the second element in **klipspringer.**
Derivatives: *spring,* n. (q.v.), *spring-er,* n., *spring-ing,* adj. and n., *spring-ing-ly,* adv., *spring-y,* adj., *spring-i-ly,* adv., *spring-i-ness,* n., *spring-less,* adj., *spring-like,* adv.

spring, n., 1) a leap; 2) source of water; source, origin; 3) the season in which plants *spring* up and grow. — ME., fr. OE. *spring,* 'springing; source of water', fr. *springan.* Cp. MHG. *sprinc,* 'leap, jump, source of water, fountain', OHG. *sprung,* MHG. *sprunc,* 'source of water', G. *Sprung,* Du. *sprong,* 'leap, jump', and see **spring,** v.

springal, springald, n., a young man (*archaic*). — Formed fr. the verb **spring** with *-ald,* a French suff. derived fr. OHG. *-waldo, -walto,* fr. *waltan,* 'to govern'. See **wield** and cp. the suffix in *herald.*

springbok, n., a South African gazelle. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'springing buck', fr. Du. *springen,* 'to spring' (fr. MDu. *springhen*), and *bok,* 'buck' (fr. MDu. *boc*); so called from its habit of springing high into the air when frightened. See **spring,** v., and **buck.**

springe, n., a snare. — ME. *sprenge, springe,* rel. to OE. *springan,* 'to spring'. See **spring,** v.
Derivative: *springe,* tr. v, to catch in a snare; intr. v., to set springes.

springlet, n., a small spring of water. — Formed fr. the noun **spring,** n., with the dimin. suff. **-let.**

sprinkle, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sprenkelen, sprenklen,* rel. to MDu. *sprenkel,* 'a small spot, speckle' (whence Du. *sprenkelen,* 'to sprinkle'), MLG. and MHG. *sprenkel, sprinkel,* 'a small spot, speckle' (whence G. *Sprenkel,* of s.m.), prob. derived fr. **spreng-,* nasalization of I.-E. base **sper(e)g-, *spher(e)g-,* 'to strew, sprinkle', whence Swed. *spräckel,* MHG. *spreckel,* 'small spot', Dan. *spraglet,* 'spotted, speckled', and L. *spargere,* 'to scatter, sprinkle'. See **sparse** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *sprinkle,* n., *sprinkl-er,* n., *sprinkl-ing,* n.

sprint, intr. v., to run fast. — ME. *sprenten,* of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *spretta,* 'to start, startle', Swed. *spritta,* 'to start, startle'.
Derivatives: *sprint,* n., *sprint-er,* n.

sprit, n., a spar that extends diagonally from the mast (*naut.*) — ME. *spret, sprit,* fr. OE. *sprēot,* 'pole', rel. to LG. *spriet* (whence G. *Spriet*) and to OE., OS. *sprūtan,* etc., 'to sprout'; see **sprout,** v. The orig. meaning of *sprit* was 'shoot, branch'. Cp. **bowsprit.**

sprit, n., a rushlike plant. — From prec. word in the meaning of 'shoot, branch'.

sprite, n., elf, fairy. — ME. *sprit,* fr. OF. (= F.) *esprit,* fr. L. *spiritus*; a doublet of **spirit** (q.v.)

sprocket, n., projection on the rim of a wheel. — Of uncertain origin.

sprout, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *spruten, sprouten,* fr. OE. *sprūtan,* rel. to OS. *sprūtan,* OFris. *sprūta,* MDu. *sprūten,* Du. *spruiten,* OHG. *sprioȝan,* MHG. *spriezen,* G. *sprießen,* 'to sprout', and to OE. *sprot, sprota,* ME. *sprote,* ON. *sproti,* OHG. *sproȝȝo,* MHG. *sproȝȝe, sproȝ,* G. *Sproß,* 'sprout', G. *Sprosse,* 'sprout; rung', MLG. *sprote,* MDu. *sporte,* Du. *sport,* 'rung'. Cp. **sprat, sprint, sprit, spruit, spurt,** 'to gush out'.
Derivatives: *sprout,* n. (q.v.), *sprout-ed,* adj., *sprout-er,* n., *sprout-ing,* n., *sprout-ling,* n.

sprout, n. — Fr. **sprout.** v.

spruce, n., a coniferous tree. — Shortened fr. *spruce fir,* fr. ME. *Spruce,* 'Prussia', alteration of *Pruce,* fr. ML. *Prussia* (see **Prussia**); hence *spruce fir* orig. meant 'Prussian fir'.

spruce, adj., neat, dapper. — Fr. ME. *Spruce,* 'Prussia'. See **spruce,** n.
Derivative: *spruce* (*up*), tr. v., to make spruce.

sprue, n., a tropical disease. — Du. *spruw, sprouw,* fr. MDu. *sprouwe,* 'thrush' (the disease); of uncertain origin.

sprue, n., a hole through which metal is poured into a mold. — Of unknown origin.
Derivative: *spru-er,* n.

spruit, n., 1) a sprout; 2) a channel of rain (*S. Africa*). — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. *sprūte,* fr. *sprūten,* 'to sprout'. See **sprout,** v.

sprung, pp. of spring. — ME. *sprungen, sprongen,* fr. OE. *gesprungen,* pp. of *springan.* See **spring,** v.

spry, adj., nimble. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *sprygg,* ON. *sprækr,* 'sprightly, 'lively', prop. 'sparkling'. See **spark** and cp. **spree.**
Derivatives: *spry-ly,* adv., *spry-ness,* n.

spud, n., a small spade. — ME. *spudde,* rel. to Dan. *spyd,* ON. *spjōt,* 'spear', OS. *spiot,* OHG. *spioȝ,* MHG. *spieȝ,* G. *Spieß,* 'spear, lance'.
Derivatives: *spud,* tr. v., *spudd-y,* adj.

spue, intr. and tr. v., to spue. — A dial. var. of **spew.**

spume, n., foam, froth. — ME., fr. L. *spūma,* 'foam' (prob. through the medium of MF. *espume*), which is rel. to L. *pūmex,* 'pumice', and cogn. with OE. *fām,* OHG. *veim,* 'foam'. See **foam** and cp. **pumice.**
Derivatives: *spumescent* (q.v.), *spum-y,* adj., *spum-i-ness,* n., *spumous* (q.v.)

spumescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

spumescent, adj., foaming, frothing. — L. *spūmēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *spūmēscere,* 'to grow frothy', formed fr. *spūma,* 'spume',

with the inchoative suff. *-ēscere*. See **spume** and **-escent.**

spumose, adj., spumous. — L. *spūmōsus*. See next word.

spumous, adj., pertaining to, or covered with, foam; foamy. — L. *spūmōsus*, 'full of foam', fr. *spūma*. See **spume** and **-ous.**

spun, pp. of *spin*. — ME. *sponnen*, fr. OE. *gespunnen*, pp. of *spinnan*. See **spin.**

spunk, n., touchwood; spirit, courage. — Gael. *spong*, or Ir. *sponc*, 'tinder, sponge', fr. L. *spongia*. See **sponge.**

Derivative: *spunk-y*, adj.

spur, n. — ME. *spure*, *spore*, fr. OE. *spura*, *spora*, rel. to ON. *spori*, MDu. *spore*, Du. *spoor*, OHG. *sporo*, MHG. *spor*, G. *Sporn*, 'spur', OE. *spor*, 'track, footprint, trace', ON. *spor*, MDu. *spore*, *spor*, *spoor*, Du. *spoor*, OHG. *spor*, MHG. *spor*, *spur*, G. *Spur*, of s.m., OE. *spyrian*, ME. *spuryen*, *spuren*, 'to follow the track of, track down, investigate', ON. *spyria*, OFris. *spera*, MLG. *sporen*, MDu. *spören*, Du. *speuren*, OHG. *spurian*, *spur(r)en*, MHG. *spür(e)n*, of s.m., G. *spüren*, 'to follow the track of, track down, investigate; to feel', Dan. *spørge*, Swed. *spörje*, 'to ask', and to OE. *spurnan*, 'to kick with the foot'; see **spurn** and cp. **speer, spoor.** It. *sp(e)rone*, F. *éperon*, Sp. *espuela*, Port. *espora*, 'spur', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: *spur*, tr. and intr. v., *spurr-ed*, adj., *spurr-er*, n., *spurr-i-er*, n., *spurr-y*, adj.

spurge, n., any of a group of plants having an acrid milky juice. — ME., fr. OF. *espurge* (F. *épurge*), back formation fr. *espurgier*, *espurger* (F. *épurger*), fr. L. *expurgāre*, 'to cleanse, purge'. See **expurgate.**

spurious, adj., not genuine. — L. *spurius*, prob. fr. Etruscan *spural*, 'public'; accordingly *spurius* lit. means 'a public child', i.e. 'a child that has no father'. See Sigwart, Glotta, VII, pp. 139 foll. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *spurious-ly*, adv., *spurious-ness*, n.

spurn, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spurnen*, fr. OE. *spurnan*, 'to kick with the foot, drive away', rel. to OS., OHG. *spurnan*, OFris. *spurna*, ON. *sporna*, 'to kick', *spyrian*, 'to track down, investigate' (see **spur**), fr. I.-E. base **sp(h)er-*, 'to move convulsively, to jerk', whence also OI. *sphuráti*, 'kicks, tramples, jerks, tosses', *sphúrah*, 'trembling, quivering', Avestic *sparaiti*, 'tramples', Gk. σπαίρειν, 'to move convulsively', σφῦρα, 'hammer', σφυρόν, 'ankle', L. *spernere*, 'to reject, spurn', Lith. *spiriù*, *spìrti*, Lett. *sperti*, 'to kick', OSlav. *perǫ*, *pirati*, 'to tread', Lith. *spařnas*, 'wing', MIr. *seir* (for **speret-s*), 'heel', W. *ffer*, *ffern*, 'heel', and possibly also Gk. σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. Cp. **Sphyraena, sphere.** Cp. also **sperm, spore.** Cp. also **spring.**

Derivative: *spurn-er*, n.

spurrite, n., a calcium silicate and carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Josiah Edward *Spurr* (1870-1950). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

spurry, also **spurrey,** n., any of the plants of the genus *Spergula*. — Du. *spurrie*, fr. MF. *spurrie*, which prob. derives fr. ML. *spergula*, 'spurry'. See **Spergula.**

spurt, v., to gush out. — ME. *sprutten*, 'to sprout', fr. OE. *spryttan*, which is rel. to MHG. *sprützen*, G. *spritzen*, 'to squirt', and to OS., OE. *sprūtan*, 'to sprout'. (The orig. meaning of *spurt* was 'to sprout'.) See **sprout,** v., and cp. **spirt,** which is a var. of *spurt*. Cp. also **sprit.**

Derivatives: *spurt-er*, **n.**, *spurt-ive*, adj.

spurt, n., a sudden effort. — Of uncertain origin. It is perh. orig. identical with *spurt*, 'a sudden gushing forth'; see prec. word.

sputnik, n., an artificial satellite of the earth, launched by Soviet Russia (the first sputnik was launched on October 4, 1957, the second on November 2, 1957). — Russ., lit. 'traveling companion', short for *sputnik zemlyi*, 'traveling companion of the earth'. Russ. *sputnik* is compounded of pref. *s-*, 'with', *put'*, 'way, path, journey', and agential suff. *-nik*. For Russ. pref. *s-* see **skupshtina.** Russ. *put'* comes fr. OSlav. *poti*, 'way' (whence also Czech *pout*, Slovak *put'*, Pol. *pąc*, etc., 'pilgrimage'), which is a derivative of I.-E. base **pent-*, 'to go, pass'; see **find.** For the suff. *-nik* see **nudnik.**

sputter, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *sputteren*. Cp. also **splutter.**

Derivatives: *sputter*, n., *sputter-er*, n., *sputter-ing*, adj., *sputter-ing-ly*, adv., *sputter-y*, adj.

sputum, n., saliva, spit, esp. together with mucus. — L. *spūtum*, 'spittle', prop. neut. pp. of *spuere*, 'to spit', used as a noun. See **spew** and cp. **conspue.**

spy, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *spien*, *espien*, fr. OF. *espier* (F. *épier*), fr. Frankish **spehōn*, which is rel. to OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, 'to examine closely', G. *spähen*, 'to spy', MLG. *spēen*, MDu. *spien*, 'to spy', ON. *spā*, v., 'to prophesy', *spā*, n., 'prophesy', OHG. *speho*, 'spy', *spāhī*, *-īda*, 'wisdom', OHG., OS. *spāhi*, 'wise, prudent', fr. I.-E. base **spek̂-*, 'to look at, examine, spy', whence also L. *specere*, 'to see, look at', *speciēs*, 'a seeing, sight, look, appearance, shape, form, kind, quality, aspect'. See **species** and cp. words there referred to. It. *spiare*, Sp. *espiar*, 'to spy', are also Teut. loan words.

spy, n. — ME. *spie*, fr. OF. *espie* (whence F. *épie*), fr. *espier*, 'to spy'. Cp. It. *spia*, 'spy', fr. It. *spiare*, 'to spy', Sp. *espía*, 'spy', fr. Sp. *espiar*, 'to spy'. Cp. also F. *espion*, 'spy', which is a loan word fr. It. *espione*, augment. of *spia*, and see **spy,** v. Cp. also **espy.**

squab, n., a short, stout person; adj., short and stout. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *skvabb*, 'anything loose or fat', *skvabba*, 'a fat woman', *skvabbig*, 'flabby'. These words are rel. to Swed. *kvabba*, 'to quiver' (see **quaver**), and to OS. *quappa*, MLG. *quappe*, *quabbe* (whence

Dan. *kvabbe*, Swed. *kvabba*, G. *Quappe*), Du. *kwab*, 'eelpout', and cogn. with OPruss. *gawabo*, 'toad', OSlav. *žaba*, 'frog'.

Derivatives: *squab*, tr. v., *squabb-y*, adj.

squabble, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *skvabbel*, 'dispute', *skvappa*, 'to chide', which are of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *squabbl-er*, n., *squabbl-ing*, adj., *squabbl-ing-ly*, adv., *squabbl-y*, adj.

squacco, n., a small, crested heron. — Dial. It., of imitative origin.

squad, n., a small group. — Earlier F. *esquade* (F. *escouade*), fr. It. *squadra* and Sp. *escuadra*, 'squad', prop. 'square', fr. Late L. **exquadrāre*, 'to form into a square'. It. *squadra* and Sp. *escuadra* orig. meant 'troops formed into a square'. See **square** and cp. **squadron.**

Derivative: *squad*, tr. v.

squadron, n. — It. *squadrone*, formed fr. *squadra*, 'square', with the augment. suff. *-one*. See **squad** and **-oon** and cp. **escadrille.**

squail, n., a kind of game. — Cp. obsol. *skayles*, *kayles*, 'skittles', rel. to OHG. *kegil*, 'stake, pile', MHG., G. *kegel*, 'skittles', Du. *keg*, 'wedge', dial. Swed. *kage*, *kagge*, 'trunk of a tree'. See **keg.**

squalid, adj., foul, filthy; sordid. — L. *squālidus*, 'rough, filthy', fr. *squālēre*, 'to be filthy', fr. *squālus*, 'foul, filthy', which stands for **sqʷālos* and is rel. to *squā-ma*, 'scale'; not cogn. with Gk. πηλός, 'clay', and nor with OSlav. *kalŭ*, 'dirt'. Cp. **squama.**

Derivatives: *squalid-ity*, n., *squalid-ly*, adv., *squalid-ness*, n.

squall, intr. v., to squeal. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *skvala*, 'to squeal', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. also **squeal.**

Derivatives: *squall*, n., *squall-y*, adv.

Squalodon, n., a genus of fossil toothed whales (*paleontol.*) — ModL., a hybrid coined fr. L. *squalus*, 'a large fish', and Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth'. See **Squalus** and **odonto-.**

squaloid, adj., resembling a shark. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *squalus*, 'a large fish', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Squalus** and **-oid.**

squalor, n. — L. *squālor*, 'filth', fr. *squālēre*, 'to be filthy'. See **squalid** and **-or.**

Squalus, n., a genus of fishes of the family of sharks (*ichthyol.*) — L., 'a large kind of sea fish', cogn. with ON. *hualr*, OE. *hwæl*, 'whale'. See **whale.**

squam-, form of **squamo-** before a vowel.

squama, n., scale. — L. *squāma*, rel. to *squālus*, 'foul, filthy'. See **squalid** and cp. **desquamate, esquamate.**

squami-, combining form meaning 'scale'. — Fr. L. *squāma*. See prec. word.

squamiferous, adj., bearing scales. — Compounded of **squami-** and **-ferous.**

squamiform, adj., having the form of a scale. — Compounded of **squami-** and **form,** n.

squamo-, before a vowel **squam-,** combining form meaning 'scale'. — Fr. L. *squāma*. See **squama.**

squamoid, adj., having the form of a scale. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *squāma*, 'scale', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **squamo-** and **-oid.**

squamose, adj., squamous. — L. *squāmōsus*. See **squamous** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivatives: *squamose-ly*, adv., *squamose-ness*, n.

squamous, adj., resembling, or covered with, scales. — L. *squāmōsus*, 'scaly', fr. *squāma*, 'scale'. See **squama** and **-ous** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *squamous-ly*, adv., *squamous-ness*, n.

squamule, n., a small scale. — L. *squāmula*, 'a small scale', dimin. of *squāma*, 'scale'. See **squama** and **-ule.**

squander, tr. v. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *squander-er*, n., *squander-ing-ly*, adv.

square, n. — ME., fr. OF. *esquarre*, *esquerre* (F. *équerre*), fr. VL. **exquadra*, back formation fr. **exquadrāre*, 'to form into a square', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *quadra*, 'a square', fem. of the adj. *quadrus*, 'square', used as a noun. Cp. It. *squadra*, Sp. *escuadra*, which are of the same origin. See **quadri-** and cp. **squad, squadron, escadrille.**

Derivatives: *square*, adj., tr. and intr. v., adv., *square-ly*, adv., *square-ness*, n., *squar-ish*, adj.

squarrose, adj., with rough projections (*bot.* and *zool.*) — Late L. *squarrōsus*, 'scurfy, scabby', prob. cogn. with OSlav. *skvrŭna*, 'dirt, filth', *skvara*, 'filth', Russ. *skvérna*, 'dirt, filth', *skvérno*, 'ugly'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ose.**

squarrous, adj., squarrose. — Late L. *squarrōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

squarson, n., formerly a clergyman who was also a landowner. — A blend of **squire** and **parson.**

squash, tr. and intr. v., to crush, squeeze. — MF. *esquasser*, fr. OF., fr. VL. **exquassāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and *quassāre*, freq. of *quatere* (pp. *quassus*), 'to shake', See **quash,** 'to make void'.

Derivatives: *squash*, n., *squash-er*, n., *squash-y*, adj., *squash-i-ly*, adv., *squash-i-ness*, n.

squash, n., the fruit of various trailing plants of the genus *Cucurbita*. — Algonquian. Cp. Narraganset *askutasquash*, 'squash', lit. 'eaten green', fr. *askut*, 'green, raw', and *asquash*, 'eaten'.

squat, intr. v., to crouch or cower; tr. v., to cause to squat. — ME. *squatten*, fr. OE. *esquater*, formed fr. *es-* (fr. L. *ex*, 'out of, from', see 1st **ex-**) and *quatir*, 'to press down, flatten', which derives fr. VL. **coactīre*, fr. L. *coāctus*, pp. of *cōgere*, 'to drive together, compel'. See **cogent** and cp. **coact.**

Derivatives: *squat*, n., and adj., *squat-ly*, adv., *squat-ness*, n., *squatt-ish*, adj., *squatt-y*, adj., *squatt-i-ly*, adv., *squatt-i-ness*, n.

squaw, n., an American Indian woman. — A word denoting 'woman', in the Algonquian dialects; cp. **e.g.** Narraganset *squaws*, 'woman'.

squawk, intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **squeak.**

Derivatives: *squawk*, n., *squawk-er*, n., *squawk-ing*, adj., *squawk-ing-ly*, adv., *squawk-y*, adj.

squeak, intr. v. — ME. *squeken*, of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *sqväka*, 'to croak', G. *quieken*, 'to squeak'. Cp. also **squawk.**

Derivatives: *squeak*, n., *squeak-er*, n., *squeak-ery*, n., *squeak-ing*, adj., *squeak-ing-ly*, adv., *squeak-y*, adj.

squeal, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *squelen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. Swed. *sqvala* and E. **squall.**

Derivatives: *squeal*, n., *squeal-er*, n.

squeamish, adj., 1) prudish; 2) excessively fastidious. — Formed—with change of suff. **-ous** to **-ish**—fr. ME. *esquaymous*, fr. AF. *escoymous*, which is of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *squeamish-ly*, adv., *squeamish-ness*, n.

squeegee, n., a wooden instrument with a rubber blade. — Formed with suff. **-ee** fr. *squeege*, a popular form of **squeeze.**

Derivative: *squeegee*, tr. v., to treat with a squeegee.

squeezable, adj. — Formed fr. **squeeze** with suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *squeezabil-ity*, n., *squeezable-ness*, n., *squeezabl-y*, adv.

squeeze, tr. and intr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. *s-* (which corresponds to F. *es-* fr. L. *ex*, 'out of, from', see 1st **ex-**), and OE. *cwēsan*, *cwīsan*, *cwȳsan*, 'to bruise, squeeze', which is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. MDu. *quetsen*, Du. *kwetsen*, 'to injure, wound'. G. *quetschen*, 'to squeeze'.

Derivatives: *squeeze*, n., *squeez-er*, n., *squeez-ing*, adj., *squeez-ing-ly*, adv., *squeez-y*, adj.

squelch, tr. v., to crush down; intr. v., to produce a splashing sound, as by treading heavily in water; n., the act of squelching. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **quelch.**

Derivatives: *squelch-er*, n., *squelch-ing*, adj., *squelch-ing-ly*, adv., *squelch-ing-ness*, n., *squelch-y*, adj.

squib, n., 1) firework burning with a hissing noise; 2) a lampoon. — ME. *squippen*, 'to move quickly', prob. fr. ON. *svipa*, 'to swoop, dart', which is rel. to OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, 'to swing', and to E. **swoop, sweep, swift.**

Derivatives: *squib*, tr. and intr. v., *squibb-er*, n., *squibb-ish*, adj.

squid, n., a ten-armed marine mollusk. — Fr. *squit*, a dial. var. of **squirt**; so called from its squirting out a black substance.

Derivative: *squid*, intr. v., to fish with squid.

squiffy, adj., intoxicated (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

squilgee, n. and tr. v. — A var. of **squeegee.**

squill, n., sea onion. — ME., fr. L. *squilla*, *scilla*, 'sea onion, squill', fr. Gk. σκίλλα, which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **Scilla.**

Squilla, n., a genus of crustaceans. — L. *squilla.* See prec. word.

squinancy, n., quinsy wort. — ME., fr. ML. *squinancia*, a blend of Gk. συνάγχη and κυνάγχη, both names of diseases of the throat. Cp. F. *esquinancie* and see the English variants **cynanche** and **quinsy.**

squinch, n., a small arch serving as an interior corner support. — A var. of **scuncheon.**

squint, adj. — Aphetic for **asquint,** from the ME. adv. *asquint*. Cp. Du. *schuin*, 'slanting, sloping', *schuinte*, 'slant, slope', Dan. *paa skøns*, 'aslant', and E. **askance.**

Derivatives: *squint*, intr. v. and adj., *squint-ing*, adj., *squint-ing-ly*, adv.

squire, n. — Aphetic for **esquire.**

Derivatives: *squire*, tr. v., *squire-hood*, n., *squire-let*, n., *squire-ship*, **n.**

squirearchal, adj., pertaining to a squirearchy. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

squirearchy, n., landed gentry. — A hybrid coined fr. **squire** and Gk. -αρχία, 'rule'. See **-archy.**

squireen, n., a petty squire in Ireland. — A hybrid coined fr. **squire** and the Irish dimin. suff. *-īn* (see **-een**).

squirm, intr. v., to wriggle. — Prob. of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *squirm*, n., *squirm-er*, n., *squirming*, adj., *squirm-ing-ly*, adv., *squirm-y*, adj.

squirrel, n. — ME. *squirel*, *squerel*, fr. OF. *esquireul*, *escurel* (F. *écureuil*), fr. VL. **scūriolus*, dimin. of **scūrius*, fr. L. *sciūrus*, fr. Gk. σκίουρος, lit. 'that which makes a shade with its tail', fr. σκιά, 'shade', and οὐρά, 'tail'. For the first element see **skiagraphy,** for the second see **uro-**, 'tail'. Cp. **Sciuridae.**

squirt, intr. v., to gush; tr. v., to cause to gush. — Cp. ME. *swirten*, *squirten*, which, together with LG. *swirtjen*, is prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **squid.**

Derivatives: *squirt*, n., *squirt-ing*, adj., *squirt-ing-ly*, adv.

sraddha, n., ceremony of offering of balls of rice to the ancestors (*Hinduism*). — OI. *śrāddhaḥ*, fr. *sraddhā*, 'faith', which is rel. to *śrád-dádhāti*, 'trusts, believes', and cogn. with L. *crēdere*, 'to believe'. See **creed.**

sri, also **shri,** adj., fortunate, prosperous (said esp. of divinities, kings and heroes). — OI. *śriḥ*, 'beauty, splendor, well-being, dignity, happiness', rel. to Avestic *srī*, 'beauty', OI. *śrīráḥ*, Avestic *srīra-*, 'beautiful', and cogn. with Gk. κρείων, κρέων, 'lord, master'.

sruti, also **shruti,** n., revealed literature, esp. applied to parts of the Vedas and the Upanishads (*Hinduism*). — OI. *śrútiḥ*, 'the act of hearing; what is heard', rel. to OI. *śrutáḥ*, 'what has been heard', and cogn. with Gk. κλέος, 'fame, news', κλυτός, 'heard, loud, famous', L. *in-clutus*, 'famous', OS., OE. *hlūd*, 'loud'. See **loud** and cp. words there referred to.

stab, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. a var. of dial. *stob*, 'to pierce, stab', fr. *stob*, 'stake, nail', which itself is a var. of **stub.**

Derivatives: *stab*, *stabb-er*, n., *stabb-ing*, adj., *stabb-ing-ly*, adv.

stabile, adj., stable; stationary. — L. *stabilis.* See **stable,** adj.

stability, n. — ME. *stabilite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *stabilité*, fr. L. *stabilitātem*, acc. of *stabilitās*, fr. *stabilis.* See **stable,** adj., and **-ity.**

stabilize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *stabilis*, 'stable'. See **stable,** adj.

Derivatives: *stabiliz-ation*, n., *stabiliz-er*, n.

stable, adj., firm. — ME., fr. OF. *stable*, *estable* (F. *stable*), fr. L. *stabilis*, 'firm, steady, constant', from the stem of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and **-able** and cp. **establish.** Cp. also the second element in **thermostable.**

Derivatives: *stable-ness*, n., *stabl-y*, adj.

stable, n., a building for horses or cattle. — ME., fr. OF. *estable* (F. *étable*), fr. L. *stabulum*, 'stable, stall, lair, hut', which stands for **st*ĕ*-dhlo-m* and lit. means 'a place for standing', from the stem of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. the second element in **constable.**

Derivatives: *stable*, tr. v., to put into a stable, intr. v., to be kept in a stable, *stabl-ing*, n., the act of putting into a stable; accommodation (for horses, etc.) in a stable or stables.

stablish, tr. v. (*archaic*). — Aphetic for **establish.**

staccato, adj. and adv., disconnected (*musical direction*). — It., pp. of *staccare*, aphetic form of *distaccare*, 'to detach, disconnect', which is rel. to OF. *destachier* (F. *détacher*), 'to detach'. See **detach.**

Stachys, n., a genus of plants, the hedge nettle (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *stachys*, 'horsemint', fr. Gk. στάχυς (for **stn̥ghu-*), 'spike', which is cogn. with ON. *stinga*, OE. *stingan*, 'to thrust, sting'. See **sting,** v., and cp. the second element in **Agastache, Eustace.**

stack, n. — ME. *stak*, fr. ON. *stakkr*, 'stack', which is rel. to Dan. *stak*, Swed. *stack*, 'heap, stack', and cogn. with OSlav. *stogŭ*, 'heap', Lith. *stòkas*, 'pillar'. See **stake.**

Derivatives: *stack*, tr. v., *stack-er*, n., *stack-ful*, adj., *stack-less*, adj.

stacte, n., one of the eleven spices used by the ancient Hebrews used to make incense. — L. *stactē*, 'oil of myrrh', fr. Gk. στακτή, prop. fem. of στακτός, 'oozing out in drops', verbal adj. of στάζειν, 'to let drop, distil; to drop, drip', which is prob. cogn. with L. *stagnum*, 'pond'. See **stagnate** and cp. **epistaxis.**

stactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the drops of a liquid. — Compounded of Gk. στακτός, 'oozing out in drops', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

staddle, n., support. — ME. *stathel*, fr. OE. *staðol*, 'foundation, support', rel. to ON. *stöðull*, 'milking place', OFris. *stathul*, 'foundation', OHG. *stadal*, MHG., G. *stadel*, 'barn'. The literal meaning of these words is 'standing place, stand'; they derive fr. I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand', whence also Goth., OE. *standan*, 'to stand'. See **stand** and cp. the first element in **stalwart.** For sense development cp. the cognate L. *stabulum*, 'stable, stall', from the stem of *stāre*, 'to stand' (see **stable,** n.)

stadholder, also **stadtholder,** n., governor of a province. — Du. *stadhouder*, lit. 'holding the place', fr. *stad*, 'place', and *houder*, 'holder'; influenced in form by E. *holder* (*stadtholder* shows also the influence of G. *Stadt*, 'town'). See **stead, hold,** v., and agential suff. **-er.** Du. *stadhouder*—like MLG. *stedeholder*, Dan. *stadholder*, Swed. *ståthållare* and G. *Statthalter*, of s.m.—are prop. loan translations of L. *locum tenēns* (see *locum tenens*).

stadholderate, stadtholderate, n., office of a *stadholder.* — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ate,** a subst. suff. of Latin origin.

stadium, n., 1) a Greek measure of length; 2) a racecourse. — L., fr. Gk. στάδιον, 'racecourse, stadium', which is a blend of σπάδιον, 'racecourse', and στάδιον, neut. of στάδιος, 'fix, firm'. Σπάδιον is a derivative of σπᾶν, 'to draw, tear' (see **spasm**). Στάδιος derives fr. I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand'; see **state.**

staff, n. — ME. *staf*, fr. OE. *stæf*, 'stick, staff', rel. to OS. *staf*, ON. *stafr*, Dan. *stav*, Swed. *staf*, OFris. *stef*, MLG., MDu., Du. *staf*, OHG. *stab*, MHG. *stap*, G. *Stab*, Goth. **staf-s* (in dat. pl. *stabim*), 'element', and cogn. with OLith. *stābas*, 'idol', Lith. *stẽbas*, 'staff, pillar', Lett. *stabs*, OSlav. *stoborŭ*, 'pillar', OPruss. *stabis*, 'stone', OI. *stabhnáti*, *stabhnóti*, 'supports'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **steb(h)-*, 'to cause to stand, place, support; to step'. See **step** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **stave** and the second element in **distaff, Gustavus, palstave.**

Derivatives: *staff*, tr. v., *staff-ed*, adj.

staffage, n., accessories. — G., fr. *staffieren*, 'to dress up, trim, garnish', fr. MLG. *stoffēren, staffēren,* fr. MDu. *stoffēren*, fr. OF. *estofer* (F. *étoffer*), fr. OHG. *stopfōn* (MHG., G. *stopfen*), 'to stuff, fill'. OF. *estofe* (F. *étoffe*), 'stuff, material', is prob. a back formation fr. *estofer* (F. *étoffer*). See **stuff** and **-age.**

stag, n. — ME., fr. OE. *stagga*, 'stag', orig. 'a male animal', rel. to ON. *steggi*, 'a male bird, a male cat', dial. E. *stag*, 'gander'. These words derive fr. **stegh-*, a denasalized form of I.-E. base **stengh-*, 'to sting'. The original meaning of *stag* prob. was 'provided with a male organ'. See **sting,** v.

stage, n., platform. — ME., fr. OF. *estage* (F. *étage*), lit. 'place to stand upon', fr. VL. **staticum*, a derivative of L. *stō*, *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state,** n.

Derivatives: *stage*, tr. v., *stag-er*, n., *stag-ing*, n., *stag-y*, adj., *stag-i-ness*, n.

staggard, n., stag of the fourth year. — Formed fr. **stag** with suff. **-ard.**

stagger, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *stakkeren*, fr. ON. *stakra*, 'to push, to cause to reel', fr. *staka*, 'to push'; prob. rel. to Swed. *stake*, 'stake', and to E. **stake** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *stagger*, n., *stagger-er*, n., *staggering*, adj., *stagger-ing-ly*, adv.

Stagirite, n., a native of Stagira, esp. Aristotle. — L. *Stagirītēs*, fr. Gk. Σταγειρίτης, fr. Στάγειρα, 'Stagira', a town in Macedonia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *Stagirit-ic*, adj.

stagnancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

stagnant, adj. — L. *stāgnāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *stāgnāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *stagnant-ly*, adv., *stagnant-ness*, n.

stagnate, intr. v., to cease to flow. — L. *stāgnātus*, pp. of *stāgnāre*, 'to cause to stand, make stagnant', fr. *stāgnum*, 'pool', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. σταγών, 'drop', στάζειν (for *στάγ-ιειν), 'to let drop, distil; to drop, drip'. Cp. **stacte.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *stagnat-ion*, n.

stagnicolous, adj., living in stagnant water. — Compounded of L. *stāgnum*, 'pool', and the stem of *colere*, 'to till (the soil), dwell, inhabit'. See **stagnate, colony** and **-ous.**

staid, adj., 1) settled; 2) sedate. — Identical with *stayed*, pp. of **stay.**

Derivatives: *staid-ly*, adv., *staid-ness*, n.

stain, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *steinen*, aphetic for *disteinen*, fr. OF. *disteindre* (F. *déteindre*), 'to take the color out of', fr. VL. **distingere*, fr. **dis-* and L. *tingere*, 'to dye'. See **distain,** which is a doublet of *stain*. For a similar aphesis cp. *splay*, *sport*, *stress*.

Derivatives: *stain*, n., *stain-able*, adj., *stain-ed*, adj., *stain-er*, n., *stain-less*, adj., *stain-less-ly*, adv., *stain-less-ness*, n.

stair, n. — ME. *steyer*, *steir*, fr. OE. *stæger*, fr. **stāgir*, fr. Teut. base **staig-*, **stīg-*, corresponding to I.-E. **stīgh-*. See **sty,** 'to ascend'.

staith, n., a wharf. — ME. *stathe*, a blend of OE. *stæð*, 'bank, shore', and ON. *stöþ*, 'landing place'. Both these words are rel. to OS. *stath*, OFris. *sted*, OHG. *stad*, *stado*, MHG. *stade*, G. *Staden*, *Gestade*, Goth. *staþa* (dat.), 'bank, shore'. These words derive fr. I.-E. base **sta-*, 'to stand', and orig. meant 'a place for standing'. See **state** and cp. **stead.**

stake, n. — ME., fr. OE. *staca*, rel. to ON. *stiaki*, Swed. *stake*, Dan. *stage*, Du. *staak*, and cogn. with Lett. *stēga*, *stēgs*, 'rod, pole, perch', Russ. *stožar'*, of s.m., and possibly also with L. *tīgnum*, 'building material, log, beam'. Cp. **stack, stagger, stockade, estacade.** Cp. also **contignation.**

Derivatives: *stake*, tr. v., *stak-er*, n.

stakhanovism, n., an efficiency system in which workers increase their piecework production and are rewarded with bonuses and special privileges. — Named after Aleksei Grigorievich *Stakhanov*, a Soviet coalminer who, in 1935, introduced an efficiency system to attain a higher production rate. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Stakhanovite, n., a worker who excelled under the system of stakhanovism. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

stalactic, stalactical, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ical,** fr. Gk. σταλακτός, 'dropping, dripping'. See **stalactite.**

stalactiform, adj. — A haplological var. of **stalactitiform.**

stalactite, n., an icicle-shaped formation hanging from the roof of a cave. — ModL. *stalactitēs*, fr. Gk. σταλακτός, 'dropping, dripping', verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip'. See **stale,** 'to urinate', and cp. **stalagmite.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivatives: *stalactit-ed*, *stalactit-ic*, *stalactit-ic-al*, adjs., *stalactit-ic-al-ly*, adv., *stalactit-ious*, adj.

stalactitiform, adj. — See **stalactite** and **form,** n.

stalagmite, n., a cone-shaped deposit on the floor of a cave. — ModL. *stalagmitēs*, fr. Gk. σταλαγμός, 'a dropping, dripping', fr. σταλάσσειν. See **stalactite.**

Derivatives: *stalagmit-ic*, *stalagmit-ic-al*, adjs., *stalagmit-ic-al-ly*, adv.

stale, adj., not fresh, stagnant. — ME. *stale*, prop. 'that which has stood long'; rel. to **stall** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *stale*, tr. v., to make stale, *stale-ly*, adv., *stale-ness*, n.

stale, n., decoy (*archaic*). — ME., 'bird used as a decoy', fr. AF. *estale*, fr. OF. *estaler* (F. *étaler*), 'to spread out', fr. Frankish **stall*, 'place for standing', which is rel. to OHG. *stall*, 'stall, stable'. See **stall.**

stale, intr. v., to urinate (said of horses and cattle). — ME. *stalen*, fr. OF. *estaler*, a word of OFrankish origin; cp. Du., G. *stallen*, Dan. *stalle*, *stalde*, Swed., Norw. *stalla*, 'to urinate', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tel-*, **(s)tal-*, 'to drop, urinate', whence also Gk. σταλᾶν, σταλάσσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip', τέλμα, 'standing water, pond, marsh', Lith. *telžiù*, *telžti*, 'to urinate'. Cp. **stalactite, stalagmite, telmato-.**

Derivative: *stale*, n., urine of horses or cattle.

stalk, n., a stem. — ME. *stalke*, dimin. of ME. *stale*, fr. OE. *stela*, 'a stalk'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to place'. See **stall** and cp. words there referred to.

stalk, intr. v., to walk furtively. — ME. *stalken*, fr. OE. *bestealcian*, which is formed with *-k*, a suff. of iterative force, fr. OE. *stelan*, 'to steal'; see **steal.** For this force of the suff. *-k* cp. *hark*, fr. *hear*, and *talk*, fr. *tell.*

stalklet, n. — Diminutive formed fr. **stalk,** n., with suff. **-let.**

stall, n. — ME. *stall*, fr. OE. *steall*, *stall*, 'stable', rel. to ON. *stallr*, 'pedestal for idols, altar', Swed. *stall*, Dan. *stald*, OFris., Du. *stal*, OHG. *stall*, *stal*, 'stand, place, stable, stall', MHG. *stall*, *stal*, G. *Stall*, 'stable', and to OHG., MHG., G. *stellen*, 'to place', G. *Stelle*, 'place', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to cause to stand, to place, to stand', whence also OI. *sthálati*, 'stands firm', *sthūṇā* (for **sthulṇā*), 'column', Arm. *stelem*, 'I place', Gk. στέλλειν, 'to set in order, arrange, equip; to send', στελεᾶ, στελεόν, Att. στελεός, 'the hole for the handle of an ax', στέλεχος, 'the stump', στήλη, Dor. στᾶλᾶ, 'post, monument', στόλος, 'equipment, expedition, army', στολή, 'adjustment, equipment, garment', OL. *stlocus*, L. *locus*, 'place' (lit. 'where something is placed'), *stolidus*, 'slow, dull' (prop. 'standing still'), *stultus*, 'foolish', OPruss. *stallit*, 'to stand', Lett. *stalts*, 'stately'. Cp. **forestall, install.** Cp. also **apostle, diastaltic, diastole, epistle, Gestalt, local, locus, pedestal, peristalsis, peristaltic, stale,** 'not fresh', **stale,** 'decoy', **stalk,** n., **stallion, stalwart, stele, still,** adj., **stillion, stilt, stole,** 'a long garment', **stolid, stolon, stull, stultify, systaltic, systole.** Base **st(h)el-* is an enlargement of base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand'. See **state.**

Derivatives: *stall*, tr. and intr. v., *stall-age*, n.

stallion, n., a male horse. — ME. *stalun*, fr. OF. *estalon* (F. *étalon*), 'stall', fr. VL. **stallōnem*, acc. of **stallō*, lit. 'a horse kept in the stall', fr. Frankish **stall.* See **stall.**

stalwart, adj., 1) sturdy, robust; 2) resolute. — ME. *stalworth*, fr. OE. *stælwyrðe*, *stælwierðe*, 'serviceable' (said of ships), contraction of *staðolwierðe*, lit. 'worthy in foundation, of a firm foundation', fr. *staðol*, 'foundation', and *wyrðe*, *wierðe*, 'worthy'. See **staddle** and **worth,** n.

Derivatives: *stalwart*, n., *stalwart-ly*, adv., *stalwart-ness*, n.

stambouline, n., the long coat formerly worn by Turkish officials. — From *Stamboul* (Istanbul), the Turkish name of Constantinople. The name *Stamboul-Istanbul* itself is a corruption of Gk. (εἰ)ς τὰν (= τὴν) πόλιν, 'into the city'. For the ending see suff. **-ine.**

stamen, n., the pollen-bearing organ of a flower. — L. *stāmen*, 'warp in the upright loom, thread, fiber', cogn. with Gk. στήμων, 'warp', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand', whence also OI. *sthāman*, 'place for standing, station', Toch. A *shtām*, 'tree', Goth. *stōma*, 'base, material', Lith. *stōmuõ*, *stuomuõ*, 'stature', Ir. *tamum*, 'stem of a tree'. See **state** and cp. **stamin, stamina.** Cp. also **etamine, stem,** n., **Stemona, tammy,** 'woolen fabric'.

Derivative: *stamen-ed*, adj.

stamin, n., coarse muslin. — ME., fr. OF. *estamine* (F. *étamine*), fr. VL. **stāmīnea*, a noun formed fr. the fem. of the adj. *stāmīneus*, 'consisting of threads', fr. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis* (whence It. *stame*, OProvenç. *estam* and Sp. *estambre*, 'stamen'). See prec. word.

stamin-, form of **stamini-** before a vowel.

stamina, n., vigor. — Prop. pl., fr. L. *stāmina*, pl. of *stāmen.* See **stamen.**

staminal, adj., pertaining to stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** from L. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis.* See **stamen.**

staminate, adj., having stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis.* See **stamen.**

stamineal, adj., pertaining to stamens. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *stāmineus*, an adjective derived fr. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis.* See **stamen** and cp. **staminal.**

stamineous, adj., pertaining to stamens. — See prec. word and **-eous.**

stamini-, before a vowel **stamin-,** combining form denoting the *stamen.* — L. *stāmini-*, *stāmin-*, fr. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis.* See **stamen.**

staminiferous, adj., producing stamens. — Compounded of **stamini-** and **-ferous.**

staminodium, n., an abortive stamen (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **stamini-** and ModL. *-ōdium*, a suff. denoting 'likeness', fr. Gk. -ώδης, 'like'. See **-ode,** 'like'.

stammel, n., linsey-woolsey. — F. *estamel*, formed—with change of suffix—fr. OF. *estamine.* See **stamin.**

stammer, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *stameren*, fr. OE. *stamerian*, fr. *stamer*, *stamur*, *stamor*, 'stammering', rel. to OE. *stamm*, ON. *stamr*, *stammr*, OHG. *stam*, *stamal*, Goth. *stamms*; 'stammering', ON. *stama*, OS. *stamarōn*, LG. *stamern*, MDu. *stameren*, Du. *stamelen*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stamelen*, *stammelen*, G. *stammeln*, 'to stammer', OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *stum*, G. *stumm*, 'dumb', fr. I.-E. base **stem-*, 'to stem, hold back', whence also **stem,** 'to check'. OE. *stamerian*, etc., orig. meant 'to be held back in speaking'. Cp. **stum, stumble.**

Derivatives: *stammer*, n., *stammer-er*, *stammering*, n. and adj., *stammer-ing*, n. and adj., *stammer-ing-ly*, adv.

stamnos, n., a kind of wine vessel (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. στάμνος, prop. 'that which stands', from the stem of ἵστημι, 'I put, place', which is cogn. with L. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stem,** n.

stamp, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stampen*, rel. to ON. *stappa* (for **stampa*), Dan. *stampe*, Swed., Norw. *stappa*, *stampa*, MLG., MDu., Du. *stampen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, *stapfōn*, MHG., G. *stampfen*, 'to stamp with the foot, beat, pound', and to OE. *stempan*, 'to pound (in a mortar)', OS. *stamp*, OHG. *stampf*, G. *Stampfe*, 'pestle', fr. I.-E. base **stemb(h)-*, 'to tread firmly, to stamp', whence also Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse'. This base is a nasalized enlargement of base **steb(h)-*, 'to tread, step'. See **step** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **stampede.** Cp. also **tamp, contemn.** It. *stampare*, 'to stamp, impress', *stampa*, 'stamp, impression', Sp. *estampar*, 'to stamp, print', *estampa*, 'print, stamp', F. *estamper*, 'to stamp, impress', *estampe*, 'stamp, print', Provenç. *estampir*, 'to rustle, rush', are Teut. loan words.

stampede, n., 1) a sudden running away of frightened horses, cattle, etc.; 2) any sudden impulsive movement of a large number of people. — Mexican Sp. *estampida*, 'stampede', fr. Sp. *estampida*, 'impetuous movement, rush', fr. Provenç. *estampida*, fr. *estampir*, 'to rustle, rush', which is of Teut. origin. See **stamp,** v.

stance, n., manner of standing, posture. — MF. *estance*, fr. OF., fr. VL. **stantia*, 'place, abode', lit. 'a standing', fr. L. *stāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state,** n., and cp. **stanchion, stanza.**

stanch, staunch, tr. v., to stop the flow of (blood); intr. v., to cease to flow. — ME. *stanchen, staunchen*, fr. OF. *estanchier* (F. *étancher*), 'to check the flow of a liquid, to stanch blood', prob. fr. VL. **stanticāre*, a derivative of L. *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **stank,** n.

Derivatives: *sta(u)nch*, adj. (q.v.), *sta(u)nch-er*, n.

stanch, adj. — See **staunch.**

stanchion, n., an upright post. — ME. *stanchon*, fr. OF. *estanchon* (F. *étançon*), fr. OF. *estance, estanche*, 'the act of standing' (whence F. *étance*, 'roughly-squared timber for a stanchion'), fr. VL. **stantia*, 'place', lit. 'a standing', fr. L. *stāns*, gen. *stantis*, pres. part. of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stance, stanza.**

Derivative: *stanchion*, tr. v.

stand, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *standen*, fr. OE. *standan*, rel. to ON. *standa*, OS., Goth. *standan*, OHG. *stantan*, and to Dan. *staa*, Swed. *stå*, Du. *staan*, OHG., MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, 'to stand', and cogn. with OI. *tíṣṭhati*, 'stands', Gk. ἵστημι, 'I cause to stand, set, place', ἕστηκα, 'I stand', L. *stāre*, 'to stand', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand'. See **state,** n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **staddle, stadholder, staith, stay,** 'to prop', **stead, stound, Stundist.**

Derivatives: *stand*, n., *stand-er*, n., *stand-ing*, adj. and n.

standard, n. — ME., fr. OF. *estendard, estandard* (F. *étendard*), a hybrid formed with the Teut. suff. **-ard** fr. OF. *estendre* (F. *étendre*), 'to stretch out', fr. L. *extendere*; see **extend.** Some senses of the noun *standard* are due to the erroneous association of this word with the verb *stand.*

Derivatives: *standard*, adj., *standardize* (q.v.)

standardize, tr. v. — A double hybrid formed fr. **standard** with **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivatives: *standardiz-ation*, n., *standardiz-er*, n.

standish, n., inkstand (*archaic*). — Compounded of **stand** and **dish.**

standpoint, n. — Loan translation of G. *Standpunkt*, which is compounded of *Stand*, 'a standing, stand', and *Punkt*, 'point'. See **stand** and **point.**

stanhope, n., a kind of light, single-seated, open carriage. — Named after the English clergyman Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787-1864).

stank, n., pool; tank. — ME., fr. OF. *estanc* (F. *étang*), back formation fr. *estanchier* (F. *étancher*), 'to check the flow of a liquid'. See **stanch.** OF. *estanc* is erroneously derived by most lexicographers fr. L. *stāgnum*, 'pool'.

stank, past tense of *stink.* — ME., fr. OE. *stanc*, past tense of *stincan.* See **stink.**

stannary, n., a tin mine. — ML. *stannāria*, fr. L. *stagnum, stannum*, 'tin'; prob. of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael., Ir. *stān*, Co., Bret. *stēn*, W. *ystaen*, 'tin'. It. *stagno*, F. *étain*, Sp. *estaño*, 'tin', are Latin loan words. Cp. the second element in **costean.** For the ending see suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *stannary*, adj.

stannate, n., salt of stannic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *stannum*, 'tin'. See prec. word.

stannic, adj., of tin. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *stannum*, 'tin'. See **stannary.**

stanniferous, adj., containing tin. — Compounded of L. *stannum*, gen. *stannī*, 'tin' (see **stannary**), and **-ferous.**

stannite, n., a mineral compound containing tin, copper, iron, and sulfur. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *stannum*, 'tin', and Gk. suff. -ῖτης. See **stannary** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

stannous, adj., containing tin. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *stannum*, 'tin'. See **stannary.**

stanza, n., a group of rhymed verse lines. — It., 'habitation, room', fr. VL. **stantia*, 'place, abode', lit. 'a standing'; see **stance.** For sense development cp. Arab. *bayt*, which unites the meanings 'house, room; verse'.

Derivatives: *stanza-ed*, adj., *stanza-ic*, adj.

stapes, n., the stirrup bone in the middle ear (*anat.*) — ML. *stāpes*, 'stirrup', prob. formed from the base of L. *stāre*, 'to stand', and *pēs, pedis*, 'foot'. See **state** and **pedal.**

staphyl-, form of **staphylo-** before a vowel.

Staphylea, n., a genus of plants, the bladder nut (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See **staphylo-.**

Staphyleaceae, n. pl., the bladder nut family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

staphyleaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

staphylo-, before a vowel **staphyl-,** combining form denoting the *uvula* (*anat.*) — Gk. σταφυλο-, σταφυλ-, fr. σταφυλή, 'a bunch of grapes', which is prob. rel. to σταφίς, 'raisin', and stands in gradational relationship to στέμφυλα (*pl.*), 'mass of pressed grapes', ἀ-στεμφής, 'unshakable', στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, shake about, agitate, handle roughly'. See **step** and cp. **Staphylea.** Cp. also next word.

Staphylococcus, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Coccaceae (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., coined by the surgeon and bacteriologist Alexander Ogston (1844-1929) in 1882 fr. **staphylo-** and Gk. κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See **coccus.**

staphyloma, n., the bulging of the cornea (*med.*) — Late L., fr. Gk. σταφύλωμα. gen. σταφυλώματος, 'defect in the eye inside the cornea', fr. σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes'. See **staphylo-** and **-oma.**

Derivatives: *staphylomat-ic, staphylomat-ous*, adjs.

staple, n., a U-shaped bar, wire. — ME. *stapel*, fr. OE. *stapol*, 'post, pillar; flight of steps', rel. to

OS. *stapal, stapel*, 'candle, small tub', OFris. *stapul, stapel*, 'stem or visible part of a tooth; block for executions', MLG., MDu., Du. *stapel*, 'stake, pile, market, emporium', OHG. *staffal, stafful*, MHG. *staffel, stapfel*, G. *Staffel*, 'rung of a ladder' (G. *Stapel*, 'stocks', is borrowed fr. MLG. *stapel*), and in gradational relationship to ON. *stöpull*, 'post, tower', Du. *stoep*, '(flight of) steps', OHG. *stuofa, stuoffa*, 'step, degree'. See **step,** v., and words there referred to and cp. esp. next word and **étape.**

Derivatives: *staple*, tr. v., to fasten with a staple, *stapl-ing*, n.

staple, n., principal commodity of a country, district, etc. — ME. *stapel*, fr. OF. *estaple*, 'market, staple' (whence F. *étape*, 'halting place, stage of journey'), fr. MDu. *stapel*, 'stake, pile, market, emporium'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *staple*, adj., *staple*, tr. v., to grade, classify, *stapl-er*, n., *stapl-ing*, n.

star, n. — ME. *sterre*, fr. OE. *steorra*, rel. to OS. *sterro*, ON. *stjarna*, Swed. *stjerna*, Dan. *stierne*, OFris. *stēra*, MLG. *sterne*, MDu. *sterre*, Du. *ster*, OHG. *sterro, sterno, stern*, MHG. *sterre, sterne, stern*, G. *Stern*, Goth. *staírnō*, and cogn. with OI. *star-*, 'star', nom. pl. *tā́raḥ*, 'stars', instr. pl. *stṛ́bhiḥ*, 'by means of stars', Toch. A *śre-ñ* (pl.), 'stars', Hitt. *shittar*, Gk. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, L. *stēlla* (for **stēr-lā*), OCo., Bret. *sterenn*, W. *seren*, 'star'. All these words prob. go back to an I.-E. primary form **astero*, which is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives from the name of the evening star called after the Sem. goddess *Astarte*, i.e. *Ishtar*, '*Ashtóreth* (see **Aphrodite**). See Zimmern in E. Schrader, Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament, 3rd ed., p. 425 and Jensen in Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 6, 70. Cp. **aster, asterisk, Astraea, astral, astrology, astronomy, constellation, disaster, Esther, stellar.**

Derivatives: *star*, tr. and intr. v., *star-less*, adj., *star-like*, adj., *starr-ed*, adj., *starr-y*, adj., *starr-i-ness*, n.

starboard, n., the right side of a ship. — ME. *sterbord*, fr. OE. *stēorbord*, lit. 'steer board', rel. to ON. *stjórnbordi*, LG. *stūrbord*, Du. *stuurboord*, G. *Steuerbord*; F. *tribord*, It. *tribordo*, 'starboard', are Teut. loan words. See **steer,** 'to direct', and **board.**

starch, n. — ME. *sterche, starche*, back formation fr. *sterchen*, 'to starch', fr. OE. *stercan*, 'to stiffen', fr. *stearc*, 'stiff'. Cp. G. *Stärke*, 'strength; starch', and see **stark.**

Derivatives: *starch*, adj. and tr. v., *starch-ed*, adj., *starch-ed-ly*, adv., *starch-ed-ness*, n., *starch-y*, adj., *starch-i-ly*, adv., *starch-i-ness*, n.

stare, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *staren*, fr. OE. *starian*, 'to look fixedly at', rel. to ON. *stara*, MLG., MDu. *staren*, Du. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *starn* (whence G. *starren*), 'to look fixedly at', and to MHG. *starren*, 'to be stiff, to stiffen', whence G. *starren*, of s.m. (whence *starr*, 'stiff', *Star*, 'cataract of the eye'), ON. *stōrr*, 'proud', OHG. *storrēn*, MHG. *storren*, 'to stand out, project', Goth. *andstaúrran*, 'to be obstinate'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. Cp. **starch, stark, start,** n., **starve, stern, stork, stour,** adj. **consternation, starosta, stereo-, sterigma, sterile, strenuous, strut.**

Derivatives: *stare*, n., *star-ing*, adj., *star-ing-ly*, adv.

stark, adj. — ME., 'strong', fr. OE. *stearc*, rel. to ON. *sterkr*, Dan. *sterk*, Swed. *stark*, OFris. *sterk*, MLG. *stark, sterk*, MDu. *starc, sterc*, Du. *sterk*, OHG. *starc, starch, starah*, MHG. *starc, starch*, G. *stark*, Goth. **starks* (cp. the PN. *Starcēdius*), and in gradational relationship to OHG. *gi-storchanēn*, 'to become stiff', ON. *storkna*, Goth. *gastaúrknan*, 'to become dried up'; fr. I.-E. **sterg-*, enlargement of base **ster-*, 'stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. **stork.**

Derivatives: *stark*, tr. and intr. v., and adv., *stark-en*, tr. v., *stark-ly*, adv., *stark-ness*, n.

stark-naked, adj., completely naked. — Alteration of ME. *start naked*, lit. 'naked to the tail', fr. OE. *steort*, 'tail'. See **start,** 'tail'.

starlet, n., a small star. — Formed fr. **star** with the dimin. suff. **-let.**

starling, n., any of the birds of the genus *Sturnus.* — ME. *sterlyng*, fr. OE. *stærlinc*, fr. *stær*, 'starling', which is rel. to OE. *stearn, stern*, ON. *stari*, Dan. *stær*, Swed., Norw. *stare*, OHG. *stara*, MHG., G. *star*, 'starling', and cogn. with L. *sturnus*, 'starling', OPruss. *starnite*, 'gull'. Cp. **Sturnus, tern.**

starosta, n., village mayor in Russia. — Russ., lit. 'elder', fr. *stary*, 'old', fr. OSlav. *starŭ*, 'old', which is rel. to Lith. *stóras*, 'thick', and cogn. with OI. *sthiráḥ*, 'hard, firm', fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to.

start, n., tail; handle. — ME. *stert*, 'tail', fr. OE. *steort*; rel. to ON. *stertr*, Dan. *stjert*, Swed. *stjärt*, Norw. *start*, MLG., MDu. *stert*, Du. *staart*, OHG., MHG., G. *sterz*, fr. I.-E. base **sterd-*, which is prob. an enlargement of **ster-*, 'stiff'. Cp. Lett. *stersk*, 'supporting bars on the side of a coach'. See **stare** and cp. **redstart, stark-naked.**

start, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sterten*, 'to start', rel. to OE. *sturtian, styrtan*, 'to leap up', OFris. *stirta*, 'to fall, tumble', MDu. *sterten, sturten, storten*, Du. *storten*, 'to rush, fall', OHG. *sturzēn*, MHG. *sturzen*, also *stürzen*, G. *stürzen*, 'to hurl, throw, plunge'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **startle.**

Derivatives: *start*, n., *start-er*, n., *start-ful*, adj., *start-ful-ness*, n., *start-ing*, adj. and n.

startle, tr. v. — ME. *stertlen*, 'to rush along', freq. of *sterten.* See **start,** v., and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *startle*, n., *startl-ing*, adj. and n., *startl-ing-ly*, adv., *startl-ing-ness*, n., *startl-ish*, adj., *startl-ish-ness*, n., *startl-y*, adj.

starvation, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **starve,** a word of Teut. origin and **-ation,** a suff. derived fr. L. *-ātiō,* gen. *-ātiōnis.*

starve, intr. v., to die from hunger; tr. v., to cause to starve. — ME. *sterven,* 'to die', fr. OE. *steorfan,* rel. to OFris. *sterva,* Du. *sterven,* OS. *sterƀan,* OHG. *sterban,* MHG., G. *sterben,* 'to die', and to ON. *stjarfi,* 'tetanus', and cogn. with Gk. στέρφνιος (Hesychius), 'stiff, rigid', στέρφος, 'hide, skin', OSlav. *strŭblŭ,* 'strong, hard'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. ***sterbh-,** a *-bh*-enlargement of base ***ster-,** 'stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. **torpedo, torpid.**

Derivatives: *starve-ling,* n. and adj.

stasis, n., stoppage of the circulation of a fluid in the body. — Medical L., fr. Gk. στάσις, 'a standing still', which is rel. to στατός, 'placed', verbal adj. of ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand', fr. I.-E. base ***stā-,** 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. the second element in **apostasy, metastasis.**

stassfurtite, n., a variety of boracite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Stassfurt* in Prussia. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

state, n. — ME. *stat,* fr. OF. *estat* (F. *état*), fr. L. *status,* 'posture, position, condition, state, public affairs, constitution', fr. pp. stem of *stāre,* 'to stand', which is rel. to *sistere,* 'to place, stand, stand still', fr. I.-E. base ***st(h)ā-,** 'to stand', whence also OI. *tíṣṭhati,* 'stands', *ásthām,* 'I stood', *stitáḥ,* 'standing', *sthā́tar-,* 'ruler, guide', *sthā́tṛ,* 'that which stands', OPers. and Avestic *stā-,* 'to stand', Avestic *hishtaiti,* 'stands', Toch. *shtäm,* 'I stand', Gk. ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, I set, place; I stand', ἔστηκα, 'I stand', στάσις, 'a standing', OSlav. *stanjǫ, stati,* 'to place oneself', *stojǫ, stojati,* 'to stand', Lith. *stóju, stóti,* 'to place oneself', Goth., OE. *standan,* 'to stand', OIr. *tair-(s)issim,* 'I remain standing', *sessam* and *sessed,* 'the act of standing', and—with *-n*-enlargement—Gk. ἱστάνω (a new formation for ἵστημι), 'I cause to stand, I set, place', Arm. *stanam,* 'I buy at an auction, acquire', L. *dē-stināre,* 'to make firm, fasten; to intend, devote, destine', *ob-stināre,* 'to set one's mind firmly on, persist in', *praestināre,* 'to buy, purchase', Alb. *shton,* 'I increase, augment'. See **stand** and cp. **status, estate, état,** which are doublets of *state.* Cp. also **aerostat, anastasis, Anastasius, apostasy, apostate, aposteme, appreteur, armistice, arrest, assist, astatic, astatine, catastasis, bezesteen, bostangi, circumstance, consist, constant, constitute, contrast, cost, desist, destine, destitute, diastase, distant, ecstasy, enstatite, epistemology, establish, étage, étagere, exist, extant, gyrostat, heliostat, hemostasis, Hindustani, histo-, hypostasis, iconostasis, impostume, insist, instant, institute, interstice, metastasis, obstacle, obstetric, obstinate, oust, peristalith, persist, post,** 'pillar', **presto, prostate, prostitute, resist, rest,** 'to remain', **restitute, restive, rheostat, stable,** n. and adj., **staddle, stadholder, stadium, stage, staith, stall** and words there referred to, **stamen** and words there referred to, **stamnos, stance, stanch, stanchion, stanza, stapes, stasis, stater, static, Statice, station, stationer, statistics, stato-, stator, statoscope, statue, stature, statute, stay,** 'to prop, support', **stay,** 'to stand still', **stead, steed, steel, sterling, stet, stool, stound, stow,** 'to pack', **stud** of horses, **stud,** 'peg, nail', **Stundist, subsist, substance, substantive, substituent, substitute, superstition, system, thana, thermostat, vestibule** and the suff. in **celestial.**

Derivatives: *state,* adj. and tr. v., *stat-ed,* adj., *stat-ed-ly, state-ly,* adj., *state-li-ness,* n., *statement,* n.

stater, n., one who states. — Formed fr. *state,* v. (see **state**), with agential suff. **-er.**

stater, n., standard coin (of gold or of silver). — L. *statēr,* fr. Gk. στατήρ, which is rel. to ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand', meaning also 'I weigh', fr. I.-E. base ***stā-,** 'to stand'. See **state,** n., and words there referred to and cp. esp. **sterling.**

static, adj., 1) acting by mere weight; 2) at rest. — ModL. *staticus,* fr. Gk. στατικός, 'causing to stand, skilled in weighing', fr. στατός, 'placed; standing', verbal adj. of ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand', fr. I.-E. base ***stā-,** 'to stand'. See **state** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *static,* n., *static-al,* adj., *static-al-ly,* adv., *statics* (q.v.)

Statice, n., a genus of plants of the family Plumbaginaceae (*bot.*) — L., fr. Gk. στατική, 'an astringent plant', prop. fem. of the adj. στατικός, 'causing to stand; stanching blood', used as a noun; so called because of the astringent properties of the plant. See prec. word.

statics, n., mechanics dealing with the equilibrium of forces. — Fr. Gk. στατική (scil. τέχνη), 'the art of weighing', fr. στατικός, 'skilled in weighing'. See **static** and **-ics.**

station, n. — ME. *stacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *station,* fr. L. *statiōnem,* acc. of *statiō,* 'act of standing, place, position, office; station', fr. *stat-(um),* pp. stem of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *station,* tr. v., *stational* (q.v.), *stationary* (q.v.), *stationer* (q.v.)

stational, adj., pertaining to a station. — L. *stationālis,* fr. *statiō,* gen. *-ōnis.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

stationary, adj., not moving; at rest. — ME. *stacionarye,* fr. MF. (= F.) *stationnaire,* fr. L. *statiōnārius,* 'pertaining to a post or station', fr. *statiō,* gen. *-ōnis.* See **station** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *stationary,* n.

stationer, n., 1) formerly, a bookseller or publisher; 2) a person who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink and other writing materials. — ME. *stacyonere,* 'bookseller', fr. ML. *statiōnārius,* fr. L. *statiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a station'; he was so called because he usually had a permanent place or station (in contradistinction to an itinerant vendor). See **station** and agential suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *stationer-y,* adj. and n.

statist, n., statistician. — G. *Statist,* back formation fr. *Statistik.* See **statistics.**

statistic, adj., statistical. — See **statistical.**

statistic, n. — The same as **statistics.**

statistical, adj. — Formed fr. **statistic,** n., with adj. suff. **-al.**

statistician, n. — Formed fr. **statistic,** n., with suff. **-ian.**

statistics, n. — Fr. earlier *statistic,* fr. Gk. *Statistik,* coined by the German statistician Gottfried Achenwall (1719-1772) in 1748, fr. ModL. (*collēgium*) *statisticum,* '(a college) occupying itself with statistics', formed fr. L. *status,* 'state, condition', and suff. *-isticum.* See **state** and the suffixes **-istic** and **-ics.**

statistology, n., the study of statistics. — A hybrid coined fr. **statistics,** a word of L. origin, and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

stato-, combining form meaning 'standing, fixed'. — Gk. στατο-, fr. στατός, 'standing'. See **static.**

stato-, combining form meaning 'state'. — See **state.**

statoblast, n., a winter bud (*zool.*) — Compounded of **stato-** 'fixed', and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

stator, n., the stationary part in a power generator. — ModL., formed fr. L. *stat-(um),* pp. stem of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and agential suff. **-or.**

statoscope, n., an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure. — Formed fr. **stato-,** 'fixed', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

statuary, adj., pertaining to, or suitable for, statues. — L. *statuārius,* 'of statues', fr. *statua.* See **statue** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

statuary, n., a maker of statues. — L. *statuārius,* 'a maker of statues', prop. an adj. used as a noun. See **statuary,** adj.

statuary, n., the art of making statues. — L. *statuāria* (scil. *ars*), fem. of *statuārius,* 'of statues'. See **statuary,** adj.

statue, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *statue,* fr. L. *statua,* 'image, statue', prop. 'that which is set up', back formation fr. *statuere,* 'to set up', from the stem of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *statue,* tr. v., *statu-ed,* adj., *statue-like,* adj., *statuesque* (q.v.)

statuesque, adj., 1) of, or like, a statue; 2) stately. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *statua* (see prec. word) and **-esque,** a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut., origin.

Derivatives: *statuesque-ly,* adv., *statuesque-ness,* n.

statuette, n., a small statue. — F., dimin. of *statue.* See **statue** and **-ette.**

stature, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *stature,* fr. earlier *estature,* fr. L. *statūra,* 'height, size, stature', lit. 'an upright posture', fr. *stat-(um),* pp. stem of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and **-ure.**

Derivative: *statur-ed,* adj.

status, n. — L., 'mode of standing, position, attitude', fr. *stat-(um),* pp. stem of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state.**

status in quo, status quo, unaltered condition. — L., lit. 'condition in which (something is)'. See prec. word.

statutable, adj., statutory. — Formed from next word with suff. **-able.**

Derivative: *statutabl-y,* adv.

statute, n. — ME. *statut,* fr. OF. (= F.) *statut,* fr. earlier *estatut,* fr. Late L. *statūtum,* prop. neut. pp. of *statuere,* 'to set up, establish, constitute', lit. 'to cause to stand', formed fr. *stat-(um),* pp. of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitute, substitute.**

Derivative: *statut-ory,* adj.

staunch, also **stanch,** adj. — ME., fr. OF. *estanch,* fem. *estanche* (F. *étanche*), 'watertight; reliable', back formation fr. OF. *estanchier,* 'to check the flow'. See **stanch,** v.

stauro-, before a vowel **staur-,** combining form meaning 'cross'. — Gk. σταυρο-, σταυρ-, fr. σταυρός, 'stock, pile, cross'. See **steer,** 'to direct', and cp. words there referred to.

staurolite, n. (*mineral.*) — Lit. 'cross-stone', fr. Gk. σταυρός, 'cross', and λίθος, 'stone'. See **stauro-** and **-lite.**

Derivative: *staurolit-ic,* adj.

stauroscope, n., an instrument for determining the position of the planes of vibrations in crystals. — Compounded of **stauro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivative: *stauroscop-ic,* adj.

stave, n., 1) one of the pieces of a barrel; 2) staff (*mus.*) — Back formation fr. *staves,* pl. of **staff.**

Derivatives: *stave,* tr. v., *stav(e)-able,* adj., *stave-less,* adj.

stavesacre, n., a kind of larkspur. — ME. *staphisagrie, staphisagre,* fr. L. *staphisagria* (whence also F. *staphisaigre*), fr. Gk. σταφὶς ἀγρίᾱ, lit. 'wild raisin'. Σταφὶς also ἀσταφίς, 'raisin', is prob. rel. to σταφυλή, 'bunch of grapes', στέμφυλα (pl.), 'mass of pressed grapes'; see **staphylo-.** Ἀγρίᾱ is fem. of ἄγριος, 'wild', which derives fr. ἀγρός, 'field'; see **agrio-.**

stay, n., a large rope for supporting a mast. — ME. *stey, stay,* fr. OE. *stæg,* rel. to ON., Du. *stag,* MLG. *stach,* MDu. *staeye,* 'rope for supporting a mast', lit. 'prop, support'. OF. *estaie,* 'prop, support', is a Middle Dutch loan word. See **stay,** 'to prop, support'.

Derivative: *stay,* tr. v., to fasten with stays.

stay, tr. v., to prop, support. — MF. *estaier* (F. *étayer*), fr. *estaie* (F. *étai*), 'prop, support', fr. MDu. *staeye,* which is rel. to Du. *staan,* OHG. *stān,* Goth., OE. *standan,* 'to stand'. See **stand.**

stay, n., support; pl., a corset. — MF. *estaie*. See prec. word.

stay, intr. v., to stand still, rest, remain; intr. v., to check, stop; to restrain. — ME. *steyen*, fr. OF. *ester*, 'to be', prop. 'to stand', fr. L. *stāre*. Cp. It. *stare*, OProvenç. and Sp. *estar*, 'to stand; to be', and see **state.** (F. *être*, 'to be', is not related to *ester*, but derives fr. VL. **essere*, fr. L. *esse*, 'to be'.

stead, n. — ME. *stede*, fr. OE. *stede*, 'act of standing; place', rel. to OS. *stedi*, ON. *staðr*, Dan. *sted*, Swed. *stad*, Du. *stede*, *stee*, 'place', *stad*, 'town', OHG., MHG. *stat*, G. *Stätte*, 'place', G. *Stadt*, 'town', Goth. *staþs*, 'place'; fr. I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **stand.** Cp. also **staddle, stithy,** and the first element in **stadholder.**

Derivatives: *stead*, tr. v., *stead-y*, adj., tr. and intr. v., and n., *stead-i-ly*, adv., *stead-i-ness*, n.

steadfast, adj. — ME. *stedefast*, fr. OE. *stedefæst*. See **stead** and **fast,** adj.

Derivatives: *steadfast-ly*, adv., *steadfast-ness*, n.

steak, n. — ME. *steyke*, *steke*, fr. ON. *steik*; prop. 'something stuck (on a spit)', and rel. to ON. *steikja*, 'to roast on a spit', and to OE. *stician*, 'to stick'. See **stick,** v.

steal, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stelen*, fr. OE. *stelan*, rel. to OS. *stelan*, ON., Norw., OFris. *stela*, Dan. *stjæle*, Swed. *stjäla*, Du. *stelen*, OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*, and prob. cogn. with Gk. στερεῖν, Att. στερίσκειν, 'to deprive of', MIr. *serbh* (for **ster-*^{w}*ā*), 'theft', fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'to steal'. The change of I.-E. **ster-* to **stel-* in Teut. is prob. due to the influence of OS., OE., OHG. *helan*, OFris. *hela*, 'to hide, conceal' (see *hall*), with which the verb *steal* is often associated. Cp. **stalk,** 'to walk furtively'.

Derivatives: *steal-er*, n., *steal-ing*, adj., *steal-ing-ly*, adv., *steal-th*, n., *stealth-y*, adj., *steal-th-i-ly*, adv., *steal-th-i-ness*, n.

steam, n. — ME. *stem*, *steme*, 'steam, flame', fr. OE. *stēam*, 'exhalation, steam, vapor', rel. to Du. *stoom*, 'steam'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *steam*, intr. and tr. v., *steam-er*, n., *steam-y*, adj., *steam-i-ness*, n.

stean, steen, n., a vessel for liquids or foods. — ME. *stene*, fr. OE. *stǣne*, rel. to OHG. *steinna*, 'stone jug', and to OE. *stān*, 'stone'. See **stone.**

Derivative: *stean-ing*, *steen-ing*, n.

stearate, n., a salt of stearic acid (*chem.*) — See **stearin** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

stearic, adj., of, or derived from, stearin. — See **stearin** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

stearin, n., a white, crystalline compound found in animal and vegetable fats (*chem.*) — F. *stéarine*, coined by the French chemist Marie-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889) fr. Gk. στέᾱρ, 'fat'. See **steato-** and **-in.**

stearinery, n., manufacture of stearin. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ery.**

steat-, form of **steato-** before a vowel.

steatite, n., a massive variety of talc (*mineral.*) — L. *steātītis*, *steātītēs*, fr. Gk. *στεᾱτῖτις (or -ῖτης) λίθος, fr. στέᾱρ, gen. στέᾱτος, 'fat, tallow'. See **steato-** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *steatit-ic*, adj.

steato-, before a vowel **steat-,** combining form meaning 'fat, tallow'. — Gk. στεᾱτο-, στεᾱτ-, fr. στέᾱρ, gen. στέᾱτος, 'fat, tallow', which is rel. to στῑ́ᾱ, 'pebble', στίλη, 'drop'. See **stone** and cp. words there referred to.

steatopygia, n., an abnormal accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain races. — ModL., compounded of **steato-** and Gk. πυγή, 'buttocks'. See **pygal** and 1st **-ia.**

Derivatives: *steatopyg-ic*, *steatopyg-ous*, adjs.

steatosis, n., fatty degeneration. — ModL., fr. Gk. στέᾱρ, gen. στέᾱτος, 'fat'. See **steato-** and **-osis.**

steed, n., a horse, esp. a riding horse. — ME. *stede*, fr. OE. *stēda*, 'horse, stallion', rel. to ON. *stōð*, OE. *stōd*, 'stud'. See **stud,** 'collection of horses'.

Derivatives: *steed-less*, adj., *steed-like*, adj.

steel, n. — ME. *stel*, fr. OE. *stēle*, *stēl*, *stȳle*, rel. to OS. *stehli*, ON., MLG. *stāl*, Dan. *staal*, Swed. *stål*, MDu. *stael*, Du. *staal*, OHG. *stahal*, MHG. *stahel*, *stāl*, G. *Stahl*, 'steel', and cogn. with OPruss. *stakla*, 'steel'. These words prob. meant orig. 'something firm or hard', and are cogn. with OI. *stákati*, 'resists', Avestic *staxta-*, 'firm, solid', *staxra-*, 'severe' (said of the cold in winter). All these words are prob. traceable ult. to I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand'. See **state.**

Derivatives: *steel*, adj. and tr. v., *steel-y*, adj., *steel-i-ness*, n.

steelyard, n., a kind of balance. — From the *Steelyard*, factory of the Hanse towns in London, erroneous translation of MLG. *stālhof*, 'sample yeard', fr. *stāl*, 'sample', which was confused with MLG. *stāl*, 'steel' (see **steel**). For the second element see **yard.**

steen, n. — A var. spelling of **stean.**

steenbok, n., a small African antelope. — Du., fr. *steen*, 'stone', and *bok*, 'buck'. See **stone** and **buck** and cp. **steinbok.**

steenkirk, n., a kind of lace cravat. — Named from the battle of *Steenkirk*, in Belgium (1692).

steep, adj., precipitous. — ME. *stepe*, 'steep', fr. OE. *stēap*, 'lofty, tall'; in gradational relationship to **stoop** and **stoup** (qq.v.) Cp. **steep,** 'to soak', **steeple.**

Derivatives: *steep*, n., *steep-en*, tr. and intr. v., *steep-ly*, adv., *steep-ness*, n., *steep-y*, adj. (poet.)

steep, tr. v., to soak. — ME. *stepen*, prob. fr. ON. *steypa*, 'to pour out, prop. 'to make to stoop', causative of *stūpa*, 'to stoop'. Cp. Swed. *stöpa*, Dan. *støbe*, 'to steep (corn)', and see E. **stoop.**

Derivatives: *steep*, n., act or state of steeping, *steep-er*, n.

steeple, n., church tower, usually surmounted with a spire. — ME. *stepel*, fr. OE. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, 'a lofty tower', fr. *stēap*, 'steep'. See **steep,** adj.

Derivative: *steepl-ed*, adj.

steeplechase, n., horse race over a course with obstacles. — Compounded of **steeple** and **chase.** The orig. meaning was 'a race with a steeple as goal'.

Derivatives: *steeplechase*, intr. v., *steeplechas-er*, n., *steeplechas-ing*, n.

steeple jack, n., one who climbs steeples, chimneys, etc., for making repairs. — Prop. 'Jack (used in the sense of 'fellow, man'), working on steeples'.

Derivatives: *steeple jack*, intr. v.

steer, tr. and intr. v., to direct. — ME. *steeren*, *stēren*, fr. OE. *stīeran*, 'to steer, guide', rel. to ON. *stȳra*, Dan. *styre*, Swed. *styra*, OFris. *stiora*, Du. *sturen*, OHG., MHG. *stiuren*, G. *steuern*, 'to steer', Goth. *stiurjan*, 'to establish, assert', OE. *stēor-* (in compounds), ON. *stȳri*, OFris. *stiūre*, Du. *stuur*, OHG. *stiura*, MHG. *stiure*, G. *Steuer*, 'rudder, helm', prob. rel. also to ON. *staurr*, 'pale, stake, pole', and cogn. with Gk. σταυρός, of s.m., OI. *sthāvaráḥ*, 'thick, solid', *sthávirah*, 'broad, thick', *stūráḥ*, 'strong', Arm. *stvar*, 'thick', L. *-staurāre* in *īn-staurāre*, 'to renew, repair, restore', *re-staurāre*, 'to repair, restore'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **st(h)ēu-ro-*, **st(h)āu-ro-*, **st(h)*^{ē}*uro-*, **st(h)ūro-*, 'strong, stiff', enlargements of base **st(h)āu-*, **st(h)ū-*, 'stiff, upright; post, pillar', whence Gk. στῦειν, 'to make stiff, erect, place, set', στῦλος, 'wooden pole, style for writing; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I, 705-706 s.v. *īnstaurāre* and Kluge-Mitzka EWDS., pp. 747-748. Cp. the first element in **starboard.** Cp. also **stauro-, instauration, restaurant, restauration, store, story** of a house. Cp. also **stoa, stoic, style,** 'gnomon', **stud,** 'nail, peg', **stuff.** Base **st(h)āu-*, **st(h)ū-*, stands in gradational relationship to base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand'. See **state.**

Derivatives: *steer-able*, adj., *steer-age*, n., *steer-er*, n., *steer-ing*, n.

steer, n., a young ox. — ME., fr. OE. *stēor*, rel. to OS. *stior*, ON. *stjórr*, *þjórr*, Swed, *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, MDu., Du., MHG., G. *stier*, Goth. *stiur*, 'bull', and cogn. with Gk. ταῦρος, L. *taurus*, 'bull, bullock, steer', OSlav. *turŭ*, 'bull, steer', Lith. *tauras*, 'aurochs', OPruss. *tauris*, 'bison'. All these words are prob. borrowed—directly or indirectly—from the Sem. languages. Cp. Aram. *tōr*, Heb. *shōr*, 'bull, bullock, ox', and see **Taurus.** Many an attempt has been made to trace Gk. ταῦρος, etc., to an I.-E. source (cp. e.g. the 'etymology', that connects these words with OI. *sthūráḥ*, 'thick', and explains Gk. ταῦρος, Goth. *stiur*, etc., as 'the *thick* animal').

steeve, n., the angle made by a bowsprit from the horizontal. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *steeve*, tr. and intr. v., to form or be formed at an angle with the horizon, *steev-ing*, n.

steeve, tr. v., to stow. — ME. *steven*, fr. MF. (= F.) *estiver*, fr. L. *stīpāre*, 'to compress' (whence also It. *stivare*, Sp. *estibar*, Port. *estivar*, 'to compress, stow'), fr. I.-E. base **stei-*, **sti-*, 'to stiffen, be compressed'. See **stone** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **stevedore.**

Derivative: *steeve*, n., spar used in stowing cargo.

steg-, form of **stego-** before a vowel.

stegano-, combining form meaning 'covered', as in *steganography*. — Gk. στεγανο-, fr. στεγανός, 'covered', fr. στέγειν, 'to cover'. See **stego-.**

steganography, n., the same as cryptography. — Formed fr. **stegano-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

stego-, before a vowel **steg-,** combining form denoting *covering*, *roof*, or *house*. — Gk. στεγο-, στεγ-, fr. στέγη or στέγος, 'roof, room, house', fr. στέγειν, 'to cover', which is cogn. with OI. *sthágati*, *sthagayati*, 'hides, covers', L. *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument** and cp. **stegano-.**

Stegomyia, n., a former genus of mosquitoes (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **stego-** and Gk. μυῖα, 'fly', which is cogn. with L. *musca*, 'fly'. See **muscle** and cp. **myo-.**

Stegosaurus, n., a genus of dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **stego-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

Steinberger, n., a fine kind of White Rhenish wine. — G., short for *Steinberger Wein*, i.e. 'wine produced at Steinberg', near Wiesbaden, Germany.

steinbok, n., a steenbok. — G. *Steinbock*, fr. *Stein*, 'stone', and *Bock*, 'buck'. See **stone** and **buck** and cp. **steenbok.**

Steironema, n., a genus of plants of the primrose family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. στεῖρος, 'sterile', and νῆμα, 'thread'; so called with reference to the staminodia. The first element is cogn. with OI. *starír̥ḥ*, 'barren cow', L. *sterilis*, 'unfruitful'; see **sterile.** The second element derives fr. νέειν, 'to spin'; see **nemato-.**

stelar, adj., pertaining to a stele. — See **stele** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

stele, n., an inscribed stone slab. — Gk. στήλη, 'a block of stone, gravestone', rel. to στέλλειν, 'to set in order, arrange, equip', στολή, 'adjustment, equipment, clothing', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, an enlargement of base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand'. See **stall** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **epistle.**

Stella, fem. PN. — L. *stēlla*, 'star'. See next word and cp. **Estella.**

stellar, adj., pertaining to stars. — L. *stēllāris*, fr. *stēlla* (for **stēr-la*), 'star', which is cogn. with Gk. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον, 'star', Goth. *stairnō*, OE. *steorra*, 'star'. See **star** and cp. prec. word and **Estella, estoile.**

stellate, adj., star-shaped. — L. *stēllātus*, pp. of *stēllāre*, 'to set with stars', fr. *stēlla*, 'star'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **constellate.**

Derivative: *stellate-ly*, adv.

stelliferous, adj., abounding with stars. — Com-

pounded of L. *stēlla*, 'star' (see **stellar**), and **-ferous.**

stelliform, adj., star-shaped. — Compounded of L. *stēlla*, 'star', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **stellar** and **form,** n.

stellular, adj., star-shaped. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *stēllula*, dimin. of *stēlla*, 'star'. See **stellar** and **-ule.**

stellulate, adj., star-shaped. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

stem, n. — ME., fr. OE. *stæfn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, 'stem of a tree, stem of a ship', rel. to OS. *stamn*, ON. *stafn*, 'stem of a ship', Dan *stamme*, Swed. *stam*, 'trunk of a tree', OHG., MHG. *stam*, G. *Stamm*, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. *sthā́man*, 'place for standing, station', Gk. στήμων, 'warp', L. *stāmen*, 'warp, thread, fiber'. See **stamen** and cp. words there referred to. Derivatives: *stem*, tr. v., to remove the stems; to provide with stems; intr. v., to derive, *stemm-ed*, adj., *stemm-er*, n., *stem-less*, adj.

stem, tr. v., to check, hold back. — ME. *stem-men*, fr. ON. *stemma*, which is rel. to Dan., Norw. *stemme*, Swed. *stämma*, OS. *stemmian*, MDu., MHG. *stemen*, G. *stemmen*, 'stop, resist oppose', fr. I.-E. base **stem-*, 'to strike against something', whence also Lith. *stumiù*, Lett. *stumju*, 'I thrust, push', and **stammer, stumb, stumble.**

Derivative: *stem*, n., a check, holding back.

stemlet, n., a small stem. — Formed fr. **stem,** n., with the dimin. suff. **-let.**

stemma, n., pedigree. — L., 'garland; pedigree', fr. Gk. στέμμα, 'garland, wreath', from the stem of στέφειν, 'to surround, encircle, wreathe, crown', fr. I.-E. base **steg*^{w}*h-*, 'to encircle, crown', whence also Pers. *tāǰ*, 'crown'. Cp. **stephano-** and the second element in **Agrostemma.** Cp. also **taj.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

Stemona, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στήμων, 'warp'. See **stamen.**

stemple, stempel, n., cross timber. — G. *Stempel*, 'stamp, die, prop', fr. LG. *stempel*, lit. 'an instrument for stamping', formed from the stem of MLG. *stampen*, 'to stamp' (see **stamp**), with *-el*, a suff. used to form names of tools.

stemson, n., a supporting timber bolted to the stem and keelson of a ship near the bow. — Coined fr. **stem,** n., and the second syllable in **(keel)son.** Cp. **sternson.**

sten-, form of **steno-** before a vowel.

stench, n. — ME., fr. OE. *stenc*, 'smell, odor', rel. to OE. *stincan*, 'to smell'. See **stink.**

stencil, tr. v., to paint by means of a perforated plate. — ME. *stansilen*, *stensilen*, fr. OF. *estenceler*, 'to spangle', fr. *estencelle*, 'spark' (F. *étincelle*), fr. VL. **stincilla*, formed with metathesis fr. L. *scintilla*, of s.m. See **scintilla** and cp. **tinsel.** Derivatives: *stencil*, n., *stencil-er*, *stencill-er*, n.

steno-, before a vowel **sten-,** combining form meaning 'narrow'. — Gk. στενο-, στεν-, fr. στενός, 'narrow', rel. to στείνειν, 'to make narrow', στεῖνος, 'a narrow space'; of uncertain origin.

stenograph, n., script in shorthand. — Compounded of **steno-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *stenograph-er*, n., *stenograph-ic*, adj., *stenograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.,

stenography, n., shorthand. — Lit. 'narrow writing', compounded of **steno-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

stenopaic, stenopeic, stenopaeic, adj., having a narrow opening, esp. applied to spectacles. — Coined by the Dutch ophthalmologist Frans Cornelis Donders (1818-89) in 1854 fr. Gk. στενός, 'narrow' (see **steno-**), and ὀπαῖος, 'provided with a hole', fr. ὀπή, 'opening, hole', fr. I.-E. base **ok*^{w}*-*, 'eye, to see'. See **optic.**

stenosis, n., the narrowing of the opening of a passage in the body (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. στένωσις, 'a narrowing, straitening', fr. στενός. See **steno-** and **-osis.**

stenotype, n., letter or group of letters used in shorthand to denote words or sentences. — Compounded of **steno-** and **type.**

Stentor, n., 1) the Greek herald in the Trojan war (*Greek mythol.*); hence, 2) a person with a powerful voice. — L. *Stentor*, fr. Gk. Στέντωρ. The name lit. means 'groaner; roarer', and derives fr. στένειν, 'to groan, roar', from the I.-E. imitative base **(s)ten-*, 'to groan, roar, thunder', whence also OI. *stánati*, *stániti*, *tányati*, 'it thunders', L. *tonāre*, 'to thunder', MLG., MDu., Du., MHG. *stenen*, G. *stöhnen*, OE. *stenan*, 'to groan', OE. *stunian*, 'to resound', ON. *stynia*, 'to groan', OHG. *donar*, OE. *þunor*, 'thunder'. See **thunder** and cp. words there referred to.

stentorian, adj., very loud. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Stentoreus*, fr. Gk. Στεντόρειος, 'having a voice like Stentor', fr. Στέντωρ, gen. Στέντορος. See prec. word.

step, n. — ME. *steppe*, *step*, fr. OE. *stæpe*, *stepe*, which is rel. to OFris., MDu., Du. *stap*, OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG., G. *stapfe*, 'footstep', and to OS. *stōpo*, OE. *stōpel*, 'footmark', Du. *stoep*, '(flight of) steps', OHG. *stuofa*, *stuoffa*, MHG. *stuofe*, 'footstep', G. *Stufe*, 'step, degree', fr. I.-E. base **steb(h)-*, 'to tread, step'. From **stemb(h)-*, a nasalized form of the same base, derive OI. *stambhatē*, 'becomes stiff', Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse', ἀ-στεμφής, 'unshakable, steadfast', OE. *stempan*, 'to pound (in a mortar)', OHG. *stampfōn*, 'to stamp with the foot, beat, pound'. Cp. **estafette, etape, staff, stamp, stampede, staple,** 'bar, wire', **staple,** 'commodity', **stemple, stoep, stump.** Cp. also **Staphylea, staphylo-.**

step, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *steppen*, fr. OE. *stæppan*, *steppan*, 'to step, go, proceed', rel. to OFris. *stapa*, *steppa*, MDu, *stappen*, *steppen*, Du. *stappen*, OHG. *stapfōn*, MHG., G. *stapfen*, 'to step', and to OE. *stæpe*, *stepe*, 'step'. See **step,** n.

Derivatives: *stepp-ed*, adj., *stepp-er*, n., *stepping*, n., *step-wise*, adv.

step-, combining form denoting *relation through remarriage.* — ME. *step-*, fr. OE. *stēop-*, rel. to OFris. *stiāp-*, ON. *stjūp-* (cp. ON. *stjūpr*, 'stepson'), Swed. *styv-*, MLG. *stēf-*, Du. *stief-*, OHG. *stiof-*, MHG., G. *stief-*, 'step-', ON. *stjūpr*, 'stepson', OE. *āstīepan*, *bestīepan*, 'to deprive', OHG. *arstiufen*, *bistiufen*, 'to deprive of parents or of children'. For sense development cp. L. *prīvignus*, 'stepson', which is rel. to *prīvus*, 'deprived' (see *deprive*).

stephan-, form of **stephano-** before a vowel.

Stephana, fem. PN. — ModL., fem. of L. *Stephanus.* See **Stephen.**

stephane, n., a kind of hairdress (*Greek antiq.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφάνη, 'that which encircles; diadem', fr. στέφειν, 'to encircle, crown, wreathe'. See **stemma** and cp. **stephano-** and words there referred to.

stephanion, n., the point where the sutura coronalis crosses the temporal ridge (*craniol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφάνιον, dimin. of στέφανος, 'crown', 'that which encircles, crown, wreath', which is rel. to στεφάνη, 'that which encircles; diadem', used also as a medical term to denote the sutura coronalis. For this use of στεφάνη see Aretaeus Medicus, ed. K. Hude, Corpus Medicorum Graecorum, II, Χρονίων νόσων θεραπευτικόν, I, 2. See prec. word.

stephanite, n., a black mineral. — G. *Stephanit*, named after Archduke *Stephan*, mining director of Austria (died in 1867). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

stephano-, before a vowel **stephan-,** combining form denoting *crown.* — Gk. στεφανο-, fr. στέφανος, 'that which encircles; crown; wreath', fr. στέφειν, 'to encircle; to crown; to wreathe', See **stemma** and cp. **Stephana, stephane, stephanion, stephanos, Stephanotis, Stephen** and the second element in **Dasystephana.**

stephanos, n., a kind of headdress (*Gk. antiq.*) — Gk. στέφανος, 'crown'. See **stephano-.**

Stephanotis, n., a genus of plants of the milkweed family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στεφανωτίς (fem.), 'fit for a crown', fr. στεφανοῦν, 'to crown', fr. στέφανος, 'crown'. See **stephano-.**

Stephen, masc. PN. — L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gk. Στέφανος, lit. 'crown'. See **stephano-** and cp. **Stephana.**

stepney, stepony, n., summer drink made of raisins, lemon juice and sugar. — The word orig. meant 'beverage of *Stepney* (an old district of London)'.

steppe, n., one of the vast plains of southeastern Europe and of Asia without forests.—Russ. *step'*.

-ster, suff. denoting *trade, occupation*; often used in a depreciatory sense. — ME. *-estere*, *-stere*, *-ster*, fr. OE. *-estre*, *-istre*; in OE. restricted to feminine nouns (cp. *baxter*, *spinster*) although, according to its origin, the suff. is of common gender. Cp. the L. equivalent *-aster* in *poetaster*, 'a would-be poet', etc., and see **-aster.**

steradian, n., the unit of measure for solid angles (*math.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. στερεός, 'solid', and L. *radius*, 'staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray'. See **stereo-** and **radius.**

stercoraceous, adj., pertaining to dung. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *stercus*, gen. *-coris*, 'dung', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. στεργάνος, (Hesych.), 'dung, excrement', τάργανον, 'sour wine', τρύξ, gen. τρυγός, 'dregs', W. *trwnc*, 'urine, dregs', W. *troeth*, 'urine, lye', Lith. *trišiù*, *trišti*, 'to dung', *teršiù*, *teršti*, 'to soil, dirty', ON. *þrekkr*, 'mud, dung, excrement', OFris. *threkk*, MHG. *drec*, G. *Dreck*, of s.m., L. *troia* (for **trogya*), 'sow', lit. 'the dirty one'.

stercoral, adj., stercoraceous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Sterculia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *Sterculius*, 'the deity that presides over manuring', fr. *stercus*, 'dung, manure' (see **stercoraceous**); so called from the fetid odor of this genus.

Sterculiaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the chocolate family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

stere, n., a cubic meter. — F. *stère*, fr. Gk στερεός, 'solid'. See **stereo-.**

stere-, form of **stereo-** before a vowel.

stereo, n. — Abbreviation of **stereotype.**

stereo-, before a vowel **stere-,** combining form meaning 'solid, firm'. — Gk. στερεο-, fr. στερεός, 'firm, hard, solid, stiff', fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. **sterile.** Cp. also the second element in **cholesterol.**

stereobate, n., a solid substructure without columns. — Compounded of **stereo-** and Gk. βάτης, 'that which steps or treads', which is rel. to βάσις, 'a stepping, that on which one steps'. See **base,** n., and cp. **stylobate.**

Derivative: *stereobat-ic*, adj.

stereochemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which treats of the arrangement of molecules and atoms in space. — Compounded of **stereo-** and **chemistry.**

stereochromy, n., the process of painting with colors mixed with waterglass. — Compounded of **stereo-** and Gk. χρῶμα, 'color'. See **chrome** and subst. suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *stereochrom-ic*, adj., *stereochrom-ic-al-ly*, adv.

stereognosis, n., the ability to recognize an object by touch. — ModL., compounded of **stereo-** and **gnosis.**

stereognostic, adj., pertaining to stereognosis. — See prec. word and **gnostic.**

stereogram, n., a picture giving the impression of solidity. — Compounded of **stereo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'something written'. See **-gram.**

stereograph, n., a photograph representing objects with an impression of solidity. — Compounded of **stereo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *stereograph*, tr. and intr. v., *stereograph-er*, n., *stereograph-ic*, *stereograph-ic-al*, adjs., *stereograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *stereograph-y*, n.

stereome, n., the supporting tissues of plants (*bot.*) — Gk. στερέωμα, 'a solid body', fr. στερεός, 'firm, solid'. See **stereo-** and **-oma.**

stereometer, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of a body. — Compounded of **stereo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

stereometry, n., the art of measuring the volume; that branch of geometry which deals with solids. — ModL. *stereometria*, fr. Gk. στερεομετρίᾱ, 'measurement of solids', which is compounded of στερεός, 'solid', and -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of'. See **stereo-** and **-metry.**

Derivatives: *stereometr-ic*, *stereometr-ic-al*, adjs., *stereometr-ic-al-ly*, adv.

stereopticon, n., a double magic lantern producing dissolving views. — Compounded of **stere-** and Gk. ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός, 'pertaining to sight'. See **optic.**

stereoscope, n., an instrument blending into one image two pictures of an object, so as to give the impression of solidity. — Coined by the English physicist Sir Charles Whetstone (1802-75) fr. **stereo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivatives: *stereoscop-ic*, *stereoscop-ic-al*, adjs., *stereoscop-ic-ally*, adv., *stereoscop-y*, n.

stereotype, n. (*print.*) — Compounded of **stereo-** and **-type.**

Derivatives: *stereotype*, tr. v., *stereotyp-er*, n., *stereotyp-ist*, n., *stereotyp-y*, n.

stereotypography, n., the art of printing from stereotypes. — Compounded of **stereotype** and **-graphy.**

steric, adj., spatial. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. στερεός, 'solid'. See **stereo-.**

sterigma, n., stalk, filament (*bot.*) — ModL. *stērigma*, fr. Gk. στήριγμα, 'a support', from the stem of στηρίζειν, 'to prop, support', prop. 'to make firm', which is rel. to στερεός, 'firm, solid; stiff; hard'. See **stereo-** and **-ma.**

sterile, adj., 1) barren; 2) free from living germs. — L. *sterilis*, 'barren, unfruitful', cogn. with OI. *starí̥h*, 'a barren cow', Gk. στερεός, 'firm, solid; stiff; hard', στεῖρα, 'a barren woman, a barren cow', στέριφος, 'firm, hard, sterile', Arm. *sterǰ*, 'unfruitful, sterile', Alb. *štjefɛ*, 'lamb, young cow', OSlav. *sterica*, 'a barren cow', Goth. *stairō* (fem.), 'barren', MLG. *sterke* (whence G. *Sterke*), 'heifer', ON. *stirtla*, 'a barren cow'; fr. I.-E. base ***ster-**, 'barren, sterile', orig. identical with base ***ster-**, 'stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ile.**

sterility, n. — ME. *sterylite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *stérilité*, fr. L. *sterilitātem*, acc. of *sterilitās*, fr. *sterilis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

sterilize, tr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *sterilis*. See **sterile.**

Derivatives: *steriliz-ation*, n., *steriliz-er*, n.

sterlet, n., a kind of small sturgeon. — F., fr. Russ. *sterlyad'*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Russ. *osetr*, 'sturgeon', and see **sturgeon.**

sterling, n. — ME., 'a silver penny', prob. fr. OF. *esterlin*, *estrelin*, fr. WFrankish ***ester(e)ling**, a hybrid coined fr. OF. *estedre*, *ester*, 'stater', and the Teut. suff. **-ling.** OF. *estedre* derives fr. VL. *istater*, fr. L. *statēr*, fr. Gk. στατήρ; see **stater.** See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 747 s.v. *Sterling*. *Sterling* is not related to ME. *sterre*, 'star' (as suggested by most lexicographers).

Derivative: *sterling*, adj.

stern, adj., austere, severe. — ME. *stierne*, *stirne*, *sterne*, fr. OE. *stierne*, *styrne*, rel. to MHG. *sterre*, G. *starr*, 'stiff', *störrig*, *störrisch*, 'obstinate', Goth. *andstaúrran*, 'to be stiff', ON. *stara*, OE. *starian*, 'to look or gaze upon'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *stern-ly*, adv., *stern-ness*, n.

stern, n., the back part of a ship. — ME., prob. fr. ON. *stjōrn*, 'a steering', which is rel. to ON. *stýra*, 'to steer'. See **steer,** v.

Derivative: *stern-ed*, adj.

sternal, adj., pertaining to the sternum. — Medical L. *sternālis*, fr. L. *sternum*. See **sternum** and adj. suff. **-al.**

sterno-, combining form meaning 'sternal and'. See **sternum.**

sternson, n., sternpost bolted to the keelson. — Coined fr. the noun **stern** and the second syllable in **keelson.** Cp. **stemson.**

sternum, n., breastbone (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στέρνον, 'breast, breastbone', prop. 'flat and broad part of the chest', and rel. to στορνύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', lit. 'that which is spread out', fr. I.-E. base ***ster-**, ***stor-**, ***stṛ-**, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI. *stṛ̥ṇā́ti*, *stṛ̥ṇóti*, *starati*, 'strews, scatters', L. *sternere* (pp. *strātus*), 'to strew, stretch out, spread out'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to.

sternutation, n., sneeze, sneezing. — L. *sternūtātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'act of sneezing', fr. *sternūtāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *sternūtāre*, freq. of *sternuere*, 'to sneeze', cogn. with Gk. πταίρειν, πτάρειν, 'to sneeze', Arm. *p'rngam*, *p'rnčem*, of s.m., OIr. *sreod*, 'act of sneezing', *sren(n)im*, 'I snore', W. *ystrewi*, 'to sneeze', *trew*, 'act of sneezing'; fr. I.-E. imitative base ***pster(eu)-**. Cp. **stertorous.** Cp. also **arnica, ptarmic, Ptarmica.** For the ending see suff. **-ation.**

Derivatives: *sternutat-ive*, adj., *sternutat-or*, n., *sternutat-ory*, adj.

sternward, adj. and adv. — Compounded of **stern,** n., and suff. **-ward.**

sternwards, adv. — Compounded of **stern,** n., and suff. **-wards.**

steroid, n., any of a group of compounds including the sterols, bile acids and sex hormones. — Coined fr. **ster(ol)** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

sterol, n., any of a group of solid alcohols (*biochem.*) — Back formation fr. **cholesterol.**

stertor, n., heavy snoring (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *stertere*, 'to snore'. See **stertorous** and **-or.**

stertorious, adj., stertorous. — See next word.

Derivatives: *stertorious-ly*, adv., *stertorious-ness*, n.

stertorous, adj., characterized by snoring. — Formed with the suffixes **-or** and **-ous** fr. L. *stertere*, 'to snore', which is prob. rel. to L. *sternuere*, 'to sneeze'. See **sternutation.**

Derivatives: *stertorous-ly*, adv., *stertorous-ness*, n.

stet, intr. v., direction to printer to disregard correction made in the texts, whence *stet*, tr. v., to cancel a correction. — Fr. L. *stet*, 'let it stand', 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state.**

stetho-, combining form meaning 'breast, chest', as in *stethoscope*. — Gk. στηθο-, fr. στῆθος, 'breast', prob. cogn. with OI. *stánaḥ*, 'teat, nipple', Avestic *fshtāna-*, Arm. *stin*, of s.m.

stethometer, n., an instrument for measuring the expansion of the chest during breathing. — Compounded of **stetho-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *stethometr-ic*, adj., *stethometr-y*, n.

stethoscope, n., an instrument for examining the sounds produced in the body. — F. *stéthoscope*, lit. 'instrument for examining the breast', coined by the French physician René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826) in 1819 fr. Gk. στῆθος, 'breast', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **stetho-** and **-scope.**

Derivatives: *stethoscope*, tr. v., *stethoscop-ic*, *stethoscop-ic-al*, adjs., *stethoscop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *stethoscop-y*, n., *stethoscop-ist*, n.

stevedore, n., one employed at loading and unloading ships. — Sp. *estibador*, fr. *estibar*, 'to pack', fr. L. *stīpāre*, 'to crowd together, compress'. See **stipate** and cp. **steeve,** 'to stow'. Sp. suff. **-dor** represents L. *-tor*; see **-tor.**

Stevia, n., a genus of shrubs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Spanish botanist Pedro Jaime *Esteve* (died in 1566). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

stew, tr. and intr. v., to cook slowly. — ME. *stuen*, *stuwen*, 'to bathe', fr. OF. *estuver*, 'to bathe in warm water' (whence F. *étuver*, 'to heat, stove, stew'), fr. VL. ***extūfāre** (whence also It. *stufare*), fr. 1st **ex-** and ***tūfāre**, 'to heat', which is cogn. with Gk. τῦφος, 'mist, vapor', L. *fūmus*, 'smoke'. See **typhus** and cp. **stove.** Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: *stew*, n., dish cooked by stewing, *stew-able*, adj., *stew-ed*, adj., *stew-y*, adj.

stew, n., a brothel. — ME. *stuwe*, *stue*, fr. OF. *estuve* (F. *étuve*), 'sweating room in baths; drying room', back formation fr. *estuver*, 'to bathe in warm water'; see prec. word. For sense development it should be considered that public baths used to be the meeting places of women of ill-fame.

stew, n., a fishpond. — ME. *stewe*, fr. OF. *estui*, 'prison; case, depository' (whence F. *étui*, 'case, box'), back formation fr. OF. *estuier*, 'to shut in, hold, keep', which, together with OProvenç. *estojar*, *estujar*, of s.m., prob. derives fr. VL. ***studiāre**, 'to direct one's attention to something, to study', fr. L. *studium*. See **study,** n.

steward, n. — ME., fr. OE. *stigweard*, *stīweard*, lit. 'sty ward', compounded of OE. *stig*, 'sty, hall, house', and *weard*, 'warden, guard'. See **sty** and **ward,** 'one who guards'.

Derivatives: *steward*, tr. and intr. v., *steward-ess*, n., *steward-ly*, adj. and adv.

Stewartia, n., a genus of plants of the tea family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after John *Stuart*—also written *Stewart*—(1713-92), Marquis of Bute. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

sthenia, n., vigor (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σθένος, 'strength'. See next word and 1st **-ia** and cp. **asthenia, neurasthenia, disthene.**

sthenic, adj., morbidly active, vigorous. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. σθένος, 'strength' (whence σθένειν, 'to be strong', σθεναρός, 'strong, might'), which is of uncertain origin. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **asthenia, calisthenics, myasthenia, neurasthenia.**

stibial, adj., pertaining to antimony. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *stibium*. See **stibium.**

stibialism, n., poisoning by antimony. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

stibine, stibin, n., a colorless, poisonous gas, SbH_3 (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. **-ine, -in**; so called because it contains antimony.

stibium, n., antimony. — L. *stibium*, 'powdered antimony', fr. Gk. στίβι, στίμμι, 'a sulfuret of antimony', fr. Egypt. *stm*, Demotic *stim*. Cp. **antimony.**

stibnite, n., native trisulfide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 (*mineral.*) — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

stichic, adj., made up of lines. — Gk. στιχικός, 'of lines, of verses', fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', which is rel. to στοῖχος, 'row, line, rank', στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'. See **acrostic** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **stoichiometry.**

Derivative: *stichic-al-ly*, adv.

sticho-, combining form meaning 'row, line'. — Gk. στιχο-, fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See prec. word.

stichometry, n. — Late Gk. στιχομετρίᾱ, lit. 'measurement of lines', fr. Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', and -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of'. See **sticho-** and **-metry.**

stichomythy, stichomythia, n., verse dialogue, as in ancient Greek plays. — Gk. στιχομῡθίᾱ, 'conversation in alternate lines', fr. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', and μῦθος, 'word'. See **sticho-, myth** and **-y,** resp. **-ia.**

-stichous, combining form meaning 'having (a specified number of) rows'. — Fr. Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See **sticho-** and **-ous.**

stick, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stikien* (weak v.), 'to prick; to be infixed', and *steken* (strong v.), 'to prick, fix', fr. OE. *stician*, 'to stab, prick, pierce', rel. to OS. *stekan*, OFris. *steka*, Du. *steken*, OHG. *stehhan*, MHG., G. *stechen*, 'to stab, prick', OHG. *stechhōn*, MHG. *stecchen*, *stecken*, G. *stecken*, 'to stick (intr.), OHG. *stecchen*, MHG., G. *stecken*, 'to stick' (tr.). Du. *stikken*, G. *sticken*, 'to embroider', ON. *steikja*, 'to roast', lit. 'to fix to the spit'; fr. I.-E. base ***steig-**, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence also L. *īnstīgāre*, 'to goad', *īnstinguere*, 'to incite; impel', *distinguere*, 'to distinguish', Gk. στίζειν (for *στίγιειν), 'to prick, puncture', στικτός (prop. verbal adj. of στίζειν), 'embroidered; spotted', στίγμα, 'mark made by a pointed instrument', Lith. *stingù*, *stìgti*, 'to remain (lit. be stuck) in a place', Russ. *stegátĭ*, *stegnútĭ*, 'to quilt', *stežka*, 'seam, suture', Bret. *stiogan*, 'cuttlefish'. Cp.— without initial *s*—OI. *téjate*, 'is sharp, sharpens', *tējáyati*, 'sharpens, pricks, stings', *tigmáḥ*, 'pointed', Avestic *tiγra-*, 'pointed', *tiγri-*, 'arrow'. Base ***steig-** is an enlarged form of base ***stei-**, 'pointed', whence L. *stilus*, 'pointed instrument', *stimulus*, 'a goad, sting, incentive'. Cp. **stick,** n., and the first element in **stickleback.** Cp. also **astigmatism, distinct, distinguish, etiquette, extinguish, instigate, instinct, steak, stigma, stimulus, stipple, stitch, style,** 'pointed instrument', **thistle, ticket, tiger, Tigridia.**
Derivatives: *stick-er*, n., *stick-y*, adj., *stick-i-ly*, adv., *stick-i-ness*, n., *stick-ing*, adj., and n.

stick, n. — ME. *sticke*, fr. OE. *sticca*, rel. to ON. *stik*, *stikka*, OHG. *stehho*, *stecko*, MHG. *steche*, G. *Stecken*, 'stick, staff', and to OE. *stician*, 'to stab, prick, pierce'; in many meanings directly fr. **stick,** v. (q.v.) Cp. the second element in **tändstickor.**
Derivative: *stick-ful*, adj. (print.)

stickle, intr. v., to contend. — ME. *stightlen*, 'to arrange', freq. of *stighten*, fr. OE. *stihtan*, 'to dispose, arrange, govern', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) *stichten*, OHG., MHG., G. *stiften*, 'to found, establish'. The orig. meaning of the verb *stickle* was 'to ensure fair play between combatants'.
Derivative: *stickl-er*, n.

stickleback, n., a small fish of the family Gasterosteidae.— ME. *stykylbak*, fr. *stykyl-*, 'sting', and *bak*, 'back'. The first element derives fr. OE. *sticel*, 'goad, sting', fr. *stician*, 'to stab, prick, pierce'. See **stick,** v., and dimin. suff. **-le** and cp. the second element in **banstickle.** The fish is called *stickleback* in allusion to the prickles on its back. Cp. *thornback*.

stiff, adj. — ME. *stif*, fr. OE. *stīf*, rel. to ON. *stīfr*, Du. *stijf*, OHG., MHG. *stīf*, G. *steif*, 'stiff', and cogn. with L. *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', *stīpāre*, 'to compress', Lith. *stiprùs*, 'strong', *stimpù*, *stìpti*, 'to grow stiff', Gk. στῖφος, 'a close, compact body', στιφρός, 'close, compact, solid', στῖβη, 'frozen dew, rime', στίβος, 'a trodden way', στιβαρός, 'close, pressed, compact', στείβειν, 'to tread' (prop. 'to compress by treading'), fr. I.-E. base ***steib-**, ***steibh-**, ***stīb-**, ***steip-**, 'compact, stiff', which is possibly a labial enlargement of base ***stei-**, ***stī-**, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone'. See **stone** and cp. **stifle.** Cp. also **constipation, costive, steeve,** 'to stow', **stevedore, stipate, stipe, stipes, stipulate, stipule.**
Derivatives: *stiff*, n., *stiffen*, v. (q.v.), *stiff-ish*, adj., *stiff-ly*, adv., *stiff-ness*, n., *stiff-y*, adj.

stiffen, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stiffnen*, formed fr. *stif* with suff. *-nen*. Cp. Norw. *stiva*, Du. *stijven*, G. *steifen*, 'to stiffen', and see **stiff** and verbal suff. **-en.**

stifle, tr. and intr. v.—Alter. of ME. *stuflen*, *stufflen*, fr. MF. *estouffer* (F. *étouffer*), 'to suffocate, smother, stifle', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a blend of VL. ***stuppāre**, 'to stop with tow' (whence F. *étouper*, of s.m.; see **stop,** v.) and VL. ***extūfāre** (whence F. *étuver*, 'to heat, stove, stew'; see **stew,** 'to cook slowly').
Derivatives: *stifl-ed*, adj., *stifl-ing*, adj., *stifl-ing-ly*, adv.

stifle, n., the joint above the hock of a horse or dog. — Of uncertain origin.

stigma, n., mark; reproach. — L., fr. Gk. στίγμα, 'puncture, brand', from the stem of στίζειν (for *στίγιειν), 'to prick, point, mark'. See **stick,** v., and cp. **astigmatism.** Cp. also the second element in **Pachystima.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

stigmatic, adj., marked with a stigma or with stigmata. — ML. *stigmaticus*, fr. L. *stigma*, gen. *-atis*. See prec. word and 1st **-atic.**
Derivatives: *stigmatic*, n., *stigmatic-al*, adj., *stigmatic-al-ly*, adv., *stigmatic-al-ness*, n.

stigmatiferous, adj., bearing stigmas. — Compounded of L. *stigma*, gen. *-atis* (see **stigma**), and **-ferous.**

stigmatism, n., property of a lens or of the cornea of the eye of focussing rays of light upon a single point. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See **stigma.**

stigmatist, n., one marked with a stigma or with stigmata. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See **stigma.**

stigmatize, tr. v., to mark with a stigma or with stigmata. — ML. *stigmatizāre*, fr. Gk. στιγματίζειν, fr. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See **stigma** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *stigmatiz-ation*, n.

stigmatose, adj., stigmatic. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. Gk. στίγμα, gen. -ατος. See **stigma.**

stilbene, n., a crystalline hydrocarbon $C_{14}H_{12}$ (*chem.*) — F. *stilbène*, coined by the French chemist Auguste Laurent (1807-53) in 1843 fr. Gk. στίλβειν, 'to glitter', and suff. *-ène*, '-ene'. See **stilbite** and **-ene.**

stilbestrol, n., a synthetic sex hormone. $C_{18}H_{20}O_2$ (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. ***stilb*ene, *estr*us** and suff. **-ol.**

stilbite, n., a mineral of the zeolite family, $Na_2CaAl_2Si_8O_{16}.6H_2O$. — A word coined by the French mineralogist Abbé René-Just Haüy (1743-1822) in 1796 fr. Gk. στίλβειν, 'to glitter'; so called by him because of its luster. Gk. στίλβειν is rel. to στιλπνός, 'glittering', and prob. cogn. with OIr. *sell*, 'eye', *sellaim*, 'I regard, consider'. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.** Cp. **Astilbe.**

stile, n., steps. — ME., fr. OE. *stigel*, 'device for climbing ladder', rel. to OHG. *stigila*, of s.m., fr. Teut. base ***stīg-**, 'to climb'. See **sty,** 'to ascend', and cp. words there referred to.

stile, n., an upright piece in the frame of a door. — Du. *stijl*, 'doorpost', fr. MDu., prob. fr. L. *stilus*, 'pike, pale'. See 2nd **style.**

stiletto, n., a small dagger. — It., dimin. of *stilo*, fr. L. *stilus*, 'a pointed instrument'. See **style,** 'a pointed instrument', and cp. **stylet.**

still, adj. — ME. *stille*, fr. OE. *stille*, 'at rest, silent', rel. to OFris., MLG., MDu. *stille*, Du. *stil*, OS., OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still*, fr. I.-E. base ***st(h)el-**, 'to place'. *Still* prop. means 'that which stands' (cp. the term *standing water*). See **stall** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *still*, n., adv. (q.v.), *still*, v. (q.v.), *still-ness*, n., *still-y*, adj. and adv.

still, tr. and intr. v., to calm. — ME. *stillen*, fr. OE. *stillan*, fr. *stille*, 'at rest', rel. to OS. *stillian*, ON., Swed., Norw. *stilla*, Dan. *stille*, Du., OHG., MHG., G. *stillen*. See **still,** adj.

still, tr. and intr. v., to distill (*obsol.*) — ME. *stillen*, aphetic for *distillen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *distiller*, fr. L. *dēstillāre*, later *distillāre*, 'to drip, trickle down, distill', fr. **de-**, resp. **di-**, 'apart', and *stillāre*, 'to drop, trickle', fr. *stilla*, 'drop', which prob. stands for ***stīr(a)la**, dimin. of *stīria*, 'drop', from I.-E. base ***stei-**, ***sti-**, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone'. See **stone** and cp. **distill, instill.**
Derivative: *still*, n., an apparatus for distilling.

stilliform, adj., having the form of a drop. — Compounded of L. *stilla*, 'a drop', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **still,** 'to distil', and **form,** n.

stilling, also **stillion,** n., a stand, framework. — Du. *stelling*, fr. *stellen*, 'to place', fr. I.-E. base ***st(h)el-**, 'to place'. See **stall** and cp. **still,** adj.

Stillingia, n., a genus of plants of the family Euphorbiaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English naturalist Benjamin *Stillingfleet* (1720-71). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

stilt, n. — ME. *stilte*, rel. to Dan. *stylte*, Swed. *stylta*, Norw. *stilta*, MDu. *stelte*, Du. *stelt*, OHG. *stelza*, MHG., G. *stelze*, fr. Teut. base ***stelt-**, a **-d**-enlargement of I.-E. base ***st(h)el-**, 'to cause to stand, to place; to stand'. See **stall** and cp. **stout.**
Derivatives: *stilt*, tr. and intr. v., *stilt-ed*, adj., *stilt-er*, n., *stilt-y*, adj., *stilt-i-ness*, n.

Stilton, n., a kind of cheese. — Short for *Stilton cheese*; so called fr. *Stilton*, in Huntingdonshire, where it was first made.

stimulant, adj. — L. *stimulāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *stimulāre*. See next word and **-ant.**
Derivative: *stimulant*, n.

stimulate, tr. v., to rouse to action. — L. *stimulātus*, pp. of *stimulāre*, 'to prick with a goad, stimulate', fr. *stimulus*. See **stimulus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *stimulat-ing*, adj., *stimulat-ing-ly*, adv., *stimulat-ive*, adj., *stimulator* (q.v.), *stimulose* (q.v.)

stimulation, n. — L. *stimulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *stimulātus*, pp. of *stimulāre*. See **stimulate** and **-ion.**

stimulator, n. — L. *stimulātor*, fr. *stimulātus*, pp. of *stimulāre*. See **stimulate** and agential suff. **-or.**

stimulose, adj., having a sting. — Late L. *stimulōsus*, 'full of incentives', fr. L. *stimulus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ose.**

stimulus, n., that which stimulates, incentive. — L., 'goad, sting, spur, incentive', formed fr. ***sti-mos**, fr. I.-E. base ***stei-**, ***sti-**, 'pointed', whence also L. *stilus*, 'pointed instrument', Avestic *staēra-*, *taēra-* 'summit', Afghan. *tērq*, 'sharp, pointed'; see **style,** 'pointed instrument'. For the derivatives of ***steig-**, an enlarged form of base ***stei-** see **stick,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

stimy, n. — See **stymie.**

sting, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stingen*, fr. OE. *stingan*, rel. to ON. *stinga* and *stanga*, OHG., MHG. *stungen*, 'to prick', Goth. *us-stagg!*, 'prick out', OS. *stanga*, ON. *stöng*, Dan. *stang*, Swed. *stång*, Norw. *stong*, *staang*, MLG. *stange*, MDu. *stanghe*, Du. *stang*, OHG. *stanga*, MHG., G. *stange*, 'pole, perch', OS., OHG. *stengil*, MLG., MHG., G. *stengel*, 'stalk, stem' (prop. dimin. of OHG. *stanga*, resp. MHG., G. *stange*), fr. I.-E. base ***stengh-**, 'to prick, sting', whence also Gk. στάχυς (for ***stŋghu-**), 'ear of corn'. Cp. **stag.** Cp. also **Stachys, stochastic** and the second element in **Agastache, Eustace.**
Derivatives: *sting*, n., *sting-er*, n., *sting-ing*, adj., *sting-ing-ly*, adv., *sting-ing-ness*, n., *sting-ness*, n., *sting-y*, adj.

stingaree, n., a sting ray. — Altered fr. *sting ray*.

stinge, intr. v., to act stingily. — Back formation fr. *stingy*.

stingo, n., stong beer (*slang*). — Formed fr. **sting,** v.

stingy, adj., miserly. — Prop. 'stinging'; formed fr. **sting,** v., with suff. **-y.** For the softening of the hard *g* cp. *dingy*.
Derivatives: *sting-i-ly*, adv., *sting-i-ness*, n.

stink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *stinken*, fr. OE. *stincan*, 'to emit (good or bad) odor', rel. to OS. *stincan*, OHG. *stinkan*, MHG. *stinken*, of s.m., G., Du. *stinken*, 'to stink', and perh. cogn. with Gk. ταγγός, 'rancid'. Cp. **stench.**
Derivatives: *stink*, n., *stink-ard*, n., *stink-er*, n., *stink-ing*, adj., *stink-ing-ly*, adv.

stint, tr. v., to limit, restrain; intr. v., to be sparing or frugal. — ME. *stinten*, 'to cease,

stint', fr. OE. *styntan*, 'to blunt, stupefy', from an OTeut. adj. represented by OE. *stunt*, 'dull', ON. *stuttr* (assimilated from orig. **stuntr*), 'short, scant', and MHG. *stunz*, 'blunt, short'; rel. to OS. *stōtan*, ON. *stauta*, Du. *stoten*, OHG. *stōzan*, Goth. *stautan*, 'to push, thrust', OHG. *erstutzen*, 'to chase away', G. *stutzen*, 'to cut short, curtail; to stop short, hesitate', Du. *stuiten*, 'to stop, check, arrest, stem', fr. I.-E. base **(s)teud-*, 'to beat, strike, push, thrust', whence OI. *tundate*, *tudáti*, 'he thrusts', *tustáḥ*, 'dust', lit. 'that which is pounded', L. *tudēs*, gen. *-itis*, 'hammer', *tundere* (perf. *tutudī*), 'to beat, strike', Arm. *t'ndal*, *t'ndel*, 'to be shaken, tremble', Alb. *štün*, 'I push, thrust'. Cp. **stoat, stoss, stunt, stutter.** Cp. also **contund, contuse, obtund, obtuse, pertuse, pierce, retund, retuse, toil,** 'to work hard', **tund, tussal, tussicular, Tussilago, Tyndareus.** Cp. also **study.**

Derivatives: *stint*, n., *stint-ed*, adj., *stint-ed-ly*, adv. *stint-ed-ness*, n., *stint-ing*, adj., *stint-ing-ly*, adv., *stint-less*, adj.

Stipa, n., a genus of plants, the feather grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *stīpa*, *stūpa*, *stuppa*, 'the coarse part of flax, tow, hards', fr. Gk. στύππη. See **stupe.**

stipate, adj., compressed (*bot.*) — L. *stīpātus*, pp. of *stīpāre*, 'to press together, compress', which is rel. to *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', fr. I.-E. base **steip-*, 'compact, stiff'. See **stiff** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **stipe, stipulate, stipule, constipate, obstipation.**

stipe, n., stalk (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree'. See prec. word.

stipel, n., a small stipule (*bot.*) — F. *stipelle*, dimin. of *stipule*, fr. L. *stipula*. See **stipule.**

Derivatives: *stipell-ate*, adj., having stipels.

stipend, n., salary. — ME. *stipende*, fr. L. *stipendium*, 'tax, pay, gift', shortened fr. **stipi-pendium* (see *haplology*), fr. *stips*, gen. *stipis*, 'payment, donation', and the stem of *pendĕre*, 'to pay'. The first element is rel. to L. *stipulārī*, 'to demand a formal promise, stipulate', and to *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree'; see **stipulate,** v. For the second element see **pension, pendant.**

stipendiary, adj. — L. *stipendiārius*, 'pertaining to payment, receiving pay', fr. *stipendium*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *stipendiary*, n.

stipes, n., stipe. — L. See **stipe.**

stipiform, adj. — Compounded of L. *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **stipe** and **form,** n.

stipitate, adj., having a stipe. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *stīpes*, gen. *-itis*, 'stalk, stem'. See **stipe.**

stipple, tr. v., to paint with dots. — Du. *stippelen*, 'to make points', fr. *stippel*, 'point, dot', dimin. of *stip*, 'point', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **stei-*, **sti-*, 'pointed'. See **stimulus** and cp. **style,** 'pointed instrument'.

Derivatives: *stipple*, n., *stippl-ing*, n.

stipulaceous, adj., stipular. — Formed with suff. **-aceous** fr. L. *stipula*. See **stipule.**

stipular, adj., pertaining to a stipule. — See **stipule** and adj. suff. **-ar** and cp. prec. word.

stipulate, intr. v., to make an arrangement; tr. v., to require as a condition. — L. *stipulātus*, pp. of *stipulārī*, 'to demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate', rel. to *stipula*, 'stalk, stem, straw'; see **stipule** and verbal suff. **-ate.** *Stipulārī* orig. meant 'to break a straw'. In ancient Rome the breaking of a straw by the parties was a symbolic act proving that they had come to an agreement.

stipulate, adj., having a stipule (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *stipula*. See **stipule** and cp. **exstipulate.**

stipulation, n., agreement. — L. *stipulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *stipulātus*, pp. of *stipulārī*. See **stipulate,** v., and **-ion.**

stipulation, n., arrangement of stipules. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *stipula*. See **stipule.**

stipulator, n., one who stipulates. — L. *stipulātor*, formed fr. *stipulātus*, pp. of *stipulārī*. See **stipulate,** v., and agential suff. **-or.**

stipule, n., one of the two small, leaflike appendages at the base of the petiole of a leaf. — L. *stipula*, 'stalk, stem; stubble', rel. to *stīpes*, 'log, stock, trunk of a tree', *stīpāre*, 'to press together, compress'. See **stipe** and **-ule** and cp. the first element in **stipend.** Cp. also **etiolate.**

Derivative: *stipul-ed*, adj.

stipuliform, adj., having the form of a stipule. — See **stipule** and **-form.**

stir, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stirien*, *styrien*, fr. OE. *styrian*, 'to set in motion, agitate', rel. to MDu. *stoeren*, *stooren*, *storen*, Du. *storen*, 'to disturb', OHG. *stōran*, *stōrren*, MHG. *stœren*, 'to scatter, destroy', G. *stören*, 'to disturb', MHG. *stürn*, 'to move, disturb', ON. *styrr*, 'disturbance', and prob. also to E. **storm.**

Derivatives: *stir*, n., *stirr-er*, n., *stirr-ing*, adj., *stirr-ing-ly*, adv., *stir-less*, adj.

stirpiculture, n., the breeding of special races of animals. — Compounded of L. *stirps*, gen. *stirpis*, 'stock, stem', and *cultūra*, 'a cultivating, culture'. See next word and **culture.**

stirps, n., a common ancestor. — L., 'stem, stock', cogn. with Lith. *stir̃pti*, 'to grow up, rise'. Cp. **extirpate.**

stirrup, n. — ME. *stirop*, *stirep*, fr. OE. *stigrāp*, 'stirrup', rel. to ON. *stigreip*, OHG. *stegareif*, MHG., G. *stegreif*. These compound words orig. meant 'a ring for mounting a horse'. For the first element cp. OE. *stīgan*, 'to climb', *stigel*, 'stile', and see **sty,** 'to ascend'. For the second element see **rope.**

Derivatives: *stirrup*, tr. v., *stirrup-less*, adj.

stitch, n. — ME. *stiche*, fr. OE. *stice*, 'puncture, stab, stitch, stitching', rel. to OE. *stician*, 'to prick'. See **stick,** v., and cp. **etiquette, ticket.**

stitch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stichen*, fr. *stiche*. See **stitch,** n.

Derivatives: *stitch-er*, n., *stitch-ing*, n.

stithy, adj., smithy (*archaic*) — ME., fr. ON. *steði*, 'anvil', which is rel. to ON. *staðr*, 'place'. See **stead.**

stiver, n., a small coin, a trifle. — Du. *stuiver*, name of a coin.

stoa, n., a portico. — Gk. στοᾱ́, 'colonnade, porch, corridor', for *στωϝ-τᾱ́, collective noun formed fr. *στωϝ-ό-ς, 'a column', fr. I.-E. base **sthōu-*, **sthāu-*, **sthū-*, 'upright; a post, pillar'. See **steer,** 'to direct', and cp. **stauro-.**

stoat, n. — ME. *stot*, 'male animal; stoat; bullock', rel. to ON. *stūtr*, 'bull', Swed. *stut*, 'bull', Dan. *stud*, 'ox', Goth. *stautan*, 'to push, thrust'. See **stint** and cp. **stoss.**

stoccado, n., a thrust with a rapier. — It. *stoccato*, fr. *stocco*, 'rapier', which is of Teut. origin; see **stock** and **-ade** and cp. *bastinado*, *bravado*. The word *stoccado* was influenced in form by the numerous words of Spanish and Portuguese origin ending in **-ado.**

stochastic, adj., conjectural. — Gk. στοχαστικός, fr. στοχάζεσθαι, 'to aim at, guess, conjecture', fr. στόχος, 'aim, target, mark', from base **stegh-*, 'to point, prick, sting'. Cp. the nasalized var. **stengh-*, whence the English verb **sting** (q.v.) For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

stock, n. — ME. *stok*, fr. OE. *stocc*, 'trunk, log, stock', rel. to ON. *stokkr*, 'block of wood, trunk of a tree', Dan. *stok*, Swed. *stock*, OS., OFris. *stok*, MDu. *stoc*, 'tree trunk, stump', Du. *stok*, 'stick, cane', OHG., MHG. *stoc*, 'tree trunk, stick', G. *Stock*, 'stick, cane', and to OE. *stycce*, OS. *stukki*, ON. *stykki*, Swed. *stycke*, MDu. *stuc(ke)*, Du. *stuk*, OHG. *stucci*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *Stück*, 'piece', OE. *stocu*, ON. *stūka*, OHG. *stuhha*, 'sleeve', and cogn. with Lith. *stugti*, 'to be prominent', *stùngis*, 'knife handle', OI. *tujáti*, *tuñjáti*, 'he pushes'. OF. *estoc*, 'stem, trunk', It. *stocco*, 'dagger; rapier', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **chock, stoccado, stoker, stook, stucco,** and the second element in **alpenstock, linstock, maulstick.**

Derivatives: *stock*, tr. and intr. v., adj., *stock-less*, adj., *stock-er*, n., *stock-y*, adj., *stock-i-ly*, adv., *stock-i-ness*, n.

stockade, n., a barrier of stakes. — F. *estacade*, 'line of piles; pier on piles, stockade' (earlier also *estocade* owing to a confusion with F. *estocade*, 'a thrust'), fr. Sp. *estacada*, a derivative of *estaca*, 'stake, pile, post', which is of Teut. origin. See **stake** and **-ade** and cp. **estacade.**

Derivative: *stockade*, tr. v.

stockfish, n. — MDu. *stokvisch* (Du. *stokvis*), fr. *stok*, 'stick, stock', and *visch* (Du. *vis*), 'fish'. See **stock** and **fish.** For sense development cp. Sp. *bacalao*, 'codfish', fr. L. *baculum*, 'stick, staff' (see *baculao*).

stockinet, n., an elastic machine-knitted fabric used for making stockings, undergarments, etc. — Formed fr. **stocking** with dimin. suff. **-et.**

stocking, n. — Formed fr. **stock** with **-ing,** a suff. expressing relationship.

Derivatives: *stocking-ed*, adj., *stocking-less*, adj.

stodge, tr. v., to stuff full; to satiate; intr. v., to be stuck in the mud. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *stodg-er*, n., *stodg-y*, adj., *stodg-i-ly*, adv., *stodg-i-ness*, n.

stoep, n., a raised platform at the front, and sometimes round the sides, of a horse; veranda. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. *stoep*, 'threshold; (flight of) steps', rel. to OHG. *stuofa*, *stuoffa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *Stufe*, 'step, degree', and to OE. *stæpe*, *stepe*, 'step, degree'. See **step,** n. and v.

stogie, stogy, n., a kind of long cigar. — Named after Cone*stoga*, a town of Pennsylvania.

stogy, n., a rough boot. — Prop. 'boot of Cone*stoga*'. See prec. word.

Stoic, n., 1) a member of a school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 300 B.C.E.; 2) (*not cap.*), a person indifferent to pleasure or pain. — L. *Stōicus*, fr. Gk. Στωϊκός, 'Stoic', lit. 'man of the Porch', fr. *στωᾱ́, for στοᾱ́, 'colonnade, porch, corridor', so called fr. the Στοὰ Ποικίλη ('the Painted Porch'), in the market place of Athens, where Zeno and his followers taught. See **stoa** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *stoic-al*, adj., *stoic-al-ly*, adv., *stoic-al-ness*, n., *stoic-ism*, n.

Stoic, also **Stoical,** adj., 1) pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their teachings; 2) (*not cap.*) indifferent to pleasure or pain. — L. *Stōicus*. See **Stoic,** n.

Derivative: *stoic-al-ly*, adv.

stoichiometry, also **stoechiometry, stoicheiometry,** n., the art of determining the atomic and molecular weights of the elements (*chem.*) — G. *Stöchiometrie*, lit. 'measurement of elements', coined by the German chemist Jeremias Benjamin Richter (1762-1807) in his "Anfangsgründe der Stöchiometrie oder Meßkunst chemischer Elemente" (1792) fr. Gk. στοιχεῖον, 'element', and -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of'. The first element is a derivative of στοῖχος, 'row, line, rank', which is rel. to στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', στείχειν, 'to go; to march in order'; see **stichic.** For the second element see **-metry.**

Derivatives: *stoichiometr-ic*, *stoichiometr-ic-al*, adjs.

stoke, tr. v., to poke (a fire); intr. v., to poke a fire. — Back formation fr. **stoker.**

stoker, n., one who tends a fire. — Du., fr. *stoken*, 'to poke a fire', fr. *stok*, 'stick'. See **stock** and agential suff. **-er.**

stole, n., a long garment. — L. *stola*, fr. Gk. στολή, 'equipment, garment', which stands in gradational relationship to στέλλειν, 'to set in order; to arrange; to equip; to send'. See **stall** and cp. **stele, apostle.**

Derivative: *stol-ed*, adj.

stole, n., a stolon (*rare*). — See **stolon.**

stolen, pp. of *steal*. — ME. *stolen*, fr. OE. *gestolen*, pp. of *stelan*. See **steal.**

stolid, adj., dull. — L. *stolidus*, 'dull, obtuse, stolid', prop. 'unmovable', rel. to *stultus*, 'foolish', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See **stall** and cp. **stultify.** Cp. also **still,** adj., **stolon.**

stolidity, n., dullness. — L. *stoliditās*, 'dullness, obtuseness', fr. *stolidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

stolon, n., a shoot, sucker. — L. *stolō*, gen. *-ōnis*, cogn. with Arm. *stełn*, 'trunk (of a tree); branch', Gk. στέλεχος, 'trunk, stem, log', στελεᾶ, 'haft, shaft', στήλη, 'block of stone', Lett. *stulms*, 'trunk (of a tree), arm, leg', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See **stall** and cp. **stolid.**

stolonate, adj., having a stolon. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *stolō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See prec. word.

stoloniferous, adj., producing stolons. — See **stolon** and **-ferous.**

stoma, n., a minute mouthlike orifice. — Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth', whence στόμαχος, 'throat, gullet, stomach'. See **stomach.**

stomacace, n., canker of the mouth (*med.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στομακάκη, 'scurvy of the gums', lit. 'disease of the mouth', fr. στόμα, 'mouth', and κάκη, 'wickedness, vice', which is rel. to κακός, 'bad, evil'. See prec. word and **caco-.**

stomach, n. — ME. *stomak*, fr. OF. (= F.) *estomac*, fr. L. *stomachus*, 'gullet, esophagus, stomach, liking, taste', fr. Gk. στόμαχος, 'throat, gullet, esophagus, stomach', fr. στόμα, 'mouth', which is cogn. with Avestic *staman-*, 'mouth (of a dog)', Hitt. *shtamar*, 'mouth', MBret. *staffn*, 'mouth; jawbone', Co. *stefenic*, 'palate'. Cp. **stoma.**

Derivatives: *stomach*, tr. v., *stomachal* (q.v.), *stomach-ed*, adj., *stomach-er*, n., *stomach-ful*, adj., *stomachic* (q.v.), *stomach-less*, adj., *stomach-y*, adj.

stomachal, adj., pertaining to the stomach. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

stomachic, stomachical, adj., 1) pertaining to the stomach; 2) digestive. — L. *stomachicus*, fr. Gk. στομαχικός, 'pertaining to the stomach', fr. στόμαχος. See **stomach** and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

stomat-, form of **stomato-** before a vowel.

stomatitis, n., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

stomato-, before a vowel **stomat-,** combining form meaning 'mouth', as in *stomatology*. — Gk. στοματο-, στοματ-, fr. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

stomatology, n., the study of the diseases of the mouth. — Compounded of **stomato-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. Derivatives: *stomatolog-ic*, *stomatolog-ic-al*, adjs., *stomatolog-ist*, n.

stomatopod, n., any of the Stomatopoda. — See next word.

Stomatopoda, n. pl., an order of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **stomato-** and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **foot.**

stomatous, adj., having a stoma or stomata. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. στόμα, gen. στόματος, 'month'. See **stoma.**

-stomatous, combining form. — The same as **-stomous.** Cp. prec. word.

stomodeum, stomodaeum, n., the oral part of the alimentary canal (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. στόμα, 'mouth', and ὁδαῖος, 'that which is on the way', fr. ὁδός, 'way'. For the first element see **stoma,** for the second see **odograph.**

-stome, combining form denoting the *mouth*, as in *cyclostome*. — ModL. *-stoma*, fr. Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

Stomoisia, n., a genus of plants of the bladderwort family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. στόμα, 'mouth', and οἶσος, 'withy'. For the first element see **stoma.** Gk. οἶσος stands for *Ϝοῖτϝος and is rel. to εἰτέα, which prob. stands for *Ϝειτέᾱ; fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist'. See **withy** and cp. **Itea.**

-stomous, combining form meaning 'having a mouth' (*zool.* and *bot.*) — Gk. -στομος, 'having a mouth, mouthed', fr. στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

stone, n. — ME. *stan*, *ston*, *stoon*, fr. OE. *stān*, rel. to ON. *steinn*, Dan. *steen*, Swed. *sten*, OFris., OS. *stēn*, Du. *steen*, OHG., MHG., G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*, fr. I.-E. base **stāi-*, **stei-*, **stī*, 'to thicken, compress, stiffen; stone', whence also OI. *styā́yate*, 'curdles, becomes hard', part. *styānaḥ*, 'curdled', Avestic *stā-*, *stāy-*, 'heap', Gk. στέαρ, gen. στέᾱτος, 'fat, tallow', στῖᾱ, στῖον, 'pebble', στίλη, 'drop', L. *stīria*, *stilla*, 'drop', OSlav. *stěna*, 'wall'. Cp. **stean, steato-,** the first element in **steenbok, steinbok,** and the second element in **Athelstan, felstone.** Cp. also **distil, instil.** Cp. also **stiff.**

Derivatives: *stone*, v. (q.v.), *stone*, adj., *stoneless*, adj., *stony* (q.v.)

stone, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stanen*, *stonen*, fr. *stan*, *ston*, 'stone'. See **stone,** n.

Derivatives: *ston-ed*, adj., *ston-er*, n.

stony, adj. — ME. *stany*, *stony*, *stoony*, fr. OE. *stānig*, fr. *stān*, 'stone'. See **stone,** n., and adj. suff. **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *ston-i-ly*, adv., *ston-i-ness*, n.

stood, past tense and pp. of *stand*. — ME., fr. OE. *stōd*, past tense of *standan*. See **stand.**

stooge, n., 1) an actor who assists a comedian; 2) a person acting as a foil to another (*colloq.*) — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *stooge*, intr. v., to be a stooge.

stook, n., a shock of corn (*chiefly Brit.*) — ME. *stouke*, rel. to MLG. *stūke*, 'tree stump, heap, sleeve', OE. *stocu*, ON. *stūka*, OHG. *stūhha*, MHG. *stūche*, G. *Stauche*, 'sleeve', and to OE. *stocc*, 'trunk, log, stock'. See **stock.**

Derivative: *stook*, tr. v.

stool, n. — ME. *stol*, *stool*, fr. OE. *stōl*, 'a seat', rel. to OS., OFris. *stōl*, ON. *stōll*, Du. *stoel*, OHG., MHG. *stuol*, G. *Stuhl*, 'seat', Goth. *stōls*, 'a high seat, throne'. These words are formed with *-lo* (a suff. denoting place) fr. I.-E. base **stā-*, 'to stand', whence also OSlav. *stolŭ*, 'stool', Lith. *pa-stólas*, 'stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **fauteuil.**

Derivative: *stool*, intr. v.

stool pigeon, 1) a decoy pigeon; 2) a person used as a decoy; informer, spy. — Lit. 'a *pigeon* fastened to a *stool*'. The word was originally used of wild pigeons fastened by hunters to a stool and used as a decoy.

stoop, intr. and tr. v., to bend forward toward the ground. — ME. *stupen*, fr. OE. *stūpian*, rel. to ON. *stūpa*, 'to stick up, stand upright', MDu. *stūpen*, 'to bow, bend', and in gradational relationship to **steep,** adj. and v.

Derivatives: *stoop*, n., *stoop-er*, n., *stoop-ing*, adj., *stoop-ing-ly*, adv.

stoop, n., porch, platform. — A var. spelling of **stoep.**

stop, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *stoppen*, fr. OE. *forstoppian*, 'to stop up, close', rel. to MLG. (= Du.) *stoppen*, OHG. *stopfōn* (MHG., G. *stopfen*). These words derive fr. ML. *stuppāre*, 'to stop with tow' (whence also It. *stoppare*, OProvenç. *estopar*, F. *étouper*, 'to stop with tow'), fr. L. *stuppa*, *stūpa*, 'the coarse part of flax, tow', fr. Gk. στύππη, of s.m., which is cogn. with OI. *stupáḥ*, 'tuft of hair'. The Teut. words mentioned were influenced in meaning by L. *stupēre*, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'. Cp. **stopple, estop, estoppel.**

Derivatives: *stop*, n., *stopp-able*, adj., *stopp-age*, n., *stopp-er*, n., and tr. v., *stopp-ing*, adj. and n.

stopple, n., stopper. — ME. *stoppel*, fr. *stoppen*, 'to stop'. See **stop** and **-le.**

Derivative: *stopple*, tr. v.

storax, n., resin. — Late L. *storax*, fr. Gk. στύραξ, 'a kind of resin', fr. Heb. *tzŏrī*, 'resin of the lentisk and of the terebinth'. Cp. **styrax.**

store, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *storen*, fr. OF. *estorer*, 'to establish, give birth to, restore', formed —with change of pref.—fr. L. *in-staurāre*, 'to renew, repair, restore'. Cp. **restaurant, restore, instauration.**

Derivatives: *stor-able*, adj., *stor-age*, n.

store, n. — ME. *stor*, fr. OF. *estor*, 'provision', back formation fr. *estorer*. See **store,** v.

storey, n. — See **story,** of a house.

storiated, adj., adorned with historical scenes. — Aphetic for **historiated.**

storiation, n., decoration with historical scenes. — See prec. word and **-ation.**

storied, adj., 1) celebrated; 2) adorned with historical scenes. — Formed fr. **story,** 'history', with suff. **-ed.**

storied, storeyed, adj., having (a certain number of) stories (said of a building). — Formed fr. **story, storey.** with 3rd suff. **-ed.**

storiette, n., a short tale. — Formed fr. **story,** 'history', with suff. **-ette.**

storiology, n., the study of folk tales. — A hybrid coined fr. **story,** 'history', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *storiolog-ic-al*, adj., *storiolog-ist*, n.

stork, n. — ME., fr. OE. *storc*, rel. to ON. *storkr*, Dan., Swed. *stork*, MDu. *storc*, OHG. *storah*, MHG., G. *storch*, 'stork', and to OE. *stearc*, 'rigid, strong', OHG. *gi-storchanēn*, 'to become stiff' (see **stark**), the bird having been named from its stiff posture. OSlav. *strŭkŭ*, Russ. *sterch*, Lith. *starkus*, 'stork', are Teut. loan words.

stork's bill, any plant of the genus *Pelargonium*. — Named after its shape. Cp. G. *Storchschnabel* and F. *bec de cicogne*, 'stork's bill'. Cp. also Gk. γεράνιον, 'crane's bill', fr. γέρανος, 'crane', and E. **crane's bill,** which is a loan translation of Gk. γεράνιον (see *geranium*).

storm, n. — ME., fr. OE. *storm*, rel. to OS., MLG., MDu., Du. *storm*, ON. *stormr*, OHG., MHG., G. *sturm*. These words, in which the *m* has the force of a suff., are prob. rel. to **stir** (q.v.) OF. *estour*, 'onset, tumult', It. *stormo*, of s.m., are Teut. loan words. Cp. **stour** and the second element in **landsturm.**

Derivatives: *storm*, tr. and intr. v., *storm-er*, n., *storm-less*, adj., *storm-y*, adj., *storm-i-ly*, adv., *storm-i-ness*, n.

storting, storthing, n., the Norwegian parliament. — Norw., lit. 'the great meeting', formed fr. ON. *stōrr*, 'great', and *þing*, 'meeting'. For the first element see **stour,** 'strong', for the second see **thing,** 'assembly'.

story, n., history, narrative. — ME. *storie*, fr. OF. *estorie*, *estoire*, fr. L. *historia*. See **history.**

story, n., a horizontal section of a building. — Prob. fr. Anglo-L. *(h)istoria*, 'story of a building', which was prob. used orig. in the sense of, 'part of a building marked by painted windows', fr. L. *historia*, 'history'; hence of the same origin as **story** in the sense of 'history'. Cp. ML. *historiāre*, 'to narrate, depict; to carve, paint', whence E. *'storied' windows*. Cp. also **historiated.**

stoss, adj., facing the direction from which a glacier moves. — G. *Stoß*, 'thrust', fr. *stoßen*, 'to push, thrust', MHG. *stōzen*, fr. OHG. *stōzan*, rel. to OS. *stōtan*, ON. *stauta*, MDu. *stōten*, Du. *stoten*, Goth. *stautan*, ON. *steyta*, OFris. *stēta*, 'to push, thrust', and to OE. *styntan*, 'to blunt, stupefy'. See **stint** and cp. words there referred to.

stound, n., time, moment (*archaic* and *dial.*) — ME. *stund*, *stond*, *stound*, fr. OE. *stund*, 'point of time, time, hour', rel. to OS. *stunda*, ON. *stund*, OFris. *stunde*, MDu. *stonde*, *stont*, OHG. *stunt(a)*, MHG. *stunde*, of s.m., Du. *stond*, 'time, moment, hour', G. *Stunde*, 'hour'; prob. fr.

Teut. base **standan*, 'to stand'; see **stand.** Accordingly *stound* orig. meant 'a point of standing (in the course of time)'. Cp. **Stundist.**

stoup, also **stoop,** n., drinking vessel; pail. — ME. *stowp*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *staup*, which is rel. to MLG. *stōp*, Du. *stoop*, OHG., MHG. *stouf*, G. *Stauf*, and stands in gradational relationship to **steep,** adj., and v., and to **stoop,** 'to bend'.

stour, n., tumult (*archaic*). — ME. *stoure*, *sture*, fr. OF. *estour*, 'onset, tumult', a Teut. loan word. Cp. OHG. *sturm*, OE. *storm*, 'storm', and see **storm.**

stour, adj., strong, hard. — ME. *stor*, *stur*, fr. OE. *stōr*, rel. to LG. *stur*, fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **storting.**

stout, adj. — ME. *stoute*, *stowte*, fr. OF. *estolt*, *estout*, 'bold, fierce, proud', of Teut. origin. Cp. OFris. *stult*, 'proud', MLG. *stolt*, 'stately, portly, proud', MHG., G. *stolz*, 'proud, haughty, arrogant, stately'. These Teut. words prob. stand in gradational relationship to OHG. *stelza*, ME. *stilte*, etc., 'stilt' (see **stilt**). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 753 s.v. *stolz*.

stovaine, stovain, n., a crystalline compound used as a local anaesthetic. — Coined in 1904 fr. **stove,** n., translation of the French word *fourneau* (prop. 'furnace') in the name of the French chemist Ernest-François-Auguste Fourneau (1872-1949), the discoverer of this compound. The ending *-aine* shows the influence of *cocaine*.

stove, n. — ME. *stove*, 'heated room, bathroom', fr. OE. *stofa*, rel. to ON. *stofa*, Norw. *stova*, Dan. *stue*, Swed. *stuga*, 'room', MDu. *stove*, OHG. *stuba*, MHG. *stube*, 'a heatable room, bathroom', Du. *stoof*, 'foot warmer, foot stove', G. *Stube*, 'room'. All these words are Romance loan words. Cp. It. *stufa*, F. *étuve*, 'sweating room (of baths)', which derive fr. It. *stufare*, resp. F. *étuver*, 'to dry, heat, stove', fr. VL. **extūfāre*, fr. 1st **ex-** and VL. **tūfus*, fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'mist, vapor' (see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 760 s.v. *Stube*), which is a derivative of I.-E. base **dhubh-*, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See **deaf** and words there referred to and cp. **stew,** 'to cook slowly'. OSlav. *istŭba*, *izba*, Lith. *stuba*, Hung. *szoba*, Finn. *tupa*, 'room', are directly or indirectly borrowed fr. Teutonic; cp. **isba.**

Derivatives: *stove*, tr. v., *stov-er*, n.

stove, past tense and pp. of **stave.**

stover, n., provision; fodder (*obsol.*) — See **estovers.**

stow, tr. v., to pack. — ME. *stowen*, 'to place', fr. *stowe*, 'place', fr. OE. *stōw*, 'place', which is rel. to OFris. *stō*, 'place', MLG., MDu., Du. *stouwen*, 'to stow', OHG., MHG. *stouwen*, 'to stop, check; to command; to complain, scold, accuse', G. *stauen*, 'to stow', Goth. *stōjan*, 'to judge', and cogn. with OSlav. *stavljǫ*, *staviti*, 'to place', *stavŭ*, 'structure', Lith. *stóviu*, *stovėti*, 'to stand', Lett. *stāvu*, *stāvêju*, *stāvêt*, of s.m. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **st(h)āu-*, **st(h)ū-*, 'stiff, upright', which is an enlargement of base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **bestow.** Cp. also **stud,** 'peg'. Cp. also **steer,** 'to direct'.

Derivatives: *stow-age*, n., *stow-er*, n., *stow-ing*, n.

strabism, n., strabismus. — See **strabismus.**

strabismal, strabismic, strabismical, adj., pertaining to strabismus. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ic, -ical.**

strabismus, n., squint. — Medical L., fr. Gk. στραβισμός, fr. στραβίζειν, 'to squint', fr. στραβός, 'crooked, squinting', which stands in gradational relationship to στρεβλός, 'crooked, twisted', στρόβος, 'a whirling round', στρόβῖλος, 'anything that whirls round; a top; fircone, pine cone; whirlwind', στροβῖλός, 'spinning, whirling', fr. I.-E. **streb-*, a parallel form of base **strebh-*, 'to turn'. See **strophe** and **-ism.**

Derivatives: *strabism-al*, *strabism-ic*, *strabism-ic-al*, adjs.

strabo-, combining form meaning 'squinting, strabismus'. — Gk. στραβο-, fr. στραβός, 'squinting'. See prec. word.

strabotomy, n., a surgical operation to cure squint. — Compounded of **strabo-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

Strad, n. — Abbreviation of **Stradivarius.**

straddle, intr. v., to stand, sit or walk with the legs wide apart; tr. v., to have one leg on either side of. — Formed from the verb **stride** with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *straddle*, n., *straddl-er*, n., *straddling*, adj., *straddl-ing-ly*, adv.

stradiot, n., a mercenary cavalryman from Greece or Albania serving in Italy in the Middle Ages. — It. *stradiotto*, fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier', fr. στρατιᾱ́, 'army, company, band', fr. στρατός, 'army'. See **strategy** and cp. **Stratiotes.**

Stradivarius, n. — A violin made by Antonio *Stradivarius* of Cremona (1644-1737) or his sons. Cp. *Amati*, *Guarneri*.

strafe, tr. v., to bombard heavily; to punish. — Fr. *strafe* in the German phrase *Gott strafe England*, 'God punish England', used in World War I.

Derivative: *strafe*, n.

straggle, intr. v., to wander from one's course; to stray, rove. — ME. *straglen*, prob. a freq. formed fr. ME. *straken*, 'to wander', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *streccan*, 'to stretch'. See **stretch** and freq. suff. **-le** and cp. **straight, strake.**

Derivatives: *straggl-er*, n., *straggl-ing*, adj., *straggl-ing-ly*, adv., *straggl-y*, adj.

straight, adj. — ME. *streght*, *streiht*, *straight*, pp. of *strecchen*, 'to stretch'. Accordingly *straight* prop. means 'that which is stretched'. See **stretch.**

Derivatives: *straight*, n. and adv., *straight-en*, tr. and intr. v., *straight-en-er*, n., *straight-ly*, adv., *straight-ness*, n.

strain, tr. and intr. v., to stretch. — ME. *streynen*, *streinen*, *strainen*, 'to strain, stretch', fr. OF. *estraign-*, *estreign-*, pres. part. stem of *estraindre*, *estreindre* (F. *étreindre*), 'to strain', fr. L. *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **stringent** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *strain*, n., tautness, tension, *strainable*, adj., *strain-ed*, adj., *strain-er*, n., *straining*, adj., *strain-ing-ly*, adv.

strain, n., breed, ancestry, generation. — ME. *strene*, *stren*, *streen*, fr. OE. *strēon*, *strion*, 'gain, procreation, progeny', which is rel. to OE. *strēonan*, *strīenan*, *strȳnan*, 'to get, gain, beget', OHG. *striunan*, 'to get, gain'.

strait, adj., narrow (*archaic*). — ME. *streit*, *strait*, fr. OF. *estreit* (F. *étroit*), fr. L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, 'to draw tightly'. See **strain,** 'to stretch', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *strait*, n., *strait-en*, v., *strait-ly*, adv., *strait-ness*, n.

strake, n., a streak. — ME., prop. 'something stretched', rel. to *strecchen*, 'to stretch'; influenced in form by a confusion with *streak*, to which it is not related. See **stretch** and cp. **straggle.**

stramazon, n., a cut with the edge of a sword (*fencing*). — F. *estramaçon* fr. It. *stramazzone*, fr. *stramazzare*, 'to reverse with force', which is formed fr. augmentative pref. *stra-* (fr. L. *extra-*), and the noun *mazza*, 'sledgehammer'. See **extra** and **mace,** 'weapon'.

stramineous, adj., 1) like straw; 2) of the color of straw (*archaic*). — L. *strāmineus*, 'made of straw, like straw', fr. *strāmen*, gen. *-minis*, 'straw, litter', lit. 'that which is spread out'; cogn. with OI. *stárīman-*, 'spreading out, extension', *stṛtáḥ*, *stírṇáḥ*, 'spread out', Gk. στορνύναι, στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', lit. 'anything spread out', fr. I.-E. base **stor-*, **ster-*, **stṛ-*, 'to spread out'. See **stratum.** For the ending see suff. **-eous.**

stramonium, n., the thorn apple (*Datura*) and the poisonous drug obtained from it. — ModL., of uncertain origin.

strand, n., beach of the sea, bank of a river. — ME., fr. OE. *strand*, rel. to Dan., Swed. *strand*, 'beach, shore, strand', ON. *strönd*, 'border, edge, shore', MLG. *strant* (whence Late MHG. *strant*, G. *Strand*), Du. *strand*, 'beach'. These words prob. meant orig. 'extended tract of land', and derive fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, **stor-*, **stṛ-*, 'to spread out'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *strand*, tr. and intr. v., *strand-age*, n., *strand-er*, n., *strand-ing*, verbal n. and adj.

strand, n., fiber or thread of yarn. — ME. *strond*, prob. fr. OF. *estran*, which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu. *strene*, OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, G. *Strähne*, 'skein, strand'; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *strand*, **tr. v., to make a rope by uniting threads.**

strange, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *estrange* (F. *étrange*), 'strange, foreign', fr. L. *extrāneus*, 'strange, foreign', fr. *extra*, 'outside'. See **extra** and cp. **estrange, extraneous.**

Derivatives: *strange-ly*, adv., *strange-ness*, n.

stranger, n. — ME., fr. MF. *estrangier* (F. *étranger*), 'foreign; foreigner', fr. *estrange*, 'strange, foreign', fr. OF. See prec. word.

strangle, tr. v., to choke. — ME. *stranglen*, fr. MF. *estrangler* (F. *étrangler*), fr. OF., fr. L. *strangulāre*, 'to strangle, choke'. See next word.

Derivatives: *strangle*, n., *strangl-er*, n., *strangles*, n., an infectious disease of horses.

strangulate, tr. v., to strangle. — L. *strangulātus*, pp. of *strangulāre*, 'to strangle, choke', fr. Gk. στραγγαλοῦν, of s.m., which is rel. to στραγγάλη, 'halter'. See **stringent** and cp. **strangle.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

strangulation, n. — L. *strangulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *strangulātus*, pp. of *strangulāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

strangurious, adj., pertaining to strangury. — See next word and **-ous.**

strangury, n., painful urination (*med.*) — L. *strangūria*, fr. Gk. στραγγουρίᾱ, 'strangury', which is compounded of στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', and οὖρον, 'urine'. For the first element see **strangulate,** for the second see **urine.**

strap, n. — A doublet of **strop,** fr. ME. *strope*, fr. OE. *stropp*, fr. L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, 'strap, thong, fillet', fr. Gk. στρόφος, 'twisted band or cord', which is rel. to στροφή, 'a turning, twisting', στρέφειν, 'to turn'. F. *estrope*, *étrope*, 'strop', and Du. *strop*, 'halter', are also borrowed fr. L. *stroppus*. See **strophe** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *strap*, tr. v., *strapp-ed*, adj., *strapper*, n., *strapp-ing*, adj. and n.

strappado, n., a form of torture in which the victim was attached (usually by his wrists) to a long rope, raised into the air and suddenly dropped almost to the ground. — Formed—according to my opinion, prob. under the influence of the synonym *bastinado*—fr. It. *strappata*, 'a sharp tug, pull, snatch, wrench', fr. *strappare*, 'to pull', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *stroufen*, 'to flay', OE. *-strȳpan* in *bestrȳpan*, 'to plunder', and see **strip,** v. The first *a* in It. *strappare*, is due to the influence of *stracciare*, 'to tear asunder'. [In Johnson's Dictionary (1662) *strappado* is confused in meaning with *bastinado*, which corroborates the supposition that the ending *-ado* in *strappado* was formed on the analogy of *bastin-ado*.]

strass, n., a brilliant lead glass used to make artificial gems. — F. *strass*, *stras*, named after *Stras*, the inventor of the process.

strass, n., refuse of silk in skein making. — F. *strasse*, fr. It. *straccio*, back formation fr. *stracciare*, 'to tear asunder', fr. VL. **distractiāre*, fr. L. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*, 'to pull apart'. See **distract.**

stratagem, n., artifice, trick. — F. *stratagème*, fr. earlier *strattegeme*, fr. L. *stratēgēma*, 'artifice, stratagem', fr. Gk. στρατήγημα, 'the act of a general, piece of generalship, stratagem', fr. στρατηγεῖν, 'to be a general, to command', fr. στρατηγός. See **strategy.** For the ending of Gk. στρατήγημα see suff. **-ma.**

Derivatives: *stratagem-ic-al*, adj., *stratagem-ic-al-ly*, adv.

stratal, adj., pertaining to strata. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *strātum*. See **stratum.**

strategic, strategical, adj. — F. *stratégique*, fr. Gk. στρατηγικός, 'of, or pertaining to, a general', fr. στρατηγός. See **strategy** and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivatives: *strategic-al-ly*, adv., *strateg-ics*, n,

strategus, also **strategos,** n., the leader of an army. general. — L. *stratēgus*, fr. Gk. στρατηγός. See next word.

strategy, n. — F. *stratégie*, fr. Gk. στρατηγίᾱ, 'office of a general', fr. στρατηγός, 'strategus, general', lit. 'leader of the army', compounded of στρατός, 'army', and the stem of ἄγειν, 'to lead'. For the first element see **stratum** and cp. **stradiot,** for the second see **agent,** adj.

strath, n., a wide river valley. — Gael. *srath*, 'valley', fr. OIr. *srath*, of s.m., fr. L. *strāta* (*via*), 'paved way', fem. pp. of *sternere*, 'to spread out'. See **street.**

strathspey, n., a Scottish dance and the music for it. — Named after *Strathspey*, a district in Eastern Scotland.

strati-, combining form meaning 'stratum'. — L. *strāti-*, fr. *strātum*. See **stratum.**

straticulate, adj., arranged in thin layers. — Formed fr. **strati-, -cule** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

stratification, n. — ML. *strātificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, formed fr. *strātificātus*, pp. of *strātificāre*. See **stratify** and **-ation.**

stratiform, adj., having the form of a stratum. — Compounded of **strati-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

stratify, tr. v., to form in strata. — F. *stratifier*, fr. ML. *strātificāre*, 'to form strata'. See **strati-** and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *stratifi-ed*, adj., *stratifi-er*, n.

stratigraphy, n., description of the arrangement of strata. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *strātum*, 'a covering', Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *stratigraph-ic*, *stratigraph-ic-al*, adjs., *stratigraph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *stratigraph-ist*, n.

Stratiomyiidae, n. pl., the family of soldier flies (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier', and μυῖα, 'fly'. See **strategy** and **myo-.**

Stratiotes, n., a genus of plants of the family Hydrocharitaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στρατιώτης, 'soldier, yarrow, milfoil'. See **strategy** and cp. **stradiot.**

strato-, combining form meaning 'stratus-shaped'. — See **stratus.**

strato-, combining form meaning 'army'. — Fr. Gk. στρατός, 'army'. See **stratum.**

stratocracy, n., government by the army. — Compounded of 2nd **strato-** and Gk. -κρατίᾱ, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

stratocratic, adj. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

stratosphere, n., the upper part of the earth's atmosphere. — F. *stratosphère*, lit. 'sphere of layers', coined by the French meteorologist Léon-Philippe Teisserenc de Bort (1855-1913) fr. 1st **strato-** and *sphère*. See **sphere.**

stratum, n., a horizontal layer. — L. *strātum*, 'bed, covering, blanket', prop. 'something spread out', pp. of *sternere*, 'to spread out, stretch out; to scatter; to cover', which is rel. to *strāmen*, 'straw', lit. 'that which is spread out', *struere*, 'to put together, construct', fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, **stor-*, **stṛ-*, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI. *stṛṇáti*, *stṛṇóti*, *starati*, 'strews, scatters', *stṛtáḥ*, *stīrṇáḥ*, 'spread out', *stárīman-*, 'spreading out, extension', Avestic *star-*, 'to spread out, stretch out', Gk. στορνύναι, στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, 'to spread out', στέρνον, 'breast, chest', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', στρατός, 'army' (whence στρατιᾱ́, 'army, company, band', στρατείᾱ, 'expedition, campaign), lit. 'that which is spread out', Alb. *štriń*, 'I spread out', OSlav. *pro-stirǫ*, *pro-stьrěti*, 'to spread out', *strana*, 'side, place, region', OIr. *sernim*, 'I spread out', MLG. *sterne*, OHG. *stirna*, MHG. *stirne*, G. *Stirn*, 'forehead', Goth. *straujan*, OE. *strēowian*, *strēawian*, *strewian*, 'to strew, scatter'. Cp. **strew** and words there referred to. Cp. also **sternum, episternum, consternation, construction, destroy, destruction, estrade, prostrate, straminous, stratagem, strategy, stratus, street, stroma, structure, substratum, Torilis.**

stratus, n., a low layer of cloud. — L. *strātus*, 'a spreading', fr. *strātus*, pp. of *sternere*. See **stratum.**

straw, n. — ME. *straw*, fr. OE. *strēaw*, rel. to ON. *strā*, Dan. *straa*, Swed. *strå*, OFris. *strē*, ODu. *strō*, Du. *stro*, OHG., MHG. *strō*, G. *Stroh*, lit. 'that which is scattered', fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, **stor-*, **stṛ-*, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also L. *sternere*, pp. *strātus*, 'to spread out'. See **stratum** and cp. **strew.**

Derivatives: *straw*, tr. v., *straw-er*, n., *straw-y*, adj.

straw, tr. v. — ME. *strawen*, a collateral form of *strewen*. See **strew.**

strawberry, n. — ME., fr. OE. *strēawberige*, compounded of *strēaw*, 'straw', and *berige*, 'berry'. See **straw,** n., and **berry.**

stray, intr. v., to wander, go astray. — ME. *straien*, fr. MF. *estraier*, v., 'to go astray', fr. OF., fr. OF. *estree*, 'road', fr. Late L. *stratā* (*via*), 'paved road'. See **street.**

Derivatives: *stray-ed*, adj., *stray-er*, n.

stray, n., a strayed animal. — ME., fr. AF. *stray, estray*, from the adjective *stray, estray*, fr. OF. *estraier*, 'wandering stray, lost', fr. VL. **strātārius*, lit. 'abandoned *on the road*', fr. Late L. *strāta* (*via*). See **stray,** v., and cp. **estray.**

Derivative: *stray*, adj., straying.

streak, n., a long mark. — ME. *streke, strike*, fr. MLG. *streke*, 'stroke, line', which is rel. to OE. *strica*, 'mark, stroke of the pen', OHG., MHG., G. *strich*, Goth. *striks*, 'stroke, line', and to OE. *strīcan*, 'to rub, move'. See **strike.**

Derivatives: *streak*, tr. v., *streak-y*, adj., *streak-i-ly*, adv., *streak-i-ness*, n.

stream, n. — ME. *strem, streme*, fr. OE. *strēam*, 'flowing, current; running water, river', rel. to OS. *strōm*, ON. *straumr*, Dan. *strøm*, Swed. *ström*, Norw. *straum*, OFris. *strām*, Du. *stroom*, OHG., MHG. *stroum, strōm*, G. *Strom*, 'current, river', fr. I.-E. base **sreu-*, 'to flow', whence also OI. *srávati*, 'flows', *srótaḥ*, 'stream', Arm. *aṙoganem*, 'I moisten, wet', Gk. ῥέειν (for **σρέϝειν*), 'to flow', ῥόος (for **σρόϝος*), 'stream', Lett. *strauma*, 'stream, river', Pol. *strumień*, 'brook', Lith. *sravėti*, 'to trickle, ooze', OSlav. *struja*, 'river', *o-strovŭ*, 'island', lit. 'that which is surrounded by a river', OIr. *srūaim*, Ir. *sruth* (gen. *srotha*), Co. *strēth*, 'river'. Cp. the river name Στρῦμων, lit. 'River'. Cp. **rheo-, rheumatic, rheumatism, rhythm,** the first element in **rhyolite** and the second element in **Calirrhoe, catarrh, hemorrhoids, diarrhea, pyorrhea, seborrhea.** Cp. also **strudel** and the second element in **maelstrom.** Base **sreu-* is an enlargement of base **ser-*, whence Gk. ὁρμή (for **σορμή*), 'onset', ὀρός (for **σορός*), 'whey', L. *serum*, 'whey'. See **hormone** and **serum.**

Derivatives: *stream*, v., *stream-er*, n., *stream-ing*, n. and adj., *stream-ing-ly*, adv., *stream-y*, adj., *stream-i-ness*, n.

streamlet, n., a small stream. — Formed fr. **stream** with dimin. suff. **-let.**

street, n. — ME. *strete*, 'paved way', fr. OE. *strǣt*, fr. Late L. *strāta* (*via*), 'paved way', fem. pp. of *sternere*, 'to spread out, pave'. Cp. Provenç. *estrada*, 'street', OIr. *srath*, 'valley', which are of the same origin. For the etymology of L. *sternere* see **stratum.** Cp. **estrade, strath, stray,** 'to wander', **Al Sirat.**

Derivative: *street-age*, n.

stremma, n., a Greek measure of land. — ModGk. στρέμμα, fr. Gk. στρέμμα, 'that which is twisted', from the stem of στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist'. See **strophe** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

strength, n. — ME. *strengthe*, fr. OE. *strengþu*, which is rel. to OHG. *strengida*, 'strength', and stands in gradational relationship to **strong.** For the ending see subst. suff. **-th.**

Derivatives: *strength-en*, tr. and intr. v., *strength-en-ing*, adj., *strength-en-ing-ly*, adv., *strengthless*, adj., *strength-less-ly*, adv., *strength-lessness*, n.

strenuous, adj., characterized by great effort; vigorous. — L. *strēnuus*, 'brisk, active, vigorous', prob. cogn. with Gk. στρηνής, στρηνός, 'keen, strong', στρῆνος, 'arrogance, eager desire', and with OE. *stierne*, 'hard, severe, keen'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **sterē-*, 'to take pains, to endeavor', which is an enlargement of base **ster-*, 'stiff, rigid'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *strenuous-ly*, adv., *strenuous-ness*, n.

Strephon, n., a lover, swain. — Fr. *Strephon*, the shepherd lover in Sir Philip Sydney's *Arcadia.*

strepitoso, adj., noisy (*musical direction*). — It., formed fr. L. *strepitus*, 'noise'. See next word.

strepitous, adj., noisy. — Formed with suff. **-ous** (as if fr. ModL. **strepitōsus*), fr. L. *strepitus*, 'noise', fr. *strepere*, 'to make a noise, rattle, roar', which is of imitative origin. Cp. L. *stertāre*, 'to snore', and see **stertorous.** Cp. also ON. *þrapt*, 'chattering, garrulity', Icel. *þrefa*, 'to quarrel', OE. *þræft*, 'quarrel', which are also imitative; see **obstreperous.**

strepto-, before a vowel **strept-,** combining form meaning 'twisted', as in *Streptococcus.* — Gk. στρεπτο-, στρεπτ-, fr. στρεπτός, 'easy to bend, pliant', verbal adj. of στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist', στροφή, 'a turning, twisting', στρόφος, 'twisted band'. See **strophe** and cp. words there referred to.

Streptococcus, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Coccaceae (*bacteriol.*) — Medical L., coined by Albert Theodor Billroth, a Viennese surgeon (1829-94), fr. **strepto-** and Gk. κόκκος, 'kernel, berry'. See **coccus.**

streptomycin, n., an antibiotic drug first isolated by the American microbiologist Selman Abraham Waksman (born in 1888) in 1944. — Coined fr. **strepto-,** Gk. μύκης, 'fungus' (see **myco-**), and suff. **-in.**

Streptoneura, n. pl., a subclass of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. '(animals) with twisted nerves', compounded of **strepto-** and Gk. νεῦρον, 'nerve'. See **neuro-.**

stress, tr. v. — ME. *stressen*, fr. MF. *estrecier*, fr. OF., fr. VL. **strictiāre*, freq. formed fr. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, 'to draw tight'; see **stringent.** In some meanings the verb *stress* is aphetic for **distress,** in some it derives directly fr. **stress,** n. Cp. **strain,** 'to stretch'.

Derivative: *stress-er*, n.

stress, n. — ME. *stresse*, aphetic for *distresse*. See **distress.** See also **stress,** v. For a similar aphesis cp. *splay, sport, stain.*

Derivatives: *stress-ful*, adj., *stress-ful-ly*, adv., *stress-less*, adj., *stress-less-ness*, n.

stretch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *strecchen*, fr. OE. *streccan*, rel. to Dan. *strække*, Swed. *sträcka*, OFris. *strekka*, OHG. *strecchan*, MLG., MDu., OHG., MHG., G. *strecken*, Du. *strekken*, 'to stretch', prop. 'to make straight'. Cp. MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, 'straight' and E. **straight, straggle, strake.**

Derivatives: *stretch*, n., *stretch-er*, n., *stretch-y*, adj., *stretch-i-ness*, n.

stretto, n., part of a fugue in which the answer crowds upon the subject (*music*). — It., from the adj. *stretto*, 'drawn tightly', fr. L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*. See **stringent** and cp. **strict.**

strew, tr. v. — ME. *strewen*, *strowen*, fr. OE. *strēowian*, *strēawian*, *strewian*, 'to scatter', rel. to OS. *strōian*, ON. *strā*, Dan. *strø*, Swed. *strö*, MDu. *struwen*, *strouwen*, *strooyen*, Du. *strooien*, OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *ströuwen*, G. *streuen*, Goth. *straujan*, fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, **stor*, **stṛ-*, 'to spread out, extend, strew', whence also OI. *stṛṇáti*, *stṛṇóti*, *starati*, 'strews, scatters', Gk. στορνύναι, στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, 'to spread out', στρῶμα, 'bedclothes, mattress', prop. 'anything spread out', L. *sternere* (pp. *strātus*), 'to spread out, stretch out', *struere*, 'to put together, construct'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **strand,** 'shore', **strath, straw, stray.**

Derivatives: *strew*, n., *strew-er*, n.

stria, n., a narrow stripe, groove. — L., 'furrow, channel', cogn. with Du. *striem*, OHG. *strimo*, MHG. *strieme*, *streime*, G. *Strieme*, 'stripe, streak', and prob. rel. to L. *striga*, 'stroke, stripe, furrow', *strigilis*, 'scraper', *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **stringent** and cp. words there referred to.

striate, adj., striped, variegated. — L. *striātus*, pp. of *striāre*, 'to groove, flute', fr. *stria*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *striate-ly*, adv.

striate, tr. v., to mark with striae. — L. *striātus*, pp. of *striāre*. See **striate,** adj.

Derivatives: *striat-ed*, adj., *striat-ion*, n.

striature, n., striation. — L. *striātūra*, fr. *striātus*, pp. of *striāre*. See **striate,** adj., and **-ure.**

strick, n., a bunch of fibers. — ME. *stric*, prob. of Dutch or LG. origin. Cp. MDu. *stric*, Du. *strik*, MLG. *strik*, 'knot, noose, rope', which are rel. to OFris. *strik*, OHG., MHG. *stric*, 'knot, noose, rope', G. *Strick*, 'rope' (whence OHG. *stricchan*, MHG., G. *stricken*, 'to knit'), and to OE. *strician*, 'to knit'.

Derivative: *strick-er*, n.

stricken, archaic pp. of **strike.**

strickle, n., a stick used for leveling grain. — ME. *strikell*, fr. OE. *stricel*, prop. 'an instrument to strike with'. Cp. MDu. *strekel*, 'strickle', and see **strike** and instrumental suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *strickl-er*, n.

strict, adj. — L. *strictus*, 'drawn tightly', pp. of *stringere*. See **stringent** and cp. **strait,** adj., which is a doublet of *strict*.

Derivatives: *strict-ly*, adv., *strict-ness*, n., *stricture* (q.v.)

stricture, n., criticism. — L. *strictūra*, 'contraction', fr. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*. See prec. word and **-ure.**

Derivative: *strictur-ed*, adj.

stridden, pp. of *stride*. — OE. *gestriden*, pp. of *strīdan*. See next word.

stride, n. — ME., fr. OE. *stride*, rel. to MLG. *strede*, 'stride', Dan., Swed. *strid*, Du. *strijd*, OHG., MHG. *strīt*, G. *Streit*, 'fight, contention, combat', and to ON. *strīðr*, 'strong, hard, stubborn, severe'. These words prob. meant orig. 'stubbornness, opposition, resistance' (cp. the meaning of ON. *strīðr*), and derive fr. I.-E. base **ster-*, 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid', whence also OE. *starian*, 'to look fixedly at'. See **stare.**

stride, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *striden*, fr. OE. *strīdan*, 'to stride, step', rel. to MLG. *striden*, 'to straddle', OS. *strīdian*, ON. *strīða*, Dan. *stride*, Swed. *strida*, 'to fight', Du. *strijden*, OHG. *strītan*, MHG. *strīten*, G. *streiten*, 'to fight, struggle, contend', and to OE. *stride*, 'stride'. See **stride,** n.

Derivatives: *strid-er*, n., *strid-ing-ly*, adv.

stridence, stridency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

strident, adj., harsh-sounding. — L. *strīdēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *strīdēre*, 'to make a shrill or creaking sound, whizz, buzz', from the imitative base **strid-*; cp. **stridulate.** Cp. the collateral base *(*s*)*trig-*, whence Gk. τρίζειν, 'to utter a shrill cry', στρίγξ, στρίξ, στλίξ, 'owl', lit. 'the screeching bird'. Cp. **Strix, trismus** and the second element in **Amphitrite.**

Derivative: *strident-ly*, adv.

stridhana, n., property belonging to a woman (*Hindu law*). — OI. *strī-dhána-*, 'woman's property', fr. *strī*, 'woman', and *dhánam*, 'booty, possession, property'. The first element prob. derives from the I.-E. reflexive base **s(w)edh-*, 'made one's own'. See **sui.** For the second element see **dhan.**

stridulate, intr. v., to produce a creaking noise. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *strīdulus*, 'creaking', fr. *strīdēre*. See **strident** and **-ule.**

Derivatives: *stridulat-ion*, n., *stridulat-or*, n.

stridulent, adj., creaking. — Formed with suff. **-ent** fr. L. *strīdulus*, 'creaking'. See **strident.**

stridulous, adj., making a creaking sound. — L. *strīdulus*, 'creaking', fr. *strīdēre*. See **strident.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *stridulous-ly*, adv., *stridulous-ness*, n.

strife, n. — ME. *strif*, fr. OF. *estrif*, *estrit*, 'contention, strife, effort', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *strīt*, 'fight, combat, quarrel', *strītan*, 'to fight, combat, contend', and see **stride** (q.v.) Cp. also **strive.**

striga, n., bristle, hairlike scale (*bot.*) — L. *striga*, 'stroke, stripe, furrow'; rel. to *strigilis*, 'scraper', *stringere*, 'to draw tight', *stria*, 'furrow, channel'. See **stria** and cp. **strigil.**

strigil, n., an instrument for scraping the skin. — L. *strigilis*, 'scraper', rel. to *striga*, 'stroke, stripe, furrow'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *strigill-ation*, n.

strigose, adj., covered with bristles (*bot.*) — ModL. *strigōsus*, fr. L. *striga*. See **striga** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

strigous, adj., strigose. — ModL. *strigōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

strike, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *striken*, 'to strike, stroke, rub', fro OE. *strīcan*, 'to move, stroke, rub', rel. to ON. *strȳkva*, 'to stroke', OFris. *strīka*, MDu. *streken*, Du. *strijken*, 'to smooth, stroke, rub', OHG. *strīhhan*, MHG. *strīchen*, G. *streichen*, of s.m., MHG., G. *streich*, Goth. *striks*, 'stroke', and cogn. with L. *striga*, 'stroke, stripe, furrow', *strigilis*, 'scraper', *stria*, 'furrow, channel', *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **stringent** and cp. **streak, strickle, stroke.**

Derivatives: *strike*, n., *strik-er*, n., *strik-ing*, adj. and n., *strik-ing-ly*, adv., *strik-ing-ness*, n.

string, n. — ME. *streng*, *string*, fr. OE. *streng*, 'string of a bow or harp, cord, rope, sinew', rel. to ON. *strengr*, Dan. *streng*, Swed. *sträng*, MDu. *strenge*, *stringe*, Du. *streng*, OHG. *strang*, MHG. *strange*, *stranc*, G. *Strang*, 'rope, cord', and cogn. with L. *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See **stringent.**

Derivatives: *string*, tr. v., *string-ed*, adj., *string-er*, n., *string-y*, adj., *string-i-ness*, n., *string-less*, adj.

stringency, n. — Formed fr. **stringent** with suff. **-cy.**

stringendo, adv. and adj., increasing the tempo (*musical direction*). — It., fr. L., abl. of the gerund of *stringere*, 'to draw tight'. See next word.

stringent, adj. — L. *stringēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *stringere*, 'to draw tight, to draw, bind or press together; to draw from the sheath; to check, restraint'. According to Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, pp. 604–605, in L. *stringere*, two, originallydistinct, verbs seem to have merged: 1) one cogn. with L. *striga*, 'stroke, stripe, furrow', *strigilis*, 'scraper', *stria*, 'furrow, channel', Gk. στρίγξ, gen. στριγγός, 'row, line', OE. *strīcan*, 'to rub, move', Goth. *striks*, G. *Streich*, 'a stroke', OSlav. *strigǫ*, *strišti*, 'to shear', OPruss. *strigli*, 'thistle'; see **strike** and cp. **stria, striga, strigil, strike**; 2) the other verb derives fr. earlier **strengere* and is cogn. with Gk. στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', lit. 'that which is squeezed out', στραγγός, 'twisted, crooked'; flowing drop by drop', στραγγάλη, 'halter', στραγγαλίζειν, στραγγαλοῦν, 'to twist, strangle', στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round', MIr. *srengim*, 'I pull, draw, drag', Ir. *sreangaim*, 'I tear, drag', *sreang*, 'string, rope', Lett. *stringt*, 'to become tight', OE. *streng*, ON. *strengr*, 'string of a bow or harp, rope, sinew', OE. *strang*, ON. *strangr*, 'strong, severe'. Cp. **astringe, astringent, constrain,** v., **constrict, distrain, distress, district, estrangelo, obstriction, prestige, restrain, restrict, strain,** v., **strait, strand,** 'fiber', **strangle, strangulate, stress, stretto, strict, stricture, string, strong, strongyle.** For the ending of *stringent* see suff. **-ent.**

Derivatives: *stringent-ly*, adv., *stringent-ness*, n.

strip, tr. v., to remove the covering or clothing of; to tear off; intr. v., to take off all clothing — ME. *stripen, strepen*, fr. OE. *-strȳpan* in *bestrȳpan*, 'to plunder', rel. to MDu. (= Du.) *stropen*, 'to strip off; to ramble about plundering', OHG. *stroufen*, MHG. *streifen, ströufen*, 'to strip off, plunder', G. *streifen*, 'strip off, touch upon; to ramble, roam, rove'.

Derivatives: *stripp-er*, n., *stripp-ing*, n.

strip, n., a narrow piece. — Derived fr. **strip,** v.; influenced in meaning by **stripe.**

Derivative: *stripling* (q.v.)

stripe, n. — ME., prob. fr. MDu. *strīpe* (Du. *streep*), 'stripe, streak', which is rel. to LG. *stripe*, Dan. *stribe*, MHG. *strīfe*, G. *Streifen*, 'stripe', MLG., MDu. *strīpen*, MHG., G. *streifen*, 'to glide', and cogn. with OIr. *sriab* (fr. **streibā-*), 'stripe'.

Derivatives: *stripe*, tr. v., *strip-ed*, adj., *strip-y*, adj., *strip-i-ness*, n.

stripling, n., a youth. — Formed fr. **strip,** n., with dimin suff. **-ling.**

strive, intr. v. — ME. *striven*, fr. OF. *estriver*, 'to contend, strive', fr. *estrif*, 'contention, strife, effort'. See **strife.**

Derivative: *striv-er*, n.

Strix, n., a genus of owls (*ornithol.*) — L. *strix*, fr. Gk. στρίξ, στρίγξ, 'an owl', lit. 'a screeching bird', from the imitative base **strig-*, a collateral form of base **strid-*, whence L. *strīdēre*, 'to make a shrill sound, whiz, buzz'. See **strident.**

strobic, adj., resembling a top. — Formed with adj. suff **-ic** fr. Gk. στρόβος, 'a twisting round'. See **strobile.**

strobila, n., 1) a stage in the life of a jellyfish; 2) a segmented tapeworm. — ModL., fr. Gk. στροβίλη, 'a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a pine cone', fr. στρόβῑλος, 'pine cone'. See **strobile.**

strobilaceous, adj., resembling a cone; producing strobiles, — A hybrid word formed fr. Gk. στροβίλη, 'pine cone' (see prec. word), and **-aceous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

strobilation, n., reproduction by division (as in tapeworms, etc.) — A hybrid coined fr. **strobila** and **-ation,** a suff. of Latin origin.

strobile, n., pine cone. — Late L. *strobilus*, fr. Gk. στρόβῑλος, 'anything twisted; whirlwind; pine cone', fr. στρόβος, 'a twisting or whirling round', which stands in gradational relationship to στρεβλός, 'twisted', στραβός, 'squinting', στρέφειν, 'to turn'. See **strophe.**

stroboscope, n., an instrument for studying periodic motion. — Compounded of Gk. στρόβος, 'a twisting or whirling round', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See prec. word and **-scope.**

strode, past tense of *stride*. — ME. *strod*, fr. OE. *strād*, past tense of *strīdan*. See **stride.**

stroke, tr. v. — ME. *straken, stroken*, fr. OE. *strācian*, 'to stroke', in gradational relationship to OE. *strīcan*, 'to move, stroke, rub'. See **strike.**

Derivatives: *strok-er*, n., *strok-ing*, adj., *strok-ing-ly*, adv.

stroke, n. — ME. *strak, strake, strok, stroke,* rel. to MLG. *strek,* MHG., G. *streich,* Goth. *striks,* 'stroke', and to OE. *strācian.* See **stroke,** v.

stroll, intr. v., 1) to walk idly; 2) to rove. — Fr. earlier G. *strollen,* 'to stroll about', which is rel. to G. *strolchen,* Swiss. G *strolen,* 'to stroll about', *Strolch,* 'a tramp, vagabond'.
Derivatives: *stroll,* n., *stroll-er,* n.

stroma, n., the supporting framework of an organ (*anat.*) — L. *strōma,* 'bedcovering, coverlet', fr. Gk. στρῶμα, which is cogn. with OI. *stárī-man-,* 'spreading out, extension', L. *strāmen,* 'straw', lit. 'that which is spread out'; see **stratum** and cp. **stramineous.**
Derivative: *stromat-ic,* adj.

stromeyerite, n., a silver copper sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the German chemist Friedrich *Stromeyer* (1776-1835). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

strong, adj. and adv. — ME., fr. OE. *strang,* 'strong, rigorous, severe', rel. to ON. *strangr,* Dan. *streng,* Swed. *sträng,* of s.m., Du *streng,* 'strict, rigorous', OHG. *strang, strangi,* 'strong, bold, hard', MHG. *strenge,* G. *streng,* 'strict, rigorous', and cogn. with L. *stringere,* 'to draw tight'. See **stringent.** Cp. also **string.**
Derivative: *strong-ly,* adv.

strongyle, n., any of an order of roundworms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στρογγύλος, 'twisted, round', which stands in gradational relationship to στραγγός, 'twisted, crooked; flowing drop by drop', στράγξ, gen. στραγγός, 'a drop', lit. 'that which is squeezed', στραγγαλίζειν, στραγγαλοῦν, 'to twist, strange', and is cogn. with L. *stringere,* 'to draw tight'. See **stringent** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **estrangelo.**

strongylosis, n., a disease due to roundworms in the intestines (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **strongyle** with suff. **-osis.**

strontia, n., strontium monoxide (*chem.*) — ModL. See **strontium.**

strontian, n., 1) strontianite; 2) strontia; 3) strontium. See **strontium** and **-ian.**

strontianite, n., native strontium carbonate $SrCO_3$ (*mineral.*) — See next word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

strontium, n., name of a light metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829) fr. *Strontian* in Argyllshire, Scotland, where it was first found in 1787 (by Cruikshank).
Derivatives: *stront-ic, stront-it-ic,* adjs.

strop, n. — ME. *strop,* fr. OE. *stropp.* See **strap.**
Derivative: *strop,* tr. v.

strophanthin, n., a bitter, poisonous crystalline glucoside. — Formed from next word with suff. **-in.**

Strophanthus, n., a genus of tropical plants (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by the Swiss botanist Augustin Pyrame de Candolle (1778-1821), fr. Gk. στροφή, 'a turning', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See next word and **anther.**

strophe, n. — Gk. στροφή, lit. 'a turning, twisting', rel. to στρόφος, 'cord', στροφεύς, 'one of the vertebrae', στροφάλιγζ, 'whirl, whirlpool', στρέφειν, 'to turn, twist', στρέμμα, 'that which is twisted, a sprain', fr. I.-E. base **strebh-,* 'to turn, twist'. Cp. the related base **streb-,* whence Gk. στρεβλός, 'twisted', στραβός, 'squinting'. Cp. **stremma, strepto-,** and the second element in **anastrophe, antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, epistrophe, monostrophe, boustrophedon, Ommastrephes.** Cp. also **strabismus, strobile.** Cp. also **strap.**
Derivatives: *stroph-ic, stroph-ic-al,* adjs., *stroph-ic-al-ly,* adv.

stroud, n., a coarse woolen blanket. — Named after *Stroud,* in Gloucestershire.

strove, past tense of *strive.* — Formed fr. **strive** on analogy of *drove,* past tense of *drive.*

strow, tr. v. — ME. *strowen,* fr. OE. *streawian;* an archaic var. of **strew.**

struck, past tense and pp. of *strike.* — Formed fr. **strike,** prob. on analogy of *stuck.*

structure, n. — ME., fr. L. *structūra,* 'a fitting together, adjustment, construction', fr. *structus,* pp. of *struere,* 'to pile up, join together, build, fabricate, make' (whence *struēs,* 'heap'), which is cogn. with Goth. *straujan,* OE. *strēowian, strēawian, strewian,* 'to strew'. See **strew** and **-ure** and cp. **construct, construction, construe, destroy, destruction, industry, instruct, instruction, instrument, obstruct, obstruction, obstruent.**
Derivatives: *structure,* tr. v., *structur-al,* adj., *structur-al-ly,* adv., *structur-ed,* adj., *structure-less,* adj., *structure-less-ness,* n., *structure-ly,* adv., *structurist* (q.v.)

structurist, n., a builder. — A hybrid formed fr. L. *structūra* (see prec. word) with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

strudel, n., a kind of pastry. — G. *Strudel,* lit. 'eddy, whirlpool', in gradational relationship to OHG. *stredan,* 'to bubble, boil, whirl, eddy', and cogn. with Gk. ῥόθος (for **srodhos*), 'roar of waves', fr. I.-E. **sr-et-,* enlargement of base **ser-,* 'to flow'. See **stream** and cp. words there referred to.

struggle, intr. v. — ME. *struglen,* of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *struggle,* n., *struggl-er,* n., *struggl-ing,* adj., *struggl-ing-ly,* adv.

Struldbrug, n., people who never die, but after the age of eighty become senile and entirely useless. — Coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in his *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).
Derivatives: *Struldbrug-ian,* adj., *Struldbrug-ism,* n.

strum, intr. and tr. v., to thrum. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **thrum** and **drum.**
Derivative: *strum,* n.

struma, n., 1) scrofula; 2) goiter; small swelling of an organ (*bot.*) — L. *strūma,* 'a scrofulous tumor', of uncertain etymology.

strumatic, adj., scrofulous. — Formed from prec. word with 2nd suff. **-atic.**

Strumella, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., dimin. formed fr. L. *strūma,* 'a swelling'. See **struma** and **-ella.**

strumose, adj., strumous. — L. *strūmōsus,* fr. *strūma,* 'a swelling, tumor'. See **struma** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

strumous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a struma. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *strūma.* See **struma** and cp. prec. word.

strumpet, n., a prostitute. — ME. *strompet, strumpet,* of uncertain origin.

strung, past tense and pp. of the verb *string.* — See **string.**

strut, intr. v., to walk pompously. — ME. *strouten,* 'to swell out, strut', fr. OE. *strūtian,* 'to stand stiffly, be rigid', rel. to Dan. *strutte, strude,* Swed. *strutta,* MHG., G. *strotzen,* 'to be puffed up, be swelled', LG. *strutt,* 'rigid', MHG. *striuzen,* 'to contend, resist'. ME. *strout,* MHG. *strūz,* G. *Strauß,* 'fight'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base **ster-,* 'strong, firm, stiff, rigid', whence also OE. *starian,* 'to look fixedly at'. See **stare** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *strut,* n., the act of strutting, *strutt-er,* n., *strutt-ing,* n. and adj., *strutt-ing-ly,* adv.

strut, n., a prop, stay. — Rel. to LG. *strutt,* 'rigid', and, accordingly, to prec. word.

Struthio, n., a genus of birds, the ostrich (*zool.*) — L. *strūthiō,* 'ostrich', fr. Gk. στρουθίων, 'ostrich', fr. στρουθός, Att. στροῦθος, 'bird; ostrich; sparrow', which prob. stands for **στρουσθός* and derives fr. I.-E. **tṛzdos,* 'thrush'. See **thrush,** the bird, and cp. **Turdus.** Cp. also the second element in **ostrich.**

struvite, n., a hydrous ammonium magnesium phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German-Russian astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von *Struve* (1793-1864). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

strychnia, n., strychnine (*archaic*). — See **strychnine** and 1st **-ia.**

strychnic, adj., pertaining to strychnine. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

strychnine, strychnin, n. (*chem.*) — F., formed fr. L. *strychnos,* 'nightshade', fr. Gk. στρύχνος, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin; so called because it was first found in the plant *Strychnos Ignatii* (in 1818).
Derivatives: *strychnine,* tr. v., *strychnin-ism,* n., *strychnin-ize,* tr. v., *strychnin-iz-ation,* n.

stub, n., a stump. — ME. *stubbe, stubb,* fr. OE. *stubb, stybb,* rel. to ON. *stubbi,* 'stub', *stūfr,* 'stump', and cogn. with Gk. στύπος, 'stump, stick', Lett. *stupe, stups,* 'a used broom', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tup-,* 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike, τύπος, 'blow'. See **type** and cp. **stab.** Cp. also **stubborn.**
Derivatives: *stub,* tr. v., *stubb-ed,* adj., *stubb-er,* n., *stubb-ly,* adv., *stubb-y,* adj., *stubb-i-ness,* n.

stubble, n. — ME. *stuble, stubbel,* fr. OF. *estuble* (F. *éteule*), fr. Late L. *stupula,* assimilated fr. L. *stipula,* 'stalk, stem, straw, stubble', whence also MDu. *stoppele* (Du. *stoppel*), OHG. *stupfala* (MHG. *stupfel,* G. *Stoppel*). It. *stoppia,* Provenç. *estobla* also derive fr. Late L. *stupula.* See **stipule** and cp. **etiolate.**
Derivatives: *stubble,* tr. v., *stubbl-ed, stubbl-y,* adjs.

stubborn, adj. — ME. *stibourne, stoburn,* fr. OE. *stubb, stybb*; see **stub.** For sense development cp. G. *störrig,* 'stubborn', fr. *Storren,* 'stump of a tree, stub'.
Derivatives: *stubborn-ly,* adv., *stubborn-ness,* n.

stucco, n., a kind of fine plaster used as a coating for walls. — It., fr. OHG. *stucchi,* 'crust, coating, piece' (whence MHG. *stücke,* G. *Stück,* 'piece'); rel. to OS. *stukki,* ON. *stykki,* OE. *stycce,* 'piece', and to E. **stock** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *stucco,* tr. v., *stucco-er,* n.

stuck, past tense and pp. of *stick.* — Formed prob. on the analogy of *stung,* past tense and pp. of *sting.* See **stick,** v.

stud, n., a collection of horses. — ME. *stod, stode,* fr. OE. *stōd,* 'stud, herd of horses', rel. to ON. *stōð,* MLG. *stōd,* OHG., MHG. *stuot,* 'herd of horses', G. *Stute,* 'mare', and cogn. with OSlav. *stádo,* 'herd', Lith. *stodas,* 'a drove of horses'. These words derive fr. I.-E. **stādho-,* an enlargement of base **stā-,* 'to stand', and orig. meant 'a standing place for horses'. See **state** and cp. **steed.**

stud, n., peg, nail. — ME. *stode, stude,* fr. OE. *studu,* 'post, buttress', rel. to ON. *stoð,* 'staff, stick, prop, stay', Swed. *stöd,* 'prop, post', OE. *stōw,* 'place', MLG., Du. *stutten,* 'to prop, prop up, support', OHG. *stuzzen* (in *untarstuzzen*), MHG. *stützen* (in *understützen*), G. *stützen,* 'to prop, stay', and cogn. with Lett. *stute,* 'a rod, a broom worn to the stump', Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **st(h)āu-, *st(h)ū-,* 'stiff, upright; post, pillar'. See **stow** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *stud,* tr. v., to supply with studs, *studd-er,* n., *studd-ing,* n.

studdle, n., a prop. — ME. *stodul,* 'sley of a loom', fr. OE. *stōdla,* 'a loom', rel. to ON. *stuðill,* 'stud, prop, stay', OHG. *stuodal,* MHG. *stuodel,* 'post', and to OE. *studu,* 'post, buttress'. See prec. word and instrumental suff. **-le.**

student, n. — L. *stūdēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *studēre,* 'to apply oneself to'. See **study** and **-ent.**

studerite, n., a variety of tetrahedrite (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swiss geologist B. *Studer* (1794-1887). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

studio, n., artists's workroom. — It., lit. 'study', fr. L. *studium.* See **study,** n.

studious, adj., fond of, or given to, study. — ME., fr. L. *studiōsus,* 'devoted to study, assiduous, zealous', fr. *studium.* See **study,** n., and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *studious-ly,* adv., *studious-ness,* n.

study, n. — ME. *studie,* fr. OF. *estudie* (F. *étude*),

fr. L. *studium*, 'application, eagerness, zeal, assiduity, study', which is rel. to *studēre*, 'to apply oneself to, to study'. *Studēre* prob. meant orig. 'to strike at something', whence 'to aim at something', and is rel. to *tundere*, 'to beat, strike'. See **stint** and words there referred to and cp. **étude.** Cp. also **stew,** 'fishpond'.

study, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *studien*, fr. OF. *estudier* (F. *étudier*), fr. *estudie*. See **study,** n.
Derivatives: *studi-ed*, adj., *studi-ed-ly*, adv.

stuff, n. — ME. *stuffe, stoffe*, fr. OF. *estoffe* (F. *étoffe*), 'stuff, material'. The word and its equivalents in the other Romance languages prob. meant orig. 'silk', i.e. 'stuff that contracts', and ult. derive fr. Gk. στύφειν, 'to contract, draw together', fr. I.-E. base **stu-bh-*, an enlargement of base **st(h)āu-, *st(h)ū-*, 'to condense; stiff, upright'; see **steer,** 'to direct'. The Greek origin of OF. *estoffe* and its equivalents is substantiated by the fact that silk culture (originating in China) was introduced into Byzantium by Justinian as early as in 552; see Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 752. The derivation of OF. *estoffe*, etc., fr. L. *stuppa*, 'tow', occurring in most etymological dictionaries, must be rejected.
Derivatives: *stuff*, adj., *stuff-ing*, n., *stuff-y*, adj., *stuff-i-ly*, adv., *stuff-i-ness*, n.

stuff, tr. and intr. v. — Late ME., fr. OF. *estoffer* (F. *étoffer*), 'to use material in making (something), to stuff', which is rel. to, and prob. derives from *estoffe*, 'stuff material'. See **stuff,** n.
Derivative: *stuff-ing*, n.

stuggy, adj., short; stodgy (*dial. E.*) — Prob. a blend of **stocky** and **stodgy.**

Stuka, n., a German dive bomber in World War II. — G. **Sturzkampfflugzeug,** compounded of *Sturz*, 'fall', *Kampf*, 'battle', and *Flugzeug*, 'aircraft'.

stull, n., a large piece (*obsol.* or *dial.*) — Rel. to OHG. *stollo*, MHG. *stolle*, 'prop, support', G. *Stollen* (masc.), *Stolle* (fem.), 'prop, support; loaf-shaped cake', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)el-*, 'to cause to stand, to place'. See **stall** and cp. words there referred to.

stultification, n. — See **stultify** and **-ation.**

stultify, tr. v., to make foolish. — Late L. *stultificāre*, formed fr. L. *stultus*, 'foolish', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. The first element is rel. to L. *stolidus*, 'slow, dull, obtuse'; see **stolid.** For the second element see **-fy.**

stum, n., unfermented grape juice. — Du. *stom*, fr. *stom*, 'dumb, silent', which is rel. to G. *stumm*, of s.m.; see next word. For sense development cp. F. *vin muet*, 'stum', lit. 'dumb wine'.

stumble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *stomblen, stomlen, stomelen, stumblen*, rel. to ON. *stumra*, dial. Dan. *stumle*, dial. Swed. *stomla*, MDu. *stommelen*, 'to stumble', to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *stum*, G. *stumm*, Du. *stom*, 'dumb, silent', and to OE. *stamer*, 'stammering', *stamerian*, 'to stammer'. See **stammer** and cp. prec. word.
Derivatives: *stumble*, n., *stumbl-er*, n., *stumbl-ing*, adj., *stumbl-ingly*, adv., *stumbl-y*, adj.

stumbling block, n. — First used by Tyndale.

stumer, n., a forged check (*slang*). — Of unknown origin.

stump, n., the lower end of a tree. — ME. *stompe, stumpe*, rel. to ON. *stumpr*, Dan., Swed. *stump*, MLG. *stump*, Flemish *stump, stomp*, Du. *stomp*, OHG., MHG., dial. G. *stumpf*, G. *Stump*, 'stump', Du. *stomp*, 'blunt, dull', OHG., MHG. *stumpf*, 'mutilated', G. *stumpf*, 'blunt, dull', OHG. *stumbal*, MHG. *stumbel*, 'mutilated', OHG. *stumbal*, MHG. *stumbel, stummel*, G. *Stummel*, 'a piece cut off', OHG. *stumbilōn*, MHG. *stümbeln, verstümbeln*, G. *verstümmeln*, 'to mutilate'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **stemb(h)-*, 'to crush with the feet', whence also Gk. στέμβειν, 'to crush with the feet, handle roughly, misuse'. See **stamp.**
Derivatives: *stump*, tr. and intr. v., and adj., *stump-er*, n., *stump-ish*, adj., *stump-y*, adj.

stump, n., roll, or cylinder, of paper. — Flemish *stump, stomp* (possibly through the medium of F. *estompe*); see F. J. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 484. See **stump,** 'the lower end of the tree'.
Derivative: *stump*, tr. v.

stun, tr. v. — ME. *stonen, stunen*, 'to stun, astonish', fr. OF. *estoner*, 'to stun, astonish; to resound' (whence F. *étonner*, 'to stun, astonish, amaze'), fr. VL. **extonāre*, formed with change of suff. fr. L. *attonāre*, 'to stun, astonish', fr. **ad-** and *tonāre*, 'to thunder'. See 1st **ex-** and **thunder** and cp. **astonish.**
Derivatives: *stun*, n., *stunn-er*, n., *stunn-ing*, adj., *stunn-ing-ly*, adv.

Stundism, n., the doctrine of the Stundists. — Russ. *shtundism*, a hybrid coined fr. *shtunda* (see next word) and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Stundist, n., member of a Russian Evangelical sect. — Russ. *shtundist*, a hybrid coined fr. *shtunda*, 'Stundism', fr. G. *Stunde*, 'hour, lesson', and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin; so called from their Bible lessons. For the etymology of G. *Stunde* see **stound.**

stung, past tense and pp. of *sting*. — ME. *stungen*, fr. OE. *gestungen*, pp. of *stingan*. See **sting,** v.

stunk, past tense and pp. of *stink*. — ME. *stunken*, fr. OE. *gestuncen*, pp. of *stincan*. See **stink.**

stunt, adj., stunted (*chiefly dial.*) — ME., fr. OE. *stunt*, 'dull, foolish', in gradational relationship to **stint** (q.v.); influenced in meaning by the related ON. *stuttr* (assimilated from orig. **stuntr*), 'short, stunted'.
Derivatives: *stunt*, tr. v., to check the normal growth of, *stunt-ed*, adj., *stunt-ed-ly*, adv., *stunt-ed-ness*, n., *stunt-y*, adj., 'short'.

stunt, n., a showy performance (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *stunt*, intr. v., *stunt-y*, adj., showy.

stupa, n., a domelike mound or tower. — OI. *stūpaḥ*, 'tuft of hair; top of the head; tope'. See next word and cp. **tope,** 'stupa'.

stupe, n., compress. — L. *stūpa*, 'tow', fr. Gk. στύππη, which is cogn. with OI. *stūpaḥ*, 'tuft of hair; top of the head', *stupáḥ*, 'tuft of hair', *stúkā*, of s.m. Cp. prec. word. Cp. also **Stipa.** Cp. also **stop.**
Derivative: *stupe*, tr. v.

stupefacient, adj., stupefying. — L. *stupefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *stupefacere*. See **stupefy** and **-ent.**

stupefaction, n., the act of stupefying. — See **stupefy** and **-faction.**

stupefactive, adj., stupefying. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*. See **stupefy.**

stupefy, tr. v., 1) to stun; 2) to astonish. — F. *stupéfier*, fr. L. *stupefacere*, 'to stupefy, benumb', which is compounded of *stupēre*, 'to be stunned, be stupefied', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **stupid** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *stupefi-ed*, adj., *stupefi-ed-ness*, n., *stupefi-er*, n.

stupendous, adj., amazing. — L. *stupendus*, 'amazing', gerundive of *stupēre*, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'; see **stupid.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

stupeous, adj., having long hairs or scales. — L. *stūpeus*, 'of tow', fr. *stūpa*, 'tow'. See **stupe** and cp. **stupose.** For the ending cp. prec. word.

stupid, adj. — MF. (= F.) *stupide*, fr. L. *stupidus*, 'amazing, dull, stupid', fr. *stupēre*, 'to be stunned, be stupefied', which is rel. to *stuprum*, 'dishonor, disgrace'; fr. I.-E. base **(s)tup-*, 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike', τύπος, 'blow'. See **type** and cp. **stupendous, stupefy, stupor, stuprum, styptic.** Cp. also **stub.**
Derivatives: *stupid*, n. (colloq.), *stupid-ly*, adv., *stupid-ness*, n.

stupidity, n. — MF. (= F.) *stupidité*, fr. L. *stupiditātem*, acc. of *stupiditās*, 'dullness, stupidity', fr. *stupidus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

stupor, n., torpor, lethargy. — ME., fr. L., 'numbness, dullness', fr. *stupēre*. See **stupid** and **-or.**
Derivative: *stupor-ous*, adj.

stupose, adj., having towlike filaments. — ML. *stūpōsus*, fr. L. *stūpa*, 'tow'. See **stupe** and adj. suff. **-ose** and cp. **stupeous.**

stuprum, n., illicit sexual intercourse (*law*). — L., 'dishonor, disgrace'. The orig. meaning was 'stupefaction', *stuprum* being rel. to L. *stupēre*, 'to be stunned, be stupefied'. See **stupid** and cp. the second element in **masturbate.**

sturdy, adj., firm, resolute. — ME. *stourdi*, 'stubborn, sturdy', fr. OF. *estourdi* (F. *étourdi*), 'astounded, thoughtless', pp. of *estourdir* (F. *étourdir*), 'to stun, daze, make thoughtless', fr. VL. **exturdīre*, 'to be stunned like a thrush drunk with grapes', fr. 1st **ex-** and L. *turdus*, 'thrush'. Cp. It. *stordire*, earlier Sp. *estordir* (whence, with change of pref., Sp. *atordir*), 'to stun, daze, stupefy', which also derive fr. VL. **extordīre*. See **Turdus** and words there referred to. For sense development cp. It. *tordo*, 'thrush; silly', Gk. κωφότερος κίχλης, 'more foolish than a thrush'.
Derivatives: *sturdi-ly*, adv., *sturdi-ness*, n.

sturdy, n., gid (*a disease of sheep*). — MF. *estourdie*, 'giddiness', fr. OF., prop. fem. pp. of *estourdir*, 'to stun', used as a noun. See **sturdy,** adj.

sturgeon, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *esturgeon*, fr. Frankish **sturjo*, which is rel. to OS., OHG. *sturio*, MHG. *störe, stüre*, G. *Stör*, MDu. *store, störe*, Du. *steur*, OE. *styria*, ON. *styrja*. These Teut. words are cognate with OPruss. *esketres*, Lith. *eršketras*, Russ. *osetr*, 'sturgeon'. Cp. ML. *sturiō*. It. *storione*, OProvenç. *esturjon*, Sp. *esturión*, 'sturgeon', which also are Teut. loan words. Cp. also **sterlet.**

sturine, sturin, n., a protamine from the sperm of sturgeons (*biochem.*) — Coined with chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** from the stem of ML. *sturiō*, 'sturgeon'. See prec. word.

Sturm und Drang, name of the period of German literary romanticism in the late 18th cent. — G., lit. 'storm and stress', so called from the title of a romantic drama written by the German poet Friedrich Maximilian von Klinger (1752-1831), who gave it this name in 1776 at the suggestion of Christoph Kaufmann. For the etymology of the words *Sturm, und* and *Drang* see **storm, and, throng.**

sturnoid, adj., like the starlings. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sturnus*, 'starling', and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Sturnus** and **-oid.**

Sturnus, n., a genus of birds, the starling (*ornithol.*) — L. *sturnus*, 'starling', cogn. with Gk. ἄστραλος (Hesychius), OE. *stær*, ON. *stari*, 'starling', OPruss. *starnite*, 'gull'. See **starling** and cp. **tern.**

stuss, n., a gambling game. — Colloquial G. *Stuß*, 'nonsense', fr. Yiddish *shtuss*, fr. Mishnaic Heb. *shᵉṭūth*, 'folly, nonsense', which is rel. to *shōṭéʰ*, 'fool'. See **sot.**

stut, intr. and tr. v., to stutter (*obsol.*) — See next word.

stutter, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of **stut,** fr. Late ME. *stutten*, fr. Teut. base **stut-*, which stands in gradational relationship to **staut-*, whence OS. *stōtan*, OHG. *stōzan*, Goth. *stautan*, 'to push, thrust'. See **stint** and cp. **stoat, stoss.**
Derivatives: *stutter*, n., *stutter-er*, n., *stutter-ing*, n. and adj. *stutter-ing-ly*, adv.

sty, intr. v., to go up, ascend (*obsol.*) — ME. *styen*, fr. OE. *stīgan*, rel. to ON., OFris. *stīga*, MDu. *stīghen*, OS., OHG. *stīgan*, MHG. *stīgen*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, OE. *stīg*, ON. *stīgr*, OHG. *stīg*, MHG. *stīc*, G. *Steig*, 'path', fr. Teut. base **stīg-*, which corresponds to I.-E. **stīgh-*, 'to stride, step, walk, climb', whence OI. *stighnōti*, 'mounts, rises, steps', Gk. στείχειν,

'to go; to march in order', στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', στοῖχος, 'row, line, rank', Alb. *štek*, 'passage, way', OSlav. *stignąti*, 'to overtake', *stĭdza*, 'path', *stĭgna*, 'place', Lith. *staigà*, 'suddenly', *staig-ùs*, 'hasty', *staigýtis*, 'to hasten, hurry" (intr.), Lett. *steigtîs*, of s.m., *stiga*, 'path', OIr. *tīagaim*, 'I walk', *techt*, 'arrival', W. *taith*, 'going, walk, way'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **stair, stile,** 'steps', **stirrup.** Cp. also **acrostic** and words there referred to.

sty, n., enclosure for swine. — ME. *stie*, fr. OE. *stī*, var. *stīg*, rel. to ON. *-stī*, 'stall', *stīa*, 'sty, kennel', OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, 'pen for small cattle', and perh. also to OE. *stīgan*, 'to ascend'. See prec. word and cp. the first element in **steward.**

Derivative: *sty*, tr. v., to enclose in a sty.

sty, stye, n., swelling on the eyelid. — Back formation from earlier *styany* (mistaken for the contraction of *sty on eye*), fr. OE. *stīgend*, 'sty in the eye', from the stem of *stīgan*, 'to ascend, rise'. See **sty,** 'to ascend'.

Stygian, adj., pertaining to the Styx or the nether world. — L. *Stygius*, fr. Gk. Στύγιος, 'Stygian', fr. Στύξ, gen. Στυγός, 'Styx (a river of the nether world)'. See **Styx** and **-ian.**

styl-, form of **stylo-** before a vowel.

style, n., 1) gnomon; 2) part of the pistil bearing the stigma (*bot.*) — Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar, column', rel. to στύειν, 'to make stiff, erect; to place, set', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)āu-*, **st(h)ū-*, 'stiff, upright; post, pillar'. See **steer,** 'to direct', and cp. words there referred to.

style, n., pointed instrument for writing, whence: way of writing or speaking, etc. — ME. *stile*, fr. OF. *style*, *stile* (F. *style*), fr. L. *stilus*, 'pointed instrument, spike, pale', which stands for **stoi-lo*, **stí-lo-*, 'something sharp, pointed', and is rel. to L. *sti-mulus*, 'point, goad', *īnstī-gāre*, 'to goad, prick'. See **stimulus** and cp. 2nd **stile** and **stiletto.** Cp. also the second element in **cyclostyle.** The spelling *style* (with *y* for orig. *i*) is due to a confusion of this word with Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar' (see *style*, 'gnomon').

Derivatives: *style*, tr. and intr. v., *styl-er*, n., *styl-ing*, n., *styl-ish*, adj., *styl-ish-ly*, adv., *styl-ish-ness*, n., *stylist*, n. (q.v.), *stylize* (q.v.)

stylet, n., a small pointed instrument. — F. *stylet*, fr. MF. *stilet*, fr. It. *stiletto*, dimin. of *stilo*, 'a pointed instrument'. See **stiletto.**

Stylidium, n., a genus of plants. — ModL., formed fr. Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar', and dimin. suff. **-idium.** See **style,** 'pillar'.

styliform, adj., having the form of a style. — Formed fr. **style,** 'pointed instrument', and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

stylist, n. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. L. *stilus*, 'a pointed instrument'. See **style,** 'pointed instrument'.

Derivatives: *stylist-ic*, adj., *stylist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

stylite, n., an ascetic living on the top of a pillar. — Eccles. Gk. στῡλίτης, formed fr. στῦλος, 'pillar', with suff. -ίτης. See **style,** 'gnomon', and subst. suff. **-ite.**

stylize, tr. v. — Formed on analogy of G. *stilisieren*, fr. L. *stilus*, 'pointed instrument', and suff. **-ize.** See **style,** 'pointed instrument'.

stylo, n. — Abbreviation of **stylograph.**

stylo-, before a vowel **styl-,** combining form meaning 'pillar', as in *stylobate*. — Gk. στῦλο-, στῡλ-, fr. στῦλος, 'pillar'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

stylo-, before a vowel **styl-,** combining form meaning 'sharp, pointed', as in *stylograph*. — Fr. L. *stylus*, incorrect spelling for *stilus*, 'a pointed instrument'. See **style,** 'pointed instrument'.

stylobate, n., a base for two or more columns. — Late L. *stȳlobatēs*, fr. Gk. στῡλοβάτης, 'base of a column', which is compounded of στῦλος, 'pillar, column', and -βάτης, from the stem of βαίνειν, 'to go'. See **style,** 'gnomon', and **base,** n.

Stylochus, n., a genus of worms (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'bearing a style', fr. 1st **stylo-** and Gk. ὀχός 'holding', from the stem of ὀχεῖν, 'to bear, carry', which stands in gradational relationship to ἔχειν, 'to have, hold'. See **hectic** and cp. **epoch.**

stylograph, n., a kind of fountain pen. — Compounded of 1st **stylo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

Derivatives: *stylograph-ic*, *stylograph-ic-al*, adjs., *stylograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *stylograph-y*, n.

styloid, adj., styliform; pertaining to certain pointed processes of bones (*anat.*) — Medical L. *stȳloideus*, fr. Gk. στῡλοειδής, 'resembling a pillar', coined by Galen fr. στῦλος, 'pillar', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'; see **style,** 'gnomon', and **-oid** and cp. Joseph Hyrtl, *Onomatologia Anatomica*, p. 499.

Stylops, n., a genus of insects (*zool.*) — ModL., a hybrid coined fr. L. *stilus*, 'something pointed', and Gk. ὤψ, gen. ὠπος, 'eye', from I.-E. base **ōq*^{w}-, 'eye'. See **-ops.**

Stylosanthes, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. στῦλος, 'pillar', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **style,** 'gnomon', and **anther.**

stylus, n., an instrument for writing. — L. *stilus*, inexactly spelled *stylus*. See **style,** 'pointed instrument'.

stymie, stimy, n., position of a player's ball between the opponent's ball and the hole (*golf*) — The orig. meaning was 'inability to see clearly'. Cp. earlier E. *styme*, 'flicker, glimmer' (in *not to see a styme*), which is of uncertain origin; applied figuratively to a random shot.

Styphelia, n., a genus of plants of the epacris family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. στυφελός, 'rough'; so called in allusion to the rough hairs of the corolla tube. Gk. στυφελός derives fr. στύφειν, 'to contract, be astringent', whence also στύψις, 'contraction'. See next word and 1st **-ia.**

styptic, adj., checking bleeding, astringent. — L. *stypticus*, fr. Gk. στυπτικός, from the stem of στύφειν, 'to contract, be astringent', fr. I.-E. base **stu-bh-*, 'to strike, cut, hew'. Cp. the related base **(s)tup-*, whence Gk. τύπτειν, 'to strike'. See **type** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *styptic*, n., *styptic-al*, adj., *styptic-ity*, n.

Styracaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the storax family. — ModL., formed fr. **Styrax** with suff. **-aceae.**

styracaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Styrax, n., a genus of trees yielding a fragrant resin (*bot.*) — L. *styrax*, *storax*, fr. Gk. στύραξ, 'styrax', fr. Heb. *tzŏrî*, 'resin of the lentisk and of the terebinth'. The Greek form of the word is due to the influence of Gk. στύραξ, 'shaft of a lance'. Cp. **storax.**

styrene, n., a colorless hydrocarbon, C_8H_8 (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ene** from ***Styrax***; so called because found in liquid storax.

Styx, n., a river of the nether world. — L., fr. Gk. Στύξ, gen. Στυγός, lit. 'the horrible', rel. to στύξ, 'chill, frost; hatred, abhorrence', στυγεῖν, 'to hate, abhor' (orig. 'to shudder with cold'), στυγνός, 'hated, abhorred', and cogn. with Russ. *istygnut'*, *stugnut'*, 'to freeze'. Cp.—with *-d*-formative element—OSlav. *studŭ*, 'cold'.

suable, adj. — Formed from the verb **sue** with suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *suabil-ity*, n., *suabl-y*, adv.

Suaeda, n., a genus of plants, the sea blite (*bot.*) — Arab. *suwáyd*, 'blackish', standing for *usáywid*, dimin. of *áswad*, 'black', fr. *sáwida*, 'was black'. Cp. **Sudan.**

suasion, n., persuasion. — ME. *suasioun*, fr. L. *suāsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suāsus*, pp. of *suādēre*, 'to advise, recommend, persuade', which is rel. to *suāvis*, 'sweet'. See **suave** and **-ion** and cp. **dissuasion, persuasion.**

suasive, adj., persuasive. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *suāsus*, pp. of *suādēre*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *suasive*, n., *suasive-ly*, adv., *suasive-ness*, n.

suave, adj., smoothly polite, bland, gracious. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *suāvis*, 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable', which stands for **swādwis*, and is cogn. with OI. *svādúḥ*, 'sweet', Gk. ἡδύς (Dor. ἁδύς), 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable', ἡδονή, 'pleasure', OS. *swōti*, OE. *swēte*, 'sweet'. See **sweet** and cp. **soave.**

Derivatives: *suave-ly*, adv., *suave-ness*, n.

suavity, n. — ME. *suavitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *suavité*, fr. L. *suāvitātem*, acc. of *suāvitās*, 'sweetness', fr. *suāvis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

sub, n. (*colloq.*) — Short for **subaltern, submarine, subscription, substitute,** etc.

sub, prep., under. — L. See **sub-.**

sub-, pref. of Latin origin meaning 'under'. — ***Sub-*** regularly becomes ***suc-*** before ***c***, ***suf-*** before ***f***, ***sug-*** before ***g***, and ***sup-*** before ***p***. It often becomes ***sum-*** before ***m*** and ***sur-*** before ***r***. It is simplified to ***su-*** before ***sp***. Before ***c***, ***p*** and ***t*** it sometimes has the form ***sus-*** (for ***subs-***, an earlier form of ***sub-***). — L. *sub-*, etc., fr. *sub* (for **sup*), 'under, below, beneath', rel. to Oscan συπ, Umbr. *su*, 'under', and cogn. with OI. *úpa*, 'near, under, up to, on', Gk. ὑπό, 'under, below', Goth. *uf*, 'under', OIr. *fo*, W. *guo-*, Gaul. *vo-*, *ve-*, 'under', Goth. *iup*, ON., OE. *upp*, 'up, upward', Hitt. *up-zi*, 'rises' (said of the sun). All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **upo-*, 'from below', whence arose the meanings 'turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond'. See **up** and cp. **supine, sum, summary, summit, soutane** and the first element in **surge** and in **Upanishad**; cp. also **hypo-.** Fr. I.-E. base **upo-* developed the comparative **uper-*, **uperi-*, 'over, above, beyond', whence OI. *upári*, 'over, above, beyond', Gk. ὑπέρ, L. *super*, 'over, above, beyond'. For sense development cp. L. *altus*, which unites the meanings 'high' and 'deep'. See **over** and cp. **super-, supra-, hyper-.** Cp. also **subter-.** Cp. also **opal.**

subabdominal, adj., that which is beneath the abdomen. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **abdominal.**

subacid, adj., moderately acid. — L. *subacidus*, 'sourish'. See **sub-** and **acid.**

Derivatives: *subacid-ity*, n., *subacid-ly*, adv., *subacid-ness*, n.

subacute, adj., moderately acute. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **acute.**

subaerial, adj., situated on the surface of the earth. — Lit. 'under the air', used in the sense of 'under the sky'; formed fr. **sub-** and **aerial.**

Derivative: *subaerial-ly*, adv.

subagency, n. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **agency.**

subagent, n., a person employed by an agent. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **agent.**

subah, n., a province or division of the Mogul Empire (*India*). — Hind. *ṣūbaḥ*, fr. Pers. *ṣūba*^{h}, 'collection; collection of districts, province', fr. Arab. *ṣūba*^{h}, 'collection'.

subahdar, subadar, n., governor of a subah; viceroy (*India*) — Hind., fr. Pers. *ṣūba*^{h}*dār*, lit. 'holder of a subah', fr. *ṣūba*^{h}, 'province', and *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see **subah,** for the second see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

subaltern, adj., subordinate; n. (*chiefly British*), a subaltern officer. — F. *subalterne*, fr. Late L. *subalternus*, fr. **sub-** and L. *alternus*, 'one after the other', fr. *alter*, 'the other (of two)'. See **alternate.**

Derivatives: *subaltern-ate*, adj. and n., *subaltern-ation*, n., *subaltern-ity*, n.

subaquatic, adj., partly aquatic. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **aquatic.**

subaqueous, adj., situated, or to be used, under water. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **aqueous.**

subarctic, adj., pertaining to the region contiguous to the Arctic. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **arctic.**

subaudition, n., the understanding of something not expressed in words. — Late L. *subauditiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *subauditus*, pp. of *subaudire*, 'to

understand a word omitted', fr. **sub-** and L. *audīre*, 'to hear'. See **audition.**

subaural, adj., situated below the ear. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **aural,** 'pertaining to the ear'.

subaxillary, adj., 1) situated beneath the armpit; 2) situated beneath the axil (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **sub-** and **axillary.**

subcaudal, adj., situated beneath the tail (*zool.*) — Formed fr. **sub-** and **caudal.**

subclavian, adj., situated beneath the clavicle. — Formed fr. **sub-** and L. *clāvis*, 'key'. See **clavicle** and **-ian.**

subconscious, adj. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **conscious.**

Derivatives: *subconscious*, n., *subconscious-ly*, adv., *subconscious-ness*, n.

subcutaneous, adj., situated, or applied, beneath the skin. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **cutaneous.**

Derivative: *subcutaneous-ly*, adv.

subdeacon, n. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **deacon,** on analogy of Late L. *subdiāconus.*

Derivatives: *subdeacon-ate*, n., *subdeacon-ess*, n., *subdeacon-ry*, n.

subdititious, adj., secretly substituted. — L. *subditicius*, fr. *subditus*, pp. of *subdere*, 'to substitute', lit. 'to place under', fr. **sub-** and *dare*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time'. For E. **-ous,** as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

subdivide, tr. and intr. v., to divide again. — Late L. *subdīvidere*, fr. **sub-** and L. *dīvidere*, 'to divide'. See **divide.**

subdivisible, adj. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **divisible.**

subdivision, n. — Late L. *subdīvīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *subdīvīsus*, pp. of *subdīvidere*. See **subdivide** and **-ion.**

subdolous, adj., sly, crafty. — L. *subdolus*, fr. **sub-** and *dolus*, 'guile, deceipt, deception'. See **dole,** 'guile', and cp. **sedulous.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *subdolous-ly*, adv., *subdolous-ness*, n.

subdominant, n., the fourth note of the scale (*mus.*) — Formed fr. **sub-** and **dominant.**

subduce, tr. v., to take away. — L. *subdūcere*, 'to draw away, withdraw, remove', lit. 'to lead or draw from under', fr. **sub-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and cp. **subdue.**

subduct, tr. v., to subduce. — L. *subductus*, pp. of *subdūcere*. See prec. word.

subdue, tr. v., 1) to overcome; 2) to soften. — ME. *soduen*, later *subdewen*, fr. OF. *soduire* (F. *séduire*), 'to seduce', fr. L. *subdūcere*, 'to draw away, withdraw, remove' (but confused in sense with L. *subdere*, 'to subject, subdue'). See **subduce.**

Derivatives: *subdu-able*, adj., *subdu-abl-y*, adv., *subdu-able-ness*, n., *subdu-al*, n., *subdu-ed*, adj., *subdu-ed-ly*, adv., *subdu-ed-ness*, n., *subdu-ing*, adj., *subdu-ing-ly*, adv.

suber, n., cork. — L. *sūber*, 'cork tree, cork', prob. borrowed fr. Gk. σῦφαρ, 'wrinkled skin', which is of uncertain origin.

subereous, adj., pertaining to cork. — L. *sūbereus*, 'of cork', fr. *sūber*. See prec. word and **-eous.**

suberic, adj., pertaining to cork. — F. *subérique*, formed fr. L. *sūber*, 'cork', with suff. *-ique*. See **suber** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

suberin, suberine, n., a waxy substance contained in cork (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in, -ine,** fr. L. *sūber*, 'cork'. See **suber.**

suberose, adj., subereous. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. L. *sūber*, 'cork'. See **suber** and cp. **subereous.**

subfuscous, adj., dusky. — L. *subfuscus, suffuscus*, 'dusky', fr. **sub-** and *fuscus*, 'dusky'. See **fuscous.**

subjacency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

subjacent, adj., situated underneath. — L. *subjacēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *subjacēre*, 'to lie underneath', fr. **sub-** and *jacēre*, 'to lie'. See **adjacent.**

Derivative: *subjacent-ly*, adv.

subject, adj. — ME. *suget, subget*, fr. OF. *suget, subject* (F. *sujet*), fr. L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subicere*, less correctly *subjicere*, 'to subject, include, comprise', lit. 'to throw under', fr. **sub-** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *sub-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *subject*, adv.

subject, n., 1) theme; 2) (*gram.*), the part of a sentence about which something is said. — ME. *suget, subget*, fr. OF. *suget, subject*, (F. *sujet*), fr. L. *subjectum*, 'grammatical subject', neut. of *subjectus*, pp. of *subicere*, used as a noun. *Subjectum* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὑποκείμενον, lit. 'that which lies underneath'. See **subject,** adj., and cp. **object.**

Derivative: *subject-less*, adj.

subject, n., person owing allegiance to a ruler. — L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subicere*. See prec. word.

subject, tr. v. — ME. *subjecten*, fr. MF. *subjecter* (F. *sujettir*), fr. OF., fr. L. *subjectāre*, freq. of *subicere*, 'to subject'. See **subject,** adj.

Derivatives: *subject-ed*, adj., *subject-ed-ly*, adv., *subject-ed-ness*, n.

subjection, n. — ME. *subjeccioun*, fr. MF. *subjection* (F. *sujétion*), fr. OF., fr. L. *subjectiōnem*, acc. of *subjectiō*, fr. *subjectus*, pp. of *subicere*. See **subject,** adj., and **-ion.**

Derivative: *subjection-al*, adj.

subjective, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *subjectīvus*, 'of the subject, subjective', fr. L. *subjectum*, 'subject'. See **subject,** 'theme', and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *subjective*, n., *subjective-ly*, adv., *subjective-ness*, n., *subjectiv-ism*, n., *subjectiv-ity*, n.

subjoin, tr. v. — MF. *subjoin-*, stem of *subjoindre*, fr. L. *subjungere*, 'to affix, append', fr. **sub-** and *jungere*, 'to join'. See **join** and cp. **subjunctive.**

subjugable, adj., capable of being subjugated. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *subjugāre*. See next word.

subjugate, tr. v. — ME. *subjugaten*, lit. 'to bring under a yoke', fr. L. *subjugātus*, pp. of *subjugāre*, 'to subjugate', fr. **sub-** and *jugum*, 'yoke'. See **yoke** and cp. **jugate.**

Derivatives: *subjugat-ion*, n., *subjugat-or*, n.

subjunctive, adj. and n. — Late L. *subjūnctīvus*, 'connecting', fr. L. *subjūnctus*, pp. of *subjungere*; see **subjoin** and **-ive.** Late L. *subjūnctīvus* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὑποταχτικός, 'pertaining to subordination, subordinated', fr. ὑποτάσσειν, 'to place under, subordinate'.

Derivative: *subjunctive-ly*, adv.

sublate, tr. v., to refuse, deny. — L. *sublātus* (used as pp. of *tollere*, 'to take away'), fr. **sub-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

sublimate, tr. v., to refine, purify. — L. *sublīmātus*, pp. of *sublīmāre*, 'to lift up', fr. *sublīmis*. See **sublime** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

sublimate, adj., sublimated. — L. *sublīmātus*, pp. of *sublīmāre*. See **sublimate,** v.

sublimation, n. — ME. *sublimacion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sublimation*, fr. ML. *sublīmātiōnem*, acc. of *sublīmātiō*, fr. L. *sublīmātus*, pp. of *sublīmāre*. See **sublimate,** v., and **-ion.**

sublime, adj., 1) noble; 2) lofty. — F., fr. L. *sublīmis*, 'high, lofty, exalted', back formation fr. *sub līmen*, hence lit, meaning '(coming) up to below the lintel', fr. *sub* (see **sub-**) and *līmen*, 'lintel'. See **limen.**

Derivatives: *sublime*, n., *sublime-ly*, adv., *sublime-ness*, n.

sublime, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *sublimen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sublimer*, fr. L. *sublīmāre*. See **sublimate,** v.

Sublime Porte, former title of the Ottoman Government. — F. *la Sublime Porte*, lit. 'the High Gate', loan translation of Arab. *Bāb 'Alī*, title of the Ottoman Court in Constantinople. Cp. **Porte.**

subliminal, adj., below the threshold of consciousness (*psychol.*) — Lit. 'below the threshold', formed fr. **sub-,** L. *līmen*, gen. *līminis*, 'threshold', and adj. suff. **-al.** See **limen** and cp. **sublime.**

Derivative: *subliminal-ly*, adv.

sublimity, n., the quality of being sublime, sublimeness. — L. *sublīmitās*, fr. *sublīmis*. See **sublime,** adj., and **-ity.**

sublunar, sublunary, adj., 1) situated beneath the moon; 2) pertaining to this world. — ModL. *sublūnāris*, fr. **sub-** and L. *lūnāris*, 'pertaining to the moon'. See **lunar.**

submarine, adj., living or occurring below the surface of the sea. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **marine,** adj.

Derivatives: *submarine*, n., *submarin-er*, n.

submerge, tr. v., to place under water, cover with water; intr. v., to plunge into water; to be submerged. — L. *submergere*, 'to plunge under, sink; to overwhelm', fr. **sub-** and *mergere*, 'to dip, immerse, plunge'. See **merge** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *submerg-ed*, adj., *submerge-ment*, n., *submerg-ence*, n., *submerg-ible*, adj., *submerg-ibil-ity*, n.

submerse, tr. v., to submerge. — L. *submersus*, pp. of *submergere*. See **submerge.**

Derivatives: *submers-ed*, adj., *submers-ible*, adj., *submers-ibil-ity*, n.

submerse, adj., submersed. — L. *submersus*, pp. of *submerge*, 'to plunge under, sink'. See prec. word.

submersion, n. — Late L. *submersiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *submersus*, pp. of *submergere*, 'to plunge under, sink'. See **submerge** and **-ion.**

submission, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. L. *submissiōnem*, acc. of *submissiō*, lit. 'a letting down', formed fr. *submissus*, pp. of *submittere*. In ModF., *submission* is obsolete; it has been replaced by its doublet *soumission*. See **submit** and **-ion.**

submissive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. **submissus,** pp. of *submittere*. See **submit.**

Derivatives: *submissive-ly*, adv., *submissive-ness*, n.

submit, intr. v., to yield, surrender; tr. v., to present for consideration. — ME. *submitten*, fr. L. *submittere, summittere*, 'to furnish, provide', lit. 'to place or send down', fr. **sub-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *submitt-al*, n., *submitt-er*, n.

suboceanic, adj., situated beneath the floor of the ocean. — Formed fr. **sub-** and *oceanic*. See **ocean** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

subordinate, adj. — ML. *subōrdinātus*, fr. **sub-** and L. *ōrdinātus*, pp. of *ōrdināre*, 'to set in order, appoint'. See **ordain** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *subordinate*, n., *subordinate-ly*, adv., *subordinate-ness*, n.

subordinate, tr. v. — ML. *subōrdinātus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *subordinat-ion*, n., *subordinat-ion-ism*, n., *subordinat-ion-ist*, n. and adj., *subordinat-ive*, adj.

suborn, tr. v., to procure by bribery; to procure (a person) to commit a crime. — MF. (= F.) *suborner*, fr. L. *subōrnāre*, 'to provide, furnish; to instigate', fr. **sub-** and *ōrnāre*, 'to equip'. See **ornate.**

Derivative: *suborn-er*, n.

subornation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *subōrnātiōnem*, acc. of *subōrnātiō*, fr. L. *subōrnātus*, pp. of *subōrnare*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

subphrenic, adj., situated beneath the diaphragm. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *sub*, 'under', and Gk. φρήν, 'diaphragm; mind'. See **sub-** and **phrenic.**

subpleural, adj., situated beneath the pleura. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **pleural.**

subpoena, n., summons to appear in court; tr. v., to serve with a subpoena. — Back formation fr. L. *sub poenā* ('under penalty'), words introducing the writ commanding the presence of a person under a penalty of failure. See **sub** and **penal.**

subreption, n., obtaining of a favor by unlawful representation (*law*) — L. *subreptiō, surreptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a snatching away', fr. *subreptus, surreptus,* pp. of *subripere, surripere,* 'to snatch away', fr. **sub-** and *rapere* (pp. *raptus*), 'to seize, snatch'. See **rapid** and **-ion** and cp. **surreptitious.** Cp. also **obreption.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *răptus*) to *ĕ* (in *sub-rĕptus, sur-rĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

subrogate, tr. v., to substitute. — L. *subrogātus,* pp. of *subrogāre,* 'to put in another's place, substitute', fr. **sub-** and *rogāre,* 'to ask, beg, entreat; to offer (somebody) for election'. See **rogation** and cp. **surrogate.**

subrogation, n., substitution. — ME. *subrogacioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *subrogation,* fr. ML. *subrogātiōnem,* acc. of *subrogātiō,* fr. L. *subrogātus,* pp. of *subrogāre.* See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **surrogation.**

subsacral, adj., situated beneath the sacrum. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **sacral,** 'pertaining to the sacrum'.

subscribe, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *subscriben,* fr. L. *subscrībere,* 'to write below, write down, sign', fr. **sub-** and *scrībere,* 'to write'. See **scribe.**
Derivative: *subscrib-er,* n.

subscript, adj. and n. — L. *subscrīptus,* pp. of *subscrībere.* See **subscribe** and cp. **script.**

subscription, n. — ME. *subscripcioun,* fr. L. *subscrīptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'subscription', lit. 'anything written below', fr. *subscrīptus,* pp. of *subscrībere.* See **subscribe** and **-ion.**

subscriptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *subscrīptus,* pp. of *subscrībere.* See **subscribe.**
Derivative: *subscriptive-ly,* adv.

subsellium, n., a low bench. — L., 'bench, seat', fr. **sub-** and *sella* (for **sed-lā-*), from the base of *sedēre,* 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **seat, settle.** Cp. also the second element in **Limosella.**

subsequence, n. — Late L. *subsequentia,* 'the act of following, succession', fr. L. *subsequēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.**

subsequent, adj., following in time; later. — ME., fr. L. *subsequēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *subsequī,* 'to follow, succeed', fr. **sub-** and *sequī,* 'to follow'. See **sequel** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *subsequent,* n., *subsequent-ly,* adv., *subsequent-ness,* n.

subserve, tr. v., to serve in a subordinate manner; to promote. — L. *subservīre,* 'to serve, comply with', fr. **sub-** and *servīre,* 'to serve'. See **serve.**

subservience, subserviency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

subservient, adj., subordinate; serving to promote. — L. *subserviēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *subservīre.* See **subserve** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *subservient,* n., *subservient-ly,* adv., *subservient-ness,* n.

subside, intr. v., 1) to sink; to settle; 2) to abate. — L. *subsīdĕre,* 'to settle down', fr. **sub-** and *sīdĕre,* 'to sit down, settle', which is rel. to *sedēre,* 'to sit'. Cp. OI. *sīdati* (for **sidzati*), 'sits', Gk. ἵζω (for **si-zdō*), 'I seat, set', and see **sedentary.**

subsidence, n., the process of subsiding. — L. *subsīdentia,* 'a settling down, subsidence', fr. *subsīdēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *subsīdĕre.* See prec. word and **-ence.**

subsidiary, adj. — L. *subsīdiārius,* 'belonging to a reserve subsidiary', fr. *subsīdium.* See **subsidy** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *subsidiary,* n., *subsidiari-ly,* adv.

subsidize, tr. v. — See next word and **-ize.**
Derivative: *subsidiz-er,* n.

subsidy, n., a grant of money. — ME. *subsidie,* fr. L. *subsīdium,* 'support, help; auxiliary troops, reserve', fr. *subsīdere,* 'to settle down; to stay, remain', fr. **sub-** and *sīdere,* 'to sit down, settle'. See **subside** and **-y** (representing L. *-ium*).

subsist, intr. v., to continue; tr. v., to support, maintain. — L. *subsistere,* 'to stand still, remain', fr. **sub-** and *sistere,* 'to cause to stand still, to place; to stand still, stand', from the reduplicated base of *stāre,* 'to stand'. See **assist** and cp. words there referred to.

subsistence, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *subsistentia,* fr. L. *subsistēns,* gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-ce.** Late L. *subsistentia* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. ὑπόστασις, 'subsistence', lit. 'anything placed under', fr. ὑφίστημι, 'I place under, stand under', fr. ὑπό, 'under', and ἵστημι, 'I make to stand; I stand'.

subsistent, adj. — L. *subsistēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *subsistere.* See **subsist** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *subsistent,* n., that which subsists, substance.

subspecies, n., subdivision of a species. — MoдL. *subspeciēs.* See **sub-** and **species.**

substance, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *substantia,* 'that of which a thing consists', fr. *substāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *substāre,* 'to stand or be under, to be present', fr. **sub-** and *stō, stāre,* 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. **substantive.** For the ending see suff. **-ce.**

substantial, adj. — ME. *substancial,* fr. Late L. *substantiālis,* 'pertaining to the substance or essence', fr. L. *substantia.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al,** and cp. **consubstantial.**
Derivatives: *substantialism* (q.v.), *substantialist* (q.v.), *substantial-ity,* n., *substantialize* (q.v.), *substantial-ly,* adv., *substantial-ness,* n.

substantialism, n., the doctrine that reality (or substance) underlies all phenomena (*philos.*) — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Late L. *substantiālis.* See prec. word.

substantialist, n., an adherent of substantialism. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Late L. *substantiālis.* See **substantial.**

substantialize, tr. v., to give reality to. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Late L. *substantiālis.* See **substantial.**

substantiate, tr. v., 1) to give substance to; 2) to show to be true. — ModL. *substantiātus,* pp. of *substantiāre,* fr. L. *substantia.* See **substance** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **consubstantiate.**

substantiation, n. — ModL. *substantiātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *substantiātus,* pp. of *substantiāre.* See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **consubstantiation.**

substantival, adj., pertaining to a substantive. — Formed fr. **substantive,** n., with adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *substantival-ly,* adv.

substantive, adj., having a real existence; independent. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *substantif* (fem. *substantive*), fr. Late L. *substantīvus,* 'self-existent, substantive', fr. L. *substantia.* See **substance** and **-ive.**

substantive, n. — ME. *substantif,* fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *substantīvum,* neut. of *substantīvus* (see prec. word); in Latin used only in the term verbum *substantīvum,* which is a loan translation of Gk. ῥῆμα ὑπαρκτικόν, to denote the auxiliary verb *esse,* 'to be'. The grammatical term *substantīvum* (in French: *substantif*) was introduced by the French to denote the noun in contradistinction to the adjective.
Derivatives: *substantive-ly,* adv., *substantive-ness,* n.

substituent, n., an atom or group substituting another. — L. *substituēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *substituere.* See next word and **-ent.**
Derivative: *substituent,* adj.

substitute, n. — ME., fr. L. *substitūtum,* neut. pp. of *substituere,* 'to put instead of, replace, substitute', fr. **sub-** and *statuere,* 'to place, put'. See **statute.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *stătuere*) to *ĭ* (in *sub-stĭtuere*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

substitute, tr. and intr. v. — L. *substitūtus,* pp. of *substituere.* See **substitute,** n.
Derivatives: *substitut-ed, substitut-ive,* adjs.

substitution, n. — ME. *substitucion,* fr. MF. (= F.) *substitution,* fr. Late L. *substitūtiōnem,* acc. of *substitūtiō,* fr. L. *substitūtus,* pp. of *substituere.* See **substitute,** adj., and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *substitution-al,* adj., *substitution-al-ly,* adv., *substitution-ary,* adj.

substratum, n., lower stratum. — ML. *substrātum,* n., fr. L. *substrātum,* neut. pp. of *substernere,* 'to spread under', fr. **sub-** and *sternere,* 'to strew, spread out'. See **stratum.**
Derivatives: *substrat-al, substrat-ive,* adjs.

subsultory, adj., leaping. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *subsult-(um),* pp. stem of *subsilīre,* 'to spring upward', fr. **sub-** and *salīre,* 'to spring, jump'. See **salient.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *sălīre*) to *ŭ* (in *sub-sŭltum*) see *desultory* and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *subsultori-ly,* adv.

subsume, tr. v. — ModL. *subsūmere,* 'to take under', fr. **sub-** and L. *sūmere,* 'to take'. See **assume** and cp. words there referred to.

subsumption, n. — ModL. *subsūmptiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *subsūmptus,* pp. of *subsūmere.* See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **sumption** and words there referred to.

subsumptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. ModL. *subsūmptus,* pp. of *subsūmere.* See **subsume** and **-ive.**

subtend, tr. v., to extend under. — L. *subtendere,* 'to stretch underneath', fr. **sub-** and *tendere,* 'to tretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

subtense, adj. — L. *subtēnsus,* pp. of *subtendere.* See prec. word and cp. **tense,** adj.

subter-, pref. meaning 'beneath, lower than'. — L., fr. *subter,* 'below, beneath', formed fr. *sub* (see **sub-**) with compar. suff. *-ter.* See **-ther** and cp. **inter-, preter-.**

subterfuge, n. — Late L. *subterfugium,* fr. L. *subterfugere,* 'to flee secretly', fr. **subter-** and *fugere,* 'to flee'. See **fugitive** and cp. **refuge.**

subterrane, n., an underground room, a cave. — L. *subterrāneum,* 'a subterranean place', neut. of the adj. *subterrāneus* (see next word) used as a noun.
Derivatives: *subterrane-al,* adj., *subterranean* (q.v.)

subterranean, adj., underground. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *subterrāneus,* 'underground, subterranean', fr. *sub terrā,* 'under the ground', fr. *sub,* 'under', and *terrā,* abl. of *terra,* 'earth, ground'. See **sub-** and **terra.**
Derivative: *subterranean,* n., *subterranean-ly,* adv.

subterrene, n., 1) an underground dwelling; 2) (with *the*), the underworld. — L. *subterrēnus,* 'underground' (adj.), compounded of *sub,* 'under', and *terra,* 'earth, ground'. See prec. word.

subterrestrial, adj. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **terrestrial.**

subthoracic, adj., situated under the thorax. — Formed fr. **sub-** and **thoracic.**

subtile, adj., subtle. — ME. *subtil, subtile,* fr. MF. (= F.) *subtil,* fr. OF. *soutil, sotil, sutil,* fr. L. *subtīlis*; influenced in spelling by L. *subtīlis.* See **subtle.**
Derivatives: *subtile-ly,* adv., *subtile-ness,* n., *subtilize* (q.v.), *subtilty* (q.v.)

subtilize, tr. and intr. v. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. L. *subtīlis.* See **subtile.**
Derivatives: *subtiliz-ation,* n. *subtiliz-er,* n.

subtilty, n. — ME. *subtiltee,* altered fr. *sutilte* under the influence of L. *subtīlis.* See **subtlety.**

subtle, adj., 1) delicate; 2) evasive; 3) clever, crafty. — ME. *sutel, soutil,* fr. OF. *soutil, sotil, sutil* (F. *subtil*), fr. L. *subtīlis,* 'fine, thin; delicate, subtle; clear, simple', which stands for **sub-texlis,* fr. **sub-** and *tēla* (for **texla*), 'a web', from the stem of *texere,* 'to weave'; see **textile.** The spelling of F. *subtil,* E. *subtle,* is due to the influence of L. *subtīlis.*
Derivative: *subtl-y,* adv.

subtlety, n. — ME. *sutilte, sotilte,* fr. OF. *soutilte, sutilte* (F. *subtilité*), fr. L. *subtīlitātem,* acc. of *subtīlitās,* 'fineness, simplicity', fr. *subtīlis*; influenced in spelling by L. *subtīlis.* See **subtle** and **-ty** and cp. **subtilty,** which is a doublet of *subtlety.*

subtonic, n., in *music,* the seventh tone of the scale. — Coined by James Rush (see his *Philosophy of the Human Voice,* 4th ed., Philadelphia, 1855, p. 82) fr. **sub-** and **tonic.**

subtract, tr. v. — L. *subtractus,* pp. of *subtrahere,* 'to draw off, withdraw', fr. **sub-** and *trahere,* 'to draw'. See **tract** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *subtract-er,* n., *subtraction* (q.v.), *subtract-ive,* adj.

subtraction, n. — Late L. *subtractiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *subtractus,* pp. of *subtrahere.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

subtrahend, n., number to be subtracted. — L. *subtrahendus,* 'to be subtracted', gerundive of *subtrahere,* 'to subtract'. See **subtract.** For the use of Latin gerundives or their derivatives in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

subulate, adj., slender and pointed; awl-shaped. — ModL. *sūbulātus,* fr. L. *sūbula,* 'awl', which stands for **sū-dhl-ā* and is rel. to L. *suō, suere,* 'to sew'. Cp. OSlav. *šilo,* Czech *šídlo,* Pol. *szydło,* 'awl', OHG. *siula,* 'awl, needle', and see **sew.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate.**

subuliform, adj., awl-shaped. — Compounded of L. *sūbula,* 'awl' and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **form,** n.

suburb, n. — L. *suburbium,* 'suburb', fr. **sub-** and *urbs,* gen. *urbis,* 'city'. See **urban.**

suburban, adj. — L. *suburbānus,* 'near the city', formed fr. **sub-,** *urbs,* gen. *urbis,* 'city', and suff. *-ānus.* See **urban.**
Derivatives: *suburban-ity,* n., *suburban-ize,* tr. v., *suburban-iz-ation,* n.

suburbicarian, adj., being in the suburbs of Rome; applied to the six dioceses near Rome. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Late L. *suburbicārius,* which corresponds to L. *suburbānus,* 'near the city', specif. 'near the city of Rome'. See **suburban.**

subvene, intr. v., to come to aid; to intervene. — L. *subvenīre,* 'to come to the aid of', lit. 'to come under', fr. **sub-** and *venīre,* 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **souvenir** and next word.

subvention, n., a subsidy. — ME. *subvencioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *subvention,* fr. L. *subventiōnem,* acc. of *subventiō,* 'assistance', fr. *subvent(-um),* pp. stem of *subvenīre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *subvention-ary, subvention-ed,* adjs.

subversion, n., overthrow. — ME. *subversioun,* fr. MF. (= F.) *subversion,* fr. OF., fr. Late L. *subversiōnem,* acc. of *subversiō,* 'an overturn, overthrow, destruction', fr. L. *subversus,* pp. of *subvertere.* See **subvert** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *subversion-ary,* adj.

subversive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *subversus,* pp. of *subvertere.* See **subvert.**

subvert, tr. v., to overthrow, destroy. — ME. *subverten,* fr. MF. (= F.) *subvertir,* fr. OF., fr. L. *subvertere,* 'to turn upside down, upset, overthrow, ruin', fr. **sub-** and *vertere,* 'to turn'. See **version.**
Derivative: *subvert-er,* n.,

subway, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **sub-,** a suff. of Latin origin, and the English word **way.**

suc-, pref. — Assimilated form of **sub-** before *c.*

succade, n., preserved fruit. — ME. *socade,* fr. MF. *succade,* fr. It. *zuccata,* fr. *zucco,* 'gourd'. See **zucchetto** and **-ade** and cp. **sucket.**

succedaneous, adj., pertaining to a succedaneum; substituted. — L. *succēdāneus,* 'following something, substituted for something', fr. *succēdere.* See **succeed** and **-eous.**

succedaneum, n., substitute. — ModL., prop. neut. of the L. adj. *succēdāneus.* See prec. word.

succeed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *succeden,* fr. L. *succēdere,* 'to go under; to go from under, to mount, ascend; to follow, succeed; to prosper, be successful', fr. **sub-** and *cēdere,* 'to go'. See **cede** and cp. **success.**
Derivatives: *succeed-er,* n., *succeed-ing,* verbal n. and adj., *succeed-ing-ly,* adv.

succentor, n., sub-precentor. — Late L., 'one who accompanies in singing', fr. **sub-** and L. *cantor,* 'singer'; see **cantor.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *cănto*r) to *ĕ* (in Late *suc-cĕntor*), see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

success, n. — L. *successus,* 'advance, approach; success' (whence also F. *succès*), fr. *successus,* pp. of *succēdere.* See **succeed.**
Derivatives: *success-ful,* adj., *success-ful-ly,* adv., *success-ful-ness,* n., *succession* (q.v.), *successor* (q.v.)

succession, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *successiōnem,* acc. of *successiō,* 'a coming into the place of, succeeding, succession', fr. *successus,* pp. of *succēdere.* See **success** and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *succession-al,* adj., *succession-al-ly,* adv., *succession-ist,* n.

successive, adj. — ME., fr. ML. *successīvus,* fr. L. *successus,* pp. of *succēdere.* See **success** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *successive-ly,* adv., *successive-ness,* n., *successiv-ity,* n.

successor, n. — ME. *successour,* fr. OF. *successur, successour* (F. *successeur*), fr. L. *successōrem,* acc. of *successor,* 'follower, successor', fr. *successus,* pp. of *succēdere.* See **succeed** and agential suff. **-or.**

succin-, form of **succino-** before a vowel.

succinic, adj., pertaining to, or found in, amber. — F. *succinique,* formed with suff. *-ique* (see adj. suff. **-ic**) fr. L. *succinum, sūcinum,* 'amber', which is a loan word from a N. European language and has been assimilated in form to L. *sūcus, succus,* 'juice, sap'.

succinct, adj., concise. — L. *succinctus,* 'prepared, ready; contracted, short', pp. of *succingere,* 'to gird below or from below, to tuck up', fr. **sub-** and *cingō, cingere,* 'to gird'. See **cincture** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *succinct-ly,* adv., *succinct-ness,* n.

succino-, before a vowel **succin-,** combining form meaning 1) amber; 2) succinic acid. — L. *succino-, succin-,* fr. *succinum.* See **succinic.**

Succisa, n., a genus of plants, the devil's bit (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *succīsa,* fem. pp. of *succīdere,* 'to cut away below' (see next word); so called in allusion to the premorse rootstock.

succise, adj., seeming as if it were abruptly cut off (*bot.*) — L. *succīsus,* pp. of *succīdere,* 'to cut away below', fr. **sub-** and *caedere,* 'to cut'. See **cement** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **precise.** For the change of Latin *ae* (in *caedere*) to *ī* (in *succīdere*) see *acquire* and cp. words there referred to.

succor, succour, n., help, aid. — ME. *socour,* fr. earlier *socours,* (which was mistaken for a pl.), fr. OF. *socors* (F. *secours*) fr. L. *succursus,* 'help, assistance', fr. *succurs-(um),* pp. stem of *succurrere.* See **succor,** v.
Derivative: *succo(u)r-less,* adj.

succor, succour, tr. v., to help, aid. — ME. *socouren,* fr. OF. *succurre* (F. *secourir*), 'to help, assist', fr. L. *succerrere,* 'to help, assist', lit. 'to run under', fr. **sub-** and *currere,* 'to run'. See **current,** adj., and cp. **succursal.**
Derivatives: *succo(u)r-able,* adj., *succo(u)r-er,* n.

succory, n., chicory. — Altered on analogy of Du. *suikerij,* fr. *cicoree, sycory,* earlier variants of **chicory** (q.v.)

succose, adj., juicy, sappy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. L. *succus, sūcus,* 'juice, sap'. See **succulent.**

succotash, n., a dish of corn and beans. — Narraganset *msiquatash.*

Succoth, n. — See **Sukkoth.**

succubus, n., a lascivious spirit. — L. *succuba, succubus,* 'strumpet', fr. *succubāre,* 'to lie under', fr. **sub-** and *cubāre,* 'to lie down'. See **succumb** and cp. also **incubus.**

succulence, succulency, n., juiciness. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

succulent, adj., juicy. — L. *succulentus,* 'juicy', fr. *succus, sūcus,* 'juice, sap', which is rel. to *sūgere,* 'to suck', and cogn. with OE. *sūcan,* 'to suck'. See **suck** and **-ent** and cp. **succose, exsuccous.**
Derivatives: *succulent-ly,* adv., *succulent-ness,* n.

succumb, intr. v., to submit, yield. — L. *succumbere,* 'to lie down, submit, surrender', fr. **sub-** and *-cumbere* (found only in compounds), 'to lie', which is rel. to *cubāre,* 'to lie down'. See **cubicle** and cp. words there referred to.

succursal, adj., subsidiary. — F. **succursal* (occurring only in the noun *succursale,* 'chapel of ease; branch establishment (of a bank, etc.)', prop. fem. adj. used as a noun fr. Late L. *succursālis,* 'subsidiary', fr. L. *succursus,* 'help, assistance'. See **succor,** n.
Derivative: *succursal,* n.

succus, n., juice. — L. *succus, sūcus.* See **succulent.**

succussion, n., the act of shaking. — L. *succussiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *sucussus,* pp. of *succutere,* 'to fling up', fr. **sub-** and *quatere,* 'to shake'. See **quash,** 'to make void', and **-ion** and cp. **concussion, percussion.**

such, adj. — ME. *swilc, swulch, swuch, such,* fr. OE. *swelc, swelce, swilc, swylc,* rel. to OS. *sulīk,* ON. *slīkr,* Swed. *slik,* Dan. *slig,* OFris. *selik, selk, salk,* MDu. *sölc, selc,* Du. *zulk,* OHG. *sulīh, solīh,* MHG. *sülich, solch,* G. *solch,* Goth. *swaleiks.* These words orig. meant 'so formed'. See **so** and the adj. **like** and cp. the second element in **which.**
Derivatives: *such,* pron., *such-like,* adj. and n., *such-ness,* n.

suck, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *suken, souken,* fr. OE. *sūcan,* rel. to OE. *sūgan,* OS., OHG. *sūgan,* ON. *sūga,* Dan. *suge,* Swed. *suga,* MDu. *sūghen,* Du. *zuigen,* MHG. *sūgen,* G. *saugen,* 'to suck', and cogn. with L. *sūgere,* 'to such', *sūcus, succus,* 'juice, sap', Lett. *sūzu, sūkt,* W. *sugno,* 'to suck'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **seuq-,* resp. **seug-,* 'to suck; sap'. Cp. **sick, soak, sowens, succose, succulent, suction, sugent, suggillate, sumen** and the second element in **honeysuckle.** I.-E. bases **seuq-, *seug-,* are enlargements of base **seu-,* 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence OI. *sunóti,* 'squeezes', Gk. ὕειν (for **súwein*), 'to rain' ὑετός (for **suwetós*), 'rain'. See **hyeto-** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **sup,** 'to sip'.

sucker, n. — ME. *suker, souker,* fr. *suken, souken,* 'to suck'. See **suck** and agential suff. **-er.**

sucket, n. — A dial. var. of **succade.**

suckle, n., honeysuckle. — ME. *socle, sokel,* short for *honisocle.* See **honeysuckle.**

suckle, tr. v. — Formed fr. **suck** with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *suckl-er,* n.

suckling, n., a child before it is weaned. — ME. *suklynge,* fr. *suken,* 'to suck'. Cp. MDu. *sōgeling.* Du. *zuigeling,* MHG. *sūgelinc,* G. *Säugling,* and see **suck** and **-ling.**

suckling, n., 1) clover; 2) honeysuckle. — ME. *sokeling,* fr. *sokel,* 'honeysuckle'. See **suckle,** n., and subst. suff. **-ing.**

suclat, n., any of certain woolen stuffs; specif. the European broadcloth (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *suqlāṭ,* fr. Pers. *saqallāṭ,* a secondary form of *saqirlāṭ.* See **scarlet.**

sucr-, form of **sucro-** before a vowel.

sucramine, sucramin, n., ammonium salt of saccharin. — Coined fr. F. *sucre* (see **sugar**) and **amine.**

sucrate, n., compound of sucrose with a base (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. F. *sucre,* 'sugar', and chem. suff. **-ate,** fr. L. *-ātus.* See **sugar** and cp. words there referred to.

sucre, n., the monetary unit for Ecuador. — Named after Antonio José de *Sucre,* a Venezuelan general.

sucro-, before a vowel **sucr-,** combining form meaning 'sugar'. — F. *sucre*. See **sugar.**

sucrose, n., saccharose (*chem.*) — Formed fr. F. *sucre*, 'sugar', with subst. suff. **-ose.** See **sugar** and cp. **saccharose.**

suction, n., the act or process of sucking. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *sūctus*, pp. of *sūgere*, 'to suck'. See **suck** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *suction-al*, adj.

Suctoria, n., a group of protozoans (*zool.*) — Lit. 'sucking (animals)', fr. *sūctus*, pp. of *sūgere*. See prec. word.

suctorial, adj., 1) pertaining to sucking; 2) having an organ for sucking (*zool.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. ModL. *sūctōrius*, fr. L. *sūctus*, pp. of *sūgere*, 'to suck'. See **suck** and adj. suff. **-ory.**

Sudan, n., a kind of yellowish color. — Fr. the *Sudan*, name of a country in Africa, fr. Arab. (*Bilad-al-*)*Sūdān*, lit. 'country of the blacks', fr. *sūd*, pl. of *áswad* (fem. *saudā'*), 'black'. Cp. **Suaeda.**

Sudanese, adj., of the Sudan; n., a native of the Sudan. — See prec. word and **-ese.**

Sudanic, adj., of Sudan. — See **Sudan** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

sudarium, n., a cloth for wiping the face; handkerchief. — L. *sūdārium*, 'handkerchief', lit. 'cloth for wiping off perspiration', fr. *sūdor*, 'sweat, perspiration'. See next word and **-arium.**

sudation, n., perspiration. — L. *sūdātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'sweating', fr. *sūdātus*, pp. of *sūdāre*, 'to sweat', fr. *sūdor*, 'sweat' See **sudor** and **-ation.**

sudatorium, n., room for perspiration in a bath. — L. *sūdātōrium*, fr. *sūdātus*, pp. of *sūdāre*. See prec. word and **-orium.**

sudatory, adj., promoting perspiration. — L. *sūdātōrius*, fr. *sūdātus*, pp. of *sūdāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ory.**

sudd, n., floating vegetable matter that obstructs navigation on the White Nile. — Arab. *sudd*, 'obstruction', fr. *sádda*, 'he stopped, shut, blocked up, obstructed'.

sudden, adj. — ME. *sodain, sodein*, fr. MF. *sodain, soudain* (F. *soudain*), fr. OF., fr. VL. **subitānus* (L. *subitāneus*), 'sudden', fr. *subitus*, 'sudden', prop. pp. of *subīre*, 'to go under; to occur secretly', fr. **sub-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. OProvenç. *soptan*, 'sudden', which also derives fr. VL. **subitānus.*
Derivatives: *sudden-ly*, adv., *sudden-ness*, n.

sudder, n., a chief officer in India, particularly in the Bengal presidency. — Arab. *ṣadr*, 'chief'.

sudor, n., sweat. — L. *sūdor*, 'sweat', fr. I.-E. base **sweid-*, **swoid-*, **swid-*, 'to sweat'. See **sweat** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *sudor-al*, adj.

sudoriferous, adj., secreting sweat. — Compounded of L. *sūdor*, 'sweat' (see prec. word), and **-ferous.**

sudorific, adj., causing sweat. — Compounded of L. *sūdor*, 'sweat', and *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **sudor** and suff. **-fic.**

Sudra, n., the lowest Hindu caste. — OI. *śūdraḥ.*

suds, n. pl., 1) soapy water; 2) foam. — Lit. 'things sodden'; rel. to MDu. *sudde*, 'marsh, lake', and to E. **sodden** and **seethe** (q.v.)

sue, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *siwen, suwen, suen*, fr. OF. *suir*, a collateral form of *sivre, sivir* (F. *suivre*), fr. VL. **sequere, *sequīre*, corresponding to L. *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sequel** and cp. **ensue, pursue.** Cp. also **suit, pursuit.**
Derivatives: *su-er*, n., *su-ing*, adj., *su-ing-ly*, adv.

suède, n., soft leather made of kid skin. — F. *Suède*, 'Sweden', from phrases like *gants de Suède*, 'Swedish gloves', etc.

suerte, n., a quick movement (technical term denoting various phases of the bullfight). — Sp., 'change, luck, fate, lot', fr. L. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, 'lot, fate, condition, state'. See **sort.**

suet, n., solid fat formed around the kidneys and loins of cattle and sheep. — ME. *swet, suet*, dimin. formed fr. AF. *sue*, fr. OF. *seu, sieu* (F. *suif*), fr. L. *sēbum*, 'fat, tallow'. See **sebaceous** and **-et.**
Derivative: *suet-y*, adj.

suf-, assimilated form of **sub-** before *f.*

suffer, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *suffren, soffren*, fr. OF. *sofrir, sufrir* (F. *souffrir*), fr. VL. **sufferīre*, corresponding to L. *sufferre*, which is formed fr. **sub-** and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. Cp. Rum. *suferi*, It. *soffrire*, OProvenç. *sofrir, sufrir*, Sp. *sufrir*, 'to suffer', which all derive fr. VL. **sufferīre.* See **bear,** 'to carry', and cp. **confer** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *suffer-able*, adj., *suffer-able-ness*, n., *suffer-abl-y*, adv., *sufferance* (q.v.), *suffer-er*, n., *suffer-ing*, n. and adj., *suffer-ing-ly*, adv.

sufferance, n. — ME. *suffrance*, fr. OF. (= F.) *souffrance*, fr. Late L. *sufferentia*, fr. *sufferēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sufferre*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

suffete, n., chief Carthaginian magistrate. — L. *sufes, suffes*, gen. *sufetis, suffetis*, fr. Punic *sufeṭ*, 'judge', which is rel. to Heb. *shōphēṭ*, of s.m. (prop. active part. of *shāpháṭ*, 'he judged'), Bibl. Aram. *shāphᵉṭín* (prop. pl. part.), 'judges', Akkad. *shapāṭu*, 'to judge', *shipṭu*, 'judgment'.

suffice, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *suffisen, sufficen*, fr. pres. part. stem of OF. *soufire* (F. *suffire*), fr. L. *sufficere*, 'to supply as a substitute; to be enough, suffice', lit. 'to make under', fr. **sub-** and *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make do'. See **fact** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *suffic-er*, n., *suffic-ing-ly*, adv., *suffic-ing-ness*, n.

sufficiency, n. — Late L. *sufficientia*, fr. L. *sufficiēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-cy.**

sufficient, adj. — L. *sufficiēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sufficere*. See **suffice** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *sufficient*, n., *sufficient-ly*, adv., *sufficient-ness*, n.

suffix, n. — L. *suffīxum*, neut. pp. of *suffīgere*, 'to attach, affix', fr. **sub-** and *fīgere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **fix,** adj., and cp. **affix, infix, prefix.** Cp. also **soffit.**
Derivative: *suffix-al*, adj.

suffix, tr. v. — L. *suffīxus*, pp. of *suffīgere*. See **suffix,** n.
Derivatives: *suffix-ation*, n., *suffix-ion*, n.

suffocate, tr. and intr. v., to choke. — L. *suffōcātus*, pp. of *suffōcāre*, 'to choke', fr. **sub-** and the stem of *faucēs*, 'throat'. See **faucal** and verbal suff. **-ate.** The change of the diphthong *au to ō* is due to dialectal influence; cp. *explode.*
Derivatives: *suffocat-ing*, adj., *suffocat-ing-ly*, adv., *suffocat-ive*, adj.

suffocation, n. — L. *suffōcātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suffōcātus*, pp. of *suffōcāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

suffragan, n., a bishop appointed as deputy of a diocesan. — OF., fr. ML. *suffrāgāneus*, 'assistant', fr. L. *suffrāgārī*, 'to vote, support with one's vote, support', whence *suffrāgium*. See **suffrage** and **-an.**

suffragan, adj., serving as deputy of a diocesan. — See **suffragan,** n.

suffrage, n., 1) vote; voting; 2) the right to vote. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *suffrāgium*, 'voting tablet; vote, assent, support', prop. 'shout of approval', fr. **sub-** and *fragor*, 'breaking to pieces; crash, noise, din', from the stem of *frangere*, 'to break'. See **fraction** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *suffrag-ial*, adj., *suffrag-ist*, n.

suffragette, n., a woman who advocates female suffrage. — F., formed fr. *suffrage* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ette.**
Derivative: *suffragett-ism*, n.

suffragist, n., one who advocates the extension of political suffrage, esp. to women. — Formed fr. **suffrage** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivatives: *suffragist, suffragist-ic*, adjs., *suffragist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

suffumigate, tr. v., to fumigate from underneath. — Late L. *suffūmigātus*, pp. of *suffūmigāre*, fr. **sub-** and L. *fūmigāre*, 'to smoke, fumigate'. See **fumigate.**

suffumigation, n. — Late L. *suffūmigātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suffūmigātus*, pp. of *suffūmigāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

suffuse, tr. v., to overspread. — L. *suffūsus*, pp. of *suffundere*, 'to pour underneath', fr. **sub-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** v.
Derivative: *suffus-ive*, adj.

suffusion, n. — L. *suffūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suffūsus*, pp. of *suffundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Sufi, n., member of a Mohammedan mystic order. — Arab. *ṣūfí*, lit. 'man of wool', i.e. 'a man wearing woolen garments', fr. *ṣūf*, 'wool'; so called from the habit of 'putting on the holy garment' (= *labs-aṣ-ṣūf*), in order to devote oneself to mysticism.

sufic, adj., pertaining to a Sufi. — Formed fr. **Sufi** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

Sufism, n., mystical doctrines of the Sufis. — Formed fr. **Sufi** with suff. **-ism.**

sug-, assimilated form of **sub-** before *g.*

sugar, n. — ME. *suger, sugre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *sucre*, fr. ML. *succarum*, fr. Arab. *súkkar*, fr. Pers. *shākär*, fr. Pali *sakkarā*, fr. OI. *śárkarā, śarkaraḥ*, 'gravel, grit, sugar', which is cogn. with Gk. κρόκη, κροκάλη, 'pebble', and with the first element in κροκό-δῖλος, 'crocodile'. Cp. It. *zucchero*, Sp. *azúcar*, Port. *açucar*, Rum. *zăhar*, OHG. *zucura* (whence MHG. *zuker*, G. *Zucker*), 'sugar', which all are borrowed fr. Arab. *súkkar*. (The inital *a* in Sp. *azúcar*, Port. *açucar* represents the Arab. article *al*). Cp. **saccharo-, saccharin, sucrate, sucrose.** Cp. also **jaggery,** the first element in **crocodile,** and the second element in **seersucker.**
Derivatives: *sugar*, tr. and intr. v., *sugar-less*, adj., *sugar-like*, adj., *sugar-y*, adj., *sugar-i-ness*, n.

sugent, adj., suctorial. — L. *sūgēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sūgere*, 'to suck', which is rel. to *sūcus, succus*, 'juice, sap', and cogn. with OE. *sūcan, sūgan*, 'to suck'. See **suck** and **-ent.**

suggest, tr. v. — L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere*, 'to lay beneath; to furnish, supply', fr. **sub-** and *gerere*, 'to bear, carry'. See **gest.**
Derivatives: *suggest-er*, n., *suggest-ible*, adj., *suggest-ibil-ity*, n., *suggest-ible-ness*, n. *suggest-ibl-y*, adv., *suggest-ing*, adj., *suggest-ing-ly*, adv., *suggest-ive*, adj., *suggest-ive-ly*, adv., *suggest-ive-ness*, n.

suggestion, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *suggestiōnem*, acc. of *suggestiō*, fr. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere*. See **suggest** and **-ion.**

suggilate, tr. v., to beat black and blue. — L. *sūgillātus, suggillātus*, pp. of *sūgillāre, suggillāre*, which is a derivative of *sūgere*, 'to suck' (see **sugent**). The orig. meaning of *sūgillāre, suggillāre* was 'to cause the blood to flow'. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

suggillation, n. — L. *sūgillātiō, suggillātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *sūgillātus, suggillātus*, pp. of *sūgillāre, suggillāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

sui, pron. used in Latin phrases like *sui generis, sui juris*, etc. — L. *suī*, gen. of *suus*, 'his, her, its; one's', fr. OL. *sovos*, of s.m., from the I.-E. reflexive base **swe-*, whence also OI. *svá-h*, Avestic *hva-*, *xᵛa-*, OPers. *huva*, 'one's own', Gk. ὅς, Dor. *Fός, Homeric ἑός (for **swo-s, *sewo-s*), 'his, her, its', OSlav. *svojĭ*, OPruss. *swais*, 'his, her, its; one's own', OSlav. *svojakŭ*, 'relative, kinsman', Goth. *swēs*, adj., 'one's own'; n., 'property', OHG. *swās*, 'one's own, beloved', Goth. *seins* (for **swei-no-s*), OHG., MHG., OS., OE. *sīn*, G. *sein*, ON. *sīnn*, Dan., Swed. *sin*, 'his', OIr. *fēin, fadēin*, 'himself', etc., Arm. *in-k'n*, gen. *ink'ean*, of s.m. From I.-E. **se-*, a collateral form of base **swe-* derive Gk. ἑ, 'himself, herself, itself', σ-φί(ν), 'to them', L. *sē*, of s.m., OSlav. *sę*, Lith. *si*, OPruss. *sien*, 'himself', etc., L. *sibi*, OSlav. *sebě*,

OPruss. *sebbei*, 'to himself', etc., Goth., ON., LG., MDu. *sik*, OHG. *sih*, MHG. *sich*, 'himself', etc., G. *sich*, 'himself', etc., 'to himself', etc. (Du. *zich* is a HG. loan word). Cp. the first element in **suicide.** Cp. also **aseity, perseity, desolate, Sabine, Samnite, self, sib, sister, -sk, so, soi-disant, sole,** 'alone', **such, swadeshi, swami, swaraj.** Cp. also **assuetude, consuetudinary, custom, ethical, ethnic, stridhana** and the second element in **gossip.**

suicidal, adj. — See **suicide,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *suicidal-ly*, adv.

suicide, n., the act of killing oneself intentionally. — Lit. 'killing of oneself', compounded of L. *suī*, 'of' oneself (see **sui**), and *-cidium*, 'killing', fr. *-cīdere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killing'.

suicide, n., one who commits suicide. — Lit. 'killer of oneself', compounded of L. *suī*, 'of oneself', and *-cīda*, fr. *-cīdere*. See prec. word and **-cide,** 'killer'.

suilline, adj., piglike. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L.*-īnus*) fr. L. *suillus*, 'of swine', fr. *sūs*, gen. *suis*, 'swine', which is cogn. with OE. *sugu*, 'female pig'. See **sow,** n.

suint, n., natural grease of wool. — F., fr. *suer*, 'to sweat', fr. L. *sūdāre*. See **sudation.**

suit, n. — ME. *siute, seute*, fr. OF. *siwte* (read *siute*), later metathesized into *suite* (F. *suite*), fr. VL. **sequita* (L. *secūta*), fem. pp. of *sequere* (L. *sequī*), used as a noun. See **sequel** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *suit*, tr. and intr. v., *suit-able*, adj., *suit-abil-ity*, n., *suit-able-ness*, n., *suit-abl-y*, adv., *suit-ed*, adj., *suit-ing*, n.,

suite, n., 1) a group of attendants; retinue; 2) a series or set, esp. of rooms or furniture. — A French loan word. See **suit.**

suitor, n. — ME. *sutor, suitor*, fr. AF. *suitor*, fr. L. *secūtor*, 'follower, pursuer', fr. *secūtus*, pp. of *sequī*, 'to follow'. See **sue** and agential suff. **-or.**

suivez, v., direction to the accompanist to follow the soloist in tempo, etc. (*mus.*) — F., 'follow', imper. pl. of *suivre*, 'to follow', which was refashioned fr. *suit*, metathesized form of *siut*, **sieut*, fr. VL. **sequitus*, pp. of *sequere*, 'to follow'. See **suit.**

sukey, n., tea kettle. — From *Sukey*, pet form of **Susan.**

Sukkoth, Succoth, n., the Feast of Tabernacles (*Jewish Relig.*) — Heb. *sukkṓth*, pl. *sukkấʰ*, 'booth, tabernacle', prop. 'covert', from *sākhákh*, 'he covered, screened'.

sulcate, also **sulcated,** adj., marked with grooves, (*bot.*) — L. *sulcātus*, pp. of *sulcāre*, 'to furrow', fr. *sulcus*, 'furrow, trench', which is cogn. with Gk. ὀλκός (for **solqós*), 'furrow', ἕλκειν (for **sélqein*), 'to draw', Arm. *heɫg*, 'slow, lazy', Alb. *hel'k, hek'*, 'I tear off', OE. *sulh*, 'plow', OIr. *osailcim* (for **ad-solcim*), 'I tear away', OSlav. *vlěkǫ*, Lith. *velkù*, 'I draw', Toch. B. *sälk-, salk-* (perf. stem), 'to take away; to suck'. Cp. **Holcus.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also 3rd **-ed.**

sulcate, tr. v., to mark with grooves. — L. *sulcātus*, pp. of *sulcāre*. See **sulcate,** adj.

sulcated, adj. — See **sulcate,** adj.

sulcation, n., a furrowing or grooving. — See prec. word and **-ion.**

sulcus, n., a furrow, a groove. — L. See **sulcate,** adj.

sulf-, sulfa- (also spelled **sulph-, sulpha-**), combining form meaning 'containing sulfur'. — See **sulfur.**

sulfate (also spelled **sulphate**), n., salt of sulfuric acid (*chem.*) — See **sulf-** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

sulfatize (also spelled **sulphatize**), tr. v., to turn into sulfate. — See **sulfate** and **-ize.**

sulfide (also spelled **sulphide**), n., a compound of sulfur with another element or radical (*chem.*) — See **sulf-** and **-ide.**

sulfite (also spelled **sulphide**), n., a salt of sulfurous acid (*chem.*) — See **sulf-** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

sulfo- (also spelled **sulpho-**), combining form meaning 'sulfur-' or 'containing sulfur'. — F. *sulfo-*, fr. *sulfure*. See **sulfur.**

sulfone (also spelled **sulphone**), n., any of compounds containing the sulfonyl group (SO_2). — Coined fr. combining form **sulf-** and suff. **-one.**

sulfonium (also spelled **sulphonium**), n., the univalent radical SH_3 (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. ***sulfur*** and **ammo*nium*.**

sulfonyl (also spelled **sulphonyl**), n., the bivalent radical SO_2 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **sulfone** and suff. **-yl.**

sulfur (also spelled **sulphur**), n. — L. *sulpur, sulphur, sulfur*, prob. cogn. with Toch. B. *salp-*, AB *sälp-*, 'to burn'. There is prob. no connection between L. *sulphur* and Goth. *swibls*, OE. *swefel*, 'sulfur'. Cp. **solfatara.**
Derivatives: *sulfur* (*sulphur*), adj. and tr. v. *sulfur-ate* (*sulphur-ate*), tr. v., *sulfur-ation* (*sulphur-ation*), n., *sulfur-ic* (*sulphur-ic*), adj., *sulfurize* (q.v.), *sulfurous* (q.v.), *sulfur-y* (*sulphur-y*), adj.

sulfureous (also spelled **sulphureous**), adj. — L. *sulpureus, sulphureus*, 'pertaining to sulfur'. See prec. word and **-eous.**
Derivatives: *sulfureous-ly*, adv., *sulfureous-ness*, n.

sulfuret (also spelled **sulphuret**) n., a sulfide. — ModL. *sulphurētum*, fr. L. *sulphur*. See **sulfur.**
Derivative: *sulfuret*, tr. v., to combine with sulfur.

sulfurize (also spelled **sulphurize**), tr. v., to combine or impregnate with sulfur or a compound of sulfur. — F. *sulfuriser*, fr. L. *sulfur*. See **sulfur** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *sulfuriz-ation*, n.

sulfurous (also spelled **sulphurous**), adj., 1) containing sulfur; 2) resembling burning sulfur (*chem.*) — L. *sulphurōsus, sulfurōsus*, 'full of sulfur', fr. *sulphur, sulfur*. See **sulfur** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *sulfurous-ly* (*sulphurous-ly*), adv., *sulfurous-ness* (*sulphurous-ness*), n.

sulk, intr. v., to be sulky. — Back formation fr. **sulky.**

sulky, adj., silently sullen. — Formed—with change of suff. **-en** to **-y**—fr. OE. *-solcen*, 'slothful', in *āsolcen*, pp. of *āseolcan*, 'to be slothful', which is rel. to MHG. *selken*, 'to drop, fall'- and possibly cogn. with OIr. *selg*, 'hunt, hunt, ing', *sleg*, 'spear', OI. *sṛjáti, sárjati*, 'releases, pours, shoots'.
Derivative: *sulky*, n.

sullen, adj., morose; gloomy. — ME. *solein, solain*, fr. OF. *solain*, 'lonely', fr. L. *sōlus*, 'alone'. See **sole,** 'alone', and **-an.**
Derivatives: *sullen-ly*, adv., *sullen-ness*, n.

sully, tr. v., to stain, tarnish. — MF. (= F.) *souiller*, 'to soil, dirty'. See **soil,** 'to dirty'.

sulph-, sulpha-, sulphate, etc. — Var. of **sulf-, sulfa-, sulfate, etc.**

sultan, n. — F., fr. Arab. *sulṭấn*, 'sultan', fr. Aram. *shulṭānấ*, 'power', sometimes used in the sense 'possessor of power', from *shᵉlēṭ*, 'to have power'. See Nöldeke, Beiträge zur semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, Strassburg, 1910, p. 39. Aram. *shᵉlēṭ*, is rel. to Heb. *shālấṭ*, 'he ruled, was master', Akkad. *shalāṭu*, 'to have power', *shalṭu, shitluṭu*, 'powerful, mighty'.
Derivatives: *sultana* (q.v.), *sultan-ate*, n., *sultan-ess*, n., *sultan-ship*, n.

sultana, n., a sultan's wife, mother, daughter or sister. — It., fem. of *sultano*, fr. Arab. *sulṭấn*, 'sultan'. See prec. word.

sultry, adj., oppressively hot. — Formed from the obsolete verb to *sulter*, a var. of **swelter.**
Derivatives: *sultri-ly*, adv., *sultri-ness*, n.

sum, n. — ME. *summe, somme*, fr. OF. *summe, somme* (F. *somme*), fr. L. *summa*, 'top, summit; chief point; amount', prop. fem. of the adj. *summus*, 'highest', used as a noun. *Summus* stands for **sup-mos* and is rel. to L. *super*, 'above', *sub*, 'under'. See **sub-, super-,** and cp. **summary, summit, consummate.** Cp. also OI. *upamáḥ*, 'the highest, uppermost', OE. *ufema*, of s.m., Gk. ὕπατος (dissimilated fr. *ὕπαμος), of s.m., which are all cogn. with L. *summus*, 'highest'. For the sense development of L. *summa*, 'sum', lit. 'the highest', one should bear in mind that the Romans used to write the sum *over* the addends (in contradistinction to our own habit of putting the sum *under* the addends).
Derivatives: *sum-less*, adj., *sum-less-ness*, n.

sum, tr. v. — ME. *summen, sommen*, fr. OF. *summer, sommer* (F. *sommer*), fr. ML. *summāre*, fr. L. *summa*. See **sum,** n.
Derivative: *summ-ed*, adj.

sumac, sumach, n., any of the plants of the genera Rhus and Toxicodendron. — ME. *sumac*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *sumac*, fr. ML. *sumach*, fr. Arab. *summấq*, 'the sumac tree', fr. Syr. *summấq*, 'red'.

sumbul, n., the root of muskroot. — F. *sumbul*, fr. Arab. *súnbul*, 'spikenard'.

sumen, n., a sow's udder; the fat of something (*fig.*) — L. *sūmen*, 'breast of women, a sow's udder', for **sūgs-men*, fr. *sūgō, sūgere*, 'to suck'. See **sugent.** For the ending see suff. **-men.**

Sumer, n., an ancient district of Babylonia.

Sumerian, adj., 1) pertaining to Sumer; 2) pertaining to the inhabitants of Sumer, their language or civilization; n., an inhabitant of *Sumer*. — Formed fr. **Sumer** with suff. **-ian.**

summary, adj., brief. — ML. *summārius*, an adj. formed from the Latin noun *summārium*. See next word.
Derivatives: *summari-ly*, adv., *summari-ness*, n.

summary, n., a brief statement, review. — L. *summārium*, 'a summary, abstract', fr. *summa*. See **sum,** n., and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *summar-ist*, n., *summar-ize*, tr. v., *summar-iz-ation*, n., *summar-iz-er*, n.

summation, n. — ModL. *summātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. ML. *summātus*, pp. of *summāre*, fr. L. *summa*. See **sum,** n., and **-ation.**

summer, n., a season. — ME. *sumer, somer*, fr. OE. *sumor*, rel. to OS., ON., Norw., OHG. *sumar*, Dan. *sommer*, Swed. *sommar*, OFris. *sumur*, MDu. *somer*, Du. *zomer*, MHG. *sumer*, G. *Sommer*, and cogn. with OI. *sámā*, 'season, half-year, year', Avestic *hama*, 'summer', Arm. *am*, 'year', *amaṙn*, 'summer', OIr. *sam, samrad*, OW. *ham*, W. *hāf*, 'summer'. All these words are traceable to I.-E. base **sem-, *sam-*, 'summer; season'. Cp. the second element in **gossamer.**
Derivatives: *summer*, intr. and tr. v., and adj., *summer-ing*, n., *summer-less*, adj.

summer, n., a large beam. — ME. *somere, sumer*, fr. MF. (= F.) *sommier*, 'pack animal, beam, rafter', fr. OF. *sumer*, fr. Late L. *sagmārius*, 'pack animal', fr. *sagma*, 'packsaddle', fr. Gk. σάγμα, of s.m., which is rel. to σάττω (for *σάκιω), 'I pack, stuff'. Cp. OHG., MHG. *soum*, G. *Saum*, OE. *seam*, 'burden, load of a beast of burden'. Cp. also **seam,** 'measure', **sumpter.**

summer herring. — Translation of Du. *zomerharing*, of s.m.

summersault, n. — A var. spelling of **somersault.**

summit, n. — ME. *somette*, fr. MF. *somete*, fr. OF., fem. of *somet*, dimin. of *som*, 'summit', fr. L. *summum*, prop. the neut. of *summus*, 'highest', used as a noun. See **sum,** n., and **-et** and cp. **consummate.**
Derivatives: *summit-al*, adj., *summit-less*, adj.

summon, tr. v. — ME. *somonen, somenen, sumnen*, fr. OF. *somondre, semondre*, fr. VL. *summonēre* (3rd conjugation), corresponding to L. *summonēre* (2nd conjugation), 'to remind, warn', assimilated form of *submonēre*, fr. **sub-** and *monēre*, 'to warn'; see **monition** and cp. words there referred to. For a similar change of conjugation cp. *respond.*
Derivatives: *summon-er*, n., *summon-ing-ly*, adv.

summons, n. — ME. *somouns*, fr. OF. *somonce, semonce* (F. *semonce*), fr. earlier *semonse*, prop.

fem. pp. of OF. *semondre*, 'to remind, warn', used as a noun. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *summons*, tr. v.

sump, n., marsh, mud; the lowest part of a mine or pool. — Fr. MLG. *sump*, 'a marsh', which is rel. to E. **swamp** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *sump*, tr. and intr. v., *sump-er*, n.

sumpitan, n., blowpipe for shooting arrows, used by the savages of Borneo. — Malay *sumpītan*-'blowgun', fr. *sumpit*, 'blowpipe', lit. 'narrow', Cp. **sarbacane.**

sumpter, n., a pack horse. — ME., fr. OF. *som. metier*, 'driver of a pack animal', fr. VL. **sagmatārius*, fr. Late L. *sagmārius*, fr. *sagma*, 'pack-saddle'. See **summer,** 'beam'.

sumption, n., a major premise (*logic*) — ME. *sumpcion*, fr. L. *sūmptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, lit. 'a taking', fr. *sūmptus*, pp. of *sūmere*, 'to take, select, assume; to use, spend, consume', which is a contraction of **sub-emere*, fr. **sub-** and *emere*, 'to take, buy'. See **exempt,** adj. and **-ion** and cp. **assume, assumption, consume, consumption, presumption, resume, resumption, subsume, subsumption.** Cp. also the next two words.

sumptuary, adj., pertaining to expense. — L. *sūmptuārius*, formed with suff. *-ārius* fr. *sūmptus*, 'expense', fr. *sūmptus*, pp. of *sūmere*, 'to take; to spend'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

sumptuous, adj., luxurious. — MF. (= F.) *somptueux* (fem. *somptueuse*), fr. L. *sūmptuōsus*, 'costly', formed with suff. *-ōsus*, fr. *sūmptus*, pp. of *sūmere*, 'to take; to spend'. See **sumption** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *sumptuous-ly*, adv., *sumptuous-ness*, n.

sun, n. — ME. *sonne*, fr. OE. *sunne*, rel. to ON., OS., OHG. *sunna*, MDu. *sonne*, Du. *zon*, MHG., G. *sonne*, 'sun', Goth. *sunnō*. These words are *-en*-enlargements of I.-E. base **sāu-*, **sŭ-*, 'to shine; sun', and cogn. with Avestic *xvĕng* (for **swen-s*), 'of the sun', *xvanvant*, 'sunny'. For *-l*-enlargements of base **sāu-*, **sŭ-* see **Sol.** Cp. **south.**
Derivatives: *sun*, tr. and intr. v., *sunn-y*, adj., *sunni-ness*, n.

sunburn, n. — Compounded of **sun** and **burn,** n.

sunburn, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. **sunburnt.**

sunburned, sunburnt, adj. — Compounded of **sun** and pp. of **burn.**

sundari, n., name of an East Indian tree (*Heritiera fomes*) — OI. *sundarī*, lit. 'beautiful', fem. of *sundaraḥ*, a later form corresponding to Vedic *sūnaraḥ*, 'of full vitality' (cp. Avestic *hunara-*, of s.m.), formed fr. I.-E. pref. **su-*, 'well, good, beautiful', and base **ner-*, 'vital energy, vigor'. I.-E. **su-* appears also in Gk. ὑ- in ὑ-γιής, 'healthy'; see **hygiene.** I.-E. **ner-* occurs also in OI. *náryaḥ*, 'virile', Gk. ἀ-νήρ, 'man'; see **andro-.**

Sunday, n. — ME. *sonnedai*, fr. OE. *sunnandæg*, 'sun's day', prop. a loan translation of L. *Sōlis diēs*, itself a loan translation of Gk. Ἡλίου ἡμέρᾱ, lit. 'day of the sun'. Cp. OS. *sunnun dag*, ON. *sunnu(n)dagr*, OFris. *sunnandei*, MDu. *sonnendach*, Du. *zondag*, OHG. *sunnūn tag*, MHG. *sun(nen)tac*, G. *Sonntag*, and see **sun** and **day.**

sunder, tr. and intr. v., to separate, divide. — ME. *sundren*, fr. OE. *sundrian* (only in the compounds *āsundrian, gesundrian, onsundrian, tōsundrian*), fr. *sundor*, 'asunder', which is rel. to OS. *sundar*, ON. *sundr*, Swed. *sönder*, OFris. *sunder*, OHG. *suntar*, 'aside, apart', MHG. *sunder*, G. *sonder*, Du. *zonder*, 'without', Goth. *sundrō*, 'apart'. Cp. ON. *sundra*, Swed. *söndra*, MLG. *sunderen*, Du. *-zonderen*, OHG. *suntarōn*, MHG. *sundern, sündern*, G. *sondern* (now used only in the compounds *absondern, aussondern*), 'to separate', which derive from the adverbs ON. *sundor*, resp. its equivalents given in the prec. sentence. These words are cogn. with OI. *sanutár*, 'far away', Avestic *hanarĕ*, 'without', Toch. A *snu*, B. *snai, sne*, 'without', Gk. ἄ-τερ (for **sn̥-ter*), 'without', L. *sine*, 'without', OIr. *sain* (for **sani*), 'different', OW. *han*, 'another', *hannr*, W. *hanner*, 'the half' (lit. 'the other part'). All these words ultim. derive from I.-E. base **seni-*, 'away from, without'. Cp. **sine,** prep., **sinecure, sincere.** Base **seni-* is an enlargement of the reflexive base **se-*. See **se-.**

sunderance, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **sunder** and **-ance,** a suff. of Latin origin.

sundry, adj., various. — ME., fr. OE. *syndrig*, 'separate, several', fr. *sundor*, 'apart'. Cp. OHG. *suntarig*, 'sundry', and see **sunder** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).
Derivative: *sundries*, n. pl.

sung, pp. of *sing*. — ME. *sungen*, fr. OE. *gesungen*, pp. of *singan*. See **sing.**

sunk, pp. of *sink*. — ME. *sunken*, fr. OE. *gesuncen*. See **sink.**

sunken, pp. of *sink*. — ME. See prec. word.

sunlit, adj. — Coined by Shelley from **sun** and pp. of the verb **light.**

sunn, n., name of an Indian plant, India hemp. — Hind. *san*, fr. OI. *śaṇaḥ*, 'a kind of hemp', which derives from the same source as Gk. κάνναβις, OHG. *hanaf*, OE. *hænep*, 'hemp'. See **hemp.**

Sunna, Sunnah, n., orthodox Mohammedan law based on Mohammed's actions and teachings. — Arab. *súnna*^{h}, 'way, custom, course, tradition'.

Sunni, n., an orthodox Mohammedan. — **Lit.** 'adherent of the Sunnah' (i.e. 'traditionist'), fr. Arab. *sunnī*, which is formed fr. *súnna*^{h} with *-ī*, a suff. expressing relationship. See **Sunna.**

Sunnite, n., Sunni. — Formed fr. **Sunna** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

sunnud, n., a diploma, patent or deed of grant (*India*). — Arab. *sánad*, fr. *sánada*, 'he leaned upon'. Cp. **musnud.**

sunward, adj. — Compounded of **sun** and adj. suff. **-ward.**

sunward, sunwards, adv. — Compounded of **sun** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

sunwise, adv., in the direction of the sun. — Compounded of **sun** and combining form **-wise.**

sup, tr. and intr. v., to sip. — ME. *soupen, supen*, 'to sup, drink', fr. OE. *sūpan*, rel. to ON. *sūpa*, 'to sip, drink', Swed. *supa*, MLG. *sūpen*, Du. *zuipen*, 'to drink, tipple, booze', OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, 'to drink, sip', G. *saufen*, 'to drink, sipple, booze'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to draw in, suck in'. They derive fr. I.-E. **sub-*, which seems to be a *-b*-enlargement of base **seu-*, 'sap, juice; to squeeze, press; to rain, flow', whence also—with *k*-formative element—L. *sūcus, succus*, 'sap, juice', *sūgere*, 'to suck', OE. *sūcan, sūgan*, 'to suck'. See **suck** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **sip.**
Derivative: *sup*, n., a mouthful.

sup, intr. v., to take supper; tr. v., to provide with supper. — A blend of OF. *soper, super, souper* (F. *souper*) and ME. *soupen, supen*, 'to drink'. See prec. word and cp. **supper.**

sup-, assimilated form of **sub-** before *p*.

super, n. (*slang*). — Abbreviation of **supernumerary**; used especially in the sense of *supernumerary actor*.

super-, pref. meaning 'above, over'. — L. *super-*, fr. *super*, 'over, above, on the top of; beyond', rel. to *suprā*, of s.m., and cogn. with OI. *upári*, Gk. ὑπέρ, 'over, above, beyond', fr. I.-E. base **uper-*, **uperi-*, 'over, above, beyond', which is prop. a comparative from base **upo-*, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond', whence also L. *sub*, 'under'. See **over** and cp. **sub-.** Cp. also **supra-, soprano, soubrette, sovereign, superable, superb.** Cp. also pref. **sur-,** representing OF., F. *sur*.

superable, adj., surmountable. — L. *superābilis*, 'that may be surmounted, superable', fr. *superāre*, 'to surmount', fr. *super*, 'over, above'. See **super-** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *superabil-ity*, n., *superable-ness*, n., *superabl-y*, adv.

superadd, tr. v., to add to something already added. — L. *superaddere*, fr. **super-** and *addere*, 'to add'. See **add.**

superaddition, n. — See prec. word and **-ion** and cp. **addition.**

superannuate, tr. v., to retire on account of old age. — Compounded of **super-,** L. *annus*, 'year' (see **annual**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *superannuat-ed*, adj., *superannuation*, n.

superb, adj., majestic; elegant; very fine. — L. *superbus*, 'haughty, proud, excellent', prob. standing for **super-bhw-os* and orig. meaning 'being superior to', fr. *super*, 'above, over', and I.-E. base **bhŭ-*, 'to be', whence also L. *fuī*, 'I have been', *futūrus*, 'about to be', OE. *bēon*, 'to be'. See **super-** and **be.** For the second element in L. *superbus* cp. **dubious, prove.**
Derivatives: *superb-ly*, adv., *superb-ness*, n.

supercargo, n., an agent in a merchant ship superintending the sale of its cargo. — Sp. *sobrecargo*; refashioned after **super,** the Latin etymon of Sp. *sobre*. See **cargo.**

superciliary, adj., above the eyebrow. — ModL. *superciliāris*, fr. L. *supercilium*, 'eyebrow', for **superkeliom*, lit. 'the covering above (i.e. above the eyes)', fr. **super-** and **keliom*. 'cover, lid', fr. I.-E. base **kel-*, 'to hide, cover', whence also L. *cēlāre*, 'to hide'. See **cell** and cp. words there referred to there. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ary.** For sense development cp. E. *lid*, 'cover', with *eyelid*. L. *cilium*, 'eyelid', is a back formation fr. *supercilium*; see **cilia.**
Derivative: *superciliary*, n.

supercilious, adj., haughty, arrogant. — L. *superciliōsus*, 'proud, haughty', fr. *supercilium*, 'eyebrow; pride'. See prec. word and **-ious.**
Derivatives: *supercilious-ly*, adv., *supercilious-ness*, n.

superego, n., that part of the psyche which controls the impulses of the id (*psychoanalysis*). — Coined fr. **super-** and **ego.**

supererogate, intr. v., to give or do more than is required. — L. *superērogātus*, pp. of *superērogāre*, 'to spend in addition', fr. **super-** and *ērogāre*, 'to pay out', fr. *ē*, 'out of', and *rogāre*, 'to ask, beg, borrow'. See **e-** and **rogation.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *supererogation* (q.v.), *supererogatory*, adj.

supererogation, n. — Late L. *superērogātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *superērogātus*, pp. of *superērogāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

superficial, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *superficiālis*, 'of the surface', fr. L. *superficiēs*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *superficial*, n., *superficial-ist*, n., one whose understanding or knowledge is superficial, *superficial-ity*, n., *superficial-ly*, adv., *superficial-ness*, n.

superficies, n., surface. — L. *superficiēs*, 'top, surface', fr. **super-** and *faciēs*, 'face'. See **face** and cp. **surface,** which is a doublet of *superficies*. For the change of Latin *ā* (in *fāciēs*) to *ī* (in *superfíciēs*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

superfluity, n. — ME. *superfluitee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *superfluité*, fr. OF. *superfluite*, fr. VL. *superfluitātem*, acc. of *superfluitās*, fr. L. *superfluus*. See next word and **-ity.**

superfluous, adj. — ME., fr. L. *superfluus*, 'running over; superfluous, unnecessary', fr. **super-** and *fluere*, 'to flow'. See **fluent.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *superfluous-ly*, adv., *superfluous-ness*, n.

superheat, tr. v., to overheat. — A hybrid coined fr. **super-** and **heat.** The correct form of the verb is *overheat*.
Derivative: *superheat-er*, n.

superintend, tr. and intr. v. — Late L. *superinten-*

dere, fr. **super-** and L. *intendere*, 'to stretch out; to direct; to pay attention to'. See **intend.**

superintendence, n. — ML. *superintendentia*, fr. Late L. *superintendēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce.**

superintendent, adj. and n. — Late L. *superintendēns*, pres. part. of *superintendere*. See **superintend** and **-ent** and cp. **intendant.**

superior, adj. and n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *supérieur*, fr. OF. *superieur*, fr. L. *superiōrem*, acc. of *superior*, 'higher', compar. of *superus*, 'that which is above; higher', fr. *super*, 'above'. See **super-** and compar. suff. **-ior** and cp. **supreme.**

Derivatives: *superior-ly*, adv., *superior-ness*, n.

superiority, n. — MF. (= F.) *supériorité*, fr. L. *superioritātem*, acc. of *superioritās*, fr. *superior*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

superjacent, adj., lying above. — L. *superjacēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *superjacēre*, 'to lie above', fr. **super-** and *jacēre*, 'to lie'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. words there referred to.

superlative, adj. — ME. *superlatif*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *superlātīvus*, 'exaggerated; in the superlative degree', fr. *superlātus*, 'exaggerated, excessive' (used as pp. of *superferre*, 'to carry beyond'), fr. **super-** and *lātus* (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **collate** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *superlative*, n., *superlative-ly*, adv., *superlative-ness*, n.

superman, n. — A hybrid coined by G. B. Shaw to translate Nietzsche's *Übermensch*; see **super** and **man.** G. *Übermensch*, lit. 'overman', is prop. a back formation from the adjective *übermenschlich*, 'superhuman', fr. *über*, 'over', and *menschlich*, 'human', and was first used by Hermann Rab in 1527; it was used also by Herder and Goethe.

Derivatives: *superman-ism*, n., *superman-ly*, adj., *superman-li-ness*, n.

supernal, adj., heavenly, celestial, spiritual. — ME., fr. MF., formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *supernus*, 'celestial', fr. *super*, 'above'. See **super-.**

supernatant, adj., floating on the surface. — L. *supernatāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *supernatāre*, 'to swim above', fr. **super-** and *natāre*, 'to swim'. See **natation.**

supernatural, adj. — ML. *supernātūrālis*, fr. L. *super*, 'above', *nātūra*, 'nature', and suff. *-ālis*. See **super-, nature** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *supernatural*, n., *supernatural-ism*, n., *supernatural-ist*, n.. *supernatural-ly*, adv., *supernatural-ness*, n.

supernaturality, n., the quality of being supernatural, supernaturalness. — ML. *supernātūrālitās*, fr. *supernātūrālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

supernumerary, adj., exceeding a fixed or necessary number. — ML. *supernumerārius*. See **super-** and **numerary.**

superpose, tr. v., to lay on. — F. *superposer*, fr. L. *superpōnere* (pp. *superpositus*), 'to place over', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.

superposition, n. — F., fr. Late L. *superpositiōnem*, acc. of *superpositiō*, 'a placing over', fr. L. *superpositus*, pp. of *superpōnere*, 'to place over', fr. **super-** and *pōnere*, 'to put, place'. See **position.**

superscribe, tr. v., to write on the top of anything. — L. *superscrībere*, 'to write above', fr. **super-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe.**

superscript, adj., written above. — L. *superscrīptus*, pp. of *superscrībere*. See prec. word.

superscription, n., the act of writing above; anything written above. — ME., fr. MF. *superscription*, fr. L. *superscrīptiōnem*, acc. of *superscrīptiō*, fr. *superscrīptus*, pp. of *superscrībere*. See **superscribe** and **-ion.**

supersede, tr. v. — MF. *superseder*, *superceder*, fr. L. *supersedēre*, 'to forbear, to refrain or desist from', lit. 'to sit above', fr. **super-** and *sedēre*, 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. **surcease.**

Derivatives: *supersed-ence*, n., *supersed-er*, n.

supersedeas, n., a writ issued to stay legal proceedings (*law*). — L. *supersedeās*, 'you shall desist', 2nd sing. subj. of *supersedēre*. See prec. word.

supersession, n. — ML. *supersessiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *supersessus*, pp. of *supersedēre*. See **supersede** and **-ion.**

supersonic, adj., pertaining to sound waves that are beyond the human audibility (*physics*). — Coined fr. **super-** and **sonic** and cp. **ultrasonic.**

Derivative: *supersonic*, n., a supersonic wave.

superstition, n. — ME. *supersticion*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *superstitiōnem*, acc. of *superstitiō*, 'prophecy, soothsaying, unreasonal religious belief, superstition', lit. 'a standing over', fr. *superstes*, gen. *superstitis*, 'standing over, surviving', fr. *superstāre*, 'to stand over', fr. **super-** and *stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state.** L. *superstitiō* stands for **super-statiō* (see **station**). For the change of Latin *ā* (in *stātiō*) to *ī* (in *super-stītiō*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

superstitious, adj. — ME. *superstícious*, fr. MF. (= F.) *superstitieux*, fr. L. *superstitiōsus*, fr. *superstitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *superstitious-ly*, adv., *superstitious-ness*, n.

supersubstantial, adj. — Late L. *supersubstantiālis*, fr. **super-,** L. *substantia* (see **substance**) and suff. *-ālis* (see adj. suff. **-al**).

Derivative: *supersubstantial-ity*, n.

supervene, intr. v., 1) to come as something additional; 2) to ensue. — L. *supervenīre*, 'to come after, follow upon', fr. **super-** and *venīre*, 'to come'. See **venue,** 'arrival'.

supervenient, adj. — L. *superveniēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *supervenīre*. See prec. word and **-ent.**

supervention, n. — Late L. *superventiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, formed fr. L. *superventus*, pp. of *supervenīre*. See **supervene** and **-ion.**

supervise, tr. v. — ML. *supervīsus*, pp. of *supervidēre*, fr. **super-** and L. *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision.**

Derivatives: *supervisor* (q.v.), *supervis-ory*, adj.

supervision, n. — ML. *supervīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *supervīsus*, pp. of *supervidēre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

supervisor, n. — ME., fr. ML., fr. *supervīsus*, pp. of *supervidēre*. See **supervise** and agential suff. **-or.**

supinate, tr. v., to place the hand so that the palm is turned upward. — L. *supīnātus*, pp. of *supīnāre*, 'to bend back'. See **supine** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

supination, n., the act of supinating. — Late L. *supīnātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *supīnātus*, pp. of *supīnāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

supinator, n., muscle of the forearm producing supination (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *supīnātus*, pp. of *supīnāre*. See next word and **-ator.**

supine, adj., lying on the back. — L. *supīnus*, 'thrown backward', rel. to *sub*, 'under', *super*, 'above'. See **sub-, super-** and cp. **resupinate.** For sense development cp. Gk. ὕπτιος, 'lying on the back', fr. ὑπό, 'under'.

Derivatives: *supine*, n. (q.v.), *supine-ly*, adv., *supine-ness*, n.

supine, n., Latin verbal noun ending in *-um* (acc.) and *-ū* (abl.) — L. (*verbum*) *supīnum*, neut. of *supīnus*, 'bent backward'. See prec. word.

supper, n. — ME. *soper*, *super*, fr. OF. (= F.) *souper*, prop. subst. use of an infinitive meaning 'to eat one's supper', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. *sūpen*, OE. *sūpan*, 'to sup, drink', and see **sup,** 'to sip'. Cp. also **soup.**

Derivative: *supper*, tr. and intr. v.

supplant, tr. v., to supersede. — ME. *supplanten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *supplanter*, fr. OF., fr. L. *supplantāre*, 'to trip up one's heels, throw down', fr. **sup-** and *planta*, 'sole of the foot'. See **plantar.** For sense development cp. Heb. '*ākábh*, 'he beguiled', lit. 'he followed at the heel', fr. '*ākébh*, 'heel'.

Derivatives: *supplantation* (q.v.), *supplant-er*, n.

supplantation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *supplantātiōnem*, acc. of *supplantātiō*, formed fr. L. *supplantātus*, pp. of *supplantāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

supple, adj., flexible. — ME. *souple*, fr. OF. (= F.) *souple*, fr. L. *supplex*, gen. *supplicis*, 'humbly begging, beseeching, supplicating'. See **supplicate.**

Derivatives: *supple*, tr. and intr. v., *supple-ness*, n., *suppl-y*, adv.

supplement, n. — L. *supplēmentum*, 'that which fills up, supply, supplement', fr. *supplēre*, 'to fill up'. See **supply** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *supplement*, tr. v., *supplement-al*, *supplement-ary*, adjs., *supplement-ation*, n., *supplement-er*, n.

suppliance, n., the act of supplying. — Formed fr. **supply** with suff. **-ance.**

suppliance, n., supplication (*rare*). — F., fr. *suppliant*, pres. part. of *supplier*, 'to beg'. See next word and **-ce.**

suppliant, n., one who supplicates. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. pres. part. of *supplier*, 'to beg', fr. OF. *souploier*, fr. L. *supplicāre*. MF. *supplier* has been refashioned after L. *supplicāre*, See **supplicate** and **-ant.**

supplicant, adj., supplicating. — L. *supplicāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *supplicāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *supplicant*, n., *supplicant-ly*, adv.

supplicate, intr. v., to entreat humbly; intr. v., to make a humble entreaty. — ME. *supplicaten*, fr. L. *supplicātus*, pp. of *supplicāre*, 'to beg humbly, beseech, implore, supplicate', fr. *supplex*, gen. *supplicis*, 'humbly begging, beseeching, supplicating', which prob. stands for **sub-plăcos*, 'appeasing, pacifying', fr. **sub-** and *-plăcāre*, which is rel. to *plācāre*, 'to appease' (see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 634 s.v. *supplex*); see **placate.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *-plăcāre*) to *ĭ* (in *sup-plĭcāre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to. *Supplicāre* is not rel. to *plicāre*, 'to fold'.

Derivatives: *supplicat-ing*, adj., *supplicat-ing-ly*, adv., *supplication* (q.v.), *supplicat-ory*, adj.

supplication, n. — ME. *supplicacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *supplication*, fr. OF., fr. L. *supplicātiōnem*, acc. of *supplicātiō*, fr. *supplicātus*, pp. of *supplicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

supply, tr. v. — ME. *suppleen*, *supplien*, fr. OF. *soupleier*, *souplier* (F. *suppléer*), 'to fill up, make up, supply', lit. 'to fill from below', fr. L. *supplēre*, 'to fill up, complete, supply', fr. **sub-** and *plēre*, 'to fill'; see **full,** adj., and cp. **plenum.** The irregular form of the OF. verb is due to a confusion with *souploier*, *souplier*, 'to beseech, entreat' (fr. L. *supplicāre*; see *supplicate*).

Derivatives: *supply*, n., *suppliance* (q.v.)

support, tr. v. — ME. *supporten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *supporter*, 'to bear, endure', fr. L. *supportāre*, 'to convey', lit. 'to carry from below', **sub-** and *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.

Derivatives: *support*, n., *support-able*, adj., *support-abil-ity*, n., *support-able-ness*, n., *support-abl-y*, adv., *support-er*, n., *support-ing-ly*, adv., *support-less*, adj.

suppose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *supposen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *supposer*, fr. L. *suppōnere* (pp. *suppositus*), 'to put under', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. **compose** and words there referred to. See also **pose,** 'to place'.

Derivatives: *suppos-able*, adj., *suppos-abl-y*, adv., *suppos-ed*, adj., *suppos-ed-ly*, adv., *suppos-ed-ness*, n.

supposition, n. — ME., fr. L. *suppositiōnem*, acc. of *suppositiō*, fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *suppōnere*, 'to put under, put in place of another, substitute',

fr. **sub-** and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *supposition-al*, adj., *supposition-al-ly*, adv., *supposition-ary*, adj.

suppositítious, adj. — L. *suppositīcius*, 'substituted', fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *suppōnere*, 'to put in place of another'. See prec. word and 1st **-itious.**

Derivatives: *suppositítious-ly*, adv., *suppositítious-ness*, n.

suppositive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *suppositus*, pp. of *suppōnere*. See **supposition.**

Derivatives: *suppositive*, n., *suppositive-ly*, adv.

suppository, n., a preparation to be introduced into the rectum or another open cavity of the body (*med.*) — Late L. *suppositōrium*, prop. neut. of the Latin adj. *suppositōrius*, 'something placed underneath', fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *suppōnere*. See **supposition** and subst. suff. **-ory.**

suppress, tr. v. — ME. *suppressen*, fr. L. *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, 'to keep back, restrain, repress', fr. **sub-** and *premere*, 'to press'. See **press,** v.

Derivatives: *suppress-ed*, adj., *suppress-ed-ly*, adv., *suppress-er*, n., *suppress-ible*, adj., *suppression* (q.v.), *suppress-ive*, adj., *suppress-ive-ly*, adv.

suppression, n. — L. *suppressiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, formed fr. the pp. of *supprīmere*. See prec.word and **-ion.**

suppurate, intr. v., to form pus. — L. *suppūrātus*, pp. of *suppūrāre*, 'to form pus, suppurate', fr. **sub-** and *pūs*, gen. *pūris*, 'matter, pus'. See **pus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *suppuration* (q.v.), *suppurat-ive*, adj.

suppuration, n. — L. *suppūrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suppūrātus*, pp. of *suppūrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

supra-, pref. used in the sense 'above, over'; equivalent to **super-.** — L. *suprā*, 'above, over, on the top of', for *superā* (scil. *parte*), lit. 'on the upper isde', fem. abl. of *superus*, 'that which is above', fr. *super*, 'above, over, on the top of'. See **super-** and cp. the first element in **somersault.**

supradorsal, adj., situated on the back (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **supra-** and **dorsal.**

supralabial, adj., pertaining to the upper lip (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **supra-** and **labial.**

supraorbital, adj., situated above the orbit of the eye (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **supra-,** L. *orbita*, 'track, course, path' (see **orbit**), and adj. suff. **-al.** See **orbit.**

suprarenal, adj., situated above the kidneys (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **supra-** and **renal.**

supraspinatus, n., name of a muscle of the back of the shoulder (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*mūsculus*) *supraspīnātus*, erroneous coinage of the anatomist J. Riolan (in Anthropographia, Book 5, chapter 24, quoted by Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 501-503). The correct form of the name should be *mūsculus suprā spīnam*, lit. 'the muscle above the backbone', fr. *suprā*, 'above', and *spīna*, 'spine'. See **supra-** and **spine** and cp. **infraspinatus.**

supremacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-acy.**

supreme, adj., highest; greatest. — L. *suprēmus*, superlative of *superus*, 'that which is above; higher', fr. *super*, 'above'. See **super-** and cp. **superior.**

Derivatives: *supreme*, n., *supreme-ly*, adv., *supreme-ness*, n.

sur-, assimilated form of **sub-** before *r*.

sur-, pref. meaning 'above, over, beyond'. — ME., fr. OF., F. *sur*, 'on, upon, over, above', fr. L. *super*. See **super-** and cp. e.g. the first element in **surcease, surface, surround, survive.**

sura, n., chapter of the Koran. — Arab. *sūra*^{h}, 'step, degree', loan word fr. Heb. *shūrā*^{h}, 'row, line'.

sura, n., a god; a spirit, demon. — OI. *suraḥ*, formed fr. *asuraḥ*, 'a god, a good spirit', later 'an evil spirit'. This latter sense arose from a misdivision of the word *ásuraḥ* into *a-suraḥ*, the *a-* having been mistaken for the priv. pref. (see priv. pref. **an-, a-**). The word *ásuraḥ* was thus interpreted as 'non-god' and so the new word *suraḥ* was formed in the sense of 'god'. For the etymology of *ásuraḥ* see **asura.**

sura, n., the fermented sap of several East Indian palms. — OI. *sūraḥ*, 'intoxicating drink', fr. I.-E. base **seu-*, 'sap, juice', whence also OI. *sómaḥ*, 'soma'. See **soma,** an East Indian plant.

surah, n., also **surat,** a soft twilled silk. — Named after *Surat*, a town in Western India.

sural, adj., pertaining to the calf of the leg (*anat.*) — Medical L. *sūrālis*, fr. L. *sūra*, 'calf of the leg', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. ὥρη, ὤρη, 'calf of the leg'. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

surat, n., a kind of coarse cotton cloth made at *Surat*, a town in Western India. — Cp. **surah.**

surbase, n., a molding above the base of a pedestal, etc. — Formed fr. **sur-,** 'above', and **base,** n.

surcease, intr. v., to cease; tr. v., to cause to cease. — Formed fr. F. *sursis*, pp. of *surseoir*, 'to surcease, delay, leave off', fr. L. *supersedēre*, 'to forbear, to refrain or desist from'. See **supersede.** *Surcease* was assimilated in form to *cease*.

Derivative: *surcease*, n.

surcharge, tr. v. — ME. *surchargen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *surcharger*, 'to overload, overburden, overcharge', fr. **sur-,** 'above', and *charger*, 'to charge'. See **charge,** v., and cp. **supercargo.**

Derivatives: *surcharge*, n., *surcharg-er*, n.

surcingle, n., a girth for a horse or another animal. — Late ME. *sursengle*, fr. MF. *surcengle*, formed fr. **sur-,** 'above', and *cengle*, 'girdle', fr. L. *cingulum*, 'girdle'. See **cincture** and cp. **cingulum, shingles.**

Derivative: *surcingle*, tr. v.

surcoat, n., an outer coat. — ME. *surcote*, fr. OF. *surcote*. fr. *sur*, 'on, upon, over, above'. See **sur-,** 'above', and **coat.**

surculose, adj., producing suckers (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ose** fr. L. *surculus*, 'shoot, sprout, sprig', dimin. of *surus*, 'twig, shoot, sprout', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *sváruḥ*, 'stake, pole', OE. *swēr, swēor*, 'pillar', MHG. *swir*, Swiss G. *Schwirren*, 'pole'.

surculous, adj., surculose. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *surculus*. See prec. word.

surd, adj., irrational (said of numbers). — L. *surdus*, 'deaf, dull; irrational', rel. to *susurrus*, 'a hum, whisper', from the I.-E. imitative base **swer-, *sur-*, 'to sound'. See **swarm** and cp. **sordamente, sordellina, sordine, sordino, sourdine, absurd.** Cp. also **susurration.** In its mathematical sense, L. *surdus* is a loan translation of Arab. *aṣámm*, 'deaf', in *jadhr aṣámm*, 'surd root'. As a mathematical term, Arab. *aṣámm* itself is prob. a loan translation of Gk. ἄλογος, 'speechless', used by Euclid in the sense of 'incommensurable, irrational' (see the tenth book of his Geometry).

Derivative: *surd*, n., an irrational number.

sure, adj. — ME. *sur, sure*, fr. MF. *seür, sur* (F. *sûr*), fr. OF., fr. L. *sēcūrus*, 'free from care, free from danger; careless'. See **secure,** adj., and cp. **assure, ensure, insure.**

Derivatives: *sure*, adv., *sure-ly*, adv., *sure-ness*, n.

surette, n., an American tree (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) — F. *suret*, fem. *surette*, 'sourish' (whence *surette*, 'sorrel, wood, sorrel'), dimin. of *sur*, 'sour', a loan word fr. Frankish **sūr*, 'sour', which is rel. to OE., OHG. *sūr*, 'sour'. See **sour** and **-et, -ette** and cp. **sorrel.**

surety, n. — ME. *seurte, surte*, fr. MF. *surté* (F. *sûreté*), fr. L. *sēcuritātem*, acc. of *sēcūritās*, 'safety, security', fr. *sēcūrus*. See **sure** and **-ty** and cp. **security.**

surf, n., waves breaking on the shore. — Fr. earlier *suffe*; of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *surf-y*, adj.

surface, n. — F., fr. OF., fr. earlier *superface*, fr. L. *superficiēs*. See **sur-,** 'above', and **face** and cp. **superficies.**

surfeit, n. — ME. *surfait, surfet*, fr. OF. *sorfait* (F. *surfait*), prop. pp. of *sorfaire* (F. *surfaire*), 'to increase, overdo, overcharge', used as a noun, fr. *sor, sur*, 'above, beyond', and *faire*, 'to make, do'. See **sur-,** 'above', and **fact.**

surfeit, intr. v. — ME. *surfeten*, fr. *surfet*. See **surfeit,** n.

Derivatives: *surfeit-er*, n.

surge, intr. v., to rise. — MF. *sourgir*, fr. Catal. *sorgir* or Sp. *surgir*, 'to cast anchor', lit. 'to rise (at sea)', fr. L. *surgere*, 'to raise, erect; to rise', contraction of **subs-regere*, fr. **sub-** and *regere*, 'to direct'; see **regent,** adj. Cp. OF. *sordre* (whence F. *sourdre*), 'to rise, spring, gush forth; to result', which derives directly fr. L. *surgere*. F. *sourdre* is now used only in the inf. and only in an elevated style. It has been replaced by *surgir*, 'to rise, surge', as a loan word fr. Sp. *surgir* (see above). Cp. **surge,** n. Cp. also **assurgent, insurgent, insurrection, resource, resurge, resurgent, resurrection, sortie, source.**

surge, n., a large mass of moving water; wave. — Fr. MF. *sourge-*, altered (owing to the influence of L. *surgere*) fr. *sourje-*, stem of *sourdre*, 'to rise'. Cp. F. *surgeon*, 'sucker, offshoot', altered fr. OF. *sourjon* through the influence of *surgere*. See **surge,** v.

Derivatives: *surg-ing*, n., *surg-y*, adj.

surgent, adj., rising in waves, swelling. — L. *surgēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'rising', pres. part. of *surgere*. See **surge,** v., and **-ent.**

surgeon, n. — ME. *surgien*, fr. AF. *surgien, surigien*, contracted fr. OF. *cirurgien* (F. *chirurgien*). See **chirurgeon.**

Derivative: *surgeon*, tr. v.

surgery, n. — ME. *surgerie*, fr. OF. *surgerie*, contracted fr. *serurgerie, cirurgerie*, fr. Late L. *chirurgia*. See **chirurgery.**

surgical, adj. — See **surgeon** and **-ical.**

Derivative: *surgical-ly*, adv.

suricate, adj., a burrowing mammal of South Africa; also called meerkat. — F. *surikate*, prob. from a native African name.

surloin, n. — A var. of **sirloin.**

surly, adj., rude; churlish. — Another spelling of earlier *sirly*, lit. 'sirlike', fr. **sir** and adj. suff. **-ly.** The orig. meaning of *surly* was 'haughty, imperious'. For sense development cp. *lordly* and G. *herrisch*, 'domineering, imperious', fr. *Herr*, 'master, lord'.

Derivatives: *surli-ly*, adv., *surli-ness*, n.

surmise, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *surmisen*, fr. MF. *surmis, surmise*, masc. and fem. pp. of *surmetre*, 'to lay to one's charge, accuse', lit. 'to put upon', fr. **sur-,** 'above', and *metre* (F. *mettre*), 'to put', fr. L. *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission.**

Derivatives: *surmis-ed*, adj., *surmis-ed-ly*, adv., *surmis-er*, n.

surmise, n. — ME., fr. MF., 'charge, accusation', prop. fem. pp. of the verb *surmetre*, used as a noun. See **surmise,** v.

surmount, tr. v. — ME. *surmounten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *surmonter*, fr. OF., fr. **sur-,** 'above', and *monter*, 'to mount'. See **mount,** v.

Derivatives: *surmount-able*, adj., *surmount-ed*, adj., *surmount-er*, n.

surmullet, n., a European fish, the red mullet. — F. *surmulet*, fr. OF. *sormulet*, lit. 'red mullet', fr. OF. *sor* (F. *saure*), 'reddish brown, red'. See **sorrel,** adj., and **mullet.**

surname, n. — A blend of ME. *sournoun*, fr. OF. *so(u)rnoun* (F. *surnom*; see **sur-,** 'above', and **noun**) and **name.**

Derivative: *surname*, tr. v.

surpass, tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *surpasser*, 'to excel', fr. OF., fr. **sur-,** 'above', and *passer*, 'to pass'. See **pass,** v.

Derivatives: *surpass-er*, n., *surpass-ing*, adj., *surpass-ing-ly*, adv., *surpass-ing-ness*, n.

surplice, n., a loose white robe. — ME. *surplis*, fr. OF. *surpliz, surplis*, fr. ML. *superpellīcium* (*vestīmentum*), lit. 'over fur garment'. See **super-** and **pelisse.**

Derivatives: *surplice*, adj., *surplic-ed*, adj.

surplus, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *sorplus*, fr. VL. **superplus*, 'excess'. See **super-** and **plus.**

Derivatives: *surplus*, adj., *surplus-age*, n.

surprise, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. OF. (= MF., F.) *surprise*, fem. pp. of *surprendre*, 'to surprise', fr. **sur-**, 'above', and *prendre*, 'to take'. See **prehensile.**

surprise, tr. v. — MF. *surprise*, fr. OF., fem. pp. of *surprendre*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *surpris-al*, n., *surpris-ed-ly*, adv., *surpris-er*, n., *surpris-ing*, adj., *surpris-ing-ly*, adv., *surpris-ing-ness*, n.

surra, surrah, n., a form of pernicious anemia in horses, cattle and camels (*veterin.*) — Marathi *sūra*.

surrealism, n., name of a French movement in literature and art. — F. *surréalisme*, lit. 'movement going beyond realism', fr. **sur-**, 'above, beyond', and *réalisme*, 'realism'. See **realism.**

surrealist, n. and adj. — F. *surréaliste*. See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *surrealist-ic*, adj., *surrealist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

surrebut, intr. v., to make a surrebutter (*law*). — Back formation fr. **surrebutter.** Cp. **rebut.**

surrebutter, n., plaintiff's reply to defendants rebutter (*law.*) — Coined fr. **sur-**, 'above', and **rebutter.**

surrejoin, intr. v., to make a surrejoinder (*law*). — Back formation fr. **surrejoinder.** Cp. **rejoin.**

surrejoinder, n., plaintiff's reply to defendant's rejoinder (*law*). — Coined fr. **sur-**, 'above', and **rejoinder.**

surrender, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *surrenderen*, fr. MF. *surrendre*, fr. **sur-**, 'above', and *rendre*, 'to give, give up'. See **render.**

surrender, n. — ME., fr. AF., fr. MF. *surrendre*, inf. used as a noun. See **surrender,** v.

surreptitious, adj., done in a stealthy way. — ME. *surreptícious*, fr. L. *surreptīcius*, *subreptīcius*, 'stolen, furtive, clandestine, surreptitious', fr. *surreptus*, *subreptus*, pp. of *surripere*, *subripere*, 'to creep or steal along', fr. **sub-** and *-ripere*, fr. *rapere*, 'to seize, snatch'. See **rapid** and cp. **subreption.** Cp. also **obreptitious.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *răpere*) to *ĕ* (in *sub-rĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *surreptitious-ly*, adv., *surreptitious-ness*, n.

surrey, n., a two-seated, four-wheeled pleasure carriage. — So called because it was first made in *Surrey*, England.

surrogate, tr. v., to substitute. — L. *surrogātus*, pp. of *surrogāre*, 'to put in another's place, substitute', fr. **sub-** and *rogāre*, 'to ask, demand, to offer somebody for election'. See **rogation** and cp. **subrogate.**

surrogate, n., a substitute. — L. *surrogātus*, pp. of *surrogāre*. See **surrogate,** v.

Derivative: *surrogate-ship*, n.

surrogation, n., substitution. — ML. *surrogātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *surrogātus*, pp. of *surrogāre*. See **surrogate,** v., and **-ion.**

surround, tr. v. — ME. *surrounden*. The word orig. meant 'to overflow', and derives fr. MF. *soronder*, 'to overflow', fr. OF., fr. Late L. *superundāre* of s.m., fr. **super-** and L. *unda*, 'wave'. See **undate** and cp. **abound.** E. *surround* was influenced both in form and meaning by an erroneous association with the adjective *round.*

Derivatives: *surround*, n., *surround-ed*, adj., *surround-ed-ly*, adv., *surround-er*, n., *surround-ing*, adj. and n., *surround-ings*, n. pl.

surtax, n., an extra tax. — Formed on analogy of F. *surtaxe*, fr. **sur-**, 'above', and **tax,** n.

Derivative: *surtax*, tr. v.

surtout, n., overcoat. — F., lit. 'an over all', fr. *sur*, 'on, upon, over, above', and *tout*, 'all', fr. L. *tōtus*. See **sur-**, 'above', and **total.** For sense development cp. E. *overalls.*

surveillance, n., watch kept over a person; supervision. — F., 'supervision', lit. 'a watching over', fr. *surveiller*, 'to watch over', fr. **sur-**, 'above', and *veiller*, 'to watch', fr. L. *vigilāre*, 'to be awake', fr. *vigil*, 'awake, wakeful'. See **vigil** and **-ance.**

survey, tr. v. — ME. *surveyen*, fr. AF. *surveier*, fr. MF. *surveeir*, *surveoir*, fr. OF., fr. **sur-**, 'above', and *veeir*, *veoir* (F. *voir*), 'to see', fr. L. *vidēre*. See **vision** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *survey*, n., *survey-ing*, n., *surveyor* (q.v.)

surveyor, n. — AF. *surveiour*, fr. MF. *surveor*, *surveour*, fr. *surveeir*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-or.**

Derivative: *surveyor-ship*, n.

survive, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *surviven*, fr. MF. (= F.) *survivre*, 'to outlive', fr. L. *supervīvere*, fr. **super-** and L. *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vivid.**

Derivatives: *surviv-al*, n., *surviv-or*, n., *surviv-or-ship*, n.

Surya, n., the sun-god in Hindu mythology. — OI. *Sūryaḥ*, fr. *sūryaḥ*, 'sun', fr. I.-E. *sāwel-*, **sūl-*, 'sun', whence also Avestic *hvar*^{ĕ}, Gk. ἁέλιος, ἠέλιος, ἥλιος (for **sāwelios*), L. *sōl*, 'sun'. See **Sol** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Svarga.**

Sus, n., the genus of swine (*zool.*) — L. *sūs*, 'swine'. See **sow,** n., and cp. **suilline.**

sus-, form of *sub-*, used in some Latin compounds in which the second element begins with *s*, *p* or *t*. — L., prop. a contraction of *subs-*, an earlier form of *sub-*, fr. *sub*, 'under'. See **sub-.**

Susannah, Susanna, fem. PN. — L. *Susanna*, fr. Gk. Σουσάννα, fr. Heb. *shōshannáh*, *shōshán*, *shūshán*, 'lily'; cp. Akkad. *sheshanu*, Aram. *shūshantā́* (whence Arm. *shushan*, Arab. *saúsan*, VArab. *sūsan*), 'lily'. All these words derive fr. Egypt. *s(sh)shn* (Coptic *shōshen*), 'lotus'. Cp. Gk. σοῦσον, 'lily', which is a Semitic loan word.

susceptibility, n. — ML. *susceptibilitās*, fr. *susceptibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

susceptible, adj. — ML. *susceptibilis*, fr. L. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, 'to take up, receive', fr. **sus-** and *capere* (pp. *captus*), 'to take' (see **captive** and **-ible**). Cp. **intussusception.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căptus*) to *ĕ* (in *sus-cĕptus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *susceptible-ness*, n., *susceptibl-y*, adv.

susceptive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*. See **susceptible.**

Derivatives: *susceptiv-ity*, n., *susceptive-ness*, n.

susi, n., an E. Indian fabric of silk and cotton. — Pers.-Hind. *sūsi.*

suslik, n., a ground squirrel of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. — Russ., dimin. of *susol*, which is rel. to Pol. *susel*, Czech *sysel*, 'marmot', from the I.-E. imitative base **sūs-*, 'to rustle', whence also OSlav. *sysati*, Russ. *sykát'*, Czech *syčeti*, Pol. *syczeć*, 'to hiss, whistle', OI. *suṣ-*, 'to breathe heavily'.

suspect, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *suspect*, fr. L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspicere*, 'to look up, respect, regard; to mistrust, suspect', fr. **sus-** and *specere*, 'to look'. See **species** and cp. **spy, suspicion.** Cp. also **aspect** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *suspect*, n.

suspect, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *suspecten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *suspecter*, fr. L. *suspectāre*, 'to mistrust, suspect', freq. of *suspicere*. See **suspect,** adj.

Derivatives: *suspect-able*, adj., *suspect-ed*, adj., *suspect-ed-ly*, adv., *suspect-ed-ness*, n., *suspecter*, *suspect-or*, n.

suspend, tr. v. — ME. *suspenden*, fr. OF. (= F.) *suspendre*, fr. L. *suspendĕre*, 'to hang up, check, suspend', fr. **sus-** and *pendĕre*, 'to cause to hang down; to weigh'. See **pendant.**

Derivatives: *suspend-ed*, adj., *suspend-ible*, adj.

suspense, n. — Back formation fr. *in suspense*, transl. of F. *en suspens*, fr. *en*, 'in', and the adj. *suspens*, 'suspended', fr. L. *suspēnsus*, pp. of *suspendĕre.*

suspension, n. — Late L. *suspēnsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *suspēnsus*, pp. of L. *suspendere*. See **suspend** and **-ion.**

suspensive, adj. — ML. *suspēnsīvus*, fr. L. *suspēnsus*, pp. of *suspendere*. See **suspend** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *suspensive-ly*, adv., *suspensive-ness*, n.

suspensor, n., a suspensory (*anat.*) — ML. *suspēnsor*, fr. L. *suspēnsus*, pp. of *suspendere*. See **suspend** and agential suff. **-or.**

suspensory, adj., suspended, suspensive. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *suspēnsus*, pp. of *suspendere*. See prec. word.

suspensory, n., a suspensory muscle; a suspensory bandage. — Fr. prec. word.

suspicion, n. — ME. *suspension*, fr. AF. *suspecioun*, corresponding to OF. *sospeçon*, *suspeçon* (F. *soupçon*), fr. Late L. *suspectiōnem*, acc. of *suspectiō*, 'mistrust, suspecion', fr. L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspicere*; see **suspect,** adj., and **-ion,** and cp. **soupçon** which is a doublet of *suspicion.* The word *suspicion* has been refashioned after L. *suspiciō*, 'suspicion'.

suspicious, adj. — ME. *suspicious*, *suspicieus*, fr. MF. *suspecious*, fr. L. *suspīciōsus*, 'exciting suspicion', fr. *suspīciō*, 'suspicion', which is rel. to *suspīcere*, 'to suspect'. See **suspect,** adj., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *suspicious-ly*, adv., *suspicious-ness*, n.

suspiration, n. — ME., fr. L. *suspīrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *suspīrātus*, pp. of *suspīrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

suspire, intr. v. ME. *suspiren*, fr. L. *suspīrāre*, 'to draw a deep breath, to sigh', fr. **sub-** and *spīrāre*, 'to breathe'. See **spirit** and cp. words there referred to.

sussexite, n., a borate of manganese, zinc and magnesium (*mineral.*) — Named after *Sussex* County in New Jersey. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

sustain, tr. v. — ME. *susteinen*, fr. AF. *sustein-*, stem of OF. *sustenir*, *soustenir* (F. *soutenir*), 'to hold up', fr. VL. **sustenīre*, corresponding to L. *sustinēre*, 'to hold up, maintain', which is formed fr. **sus-** and *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and cp. **abstain** and words there referred to. Cp. also **sostenuto, souteneur.**

sustenance, n. — ME., fr. OF. *sustenance*, *soustenance* (F. *soutenance*), fr. Late L. *sustinentia*, 'endurance', fr. L. *sustinēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *sustinēre*. See prec. word and **-ance.**

sustentation, n., maintenance; preservation. — OF. *sustentacion* (F. *sustentation*), fr. L. *sustentātiōnem*, acc. of *sustentātiō*, 'maintenance', fr. *sustentātus*, pp. of *sustentāre*, 'to hold up, support', freq. of *sustinēre* (pp. *sustentus*). See **sustain** and **-ation** and cp. prec. word.

susurrant, adj., whispering. — L. *susurrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *susurrāre*. See next word.

susurration, n., whisper, murmur. — ME., fr. L. *susurrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *susurrāt*(*um*), pp. stem of *susurrāre*, 'to hum, whisper, murmur', fr. *susurrus*, 'whisper, murmur', from the reduplication of the I.-E. imitative base **swer-*, **sur-*, **surr-*, 'to sound', whence OI. *svárati*, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. σῦριγξ, 'flute', ὗρον (for *σύρον), 'beehive, swarm, crowd', L. *surdus*, 'dull'. OSlav. *svirati*, 'to whistle', Lith. *surmà*, 'pipe, shawm', G. *schwirren*, *surren*, 'to buzz', OE. *swearm*, 'swarm'. See **swarm** and cp. **surd, sordine, sordinella, Sorex, syrinx.**

susurrous, adj., whispering, rustling. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *susurrus*. See prec. word.

sutler, n., a person who follows the army to sell food to the soldiers. — MDu *soeteler*, 'bad cook, camp cook' (whence Du. *zoetelaar*, 'sutler'), fr. *soetelen*, 'to cook badly', which is rel. to Late MHG. *sudelen*, of s.m., and to MDu., MHG., G. *sieden*, Du. *zieden*, 'to seethe'; see **seethe.** (G. *sudeln* in the above sense is not to be confused with G. *sudeln* in the sense of 'to cover

with filth, to dirty', which is rel. to OE. *besūtian*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **seu-*, whence also Gk. ὕειν 'to rain'; see *hyeto-*). See Kluge-Mitzka, EWDS., p. 763 s.v. *sudeln*.
Derivatives: *sutler-age*, n., *sutler-y*, adj.

sutra, n., a series of aphorisms (*Buddhism*). — OI. *sū́tram*, 'thread, string; string of rules, collection of aphorisms', cogn. with L. *suere*, 'to sew', *sūtūra*, 'seam'. See **suture.**

suttee, sati, n., 1) Hindu widow who cremates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband's body; 2) such self-cremation. — OI. *satī́*, 'faithful wife', femin. of *sat*, 'good, wise', lit, 'being, existing', pres. part. of *ásmi*, 'I am'. See **esse** and cp. **sooth.**

sutteeism, n., practise of suttee. — A hybrid coined fr. **suttee** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

sutural, adj., pertaining to a suture. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *sūtūra*. See **suture.**
Derivative: *sutural-ly*, adv.

suturation, n., suturing. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *sūtūra*. See next word.

suture, n., 1) the act of sewing; 2) seam. — F., fr. L. *sūtūra*, 'a sewing together, seam', fr. *sūtus*, pp. of *suere*, 'to sew', which is cogn. with OI. *sī́vyati*, 'sews', *sū́tram*, 'thread, string', Gk. (κασ)σύειν, 'to patch', Goth. *siujan*, OE. *sēowan*, 'to sew'. See **sew** and cp. **sutra.** Cp. also **accouter.** For the ending see suff. **-ure.**
Derivatives: *suture*, tr. v., *sutur-ed*, adj.

suzerain, n., sovereign, ruler. — F., formed on analogy of *souverain* (see *sovereign*) from the adverb *sus*, 'above', fr. VL. *sūsum*, fr. L. *sūrsum*, 'above', which stands for **subs-vorsom*, *subversum*, lit. 'turned upward'. See **sub-** and **version.**

suzerainty, n. — F. *suzeraineté*, fr. *suzerain*. See prec. word and **-ty.**

Svarga, n., heaven (*Hinduism*). — OI. *svárgaḥ*. 'heaven', rel. to *svárati*, 'shines', Avestic *hvarᵉ*, 'sun', fr. I.-E. **sāwel-*, **sūl-*, 'sun'. See **Surya.**

svelte, adj., slender; lithe. — F., fr. It. *svelto*, prop. pp. of *svellere*, *svegliere*, 'to pluck, pull, twitch', fr. *s-* (fr. L. *ex-*) and VL. **vellitus*, pp. of L. *vellere*, 'to pull. pluck'. See 1st **ex-** and **vellicate** and cp. **convulse.**

swab, tr. v., to use a swab on; to clean with a swab. — Back formation fr. **swabber.**
Derivative: *swab*, n.

swabber, n., 1) a person who uses a swab; 2) a clumsy person; 3) a swab. — Du. *zwabber*, fr. *zwabberen*, 'to swab', which is rel. to G. *schwabbeln*; prob. of imitative origin. For the ending see agential suff. **-er.**

Swabian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. ModL. *Suabia*, fr. G. *Schwaben*, fr. OHG. *Swāba*, name of a German tribe; rel. to L. *Suēbus*, *Suēvus*, 'pertaining to the Suevi', a tribe in north-eastern Germany.

swaddle, tr. v. — ME. *swathlen*, 'to bind, swaddle', fr. OE. *swæðel*, 'bandage', a derivative of *swaðu*, 'band'. See **swath** and instrumental suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *swaddle*, tr. v.

swadeshi, n., Indian boycott of foreign, esp. British goods. — OI. *svadeśin*, 'native', fr. *svadeśa-*, 'one's own country', compounded of *sváḥ*, 'one's own', and *deśi*, 'pertaining to a country', fr. *deśáḥ*, 'place, region, country'. OI. *sváḥ*, is cogn. with L. *suus*, 'one's own'; see **sui** and cp. the first element in **swami, swaraj.** OI. *deśáḥ* orig. meant 'direction', and is rel. to OI. *diśáti*, 'shows', *diśā*, 'direction', and cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to say, tell'; see **diction.**

swag, n., 1) a bundle; 2) a swaying; 3) plunder, booty (*slang*). — The primary meaning was 'a bulging bag'. Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *swaga*, 'to sway', and see **sway.**

swag, intr. and tr. v., to sway. — See **sway** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **swagger.**

swage, n., name of a tool. — ME., fr. MF. *souage* (F. *suage*), fr. OF. *soue*, 'rope', fr. VL. *sōca*, 'rope', which is prob. of Gaulish origin; cp. Bret. *sūg* (for **sōg*), 'cord'.
Derivatives: *swage*, tr. v., *swag-er*, n.

swagger, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. **swag,** 'to sway', with freq. suff. **-er.**
Derivatives: *swagger*, n. and adj., *swagger-ing*, adj., *swagger-ing-ly*, adv.

Swahili, n. and adj., name of a Bantu people on the coast of South-Africa. — The name literally means 'coast-dwellers', it is formed fr. Arab. *sawāḥil*, pl. of *sāḥil*, 'coast', and the gentilic suff. *-ī*.

swain, n., 1) country boy; 2) lover. — ME. *swein*, *swain*, fr. ON. *sveinn*, 'young man, servant', which is rel. to OE. *swān*, 'swineherd, herdsman', OS. *swēn*, OHG. *swein*, of s.m. Cp. **boatswain, coxwain.**

swale, n., a depression. — Orig. 'a cool place'; fr. ON. *svalr*, 'cool'.

swallet, n., underground stream (*provinc.*) — Prob. derived fr. the stem of the verb **swallow.**

swallow, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *swelowen*, *swalewen*, fr. OE. *swelgan*, rel. to OS. *farswelgan*, ON. *svelgja*, Swed. *svälja*, 'to swallow', MDu. *swelghen*, Du. *zwelgen*, 'to gulp, swallow', OHG. *swelahan*, *swelgan*, 'to swallow', MHG. *swelhen*, *swelgen*, 'to swallow', G. *schwelgen*, 'to revel'. Cp. **swill** and the second element in **groundsel,** 'name of a plant'.
Derivatives: *swallow-able*, adj., *swallow-er*, n.

swallow, n., the act of swallowing; gullet. — ME. *swelowe*, *swalowe*, fr. OE. *geswelg*, 'gulf, abyss', fr. *swelgan*, 'to swallow'. Cp. MHG. *swalch*, 'abyss', ON. *svelgr*, 'swallower; whirlpool', and see **swallow.** v.

swallow, n., the bird. — ME. *swalowe*, fr. OE. *swalwe*, rel. to OS., ON., OFris., Swed. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, MDu. *zwalewe*, Du. *zwaluw*, OHG. *swalawa*, *swalwa*, MHG. *swalwe*, *swalbe*, G. *Schwalbe*, 'swallow', and cogn. with Russ. *solowéj*, Czech and Slovak *slavík*, Pol. *słowik*,

'nightingale'. All these words derive from the I.-E. bird name **swol-wi-* or **swal-wi-*.

swam, n., past tense of *swim*. — ME., fr. OE. *swam*, past tense of *swimman*. See **swim.**

swami, n., master (title given to a Brahmin). — Hind. *svāmī*, fr. OI. *svāmin*, 'master, lord'. lit. 'one's own master', fr. *sváḥ*, 'one's own', and *ámaḥ*, 'pressure, vehemence'. OI. *sváḥ* is cogn. with L. *suus*, 'one's own'; see **sui** and cp. the first element in **swadeshi, swaraj.** OI. *ámaḥ* is rel. to *ámīti*, 'presses on', which has also the meaning 'asserts emphatically', and is prob. cogn. with Gk. ὀμνύναι, 'to swear'. Cp. the second element in **synomosy.**

swamp, n. — Of. LG. origin; cp. MLG. *sump*, 'marsh, swamp', which is rel. to MHG., G. *sumpf*, 'swamp, marsh'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'spongy ground'. They are rel. to OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, OE. *swamm*, Goth. *swamms*, ON. *svöppr*, 'sponge', and cogn. with Gk. σομφός (for **swombhos*), 'spongy'. Cp. **sump.**
Derivatives: *swamp*, tr. v., *swamp-er*, n., *swamp-ish*, adj., *swamp-y*, adj.

swan, n. — ME., fr. OE. *swan*, rel. to OS. *swan*, ON. *svanr*, Dan. *svane*, Swed. *svan*, MDu. *swane*, Du. *zwaan*, OHG., MHG. *swan*, G. Schwan. *Swan*, prop. means 'the singing bird'. The name derives from a gradational var. of I.-E. base **swen-*, **swon-*, 'to sound', whence *sonāre* (for **swonāre*), 'to sound'. See **sonant** and cp. words there referred to.

swank, intr. v., to swagger (*slang*); n., swagger (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *swank-y*, adj., *swank-i-ly*, adv., *swank-i-ness*, n.

swan song, — Loan translation of G. *Schwanengesang*, which is compounded of *Schwan*, 'swan', and *Gesang*, 'song'. See **swan** and **song.**

swap, also **swop,** tr. and intr. v., to exchange, trade (colloq.) — ME. *swappen*, 'to strike', of imitative origin. The primary meaning of to *swap* was 'to strike (the hands at the conclusion of) a bargain'. Cp. **swop.**
Derivatives: *swapp-er*, n., *swapp-ing*, adj. and n.

swaraj. n., self-government. — OI. *svā-rāj*, 'self-ruling', fr. *svá-*, 'one's own', and *rāj*, 'rule'. The first element is cogn. with L. *suus*, 'one's own'; see **sui** and cp. the second element in **swadeshi, swami.** For the second element in *swaraj* see **raj.**

sward, n., grass-covered ground, turf. — ME., fr. OE. *sweard*, *swearð*, 'skin, rind, rind of bacon', rel. to OFris. *swarde*, 'skin of the head', MDu. *swarde*, *swærde*, Du. *zwoord*, 'rind of bacon', MHG. *swarte*, 'hairy scalp', G. *Schwarte*, 'thick, hard skin, rind', ON. *svörðr*, gen. *svarðar*, 'skin, esp. of the head; walrus hide', *grassvörðr*, 'greensward', Dan. *svær*, Norw. *svor*, Swed. *svål*, 'rind of bacon', and prob. cogn. with Lett. *scherwe* (fr. **scherdwe*, fr. Old Baltic **sverdve*), 'thick skin'. The sense development of E. *sward* is Scand. Cp. Dan. *grønsvær*, 'greensward (see M. O'C. Walshe, A Concise German Etymological Dictionary, p. 205 s.v. *Schwarte*);
Derivatives: *sward*, tr. and intr. v., *sward-y*, adj.

sware, archaic past tense of *swear*, — See **swear.**

swarf, n., gritty material. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *svarf*, which is rel. to *sverfa*, 'to file'. Cp. OE. *geswearf*, *gesweorf*, 'filings', fr. *sweorfan*, 'to file'. and see **swerve.**

swarm, n. — ME. *swarm*, fr. OE. *swearm*, rel. to OS., MLG. *swarm*, Swed. *svärm*, Dan. *sværm*, MDu. *swerm*, Du. *zwerm*, OHG. *swarm*, *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *Schwarm*, 'swarm', ON. *svarmr*, 'giddiness', ON. *svarra*, 'to swarm', MLG. *swirren* (whence G. *schwirren*), Dan. *svirre*, Swed., Norw. *svirra*, 'to whiz, whir', fr. the I.-E. imitative base **swer-*, **sur-*, **surr-*, 'to sound', whence also OI. *svárati*, 'sounds, resounds', Gk. ὑρον (for **σύρον*), 'beehive, swarm, crowd', L. *susurrus*, 'whisper, murmur'. See **susurration** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *swarm*, tr. and intr. v., *swarm-er*, n., *swarm-ing*, adj. and n.

swarm, tr. and intr. v., to climb. — Of uncertain origin.

swart, adj., swarthy (*poetic*). — ME. *swerte*, *swarte*, fr. OE. *sweart*, 'dark', rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., MDu. *swart*, ON. *svartr*, Swed. *svart*, Du. *zwart*, OHG., MHG. *swarz*, G. *schwarz*, Goth. *swarts*, 'dark-colored, black', orig. 'of the color of dirt', fr. I.-E. base **sword-*, 'dirty, dark, black', whence also *sordēs*, 'dirt, filth'. See **sordid** and cp. **swarthy.**
Derivative: *swart-ly*, adv.

swarthy, adj., dark; dusky. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. *swarth*, dial. var. of **swart.**
Derivatives: *swarthi-ly*, adv., *swarthi-ness*, n.

Swartzia, n., a genus of trees (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Olaus *Swartz* (1760-1818). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

swash, tr. and intr. v., to dash, splash. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **swish.**
Derivatives: *swash*, *swash-er*, n., *swash-ing*, adj.

swashbuckle, intr. and tr. v. — Back formation fr. **swashbuckler.**
Derivative: *swashbuckl-ing*, n.

swashbuckler, n. — Lit. 'one who moves his shield noisily', compounded of **swash** and **buckler.**
Derivatives: *swashbuckler-ing*, n., *swashbuckler-y*, n.

swastika, n., a symbol in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles; used as the emblem of the Nazi party. — OI. *svastikaḥ*, lit. 'being fortunate', fr. *svastiḥ*, 'welfare', a word compounded of *su-*, 'good, well', and *ásti*, 'is', which is cogn. with Gk. ἐστί, L. *est*, 'is' (see **esse**); so called because it was regarded as auspicious.

swat, tr. v., to strike, crush. — Of imitative origin.

swath, swathe, n., line of one cut made by a scythe, mower, etc. — ME. *swathe*, fr. OE.

swæð, swaðu, 'track, trace, band', rel. to OFris. *swethe*, 'boundary made by a scythe', MDu. *swade*, Du. *zwade*, MHG. *swade*, G. *Schwad, Schwaden*, 'a row of cut grass'.

swathe, tr. v., 1) to wrap; 2) to surround, enclose. — ME. *swathen*, fr. OE. *swaðian*, fr. *swaðu*, 'track, trace, band'. See prec. word and cp. **swadle.**

Derivatives: *swathe*, n., *swath-er*, n.

sway, intr. and tr. v., to move to and fro. — ME. *swayen*, fr. earlier *sweyen*, fr. ON. *sveigja*, 'to bend, swing'. Cp. Du. *zwaaien*, 'to wield', and E. **swag, swagger.**

Derivatives: *sway*, n., *sway-ed*, adj., *sway-er*, n., *sway-ing*, n. and adj., *sway-ing-ly*, adv., *sway-less*, adj.

sweal, intr. v., to burn (*dial.*) ME. *swelen*, fr. OE. *swælan*, 'to burn, be burnt up', rel. to OFris. *swela*, 'to burn, be burnt up', MLG. *swelen*, 'to smother'. See **swelter.**

swear, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sweren*, fr. OE. *swerian*, rel. to OS. *swerian*, ON. *sverja*, Swed. *svärja, svära*, Dan. *sverge*, OFris. *swera*, MDu. *swaren, sweren*, Du. *zweren*, OHG. *swerien, swerren*, MHG. *swern*, G. *schwören*, Goth. *swaran*, 'to swear', ON. *svara*, 'to answer', fr. I.-E. base **swer-*, 'to speak, say', whence also Oscan *sverrunei* (dat.), 'to the speaker', OSlav. *svara*, 'quarrel', lit. 'a wordy contest', Toch. B. *ṣerp-*, AB *ṣärp-*, 'to teach, instruct'; L. *sermō*, 'conversation', is prob. not cognate with these words. Cp. **forswear, answer.**

Derivatives: *swear-er*, n., *swear-ing-ly*, adv.

sweat, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *sweten*, fr. OE. *swētan*, from the noun *swat*, 'sweat', which is rel. to OS., OFris. *swēt*, ON. *sveiti*, Dan. *sved*, 'sweat', Swed. *svett*, Norw. *sveite*, MDu. *sweet*, Du. *zweet*, OHG., MHG. *sweiz*, G. *Schweiß*, fr. I.-E. base **sweid-, *swoid-, *swid-*, 'to sweat', whence also OI. *svēdaḥ*, 'sweat', *svidyati, svēdate*, 'he sweats', Avestic *xvaēda-*, 'sweat', Gk. ἱδρώς (for **swīdrōs*), 'sweat, perspiration', ἶδος (for **swīdos*), 'heat', Armen. *k'irtn* (metathesis for **swidrn*), L. *sūdor*, Lett. *swiêdri* (pl.), W. *chwys*, Co. *whys*, 'sweat'. Cp. **exude, hidrosis, sudation, suint,** and the first element in **sandiver.**

Derivatives: *sweat-ed*, adj., *sweater* (q.v.)

sweat, n. — ME. *swet*, a collateral form of *swot*, fr. OE. *swat*, 'sweat'. See **sweat,** v.

Derivatives: *sweaty* (q.v.), *sweat-less*, adj.

sweater, n. — Formed fr. **sweat,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

sweaty, adj. — ME. *swety*, fr. *swet*. See **sweat,** n., and adj. suff. **-y.**

Derivatives: *sweat-i-ly*, adv., *sweat-i-ness*, n.

Swede, n., a native of Sweden. — LG., fr. MLG. *Swēde*. Cp. OE. *Swēon*, ON. *Svīar*, OSwed. *Svīar, Svēar*, 'Swedes'.

swede, n., also cap. **Swede,** the Swedish turnip. — Short for *Swede turnip.*

Swedenborgian, adj., pertaining to the teaching of Swedenborg. — Formed with suff. **-ian** from the name of the Swedish philosopher Emanuel *Swedenborg* (1688-1772).

Derivative: *Swedenborgian-ism*, n.

Swedish, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **Swede** with adj. suff. **-ish** on analogy of G. *schwedisch.*

sweeny, n., muscular atrophy in horses. — Of uncertain origin.

sweep, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *swepen*, 'to sweep, move quickly', rel. to OE. *swāpan*, 'to swoop' (see **swoop**), and to OS. *swēpan*, 'to sweep (with a broom)', ON. *sveipa*, 'to swoop, sweep; to wrap', OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, 'to swing', G. *schweifen*, 'to roam about, rove, ramble', MLG., MDu. *sweven*, Du. *zweven*, OHG. *swebēn*, MHG. *sweben*, G. *schweben*, 'to float, hover, soar', OHG. *sweibōn*, 'to soar', ON. *svīfa*, 'to rove, ramble, turn; make a sweep', OE. *swīfan*, 'to move in a course, sweep'. See **swift** and cp. **squib, swipe.** Cp. **swifter, swivel.**

Derivatives: *sweep*, n., *sweep-er*, n., *sweep-ing*, adj., *sweep-ings*, n. pl., *sweep-ing-ly*, adv., *sweep-ing-ness*, n.

sweep, n. — ME. *swepe*, fr. *swepen*, 'to sweep'. See **sweep,** v.

Derivative: *sweep-y*, adj.

sweepstake(s), n. — The word prop. means '*sweeping* up (i.e. winning) the *stakes*'.

sweet, adj. — ME. *swete, swote*, fr. OE. *swēte*, 'sweet, pleasant', rel. to OS. *swōti*, ON. *sætr*, Swed. *söt*, Dan. *sød*, MDu. *soete*, Du. *zoet*, OHG. *swuozi, suozi*, MHG. *süeze*, G. *süß*, fr. I.-E. base **swād-*, 'sweet, pleasing to the taste', whence also OI. *svádaḥ*, 'agreeable taste, flavor', *svádati*, 'makes savory', *svádatē*, 'tastes, is savory', *svādúḥ*, 'sweet', Gk. ἡδύς (for **swādu*), 'sweet', ἥδεσθαι (for **swadesthai*), 'to rejoice', ἀνδάνειν (for **swandanein*), 'to please', L. *suāvis* (for **suādvis*), 'sweet', *suādēre*, 'to advise' (lit. 'to make tasteful'), Lith. *súdyti*, 'to spice, salt'. Cp. **Aedes, assuage, dissuade, hedonic, persuade, soave, suave,** the first element in **Hedychium** and the second element in **algedonic.**

Derivatives: *sweet*, n., *sweet-en*, tr. and intr. v., *sweet-en-ing*, n., *sweet-ing*, n., *sweet-ish*, adj., *sweet-ish-ly*, adv., *sweet-ish-ness*, n., *sweet-ly*, adv.

sweetheart, n. — Compounded of **sweet** and **heart.**

Derivatives: *sweetheart*, tr. and intr. v., *sweetheart-ing*, n.

swell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *swellen*, fr. OE. *swellan*, rel. to OS. *swellan*, ON., Norw. *svella*, Swed. *svälla*, OFris, *swella*, MDu. *swellen*, Du. *zwellen*, OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen.*

Derivatives: *swell*, n., *swell*, adj. (colloq.), *swell-ing*, n. and adj., *swell-ish*, adj. (colloq.)

swelter, intr. v., to be faint from heat. — ME. *sweltren, swelteren,* freq. of *swelten*, 'to die, faint', fr. OE. *sweltan*, 'to die', rel. to OS. *sweltan*, ON. *svelta*, Goth. *sviltan*, 'to die', Du. *zwoel*, G. *schwül*, 'sultry', OE. *swelan*, OFris. *swela*, 'to be burnt up', OE. *swōl*, 'heat', MLG. *swelen* (whence G. *schwelen*), 'to burn without flame, to smolder', OHG. *swilizōn*, 'to singe, roast', fr. I.-E. base **swel-*, 'to burn', esp. 'to burn without flame, burn slowly', whence also Lith. *svìlti*, Lett. *svelt*, 'to singe', Gk. σέλας, 'light, brightness, flame', σελήνη, 'moon', ἕλη, εἴλη (for **Fhélα, *Félα*), 'the sun's heat', ἐλάνη (for **Felánē*), 'torch'. Cp. **sweal, sultry.** Cp. also **seleno-** and words there referred to. For the possible connection between the above words and Gk. ἥλιος, L. *sōl*, 'sun', see **Sol.**

Derivatives: *swelter*, n., *swelter-ing*, adj., *swelter-ing-ly*, adv.

sweltry, adj. — Formed fr. **swelter** with adj. suff. **-y.**

swept, past tense and pp. of **sweep.**

Swertia, n., a genus of plants of the gentian family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Dutch botanist Emanuel *Swert* (Sweert) (born in 1552). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

swerve, intr. and tr. v., to turn aside — ME. *swerven*, fr. OE. *sweorfan*, 'to scrub, file', rel. to ON. *sverfa*, 'to scour, file', OS. *sweðran*, 'to wipe off', OFris. *swerva*, 'to rove', OHG. *swerban*, 'to wipe, rub', Du. *zwerven*, 'to rove, wander', Goth. *af-swairban*, 'to wipe off', and possibly cogn. with W. *chwerfu*, 'to whirl, roll', and with Gk. σύρειν, to trail, drag, sweep away'. See **syrma.**

Derivatives: *swerve*, n., *swerv-er*, n., *swerve-less*, adj.

Swietenia, n., a genus of trees of the mahogany family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Austrian botanist and physician Gerard van *Swieten* (1700-72). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

swift, adj., quick, rapid. — ME., fr. OE., prop. pp. of *swīfan*, 'to move in a course, sweep', rel. to OE. *swipu*, ON. *svipa*, 'a whip', ON. *sveipa*, 'to swoop, sweep', OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, 'to swing', G. *schweifen*, 'to roam about, rove, ramble', OE. *swāpan*, 'to sweep, rush'. See **sweep, swoop.** For the suff. *-t*, which corresponds to I.-E. **-to*, cp. *old, cold, loud.*

Derivatives: *swift*, n. and adv., *swift-ly*, adv., *swift-ness*, n.

swift, n., swift-moving bird, or insect or object. — Fr. *swift*, adj.

swifter, n., the forward shroud of a lower mast (*naut.*) — Formed with agential suff. **-er** fr. dial. E. *swift*, 'to tauten', which is prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *svipta*, 'to sweep off, reef', *svīfa*, 'to turn, rove, ramble', and see **sweep,** v. Cp. also **swift,** adj.

Derivative: *swifter*, tr. v., to tauten with a swifter.

swig, tr. and intr. v., to drink; n., a drink. — Of uncertain origin.

swig, tr. v., to tighten, hoist; intr. v., to sway about, to rock (*naut.*) — Of uncertain origin.

swill, tr. and intr. v., to wash. — ME. *swilen*, fr. OE. *swillan, swilian*, 'to wash', rel. to the verb **swallow.**

Derivatives: *swill*, n., *swill-er*, n.

swim, intr. and tr. v., to move in water, float. — ME. *swimmen*, fr. OE. *swimman*, rel. to OS., OHG. *swimman*, ON. *svimma, symja*, Dan. *svømme*, Swed. *simma*, 'to swim', Du. *zwemmen*, MHG. *swimmen*, G. *schwimmen*, Goth. *swumfsl*, 'pool'. Cp. **sound,** 'a narrow channel'.

Derivatives: *swim*, n., *swimm-er*, n., *swimm-ing*, n. and adj., *swimm-ing-ly*, adv.

swim, intr. v., to be dizzy. — Identical with **swim,** 'to move in water, float'. For sense development cp. G. *verschwommen*, 'hazy, vague, indistinct', pp. of *verschwimmen*, 'to fade away', lit. 'to swim away'.

Derivatives: *swim*, n., dizziness, *swimm-y*, adj.

swimmeret, n., appendage under the abdomen used by crustaceans for swimming. — Lit. 'little swimmer'. See **swim,** 'to move in water', agential suff. **-er,** and dimin. suff. **-et.**

swindle, tr. and intr. v. — Back formation fr. **swindler.** For similar back formations cp. *cadge, peddle.*

Derivatives: *swindle*, n., *swindl-ing*, n., *swindl-ing-ly*, adv.

swindler, n., cheat, sharper. — G. *Schwindler*, 'giddy person; dreamer, visionary', fr. *schwindeln*, 'to be dizzy, to scheme fantastic things', fr. MHG. *swindeln*, fr. OHG. *swintilōn*, 'to swoon; to be dizzy', freq. of *swintan* (whence MHG. *swinden*, G. *schwinden*), 'to waste away, languish, disappear', which is rel. to OE. *swindan*, 'to waste away, languish, vanish', and possibly cogn. with Aram. *k'andem*, 'I destroy', OIr. *a-sennad*, 'finally'. The sense development of G. *Schwindler*, which now means 'cheat, sharper, impostor', is due to the influence of E. *swindler.*

Derivative: *swindler-ly*, adj.

swine, n. — ME. *swin*, fr. OE. *swīn*, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., OHG. MHG. *swīn*, ON. *svin*, Dan., Swed. *svin*, MDu. *swijn*, Du. *zwijn*, G. *Schwein*, Goth. *swein*, and cogn. with Gk. ὑς, σῦς, 'swine', ὕινος, 'swinish', L. *sūs*, 'swine', *suīnus*, 'of swine', OSlav. *svinŭ*, 'of swine', *svinija*, 'swine', OE. *sugu, sū*, 'sow'. See **sow,** n., and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **keelson.**

Derivatives: *swin-ery*, n., *swin-ish*, adj., *swin-ish-ly*, adv., *swin-ish-ness*, n.

swing, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *swingen*, fr. OE. *swingan*, 'to beat, strike, whip', rel. to OS., OHG. *swingan*, OFris. *swinga*, MLG., MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen*, 'to swing, swingle, oscillate', MDu. *swinghen*, 'to waver', Goth. *af-swaggwjan*, 'to cause to swing', factitive of **swiggwan*, 'to swing', and prob. cogn. with OI. *svájate*, 'embraces', OIr. *seng*, 'slender, slim' (orig. 'flexible'). Cp. **swinge, swingle, swink.**

Derivatives: *swing*, n., *swing-er*, n., *swing-ing-ly*, adv., *swing-y*, adj.

swinge, tr. v., to strike (*arch.*) — ME. *swengen*, fr. OE. *swengan*, 'to beat, strike', causative of *swingan*, 'to swing'. See **swing.**

Derivatives: *swinge-ing*, adj., *swinge-ing-ly*, adv.

swingle, n., an instrument for beating flax. — ME. *swingel*, fr. OE. *swingel*, *swingele*, 'beating; stick to beat', fr. *swingan*, 'to beat, strike, whip'. Cp. Du. *zwengel*, G. *Schwengel*, lit. 'instrument for swinging'. See **swing** and instrum. suff. **-le** and cp. **swingletree.**

Derivative: *swingle*, tr. v.

swingletree, n., a whippletree. — Compounded of **swingle** and **tree.** Cp. **singletree.**

swink, intr. v., to labor, toil. — ME. *swinken*, fr. *swincan*, a collateral form of *swingan*, 'to beat, strike, whip'. See **swing.**

swink, n., labor, toil. — ME., fr. OE. *swinc*, fr. *swincan.* See **swink,** v.

swipe, n., a sweeping blow. — Alter. of **sweep,** n.

swipe, intr. and tr. v., to strike with a sweeping motion. — Partly alter. of **sweep,** v., partly fr. **swipe,** n.

Derivative: *swip-er*, n.

swirl, intr. v., to whirl; tr. v., to cause to whirl. — Of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *sverra*, 'to whirl' (whence the freq. verb *svirla*), G. *schwirren*, 'to whiz, whir, buzz'.

Derivatives: *swirl*, n., *swirl-y*, adj.

swish, tr. and intr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **swash.**

Derivatives: *swish*, n., *swish-er*, n., *swish-ing-ly*, adv.

Swiss, adj. — MF. (= F.) *suisse*, fr. MHG. *Switzer*. See **Switzer.**

Derivative: *Swiss*, n.

switch, n., a flexible rod. — MDu. *swijch*, 'scourge, whip', rel. to OHG, MHG. *zwec*, 'wooden peg', G. *Zweck*, 'aim, design' (orig. 'peg in the target'), MHG. *zwic*, G. *Zwick*, 'wooden peg'.

Derivatives: *switch*, tr. and intr. v., *switch-ed*, adj., *switch-er*, n., *switch-y*, adj.

Switzer, n., a Swiss (*archaic*). — MHG., fr. *Switz* (whence G. *Schweiz*), 'Switzerland'. *Switzerland* was named after *Schwyz*, one of its ancient cantons. Cp. **Swiss.** For the ending see suff. **-er.**

swivel, n. — ME. *swivell*, rel. to OE. *swifan*, 'to move in a course, sweep'. See **sweep,** v., and cp. words there referred to.

swollen, pp. of *swell.* — ME., fr. OE. *geswollen*, pp. of *swellan.* See **swell.**

swoon, intr. v. — ME. *swowenen*, *swownen*, back formation fr. *swowening*, 'swooning', fr. OE. *geswōgen*, 'in a swoon', pp. of a lost verb. Cp. LG. *swogen*, 'to sigh', and **sough.**

Derivatives: *swoon*, n., *swoon-ing-ly*, adv.

swoop, tr. and intr. v., to sweep down. — ME. *swopen*, fr. OE. *swāpan*, 'to sweep, rush', rel. to ME. *swepen*, 'to sweep, rush', rel. to ME. *swepen*, 'to sweep, move quickly'. See **sweep.**

Derivatives: *swoop*, n., *swoo-per*, n.

swoop, tr. and intr. v., to swap. — A var. of **swap.**

Derivative: *swoop*, n.

sword, n. — ME. *sword.* fr. OE. *sweord*, *swurd*, *sword*, rel. to OS., OFris. *swerd*, ON. *sverð*, Dan. *sverd*, Swed. *svärd*, MDu. *swaert*, Du. *zwaard*, OHG., MHG. *swert*, G. *Schwert*, fr. Teut. **swerða*, lit. 'the cutting weapon', formed fr. I.-E. base **swer-*, 'to press, torment', orig. 'to cut', and Teut. suff. *-ða.* Avestic *xvara*, 'wound', OI. *svar-*, 'to torment', are from the same base. For the sense developmeent of OE. *sweord*, etc., cp. OI. *kṛpāṇaḥ* 'sword', lit. 'a cutting weapon', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qerp-*, 'to cut' (see *harvest*).

Derivatives: *sword*, v., *sword-less*, adj.

swore, past tense of *swear.* — ME. *swor*, fr. OE. *swōr*, past tense of *swerian.* See **swear.**

sworn, pp. of *swear.* — ME. *sworen*, fr. OE. *sworen*, pp. of *swerian.* See **swear.**

swot, n., hard work, toil (*slang*). — A var. of **sweat.**

Derivative: *swot*, intr. v.

swum, pp. of *swim.* — ME. *swummen*, fr. OE. *geswummen*, pp. of *swimman.* See **swim,** 'to move in water'.

swung, past tense and pp. of *swing.* — ME. *swang*, *swong*, past tense, resp. *swungen*, pp. of *swingen*, fr. OE. *swang*, past tense, resp. *geswungen*, pp. of *swingan.* See **swing.**

sy-, pref. — Gk. συ-, form of συν-, before σ followed by a consonant and before ζ. See **syn-.**

syagush, n., the caracal. — Pers.-Hind. *siyāh-gosh*, lit. 'black ear', fr. *siyāh*, 'black', and *gosh*, 'ear'. The first element is rel. to OI. *śyāmáḥ*, Avestic *sāma*, 'black', and cogn. with L. *cimex*, 'a bug', lit. 'the dark-brown insect'; see **cimex.** The second element derives fr. OPers. *gausha-*, ModPers. *gōsh*, 'ear', which is rel. to Avestic *gaoshō-*, 'ear', and to OI. *ghóṣaḥ*, 'noise'.

Sybarite, n., and adj. — L. *Sybarīta*, fr. Gk. Συβαρῖτης, inhabitant of Sybaris, fr. Σύβαρις, name of a Greek town in southern Italy (now called *Sibari*). The inhabitants of Sybaris were famous for their luxury, whence *Sybarite* came to denote a luxurious person. — For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Sybaritic, also **Sybaritical,** adj. — L. *Sybarīticus*, fr. Gk. Συβαρῖτικός, fr. Συβαρῖτης. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *Sybaritical-ly*, adv.

sybotic, adj., pertaining to a swineherd. — Gk. συβωτικός, compounded of σῦς, gen. συός, 'swine', and the stem of βόσκειν, 'to feed'. Gk. σῦς is a collateral form of ὗς; see **sow,** 'female pig'. For the second element see **botany,** for the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

sycamine, n., mulberry. — L. *sȳcamīnus*, fr. Gk. συκάμινος, fr. Phoen. *shiqmín*, corresponding to Heb. *shiqmím*, pl. of *shiqmáʰ*, 'mulberry'; cp. Aram. *shiqmá*, pl. *shiqmín.* Cp. also next word.

sycamore, sycomore, n., 1) a tree of Egypt and Asia Minor, the sycamore of the Bible; 2) a Eurasian maple tree; 3) the plane tree. — ME., fr. OF. *sicamor* (F. *sycomore*), dissimilated fr. L. *sȳcomorus*, fr. Gk. συκόμορος. For the first element of this compound word see prec. word. The second element is identical with Gk. μῶρος, μόρος, 'mulberry'; see **mulberry.**

syce, n., an Indian groom. — Arab. *sā'is* (in vulgar pronunciation *sáyis*), 'groom', prop. pres. participle of the verb *sása*, 'he administered'.

sycee, n., ingots of silver. — Chin. *hsi-se*, 'fine silk'.

sychnocarpous, adj., bearing fruit for several seasons (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. συχνός, 'many, frequent, dense, compact', and καρπός, 'fruit'. The first element is of uncertain origin. For the second element see **carpel,** for the ending see suff. **-ous.**

Sycon, n., a genus of sponges (*zool.*) — ModL. *Sȳcon*, fr. Gk. σῦκον, 'fig', which is prob. a loan word from a Mediterranean language. Cp. next word and **Busycon.**

syconium, n., fleshy fruit with the ovaries borne in a hollow receptacle, as in the fig. (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σῦκον, 'fig'. See prec. word.

sycophancy, n. — L. *sycophantia*, fr. Gk. σῡκοφαντίᾱ, fr. σῡκοφάντης. See next word and **-cy.**

sycophant, n., flatterer; toady. — L. *sȳcophanta*, fr. Gk. σῡκοφάντης, 'informer, denouncer', lit. 'fig shower', fr. σῦκον, 'fig', and -φάντης, from the stem of φαίνειν, 'to show'; see **sycon** and **phantasm.** Several attempts have been made to explain how the expression 'fig shower' came to denote *an informer* in Greek, but they all lack probability.

Derivatives: *sycophantic* (q.v.), *sycophant-ish*, adj., *sycophant-ish-ly*, adv., *sycophant-ism*, n., *sycophant-ize*, intr. v., *sycophant-ry*, n.

sycophantic, adj. — Gk. σῡκοφαντικός, fr. σῡκοφάντης. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

sycosis, n., skin disease attacking especially the bearded part of the face. — Medical L., fr. Gk. σῦκωσις, 'ulcer resembling a fig', formed fr. σῦκον, 'fig', with suff. -ωσις. See **Sycon** and **-osis.**

sydnone, n., a group of compounds that contains a five-membered ring (*chem.*) — Coined fr. *Sydn(ey)* and suff. **-one**; so called because it was discovered by Earl and Mackney) in *Sydney* (in 1935).

syenite, n., a gray, igneous rock allied to granite (*petrogr.*) — L. *Syēnītēs* (*lapis*), lit. '(*stone*) from *Syēnē*', coined by Pliny as loan translation of Gk. Συηνῖτης λίθος (a term used by Diodorus Siculus), lit. 'stone from Syene', fr. Συήνη (L. *Syēnē*), name of a town in Upper Egypt, fr. Egypt. *Swn* (Copt. *Suan*, Heb. *Sᵉwēnéʰ*, Arab. *Aswān*; now called *Assuan*); so called because it was anciently quarried at Syene. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *syenit-ic*, adj.

syl-, pref. — Gk. συλ-, assimilated form of συν- before λ. See **syn-.**

syllabary, n., a list of syllables. — ModL. *syllabārium*, formed fr. L. *syllaba*, 'syllable', with suff. *-ārium.* See **syllable** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

syllabic, adj. — ModL. *syllabicus*, fr. Gk. συλλαβικός, fr. συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **syllable** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **monosyllabic, dissyllabic, trisyllabic, tetrasyllabic, decasyllabic, hendecasyllabic, dodecasyllabic, parisyllabic, polysyllabic.**

Derivatives: *syllabic-al*, adj., *syllabic-al-ly*, adv., *syllabic-ness*, n.

syllabicate, tr. v., to syllabify. — ML. *syllabicātus*, pp. of *syllabicāre*, 'to syllabicate', fr. L. *syllaba.* See **syllable** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

syllabication, n., syllabification. — ML. *syllabicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *syllabicātus*, pp. of *syllabicāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

syllabification, n., the act of syllabifying. — See next word and **-ation.**

syllabify, tr. v., to form or divide into syllables. — Formed fr. L. *syllaba*, 'syllable', and suff. *-ficāre.* See **syllable** and **-fy.**

syllabize, tr. v., to syllabify. — ML. *syllabizāre*, fr. Gk. συλλαβίζειν, fr. συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See next word and **-ize.**

syllable, n. — ME. *sillable*, fr. MF. *sillabe* (F. *syllabe*), fr. OF., fr. L. *syllaba*, fr. Gk. συλλαβή, 'syllable', lit. 'a holding together (scil. of letters)', fr. συλλαμβάνειν, 'to take or put together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and λαμβάνειν, 'to take, grasp, seize'. See **lemma** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **monosyllable, dissyllable, trisyllable, tetrasyllable, decasyllable, dodecasyllable.**

syllable, tr. v., to pronounce in syllables. — Fr. **syllable,** n.; first used by Milton.

Derivative: *syllabl-ed*, adj.

syllabus, n., outline, compendium. — Eccles. L. *syllabus*, 'list', fr. Gk. σύλλαβος, prop. an erroneous reading occurring in early printed editions of *Cicero's Letters to Atticus* (IV, 5 and 8) for σίλλυβος, 'a strip of parchment attached to a book and bearing the name of the author, title slip'; cp. σίλλυβα, 'fringes'. Both these words are prob. alterations of orig. σίττυβος, resp. σιττυβά, σιττυβή, whose etymology is unknown.

syllepsis, n., use of a word in both a literal and metaphorical sense (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. σύλληψις, 'a taking together, comprehension', fr. συλλαμβάνειν, 'to take together'. See **syllable.**

sylleptic, adj., pertaining to a syllepsis (*rhet.*) — Gk. συλληπτικός, 'collective, comprehensive', fr. συλλαμβάνειν. See prec.word and adj. suff.**-ic.**

Derivatives: *sylleptic-al*, adj., *sylleptic-al-ly*, adv.

syllogism, n., a form of reasoning (*log.*) — ME. *silogisme*, fr. MF. *silogisme* (F. *syllogisme*), fr. OF., fr. L. *syllogismus*, fr. Gk. συλλογισμός, 'computation, calculation', fr. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon', lit. 'to think or reckon together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and λογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See **logos** and **-ism.**

syllogistic, adj., pertaining to syllogisms. — L. *syllogisticus*, fr. Gk. συλλογιστικός, 'inferential', fr. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See prec, word.

Derivatives: *syllogistic*, n., *syllogistic-al*, adj., *syllogistic-al-ly*, adv.

syllogize, intr. and tr. v., to infer by the use of

syllogisms. — Gk. συλλογίζεσθαι, 'to compute, reckon'. See **syllogism.**
Derivatives: *syllogiz-ation*, n., *syllogiz-er*, n.

sylph, n., an air spirit. — F. *sylphe*, fr. L. *sylphus*, 'spirit, genius', occurring only in some inscriptions, but resumed by Paracelsus (1493-1541) in the sense of 'dwarf spirit of the air'.
Derivatives: *sylph-ic*, adj., *sylphid* (q.v.), *sylph-ish*, *sylph-y*, adjs.

sylphid, n., a young or small sylph. — F. *sylphide*, fr. *sylphe*. See **sylph** and 4th **-id.**
Derivatives: *sylphid*, adj., *sylphid-ine*, adj.

sylvan, adj. — See **silvan.**

sylvanite, n., mineral consisting of a gold silver telluride. — Formed from the second element in Tran*sylvania*, name of the country in which it frequently occurs. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Sylvester, masc. PN. — See **Silvester.**

sylvestral, adj., growing in the woods. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *silvestris*, 'belonging to a wood, wooded, woody', fr. *silva*, 'wood'. See **silvan.**

Sylvia, fem. PN. — Lit. 'inhabiting woods', fr. L. *silva*, 'wood'. See **silvan.**

sylvite, sylvine, n., native potassium chloride KCl (*mineral.*) — Formed from its former name, the ModL. *sal digestīvus Sylvii* [prob. so called after Franz de la Boë *Sylvius* (1614-72), professor of medicine at Leyden]. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite,** resp. **-ine** (representing L.*-inus*).

sym-, pref. — Gk. συμ-, assimilated form of συν- before μ. See **syn-.**

symbion, symbiont, n., an organism living in symbiosis (*biol.*) — ModL., lit. 'living together', fr. Gk. συμβιῶν, gen. συμβιοῦντος, pres. part. of συμβιοῦν, 'to live together', fr. σύμβιος, 'living together', fr. συν- (see **syn-**) and βίος, 'life'. See **bio-** and cp. words there referred to.

symbiosis, n., a living together (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. συμβίωσις, 'a living together', fr. συμβιοῦν. See prec. word and **-osis.**

symbiotic, symbiotical, adj., pertaining to symbiosis. — Gk. συμβιωτικός, fr. συμβιωτής, 'one who lives together', fr. συμβιοῦν. See **symbion** and **-otic.**
Derivatives: *symbiotical-ly*, adv., *symbiot-ics*, n.

symbiotism, n., symbiosis. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

symbol, n., 1) sign, token; 2) emblem; 3) confession of faith, creed. — Partly fr. Eccles. L. *symbolum*, 'the baptismal creed' (fr. L. *symbolum*), partly directly fr. L. *symbolum*, 'sign, token, mark, sign of recognition', fr. Gk. σύμβολον, 'token, sign, pledge, guarantee, symbol', prop. 'something thrown together', fr. συμβάλλειν, 'to throw together', fr. συν- (see **syn-**) and βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **hyperbole, parable.**
Derivatives: *symbol*, tr. v., *symbolic* (q.v.), *symbolism* (q.v.), *symbolist* (q.v.), *symbolize* (q.v.)

symbolic, symbolical, adj. — L. *symbolicus*, fr. Gk. συμβολικός, 'pertaining to a symbol', fr. σύμβολον. See prec. word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**
Derivatives: *symbol-ics*, n. pl., *symbolic-al-ly*, adv., *symbolic-al-ness*, n.

symbolism, n., 1) the representation of things by use of symbols; 2) the practice of using symbols; 3) the name of a group of French poets (see next word). — Formed fr. **symbol** with suff. **-ism.** In sense No. 3 derived fr. F. *symbolisme*, fr. *symbole*. See next word.

symbolist, n., 1) one who uses symbols; 2) one versed in the interpretation of symbols; 3) one who regards the elements in the Eucharist as mere symbols; 4) one of a group of writers in France and in Belgium who rejected realism and naturalism and attached symbolic meaning to objects, ideas and emotions, etc. — Formed fr. **symbol** with suff. **-ist**; in sense No. 4 derived fr. F. *symboliste*, which was coined by the French symbolist poet Paul Verlaine (1844-96) in 1885 fr. *symbole*.
Derivatives: *symbolist*, *symbolist-ic*, *symbolist-ic-al*, adjs., *symbolist-ic-al-ly*, adv.

symbolization, n. — F. *symbolisation*, fr. *symboliser*. See next word and **-ation.**

symbolize, tr. and intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *symboliser*, fr. *symbole*, fr. L. *symbolum*. See **symbol** and **-ize.**
Derivative: *symboliz-er*, n.

symbolo-, combining form meaning 'symbol'. See **symbol.**

symbology, n., the study of symbols. — Contraction of **symbololology,** fr. Gk. σύμβολον, 'token, symbol', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **symbolo-** and **-logy.** For the contraction see *haplology*.
Derivatives: *symbolog-ic-al*, adj., *symbolog-ist*, n.

symbololatry, n., worship of symbols. — Formed from **symbolo-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'worship'. See **-latry.**

symbolology, n. — See **symbology.**

symmetrical, also **symmetric,** adj. — Formed fr. **symmetry** with suff. **-ical,** resp. **-ic.** Cp. **asymmetrical, dissymmetrical.**
Derivatives: *symmetrical-ly*, adv., *symmetrical-ity*, n., *symmetrical-ness*, n.

symmetrophobia, n., fear of symmetry. — ModL., compounded of Gk. συμμετρίᾱ, 'symmetry', and -φοβίᾱ, fr. φόβος, 'fear'. See **symmetry** and **-phobia.**

symmetry, n. — F. *symmétrie* (now spelled *symétrie*), fr. L. *symmetria*, fr. Gk. συμμετρίᾱ, 'due proportion', lit. 'a measuring together', fr. σύμμετρος, 'commensurate, of like measure', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **asymmetry, dissymmetry.**
Derivatives: *symmetrical* (q.v.), *symmetr-ist*, n., *symmetr-ize*, tr. v., *symmetr-iz-ation*, n.

sympalmograph, n., an instrument for recording sound vibrations. — Compounded of **sym-,** Gk. παλμός, 'vibration', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. Gk. παλμός derives from the base of πάλλειν, 'to shake, throw', and stands in gradational relationship to πελεμίζειν, 'to shake', πόλεμος, 'fight, war'. See **polemic.** For the etymology of γράφειν see **-graph.**

sympathetic, adj. — ModL. *sympathēticus*, fr. Gk. συμπαθητικός, 'sympathetic', fr. συμπαθής, 'affected by like feelings'. See **sympathy. —** In its anatomical sense (*sympathetic nerve*) the word derives fr. Modern L. (*nervus*) *sympathicus*, which was coined by Winslow. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 514-17.
Derivative: *sympathetic-al-ly*, adv.

sympathism, n., suggestibility. — See **sympathy** and **-ism.**

sympathize, intr. v. — MF. (= F.) *sympathiser*, fr. *sympathie*, fr. L. *sympathia*. See **sympathy** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *sympathiz-er*, n., *sympathiz-ing*, adj., *sympathiz-ing-ly*, adv.

sympathy, n. — L. *sympathīa*, fr. Gk. συμπάθεια, 'fellow-feeling sympathy', fr. συμπαθής, 'affected by like feelings', fr. συμπαθεῖν, 'to be affected by like feelings', lit. 'to suffer with', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and πάθος, 'suffering'. See **pathos** and cp. **antipathy, apathy, homeopathy.**

sympetalous, adj., having the petals united (*bot.*) Formed fr. **sym-** and **-petalous.**

symphonic, adj., pertaining to a symphony. — Gk. συμφωνικός, fr. συμφωνίᾱ. See **symphony** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *symphonic-al-ly*, adv.

symphonious, adj., characterized by harmony. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. συμφωνίᾱ. See **symphony.**
Derivative: *symphonious-ly*, adv.

symphonize, v., to harmonize. — See next word and **-ize.**

symphony, n. — ME. *symphonie*, fr. OF. *simphonie* (F. *symphonie*), fr. L. *symphōnia*, fr. Gk. συμφωνίᾱ, 'concord of sound, harmony, agreement', fr. σύμφωνος, 'agreeing in sound', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and φωνή, 'sound'. See **phone,** 'speech sound', and cp. words there referred to.

Symphoricarpos, n., a genus of plants, the snowberry (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. σύμφορος, 'accompanying', and καρπός, 'fruit'; so called from the clustered berries. The first element derives from the stem of συμφέρειν, 'to bear together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'; see **bear,** 'to carry'. For the etymology of καρπός see **carpel.**

symphyllous, adj., having leaves joined together (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **sym-** and **-phyllous.**

symphyseal, adj., pertaining to symphysis. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

symphysis, n., union (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. σύμφυσις, 'a growing together', fr. συμφύειν, 'to cause to grow together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and φύειν, 'to bring forth, produce, make to grow'. See **physio-.**

Symphytum, n., a genus of plants, the comfrey (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σύμφυτον, 'comfrey', lit. 'grown together', prop. neut. verbal adj. of συμφύειν. See prec. word and **-phyte.**

sympiesometer, sympiezometer, n., a barometer for measuring atmospheric pressure from its action on a liquid. — Compounded of Gk. συμπίεσις, 'compression', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. συμπιέζειν, 'to compress', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and πιέζειν, 'to compress'; see **piezo-.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. Cp. **piezometer.**

Symplegades, n. pl., two rocks at the entrance of the Hellespont, which clashed together and crushed whatever came between them (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Συμπληγάδες (scil. πέτραι), 'the Clashing (Rocks)', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and the stem of πλήσσειν, 'to strike', whence also πληγή, 'blow, stroke'. See **plague** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Plegadis.**

Symplocarpus, n., a genus of plants, the skunk cabbage (*bot.*) — ModL., shortened from **Symploco-carpus* (see *haplology*), fr. Gk. συμπλοκή, 'connection', and καρπός, 'fruit'. The first element is formed fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and πλοκή, 'the act of plaiting', which is rel. to πλέκειν, 'to twine, twist, plait'; see **ply,** 'to bend'. For the second element see **carpel.**

Symplocos, n., a genus of plants, the sweetleaf (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. σύμπλοκος, 'connected', which is rel. to συμπλοκή, 'connection', (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the united stamens.

sympodium, n., an apparent main axis composed of successive branches (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **sym-** and Gk. πόδιον, dimin. of πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **podium.**
Derivatives: *sympodi-al*, adj., *sympodi-al-ly*, adv.

symposiac, adj., pertaining to a symposium. — L. *symposiacus*, fr. Gk. συμποσιακός, 'pertaining to, or fit for, a drinking party', fr. συμπόσιον. See **symposium** and **-ac.**

symposial, adj., pertaining to a symposium. — Formed fr. **symposium** with adj. suff. **-al.**

symposiarch, n., president of a symposium. — Gk συμποσίαρχος, compounded of συμπόσιον, 'drinking party', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief ruler'. See next word and **-arch.**

symposium, n., 1) in ancient Greece, a drinking party; 2) a meeting, conference for conversation or discussion. — L., fr. Gk. συμπόσιον, 'a drinking feast', lit. 'a drinking together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and πόσις, 'a drinking', which is rel. to πίνειν, 'to drink'. See **potion.**

symptom, n. — Late L. *symptōma*, fr. Gk. σύμπτωμα, 'chance, occurrence', lit. 'a falling together', fr. συμπῖπτειν, 'to fall together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and πῖπτειν, 'to fall', which

stands for *πῐ̆-πτειν, fr. *pt-, zero degree of I.-E. base *pet-, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **ptomaine, ptosis, anaptotic, aptotic, asymptote, diptote, triptote.**

symptomatic, adj. — Late L. *symptōmaticus*, fr. *symptōma*, gen. *-atis*. Cp. Gk. συμπτωματικός, 'accidental, casual', and see prec. word and 1st **-atic.**

Derivatives: *symptomatic-al*, adj., *symptomatic-al-ly*, adv.

symptomatology, n., the study of symptoms. — Medical L. *symptōmatologia*, compounded of Gk. σύμπτωμα, gen. συμπτώματος, 'chance, occurrence', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **symptom** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *symptomatolog-ic-al*, adj., *symptomatolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

syn-, pref. meaning 'with, together with'. — Gk. σύν, ξύν 'with, together with' (whence ξῡνός, 'commun'); of uncertain origin. Cp. **sy-, syl-, sym-, sys-.**

synaeresis, syneresis, n., coalescence; contraction of two vowels into one syllable. — Gk. συναίρεσις, 'a grasping together, contraction', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and αἵρεσις, 'a taking for oneself, a choice'. See **heresy** and cp. **aphaeresis, diaeresis.**

synagogal, adj. — See **synagogue** and adj. suff. **-al.**

synagogical, adj. — See **synagogue** and **-ical.**

synagogue, synagog, n. — ME. *synagoge*, fr. OF. *sinagoge* (F. *synagogue*), fr. Late L. *synagōga*, fr. Gk. συναγωγή, 'assembly, synagogue', lit. 'a bringing together', fr. συνάγειν, 'to lead or bring together', which is formed fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἄγειν, 'to lead'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **agonistic.** Gk. συναγωγή is prop. a loan translation of Heb. *kᵉnéseth*, 'assembly' (whence *bēth kᵉnéseth*, 'synagogue') (lit. 'house of assembly'), fr. *kānás*, 'he assembled'. Cp. *Kneseth.*

synallagmatic, adj., expressing reciprocal obligations. — Gk. συναλλαγματικός, fr. συνάλλαγμα, gen. συναλλάγματος, 'covenant, contract', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἄλλαγμα, 'a thing taken in exchange', from the stem of ἀλλάσσειν, 'to exchange, barter', prop. 'to make other than it is', fr. ἄλλος, 'another', which is cogn. with L. *alius*, of s.m. See **else** and cp. **alias.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

synaloepha, synalepha, n., contraction of two syllables. — L. *synaloepha*, fr. Gk. συναλοιφή, lit. 'a smearing together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἀλοιφή, 'anything to smear with', which is rel. to ἀλείφειν, 'to smear over', and to λίπος, 'fat'. See **adipose.**

synangium, n., the common bloodvessel of several arteries (*anat.* and *zool.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. ἀγγεῖον, 'vessel'. See **angio-** and cp. **sporangium.**

synantherous, adj., having the anthers united (*bot.*) — See **syn-, anther** and **-ous.**

synanthous, adj., producing flowers and leaves at the same time (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **syn-,** Gk. ἄνθος, 'flower' (see **anther**), and **-ous.**

synaphea, synapheia, n., metrical continuity in the lines of a verse (*Greek pros.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. συνάφεια, 'combination union, junction', fr. συναφής, 'united, connected', from the stem of συνάπτειν, 'to join together'. See next word.

synapse, n., the junction between two nerve cells (*physiol.*) — Gk. σύναψις, 'contact, point or line of junction', rel. to συνάπτειν, 'to join together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἅπτειν, 'to touch, fasten; to kindle'; see **apsis.** The word *synapse* was introduced by the English physiologist Sir Michael Foster (1836-1907) at the suggestion of the English classical scholar Arthur Woollgar Verral (1851-1912).

synarthrosis, n., an immovable articulation (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. συνάρθρωσις, 'a joining together', fr. συναρθροῦν, 'to join together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἄρθρον, 'a joint'. See **arthro-** and **-osis.**

Syncarida, n., a division of crustaceans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. κᾰ́ρις, gen. κᾰρίδος, 'shrimp, prawn'. See **Caridea.**

syncarp, n., a multiple fruit (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. καρπός, 'fruit'. See **carpel.**

Derivative: *syncarp-ous*, adj.

synchondrosis, n., articulation of bones by means of cartilages (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. συγχόνδρωσις, 'a growing together into one cartilage', fr. σύν (see **syn-**), χόνδρος, 'cartilage' (see **chondri-**), and suff. **-osis.**

synchronic, also **synchronical,** adj., belonging to, or occurring at, the same time. — F. *synchronique*, fr. Late L. *synchronus*. See **synchronous** and **-ic,** resp. **-ical.**

Derivative: *synchronical-ly*, adv.

synchronism, n., state of being synchronous. — ModL. *synchronismus*, fr. Gk. συγχρονισμός, fr. συγχρονίζειν. See **synchronize** and **-ism.**

synchronistic, adj., synchronous. — See prec. word and **-istic.**

Derivatives: *synchronistic-al*, adj., *synchronistic-al-ly*, adv.

synchronize, intr. v., to happen at the same time; tr. v., to cause to happen at the same time. — Gk. συγχρονίζειν, 'to be contemporary with', fr. σύγχρονος. See next word and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *synchroniz-ation*, n., *synchroniz-er*, n.

synchronous, adj., occurring at the same time. — Late L. *synchronus*, a loan word fr. Gk. σύγχρονος, 'contemporary', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and χρόνος, 'time'. See **chronic.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *synchronous-ly*, adv., *synchronous-ness*, n.

synchrony, n., synchronism. — See **synchronism** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ, -είᾱ).

Synchytrium, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. χύτριον, dimin. of

χύτρᾱ, 'earthen pot', which is rel. to χυτός, 'poured, shed', verbal adj. of χεῖν, 'to pour'. See **chyle** and cp. words there referred to.

synclastic, adj., curved similarly in all directions. — Formed fr. **syn-,** Gk. κλαστός, 'broken', verbal adj. of κλᾶν, 'to break' (see **clastic**), and adj. suff. **-ic.**

synclinal, adj., inclined downward on both sides. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. συγκλῑ́νειν, 'to incline, lean', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and κλῑ́νειν, 'to slope, lie'. See **clinical.**

syncline, n., a synclinal fold. — See prec. word (*geol.*)

syncopate, tr. v., 1) to shorten by syncope; 2) (*music*) to change the rhythm by displacement of the beat. — Late L. *syncopātus*, pp. of *syncopāre*, 'to faint away, swoon; to syncopate'. See **syncope** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *syncopat-ion*, n.

syncope, n., 1) fainting, swooning; 2) contraction of a word by the loss of one or more interior letters; 3) (*music*) the change of rhythm by displacement of the beat. — Late L. *syncopē, syncopa*, fr. Gk. συγκοπή, 'a cutting up, cutting short; syncope', from the stem of συγκόπτειν, 'to cut up', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and κόπτειν, 'to cut'. See **capon** and cp. **comma, Coptis, pericope.**

syncoptic, adj., syncopic. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. συγκόπτειν, 'to cut up'. See prec. word.

syncotyledonous, adj., having the cotyledons united (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **syn-** and **cotyledonous.**

syncretic, adj., characterized by syncretism. — See **syncretism** and **-ic.**

syncretism, n., reconciliation of different beliefs in *religion, philosophy*, etc. — F. *syncrétisme*, fr. Gk. συγκρητισμός, 'union', fr. συγκρητίζειν, 'to combine against a common enemy', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and the stem seen also in κεραννύναι, 'to mix, blend', κρᾶσις, 'mixture'. See **crater** and cp. **crasis.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

syncretist, n., one who advocates syncretism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivatives: *syncretist-ic, syncretisti-ic-al*, adjs.

syncretize, tr. v., to attempt to reconcile; intr. v., to be reconciled to practice syncretism. — Gk. συγκρητίζειν, 'to combine against a common enemy'. See **syncretism** and **-ize.**

syncytium, n., a tissue containing many nuclei (*biol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. κύτος, 'a hollow vessel'. See **-cyte,** and 1st **-ium.**

syndactyl, adj., having two or more digits united (*zool.* and *anat.*) — Formed fr. **syn-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**

Derivatives: *syndactyl-ism*, n., *syndactyl-ous*, adj., *syndactyl-y*, n.

synderesis, n., synteresis. — A var. of **synteresis**; cp. F. *syndérèse*. The change of *t* to *d* is prob. due to the Medieval Greek pronunciation of *nt* as *nd.*

syndesmo-, combining form denoting *ligaments.* — Gk. σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together, fastening, conjunction', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and δεσμός, 'band', which is cogn. with διά-δημα, 'a headband, fillet'. See **diadem.**

syndesmosis, n., articulation of parts of bones by means of ligaments (*anat.*) — Formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together'. See prec. word.

syndetic, adj., connecting.—Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. σύνδετος, 'bound together', verbal adj. of συνδεῖν, 'to bind together', whence also σύνδεσμος, 'that which binds together'. See prec. word and **-etic.**

syndic, n., the accredited agent or manager of a corporation, esp. of a university. — F., fr. Late L. *syndicus*, fr. Gk. σύνδικος, 'one who helps in a court of justice, advocate', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and δίκη, 'custom, usage; judgment, justice', which is cogn. with L. *dīcere*, 'to show, tell'. See **diction** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **dicast.**

Derivatives: *syndic-al*, adj., *syndi-cal-ism*, n., *syndic-al-ist*, adj. and n., *syndic-al-ist-ic*, adj., *syndic-al-ize*, tr. v.

syndicate, n., 1) a body of syndics or the office of a syndic; 2) an association of bankers, merchants, etc., to carry out some important enterprise; 3) an association of publishers for purchasing articles, stories, etc., and publishing them simultaneously in a number of newspapers or periodicals. — ML. *syndicātus*, prop. pp. of *syndicāre*, 'to examine, censure', fr. Late L. *syndicus*. See **syndic** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

syndicate, tr. v., 1) to form into a syndicate; 2) to sell articles, etc., for simultaneous publication. — Partly fr. ML. *syndicātus*, pp. of *syndicāre*, partly fr. **syndicate,** n. (q.v.)

syndrome, n., a number of symptoms occurring together and characterizing a disease. — Medical L., fr. Gk. συνδρομή, 'a running together, concourse', from the stem of συνδραμεῖν, 'to run together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and δραμεῖν, 'to run'. See **dromedary** and cp. **prodrome.**

synecdoche, n., figure of speech in which a part is used for a whole or vice versa (*rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. συνεκδοχή, lit. 'a receiving together or jointly', which is rel. to συνεκδέχεσθαι, 'to receive together or jointly', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἐκδέχεσθαι, 'to receive', fr. ἐκ, 'out of' (see **ec-**), and δέχεσθαι, 'to receive', which is cogn. with L. *decet, decēre*, 'to be seemly or fitting'. See **decent** and cp. **dogma** and the second element in **pandect.**

Synedrion, also **Synedrium,** n., the Sanhedrin. — Gk. συνέδριον, lit. 'a sitting together'. See **Sanhedrin.**

synergetic, adj., working together. — Gk. συνεργητικός fr. συνεργεῖν, 'to work together', fr. συνεργός, 'working together, co-operative', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἔργον, 'work'. See **work** and cp. **ergon** and words there referred to.

synergism, n., 1) a working together, co-operation (said esp. of drugs; 2) in *theology*, the doctrine that divine grace and human will co-ope-

rate in the work of regeneration. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. συνεργός. See prec. word.

synergist, n., an adherent of the doctrine of synergism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *synergist-ic, synergist-ic-al,* adj.

synergy, n., combined action of bodily organs. — Gk. συνεργίᾱ, 'co-operation', fr. συνεργός. See **synergetic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

synesis, n., construction according to sense against the strict requirements of syntax (*gram.*) — Gk. σύνεσις, 'comprehension, intelligence', lit. 'a coming together', fr. συνιέναι, 'to bring together' (in the middle voice, 'to come together'), fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἴέναι, 'to move forward, throw, send', which stands for **yi-ye-nai* and is cogn. with L. *jacĕre,* 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **catheter.**

syngenesis, n., reproduction through the union of two parents. — ModL., formed fr. **syn-** and **genesis.**

Syngnathidae, n. pl., a family of fishes comprising the seahorses and pipefishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed fr. pref. **syn-,** Gk. γνάθος, 'jaw' (see **gnathic**), and suff. **-idae.**

syngnathous, adj., pertaining to the family *Syngnathidae.* — See **Syngnathidae** and **-ous.**

synizesis, n., contraction of two vowels (*pros.*) — L., fr. Gk. συνίζησις, lit. 'a sitting together', fr. συνίζειν, 'to sit together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἵζειν, 'to sit', which is rel. to ἕζεσθαι, 'to sit', and cogn. with L. *sedēre,* 'to sit'. See **sedentary** and cp. words there referred to.

synod, n., an ecclesiastical council. — ME., fr. Late L. *synodus,* fr. Gk. σύνοδος, 'meeting, assembly', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ὁδός, 'way'. See **odograph** and cp. the second element in **anode, cathode, stomodeum.**

synodal, adj., pertaining to a synod. — Late L. *synodālis,* fr. *synodus.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

synodical, also **synodic,** adj., pertaining to a synod. — Late L. *synodicus,* fr. Gk. συνοδικός, fr. σύνοδος. See **synod** and the suffixes **-ic** and **-al.**
Derivative: *synodical-ly,* adv.

Synodontidae, n. pl., the lizard fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **syn-,** the stem of Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, 'tooth' (see **odonto-**), and suff. **-idae.**

synoecious, adj., having male and female flowers in the same flower head (*bot.*) — Formed fr. pref. **syn-,** Gk. οἶκος, 'house' (see **economy**), and suff. **-ous.** Cp. **dioecious.**
Derivatives: *synoecious-ly,* adv., *synoeciousness,* n.

synoecism, n., the union of several towns into one city-state (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. συνοικισμός, 'a living together', fr. συνοικίζειν, 'to cause to live together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and οἰκίζειν, 'to found (a colony), settle, colonize', fr. οἶκος, 'house'. See **economy** and cp. **synoecious.** For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

synomosy, n., a political society bound by oath (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. συνωμοσίᾱ, 'a swearing together', fr. συνομνύναι, 'to swear together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ὀμνύναι, 'to swear', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *ámīti,* 'presses on; asserts emphatically'. Cp. the second element in **swami.**

synonym, n. — ME. *sinonyme,* fr. Late L. *synōnymum,* fr. Gk. συνώνυμον, neut. of the adj. συνώνυμος, 'synonymous', used as a noun. The literal meaning of συνώνυμος is 'having the same name as'; it is formed fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ὄνυμα, dial. form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See and **name** cp. **onomato-.** Cp. also **antonym, homonym, anonymous.**
Derivatives: *synonym-ic,* adj., *synonymity* (q.v.)

synonymity, n., the quality or state of being synonymous. — Formed fr. **synonymous** with suff. **-ity.**

synonymize, tr. v., to give a synonym or synonyms (for a word); intr. v., to use synonyms. — See **synonym** and **-ize.**

synonymous, adj. — ML. *synōnymus,* fr. Gk. συνώνυμος. See **synonym.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to L. *-us,* Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

synonymy, n., 1) the study of synonyms; 2) a list of synonyms. — Late L. *synōnymia,* fr. Gk. συνωνυμίᾱ, fr. συνώνυμος. See **synonym** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

synopsis, n., a general view, outline. — Late L., fr. Gk. σύνοψις, 'general view', lit. 'a seeing together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ὄψις, 'sight, view'. See **-opsis.**

synoptic, adj., pertaining to a synopsis. — ModL. *synopticus,* fr. Gk. συνοπτικός, 'taking a general view', fr. σύνοψις. See prec. word and **optic.**
Derivatives: *synoptic,* n., *synoptic-al,* adj., *synoptic-al-ly,* adv., *synopt-ist,* n.

synosteology, n., the study of the joints of the body, arthrology. — Formed fr. **syn-** and **osteology.**

synosteosis, synostosis, n., another word for *ankylosis* (*anat.* and *physiol.*) — Formed fr. **syn-,** Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone', and suff. **-osis.**

synostotic, adj., pertaining to synostosis. — See prec. word and **-otic.**

synovia, n., an albuminous fluid secreted by certain glands (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by Paracelsus.
Derivative: *synovi-al,* adj.

synovitis, n., inflammation of the synovial membrane (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

syntactical, also **syntactic,** adj., pertaining to syntax. — ModL. *syntacticus,* fr. Gk. συντακτικός, 'putting together in order', fr. συντακτός, 'put in order, arranged', verbal adj. of συντάσσειν. See next word. For the ending see the suffixes **-ic** and **-al.**
Derivatives: *syntactical-ly,* adv., *syntactic-ian,* n.

syntax, n. — F. *syntaxe,* fr. Late L. *syntaxis,* fr. Gk. σύνταξις, 'a putting together, a putting together of words, syntax', from the stem of συντάσσειν, 'to put together in order', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and τάσσειν, 'to order, arrange'. See **taxis** and cp. prec. word.

synteresis, n., innate knowledge of right and wrong. — ML. *syntērēsis,* fr. Gk. συντήρησις, 'preservation', fr. συντηρεῖν, 'to preserve, look after', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and τηρεῖν, 'to watch over, take care of, guard', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **q*^wei-, *q*^wī-,* 'to respect, consider', whence also Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment'. See **penal** and cp. **synderesis.** Cp. also the second element in **Pinnotheres.**

synthesis, n., the act of putting together; combination. — L., fr. Gk. σύνθεσις, 'a putting together, composition', from the stem of συντιθέναι, 'to put together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and τιθέναι, 'to put, place'. See **thesis** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *synthes-ist,* n., *synthes-ize,* tr. and intr. v., *synthes-iz-ation,* n.

synthetic, adj., pertaining to, or produced by, synthesis. — ModL. *syntheticus* (whence also F. *synthétique*), fr. Gk. συνθετικός, 'constructive', fr. σύνθετος, 'put together, constructed, compound', verbal adj. of συντιθέναι, 'to put together'. See **synthesis** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *synthetic,* n., *synthetic-al,* adj., *synthetic-al-ly,* adv.

synthetist, n., a synthesist. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. σύνθετος, 'put together'. See prec. word.

synthetize, tr. and intr. v., to synthesize. — Formed with suff. **-ize** fr. Gk. σύνθετος, 'put together'. See **synthetic.**

syntonic, adj., pertaining to, or placed in, resonance. — See **syntony** and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *syntonic-al,* adj., *syntonic-al-ly,* adv.

syntonize, tr. v., to place in resonance with each other. — See next word and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *syntoniz-ation,* n., *syntoniz-er,* n.

syntony, resonance. — Gk. συντονίᾱ, 'agreement' fr. σύντονος, 'in harmony', lit. 'strained tight', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and τόνος, 'pitch of voice', lit. 'that which is stretched'. See **tone** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

syphil-, form of **syphilo-** before a vowel.

syphilis, n., an infectious venereal disease. — ModL., from the title of the work by Girolamo Fracastoro, *Syphilis sive de morbo Gallico* (= Syphilis, or the French disease'), published at Verona in 1530; so named after the hero *Syphilus,* a shepherd whose name lit. means 'friend of swine', fr. Gk. σῦς (gen. συός) = ὗς (gen. ὑός), 'swine', and φίλος, 'friend'. For the first element see **sow,** n., for the second see **philo-.**
Derivatives: *syphil-itic,* adj., *syphil-ize,* tr. v., *syphil-oid,* adj., *syphilous* (q.v.)

syphilo-, before a vowel **syphil-,** combining form for *syphilis.* — See **syphilis.**

syphilology, n., the study of syphilis. — Compounded of **syphilo** and Gk. **-λογίᾱ,** fr. **-λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See -logy.**
Derivative: *syphilolog-ist,* n.

syphilous, adj., syphilitic. — A hybrid coined fr. **syphilis** and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

syren, n. — See **siren.**

Syria, n., name of a country in Asia on the Mediterranean Sea. — L. *Syria,* fr. Gk. Συρίᾱ, 'Syria', fr. Σύριοι, 'the Syrians', a name orig. given to the Assyrians (see Herodotus 7, 63), Σύριοι being an aphetic form of Ἀσσύριοι, 'Assyrians', fr. Ἀσσυρίᾱ, 'Assyria'. See **Assyria.**

Syriac, adj. and n., (pertaining to) the Syrian language. — L. *Syriacus,* 'Syrian', fr. Gk. Συριακός, fr. Συρίᾱ. See prec. word and **-ac.**

Syriacism, n., a Syriac idiom. — See **Syriac** and **-ism** and cp. **Syriasm.**

Syrian, n. and adj. — ME. *sirien,* fr. MF. *Sirien* (F. *Syrien*), formed with suff. *-ien* fr. L. *Syrius,* 'Syrian', fr. *Syria.* See **Syria** and **-an** and cp. **sorghum.**

Syriasm, n., a Syriac idiom. — Formed fr. Gk. Συριάζειν, a supposed var. of Συρίζειν, 'to speak Syriac', fr. Σύρος, 'Syrian'. See **Syro-.**

syring-, form of **syringo-** before a vowel.

Syringa, n., a genus of plants: 1) the mock orange; later applied to 2) the lilac. — ModL., fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σῡ́ριγγος, 'pipe, tube'; the mock orange was so called in allusion to the use of its hollow stems for making pipes. See next word and cp. **seringa.**

syringe, n., a narrow tube for injecting a liquid in a stream. — ML. *siringa, syringa,* fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σῡ́ριγγος, 'pipe, shepherd's pipe, tube, whistle'. See **syrinx.**
Derivative: *syringe,* tr. v.

syringeal, adj., pertaining to the syrinx. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σῡ́ριγγος, 'pipe, tube'. See **syrinx.**

syringitis, n., inflammation of the Eustachian tube (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **syrinx** with suff. **-itis.**

syringo-, before a vowel **syring-,** combining form meaning 'pipe, fistula; spine'. — Gk. σῦριγγο-, σῡριγγ-, fr. σῦριγξ, gen. σῡ́ριγγος, 'pipe, tube'. See **syrinx.**

syringotomy, n., operation on the anal fistula (*med.*) — Compounded of **syringo-** and Gk. **-τομίᾱ,** 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

syrinx, n., anything tubular. — Gk. σῦριγξ, gen. σῡ́ριγγος, 'pipe, shepherd's pipe, tube, whistle', rel. to σῡρίζειν, 'to pipe, whistle, hiss', from the I.-E. imitative base **swer-, *sur-, *surr-,* 'to sound', whence also OI. *svárati,* 'sounds, resounds', L. *susurrus,* 'whisper'. See **susurration.** For the suff. of σῦριγξ cp. φόρμιγξ, 'lyre', σάλπιγξ, 'trumpet' (see *salpingo-*).

syrma, n., a trailing robe worn esp. by tragic actors (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. σύρμα, lit. 'that which is trailed or dragged', fr. σῡ́ρειν, 'to trail, drag, sweep away', which is rel. to σαίρειν, 'to sweep, clean', συρφός, συρφετός, 'sweepings', and possibly cogn. with Goth. *af-swaírban,* 'to wipe off',

ON. *sverfa*, 'to scour, file', OE. *sweorfan*, 'to scrub, file'. See **swerve** and cp. **Syrtis** and the second element in **Hedysarum.** For the ending of *syrma* see suff. **-ma.**

Syro-, combining form meaning 'Syrian and', 'Syriac and'. — Gk. Συρο-, fr. Σύρος, 'Syrian' (see Herodotus 2, 104), which is prob. a back formation fr. Συρίᾱ, 'Syria'. See **Syria.**

syrphus fly, a fly of the genus Syrphus. — ModL. *Syrphus*, fr. Gk. σύρφος (Hesychius), 'gnat', which is perh. rel. to σέρφος 'a small winged insect', prob. 'a kind of gnat'.

syrt, n., quicksand (*rare*). — L. *syrtis*, fr. Gk. σύρτις. See next word.

Syrtis, n., the name of two quicksands off the northern coast of Africa, whence **syrtis**, quicksand. — L., fr. Gk. Σύρτις, σύρτις, fr. σύρειν, 'to trail, drag, sweep away'. See **syrma.**

syrup, n. — A var. spelling of **sirup.**
Derivatives: *syrup*, tr. v., *syrup-y*, adj.

sys-, pref. — Gk. συσ-, assimilated form of συν- before σ (if this latter is followed by a vowel). See **syn-.**

syssarcosis, n., the union of bones by means of muscles (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. συσσάρκωσις, 'a being overgrown with flesh', fr. συσσαρκοῦν, 'to cover over with flesh', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and σάρξ, gen. σαρκός, 'flesh'. See **sarco-** and **-osis.**

syssitia, n., communal meals in Sparta and the cities of Crete (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. συσσιτίᾱ, lit. 'the act of messing together', fr. σύσσιτος, 'messmate', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and σῖτος, 'grain, food'. See **sito-** and 1st **-ia.**

systaltic, adj., alternately contracting and dilating. — Late L. *systalticus*, fr. Gk. συσταλτικός, 'drawing together', from the stem of συστέλλειν, 'to draw together'. See **systole** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

system, n. — Late L. *systēma*, fr. Gk. σύστημα, 'composition', lit. 'a placing together', from the stem of συνιστάναι, 'to place together', which is formed fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ἱστάναι, 'to place; to stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *systematic* (q.v.), *system-ic*, adj., *system-ic-al-ly*, adv., *system-less*, adj.

systematic, adj. — Gk. συστηματικός, from σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *systematic-al*, adj., *systematic-al-ly*, adv.

systematism, n., the practice of systematizing. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See **system.**

systematist, n., a systematizer. — Formed with suff. **-ist** fr. Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See **system.**

systematize, tr. v., to make into a system. — Formed with suff. **-ize** from the stem of Gk. σύστημα, gen. συστήματος. See **system.**
Derivatives: *systematiz-ation*, n., *systematiz-er*, n.

systole, n., periodic contraction of the heart and arteries, the opposite of diastole. — ModL., fr. Gk. συστολή, 'contraction', which is rel. to συστέλλειν, 'to draw together', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and στέλλειν, 'to set, place'. See **stall** and cp. **diastole.**

systyle, adj., with columns placed two diameters from one another (*archit.*) — L. *systȳlos*, fr. Gk. σύστῡλος, 'with columns standing close', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and στῦλος, 'column'. See **style**, 'gnomon'.

systylous, adj., having the styles united. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

syzygy, n., the conjunction or opposition of a heavenly body with the sun (*astron.*) — Late L. *syzygia*, fr. Gk. συζυγίᾱ, 'yoke, pair', fr. σύν (see **syn-**) and ζυγόν, 'yoke'. See **zygo-, yoke.** For the ending see **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *syzygi-al*, adj.

T

-t, suff. forming past participles and participial adjectives, as in *gil-t*, *slep-t*, *spen-t*; a var. of 1st **-ed** (q.v.)

-t, var. of subst. suff. **-th**, as in *heigh-t*, *sleigh-t.*

taal, n., the Dutch dialect spoken in S. Africa. — Du. *taal*, 'speech, language', fr. MDu. *tale*, which is related to E. **tale** (q.v.)

tab, n., 1) a small flap; 2) a tag. — Of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *tab*, tr. v., to furnish with tabs, *tabb-er*, n.

tabard, n., a short-sleeved or sleeveless coat worn by heralds. — ME., fr. OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, which is of unknown origin. Cp. It. *tabarro*, Sp. *tabardo*. Cp. **taberdar.**
Derivative: *tabard-ed*, adj.

tabaret, n., a fabric of satin and watered silk. — Prob. related to **tabby.**

tabasco, n., a pepper sauce. — Trade name for a sauce made from a species of capsicum; suggested by *Tabasco*, name of a river and State in Mexico.

tabasheer, tabashir, n., a siliceous substance found in the joints of the bamboo. — Arabo-Persian *tabāshīr*, 'chalk, mortar'.

tabatière, n., a snuffbox. — F., fr. earlier *tabaquière*, fr. *tabac*, 'tobacco'. See **tobacco.**

tabby, n., a kind of watered silk. — F. *tabis*, fr. Sp. *tabí*, fr. Arab. *attābī*, fr. *at-Attābíya*^{h}, name of a suburb of Bagdad, where this kind of silk stuff was fabricated. The suburb was named after Prince *Attâb*, a descendant of the Ommiads. Cp. **tabinet, tobine.**
Derivative: *tabby*, tr. v.

tabefaction, n., emaciation. — Formed with suff. **-ion** fr. L. *tābefactus*, pp. of *tābefacere*. See next word.

tabefy, tr. and intr. v., to waste away (*rare*) — MF. *tabefier*, fr. L. *tābefacere*, 'to melt, dissolve', which is compounded of L. *tābēs*, 'a wasting away', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **tabes** and **-fy.**

tabellion, n., a scrivener in the Roman Empire and in France (until 1789). — Late L. *tabelliō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *tabella*, 'tablet; document', dimin. of *tabula*, 'tablet'. See **table.**

taberdar, n., foundation scholar of Queen's College in Oxford. — Lit. 'wearer of a tabard' (see **tabard**); so called from the gown formerly worn by such a scholar.

tabernacle, n., 1) a temporary shelter; 2) (*cap.*) the portable sanctuary carried by the Jews in the wilderness. — F., fr. L. *tabernāculum*, 'tent', dimin. of *taberna*, 'hut, booth'. See **tavern** and **-cule.**
Derivative: *tabernacle*, tr. and intr. v.

tabernacular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *tabernāculum*. See prec. word.

tabes, n., emaciation (*med.*) — L. *tābēs*, 'a melting, wasting away', fr. *tābēre*, 'to melt, waste away, be consumed', fr. I.-E. **tab(h)-*, a labial enlargement of base **tā-*, 'to melt'. See **thaw** and cp. words there referred to.

tabescence, n., state of wasting away. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.** Cp. **contabescence.**

tabescent, adj., wasting away. — L. *tābēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *tābēscere*, 'to melt gradually, waste or pine away, decay', inchoative of *tābēre*. See **tabes** and **-escent** and cp. **contabescent.**

tabetic, adj., pertaining to, or suffering from, tabes. — Formed fr. L. *tābēs* (see **tabes**) on the false analogy of *diabetic* and other adjectives ending in **-etic.** The etymologically correct form is *tabic.*

tabic, adj., tabetic. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *tābēs*, gen. *tābis*. See **tabes.**

tabid, adj., tabetic. — L. *tābidus*, 'wasting away', fr. *tābēre*. See **tabes** and **-id.**
Derivatives: *tabid-ly*, adv., *tabid-ness*, n.

tabinet, n., fabric of watered silk and wool. — F., formed with suff. *-inet*, fr. *tabis*, 'tabby'. See **tabby.**

Tabitha, fem. PN. — Late L., fr. Gk. Ταβιθά, Ταβειθά, fr. Aram. *tabhy*^{ĕ}*thâ*, emphatic state of *tabhyâ*, 'gazelle', which is rel. to Heb. *tz*^{ĕ}*bhī*, fem. *tz*^{ĕ}*bhiyyâ*^{h}, Arab. *zaby*, Akkad. *ṣabītu*, of s.m.

tabitude, n., emaciation. — L. *tābitūdō*, 'a wasting away', fr. *tābēre*. See **tabes** and **-ude.**

tablature, n., 1) an early name for musical notation; 2) a tablelike painting; 3) a graphic description. — ML. *tabulātūra* (whence also It. *tavolatura*, G. *Tabulatur*), fr. Late L. *tabulāre*, 'to board, to floor', fr. L. *tabula*, 'plank, writing tablet'. See **table,** adj. suff. **-ate** and suff. **-ure.**

table, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *tabula*, 'board, plank, writing tablet, picture' (whence also It. *tavola*, 'table'), rel. to Umbr. *tafle*, 'on the board'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **tabellion, tableau, tablier, tabula, tabula rasa, entablature, entablement, taffrail.** Cp. also the first element in **dolmen.**
Derivatives: *table*, tr. v., *tableau* (q.v.), *tabl-ed*, adj., *table-ful*, adj., *tablet* (q.v.), *tablier* (q.v.), *tabl-ing*, n., *tabloid* (q.v.)

tableau, n., picture. — F., 'picture, painting', dimin. of *table*. F. dimin. suff. *-eau* derives fr. L. *-ellus*; see **-el.**

table-d'hôte, n., common table for guests at a hotel. — F., lit. 'table of the host'. See **table** and **host**, 'one who receives guests'.

tablet, n., a small slab. — ME. *tablette*, *tablett*, fr. OF. *tablete* (F. *tablette*), dimin. of *table*, fr. L. *tabula*. See **table** and **-et.**

Derivatives: *tablet*, tr. v., *tablet-ary*, adj.

tablier, n., an apron. — F., lit. 'that which belongs to the table', fr. *table*, 'table'. See **table** and **-ier.**

tabloid, n., a small tablet of medicine; a trademark. — A hybrid coined fr. **table** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

taboo, tabu, adj., forbidden. — Tongan *tabu*, rel. to Polynesian *tapu*, 'sacred'. The original meaning prob. was 'exceedingly marked', fr. *ta*, 'mark', and *pu*, 'exceedingly'. See Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1947, vol. 21, p. 732.

Derivatives: *taboo*, *tabu*, n. and tr. v.

tabor, also **tabour,** n., a small drum resembling a tambourine. — ME., fr. OF. *tabour*, 'drum; stool', fr. Arab. *ṭabūl*, pl. of *ṭabl*, 'drum'. Cp. **tambour, taboret.**

taboret, also **tabouret,** n., a small *tabor*, *tabret*. — F. *tabouret*, dimin. of OF. *tabour*, 'drum; stool'. See prec. word.

tabret, n., a small tabor. — A var. of prec. word.

tabula, n., table; tablet. — L. See **table.**

Derivatives: *tabular* (q.v.), *tabul-ate*, adj. and tr. v., *tabul-at-ed*, adj., *tabul-at-ion*, n., *tabul-at-or*, n., *tabul-at-ory*, adj.

tabular, adj., having the form of a table; flat. — L. *tabulāris*, 'of boards or planks', fr. *tabula*. See prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *tabular-ly*, adv.

tabula rasa, an erased or blank tablet; a clean slate; hence the mind in its primary state, i.e., before impressions are recorded on it by experience. — ML., 'an erased tablet', fr. L. *tabula*, 'tablet' (see **table**), and fem. pp. of *rādere*, 'to scrape away, erase' (see **rase**). ML. *tabula rāsa* is a loan translation of Aristotle's πιναχὶς ἄγραφος, 'unwritten tablet' (see his De anima, 7, 22).

tacamahac, n., 1) the balsam poplar; 2) gum resin of several tropical trees. — Sp. *tacamahaca* (now *tacamaca*), of Nahuatl origin.

tac-au-tac, n., parry and riposte (a term of fencing). — Fr. F. *riposter du tac au tac*, 'to parry with the riposte', lit. 'to riposte from click to click', fr. *tac*, 'the click of steel', a word of imitative origin.

tace, intr. v., imper. 'be silent!'. — L. *tacē*, imper. of *tacēre*, 'to be silent'; rel. to Umbr. *tacez*, *tases* (= L. *tacitus*, pp. of *tacēre*), Goth. *þahan*, ON. *þegja*, 'to be silent', ON. *þagna*, 'to grow dumb', OS. *thagian*, OHG. *dagēn*, 'to be silent'. Cp. **tacit, taciturn, reticent.**

tacet, intr. v., musical direction that a voice or an instrument should remain silent. — L. *tacet*, 3rd sing. pres. of *tacēre*. See prec. word.

tache, tach, n., a buckle, clasp (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OF. *tache*, 'a nail, hook'. See **tack,** 'a small nail', and cp. words there referred to.

tache, n., spot on the skin; freckle (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *tache*, 'a spot, blemish', prob. a blend of OF. *teche*, 'distinctive mark, quality', and *estache*, 'fastener, stake, post', fr. *estachier*, 'to fasten'. OF. *teche* derives fr. Frankish **tēkan*, 'sign', which is rel. to Goth. *taikns*, OE. *tācen*, *tācn*, 'sign, token'; see **token.** OF. *estachier* has been formed—with change of prefix—fr. OF. *atachier*, 'to tack or fasten to'; see **attach** and cp. **tache,** 'a buckle'. See Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 591 s.v. *tache*. Cp. **techy.**

tacheometer, tacheometry. — See **tachymeter, tachymetry.**

tachina fly, fly of the genus Tachina. — ModL. *tachina*, fr. Gk. ταχινός, a secondary form of ταχύς, 'swift'. See **tachy-.**

tacho-, combining form meaning 'speed'. — Gk. ταχο-, fr. τάχος, 'speed'. See **tachy-.**

tachometer, n., an instrument for measuring speed. — Compounded of **tacho-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **tachymeter.**

tachometry, n., the art of measuring speed. — Compounded of **tacho-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of' and **tachymetry.**

tachy-, combining form meaning 'swift, quick'. — Gk. ταχυ-, fr. ταχύς, 'swift', rel. to τάχος, 'speed'; possibly cogn. with Lith. *deñgti*, 'to run quickly'.

Tachyglossus, n., the genus of the echidnas (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **tachy-** and Gk. γλῶσσα, 'tongue'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation'.

tachygraph, n., a stenographic manuscript; a stenographer. — F. *tachygraphe*, fr. Gk. ταχυγράφος, 'a fast writer', which is compounded of ταχύς (see **tachy-**) and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

tachygrapher, n., a stenographer. — See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

tachygraphy, n., shorthand, stenography. — Compounded of **tachy-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *tachygraph-ic*, *tachygraph-ic-al*, adjs., *tachygraph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

tachylyte, also spelled **tachylite,** n., black basaltic glass (*petrogr.*) — G. *Tachylyt*, coined by the German mineralogist Johann August Fried. Breithaupt (1791-1873) in 1826 fr. **tachy-** and Gk. λυτός, 'soluble', verbal adj. of λύειν, 'to dissolve' (see **-lytic**); so called by him because it can be decomposed by acids. The spelling *tachylite* is due to a confusion with the combining form *-lite*.

Derivative: *tachylyt-ic*, adj.

tachymeter, n., an instrument for surveying. — Compounded of **tachy-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. *Tachymeter* lit. means 'speedy measurer'. Cp. **tacheometer, tachometer.**

tachymetry, n., the use of a tachymeter. — Compounded of **tachy-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See prec. word and **-metry.**

tacit, adj., silent, unspoken. — L. *tacitus*, pp. of *tacēre*, 'to be silent'. See **tace.**

Derivatives: *tacit-ly*, adv., *tacit-ness*, n.

taciturn, adj., habitually silent. — F. *taciturne*, fr. L. *taciturnus*, 'quiet, taciturn', fr. *tacitus*, pp. of *tacēre*, 'to be silent'. See **tace.**

Derivative: *taciturn-ly*, adv.

taciturnity, n. — ME. *taciturnite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *taciturnité*, fr. L. *taciturnitātem*, acc. of *taciturnitās*, 'a being silent, silence, taciturnity', fr. *taciturnus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

tack, n., a small nail. — ME. *takke*, fr. ONF. *taque*, 'nail', which, together with its OF. equivalent *tache*, 'nail', is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. *tacke*, *tac*, Du. *tak*, 'bough, branch, spike, prong'; cp. also MHG. *zacke*, G. *Zacke*, *Zacken*, 'sharp point, tooth, prong', which are LG. loan words. Cp. **tache,** 'buckle', which is a doublet of *tack*. Cp. also **tackle, tag,** 'appendage'. Cp. also **attach, attack, detach, staccato, shako.**

Derivatives: *tack*, tr. and intr. v., *tack-er*, n., *tack-ing*, adj., *tack-ing-ly*, adv., *tack-y*, adj., *tack-i-ness*, n.

tack, n., food, provisions. — Back formation from **tackle.**

tackle, n., apparatus; equipment. — ME. *takel*, fr. MLG. *takel* (whence also G. *Takel*), which is formed with suff. *-el* fr. *tacke*, *tack*, 'tack'. Cp ME. *takken*, 'to fasten', and see **tack,** 'small nail', and instrumental suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *tackle*, tr. and intr. v., *tackl-er*, n.

tact, n. — F., fr. L. *tāctus*, 'a touch; effect', fr. *tāctus*, pp. of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and cp. **contact, intact.**

Derivatives: *tact-ful*, adj., *tact-ful-ly*, adv., *tact-ful-ness*, n., *tact-less*, adj., *tact-less-ly*, adv., *tact-less-ness*, n.

tactic, n., the same as tactics. — See **tactics.**

tactician, n., an expert in tactics. — See next word and **-ian.**

tactics, n., maneuvering of armed forces. — ModL. *tactica*, fr. Gk. τακτικά, 'tactics', neut. pl. of τακτικός, 'fit for ordering or ordering; pertaining to tactics', used as a noun, fr. τακτός, 'ordered', verbal adj. of τάσσειν, 'to put in order, arrange'. See **taxis.**

Derivatives: *tactic-al*, adj., *tactic-al-ly*, adv.

tactile, adj., pertaining to touch; tangible. — F., fr. L. *tāctilis*, 'tangible', fr. *tāctus*, pp. of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and **-ile.**

tactility, n., quality of being tactile; tangibility. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *tāctilis*. See prec. word.

tactometer, n., an instrument for measuring the sharpness of the sense of touch. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *tāctus*, 'touch', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element derives fr. L. *tāctus*, pp. of *tangere*, 'to touch'; see **tact.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tactual, adj., pertaining to the sense of touch. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tāctus*, 'touch'. See **tact** and cp. **contactual.**

Derivative: *tactual-ly*, adv.

tadpole, n. — ME. *taddepol*, compounded of *tade*, *tadde*, 'toad', and *pol*, *polle*, 'head'; see **toad** and **poll,** 'head'. *Tadpole* accordingly lit. means 'toad head'.

taedium vitae, weariness of life. — L. See **tedium** and **vital.**

tael, n., Chinese money of account. — Portug., fr. Malay *tahil*, 'weight', fr. Hind. *tolā*, fr. OI. *tulā*, 'balance', which is cogn. with Gk. τάλαντον, 'balance; a weight', L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **talent.** For the sense development of *tael* cp. Heb. *shéqel*, 'weight; a coin', fr. *shāqál*, 'he weighed' (see *shekel*).

ta'en, pp. — Contraction of **taken.**

taeni-, taenii-, taenio-, combining form meaning 1) ribbon; 2) tapeworm.

taenia, n., 1) headband; 2) a ribbonlike part (*anat.*); 3) a tapeworm (*zool.*) — L. *taenia*, 'ribbon, band, fillet, tapeworm', fr. Gk. ταινίᾱ, 'band, ribbon, fillet', derivative of the adj. **ταινός, which stands for **τανι̯ός, 'narrow', and is rel. to τείνειν, for **τένι̯ειν, 'to stretch'; see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **cryptotaenia.** In its anatomical sense ('ribbonlike organ') the word was first used by the Swiss anatomist Albrecht von Haller (1708-77). See Joseph Hyrtl, *Onomatologia anatomica*, p. 210.

Derivative: *taeni-an*, adj.

taeniacide, n., a remedy destroying tapeworms (*med.*) — Compounded of **taenia** and L. *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.

Derivative: *taeniacid-al*, adj.

taeniafuge, n., a substance expelling tapeworms. — Compounded of **taenia** and L. *-fugus*. See **-fuge.**

Taenidia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ταινίδιον, 'a little band', a dimin. formed fr. ταινίᾱ (see **taenia**); so called in allusion to the small ribs.

tafferel, n. — See **taffrail.**

taffeta, taffety, n., a fine smooth lustrous silk cloth. — ME. *taffeta*, fr. MF. (= F.) *taffetas*, fr. It. *taffetà*, fr. Pers. *tāftah*, 'twisted fabric', fr. *tāftan*, 'to shine; to spin, twist'. See **tapestry.**

taffrail, also **tafferel,** n., the rail across the stern of a ship. — Du. *tafereel*, dimin. of *tafel*, 'table', which, together with OHG. *zabal* (MHG. *zabel*), 'board, plank', OHG. *tavala*, *tabala* (MHG. *tavele*, G. *Tafel*), 'table, board', is borrowed fr. L. *tabula*, 'board, plank'; see **table.** The form *taffrail* arose through the assimilation of the ending of *tafferel* to E. *rail.*

taffy, n., candy made of sugar or molasses. — F. *tafia*. See **tafia.**

Taffy, Welshman (*colloq.*) — From *Teifi*, Welsh corruption of **David**; a common Welsh nickname.

tafia, n., a kind of rum obtained from the refuse of sugar. — Creole, prob. shortened fr. **ratafia** (q.v.) Cp. **taffy.**

tag, n., appendage, the end of something. — ME. *tagge*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. Swed. *tagg*,

'prickle, point, tooth', Norw. *tagge*, 'tooth', which are prob. related to G. *Zacke*, *Zacken*, 'sharp point, tooth, prong', and to E. **tack**, 'small nail' (q.v.)

Derivatives: *tag*, tr. v., *tagg-er*, n., *tagg-y*, adj.

tag, n., a children's game. — Prob. fr. prec. word.

tagatose, n., a crystalline sugar (*chem.*) — Formed by transposition of most of the letters of **galactose**, from which it was obtained.

Tagetes, n., a genus of plants of the ester family (*bot.*) — ModL., a misreading of Late L. *traganthes*, a species of Artemisia, contracted fr. *tragacanthum*, fr. Gk. τραγάκανθα, lit. 'goat's thorn'. See **tragacanth**. *Tagetes* has nothing to do with the Etruscan deity *Tages*.

tahona, n., a kind of arrastre. — Sp., 'a crushing mill', fr. Arab. *ṭāḥūna*^{h}, fr. *ṭáḥana*, 'he ground', rel. Heb. *ṭāḥán*, Aram. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*ḥan*, Syr. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*ḥēn*, 'he ground', Akkad. *tēnū*, *ṭēnu*, 'to grind', Ethiop. *ṭeḥn*, 'flour'.

tahsildar, n., revenue officer of a district. — Pers.-Hind. *taḥṣīldār*, a hybrid lit. meaning 'collection holder', formed fr. Arab. *taḥṣíl*, 'collection', prop. infinitive of *ḥáṣṣala*, 'he gathered, collected, acquired', and the Persian suff. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. For this latter see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

taiga, n., belt of coniferous forests in Siberia. — Russ.

tail, n., the hindmost part of an animal. — ME. *tail*, *teil*, fr. OE. *tægel*, *tægl*, rel. to OHG. *zagal*, MHG., G. *zagel*, 'tail'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'tuft of hair' (cp. Goth. *tagl*, 'hair', ON. *tagl*, 'horse's tail'); They are rel. to Goth. *tahjan*, 'to drag', ON. *tāg*, 'fiber', and cogn. with OIr. *dūal* (for **doklo-*), 'lock of hair', OI. *daśaḥ*, 'fringe; wick'. Cp. the second element in **wagtail.**

Derivatives: *tail*, tr. and intr. v., *tail-ed*, adj., *tail-ing*, n., *tail-less*, adj., *tail-y*, adj.

tail, n., limitation of ownership (*law*). — ME. *taille*, fr. OF. (= F.) *taille*, 'a cutting', back formation fr. *taillier* (F. *tailler*), 'to cut'. See **tailor** and cp. **taille, tallage, entail.**

tail, adj., limited (*law*). — ME. *taille*, fr. OF. *taillie* (F. *taillé*), pp. of *taillier*. See prec. word.

tailor, n. — ME. *taillour*, fr. OF. *tailleor*, *tailleur* (F. *tailleur*), lit. 'cutter', fr. *taillier* (F. *tailler*), 'to cut', fr. VL. **tāliāre*, 'to split, cut' (whence also It. *tagliare*, OProvenç. *talhar*, Sp. *tajar*), fr. L. *tālea*, 'rod, stick, bar', which is cogn. with Gk. τᾰ̃λις, 'a marriageable girl', τῆλις, 'fenugreek', τηλεθᾶν, 'to bloom, flourish', OI. *tālaḥ*, 'wine palm', *tālī*, name of a tree. Lith. *attólas*, *atólas*, 'aftermath', OLith. *talõkas*, 'a young girl', and prob. also with Etruscan *θalna*, name of the goddess of youth. Cp. **tail**, limitation of ownership', **taille, tallage, tally, atajo, detail, entail, intaglio, retail** and the first element in **talipot.**

Derivatives: *tailor*, tr. and intr. v., *tailor-ing*, n., *tailor-ly*, adj., *tailor-y*, n.

tain, n., a thin sheet of tin. — ME. *tein*, rel. to ON. *teinn*, 'twig', OE. *tān*, Goth. *tains*, OHG. *zein*, 'twig, rod', OS., OFris. *tēn*, Du. *teen*, 'osier switch', MLG. *tēn*, 'a thin sheet of metal'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **ten-*, 'to extend; thin'. See **tend**, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to.

tain, n., a cattle raid; epic about a cattle raid. — Ir. *tāin*, 'cattle, cattle raid'.

taint, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, 'to dye, paint', partly aphetic for **attaint**, partly a blend of both. F. *teindre* derives fr. L. *tingere*; see **tinct, tinge.**

taint, n. — Of the same origin as **taint**, v.

Derivatives: *taint-less*, adj., *taint-less-ly*, adv.

taj, n., cap worn by Moslem dervishes. — Arab. *tāj*, 'crown', fr. Pers. *tāj*, of s.m. See **stemma.**

take, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *taken*, fr. OE. *tacan*, fr. ON. *taka*, rel. to MLG. *tacken*, MDu. *taken*, Goth. *tēkan*, 'to touch'; of uncertain etymology. Cp. the second element in **wapentake.** Late OE. *tacan* has replaced OE. *niman*, which has survived only in the adjective *nimble.*

Derivatives: *take*, n., *tak-able*, adj., *tak-er*, n., *tak-ing*, n. and adj., *tak-ing-ly*, adv., *tak-ing-ness*, n.

taken, pp. of *take*. — ME. *taken*, fr. OE. *getacen*, pp. of *tacan*. See **take.**

talapoin, n., a Buddhist monk. — Port. *talapões*, pl. of *talapão*, fr. Talaing *tala poi*, 'our lord'.

talapoin, n., a small West African monkey. — Fr. prec. word. For sense development cp. *monk* and *monkey*.

talar, n., a robe reaching down to the ankles. — L. *tālāris*, 'of the ankle, reaching to the ankle', fr. *tālus*. See **talus**, 'ankle', and **-ar.**

talaria, n. pl., the winged sandals of Hermes and of other deities (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *tālāria*, 'winged shoes', prop. neut. pl. of the adjective *tālāris*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

talayot, n., one of the megalitic towerlike monuments on the Balearic Islands (*archaeol.*) — Sp. *atalaya*. See **atalaya.**

talbot, n., name of an extinct variety of hound. — Prob. from the English family name *Talbot*.

talc, n., a soft mineral, magnesium silicate. — F., fr. Sp. *talque*, fr. Arab. *ṭálaq*, *ṭalq*, whence also It. *talco*, G. *Talk* (this latter prob. through the medium of French).

Derivatives: *talck-y*, adj., *talc-like*, adj.

talcoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, talc. — A hybrid coined fr. **talc** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

talcose, adj., talcoid. — A hybrid coined fr. **talc** and **-ose**, an adj. suff. of Latin origin.

talcous, adj., containing or resembling talc. — A hybrid coined fr. **talc** and **-ous**, a suff. of Latin origin. Cp. prec. word.

tale, n. — ME., fr. OE. *talu*, 'story, tale', rel. to OS. *tala*, 'number, speech', ON. *tal*, *tala*, 'number, story, tale', Dan., Swed. *tal*, 'number', OFris. *tale*, *tele*, MDu., Du. *tal*, 'number'. MDu. *tale*, Du. *taal*, 'speech, language', OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *Zahl*, 'number'. The original meaning of these words seems to have been 'incision, notch in the tally', whence arose the secondary meaning of 'counting, calculation, number'. The above words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **del-*, **dol-*, 'to hew, cut', whence also OI. *dálati*, 'splits, bursts', *daláyati*, 'cleaves, splits, *dalam*, 'part, piece', Arm. *tal*, 'mark impression', Gk. δαιδάλλειν, 'to work skillfully', L. *dolāre*, 'to chip, hew, cut out'. See **dole**, 'grief', and cp. **daedal.** Cp. also **talk, tell.**

Talegallus, n., a genus of Australian birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., a hybrid coined fr. Malagasy *taleva*, 'waterhen', and L. *gallus*, 'cock'. See **gallinaceous.**

talent, n. — ME., 'sum of money; desire', fr. L. *talenta*, pl. of *talentum*, fr. Gk. τάλαντον, 'balance' (in the pl., 'pair of scales'); a weight; sum of money corresponding to a talent of silver', fr. τάλᾶς, gen. τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering, enduring', fr. I.-E. base **tel*, **tal-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence also Gk. ταλάσσαι (*aor.*), 'to bear, suffer', OI. *tulā́*, 'balance', *tulayati*, 'lifts up, weighs', L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **Atalanta, Atlas, tael, tantalus, telamon.** Cp. also **thole**, 'to endure'.

Derivatives: *talent-ed*, adj., *talent-less*, adj.

taler, also **thaler**, n., an old German silver coin. — G. *Taler*, formerly spelt *Thaler*, abbreviation of *Joachimst(h)aler*, 'coin made in *Joachimst(h)al*', See **dollar.**

tales, n., 1) a person summoned to make up a deficiency in the jury; 2) a writ summoning such a person to serve on a jury. (*law*) — From L. *tālēs*, the first word in the phrase *tālēs dē circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders', pl. of *tālis*, 'such', which is formed with suff. *-l* fr. the I.-E. pron. base **to-*, Cp. Gk. τηλίκος, 'so old', OSlav. *tolí*, 'so', *tolikŭ*, 'so much', Russ. *toliko*, 'only', which are similarly formed. For other derivatives of I.-E. base **to-* see **the** and words there referred to.

talesman, n., a person summoned to make up for a deficiency in the jury. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and **man.**

Talinum, n., a genus of plants of the family Portulacaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., of Senegalese origin.

talion, n., retaliation. — F., fr. L. *tāliōnem*, acc. of *tāliō*, 'retaliation in kind', which is prob. cogn. with OIr. *taile*, 'pay', W. *tāl*, 'compensation', OBret., Co. *tal*, 'paid'. Cp. **retaliate.**

Derivative: *talion-ic*, adj.

taliped, adj., clubfooted. — See next word.

Derivative: *taliped*, n., a clubfooted person.

talipes, n., clubfoot (*med.*) — ModL. *tālipēs*, fr. L. *tālipedāre*, 'to be weak in the feet, to totter', lit. 'to walk on the ankles', fr. *tālus*, 'ankle', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. For the first element see **talus**, 'ankle', for the second see **foot** and cp. **pedal.**

talipot, n., a fan-leaved palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*). — Bengali *tālipāt*, 'palm leaf', fr. OI. *tālī*, name of a tree, and *pátram*, *páttram*, 'leaf'. See **tailor** and **feather.**

talisman, n., amulet; charm. — F. *talisman*, fr. Sp. *talisman*, fr. VArab. *ṭilsamán*, pl. of *ṭilsám*, which corresponds to Classical Arabic *ṭílasm*, a loan word fr. Late Gk. τέλεσμα, 'consecration, mystery', fr. Gk. τέλεσμα, 'payment', fr. τελεῖν, 'to fulfil, perform; to pay; to initiate into mysteries', fr. τέλος, 'fulfilment, end'. See **tele-.**

Derivatives: *talisman-ic*, *talisman-ic-al*, adjs., *talisman-ic-al-ly*, adv.

talk, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *talken*, prop. freq. formed fr. OE. *talian*, 'to reckon, account, enumerate', which is rel. to OE. *talu*, 'story, tale'. Cp. EFris. *talken* and see **tale.** For the frequentative force of the suff. *-k* cp. *hark*, freq. of *hear*, and *stalk*, freq. of *steal.*

Derivatives: *talk*, n., *talk-able*, adj., *talkative* (q.v.), *talk-er*, n., *talkie* (q.v.), *talk-ing*, n. and adj.

talkative, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **talk** and **-ative**, a suff. of Latin origin.

Derivatives: *talkative-ly*, adv., *talkative-ness*, n.

talkie, n., a sound motion picture. — Formed fr. **talk** on the analogy of *movie.*

tall, adj. — Prob. fr. ME. *tal*, 'seemly', fr. OE. *getæl*, 'swift, prompt, ready', later used in the sense of 'handsome, brave', which is rel. to OHG. *gi-zal*, 'quick', Goth. *un-tals*, 'indocile', and prob. also to OE. *talu*, 'tale', ON. *tal*, 'number', *telja*, 'to tell'. See **tell** and **tale.**

Derivatives: *tall*, n., *tall*, adv., *tall-ness*, n.

tallage, n., tax paid by the tenant to his lord (*Engl. Feudal Law*). — ME. *taillage*, *talliage*, *tallage*, fr. OF. *taillage*, lit. 'that which is cut', fr. *taillier* (F. *tailler*), 'to cut'. See **tailor** and **-age** and cp. **tail**, 'limitation of ownership'.

tallboy, n., 1) a high chest of drawers (*British*); 2) a kind of tall chimney pot. — Lit. 'high wood', fr. F. *haut bois*, E. *tall* being the translation of F. *haut* and E. *boy* a corruption of F. *bois*. See **tall** and **bush** and cp. **highboy, lowboy** and **hautboy.**

tallith, n., prayer shawl (*Jewish Religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *ṭallīth*, 'covering, sheet, cloak; prayer shawl', prob. fr. Biblical Heb. *ṭillél*, 'he covered over, roofed' (a hapax legomenon in the Bible, occurring Neh. 3:15), corresponding to Heb. *tzālál*, 'was covered with shade, was overshadowed, grew dark', whence *tzēl*, 'shadow, shade'. Cp. Aram. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*lālā́*, Ugar. *ẓl*, Arab. *ẓill*, Akkad. *ṣillu* and *ṣulūlu*, 'shadow, shade'.

tallow, n. — ME. *talgh*, *talow*, fr. MLG. *talch*, whence also Du. *talk*, G. *Talg*. MLG. *talch* meant perh. orig. 'a firm, compact material', and is rel. to Goth. *tulgus*, 'firm, solid', and cogn. with Gk. ἐν-δελεχής, 'forbearing', L. *indulgēre*, 'to be complaisant, forbearing'. See

indulge and cp. words there referred to. For the development of meaning cp. Gk. στέαρ, 'tallow', which is cogn. with E. *stone*.
Derivatives: *tallow*, tr. and intr. v., and adj., *tallow-er*, n., *tallow-ing*, n., *tallow-ish*, adj., *tallow-y*, adj., *tallow-i-ness*, n.

tally, n., a piece of wood with notches. — AF. *tallie*, corresponding to OF., F. *taille*, 'notch, cut', fr. Anglo-L. *tālia*, *tallia*, fr. L. *tālea*, 'rod, stick'. See **tailor** and cp. **tail**, 'limitation of ownership'.
Derivative: *tally*, tr. and intr. v.

tallyho, n., huntsman's cry. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OF. *thialau*, *taho*, F. *taïaut*.
Derivative: *tallyho*, tr. and intr. v.

talma, n., a kind of cloak. — Named after the famous French actor François-Joseph *Talma* (1763-1826).

talmi gold, a kind of gilt brass. — F. *talmi*, shortened fr. *Tallois-demi-or*, lit. half-gold (made by) Tallois' (see **demi-** and **-or**, n.); so called after *Tallois* of Paris, who first manufactured it.

Talmud, n. — Mishnaic Heb. *talmūdh*, 'learning, teaching, instruction', fr. *lāmádh*, 'he learned', orig. 'he exercised, accustomed to', whence *málmadh*, 'ox goad', *talmīdh*, 'scholar, disciple, pupil', Mishnaic Heb. *lāmūdh*, 'accustomed', rel. to Aram. *lᵉmadh* (rare), 'he learned', Syr. *lammēdh*, 'he accustomed', Ugar. *lmd*, Akkad. *lamādu*, 'to learn', Ethiop. *lamáda*, 'was accustomed'. Cp. **lamed, melammed.**
Derivatives: *Talmud-ic*, *Talmud-ic-al*, adjs., *Talmud-ist*, n., *Talmud-ist-ic*, *Talmud-ist-ic-al*, adjs.

talon, n., orig. the heel or hinder part of the foot of certain animals; now, claw. — ME., fr. OF (= F.), 'heel', fr. VL. **tālōnem*, acc. of **tālō*, 'heel', fr. L. *tālus*, 'ankle, heel'. Cp. It *tallone*, Sp. *talón*, and see **talus**, 'ankle'.
Derivative: *talon-ed*, adj.

Talos, n., 1) a man of bronze made by Hephaestus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to watch over the island; 2) nephew and pupil of Daedalus (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Τάλως, of uncertain origin; perh. orig. a personification of the sun, which, according to Hesychius, was called τάλως in Crete. See Albert Carnoy, Dictionnaire étymologique de la mythologie gréco-romaine, Louvain, p. 191 s.v. **Talōs*.

talose, n., a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (*chem.*) — G. *Talose*, fr. *Talon*, which is formed through the transposition of some of the letters of *Galacton* in *Galactonsäure* ('galactonic acid'). See **galactonic** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

Talpa, n., the genus of moles (*zool.*) — L. *talpa*, 'mole', of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. *darpus*, 'a mammal', prob. 'the mole'; possibly of Gaulish origin.

taluk, n., an estate belonging to a native in India; a subdivision of a district in India. — Hind., fr. Arab. *ta'álluq*, 'estate', lit. 'dependency', infinitive of *ta'állaqa*, 'he was attached to', 5th form of *'áliqa*, 'he cleaved to, adhered to', which is rel. to Heb. *'ālūqáʰ*, Aram. *'ālūqtā*, Akkad. *ilqitu*, 'leech', lit. 'the clinging animal'.

talukdar, n., owner of a taluk. — Pers. *ta'alluqdār*, lit. 'holder of an estate', a hybrid coined fr. Arab. *ta'álluq*, 'estate' (see prec. word), and Persian suff. *-dār*, meaning 'holder, possessor'. For this latter see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

talus, n., ankle, ankle bone (*anat.*) — L. *tālus*, 'ankle, ankle bone, heel; die' (so called because orig. made from the knuckle bones of animals). L. *tālus* prob. stands for **taxlos*. Cp. *taxillus*, 'a little die', which is a dimin. of *tālus*. Cp. also **talipes, talon, tassel**, 'ornament'. Cp. also **solleret.**

talus, n., slope; the slope of a wall. — F., fr. Gaul.-L. *talūtium*, 'the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth', a derivative of Gaulish *talo*, 'forehead', which is rel. to Ir. *taul*, Bret. *tâl*. Provenç. *tauvero*, 'border of a field', is also traceable to Gaulish *talo*.

tam, n. — Short for **tam-o'-shanter.**

tamale, n., a dish made of crushed Indian corn and meat seasoned with pepper. — Sp. *tamal*, fr. Nahuatl *tamalli*.

tamandua, n., the little anteater, *Tamandua tetradactyla*. — Port. *tamandua*, a loan word fr. Tupi.

tamanoir, n., the great anteater or ant bear. — F., a loan word from Caribbean *tamanoa*.

tamanu, n., the poon tree. — Of Tahitian origin.

tamarack, n., the N. American black larch. — Of Algonquian origin.

Tamaricaceae, n. pl., the tamarisk family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Tamarix** with suff. **-aceae.**

tamaricaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

tamarin, n., the S. American marmoset. — A loan word from the Caribbean dialect of Cayenne.

tamarind, n., 1) a tropical tree; 2) its fruit. — Sp. *tamarinda* (also Port. and It.), fr. Arab. *tamr Hindī*, 'Indian date', fr. *tamr*, 'date', and *Hindī*, 'Indian', which is formed fr. *Hind*, 'India', with gentilic suff. *-ī*. The first element is rel. to Heb. *tāmár*, 'palm tree, date palm', Aram. *tamrā*, Syr. *tᵉmartā*, Ethiop. *tamr*, 'date', 'date palm', and prob also to Arab. *itma'árra*, 'was erect or stiff', (said of a lance). For the second element in *tamarind* see **Hindu, India.**

tamarisk, n., an evergreen shrub or small tree with slender branches and feathery clusters of pinkish flowers. — Late L. *tamariscus*, fr. L. *tamarīx*, 'tamarisk', prob. fr. Heb. *tāmár*, 'palm tree', or Arab. *tamr*, 'date'. See **tamarind** and cp. **Tamarix.**

Tamarix, n., a genus of trees, the tamarisk (*bot.*) — L. *tamarīx*, 'tamarisk'. See prec. word.

tamas, n., darkness, ignorance (*Hinduism*). — OI. *támas-*, 'dark-ness', rel. to *támisrāḥ*, 'darkness', Avestic *tᵉmah-*, 'darkness', and cogn. with L. *tenebrae* (for *temebrae*, fr. **temesrae*), 'darkness'. See **tenebrae** and cp. **tombac.**

tamasha, n., entertainment, show (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Arab. *tamáshin*, 'a walking about', infinitive of the VI conjugation of *máshā*, 'he walked'.

tambouki, tambookie, n., a S. African shrub or tree — S. African Dutch, fr. *Tembu*, name of a Kaffir tribe in the region called *Tembuland* in South Africa.

tambour, n., 1) a drum; 2) a drumlike frame for embroidering. — F., fr. OF., fr. Arab. *ṭabūl*, pl. of *ṭabl*, 'drum'; influenced in form by VArab. *ṭanbūr* (= Classical Arab. *ṭunbūr*), 'lute'. Cp. **tabor.**
Derivative: *tambour*, tr. and intr. v.

tambourin, n., 1) a kind of long drum; 2) a dance accompanied by this drum. — F., fr. earlier *tabourin*. See **tabor** and cp. prec. word.

tambourine, n., a small drum. — Fr. F. *tambourin*, hence etymologically identical with prec. word.
Derivative: *tambourine*, intr. v.

tame, adj. — ME. *tame*, fr. OE. *tam*, rel. to ON. *tamr*, OS., Dan., Swed., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. *tam*, OHG., MHG. *zam*, G. *zahm*, 'tame'. These adjectives prob. derive from an Old Teut. verb attested only in OHG. *zamōn*, MHG. *zamen*, 'to tame', fr. I.-E. base **domā-*, **demā-*, **dem-*, whence also OI. *damáyati*, *damāyáti*, 'tames', *damya-*, 'a young steer', prop. 'an animal that must yet be tamed', *damitā*, 'tamer', *dāmṭaḥ*, 'tamed', ModPers. *dam*, 'a tame animal', Gk. δαμᾶν, 'to tame, subdue', δμητός, 'tame', δμώς, 'a slave taken in war' (lit. 'subdued'), ἀ-δμής, 'unsubdued; unwedded', δαμάλης, 'a young steer', L. *domāre*, 'to tame, subdue', Ossetic *domun*, 'tamer', OIr. *damnaim*, 'I tie up, fasten; I tame, subdue', *dam*, 'ox'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **domā-*, **demā-*, **dem-*, 'to build', and their orig. meaning was 'to accustom animals to the house'. This sense development may best be illustrated by L. *domāre*, 'to tame' (see above), lit, 'to accustom the house', fr. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome**, 'a building', and cp. **adamant, daunt, diamond, doe, indomitable** and the second element in **Hippodamia.** Cp. also **timber.**
Derivatives: *tame-ly*, adv., *tame-ness*, n.

tame, tr. v. — ME. *tamen*, fr. *tame*, 'tame'; rel. to OE. *temian*, 'to tame', ON. *temja*, Dan. *tæmme*, Swed. *tämja*, OFris. *tema*, MLG., MDu., Du. *temmen*, OHG., MHG. *zemmen*, G. *zähmen*, Goth. *gatamjan*. See **tame**, adj.
Derivatives: *tam-able*, adj., *tam-abil-ity*, n., *tam-able-ness*, n., *tame-less*, adj., *tam-er*, n.

Tamias, n., the genus of ground squirrels (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ταμίᾶς, 'one who distributes, dispenser, steward', orig. 'one who cuts up portions for the sake of distributing them'; in gradational relationship to τέμνειν, 'to cut', τόμος, 'piece cut off, section'. See **tome.**

Tamil, n., a Dravidian people and its language. — Fr. OI. *Dravida* (through the intermediate stages *Dramiḍa*, *Dramiḷa*, *Damiḷa*). See Bishop Caldwell, Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages, p. 10 f. (quoted in the Encyclopedia Britannica, ed. 1947, vol. 21, p. 773).
Derivative: *Tamil-ian*, adj.

tamis, n., a strainer made of cloth. — F. *tamis*, fr. Sp. *tamiz*, fr. Arab. *tamyíz*, 'separation', verbal n. of *mázza*, the second (= intensive) conjugation of *mâza*, 'he distinguished, separated'.

Tammany, n., also **Tammany society.** — Named after *Tammany* or *Tamanend*, a Delaware chief, who lived in the second half of the 17th and in the first half of the 18th century.

Tammanyism, n., Tammany policy. — Formed fr. **Tammany** with suff. **-ism.**

Tammuz, n., 1) a Babylonian and Assyrian god; 2) name of the fourth Jewish month. — Heb. *Tammūz*, fr. Babyl. *Du'ūzu*, *Dūzu*, contraction of original *Dumu-zi*, 'the son who rises', also interpreted as 'the faithful son'.

tammy, n., a fine woolen fabric. — Fr. obsol. *tamin*, fr. F. *étamine*, fr. OF. *estamine*, formed —with change of suff.—fr. VL. *stāminea*, prop. fem. of the L. adj. *stāmineus*, 'made of threads', fr. L. *stāmen*, gen. *stāminis*, 'thread; warp'. Cp. It. *stamigna*, OProvenç. *estamenha*, Sp. *estameña*, 'a kind of woolen fabric', and see **stamen.**

tammy, n. — Short for **tam-o'-shanter.**

tam-o'-shanter, n., a kind of woolen cap. — Named after *Tam o'Shanter*, the hero of Robert Burn's poem of this name.

tamp, tr. v., to pound, ram. — Back formation fr. F. *étamper*, 'to stamp, punch', fr. OF. *estamper*, fr. Frankish **stampōn*, which is rel. to Du. *stampen*, OHG. *stampfōn*, 'to pound'. See **stamp**, v. and cp. **tampon.**
Derivatives: *tamp-er*, n., *tamp-ing*, n.

tampan, n., a poisonous S. African tick. — A native name.

tamper, intr. v., to interfere; to meddle. — Orig. a var. of **temper**, v.

tampion, n., a wooden plug or stopper put in the nuzzle of a gun, when it is not in use. — A var. of **tampon.** Cp. **tompion.**

tampon, n., a plug of cotton inserted into a wound, orifice, etc., to stop bleeding. — F., a nasalized var. of *tapon*, 'plug', formed with suff. *-on* fr. Frankish **tappo*, which is rel. to OHG. *zapfo*, OE. *tæppa*, 'tap'. See **tap**, 'pipe; cock'.
Derivative: *tampon*, tr. v.

tamponade, tamponage, tamponment, n. — Hybrids coined fr. **tampon**, with the suffixes **-ade, -age**, resp. **-ment**, which all are of Latin origin.

tam-tam, n., 1) a kind of gong; 2) a tom-tom. — F. *tamtam*, fr. Hind. *ṭamṭam*, 'drum', which is of imit. origin. Cp. **tom-tom.**

tan, n., oak bark. — F., fr. ML. *tannum*, which is of Celtic origin. Cp. Bret. *tann*, 'oak tree'.
Derivative: *tan*, adj., of the color of tan.

tan, tr. v., to convert (hide) into leather by steep-

ing in tannin; intr. v., to become tanned. — OF. *tanner*, fr. ML. *tannāre*, fr. *tannum*. See **tan,** n., and cp. **tawny.**
Derivatives: *tann-able*, adj., *tann-ed*, adj., *tanner* (q.v.), *tann-ery*, n., *tann-ic*, adj.

tana, n., a police station (*India*). — See **thana.**

Tanacetum, n., a genus of plants, the tansy (*bot.*) — ModL. See **tansy.**

Tanach, n., the Holy Scriptures. — Heb. *t(a)n-(a)kh*, a word formed from the initials of the words *ṭōrā́h*, 'teaching' (used to denote the five books of Moses), *nᵉbhī'ím*, '(the books of the) Prophets', *kᵉthūbhím*, 'the writings' (used in the sense of 'Hagiographa').

tanager, n., any of the small American oscine birds constituting the family *Tanagridae.* — ModL. *Tanagra*, name of the genus, fr. Port. *tangara*, which is a Tupi loan word.

Tanagra, n., made in, or coming from, Tanagra (applied to terra-cotta figurines) — Gk. Τάναγρα, name of a town in ancient Boeotia.

tanagrine, adj., pertaining to the tanagers.— — Formed fr. **tanager** with adj. suff. **-ine.**

tanagroid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a tanager. — A hybrid coined fr. **tanager** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

tandem, adv., one behind the other (said esp. of two horses); n., a carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem; a team so harnessed; adj., consisting of two arranged tandem. — L. *tandem*, 'at length' (taken humorously in the sense of 'lengthwise one behind the other'), for **tamdem*, compounded of *tam*, which derives from the pron. base **to-* (see **the** and words there referred to) and of the particle of identity *-dem*, fr. I.-E. **dĕ* (see **de-** and cp **ibidem**). Cp. **tantamount.**

tandstickor, n., wooden match. — Swed. *tändstickor*, pl. of *tändsticka*, 'match', compounded of *tända*, 'to kindle', and *sticka*, 'splinter', See **tinder** and **stick,** n.

tang, n., spike, sharp point. — ME. *tange*, fr. ON. *tangi*, 'point, tang of a knife', which is prob. rel. to ON. *tunga*, 'tongue'. See **tongue.**
Derivatives: *tang*, tr. v., to furnish with a tang; *tang-y*, adj.

tang, n., seaweed. — Dan. *tang*, 'seaweed'. Cp. ON. *þang*, 'seaweed', Swed. *tång*, Fris. *tung*, Du. *tang*, G. *Tang*, of s.m., and E. **tangle.** Cp. also the denasalized forms ME. *tagle*, dial. Swed. *taggla.*

tang, intr. and tr. v., to sound loudly, to ring. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **twang.**
Derivative: *tang*, n., ringing sound.

tanga, n., also **tanka,** name of various coins in India and Turkestan. — Hind. *tanga*, lit. 'weight', fr. OI. *ṭaṅkaḥ*, 'stamped coin; a weight', which is prob. connected with Tartar. *tanka*, 'a silver coin', ModPers. *tanga*, Arm. *t'anka*, 'a small coin'.

tangeite, n., a hydrous vanadate of copper and calcium (*mineral.*) — Named after the *Tange* gorge in Fergana, Uzbek. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tangelo, n., a hybrid of the Tangerine orange and the pomelo. — Coined from the first two syllables of ***tangerine*** and the last syllable of **pomelo.**

tangency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

tangent (*geom.*), adj., touching; meeting at a point without intersecting; n., a tangent line. — L. *tangēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *tangere*, 'to touch', which is prob. cogn. with Gk. τε-ταγ-ών, 'grasping', and with OE. *þaccian*, 'to pat, flap'; first used by the Danish mathematician Thomas Fincke in his *Geometria Rotundi* (in 1583) and adopted by the German mathematician Bartholomäus Pitiscus (1561-1613) in 1595. Cp. **tact, tactile.** Cp. also **attain, contact, contagion, contaminate, contiguity, contiguous, contingent, entire, intact, intangible, integer, integrity, noli-me-tangere, task, tasse, taste, tax.**
Derivatives: *tangent-ial*, adj., *tangent-ial-ly*, adv.

Tangerine, adj., pertaining to Tangier; n., an inhabitant of Tangier. — Formed fr. F. *Tanger*, 'Tangier', seaport in Morocco, fr. L. *Tingĕ* or *Tingi.* For the ending see suff. **-ine.**

tangerine, n., a Tangerine orange. — From prec. word.

tanghin, n., poison of the tree *Tanghinia venenifera.* — F., from Malagasy *tangena.*

tangible, adj. — Late L. *tangibilis*, that which may be touched', fr. L. *tangere.* See **tangent** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *tangible*, n., *tangibil-ity*, n., *tangible-ness*, n., *tangibl-y*, adv.

tangle, n., seaweed. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *þöngull*, a derivative of *þang*, 'seaweed', and see **tang,** 'seaweed'.

tangle, tr. v., to hamper, ensnare; intr. v., to become tangled. — ME. *tangilen*, formed with freq. suff. **-le** fr. Dan. *tang*, 'seaweed' (see **tang,** 'seaweed'). The orig. meaning of the verb *tangle* was 'to form a mass comparable to seaweed'. Cp. **entangle.** Cp. also **toggle.**
Derivatives: *tangle*, n., mass, confusion, *tanglesome*, adj., *tangl-y*, adj.

tango, n., a Span.-American dance. — S. Amer. Sp.

tangram, n., a Chinese puzzle. — Prob. formed on analogy of words like *anagram, cryptogram*, etc.

tangun, n., a strong, little pony of Bhutan and Tibet (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *ṭāṅgan, ṭāṅghan*, prob. fr. Tibetan *ʳtaniāni*, fr. *ʳta*, 'horse'.

tanist, n., the elected heir of a Celtic chief. — Ir. *tānaiste*, 'second; second in rank', fr. OIr. *tānise.*
Derivatives: *tanist-ic*, adj., *tanist-ry*, n., the system of electing a tanist during the chief's lifetime.

tank, n., 1) reservoir; 2) an armored car (*mil.*) — Hind. *tānkh*, 'cistern, tank', which prob. derives fr. OI. *taḍāgam*, 'pond, tank'. The Hind. word was brought to Europe by the Portuguese in whose tongue it coincided in form with *tanque*, an aphetic var. of *estanque*, 'pond' (a word derived fr. L. *stāgnum*, 'pool, pond'), with which it has nothing in common. — When the first armored cars of the British army were made in 1915, the workers were made to believe that they were fabricating ingredients for *benzene tanks.* Thus *tank* obtained a new meaning, that of an *armored car.*
Derivatives: *tank-age*, n., *tank-er*, n.

tanka, n., name of various coins in India and Turkestan. — See **tanga.**

tankard, n., a large drinking vessel. — ME., fr. OF. *tanquart*, 'a liquid measure', compounded of *tant quart*, 'as much as a quarter', fr. L. *tantum*, 'as much as', and *quart*, 'a quarter'. See **tantamount** and **quart.**

tannaim, n. pl., Jewish teachers mentioned in the Mishnah (*Jewish literature*). — Talmudic Heb. *tannāim*, pl. of *tannā́*, 'teacher', specif. 'teacher mentioned in the Mishna', fr. Aram. *tannā́*, of s.m., fr. *tᵉnā*, 'he repeated, learned', which is rel. to *tᵉrēn* (dissimilated fr. **tᵉnēn*), 'two', Aram. *tinyānā́*, Syr. *tenyānā́*, 'second', Heb. *shᵉnáyim*, 'two', *shēni*, 'second', *mishné*, 'double', *shānā́h*, 'he repeated' (in Mishnaic Heb. 'he learned'), Mishnaic Heb. *mishnā́h*, 'repetition, oral study, oral law'. See **Mishnah.**

tannate, n., salt of tannic acid. — Formed fr. **tan** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

tanner, n., sixpence (*slang*). — Of unknown origin.

tanner, n., one whose business is tanning. — Formed fr. **tan,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

tanni-, combining form denoting **tannin.**

tanniferous, adj., yielding tannin. — Compounded of the combining form **tanni-** and suff. **-ferous.**

tannin, n., tannic acid (*chem.*) — F. *tanin, tannin*, fr. *tan.* See **tan** and **-in.**

tanrec, n. — A var. of **tenrec.**

tansy, n., a plant of the genus *Tanacetum.* — ME. *tanesey, tansy*, fr. OF. *tanesie* (F. *tanaisie*), fr. VL. **tanacēta*, neut. pl. mistaken for fem. sing. fr. Late L. *tanacētum* (whence OProvenç. *tenazet*), which is of uncertain origin.

tantalate, n., salt of tantalic acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tantalum** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

tantalite n., a black crystalline mineral, $Fe(TaO_3)_2$. —Formed fr. **tantalum** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

tantalize, tr. v., to torment. — Lit. 'to torment with pains similar to those of Tantalus'. See **Tantalus** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *tantaliz-ation*, n., *tantaliz-er*, n., *tantaliz-ing*, adj., *tantaliz-ing-ly*, adv., *tantaliz-ing-ness*, n.

tantalum, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Anders Gustaf Ekeberg (1767-1813), in 1802 fr. **Tantalus,** to illustrate the *tantalizing* work he had until he succeeded in isolating this element.
Derivatives: *tantalate* (q.v.), *tantal-ic*, adj., *tantalite* (q.v.)

Tantalus, n., son of Zeus, condemned to stand in water, which receded whenever he tried to drink (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τάνταλος, lit. 'the Bearer or Sufferer', fr. dissimilation of *Τάλ-ταλος, which is the reduplication of the I.-E. base **tel-*, **tal-*, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence τάλαντον, 'pair of scales, balance, a weight'. See **talent.**

tantalus, n., a stand containing decanters, open at the sides, and yet not removable without a key. — Fr. prec. word.

tantamount, adj. — Fr. the obsol. verb *tantamount*, fr. AF. *tant amunter*, 'to amount to as much', fr. OF. (= F.) *tant*, 'so much', and *amonter*, 'to amount to'. OF. *tant* comes fr. L. *tantus*, 'so much', which stands for **tamtos* and derives fr. *tam*, 'so', from the I.-E. pronominal stem **to-*. See **the** and cp. the first element in **tandem.** Cp. also **taunt.** Cp. also the first element in **tankard** and the second element in **a-taunt.** For the second element in *tantamount* see **amount** and cp. **paramount.**

tantara, n., succession of notes on a trumpet or horn. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **taratantara.**

tantivy, n., a hunting cry; swift gallop; adv., swiftly, headlong; adj., swift. — Of imitative origin.

tantra, n., one of a class of Sanskrit religious books. — OI. *tántram*, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine, system', from the stem of *tanóti*, 'he stretches', fr. I.-E. base **ten-*, 'to stretch, extend', whence also Gk. τείνειν, L. *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. the second element in **Panchatantra.** Cp. also **tatty.**

tantrism, n., doctrines contained in the tantras.— Formed fr. **tantra** with suff. **-ism.**

tantrist, n., a student of tantrism. — Formed fr. **tantra** with suff. **-ist.**

tantrum, n., outburst of petulance (*colloq.*) — Of unknown origin.

tany-, combining form meaning 'stretched out, long' (*zool.*) — Gk. τανυ- (as in τανύγλωσσος, 'long-tongued', etc.), rel. to Homeric Gk. τανᾰός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τανύειν, 'to stretch out', and cogn. with OI. *tanúḥ*, 'thin, tender', L. *tenuis*, 'thin, slender', ON. *þunnr*, OE. *þynne*, 'thin'. See **thin** and cp. **tantra.**

Taoism, n., a Chinese religious system founded by Lao-tse. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Chin. *tao*, 'way, right path, reason'.

tap, n., faucet, cock. — ME. *tappe*, fr. OE. *tæppa*, rel. to MDu. *tappe*, Du. *tap*, OHG. *zapho*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *Zapfen*, fr. Teut. **tappo-*. Cp. the Teut. loan words: F. *tapon* and its nasalized var. *tampon*, 'plug, stopper', It. *zaffo*, Sp. *tapón*, of s.m. (see **tampon**). Cp. also **tapadera, tapster, tip,** 'end', and the first element in **tattoo,** 'drum beat'.

tap, tr. v., to supply with a tap. — ME. *tappen*,

fr. OE. *tæppian*, fr. *tæppa*, 'tap'; rel. to MLG. *tappen*, MHG., G. *zapfen*, 'to tap'. See prec. word.

tap, tr. and intr. v., to strike lightly. — ME. *tappen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *taper*; of imitative origin. Cp. **tappet** and **tip,** 'to touch gently'. Cp. also **dab,** 'to strike lightly'.
Derivative: *tap*, n., a light blow, *tapp-er*, n., *tapp-ing*, n.

tapa, n., cloth made from the inner bark of the tree *Papyrius papyrifera*. — Of Marquesan origin.

tapadera, also **tapadero,** n., leather cover of the stirrup of a Mexican saddle. — Sp. *tapadera*, 'lid, cover', fr. *tapar*, 'to cover, stop up, plug', fr. Teut. **tappo-*, 'plug, stopper'. See **tap,** 'faucet, cock'.

tapas, n., the heat of asceticism (*Hinduism*). — OI., 'heat', rel. to *tápati*, 'warms, heats, burns', *tápu-*, 'burning', and cogn. with L. *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukewarm'. See **tepid** and cp. **topaz.**

tape, n. — ME. *tappe*, *tape*, fr. OE. *tæppa*, *tæppe*, 'tape, ribbon', prob. back formation fr. L. *tapēte*, 'carpet', whose ending *-te* was mistaken for a suff., and consequently dropped. See **tapestry** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *tape*, tr. v.

taper, n., a small candle. — ME. *tapre*, *taper*, fr. OE. *tapor*, *tapur*, dissimilated fr. L. *papȳrus* (through the intermediate form **tapūrus*). Cp. dial. It. *papijo*, *papejo*, 'wick', Sard. *pavilu*, Rhaeto-Rom. *pavier*, *pavel*, of s.m. All these words derive fr. L. *papȳrus* (see **papyrus, paper**). For the development of meaning it should be borne in mind that the pit of papyrus was used in Rome as wick. For a similar development of meaning cp. OHG. *charza*, *kerza* (whence MHG., G. *kerze*), 'candle', fr. L. *charta*, fr. Gk. χάρτης, 'papyrus; roll made from papyrus; the wick made from the pith of the papyrus'.
Derivatives: *taper*, adj., tapering, *taper*, intr. and tr. v., *taper-er*, n., *taper-ing*, adj., *taper-ing-ly*, adv., *taper-ness*, n., *taper-wise*, adv.

tapestry, n. — ME. *tapistry*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tapisserie*, fr. *tapis*, 'carpet', fr. OF. *tapiz*, fr. *tapition*, the MGk. pronunciation of Gk. ταπήτιον, dimin. of τάπης, gen. τάπητος, 'hanging, carpet' (whence L. *tapēs*, gen. *tapētis*), a word of Iranian origin. Cp. ModPersian *tāb-aδ*, inf. *tāftan*, *tāb-ī-δan*, 'to turn, twist', fr. Iranian **tap-*, corresponding to I.-E. **tṃp-*, 'to stretch, extend', whence L. *templum*, 'place of observation, temple'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **taffeta, tape, tapetum, tapis.**
Derivative: *tapestry*, tr. v.

tapetum, n., 1) part of the chorioid of the eye in cats and some other animals (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *tapēte*, a collateral form of *tapēs*, gen *tapētis*, 'carpet'. See prec. word.

Taphrina, n., a genus of parasitic fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τάφρος, 'ditch', which is rel. to τάφος, 'burial', θάπτειν, 'to bury' (aor. ἐτάφην). See **cenotaph.**

tapino-, before a vowel **tapin-,** combining form meaning 'low' (used in *anthropol.*) — Gk. ταπεινο-, ταπειν-, fr. ταπεινός, 'low; humble', orig. 'compressed', fr. I.-E. base **tap-*, 'to press, squeeze', whence also OI. *sam-tapati*, 'compresses'.

tapioca, n., a granular substance prepared from cassava starch. — Port., dissimilated from Tupi and Guarani *tipioca*, fr. *tipi*, 'dregs', and *ok*, 'to squeeze out'.

tapir, n., a tropical hoglike mammal. — Sp., fr. Tupi *tapiira*.

tapiroid, adj., resembling the tapirs. — A hybrid coined fr. **tapir** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

tapis, n., tapestry (*history*; now used only in the phrase *on the tapis*). — MF. (= F.), fr. OF. *tapiz*. See **tapestry.**

tappet, n., projecting arm in a machine. — Formed fr. **tap,** 'to strike lightly', with suff. **-et.**

tapster, n., a person employed to tap liquors. — ME., fr. OE. *tæppestre*, 'a woman employed to tap liquors', fr. *tæppa*, 'tap'. See **tap,** 'pipe', and **-ster.**

tapu, n. — A var. of **taboo.**

tar, n., a viscous liquid. — ME. *terre*, fr. OE. *teoru*, *teru*, rel. to ON. *tjara*, Dan. *tjære*, Swed. *tjära*, OFris. *tera*, MDu. *tar*, *ter*, *terre*, Du. *teer*, G. *Teer*. These words orig. meant 'pertaining to a tree'. They derive fr. I.-E. **derew(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, 'tree', whence OI. *dā́ru*, 'wood', Gk. δόρυ, 'beam, shaft of a spear, spear', δρῦς, 'tree, oak', Goth. *triu*, OE. *trēow*, 'tree'. See **tree** and cp. the first element in **tarpaulin.**
Derivatives: *tar*, tr. v., *tarr-ed*, *tarr-y*, adjs.

tar, n., sailor (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **tarpaulin.**

tara, also **tara fern,** n., a kind of New Zealand brake with edible rootstock. — Maori *tara*, 'spear'.

taradiddle, n. — The same as **tarradiddle.**

taramellite, n., a basic barium and iron silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Italian mineralogist Torquato *Taramelli* (died in 1922). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tarand, n., the reindeer (*obsol.*) — F., fr. L. *tarandrus*, which derives—with change of suff. *-dus* to *-drus*—fr. Gk. τάρανδος, 'reindeer', a loan word from a language of the North.

tarantara, n., succession of notes on a trumpet or horn. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **taratantara.**

tarantass, n., a large, four-wheeled carriage. — Russ. *tarantas*, which is of uncertain origin.

tarantella, n., a lively Italian dance. — It., lit. 'dance of Taranto', formed with dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. *Taranto*, name of a town in southern Italy, fr. L. *Tarentum*, fr. Gk. Τάρᾶς, gen. Τάραντος. The association of *tarantella* with **tarantula**—as if *tarantella* orig. denoted 'a dance resembling the movements of one bitten by a *tarantula*'—is folk etymology.

tarantism, n., a kind of nervous disease. — Medical L. *tarantismus*, fr. It. *tarantismo*, formed fr. *Taranto*; (see **tarantella**); so called because the dance *tarantella* was regarded as the best remedy for the disease. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

tarantula, n., a large venomous spider. — ML. *tarantula*, fr. It. *tarantola*, fr. *Taranto*; so called because of this spider's frequent occurrence in the country around Taranto. Cp. **tarantella, tarantism.**
Derivatives: *tarantul-ar*, *tarantul-ary*, *tarantul-ated*, adjs.

taratantara, n., tantara. — L., of imitative origin. Cp. **tantara.**

Taraxacum, n., a genus of plants of the chicory family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *ṭarakhshaqūn*, *ṭarakhshaqūq*, fr. Pers. *talkh chakōk*, lit. 'bitter herb'.

tarboosh, n., a brimless felt cap worn by Moslems. — F. *tarbouch(e)*, fr. Arab. *tarbūsh*, lit. 'sweating cap', a hybrid coined fr. Turk. *ter*, 'sweat', and Pers. *pūshidān*, 'to cover'.

tardamente, adv., slowly (musical direction). — It., 'slowly', formed fr. *tarda*, fem. of *tardo*, 'slow', and adverbial suff. *-mente*, fr. L. *mente*, abl. of *mēns*, 'mind'. See **tardo** and **mind** and cp. **mental,** 'relating to the mind'. Cp. also *lentamente*, *tostamente*.

Tardenoisean, adj., pertaining to the transitional period between the Old Stone and the New Stone Ages. — Named after La Fère-en-*Tardenois*, near Rheims, France. For the ending see suff. **-ean.**

Tardigrada, n. pl., a division of arthropods (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *tardigradus*. See next word.

tardigrade, adj. and n., moving slowly; n., a tardigrade animal. — F., fr. L. *tardigradus*, 'slow-paced', which is compounded of *tardus*, 'slow', and *gradior*, *gradī*, 'to step'. See **tardy** and **gradus.**

tardo, adj., slow; adv., slowly. (*musical direction*). — It., 'slow, slowly', fr. L. *tardus*, 'slow'. See **tardy** and cp. **tardamente.**

tardy, adj., late. — Fr. earlier *tardif*, fr. OF. (=F.) *tardif*, fr. VL. *tardīvus*, fr. L. *tardus*, 'slow', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **tardo, tardamente, retard** and the second element in **bustard.**
Derivatives: *tardi-ly*, adv., *tardi-ness*, n.

tare, n., allowance in weight. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *tare*, fr. Sp. *tara*, of s.m., fr. Arab. *ṭárḥa*^{h}, 'that which is thrown away', fr. *ṭáraḥa*, 'he threw, threw away'. Cp. **mattress.**
Derivative: *tare*, tr. v., to find the weight of the tare.

tare, n., 1) a kind of vetch; 2) a weed, prob. the darnel. — ME., prob. fr. MDu. *tarwe*, *terwe* (Du. *tarwe*), 'wheat', which is cogn. with Bret. *draok*, *dreok*, W. *drewg*, 'darnel', OI. *dū́rvā*, 'a kind of millet grass', Delphic Gk. δαράτᾱ, Thessal. δάρατος, 'bread'. Cp. **doob.** Cp. also L. *dravoca*, 'a bur', which is a Gaulish loan word (see **dredge,** 'a mixture of grain').

targe, n., shield, buckler. — ME., fr. OF. *targe*, *targue* (F. *targe*), fr. Frankish **targa*; cp. LG. *targe*, OHG. *zarga*, MHG., G. *zarge*, 'border, edge, frame', OE. *targe*, *targa*, ON. *targa*, 'shield, buckler', orig. 'edge of a shield'. The orig. meaning of these Teut. words was 'border edge'. They are perh. cogn. with Gk. δράσσεσθαι, 'to cluth, grasp, seize', properly 'to enclose', δραχμή, 'drachma', δράγμα, 'a sheaf', lit. 'a handful'; see **dram** and cp. **target.** ML. *targ(i)a*, OProvenç. *targa* (whence It. *targa*), Sp. *tarja*, 'shield', are also Teut. loan words. G. *Tartsche*, 'small round shield; target', has been re-borrowed fr. OF. *targa*.

targe, tr. v., to harass with questions (*Scot.*) — Of uncertain origin.

target, n. — ME., fr. MF. *targete* (F. *targette*), 'a small shield, target', dimin. of *targe*. See **targe,** 'shield', and **-et.**
Derivatives: *target*, tr. v., *target-eer*, n.

Targum, n., Aramaic translation of the Bible. — Mishnaic Heb. *targūm*, 'interpretation, translation', fr. Heb. *tirgēm*, 'he interpreted, translated', which is rel. to Aram. *targēm*, Arab. *tárjama*, of s.m. All these verbs are denominated fr. Akkad. *targumānu*, 'interpreter' (fr. *ragāmu*, 'to call'), whence also Aram. *turg^{ē}mānā́*, 'interpreter, translater'. Cp. **meturgeman.** Cp. also **dragoman.**
Derivatives: *Targum-ic*, adj., *Targumist* (q.v.)

Targumist, n., 1) writer of a Targum; 2) student of the Targums. — Formed fr. **Targum** with suff. **-ist.**
Derivative: *Targumist-ic*, adj.

tariff, n. — Sp.-Port. *tarifa*, fr. Arab. *ta'rīf*, 'a making known, information', verbal noun of *'árrafa*, 'he made known, he taught', second conjugation of *'árafa*, 'he knew'. Cp. It. *tariffa*.
Derivative: *tariff*, tr. v.

tarlatan, n., a kind of thin, open muslin. — F. *tarlatane*, prob. of E. Indian origin.

Tarmac, n., trademark for a kind of tarmacadam. — Short for **tarmacadam.**

tarmacadam, n., pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over crushed stone. — Compounded of **tar** and **macadam.**

tarn, n., a small lake in the mountains. — ME. *terne*, *tarne*, fr. ON. *tjörn*, 'a small lake'. Cp. dial. Swed. *tjärn*, of s.m.

tarnish, tr. and intr. v. — Fr. F. *terniss-*, stem of the pres. part. of *ternir*, 'to tarnish', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *tarni*, 'hidden, dark', *tarnjan*, MHG. *ternen*, 'to hide, darken', OE. *derne*, OS. *derni*, OFris. *dern*, 'concealed, dark', and see **dark.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *tarnish*, n., *tarnish-able*, adj., *tarnish-er*, n.

taro, n., a tropical plant, *Colocasia esculenta*. — Polynesian.

taroc, n., playing card. — It. *tarocchi* (sing. *tarocco*), fr. Arab. *ṭáraḥa*, 'he rejected, put aside'; see Lokotsch, EW., No. 2024. Cp. **mattress,** and **tare,** 'allowance in weight', which are traceable to the same Arabic verb.

tarot, n., the same as taroc. — F. *tarots* (pl. of *tarot*), fr. It. *tarocchi* (pl. of *tarocco*). See prec. word.

tarpan, n., wild horse of the Russian steppes. — Of Tatar origin.

tarpaulin, n., a waterproof covering of canvas. — A hybrid coined fr. **tar,** 'dark, viscid liquid', a Teutonic word, and *palling*, 'covering', derivative of **pall,** 'cloak, coverlet', a word of Latin origin.

Tarpeian rock, rock on the Capitoline Hill in Rome. — Fr. L. (*mōns*) *Tarpēius*, '(rock) of Tarpeia', so called after *Tarpēia*, a Vestal virgin who betrayed the capitol to the Sabines, and was buried at its foot. The name *Tarpēia* is prob. of Etruscan-Tyrrhenian origin.

tarpon, n., a large fish of the herring family. — Prob. of American Indian origin.

tarradiddle, n., lie, fib. — An invented word.

tarragon, n., a plant with aromatic leaves. — Sp. *taragona*, fr. Arab. *ṭarkhūn*, 'dragon wort', fr. Gk. δρακόντιον, 'adderwort', lit. 'a little dragon'; dimin. of δράκων, gen. δράκοντος, 'dragon'. Cp. It. *targone* and F. *estragon*, which are of the same origin and meaning, and see **dragon.**

tarragona, n., a kind of Spanish wine resembling port. — Short for *Tarragona wine*, fr. *Tarragona*, a province in N.-E. Spain.

tarras, n. — A var. of **trass.**

tarrock, n., a young kittiwake. — From Greenland Eskimo *tāterāq*.

tarry, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *tarien*, 'to vex, irritate; to hinder, delay', fr. OE. *tergan*, *tyrgan*, 'to vex, irritate', rel. to Du. *tergen*, G. *zergen*, 'to vex, irritate', and cogn. with Russ. *dergat'*, 'to pluck, drag'. ME. *tarien* was confused in meaning with ME. *targen*, 'to delay', fr. OF. *targier*, *tardier*, fr. VL. **tardicāre*, freq. of L. *tardāre*, 'to delay' (whence F. *tarder*, of s.m.); see *tardy*.
Derivatives: *tarri-ance*, n., *tarri-er*, n., *tarrying*, n.

tars-, form of **tarso-** before a vowel.

tarsal, adj., pertaining to the tarsus. — Formed fr. **tarsus** with adj. suff. **-al.**

tarsia, n., mosaic. — It., fr. Arab. *tarṣī'*, 'inlaid work', verbal noun of *rāṣṣa'a*, 'he laid in'. Cp. Heb. *rātzá'*, 'he bored, pierced', *martzē'a*, 'boring instrument, awl', Mishnaic Heb. *ratz'ān*, Aram. *rutz'ānā*, 'shoemaker'.

tarsier, n., arboreal lemur of the East Indies. — F., fr. *tarse*, 'tarsus' (see **tarsus** and **-ier**); so called from its long tarsus.

Tarsipes, n., a genus of Australian marsupials (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of ModL. *tarsus*, 'ankle', and L. *pēs*, 'foot'. See **tarsus** and **foot,** and cp. **pedal.**

tarso-, before a vowel **tars-,** combining form denoting the *tarsus* (*anat.*) — See **tarsus.**

tarsus, n., the ankle (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ταρσός, 'wicker work; flat of the foot; ankle; edge of the eyelid', rel. to *τρασιᾶ, Ion. ταρσιή, 'crate for drying figs', fr. I.-E. base **tṛs-*, **ters-*, 'to dry', whence also Gk. τέρεσεσθαι, 'to be or become dry, dry up', τερσαίνειν, 'to make dry, to dry', L. *terra* (for **tersā-*), 'land, ground, soil', lit. 'the dry one'. See **terra** and cp. **torrid.** Cp. also **thirst.**

tart, n., fruit pie. — ME. *tarte*, fr. OF. *tarte*, a variant of *torte*, *tourte* (F. *tourte*), 'tart, fruit pie', lit. 'round cake', fr. L. *tōrta*. See **tarta.**

tart, adj., sour, acid. — ME., fr. OE. *teart*, 'severe', which is prob. rel. to *teran*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** 'to pull apart'.
Derivatives: *tart-ly*, adv., *tart-ness*, n.

tartan, n., a single-masted vessel. — F. *tartane*, fr. It. *tartana*, prob. fr. Arab. *ṭarīda*^{h}, 'a small ship', fr. *ṭārada*, 'he hunted, pursued, persecuted', which is rel. to Heb. *ṭārádh*, 'he pursued, chased, was continuous', in Talmudic Hebrew, 'he stirred up, troubled, wearied', Aram.-Syr. *ṭ*^{š}*radh*, 'he drove away', Akkad. *ṭarādu*, 'to drive away'. Cp. Sp. *tarida* and *tartana*, 'tartan', which also derive fr. Arab. *ṭarīda*^{h}.

tartan, n., a kind of woolen fabric. — ME. *tirtaine*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tiretaine*, fr. Sp. *tiritaña*, 'a thin silk stuff', lit. 'the rustling stuff', fr. *tiritar*, 'to shiver', a word of imitative origin.

Tartan, n., title of an Assyrian commander-in-chief (see II Kings 18 : 17 and Is. 20 : 1) — Heb. *tartán*, fr. Akkad. *tardinnu*, *tartēnu*, 'the second', fr. *terdū*, 'follower', fr. *redū*, 'to follow'; see Ungnad, Joseph, der Tartan des Pharaoh, ZATW., 41, pp. 204-207. For sense development cp. L. *secundus*, 'the second', fr. *sequī*, 'to follow' (see *second*, adj.)

Tartar, n. and adj. — ML. *Tartarus*, fr. Pers. *Tātār*, ult. fr. *Tata*, name of the Mongols, who coming from the Gobi desert invaded Russia in the 9th cent. The first *r* in *Tartar* is due to a confusion with L. *Tartarus*, 'hell'; see *Tartarus*.

tartar, n., 1) potassium bitartrate, $KHC_4H_4O_6$ (*chem.*); 2) a hard deposit on the teeth. — ME. *tartre*, *tartar*, fr. OF. *tartre*, fr. ML. *tartarum*, fr. Gk. Τάρταρος (see **Tartarus**); so called by Paracelsus with regard to the burning effect of this compound.
Derivatives: *tartar-eous*, *tartar-ic*, *tartar-ish*, adjs., *tartar-ize*, tr. v., *tartar-iz-ation*, n., *tartar-ous*, adj.

Tartarean, adj., pertaining to Tartarus. — Formed fr. **Tartarus** with suff. **-ean.**

Tartarus, n., the abyss below Hades; place of punishment; Hades, netherworld; hell (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τάρταρος, prob. a word of imitative origin, suggestive of something frightful. Cp. **tartar.**

tartlet, n., a small tart. — Formed fr. **tart,** n., with dimin. suff. **-let.** Cp. F. *tartelette*.

tartrate, n., salt of tartaric acid (*chem.*) — F., formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. *tartre*, 'tartar'. See **tartar.**

Tartuf(f)e, n., a hypocrite. — F., fr. the principal character of Molière's comedy of this name.

Tartuf(f)e derives fr. It. *Tartufo*, lit. 'truffle'. See **truffle.**
Derivatives: *tartuf(f)-ery*, n., *tartuf(f)-ish*, adj., *tartuf(f)-ism*, n.

taseometer, n., an instrument for measuring structural stresses. — Coined fr. Gk. τάσις, gen. τάσεως, 'stretching, tension', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **tasimeter.**

tashlik, n., a propitiatory rite, observed on the afternoon of Rosh Hashanah (New Year's Day) near a stream of water. On this occasion several Biblical passages, amongst them the verses Micah 7 : 18-20 are recited (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *tashlíkh*, 'thou wilt cast', imperfect of *hishlíkh*, 'he cast'. The rite is so called from the first word of the orig. Heb. text of Micah 7 : 19 'Thou wilt cast (*tashlíkh*) all their sins into the depths of the sea'.

Tashmitum, n., a Babylonian goddess, the wife of Nebo. — Akkad. *Tashmītum*, lit. 'proclaimer', fr. *tashmītum*, 'a hearing', fr. *shemū*, 'to hear', which is rel. to Heb. *shāmá'*, 'he heard'. See **Shema.**

tashrif, also **tashreef,** n., honor, respect (*Anglo-Indian*) — Arab. *tashrīf*, 'an honoring', verbal noun of *shárrafa*, 'he ennobled, elevated, honored', second form of *shárufa*, 'he was exalted, he was noble'. See **shereef** and cp. words there referred to.

tasimeter, n., an electrical instrument for measuring changes in pressure caused by changes in temperature. — Coined fr. Gk. τάσις, 'stretching, tension', and μέτρον, 'measure'. Gk. τάσις stands for I.-E. **tn̥tis*, whence also OI. *tatiḥ*, 'row, line, thread'; from **tn̥-*, zero degree of base **ten-*, 'to stretch', whence OI. *tanóti*, 'stretches', Gk. τείνειν, L. *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **ectasis** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *tasimetr-ic*, adj., *tasimetr-y*, n.

task, n. — ME. *taske*, fr. ONF. *tasque*, fr. OF. *tasche* (F. *tâche*) fr. VL. **tasca*, metathesized fr. ML. *taxa*, which is a back formation fr. L. *taxāre*, 'to touch sharply, handle; to appraise, estimate'. See **tax** and cp. **tasse** and the second element in **sabretache.**

tass, n., a drinking cup; a small draft. — MF. (= F.) *tasse*, 'cup', fr. OF., fr. Arab. *ṭássa*^{h}, *tass*, fr. Pers. *täsht*, 'cup, saucer'. Cp. OProvenç. *tassa*, It. *tazza*, Sp. *taza*, 'cup', which are of the same origin. Cp. also **tazza.**

Tass, n., the official news agency of the U.S.S.R. — Formed from the initials of the Russian words *T*elegrafnoje Agenstvo *S*ovjetskeho *S*ojuza (= 'Soviet Telegraphic Agency').

tasse, n., one of a series of plates forming a sort of kilt or shirt (*armor*). — MF. *tasse*, 'pocket', fr. MHG. (= G.) *tasche*, fr. OHG. *tasca*, which, together with MLG. *taske*, OS. *dasga*, is borrowed fr. VL. **tasca*; see **task.** The phases of the sense development of VL. **tasca* prob. are: 'appraisal, estimate; amount of work imposed by authority; recompense for such work; daily wages; pocket into which the wages are put; any pocket'.

tassel, n., ornament. — ME., fr. OF. *tassel* (whence F. *tasseau*, 'cleat, strip, bracket'), fr. VL. **tassellus*, fr. L. *taxillus*, 'a small die', dimin. of *tālus*, 'knucklebone, heel'. See **talus,** 'ankle'.
Derivatives: *tassel*, tr. v., *tassel-y*, adj.

tassel, n. — A var. of **tercel.**

taste, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tasten*, 'to feel, taste', fr. OF. *taster* (F. *tâter*), 'to feel, touch, handle', fr. VL. **taxitāre*, freq. of L. *taxāre*, 'to touch sharply', itself freq. of *tangere*, 'to touch' (see **tangent**). Cp. OProvenç. *tastar*, It. *tastare*, Sp. and Port. *tastar*, 'to feel, taste', which are of the same origin. To account for the sense development 'to feel; to taste', Bloomfield (in Indogermanische Forschungen) suggests the hypothetic VL. form **tastāre*, which should have arisen as a blend of L. *gustāre*, 'to taste', and *tangere*, 'to touch'.
Derivatives: *tast-er*, n., *tast-ing*, n. and adj., *tast-ing-ly*, adv.

taste, n. — ME. *tast*, 'touch, taste', fr. OF. *tast* (F. *tât*), fr. *taster*. See **taste,** v.
Derivatives: *taste-ful*, adj., *taste-ful-ly*, adv., *taste-ful-ness*, n., *taste-less*, adj., *taste-less-ly*, adv., *taste-less-ness*, n., *tast-y*, adj., *tast-i-ly*, adv., *tast-i-ness*, n.

tat, intr. v., to do tatting; tr. v., to make by tatting. — Back formation fr. **tatting.**

tat, n., a coarse cloth (*India*). — Hind. *ṭāṭ*.

tat, n., in the phrase *tit for tat*. — See **tit.**

tata, n., good-bye. — Of imitative origin (*child's language*).

Tatar, n. — See **Tartar.**

tatter, n., a torn piece; rag. — ME. *tater*, *tatter*, of Scand. origin. Cp. Icel. *tötturr*, *töttur*, *tötur*, (pl. *töttrar*, *tötrar*), 'tatter, rag', Norw. *totra* (pl. *totror*), of s.m., LG. *tater*, 'tatter'. See **tod** and cp. the first element in next word.
Derivatives: *tatter*, tr. and intr. v., *tatter-ed*, adj., *tatter-ed-ly*, adv., *tatter-ed-ness*, n., *tatter-y*, adj.

tatterdemalion, n., a ragged person. — A compound formed fr. tatter and a second element of uncertain origin.

tatting, n., a kind of handmade lace. — Of uncertain origin.

tattle, intr. v., 1) to talk idly; to chatter; 2) to tell tales; tr. v., to tell (a secret). — MDu. *tatelen*, *tateren*, 'to stammer', of imitative origin. The primary meaning was 'to repeat the syllable *ta*'. Cp. **tittle-tattle.**
Derivative: *tattle*, n., *tattl-er*, n., *tattl-ing*, adj.

tattoo, n., drum beat. — Du. *taptoe*, lit. 'closing of the taps', fr. *tap*, 'tap', and *toe*, 'to; shut' (for sense development cp. G. *zu*, 'to; closed'). See **tap,** 'pipe', and **to.**

tattoo, tr. v., to mark (the skin) with pigments; n., the act of tattooing. — Of Polynesian origin;

cp. Tahitian *tatau*, *tatu*, 'puncturation, mark made on the skin'.
Derivatives: *tattoo-age*, n., *tattoo-er*, n., *tattoo-ing*, n.

tattoo, n., a native-bred pony in India. — Hind. *ṭaṭṭū*, prob. fr. OI. *tárati*, 'passes over', fr. I.-E. base ***ter-**, 'to go through, pass beyond', whence also L. *terminus*, 'boundary line, boundary'. See **term.**

tatty, n., mat of cuscus hung in a window or door and kept wet to cool the air. — Hind. *ṭaṭṭi*, which possibly derives fr. OI. *tántram*, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine'. See **tantra.**

tau, n., the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. ταῦ, fr. Heb. *tāw*, name of the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, lit. 'sign, mark'. Cp. **tav.**

Taube, n., German military monoplane. — G., lit. 'dove', rel. to E. **dove** (q.v.)

taught, past tense and pp. of teach. — ME. *taught(e)*, fr. OE. *tāhte*, resp. *getǣht*, past tense, resp. pp. of *tǣcan*. See **teach.**

taunt, tr. v., to reproach, provoke. — MF. *tanter*, var. of *tenter* (F. *tenter*), fr. OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, 'to tempt, put to the test', fr. L. *temptāre*, 'to handle, touch, feel, put to the test, try', whence also OProvenç. *temptar*, Sp. *tentar*, It. *tentare*, 'to touch, feel with the fingers; to tempt, instigate; to attempt, try, test, prove'; see Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 600 s.v. *tenter*. See **tempt.**
Derivatives: *taunt-er*, n., *taunt-ing*, adj., *taunt-ing-ly*, adv., *taunting-ness*, n.

taunt, adj., very tall (*naut.*; said of a mast). — F. *tant*, 'so great, so much', fr. L. *tantus*. See **tantamount,** and cp. **ataunt.**

taur-, form of **tauro-** before a vowel.

tauri-, combining form meaning 'bull'. — L. *tauri-*, fr. *taurus*, 'bull'. See **Taurus.**

tauriform, adj., having the form of a bull. — Compounded of **tauri-** and **-form.**

taurine, adj., pertaining to a bull. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *taurus*. See **Taurus.**

tauro-, before a vowel **taur-,** combining form meaning 'bull'. — L. *tauro-*, *taur-*, fr. *taurus*. See **Taurus.**

tauromachy, n., bullfighting. — Gk. ταυρομαχίᾱ, fr. ταῦρος, 'bull', and -μαχίᾱ, fr. μάχη, 'fight, battle'. See **Taurus** and **-machy.**

Taurotragus, n., the genus of the elands (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **tauro-** and Gk. τράγος, 'goat'. See **tragacanth.**

Taurus, n., 1) a constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; 2) one of the signs of the zodiac (*astron.*) — L. *taurus*, 'bull', cogn. with Gk. ταῦρος, OSlav. *turŭ*, 'bull', Lith. *tauras*, 'aurochs', OPruss. *tauris*, 'bison'; prob. of Sem. origin. Cp. Aram. *tōrā*, 'ox, bull, steer', Heb. *shōr*, Akkad. *shūru*, Arab. *thōr*, Ethiop. *sōr*, of s.m. Cp. also **steer,** 'young ox', **toreador, torero, toro** and the second element in **Minotaur.** Cp. also the second element in **bittern.**

taut, adj., drawn tightly, **tense.** — ME. *toght*, *toht*, prop. weak pp. of *togen*, *towen*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tow,** v.
Derivatives: *tauten*, v. (q.v.), *taut-ly*, adv., *taut-ness*, n.

tauten, tr. and intr. v. — Formed fr. **taut** with verbal suff. **-en.**

tauto-, combining form meaning 'the same'. — Gk. ταυτο-, contraction of τὸ αὐτό, 'the same'. Tó, the neut. def. article derives from the I.-E. pronominal base ***to-**; see **the,** art. For αὐτό see **auto-.**

tautochrone, n., curve down which a body moving from any point under the force of gravity will always reach the lowest point in the same time. Lit. 'of the same time'. See **tauto-** and **chronic.**

tautochronism, n., property of a tautochrone. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

tautochronous, adj., having the property of a tautochrone. — See **tautochrone** and **-ous.**

tautog, n., an edible marine fish of the Atlantic coast of N. America. — Narraganset *tautaûog.*

tautology, n., repetition of the same idea in other words. — Late L. *tautologia*, fr. Gk. ταυτολογίᾱ, lit. 'the saying of the same thing', compounded of ταυτο- (see **tauto-**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**
Derivatives: *tautolog-ic*, *tautolog-ic-al*, adjs., *tautolog-ist*, n., *tautolog-ize*, intr. v.

tautomerism, n., the phenomenon, shown by certain compounds, of reacting as if each possessed two or more structures (*chem.*) — Compounded of **tauto-,** Gk. μέρος, 'part', and suff. **-ism.** See **mero-,** 'part', and cp. **merism.**

tautometer, n., an instrument to measure tautness. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **taut** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tautophony, n., repetition of the same sound. — Gk. ταυτοφωνίᾱ, compounded of ταυτο- (see **tauto-**), φωνή, 'sound, voice', and suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ). See **phone,** 'speech sound'.
Derivatives: *tautophon-ic*, *tautophon-ic-al*, adjs.

tav, also **taw,** n., name of the 22nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *tāw*, 'sign, sign mark' (see Ezek. 9 : 3). Cp. **tau.**

tavern, n. — ME. *taverne*, fr. OF. (= F.) *taverne*, fr. L. *taberna*, 'hut, booth, tavern', which is of uncertain origin; it is perh. dissimilated fr. ***traberna**, a derivative of *trabs* (gen. *trabis*), 'beam, timber'. See **trabea** and cp. **tabernacle, contubernium.** For the suff. see *cavern.*

taverner, n., 1) the keeper of a tavern; 2) (*obsol.*) a frequenter of taverns. — ME. *tavernere*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tavernier*, fr. L. *tabernārius*, fr. *taberna*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

tavernous, adj., tavernlike. — Formed fr. **tavern** on the analogy of *cavernous*; see **-ous.**

tavistockite, n., a basic calcium aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Tavistock* in Devonshire, England. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

taw, tr. v., 1) to prepare (skins); 2) to make (skins) into leather. — ME. *tawen*, fr. OE. *tawian*, 'to prepare, dress (leather)', rel. to OFris. *tāwa*, OS. *tōian*, MDu. *tauwen*, *touwen*, Du. *touwen*, OHG. *zouwen*, 'to prepare', OHG. *zawēn*, 'to succeed', Goth. *taujan*, 'to make, prepare', OE. *tōl*, 'tool'. See **tool** and cp. **tew,** 'to prepare', **tow,** 'fiber of hemp'. Cp. also **taws** and the second element in **heriot.**
Derivatives: *taw-er*, n., *taw-ery*, n.

taw, n., 1) game of marbles; 2) a line from which the players shoot in this game. — Of uncertain origin.

tawdry, adj., showy, gaudy. — Short for *tawdry laces*, which is a corruption of *St. Audrey's laces*, i.e. *laces sold at St. Audrey's Fair*, which was held annually at Ely in England on October 17th; hence *tawdry* orig. meant 'resembling the showy laces sold at St. Audrey's Fair'. For the origin of the name *Audrey* see **Audrey.**
Derivatives: *tawdri-ly*, adv., *tawdri-ness*, n.

tawny, adj., tan colored. — ME. *tauni*, *tawny*, fr. OF. *tane*, *tanne* (F. *tanné*), pp. of *taner*, *tanner*, 'to tan'. See **tan,** v.
Derivatives: *tawny*, n., *tawni-ness*, n.

taws, tawse, n., a whip for chastising children (*Scot.*) — Prob. rel. to **taw,** 'to prepare skins', which formerly had also the meaning 'to whip, flog, lash'.

tax, tr. v. — ME. *taxen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *taxer*, L. *taxāre*, 'to touch sharply, handle; to appraise, estimate, compute; to censure'; in ML. also 'to impose a tax', freq. of *tangere*, 'to touch'. See **tangent** and cp. **task, tasse, taste.**
Derivatives: *tax*, n., *tax-able*, adj., *tax-abil-ity*, n., *tax-able-ness*, n., *tax-abl-y*, adv., *taxation* (q.v.), *tax-ative*, adj., *tax-ative-ly*, adv., *tax-er*, n., *tax-ing*, adj., *tax-ing-ly*, adv., *tax-less*, adj.

tax-, form of **taxi-** before a vowel.

Taxaceae, n. pl., the pine family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Taxus** with suff. **-aceae.**

taxation, n. — ME. *taxacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *taxation*, fr. L. *taxātiōnem*, acc. of *taxatiō*, 'a rating, valuing, appraisal', fr. *taxātus*, pp. of *taxāre*. See **tax** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *taxation-al*, adj.

taxi, n. — Abbreviation of **taximeter** or **taxicab.**
Derivative: *taxi*, intr. v.

taxi-, before a vowel **tax-,** combining form meaning 'arrangement'. — Gk. ταξι-, fr. τάξις, 'arrangement'. See **taxis.**

taxiarch, n., commander of a taxis (*Ancient Greek Hist.*) — Gk. ταξίαρχος, compounded of τάξις, 'a body of soldiers', and ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **taxis** and **arch-.**

taxicab, n. — Abbreviation of *taximeter cab* (see **taximeter**).
Derivative: *taxicab*, intr. v.

Taxidea, n., a genus of animals, the American badger (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idea** fr. ML. *taxus*, 'badger', a word of Teut. origin. Cp. MDu., Du. *das*, OHG., MHG. *dahs*, G. *Dachs*, and the second element in Dan. and Norw. *svin-toks*, of s.m. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***tekth-**, 'to build, carpenter, weave', whence also OI. *tákṣan*, 'carpenter', Gk. τέκτων, of s.m., τέχνη, 'art, skill', L. *texere*, 'to weave, construct', accordingly, MDu. *das*, etc., prob. mean lit. 'the builder'. See **text** and words there referred to and cp. the first element in **dachshund** and the second element in **ratel.**

taxidermist, n., a person who prepares, stuffs and mounts the skins of animals. — See **taxidermy** and **-ist.**

taxidermy, n., the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals. — Compounded of **taxi-,** Gk. δέρμα, 'skin', and suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ). See **derma** and cp. the second element in **pachyderm.**
Derivatives: *taxiderm-al*, adj., *taxiderm-ic*, adj., *taxidermist* (q.v.)

taximeter, n., an automatic instrument installed in taxicabs showing the fare due. — F. *taximètre*, fr. *taxe*, 'rate, charge, tax, duty', back formation fr. *taxer*, and *-mètre*. See **tax** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The original name given to this instrument was *taxamètre*. This name was changed into the correct form *taximètre* by Theodor Reinach in a letter sent by him to the Temps in 1906.

taxine, adj., pertaining to the yew. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ine** fr. L. *taxus*, 'yew'. See **Taxus.**

taxine, taxin, n., a poisonous alkaloid $C_{37}H_{51}NO_{10}$ (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in,** fr. L. *taxus*, 'yew'. See **Taxus.**

taxis, n., 1) a division of the ancient Greek army; 2) the replacing of a displaced part (*surgery*); 3) involuntary movement of a cell in relation to an external stimulus (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement, order position; a body of soldiers', from the stem of τάσσειν, Att. τάττειν, 'to arrange, array, post, place, appoint' (whence also τᾱγή, 'order of battle', τᾱγός, 'commander, chief', τάγμα, 'order, rank'), which is prob. cognate with Lith. *patogùs*, 'convenient, comfortable, decent', Lett. *pa-tágs*, of s.m., Lith. *su-tógti*, 'to agree with'. Cp. **tactics** and next word. Cp. also **ataxy, hypotaxis, parataxis, syntax.**

taxite, n., a kind of lava formed from fragments of different colors (*petrogr.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement, order'. See prec. word.

Taxodium, n., a genus of plants, the bald cypress (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. τάξος, 'yew' (fr. L. *taxus*), and -ώδης, 'like'. See **Taxus** and the suffixes **-ode,** 'like', and **-ium.**

taxonomy, n., science of classification, founded by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-78). — F. *taxonomie*, irregularly formed fr. Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement, order', and -νομίᾱ, fr. νόμος, 'law'; see **taxis** and **-nomy.** The regular form would be *taxionomy*. Cp. Gk. φυσιολογίᾱ and see *physiology.*

Derivatives: *taxonom-ic*, *taxonom-ic-al*, adjs., *taxonom-ist*, n.

Taxus, n., a genus of plants, the yew (*bot.*) — L., 'yew', a Scythian loan word. Gk. τόξον, 'bow', is of the same origin (see **toxic**). For sense development cp. ON. *ýr*, which unites the meanings 'yew' and 'bow'. See Hehn, Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere, 8th edition, p. 621.

taylorite, n., a potassium ammonium sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist William J. *Taylor* (1833-64). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tazza, n., a shallow, ornamental bowl. — It., 'cup', of the same origin as F. *tasse*. See **tass.**

tea, n. — F. *thé* (the orig. pronunciation of E. *tea* was *tā*), fr. Malay. *tēh*, fr. dial. S. Chin. *tē*, which corresponds to Chin. *chai*. Cp. **Thea, theine.**

teach, tr. v. — ME. *techen*, fr. OE. *tǣcan*, 'to show, teach', rel. to OE. *tācen*, *tācn*, 'sign, token', and to *tēon* (for **tīh-an*), 'to accuse', *oftēon*, 'to deny', OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, 'to accuse', OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG., G. *zeigen*, 'to show', Goth. *ga-teihan*, 'to announce', fr. I.-E. base **deiḱ-*, **diḱ-*, 'to show', whence also OI. *diśáti*, 'shows', Gk. δεικνύναι, 'to show', L. *dīcere*, 'to say', *dicāre*, 'to dedicate, consecrate'. See **diction** and cp. **teen, toe, token.**

Derivatives: *teach-able*, adj., *teach-abil-ity*, n., *teach-able-ness*, n., *teach-er*, n., *teach-ing*, adj., *teach-ing-ly*, adv.

Teague, n., a nickname for an Irishman. — From the Irish PN. *Tadhg*.

teak, n., an East Indian tree (*Tectona gradis*). — Port. *teca*, fr. Malayalam *tekka*, fr. OI. *śakaḥ* (whence also Arab. *sāj*). G. *Tiekbaum* is an English loan word.

teal, n., any of certain fresh water ducks of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*. — ME. *tele*, rel. to MDu. *tēling*, Du. *taling*.

teallite, n., a lead sulfostannate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English geologist J. J. Harris *Teall*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

team, n., 1) animals harnessed to the same vehicle or plow; 2) a number of persons associated in the same action. — ME. *teme*, fr. OE. *tēam*, 'progeny, race, family, team, animals harnessed in a row', rel. to ON. *taumr*, Norw. *taum*, Swed. *töm*, Dan. *tømme*, OFris. *tām*, Du. *toom*, OHG., MHG. *zoum*, G. *Zaum*, 'bridle', lit. 'that which draws, pulls', fr. I.-E. base **deuk-*, 'to draw, pull', whence also Gk. δαιδύσσεσθαι (Hesychius), 'to drag', L. *dūcere*, 'to draw, lead'. See **duke** and cp. **tow,** 'to draw', **tug,** 'to pull, drag'. Cp. also **teem,** 'to bring forth'.

Derivatives: *team*, tr. v., *team-ing*, n., *team-less*, adj., *team-ster*, n., *team-wise*, adv.

teapoy, n., tea table. — Hind. *tīpāī*, 'a three-legged table', fr. *tīn* (fr. OI. *tri*), 'three', and *pāī* (fr. OI. *padáḥ*), 'foot'. See **three** and **foot** and cp. **charpoy** and **pajama.** The spelling *teapoy* is due to folk etymology which connected this word with *tea*.

tear, n., drop of liquid from the eye. — ME. *tere*, *ter*, *tear*, fr. OE. *tēar*, contraction of *teagor*, rel. to ON., OFris. *tār*, OHG. *zah(h)ar*, MHG. *zaher*, G. *Zähre*, Goth. *tagr*, 'tear', fr. I.-E. **daḱru-* 'tear', whence also Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρῡμα (whence OL. *dacruma*, L. *lacruma*, *lacrima*), OIr. *dēr*, W. *deigr*, Co. *dagr*, OBret. *dacr*; cp.—without the initial dental sound—OI. *áśru*, Avestic *asrū*, Toch. A *ākär*, Lith. *ašarà*, Lett. *asara*. Cp. also Arm. *artasuk'* (pl.; the sing. is *artausr*), with change of *dr-* to *rt-*. See **lachrymal** and cp. **train oil.**

Derivatives: *tear-ful*, adj., *tear-ful-ly*, adv., *tear-ful-ness*, n., *tear-less*, adj., *tear-less-ly*, adv., *tear-less-ness*, n., *tear-y*, adj.

tear, tr. and intr. v., to pull apart, rend. — ME. *teren*, fr. OE. *teran*, rel. to OS. *terian*, 'to consume', *far-terian*, 'to destroy', MLG., MDu., Du. *teren*, 'to consume', OHG. *zeran*, *fir-zeran*, 'to destroy; to consume (whence MHG. *zern*, *ver-zern*, G. *zehren*, *ver-zehren*, 'to consume'), OHG., MHG., G. *zerren*, 'to tear', Goth. *distairan*, *ga-tairan*, 'to tear, destroy; to tear to pieces', fr. I.-E. **dere-*, **der-*, 'to rend, divide; to flay', whence also OI. *dṛṇáti*, 'cleaves, bursts', Gk. δέρειν, 'to flay', δέρμα, 'skin', δορά, 'skin' δάρσις, 'tearing, flaying, separation', OSlav. *derǫ*, *dírati*, 'to tear, flay', Lith. *dirù*, *dìrti*, 'to flay', Arm. *terem*, 'I flay', W., Co. Bret. *darn*, 'piece'. Cp. also Toch. *tsar*, 'a hand', prop. 'that which tugs or tears'. Cp. **derma** and words there referred to. Cp. also **darn, dartars, Derris, drab,** 'a kind of cloth', **drape, tart,** 'sour', **tetter, trap,** 'clothes'.

Derivatives: *tear*, n., rent, division, *tear-er*, n., *tear-ing*, adj.

tease, tr. v., 1) to card or comb (wool, flax, etc.); 2) to worry, vex. — ME. *tesen*, *teesan*, fr. OE. *tǣsan*, 'to pluck, pull apart; to tease (wool)', rel. to Dan. *tæse*, MDu. *tēsen*, Du. *tezen*, OHG. *zeisan* and to E. **touse** (q.v.) Cp. next word.

Derivatives: *tease*, n., *teas-er*, n., *teas-ing*, adj., *teas-ing-ly*, adv., *teas-y*, adj.

teasel, also **teazel, teazle,** n., a plant of the genus *Dipsacus*; esp. *Dipsacus fullonum*, i.e. the fuller's teasel. — ME. *tesel*, fr. OE. *tǣsel*, rel. to *tǣsan*, 'to pluck; to tease'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *teasel*, tr. v., *teasel-er*, *teazl-er*, n.

teat, n. — ME. *tete*, fr. OE. *tete*, fr. OF. *tete* (F. *tette*), which, together with It. *tetta*, OProvenç. and Sp. *teta*, is of Teut. origin. Cp. OE. *tit*, LG. *titte*, Du. *tit*, MHG., G. *zitze*, Swed. *tiss*. The Teut. words themselves are of imitative origin. Cp. **tit,** 'a teat'.

Derivatives: *teat-ed*, adj., *teat-like*, adj.

teazel, teazle, n. — Var. of **teasel.**

Tebet, Tebeth, n., name of the tenth Jewish month. — Heb. *tēbhēth*, fr. Akkad. *ṭebētu*, which is of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'month of sinking in, muddy month', and derives fr. *ṭebū*, 'to sink in', which is rel. to Heb. *ṭābhá'*, Aram. *ṭ^{e}bha'*, 'he sank', Mishnaic Heb. *ṭābhá'*

and Aram. *ṭ^{e}bha*, also 'he sealed, stamped, coined' (whence Arab. *ṭába'a*, of s.m.), Ethiop. *ṭame'a*, 'he dipped'.

technetium, n., a radioactive metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the It.-Amer. physicist Emilio Gino Segré (1905-), fr. Gk. τεχνητός, 'artificial', verbal adj. of τεχνᾶσθαι, 'to make by art', fr. τέχνη, 'art, skill'. See **technic.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

technic, adj. — Gk. τεχνικός, 'pertaining to art, made by art', fr. τέχνη (for **teks-nā-*) 'art, skill', rel. to τέκτων, 'carpenter', and cogn. with OI. *tákṣan*, 'carpenter', L. *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Tectona, tectonic** and the second element in **architect.** Cp. also prec. word. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *technic-al*, adj., *technic-al-ism*, n., *technic-al-ity*, n., *technic-al-ly*, adv., *technic-ian*, n., *technic-ism*, n., *technic-ist*, n.

technicon, n., a device for exercising the hands of a pianist. — Gk. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός, 'pertaining to art'. See prec. word.

technique, n., method or skill in performance. — F., fr. the Greek adjective τεχνικός, 'pertaining to art', used as a noun. See **technic.**

techno-, combining form meaning 'art, skill'. — Gk. τεχνο-, fr. τέχνη. See **technic.**

technocracy, n., government of society by technicians. — Compounded of **techno-** and Gk. -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

technocrat, n., an adherent of technocracy. — Compounded of **techno-** and **-crat.**

Derivative: *technocrat-ic*, adj.

technology, n., the study of industrial arts. — Compounded of **techno-** and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *technolog-ic*, *technolog-ic-al*, adjs., *technolog-ist*, n.

techy, also spelled **tetchy,** adj., fretful. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. ME. *tecche*, *tache*, 'habit; bad habit, caprice', fr. OF. *teche*, 'distinctive mark, quality (good or bad)', whence also OF. *entechie*, 'marked (either in good or bad sense)' (whence F. *entiché*, 'infatuated'). See **tache,** 'spot', and cp. **touchy.**

Derivatives: *tetchi-ly*, adv., *tetchi-ness*, n.

tecno-, combining form meaning 'child'. — Gk. τεκνο-, fr. τέκνον, 'child', which is rel. to τίκτειν, 'to bear, bring forth, produce', and cogn. with OI. *takman-*, 'descendant, child', ON. *þegn*, 'thane, freeman', OE. *þegn*, 'thane, man, servant, attendant, soldier'. See **thane** and cp. the first element in **teknonymy.** Cp. also **toco-, anatocism.**

Tecoma, n., a genus of shrubs and trees, the trumpet flower (*bot.*) — ModL., abridged from Nauhatl *tecoma-xochitl*, fr. *tecoma*, 'pot tree', and *xochitl*, 'flower'.

Tectibranchia, n. pl., a suborder of gastropods (*zool.*) — A ModL. hybrid lit. meaning 'with protected gills', fr. L. *tēctus*, pp. of *tegere*, 'to cover', and Gk. βράγχιον, 'gill'. See **tegument** and **branchia.**

tecto-, combining form meaning 'carpenter, builder'. — Gk. τεκτο-, fr. τέκτων, 'carpenter, builder'. See **tectonic.**

tecto-, combining form meaning 'roof'. — L. *tēcto-*, fr. *tēctum*, 'roof', prop. neut. pp. of *tegere*, 'to cover', used as a noun. See **tegument.**

tectology, n., a sub-division of morphology which regards the organism as composed of morphons of different order (*biol.*) — Compounded of the combining form **tecto-** (fr. Gk. τεκτο-) and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivative: *tectolog-ic-al*, adj.

Tectona, n., a genus of trees of the verbena family (*bot.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin; perh. derived fr. Gk. τεκτονία, 'carpentry', fr. τέκτων, gen. τέκτονος, 'carpenter'. See next word.

tectonic, adj., pertaining to building. — Late L. *tēctonicus*, fr. Gk. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων, 'carpenter', which is rel. to τέχνη, 'art, skill'. See **technic.**

Derivatives: *tecton-ics*, n., *tectonic-al-ly*, adv.

tectorial, adj., pertaining to covering, forming a cover (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tēctōrius*, 'forming a cover', fr. *tēctus*, pp. of *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tecto-,** 'roof', and adj. suff. **-ory.**

tectrices, n. pl., the tail coverts of a bird (*ornithol.*) — L. *tēctrīcēs*, pl. of *tēctrix*, 'that which covers', fr. *tēctus*, pp. of *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument.**

ted, tr. v., to spread new-mown grass. — Prob. of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *teðja* (pp. *taddr*), 'to spread manure', *tað*, 'manure', which are rel. to OHG., MHG. *zetten*, 'to scatter', G. *verzetteln*, 'to scatter, disperse in vain, squander', Du. *tas*, 'heap, stack' (whence F. *tas*, 'heap', *tasser*, 'to compress, squeeze', *entasser*, 'to heap up, pile'), Goth. *ungatass*, 'undisciplined, disorderly'. These Teut. words are prob. derivatives of I.-E. base **d^{e}t-*, 'to divide, distribute, spread', whence also Gk. δατεῖσθαι, 'to divide', δάσμα, 'share, portion', δασμός, 'division of spoil', Toch. A *tät-k*, 'to divide'. Base **d^{e}t-* is a *-t*-enlargement of base **da-*, 'to divide', whence OE. *tīd*, 'time', *tīma*, 'time, date'. See **tide** and cp. **time.**

tedder, n., a machine for spreading hay. — Formed from prec. word with agential suff. **-er.**

teddy bear, toy bear. — Fr. *Teddy*, dimin. of **Theodore**; named after *Theodore* Roosevelt.

tedious, adj., tiresome; wearisome. — ME., fr. OF. *tedieus*, fr. L. *taediōsus*, 'wearisome, tedious', fr. *taedium*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tedious-ly*, adv., *tedious-ness*, n.

tedium, n., tediousness. — L. *taedium*, 'weariness, irksomeness', fr. *taedēre*, 'to disgust, weary', which is possibly cogn. with OSlav. *tęžo*, *tęžiti*,

'to be dull, be listless', Lith. *tingiu, tingėti*, of s.m., *tingùs*, 'lazy, dull'. Cp. the second element in **fastidious.**

tee, n., 1) the letter T; 2) anything shaped like a tee. — From the name of the letter *T*.

tee, n., an umbrella-shaped ornament on the top of a pagoda. — Fr. Burmese *h'ti*, 'umbrella'.

tee, n., the mark aimed at in games (quoits, curling, etc.) — Prob. from the letter *T* used as a sign to mark the place.
Derivative: *tee*, tr. v., to place on a tee; intr. v., to play ball from a tee.

teem, intr. v., to be prolific, abound, swarm. — ME. *temen*, fr. OE. *tēman, tīeman*, 'to breed', fr. *tēam*, 'progeny, race, family'. See **team.**
Derivatives: *teem-er*, n., *teem-ing*, adj., *teem-ing-ly*, adv., *teem-ing-ness*, n.

teem, tr. v., to pour out. — ME. *temen*, fr. ON. *tœma*, 'to pour out, empty', fr. *tōmr*, 'empty'. Cp. Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *tömma*, 'to empty', and E. **toom.**

teen, n., sorrow, grief (*archaic*). — ME. *tene*, fr. OE. *tēona*, 'injustice, injury, grief', rel. to OE. *tēon* (for **tih-an*), 'to accuse', *tācen, tācn*, 'sign, token', *tǣcan*, 'to show, teach'. See **teach** and cp. words there referred to.

-teen, termination of cardinal numbers from 13 to 19 inclusive. — ME. *-tene*, fr. OE. *-tȳne, -tēne*, rel. to OS. *-tein*, Du. *-tien*, OHG. *-zehan*, MHG. *-zehen*, G. *-zehn*, Goth. *-taihun*, and cogn. with L. *-decim* (whence It. *-dici*, Sp. *-ce*, Port., Provenç. and F. *-ze*). See **ten.**
Derivative: *teen-s*, n. pl., age between twelve and twenty years.

teeny, adj. — A var. of **tiny.**

teepee, n. — A var. of **tepee.**

teeter, v., to seesaw; to vacillate. — Fr. earlier *titer*, fr. ME. *titeren*, 'to totter', fr. ON. *titra*, 'to tremble', which is rel. to OHG. *zittarōn*, MHG. *zittern, zitern*, G. *zittern*, 'to tremble'; prob. fr. reduplication of base **drā-*, 'to move quickly, to run', whence OI. *drā́ti*, 'runs', Gk. ἀπο-διδράσκειν, 'to run away' (with reduplication of base δρᾱ-). See **dromedary.**

teeth, n., pl. of *tooth*. — OE. *tēþ*, pl. of *tōþ*. See **tooth.**

teethe, intr. v. — OE. **tēðan*, fr. *tōþ*, 'tooth'. See **tooth.**
Derivative: *teeth-ing*, n.

teetotal, adj., of, or pledged to, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. — Formed fr. **total** with reduplication of the initial *t* for the sake of emphasis.
Derivatives: *teetotal*, intr. v., *teetotal(l)-er*, n., *teetotal-ism*, n., *teetotal-ist*, n.

teetotum, n., a kind of four-sided toy top. — Fr. earlier *T-totum*, formed from the letter *T*, which stands for L. *tōtum*, 'all', and is marked on one side of the toy, and *totum*, name of the toy, fr. L. *tōtum*, neut. of *tōtus*, 'all' (see **total**); so called because the side marked with a *t* wins all the stakes. Cp. F. *toton*, which is of the same origin and meaning.

tefillin, n. — See **tephillin.**

teg, n., a sheep in its second year. — Of unknown origin.

tegula, n., a tile. — L. *tēgula*, rel. to *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **tegument** and cp. **tile.**

tegular, adj., pertaining to, or shaped like, a tile. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *tēgula*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *tegular-ly*, adv.

tegulated, adj., formed from scales overlapping like tiles. — Formed with suff. **-ate** and **-ed** fr. L. *tēgula*. See **tegula.**

tegument, n., covering of animal body or organ. — L. *tegumentum*, 'a covering', fr. *tegere*, 'to cover', fr. I.-E. base **(s)teg-*, 'to cover', whence also ON. *þak*, 'roof', OE. *þæc*, 'roof, thatch'. See **thatch** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ment.**
Derivatives: *tegument-al, tegument-ary*, adjs.

tehee, interj., n. and intr. v. — Of imitative origin.

Tehillim, n. pl., the Hebrew name of the Psalms. — Heb. *t^{e}hillím*, pl. of *t^{e}hillā^{h}*, 'praise', fr. *hillél*, 'he praised'. See **hallel** and cp. **Hillel.**

Teian, adj., 1) pertaining to the city of Teos; 2) Anacreontic. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Tēius*, 'pertaining to Teos', fr. *Teos*, fr. Gk. Τέως, name of a town in Asia Minor, where Anacreon was born.

teil, n., linden, lime tree. — Dial. F., fr. OF. *teille, teil*, fr. L. *tilia*, 'linden, lime tree'. F. *tilleul*, of s.m., derives fr. VL. **tiliolus*, dimin. of **tilius*, which corresponds to L. *tilia*; see **Tilia.** Mlr. *teile*, 'linden', is borrowed—prob. through the medium of English—fr. OF. *teille, teil.*

teind, n., tithe (*Scot.*) — ME. *tende*, 'tenth'. Cp. ON. *tīund*, 'tenth', and see **tenth, tithe.**

teinoscope, n., an optical instrument in which prisms are so arranged as to show objects in increased or diminished dimensions. — Compounded of the stem of Gk. τείνειν, 'to stretch', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *tanóti*, 'stretches', L. *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend'; see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'. For the second element see **-scope.**

tekiah, n., one of the sounds of the shophar (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *t^{e}qī'ā^{h}*, 'blowing (of the shophar)', fr. *tāqá'*, 'he thrust, struck; he blew (the shophar or trumpet)', which is rel. to Aram. *t^{e}qa'*, 'he blew (the shophar or trumpet)', Ethiop. *ṭaqe'a*, 'he blew (the trumpet)'. The emphatic *ṭ* in Ethiop. is due to the assimilation of *t* to the following *q*.

teknonymy, n., the custom of certain savage races of naming the parent from the child. — Compounded of Gk. τέκνον, 'child', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **tecno-** and **name** and cp. **onomato-.** For the ending see suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

tel-, form of **tele-** before a vowel.

tela, n., web-like membrane, tissue (*anat.*) — L. *tēla*, 'a web', for **texlā-*, from the stem of *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text** and cp. **telary.**

telamon, n., a male figure used as a column to support an entablature (*archit.*) — L., fr. Gk. τελαμών, 'broad strap for bearing something', fr. I.-E. base **tel-, *tal-, *tol-*, 'to bear, carry, support, endure', whence also Gk. τάλαντον, 'pair of scales, balance, a weight'. See **talent.**

Telamon, n., brother of Peleus and father of Ajax, an Argonaut (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τελαμών, lit. 'the Bearer'. See prec. word.

Telanthera, n., a genus of plants of the amaranth family (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'with perfect flowers', fr. L. τέλεος, 'perfect, entire', and ἀνθηρός, 'flowery'. See **teleo-** and **anther.**

telary, adj., pertaining to a web. — L. *tēlāris*, fr. *tēla*, 'a web'. See **tela** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

telautogram, n., message transmitted by a telautograph. — Compounded of **tel-, auto-** and **-gram.** Cp. **autogram.**

telautograph, n., an instrument reproducing writing at a distance. — Compounded of **tel-, auto-** and **-graph.**
Derivatives: *telautograph-ic*, adj., *telautograph-y*, n.

tele-, before a vowel **tel-,** combining form meaning 'far, far off'. — Gk. τηλε-, τηλ-, fr τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', rel. to Aeol. Gk. πήλυι, of s.m., Gk. τηλόθι, of s.m., τηλόθε(ν), 'from afar', τέλος, 'end, completion, perfection', τέλεος, 'entire, perfect, complete', πάλαι, 'long ago', παλαιός, 'ancient', and cogn. with OI. *caramáḥ*, 'the last', W., Co., Bret. *pell*, 'far off', W. *pellaf*, 'utmost'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **q^{w}el-*, 'to turn, to move about', whence also κύκλος, 'wheel'. See **colony, cycle, wheel** and cp. **teleo-, telo-, paleo-.** Cp. also **telesterion, telic, telium, telson, talisman, Anatolia, autotelic, entelechy, entelodont, philately, Triteleia.**

tele-, combining form meaning 'television', as in *tele-studio*. — Short for **television.**

teledu, n., the stinking badger, *Mydaus meliceps* (*zool.*) — Of Javanese origin.

telega, n., a kind of four-wheeled wagon. — Russ. *teléga*, fr. ORuss. *telĕga*, fr. OSlav. *telĕga*, which is of uncertain origin. Perh. it goes back to Old Teleutic *täyäräk*, 'circle, ring', or to Turko-Tatar (Lebed dial.) *tägäläk*, 'to roll'. See M. Vasmer, Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, Heidelberg, 1950–58, II, pp. 89-90 s.v. *teléga*.

telegnosis, n., another word for clairvoyance. — ModL., lit. 'knowledge of what happens afar', fr. **tele-** and Gk. γνῶσις, 'knowledge'. See **gnosis.**

Telegonus, n., the son of Odysseus and Circe (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τηλέγονος, lit. 'born afar', fr. τηλε-, 'far off, at a distance', and the stem of γίγνεσθαι, 'to be born' (see **tele-** and **genus** and cp. next word); so called in contradistinction to his half brother Telemachus, who was born in Ithaca.

telegony, n., the supposed influence of a sire to the offspring subsequently born to a later sire by the same female. — Lit. 'procreation from afar', fr. **tele-** and Gk. γόνος, 'procreation'. See prec. word.
Derivative: *telegon-ic*, adj.

telegram, n. — Coined by the American E. P. Smith in Rochester in 1852 fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'that which is written, letter'. See **tele-** and **-gram.** *Telegram* is an erroneous formation. The exact form should have been *telegrapheme* (cp. τηλεγράφημα, the modern Greek word for *telegram*).
Derivative: *telegrammat-ic*, adj.

telegraph, n. — F. *télégraphe*, lit. 'that which writes at a distance', coined by the French diplomatist Comte André-François Miot de Mélito (1762-1841) fr. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write', to denote the signaling device invented by the Chappe brothers in 1792; see **tele-** and **-graph.** (The original name given to this device by its inventors was *tachygraphe*, lit. 'that which writes fast'.)
Derivatives: *telegraph*, intr. and tr. v., *telegrapher*, n., *telegraphese* (q.v.), *telegraph-ic, telegraph-ic-al*, adjs., *telegraph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *telegraph-ist*, n., *telegraph-y*, n.

telegraphese, n., style used in telegrams. — A hybrid word coined fr. **telegraph** and suff. **-ese.**

telekinesis, n. (*psychical research*) — ModL., lit. 'locomotion at a distance', compounded of **tele-** and Gk. κίνησις, 'movement, motion'. See **kinesis.**

telekinetic, adj. — See prec. word and **-etic.**

Telemachus, n., son of Odysseus and Penelope (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τηλέμαχος, lit. 'fighting from afar', fr. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and the stem of μάχεσθαι, 'to fight'. See **tele** and **-machy.**

Telemark, n., a form of turn in skiing. — Named after the town *Telemark* in Norway.

telemeter, n., an instrument for measuring distances. — Compounded of **tele-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

telemetry, n., the art of measuring distances with a telemeter. — Compounded of **tele-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'measuring of'. See **-metry.**
Derivative: *telemetr-ic*, adj.

telengyscope, n., an instrument serving both as a telescope and a microscope (*optics*). — Coined fr. **tel-,** Gk. ἐγγύς, 'near', and -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **engyscope.**

teleo-, combining form meaning 'perfect, complete'. — Gk. τελεο-, fr. τέλεος, 'entire, perfect, complete', fr. τέλος, gen. τέλεος, 'end, achievement', which is rel. to τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See **tele-** and cp. **telium.**

Teleodesmacea, n. pl., a class of bivalves (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **teleo-** and Gk.

δέσμα, 'bond; headband', which is rel. to δέσμη, 'a bundle', δεσμός, 'bond, chain'. See **desmo-** and cp. the first element in **Desmanthus** and in **Desmodium.**

teleologism, n., belief in final causes. — See **teleology** and **-ism.**

teleologist, n., a believer in teleology. — See next word and **-ist.**

teleology, n., 1) the study of final causes; 2) the philosophical study of design in nature. — ModL. *teleologia*, coined by the German philosopher Baron Christian von Wolff or Wolf (1679-1754) in his Logica (1728), fr. Gk. τέλος, gen. τέλεος, 'end', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **teleo-** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *teleolog-ic*, *teleolog-ic-al*, adjs.

Teleosaurus, n., a genus of fossil crocodiles of the Jurassic period (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **teleo-** and Gk. σαῦρος, 'lizard'. See **sauro-.**

teleost, teleostean, adj., pertaining to the order of Teleostei. — See next word and **-ean.**

Teleostei, n. pl, the order of fishes with bony skeletons (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **teleo-** and Gk. ὀστέον, 'bone'. See **osteo-.**

Teleostomi, n. pl., an order of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **teleo-** and Gk. στόμα, 'mouth'. See **stoma.**

telepathy, n., communication between minds otherwise than through the normal sensory channels. — Lit. 'feeling from afar', coined by the English writer Frederic William Henry Myers (1843-1901) in 1882 fr. **tele-** and Gk. -πάθεια, 'feeling'. See **-pathy.**
Derivatives: *telepath*, intr. and tr. v., and n., *telepath-ic*, adj., *telepath-ist*, n., *telepath-ize*, tr. and intr. v.

telephone, n. — F. *téléphone*, compounded of Gk. τῆλε, 'far off', and φωνή, 'voice', hence lit. meaning 'voice from afar'. The name *téléphone* was coined in 1834 by the French scientist Sudré to denote an acoustic apparel. The word was adopted by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) in 1876 for the real telephone invented by the latter. See **tele-** and **-phone.**
Derivatives: *telephone*, intr. and tr. v., *telephoner*, n., *telephon-ic*, *telephon-ic-al*, adjs., *telephon-ic-al-ly*, adv., *telephon-ist*, n., *telephony* (q.v.)

telephony, n. — See **tele-** and **-phony.** Cp. ModGk. τηλεφωνίᾱ, of s.m.

telephote, n., an electrical apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance. — Coined fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off', and φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light', hence lit. meaning 'light from afar'. See **tele-** and **phosphorus,** and cp. **photo-.**

telephoto, adj., telephotographic. — Short for *telephotographic.*

telephotograph, n., a photograph made by means of a telephote lens. — See **tele-** and **photograph** and cp. prec. word.
Derivative: *telephotograph-ic*, adj.

telephotography, n., the art of photographing distant objects with a telephoto lens. — Coined fr. **tele-** and **photography.**

teleprinter, n., a teletypewriter. — A hybrid coined fr. **tele-** and **printer.**

teleran, n., television radar navigation. — An invented word formed fr. the first two syllables, resp. the first syllable and the initial, of the words *tele*vision *ra*dar *n*avigation.

telergy, n., the force causing telepathy. — Coined fr. **tele-** and Gk. ἔργον, 'work'. See **work** and cp. **ergon.** For the ending see suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

telescope, n., an optical instrument for enlarging the image of distant objects. — ModL. *tēlescopium*, coined by Prince Cesi, president of the Academia dei Lincei in Rome, from **tele-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**
Derivatives: *telescop-ic*, adj., *telescop-ic-al-ly*, adv., *telescop-ist*, n., *telescop-y*, n.

telescreen, n., the screen of a television receiving set. — A hybrid coined fr. **tele-** and **screen.**

teleseme, n., a system of transmitting signals by means of electricity. — Coined fr. **tele-** and Gk. σῆμα, 'sign'. See **semantics.**

telespectroscope, n., an instrument combining a telescope with a spectroscope. — Coined fr. **tele-** and **spectroscope.**

telesterion, n., a place for initiation ceremonies in ancient Greece. — Gk. τελεστήριον, fr. τελεῖν, 'to fulfill, accomplish, perform, finish', fr. τέλος, 'end', which is rel. to τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See **tele-.**

telesthesia, telaesthesia, n., perception of objects at a distance (*psychol.*) — ModL, compounded of **tele-** and Gk. αἴσθησις, 'sensation, perception'. See **esthesia.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

telesthetic, telaesthetic, adj., pertaining to telesthesia. — See prec. word and **esthetic.**

telethermometer, n., a thermometer that records its readings to a distance. — Compounded of **tele-** and **thermometer.**

telethon, n., an extended television show. — A blend of **television** and **marathon.**

teletypewriter, n., a form of telegraph in which the receiver prints messages like a typewriter. — Compounded of **tele-** and **typewriter.**

televise, tr. v., to transmit by television. — Back formation fr. **television.**

television, n. — Lit. 'seeing at a distance', a hybrid coined by Hugo Gernsback in 1911 fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and L. *vīsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the act of seeing, sight'. See **tele-** and **vision.**

televox, n., a kind of robot. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and L. *vōx*, 'voice'. See **tele-** and **voice** and cp. **vox.**

Telford pavement, also **telford,** n., pavement made according to the system of the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757-1834).

Derivative: *telford-ize*, tr. v.

telial, adj., pertaining to telium. — Formed fr. **telium** with adj. suff. **-al.**

telic, adj., indicating purpose, teleological; the opposite of *ecbatic* (*grammar*). — Gk. τελικός, 'final', fr. τέλος, 'end'. See **tele-** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *telic-al*, adj., *telic-al-ly*, adv.

teliostage, n., the last stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus (*bot.*) — See next word and **stage.**

telium, n., the spore fruit of the teliostage of a rust fungus (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τέλειος, τέλεος, 'entire, complete'. See **teleo-.**

tell, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tellen*, fr. OE. *tellan*, 'to reckon, calculate, consider, account', rel. to OS. *tellian*, ON. *telja*, OFris. *tella*, 'to count, tell', MDu., Du. *tellen*, 'to count, reckon', OHG. *zellēn*, MHG. *zeln*, 'to count, tell', OS. *talōn*, 'to count, reckon', Dan. *tale*, 'to speak', *tælle*, 'to count, tell', OHG. *zalōn*, MHG. *zaln*, G. *zählen*, 'to count, reckon', and to ON. *tal*, 'number, story, tale', OE. *talu*, 'story, tale'. See **tale** and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of *tell*, 'to count; to narrate', cp. F. *conter*, 'to count', *raconter*, 'to recount', It. *contare*, Sp. *contar*, 'to count, to recount, narrate', G. *zählen*, 'to count', *erzählen*, 'to recount, narrate', E. *recount* and *re-count*, Gk. ἀριθμεῖν, 'to count, count out, pay', Heb. *sāphár*, 'he counted', *sippér*, 'he told, recounted, narrated', Mishnaic Heb. *hirtzáʰ*, 'he counted, recounted, discoursed', Aram. *artzí*, 'he counted, enumerated'.
Derivatives: *tell-able*, adj., *tell-er*, n., *tell-ership*, n., *tell-ing*, adj., *tell-ing-ly*, adv.

tell, n., mound, hill. — Arab. *tall* (in VArab. pronunciation *tell*), rel. to Heb. *tēl*, 'mount, hill, heap', *tālúl*, 'lofty' (said of a mountain), Aram. *tillā*, Syr. *tellā*, 'mound, hill', Akkad. *tillu*, 'mound, hill; woman's breast'.

Tellina, n., a genus of mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τελλίνη, 'a small shellfish', which is of uncertain origin.

tellur-, form of **telluro-** before a vowel.

tellural, adj., pertaining to the earth. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *tellūris*, 'earth'. See **tellurian,** adj.

tellurate, n., salt of telluric acid (*chem.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *tellūris*, 'earth'. See **tellurian,** adj.

telluret, n., a compound of tellurium. — See **tellurium** and **-et.**
Derivative: *telluret(t)-ed*, adj., containing tellurium.

tellurian, adj., pertaining to the earth. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *-ūris*, 'earth', fr. I.-E. base ***tela-*, ***tla-*, 'something flat', whence also Ol. *talam*, 'surface, plane, sole of the foot', Arm. *i'al*, 'region', *t'alar*, 'earthen, earthen vessel', Gk. τηλίᾱ, 'backgammon board', OSlav. *tllo*, 'ground', Lith. *tilės*, Lett. *tilandi*, 'bottom boards of a boat, OPruss. *talus*, 'floor (of a room)', OE. *þel*, of s.m., OHG. *dili* (whence G. *Diele*), 'board, plank', OIr. *talam*, 'earth'. Cp. **deal,** 'plank', **thill.** Cp. also the second element in **meditullium.**

tellurian, n. — See **tellurion.**

telluric, adj., pertaining to the earth. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *tellūris*, 'earth'. See prec. word.

telluric, adj., pertaining to tellurium. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. **tellurium** (q.v.)

telluride, n., the same as telluret. — Formed with suff. **-ide** fr. **tellurium** (q.v.)

tellurion, also **tellurian,** n., an apparatus illustrating the rotation of the earth. — ModL. *tellūrion*, fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *-ūris*, 'earth'. See **tellurian,** adj.

tellurium, n. (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1798 fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *tellūris*, 'earth', to denote this element as the opposite of the one called by him *uranium* (q.v.) See **tellurian,** adj. For the ending see **chem. suff. -ium.**

telluro-, also **telluri-,** before a vowel **tellur-,** combining form meaning: 1) earth; 2) tellurium. — Fr. L. *tellūs*, gen. *tellūris*, 'earth'. See **tellurian,** adj., and **tellurium.**

tellurous, adj., containing tellurium. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. **tellurium** (q.v.)

Tellus, n., the goddess of the earth (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Tellūs*, personification of *tellūs*, 'earth'. See **tellurian,** adj.

telmato-, before a vowel **telmat-,** combining form meaning 'stagnant water'. — Gk. τελματο-, τελματ-, fr. τέλμα, gen. τέλματος, 'standing water, pond, marsh', which is rel. to τελμίς, 'mud, slime', from I.-E. base ***(s)tel-*, 'to let drop, to drip', whence also Gk. σταλᾶν, σταλάσσειν, 'to let drop; to drop, drip'. See **stale,** 'to urinate', and cp. **stalactite.**

telo-, combining form meaning 'end'. — Gk. τελο-, fr. τέλος, 'end', which is rel. to τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See **tele-.**

telo-, combining form meaning 'far, at a distance'. — Gk. τηλο-, fr. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'. See **tele-.**

Telopea, n., a genus of Australian plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τηλωπός, 'seen from afar' (fr. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance'), and ὤψ, gen. ὠπός, 'eye'. See **tele-** and **-opia.**

telotype, n., a printing telegraphic instrument. — Compounded of **telo-** (fr. Gk. τῆλε) and **type.**

telpher, n., a car driven electrically. — Contraction of *telephore*, lit. 'that which carries afar', fr. Gk. τῆλε, 'far off, at a distance', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See **tele-** and **-phore.**
Derivatives: *telpher*, tr. v., *telpher-age*, n.

telson, n., the last section of the abdomen of a crustacean (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τέλσον, 'limit', which is rel. to τέλος, 'end'. See **tele-.**

Telugu, n., name of a Dravidian people and its language. — Native name.

temblor, n., an earthquake. — Sp., fr. L. *tremor*, 'a shaking, quivering'. See **tremor.**

temenos, n., the sacred area surrounding the temple (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. τέμενος, 'sacred precinct', lit. 'a place cut off, section', from the stem of τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome** and cp. words there referred to.

temerarious, adj., rash, reckless. — L. *temerārius*, 'rash'. See next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *temerarious-ly*, adv., *temerariousness*, n.

temerity, n., rashness. — ME. *temeryte*, fr. L. *temeritās*, 'rashness', fr. *temere*, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark', fr. I.-E. base **temes-*, 'dark', whence also L. *tenebrae* (for **temebrae*, fr. **temesrae*), 'darkness', OI. *támas-*, 'darkness', *taṃsraḥ*, 'dark', *tāmráḥ*, 'dark-red, coppery', Avestic *tᵉmah*, 'darkness', Toch. B *tamāṣṣe*, 'dark, gloomy', Lith. *tamsà*, 'darkness', *tamsùs*, 'dark', Lett. *timsa*, *tumsa*, 'darkness', *tumst*, 'it is getting dark', OSlav. *tьma*, 'darkness', *tьminъ*, 'dark', MLG. *deemster*, OHG. *dinstar*, 'dark', *finstar* (with dissimilation fr. orig. **þimstar*), of s.m., OIr. *temel*, 'darkness', MIr. *teim*, *temen*, 'dark, gray', MBret. *teffal*, 'dark'. Cp. **tenebrae, temulent, timid.** Cp. also **tombac** and the first element in **malabathrum.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

temno-, combining form meaning 'to cut'. — Gk. τεμνο-, fr. τέμνειν, 'to cut', rel. to τομός, 'cutting', τόμος, 'portion, section', lit. 'a piece cut off', τέμενος, 'sacred precinct', lit. 'a place cut off'. See **tome** and cp. **temenos, tmesis.**

Tempean, adj., pertaining to, or esembling, the valley of Tempe. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. Τέμπη, 'Tempe', name of a valley in Thessaly (Greece).

temper, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *temprien*, *tempren*, fr. OE. *temprian*, 'to moderate, regulate, mingle', and OF. *temprer* (F. *tempérer*), which both derive fr. L. *temperāre*, 'to mix in due proportion, combine properly, moderate, regulate', fr. *tempus*, gen. *tempāris*, 'time'; see **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'. E. *temper* was influenced by OF.-MF. *temperer* (F. *tempérer*), which also derives fr. L. *temperāre*. Cp. also OF. *temprer*, *tremper* (F. *tremper*), 'to mix with water, soak, steep, dip, temper (steel)', which is of the same origin. Cp. **tamper, temperament, temperance, temperate, temperature, attemper, attemperate, distemper.**

Derivatives: *temper*, n., *temper-able*, adj., *temper-ed*, adj., *temper-er*, n., *temper-ish*, adj., *temper-y*, adj.

tempera, n., distemper (*painting*). — It., back formation fr. *temperare*, 'to temper', fr. L. *temperāre*. See **temper.**

temperament, n. — ME., fr. L. *temperāmentum*, 'a mixing in due proportion; disposition', fr. *temperāre*. See **temper** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *temperament-al*, adj., *temperament-al-ly*, adv., *temperament-ed*, adj.

temperance, n. — ME., (fr. L. *temperantia*, 'moderation, temperance', fr. *temperāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *temperāre*. See **temper** and **-ance.**

temperate, adj. — ME. *temperat*, fr. L. *temperātus*, 'properly arranged; temperate, moderate', pp. of *temperāre*. See **temper** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *temperate-ly*, adv., *temperate-ness*, n.

temperative, adj. — Late L. *temperātīvus*, fr. L. *temperātus*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

temperature, n. — L. *temperātura*, 'due measure, proportion, composition, temper, temperament', fr. *temperātus*, pp. of *temperāre*. See **temperate** and **-ure.** In its physical sense, L. *temperātura* was first used by the Italian physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei (1564-1642).

tempest, n., a violent storm. — ME., fr. OF. *tempeste* (F. *tempête*), fr. VL. **tempesta*, fr. L. *tempestās*, 'time (good or bad) weather, storm, tempest', fr. *tempus*, 'time'; see **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'. Cp. It. *tempesta*, which is of the same origin as OF. *tempeste*. Sp. *tempestad*, however, derives fr. Classical L. *tempestātem*, acc. of *tempestās*.

tempestuous, adj. — Late L. *tempestuōsus*, whence also OF. *tempestueus* (F. *tempétueux*), fr. L. *tempestās*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tempestuous-ly*, adv., *tempestuousness*, n.

Templar, n., a member of the religious military order of the Knights of the Temple (or Knights Templars) founded by the Crusaders at Jerusalem in 1119. — ME. *templere*, *templer*, fr. OF. (= F.) *templier*, fr. ML. *templārius*, formed with suff. *-ārius*, fr. L. *templum*, 'sanctuary, temple'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and **-ar.** — This military order was so called because King Baldwin II of Jerusalem granted it quarters in his palace built near the site of the *Temple* of Solomon.

template, templet, n., model, pattern. — F. *templet*, *templette*, prop. dimin. of *temple*, fr. L. *templum*, 'place of observation, temple; small timber, purlin'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and **-et.**

temple, n., place of worship. — ME., fr. OE. *templ*, *tempel*, (F. *temple*), fr. L. *templum*, 'an open place marked out by the augur for the observation of the sky, consecrated place, sanctuary, temple' (partly through the medium of F. *temple*). *Templum* orig. meant 'an extended place'. It is a derivative of I.-E. base **temp-*, 'to stretch, strain, extend', whence also Lith. *tempiù*, *teñpti*, 'to stretch by drawing', *tímpa*, 'sinew, tendon', OSlav. *tętiva*, of s.m., OSlav. *tǫpъ*, 'blunt, thick', Arm. *t'amb*, 'saddle', prop. 'padded saddle', ON. *þamb*, 'swollen, pregnant, thick'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **antenna, contemplate, Templar, temporal** (in both senses), **tempus.** Cp. also **tapestry** and words there referred to. I.-E. **temp-* is a *-p*-enlargement of base **ten-*, 'to stretch'; see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'. This etymology is to be preferred to the one which derives L. *templum*, from I.-E. base **tem-*, 'to cut' (whence Gk. τέμνειν, 'to cut', see *temenos*).

Derivative: *templ-ed*, adj.

temple, n., side of the head. — ME., fr. OF. *temple* (F. *tempe*), fr. VL. **tempula*, **templa*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing., corresponding to L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*, 'temple of the head', prop. 'the thin part' (i.e. that part of the head where the skin seems to be the thinnest), fr. I.-E. base **temp-*, 'to stretch, extend'; see prec. word. Accordingly L. *tempus*, 'temple of the head', and *tempus*, 'time', are derivatively identical. See **temporary,** 'pertaining to time', and cp. **temporary,** 'pertaining to the temples'. For the sense development of *tempus*, 'temple of the head', cp. OE. *þun-wang*, *þun-wenge*, OS. *thinn-ongi*, ON. *þunn-vangi*, OHG. *dunn-wengi*, 'temple of the head', lit. 'thin cheek', MLG. *dunninge*, 'temple of the head', fr. *dunni*, 'thin' (see **thin**).

temple, n., a device for keeping the web taut. — F. See **template, templet.**

templet, n. — See **template.**

tempo, n., degree of speed (*mus.*) — It., 'time', fr. L. *tempus*, 'time'. See next word.

temporal, adj., pertaining to time. — L. *temporālis*, 'pertaining to time, temporary', fr. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time', prop. 'span of time', fr. I.-E. base **temp-*, 'to stretch, strain, extend', whence also L. *templum*, 'an open place marked for the observation of the sky, consecrated place, sanctuary, temple'. See **temple,** 'place of worship', and cp. **contemporaneous, contemporary, contretemps, extemporaneous, extempore, tempest, tempo, temporize, tense,** n. For the sense development of L. *tempus*, 'time', from a base meaning 'to extend', cp. OI. *tanóti*, 'stretches, extends; lasts', and Goth. *þeihs* (for **teŋkos*), 'time', which both derive fr. I.-E. base **ten-*, 'to stretch, extend'.

Derivative: *temporal-ly*, adv.

temporal, adj., pertaining to, or lying near, the temples (*anat.*) — Late L. *temporālis*, fr. L. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'the temple of the head'. See **temple,** 'side of the head'.

temporality, n., temporal possessions. — Late L. *temporālitās*, fr. L. *temporālis*, 'temporal, temporary'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time', and **-ity.**

temporalty, n., the same as temporality. — See prec. word and **-ty.**

temporary, adj., lasting only for a time. — L. *temporārius*, 'pertaining to time; lasting only for a time', fr. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'.

Derivatives: *temporari-ly*, adv., *temporari-ness*, n.

temporize, intr. v. — F. *temporiser*, fr. ML. *temporisāre*, fr. L. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time', and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *temporiz-ation*, n., *temporiz-er*, n., *temporiz-ing*, n., *temporiz-ing-ly*, adv.

temporo-, combining form denoting the *temples* (*anat.*) — Fr. L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'temple of the head'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to the temples'.

tempt, tr. v. — ME. *tempten*, *tenten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tenter*, fr. L. *temptāre*, or *tentāre*, 'to handle, touch, feel, prove, put to the test, try'. L. *temptāre* is prob. freq. of **tempere*, fr. I.-E. **temp-*, enlargement of base **ten-*, 'to stretch, extend'. L. *tentāre* is freq. formed fr. base **ten-*. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **taunt,** 'to reproach', **tent,** 'lint inserted in a wound'. Cp. also **attempt, attentat, tentacle, tentative.**

Derivatives: *temptation* (q.v.), *tempt-er*, n., *tempt-ing*, adj., *tempt-ing-ly*, adv., *tempt-ress*, n.

temptation, n. — ME. *temptacioun*, fr. OF. *temptation*, *tentation* (F. *tentation*), fr. L. *temptātiōnem*, acc. of *temptātiō*, fr. *temptātus*, pp. of *temptāre*. See **tempt** and **-ation.**

Derivative: *temptation-al*, adj.

tempus, n., time, used esp. as a term of music and prosody. — L. *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time, period of time'. See **temporal,** 'pertaining to time', and cp. **tense,** 'time'.

temulence, temulency, n., drunkenness (*rare*). — Late L. *tēmulentia*, fr. *tēmulentus*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

temulent, adj., drunken (*rare*). — Late L. *tēmulentus*, 'drunken', rel. to L. *tēmētum*, 'intoxicating drink, mead, wine', which is prob. cogn. with OI. *tā́myati*, 'is stunned, stupefied, grows weary', OSlav. *tomiti*, 'to worry, torment', OIr. *tām*, 'death', fr. I.-E. base **temes-*, 'dark, clouded' (both in the literal and figurative sense), whence also OI. *támas-*, 'darkness', *taṃsraḥ*, 'dark', L. *tenebrae* (for **temebrae*, fr. **temesrae*), 'darkness', *temere*, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark'. See **temerity** and cp. **abstemious.**

ten, numeral adj. — ME. *tene*, *ten*, fr. OE. *tīen*, *tēn*, rel. to OS. *tehan*, ON. *tíu*, Dan. *ti*, Swed. *tio*, OFris. *tiān*, ODu. *tēn*, Du. *tien*, OHG. *zehan*, MHG. *zehen*, *zēn*, G. *zehn*, Goth. *taíhun*, fr. I.-E. base **déḱm̥*, **deḱm̥t(i)*, whence also OI. *dáśa*, Avestic *dasa*, Toch. A *śäk*, B *śak*, Arm. *tasn*, Gk. δέκα, L. *decem*, OSlav. *desętí*, Lith. *dẽšimt*, Lett. *desimt*, *desmit*, OPruss. *dessimpts*, OIr., Ir. *deich*, Co., Bret. *dek*, W. *deg*, Alb. *djetũ*, 'ten', Umbrian *desen-duf*, 'twelve', lit. 'ten-two'. Cp. **tenth, tithe** and the suffixes **-teen** and 2nd **-ty.** Cp. also **dean, deca-, decade, decanal, decem-, December, decemvir, deci-, decimal, decussate, dicker, dime,** and the first element in **Dashahara.** Cp. also **penteconta-.**

Derivatives: *ten*, n., *ten-fold*, adj.

ten-, form of **teno-** before a vowel.

tenable, adj. — F., fr. OF., fr. *tenir*, 'to hold', fr. VL. **tenīre*, fr. L. *tenēre*, 'to hold, grasp, have, keep' (cp. Provenç. *tenir*, *tener*, It. *tenere*, Sp.

tener, which derive fr. VL. **tenīre*, resp. L. *tenēre*). L. *tenēre* is rel. to *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend'. See **tend**, 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **abstain, abstention, abstinence, appertain, appurtenance, contain, content, continent, continue, countenance, detain, detention, detinue, entertain, impertinent, lieutenant, maintain, malcontent, obtain, pertain, pertinacious, pertinent, reins, retain, retention, retentive, retinaculum, retinue, sustain, sustentation, tenace, tenacious, tenacity, tenaculum, tenaille, tenant, tenement, tenet, tennis, tenor**, 'course', **tenue, tenure, tenuto.**

Derivatives: *tenabil-ity*, n., *tenable-ness*, n., *tenabl-y*, adv.

tenace, n., a term of whist. — F. *tenace*, from the adjective *tenace*, 'tenacious', fr. L. *tenāx*, gen. *tenācis*. See next word.

tenacious, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *tenāx*, gen. *tenācis*, 'holding fast, tenacious', fr. *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable.**

Derivatives: *tenacious-ly*, adv., *tenacious-ness*, n.

tenacity, n. — L. *tenācitās*, fr. *tenāx*, gen. *tenācis*, 'holding fast, tenacious'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

tenaculum, n., a pointed instrument used by surgeons. — L., 'an instrument for holding, a holder', fr. *tenāx*, gen. *-ācis*. See **tenacious** and **-cule** and cp. next word.

tenaille, also **tenail,** n., outwork in the main ditch between two bastions (*fort.*) — F. *tenaille*, 'tongs, pincers, tenaille', lit. 'that which holds', fr. L. *tenācula*, pl. of the neut. n. *tenāculum* (see prec. word), in VL. mistaken for a fem. sing. noun.

tenancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

tenant, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), prop. pres. part. of *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and **-ant** and cp. **locum tenens, lieutenant.**

Derivatives: *tenant*, tr. v., *tenant-able*, adj., *tenant-less*, adj., *tenant-like*, adj., *tenant-ry*, n.

tench, n., a freshwater fish, *Tinca vulgaris*. — ME., fr. OF. *tenche* (F. *tanche*), fr. VL. *tinca*, which is of Gaulish origin.

tend, intr. v., to move in a certain direction. — ME. *tenden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tendre*, 'to stretch, hold out', fr. L. *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend, direct one's course, aim, strive', fr. I.-E. **tend-, -d*-enlargement of base **ten-*, 'to stretch, extend', whence OI. *tanóti*, 'stretches, extends', *tānaḥ*, 'thread', *tántiḥ*, 'thread, string, cord', *tanúḥ*, fem. *tanvī́*, 'thin, tender', lit. 'stretched out, extended', *tanniḥ*, 'thin, tender', *tántram*, 'thread, loom, warp; the essential; doctrine, system', Gk. τείνειν, for *τένιειν, 'to stretch', Homeric Gk. ταναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τανύειν, 'to stretch', τένων, 'sinew, tendon', τόνος, 'rope, cord, brace' (lit. 'that which can be stretched'), also 'tone, note', ταινία, 'band, ribbon', τάσις (for **tn̥tis*), 'stretching, straining', L. *tenuis*, 'thin', OSlav. *teneto*, *tonotŭ*, 'rope', *tinŭkŭ*, 'thin', dial. Lith. *tenvas*, 'slender', Lett. *tiẽws*, 'slender', OIr. *tan*, 'time', *tan(a)e*, 'thin', *tēt*, 'side', Lith. *tiñklas*, 'net', Goth. *þanjan*, OHG., MHG. *denen*, OE. Swed. *tänja*, OE, *þenian*, 'to extend', OHG. *dunni*, OE. *þynne*. 'thin', L. *templum*, 'an open place marked out for observation, temple', prop. 'an extended place'. Cp. **antenna, atelectasis, atonic, attend, attendant, attention, attenuate, barytone, catatonic, contend, contention, detend, détente, detonate, distend, distention, ectasis, entasia, entasis, epitasis, extend, extensive, extent, extention, extenuate, hypotenuse, intend, intendant, intention, intonate, intone, monotonous, ostensible, ostentation, oxytone, Panchatantra, peritoneum, portend, portent, pretend, pretense, pretone, protasis, standard, storting, subtend, superintend, syntony, taenia, tain,** 'a thin sheet', **tantra, tany-, tasimeter, tatty, teinoscope, temple,** 'place of worship', **temple,** 'side of head', **temporal** (in both senses), **tempt** and words there referred to, **tempus, tendance, tendency, tender,** 'offer', **tendon, tenesmus, tennis, teno-, tenositis, tenoto-, tenotomy, tense,** 'stretched', **tense,** 'time', **tensi-, tensile, tensimeter, tension, tenson, tent, tenter,** 'frame for stretching cloth', **tentigo, tentorium, tenuis, tenuity, tenuous, tetanus, thin, thing, tienda, tone, tono-, tune, tussore.** Cp. also **tenable** and words there referred to.

tend, tr. v., to guard, watch over. — Aphetic for **attend.**

tendance, n. — Aphetic for **attendance.**

tendency, n. — ML. *tendentia*, fr. L. *tendēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *tendere*. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and **-ency,** and cp. next word.

tendentious, also **tendencious,** adj., having a definite purpose. — Coined, on analogy of G. *tendenziös* (fr. *Tendenz*, 'tendency'), fr. ML. *tendentia*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tendentious-ly* (*tendencious-ly*), adv., *tendentious-ness* (*tendencious-ness*), n.

tender, n., one who tends. — Formed fr. **tend** with agential suff. **ter.**

tender, tr. and intr. v., to offer. — MF. *tendre*, 'to stretch, hold out; to offer' (whence F. *tendre*, 'to stretch'), fr. L. *tendere*.

Derivative: *tender*, n., offer, *tender-er*, n.

tender, adj., soft, easily broken. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *tendre*, 'soft, delicate, tender', fr. L. *tenerum*, acc. of *tener*, 'soft, delicate, tender', which is prob. rel. to Sabine *tereno-*, 'soft, delicate', and cogn. with OI. *táruṇaḥ*, 'young, tender', Avestic *tauruna-*, 'young', Gk. τέρην, 'tender, delicate', Arm. *t'arm*, 'young, fresh, green', Goth. *þarihs*, 'not fulled', prop. 'fresh' (see S. Feist, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache, 3rd edition, Leiden, 1936 ff., p. 490). It. *tenero*, Provenç. *tenre*, *tendre*, Sp. *tierno*, Port. *tenro*, 'tender', also derive fr. L. *tenerum*.

Derivatives: *tender-ize*, tr. v., *tender-ling*, n., *tender-ly*, adv., *tender-ness*, n.

tendinous, adj., related to, or resembling, a tendon. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. ML. *tendō*, gen. *tendinis*, 'sinew, tendon'. See next word.

tendon, n., sinew (*anat.*) — ML. *tendō*, gen. *tendinis*, formed fr. L. *tendō*, *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend', on analogy of Gk. τένων, 'sinew, tendon', which derives from the stem of τείνειν (for *τένιειν), 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'. The anatomical term *tendō Achillis* ('Achilles' tendon') was first used by the German surgeon Heister. The original name was *chorda Achillis* ('Achilles' sinew') and was coined by the Dutch anatomist Philip Verheyen in 1693, when he dissected his own amputated leg. He so called it with reference to the myth of Achilles whose heel was the only vunerable spot of his body. Cp. **teno-, tenonto-.**

tendril, n., slender, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants. — Shortened fr. F. *tendrillon*, dimin. of *tendron*, 'a tender shoot', fr. *tendre*, 'soft, delicate, tender'. See **tender,** 'soft'.

Derivative: *tendrill-ar*, adj.

tenebrae, n. pl., the matins and lauds for the last three days of the Holy Week (*Roman Catholic Religion*). — L., 'darkness'. See next word.

tenebrous, adj., dark. — ME., fr. OF. *tenebrus* (F. *ténébreux*), fr. L. *tenebrōsus*, 'dark', fr. *tenebrae*, 'darkness', which stands for **temebrae*, fr. **temesrae*, and is rel. to L. *temere*, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark'. See **temerity** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *tenebrous-ly*, adv., *tenebrous-ness*, n.

tenement, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *tènement*), lit. 'a holding', fr. ML. *tenēmentum*, fr. L. *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *tenement-al*, *tenement-ary*, adjs., *tenement-er*, n.

teneral, adj., said of a state of the imago of an insect (*entomol.*) — Lit. 'soft, tender'; formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tener*. See **tender,** 'soft'.

tenesmus, n., a straining, esp. a vain straining to evacuate. (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τενεσμός, 'a vain desire to evacuate', lit. 'stretch, strain', fr. τείνειν (for *τένιειν), 'to stretch, strain', which is cogn. with L. *tendere*, of s.m. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivative: *tenesm-ic*, adj.

tenet, n., principle. — Prop. 'a thing *held* (to be true)', fr. L. *tenet*, 'he holds', 3rd pers. sing. indic. pres. fr. *tenēre*. See **tenable.**

tengerite, n., a mineral supposed to be an yttrium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist C. *Tenger*, who analyzed it. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tennantite, n., a sulfarsenite of copper (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Smithson *Tennant* (1761-1815). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tenner, n., a ten pound or ten dollar note (*slang*). — Formed fr. **ten** with 2nd suff. **-er.**

tennis, n. — ME. *teneis*, fr. AF. *tenetz*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tenez*, 'hold!', pl. imper. of *tenir*, 'to hold'; see **tenable.** The game was so called from the word used by the server when throwing the ball.

teno-, before a vowel **ten-,** combining form denoting the *tendon* (*anat.*) — Gk. τενο-, τεν-, fr. τένων, 'sinew, tendon'; see **tendon** and cp. **tenonto-.**

tenon, n., a projection inserted to make a joint. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. *tenir*, 'to hold'. See **tenable.**

Derivatives: *tenon*, tr. v., *tenon-er*, n.

tenonto-, before a vowel **tenont-,** combining form denoting the *tendon* (*anat.*) — Gk. τενοντο-, τενοντ-, fr. τένων, gen. τένοντος, 'sinew, tendon'. See **teno-.**

tenor, n., course; bearing. — ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, fr. OF. *tenour* (F. *teneur*), fr. L. *tenōrem*, acc. of *tenor*, 'course, career, tenor', lit. 'a holding', from the stem of *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable.**

tenor, n., high male voice (*music*). — It. *tenore*, fr. L. *tenōrem*, acc. of *tenor*, 'course', lit. 'a holding' (see prec. word); so called because of its dominant character in singing. Cp. **tenorino, counter-tenor.**

Derivatives: *tenor*, adj., *tenor*, intr. v., *tenor-ist*, n.

tenorino, adj., falsetto (*music*). — Dimin. of **tenor,** 'high male voice'.

tenorite, n., a native cupric oxide (*mineral.*) — Named after G. *Tenore*, president of Naples Academy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tenoroon, n., a musical instrument. — It. *tenorone*, augment. of *tenore*. See **tenor,** 'high male voice', and **-oon.**

tenositis, n., inflammation of a tendon (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. τένων, 'tendon'. See **teno-** and **-itis.**

tenotomy, n., cutting or dividing of a tendon (*med.*) — Compounded of **teno-** and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **tome.**

tenrec, tanrec, n., an insectivorous mammal (*Tenrec ecaudatus*). — Malagasy *tandraka*.

tense, adj., stretched, strained. — L. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: *tense*, tr. and intr. v., *tense-ly*, adv., *tense-ness*, n.

tense, n., time as a grammatical term. — ME. *tens*, *tense*, 'time, tense', fr. MF. *tens* (F. *temps*), fr. OF., fr. L. *tempus*, 'time' (whence also It. *tempo*, Provenç. *temps*, Sp. *tiempo*, Port. *tempo*). See **tempus.**

tensibility, n. — Late L. *tēnsibilitās*, fr. *tēnsibilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

tensible, adj., capable of being stretched; tensile. — Late L. *tēnsibilis*, 'that which may be stretched', fr. L. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*. See **tense,** adj., and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *tensible-ness*, n., *tensibl-y*, adv.

tensile, adj., 1) capable of being stretched; tensile.

— ModL. *tēnsilis*, fr. L. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*. See **tense,** adj., and **-ile.**

tensimeter, n., an instrument for measuring the tension of gases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *tēnsiō*, 'tension', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **tension** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tension, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *tēnsiōnem*, acc. of *tēnsiō*, 'a stretching, tension', fr. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*. See **tense,** adj., and cp. **extension.**

Derivatives: *tension*, tr. v., *tension-al*, n.

tensive, adj. — F. *tensif* (fem. *tensive*), fr. MF., fr. L. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

tenson, tenzon, n., contest in stanzas between troubadours. (*Provenç. lit.*) — F. *tenson* (fr. MF., fr. OProvenç, *tenson*), resp. It. *tenzone*, fr. *VL. *tentiōnem*, acc. of **tentiō*, 'strife, quarrel', fr. L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch', which in VL. had also the meaning of 'to exert oneself, to strive'. Cp. Sp. *tenzón*, Port. *tenção*, and see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'. Cp. also **contention, intention.**

tensor, n., a muscle that stretches a part (*anat.*) — Medical L. *tēnsor*, fr. L. *tēnsus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and agential suff. **-or.**

tent, n., shelter. — ME. *tente*, *tent*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tente*, lit. 'something stretched out', fr. L. *tenta*, fem. of *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch'; L. *tentus* is equivalent to OI. *tatáḥ*, Gk. τατός, 'stretched'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. It., OProvenç. *tenda*, Sp. *tienda*, which are refashioned from the present tense of L. *tendere* (see **tienda**). For the sense development of OF. *tente*, etc., cp. L. *tentōrium*, 'tent', fr. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch'.

Derivatives: *tent*, tr. v., to cover with a tent, *tent-ed*, adj., *tenter* (q.v.)

tent, n., lint inserted in a wound to keep it open. — ME. *tente*, *tent*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tente*, fr. OF., back formation fr. *tenter*, 'to put to test, try'. See **tempt.**

Derivative: *tent*, tr. v., to keep a wound open by inserting a plug into it.

tent, n., attention (now *Scot.* and *dial. English*). — Aphetic for **attent.**

tent, tr. v., to attend to (now *Scot.* and *dial. English*). — Prob. short for *take tent*. See prec. word.

tent, n., a sweet Spanish wine. — Sp. *tinto*, 'red (wine)', lit. 'dyed, tinged', fr. L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, 'to soak in color, dye'; See **tinge** and cp. **taint, tint, tincture.**

tentacle, n., a slender, flexible organ for feeling. — Lit. 'feeler', fr. ModL. *tentāculum*, fr. L. *tentāre*, 'to try'. See **tempt** and **-cle.**

Derivative: *tentacl-ed*, adj.

tentacular, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. ModL. *tentāculum*. See prec. word.

tentaculate, adj., furnished with tentacles. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. ModL. *tentāculum*. See **tentacle.**

Derivative: *tentaculat-ed*, adj.

tentaculi-, combining form fr. ModL. *tentāculum*. — See **tentacle.**

tentaculum, n., a tentacle (*zool.*) — ModL. See **tentacle.**

tentative, adj. — ML. *tantātīvus*, formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *tentātus*, pp. of *tentāre*, 'to try'. See **tempt** and **-ative.**

Derivatives: *tentative*, n., *tentative-ly*, adv., *tentative-ness*, n.

tenter, n., one who lives in a tent. — Formed fr. **tent,** 'shelter', with agential suff. **-er.**

tenter, n., one who is in charge of something. — Formed fr. **tent,** 'to attend to', with agential suff. **-er.**

tenter, n., framework for stretching cloth so that it may dry evenly. — ME. *tenture*, *tentoure*, fr. F. *tenture*, 'stretching, spreading', a blend of *tente*, 'tent', and OF. *tendeure*, which is a derivative of *tente*. See **tent,** 'shelter', and **-ure** and cp. **tenterhook.**

Derivatives: *tenter*, to stretch on tenters, *tenterer*, n.

tenterhook, n., one of the hooks that hold cloth stretched on a tenter. — Lit. 'hook for stretching'. See **tenter,** 'framework for stretching', and **hook.**

tenth, numeral adj. — ME. *tenthe*, *teonthe*, formed fr. **ten** on analogy of *fourth* etc. See **ten** and numeral suff. **-th** and cp. OE. *tēoða*, 'tenth', and E. **tithe.**

Derivatives: *tenth*, n. and v., *tenth-ly*, adv.

Tenthredinidae, n. pl., a family of Hymenoptera, the sawflies (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. τενθρηδών, 'a kind of wasp', which is a blend of τενθρήνη and πεμφρηδών, 'a kind of wasp'. Gk. τενθρήνη is rel. to θρώνᾶζ, 'drone', θρῆνος, 'dirge'; from the I.-E. imitative base **dhren-*, 'to hum, buzz, murmur', whence also Goth. *drunjus*, 'sound', OE. *dran*, 'drone', see **drone** and cp. **threnetic, Anthrenus.** Gk. πεμφρηδών is prob. also of imitative origin.

tentigo, n., priapism. — L. *tentīgō*, lit. 'tension', fr. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

tentorial, adj., pertaining to the tentorium (*anat.*) — Medical L. *tentōriālis*, fr. L. *tentōrium*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

tentorium, n., partition between the cerebrum and cerebellum (*anat.*) — Medical L. *tentōrium*, fr. L., 'tent', fr. *tendere*, 'to stretch' (see **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **tent,** 'shelter'); so called from its shape.

tenue, n., bearing, behavior, deportment. — F., prop. fem. pp. of *tenir*, 'to hold', used as a noun. See **tenable.**

tenui-, combining form meaning 'thin, slender'. — L., fr. *tenuis*. See next word.

tenuis, n., a term denoting any of the three sounds expressed by the letters *p, t, k.* — L., 'thin, slender, fine', prop. loan translation of Gk. ψῑλός, 'bare' (i.e. 'unaspirated'), used by Aristotle to denote any of the sounds rendered by the letters κ, τ, π. — L. *tenuis* is cogn. with OI. *tanúḥ*, 'thin', lit. 'stretched out', Homeric Gk. ταναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τείνειν, 'to stretch out'. See **thin** and cp. **tenuity, tenuous, extenuate.**

tenuity, n., thinness. — L. *tenuitās*, 'thinness, slenderness, fineness', fr. *tenuis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

tenuous, adj., thin. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *tenuis*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *tenuous-ly*, adv., *tenuous-ness*, n.

tenure, n., a holding of something. — ME., fr. OF. *teneüre*, *tenure*, fr. *tenir*, 'to hold', fr. VL. **tenīre*, fr. L. *tenēre*, 'to hold'. See **tenable** and **-ure** and cp. **tenue.**

Derivatives: *tenuri-al*, adj., *tenuri-al-ly*, adv.

tenuto, adj., sustained to its value (*musical direction*). — It., 'held', pp. of *tenere*, 'to hold', fr. L. *tenēre*. See **tenable.**

tenzon, n. — See **tenson.**

teocalli, n., place of worship of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. — Sp., compounded of Nahuatl *teotl*, 'god', and *calli*, 'house'.

tepee, n., an American Indian tent or wigwam. — Dakota *tipi*.

tepefy, tr. v., to make tepid; intr. v., to become tepid. — L. *tepefacere*, 'to make tepid', formed from the stem of *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukewarm', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **tepid** and **-fy.**

tephillin, also spelled **tefillin,** n. pl., the phylacteries containing the four passages Ex. 13: 1-10; Ex. 13: 11-16; Deut. 6: 4-9, and Deut. 11: 13-20, which are tied on the left arm and on the head and are worn during the morning prayer on week days (*Jewish Religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *t^{e}phillín*, pl. of *t^{e}phillá^{h}*, 'prayer; phylactery', fr. Bibl. Heb. *t^{e}phillá^{h}*, 'prayer', from the stem of the verb *pillél*, 'he prayed', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Heb. *nāphál*, 'he fell, prostrated himself', and orig. meant 'he prostrated himself in prayer' (see Ahrens, ZDMG., 64, 163), or is orig. identical with Heb. *pillél*, 'he judged', and lit. means 'he invoked as a judge' (see Goldziher, Abhandlungen zur arabischen Philologie, I, p. 36).

tephrite, n., an ash-colored igneous rock (*petrogr.*) — Formed with suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. τέφρᾱ, 'ashes', which stands for **dheg^{w}h-rā-*, fr. I.-E. base **dheg^{w}h-*, **dhog^{w}h-*, 'to burn'. See **fever** and cp. **day.**

tephro-, combining form meaning 'ash-gray'. — Gk. τεφρο-, fr. τέφρα, 'ashes'. See prec. word.

Tephrosia, n., a genus of plants, the hoary pea (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τεφρός, 'ash-colored', fr. τέφρᾱ. See **tephrite.**

tepid, adj., moderately warm, lukewarm. — L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukewarm', which is cogn. with OI. *tápati*, 'makes warm, heats, burns', *tápu-*, 'burning', *tápaḥ*, 'heat', Avestic *tafnush*, 'fever', Toch. B. *tsāp-*, 'to make lukewarm', *an-tāpce*, 'fire, conflagration' (*an-* in *antāpce* is a prefix of intensity), OSlav. *topiti*, 'to warm', *teplŭ*, 'warm', *teplostĭ*, 'heat; warmth', OIr. *tene*, gen. *tened* (for **tepnet-*), *ten*, 'fire', *tē* (for **tepent-*), 'hot', W. *tes*, 'heat', Alb. Gheg *ftof*, Tosk *ftoh* (for **vε-tēp-sk-*), 'to deprive of heat' (see N. Jokl in Indogermanische Forschungen, 37, 103). Cp. **tapas, topaz** and the second element in **Beltane** and in **pardao.** For the ending of *tepid* see 1st suff. **-id.**

Derivatives: *tepid-ity*, n., *tepid-ly*, adv., *tepid-ness*, n.

tepidarium, n., intermediate room in the Roman bath, situated between the caldarium and frigidarium. — L., 'a moderately warm room', prop. neut. of the adjective *tepidārius*, 'pertaining to a lukewarm bath', used as a noun. *Tepidārius* derives fr. *tepidus*, 'warm, lukewarm'. See **tepid** and **-arium.**

tequila, n., a Mexican brandy. — Named after *Tequila*, a town in Mexico.

ter-, combining form meaning 'three times'. — L. *ter-*, fr. *ter*, 'three times', which derives fr. **tris* (cp. Gk. τρίς, 'three times'), through the medium of **ters*. Cp. L. *tertius*, 'third', which stands for I.-E. **tritios*, whence also Gk. τρίτος, Goth. *þridja*, OE. *þridda*, 'third'. See **three** and cp. **third, thrice.** Cp. also **tri-, trias, triad, trine, trinity, trio.**

térai, n., a kind of felt hat. — Short for *Terai hat*, fr. *Terai* (Hind. *Tarāī*), a swampy belt in Northern India.

teraphim, n. pl., household idols (see Gen. 31 : 19 and 30). — Heb. *t^{e}rāphím*, of uncertain origin. According to Neubauer in Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, 2, 95 and others, rel. to Heb. *r^{e}phā'ím*, 'shades, ghosts'.

teras, n., monster, monstrous formation (*med.*) — Gk. τέρας, 'marvel, monster'. See **terato-.**

terato-, before a vowel **terat-,** combining form meaning 'marvel, monster'. — Gk. τερατο-, τερατ-, fr. τέρας, gen. τέρατος, 'marvel, monster', prob. cogn. with Lith. *keras*, 'charm', *keriù*, *kerĕti*, 'to bewitch', OSlav. *čarŭ*, *čara*, 'charm', and possibly also—with initial *s*—with OI. *ā-scaryaḥ*, 'wonderful, extraordinary', ON. *skars*, 'monster', *skyrse*, 'bad omen, phantom'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}er-*, 'to make, form', in specific sense: 'to bewitch, charm'. See **corpus** and cp. **peloria.**

teratoid, adj., resembling a monster, abnormal, pathological. — Compounded of **terato-** and **-oid.** Cp. Gk. τερατώδης, 'prodigious, monstrous', fr. τέρας, gen. τέρατος, 'marvel, monster', and -ώδης, 'like' (see **terato-** and **-ode,** 'like').

teratology, n., the study of montrosities or abnormal formations in man, animals, or plants. — Compounded of **terato-** and **-logy.** Cp. Gk. τερατολογίᾱ, 'the telling of marvels', fr. τερατολόγος, 'a teller of marvels'.

Derivative: *teratolog-ist*, n.

terbium, n., a rare metallic element. — A name coined by the discoverer of the element, the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858), from the Swedish town name *Ytterby* and chem. suff. **-ium.** Cp. **erbium, ytterbium, yttrium.**

terce, n. — A var. of **tierce.**

tercel, n., a male falcon. — ME., fr. OF. *terçuel* (F. *tiercelet*), fr. VL. **tertiolus*, a derivative of *tertius*, 'third'; so called because the male is one third smaller than the female.

tercentenary, adj., pertaining to a period of three hundred years; n., the three hundredth anniversary or its celebration. — Compounded of **ter-** and **centenary.**

Derivatives: *tercentenari-al*, adj., *tercentenari-an*, adj. and n.

tercet, n., three successive lines rhyming together, triplet. — F. *tercet*, fr. It. *terzetto*, dimin. of *terzo*, 'third', fr. L. *tertius*, 'third'. See **tertian** and **-et.**

Terebella, n., a genus of marine worms (*helminthol.*) — ModL., dimin. of *terebra*, 'borer'. See **terebra** and **-ella.**

terebellid, adj. and n. — See next word.

Terebellidae, n. pl., a family of marine worms (*helminthol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Terebella** with suff. **-idae.**

terebene, n., a disinfecting liquid made from oil of turpentine (*chem.*) — Coined fr. ***terebinth*** and suff. **-ene.**

terebic, adj., pertaining to a white organic acid, $C_7H_{10}O_4$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. ***terebinth*** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

terebinth, n., a tree of the sumac family yielding turpentine. — L. *terebinthus* (whence also F. *térébinthe*), fr. Gk. τερέβινθος, which is prob. a Creto-Minoic loan word. Cp. **turpentine.**

Derivatives: *terebinth-ic*, adj.

terebinthina, n., turpentine. — ModL., prop. fem. of L. *terebinthinus*, 'of the terebinth', used as a noun. See next word.

Derivative: *terebinthin-ate*, tr. v. and adj.

terebinthine, adj., 1) of the terebinth; 2) of, or resembling, turpentine. — F. *térébinthine*, fr. L. *terebinthinus*, 'of the terebinth', fr. Gk. τερεβίνθινος, fr. τερέβινθος. See **terebinth** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

terebra, n., 1) borer; 2) ovipositor of certain insects (*entomol.*) — L. *terebra*, 'borer, drill, auger', formed fr. *terere*, 'to rub, grind, wear away', with instrumental suff. *-bra*. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **Terebella.**

terebrate, tr. v., to perforate. — L. *terebrātus*, pp. of *terebrāre*, 'to bore, pierce, perforate', fr. *terebra*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

teredo, n., shipworm. — L. *terēdō*, 'a worm that gnaws wood', fr. Gk. τερηδών, lit. 'a boring worm', from the base of τείρειν, 'to rub', τέρετρον, 'borer'. See **throw** and cp. **terebra.**

terek, n., a sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) — Named after the river *Terek* in the Caucasus.

terephah, n., also spelled **trefa,** ritually unclean food (*Jewish religion*). — MedHeb. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*rēphā*^{h}, fr. Mishnaic Heb., 'an animal with organic defect', fr. Bibl. Heb., lit. '(an animal) torn (by wild beasts)', fr. *ṭārāph*, 'tore to pieces, seized, rent' (said esp. of a wild beast), whence also *ṭéreph*, 'prey', *ṭārāph*, 'plucked' (adj.); rel. to Aram. *ṭ*^{ĕ}*raph*, 'he tore, seized', Arab. *ṭárafa*, 'grazed off' (said of a camel), *ṭárufa*, 'was freshly plucked'.

terephthalic, adj., in **terephthalic acid,** a dicarboxylic acid (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tere(bene)** and **phthalic**; so called because it is the form of *phthalic* acid derived from *turpentine*. Cp. the first element in **terylene.**

teres major, name of a muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*mūsculus*) *teres mājor*, lit. 'the larger round muscle', fr. L. *teres*, 'rounded, rounded off, smooth', and *mājor*, 'greater, larger'. See **terete** and **major.**

teres minor, name of a muscle (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*mūsculus*) *teres minor*, 'the smaller smooth muscle', fr. L. *teres* (see prec. word) and *minor*, 'smaller'. See **minor.**

terete, adj., cylindrical and slightly tapering. — L. *teres*, gen. *teretis*, 'rounded, rounded off, smooth', orig. 'rubbed smooth', fr. *terere*, 'to rub'. See **throw** and cp. **terebra.**

terfa, n., an edible fungus. — F. *terfez*, fr. Arab. *ṭirfās*, 'truffle'.

tergal, adj., pertaining to the back. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tergus*, *tergum*, 'back', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Gk. στέρφος, τέρφος, 'hide, skin (esp. of the back)'.

tergiversate, intr. v., to be evasive; to become a renegade. — L. *tergiversātus*, pp. of *tergiversārī*, 'to turn one's back', compounded of *tergum*, 'back', and *versārī*, passive of *versāre*, 'to turn about', freq. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **tergal** and **version.**

tergiversation, n. — L. *tergiversātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *tergiversātus*, pp. of *tergiversārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

terlinguaite, n., a mercuric oxychloride (*mineral.*) — Named after *Terlingua* in Brewster County, Texas. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

term, n. — ME. *terme*, fr. OF. *terme*, fr. ML. *terminus*, 'expression, definition, term', fr. L. *terminus*, 'boundary line, boundary, limit', which is rel. to *termen*, gen. *terminis*, 'boundary stone', and cogn. with OI. *tárati*, 'passes over, crosses over', *tarantáḥ*, 'sea', Hitt. *tarmaizzi*, 'he bounds, limits', Gk. τέρμα, 'boundary, end, limit', τέρμων, 'boundary', τέρθρον, 'the end of the sail yeard, end', Alban. *ŝ-tir*, 'I cross (a river)', Goth. *þairh*, OE. *þurh*, 'through', ON. *þrömr*, 'edge, chip, splinter', OE. *þỹrel*, 'aperture, hole; perforated'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***ter-***, ***tṛ-***, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See **trans-** and cp. **through** and words there referred to. Cp. also **terminate, conterminous, determine, exterminate, interminable, terminology, terse, tram,** 'vehicle', **trance, trumeau.** Cp. also **tattoo,** 'a pony', and the second element in **avatar** and in **Dhanvantari.** Cp. also **trout** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *term*, tr. v., *term-er*, n., *term-or*, n.

termagant, n., a scolding woman, shrew. — ME. *tervagant*, PN., fr. OF. *Tervagan, Tervagant*, which is rel. to It. *Trivigante*; of uncertain origin.

Termes, n., the genus of the family Termitidae (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. L. *tarmes, termes*, gen. *-mitis*, 'a worm that eats wood, woodworm', lit. 'the boring worm', cogn. with Gk. τερηδών, 'woodworm', fr. I.-E. base ***ter-***, 'to rub, bore'. See **throw** and cp. **termite.** Cp. also **terebra, teredo.**

terminable, adj. — See **terminate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *terminabil-ity*, n., *terminable-ness*, n., *terminabl-y*, adv.

terminal, adj. — L. *terminālis*, 'pertaining to boundaries; pertaining to the end', fr. *terminus*. See **terminus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Terminalia, n. pl., an ancient Roman festival held on the 23rd of February (*Roman antiq.*) — L., lit. 'festival in honor of *Terminus*, 'god of the boundaries', fr. *Terminus*. See **Terminus.**

Terminalia, n., a genus of plants of the myrobalan family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *terminālis*, 'pertaining to the end' (see **terminal** and 1st **-ia** and cp. prec. word); so called from the leaves at the end of the branches.

terminate, tr. v., to end; intr. v., to cease. — L. *terminātus*, pp. of *termināre*, 'to set bounds to, bound, limit', fr. *terminus*. See **terminus** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *termination* (q.v.), *terminat-ive*, adj., *terminat-ive-ly*, adv., *terminator* (q.v.), *terminat-ory*, adj.

termination, n. — ME., fr. L. *terminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a bounding', fr. *terminātus*, pp. of *termināre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivative: *termination-al*, adj.

terminative, adj., tending to end. — ME., fr. ML. *terminātīvus*, fr. L. *terminātus*, pp. of *termināre*. See **terminate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *terminative*, n., *terminative-ly*, adv.

terminator, n., 1) one who or that which terminates; 2) the line dividing the illuminated and unilluminated parts of the disk of the moon or a planet. — L. *terminātor*, 'he who sets bounds', fr. *terminātus*, pp. of *termināre*. See **terminate** and agential suff. **-or.**

terminer, n., a determining (*law.*) — F. *terminer*, 'to end', fr. L. *termināre*; see **terminate.** For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

terminism, n., the doctrine that the offer of divine grace is limited to a certain period. — G. *Terminismus*, coined fr. L. *terminus*, 'boundary, limit', and suff. *-ismus*. See **terminus** and **-ism.**

terminist, n., an adherent of terminism. — Coined fr. L. *terminus* (see **terminus**) and suff. **-ist.**

Derivative: *terminist-ic*, adj.

terminology, n. — G. *Terminologie*, a hybrid coined by C. G. Schutz of Jena in 1786 fr. ML. *terminus*, 'expression, term', fr. L. *terminus*, 'boundary, limit', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **terminus** and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *terminolog-ic-al*, adj., *terminolog-ic-al-ly*, adv.

terminus, n., boundary. — L., 'boundary line, boundary, limit', rel. to *termen*, 'boundary stone'. See **term** and cp. **conterminal, conterminus.**

Terminus, the Roman god of boundaries. — L. *terminus*, 'boundary'. See prec. word and cp. **Terminalia,** 'a Roman festival'.

termitarium, termitary, n., a nest of termites. — ModL. *termitārium*, fr. *Termes*. See **Termes** and **-arium,** resp. subst. suff. **-ary,** and cp. next word.

termite, n., a white ant. — ModL. *Termes*, gen. *Termitis*, 'the genus of termites', fr. L. *termes*, gen. *termitis*, 'a worm that eats wood, woodworm', lit. 'the boring insect'. See **Termes.**

tern, n., any of the birds of the subfamily Sterninae. — Of Scand. origin; cp. Dan. *terne*, Swed. *tärna*, Norw. *terna*, ON. *þerna*. These words are related to OE. *stearn*, 'starling', and cogn. with L. *sturnus*, 'starling'. See **starling** and cp. **Sturnus.**

tern, n., a set of three. — L. *ternī*, 'three each', fr. *ter*, 'three times'. See **ter-** and cp. **ternary.**

Derivative: *tern-al*, adj.

ternary, adj., threefold. — ME., fr. L. *ternārius*, fr. *ternī*, 'three each'. See 2nd **tern** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

ternate, adj., arranged in threes. — ModL. *ternātus*, fr. L. *ternī*, 'three each'. See 2nd **tern** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

terne, also **terneplate,** n., an alloy of lead and tin. — F. *terne*, 'dull', fr. MF., fr. *ternir*, 'to tarnish, to dull'. See **tarnish.**

ternery, n., breeding place of terns. — Formed fr. 2nd **tern** with suff. **-ery.**

ternion, n., a set of three. — L. *terniō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ternī*, 'three each'. See 2nd **tern.**

terpene, n., any of a group of hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$ (*chem.*) — Shortened fr. *terpentine*, the orig. form of **turpentine.**

terphenyl, n., a hydrocarbon whose molecule is formed from three benzene rings. — Formed fr. **ter-** and **phenyl.**

terpin, n., the compound $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$ (*chem.*) — Coined by the Swedish chemist Jons Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848) fr. *terp-* (for *terpentin*, the orig. form of **turpentine**) and chem. suff. **-in(e).** Cp. **terpene.**

terpodion, n., a keyboard instrument, invented in 1816 by Buschmann in Berlin (*mus.*) — ModL., coined from the stem of Gk. τέρπειν, 'to gladden', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See next word and **ode.**

Terpsichore, n., the Muse of the dance (*Greek and*

Roman mythol.) — L. *Terpsichorē*, fr. Gk. Τερψιχόρη, lit. 'enjoyment of dance', a name compounded of τέφψις, 'enjoyment, gladness, delight', and χορός, 'dance'. The first element is a derivative of τέρπειν, 'to delight, please', fr. I.-E. base **terp-*, 'to satisfy', whence also OI. *tṛ́pyati, tṛpnóti, tarpati*, 'takes one's fill', Avestic *θrafδa-*, 'satiated, satisfied', Toch. AB *tsārw-*, 'to rejoice', *tsārwo*, 'joy', Lith. *tarpstù, tařpti*, 'to thrive, prosper', *tarpà*, 'thriving, prosperity', Lett. *tārpa*, of s.m., OPruss. *en-terpo*, 'it is useful', *en-terpen, en-terpon*, 'useful'. Cp. **Euterpe.** For the second element see **chorus.**

Derivative: *Terpsichore-an*, adj., pertaining to Terpsichore; hence, pertaining to dance.

terra, n., earth. — L., prob. for **tersā-* and lit. meaning 'dry land' and rel. to OL. *torrus* (for **torsus*), 'dry', L. *torrēre*, 'to parch, roast', and cogn. with OIr. *tīr* (for **tēros*), 'land', fr. I.-E. base **ters-*, **tṛs-*, 'to be dry', whence also OI. *tarṣáyati*, 'dries up', *tṛ́ṣyati*, 'thirsts', *tṛ́ṣṭáḥ*, 'hoarse', *tṛṣúḥ*, 'greedy, desirous', Avestic *tarshu-*, 'dry, solid', Arm. *t'aṙamim*, 'I wither, dry up', *erasht*, metathesized fr. **trast* (for I.-E. **tṛsti*), 'dryness, drought', Gk. τέρσεσθαι, 'to be or become dry, dry up', τερσαίνειν, 'to make dry, to dry', ταρσός, 'wickerwork; flat of the foot; ankle', τρασιᾶ, Ion. ταρσιή, 'a crate for drying figs', Alb. *ter*, 'I lay out', Goth. *þaúrsus*, 'dry, barren', OHG. *thurri, durri*, MHG. *durre, dürre*, G. *dürr*, Du. *dor*, OS. *thurri*, ON. *þurr*, OE. *þyrre*, 'dry', OHG. *darra*, MHG., G. *darre*, 'kiln drying'. Cp. **inter,** 'to bury', **mediterranean, parterre, subterranean, tarsus, terrace, terra cotta, terrain, terramara, terramycin, terrane, terrestrial, terrier** (in both senses), **terrine, territory, thirst, toast, torrid, trass, traulism, tureen** and the second element in **verditer.** Cp. also **torsk.**

terrace, n. — MF. *terrasse, terrace*, 'pile of earth, terrasse' (whence F. *terrasse*), fr. OProvenç. *terrassa*, fr. VL. **terrācea*, a derivative of L. *terra*, 'earth'. See prec. word and cp. **terrazzo.**

Derivatives: *terrace*, tr. v., *terrac-er*, n., *terrac-ette*, n., *terrac-ing*, n.

terra cotta, hard pottery, compounded of fine clay and fine sand. — It., lit. 'cooked earth', fr. *terra*, 'earth' (fr. L. *terra*), and *cotta*, fem. pp. of *cuocere*, 'to cook' (fr. L. *coquere*). For the first word see **terra,** for the second see **cook** and cp. **coction.**

terrain, n., a tract of land. — F., fr. L. *terrēnum.* See **terrene.**

terramara, n., an earthy deposit. — Dial. It., for *terramarna*, fr. It. *terra*, 'earth', and dial. It. *mara* (for It. *marna*), 'marl' (see **terra** and **marl**); so called because made of dry earth.

terramycin, n., an antibiotic derived from an earth mold. — Coined fr. L. *terra*, 'earth', Gk. μύκης, 'fungus', and suff. **-in.** See **terra** and **myco-.**

terrane, n., a geological formation. — F. *terrain*, fr. L. *terrēnum*, 'land, ground' (whence also Sp. *terreno*, OProvenç. *terren*), prop. neut. of *terrēnus*, 'of earth', used as a noun. See **terrene.**

terraneous, adj., terrestrial. — See **terra** and **-aneous.**

terrapin, n., name of several species of turtles. — Of Algonquian origin.

terraqueous, adj., consisting of both land and water. — Compounded of **terra** and **aqueous.**

terrarium, n., a vivarium for terrestrial animals. — ModL., formed fr. L. *terra*, 'earth' (see **terra**), with suff. **-arium** on the analogy of *aquarium.*

terrazzo, n., a kind of flooring. — It., rel. to *terrazza*, 'terrace'. See **terrace** and cp. **trass.**

terrene, adj., earthy, earthly. — L. *terrēnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the earth, earthy, earthly', fr. *terra.* See **terra** and **-ene.**

Derivative: *terrene*, n.

terreplein, n., platform of a rampart (*fort.*) — F. *terre-plein*, fr. It. *terrapieno*, back formation fr. *terrapienare* (orig. written in two words: *terra pienare*), 'to fill with earth', fr. *terra*, 'earth', fr. L. *terra*, and *pienare*, 'to fill', fr. VL. **plēnāre*, fr. L. *plēnus*, 'full'. For the first element see **terra,** for the second see **full,** adj., and cp. **plenum.**

terrestrial, adj., earthly, earthy. — ME., formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *terrestris*, 'of or pertaining to the earth', fr. *terra.* See **terra.**

Derivatives: *terrestrial*, n., *terrestrial-ity*, n.

terret, n., ring of a harness pad. — ME. *teret, toret*, fr. OF. *toret, touret*, 'small wheel', dimin. of *tour*, 'circuit'. See **tour** and **-et.**

terrible, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *terribilis*, 'frightful, dreadful', fr. *terreō, terrēre*, 'to frighten', which stands for **terseyō* and is cogn. with OI. *trásati*, 'trembles', Avestic *tarshta*, 'feared, revered', *t^{e}r^{e}saiti*, 'is afraid of', Gk. τρέειν (for **tresein*), 'to tremble; to flee', Lith. *trišù, trišėti*, 'to tremble', OSlav. *tręsǫ*, 'I shake', *tręsǫ sę*, 'I tremble', MIr. *tarrach*, 'timid', fr. *tręsǫ sę*, 'I tremble', MIr. *tarrach*, 'timid', fr. I.-E. base **teres-*, **tres-*, 'to tremble'. Cp. **deter.** Cp. also **Tirshatha, Treron.** For the ending see suff. **-ible.** — Cp. the collateral I.-E. bases: **trem-*, whence Gk. τρέμειν, L. *tremere*, 'to tremble', and **trep-*, whence L. *trepidus*, 'restless, anxious, solicitous'. See **tremble** and **trepidation.**

Derivatives: *terrible-ness*, n., *terribl-y*, adv.

terricolous, adj., living on the ground (*zool. and bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *terricola*, 'inhabiting the earth', fr. *terra*, 'earth', and *-cola*, 'inhabiting', which is rel. to *colere*, 'to till (the ground); to inhabit', *incolere*, 'to inhabit', *incola*, 'inhabitant', *colōnus*, 'cultivator of the ground'. See **terra** and **colony** and cp. the second element in **pratincole.** For the ending see suff. **-ous.**

terrier, n., a kind of dog. — F., prop. *chien terrier*, lit. 'earth dog', fr. *chien*, 'dog' (fr. L. *canis*), and ML. *terrārius*, 'of, or pertaining to, earth or land', fr. L. *terra*, 'earth, land'. See **terra** and **-ier.**

terrier, n., a document stating the boundaries of landed property. — F., fr. MF., fr. ML. (*liber*) *terrārius*, 'book relating to land', fr. L. *terra*, 'earth, land'. See prec. word.

terrific, adj. — L. *terrificus*, 'frightful', lit. 'causing terror', compounded of the stem of *terrēre*, 'to frighten', and *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **terrible** and **-fic.**

Derivatives: *terrific-al-ly, terrific-ly*, advs., *terrific-ness*, n.

terrify, tr. v. — L. *terrificāre*, 'to frighten' (whence also F. *terrifier*), fr. *terrificus.* See prec. word and **-fy.**

Derivatives: *terrify-ing*, adj., *terrify-ing-ly*, adv.

terrigenous, adj., 1) earthborn; 2) produced by the earth. — L. *terrigena*, 'born of the earth', fr. *terra*, 'earth', and the stem of *gignere* (pp. *genitus*), 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See **terra** and **genus.**

terrine, n., an earthenware dish. — F., fr. MF., fem. of the adj. *terrin*, 'pertaining to the earth, earthen', fr. VL. **terrīnus*, fr. L. *terrēnus.* See **terrene** and cp. **tureen.**

territorial, adj. — L. *territōriālis* (whence also F. *territorial*), fr. *territōrium*, 'domain, territory'. See **territory** and cp. **exterritorial, extraterritorial.**

Derivatives: *territorial*, n., *territorial-ism*, n., *territorial-ist*, n., *territorial-ize*, tr. v., *territorial-iz-ation*, n., *territorial-ly*, adv.

territory, n. — L. *territōrium*, 'domain, district, territory', formed fr. *terra*, 'earth' (see **terra**), with *-ōrium*, a suff. denoting place (see subst. suff. **-ory**). Cp. *dormitōrium*, 'sleeping room' (see *dormitory*).

Derivatives: *territorial* (q.v.), *territori-an*, n., *territori-ed*, adj.

terror, n. — ME. *terrour*, fr. MF. (= F.) *terreur*, fr. L. *terrōrem*, acc. of *terror*, 'great fear, alarm', fr. *terrēre*, 'to frighten'. See **terrible** and **-or.**

terrorism, n. — F. *terrorisme*, formed fr. L. *terror* (see prec. word) with suff. *-isme* (see **-ism**).

terrorist, n. — F. *terroriste*, formed fr. L. *terror* (see **terror**) with suff. *-iste* (see **-ist**).

Derivatives: *terrorist-ic, terrorist-ic-al*, adjs.

terrorize, tr. v. — Formed fr. L. *terror* (see **terror**) with suff. **-ize.**

Derivatives: *terroriz-ation*, n., *terroriz-er*, n.

terry, n., uncut loop in velvet. — Prob. fr. F. *tiré*, 'drawn, pulled', pp. of *tirer.* See **tire,** 'to pull'.

terse, adj., concise. — L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergēre*, 'to rub, wipe off', which is cogn. with Gk. τρώγειν, 'to gnaw', τρώγλη, 'hole', Goth. *þairko*, 'hole', fr. I.-E. **tro-g-*, **tr^{e}-g-*, enlargement of base **ter-*, **tṛ-*, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See **term** and cp. **absterge, abstersion, deterge, detersion.** Cp. also **through, troglodyte, trout.**

Derivatives: *terse-ly*, adv., *terse-ness*, n.

tertial, adj., referring to the flight feathers of the third row (*ornithol.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tertius*, 'third'. See next word.

Derivative: *tertial*, n.

tertian, adj., recurring every other day. — Prop. 'recurring every *third* day', the first and the third day being reckoned inclusively, fr. L. *tertiānus*, fr. *tertius*, 'the third'. See **third** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **sesterce.**

tertian, n., tertian fever. — L. *tertiāna*, short for *febris tertiāna*, 'tertiam fever'. See prec. word.

Tertiary, adj., pertaining to the era preceded by the Mesozoic (*geol.*) — L. *tertiārius*, 'containing a third part', fr. *tertius*, 'third' (see **third** and adj. suff. **-ary**); so called because the Mesozoic was formerly named *Secondary.*

Derivative: *Tertiary*, n.

tertiary, n., a member of third order in a monastic system. — See prec. word.

tertium quid, something intermediate between two things. — L., 'a third something', translation of Gk. τρίτον τί. See **tertian** and **quiddity.**

teruah, n., a succession of 9 tremulous notes of the shophar (*Jewish Religion*). — Heb. *t^{e}rū'āh*, 'shout, cry, alarm, blast of trumpet or shophar, a succession of tremulous notes', formed from the stem of *hērī'a*, 'he sounded a signal, he shouted in triumph' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'he blew the shophar'), which is prob. rel. to Arab. *rāghā*, 'he shouted'.

terylene, n., trademark for a synthetic textile fiber based on terephthalic acid. — Coined fr. ***tere-phthalic*** and suff. **-ene.**

terza rima, a verse in which the rhymes are arranged according to the following formula: *aba, bcb, cdc.* — It., lit. 'third rhyme'. It. *terza* is fem. of *terzo*, fr. L. *tertius*, 'third'. See **tertian,** adj., and **rhyme.**

terzetto, n., trio; vocal trio. — It., dimin. of *terzo*, 'third', fr. L. *tertius.* See **tertian,** adj.

teschemacherite, n., an acid ammonium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist Frederick E. *Teschemacher* (died in 1863). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tessara-, combining form meaning 'four'. — Fr. Gk. τέσσαρα, neut. of τέσσαρες, 'four', rel. to Att. τέτταρες, Ion. τέσσερες, Aeol. πίσυρες, Lesbian πέσυρες, fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}etur-*, 'four'. See **four** and cp. **tessera-, diatessaron, tetarto-, tetra-, tetrad** and the first element in **trapezium.**

tessella, n., a small tessera. — L., 'a little cube', dimin. of *tessera.* See **tessera-** and **-ella.**

tessellar, adj., composed of tesserae. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *tessella.* See prec. word.

tessellate, tr. v., to pave by inlaying small square blocks in mosaic. — L. *tessellātus*, pp. of *tessellāre*, 'to chequer, tessellate', fr. *tessella.* See **tessella** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *tessellat-ed*, adj., *tessellat-ion*, n.

tessera, n., a small, square piece of stone, a die. — Lit. 'having four sides', fr. Ion. Gk. τέσσερα, neut. of τέσσερες, which is rel. to Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See **tessara-.**

tessitura, n., range of a voice part (*mus.*) — It., 'texture', fr. *tessere*, 'to weave', fr. L. *texere.* See **texture.**

test, n., a cupel for refining or trying metals; examination, trial. — ME., fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. *testū, testum,* 'vessel, earthen vessel, pot', which is rel. to *testa,* 'piece of burnt clay, potsherd, shell, scale', and prob. cogn. with Avestic *tashta-,* 'cup', Lith. *tíštas,* 'vessel made of willow twigs', and with L. *texere,* 'to weave', fr. I.-E. base **teḱth-,* 'to weave'. See **text** and cp. **testudo.** Cp. also **tester,** 'canopy'.

Derivatives: *test,* tr. v., to refine in a cupel; to put to the test; to try, examine, *testable* (q.v.), *tester* (q.v.), *test-ing,* adj., *test-ing-ly,* adv.

test, n., the hard shell of many invertebrates (*zool.*) — L. *testa,* 'shell'. See **test,** 'cupel'.

testable, adj., capable of being tested. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. *test,* 'to try'. See **test,** 'cupel'.

testable, adj., capable of being disposed of by will (*law.*) — L. *testābilis,* 'that has a right to give testimony', fr. *testārī.* See **testament** and **-able.**

Testacea, n. pl., an order of invertebrates covered with shells. (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *testāceus,* 'covered with a shell'. See **testaceous.**

testacean, adj., any of the Testacea. — See prec. word and **-an.**

Derivative: *testacean,* n., a testacean animal.

testaceous, adj. — L. *testāceus,* 'covered with a shell', fr. *testa.* See **test,** 'shell', and **-aceous.**

testacy, n., state of being testate. — Formed fr. **testate** with suff. **-cy.**

testament, n. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. *testāmentum,* 'covenant, Scripture', fr. L., 'declaration of one's will; last will, testament', fr. L. *testārī,* 'to be a witness, bear witness, testify', fr. *testis,* 'witness', which is formed fr. **tristo,* a compound meaning 'the third standing by'. Cp. Oscan. *tristaamentud* (= L. *testāmentō*). The first element of this compound is related to L. *trēs,* 'three'; see **three** and cp. **tri-.** The second element is formed from the stem of *stō, stāre,* 'to stand'; see **state.** *Testament* in the sense of *Bible* is due to a confusion of the two meanings of Gk. διαθήκη: 1) 'covenant'; 2) 'last will and testament', the word used in the Septuagint to render Heb. *bᵉrīth,* 'covenant'. Cp. **attest, contest, detest, intestate, obtest, protest, protestant, testamur, testate, testify, testimonial, testimony.** For the ending of *testament* see suff. **-ment.**

Derivatives: *testament-al,* adj., *testament-ary,* adj.

testamur, n., English university certificate. — L. *testāmur,* 'we attest, testify', fr. *testārī* (see **testament**); so called from the word *testāmur* used in the text of the certificate.

testate, adj., having left a valid will (*law.*) — ME., fr. L. *testātus,* pp. of *testārī,* 'to witness, testify'. See **testament** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *testate,* n.

testator, n., a person who makes a will. — L. *testātor,* 'one who makes a will', fr. *testātus,* pp. of *testārī.* See **testament** and agential suff. **-or.**

testatrix, n., a female testator. — L. *testātrix,* fem. of *testātor.* See prec. word and **-trix.**

teste, n., the witness being ... — L., abl. of *testis,* 'witness', used in absolute construction. For the etymology of L. *testis* see **testament.**

tester, n., one who tests. — Formed with agential suff. **-er** from *test,* 'to try'. See **test,** 'cupel'.

tester, n., canopy. — ME. *tester,* fr. OF. *testiere,* 'headpiece, helmet' (whence F. *têtière,* 'infant's cap'), fr. *teste* (F. *tête*), 'head', fr. L. *testa,* 'piece of burnt clay, potsherd, shell, scale', to which, in Late Latin, was added the meaning 'skull', and, in Vulgar Latin, the meaning 'head', orig. used only in a humerous sense. Cp. OProvenç. *testa,* 'scale, nutshell; head', It. *testa,* 'head', Rum. *țastă,* 'skull'. See **test,** 'cupel', and cp. **teston, testy, tête-à-tête.** For the sense development of L. *testa* in the Romance languages cp. OE. *cuppe,* OHG. *chuph, kopf,* 'cup', MHG. *kopf,* 'drinking vessel; skull', G. *Kopf,* 'head' (see *cup*). Cp. also OI. *carúḥ,* 'kettle, pot', which is prob. rel. to OI. *karañkas,* 'skull', and cogn. with Goth. *hwairnei,* 'skull', OE. *hwer,* 'kettle' (see *corrie*).

tester, n., name of several coins. — A var. of **teston.** Cp. **tizzy.**

testicle, n., a male gland secreting the spermatozoa, testis. — L. *testiculus,* dimin. of *testis,* 'testicle'. See **testis.**

testicular, adj., pertaining to the testicles. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *testiculus.* See prec. word.

testiculate, testiculated, adj., having testicles. — Late L. *testiculātus,* fr. L. *testiculus.* See **testicle** and adj. suff. **-ate,** resp. also **-ed.**

testification, n. — L. *testificātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *testificātus,* pp. of *testificārī,* 'to bear witness to'. See **testify** and **-ion**

testify, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *testifien,* fr. OF. *testifier,* fr. L. *testificārī,* 'to bear witness to', formed fr. *testis,* 'witness', and *-ficārī,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **testament** and **-fy.**

Derivative: *testifi-er,* n.

testimonial, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *testimōniālis,* in *litterae testimōniālēs,* 'letters serving for evidence', fr. L. *testimōnium.* See **testimony** and adj. suff. **-al.**

testimonialize, intr. v., to honor with a testimonial. — Formed fr. L. *testimōnium* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ize.**

Derivative: *testimonializ-ation,* n.

testimony, n. — ME., fr. Late L. *testimōnium,* 'testimony of the Decalogue, the Decalogue' (loan translation of Heb. *'ēdūth,* 'testimony, testimony of the Decalogue'), fr. L. *testimōnium,* 'evidence, attestation', which was formed fr. *testis,* 'witness' (see **testament**), with suff. *-mōnium.* See **-mony** and cp. words there referred to.

testis, n., testicle. — L., 'witness; testicle'. See **testament.** For sense development cp. F. *témoins,* 'testicles', pl. of *témoin,* 'witness', and Gk. παραστάται, 'testicles', pl. of παραστάτης, which literally means 'one who stands by'.

teston, n., name of several coins. — MF., fr. It. *testone,* augment. formed fr. *testa,* 'head'. The coin was so called because it bore the image of the sovereign's head. Cp. **tester,** 'coin', and see **tester,** 'canopy'. Cp. also **toston.**

testosterone, n., the male sex hormone. — Coined fr. L. *testēs,* pl. of *testis* (see **testis**), ***ster*(ol)** and suff. **-one.**

testudinal, adj., pertaining to a tortoise. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *testūdō,* gen. *testūdinis,* 'tortoise'. See **testudo.**

testudinarious, adj., colored like a tortoise shell. — Formed with suff. **-arious** fr. L. *testūdō,* gen. *testūdinis,* 'tortoise'. See **testudo.**

testudinate, adj., resembling a tortoise shell. — L. *testūdinātus,* fr. *testūdō,* gen. *testūdinis,* 'tortoise'. See **testudo** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

testudineous, adj., resembling a tortoise shell. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *testūdō,* gen. *testūdinis,* 'tortoise'. See **testudo.**

testudo, n., 1) shed, movable shelter (*Roman antiq.*); 2) (*cap.*) a genus of turtles, the land tortoise (*zool.*) — L. *testūdō,* 'tortoise', fr. *testū,* 'earthen vessel', which is rel. to *testa,* 'shell'. See **test,** 'cupel', and **-ude.**

testy, adj., irritable. — ME. *testif,* fr. AF. *testif* (fem. *testive*), formed—with change of suff. *-u* to *-if*—fr. OF. *testu* (F. *têtu*), 'stubborn', lit. 'heady, headstrong', fr. OF. *teste* (F. *tête*), 'head'. See **tester,** 'canopy'.

Derivatives: *testi-ly,* adv., *testi-ness,* n.

tetanic, adj., pertaining to, or characterized by, tetanus. — L. *tetanicus,* fr. Gk. τετανικός, fr. τέτανος. See **tetanus** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivatives: *tetanic,* n., a substance producing tetanic spasms.

tetano-, before a vowel **tetan-,** combining form denoting the *tetanus.* — Medical L., fr. Gk. τετανο-, τεταν, fr. τέτανος. See **tetanus.**

tetanus, n., infectious disease characterized by the rigidity of voluntary muscles. — L., fr. Gk. τέτανος, 'convulsive tension of the muscles', which is rel. to τετανός, 'stretched, rigid', from a reduplicated form of the I.-E. base **ten-,* 'to stretch', whence τείνειν (for *τένιειν), L. *tendere,* 'to stretch'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'.

Derivatives: *tetanic* (q.v.), *tetan-ize,* tr. v., *tetaniz-ation,* n.

tetarto-, before a vowel **tetart-,** combining form meaning 'one fourth'. — Gk. τεταρτο-, ταρτ-, fr. τέταρτος, 'fourth; one fourth', rel. to Att. Gk. τέτταρες, Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See **tessara-** and cp. **tetra-.**

tetchy, adj. — See **techy.**

tête-à-tête, adv., privately; adj., private; n., a private meeting. — F., lit. 'head to head', fr. F. *tête,* fr. OF. *teste,* 'head'. See **tester,** 'canopy', and **-à.**

têtе-bêche, adj., reversed in relation to each other (said of stamps). — F., alteration of *béchevet,* 'head to foot', prop. 'from the head of one to the feet of another', which is compounded of pref. *bes-,* 'twice', fr. L. *bis,* and *chevet,* 'head of something', fr. L. *capitium,* dimin. of *caput,* 'head'; see **bis** and **chevet.** The change of *béchevet* to *tête-bêche* is due to the circumstance that the exact meaning of the word *béchevet* was no more clear and the necessity was felt to place the word *tête,* 'head', before it.

teth, n., name of the 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *ṭēth,* a word connected by Gesenius with Arab. *ṭayṭ,* 'serpent', whereas Dunand renders it by 'ball, clew'. Cp. **theta.**

tethelin, n., a lipide (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. τεθηλώς, perf. part. of θάλλειν, 'to thrive, flourish'. See **Thalia,** 'the Muse of comedy'.

tether, n., a rope for fastening an animal. — ME. *tethir, tedir,* prob. fr. ON. *tjóðr,* rel. to Dan. *tøir,* Swed. *tjuder,* OFris. *tiader, tieder,* MDu. *tuder,* Du. *tuier,* 'line, rope', OHG. *zeotar,* MHG. *zieter,* 'pole of a cart'.

Derivative: *tether,* tr. v.

tetra-, before a vowel **tetr-,** combining form meaning 'four'. — Gk. τετρα-, τετρ-, 'four-', rel. to τέταρτος, 'fourth'. See **tetarto-.**

tetrachord, n., 1) an instrument with four strings; 2) a series of four tones, with the interval of a fourth between the first and the last (*music*). — Gk. τετράχορδον (scil. ὄργανον), 'an instrument with four strings', neut. of the adjective τετράχορδος, 'four-stringed', which is compounded of τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and χορδή, 'chord'. See **chord.**

tetract, adj., having four rays. — Compounded of **tetr-** and Gk. ἀκτῖς, gen. ἀκτῖνος, 'ray'. See **actinic.**

tetrad, n., 1) the number four; a group of four things. — Gk. τετράς, gen. τετράδος, rel. to Att. Gk. τέτταρες, Gk. τέσσαρες, 'four'. See **tessara-,** and **-ad.**

Derivative: *tetrad-ic,* adj.

tetradymite, name of a mineral, called also *telluric bismuth.* — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. τετράδυμος, 'fourfold', which is compounded of τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and suff. -δυμος, which is rel. to δύο, 'two', δίδυμος, 'twin'. See **di-,** 'two, double', and **didymium.** The *tetradymite* owes its name to the circumstance that its crystals appear in groups of four.

tetragon, n., a quadrangle. — Late L. *tetragōnum,* fr. Gk. τετράγωνον, neut. of the adjective τετράγωνος, 'with four angles', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and γωνία, 'corner, angle'. See **-gon.**

Derivatives: *tetragon-al, tetragon-ous,* adjs.

tetragram, n., a word consisting of four letters. — See next word.

Tetragrammaton, n., the quadriliteral name of God in the Hebrew Bible. — Gk. τετραγράμματον, 'the word of four letters', prop. neut. of the adj. τετραγράμματος, used as a noun, fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and γράμμα, gen. γράμματος, 'letter'. See **-gram.**

tetragynous, adj., having four pistils (*bot.*) — Compounded of **tetra-** and **-gynous.**

tetrahedral, adj., pertaining to a tetrahedron. — See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

tetrahedron, n., a solid figure contained by four triangular surfaces. — ModL., fr. Gk. τετράεδρον, prop. neut. of the adjective τετράεδρος, 'having four sides', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and ἕδρᾱ (for **sedra-*), 'seat; base, side, face'. See **-hedron.**

tetrakis-, combining form meaning 'four times'. — Gk. τετράκις, 'four times', formed fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and ἀκίς, 'needle, point', which is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', from I.-E. base **ak-*, 'sharp', whence also ἀκμή, 'edge', ἄκρος, 'pointed', L. *acus*, 'needle', *acuere*, 'to sharpen', *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **triakis-** and the second element in **Thrinax.**

tetrakishexaedron, n., a polyhedron of 24 congruent isosceles-triangular faces (*geom.*) — Compounded of **tetrakis-** and **hexaedron.**

tetralogy, n., a series of four dramas. — Gk. τετραλογίᾱ, compounded of τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, story, reason, account'. See **logos, -logy.**

tetrameter, n., a verse of four metrical feet (*pros.*) — Formed fr. **tetra-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tetrandrous, adj., having four stamens (*bot.*) — Compounded of **tetra-** and **-androus.**

Tetraonidae, n. pl., a family of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *tetrāō*, 'heath cock', fr. Gk. τετράων, which, together with τέτραξ (whence L. *tetrax*), name of a bird, derives from a base of imitative origin. Cp. OI. *tittiraḥ*, *tittiriḥ*, 'partridge', ModPers. *taðarv*, 'pheasant', L. *tetrinnīre*, 'to quack', *turtur*, 'turtledove', Arm. *t'rt'rak*, 'a good speaker', OSlav. *tetrěvi*, 'pheasant', Lith. *terva*, 'black grouse', Russ. *totórit'*, 'to babble, chatter'. Cp. **turtle,** 'turtledove'.

tetrapla, n., a book containing four versions in parallel columns. — ModL., fr. Gk. τετραπλᾶ, neut. pl. of τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, 'fourfold', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and suff. -πλόος, -πλοῦς, '-fold', which occurs also in ἁπλόος, ἁπλοῦς, 'simple'. See **haplo-** and cp. **hexapla.**

tetrapod, adj., having four feet. — ModL. *tetrapodus*, fr. Gk. τετράπους, gen. τετράποδος, 'four-footed', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

tetrapody, n., a verse consisting of four feet (*pros.*) — Gk. τετραποδίᾱ, 'a measure or length of four feet', fr. τετράπους, gen. τετράποδος. See prec. word **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *tetrapod-ic*, adj.

tetrapolis, n., a group of four cities. — Gk. τετράπολις, an adjective meaning 'of four cities', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and πόλις, 'city'. See **policy,** 'method of government'.

tetrapterous, adj., having four wings. — Gk. τετράπτερος, 'four-winged', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and πτερόν, 'wing'. See **ptero-.** For E. **-ous,** as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Tetrapturus, n., a genus of fishes (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., compounded of **tetra-,** Gk. πτερόν, 'wing', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **ptero-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

tetrapylon, n., a building with four gates. — Gk. τετράπυλον, prop. neut. of the adjective τετράπυλος, 'having four gates', used as a noun; compounded of τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and πύλη, 'gate'. See **tetra-** and **pylon.**

tetrarch, n., ruler of a part (originally a fourth part) of a province (*Classical hist.*) — Late L. *tetrarcha*, fr. L. *tetrarchēs*, fr. Gk. τετράρχης, lit. 'governor of the fourth part (of a province)', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and -άρχης, 'ruler'. See **-arch.**
Derivative: *tetrarch-ate*, n.

tetrarchic, adj., pertaining to a tetrarchy or a tetrarch. — Gk. τετραρχικός, 'of a tetrarch', fr. τετράρχης. See prec. word and **-ic.**

tetrarchy, n., the district or oHce of a tetrarch. — L. *tetrarchia*, fr. Gk. τετραρχίᾱ, 'the province of a tetrarch', fr. τετράρχης. See **tetrarch** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

tetraseme, n., a foot corresponding to the length of four short syllables (*Greek prosody*). — Late L. *tetrasēmus*, 'of four syllables', fr. Gk. τετράσημος, fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and σῆμα, 'sign'. See **semantics.**
Derivative: *tetrasem-ic*, adj.

tetrastich, n., a poem consisting of four lines. — L. *tetrastichon*, fr. Gk. τετράστιχον, prop. neut. of the adjective τετράστιχος, 'of four lines', used as a noun; compounded of τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse'. See **stichic** and cp. **acrostic** and words there referred to.

tetrastyle, adj., having four pillars. — L. *tetrastȳlos*, fr. Gk. τετράστῡλος, fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and στῦλος, 'column'. See **style,** 'gnomon'.

tetrastyle, n., a building with four columns. — L. *tetrastȳlon*, fr. Gk. τετράστῡλον, neut. of the adjective τετράστῡλος, used as a noun. See **tetrastyle,** adj.

tetrasyllabic, adj., having four syllables. — Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. τετρασύλλαβος, 'having four syllables', fr. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **syllable** and cp. **syllabic.**

tetrasyllable, n., a word of four syllables. — Formed fr. **tetra-** and **syllable.** See prec. word.

tetravalent, adj., quadrivalent (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τετρα- (see **tetra-**) and L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to be strong, have power' (see **-valent**). The correct form is *quadrivalent* (fr. L. *quadri-*, 'four', and *valēns*, 'having power').

tetrolic, to adj., pertaining the acid $CH_3 . C \vdots C . COOH$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tetr-** and **-olic**; so called from the four carbon atoms.

tetronic, adj., pertaining to the acid, $CO . CH_2 CO . CH_2O$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tetr-** and **-onic**; so called from the four carbon atoms.

tetroxide, tetroxid, n., an oxide, each molecule of which contains four atoms of oxygen (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tetr-** and **oxid(e).**

tetryl, a synonym of butyl, C_4H_9 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tetr-** and **-yl**; so called from the four carbon atoms.

tetter, n., a vesicular skin disease. — ME. *tetere*, fr. OE. *teter*, 'ringworm (a skin disease)', rel. to OHG. *zittaroh*, MHG. *ziteroch*, dial. G. *Zitteroch* (cp. G. *Zittermal*, 'tetter', for the second element of which see *mole*, 'spot'); cogn. with OI. *dadrūḥ* (also *dardúḥ*, *dardrūḥ*), 'a kind of skin disease', Lith. *dedervinė̃*, Lett. *dedere*, *dederene*, 'tetter', fr. I.-E. **dedru-*, reduplication (for the sake of emphasis) of **deru-*, which appears in W. *darwyden*, *darwden*, MBret. *daroueden*, ModBret. *dervoeden* and in Gaulish L. *derbita*, 'tetter'. These bases prop. mean 'torn skin', and are enlargements of I.-E. base **der-*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** 'to rend', and cp. **dartars.**
Derivatives: *tetter*, tr. and intr. v., *tetter-ous*, adj., *tetter-y*, adj.

tettix, n., the cicada (*rare*). — ModL., fr. Gk. τέττῑξ, 'cicada', which is of imitative origin.

Teucrian, adj., pertaining to Teucer or to the Trojans. — Formed with suff. **-ian,** fr. L. *Teucer*, fr. Gk. Τεῦκρος, name of the first king of Troy.

Teucrium, n., a genus of trees, the germander (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τεύκριον, 'germander', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly named after Τεῦκρος, 'Teucer', the first king of Troy, who was allegedly the first to use this plant in medicine.

Teuton, n., a member of the Teutonic race, esp. a German. — L. *Teutonēs* (pl.), a word of Teut. origin. See **Dutch** and cp. the first element in **Theodoric.** Cp. also **Goth.**

Teutonic, adj. — L. *Teutonicus*, fr. *Teutonēs*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Teutonic*, n.

tew, tr. v., to prepare by beating; to work hard. — A var. of **taw.**

tewel, n., 1) a hole (*obsol.*); 2) the tuyere of a furnace. — ME. *tuel*, 'funnel, chimney', fr. MF. *tuel*, *tuiel* (F. *tuyau*), 'pipe, tube', fr. OF., fr. Frankish **þūta*, of s.m. (whence also OProvenç. *tudel*, of s.m.), which is rel. to Goth. *þūt-haúrn*, 'trumpet', lit. 'sounding horn', MDu. *tūte*, MLG. *tüte*, 'anything resembling a horn' (whence G. *Tüte*, 'paper bag'); of imitative origin. Cp. **tuyere.**

text, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *texte*, fr. OF., fr. L. *textus*, 'texture, structure; context', from *textus*, pp. of *texere*, 'to weave, plait, fit together', which is cogn. with OI. *tákṣati*, 'he fashions, constructs', *tákṣan*, 'carpenter', Avestic *tash-*, 'to cut, carve', *tasha*, 'ax, hatchet', Gk. τέκτων, 'carpenter', τέχνη (for **teks-nā-*), 'art', OSlav. *tesla*, 'ax, hatchet', *tešǫ*, *tesati*, 'to hew, fell, cut down', *tesŭ*, 'beam', Lith. *tašau*, *tašýti*, 'to cut, carve', OIr. *tāl* (for **tōkslo-*), 'cooper's ax, mason's ax', Arm. *t'ek'em*, 'I turn, wind, twist', OHG., MHG. *dahs*, G. *Dachs*, Du. *das*, 'badger' [ML. *taxus*, *taxō*, It. *tasso*, F. *taisson*, Sp. *texon* (now spelled *tejón*), 'badger', are Teut. loan words], lit. 'the builder', ON. *þattr*, 'thread, wick'. Cp. also Hitt. *taksh-*, 'to join, unite, build', *takshan*, 'together'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **tek̑ht-*, **tek̑h-*, 'to build (of wood), carpenter; to weave'. The original meaning of this base prob. was 'to plait, twist'. Cp. **architect, context, dachshund, pretext, subtle, Taxidea, technic, tecto-,** 'builder', **Tectona, tectonic, tela, telary, tessitura, test,** 'cupel', **textile, thixle, tiller, tissue, toil,** 'net'.

textile, adj. — L. *textilis*, 'woven', fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere*. See **text** and suff. **-ile.**
Derivative: *textile*, n.

textlet, n., a little text. — Formed fr. **text** with the dimin. suff. **-let.**

textual, adj. — ME. *textuel*, fr. OF. (= F.) *textuel*, fr. L. **textuālis*, fr. *textus*. See **text** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **contextual.**

textualism, n., strict adherence to the text. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

textualist, n., one who strictly adheres to the text. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

texture, n. — L. *textūra*, 'web, texture, fabric', fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text** and **-ure** and cp. **tessitura, contexture, intertexture.**
Derivatives: *textur-al*, adj., *textur-al-ly*, adv.

tezkirah, tezkere, n., a certificate. — Arab. *tádhkira*^{h}, prop. verbal noun of *dhákkara*, 'he recalled something to someone', the second conjugation of *dhákara*, 'he remembered', which is rel. to Heb. *zākhár*, 'he remembered', *zékher*, 'remembrance, memorial', *zikkārṓn*, 'memorial, remembrance', Aram. Syr. *d*^{ə}*khar*, Ethiop. *zakára*, 'he remembered', Akkad. *zakāru*, 'to name, speak, swear', *zikru*, 'name'.

-th, subst. suff. forming nouns of action, state, quality, etc. — ME., fr. OE. *-ð*, rel. to ON. *-þ*, OHG. *-ida*, Goth. *-iþa*, and cogn. with the subst. suffixes: OI. *-tāti-* (cp. sarvá-*tāti-ḥ*, 'universality, wholeness', fr. *sárva-ḥ*, 'whole'), Gk. -τητ- (cp. φιλοτητ-, stem of φιλότης, 'friendship', fr. φίλος, 'friend'), L. *-tāti-* (cp. *lībertāt-*, stem of *lībertās*, 'freedom', fr. *līber*, 'free'). Cp. **-ty.** Cp. also subst. suff. **-t.**

-th, suff. forming ordinal numbers. — ME. *-the*, *-te*, *-ethe*, fr. OE. *-ða*, *-ta*, *-oða*, *-eða*, rel. to ON. *-di*, *-ti*, OHG. *-do*, *-to*, Goth. *-da*, *-ta*, '-th', and cogn. with OI. *-tha-ḥ*, Gk. -τος, L. *-tus*. Cp. e.g. Gk. τέταρ-τος, L. *quar-tus*, 'fourth'.

-th, ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indicative. — See **-eth.**

Thaddeus, masc. PN. — L. *Thaddaeus*, fr. Gk. Θαδδαῖος, fr. Talmudic Heb. *Taddáy*, a name prob. derived fr. Aram. *t*^{ə}*dhayyā́* (pl.), 'breasts', which is rel. to Heb. *shadh* (dual *shādháyim*), Arab. *thady*, 'breast'.

thakoor, n., lord, master (a term of respect). — Hind. *ṭhākur*, fr. OI. *ṭhakkuraḥ*, 'chief, man of rank; idol'; prob. of non-Aryan origin.

thalamo-, before a vowel **thalam-,** combining

form for *thalamus* (*anat.*) — Gk. θαλαμο-, θαλαμ-, fr. θάλαμος. See next word.

thalamus, n., part of the brain from which a nerve emerges (*anat.*) — L., fr. Gk. θάλαμος, 'inner chamber', which is rel. to θαλάμη, 'den, lair', stands in gradational relationship to θόλος, 'vault, vaulted building', and is cogn. with OSlav. *dolŭ*, 'hole, ditch, valley', Goth. *dal*, OE. *dæl*, 'valley'. See **dale,** 'valley', and cp. **epithalamium, ophthalmo-.**

Derivative: *thalam-ic*, adj.

thalass-, form of **thalasso-** before a vowel.

thalassian, adj., pertaining to the sea. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. Gk. θαλάσσιος, 'of the sea', fr. θάλασσα, 'sea'; cp. Macedonian δαλάγχαν (acc.), 'sea', a word glossed by Hesychius; prob. of pre-Greek origin.

Derivative: *thalassian*, n., sea turtle.

thalassic, adj., pertaining to the sea. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θάλασσα, 'sea'. See prec. word.

thalasso-, before a vowel **thalass-,** combining form denoting the *sea*. — Gk. θαλασσο-, θαλασσ-, fr. θάλασσα. See **thalassian.**

thalatto-, before a vowel **thalatt-,** combining form identical in meaning with the prec. word. — Att. Gk. θαλαττο-, θαλαττ-, fr. θάλαττα, which corresponds to Gk. θάλασσα. See **thalasso-.**

thalenite, n., an yttrium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish physicist T. R. *Thalén* (1827-1905). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

thaler, n., an old German silver coin. — G. *Thaler*, former spelling of *Taler*. See **taler.**

Thalia, n., the Muse of comedy (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Thalia*, fr. Gk. Θάλεια, lit. 'the blooming one', rel to θαλίᾱ, 'abundance', θάλος, 'scion, child', θαλλός, 'young shoot, green stalk, young branch; branch', θαλεῖν, 'to bloom', θαλερός, 'blooming, fresh', and cogh. with Arm. *dalar*, 'green, fresh; verdure', Alb. *dal'* (aor. *doła*), 'I sprout'. Cp. **thallium, thallo-, thallus.** Cp also **tethelin.**

Thalia, n., a genus of plants of the arrowroot family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after Johann *Thal*, a German physician of the 16th century. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Thalictrum, n., a genus of plants, the meadow rue (*bot.*) — L., 'meadow rue', fr. Gk. θάλικτρον, of s.m.

thall-, thalli-, thallo-, combining form for 1) thallus; 2) thallium. — Fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot; green branch'. See **Thalia,** 'the Muse of comedy'.

thalline, adj., pertaining to a thallus. — Formed fr. **thallus** with adj. suff. **-ine.**

thallium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot, green branch'; so called in 1861 by Sir William Crookes (1832-1919), the discoverer of this element, from the *green* line in its spectrum. See **Thalia,** 'the Muse of comedy'.

Derivative: *thall-ic*, adj.

thalloid, adj., resembling a thallus. — Compounded of **thallus** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Thallophyta, n., a division of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **thallus** and **-phyte.**

thallous, adj., pertaining to thallium. — See **thallium** and **-ous.**

thallus, n., vegetable tissue (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. θαλλός, 'young shoot'. See **Thalia,** 'the Muse of comedy'.

thalweg, n., the line that follows the bottom of a valley (*phys. geogr.*) — G. (now spelled *Talweg*), lit. 'dale way'. See **dale** and **way.**

thamn-, form of **thamno-** before a vowel.

Thamnidium, n., a genus of molds (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idium** fr. Gk. θάμνος, 'bush, shrub', which stands in gradational relationship to θημών, 'heap', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', whence also θέμα, 'anything laid down, deposit', θέσις, 'a placing, setting'. See **theme** and cp. next word, the first element in **thamuria** and the second element in **Chrysothamnus.**

thamno-, before a vowel **thamn-,** combining form meaning 'shrub'. — Gk. θαμνο-, θαμν-, fr. θάμνος, 'bush, shrub'. See prec. word.

thamuria, n., frequency of urination (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. θαμά, 'often', and οὖρον, 'urine'. The first element is rel. to Homeric Gk. θαμέες, fem. θαμειαί (pl.), 'crowded, close-set', Gk. θαμίζειν, 'to come often', θαμνός, 'bush, shrub'. See **Thamnidium.** For the second element see **-uria.**

than, conj. — ME. *thanne, than, thenne, then*, fr. OE. *þonne, þon, þænne*, 'then, than' ('than' represents a sense development of later date); orig. identical with **then** (q.v.)

thana, also **tana,** n., a police station (*India*). — Hind. *thānā, thānā*, fr. OI. *sthāna-*, 'a place of standing, a post', fr. I.-E. base **st(h)ā-*, 'to stand', whence also Gk. ἵστημι (for *σί-στημι), 'I cause to stand, I place', L. *stō, stāre*, 'to stand'. See **state** and cp. words there referred to.

thanadar, n., the chief of a police station (*India*). — Hind. *thānādār*, lit. 'holder of a police station', fr. Hind. *thānā*, 'police station', and Pers. *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. For the first element see **thana**; for the second see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.

thanage, n., rank of a thane. — ME., fr. ML. *thanāgium*, a hybrid formed fr. ME. *theyn, thayn*, and ML. suff. *-āgium* (fr. OF. *-age*). See **thane** and **-age.**

thanato-, before a vowel **thanat-,** combining form meaning 'death'. — Gk. θανατο-, θανατ-, fr. θάνατος, 'death', prob. for *θΓάνατος, fr. I.-E. base **dhw-en-*, 'to be extinguished', whence also OI. *ádhvānit*, 'vanished', *dhvāntáḥ*, 'dark'. Cp.

athanasy, euthanasia. Base **dhw-en-* is an enlargement of base **dhewe-, *dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust; to smoke, be scattered, vanish', whence *fūmus*, 'smoke, steam, vapor'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to.

thanatoid, adj., deathlike. — Compounded of **thanat-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

thane, n. — ME. *thein*, fr. OE. *þegn, þēn*, 'thane, man, servant, attendant, soldier', rel. to OS. *thegan*, 'follower, warrior, boy', ON. *þegn*, 'thane, freeman', OHG. *thegan*, MHG. *degen*, G. *Degen*, 'thane, warrior, hero', fr. I.-E. base **tekno-*, whence also OI. *tákman-*, 'descendant, child', Gk. τέκνον, 'child'. This base is a participial enlargement of base **tek-, *tok-*, 'to beget, bear', whence Gk. τέκος, 'child, the young of animals', τόκος, 'childbirth, offspring, produce of money, interest', τοκεύς, 'father', in pl. 'parents', τίκτειν, 'to bring forth, bear', which stands for *τί-τκειν, reduplication of **tk-*, zero degree of base **tek-*. Cp. **thegn, dirndl.** Cp. also **tecno-, teknonymy, -tocia, toco-.**

thank, n. — ME. *thank, thonk*, fr. OE. *þanc, þonc*, 'thought, favor, satisfaction, thanks', prop. verbal n. fr. *þencian*, 'to think'; rel. to OS. *thank*, ON. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Swed. *tack*, OFris. *thank, thonk*, MDu. *danc*, Du. *dank*, OHG., MHG. *danc*, G. *Dank*, Goth. *þagks*, 'thanks'; see **think.** Hence *thank* orig. meant 'thoughtfulness'.

Derivatives: *thank*, v. (q.v.), *thank-ful*, adj., *thank-ful-ly*, adv., *thank-ful-ness*, n., *thank-less*, adj., *thank-less-ly*, adv., *thank-less-ness*, n.

thank, tr. v. — ME. *thanken, thonken*, fr. OE. *þancian, þoncian*, fr. *þanc, þonc* (see **thank,** n.); cp. OS. *thancōn*, ON. *þakka*, Dan. *takke*, Swed. *tacka*, OFris. *thankia, thonkia*, MLG., MDu., Du. *danken*, OHG. *danchōn*, MHG., G. *danken*, 'to thank', which all derive from the respective noun.

Thargelia, n., a festival of Apollo celebrated on the 7th of the month of Thargelion (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. Θαργήλια (scil. ἱερά), prop. 'the festival on which was brought the θάργηλος ἄρτος, 'bread baked from the new crop'. The origin of the word θάργηλος is unknown. Cp. next word.

Thargelion, n., name of the eleventh month of the Attic Greek year (corresponding to the second half of May and first half of June).— Gk. Θαργηλιών, prop. 'the month on which the Thargelia festival was celebrated', fr. Θαργήλια. See prec. word.

tharm, n., intestine (*dial.*) — OE. *þarm, þearm*, rel. to OS. *tharm, þarmr*, Dan., Swed. *tarm*, OFris. *therm*, MDu., Du. *darm*, OHG. *daram, darm*, MHG., G. *darm*, 'gut', fr. Teut. **þar-ma-*, which corresponds to I.-E. **tor-mo-*, 'lit. 'that which goes through', from I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to pierce, go through', whence also Gk. τόρμος, 'hole (into which a pin or peg is stuck)', τράμις, 'the perineum', τρῆμα, 'perforation', τιτρᾱ́ν, 'to pierce, perforate'; for the suff. *-ma* in Teut. **þar-ma* (= E. *-m*) cp. *beam, seam, team.* See **throw** and cp. **terebra.**

Thaspium, n., a genus of plants, the meadow parsnip (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by the English-American naturalist Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859) from a play upon *Thapsia*, prop. 'flower of Thapsus', fr. Gk. Θάψος, name of an island. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ium.**

that, demonstr. pron. — ME. *that, thet*, fr. OE. *þæt*, neut, nom. and acc. sing. of the def. art. *se, sēo, þæt*, used already in OE. also in demonstr. sense. See **the,** art., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *that*, adj., adv., rel. pron., adv., *that*, conj. (q.v.)

that, conj. — Identical with **that,** demonstr. pron. Cp. Gk. ὅτι L. *quod*, F. *que*, It. *che*, Sp. *que*, which show the same sense development. In German, the demonstr. pronoun *das*, 'that', is only graphically distinguished from the conjunction *daß*, 'that'.

thatch, tr. v. — ME. *thecchen, thacchen*, fr. OE. *þeccan*, 'to cover', rel. to OS. *thekkian*, ON. *þekja*, Swed. *täcka*, Dan. *dække*, OFris. *thekka*, MDu. *decken*, Du. *dekken*, OHG. *decchen, decken*, MHG., G. *decken*, 'to cover', and to OE. *þæc*, 'roof, thatch', ON. *þak*, Swed. *tak*, Dan. *tag*, OFris. *thek*, MLG., MDu., Du. *dak*, 'roof', OHG. *dah*, MHG., G. *dach*, 'roof', fr. I.-E. base **(s)teg-*, 'to cover', whence also L. *tegere*, 'to cover', *tegumentum*, 'a covering', *tēctum*, 'roof' (prop. neut. pp. of *tegere* used as a noun), *tēgula*, 'tile', *toga*, 'toga', OIr. *tech, teg*, OW. *tig*, 'house', OIr. *-tuigim*, 'I cover', OCo., W. *to*, 'roof', Gk. τέγος, τέγη, 'roof', and— with initial *s*—OI. *sthágati, sthagayati*, 'covers hides, conceals', Gk. στέγειν, 'to cover', στέγος, στέγη, 'roof', στέγανος, 'covering; covered', OSlav. *o-stegŭ*, 'garment', *o-stegnąti*, 'to cover', OPruss. *steege*, 'barn', *stogis*, 'roof', Lith. *stógas*, 'roof'. Cp. **deck, deckle.** Cp. also **detect, detective, integument, obtected, protect, stegano-, tecto-** (fr. L. *tēctum*, 'roof'), **tectorial, tectrices, tegument, thug, tile, tog, toga.**

Derivatives: *thatch-er*, n., *thatch-ing*, n.

thatch, n. — ME. *thacche*, fr. *thecchen, thacchen*, 'to thatch'. See **thatch,** v.

Derivative: *thatch-y*, adj.

thaumasite, n., a calcium silicate, carbonate and sulfate (*mineral.*) — Coined fr. Gk. θαυμάζειν, 'to wonder' (see **thaumato-**), and subst. suff. **-ite**; so called in allusion to its remarkable composition.

thaumato-. before a vowel **thaumat-,** combining form meaning 'wonder'. — Gk. θαυματο-, θαυματ-, fr. θαῦμα, gen. θαύματος, 'wonder, a wondrous thing', prop. 'a thing to look at', fr. *θαϝ-, 'to look at', and rel. to θέᾱ (for *θᾱ́-ϝᾱ), 'sight, spectacle'. See **theater.**

thaumatrope, n., an optical instrument showing

the persistence of visual impressions. — Compounded of Gk. θαῦμα, 'wonder' and -τροπος, 'that which turns', fr. τρόπος, τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See **thaumat-** and **-trope.**

thaumaturge, n., 1) a worker of miracles; 2) a magician. — ML. *thaumaturgus,* fr. Gk. θαυματουργός, 'wonder working', which is compounded of θαῦμα, gen. θαύματος, 'wonder', and ἔργον, 'work'. See **thaumat-** and **work** and cp. **ergon.**

thaumaturgy, n., magic. — Gk. θαυματουργίᾱ, 'magic', lit. 'wonder working' (n.), fr. θαυματουργός. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

Derivatives: *thaumaturg-ic, thaumaturg-ic-al,* adjs., *thaumaturg-ist,* n.

thaw, intr. and tr. v., to melt. — ME. *thawen,* fr. OE. *þāwian,* rel. to ON. *þeyja,* MLG. *douwen, dōien,* MDu. *douwen, doyen,* Du. *dooien,* OHG. *douwen, dewen,* MHG. *töuwen, touwen,* G. *tauen,* 'to thaw', OS. *farthewian,* OHG. *firdouwen,* MHG. *verdöuwen, verdouwen,* G. *verdauen,* 'to digest', prop. 'to liquefy', fr. I.-E. base **tā-, *tu-,* 'to melt', whence also OI. *tőyam,* 'water', Ossetic *thayun,* 'to thaw', Arm. *t'anam,* 'I moisten', OIr. *tām,* 'pestilence', W. *tawdd,* 'molten', Dor τᾶκειν, Ion. τήκειν, 'to melt, waste, be consumed', τακερός, 'melting; tender, soft', L. *tābēre,* of s.m., OSlav. *tajati,* 'to melt'. Cp. **eutectic, eutexia, tabes, tiglic.** Cp. also the second element in **laurustine.** For the sense development of OS. *farthewian,* etc., 'to digest', cp. Swed. *smälta,* 'to smelt; to digest'.

Derivatives: *thaw,* n., *thaw-er,* n.

the, def. article. — ME., fr. OE. *þē,* a blend of earlier *sē,* 'that, the', and *þæt,* of s.m. (see **that**). OE. *sē,* fem. *sēo,* is rel. to ON. *sā* (masc.), *sū* (fem.), 'that', Goth. *sa* (masc.), *sō* (fem.), 'that', and cogn. with OI. *sá, sáḥ* (masc.), *sā* (fem.), Avestic *hā, hō* (masc.), *hā* (fem.), Toch. A *sās,* B *se* (masc.), *sā-u* (fem.), 'this', Gk. ὁ (masc.), ἡ (fem.), 'the'; from the I.-E. demonstr. base **so-, *sā,* 'that; the'. — OE. *þæt* is rel. to ON. *þat* (neut.), 'that', Swed. *den* (masc. and fem.), *det* (neut.), 'the', Dan. *den, det,* 'that', OFris. *thi* (masc.), *thiu* (fem.), *thet* (neut.), Du. *de,* 'the', *dat,* 'that', OHG., MHG. *der* (masc.), *diu* (fem.), *daȝ* (neut.), G. *der* (masc.), *die* (fem.), *das* (neut.), 'the', Goth. *þata* (neut.), 'the', and cogn. with OI. *tád* (neut.), Avestic *taṭ* (neut.), 'it, that', Toch. B. *te* (neut.), 'this', Gk. τό (neut.), 'the', OSlav. *tŭ* (masc.), *ta* (fem.), *to* (neut.), Russ. *tot* (masc.), *ta* (fem.), *to* (neut.), 'that', Lith. *tàs* (masc.), *tà* (fem.), 'that'. Cp. the second element in L. *is-te* (masc.), *is-ta* (fem.), *is-tud* (neut.), 'that of yours or near you', Arm. *-d,* as e.g. in *tër-d,* 'the master (who is) here', Alb. *tɛ,* 'in order that', OIr. *tō,* W. *do,* 'yes'. Cp. also Hitt. *tā* (neut. pl.,; masc. sing. is *tas, sas*), 'that'. All these words derive from the I.-E. demonstr. base **to-, *ta-,* 'that, the'. Cp. **they, them, their, than, then, thence, there, this, these, thither, those, thus** and the second element in **both, since, sith.** Cp. also **tales, tauto-,** the first element in **tantamount** and the second element in **idem, tandem.** Cp. also **ye,** def. article.

the, adv., by so much — used before the comparative. — ME. *thi, the,* fr. OE. *þy, þē,* instrumental case of the def. article. See prec. word.

the-, form of **theo-** before a vowel.

Thea, n., a genus of plants of the Tea family (*bot.*) — ModL., explained by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) as 'the divine plant', fr. Gk. θεᾶ, 'goddess', but in reality of the same origin as E. **tea.** Cp. **theine.**

Theaceae, n. pl., the tea family (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **Thea** with suff. **-aceae.**

theaceous, adj., pertaining to the tea family. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

theandric, adj., pertaining to the combination of divine and human. — Eccles. Gk. θεανδρικός, compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man', and suff. -ικός. See **theo-, andro-** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

theanthropic, theanthropical, adj., both divine and human. — Formed with suff. **-ic,** resp. **-ical,** fr. Eccles. Gk. θεάνθρωπος, which is compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **theo-** and **anthropo-** and cp. prec. word.

theanthropism, n., anthropomorphism. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

theanthropist, n., a believer in theanthropism. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

thearchy, n., 1) divine rule; 2) theocracy. — Eccles. Gk. θεαρχίᾱ, compounded of Gk. θεός, 'god', and -αρχίᾱ, fr. ἄρχειν, 'to lead, rule'. See **theo-** and **-archy.**

Derivative: *thearch-ic,* adj.

theater, theatre, n. — ME. *theatre,* fr. MF. *théatre* (F. *théâtre*), fr. L. *theātrum,* fr. Gk. θέᾱτρον, 'theater', lit. 'a place for seeing', formed with -τρον, a suff. denoting place, fr. θέᾱ, 'sight, spectacle', which stands for **θᾱ́ϝᾱ, *θήϝη,* whence Dor. θᾱέομαι (for **θᾱϝέομαι*), Ion. θηέομαι (for **θηϝέομαι*), Att. θεάομαι, 'I behold', θεητής, Att. θεᾱτής, 'spectator', θαῦμα, 'wonder'. Cp. **thaumato-, theory.**

theatrical, also (*rarely*) **theatric,** adj. — Late L. *theātricus,* fr. L. *theātrum.* See prec. word and the suffixes **-ic** and **-al.**

Derivatives: *theatrical-ity,* n., *theatrical-ize,* tr. v., *theatrical-iz-ation,* n., *theatrical-ly,* adv., *theatric-als,* n. pl.

thebaine, thebain, n., a white crystalline poisonous alkaloid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** fr. Gk. Θῆβαι, L. *Thēbae,* 'Thebes'. *Thebaine* lit. means 'alkaloid of Thebes'.

thec-, form of **theco-** before a vowel.

theca, n., case, capsule (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *thēca,* fr. Gk. θήκη, 'a case in which to put anything', from the base of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', whence also θέμα, 'a placing, setting'. See **theme** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **tick,** 'cover', which is a doublet of *theca.* Cp. also the second element in **bibliotheca, endothecium, exothecium, ootheca, perithecium.**

Derivatives: *thec-al, thec-ate,* adjs.

Thecla, Thekla, fem. PN. — L. *Thecla,* fr. Gk. Θέκλα, contraction of θεοκλεῖα, fem. of θεοκλῆς, lit. 'god-famed'. See **theo-** and **loud.**

theco-, before a vowel **thec-,** combining form meaning 'case, capsule'. — Gk. θηκο-, θηκ-, fr. θήκη. See **theca.**

thee, objective case of thou. — ME., fr. OE. *þē,* dat. and acc. of *þū,* 'thou'. See **thou.**

Derivative: *thee,* tr. v., to address as *thee*; intr. v., to use *thee* in addressing a person.

thee, intr. v., to grow, thrive. — OE. *thēon,* rel. to OS. *thīhan,* OFris. *thīgia,* MDu. *(ghe)dīen,* Du. *gedijen,* OHG. *(gi)dīhan,* MHG. *gedīhen,* G. *gedeihen,* Goth. *(ga)þeihan,* fr. I.-E. base *tenq-,* 'to be thick or strong'. See **tight.**

theelin, n., a crystalline hormone (biochem.) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. θῆλυς, 'female'. See **thely-.**

theft, n. — ME. *thefte, thiefthe,* fr. OE. *þēofð, þīefð, þȳfð,* fr. *þēof,* 'thief'. Cp. ON. *þyf, þȳft,* and OFris. *thiūfthe, thiūfte.* and see **thief** and subst. suff. **-t.**

thegn, n. — A var. of **thane.**

theine, thein, n., another name for caffeine (*chem.*) — F. *théine,* formed with chem. suff. **-ine, -in,** fr. **Thea**; so called because it occurs in **tea.**

their, possessive pron. — ME. *their, thair,* fr. ON. *þeir(r)a,* 'of them', gen. pl. of the demonstr. pron. *sā, sū, þat,* and rel. to OE. *þāra, þǣra,* gen. pl. of the def. article. See **they** and cp. **them, that.**

theirs, possessive pron. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-s,** on analogy of *his.*

theism, n., belief in a personal God. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. θεός, 'god', which prob. stands for **dhes-os,* and is cogn. with Arm. *dik'* 'gods' (which prob. stands for **dhēs-es*), OI. *dhíṣṇyaḥ,* 'pious, devoted', L. *fānum* (for **fasnom*), 'consecrated place, temple', *fēriae* (fr. OL. *fēsiae*), 'holy days, festivals', *fēstus,* 'festive'; fr. I.-E. base **dhes-* (= L. **fēs-, *fas-*), 'holy'. Cp. **apotheosis, atheism, ditheism, enthusiasm, henotheism, hylotheism, monotheism, pantheism, polytheism, Thecla, theo-, Theodore, Thespesia, Thespian, theurgy, Timothy, tritheism, zootheism** Cp. also **fair, fane, feast, Fedora.**

theism, n., a morbid condition due to the excessive use of tea. — Formed fr. **Thea,** 'tea', with suff. **-ism.** Cp. **theine.**

theist, n., an adherent of theism. — See **theism** (fr. Gk. θεός) and **-ist** and cp. **atheist, henotheist, monotheist, pantheist, polytheist.**

Derivatives: *theist-ic, theist-ic-al,* adjs., *theist-ic-al-ly,* adv.

Thélème, n., name of an abbey in Rabelais' *Gargantua,* given as reward to Friar John. The only rule in the abbey was to be "*Fay ce que vouldras*" ("Do what you like"). — Gk. θέλημα, 'will', fr. θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, 'to will, wish', which is prob. cogn. with Arm. *gel-ǰ,* 'wish', OSlav. *želějǒ, želěti,* 'to wish'.

thelitis, n., inflammation of the nipple (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. θηλή, 'teat, nipple'. See **thely-.**

thelium, n., nipple, papilla. — ModL., fr. Gk. θηλή, 'teat, nipple'. See **thely-.**

thely-, combining form meaning 'female', — Gk. θηλυ-, fr. θῆλυς, 'feminine', which is rel. to θηλή, 'teat, nipple', fr. I.-E. base **dhē-, *dhēi-, *dhᵉ-,* 'to suck, suckle', whence also OI. *dháyati,* 'sucks', L. *fēlāre,* 'to suck', *fīlius* (assimilated fr. **fēlios*), 'son'. See **filial** and cp. **theelin** and the second element in **endothelium, epithelium, mesothelium.**

thelytokous, adj., producing only females. — Gk. θηλυτόκος, 'bearing females', compounded of θηλυ- (see **thely-**) and -τόκος, 'bearing', from the stem of τίκτειν, 'to bring forth, bear'. See **thane** and cp. **toco-.** For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

them, pron. — ME., a blend of ME. *tham,* fr. OE. *þǣm,* dat, pl. of *þē,* 'the, that', and of ME. *theim,* fr. ON. *þeim,* dat. pl. of the demonstr. and personal pron.; see **the,** art. *Them* is the objective case of **they** (q.v.)

thema, n., thema, subject. — L., fr. Gk. θέμα, 'that which is placed'. See **theme.**

thematic, adj., 1) pertaining to the theme (stem) of a word; 2) pertaining to a theme (*music*). — Gk. θεματικός, fr. θέμα. See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

theme, n. — ME. *teme,* fr. OF. *tesme* (F. *thème*), fr. L. *thema,* fr. Gk. θέμα, gen. θέματος, 'that which is placed', from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place', whence also θέσις, 'a placing, setting' θήκη, 'case in which to put something', θέμις, 'right, law, decree' θεσμός, 'law, rule, precept', lit. 'that which is laid down', fr. I.-E. base **dhē-,* 'to put, place'. See **do,** v., and cp. next word. Cp. also **agonothete, anathema, antithesis, apothecary, apothecium, apothem, athetize, athetosis, bibliotheca, Chrysothamnus, diathesis, enthetic, epenthesis, epithet, Euthamia, hypothec, hypothesis, hypothetic, logothete, monothetic, parathesis, parenthesis, perithecium, prosthesis, prosthetic, prothesis, synthesis, synthetic, Thamnidium, thamno-, thamnuria, theca, Themis, thesurus, thesis, thesmothete, thetic, Thomomys, tick,** 'cover', **treasure, typothetae.** Cp. also the second element in **ethical.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

Themis, n., personification of law and justice. — L., fr. Gk. Θέμις, 'the goddess of law and justice', fr. θέμις, 'right, law, decree'. See **theme** and cp. the first element in **Thomomys.** Cp. also **doom.**

then, adv. — ME. *thanne, than, thenne, then,* fr. OE. *þonne, þon, þænne,* rel to OS., OFris. *thanna, than,* ON. *þā,* MDu. *danne, dan,* Du. *dan,* OHG. *thanne, denne,* MHG. *danne, denne,*

dan, den, G. *dann*, Goth. *þan*, 'then'; from the I.-E. demonstr. base **to-*, **ta-*. See **the,** art., and cp. **than,**

Derivatives: *then*, adj. and n.

thenar, n., the palm of the hand (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θέναρ, 'palm of the hand', which is cogn. with OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tener*, 'palm of the hand'. Cp. the second element in **opisthenar.**

Derivative: *thenar*, adj.

thence, adv. — ME. *thannes, thennes* (formed, with adverbial gen. suff. *-s*, from earlier *thanne, thenne*), contracted later into *thens* (written *thence*, in order to show that the *s* has the voiceless sound), fr. OE. *þanon*, which is rel. to OS. *thanana*, ON. *þana*, OFris. *thana*, OHG. *dannana, dannān* (= G. *von dannen*), 'thence'. See. **that.** For the spelling with *-ce* cp. *hence, whence.*

theo-, before a vowel **the-,** combining form meaning 'god'. Gk. θεο-, θε-, fr. θεός, 'god'. See 1st **theism.**

Theobald, masc. PN. — ML. *Theobaldus*, fr. OG. *Theudobald Theodbald* (rel. to OE. *þeodbeald*), fr. *theuda*, 'folk, people', and *bald*, 'bold'. (The change of OG. *Theudobald, Theodbald* to ML. *Theobaldus* is due to the influence of names beginning with *Theo-*, fr. Gk. θεός, 'god'.) For the first element see **Dutch** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **bold** and cp. the first element in **Baldwin.** Cp. also **Aldine.**

Theobroma, n., a genus of plants of the chocolate family (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. **theo-** and Gk. βρῶμα, 'food', which is rel. to βορᾶ, 'food', and cogn. with L. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **voracious** and cp. **devour.** Cp. also **Abroma.** The name prop. refers to the cocoa as 'the food of the gods'.

theobromine, n., a bitter crystalline compound, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, which occurs in cacao beans (*chem.*) — Coined fr. ModL. *Theobroma* (see prec. word) with chem. suff. **-ine.**

theocentric, adj., considering God as the center of all things. — Compounded of **theo-** and **centric.**

theocracy, n. — Gk. θεοκρατία, 'the rule of God', coined by the Jewish historian Josephus (cca 38-cca 100), fr. θεός (see **theo-**) and -κρατία, 'rule of', fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. See **-cracy.**

theocrat, n., one who rules under theocracy. — Compounded of **theo-** and **-crat.** Cp. prec. word.

theocratic, adj., pertaining to theocracy. — See **theocracy** and 1st **-atic.**

theodicean, adj., pertaining to theodicy. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ean.**

theodicy, n., vindication of divine justice. — F. *théodicée*, lit. 'justice of God', formed by the German philosopher, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (1646-1716) in 1710 fr. **theo-** and Gk. δίκη, 'justice', whence δικάζειν, 'to judge', δικαστής, 'judge'. See **dicast.**

theodolite, n., an instrument for measuring angles. — Of uncertain origin.

Theodora, n., fem. PN. — Gk. Θεοδώρα, fem. of Θεόδωρος. See next word.

Theodore, masc. PN. — L. *Theodōrus*, fr. Gk. Θεόδωρος, lit. 'gift of God', compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and δῶρον, 'gift'. See **donation** and cp. prec. word and **Dorothea.** Cp. also **Fedora.**

Theodoric, masc. PN. — Late L. *Theodōricus*, a name of Gothic origin lit. meaning 'ruler of the people'. Cp. Goth. *þiuda*, 'people', and **reiks*, 'ruler', which is rel. to *reiki*, 'rule, empire, kingdom'. For the first element see **Dutch** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **Reich.**

Theodosia, fem. PN. — Gk. Θεοδοσία, lit. 'gift of God', compounded of θεο- (see **theo-**) and δόσις, 'gift'. See **dose.**

theogony, n., the origin of the gods in heathen theology. — Gk. θεογονία, 'origin of the gods', compounded of θεός, 'god', and -γονία, fr. γόνος, 'race, birth, descent', which stands in gradational relationship to γένος, 'race, descent'. See **theo-** and **genus.**

Derivatives: *theogon-ic, theogon-ic-al*, adjs.

theolatry, n., worship of a god. — Gk. θεολατρεία, compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and -λατρεία, -λατρία, fr. λατρεία, 'service worship'. See **-latry.**

theologian, n. — MF. (= F.) *théologien*, fr. *théologie*, 'theology', fr. Eccles. L. *theologia*. See **theology** and **-an.**

theological, adj. — Eccles. L. *theologicālis*, fr. *theologicus*, fr. *theologia*. See **theology** and **-ical.**

Derivatives: *theological*, n., *theological-ly*, adv.

theologico-, combining form meaning 'theological and'. — See **theological.**

theologue, n., theologian (*obsol.* and *colloq.*) — Eccles. L. *theologus*. See **theologian.**

theology, n. — ME. *theologie*, fr. Eccles. L. *theologia*, fr. Gk. θεολογία, 'science of divine things', fr. θεολόγος, 'student of divine things', which is compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'. See **theo-** and **-logy.**

theomachy, n., battle of, or with, the gods. — Gk. θεομαχία, compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and -μαχία, fr. μάχη, 'battle'. See **-machy.**

theomorphic, adj., having the form of a god. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θεόμορφος, which is compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **theo-** and **morpho-.**

theophany, n., appearance of God to man. — Eccles. L. *theophania*, fr. Gk. θεοφάνεια, θεοφανία, 'manifestation of God', compounded of θεός (see **theo-**) and the stem of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear'. See **phantasm** and cp. **tiffany.** For the ending see suff. **-y** (representing Gk. -εια, -ία).

Theophilus, masc. PN. — L., fr. Gk. Θεόφιλος, lit. 'loved by the gods', fr. θεός, 'god', and φίλος, 'loved, beloved'. See **theo-** and **philo-.**

theopneustic, adj., divinely inspired..— Formed with suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θεόπνευστος, fr. θεός (see **theo-**) and -πνευστος, '-inspired', prop. verbal adj. of πνέειν, 'to breathe, inspire'. See **pneuma.**

theorbo, n., an obsolete kind of lute (*mus.*) — F. *théorbe, téorbe*, fr. earlier *tuorbe, tiorbe*, fr. It. *tiorba*, which is of unknown origin.

theorem, n., a general statement. — Late L. *theorēma*, fr. Gk. θεώρημα, 'sight, spectacle', fr. θεωρεῖν, 'to look at, behold', fr. θεωρός, 'spectator'. See **theory** and **-ma.**

theorematic, theorematical, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ic, resp. -ical,** fr. Gk. θεώρημα, gen. θεωρήματος, See prec. word.

Derivative: *theorematical-ly*, adv.

theory, n. — Late L. *theōria*, fr. Gk. θεωρία, 'spectacle, contemplation, consideration', fr. θεωρός, 'spectator', from the stem of θεᾶσθαι, 'to see, behold', whence also θέᾱτρον, 'theater', lit. 'a place for seeing'. See **theater** and **-y** presenting Gk. -ία).

Derivatives: *theor-ist*, n., *theor-ize*, intr. and tr. v., *theor-iz-ation*, n., *theoriz-er*, n.

theosophy, n. — ML. *theosophia*, fr. Late Gk. θεοσοφία, 'knowledge of divine things', which is compounded of Gk. θεός (see **theo-**) and σοφία, 'skill, wisdom', fr. σοφός, 'skilled, wise'. See **sophist.**

Derivatives: *theosoph-ic, theosoph-ic-al*, adjs., *theosoph-ist*, n.

ther-, form of **thero-** before a vowel.

-ther, suff. expressing comparison, alternative, etc., as in *further, hither, thither, either.* — Compar. suff., from I.-E. base **ter-*, **tr-*, whence OI. *-tara*, Gk. -τερος, L. *-terus*, lit. 'beyond'. Co. OI. *tátra*, 'there, thither', L. *trāns*, 'beyond', and see **trans-.** Cp. also **allotrio-, alter, contra-, deteriorate, deutero-, dexter, either, esoteric, exoteric, exterior, hetero-, hinder, hither, hysteron proteron, inter-, iterate, magister, minister, neither, nostrum, other, presbyter, preter-, sinister, subter-, thither, ulterior, ultra-, whether.**

theralite, n., name of a group of plutonic rocks (*petrology*). — Lit. 'the stone hunted after', fr. Gk. θηρᾶν, 'to hunt, chase, to hunt after', and λίθος, 'stone'; it was so called because its discovery was expected. Gk. θηρᾶν derives fr. θήρᾱ, 'hunting of wild beasts, chase', fr. θήρ, 'beast of prey'; see **theriac** and cp. words there referred to. For Gk. λίθος, see **litho-.**

therapeutic, therapeutical, adj. — Gk. θεραπευτικός, lit. 'inclined to serve', hence 'attentive, on obedient, able to cure', fr. θεραπεύειν, 'to wait serve, attend, fr. θεράπων, 'servant, attendant', fr. θέραψ, gen. θέραπος, of s.m. The suff. -εύειν in θεραπεύειν is due to the analogy of verbs in which the diphthong ευ belonged to the stem as e.g. in βασιλεύειν, 'to be king, to rule', fr. βασιλεύς, 'king', ἱερεύειν, 'to be a priest, to offer, sacrifice', fr. ἱερεύς, 'priest'. Gk. θέραψ is of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base **dher(ē)-*, 'to hold, support', which appears in Gk. θρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', L. *firmus*, 'strong'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *therapeutical-ly*, adv.

therapeutics, n., that branch of medicine which deals with the treatment and cure of disease. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

-therapy, combining form meaning 'treatment, cure'. Fr. Gk. θεραπεία, 'a waiting on, service, attendance', fr. θεράπων. See **therapeutic** and **-y** (representing Gk. -εία).

there, adv. — ME. *thar, ther*, fr. OE. *þār, þǣr, þēr*, rel. to OFris. *ther*, OS. *thār*, ON. *þar*, Dan., Swed. *der*, Du. *daar*, OHG. *dār*, MHG. *dā, dā*, Goth. *þar*, 'there', and cogn. with OI. *tár-hi*, 'then', fr. I.-E. **tar-*, 'there', enlargement of pron. base **to-*, **ta-*. See **the,** art., and cp. words there referred to.

thereabouts, thereabout, adv. — ME. *ther aboute*, fr. OE. *þǣr abūtan*, 'about that'. See **there** and **about.**

thereafter, adv. — ME. *therafter*, fr. OE. *þǣr æfter*, 'after that'. See **there** and **after.**

thereat, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *þǣr æt*, 'there'. See **there** and **at.**

thereby, adv. — ME. *therby*, fr. OE. *þǣrbig*, 'by that'. See **there** and **by.**

therefor, adv. — ME. *therfor, therfore, therefor, therefore*, 'for that'; ME. *fore* is a secondary form of *for*. See **there** and **for** and cp. next word.

therefore, adv. — ME. *therfor*, etc. See prec. word.

therefrom, adv. — ME. *therfrom*. See **there** and **from.** The orig. spelling was *there from.*

therein, adv. — ME. *therin*, fr. OE. *þǣrin*, fr. *þǣr*, 'there', and *in*, 'in'. See **there** and **in,** prep.

thereof, adv. — ME. *therof*, fr. OE. *þǣr of*, 'of that'. See **there** and **of.**

thereon, adv. — ME. *theron*, fr. OE. *þǣr on*, 'on that'. See **there** and **on.**

thereout, adv. — ME. *theoute*, fr. OE. *þǣrūt, þǣrūte*, 'outside'. See **there** and **out.**

thereover, adv. — ME. *ther over*, fr. OE. *þǣrofer*, 'over that'. See **there** and **over.**

Theresa, also **Teresa,** fem. PN. — F. *Thérèse*, fr. L. *Thērasia, Thēresia*, which is prob. rel. to *Thērasia*, fr. Gk. Θηρασία, name of two islands one near Sicily (now called Vulcanello) the other near Crete (still called Θηρασία).

thereto, adv. — ME. *therto*, fr. OE. *þǣrtō*, 'to that'. See **there** and **to.**

thereunder, adv. — ME. *therunder*, fr. OE. *þǣrunder*, 'under that'. See **there** and **under.**

thereupon, adv. — ME. *ther upon*, fr. OE. *þǣr uppan*. See **there** and **upon.**

Thereva, n., the type genus of the stiletto flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., lit. 'hunter', fr. Gk. θηρεύειν, 'to hunt', fr. θήρ, 'beast'. See **therio-.**

Therevidae, n. pl., a family of flies, the stiletto flies (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** from prec. word.

therewith, adv. — ME. *therwith*, fr. OE. *þǣr wið*, *þǣrwið*, 'with that'. See **there** and **with.**

therewithal, adv. — Compounded of **there** and **withal.**

theri-, form of **therio-** before a vowel.

theriac, n., an ancient antidote for poison. — L. *thēriaca*, fr. Gk. θηριακή, 'antidote' (for θηριακὴ ἀντίδοσις), fem. of θηριακός, 'pertaining to wild or poisonous animals', fr. θηρίον, 'beast', dimin. of θήρ (see **therio-** and cp. **treacle**). The name for antidote was coined by Andromachus, a native of Crete and contemporary of Nero; the antidote for snake poison, invented by him, was composed of 61 various ingredients, the most important of which was the dried flesh of vipers, whence the name of the antidote θηριακή (scil. ἀντίδοτος), lit. 'animal (antidote)'.

therianthropic, adj., combining human and animal form (as the centaur). — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θηριάνθρωπος, 'beast man', fr. θηρίον, 'beast, animal', and ἄνθρωπος, 'man'. See **therio-** and **anthropo-.**

Theridiidae, n. pl., a family of spiders (*entomol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. θηρίδιον, dimin. of θηρίον, itself dimin. of θήρ, 'beast, animal'. See **therio-.**

therio-, before a vowel **theri-,** combining form meaning 'wild beast'. — Gk. θηριο-, θηρι-, fr. θηρίον, 'wild animal, beast, animal', formally a dimin. of θήρ, of s.m., which is rel. to Lesbian Gk. φήρ, of s.m., from I.-E. base *ĝhwēr-*, 'wild, wild animal', whence also L. *ferus*, 'wild'. See **fierce** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also prec. word and the second element in **Aceratherium, Dinotherium, Megatherium, Nyctereutes, Oenothera, paleothere.**

theriomorphic, adj., having the form of an animal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θηριόμορφος, which is compounded of θηρίον, 'animal', and μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **therio-** and **morpho-.**

theriomorphous, adj., theriomorphic. — See prec. word and **-morphous.**

therium, combining form denoting a *genus of animals* (conventionally mammals). — ModL., fr. Gk. θηρίον, 'animal'. See **therio-.**

therm, n., British thermal unit (*physics*). — Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', rel. to θερμός, 'warm', which stands for **g^{w}hermos*, fr. I.-E. base **g^{w}her-*, 'warm'. See **warm** and cp. **thermae, Thermidor, thermion, thermo-, athermancy, diathermancy, diathermic, hydrothermal, isothere, isotherm.**

therm-, form of **thermo-** before a vowel.

thermae, n. pl., hot springs or baths. — L., fr. Gk. θέρμαι, pl. of θέρμη, 'heat'. See prec. word.

thermal, adj., pertaining to thermae; pertaining to heat. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *thermae*. See **therm.**

thermantidote, n., an apparatus for cooling the air. — Compounded of **therm** and **antidote.**

thermesthesia, thermaesthesia, n., sensitiveness to heat (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **therm** and **esthesia.**

-thermia, also **-thermy,** combining form denoting; 1) the state of heat; 2) generation or application of heat. — ModL. *-thermia*, formed fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', with L. suff. *-ia*. See **therm** and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

thermic, adj., pertaining to heat. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm.**

Thermidor, n., the eleventh month (lasting fr. July 19th to Aug. 17th) of the French revolutionary calendar. — A word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and δῶρον, 'gift'; see **therm** and **donation.**

Thermidorian, n. (*French hist.*) — F. *Thermidorien*, lit. 'pertaining to Thermidor'. See prec. word and **-ian.**

thermion, n., an electrically charged particle emitted from an incandescent body (*physics*). — Coined by the English physicist Sir Owen Willans Richardson (1879-1959) fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *thermion-ic*, adj., *thermionics* (q.v.)

thermionics, n. pl., that branch of physics which deals with the emission of electrons from heated bodies. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

thermit, n., a mixture of aluminum with an iron oxide (*trade mark*) — G., formed fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat' (see **therm**) with suff. *-it*, fr. Gk. *-ῖτης* (see subst. suff. **-ite**); so called because of the great heat it produces when it is ignited.

thermo-, before a vowel **therm-,** combining form meaning 'heat'. — Gk. θερμο-, θερμ-, fr. θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm.**

thermobarometer, n., a thermometer used for measuring the altitude by determining the boiling point of water. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **barometer.**

thermochemistry, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with the relation between heat and chemical action. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **chemistry.**

thermocouple, n., a thermoelectric couple. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **couple.**

thermodynamics, n., that branch of physics which deals with the reaction between heat and mechanical energy. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **dynamics.**

thermoelectric, adj., pertaining to thermoelectricity. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **electric.** Derivatives: *thermoelectric-al*, adj., *thermoelectric-al-ly*, adv.

thermoelectricity, n., electricity produced by heat. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **electricity.**

thermoelectrometer, n., an instrument for measuring the power of an electric current by the heat which it produces. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **electrometer.**

thermogenesis, n., the production of heat, esp. in the body. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **genesis.**

thermogenetic, adj., pertaining to thermogenesis. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **genetic.**

thermogenic, adj., relating to the production of heat. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **-genic.**

thermogenous, adj., thermogenic. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **-genous.**

thermogram, n., the record produced by a thermograph. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See **-gram.**

thermograph, n., a self-registering thermometer. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

thermolabile, adj., unstable when subjected to moderate heat. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and L. *lābilis*, 'unstable, wavering'. See **therm** and **labile** and cp. *thermostable.*

thermology, n., the study of heat. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

thermolysis, n., 1) dissociation by heat (*chem.*); 2) dispersion of heat from the body (*physiol.*) — G. *Thermolyse*, coined by the German pharmacist Karl Friedrich Mohr (1806-79) fr. **thermo-** and Gk. λύσις, 'a loosing, a setting free; dissolution', fr. λύειν, 'to loose, set free; to dissolve'. See **lysis.**

thermometer, n. — F. *thermomètre*, coined by the Jesuit Father Leuréchon in 1624 fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **therm** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

thermometry, n., the measurement of heat. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of'. See **-metry.**

Derivatives: *thermometr-ic*, *thermometr-ic-al*, adjs., *thermometr-ic-al-ly*, adv.

thermophile, thermophilic, adj., 'heat loving' (said of certain bacteria). — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'friend'. See **philo-.**

thermophore, n., an apparatus for conveying heat. — Gk. θερμοφόρος, 'boiler', compounded of θέρμη, 'heat', and -φόρος, 'carrying'. See **therm** and **-phore.**

thermopile, n., a thermoelectric battery. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat'. and L. *pila*, 'pillar'. See **therm** and **pile,** 'heap'.

thermoplegia, n., a heatstroke. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. πληγή, 'blow, stroke', which is cogn. with L. *plāga*, 'stroke, wound'. See **plague** and **1st -ia.**

thermos bottle, thermos flask. — Fr. Gk. θερμός, 'warm, hot', which is rel. to θέρμη, 'heat'. See **therm.**

thermoscope, n., an instrument for indicating differences in temperature without measuring them in degrees. — ModL. *thermoscopium*, compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

Derivatives: *thermoscop-ic*, *thermoscop-ic-al*, adjs.

thermostable, adj., stable when subjected to a moderate degree of heat. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat', and L. *stabilis*, 'stable'. See **therm** and **stable,** adj., and cp. *thermolabile.*

thermostat, n., a device for the automatic regulation of temperature. — Compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. στατός, 'placed, standing'. See **static** and cp. **aerostat** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *thermostat-ic*, adj.

thermostatics, n., the science that treats of the equilibrium of heat. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

thermotaxic, adj., pertaining to thermotaxis. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

thermotaxis, n., the regulation of bodily heat (*physiol.*) — ModL., compounded of **thermo-** and Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement'. See **taxis.**

thermotensile, adj., pertaining to tensile force as affected by changes in temperature. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θέρμη, 'heat' (see **therm**), and **tensile** (q.v.), a word of Latin origin.

thermotherapy, n., the treatment of disease by heat. — Compounded of **thermo-** and **-therapy.**

thermotic, adj., pertaining to heat. — Gk. θερμωτικός, fr. θερμοῦν, 'to make hot', fr. θερμός, 'hot'. See **therm** and **-otic.**

thermotics, n., the science of heat. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

thermotropic, adj., having the property of thermotropism. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

thermotropism, n., property of an organism of turning toward, or away from, heat (*biol.*) — Compounded of **thermo-** and **tropism.**

-thermy, combining form. — See **-thermia.**

thero-, before a vowel **ther-,** combining form meaning 'wild animal, beast'. — Gk. θηρο-, θηρ-, fr. θήρ, gen. θηρός, 'wild animal, beast, animal'. See **therio-.**

theroid, adj., resembling a beast. — Compounded of **ther-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

therology, n., the study of mammals, mammalogy — Compounded of **thero-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Theropoda, n. pl., a suborder of carnivorous dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of **thero-** and **-poda.**

theropodous, adj., pertaining to the Theropoda. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

thersitical, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, Thersites; scurrilous. — Formed with the suffix **-ical** fr. L. *Thersītēs*, fr. Gk. Θερσίτης, name of the ugliest of the Greeks before Troy, a man notorious for his scurrility. The name lit. means 'bold', esp. 'bold of speech' (cp. θερσιεπής, 'bold of speech'), fr. θέρσος, Aeol. equivalent of Ion., Old Att. θάρσος, Att. θάρρος, 'courage, audacity', and rel. to θαρσύς, θρασύς, 'bold, audacious', θαρσεῖν, Att. θαρρεῖν, 'to be bold', fr. I.-E. base **dhars-*, 'to dare, be courageous'. See **dare** and cp. **thrasonical.** For the ending of the name Θερσίτης see subst. suff. **-ite.**

thesaurus, n., a treasury; a treasury of words, lexicon. — L., fr. Gk. θησαυρός, 'treasure, treasure-house', a compound whose first element prob. derives fr. θη-, 'the stem of τιθέναι, to place, put' (see **theme**); the second element is of uncertain origin. Cp. **treasure.**

these, demonstr. pron. — ME. *thise, these,* fr. OE. *þās,* 'these', a collateral form of *þās,* pl. of *þes,* 'this'. See **this.** OE. *þās* survives in E. **those** (q.v.)

Theseus, n., the most famous hero of Attica, son of Aegeus (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Θησεύς, which is of unknown etymology.

thesis, n. — L., fr. Gk. θέσις, 'a placing, setting', fr. I.-E. **dh^{e}-ti-,* whence also OI. *-(d)hitiḥ* (only in compounds), 'a placing', Late L. *con-diti-ō,* 'a founding' (fr. L. *conditus,* pp. of *condere,* 'to found'). Gk. θέσις is verbal n. of τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set'. See **theme** and cp. **deed.** Cp. also next word.

thesmothete, n., a legislator, orig. any of the six inferior archons in Athens (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. θεσμοθέτης, compounded of θεσμός, 'that which is laid down, law', and θέτης, 'one who places'. Both θεσμός (Dor. τεθμός, Laconic, Argive and Locrian θεθμός) and θέτης derive from the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set'. See **theme** and cp. prec. word.

Thespesia, n., a genus of plants of the mallow family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. θεσπέσιος, 'divinely sounding, divine'. See next word. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Thespian, adj., pertaining to Thespis; pertaining to the drama. — Formed fr. L. *Thespis,* fr. Gk. Θέσπις, the founder of the Greek drama. The name derives fr. θέσπις, 'inspired by the gods', which is prob. a short form for θεσπέσιος, 'divinely sounding, divine', fr. *θέσ-σπετος, compounded of θεσ-, lit. 'divinely uttered', fr. *θεσ-, 'divine' and *σπέτος, 'uttered' (cp. ἀ-σπετος, 'unspeakable, unutterable'). For the first element see **theo-.** The second element derives fr. I.-E. base **seq^{w}-,* 'to say'; see **say,** v. Cp. prec. word. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

theta, n., name of the 8th letter of the Greek alphabet. — Gk. θῆτα, fr. Heb. *ṭēth*; see **teth.** The α was added because a Greek word cannot end with a τ; cp. *alpha* and words there referred to.

thetic, adj. positive. — Gk. θετικός, 'fit for placing', fr. θετός, 'placed, affirmative, positive', verbal adj. of τιθέναι, 'to place, put, set'. See **theme** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

theurgic, theurgical, adj., magical. — Late L. *theurgicus,* fr. Gk. θεουργικός, fr. θεουργία. See **theurgy** and adj. suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

theurgist, n., a magician. — See next word and **-ist.**

theurgy, n., magic. — Late L. *theurgia,* fr. Gk. θεουργία, 'divine work', fr. θεουργός, 'divine worker', which is compounded of θεός, gen. θεοῦ, 'god', and the base of ἔργον, 'work'. See 1st **theism** and **work** and cp. **ergon.** For the ending see suff. **-y (representing Gk. -ία).**

thews, n. pl., bodily strength; vigor. — ME. *thewes,* 'habits, manners', fr. OE. *þēaw,* 'custom, usage, habit', pl. *þēawas,* 'manners', rel. to OS. *thau,* 'custom', OHG. *thau, dau,* 'discipline'; of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with L. *tuērī,* 'to look at, regard, consider'; see **tuition.**
Derivatives: *thew-ed, thew-less, thew-y,* adjs.

they, pron. of the 3rd person, nom. pl. — ME. *thei, thai,* fr. ON. *þeir,* 'they', orig. nom. pl. masc. of *sā, sū, þat,* 'that'. See **the,** art., and cp. **them, their.**

thi-, form of **thio-** before a vowel.

thiaminase, n., an enzyme that destroys thiamine (*biochem.*) — Formed from next word with suff. **-ase.**

thiamine, thiamin, n., a crystalline compound $C_{12}H_{17}ON_4SCl$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-** and **amin(e).**

thiazine, thiazin, n., any of a class of ring compounds containing one sulfur atom and one nitrogen atom and four atoms of carbon (*biochem.*) — Compounded of **thio-, -az** and **-in(e).**

thiasus, n., a religious brotherhood (*Greek antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. θίασος, 'religious guild, confraternity', which is of uncertain origin.

thiazole, thiazol, n., a colorless liquid C_3H_3NS (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-** and **azole.**

thick, adj. — ME. *thicke, thikke,* fr. OE. *þicce,* rel. to OS. *thikki,* ON. *þykkr, þjukkr, þiokkr,* Dan. *tyk,* Swed. *tjock,* Norw. *tjukk,* OFris. *thikke,* MDu. *dicke,* Du. *dik,* OHG. *dicki, dichi,* 'thick', *dicco,* 'often', MHG. *dicke,* G. *dick,* 'thick', fr. I.-E. base **tegu-,* whence also OIr. *tiug,* 'thick', W., Co. *tew,* Bret. *teo,* of s.m.
Derivatives: *thick,* n., adv. and v., *thick-en,* tr. and intr. v., *thick-en-er,* n., *thick-en-ing,* n., *thick-et,* n., *thick-et-ed,* adj., *thick-et-y,* adj., *thick-ness,* n., *thick-ish, thick-ly,* adjs., *thick-ness,* n. and tr. v., *thick-ness-ing,* n.

thief, n. — ME. *theef,* fr. OE. *þēof,* rel. to OS. *thiof,* ON. *þjōfr,* Dan. *tyv,* Swed. *tjuf,* Norw. *tjuv,* OFris. *thiāf,* MDu., Du. *dief,* OHG. *thiob, diob, diub,* MHG. *diep, diup,* G. *Dieb,* Goth. *þiufs,* and possibly cogn. with Lith. *tūpiù, tūpti,* 'to squat oneself down', *tūpiù, tupėti,* 'to crouch, squat'. Cp. **theft** and the last element in **infangthief, outfangthief.**
Derivatives: *thieve* (q.v.), *thievery* (q.v.), *thiev-ing,* n. and adj., *thiev-ish,* adj., *thiev-ish-ly,* adv., *thiev-ish-ness,* n.

thieve, intr. v., to steal. — OE. *þēofian,* fr. *þēof,* 'thief'. See **thief.**

thievery, n. — Formed fr. E. **thief** with suff. **-ery.**

thigh, n. — ME. *theh, thih, thigh,* fr. OE. *þēoh, þīoh,* rel. to ON. *þjō,* 'thigh, rump', OFris. *thiach,* ODu. *thio,* Du. *dij,* OHG. *dioh,* 'thigh', fr. I.-E. base **tu-, *teu-,* 'to swell', whence also OIr. *tōn,* 'rump', W. *tīn,* of s.m., OSlav. *tyjǫ, tyti,* 'to become fat', *tukŭ,* 'fat', Lith. *tauka,* 'fat', *táukas,* 'pieces of fat', *tunkù, tùkti,* 'to become fat', Lett. *tūkt,* 'to swell', L. *tumēre,* 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *thigh-ed,* adj.

thigmo-, combining form meaning 'touch'. — Gk. θιγμο-, fr. θίγμα, 'touch', which is rel. to θιγγάνειν (aor. θιγεῖν), 'to touch', fr. I.-E. base **dheigh-,* 'to form out of clay, to knead, form'. See **dough** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the first element in **thixotropy.**

thigmotropism, n., the property in an organism of turning under the influence of contact (*biol.*) — Compounded of **thigmo-** and **tropism.**

thill, n., the shaft of a vehicle. — ME. *thille,* fr. OE. *þille,* 'plank', which is rel. to OE. *þel,* 'plank', ON. *þili, þil,* 'plank, thwart', MDu. *dele,* Du. *deel,* OHG. *dil, dilo, dilla,* MHG. *dil, dille,* G. *Diele,* 'deal, board, plank', fr. I.-E. base **tela-, *tla-,* 'something flat', whence also L. *tellus,* 'earth'. See **tellurian** and cp. **deal,** 'plank'.

thimble, n. — ME. *thimbel,* fr. OE. *þȳmel,* formed fr. *þūma,* 'thumb', with suff. *-el.* See **thumb** and instrumental suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *thimbl-ed,* adj.

thimblerig, n., a swindling game. — Compounded of **thimble** and **rig,** 'trick'.
Derivatives: *thimblerig,* intr. v., *thimblerigg-er,* n., *thimblerigg-ing,* n.

thin, adj. — ME. *thinne,* fr. OE. *þynne,* rel. to OS. *thunni,* ON. *þunnr,* Swed. *tunn,* Norw. *tunn, tynn,* Dan. *tynd,* MDu. *dunne,* Du. *dun,* OFris. *thenne,* OHG. *thunni, dunni,* MHG. *dünne,* G. *dünn,* 'thin', orig. 'stretched out', and to OE. *þenian,* ON. *þenja,* OHG., MHG. *dennen, denen,* G. *dehnen,* Goth. *uf-þanjan,* 'to stretch, extend', fr. I.-E. base **ten-,* 'to stretch, extend', whence also OI. *tanúḥ* (fem. *tanvī*), *tánukaḥ,* 'thin, tender', lit. 'stretched out', Homeric Gk. ταναός, 'stretched out, long', Gk. τανυ-, 'stretched out, long' (as in τανύγλωσσος, 'long-tongued'), L. *tenuis,* 'thin, slender', *tenus,* 'cord, snare', OSlav. *tĭnŭkŭ, tĭnĭkŭ,* 'thin', dial. Lith. *tenvas,* Lett. *tiẽws,* 'slender', OIr. *tan(a)e,* Co. *tanow,* W. *teneu,* MBret. *tanau,* 'thin'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **tenuis.**
Derivatives: *thin,* tr. and intr. v., *thin-ly,* adv., *thin-ness,* n.

thine, possessive pron. — ME. *thin,* fr. OE. *þīn,* orig. gen. of *þū,* 'thou', rel. to OS., OFris. *thīn,* 'thy, thine', ON. *þinn,* 'thy, thine', *þīn,* 'of thee', Dan., Swed. *din,* MDu., Du. *dijn,* OHG. *thīn, dīn,* MHG. *dīn,* G. *dein,* Goth. *þeins,* 'thy, thine', *þeina,* 'of thee'. All these words stand for I.-E. **t(w)ei-no-s,* and are cogn. with L. *tuus* (for **t^{w}ei-os*), 'thy, thine', fr. I.-E. base **tū-,* 'thou, thee'; see **thou** and cp. **thee.** In ME., the final *n* was dropped before a word beginning with a consonant and so arose the form **thy** (q.v.)

thing, n., an inanimate object. — ME., fr. OE. *þing,* 'condition, state, meeting, court of justice', rel. to *þingian,* 'to intercede, plead, arrange', OS., OFris. *thing,* ON. *þing,* 'assembly', MDu. *dinc,* Du. *ding,* OHG. *thing, ding,* MHG. *dinc,* 'assembly', G. *Ding,* 'thing'. All these words stand for I.-E. **teŋkos,* fr. base **ten-,* 'to extend (in space or in time)', and orig. denoted 'meeting at a fixed time', whence developed the meanings 'affairs, things, thing'. Cp. Goth. *þeihs,* 'time', orig. 'assembly taking place at a fixed time', fr. I.-E. **teŋgho-,* fr. base **ten-.* See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **thing,** 'assembly', and words there referred to. Cp. also **temporal,** 'pertaining to time'.
Derivative: *thing-y,* adj.

thing, ting, n., a legislative assembly in the Scandinavian countries. — ON. *þing* (whence also Norw. *thing, ting,* Swed. *ting,* 'assembly'); derivatively identical with **thing,** 'an object' (q.v.) Cp. the first element in **Tynwald** and the second element in **husting, storting.**

thingamy, thingumbub, thingummy, n., a thing. — Jocose formations of **thing,** 'an object'.

think, intr. v., to seem (*obsol.*) — ME. *thinken,* fr. OE. *þyncan,* rel. to OS. *thunkian,* ON. *þykkja,* Swed. *tycka,* OFris. *thinka,* OHG. *dunchen,* MHG. *dünken, dunken,* G. *dünken,* Goth. *þugkjan,* 'to seem', and prob. cogn. with L. *tongēre,* 'to know', Praenestine *tongitio,* 'knowledge'. See next word and cp. **methinks.**

think, intr. and tr. v., to reflect. — A blend of ME. *thinken,* 'to seem', and *thenken,* 'to think'. This latter comes fr. OE. *þencan,* causative to *þyncan,* 'to seem', hence prop. means 'to cause to seem' (see prec. word), and is rel. to ON. *þekkja,* 'to perceive, know', Dan. *tænke,* Swed. *tänka,* OS. *thenkian,* OFris. *thenza,* Du. *denken,* OHG. *denchen,* MHG., G. *denken,* Goth. *þagkjan,* 'to think'. Cp. **thank.**
Derivatives: *thinkable,* adj., *think-er,* n., *think-ing,* n. and adj., *thinkable-ness,* n., *thinkabl-y,* adv., *think-ing-ly,* adv.

thio-, before a vowel **thi-,** combining form used in the sense of 'containing sulfur' (*chem.*) — Gk. θειο-, θει-, fr. θεῖον, Homeric Gk. θέειον, 'brimstone', for *θ*F*έσ-(ε)ιον, lit. 'that which smokes', from I.-E. base **dhewĕs-, *dhwĕs-,* 'to breathe, smoke'. Base **dhewĕs-, *dhwĕs-,* is an enlargement of base **dheu-,* 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, whirl, shake, be scattered, vanish', whence OI. *dhūnṓti, dhuváti,* 'shakes, moves', Gk. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', θῦμα, 'sacrifice', θύμον, also θύμος, 'thyme', θῡμιᾶν, 'to burn so as to produce smoke', θῡμίαμα, 'incense', θύος, 'burned sacrifice' (whence L. *thūs,* gen. *thūris,* 'frankincense'), θῡμός, 'spirit, breath, life, mind, soul, desire, courage, anger', θῡ́ειν, θυιάζειν, 'to rage'. Cp. **thanato-, Thuja, thurible, Thyiad, thyine, thyme, thysano-, tumble, typhlo-, typhus,** the first element in **Thymelaeceae** and the second element in **athymia, barythymia.** Cp. also **deaf** and words there referred to, and **dull,** and words there referred to. Cp. also **deer, dizzy, down,** 'soft plumage', **down,** 'hill', **dust, feral,** 'funereal', **fume, fury, hag,** 'a witch', and the first element in **Dukhobors.**

thioacid, n., an acid in which oxygen is replaced

by sulfur (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone' (see **thio-**), and **acid,** a word of Latin origin.

Thiobacillus, n., a genus of bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone', and Late L. *bacillus*, 'a little staff'. See **thio-** and **bacillus.**

Thiobacteria, n. pl., an order of bacteria (*bacteriol.*) — Compounded of **thio-** and **bacteria.**

thiocyanic, adj., pertaining to the acid HSCN (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-** and **cyanic.**

thionic, adj., pertaining to sulfur (*chem.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone'. See **thio-.**

thiophene, thiophen, n., a colorless liquid, C_4H_4S (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-** the initial of **phenyl** and suff. **-ene,** resp. **-en.**
Derivative: *thiophen-ic*, adj.

thiophenol, n., a colorless liquid C_6H_5SH (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-** and **phenol.**

thiosinamine, thiosinamin, n., a colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_8N_2S$ (*chem.*) — Compounded of **thio-,** the first three letters of Gk. σίναπι, 'mustard' (see **sinapism**), and **amine.**

thiosulfate, n., a salt of thiosulfuric acid (*chem.*) — See prec. word and chem. suff. **-ate.**

thiosulfuric, adj., pertaining to the acid $H_2S_2O_3$ (*chem.*) — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. θεῖον, 'brimstone', and *sulfuric*, a word of Latin origin. See **thio-, sulfur** and **-ic.** $H_2S_2O_3$ is called *thiosulfuric* acid because it may be regarded as a sulfuric acid in which one oxygen atom is replaced by sulfur (= *thio-*).

third, adj. — ME. *thirde*, metathesis of ME. *thridda*, fr. OE. *þridda*, rel. to OS. *thriddio*, ON. *þriði*, Dan. *tredie*, Swed. *tredje*, OFris. *thredda*, Du. *derde*, OHG. *drittio, dritto*, MHG., G. *dritte*, Goth. *þridja*, and cogn. with OI. *tṛtíyaḥ*, Avestic *θritya-*, Toch. A *trit*, B *trite, trice*, Gk. τρίτος, Aeol. τέρτος, Alb. *tretε*, L. *tertius* (for **tritios*), OSlav. *tretiji*, Lith. *trẽčias*, Lett. *trešais*, OPruss. *tirtis, tīrts*, OIr. *triss*, W. *trydydd* and rel. to OE. *þrī*, etc., 'three'. See **three** and cp. **tercet, tertiary, tierce, trito-.** Cp. also **riding,** 'administrative district'.
Derivatives: *third*, n., *third-ling*, n., *third-ly*, adv.

thirl, n., a hole, aperture. — ME., fr. OE. *þȳrel.* See **thrill.**

thirl, tr. and intr. v., to pierce, thrill (*Engl. dial.*) — ME. *thirlen*, fr. OE. *þyrlian*, fr. *þȳrel.* See prec. word.

thirl, tr. v., to restrict. — Related to **thrall.** The orig. meaning of *thirl* was 'to reduce to slavery'.

thirst, n. — ME. *thirst*, fr. earlier *thurst*, fr. OE. *þurst*, rel. OS. *thurst*, ON. *þorsti*, Dan. *tørst*, Swed. *törst*, MDu., Du. *dorst*, OHG., MHG., G. *durst*, Goth. *þaúrstei*, fr. I.-E. base **tṛs-*, 'to be dry', whence also OL. *torrus* (for **torsus*), 'dry', L. *torrēre*, 'to parch, roast', *terra* (for **tersā-*), 'earth'. See **terra** and cp. words there referred to.

thirst, intr. v. — ME. *thirsten*, fr. OE. *þyrstan*, fr. *þurst*, 'thirst'. Cp. ON. *þyrsta* (fr. *þursti*) and OHG. *dursten*, MHG. *dürsten, dursten*, G. *dürsten* (fr. OHG., MHG., G. *durst*), 'to thirst', and see **thirst,** n.
Derivatives: *thirst-er*, n., *thrist-ing*, adj. and n., *thirst-ing-ly*, adv., *thirsty* (q.v.)

thirsty, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *þyrstig*, fr. *þyrst*. Cp. G. *durstig*, 'thirsty', fr. *Durst*, 'thirst', and see **thirst,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

thirteen, adj. and n. — Metathesis of ME. *threttene*, fr. OE. *þrēotȳne, þrēotēne*, which was formed fr. *þrēo*, 'three', with suff. *-tȳne, -tēne*, '-teen' (see **three** and **-teen**); rel. to OS. *thriutein, thrutein*, ON. *þrettān*, Dan. *tretten*, Swed. *tretton*, OFris. *thretten*, Du. *dertien*, OHG. *drīzehan*, MHG. *drīzehen*, G. *dreizehn*, 'thirteen'.

thirteenth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **thirteen** with numeral suff. **-th,** on the analogy of *tenth*. Cp. ME. *threttethe*, fr. OE. *þrēotēoða*, 'thirteenth', which was formed fr. *þrēotȳne*, 'thirteen', on the analogy of *tēoða*, 'tenth'; see **tithe.** Cp. also ON. *þrettānde*, Dan. *trettende*, Swed. *trettonde*, OFris. *threttinde*, Du. *dertiende*, OHG. *drittozehanto*, G. *dreizehnte*, 'thirteenth'.

thirtieth, adj. and n. — Formed fr. **thirty** with numeral suff. **-th** on the analogy of *tenth*. Cp. OE. *þrītigoða*, 'thirtieth', which was formed fr. *þrītig*, 'thirty'. Cp. also ON. *þrītugande*, later *þrītugti*, 'thirtieth'.

thirty, adj. and n. — Metathesis fr. ME. *thritty, therty*, fr. OE. *þrītig, þrittig*, which was formed fr. *þrī*, 'three', with *-tig*, 'ten' (see **three** and **-ty,** suff. denoting multiples of ten); rel. to OS. *thrītig*, ON. *þrjātigi, þrjātīu*, Swed. *trettio*, Dan. *tredive*, OFris. *thritich*, Du. *dertig*, OHG. *drīzug*, MHG. *drīzec*, G. *dreißig*, 'thirty', Goth. *þreis þigjus*, 'three tens'.

this, demonstr. pron. and adj. — ME. *thes, this*, fr. OE. *þēs, þes*, (masc.), *þēos, þīos*, (fem.), *þis* (neut.), rel. to OS. *these*, ON. *þessi*, MDu. *dese*, Du. *deze*, OFris. *this* (fem. *thius*, neut. *thit*), OHG. *deser* (fem. *desiu*, neut. *diz*), MHG. *diser* (fem. *disiu*, neut. *ditz*), G. *dieser*; formed fr. the I.-E. demonstr. bases **to-*, **ta-* and **so-*, **sā-*. See **the,** art., and cp. **that, these, those.**

thisness, n., quality of being this. — Formed fr. **this** with suff. **-ness.**

thistle, n. — ME. *thistil*, fr. OE. *þistel*, rel. to OS. *thistil*, ON. *þistill*, Swed., Norw. *tistel*, Dan. *tidsel*, MDu. *destel, distel, diestel*, Du. *distel*, OHG. *distil*, MHG., G. *distel*, fr. Teut. **þihstila-*, a dimin. formation fr. I.-E. base **steig-*, 'to prick, stick, pierce', whence OI. *tiktáḥ*, 'sharp', Gk. στίζειν, 'to prick'. See **stick,** 'to pierce', and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *thistle*, tr. and intr. v., *thistl-ed*, adj., *thistl-y*, adj.

thither, adv. — ME. *thider, thither*, fr. OE. *þider, þyder, þæder*, rel. to ON. *þaðra*, 'there', Goth. *þaþro*, 'thence', formed fr. Teut. demonstrative base **þa-* (corresponding to I.-E. **to-*, **ta-*), with the comparative suff. **-ther** (q.v.) See **the,** art., and cp. **hither.**
Derivative: *thither*, adj.

thixle, n., ax, hatchet (*dial.*) — ME. *thixel*, rel. to ON. *þexla*, Dan. *tængsel*, Norw. *teksel*, MLG. *dessele*, MDu. *dissel*, OHG. *dehsala*, MHG. *dehsel*, G. *Deichsel*, 'ax, hatchet'; formed with instrumental suff. **-le** fr. I.-E. base **teḱp-*, 'to prepare, build', whence also L. *texere*, 'to weave, plait, fit together'. See **text** and cp. words there referred to.

thixotropy, n., the property of becoming fluid when shaken, as shown by some gels. — Lit. 'turning through touch', fr. Gk. θίξις, 'a touch', and -τροπή, -τροπία, fr. τροπή, 'a turn, turning'. Gk. θίξις derives fr. θιγ-, the stem of θιγγάνειν (aor. θιγεῖν), 'to touch', whence also θίγμα, 'touch'. See **thigmo-** and **-tropy** and cp. **thigmotropism.**

Thlaspi, n., a genus of cresses, the pennycress (*bot.*) — L., 'a kind of cress', fr. Gk. θλάσπις, fr. θλᾶν, 'to crush'; so called in allusion to the flattened pod. Gk. θλᾶν is prob. cogn. with Czech *dlasmati*, 'to press', OI. *dhṛṣád-*, 'rock, millstone'. Cp. next word.

thlipsis, n., compression of blood vessels (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θλῖψις, 'pressure', formed from the stem of θλίβειν, 'to press, crush', which is a blend of φλίβειν, 'to press, crush', and θλᾶν, of s.m. Gk. φλίβειν is cogn. with L. *flīgere*, 'to strike'. See **afflict** and cp. words there referred to. For the etymology of θλᾶν see prec. word.

thole, tr. v., to endure (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *tholien, tholen*, fr. OE. *þolian*, 'to endure, suffer', rel. to OS. *tholōn*, ON. *þola*, Dan. *taale*, Swed. *tåla*, OFris. *tholia*, OHG. *dolēn*, Goth. *þulan*, 'to suffer' and to OHG. *gidult*, MHG. *gedult*, G. *Geduld*, 'patience' (whence—with back formation—OHG., MHG. *dulten*, G. *dulden*, 'to suffer, endure'), fr. I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, **tl̥-*, 'to bear, carry, endure, suffer', whence also Gk. τλῆναι, 'to suffer, endure', L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. words there referred to.

thole, tholepin, n., peg in the gunwale of a boat. — ME. *tholle*, fr. OE. *þol, þoll*, 'oarpeg, rowlock', rel. to ON. *þollr*, OFris. *tholl*, MLG. *dolle*, Du. *dol*, G. *Dolle*, 'thole', G. *Dollfuß*, 'clubfoot', and cogn. with Gk. τύλος, 'nail, bolt (used in shipbuilding)', L. *tumidus*, 'swollen, protuberant', fr. I.-E. base **tu-*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. words there referred to.

Thomas, masc. PN. — Eccles. L., fr. Gk. Θωμᾶς, lit. 'twin', fr. Syr. *tōmā*, 'twin', which is rel. to Aram. *tᵉ̄ōmā*, Heb. *tᵉ̄ōm*, Akkad. *tu'amu, ta'umu*, Arab. *tau'am*, 'twin'. All these words are prob. derivatives of the Semitic base *w-a-m*, 'to tally'. Cp. Arab. *wā'ama*, 'it tallied'. In keeping with the original meaning of the name, *Thomas* is three times referred to in John's Gospel as ὁ λεγόμενος Δίδυμος (Thomas, called 'the Twin').

Thomism, n. — Lit. 'doctrine of Thomas', formed from the name of *Thomas* Aquinas (1225-74) and suff. **-ism.**

Thomist, n., an adherent of Thomism. — See **Thomism** and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *Thomist, Thomist-ic*, adjs.

Thomomys, n., a genus of rodents (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θωμός, 'heap', and μῦς, 'mouse'. Gk. θωμός stands in gradational relationship to θέμις, 'right, law, decree'. See **Themis.** For the etymology of μῦς see **myo-, mouse.**

thomsenolite, n., a synonym of *pachnolite* (*mineral.*) — Named after the Danish chemist Hans Peter Jörgen Julius *Thomsen* (1826-1909). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

thomsonite, n., a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium (*mineral.*) — Named after the Scottish chemist Thomas *Thomson* (1773-1852). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

thong, n., a strip of leather. — ME. *thwong, thong*, fr. OE. *þwang, þwong*, rel. to ON. *þvengr*, 'thong, latchet', and to OE. *twengan*, 'to pinch, squeeze'. See **twinge.**

Thor, n., the Scandinavian god of thunder. — ON. *þōrr*, fr. earlier **þunroz*, rel. to OE. *þunor*, 'thunder'. See **thunder,** n. and cp. **Thursday.**

thorac-, form of **thoraco-** before a vowel.

thoracic, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the thorax. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *thōrāx*, gen. *thōrācis*. See **thorax.**

thoraco-, before a vowel **thorac-,** combining form denoting the *thōrāx*. — Gk. θωρᾱκο-, θωρᾱκ-, fr. θώρᾱξ, gen. θώρᾱκος. See next word.

thorax, n., part of the body between the neck and the abdomen (*anat.*) — Gk. θώρᾱξ, gen. θώρᾱκος, 'breastplate, breast, chest', of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with OI. *dhārāyati*, 'holds', from I.-E. base **dher-*, **dhere-*, 'to hold', whence also Gk. θρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', L. *firmus*, 'fast, firm'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. **therapeutic, throne.** Cp. also **mesothorax.**

thoria, n., thorium dioxide THO_2 (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1828 fr. *Thor*, name of the Scand. god of thunder, and 1st suff. **-ia.** See **Thor.**

thorianite, n. (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **thorium** with suff. **-an** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

thorite, n. (*mineral.*) — Swed. *thorit*, coined fr. **Thor** and suff. *-it*, representing the Greek suff. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

thorium, n. — ModL. See **thoria** and 2nd **-ium.**

thorn, n. — ME., fr. OE. *þorn*, 'thorn, prickle', rel. to OS., OFris. *thorn*, ON. *þorn*, Du. *doorn*, OHG. *thorn*, later *dorn*, MHG., G. *dorn*, Goth. *þaúrnus*, fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to pierce', whence also OI. *tṛ́ṇam*, 'blade of grass', Gk. τέρναξ, gen. τέρνακος, 'stalk of the cactus', OSlav. *trŭnŭ*, 'thorn', Ir. *trāinīn*, 'a little blade of grass'. See **throw** and cp. the first element in **turbot.**

Derivatives: *thorn*, tr. v., *thorn-ed*, adj., *thorn-less*, adj., *thorn-y*, adj.

thorough, adj. — ME. *thorugh*, fr. OE. *þuruh*, a var. of *þurh*. See **through.**

Derivatives: *thorough-ly*, adv., *thorough-ness*, n.

thorp, also **thorpe,** n., village; hamlet (now chiefly in place names). — ME. *thorp*, *throp*, fr. OE. *þorp*, *þrop*, rel. to OS. *thorp*, *tharp*, ON. *þorp*, 'village', OFris. *thorp*, *therp*, MDu., Du. *dorp*, OHG. *thorf*, later *dorf*, MHG., G. *dorf*, 'village', Goth. *þaúrp*, 'field', prob. fr. I.-E. base **treb-*, 'to build', whence also Oscan *tríbúm* (acc.), 'house', Umbr. *trebeit*, 'he stays, dwells, lives', Lith. *trobà*, 'a building', Lett. *trāba*, of s.m., OW. *treb*, 'house, dwelling', OIr. *a-treba*, 'he possesses, dwells', Ir. *treb*, 'residence', OBret. *treb*, W. *tref*, 'a dwelling', Gk. τέραμνα (for **ter^{e}bno-*), assimil. form τέρεμνα, 'house, dwelling place', L. *trabs* (gen. *trabis*), 'beam, timber', *taberna*, 'hut, booth'. Cp. **tabernacle, tavern, trabea, trabecula, trave, troop, troppo.**

thortveitite, n., a scandium yttrium silicate (*mineral.*) — Named after Olaus *Thortveit* of Iceland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Thos, n., a genus of digitigrade Carnivora, the jackal (*zool.*) — L. *thōs*, fr. Gk. θώς (for *θωϝός), 'jackal', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands in gradational relationship to Gk. θαῦνος, 'wild beast'. See **fauna.**

those, pron. — ME. *thos*, *those*, fr. OE. *þās*, plural of *þes*, 'this'; see **this.** Accordingly *those* is derivatively a collateral form of **these** (q.v.), but is now used as the plural of **that** (q.v.)

Thoth, n., the ancient Egyptian god of wisdom and magic. — L., fr. Gk. Θώθ, Θωύθ, Θεύθ, fr. Egypt. *Ṭeḥuti.*

thou, pron. of 2nd person sing. — ME., fr. OE. *ðū*, rel. to ON. *þu*, OS., OFris. *thu*, Dan., Swed. *du*, MDu. *dū*, OHG., MHG. *dū*, G. *du*, Goth. *þu*, fr. I.-E. **tū-*, 'thou', whence also OI. *tv-ám*, Avestic *tū*, Arm. *du*, Dor. Gk. τύ, Att. σύ, L. *tū*, Alb. *ti*, OSlav. *ty*, Lith. *tù*, OIr. *tū*, W. *ti*. Cp. **thee, thine, thy.** Cp. also **tutoyer, tuum.**

Derivative: *thou*, tr. v.

though, conj. — ME. *though*, *thogh*, fr. ON. **þoh*; rel. to OE. *þēah*, ON. *þō*, OS. *thoh*, OFris. *thāch*, OHG. *doh*, MHG., G. *doch*, Goth. *þáuh*, 'though, yet'. Cp. **although.**

thought, n. — ME. *thoght*, *thouht*, fr. OE. *geþōht*, *þōht*, from the stem of *þenkan* (past tense *þōhte*), 'to think'. Cp. OS. *githāht*, Du. *gedachte*, 'thought, idea', MDu. *gedachtenisse*, 'memory', Du. *gedachtenis*, 'remembrance', OHG. *kithēhtnissi*, MHG. *gedæhtnisse*, 'devotion', G. *Gedächtnis*, 'memory' (for Du. and G. suff. *-nis* see *-ness*), Du. *aandacht*, 'attention', OHG. *anadāht*, MHG. *andāht*, G. *Andacht*, 'attention, devotion' G. *Bedacht*, 'consideration deliberation', and see **think.**

Derivatives: *thought-ful*, adj., *thought-ful-ly*, adv., *thought-ful-ness*, n., *thought-less*, adj., *thought-less-ly*, adv., *thought-less-ness*, n., *thought-y*, adj.

thought, past tense and pp. of *think*. — ME. *thought(e)*, fr. OE. *þōht(e)*, resp. *geþōht*. See **think** and cp. **thought,** n.

thousand, n. and adj. — ME., fr. OE. *þūsend*, rel. to OS. *thūsind*, *thūsundig*, ON. *þūsund*, Dan. *tusende*, Swed. *tusen*, OFris. *thūsend*, Du. *duizend*, OHG. *thūsunt*, *dūsunt*, *tūsund*, MHG. *tūsent*, G. *tausend*, Goth. *þūsundi*. These words are traceable to the Teut. **þūs-hundi* which prop. means 'many hundreds', and is cogn. with OSlav. *tysęšta*, *tysąšta*, Lith. *túkstantis*, OPruss. *tūsimtons*, 'a thousand'. The first element of Teut. **þūs-hundi* is prob. cogn. with OI. *tavás-*, 'strength', L. *tumēre*, 'to swell'; see **tumid.** For the second element see **hundred.**

thousandth, adj. and n. — Formed with numeral suff. **-th** fr. **thousand** on analogy of *fourth*, etc.

thrall, n., a slave; bondman. — ME. *thral*, fr. OE. *þrǣl*, fr. ON. *þrǣll*, 'slave, servant', which prob. meant orig. 'runner', and is rel. to OE. *prǣgan*, Goth. *þragjan*, 'to run', OE. *þrāg*, 'course of time', OHG. *dregil*, *drigil*, 'servant'. Cp. **thirl,** 'to restrict', which stands in gradational relationship to *thrall.*

thralldom, thraldom, n. — ME. *thraldom*, fr. *thral.* See **thrall** with suff. **-dom.**

thrash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *threschen*, fr. OE. *þrescan*, *þerscan*, rel. to ON. *þryskva*, *þriskja*, *þreskja*, Dan. *tærske*, Swed. *tröska*, Norw. *treskja*, *tryskja*, MDu. *derscen*, *dorscen*, Du. *dorsen*, OHG. *threskan*, *dreskan*, G. *dreschen*, Goth. *þriscan*. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to stamp (tread) with noise' (cp. the Teut. loan words It. *trescare*, 'to prance about', Provenç. *trescar*, OF. *treschier*, 'to dance', Sp. *triscar*, 'to stamp the feet', Port. *triscar*, 'to quarrel'); they are cogn. with Lith. *trẽškėti*, 'to clatter, rattle', OSlav. *trěskŭ*, 'crack, crash'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to rub'. See **throw** and cp. **thresh** and the first element in **threshold.**

Derivatives: *thrash*, n., *thrasher* (q.v.)

thrasher, n., one who thrashes. — Formed fr. **thrash** with agential suff. **-er.**

thrasher, n., a long-tailed thrushlike bird. — Dial. E. *thrusher*, fr. **thrush,** 'the bird'.

thrasonical, adj., boastful. — Formed with suff. **-ical** fr. L. *Thrasō*, fr. Gk. Θράσων, name of a braggart in Terence's *Eunuchus.* The name Θράσων lit. means 'boastful'. It derives fr. θράσος, θάρσος, 'courage, audacity'. See **thersitical.**

thraw, tr. v., to twist. — A collateral form of **throw.**

thread, n. — ME. *thred*, *threed*, fr. OE. *þrǣd*, rel. to OS. *thrād*, ON. *þráðr*, OFris. *thrēd*, Dan. *traad*, Swed. *tråd*, MDu. *draet*, Du. *draad*, OHG., MHG. *drāt*, G. *Draht.* All these words lit. mean 'twisted' and derive fr. I.-E. base **trē-*, a gradational variant of **ter-*, 'to rub, to rub by

turning', whence also Gk. τρητός, 'bored through', τρῆμα, 'that which is bored through', τείρειν (for *τέριειν), 'to rub', L. *terere*, of s.m., OE. *þrāwan*, 'to twist, revolve'. See **throw** and cp. **terebra, teredo, toreutic, turn.**

threat, n. — ME. *thret*, *threat*, fr. OE. *þrēat*, 'crowd, troop, violence, threat', rel. to OE. *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy', *þrēatian*, 'to press, afflict, threaten', ON. *þrjōta*, 'to fail, lack', Du. *verdrieten*, 'to vex', OHG. *irdriozan*, MHG. *erdriezen*, *verdriezen*, G. *verdrießen*, Goth. *us-þriutan*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **treud-*, 'to press, push', whence also L. *trūdere*, 'to thrust, push, shove', OSlav. *trudŭ*, 'oppression', *truditi*, 'to oppress, afflict', OIr. *tromm* (for **trud-smo*), 'oppressive, heavy', Alb. *treθ*, 'I geld, castrate', lit. 'I crush (the testicles)'. Base **treud-*, is a *-d*-enlargement of base **ter-*, 'to rub, pierce', whence Gk. τρύειν, 'to wear out, distress', OSlav. *tryjǫ*, *tryti*, 'to rub', *trovǫ*, *truti*, 'to wear out, consume'. See **throw** and cp. **throe, thrust.** Cp. also **abstruse, detrude, detrusion, extrude, extrusion, intrude, intrusion, obtrude, obtrusion, protrude, protrusion, retrude, retrusion.**

threaten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *thretnen*, fr. OE. *þrēatnian*, fr. *þrēat.* See **threat.**

Derivatives: *threaten-er*, n., *threaten-ing*, adj., *threaten-ing-ly*, adv.

three, adj. and n. — ME. *thre*, *threo*, *thri*, fr. OE. *þrī*, *þrīe* (masc.), *þrēo* (fem. and neut.), rel. to OS. *thria* (masc. and fem.), *thriu* (neut.), ON. *þrīr* (masc.), *þrjār* (fem.), *þrjū* (neut.), Dan., Swed., Norw. *tre*, OFris. *thrē* (masc.), *thriā* (fem.), *thriū* (neut.), MDu., Du. *drie*, OHG. *drī* (masc.), *drīo* (fem.), *driu* (neut.), MHG. *dri*, *drie* (masc. and fem.), *driu* (neut.), G. *drei*, Goth. **þreis* (masc. and fem.), *þrija* (neut.), 'three', fr. I.-E. base **tre^{y}es*, whence also OI. *tráyaḥ*, (masc.), *tisráḥ* (fem.), *trī* (neut.), Avestic *θrāyō* (masc.), *tisharō* (fem.), Toch. A *tri* (masc.) *trē* (fem.), Hitt. *tri-*, Arm. *erek'*, Alb. *tre* (masc.), *trī* (fem.), Gk. τρεῖς (masc. and fem.), τρία (neut.), L. *trēs* (masc. and fem.), *tria* (neut.), Umbr. *trif* (acc.), *triia*, Oscan *tris*, OSlav. *trije*, *trije* (masc. and fem.), *tri* (neut.), Lith. *trỹs*, OIr. *trī* (masc.), *teoir*, *teora* (fem.), W. *tri* (masc.), *teir* (fem.), 'three'. Cp. **third, thirteen, thirty, thrice.** Cp. also **drill,** 'woven material', **ter-, tercel, tercet, tern,** 'group of three', **ternal, tertian, tertiary, terzetto, Thrinax, tierce, trammel, trefoil, tresillo, trey, tri-, triad, triangle, triarii, Trias, tribe, Tribolium, triceps, tricerium, trident, triens, triental, Trillium, trine, trinity, trio, Trithrinax, triune, trivet, trivial, trivium, troika.** Cp. also the first element in **testament, testicle, testify** and in **sebundy, teapoy.**

thremmatology, n., the science of breeding domestic animals. — Compounded of Gk. θρέμμα, 'nursling', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element derives from the stem of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'; see **threptic.** For the second element see **-logy.**

threnetic, threnetical, adj., mournful. — Gk. θρηνητικός, 'inclined to lament', fr. θρῆνος, 'dirge', which is rel. to θρώνᾰξ, 'drone', τενθρήνη, 'a kind of wasp', from the I.-E. imitative base **dhren-*, 'to hum, buzz, murmur', whence also Goth. *drunjus*, 'sound', OE. *drān*, 'drone'. See **drone** and cp. **Anthrenus, Tenthredinidae.**

threnode, n., threnody. — See next word.

threnody, n., a dirge, song of lamentation. — Gk. θρηνῳδίᾱ, compounded of θρῆνος, 'dirge', and ᾠδή, 'song'. See **threnetic** and **ode.**

Derivatives: *threnodi-al*, *threnod-ic*, adjs., *threnod-ist*, n.

threpsology, n., the science of diet. — Compounded of Gk. θρέψις, 'nourishment', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. The first element is a derivative of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish'; see next word. For the second element see **-logy.**

threptic, adj., pertaining to feeding (*zool.*) — Gk. θρεπτικός, 'feeding', fr. θρεπτός, 'fed', verbal adj. of τρέφειν, 'to feed, nourish', which stands in gradational relationship to τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See **trophic** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **thremmatology, threpsology.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

thresh, tr. and intr. v. — Earlier form of **thrash** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *thresh*, n., *thresh-er*, n.

threshold, n. — ME. *threshwold*, fr. OE. *þerscwold*, *þerscold*, lit. 'something to tread upon', fr. OE. *þerscan*, 'to tread; to thrash'. Cp. ON. *þreskjöldr*, Swed., Norw. *tröskel*, Dan. *tærskel*, 'threshold', and see **thrash.**

threw, past tense of *throw*. — ME. *threw*, fr. OE. *þrēow*, past tense of *þrāwan.* See **throw.**

thrice, adv. — ME. *thries*, formed with the adverbial genit. suff. **-s** fr. OE. *þrīga*, *þrīwa*, 'three times'. Accordingly the spelling should be *thris.* The ending *-ce* merely serves to show that the *s* has the voiceless sound *s* (and not the voiced sound *z*). See **three.**

thrift, n. — ME., fr. ON. *þrift*, 'prosperity', formed with suff. *-t*, fr. ON. *þrif*, of s.m., lit. 'a grasping', fr. *þrīfa*, 'to grasp'. See **thrive.**

Derivatives: *thrift*, tr. v., *thrift-y*, adj., *thrift-i-ly*, adv., *thrift-i-ness*, n.

thrill, tr. and intr. v. — The original meaning of this verb was 'to pierce', fr. ME. *thrillen*, metathesized fr. *thirlen*, 'to pierce', fr. OE. *þyrlian*, 'to iperce', fr. *þȳrel*, 'hole', fr. *þurh*, 'through'. See **through** and cp. **thirl, drill,** 'to bore', **drill,** 'to train (soldiers)', and the second element in **nostril.**

Derivatives: *thrill*, n., *thrill-er*, n., *thrill-ing*, adj., *thrill-ing-ly*, adv., *thrill-ing-ness*, n.

Thrinax, n., a genus of fan palms (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. θρῖναξ, 'trident, three-pronged fork'; so called in reference to the shape of the leaves.

Θρῖναξ is prob. compounded of the base of τρεῖς, 'three', and of ἄκις, 'point, barb'. See **three** and **acrid** and cp. the second element in **triakis-, tetrakis-**. Cp. also **Trithrinax.**

thrips, n., name of various small insects (*entomol.*) — Gk. θρῖψ, 'wood worm', of uncertain origin.

thrive, intr. v. — ME. *thriven*, fr. ON. *þrīfask*, 'to grasp for oneself, to thrive', reflexive of *þrīfa*, 'to grasp, grip'. (For the reflexive suff. *-sk* see *-sk* and cp. *bask.*) Cp. Norw. *triva*, 'to seize', *trivast* (refl.), 'to thrive', Swed. *trifvas* and Dan. *trives* (refl.), 'to thrive'. Cp. also **thrift.**

Derivatives: *thriv-er*, n., *thriv-ing*, adj., *thriv-ing-ly*, adv., *thriv-ing-ness*, n.

thriven, pp. of *thrive.* — ME. See prec. word.

-thrix, combining form meaning 'hair, hairlike'. — Fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See **tricho-** and cp. the second element in **Clonothrix.**

throat, n. — ME. *throte*, fr. OE. *þrote*, *þrotu*, rel. to OHG. *drozza*, MHG. *drozze*, G. *Drossel*, 'throat', and to OS. *strota*, MDu. *strōte*, Du. *strot*, of s.m.; cp. **throttle** and the first element in **thropple.** It. *strozza*, 'throat', and *strozzare*, 'to strangle', are Teut. loan words.

Derivatives: *throat*, tr. v., *throat-ed*, adj., *throat-y*, adj., *throat-i-ly*, adv., *throat-i-ness*, n.

throb, intr. v. — ME. *throbben*; of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *throb*, n., *throbb-er*, n.

throe, n., great pain, anguish. — ME. *throwe*, 'pain, pang, throe', fr. earlier *thrawe*, fr. OE. *þrawu*, 'threat, oppression, punishment', which is rel. to OE. *þrēa*, of s.m., *þrēan*, 'to oppress, punish, threaten', MHG. *drō*, 'threat' (whence, with back formation, MHG. *drōn*, G. *drohen*, 'to threaten'), OHG. *drewen*, *drouwan*, MHG. *dröuwen*, G. *dräuen* (now only poetic), 'to threaten', and possibly cogn. with Gk. τρύειν, 'to wear out, distress'. See **threat.**

Derivative: *throe*, intr. v., to agonize.

thromb-, form of **thrombo-** before a vowel.

thrombin, n., the substance that causes the clotting of blood (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. θρόμβος, 'lump, clot'. See next word.

thrombo-, before a vowel **thromb-,** combining form meaning 'lump, clot'. — Gk. θρομβο-, θρομβ-, fr. θρόμβος, 'lump, clot', formed from a nasalized enlargement of I.-E. base ***dhrebh-*, 'to make firm, curdle', whence Gk. τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish'. See **draff** and words there referred to.

thrombosis, n., obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θρόμβωσις, 'clot, coagulation', fr. θρόμβος. See prec. word and **-osis.**

throne, n. — ME., fr. earlier *trone*, fr. OF. *trone* (F. *trône*), fr. L. *thronus*, fr. Gk. θρόνος, 'seat, chair, throne', fr. I.-E. base ***dher(ē)-*, 'to hold. support', whence also Gk. θρᾶνος, 'bench', θρῆνυς, 'footstool', OI. *dhārdyati*, 'he holds, supports', *dhármaḥ*, 'custom, law', L. *firmus*, 'firm, steadfast, stable, strong'. See **firm,** adj., and cp. **therapeutic, thorax.**

Derivatives: *throne*, tr. and intr. v., *throne-less*, adj.

throng, n., crowd. — ME. *throng*, fr. OE. *þrang*, *geþrang*, 'crowd, tumult', rel. to ON. *þröng*, Du. *drang*, G. *Drang*, *Gedränge*, 'crowd, throng', OE. *þringan*, OS. *thringan*, ON. *þryngva*, 'to press on, crowd', Du. *dringen*, 'to push', OHG. *dringan*, MHG., G. *dringen*, 'to press on, crowd', MHG. *dringen*, 'to press round a prince at court', Goth. *þreihan* (for **þrinhan*), 'to oppress', and cogn. with Avestic *θraxtanam* (gen. pl.), 'of those pressed together', Lith. *trenkiù*, *treñkti*, 'to push, jolt'.

Derivatives: *throng*, intr. and tr. v., *throng-er*, n.

thropple, n., throat, windpipe (*chiefly dial.*) — ME. *throppill*, prob. fr. OE. *þrotbolla*, 'windpipe', compounded of *þrote*, *þrotu*, 'throat', and *bolla*, 'bowl'. See **throat** and **boll.**

throstle, n. — ME. *throstel*, fr. OE. *þrostle*, rel. to OS. *throsla*, OHG. *drōscala* (MHG. *drōschel*, G. *Drossel*), 'thrush'. These words are diminutives of OE. *þrysce*, resp. OHG. *drosca*, 'thrush'. See **thrush,** 'the bird', and dimin. suff. **-le.**

throttle, n., a valve controlling the flow of fuel. — Dimin. of **throat** (q.v.); see also dimin. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *throttle*, tr. and intr. v., *throttl-er*, n., *throttl-ing*, adj., *throttl-ing-ly*, adv.

through, prep. — ME. *thurgh*, *thurugh*, *thurh*, fr. OE. *þuruh*, *þurh*, which is rel. to OS. *thuru(h)*, OFris. *thruch*, MDu. *dore*, Du. *door*, OHG. *thuruh*, later *duruh*, *durah*, MHG. *dur*, *durch*, G. *durch*, Goth. *þairh*, 'through' (cp. Goth. *þairkō*, 'hole'), fr. I.-E. base **ter-q^{w}e- *tṛ-q^{w}e*, enlargement of base **ter-*, **tṛ-*, 'through', whence also OI. *tiráḥ*, Avestic *tarō*, 'through, beyond', L. *trāns*, 'beyond', OIr. *tre*, *tri*, W. *tra*, 'through'. See **trans-** and cp. **thorough.** Cp. also **thirl, thrill, thrum,** 'thread', **drill,** 'to bore', **drill,** 'to train soldiers'. Cp. also **term** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *through*, adv., adj. and n., *through-ly*, adv.

throughout, prep. and adv. — ME. *thurhout*, *throughout.* See **through** and **out.**

throve, past tense of thrive. — ME. *throf*, formed fr. *thriven*, 'to thrive', on analogy of *drof* (E. *drove*), fr. *driven.* See **thrive.**

throw, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *thrawen*, *throwen*, 'to twist, throw', fr. OE. *þrāwan*, 'to cause to turn, twist', rel. to OS. *thrāian*, MDu. *dræyen*, Du. *draaien*, OHG. *drāen*, MHG. *draehen*, G. *drehen*, 'to turn, twist', fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to bore, pierce', whence also OI. *turáḥ*, 'wounded, hurt', Gk. τείρειν (for **τέριειν*), τρῖβειν, 'to rub, rub away, wear away', τέρετρον, 'borer', τερηδών, 'woodworm', prop. 'a worm that bores wood', τέρυς, 'weak', lit. 'rubbed off', τρύειν. 'to wear out, distress', τόρος, 'chisel', τόρνος, 'compasses', τε-τραίνειν, 'to pierce', τι-τρᾶν, 'to rub, grind, pierce', τι-τρώσκειν, 'to wound, hurt', τρητός, 'bored through', τρῆμα, 'that which is bored through, hole', τρῦμα, 'hole', L. *terere*, 'to rub, thresh, grind, wear away', *terebra*, 'borer, drill, auger', OSlav. *tirǫ*, *trěti*, 'to rub', Lith. *trinù*, *trìnti*, 'to rub', *tiriù*, *tìrti*, 'to examine', OIr. *tarathar*, 'borer', W. *taraw*, 'to strike', Arm. *t'rem*, 'I knead'. Cp. **atresis, attrition, attritus, contrite, contrition, Cutiterebra, detriment, diatribe, ectro-, helicotrema, intertrigo, lithotrity, Septentrio, teredo, terete, Termes, termite, tharm, thrash, thread, threat, throe, toreutic, trauma, Trema, Trematoda, trepan, -tresia, tribo-, Tribonema, tribulation, trigo, Tripsacum, tripsis, trite, Triticum, triturate, trone, tryma, Trypanosoma, Trypetidae, trypsin, Xylotrya.** Cp. also **threat** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *throw*, n., *throw-er*, n., *throw-ster*, n.

thrown, pp. — ME. *thrown*, fr. OE. *geþrāwen*, pp. of *þrāwan.* See prec. word.

thrum, n., the end of warp threads. — ME., fr. OE. *-þrum*, 'band, ligament' (in *tungeþrum*, 'ligament of the tongue'), rel. to OS. *thrumi*, 'end-piece (on the spear)', ON. *þrömr*, 'edge', MLG. *drom*, *drum*, Du. *dreum*, 'thrum', OHG. *trum*, MHG. *drum*, 'end, chip, splinter', G. *Trumm*, 'thrum; fragment, piece' (more frequently used in the pl.: *Trümmer*, 'ruins'), and cogn. with Gk. τέρμα, 'end, boundary', L. *terminus*, of s.m. See **term** and cp. **tram,** 'vehicle', **trumeau.**

Derivatives: *thrum*, tr. v., to furnish with thrums, *thrumm-y*, adj.

thrum, intr. and tr. v., to play monotonously. — Of imitative origin.

Derivative: *thrumm-er*, n.

thrush, n., any of the birds of the genus Turdus. — ME. *thrusche*, *thrusch*, fr. OE. *þrysce*, var. *þrǣsce*, rel. to ON. *þröstr*, Norw. *trost*, Swed. *trast*, OHG. *drosca*, fr. I.-E. **tṛzdos*, 'thrush'. These Teut. words are prob. cogn. with L. *turdus* (for **turzdos*), Lith. *strãzdas*, Lett. *strazds*, OPruss. *tresde*, 'thrush', MIr. *truid*, W. *drudwy* (for **trozdi*), 'starling'. Cp. **throstle.** Cp. also **Turdus, Struthio.**

thrush, n., an affection of mouth and throat. — Cp. Dan. and Norw. *trøske*, Swed. *torsk*; of uncertain origin.

thrust, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *thrusten*, fr. ON. *þrȳsta*, 'to thrust, force, compel', which is perh. rel. to OE. *þrēatian*, 'to press, afflict, threaten', *þrēotan*, 'to weary, vex, annoy'. See **threat.**

Derivatives: *thrust*, n., *thrust-er*, n.

thud, intr. v., to make a dull sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. OE. *þyddan*, 'to strike, thrust, push'.

Derivatives: *thud*, n., *thudd-ing*, n., *thudd-ing-ly*, adv.

thug, n., gangster. — Hind. *ṭhag*, 'deceiver', fr. OI. *sthagaḥ*, of s.m., fr. *sthagati*, 'conceals', which is cogn. with Gk. στέγειν, L. *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **thatch.**

Derivatives: *thuggee* (q.v.), *thugg-ess*, n.

thuggee, n., murder as carried out by thugs. — Hind. *thagī*, fr. *thag*, 'a deceiver'. See prec. word.

Thuja, n., a genus of plants, the arbor vitae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. θυία, name of an African tree, prop. 'a tree the wood of which was burnt for sacrificial purposes', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. See **thyme** and cp. **thyine.**

Thule, n., classical name of the northernmost part of the world. — L. *Thulē*, *Thylē*, fr. Gk. Θούλη, Θύλη. Cp. **thulium.**

thulia, n., thulium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Per Teodor Cleve (1840-1905) in 1879 fr. **Thule,** name of the northernmost land in the world.

thulite, n., a variety of zoisite (*mineral.*) — Formed fr. **Thule** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

thulium, n., a metallic element belonging to the rare earths (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the French chemist Paul Émile Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1838-1912) in 1886 from prec. word. See J. Newton Friend, Man and the Chemical Elements, London, 1951, p. 182.

thumb, n. — ME. *thoume*, *thoumbe*, *thombe*, fr. OE. *þūma*, rel. to OS., OHG. *thūmo*, MHG., MLG. *dūme*, G. *Daumen*, Du. *duim*, ON. *þumall*, 'thumb', fr. I.-E. base **tŭ-*, **tēu-*, 'to swell', whence also L. *tumēre*, 'to swell', *tumidus*, 'swollen'. See **tumid** and cp. **thimble.**

Derivatives: *thumb*, tr. and intr. v., *thumb-er*, n., *thumb-y*, adj.

Thummim, n. pl., one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest; cp. *Urim* (*Bible*). — Heb. *tummīm* (after a mobile sheva spelled *thummīm*), prop. pl. of *tōm*, 'completeness, perfection', from the stem of *tam*, 'was complete' (whence also *tām*, *tāmīm*, 'complete, sound', *m^{e}thōm*, 'soundness'), which is rel. to Aram. *t^{e}mīmā*, Syr. *tāmmīmā*, 'complete, perfect', Arab. *támma*, 'was complete', *tamām*, 'perfection; perfect'. Cp. the second element in **Jotham.**

Thunbergia, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Carl Peter *Thunberg* (1743-1828). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

thump, n., a blow with something heavy; tr. and intr. v., to beat with something heavy; — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *thump*, n., *thump-er*, n., *thump-ing*, adj.

thunder, n. — ME. *thuner*, later *thunder*, fr. OE. *þunor*, rel. to ON. *þōrr*, OFris. *thuner*, MDu. *donre*, *donder*, Du. *donder*, OHG. *donar*, MHG. *doner*, *donre*, *toner*, G. *Donner*, from the I.-E. imitative base **ten-*, whence also OI. *tanayitnúḥ*, 'thundering', *tányati*, 'it thunders', Pers. *tundar*, 'thunder', Aeol. Gk. τέννει (Hesychius), 'moans, sighs, groans', L. *tonāre*, 'to thunder', *tonitrus*, 'thunder'. The same base, enlarged with initial *s*, appears in OI. *stánati*, *stániti*, *stanáyati*, 'it

thunders', Gk. στένειν, στενάζειν, 'to groan, moan', στόνος, 'a groaning, moaning', OSlav. *stenją, stenati*, Lith. *stenù, stenėti*, 'to groan, moan', OE. *stenan*, 'to groan'. Cp. **astonish, astound, detonate, Stentor, stun, Thor, Thursday, tinnitus, tintinnabulum, tonite, tonitrous, tornado.** Cp. also **blunderbuss.** For the so-called inorganic *d* in *thunder* cp. *gender, jaundice, sound*, 'noise'. Derivatives: *thunderous* (q.v.), *thunder-y*, adj.

thunder, intr. and intr. v. — ME. *thuneren, thunderen*, fr. OE. *þunrian*, fr. *þunor*, 'thunder'. Cp. Du. *donderen*, OHG. *donaron*, MHG. *dunen*, MLG. *donen* and see **thunder,** n.
Derivatives: *thunder-er*, n., *thunder-ing*, adj., *thunder-ing-ly*, adv.

thunderous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **thunder,** n., and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.
Derivatives: *thunderous-ly*, adv., *thunderous-ness*, n.

thurible, n., a censer. — L. *tūribulum, thūribulum*, fr. *tūs* (*thūs*), gen. *tūris* (*thūris*), 'frankincense', fr. **tu^{w}os*, fr. Gk. θύος, 'a burnt sacrifice', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', whence also θύμον, 'thyme'. See **thyme.**

thurifer, n., one who carries a censer. — L. *tūrifer* (*thūrifer*), compounded of *tūs* (*thūs*), gen. *tūris* (*thūris*), 'frankincense', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See prec. word and **bear,** 'to carry'. Derivative: *thurifer-ous*, adj.

thurify, intr. and tr. v., to burn incense. — F. *thurifier*, fr. Late L. *thūrificāre*, formed fr. L. *tūs* (*thūs*), 'frankincense', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **thurible** and **-fy.**

Thursday, n. — ME. *Thoresday, Thuresdai, Thursdaye*, fr. OE. *þūresdæg*, fr. ON. *þórsdagr*, 'the day of *þórr* (the god of thunder)', (whence also Dan., Swed. *Torsdag*), which is rel. to OE. *þunresdæg*, OFris. *thunresdei*, MLG. *doner(s)dach*, MDu. *donresdach*, Du. *donderdag*, OHG. *Donares tag*, MHG. *donerstac*, G. *Donnerstag*. These words are prop. loan translations of L. *Jovis diēs*, 'the day of Jupiter, Thursday', ON. *þórr*, having been identified with the Roman god Jupiter; whence It. *giovedì*, OF. *juesdi*, F. *jeudi*, Sp. *jueves*, 'Thursday'), itself a loan translation of Gk. Διὸς ἡμέρᾱ, 'the day of Zeus'. For the first element see **Thor** and **thunder,** n., for the second see **day.**

thus, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *þus*, rel. to OS., OFris. *thus*, MDu., Du. *dus*, and to E. **the, this, that.**

thwack, tr. v., to strike with something flat. — Of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *thwack*, n., *thwack-er*, n., *thwack-ing*, n. and adj., *thwack-ing-ly*, adv.

thwaite, n., cleared land. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *þveit*, 'a piece of land', lit. meaning 'land cut off', and rel. to ON. *þveita*, 'to hew', and OE. *þwītan*, 'to cut'. See **whittle** and cp. **doit.**

thwart, adv., across. — ME. *thwert, thwart*, fr. ON. *þvert*, 'across', orig. neut. of the adjective *þverr*, 'transverse', rel. to OE. *þweorh*, 'adverse, perverse, angry', MDu. *dwers, dwaers, dwars*, Du. *dwars*, 'transverse, cross-grained, contrary', OHG. *twerh, dwerah*, MHG. *twerch, dwerch, querch*, G. *quer, zwerch-*, Goth. *þwairhs*, 'angry', fr. I.-E. base **twereq-*, which is rel. to base **tereq-*, 'to turn, twist, wind', whence L. *torquēre*, 'to twist'. See **torque** and cp. **queer.** Cp. also **athwart.**

thy, possessive pron. of the 2nd person sing. of thee, thine. — Early ME. *thi*, short for *thin*, fr. OE. *þīn*. The final *n* was dropped in ME. before words beginning with consonants. See **thine.** For the loss of the *n* before consonants cp. *my* and *a*, form of the indef. art. *an* before consonants.

Thyiad, n., a Bacchante (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Thȳias*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. Θυιάς, gen. -άδος, prop. 'a raging woman', rel. to θύειν, 'to rush along, storm, rage', which is originally identical with θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke'. The phases of sense development prob. were: 'to fly about like dust; to whirl; to rush; to rage; to smoke; to cause to smoke, to sacrifice'. See **thyme** and **-ad.**

thyine, adj., pertaining to the sandarac tree. — Late L. *thyinus*, fr. Gk. θύινος, fr. θυίᾱ, an African tree. See **thyme** and adj. suff. **-ine.**

thylacine, n., a doglike marsupial. — Formed with suff. **-ine** fr. Gk. θύλακος, 'pouch', which is of uncertain origin.

thyme, n., a plant of the mint family. — ME. *tyme*, fr. OF. *tym* (F. *thym*), fr. L. *thymum*, fr. Gk. θύμον, also θύμος, 'thyme', fr. θύειν, 'to sacrifice', prop. 'to cause to smoke', whence also θυίᾱ, an African tree, prop. 'a tree the wood of which was burnt for sacrificial purposes', θυμίᾱμα, Ion. θυμίημα, 'incense'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to.

Thymelaeaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *thymelaea*, name of a plant, fr. Gk. θυμελαίᾱ, which is compounded of θύμον or θύμος, 'thyme', and ἐλαίᾱ, 'olive tree'. See **thyme** and **elaeo-.**

thymelaeaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

thymic, adj., pertaining to the thyme. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *thymum*. See **thyme.**

thymic, adj., pertaining to the thymus. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Medical L. *thymus*. See **thymus.**

thymol, n., an aromatic substance, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$ (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ol** fr. L. *thymum*. See **thyme.**

thymus, n., name of a gland in the chest (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θύμος, 'thyme'; so called from its resemblance to the bud of a thyme. See **thyme.**

Thymus, n., a genus of plants, the thyme (*bot.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. θύμος. See **thyme.**

thymy, adj., scented with thyme. — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** fr. L. *thymus*. See **thyme.**

thyr-, form of **thyro-** before a vowel.

thyreo-, before a vowel **thyre-,** combining form meaning 'thyroid'. — Shortened fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής. See **thyroid** and cp. **thyro-.**

Thyrididae, n. pl., a family of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. θυρίς, gen. θυρίδος, 'opening in a door, window', dimin. of θύρᾱ, 'door'. See **door** and cp. **thyroid.**

thyro-, before a vowel **thyr-,** combining form meaning 'thyroid'. — Shortened fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής. See **thyroid** and cp. **thyreo-.**

thyroid, adj., pertaining to, or designating the ductless gland in the neck, which has an important effect on the growth of the body; lit. 'shield-shaped' (*anat.*) — Medical L. *thyreoideus*, fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής, 'shield-shaped', compounded of θυρεός, 'stone put against *a door*; oblong shield', which is rel. to θύρᾱ, 'door', and of -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **door** and **-oid.**
Derivatives: *thyroid*, n., the thyroid gland, *thyroid-ism*, n., *thyroid-iz-ation*, n., *thyroid-less*, adj.

thyroid cartilage, the Adam's apple (*anat.*) — Medical L. *cartilāgō thyroidea*, lit. 'shieldlike cartilage', fr. L. *cartilāgō*, 'cartilage', and Medical L. *thyroidea*, fem. of *thyroideus*, fr. Gk. θυρεοειδής, 'shield-shaped', a name given by Galen to the Adam's apple; see Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 547-48. See **thyroid.**

thyroiditis, n., inflammation of the thyroid gland (*med.*) — Medical L. See **thyroid** and **-itis.**

thyrotoxicosis, n., intoxication due to disturbances caused by the thyroid gland (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by T. B. Dunhill in 1930 fr. **thyro-** and **toxicosis.**

thyroxine, thyroxin, n., the hormone of the thyroid gland (*biochem.*) — Coined by its discoverer Dr. Edward Calvin Kendall of the Mayo Clinic in 1915 fr. **thyr-, ox-** and chem. suff. **-ine,** resp. **-in.**

thyrsus, n., a staff tipped with a pine cone, carried by Dionysus, the satyrs, etc. (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. θύρσος, 'a straight, light shaft; a light wand', a foreign word of unknown origin. Cp. **torso, tursio.**

thysano-, before a vowel **thysan-,** combining form meaning 'tassel'. — Gk. θυσανο-, θυσαν-, fr. θύσανος, θύσαννος, 'tassel', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly formed with suff. -ανος fr. **θύσσα*, which would stand for **θύθ-ια*, hence—together with Lett. *duša*, 'bundle'—would derive fr. I.-E. **deu-dh-*, enlargement of base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust, to smoke, be scattered, vanish'. See **thio-** and cp. words there referred to.

Thysanoptera, n. pl., an order of insects, the thrips (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θύσανος, 'tassel', and πτερόν, 'wing'. See prec. word and **ptero-.**

Thysanura, n. pl., an order of insects, the bristletail (*entomol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. θύσανος, 'tassel', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **thysano-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

thyself, pron. — ME. *thi self*, fr. earlier *the self*, fr. OE. *þē selfum*, dat. of *þū self*, 'thou thyself'; ME. *thi self* was influenced by ME. *hire self*, 'herself'.

tiara, n., head dress. — L. *tiāra*, fr. Gk. τιάρᾱ, which is of Oriental origin.

Tiarella, n., a genus of plants, the false miterwort (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. τιάρᾱ (see prec. word) and L. dimin. suff. **-ella**; so called in allusion to the form of the pistil. The correct form would be *Tiaryllium*, fr. Gk. τιάρᾱ and the Gk. dimin. suff. -ύλλιον.

tibia, n. — L. *tībia*, 'shin bone, pipe', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **tige, tigella.**

tibial, adj., pertaining to the tibia. — L. *tībiālis*, fr. *tībia*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

tibio-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tibia and' — Fr. L. *tībia*, 'shin bone'. See **tibia.**

tic, n., a spasmodic motion of certain muscles (*med.*) — F., prob. of imitative origin.

ticca, adj., hired (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Hind. *thīkā*, 'hire fare, fixed price'.

Tichodroma, n., a genus of small birds, the wall creeper (*ornithol.*) — ModL., lit. 'wall runner', fr. Gk. τεῖχος, 'wall', and the stem of δραμεῖν, perf. δέδρομα, 'to run'. See **dough** and **dromedary.**

tick, n., a parasitic insect of the order Acari (*entomol.*) — ME. *tyke, teke, ticke*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *teke*, Du. *teek*, OHG. *zecho*, MHG. *zeche, zecke*, G. *Zecke*, 'tick', of imitative origin. Cp. Arm. *tiz*, 'bug', MIr. *dega*, 'stag beetle', which are also imitative. F. *tique*, It. *zecca*, 'tick', are Teut. loan words.

tick, n., the cover of mattresses, pillows, etc. — L. *thēca*, fr. Gk. θήκη, 'case, cover'. See **theme, theca,** which is a doublet of *tick*.

tick, intr. and tr. v., to touch gently, tap; n., a light touch, tap. — Of imitative origin. Cp. Du. *tikken*, 'to touch, pat, tick', *tik*, 'a touch, pat'.

tick, n., credit (*slang*). — Shortened fr. **ticket.**

ticker, n., a watch (*slang*); a tape machine. — Lit. 'that which ticks', formed fr. **tick,** 'to tap', with agential suff. **-er.**

ticket, n. — MF. *estiquet, estiquete* (F. *étiquette*), 'a little note', lit. 'something *stuck up*', fr. *estiquier, estiquer*, 'to attach'. See **etiquette.**
Derivatives: *ticket*, tr. v., *ticket-er*, n., *ticket-ing*, verbal n.

tickle, tr. and intr. v. — A metathesized var. of **kittle.**
Derivatives: *tickle*, n., *tickl-er*, n., *tickl-ing*, adj., *tickl-ing-ly*, adv., *tickl-ish*, adj., *tickl-ish-ly*, adv., *tickl-ish-ness*, n.

ticktack, n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **tick,** 'to pat'.

tidal, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **tide,** n., a Teut. word, and **-al,** a suff. of Latin origin.
Derivative: *tidal-ly*, adv.

tide, n. — ME. *tid, tide,* fr. OE. *tīd,* 'time, season', which is rel. to OS. *tīd,* ON. *tíð,* Dan., Swed., Norw. *tid,* Du. *tijd,* OHG., MHG. *zīt,* G. *Zeit,* 'time', fr. Teut. **ti-di-,* prop. 'division of time', fr. base **ti-,* 'to divide; division; division of time', whence also ON. *tī-mi,* OE. *tī-ma,* 'time'; see **time** and cp. **ted, tiding, tidy.** Teut. base **ti-* corresponds to I.-E. base **dā-, *dāi-, *dī-, *dᵉi̯-,* 'to cut off, separate, divide, distribute', whence OI. *dā́ti, dyáti,* 'cuts, divides', *dáyate,* 'divides', *dítiḥ,* 'division', Gk. δαίεσθαι, 'to divide, distribute; to feed on'; δαίς, δαίτη, 'meal, feast, banquet', δαίζειν, 'to cleave asunder, rend, divide', δαίμων, 'god, goddess', lit. 'divider, distributor (of men's destinies)', δῆμος, 'district, people', Arm. *ti,* gen. *tioy,* 'age, time', OIr. *dām,* 'troop, company'. Cp. I.-E. **dap-,* a *-p*-enlargement of base **dā-,* whence Gk. δαπάνη, 'expenditure (esp. expenditure arising from the entertaining of guests)', L. *daps,* 'expenditure, sacrificial feast banquet', *damnum* (for **dap-nom*), 'harm, loss', orig. 'expenditure', Toch. A *tāp-,* 'to eat'. For the sense development of OE. *tide,* 'time; flood tide', cp. Du. *tij,* 'flood tide', distinguished from *tijd,* 'time', and MLG. *getīde, tīde,* G. *Gezeiten,* 'flood tide'. Cp. the first element in **zeitgeist** and the second element in **yahrzeit.** Cp. also **dah, damage, damn, dan, dapifer, deme, democracy, demon, demos, demotic, endemic, epidemic.**

Derivatives: *tide,* intr. v., *tidal* (q.v.), *tid-ed,* adj., *tide-less,* adj., *tiding* (q.v.), *tidy* (q.v.)

tide, intr. v., 1) to happen; 2) to be carried with the tide; tr. v., to carry with the tide. — In the sense 'to happen', fr. OE. *tīdan,* fr. *tīd,* 'time' (see **tide,** n.); in the other senses directly fr. **tide,** n.

tidings, n. pl., but usually construed as a sing. — ME. *tidinge, tithinge, tidinde,* fr. OE. *tīdung,* which prob. derives fr. ON. *tíðendi* (pl.), 'happenings, news', fr. *tíðr,* 'that which happens in time', fr. *tīð* 'time'. Cp. Dan., Norw. *tidende,* 'tidings, news', Du. *tijding,* G. *Zeitung,* 'newspaper', and see **tide,** n.

tidology, n., the study of tides. — A hybrid coined fr. E. **tide,** n., and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

tidy, adj., neat; orderly. — ME. *tidy, tidi,* fr. *tid,* fr. OE. *tīd,* 'time', hence prop. 'timely'. Cp. Dan., Swed. *tidig,* Du. *tijdig,* OHG., MHG. *zītig,* G. *zeitig,* 'timely', and see **tide,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*) Cp. also **titivate.**

Derivatives: *tidy,* n. and tr. and intr. v., *tidi-ly,* adv., *tidi-ness,* n.

tie, n., knot. — ME. *teg, tey, tye,* fr. OE. *tēag, tēah,* 'bond, rope', which is rel. to ON. *taug,* 'tie', *tygill,* 'string', and to OE. *tēon,* 'to draw, pull, drag'. See **tow,** 'to draw'.

tie, tr. and intr. v., to fasten, bind. — ME. *tegen, teyen, tien,* fr. OE. *tīegan, tīgan,* 'to tie, fasten', fr. *tēag, tēah,* 'bond, rope'. See **tie,** n.

Derivatives: *tier* (q.v.), *ty-ing,* n.

tiemannite, n., a mercuric selenide (*mineral.*) — G. *Tiemannit,* named after the 19th-cent. scientist W. *Tiemann,* its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tienda, n., shop. — Sp., prop. 'tent', fr. VL. *tenta,* fem. pp. of *tendere,* 'to stretch, extend', used as a noun. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. **tent,** 'shelter'.

tier, n., one who ties. — Formed fr. **tie,** 'to bind', with agential suff. **-er.**

tier, n., row, series. — MF. *tiere,* fr. OF. *tiere,* 'row, rank, series', fr. Frankish **tēri,* which is rel. to OHG. *ziarī,* MHG. *ziere,* G. *Zier,* 'adornment', ON. *tīrr,* OS. *tīr,* OE. *tīr,* 'glory, honor' (whence ME. *tir,* E. **tire,** 'attire', q.v.) See also **attire.**

tierce, n., 1) Orig. a third; 2) the third canonical hour, nine o'clock A.M.; 3) a sequence of three cards of the same suit; 4) a liquid measure containing one third of a pipe, i.e. 42 gallons; 5) a position in fencing. — ME. *terce, tierce,* fr. MF. *tierce,* fem. of the adjective *tiers,* 'third', used as a noun, fr. OF., fr. L. *tertius,* 'third'. See **tertian** and cp. **terce, tercel, tercet, tertiary.**

Derivative: *tierce,* tr. v.

tiff, n., liquor. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. **tiffin.**

Derivatives: *tiff,* tr. v., to sip, drink.

tiff, n., a petty quarrel. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. *sniff, puff.*

Derivative: *tiff,* intr. v., to be angry.

tiffany, n., a thin silk gauze. — Obsol. F. *tiphanie,* fr. Late L. *theophania,* 'manifestation of God'; see **theophany.** The word *tiffany* was orig. used as a synonym of *epiphany.* Its sense development into 'a silk gauze fabric' has not yet been explained in a satisfactory manner.

tiffin, n., luncheon (*Anglo-Ind.*) — Prob. formed — with change of suff. — fr. *tiffing,* verbal n. of *tiff,* 'to drink'. See **tiff,** 'liquor'.

tige, n., the shaft of a column (*archit.*); stem of a plant (*bot.*) — F., fr. L. *tibia,* 'shin bone; pipe'. See **tibia** and cp. next word.

tigella, tigelle, n., a primitive stem (*bot.*) — Mod-L., fr. F. *tigelle,* dimin. of *tige,* 'stalk, stem'. See prec. word and **-ella.**

Derivative: *tigell-ate,* adj.

tiger, n. — ME. *tigre,* fr. OF. (= F.) *tigre,* fr. L. *tigris,* fr. Gk. τίγρις, prop. 'the swift animal', a word of Iranian origin. Cp. Avestic *tiγrish,* 'arrow', *tiγra-,* 'pointed'. These words are derivatives of I.-E. base **(s)teig-,* 'to prick, stick, pierce'. Cp. Gk. Τίγρις (whence L. *Tigris*), 'the Tigris river', lit. 'the swift river', and see **stick,** v., and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *tiger-ish,* adj., *tiger-ish-ly,* adv., *tiger-ish-ness,* n., *tiger-ly,* adj., *tigress* (q.v.), *tigrine* (q.v.)

tight, adj. — ME. *thight, tight,* of Scand. origin, cp. ON. *þéttr,* Dan. *tæt,* Swed. *tät,* which are rel. to MHG. *dihte,* G. and Du. *dicht,* 'dense, tight', and to OE. *geðīhan, geðēon,* OS. *thīhan,*

OFris. *thīgia,* MDu. *ghedīen,* Du. *gedijen,* OHG. *gidīhan,* MHG. *gedīhen,* G. *gedeihen,* Goth. *(ga)þeihan,* 'to thrive, grow, prosper, flourish', OHG. *gidigan,* MHG. *gedigen,* 'grown up, firm, genuine', G. *gediegen,* 'genuine, solid, worthy' (prop. pp. of OHG. *gidīhan,* MHG. *gedīhen,* resp. former pp. of G. *gedeihen*), and cogn. with Ir. *técht,* 'curdled, coagulated', Lith. *tánkus,* 'close, tight', Pers. *tang,* 'tight', OI. *tanákti,* 'draws together, contracts', fr. I.-E. base **tenq-,* 'to be thick or strong'. The initial *t* (for *th*) in ME. and E. *tight* is due to the influence of Swed. *tät,* Dan. *tæt.*

Derivatives: *tight,* adv. and tr. v., *tight-en,* tr. v., *tighten-er,* n., *tight-er,* n., *tight-ish,* adj., *tight-ly,* adv., *tight-ness,* n., adv., *tight-s,* n. pl.

tiglic, also **tiglinic,** adj., pertaining to a crystalline acid ($C_4H_7CO_2H$, obtained fr. croton oil (*chem.*) — ModL. *tiglium,* in *Croton tiglium,* 'the croton oil plant', fr. Gk. τῖλος, 'a thin stool', so called in allusion to its purgative properties. Gk. τῖλος is prob. cogn. with OSlav. *tĭlja,* 'decomposition, putrefaction', *tĭlĕti,* 'to rot, putrefy', Arm. *t'rem,* 'I knead' (prop. 'I moisten the dough'), *t'rik',* 'dung', OSlav. *tina,* 'mud, mire', Lith. *týras, tỹrė,* 'pap', W. *tail,* 'dung', OE. *þīnan,* 'to become moist'; fr. I.-E. base **ti-, *tᵉi̯-,* 'to melt; to moisten'. Cp. **tilley, tinea.** For **tā,* 'to melt', a base collateral with base **ti-,* see **thaw.**

tigress, n. — Formed fr. F. *tigresse,* fr. *tigre.* See **tiger** and 1st **-ess.**

tigrine, adj., tigerlike. — L. *tigrīnus,* fr. *tigris.* See **tiger** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

tigroid, adj., resembling a tiger. — Compounded of Gk. τίγρις, 'tiger', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **tiger** and **-oid.**

tike, n. — See **tyke.**

til, n., a mark (~) placed over a vowel or the first vowel of a diphthong in Portuguese to indicate nasalization as in *lã, grão.* — Port., fr. L. *titulus.* See **tilde.**

tilasite, n., a magnesium calcium arsenate (*mineral.*) — Swed. *tilasit,* named after the Swedish mining engineer Daniel *Tilas.* The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tilbury, n., a kind of two -wheeled carriage. — Named after a London coach builder, who first designed it.

tilde, n., a mark (~) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to indicate the palatal sound of *n,* as in *señor.* — Sp., formed with metathesis fr. L. *titulus,* 'inscription, superscription, label, title'. See **title.**

tile, n. — ME., fr. OE. *tigele, tigule,* which, together with OS. *tiegla,* ON. *tigl,* Dan. *tegl,* Swed. *tegel,* MDu. *tiegel* (Du. *tegel*), OHG. *ziagala, ziagal* (MHG., G. *ziegel*), derives fr. L. *tēgula* (whence also It. *tegola,* F. *tuile*), which is rel. to *tegere,* 'to cover'. See **thatch** and cp. **tegument.** Cp. also **tuille.**

Derivatives: *tile,* tr. v., *til-ed,* adj., *til-er,* n., *tilery,* n., *til-ing,* n.

tilefish, n. — A name formed from the ending of the generic name of this fish, called *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps.*

Tilia, n., a genus of trees, the linden (*bot.*) — L. *tilia,* 'the linden tree', of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Gk. πτελέᾱ, 'the elm' (see **Ptelea** and cp. **teil**).

Tiliaceae, n. pl., the linden family (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *tilia.* See prec. word.

tiliaceous, adj. — See **Tilia** and **-aceous.**

till, prep. and conj. — ME. *till, til,* fr. OE. *til,* fr. ON. *til,* 'to', which is rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., OFris. *til,* 'to till', OE., OFris. *til,* 'good, convenient', Goth. *tils, gatils,* 'convenient', OHG., MHG. *zil,* G. *Ziel,* 'limit, end, goal', and to OE. *tilian,* 'to strive after'. See **till,** 'to cultivate (the land)', and cp. **until.**

till, n., a drawer, esp. a money drawer. — Earlier *tille, tylle,* back formation fr. ME. *tillen, tyllen,* 'to draw', fr. OE. *-tyllan* (e.g. in *fortyllan,* 'to draw aside, lead astray, seduce'). For the sense development of *till,* 'drawer', fr. ME. *tillen,* 'to draw', cp. *drawer,* from the verb to *draw,* and F. *tiroir,* 'drawer', fr. *tirer,* 'to draw'. ME. *tillen* stands in gradational relationship to ME. *tullen, tollen,* 'to draw, pull'. Cp. **toll,** 'to attract'.

till, tr. v., to cultivate (the land). — ME. *tilien,* fr. OE. *tilian,* 'to strive after, endeavor, treat, cultivate (the land)', rel. to OS. *tilian,* OFris. *tilia,* 'to reach, obtain', MDu., Du. *telen,* 'to breed, raise; to grow, cultivate', OHG. *zilēn, zilōn,* 'to hurry, make haste', G. *zielen,* 'to aim, strive', Goth. *til, til,* 'opportunity', *tilōn, gatilōn,* 'to reach, obtain', and prob. cogn. with OIr. *dil,* 'agreeable'. See **till,** prep.

Tillandsia, n., a genus of plants, the long moss (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the 18th cent. Swedish botanist Elias *Tillands.* For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

tiller, n., one who tills (the land). — Formed from the verb **till** with agential suff. **-er.**

tiller, n., bar, lever, fixed to the head of a rudder. — ME. *tiler,* 'the wooden beam of a crossbow', fr. MF. *telier,* 'weaver's beam', fr. OF., fr. ML. *tēlārium,* fr. L. *tēla,* 'web', which stands for **texlā-* and is rel. to *texere,* 'to weave'. See **text** and cp. **tela, telary, toil,** 'net'.

tiller, n., shoot of a plant (*now dial.*) — OE. *telgor, telgra,* 'twig, shoot', fr. *telga,* 'branch, shoot,' which is rel. to ON. *tjalga,* OHG. *zelga,* of s.m., ON. *telgja,* 'to cut', *talga,* 'the act of cutting', and cogn. with OIr. *dluigim,* 'I cleave, split', Ir. *delg,* 'thorn', Lith. *dalgis,* 'scythe'.

Derivative: *tiller,* intr. v., to put forth new shoots.

tilley, also **tilly,** n., the seed of the croton oil plant. — F. *tilly,* fr. ModL. *tiglium* in *Croton tiglium,* 'croton oil plant'. See **tiglic.**

tilt, intr. v., to slope; tr. v., to cause to slope. — ME. *tilten,* 'to fall; to cause to fall', fr. OE. **tyltan,* for **tieltan,* fr. *tealt,* 'unsteady', whence *tealtian,* 'to be unsteady'; rel. to ON. *tyllast,* 'to

trip', Swed. *tulta*, 'to waddle', Norw. *tylta*, 'to walk on tiptoe', MDu. *touteren* (for **talteren*), 'to swing'.

Derivatives: *tilt*, n., a sloping position, *tilt-ing*, n.

tilt, intr. v., to joust. — Fr. **tilt,** 'to slope, to assume a sloping position'.

Derivative: *tilt*, n., a joust.

tilt, n., cover of a cart, awning. — ME. *telt, tilt*, 'tent', a collateral form of *teld*, fr. OE. *teld, geteld*, rel. to ON. *tjald*, MDu. *telt*, OHG., MHG., G. *zelt*, 'tent', and to OE. *beteldan*, 'to cover'. Cp. F. *taudis*, 'a miserable hovel', fr. OF. (*se*) *tauder*, (*se*) *taudir*, 'to project (oneself), shelter (oneself)', fr. Frankish **teldan*, which is rel. to OE. *teld*, etc. Cp. also **toldo.**

Derivative: *tilt*, tr. v., to cover with an awning.

tilth, n., the act of tilling. — ME. *tilth*, fr. OE. *tilð*, fr. *tilian*, 'to cultivate (the land)'. See **till,** 'to cultivate', and cp. Du. *teelt*, 'a crop'. For the ending see subst. suff. **-th.**

Timalidae, n. pl., a family of singing birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin. For the ending see suff. **-idae.**

timbal, n., 1) a kettledrum; 2) in *entomol.*, a vibrating membrane resembling a drumhead. — F. *timbale*, changed (under the influence of *cymbale*, 'cymbal'), fr. MF. *tamballe*, which is a blend of OF. (= F.) *tambour*, 'drum', and Sp. *atabal*, 'kettledrum'. See **atabal** and **tambour** and cp. next word.

timbale, n., a preparation of chicken, fish or other food cooked in a drum-shaped mold. — F., 'dish of fowl, fish, etc.', lit. 'kettledrum' (see prec. word); so called from the rounded shape of the mold in which it is cooked.

timber, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'timber, a building, act of building', whence *timbran, timbrian*, 'to build', rel. to OS. *timbar*, 'a building, room', ON. *timbr*, Swed. *timmer*, Dan. *tømmer*, 'timber', OFris. *timber*, MDu. *timber, timmer*, 'wood, building', Du. *timmer*, 'room', OHG. *zimbar*, MHG. *zimber*, 'timber, wooden dwelling, dwelling, room', G. *Zimmer*, 'room', Goth. *timrjan, timbrjan*, 'to build', *timrja*, 'builder'; fr. I.-E. base **dem-, *demā-*, 'to build', whence also Gk. δέμειν, 'to build'. See **dome,** 'a building', and cp. **tame.**

timber, tr. v. — ME. *timbren*, fr. OE. *timbran, timbrian*, 'to build', fr. *timber*, 'timber, a building, act of building'; rel. to OS. *timbrian*, ON. *timbra*, Swed. *timra*, Dan. *tømre*, OFris. *timbria*, MDu., Du. *timmeren*, OHG. *zimbarōn, zimberen*, MHG. *zimberen*, G. *zimmern*, 'to build', which derive from the respective nouns. See **timber,** n.

timbre, n., the characteristic quality of a sound, quality in the tone of an instrument or voice. — F., 'a bell with striking hammer, quality of a tone', fr. OF. *tymbre*, 'a kind of drum', which was borrowed fr. MGk. τύμπανον (pron. *tymbanon*), 'kettledrum' (through the intermediary forms **timbene, *timbne*), fr. Gk. τύμπανον. See **tympanum** and cp. next word.

timbrel, n., a kind of small drum. — Formed with the dimin. suff. **-el** fr. OF. *tymbre*, 'a kind of drum'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *timbrel*, tr. and intr. v., *timbrel(l)-ed*, adj., *timbrel(l)-er*, n.

time, n. — ME. *time*, fr. OE. *tīma*, 'time, date, period of time, lifetime', rel. to ON. *tī-mi*, 'time', fr. Teut. **tī-*, 'time', whence also OE. *tīd* (fr. Teut. **tī-di*), 'time', prop. 'division of time', fr. I.-E. base **dā-, *dāi-, *dī-, *dᵉ̄-*, 'to divide'. See **tide,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *time*, tr. v., *tim-ed*, adj., *time-less*, adj., *time-less-ly*, adv., *time-less-ness*, n., *tim-er*, n., *time-ly*, adj., *time-li-ly*, adv., *time-li-ness*, n., *timeous* (q.v.)

timeous, timous, adj., early; timely (*Scot.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **time** and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

timid, adj., fearful. — L. *timidus*, 'faint-hearted, cowardly, timid', fr. *timēre*, 'to fear', which prob. meant orig. 'to be in the dark, to grope about in the dark', and is rel. to *tenebrae* (for **temebrae*, fr. **temesrae*), 'darkness', *temere*, 'rashly, at random', prop. 'in the dark', and cogn. with OI. *támas-*, 'darkness', *tamsraḥ*, 'dark'. See **temerity** and 1st **-id.**

Derivatives: *timid-ly*, adv., *timid-ness*, n.

timidity, n. — L. *timiditās*, 'faint-heartedness, cowardice', fr. *timidus*. See **timid** and **-ity.**

timist, n., a musical performer considered according to his ability to keep time. — A hybrid coined fr. **time** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

timocracy, n., 1) according to Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; 2) according to Aristotle, a state in which political power is bestowed in proportion to the property possessed. — ME., fr. OF. *tymocracie* (F. *timocratie*), fr. ML. *timocratia*, fr. Gk. τῑμοκρατία, compounded of τῑμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect', and -κρατία, fr. κράτος, 'strength, power, rule'. The first element is rel. to τίειν, 'to place a value on, to honor', fr. I.-E. base **qʷei-, *qʷī-*, 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, fine, expiate, punish, avenge', whence also Gk. ποινή, 'bloodmoney, fine, penalty, punishment'. See **penal** and words there referred to and cp. the first element in **Timothy, Tisiphone** and the second element in **xenotime.** For the second element see **-cracy.**

timocratic, timocratical, adj. — Formed fr. Gk. τῑμοκρατία (see prec. word) with suff. **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Timon, n., a misanthrope. — Fr. *Timon*, a misanthrope who lived in Athens at the time of the Peloponnesian War (431-404). He is the hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*

timoneer, n., helmsman (*rare*). — F. *timonier*, fr. OF., fr. *timon*, 'helm', fr. VL. **tīmōnem*, acc. of **tīmō*, altered fr. L. *tēmō*, 'beam, pole', which stands for **tecmō* and derives fr. I.-E. **teŋgh-*, 'to draw, pull', whence also OHG. *dīhsala*, MHG. *dīhsel*, G. *Deichsel*, MDu. *diesel*, Du. *dissel*, ON. *þīsl*, OS. *thīsla*, OE. *þixl, þīsl(e)*, 'carriage pole, shaft', OPruss. *teansis*, 'pole', Avestic *θang-*, OSlav. *tęgnǫti*, 'to draw, pull'. It. *timone*, and Sp. *timón*, 'helm', also derive fr. VL. **tīmōnem*. For the ending of *timoneer* see suff. **-eer.**

timorous, adj., timid. — ME., fr. MF. *timoureus*, fr. OF., fr. *timor*, 'fear', fr. L. *timōrem*, acc. of *timor*, 'fear', fr. *timēre*, 'to fear'. See **timid** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *timorous-ly*, adv., *timorous-ness*, n

timous, adj. — See **timeous.**

timpano, n., a kettledrum. — It., fr. L. *tympanum*. See **tympanum.**

Timothy, masc. PN. — F. *Timothée*, fr. L. *Timotheus*, fr. Gk. Τῑμόθεος, lit. 'honoring God', fr. τῑμή, 'honor, respect', and θεός, 'God'. See **timocracy** and **theo-.**

timothy, n., also **timothy grass,** — Named after *Timothy* Hanson, who lived in the 18th cent. and introduced this grass in North America.

tin, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON., Dan., MLG., MDu., Du. *tin*, OHG., MHG. *zin*, G. *Zinn*, 'tin'; of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *tin*, tr. v., *tinn-ed*, adj., *tinn-er*, n., *tinn-ery*, n., *tinn-ing*, n., *tinn-y*, adj.

Tinamidae, n. pl., a family of birds, the tinamou (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Tinamus*, name of the type genus, fr. F. *tinamou.*

tinamou, n., any bird of the family Tinamidae (*ornithol.*) — F., fr. Galibi *tinamu.*

tincal, n., also **tincar,** n., crude borax. — Arab.-Pers. *tinkāl, tinkār*, fr. Malay. *tiṅkal*, fr. OI. *ṭaṅkaṇaḥ*, 'borax', which is perh. related to the *Ṭaṅkaṇāḥ*, a people mentioned in the Ramayana and elsewhere.

tinct, adj., tinged, colored. — L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*. See **tinge.**

Derivatives: *tinct*, n. (q.v.), *tinct-ion*, n.

tinct, n., tint. — L. *tinctum*, neut. of *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*. See **tinge** and cp. **taint, tent,** 'a sweet wine'.

tinctorial, adj., pertaining to dyeing. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tinctōrius*, fr. *tinctor*, 'dyer', fr. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*. See **tinct,** adj.

tincture, n., tinge, tint. — L. *tinctūra*, 'dyeing', fr. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*. See **tinge** and **-ure** and cp. **tinct.**

Derivative: *tincture*, tr. v.

tindal, n., a petty officer of lascar soldiers (*India*). — Malayalam *ṭaṇḍal*, fr. Telugu *ṭaṇḍelu.*

tinder, n., inflammable material. — ME. *tinder*, fr. OE. *tynder, tyndre*; rel. to ON. *tundr*, Dan. *tønder*, Swed. *tunder*, Du. *tondel, tonder*, OHG. *zuntara, zuntra*, MHG., G. *zunder*, 'tinder', which prob. derive from the respective verbs: OE. *-tendan* (found only in compounds), 'to kindle', ON. *tenda, tendra*, Dan. *tænde*, Swed. *tända*, 'to kindle', OHG. *zunten*, 'to inflame, kindle', MHG. *zunden*, 'to burn, shine', MHG., G. *zünden*, 'to kindle', which are rel. to Goth. *tundnan*, 'to be kindled, burn', *tandjan*, 'to kindle'. Cp. also ON. *tandri*, 'spark, fire', and the first element in **tandstickor.** OF. *tondre*, 'tinder', is a Teut. loan word.

Derivatives: *tinder-ed, tinder-ish, tinder-y*, adjs.

tine, n., prong of a fork. — ME. *tind*, fr. OE. *tind*, rel. to ON. *tindr*, 'point, top, summit', OHG. *zint*, 'point, spike', OHG. *zinna*, MHG., G. *zinne*, 'pinnacle'. See **zinc.**

Derivative: *tin-ed*, adj.

tinea, n., ringworm (a skin disease). — ME., fr. L., 'a gnawing worm, moth'; of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. I.-E. base **tī-*, 'to melt, moisten', and orig. denoted an insect that grows in mud. See **tiglic** and cp. **tiñosa.**

ting, intr. and tr. v. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **tink.**

tinge, tr. v., to color slightly. — ME. *tingen*, fr L. *tingere*, 'to wet, moisten; to soak in color, dye', fr. I.-E. base **teng-*, 'to moisten, soak', whence also Gk. τέγγειν, 'to moisten', OHG. *thunkōn, dunkōn*, MHG. *tunken, dunken*, G. *tunken*, 'to steep, immerse'. Cp. **tinct, tinctorial, tincture, distain, extinguish, extinct, intinction, stain, taint, tint.** Cp. also **dunk, Dunker.**

Derivative: *tinge*, n., a slight coloring.

tingle, intr. v. — Freq. of **ting.** Cp. **tink, tinkle.**

Derivative: *tingle*, n.

tink, intr. and tr. v., tinkle (*rare*) — ME. *tinken*, of imitative origin. Cp. **tinker.**

tinker, n., a mender of kettles, pans, pots, etc. — Formed from the verb **tink** with agential suff. **-er**; cp. **tinkle.** The orig. meaning of *tinker* was 'one who makes a tinkling sound'.

Derivatives: *tinker*, intr. and tr. v., *tinker-er*, n., *tinker-ly*, adj.

tinkle, intr. v., to make ringing sounds; tr. v., to cause to tinkle. — Formed fr. ME. *tinklen*, freq. of *tinken*. See **tink** and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *tinkle*, n., a tinkling sound, *tinkl-er*, n., *tinkl-ing*, verbal n., *tinkl-y*, adj.

tinnitus, n., ringing in the ears (*med.*) — L. *tinnītus*, fr. *tinnītus*, pp. of *tinnīre*, 'to ring, jingle', from the imitative base **ten-*, whence also *tonāre*, 'to thunder'. See **thunder** and cp. **tintinnabulum** and the first element in **tintamarre.**

tiñosa, n., a poisonous fish, *Xurel lugubris.* — Sp., prop. fem. of *tiñoso*, 'scabby, scurvy', fr. L. *tineōsus*, 'wormy, full of moths', fr. *tinea*, 'worm, moth'. See **tinea.**

tinsel, n., 1) a fabric of silk or wool interwoven with glittering thin strips of metal (*history*); 2) anything gaudy. — MF. *estencelle, estincelle* (F. *étincelle*), 'spark', fr. OF., fr. VL. **stincilla*, formed with metathesis fr. L. *scintilla*, 'spark'. See **scintilla** and cp. **stencil.**

Derivatives: *tinsel*, adj. and tr. v., *tinsel-ly*, adj. and adv.

tint, n., color. — Fr. earlier **tinct,** n., fr. L. *tinctum*, neut. of *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*. See **tinge** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the second element in **aquatint, monotint.**

Derivatives: *tint*, tr. v., *tint-er*, n., *tint-ing*, n., *tint-y*, adj.

tintamarre, n., a confused noise, clamor. — F., a compound whose first element derives fr. *tinter*, 'to ring', fr. Late L. *tinnitāre*, freq. of L. *tinnīre*, 'to ring'; see **tinnitus.** The second element in *tinta-marre* is of unknown origin.

tintinnabular, tintinnabulary, adj., related to, or connected with, bells. — Formed fr. **tintinnabulum** with suff. **-ar,** resp. **-ary.**

tintinnabulation, n., the ringing of bells. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ation.**

tintinnabulum, n., bell. — L. *tintinnābulum*, fr. *tintinnāre*, 'to ring, jingle, tinkle', formed through reduplication (for the sake of emphasis) from the base of *tinnīre*, of s.m., which is of imitative origin. See **tinnitus.** For the suff. *-ābulum* cp. *acetabulum.*

tintometer, n., an instrument for the determination of tints. — A hybrid coined fr. **tint,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tiny, adj. — ME. *tine*, *tyne*, of unknown origin. Cp. **teeny.**

Derivative: *tini-ness*, n.

-tion, suff. denoting action or state. — Fr. L. *-tiō*, gen. *-tiōnis* (either directly or through the medium of OF. *-cion* or F. *-tion*), formed fr. the *t*-formative element of the past participle and the suff. *-iō*, gen. *-iōnis.* See **-ion** and cp. **-ation, -ition, -sion.**

tip, n., end, extremity of anything. — ME. *tip*, *tippe*, rel. to Dan., Norw., MLG., MDu., Du. *tip*, Swed. *tipp*, MHG. *zipf*, *zipfel*, G. *Zipfel* and in gradational relationship to OE. *tæppa*, 'tap'. See **tap,** 'pipe', and cp. **tippet.**

Derivatives: *tip*, tr. v., to furnish with a tip, *tipper*, n.

tip, tr. v., to touch lightly, tap. — Cp. LG. *tippen*, G. *tappen*, 'to touch lightly', and E. **tap,** 'to strike lightly'.

Derivative: *tip*, n., a slight touch.

tip, n., 1) gratuity; 2) a hint. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivative: *tip*, tr. v., to give a tip to; intr. v., to give a tip or tips.

tip, tr. v., to cause to tilt, to upset, overthrow; intr. v., to tilt. — ME. *tipen*, *typen*, 'to overthrow', of uncertain origin. Cp. **tipsy.**

Tiphia, n., a genus of insects, the wasp (*entomology*). — ModL., fr. Gk. τίφη, 'a kind of insect, the water spider', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.** Cp. **Tipula.**

tippet, n., a scarf. — ME. *tipet*, dimin. of *tip*, 'a point'. See **tip,** n., 'end'.

Derivative: *tippet*, tr. and intr. v.

tipple, tr. v., to cause to fall; intr. v., to tip over, tilt. — Formed with the freq. suff. **-le** fr. **tip,** 'to cause to tilt; to tilt'.

Derivatives: *tipple*, n., a structure for emptying cars by tipping, *tippl-er*, n.

tipple, tr. and intr. v., to drink frequently. — Cp. Norw. *tipla*, 'to drink in small quantities, to drip'; of uncertain origin.

tipstaff, n., a staff tipped with metal. — For *tipped staff.*

tipster, n., a seller of tips. — Formed fr. **tip,** 'gratuity; hint'. with suff. **-ster.**

tipsy, adj., mildly drunk. — Fr. **tip,** 'to cause to tilt, to upset'. For the suff. cp. *tricksy.*

tiptoe, n. — ME. *tiptoo*, 'the tip of one's toe', fr. *tip*, *tippe*, 'tip', and *too*, 'toe'. See **tip,** 'end', and **toe.**

Derivatives: *tiptoe*, adj. and intr. v.

Tipula, n., a genus of insects, typical of the family *Tipulidae*, the crane flies (*zool.*) — L. *tippula*, *tipula*, 'water spider', a loan word fr. Gk. τίφη, 'water spider'. See **Tiphia.**

Tipularia, n., a genus of plants, the crane-fly orchid (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *tipula*, 'the water spider' (see **Tipula**); so called from the alleged resemblance of the flower to the water spider. For the ending see 1st suff. **-aria.**

tirade, n., a long, violent speech, esp. one of denunciation. — F., fr. It. *tirata*, 'volley', lit. 'a pulling, drawing, lengthening; a long speech', fr. *tirare*, 'to pull, draw', which, together with MF. (= F.) *tirer*, Provenç., Sp., Port. *tirar*, of s.m., is of uncertain origin. Cp. **tirailleur, franc-tireur, retire.** Cp. also **terry.**

tirailleur, n., sharpshooter. — F., fr. *tirailler*, 'to skirmish', fr. *tirer*, 'to pull, draw, shoot'. See **tire,** 'to pull', and cp. **retire.**

tire, tr. v., to fatigue, weary; intr. v., to become weary. — ME. *tyren*, fr. OE. *tīorian*, *tēorian*, of unknown origin.

Derivatives: *tir-ed*, adj., *tir-ed-ly*, adv., *tir-edness*, n., *tire-less*, adj., *tire-less-ly*, adv., *tire-lessness*, n., *tire-some*, adj., *tire-some-ly*, adv., *tire-some-ness*, n., *tir-ing*, adj., *tir-ing-ly*, adv.

tire, tr. v., to attire. — ME. *tiren*, aphetic for *atiren.* See **attire.**

Derivative: *tire*, n., apparel.

tire, also **tyre,** n., a band placed around a wheel. — The same a presc. word, the tire being regarded as the 'attire' or 'apparel' of the wheel.

Derivative: *tire*, tr. v., to put a tire on.

tiro, n. — The better spelling of **tyro.**

tirocinium, n., the first service of a young soldier; lack of experience. — L. *tīrōcinium*, formed fr. *tīrō*, 'young soldier; recruit; beginner' (see **tyro**), on analogy of *latrōcinium*, 'service of mercenaries'. Suff. *-cinium* is prob. cogn. with Gk. -κονος in διάκονος, 'servant'. See **deacon** and words there referred to and cp. esp. the second element in **larceny.**

tirralirra, n. — Imitative of a bird's note.

Tirshatha, n., title of the Persian governor of Judaea, applied to Nehemiah (*Bible*), always preceded by the article: *hat-Tirshāthā́.* — Lit. 'the revered one', fr. Avestic *tarshta*, 'feared, revered', which is rel. to OI. *trásati*, 'trembles', *trastáḥ*, 'trembling', and cogn. with Gk. τρέειν, 'to tremble', L. *terrēre*, 'to frighten'. See **terrible.**

tisane, n., decoction, medicinal tea. — F., fr. L. *tisana*, fr. Gk. πτισάνη, 'barley gruel', lit. 'crushed barley'. See **ptisan.**

Tishri, n., name of the seventh Jewish month. — Mishnaic Heb. *Tishrí*, Akkad. *Tashritu*, name of the seventh, orig. the first, month of the year, lit. 'beginning', fr. *shurrū*, 'to begin, open, initiate', which is rel. to Aram., Syr., Mand. *shᵉ̆rā*, 'he began; he loosened; he dwelled, lodged, stayed, abode', Heb. *shārā*, 'he let loose (the thunder)', Ethiop. *saráya*, 'he condoned (a sin)'.

Tisiphone, n., one of the Erinyes (Furies) (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τισιφόνη, lit. 'avenger of murder', fr. τίσις, 'payment, punishment, vengeance', and φόνος, 'murder'. Gk. τίσις derives fr. τίνειν, 'to pay a price, punish, avenge', which is related to τίειν, 'to place a value on, to honor', τῑμή, 'price, worth, honor, esteem, respect', fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}ei-*, **q^{w}ī-*, 'to respect, consider, honor, pay, expiate, punish'; see **penal** and cp. the first element in **timocracy, Timothy.** Gk. φόνος stands for **g^{w}honos*, fr I.-E. base **g^{w}hen-*, 'to strike', whence also L. *dē-fendere*, 'to ward off, defend'. See **defend** and cp. words there referred to.

tissue, n. — ME. *tissu*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tissu*, 'woven fabric', pp. of *tistre* (F. *titre*, *tisser*), fr. L. *texere*, 'to weave'; introduced into medical terminology by the French anatomist and physiologist Marie-François-Xavier Bichal (1771-1802) about the year 1800. See **text** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *tissue*, tr. v., *tissu-ed*, adj., *tissue-y*, adj.

tit, n., teat. — ME. *titte*, fr. OE. *titt*, *tit.* See **teat.**

tit, n., a small or poor horse; a girl. — Orig. a child's word denoting anything small. Cp. Icel. *tittr*, Norw. *tita*, 'a little bird', and next word. Cp. also the first element in **titbit, titlark,** and the second element in **tomtit.**

tit, n., any of various small birds. — Back formation fr. **titmouse.**

tit, n., tap; blow; now inly in the phrase 'tit for tat'. — Of imitative origin.

Titan, n., 1) (*Greek mythol.*) one of the primitive gigantic deities, the children of Uranus and Gaea; 2) the sun god, Helios, son of the Titan Hyperion; 3) any person or thing of enormous size or power. — L., fr. Gk. Τῑτάν, 'a Titan', orig. 'god of the sun', and derived fr. τῑτώ, 'sun, day', which is prob. a loan word from Asia Minor. Cp. **titanium.**

titan-, form of **titano-** before a vowel.

titanate, n., any salt of titanic acid (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **titan-** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

Titanesque, adj., resembling a Titan. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Τῑτᾶν (see **Titan**) and **-esque,** a suff. of Italian, ult. Teut., origin.

Titaness, n., a female Titan. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. Τῑτᾶν (see **Titan**) and 1st suff. **-ess,** fr. F. suff. *-esse.* The correct form would be *Titanis* or *Titanisssa.*

titania, n., titanium dioxide (*chem.*) — ModL. See **titanium.**

Titanic, adj., 1) pertaining to, or like, the Titans; 2) (*not cap.*) huge, gigantic. — Lit. 'resembling a Titan'. Formed fr. **Titan** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

titanic, adj., pertaining to titanium (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **titanium** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

titanite, n., a mineral containing titanic acid. — G. *Titanit*, coined by Klaproth in 1795. See next word. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *titanit-ic*, adj.

titanium, n., name of a metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1796 fr. L. *Titānī* or *Tītānes*, fr. Gk. Τῑτᾶνες (pl. of Τῑτᾶν), the sons of *Uranus* and Gaea, in reference to another element discovered by him six years before and called by him *uranium.* See **Titan** and cp. *uranium.* For the ending of *titanium* see 2nd **-ium.**

Derivative: *titan-ic*, adj.

titano-, before a vowel **titan-,** combining form for **titanium.**

Titanomachy, n., the war between the Titans and the Olympian gods (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Τῑτᾱνομαχίᾱ, compounded of Τῑτᾶνες, pl. of Τῑτᾶν, 'Titan', and -μαχίᾱ, fr. μάχη, 'battle'. See **Titan** and **-machy.**

titbit, n., a choice morsel. — Lit. 'a little bit', fr. **tit,** 'anything small', and the noun **bit.**

titer, titre, n., the strength of a solution used in titration (*chem.*) — F. *titre*, 'title; strength', fr. L. *titulus.* See **title.**

tithe, n. — ME. *tethe*, *tithe*, fr. OE. *teogoða*, *tēoða*, 'tenth', fr. *tīen*, *tȳn*, *tēn*, 'ten'. Cp. ON. *tīunde*, OHG. *zehanto*, *zehendo*, 'tenth; tithe', MHG. *zehende*, *zende*, tenth, tithe', G. *zehnte*, 'tenth', *Zehnte*, 'tithe', Goth. *taíhunda*, 'tenth', and see **ten, tenth.** Cp. also **teind.** Co. also **decimal** and words there referred to.

tithe, tr. v. — ME. *tithen*, fr. OE. *tēoðian*, fr. *tēoða*, 'tenth'. See **tithe,** n.

Derivatives: *tith-able*, adj., *tith-er*, n., *tithing* (q.v.)

tithing, n., 1) the act of tithing; 2) ten households forming an administrative unit. — ME. *tething*, *tithing*, fr. OE. *tēoðung*, 'a group of ten men', fr. *tēoðian*, 'to tithe'. See **tithe,** v., and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

titian, adj., reddish yellow. — Named after the Venetian painter *Titian* (anglicized form of *Tiziano* Vecellio), 1477-1576, in allusion to the circumstance that he often used this color for painting the hair.

titillate, tr. v., to tickle. — L. *tītillātus*, pp. of *tītillāre*, 'to tickle', of imitative origin. For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *titillat-er*, n., *titillat-ing*, adj., *titillating-ly*, adv., *titillation* (q.v.), *titillat-ive*, adj., *titillat-or*, n., *titillat-ory*, adj.

titillation, n. — ME. *titillacione*, fr. L. *tītillātiō*,

gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *tītillātus*, pp. of *tītillāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

titivate, tittivate, tr. and intr. v., to dress up (*colloq.*) — Fr. earlier *tidivate, tiddivate*, prob. formed from the adjective **tidy** in imitation of *cultivate* and other verbs of Latin origin ending in *-ivate*.

Derivatives: *tit(t)ivat-ion*, n., *tit(t)ivat-or*, n.

titlark, n., pipit. — Lit. 'a small lark', fr. **tit,** 'anything little', and **lark.**

title, n. — ME. *titel, title*, fr. OF. *title* (in French dissimilated into *titre*), fr. L. *titulus*, 'inscription, superscription, title', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **til, tilde, titer, titration, tittle, titular, entitle, intitule.**

title, tr. v. — ME. *titelen*, fr. *titel, title*, 'title'. See **title,** n.

Derivatives: *titl-ed*, adj., *titl-er*, n., *titl-ing*, n.

titmouse, n., any of a number of small birds including the chickadee. — ME. *titemose, tytmase*, compounded of *tit*, 'anything small' (see **tit,** 'a small horse'), and OE. *māse*, 'titmouse', which is rel. to MDu. *mēse*, Du. *mees*, OHG. *meisa*, MHG., G. *meise*, Swed. *mes*, Norw. *meis*, ON. *meisingr*, Frankish **meisinga* (whence F. *mésange*), 'titmouse', and cogn. with W. *mwyalch*, OCo. *moelh*, Bret. *mouialc'h*, 'blackbird'. E. *titmouse* was influenced in form by *mouse*. Cp **coalmouse.**

titrate, tr. v., to determine the strength of a chemical solution by observing the amount of a liquid of known strength (called the *standard solution*), which it is necessary to add to the solution in order to produce a definite chemical reaction. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. F. *titrer*, 'to give a title to; to determine the strength of', fr. *titre*, 'title; right; fineness (of coinage), strength, titer (of solution)', fr. OF. *title*. See **titer.**

Derivative: *titrat-ion*, n.

titre, n. — A var. of **titer.**

titter, intr. v., to giggle; n., the act of tittering. — Of imitative origin.

tittle, n., mark placed over a letter. — ME. *titel, title*, fr. L. *titulus*. See **title.** For sense development cp. **tilde.**

tittle-tattle, n. — Antiphonic reduplication of **tattle.**

tittup, intr. v., to behave in a lively manner; to caper. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *tittup*, n., *tittupp-y*, adj.

titubant, adj., staggering, tottering. — L. *titubāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word.

titubate, intr. v., to stagger, totter. — L. *titubātus*, pp. of *titubāre*, 'to stagger, totter, reel', which is of imitative origin.

titubation, n. — L. *titubātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *titubātus*, pp. of *titubāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

titular, adj., 1) pertaining to a title; 2) held in virtue of a title; 3) existing only in title. — L. **titulāris*, fr. *titulus*, 'title'. See **title** and **-ar.**

titulary, adj., titular; n., a person who holds a title. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing L. *-ius*). Formed fr. L. *titulus*, 'title' (see **title**), with adj. suff. **-ary.**

Titus, masc. PN. — L. For the literal meaning of this name see Kerényi in Glotta 22, 40 (quoted by Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, 686, s.v. *titulus*).

tityre-tu, n., name of a gang of ruffians in London in the time of the Restoration. — Fr. L. *Tityre, tu* ("O Tityrus, thou"), the opening word of Virgil's first eclogue.

tizzy, n., a sixpence (*slang*). — Corruption of **tester,** name of coins.

tmesis, n., separation of a compound word by the intervention of a word or words (*gram.*) — Gk. τμῆσις, 'a cutting', fr. **tm-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tem-*, 'to cut', whence τέμνειν, 'to cut', τομή, 'a cutting'. See **tome** and cp. words there referred to.

T.N.T., trinitrotoluene. — Abbreviation of the initials of the elements of ***tri*nitro*to*luene.**

to, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *tō*, rel. to OS., OFris. *tō*, Du. *toe*, OHG. *zuo, zua, zō*, MHG. *zuo*, G. *zu*, 'to', from the I.-E. pronominal base **dō-*, 'to, toward, upwards', whence also L. *dō-* in *dōnec*, 'as long as, while', and *-dō* in *quandō*, 'when'. Cp. I.-E. **dŏ* in OSlav. *do*, 'as far as, to', and in OL. *-do, -du* (in *endo, endu*, 'in'). Cp. also I.-E. **de* in Avestic *-da* (as in *vaēsm^{ə}n-da*, 'to the house'), Gk. -δε [as in οἶκαδε, οἰκόνδε, 'to one's home, homeward', and in Ἀθήναζε (for **Ἀθήνανζδε*), 'to or toward Athens'], and in L. *-de* (as in *inde*, 'thence, from there', *unde*, 'whence, from where'). Cp. **too,** which is a doublet of *to*, and **tattoo,** 'drumbeat'. Cp. also **de-, endo-, indigene.**

Derivative: *to*, adv.

toad, n., a tailless froglike amphibian. — ME. *tade, tode*, fr. OE. *tāde*, shortened form of *tādige, tādie*; of unknown origin. Cp. **tadpole, toady.**

Derivatives: *toad-ish*, adj., *toady*, adj. (q.v.)

toadeater, n., a flattering parasite, — Orig. a quack doctor's assistant who pretended to eat toads to show his master's skill at curing him of their alleged poison.

toady, adj., full of toads; resembling a toad. — Formed fr. **toad** with suff. **-y** (fr. OE. *-ig*).

toady, n., a toadeater. — Shortened fr. **toadeater** (q.v.)

Derivative: *toady*, tr. v.

toast, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tosten*, fr. MF. *toster*, 'to roast', fr. OF., fr. VL. **tostāre* (whence also It. *tostare*, Sp., Port. *tostar*, 'to roast'), freq. of L. *torrēre* (pp. *tostus*), 'to parch, roast', fr. I.-E. base **tṛs-*, 'to be dry', whence also OL. *torrus* (for **torsus*), 'dry', L. *terra* (for **tersā*), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See **terra** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *toast*, n. (q.v.), *toast-ee*, n., *toast-er*, n.

toast, n. — ME. *toste*, fr. *tosten*. See **toast,** v.

Derivatives: *toast-y*, adj., *toasti-ness*, n.

tobacco, n. — Sp., Port. *tabaco*, fr. Taino (Caribbean) *tabaco*, 'pipe for smoking; roll of tobacco leaves'; the English form of the word was prob. influenced by *Tobago*, name of a West Indian island; cp. F. *tabac*, It. *tabacco*, G. *Tabak*, Du. *tabak*, Hind. *tambāka*, which all derive ult. fr. Taino *tabaco*. Cp. also **tabatière.**

tobacconist, n. — A hybrid coined from prec. word, a euphonic *n*, and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Tobiah, Tobias, masc. PN. — Late L. *Tōbiās*, fr. Gk. Τωβίᾶς, Τωβείᾶς, fr. Heb. *Ṭōbhiyyāh*, lit. 'The Lord is my good'. Heb. *ṭōbh*, 'good', is rel. to Arab. *ṭāba*, 'was pleasant to the senses', Aram. *ṭ^{ə}ebh, ṭabh*, Syr. *ṭē'bh, ṭōbh*, 'was good', Ugar. *ṭb*, 'good', *ṭbn*, 'goodness', Akkad. *ṭābu*, 'to be good, kind, joyful'. Cp. the second word in **yom tob.** For the second element in *Tōbhiyyā^{h}* cp. **Elijah** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Toby.**

toboggan, n., a kind of long, flat-bottomed sled. — Micmac *tobāgun*, 'a sled made of skin'.

Derivatives: *tobogganer*, intr. v., *tobogganer*, n., *tobogganist* (q.v.)

tobogganist, n. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Toby, masc. PN. — ME., fr. Late L. *Tōbiās*. See **Tobiah.**

toby, n., also **toby jug.** — From the PN. **Toby.** For the use of PN.s to form names of vessels cp. *jack, jeroboam.*

toccata, n., an improvised composition for pianoforte or organ (*music*). — It., prop. fem. pp. of *toccare*, 'to touch', used as a noun. *Toccata* lit. means 'a keyboard that is touched'; see **touch.**

toccatella, n., a kind of short toccata (*music*). — It., dimin. of **toccata.** For the ending see suff. **-ella.**

toccatina, toccatino, n., a short toccata (*music*). — Dimin. of **toccata.** Cp. prec. word.

Tocharian, Tokharian, n., 1) one of a people living in Central Asia about 500-1000 of the C.E.; 2) the language spoken by this people; adj., pertaining to the Tocharians or their anguage. — Formed with suff. **-ian** on analogy of G. *tocharisch*, which was adopted by E. Sieg and W. Siegling fr. L. *Tocharī*, Gk. Τόχαροι, a people who lived in the basin of the upper Oxus in the 2nd cent. of the C.E., and suff. *-isch* (see adj. suff. *-ish*). This identification of the I.-E. language discovered during the last decade of the 19th cent., with the language of the *Tocharī*, that was orig. suggested by F.W.K. Müller (in *Beitrag zur genaueren Bestimmung der unbekannten Sprachen Mittelasiens* in Sitzungsberichte der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1907, p. 958 foll.) is obviously erroneous.

Tocharish, n. and adj., Tocharian. — G. *tocharisch*. See prec. word.

tocher, n., dot. dowry (*Scot.*) — OGael. *tochar* (whence Gael. *tochradh*), rel. to OIr. *tochur*, lit. 'that which is assigned', fr. *cuir*, 'to put, assign'.

Derivative: *tocher*, tr. v., to provide with a dot.

-tocia, -tokia, combining form meaning 'childbirth', as in *dystocia, dystokia* (*obstetrics*). — Medical L. *-tocia*, fr. Gk. -τοκίᾱ, fr. τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition'. See **toco-** and cp. **dystocia, oxytocia.**

toco, also **toko,** n., a thrashing or flogging (*English Slang*). — Prop. imper. of Hind. *ṭoknā*, 'to censure, blame'.

toco-, combining form meaning 'childbirth' (*obstetrics*). — Gk. τοκο-, fr. τόκος, 'childbirth, parturition', whence τοκεύς, 'father', in the pl. 'parents'; in gradational relationship to τέκος, 'child', and to τίκτειν (for **τί-τκειν*), 'to bring forth, bear'. See **thane** and cp. **tecno-, anatocism, atocia, thelytokous.**

tocology, tokology, n., obstetrics, midwifery. — Compounded of **toco-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

tocsin, n., 1) an alarm bell; 2) its sound. — F., 'alarm bell', fr. OF *touquesain*, fr. OProvenç. *tocasenh*, lit. 'touch the bell', fr. *tocar*, 'to touch' (fr. VL. **toccāre*), and *senh*, 'bell' (fr. Late L. *signum*, 'sign; bell', fr. L. *signum*, 'sign'). See **touch** and **sign.**

tod, n., a fox (*Scot.*) — Lit. 'the bushy-tailed animal', fr. **tod,** 'bush'.

tod, n., bush, bundle, weight of wool (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *todd*, prob. fr. LG. *tot, tod*, 'bundle', which is rel. to Du. *todde*, 'rag, tatter', and to ON. *toddi*, 'búsh, bundle, weight of wool', OHG. *zata, zota, zotta* (fem.), *zotto* (masc.), MHG. *zote, zotte*, (masc. and fem.), G. *Zotte*, (fem.), 'bundle, tuft of hair', and to LG. *tater*, ON. *tötturr*, 'rag'; see **tatter.** OIt. *tattera*, 'second hand articles; trifle', and It. *zazza, zazzera*, 'long hair of the head', are Teut. loan words.

today, adv. and n. — ME., fr. OE. *tōdæge* (fr. *tō*, 'to', and *dæge*, dat. of *dæg*, 'day'), also (unflected) *tōdæg*. See **to** and **day** and cp. *tonight, tomorrow.*

Derivatives: *today*, n., *today-ish*, adj.

toddle, intr. v., to go with short unsteady steps, as a child. — Prob. a var. of Scot. *tottle*, 'to walk with short steps', which is a freq. of **totter.**

Derivatives: *toddle*, n., *toddl-er*, n.

toddy, n., 1) the sweet juice of the palmyra tree; 2) a drink made of spirit, sugar, lemon and hot water. — Hind. *tāṛi*, 'juice of the palmyra tree', fr. *tāṛ*, 'palmyra tree', fr. OI. *tālaḥ*, 'palmyra tree', which is perh. of Dravidian origin. Cp. Kannada *tāṛ*, Telegu *tāḍu.*

to-do, n. — Compounded of **to** and **do.** For sense development cp. F. *affaire*, 'business, affair', fr. *à*, 'to', and *faire*, 'to do' (see *affair*).

tody, n., a small brightcolored West Indian bird. — F. *todier*, fr. L. *tōdus*, a kind of small bird.

toe, n. — ME. *ta, to, too*, fr. OE. *tāhe, tā*, rel. to ON. *tā*, Dan. *taa*, Swed. *tå*, OFris. *tāne*, MDu.

tē, tēn, Du. *teen*, OHG. *zēcha, zēha*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *Zehe*, 'toe', lit. 'that which shows', fr. I.-E. base **deiḱ-*, 'to show', whence also Gk. δεικνύναι, 'to show', L. *dīcere*, 'to show, to say', *digitus*, 'finger', OE. *tǣcan*, 'to show', Goth *gateihan*, 'to announce'. See **teach** and cp. **digit.**

Derivatives: *toe*, tr. v., *to-ed*, adj.

toff, n., a swell, a dandy (*slang*). — Fr. earlier *toft*, a var. of **tuft.**

toffee, n., taffy. — See **taffy.**

Tofieldia, n., a genus of plants, the false asphodel (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist Thomas Tofield (1730-79). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

toft, n. (*now dial.*), 1) a homestead; 2) a knoll, hill. — ME., fr. OE. *toft*, fr. ON. *topt* (whence Dan. and Swed. *toft*, 'croft'), which is prob. cogn. with the first element of Gk. δά-πεδον, 'ground about a house' (for **dm̥-pedom*), and with Gk. δόμος, L. *domus*, 'house'. See **dome,** 'a building'.

tog (usually in the pl. *togs*), clothes. — Prob. from next word.

Derivatives: *tog*, tr. v., *tog-less*, adj.

toga, n. — L. *toga*, 'a garment', lit. 'a covering', in gradational relationship to *tegere*, 'to cover'. See **thatch,** n., and cp. **tegument** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *toga-ed*, adj.

togated, adj., togaed; dignified. — Formed with 1st suff. **-ed** fr. L. *togātus*, 'wearing the toga', fr. *toga*. See **toga.**

together, adv. — ME. *togedere, togidere*, fr. *tōgadere, tōgædere, tōgædre*, compounded of *tō*, 'to', and *gadere, gædere, gædre*, 'together'. See **to** and **gather** and cp. **altogether.**

Derivative: *together-ness*, n.

toggery, n., clothes (*colloq.*) — Formed fr. **tog** with suff. **-ery.**

toggle, n., a metal pin inserted between the strands of a rope. — Prob. a collateral form of dial. *tuggle*, which is a freq. of **tug.**

Derivative: *toggle*, tr. v., to provide with a toggle or toggles.

togs, n. pl. — See **tog.**

tohubohu, n., chaos, utter confusion. — F. *tohu-bohu*, Heb. *tōhū wābhōhū* (Gen. 1:2), 'emptiness and wasteness'. Heb. *tōhū*, 'emptiness', is rel. to Ugar. *thw*, of s.m., and prob. also to Arab. *tīh*, 'desert, waste', *tâha*, 'he went astray', and to Aram. (also Bibl. Aram.), and Syr. *tᵉwah*, 'was astonished, was amazed'. Heb. *bōhū*, emptiness, wasteness', developed fr. **buhw*. It is prob. rel. to Arab. *báhiya*, 'was empty'.

toil, n., net, snare. — MF. (= F.) *toiles*, 'nets, toils', pl. of *toile*, 'linen, cloth' (whence *toile d'araignée*, 'cobweb'), fr. L. *tēla*, 'woven stuff', which stands for **texlā*, fr. L. *texere*, 'to weave'. See **text** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **toilet.**

toil, intr. v., to work hard. — ME. *toilen*, 'to argue, struggle', fr. AF. *toiller*, fr. OF. *toeillier*, *toillier*, 'to pull or drag about; to. stir, mix, trouble, fr. L. *tudiculāre*, 'to stir', fr. *tudicula*, 'a small machine for bruising olives', fr. *tudes*, gen. *tuditis*, 'hammer', which is rel. to *tundere*, 'to strike'. See **tund.**

Derivatives: *toil-er*, n., *toil-ing*, adj., *toil-ing-ly*, adv.

toil, n., hard work, labor. — ME. *toile*, 'argument, struggle', fr. AF. *toyl*, fr. OF. *toeil, tooil*, 'battle, trouble', fr. *toeillier, toillier*. See **toil,** v.

Derivatives: *toil-ful*, adj., *toil-ful-ly*, adv., *toil-ful-ness*, n., *toil-some*, adj., *toil-some-ly*, adv., *toil-some-ness*, n.

toilet, n. — MF. (= F.) *toilette*, dimin. of *toile*, 'cloth'. See **toil,** 'a net', and **-et, -ette.**

Derivatives: *toilet*, intr. v., to make one's toilet, *toilet-ed*, adj., *toilet-ry*, n.

toison, n., fleece. — F., fr. Late L. *tōnsiōnem*, acc. of *tōnsiō*, 'a sheep-shearing', fr. L. *tōnsus*, pp. of *tondere*, 'to shear'. See **tonsure.** Hence *toison d'or*, 'the Golden Fleece'.

Tokay, n., a rich kind of Hungarian wine. — From *Tokaj* (earlier spelled *Tokay*), a town in Hungary.

token, n. — ME. *taken, token*, fr. OE. *tācn*, 'sign, token', rel. to OS. *tēkan*, ON. *teikn*, 'sign (in the zodiac), omen, token', Swed. *tecken*, Dan. *tegn*, OFris., MLG., MDu. *tēken*, Du. *teken*, OHG. *zeihhan*, MHG., G. *zeichen*, Goth. *taikn*, 'sign, token', fr. I.-E. base **deiḱ-*, 'to show'. See **teach** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **tache,** 'spot on the skin'.

Tokharian, n. and adj. — A var. of **Tocharian.**

toko, n., a thrashing of flogging. — See **toco.**

tokology, n. — See **tocology.**

tol-, combining form. — See **tolu-.**

tola, n., an Indian weight. — Hind. *tolā*, fr. OI. *tulā*, 'a balance', whence *tulayati*, 'lifts up, raises, weights'; cogn. with L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **tael, talent.**

tolbooth, tollbooth, n., — a booth or other place for paying tolls. Compounded of **toll,** 'tax', and **booth.**

told, past tense and pp. of *tell*. — ME. *tolde*, resp. *told*, fr. OE. *talde*, resp. *getald*, past tense, resp. pp. of *tellan*. See **tell,** v.

toldo, n., an Indian tent in S. America. — Sp., fr. Teut. **teld-*, 'tent'. Cp. OE. *teld*, 'tent', and see **tilt,** 'cover'.

Toledo, n., also **Toledo blade,** sword blade of fine temper. — Prop., 'sword blade made at *Toledo*' in Spain. For sense development cp. *bayonet, bilbo*.

tolerable, adj. — ME. *tollerabill*, fr. L. *tolerābilis*, 'bearable, endurable' [whence also MF. (= F.) *tolérable*], fr. *tolerāre*. See **tolerate** and **-able.**

Derivatives: *tolerabil-ity*, n., *tolerable-ness*, n., *tolérabl-y*, adv.

tolerance, n. — MF. *tolleraunce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tolérance*, fr. L. *tolerantia*, fr. *tolerāns*, gen. *-antis*. See next word.

tolerant, adj. — F. *tolérant*, fr. L. *tolerantem*, acc. of *tolerāns*, pres. part. of *tolerāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *tolerant-ly*, adv.

tolerate, tr. v. — L. *tolerātus*, pp. of *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support, endure, tolerate', from the stem of *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', which is cogn. with Gk. τολμᾶν, 'to carry, bear', τελαμών, 'a broad strap for bearing something', ταλάσσαι (*aor.*), 'to bear', τλήμων, 'patient, reckless, miserable', τλῆναι (*aor.*), 'to suffer, endure', τάλαντον, 'balance (in the pl., a pair of scales); a weight', τάλᾱς, gen. τάλανος, and τάλαντος, 'bearing, suffering', Ἀ-τλᾱς, 'the Bearer (scil. of Heaven)', πολύ-τλᾱς, 'much enduring', L. *lātus* (for **tlātos*) 'borne' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), OI. *tulā*, 'balance', *tulayati*, 'lifts up, weighs', Toch. B *tal-*, A *täl-*, 'to lift', *tlässi*, 'to lift, carry', *cakäl*, 'he lifted', Arm. *to-lum*, 'I allow, suffer, bear', Lith. *tiltas*, 'bridge', Goth. *þulan*, ON. *þola*, OE. *þolian*, 'to endure, suffer'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, **tal-*, **tl̥-*, 'to bear, carry, endure, suffer'. Cp. **ablation, ablative, allative, Atalanta, atlantes, Atlantic, Atlas, collate, collation, delate, dilatory, elate, extol, illation, oblate, prelate, prolate, relate, relation, sublate, sublation, superlative, tael, talent, Tantalus, telamon, Telamon, thole,** 'to endure', **tola, toll,** 'tax', **toll,** 'to take away', **tralatitious, translate, translation** and the second element in **acceptilation, fiddle, legislate.**

Derivatives: *toleration* (q.v.), *tolerat-ive*, adj., *tolerat-or*, n.

toleration, n. — F. *tolération*, fr. L. *tolerātiōnem*, acc. of *tolerātiō*, 'a bearing, supporting, enduring', fr. *tolerātus*, pp. of *tolerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

tolerationist, n., a person who advocates toleration, esp. in religion. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

tolidine, tolidin, n., any of several isomeric bases of *toluene* (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tol-** and suff. **-idin(e).**

toll, n., tax. — ME. *tol*, fr. OE. *toll*, rel. to OS. *tolna*, ON. *tollr*, Dan. *told*, Swed. *tull*, OFris. *tolen, tolne*, OHG., MHG. *zol*, G. *Zoll*; borrowed fr. Late L. *tolōnēum*, 'custom house', which was formed with vowel assimilation fr. earlier *telōnium, telōnēum*, fr. Gk. τελωνεῖον, 'toll house', fr. τελώνης, 'tax collector', fr. τέλος, 'tax' (whence also εὐ-τελής, 'easily paid for, cheap', πολυ-τελής, 'very expensive, costly', ἀ-τελής, 'free from tax or tribute'), which is cogn. with ταλάσσαι (*aor.*), 'to bear, support'; see **tolerate.** For sense development cp. Gk. φόρος, 'tax, tribute', which is rel. to φέρειν, 'to bear, carry'. Cp. the first element in **tolbooth** and in **zollverein.**

Derivatives: *toll*, tr. v., to collect as toll, *toll-able*, adj., *toll-age*, n., *toll-er*, n.

toll, tr. v., to attract, allure. — ME. *tollen, tullen*, 'to draw, pull, attract', in gradational relationship to ME. *tillen, tyllen*, 'to draw, pull'. See **till,** 'drawer', and cp. next word.

toll, tr. v., to cause to sound; intr. v., to sound. — ME. *tollen, tullen*, 'to draw, pull'; see prec. word. *Toll* orig. meant 'to draw a bell so that it sounds'.

Derivatives: *toll*, n., the sound of a bell, *toll-er*, n.

toll, tr. v., to take away. — ME. *tollen*, fr. AF. *toller*, fr. L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise; to take away'. See **tolerate.**

tollbooth, n. — See **tolbooth.**

tolpatch, n., a foot soldier. — G. *Tolpatsch*, fr. Hung. *talpas*, lit. 'having big feet', fr. *talp*, 'sole of the foot, foot'.

tolu, n., also **tolu balsam.** — Sp. *tolú*, named after the town Santiago de *Tolú*, in Columbia.

tolu-, also tol-, combining form used for *tolu* or *toluene*. — See prec. word.

toluate, n., a salt of toluic acid. — Formed fr. **tolu** with chem. suff. **-ate.**

toluene, n., a colorless liquid hydrocarbon $C_6H_5CH_3$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tolu** with suff. **-ene** (on analogy of *benz-ene*).

toluic, adj., pertaining to any of several isomeric acids (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tolu** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

toluide, toluid, n., any of a series of compounds derived from *toluidine* (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tolu** with chem. suff. **-ide.** resp. **-id.**

toluidine, toluidin, n., any of three isomeric amines derived fr. *toluene* (*chem.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with chem. suff. **-ine.**

toluol, toluole, n., toluene. — Formed fr. **tolu** with suff. **-ol** (on analogy of *benz-ol*).

toluyl, n., the univalent hydrocarbon radical C_7H_7CO (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tolu** with suff. **-yl.**

tolyl, n., the univalent radical C_7H_7 (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tolu(ic)** with suff. **-yl.**

Tom, masc. PN.; (*not cap.*) the male of certain animals — Dimin. of **Thomas.** Cp. **tommy.**

tomahawk, n., a light ax used by North American Indians. — Of Algonquian origin; cp. Virginian *tomahak*. The word literally means 'that which is for cutting'.

Derivative: *tomahawk*, tr. v.

tomalley, n., the liver of a lobster. — Prob. of Caribbean origin.

toman, n., a Persian gold coin. — Pers. *tūmān*, fr. Turki *tūman*, 'ten thousand'.

tomatidine, n., a substance obtained from the tomato plant (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tomato** with suff. **-idine.**

tomatine, n., an antibiotic made from the tomato plant (*chem.* and *pharm.*) — Formed fr. **tomato** with chem. suff. **-ine.**

tomato, n. — Fr. earlier *tomate*, fr. Sp. *tomate*, fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*, lit. 'the swelling fruit', fr. *tomana*, 'to swell'. The alteration of *tomate* into *tomato* is prob. due to the influence of *potato*.

tomb, n. — ME. *toumbe, tombe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *tombe*, fr. Eccles. L. *tumba* (whence also It. *tomba*, F. *tombe*, Sp. *tumba*), fr. Gk. τύμβος, 'sepulchral mound, tomb', which is cogn. with

MIr. *tomm*, 'a small hill', W. *tom*, 'mound; dunghill', L. *tumēre*, 'to swell', *tumulus*, 'raised heap of earth', *tumor*, 'a swelling', fr. I.-E. base **tum-*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **catacomb.**

Derivatives: *tomb*, tr. v., *en-tomb*, tr. v., *tomb-less*, adj.

tombac, n., an alloy of copper and zinc, — F. *tombac*, fr. Port. *tombac*, fr. Malay *tambaga*, 'copper', fr. OI. *tāmrakaḥ*, of s.m., fr. *tāmráḥ*, 'dark-red, coppery', which is rel. to *támas-*, 'darkness'. See **tamas.**

tombola, n., lottery. — It., back formation fr. *tombolare*, 'to turn a somersault, tumble', rel. to F. *tomber*, 'to fall', orig. 'to turn a somersault', Sp. *tumbar*, 'to turn a somersault', *tumbo*, 'somersault', Port. *tombo*, Ruman. *tumbă*, of s.m.; of imitative origin.

tomboy, n., a boisterous girl. — Compounded of **Tom** and **boy.** Cp. next word.

Derivatives: *tomboy-ish*, adj., *tomboy-ish-ly*, adv., *tomboy-ish-ness*, n.

tomcat, n., a male cat. — Compounded of **Tom** and **cat.**

tome, n., each of the volumes composing a book; any book; now, usually, a large book. — F., fr. L. *tomus*, fr. Gk. τόμος, 'a cut, a piece cut off, section, part of a book, volume', which is rel. to τομός, 'cutting, sharp', τομή, 'a cutting, cutting off, section', τέμνειν, 'to cut', τέμενος, 'sacred enclosure', τμῆσις, 'a cutting', fr. I.-E. base **tem-*, *tm̥-*, 'to cut', whence also the second element in OL. *aes-tumāre*, L. *aes-timāre*, 'to value, appraise', OSlav. *tinǫ* (for **tm̥nō-*), *tĕti*, 'to cleave, split', ORruss. *tĭnu*, *tjati*, 'to strike, beat', MIr. *tamnaim*, 'I cut off'. Cp. **acrotomous, aim, anatomy, Artamus, atom, craniotomy, entomology, epitome, esteem, estimate, Tamias, temenos, temno-, tmesis, -tome, tomium, Tomistoma, -tomy, trichotomous.** Cp. also **tonsure.**

-tome, combining form used: 1) in the sense of 'part, section'; 2) to name cutting (esp. surgical) instruments. — Gk. -τομον, fr. τόμος, 'a cutting, a piece cut off'. See prec. word.

tomentose, adj., covered with matted hairs. — ModL. *tōmentōsus*, fr. L. *tōmentum*. See **tomentum** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

tomentous, adj., tomentose. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

tomentum, n., a covering of matted hairs (*bot.*) — L. *tōmentum*, 'stuffing for cushions', of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **to*^{w}ementom* and is rel. to *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. **total.**

tomfool, n., a foolish person. — Compounded of **Tom** and **fool.**

Derivatives: *tomfool*, adj., foolish, *tomfool-ery*, n.

tomin, n., 1) a weight; 2) a silver coin in some countries of South America. — Sp. *tomín*, fr. Arab. *thumn* (in vulgar pronunciation *thomn*), 'one eighth', from the stem of *thamānin* (masc.), *thamānia*^{h} (fem.), 'eight', which is rel. to Heb. *sh*^{ĕ}*mōnē*^{h} (masc.), *sh*^{ĕ}*mōnā*^{h} (fem.), Aram. *t*^{ĕ}*mānē* (masc.), *t*^{ĕ}*mānyā* (fem.), Ugar. *šmn* (masc.), *šmnt* (fem.), Ethiop. *samānī* (masc.), *samānītū* (fem.), Akkad. *samānē* (masc.), *samānīt* (fem.), 'eight'. (The masc. forms are used with fem. nouns, the fem. ones with masc. nouns.) Cp. Egypt. *ḫmn*, 'eight'.

Tomistoma, n., a genus of gavials (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'sharp-mouthed', fr. Gk. τομός, 'cutting, sharp', and στόμα, 'mouth'. The first element is rel. to τόμος, 'piece cut off, section'; see **tome.** For the second element see **stoma.** Cp. next word and **Tomopteris.**

tomium, n., each of the cutting edges of the bill of a bird (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τομός, 'cutting, sharp'. See prec. word.

Tommy, n., a British private soldier. — Short for *Tommy Atkins*, fr. *Thomas Atkins*, model name used in official forms for the use of private soldiers. — *Tommy* is dimin. of **Tom,** which itself is a dimin. of **Thomas.**

Tomopteris, n., a genus of annelids (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having the fins cut', fr. Gk. τόμος, 'a cut; a piece cut off', and πτερόν, 'wing' (used in the sense of 'fin'). See **tome** and **ptero-** and cp. **Tomistoma, tomium.**

tomorrow, adv. and n. — ME. *to morgen*, *to morwen*, fr. OE. *tō morgenne* (fr. *tō*, 'to', and *morgenne*, dat. of *morgen*, 'morning, morrow'), also (unflected) *tō morgen*. See **to,** prep., and **morrow, morn,** and cp. **today, tonight.**

tompion, n. — A var. of **tampion, tampon.**

Tompion, n., a watch made by, or resembling, that made by Thomas *Tompion* (1639-1713).

tomtit, n., the titmouse. — Compounded of **tom** and **tit,** 'a small bird'. Cp. **titmouse.**

tom-tom, n. — A var. of **tam-tam.**

Derivative: *tom-tom*, intr. and tr. v.

-tomy, combining form meaning 'a cutting', as in *anatomy*, *arteriotomy* — Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting, section'. See **tome** and cp. **-tome.**

ton, n., a large weight. — ME. *tonne*, *tunne*, fr. OE. *tunne*, 'a large cask', rel. to ON. *tunna*, OFris., MLG., MDu, *tunne*, *tonne* (Du. *ton*), OHG. *tunna* (MHG. *tunne*, G. *Tonne*), 'tun, ton', fr. ML. *tunna*, 'tun', which is prob. of Gaulish origin. Cp. **tonneau, tun, tunnel.**

ton, n., style, fashion. — F. *ton*, fr. L. *tonus*, 'sound, tone'. See **tone.**

tonal, adj. — ML. *tonālis*, fr. L. *tonus*. See **tone** and adj. suff. **-al**

tonality, n. — F. *tonalité*, fr. *tonal*, fr. ML. *tonālis*. See prec. word and **-ity**

tondo, n., a circular painting. — It., aphetic for *rotondo*, 'round', fr. L. *rotundus*. See **rotund**

tone, n. — F. *ton*, fr. L. *tonus*, 'sound, tone', fr. Gk. τόνος, 'that which is stretched, a stretching, a straining, pitch of the voice, musical note', in gradational relationship to τείνειν (for *τέν-ɣειν), 'to stretch, strain', fr. I.-E. base **ten-*, **ton-*, 'to stretch', whence also L. *tenuis*, 'thin, fine', *tendere*, 'to stretch, extend'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **ton,** 'style', **atonic, barytone, detonate, intonate, intone, monotonous, oxytone, pretone, syntony, tritone**

Derivatives: *tone*, v., *ton-ed*, adj., *ton-er*, n., *tone-less*, adj., *tone-less-ly*, adv., *tone-less-ness*, n., *tonic* (q.v.)

tong, n., a Chinese secret society. — Chin. *t'ong*, 'hall'.

tong, tr. and intr. v., to seize with tongs. — Back formation fr. **tongs.**

tonga, n., a light two-wheeled carriage. — Hind. *tāngā*.

tongs, n. pl. — ME. *tange*, *tonge*, fr. OE. *tang*, *tange*, rel. to OS. *tanga*, ON. *töng*, Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, OFris. *tange*, MDu. *tanghe*, Du. *tang*, OHG. *zanga*, MHG., G. *zange*, lit. 'that which bites' (cp. OHG. *zangar*, 'biting, sharp'), fr. I.-E. base **denk-*, 'to bite', whence also OI. *dáśati*, 'biter' (for **dn̥kéti*), 'bites', Gk. δάκνειν, 'to bite', δάξ, 'biting', δῆγμα, 'a biting', Alb. *danę*, 'tongs'. For sense development cp. F. *mordache*, 'tongs', fr. *mordre*, 'to bite'. Cp. **Dacus** and the second element in **Demodex, Mixodectes, Tridacna**

tongue, n. — ME. *tunge*, *tonge*, fr. OE. *tunge*, rel. to OS., ON., Swed. *tunga*, Dan., OFris. *tunge*, MDu. *tonghe*, Du. *tong*, OHG. *zunga*, MHG., G. *zunge*, Goth. *tuggō*, and cogn. with OL. *dingua*, Toch. A *kāntu*, B *kantwa* (both metathesized fr. orig. **tank-*), 'tongue'. For the change of OL. *dingua* to L. *lingua* see **lingual.** The *-u-* in *tongue* is due to the influence of F. *langue*, 'tongue' (fr. L. *lingua*). Cp. **tang,** 'spike', and the second element in **biltong**

Derivatives: *tongue*, tr. and intr. v., *tongu-ed*, adj., *tongue-less*, adj. *tongu-er*, *tongue-ing*, n., *tongue-y*, *tongu-y*, adj.

tongue-tie, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **tongue-tied**

tongue-tied, adj. — Compounded of **tongue** and pp. of the verb **tie**

tonic, adj., 1) pertaining to tones; 2) having an invigorating effect. — F. *tonique*, fr. Gk. τονικός, 'of or for stretching; of or for tones' (whence also ModL. *tonicus*), lit. 'that which stretches', fr. τόνος. See **tone** and adj. suff. **-ic** and cp. **atonic, diatonic, isotonic**

Derivatives: *tonic*, n. (q.v.), *tonic-al-ly*, adv., *tonic-ity*, n.

tonic, n., 1) anything that invigorates; specifically, an invigorating medicine; 2) in *music*, the first tone of the scale. — F. *tonique*, fr. Gk. τονικός. See **tonic,** adj.

tonic sol-fa, a system of teaching music based on tonality. — See **sol-fa.**

tonight, adv. and n. — ME. *to niht*, *to night*, fr. OE. *tō niht*. See **to** and **night** and cp. *today*, *tomorrow*.

tonite, n., an explosive used in blasting. — Formed (as if fr. L. **tonitus*) fr. L. *tonāre*, 'to thunder'. See **thunder,** n., and subst. suff. **-ite.**

tonitruous, adj., thundering. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *tonitrus*, 'thunder', fr. *tonāre*. See prec. word.

tonjon, also **tomjon,** n., a kind of sedan or portable chair used in Ceylon. — Hind. *tām-jhām*.

tonka bean. — Fr. Negro name in Guiana.

tonnage, n. — Formed fr. **ton,** 'weight', with suff. **-age.**

tonneau, n., rear part of a motor-car with seats for passengers. — F., lit. 'cask', dimin. of *tonne*, 'tun'. See **ton,** 'a weight', and cp. **tunnel.**

tono-, combining form meaning 'tension; tone'. — Gk. τονο-, fr. τόνος, 'a stretching'. See **tone.**

tonometer, n., an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones. — Compounded of **tono-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tonsil, n. — F. *tonsille*, fr. L. *tōnsillae* (pl.), 'tonsils', dimin. of *tōlēs* (for **tonslēs*), 'goiter', which is of uncertain, possibly Gaulish, origin.

Derivatives: *tonsill-ar*, *tonsill-itic*, adjs., *tonsillitis* (q.v.)

tonsill-, form of **tonsillo-** before a vowel.

tonsillectomy, n., removal of the tonsils by surgery (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *tonsillae* (see **tonsil**) and Gk. -ἐκτομία, 'a cutting out of'; see **-ectomy.** The correct form is *amygdalectomy*, fr. Gk. ἀμυγδάλη, 'almond', used in the sense of 'tonsil' (see *amygdala*), and -ἐκτομία, 'a cutting out of'.

tonsillitis, n., inflammation of the tonsils (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *tōnsillae* (see **tonsil**) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form is *amygdalitis* (see prec. word).

tonsillo-, before a vowel **tonsill-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tonsils'. — See **tonsil.**

tonsorial, adj., pertaining to a barber or his work. Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tōnsōrius*, 'pertaining to shearing', fr. *tōnsor*, gen. *-ōris*, 'shearer, barber', fr. *tōnsus*, pp. of *tondēre*, 'to shear'. See **tonsure.**

tonsurate, n., the state of one who received the ecclesiastical tonsure. — ML. *tōnsūrātus*, fr. L. *tōnsūra*, 'a shearing'. See **tonsure** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

tonsure, n., 1) the act of shaving of the head; 2) the part of the head so shaven. — L. *tōnsūra*, 'a shearing, clipping', fr. *tōnsus*, pp. of *tondēre*, 'to shear, clip', which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. τένδειν, 'to gnaw', MIr. *ro-steind*, 'he cut off', *temm* (for **tend-men*), W., Co. *tam* (for **tn̥ds-men*), 'morsel, bit', Ir. and W. *tonn*, 'skin', fr. I.-E. **tend-*, **tond-*, enlargement of base **tem-*, 'to cut', whence Gk. τέμνειν, 'to cut'. See **tome** and cp. **toison.** For the ending see suff. **-ure.**

Derivatives: *tonsure*, tr. v., *tonsur-ed*, adj.

tontine, n., annuity shared by a number of persons, so that the last survivor obtains the entire amount. — F., fr. It. *tontina*, short for *polizza Tontina*; named after Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker in Paris (died in 1695), who invented this scheme. For the ending see 3rd suff. **-ine.**
Derivatives: *tontine*, adj., *tontin-er*, n.

tonus, n., 1) tonicity; tonic spasm. — L. *tonus*, 'a sound, tone'. See **tone.**

tony, adj., high-toned (*slang*). — Formed fr. **tone** with adj. suff. **-y.**

too, adv. — ME. *to*, *too*, fr. OE. *tō*, adv., identical with *tō*, prep. See **to** and cp. G. *zu*, which also unites the meanings *to* and *too*.

took, past tense of *take*. — ME. *tok*, fr. Late OE. *tōc*, past tense of *tacan*. See **take.**

tool, n. — ME. *tol*, *tool*, fr. OE. *tōl*, rel. to ON. *tōl* (pl.), 'tools'; formed with instrumental suff. *-l* from the base appearing in OE. *tawian*, 'to prepare'; see **taw,** 'to prepare'. For the suff. cp. *shovel* (fr. *shove*).
Derivatives: *tool*, tr. and intr. v., *tool-er*, n., *tool-ing*, n.

toom, adj., empty (chiefly *Scot.*) — ME. *tom*, fr. OE. *tōm*, in gradational relationship to **teem,** 'to pour out'.

toon, n., an East Indian tree, the Indian mahogany. — Hind. *tūn*, fr. OI. *tunnaḥ*.

toot, intr. v., to blow a horn. — Of imitative origin; cp. Du. *tuiten*, *toeten*, G. *tuten*. Cp. also **tootle.**
Derivative: *toot*, n., the sound of tooting.

tooth, n. — ME. *toth*, *tooth*, fr. OE. *tōþ*, rel. to OS., Dan., Swed., MLG., Du. *tand*, ON. *tönn*, OFris. *tōth*, OHG. *zand*, *zan*, MHG. *zant*, *zan*, G. *Zahn*, Goth. *tunþus*, 'tooth', OE. *tūsc* (for **tunþska-*), 'tusk', and cogn. with OI. *dán*, gen. *datáḥ*, Arm. *atamn*, Gk. ὀδών, gen. ὀδόντος, L. *dēns* (gen. *dentis*), Lith. *dantis*, OPruss. *dantis*, OIr. *dēt*, OCo. *dans*, W., Bret. *dant*, 'tooth'. All these words are prob. pres. participles fr. I.-E. base **ed-*, 'to eat', and orig. meant 'that which eats'. See **eat** and **-ent, -ant,** and cp. **teethe.** Cp. also **anodyne, Bidens, bident, dancetty, dandelion, dental, Dentaria. denti- dentifrice, dentist, dentition, denture, Edentata, Gymnodontes, indent, mastodon, odonto-, -odus, redan, Synodontidae, trident, tusk.**
Derivatives: *tooth*, tr. and intr. v., *tooth-ed*, adj., *tooth-er*, n., *tooth-ful*, adj., *tooth-ing*, n., *tooth-less*, adj., *tooth-less-ly*, adv., *tooth-less-ness*, n.

tootle, intr. v., to toot repeatedly. — Formed fr. **toot** with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivative: *tootle*, n.

top, n., the highest part of anything, summit. — ME., fr. OE., related to ON. *toppr*, 'tuft of hair', OFris. *top*, 'tuft', ODu. *topp*, Du. *top*, 'top', OHG., MHG. *zopf*, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', G. *Zopf*, 'tuft of hair', Cp. **tuft, toupee.** Cp. also **topple.**
Derivatives: *top*, adj. and tr. v., *top-less*, adj., *topp-ed*, adj., *topp-er*, n., *topp-ing*, adj., *topping-ly*, adv., *topp-ing-ness*, n.

top, n., child's toy. — ME. *top*, fr. OE. *top*, back formation fr. OF. *topet* (cp. OF. *topoie*, F. *toupie*), of s.m., fr. ODu. *topp*, 'head or top of something', which is rel. to OE. *top*, 'summit'; see prec. word. Cp. OHG. *doph*, *topf*, 'top (for spinning)' (whence MHG., dial. G. *topf*, of s.m.), which is an OF. loan word.

top-, form of **topo-** before a vowel.

toparch, n., ruler of a petty state. — Late L. *toparcha*, fr. Gk. τοπάρχης, 'governor of a district', lit. 'ruler over a place', fr. τόπος, 'place', and -άρχης, 'ruler'. See **topo-** and **-arch.**

toparchy, n., a petty state. — L. *toparchia*, fr. Gk. τοπαρχίᾱ, 'district governed by a τοπάρχης'. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivative: *toparch-ical*, adj.

topass, also **topas, topaz,** n., an Indo-Portuguese half-caste of Christian faith; a soldier of this class (*History of India*). — Of uncertain origin.

topaz, n., a colored crystalline gem. — ME. *topas*, *topace*, fr. OF. (= F.) *topaze*, fr. L. *topazus*, fr. Gk. τόπαζος, 'topaz', which is prob. cognate with OI. *tapas*, 'heat, fire', *tápati*, 'warms, heats, burns', L. *tepēre*, 'to be warm or lukeworm', *tepidus*, 'warm, lukewarm'. See **tepid** and cp. **tapas.**

tope, n., a mound containing a Buddhist shrine, stupa. — Hind. *top*, prob. fr. Prakrit or Pali *thūpo*, fr. OI. *stūpaḥ*, 'tope, stupa'. See **stupa.**

tope, n., a small shark. — Of uncertain origin.

tope, intr. v., to drink alcoholic liquor to excess; tr. v., to drink (alcoholic liquor) to excess. — F. *toper*, 'to strike (the hands at the conclusion of a bargain)', whence derived the meanings 'to drink at the conclusion of a bargain; to drink to excess'. For sense development cp. *swap*. F. *toper* is borrowed fr. Sp. *topar*, 'to strike against', which is of imitative origin. (Sp. *tope*, 'top; butt', derives fr. *topar*.) The usual derivation of Sp. *topar* fr. *tope*, 'top, butt', fr. OF. *top*, a word of Teut. origin (see *top*, 'summit'), is justly rejected by Bloch-Wartburg, DELF., p. 608.

tope, n., a grove (*India*). — Tamil *toppu*.

topee, n. — See **topi.**

topeewalah, n. — See **topiwallah.**

topek, n. — See **tupek.**

toper, n., one who topes; a drunkard. — Formed fr. **tope,** 'to drink to excess', with agential suff. **-er.**

toph, n., a small drum (*music*). — Heb. *tōph*, 'timbrel, tambourine', rel. to Aram. *tuppā́*, of s.m., Arab. *duff*, 'drum'; of imitative origin.

Tophet, Topheth, n., a place in the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, where children were sacrificed to Moloch (*Bible*). — Heb. *Tōpheth*, prob. formed from orig. **T^{e}phāth*, the vowels of which have been assimilated to those of unrelated *tōpheth*, 'spitting', and of *bōsheth*, 'shame'. *Tōpheth* prob. meant orig. 'fireplace' (i.e. place where children were burned), and is rel. to Aram. *t^{e}phayā́*, 'tripod', Syr. *t^{e}phayyā́*, 'cooking stove', Arab. *uthfiya^{h}*, 'one of three stones supporting a kettle'.

tophus, n., calcareous concretion round the joints, the teeth, etc., — L., 'tufa'. See **tufa.**

topi, topee, n., a hat, esp. one made of sola pith (*India*) — Hind. *ṭopī*.

topiary, n., the art of cutting trees into ornamental shapes, etc. — L. *topiārius*, 'pertaining to ornamental gardening', fr. *topia*, gen. *-ōrum*, 'landscape painting; ornamental gardening', fr. Gk. τόπια, pl. of τόπιον, dimin. of τόπος, 'place'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *topiari-an*, adj., *topiar-ist*, n.

topic, n., subject. — L. *topica*, fr. Gk. τὰ τοπικά, title of a work by Aristotle on rhetoric, lit. meaning 'things pertaining to commonplaces', prop. neut. pl. of τοπικός, 'of a place, in respect to a place', fr. τόπος, 'place', fr. I.-E. base **top-*, 'to arrive somewhere, reach a place', whence also Lith. *tàpti*, 'to become', *pri-tàpti*, 'to meet with', Lett. *tapt*, 'to become, arrive', *pa-tapt*, 'to arrive', OE. *þafian*, 'to consent, permit, tolerate', lit. 'to give room to yield'. Cp. **atopic, ectopia, Ectopistes, isotope, Utopia.**

topiwallah, also **topeewalah,** n., 1) a European; 2) a topass (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *ṭopī-wālā*, lit. 'a hat man', i.e. 'a man wearing a hat'. See **topi** and **wallah.**

topo- before a vowel **top-,** combining form meaning 'place'. — Gk. τοπο-, τοπ-, fr. τόπος, 'place'. See **topic.**

topographer, n., one who describes a place. — Gk. τοπογράφος, compounded of τόπος, 'place', and -γράφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **topic** and **-grapher.**

topographic, adj., pertaining to topography. — Gk. τοπογραφικός, fr. τοπογραφίᾱ. See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**
Derivatives: *topographic-al*, adj., *topographic-al-ly*, adv.

topography, n., description of a place. — ME. *topographie*, fr. Late L. *topographia*, fr. Gk. τοπογραφίᾱ, 'description of a place', fr. τοπογράφος. See **topographer** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *topographic* (q.v.), *topograph-ist*, n.

topology, n., study of the topography of a place. — Lit. 'study of a place', fr. Gk. τόπος, 'place', and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **topo-** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *topolog-ic*, *topolog-ic-al*, adjs.

toponym, n., name of a place. — Compounded of τόπος, 'place', and ὄνυμα, dialectal form of ὄνομα, 'name'. See **topic,** n., and **name** and cp. **onomato-.** Cp. also **antonym, homonym, synonym.**

toponymics, n., the study of place names. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

toponymy, n., place names of a region; toponymics. — See **toponym** and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).
Derivatives: *toponym-ic*, *toponym-ic-al*, adjs.

topple, intr. and tr. v. — Formed with freq. suff. **-le,** fr. *top*, 'to tip'. See **top,** 'summit'.
Derivative: *toppl-er*, n.

topsy-turvy, adv. — Fr. earlier *topsy-tervy*, for *top-so-tervy*, lit. 'top as (if) turvy', i.e. 'as if the top were overturned'. For the first element see **top,** 'summit', for the second element see **so.** The third element derives fr. ME. *terven, tirven*, 'to wallow, roll', which is rel. to OE. *tearflian*, 'to roll, overturn', LG. *tarven*, 'to roll up a cuff', OHG. *zerben, umbi-zerben*, 'to turn round'. For a similar alteration of the adverb *so* cp. *upside down.*
Derivatives: *topsy-turvy*, adj. and tr. v., *topsy-turvy-dom*, n.

-topy, combining form meaning 'position'. — Gk. -τοπίᾱ, fr. τόπος, 'place'. See **topic, n.,** and cp. **topo-.**

toque, n., 1) a kind of round hat; 2) the bonnet monkey. — F., fr. Sp. *toca*, fr. Arab. *ṭáqiya^{h}*, 'skull cap'. Cp. **tuque.**

tor, n., a high, rocky hill. — ME. *torre*, *tor*, fr. OE. *torr*, 'tower, rock', fr. L. *turris*, 'tower'. See **tower.**

-tor, masculine agential suff. — L., cogn. with Gk. -τωρ, -τηρ, OI. *-tā́r*; cp. the suff. in *Mentor*. The corresponding fem. suff. is **-trix** (q.v.) Cp. **-ator.**

Torah, Tora, n., the Bible; specif. the Pentateuch. — Heb. *tōrā́^{h}*, lit. 'direction, instruction, teaching, law', verbal noun of *hōrā́^{h}*, 'he pointed out, showed, directed, instructed, taught' (Hiph'il of stem *y-r-h*); prob. rel. to Arab. *rāwā*, 'he handed down' (see Barth, Etymologische Studien, p. 13 f.). Aram. *ōraythā́* and Ethiop. *ōrīt*, 'Torah', are loan words fr. Heb. *tōrā́^{h}*. Cp. **Sepher Torah.**

toran, torana, n., gateway to a Buddhist temple (*India*). — OI. *tōranam*, 'arch, arched' gateway', of uncertain etymology. Toch. A *turāṁ*, 'arch, gateway arch', is borrowed fr. OI.

torbanite, n., a kind of brown shale. — Named after *Torbane* Hill in Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

torbernite, n., uranium copper phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Swedish chemist *Torbern* Bergman (1735-84). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

torch, n. — ME., fr. OF. *torche*, rag, wisp', orig. meaning 'anything twisted', esp. 'twist of straw or hay' (this latter meaning of the word still exists in Modern French), fr. VL. **torca*, fr. Late L. *torque* (used by Varro), corresponding to Classical L. *torquēs* or *torquis*, 'twisted collar', fr. *torquēre*, 'to twist, wind'. See **torque** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **torchon lace.**
Derivatives: *torch*, tr. v., *torch-er*, n.

torchon lace, a strong bobbin lace made of coarse

linen thread. — F., 'dishcloth, duster', formed with dimin. suff. *-on* fr. *torche*. See **torch.**

torcular, n., also **torcular Herophili,** tourniquet (*anat.*) — L. *torcular* (*Hērophilī*), lit. 'press (of Herophilus)', fr. *torcular*, 'a press for making wine or oil', fr. *torculum*, of s.m., a dimin. formed fr. *torquēre*, 'to turn, twist', See **torque** and cp. words there referred to.

tore, n., torus (*archit.*) — F., fr. L. *torus*. See **torus.**

tore, past tense and dial. pp. of *tear*. — ME. pp. *tore(n)*. Cp. ME. *tar*, fr. OE. *tær*, past tense of *teran*, 'to tear'. See **tear,** v., and cp. **torn.**

toreador, n., a bullfighter. — Sp., fr. *torear*, 'to fight bulls', fr. *toro*, 'bull', fr. L. *taurus*. See **Taurus** and cp. next word.

torero, n., a bullfighter on foot. — Sp., bullfighter', prop. the adjective *torero*, 'pertaining to bulls', used as a noun, fr. *toro*. See prec. word.

toreutic, adj., pertaining to chased work. — Gk. τορευτικός, 'of metal work', fr. τορευτός, 'worked in relief, chased', verbal adj. of τορεύειν, 'to work in relief, bore through', fr. τορεύς, 'sculptor's graving tool', fr. τόρος, 'chisel', which stands in gradational relationship to τείρειν (for *τέρῑειν), 'to rub', τέρετρον, 'borer', τερηδών, 'a worm that gnaws wood', prop. 'a boring worm', fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to rub, pierce, turn'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

torfaceous, adj., growing in bogs (*rare*). — A hybrid coined fr. ON. *torf*. 'peat' (see **turf**), and **-aceous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

torii, n., sing. and pl., gateway to a Shinto temple. — Jap.

Torilis, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *torus*, 'cushion, couch', which prob. stands for **storus* and is related to *sternere*, 'to spread out'. See **stratum** and cp. words there referred to. For the dropping of an initial *s* before *t* cp. L. *locus*, 'place', from *stlocus* (see *locus*).

torment, n., 1) orig. an instrument of torture; torture; 2) a great pain. — ME., fr. OE. *torment*, *tourment* (F. *tourment*), fr. L. *tormentum*, 'an instrument with which anything is turned or twisted; an instrument for hurling missiles; an instrument of torture; torture, pain', which stands for **torqu-mentom*, fr. *torquēre*, 'to twist'. See **torque** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **tormentil.** For the ending see suff. **-ment.**

torment, tr. v. — ME. *tormenten*, fr. OF. *tormenter*, *tourmenter* (F. *tourmenter*), fr. *torment*, *tourment*. See **torment,** n.
Derivatives: *torment-ed*, adj., *torment-ed-ly*, adv., *torment-ing*, adj., *torment-ing-ly*, adv., *tormentor* (q.v.)

tormentil, n., name of a plant of the genus Potentilla. — F. *tormentille*, fr. Medical L. *tormentilla*, fr. L. *tormentum*, 'pain' (see **torment,** n.); so called because it is supposed to relieve pain, esp. toothache.

tormentor, n. — ME., fr. AF. *tormenteour*, *tormentour*, corresponding to OF. *tormènteor*, fr. L. **tormentātōrem*, acc. of **tormentātor*, fr. *tormentum*. See **torment,** n., and agential suff. **-or.**

tormentress, n. — See prec. word and 1st **-ess.**

tormina, n. pl., gripes of the bowels, colic (*med.*) — L., pl. of **tormen*, for **torqu-men*, fr. *torquēre*, 'to twist'. See **torque** and **-men.**

torn, pp. of *tear*. — ME. *toren*, *torn*, fr. OE. *getoren*, pp. of *teran*. See **tear,** v., and cp. **tore,** v.

tornado, n., 1) a violent storm; 2) whirlwind, hurricane. — Sp. *tronada*, 'thunderstorm', fr. *tronar*, 'to thunder', fr. L. *tonāre*, 'to thunder'; influenced in form by Sp. *tornado*, pp. of *tornar*, 'to turn' (fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn in a lathe, to turn, polish, fashion'). See **thunder,** n.
Derivative: *tornad-ic*, adj.

tornaria, n., larva of the *Balanoglossus* (*zool.*) — ModL. *tornāria*, fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn', fr. *tornus*, 'turner's wheel', fr. Gk. τόρνος, of s.m., which is rel. to τορεύειν, 'to bore through'. See **toreutic.**

toro, n., 1) a bull; 2) a cowfish. — Sp., 'bull', fr. L. *taurus*. See **Taurus** and cp. **toreador, torero.**

toronja, n., the grapefruit. — Sp., fr. Arab. *túrunja*^{h} (in vulgar pronunciation *toronja*), fr. Pers. *turundj*. Cp. **ethrog.**

torose, adj., bulging, knobbed. — L. *torōsus*, 'full of muscles, brawny', fr. *torus*, 'boss, knot, bulge, muscle'. See **torus** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivative: *toros-ity*, n.

torous, adj., torose. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

torpedinous, adj., resembling a torpedo. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *torpēdō*, gen. *torpēdinis*. See next word.

torpedo, n., 1) a fish allied to the rays; 2) a destructive engine. — L. *torpēdō*, gen. *torpēdinis*, 'numbness; crampfish', fr. *torpēre*, 'to be numb, to be torpid, to be sluggish; to be stupefied', which is cogn. with Lith. *tirpstù*, *tìrpti*, 'to become rigid', OSlav. *u-trŭpěti*, of s.m., and possibly also with Gk. στέρφνιος (Hesychius), 'stiff, rigid', OE. *steorfan*, etc., 'to die'. See **starve** and cp. next word.

torpid, adj., 1) numb; sluggish; 2) inactive; dull; lethargic. — L. *torpidus*, 'benumbed, stupefied', fr. *torpēre*. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *torpid*, n. (q.v.), *torpid-ity*, n., *torpid-ly*, adv., *torpid-ness*, n.

torpid, n., usually *torpids*, boat races at Oxford in Lent term. — See **torpid,** adj.; so called humorously with reference to their supposed sluggishness.

torpify, tr. v., to make torpid. — Formed from the stem of L. *torpēre*, 'to be numb', and *-ficāre*, fr. L. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **torpedo** and **-fy.**

torpor, n. — L., 'numbness, stupefaction', from the stem of *torpēre*. See **torpedo.**

torporific, adj., tending to produce torpor. — Formed fr. L. *torpor*, gen. *torpōris*, 'numbness, stupefaction', and *-ficus*, fr. *-ficere*, unstressed form of *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **torpor** and **-fic.**

torquate, adj., collared; ringed about the neck. — L. *torquātus*, 'wearing a neck chain or collar', fr. *torques*, 'a twisted neck chain'. See **torque** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

torquated, adj., wearing a twisted chain. — Formed from prec. word with 1st suff. **-ed.**

torque, n., 1) a twisted metal necklace worn by the ancient Gauls, Britons, Germans, etc.; 2) rotating force. — L. *torquēs*, 'twisted neck-chain necklace', fr. *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend', fr. I.-E. base **tereq-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. *tarkúḥ*, 'spindle', Gk. ἄτρακτος, 'spindle; arrow', Alb. *tjerr*, 'I spin', OSlav. *trakŭ*, 'band, girdle', OPruss. *tarkue*, 'strap, thong', OHG. *drāhsil*, 'turner', G. *drechseln*, 'to turn on a lathe', Toch. AB *tsärk*, 'to torment'. Cp. the collateral base **twereq-*, whence OE. *þveorh*, 'crosswise; perverse', etc. See **thwart** and cp. **Atractaspis, contort, distort, extort, extricate, intricate, nasturtium, retort, tart, torch, torcular, torment, tormina, tornaria, torques, torsade, torsel, torsion, tort, tortilla, Tortrix, Tortulaceae, tortuous, torture, trica, trousse, trousseau, truss.**

torques, n., 1) torque; 2) ring round the neck of an animal formed by hair, feather etc. (*zool.*) — L. *torques*, 'neck chain'. See **torque.**

torrefaction, n. — F. *torréfaction*, fr. L. *torrefactus*, pp. of *torrefacere*; see next word and **-ion.**

torrefy, tr. v., to parch, scorch. — F. *torréfier*, fr. L. *torrefacere*, which is compounded of *torrēre*, 'to parch, roast, scorch', and *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **torrid** and **-fy.**

Torrejón formation, a Lower Eocene formation lying between the Wasatch and the Puerco Formation (*geol.*) — Lit. 'Turret formation', fr. Sp. *torrejón*, 'turret', dimin. of *torre*, 'tower', fr. L. *turris*. See **tower.**

torrent, n., a rapid stream. — F., fr. L. *torrentem*, acc. of *torrēns*, gen. *torrentis*, 'burning, roaring, boiling; a torrent', prop. pres. part. of *torrēre*, used as a noun. See **torrid** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *torrent-ial*, adj., *torrent-ial-ly*, adv.

Torreya, n., a genus of trees of the family Taxaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the American botanist John *Torrey* (1796-1873).

Torricellian, adj., of, pertaining to, or discovered by, Torricelli. — Formed with suff. **-an** from the name of the Italian physicist Evangelista *Torricelli* (1608-47).

torrid, adj., very hot. — L. *torridus*, 'parched, torrid, dried up', fr. *torrēre*, 'to parch', which is rel. to OL. *torrus* (for **torsus*), 'dry', and to L. *terra* (for **tersā-*), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See **terra** and cp. **torrent.**
Derivatives: *torrid-ly*, adv., *torrid-ity*, n., *torrid-ness*, n.

torsade, n., a twisted cord, an ornament resembling a twisted cord. — F., formed with suff. **-ade** fr. *tors*, earlier pp. (now = *tordu*) of *tordre*, 'to twist', fr. VL. **torcĕre*, which corresponds to L. *torquēre*, 'to twist'. See **torque** and cp. It. *torcere*, Sp. *torcer*, 'to twist', which also derive fr. VL. **torcĕre*.

torse, n., a torso. — See **torso.**

torsel, n., a piece of wood or iron supporting the end of a beam. — MF. *torsel* (F. *trousseau*), 'bundle', dimin. of *torce* (F. *trousse*), back formation fr. *trusser*, *torser* (F. *trousser*), 'to bundle up, tuck up', which prob. derives fr. VL. **torciāre*, 'to twist', freq. of **torcĕre* (L. *torquēre*), 'to twist, bend'. See **torque** and cp. **torch, torsade, truss.**

torsion, n., the act of twisting. — F., fr. Late L. *torsiōnem*, acc. of *torsiō*, a collateral form of *tortiō*, fr. L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'. See **torque** and **-ion** and cp. **contortion.**
Derivatives: *torsion-al*, adj., *torsion-al-ly*, adv., *torsion-ing*, n.

torsive, adj., twisted spirally (*bot.*) — Formed with suff. **-ive,** fr. ML. *torsus*, which corresponds to L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'.

torsk, n., the cusk (fish), *Brosmius Brosme*. — Swed. and Dan., fr. ON. *þorskr*, whence also MLG., MDu. *dorsch* (Du. *dors*), 'codfish' (whence G. *Dorsch*, of s.m.), lit. 'dried (fish)', prob. fr. I.-E. base **ters-*, **tṛs-*, 'dry', whence also L. *terra* (for **tersā*), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See **terra** and cp. words there referred to.

torso, n., trunk. — It., fr. L. *thyrsus*, fr. Gk. θύρσος, 'a light, straight shaft'. See **thyrsus.**

tort, n., a wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract). — ME., fr. MF., 'injury' (whence F. *tort*, 'injury; wrong'), fr. OF., orig. 'something twisted', fr. VL. *tortum*, prop. neut. of L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'. Cp. It. *torto*, OProvenç. *tort*, Sp. *tuerto*, which are of the same origin, and see **torque.** For sense development cp. E. *wrong*, which is rel. to *wring*.

torta, n., a large flat heap of ore. — Sp., 'a round cake', fr. Late L. *tōrta*, of s.m., which is of uncertain origin. It is prob. not rel. to L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist' (see **torque**). Cp. **tart, tortilla.**

torticollis, n., twisted neck caused by contraction of the muscles or by rheumatism; wryneck. — Compounded of L. *tortum*, 'twisted, bent', neut. pp. of *torquēre*, and of *collum*, 'neck'. For the first element see **torque** and cp. **tort,** for the second see **collar.**

tortile, adj., twisted, coiled. — L. *tortilis*, 'twisted, bent', fr. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'. See **tort** and **-ile.**
Derivative: *tortil-ity*, n.

tortility, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *tortilis*, See prec. word.

tortilla, n., a thin flat cake. — Sp., 'a little cake', dimin. of *torta*. See **torta.**

tortious, adj., involving a tort. — ME. See **tort** and **-ious** and cp. **tortuous.**
Derivative: *tortious-ly*, adv.

tortoise, n., turtle. — ME. *tortuce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tortues*, pl. of *tortue*, fr. earlier Provenç. *tortuga*, fr. OProvenç. *tartuga*, fr. It. *tartaruga*, which derives fr. VL. *tartarūca*, lit. 'the infernal animal', fr. L. *Tartarus*; see **Tartarus.** The Provenç. form *tortuga* is due to the influence of L. *tortus*, 'twisted'. Folk etymology found in the name of the animal a reference to its twisted legs. Cp. **turtle,** 'tortoise'.

tortricid, adj., pertaining to the *Tortricidae*. — See next word.

Tortricidae, n. pl., a family of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Tortrix*, gen. *Tortricis*. See next word.

Tortrix, n., a genus of moths (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. *tortus*, 'twisted, bent', pp. of *torquēre*. See **torque** and **-trix.**

Tortulaceae, n. pl., a family of mosses (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. Late L. *tortula*, 'a small twist or bend', dimin. of *torta*, 'twist, bend', which is prop. fem. pp. of L. *torquēre*, 'to twist, bend'. See **torque.**

tortuose, adj., tortuous. — L. *tortuōsus*. See **tortuous.**

tortuosity, n. — Late L. *tortuōsitās*, fr. L. *tortuōsus*. See next word and **-ity.**

tortuous, adj., 1) twisting, winding; 2) not straightforward. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *tortueux*, fr. OF., fr. L. *tortuōsus*, 'full of turns, tortuous', fr. *tortus*, 'twisted, bent', pp. of *torquēre*. See **torque** and **-ous** and cp. **tortuose.** Cp. also **tortious.**

Derivatives: *tortuous-ly*, adv., *tortuous-ness*, n.

torture, n. — F., fr. Late L. *tortūra*, 'a twisting; torment, torture', fr. L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*. See **torque** and **-ure.**

torture, tr. and intr. v. — From **torture,** n.; cp. F. *torturer*, fr. *torture*.

Derivatives: *tortur-able*, adj., *tortur-able-ness*, n., *tortur-ed*, adj., *tortur-ed-ly*, adv., *tortur-er*, n., *tortur-ing*, adj., *tortur-ing-ly*, adv., *torturous* (q.v.)

torturous, adj., involving or causing torture. — ME., fr. MF. *tortureux*, fr. OF. (= F.) *torture*, 'torture'. See **torture,** n., and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *torturous-ly*, adv., *torturous-ness*, n.

torula, n., 1) any of certain yeasts; 2) (*cap.*) a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *torulus*, 'a little elevation; muscle, brawn; tuft', dimin. of *torus*. See **torus** and **-ule.**

toruliform, adj., resembling a torula. — Compounded of ModL. *torula* and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **form,** n.

torus, n., 1) a round convex molding (*archit.*); 2) a protuberance (*anat.*); 3) receptacle of a flower (*bot.*) — L., 'prominence; knot, bulge'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **tore,** n.

torvity, n., severity. — L. *torvitās*, fr. *torvus*, 'severe', which is prob. rel. to *trux*, gen. *trucis*, 'savage, cruel, harsh, grim'. See **truculent** and **-ity.**

torvous, adj., severe. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *torvus*. See prec. word.

Tory, n. — Ir. *tōraidhe*, 'robber', lit. 'pursuer', rel. to OIr. *toraht*, Gael. *tōir*, 'pursuit'. The name was orig. used of a class of Irish outlaws in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Derivative: *Tory-ism*, n.

Tosaphoth, n. pl., explanatory and critical glosses on the Babylonian Talmud (*Hebrew literature*). — Heb. *tōsāphōth*, lit. 'additions', pl. of *tōsépheth*, fr. *hōsíph*, 'he added', Hiph'il or causative conjugation of *yāsáph*. See next word.

Tosephta, n., a Tannaitic work containing teachings not occurring in the Mishnah (*Hebrew literature*). — Aram. *tōsephtā́*, emphatic state of *tōsépheth*, 'addition', from *ōsḗph*, the Aph'el (= causative) conjugation of *y*^{e}*saph*, 'he added', which is rel. to Heb. *yāsáph*, 'he added', South Arab. *w-s-ph*, Akkad. *uṣṣupu*, 'to add'. Cp. prec. word.

tosh, n., rubbish, nonsense (*slang*). — Of unknown origin.

Derivative: *tosh-y*, adj.

tosher, n., an unattached student at a university (*University Slang*). — Corruption of **unattached.**

toss, tr. and intr. v. — Of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. Norw. and Swed. *tossa*, 'to spread, strew, scatter'.

Derivatives: *toss*, n., *toss-er*, n., *toss-ing*, adj. and n., *toss-ing-ly*, adv.

tostamente, adv., rapidly (*muscial direction*). — It., formed fr. *tosta*, fem. of *tosto*, 'rapid', and adverbial suff. *-mente*. It. *tosto* derives fr. L. *tostus*, 'parched, roasted', which, in Vulgar Latin, came to be used in the senses 'while it is warm; at once'; cp. OProvenç., Cat. *tost*, F. *tôt*, 'early'. and see **toast.** It. *-mente* comes fr. L. *mente*, abl. of *mēns*, 'mind'. See **mind** and cp. **mental,** 'relating to the mind'. Cp. also *lentamente*, *tardamente*.

toston, n., a silver coin formerly used in various Spanish American countries. — Sp. *tostón*, assimilated fr. *testón*, lit. '(coin) bearing a head', fr. *testa*, 'head'. See **teston.**

tot, n., a little child. — Prob. rel. to ON. *tuttr*, nickname for a dwarf, Swed. *tutte*, 'a little child', and to the second element in Dan. *tommel-tot*, 'a little child' (the first element means 'thumb'; see *thumb*. For the sense development of *tommel-tot* cp. E. *Tom Thumb*.)

tot, n., the sum total. — Abbreviation of **total.**

total, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. ML. *tōtālis*, fr. L. *tōtus*, 'all, the whole of, entire', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **to*^{w}*etos*, and orig. meant 'crammed fully', from the base seen in *tōmentum* (for **to*^{w}*ementom*), 'stuffing for cushions', and is rel. to *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **tomentum.** Cp. also **factotum, surtout, teetotal, teetotum, totipalmate, tout, tutsan, tutti, tutti-frutti.**

Derivatives: *total*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *totality* (q.v.), *total-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *total-iz-ation*, n., *total-iz-ator*, n., *total-iz-er*, n., *total-ly*, adv., *total-ness*, n.

totality, n. — ML. *tōtālitās*, 'entirety', fr. *tōtālis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

Derivatives: *totalit-arian*, adj. and n., *totalit-arian-ism*, n.

totara, n., a timber tree, *Podocarpus totara*. — Maori.

tote, tr. v., to carry. — Of uncertain origin.

tote, n., the total number (*colloq.*) — Back formation fr. **total.**

totem, n., among primitive peoples, an animal or a natural object considered as the emblem of a family or clan. — Of Algonquian origin. Cp. Ojibway *ototeman*, 'his relations'.

Derivatives: *totem-ic*, adj., *totem-ic-al-ly*, adv., *totem-ism*, n., *totem-ist*, n., *totem-ist-ic*, adj.

tother, t'other, adj., the other. — ME. *the tother*, from misdivision of *thet other*, *that other*, 'the other'; *thet* or *that* was orig. the neut. of the def. art. See **the,** art., and **other.**

toti-, combining form meaning 'all, whole, wholly'. — L. *tōti-*, fr. *tōtus*. See **total.**

totipalmate, adj., having all the toes connected by a web (*zool.*) — Compounded of L. *tōtus*, 'all' and *palmātus*, 'marked with the palm of the hand'. See **total** and **palmate.**

totter, intr. v. — ME. *toteren*, *totren*, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. dial. Norw. *totra*, dial. Swed. *tuttra*, 'to quiver'. Cp. also **toddle.**

Derivatives: *totter*, n., *tott-er*, n., *totter-ing*, adj., *totter-ing-ly*, adv., *totter-ish*, adj., *totter-y*, adj.

toty, n., a low-caste laborer (*India*). — Tamil *toṭi*, lit. 'a digger', fr. *tondu*, 'to dig'.

toucan, n., any of a group of bright-colored birds of S. America. — F., fr. Port. *tucano*, fr. Tupi *tucã* (with nasal *a*), which is of imitative origin.

touch, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tochen*, *touchen*, fr. OF. *tochier*, *tuchier*, *touchier* (F. *toucher*), 'to touch; to strike', fr. VL. **toccāre*, 'to knock, strike, rap', which is of imitative origin. VL. **toccāre* prop. meant 'to produce the sound *tok*'. The primary sense of VL. **toccāre* is preserved in OProvenç. *tocar*, 'to ring the bells', Sp. *tocar*, 'to touch, handle; to knock, strike, rap; to ring the bells', Ruman. *tocà*, 'to toll the angelus with a clapper'. Cp. **toccata, toccatella, tuck,** 'to sound', **tucket, tusche** and the first element in **tocsin.**

Derivatives: *touch*, n. (q.v.), *touch-able*, adj., *touch-able-ness*, n., *touch-ed*, adj., *touch-ed-ness*, n., *touch-ing*, adj. and n., *touch-ing-ly*, adv., *touch-ing-ness*, n.

touch, n. — Partly fr. OF. *touche* (fr. *touchier*, 'to touch'), partly fr. **touch,** v.

touchy, adj., 1) irritable; 2) sensitive. — A blend of **techy** and **touch.**

Derivatives: *touchi-ly*, adv., *touchi-ness*, n.

toug, n., a pike with a horse's tail. — F., fr. Turk. *tūgh*, lit. 'horse's tail'.

tough, adj. — ME. *togh*, *tough*, fr. OE. *tōh*, for Teut. **tanhi-*; rel. to MLG. *tē(ge)*, *tā*, MDu. *taey*, Du. *taai*, OHG., MHG. *zāch*, OHG. *zāhi*, MHG. *zæhe*, G. *zäh*, OE. *ge-tenge*, 'near, related; oppressive', OS. *bi-tengi*, 'oppressive'.

Derivatives: *tough-en*, tr. and intr. v., *tough-ish*, adj., *tough-ly*, adv., *tough-ness*, n.

toupee, n., a small patch of artificial hair. — F. *toupet*, 'tuft of hair', fr. OF. *top*, of s.m., fr. Frankish **top*, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG., MHG. *zopf*, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', and to E. **top,** 'summit' (q.v.)

tour, n. — ME., fr. F., fr. OF. *torn*, *tor* (F. *tour*), back formation fr. OF. *torner* (F. *tourner*), 'to turn', fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion', fr. *tornus*, 'lathe; graver's tool'. See **turn,** and cp. **terret, tournure, detour, entourage.**

Derivatives: *tour*, intr. and tr. v., *tour-ing*, n., *tour-ism*, n., *tour-ist*, n., *tour-ist-ic*, adj., *tour-ist-ry*, n.

touraco, n., a bird of the family *Musophagidae*. — F., from a W. African native name, imitative of the bird's cry.

tourbillion, n., 1) whirlwind; 2) firework with a spiral flight. — F. *tourbillon*, 'whirlwind', fr. OF. *torbeillon*, ult. fr. L. *turbō*, gen. *turbinis*, 'whirlwind'. Cp. OProvenç. *torbelh*, *torbilh*, Sp. *torbellino*, Port. *torvelinho*, 'whirlwind', and see **turbinal.**

tourmaline, n., a mineral of various colors used as a gem. — F., fr. Singhalese *tōramalli*, 'carnelian'.

tournament, n., 1) a contest between knights; 2) a series of knightly contests. — ME. *tornement*, *turnement*, fr. OF. *torneiement* (F. *tournoiement*), lit. 'a turning round', fr. OF. *torneier*, *tourneier* (F. *tournoyer*), 'to turn round', fr. *torner* (F. *tourner*), 'to turn'. See **turn,** v., and **-ment** and cp. **tourney.**

Derivative: *tournament-al*, adj.

tournasin, n., a knife to cut away the excess slip from pottery. — F. *tournasin*, *tournassin*, fr. *tournaser*, *tournasser*, 'to turn pottery', fr. *tourner*, 'to turn'. See **turn,** v.

tourney, n., a tournament. — ME., fr. MF. *tornei*, *tournei* (F. *tournoi*), 'tournament', lit. 'a turning round', back formation fr. *torneier*, *tourneier*. See **tournament.**

Derivatives: *tourney*, intr. v., *tourney-er*, n.

tourniquet, n., a device for stopping bleeding. — F., fr. in earlier F. also 'coat of arms', formed— under the influence of *tourner*, 'to turn'—fr. OF. *turniquet*, 'a kind of uppergarment', which is a collateral form of *turniquel*, *turnicle*, *tunicle*, fr. L. *tunicula*, dimin. of *tunica*, 'undergarment'. See **tunic.**

tournois, n., money coined in Tours, France (*Hist.*) — Lit. 'of Tours', fr. L. *Turonēnsis*, prop. 'of the (city) of the *Turonēs*', an ancient people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near the site of modern *Tours*.

tournure, n., graceful manner. — F., 'shape, form,

appearance', lit. 'turn, direction, course', fr. OF. *torneure*, fr. ML. *tornātūra*, 'a turning', fr. L. *tornāre*, 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion'. See **turn** and **-ure** and cp. **tour.**

touse, tr. and intr. v., to pull roughly, to tear (*dial.*) — ME. *-tousen, -tusen* (used only in compounds), rel. to Fris. *tūsen*, OHG. *zir-zūsōn*, 'to tug, pull, dishevel', OHG., MHG. *er-zūsen*, G. *zausen*, of s.m., MHG. *zūs-ach*, 'bush', and prob. cogn. with OL. *dusmus* (L. *dūmus*), 'thornbush, bramble'. Cp. next word and **tease, teasel, tussle.** Cp. also **dumose.**

Derivative: *tous-y*, adj.

tousle, tr. v., to dishevel. — Freq. of **touse.** For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *tousle*, n., *tousl-y*, adj.

tout, intr. v., to watch, spy on. — ME. *tuten*, a var. of *toten*, 'to peep', fr. OE. *tōtian*, 'to project, protrude; to peep out', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. dial. E. *toot*, 'to peep out'.

Derivatives: *tout*, a lookout, *tout-er*, n.

tout, n., a winning of all stakes in certain games. — F., 'all', fr. L. *tōtus*, 'all, the whole of, entire'. See **total** and cp. **passe-partout.**

tow, tr. v., to draw (by a rope, etc.) — ME. *towen*, fr. OE. *togian*, 'to pull, draw', rel. to OFris. *togia*, 'to pull about', ON. *toga*, OHG. *zogōn*, 'to draw, pull, drag', and to OE. *tēon*, OS. *tiohan*, OFris. *tiā*, MDu. *tien*, OHG. *ziohan*, MHG., G. *ziehen*, Goth. *tiuhan*, of s.m., ON. *toginn* (pp.), 'drawn', fr. I.-E. base ***douk-, *deuk-**, 'to pull, draw', whence also Gk. δαι-δύσσεσθαι (for *δαι-δύκιεσθαι), 'to drag', L. *dūcere*, 'to draw, lead'. See **duke** and cp. **taut, team, teem,** 'to bear', **tie, tuck,** v., **tug, toggle,** and the second element in **heretoga, Herzog, wanton.**

Derivatives: *tow*, n., the act of towing, *towage* (q.v.), *tow-ing*, n.

tow, n., rope, halter. — ON. *toh-* in *tohlīne*, 'towline', rel. to ON. *tog, taug*, 'rope, cord', and to OE. *togian*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tow,** v.

tow, n., coarse fiber of hemp. — ME., fr. OE. (used only in compounds), 'a spinning, weaving', rel. to ON. *tō*, 'tuft of wool', OE. *tawian*, 'to prepare, dress (leather)', MDu. *tou, touw*, Du. *touw*, 'tow'. See **taw,** 'to prepare'.

Derivative: *tow*, tr. v.

towage, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **tow,** 'to draw', and **-age,** a suff. of Latin origin.

toward, adj. — ME., fr. OF. *tō-weard*, 'facing, approaching', fr. *tō*, 'to', and *-weard*, '-ward'. See **to** and **-ward** and cp. **toward,** prep.

Derivatives: *toward-ly*, adj. and adv., *toward-ness*, n.

toward, towards, adv. and prep. — ME. *toward*, resp. *towardes*, fr. OE. *tō-weard*, resp. *tō-weardes*. The *-es* in ME. *toward-es*, OE. *tō-weardes* is the adv. gen. suff. See **toward,** adj., and **adv. suff.-s.**

towel, n. — ME. *towaille*, fr. OF. *toaile, toaille* (F. *touaille*), fr. WTeut. ***thwahlja**; cp. OS. *thwahila*, MDu. *dwāle, dwēle*, 'towel' (Du. *dwaal*, 'altar cloth'), OHG. *dwahila, dwehila*, MHG. *dwahele, dwēle*, G. *Zwehle*, 'towel', lit. 'cloth for washing', fr. OS. *thwahan*, resp. MDu. *dwaen*, OHG. *dwahan*, MHG. *dwahen*, G. *zwagen*, 'to wash'. These words are rel. to OE. *þwēan*, 'to wash', *þwēal*, 'a washing', ON. *þvā*, Goth. *þwahan*, 'to wash', ON. *þvāttr*, 'a washing', and cogn. with OPruss. *twaxtan*, 'bathing apron'. Cp. OProvenç., Port. *toalha*, Catal. *tovalla*, Sp. *toalla*, It. *tovaglia*, 'towel', which all derive fr. WTeut. ***thwahlja.** Cp. also **doily.**

Derivatives: *towel*, tr. v., *towelette* (q.v.), *towel(l)-ing*, n.

towelette, n., a small towel. — A hybrid coined fr. **towel,** a word of ult. Teut. origin, and the French suff. *-ette* (see **-ette**).

tower, n. — ME. *towr, tor, tur*, fr. OE. *torr*, fr. OF. *tor, tour* (F. *tour*), fr. L. *turris*, 'tower', fr. Gk. τύρσις, τύρρις, 'tower; walled city', whence also Τυρσηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, 'Tyrrhenians', lit. 'builders of walled cities'. Cp. **Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, Tuscan.** Cp. also OProvenç. *tor*, Provenç., It., Catal., Sp. *torre*, 'tower', which also derive fr. L. *turris*. Cp. also **tor, Torrejón formation.**

Derivatives: *tower-less*, adj., *tower-y*, adj.

tower, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *towren, torren*, fr. *towr, tor*, 'tower'. See **tower,** n.

Derivatives: *tower-ed*, adj., *tower-ing*, adj., and n., *tower-ing-ly*, adv.

town, n. — ME. *tun, toun, town*, fr. OE. *tūn*, 'fence, enclosure, village, town', rel. to OS., ON., OFris. *tūn*, 'fence, hedge', MDu. *tuun*, 'fence', Du. *tuin*, 'garden', OHG., MHG. *zūn*, G. *Zaun*, 'fence, hedge', and cogn. with the Gaul.-L. suff. *-dūnum* in place names (as *Augustodūnum*, etc.), OIr. *dūn*, W. *din*, 'fortress'. Cp. obsol. E. *tine*, 'to enclose'. — OSlav. *tynŭ*, 'wall', is a Celtic loan word, which was adopted by the Slavic languages through the medium of German. (For Slavic *y* = I.-E. *ū* cp. OSlav. *dymŭ* with L. *fūmus*, 'smoke', OSlav. *byti*, 'to be', with L. *futūrus*, 'about to be, future'.) Cp. the second element in **barton, Newton.** Cp. also **down,** 'hill', **dun,** 'hill', **dune.**

Derivatives: *town*, tr. v., *town-ed*, adj., *town-ee*, n., *townify* (q.v.), *town-ish*, adj., *town-ish-ly*, adv., *town-ish-ness*, n., *town-let*, n., *town-like*, adj., *town-ling*, n., *town-ship*, n., *town-y*, adj., *town-i-ness*, n.

townify, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **town** (fr. OE. *tūn*) and **-fy,** a suff. of Latin origin.

tox-, form of **toxo-** before a vowel.

toxemia, toxaemia, n., blood poisoning. — Medical L., compounded of **tox-** and Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'. See **hema-.**

toxic, adj., pertaining to poison. — ML. *toxicus*, fr. L. *toxicum*, 'poison', fr. Gk. τοξικόν (scil. φάρμακον), 'arrow poison', neut. of the adjective τοξικός, 'pertaining to a bow or arrow', fr. τόξον, 'a bow or arrow', fr. Scythian ***taxsha-**, whence also L. *taxus*, 'yew'. Cp. **taxus, intoxicate.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *toxic-ity*, n., poisonous quality.

toxic-, form of **toxico-** before a vowel.

toxicant, adj., poisonous. — See prec. word and **-ant.**

Derivative: *toxicant*, n., a poisonous drug.

toxico-, before a vowel **toxic-,** combining form denoting poison. — Gk. τοξικο-, τοξικ-, fr. τοξικόν, 'arrow poison'. See **toxic.**

toxicology, n., the study of poisons. — Compounded of **toxico-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *toxicolog-ic, toxicolog-ic-al*, adjs., *toxicolog-ist*, n.

toxicosis, n., morbid condition caused by poison (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. τοξικόν, 'arrow poison'. See **toxic.**

toxin, n., organic poison (*biochem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. τόξον, 'bow, arrow', used in the sense of 'poison'. See **toxic** and cp. **anti-toxin, autotoxin.**

toxo-, before a vowel **tox-,** combining form meaning 'bow'. — Gk. τοξο-, τοξ-, fr. τόξον, 'bow, arrow'. See **toxic.**

toxo-, before a vowel **tox-,** combining form used in the sense of *toxico-*. — See **toxico-.**

toxophil, toxophile, adj., having affinity for a toxin (*biochem.*) — Compounded of 2nd **toxo-** and Gk. φίλος, 'loved; loving'. See **philo-.**

toxophilite, n., a lover of archery. — See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ite.**

Derivative: *toxophilit-ic*, adj.

Toxotes, n., a genus of fishes, the archerfish (*ichthyol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τοξότης, 'bowman, an archer', fr. τόξον, 'a bow'. See **toxic.**

toy, n. — Of uncertain origin. It derives perh. fr. MDu. *toy* (Du. *tuig*), 'implement, tool' (cp. esp. Du. *speeltuig*, 'plaything, toy'), which is rel. to OE. *getēoh*, OHG., MHG. *geziuc*, G. *Zeug*, 'stuff, matter, tools', G. *Spielzeug*, 'plaything, toy', ON. *tȳgi*, 'gear, outfit, equipment', Dan. *tøi*, 'stuff, matter, equipment', Swed. *tyg*, of s.m., and prob. also to MHG. *ziugen*, G. *zeugen*, 'to beget', OE. *tēon*, 'to draw'. See **tow,** 'to draw' and cp. **tug.**

Derivatives: *toy*, v., *toy-ing*, adj., *toy-ing-ly*, adv.

tra-, shortened form of **trans-** before the consonants *d-, m-, n-, l-, v-, j-.*

trabea, n., state robe worn by kings and augurs (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *trabea*, fr. *trabs*, gen. *trabis*, 'beam'; so called because it was ornamented with 'beams', i.e. 'horizontal stripes'. L. *trabs* derives fr. I.-E. base ***treb-**, 'to build'. See **thorp** and cp. **tavern, trave.**

trabeated, adj., built with horizontal beams or lintels (*arch.*) — Formed with the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ed** fr. L. *trabs*, gen. *trabis*, 'beam'. See prec. word.

trabeation, n., straight construction (*arch.*) — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *trabs*, gen. *trabis*, 'beam'. See **trabea.**

trabecula, n., a structure in the animal or vegetable body resembling a small beam or bar. — L. *trabēcula*, dimin. of *trabs*, 'beam'. See **trabea** and **-cule.**

Derivatives: *trabecul-ar, trabecul-ate, trabeculated*, adjs., *trabecul-ation*, n.

trabuco, n., 1) blunderbuss; 2) a kind of cigar. — Sp., fr. *trabucar*, 'to upset, overturn', formed fr. *tra-* (fr. L. *trāns*), 'through, across', and *buque*, 'bulk, capacity, of a ship, hull of a ship', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *būh, būhhes*, OE. *būc*, 'belly', and see **buck,** 'the body of a wagon'.

trace, n., track, trail. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *trace*, back formation fr. OF. *tracier* (F. *tracer*). See next word.

trace, tr. and intr. v., to draw. — ME. *tracen*, fr. OF. *tracier*, (F. *tracer*), fr. VL. *tractiāre*, fr. L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to draw'. Cp. It. *tracciare*, 'to follow the track of', Sp. *trazar*, 'to trace, devise, plan out', which are of the same origin, and see **tract,** 'region'. Cp. also **retrace.** The sense of E. *trace* was influenced by *track.*

Derivatives: *trace-able*, adj., *trace-abil-ity*, n., *trace-able-ness*, n.

trace, n., part of harness. — ME. *trays*, pl., fr. OF. *trais, traits*, fr. sing. *trait*, lit. 'a stretch, stroke'. See **trait.**

Derivative: *trace*, tr.v., to fasten (a horse) by trace.

trache, form of **tracheo-** before a vowel.

trachea, n., windpipe (*anat.*) — Medical L. *trāchea*, fr. L. *trāchīa*, fr. Gk. (ἀρτηρίᾱ) τραχεῖα, 'windpipe'. Τραχεῖα is the fem. of τρᾱχύς, 'rough', which is prob. rel. to θράσσειν, 'to trouble, disquiet', and cogn. with ON. *dregg*, 'dregs'; see **dreg** and cp. **trachoma, trachyte.** — Aristotle, like all the ancients, believed that the arteries contained air. Therefore he distinguished between the artery par excellence, which he called 'the smooth artery' (ἀρτηρίᾱ λεῖα) and the windpipe, which he named 'the rough artery' (ἀρτηρίᾱ τρᾱχεῖα).

tracheal, adj., pertaining to the trachea (*anat.*) — Medical L. *trāchealis*, fr. *trāchea*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

trachelo-, before a vowel **trachel-,** combining form meaning 1) neck; 2) cervix; 3) cervical and — Gk. τραχηλο-, τραχηλ-, fr. τράχηλος, 'neck', which prob. stands in gradational relationship to τροχός, 'wheel', and prop. means 'the turner'; see **troche.** For sense development cp. L. *collum*, G. *Hals*, 'neck', which also means prob. lit. 'the turner', fr. I.-E. ***q^{w}el-**, 'to turn' (see *collar*).

Trachelospermum, n., a genus of plants, the climbing dogbane (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **trachelo-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed'. See **sperm.**

trachelotomy, n., incision in the neck of the uterus (*surg.*) — Compounded of **trachelo-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

tracheo-, before a vowel **trache-,** combining form denoting the *trachea*. — See **trachea.**

tracheocele, n., the goiter (*med.*) — Compounded of **tracheo-** and Gk. κήλη, 'tumor, hernia'. See **-cele.**

tracheotomy, n., incision in the trachea (*surg.*) — Coined by the German surgeon Lorenz Heister (1683-1758) in 1718 fr. **tracheo-** and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

trachoma, n., a contagious disease of the eyes (*med.*) — Medical L. *trāchōma*, fr. Gk. τρᾰ́χωμα, 'roughness', fr. τρᾱχύς, 'rough'; see **trachea** and **-oma.** The disease is so called because it is characterized by the roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids.

trachy-, combining form meaning 'rough'. — Gk. τρᾱχυ-, fr. τρᾱχύς, 'rough'. See **trachea.**

trachyte, n., a light-colored volcanic rock (*petrogr.*) — Formed fr. Gk. τρᾱχύς, 'rough' (see **trachea**), with subst. suff. **-ite**; so called because of the roughness of its fractured surface.
Derivative: *trachyt-ic*, adj.

track, n. — ME. *trak*, fr. MF. *trac*, 'track of horses, trace', fr. OF., prob. of Teut. origin; cp. MDu. *treck*, Du. *trek*, 'a drawing', MDu. *trecken*, Du. *trekken*, 'to draw, pull', OHG. *trehhan*, 'to draw, shove', MHG. *trecken*, 'to draw'. Cp. **trek, trigger.**
Derivatives: *track*, n., *track-er*, n., *track-less*, adj., *track-less-ly*, adv., *track-less-ness*, n.

tract, n., 1) region; 2) duration. — ME. *tracte*, fr. L. *tractus*, 'a drawing; distance, district, region; space of time', fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to pull, draw', which is perh. cogn. with OI. *dhrájati*, 'sweeps over, stretches, draws', *dhrājiḥ*, 'a stretching, drawing', Lett. *dragât*, 'to tear', ON. *draga*, OE. *dragan*, 'to draw', Goth. *dragan*, 'to carry, load', OHG. *tragan*, 'to carry'. See **draw** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **abstract, abstraction, attract, attraction, attrahent, contract, contraction, contrahent, detract, detraction, distract, distraction, entreat, extract, extraction, portray, protract, protraction, retract, retraction, retreat, strass,** 'refuse of silk', **subtract, subtraction, subtrahend, trace,** 'track', **trace,** 'part of harness', **tractable, tractate, trail, train, trait, tram,** 'silk thread', **trattoria, treat, treatise, treaty, tret.**

tract, n., treatise. — Short for **tractate.**

tractability, n. — L. *tractābilitās*, fr. *tractābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

tractable, adj., 1) easily managed; 2) easily worked. — L. *tractābilis*, 'manageable, yielding', fr. *tractāre*, 'to draw violently, drag, touch, handle, manage', freq. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and **-able,** and cp. **treatable,** which is a doublet of *tractable*.
Derivatives: *tractable-ness*, n., *tractabl-y*, adv.

tractarian, n., one who writes tracts. — Formed fr. **tract,** 'treatise', with suff. **-arian.**

Tractarian, n., an adherent of *Tractarianism*. — See next word.

Tractarianism, n., a movement in the Church of England, the *Oxford Movement*. — So called from the '*Tracts* for the Times', in which the teachings of this movement were first laid down. See **tractarian** and **-ism.**

tractate, n., a treatise. — L. *tractātus*, 'a touching, handling; management, treatment, treatise', fr. *tractātus*, pp. of *tractāre*. See **tractable** and subst. suff. **-ate** and cp. **treatise,** which is a doublet of *tractate*.

tractator, n., one who writes tracts. — L. *tractātor*, 'a handler, a treater of literary questions, a writer of treatises', fr. *tractātus*, pp. of *tractāre*. See **tractable** and agential suff. **-or.**

tractile, adj., capable of being drawn. — Formed with suff. **-ile** fr. L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region'.
Derivative: *tractil-ity*, n.

traction, n., the act of drawing. — ML. *tractiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and **-ion.**
Derivative: *traction-al*, adj.

tractive, adj., drawing, tractional. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region'.

tractor, n. — ModL., lit. 'that which draws', fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and agential suff. **-or.**

trade, n. — ME. 'path, track, course', fr. MLG. *trade*, of s.m., which is rel. to OS. *trada*, OHG. *trata*, of s.m., and to E. **tread.**
Derivatives: *trade*, tr. and intr. v., *trad-er*, n., *trad-ing*, n.

Tradescantia, n., a genus of plants, the spidewort (*bot.*) — ModL., named after John *Tradescant*, gardener to Charles the First of England. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

trade wind, — Lit. 'a wind blowing in one regular 'course', fr. **trade,** taken in its original sense.

tradition, n. — ME. *tradicion*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tradition*, fr. L. *trāditiōnem*, acc. of *trāditiō*, 'a giving up, delivering up, surrendering', fr. *trāditus*, pp. of *trādere*, 'to give up, surrender', short for *trānsdere*, fr. **trans-** and *-dere*, fr. *dāre*, 'to give'; see **date,** 'point of time', and **-ion.** *Tradition* is a scholarly formation and represents a doublet of **treason** (q.v.) See also **extradite, traitor.**
Derivatives: *tradition*, tr. v., *tradition-al*, adj., *tradition-al-ism*, n., *tradition-al-ist*, n., *tradition-al-ist-ic*, adj., *tradition-al-ly*, adv., *tradition-ary*, adj., *tradition-ari-ly*, adv.

traditive, adj., pertaining to tradition. — Obsol. F. *traditif* (fem. *traditive*), fr. L. *trāditus*, pp. of *trādere*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

traduce, tr. v., to defame; to slander. — L. *trādūcere*, 'to lead, bring, carry, across, transfer, remove; to make a show of, to ridicule, disgrace, degrade', shortened fr. *trānsdūcere*, fr. **trans-** and *dūcere*, 'to lead'. See **duke** and cp. **trocha.**
Derivatives: *traduc-er*, n., *traduc-ing*, adj., *traduc-ing-ly*, adv.

traducian, adj., pertaining to traducianism; n., a believer in traducianism. — Late L. *trādūciānus*, fr. L. *trādux*, gen. *trādūcis*, 'a layer for propagation', fr. *trādūcere*. See prec. word and **-an.**

traducianism, n., the doctrine that the soul is propagated along with the body. — See prec. word and **-ism.**

traducianist, n., a believer in traducianism. — See **traducian** and **-ist.**
Derivative: *traducianist-ic*, adj.

traduction, n., defamation; slander. — Late L. *trāductiōnem*, acc. of *trāductiō*, 'a leading across, removing, transferring; a bringing to public disgrace', fr. L. *trāductus*, pp. of *trādūcere*. See **traduce** and **-ion.**

traffic, n. — MF. *trafique* (F. *trafic*), fr. It. *traffico*, which prob. derives fr. Arab. *tafríq*, 'distribution', verbal noun of *fárraqa*, 'he distributed', II (= frequentative or intensive conjugation) of *fáraqa*, 'he split, divided'; influenced in form by assumed L. *trāficere* (for **trānsficere*), 'to make over' (see *trans-* and *fact*). Arab. *fáraqa* is rel. to Heb. *pāráq*, 'he tore away (esp. the yoke), he rescued', *pēráq*, 'he tore off', Aram. *pᵉraq*, 'he rescued', Syr. *pᵉraq*, 'he withdrew (intr.); he redeemed, rescued', Ethiop. *faráqa*, 'he set free'.
Derivatives: *traffic*, intr. and tr. v. (= F. *trafiquer*), *traffic-able*, adj., *traffick-er*, n.

tragacanth, n., gum obtained from the plant *Astragalus*. — F. *tragacanthe*, name of the plant, lit. 'goat's thorn', fr. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ἄκανθα, 'thorn'. See **tragic** and **acanthus** and cp. **Tagetes** and the second element in **Taurotragus.**

tragedian, n., writer, or actor, of tragedy. — ME. *tragedien*, 'a writer of tragedy', fr. MF. (= F.) *tragédien*, fr. *tragédie*. See **tragedy** and **-ian.**

tragedienne, n., tragic actress. — F. *tragédienne*, fem. of *tragédien*. See prec. word.

tragedy, n. — ME. *tragedie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tragédie*, fr. L. *tragoedia*, fr. Gk. τραγῳδία, 'tragedy', fr. τραγῳδός, 'tragic poet or singer', prop. 'a singer competing for a he-goat as a prize', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ᾠδή, 'a song'. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', lit. means 'a gnawer'; it is related to τρώγειν, 'to gnaw, nibble' (aor. ἔτραγον). See **trout** and cp. **tragic, trogon** and the first element in **troglodyte**; cp. also **dredge,** 'to sprinkle'. For the etymology of Gk. ᾠδή see **ode.**

tragelaph, tragelaphus, n., a fabulous animal, partly a goat and partly a stag (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *tragelaphus*, fr. Gk. τραγέλαφος, lit. 'he-goat-stag', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and ἔλαφος, 'stag'. See **tragic** and **eland.**

Tragelaphus, n., a genus of antelopes (*zool.*) — L. *tragelaphus*. See prec. word.

traghetto, n., gondola station. — It., lit. 'a crossing over', back formation fr. *traghettare*, 'to ferry across', fr. VL. **trājectāre*, freq. of L. *trāicere* (less correctly *trājicere*), (pp. *trājectus*), 'to go over', formed fr. **tra-** and *jacére*, 'to throw'; OProvenç. *trajitar* and OF. *tresjeter*, 'to cross over', are of the same origin. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **trajectory.**

tragic, adj. — L. *tragicus*, fr. Gk. τραγικός, 'of a goat; pertaining to tragedy', fr. τράγος. See **tragedy** and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *tragic*, n., *tragic-al*, adj., *tragic-al-ity*, n., *tragic-al-ly*, adv., *tragic-al-ness*, n.

tragico-, combining form meaning 'tragic'. — Gk. τραγικο-, fr. τραγικός. See **tragic.**

tragicomedy, n. — MF. (= F.) *tragicomédie*, fr. Late L. *tragicomoedia*, contraction of L. *tragicocomoedia*. See **tragico-** and **comedy.** The contraction of L. *tragicocomoedia* to *tragicomoedia* in Late L. is due to *haplology*.

tragicomic, adj. — See prec. word and **-ic.**
Derivatives: *tragicomic-al*, adj., *tragicomic-al-ity*, n., *tragicomic-al-ly*, adv.

tragopan, n., an Asiatic pheasant. — ModL. *tragopān*, fr. Gk. τραγόπᾱν, name of a fabulous bird of Ethiopia, lit. 'goat of Pan', fr. τράγος, 'he-goat', and Πᾱ́ν, 'the god of the woods and fields'. See **tragic** and **Pan.**

Tragopogon, n., a genus of plants, the goat's beard (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'goat's beard', fr. Gk. τράγος, 'he-goat', and πώγων, 'beard'. See **tragedy** and **Pogonia.**

tragus, n., eminence at the opening of the external ear (*anat.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τράγος, prop. 'he-goat'; so called from the bunch of hair it contains, which resembles a goat's beard; see **tragic** and cp. **antitragus.** In its anatomical sense the word occurs for the first time in the Onomasticon of the Greek lexicographer Julius Pollux, who lived in the 2nd century.

trail, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *trailen*, fr. MF. *traillier, trailler*, 'to tow (a boat)', fr. VL. **trāgulāre*, fr. L. *trāgula*, 'a kind of dragnet', from the stem of *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. **train.** Cp. also **drail.**
Derivatives: *trail*, n., track, *trail-er*, n., *trail-ing*, adj., *trail-ing-ly*, adv.

train, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *trainen*, fr. MF. *traîner* (F. *traîner*), 'to drag, draw long', fr. OF., fr. VL. **tragīnāre*, fr. L. *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. OProvenç. *traginar, traînar*, Sp. *trajinar*, It. *trainare*, 'to drag, trail', which all derive fr. VL. **tragīnāre*. Cp. **entrain.** Cp. also **trail.**
Derivatives: *train*, n. (q.v.), *train-age*, n., *train-ed*, adj., *train-ing*, n. and adj.

train, n., procession, cortege, etc.; a series, a line of connected railroad cars pulled or pushed by a locomotive. — ME. *trayn*, fr. MF. *train* (F. *train*), back formation fr. *traîner*, 'to drag, draw along'. See **train,** v.

train oil, oil made from whale blubber. — From earlier *trane, train*, fr. MLG. *trān*, 'tear from the eye; train oil' (whence also Du. *traan*, G., Dan., Swed., Norw. *tran*, 'train oil'), which is rel. to OS., OHG. *trahan*, MHG. *trahen*, 'drop; tear from the eye', G. *Träne*, 'tear from the eye', fr. Teut. **trahnu-*. Accordingly *train oil* is a pleonastic term since both *train* (for *trane*) and *oil* are used metaphorically in the sense of 'liquid'. Cp.

the collateral Teut. form **tahru-* appearing in Goth. *tagr*, ON., OFris. *tār*, OE. *tēar*, 'tear from the eye', and see 1st **tear.**

traipse, also **trapes, trapse,** intr. v., to ramble about. — Prob. rel. to MDu. *trappen*, dial. Norw. *trappa*, 'to tread, stamp', and to E. **tramp, trample.**

trait, n. — MF. (= F.), 'stroke, feature', fr. L. *tractus*, 'a pulling, drawing, dragging, stretching', fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. Cp. It. *tratto*, 'a drawing, stroke, feature', Sp. *trecho*, 'space, distance', and see **tract,** 'region'.

traitor, n. — ME. *traitour*, fr. OF. *traïtor*, oblique case, fr. L. *trāditōrem*, acc. of *trāditor*, 'betrayer', fr. *trāditus*, pp. of *trādere*, 'to deliver, surrender', fr. **tra-** and *-dere*, fr. *dāre*, 'to give'. See **date,** 'point of time', and agential suff. **-or,** OF. *traître* (F. *traître*), 'traitor', comes from the VL. nom. *trāditor*. Cp. It. *traditore*, Ruman. *trădător*, OProvenç. *traidor*, *trachor*, Sp., Port. *traidor*, 'traitor', which all derive fr. VL. *trāditōrem*. Cp. **betray, tradition, treason.**

Derivatives: *traitor-ous*, adj., *traitor-ous-ly*, adv. *traitor-ous-ness*, n.

traject, tr. v. — L. *trājectus*, pp. of *trāicere* (less correctly *trājicere*), 'to throw across', fr. **tra-,** and *jacere* (pp. *jactus*), 'to throw'. See **jet,** 'to spirt forth', and cp. **traghetto.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *jăctus*) to *ĕ* (in *trā-jĕctus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

traject, n. — L. *trājectus*, pp. of *trāicere*. See prec. word.

trajection, n. — L. *trājectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *trājectus*, pp. of *trājicere*. See **traject,** v., and **-ion.**

trajectory, n., the path described by a projectile. — ML. *trājectōrium*, fr. *trājectus*, pp. of *trājicere*. See **traject,** v., and subst. suff. **-ory.**

tralatitious, adj., transferred, metaphorical. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *trālātīcius*, *trālātītius*, collateral form of *trānslāticius*, *trānslātitius*, 'metaphorical', lit. 'handed down, transmitted', fr. *trānslātus*, used as pp. of *trānsferre*, 'to carry over, transfer'. See **translate.**

tram, n., a vehicle. — LG. *traam*, 'beam, bar, handle', rel. to OFris. *trāme*, *trām*, 'beam, rung of a ladder', Norw. *tram*, 'wooden doorstep', *traam*, 'frame', dial. Swed. *tromm*, *trumm*, 'log', and to ON. *þrömr*, 'edge'. See **thrum** and cp. **tramway.**

tram, n., a double, twisted silk thread. — F. *trame*, 'weft, woof, web', fr. L. *trāma*, 'woof, weft', which prob. stands for **tragh-smā*, fr. *trahere*, 'to pull, draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. words there referred to.

trammel, n., 1) a fishing net; 2) a kind of shackle for a horse; 3) anything that hampers activity. — ME. *tramaile*, fr. MF. (= F.) *trémail*, 'dragnet, trammel', fr. OF. *tremail*, fr. Late L. *trēmāculum*, a word occurring in the Salic law, compounded of *trēs*, 'three', and *macula*, 'spot; mesh of net'. See **three** and **macula** and cp. **mail,** 'armor'. It. *tramaglio*, Sp. *trasmallo*, Port. *tremalho* are French loan words.

Derivatives: *trammel*, tr. v., *trammel(l)-ed*, adj., *trammel(l)-er*, n., *trammel(l)-ing*, adj., *trammel(l) ing-ly*, adv.

tramontana, n., the north wind blowing in Italy. — It. See next word.

tramontane, adj., from beyond the mountains, foreign; n., foreigner, stranger. — F., fr. It. *tramontana* (i.e. *stella*), 'the star beyond the mountains; north; north wind', fr. L. *trānsmontānus*, 'beyond the mountains', fr. **trans-** and *montānus*, 'of the mountains', fr. *mōns*, *montis*, 'mountain'. See **mountain** and cp. **transmontane.** Cp. also **cismontane, ultramontane.**

tramp, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *trampen*, rel. to MLG. *trampen*, 'to stamp with one's foot, trample', Dan. *trampe*, Swed., Norw. *trampa*, 'to tramp, stamp, tread heavily', Goth. *ana-trimpan*, 'to press upon'; fr. **tramp-*, a nasalized form of the imitative base **trap-*, whence MLG., Du. *trappen*, 'to tread', MDu. *trap*, *trappe*, MLG. *treppe*, *trappe*, 'staircase'. See **trap,** 'snare', and cp. **traipse, trapse,** 'to ramble about'.

Derivatives: *tramp*, n., *tramp-er*, n., *trample* (q.v.)

trample, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tramplen*, freq. of *trampen*. Cp. Late MHG., G. *trampeln*, 'to stamp with one's foot, to trample', freq. formed fr. MLG. *trampen*, and see prec. word and freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *trample*, n.

tramway, n. — Lit. 'a way for trams'. See **tram,** 'vehicle', and **way.**

trance, n., a half-conscious condition as in catalepsy or hypnosis. — ME. *traunce*, *trance*, fr. MF. *transe*, 'swoon; extreme fear', lit. 'a passing over', fr. OF., fr. *transir*, 'to pass, pass over, pass from life', fr. L. *trānsīre*, 'to go across, pass over, die'. Cp. Sp. and Port. *trance*, 'the time of transition from life to death'. F. *trance*, *transe*, in its modern psychological sense, has been reborrowed from English. See **transient** and cp. **transire, trounce.**

trance, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *transen*, 'to swoon', fr. *transir*. See **trance,** n.

Derivatives: *tranc-ed*, adj., *tranc-ed-ly*, adv.

tranquil, adj., peaceful, quiet. — L. *tranquillus*, 'quiet, calm, still', for **trāns-quil-nos*, 'very quiet', formed fr. *trāns*, 'through, across', used in the sense of 'very' (cp. F. *très*, 'very', fr. L. *trāns*), and *quiēs*, 'rest, quiet'. See **trans-** and **quiet,** n., and cp. **while.**

Derivatives: *tranquil-ity* (q.v.), *tranquil(l)ize*, (q.v.), *tranquil-ly*, adv., *tranquil-ness*, n.

tranquility, tranquillity, n. — ME. *tranquillite*, fr. OF. *tranquillite* (F. *tranquillité*), fr. *tranquillus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

tranquilize, tranquillize, tr. v., to render tranquill; intr. v., to become tranquill. — See **tranquil** and **-ize** and cp. F. *tranquilliser.*

Derivatives: *tranquil(l)iz-ation*, n., *tranquil(l)iz-er*, n.

trans-, pref. meaning 'across, over, beyond, through'. — L. *trāns*, rel. to Umbr. *traf*, *trahaf*, *trā* and cogn. with OI. *tiráḥ*, Avestic *tarō*, W. *tra*, 'across, beyond', fr. I.-E. base **ter-*, 'to go through, cross over', whence also L. *terminus*, 'boundary line'; see **term** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **tranquil, transom, très, trespass, trestle, trebuchet.** Formally L. *trāns* is the pres. part. of **trāre*, 'to go through' (L. *intrāre*, 'however', is not formed fr. pref. *in-* and **trāre*, but back formation fr. *intrā*, 'within'; see *enter*, 'to go within').

transact, tr. and intr. v. — L. *trānsāctus*, pp. of *trānsigere*, 'to carry through, accomplish, settle', fr. **trans-** and *agere*, 'to drive, set in motion; to do'. See **agent,** adj., and cp. **act.** Cp. also **transigent.**

transaction, n. — ME., fr. L. *trānsāctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *trānsāctus*, pp. of *trānsigere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *transaction-al*, adj., *transaction-al-ly*, adv.

transalpine, adj., situated beyond the Alps (from the point of view of Italy). — L. *Trānsalpīnus* 'that which is beyond the Alps', fr. **trans-** and *Alpīnus*, 'Alpine', from *Alpēs*, 'the Alps'. See **Alpine** and cp. **cisalpine.**

transatlantic, adj., situated across the Atlantic. — Formed fr. **trans-** and **Atlantic.** Cp. **cisatlantic.**

transcend, tr. v., to go beyond the limits of; to surpass, excel; intr. v. (*archaic*) to be transcendent; to excel. — L. *trānscendere*, 'to clinb or step over, surmount, surpass', fr. **trans-** and *scandere*, 'to climb, ascend'. See **scan** and cp. **ascend, descend, condescend.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *scăndere*) to *ĕ* (in *trāns-cĕndere*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *transcend-ing*, adj., *transcend-ing-ly*, adv., *transcend-ing-ness*, n.

transcendence, transcendency, n. — Late L. *trānscendentia*, fr. L. *trānscendēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

transcendent, adj. and n. — L. *trānscendēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *trānscendere*. See **transcend** and **-ent.**

transcendental, adj. — ML. *trānscendentālis*, fr. L. *trānscendēns*, gen. *-entis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *transcendental-ism*, n., *transcendental-ist*, n., *transcendental-ist-ic*, adj., *transcendental-ity*, n., *transcendental-ly*, adv.

transcontinental, adj., passing across the continent. — Formed fr. **trans-** and **continental.**

transcribe, tr. v., to copy. — L. *trānscrībere*, fr. **trans-** and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **scribe** and cp. words there referred to.

transcript, n., a copy. — ME., fr. L. *trānscrīptum*, neut. pp. of *trānscrībere*. See prec. word and **script.**

transcription, n. — F., fr. L. *trānscrīptus*, pp. of *trānscrībere*. See **transcribe** and **-ion.**

Derivatives: *transcription-al*, adj., *transcription-al-ly*, adv.

transect, tr. v., to cut across. — Formed fr. **trans-** and L. *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section.**

Derivative: *transect-ion*, n.

transenna, n., lattice work enclosing a shrine. — L. *trānsenna*, prob. of Etruscan origin.

transept, n., transverse portion of a cruciform church. — ML. *trānseptum*, formed fr. **trans-** and L. *septum*, 'a hedge, enclosure'. See **septum.**

Derivatives: *transept-al*, adj., *transept-al-ly*, adv.

transfer, tr. and intr. v. — L. *trānsferre*, 'to carry over, transport', fr. **trans-** and *ferre*, 'to carry'. See **bear,** 'to carry'.

Derivatives: *transfer*, n., *transfer-able*, adj., *transfer-abil-ity*, n., *transfer-ee*, n., *transference*, n., *transferent-ial*, adj., *transfer-or*, n., *transferr-er*, n.

transfiguration, n., change of appearance. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *trānsfigūrātiōnem*, acc. of *trānsfigūrātiō*, fr. *trānsfigūrātus*, pp. of *trānsfigūrāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

transfigure, tr. v., to change in shape. — ME., fr. L. *trānsfigūrāre*, fr. **trans-** and *figūrāre*, 'to form, fashion'. See **figure,** v. and n.

transfinite, adj., going beyond any finite number (*math.*) — G. *transfinit*, fr. L. *trāns* (see **trans-**) and *finit*, 'finite', fr. L. *fīnītus* (see **finite**).

Derivative: *transfinite*, n., a transfinit enumber.

transfix, tr. v., to pierce. — L. *trānsfīxus*, pp. of *trānsfīgere*, 'to pierce through', fr. **trans-** and *fīgere*, 'to fasten, fix'. See **fix,** v.

transfixion, n. — Late L. *trānsfīxiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *trānsfīxus*, pp. of *trānsfīgere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

transform, tr. v. — ME. *transformen*, fr. L. *trānsformāre*, 'to change the shape of', fr. **trans-** and *formāre*, 'to form'. See **form,** v. and n.

Derivatives: *transformation* (q.v.), *transformable*, adj., *transform-at-or*, n., *transform-er*, n., *transformism* (q.v.), *transformist* (q.v.)

transformation, n. — ME., fr. Eccles. L. *trānsformātiōnem*, acc. of *trānsformātiō*, fr. L. *trānsformātus*, pp. of *trānsformāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

Derivative: *transformation-al*, adj.,

transformative, adj. — ML. *trānsformātīvus*, fr. L. *trānsformātus*, pp. of *trānsformāre*. See **transform** and **-ative.**

transformism, n., the doctrine of the transformation of species called also the mutability of species. — F. *transformisme*, fr. *transformer*. See **transform** and **-ism.**

transformist, n., an adherent of transformism. — F. *transformiste*, fr. *transformer*. See **transform** and **-ist.**

transfuse, tr. v., to transfer by pouring. — ME. *transfusen*, fr. L. *trānsfūsus*, pp. of *trānsfundere*, 'to pour from one vessel into another', fr. **trans-** and *fundere*, 'to pour'. See **fuse,** 'to melt'.

Derivatives: *transfus-er*, n., *transfusion* (q.v.), *transfus-ive*, adj.

transfusion, n. — L. *trānsfūsiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *trānsfūsus*, pp. of *trānsfundere*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

transgress, tr. v., to go beyond a limit; intr. v., to violate a law, etc., to sin. — F. *transgresser*, fr. L. *trānsgressus*, pp. of *trānsgredī*, 'to step across', fr. **trans-** and *gradī* (pp. *gressus*), 'to step, walk, go'. See **grade,** 'step', and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *grădī*) to *ĕ* (in *trāns-grĕssus*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to. For the form of *gressus*, pp. of *gradī*, see **congress.**

transgression, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *trānsgressiōnem*, acc. of *trānsgressiō*, 'a going across or over, a transgression', fr. *trānsgressus*, pp. of *trānsgredī*. See **transgress** and **-ion.**
Derivative: *transgression-al*, adj.

transgressive, adj. — Late L. *trānsgressīvus*, 'that which passes over', fr. L. *trānsgressus*, pp. of *trānsgredī*. See **transgress** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *transgressive-ly*, adv.

transgressor, n. — Late L. *trānsgressor*, fr. L. *trānsgressus*, pp. of *trānsgredī*. See **transgress** and agential suff. **-or.**

transience, transiency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

transient, adj., transitory. — L. *trānsiēns*, VL. gen. **trānsientis* (L. *trānseuntis*), pres. part. of *trānsīre*, 'to go across, pass through', fr. **trans-** and *īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and **-ent** and cp. **trance, transire, transit.**
Derivatives: *transient*, n., *transient-ly*, adv., *transient-ness*, n.

transilience, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

transilient, adj., passing from one thing to another. — L. *trānsiliēns*, gen. *-ientis*, pres. part. of *trānsilīre*, 'to spring over', fr. **trans-** and *salīre*, 'to leap, jump'. See **salient** and cp. **resile, resilient.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *sālīre*, 'to *i* (in *trān-silīre*) see *abigeat* and cp. words there referred to.

transire, n., a customs document describing the cargo of a ship for the sake of clearing it. — L. *trānsīre*, 'to go across'. See **transient** and cp. **transit.**

transistor, n., a small electronic device that performs many of the functions of the vacuum tube. — Trade name coined by Bell Laboratories in 1948 fr. ***trans***fer and ***resistor.***

transit, n., 1) passage; 2) conveyance. — L. *trānsitus*, 'a going across or over', fr. *trānsitus*, pp. of *trānsīre*. See **transient.**
Derivative: *transit*, tr. v.

transition, n., passing from one state, condition, etc., to another; change. — L. *trānsitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a going across or over', fr. *trānsitus*, pp. of *trānsīre*. See **transient** and **-ition.**
Derivatives: *transitional*(q.v.), *transition-ary*, adj.

transitional, adj. — Formed fr. **transition** with adj. suff. **-al**; first used by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834).
Derivative: *transitional-ly*, adv.

transitive, adj. — Late L. *trānsitīvus*, 'passing over; (*gram.*) 'transitive', lit. 'that may pass over (to another person)', fr. L. *trānsitus*, pp. of *trānsīre*. See **transient** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *transitive*, n., *transitive-ly*, adv., *transitive-ness*, n., *transitiv-ity*, n.

transitory, adj. — ME. *transitorie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *transitoire*, fr. OF., fr. L. *trānsitōrius*, 'adapted for passing through, passing, transitory', fr. *trānsitus*, pp. of *trānsīre*. See **transient** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivatives: *transitori-ly*, adv., *transitori-ness*, n.

translate, tr. v., — L. *trānslātus*, 'carried over' (used as pp. of *trānsferre*, 'to carry over'), fr. **trans-** and *lātus*, 'borne, carried' (used as pp. of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'), which stands for **tlātos*, fr. **tl̥-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **tel-*, **tol-*, 'to bear, carry', whence L. *tollere*, 'to lift up, raise', *tolerāre*, 'to bear, support'. See **tolerate** and cp. **tralatitious.**
Derivatives: *translat-able*, adj., *translative* (q.v.), *translator* (q.v.)

translation, n. — ME. *translacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *translation*, fr. OF., fr. L. *trānslātiōnem*, acc. of *trānslātiō*, 'a carrying over', fr. *trānslātus*, 'carried over'. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *translation-al*, adj., *translation-al-ly*, adv.

translative, adj. — L. *trānslātīvus*, 'belonging to a transference', fr. *trānslātus*, 'carried over'. See **translate** and cp. **ablative, relative.**

translator, n. — ME. *translatour*, fr. MF., fr. L. *trānslātōrem*, acc. of *trānslātor*, fr. *trānslātus*, 'carried over'. See **translate** and agential suff. **-or.**
Derivatives: *translator-ial*, *translat-ory*, adjs.

transliterate, tr. v., to write or spell words of a language with the corresponding characters of another language. — Formed fr. **trans-**, L. *littera*, 'letter, character' (see **letter**), and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *transliterat-ion*, n., *transliterat-or*, n.

translucence, translucency, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

translucent, adj., letting light pass but not transparent. — L. *trānslūcēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *trānslūcēre*, 'to shine through', fr. **trans-** and *lūcēre*, 'to shine'. See **lucent.**
Derivative: *translucent-ly*, adv.

transmarine, adj., on the other side of the sea; overseas. — L. *trānsmarīnus*, 'coming from beyond the sea', fr. **trans-** and *marīnus*, 'pertaining to the sea', fr. *mare*, 'sea'. See **marine** and cp. **ultramarine.**

transmigrant, n., one who transmigrates. — L. *trānsmigrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *trānsmigrāre*. See next word and **-ant** and cp. **migrant.**

transmigrate, intr. v., 1) to move from one place to another; 2) to move into another body (said

of the soul). — L. *trānsmigrāt*(*um*), pp. stem of *trānsmigrāre*, 'to move from one place to another', fr. **trans-** and *migrāre*, 'to wander, migrate'. See **migrate.**
Derivatives: *transmigration* (q.v.), *transmigrator*, n., *transmigrat-ory*, adj.

transmigration, n., 1) the act of transmigrating; 2) specif., the passing of the soul at death into another body. — Late L. *trānsmigrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a removal from one place to another', fr. L. *trānsmigrāt-*(*um*), pp. stem of *trānsmigrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

transmissible, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *trānsmissus*, pp. of *trānsmittere*. See **transmit.**
Derivative: *transmissibil-ity*, n.

transmission, n. — L. *trānsmissiō*, 'a sending across', fr. *trānsmissus*, pp. of *trānsmittere*. See next word and **-ion.**

transmit, tr. and intr. v., 1) to send over; 2) to cause to pass through; 3) to communicate; 4) to hand down to. — ME. *transmitten*, fr. L. *trānsmittere*, 'to send across, send off', fr. **trans-** and *mittere*, 'to send'. See **mission** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *transmitt-ance*, *transmitt-ancy*, *transmitt-er*, nouns.

transmogrification, n. — See next word and **-fication.**

transmogrify, tr. v., to change completely. — Fr. earlier *transmigrafy*, 'to change', which is a blend of **transmigrate** and **modify.** See Horn, Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift, IX, p. 345.

transmontane, adj., tramontane. — L. *trānsmontānus*. See **tramontane.**

transmutable, adj. — ML. *trānsmūtābilis*, fr. L. *trānsmūtāre*. See **transmute** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *transmutabil-ity*, n., *transmutable-ness*, n., *transmutabl-y*, adv.

transmutation, n. — F., fr. L. *trānsmūtātiōnem*, acc. of *trānsmūtātiō*, 'a changing', fr. *transmūtātus*, pp. of *trānsmutāre*. Cp. OProvenç. *transmutacio*, Sp. *transmutación*, It. *transmutazione*, and see **transmute** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *transmutation-al*, adj., *transmutationist* (q.v.)

transmutationist, n., a believer in the transmutation of metals or of species. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

transmutative, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *trānsmūtātus*, pp. of *trānsmūtāre*. See next word.

transmute, tr. v., to change from one form into another. — L. *trānsmūtāre*, 'to change, shift', fr. **trans-** and *mūtāre*, 'to change'. See **mutable.**
Derivatives: *transmut-er*, n., *transmut-ing*, adj.

transoceanic, adj., across the ocean. — See **trans-, ocean** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

transom, n., a horizontal beam, a lintel. — ME. *traunsom*, prob. fr. L. *trānstrum*, fr. *trāns*, 'across, beyond'. See **trans-** and cp. **trestle.**

transpadane, adj., on the farther (i.e. north) side of the river Po. — L. *trānspadānus*, fr. **trans-**, and *Padus*, 'the river Po', a name of Celtic origin.

transparence, transparency, n. — ML. *trānspārentia*, fr. *trānspārēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

transparent, adj., that which can be seen through. — ME., fr. ML. *trānspārēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *trānspārēre*, 'to be transparent', formed fr. **trans-** and L. *pārēre*, 'to appear'. See **appear** and **-ent.**
Derivative: *transparent-ly*, adv.

transpierce, tr. v., to pierce through. — MF. (= F.) *transpercer*, fr. **trans-** and *percer*, 'to pierce'. See **pierce.**

transpiration, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. *transpirer*. See next word and **-ation.**

transpire, intr. v., 1) to exhale; vapor, etc.; 2) to become known, leak out; tr. v., to exhale; to excrete. — MF. (= F.) *transpirer*, as if fr. L. **trāns-spīrāre*, 'to breathe through or across', fr. **trans-** and L. *spīrāre*, 'to breathe, blow'. See **spirant.**
Derivatives: *transpiration* (q.v.), *transpir-at-ory*, adj.

transplant, tr. v. — ME. *transplaunten*, fr. Late L. *trānsplantāre*, fr. **trans-** and L. *plantāre*, 'to plant'. See **plant,** v.
Derivatives: *transplant-ation*, n., *transplant-er*, n.

transpontine, adj., lying on the other side of a bridge. — Formed fr. **trans-** and L. *pōns*, gen. *pontis*, 'bridge'. See **pons** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

transport, tr. v. — ME. *transporten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *transporter*, fr. L. *trānsportāre*, 'to carry across', fr. **trans-** and *portāre*, 'to carry'. See **port,** 'to carry'.
Derivatives: *transport*, n. (q.v.), *transport-able*, adj., *transport-abil-ity*, n., *transport-able-ness*, n., *transportation* (q.v.), *transport-ed*, adj., *transport-ed-ly*, adv., *transport-ed-ness*, n., *transporter*, n., *transport-ing*, adj., *transport-ing-ly*, adv., *transport-ive*, adj.

transport, n. — ME., fr. *transporten*, 'to transport'. See **transport,** v.

transportation, n. — F., fr. L. *trānsportātus*, pp. of *trānsportāre*. See **transport,** v., and **-ation** and cp. L. *trānsportātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'migration'.
Derivatives: *transportation-al*, adj.

transposal, n., transposition. — See next word and subst suff. **-al.**

transpose, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *transposen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *transposer*, fr. OF., fr. L. *trānspōnere* (pp. *trānspositus*), 'to place over', which was Gallicized after F. *poser*, 'to put, place'. See next word and cp. **compose** and words there referred to.

transposition, n. — F., fr. ML. *trānspositiōnem*, acc. of *trānspositiō*, fr. L. *trānspositus*, pp. of *trānspōnere*, 'to place over', fr. **trans-** and *pōnere*, 'to place'. See **position** and cp. prec. word.

Derivative: *transposition-al*, adj.

transpositive, adj., characterized by transposition. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *trānspositus*, pp. of *trānspōnere*. See prec. word.

transrhenane, adj., on the other (i.e. the eastern) side of the Rhine. — L. *trānsrhēnānus*, fr. **trans-** and *Rhēnānus*, 'pertaining to the Rhine', fr. *Rhēnus*, 'Rhine'. See **Rhenish.**

transsubstantiate, tr. v., to change into another substance. — ML. *trānssubstantiātus*, pp. of *trānssubstantiāre*, fr. **trans-** and *substantiāre*, 'to substantiate'. See **substantiate.**

transsubstantiation, n. — ML. *trānssubstantiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *trānssubstantiātus*, pp. of *trānssubtantiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

transudation, n. — ModL. *trāns(s)ūdātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *trāns(s)ūdātus*, pp. of *trāns(s)ūdāre*. See **transude** and **-ation.**

transudatory, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. ModL. *trāns(s)ūdātus*, pp. of *trāns(s)ūdāre*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate** and **-ory.**

transude, intr. v., to pass through the pores. — ModL. *trāns(s)ūdāre*, fr. **trans-** and L. *sūdāre*, 'to sweat'. See **sudation.**

transversal, adj., transverse. — ML. *trānsversālis*, fr. L. *trānsversus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *transversal*, n., *transversal-ity*, n., *transversal-ly*, adv.

transverse, adj., lying across. — L. *trānsversus*, 'lying across or athwart', fr. **trans-** and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **traverse.**

Derivatives: *transverse-ly*, adv., *transverse-ness*, n.

trap, n., a snare. — ME. *trappe*, fr. OE. *treppe*, *træppe*, rel. to OFris. *treppe*, MDu. *trap*, *trappe*, MLG. *trappe*, *treppe* (whence G. *Treppe*), 'staircase', Frankish *trappa* (occurring in the Salic Law), 'trap'; from the imitative base **trap-*. *Trap* prop. means 'that on which an animal steps'. From **tramp-*, a nasalized form of base **trap-* derives E. **tramp** (q.v.) Cp. **caltrop, entrap, trip, wentletrap.**

Derivatives: *trap*, tr. and intr. v., to snare, *trapper*, n., *trapp-y*, adj.

trap, n., any of various dark-colored igneous rocks (*petrogr.*) — Swed. *trapp*, rel. to *trappa*, 'stairs', MLG. *trappe*, *treppe*, 'staircase' (see prec. word); so called because the rocks frequently occur in masses rising one above another in the form of steps.

trap, n., clothes, baggage. — ME. *trappe*, prob. fr. OF. (= F.) *drap*, 'cloth'. See **drape** and cp. **trappings.**

trap, tr. v., to clothe. — ME. *trappen*, fr. *trappe*, 'clothes'. See prec. word.

Trapa, n., a genus of plants, the water caltrop (*bot.*) — ModL., abbreviation of *calcitrappa*, *calcitrapa*, 'caltrop', which is compounded of L. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'heel', and ML. *trappa*, *trapa*, 'trap', which is Teut. origin; cp. OE. *treppe*, *træppe*, 'trap'. See 1st **trap** and cp. **caltrop.**

trapan, n. and tr. v. — A var. of **trepan.**

trapes, intr. v. — See **traipse.**

trapeze, n., a suspended horizontal bar used in gymnastics. — F. *trapèze*, fr. Late L. *trapezium*. See **trapezium.**

trapeziform, adj., having the form of a trapezium. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. τραπέζιον and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See next word and **form,** n.

trapezium, n., a plane figure with four sides of which no two are parallel. — Late L., fr. Gk. τραπέζιον, 'a little table', dimin. of τράπεζα, 'table', which stands for *πτράπεζα, a compound lit. meaning 'provided with four feet'. The first element represents I.-E. **q*^{w}*etr-*, 'four'; see **four** and cp. **tessares, tetarto-.** The second element is πέζα, 'foot', which is rel. to πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot', and cogn. with L. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'; see **foot** and cp. **-pod.**

trapezius, n., name of a pair of large, flat, triangular muscles, together forming a *trapezium* (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*mūsculus*) *trapezius*, lit. 'muscle in the form of a trapezium'; see prec. word. The name was introduced into anatomy by J. Riolanus, with the incorrect spelling *trapesius*. The correct spelling *trapezius* was established by the English anatomist William Cowper. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, pp. 560-61.

trapezoid, n., a plane figure with four sides two of which are parallel; adj., pertaining to, or shaped like, a trapezoid. — Gk. τραπεζοειδής, 'table-shaped; trapezium-shaped', fr. τράπεζα, 'table', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **trapezium** and **-oid.**

Derivatives: *trapezoid*, *trapezoid-al*, adjs.,shaped like a trapezoid.

trappings, n. pl., cloth for a horse. — Formed fr. **trap,** 'to clothe', with subst. suff. **-ing.**

Trappist, n., a monk of a branch of the Cistercian order. — F. *Trappiste*, named after the monastery of *La Trappe* in Normandy. For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

trapse, intr. v. — See **traipse.**

trash, n., rubbish. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *tros*, 'rubbish, fallen twigs used for fuel', Swed. *trasa*, 'rag, tatter'.

Derivatives: *trash-y*, adj., *trash-i-ly*, adv., *trash-i-ness*, n.

trass, n., volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. — Du. *terras*, *tras* (whence also G. *Trass*), fr. F. *terrasse*, fr. It. *terrazzo*. See **terrazzo.**

trattoria, n., an Italian eating house. — It., 'eating house', fr. *trattore*, 'innkeeper, restaurant keeper', fr. *trattare*, 'to treat', fr. L. *tractāre* freq. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), 'to draw', whence, It. *trarre*, 'to draw'. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. **treat.**

traulism, n., a stammering. — Gk. τραυλισμός, fr. τραυλίζειν, 'to lisp', fr. τραυλός, 'lisping', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for *τρασυλός and derives fr. I.-E. base **ters-*, **tṛs-*, 'to be dry', whence also L. *terra* (for **tersā*), 'earth', lit. 'dry land'. See **terra** and **-ism.**

trauma, n., a bodily injury, a wound (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τραῦμα = Dor. τρῶμα, 'a wound, hurt, damage', rel. to Gk. τρῶσις, 'a wounding', from the stem of τρώειν (for *τρώ-Fειν), τιτρώσκειν, 'to wound, damage, injure', fr. I.-E. base **tereu-*, **treu-*, whence also τρύειν, 'to wear out, distress', τέρυς, 'worn out'. Base **tereu-*, **treu-* is an enlargement of base **ter-*, 'to rub; to rub by turning; to turn, twist; to bore, pierce'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

traumat-, form of **traumato-** before a vowel.

traumatic, adj., referring to, or caused by, a wound (*med.*) — Late L. *traumaticus*, 'concerning the healing of a wound', fr. Gk. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, gen. τραύματος. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

traumatism, n., condition produced by a trauma. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. τραῦμα, gen. τραύματος. See **trauma.**

traumato-, before a vowel **traumat-,** combining form meaning 'a wound, a bodily injury'. — Gk. τραυματο-, τραυματ-, fr. τραῦμα. See **trauma.**

traumatology, n., the study of wounds. — Compounded of **traumato-** and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Trautvetteria, n., a genus of plants, the false bugbane (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Russian botanist Ernst Rudolf *Trautvetter* (1808-89). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

travail, n., 1) labor, toil; 2) the labor of childbirth. — ME., fr. OF., 'torment, torture' (whence F. *travail*, 'work'), fr. VL. **tripālium*, 'an instrument of torture'. See **travail,** v.

travail, intr. v., to toil. — ME. *travailen*, *travellen*, fr. OF. *traveillier*, *travaillier*, 'to torment, toil' (whence F. *travailler*, 'to work'), fr. VL. **tripāliāre*, prop. 'to torture with the tripalium', fr. **tripālium*, 'an instrument of torture consisting of three stakes' [cp. Late L. *trepālium*, of s.m., occurring in a decision of the *Concile d'Auxerre* (year 578)], fr. L. *tripālis*, having three stakes', fr. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, 'three', and *pālus*, 'stake', See **tri-** and **pale,** 'stake'. Cp. It. *travaglio*, OProvenç. *trabalh*, *trebalh*, *trebail*, Sp. *trabajo*, Port. *trabalho*, 'fatigue', which all derive fr. VL. **tripālium*. Cp. also E. **travel.**

trave, n., a crossbeam. — ME., fr. MF. *trave*, 'beam', fr. L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, 'beam'. See **trabea.**

travel, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *travellen*, *travailen*; identical with **travail.** 'To travel' must have first denoted 'to have a toilsome journey', whence arose the meaning 'to travel', in general. This sense development appears already in French. According to É. Littré, Dictionnaire de la langue française, p. 2324, one of the meanings of French *travailler* was 'to travel'.

Derivatives: *travel*, n., *travel(l)-ed*, adj., *travel(l)-er*, n., *travel(l)-ing*, adj.

travelogue, n., a talk on travel. — A hybrid coined by the American traveler Burton Holmes (1870-1958) fr. **travel** and **-logue,** a combining form of Greek origin.

traverse, tr. v., to pass through, to cross; intr. v., to move across. — ME. *traversen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *traverser*, fr. *travers*, 'traverse' (adj.), fr. Late L. *trāversus*, corresponding to L. *trānsversus*, 'lying across'. See **transverse.**

traverse, n., 1) the act of traversing; 2) that which traverses; 3) a crosspiece, crossbeam; 4) an obstacle. — ME. *travers*, partly fr. OF. *travers*, 'a traversing; an obstacle', fr. Late L. *trāversus* (see **traverse,** v.); partly fr. OF. *traverse*, 'crosspiece', fr. Late L. *trāversa*, fem. of *trāversus*, used as a noun (see above).

traverse, adj. — ME. *travers*, fr. MF., fr. OF., fr. L. *trāversus*, whence also OProvenç. *travers*, It. *traverso*, Catal. *traves*, Sp. *través*, Port. *traveso*. See **traverse,** v. and cp. **traverse,** n.

Derivatives: *traverse*, n., *traverse-ly*, adv.

travertin(e), n., limestone used for building in Italy. — It. *travertino*, alteration of *tivertino*, fr. L. (*lapis*) *Tiburtīnus*, ('stone) from Tibur', a town in ancient Latium (now *Tivoli*).

travesty, n., a kind of burlesque. — Prop. an adjective used as a noun. fr. F. *travesti*, pp. of *travestir*, 'to disguise (esp. with ludicrous effect)', fr. It. *travestire*, fr. *tra-*, 'across, beyond' (fr. L. *trāns*), and *vestire*, 'to clothe', fr. L. *vestīre*. See **vest.**

Derivative: *travesty*, tr. v., to make a travesty of.

Traviata, La, title of an opera by Verdi. — It., lit. 'the woman led astray', pp. of *traviare*, 'to lead astray', lit. 'to lead beyond the way', fr. *tra-*, 'across, beyond' (fr. L. *trāns*) and *via* (fr. L. *via*), 'way'. See **trans-** and **via.**

trawl, n., a dragnet; tr. and intr. v., to fish with a dragnet. — Prob. a var. of **trail.**

Derivatives: *trawl-er*, n., *trawl-ing*, n.

tray, n., a wooden vessel. — ME. *tray*, *trey*, fr. OE. *trēg*, *trīg*, rel. to *trēow*, '*trēow*'; see **tree.** The orig. meaning of *tray* was 'made of wood, wooden'.

treacherous, adj. — ME. *trecherous*, *tricherous*, fr. MF. *trechereus*, *trichereus*, fr. *trechier*, *trichier*. See next word and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *treacherous-ly*, adv., *treacherous-ness*, n.

treachery, n. — ME. *trecherie*, *tricherie*, fr. OF. *trecherie* (F. *tricherie*), 'deceit, trickery', fr. *trechier*, *trichier* (F. *tricher*), 'to deceive, cheat, trick'. See **trick,** n., and **-ery.**

treacle, n., 1) orig. a remedy against poison; hence, any remedy (*obsol.*); 2) molasses. — ME. *triacle*, fr. MF. *triacle* fr. OF., fr. VL. **triacula*, fr. L. *thēriaca*, fr. Gk. θηριακή, 'antidote'. See **theriac.**

Derivative: *treacl-y*, adj.

tread, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *treden*, fr. OE. *tredan*, rel. to OS. *tredan*, OFris. *treda*, OHG. *tretan*, MHG., G. *treten*, ON. *troða*, Dan. *træde*, Swed. *träda*, Norw. *traa* Goth. *trudan*, 'to tread', OHG. *trottōn*, of s.m., MHG. *trotten*, 'to run'. Cp. F. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, OProvenç. Sp. and Port. *trotar*, 'to trot', which are borrowed fr. OHG. *trottōn*, and see **trot.** Cp. also **trade,** *treadle.*

Derivatives: *tread*, n., *tread-er*, n., *tread-ing*, n.

treadle, n. — ME. *tredyl*, 'a step (to mount by)', fr. OE. *tredel*, which is formed with instrumental suff. *-el*, fr. *tredan*, 'to tread'. See prec. word and instrumental suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *treadle*, tr. and intr. v.

treason, n. — ME. *tresun*, *treisun*, *traisoun* (F. *trahison*), fr. L. *trāditiōnem*, acc. of *trāditiō*, 'a giving up, delivering up, surrender'. See **tradition** and cp. OProvenç. *traizon*, Catal. *traició*, Sp. *traición*, Port. *traissão*, 'treason', which all derive fr. L. *trāditiōnem.*

Derivatives: *treason-able*, adj., *treason-ableness*, n., *treason-abl-y*, adv.

treasure, n. — ME. *tresor*, *tresour*, fr. OF. *tresor*, *tresour* (F. *trésor*), fr. L. *thēsaurus*, fr. Gk. θησαυρός, 'store, treasure, treasure house', a compound word whose first element prob. derives fr. θη-, stem of τίθημι, 'I put, I place'. Cp. OProvenç. *thesaur*, It. *tesoro*, OSpan. *tresoro*, Sp. *tesoro*, Port. *tesouro*, 'treasure', which all derive fr. L. *thēsaurus*, and see **thesaurus.** For the inserted *r* in OF. *tresor*, F. *trésor*, cp. F. *fronde*, 'sling', fr. L. *funda* (see *Fronde*).

treasurer, n. — ME. *tresorer*, fr. AF. *tresorer*, fr. OF. *tresorier* (F. *trésorier*), fr. *tresor* (F. *trésor*), 'treasure'. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

treasure-trove, n., gold or silver plate or bullion found hidden in the earth the owner of which cannot be traced. — AF. *tresor trove* (F. *trésor trouvé*), lit. 'treasure found'. See **treasure** and **trover, troubadour.**

treasury, n. — ME. *tresorie*, fr. OF. *tresorie* (F. *trésorerie*), fr. *tresor* (F. *trésor*). See **treasure** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*).

treat, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *treten*, fr. OF. *traitier*, *tretier* (F. *traiter*), fr. L. *tractāre*, 'to draw, drag; to handle, manage; to use; to discuss', freq. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), 'to pull, draw'. Cp. OProvenç. *tractar*, It. *trattare*, Sp., Port. *tratar*, which all derive fr. L. *tractāre*, and see **tract,** 'region'. Cp. also **treatise, treaty, entreat.**

Derivatives: *treat*, n., *treatable* (q.v.), *treat-ee*, n., *treat-er*, n., *treat-ing*, n., *treat-ment*, n.

treatable, adj. — ME. *tretable*, fr. OF. (= F.) *traitable*, fr. L. *tractābilis*, 'manageable, yielding'. See **tractable.**

Derivatives: *treatable-ness*, n., *treatabl-y*, adv.

treatise, n. — ME. *tretis*, fr. AF. *tretiz*, fr. OF. *traiteïz*, fr. *traitier*, *tretier* (F. *traiter*), 'to treat'. See **treat.**

Derivative: *treatis-er*, n.

treaty, n. — ME. *tretee*, fr. MF. (= F.) *traité* (F. *traité*), fr. L. *tractātus*, 'a handling, managing; a tractate, treatise', fr. *tractātus*, pp. of *tractāre*, 'to handle'. See **treat** and **-y** (representing OF. *-e*, *-ee*). Treaty is a doublet of **tractate** (q.v.) Cp. OProvenç. *tractat*, It. *trattato*, Sp. *tratado*, which all derive fr. L. *tractātus.*

treble, adj., threefold, triple. — ME., fr. OF. *treble*, fr. L. *triplus.* See **triple** and cp. *double.*

Derivative: *treble*, n. (q.v.), *treble*, tr. v., to make threefold; intr. v., to become threefold.

treble, n., the treble or soprano part; treble voice (*mus.*) — ME., fr. OF. *treble*, n., prop. 'a third part (added to the alto and the bass)'. See **treble,** adj.

trebuchet, n., a former military engine for hurling stones. — ME. *trebochet*, fr. OF. *trebuchet*, 'engine for hurling stones' (whence F. *trébuchet*, 'bird trap, snare, assay balance') back formation fr. *trebuchier*, *trebucher* (F. *trébucher*), 'to stumble', a hybrid coined fr. the pref. *tres-*, 'over', fr. L. *trāns-* (see **trans-**) and OF. *buc*, 'body, trunk', fr. Frankish *būk*, 'belly', which is rel. to ON. *būkr*, OE. *būc*, etc., 'belly'. Cp. OProvenç., Sp., Port. *trabucar*, 'to stumble', which are of the same origin as OF. *trebuchier*; It. *traboccare*, of s.m., was influenced in form by an erroneous association of this word with It. *bocca*, 'mouth'. See **buck,** 'the body of a wagon', and cp. the second element in **sillabub** and in **trabuco.** The suff. *-et* in OF. *trebuchet* as well as in its equivalents of s.m. (OProvenç. *trabuquet*, Sp. *trabuquete*) has diminutive force (see **-et**).

trecentist, n., a writer or artist of the trecento. — A hybrid coined fr. It. *trecento* (see next word) and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

trecento, n., the 14th cent., an important period in Italian literature and art. — It., lit. 'three hundred', short for *mil trecento*, 'one thousand three hundred', as referring to the period beginning with 1300. *Tre* derives fr. L. *trēs*, 'three', *cento*, fr. L. *centum*, 'a hundred'. See **three** and **hundred** and cp. **quattrocento, cinquecento.**

trechometer, n., an instrument for range finding. — Compounded of the stem of Gk. τρέχειν, 'to run', and μέτρον, 'measure'. Gk. τρέχειν stands in gradational relationship to τροχός, 'a wheel', lit. 'that which runs round'. See **troche** and cp. words there referred to. For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

tree, n. — ME. *tre*, *tree*, fr. OE. *trēow*, 'tree, wood', rel. to OS. *trio*, *treo*, ON., OFris. *trē*, Goth. *triu*, of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **derow(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, 'tree, wood, oak', whence also OI. *dru-*, 'wood', *dắru*, 'wood, piece of wood, spear', *drumáḥ*, 'tree', Avestic *dāuru*, *dru-*, 'wood', Toch. *or*, 'wood', Hitt. *taru*, 'tree, wood', Arm. *tram* (for I.-E. **drŭrā-mo*), 'firm', Gk. δρῦς, 'tree, oak', δόρυ, 'stem, tree, beam, shaft of a spear, spear', Homeric δρυμά (neut. pl.), post-Homeric δρῦμός, 'oakwood, wood', Alb. *dru*, 'wood, tree, pole', *drušk*, 'oak', L. *larix* (for **dᵉrik-s*), 'larch', *dūrus*, 'hard' (dissimilated fr. *drū-ros*, for **dreu-ros*, and orig. meaning 'as hard as wood'), OSlav. *drěvo*, 'tree', *drŭva* (pl.), 'wood', Russ. *dromŭ*, 'thicket, primeval forest', Lith. *dervà*, 'resinous wood', OIr. *daur*, MIr. *dair*, *dour*, W. *derwen*, 'oak', OIr. *dron*, 'firm'. Cp. **tar,** 'a viscous liquid', **tray, trig, trim, true.** Cp. also **dendro-, dhoni, dinghy, dolly,** 'an offering', **druid, dryad, dure, larch,** the first element in **drupe** and the second element in **deodar, germander, hamadryad.**

Derivative: *tree*, tr. and intr. v.

treenail, trenail, n., a wooden pin. — Compounded of **tree** and **nail.**

trefa, n., ritually unclean food. — Inexact pronunciation of Heb. *ṭᵉrēphâʰ*. See **terephah.**

trefle, n., anything resembling a trefoil. — F. *trèfle*, 'trefoil', fr. VL. **trifolum*, refashioned fr. L. *trifolium*, after Gk. τρίφυλλον. Cp. It. *trifoglio*, Rum. *trifoiŭ*, OProvenç. *trefolh*, Sp. *trifolio*, 'trefoil' (fr. L. *trifolium*), Sp. *trébol*, Port. *trevo*, of s.m. (fr. VL. **trifolum*), and see next word.

trefoil, n., clover. — ME., fr. MF. *trefueil*, *trefeuil*, fr. OProvenç. *trefolh*. See **trifolium** and cp. prec. word.

treillage, n., lattice work. — F., fr. MF., fr. *treille*, 'vine trellis', fr. L. *trichila*, 'bower, arbor' (whence also OProvenç. *trelha*), which seems to be an alteration of *triclinium.* See **triclinium.**

trek, n., a journey by ox wagon. — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. *treck* (Du. *trek*), 'pull, haul', fr. *trecken.* See **trek,** v.

trek, intr. v., to travel by ox wagon (S. Afr. Du.) — S. Afr. Du., fr. MDu. *trecken* (Du. *trekken*), 'to draw, pull, tug'. See **track.**

Derivative: *trekk-er*, n.

trellis, n., lattice. — ME. *trelis*, fr. MF. *treliz*, 'sackcloth' (later used in the sense of 'latticework, trellis'), fr. OF., prop. an adjective meaning 'triple-twilled', fr. VL. **trilīcius*, fr. L. *trilīx*, gen. *trilīcis*, fr. **tri-** and *līcium*, 'thrum', which is rel. to *oblīquus*, 'slanting, sidelong'; see **oblique.** F. *treillis*, 'lattice work, trellis', is a blend of OF. *treliz* and F. *treille*, 'vine trellis' (see **treillage**).

Derivatives: *trellis*, tr. v., *trellis-ed*, adj.

Trema, n., a genus of plants of the elm family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῆμα, 'hole', fr. I.-E. **tṛ-*, zero degree of base **ter-*, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist', to bore, pierce'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **Trematoda** and the second element in **helicotrema.**

Tremandra, n., a genus of Australian plants (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *tremere*, 'to tremble', and Gk. ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, 'man' (here used in the sense of 'anther'); so called with reference to the tremulous anthers. For the first element see **tremble,** for the second see **andro-.**

Tremandraceae, n. pl., a family of Australian plants (*bot.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

tremandraceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Trematoda, n. pl., a class of flatworms (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρηματώδης, 'having holes', which is compounded of τρῆμα, gen. τρήματος, 'hole', and -ώδης, 'like'. See **Trema** and **-ode,** 'like'.

tremble, intr. v. — F. *trembler*, fr. VL. *tremulāre*, (whence also It. *tremolare*; Sp. *temblar*), fr. L. *tremulus*, 'quivering, trembling, tremulous', fr. *tremere*, 'to shiver, quiver, tremble', fr. I.-E. base **terem-*, **trem-*, 'to tremble', whence also Gk. τρέμειν, 'to shiver, tremble', τρόμος, 'a trembling', Lith. *trimù*, *trìmti*, Lett. *tremju*, *tremt*, 'to chase away', OSlav. *tręsǫ*, *tręsti*, 'to shake', Alb. Gheg *trem*, Tosk *trɛmp*, 'I frighten, terrify', Goth. *þramstei*, 'grasshopper', Toch. A *trām-*, 'to tremble', B. *trem*, *tremeṃ*, 'a trembling', and prob. also Gk. ταρμύσσειν, 'to frighten, terrify'. Cp. **tremendous, tremolant, tremolo, Tremandra, Tremella, tremulous, tromometer.** Cp. also **terrible** and words there referred to. Base **trem-* is collateral with base **tre-p-*, for which see **trepidation.**

Derivatives: *trembl-er*, n., *trembl-ing*, n. and adj., *trembl-ing-ly*, adv.

Tremella, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. *tremere*, 'to tremble'. See **tremble** and **-ella.**

tremendous, adj. — L. *tremendus*, 'causing shivering, fearful', lit. 'that ought to be feared', gerundive of *tremere*, 'to shiver, tremble'. See **tremble.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.** For the use of Latin gerundives and their derivatives in English cp. *agenda* and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *tremendous-ly*, adv., *tremendous-ness*, n.

tremolant, adj., having a tremolo note (said of musical instruments). — It. *tremolante*, pres. part. of *tremolare*, 'to tremble', fr. VL. *tremulāre.* See **tremble** and **-ant.**

tremolite, n., a mineral of the amphibole group. — F. *trémolite*, named after the *Tremola* valley in Switzerland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tremolo, n., tremulous effect (*music*). — It., fr. L. *tremulus.* See **tremulous.**

tremor, n., a quivering, trembling. — L. from the stem of *tremere.* See **tremble** and cp. **temblor.**

tremulous, adj. — L. *tremulus*, 'shaking, quivering', fr. *tremere*; see **tremble.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tremulous-ly*, adv., *tremulous-ness*, n.

trench, tr. and intr. v., to cut. — MF. *trenchier* (F. *trancher*) 'to cut', fr. L. *truncāre*, 'to cut off (whence also It. *troncare*). See **truncate** and cp. **trinket.** In some senses the verb *trench* derives fr. **trench,** n.

trench, n., a ditch. — ME. *trenche*, fr. MF., *trenche* (F. *tranche*), fr. *trenchier.* See **trench,** v., and cp. **entrench.**

trenchant, adj., 1) cutting, sharp; 2) vigorous. — ME. *trenchaunt*, fr. MF. *trenchant*, pres. part. of *trenchier*. See **trench,** v., and **-ant.**
Derivative: *trenchant-ly*, adv.

trencher, n., one who trenches. — Formed fr. **trench,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

trencher, n., a platter; food on a platter. — ME., fr. MF. *trencheoir* (whence F. *tranchoir*), fr. *trenchier*. See **trench,** v.

trend, intr. v. — ME. *trenden*, 'to roll'. fr. OE. *trendan*, rel. to OE. *trendel*, *tryndel*, 'circle, ring, wheel', MHG., G. *trendel*, 'ball, top', MHG., G. *trendeln*, 'to roll', OE. *trinde*, 'a round lump', OFris. *trind*, *trund*, MLG. *trunt*, 'round'. Cp. **trendle, trindle, trundle.**
Derivative: *trend*, n.

trendle, n., a circle, a ring; a wheel (*obsol.*) — ME. *trindel*, fr. OE. *trendel*, *tryndel*, which is rel. to MLG. *trendel*, *trindel*, 'ball, circle', MHG. *trendeln*, 'to turn, rotate', *trendel*, 'top', and to OE. *trendan*, 'to roll'. See **trend** and cp. **trindle, trundle.**

trental, n., a series of 30 masses for the dead. — ML. *trentale*, fr. VL. **trenta* (whence also It. *trenta*, F. *trente*, 'thirty'), fr. L. *trīgintā*, 'thirty', which is formed fr. *trēs*, *tria*, 'three', with *-gintā*, a suff. denoting tens. This suff. is cogn. with Gk. *-κοντα* in τριά-κοντα, 'thirty', τεσσαρά-κοντα, 'forty', etc. See **three** and **penteconta-** and cp. **trigintal.**

trepan, n., a saw for perforating the skull (*surg.*) — ME. *trepane*, fr. ML. *trepanum* (whence also F. *trépan*), fr. Gk. τρυπᾶνον, 'borer', fr. τρυπᾶν, 'to bore', fr. τρῦπη, 'hole', which is cogn. with OSlav. *truplŭ*, 'hollow', Lith. *trupù*, *trupėti*, 'to crumble to pieces', *trupùs*, 'crumbly', fr. I.-E. **treu-p-*, enlargement of base **tereu-*, **treu-*, **ter-*, 'to rub, bore'. See **throw** and cp. **trephine, Trypetidae** and the first element in **Trypanosoma.**

trepan, tr. v., to perforate with a trepan (*surg.*) — F. *trépaner*, fr. *trépan*. See prec. word.

trepang, n., sea cucumber. — Malay *trīpang*.

trephine, n., an improved form of the *trepan*. — Coined by the English surgeon John Woodall (cca. 1556-1643) fr. L. *trēs fīnēs*, 'three ends' (see **three** and **finis**); so called by him with reference to its shape. The spelling *trephine* (instead of *trefine*) shows the influence of *trepan*.
Derivatives: *trephine*, intr. and tr.v., *trephin-er*, n.

trepid, adj., trembling. — L. *trepidus*. See next word and cp. **intrepid.**

trepidation, n., alarm. — L. *trepidātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'state of alarm, agitation, consternation', fr. *trepidāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *trepidāre*, 'to bustle about anxiously', fr. *trepidus*, 'agitated, alarmed, restless, anxious, solicitous' (see **trepid**), which stands for **trepodos*, and is cogn. with OI. *ṭṛpráḥ*, *ṭṛpálaḥ*, 'hasty', Gk. τραπεῖν, 'to tread (grapes)', OPruss. *trapt*, 'to tread', Lith. *trepsėti*, 'to stamp with one's feet', OSlav. *trepetati*, 'to tremble'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **tre-p-*, 'to shake, tremble'. See **tremble** and **-ation.**

Treponema, n., a genus of spirochetes (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. τρέπειν, 'to turn', and νῆμα, 'thread'. The first element stands in gradational relationship to τρόπος, 'a turn'; see **trope.** For the second element see **nemato-.**

Treron, n., a genus of fruit pigeons (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρήρων, 'timid, shy; dove, pigeon', prop. 'the timid bird', fr. τρέειν, 'to fear, dread, flee away', which stands for *τρέσειν and is cogn. with OI. *trásati*, 'trembles', *trastáḥ*, 'trembling', Avestic *t^{e}r^{e}saiti*, 'fears, is afraid of', L. *terreō* (for **terseyō*), 'I frighten'. See **terrible** and cp. words there referred to.

très, adv., very, used in musical directions. — F., fr. OF. *tres*, fr. L. *trāns*, 'beyond'. Cp. OIt. and It. *tra-* in compounds like *trafreddo* (= F. *très froid*), 'very cold', and see **trans-.** Cp. also the first element in **trespass.**

-tresia, combining form meaning 'perforation' (*surg.*) — ModL. *-trēsia*, fr. Gk. τρῆσις, 'perforation', which is rel. to τρῆμα, 'hole'. See **Trema.**

tresillo, n., a Spanish card game, ombre. — Sp., prop. 'a game played by three', fr. *tres*, 'three', fr. L. *trēs*. See **three.**

trespass, intr. v., 1) to transgress, sin; 2) to go unlawfully on the landof an other; 3) to encroach upon. — ME. *trespassen*, fr. OF. *trespasser*, 'to go across or beyond' (F. *trépasser*, 'to die'), fr. ML. *trānspassāre*, 'to pass beyond' (whence also Sp. *traspasar*, It. *trapassare*), fr. L. *trāns* (whence OF. *tres*), 'across', and *passāre*, 'to pass'. See **trans-** and **pass,** v.

trespass, n. — ME. *trespas*, fr. OF. *trespas*, 'a going across or beyond, trespass' (F. *trépas*, 'death'), fr. *trespasser*. See **trespass,** v.
Derivatives: *trespasser* (q.v.), *trespass-ory*, adj.

trespasser, n. — ME. *trespassour*, fr. MF. *trespasseor*, fr. *trespasser*, 'to go across or beyond', trespass', fr. OF. See **trespass,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

tress, n., orig. a braid of hair; now a lock of hair. — ME. *tresse*, fr. F. *tresse*, fr. OF. *trece*, *tresse*, which is of unknown origin.
Derivatives: *tress*, tr. v., *tress-ed*, adj., *tressure* (q.v.), *tress,-y*, adj.

tressilate, intr. v., to quake, tremble. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. F. *tressaillir*, 'to quake, tremble', lit, 'to give a start', fr. *tres-*, 'beyond' (see **très**), and *saillir*, 'to gush out, spurt out', used in its orig. sense 'to leap, jump', fr. L. *salīre*. See **salient.**
Derivative: *tressilat-ion*, n.

tressure, n., a bearing around the edge of a coat of arms (*her.*) — ME. *tressour*, fr. *treceor*, OF. *tresseur*, fr. *trece*, *tresse*. See **tress** and **-ure.**

trestle, n., 1) a supporting frame; 2) a supporting framework. — ME. *trestel*, fr. MF. *trestel* (F. *tréteau*), fr. OF., fr. VL. **trā(n)stellum*, fr. Late L. *trā(n)stillum*, dimin. of *trā(n)strum*, 'cross-beam'. See **transom.**

tret, n., allowance on goods for waste. — MF. (= F.) *trait*, 'arrow, dart; turn of the scale', lit. 'a drawing, a stroke', fr. OF. *trait*, pp. of *traire*, 'to pull, draw', fr. L. *trahere*. See **tract,** 'region', and cp. **trait,** which is prop. a doublet of *tret*. In ModF. *traire* means 'to milk', lit. 'to draw (scil. milk)'.

trews, n. pl., trousers made of tartan (*Scot.*) — Fr. **trouse,** which was mistaken for a plural. For similar back formations from a singular mistaken for a plural cp. *pea* and words there referred to.

trey, n., three, at cards or dice. — ME. *treye*, *treis*, fr. OF. *trei* (nom.), *treis* (oblique case, whence F. *trois*, for both cases), fr. L. *trēs*. See **three.**

tri-, combining form meaning 'three, thrice, threefold'. — L. *tri-* or Gk. τρι-, rel. to L. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, resp. to Gk. τρεῖς, neut. τρία. See **three** and cp. **ter-.**

triable, adj. — Formed from the verb **try** with suff. **-able.**

triacid, adj., an acid having three hydoroxyl radicals (*chem.*) — Compounded of **tri-** and **acid.**

triad, n., a group of three persons or things. — L. *trias*, gen. *-adis*, fr. Gk. τριάς, gen. -άδος, 'the number three, a triad', formed fr. τρεῖς, neut. τρία, 'three'. See **tri-** and cp. **Trias.**
Derivatives: *triad-ic*, *triad-ic-al*, adjs., *triad-ism*, n., *triad-ist*, n.

triage, n., the act of sorting or selecting. — F., fr. *trier*, 'to choose, sort, select'. See **try** and **-age.**

triakis-, combining form meaning 'three times'. — Fr. Gk. τριάκις, 'three times', formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and ἀκίς, 'needle, point', which is rel. to ἀκή, 'point', fr. I.-E. base **ak̑-*, 'sharp', whence also ἀκμή, 'edge', ἄκρος, 'pointed', L. *acus*, 'needle', *acuere*, 'to sharpen', *ācer*, 'sharp'. See **acrid** and cp. **tetrakis-** and the second element in **Thrinax.**

triakisoctahedron, n., a polyhedron of 24 congruent triangular faces (*geom.*) — ModL., compounded of **triakis-** and **octahedron.**

trial, n. — AF., formed with subst. suff. **-al** fr. AF. (= F.) *trier*, 'to choose, sort, select'. See **try.**

trialogue, n., a colloquy between three persons. — Erroneously formed fr. **tri-** on the analogy of *dialogue*, in which *di-* was mistaken for *di-*, pref. meaning 'two'.

triangle, n. — ME., fr. L. *triangulum*, prop. neut. of the adj. *triangulus*, 'having three corners or angles'. See **tri-** and **angle,** 'corner'.

triangular, adj. — L. *triangulāris*, 'pertaining to a triangle, triangular', fr. *triangulum*; see prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar** and cp. **angular.** The form *triangulāris* occurs in Classical L. only once (in Martial, cap. 6, 579), the regular form of the adjective being *triangulus*.
Derivatives: *triangular-ity*, n., *triangular-ly*, adv.

triangulate, tr. v. and adj. — ML. *triangulātus*, fr. L. *triangulum*, 'triangle'. See **triangle** and verbal, resp. adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **angulate.**

triangulation, n. — ML. *triangulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *triangulātus*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

triarch, n., the ruler of one of three divisions of a country. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **-arch** on analogy of **tetrarch.**

triarchy, n., government by three persons. — Gk. τριαρχίᾱ, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and -αρχίᾱ, fr. ἀρχός, 'leader, chief, ruler'. See **-archy** and cp. **diarchy, tetrarchy, heptarchy.**

triarii, n. pl., Roman soldiers of the third rank (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *triāriī*, formed fr. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, 'three' with suff. *-āriī* (sing. *-ārius*). See **tri-** and 1st **-ary.**

Trias, n., the period preceding the Jurassic (*geol.*) — G. *Trias*, fr. τριάς, 'the number three' (see **triad**); so called by the Germans from their threefold division of this period.

Triassic, adj., pertaining to the Trias. — Coined by the German geologist Friedrich August von Alberti (1795-1878) in 1841 fr. **Trias** and suff. **-ic.**
Derivative: *Triassic*, n.

tribalism, n., tribal organization. — See **tribe,** adj. suff. **-al,** and suff. **-ism.**

tribasic, adj., having three hydrogen atoms in the molecule (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tri-** and **basic.**

tribe, n. — ME. *tribu*, fr. OE. *tribu*, fr. L. *tribus*, 'tribe', prob. meaning orig. 'the third part of the Roman people', rel. to Umbr. *trifu*, fr. Italic **tribhu-*, 'a third', which is compounded of **tri-*, 'three' (see **tri-**), and I.-E. **bhŭ-*, **bheu-*, 'to be', whence also L. *futūrus*, 'about to be, future', OE. *bēon*, 'to be'; OBret. *treb*, 'subdivision of the people', and Ir. *treb*, 'tribe', are prob. Latin loan words. See **be, future,** and cp. **tribunal, tribune, tribute.**
Derivatives: *trib-al*, adj., *tribalism* (q.v.), *trib-al-ly*, adv., *tribe-less*, adj.

tribo-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to friction'. — Gk. τρῑβο-, fr. τρῑ́βειν, 'to rub', fr. base **terī̆-*, **trī̆-*, 'to rub', which appears also in L. *trī-vī*, perfect of *terere*, 'to rub', enlargement of base **ter-*, **tr̥-*, 'to rub. turn, twist', whence Gk. τείρειν (for *τέρῑειν), 'to rub', L. *terere*, 'to rub, pierce', OE. *þrāwan*, 'to twist, revolve'. See **throw** and cp. **tribulation, trite, triturate, detriment, diatribe, Tripsacum, tripsis.**

Tribolium, n., a genus of beetles (*entomol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρίβολος, 'three-pointed', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and the stem of βολή, βόλος, 'a throw', which stand in gradational relationship to βάλλειν, 'to throw'. See **ballistic** and cp. **Tribulus.**

tribometer, n., an instrument for measuring friction. — Compounded of **tribo-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Tribonema, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. τρίβος, 'track, path, rubbing', and νῆμα, 'thread'. The first element is rel. to τρῑ́βειν, 'to rub'; see **tribo-.** For the second element see **nemato-.**

tribrach, n., a foot of three short syllables (*pros-*

ody). — Gk. τρίβραχυς, 'consisting of three shorts', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and βραχύς, 'short'. See **brachy-**.
Derivative: *tribrach-ic*, adj.

tribromo-, before a vowel **tribrom-**, combining form denoting the presence of three bromine atoms in a molecule (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tri-** and **bromo-**.

tribual, adj., tribal. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tribus*, 'tribe.' See **tribe.**
Derivative: *tribual-ly*, adv.

tribulation, n., distress, affliction. — ME. *tribulacioun*, fr. OF. *tribulacion* (F. *tribulation*), fr. Late L. *tribulātiōnem*, acc. of *tribulātiō*, 'affliction', fr. L. *tribulātus*, pp. of *tribulāre*, 'to press', in Late L. 'to afflict', fr. L. *tribulum*, 'a threshing sledge', which is cogn. with Gk. τρῖβειν, 'to rub'. See **tribo-** and **-ation** and words there referred to.

Tribulus, n., a genus of plants of the bean-caper family (*bot.*) — L., 'caltrop', fr. Gk. τρίβολος, of s.m., lit. 'anything three-pointed'. See **Tribolium.**

tribunal, n., 1) court of justice; 2) place of judgment. — L. *tribūnal* (*tribūnāle*), 'a raised platform where the magistrates sat; judgment seat', orig. 'the seat of the tribunes', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adj. *tribūnālis*, 'belonging to the tribunes', fr. *tribūnus*. See **tribune** in both senses and adj. suff. **-al.**

tribunate, n., office of a tribune. — F. *tribunat*, fr. L. *tribūnātus*, fr. *tribūnus*. See **tribune,** 'an officer', and subst. suff. **-ate.**

tribune, n., an officer (*Roman hist.*) — ME., fr. L. *tribūnus* (whence also F. *tribun*), orig. 'chief of a tribe', formed fr. *tribus*, 'tribe', with *-nū-s* (for I.-E. **no-*), a suff. denoting ownership or relation. See **tribe** and cp. next word. For the suff. cp. *dominus*.

tribune, n., a raised platform. — F. *tribune*, fr. It. *tribuna*, fr. L. *tribūnal*. See **tribunal.**

tribunicial, less correctly **tribunitial,** adj., pertaining to a tribune. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tribūnicius* (in Late L. spelled *tribūnitius*), fr. *tribūnus*. See **tribune,** 'an officer'.

tributary, adj., 1) paying tribute; 2) contributory; n., 1) one paying tribute; 2) a stream flowing into another. — ME. *tributane*, fr. L. *tribūtārius*, 'paying tribute', formed with suff. *-ārius* fr. *tribūtum*. See **tribute** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

tribute, n. — ME. *tribut*, fr. L. *tribūtum*, 'stated payment, contribution', prop. subst. use of the neut. pp. of *tribuere*, 'to assign, allot, bestow, give, grant', denominated fr. *tribus*, 'tribe', used in the sense of 'division, part', orig. 'division into three'. See **tribe** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution.**

trica, n., in lichens, an apothecium with a spherical surface (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *trīcae*, 'trifles, stuff, perplexities, wiles, tricks', prob. orig. meaning 'twisted ways', and derived fr. I.-E. base **treik-*, 'to turn, twist', which is rel. to base **tereq-*, whence *torquēre*, 'to turn, twist'. See **torque** and cp. **extricate, intricate, inextricable.**

tricar, n., a motor car with three wheels. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **car.**

trice, tr. v., to pull, to haul up. — ME. *tricen, trisen*, fr. MDu. *trīsen, treisen* (Du. *trijsen*), 'to hoist', fr. *trīse*, 'windlass, pulley' (Du. *trijs*, 'race, rope'). Cp. MLG. *trīssen*, 'to hoist', fr. MLG. *trīsse*, 'pulley, rope'.

trice, n., an instant. — Lit. 'one pull', fr. prec. word.

triceps, n., the great extensor muscle (*anat.*) — L., 'having three heads', formed fr. **tri-** and *caput*, 'head'; see **capital,** adj., and cp. **biceps, quadriceps.** For the change of Latin *ă* (in *căput*) to *ĕ* in *tri-cĕps* see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Triceratops, n., a genus of dinosaurs (*paleontol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. τρικέρᾱτος, 'three-horned', and ὤψ, 'eye, face, countedance'. The first element is formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and κέρας, gen. κέρᾱτος, 'horn'; see **cerato-.** For the second element see **-ops.**

tricerion, n., a three-branched candlestick used by the bishop of the Eastern Church in blessing. — Eccles. L., fr. Eccles. Gk. τρικήριον, which is compounded of τρι- (see **tri-**) and κηρός, 'wax'. See **cere.**

trich-, form of **tricho-** before a vowel.

trichiasis, n., a condition consisting in the turning inward of the eyelashes and causing irritation (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τριχίασις, which is formed fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', with suff. -ίασις. See **tricho-** and **-iasis.**

trichina, n., a parasitic worm. — ModL., fr. Gk. τριχινός, 'hairy', fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See **tricho-** and cp. prec. word.

trichinosis, n., a diseased condition caused by trichinae (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Bernhard Rupprecht (1815-77) in 1866 fr. **trichina** and suff. **-osis.**

tricho-, before a vowel **trich-,** combining form meaning 'hair'. — Gk. τριχο-, τριχ-, stem of θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. Cp. the second element in Ir. *gairb-driuch*, 'brush', and see Pedersen, Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen, I, p. 100.

Trichodesmium, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **tricho-** and Gk. δεσμός, 'band'. See **desmo-** and 1st **-ium.**

Tricholoma, n., a genus of agarics (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', and λῶμα, 'border'. See **tricho-** and **loma.**

trichoma, trichome, n., any outgrowth from the epidermis. — Gk. τρίχωμα, 'growth of hair', formed fr. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair', with suff. -ωμα. See **tricho-** and **-oma.**

Trichomanes, n., a genus of plants, the filmy fern (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L., a kind of fern, fr. Gk. τριχομανές, which is compounded of θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' and the stem of μαίνεσθαι, 'to rave'. See **tricho-** and **mania.**

Trichophyton, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **tricho-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **phyto-.**

trichord, adj., a three-stringed musical instrument. — Gk. τρίχορδος, 'three-stringed', compounded of τρι- (see **tri-**) and χορδή, 'chord, string'. See **chord.**

trichosis, n., disease of the hair (*med.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See **tricho-.**

Trichosporum, n., a genus of plants, the blush-wort (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **tricho-** and Gk. σπορᾶ, 'seed' (see **spore**); so called in allusion to the hairy seeds.

Trichostema, n., a genus of plants, the blue curls (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **tricho-** and Gk. στῆμα, 'stamen', which is cogn. with L. *stāmen*, 'warp in the upright loom'. See **stamen.**

trichotomous, adj., divided into three parts. — Compounded of Gk. τρίχα, 'threefold', and -τομος, 'cut, divided' (cp. Gk. τριχοτομεῖν, 'to trisect'). Gk. τρίχα is formed fr. τρεῖς, neut. τρία, 'three', with suff. -χα; cp. δίχα, 'twofold', which stands for δι-χα (fr. δι-, 'twice, double'), and see **tri-, three,** Gk. -τομος is rel. to τόμος, 'a cut, a piece cut off, section', 'cutting'; see **tome.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see suff. **-ous.**

trichotomy, n., division into three parts. — See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

-trichous, combining form meaning '-haired'. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. See **tricho-.**

trichomatic, adj., three-colored. — Compounded of **tri-** and **chromatic.**

Trichuris, n., a genus of intestinal roundworms (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. Gk. θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair' and οὐρᾶ, 'tail'. See **tricho-** and **uro-,** 'tail-'.

trick, n. — ME. *trik*, fr. Picard *trique* (F. *triche*), rel. to *trikier*, 'to cheat', which corresponds to OF. *trechier*, F. *tricher*, of s.m.; of uncertain origin. G. *Trick* is an English loan word. Cp. next word.
Derivatives: *trick*, tr. and intr. v., *trick-ery*, n., *trick-ing*, verbal n., *trick-ing-ly*, adv., *trick-ish*, adj., *trick-ish-ly*, adv., *trick-ish-ness*, n., *trick-y*, adj., *trick-i-ly*, adv., *trick-i-ness*, n.

trickle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *triklen*, prob. aphetic for *striklen*, freq. of *striken*, 'to strike, proceed, flow', fr. OE. *strīcan*, 'to go, proceed'; see **strike** and freq. suff. **-le.** The loss of the initial *s-* is prob. due to the *-s* in *tears* (pl. of the noun *tear*), which frequently precedes this verb.
Derivatives: *trickle*, n., *trickl-ing*, adj., *trickling-ly*, adv., *trickl-y*, adj.

trickster, n. — Formed fr. **trick** with suff. **-ster.**

tricksy, adj. — Formed fr. *tricks*, pl. of **trick,** with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *tricksi-ly*, adv., *tricksi-ness*, n.

Tricladida, n. pl., an order of worms (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having three branches', fr. **tri-,** Gk. κλάδος, 'branch' (see **clado-**), and suff. **-ida**; so called from the threefold division of their intestines.

triclinic, adj., having three axes interesecting at oblique angles (*crystallogr.*) — Compounded of **tri-** and Gk. κλῖνειν, 'to bend'. See **clinical.**

triclinium, n., a couch extending round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals; a room containing such a couch; a dining room. — L. *triclīnium*, formed on the analogy of Latin words like *bi-sellium*, 'a seat for two persons', fr. Gk. τρικλῖνιον, dimin. of τρίκλῖνος (scil. οἶκος), 'a dining room with three couches', from the adj. τρίκλῖνος, 'with three couches', which is formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and κλίνη, 'couch, bed'. See **clinical** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **treillage.**

tricolor, tricolour, n., a national flag composed of three colors. — F. *tricolore*, fr. earlier *drapeau tricolore*, 'a flag of three colors', fr. Late L. *tricolor*, 'three-colored', fr. **tri-** and L. *color*, 'color'. See **color, n.**

tricolored, adj., having three colors. — See prec. word and **-ed.**

tricot, n., 1) a knitted fabric; 2) a kind of woolen cloth. — F. *tricot*, 'knitting; (knitted) jersey', back formation fr. *tricoter*, 'to knit', which is of uncertain origin.

tricrotism, n., arterial pulse with a triple beat (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **tri-** and Gk. κροτεῖν, 'to cause to rattle; to knock, beat, strike, clap', fr. κρότος, 'the sound of rattling, knocking, beating or clapping', whence also κρόταλον, 'rattle'. See **Crotalus** and **-ism.**

tricuspid, adj., having three cusps or points. — L. *tricuspis*, gen. *-idis*, 'having three points', fr. **tri-** and *cuspis*, 'point'. See **cusp** and cp. **bicuspid.**
Derivatives: *tricuspid*, n., *tricuspid-al, tricuspidate*, adjs.

tricycle, n. — Compounded of **tri-** and **cycle.**
Derivatives: *tricycle*, intr. v., *tricycl-ist*, n.

Tricyrtis, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **tri-** and Gk. κυρτός, 'bulging, swelling, convex', which is cogn. with L. *cortīna*, 'a round vessel', *curvus*, 'bent, curved', fr. I.-E. base **(s)qer-*, 'to turn, twist'. See **curve** and cp. **cyrto-.**

Tridacna, n., a genus of marine bivalves (*zool.*) — L., pl., 'a kind of oysters', fr. Gk. τρίδακνος, 'eaten at three bites', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and δάκνειν, 'to bite'. See **tongs** and cp. words there referred to.

tridactyl, adj., having three fingers or toes. — Gk. τριδάκτυλος, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and δάκτυλος, 'finger'. See **dactyl.**

trident, n., a three-pronged spear. — L. *tridēns*, gen. *-entis*, fr. **tri-** and *dēns*, gen. *dentis*, 'tooth'. See **denti-.**

tridentate, adj., having three prongs or points. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *tridēns*, see prec. word.

Tridentine, adj., pertaining to Trent, or the Coun-

cil of Trent (1545-63). — ML. *Tridentīnus*, fr. *Tridentum*, 'Trent'.

tridymite, n., a mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, but differing from it in form. — G. *Tridymit*, fr. Gk. τρίδυμος, 'threefold', which was formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) on analogy of δίδυμος, 'twin'. See **deoymium.** G. *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

tried, adj. — Prop. pp. of **try.**

triennial, adj., occurring every three years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *triennium*, 'space of three years', fr. **tri-** and *annus*, 'year'. See **annual** and cp. words there referred to. For the change of Latin *ă* (in *ănnus*) to *ĕ* (in *tri-ĕnnium*) see *accent* and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *triennial*, n., *triennial-ity*, n.

triens, n., name of a gold and a bronze coin in ancient Rome. — L. *triēns*, prop. 'the third part (of an as)', fr. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, 'three'. See **three.**

triental, adj., pertaining to a third part. — L. *trientālis*, 'that which contains the third part of a foot', fr. *triēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'the third part of anything; the third part of a foot'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. next word.

Trientalis, n., a genus of plants, the chickweed wintergreen (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *trientālis* (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the height of the plant.

trier, n. — Formed from the verb **try** with agential suff. **-er.**

trierarch, n., commander of a trireme. — L. *triērarchus*, fr. Gk. τριήραρχος, which is compounded of τριήρης (scil. ναῦς), 'a trireme', and ἀρχός, 'chief, leader'. Gk. τριήρης (whence F. *trière*, 'trireme') lit. means 'having three banks of oars', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and I.-E. **erē-*, 'to row', whence also Gk. ἐρέτης, 'rower', ἐρέσσειν, Att. ἐρέττειν, 'to row', ὑπηρέτης, 'rower of a lower rank, servant, attendant', OI. *aritraḥ*, 'rudder', *aritâr-*, 'rower', L. *rēmus* (for **re-smos*), 'rudder'. See **bireme** and cp. words there referred to. For the etymology of Gk. ἀρχός see **-arch.**

trierarchy, n., office of a trierarch. — Gk. τριηραρχία, fr. τριήραρχος. See prec. word and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

trieteric, adj., recurring every third year (reckoning inclusively); i.e. recurring every two years. — L. *trietēricus*, fr. Gk. τριετηρικός, fr. τριετηρίς (scil. ἑορτή), 'the triennial festival', fr. τριέτης, 'of three years', formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and ἔτος, 'year', which stands for **Fέτος* and is cogn. with L. *vetus*, 'old'. See **veteran** and cp. **etesian.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

trifarious, adj., threefold; arranged in three rows (*bot.*) — L. *trifārius*, 'of three ways, threefold, triple', fr. *trifāriam*, 'in three places', prob. orig. meaning 'that which can be expressed in three ways', compounded of **tri-** and *fās* in the sense of 'utterance, expression, manifestation', which is rel. to *fārī*, 'to speak, say'. See **fame,** and cp. **fasti, fate.** Cp. also **bifarious** and words there referred to. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

trifid, adj., divided into three lobes. — L. *trifidus*, 'cleft in three parts', compounded of **tri-** and *fid-*, stem of *findere*, 'to split, cleave'. See **fissile** and cp. words there referred to.

trifle, n. — ME. *trifle*, *trufle*, fr. OF. *trufe*, *trufle*, 'mockery, trickery', which is prob. identical derivatively with **truffle.**

trifle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *trifelen*, *truflen*, fr. OF. *trufer*, *trufler*, 'to mock, rail', fr. *trufe*, *trufle*. See **trifle,** n.

Derivatives: *trifl-er*, n., *trifl-ing*, adj., *trifl-ing-ly*, adv., *trifl-ing-ness*, n.

trifoliate, adj., having three leaves (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **tri-** and **foliate.** Cp. next word.

Trifolium, n., a genus of plants, the clover (*bot.*) — L. *trifolium*, 'trefoil', lit. 'three-leaved (plant)', formed on analogy of Gk. τρίφυλλον, 'trefoil', fr. **tri-** and *folium*, 'leaf'. See **folio** and cp. **trefoil.**

triforium, n., a gallery between the vaulting and the roof of the aisle of a church. — ML., fr. **tri-** and L. *foris*, 'door', which is cogn. with Goth. *daúr*, 'gate', OE. *dor*, 'door' (see **door**); so called because it often has *three* openings to each bay.

triform, adj., having a triple character. — L. *triformis*, 'having three forms', formed fr. **tri-** and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

triformity, n. — ML. *triformitās*, formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *triformis*. See prec. word.

trifurcate, adj., having three branches; intr. v., to branch out into three. — Formed with suff. **-ate** fr. L. *trifurcus*, 'having three forks or points', fr. **tri-** and *furca*, 'fork'. See **fork.**

Derivatives: *trifurcat-ed*, adj., *trifurcat-ion*, n.

trig, adj., smart, trim. — ME., fr. ON. *tryggr*, 'firm, trusty, true'. See **true.**

trig, tr. v., to stop (wheels, etc.), to check. — Prob. orig. meaning 'to make firm or solid', and rel. to ON. *tryggja*, 'to make firm', fr. *tryggr*. See prec. word.

Derivative: *trig*, n., a wedge or block used to stop a wheel, etc.

trigamist, n. — Formed fr. **trigamy** with suff. **-ist.**

trigamous, adj. — Late L. *trigamus*, fr. Gk. τρίγαμος, 'thrice married'. See next word. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. *-ος*, L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

trigamy, n., triple marriage. — Late L. *trigamia*, fr. Eccles Gk. τριγαμία, fr. Gk. τρίγαμος, 'thrice married', fr. **tri-** and γάμος, 'marriage'. See **gamo-** and **-y** (representing Gk. *-ίᾱ*).

trigeminous, adj., born three together; one of three born at one birth. — L. *trigeminus*, 'three born at one birth', fr. **tri-** and *geminus*, 'twin'. See **Gemini.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

trigger, n. — Orig. *tricker*, altered fr. Du. *trekker*, fr. *trekken*, 'to pull'. See **trek** and agential suff. **-er.**

Derivatives: *trigger*, tr. and intr. v., *trigger-ed*, adj., *trigger-less*, adj.

trigintal, n., a trental. — ML. *trīgintāle*, fr. L. *trīgintā*, 'thirty'. See **trental.**

Triglochin, n., a genus of plants, the arrow grass (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'three-pointed', compounded of **tri-** and Gk. γλωχίς, γλωχίν, 'point', which is rel. to γλῶχες (pl. of **γλώξ*), 'beards of corn', and cogn. with OSlav. *glogŭ*, 'thorn' (see **gloss,** 'interpretation', and cp, next word). The genus was so called in allusion to the three points of the ripe fruit.

triglot, adj., containing or speaking three languages. — Formed fr. **tri-** and Gk. γλῶττα, Att. form of γλῶσσα, 'tongue; language'. See **gloss,** 'interpretation', and cp. **diglot, polyglot.** Cp. also prec. word.

triglyph, n., an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order. — L. *triglyphus*, fr. Gk. τρίγλυφος, lit. 'thrice-carved', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and γλύφειν, 'to carve'. See **glyph** and cp. **diglyph.**

Derivatives: *triglyph-ic*, *triglyph-ic-al*, adjs.

trigo, n., wheat. — Sp., fr. L. *trīticum*, 'wheat'. See **Triticum.**

trigon, n., a triangle. — L. *trigōnum*, 'triangle', fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle', prop. neut. of τρίγωνος, 'three-cornered, triangular', which is compounded of τρι- (see **tri-**) and γωνίᾱ, 'corner, angle'. See **-gon.**

Derivatives: *trigonal* (q.v.), *trigon-ous*, adj.

trigon-, form of **trigono-,** before a vowel.

trigonal, adj. — L. *trigōnālis*, 'triangular', fr. *trigōnum*, See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

trigone, n., 1) a triangle; 2) the triangular area at the base of the urinary bladder (*anat.*) — F., fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle'. See **trigon.**

trigonitis, n., inflammation of the trigone (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle' (see prec. word), with suff. **-itis.**

trigono-, before a vowel **trigon-,** combining form meaning 'triangular'. — Gk. τριγωνο-, τριγων-, fr. τρίγωνος, 'triangular'. See **trigon.**

trigonometry, n., that branch of mathematics which deals with the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. — ModL. *trigōnometria*, lit. 'measurement of triangles', compounded of Gk. τρίγωνον, 'triangle', and *-μετρίᾱ*, 'a measuring of' (see **trigon** and **-metry**); first used by the mathematician Barthelemi Pitiscus (1561-1613) in 1595.

Derivatives: *trigonometric*, *trigonometr-ic-al*, adjs.

trigonous, adj., having three angles; triangular. — L. *trigōnus*, fr. Gk. τρίγωνος, 'triangular'. See **trigon.**

trigraph, n., three letters used to express a single sound. — Compounded of **tri-** and Gk. *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graph.**

trilateral, adj., having three sides. — Compounded fr. **tri-** and **lateral.**

trilby, n., a soft felt hat. — Named after *Trilby*, the title and heroine of a novel by the English artist and novelist George du Maurier (1834-96), first published in 1894.

trilemma, n., choice between three things. — Formed on analogy of Gk. δίλημμα, 'dilemma', fr. **tri-** and Gk. λῆμμα, 'something received, something taken for granted; assumption, premise'. See **lemma** and cp. **dilemma.**

trilinear, adj., pertaining to, or enclosed by, three lines. — Compounded of **tri-** and **linear.**

trilingual, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *trilinguis*, 'having three tongues; speaking three languages', fr. **tri-** and L. *lingua*, 'language'. See **lingual.**

Trilisa, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., an anagram of **Liatris.**

triliteral, adj., consisting of three consonants. — Compounded of **tri-** and **literal.**

triliteralism, n., linguistic law according to which a root consists of three consonants (*Semitic philol.*) — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

trilith, trilithon, n., a prehistoric monument consisting of two large stones (megaliths) supporting a third stone as a lintel. — Compounded of **tri-** and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **litho-.**

trill, intr. and tr. v., to vibrate, shake. — It. *trillare* (whence also F. *triller*) of imitative origin and meaning lit. 'to say *trill*'.

trill, n., vibration, shake. — It. *trillo*, fr. *trillare*. See **trill,** n.

Trillium, n., a genus of plants, the wake-robin (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *tri-*, 'three, threefold' (see **tri-**); so called because the leaves are divided into three parts.

trillion, n., 1) in the United States and France, a million raised to the second power (i.e. 1 followed by 12 zeros); 2) in Great Britain and Germany, a million raised to the third power (i.e. 1 followed by 18 zeros). — F., formed fr. **tri-** on analogy of **million** (q.v.) Cp. **billion** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *trillion-th*, adj. and n.

trilobate, adj., having three lobes. — Compounded of **tri-** and **lobate.**

Derivative: *trilobat-ed*, adj.

Trilobita, n. pl., a division of arthropods (*paleontol.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

trilobite, n., any of a group of extinct marine arachnids (*paleontol.*) — ModL. *Trilobītes*, name of a division of the Arthropoda, fr. Gk. τρίλοβος, 'having three lobes', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and λοβός, 'lobe'. See **lobe** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

trilogy, n. — Gk. τριλογίᾱ, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and *-λογίᾱ*, fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse, account'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *trilog-ic*, *trilog-ic-al*, adjs., *trilog-ist*, n.

trim, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *trimen*, fr. OE. *trymian*, *trymman*, 'to make firm, strengthen, set in order, array, prepare', fr. *trum*, 'firm, strong', which is cogn. with OI. *drumáḥ*, 'tree', Homeric Gk. δρῡμά (n. pl.), post-Homeric δρῡμός (with ῡ after δρῦς), 'copse, thicket', Russ. *dromŭ*, 'thicket, primeval forest', Gk. δρῦς, 'tree, oak', δόρυ, 'beam, spear', OE. *trēow*, 'tree'. See **tree** and words there referred to and cp. **betrim** and the second element in **shelter.**

Derivatives: *trim*, n. and adj., *trim-ly*, adv., *trim-ness*, n., *trimm-er*, n., *trimm-ing*, n.

trimester, n., a period of three months. — F. *trimestre*, fr. L. *trimē(n)stris*, 'of three months', which is compounded of **tri-** and *mēnsis*, 'month'. Cp. L. *mēnstruus*, 'pertaining to a month, monthly', *intermē(n)stris*, 'between two months', and see **moon.** Cp. also **menses, semester.**

Derivatives: *trimestr-al*, *trimestr-ial*, adjs.

trimeter, adj., consisting of three metrical feet; n., a verse of three metrical feet (*pros.*) — L. *trimetrus*, fr. Gk. τρίμετρος, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

Derivatives: *trimetr-ic*, *trimetr-ic-al*, adjs.

trindle, n., a round object; a wheel (*now dial.*) — ME. *trindel*, fr. OE. *tryndel*, *trendel*; a collateral form of **trendle** (q.v.)

trine, adj., threefold. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *trin* (fem. *trine*), fr. OF., fr. L. *trīnus*, 'threefold, triple', from the pl. *trīnī*, 'three each', fr. **tris-nī* (OL. *s* generally disappeared before following *m* and *n*; cp. OL. *cosmis*, L. *cōmis*, 'courteous, affable', and L. *prīmus*, fr. **prīs-mos*, 'first'). See **tri-.**

Derivatives: *trine*, n., *trin-al*, adj., *trin-al-ity*, n.

tringle, n., 1) a curtain rod; 2) a narrow, square molding. — F., alteration of MF. *tingle* (which still occurs in Diderot's *Encyclopédie*), fr. MDu. (= Du.) *tingel*, *tengel*, lit. 'wedge, piece of wood, lath'.

Trinitarian, adj. and n. — ModL. *Trīnitārius*, fr. L. *trīnitās*. See **trinity** and **-arian.**

trinitrotoluene, n., a high explosive, abbreviated into TNT (*che m.*) — Coined fr. **tri-, nitro-** and **toluene.**

trinity, n. — ME. *trinite*, fr. OF. *trinite* (F. *trinité*), fr. L. *trīnitātem*, acc. of *trīnitās*, fr. *trīnus*, 'threefold'. See **trine** and **-ity.** Cp. It. *trinità*, Sp. *trinidad*, which also derive fr. L. *trīnitātem.*

trinket, n., 1) a small ornament; 2) a trifle. — ME. *trenket*, 'a small, ornamental knife', fr. ONF. *trenquet* (F. *tranchet*), fr. *trancher*, 'to cut'. See **trench,** v.

Derivatives: *trinket-ry*, n., *trinket-y*, adj.

trinomial, adj., consisting of three terms (*algebra*). — Formed fr. **tri-** and suff. *-nomial*, on analogy of **binomial** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *trinomial*, n., *trinomial-ity*, n., *trinomial-ly*, adv.

trinominal, adj., having three names. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **nominal.**

trio, n. — It., formed fr. L. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, 'three' (see **three**), on analogy of It. *duo*, archaic form of *due*, 'two' (see *duo*).

triolet, n., a poem of eight lines with the rhyme scheme *abaaabab.* — F., dimin. formed fr. It. *trio.* See prec. word and **-et.**

trior, n. — A var. of **trier.**

triose, n., a simple sugar in which the molecule contains three carbon atoms and three oxygen atoms (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **tri-** and subst. suff. **-ose.**

Triosteum, n., a genus of plants, the feverwort (*bot.*) — ModL., abbreviation of *Triosteospermum*, which is compounded of **tri-,** Gk. ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, 'bone' (see **osteo-**), and σπέρμα, 'seed' (see **sperm**); so called in allusion to the three bony nutlets of the fruit.

trip, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *trippen*, *trepen*, fr. OF. *triper*, *tripper*, *treper*, 'to dance', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. Fris. *trip(pel)je*, LG. *trippen*, *trippeln*, MDu. *trepelen*, Du. *trippelen*, G. *trippeln*, 'to trip', and OE. *treppan*, 'to tread'. These words stand in gradational relationship to MDu. *trappan*, 'to tread under one's foot'. See **trap,** 'snare', and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *trip*, n., *tripp-er*, n., *tripp-ing*, adj. and n., *tripp-ing-ly*, adv., *tripp-ing-ness*, n.

tripara, n., a woman who has borne three children (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. **tri-** and L. *parīō*, *parēre*, 'to bring forth, beget, bear'. See **parent.**

tripartite, adj., divided into three parts. — ME., fr. L. *tripartītus*, fr. **tri-** and *partītus*, pp. of *partīrī*, 'to share, part, divide'. See **partite** and cp. **unipartite.**

tripartition, n., division into three parts. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **partition.** Cp. prec. word.

tripe, n., part of the stomach of a ruminant. — F., fr. It. *trippa*, or Sp. *tripa*, ult. prob. fr. Arab. *tharb* (VArab. pronunciation *therb*), 'fold of a piece of cloth'.

tripedal, adj., having three feet. — L. *tripedālis*, fr. **tri-** and *pedālis*, 'of a foot', fr. *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See **pedal.**

triphane, n., spodumene (*mineral.*) — F., fr. Gk. τριφανής, 'appearing threefold', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and -φανής, from the stem of φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear', passive of φαίνειν, 'to show'. See **phantasm.**

Triphasia, n., a genus of plants of the family Rutaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τριφάσιος, 'threefold, triple'; so called from the triple division of corolla, calyx and leaves. Gk. τριφάσιος stands perh. for *τρι- φάτιος and lit. means 'struck three times' (cp. in Hesychius δίφατον, 'double', for *δι-φάτιος, fr. δίφατος, 'double'), and is formed fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and φατός, 'struck', pp. of θείνειν, 'to strike', which stands for **gh*^{w}*én-yein*, fr. I.-E. **g*^{w}*hen-*, 'to strike, kill', whence also OI. *hánti*, 'he strikes', L. *dē-fendere*, 'to ward off, keep away, defend'. See **defend** and cp. words there referred to.

triphibian, adj., triphibious. — See next word and **-ian.**

triphibious, adj., suitable for war on land, at sea and in the air. — Lit. 'living a triple life (i.e. in three elements); coined by Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) on analogy of *amphibious*, misdivided into *am-phibious*. Since *amphibious* is formed fr. Gk. ἀμφί-βιος, 'living a double life' (see **amphibious**), the correct form would be *tribious.*

triphthong, n., three vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable. — Formed fr. **tri-** and Gk. φθόγγος, 'sound, voice, vowel', on analogy of **diphthong** (q.v.)

tripl-, form of **triplo-** before a vowel.

triplane, n., an airplane with three supporting planes. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **plane,** 'airplane'.

Triplaris, n., a genus of plants of the buckwheat family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *triplāris*, 'threefold', fr. *triplus.* See **triple** and **-ary** (representing L. *-āris*).

triple, adj., threefold. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *triplus*, 'threefold, triple', formed fr. *trēs*, neut. *tria*, 'three', on analogy of *duplus*, 'double', which derives fr. *duo*, 'two'. See **three** and **double** and cp. **treble.** Cp. also **triplet, triplex.**

Derivatives: *triple*, n., *tripl-et*, n.

triple, tr. and intr. v., or become three times as great; to make threefold; to multiply by three. — ME. *triplen*, fr. Late L. *triplāre*, fr. L. *triplus.* See **triple,** adj.

triplex, adj., triple. — L., 'threefold, triple', cogn. with Gk. τρίπλαξ, of s.m.; compounded of L. *tri-* (resp. Gk. τρι-) and suff. *-plex* (resp. -πλαξ), '-fold'. See **tri-** and **duplex.**

Derivative: *triplex*, n.

triplicate, adj. — ME., fr. L. *triplicātus*, pp. of *triplicāre*, 'to treble, triple', fr. *triplex*, gen. *-icis.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *triplicate*, n.

triplicate, tr. v. — L. *triplicātus*, pp. of *triplicāre.* See prec. word.

triplication, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *triplicātiōnem*, acc. of *triplicātiō*, fr. L. *triplicātus*, pp. of *triplicāre.* See **triplicate,** adj., and **-ion.**

triplicity, n. — ME. *triplicite*, fr. ML. *triplicitātem*, acc. of *triplicitās*, fr. L. *triplex*, gen. *triplicis.* See **triplex** and **-ity** and cp. *duplicity.*

triplo-, before a vowel **tripl-,** combining form meaning 'triple'. — See **triple.**

tripod, n., a three-legged stool, table, etc. — L. *tripūs*, gen. *-podis*, fr. Gk. τρίπους, gen. τρίποδος, 'tripod', lit. 'anything having three feet', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod** and cp. **tripos.** Cp. also **trivet.**

tripoli, n., a friable siliceous deposit, the rotten stone. — Named after the town *Tripoli* in North Africa.

tripos, n., honors examination at Cambridge University in England. — Prob. a 'back formation' of the nominative fr. the Latin genitive *tripodos*, on analogy of Latin nouns endings in *-os.* The correct form is *tripus* (see **tripod**). The examination was so called from the three-legged stool on which formerly a B.A. sat conducting a humorous discussion with candidates for degrees.

Tripsacum, n., a genus of plants, the gama grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῖψις, 'a rubbing, friction, resistance to touch' (see next word); prob. so called in allusion to the polished appearance of the spike.

tripsis, n., trituration (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τρῖψις, 'a rubbing, friction', fr. τρῖβειν, 'to rub', which is cogn. with L. *trī-vī*, perfect of *terere*, 'to rub'. See **tribo-** and cp. prec. word.

triptote, n., a noun having only three cases (*gram.*) — Late L. *triptōta*, pl., fr. Gk. τρίπτωτα, pl. of τρίπτωτον, which is prop. the neut. of the adjective τρίπτωτος, 'having only three cases', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and πτωτός, 'fallen', verbal adj. of πῖπτειν, which stands for πῖ-πτειν, fr. **pt-*, zero degree of I.-E. base **pet-*, 'to fly, to fall'. See **feather** and cp. **symptom** and words there referred to.

triptych, n., picture or carving on three panels side by side. — Gk. τρίπτυχος, 'threefold, consisting of three layers or plates', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and *πτύξ, gen. πτυχός, 'fold, layer', which is rel. to πτύσσειν, 'to fold'. Cp. **diptych, polyptych.**

triquetra, n., an ornament having three angles. — L. *triquetra*, fem. of *triquetrus*, 'having three corners', fr. **tri-** and **q*^{w}*adros*, 'sharp', which is cogn. with ON. *hvatr*, OE. *hwæt*, 'sharp', *hwettan*, 'to sharpen'; see **whet.**

Derivative: *triquetr-ic* (q.v.)

triquetric, adj., triquetrous. — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

triquetrous, adj., having three angles; triangular. — L. *triquetrus.* See **triquetra.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

trireme, n., a galley having three banks of oars. — L. *trirēmis*, formed fr. **tri-** and *rēmus*, 'oar'. See **bireme** and cp. words there referred to.

tris-, combining form meaning three times. — Gk. τρισ-, fr. τρίς, 'three times'. See **tri-.**

Trisagion, n., a Greek eccles. hymn. — Gk. τρισάγιον, prop. neut. of τρισάγιος, 'three times holy', fr. τρισ (see **tris-**) and ἅγιος, 'holy'. See **hagio-.**

trisect, tr. v., to cut or divide into three parts. — L. *trisectus*, pp. of *trisecāre*, 'to cut into three', fr. **tri-** and *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **section** and cp. **bisect, dissect, intersect.**

Derivatives: *trisect-ed*, adj., *trisect-ion*, n., *trisect-or*, n.

triseme, n., a syllable of three times (*pros.*) — Late L. *trisēmus*, fr. Gk. τρίσημος, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and σῆμα 'sign'. See **semantics.**

trisemic, adj., having the length of three times (*pros.*) — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Trisetum, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **tri-** and L. *saeta*, 'bristle'. See **seta** and cp. words there referred to.

triskelion, n., a figure consisting of three branches radiating from a center. — Formed fr. Gk. τρισκελής, 'three-legged', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and σκέλος, 'leg'. See **isosceles.**

trismus, n., lockjaw (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τρισμός, 'a squeaking, creaking; a grinding, rasping', from the imitative base *(*s*)*trig-*, whence also στρίζειν (for **strig-yein*), 'to squeak, creak', στρίγξ, στρίξ, στλίξ, 'owl,' lit. 'the screeching bird'. See **Strix** and cp. the second element in **Amphitrite.**

Tristania, n., a genus of shrubs and trees (*bot.*) — Named after the French botanist Jules *Tristan* (1776-1861). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

triste, adj., sad, sorrowful. — ME. *trist, triste,* fr. MF. (= F.) *triste,* fr. L. *tristis,* which is of uncertain origin. Cp. next word and **Tristram.**

tristeza, n., an infectious disease of grafted citrus trees. — Port., lit. 'sadness, sorrow', fr. L. *tristitia,* fr. *tristis.* See prec. word.

tristich, n., a stanza of three lines. — Formed fr. **tri-** and Gk. στίχος, 'row, line, rank; verse', on analogy of **distich** (q.v.) Cp. Gk. τριστιχίᾱ, 'a union of three verses'.

tristichous, adj., arranged in three rows. — Gk. τρίστιχος, 'in three rows', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and στίχος, 'row'. See prec. word. For E. *-ous,* as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

Tristram, masc. PN.; esp. name of a medieval legendary hero. — A blend of W. *Drystan,* which is rel. to *drust, drest,* 'tumult', and of F. *triste,* 'sad', fr. L. *tristis.* See **triste.**

trisyllabic, adj., having three syllables. — F. *trisyllabique,* formed with suff. *-ique* fr. L. *trisyllabus,* fr. Gk. τρισύλλαβος, fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and συλλαβή, 'syllable'. See **syllable** and cp. **syllabic.**

Derivatives: *trisyllabic-al,* adj., *trisyllabic-al-ly,* adv.

trisyllable, n., a word of three syllables. — Formed fr. **tri-** and **syllable.** See prec. word.

trit-, form of **trito-** before a vowel.

tritagonist, n., character taking the third part in the Greek drama. — Gk. τριταγωνιστής, compounded of τρίτος, 'third', and ἀγωνιστής, 'combatant; actor'. See **trito-** and **agonist** and cp. words there referred to.

tritaph, n., a tomb containing three small chambers (*Greek archaeol.*) — Formed fr. **tri-** and Gk. τάφος, 'tomb, grave, funeral', which is rel. to τάφρος, 'ditch, trench', θάπτειν, 'to bury' (passive aor. ἐτάφην). See **cenotaph.**

trite, adj., hackneyed. — L. *trītus,* pp. of *terere* (perf. *trī-vī*), 'to rub, thresh, grind; to wear away', fr. I.-E. base ***ter-,*** 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to pierce'. See **throw,** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **Triticum, triturate, attrition, attritus, contrite, contrition, detriment** and the second element in **lithotrity, Septentrion.**

Derivatives: *trite-ly,* adv., *trite-ness,* n.

Triteleia, n., a genus of plants of the lily family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **tri-** and Gk. τέλειος, 'complete, accomplished, perfect', fr. τέλος, gen. τέλεος, 'end, result' (see **tele-**); so called in allusion to its trimerous flowers.

tritheism, n., belief in the existence of three distinct gods. — Formed fr. **tri-** and 1st **theism.**

tritheist, n., believer in *tritheism.* — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Trithrinax, n., a genus of fan palms (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. **tri-** and Gk. θρῖναξ, 'trident, three-pronged fork' (see **Thrinax**); so called from the form of the leaves.

Triticum, n., a genus of cereal grasses, the wheat (*bot.*) — L., *trīticum,* 'wheat', lit. 'grain for threshing', from *trītus,* pp. of *terere* 'to rub, thresh, grind'. See **trite** and cp. **trigo.** For sense development cp. L. *grānum,* 'grain', which is cogn. with OI. *jīrṇáḥ,* 'ground to powder'.

trito-, before a vowel **trit-,** combining form meaning 'third'. — Gk. τριτο-, τριτ-, fr. τρίτος, 'third'. See **third** and **three** and cp. **tierce.**

Triton, n., a minor sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (*Greek mythol.*) — L. *Trītōn,* fr. Gk. Τρίτων, which is cogn. with OIr. *triath,* gen. *trethan* (for OCeltic ***triaton-***), 'sea'.

Triton, n., 1) a genus of snails (*zool.*); 2) (*not cap.*) any of several aquatic salamanders. — Fr. prec. word.

tritone, n., an interval consisting of three tones (*mus.*) — Gk. τρίτονος, 'of three tones', fr. τρι- (see **tri-**) and τόνος, 'pitch of the voice, musical note'. See **tone.**

triturable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

triturate, tr. v., to rub, grind. — L. *trītūrātus,* pp. of *trītūrāre,* 'to grind to powder', freq. of *terere,* pp. *trītus,* 'to rub, thresh, grind'. See **trite** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

trituration, n. — Late L. *trītūrātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. L. *trītūrātus,* pp. of *trītūrāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

triumph, n. — ME. *triumphe,* fr. MF. *triumphe* (F. *triomphe*), fr. OF., fr. L. *triumphus,* 'solemn entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory', fr. *triumphe,* an exclamation used in the processions of the Arval brothers, fr. Gk. θρίαμβος, 'procession in honor of Bacchus', introduced into Rome through the medium of the Etruscans. Like ἴαμβος (see **iamb**) and διθύραμβος (see **dithyramb**), θρίαμβος is a loan word of pre-Hellenic origin. Cp. **trump,** 'a winning card'. For the change of Greek ᾰ (in θρίᾰμβος) to *u* (in L. *triumphus*) cp. *aplustre* and words there referred to.

triumph, intr. v. — L. *triumphāre,* fr. *triumphus.* See **triumph,** n.

Derivatives: *triumph-er,* n., *triumph-ing,* adj., *triumph-ing-ly,* adv.

triumphal, adj. — ME., fr. L. *triumphālis,* fr. *triumphus.* See **triumph,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**

triumphancy, also **triumphance,** n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy,** resp. **-ce.**

triumphant, adj. — L. *triumphāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *triumphāre.* See **triumph,** v., and **-ant.**

Derivative: *triumphant-ly,* adv.

triumvir, n., one of three men in the same office or of the same authority. — L., back formation fr. pl. gen. *trium virōrum, trium virûm* ,'(one) of the three men'. See **tri-** and **virile** and cp. **duumvir, decemvir.**

triumviral, adj. — L. *triumvirālis,* 'pertaining to the triumvirs', fr. *triumvir.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

triumvirate, n., the office or dignity of a *triumvir.* — L. *triumvirātus,* fr. *triumvir.* See **triumvir** and subst. suff. **-ate.**

triune, adj., three in one. — Compounded of **tri-** and L. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **one.**

triunity, n. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ity.**

trivalent, adj., having a valency of three (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tri-** and L. *valēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *valēre,* 'to have power'. See **-valent.**

trivet, n., a three-legged iron stand. — Late ME. *trevet,* fr. OE. *trefet,* fr. L. *tripedem,* acc. of *tripēs,* 'having three feet', fr. **tri-** and *pēs,* gen. *pedis,* 'foot'. See **pedal** and cp. **tripod.**

trivial, adj., trifling. — F., fr. L. *triviālis,* prop. 'that which belongs to the crossroads', hence also meaning 'that which may be found everywhere, commonplace, vulgar', fr. *trivium,* 'a place where three roads meet'. See **trivium** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *trivial-ism,* n., *trivial-ity,* n., *trivialize,* tr. v., *trivial-ly,* adv., *trivial-ness,* n.

trivium, n., the three liberal arts in medieval schools. — ML., fr. L. *trivium,* 'a place where three roads meet, crossroad, public square', fr. **tri-** and *via,* 'way'. See **via** and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **quadrivium.**

-trix, femin. agential suff. corresponding to the masc. suff. *-tor.* — L., standing for ***tr-i-x.*** The first element represents the zero degree of suff. **-tor** (q.v.) The second element is an enlargement of the I.-E. suff. ***-ī-.*** Cp. e.g. L. *dator,* 'giver', fem. *datrīx,* corresponding to OI. *dā-tar,* resp. ***dā-tr-ī.***

trocar, n., a surgical instrument. — F. *trocart, troquart,* fr. *trois quarts,* lit. 'three quarters', corrupted fr. orig. *trois carres,* lit. 'three edges' (cp. *lame à trois carres,* 'a three edged sword'), fr. L. *trēs* (see **three**) and *quadra,* 'square' (see **quadrate** and **square**); so called from its triangular point.

troch-, form of **trocho-** before a vowel.

trocha, n., a line of fortifications (*Sp. Amer.*) — Sp., 'a narrow crossroad', fr. L. *trāducta,* fem. pp. of *trādūcere,* 'to lead across'. See **traduce.**

trochaic, adj., pertaining to a trochee (*pros.*) — L. *trochaīcus,* fr. Gk. τροχαϊκός, fr. τροχαῖος. See **trochee** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *trochaic,* n.

trochanter, n., a rough process on the upper extremity of the femur (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τροχαντήρ, 'either of two processes at the upper part of the thighbone', coined by Galen fr. τροχᾶν, 'to be round', fr. τροχός, 'wheel'. See **troche.**

Derivative: *trochanter-ic,* adj.

trochantin, n., 1) (*obsol.*) the lesser trochanter (*anat.*); 2) the proximal segment of the trochanter of an insect's leg (*entomol.*) — Coined by the French anatomist François Chaussier (1746-1828) fr. **trochanter.** See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 567.

troche, n., a small, circular tablet of drugs (*pharm.*) — Gk. τροχός, 'anything round, a wheel', lit. 'that which runs', fr. τρέχειν, 'to run', whence also τρόχος, 'a running, course'; fr. I.-E. base ***dhregh,*** 'to run', whence also OIr. *droch* (fr. Celtic ***drogon***), 'wheel', Lett. *drâst,* Lith. *pa-drošti,* 'to run fast', Arm. *durgn* (gen. *drgan*), 'potter's wheel' (for ***dhrōgh-*** or ***dhōrgh-***). Cp. **trochometer, trochanter, trochantin, trochee, trochilus, trochlea, trocho-, trochoid, truck,** 'vehicle'. Cp. also **trachelo-.**

trochee, n., a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, the first long and the second short (*pros.*) — L. *trochaeus,* fr. Gk. τροχαῖος (scil. πούς), 'tripping, running (foot)', which is rel. to τρόχος, 'a running, course'. See prec. word.

trochilics, n., the science of rotary motion. — Formed with suff. **-ics** fr. Gk. τροχιλίᾱ, 'system of pulleys, roller of a windlass', fr. τροχός, 'wheel'. See **troche.**

trochilus, n., the crocodile bird; (*cap.*) a genus of hummingbirds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. L., a small bird, perh. 'the golden-crested wren', fr. Gk. 'crocodile bird; wren', lit. 'a runner', fr. τρέχειν, 'to run'. See **troche** and cp. words there referred to.

trochlea, n., a pulleylike cartilage in a joint (*anat.*) — L., 'a case containing one or several pulleys, a block', fr. Gk. τροχιλίᾱ. See **trochilics** and cp. **truckle,** n.

Derivatives: *trochle-ar, trochle-ary, trochle-ate,* adjs.

trocho-, before a vowel **troch-,** combining form meaning 'wheel'. — Gk. τροχο-, τροχ-, fr. τροχός, 'wheel'. See **troche.**

trochoid, adj., wheel-shaped. — Compounded of **troch-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

Derivative: *trochoid,* n.

trochometer, n., the same as *trechometer.* — Compounded of **trocho-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **trechometer.**

troco, n., an obsolete English game. — Prob. alt. of It. *trucco,* 'trucks'. See **trucks.**

trod, past tense of *tread.* — ME. *troden,* past tense pl., altered fr. *treden,* past tense pl. of *treden,* 'to tread'. See **tread** and next word.

trodden, pp. of *tread.* — ME. *troden,* altered fr. *treden,* pp. of *treden,* 'to tread' (see **tread**), under the influence of such pp.s as ME. (= E.) *stolen* (fr. *stelen,* 'to steal'), etc.

troglodyte, n., cave dweller. — L. *trōglodytae,* pl., fr. Gk. τρωγλοδύτης, 'one who creeps into holes', which is compounded of τρώγλη, 'a hole', prop. 'a hole formed by gnawing' (fr. τρώγειν, 'to gnaw'), and δύειν, 'to enter'. For the first element see **trout** and cp. **tragedy.** For the second element see **adytum.**

Derivative: *troglodyt-ic,* adj.

Troglodytes, n., a genus of wrens (*ornithol.*) — ModL. See prec. word.

trogon, n., any of a family of brilliantly plumed birds (the *Trogonidae*) — ModL., lit. 'the gnawer', fr. Gk. τρώγων, pres. part. of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw'. See **troglodyte.**

troika, n., carriage drawn by three horses abreast. — Russ. *troïka,* formed with dimin. suff. *-ka* fr. *troe,* 'three, threefold', a collateral form of *tri.* See **three.**

Trojan, adj. and n. — ME., fr. L. *Trōjānus,* fr. *Trōia, Trōja,* 'Troy', fr. *Trōs* (fr. Gk. Τρώς), name of a king of Phrygia, the mythical founder of Troy. For the ending see suff. **-an.**

troll, tr. and intr. v., to roll; to fish by trailing. — ME. *trollen,* 'to roll', fr. MF. *troller,* 'to roam, wander' (whence F. *trôler,* 'to drag about, wander'), fr. OHG. *trollen,* 'to run with short steps' (whence MHG. *trollen,* cf s.m., G. *trollen,* 'to toddle along, trudge'), which is rel. to MHG. *trolle,* 'a ghostly monster; an awkward fellow'. MHG. *trollen* orig. meant, to move about like a monster'. See next word and cp. **trolley, Trollius, trollop, trull.**

Derivatives: *troll-er,* n., *troll-ing,* n.

troll, n., a supernatural being (*Scand. mythol.*) — ON., 'monster' (whence Swed. and Norw. *troll,* Dan. *trold,* 'troll'), which is rel. to MHG. *trolle.* See prec. word.

trolley, trolly, n. — Prob. derived fr. **troll,** 'to roll', and lit. meaning 'that which rolls'.

Trollius, n., a genus of plants, the globeflower (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. G. *Trollblume,* 'globeflower', fr. MHG. *trolle,* 'ghostly monster; awkward fellow', rel. to ON. *troll,* 'monster'. See **troll,** 'monster'.

trollop, n., a slatternly woman. — Fr. **troll,** 'to roll' (q.v.) For sense development cp. F. *rouleuse,* fr. *rouler,* 'to roll'.

trombone, n., a powerful brass wind instrument (*music*). — It., formed fr. *tromba,* 'trumpet', with the augment. suff. *-one.* See **trump,** 'trumpet', and **-oon** and cp. next word.

trommel, n., a sieve for screening rock, ore, etc. G. *Trommel,* 'drum', fr. MHG. *trumel,* fr. *trume, trumme,* which is of imitative origin. Cp. **drum** and words there referred to.

tromometer, n., an instrument for measuring earth tremors. — Compounded of Gk. τρόμος, 'trembling', and μέτρον, 'measure'. The first element is rel. to τρέμειν, 'to shiver, tremble', and cogn. with L. *tremere,* of s.m; see **tremble.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

trompe, n., an apparatus for carrying air to the furnace. — F., 'trumpet, horn, blast engine, proboscis'. See **trump,** 'trumpet', and cp. words there referred to.

-tron, suff. used in electricity and chemistry. — Coined from the ending *-tron* in **electron.** Cp. *dynatron, kenotron, magnetron,* etc.

trona, n., sodium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Swed., fr. Arab. *ṭrōn,* aphetic for *naṭrūn,* whence **natron** (q.v.)

trone, n., 1) a weighing machine; 2) a market place. — OF., 'balance', fr. L. *trutina,* fr. Gk. τρῡτάνη, 'tongue of the balance, balance', orig. 'the hole in which the tongue of the balance moves about', which stands for **trū-tᵉnā* and is rel. to τρῦειν, 'to rub, wear out', τρῦμα, 'hole', τείρειν (for **τέριειν*), 'to rub, wear away', fr. I.-E. base **ter-,* 'to rub, to rub by turning, to turn, to twist; to pierce'. See **throw** and cp. words there referred to.

troop, n. — MF. (= F.) *troupe,* fr. OF. *trope,* fr. Late L. *troppus,* 'herd', fr. Frankish **þrop,* metathesis of **þorp,* 'crowd, gathering, village', which is rel. to OE. *þorp, þrop;* see **thorp.** Sp. *tropa,* 'troops, soldiers', is a French loan word. Cp. **troupe.**

Derivatives: *troop,* intr. and tr. v., *troop-er,* n.

troostite, n., a solid solution of carbon in iron (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist Louise-Joseph *Troost* (1835-1911). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

troostite, n., a variety of willemite (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Gerard *Troost* (died in 1850). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Tropaeolum, n., a genus of S. American climbing plants (*bot.*) — ModL., coined by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, 'trophy' (see **trophy** and dimin. suff. **-ole**); so called by him because the shield-shaped leaves and helmetlike flowers are suggestive of ancient trophies.

trope, n. — F., fr. L. *tropus,* fr. Gk. τρόπος, 'turn, direction', which is rel. to τροπή, 'turn, turning', τρόπις, 'a ship's keel', lit. 'turner', τρέπειν, 'to turn', fr. I.-E. base **trep-,* 'to turn', whence also OI. *trápate,* 'is ashamed, confused', prop. 'turns away in shame', *trapā́,* 'shame, confusion', Hitt. *trep-,* 'he works', prop. 'he turns to and fro, is active and busy', L. *trepit,* 'he turns'. Cp. **trophy, Tropaeolum, tropic, apotropaion, Atropos, atropine, entropy, heliotrope, Monotropa, Notropis, Oxytropis.** Cp. also **turpitude.**

-trope, combining form meaning 'that which turns'. — Gk. -τροπος, fr. τρόπος, τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See prec. word.

troph-, form of **tropho-** before a vowel.

trophallaxis, n., exchange of food (*biol.*)—ModL., compounded of **troph-** and Gk. ἄλλαξις, 'exchange', which derives fr. ἀλλάσσειν, Att. ἀλλάττειν (fut. ἀλλάξω), 'to alter, change', fr. ἄλλος, 'another', which is cogn. with L. *ālius,* 'another'. See **else** and cp. **allo-, alias.** Cp. also the first element in **allactite,** and the second element in **catallactic, parallactic.**

trophic, adj., pertaining to nutrition. — F. *trophique,* fr. Gk. τροφικός, 'nursing, tending', fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment', which stands in gradational relationship to τρέφειν, 'to make solid, thicken, congeal, curdle; to nourish' (lit. 'to make thick'), fr. I.-E. base **dhrebh-,* 'to make firm, curdle'. See **draff** and cp. **atrophy, dystrophy, hypertrophy, Jatropha, limitrophy.** Cp. also **thrombo-.** For the ending see adj. suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *trophic-al-ly,* adv.

tropho-, before a vowel **troph-,** combining form meaning 'food, nourishment, nutrition'. — Gk. τροφο-, τροφ-, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See prec. word.

trophy, n., something taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. — F. *trophée,* fr. Late L. *trophæum,* fr. L. *tropaeum,* fr. Gk. τρόπαιον, 'trophy', lit. 'a monument of the enemy's *defeat*', neut. of τρόπαιος, 'connected with turning; connected with defeat', fr. τροπή, 'a turning; a turning about of the enemy; a routing of the enemy'. See **trope** and cp. **Tropaeolum.**

Derivative: *trophy,* tr. v.

-trophy, combining form meaning 'nourishment'. — Gk. -τροφῐ́ᾱ, fr. τροφή, 'food, nourishment'. See **trophic.**

tropic, n., 1) either of two celestial circles parallel to the equator, the *Tropic of Cancer* (23° 27′ north) and the *Tropic of Capricorn* (23° 27′ south); 2) either of two terrestrial circles corresponding to the former and marking the hot zone of the earth. — ME. *tropik,* fr. Late L. *tropicus,* fr. Gk. τροπικός, 'pertaining to a turn' (scil. of the sun at the solstices) [whence τροπικός (scil. κύκλος), 'the tropic circle, the solstice'], fr. τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See **trope** and **-ic.**

Derivative: *tropic,* adj., tropical.

tropic, adj., pertaining to the crystalline acid $C_9H_{10}O_3$ (*chem.*) — Formed fr. (a)***trop***(ine) with adj. suff. **-ic.** Cp. **tropine.**

-tropic, combining form meaning 'turning, changing', as in *geotropic, heliotropic.* — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. -τροπος, 'turning', fr. τρόπος, 'a turning'. See **trope.**

tropical, adj., pertaining to the tropics. — Formed fr. **tropic,** n., with adj. suff. **-al.** Cp. **Neotropical.**

Derivative: *tropical-ly,* adv.

tropical, adj., figurative, metaphorical. — L. *tropicus,* fr. Gk. τροπικός, 'pertaining to a turn; figurative', fr. τροπή, 'turn, turning'. See **trope** and **-ical.**

tropine, n., a poisonous crystalline base $C_8H_{15}NO$ (*chem.*) — Aphetic for **atropine.**

tropism, n., a turning in response to a stimulus. — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. Gk. τροπή, 'a turning'. *Tropism* is prop. a back formation from words like *heliotropism, geotropism,* the second element of these words having been taken in an absolute sense.

tropist, n., one who deals in tropes. — Formed fr. **trope** with suff. **-ist.**

tropological, also **tropologic,** adj., 1) characterized by tropes; 2) pertaining to tropology. — Late L. *tropologicus,* fr. Late Gk. τροπολογικός, fr. τροπολογῐ́ᾱ. See next word and **-ic,** resp. also **-al.**

Derivative: *tropological-ly,* adv.

tropology, n., the use of tropes; figurative speech. — Late L. *tropologia,* fr. Late Gk. τροπολογῐ́ᾱ, which is compounded of Gk. τρόπος, 'a turning, direction, trope', and -λογῐ́ᾱ, fr. λόγος, 'word, speech, discourse'. See **trope** and **logos.**

Derivative: *tropolog-ic-al,* adj.

tropopause, n., the transition zone between the troposphere and the stratosphere. — F. *tropopause,* coined by the French meteorologist Léon-Philippe Teisserenc de Bort (1855-1913), fr. Gk. τρόπος, 'a turning', and παῦσις, 'a stopping, ceasing'. See **trope** and **pause.**

troposphere, n., the layer of the atmosphere below the stratosphere (*meteorol.*) — F. *troposphère,* lit. 'sphere of change', coined by Teisserenc de Bort (see prec. word) fr. Gk. τρόπος, 'a turning', and σφαῖρα, 'ball, globe, sphere'. See **sphere.**

troppo, adv., too much (*musical direction*). — It., fr. F. *trop,* 'too much', fr. Frankish **throp,* 'a heap, mass' (whence also OProvenç. *trop*), which is rel. to OE. *þorp, þrop,* 'village'. See **thorp** and cp. **de trop.**

-tropy, combining form meaning 'a turning'. — Gk. -τροπή, -τροπῐ́ᾱ, 'a turning of', fr. τρόπος, 'a turning'. See **trope.**

trot, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *trotten,* fr. MF. *troter* (F. *trotter*), fr. OF., fr. OHG. *trottōn,* 'to tread', which is rel. to OE. *tredan.* See **tread** and cp. **trottoir.**

Derivatives: *trot,* n. (q.v.), *trott-er,* n.

trot, n. — ME., fr. MF., fr. *troter.* See **trot,** v.

troth, n., 1) faith; 2) truth. — ME. *trouth,* fr. OE. *trēowð*; a doublet of **truth** (q.v.) Cp. **betroth.**

troth, tr. v., 1) to pledge; 2) to betroth. — ME. *trouthen,* fr. *trouth.* See **troth,** n.

trottoir, n., sidewalk. — F., fr. *trotter,* 'to trot; to walk'. See **trot,** v.

troubadour, n., one of a class of poets who wrote on chivalric love and first appeared in Provence and flourished from the 11th to the 13th cent. — F., fr. MF., fr. OProvenç. *trobador,* fr. *trobar,* 'to compose poetry; to invent; to find', fr. VL. **tropāre,* 'to make tropes, sing', whence also F. *trouver,* 'to find'; cp. Catal. *trobador,* Sp. *trovador,* It. *trovatore.* See **trover** and cp. **treasure trove, trouvaille, trouvère, contrive, retrieve.**

trouble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *trublen, troublen,* fr. OF. *turbler, trubler, troubler* (F. *troubler*), metathesized fr. VL. **turbulāre,* 'to disturb, agitate' (whence also Rum. *turbura,* 'to trouble, disturb'), fr. **turbulus,* 'troubled, disordered, turbulent', which is a blend of L. *turbidus* and *turbulentus.* See **turbid** and **turbulent.**

Derivatives: *trouble,* n. (q.v.), *troubl-ed,* adj., *troubl-ed-ly,* adv., *troubl-er,* n., *troubl-ing,* adj., *troubl-ing-ly,* adv., *trouble-some,* adj., *trouble-some-ly,* adv., *troublous* (q.v.), *troubl-y,* adj.

trouble, n. — ME., fr. OF. *tourble, truble, trouble* (F. *trouble*), fr. *trubler, trobler* (= F. *troubler*). See prec. word.

troublous, adj. — ME. *troubelous*, fr. OF. *troubleus*, fr. *trouble*. See **trouble,** n., and **-ous.**

trough, n. — ME. *trogh, trough*, fr. OE. *troh, trog*, rel. to ON., OS., MDu., OHG., MHG., G. *trog*, Dan., Norw., *trug*, Swed. *tråg*, Du. *troch*, MHG. *troc*, 'trough', and to OHG. *truha*, MHG., G. *truhe*, 'trunk, chest'. These words derive fr. I.-E. **dru-ko-*, a *-k*-enlargement of I.-E. base **derew(o)-*, **drew(o)-*, 'trec', and orig. meant 'a wooden vessel'. See **tree.**

Derivatives: *trough-ing*, n., *trough-y*, adj.

trounce, tr. v., to beat; to thrash. — The orig. meaning of this word was 'to frighten, terrify'. It derives fr. ME. *traunce*, 'fear of death', fr. OF. *transe*, 'fear, trance', fr. *transir*, 'to pass, to pass from life', fr. L. *trānsīre*, 'to pass over'. See **trance.**

Derivative: *trounc-er*, n.

troupe, n., a company of performers. — F. *troupe*, fr. Frankish **þrop*, metathesis of *þorp*, 'herd'. See **troop, thorp.**

Derivatives: *troupe*, intr. v., *troup-er*, n., *troupial* (q.v.)

troupial, n., any bird of the American family Icteridae (orioles, larks, blackbirds, grackles). — Coined by the American ornithologist Robert Ridgway (1850-1929) fr. F. *troupe*, 'flock, troup', in allusion to the circumstance that the birds belonging to this family usually fly in large flocks. For the ending see suff. **-ial.**

trouse, n., trws; trousers (*obsol.*) — See **trousers** and cp. **trews.**

trousered, adj. — Formed fr. **trousers** with 1st suff. **-ed.**

trousering, n. — Formed fr. **trousers** with 3rd suff. **-ing.**

trousers, n. pl. — Formed on analogy of *drawers* fr. **trouse,** fr. Gael. *triubhas*, which is prob. a loan word fr. OF. *trebus*, fr. Late L. *tubracī* (pl.), a word of uncertain origin. Cp. **trews.**

trousse, n., a case for holding a surgeon's small implements. — F. See **truss** and cp. next word.

trousseau, n., a bride's outfit. — F., 'bundle, bride's outfit', dimin. of *trousse*. See prec. word.

trout, n., a freshwater fish. — ME. *troute*, fr. OE. *trūht*, fr. Late L. *tructa*, fr. Gk. τρώκτης, 'a gnawer, nibbler, a fish with sharp teeth', from the stem of τρώγειν, 'to gnaw', which is rel. to τρώξ, 'weevil', lit. 'gnawer', and stands in gradational relationship to τράγος, 'he-goat', lit. 'gnawer', fr. I.-E. base **trō-g-*, **tr^{e}-g-*, 'to gnaw', whence also Toch. AB *trask*, 'to gnaw', Arm. *t'urc*, gen. *t'rcoy*, 'jaw'. Cp. **tragedy, troglodyte, trogon, Trutta.** Cp. also **dredge,** 'to sprinkle'. — I.-E. base **trō-g-*, **tr^{e}-g-* is an enlargement of base **ter-*, **tṛ-*, 'to go through, pass beyond'. See **term** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *trout-er*, n., *trout-y*, adj.

trouvaille, n., a lucky find, windfall. — F., fr. *trouver*, 'to find'. See **trover** and subst. suff. **-al.**

trouvère, n., one of a class of medieval poets of Northern France. — F., fr. OF. *trovere*, nom. of the noun whose oblique case is *troveor*, fr. *trover*, 'to compose poetry; to invent, find' (whence F. *trouver*, 'to find'). OF. *troveor* is the exact equivalent of OProvenç. *trobador*. See **troubadour.**

trove, adj., found. — See **treasure-trove.**

trover, n., acquisition of property (*law*). — Lit. 'a finding', fr. OF. *trover* (F. *trouver*), 'to find', orig. 'to compose poetry; to invent', fr. VL. **tropāre*, 'to make tropes, sing', fr. L. *tropus*, 'trope, song'. Cp. OProvenç. *trobar*, Sp. and Port. *trovar*, It. *trovare*, 'to find', which also derive fr. VL. **tropāre*, and see **trope.** Cp. also **troubadour** and words there referred to.

trow, intr. v., to believe, suppose. — ME. *trewen, trowen*, fr. OE. *trēowian, trūwian*, 'to believe, trust', rel. to OS. *triuwian*, ON. *trūa*, Dan., Swed. *tro*, MLG., MDu. *trouwen*, Du. *(ver)trouwen*, OHG. *trū(w)ēn*, MHG. *trūwen, trouwen*, G. *trauen*, Goth. *trauan*, 'to believe, trust', and to OE. *trēow*, 'belief, trust, faith, engagement, truth'. See **true** and cp. words there referred to.

trowel, n., a tool used for spreading mortar, plaster, etc. — ME. *truel*, fr. F. *truelle*, fr. Late L. *truella*, fr. L. *trulla*, 'a small ladle, dipper, scoop' (whence Sp. *trulla*), dimin. of *trua*, 'a ladle', fr. I.-E. base **twer-*, **tur-*, 'to turn, twist, twirl', whence also Gk. τορύνη, 'implement for stirring, ladle', τορύνειν, 'to stir up', OE. *þwœre, þwere*, OE. *þwiril*, OHG. *dwiril*, MHG. *twirel*, G. *quirl*, Icel. *þyrill*, 'twirling stick', ON. *þvara*, 'to twirl', OHG. *dweran*, 'to stir'. Cp. **turbid.**

Derivatives: *trowel*, tr. v., *trowel-er*, n.

troy, adj., indicating a system of weight (only used in *troy weight*) n., the troy weight. — So called from the weight system used at the great fair of *Troyes* in France.

truancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

truant, n., 1) formerly, an idler; 2) a pupil who stays away from school without leave. — ME., fr. OF. *truan* F. *truand*), 'vagrant, beggar, tramp', which is prob. of Celt. origin. Cp. OIr. *trōgan*, dimin. of *truag*, 'miserable, wretched', W. *tru, truan*, of s.m., Gael. *truagh*, 'wretched', *truaghan*, 'a wretched person'. Cp. also Sp. *truhán*, Port. *truão*, 'buffoon', which are of the same origin.

Derivatives: *truant*, adj., *truant-ly*, adv., *truant-ness*, n., *truant-ry*, n.

truce, n. — ME. *trewes*, pl. of *trewe*, 'a pledge', fr. OE. *trēow*, 'truth, faith, engagement, pledge, truce', which is rel. to OS. *treuwa*, ON. *trū*, Norw. *tru*, Dan., Swed. *tro*, OFris. *triūwe*, MDu. *trouwe, trūwe*, Du. *trouw*, OHG. *triuwa*, MHG. *triuwe*, G. *Treue*, Goth. *triggwa*, 'faith, faithfulness', and to OE. *trēowe*, 'true'. See **true** and cp. words there referred to. ML. *treuga*, It. *tregua* and F. *trêve*, 'truce', are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: *truce*, intr. and tr. v.

trucial, adj., pertaining to a truce. — Formed fr. **truce** with suff. **-ial.**

truck, tr. v., to barter. — ME. *trukken*, fr. OF. (= F.) *troquer*, rel. to OProvenç. *trucar*, Sp. *trocar*, It. *truccare*, 'to exchange, barter'; of unknown origin.

truck, n., barter. — F. *troc*, back formation fr. *troquer*. See prec. word.

truck, n., 1) a wheel; 2) a vehicle. — L. *trochus*, 'an iron hoop', fr. Gk. τροχός, 'wheel'; see **troche** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *truck*, tr. v., *truck-age*, n., *truck-er*, n., *truck-ing*, n.

truckle, n., a small wheel; a truckle bed. — ME. *trocle*, fr. L. *trochlea*, 'a sheaf containing one or several pulleys, a block'. See **trochlea.** *Truckle* may also be regarded as the dimin. of **truck,** 'wheel'.

truckle, intr. v., to cringe, to submit to. — Fr. **truckle,** n. The verb orig. meant 'to sleep in a truckle bed'.

Derivatives: *truckl-er*, n., *truckl-ing*, adj., *truckl-ing-ly*, adv.

trucks, n. pl., a table game resembling billiards. — Prob. fr. It. *trucco*, 'trucks'. Cp. **troco.**

truculence, truculency, n. — L. *truculentia*, 'savageness, cruelty', fr. *truculentus*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

truculent, adj., fierce, cruel; rude. — L. *truculentus*, 'savage, cruel, harsh, stern', fr. *trux*, gen. *trucis*, 'wild, fierce', which is prob. cognate with MIr. *trū* (dat. *troich*), 'doomed to die'. For the ending see suff. **-ent.** Cp. **torvity.**

Derivatives: *truculent-ly*, adv., *truculent-ness*, n.

trudellite, n., a hydrous basic aluminum chloride and sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Harry W. *Trudell* (1884-). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

trudge, n., a long walk. — Of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *trudge*, intr. v., *trudg-er*, n.

trudgen stroke, trudgeon, n. — Named after the English swimmer J. *Trudgen*, who introduced this stroke.

true, adj. — ME. *trewe*, fr. OE. *trēowe, trīewe*, 'faithful, trusty', which is rel. to OS., OFris. *triuwi*, ON. *tryggr*, Dan. *tryg*, Swed. *trygg, tro*, Norw. *tru*, MDu. *(ghe)trūwe, (ghe)trouwe*, Du. *(ge)trouw*, OHG. *gitriuwi*, MHG. *getriuwe, triuwe*, G. *treu*, Goth. *triggws*, 'faithful, trusty', fr. I.-E. base **dru-*, 'strong, faithful', whence also Gk. δρός (Hesychius), 'strong', Lith. *drūtas*, 'firm', W. *drūd*, OIr. *dron*, 'strong', W. *derw*, 'true', OIr. *derb*, 'sure', OPruss. *druwis*, 'faith', and possibly also OI. *dhruváḥ*, 'firm, fix, lasting, certain'. Base **dru-* orig. meant 'as firm as a **tree**', and is rel. to base **derew(o)-*, **drew(o)*, '**tree**'. See **tree** and cp. **truth, truce.** Cp. also **trig,** 'smart', **trim, troth, trow, trust, tryst,** and the second element in **Astrid, Ermentrud, Gertrude.**

Derivatives: *true*, adv. and tr. v., *tru-ly*, adv.

trueness, n. — ME. *trewenesse*, fr. OE. *trēownes*, fr. *trēowe*, 'faithful, trusty'. See **true** and **-ness.**

truffle, n. — MF. *trufle, truffle* (F. *truffe*), fr. OProvenç. *trufa*, metathesized fr. VL. *tūfera*, fr. **tūfer*, the Osco-Umbrian equivalent of L. *tūber*, 'swelling, tumor; truffle'. See **tuber** and cp. **Tartuf(f)e.** Cp. also **trifle.**

Derivatives: *truffle*, intr. v., *truffl-ed*, adj., *truffl-er*, n.

truism, n., a self-evident truth. — A hybrid coined fr. **true** and **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

trull, n., a slatternly woman. — G. *Trulle*, fr. earlier *Trolle*, 'a disorderly woman', rel. to MHG. *trolle*, 'awkward fellow', and to ON. *troll*, 'monster'. See **troll,** 'supernatural being', and **troll,** 'to roll'.

truly, adv. — ME. *trewely*, fr. OE. *trēowlīce*, which is formed fr. *trēow*, 'true', and suff. *-līce*. See **true** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

trumeau, n., a wall between windows, pier (*archit.*) — F., figurative use of OF. *trumeau*, 'fat part of the leg, leg', prob. a loan word fr. Frankish **thrum*, 'piece', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. *trum, drum*, 'end, chip, splinter'. See **thrum,** 'end of warp'.

trump, n., trumpet; sound of the trumpet. — ME. *trompe, trumpe*, fr. OF. (= F.) *trompe*, 'trumpet; trunk of an elephant', fr. OHG. *trumpa, trumba*, 'trumpet', which is of imitative origin; cp. It. *tromba*, OProvenç. *tromba, trompa*, Catal., Sp. *trompa*, 'trumpet, trunk of an elephant', which all are Teut. loan words. See **drum** and cp. **trombone, trommel, trump,** 'to deceive', **trumpery, trumpet, trunk** (of an elephant).

trump, intr. v., to blow a trumpet; tr. v., to celebrate by blowing a trumpet (*now rare*). — ME. *trumpen*, fr. OF. *tromper*, 'to blow a trumpet', fr. *trompe*. See **trump,** 'trumpet'.

trump, n., a winning card. — Corruption of **triumph.** For sense development cp. F. *triomphe*, 'triumph; a card game; trump'. Cp. also **ruff,** 'to trump'.

Derivative: *trump*, tr. and intr. v., to play a trump.

trump, tr. v., to deceive. — MF. (= F.) *tromper*, 'to deceive', fr. *se tromper de*, 'to mock', fr. OF. *tromper*, 'to blow a trumpet'. See **trump,** 'to blow a trumpet', and cp. **trumpery.**

trumpery, n., deceit. — ME. *tromperye*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tromperie*, fr. *tromper*, 'to deceive'. See **trump,** 'to deceive', and **-ery.**

trumpet, n. — ME. *trompette, trumpete*, fr. MF. (= F.) *trompette*, dimin. of *trompe*. See **trump,** 'trumpet', and **-et, -ette.**

Derivatives: *trumpet*, tr. and intr. v., *trumpet-er*, n., *trumpet-ing*, n., *trumpet-y*, adj.

truncal, adj., pertaining to a trunk. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *truncus*, 'stem, trunk'. See **trunk,** 'stem of a tree'.

truncate, tr. v., to cut off. — L. *truncātus*, pp. of *truncāre*, 'to cut off', fr. *truncus*, 'stem, trunk'. See **trunk,** 'stem of a tree', and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **detruncate, obtruncate.**

Derivatives: *truncat-ed*, adj., *truncat-ion*, n.

truncate, adj. — L. *truncātus*, pp. of *truncāre*. See **truncate,** v.

Truncatella, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *truncātus*, 'cut off', pp. of *truncāre* (see **truncate,** adj. and v., and **-ella**); so called because of the truncate shell.

truncation, n., the act of cutting off. — Late L. *truncātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *truncātus*, pp. of *truncāre*. See **truncate,** v., and **-ion.**

truncheon, n., a club. — ME. *tronchoun*, fr. OF. *tronchon*, a var. of *tronçon, trunçun* (F. *tronçon*), fr. VL. **trunciōnem*, acc. of **trunciō*, fr. L. *truncus*, 'stem, trunk'. Cp. OProvenç. *tronson*, Sp. *troncón*, It. *truncone*, and see **trunk,** 'stem of a tree'.

Derivatives: *truncheon*, tr. v., *truncheon-ed*, adj.

trundle, n., 1) a small wheel; 2) a small truck. — Prob. a blend of OE. *trendel*, 'circle, ring, wheel', and OF. *trondeler*, 'to roll, trundle'. See **trundle,** v.

trundle, tr. and intr. v. — Prob. a blend of *trendle* and OF. *trondeler*, 'to roll', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. MLG. *trunt*, 'round', LG. *trŭndeln*, 'to roll', which stand in gradational relationship to OE. *trendel*, 'circle, ring, wheel'. See **trendle.**

Derivative: *trundl-er*, n.

trunk, n., 1) stem of a tree; 2) body. — ME. *tronke, trunke*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tronc*, fr. L. *truncus*, 'the stem, bole or trunk of a tree', prop. 'the stem with the boughs lopped off', from the adjective *truncus*, 'lopped off, broken off; maimed, mutilated', which prob. stands for **troncos*, fr. I.-E. base **trank-*, 'to press', whence also Lith. *trenkiù, treñkti*, 'to shake, jolt', *trañksmas*, 'turmoil, tumult', W. *trŵch*, 'maimed'; prob. not cogn. with E. *throng*. Cp. **truncate, truncheon, trunnion, trench.** Cp. also **bronco.**

Derivatives: *trunk*, adj. and tr. v., *trunk-ed*, adj.

trunk, n., proboscis of the elephant. — From a confusion of prec. word with **trump,** 'trumpet', which was earlier used also in the sense of 'proboscis', fr. F. *trompe*, 'trumpet; proboscis'.

trunnion, n., one of the two pivots projecting from either side of the cannon. — F. *trognon*, 'core (of apple), stump (of cabbage)', fr. *tronc*, 'trunk'. See **trunk,** 'stem of a tree'.

truss, tr. v., to bind, fasten. — ME. *trussen*, fr. OF. *torcer, trusser, trousser, torser* (F. *trousser*), 'to pack, bind, truss, fr. VL. **torciāre*, 'to twist', a derivative of **torca-* 'bundle, torch'. See **torch** and cp. **torsel, trousse, trousseau, retrousse.**

Derivatives: *truss-ed*, adj., *truss-er*, n., *truss-ing*, adj. and n.

truss, n. — ME. *trusse*, fr. OF. *torce, trusse, trousse* (F. *trousse*), *trousse*, 'bundle', back formation fr. *trousser*, 'to pack, bind'. See **truss,** v.

trust, n. — ME. *trust, trost*, fr. ON. *traust*, 'confidence' (Dan. *trøst*, Swed. *tröst*, 'comfort, consolation'), which is rel. to OFris. *trāst*, MDu., Du. *troost*, 'comfort, consolation', OHG. *trōst*, 'trust, fidelity', MHG. *trōst*, G. *Trost*, 'comfort, consolation', Goth. *trausti*, 'agreement, alliance', OE. *trēowian*, 'to believe, trust', *trēowe*, 'faithful, trusty'. See **true** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **antrustion.**

Derivatives: *trust*, v. (q.v.), *trust-ee*, n., *trust-ee-ship*, n., *trust-ful*, adj., *trust-ful-ly*, adv., *trust-ful-ess*, n., *trust-less*, adj., *trust-less-ly*, adv., *trust-less-ness*, n., *trust-y*, adj., *trŭst-i-ly*, adv., *trust-i-ness*, n.

trust, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *trusten*, fr. *trosten, trusten*, fr. ON. *treysta*, 'make strong, make firm; to trust', which is rel. to ON. *traust*, 'confidence', and to OS. *trōstian*, OHG. *trōsten*, MHG. *træsten*, G. *trösten*, 'to comfort, console'. See **trust,** n.

Derivatives: *trust-er*, n., *trust-ing*, adj., *trust-ing-ly*, adv., *trust-ing-ness*, n.

truth, n. — ME. *trewthe, treuthe, trouthe, truthe, truth*, fr. OE. *trēowð, trīewð*, 'truth', fr. *trēowe*, 'true'. See **true** and cp. **troth,** which is a doublet of *truth*.

Derivatives: *truth-ful*, adj., *truth-ful-ly*, adv., *truth-ful-ness*, n.

Trutta, n., a subgenus of trouts (*ichthyol.*) — ML. *tructa, trutta*, 'trout', fr. Late L. *tructa*, 'trout'. See **trout.**

truttaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a trout. — ModL. *truttāceus*, fr. ML. *trutta*. See prec. word and **-aceous.**

try, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *trien*, 'to select', fr. AF. *trier*, fr. OF. (= F.) *trier*, 'to set apart, select', a word of doubtful origin. Its derivation fr. VL. **trītāre*, 'to rub down', freq. of *terere*, 'to rub, thresh, grind'—as suggested by most philologists—must be rejected not only because of the great difference in meaning between L. *terere* and F. *trier* but also because of phonetic reasons (VL. **trītāre* could not have become *triar* in OProvenç.) Cp. **trial.**

Derivatives: *try*, n., *triable* (q.v.), *try-ing*, adj., *try-ing-ly*, adv., *try-ing-ness*, n.

tryma, n., a drupaceous nut (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τρῦμα, 'a hole', which is rel. to τρῆμα, of s.m., fr. I.-E. **tṛ-*, zero degree of base **ter-*, 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to bore, pierce'. See **throw** and **-ma** and cp. **Trema.**

Trypanosoma, n., a genus of parasitic protozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. F. *trypanosome*, coined by Gruby of Paris in 1843 fr. Gk. τρύπανον, 'gimlet, auger', and σῶμα, 'body'; see **trepan,** n., and **soma,** 'body'. The genus was so called because of the spindlelike shape.

Trypanosomatidae, n. pl., a family of protozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

trypanosome, n., a parasite of the genus *Trypanosoma* (*zool.*) — See **Trypanosoma.**

trypanosomiasis, n., disease caused by the presence of trypanosome in the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **Trypanosoma** with suff. **-iasis.**

Trypetidae, n. pl., a family of muscoid flies (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Trȳpēta*, name of the type genus, fr. Gk. τρυπητής, 'borer', fr. τρυπᾶν, 'to bore', fr. τρύπη, 'hole'. See **trepan,** 'saw'.

Tryphena, fem. PN. — L. *Tryphaena*, fr. Gk. Τρύφαινα, lit. 'delicate', fr. τρυφή, 'softness, delicacy, daintiness', which is rel. to θρύπτειν, 'to break in pieces, enfeeble', and cogn. with Lett. *drubaža*, 'fragment'.

trypsin, n., an enzyme formed in the pancreatic juice (*biochem.*) — G. *Trypsin*, coined by the German physiologist Wilhelm Friedrich Kühne (1837-1900) in 1874, prob. fr. Gk. τρύειν, 'to rub down, wear out', with the ending *-psin*, on analogy of *pepsin*, and so called by him because it was obtained (by Danilewsky in 1862) through *rubbing down* the pancreas with glycerin. Gk. τρύειν is rel. to τέρυς, 'weak', lit. 'rubbed off', and to τείρειν (for **τέρ-ιειν*), 'to rub'; see **throw.** It is also possible that—in spite of the Gk. ι—the word *Trypsin* goes back to Gk. τρῖψις, 'a rubbing', fr. τρῑ́βειν, 'to rub', which is rel. to τείρειν, 'to rub' (see above).

trysail, n. (*naut.*) — Compounded of **try** and **sail.**

tryst, n., an appointment to meet, meeting. — ME. *tryst, trist, tristre*, fr. OF. *triste, tristre*, 'waiting or watching place', fr. ON. *treystask*, 'to depend upon, rely upon', refl. of *treysta*. See **trust,** v.

Derivatives: *tryst*, tr. and intr. v., *tryst-er*, n., *tryst-ing*, n.

tsadhe, tsade, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See **tzadhe.**

tsar, n. — See **czar.**

tsetse, n., **tsetse fly.** — S. African Du., from a Bantu word of imitative origin.

Tsuga, n., a genus of plants, the hemlock (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Jap. *tsuga*, 'larch'.

Tsung-li-yamen, n., Chinese foreign office. — Chin., lit. 'general management office', fr. *tsung*, 'general', *li*, 'managing', and *yamen*, 'office', lit. 'gate with flags'. See **yamen.**

tuatara, n., a New Zealand lizard. — Maori, compounded of *tua*, 'on the back', and *tara*, 'spine'.

tub, n., an open wooden vessel. — ME. *tobbe, tubbe*, fr. MFlem. *tobbe, tubbe*, which is rel. to OHG. *zubar, zuibar*, 'vessel with two handles, wine vessel', MHG., G. *zuber*, 'tub'; prob. not fr. L. *tubus*, 'tube', but rel. to E. **two,** hence lit. meaning 'anything that has two handles'.

Derivatives: *tub*, intr. v., *tubb-er*, n., *tubb-ing*, verbal n., *tubb-ish*, adj., *tubb-y*, adj.

tuba, n., a musical instrument. — L., 'trumpet', of uncertain origin.

tubal, adj., pertaining to a tube. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tubus*. See next word.

tube, n., a hollow cylindrical body; a pipe. — F., fr. L. *tubus*, 'a pipe', which is rel. to *tuba*, 'trumpet'. See **tuba** and cp. **tubule, intubate.**

Derivatives: *tube*, tr. v., *tub-er*, n., *tub-ing*, n.

tuber, n., 1) a short thickened underground stem; 2) a swelling or prominence. — L. *tūber*, 'a swelling, hump, protuberance', fr. I.-E. **tū-bh-*, 'to swell', whence also ON. *þūfa*, 'mound, hill'. Cp. I.-E. **tu-m-*, appearing in *tumēre*, 'to swell'. Both **tū-bh-* and **tu-m-* are enlargements of I.-E. base **tŭ-*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. **protuberant, tubercle, tuberculosis.** Cp. also **truffle.**

Tuberaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. ModL. *Tūber*, name of the type genus, fr. L. *tūber*. See prec. word.

tuberaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

tubercle, n., a small prominence. — L. *tūberculum*, 'a small swelling', dimin. of *tūber*. See **tuber** and **-cle.**

Derivative: *tubercl-ed*, adj.

tubercul-, form of **tuberculo-** before a vowel.

tubercular, adj., 1) of the nature of a tubercle; 2) covered with tubercles; 3) pertaining to, or affected with, tuberculosis. — ModL. *tūberculāris*, fr. L. *tūberculum*. See **tubercle** and **-ar.**

Tubercularia, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL. *Tūberculāria*, formed fr. *tūberculāris* (see prec. word) with suff. **-aria.**

Tuberculariaceae, n. pl., a family of fungi (*bot.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

tuberculariaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

tuberculate, adj., 1) characterized by tubercles; 2) tubercular. — Medical L. *tūberculātus*, formed fr. L. *tūberculum* (see **tubercle**) with adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *tuberculat-ed*, adj., *tuberculate-ly*, adv., *tuberculat-ion*, n.

tuberculin, tuberculine, n., preparation made from a culture of the tubercle bacillus, used in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. — Formed fr. L. *tūberculum* (see **tubercle**) with chem. suff. **-in, -ine.**

tuberculo-, before a vowel **tubercul-,** combining form meaning; 1) tuberculous; 2) tubercle bacillus; 3) tuberculosis. — Fr. L. *tūberculum*. See **tubercle.**

tuberculoid, adj., resembling a tubercle. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *tūberculum* (see **tubercle**) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

tuberculosed, adj. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ed.**

tuberculosis, n. (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *tūberculum* (see **tubercle**) and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The name *tuberculosis* was given to this disease because it is accompanied by the formation of tubercles in the lungs, a circumstance first noticed by Richard Morton in London (in 1689).

tuberculous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *tūberculum*. See **tubercle.**

tuberose, adj., tuberous. — L. *tūberōsus*. See **tuberous.**

tuberose, n., a bulbous plant, *Polianthes tuberosa*. — ModL., prop. fem. of the Latin adjective *tūberōsus*, 'full of protuberances'. See **tuberous.**

tuberosity, n. — MF. (= F.) *tubérosité*, fr. L. *tūberōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

tuberous, adj., 1) having tubers (*bot.*); 2) knobby.

— F. *tubéreux* (fem. *tubéreuse*), fr. L. *tūberōsus*, 'full of protuberances', fr. *tūber*. See **tuber** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tuberous-ly*, adv., *tuberous-ness*, n.

tubular, adj., having the form of a tube. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *tubulus*. See **tubule.**

tubulation, n., the act of making a tube or hollowing into a tube. — L. *tubulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *tubulātus*, pp. of *tubulāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

tubule, n., a small tube. — F., fr. L. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*. See **tube** and **-ule.**

tubuli-, combining form meaning; 1) tubule; 2) tubular. — Fr. L. *tubulus*. See next word.

tubulous, adj., 1) resembling a tube; 2) containing tubes. — ModL. *tubulōsus*, fr. L. *tubulus*. See **tubule** and **-ous.**

tuck, tr. and intr. v., to draw up in folds. — ME. *tuken*, *tucken*, 'to pull, tuck', fr. OE. *tucian*, 'to ill-treat, afflict', lit. 'to tug'; rel. to MLG., MDu. *tucken*, 'to tug', OHG. *zucchen*, *zucken*, MHG., G. *zucken*, 'to pull, jerk'. See **tug.**

Derivatives: *tuck*, n., *tuck-er*, n. and tr. v., *tucking*, adj.

tuck, n., to sound (said of a drum). — ME. *tukken*, fr. ONF. *toquer*, 'to strike, beat', prop. a Northern form of *toucher*, 'to touch; to strike'. See **touch** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivative: *tuck*, n., the sound of a drum.

tucket, n., a flourish of trumpets. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-et.**

tucu tucu, n., a burrowing rodent of S. America. — Sp. *tucutucu*, fr. Guarani *tucutucu*, imitative of its cry.

-tude, suff. corresponding in meaning to E. *-ness*. — F., fr. L. *-tūdō*, gen. *-tūdinis*, forming nouns from adjectives and pp.s. It is prop. a compound of the suff. *-tu-s* (e.g. *ac-tus*, 'the act of driving') and *-dō-* (as in *cupī-dō*, 'desire'), which both serve to form abstract nouns from verbs.

Tuesday, n. — ME. *Tiwesdai*, *Twisdai*, *Tuesdai*, fr. OE. *Tīwesdæg* ('day of *Tīw*'). *Tīw* is an ancient Teutonic war god, identified with the Roman Mars. The name *Tīw* is etymologically connected with Gk. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, the first element in L. *Diēs-piter*, *Ju(p)-piter* and with L. *deus*, 'god'. ON. *Týrsdagr*, *Týsdagr* (Dan. *Tirsdag*), OFris. *tīes-dei*, OHG. *Zīostag* (MHG. *Zīestac*), lit. 'the day of *Týr*', resp. 'the day of *Zíu*', are the exact equivalents of OE. *Tīwesdæg*. These words are prop. a loan translation of L. *Martis diēs*, 'the day of Mars, Tuesday' (whence It. *martedì*, Rum. *marți*, Provenç. *di martz*, Sp. *martes*), itself a loan translation of Gk. Ἄρεως ἡμέρᾳ, 'the day of Ares'. For the first element see **deity** and cp. **Zeus, Jupiter,** for the second see **day.**

tufa, n., a porous rock. — It. *tufo*, fr. L. *tōfus*, *tōphus*, 'volcanic rock', which is an Osco-Umbrian loan word. Cp. **tophus** and **tuff.**

tufaceous, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, tufa. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceous.**

tuff, n., tufa. — F. *tuf*, fr. It. *tufo*. See **tufa.**

tuft, n. — ME. *tuft*, prob. formed with excrescent *-t* fr. OF. *tufe*, *toffe* (F. *touffe*), 'tuft of hair', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *zopf*, 'end, tip, tuft of hair', ON. *toppr*, 'tuft of hair', and see **top,** 'the highest part of anything'. Cp. also **toff.**

Derivatives: *tuft*, tr. and intr. v., *tuft-ed*, adj., *tuft-er*, n., *tuft-y*, adj.

tug, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *tuggen*, an intensive verb formed fr. OE. *tēon* and corresponding to OHG. *zucchen*, *zucken*, 'to pull, jerk' [whence MHG., *zucken*, of s.m., MHG., G. *zücken*, 'to draw quickly' (a sword, etc.)], intensive form of *ziohan* (MHG., G. *ziehen*), 'to draw, pull'. See **tow,** 'to draw', and cp. **toggle.**

Derivatives: *tug*, n., *tugg-er*, n., *tugg-ery*, n., *tugg-ing*, adj., *tugg-ing-ly*, adv.

tuille, n., in medieval armor, plate of steel covering the thigh. — OF. (= F.) *tuile*, metathesis of *tiule*, fr. L. *tegula*. See **tile.**

tuism, n., use of the second person. — Formed fr. L. *tū*, 'thou' (see **thou**), with suff. **-ism,** on analogy of *egoism*.

tuition, n., 1) instruction; 2) payment for instruction. — ME. *tuicioun*, fr. OF. *tuicion*, fr. L. *tuitiōnem*, acc. of *tuitiō*, 'a looking after, defense, guardianship', fr. *tuitus*, pp. of *tueor*, *tuērī*, 'to look at, regard, consider; to preserve, guard, defend'. See **tutor** and cp. **intuition.** Cp. also **thews.**

Derivatives: *tuition-al*, *tuition-ary*, adjs.

tularemia, tularaemia, n., a disease characterized by intermittent fever and caused by the *Bacterium tularense* (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Edward Francis of the United States Public Health Service in 1919 fr. *Tulare* county in California, and Gk. αἷμα, 'blood'; so called by him because the squirrels affected by this disease and used for experiment had been collected in *Tulare* county. For the second element see **hemal.**

tule, n., bulrush. — Sp., a Nahuatl loan word.

tulip, n. — F. *tulipe*, earlier *tulipan* (cp. It. *tulipano* and Sp. *tulipán*), fr. Turk. *tülbend*, 'white tulip', lit. 'turban (plant)', (see **turban**); so called in allusion to its resemblance to a turban. The element *an* was first dropped in obsol. Du. *tulipa*, Du. *tulp*, owing to a confusion with the suff. *-an*.

Derivative: *tulip-y*, adj.

tulle, n., a thin silk, rayon or nylon net. — Fr. *Tulle*, name of the chief town of the department Correze in France.

tulwar, n., a curved saber used in N. India. — Hind. *talvār*, fr. OI. *taravāriḥ*, 'a one-edged sword', which is of uncertain etymology.

tumble, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *tumblen*, freq. of *tumben*, fr. OE. *tumbian*, 'to tumble, dance, jump', rel. to MLG. *tummelen*, 'to turn, dance, jump', Du. *tuimelen*, 'to tumble', OHG. *tūmōn*, **tūmalōn*, MHG. *tūmen*, *tūmeln*, G. *taumeln*, 'to turn, reel'. These words derive fr. Teut. base **dū-*, which prob. corresponds to I.-E. base **dheu-*, 'to fly about like dust, be scattered', whence OI. *dhūnóti*, Gk. θεῖον [for **θϝέσ-(ε)ιον*], 'brimstone'. See **thio-** and freq. suff. **-le** and cp. **tumbrel.**

Derivatives: *tumbler* (q.v.), *tumbl-ing*, adj., *tumbl-y*, adj.

tumbler, n., 1) one who tumbles; one who performs tumbling tricks, an acrobat; 2) a large drinking glass (so called because orig. it had a rounded or pointed bottom and could not be set down until emptied). — ME., fr. *tumblen*. See **tumble** and agential suff. **-er.**

tumbrel, tumbril, n., 1) formerly, an instrument of torture; 2) a farmer's cart; 3) any of the carts used to convey victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution; 4) a two-wheeled military cart. — ME. *tomberel*, *tombrel*, fr. OF. *tumbrel*, *tumberel* (F. *tombereau*), a blend of OF. *tumeriau*, 'tumbrel', and *tomber*, 'to fall, tumble'. OF. *tumeriau* derives fr. *tumer*, 'to skip, gambol, romp', fr. Frankish **tūmon*, which is rel. to OHG. *tūmōn*, 'to turn, reel'; see **tumble.** F. *tomber*, together with Rum. *tumbà*, Sp. *tumbar*, It. *tombolare*, 'to tumble', is prob. of imitative origin.

tumefacient, adj., causing swelling. — L. *tumefaciēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *tumefacere*. See **tumefy** and **-facient.**

tumefaction, n., swelling. — MF. (= F.) *tuméfaction*, fr. L. *tumefactus*, pp. of *tumefacere*. See next word and **-ion.**

tumefy, tr. v., to cause to swell; intr. v., to swell. — F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumefacere*, 'to cause to swell', fr. *tumēre*, 'to swell', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **tumid** and **-fy.**

tumescent, adj., slightly swollen. — L. *tumēscēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *tumēscere*, 'to begin to swell', formed from the stem of *tumēre*, 'to swell', with the inchoative suff. *-ēscere*. See next word and **-escent.**

tumid, adj. — L. *tumidus*, 'swollen', formed with suff. *-idus* (see **-id**) fr. *tumēre*, 'to swell', which is rel. to *tumor*, 'swelling, protuberance', *tumulus*, 'a raised heap of earth, a mound', and cogn. with OI. *tūtumáḥ*, 'fruitful, strong', *túmraḥ*, 'turgid, fat', Avestic *tūma*, 'fat', OE. *þūma*, 'thumb', *þȳmel*, 'thimble', fr. I.-E. **tumo-*, enlargement of base **tū-*, 'to swell', whence also Gk. τύλος, τύλη, 'a swelling, rising', OSlav. *tyjǫ*, *tyti*, 'to become fat', *tukŭ*, 'fat', Lith. *taukaĩ*, 'fat', *táukas*, 'pieces of fat', *tunkù*, *tùkti*, Lett. *tukt*, 'to become fat', OE. *þēoh*, *þīoh*, 'thigh', and the first element in OSlav. *tysęšta*, *tysąšta*, Goth. *þūsundi*, OE. *þūsend*, 'thousand'. Cp. **tumefy, tumor, tumult, tumulus, intumesce.** Cp. also **obturate, Satyr, soma,** 'body', **tomb, tomentum, total, tuber, turion, tylarus, tyloma, tylosis, Typha, tyro-,** and the second element in **catacomb.** Cp. also **thigh, thimble, thole,** n., **thumb** and the first element in **thousand.**

tumor, tumour, n. — L. *tumor*, 'swelling, protuberance', fr. *tumēre*. See prec. word and **-or.**

tumorous, adj., pertaining to a tumor. — L. *tumorōsus*, fr. *tumor*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

tumular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a tumulus. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *tumulus*. See next word.

tumult, n. — ME. *tumulte*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tumulte*, fr. OF., fr. L. *tumultus*, 'an uproar, disturbance', which is rel. to *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid.**

Derivatives: *tumult*, intr. v., *tumult-er*, n., *tumultuary* (q.v.), *tumultuous* (q.v.)

tumultuary, n. — L. *tumultuārius*, fr. *tumultus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivatives: *tumultuari-ly*, adv., *tumultuari-ness*, n.

tumultuate, intr. v., to raise a tumult; tr. v., to make tumultuous. — L. *tumultuor*, *tumultuārī*, 'to raise a tumult', fr. *tumultus*. See **tumult** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

tumultuation, n., the act of raising a tumult. — L. *tumultuātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *tumultuātus*, pp. of *tumultuārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

tumultuous, adj. — L. *tumultuōsus*, 'full of bustle, full of confusion, turbulent', formed with suff. *-ōsus*, fr. *tumultus*. See **tumult** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *tumultuous-ly*, adv., *tumultuous-ness*, n.

tumulus, n., mound, esp. a sepulchral mound. — L., rel. to *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid.**

tun, n., a large cask. — ME. *tonne*, *tunne*, fr. OE. *tunne*, 'a large cask'. See **ton** and cp. **tunnel.**

Derivative: *tun*, tr. v., *tunn-er*, n., *tunn-ery*, n.

tuna, n., the great tunny. — American Sp. equivalent to **tunny.**

tund, tr. and intr. v., to pound, beat (*obsol.*) — L. *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, thump', rel. to *tudes*, gen. *-ditis*, 'hammer', and cogn. with OI. *tundate*, *tudáti*, 'he thrusts', which is cogn. with Goth. *stautan*, ON. *stauta*, 'to push, thrust'. See **stint** and cp. words there referred to.

tundra, n., plain in Northern Russia. — Russ., fr. Lapp *tun-tur*, lit. 'a marshy plain'. See Ernest Weekley, A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Modern English, p. 450.

tune, n., 1) melody; 2) harmony. — ME., fr. AF. *tun*, corresponding to F. *ton*, 'tone'. See **tone.**

Derivatives: *tune*, tr. and intr. v., *tun-able*, adj., *tun-able-ness*, n., *tun-abl-y*, adv., *tune-ful*, adj., *tune-ful-ly*, adv., *tune-ful-ness*, n., *tune-less*, adj., *tune-less-ly*, adv., *tune-less-ness*, n.

tungstate, n., a salt of tungstic acid (*chem.*) — Formed from next word with chem. suff. **-ate.**

tungsten, n., a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — Coined by its discoverer, the Swedish chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-86), in 1780 fr. Swed. *tung*, 'heavy', and *sten*, 'stone' (see **stone**).

Derivatives: *tungsten-ic*, adj., *tungstenite* (q.v.), *tungst-ic*, adj., *tungstite* (q.v.)

tungsteniferous, adj., containing tungsten. — A hybrid coined fr. prec. word and **-ferous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

tungstenite, n., tungsten sulfide, WS_2 (*mineral.*)

— A hybrid coined fr. **tungsten** and subst. suff. **-ite** (fr. Gk. -ῖτης).

tungstite, n., tungsten trioxide, WO_3 (*mineral.*) — See prec. word.

tungsto-, combining form meaning *tungsten.* — See **tungsten.**

tunic, n., 1) a shirtlike garment worn by men and women in ancient Greece and Rome; 2) a blouselike garment; 3) a military coat; 4) a tunicle. — ME. *tunice, tunece,* fr. F. *tunique,* (or directly) fr. L. *tunica,* which stands for **ctunica* and was borrowed, prob. through the medium of the Phoenicians, fr. Aram. *kittūnā́,* fr. Heb. *kuttṓneth,* 'tunic', whence also Gk. χιτών). See **chiton** and cp. **tourniquet.** For the disappearance of the initial *k* cp. *ptisan.*

Tunicata, n. pl., a group of marine animals with thick outer covering (*zool.*) — ModL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *tunicātus.* See next word.

tunicate, adj., covered with a tunic. — L. *tunicātus,* pp. of *tunicāre,* 'to clothe with a tunic', fr. *tunica.* See **tunic** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

tunicle, n. — L. *tunicula,* dimin. of *tunica.* See **tunic** and **-cle.**

tunnel, n. — ME. *tonel,* fr. OF. *tonel* (= F. *tonneau*), 'cask, tun', dimin. of *tonne,* 'tun', which derives fr. ML. *tunna, tonna,* of s.m. See **ton** and cp. **tonneau.**

Derivatives: *tunnel,* tr. and intr. v., *tunnel(l)-er,* n., *tunnel(l)-ing,* n.

tunny, n., any of several large sea fishes of the order of the mackerels. — From early *tonn,* fr. MF. (= F.) *thon,* fr. OProvenç. *ton,* fr. L. *thunnus* (whence also It. *tonno*), fr. Gk. θύννος, 'tunny', fr. Heb. *tannîn,* 'sea monster'. Gk. θύννος was influenced in form by θύνειν, 'to shake'.

tup, n., a ram. — ME. *tuppe,* of uncertain origin.

tupek, n., an Eskimo summerhouse. — Eskimo *tupek,* 'tent'.

Turanian, adj., pertaining to a group of Asiatic peoples or their languages. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. Pers. *Tūrān,* name of the region northeast of Persia.

turban, n. — F. *turban,* earlier *turbant, tulban, tolliban,* fr. Turk. *tūlbend,* fr. Pers. *dulbänd,* 'turban'. Cp. **tulip.**

Derivative: *turban-ed,* adj.

turbary, n., the right to dig peat. — Late L. *turbāria,* 'place where peat is dug', fr. *turba,* 'turf, peat'. See **turf.**

Turbellaria, n., a class of flatworms (*helminthol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aria** fr. L. *turbellae* (pl.), 'bustle, stir', dimin. of *turba,* 'crowd' (see **turbid** and **-ella**); so called from the little currents caused in the water by their cilia).

turbid, adj. — L. *turbidus,* 'confused, disordered, muddy', fr. *turbāre,* 'to confuse, bewilder', fr. *turba,* 'uproar, confusion, crowd', whence also *turbō,* gen. *turbinis,* 'that which spins; violent motion, a spinning top, whirl, whirlwind, hurricane'; very prob. not cogn. with, but borrowed from, Gk. τύρβη, 'confusion, tumult, disorder', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **twer-, *tur-,* 'to turn, whirl'. Cp. **trouble, trowel, Turbellaria, turbine, turbit, turbo, turbulent, disturb, perturb, imperturable.** Cp. also **turma.** For the ending see 1st suff. **-id.**

Derivatives: *turbid-ity,* n., *turbid-ly,* adv., *turbid-ness,* n.

turbinal, adj., spiral. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *turbō,* gen. *turbinis,* 'that which spins'. See prec. word and cp. **tourbillion.**

turbinate, adj., resembling a top or a cone. — L. *turbinātus,* 'shaped like a top', fr. *turbō,* gen. *turbinis.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *turbinate,* intr. and tr. v., *turbinat-ed,* adj., *turbinat-ion,* n.

turbine, n., a water wheel serving as a motor. — F., fr. L. *turbinem,* acc. of *turbō,* 'that which spins'. See **turbinal.**

turbit, n., a kind of pigeon. — Prob. fr. L. *turbō,* gen. *turbinis,* 'that which spins'. See **turbinal.**

Turbo, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — L. *turbō,* gen. *turbinis,* 'that which spins'. See **turbinal.**

turbojet, n., a jet engine in which air is expanded through a gas turbine which drives the compressor (*aeronautics*). — Formed fr. **turbine** and *jet,* n. (see **jet,** v.)

turbot, n., a large flatfish. — ME., fr. OF. *tourbout* (F. *turbot*), fr. OSwed. *törnbut,* lit. 'thorn but'. See **thorn** and **but, 'flatfish'.**

turbulence, n. — Late L. *turbulentia,* 'trouble, disquiet', fr. L. *turbulentus.* See **turbulent** and **-ce.**

turbulency, n., turbulence (*archaic*). — See prec. word and **-cy.**

turbulent, adj., 1) disorderly; 2) disturbed; tumultous. — F., fr. L. *turbulentus,* 'agitated, confused, disturbed, troubled', fr. *turba,* 'uproar, confusion'. See **turbid.**

Derivatives: *turbulent-ly,* adv., *turbulent-ness,* n.

turco-, also **turko-,** combining form meaning 1) Turkic; 2) Turkish and. — Fr. ML. *Turcus,* resp. fr. **Turk.**

Turdidae, n. pl., the family of thrushes. — ModL., formed fr. **Turdus** with suff. **-idae.**

turdiform, adj., having the form of a thrush. — See **Turdus** and **-form.**

turdine, adj., pertaining to a family of singing birds, the thrushes and bluebirds. — Formed fr. **Turdus** with adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

turdoid, adj., thrushlike. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *turdus,* 'thrush', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **Turdus** and **-oid.**

Turdus, n., name of a genus of thrushes (*zool.*) — L., 'thrush', prob. standing for **turzdos* and cogn. with ON. *þröstr,* OE. *þrysce,* 'thrush'. See **thrush,** the bird.

tureen, n., a large dish for soup. — Fr. earlier *terrene,* fr. MF. (= F.) *terrine.* See **terrine.**

turf, n. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to ON., Swed. *torf,* Dan. *tørv,* OFris. *turf,* OHG. *zurba,* LG. *torf* (whence G. *Torf*). OI. *darbháh,* 'tuft of grass', seems to be the only cogn. outside Teut. F.

tourbe, 'turf', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **turbary.**

Derivatives: *turf,* tr. and intr. v., *turf-en,* adj., *turf-y,* adj., *turf-i-ness,* n.

turgescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

turgescent, adj., becoming turgid. — L. *turgēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *turgēscere,* 'to begin to swell, swell **up**', inchoative of *turgēre.* See next word and **-escent.**

turgid, adj., swollen, inflated. — L. *turgidus,* fr. *turgēre,* 'to swell', which is of uncertain origin. For the ending see 1st suff. **-id.**

Derivatives: *turgid-ity,* n., *turgid-ly,* adv., *turgid-ness,* n.

turion, n., a scaly shoot growing from a subterranean bud (*bot.*) — L. *turiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* 'a shoot, sprout, tendril', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **tu-riō* and derives from the stem of *tumēre,* 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. **obturate.**

Turk, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *Turc,* fr. ML. *Turcus,* fr. MGk. Τοῦρκος, fr. Turkish-Pers. *Turk.* Cp. **turkey, turquoise.**

Derivatives: *Turki, Turk-ic* (qq.v.), *Turk-ic-ize,* tr. v., *Turki-fy,* tr. v., *Turk-ish,* adj. and n., *Turk-ish-ly,* adv., *Turk-ish-ness,* n.

Turkey, n. — F. *Turquie,* fr. ML. *Turchia,* fr. *Turcus,* 'Turk'. See prec. word.

turkey, n. — The name was applied orig. to the guinea fowl, imported from Africa through traders who dealt chiefly with the Near East (and for this reason were called 'Turkey-merchants'); hence the birds sold by these merchants came to the known as turkeys. See prec. word.

Turki, adj., pertaining to the Southern Turkic, including Turkish. — Pers. *Turkī,* fr. *Turk.* See **Turk.**

Derivative: *Turki,* n., the Turki languages.

Turkic, adj., designating, or pertaining to, a subfamily of Altaic languages divided into Southern (= Turki), Eastern, Central and Western branches. — Formed fr. **Turk** with suff. **-ic.**

Derivative: *Turkic,* n., the Turkic subfamily of languages.

turko-. See **turco-.**

Turkoman, n. — ML. *Turcomannus,* fr. Pers. *Turkmān,* lit. 'Turklike', fr. *Turk,* 'Turk', and *-mān,* 'like'.

turma, n., troop, squadron of horse (*Roman antiq.*) — L., of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to *turba,* 'crowd' (see **turbid**).

turmeric, n., an aromatic plant of the ginger family (*Curcuma longa*). — Fr. earlier *tormarith, tarmaret,* fr. F. *terre mérite,* 'saffron', fr. ML. *terra merita* (= deserved earth'), a folk-etymological corruption of Arab. *kúrkum,* 'curcuma'. See **Curcuma.**

turmoil, n., tumult. — Perh. a folk-etymological alteration (after E. *turn* and *moil*) of OF. *tremouille, tremuie* (whence F. *trémie*), 'mill hopper', fr. L. *trimodia,* a collateral form of *trimodium,* 'a vessel containing three modii', fr. *tri-* and *modius,* name of a measure, which is rel. to *modus,* 'measure'. See **mode.** Cp. It. *tramoggia,* OProvenç. *tremueia,* Catal. *tremuja,* Port. *tramonha,* 'mill hopper', which all derive fr. L. *trimodia.*

Derivatives: *turmoil,* tr. and intr. v., *turmoil-er,* n.

turn, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *turnen, tournen,* partly fr. OE. *tyrnan, turnian,* partly fr. OF. *torner, turner* (F. *tourner*) which both derive fr. L. *tornāre,* 'to turn in a lathe; to turn, fashion', fr. *tornus,* 'lathe; graver's tool', fr. Gk. τόρνος, 'turner's wheel, graver's tool, a tool for drawing a circle', which is rel. to τορεύς, 'graver's tool', τορεύειν, 'to bore through; to work in relief', fr. I.-E. base **ter-,* 'to rub, rub by turning, turn, twist; to pierce'. See **throw** and cp. **toreutic.** Cp. also **attorn, attorney, contour, contourné, detour, return, tour, tourmasin, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, tournure, turnip, turnpike, turnsole.**

Derivatives: *turn,* n. (q.v.), *turn-able,* adj., *turn-er,* n., *turn-ery,* n., *turn-ing,* n.

turn, n. — ME., fr. OF. *torn,* later *tour* (F. *tour*), back formation fr. *torner, turner* (F. *tourner*). See **turn,** v.

Turnicidae, n. pl., the family of button quails (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Turnix** with suff. **-idae.**

turnip, n. — Prob. a contraction of *turn-nip* and derived fr. ME. *turnen,* 'to turn', and *nepe,* 'turnip' and so called in allusion to the round shape of the root. See **turn,** v., and **navew.**

Derivatives: *turnip,* tr. v., *turnip-y,* adj.

Turnix, n., a genus of birds, the button quail (*ornithol.*) — ModL., aphetic for L. *cōturnīx,* 'a quail', which is dissimilated fr. earlier *cocturnīx, quocturnīx,* from base **q*^{w}*ok-,* imitative of the quail's cry. Cp. **Coturnix.** For a similar imitative base cp. *quail,* the bird.

turnpike, n. — Compounded of **turn,** v., and **pike,** 'shaft'. *Turnpike* orig. denoted a *revolving* frame provided with *pikes.*

Derivative: *turnpike,* tr. v.

turnsole, n., sunflower. — ME. *turnesole,* fr. MF. (= F.) *tournesol,* fr. It. *tornasole* or Sp. *tornasol,* lit. 'that which turns to the sun', fr. *tornare* (resp. *tornar*), 'to turn', and *sole* (resp. *sol*), 'sun'. See **turn,** v., and **Sol.** For sense development cp. *girasol* and *heliotrope.*

turpentine, n., 1) oleoresin exuding from the terebinth; 2) oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. — ME. *terebentyne, terbentyne,* fr. OF. *turbentine, terebentine* (F. *térébenthine*), fr. ML. *terebintina* (*resina*), 'terebinthine resin', fr. L. *terebinthus,* fr. Gk. τερέβινθος, 'the turpentine tree'. See **terebinth.**

turpeth, n., the root of an Asiatic plant (*Ipomoea turpethum*), used as a purgative. — MF. *turbit* (F. *turbith*), fr. Arab. *túrbad,* in VArab. pronunciation *turbid,* fr. Pers. *tirbid,* 'a purge'.

turpitude, n., depravity, infamy. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *turpitūdinem,* acc. of *turpitūdō,* 'ugliness, foulness', fr. *turpis,* 'ugly, unsightly, unseemly;

disgraceful, shameful, infamous, foul', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly meant orig. 'twisted', and is rel. to *trepit*, 'he turns', and cogn. with Gk. τρέπειν, 'to turn', τρόπος, τροπή, 'a turn'. See **trope** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see suff. **-tude.**

turps, n. — Colloquial abbrev. of **turpentine.**

turquoise, n., 1) a greenish-blue mineral; 2) the turquoise color. — ME. *turkeis*, fr. MF. *turquoyse* (F. *turquoise*), fem. of *turquoys* (*turquois*), 'Turkish', taken as a noun, fr. *turc*, 'Turk, Turkish'; so called because first brought to Europe from the Sinai peninsula, which at that time belonged to Turkey. See **Turkey.**

turret, n., a small tower. — ME. *turet*, *toret*, fr. MF. *torete*, *turete* (F. *tourette*), dimin. of OF. *tor*, *tur*, fr. L. *turris*, 'tower'. See **tower,** n., and **-et.**

Derivative: *turret-ed*, adj.

turriculated, adj., resembling a small turret or turrets. — Formed with the adj. suffixes **-ate** and **-ed** fr. L. *turricula*, 'little tower', dimin. of *turris*, 'tower'. See **tower** and **-cule** and cp. prec. word.

turrilite, n., a fossil cephalopod with long turretlike shells. — ModL. *turrilitēs*, a hybrid coined fr. L. *turris*, 'tower', and Gk. λίθος, 'stone'. See **tower** and **-lite.**

Turritella, n., a genus of gastropods with long turretlike shells (*zool.*) — L., dimin. of *turris*, 'tower'. See **tower** and **-ella.**

tursio, n., the bottle-nosed dolphin (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *tursiō*, 'dolphin, porpoise', fr. Gk. θυρσίων, of s.m., which is possibly related to θύρσος, 'a straight shaft'. See **thyrsus.**

turtle, n., turtledove (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *turtle*, formed fr. L. *turtur* (with dissimilation of the second *r* into *l*), which is of imitative origin. Cp. **Tetraonidae.**

turtle, n., tortoise. — Sailor's alteration of F. *tortue*, 'tortoise', after *turtledove*. See **tortoise.**

Derivative: *turtle*, intr. v.

Tuscan, adj. and n. — L. *Tuscānus*, 'Tuscan, Etruscan', fr. *Tuscus*, which stands for **Truscus*, an aphetic form of *Etruscus*. See **Etruscan** and cp. **tower.**

tush, interj. expressing contempt. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *tush*, intr. v., *tush-ery*, n.

tush, n., tusk; a canine tooth of a horse. — ME. *tusch*, *tosch*, fr. OE. *tūsc*. See next word.

tusk, n. — ME. *tusch*, *tosch*, fr. OE. *tūsc*, which stands for **tunþskā-* and is rel. to ON. *tönn*, Goth. *tunþus*, 'tooth'. See **tooth.**

Derivatives: *tusk*, tr. and intr. v., *tusk-ed*, adj., *tusk-y*, adj.

tussah, n. — A var. of **tussore.**

tussal, adj., pertaining to cough (*med.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tussis*, 'cough', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, thump'. See **tund** and cp. **tussicular, Tussilago.**

tussar, tusser. — Variants of **tussore.**

tussicular, adj., characterized by a slight cough (*med.*) — Late L. *tussiculāris*, fr. *tussicula*, dimin. of L. *tussis*, 'cough'. See **tussal** and the suffixes **-cule** and **-ar.**

Tussilago, n., a genus of plants, the coltsfoot (*bot.*) — L. *tussilāgō*, 'coltsfoot', fr. *tussis*, 'a cough'; (see **tussal**); prop. loan translation of Gk. βήχιον, 'coltsfoot', from the stem of βήξ, gen. βηχός, 'a cough'; the plant was so called in allusion to its reputed medicinal qualities.

tussive, adj., connected with a cough. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *tussis*, 'cough'. See **tussal.**

tussle, intr. v., to fight, scuffle. — Freq. of ME. *-tusen* (used only in compounds). See **touse** (q.v.) and cp. **tousle.**

Derivative: *tussle*, n.

tussock, n., tuft of grass, etc. — Related to **touse** and to dial. Swed. *tuss*, 'wisp of hay'. For the ending see suff. **-ock.**

Derivatives: *tussock-ed*, adj., *tussock-er*, n., *tussock-y*, adj.

tussore, tussar, tusser, tussah, n., coarse fiber produced by the silkworm *Antheraea paphia*.—Hind. *tasar*, fr. OI. *tásaram*, 'shuttle', which is rel. to *tamsayati*, 'draws to and fro', and is cogn. with Goth. *at-þinsan*, 'to attract', OHG. *dinsan*, 'to draw', Lith. *tęsti*, 'to draw asunder, stretch'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ten-*, 'to stretch, extend'. See **tend,** 'to move in a certain direction'. Cp. *trasaraḥ*, which is a blend of *tásaram* and *trásati*, 'trembles, quivers'.

tut, interj. expressing contempt. — Imitative.

tutelage, n., guardianship. — Formed with suff. **-age** fr. L. *tūtēla*, 'charge, guardianship', fr. *tūtus*. See **tutor.**

tutelar, tutelary, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar,** resp. **-ary,** fr. L. *tūtēla*. See prec. word.

tutor, n. — ME. *tutour*, fr. OF. *tutour* (F. *tuteur*), fr. L. *tūtōrem*, acc. of *tūtor*, 'defender, guardian', fr. *tūtus*, syncopated form of *tuitus*, pp. of *tuērī*, 'to guard, protect', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Goth. *þiuþ*, 'that which is good', ON. *þýdr*, 'mild, friendly', OIr. *tūath*, 'left, northern', i.e. 'good, favorable'. The primary meaning of *tuērī* seems to have been 'to show friendliness to somebody'. Cp. **tuition, tutelage, intuition.**

Derivatives: *tutor*, tr. and intr. v., *tutor-age*, n., *tutor-er*, n., *tutor-ess*, n., *tutor-ial*, adj., *tutor-ially*, adv., *tutor-ly*, adv.

tutoyer, tr. v., to thee and thou. — F., formed with suff. *-er* (for L. *-āre*), fr. F. *tu*, 'thou' (fr. L. *tū*), and *toi*, 'thou; thee' (used emphatically) (fr. L. *tē*, acc. of *tū*). See **thou** and cp. the English term 'to thee and thou'.

tutsan, n., St. John's wort (*Hypericum androsaemum*). — F. *toute saine*, for *plante toute saine*, lit. 'an entirely wholesome plant', fem. of *tout*, 'all, entire', and of *sain*, 'healthy, wholesome'. See **total** and **sane.**

tutti, n., 1) all players; 2) all musical instruments.

— It., pl. of *tutto*, 'all', fr. L. *tōtus*. See **total.**

tutti-frutti, sweetmeat made of different kinds of fruits. — It., lit. 'all fruits', pl. of *tutto*, 'all' (fr. L. *tōtus*), and *frutto*, 'fruit' (fr. L. *frūctus*). See **total** and **fruit.**

tutty, n., crude oxide of zinc. — ME. *tutie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tutie*, fr. Port. *tutia*, fr. Arab. *tūtiyā'*, fr. Pers. *tūtiyā'*.

tuum, pron., thine. — L., neut. sing. of the possessive pron. of the 2nd person, fr. *tū*, 'thou'. See **thou.**

tu-whit, tu-whoo, interj. imitating the owl's cry.

Derivative: *tu-whit, tu-whoo*, intr. v.

tuxedo, n., a man's evening dress for semiformal occasions. — Fr. *Tuxedo* Park, around *Tuxedo* Lake, near New York. The word is a corruption of *p'tuksit*, the name of the wolf in a N. American Indian dialect, which lit. means 'he has a round foot'.

tuyère, n., pipe for pumping air into a furnace. — F., 'pipe', rel. to *tuyau*, 'pipe, tube'. See **tewel.**

Twaddell, n., a hydrometer used for measuring densities greater than that of water. — Named after its inventor.

twaddle, tr. and intr. v., to talk in a silly way; n., a silly talk. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **tattle, twattle.**

Derivative: *twaddl-er*, n.

twain, adj. and n., two (*archaic*) or *poetic*. — ME. *tweien*, *twein*, fr. OE. *twēgen*, masc., 'two'. See **two.**

twang, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **tang,** 'to ring'.

twangle, intr. and tr. v., to twang (*rare*); n., a twang (*rare*). — Formed fr. **twang** with freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivative: *twangl-er*, n.

twattle, intr. and tr. v., to twaddle; n., a twaddle. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **tattle, twaddle.**

twayblade, n., an orchidaceous plant characterized by two broad leaves. — Lit. 'two blades', compounded of archaic *tway*, 'two' (see **twain**), and **blade.**

tweak, tr. v., to twitch. — ME. *twikken*, fr. OE. *twiccian*. Cp. **twitch,** which is a palatalized var. of *tweak*.

Derivatives: *tweak-er*, n., *tweak-y*, adj.

tweed, n., a twilled fabric. — Alteration of Scot. *tweel* = E. **twill** under the influence of *Tweed*, name of a Scottish river flowing through the region where this cloth is manufactured.

Derivatives: *tweed-ed*, *tweed-y*, adjs., *tweed-iness*, n.

tweedle, intr. v., to sing; to whistle; tr. v., to play (a musical instrument; n., a tweedling sound. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **twiddle** and next word.

tweedledum and tweedledee, designation of two persons or things that are almost exactly alike and differ only in name. — Coined from **tweedle** by the English poet John Byrom (1692-1763) (in his satire *On the Feud Between Handel and Bononcini*).

'tween, prep. — Abbreviation of **between.**

tweet, interj. and n., a chirping sound; intr. v., to utter a tweet. — Imitative. Cp. **twitter.**

tweeze, n., a case of surgical instruments (*obsol.*) — For *twees*, an aphetic form of *etwees*, pl. of *etwee*, fr. F. *étui*, 'case, box, sheath'. See **etui.**

tweeze, tr. v., to pluck with or as with tweezers (*colloq.*) — Back formation from next word.

tweezers, n. pl., small pincers used for grasping small objects. — Alteration of **tweeze,** n., after *scissors*.

twelfth, adj. and n. — ME. *twelfthe*, fr. earlier *twelfte*, fr. OE. *twelfta*, fr. *twelf* (see **twelve**); cp. ON. *tōlfti*, Swed. *tolfte*, Dan., Norw. *tolvte*, OFris. *twelefta*, *twilifta*, Du. *twaalfde*, OHG. *zwelifto*, *zwelefto*, MHG. *zwelfte*, G. *zwölfte*, 'twelfth'.

twelve, adj. and n. — ME. *twelf*, *twelve*, fr. OE. *twelf*, rel. to OS. *twelif*, ON. *tōlf*, Swed. *tolf*, Dan., Norw. *tolv*, OFris. *twelef*, *twelif*, MDu. *twalef*, Du. *twaalf*, OHG. *zwelif*, MHG. *zwelif*, *zwelef*, *zwelf*, G. *zwölf*, Goth. *twalif*. These words are compounds meaning lit. 'two left after (ten)', 'two added (to ten)'. For the first element see **two.** The second element is cogn. with L. *linquere*, Gk. λείπειν, 'to leave behind'; see **loan, relinquish** and cp. **eleven.** Outside Teutonic cp. Lith. *dvỹ-lika*, 'twelve', which is the exact equivalent of the above Teut. words, not only in meaning but also in derivation.

twelvemo, n., the same as duodecimo. — A hybrid arising from the misreading of the abbreviation (12 mo (= *duodecimo*) for *twelvemo*. See **twelve** and cp. *duodecimo* and words there referred to.

twentieth, adj. and n. — ME. *twentithe*, formed fr. **twenty** on analogy of *fourth*, fr. *four*, etc.; see numeral suff. **-th.** Cp. OE. *twentigoða*, 'twentieth'.

twenty, adj. and n. — ME. *twenti*, fr. OE. *twēntig*, *twentig*, contraction of **twēgentig*, rel. to OS. *twēntig*, OFris. *twintich*, Du. *twintig*, OHG. *zweinzug*, MHG. *zweinzec*, *zwēnzic*, G. *zwanzig*. All these words are compounds lit. meaning 'two tens'. Cp. Goth. *twai tigjus*, 'two tens', i.e. 'twenty', and see **twain, two** and **-ty,** suff. denoting multiples of ten.

twi-, pref. meaning *two*. — ME., fr. OE. *twi-*, 'two, double', rel. to OS., OFris. *twi-*, ON. *tvī-*, *tvē-*, MLG. *twe-*, Du. *twee-*, OHG., MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-*, and cogn. with OI. *dvi-*, Gk. δι- (for **δϝι-*), OL. *dvi-* (whence L. *bi-*), Lith. *dvi-*. See **bi-, di-,** 'two', and cp. **two, twice, twig, twill, twin, twine, twist** and the first element in **zwieback.**

twibill, n., a mattock. — Orig. 'battle ax with two blades', compounded of **twi-** and **bill,** 'ax'.

twice, adv. — ME. *twies*, formed fr. OE. *twigea*, *twiga*, *twiwa*, 'twice', with *-es*, gen. suff. used adverbially; rel. to OE. *twi-*, 'two, double'. See **twi-** and adv. suff. **-s.**

Derivative: *twic-er*, n.

twiddle, tr. and intr. v., to twirl idly. — Prob. of

imitative origin. Cp. ON. *tvidla*, 'to stir, mix up', and E. **tweedle.**
Derivatives: *twiddle*, n., *twiddl-er*, n., *twiddl-ing*, *twiddl-y*, adj.

twig, tr. and intr. v., to understand (*slang*). — Gael. *tuig* or Ir. *tuigim*, *twuigim*, 'I understand'.

twig, n., a slender branch. — ME. *twigge*, fr. OE., rel. to MLG. *twīch*, MDu. *twijch*, Du. *twijg*, OHG. *zwīg*, MHG. *zwīc*, G. *Zweig*, 'branch, twig'. These words are rel. to **two** and orig. meant 'bifurcation'. Cp. OI. *dvikáḥ*, 'consisting of two', fr. *dvá*, 'two'.
Derivatives: *twigg-ed*, *twigg-en*, *twigg-y*, adjs.

twilight, n. — ME., fr. MFlem. *twilicht*, a var. of *twe(e)-licht*, corresponding to MLG. *twēlicht* (see F. J. Bense, Dictionary of the Low-Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 516). — See **twi-** and **light.**
Derivative: *twilight-y*, adj.

twill, n., a cloth woven in parallel diagonal lines. — ME. *twylle*, *twyll*, fr. OE. *twili*, rel. to OE. *twilic*, 'woven double', OHG. *zwilih*, MHG. *zwilich*, G. *Zwillich*, 'of two threads', and prop. loan translation of L. *bilīx*, 'of two threads', fr. *bi-* and *līcium*, 'thread', which is of uncertain origin. See **twi-** and cp. **tweed** and **drill.**
Derivatives: *tweill*, tr. v., *twill-ed*, adj.

twin, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. *twinn*, rel. to ON. *tvinnr*, *tvennr*, 'double, twin', ODan. *tvinling*, OSwed. *tvinlinger*, MLG. *twēlink*, MDu. *twēlinc*, Du. *tweeling*, 'twin', OHG. *zwinal*, 'double', *zwiniling*, MHG. *zwinelinc*, *zwillinc*, G. *Zwilling*, 'twin', and cogn. with L. *bīnī*, 'two each', Lith. *dvynù*, 'twins'. See **twain, two** and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *twin*, intr. and tr. v., *twinn-ed*, adj., *twinn-er*, n., *twinn-ing*, n.

twine, n., a strong thread consisting of twisted strands. — ME. *twin*, fr. OE. *twīn*, 'linen', orig. 'a double or twisted thread', rel. to Du. *twijn*, dial. Swed. *tvinne*, LG. *twērn*, Du. *tweern*, MHG., G. *zwirn*, 'twine, thread', ON. *tvinnr*, *tvennr*, 'double'. Cp. L. *bīnus*, 'double', which stands for **duisnos* and see prec. word.

twine, tr. v., to twist together; intr. v., to become twisted together. — ME. *twynen*, fr. *twīn*, 'a double thread', rel. to ON., Swed. *tvinna*, Dan. *tvinde*, Du. *tweernen*, OHG. *zwirnēn*, MHG., G. *zwirnen*, 'to thread'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *twin-er*, n., *twin-ing-ly*, adv.

twinge, tr. v., to cause to have a sudden pain; intr. v., to have a sudden pain. — ME. *twengen*, fr. OE. *twengan*, 'to press, pinch', rel. to ME. *twingen*, 'to afflict', OS. *thwingan*, OFris. *thwinga*, ON. *þvinga*, Dan. *tvinge*, Du. *dwingen*, OHG. *thwingan*, later *dwingan*, MHG. *dwingen*, later *twingen*, G. *zwingen*, 'to compel, force', and to OE. *þwang*, 'thong' (see **thong**); prob. cogn. with OI. *tvanákti*, 'pulls together'.
Derivative: *twinge*, n.

twinkle, intr. v., to sparkle, glitter. — ME. *twinklen*, freq. of *twinken*, 'to blink, wink', which is rel. to MHG. *zwinken*, G. *zwinkern*, of s.m.; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *twinkle*, n., *twinkl-er*, n., *twinkl-ing*, n. and adj., *twinkl-ing-ly*, adv., *twinkl-y*, adj.

twirl, tr. and intr. v., to spin; to whirl around. — Prob. a blend of **twist** and **whirl.**
Derivatives: *twirl*, n., *twirl-er*, n., *twirl-y*, adj.

twist, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *twisten*, fr. OE. *-twist*, 'a rope', lit. 'something made of two strands', occurring in the compound *mæst-twist*, 'a rope for staying a mast', rel. to OE. *twist*, 'branch', and to ON. *tvistra*, 'to divide, separate', *tvistr*, 'discordant', OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. *twist*, 'quarrel, discord', MHG., G. *zwist*, of s.m. All these words derive fr. Teut. **twis-* (whence also Goth. *twis-*, 'in two, asunder'), corresponding to I.-E. **dwis-*, whence Gk. δίς (for **δFίς*), OL. *dvis* (whence L. *bis*), 'twice', and OI. *dviḥ*, 'twice', *dvēsti*, 'he hates'. See **twi-** and cp. **twig.** See also **bis.**
Derivatives: *twist*, n., *twist-ed-ly*, adv., *twist-er*, n., *twist-ing*, adj., *twist-ing-ly*, adv., *twist-y*, adj., *twist-i-ly*, adv., *twist-i-ness*, n.

twit, tr. v., to taunt, reproach. — Aphetic for ME. *atwiten*, fr. OE. *ætwītan*, 'to reproach, blame', formed fr. *æt*, 'at' (see **at**), and *wītan*, 'to reproach, blame', which is rel. to OE. *wīte*, 'punishment, torture', OS. *wīti*, ON. *vīti*, OHG. *wīzzi*, 'punishment', OS. *wītan*, OHG. *wīzan*, 'to punish', Du. *verwijten*, OHG. *firwīzan*, MHG. *verwīzen*, G. *verweisen*, 'to reproach, reprove', of s.m., Goth. *fraweitan*, 'to avenge'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to observe'. They are derivatives of I.-E. base **wid-*, 'to see, know', whence also Gk. *Fιδεῖν, ἰδεῖν, L. *vidēre*, 'to see'; see **wit** and cp. **idea, vision.** For the sense development of OE. *ætwītan*, etc., cp. L. *animadvertere*, 'to give heed to, observe; to chastise, censure, punish'.
Derivatives: *twit*, n., *twitt-ing-ly*, adv., *twitt-y*, adj.

twitch, tr. v., to pull with a jerk; intr. v., to move with a jerk. — ME. *twicchen*. rel. to OE. *twiccian*, 'to pluck (fruit), twitch', LG. *twicken*, Du. *twikken*, OHG. *gizwickan*, MHG., G. *zwicken*, 'to pinch, tweak'. E. *twitch* is a palatalized var. of **tweak** (q.v.)
Derivatives: *twitch*, n., *twitch-er*, n., *twitch-y*, adj., *twitch-i-ly*, adv., *twitch-i-ness*, n.

twitter, intr. v. — ME. *twiteren*, of imitative origin. Cp. OHG. *zwizzirōn*, MHG. *zwitzern*, G. *zwitschern*, Dan. *kvidre*, Swed. *kvittra*, Du. *kwetteren*, which all are imitative Cp. **tweet.**
Derivatives: *twitter*, n., *twitter-er*, n., *twitter-ing*, adj., *twitter-ing-ly*, adv.

'twixt, prep. — Aphetic for **betwixt.**

two, adj. and n. — ME. *two*, earlier *twa* (fem. and neut.), *twei*, earlier *tweien*, *twein* (masc.; whence **E. twain**), fr. OE. *twā* (fem. and neut.), *twēgen* (masc.), *tū* (neut.), rel. to OS. *twēne* (masc.), *twā*, *twō* (fem.), *twē* (neut.), ON. *tveir* (masc.), *tvær* (fem.), *tvau* (neut.), OFris. *twēne* (masc.),

twā (fem. and neut.), Du. *twee*, OHG., MHG. *zwēne* (masc.), *zwō*, *zwā* (fem.), *zwei* (neut.), G. *zwei*, Goth. *twai* (masc.), *twōs* (fem.), *twa* (neut.), fr. I.-E. base **duwŏ-*, **duwōu-*, **dwō(u)-*, 'two', whence also OI. *dvāu*, *dvā* (masc.), *dvé* (fem. and neut.), Avestic *dva*, Toch. *wu* (masc.), *we* (fem.), B. *wī* (for **dwu*, resp. **dwe*, **dwī*), 'two', the first element in Hitt. *tā-yugash*, *tā-ugash*, 'two years old', *tān*, 'again', the second elemend in Arm. *er-ku*, 'two', Gk. δύο, Ion. δύω, Alb. *dü*, L. *duo* (masc. and neut.), *duae* (fem.), OSlav. *dŭva* (masc.), *dŭvě* (neut.), Lith. *dù* (masc.), *dvì* (fem.), Lett. *divi* (masc. and fem.), OPruss. *dwai* (acc. masc.), OIr. *dāu*, *dā* (masc.), *dī* (fem.), W. *dou* (masc.), *dwy* (fem.), 'two'. Cp. **twain, twelve, twenty, twi-, twice, twig, twill, twin, twine, twist, tub,** the first element in **twayblade** and the second element in **between, betwixt.** Cp. also **bi-, bis-, deuce, di-,** 'two', **dis-, double, doubt, dozen, dual, dubious, duel, duet, duplex, dvaita, dvandva, dyad,** the first element in **balance, barouche, bevue, biscuit, doab, dopatta, dubash,** and the second element in **combine, rebel, revel, sapsago, tête-bêche.**

-ty, suff. forming abstract nouns. — ME. *-te*, *-tee*, fr. OF. *-te* (F. *-té*), fr. L. *-tātem*, acc. of *-tās*, which is prop. a fusion of the suffixes *-tā* (appearing in words like *juven-ta*, 'youth', *vī-ta*, for **vīvi-ta*, 'life') and *-ti*. L. suff. *-tās* (gen. *-tātis*) is cogn. with Gk. -της (gen. -τητος), OI. *-tāti-*. Cp. e.g. L. *līber-tās*, 'freedom', fr. *līber*, 'free', Gk. φιλότης, 'friendship', fr. φίλος, 'friend', OI. *sarvà-tāti-ḥ*, 'wholeness', fr. *sárvaḥ*, 'whole, entire'. Cp. also **-ity.**

-ty, suff. used to denote multiples of ten; *twen-ty*, *thir-ty*, etc. — ME. *-ti*, fr. OE. *-tig*, rel. to OS., Du. *-tig*, ON. *-tigr*, OFris. *-tich*, OHG. *-zig*, *-zug*, MHG. *-zic*, G. *-zig*, '-ty', and to Goth. *tigus*, 'decade', a collateral form of *taihun*, 'ten'. See **ten** and cp. **twenty.**

tych-, form of **tycho-** before a vowel.

Tyche, n., Greek goddess of fortune (*Greek mythol.*) — Gk. Τύχη, fr. τύχη, 'fortune, fate, providence, chance', which is rel. to τεύχειν, 'to make ready, construct, fashion', τυγχάνειν, 'to happen to be at a place', and cogn. with Goth., OE. *dugan*, 'to be of use'. See **doughty** and cp. **dow,** 'to be able'. Cp. also next word and the second element in **Pentateuch, Hexateuch, Heptateuch, Octateuch.**

tychism, n., a theory that regards chance as an objective reality. — Coined by the U.S. logician, mathematician and physician, Charles Sanders Peirce (1839-1914), fr. Gk. τύχη, 'fortune, chance'. See prec. word and **-ism.**

tychite, n., a rare mineral. — Coined fr. Gk. τύχη, 'fortune, chance' (see **Tyche**) and subst. suff. **-ite**; so called because it was discovered by chance.

tycho-, before a vowel **tych-,** combining form meaning 'fortune, chance'. — Gk. τυχο , τυχ-, fr. τύχη. **See Tyche.**

tycoon, n., a wealthy and powerful businessman (*colloq.*) — Jap. *taikun*, 'great lord', fr. Chin. *ta*, 'great', and *kiun*, 'ruler, prince, lord'.

tying, n. — Formed fr. **tie,** v., with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

tyke, tike, n., 1) a dog, cur; 2) a boor (*now chiefly dial.*) — ME. *tyke*, fr. ON. *tīk*, 'bitch', rel. to MLG. *tīke*, of s.m.

tylarus, n., pad on the under surface of the toes of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τύλη, 'a swelling, cushion', which is rel. to τύλος, 'a 'lump, knot; any swelling', fr. I.-E. base **tū-*, 'to swell', whence also L. *tumidus*, 'swollen'. See **tumid** and cp. **tyloma, Tylopoda, tylosis.**

tyle, tyler, n. — Archaic spelling of **tile, tiler.**

tyloma, n., a callus (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. τύλωμα, fr. τύλος, 'callus; any swelling'. See **tylarus** and **-oma** and cp. the second element in **Entyloma.**

Tylopoda, n. pl., a division of mammals of the camel family (*zool.*) — ModL., lit. 'having callous feet', fr. Gk. τύλος, 'callus; any swelling', and πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **tylarus** and **-poda.**

tylosis, n., 1) growth of one cell into another (*bot.*); 2) thickening or hardening of tissue (*med.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-osis** fr. Gk. τύλος, 'lump, knot; any swelling'. See **tylarus.**

tymp, n., the top of the opening of the hearth of a blast furnace. — Shortened fr. **tympan.**

tympan, n., 1) a drum or a drumlike instrument (*archaic*); 2) a thin sheet of paper, parchment, etc., placed between the platen and the sheet to be printed. — ME., fr. OE. *timpana*, fr. L. *tympanum*, 'kettledrum, timbrel, panel of a door', fr. Gk. τύμπανον. See **tympanum.**

tympan-, form of **tympano-** before a vowel.

tympanist, n., one who beats a drum. — L. *tympanista*, fr. Gk. τυμπανιστής, fr. τυμπανίζειν, 'to beat the drum', fr. τύμπανον. See **tympan** and **-ist.**

tympanites, n., distention of the abdomen caused by the accumulation of gas in the intestines (*med.*) — ME., fr. Late L. *tympanītēs*, fr. Gk. τυμπανίτης, 'a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum', fr. τύμπανον, 'kettledrum'. See **tympanum** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

tympanitic, adj., pertaining to, or affected with, tympanites. — Late L. *tympanīticus*, fr. *tympanītēs*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

tympanitis, n., inflammation of the membrane of the middle ear (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. **tympanum** with suff. **-itis.**

tympano-, before a vowel **tympan-,** combining form meaning 'pertaining to the tympanum'. — Fr. Medical L. *tympanum*. See next word.

tympanum, n., the drum of the ear (*anat.*) — Medical L., introduced into anatomy by Gabriele Fallopio (see *Fallopian*) fr. L. *tympanum*, 'kettledrum', fr. Gk. τύμπανον, fr. τυμπ-, a nasalized form of stem τυπ-, which appears in τύπος, 'blow, impression', τύπτειν, 'to beat,

strike'. See **type** and cp. **tympan, timpano, timbre, timbrel.**
Derivatives: *tympan-al, tympan-ic*, adjs., *tympan-ic-ity*, n., *tympan-ism*, n.

tympanum, n., a flat triangular space (*archit.*) — L., 'kettledrum; a door panel; a triangular area of a pediment', fr. Gk. τύμπανον. See prec. word.

Tyndareus, n., the husband of Leda (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Τυνδάρεος, Att. Τυνδάρεως, lit. 'pounder', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tud-*, 'to beat, strike, pound', whence also Gk. Τῦδεύς, the hero *Tydeus*, lit. 'pounder', L. *tundere*, 'to beat, strike, stump', *tudēs*, gen. *-ditis*, 'hammer'. See **stint** and cp. **tund.**

Tynwald, n., parliament of the Isle of Man. — ON. *þingvöllr*, lit. 'assembly field', compounded of *þing*, 'assembly'. and *völlr*, 'ground, floor, field'. See **thing,** 'assembly', and **wold.**

typ-, form of **typo-** before a vowel.

typal, adj., pertaining to a type or types. — Formed fr. **type** with adj. suff. **-al.**

type, n. — Late L. *typus*, 'figure, image', fr. Gk. τύπος, 'blow, mark of a blow impression, stamp on a coin, pattern, model', from the stem of τύπτειν, 'to beat, strike', fr. I.-E. base **(s)tup-*, 'to strike, cut, hew', whence also Gk. στύπος, 'stem, stump', OI. *tupáti, túmpati, pra-stumpati*, 'beats, strikes', L. *stupēre*, 'to be stunned', *stupidus*, 'amazed, dull, stupid', *stuprum*, 'dishonor, disgrace', OSlav. *tūpati*, 'to palpitate, throb', *tūpūtŭ*, 'clattering, rushing'. Cp. **stub, stupefy, stupid, stupor, stuprum, styptic.**
Derivative: *type*, tr. and intr. v.

-type, combining form meaning; 1) type; 2) representative. — Fr. prec. word.

typh-, form of **typho-** before a vowel.

Typha, n., a genus of plants, the cat-tail flag (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τύφη, 'a plant used for stuffing bolsters, etc.', which together with L. *tuber*, 'a swelling, protuberance', ON. *þūfa*, 'hillock', OE. *þūf*, 'tuft, banner', *þȳfel*, 'a leafy plant, thicket', derives fr. I.-E. base **tŭ-bh-*, enlargement of base **tŭ-*, 'to swell', whence L. *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid.**

Typhaceae, n. pl., the cat-tail family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

typhlitis, n., inflammation of the caecum (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with subst. suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. τυφλός, 'blind'. See **typhlo-.**

typhlo-, before a vowel **typhl-,** combining form meaning 'blind'. — Gk. τυφλο-, τυφλ-, fr. τυφλός (dissimilated fr. *θυφλός), 'blind, closed, blunt', which is rel. to τῦφος, 'smoke', τύφειν, 'to smoke'. See **typhus.**

typho-, before a vowel **typh-,** combining form meaning 'smoke, vapor', used in the sense of *typhus* (*med.*) — Gk. τῦφο-, τῦφ-, fr. τῦφος. See **typhus.**

typhoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, typhus. — Compounded of **typh-** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *typhoid-al*, adj.

typhomania, n., delirium characteristic of typhus (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **typho-** and Gk. μανίᾱ, 'madness, frenzy'. See **mania.**

typhonic, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a typhoon. — Gk. τῦφωνικός, fr. τῦφῶν, which is rel. to τῦφος, 'smoke, mist'. See **typhus** and **-ic.**

typhoon, n., a cyclone in the western Pacific. — Chin. *tai fung*, lit. 'great wind'; influenced in form by Arab. *ṭufān* (whence also Port. *tufão*), fr. Gk. τῦφῶν, 'whirlwind' (see *typhus*).

typhous, adj., pertaining to typhus. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. τῦφος. See **typhus.**

Typhula, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'vapor' (see next word), and L. dimin. suff. **-ula.** The correct form would be *Typhidium* (fr. Gk. τῦφος and suff. **-idium,** fr. Gk. dimin. suff. -ίδιον).

typhus, n. — Medical L., fr. Gk. τῦφος, 'smoke, mist, cloud, fever accompanied by stupor', which is rel. to τύφειν, 'to smoke', τυφλός, 'blind', τῦφῶν, 'whirlwind'. These words are of uncertain origin. They are perh. cogn. with Goth. *daufs*, OE. *dēaf*, 'deaf', Goth. *dumbs*, OE. *dumb*, 'dumb', OE. *dūfe-* (in compounds), 'dove', lit. 'the dark-colored (bird)', OIr. *dub* (for **dhubu-*), 'black'. All these words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **dheu-bh-*, **dhu-bh-*, 'to fill with smoke, to cloud, darken; to be dull, dumb or deaf'. See **deaf** and cp. **typhlo-.**

typic, adj. — F. *typique*, fr. Late L. *typicus*. See next word.

typical, adj. — ML. *typicālis*, fr. Late L. *typicus*, fr. Gk. τυπικός, fr. τύπος, 'blow, impression, pattern, model'. See **type** and **-ical.**
Derivatives: *typical-ity*, n., *typical-ly*, adv., *typical-ness*, n.

typify, tr. v. — Formed fr. Late L. *typus* (see **type**) and **-fy.**
Derivative: *typifi-er*, n.

typist, n., a person who operates a typewriter. — See **type** and **-ist.**

typo-, before a vowel **typ-,** combining form meaning 'type, model'. — Fr. Gk. τύπος. See **type.**

typographer, n. — See next word and agential suff. **-er.**

typography, n. — ML. *typographia*. See **typo-** and **-graphy.**
Derivatives: *typograph-ic, typograph-ic-al*, adjs., *typograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

typothetae, n. pl., printers; esp. association of master printers. — ModL., compounded of Gk. τύπος, 'blow, impression, pattern, model', and the stem of τιθέναι, 'to put, place, set'. See **type** and **thesis** and cp. **thesmothete.**

Tyr, n., a war god in Norse mythology. — ON. *Týr*, rel. to OE. *Tīw*. See **deity** and cp. the first element in **Tuesday.**

tyr-, form of **tyro-** before a vowel.

tyramine, tyramin, n., a crystalline base, $C_8H_{11}NO$ (*biochem.*) — Coined from the first three letters of ***tyro*sine** and **amine.**

tyrannical, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *tyrannicus*, 'pertaining to a tyrant' (whence also F. *tyrannique*), fr. Gk. τυραννικός, fr. τύραννος. See **tyrant.**
Derivatives: *tyrannical-ly*, adv., *tyrannical-ness*, n.

tyrannicide, n., one who kills a tyrant. — F., fr. L. *tyrannicīda*, which is compounded of *tyrannus*, 'tyrant', and *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **tyrant** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

tyrannicide, n., the killing of a tyrant. — F., fr. L. *tyrannicīdium*, fr. *tyrannus*, 'tyrant', and *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **tyrant** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

Tyrannidae, n. pl., an American family of birds (*ornithol.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. *Tyrannus*, name of the type genus, fr. L. *tyrannus*. See **tyrant.**

tyrannize, intr. and tr. v. — MF. (= F.) *tyranniser*, fr. *tyran*, 'tyrant' Cp. Late L. *tyrannizāre*, 'to act the tyrant', Gk. τυραννίζειν, 'to take the part of tyrants', and see **tyrant** and **-ize.**
Derivatives: *tyranniz-er*, n., *tyranniz-ing-ly*, adv.

tyrannous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *tyrannus*. See **tyrant.**
Derivatives: *tyrannous-ly*, adv., *tyrannous-ness*, n.

tyranny, n. — ME. *tyrannie*, fr. MF. (= F.) *tyrannie*, fr. OF., fr. ML. *tyrannia*, fr. Gk. τυραννίᾱ, 'rule of a tyrant', fr. τύραννος, 'tyrant'. See next word and **-y** (representing Gk. -ίᾱ).

tyrant, n. — ME. *tirant*, fr. OF. *tiran* (F. *tyran*), fr. L. *tyrannus*, fr. Gk. τύραννος, 'an absolute ruler', which is a loan word from one of the languages of Asia Minor (prob. the Lydian). Cp. Etruscan *Turan*, 'mistress, lady' (surname of Venus). Cp. also the second element in **Amphitryon.** The final *t* in *tyrant* is due to a confusion of the ending *-an* with the pres. part. suff. *-ant*. Cp. the words *ancient, pageant, peasant, pheasant.*
Derivative: *tyrant*, intr. v.

Tyrian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus*, 'Tyre', name of the famous insular city in Phoenicia, fr. Gk. Τύρος, fr. Heb.-Phoen. *Tzōr, Tzūr*, lit. 'rock, rocky place'.

tyro, tiro, n., a novice. — L. *tīrō*, 'young soldier; recruit: beginner', of uncertain origin. Cp. the first element in **tirocinium.**

tyro-, before a vowel **tyr-,** combining form meaning 'cheese'. — Gk. τῡρο-, τῡρ-, fr. τῡρός, 'cheese', which is cogn. with OI. *tūraḥ*, Avestic *tūiri-*, 'curds, whey', and perh. also with OSlav. *tvarogŭ*, 'curds'. These words possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **tŭ-*, 'to swell', whence also L. *tumēre*, 'to swell'. See **tumid** and cp. the second element in **butter, satyr.**

tyrocidine, tyrocidin, n., an antibiotic obtained from a soil bacillus. — Coined by the bacteriologist René Jules Dubos (1901-), of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1940 fr. ***tyro*sine,** 1st **-cide** and chem. suff. **-ine, -in.**

tyrosine, tyrosin, n., an amino acid $C_9H_{11}NO_3$ (*biochem.*) — Coined by the German chemist Baron von Justus Liebig (1802-73) in 1846, fr. Gk. τῡρός, 'cheese' (see **tyro-**), and chem. suff. **-ine, -in**; so called because it is easily obtained from cheese.

Tyrrhenian, adj., pertaining to the Tyrrheni, Etruscan. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *Tyrrhenī*, fr. Gk. Τυρσηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, 'Tyrrhenians', fr. τύρσις, 'tower; walled city'. whence also L. *turris*, 'tower'. See **tower.**

tysonite, n., a fluoride of cerium metals (*mineral.*) — Named after the American naturalist S. T. *Tyson*, from whom it was received. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Tyto, n., a genus of owls (*ornithol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. τυτώ (Hesychius), 'owl', which is of imitative origin. Cp. Gk. τοῦτις (Hesychius), 'blackbird', Lith. *tūtuóti*, to trumpet', *tutlỹs*, 'hoopoe', ON. *þiōta*, 'to howl, resound', OE. *þēotan*, of s.m., which all are imitative.

Tytonidae, n. pl., a family of birds (*ornithol.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-idae.**

tzaddik, also spelled **saddik, zaddik,** n., 1) in the *Bible*, a righteous man; 2) in the modern sense of the word, a Hasidic spiritual leader. — Heb. *tzaddíq*, 'just, righteous', fr. *tzādháq*, 'he was just, was righteous' [whence also *tzédhek*, 'righteousness, justice', *tz^{e}dhāqā^{h}*, 'righteousness, justice' (in Mishnaic Heb. also 'alms, charity')], which is rel. to Aram. *tz^{e}dhēq*, 'he was righteous', Syr. *zadhḗq*, '(it is) right'), Arab. *ṣádaqa*, 'he spoke the truth', Ethiop. *ṣadáqa*, 'he was just, was righteous', Aram. *tzidhq^{e}thā, tz^{e}dhaqtā*, 'a good deed, charity'; Arab. *ṣádaqa^{h}*, 'alms, charity', is a loan word fr. Heb. *tz^{e}dhāqā^{h}*, in its Mishnaic Heb. sense (i.e. 'alms, charity'). Cp. the second element in **Melchizedek.**

tzadhe, tzade, n., name of the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *tzādḗ*, lit. 'fishing hook', fr. *tzūdh*, 'to hunt, catch, capture'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Heb. *tzūdh* (whence *tzáyidh*, 'hunting, game', *tzayyādh*, 'hunter', *m^{e}tzūdhā^{h}*, 'prey, net; fastness, stronghold', *m^{e}tzōdha^{h}*, 'net, trap, snare') is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *tzādh*, 'he hunted', Ugar. *ṣd*, Akkad. *ṣādu*, 'to hunt', Arab. *ṣáda*, 'he hunted'. Cp. **sadhe.** Cp. also **Sidonian.**

tzar, tzarina. — See **czar, czarina.**

tzigane, n., gipsy. — F., fr. Hung. *cigány*, whence also G. *Zigeuner*. Cp. **czigany.**

U

uberous, adj., plentiful (*rare*). — Late L. *ūberōsus*, from the L. adjective *ūber*, 'fruitful', from the noun *ūber* (for **ūder*), 'teat, pap, dug, udder'. See **udder** and **-ous** and cp. **exuberant.**
Derivatives: *uberous-ly*, adv., *uberous-ness*, n.

ubiety, n., whereness (*philos.*) — ModL. *ubietās*, formed with suff. *-tās* (gen. *-tātis*), fr. L. *ubi*, 'where' (whence *ubi-que*, 'everywhere'), which stands for orig. **cubi* (cp. *ali-cubi*, 'elsewhere'), rel. to Oscan *puf, pufe*, Umbr. *pufe*, 'where', fr. I.-E. **q^{w}u-dhei-*; cp. OI. *kuha* (for **kudha*), OSlav. *kŭde*, 'where'; fr. I.-E. base **q^{w}u-*, 'where, whither', whence also Vedic *kú*, Avestic *kū*, 'where', OI. *kvà*, 'where, whither', *kútra*, 'where', *kútaḥ*, 'wherefrom', Avestic *kuθra*, 'where, whither', MW. *cw, cwt*, 'where, whither', Alb. *kur*, 'as, when', Arm. *ur*, 'somewhere', Hitt. *ku-wapi*, 'somewhere'. Cp. **who, how, where,** the first element in **ibidem** and the second element in **aliunde.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

ubiquitous, adj., being everywhere, omnipresent. — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ubiquitous-ly*, adv., *ubiquitous-ness*, n.

ubiquity, n., omnipresence. — F. *ubiquité*, formed with suff. *-ité* fr. L. *ubique*, 'everywhere', which is compounded of *ubi*, 'where', and enclitic particle *-que*, meaning 'also, ever', identical with *-que*, 'and', fr. I.-E. **q^{w}e-*, whence also OI. *ca*, Phrygian κε, Gk. τέ, OIr. *-ch* (in *na-ch*, 'not'). I.-E. **q^{w}e-* is rel. to pron. base **q^{w}o-*, See **ubiety, who** and **-ity.**

U-boat, n., submarine. — G. *U-Boot*, abbreviation of *Unterseeboot*, lit. 'undersea boat'. See **under, sea** and **boat.**

udder, n. — ME., fr. OE. *ūder*, rel. to OS. OFris., MLG., MDu. *ūder*, Du. *uier*, OHG. *ūtar, ūtir*, MHG. *iuter*, G. *Euter*, ON. *jūgr, jūr*, Norw. *jur*, Dan. *yver*, Swed. *juver*, fr. I.-E. base **ēudh-*, **oudh-*, **ūdh-*, whence also OI. *ūdhar*, Gk. οὖθαρ, L. *ūber*, OSlav. *vymę* (for **ūdhmen*), 'udder', (whence also Hung. *vemhes*, 'pregnant'). Cp. **uberous, exuberant.**
Derivatives: *udder-ed*, adj., *udder-ful*, *udder-less*, adj.

udograph, n., an automatic rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ūdus*, 'wet', and Gk. *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See next word and **-graph.**

udometer, n., a rain gauge. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ūdus*, 'wet'. and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. L. *ūdus* is a contracted form of *ūvidus*, 'which is rel. to *ūvēre*, 'to be wet', *(h)ūmēre*, 'to be moist, wet', *(h)ūmor*, 'fluid, moisture'. See **humor** and cp. **uliginous.** For the second element see **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.
Derivatives: *udometr-ic*, adj., *udometr-y*, n.

Ugaritic, adj., pertaining to the ancient city Ugarit, its inhabitants or their language; n., the language of Ugarit, closely rel. to Phoen. and Hebrew. — Formed with suff. **-ic** from the city *Ugarit*. This name prob. derives, through the medium of Akkadian, from Sumerian *ugāru*, 'field' (whence also Hung. *ugar*, 'fallow field').

ugh, interj. expressing repugnance. — Imitative.

uglify, tr. v., to make ugly. — Compounded of **ugly** and **-fy.**
Derivative: *uglifi-er*, n.

ugly, adj. — ME. *uglike, ugly*, 'frightful, repulsive', fr. ON. *uggligr*, 'fearful', which is formed fr. *uggr*, 'fear', with suff. *-ligr*, 'like'. ON. *uggr* and the rel. *ugga*, 'to fear', are of uncertain origin. Suff. *-ligr* is rel. to OE. *-līc*; see adj. suff. **-ly.**
Derivatives: *ugli-ly*, adv., *ugli-ness*, n.

Ugrian, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Ugra* name of the country on either side of the Ural Mountains.

Ugric, adj., Ugrian. — See prec. word and **-ic.**

uhlan, n., a cavalryman. — G. *Uhlan, Ulan*, fr. Pol. *ułan*, fr. Turk.- Tatar *oghlan*, 'boy, youth', from stem **ogh*, 'child'. For sense development cp. *infantry*, which derives fr. L. *infāns*, 'a young child, a babe'.

uitlander, n., outlander, not of Boer birth. — S. Afr. Du., compounded of Du. *uit*, 'out', *land*, 'land', and suff. *-er*. See **out, land** and agential suff. **-er.**

ukase, n., a decree having the force of law in Czarist Russia. — F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, 'order', back formation fr. *ukazát'*, 'to show, direct, order', fr. intensive pref. *u-* and *kazát'*, 'to show'. Pref. *u-*, which occurs in all Slavic languages, is cogn. with OI. *avaḥ*, 'down(ward)', *áva*, 'from', pref. *áva-*, 'away from' (as in *ávabharati*, 'carries away'), L. *au-*, 'away' (in *auferō*, 'I carry away'), OPruss., Lith., Lett. *au-*, 'from; un-' (as in Lett. *aũ-moniom*, 'nonsensical, foolish'), OIr. *ō, ūa*, 'down, from'. Russ. *kazát'* is rel. to OSlav. *kazati*, Czech *kázati*, Pol. *kazać*, etc., and cogn. with OI. *kā́śate*, 'appears, shines'. See **akasa** and cp. the first element in **Casimir.**

Ukrainian, adj. and n. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Ukraine*, a Slavic word prop. meaning 'frontier'; so called because orig. it formed the southern frontier of Poland.

ukulele, n., a Hawaiian guitarlike musical instrument. — Hawaiian, lit. 'flea', prop. 'jumping insect', fr. *uku*, 'insect', and *lele*, 'to jump'. The instrument was so called in allusion to the rapid motions of the fingers over it.

-ular, suff. — Compounded of the suffixes **-ule** and **-ar.**

ulatrophia, ulatrophy, n., atrophy of the gingiva (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of Gk. οὖλον, 'gum', and ἀτροφία, 'atrophy'. See **ulitis** and **atrophy.**

ulcer, n. — F. *ulcère*, fr. VL. *ulcerem* (for L. *ulcus*), acc. of *ulcus*, 'a sore, ulcer', which is cogn. with OI. *árśaḥ*, 'hemorrhoids', Gk. ἕλκος, 'wound, abscess'. The rough spirit in ἕλκος (inst. of **ἕλκος*), is no doubt due to a confusion of this noun with the verb ἕλκειν, 'to draw'. Derivatives: *ulcer*, intr. and tr. v., *ulcerate* (q.v.), *ulceration* (q.v.), *ulcer-ative*, adj., *ulcer-ed*, adj., *ulcerous* (q.v.)

ulcerate, tr. v., to make ulcerous; intr. v., to become ulcerous. — ME. *ulceraten*, fr. L. *ulcerātus*, pp. of *ulcerāre*, 'to make sore', fr. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

ulceration, n. — L. *ulcerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ulcerātus*, pp. of *ulcerāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

ulcerous, adj. — L. *ulcerōsus*, 'full of sores', from *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*. See **ulcer** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *ulcerous-ly*, adv., *ulcerous-ness*, n.

-ule, dimin. suff. — This suffix. is used only after consonants. After vowels its form is *-olus*. See **-ole,** dimin. suff.

ulema, n. pl., learned men, scholars. — Turk., fr. Arab. *'ulamā'*, 'learned men', pl. of *'ālim*, 'learned, wise', which is prop. the active partic. of *'álima*, 'he knew'.

-ulent, adj. suff. meaning 'abounding in, full of'. — L. *-ulentus* (either directly or through the medium of F. *-ulent*).

uletic, adj., pertaining to the gums. — Formed with suff. **-etic** fr. Gk. οὖλον, 'gum'. See **ulitis.**

Ulex, n., a genus of plants, the furze (*bot.*) — L. *ūlex*, 'a shrub resembling rosemary', contracted fr. **ūvilex*, and rel. to *ūlīgō*, 'moisture'. See **uliginose.**

ulexite, n., a hydrous sodium calcium borate (*mineral.*) — Named after the German chemist Georg L. *Ulex*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

uliginose, uliginous, adj., oozy, muddy. — L. *ūlīginōsus*, 'wet, damp, marshy', fr. *ūlīgō*, gen. *-ginis*, 'moisture, dampness', contraction of **ūvilīgō*, fr. *ūvēre*, 'to be wet', whence also *ūvidus, ūdus*, 'wet'. See **udometer** and adj. suff. **-ose,** resp. **-ous,** and cp. **Ulex.**

ulitis, n., inflammation of the gums (*med.*) — Medical L., formed with suff. **-itis** fr. Gk. οὖλον, 'gum', which is prob. related to εἰλέω, 'I roll, roll up', and lit. means 'that which is rounded or padded'. Εἰλέω stands for **ϝελνέω* and derives fr. I.-E. base **welu-*, **welw-*, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **epulis, parulis, ulatrophia, Ulotrichi.**

ullage, n., the amount by which a bottle or cask of liquor falls short of being full. — ME. *oylage, ulage*, fr. MF. *eullage, oillage* (F. *ouillage*), 'the filling up of a cask', fr. *eullier, oiller* (F. *ouiller*), 'to fill up (a cask) to the bung', lit. 'to fill it to "the eye"', fr. *ueil* (F. *œil*), 'eye', fr. L. *oculus*, 'eye'. See **ocular** and **-age.**

ullmannite, n., a nickel sulfantimonide (*mineral.*) — G. *Ullmannit*, named after the German chemist Johann C. *Ullmann* (1771-1821). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Ulmaceae, n. pl., a family of plants, the elm family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. L. *ulmus*, 'elm'. See **Ulmus.**

ulmaceous, adj., pertaining to the elm family. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

ulmic, adj., pertaining to, or found in, ulmin. — Formed fr. next word with adj. suff. **-ic.**

ulmin, n., a brown substance found in elms (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **Ulmus** with suff. **-in.**

Ulmus, n., a genus of trees, the elm (*bot.*) — L. *ulmus*, 'elm'. See **elm.**

ulna, n., the inner of the two bones of the forearm (*anat.*) — L. *ulna* (for **olenā*), 'the elbow', cogn. with Gk. οὐλο-, 'elbow', Goth. *aleina*, OE. *eln*, 'ell'. See **ell.**

ulnar, adj., pertaining to the ulna. — Formed fr. L. *ulna* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ar.**

ulno-, combining form meaning 'pertaining to the ulna. — Fr. L. *ulna*. See **ulna.**

ulo-, combining form meaning 'in relation to the gums'. — Gk. οὖλον, fr. οὖλος, 'gum'. See **ulitis.**

-ulose, adj. suff. meaning 'characterized by'. — L. *-ulōsus*, compounded of the suffixes *-ulus* and *-ōsus*. See **-ule** and subst. suff. **-ose** and cp. **-ulous,** 'characterized by'.

Ulotrichi, n. pl., the race having woolly hair, a term in Huxley's classification (*anthropol.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. οὖλος, 'woolly, crisp', and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair'. The first element stands for **ϝόλνος* and is rel. to οὖλον, 'gum', εἰλέω, 'I roll, roll up'; see **ulitis.** For the second element see **tricho-.**

ulotrichous, adj., having woolly hair. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

-ulous, adj., suff. meaning 'tending to', as in *credulous*. — L. *-ulus*.

-ulous, adj. suff. meaning 'characterized by', as in *populous*. — L. *-ulōsus*. See **-ulose.**

Ulrica, fem. **PN.** — Latinized fem. form of G. *Ulrich*, fr. OHG. *Uodalrīch, Uolrīch*, lit. 'of a rich home', fr. *uodal*, 'home, nobility', and *rīhhi*, 'rich'. The first element is rel. to OE. *æðele*, 'noble', *ōðel*, 'home, land', ON. *ōðal*, 'home, property'; see **atheling.** For the second element see **rich** and cp. the PN.'s there referred to.

ulster, n., a long, loose overcoat. — Fr. *Ulster*, the Northern province of Ireland; so called because first made in Belfast, in the province Ulster.

ulterior, adj., 1) later; further; 2) undisclosed. — L., 'farther, beyond', compar. of **ulter*, 'that which is on the other side', rel. to *ultrā, ultrō*, 'on the other side, beyond, besides', *uls*, 'beyond', OL. *ollus*, 'that one', *ōlim*, 'formerly', and prob. also to *alius*, 'another'. See **else** and cp. **alias.** Cp. also **ultima, ultimate, ultimatum, ultra, ultra-, ultroneous.** Cp. also **outrage, outré.** For the ending of *ulterior* see 1st suff. **-ior.**

Derivative: *ulterior-ly*, adv.

ultima, adj., farthest, last, final; n., the last syllable of a word. — L. *ultima* fem. of *ultimus*, 'last'. See **ultimate.**

ultimacy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

ultimate, adj., final, fundamental; n., something ultimate. — Late L. *ultimātus*, pp. of *ultimāre*, 'to come to, or be at, an end', fr. L. *ultimus*, 'last', superl. of L. *uls*, 'beyond'. See **ulterior** and adj. suff. **-ate.** For the superl. suff. *-timus* in *ultimus* see **intimate,** adj. and cp. *posthumous, maritime.*

Derivatives: *ultimate-ly*, adv., *ultimate-ness*, n.

ultimatum, n., final demand. — Late L. *ultimātum*, neut. of *ultimātus*, pp. of *ultimāre*. See prec. word.

ultimo, adv., in the month preceding the present. — L. *ultimō* (scil. *mēnse*), 'in the last month', abl. of *ultimus*, 'last'. See **ultima.**

ultimogeniture, n., a system of inheritance by which the estate descends to the youngest son (as in Borough English). — Compounded of L. *ultimus*, 'last', and *genitūra*, 'a begetting, bearing, birth', fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, 'to beget, bear, bring forth'. See **ultimate,** adj., **genus** and **-ure** and cp. **primogeniture.**

ultra, adj., extreme; n., an extremist. — L. *ultrā*, 'on the other side, beyond', prop. fem. abl. of **ulter*, 'that which is on the other side'. See **ulterior.**

ultra-, pref. meaning 'beyond'. — Fr. L. *ultrā*. See prec. word.

ultraism, n., the holding of extreme views, radicalism. — See **ultra** and **-ism.**

ultraist, n., one who holds extreme views. — See **ultra** and **-ist.**

ultramarine, adj., situated beyond the sea. — ML. *ultrāmarīnus*, fr. L. *ultrā*, 'beyond', and *marīnus*, 'pertaining to the sea'. See **ultra-** and **marine** and cp. **transmarine.**

ultramarine, n., a pure blue pigment, orig. obtained from powdered lapis lazuli. — Refashioned fr. It. *oltramarino*, 'from beyond the sea', fr. ML. *ultrāmarīnus* (see **ultramarine,** adj.); so called because the lapis lazuli had to be imported from 'beyond the sea'. i.e. Asia.

Derivative: *ultramarine*, adj.

ultramontane, adj., beyond the mountains; esp. beyond the Alps (in the latter meaning it was orig. used by the Italians in the sense 'north of the Alps'; later it was applied by the northern nations in the sense 'south of the Alps', whence arose the meanings 'Itaiian' and 'of, or supporting the policy of, the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church'; n., 1) a person living beyond the mountains (esp. beyond, i.e. north, resp. south, of the Alps); 2) an adherent of the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church. — ML. ***ultrāmontānus*** **(corresponding to L.** ***trāmontānus*****), 'situated beyond the mountains', fr. L.** ***ultrā*****, 'beyond', and** ***montānus*****, 'pertaining to a mountain', fr.** *mōns*, gen. *montis*, 'mountain'. Cp. It. *oltramontano* and F. *ultramontain* and see *ultra-* and **mount,** 'hill'. Cp. also **tramontane.**

ultramontanism, n., the principles of the ultramontane party. — F. *ultramontanisme* formed fr. *ultramontain* (fr. ML. *ultrāmontānus*) with suff. *-isme*. See prec. word and **-ism.**

ultramontanist, n., an adherent of the ultramontane party. — See **ultramontane** and **-ist.**

ultramundane, n., beyond the world. — L. *ultrāmundānus*, formed fr. *ultrā*, 'beyond', and *mundānus*, 'wordly'. See **ultra-** and **mundane.**

ultrasonic, adj., supersonic. — See **ultra-** and **sonic.**

ultraviolet, adj., outside the violet end of the visible spectrum (*physics*). — Lit. 'beyond the violet', compounded of **ultra-** and **violet.**

ultra vires, transcending one's power or authority (*law*). — L., 'beyond powers', fr. *ultrā*, 'beyond', and *vīrēs*, acc. (and nom.) pl. of *vīs*, 'force, strength', which is rel. to *vir*, 'man'. See **ultra** and **virile.**

ultroneous, adj., voluntary. — L. *ultrōneus*, 'of one's own accord, voluntary, spontaneous', fr. *ultrō*, 'beyond; of one's own accord'. See **ultra** and **-eous.**

Derivatives: *ultroneous-ly*, adv., *ultroneous-ness*, n.

ululant, adj., howling. — L. *ululāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *ululāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

ululate, intr. v., to howl. — L. *ululāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *ululāre*, 'to howl, screech, cry out' (whence *ulula*, 'owl', prop. 'the screeching bird'); from reduplication of the imitative base **ul-*, **ol-*. Cp. Gk. ὀλολύζειν, 'to cry aloud', OI. *ululíh*, 'a howling'. Cp. also **owl.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *ululation* (q.v.), *ululat-ive*, adj.

ululation, n., howling, lamentation. — L. *ululātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ululāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *ululāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

Ulva, n., a genus of seaweeds, the sea lettuce (*bot.*) — L. *ulva*, 'sedge', rel. to *alga*. See **alga.**

Ulvaceae, n. pl., a family of seaweeds (*bot.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-aceae** fr. **Ulva** (q.v.)

ulvaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Ulysses, n., Latin name for Odysseus. — L., more exactly *Ulixēs*, fr. Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς (see **Odysseus**). The Latin spellings *Ulissēs*, *Ulyssēs* are an attempt at bringing *Ulixēs* nearer to Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς, more exactly, to its dialectal forms Ὀλυσσεύς, Ὀλυσεύς, Ὀλισεύς.

umangite, n., a copper selenide (*mineral.*) — G. *Umangit*, named after the Sierra de *Umango* in Argentina. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

umbel, n., a type of inflorescence (*bot.*) — L. *umbella* (for ***umber-lā***), 'sunshade, parasol', lit. 'a little shade', dimin. of *umbra*, 'shade, shadow'. See **umbra** and cp. **umbrella.** For the change of ***umber-lā*** to *umbella* cp. L. *libellus*, 'a little book', for ***liber-lus***, fr. *liber*, 'book' (see *libel*).

Derivative: *umbel(l)-ed*, adj.

umbell-, form of **umbelli-** before a vowel.

umbella, n., the same as *umbel*. — L. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *umbell-ar*, adj., *umbellate* (q.v.)

umbellate, adj., having umbels. — ModL. *umbellātus*, fr. L. *umbella*. See **umbel** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

umbellet, n., an umbellule (*bot.*) — Formed fr. **umbel** with dimin. suff. **-et.**

umbelli-, before a vowel **umbell-,** a combining form meaning 'umbel' or 'umbellate'. — Fr. L. *umbella*. See **umbel.**

umbelliferous, adj., producing umbels (*bot.*) — Compounded of **umbelli-** and **-ferous.**

umbelliform, adj., having the form of an umbel (*bot.*) — Compounded of **umbelli-** and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

umbellule, n., a secondary umbel (*bot.*) — ModL. *umbellula*, a double dimin., formed fr. L. *umbella*, itself a dimin. of *umbra*, 'shade, shadow'. See **umbel** and **-ule.**

umber, n., a brown earthy pigment. — ME. *umbre, umber*, 'shade, shadow', fr. MF. *umbre* (F. *ombre*), for *terre d'Umbre* (F. *terre d'Ombre*), lit. 'earth of Umbria' (in Italy). For sense development cp. It. *terra di Siena*, 'umber', lit. 'earth of Siena', fr. Siena, a town in Northern Italy (cp. *sienna*).

Derivatives: *umber*, adj., dark brown, *umber*, tr. v., to paint with umber.

umber, n., the grayling. — ME. *umbre*, fr. MF. *umbre* (F. *ombre*), 'the grayling', fr. OF., fr. L. *umbra*, 'shade'. See **umbra.** For sense development cp. *umbrette* and *Sciaenidae.*

umbilical, adj., pertaining to the navel. — ML. *umbilicālis*, fr. L. *umbilīcus*. See **umbilicus** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *umbilical-ly*, adv.

umbiliçate, adj., having an umbilicus. — L. *umbilīcātus*, formed with suff. *-ātus* fr. *umbilīcus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

Derivatives: *umbilicat-ed*, adj., *umbilicat-ion*, n.

umbilicus, n., navel (*anat.*) — L. *umbilīcus*, 'navel, umbilical cord', prob. formed with suff. *-cus*, fr. ***ombelī*** which is rel. to *umbō*, 'boss of a shield', and cogn. with Gk. ὀμφαλός, 'navel; boss of a shield, knob', ON. *nafli*, OE. *nafela*, 'navel'. See **navel** and cp. **umbo, nombril, omphalic.**

umbiliform, adj., having the form of an umbilicus or navel. — See prec. word and **-form.**

umble pie, pie made of the umbles of a deer. — See next word and cp. **humble pie.**

umbles, n. pl. — Obsol. var. of **numbles.**

umbo, n., the boss of a shield. — L. *umbō*, 'a convex elevation, knob, boss', rel. to *umbilīcus*. 'navel'. See **umbilicus.**

umbonal, adj., pertaining to the umbo. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *umbō*, gen. *umbōnis*. See prec. word.

umbonate, adj., shaped like an umbo. — Formed with suff. **-ate** fr. L. *umbō*, gen. *umbōnis*. See **umbo.**

umbra, n., shade, shadow (of a planet). — L. *umbra*, 'shade, shadow', of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. *ándhas-*, 'darkness', *andháḥ*, Avestic *andō*, 'blind'. For the suff. *-bra* in *umbra* cp. the suff. in L. *tenebrae* (pl.), 'darkness'. See Ernout-Meillet, DELL., p. 745 s.v. *umbra*. Cp. Rum. *umbră*, It. *ombra*, F. *ombre*, OProvenç., Catal. *ombra*, 'shade', which all derive fr. L. *umbra*, and Catal., Sp., Port. *sombra*, 'shade', which come fr. VL. *subumbrāre*, 'to cast shade upon'. Cp. **umbel, umber,** 'the grayling', **umbrage, umbrella, umbrette, adumbrate, adumbration, penumbra.** Cp. also **somber, sombrero.**

umbraculiferous, adj., bearing umbracula (*bot.*) — Compounded of **umbraculum** and **-ferous.**

umbraculiform, adj., shaped like an umbraculum (*bot.*) — Compounded of **umbraculum** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form,** n.

umbraculum, n., an appendage of the form of an umbrella (*bot.*) — L., 'umbrella', dimin. of *umbra*. See **umbra** and **-culum.**

umbrage, n., 1) shadow; 2) resentment. — ME., fr. OF. *umbrage, ombrage* (F. *ombrage*), 'shade, suspicion, distrust', fr. L. *umbrāticus*, 'pertaining to shade', fr. *umbra*. See **umbra** and **-age.**

umbrageous, adj., shady. — F. *ombrageux*, 'suspicious, distrustful; skittish (said of horses)', fr. OF. *umbrageus, ombrageus*, 'shady, suspicious', fr. *umbre, ombre* (F. *ombre*), 'shade'. See **umbra** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *umbrage*, tr. v., *umbrageous-ly*, adv *umbrageous-ness*, n.

umbral, adj., pertaining to an umbra. — Formed fr. **umbra** with adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *umbral-ly*, adv.

umbrella, n. — It. *ombrella*, fr. Late L. *umbrella*, alteration of L. *umbella*, 'a little shadow, sunshade, umbrella', dimin. of *umbra*. See **umbra** and **-ella** and cp. **umbel.**

Derivatives: *umbrella*, adj. and tr. v.

umbrette, n., the bird called *Scopus umbretta*. — ModL. *umbretta*, fr. F. *ombrette*, dimin' of *ombre*, 'the grayling'. See **umber,** 'the grayling', and **-ette.**

Umbrian, adj., pertaining to Umbria. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Umbria*, name of a district in Central Italy.

Derivative: *Umbrian*, n.

umbriferous, adj., giving shade. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *umbrifer*, 'giving shade, casting a shade, shady', which is compounded of *umbra*, 'shade', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **umbra** and **-ferous.**

umiak, n., an Eskimo boat. — Eskimo.

umlaut, n., vowel mutation. — G. *Umlaut*, 'modification of a vowel', coined by the German poet Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock (1724-1803) fr. *um*, 'around, about', and *Laut*, 'sound'. The first element derives fr. MHG. *umbe, ümbe*, fr. OHG. *umbi*, which is rel. to OE. *ymbe*, 'around, about'; see **ambi-** and cp. **amphi-.** The second

element is rel. to G. *laut*, 'loud'; see **loud** and cp. **ablaut, anlaut, auslaut.** As a technical term of grammar, the word *umlaut* was introduced by the German philologist Jakob Ludwig Karl Grimm (1785-1863).

umpire, n., judge, arbiter. — ME. *nompere, nounpere*, fr. OF. *nomper*, earlier *nonper*, 'not equal', fr. *non*, 'not', and *per*, 'equal, peer', fr. L. *non*, 'not', resp. *par*, 'equal'. See **non** and **peer,** n. The modern E. form is due to a misdivision of *a numpire* into *an umpire*. For similar misdivisions cp. *adder* and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *umpire*, tr. v., *umpir-age*, n., *umpir-ess*, n.

umpteen, adj., any great number (*army slang*). — Coined on analogy of thir*teen*, etc., fr. *ump-*, an interjection suggestive of an indefinite number.
Derivative: *umpteen-th*, adj.

un-, privative pref., as in *unknown*. — ME., fr. OE., rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG., G. *un-*, Goth. *un-*, ON. *ū-*, *ō-*, Dan. *u-*, Swed. *ō-*, Du. *on-*, and cogn. with OI., Avestic, OPers. *a-*, *an-*, Toch. *an-*, *en-*, *em-*, Arm. *an-*, Gk. *ἀ-*, before a vowel *ἀν-*, Oscan and Umbr. *an-*, L. *in-*, OIr. *an-*, *in-*, *ē-*, W., Bret., Co. *an-*. Cp. the pref. in OE. *uncūþ*, ON. *ūkūðr*, Goth. *unkunþs*, OI. *ájñātaḥ*. Arm. *ancanaut'*, Gk. *ἄγνωτος*, L. *īgnōtus* (for **in-gnōtos*), OIr. *ingnad*, 'unknown' (see **uncouth**). These prefixes derive fr. I.-E. **n̥-*, to which base **ne*, 'no, not', stands in vowel gradation. See **no** and cp. the priv. prefixes **an-** and **in-.**

un-, pref. expressing reversal, deprivation or removal, as in *undo, unfasten*. — ME. *un-*, fr. OE. *on-*, *un-*, rel. to OS. *ant-*, ON. *and-*, Du. *ont-*, OHG. *ant-*, *int-*, MHG., G. *ant-*, *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, 'against', Goth. prep. *and*, 'along', and cognate with OI. *ánti*, 'opposite', Gk. *ἄντα*, *ἀντήν*, 'opposite', *ἀντί*, 'over against, opposite, before', L. *ante*, 'before', fr. I.-E. base **anta-*, **anti-*, 'over against, opposite'. See **ante-, anti-.** For the fuller OE. form see **answer.**

unable, adj. — ME. See priv. pref. **un-** and **able.** Cp. **inability.**
Derivatives: *unable-ness*, n., *unabl-y*, adv.

unanimity, n. — ME. *unanimite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *unanimité*, fr. L. *ūnanimitātem*, acc. of *ūnanimitās*, fr. *ūnanimus*, 'of one mind'. See next word and **-ity.**

unanimous, adj., of one mind. — L. *ūnanimus*, 'of one mind', compounded of *ūnus*, 'one', and *animus*, 'mind'. See **one** and **animus.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *unanimous-ly*, adv., *unanimous-ness*, n.

unapt, adj. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **un-** and **apt.** Cp. **inapt, inept.**

unattached, adj. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **un-** and **attached.** Cp. **tosher,** which is a corruption of *unattached*.

unbelief, n. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **un-** and **belief.** Cp. OE. *ungelēafa*.

unberufen, interj., used in the sense of 'Heaven forbid'. — G., lit. 'uncalled'; formed fr. pref. *un-*, and *berufen*, pp. of *berufen*, 'to call', fr. pref. *be-* and *rufen*, 'to call'. See priv. pref. **un-,** pref. **be-** and **roup,** 'to sell by auction'.

Uncaria, n. pl., a genus of plants of the madder family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *uncus*, 'hook'. See **uncus** and **-aria.**

uncia, n. — L., 'the twelfth part of anything, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce; the twelfth part of a foot, an inch', fr. **oinicia*, **oincia*, 'unity', and rel. to OL. *oinos*, L. *ūnus*, 'one'. See **one** and cp. **unity.** Cp. also **ounce, oka, inch, uncial** and the second element in **semuncia.**

unciferous, adj., bearing a hook (*zool.*) — Compounded of L. *uncus*, 'hook', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **uncus** and **-ferous.**

unciform, adj., hook-shaped. — Compounded of L. *uncus*, 'hook', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **uncus** and **form,** n.

uncinal, adj., hooklike. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *uncīnus*, 'hook, barb'. See **uncinus.**

uncinate, adj., hooked, hook-shaped. — L. *uncīnātus*, fr. *uncīnus*, 'hook, barb'. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *uncinat-ed*, adj.

uncinus, n., a hooklike process. — L. *uncīnus*, 'hook, barb', fr. *uncus*. See **uncus.**

uncle, n. — ME. fr. OF. *uncle, oncle* (F. *oncle*), fr. VL. *aunculus* (whence also Rum. *unchiŭ*), fr. L. *avunculus*, 'uncle on the mother's side', dimin. of *avus*, 'grandfather', which is cogn. with Arm. *hav*, 'grandfather', Lith. *avýnas*, 'maternal uncle', OPruss. *awis*, 'uncle', OSlav. *ujĭ*, 'uncle', the first element in OE. *ēam*, OFris. *ēm*, Du. *oom*, OHG., MHG. *ōheim*, 'maternal uncle', G. *Oheim, Ohm*, 'uncle', ON. *afi*, 'grandfather', *āi*, 'great-grandfather', Goth. *awō*, 'grandmother', OIr. *aue, haue*, MIr. *ōa, ua*, 'grandson', later 'nephew', W. *ewythr*, 'uncle'. Cp. **avuncular, atavism, avital, ayah,** 'a Hindu nurse', **eme.**
Derivative: *uncle*, tr. v.

-uncle, dimin. suff. — L. *-unculus*, enlargement of suff. *-culus*. See **-culus, -cule.**

Uncle Sam, the government or the people of the United States (*colloq.*) — Extension of the initials U.S. after Samuel Wilson (1776-1854) of Troy (New York), popularly called "Uncle Sam", who was a meat inspector during the war of 1812 and stamped the barrels of meat he packed with the initials *U.S.-E.A.*, which stood for *U*nited *S*tates — Elbert *A*nderson (name of the contractor). In a humorous way the letters U.S. were 'explained' as the initials of *U*ncle *S*am. Cp. **Sammy.**

unco, adj., adv., and n. — Scot. var. of **uncouth.**

uncouth, adj., 1) uncommon; 2) strange; awkward.—ME., fr. OE. *uncūþ*, 'unknown, strange', fr. priv. pref. **un-** (q.v.), and *cūþ*, 'known', prop. pp. of *cunnan*, 'to know'. See **can,** 'to be able', and **cunning** and cp. **unco** and the first element in **Cuthbert.**

Derivatives: *uncouth-ly*, adv., *uncouth-ness*, n.

unction, n., 1) the act of anointing; 2) an unguent; 3) fervor. — ME. *unctioun*, fr. L. *unctiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'anointing', fr. *unctus*, pp. of *unguere*, 'to anoint'. See **unguent.**

unctuous, adj., 1) oily; 2) full of unction; suave. — ML. *unctuōsus*, fr. L. *unctus*, pp. of *unguere*, 'to anoint'. See **unguent** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *unctuous-ly*, adv., *unctuous-ness*, n.

uncus, n., hook (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., fr. Gk. *ὄγκος*, which stands in gradational relationship to Gk. *ἄγκος*, 'a bend, hollow', a valley', *ἀγκών*, 'bend of the arm, elbow', *ἀγκύλος*, 'crooked, curved', *ἄγκῡρα*, 'anchor', OE. *angel*, 'fish-hook'. See **angle,** 'fishhook', **angle,** 'corner', and cp. **Uncaria, unciferous, unciform, uncinate, uncinus, aduncous, Redunca.**

undate, adj., wavy. — L. *undātus*, fr. *unda*, 'wave', which is cogn. with OI. *undáti, unatti*, 'it springs, gushes, moistens', *udán-, udakám*, 'water', Gk. *ὕδωρ*, Goth. *watō*, OE. *wæter*, 'water'. See **water** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **hydra, hydro-,** Cp. also **abound, abundance, inundate, inundation, redound, redundant, sound,** 'to measure', **superabound, superabundance, undine, undose, undulate, undulous, ondograph.**

undecagon, n., a figure having eleven angles and eleven sides (*geom.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *undecim*, 'eleven', and Gk. *γωνιᾱ́*, 'angle'. The first element is compounded of L. *ūnus*, 'one', and *decem*, 'ten'; see **one** and **ten** and cp. next word. For the second element see **-gon.** The correct form is **hendecagon** (q.v.), in which both elements are of Greek origin.

undecennial, adj., occurring every eleventh year. — Formed fr. L. *undecim*, 'eleven' (see prec. word), with suff. *-ennial*, on analogy of **decennial** (q.v.)

under, prep. — ME., fr. OE. *under*, rel. to OFris. *under*, OS., Goth. *undar*, ON. *undir*, Dan., Swed., OFris. *under*, Du. *onder*, OHG. *untar, unter*, MHG. *under, unter*, G. *unter*, fr. I.-E. **n̥dher*, 'under', whence also OI. *adháḥ*, 'below', *ádharaḥ*, 'lower', Avestic *aδara-*, 'lower', Toch. A *āñč*, 'under', Arm. *ĕnd*, 'under', L. *īnferus*, 'lower', *īnfrā*, 'below' and perh. Gk. *ἀθερίζειν*, 'to make light of' (for sense development cp. OI. *adharīṇa-*, 'despised, made light of', fr. *adháḥ*, 'below'). Cp. **inferior, infernal, infra.** — Cp. also I.-E. **n̥ter*, 'between, among', whence OE. *under*, OHG. *untar*, Goth. *undar*, 'among', OI. *antár*, 'among, between', L. *inter*, 'between, among', Gk. *ἔντερα*, 'intestines'. See **inter,** prep., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *under*, adv. and adj.

under-, pref. — From prec. word.

undercroft, n., a crypt. — Compounded of **under** and obsol. *croft*, 'vault', which is borrowed fr. VL. *crupta*, fr. L. *crypta*, fr. Gk. *κρυπτή*, 'crypt, vault'; see **crypt.**

undergraduate, adj. and n. — A hybrid coined fr. **under** and **graduate,** a word of Latin origin.

undercurrent, n. — A hybric coined fr. **under** and **current,** a word of Latin origin.

underestimate, tr. v. — Loan translation of F. *sous-évaluer*, a word coined by the French poet and critic Pierre-Charles Baudelaire (1821-67) fr. F. *sous*, 'under', and *évaluer*, 'to estimate'.
Derivative: *underestimat-ion*, n.

underlay, tr. v. — ME. *underleggen, underleyen*, fr. OE. *underlecgan*, fr. **under-** and *lecgan*, 'to lay'. See **lay,** 'to place'.
Derivatives: *underlay*, n., *underlay-er*, n.

underlie, tr. v. — ME. *underliggen, underlien*, fr. OE. *underlicgan*, fr. **under** and *licgan*, 'to lie'. See **lie,** 'to recline'.
Derivatives: *underlie*, n., *underli-er*, n.

underneath, adv. and prep. — ME. *undernethe*, fr. OE. *underneoþan*. See **under** and **nether** and cp. **beneath.**

understand, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *understanden*, fr. OE. *understandan*, lit. 'to stand under', fr. *under-* (see **under**) and *standan*, 'to stand'. Cp. OFris. *understonda* and see **under** and **stand.** For sense development cp. OE. *forstandan*, 'to understand', lit. 'to stand before', MDu. *verstaen*, Du. *verstaan*, MHG. *verstān, verstēn*, G. *verstehen*, 'to understand', lit. 'to stand through', Gk. *ἐπίσταμαι*, 'I understand', lit. 'I stand upon'.
Derivatives: *understand-able*, adj., *understand-able-ness*, n., *understand-abl-y*, adv., *understand-er*, n., *understand-ing*, n. and adj., *understand-ing-ly*, adv., *understand-ing-ness*, n.

undertake, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *undertaken*; see **under** and **take.** ME. *undertaken* is prop. a loan translation of OE. *underniman*, 'to undertake' (formed fr. *under-* and *niman*, 'to take'), which is rel. to OS. *undarniman*, Du. *ondernemen*, OHG. *untarneman*, MHG. *undernemen*, G. *unternehmen*. Cp. F. *entreprendre*, 'to undertake', fr. *entre*, 'between, among', and *prendre*, 'to take'.
Derivatives: *undertak-er*, n., *undertak-ing*, n. and adj., *undertak-ing-ly*, adv.

underwrite, tr. and intr. v. — Loan translation of L. *subscrībere*, fr. *sub*, 'under', and *scrībere*, 'to write'. See **under** and **write.**
Derivatives: *underwrit-er*, n., *underwrit-ing*, n.

undies, n. pl., women's underwear (*colloq.*) — Formed from the abbreviation of *underwear* with *-ies*, pl. of dimin. suff. **-y.**

undine, n., a female water sprite. — G., fr. F. *ondine*, introduced by the French poet Pierre de Ronsard (1524-85) fr. ModL. *undina*, a word coined by Paracelsus fr. L. *unda*, 'wave'. See **undate** and **-ine** (representing L. *-ina*). For sense development cp. *gnome, sprite, salamander, sylph.*

undo, tr. v. — ME. *undon*, fr. OE. *undōn, ondōn*, fr. **un-,** pref. expressing reversal, and *dōn*, 'to do'. See **do,** v.
Derivatives: *undo-er*, n., *undo-ing*, n.

undone, unfastened, pp. of *undo*. — ME. *undon*, pp. of *undon*, 'to undo'. See prec. word.

undone, adj., not done. — ME. *undon,* fr. priv. pref. **un-** and *don,* 'done', pp. of *don,* 'to do'. See **do,** v.

undose, adj., undulate. — L. *undōsus,* 'wavy', fr. *unda,* 'wave'. See **undate** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

undress, tr. v., to take clothes off; intr. v., to take one's clothes off. — Formed fr. **un-,** pref. expressing reversal, and the verb **dress.**
Derivative: *undress-ed,* adj.

undress, n., ordinary dress, as distinguished from full dress. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **un-** and the noun *dress.* See **dress.**

undulant, adj., 1) undulating; 2) wavelike. — Formed as if fr. L. **undulāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of **undulāre,* back formation fr. *undulātus,* which was regarded as a pp. See **undulate,** adj.

undulate, adj., wavy. — L. *undulātus,* 'wavy, undulated', fr. **undula,* dimin. of *unda,* 'wave'. See **undate, -ule** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

undulate, intr. v., to move in waves. — L. *undulatus.* See **undulate,** adj.
Derivatives: *undulat-ed,* adj., *undulat-ing,* adj., *undulat-ing-ly,* adv., *undulat-ion,* n., *undulat-ory,* adj.

uneven, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *unefen, unefn.* See priv. pref. **un-** and **even.**
Derivatives: *uneven-ly,* adv., *uneven-ness,* n.

unfair, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *unfæger,* 'unlovely'. See priv. pref. **un-** and **fair,** adj.
Derivatives: *unfair-ly,* adv., *unfair-ness,* n.

unfold, tr. v. — ME. *unfolden,* fr. OE. *unfealdan.* See **un-,** pref. expressing reversal, and **fold.**

ungainly, adj. — ME. *ungeinliche,* adv., fr. *ungein,* 'inconvenient', fr. priv. pref. **un-** and ON. *gegn,* 'ready, convenient'. See **gainly.**

ungual, adj., pertaining to a nail or claw. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *unguis,* 'nail, hoof claw', which is cogn. with Gk. ὄνυξ, ON. *nagl,* OE. *nægel,* 'nail'. See **nail** and cp. **onyx.** Cp. also **unguiculate, unguiform, Ungulata, ungulate.**

unguent, n., an ointment. — L. *unguentum,* 'ointment', fr. *unguen,* 'ointment', from the stem of *unguere* (pp. *unctus*), 'to anoint', which is rel. to Umbr. *umen,* 'ointment', and cogn. with OI. *anákti,* 'anoints, smears', Arm. *aucanem,* 'I anoint', OPruss. *anctan,* 'butter', OHG. *ancho,* MHG., G. *anke,* 'butter', OIr. *imb,* OCo. *amenen,* Bret. *amann,* W. *ymenyn,* 'butter'. Cp. **unction, unctuous.** Cp. also **anoint, axunge, ointment, prune,** 'to preen'.

unguiculate, adj., having nails or claws (*zool.*) — ModL. *unguiculātus,* fr. L. *unguiculus,* 'fingernail', dimin. of *unguis,* 'nail'. See **ungual, -cule** and adj. suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *unguiculate,* n., *unguiculat-ed,* adj.

unguiform, adj., having the shape of a nail. — Formed fr. L. *unguis,* 'nail', and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **ungual** and **form,** n.

Ungulata, n. pl., the hoofed mammals (*zool.*) — ModL., neut. pl. of Late L. *ungulātus.* See next word and cp. the second element in **Notungulate.**

ungulate, adj., hoofed; pertaining to the *Ungulata.* — Late L. *ungulātus,* 'hoofed', fr. L. *ungula,* 'hoof, claw, talon', dimin. in form (but not in meaning) of *unguis,* 'nail'. See **ungual, -ule** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

unholy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *unhālig.* See priv. pref. **un-** and **holy-.**
Derivatives: *unholi-ly,* adv., *unholi-ness,* n.

uni-, combining form meaning 'having one only; single. — L. *ūni-,* fr. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **one** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the last element in **coadunate.**

uni, adj., plainly woven. — F. *uni,* lit. 'united', pp. of *unir,* 'to join, unite', fr. L. *ūnīre,* of s.m., fr. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **uni-.**

Uniat, Uniate, n., pertaining to any of such Eastern Christian Churches as acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. — Russ. *uniyat,* fr. *unia,* 'unity, union', fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **uni-.**

uniaxial, adj., having one axis. — Compounded of **uni-** and **axial.**

unible, adj., that may be united. — Formed with suff. **-ible** fr. L. *unīre,* 'to unite'. See **unite.**

unicorn, n. — ME. *unicorne,* fr. MF. (= F.) *unicorne,* fr. L. *ūnicornis,* 'one-horned', used in the Vulgate for Gk. μονόκερως of the LXX text; cp. G. *Einhorn,* W. *ungorn,* Bret. *uncorn,* OSlav. *ino-rogŭ.* See **uni-** and **horn,** and cp. **corn,** 'a horny induration'.

uniform, adj. — MF. (= F.) *uniforme,* fr. L. *ūniformis,* 'having one form', fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See **uni-** and **form,** n.
Derivatives: *uniform,* tr. v., *uniform-ly,* adv., *uniform-ness,* n.

uniform, n. — F. *uniforme,* 'a uniform dress', fr. *uniforme,* adj. See prec. word.

uniformity, n. — ME. *uniformite,* fr. MF. (= F.) *uniformité,* fr. Late L. *ūniformitātem,* acc. of *ūniformitās,* fr. L. *ūniformis.* See **uniform,** adj., and **-ity.**

unify, tr. v. — Fr. ML. *ūnificāre,* 'to unite, unify' (either directly or through the medium of F. *unifier*), which is compounded of L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *-ficāre,* fr. *facere,* 'to make, do'. See **uni-** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *unifi-able,* adj., *unifi-er,* n.

unilateral, adj., one-sided. — Coined by the English reformer Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. ModL. *ūnilaterālis,* fr. L. *ūnum,* neut. of *ūnus,* 'one', and *latus,* gen. *lateris,* 'side'. See **uni-** and **lateral.**
Derivatives: *unilateral-ism,* n., *unilateral-ist,* n., *unilateral-ity,* n., *unilateral-ly,* adv.

uniliteral, adj., consisting of one letter only. — Compounded of **uni-** and **literal.**

Unio, n., a genus of mussels (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *ūniō,* 'pearl', prob. meaning lit. 'that which is unique', and rel. to *ūnus,* 'one', *ūniō,* 'unity, union'; see **union.** For sense development cp. F. *solitaire,* 'solitaire (diamond)', lit. 'solitary, single' (see *solitary*).

Uniola, n., a genus of plants, the spike-grass. — Late L., name of a plant, prop. dimin. of L. *ūniō,* 'union'. See **union** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**

union, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *ūniōnem,* acc. of *ūniō,* 'unity, union', fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **uni-.**

unionism, n., the principle of union. — See **union** and **-ism.**

unionist, n., an adherent of unionism. — See **union** and **-ist.**

uniparous, adj., producing but one at a birth. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *parere,* 'to bring forth, beget, bear'. See **uni-** and **-parous.**

unipartite, adj., not divided into parts. — Lit. 'consisting of one part only', fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *pars,* gen. *partis,* 'part'. See **uni-, part,** n., and adj. suff. **-ite** and cp. **tripartite.**

unique, adj. — F. *unique,* fr. L. *ūnicus,* 'one only, single', fr. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **uni-.**
Derivatives: *unique,* n., *unique-ly,* adv., *unique-ness,* n.

unireme, n., a galley having but one bank of oars. — Formed on analogy of *bireme,* etc., fr. L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *rēmus,* 'oar'. See **uni-** and **bireme.**

unison, n., concert, harmony. — MF. (= F.) *unisson,* fr. ML. *ūnisonus,* 'having only one sound', compounded of L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *sonus,* 'sound'. See **uni-** and **sound,** 'noise'.

unit, n. — Shortened fr. **unity.**

Unitarian, n., one who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. — ModL. *ūnitārius.* See next word and **-ian.**
Derivative: *Unitarian,* adj.

unitary, adj., pertaining to a unit. — Formed fr. **unity** with adj. suff. **-ary.**

unite, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *uniten,* fr. L. *ūnītus,* pp. of *ūnīre,* 'to make one, join, unite', fr. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **uni-.**
Derivatives: *unit-ed,* adj., *unit-ed-ly,* adv., *unit-ed-ness,* n., *unit-er,* n., *unit-ing,* adj., *unit-ing-ly,* adv.

unitive, adj., tending to unite. — Late L. *ūnitīvus,* fr. L. *ūnītus.* See **unite** and **-ive.**

unity, n. — ME. *unite,* fr. OF. *unite* (F. *unité*), fr. L. *ūnitātem,* acc. of *ūnitās,* 'unity', fr. *ūnus,* 'one'. See **one** and cp. **unit.**

univalence, univalency, n. (*chem.*) — Formed fr. next word with suff. **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

univalent, adj., having a valency of one (*chem.*) — Formed fr. **tri-** and L. *valēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *valēre,* 'to have power'. See **valiant** and cp. **-valent.**

universal, adj. — ME. *universel, universal,* fr. MF. *universal, universel* (F. *universel*), fr. OF., fr. L. *ūniversālis,* 'belonging to all, universal', fr. *ūniversus.* See **universe** and adj. suff. **-al.** L. *ūniversālis* was prob. coined by the Roman rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (cca. 35-cca. 95 C.E.) to translate Gk. καθολικός (see *catholic*).
Derivatives: *universal,* n., *universal-ism,* n., *universal-ist,* n., *universal-ity,* n., *universal-ize,* tr. v., *universal-ly,* adv., *universal-ness,* n.

universe, n. — L. *ūniversum,* 'the whole world, the universe', prop. neut. sing. of the adjective *ūniversus,* 'whole, general, universal', lit. 'turned into one', fr. *ūnus,* 'one', and *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* 'to turn'; see **version** and cp. words there referred to. L. *ūniversum* is prop. the loan translation of Gk. τὸ ὅλον, 'the universe', subst. use of the neut. of ὅλος, 'whole'.

university, n. — ME. *universite,* fr. OF. *universite* (F. *université*), fr. ML. *ūniversitātem,* acc. of *ūniversitās,* 'university', fr. Late L. *ūniversitās,* 'a number of persons associated into one body', fr. L., 'the whole, the whole world, a number of persons associated into one body', fr. *ūniversus,* 'whole, general, universal'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

universology, n., study of the universe. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ūniversum,* 'the universe', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **universe** and **-logy.**
Derivatives: *universolog-ic-al,* adj., *universolog-ist,* n.

univocal, adj., having one meaning only. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Late L. *ūnivocus,* which is compounded of L. *ūnus,* 'one', and *vōx,* gen. *vōcis,* 'voice, sound'. See **uni-** and **vocal.**

unkempt, adj., not combed; untidy. — Formed fr. priv. pref. **un-** and ME. *kempt,* pp. of *kemben,* fr. OE. *cemban,* 'to comb', which stands in gradational relationship to OE. *camb,* 'comb'. See **comb.**

unless, conj. — Fr. earlier *onlesse, onlesse that,* i.e. 'on less that'. Cp. F. *à moins que,* 'unless', lit. 'on less that', and see **on** and **less.**

unmeet, adj., not meet; unsuitable. — ME. *unmete,* fr. OE. *unmǣte,* 'not meet'. See priv. pref. **un-** and **meet,** adj.
Derivatives: *unmeet-ly,* adv., *unmeet-ness,* n.

unruly, adj., hard to restrain, disorderly. — ME. *unreuly,* fr. priv. pref. **un-** and *reuly, ruly,* 'amenable to rule', fr. *reule,* 'rule'. See **rule,** n., and adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *unruli-ly,* adv., *unruli-ness,* n.

untie, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *untyen,* fr. OE. *untīegan.* See **un-,** pref. expressing reversal, and **tie.**

until, prep. and conj. — ME., prob. fr. *unto* (with the substitution of *til,* 'till', for *to*). Cp. Dan. *indtil* and Swed. *intill* and see **unto** and **till.**

unto, prep. — ME., contraction of **und to.* The first word means 'up to, until', and is rel. to OE. *ōþ,* OS., ON., OFris., Goth. *und,* OHG. *unzi,* 'up to, until', and to OE. *end,* 'end'; see **end.** For the etymology of the second word see **to.** Cp. prec. word.

unwieldy, adj., 1) not easy to handle; 2) awkward. — Formed from priv. pref. **un-** and obsolete *wieldy,* 'easy to wield', from **wield** and adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *unwield-ly,* adv., *unwieldi-ness,* n.

up, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *upp, ūp,* 'up', *uppe,* 'on high, up', rel. to OS. *uppa, upp,* OFris. *up,* ON., Swed. *upp,* Dan., Du. *op,* OHG., MHG. *ūf,* G.

auf, Goth. *iup*, 'up, upward', *uf*, 'under'. The original meaning of these words was 'from below'. They derive fr. I.-E. base **upo-*, 'from below; turning upward, upward; up, over, beyond', whence also OI. *úpa*, 'near, under, up to, on', Gk. ὑπό, 'under, below', L. *sub* (for **sup-*), 'under'; see **sub-**. Fr. I.-E. base **upo-* developed the comparative **uper-*, **uperi-*, 'over, above, beyond', whence OI. *upári*, Gk. ὑπέρ, L. *super*, 'over, above, beyond'. See **over** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **upon, upper, uppish, above, open, eaves, evil** and the first element in **orlop.** Cp. also **hypsi-**, the first element in **ooftish** and the second element in **duniwassal.**

Derivatives: *up*, prep., adj., *up*, v. (q.v.)

up, intr. v., to rise. — Fr. the adverb **up.** Cp. OE. *uppian*, 'to rise', fr. *upp*, 'up', and OE. *yppan*, 'to bring up, disclose', which stands in gradational relationship to *upp*, 'up'.

up-, pref. — From the adverb **up.**

Upanishad, n., a class of treatises in Sanskrit literature. — OI. *upaniṣád*, lit. 'a sitting down beside', fr. *úpa*, 'near to', and *ni-ṣád*, 'a sitting down'. For the first element see **up,** adv. OI. *ni*, 'down, downward', is rel. to Avestic *ni*, of s.m., and cogn. with OSlav. *nizŭ*, 'down', OE. *niðer*, 'downward, down, below', and with L. *nī-* in *nīdus*, 'nest'; see **nest.**

upas, n., 1) the Javanese tree *Antiaris toxicaria*; 2) its sap or poison. — Fr. Malay *ūpas*, 'vegetable poison', in *pōhn ūpas*, lit. 'poison tree', fr. *pōhn*, 'poison', and *ūpas*, 'tree'. The word came into English through the medium of the Dutch.

upbraid, tr. v., to chide. — ME. *upbreiden*, 'to reproach, censure', fr. OE. *upbregdan*, fr. *upp*, *up*, 'up', and *bregdan*, 'to braid, twist, throw, brandish'. See **up,** adv., and **braid.** For sense development cp. ON. *bregða*, 'to braid, brandish, upbraid', Dan. *bebreide*, 'to reproach, upbraid'.

Derivatives: *upbraid-er*, n., *upbraid-ing*, n. and adj., *upbraid-ing-ly*, adv.

upholster, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **upholsterer.**

Derivative: *upholster-y*, n.

upholsterer, n. — For earlier *upholdster*, secondary form of *upholder*, with the original sense of 'one who holds up', goods for sale; see **up,** adv., **hold,** v., and **-ster.** For the redundant suff. *-er* in *upholsterer*, cp. *caterer*, *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *sorcerer.*

uphroe, n. — See **euphroe.**

upon, prep. — ME. *upon*, which is a compound of *up* and *on.* See **up,** adv., and **on.**

upper, adj. — Comparative of the adj. *up.* See **up,** adv., and compar. suff. **-er.**

Derivative: *upper*, n.

uppish, adj. — Formed from the adj. *up* (see **up,** adv.) with adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *uppish-ly*, adv., *uppish-ness*, n.

uproar, n., tumult. — Du. *oproer*, 'tumult, riot', fr. MDu., lit. 'a stirring up', fr. *op*, 'up' (see **up,** adv.), and *roer*, 'confusion', which is rel. to ON. *hrāra*, 'to stir up', OE. *hrēran*, 'to move, stir, shake'. Cp. G. *Aufruhr*, 'tumult', which is the exact etymological equivalent of Du. *oproer*, and see **rare,** 'underdone'. E. *uproar* was influenced in spelling by the verb *roar.*

Derivatives: *uproar-ious*, adj., *uproar-ious-ly*, adv., *uproar-ious-ness*, n.

upside down, adv. — Alteration of ME. *up so down.* Cp. *topsy-turvy.*

upsilon, n., the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet (υ, ϒ). — Gk. ὖ ψῑλόν, lit. 'a mere or bare *y*', so called in contradistinction to the diphthongs οι, ει, which are pronounced in Medieval and Modern Greek exactly like υ (= *i*). See **hyoid** and **psilo-** and cp. **epsilon.**

upward, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *upweard.* Cp. MLG. *upwart*, MDu. *opwaert*, Du. *opwaart*, MHG. *ūfwert*, and see **up** and **-ward.**

upwards, adv. — Formed from prec. word with adv. gen. suff. *-es*, *-s.* See **-wards.**

ur-, form of **uro-** before a vowel.

uracho-, combining form used in the sense of '*urachal and*'. — See next word.

urachus, n., a fibrous cord connecting the apex of the bladder with the umbilicus (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οὐραχός, 'urinary canal of a fetus', fr. οὖρον, 'urine', and base of χεῖν, 'to pour'. See **urine** and **chyle.**

Derivative: *urach-al*, adj.

uraemia, n. — See **uremia.**

uraeus, n., the sacred cobra as represented on the headdress of the rulers of ancient Egypt. — ModL., fr. Gk. οὐραῖος, fr. Egypt. *uro*, 'asp; king'.

Ural-Altaic, adj., pertaining to a great group of people and languages in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. — Prop. 'relating to the peoples living between the Urals and the Altaic Mountains'.

uralite, n., a variety of amphibole (*mineral.*) — G. *Uralit*, named after the Ural mountains where it was first found. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

uran, n., a monitor lizard. — F. *ouran*, a var. of *varan*, fr. Algerian Arab. *úran*, altered fr. Arab. *wáral*, 'monitor lizard'. See **varan.**

uran-, form of **urano-** before a vowel.

Urania, n., name of the Muse of astronomy (*Greek mythol.*) — L., fr. Gk. Οὐρανίᾱ, fem. of οὐράνιος, 'heavenly', fr. οὐρανός. See **urano-.**

Derivative: *Urani-an*, adj.

uranium, n., name of a metallic, radioactive element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by its discoverer, the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1789 from the name of the planet *Uranus*, which was discovered by Herschel in 1781. See **Uranus** and cp. *titanium.*

Derivatives: *uran-ic*, adj., *uran-ite*, n. (*mineral.*), *uran-it-ic*, adj.

urano-, before a vowel **uran-,** combining form for *uranium.* — See next word.

Uranus, n., 1) the god of Heaven, husband of Gaia, the Earth (*Greek mythol.*); 2) name of a planet. — L., fr. Gk. Οὐρανός, fr. οὐρανός, 'heaven, sky', which prob. stands for *(F)ορσανός, hence is possibly cogn. with OI. *varṣám*, 'rain', *várṣati*, 'rains'. See **varsha.**

uranyl, n., the bivalent radical UO_2 (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **uran-** and **-yl.**

urazine, urazin, n., a crystalline compound, $C_2H_4N_4O_2$ — G. *Urazin*, formed fr. *Urin*, 'urine', fr. L. *ūrīna* (see **urine**) and **hydr*azin.***

urban, adj., pertaining to a city. — L. *urbānus*, 'pertaining to the city, cultivated, refined, elegant', fr. *urbs*, gen. *urbis*, 'a city', esp. the city of Rome', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly a loan word fr. Sumerian *uru*, 'city' (brought to Rome prob. through the medium of the Etruscans). Cp. Basque *uri*, 'city', which seems to be of the same origin. Cp. **urbane** and **suburb.**

Derivatives: *urban-ist*, n., *urban-ist-ic*, adj., *urban-ize*, tr. v., *urban-iz-ation*, n.

Urban, masc. PN. — Fr. L. *urbānus*, 'of the town or city; refined, polished, courteous'. See prec. word.

urbane, adj., polished; suave. — L. *urbānus*; see **urban.** For a similar differentiation in form and meaning of orig. one and the same word, cp. *german* and *germane*, *human* and *humane.*

Derivative: *urbane-ly*, adv.

urbanism, n. — F. *urbanisme*, fr. L. *urbānus.* See **urban** and **-ism.**

urbanity, n. — MF. (= F.) *urbanite*, fr. L. *urbānitās*, gen. *-ātis*, 'city life; refinement or elegance in speech', fr. *urbānus.* See **urban** and **urbane.** For the ending see suff. **-ity.**

urceolate, adj., shaped like a pitcher. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *urceolus*, dimin. of *urceus*, 'pitcher', which is of uncertain origin. It meant perh. orig. 'an earthen vessel', and is borrowed—togerthe with Gk. ὕρχη (Aeol. ὕρχη), 'an earthen vessel for salted fish',—from a Sem. language. Cp. Aram. *arqā́* (Jer. 10 : 11), 'the earth', which is rel. to Aram.-Syr. *ar'ā́*, 'earth', Heb. *éretz*, Arab. *arḍ*, Akkad. *erṣitu*, 'earth'. Cp. also *Arakiel*, name of the Angel of the earth in the Book of Enoch, 8 : 3. OSlav. *vrŭči*, 'pitcher', derives fr. Goth. **aūrkeis* (in gen. pl. *aúrkje*), 'pitcher', which itself is a loan word fr. L. *urceus.* Cp. **urn.** For the ending of L. *urceolus* see dimin. suff. **-ole.**

urchin, n., 1) a hedgehog; 2) a sea urchin; 3) a small boy, esp. a roguish one. — ME. *urchon*, *irchon*, fr. OF. *herichon*, *irechon*, *ireçon*, *heriçon* (F. *hérisson*), formed with dimin. suff. *-on* fr. L. *ēricius*, an enlarged form of *ēr*, fr. orig. **hēr*, 'hedgehog', lit. 'the pricky creature', fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to bristle', whence also Gk. χήρ, gen. χηρός, 'hedgehog', Alb. *derr*, 'wild boar, hog', and its dimin. *derk*, *dirk*, 'young pig, sow', Arm. *jar*, 'mane of the horse', OIr. *garb*, W. *garw*, 'rough'. For derivatives of enlarged forms of base **ĝher-* see **horror** and cp. words there referred to.

Urdu, n., Hindustani. — Hind. *urdū*, fr. Pers. *urdu*, 'camp', which is cogn. with Turk. *ordu*, 'horde' (see **horde**); used in the sense of *zabāni-urdū*, '(language of) the camp'.

-ure, noun suff. denoting an act or its result. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *-ure*, fr. L. *-ūra*, enlargement of subst. suff. *-us*, which derives fr. *-us*, suff. of the past participle.

urea, n., crystalline compound found in the urine of animals (*biochem.*) — ModL., fr. F. *urée*, a word coined by the French chemist Antoine-François de Fourcroy (1755-1809) from the base of the word **urine** (q.v.)

Derivative: *ure-al*, adj.

urease, n., an enzyme occurring in soybeans (*biochem.*) — Coined fr. **urea** and suff. **-ase.**

uredo, n., a kind of rust (*bot.*) — L. *ūrēdō*, 'a blast, blight; a burning itch', fr. *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **combust.**

uremia, uraemia, n., a morbid condition of the blood (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of οὖρον, 'urine', and αἷμα, 'blood'. See **urine, hemal** and 1st **-ia.**

Derivative: *urem-ic*, *uraem-ic*, adj.

ureter, n., the duct conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. οὐρητήρ, usually in the pl. οὐρητῆρες, fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. οὖρον. See **urine.**

Derivatives: *ureter-al*, *ureter-ic*, adjs.

ureteritis, n., inflammation of the ureter (*med.*) — Medical L., formed from prec. word with suff. **-itis.**

uretero-, before a vowel **ureter-,** combining form denoting the *ureter.* — Fr. Gk. οὐρητήρ. See **ureter.**

urethan, urethane, n., ethyl carbamate (*chem.*) — F. *urethane*, coined by the French chemist Jean-Baptiste-André Dumas (1800-84) from the abbreviation of the words **urea** and **ether** and suff. **-an, -ane.**

urethra, n., the canal through which the urine is discharged from the bladder (*anat.*) — Medical L. *urēthra*, fr. Gk. οὐρήθρᾱ, a word coined by Hippocrates fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine', fr. οὖρον. See **urine** and cp. **ureter.**

Derivatives: *urethr-al*, adj., *urethr-ism*, n.

urethritis, n., inflammation 'of the urethra' (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. Gk. οὐρήθρᾱ (see prec. word) with suff. **-itis.**

urethro-, before a vowel **urethr-,** combining form denoting the *urethra.* — Gk. οὐρηθρο-, οὐρηθρ-, fr. οὐρήθρᾱ. See **urethra.**

urethroscope, n., an instrument for the examination of the interior of the urethra (*med.*) — Compounded of **urethro-** and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **-scope.**

uretic, adj., pertaining to urine; urinary. — Late L. *ūrēticus*, fr. Gk. οὐρητικός, 'of, or relating to, urine', fr. οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine'. See **urine** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

urge, tr. v. — L. *urgēre*, 'to press, drive, urge', cogn. with Goth. *wrikan*, 'to persecute', OE.

wrecan, 'to drive, expel; to avenge'. See **wreak.**
Derivatives: *urge*, n., *urgent* (q.v.), *urg-er*, n.

urgence, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *urgentia.* See next word and **-ce.**

urgency, n. — Late L. *urgentia*, fr. L. *urgēns*, gen. *-entis.* See next word and **-cy.**

urgent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *urgent*, fr. L. *urgentem*, acc. of *urgēns*, pres. part. of *urgēre.* See **urge** and **-ent.**
Derivatives: *urgent-ly*, adv., *urgent-ness*, n.

-uria, combining form meaning 'relating to urine' (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. -ουρία, fr. οὖρον. See **urine** and 1st **-ia.**

Uriah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, a Hittite, husband of Bathsheba. — Prob. of foreign, possibly Horite, origin, but folk-etymol. identified with the Heb. name *Uriyyāh*, which lit. means 'flame of the Lord', or 'my light is the Lord'. For the first element of this name see **Urim** and cp. **Uriel,** for the second see **Eljiah** and cp. words there referred to.

uric, adj., pertaining to urine. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. οὖρον. See **urine.**

Uriel, masc. PN. — Heb. *Urī'ēl*, lit. 'flame of God' or 'my light is God'. See next word and **El.**

Urim, n. pl., one of the two objects attached to the breastplate of the high priest (*Bible*). — Heb. *ūrīm*, of uncertain origin. It is perh. identical with the pl. of *ūr*, 'fire, flame', fr. *ōr*, v., 'it became light' (whence also *ōr*, n., 'light'), which is rel. to Aram. *ūr*, 'to give light, shine', Akkad. *urru*, 'light, day', Arab. *ūwwara*, 'he kindled', *uwār*, 'heat, glow'. Cp. **Uriah,** prec. word and the second element in **Melchior.** Cp. also the Septuagint which renders *ūrīm* by δήλωσις, 'manifestation' (fr. δηλοῦν, 'to make visible'), and Symmachus, who translates it with the word φωτισμοί, pl. of φωτισμός, 'illumination' (fr. φῶς, gen. φωτός, 'light'). Cp. *Thummim.*

urin-, form of **urino-** before a vowel.

urinal, n. — ME. *urynale*, fr. OF. (= F.) *urinal*, fr. Late L. *ūrīnal*, fr. L. adj. *ūrīnālis*, 'relating to urine', fr. *ūrīna.* See **urine** and adj. suff. **-al.**

urinary, adj. — Medical L. *ūrīnārius*, corresponding in sense to L. *ūrīnālis*, 'relating to urine', fr. *ūrīna.* See **urine** and adj. suff. **-ary.**

urinate, intr. v. — ML. *ūrīnātus*, pp. of *ūrīnāre*, 'to pass urine', fr. L. *ūrīna*, 'urine'. (L. *ūrīnārī* means 'to plunge into water'.) See **urine** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *urinat-ion*, n., *urinat-ive*, adj.

urine, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *ūrīna*, which is cogn. with OI. *vār, vāri*, 'water', Avestic *vār*, 'rain', Toch. A *wär*, 'water', Lith. *jūrės*, Lett. *jūra*, 'sea', esp. 'the Baltic', OPruss. *wurs*, 'pond', OE. *wær*, ON. *ver*, 'sea', ON. *úr*, 'drizzling rain'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***wer-**, 'water, rain, wet'; cp. **urea, ureter, urethra, uretic,** and the first element in **aurochs.** Fr. I.-E. ***wer-s-**, an *-s-*enlargement of base ***wer-**, derive Gk. οὐρέω (for ***worseyō**), οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine' (whence, with back formation, οὖρον, 'urine'). For further derivatives of base ***wer-s-** see **varsha.**

urino-, before a vowel **urin-,** combining form meaning 'urine'. — Fr. L. *ūrīna.* See prec. word.

urn, n. — ME. *urne*, fr. L. *urna*, 'water pot, urn', which stands for ***urcnā** and is rel. to *urceus*, 'pitcher'. See **urceolate.**
Derivatives: *urn*, tr. v., *urn-ful*, adj.

uro-, before a vowel **ur-,** combining form meaning 'urine', as in *urology* (*med.*) — Gk. οὐρο-, οὐρ-, fr. οὖρον, 'urine'. See **urine.**

uro-, before a vowel **ur-,** 'tail-, tail-like', as in *uropod* (*zool.*) — Gk. οὐρο-, οὐρ-, fr. οὐρά, 'tail', which stands for ***ὀρσϝά** and is rel. to ὄρρος (for I.-E. ***orsos**), 'tail, rump, base of the spine', and cogn. with OS., ON., OHG., MHG. *ars*, 'buttock'. See **arse** and cp. the second element in **coenurus, colure, cynosure, dasyure, squirrel.**

Urocoptis, n., a genus of landsnail (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of **uro-,** 'tail', and Gk. κόπτειν, 'to cut, strike', which is rel. to κοπίς, 'a knife', κόμμα, 'something cut'. See **comma** and cp. **Coptis.**

Uropeltidae, n. pl., a family of burrowing snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. **uro-,** 'tail-', and Gk. πέλτη, 'a small shield' (see **pelta**); so called in allusion to the tail which ends in a shield.

uropod, n., any of the abdominal appendages of an *arthropod* (*zool.*) — Componded of **uro-,** 'tail-', and Gk. πούς, gen. ποδός, 'foot'. See **-pod.**

-urous, combining form meaning '-tailed'. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. οὐρά, 'tail'. See **uro-,** 'tail-'.

Ursa, n., name of either of two constellations (also called the Great Bear, resp. the Little Bear). — L. *ursa*, 'she bear', fem. of *ursus*, 'bear'. See **Ursus** and cp. words there referred to.

Ursidae, n. pl., a family of large carnivores (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *ursus*, 'bear'. See **Ursus.**

ursine, adj., pertaining to a bear. — L. *ursīnus*, fr. *ursus*, 'bear'. See **Ursus** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

urson, n., the Canada porcupine. — F. *ourson*, dimin. of *ours*, 'bear', fr. L. *ursus.* See **Ursus.**

Ursula, fem. PN. — Fr. L. *ursula*, dimin. of *ursa*, 'she-bear'. See **Ursa** and **-ule.**

Ursus, n., a genus of large carnivores, the European brown bear and its allies (*zool.*) — L. *ursus*, 'bear', which stands for ***urcsos** and is cogn. with Gk. ἄρκτος (also ἄρκος), 'bear'. See **arctic** and cp. **Ursa, ursine, urson, Ursula, Orson.**

Urtica, n., a genus of plants, the nettle (*bot.*) — L. *urtīca*, 'nettle', lit. 'the plant that causes burning', fr. *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **cumbust.**

Urticaceae, n. pl., the nettle family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Urtica** with suff. **-aceae.**

urticaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

urticaria, n., nettle rash (*med.*) — Medical L., formed fr. L. *urtica*, 'nettle'. See **Urtica.**

urticate, tr. v., to sting like a nettle. — ML. *urtīcātus*, pp. stem of *urtīcāre*, fr. L. *urtīca*, 'nettle'. See **Urtica** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

urtication, n. — ML. *urtīcātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *urticātus*, pp. of *urtīcāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

urubu, n., the black vulture. — Port. and Sp. *urubú*, a Tupi loan word.

urus, n., the aurochs. — L. *ūrus*, a Teut. loan word. Cp. OE., OHG. *ūr*, 'bison', and see **aurochs.**

us, objective case of *we.* — ME. *ous, us*, fr. OE. *ūs*, rel. to OS., OFris. *ūs*, ON., Swed. *oss*, Dan. *os*, MDu., Du. *ons*, OHG., MHG., G. *uns*, Goth. *uns*, fr. I.-E. base ***n̥s-**, for ***nēs, *nōs**, 'we'; cogn. with OI. *nas*, 'us', Avestic *na*, 'us', Toch. A *nās*, Hitt. *nash*, 'us', Hitt. *anzash*, 'we', Alb. *na*, 'us', Gk. dual νώ, νῶι, 'we two', Lesbian ἄμμε, Dor. ἄμέ (for ***ἄσμε**; whence Ion. and Att. ἡμεῖς), Avestic *ahma* (for I.-E. ***n̥sme**), 'we', L. *nōs*, 'we, us', OSlav. *ny*, 'us', *nasŭ*, 'our', OPruss. *nōuson*, 'our', Alb. *ne*, 'we', OIr. *nī*, W., Co., Bret. *ni, ny*, 'we, us'. The rough spirit in Att. ἡμεῖς is due to the influence of ὑμεῖς, 'ye, you'. Cp. **our, nostrum.**

usable, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF. (= F.) *user.* See **use,** v., and **-able.**
Derivative: *usable-ness*, n.

usage, n., the time allowed for the payment of a bill, as established by custom. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *usage*, fr. *us*, 'usage', fr. L. *ūsus.* See **use,** n., and **-age.**

usance, n. — ME. *usaunce*, fr. OF. (= F.) *usance*, fr. *user*, 'to use'. See **use,** v., and **-ance.**

use, n. — ME. *us, use*, fr. OF. (= F.) *us*, fr. L. *ūsus*, 'usage, custom, use', fr. *ūsus*, pp. of *ūtī*, 'to use', fr. OL. *oitier*, which is rel. to Oscan *úittiuf*, 'use'; of uncertain origin. Cp. **usage, usance, usual, usufruct, usurp, usury, utensil, utility, utilize, abuse, misuse, peruse.**
Derivatives: *use-ful*, adj., *use-ful-ly*, adv., *use-ful-ness*, n., *use-less*, adj., *use-less-ly*, adv., *use-less-ness*, n.

use, tr. v. — ME. *usen*, fr. OF. (= F.) *user*, fr. VL. ***ūsāre** (whence also It. *usare*, Provenç., Cat., Sp., Port. *usar*), freq. of L. *ūtī* (pp. *ūsus*), 'to use'. See **use,** n.
Derivatives: *us-ed*, adj., *us-ed-ly*, adv., *us-ed-ness*, n., *user* (q.v.)

user, n., one who uses. — ME. See **use,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

user, n., right of use (*law.*) — OF. (= F.) infin. *user*, 'to use'. See **use,** v. For the subst. use of the infinitive in law terms cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

ushabti, n., a small figure representing a servant, deposited in an ancient Egyptian tomb. — Egypt. *ushebti*, 'lit. answerer'.

usher, n. — ME. *ussher*, fr. MF. *ussier, uissier* (F. *huissier*), fr. OF., fr. VL. *ūstiārius*, 'doorkeeper', fr. L. *ōstiārius*, of s.m., fr. *ōstium*, 'door, entrance'. See **ostiary.**
Derivatives: *usher*, tr. v., *usher-er*, n.

usine, n., works, factory. — F., fr. North Eastern F. *wisine*, altered fr. Picard *ouchine*, ult. fr. L. *officīna*, 'workshop, manufactury'. See **officinal.**

Usnea, n., a genus of lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *úshna*^{h}, 'moss', which is of Persian origin.

Usneaceae, n. pl., a family of lichens (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

usquebaugh, n., whiskey (*archaic*). — Ir. and Gael. *uiscebeathadh*, 'whiskey', lit. 'water of life', fr. OIr. *uisce*, 'water', and *bethad*, gen. of *bethu*, 'life'. OIr. *uisce* stands for ***wud-ko-** and is cogn. with OI. *udán-*, Gk. ὕδωρ, E. **water** (q.v.) The second element comes fr. OIr. *bethu*, 'life', is cogn. with Gk. βίος, L. *vīta*, 'life', and with E. **quick** (q.v.) Cp. **whiskey,** which is a doublet of *usquebaugh.* For sense development cp. It. *acquavite*, F. *eau-de-vie*, 'brandy', which are translations of L. *aqua vītae*, 'water of life', a name given to alcohol by the alchemists who thought they had found in alcohol the elixir of life.

ussingite, n., a sodium aluminum silicate (*mineral.*) — Dan. *ussingit*, named after the Danish mineralogist Niels V. *Ussing* (died in 1911). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Ustilago, n., a genus of fungi (*bot.*) — ModL. *ustilāgō*, 'smut', fr. Late L. *ustilāgō*, 'a kind of thistle', lit. 'the burning or itching plant', rel. to *ustulāre*, 'to burn a little, to scorch'; see **ustulate.** In ModL. *ustilāgō* is used to denote 'smut', in allusion to the sootlike appearance of the plants of this genus.

ustion, n., a burning. — L. *ustiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ustus*, pp. of *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **combust** and **-ion.**

ustulate, adj., burned, scorched. — L. *ustulātus*, pp. of *ustulāre*, 'to burn a little, scorch', fr. *ustus*, pp. of *ūrere*, 'to burn'. See **combust** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **Ustilago.**

ustulation, n., a burning, scorching. — ML. *ustulātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *ustulātus*, pp. of *ustulāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**

usual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *ūsuālis* (whence also OF., F. *usuel*), fr. L. *ūsus*, 'use'. See **use,** n., and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *usual-ly*, adv., *usual-ness*, n.

usucapion, n., acquisition by uninterrupted possession for a certain period of time (*Roman law*). — L. *ūsūcapiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'acquisition by long use', fr. *ūsūcapere*, 'to acquire by long use', which is compounded of *ūsū*, 'by use' (abl. of *ūsus*), and *capere*, 'to take, receive'. See **use,** n., **captive,** and **-ion.**

usucaption, n., the same as *usucapion.* — ML. *ūsūcaptiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, refashioned fr. L. *ūsūcapiō* on analogy of *captiō* (see prec. word and **caption**).

usufruct, n., the right to the use and profits of the property of another without damaging it (*law*).

— Late L. *ūsus frūctus*, frequently spelled as one word *ūsusfrūctus* (whence also F. *usufruit*) (in the abl. *ūsū frūctū*, resp. *ūsūfrūctū*), short for *ūsus et frūctus*, 'use and fruit; use and enjoyment', fr. *ūsus*, 'use', *et*, 'and', and *frūctus*, 'fruit'. See **use**, n., and **fruit**.

Derivative: *usufruct*, tr. v.

usufructuary, n., one having the usufruct of property (*law*). — Late L. *ūsūfrūctuārius*, fr. *ūsūfrūctus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary**.

usurer, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *usurier*, fr. ML. *ūsūrārius*, 'usurer', fr. the Latin adjective *ūsūrārius*, 'pertaining to interest', fr. *ūsūra*. See **usury** and agential suff. **-er**.

usurious, adj., 1) practicing usury; 2) pertaining to usury. — Formed fr. **usury** with suff. **-ous**, on analogy of adjectives in which the suff. *-ous* corresponds to OF. *-ous* (F. *-eux*).

Derivatives: *usurious-ly*, adv., *usurious-ness*, n.

usurp, tr. v., to seize without right; intr. v., to practice usurpation. — ME. *usurpen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *usurper*, fr. L. *ūsūrpāre*, 'to get possession of, to acquire', in Late L., 'to assume unlawfully, to usurp', formed as if fr. an adjective **ūsū-rapos*, fr. *ūsus*, 'use', and *rapere*, 'to seize'. See **use**, n., and **rapid**.

Derivatives: *usurp-er*, n., *usurp-ing-ly*, adv.

usurpation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *ūsūrpātiōnem*, acc. of *ūsūrpātiō*, 'making use of, taking possession of', fr. *ūsūrpātus*, pp. of *ūsūrpāre*. See prec. word and **-ion**.

usury, n. — ME. *usurie*, *userie*, fr. ML. *ūsūria*, fr. L. *ūsūra*, 'use, enjoyment, interest, usury' (whence also Sp. and It. *usura*), fr. *ūsus*, 'use'. See **use**, n., and the suffixes **-ure** and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

ut, n., the first tone or key-note in the scale of Guido d'Arezzo (*music*). — See **gamut**.

utahite, n., a hydrous basic iron sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Utah*, a state in the western U.S.A. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite**.

utas, n., the octave (= eight days) of a feast (*eccles.*) — AF. *utaves*, fr. OF. *huitieve*, *oitauve*, fr. L. *octāva* (*diēs*), 'eighth day', fem. of *octāvus*, 'eighth'. See **octave**.

utensil, n. — ME. *utensele*, *utensil*, fr. MF. *utensile*, fr. L. *ūtēnsilia*, 'utensils', prop. subst. use of the neut. pl. of the adj. *ūtēnsilis*, 'fit for use', fr. *ūtī*, pp. *ūsus*, 'to use'; F. *ustensile* was influenced in form by *user*, 'to use'. See **use**, v., and n.

uterine, adj., 1) pertaining to the womb; 2) born of the same mother, but by a different father. — L. *uterīnus*, 'pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother', fr. *uterus*, 'womb'. See **uterus** and adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

utero-, before a vowel **uter-**, combining form denoting the *uterus*. — Fr. L. *uterus*, 'womb'. See next word.

uterus, n., the womb. — L., 'womb', cogn. with OI. *udáram*, 'belly', Maced. ὔδερος, 'belly, womb', Gk. ὖστρος (Hesychius), ὑστέρᾱ, 'womb', Lith. *vėdaras*, 'stomach', OPruss. *weders*, 'belly', OSlav. *vědro*, 'bucket'. Cp. **hysteria**.

utilitarian, adj. — Coined by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) fr. **utility** and suff. **-arian**. See next word.

utilitarianism, n., the doctrine by Jeremy Bentham that the end of all action should be the greatest happiness of the greatest number (*philos.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism**.

utility, n. — ME. *utilite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *utilité*, fr. OF. *utilite*, fr. L. *ūtilitātem*, acc. of *ūtilitās*, fr. *ūtilis*, 'useful', fr. *ūtī*, 'to use'. See **use**, **-ile** and **-ity** and cp. **inutile**.

utilize, tr. v., to use. — F. *utiliser*, formed fr. L. *ūtilis*, 'useful', with suff. *-iser*. See prec. word and **-ize**.

Derivatives: *utiliz-able*, adj., *utiliz-er*, n.

utmost, adj. — ME. *utmest*, *utemest*, fr. OE. *ūtm-est*, *ūte-m-est*, a double superl. fr. *ūt*, *ūte*, 'out'. See **out** and **-most** and cp. **uttermost**.

Derivative: *utmost*, n.

Utopia, n. — ModL., lit. 'nowhere', coined by Sir Thomas More (1779-1852) fr. Gk. οὐ, 'not', and τόπος, 'place'. See **topic**, n., and 1st **-ia**.

Derivatives: *Utopi-an*, adj. and n., *utopi-an-ism*, n., *utopi-an-ist*, n., *utopi-an-ize*, tr. v., *utop-ism*, n., *utop-ist-ic*, adj.

utricle, n., a little sac (*zool.* and *bot.*) — L. *utriculus*, 'a little bag' (whence also F. *utricule*), dimin. of *uter*, 'leather sack or bag', which prob. stands for **udris* and is cogn. with Gk. ὑδρίᾱ, 'water bottle', ὕδωρ, 'water'. See **water** and **-cle**, and cp. **hydro-**. Cp. also next word and **Utricularia**.

utricular, adj., pertaining to a utricle. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *utriculus*, 'a little bag'. See prec. word.

Utricularia, n., a genus of plants, the bladderwort (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *utriculus*. See **utricle** and **-aria**.

utter, adj. — ME. *uter*, *utter*, fr. OE. *ūttra*, *ūter(r)a*, 'outer', rel. to OS., ON. *ūtar*, OFris. *ūttra*, *ūtera*, MDu. *ūtere*, Du. *uiter-*, OHG. *ūʒar*, MHG. *ūʒer*, G. *äußer*, 'outer', compar. adjectives formed fr. OE. *ūt*, *ūte* (ME. *out*, *oute*), etc., 'out'. See **out** and compar. suff. **-er** and cp. **outer**, **utmost**, **uttermost**. Cp. also next word.

Derivatives: *utter-ly*, adv., *utter-ness*, n.

utter, tr. v. — ME. *uttren*, fr. *utter*, 'outside', adv., fr. OE. *ūtor*, adv., compar. of *ūt*, 'out'. See **out** and compar. suff. **-er** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *utter-able*, adj., *utter-able-ness*, n., *utter-er*, n., *utter-ing*, n.

utterance, n., the act of uttering, speech. — Formed from the verb **utter** with suff. **-ance**.

utterance, n., extremity. — ME. *utteraunce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *outrance*, fr. OF., fr. *outre*, 'beyond', fr. L. *ultrā*; see **outrance**; influenced in form by an association with the adjective **utter**.

uttermost, adj. — Formed fr. **utter**, adj., and **-most**. See **utmost**.

uva, n., a grape, a grapelike fruit (*bot.*) — L. *ūva*, prob. fr. I.-E. **oiwā-*, **^{e}iwā-*, **īwā-*, 'berry,

grape', whence also Gk. ὄᾱ, ὄη, οἴη, 'service tree', ὄον, 'service berry', and OE. *ēow*, *īw*, 'yew'. See **yew** and cp. **pyruvic acid**. Cp. also **uvea**, **uvula**.

uvanite, n., a hydrous uranium vanadate (*mineral.*) — Coined fr. ***uranium***, ***vanadium*** and subst. suff. **-ite**.

uvarovite, n., a calcium-chromium garnet (*mineral.*) — Named after Count Sergei S. *Uvarov* (1786-1855), president of St. Petersburg Academy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite**.

uvea, n., the posterior colored surface of the iris (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. L. *ūva*, 'a grape' (see **uva**); prop. a loan translation of Gk. ῥαγοειδὴς χιτών, lit. 'the covering resembling berries or grapes' (fr. ῥάξ, gen. ῥαγός, 'grape'), a name given by Galen to the choroid membrane and the iris. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia Anatomica, pp. 588-91.

uveitis, n., inflammation of the uvea (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **uvea** and **-itis**, a suff. of Greek origin.

uvula, n., the fleshy lobe in the center of the posterior part of the soft palate (*anat.*) — ML. *ūvula* prop. dimin. of L. *ūva*, 'grape' (see **uva** and **-ule**); coined by the anatomist J. Vesling (1598-1649) in imitation of Gk. κῑονίς, 'uvula', lit. 'a small pillar', fr. κῑών, gen. κῑόνος, 'pillar; uvula'. See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 592.

Derivatives: *uvul-ar*, adj. and n., *uvul-ar-ly*, adv.

Uvularia, n., a genus of plants, the bellwort (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. ML. *ūvula*, see **uvula** and **-aria**; so called in allusion to the drooping flowers.

uvulitis, n., inflammation of the uvula (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. **uvula** and **-itis**, a suff. of Greek origin.

uxorial, adj., 1) uxorious; 2) characteristic of a wife. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *uxōrius*. See next word.

uxorious, adj., excessively fond of, or submissive to, one's wife. — L. *uxōrius*, 'pertaining to a wife; excessively fond of a wife', fr. *uxor*, gen. *uxōris*, 'wife'; which is of uncertain origin. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous**.

Derivatives: *uxorious-ly*, adv., *uxorious-ness*, n.

V

vacancy, n. — Late L. *vacantia*, fr. L. *vacāns*, gen. *vacantis*. See next word and **-cy.**

vacant, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *vacantem*, acc. of *vacāns*, pres. part. of *vacāre*, 'to be empty, be unoccupied, be free, be at leisure', which is rel. to *vacuus*, 'empty, void', and prob. also to L. *vā-stus*, 'empty, waste, desert'. See **vain** and cp. **vacation, vacuous, vacuum, evacuate, void.** Cp. also **waste,** adj. For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

vacate, tr. and intr. v. — L. *vacātus*, pp. of *vacāre*, 'to be empty'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

vacation, n. — Late ME., fr. F. *vacation*, fr. L. *vacātiōnem*, acc. of *vacātiō*, 'a being free from a duty, freedom, exemption', fr. *vacātus*, pp. of *vacāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *vacation*, intr. v., *vacation-er*, n., *vacationist* (q.v.)

vacationist, n. — A hybrid formed fr. L. *vacātiō* (see prec. word) with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Vaccaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *vacca*, 'cow' (see **vaccine** and **-aria**); so called because of its use for fodder.

vaccinate, tr. v., to inoculate with vaccine. — Formed fr. **vaccine,** n., with verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *vaccination* (q.v.), *vaccinat-or*, n., *vaccinat-ory*, adj.

vaccination, n. — Coined by Edward Jenner, a Gloucestershire doctor, fr. ModL. *vaccinia*. See **vaccinia** and **-ation.**

vaccine, adj., pertaining to a cow; pertaining to vaccination. — L. *vaccīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, a cow', fr. *vacca*, 'cow', which is cogn. with OI. *vaśā́*, 'cow'. Cp. next word. Cp. also **Vaccaria** and **buckaroo.**

vaccine, n., the virus of cowpox. — Fr. L. *vaccīna*, 'pertaining to a cow', fem. of the adjective *vaccīnus*, used as a noun. See **vaccine,** adj.
Derivative: *vaccin-ic*, adj.

vaccinia, n., cowpox. — ModL., formed from prec. word with 1st suff. **-ia.**
Derivative: *vaccini-al*, adj.

Vaccinium, n., a genus of plants, the blueberry (*bot.*) — L. *vaccīnium*, 'blueberry, whortleberry', prob. a loan word fr. Gk. ὑάκινθος, fr. earlier *ϝάκινθος, 'wild hyacinth, bluebell'; the Latin word was influenced in form by *vacca*, 'cow'. According to A. Meillet in Mémoires de la société de linguistique, 15, 162 both Gk. ὑάκινθος and L. *vaccīnium* derive from the same source. See **hyacinth** and 1st **-ium.**

vaccinotherapy, n., treatment by vaccines. — A hybrid coined fr. **vaccine,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. θεραπείᾱ, 'service; medical attendance'. See **-therapy.**

vacillant, adj., vacillating. — L. *vacillāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *vacillāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

vacillate, intr. v., 1) to waver, fluctuate; 2) to be irresolute. — L. *vacillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *vacitlāre*, 'to sway, waver, vacillate', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **waq-*, 'to be curved', whence prob. also L. *convexus*, 'vaulted, arched'; see **convex** and cp. the first element in **wang-tooth.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.** Base **waq-* is an enlargement of base **wă-*, 'to turn, twist'; see **various.**
Derivatives: *vacillat-ing*, adj., *vacillat-ing-ly*, adv., *vacillation* (q.v.), *vacillat-or*, n., *vacillat-ory*, adj.

vacillation, n. — L. *vacillātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vacillāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *vacillāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vacuity, n., emptiness. — L. *vacuitās*, fr. *vacuus*, 'empty'. See **vacous** and **-ity.**

vacuole, n., a small cavity or vesicle. — F., fr. Medical L. *vacuola*, 'small cavity', a dimin. formed incorrectly from the adjective *vacuus*, 'empty'. See **vacuum** and dimin. suff. **-ole.**
Derivatives: *vacuol-ar*, *vacuol-ated*, adjs., *vacuol-ation*, n.

vacuous, adj., 1) empty; 2) lacking intelligence. — L. *vacuus*, 'empty, void, free, at leisure'. See **vacant.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vacuous-ly*, adv., *vacuous-ness*, n.

vacuum, n., a space devoid of matter. — L., neut. of *vacuus*, 'empty', used as a noun (see **vacuous**). *Vacuum* is prop. a loan translation of Gk. κενόν, lit. 'that which is empty'.
Derivative: *vacuum*, adj.

vade mecum, a manual. — L., 'go with me'. *Vāde* is imper. of *vādere*, 'to go', which is rel. to *vadum*, 'a shallow, shoal, ford', and cogn. with ON. *vaða*, OE. *wadan*, 'to wade'. See **wade** and cp. **vadose.** Cp. also **evade, evasion, invade, invasion, pervade, pervasion, vamoose.** L. *mēcum*, 'with me', is formed fr. *mē*, 'me', and *cum*, 'with'. See **me** and **cum.**

vadimonium, n., pledge, security (*law*). — L., fr. *vas*, gen. *vadis*, 'bale, security', which is cogn. with Goth. *wadi*, OE. *wedd*, 'pledge'. See **wed** and cp. **vas,** 'pledge', and next word. Cp. also **wage.** For the ending of L. *-monium* see **-mony.**

vadium, n., pledge (*law*). — ML., fr. L. *vas*, gen. *vadis*, 'bail, security'. See prec. word.

vadose, adj., pertaining to water found in the earth above the level of permanent ground water (*geol.*) — L. *vadōsus*, 'shallow', fr. *vadum*. See **vade mecum** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

vag-, form of **vago-** before a vowel.

vagabond, adj. — ME. *vagaband*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vagabond*, fr. L. *vagābundus*, 'wandering', formed with gerundive suff. *-bundus* fr. *vagārī*. See **vagary.** Derivatives: *vagabond*, n. and intr. v., *vagabondage* (q.v.), *vagabondism* (q.v.)

vagabondage, n. — F., from the verb *vagabonder*, 'to roam about like a vagabond', fr. *vagabond*. See prec. word and **-age.**

vagabondism, n., vagabondage. — See **vagabond** and **-ism.**

vagal, adj., pertaining to the vagus (*anat.*) — Formed fr. **vagus** with adj. suff. **-al.**

vagarious, adj., characterized by vagaries. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ous.**
Derivative: *vagarious-ly*, adv.

vagary, n., 1) orig. (now *obsol.*), a wandering; an excursion; 2) a whimsical idea; a caprice. — Fr. L. *vagārī*, 'to wander, ramble, roam about', fr. *vagus*, 'wandering', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a derivative of I.-E. base **wag-*, 'to bend', whence also Lith. *vagiù*, *võgti*, 'to steal', *vagìs*, 'thief'. Fr. **wa-n-g-*, a nasal var. of this base, come OI. *váṇgati*, 'goes, limps', Lith. *vingùs*, 'crooked, curved', *vingis*, 'bow; bend, curvature', *véngiu*, *véngti*, 'to avoid', Alb. *vank*, *vangu*, 'felloe', ON. *vakka* (for **vanka*), OHG. *wankōn*, MHG., G. *wanken*, 'to stagger, totter'. Base **wag-* is a collateral form of base **waq-*, for whose derivatives see **vacillate** and **convex.** Cp. **vagrant, vague, divagate, divagation, extravagance, solivagant.** Cp. also **wankle, wench, wince, winch, wink, wonky, lapwing.** Cp. also **rave,** 'to speak as in delirium', and **reverie.** For the ending of *vagary* see subst. suff. **-ary.**

vagin-, form of **vagino-** before a vowel.

vagina, n., in female mammals, the canal leading from the vulva to the uterus (*anat.*) — L. *vāgīna*, 'sheath, scabbard; vagina', cogn. with Lith. *vóžiu*, *vóžti*, 'to cover with a hollow thing'. Cp. **evaginate.** Cp. also **vanilla.**
Derivatives: *vagin-al*, adj., *vagin-ate*, *vagin-ated*, adjs.

vaginectomy, n., removal of the vagina. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vāgīna* (see prec. word) and Gk. -εκτομίᾱ, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

vaginitis, n., inflammation of the vagina (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. L. *vāgīna* (see **vagina**) and **-tis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

vagino-, before a vowel **vagin-,** combining form denoting the *vagina*. — See **vagina.**

vagitus, n., the cry of the new-born child. — L. *vagītus*, 'a cry', fr. *vagīre*, 'to cry', which is cogn. with OI. *vagnúḥ*, 'sound', Gk. ἠχεῖν, 'to resound', ἠχή, 'noise', ἠχώ, 'sound, echo'. See **echo** and cp. **sough.**

vago-, before a vowel **vag-,** combining form denoting connection with the vagus. — See **vagus.**

vagrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

vagrant, adj. and n. — ME. *vagraunt*, prob. a blend of MF. *walcrant*, *waucrant*, fr. OF., pres. part. of *walcrer*, 'to walk, wander about', with F. *vagant*, pres. part. of *vaguer*, fr. L. *vagārī*, 'to wander, roam about'. OF. *walcrer* is a Teut. loan word; see **walk.** For the etymology of L. *vagārī* see **vagary.**
Derivatives: *vagrant-ly*, adv., *vagrant-ness*, n.

vagrom, adj., Dogberry's corruption of **vagrant** in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

vague, adj., 1) indefinite, 2) indistinct. — MF. (= F.), 'wandering', fr. L. *vagus*, whence *vagārī*, 'to wander, roam about'. See **vagary** and cp. the second element in **solivagant.**
Derivatives: *vague*, n. and v., *vague-ly*, adv., *vague-ness*, n.

vagus, n., the pneumogastric nerve (*anat.*) — Medical L. (*nervus*) *vagus*, lit. 'the wandering nerve'. See prec. word.

vail, n., gratuity. — Aphetic for **avail.**

vail, tr. and intr. v., to lower, take off. — Aphetic for obsol. *avale*, fr. F. *avaler*, 'to lower, let down; to swallow', fr. *à val*, 'to the valley, downhill', fr. L. *ad vallem*, 'to the valley'. See **ad-** and **vale,** 'valley', and cp. **vendaval.** Cp. also **avale.**

vain, adj. — ME. *vaine*, *vain*, *vayn*, *veyn*, fr. OF. *vain*, *vein* (F. *vain*), fr. L. *vānus*, 'empty, void, vain' (whence also It., Sp. *vano*, Provenç. *va*, Port. *vão*), which is cogn. with OI. *ūnáḥ*, 'insufficient wanting', Avestic *unā-*, 'wanting', Arm. *unain*, 'empty', Gk. εὐνις (for *ἔϝενις), 'bereaved of', fr. I.-E. base **(e)wā-n-*, 'to be empty, to lack'. Cp. **vanish, vanity, vaunt, evanesce, evanish.** Cp. also **wan, want, wanton.** Cp. also **vacant.**
Derivatives: *vain-ly*, adv., *vain-ness*, n.

vair, n., fur (*her.*) — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *vair*, fr. L. *varius*, 'varied, variegated, particolored'. See **various** and cp. the second element in **miniver.**

Vaisya, n., the third of the great Hindu castes, comprising agriculturists and merchants. — OI. *vaisyaḥ*, 'settler, peasant', rel. to *vḗśaḥ*, 'house', *vḗsāḥ*, 'neighbor', and cogn. with Gk. οἶκος, dial. *ϝοῖκος, 'house', L. *vīcus*, 'village'. See **vicinage.**

vaivode, n., the title of local or provincial rulers in certain Slavic countries of southeastern Europe, formerly used esp. in Transylvania and in Moldavia. — ML. *vaivoda*, fr. earlier Hung. *vajvoda* (later contracted into *vajda*), fr. Serb *vojvoda*, lit. 'leader of an army', fr. OSlav. *vojĭ* (pl.), 'warriors', and *-voda*, 'leader', from the stem of *voditi*, 'to lead'. The first element is cogn. with OI. *vḗti*, 'pursues', Lith. *vejù*, *výti*, 'to hunt, pursue', *vainóti*, 'to revile', L. *vēnārī*, 'to hunt, chase'; see **venery,** 'hunting'. The second element is rel. to Czech *voditi*, etc., and to OSlav. *vesti*, Russ. *vest'*, Czech *vesti*, etc., 'to lead', Lith. *vedù*, *vesti*, and *vadaũ*, *vadýti*, Lett. *vedu*, *vest*, and *vadu*, *vadît*, 'to lead', Ir. *fedim*, 'I lead, bring', Avestic *vāδayeiti*, 'leads'. Cp. **voivode.**

vajra, n., the thunderbolt in Hindu mythol. — OI. *vájraḥ*, 'Indra's thunderbolt', rel. to *vājaḥ*, 'force, swiftness, race, prize', *vājayati*, 'drives on', and

cogn. with Goth. *wakan*, 'to be awake', OE. *wacian*, 'to be awake, to watch'. See **wake**, v., and cp. words there referred to.

vakeel, vakil, n., minister, ambassador, deputy, attorney (Anglo-Ind.) — Hind. *vakīl*, fr. Arab. *wakíl*, from the base of *wákala*, 'he recommended, entrusted' (whence *wákkala*, 'he delegated, deputed'); rel. to Heb. *yākhṓl*, Aram. *yᵉkhil*, 'he was able, had power, prevailed', Ethiopian *tawakála*, 'it went over into somebody else's power', and also to Aram. *kᵉhēl*, 'was able'. These words prob. mean lit. 'to hold, contain', and are rel. to Heb. *kāl*, 'it comprehended, held, contained'.

valance, n., piece of drapery. — ME. *valaunce, vallance*, prob. fr. *Valence* in SW. France, where this material was made. Cp. **valencia** and **Valenciennes lace.**

vale, n., valley. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *val*, 'valley', fr. L. *vallēs*, later *vallis* (for **wal-nis*), which, together with *vallum* (for **wal-nom*), 'wall', prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **wal-*, **wel-*, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. **vail**, 'to lower', **valley, vallum, vaudeville, vendaval, avale, Convallaria.** Cp. also 2nd **helo-.**

vale, interj. and n., farewell. — L. *valē*, sing. imper. of *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant** and cp. the first element in next word and the second element in **carnival.**

valediction, n., farewell. — Fr. L. *valedict-(um)*, pp. stem of *valedīcere*, 'to say farewell', which is compounded of *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well', and *dīcere*, pp. *dictus*, 'to say, tell'. See **valiant** and **diction** and cp. prec. word.

valedictory, adj., saying farewell. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ory** fr. L. *valedict-(um)*, pp. stem of *valedīcere*. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *valedictory-ly*, adv.

valence, valency, n., combining power of an element or radical (*chem.*) — Late L. *valentia*, 'strength, vigor, power, capacity', fr. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*. See **-valent** and **-ce**, resp. **-cy** and cp. **ambivalence, univalence, bivalence, tri-, quadri-, tetravalence.**

valencia, n., a kind of cloth. — Named after *Valencia*, a town in Spain. Cp. **valance.**

Valenciennes lace, Valenciennes, n., a kind of bobbin lace. — Named after *Valenciennes*, a town in Northern France.

valency, n., valence. — See **valence.**

-valent, combining form meaning 'having a valence of ...' (*chem.*) — Fr. L. *valēns*, gen. *-entis*, pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to be strong, have power'. See **valiant** and cp. **monovalent, univalent, bivalent, divalent, trivalent, quadrivalent, tetravalent, quinquivalent, pentavalent, hexavalent, octavalent.**

Valentine, masc. PN. — L. *Valentīnus*, fr. *Valēns*, gen. *Valentis*, lit. 'strong', pres. part. of *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant** and cp. next word.

valentine, n., 1) sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day; sweetheart; 2) a letter or gift sent to a sweetheart on Valentine's day. — ME., fr. L. *Valentinus*, name of a saint whose feast day (Valentine's day), fell on February 14th. For the etymology of the name see **-valent, valiant,** for the ending see suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

valentinite, n., a native oxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3 (*mineral.*) — G. *Valentinit*, named by the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm Karl von Haidinger (1795-1871) in 1845 after Basil *Valentine*, a 15th cent. monk. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Valeria, fem. PN. — L., fem. of *Valerius*, name of a Roman gens, from *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant** and cp. next word.

valerian, n., 1) any of the plants of the genus Valeriana (*bot.*); 2) a drug consisting of the roots of some of these plants. — ME. *valeriane*, fr. ML. *valeriāna*, prob. fem. of *Valeriānus*, 'of Valeria', fr. L. *Valeria*, name of a province in Pannonia, place of origin of this plant. See prec. word and **-an.**

Derivatives: *valerian-ic, valer-ic*, adjs.

Valeriana, n., a genus of plants, the valerian (*bot.*) — See prec. word.

Valerianaceae, n. pl., the valerian family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

valerianaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Valerianella, n., a genus of plants, the corn salad (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Valeriana** with dimin. suff. **-ella.**

valet, n. — OF. (= F.) fr. earlier *vaslet*. See **varlet,** which is a doublet of *valet*, and cp. **vassal.**

valetudinarian, n., a sickly person; adj., sickly. — See next word and **-an.**

Derivative: *valetudinarian-ism*, n.

valetudinary, adj., sickly; n., a valetudinarian. — L. *valētudinārius*, 'sickly, infirm', formed with suff. *-ārius* fr. *valētūdō*, gen. *-ūdinis*, 'state of health, good health, ill health', fr. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant** and the suffixes **-ude** and **-ary.**

valgus, adj., having the legs bent outward, bow-legged (*med.*) — L., prob. cogn. with OI. *válgati*, 'he jumps with joy', *valgā*, 'bridle, rein', OE. *wealcan*, 'to roll, whirl, wring', OHG. *walkan*, 'to strike, beat'. See **walk.**

Valhalla, n., the hall in which Odin receives the souls of heroes slain in battle (*Scand. mythol.*) — ON. *valhöll*, 'the hall of the slain', compounded of *valr*, 'the slain', and *höll*, 'a royal hall'. The first element is rel. to OE. *wæl*, 'slaughter, field of battle, bodies of those who were slain in battle', *wōl*, 'pestilence', OHG., MHG. *wal*, 'battlefield; slaughter', OHG. *wuol*, 'slaughter', and cogn. with OIr. *fuil*, 'blood', W. *gweli*, 'wound', Toch. A *wäl*, 'to die', Lith. *vėlės*, 'ghosts of the dead'. The second element is rel. to OE. *heall*, 'hall'; see **hall.** Cp. the first element in **Valkyrie.**

vali, n., the governor of a Turkish vilayet. — Turk. *valī*, fr. Arab. *walī*. See **vilayet.**

valiance, valiancy, n. — ME. *valiaunce*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vaillance*, fr. *vaillant*, 'valiant'. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

valiant, adj. — ME. *valiaunt*, fr. MF. *vailant, vaillant* (F. *vaillant*), fr. OF., prop. pres. part. of *valoir*, 'to be worth, be good for', fr. L. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well, be worth' (whence also It. *valere*, OProvenç., Sp., Port. *valer*, Catal. *valdre*); fr. I.-E. base **wal-*, 'to be strong', whence also W. *gallu*, 'to be able', OIr. *flaith*, 'rule, dominion', OW. *gualart*, ModW. *gwaladr*, 'sovereign, lord', *gwlād*, 'native land, home', OSlav. *vlatŭ*, 'giant', Toch. A *wäl*, B *walo*, 'prince, king'. Cp. **vale,** 'farewell', **valediction, valence, valentine, Valeria, valerian, Valeriana, Valerianella, valetudinary, valid, validity, value, avail, convalesce, convalescent, countervail, devaluate, equivalent, invalid, invalidate, prevail, revalescent.** Cp. also base **wal-dh-*, whence Lith. *valdaũ, valdýti*, 'to rule', *vėldu, veldėti*, 'to possess, rule', OSlav. *vladǫ, vlasti*, 'to rule', OPruss. *weldīsnan* (acc.), 'heritage', *wāldnikans* (acc. pl.), 'kings', Goth. *waldan*, OE. *wealdan*, 'to govern'. See **wield** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *valiant-ly*, adv., *valiant-ness*, n.

valid, adj. — MF. (= F.) *valide*, fr. L. *validus*, 'strong, able, healthy', fr. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well'. See **valiant.**

Derivatives: *validate* (q.v.), *validity* (q.v.), *valid-ly*, adv., *valid-ness*, n.

validate, tr. v., to make valid. — ML. *validātus*, pp. of *validāre*, 'to make valid', fr. L. *validus*. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-ate.**

Derivative: *validat-ion*, n.

validity, n. — MF. (= F.) *validité*, fr. L. *validitātem*, acc. of *validitās*, 'strength', fr. *validus*. See **valid** and **-ity.**

valise, n., a suitcase; a soldier's kitbag. — F., fr. It. *valigia*, 'saddlebag', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. a loan word fr. Arab. *walíḥaʰ*, 'bag of corn, skep, large bag'.

Valkyrie, Valkyria, Valkyr, n., one of the twelve war goddesses in Scand. mythology, who hover over the fields of battle choosing those who are to be slain. — ON. *valkyrja*, lit. 'chooser of the slain', fr. *valr*, 'the slain', and *-kyrja*, 'chooser', which is rel. to ON. *kjōsa*, OE. *cēosan*, 'to choose'. For the first element see **Valhalla,** for the second see **choose.**

vallation, n., a rampart. — Late L. *vallātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *vallātus*, pp. of *vallāre*, 'to surround with a rampart', fr. *vallum*. See **vallum** and **-ation.**

vallecula, n., a groove, channel (*anat.* and *bot.*) — Late L. *vallēcula*, 'a little valley', dimin. of L. *vallēs*. See **vale,** 'valley', and **-cula.**

valley, n. — OF. *valee, vallee* (F. *vallée*), fr. *val*, 'valley', fr. L. *vallēs*, later *vallis*. See **vale,** 'valley'. Cp. It., Sp., Port. *valle*, Prov. *val*, 'valley', which are of the same origin as OF. *val.*

Vallisneria, n., a genus of plants, the tape grass and the eel grass (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661-1730). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Vallisneriaceae, n. pl., a family of aquatic plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

vallisneriaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

vallonia, n. — See **valonia.**

Vallota, n., a genus of African bulbous plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the French physician and botanist Pierre *Vallot* (1594-1671).

vallum, n., a rampart. — L., 'a palisaded wall or rampart; wall, rampart', for **wal-nom*, rel. to *vallus* (for **wal-nos*), 'stake', and to *vallēs*, 'valley'. See **vale,** 'valley', and cp. **circumvallate, contravallation, interval.** Cp. also **wall.**

valonia, also **vallonia,** n., the acorn cups of the *valonia oak*. — It. *vallonia*, fr. MGK. βαλανίᾱ (r. *valanía*), 'evergreen oak, ilex', fr. βαλάνι (r. *valáni*), 'acorn', fr. Gk. βάλανος, of s.m. See **balano-.**

valor, valour, n., bravery. — ME. *valour*, fr. OF. *valor, valour* (F. *valeur*), fr. L. *valōrem*, acc. of *valor*, 'worth, value, courage', from the stem of *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'. See **valiant.**

valorization, n. — Port. *valorização*, fr. *valorizare*, fr. *valor*, fr. L. *valōrem*, acc. of *valor*. See prec. word and **-ization.**

valorize, tr. v. — Back formation fr. **valorization.**

valorous, adj. — MF. (= F.) *valeureux*, fr. ML. *valōrōsus*, fr. L. *valor*. See **valor** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *valorous-ly*, adv., *valorous-ness*, n.

valse, n., a waltz. — F., a loan word fr. G. *Walzer*. See **waltz.**

Derivative: *valse*, intr. v.

valuable, adj. — Formed fr. *value*, v. (see **value**), and suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *valuable*, n., *valuable-ness*, n., *valuabl-y*, adv.

valuation, n. — MF. (= F.), fr. *valuer*, fr. *value*, n., fr. OF. See **value** and **-ation.**

Derivatives: *valuation-al*, adj., *valuat-or*, n.

value, n. — ME., fr. OF., prop. fem. pp. of *valoir*, 'to be worth', used as a noun, fr. L. *valēre*, 'to be strong, be well, be worth'. See **valiant** and cp. **valuta, evaluate.**

Derivatives: *value*, tr. v., *value-less*, adj., *value-less-ness*, n.

valuta, n., the value of a currency. — It., prop fem. pp. of *valere*, 'to be worth', fr. L. *valēre*. See **valiant.**

valval, valvar, adj., valvular (*biol.*) — See **valvulae** and adj. suff. **-al,** resp. **-ar.**

valvate, adj., having valves. — ModL. *valvātus*, fr. L., 'having leaves or folds', fr. *valva*. See **valve** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

valve, n. — L. *valva*, 'leaf, fold or valve of a door', which stand in gradational relationship to L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **bivalve.**

Derivatives: *valv-ed*, adj., *valve-less*, adj.

valvulae, n. pl., little valves (*anat.*) — Medical L., coined by the anatomist Benedict fr. L. *valvolae,* dimin. of *valvae,* 'leaves, folds or valves of a door'. See prec. word and dimin. suff **-ole.**
Derivatives: *valvul-ar, valvul-ate,* adjs.

valvulae conniventes Kerkringii (*anat.*) — Medical L., lit. 'the closing valves of (= discovered by) *Kerkring*'; fr. **valvulae** (q.v.) and nom. pl. of *connīvēns,* pres. part. of *connīvēre,* 'to close the eyes', see **connive.** The discovery of these valves was erroneously ascribed to Theodor *Kerkring* (1640-93), becausee the same valves were already known to the anatomist Gabriel Fallopio (see *Fallopian*). See Joseph Hyrtl, Onomatologia anatomica, p. 599.

valvule, n., a little valve. — F. See **valvulae.**

valvulitis, n., inflammation of the valves of the heart (*med.*) — A Medical Latin hybrid coined fr. **valvulae** and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

vambrace, n., a piece of armor for the protection of the forearm. — ME., fr. AF. *vant-bras,* aphetic for F. *avant-bras,* lit. 'forearm', fr. *avant,* 'for', and *bras,* 'arm'. See **avaunt** and **brace,** 'a prop', and cp. **vamp,** 'front part of a boot', and the first element in **vamplate.**

vamoose, also **vamose,** intr. v., to decamp (*slang*). — Fr. Sp. *vamos,* 'let us go', fr. L. *vādere,* 'to go'. See **vade mecum.**

vamp, n., the front part of a boot or shoe, upper. — ME. *vampe, vaumpe,* fr. OF. *avampie* (F. *avant-pied*) 'forepart of the foot', fr. *avant,* 'before', and *pie, pied,* 'foot'. For the first element see **avaunt** and cp. the first element in **vambrace.** F. *pied* derives fr. L. *pedem,* acc. of *pēs,* 'foot'. See **foot** and cp. **pedal.**
Derivative: *vamp,* v., to repair, patch together.

vamp, n., an adventuress (*slang*). — Shortened fr. **vampire.**

vampire, n., in folklore, a reanimated corpse sucking the blood of sleeping persons. — F., fr. G. *Vampir,* which is of Slavic origin. Cp. Serb. *vampir,* Bulg. *vapir, vepir,* Ukrainian *uper, upyr.* The Slavic words themselves are prob. borrowed fr. Turk. *uber,* 'witch'.
Derivative: *vampir-ism,* n.

vampire bat. — So called because of its blood-sucking habit (whence also its popular name 'bloodsucking bat'. The name *Vampyrus* (*Vespertilio vampyrus*) was applied to this bat by the French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc, Count de Buffon (1707-88).

vamplate, n., an iron plate for the protection of the hand. — Lit. 'fore plate', compounded of AF. *vant,* aphetic form of *avant,* 'before', and *plat,* 'plate'. See **avaunt** and **plate** and cp. **vamp,** 'front part of a boot', and the first element in **vambrace.**

Vampyrus, n., a genus of bats (*zool.*) — ModL., introduced by Buffon. See **vampire bat.**

van, n., a vehicle. — Shortened form of **caravan** (q.v.)

van, n., a winnowing fan. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *van,* fr. L. *vannus,* 'winnowing fan', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly rel. to L. *ventus,* 'wind'. See **wind,** 'air in motion', and cp. **fan,** 'an instrument for winnowing'.
Derivatives: *van,* tr. v., *vann-er,* n.

van, n. — Shortened form of **vanguard** (q.v.)

vanadate, n., a salt of vanadic acid (*chem.*) — See **vanadium** and chem. suff. **-ate.**

vanadic, adj., pertaining to, or containing, trivalent or pentavalent vanadium (*chem.*) — See **vanadium** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

vanadinite, n., a mineral consisting of lead vanadate and lead chloride. — See **vanadium,** suff. **-in** and subst. suff. **-ite.**

vanadious, adj., vanadous. — See **vanadous.**

vanadium, n., name of a rare metallic element (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemists Baron Jöns Jakob Berzelius (1779-1848) and Nils Gabriel Sefström (1787-1854) in 1830 from ON. *Vanadīs,* one of the names of the goddess Freya. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

vanadous, adj., pertaining to, or containing, divalent or trivalent vanadium (*chem.*) — See **vanadium** and **-ous.**

Vandal, n. — L. *Vandalus,* pl. *Vandalī,* a name of Teut. origin (cp. OE. *Wendil,* pl. *Wendlas*), prob. meaning lit. 'wanderers', and rel. to G. *wandeln,* 'to wander'. See **wander.**

vandal, adj. — Fr. prec. word; used in the sense of 'acting, barbarously destroying, like a Vandal'.
Derivatives: *Vandal-ic,* adj. and n., *vandal-ish,* adj., *vandal-ism,* n.

Vandyke, adj., of Vandyke; resembling a picture by Vandyke. — E. spelling of the name of Anthony *Van Dyck,* the Flemish painter (1599-1641).

Vandyke, n., a picture by Vandyke; a Vandyke collar; a deeply indented border as seen on Vandyke collars. — Fr. **Vandyke,** adj.

vandyke, tr. v., to mark with vandykes. — Fr. **Vandyke,** n.

vane, n. — ME., fr. OE. *fana,* 'flag', which is rel. to Goth. *fana,* 'piece of cloth', OS., OHG. *fano,* of s.m., G. *Fahne,* 'flag, standard', and cogn. with Gk. πῆνος 'the thread on the shuttle, woof', in the pl. 'web', πήνη (Hesychius), 'web', L. *pannus,* piece of cloth'. See **pane.**
Derivative: *van-ed,* adj.

Vanessa, n., a genus of butterflies (*entomol.*) — ModL., of uncertain origin.

vang, n., either of two ropes extending from the end of a gaff to the deck (*naut.*) — Du. *vang,* 'a catch', fr. *vangen,* 'to seize, catch, capture', which is rel. to G. *fangen,* of s.m. See **fang,** n. and v.

vanguard, n. — ME. *avaunt garde, vantgard,* fr. MF. (= F.) *avant-garde,* fr. *avant,* 'before' and *garde,* 'guard'. See **avaunt** and **guard.**

vanilla, n. — Fr. earlier Sp. *vanynilla* (now *vainilla*), dimin. of *vayna* (now *vaina*), 'sheath, pod',

fr. L. *vāgīna* (see **vagina**); so called from the shape of the fruit.

vanish, intr. v., to disappear. — ME. *vanisshen,* fr. OF. *esvaniss-,* pres. part. stem of *esvanir, evanir* (F. *évanouir*), fr. VL. **exvānīre,* for L. *ēvanēscere,* 'to fade, vanish away', which is formed fr. *ē-,* 'out of' (see **e-**), and *vānēscere,* 'to fade, vanish', lit. 'to become empty', an inchoative verb formed from the adjective *vānus,* 'empty, vain'. Cp. It. *svanire,* OProvenç. *esvanoir, esvanezir,* ModProvenç *avanir,* Port. *esvair, esvaecer,* 'to vanish', and see **vain** and verbal suff. **-ish.** Cp. also **evanesce, evanish.**
Derivatives: *vanish,* n., *vanish-er,* n., *vanish-ing,* adj., *vanish-ing-ly,* adv.

vanity, n. — ME. *vanite,* fr. OF. *vanite* (F. *vanité*), fr. L. *vānitātem,* acc. of *vānitās,* 'emptiness, worthlessness', fr. *vānus.* See **vain** and **-ity.**

vanquish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *venquishen, venkisen,* fr. AF. *venquiss-,* pres. part. stem of *venquir,* corresponding to OF. *vainquir,* refashioned (after the Latin) fr. *veintre, veincre* (F. *vaincre*), fr. L. *vincere,* 'to conquer'. See **vincible** and verbal suff. **-ish.**
Derivatives: *vanquish,* n., *vanquish-able,* adj., *vanquish-er,* n.

vantage, n. — ME., fr. AF., aphetic for OF. (= F.) *avantage.* See **advantage.**

vanward, adv., placed in the van or front. — Compounded of **van,** 'the front part', and **-ward.**

vapid, adj., tasteless. — L. *vapidus,* 'that which has lost its vapor, flavorless, insipid', rel. to *vappa,* 'stale wine', prob. also to *vapor,* 'steam, vapor'. See **vapor** and cp. **fade.**
Derivatives: *vapid-ity,* n., *vapid-ly,* adv.

vapor, vapour, n. — ME. *vapour,* fr. AF. *vapour,* fr. OF. *vapeur* (F. *vapeur*), fr. L. *vapōrem,* acc. of *vapor,* 'steam, vapor', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with Gk. καπνός (for *κ̓απνός), 'smoke, vapor', Lith. *kvāpas,* 'vapor, smoke', *kvėpiù, kvėpti,* 'to breathe, exhale fragrance', and rel. to L. *cupere,* 'to desire'. See **Cupid** and cp. **evaporate, vapid.**
Derivatives: *vapo(u)r,* intr. v., *vapo(u)r-er,* n., *vapo(u)r-ing,* adj. and n., *vapor-ize,* tr. and intr. v., *vapor-iz-ation,* n., *vapor-iz-er,* n.

vaporous, adj. — L. *vapōrōsus,* fr. *vapor.* See **vapor** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vapo(u)rous-ly,* adv., *vapo(u)rous-ness,* n.

vapulate, tr. v., to flog. — Fr. L. *vāpulāt-(um),* pp. stem of *vāpulare,* 'to be flogged' (prop. 'to cry out for pain'), which is cogn. with Goth. *wōpjan,* 'to shout, cry out, weep., ON. *ōp,* 'shout, lamentation', OE. *wēpan,* 'to weep'. See **weep** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *vapulat-ion,* n., *vapulat-ory,* adj.

vaquero, n., a drover. — Sp., 'cowherd', fr. *vaca,* 'cow', fr. L. *vacca.* See **vaccine** and cp. **buckaroo.**

varan, n., a monitor lizard. — F., fr. ModL. *varanus,* fr. Arab. *wáran,* altered fr. *wáral,* 'monitor lizard'. Cp. **uran.**

Varangian, n., one of the Northmen who founded a dynasty in Russia. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. ML. *Varangus,* fr. MGk. βάραγγος, a name borrowed—through Slav.—from ON. *Væringi,* 'a Scandinavian', prop. 'a confederate', fr. *var-* (pl. *vārar*), 'pledge; faith', which is rel. to OE. *wǣr,* agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', OHG. *wāra,* 'faithfulness, grace'. See **very.**
Derivative: *Varangian,* adj.

varec, n., seaweed. — F. *varec, varech,* 'wreck, wreckage, derelict', fr. AF. *warec,* fr. OE. *wrǣc.* See **wreck.**

variability, n. — Formed with suff. **-ity** fr. L. *variābilis.* See **variable.**

variable, adj. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. L. *variābilis,* 'changeable', fr. *variāre,* 'to change'. See **vary** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *variable,* n., *variabil-ity,* **n.,** *variable-ness,* n., *variabl-y,* adv.

variance, n. — ME. *variaunce,* fr. OF., fr. L. *variantia,* 'difference, diversity, variety', fr. *variāns,* gen. *-antis.* See next word and **-ce.**

variant, adj. and n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *variantem,* acc. of *variāns,* pres. part. of *variāre.* See **vary** and **-ant.**

variate, tr. and intr. v., to vary (*absol.*); n., a variable. — L. *variātus,* pp. of *variāre,* 'to change'. See **vary** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

variation, n. — L. *variātiōnem,* acc. of *variātiō,* 'difference, variation', fr. *variātus,* pp. of *variāre.* See **vary** and **-ation.**
Derivative: *variation-al,* adj.

varicella, n., chicken pox (*med.*) — A Medical L. dimin., irregularly formed fr. **variola,** itself a dimin. formed fr. L. *varius,* 'changing, varying'. See **various.**
Derivative: *varicell-ar,* adj.

varicocele, n., a varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord of the scrotum (*med.*) — A medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *varix,* gen. *-icis,* 'a dilated vein', and Gk. κήλη, 'tumor'. See **varix** and **-cele.**

varicolored, varicoloured, adj., having various colors. — Compounded of L. *varius* (see **various**), *color* (see **color**) and 1st suff. **-ed.**

varicose, adj., having dilated veins. — L. *varicōsus,* 'full of dilated veins, varicose', fr. *varix,* gen. **-icis,** 'a dilated vein'. See **varix** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivative: *varicos-ity,* n.

varicosis, n., formation of varicose veins; varicosity (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *varix,* gen. *-icis* (see **varix**), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

varicula, n., varicosity of the veins of the conjunctiva. — L., formed fr. *varix,* gen. *-icis* (see **varix**), with dimin. suff. *-ula* (see **-ule**).

varied, adj. — Prop. pp. of **vary.**
Derivative: *varied-ly,* adv.

variegate, tr. v., 1) to mark with different colors; 2) to diversify. — L. *variegātus,* pp. of *variegāre,*

'to make of various colors', compounded of *varius*, 'changing, varying, various', and the stem of *agere*, 'to set in motion, drive, lead; to do, act'. For the first element see **various**, for the second see **agent**, adj., and cp. the second element in **castigate** and in words there referred to. Derivatives: *variegat-ed*, adj., *variegat-ion*, n.

variety, n. — MF. (= F.) *variété*, fr. L. *varietātem*, acc. of *varietās*, 'diversity, variety', fr. *varius*. See **various** and **-ity**.

variform, adj., having various forms. — Compounded of L. *varius* (see **various**) and *forma* (see **form**, n.)

variola, n., smallpox (*med.*) — Medical L., a dimin. formed fr. L. *varius*, 'changing, various'. See **various** and dimin. suff. **-ole** and cp. **varicella**. Derivatives: *variol-ar*, adj., *variolous* (q.v.)

variolite, n., a kind of diorite embedded with spherules (*petrogr.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **variola** and suff. **-ite** (representing Gk. -ῖτης); so called from its smallpoxlike appearance.

varioloid, adj., resembling smallpox. — A hybrid coined fr. **variola** and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid**.

variolous, adj., pertaining to, or having, smallpox. — Medical L. *variolōsus*, fr. *variola*. See **variola** and adj. suff. **-ose**.

variometer, n., an instrument for the comparison of magnetic forces (*electr.*) — A hybrid coined fr. L. *varius*, 'changing, various', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **various** and **meter**, 'poetical rhythm'.

variorum edition, edition of a text with notes of various commentators. — Short for L. *editiō cum notīs variōrum*, 'edition with notes of various (persons)'. *Variōrum* is gen. pl. of *varius*. See **various**.

various, adj. — L. *varius*, 'different, changing, varying, various', prob. rel. to *vārus*, 'bent, knock-kneed', and derived fr. I.-E. base **wā-*, 'to bend, turn, twist'. For enlargements of this base see **vacillate** and **convex**. Cp. **vair, varicella, variola, divaricate, prevaricate**. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous**.

variscite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — G. *Variscit*, named after *Variscia*, Latin name of the Vogtland in Germany, fr. *Variscī* or *Varistī*, variants of *Naristī*, name of a Teutonic tribe. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite**.

varix, n., a varicose vein (*med.*) — L., 'dilated vein, varix', prob. rel. to *vārus*, 'blotch, pimple', which is cogn. with Lith. *víras*, 'measles of swine'. Cp. **varicose, varicosis, varicula**.

varlet, n., 1) an attendant (*obsol.*); 2) a knight's page (*hist.*); 3) a rascal. — ME., fr. OF., 'groom, young man', fr. earlier *vaslet* (whence F. *valet*), fr. VL. **vassellittus*, a word of Celtic origin. See **vassal** and **-et** and cp. **valet**.
Derivatives: *varlet-ess*, n., *varlet-ry*, n.

varment, varming, n., vermin. — Dial. variants of **vermin**.

varna, n., caste, more exactly, a group of castes. — OI. *várṇaḥ*, 'covering, color', fr. *vṛṇṓti*, 'covers, holds back', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover'. See **weir** and cp. words there referred to. For the sense development of OI. *várṇaḥ*, 'covering; color', cp. L. *color*, 'color', fr. I.-E. base **ḱel-*, 'to hide, conceal, cover' (see **color**).

varnish, n. — ME. *vernisch*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vernis* (fr. ML. *vernix*, *veronix*, fr. Gk. *βερονῖκη (whence also MGk. βερνῖκι), fr. the Lybian town Βερενῖκη, *Berenice* (now Bengasi), where varnish was first used. The town was named after Βερενῖκη (Berenikē) II, queen of Egypt. The name Βερενῖκη itself is the Macedonian var. of Gk. Φερενῖκη, which lit. means 'carrying off victory', fr. φέρειν, 'to bring, carry', and νῖκη, 'victory'. See **bear**, 'to carry', and **Nike** and cp. **Berenice, Veronica**. Cp. also **vernis Martin** and **vernix caseosa**.
Derivative: *varnish-y*, adj.

varnish, tr. v. — ME. *vernysshen*, fr. OF. *vernicier*, *vernicer* (F. *vernir*, *vernisser*), fr. *vernis*, 'varnish'. See **varnish**, n.
Derivatives: *varnish-ed*, adj., *varnish-er*, n., *varnish-ing*, adj. and n.

varsha, n., the rainy season; monsoon (*India*). — OI. *varṣám*, 'rain', rel. to *várṣati*, 'it rains', *vṛṣaḥ*, 'bull, steer', *vṛṣan-*, 'male, man, stallion', *vṛṣa-bháḥ*, 'bull, steer', *vṛṣniḥ*, 'male, ram', and cogn. with Gk. ἕρση (for **Fέρση*), 'dew', MIr. *fráss*, fr. earlier *fross*, 'shower of rain', L. *verrēs*, 'boar', Lith. *veršis*, 'calf', Lett. *versis*, 'ox'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wer-s-*, 'to wet, moisten, sprinkle', whence also Gk. οὐρέω (for **worseyō*), οὐρεῖν, 'to pass urine'. See **urine** and cp. **Uranus**.

'Varsity, Varsity, n. — Colloquial abbreviation of *university*.

varsovienne, n., a kind of Polish dance. — F., short for *danse varsovienne*, lit. 'Warsaw dance', fem. of *varsovien*, 'of, or pertaining to, Warsaw', fr. *Varsovie*, 'Warsaw'.

Varuna, n., the supreme deity, king of gods and men in Hindu mythology. — OI. *Váruṇaḥ*, 'the god of the evening sky', prob. not cogn. with Gk. Οὐρανός, 'god of the sky' (see *Uranus*).

varus, n., clubfoot (*med.*) — L. *vārus*, 'bent, apart, crooked', fr. I.-E. base **wā-*, 'to bend, turn, twist', whence prob. also *varius*, 'different, changing, varying'. See **various** and cp. words there referred to.

varve, n., annual deposit of silt (*geol.*) — Swed. *varv*, 'turn; layer', rel to ON. *hverfa*, OE. *hwerfan*, 'to turn round'. See **wharf**.
Derivative: *varv-ed*, adj.

vary, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *varien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *varier*, fr. L. *variāre*, 'to change, vary', fr. *varius*. See **various**.

vas, n., a vessel; a duct (*anat.*) — L. *vās*, **gen.** *vāsis*, 'vessel'. See **vase** and cp. **vessel**.

vas, n., pledge, security (*law*). — L. *vas*, **gen.** *vadis*, 'vail, security', cogn. with Goth. *wadi*, OE. *wedd*, 'pledge'. See **wed** and cp. **vadimonium, vadium**.

vasal, adj., pertaining to a vas (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vās*, 'vessel'. See **vas**, 'vessel'.

Vascons, Vascones, n. pl., the Basques. — L. *Vascōnēs*, orig. 'Foresters'. See **Basque** and cp. **Gascon**.

vascular, adj., pertaining to vessels or ducts (*biol.* and *anat.*) — Medical L. *vāsculāris*, fr. L. *vāsculum*. See next word and **-ar**.
Derivatives: *vascular-ity*, n., *vascularize* (q.v.)

vasculum, n., a small vessel; an ascidium; a small box. — L. *vāsculum*, 'a small vessel', dimin. of *vās*. See next word and **-culum**.

vase, n., a vessel, esp. for flowers. — F., fr. L. *vās*, gen. *vāsis*, 'vessel', rel. to Umbr. *vasor* (pl.), 'vessels'. Cp. **vas**, 'vessel', **vascular, vessel** and **vextravasate**.

vaseline, n., a petroleum jelly; petrolatum. — Coined by Robert A. Chesebrough in 1877 fr. *vas-* (short for G. *Wasser*, 'water'), *-el* (fr. Gk. ἐλ-αιον, 'oil') and chem. suff. **-ine**.
Derivative: *vaseline*, tr. v., to apply vaseline to.

vaso-, or vasi-, comb. form meaning 'pertaining to the vascular system'. — L. *vās*, 'vessel'. See **vas**, 'vessel'.

vasodilator, adj., dilating the blood vessels (*physiol.*) — Compounded of **vaso-** and **dilator**.

vassal, n., 1) in the Middle Ages, a feudal tenant, who pledges fealty to a superior lord; 2) a subject; a slave. — ME., fr. OF., fr. ML. *vassallus*, deriv. of *vassus*, 'servant', which is of Celt. origin. Cp. W. *gwas*, 'youth, servant', Bret. *gewaz*, 'servant, vassal, man', Ir. *foss*, 'servant'. Cp. also It., Port. *vassallo*, Sp. *vasallo*, which are borrowed fr. ML. *vassallus*. Cp. also **vavasor** and the second element in **Gervais**.
Derivatives: *vassal-ic*, adj., *vassal-ity*, n., *vassal-ry*, n.

vassalage, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *vasselage*), formed fr. **vassal** with suff. **-age**.

vast, adj., huge, immense. — F. *vaste*, fr. L. *vāstus*, 'huge, immense, shapeless', which stands for **wazdhos* and is cogn. with OIr. *fot*, *fut*, 'length'. L. *vāstus* in the above sense is prob. not identical with *vāstus*, 'empty, waste, desert'. For this latter see *waste*. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 737.
Derivatives: *vast*, n., *vastitude* (q.v.), *vastity* (q.v.), *vast-ly*, adv., *vast-ness*, n., *vast-y*, adj., *vast-i-ly*, adv., *vast-i-ness*, n.

vastitude, n., vastness; immensity. — L. *vastitūdō*, 'vastness', fr. L. *vastus*. See prec. word and **-tude**.

vastity, n., vastness (*rare*). — F. *vastité*, fr. L. *vastitātem*, acc. of *vastitās*, 'vastness', fr. *vastus*. See **vast** and **-ity**.

vastus, n., name of two divisions of the quadriceps muscle, the *vastus externus* and the *vastus internus* (*anat.*) — Medical L., prop. *musculus vastus externus*, resp. *internus*, 'the great external (resp. internal) muscle', coined by John Riolan (1577-1657), professor of anatomy at Paris, fr. L. *vastus*, 'huge, immense'. See **vast** and **external**, resp. **internal**.

vat, n., a large vessel for holding liquids. — A var. of orig. **fat**, 'vessel', fr. ME. *fat*, fr. OE. *fæt*. The word prop. means 'container', and is rel. to OS., ON. *fat*, OFris. *fet*, MDu., Du. *vat*, OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *Faß*, and to OE. *fatian*, OFris. *fatia*, MDu., Du. *vatten*, OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen*, 'to seize, take hold of', and prob. cogn. with Lith. *púodas*, 'pot'. Cp. **fettle**.
Derivative: *vat*, tr. v.

vates, n., a Celtic divinely inspired poet. — L. *vātēs*, 'sooth-sayer, prophet, seer', cogn. with OIr. *fáith*, 'poet', W. *gwawd*, 'poem', Goth. *wōþs*, 'possessed, mad', OE. *wōd*, 'mad, frenzied', *wōþ*, 'sound, melody, song', Du. *woede*, 'rage', OHG. *wuot*, 'mad; madness', MHG., G. *wut*, 'rage, fury', ON. *ōðr*, 'spirit, mind, passion, song, poetry', and possibly also with OI. *apivátati*, 'understands', *api-vātayati*, 'stimulates spiritually, causes to understand'. Cp. **vaticinate**. Cp. also **Edda, Odin, Woden, wood**, adj., and the first element in **Wednesday**. For the sense development of L. *vātēs* and its cognates cp. Gk. μάντις, 'seer, prophet', which is rel. to μαίνεσθαι, 'to be mad' (see *mantis*).

vatic, vatical, adj., prophetic. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic**, resp. **-ical**, fr. L. *vātēs*. See prec. word.

Vatican, n., the Pope's palace in Rome. — L. *Vāticānus* (scil. *mōns*), 'the hill of Vatican', one of the hills of Rome, an Etruscan loan word; so called because the palace of the Pope was built on the Vatican hill in Rome; not related to *vātēs*, 'soothsayer, seer' (see prec. word).

Vaticanism, n., the doctrine of papal supremacy and infallibility. — Formed fr. L. *Vāticānus* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ism**.

vaticinal, adj., pertaining to prophecy. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vāticinus*. See next word.

vaticinate, tr. and intr. v., to prophesy. — L. *vāticinātus*, pp. of *vāticinārī*, 'to foretell, prophesy', fr. *vāticinus*, 'prophetic', compounded of *vātēs*, 'seer, prophet' (see **vates**), and formative element *-cinus*, which is prob. rel. to L. *conārī*, 'to try, endeavor', and cogn. with Gk. ἐγκονεῖν, 'to be active', διάκονος, 'servant'. See **deacon** and cp. the second element in **ratiocinate**.

vaticination, n., prophesying, prophesy. — L. *vāticinātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vāticinātus*, pp. of *vāticinārī*. See prec. word and **-ion**.

vaticinator, n., seer, prophet. — L. *vāticinātor*, fr. *vāticinātus*, pp. of *vāticinārī*. See **vaticinate** and agential suff. **-or**.

vau, also **waw**, n., the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *wāw*, 'hook, pin, peg'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter.

vaucheria, n., a genus of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swiss botanist Jean-Pierre

Étienne *Vaucher* (1763-1841). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

vaudeville, n., a theatrical entertainment consisting of several acts. — F., alteration of *vaidevire*, fr. *Vau de Vire*, 'Valley of the Vire' (in Normandy); the songs of this district were highly praised in the 15th cent. — *Vau* is an early form of *val*, 'valley'. See **vale,** 'valley'.

Derivatives: *vaudevilli-an*, adj. and n., *vaudevillist* (q.v.)

vaudevillist, n., a vaudeville writer or actor. — F. *vaudevilliste*, a hybrid coined fr. **vaudeville** and suff. *-iste* (representing Gk. -ιστής). See **-ist.**

vault, n., an arched roof. — ME. *voute, vowte*, fr. MF. *vaulte, volte, vaute, voute* (F. *voûte*), fr. OF., fr. VL. **volvita*, fem. of the pp. of VL. **volvitus* (for L. *volūtus*), pp. of L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. Cp. OProvenç. and Sp. *vuelta*, 'turn', and see **volute.** The *l* in E. *vault* is due to a later, 'etymological', insertion (cp. *fault*).

Derivative: *vault-y*, adj.

vault, tr. v., to cover with a vault. — ME. *vouten*, fr. MF. *vaulter, volter*, fr. *voute, volte*. See **vault,** 'roof'.

Derivatives: *vault-ed*, adj., *vault-ing*, n.

vault, intr. and tr. v., to leap. — ME. *vauten, vouten*, fr. MF. *vaulter, volter, vouter*, 'to leap, gambol', prop. 'to turn', fr. OF., fr. OIt. *voltare*, 'to turn', fr. *volta*, 'a turn', fr. VL. **volvita*. See **vault,** 'arched roof', and cp. **volt,** 'a turning movement', **volta,** and the second element in **demivolt.**

Derivatives: *vault-er*, n., *vault-ing*, adj. and n.

vault, n., a leap. — MF. (= F.) *volte*, fr. It. *volta*, 'a turn'. See **vault,** 'to leap'.

vaunt, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *vaunten*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vanter*, 'to praise, speak highly of', *se vanter*, 'to boast, brag', fr. OF', fr. Late L. *vānitāre*, prop. 'to be vain', fr. L. *vānus*. See **vain** and cp. **flaunt.**

Derivatives: *vaunt*, n., *vaunt-er*, n., *vaunt-ing-ly*, adv., *vaunt-y*, adj., *vaunt-i-ness*, n.

vavasor, vavasour, n., a vassal. — ME. *vavasour*, fr. OF. *vavassor, vavassour* (F. *vavasseur*), fr. Merovingian L. *vassus vassōrum*, 'vassal of vassals'. See **vassal.**

vauquelinite, n., a lead copper phosphate and chromate (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist Louis-Nicolas *Vauquelin* (1763-1829). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vauxite, n., a hydrous iron aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American naturalist George *Vaux* (1863-1927). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Vayu, n., the god of wind in Hindu mythology. — OI. *vāyúṇ*, 'wind', rel. to *vāti, vayati*, 'it blows', and cogn. with L. *ventus*, 'wind', Goth. *waian*, 'to blow', Lith. *vėjas*, 'wind', OSlav. *vějati*, 'to blow'. See **wind,** n., and cp. words there referred to.

Veadar, n., name of the thirteenth, intercalary, month of the Jewish year. — Heb. *va-Ádhár*, lit. 'and Adar', i.e. 'second Adar', formed fr. *vᵉ-*, *va-*, 'and', and *Ádhár*, name of the twelfth month. The exact transliteration is not *Veadar*, but *Vaadar*. See **Adar.**

veal, n. — ME. *vel, veel*, fr. MF.; *veel, veau* (F. *veau*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vitellus*, dimin. of *vitulus*, 'calf', which is rel. to Umbr. *vitluf*, (pl. acc.), 'calves', and cogn. with OI. *vatsáḥ*, 'calf'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'yearling', fr. I.-E. base **wet*, 'year', whence also Gk. ἔτος, (dial. *Ϝέτος), 'year', ἔταλον, Dor. ἔτελον, 'yearling', Goth. *wiþrus*, OE. *weðer*, 'wether', L. *vetus*, 'old'. See **wether** and cp. **etesian, Italian, vellum, veteran, veterinary, vitellus, vitular.**

vectis, n., an instrument used as a lever to facilitate delivery (*obstetrics*). — L. *vectis* 'pole, bar, lever', from the stem of *vehere* (pp. *vectus*), 'to carry, convey'. See next word.

vector, n., a quantity having magnitude and direction (*math.*) — L., 'carrier, bearer, conveyer', fr. *vectus*, pp. of *vehere*, 'to convey'. See **weigh** and cp. **vehicle.** Cp. also the first element in **walleyed.**

Derivatives: *vector-ial*, adj., *vector-ial-ly*, adv.

Veda, n., one of the ancient sacred books of the Hindus. — OI. *védaḥ*, 'knowledge, sacred book', rel. to *véda*, 'I know', *vidyā́*, 'knowledge', *vindámi*, 'I find', Avestic *vaēda*, 'I know', fr. I.-E. base **weid-*, **woid-*, **wid-*, 'to see; to know', whence also L. *vidēre* (pp. *vīsus*), 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. words there referred to.

Vedanta, n., a system of Hindu pantheistic philosophy. — OI. *Vēdāntaḥ*, prop. 'the end of knowledge', compounded of *védaḥ*, 'knowledge', and *ántaḥ*, 'end'. For the first element see prec. word. The second element is cogn. with **L.** *ante*, 'in front of', Goth. *andeis*, OE. *ende*, 'end'; see **end.**

Veddah, n., one of the original inhabitants of Ceylon. — Singhalese, lit. 'hunter'.

vedette, n., a mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost. — F., fr. It. *vedetta* assimilated— under the influence of *vedere*, 'to see'—fr. *veletta*, fr. Sp. *vela*, 'watch, wake', fr. *velar*, 'to watch', fr. L. *vigilāre*, 'to be awake, keep watch, be watchful', fr. *vigil*, 'awake, wakeful'. See **vigil.**

Vedic, adj., pertaining to the Vedas. — Formed fr. **Veda** with adj. suff. **-ic.**

veep, n., vice-president. — Coined from the letter names V and P (fr. *VP*, abbreviation of *vice-president*).

veer, tr. v., to let or pay out (a cable). — **ME.** *veren*, fr. MDu. (= Du.) *vieren*, 'to let out, slacken' (whence also G. *fieren*, Dan. *fire*, Swed. *fira*), which is rel. to OHG. *fiaren*, 'to give direction to', fr. Teut. ***fēr-***, 'slope, slant; side', whence also OHG. *fiara*, Goth. *fēra*, 'side', OE. *ō-fer*, 'edge, margin; bank (of a river), shore (of the sea)', MLG. *ōver*, Du. *oever*, MHG. *uover*, G. *Ufer*, 'bank, shore'. These words are prob. cogn. witn Lesbian Gk. ἄπερρος, Dor. ἄπειρος, Ion. ἤπειρος, 'mainland, continent'.

veer, intr. and tr. v., to change direction. — F. *virer*, 'to turn round, change direction', fr. VL. **virāre*, fr. L. *vibrāre*, 'to shake' (whence also It. *virare*, Sp. *virar*); the disappearance of the *b* in VL. **vīrāre* and its derivatives is due to dissimilation (see W. von Wartburg, Revue de Dialectologie Romane, 3, 467). See **vibrate** and cp. **environ**; cp. also **wear,** 'to turn (a ship) about'. The derivation fr. L. *viriae*, a suggested by Diez, has been justly rejected by Meyer-Lübke in his REW., No. 9300.

Derivatives: *veer*, n., *veer-able*, adj., *veer-ing-ly*, adv.

vega, n., an open plain (*Sp. American*). — Sp., a word of Basque origin.

Vega, n., the brightest star in the constellation Lyra. — ML. *Vega*, fr. Arab. (*an-nasr*) *al-wâqi'*, 'the falling (vulture)', fr. *al-*, 'the', and the part of *wáqa'a*, 'he fell', which is cogn. with Heb. *yāqá'*, 'it was dislocated'.

vegasite, n., a hydrous lead ferric sulfate (*mineral.*) — Named after Las *Vegas* in Nevada. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vegetable, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *vegetābilis*, 'enlivening', fr. *vegetāre*, 'to enliven, animate', fr. L. *vegetus*, 'vigorous, active', fr. *vegēre*, 'to be live, active, to quicken', which is rel. to *vigil*, 'awake, wakeful', *vigor*, 'liveliness, activity', and cogn. with OE. *wacian*, 'to be awake, to watch'. See **wake,** v., and cp. **vigil, vigor.** Cp. also **vajra.** For the ending see suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *vegetable*, n., *vegetabl-y*, adv.

vegetal, adj., pertaining to vegetables; pertaining to vegetation. — MF. *végétal*, fr. ML. *vegetālis*, fr. Late L. *vegetāre*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

vegetarian, n. and adj. — Irregularly formed fr. **vegetable.** For the ending see suff. **-arian.**

Derivative: *vegetarian-ism*, n.

vegetate, intr. v., 1) to grow as plants do; 2) to lead a merely passive physical life. — Late L. *vegetātus*, pp. of *vegetāre*, 'to enliven, animate'. See **vegetable** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

vegetation, n. — Late L. *vegetātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vegetātus*, pp. of *vegetāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vegetative, adj., growing, as plants. — ME. *vegetatif*, fr. ML. *vegetātīvus*, fr. Late L. *vegetātus*, pp. of *vegetāre*. See **vegetate** and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *vegetative-ly*, adv., *vegetative-ness*, n.

vehemence, also **vehemency,** n. — MF. (= F.) *véhémence*, fr. L. *vehementia*, fr. *vehemēns*, gen. *-entis*. See next word and **-ce,** resp. **-cy.**

vehement, adj., impectuous; violent. — MF. (= F.) *véhément*, fr. L. *vehementem*, acc. of *vehemēns*, 'eager, violent, furious, vehement', lit. 'rushing', fr. *vehere*, 'to carry, convey'. See next word.

Derivative: *vehement-ly*, adv.

vehicle, n. — F. *véhicule*, fr. L. *vehiculum*, 'carriage, conveyance', lit. 'means of transport', formed with instrumental suff. *-culum* fr. *vehere*, 'to carry, convey', fr. I.-E. base **weĝh-*, 'to move', whence also OE. *wegan*, 'to carry, move, weigh'. See **weigh** and cp. **betony, convention, convective, evection, vectis, vector, vehement, velites, velocity, vetturino, vex, vexation, voe, vogue.** Cp. also **via.** Cp. also the first element in **ochlocracy.** For the ending see suff. **-cle.**

vehicular, adj., pertaining to vehicles. — Late L. *vehiculāris*, fr. L. *vehiculum*. See prec. word and **-ar.**

vehmgericht, n., in medieval Germany, a kind of secret tribunal. — G. *Femgericht*, compounded of *Vehme, Feme*, 'secret tribunal', which is rel. to MHG. *veime*, MDu. *vēme, veem*, Du. *veem*, of s.m., and *Gericht*, 'judgment, court of justice', which derives fr. MHG. *gerihte*, fr. OHG. *girihti*, fr. *rihten*, 'to judge', which is rel. to OHG., MHG. *reht*, 'right'. See **right,** adj.

vehmic, adj., pertaining to the *vehmgericht.* — See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

veil, n. — ME. *veile*, fr. OF. *veile* (F. *voile*), fr. L. *vēla*, pl. of *vēlum*, 'sail; piece of cloth; awning, curtain, veil', but in VL. mistaken for a fem. sing. noun. L. *vēlum* prob. stands for **wēxlom* (cp. *vexillum*, 'banner, flag', the dimin. of *vēlum*), fr, I.-E. base **weg-*, 'to weave', whence also OE. *wēoce, wēoc*, 'wick'. See **wick** and cp. **wax,** n. Cp. also **velamen, velar, velic, velum, voile, reveal, revelation.**

Derivatives: *veil*, v., (q.v.), *veil-less*, adj.

veil, tr. v. — ME. *veilen*, fr. MF. *veiler* (F. *voiler*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vēlāre*, 'to cover, veil', fr. L. *vēlum*. See **veil,** n.

Derivatives: *veil-ed*, adj., *veil-ed-ly*, adv., *veil-ed-ness*, n., *veil-er*, n., *veil-ing*, n., *veil-y*, adj.

vein, n. — ME. *veine*, fr. OF. (= F.) *veine*, fr. L. *vēna*, 'blood vessel, watercourse, vein; natural inclination', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **venation, vennel, venose, venule** and the first element in **venesection.**

Derivatives: *vein*, tr. v., *vein-ed*, adj., *vein-er*, n., *vein-ing*, n., *vein-y*, adj., *vein-i-ness*, n.

velamen, n., a membrane (*anat.*) — L. *vēlāmen*, 'a covering', fr. *vēlāre*, 'to veil, cover'. See **veil,** v. and n., and **-men.**

velar, adj., pertaining to, or connected with, the velum. — L. *vēlāris*, fr. *vēlum*. See **velum** and **-ar.**

velarium, n., awning over the auditorium of an amphitheater (*Roman antiq.*) — L. *vēlārium*, 'a covering', fr. *vēlum*. See **veil,** n., and **-arium.**

veld, veldt, n., grass country in S. Africa. — S. Afr. Du., fr. Du. *veld*, 'field', which is rel. to E. **field** (q.v.)

veldtschoen, also **veldschoen,** n., shoe made of untanned hide. — S. Afr. Du. *veldschoen*, which is a blend of *velschoen* (fr. Du. *vel*, 'skin', see **fell,** 'hide', and *schoen*, 'shoe', see **shoe**) and Du. *veld*. See prec. word.

velic, adj., pertaining to a sail. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *vēlum*, 'sail'. See **veil,** n.

velites, n. pl., light-armed soldiers (*Roman antiq.*)

— Pl. of L. *vēlēs*, gen. *vēlitis*, which is prob. rel. to *vēlox*, 'swift'. See **velocity.**

velleity, n., imperfect volition. — ML. *velleitās*, fr. L. *velle*, 'to will, wish'. See **voluntary** and **-ity.**

vellicate, tr. and intr. v., to twitch. — L. *vellicātus*, pp. of *vellicāre*, freq. of *vellere*, 'to pluck, pull, twitch', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **welsere* and derives fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to break, tear, pluck', whence also L. *volnus*, *vulnus*, 'wound', Gk. εἵλωτες (for **ἐ-Ϝέλ-ωτες*), 'helots', ἁλίσκεσθαι (for **Ϝαλ-ίσκεσθαι*), 'to be taken prisoner', Goth. *wilwan*, 'to rob', *wulwa*, 'robbery, rape', Arm. *goeanam*, 'to steal', Toch. B. *lyak*, AB *lyäk*, 'thief', and possibly also L. *lāna*, Gk. λῆνος, OSlav. *vlŭna*, Goth. *wulla*, OE. *wull*, etc., 'wool'. See **wool** and cp. **avulsion, convulse, convulsion, evulsion, Helot, lasio-, revulsion, svelte, velours, velure, velvet, villus, vulnerable, vulsellum, vulture.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**

vellication, n., a spasmodic twitching. — L. *vellicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vellicātus*, pp. of *vellicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vellum, n., a fine kind of calf skin parchment. — ME. *velim*, assimilated fr. OF. *velin* (F. *vélin*), fr. OF *vel*, 'calf'. See **veal.** For the change of *n* to *m* cp. *venom.*

velocipede, n., any of early kinds of bicycles or tricyles. — F. *vélocipède*, compounded of L. *vēlox*, gen. *-ōcis*, 'swift', and *pēs*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot'. See next word and **foot** and cp. **pedal.**
Derivatives: *velociped-al*, *velociped-ic*, adjs.

velocity, n., swiftness; speed. — MF. (= F.) *vélocité*, fr. L. *vēlōcitātem*, acc. of *vēlōcitās*, 'swiftness', fr. *vēlōx*, gen. *-ōcis*, 'swift', which is of uncertain origin. It possibly stands for **weĝ-slo-s* and lit. means 'moving along quickly, rushing', and is rel. to *vehere*, 'to carry, convey'. See **vehicle** and **-ity** and cp. **velites.**

velours, n., a velvetlike material. — F., alteration of OF. *velous*, fr. OProvenç. *velos*, of s.m., fr. L. *villōsus*, shaggy', taken as a noun, from *villus*, 'shaggy hair'. See **villus** and cp. **velure.** Cp. also **flue,** 'fluff'.

velum, n., the soft palate (*anat.*); a membranous covering in fungi, in the jelly fish, etc. (*bot.* and *zool.*) — L. *vēlum*, 'sail; piece of cloth; awning, curtain, veil'. See **veil.**

velure, n. — A var. of **velours** (q.v.)

velvet, n. — ME. *veluet*, *velwet*, fr. VL. *velluētum*, fr. **villūtus*, 'shaggy', fr. L. *villus*, 'shaggy hair'. See **villus** and cp. **velours, velure.**
Derivatives: *velvet*, *velvet-ed*, adjs., *velveteen* (q.v.), *velvet-y*, adj.

velveteen, n., imitation velvet. — Formed fr. **velvet** with suff. *-een* (= a var. of **-ine**).

venada, n., the pudu. — Fem. of Sp. *venado*, 'deer'. fr. L. *vēnātus*, 'game', fr. *vēnātus*, pp. of *vēnārī*, 'to hunt, chase'. See **venery,** 'hunting'.

venal, adj., that can be corrupted; mercenary; corrupt. — L. *vēnālis*, 'that which can be bought', fr. *vēnum* or *vēnus*, 'sale', which is cogn. with OI. *vasnáḥ*, 'purchase money', *vasnám*, 'reward', *vasnayati*, 'he bargains, haggles', Arm. *gin* (for **wesnom*), 'purchase money', Gk. ὠνή, ὦνος, 'price paid (for a thing), purchase', Lesbian ὄννᾱ (for **wosnā*), 'purchase', Gk. ὠνεῖσθαι, 'to buy', Hitt. *ushshaniya-*, 'to sell', and —without the suff. *-no—wash-*, 'to buy'. Cp. **vend, vendee, vent,** 'market', **venta,** and the second element in **opsonin.**

venality, n. — F. *vénalité*, fr. Late L. *vēnālitātem*, acc. of *vēnālitās*, fr. *vēnālis*, 'that which can be bought'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

venatic, adj., pertaining to hunting. — L. *vēnāticus*, fr. *vēnātus*, pp. of *vēnārī*, 'to hunt'. See **venery,** 'hunting', and 2nd **-atic.**

venation, n., the stystem of veins in the wind of an insect or in a leaf. — Formed with suff. **-ation** fr. L. *vēna*, 'vein'. See **vein.**
Derivative: *venation-al*, adj.

vend, tr. v. — F. *vendre*, fr. L. *vendere*, 'to sell', shortened fr. *vēnundāre*, fr. *vēnum dāre*, lit. 'to give (i.e. offer) for sale', fr. *vēnum* or *vēnus*, 'sale', and *dare*, 'to give'. See **venal** and **date,** 'point of time'.
Derivatives: *vend*, n., *vendee* (q.v.), *vend-er*, n., *vend-ing*, n. and adj., *vendor* (q.v.)

vendace, n., a whitefish (*Coregonus vandesius*). — ModL. *vandēsius*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vandoise*, 'dace', fr. Gaulish **vindesia*, 'whitefish', fr. Celtic *vindo-*, 'white'; see **winter** and cp. **Wend.** For sense development cp. F. *able*, *ablette*, 'the bleak', fr. L. *albus*, 'white', and E. *whitefish.*

vendaval, n., a strong wind blowing from the sea in Mexico. — Sp., fr. F. *ventd'aval*, 'westerly wind', fr. *vent*, 'wind' and *aval*, 'downward part, downward direction'. The first element derives fr. L. *ventus*, 'wind'. F. *aval* stands for *à val*, 'to the valley'. See **wind,** n., and **avale.**

Vendean, adj., of Vendee. — F. *Vendéen*, fr. *La Vendée*, name of a department in Western France. For the ending see suff. **-an.**
Derivative: *Vendean*, n.

vendee, n., the purchaser (*law*). — Lit. 'a person to whom anything is sold'; formed from the verb **vend** with suff. **-ee.**

Vendémiaire, n., the first month (lasting fr. Sept. 2nd to Oct. 1st) of the French revolutionary calendar. — F., lit. '(month) of vintage', coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. L. *vindēmia*, 'vintage'. See **vintage.**

vendetta, n., a blood feud in the pursuit of avenging the slaying of a near relative. — It., 'revenge', fr. L. *vindicta*, 'vengeance, revenge', fr. *vindex*, gen. *vindicis*, 'vindicator'. See **vindictive.**

vendible, adj., that which can be sold, salable. — ME., fr. L. *vendibilis*, fr. *vendere*, 'to sell'. See **vend** and **-ible.**
Derivatives: *vendibil-ity*, n., *vendible-ness*, n., *vendibl-y*, adv.

vendition, n., the act of selling. — L. *venditiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a selling, sale', fr. *venditus*, pp. of *vendere*. See **vend** and **-ition.**

vendor, n. — AF. *vendour*, *vendor*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vendeur*, fr. L. *venditōrem*, acc. of *venditor*, 'seller', fr. *venditus*, pp. of *vendere*. Cp. the noun *vender* and see **vend** and agential suff. **-or.**

veneer, tr. v., to overlay (wood) with a thin sheet of fine wood. — Fr. earlier *fineer*, fr. G. *furnieren*, fr. F. *fournir*, 'to furnish', fr. OHG. *frumjan*, 'to provide'. The word was borrowed from and re-borrowed by one and the same language at two different periods. See **furnish.**
Derivatives: *veneer*, n., *veneer-er*, n., *veneer-ing*, n.

venenate, tr. v., to poison (*rare*). — L. *venēnātus*, pp. of *venēnāre*, 'to poison', fr. *venēnum*, 'poison'. See **venom** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *venenat-ion*, n.

venerability, n. — ML. *venerābilitās*, fr. L. *venerābilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

venerable, adj. — ME., fr. L. *venerābilis*, fr. *venerārī*, 'to venerate'. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *venerable-ness*, n., *venerabl-y*, adv.

venerate, tr. v., to revere. — L. *venerātus*, pp. of *venerārī*, 'to reverence, worship, venerate', fr. *venus*, gen. *veneris*, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, charm', whence *Venus*, gen. *Veneris*, 'the goddess of love'; cogn. with OI. *vanas-*, 'desire', *vánati*, *vanṓti*, *vā́ñchati*, 'desires, loves; wins, is victorious', Avestic *vanaiti*, 'he wishes; is victorious', OE. *wynn*, 'joy', *wunian*, 'to dwell', *wenian*, 'to accustom, train; to wean', *wȳscan*, 'to wish'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wen-*, 'to strive after, wish, desire; to be satisfied; to be wont'. See **wish** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **venery** (in both senses), **venial, venom, Venus.**
Derivatives: *veneration-al*, adj., *venerat-ive*, adj., *venerat-ive-ly*, adv., *venerat-ive-ness*, n., *venerator* (q.v.)

veneration, n. — ME. *veneracion*, fr. *venerātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *venerātus*, pp. of *venerārī*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *veneration-al*, adj.

venerator, n. — L. *venerātor*, fr. *venerātus*, pp. of *venerārī*. See **venerate** and agential suff. **-or.**

venereal, adj., 1) pertaining to sexual love or intercourse; 2) infected with a venereal disease; 3) curing venereal diseases. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *venereus*, 'pertaining to love or sexual desire', fr. *venus*, gen. *veneris*. See **venerate.**

venereology, n., the study of venereal diseases. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *venus*, gen. *veneris*, 'love, sexual desire', and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr.- λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **venerate** and **-logy.**
Derivative: *venereolog-ist*, n.

venery, n., hunting (*archaic*). — ME. *venerie*, fr. OF. *venerie* (F. *vénerie*), 'to hunt', fr. L. *vēnārī*, 'to hunt, pursue', which prob. derives fr. I.-E. base **wen-*, 'to strive after'. See **venerate** and **-y** (representing OF. *-ie*) and cp. next word, **vendetta, venatic, venision.** OI. *véti*, 'follows after', Avestic *vayeiti*, 'hunts', *vītar-*, 'pursuer', *vyāna-*, 'one pursued', *vāti-*, 'persecution', Lith. *vejù*, *výti*, 'to hunt, pursue', OSlav. *vojĭ*, 'warrior', *vojĭna*, 'war', Gk. ἕεμαι (for **Ϝίεμαι*), 'I aspire to, tend to, make haste, long for', OE. *wāþ*, 'hunting', ON. *veiðr*, 'chase, hunting, fishing', OHG. *weida*, MHG., G. *weide*, 'pasture, grazing, food; pasture land', are prob. derivatives of a denasalized var. of the above base. Cp. the first element in **voivode.**

venery, n., sexual love, (*archaic*). — From the stem of L. *venus*, gen. *veneris*, 'love, sexual desire'. See **venerate** and cp. **Venus.** Cp. also prec. word.

venesect, tr. v., to phlebotomize (*med.*) — Back formation from next word.

venesection, n., phlebotomy (*med.*) — Medical L. *vēnae sectiō*, 'cutting of a vein', fr. L. *vēnae*, gen. of *vēna*, 'vein', and *sectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting'. See **vein** and **section.**

Venetian, adj. and n. — ML. *Venetiānus*, fr. *Venetia*, 'Venice', fr. *Venetī* (Gk. Οὐένετοι, Ἐνετοί or Ἐνετοί), an ancient people of Illyrian origin. For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

vengeance, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) fr. *venger*, 'to avenge', fr. L. *vindicāre*, of s.m. See **vindicate** and **-ance** and cp. **avenge, revenge.**

vengeful, adj. — Formed on analogy of *revengeful* from the obsol. verb *venge* (fr. OF. *venger*), with suff. **-ful.** See prec. word.
Derivatives: *vengeful-ly*, n., *vengeful-ness*, n.

venial, adj., pardonable. — ME., fr. OF., fr. L. *veniālis*, 'pardonable; gracious, kind', fr. *venia*, 'forgiveness, pardon; graceness, kindness', rel. to *venus*, gen. *veneris*, 'love', *venerārī*, 'to reverence, worship'. See **venerate.**
Derivatives: *venial-ity*, n., *venial-ly*, adv., *venial-ness*, n.

venin, n., a toxic substance in snake venom (*biochem.*) — F. *venin*, 'poison', fr. L. *venēnum*. See **venom.**

venison, n., the flesh of a deer. — ME. *veneson*, *veneison*, *venison*, fr. OF. *veneson*, *veneison* (F. *venaison*), fr. L. *vēnātiōnem*, acc. of *vēnātiō*, 'hunting, chase', fr. *vēnātus*, pp. of *vēnārī*, 'to hunt'. See **venery,** 'hunting'.

Venite, n., name of the 95th psalm. — L. *venīte*, 'come', imper. 2nd person pl. fr. *venīre*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **venue,** 'meeting place'. The psalm is so called from its first word *L^ekhū*, 'come', rendered in the Vulgate by the word 'Venite'.

vennel, n., an alley (*Scot.* and *Ir.*) — F. *venelle*, 'alley', dimin. of *veine*, 'vein', fr. L. *vēna*. See **vein.**

venom, n., 1) poisonous matter secreted by some animals (as snakes, spiders, etc.); 2) spite, malice. — ME. *venym*, *venim*, *venon*, fr. OF. *venim* (F. *venin*), fr. VL. **venīmen*, which was formed fr. L. *venēnum*, 'a drug, potion', through the substitution of suff. *-īmen* for *-ēnum*. L. *venēnum*

orig. meant 'love potion'. It derives fr. *venus*, 'love, sexual desire'; see **Venus, venerate** and cp. **venin, envenom.** Cp. Rum. *venin*, It. *veleno*, OProvenç. *veren*, Catal. *verí*, Sp. and Port. *veneno*, 'venom', which derive fr. VL. **venīme(n)*, resp. fr. L. *venēnum*.

venomous, adj., poisonous. — ME. *venimous*, fr. OF. *venimeux*, which is formed fr. *venim*, with suff. *-eux*. See **venom** and **-ous.** Cp. F. *vénéneux*, 'venomous', which derives fr. L. *venēnōsus*, 'venomous', fr. *venēnum*, 'venom'.

venose, adj., pertaining to a vein; veiny. — L. *vēnōsus*, 'full of veins', fr. *vēna*. See **vein,** n., and adj. suff. **-ose** and cp. **venous.**
Derivative: *venos-ity*, n.

venous, adj., pertaining to a vein; veiny. — L. *vēnōsus*. See **venose** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *venous-ly*, adv., *venous-ness*, n.

vent, n.. a slit, opening in a coat. — ME. *vente*, a var. of *fente*, *fent*, fr. MF. (= F.) *fente*, 'cleft, slit', fr. *fendre*, 'to cleave, split', fr. L. *findere* (pp. *fissus*); see **fissile.** The spelling of ME. *vente* is due to a confusion with F. *vent*, 'wind'. See next word.
Derivative: *vent*, tr. v., to let out at a vent'.

vent, n., 1) outlet for air, gas or liquid; 2) expression. — Partly fr. F. *vent*, 'wind', fr. L. *ventus*; partly fr. F. *évent*, 'a breaking forth', fr. *éventer*, 'to break forth', which is formed fr. pref. *é-* (= OF. *es-*, L. *ex-*), and *vent*, 'wind'. See **wind,** 'air', and cp. **ventilate.**
Derivative: *vent*, tr. v., to let out, *vent-age*, n., *vent-less*, adj.

vent, n., 1) the act of selling; 2) market for sale. — MF. (= F.) *vente*, 'sale', fr. VL. *vendita*, 'sale', prop. fem. pp. of L. *vendere*, 'to sell', used as a noun. Cp. It. *vendita*, Sp. *venta*, which also derive fr. VL. *vendita*, and see **vend.** Cp. also next word.

venta, n., inn. — Sp., 'sale, market; inn', fr. VL. *vendita*, 'sale'. See prec. word.

ventail, n., the lower movable part of a helmet (*hist.*) — ME., fr. MF. *ventaille* (F. *ventail*), fr. OF., fr. *vent*, 'wind'. See **wind,** 'air', and cp. **aventail.**

venter, n., the abdominal cavity in insects. — L. *venter*, 'belly, womb', for **wend-tri-*, rel. to *vēnsīca*, *vēsīca*, 'bladder', and cogn. with OI. *vastíḥ*, 'bladder', *vaniṣṭhúḥ*, 'rectum', OHG. *wanast*, MHG., G. *wanst*, 'paunch, belly'. Cp. **ventricle, eventration, vesicle** and the first element in **ventriloquism.**

venter, n., one who vents. — Formed from **vent,** v., with agential suff. **-er.**

venter, n., innkeeper. — Sp. *ventero*, fr. *venta*, 'inn'. See **venta.**

ventiduct, n., a pipe for the passage of air in ventilation (*archit.*) — Compounded of L. *ventus*, 'wind', and *ductus*, 'conduit', fr. *dūcere*, pp. *ductus*, 'to lead'. See **wind,** 'air', and **duct** and cp. next word.

ventilate, tr. v. — L. *ventilātus*, pp. of *ventilāre*, 'to branidsh in the air, fan, set in motion, agitate', fr. *ventus*, 'wind'. See **wind,** 'air', and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *ventilation* (q.v.), *ventilat-ive*, adj., *ventilat-or*, n.

ventilation, n. — L. *ventilātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *ventilātus*, pp. of **ventilare.** See prec. word and **-ation.**

Ventôse, n., the sixth month of the French revolutionary calendar (lasting fr. February 19th to March 20th). — A word coined by Fabre d'Églantine in 1793 fr. F. *ventôse*, lit. 'the windy (month)', fr. L. *ventōsus*, 'full of wind, windy', fr. *ventus*, 'wind'. Cp. F. *venteux*, 'windy' (fr. L. *ventōsus*), and see **wind,** 'air', and adj. suff. **-ose.**

ventosity, n. — ME. *ventosite*, de. MF. (= F.) *ventosité*, fr. Late L. *ventōsitātem*, acc. of *ventōsitās*, fr. L. *ventōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

ventral, adj., pertaining to the belly. — F., fr. L. *ventrālis*, fr. *venter*, 'belly'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity'.
Derivative: *ventral-ly*, adv.

ventri-, or ventro-, before a vowel **ventr-,** combining form meaning 1) ventral; 2) ventral and. — L. *ventri-*, *ventro-*, *ventr-*, fr. *venter*, 'belly'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity'.

ventricle, n., cavity in an organ of the body. — Fr. F. *ventricule*, or directly fr. L. *ventriculus*, 'stomach, ventricle', dimin. of *venter*, 'belly'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity', and **-cle** and cp. **ventriculus.**

ventricose, adj., bellied. — ModL. *ventricōsus*, fr. L. *venter*, 'belly'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity', and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivative: *ventricos-ity*, n.

ventricular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *ventriculus*. See **ventricle.**

Ventriculites, n., a genus of fossil (*paleontol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. **ventriculus** and suff. **-ite** (representing Gk. -ίτης).

ventriculogram, n., an X ray photograph of the ventricles of the brain. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *ventriculus* and Gk. γράμμα, 'that which is written'. See next word and **-gram.**

ventriculus, n., one of the cavities in the brain (*anat.* and *zool.*) — L., 'ventricle'. See **ventricle.**

ventriloquial, adj., pertaining to ventriloquism. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. Late L. *ventriloquus*, 'one who speaks from his belly', fr. *venter*, 'belly', and *loquī*, 'to speak', so called from the belief that the voice comes from the ventriloquist's stomach. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity', and **loquacious.**
Derivative: *ventriloquial-ly*, adv.

ventriloquism, n., the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from some source other than the person speaking. — Formed fr. Late F. *ventriloquus* (see prec. word) with suff. **-ism.**

ventriloquist, n. — Formed fr. Late L. *ventriloquus* (see **ventriloquial**) with suff. **-ist.**

ventriloquize, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. Late L. *ventriloquus* (see **ventriloquial**) with suff. **-ize.**

ventriloquy, n., ventriloquism. — F. *ventriloquie*, fr. ML. *ventriloquium*, fr. Late L. *ventriloquus*, 'one who speaks from the belly'. See **ventriloquial** and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*).

ventripotent, adj., having a big belly. — Compounded of L. *venter*, 'belly', and *potēns*, gen. *-entis*, 'powerful'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity', and **potent.**

ventro-, combining form. See **ventri-.**

venture, n. — Aphetic form of ME. *aventure*. See **adventure** and cp. **venue,** 'arrival'.
Derivative: *venture*, tr. and intr. v.

venturesome, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. **venture,** a word of L. origin, and suff. **-some** (fr. OE. *-sum*).
Derivatives: *venturesome-ly*, adv., *venture-someness*, n.

venue, n., 1) arrival (*obsol.*); 2) meeting place. — MF. (= F.), 'a coming', fr. OF., prop. pp. of *venir*, 'to come', used as a noun, fr. L. *veniō*, which prob. stands for **g*^{w}ṃiō*, and is cogn. with Goth. *qiman*, OE. *cuman*, 'to come'. See **come** and cp. **base,** n. Cp. also **advene, advent, adventitious, adventure, avenue, circumvene, circumvent, contravene, convene, convenient, convent, convention, covenant, event, eventual, intervene, intervention, invent, invention, nuncio, parvenu, prevenance, prevent, provenance, revenant, revenue, souvenir, subvene, subvention, Venite, venture.**

venue, n., the neighborhood of a cause of action or of a crime; place of trial (*law*). — Lit. 'neighborhood', fr. ML. *vīcīnētum*, fr. L. *vīcīnus*, 'neighboring, near', fr. *vīcus*, 'district'; see **vicinage.** *Venue* in this sense was influenced in form by *venue*, 'arrival'.

venule, n., a small vein. — L. *vēnula*, formed fr. *vēna* with dimin. suff. *-ula*. See **vein** and **-ule.**

Venus, n. — L. *Venus*, gen. *Veneris*, 'the goddess of love', fr. *venus*, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, charm', whence *venerārī*, 'to reverence, worship, venerate'. See **venerate.**

vera, n., name of a tree, *Bulnesia arborea*. — Am. Sp., fr. Sp. *vera*, 'border', which derives fr. L. *ōra*, 'border' (through the intermediate form **uera*; cp. Sp. *hueso*, 'bone' (fr. L. *ossum*). L. *ōra* (for **ōsā*) is a collective noun formed fr. *ōs*, gen. *-ōris*, 'mouth, opening, entrance'. See **oral.**

veracious, adj., truthful, true. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *vērāx*, gen. *vērācis*, 'truthful, speaking truly', fr. *vērus*. See **very.**
Derivatives: *veracious-ly*, adj., *veracious-ness*, n.

veracity, n., truthfulness, truth. — F. *véracité*, fr. ML. *vērācitātem*, acc. of *vērācitās*, 'truthfulness', fr. L. *vērax*, gen. *-ācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

veranda, verandah, n. — Port. *varanda*, 'balcony', introduced into English from India. Port. *varanda* itself is of uncertain origin. F. *véranda* was borrowed from English.
Derivative: *veranda(h)-ed*, adj.

verano, n., the dry season in tropical America. — Sp., fr. L. *vēr*, 'spring'. See **vernal.**

verascope, n., a small stereoscopic camera. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vērus*, 'true', and Gk. -σκόπιον, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **very** and **-scope.** The correct form would be *alethoscope* (fr. Gk. ἀληθής, 'true' and -σκόπιον).

veratral, n., the radical $C_9H_{10}O_4$ (*chem.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vērātrum*, 'hellebore'. See **veratrine.**

veratric, adj., pertaining to a white crystalline acid. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *vērātrum*, 'hellebore' (see **veratrine**); so called because it is easily obtained by the decomposition of veratrine.

veratridine, also **veratridin,** n., an amorphous alkaloid obtained from sabadilla seeds, $C_{36}H_{51}O_{11}N$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *vērātrum*, 'hellebore' (see next word), and the chem. suffixes **-ide** and **-ine** (resp. **-in**).

veratrine, n., also **veratrin, veratrina, veratria,** a poisonous mixture of alkaloids obtained from sabadilla seeds, used in medicine in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. — F. *vératrine*, fr. ModL. *vērātrīna*, fr. L. *vērātrum*, 'hellebore', fr. *vērāre*, 'to tell the truth', fr. *vērus*, 'true'; so called because of the sternutatory effect of its levigated rots (with reference to the popular belief that ascribes to sneezing the power of confirming the truth). For the formation of the word *vērātrum* cp. *arātrum*, 'plow', from *arāre*, 'to plow'. See **very.**

Veratrum, n., a genus of plants, the false hellebore (*bot.*) — See prec. word.

verb, n. — ME. *verbe*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. OF., fr. L. *verbum*, 'word, verb', which derives fr. I.-E. base **werdh-*, whence also Goth. *waúrd*, OE. *word*, 'word'. See **word** and cp. also **veracious, veracity, veratrine, verbatim, verbiage, verbose, proverb.** For the change of I.-E. *dh* to *b* in Latin, cp. L. *ruber* and E. *red*, L. *barba* and E. *beard*. In its grammatical pense, L. *verbum* is a loan translation of Gk. ῥῆμα, 'that which is said, word; verb'.

verbal, adj. — Late L. *verbālis*, fr. L. *verbum*, 'word'. See **verb** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *verbal-ism*, n., *verbal-ist*, n., *verbal-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *verbal-iz-ation*, n., *verbal-izer*, n., *verbal-ly*, adv., *verb-y*, adj.

Verbascum, n., a genus of plants, the mullein (*bot.*) — L. *verbascum*, 'mullein', prob. of Ligurian origin. Cp. **barbasco.**

verbatim, adv., word for word; adj., following word for word. — ML. *verbātim*, 'word for word, literally', fr. L. *verbum*, 'word'. See **verb.** For the suff. *-ātim* see **gradatim** and cp. words there referred to.

Verbena, n., a genus of plants, the vervain (*bot.*) — L. See **vervain.**

Verbenaceae, n. pl., the vervain family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

verbenaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Verbesina, n., a genus of herbs, the crownbeard

(*bot.*) — ModL., arbitrarily formed fr. **Verbena.**

verbiage, n., verbosity. — F., formed with suff. **-age** fr. MF. *verbier*, 'to chatter', fr. L. *verbum*, 'word'. See **verb.**

verbose, adj., using too many words, wordy. — L. *verbōsus*, 'full of words, verbose', fr. *verbum*. See **verb** and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivatives: *verbose-ly*, adv., *verbose-ness*, n.

verbosity, n., wordiness. — MF. (= F.) *verbosité*, fr. Late L. *verbōsitātem*, acc. of *verbōsitās*, fr. L. *verbōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

verdancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

verdant, adj. — A blend of L. *viridāns*, pres. part. of *viridāre*, 'to become green', and F. *verdoyant*, pres. part. of *verdoyer*, 'to become green', fr. *vert*, 'green'. Cp. It. *verdeggiare*, Provenç. *verdejar*, Sp. *verdear* and see **viridity** and **-ant.** Cp. also **verdure, vert,** 'the green growth in a forest'.

verdantique, n., a variety of serpentine marble. — It. *verde antico*, lit. 'ancient green'. The first word derives fr. L. *viridem*, acc. of *viridis*, 'green', the second fr. *antiquus*, 'old'. See **viridity** and **antique.**

verderer, n., an official of the royal forests, who has the charge of the green growth (*Hist.*) — AF. *verderer*, fr. OF. *verdier*, fr. *vert*, 'green', fr. L. *viridis*. See **viridity** and cp. words there referred to.

verdict, n., decision, judgment. — ME. *verdit*, fr. AF. *verdit*, corresponding to OF. *voirdit*, fr. L. *vērē dictum*, 'truly said' (whence ML. *vērēdictum*,'verdict'). See **very** and **diction** and cp. **veridical.**

verdigris, n., a green or greenish-blue poisonous pigment. — ME. *verdegrece*, fr. OF. *vert de Grece*, *vert de Grice*, lit. 'green of Greece'. F. *vert-de-gris* is a blend of OF. *vert de Grice* and F. *gris*, 'gray'. For the etymology of OF. (= F.) *vert* see **vert,** 'green growth'. OF. (= F.) *de*, 'of, from', derives fr. L. *dē*, 'from, away from'; see **de-.** For the origin of OF. *Grice* (F. *Grèce*), fr. L. *Graecia*, see **Grecian, Greek.**
Derivatives: *verdigris-ed*, *verdigris-y*, adjs.

verditer, n., either of two pigments of green, resp. blue color. — F. *vert de terre*, lit. 'green of earth'. For the first two words see prec. word. F. *terre*, 'earth', derives fr. L. *terra*. See **terra.**

verdure, n., 1) greenness; 2) freshness. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) fr. OF. *verd* (F. *vert*), 'green', fr. L. *viridis*. See **viridity** and **-ure.**
Derivatives: *verdur-ed*, *verdure-less*, adjs., *verdurous* (q.v.)

verdurous, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. **verdure** on analogy of adjectives in which *-ous* corresponds to OF. *-eus* (= F. *eux*). See *tremendous.*
Derivative: *verdurous-ness*, n.

verecund, adj., bashful, shy. — L. *verēcundus*, formed with suff. *-cundus*, fr. *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear'. See **revere.** For the suff. cp. *fecund* and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *verecund-ity*, n., *verecund-ness*, n.

verein, n., association, organization. — G. *Verein*, fr. pref. *ver-* (see **for**) and *ein*, 'one'. See **one** and cp. the second element in **zollverein.**

Veretillum, n., a genus of club-shaped sea pens (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with dimin. suff. *-illum* fr. L. *verētrum*, 'the private parts', which is rel. to *verērī*, 'to revere, fear'. See **revere** and cp. prec. word.

verge, n., 1) staff or office; 2) limit, margin, edge. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *verge*, 'rod', fr. OF., fr. L. *virga*, 'twig, rod, wand' (whence also It., Provenç., Sp., Port. *verga*, Rum. *vargă*); see **virgate** and cp. **whisk.** The sense 'limit, margin, edge', developed from the meaning 'staff of office', through the medium of the term *within the verge* used in the sense 'within the sphere of authority of the Royal Steward'.
Derivative: *verge*, intr. v., to be on the verge; tr. v., to edge.

verge, intr. v., to bend, incline. — L. *vergere*, 'to bend, incline, turn', prob. cogn. with OI. *vṛṇákti*, *várjati*, 'he turns, twists', fr. I.-E. base ***wereg-**, ***werg-**. See **wrench** and cp. **converge, diverge.**

verger, n., an officer of the church. — ME., lit. 'one bearing a verge', formed fr. MF. *verge*, 'staff' (see **verge,** n.), with agential suff. **-er.** Cp. ML. *virgārius* in the same sense.

veridical, adj., truthful. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vēridicus*, 'truthtelling, veracious', fr. *vērus*, 'true', and the stem of *dīcere*, 'to say, speak'. See **very** and **diction.**
Derivatives: *veridical-ity*, n., *veridical-ly*, adv., *veridical-ness*, n.

verifiable, adj. — Formed fr. **verify** with suff. **-able.**
Derivatives: *verifiabil-ity*, n., *verifiable-ness*, n., *verifiabl-y*, adv.

verification, n. — MF. (= F.) *vérification*, fr. ML. *vērificātiōnem*, acc. of *vērificātiō*, fr. *vērificātus*, pp. of *vērificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

verify, tr. v., 1) to prove to be true; 2) to test the correctness of. — ME. *verifien*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vérifier*, fr. ML. *vērificāre*, fr. L. *vērus*, 'true', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **very** and **-fy.**

verily, adv. — ME. *verraily*, fr. *verray*, 'very'. See **very** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

verine, verin, n., a base formed from veratric acid (*chem.*) — Abbreviation of **veratrine.**

verisimilar, adj., likely, — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *vērīsimilis*, which is compounded of *vērī*, gen. of *vērum*, 'the truth', subst. use of the neut. of *vērus*, 'true', and *similis*, 'similar'. See **very** and **similar.**
Derivative: *verisimilar-ly*, adv.

verisimilitude, n., likelihood. — L. *vērīsimilitūdō*, fr. *vērīsimilis*. See prec. word and **-tude** and cp. **similitude.**

verism, n., the theory that art and literature should represent the rigid truth. — It. *verismo*,

formed fr. *vero* (fr. L. *vērus*), 'true', and suff. *-ismo* (fr. L. *-ismus*). See **very** and **-ism.**

verist, n., an adherent of verism. — It. *verista*, formed fr. *vero* (see prec. word) with suff. *-ista* (fr. L. *-ista*; see **-ist).**

veritable, adj. — MF. (= F.) *véritable*, fr. OF. *veritable*, fr. *verite*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *veritabil-ity*, n., *veritable-ness*, n., *veritabl-y*, adv.

verity, n. — ME. *verite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vérité*, fr. OF. *verite*, 'truth, truthfulness, verity', fr. L. *vēritātem*, acc. of *vēritās*, of s.m., fr. *vērus*. See **very** and **-ity.**

verjuice, n. — ME. *verjus, verjuis*, fr. OF. *vert jus, verjus*, lit. 'green juice', fr. *vert*, 'green', and *jus*, 'juice'. See **vert,** 'green growth', and **juice.**

vermeil, n., 1) vermilion (*poetic*); 2) gilded silver, bronze or copper. — MF. (= F.) *vermeil*, fr. OF., fr. L. *vermiculus*, 'a little worm', whence also It. *vermiglio* and Sp. *bermejo*, Port. *vermèlho*, 'vermilion'. L. *vermiculus* is dimin. of *vermis*. See next word and cp. **vermicule.**
Derivative: *vermeil*, adj.

Vermes, n., a division of animals comprising the worms (*zool.*) — L. *vermēs*, pl. of *vermis*, 'worm', which stands for ***wormis**, ***wṛmis**, and is cogn. with Goth. *waúrms*, 'serpent, worm'. See **worm** and cp. **vermeil, Vermetus, vermicelli, vermilion, vermin.**

vermetid, adj., pertaining to the Vermetidae; n., a mollusk of the Vermetidae. — From next word.

Vermetidae, n. pl., a family of marine mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Vermetus** with suff. **-idae.**

Vermetus, n., a genus of marine mollusks (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *vermis*, 'worm'. See prec. word.

vermi-, combining form meaning 'worm'. — L. *vermi-*, fr. *vermis*. See **Vermes.**

vermian, adj., wormlike; pertaining to the Vermes. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. L. *vermis*, 'worm'. See **Vermes.**

vermicelli, n., a paste of wheat flour made into wormlike threads. — It., pl. of *vermicello*, 'little worm', fr. VL. ***vermicellus**, dimin. of L. *vermiculus*, itself dimin. of *vermis*, 'worm'. See **Vermes.**
Derivative: *vermicelli*, adj.

vermicide, n., a substance killing worms. — Compounded of **vermi-** and L. *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **-cide,** 'killer'.
Derivative: *vermicid-al*, adj.

vermicular, adj., vermiform. — Late L. *vermiculāris*, fr. L. *vermiculus*, 'a little worm'. See **vermicule** and adj. suff. **-ar.**
Derivative: *vermicular-ly*, adv.

vermiculate, tr. v., to infest with worms; intr. v., to be infested with worms. — L. *vermiculātus*, 'inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms', prop. pp. of *vermiculārī*, 'to be full of worms, be wormeaten', fr. *vermiculus*. See **vermicule** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *vermiculat-ed*, adj.

vermiculation, n. — L. *vermiculātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a being wormeaten', from *vermiculātus*, pp. of *vermiculārī*, 'to be full of worms'. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vermicule, n., a little worm. — L. *vermiculus*, dimin. of *vermis*, 'worm'. See **Vermes** and **-cule** and cp. **vermicelli.**

vermiculite, n., any of several micaceous minerals. — Formed fr. L. *vermiculus* (see **vermicule**) with combining form **-lite.**

vermiform, adj., having the shape of a worm. — Compounded of **vermi-** and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form, n.**

vermifuge, adj., tending to expel forms. — Compounded of **vermi-** and **-fuge.**
Derivative: *vermifuge*, n., a drug that expels worms.

vermilion, n., a bright scarlet pigment. — ME. *vermilioun*, fr. OF. *vermeillon, vermillon* (F. *vermillon*), fr. *vermeil*, fr. L. *vermiculus*, 'a little worm', used in the sense of 'cochineal insect'. (*Vermiculus* is used in this latter specific, sense in the Vulgate, Ex. 35 : 25 to translate Heb. *tōlá'ath shānî*.) See **vermicule** and cp. **vermeil.**

vermin, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *vermine*, a collective noun formed fr. VL. ***vermineus**, 'pertaining to worms', fr. L. *vermis*. Cp. OProvenç. *vermena*, 'worms', and see **Vermes.** Cp. also **varment.**

verminate, intr. v., to be infested with worms. — L. *verminātus*, pp. of *verminare*, 'to have worms', fr. *vermis*, 'worm'. See **Vermes** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

vermination, n. — L. *verminātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'the worms (a disease of animals); a crawling, itching pain', from *verminātus*, pp. of *verminare*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

verminosis, n., infestation with worms (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *vermis*, 'worm' (see **Vermes**) and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be *helminthosis* (fr. Gk. ἕλμις, gen. ἕλμινθος, 'worm').

verminous, adj., 1) consisting of vermin; 2) resembling vermin; 3) infested with vermin. — L. *verminōsus*, 'full of worms' (whence also It. *verminoso*, OProvenç. *vermenos*, Sp. *vermenoso*), fr. L. *vermis*. See **Vermes** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *verminous-ly*, adv., *verminous-ness*, n.

vermouth, n., a white wine flavored with aromatic herbs. — F. *vermout*, fr. Gk. *Wermut*, which is rel. to **wormwood** (q.v.)

vernacular, adj., native to a country; n., one's mother tongue. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *vernāculus*, 'born in one's house' (said of slaves), 'native', fr. *verna*, 'a slave born in his master's house', a word of Etruscan origin.
Derivatives: *vernacular-ism*, n., *vernacular-ize*, tr. v., *vernacular-iz-ation*, n.

vernal, adj., of, or pertaining to, spring. — L. *vernālis*, 'pertaining to spring', fr. *vernus*, of s.m., fr. *vēr*, 'spring', which is cogn. with ON. *vār*,

'spring', Gk. ἔαρ, Ion. ἦρ, Dor. Fῆρ (fr. orig. *Fέσαρ), OI. *vasantáḥ*, ModPers. *bahār*, Arm. *gar-un*, OSlav. *vesna*, 'spring', Lith. *vasarà*, 'summer'. Cp. **verano, vernant, vernation, Eranthemum, Eranthis, Eryngium.** L. *vēr*, etc., possibly derive fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, **awes-*, 'to shine', whence also L. *aurōra*, 'dawn'. See **aurora** and **east.** For the ending of *vernal* see adj. suff. **-al.**

vernant, adj., vernal, springlike. — L. *vernāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *vernāre*, 'to appear like spring, flourish, spring, bloom; to grow young, renew itself', fr. *vernus*, 'pertaining to spring'. See prec. word and **-ant.**

vernation, n., the arrangement of leaves in the bud (*bot.*) — ModL. *vernātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, introduced in the above sense by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78). Cp. L. *vernātiō*, 'a snake's sloughing of skin in spring', fr. *vernāre*, 'to appear like spring'. See **-ation** and cp. prec. word.

vernier, n., a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument and used to measure fractional parts of divisions. — Named after the inventor P. *Vernier*, a French mathematician (1580-1637).

vernis Martin, a fine varnish used in the decoration of furniture, etc., under Louis XV. — F., lit. 'Martin varnish', so called after a famous family of French cabinetmakers during the reign of Louis XV. For the etymol. of *vernis* see **varnish.**

vernix caseosa, the fatty substance covering the skin of new-born children (*med.*) — ModL., lit. 'cheesy varnish'. *Vernix* derives fr. MGk. βερνῖκι, 'varnish'; see **varnish.** *Cāseōsa*, the fem. of *cāseōsus*, 'cheesy', derives fr. *cāseus*, 'cheese'; see **cheese.**

Vernonia, n., a genus of plants, the ironweed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist William *Vernon* (died in 1711). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Veronal, n., trademark for barbital. — G. *Veronal*, coined by its inventor Emil Fischer (1852-1919) from the name of the Italian town *Verona*; so called by him because he happened to be near Verona when giving a name to this hypnotic. For the ending see adj. suff. **-al.**

Veronica, n., a genus of plants, the speedwell (*bot.*) — ModL., prob. named after *St. Veronica*, a name derived fr. Gk. Βερενίκη. See **Berenice** and cp. **vernix caseosa.**

verriculate, adj., having verricules. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *verriculum*. See next word.

verricule, n., a tuft of hairs (*entomol.*) — L. *verriculum*, 'dragnet', fr. *verrere*, pp. *versus*, 'to sweep'. See **war** and **-cule** and cp. **averruncate.**

verruca, n., a swart. — L. *verrūca*, 'excrescence, swelling, wart', which stands for **versūcā* and is cogn. with OE. *wearr*, 'callosity, wart', *wearte*, 'wart'. See **wart** and cp. **verruga, verrugas.**

verrucose, adj., warty. — L. *verrucōsus*, fr. *verrūca*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ose.**
Derivative: *verrucose-ness*, n.

verrucosis, n., citrus scab (*plant pathol.*) — A ModL. hybrid coined fr. L. *verrūca*, 'wart' (see **verruca**), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

verrucous, adj., 1) pertaining to a wart; 2) characterized by warts. — Formed fr. L. *verrūca* (see **verruca**) with suff. **-ous.** Cp. **verrucose.**

verruga n., a wart (*med.*) — Sp., fr. L. *verrūca*. See **verruca.**

verrugas, n., verruga peruana, i.e. Peruvian wart (*med.*) — Sp., 'warts', pl. of *verruga*. See prec. word.

versant, n., the general slope of a country. — F., prop. pres. part. of *verser*, 'to pour, overturn, upset', fr. L. *versāre*, 'to turn about often or with force', freq. of *vertere* (pp. *versus*), 'to turn'. See **version** and **-ant.**

versant, adj., concerned; conversant. — L. *versāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *versāre*. See prec. word.

versatile, adj., turning with ease from one thing to another. — Lit. 'one who can turn round easily', fr. L. *versātilis*, 'that which turns round, revolving, movable', fr. *versātus*, pp. of *versāre*, 'to turn about often or with force'. See **versant,** n., and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *versatil-ity*, n. (cp. F. *versatilité*), *versatile-ly*, adv., *versatile-ness*, n.

verse, n. — ME. *fers*, *vers*, partly fr. OE. *fers*, partly fr. OF. *vers*, both derived fr. L. *versus*, 'furrow, line, line of poetry, verse', fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**
Derivative: *verse*, tr. v., to express in verse; intr. v., to make verses.

versed, adj., practiced. — Formed with 1st suff. **-ed** fr. L. *versātus* (whence also F. *verse*), pp. of *versārī*, 'to busy oneself with, be engaged in, be employed in', passive of *versāre*. See **versant,** n.

versed, adj., turned; *versed sine*, reversed sine (*math.*) — Formed with 1st suff. **-ed** fr. L. *versus*, 'turned', pp. of *vertere*. See **version.**

verset, n., a short prelude (*music*). — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), dimin. of *vers*, 'line of poetry, verse'. See **verse** and **-et.**

versicle, n., a little verse. — L. *versiculus*, dimin. of *versus*. See **verse** and **-icle.**

versicolor, versicolour, adj., changing in color. — L. *versicolor*, compounded of *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn', and *color*, 'color'. See **version** and **color.**
Derivative: *versicolo(u)r-ed*, adj.

versification, n. — L. *versificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *versificātus*, pp. of *versificāre*. See next word and **-ation.**

versify, tr. v., to turn into verse; intr. v., to compose verses. — ME. *versifien*, fr. OF. (= F.) *versifier*, fr. L. *versificāre*, 'to make verses', which is compounded of *versus*, 'verse', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **verse** and **-fy.**
Derivatives: *versifi-er*, n., *versify-ing*, n.

version, n., 1) translation; 2) account. — MF. (= F.), fr. Late L. *versiōnem*, acc. of *versiō*, 'a turning', fr. L. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn', fr. I.-E. **wert-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. *vártate*, *vartti*, 'turns round, rolls' (intr.), *vartulaḥ*, 'round', *vṛttáḥ*, 'rolled, twisted, round', *vṛttiḥ*, 'the act of rolling', Avestic *var^{e}t-*, 'to turn' (intr.), OSlav. *vrŭteti*, 'to turn, roll', *vratiti*, of s.m., *vrĕteno*, Russ. *vreteno*, 'spindle, distaff', OSlav. *vrĕmę*, 'time', *vrŭstĭ*, 'condition, situation', *vrŭsta*, 'stadium', Gk. ῥατάνη, 'stirrer, ladle', Lith. *verčiu*, *vẽrsti*, 'to turn', *vartýti*, 'to turn to and fro', *virstu*, *vìršti*, 'to fall over', MIr. *fersaid*, 'club', W. *gwerthyd*, 'spindle, distaff', OIr. *frith*, 'against', Toch. B *wrattsai*, of s.m., Goth. *wairþan*, OHG. *werdan*, MHG., G. *werden*, OE. *weorðan*, 'to become'. For the sense development of these Teut. words cp. E. *to turn* in the sense of *to become* (e.g. 'to turn cold'). See **-ward, weird, worth,** 'to become', and cp. **adverse, adversity, advert, advertise, animadvert, anniversary, a rovescio, averse, aversion, avert, controverse, controversy, controvert, conversant, conversation, converse, convert, dextrorse, divers, divert, diverticulum, eversion, evert, extrorse, extroversion, extrovert, inadvertent, introrse, introversion, introvert, inverse, inversion, invert, malversation, obverse, obversion, obvert, perverse, perversion, pervert, quaquaversal, retrorse, retroversion, retrovert, reverse, revert, sinistrorse, subversion, subversive, subvert, suzerain, tergiversate, transverse, traverse, universe, university, verse, verso, verst, versus, vertebra, vertex, vertical, vertigo, vervel, vice versa, vortex, vortical, vorticism, vortiginous.** For the ending of *version* see suff. **-ion.** I.-E. **wert-* is a *-t-*enlargement of I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to turn, twist'. For other enlargements of base **wer-* see **verge,** 'to bend', **vervain, wrench, wring, wrinkle, wrong.**

verso, n., the reverse of a page. — Short for L. *foliō versō*, 'having turned the page', abl. absolute construction in which *versō* is the abl. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn'. See prec. word.

verst, n., a Russian measure of length. — F. *verste* and G. *werst*, fr. Russ. *versta*, which is rel. to OSlav. *vrusta*, 'stadium', and to OSlav. *vrŭtĕti*, Russ. *vertét'*, 'to turn', and cogn. with L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

versus, adv., against. — L., lit. 'turned toward, opposed', prop. pp. of *vertere*, 'to turn', cogn. with Goth. *-wairþs*, 'having a certain direction', OE. *-weard*, '-ward(s)', OIr. *frith*, 'against', Toch. B *wrattsai*, of s.m. See **version** and cp. **-ward.**

vert, n., the green growth of the forest; the color green. — ME. *veert*, fr. OF. *verd*, *vert* (F. *vert*), 'green', fr. L. *viridis*, 'green', whence also Rum., It., Sp., Port. *verde*, Provenç., Catal. *vert*, 'green'. See **viridity** and cp. **verdant.**

vert, intr. v., to change one's faith; n., a convert (*colloq.*) — Short for **convert** or **pervert.**

vertebr-, form of **vertebro-** before a vowel.

vertebra, n., any bone of the spinal column. — L., lit. 'something to turn on', formed fr. *vertere*, 'to turn', with *-bra*, a suff. denoting an instrument. See **version.** For the suff. cp. *terebra*, *palpebra.*

vertebral, adj. — ModL. *vertebrālis*, fr. L. *vertebra*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *vertebr-al*, adj.

Vertebrata, n. pl., a division of animals containing all those that have a spinal column (*zool.*) — ModL. (short for *animālia vertebrāta*), neut. of of L. *vertebrātus*, 'jointed, articulated', fr. *vertebra*; see **vertebra** and adj. suff. **-ate.** The term goes back to the French word *vertèbre*, coined by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1809) fr. L. *vertebrātus*. He uses the terms *les animaux vertébrés* (lit. 'animals with vertebrae') and *les animaux sans vertèbres* (lit. 'animals without vertebrae'). Cp. **Invertebrata.**

vertebrate, adj., having a backbone; pertaining to the *Vertebrata*. — L. *vertebrātus*. See prec. word.

vertebration, n., formation into vertebrae. — Formed fr. **vertebra** with suff. **-ation.**

vertebro-, before a vowel **vertebr-,** combining form meaning 'vertebra'. — See **vertebra.**

vertex, n., the highest point, summit. — L., 'top, crown, summit, pole, whirl; whirlpool, eddy', lit. 'that which turns', fr. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **vortex.**

vertical, adj., perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. — F., fr. ML. *verticālis*, fr. L. *vertex*, gen. *verticis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *vertical*, tr. v., *vertical-ity*, n., *vertical-ly*, adv., *vertical-ness*, n.

verticil, n., a circle of leaves; a whorl (*bot.*) — L. *verticillus*, 'the whorl of a spindle', dimin. of *vertex*. See **vertex.**

verticillate, adj., arranged in whorls (*bot.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *verticillus*. See prec. word.
Derivative: *verticillat-ed*, adj.

verticity, n., the tendency to turn toward a magnetic pole. — ModL. *verticitās*, fr. L. *vertex*, gen. *verticis*. See **vertex** and **-ity.**

vertiginous, adj., dizzy, giddy. — L. *vertīginōsus* (whence also F. *vertigineux*), fr. *vertīgō*, gen. *-ginis*. See next word and **-ous** and cp. **vortiginous.**
Derivative: *vertiginous-ly*, adv.

vertigo, n., dizziness, giddiness (*med.*) — L. *vertīgō*, fr. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version.**

vertu, n. — The same as **virtu.**

Vertumnus, n., an Etruscan god (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Vertumnus*, fr. earlier *Vortumnus*, of Etruscan origin. The derivation of this name fr. L. *vertere* is folk etymology.

verumontanum, n., an elevation at the point where the seminal ducts enter the prostatic portion of the urethra (*anat.*) — Medical L., compounded of L. *verū*, 'a spit', and *montānum*, neut. of *montānus*, 'mountainous'. The first element

is rel. to Umbr. *berva*, 'spits' (pl.), and cogn. with OIr. *bir*, W., Co. *ber*, 'spit'. *Verū* meant perh. orig. 'branch', and is cogn. also with Gk. βρύειν, 'to swell'; see **bryo-** and cp. words there referred to. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 766 s.v. *verū*. For the second element in *verumontanum* see **mountain.**

vervain, n., any plant of the genus Verbena. — ME. *verveyne*, fr. MF. (= F.) *verveine*, fr. OF., fr. L. *verbēna*, usually pl. *verbēnae*, 'leaves and branches of laurel, sacred boughs', which stands for **verbes-nā*, fr. I.-E. base **wer-b-*, 'to turn, twist, bend', whence also L. *verbera* (pl.), 'rods, lashes, strokes', Lith. *vir̃bas*, 'twig, branch, scion, rod', Lett. *virbs*, *virbens*, 'a little stick', OSlav. *vrŭba*, 'willow', Gk. ῥάβδος, 'rod, twig, stick', ῥάμνος (for **ῥάβνος*), 'a pricky shrub; the buckthorn'. Base **wremb-*, the nasalized form of base **wer-b-*, appears in Gk. ῥέμβειν, 'to turn round all about', ῥόμβος, 'a spinning top, wheel, rhomb'. From the rel. base **wer-p-*, **wre-p-*, 'to turn, twist, sew, spin', prob. derive Gk. ῥάπτω (for **wr̥p-yō*), 'I sew together', ῥαφή, 'seam', ῥαφίς, 'needle', ῥαπίς, 'rod', Lith. *verpiù*, *vir̃pti*, 'to spin', *varpstẽ*, 'spool, spindle'. Cp. **Verbena.** Cp. also **reverberate, rhabdo-, Rhamnus, Rhapis, rhombus, rupa,** and the first element in **Raphiolepis, rhapsody.** Cp. also **warp.** I.-E. bases **wer-b-*, **wer-p*, **wre-p-*, are enlargements of base **wer-*, 'to turn, twist, bend'. See **version** and cp. **worm.**

verve, n., vigor; enthusiasm. — F., fr. MF., 'whim', fr. OF., 'proverb', fr. VL. **verva*, assimilated fr. L. *verba*, pl. of *verbum*, 'word', used in the sense of 'word of caprice'; see **verb.** The word *verve* was introduced into English by Dryden.

vervel, n., a ring attached to a falcon's leg. — MF. (= F.) *vervelle*, fr. VL. **vertibella*, dimin. formed fr. L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and **-ella** and cp. **vertebra.**

vervet, n., an African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus.* — F., short for *vert grivet*, lit. 'a green grivet', i.e. 'the monkey surpassing the grivet in greenness'. See **vert,** 'green growth', and **grivet.**

very, adj. — ME. *verai*, *veray*, *verray*, fr. OF. *verai*, *vrai* (F. *vrai*), fr. VL. **vērācus* (whence also OProvenç. *verai*), corresponding to L. *vērāx*, gen. *vērācis*, 'truthful', a derivative of L. *vērus*, 'true', which is cogn. with OE. *wǣr*, OS., ODu., OHG., MHG. *war*, Du. *waar*, G. *wahr*, 'true', OE. *wǣr*, 'agreement, treaty; promise, pledge; faith, fidelity, friendship', W. *gwyr*, OIr. *fír*, 'true', OSlav. *vĕra*, 'faith', and prob. also with the second element in L. *se-vērus*, 'severe'. See **severe** and cp. **aver, veracious, veratrine, verdict, verify, verisimilar, verity, vraisemblable, vraisemblance.** Cp. also **warlock, warrant.** Derivative: *very*, adv.

vesania, n., insanity (*med.*) — L. *vēsānia*, 'madness', fr. *vēsānus*, 'mad', lit. 'unhealthy', formed from the inseparable negative or pejorative particle *vē-* and the adjective *sānus*, 'healthy'. L. *vē-* prob. stands for **awē-* and is rel. to the L. pref. *au-*, 'away from', OI. *aváḥ*, 'down, downward', and Avestic *ava*, 'down'; see **avatar** and cp. the first element in **vesper.** For the second element in L. *vēsānus* see **sane.**

Derivative: *vesan-ic*, adj.

vesica, n., a bladder. — L. *vēnsica*, *vēsica*, 'bladder; blister', cogn. with *venter*, 'belly, womb'. See **venter,** 'abdominal cavity'.

vesical, adj., pertaining to a bladder. — Medical L. *vēsicālis*, fr. L. *vēsica.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

vesicant, adj., causing blister (*med.*) — Formed with suff. **-ant** fr. L. *vēsica*, 'blister'. See **vesica.**

Derivative: *vesicant*, n., a blistering substance.

vesicate, tr. and intr. v., to blister. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *vēsica.* See **vesica.**

Derivatives: *vesicat-ion*, n., *vesicat-ory*, adj. and n.

vesicle, n., a small cavity. — Either fr. MF. (= F.) *vesicule*, or directly fr. L. *vēsicula.* See **vesicula** and **-cle.**

vesico-, combining form meaning 'vesica'. — See **vesica.**

vesicotomy, n., the surgical cutting of the vesica (*surg.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **vesica** and Gk. -τομία, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

vesicula, n., a vesicle (*anat.*) — L. *vēsicula*, 'a small blister', dimin. of *vēsica.* See **vesica** and **-cula** and cp. **vesicle.**

vesicular, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a vesicle; having vesicles. — ML. *vēsiculāris*, fr. L. *vēsicula.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivative: *vesicular-ly*, adv.

vesiculate, adj., vesicular. — See **vesicula** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

vesiculectomy, n., the removal of a vesicle (*surg.*) — A hybrid coined fr. **vesicula** and Gk. -εκτομία, 'a cutting out of', fr. ἐκτομή, 'a cutting out'. See **-ectomy.**

vesper, n., evening; (*cap.*) the evening star. — ME. fr. L. *vesper*, 'evening, evening star', whence the adj. *vesperus*, 'pertaining to the evening', whence *vespera* (scil. *hōra*), 'evening', lit. 'evening time or hour', which is cogn. with Gk. ἕσπερος (for **Fέσπερος*), ἑσπέρα (for **Fεσπέρα*), 'evening', OSlav. *večerŭ*, Lith. *vākaras*, W. *ucher*, Co. *gurth-ucher*, OIr. *fescor*, Arm. *gisher*, of s.m. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **we-spero*, resp. **we-qero*, in which the first element means 'down', and is cogn. with OI. *aváḥ*, 'down, downward' (see **vesania**). Accordingly pref. **we-* in L. *ve-sper*, Gk. **Fέ-σπερος*, etc., prob. denote the setting (i.e. 'the going down') of the sun. See **west** and cp. **Vespertilio, vespertine, Hesperian, pipistrel.**

vesperal, adj., pertaining to the evening (*rare*). — Late L. *vesperālis*, fr. L. *vesper*, 'vening'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

vesperal, also **vesperale,** n., a book containing the

office for vespers. — F. *vespéral*, fr. the Late L. *vesperālis.* See **vesperal,** adj.

vespers, n. pl., the sixth canonical hour. — Early F. *vespres* (F. *vêpres*), fr. OF., fr. ML. *vesperae*, fr. L. *vesperae*, 'evenings', pl. of *vespera*, evening', which is a collateral form of *vesper*, 'evening'. See prec. word.

Vespertilio, n., a genus of bats (*zool.*) — L. *vespertīliō*, 'a bat', fr. **vespertīlis*, 'of the evening', fr. *vesper*, 'evening'. See **vesper** and cp. **pipistrel.**

vespertilionid, adj., pertaining to the family Vespertilionidae (*zool.*) — See next word.

Vespertilionidae, n. pl., a large family of bats (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Vespertilio** with suff. **-idae.**

vespertine, adj., 1) pertaining to, or occurring in, the evening; 2) appearing in the evening (said of animals). — L. *vespertīnus*, 'of, or pertaining to, the evening', fr. *vesper*; see **vesper** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*). The *-t-* in *vesper-t-īnus* is due to the analogy of *mātūt-īnus*, 'of the morning', in which the *t* belongs to the stem.

vespiary, n., a wasps' nest. — Formed on analogy of *apiary* fr. L. *vespa*, 'wasp', which prob. was metathesized fr. **vepsa*, fr. I.-E. **wobh-sā*, fr. base **webh-*, **wobh-*, 'to weave', whence also Gk. ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, OE. *wefan*, ON. *vefa*, 'to weave', OE. *wæsp*, *wæps*, 'wasp'. See **weave** and **-ary** and cp. **wasp.** Cp. also next word.

Vespidae, n. pl., a family of wasps, containing the social wasps and the hornets (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. L. *vespa*, 'wasp'. See prec. word.

vespiform, adj., resembling a wasp. — Compounded of L. *vespis*, 'wasp', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **vespiary** and **form,** n.

vespine, adj., pertaining to wasps. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) fr. L. *vespa*, 'wasp'. See **vespiary.**

vespoid, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, wasps. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vespa*, 'wasp', and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **vespiary** and **-oid.**

vessel, n. — ME., fr. OF. *vaissel*, *vessel* (F. *vaisseau*), 'vessel, vase, ship', fr. Late L. *vāscellum*, dimin. of L. *vāsculum*, itself a dimin. of *vās*, 'vessel, dish'; see **vase** and cp. **vascular.** F. *vaisselle* and Sp. *vajilla*, 'plates and dishes', derive fr. Late L. *vāscella*, pl. of *vāscellum*, which was taken for a fem. sing. with collective sense.

vest, n. — F. *veste*, fr. It. *vesta*, *veste*, fr. L. *vestis*, 'covering for the body, clothes' (whence *vestīre*, 'to clothe'), fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, 'to clothe', whence also OI. *váste*, 'he puts on, dresses', *vás-traḥ*, *vás-ana-m*, 'garment', *vás-man-*, 'a covering'. Gk. ἑσθής (for **Fεσθής*), 'clothing', ἕννύναι (for **Fεννύναι*), 'to clothe', εἷμα (Aeol. *Fέμμα*, Cretan *Fῆμα*), 'garment', Goth. *wasjan*, 'to clothe', *wasti*, 'a garment', OE. *wæstling*, 'sheet, blanket', *werian*, 'to wear (clothes)', Arm. *z-genum*, 'I put on clothes, dress', *zgest*, 'garment', Alb. *veš*, 'I clothe', *višem*, 'I put on clothes, dress', Toch. B *wastsi*, *wätsi*, A. *wsāl*, 'clothing', Hitt. *washshush* (pl.), 'garments', *washanzi*, 'they put on, dress'. See **wear,** 'to be clothed', and cp. **devest, divest, invest, revest, revet, travesty, vestment, vestry, vesture.** Cp. also **Anemia, himation.** — I.-E. base **wes-* is an enlargement of base **ew-*, 'to put, place', whence L. *ind-uere*, 'to put on', *ex-uere*, 'to pull or strip off'. See **exuviae** and cp. words there referred to.

vest, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *vesten*, fr. MF. *vestir* (F. *vêtir*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vestīre*, 'to clothe', fr. *vestis*, 'a garment'. See **vest,** n.

Derivatives: *vest-ed*, adj., *vest-ing*, n.

Vesta, n., the goddess of the hearth in Roman mythology. — L., of uncertain origin; possibly cogn. with Gk. ἑστία (for **Fεστία*), 'the hearth of the house' (whence ἑστιᾶν, 'to receive at one's hearth'), OI. *vásati*, 'stays, dwells', Toch. A *washt*, B *ost*, 'house', *washamo*, 'companion, fellow', Goth. *wisan*, OE., OHG. *wesan*, 'to be', and, together with these words, derived fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, 'to dwell, stay'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 773 s.v. *Vesta.* See **was** and cp. the first element in **wassail.** Cp. also **Hestia, asteism, bustee.**

vestal, adj., belonging, or dedicated, to Vesta (*Roman mythol.*) — L. *Vestālis*, 'of Vesta, dedicated to Vesta', fr. *Vesta.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

vestal, n., **vestal virgin.** — L. *Vestālis*, short for *virgō Vestālis*, lit. 'virgin of Vesta'. See prec. word.

vestiary, n., vestry. — ME. *vestiarie*, fr. OF. *vestiarie*, *vestiaire* (F. *vestiaire*), fr. L. *vestiārium*, 'a wardrobe'. See **vestry.**

vestibular, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ar** fr. L. *vestibulum* (see next word).

vestibule, n., a small antechamber. — L. *vestibulum* (whence also It. *vestibulo*, F. *vestibule*), 'entrance hall, fore court'; of uncertain origin.

vestige, n., trace mark. — F., fr. L. *vestīgium*, 'footprint, step, track, trace', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **investigate.**

Derivatives: *vestigi-al*, adj., *vestigi-al-ly*, adv.

vestiture, n., 1) investiture; 2) clothes, clothing. — ML. *vestītūra*, fr. L. *vestītus*, pp. of *vestīre.* See **vesture.**

vestment, n., garment. — ME. *vestement*, fr. OF. *vestement* (F. *vêtement*), fr. L. *vestīmentum*, 'clothing', fr. *vestīre*, 'to clothe', fr. *vestis*, 'garment'. See **vest,** n., and **-ment.**

Derivatives: *vestment-al*, *vestment-ed*, adjs.

vestral, adj., pertaining to a vestry. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-al.**

vestry, n., a room in a church for vestments. — ME. *vestrye*, fr. MF. *vestiairie*, *vestiaire* (F. *vestiaire*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vestiārium*, 'a wardrobe', prop. subst. use of the neut. of the adjective *vestiārius*, 'pertaining to clothes', fr. *vestis*, 'garment'. See **vest,** n., and cp. **vestiary.**

vesture, n., clothing. — ME., fr. MF. *vesteure, vesture* (F. *vêture*), fr. OF., fr. Late L. *vestītūra*, 'clothing', fr. L. *vestītus*, pp. of *vestīre*. See **vest,** n. and v., and **-ure** and cp. **vestiture.**
Derivatives: *vestur-ed*, adj., *vestur-er*, n.

vesuvian, n., a kind of match or fusee. — Trade-name formed from the adjective *Vesuvian*, 'pertaining to Mount Vesuvius', fr. L. *Vesuvius*, name of the volcano on the Bay of Naples.

veszelyite, n., a hydrous copper zinc phospho-arsenate (*mineral.*) — G. *Veszelyit*, named after the Hungarian mining engineer A. *Veszelyi*. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ῖτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vet, n. (*colloq.*) — Abbreviation of **veterinary** (*surgeon*).

vet, tr. v., to submit (an animal) to veterinary examination; intr. v., to practice as a veterinarian. — From prec. word.

vetch, n., name of a plant. — ME. *fecche, vecche*, fr. OF. *veche*, var. of *vece* (F. *vesce*), fr. L. *vicia* (whence also It. *veccia*), which is prob. rel. to L. *vincīre*, 'to bind', and cogn. with Lett. *vīkne*, 'tendril', *vīkt*, 'to become flexible'. These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. **weiq-*, enlargement of base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', *vītis*, 'vine', OE. *wīðe*, 'withe', *wīðig*, 'willow, willow twig'. See **withy** and cp. **Vicia.** Cp. also **vinculum** and the second element in **periwinkle,** the plant. — OS. *wikka*, Du. *wikke, wik*, OHG. *wicka, wiccha* (MHG., G. *wicke*), 'vetch', are loan words fr. L. *vicia*).
Derivative: *vetch-y*, adj.

veteran, adj. — L. *veterānus*, 'old, veteran', fr. *vetus*, gen. *veteris*, 'old', which is traceable to the noun **wetos*, 'year', and orig. meant 'of (many) years', fr. I.-E. base **wet-*, 'year', whence also Gk. ἔτος (dial. Fέτος), 'year', OI. *vatsá-, vatsará-*, 'year', Hitt. *witish*, 'year', *wittassa-*, 'yearly', Alb. *vjet*, 'year', OSlav. *vetŭchŭ*, 'old', Lith. *vẽtušas*, 'old, aged', OI. *vatsáḥ*, L. *vitulus*, 'calf', lit. 'yearling', Goth. *wiþrus*, OE. *weðer*, 'wether'. See **wether** and cp. **veal.** Cp. also **veterinary, inveterate.** For the ending see suff. **-an.** For the change of the noun **wetos*, 'year', to the adj. *vetus*, 'old', cp. *augur*.

veteran, n. — F. *vétéran*, fr. L. *veterānus*. See **veteran,** adj.

veterinarian, adj. and n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ian.**

veterinary, adj. — L. *veterinārius*, 'pertaining to beasts of burden or draft', fr. *veterīnus*, 'pertaining to carrying burdens', esp. *veterīna* (scil. *bestia*), 'a draft animal', fr. *vetus*, 'old', orig. 'one year old'. *Veterīna bestia* prop. means 'an animal one year old', hence strong enough to draw burdens. See **veteran** and adj. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *veterinary*, n., *veterinarian* (q.v.)

vetiver, n., an East Indian grass, called also cuscus. — F. *vétiver*, fr. Tamil *veṭṭivēru*, which is compounded of *veṭṭu*, 'digging', and *vēr*, 'root'.

veto, n., 1) prohibition; 2) the power or right to reject or prohibit. — L. *vetō*, 'I forbid', inf. *vetāre*, of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *veto*, tr. v.

vetturino, n., driver of a four-wheeled carriage in Italy. — It., fr. *vettura*, 'carriage', fr. VL. *vectūra*, 'carriage', fr. L. *vectus*, pp. of *vehere*, 'to draw, carry'. See **vehicle.**

vex, tr. v., to annoy, irritate; to harass. — ME. *vexen*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vexer*, fr. L. *vexāre*, 'to agitate, vex', fr. *vexus*, a collateral form of *vectus*, pp. of *vehere*, 'to draw, carry'. See **vehicle.**
Derivatives: *vex-er*, n., *vex-ing-ly*, adv., *vex-ing-ness*, n.

vexation, n. — ME. *vexacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vexātiōnem*, acc. of *vexātiō*, 'agitation', fr. *vexus*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

vexatious, adj., causing vexation. — See prec. word and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vexatious-ly*, adv., *vexatious-ness*, n.

vexillary, n., a standard-bearer. — L. *vexillārius*, 'standard-bearer, ensign', fr. *vexillum*. See **vexillum** and subst. suff. **-ary.**

vexillary, adj., pertaining to a military standard. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *vexillum*. See next word.

vexillum, n., a military standard. — L. *vexillum*, 'a military ensign or standard', dimin. of *vēlum*, 'sail, cloth'. See **veil.**

via, n., way. — L., 'way, road, path', rel. to Oscan *viú*, Umbr. *via*, 'way'; of uncertain origin; usually connected with *vehere*, 'to carry, convey' (see **vehicle**). See e.g. Ernout-Meillet, DELF., p. 731 s.v. *uia*. According to Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II, p. 779 s.v. *via*, the form of the word *via* itself shows that it cannot be related to *vehere*; if it were, its form should have been *veia*. Cp. **viaduct, viatic, viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, deviate, devious, envoy, evitable, foy, impervious, obviate, obvious, pervious, previous, quadrivium, Traviata, trivial, trivium.**

via, adv., by way of. — L. *viā*, abl. of *via*, 'way'. See **via,** n.

viability, n. — F. *viabilité*, fr. *viable*. See next word and **-ity.**

viable, adj., capable of living. — F., fr. MF., formed with suff. **-able** fr. *vie*, 'life', fr. L. *vīta*. See **vital.**
Derivatives: *viable-ness*, n., *viabl-y*, adv.

viaduct, n. — Formed fr. L. *via*, 'way', and *ductus*, 'a leading', on analogy of **aqueduct,** fr. L. *aquaeductus*. See **via,** n., and **duct.** F. *viaduc* is a loan word fr. E. *viaduct*, but was influenced in form by F. *aqueduc*.

vial, n., a phial. — ME. *viole*, var. of *fiole*, fr. OF. *fiole*. See **phial.**

viameter, n., an instrument for measuring distances on roads. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *via*, 'way', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **via, n.,** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

viand, n., article of food. — ME. *viaunde*, fr. MF. *viande*, 'food' (whence F. *viande*, 'meat'), fr. OF., dissimilated fr. VL. **vīvanda*, gerundive of *vīvere*, 'to live', used as a fem. sing. noun. Cp. It. *vivanda*, Sp. *vianda*, 'food' (both derived fr. VL. **vīvanda*), and see **vital.** Cp. also **vivandiere.**

viatic, adj., pertaining to a road. — L. *viāticus*, 'pertaining to a road', fr. *via*. See **via, n.,** and **-ic.**

viaticum, n., provisions for a journey. — L. *viāticum*, neut. of the adj. *viāticus*, used as a noun. See prec. word.

vibex, n., a subcutaneous extravasation of blood (*med.*) — L. *vībex*, 'the mark of a blow', prob. cogn. with Lett. *vībele*, 'wale, weal'.

vibracular, adj., pertaining to vibracula. — Formed from next word with adj. suff. **-ar.**

vibraculum, n., a spinelike organ of certain bryozoans (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-culum** from the stem of L. *vibrāre*, 'to vibrate'. See **vibrate.**

vibrancy, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-cy.**

vibrant, adj., vibrating. — L. *vibrāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *vibrāre*. See **vibrate** and **-ant.**

vibraphone, n., a musical instrument resembling the marimba. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vibrāre*, 'to vibrate', and Gk. φωνή, 'sound'. See **vibrate** and **phone,** 'speech sound'.

vibrate, intr. v., to move to and fro; to oscillate; tr. v., to move to and fro. — L. *vibrātus*, pp. of *vibrāre*, 'to move rapidly to and fro, shake, brandish, agitate, vibrate', fr. I.-E. base **weib-*, 'to move to and fro, to swing', whence also Lith. *wỹburiu, wỹburti*, 'to wag (the tail)', Lett. *viebt*, 'to turn, spin', Dan. *vippe*, MLG., MDu., Du. *wippen*, 'to swing' (G. *wippen*, 'to move up and down, to rock', is of LG. origin), OHG. *wīfan*, MHG. *wīfen*, G. *weifen*, 'to swing, wind, reel', OHG. *wipf*, 'swing, impetus', OHG. *wipfil*, MHG., G. *wipfel*, 'top of a tree', lit. 'the swaying part (of a tree)'. Cp. the collateral base **weip-*, whence OI. *vēpate, vēpati*, 'is agitated, trembles', ON. *veifa*, 'to wave, vibrate (whence *veif*, 'something flapping'), OE. *wāfian*, 'to wave, brandish', OHG. *weibōn*, 'to move to and fro, shake', *zi-weibjan*, 'to scatter'. Cp. **waif, waive, whip,** v., **wife, wimple, wipe, wisp, gimp, guipure.** For the ending see verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *vibrat-ile*, adj., *vibrat-il-ity*, n., *vibration* (q.v.), *vibrat-ive*, adj., *vibrato* (q.v.), *vibrat-or*, n., *vibrat-ory*, adj.

vibration, n. — L. *vibrātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vibrātus*, pp. of *vibrāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivatives: *vibration-al*, adj., *vibration-less*, adj.

vibrato, n., a tremulous effect produced by the variation of emphasis on a tone (*mus.*) — It., pp. of *vibrare*, fr. L. *vibrāre*. See **vibrate.**

Vibrio, n., a genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceae; (*not cap.*) a bacterium of this genus (*bacteriol.*) — ModL., coined by the Danish naturalist Otto Friderich Müller (1730-84) fr. L. *vibrāre*. See **vibrate.**

vibrioid, adj., resembling a vibrio. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and Gk. *-οειδής*, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**
Derivative: *vibrioid*, n., a vibrioid body.

vibrissa, n., stiff hair in the nostril (*anat.*) — L. *vibrissae* (pl.), back formation fr. *vibrissāre*, 'to shake (the voice), to trill', which is formed with suff. *-issāre* (= Gk. *-ίσσειν*), fr. *vibrāre*. See **vibrate.**
Derivative: *vibriss-al*, adj.

vibro-, combining form denoting vibration. — Fr. L. *vibrāre*. See **vibrate.**

vibrograph, n., an instrument for recording vibrations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vibrāre*, 'to shake, vibrate', and Gk. *-γραφος*, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **vibrate** and **-graph.**

vibroscope, n., instrument for examining vibrations. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vibrāre*, 'to vibrate', and Gk. *-σκόπιον*, fr. σκοπεῖν, 'to look at, examine'. See **vibro-** and **-scope.**
Derivative: *vibroscop-ic*, adj.

Viburnum, n., a genus of plants, the arrowwood (*bot.*) — L. *vīburnum*, 'the wayfaring tree', prob. an Etruscan loan word. Cp. **Viorna, liana.** Cp. also *laburnum*.

vicar, n. — ME. *vicair, vicar*, fr. L. *vicārius*, 'deputy, substitute', prop. subst. use of the adj. *vicārius*. See **vicarious.**
Derivatives: *vicar-age*, n., *vicar-ate*, n., *vicar-ial*, adj., *vicar-ian*, n., *vicariate* (q.v.)

vicariate, n., office or jurisdiction of a vicar. — ML. *vicāriātus* (whence also MF., F. *vicariat*), fr. L. *vicārius*. See **vicar** and subst. suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *vicariate*, intr. v.

vicarious, adj., done by another person; substituted. — L. *vicārius*, 'substituted', fr. *vicis* (gen.; pl. nom. *vicēs*), 'change, alternation', which is cogn. with OI. *viṣṭi*, 'changing, changeable', OE. *wīcan*, 'to give way, yield', OS. *wīkan*, ON. *vīkja, vīkva, ỹkva*, Swed. *vika*, OFris. *wīka*, Du. *wijken*, OHG. *wīhhan*, MHG. *wīchen*, G. *weichen*, of s.m., OHG. *wehsal*, MHG. *wehsel*, G. *wechsel*, 'change', and perh. also with οἰγνύναι (for **ὀ-Fειγ-νύναι*), 'to open' (prop. 'to cause to yield'). Cp. **vice,** 'instead of', **vicissitude.** Cp. also **viking, weak, week, wicked, wicker, wicket, witch,** 'tree with pliant branches'. For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vicarious-ly*, adv., *vicarious-ness*, n.

vice, n., a moral fault. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.) *vice*, fr. L. *vitium*, 'faul, defect, blemish, crime, vice' (whence also Provenç. *vetz*, OSpan. *vezo*, 'custom', It. *vezzo*, 'usage, entertainment'), which prob. stands for **wi-ti-om*, a derivative of I.-E. base **wi-*, 'two, in two, asunder', whence also OI. *vī-*, 'asunder', Toch. A *we*, B *wi*, 'two'. Goth. *wit*, 'we two', the first element in L. *vigintī*, 'twenty', prop. 'two decades', and in OSlav. *vŭ-torŭ*, 'the second'. See **wide** and **with** and cp. **vicennial.** Cp. also **vicious, vitiate, vitiligo, vitiosity.**

vice, n., a vise. — See **vise,** 'tool, device'.

vice, prep., instead of. — L., abl. of *vicis*, 'change, alternation'. See **vicarious.**

vice, n. — Short for *vice-admiral, vice-chancellor,* etc. — See prec. word.

vice-, pref. in titles of office, denoting a substitute or subordinate. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vice.* See **vice,** 'instead of'.

vicegerent, n. — ML. *vicegerēns,* gen. *-entis.* See **vice-** and **gerent.**

vicenary, adj., pertaining to, or consisting of, twenty. — L. *vīcēnārius,* 'pertaining to the number twenty', fr. *vīcēnī,* 'twenty each', formed on analogy of *dēnī,* 'ten each', fr. *vīgintī,* 'twenty', which is cogn. with OI. *viṃśatiḥ,* Avestic *vīsaiti,* Gk. εἴκοσι, Dor. *Fίκατι, Arm. *k'san,* Toch. A *wiki,* B *ikäṃ,* OIr. *fiche,* OW. *uceint,* 'twenty'. These words derive fr. I.-E. **wī-ḱomt-, *wī-ḱṃt-,* and lit. mean 'two tens'. For the first element in **wī-ḱomt-, *wī-ḱṃt-* see **with** and cp. words there referred to, for the second see **penteconta-** and cp. **ten** and **hundred.** Cp. **vicennial, vigesimal, viginti-, vintem, eicosi-, pachisi.** For the ending in *vicenary* see adj. suff. **-ary.**

vicennial, adj., recurring every twenty years. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vīcennium,* 'a period of twenty years', which is compounded of *vīcēnī,* 'twenty each', and *annus,* 'year'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see **annual.** For the change of Latin *ā* (in *ănnus*), to *ĕ* in *vi-cĕnnium* see *biennial.* Cp. **vigesimal, viginti-, vintem, eicosi-, pachisi.**

vicereine, n., the wife of a viceroy. — F. *vice-reine,* compounded of **vice-** and *reine,* 'queen', fr. L. *regīna.* See **regina** and cp. next word.

viceroy, n., a person ruling a country as the representative of a sovereign. — MF. (= F.) *vice-roi,* compounded of **vice-** and *roi,* 'king', which derives fr. L. *rēgem,* acc. of *rēx,* 'king'. See **rex** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *viceroy-al,* adj., *viceroy-al-ty,* n.

vice versa, conversely. — L. *vice versā* ablative absolute construction, lit. 'the place being changed', fr. *vice,* abl. of *vicis,* 'change, alternation, order', and sing. fem. abl. of *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* 'to turn'. See **vice,** adv., and **version.**

Vichy water, colloq. also **vichy.** — Water from the springs of *Vichy,* France.

Vicia, n., a genus of plants, the vetch (*bot.*) — L. *vicia,* 'vetch'. See **vetch.**

vicilin, n., a substance found in the broad bean, pea, etc. (*biochem.*) — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-in.**

vicinage, n. — ME. *vesinage,* fr. OF. *visenage, vicenage, voisenage* (F. *voisinage*), fr. VL. **vecīnus,* dissimilated form of L. *vīcīnus,* 'near, neighboring', fr. *vīcus,* 'district, village, hamlet', which stands for **woikos,* and is cogn. with OI. *vēsáḥ,* 'house', *viṭ,* 'dwelling, house, settlement', *viśpátiḥ,* 'master of the house', Avestic *vīs,* 'house, village, clan', *vīspaiti-,* 'chief of the clan', Gk. οἶκος, dial. Gk. Fοῖκος, Gk. οἰκία, Cretan and Locrian Gk. Fοικία, 'house', OSlav. *vĭsĭ,* 'village', Alb. *vise,* 'places', *amvise,* 'housewife', Goth. *weihs,* 'village', Lith. *viẽšpats,* 'master of the house', OPruss. *waispattin,* 'mistress of the house'. Cp. **diocese, economy, ecumenic, parish, vaisya,** 2nd **venue, vicinity, villa, village, wick,** 'village'. For the ending see suff. **-age.**

vicinal, adj., neighboring. — L. *vīcīnālis,* 'neighboring', fr. *vīcīnus,* 'neighbor', fr. the adj. *vīcīnus,* 'neighboring'. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

vicinity, n. — L. *vīcīnitās,* 'neighborhood', fr. *vīcīnus,* 'neighboring'. See **vicinage** and **-ity.**

vicious, adj. — ME., fr. MF. *vicieus* (F. *vicieux*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vitiōsus,* 'full of faults, faulty', fr. *vitium.* See **vice,** 'moral fault', and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *vicious-ly,* adv., *vicious-ness,* n.

vicissitude, n., change. — F., fr. L. *vicissitūdō,* 'change, interchange, alternation', fr. *vicissim,* 'alternately', fr. *vicis,* 'change, alternation'. See **vicarious** and **-tude.**

vicissitudinary, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ary** fr. L. *vicissitūdō,* gen. *-tūdinis.* See prec. word.

vicissitudinous, adj. — See prec. word and **-ous.**

victim, n. — L. *victima,* 'beast of sacrifice, victim' (whence also It. *vittima,* Sp. *victima,* Port. *vítima*), prop. 'a consecrated animal', cogn. with Goth. *weihs,* 'holy', OS., OHG. *wīh,* MHG. *wīch,* early G. *weich,* 'holy', OS. *wīh,* ON. *vé,* 'temple', OE. *wīh, wīg,* 'idol', Goth. *wīhan,* OHG., MHG. *wīhen,* G. *weihen,* OS. *wīhian,* ON. *vígja,* 'to consecrate', MHG. *wīhe(n)nacht-(en),* G. *Weihnachten,* 'Christmas', OI. *vināḱti, vivḗkti,* 'separates, sifts'. Cp. **witch,** 'sorceress'.

Derivatives: *victim-ize,* tr. v., *victim-iz-able,* adj., *victim-iz-ation,* n., *victim-iz-er,* n.

victor, n. — ME., fr. L., fr. *victus,* pp. of *vincere,* 'to vanquish'. See **vincible** and agential suff. **-or.**

Victoria, fem. PN. — Lit. 'victory', fr. L. *victōria.* See **victory.**

Derivative: *Victori-an,* adj.

Victoria cross, decoration founded by queen Victoria in 1856.

victorine, n., fur tippet worn by women. — Prob. from the French PN. *Victorine.*

victorious, adj. — L. *victōriōsus,* fr. *victōria,* 'victory'. See **victory** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *victorious-ly,* adv., *victorious-ness,* n.

victress, n. — Formed fr. **victor** with 1st suff. **-ess.**

victory, n. — ME., fr. OF. *victorie* (F. *victoire*), fr. L. *victōria,* 'victory', fr. *victor.* See **victor** and **-y** (representing L. *-ia*).

Victrola, n., trade name of a phonograph. — Formed fr. *Victor* Talking Machine Co.

victual, n., usually in the pl., food. — ME. *vitaile, vitaille,* fr. MF. *vitaille* (F. *victuailles*), fr. OF. fr. L. *victuālia,* 'provisions' (whence also It. *vettovaglia,* Provenç. *vit(o)alha,* Sp. *vitualla,* Port. *vitualha*), neut. pl. of *victuālis,* 'pertaining to nourishment', used as a noun, fr. *victus,* 'nourishment', fr. *vīct-(um),* pp. stem of *vīvere,* 'to live'; see **vital** and subst. suff. **-al.** F. *victuailles* and E. *victual* were refashioned after L. *victuālia.*

Derivatives: *victual,* tr. v., to supply with victuals, *victual-age,* n., *victual-, er* n., *victual(l)-ing,* n.

vicuña, n., 1) a ruminant animal of Peru; 2) fabric made from its wool. — Sp., fr. Quechua *vicunna.* Cp. F. *vigogne,* fr. earlier *vicugne,* fr. Sp. *vicuña.*

vidame, n., a French feudal title. — F., fr. ML. *vice-dominus,* lit. 'deputy of the lord'. See **vice-** and **dominate** and cp. **viscount.**

viddui, n., either of the two confessions of sin, forming part of the liturgy of the Day of Atonement. — Heb. *widdûy,* 'confession', back formation fr. *hithwaddâ^h,* 'he confessed', reflexive conjugation of the base *y-d-h,* 'to praise, thank, confess', whence also Heb. *hōdhâ^h,* 'he thanked', *tōdhâ^h,* 'thanksgiving, sacrifice of thanksgiving', Mishnaic Heb. *hōdhā'â^h,* 'thanksgiving', rel. to Aram. *ōdhî,* 'he praised, thanked, confessed', Arab. *istáudā,* 'he confessed'. Cp. **Judah.**

vide, v., see. — L. *vidē,* imper. of *vidēre,* pp. *vīsus,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **vide.**

videlicet, adv., namely to wit. — L. *videlicet,* contraction of *vidēre licet,* 'it is clear or evident, it is easy to see', lit. 'it is permitted to see'. See **vision** and **license** and cp. **scilicet.**

Vidian, adj., pertaining to, or named after, the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi (1500-1569). — Fr. *Vidus,* Latinized form of the Italian name *Guidi.* For the ending see suff. **-an.**

vidimus, n., inspection of documents. — L. *vīdimus,* 'we have seen', fr. *vidēre,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **vide.**

vidual, adj., pertaining to a widow or widows. — Late L. *viduālis,* fr. L. *vidua,* 'widow', fem. of *viduus,* 'widower'. Ital. *vedovo,* Rum. *văduv,* F. *veuf,* Cat. and Sp. *viudo,* Port. *viúvo,* 'widower', and It. *vedova,* Rum. *văduvă,* OF. *vedve* (F. *veuve*), OProvenç. *vezoa,* Sp. *viuda,* Port. *viúva,* 'widow', derive fr. L. *viduus,* resp. *vidua.* See **widow** and adj. suff. **-al.**

viduate, n., widowhood. — Late L. *viduātus,* fr. L. *viduātus,* 'widowed', pp. of *viduāre,* 'to deprive of anything, to bereave of a husband or a wife', fr. *viduus,* resp. *vidua.* See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate.**

vidya, n., knowledge. — OI. *vidyā́,* 'knowledge', rel. to *véda,* 'I know', *védaḥ,* 'knowledge; sacred book', and cogn. with Gk. οἶδα, 'I know', εἶδον, 'I saw', L. *vidēre,* pp. *vīsus,* 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **avidya, Veda.**

vie, intr. v. — ME. *vien,* shortened fr. *envien,* fr. OF. *envier,* 'to challenge, invite', a word used in card-playing, fr. L. *invītāre,* 'to invite, entertain, challenge'; see **invite** and cp. **envy.** For sense development cp. Sp. *envidar,* It. *invitare,* 'to invite', both used also in the sense 'to invite to open the game'; cp. also the French phrase *à l'envi,* 'emulously vying with each other', in which *envi* is a noun derived fr. OF. *envier.*

Derivative: *vi-er,* n.

Viennese, adj. and n. — Formed fr. *Vienna,* name of the capital of Austria, with suff. **-ese.**

view, n. — ME. *vewe,* fr. MF. *veue* (F. *vue*), fr. OF., prop. fem. pp. of *veoir* (F. *voir*), 'to see', used as a noun, fr. L. *vidēre.* See **vision** and cp. esp. **interview, purview, review.**

Derivatives: *view,* tr. v., *view-able,* adj., *view-er,* n., *view-less,* adj., *view-y,* adj.

vigesimal, adj., twentieth. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vīgēsimus,* a var. form of *vīcēsimus,* 'twentieth', fr. *vīcēnī,* 'twenty each'. See **vicennial.**

vigia, n., a mark on a hydrographic chart indicating the nearness of a place dangerous to navigation. — Sp. *vigía,* 'a watch, look out', fr. Port. *vigia,* of s.m., back formation fr. *vigiar,* 'to watch', fr. L. *vigilāre,* fr. *vigil.* See next word.

vigil, n. — ME. *vigile,* fr. OF. (= F.) *vigile,* fr. earlier *vigilie,* fr. L. *vigilia,* 'wakefulness', fr. *vigil,* 'awake, wakeful', assimilated fr. **vegilis,* fr. *vegēre,* 'to be lively, active'. (The verb *vigēre,* a collateral form of *vegēre,* owes its *i* to the influence of L. *vigil.*) F. *veille,* 'watch', is a doublet of *vigile.* See **wake,** v., and cp. **vegetable.** Cp. also **vigor, reveille, surveillance, vedette, invigilate.**

vigilance, n., alertness; watchfulness. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vigilantia,* 'wakefulness', fr. *vigilāns,* gen. *-antis.* See next word and **-ce.**

vigilant, adj., alert; watchful. — ME., either fr. MF. (= F.) *vigilant,* or directly fr. L. *vigilāns,* gen. *-antis,* pres. part. of *vigilāre,* 'to watch, be wakeful', fr. *vigil,* 'wakeful'. See **vigil** and **-ant.**

Derivatives: *vigilant-ly,* adv., *vigilant-ness,* n.

viginti-, combining form meaning 'twenty'. — L. *vīgintī-,* fr. *vīgintī,* 'twenty'. See **vicenary.**

Vigna, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Dominico *Vigna* (died in 1647).

vignette, n., a small ornamental design. — F., dimin. of *vigne,* 'vine', orig. an ornament representing a little vine, with leaves, tendrils and grapes. See **vine** and **-ette.** The word *vignette* was introduced into English by the English man of letters Horace Walpole (1717-97).

Derivatives: *vignette,* tr. v., *vignett-er,* n., *vignettist* (q.v.)

vignettist, n., a maker of vignettes. — A hybrid coined fr. **vignette** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

vigor, vigour, n., active strength; energy; vitality. — ME., fr. OF. *vigor* (F. *vigueur*), fr. L. *vigōrem,* acc. of *vigor,* 'liveliness, activity', rel. to *vigēre,* 'to be lively, active'. See **vigil** and cp. **invigorate, ravigote.**

vigoroso, adv., with vigor (*musical direction*). — It., fr. ML. *vigōrōsus.* See next word.

vigorous, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (F. *vigoureux*), fr. OF., fr. ML. *vigōrōsus,* fr. L. *vigor.* See **vigor** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *vigorous-ly,* adv., *vigorous-ness,* n.

vihara, n., 1) in ancient India, Buddha's pleasure ground; a Buddhistic or Jain monastery or temple; 2) in Ceylon, a Buddhistic temple. — OI.

vihārah, lit. 'enjoyment, pleasure, place of recreation', compounded of pref. *vi-*, 'asunder, away from; very, through', and the verb *hárati*, 'brings, carries, takes away, robs'. OI. *vi-* derives fr. I.-E. base **wi-*, 'asunder'; see **with** and cp. **vice**, 'a moral fault', and the first element in **vimana**. OI. *hárati* is a derivative of I.-E. base **gher-*, 'to seize, take', whence also Gk. χείρ, 'hand'; see **chiro-** and cp. the second element in **Dashahara**.

vihuela, n., guitar. — Sp., rel. to *viola*, of s.m. See **viol**.

viking, n., one of the Scandinavian pirates who ravaged the coasts of Western Europe in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. — ON. *vīkingr*, fr. *vīk*, 'bay', lit. 'one who frequents bays'; so called in allusion to the preference given by pirates to nook-shotten coasts. ON. *vīk* is rel. to OE. *wīc*, MLG. *wīk*, MHG. *wīch*, 'bay', ON. *-vīk* in *afvīk*, 'roundabout way, a remote place', *vīkja*, *vīkva*, *ȳkva*, OE. *wīcan*, OS. *wīkan*, 'to give way, yield', ON. *veikr*, 'weak', OE. *wāc*, 'weak'. See **weak** and cp. **wicket**. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ing**.

vilayet, n., one of the chief provinces of Turkey. — Turk. *vilāyet*, fr. Arab. *wilāya*^{h}, 'province', fr. *wāli*, 'governor', partic. of *wáliya*, 'he reigned, governed'. Cp. **blatti, Blighty, mullah, vali, wali.**

vile, adj., mean, worthless. — ME. *vil*, *vile*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vil*, 'vile, base, mean', fr. L. *vīlis*, 'cheap, worthless, of little value' which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *vile-ly*, adv., *vile-ness*, n.

vilification, n. — ML. *vīlificātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. Late L. *vīlificātus*, pp. of *vīlificāre*. See next word and **-ion**.

vilify, tr. v., to revile; to defame. — Late L. *vilificāre*, 'to esteem of little value', lit. 'to make of little value', fr. L. *vīlis* 'of little value', and *-ficāre*, fr. L. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **vile** and **-fy**.
Derivative: *vilifi-er*, n.

vilipend, tr. v., to disparage, belittle. — ME. *vilipenden*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vilipender*, fr. L. *vīlipendēre*, 'to hold in light esteem', a word occurring only in a passage of Plautus, where it seems to be due to the mistake of a copyist and to stand for *nīlī* (= *nihilī*) *pendēre*, 'to slight, disregard', fr. *nīl*, contraction of *nihil*, 'nothing', and *pendēre*, 'to weigh, value, esteem'. See **nihil** and **pendant**.

villa, n. — It., fr. L. *villa*, 'country house, villa, farm', which stands for **vīc-slā*, and is rel. to *vīcus*, 'village, hamlet', whence *vīcīnus*, 'near, neighboring'. See **vicinage** and cp. **village, villain, villancico, villanella, villanelle.**

villadom, n., the world of villas. — A hybrid coined fr. **villa** and suff. **-dom**.

village, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *villāticus*, 'pertaining to a villa or country house', used as a noun, fr. *villa*, 'country house, villa', in Late L. 'village'. See **villa** and **-age** and cp. **villatic.**
Derivatives: *village-ous*, adj., *villag-er*, n., *villagery*, n., *villag-y*, *village-y*, adj.

villain, n. — ME. *vilain*, *vilein*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vilain*, fr. OF., fr. Late L. *vīllānus*, 'inhabitant of a farm', fr. L. *villa*; see **villa** and 1st **-ane**. The most important phases of the sense development of this word may be summed up as follows: 'inhabitant of a farm; peasant; churl, boor; clown; miser; knave, scoundrel'. Today both F. *vilain* and E. *villain* are used only in a pejorative sense.

villainous, adj. — MF. *vileneus*, fr. *vilain*, *vilein*. See prec. word and **-ous**.
Derivatives: *villainous-ly*, adv., *villainous-ness*, n.

villainy, n. — ME., fr. OF. *vilanie*, *vileinie* (F. *vilenie*), fr. *vilain*. See **villain** and **-y** (representing OE. *ie*).

villancico, n., a Spanish song; a cantata. — Sp., lit. 'a rustic (song)', fr. *villano*, 'rustic', fr. Late L. *vīllānus*. See **villain.**

villanella, n., an old Italian rustic dance. — It., fem. dimin. of *villano*, 'rustic'. See prec. word.

villanelle, n., a kind of French poem. — F., fr. prec. word.

villatic, adj., pertaining to a villa or village. — L. *vīllāticus*, fr. *vīlla*. See **village** and **-atic.**

villeggiatura, n., stay in the country. — It., lit. 'stay at a villa', fr. *villeggiare*, 'to go into the country', fr. *villa*. See **villa** and **-ture.**

villein, n., a serf, a peasant. — A spelling var. of **villain.**
Derivative: *villein-age*, n.

villiform, adj., resembling villi. — Compounded of **villus**, and L. *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **form**, n.

villosity, n. — Formed fr. L. *villōsus* (see next word) with suff. **-ity.**

villous, adj., covered with villi; shaggy. — L. *villōsus*, 'hairy, shaggy', fr. *villus*. See next word and **-ous.**
Derivative: *villous-ly*, adv.

villus, n., a hairlike vascular process (*anat.*) — L., 'shaggy hair, tuft of hair', a collateral form of *vellus*, 'fleece'. See **vellicate.**

vim, n., vigor, energy. — L., acc. of *vīs*, 'force'. See **vis.**

vimana, n., tower of a temple (*Indian archit.*) — OI. *vimānah*, 'celestial chariot of the gods; car; imperial palace; tower', lit. 'something measured out', fr. pref. *vi-*, 'asunder, away from; very, through' and *mắti*, 'measures', OI. *vi-* derives fr. I.-E. base **wi-*, 'asunder'; see **with** and cp. **vice**, 'a moral fault', and the first element in **vihara**. OI. *mắti*, 'measures', derives fr. I.-E. base **mē-*, 'to measure'. See **meditate** and cp. **matra** and the second element in **firman.**

vimen, n., a slender shoot of branch. — L. *vīmen*, 'twig, switch, osier, willow', from the stem of *viēre*, 'to bend, twist'. See **viti-** and cp. **viminal, vimineous.**

viminal, adj., pertaining to a shoot or osier. — L. *vīminālis*, fr. *vīmen*, gen. *vīminis*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al**. Cp. *Vīminālis* (*collis*), name of one of the seven hills of Rome, lit. 'the hill of willows', so called from the willow copse that stood there.

vimineous, adj., viminal. — L. *vīmineus*, 'pertaining to, or made of osiers', fr. *vīmen*, gen. *vīminis*. See **vimen.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to L. *-us*, see **-ous.**

vina, n., a musical instrument in ancient India. — OI. *vīṇāh*.

vinaceous, adj., pertaining to the vine. — L. *vīnāceus*, fr. *vīnum*, 'wine'. See **vine** and **-aceous.**

vinaigrette, n., a bottle for holding aromatic vinegar, etc. — F., dimin. of *vinaigre*, 'vinegar'. See **vinegar** and **-ette.**

Vinca, n., a genus of plants, the periwinkle (*bot.*) — ModL., shortened fr. L. *vincapervinca*, 'periwinkle', lit. 'the plant that winds', fr. *vincīre*, 'to bind', and *pervincīre*, 'to bind, twine', fr. **per-** and *vincīre*. See **periwinkle,** the plant.

Vincent, n., masc. PN. — F., shortened fr. L. *Vincentius*, derivative of *vincēns*, gen. *vincentis*, 'conquering', pres. part. of *vincere*, 'to conquer'. See **vincible** and **-ent** and cp. **Victor.**

Vincetoxicum, n., a genus of plants, the angle-pod (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'that which conquers poison', fr. L. *vincere*, 'to conquer', and *toxicum*, 'poison' (see **vincible** and **toxic**); so called in allusion to its alleged medicinal properties.

vincible, adj., conquerable. — L. *vincibilis*, 'that which can be easily gained', fr. *vincere*, 'to conquer', from a nasalized form of I.-E. base **wīc-* (cp. the perf. tense *vīcī*, 'I have conquered'), whence Goth. *weihan*, OHG., OE. *wīgan*, 'to fight', ON. *vīg*, OE. *wīg*, 'fight', Goth. *waihjō*, 'struggle, combat', ON. *veigr*, 'force', Lith. *apveikiù*, *ap-veīkti*, 'to subdue', *viekà*, 'strength, force', *vikrù-s*, 'lively, agile', OSlav. *vĕkŭ*, 'strength, power; age', OIr. *fichim*, 'I fight', MIr. *fích*, 'struggle'. For the ending see suff. **-ible.** Cp. **convince, convict, evince, evict, invincible, vanquish, victor, victory, Vincent, wight,** 'brave'.
Derivatives: *vincibil-ity*, n., *vincible-ness*, n., *vincibl-y*, adv.

vinculum, n., bond, tie. — L., 'that with which anything is bound, fetter', fr. *vincīre*, 'to bind', which is prob. rel. to *vicia*, 'vetch'. See **vetch** and **-culum** and cp. the second element in **cervical.**

vindicable, adj. — Late L. *vindicābilis*, fr. L. *vindicāre*. See next word and **-able.**
Derivatives: *vindicabil-ity*, n., *vindicable-ness*, n., *vindicabl-y*, adv.

vindicate, tr. v. — L. *vindicātus*, pp. of *vindicāre*, 'to demand, lay, claim to, assume, avenge', from *vindicta*, 'vindication, protection, defence', back formation fr. *vim dictam*, acc. of *vīs dicta*, lit. 'announced force', i.e. 'announcement of force'. L. *vindex*, 'defender, vindicator', is back formation fr. *vindicāre*. See **vis, diction,** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **avenge, revenge, vendetta, vengeance, vengeful, vindictive.**

vindication, n. — L. *vindicātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a laying of claim', fr. *vindicātus*, pp. of *vindicāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vindicative, adj. — ML. *vindicātīvus*, fr. L. *vindicātus*, pp. of L. *vindicāre*. See **vindicate** and **-ive.**
Derivatives: *vindicative-ly*, adv., *vindicative-ness*, n.

vindicator, n. — Late L. *vindicātor*, fr. L. *vindicātus*, pp. of *vindicāre*. See **vindicate** and agential suff. **-or.**

vindicatory, adj. — See **vindicate** and adj. suff. **-ory.**
Derivative: *vindicatori-ly*, adv.

vindictive, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ive** fr. L. *vindicta*, 'vindication'. See **vindicate.**
Derivatives: *vindictive-ly*, adv., *vindictive-ness*, n.

vine, n. — ME., fr. OF. (F. *vigne*), fr. L. *vīnea*, 'vineyard' (whence also It. *vigna*, Rum. *vie*, Provenç. *vinha*, Catal. *vinya*, Sp. *viña*, Port. *vinha*, 'vine'), prop. fem. of *vīneus*, 'pertaining to wine', used as a noun, fr. *vīnum*, 'wine' (whence It., Sp. *vino*, Rum. *vin*, Provenç., Catal. *vi*, F. *vin*, Port. *vinho*, Goth. *wein*, OHG. (MHG.), OFris., OS., OE. *wīn* (G. *Wein*), OSlav. *vino* (Russ. *vinó*), OIr. *fin*, W., Bret. *gwin*, 'wine' and prob. also Etruscan *vinu*, of s.m. Cp. οἴνη (for *Ϝοίνη) 'the vine', οἶνος (dial. Ϝοῖνος), 'wine', Alb. *vēnε*, Arm. *gini*, Georgian *ɣvino*, 'wine'. Cp. also Heb. *yáyin* (prob. for **wáyin*), Ugar. *yn*, 'wine', Ethiop. *wayn*, 'grape, wine', Akkad. *īnu*, 'wine'. (Cp. also Basque *ayen*, *aihen*, 'vine', which was prob. borrowed from the Semites through Carthaginian mediation.) The ult. origin of these words is unknown. Some scholars trace them to the Semites, others seek their origin in the Aegean, still others in Asia Minor, Caucasia or in Armenia. Cp. **wine.** Cp. also **Vendémiaire, vignette, vinegar, vineyard, vinous, vintage, vintner.** Cp. also **oeno-, Oenanthe, Oenius, oenomel, Oenone.**
Derivative: *vin-y*, adj.

vinegar, n. — ME. *vinegre*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vinaigre*, compounded of *vin aigre*, 'sour wine'. See **vine** and **eager** and cp. **vinegaroon** and **agrito.**
Derivative: *vinegar-y*, adj.

vinegaroon, n., a whip scorpion of Mexico (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*). — Fr. Sp. *vinagre*, 'vinegar' (see prec. word); so called from the odor it emits when frightened.

vinery, n. — Formed fr. **vine** with suff. **-ry.**

vineyard, n. — Compounded of **vine** and **yard**, 'enclosure'. Cp. OE. *wingeard*, ME. *winyard*, OS. *wīngardo*, ON. *vīngarðr*, Du. *wijngaard*, OHG. *wīngart(o)*, MHG. *wīngarte*, G. *Weingarten*, Goth. *weinagards.*

vini-, combining form meaning 'wine'. L. *vīni-* fr. *vīnum*, 'wine'. See **vine.**

vinic, adj., pertaining to wine. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. L. *vīnum*, 'wine'. See **vine.**

viniculture, n., the cultivation of the vine. — Compounded of **vini-** and **culture.**
Derivatives: *vinicultur-al,* adj., *vinicultur-ist,* n.

viniferous, adj., producing wine. — Compounded of **vini-** and **-ferous.**

vinification, n., wine making. — Compounded of **vini-** and **-fication.**

vino-, combining form meaning 'wine'. — L. *vīno-,* fr. *vīnum,* 'wine'. See **vine.**

vinology, n., the study of vines. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vīnum,* 'wine', and Gk. -λογία, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **vine** and **-logy.** The correct form is *oenology,* fr. Gk. οἶνη, 'vine', and -λογία.

vinometer, n., an instrument for measuring the strength of wine. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vīnum,* 'wine', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'; see **vine** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'. The correct form is *oenometer* (q.v.)

vinosity, n., the character of a wine. — Late L. *vīnōsitās,* 'the flavor of wine', fr. L. *vīnōsus.* See next word and **-ity.**

vinous, adj., 1) pertaining to wine; 2) addicted to wine. — L. *vīnōsus,* 'full of wine; drunk with wine', fr. *vīnum.* See **vine** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vinous-ly,* adv., *vinous-ness,* n.

vintage, n. — ME. *vendage, vindage,* fr. MF. *vendenge* (F. *vendange*), fr. OF., fr. L. *vindēmia* (whence also It. *vendemmia,* Sp. *vendimia,* Provenç. *vendemia,* Port. *vindima*), which stands for **vīno-dēmia* and is compounded of *vīnum,* 'wine', and the stem of *dēmere,* 'to take off'. For the first element see **vine.** L. *dēmere* is formed fr. *dē,* 'from, away from', and *emere,* 'to take'. See **de-** and **exempt.** E. *vintage* was influenced in form by *vinter, vintry.*
Derivatives: *vintage,* tr. v., *vintag-er,* n., *vintag-ing,* n.

vintem, n., a small Portuguese silver coin of 20 reis. — Port. *vintém,* fr. *vinte,* 'twenty', fr. L. *vīgintī.* See **vicenary.**

vintner. n., a wine merchant. — ME. *vintener,* fr. earlier *vineter,* fr. OF. *vinetier,* fr. ML. *vīnētārius* (corresponding in sense to L. *vīnārius*), 'wine dealer, vintner' (whence also It. *vinattiere,* Provenç. *vinatier,* Sp. *vinatero*), fr. L. *vīnētum,* 'vineyard', fr. *vīnum,* 'wine'. See **vine** and agential suff. **-er.**

vintry, n., a place where wine is sold or stored. — ME. *viniterie,* fr. *viniter,* 'vintner'. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-y.**

vinum, n. (*pharm.*) — L. *vīnum,* 'wine'. See **vine.**

vinyl, n., the univalent radical CH_2CH (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *vīnum,* 'wine' (see prec. word), and suff. **-yl.**

viol, n., a musical instrument. — MF. (= F.) *viole,* fr. OF., fr. OProvenç. *viola, viula,* which, together with It. *viola,* of s.m., was prob. borrowed (possibly through the medium of OHG. *fidula*), fr. ML. *vītula,* name of a stringed instrument, which is possibly a back formation fr. L. *vītulārī,* 'to exult, be joyful'. See **fiddle** and cp. next word, **violin, violoncello.**
Derivative: *viol,* intr. v.

viola, n., the tenor violin, larger than the violin and smaller than the violoncello. — It. See prec. word.

Viola, n., fem. PN. — Fr. L. *viola,* 'the violet'. See **violet.**

Viola, n., a genus of plants of the family Violaceae (*bot.*) — L. *viola,* 'the violet'. See prec. word.

violable, adj. — L. *violābilis.* See **violate** and **-able.**
Derivatives: *violabil-ity,* n., *violable-ness,* n., *violabl-y,* adv.

Violaceae, n. pl., the violet family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed from **Viola** with suff. **-aceae.**

violaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

viola da gamba, the bass viol (*mus.*) — It., lit. 'a viola for the leg' (i.e. a viola held between the knees). For It. *viola* see **viol.** It. *da,* 'from', is a contraction of L. *dē,* 'from, away from', and *ā,* 'away from, from'; see **de-** and **a-,** 'away from'. For It. *gamba* see **gamba.**

violate, tr. v. — ME. *violaten,* fr. L. *violātus,* pp. of *violāre,* 'to treat with violence, violate, injure, dishonor', which is prob. rel. to *vīs,* 'strength, force'. See **vis** and verbal suff. **-ate** and cp. **violent.**
Derivatives: *violation* (q.v.), *violat-ive,* adj., *violator* (q.v.)

violation, n. — ME. *violacion,* fr. L. *violātiō,* gen. *-ōnis,* fr. *violātus,* pp. of *violāre.* See prec. word and **-ion.**
Derivative: *violation-al,* adj.

violator, n. — L. *violātor,* fr. *violātus,* pp. of *violāre.* See **violate** and agential suff. **-or.**

violence, n. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. L. *violentia,* fr. *violentus.* See next word and suff. **-ce.**

violent, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *violentus,* 'forcible, vehement, violent', which is rel. to *violāre,* 'to treat with violence'. See **violate.**
Derivatives: *violent-ly,* adv., *violent-ness,* n.

violescent, adj., tending to a violet color. — Formed fr. **viola** with suff. **-escent.**

violet, n. — ME., fr. MF. *violete* (F. *violette*), fr. OF., dimin. of *viole,* fr. L. *viola,* which is prob. a Mediterranean loan word; cp. **Viola.** Cp. also **iolite.** For the ending see suff. **-et.**
Derivatives: *violet,* adj., *violet-y,* adj.

violin, n. — It. *violino,* dimin. formed fr. *viola.* See **viol** and cp. **violoncello.**

violinist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **violin** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

violoncellist, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **violoncello** and **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

violoncello, n., a bass violin. — It., dimin. of *violone.* See next word and cp. **cello.**

violone, n., a large viola (*mus.*) — It., formed fr. **viola** with augment. suff. *-one.* See **-oon.**

viomycin, n., an antibiotic used against tuberculosis. — A hybrid coined fr. **violet** and Gk. μύκης, 'fungus' (see **myco-**), and suff. **-in**; so called in allusion to the color of the soil mold.

Viorna, n., a genus of plants of the crowfoot family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. F. *viorne,* 'the wayfaring tree', fr. L. *viburnum.* See **Viburnum.**

viper, n. — MF. *vipere* (F. *vipère*), fr. L. *vīpera,* contraction of **vīvi-pera,* 'that which brings forth living young', fr. *vīvere,* 'to live', and the stem of *-perĕre,* fr. *parĕre,* 'to bring forth'. See **vital** and **parent** and cp. **viviparous, weever, wivern.**
Derivatives: *viperine* (q.v.), *viper-ish,* adj., *viperous* (q.v.), *viper-y,* adj.

viperiform, adj., resembling a viper. — Compounded of L. *vīpera* and *forma,* 'form, shape'. See prec. word and **form,** n.

viperine, adj., pertaining to a viper or vipers; venomous. — L. *vīperīnus,* 'pertaining to, or resembling, a viper', fr. *vīpera.* See **viper** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

viperous, adj., pertaining to vipers; venomous. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *vīpera.* See **viper.**
Derivatives: *viperous-ly,* adv., *viperous-ness,* n.

virago, n., 1) a strong, manlike woman (*archaic*); 2) a quarrelsome woman. — L. *virāgō,* 'a manlike heroic maiden; a female warrior', fr. *vir,* 'man'. See **virile.**

virelay, n., an old French verse form with a refrain and with only two rhymes throughout the verse. — ME. *vyrelaye,* fr. OF. *virelai,* altered (prob. under the influence of *lai,* 'a kind of song, lay'), fr. OF. *vireli,* 'a refrain', prob. orig. the refrain of a song or poem, and of imitative origin.

virescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

virescent, adj., becoming green; greenish. — L. *virēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *virēscere,* 'to grow green', inchoative of *virēre,* 'to be green'. See **viridity** and **-escent** and cp. **viridescent.**

virgate, adj., rod-shaped (*bot.*) — L. *virgātus,* 'made of twigs', fr. *virga,* 'twig, switch, rod', which is of uncertain origin. It stands perh. for **wiz-gā* (see *rhotacism*), fr. I.-E. base **weis-,* 'to turn, twist', whence also OE. *weoxian,* 'to wipe'. See **whisk** and adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. **verge,** 'rod', **virgin, virgule.**

virgate, n., an old English land measure. — ML. *virgāta, virgāta terrae,* fr. L. *virga,* 'twig, switch, rod'. See **virgate,** adj. For sense development cp. Heb. *qānéʰ,* 'reed', used also in the sense of 'measuring rod; measure' (see e.g. Ezek. 40 : 3 and 5) and E. *rod* in the sense of 'measure of length'; cp. also *canon,* 'rule'.

Virgilia, n., a genus of plants of the pea family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Roman poet Publius *Vergilius* (less correctly: *Virgilius*) Maro (70-19 B.C.E.) Cp. **Virginia,** fem. PN. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

virgin, n. — ME. *virgine,* fr. OF. *virgine, virge* (F. *vierge*), fr. L. *virginem* (whence also It. *vergine,* Provenç. *vergene, verge,* Catal. *verge,* Sp. *virgen,* Port. *virgem*), acc. of *virgō,* 'virgin', which is prob. rel. to *virga,* 'a young shoot, twig'; see **virgate,** adj., and cp. **virgo.** For sense development cp. Gk. τᾰ́λις, 'a marriageable girl', which is cogn. with L. *tālea,* 'rod, stick, bar'.
Derivatives: *virgin,* adj., *virginal* (q.v.)

virginal, adj., pertaining to a virgin; maidenly. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *virginālis,* 'pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virginal', fr. *virgō,* gen. *virginis.* See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivative: *virginal-ly,* adv.

virginal, n., a kind of spinet. — Orig. 'an instrument played by girls', fr. **virginal,** adj.
Derivative: *virginal-ist,* n.

Virginia, fem. PN. — L. *Virginia,* fem. of *Virginius,* fr. earlier *Vergīnius,* a name prob. rel. to *Vergilius.* Cp. **Virgilia.**

Virginia, n., one of the states of the United States. — Named after the *Virgin* Queen Elizabeth. Cp. **virginium.**
Derivatives: *Virgini-an,* adj. and n.

virginity, n. — ME. *virginite,* fr. OF. *virginite* (F. *virginité*), fr. L. *virginitātem,* acc. of *virginitās,* fr. *virgō,* gen. *virginis.* See **virgin** and **-ity.**

virginium, n., an element of the alkali-metal family (*chem.*) — ModL., coined fr. *Virginia* (U.S.A.), name of the native state of the physicist Fred Allison (1882-), discoverer of this element. See **Virginia,** 'name of state', and chem. suff. **-ium.**

Virgo, n., the Virgin (*astron.*) — L. *virgō.* See **virgin.**

Virgularia, n., a genus of sea pens (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. L. *virgula,* 'small rod' (see **virgule**), with suff. **-aria**; so called from the rod-like rachys.
Derivatives: *virgulari-an,* adj. and n.

virgulate, adj., rod-shaped. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ate** fr. L. *virgula.* See next word.

virgule, n., a comma. — F., fr. L. *virgula,* 'a little twig, a small rod; a critical mark', dimin. of *virga,* 'rod'. See **virgate,** adj., and **-ule.**

viri-, combining form meaning 'man, husband'. — L. *viri-,* fr. *vir.* See **virile.**

virial, n., half the product of the stress due to the attraction or repulsion between two particles multiplied by the distance between them (*physics*). — Coined by the German mathematical physicist Rudolf Julius Emmanuel Clausius (1822-88) from the stem of L. *vīrēs,* pl. of *vīs,* 'strength'. See **vis,** and **-ial.**

viridescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

viridescent, adj., greenish. — L. *viridēscēns,* gen. *-entis,* pres. part. of *viridēscere,* 'to grow green', an inchoative verb formed fr. *viridis.* See next word and **-escent** and cp. **virescent.**

viridity, n., greenness. — ME. *viridite,* fr. MF. (= F.) *viridité,* fr. L. *viriditātem,* acc. of *viriditās,* fr. *viridis,* 'green', fr. *virēre,* 'to be green, to flourish', which is of uncertain origin. Cp. **verdant, verdantique, verderer, verdigris, verdure,**

verditer, verjuice, vert, 'the color green', **virescent, farthingale.**

virile, adj., manly; masculine. — F. *viril*, fr. L. *virīlis*, 'pertaining to a man, masculine, manly, vigorous, spirited', which is rel. to Umbr. *viro, veiro*, 'the men' (acc.), and cogn. with OI. *vīráḥ*, Avestic *vīra-*, Toch. *wir*, Lith. *výras*, Lett. *vīrs*, OPruss. *würs*, Goth. *wair*, OHG., OS. *wer*, ON. *verr*, OE. *wer*, OIr. *fer*, W. *gwr*, 'man'. These words prob. meant orig. 'the strong one', and derive fr. I.-E. base **wi-ro-*, enlargement of base **wei-*, 'to be strong', whence L. *vīs*, 'strength, force, vigor'. See **vis** and **-ile** and cp. **duumvir, triumvir, septemvir, decemvir, centumvir, cry, curia, evirate, Fergus, Quirites, virtue, werewolf, world.**

virilescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

virilescent, adj., tending to acquire characters of the male. — Formed fr. L. *virīlis* (see **virile**) with suff. **-escent.**

virility, n., the age of manhood; masculinity. — F. *virilité*, fr. L. *virīlitātem*, acc. of *virīlitās*, 'the age of manhood', fr. *virīlis*. See **virile** and **-ity.**

virology, n., that branch of science which deals with viruses. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vīrus* (see **virus**) and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.** The correct word is **toxicology,** in which both elements are of Greek origin.

virose, adj., poisonous. — L. *vīrōsus*, 'poisonous', fr. *vīrus*. See **virus** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

virosis, n., disease caused by a virus (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *vīrus*, 'poison' (see **virus**), and **-osis,** a suff. of Greek origin. The correct form would be *toxicosis* (fr. Gk. τοξικόν, 'poison'.

virous, adj., virose. — L. *vīrōsus*. See prec. word and **-ous.**

virtu, n., love of art. — It. *virtù*, 'virtue, excellence', fr. L. *virtūtem*, acc. of *virtus*. See **virtue.**

virtual, adj., being in effect but not in actual fact. — ME., fr. ML. *virtuālis*, fr. L. *virtus*. See **virtue** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivatives: *virtual-ly*, adv., *virtual-ity*, n.

virtue, n. — ME. *vertu, virtu*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vertu*, fr. L. *virtūtem*, acc. of *virtūs*, 'virtue', lit. 'manliness, manhood', fr. *vir*. See **virile.**

virtuosity, n. — Formed fr. **virtuoso** with suff. **-ity.**

virtuoso, n., a person skilled in one of the fine arts, esp. in music. — It., fr. Late L. *virtuōsus*. See next word.

virtuous, adj. — ME. *vertuous, virtuous*, fr. MF. *vertueus, virtueus* (F. *vertueux*), fr. OF., fr. Late L. *virtuōsus*, fr. L. *virtus*. See **virtue** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *virtuous-ly*, adv., *virtuous-ness*, n.

virulence, virulency, n. — Late L. *vīrulentia*, fr. L. *vīrulentus*. See next word and **-ce, resp. -cy.**

virulent, adj., poisonous, deadly; malignant. — ME., fr. L. *vīrulentus*, 'poisonous', fr. *vīrus*. See next word.

Derivatives: *virulent-ly*, adv., *virulent-ness*, n.

virus, n., 1) venom; esp. of a snake; 2) an infective agent; 3) a harmful influence. — L. *vīrus*, 'poison', for **vīsos* (see *rhotacism*), fr. I.-E. base **weis-*, 'to melt away, rot', whence also OI. *viṣám*, 'poison', *viṣáḥ*, 'poisonous', *vēṣati*, 'melts away', Avestic *vish-*, *visha-*, 'poison', *vaeshah-*, 'mold', Gk. ἰός (for **Fισός*), 'poison', OIr. *fī*, 'poison', W. *gwy*, 'fluid, water', *gwyar*, 'blood', possibly also L. *viēscere*, 'to fade, wither', Lith. *výstu*, 'I wither', ON. *visna*, OE. *wisnian, weosnian*, 'to whither'. See **wizen** and cp. **Viscum.** Cp. also **bikh.** Cp. also **ooze,** n.

vis, n., force. — L. *vīs*, 'strength, force, vigor', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to be strong', whence also OI. *váyaḥ*, 'vital force', Gk. **(F)ῖφι*, 'strongly, violently', ἴφιος, 'strong', prob. also L. *violāre*, 'to treat with violence'. *Vīs* is prob. rel. to L. *vir*, 'man'. See **virile** and cp. **vim, violate, virial, ultra vires.**

vis, viss, n., a weight used in S. India and in Burma. — Tamil *vīsai*, 'division', from the base of OI. *vihitaḥ*, 'divided, distributed'.

visa, n. — L. *vīsa*, fem. pp. of *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **visé.**

visage, n., face, countenance. — ME., fr. OF. (= F.), fr. OF. *vis*, 'face', fr. L. *vīsus*, 'faculty of seeing, sight, vision', fr. *vīsus*, pp. of *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and **-age** and cp. prec. word, **vis-à-vis, envisage.**

Derivatives: *visage*, tr. v., *visag-ed*, adj.

visard, n., visor. — See **visor.**

visarga, n., in Old Indian, 1) a final breath sound, as *h* in *dámaḥ*; 2) the sign representing this sound — OI. *visárgaḥ*, lit. 'discharge', fr. *vī*, 'asunder' (see **with**), and *sárgaḥ*, 'action of letting go, or pouring out', fr. *sṛjáti*, 'he lets go, pours out', which is rel. to Avestic *hᵉrᵉzaiti*, of s.m.

vis-à-vis, adv. — F., 'face to face', fr. OF. *vis*, 'face'. See **visage** and **a.**

viscacha, n., a S. American burrowing rodent. — Sp. *vizcacha*, fr. Quechua *uiscacha.*

Viscaria, n., a genus of plants of the pink family (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *viscum*, 'mistletoe, birdlime' (see **viscum** and **-aria**); so called in allusion to its viscous stem. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

viscera, n. pl., the inner organs of the body. — L. *viscera*, pl. of *vīscus*, of uncertain origin; possibly a derivative of I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist'; see Walde-Hofmann, LEW., II., p. 802 s.v. *viscus.* See **viti-.**

visceral, adj. — ML. *viscerālis*, fr. L. *viscera*, pl. of *vīscus*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-al.**

viscerate, tr. v., to eviscerate. — Formed with verbal suff. **-ate** fr. L. *viscera*. See **viscera** and cp. **eviscerate.**

visceri-, viscero-, combining form denoting the *viscera*. — See **viscera.**

viscid, adj., sticky. — Late L. *viscidus*, fr. L. *viscum*, 'mistletoe, birdlime'. See **viscum** and 1st **-id.**

Derivatives: *viscid-ity*, n., *viscid-ly*, adv., *viscidness*, n.

viscin, n., a sticky substance occurring in the berries of the mistletoe (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. L. *viscum*, 'mistletoe'. See **Viscum.**

viscose, adj., viscous. — Late L. *viscōsus*, 'full of birdlime, sticky, viscous', fr. L. *viscum*. See **viscum** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivative: *viscose*, n., a kind of cellulose used in making rayon.

viscosity, n., stickiness. — ME. *viscosite*, fr. MF. (= F.) *viscosité*, fr. ML. *viscōsitātem*, acc. of *viscōsitās*, fr. L. *viscōsus*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

viscount, n. — ME. *viscounte*, fr. MF. *viscomte, vicomte* (F. *vicomte*), fr. OF., fr. ML. *vicecomes*, compounded of L. *vice*, 'instead of', and *comes*, 'a companion'. See **vice,** prep., and **count,** 'title of nobility' and cp. **vidame.**

viscountcy, n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-cy.**

viscountess, n. — Formed fr. **viscount** with 1st suff. **-ess.** Cp. F. *vicomtesse.*

viscous, adj., sticky. — Late L. *viscōsus*. See **viscose** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *viscous-ly*, adv., *viscous-ness*, n.

Viscum, n., a genus of plants of the mistletoe family (*bot.*) — L. *viscum*, 'mistletoe; birdlime' (whence Late L. *viscidus*, 'bitter, sharp, sticky'), cogn. with Gk. ἰξός (for **Fιξός*), 'mistletoe; birdlime', OSlav. *višnja*, 'cherry' (whence Lith. *vyšnė*, OPruss. *wisnaytos*, of s.m.), OHG. *wīhsila*, MHG. *wīhsel*, G. *Weichsel*, 'morello cherry', and the river name Goth., OHG. *Wihsila* (whence G. *Weichsel*, OPruss. *Wizla*, Pol. *Visla*). These words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **weis-*, 'to melt away', and are cogn. with L. *vīrus*, 'poison'. (F. *gui*, 'mistletoe', derives fr. L. *viscum.*) See **virus** and cp. **viscid, viscous** and the first element in **Ixodidae** and in **weichselwood.**

vise, vice, n., a tool, device. — ME. *vice, vis*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vis*, 'screw', fr. L. *vītis*, 'vine, tendril', fr. the base of *viēre*, 'to bend, twist'. See **viti-.**

Derivative: *vise, vice*, tr. v.

vise, n., a visa. — F., pp. of *viser*, 'to inspect', fr. VL. **vīsāre*, freq. of L. *vidēre* (pp. *vīsus*), 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. **visa.**

Derivative: *vise*, tr. v.

Vishnu, n., one of the Hindu Trimurti, the other two being Brahma and Siva (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Viṣṇuḥ*, lit. 'the active one', from stem *viṣ-*, 'to be active, perform, work', which is of uncertain etymology. Cp. the first element in next word.

Vishvakarma, n., one of the supreme deities in Hindu mythology. — OI. *Víśvakárman*, lit. 'all-doer'. For the first element of this compound see prec. word. OI. *kárman*, 'action, work, deed', is rel. to *kṛṇṓti, karṓti*, 'he makes'; see **karma.**

visibility, n. — Late L. *vīsibilitās*, fr. L. *vīsibilis.* See next word and **-ity.**

visible, adj. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vīsibilis*, fr. *vīsus*, pp. of *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and **-ible.**

Derivatives: *visible-ness*, n., *visibl-y*, adv.

Visigoth, n., one of the West Goths. — Late L. *Visigothī* (pl.), a Teut. loan word whose first element is prob. rel. to OHG. *westan*, 'from the west', etc.; see **west.** For the second element see **Goth.** Accordingly Late L. *Visigothī* lit. means 'the Western Goths'; cp. **Ostrogoth.** The usual explanation of the name as 'the good Goths'—based on the alleged kinship of Late L. *Visī*, 'Visigoths', with OI. *vásuḥ*, 'good'—is erroneous See S. Sigmund Feist, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der gothischen Sprache, Leiden, 1939, p. 568 s.v. *Wisi*, and p. 298 s.v. *iusiza.*

Derivatives: *Visigoth-ic*, adj. and n.

vision, n. — ME. *visioun*, fr. OF. (= F.) *vision*, fr. L. *vīsiōnem*, acc. of *vīsiō*, 'the act of seeing, sight', fr. *vīsus*, pp. of *vidēre*, 'to see', which is rel. to Umbr. *virseto*, 'seen', and cogn. with OI. *véda*, 'I know', *védaḥ*, 'knowledge', *vindáti*, 'finds', Gk. οἶδα (for **Foῖδα*), 'I know', εἶδον (for **ἔFιδον*), 'I saw', ἰδεῖν (for **Fιδεῖν*), 'to see', ἰδέᾱ (prob. for **Fιδέᾱ*), 'look, semblance; kind, nature, class, species', εἶδος (for **Fεῖδος*), 'form, shape', lit. 'that which is seen', εἴδωλον, 'image, phantom', ἴστωρ, Boeot. *Fίστωρ* (for **Fίδτωρ*), 'knowing, learned', ἱστορίᾱ, 'learning by inquiry, knowledge obtained by inquiry, account of one's inquiries; narration, historical narrative; history', Arm. *gitem*, 'I know', *gtanem*, 'I find', OSlav. *vidĕti*, 'to see', *vědĕti*, 'to know', Goth., OE. *witan*, 'to know', Goth. *weitwoþs*, 'witness', Lith. *véidas*, 'face', OPruss. *waidima*, 'we know', OIr. *fiss*, 'knowledge', *ro-fetar*, 'I know', W. *gwyr*, 'one knows'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **weid-*, **woid-*, **wid-*, 'to see; to know' ('I have seen' is synonymous with 'I know'). See **wit,** v., and cp. **advice, advise, belvedere, bevue, clairvoyant, device, devise, envisage, envy, evidence, evident, improvise, interview, invidious, invisible, jurisprudence, preview, previse, providence, provident, provision, proviso, provisor, prudence, prudent, review, revise, revision, supervise, supervision, supervisor, survey, vide, videlicet, vidimus, view, visa, visage, vis-à-vis, visible, visit, visor, visual, vista** and the second element in **righteous.** Cp. also **Veda, Vedanta.** For derivatives of Greek origin see **idea** and **history.** See also **druid, gwyniad, vendace** and **Wend,** which are Celtic derivatives.

Derivatives: *vision*, tr. v., *vision-al*, adj., *vision-al-ly*, adv., *vision-ary*, adj. and n., *vision-ari-ly*, adv., *vision-ari-ness*, n.

visit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *visiten*, fr. OF. (= F.) *visiter*, fr. L. *vīsitāre*, 'to see frequently, to go to see', freq. of *vīsere*, 'to look at often or at-

tentively', itself a freq. of *vidēre* (pp. *vīsus*), 'to see'. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *visit*, n., *visit-able*, adj., *visitant* (q.v.), *visit-ative*, adj., *visitatorial* (q.v.), *visit-ing*, adj., *visitor* (q.v.)

visitant, adj. and n. — L. *vīsitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *vīsitāre*. See **visit,** v., and **-ant.**

visitation, n. — ME. *visitacioun*, fr. MF. (= F.) *visitation*, fr. OF., fr. L. *vīsitātiōnem*, acc. of *vīsitātiō*, fr. *vīsitātus*, pp. of *vīsitāre*. See **visit,** v., and **-ation.**
Derivative: *visitation-al*, adj.

visitatorial, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ial** fr. Late L. *vīsitātor*, 'visitor', from L. *vīsitātus*, pp. of *vīsitāre*. See **visit.**

visitor, n. — ME. *visitour*, fr. MF. *visiteor, visiteur* (F. *visiteur*), fr. OF., fr. *visiter*, fr. L. *vīsitāre*. See **visit** and agential suff. **-or.**

visor, vizor, n., mask; front part of the helmet. — ME. *viser*, fr. AF. *visere, viser*, fr. OF. *visiere* (F. *visière*), fr. OF. *vis*, 'face'. See **visage.**

viss, n., a weight. — See **vis,** 'a weight'.

vista, n., view. — It., 'sight, view', fem. of *visto*, a collateral form of *veduto*, pp. of *vedere*, 'to see', used as a noun, fr. L. *vidēre*; see **vision.** The word *vista* was introduced into English by the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706).

visual, adj. — ME., fr. Late L. *vīsuālis*, fr. L. *vīsus*, 'sight', fr. *vīsus*, pp. of *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and adj. suff. **-al.**
Derivatives: *visual-ity*, n., *visual-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *visual-iz-ation*, n., *visual-iz-er*, n., *visual-ly*, adv.

visuo-, combining form meaning 'vision'. — Fr. L. *vīsus*, 'sight'. See prec. word.

Vitaceae, n. pl., the vine family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Vitis** with suff. **-aceae.**

vitaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

vital, adj., 1) pertaining to life; 2) living; 3) essential to life; essential; 4) fatal, deadly. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vītālis*, 'pertaining to life', fr. *vīta*, 'life, livelihood', which stands for $*g^{w}īwitā$ is rel. to L. *vīvus* (for $*g^{w}īwos$), 'living', *vīvō* (for $*g^{w}īwō$), 'I live', and cogn. with Gk. βίος (for $*g^{w}iwos$), 'life', βιοτή, βιοτεῖᾶ (for $*g^{w}iwot$-), 'way of life, livelihood', Lith. *gyvatà*, '(eternal) life', fr. I.-E. base $*g^{w}ei$-, 'to live'. See **quick,** and cp. **bio-** and words there referred to. Cp. also **viable, viand, victual, vitamin, viva, vivacity, vivarium, viva voce, vivandiere, vivarium, vive, Vivian, vivid, vivify, vivisection, aquavitae, convivial, revive, reviviscent, savoir vivre, Sempervivum.**
Derivatives: *vital-ism*, n., *vital-ist*, n., *vitality* (q.v.), *vital-ly*, adv., *vital-ness*, n., *vital-ize*, tr. v., *vital-iz-ation*, n., *vital-iz-er*, n.

vitality, n., vital force. — L. *vītālitās*, fr. *vītālis*, 'pertaining to life'. See prec. word and **-ity.**

vitals, n. pl., the vital organs. — Formed fr. **vital,** adj., taken as a noun.

vitamin, also **vitamine,** n. (*biochem.*) — G. *Vitamin*, coined by the Polish biochemist Casimir Funk (1884-), the discoverer of vitamins, in 1913 fr. L. *vīta*, 'life', and G. *Amin*; so called by him because it was orig. supposed to be an amine. See **vital** and **amine** and cp. **avitaminosis.**

vitaphone, n., a machine used to reproduce speech simultaneously with moving pictures. — Lit. 'life sound', a hybrid coined fr. L. *vīta*, 'life' and Gk. φωνή, 'sound, voice'. See **vital** and **phone,** 'speech sound'.

vitellarium, n., that part of the ovary in certain flatworms which produces yolk-filled cells. — ModL., formed fr. **vitellus** with suff. **-arium.**
Derivative: *vitellari-an*, adj.

vitelligenous, adj., yolk-producing. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *vitellus*, 'yolk of an egg', and the Gk. suff. -γενής, 'born of', used in the modern sense 'produced by'. See **vitellus** and **-genous.**

vitellin, n., protein in the yolk of an egg (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **vitellus** with suff. **-in.**

vitelline, adj., pertaining to the yolk of an egg. — Formed fr. **vitellus** (q.v.) with chem. suff. **-ine.**

vitello-, combining form for *vitellus*. — See next word.

vitellus, n., the yolk of an egg. — L., lit. 'a little calf', formed with the dimin. suff. **-ellus** fr. *vitulus*, 'calf'; see **vitular.** The word *vitellus* was first used in the sense 'yolk of an egg', by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman physician and writer of the early 1st cent.

Vitex, n., a genus of plants of the verbena family (*bot.*) — L. *vitex*, 'the chaste tree', rel. to *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', *vītis*, 'vine'. See **viti-.**

viti-, combining form meaning 'vine', as in viticulture. — L. *vīti-*, fr. *vītis*, 'vine, grapevine', rel. to *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', *vīmen*, 'twig, switch, osier', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also Gk. ἶτέᾶ (prob. for $*Fειτέᾶ$), 'willow', OE. *wīðe*, 'withe', *wīðig*, 'willow, willow twig'. See **withy** and cp. **vimen.**

vitiate, tr. v., to render faulty or impure; to corrupt; to pervert. — L. *vitiātus*, pp. of *vitiāre*, 'to make faulty, mar, corrupt, vitiate', fr. *vitium*, 'fault, defect, blemish, crime, vice'. See **vice,** 'moral fault', and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *vitiat-ed*, adj.; *vitiation* (q.v.), *vitiator* (q.v.)

vitiation, n. — L. *vitiātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vitiātus*, pp. of *vitiāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vitiator, n. — L. *vitiātor*, fr. *vitiātus*, pp. of *vitiāre*. See **vitiate** and agential suff. **-or.**

viticulture, n., cultivation of the vine. — Compounded of **viti-** and **culture.**
Derivatives: *viticultur-al*, adj., *viticultur-ist*, n.

vitiligo, n., a name of a skin disease (*med.*) — L. *vitilīgō*, 'a kind of tetter', coined by Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Roman physician and writer of the early 1st cent., fr. *vitium*, 'fault, blemish, taint'. See **vice,** 'moral fault'.

vitiosity, n., viciousness. — L. *vitiōsitās*, 'faultiness, corruption', fr. *vitiōsus*. See **vicious** and **-ity.**

Vitis, n., a genus of plants, the grape (*bot.*) — L. *vītis*, 'vine, grapevine'. See **viti-.**

vitrage, n., a curtain designed for windows. — F., 'glazing, glasswork, glass partition', fr. *vitre*, 'glass', fr. L. *vitrum*. See **vitreo-** and **-age.**

vitreo-, combining form used in the sense of *vitreous*. — Fr. L. *vitreus*, 'of glass', fr. *vitrum*, 'glass', which is identical with *vitrum*, 'woad'. The glass was called *vitrum* because of its bluish woadlike color. See **woad** and cp. **vitrescent, Vitrina, vitriol** and the last element in **sandiver.**

vitreous, adj., resembling glass. — L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum*, 'glass'. See **vitreo-** and **-ous.**
Derivatives: *vitreous-ly*, adv., *vitreous-ness*, n.

vitrescence, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

vitrescent, adj., tending to become glass. — Formed fr. L. *vitrum*, 'glass'. See **vitreo-** and **-escent.**

vitrescible, adj., capable of becoming glass. — See prec. word and **-ible.**

vitric, adj., glasslike. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. *vitrum*, 'glass'. See **vitreo-.**

vitrics, n., the art of making glassware. — See prec. word and **-ics.**

vitrifaction, n., vitrification. — Compounded of L. *vitrum* (see **vitreo-**) and **-faction.**

vitrifiable, adj. — Formed fr. **vitrify** with suff. **-able.**
Derivative: *vitrifiabil-ity*, n.

vitrification, n. — Compounded of L. *vitrum*, 'glass' (see **vitreo-**), and **-fication.**

vitriform, adj., glasslike. — Compounded of L. *vitrum*, 'glass', and *forma*, 'form, shape'. See **vitreo-** and **form,** n.

vitrify, tr. v., to convert into glass; intr. v., to be converted into glass. — F. *vitrifier*, fr. MF., formed fr. L. *vitrum*, 'glass' and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **vitreo-** and **-fy.**

Vitrina, n., a genus of landsnails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *vitrum*, 'glass' (see **vitreo-**); so called in allusion to the translucent spiral shell.

vitriol, n. — ME. *vitriole*, fr. MF. (= F.) *vitriol*, fr. OF., fr. ML. *vitriolum*, prop. subst. use of the neut of the adj. **vitriolus*, which corresponds to L. *vitreolus*, 'of glass', dimin. of *vitreus*, 'of glass, glassy', fr. *vitrum*, 'glass' (see **vitreo-**); so called in allusion to the glassy lustre of this sulfate.
Derivatives: *vitriol*, tr. v., *vitriol-ate*, tr. v., *vitriol-ation*, n., *vitriolic* (q.v.), *vitriolize* (q.v.)

vitriolic, adj. — F. *vitriolique*, fr. *vitriol*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

vitriolize, tr. v. — A hybrid coined fr. **vitriol** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.
Derivatives: *vitrioliz-ation*, n., *vitrioliz-er*, n.

Vitruvian, adj., pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollo, a Roman architect in the age of Augustus. — Formed from the name of *Vitruvius* with suff. **-an.**

vitta, n., tube for oil in certain umbelliferous plants (*bot.*) — L. *vitta*, 'a band, ribbon, fillet', prob. for **vīta*, fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', *vītis*, 'vine'. See **viti-** and cp. the next two words.

Vittadinia, n., a genus of herbs (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist C. *Vittadini* (1800-65). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Vittaria, n., a genus of ferns, the ribbon ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *vitta*. See **vitta** and **-aria.**

vittate, adj., having vittae (*bot.*) — L. *vittātus*, 'bound with a fillet or ribbon', fr. *vitta*. See **vitta** and adj. suff. **-ate.**

vitular, vitulary, adj., pertaining to a calf or calves. — Formed with suff. **-ar,** resp. **-ary,** fr. L. *vitulus*, 'calf'. See **veal** and cp. **vitellus.**

vituline, adj., pertaining to a calf or to veal. — L. *vitulīnus* fr. *vitulus*, 'calf'. See **veal** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) and cp. prec. word.

vituperable, adj. — See next word and **-able.**

vituperate, tr. v., to berate, revile. — L. *vituperātus*, pp. stem of *vituperāre*, 'to censure, blame, disparage', which is compounded of *vitium*, 'defect, blemish', and **-paros*, fr. *parāre*, 'to prepare'. See **vice,** 'moral fault', **pare** and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivative: *vituperat-ory*, adj.

vituperation, n. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vituperātiōnem*, acc. of *vituperātiō*, 'censuring, blaming', fr. *vituperātus*, pp. of *vituperāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

vituperative, adj. — Late L. *vituperātīvus*, fr. L. *vituperātus*, pp. of *vituperāre*. See **vituperate** and **-ive.**
Derivative: *vituperative-ly*, adv.

vituperator, n. — L. *vituperātor*, fr. *vituperātus*, pp. of *vituperāre*. See **vituperate** and agential suff. **-or.**

viuva, n., a rockfish (*Acutomentum ovale*). — Port., lit. 'widow', fr. L. *vidua*, 'widow'. See *widow* and cp. *vidual*. Cp. also **widow bird.**

viva, interj. and n. — It., 'long live ...', lit. 'let him live', imper. of *vivere*, 'to live', fr. L. *vīvere*. See **vivid.**

vivace, adj., vivacious (*musical direction*). — It. See next word.

vivacious, adj., lively. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *vīvāx*, gen. *vīvācis*, 'lively, vigorous', fr. *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vivid.**
Derivatives: *vivacious-ly*, adv., *vivacious-ness*, n.

vivacity, n., liveliness. — L. *vīvācitās*, fr. *vīvāx*, gen. *vīcācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

vivandière, n., a woman who formerly accompanied a French army and sold wine and provisions. — F., fem. of *vivandier*, 'sutler, canteen purveyor', fr. VL. **vīvanda*, fr. L. *vīvenda*, neut. pl. of the gerundive of *vīvere*, 'to live', used as a fem. sing. noun. See **vivid** and cp. **viand.**

vivarium, n. — L. *vīvārium*, 'an enclosure in which animals are kept alive', prop. neut. of the adj. *vīvārius*, 'pertaining to living creatures', used as a noun, fr. *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vivid** and **-arium.**

viva voce, adv., by word of mouth. — L. *vīvā vōce*, 'with the living voice', abl. of *vīva vōx*. *Vīva* is the fem. of *vīvus*, 'living', from the stem of *vīvere*, 'to live'. See **vivid** and **voice.**
Derivatives: *viva voce*, adj. and n.

vive, v. — F., 'let him live, long live...' 3 pers. pres. subj. of *vivre*, 'to live', fr. L. *vīvere*. See **vivid.**

Viverra, n., the typical genus of civets (*zool.*) — L. *vīverra*, 'ferret', cogn. with ModPers. *varvarah*, 'squirrel', Lith. *voverẽ*, *véveris*, *vaiveris*, Leth. *vāvere*, OPruss. *weware*, 'male of various animals', OSlav. *věverica*, W. *gwywer*, Bret. *gwiber*, 'squirrel', and with the second element in OHG. *eihhurno*, *eihhorno*, MHG. *eichorn*, G. *Eichhorn*, MDu. *eencoren*, Du. *eekhoorn*, MLG. *ēkhorn*, *ēkeren*, ON. *īkorni*, Norw. *eikorne*, OSwed. *ēkorne*. Swed, *ekorre*, Dan. *egern*, OE. *ācweorna*, *ācwern* [(the first element of these Teut. words is rel. to E. *oak* (q.v.), the second was assimilated to OHG., etc. (see *horn*)]. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to bend'; the squirrel was so called from the bent shape of the tail. For other derivatives of base **wer-* see **version** and cp. **worm.**

vives, n., disease of the submaxillary glands in young horses (*veterin.*) — F., fr. ML. *vivae*, fr. Arab. *adh-dhi'ba*^{h} (whence also Sp. *adibas*), lit. 'the she-wolf', fr. *adh*, assimilated form of the art. *al*, and *dhi'ba*^{h}, fem. of *dhi'b*, 'wolf', which is rel. to Heb. *z*^{e}*ēbh*, Akkad. *zību*, Aram. *dēbhā*, 'wolf', Ethiop. *ze'eb*, 'hyena'. F. *avives*, 'vives', has been refashioned fr. original *vives* after Arab. *adh-dhi'ba*^{h}. Cp. **avives.**

vivi-, combining form meaning 'living; alive'. — L. *vīvi-* fr. *vīvus*, 'living, alive'. See **vivid.**

Vivian, masc. PN. — L. *Vīviānus* (whence also F. *Vivien*), lit. 'living, alive'. See **vivid.**

Vivian, Vivien, fem. PN. — Generally regarded as borrowed fr. F. *Vivienne*, fem. of *Vivien* (see prec. word), but prob. a misreading of the Celtic name *Ninian*.

vivianite, n., a hydrous ferrous phosphate (*mineral.*) — G. *Vivianit*, named after the English mineralogist J. G. *Vivian*, who discovered it. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vivid, adj., 1) lively; 2) bright; 3) intense. — L. *vīvidus*, 'full of life, animated', fr. *vīvus*, 'living, alive', which is rel. to *vīvō*, *vīvere*, 'to live', *vīta*, 'life'. See **vital** and cp. words there referred to. For the ending see 1st suff. **-id.**
Derivatives: *vivid-ly*, adv., *vivid-ness*, n.

vivificate, tr. v., to revive, vivify. — Late L. *vīvificātus*, pp. of *vīvificāre*, 'to make alive'. See **vivify** and verbal suff. **-ate.**

vivification, n. — Fr. Late L. *vīvificātus*, pp. of *vīvificāre*. See prec. word and **-ion.**

vivify, tr. v., 1) to give life to; 2) to make vivid. — F. *vivifier*, fr. Late L. *vīvificāre*, 'to make alive, restore to life', which is compounded of L. *vīvus*, 'living, alive', and *-ficāre*, fr. *facere*, 'to make, do'. See **vivid** and **-fy.**

viviparity, n., the state of being viviparous. — Formed fr. L. *vīviparus* (see next word) with suff. **-ity.**

viviparous, adj., producing living young. — L. *vīviparus*, 'bringing forth its young alive', compounded of *vīvus*, 'living, alive', and *parĕre*, 'to bring forth'. See **vivid** and **-parous.**
Derivatives: *viviparous-ly*, adv., *viviparous-ness*, n.

Viviparus, n., a genus of snails (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. L. *vīviparus*; see prec. word. The genus is so called because the young are born alive.

vivisect, tr. v., to dissect alive; intr. v., to practice vivisection. — Compounded of L. *vīvus*, 'living, alive', and *sectus*, pp. of *secāre*, 'to cut'. See **vivid** and **section.**
Derivatives: *vivisect-ible*, adj., *vivisect-or*, n.

vivisection, n., the dissection of a living animal. — Compounded of L. *vīvus* (see prec. word) and *sectiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, 'a cutting'. See **section.**
Derivatives: *vivisection-al*, adj., *vivisection-al-ly*, adv., *vivisection-ist*, n.

vixen, n., a she-fox. — Dial. ME. *fixen*, fr. ME. *fyxen*, fr. OE. *fyxen*, 'fox'; see **fox** and fem. suff. **-en.**
Derivatives: *vixen-ish*, adj., *vixen-ish-ly*, adv., *vixen-ish-ness*, n.

vizier, more correctly **vizir,** n. — Turk. *vezīr*, 'counsellor', fr. Arab. *wazír* (in vulgar pronunciation *wezír*), fr. Avestic *viçira*, 'arbitrator, judge'. In Arabic *wazír* superseded *kātib* (lit. 'writer') in the meaning of 'secretary of state'. The 'Arabic' word was 're-borrowed' by the Persians under the Ommiads; see The Encyclopedia of Islam, IV, 1229. Cp. **alquacil.**

vizierate, vizirate, n., the office or dignity of a vizier. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and subst. suff. **-ate** (representing L. *-ātus*).

Vlach, n. and adj. — See **Walach.**

vocable, n., a word; a term. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *vocābulum*, 'designation, name', lit. 'that by which anything is called', fr. *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and **-able.**

vocable, adj., capable of utterance. — Formed with suff. **-able** fr. L. *vocāre*, 'to call'. See **vocable,** n.
Derivative: *vocabl-y*, adv.

vocabulary, n., 1) a list of words; 2) all the words of a language; 3) all the words used by a person, class or people. — ML. *vocabulārium*, 'list of words', fr. L. *vocābulum*. See prec. word and subst. suff. **-ary.**
Derivatives: *vocabular-ian*, adj. and n.

vocal, adj. — ME., fr. L. *vōcālis*, 'uttering a voice, sounding sonorous', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and adj. suff. **-al** and cp. **equivocal, univocal.**
Derivatives: *vocal*, n., *vocal-ism*, n., *vocal-ist*, n., *vocal-ity*, n., *vocal-ize*, tr. v., *vocal-iz-ation*, n., *vocal-iz-er*, n., *vocal-ly*, adv., *vocal-ness*, n.

vocation, n. — ME. *vocacioun*, fr. L. *vocātiōnem*, acc. of *vocātiō*, fr. *vocātus*, 'called', pp. of *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and **-ation.**
Derivatives: *vocation-al*, adj., *vocation-al-ly*, adv.

vocative, adj., of, or relating to, the vocative case (*gram.*) — ME. *vocatif*, lit. 'calling', fr. L. *vocātīvus*, fr. *vocātus*, pp. of *vocāre*, 'to call, summon'; see **vocal** and **-ative.**

vocative, n. (*gram.*) — L. (*casus*) *vocātīvus*, 'the case of summoning'. See **vocative,** adj.

vociferance, n. — Formed from next word with suff. **-ce.**

vociferant, adj. — L. *vōciferāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *vōciferāre*. See next word and **-ant.**

vociferate, intr. v., to shout loudly, tr. v., to utter with a loud voice. — L. *vōciferātus*, pp. of *vōciferārī*, 'to cry out, to shout', compounded of *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice', and *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **voice** and **bear,** 'to carry', and verbal suff. **-ate.**
Derivatives: *vociferat-ion*, n., *vociferat-or*, n.

vociferous, adj., shouting loudly; clamorous. — Compounded of L. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice', and the stem of *ferre*, 'to carry'. See **voice** and **-ferous.**
Derivatives: *vociferous-ly*, adv., *vociferous-ness*, n.

vodka, n. — Russ., dimin. of *voda*, 'water', which is cogn. with Gk. ὕδωρ, Goth. *wato*, OE. *wæter*. See **water.**

voe, n., an inlet, creek in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. — ON. *vāgr*, 'sea'. See **vogue.**

vogesite, n., a variety of pyrope (*mineral.*) — G. *Vogesit*, named after *Vogesen*, the German name of the Vosges mountains. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vogue, n., 1) popular favor; 2) popular usage; fashion. — MF. (= F.), 'swaying motion, rowing, vogue, fashion', back formation fr. *voguer*, 'to sway, move along', fr. It. *vogare* or OProvenç. *vogar*, of s.m., which are prob. of Teut. origin. Cp. OS., OHG. *wāg*, MHG. *wāc*, 'water in motion, wave, billow' [HG. *wage* (whence G. *Woge*), 'wave, billow', is a loan word fr. MLG. *wage*], OFris. *wēg*, *wei*, ON. *vāgr*, 'water in motion, wave, billow, sea', Goth. *wēgs*, 'tempest' (in the pl. 'waves, billows'). All these Teut. words orig. meant 'water in motion', and derive fr. Teut. base **weg-*, corresponding to I.-E. base **wegh-*, 'to move', whence also OE. *wegan*, 'to carry, move'. See **weigh** and cp. prec. word and the first element in **wainscot.** Cp. F. *vague*, 'wave', which derives fr. ON. *vāgr*.
Derivatives: *vogue*, adj., *vogu-ish*, *vogue-ish*, adj.

voice, n. — ME. *vois*, *voice*, fr. OF. *voiz*, *vois* (F. *voix*), fr. L. *vōcem* (whence also It. *voce*, Provenç. *votz*, Sp., Port. *voz*), acc. of *vōx*, 'voice, sound, tone, call', rel. to *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. I.-E. base **weq*^{w}*-*, **woq*^{w}*-*, 'voice; to speak', whence also OI. *vácas-*, 'sound, word', Avestic *vacah-*, of s.m., OI. *vakti*, *vivakti*, 'says, speaks'. Toch. A *wak*, B *wek*, 'voice', Gk. ἔπος, Cypr. *Fέπος*, 'word, song, narrative', ὄψ (for **Fόψ*), 'voice', ὄσσα (for **Fόκια*), 'voice, tale', ἐν-οπή, 'crying, shouting, voice', OPruss. *wackis*, 'shouting, noise', *wackītwei*, 'to call', OHG. *gi-wahan(en)*, MHG. *ge-wähenen*, G. *er-wähnen*, 'to mention'. Cp. **vox, vocal, vocation, vocative, vociferate, vowel, advocate, advowee, advowson, avocation, avouch, avoué, avow, convicium, convocate, convoke, equivocal, equivoque, evocation, evoke, invocation, invoke, irrevocable, provocation, provoke, revocation, revoke, semivocal, televox, univocal, viva voce.** Cp. also **epic, epopee, epos** and the second element in **Calliope.**
Derivative: *voice*, tr. v., *voic-ed*, adj., *voice-ful*, adj., *voice-ful-ness*, n., *voice-less*, adj., *voice-less-ly*, adv., *voice-less-ness*, n.

void, adj., empty. — ME. *void*, *voide*, fr. OF. *voit*, *voide*, dial forms of *vuit*, *vuide*, 'empty', fr. VL. **vocit-(um)*, for **vacit-(um)*, for L. *vacāt(um)*, pp. stem of *vacāre*, 'to be empty'. See **vacant** and cp. **avoid, devoid.**
Derivatives: *void*, n., n., *void*, v. (q.v.), *void-able*, adj., *void-able-ness*, n., *void-ed*, adj., *void-er*, n.

void, tr. v., to make empty. — ME. *voiden*, fr. OF. *voidier*, dial. form of *vuidier* (F. *vider*), 'to make empty', fr. OF., fr. VL. **vocitāre*, of s.m., for **vacitāre*, fr. **vacit(um)*. See **void,** adj.
Derivatives: *void-able*, adj., *void-able-ness*, n., *void-ed*, adj., *void-er*, n.

voile, n., a thin material used for women's dresses. — F. *voile*, 'veil', fr. L. *vēlum*. See **veil.**

voivode, n., vaivode. — Russ. *voevoda*, orig. meaning 'leader of the army', fr. OSlav. *vojĭ*, 'warriors', and *-voda*, 'leader'. See **vaivode.**

volage, adj., fickle, flighty. — ME., fr. MF. (=F.), fr. L. *volāticus*, 'fleeting, flighty', fr. *volāt-(um)*, pp. stem of *volāre*, 'to fly'. See next word and **-age.**

volant, adj., flying. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *volantem*, acc. of *volāns*, pres. part. of *volāre*, 'to fly', which is of uncertain origin. It is possibly cogn. with OI. *garút*, 'wing', *garutmán*, 'winged; bird', *garuḍáḥ*, name of a mythical bird. Cp. **volage, volatile, vol-au-vent, vole** (in card playing), **volet, volitant, volitation, volley, volplane, volucrine.** For the ending see suff. **-ant.**

Volapük, n., an artificial language invented by Johann Martin Schleyer (1831-1912) in 1879. — Lit. 'world's speech', fr. *vol*, 'world', and *pük*, 'speech'. *Vol* was coined fr. E. *world*, *pük*, fr. E. *speech.*

volar, adj., pertaining to the palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot (*anat.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ar** fr. L. *vola*, 'palm of the hand, sole of the foot', which is prob. a derivative of I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to turn, twist, roll', whence L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

volatile, adj., flying (*rare*); 2) quickly evaporating; 3) easily changing, fickle. — F., fr. L. *volātilis*, 'flying, fleeting, transitory', which was formed with suff. *-ilis* fr. *volāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *volāre*. See **volant** and **-ile.**
Derivatives: *volatile-ness*, n., *volatil-ity*, n.,

volatil-ize, tr. and intr. v., *volatil-iz-ation*, n.

vol-au-vent, n., a kind of pie. — F., lit. 'flying in the wind'. See **volant** and **wind,** 'air'.

volborthite, n., a hydrous vanadate of copper, barium and calcium (*mineral.*) — F., named in 1837 after the Russian scientist Alexander von *Volborth* (1800-1876), its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

volcanic, adj. — F. *volcanique*, fr. It. *vulcanico*, fr. *vulcano*. See **volcano** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

volcanicity, n. — F. *volcanicité*, fr. *volcanique*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

volcanism, n., volcanic action; volcanic phenomena. — F. *volcanisme*, fr. *volcan*. See **volcano** and **-ism.**

volcanist, n., a student of volcanic phenomena. — F. *volcaniste*, fr. *volcan*. See **volcano** and **-ist.**

volcanize, tr. v., to subject to volcanic heat. — F. *volcaniser*, fr. *volcan*. See **volcano** and **-ize.**

Derivatives: *volcaniz-ation*, n., *volcaniz-er*, n.

volcano, n. — It. *vulcano*, *volcano*, fr. L. *Vulcānus*, name of the god of fire. Cp. F. *volcan*, Sp. *volcan*, 'volcano', and see **Vulcan.**

volcanology, n., the study of volcanoes. — A hybrid coined fr. **volcano,** a word of Latin origin, and Gk. -λογίᾱ, fr. -λόγος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic'). See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *volcanolog-ical*, adj., *volcanolog-ist*, n.

vole, n., the winning of all the tricks in a deal in a card game. — F. *vole*, back formation fr. *voler*, 'to fly', fr. L. *volāre*. See **volant.**

vole, n., a rodent of the genus *Nicrotus*. — Short for *vole mouse*, lit. 'field mouse'. E. *vole*, 'field', is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *völlr*, Norw. *vole*, 'field, meadow', which are rel. to OE. *weald*, *wald*, 'forest, woodland'. See **wold.**

volet, n., one of the wings of a triptych (*paint.*) — F., fr. *voler*, 'to fly'. See **volant** and **-et.**

volitant, adj., flying (*zool.*) — L. *volitāns*, gen. *-antis*, pres. part. of *volitāre*, 'to fly', freq. of *volāre*. See **volant.**

volitation, n., the act of flying. — L. *volitātiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *volitāt(-um)*, pp. stem of *volitāre*. See prec. word and **-ation.**

Derivative: *volitation-al*, adj.

volition, n., the act of willing. — ML. *volitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. L. *volō*, *velle*, 'to wish, will'. See **voluntary** and **-ition** and cp. **nolition.**

Derivatives: *volition-al*, adj., *volition-al-ly*, adv., *volition-ary*, adj., *volition-less*, adj.

volitive, adj., pertaining to the will. — See prec. word and **-ive.**

Volkslied, n., folk song. — G., compounded of *Volk*, 'people, folk', and *Lied*, 'song'. See **folk** and **lied.**

Volksraad, n., legislative body in the former Orange Free State. — Du., lit. 'counsel of the people', fr. *volk*, 'people', and *raad*, 'counsel'. See **folk** and **raad.**

volley, n., a flight of missiles. — MF. (= F.) *volée*, 'flight; volley', prop. fem. pp. of *voler*, 'to fly', used as a noun. See **volant.**

Derivatives: *volley*, tr. and intr. v., *volley-er*, n., *volley-ing*, adj., *volley-ing-ly*, adv.

volplane, intr. v., to glide toward the earth in an airplane. — F. *vol plané*, fr. *vol*, 'flight', and pp. of *planer*, 'to float, glide', fr. *plane*, '(air)plane'. See **volant** and **plane,** 'airplane'.

volt, n., a turning movement of a horse (*manege*). — F. *volte*, fr. It. *volta*. See **volta.**

volt, n., the unit of electromotive force. — Named after the Italian physicist, the Count Alessandro *Volta* (1745-1827).

Derivative: *volt-age*, n.

volta, n., pl. **volte,** 'times'; *una volta*, 'once' *due volte*, 'twice' (*mus.*) — It. *volta*, 'a turn; a turn in time', fr. L. **volvita*, fr. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **vault,** 'to leap', and cp. **volte-face, volti, archivolt.**

voltaic, adj., designating electricity produced by chemical action. — Lit. 'pertaining to *Volta*'. See **volt,** 'unit of electromotive force', and adj. suff. **-ic.**

Voltairian, adj., pertaining to the French writer and philosopher Voltaire (1696-1778); n., an adherent of the doctrines of Voltaire.—For the ending see suff. **-ian.**

Derivative: *Voltairian-ism*, n.

voltameter, n., an instrument for measuring electricity by electrolysis. — Coined from the name of *Volta* (see **volt,** 'unit of electromotive force') and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

volte-face, n., a turning round; a reversal of opinion. — F., 'a turning round', fr. It. *volta faccia*, lit. 'a turning of the face', fr. *volta*, imper. of *voltare*, 'to turn', and *faccia*, 'face'. See **volt,** 'a turning movement', and **face.**

Derivative: *volte-face*, intr. v.

volti, v., turn; turn over (*musical direction*). — It., pres. subj. of *voltare*, 'to turn'. See **volt,** 'a turning movement'.

voltmeter, n., an instrument for measuring the difference of potentials in volts (*elect.*) — Coined fr. **volt,** 'unit of electromotive force', and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** poetical rhythm'.

voltzite, n., a zinc oxysulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the French mining engineer Philippe L. *Voltz* (1785-1840). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

volubility, n. — Either fr. F. *volubilité* or directly fr. L. *volūbilitās*, fr. *volūbilis*. See next word and **-ity.**

voluble, adj., glib. — MF. (= F.), fr. L. *volūbilis*, 'rolling, whirling, fluent (of speech), voluble', fr. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

Derivatives: *voluble-ness*, n., *volubl-y*, adv.

volucrine, adj., pertaining to birds. — Formed with suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*) fr. L. *volucris* (scil. *avis*), 'a bird', fem. of *volucer*, 'flying, winged', which derives from the stem of *volāre*, 'to fly'. See **volant.**

volume, n. — ME. *volum*, *volume*, fr. MF. (= F.) *volume*, fr. OF., fr. L. *volūmen*, 'a roll; a book rolled up', fr. *volvere*, pp. *volūtus*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

Derivatives: *volume*, intr. and tr. v., *volum-ed*, adj.

volumenometer, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *volūmen* (see prec. word) and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

volumeter, n., an instrument for measuring the volume of liquids and gases. — Contraction of *volume-meter* (see *haplology*). See **volume** and **meter,** 'poetical rhythm'.

volumetric, volumetrical, adj., pertaining to the measurement of volume. — Contraction of *volume-metric*. See **volume** and **metric** and cp. prec. word.

voluminal, adj., pertaining to volume. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** from L. *volūmen*, gen. *volūminis*, 'volume'. See **volume.**

voluminous, adj., bulky. — Late L. *volūminōsus*, fr. L. *volūmen*, gen. *volūminis*, 'volume'. See **volume** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *voluminos-ity*, n., *voluminous-ly*, adv., *voluminous-ness*, n.

voluntarism, n., the theory that the will is the basic principle. — G. *Voluntarismus*, irregularly formed by the German national economist and sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies (1855-1936) (in his work *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte Spinozas*) in 1883 fr. L. *voluntārius*, 'of one's free will', and suff. *-ismus*. See next word and **-ism.**

voluntary, adj., 1) done by one's own free choice; 2) controlled by the will. — ME., fr. L. *voluntārius*, 'of one's free will, voluntary', fr. *voluntās*, 'will', from the stem of *volō*, *velle*, 'to will, wish', fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence also Goth. *wiljan*, OE. *willan*, 'to will'. See **will,** v., and cp. **volition, volunteer, benevolent, malevolent, nolens-volens, voluptuous.**

Derivatives: *voluntary*, n., *voluntari-ly*, adv., *voluntari-ness*, n.

voluntative, adj., voluntary. — ML. *voluntātīvus*, fr. L. *voluntās*, gen. *-ātis*. See **voluntary** and **-ative.**

volunteer, n., one who offers himself of his own free will, as for military service. — F. *volontaire*, fr. L. *voluntārius*. See prec. word and **-eer.**

Derivatives: *volunteer*, adj. and tr. v., *volunteer-ly*, adv.

voluptuary, n., a voluptuous person. — L. *voluptuārius*, fr. *voluptās*. See next word and subst. suff. **-ary.**

voluptuous, adj., sensuous. — ME., fr. L. *voluptuōsus*, 'full of pleasure', fr. *voluptās*, 'pleasure', fr. *volup(e)*, neut. of **volupis*, 'pleasant', which is prob. cogn. with Homeric Gk. ἔλπειν, 'to cause to hope', Gk. ἔλπεσθαι, 'to hope', ἐλπίς, 'hope', ἐλπωρή, 'hope', fr. I.-E. **wel-p-*, an enlargement of base **wel-*, 'to will, wish', whence L. *volō*, *velle*, 'to wish, will'. See **voluntary** and **-ous.**

Derivatives: *voluptuous-ly*, adv., *voluptous-ness*, n.

volute, n., a spiral scroll forming the chief features in Ionic and Corinthian capitals. — F., fr. It. *voluta*, fr. L. *volūta*, 'spiral scroll, volute', prop. subst. use of the fem. pp. of *volvere*, 'to roll, roll along, turn about', which is cogn. with Gk. εἰλεῖν (for *ϝελνεῖν), 'to roll, turn, twist', εἰλύειν (for *ϝελνύειν or *ἐϝελύειν), 'to roll round, enfold, enwrap', ἐλύειν, 'to roll', ἐλίσσειν, Att. ἑλίττειν, Ion. εἰλίσσειν, (for *ϝελίκιειν), 'to wind, roll', ἕλιξ (for *ϝέλιξ), 'coil, spiral', Arm. *gelum*, 'I turn, twist', *glem*, 'I roll', OI. *vṛṇóti*, *ūṛṇóti*, 'covers, wraps', *varútram*, 'wrapper', *válate*, 'turns', Toch. *wāl*, 'he covered', *walui*, 'worms', B *lykwar*, A *likwār*, 'times', B *wai-walau*, 'giddiness', OSlav. *valiti*, 'to roll', *vlŭna*, 'wave', *vlajati*, 'to be driven about the waves', Lith. *veliù*, *vélti*, 'to full', *vilnìs*, 'wave', *apvalùs*, 'round', OSlav. *olŭ* (for **ob-vlŭ*), 'round', Alb. *val'ε* 'the boiling of water, wave', Goth. *walwjan*, 'to roll', OE. *wealwian*, 'to roll round', *wylm*, 'billow', *wiella*, 'fountain, spring', *weoloc*, *wiluc*, 'triton, trumpet shell', OIr. *fulumain*, 'rolling', *fillim*, 'I bend, bow', W. *olwyn*, 'wheel'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, **wal-*, resp. its enlarged forms **welu-*, **welw-*, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll'. Cp. **alytarch, avale, circumvolution, circumvolve, convolution, convolve, Convolvulus, devolution, elytron, epulis, evolute, evolution, evolve, Helen, Helenus, Helicon, helix, Helle, helminth, ileus, intervolve, involucre, involute, involution, involve, lore,** 'space between eyes and beak of birds', **obvolute, parulis, revolt, revolution, revolve, ulatrophia, ulitis, Ulotrichi, vail,** 'to lower', **vale,** 'valley', **valgus, valley, vallum, valve, vault,** 'roof', **vault,** 'to leap', **volar, volt,** 'a turning movement', **volta, volte-face, volti, voussoir, vulva, wale, walk, wall, wallow, weal,** 'mark on flesh', **weld,** 'to unite', **well** of water, **welter, whelk,** 'snail', **willow** and the first element in **vaudeville.**

Derivatives: *volut-ed*, adj., *volut-ion*, n.

volutoid, adj., resembling a volute. — A hybrid coined fr. L. *volūta* and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **volute** and **-oid.**

volva, n., the membranous sac of certain fungi (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

volvelle, n., an old device serving to ascertain the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon. — ML. *volvella*, formed with dimin. suff. **-ella** fr. L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

Volvox, n., a genus of flagellates (*bot.*) — ModL., from the stem of L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

vomer, n., a bone between the nostrils (*anat.*) — L. *vōmis*, later form *vōmer*, 'plowshare', prob. standing for orig. **wog*^{w}*hsmis* and cogn. with OPruss. *wagnis*, OHG. *waganso*, ON. *vangsni*, 'plowshare', and with ON. *veggr*, OE. *wecg*, 'wedge'. See **wedge.**

vomica, n., a cavity in the lungs (*med.*) — L., 'abscess', formed from the stem of *vomere*, 'to vomit'. See next word.

vomit, n. — ME. *vomet, vomit*, fr. MF. *vomite, vomit*, fr. L. *vomitus*, 'vomiting', fr. *vomit-(um)*, pp. stem of *vomere*, 'to vomit', which stands for **wemere*, fr. I.-E. base **wem-*, 'to spit, vomit', whence also Gk. ἐμεῖν, 'to vomit', ἔμετος, ἔμεσις, 'vomiting', ἐμετικός, 'provoking sickness', OI. *vámati*, 'he vomits', Avestic *vam-*, 'to spit', Lith. *vemiù, vémti*, 'to vomit', ON. *vāma*, 'seasickness', *vāma*, 'nausea'. Cp. **emetic, Emys** and **nux vomica.** Cp. also **wamble.**

vomit, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *vomiten*, fr. L. *vomitāre*, freq. of *vomere*, 'to vomit'. See **vomit,** n.

Derivatives: *vomit-ing*, n., *vomitory* (q.v.)

vomition, n., vomiting. — L. *vomitiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, fr. *vomit-(um)*, pp. stem of *vomere*. See **vomit,** n. and **-ion.**

vomitive, adj., pertaining to, or causing, vomiting. — ML. *vomitīvus*, fr. L. *vomit-(um)*, pp. stem of *vomere*. See **vomit,** n., and **-ive.**

vomitory, adj. — L. *vomitōrius*, 'causing vomiting', from *vomit-(um)*, pp. stem of *vomere*. See **vomit,** v., and adj. suff. **-ory.**

vomiturition, n., an abortive attempt to vomit (*med.*) — Medical L. *vomiturītiō*, gen. *-ōnis*, formed fr. *vomit-(um)*, pp. stem of *vomere*, 'to vomit' (see **vomit,** n. and v.), on analogy of Latin nouns like *ēsurītiō*, 'a hungering', lit. 'a desire to eat', etc. Cp. *abiturient, esurient, parturition*. For the ending see suff. **-ition.**

voodoo, n., witchcraft, sorcery. — Creole F. *voudou*, fr. Dahomey *vodu*. Cp. **hoodoo.**

Derivatives: *voodoo*, tr. v., to bewitch.

voodooism, n., belief in voodoo. — A hybrid coined fr. **voodoo** with **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

voodooist, n., a believer in voodoo. — A hybrid coined fr. **voodoo** with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Derivative: *voodooist-ic*, adj.

voracious, adj. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *vorāx*, gen. *vorācis*, 'hungry, greedy', fr. *vorāre*, 'to swallow greedily, swallow up, devour', from I.-E. base **gwer-, *gwor-*, 'to swallow, devour', whence also OI. *giráti, giláti, gṛṇāti*, 'he swallows', *garáḥ*, 'drink', Avestic *gar-*, 'to gulp', Gk. βορᾶ, 'food', βρῶμα, 'food', βιβρώσκειν, 'to eat', βάραθρον, 'gulf, pit', Lith. *geriù, gérti*, 'to drink', OSlav. *žirǫ, žrěti*, 'to swallow', OSlav. *grŭlo*, 'gullet', Lith. *gìrtas*, 'drunk', Arm. *ker, kur*, 'food', *keri*, 'I ate', *kokord*, 'throat', Alb. *ngranε*, 'eaten'. Cp. **vorago, -vorous, devour.** Cp. also **Abroma, barathrum, broma, Bromus, Brosimum,** and the second element in **Cryptodira** and in **hellebore.** Cp. also **gullet** and words there referred to. For base **g*^{w}rogh-*, enlargement of base **g*^{w}er-*, 'to swallow, devour', see **bronchus, branchia, craw.** Cp. also **gurgitation** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *voracious-ly*, adv., *voracious-ness*, n.

voracity, n. — MF. (= F.) *voracité*, fr. L. *vorācitātem*, acc, of *vorācitās*, from *vorāx*, gen. *vorācis*. See prec. word and **-ity.**

vorago, n., a gulf. — L. *vorāgō*, 'gulf, abyss, whirlpool, chasm', fr. *vorāre*, 'to devour'. See **voracious.**

-vorous, combining form meaning 'eating (such and such food)', as in *apivorous, carnivorous, omnivorous*. — Fr. L. *-vorus*, from the stem of *vorāre*, 'to devour', whence also *vorāx*, 'hungry, greedy'. See **voracious.**

vortex, n., whirlpool; whirling motion. — L. *vortex*, a var. of *vertex*, 'whirl, whirlpool, top, peak, summit', fr. *vertere* (also *vortere*), 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **vertex,** which is derivatively identical with *vortex*.

vortical, adj., resembling a vortex. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vortex*, gen. *vorticis* (see prec. word); derivatively identical with **vertical** (q.v.)

Derivative: *vortical-ly*, adv.

vorticism, n., a furturist artistic movement, resembling cubism, but using vortices instead of cubus. — Irregularly formed fr. L. *vortex* (see **vortex**) with suff. **-ism.**

vorticist, n., an adherent of vorticism. — Irregularly formed fr. L. *vortex* (see **vortex**) with suff. **-ist.** Cp. prec. word.

vorticose, adj., having a vortex or vortices. — L. *vorticōsus*, fr. *vortex*, gen, *vorticis*. See **vortex** and adj. suff. **-ose.**

Derivative: *vorticose-ly*, adv.

vortiginous, adj., whirling. — See **vortex** and **vertiginous.**

votal, adj., votive. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. L. *vōtum*. See **vote.**

votaress, n., a female votary. — Formed from next word with 1st suff. **-ess.**

votary, n., one devoted or consecrated by a vow; adj., consecrated by a vow. — Formed with suff. **-ary** fr. L. *vōtum*. See next word.

vote, n. — ME., fr. L. *vōtum* (for **vovetom*), 'a vow', prop. neut. pp. of *vovēre*, 'to vow', used as a noun; rel. to Umbr. *vufru*, 'pertaining to a vow', and cogn. with OI. *vāghát-*, 'one who offers a sacrifice', Avestic *aog^{ə}dā*, 'he said', Arm. *gog*, 'say ' Gk. εὐχή, 'vow, wish', εὔχομαι, 'I pray', perh. also with OE. *wōgian*, 'to woo'. Cp. **vow, avow, devote, devout.** Cp. also **Euchite, euchology.** Cp. also **woo.**

Derivatives: *vote*, intr. and tr. v., *vot-er*, n., *vote-less*, adj., *vot-ing*, n., *votive* (q.v.)

votive, adj., dedicated or given in fulfillment of a vow. — L. *vōtivus*, 'pertaining to a vow, given in the consequence of a vow', fr. *vōtum*. See prec. word and **-ive.**

Derivatives: *votive-ly*, adv., *votive-ness*, n.

vouch, tr. v., to guarantee; intr. v., to give a guarantee (for.). — ME. *vochen, vouchen*, fr. MF. *vocher, vochier, voucher*, 'to call, summon',

fr. L. *vocāre*, 'to call', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **voice** and cp. **avouch.**

Derivatives: *vouch*, n., *vouch-able*, adj., *vouch-ee*, n., *vouch-er*, n. and tr. v.

vouchsafe, tr. v. — ME. *vouchen sauf*, 'to vouch as safe'. See **vouch** and **safe.**

Derivative: *vouchsafe-ment*, n.

voussoir, n., any of the wedge-shaped stones forming an arch. — F., fr. VL. **volsōrium*, derived fr. VL. **volsus*, corresponding to L. *volūtus*, pp. of *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute.**

vow, n. — ME. *vou, vowe, vow*, fr. OF. *vou, vowe* (F. *vœu*), fr. L. *vōtum*. See **vote.**

vow, tr. and intr. v. — MF. *vouer, vower*, fr. OF., fr. *vou, vowe*, 'vow'. See **vow,** n.

Derivative: *vow-ed*, adj.

vowel, n. — ME. *vowelle*, fr. MF. *vouele* (F. *voyelle*), fr. OF. *voiel*, fr. (*littera*) *vōcālis*, 'vocal letter', fr. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'voice'. See **vocal, voice.**

Derivatives: *vowel*, tr. v., *vowel-iz-ation*, n., *vowel-less, vowel-like*, adjs.

vox, n., voice. — L. *vōx*, gen. *vōcis*, 'sound, tone, call'. See **voice.**

voyage, n. — ME. *veyage, voyage*, fr. OF. *veiage, voiage*, (F. *voyage*), fr. L. *viāticum*, 'traveling money, provisions for a journey', in VL. also 'journey', prop. neut. of the adj. *viāticus*, 'pertaining to a road or journey', fr. *via*, 'way'. OProvenç. *viatge*, 'journey', derives fr. L. *viāticum*, It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viaje* and Port. *viagem*, of s.m., are borrowed fr. OProvenç. *viatge*. See **via** and cp. **viaticum.** For the ending see suff. **-age.**

voyage, intr. and tr. v. — F. *voyager*, fr. *voyage*. See **voyage,** n.

Derivative: *voyag-er*, n.

vraisemblable, adj., seeming true. — F., 'probable, likely', coined in imitation of L. *vērisimilis*, 'having the appearance of truth', fr. F. *vrai*, 'true', and *semblable*, 'similar'. F. *vrai* derives fr. OF. *verai*, fr. VL. **vērācus*, fr. L. *vērus*, 'true'; see **very,** adj. F. *semblable* comes fr. *sembler*, 'to resemble', later, 'to seem, appear', fr. Late L. *similāre*, 'to be like, resemble', fr. L. *similis*, 'like'; see **similar** and cp. **verisimilar.**

vraisemblance, n., the semblance of truth, verisimilitude. — F., 'probability, likelihood', lit. 'verisimilitude'. For the first element see prec. word, for the second see **semblance.**

vrbaite, n., a thallium sulfosalt (*mineral.*) — Named after the Czech mineralogist Karel *Vrba* of Prague. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vriddhi, n., change of *a* to *ā*, *e* (fr. earlier *ai*) to *āi*, *o* (fr. earlier *au*) to *āu*, *ar* to *ār*, through the addition of an *a* element (*OI. grammar*) — OI. *vṛddhi-*, lit. 'growth, increase', rel. to *vṛddha-*, 'grown up, old', *várdhate*, 'grows, increases', *ūrdhváḥ*, 'high', fr. I.-E. base **weredh-*, 'to grow, increase', whence also Gk. ὀρθός (for **Fορθ-Fός*), 'straight, right, erect'. See **ortho-.**

Vriesia, n., a genus of plants of the family Bromeliaceae (*bot.*) — Named after the Dutch botanist W. H. de *Vriese* (1806-62). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

vrille, n., tail spin (*aviation*). — F., 'tendril; gimlet, borer; tail spin', fr. earlier *ville*, fr. OF. *veille*, fr. L. *vīticula*, 'a little vine; tendril', dimin. of *vītis*; see **viti-.** The insertion of the *r* in F. *vrille* is due to the influence of F. *virer*, 'to turn, swing round'.

vrouw, n., a Dutch or S. African woman. — Du. *vrouw* (S. Afr. Du. *vrou*). See **frow.**

Vulcan, n., the god of fire in Roman mythology. — L. *Vulcānus, Volcānus*, of Etruscan origin. Cp. **volcano.**

Derivatives: *Vulcanian* (q.v.), *Vulcan-ic*, adj., *vulcanite* (q.v.), *vulcanize* (q.v.)

Vulcanian, adj., pertaining to Vulcan; pertaining to metals. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. L. *Vulcānius*, fr. *Vulcānus*. See prec. word.

vulcanite, n., a kind of hard india rubber. — Formed fr. **Vulcan** with subst. suff. **-ite.**

vulcanize, tr. v., to treat (India rubber) with sulfur and heat; intr. v., to undergo vulcanization. — A hybrid coined by William Brockedon (1789-1854), friend of the English chemist Thomas Hancock (1786-1865) fr. **Vulcan** and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin. Cp. **volcanize.**

Derivatives: *vulcaniz-ation*, n., *vulcaniz-er*, n.

vulgar, adj. — ME., fr. L. *volgāris, vulgāris*, 'pertaining to the multitude, common, vulgar', fr. *volgus*. See **vulgus** and adj. suff. **-ar.**

Derivatives: *vulgar*, n., *vulgar-ian*, n., *vulgarism*, n., *vulgar-ity*, n., *vulgar-ize*, tr. v., *vulgar-ization*, n., *vulgar-iz-er*, n., *vulgar-ly*, adv., *vulgarness*, n.

Vulgate, n., Latin translation of the Bible prepared by the church father Jerome (about 340-420). — ML. *vulgāta (editiō)*, lit. 'the popular, current, edition', fem. pp. of L. *volgāre, vulgāre*, 'to make general, common', fr. *volgus, vulgus*. See next word and adj. suff. **-ate.**

vulgus, n., the common people. — L. *volgus, vulgus*, 'the great mass, the multitude, the people', cogn. with OI. *várgaḥ* 'division, group', MBret. *gwal'ch*, 'abundance', W. *gwala*, 'sufficiency, enough'. Cp. **vulgar, Vulgate, divulge.**

vulnerable, adj., 1) that can be wounded; 2) open to attack — Late L. *vulnerābilis*, fr. L. *vulnerāre*, 'to wound', fr. *volnus, vulnus*, 'a wound', which is cogn. with Gk. οὐλή (for **Fολνᾱ́* or **Fολσᾱ́*), 'wound, scar', W. *gweli* (for **woliyā*), 'wound', from. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to tear', whence also *vellere*, 'to pluck, tear'. See **vellicate** and cp. **vulture.** Cp. also **parulis.** For the ending see suff. **-able.**

Derivatives: *vulnerabil-ity*, n., *vulnerable-ness*, n., *vulnerabl-y*, adv.

vulnerary, adj., used for healing wounds. — L. *vulnerārius*, 'pertaining to wounds, used for wounds', fr. *vulnus*, gen. *vulneris*. See prec. word and adj. suff. **-ary.**

Derivative: *vulnerary*, n., a remedy for healing wounds.

Vulpecula, n., the Little Fox (*astron.*) — L., dimin. of *vulpēs*, 'fox'. See next word and **-cula.**

Vulpes, n., a genus of animals, the red fox (*zool.*) — L. *volpēs, vulpēs*, 'fox', of uncertain etymology. It is perh. cogn. with Gk. ἀλώπηξ, 'fox', OI. *lōpāśáḥ*, 'jackal, fox', Arm. *aɫues*, 'fox'. Lith. *lāpė*, 'fox', *vilpišỹs*, 'wild cat'. Cp. **alopecia, Alopecurus.**

vulpicide, n., a person who kills a fox. — Compounded of L. *vulpēs*, gen. *vulpis*, 'fox', and L. *-cīda*, 'killer', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **Vulpes** and **-cide,** 'killer'.

vulpicide, n., the killing of a fox. — Compounded of L. *vulpēs*, gen. *vulpis*, 'a fox', and L. *-cīdium*, 'killing', fr. *caedere*, 'to kill'. See **Vulpes** and **-cide,** 'killing'.

vulpine, adj., 1) pertaining to a fox; 2) foxlike. — L. *vulpīnus*, 'pertaining to, or resembling, a fox, crafty', fr. *vulpēs*, 'fox'. See **Vulpes** and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

vulpinism, n., craftiness (*rare*). — Formed with suff. **-ism** fr. L. *vulpīnus*. See prec. word.

vulpinite, n., a variety of anhydrite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Vulpino* in Lombardy. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

vulsellum, n., a forceps with serrated blades (*surgery*). — ModL., fr. L. *volsella, vulsella*, 'a kind of pincers', dimin. of **volsa*, 'a tool for tearing', which stands in gradational relationship to *vellere*, 'to tear'. See **vellicate** and cp. next word.

vulture, n. — ME. *vultur*, fr. OF. *voltour, voutour* (= F. *vautour*), fr. L. *voltur, vultur* (whence also Ruman. *vultur*, It. *avoltojo*, Provenç. *voltor*, Sp. *buitre*, Port. *abutre*), lit. meaning 'the tearing (bird)', and in gradational relationship to *vellere*, 'to tear'. See **vellicate** and cp. prec. word and **vulnerable.** Cp. also **wolf.**

vulturine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a vulture. — L. *vulturīnus*, 'pertaining to a vulture, vulturelike', fr. *vultur*. See prec. word and **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

vulturous, adj., 1) resembling a vulture; 2) rapacious. — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. L. *vultur*. See **vulture.**

vulv-, form of **vulvo-** before a vowel.

vulva, n. — L. *volva, vulva*, 'womb, matrix', of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'a covering, wrapper', and is cogn. with OI. *úlvam, úlbam*, 'womb, vulva', and rel. to L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *vulv-ar, vulv-ate*, adjs.

vulvitis, n., inflammation of the vulva (*med.*) — A Medical L. hybrid coined fr. L. *vulva* (see prec. word) and **-itis,** a suff. of Greek origin.

vulvo-, before a vowel **vulv-,** combining form denoting the *vulva*. — See **vulva.**

W

wabble, v. — See **wobble.**

wack, also **whack,** n., a whacky person. — Prob. back formation fr. **wacky.**

wacke, n., a rock resembling sandstone. — G. *Wacke*, fr. MHG. *wacke*, 'a large stone', fr. OHG. *wacko*, 'gravel', which prob. derives fr. OHG. *wegan*, 'to move' (see **weigh**); a miner's word adopted as a geological term by the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750-1817).

wacky, also **whacky,** adj., eccentric, irrational. — Of uncertain origin.

wad, n., a little mass of soft material. — Du. *watten* (whence also G. *Watte*), fr. ML. *wadda* (whence also F. *ouate*, It. *ovate, ovatta*), fr. Arab. *bāṭin*, pl. *baṭā'in*, 'lining', a derivative of *baṭn*, 'belly, interior', which is rel. to Heb. *bėṭen*, Aram. *biṭnā*, 'belly, womb, interior', Akkad. *buṭnu*, 'interior'. — Swed. *vadd*, 'wad', is an English loan word. Cp. **basan.**

Derivatives: *wad*, tr. v., *wadd-er*, n., *wadd-ing*, n., *wadd-y*, adj.

wad, n., an impure earthy ore of manganese. — Of uncertain origin.

waddle, intr. v., to walk with a swaying motion, as a duck; to move clumsily. — Prob. freq. of **wade.**

Derivatives: *waddle*, n., *waddl-er*, n., *waddl-ing*, adj., *waddl-ing-ly*, adv.

waddy, n., a wooden war club of the Australian aborigines. — An Australian native word.

Derivative: *waddy*, tr. v., to beat with a waddy.

wade, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *waden*, fr. OE. *wadan*, 'to go, advance; to advance in water, wade', rel. to ON. *vaða*, Dan. *vade*, Swed. *vada*, OFris. *wada*, MLG., MDu., Du. *waden*, OHG. *watan*, MHG., G. *waten*, 'to wade', and cogn. with L. *vadere*, 'to go', *vadum*, 'shoal, ford', *vadāre*, 'to wade'; It. *guado*, F. *gué*, 'ford', are Teut. loan words. See **vade mecum** and cp. **waddle.**

Derivatives: *wade*, n., the act of wading, *wadable*, adj., *wad-er*, n., *wad-ing*, adj., *wad-ing-ly*, adv.

wadi, wady, n., water course; oasis. — Arab. *wādī*, 'valley, bed of a river, water course' (whence also F. *oued*), prop. partic. of *wádā*, 'it flowed'.

Wafd, n., name of the Egypt. national party founded in 1918 by Saad Zaghlul. — Arab. *wafd*, 'deputation', fr. *wáfada*, 'he came, arrived'.

Derivative: *Wafd-ist*, n.

wafer, n. — ME. *wafre, wafer*, 'a thin cake', fr. ONF. *walfre, waufre* (F. *gaufre*), 'honeycomb; wafer', fr. Frankish **wafel*, which is rel. to MDu. *wāfel*, Du. *wafel*, 'wafer', OHG. *waba*, MHG., G. *wabe*, 'honeycomb', and to OE. *wefan*, OHG. *weban*, 'to weave'. See **weave** and cp. **waffle, goffer, gopher,** 'a rodent'.

Derivatives: *wafer*, tr. v., *wafer-y*, adj.

waffle, n., a crisp cake cooked over the fire in a waffle iron. — Du. *wafel*, fr. MDu. *wāfel*. See prec. word.

waft, tr. v., to carry lightly through the air or over water. — Back formation fr. obsol. *wafter*, 'a convoy boat', fr. Du. *wachter*, 'watcher', fr. *wacht*, 'watch'. See **wake** and cp. **watch.**

Derivatives: *waft*, n., tr. and intr. v., *waft-age*, n., *waft-er*, n., *waft-y*, adj.

wag, tr. v., to cause to move quickly back and forth; intr. v., to move quickly back and forth. — ME. *waggen*, from the stem of OE. *wagian*, 'to move, to wag', and to ON. *vaga*, 'to wag, waddle', *vagga*, 'cradle', Swed. *vagga*, Dan. *vugge*, of s.m., Swed. *vagga*, Dan. *vugge*, 'to rock a cradle', MHG. *wacken*, 'to totter, shake', Norw. *vagga*, OE. *wecgan*, OHG. *weggen*, Goth. *wagjan*, 'to wag', OE. *wegan*, etc., 'to move'. See **weigh** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **waggle, wagon, wain** and the first element in **walleyed.**

Derivatives: *wag*, n., the act of wagging, *wagger*, n., *wagg-ing*, adj., *wagg-y*, adj.

wag, n., a roguish fellow (used playfully). — Short for *wag-halter*, 'rascal', lit. 'a person swinging in a halter', i.e. 'hanged'. See **wag,** v.

Derivatives: *wagg-ery*, n., *wagg-ish*, adj., *wagg-ish-ly*, adv., *wagg-ish-ness*, n.

wage, n. — ME. *wage*, fr. ONF. *wage* (corresponding to OF. and F. *gage*), fr. Frankish **wadi*, which is rel. to Goth. *wadi*, OE. *wedd*, 'pledge'. Cp. It. *gaggio*, Sp. and Port. *gage*, which are French loan words, and see **wed.** Cp. also **vadium, vas, gage,** 'pledge'.

Derivatives: *wage-less*, adj.

wage, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wagen*, fr. ONF. *wagier*, corresponding to OF. *gagier* (F. *gager*), fr. ONF. *wage*, n. See **wage,** n.

Derivative: *wag-ed*, adj.

wager, n. — ME. *wageoure, wager*, fr. ONF. *wageūre* (corresponding to OF. and F. *gageure*), fr. *wagier* (OF. *gagier*). See **wage,** v.

Derivatives: *wager*, tr. and intr. v., *wager-er*, n., *wager-ing*, adj.

waggle, intr. and tr. v. — Freq. of **wag.** Cp. MLG. MDu., Du. *waggelen*, dial. Norw. and Swed. *vagla*, 'to waggle', OHG. *wagōn*, 'to move, shake' (whence the intensive MHG. *wacken*, of s.m., and the freq. MHG., G. *wackeln*, 'to totter, shake'. Cp. also **wiggle.**

Derivatives: *waggle*, n., *waggl-ing*, adj., *waggl-ing-ly*, adv.

wagon, also **waggon,** n. — Du. *wagen*. See **wain.**

Derivatives: *wag(g)on*, tr. and intr. v., *wag(g)oner*, n., *wag(g)onette* (q.v.)

wagonette, waggonette, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **wagon** and suff. **-ette.**

wagtail, n. — Compounded of **wag** and **tail**; so called from the wagging motion of its tail.

Wahabi, Wahabee, n., a follower of the Mohammedan reformer Abdu'l Wahhab (died in 1790). — Arab. *wahhābī*, formed from the PN. *Wahhāb* with the gentilic suff. **-i**, which is rel. to Heb. *-ī*, a suff. of the same force.

Wahlenbergia, n., a genus of plants of the bluebell family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Swedish botanist Göran *Wahlenberg* (1780-1851). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

waif, n., 1) anything found by chance; 2) a stray person or animal, esp. a homeless child. — ME. *weif*, *waif*, fr. ONF. *waif*, corresponding to OF. *gaif*, 'something lost and not claimed' (cp. ML. *waivium*, 'thing thrown away by a thief in flight') prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *veif*, 'something flapping about', fr. *veifa*, 'to wave', and see **waive.**

Derivative: *waif*, tr. v.

wail, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *weilen*, *wailen*, fr. ON. *vǣla*, *vāla*, 'to lament', fr. *vǣ*, 'woe'. See **woe.**

Derivatives: *wail*, n., *wail-er*, n., *wail-ful*, adj., *wail-ing*, n. and adj., *wail-ing-ly*, adv.

wain, n., a wagon. — ME. *wain*, fr. OE. *wægen*, *wægn*, *wæn*, rel. to OS., OHG. *wagan*, ON., Swed. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, OFris. *wein*, MLG., MDu., Du., MHG., G. *wagen*, and cogn. with OI. *váhanam*, 'vessel, ship', Gk. ὄχος (for *ϝόχος), OSlav. *vozŭ*, 'carriage', Lith. *važis*, 'a small sledge', OIr. *fēn* (for *weǧhno-*), 'carriage, cart', W. *gwain*, of s.m. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **weǧh-*, 'to move, carry'. See **weigh** and cp. **wagon,** which is a doublet of *wain*. Cp. also the first element in next word.

wainscot, n., modern panels lining the walls of rooms. — ME. *waynescote*, fr. MLG. *wagenschot*, which is prob. compounded of *wagen*, 'wagon', and *schot*, 'shot, crossbar, partition'. See prec. word and **shut.**

Derivatives: *wainscot*, tr. v., *wainscot(t)-ing*, n.

waist, n. — ME. *wast*, 'waist', lit. 'growth' (the *waist* being regarded as the part where the body is best developed), rel. to OE. *wæstm*, ON. *vöxtr*, Swed. *växt*, OHG. *wahst*, 'growth, increase', Goth. *wahstus*, 'stature', lit. 'growth', and to OE. *weahsan*, *weaxan*, 'to grow'. See **wax,** 'to grow'.

Derivative: *waist-ed*, adj.

wait, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *waiten*, 'to watch', fr. ONF. *waitier*, corresponding to OF. *guaitier*, *gaitier*, 'to watch' (whence F. *guetter*, 'to watch, lie in wait for'), fr. Frankish **wahtōn*, which is rel. to OS., OHG. *wahta*, Du. *wacht*, MHG. *wahte*, G. *Wacht*, 'watch', and to OHG. *wahhēn*, *wahhōn*, OE. *wacian*, 'to be awake'. See **wake,** v., **watch,** and cp. **wait,** 'singer'.

Derivatives: *wait*, n., the act of waiting, *wait-ing*, n. and adj., *wait-ing-ly*, adv.

wait, n., one of a band of persons singing Christmas carols. — ME. *wait*, 'watchman', fr. ONF. *waite*, corresponding to OF. *guaite*, *gaite*, 'a watching; watchman' (whence F. *guêt*, 'a watching'), which is either a back formation fr. OF. *guaiter*, *gaitier*, or a loan word fr. Frankish **wahta*, 'a watching', which is rel. to OHG. *wahta*. See **wait,** v.

waiter, n. — ME. *waitere*, fr. *waiten*, 'to watch, wait'. See **wait,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

waive, tr. v., to give up, to forgo. — ME. *weiven*, *waiven*, fr. AF. *weywer*, corresponding to OF. *gaiver*, *guesver*, *guever*, 'to give up, abandon', fr. *gaif*, 'abandoned', which is of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *veifa*, 'to wave, vibrate', which derives fr. I.-E. base **weip-*, 'to move to and fro', and see **waif.** Cp. also the collateral base **weib-*, whence L. *vibrāre*, 'to shake, vibrate', and see **vibrate.**

waiver, n., the act of waiving (*law*). — AF. *weyver*, prop. an infin.; see **waive.** For the subst. use of the infin. in legal terminology cp. *attainder* and words there referred to.

wake, intr. v., to be awake; tr. v., to rouse from sleep. — A blend of ME. *waken*, fr. OE. *wacan*, 'to wake', and ME. *wakien*, fr. OE. *wacian*, a var. of *wæccan*, 'to be awake, watch'; rel. to OS. *wakōn*, ON., Swed. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, OFris. *waka*, Du. *waken*, OHG. *wahhēn*, *wahhōn*, MHG., G. *wachen*, 'to be awake', Goth. *wakan*, 'to watch', OE. *weccan*, 'to waken' (tr.), OS. *wekkian*, ON. *vekja*, Swed. *väcka*, 'to waken', Du. *wecken*, 'to preserve', OHG. *wecchan*, later *wecken*, MHG., G. *wecken*, Goth. *us-wakjan*, 'to waken' (tr.), OE. *wacor*, 'watchful', ON. *vakr*, 'lively, awake', Dan. *vakker*, 'vigorous, fine, brave', Swed. *vacker*, 'beautiful', MLG. *wacker*, 'awake lively', Du. *wakker*, 'awake', OHG. *wahhar*, MHG. *wacker*, 'awake, watchful', G. *wacker*, 'valiant, honest'. These words are cogn. with OI. *vājaḥ*, 'force, swiftness, race, prize', *vājáyati*, 'drives on', *vájraḥ*, 'Indra's thunderbolt', Toch. A *wac*, 'combat, battle', L. *vegēre*, *vigēre*, 'to be live, be active, quicken', *vigil*, 'awake, wakeful', *vigor*, 'liveliness, activity'. Cp. **awake, awaken, waft, wait, watch, bivouac.** Cp. also **surveillance, vajra, vedette, vegetable, vegetate, vigil, vigor.**

wake, n., watching, vigil, watch over a dead person. — ME., fr. *waken*, *wakien*, 'to wake'. Cp. OE. *-wacu* (only in *nihtwacu*, 'night watch'), ON. *vaka*, LG. *wake*, and see **wake,** v., Du. *waak*, 'watch, vigil', OHG. *wacha*, MHG., G. *wache*, 'watch; guard'.

Derivatives: *wake*, tr. v., to hold a wake over, *wake-ful*, adj., *wake-ful-ly*, adv., *wake-ful-ness*, n.

wake, n., the track left by a moving ship. — ON. *vök*, 'a hole in the ice', rel. to Swed. *vak*, Dan. *vaage*, of s.m., and to ON. *vökr*, 'moist, damp', and cogn. with OI. *ukṣáti*, 'sprinkles', Gk. ὑγρός, 'moist', L. *ūvidus*, 'wet', *ūmor*, 'moisture'. See **humor** and cp. words there referred to.

waken, intr. v., to be awakened; tr. v., to arouse.

— Orig. an intr. v., fr. ME. *waknen*, *wakenen*, fr. OE. *wæcnan*, *wæcnian*, 'to rise, be born', formed with suff. *-n* fr. *wacan*, 'to arise'; cp. ON. *vakna*, Goth. *ga-waknan*, 'to become awake', and see **wake,** 'to be awake'. Cp. also **awaken.**

Walach, also **Wallach,** n. — G. *Wallache*, fr. OSlav. *Vlachŭ*, fr. OHG. *Walh*, 'one speaking a Romance, i.e. foreign, language'. See **Welsh.**

Derivatives: *Walach-ian*, *Wallach-ian*, adj. and n.

Waldenses, n. pl., a Christian sect named after its founder Peter *Waldo* of Lyons.

Waldensian, adj. and n. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ian.**

waldhorn, n., a hunting horn. — G., lit. 'forest horn', fr. *Wald*, 'forest', and *Horn*, 'horn'. The first element is rel. to OE. *wald*, 'forest'; see **wold.** The second element is rel. to OE. *horn*, 'horn'; see **horn.**

Waldsteinia, n., a genus of plants of the rose family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Austrian botanist Count Franz Adam *Waldstein*-Wartenberg (1759-1873). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

wale, n., a mark made on the skin by a whip; a weal. — ME. *wale*, fr. OE. *walu*, 'ridge; mark on flesh', rel. to LG. *wāle*, 'weal', OFris. *walu*, 'rod', ON. *völr*, 'a round piece of wood', Goth. *walus*, 'a staff, stick', the second element in *wyrt-walu*, *wyrt-wala*, Du. *wortel*, OHG. *wurzala*, MHG., G. *wurzel*, 'root', lit. 'plant stick', Fris., LG. *walen*, 'to roll', ON. *valr*, 'round', and cogn. with L. *vallus* (for **wal-nos*), 'stake', Lith. *valùs*, 'round'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wal-*, **wel-*, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. **weal,** 'mark on flesh', and the second element in **gunwale.** Cp. also **vallum, wall.**

Walhalla, n. — See **Valhalla.**

walk, intr. v., to move about on foot, go; tr. v., to go through or over. — ME. *walken* and *walkien*, 'to walk' (prob. meaning orig. 'to roll along'), fr. OE. *wealcan*, 'to roll, toss' (tr. and intr.), resp. *wealcian*, 'to roll up, muffle up' (intr.), rel. to ON. *valka*, 'to drag about', Dan. *valke*, Swed. *valka*, 'to full', MDu. *walken*, 'to knead, press, full', Du. *walken*, 'to work or felt (a hat)', OHG. *walchan*, 'to knead' (whence MHG. *walken*, 'to knead, full', G. *walken*, 'to full'), fr. I.-E. **walg-*, whence also OI. *válgati*, 'he jumps with joy', *valgā*, 'bridle, rein', and prob. also L. *valgus*, 'bowlegged'; cp. **valgus.** OF. *gauchier* and It. *gualcare*, 'to full', are Teut. loan words. I.-E. **walg-* is an enlarged form of base **wal-*, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. **gauche.** Cp. also **wale.**

Derivatives: *walk*, n., *walk-able*, adj., *walk-er*, n., *walk-ing*, adj. and n.

walk, tr. v., to full (*Brit.*) — ME. *walken*, fr. MDu., 'to knead, press, full'. See **walk,** 'to go'.

walkie-talkie, n., also **walky-talky,** a portable receiving and transmitting radio set.

Walkyrie, n. — See **Valkyrie.**

wall, n. — ME., fr. OE. *weall*, rel. to OS., MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *wal*, MHG. *wall*, *wal*, G. *Wall*, 'rampart', fr. L. *vallum* (for **wal-nom*), 'a wall or rampart with palisades; wall, rampart'. See **vallum,** and cp. **interval.**

Derivatives: *wall*, tr. and intr. v., *wall-ed*, adj., *wall-ing*, adj. and n.

walla, wallah, n., a person employed in a certain business; fellow, man (*Anglo-Indian*). — Hind. *-wālā*, an agential suff. with the force of L. *-ārius* (see *-ary* and *-er*), generally used in the sense of 'possessor, owner, man'. Cp. the second element in **boxwallah** and in **topiwallah.**

wallaby, n., a kind of small kangaroo. — Native Australian.

Wallach, n. — See **Walach.**

wallaroo, n., a kind of large kangaroo. — Native Australian.

wallet, n., a bag. — ME. *walet*, prob. metathesis of ME. *watel*, 'basket, bag'. See **wattle.**

walleye, n., eye with a whitish cornea. — Back formation fr. **walleyed.**

walleyed, adj. — ME. *wawil-eghed*, fr. ON. *vagl-eygr*, 'walleyed', lit. 'having a beam in the eye', fr. *vagl*, 'roost, beam; beam in the eye' (name of a disease), and *eigr*, 'eyed, having eyes', fr. *auga*, 'eye'. ON. *vagl* is rel. to ON. *vaga*, 'to wag, waddle', *vög*, 'lever', *vega*, 'to move, carry', and cogn. with Gk. ὀχλεύς (for **Fοχλεύς), 'lever', ὀχλεῖν (for **Fοχλεῖν), 'to move', L. *vectis*, 'lever, handspike', *vehere*, 'to carry, convey', fr. I.-E. base **weǧh-*, 'to move, carry'; see **weigh** and cp. **vectis.** For the etymology of ON. *auga*, 'eye', see **eye.**

Wallichia, n., a genus of palms (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Danish botanist Nathaniel *Wallich* (1768-1854). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

walloon, n. and adj. — MF. *Wallon*, lit. 'foreigner' of Teut. origin. Cp. OHG. *walh*, 'foreigner', and see **Welsh.**

wallop, intr. v., 1) to move heavily; 2) to gallop; tr. v., to beat, thrash. — ME. *walopen*, fr. ONF. *waloper*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *galoper.* See **gallop.**

Derivatives: *wallop*, n., *wallop-er*, n., *wallop-ing*, adj. and n.

wallop, intr. v., to boil quickly and noisily (*Scot.* and *dial.*) — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. the second element in **pot-walloper.**

wallow, intr. v. — ME. *walwen*, 'to turn, roll', fr. OE. *walwian*, *wealwian*, rel. to Goth. *af-walwjan*, 'to roll', *waltjan*, 'to roll, wallow', and cogn. with L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **waltz.**

Derivatives: *wallow*, n., *wallow-er*, n., *wallow-ing*, n.

walnut, n. — ME. *walnote*, *walnot*, fr. OE. *wealhhnutu*, lit. 'Celtic (or foreign) nut', fr. *wealh*, 'Celtic, foreign', and *hnut*, 'nut'; rel. to ON. *valhnot*, Dan. *valnød*, Swed. *valnöt*, MLG. *walnut*, MDu. *walnote*, Du. *walnoot.* (G. *Walnuß* is a LG. loan word); see **Welsh** and **nut.**

Cp. the Late Latin name of the walnut: *nux Gallica*, lit. 'Gaulish nut', rendered in MHG. by *wälhisch nuz*, 'Welsh nut'.

Walpurgis Night, witches' festival on the Brocken on the eve of May 1. — G. *Walpurgisnacht*, lit. 'the night of Walpurgis', so named after St. *Walpurgis* (also called St. *Walburga*, *Walpurga*), an English missionary, who died at Heidenheim about 780.

walpurgite, n., a hydrous bismuth uranium arsenate (*mineral.*) — Named after *Walpurgis* vein in Freiberg, Saxony. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

walrus, n. — Du., fr. Swed. *vallross*, fr. ON. *hrossvalr* (cp. OE. *horshwæl*), lit. 'horse whale', fr. *hross*, 'horse', and *hvalr*, 'whale'. Cp. Dan., Norw. *hvalros* and see **whale** and **horse.**

Walter, masc. PN. — ONF. *Waltier*, corresponding to OF. *Gualtier*, *Gautier* (F. *Gautier*), of G. origin. Cp. OHG. *Walthari*, *Walthere*, lit. 'ruler of the army', which is compounded of OHG. *waltan* (whence MHG., G. *walten*), 'to rule', and OHG. *hari*, *heri* (whence MHG. *her*, G. *Heer*), 'host, army'. See **wield** and **harry** and cp. **Harold, herald.**

waltz, n., a dance performed to music in triple time. — G. *Walzer*, fr. *walzen*, 'to roll, revolve, turn one's feet in dancing', fr. MHG., fr. OHG. *walzan*, 'to roll', which is rel. to ON. *velta*, of s.m.; fr. I.-E. base ***wel-*, 'to turn, bend, twist, roll'. See **volute** and cp. **valse.** Cp. also **wallow, welter.**

Derivatives: *waltz*, intr. and tr. v., *waltz-er*, n.

wamble, intr. v., 1) to feel nausea (*obsol.*); 2) to turn about; 3) to move unsteadily; to stagger. — ME. *wamlen*, rel. to Dan. *vamle*, 'to feel nausea', ON. *vāma*, 'qualm, seasickness', fr. I.-E. base **wem-*, 'to vomit', whence also L. *vomere*, 'to vomit'. See **vomit.**

Derivatives: *wamble*, n., *wambl-ing*, adj., *wambl-ing-ly*, adv.

wampee, n., an Asiatic tree, *Clausena vampi.* — Chinese *hwang pī*, lit. 'yellow skin'.

wampum, n., beads made of shells, worn by N. Amer. Indians as money or as an ornament. — Lit. 'white string of money', fr. Algonquian *wampompeag*, which is compounded of *wampi*, *wab*, 'white', *ompe*, 'string', and pl. suff. *-ag*. Cp. **peag.**

wan, adj., pale. — ME., 'faint, pale', fr. OE. *wann*, *wan*, 'livid, dark', perh. rel. to OE. *wan*, 'wanting, deficient', and to E. **wane, want.**

Derivatives: *wan*, n., *wann-ess*, *wan*, intr. and tr. v., *wan-ly*, adv., *wann-ess*, n.

wand, n., a slender rod. — ME. *wond*, fr. ON. *vöndr*, 'rod', which is rel. to Goth. *wandus*, 'rod', *-waddjus*, 'wall', OS., Du. *wand*, OHG., MHG. *want*, G. *Wand*, 'wall', orig. 'wickerwork for making walls', fr. Teut. base **wend-*, 'to turn, twist, bend', whence also OE. *windan*, 'to wind'. See **wind,** 'to turn'. For the sense development of OS., *wand*, etc., 'wall', cp. F. *bâtir*, 'to build', fr. Frankish **bastjan*, 'to bind with bast', which is rel. to E. *bast* (q.v.)

wander, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wandren*, *wanderen*, fr. OE. *wandrian*, 'to wander', which is rel. to OFris. *wondria*, MLG., MDu. *wanderen*, MHG., G. *wandern*, 'to wander', OS. *wandlōn*, OFris. *wantelia*, MLG., MDu., Du. *wandelen*, OHG. *wantalōn*, MHG. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*, 'to walk, wander', and to OE. *wendan*, 'to turn', *windan*, 'to wind'. See **wend** and **wind,** 'to turn', and cp. prec. word. Cp. also **Vandal, Andalusian.**

Derivatives: *wander-er*, n., *wander-ing*, n. and adj., *wander-ing-ly*, adv., *wander-ing-ness*, n.

wanderoo, n., a large monkey of Ceylon. — Singhalese *vanduru*, fr. OI. *vánaraḥ*, 'monkey' (whence also Hind. *bandar*), lit. 'forest-dweller', fr. *vánar*, 'in the wood, in the forest', locative of *vánaḥ*, 'tree, forest, wood', which is rel. to Avestic *vanā-*, ModPers. *bun*, 'tree'.

wane, intr. v., to decrease (said esp. of the moon). — ME. *wanien*, *wanen*, fr. OE. *wanian*, 'to diminish, decline, fade, wane', rel. to OS. *wanon*, ON. *vana*, OFris. *wania*, OHG. *wanōn*, 'to wane'. These verbs derive from an Old Teut. adj. appearing in OE. *wan*, ON. *vanr*, OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *wan*, Goth. *wans*, 'wanting, deficient', Goth. *wan*, 'lack', G. *Wahnsinn*, 'madness', lit. 'lack of understanding', and cogn. with L. *vānus*, 'empty, vain'. See **vain** and cp. **wan, want, wanton.**

Derivatives: *wane*, n. (q.v.), *wan-ed*, adj., *wane-y*, *wan-y*, adj.

wane, n., the act of waning. — ME., fr. *wanen*, 'to wane'. See **wane,** v.

Derivative: *wane-less*, adj.

wangle, tr. and intr. v., to obtain something by trickery. — Prob. rel. to **wankle** (q.v.)

Derivatives: *wangle*, **n.**, *wangl-er*, n.

wangtooth, n., a molar tooth (*obsol.* exc. *dial.*) — The first element of this compound derives fr. OE. *wang*, *wange*, 'cheek', which is rel. to OS., OHG. *wang*, *wanga*, ON. *vangi*, Dan. *vange*, MDu. *wanghe*, MHG., G. *wange*, 'cheek', fr. I.-E. base **wa-n-q-*, a nasalized var. of base **waq-*, 'to be curved'; It. *guancia*, 'cheek', is a Teut. loan word. See **vacillate.** For the second element see **tooth.**

wanion, n., a plague (a word used in imprecations (*archaic*). — Fr. ME. *waniand*, 'the waning moon' (regarded as unluck), prop. north. pres. part. of *wanien*, fr. OE. *wanian*, 'to wane'. See **wane,** v.

wankle, wankly, adj., unsteady, fickle (now *dial. English*) — ME. *wankel*, fr. OE. *wancol*, rel. to Du. *wankel*, OHG. *wanchal*, 'fickle' (whence MHG. *wankel*, of s.m., *wankelmuot*, G. *Wankelmut*, 'fickleness, inconstancy', G. *wankelmütig*, 'fickle, inconstant'), ON. *vakka*, OHG. *wankōn*, MHG., G. *wanken*, 'to stagger, totter'. See **wink** and cp. **wonky.**

want, n. — ME., fr. ON. *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, 'wanting, deficient', which is rel. to OE. *wanian*, 'to diminish'. See **wane,** v., and cp. words there referred to. For a similar use of the ON. neuter suff. *-t* cp. *scant*. In later English the verb *want* is derived directly from the verb *want*.

Derivative: *want-less*, adj.

want, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wanten*, fr. ON. *vanta*, 'to want', fr. *vant*, 'wanting'. See **want,** v.

Derivatives: *want-ing*, adj., *want-ing-ly*, adv., *want-ing-ness*, n.

wanton, adj. — ME. *wantowen*, *wantoun*, *wanton*, formed fr. ME. priv. pref. *wan-*, 'wanting, lacking, deficient, without', and pp. *towen*, fr. OE. *togen*, pp. of *tēon*, 'to draw, pull; to educate'. The first element is rel. to OE. *wan*, 'wanting, deficient'; see **wane,** v. For the second element see **tow,** 'to draw'. Hence *wanton* lit. means 'ill-bred'. For sense development cp. G. *ungezogen*, 'ill-bred, rude, naughty' (fr. priv. pref. *un-* and *gezogen*, pp. of *ziehen*, 'to draw', which is rel. to OE. *tēon*, 'to draw').

Derivatives: *wanton*, n. and intr. v., *wanton-ly*, adv., *wanton-ness*, n.

wap, tr. and intr. v., to strike (*now dial.*) — ME. *wappen*, prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **whop.**

Derivative: *wap*, n.

wapentake, n., name of a division in the counties Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and a part of Derbyshire, corresponding to a *hundred* in other counties. — ME., fr. Late OE. *wǣpengetæc*, fr. ON. *vāpnatak*, lit. 'touching of weapons', fr. *vāpna*, gen. pl. of *vāpn*, 'weapon', and *taka*, 'to touch' (see **weapon** and **take**); so called from the custom of shaking lances in token of consent. Cp. Tacitus, Germania XI.

wapiti, n., a North American elk, *Cervus canadensis.* — Of Algonquian origin.

war, n. — ME., fr. Late OE. *werre*, fr. ONF. *werre* (OF., F. *guerre*), fr. OHG. *werra*, 'confusion, strife, quarrel' [whence OHG. *werran*, *firwerran* (MHG. *werren*, *verwerren*, G. *verwirren*)], 'to confuse, perplex', which is rel. to ON. *vörr*, 'stroke of the oar'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **wers-*, 'to sweep, drag', whence also L. *verrere*, 'to sweep, trail, draggle', OSlav. *vrŭchǫ*, *vrěšti*, 'to thrash', *vrachŭ*, 'thrashing', Hitt. *warshiya-*, 'to plow' (or 'to reap'). See **verricule** and cp. **guerrilla.** Cp. also **worse.**

Derivatives: *war*, *warr-er*, n.

waratah, n., an Australian shrub. — Native Australian.

warble, tr. and intr. v., to sing with trills. — ME. *werblen*, *werbelen*, fr. ONF. *werbler* (= OF. *guerbler*), of Teut. origin. Cp. Du. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, 'to whirl, roll, warble', Du. *wervel*, 'vertebra', OHG. *wirbil*, 'whirlwind', MHG. *wirbel*, 'crown of the head, top, summit', G. *Wirbel*, 'whirl; whirlpool; whirlwind; crown of the head; tuning peg; vertebra', ON. *hvirfill*, 'circle, ring, crown of the head, top, summit'. See **whirl** and cp. **wharf.**

Derivatives: *warble*, n., the act of warbling, *warbl-er*, n., *warbl-ing*, n.

warble, n., a small hard tumor on horses or cattle. — Of uncertain origin.

warble fly, a fly of the family Oestridae. — So called because its larvae cause *warbles*. See prec. word.

ward, tr. v., to fend off, protect. — ME. *wardien*, fr. OE. *weardian*, 'to keep, guard', rel. to OS. *wardōn*, 'to guard, keep', ON. *varða*, Swed. *vårda*, 'to guard', OFris. *wardia*, MDu. *waerden*, 'to take care of', OHG. *wartēn*, 'to guard, look out for, expect', MHG., G. *warten*, 'to wait, wait on, nurse, tend'. Cp. ONF. *warder*, F. *guarder*, 'to keep, preserve, watch over', It. *guardare*, Sp. and Port. *guardar*, of s.m., which all are Teut. loan words. Cp. also next word, **award, guard, regard, reward, warden** and the first element in **wardrobe.** The above mentioned Teut. words derive fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to guard, keep safe, protect', whence also OE. *warian*, 'to guard, watch over'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. words there referred to.

ward, n., one who guards (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *weard*, masc. 'a watchman, sentry, guardian', rel. to OS. *ward*, ON. *vörðr*, OHG. *wart* (almost only in compounds), MHG., G. *wart*, Goth. *-wards* (only in compounds), 'watchman, keeper', and to OE. *weard*, fem. 'keeping watch, guarding, protection'. See **ward,** 'the act of guarding', and cp. the second element in **Edward, lord.**

ward, n., the act of guarding. — ME., fr. OE. *weard*, fem. 'a keeping watch, guarding, protection', rel. to OS. *warda*, 'watch', ON. *varði*, *varða*, 'watchtower', MDu. *waerde*, 'watchtower', Dan. *varde*, Swed. *vård*, 'care, nursing', OHG. *warta*, MHG., G. *warte*, 'a watching, watchtower'. F. *garde*, Sp. *guarda*, 'custody, guard', are Teut. loan words. See **ward,** v. and cp. **guard.** Cp. also prec. word.

-ward, adj. and adv. suff. indicating direction. — ME. *-werd*, *-ward*, fr. OE. *-weard*, rel. to OS., OFris. *-ward*, ON. *-verðr*, and cogn. with OIr. *frith*, 'against', Toch. B *wrattsai*, 'against', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. **versus.** Cp. also **toward.** The *-s* in OE. *-weardes*, OHG. *-wertes*, etc., is the suff. of the adverbial gen. See adv. suff. **-s.**

warden, n., keeper, watchman. — ME. *wardein*, fr. ONF. *wardein*, fr. *warder*, 'to ward, keep', which is of Teut. origin. Cp. OS. *wardōn*, OE. *weardian*, 'to guard, keep', and see **ward,** v. ONF. *wardein*, corresponds to AF. *gardein*, OF., F. *gardien*. Cp. G. *Wardein*, 'assayer; judge', which is also a loan word fr. ONF. *wardein*. Cp. also **guardian,** which is a doublet of *warden*.

warden, wardon, n., a variety of pear. — ME. *wardon*, fr. ONF. *warder*, 'to keep'; see **ward,** v. ME. *wardon* orig. meant 'that which may be kept (for a long time)'.

wardite, n., a hydrous aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Henry A. *Ward* (1834-1906). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wardrobe, n. — ME. *warderobe*, fr. ONF. *warderobe*, fr. *warder*, 'to guard', and *robe*, 'robe'. Cp. OF. (= F.) *garderobe* and see **ward,** v., and **robe.**

-wards, adv. suff. — ME., fr. OE. *-weardes*, gen. sing. neut. of the adj. suff. *-weard*. See **-ward.** Cp. OS., MLG. *-wardes*, Du. *-waarts*, OHG., MHG. *-wertes*, G. *-wärts*, Goth. *-wairþs*, and see **-ward** and adv. suff. **-s.**

ware, n., goods. — ME., fr. OE. *waru*, 'goods, ware', rel. to Late ON. and Swed. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, OFris. *were*, MDu. *were*, *ware*, Du. *waar*, MHG., G. *ware*, 'goods'. OE. *waru*, 'goods, ware', etc. are prob. rel. to OE. *waru*, 'protection, custody', and to OE. *wær*, 'aware, cautious', MHG. *ware*, 'attention' (see **ware,** 'alert'). Accordingly the noun *ware* would have meant orig. 'that which is kept in custody'.

ware, adj., alert, cautious (*archaic*). — ME. *war*, fr. OE. *wær*, 'aware, cautious', rel. to ON. *varr*, 'attentive', Dan., Swed. *var*, 'aware', Goth. *wars*, 'cautious', OS. *giwar*, MDu. *ghewāre*, OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*, 'aware', OE. *warian*, OS. *warōn*, ON. *vara*, OFris. *waria*, OHG. *biwarōn*, 'to guard', G. *wahren*, 'to preserve', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to be or become aware of; to guard, keep safe, protect', whence also L. *verērī*, 'to observe with awe, revere, respect, fear', Gk. οὖρος (prob. for **ϜόρϜος*), 'watchman' ὁράω (for **Ϝοράω*), 'to see', ὤρᾱ (for **Ϝώρᾱ*), 'care, concern', Homeric Gk. ἐπὶ ὄρονται, 'they watch over', Hitt. *werite-*, 'to be afraid'. See **ward,** v., and cp. **aware, beware, garage, regard, reward, warden, warn.** Cp. also **Arcturus, ephor, pylorus, revere, verecund, Veretillum.** Cp. also the second element in **cosmorama** and in words there referred to.

ware, v., to take heed of, beware. — ME. *waren*, fr. OE. *warian*, 'to guard against', which is rel. to *wær*, 'aware'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. **beware.**

war game, n., kriegspiel. — Loan translation of G. *Kriegspiel*, which is a compound of *Krieg*, 'war', and *Spiel*, 'game'. Cp. **kriegspiel.**

warison, n., protection, help, reward. — ME., 'reward', fr. ONF., 'protection, provision', fr. *warir*, 'to protect', corresponding to OF. *garison*, resp. *garir*. See **garrison.**

warlock, n., wizard, magician. — ME. *warloghe*, 'deceiver, traitor', fr. OE. *wǣrloga*, 'belier, traitor', which is compounded of *wǣr*, 'agreement, treaty; faith', and *loga-*, 'liar'. The first element is cogn. with L. *vērus*, 'true'; see **very,** adj. The second element derives from the stem of *gelogen*, pp. of *lēogan*, 'to lie', see **lie,** 'to tell an untruth'. Derivative: *warlock*, n.

warm, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *wearm*, rel. to OS., OFris., MLG., MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *warm*, ON. *varmr*, Dan., Swed., Norw. *varm*, Goth. *warmjan*, 'to warm', fr. I.-E. base **gʷher-*, 'warm', whence also OI. *gharmáḥ*, 'heat', Arm. *jerm*, 'warm', Gk. θερμός (for **gʷhermos*), 'warm', L. *formus*, 'warm', *fornus*, *fornāx*, 'oven', Alb. *zjarm*, 'heat', OSlav. *goriti*, *gorěti*, Lett. *gariù*, *garěti*, 'to burn', OSlav. *varŭ*, 'heat', *variti*, 'to cook, boil' (tr.), *virja*, *vrěti*, 'to seethe, boil' (intr.), Lith. *vérdu*, *virti*, 'to seethe' (tr.), *versmẽ*, 'source', Lett. *wersme*, *gar̂me*, OPruss. *gorme*, 'heat', OPruss. *goro*, 'hearth', OSlav. *gorĭkŭ*, 'bitter' (lit. 'burning'), OIr. *fogeir*, 'heated', MIr. *gorim*, *guirim*, 'I warm, heat', Ir. *gor*, 'heat, hatching', OIr. *goirt*, 'bitter' (lit. 'burning'), Toch. A *cärme*, 'warm', Hitt. *war-*, 'to burn'. Cp. **forceps, Fornax, fornicata, furnace.** Cp. also **therm** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *warm*, tr. v., and n., *warm-ed*, adj., *warm-ed-ly*, adv., *warm-er*, n., *warm-ing*, n.

warmth, n. — ME. *wermth*, rel. to MLG. *wermede*, Du. *warmte*, MHG. *wermede*, 'warmth'. See **warm** and subst. suff. **-th.**

warn, tr. v. — ME. *warnien*, *warnen*, fr. OE. *warnian*, *warenian*, 'to warn, admonish', rel. to MDu. *waernen*, 'to provide, warn', ON. *varna*, 'to admonish', OHG. *warnōn*, 'to take heed', MHG., G. *warnen*, 'to warn', and to OE. *wær*, 'aware, cautious'. See **ware,** 'alert', and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **garnish.**
Derivatives: *warn-er*, n., *warn-ing*, n. and adj., *warn-ing-ly*, adv.

warp, n. — ME., fr. OE. *wearp*, rel. to MLG. *warp*, OHG., MHG. *warf*, 'warp', ON. *varp*, 'cast of a net', Dan. *varp*, 'warp', and to OE. *weorpan*, 'to throw'; see **warp,** v. In some senses the noun *warp* derives directly from the verb *warp*.

warp, tr. v., to bend, twist; to distort; intr. v., to become bent or twisted. — ME. *warpen*, fr. OE. *weorpan*, 'to throw', rel. to OS. *werpan*, ON. *verpa*, 'to throw', Dan. *værpe*, Swed. *värpa*, 'to lay eggs', OFris. *werpa*, MLG., Du. *werpen*, OHG. *werpan*, *werfan*, MHG., G. *werfen*, Goth. *wairpan*, 'to throw', and cogn. with Lith. *verpiù*, *vĕrpti*, 'to spin', *varpstẽ*, 'spool, distaff'. See **vervain** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *warp-ed*, adj., *warp-er*, n., *warp-ing*, n. and adj.

warrant, n. — ME. *warant*, *warrant*, fr. ONF. *warant* (corresponding to OF. *guarant*, *garant*, F. *garant*), 'a warrant', fr. OHG. *werēnto*, 'guarantor', prop. pres. part. of *werēn*, *giwerēn*, 'to guarantee' (whence MHG. *wern*, *gewern*, G. *gewähren*, 'to grant', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to be kind, show kindness', whence also ON. *vǣrr*, 'kind, friendly, pleasing', OHG. *miti-wāri*, 'gentle, mild', and prob. also the second element in L. *sevērus*, 'severe'. See **severe** and cp. **warren, guarantee, quo warranto.** ONF. *warant* and OF. *garant* were influenced in form by ONF. *warir*, resp. OF. *garir*, 'to defend' (see *garret*).

warrant, tr. v. — ME. *waranten*, fr. ONF. *waran-*

tir (corresponding to OF. *guarantir*, *garantir*, F. *garantir*), fr. *warant*. See **warrant,** n.
Derivatives: *warrant-able*, adj., *warrant-ee*, n., *warrant-er*, n., *warrant-or*, n., *warranty* (q.v.)

warranty, n. — ME., fr. ONF. *warantie* corresponding to OF. *guarantie*, *garantie* (F. *garantie*). See **warrant,** v., and **-y** (representing F. *-ie*), and cp. **guaranty,** which is a doublet of *warranty*.

warren, n., 1) a piece of land enclosed for keeping game (*obsol. except hist.*); 2) a piece of land preserved for the breeding of rabbits. — ME. *warenne*, fr. ONF. *warenne* (F. *garenne*), which prob. derives fr. OHG. *werēn*, 'to guarantee', but was influenced in form by ONF. *warir*, 'to defend'. See **warrant,** n.
Derivative: *warren-er*, n.

warrener, n., a keeper of a warren. — ME. *warenner*, fr. ONF. *warennier*, fr. *warenne*. See prec. word and agential suff. **-er.**

warrigal, n., the dingo. — Native Australian.

warrior, n. — ME. *werreour*, *werriour*, fr. ONF. *werreieor* (corresponding to OF. *guerreor*), fr. *werreier*, 'to make war', fr. *werre* (corresponding to OF., F. *guerre*), 'war'. See **war** and 2nd **-ior.**

wart, n. — ME., fr. OE. *wearte*, rel. to OS. *warta*, ON. *varta*, Swed. *vårta*, Dan. *vorten*, OFris. *warte*, Du. *wrat*, OHG. *warza*, MHG., G. *warze*, 'wart', and to OE. *wearr*, 'callosity', and cogn. with OI. *várṣman-*, 'height, point', *várṣiṣṭhaḥ*, 'the highest', L. *verrūca* (for **versūcā*) 'excrescence, swelling, wart', OSlav. *vrŭchŭ*, 'summit', Lith. *viršùs*, 'the upper; summit', OIr. *ferr*, 'better', orig. 'higher'. Cp. **verruca.**
Derivatives: *wart-ed*, *wart-y*, adjs.

warwickite, n., a titanate and borate of iron and magnesium (*mineral.*) — Named after *Warwick*, New York. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wary, adj., cautious, watchful. — Formed fr. **ware,** adj., with adj. suff. **-y.**
Derivatives: *wari-ly*, adv., *wari-ness*, n.

was, v. — ME., fr. OE. *wæs*, 1st and 3rd pers. sing. of *wesan*, 'to be', rel. to OS. *wesan*, ON. *vesa*, *vera*, OFris. *wesa*, MDu. *wesen*, Du. *wezen*, OHG. *wesan*, 'to be', MHG. *wesen*, 'to be' (whence G. *Wesen*, 'being; essence'), Goth. *wisan*, 'to be', Goth. *weists*, OHG. *wist*, ON. *vist*, 'essence', fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, 'to dwell, stay', whence also OI. *vásati*, 'he dwells, stays', Toch. A *washt*, B *ost*, 'house', *washamo*, 'companion, fellow', and prob. also Gk. ἑστιᾶ (for **Ϝεστίᾱ*), 'the hearth of the house', and L. *Vesta*, name of the goddess of the hearth'. Cp. **Hestia, Vesta** and the first element in **wassail.**

wash, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *waschen*, *wasshen*, fr. OE. *wascan*, *wæscan*, which is rel. to OS., OHG. *wascan*, ON., Swed. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, MDu. *wasscen*, Du. *wassen*, MHG., G. *waschen*; prob. fr. Teut. **wat-skō*, fr. base **wat-*, 'water'; see **water.** Accordingly the above Teut. words orig. meant 'to rinse in water'. For sense development cp. OF. *waschier*, *guashier*, 'to mix, to row', *gâcher*, 'to mix mortar' (fr. Frankish **waskan*, 'to wash'), which must have had the original meaning 'to stir up in water'.
Derivatives: *wash*, n., *wash-able*, adj., *wash-er*, n., *wash-ing*, n., *wash-y*, adj., *wash-i-ly*, adv., *wash-i-ness*, n.

Washingtonia, n., a genus of palms of California (*bot.*) — ModL., named after George *Washington* (1732-99). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

wasp, n. — ME. *waspe*, fr. OE. *wæfs*, *wæps*, *wæsp*, rel. to OS. *waspa*, MDu. *wespe*, Du. *wesp*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, MHG. *wefse*, *webse*, *wespe*, G. *Wespe*, Dan. *hveps*, and cogn. with OI. *ūrṇavābhiḥ*, 'spider', lit. 'wool-spinner', Avestic *vawažaka-*, 'scorpion' (prop. 'a spiderlike animal'), L. *vespa*, OSlav. *vosa*, Lith. *vapsà*, 'gadfly', OPruss. *wobse*, Russ. *osa*, 'wasp', OBret. *guohi*, Co. *guhien*, 'wasp', OIr. *foich*, 'drone'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **webh-*, **wobh-*, 'to weave'; see **weave** and cp. words there referred to. The *wasp* is called 'the weaver', in allusion to the weblike form of its nest.
Derivatives: *wasp-en*, *wasp-ish*, adjs., *wasp-ish-ly*, adv., *wasp-ish-ness*, n., *wasp-ling*, n., *wasp-y*, adj.

wassail, n., 1) a drinking bout; 2) a toast. — ME. *weseil*, *wassail*, 'be whole, be healthy', fr. ON. *ves heill*, 'be hail, be healthy', fr. *ves*, imper. of *vesa*, 'to be', and *heill*, 'whole, healthy, prosperous'. Cp. the OE. greeting formula *wes þū hāl*, 'be thou healthy', and see **was** and **hail,** 'to greet'.
Derivatives: *wassail*, intr. and tr. v., *wassail-er* n.

wassailer, n. — Coined by Milton fr. *wassail*, v. (see prec. word), and agential suff. **-er.**

wastage, n. — A hybrid coined from the verb **waste** and **-age,** a suff. of ult. Latin origin.

waste, adj. — ME. *wast*, *waste*, fr. ONF. *wast* (corresponding to OF. *guast*), fr. L. *vāstus*, 'empty, waste, desert' (whence also It. *guasto*, Provenç. *gast*, Port. *gasto* and MHG. *waste*, of s.m.), but influenced in form by OE. *wēste*, 'waste', and its other Teut. correspondences: OS. *wōsti*, Du. *woest*, OHG. *wuosti* (MHG. *wüeste*, G. *wüst*), of s.m. OE. *wēste*, etc., are cogn. with L. *vāstus*, and prob. also with L. *vānus*, 'empty, void, vain'. See **vain** and cp. **devastate.**

waste, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wasten*, fr. ONF. *waster*, which corresponds to OF. *guaster*, *gater*, 'to waste' (whence F. *gâter*, 'to spoil', fr. L. *vāstāre*, 'to make empty, desolate, lay waste', fr. *vāstus* (see prec. word), but influenced in form by pre-Teut. **wāstu*, 'waste'. Cp. **wastrel.** Cp. also OProvenç. *g(u)astar*, It. *guastare*, 'to lay waste; to spoil', Sp. *gastar*, 'to waste, consume', which also derive fr. L. *vāstāre.*
Derivatives: *wast-er*, n., *wast-ing*, n. and adj., *wast-ing-ly*, adv., *wast-ing-ness*, n.

waste, n., desert. — ME., fr. ONF. *wast*, n., fr. *wast*, adj. See **waste,** adj.

Derivatives: *waste-ful*, adj., *waste-ful-ly*, adv., *waste-ful-ness*, n., *waste-less*, adj.

wastrel, n., 1) a spendthrift; 2) a good-for-nothing. — Formed from the verb **waste** with the depreciatory suff. *-rel*. Cp. *mongrel, scoundrel*.
Derivative: *wastrel*, adj.

watch, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wacchen*, fr. OE. *wæccan*, rel. to OE. *wacian*, 'to be awake, to watch'. See **wake,** v., and cp. next word.
Derivatives: *watch-er*, n., *watch-ing*, adj. and n., *watch-ing-ly*, adv.

watch, n. — ME. *wacche*, fr. OE. *wæcce*, 'vigil, watch', fr. *wæccan*. See **watch,** v.
Derivatives: *watch-ful*, adj., *watch-ful-ly*, adv., *watch-ful-ness*, n., *watch-less*, adj., *watch-less-ness*, n.

water, n. — ME. *water*, fr. OE. *wæter*, rel. to OS. *watar*, OFris. *wetir, weter, wetter*, LG., Du. *water*, OHG. *wa33ar*, MHG. *wa33er*, G. *Wasser*, ON. *vatn*, Swed. *vatten*, Dan. *vand*, Goth. *watō*, 'water', OE. *wæt*, 'wet', fr. I.-E. base **wād-, *wŏd-, *ud-*, 'water', whence also Hitt. *watar*, gen. *wetenash*, 'water', OI. *udnáḥ, udán-, udakám*, 'water', *anudráḥ*, 'waterless', *útsaḥ*, 'source', *undáti, unátti*, 'it sprinkles, moistens', Gk. ὕδωρ, 'water', ὑδρίᾱ, 'waterpot, pitcher', ἄνυδρος, 'waterless', OSlav., Russ., etc., *voda*, 'water', Lith. *vanduõ*, 'water', Lett. *ūdens*, OPruss. *wundan, unds*, 'water', Arm. *get* (for **wedō-*), 'river', Alb. *uje*, 'water', L. *unda*, 'wave', *uter*, 'leather bag', Umbr. *utur*, 'water', OIr. *usce, uisce*, 'water'. Cp. **wash, wet, otter** and the second element in **kirschwasser.** Cp. also **anhydrous, dropsy, Ephydra, hydra, hydria, hydro-, hydropsy, klepsydra, Lutra, undate, undulate, usquebaugh, utricle, Utricularia, vodka, whisky.**
Derivatives: *water*, v. (q.v.), *water-y*, adj., *water-i-ness*, n.

water, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wateren*, fr. OE. *wæterian*, fr. *wæter*, 'water'. See **water,** n.
Derivatives: *water-ed*, adj., *water-ing*, n. and adj., *water-ing-ly*, adv.

watershed, n. — Loan translation of G. *Wasserscheide*.

Watsonia, n., a genus of plants of the iris family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist Sir William *Watson* (1715-87). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

watt, n., unit of the electrical power. — Named after the Scottish inventor James *Watt* (1736-1819).

Watteau, adj., pertaining to, or made in the style of, the French painter Jean-Antoine *Watteau* (1684-1721).

wattle, n., a fleshy part hanging from the throat or chin of some birds and reptiles. — ME. *watel*, 'hurdle; basket, bag', fr. OE. *watol, watel*; of uncertain origin. Cp. **wallet.**
Derivatives: *wattle*, tr. v., *wattl-ed*, adj., *wattl-ing*, n.

wattless, adj., without electric power. — Lit. 'without watts', formed fr. **watt** and suff. **-less.**

wave, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *waven*, fr. OE. *wafian*, 'to wave, brandish', rel. to ON. *vafra, vafla*, 'to hover about', *vāfa*, 'to swing, waver', fr. I.-E. base **webh-*, 'to move to and fro; to weave'. See **weave** and cp. **waver.** Cp. also **wabble, wobble.**
Derivatives: *wave*, n. (q.v.), *wav-ed*, adj., *wav-ing*, n. and adj., *wav-ing-ly*, adv.

wave, n. — Fr. **wave,** v.; confused with ME. *wawe, waghe*, 'a wave' (which is rel. to ON. *vāgr*, 'sea'; see *vogue*).
Derivatives: *waveless* (q.v.), adj., *wav-y*, adj., *wav-i-ly*, adv., *wav-i-ness*, n.

waveless, adj. — Formed fr. **wave** with suff. **-less**; first used by the English playwright George Peele in his play *David and Bethsabe* (1599).
Derivatives: *waveless-ly*, adv., *waveless-ness*, n.

wavelet, n., a little wave. — A hybrid coined fr. **wave** and **-let,** a suff. of French origin.

wavellite, n., a basic aluminum phosphate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English physician William *Wavell*, its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

waver, intr. v. — ME. *waveren*, rel. to MHG. *wabern*, 'to waver', and to OE. *wæfre*, 'wavering, restless', ON. *vafra*, 'to hover about', *vāfa*, 'to swing, waver'. See **wave,** v., and cp. **wobble.**
Derivatives: *waver-er*, n., *waver-ing*, adj., *waver-ing-ly*, adv., *waver-ing-ness*, n., *waver-y*, adj.

wavey, wavy, n., a snow goose. — Fr. Algonquian *wava*, 'snow goose'.

waw, n., name of the 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *wāw*, 'hook'; so called in allusion to the ancient form of this letter. Cp. **vau.**

wax, n., beeswax. — ME. *wax*, fr. OE. *weax*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *wahs*, ON., Swed. *vax*, Dan. *voks*, Du. *was*, G. *Wachs*, and cogn. with OSlav. *voskŭ*, Lith. *vaškas*, Lett. *vasks*, Pol. *wosk*, Russ., Czech, Slovak *vosk*, 'wax'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **weg-*, 'to weave', and lit. 'mean that which is woven (by the bees)'. See **wick** and cp. **veil,** n.
Derivatives: *wax*, tr. v., to cover with wax, *waxen*, adj., *waxy* (q.v.)

wax, intr. v., to grow. — ME. *waxan*, fr. OE. *weaxan*, 'to grow', rel. to OS., OHG. *wahsan*, ON. *vaxa*, Swed. *växa*, Dan. *vokse*, OFris. *waxa*, Du. *wassen*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wahsjan*, 'to grow', fr. I.-E. base **aw(e)ks-, *auks-, *weks-*, 'to grow, increase', whence also OI. *vakṣáyati*, 'causes to grow', *úkṣati*, 'grows strong', Toch. B *auks-*, A *oks-*, 'to grow', B *aukṣu*, A *okṣu*, 'old', Gk. **ἀ(ϝ)έξειν*, αὔξειν, αὐξάνειν, 'to increase'. Cp. the related base **aweg-, *aug-*, 'to grow, increase', whence L. *augēre*, 'to increase', and see **auction** and words there referred to. Cp. also **waist.**
Derivatives: *wax-ing*, adj., *wax-ing-ly*, adv.

wax, n., anger (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.

waxy, adj., resembling wax. — Formed fr. **wax, 'beeswax', with adj. suff. -y.**
Derivative: *waxi-ness*, n.

waxy, adj., angry (*slang*). — Formed fr. **wax,** 'anger', with adj. suff. **-y.**

way, n. — ME. *wei, way*, fr. OE. *weg*, rel. to OS., Du. *weg*, ON. *vegr*, Swed. *väg*, Dan. *vei*, OFris. *wei*, OHG., *weg*, MHG. *wec*, G. *Weg*, Goth. *wigs*, 'way', fr. I.-E. base **weĝh-*, 'to move'. See **weigh** and cp. **wain.** Cp. also **-ways, wayward, away,** and the second element in **Norway, Norwegian.**

waylay, tr. v., to ambush. — Composed of **way** and **lay,** 'to put, place'; formed after MLG. *wegelagen*, 'to lie in wait', fr. *wegelage*, 'a lying in wait', lit. 'a besetting of the roads'.
Derivatives: *waylay-er*, n., *waylay-ing*, verbal n.

-ways, suff. — ME. *-weys, -ways*, fr. *weyes, wayes, ways*, gen. of *wey, way*, 'way'. See **way** and adv. suff. **-s.**

wayward, adj., capricious. — ME. *weiward*, aphetic for *aweiward*, lit. 'turned away'. See **away** and **-ward.**
Derivatives: *wayward-ly*, adv., *wayward-ness*, n.

wayzgoose, n., printers' entertainment held annually. — Fr. earlier *waygoose*, which is of uncertain origin.

we, personal pron. — ME., OE. *wē*, rel. to OS. *wī, wē*, ON. *vēr*, OSwed. *wī(r)*, Swed., Dan. *vi*, OFris. *wī*, ODu. *wi, wü, wij*, Du. *wij*, OHG., MHG., G. *wir*, Goth. *weis*, 'we', and cogn. with OI. *vayám*, OPers. *vayam*, Toch. A *was*, B *wes*, Hitt. *wēsh*, 'we', OSlav. *vě*, 'we two', Lith. *vèdu* 'we two'.

weak, adj. — ME. *weik*, fr. ON. *veikr*, rel. to OE. *wāc*, OS. *wēk*, Swed. *vek*, MDu. *weec*, Du. *week*, 'weak, soft, tender', OHG. *weih*, 'yielding, soft', MHG., G. *weich*, 'soft', which derive from the stem of ON. *vīkja*, resp. OE. *wīcan*, OS. *wīkan*, MDu. *wīken*, OHG. *wīhhan*, MHG. *wīchen*, G. *weichen*, 'to give way, yield'. These words are rel. to OE. *wīce*, 'office, duty', prop. 'succession', and cogn. with L. *vicis*, 'change'. See **vicarious** and cp. **week.**
Derivatives: *weak-en*, tr. and intr. v., *weak-en-er*, n., *weak-en-ing*, n., *weak-ish*, adj., *weak-ish-ly*, adv., *weak-ish-ness*, n., *weakling* (q.v.), *weak-ly*, adj. and adv., *weak-ness*, n.

weakling, n., a weak creature. — Coined by the English reformer William Tyndale (1484?-1536) as a loan translation of Luther's *Weichling* (fr. G. *weich*, 'soft'). For the ending see suff. **-ling.**

weal, n., welfare. — ME. *wele*, fr. OE. *wela*, 'prosperity', rel. to OE. *wel*, 'well'. See **well,** adv., and cp. **wealth.**

weal, n., mark made on the skin by a whip. — A var. of **wale** (q.v.)

weald, n., forest; wold. — OE. (W. Saxon) *weald*, 'forest'; a var. of **wold.**

Wealden, adj., pertaining to the lowest part of the Lower Cretaceous system (*geol.*) — From *The Weald*, a district in southern England; so called because this formation occurs chiefly in *The Weald.*
Derivative: *Wealden*, n., the Wealden formation. For the ending see adj. suff. **-en.**

wealth, n. — ME. *welthe*, fr. *wele*, 'weal'. See **weal,** 'welfare', and subst. suff. **-th.**
Derivatives: *wealth-y*, adj., *wealth-i-ly*, adv., *wealth-i-ness*, n.

wean, tr. v., to accustom a child gradually to food other than its mother's milk. — ME. *wenen*, 'to wean', fr. OE. *wenian*, 'to accustom, train; to wean', rel. to OE. *gewennan*, ON. *venja*, Swed. *vänja*, Du. *vennen*, OHG. *giwennan*, MHG. *gewenen*, G. *gewöhnen*, 'to accustom', G. *entwöhnen*, 'to wean' (lit. 'to disaccustom'), OE. *wunian*, 'to be accustomed to'. See **wont.**
Derivatives: *wean-er*, n., *wean-ling*, n.

weapon, n. — ME. *wepen*, fr. OE. *wæpen*, 'weapon', rel. to OS. *wāpan*, ON. *vāpn*, Swed. *vapen* Dan. *vaaben*, OFris. *wēpin*, MDu. *wāpen*, Du. *wapen*, OHG. *waffan*, later *wāfan*, MHG. *wāfen*, G. *Waffe*, Goth. *wēpna* (pl.); in E. *weapon* and in G. *Waffe*, the orig. long vowel was shortened before the two following consonants (*pn* resp. *ff*). Cp. the first element in **wapentake.**
Derivatives: *weapon*, tr. v., *weapon-ed*, adj., *weapon-less*, adj., *weapon-ry*, n.

wear, tr. v., to carry on the body; intr. v., to be worn or used; to last. — ME. *weren*, fr. OE. *werian*, 'to wear (clothes)', rel. to ON. *verja*, OHG. *werien*, Goth. *wasjan*, 'to clothe', Goth. *wasti*, 'garment', fr. I.-E. base **wes-*, 'to clothe', whence also L. *vestis*, 'garment', *vestīre*, 'to clothe'. See **vest,** n., and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *wear*, n., *wear-able*, adj., *wear-er*, n., *wear-ing*, adj.

wear, tr. and intr. v., to turn (a ship) about, to veer. — Corruption of **veer** (q.v.)

weary, adj. — ME. *wery*, fr. OE. *wērig*, 'weary', rel. to OS. *wōrig*, 'weary', OE. *wōrian*, 'to wander; to totter', ON. *ōrar*, 'bewilderment', OHG. *wuorag*, 'intoxicated', and cogn. with Gk. ὠρᾱχιᾶν, 'to faint', fr. I.-E. base **wōr-*, 'giddiness'.
Derivatives: *weari-ly*, adv., *weari-ness*, n.

weary, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *werien*, fr. OE. *wērigian*, fr. *wērig*. See **weary,** adj.
Derivatives: *weary-ing*, adj., *wear-ing-ly*, adv.

weasand, n., the windpipe. — ME. *wesand*, fr. OE. *wæsend, wāsend*, rel. to OS. *wāsendi*, OFris. *wāsande*, OHG. *weisant, weisont, weisunt*, MHG. *weisen.*

weasel, n. — ME. *wesel, wesele*, fr. OE. *wesle*, rel. to ON. *vísla*, Dan. *væsel*, MDu. *wesel*, Du. *wezel*, OHG. *wisula*, MHG. *wisele*, G. *Wiesel.* These words are prob. diminutives formed fr. Teut. **wis(j)o-*, 'fitchew', which is cogn. with L. *vissiō*, 'stench'. Accordingly *weasel* lit. means 'the malodorous animal'. L. *vīsiō* and OE. *wesle*, etc., derive from the I.-E. imitative base **wis-*, 'to break wind'. Cp. OF. *voisson*, 'fitchew', which comes fr. L. *vissiō*, Cp. also **bison.**

weather, n. — ME. *weder*, 'storm', fr. OE. *weder*, **rel. to OS. *wedar*, ON. *veðr*, Swed. *väder*, Dan. *veir*,** OFris., MDu., Du. *weder*, OHG. *wetar*,

MHG. *weter*, G. *Wetter*, 'storm, wind, weather', and cogn. with OSlav. *vĕtrŭ*, OPruss. *wetro*, 'wind', Lith. *vėtra*, 'storm', OSlav. *vedro*, 'good weather', *vedrŭ*, 'serene' (said of the weather), and prob. also with OI. *vā́taḥ*, 'wind'. See **wind**, 'air in motion', and cp. **wither.**

Derivatives: *weather*, tr. and intr. v., *weather*, adj. (q.v.), *weathering* (q.v.), *weather-ly*, adj., *weather-li-ness*, n., *weather-y*, adj.

weather, adj., windward. — Fr. **weather,** n.

weathering, n., slope given to a surface to throw off rain (*archit.*) — Formed fr. *weather*, v. (see **weather,** n.), with **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

weave, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *weven*, fr. OE. *wefan*, rel. to ON. *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, Swed. *väva*, MLG., MDu., Du. *weven*, OHG. *weban*, MHG., G. *weben*, 'to weave', from I.-E. base ***webh-**, 'to move to and fro; to move to and fro before the distaff; to weave', whence also OI. *ubhnā́ti*, *umbhā́ti*, 'he laces together', *ūrṇa-vā́bhiḥ*, 'spider', lit. 'wool-weaver', Avestic *ubdaēna*, 'woven fabric', Pers. *bāftān*, 'to weave', Gk. ὑφή, ὕφος, 'web', ὑφαίνειν, 'to weave', Alb. *veń* (for ***webhniō**), 'I weave'. Cp. **wafer, wasp, wave, wax,** n., **web, webster, weevil, weft, wobble, woof.** Cp. also **baft, hypha, vespiary.**

Derivatives: *weave*, n., *weav-er*, n., *weav-er-ess*, n., *weav-ing*, n.

weazen, n. — A var. of **wizen.**

web, n. — ME., fr. OE. *webb*, which is rel. to OS. *webbi*, ON. *vefr*, Dan. *væv*, Swed. *väf*, Du. *webbe*, *web*, OHG. *weppi*, MHG. *weppe*, *webbe*, OHG. *giwebi*, MHG., G. *gewebe*, 'web', and to OE. *wefan*, 'to weave'. See **weave** and cp. **abb.**

Derivatives: *web*, tr. v., *webb-ed*, adj., *webb-er*, n., *webb-ing*, n.

webster, n., a weaver (*obsol.*) — ME., fr. OE. *webbestre*, 'a female weaver', fem. of *webba*, 'weaver', fr. *webb*, 'web'. See prec. word and **-ster.**

websterite, n., a variety of aluminite (*mineral.*) — Named after the Scottish geologist Thomas *Webster* (1773-1844). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wed, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wedden*, 'to pledge; to engage, wed', fr. OE. *weddian*, 'to promise, pledge, wed, marry', rel. to ON. *veðja*, Dan. *vedde*, 'to bet, wager', Swed. *vädja*, 'to bet, wager, appeal', OFris. *weddia*, 'to promise', MLG., Du. *wedden*, MHG., G. *wetten*, 'to bet, wager' Goth. *ga-wadjōn*, 'to betroth'. These verbs derive from the respective nouns: OE. *wed*, *wedd*, 'pledge, security', ON. *veð*, Dan. *vedde*, 'pledge', Swed. *väd*, 'wager, appeal', OS. *weddi*, OFris. *wedd*, 'pledge', OHG. *wetti*, 'pledge', MHG. *wette*, *wet*, 'pledge, contract, fine', G. *Wette*, 'bet, wager', Goth. *wadi*, 'pledge, earnest money', MLG. *wedde*, 'pledge, wager', MDu., Du. *wedde*, 'pay, salary, wages', fr. I.-E. base ***wadh-**, 'pledge; to redeem a pledge', whence also L. *vas*, **gen.** *vadis*, 'bail, security', *vadimōnium*, 'security', *praes* (fr. earlier *praevides*), 'surety, security, bail' [for ***pre-vas** (lit. 'surety before somebody', compounded of *prae*, 'before', and *vas*, 'bail, security')], and Lith. *vadúoti*, 'to redeem a pledge'. Cp. **gage, wage, wager.** Cp. also **praedial, vadium, vas,** 'pledge'.

Derivatives: *wedd-ed*, adj., *wedd-ed-ly*, adv., *wedd-ed-ness*, n., *wedding* (q.v.)

wedding, n. — ME., fr. OE. *weddung*, fr. *weddian.* See prec. word and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

wedge, n. — ME. *wegge*, fr. OE. *wecg*, rel. to ON. *veggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Norw. *vegg*, Swed. *vigg*, *vigge*, 'wedge', OS. *weggi*, MDu. *wegge*, MLG., MDu. *wigge*, Du. *wig*, OHG. *weggi*, 'wedge', MHG. *wecki*, *wecke*, G. *Weck*, 'wedge-shaped bread, roll', and to OHG. *waganso*, ON. *vangsni*, OPruss. *wagnis*, 'plowshare', and prob. cogn. with L. *vōmis* (prob. for orig. ***wog^{w}hsmis**), later form *vōmer*, Gk. ὄφνις (Hesychius), of s.m., Lith. *vagis*, 'pin, plug', Lett. *vadzis*, of s.m., possibly also with Gk. ὖννη, ὖνις, ὕννις, 'plowshare'. Finn. *vaaja*, 'wedge', is a Teut. loan word. Cp. **vomer.** Cp. also **wig,** 'bun'. Cp. also **wodge.**

Derivatives: *wedge*, tr. and intr. v., *wedg-ed*, adj., *wedg-er*, n., *wedg-ing*, n. and adj.

wedlock, n. — ME. *wedloc*, fr. OE. *wedlāc*, compounded of *wed*, *wedd*, 'pledge' (see **wed**), and suff. *-lāc*, fr. *lāc*, 'sport, game, gift', which is rel. to ON. *leikr*, 'play', OHG. *leih*, 'play, melody, song', Goth. *laiks*, 'sport, game', OE. *lācan*, 'to move quickly, leap, jump', ON. *leika*, 'to play, dance', MHG. *leichen*, 'to hop; to deride, ridicule', Goth. *laikan*, 'to hop, jump', and prob. cogn. with OI. *rḗjati*, 'he causes to tremble', Gk. ἐλελίζειν (for ***ἐλελίγιειν**), 'to cause to vibrate; to tremble, quiver', Lith. *láigyti*, 'to run about wildly'. Cp. **knowledge.**

Wednesday, n. — ME. *wednesdai*, fr. earlier *wodnesday*, fr. OE. *Wōdnesdæg*, lit. 'Wodensday', rel. to ON. *Óðinsdagr*, Dan., Swed. *Onsdag*, OFris. *Wōnsdei*, *Wēnsdei*, MLG. *Wōdensdach*, MDu. *Wudensdach*, *Woensdach*, Du. *Woensdag*; prop. a loan translation of L. *Mercuriī diēs*, 'the day of Mercurius, Wednesday' (*Woden* = *Odin* having been identified with the Roman god Mercurius); whence It. *mercoledì*, OF. *mercresdi* (F. *mercredi*, Sp. *miércoles*, 'Wednesday'), itself a loan translation of Gk. Ἑρμοῦ ἡμέρᾱ, 'the day of Hermes'. For the first element see **Woden** and cp. **Odin,** for the second see **day.**

wee, adj., tiny. — ME. *we*, *wei*, 'a bit', in the term *a little we*, *a little wei*, 'a little bit', fr. OE. *wǣge*, 'a weight'. See **wey.**

weed, n., plant. — ME. *wed*, fr. OE. *wēod*, 'grass, herb, weed', rel. to OS. *wiod*, 'weed', OS. *wiodōn*, LG. *wēden*, MDu., Du. *wieden*, 'to weed'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *weed*, v. (q.v.), *weed-y*, adj., *weed-i-ness*, n., *weed-less*, adj.

weed, tr. v., to remove (a weed); intr. v., to remove weeds. — ME. *weden*, fr. OE. *wēodian*, fr. *wēod.* See prec. word.

weed, n., garment. — ME. *wede*, fr. OE. *wǣde*, *wǣd*, rel. to OS. *wādi*, OFris. *wēde*, 'garment', ON. *vāð*, 'cloth, texture', OHG., MHG. *wāt*, 'garment', MHG. *līnwāt* (whence—under the influence of G. *Gewand*, 'garment'—G. *Leinwand*), Du. *lijnwaad*, 'linen cloth, linen'.

week, n. — ME. *weke*, fr. OE. *wice*, *wicu*, *wucu*, 'week', rel. to OS. *wika*, ON. and OSwed. *vika*, Swed. *vecka*, Norw. *vika*, Dan. *uge*, OFris. *wike*, MDu. *weke*, Du. *week*, OHG. *wehha*, *wohha*, MHG., G. *woche*, 'week'. These words orig. meant 'a change in time, a regularly recurring period', and are rel. to Goth. *wiko*, 'somebody's turn', OE. *wīce*, 'office, duty', prop. 'succession', OHG. *wehsal*, 'change', and cogn. with L. *vicis* (gen.), 'change'. See **vicarious** and cp. **weak.** Cp. also **wissel.**

Derivatives: *week-ly*, adj., adv. and n.

ween, tr. v., to think; to hope (*archaic*). — ME. *wenen*, fr. OE. *wēnan*, 'to expect, hope, think', rel. to OS. *wānian*, ON. *væna*, OFris. *wēna*, OHG. *wānen*, MHG. *wænen*, G. *wähnen*, Du. *wanen*, Goth. *wēnjan*, 'to expect, suppose, think', and to OE. *wēn*, OS. *wān*, ON. *vān*, OFris. *wēn*, OHG. *wān*, Goth. *wēns*, 'expectation, hope', MHG. *wān*, 'belief', G. *Wahn*, Du. *waan*, 'illusion, delusion', fr. I.-E. base ***wen-**, 'to wish, desire; to be satisfied; to be wont'. See **venerable** and cp. **wean, winsome, wish.**

weep, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wepen*, fr. OE. *wēpan*, 'to weep, bewail', rel. to OE. *wōp*, ON. *ōp*, OHG., MHG., *wuof*, 'shout, shouting, crying', OS. *wōpian*, Goth. *wōpjan*, 'to shout, cry out, weep', OHG. *wuofan*, MHG. *wuofen*, 'to shout, lament', ON. *ōpa*, 'to shout, cry, scream', and cogn. with L. *vāpulāre*, 'to be flogged' (orig. 'to cry out for pain'), OSlav. *vŭpiti*, 'to call', Lett. *ūpêt*, 'to screech' (said of owls and turtledoves), *ūbuôt*, 'to coo', *ūpis*, 'owl', *ūpele*, 'turtledove', OSlav. *vypŭ*, *vypica*, 'gull, seamew'. All these words prob. derive fr. I.-E. base ***wap-**, ***wāb-**, ***ŭp**, ***ŭb-**, 'to shout, cry out, call'. Cp. **vapulate.**

Derivatives: *weep*, n., *weep-er*, n., *weep-ing*, n. and adj., *weep-ing-ly*, adv., *weep-y*, adj.

weet, tr. and intr. v., to know (*archaic*). — A var. of **wit.**

weever, n., a fish of the genus *Trachinus*. — ONF. *wivre*. See **wivern.**

weevil, n., a small beetle. — ME. *wevel*, *wivel*, fr. OE. *wifel*, rel. to OS. *wibil*, OHG. *wibil*, MHG. *wibel*, G. *Wiebel*, and cogn. with Lith. *vābalas*, Lett. *vabuolis*, 'beetle', fr. I.-E. base ***webh-**, 'to move to and fro; to weave'. See **weave** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *weevil(l)-ed*, *weevil(l)-y*, adjs.

weft, n. — ME., fr. OE. *weft*, formed—with the neut. suff. *-t*—from the stem of *wefan*, 'to weave'. Cp. ON. *veptr* and see **weave.** For the suff. *-t* cp. *scant*, *want.*

wehrlite, n., a bismuth telluride (*mineral.*) — Named after the Austrian metallurgist A. *Wehrle* (1791-1835). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wehrmacht, n., the armed forces of Germany. — G. *Wehrmacht*, compounded of *Wehr*, 'defense', and *Macht*, 'might'. See **weir** and **might,** n., 'power'.

weichselwood, n., wood of the mahaleb. — Fr. G. *Weichselholz* (with the substitution of E. **wood** for G. *Holz*), fr. *Weichsel*, 'cherry', fr. MHG. *wihsel*, fr. OHG. *wīhsila*, which is cogn. with L. *viscum*, 'mistletoe; birdlime'. See **Viscum** and cp. words there referred to.

weigh, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *weien*, 'to bear, weigh', fr. OE. *wegan*, 'to move, carry, weigh', rel. to OS. *wegan*, OFris. *wega*, Du. *wegen*, 'to weigh', ON. *vega*, OHG. *wegan*, 'to move, carry, weigh', Swed. *vaga*, Dan. *veie*, 'to weigh', MHG. *wegen*, G. *wiegen*, 'to weigh' (intr.), MHG. *wegen*, G. *wägen*, 'to weigh' (tr.), Goth. *ga-wigan*, 'to move, shake', OHG. (*bi*)*wegan*, MHG. (*be*)*wegen*, G. *bewegen*, 'to move', fr. Teut. base ***weg-**, corresponding to I.-E. base ***weĝh-**, 'to move, carry', whence OI. *váhati*, 'carries, conveys', *vahítram*, 'vessel, ship', Avestic *vazaiti*, 'he leads, draws', Gk. ὄχος (assimil. fr. ***Fέχος**, ἔχος), 'carriage', ὀχεῖν (for ***Fοχεῖν**), 'to carry', ***Fεχέτω**, 'let him bring', Alb. *vjeð*, 'I steal', L. *vehere*, 'to carry, convey', OSlav. *vezǫ*, *vesti*, 'to carry, convey', OSlav. *voziti*, of s.m., *vozŭ*, 'carriage', Lith. *vežù*, *vèzti*, 'to carry, convey', *vežẽ*, 'wheel track', OIr. *fecht*, 'campaign, journey', *fēn*, 'a kind of carriage', W. *ar-wain*, 'to carry', *cy-wain*, 'to drive'. Cp. **weight** and **wacke, wag, waggle, wagon, wain, way, wee, wey, wiggle,** the first element in **wainscot** and in **walleyed** and the second element in **earwig, polliwog.** Cp. also **voe, vogue.** Cp. also **vehicle** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *weigh*, n., *weigh-able*, adj., *weigh-age*, n., *weigh-ed*, adj., *weigh-ing*, n., *weight* (q.v.)

weight, n. — ME. *weght*, *wight*, fr. OE. *wiht*, which is rel. to ON. *vætt*, Dan. *vegt*, Swed. *vikt*, OFris. *wicht*, MDu., Du. *wicht*, *gewicht*, MHG. *gewiht*, G. *Gewicht* and to OE. *wegan*, 'to move, carry, weigh'. See prec. word.

Derivatives: *weight*, tr. v., *weight-ed*, adj., *weight-ing*, n., *weight-y*, adj., *weight-i-ly*, adv., *weight-i-ness*, n., *weight-less*, adj.

weinbergerite, n., a complex silicate of iron, calcium, etc. (*mineral.*) — Named after the Austrian mineralogist J. *Weinberger*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

weinschenkite, n., a hydrous phosphate of rare earths (*mineral.*) — G. *Weinschenkit*, named after the German mineralogist Ernst H. O. K. *Weinschenk* (1865-1921). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

weir, n. — ME. *wer*, fr. OE. *wer*, 'weir, dam', rel. to ON. *ver*, OFris., MLG., MDu. *were*, Du. *weer*, OHG. *warī*, *werī*, MHG. *were*, *wer*, G. *Wehr*, 'defense, protection', OE. and OS. *we-*

rian, ON. *verja*, Swed. *värja*, OFris. *wera*, OHG. *werian*, *weren*, MHG. *wern*, G. *wehren*, Goth. *warjan*, 'to defend, protect', fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to enclose, cover', whence also OI. *vṛṇóti*, *várati*, 'holds back', *apa-vṛṇóti*, 'uncovers, opens', *api-vṛṇóti*, 'closes, covers', L. *aperīre* (for **ap-werīre*, 'to uncover, open', *operīre* (for **op-werīre*), 'to cover, close', Lith. *àt-veriu*, *at-vérti*, Lett. *at-vērt*, 'to open', Lith. *ùž-veriu*, *už-vérti*, 'to close, shut', OSlav. *ot-voriti*, 'to open', *za-vrěti*, 'to close, shut', *vrata* (pl.), 'gate, door', Lith. *vařtai* (pl.), 'gate', OPruss. *warto* (pl.), 'house door', Toch. B. *wärto*, *warto*, 'garden' (lit. 'that which is covered or fenced', for sense development cp. *garden*), OI. *vártram*, 'inner dike', *várū-tham*, 'protection', *varū-tár-*, 'protector', Avestic *vereθra-*, 'weir', Alb. *vaθε* (for **wor-tā-*), 'enclosure, fence, fold', OIr. *feronn*, 'field', prop. 'enclosed land', Gk. ἔρυσθαι (for **Fέρυσθαι*), 'to guard, rescue'. Cp. **garret, garrison,** the first element in **wehrmacht** and the second element in **landwehr.** Cp. also **aperient, apéritif, aperitive, apert, aperture, apricate, cover, covert, louver, operculum, overt, varna.**

Derivative: *weir*, tr. v.

weird, n., fate, destiny (*archaic*). — ME. *werd*, *wirde*, *wyrde*, fr. OE. *wyrd*, 'fate', rel. to OS. *wurd*, OHG. *wurt*, 'fate', ON. *urðr*, 'fate, one of the three Norns', OE. *weorðan*, OS. *werthan*, ON. *verða*, Swed. *varda*, OFris. *wertha*, OHG. *werdan*, MHG., G. *werden*, Goth. *wairþan*, 'to become'. The orig. meaning of these verbs was 'to turn'. They derive fr. I.-E. **wert-*, a *-t-*enlargement of base **wer-*, 'to turn, twist'. See **version** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **worth,** 'to become'. For the sense development of OE. *weorðan*, OS. *werthan*, etc., 'to become', from a base meaning 'to turn', cp. E. *to turn* in the sense of *to become*.

Derivatives: *weird*, adj. (q.v.), *weird-ful*, adj., *weird-less*, adj.

weird, adj., uncanny. — Fr. **weird,** n. The original meaning was 'pertaining to fate'. The sense 'uncanny' arose from a misunderstanding of the real meaning of the adjective *weird* in the term *the weird sisters* (= the Fate Sisters), applied to the Norns.

Derivatives: *weird-ly*, adv., *weird-ness*, n.

Weismannism, n., the theory of the German biologist August *Weissmann* (1834-1914), who regards the germ plasm as the basis of heredity. For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

weisbachite, n., a variety of anglesite (*mineral.*) — G. *Weisbachit*, named after the German mineralogist Julius A. *Weisbach* (1833-1901). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

weissite, n., a copper telluride (*mineral.*) — Named after Dr. Louis *Weiss*, owner of the mine in Colorado, where it was found. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

weka, n., any of several large flightless birds of the rail family of New Zealand. — Maori, imitative of the bird's cry.

Welch, adj. and n. — A var. of **Welsh.**

welch, v. — A var. of **welsh.**

welcome, adj. — ME. *welcome*, fr. earlier *wilcume*, fr. OE. *wilcuma*, 'a welcome guest', lit. 'one who comes in accordance with another's will', compounded of the pref. *will-*, fr. OE *willa*, 'will pleasure', and *cuma*, 'guest', fr. *cuman*, 'to come'; see **will,** n. and v., and **come.** ME. *welcome* was influenced in form by the adv. **well.** Cp. ON. *velkominn*, Late OHG. *willechomen*, MHG. *willekomen*, G. *willkommen*.

welcome, tr. v. — ME. *welcomen*, fr. earlier *wilcumen*, fr. OE. *wilchumian*, fr. *wilcuma*. See **welcome,** adj.

Derivatives: *welcome*, n., *welcom-er*, n., *welcomer*, n., *welcom-ing*, adj., *welcom-ing-ly*, adv.

weld, n., 1) the dyer's rocket; 2) a yellow dye obtained from it. — ME. *welde*, *wolde*, rel. to MLG. *wolde* and MDu. *woude* (Du. *wouw*), fr. Teut. **walda*. These words are possibly cogn. with L. *lūtum* (for **vlūtum*), 'weld'. Cp. the Teut. loan words OIt. *guada*, Sp. *gualdo*, *gualda*, F. *gaude*, 'weld', and G. *Wau*, Dan., Swed. *vau*, 'weld', which are borrowed fr. Du. *wouw*. Cp. **luteous.**

weld, intr. v., to undergo junction by welding; tr. v., to unite. — Back formation fr. *welled*, pp. of *well*, 'to boil, rise, well', earlier also meaning 'to weld'. See **well,** 'to spring'.

Derivatives: *weld*, n., 'welding', *weld-able*, adj., *weld-er*, n., *weld-ing*, n.

welfare, n. — ME. *wel fare.* fr. *wel faren*, 'to fare well', fr. OE. *wel faran.* See **well,** adv., and **fare,** 'to get on', and cp. **farewell.** Cp. also G. *Wohlfart*, 'welfare', fr. *wohl*, 'well', and *fahren*, 'to go', which are rel. to **well,** resp. to **fare.**

Derivative: *welfare*, adj.

welk, intr. v., to fade; tr. v., to cause to fade (*obsol.* except *dial.*) — ME. *welken*, prob. fr. MDu. (= Du.) *welken*, which is rel. to OHG. *ir-welkēn*, MHG., G. *welken*, 'to fade, decay', OHG. *welk*, 'moist, withered', MDu., MHG. *welc*, G. *welk*, 'withered', fr. I.-E. base **welg-*, 'wet', whence also Lett. *vęlgs*, 'moisture, dampness', Lith. *vilgyti*, 'to moisten', OPruss. *welgen*, 'cold (in the head)', OSlav. *vlaga*, 'moisture', Czech and Slovak *vlhký*, 'damp'. Cp. next word and **wilt,** 'to fade, droop'.

welkin, n., sky (*poetic*). — ME. *wolkne*, *welkne*, fr. OE. *wolcen*, 'cloud', rel. to OS. *wolkan*, OFris. *wolken*, MDu. *wolke*, Du. *wolk*, OHG. *wolka*, *wolkan*, MHG. *wolken*, G. *Wolke*, 'cloud'; fr. I.-E. base **welg-*, 'whet'. See prec. word.

well, n., a spring. — ME. *welle*, fr. OE. *wella*, *wiella*, rel. to ON. *vella*, 'boiling heat', Du. *wel*, 'spring, well, fountain', OHG. *wella*, MHG., G. *welle*, 'wave', from I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to turn, roll', whence also OI. *ūrmiḥ*, Alb. *val'ε* (fr. I.-E. **wl-nā*), 'wave', OSlav. *vlŭna*, Lith. *vilnis*, 'wave',

L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word. Cp. also **weld,** 'to unite', and the second element in **potwaller.**

well, intr. v., to spring, rise. — ME. *wellen*, 'to boil', fr. OE. *wyllan*, *wiellan*, rel. to OE. *weallan*, OS. *wallan*, ON., Norw. *vella*, Swed. *välla*, OFris. *walla*, OHG. *wallan*, MHG., G. *wallen*, Goth. *wulan*, 'to bubble, boil', and to OE. *wella*, *wiella*, 'wave'. See prec. word.

Derivative: *well-ing*, n.

well, adv. — ME. *wel*, fr. OE. *wel*, rel. to OS. *wela*, *wala*, *wola*, ON. *vel*, *val*, Swed., Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, OFris, *wel*, *wol*, Du. *wel*, OHG. *wela*, *wala*, *wola*, MHG. *wol*, G. *wohl*, Goth. *waila*, 'well'. The orig, meaning of these words was 'according to one's will'. They are traceable to I.-E. **wel-*, 'to will, wish', whence also OI. *práti váram*, 'at will', *varīyān*, 'better, best', lit. 'preferable', Alb. *valε*, 'well', OSlav. *vole*, 'well', W. *gwell*, 'better', L. *volō*, *velle*, 'to wish, will', Goth. *wiljan*, OE. *willan*, of s.m. See **will,** n., and v., and cp. **weal,** 'prosperity', **wealth.**

Derivatives: *well*, adj. and n.

wellaway, interj., an exclamation expressing sorrow (*archaic*). — ME. *welaway*, alteration of *wei la wei*, fr. OE. *weilāwei*, lit. 'woe, lo, woe', alteration (after ON. *vei*, 'woe') of OE. *wālāwā*, fr. *wā*, 'woe', *lā*, 'lo', and *wā*, 'woe'. ME. *welaway* was influenced in form by *wel*, 'well', and *away*.

wellington, n., also **Wellington boot,** a kind of long boot. — Named after the 1st Duke of *Wellington*. For sense development cp. *bluchers*.

well-regulated, adj. — Compounded of **well,** adv., and pp. of **regulate**; first used by Shaftesbury.

wellsite, n., a silicate of aluminum, calcium, barium and potassium (*mineral.*) — Named after the American chemist Horace L. *Wells* (1855-1924). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Welsh, adj. — ME. *walisch*, *welisch*, fr. OE. *wælisc*, *welisc*, 'foreign' fr. *walh*, *wealh*, 'a foreigner' (i.e. not of Saxon origin), hence 'a Celt', esp. 'a Briton, a Welshman', rel. to OHG. *Walah*, *Walh*, 'a Latin', MHG. *welhisch*, 'one speaking Latin (later: a Romance language)', G. *welsch*, 'foreign', Du. *Waals*, 'Walloon', and to ON. *Valskr*, 'Gaulish, French'. These words derive from the name of a Celtic tribe, whence also L. *Volcae*, name of a Celtic people in Gallia Narbonensis, mentioned by Caesar. Cp. **Walach, Walloon** and the first element in **walnut.**

Derivative: *Welsh*, n.

welsh, tr. and intr. v., to abscond. — Of uncertain origin.

welt, n., a strip. — ME. *welte*, prob. fr. ME. *welten*, 'to roll', fr ON. *velta*, 'to roll'. See **welter** and cp. **welterweight.**

Derivatives: *welt*, tr. v., to furnish with a welt, to strike, blow, *welt-ed*, adj.

welter, intr. v., to wallow. — ME. *weltren*, fr. MLG. *welteren*, 'to roll', which is rel. to OE. *wieltan*, ON. *velta*, Swed. *välta*, Dan. *velte*, Swed. *vältra*, *välta*, OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *welzen*, 'to turn, revolve', G. *wälzen*, 'to roll', *sich wälzen*, 'to welter', Goth. *waltjan*, 'to roll', fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to bend, turn, twist, roll', whence also L. *volvere*, 'to roll'. See **volute** and cp. **wallow, waltz.**

Derivative: *welter*, n., act of weltering.

welterweight, n., 1) a weight of 28 pounds imposed upon a horse in a race as a handicap; hence, a heavy weight; 2) a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 136 and 147 pounds. — Prob. formed fr. *welt*, 'to strike' (see **welt,** 'a strip'), with agential suff. **-er.**

wen, n., a sebaceous cyst. — ME. *wenn*, fr. OE. *wenn*, rel to MLG. *wene*, Du. *wen*, dial. G. *Wenne*; of uncertain origin.

wen, n., one of the runes (ƿ) adopted into the OE. alphabet with the value of ModE. *w*.

wench, n., 1) a girl; 2) a prostitute. — ME. *wenche*, fr. earlier *wenchel*, fr. OE. *wencel*, 'child; weak person', rel. to ON. *vākr*, 'child; weak person', *vakka*, 'to stagger, totter', OHG. *wankōn*, of s.m., OE. *wancol*, OHG. *wanchal*, 'fickle', and in gradational relationship to **wince, wink** (qq.v.) Cp. **wankle.**

wend, intr. v., to go (*archaic*); tr. v., to proceed on (now chiefly *poetic*). — ME. *wenden*, fr. OE. *wendan*, 'to turn, go', rel to OS. *wendian*, ON. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, Swed. *vända*, OFris. *wenda*, Du. *wenden*, OHG. *wenten*, MHG., G. *wenden*, Goth. *wandjan*, 'to turn'. These verbs are causatives of OE. *windan*, resp. OS. *windan*, ON. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinda*, OFris. *winda*, Du. *winden*, OHG. *wintan*, MHG., G. *winden*, Goth. *windan*, 'to turn, wind'. See **wind,** 'to turn', and cp. **went.**

Wend, n., a member of a Slavic people in Eastern Germany. — G. *Wende*, fr. OHG. *Winida*, which is rel. to OE. *Winedas* (pl.), 'Wends'; fr. Celtic **vindo-*, 'white'. See **winter** and cp. **vendace.**

Derivatives: *Wend-ic*, adj., *Wend-ish*, adj. and n.

Wenlock, adj., pertaining to the middle division of the Upper Silurian age (*geol.*) — Named after a town in Shropshire, England.

Wensleydale, n., a kind of cheese. — Named after a district in Yorkshire.

went, v. — Prop. past tense of **wend,** but now used as the past tense of *go*.

wentletrap, n., any of a family of sea mollusks. — Du. *wenteltrap*, 'winding staircase' (cp. G. *Wendeltreppe*), fr. *wentel*, 'turning', and *trap*, 'staircase'. The first element is rel. to Du. *winden*, 'to turn, wind; see **wind,** 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to MHG. *treppe*, *trappe*, G. *Treppe*, 'staircase', and to OE. *treppe*, 'trap'; see **trap,** 'a mechanical device for catching animals'.

were, v. — ME. *weren*, fr. OE. *wāron* (pl. of *wæs*), '(we, you or they) were'. Cp. OHG. *wārun*, G. *waren* '(we or they) were', and see **was.**

werewolf, also **werwolf,** n., a person changed into a wolf (*folklore*). — ME., fr. OE. *werewulf*, rel. to MDu., Du. *weerwolf*, OHG., MHG., G. *werwolf*. These words lit, mean 'manwolf', fr. OE. *wer*, resp. MDu. *weer*, OHG. *wer*, 'man', and OE. *wulf*, resp. MDu., Du., OHG. *wolf*, 'wolf'. For the 1st element see **virile, world,** for the second see **wolf.**

Wertherism, n., morbid sentimentality. — Formed with suff. **-ism** from the name of *Werther*, hero of the novel *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* by the German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832).

Wesleyan, adj., pertaining to John *Wesley*, founder of Methodism (1703-91). — For the ending see suff. **-an.**

Wesleyanism, n., doctrine of the Wesleyans. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

west, adv., adj. and n. — ME., fr. OE. *west* (adv.), 'to the west' (whence also F. *ouest*, 'west'), rel. to ON. *vestr*, Dan., Swed. *vest*, OFris., MLG., MDu., Du. *west*, OHG. *-west* (only in compounds, whence MHG., G. *west*), the enlarged forms OHG. *westan*, MHG., G. *westen*, 'west', fr. Teut. ***west-**, which is prob. an enlargement of I.-E. ***we-**, 'to go down', whence also OI. *aváḥ*, 'down, downward'. Cp. I.-E. ***we-spero**, whence L. *ve-sper*, 'evening', Gk. ἕσπερος (for *Ϝε-σπερος), ἑσπέρᾱ (for *Ϝε-σπέρᾱ), 'evening'. OE. *west*, etc., orig. meant 'the region where the sun sets' (lit. 'goes down'). See **vesper** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **Visigoth.**

Derivatives: *wester* (q.v.), *western* (q.v.)

wester, intr. v., to go or turn westward. — ME. *westren*, formed fr. *west* with suff. *-ren*. See **west.**

Derivatives: *wester-ing*, adj. and n.

westerly, adj., pertaining to the west; western. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ly** fr. obsol. E. *wester*, fr. ME. *wester*, fr. OE. *westra*, 'more toward the west', which was formed fr. *west* with compar. suff. *-ra*. See **west** and compar. suff. **-er.**

western, adj. and n. — ME. *westeren, westerne*, fr. OE. *westerne*. See **west** and **-ern.**

Derivatives: *western-er*, n., *western-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *western-iz-ation*, n.

westward, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *westeweard*. See **west** and **-ward.**

westward, westwards, adv. — See prec. word and **-wards.**

wet, adj. — ME. *wete, wette*, partly fr. pp. of *weten*, 'to wet', partly fr. OE. *wǣt*, 'wet', which is rel. to OFris. *wēt*, ON. *vātr*, Swed. *våt*, Dan. *vaad*, 'wet', and to OE. *wæter*, 'water'. See **water.**

Derivatives: *wet*, n., *wet*, v. (q.v.), *wet-ly*, adv., *wet-ness*, n., *wett-ish*, adj.

wet, tr. v. — ME. *weten*, fr. OE. *wǣtan*, 'to wet', fr. *wǣt*. 'wet'. See **wet,** adj.

Derivatives- *wett-ed*, adj., *wett-er*, n., *wett-ing*, n.

wether, n. — ME., fr. OE. *weðer*, 'sheep, wether', rel. to OS. *wethar*, ON. *veðr*, Dan. *væder*, Swed. *vädur*, OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *Widder*, Goth. *wiþrus*, 'lamb', fr. Teut. ***wēþru-**, lit. 'yearling', fr. I.-E. base ***wet-**, 'year', whence also OI. *vatsáḥ*, 'calf', Gk. ἔταλον, Dor. ἔτελον, 'yearling', L. *vitulus*, 'calf', lit. 'yearling'. See **veal** and cp. words there referred to.

wey, n., a unit of weight. — ME. *weye*, fr. OE. *wǣge, wǣg*, 'scales, balance weight, wey', rel. to OS, ODu., OHG. *wāga*, ON. *vāg*, Swed *våg*, Du. *waag*, OHG. *wāga*, MHG. *wāge*, G. *Waage*, 'scales balance', and to OE. *wegan*, 'to move, carry, weigh'. See **weigh** and cp. **wee.**

whack, tr. and intr. v., to strike sharply. — Prob. of imitative origin. Cp. **thwack.**

Derivatives: *whack*, n., *whack-er*, n., *whack-ing*, n. and adj.

whale, n. — ME. *whale, whal*, fr. OE. *hwæl*, rel. to OS. *hwal*, ON. *hvalr, hvalfiskr*, Swed. *val*, MDu. *wal, walvisc*, Du. *walvis*, OHG. *wal, walfisc*, MHG. *wal, walvisch*, G. *Wal, Walfisch*, 'whale', G. *Wels*, 'shad', and prob. cogn. with OPruss. *kalis*, 'shad', and prob. also with Finn. *kala*, 'fish', L. *squalus*, 'a kind of sea fish'. Cp. **walrus** and **narwhal.** Cp. also **rorqual, Squalus.**

Derivatives: *whale*, intr. v., *whal-er*, n., *whal-ery*, n., *whal-ing*, n.

whang, tr. and intr. v., to strike, blow; n., a strike, blow. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **bang.**

whangee, n., a bamboo cane. — Prob. fr. Chin. *hwang li*, lit. 'yellow bamboo cane'.

wharf, n., a structure for mooring ships. — ME. *wherf, wharf*, fr. OE. *hwerf, hwearf*, 'turn, exchange, dam, bank, wharf', rel. to MLG. *werf, warf*, 'mole, dam, wharf' (whence Du. *werf*, 'shipyard, dockyard', whence G. *Werft*, of s.m.). These words orig. denoted a place where one can move about. They are rel. to OE. *hweorfan*, 'to turn about, be active', ON. *hverfa*, 'to turn round', OS. *hwerban*, OFris. *hwerva*, OHG. *hwerfan, hwerban, werban*, MHG. *werben*, 'to turn about, be active', G. *werben*, 'to enlist, solicit, court, woo', Du. *werven*, 'to enlist', Goth. *hairban*, 'to wander'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base ***k^{w}erp-**, 'to turn, revolve', whence also Gk. καρπός, 'wrist', and prob. also Toch. A *kārp-*, 'to turn to, to go', OI. *sūrpam*, 'winnowing fan'. Cp. **wharve.** Cp. also **varve, whirl, whorl.** Cp. also **carpus.**

Derivatives: *wharf*, tr. v., *wharf-age*, n., *wharf-inger* (q.v.)

wharfinger, n., the operator or manager of a wharf. — Formed fr. *wharfage* (see prec. word) with agential suff. **-er** and with intrusive *n* as in *messenger* and in words there referred to.

wharve, n., the whorl of a spindle. — ME. *wherve*, fr. OE. *hweorfa*, rel to OE. *hweorfan*, 'to turn about'. See **wharf.**

what, pron., adj., n., and adv. — ME. *what*, fr. OE. *hwæt*, 'what', neut. of *hwā*, 'who', rel. to OS. *hwat*, ON. *hvat*, Dan. *hvad*, Swed. *vad*, OFris. *hwet*, Du. *wat*. OHG. *hwaz, waz*, MHG. *waz*, G. *was*, Goth. *ha*, 'what'. See **who** and words there referred to and cp. the second element in **forwhy.**

whaup, n., the European curlew (*Scot.*) — Of imitative origin.

wheal, n., a pustule. — ME. *whele*, rel. to OE. *hwelian*, 'to suppurate', which is perhaps cogn. with Lett. *kvēle*, 'inflammation'. Cp. **whelk,** 'pimple'.

wheal, n., a mark made on the skin by a whip. — Alteration of **weal,** 'wale', caused by an association with ME. *whele*, 'pustule'. See prec. word.

wheal, n., a mine (*Cornwall*). — Co. *hwel.*

wheat, n. — ME. *whete*, fr. OE. *hwæte*, rel. to OS. *hwēti*, ON. *hveiti*, Dan. *hvede*, Swed. *hvete, vete*, Norw. *kveite*, OFris. *hwēte*, MDu., Du *weit*, OHG. *weizzi*, MHG. *weize*, G. *Weizen*, Goth. *haiteis*, 'wheat', and to OE. *hwit*, 'white'; see **white.** The plant was so called from its white seed and white flour. For sense development cp. W. *gwenith*, 'wheat', which is rel. to W. *gwenn*, 'white'.

wheatear, n., the bird *Saxicola oenanthe.* — Back formation fr. *white-ears*, lit. 'the white-rumped (bird)', compounded of **white** and ME. *ers*, 'arse'. See **white** and **arse.** Cp. F. *cul-blanc*, 'wheatear', lit. 'white-rumped'.

wheaten, adj. — ME. *wheten*, fr. OE. *hwæten*, fr. *hwæte*, 'wheat'. See **wheat** and adj. suff. **-en.**

wheatstone bridge, a device for measuring electrical resistance. — Named after its inventor Sir Charles *Wheatstone* (1802-75).

wheedle, tr. v., to influence by flattery. — Prob. fr. G. *wedeln*, lit. 'to wag the tail', fr. MHG. *wadelen*, fr. OHG. *wadal, wedil*, 'tail, fan', which is prob. formed from I.-E. base ***wē-**, 'to blow' (see **wind,** 'air in motion'), with Teut. instrumental suff. **-þlo** (= I.-E. ***trō-**). Accordingly OHG. *wedil* orig. meant 'an instrument to fan with'. For the sense development of E. *wheedle*, fr. G. *wedeln* (see above), cp. Gk. σαίνειν, προσσαίνειν, 'to wag the tail, to flatter', and L. *adulārī*, 'to flatter', which is cogn. with OI. *vālaḥ*, 'tail'.

Derivatives: *wheedl-er, wheedl-ing*, adj., *wheedl-ing-ly*, adv.

wheel, n. — ME. *whel, whele, wheel*, fr. OE. *hweogol, hweowol, hwēol*, rel. to ON. *hvēl, hjōl*, Dan. *hjul*, OSwed. *hiughl*, Swed. *hjul*, OFris. *hwēl*, MLG. *wēl*, MDu. *weel, wiel*, Du. *wiel*, and cogn. with OI. *cakráḥ*. Avestic *čaxra-*, Toch. A *kukäl*, B. *kokale*, Gk. κύκλος, 'wheel', Lith. *kāklas*, 'neck', fr. I.-E. base ***q^{w}e-q^{w}los**, reduplication of base ***(s)q^{w}el-**, ***(s)qel-**, 'to bend, turn, turn round, move about', whence OPruss. *kelan*, OSlav. *kolo*, 'wheel', OI. *cárati*, 'moves about, wanders, drives', *cáraḥ*, 'walk, motion', *divā-karáḥ*, 'sun', Gk. πέλειν, more usually as deponent πέλεσθαι, 'to be in motion, to be', πόλος, 'pivot', πάλιν, 'back, again', πάλαι, 'long ago', τέλος, 'end', τέλειος, τέλεος, 'complete', τῆλε, 'far off', Alb. *sjeł*, 'I turn', *keł*, 'I bring, carry', L. *colere*, 'to till (the ground), cultivate, dwell, inhabit', *colōnus*, 'tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer', *incola*, 'inhabitant', *inquilīnus*, 'residing in a city', *collum*, 'neck', lit. 'that which turns (the head)'. Cp. **cycle** and words there referred to. Cp. also **Anatolian, ancillary, bucolic, calash, clown, collar, cologne, cult, culture, paleolithic, pole,** 'the end of an axis', **pratincole, pulley, telegnosis, telegraph, teleology, telephone, telescope, telesterion, terricolous, Triteleia.** Cp. also **felly, kolach, kolo.**

Derivatives: *wheel*, tr. and intr. v., *wheel-ed*, adj., *wheel-er*, n., *wheel-ery*, n., *wheel-ing*, n. and adj.

wheeze, intr. v., to breathe with a whistling sound; tr. v., to utter with a sound resembling that of wheezing. — ME. *whesen*, prob. fr. ON. *hvæsa*, 'to wheeze', which is rel. to OE. *hwǣst*, 'the act of blowing', from the I.-E. imitative base ***k̂wes-**, 'to sigh', whence also L. *querī*, 'to complain'. See **quarrel,** 'dispute'.

Derivatives: *wheeze*, n., *wheez-er*, n., *wheez-y*, adj., *wheez-i-ly*, adv., *wheez-i-ness*, n.

whelk, n., a large marine snail. — ME. *wilke, welke*, fr. OE. *wiluc, wioloc*, rel. to MDu. *willoc, wilc*, Du. *wulk*, fr. I.-E. base ***wel-**, 'to roll', whence also L. *volvere*, 'to roll' (see **volute**); so called from its spiral shell.

Derivative: *whelk-ed*, adj., *whelk-y*, adj.

whelk, n., a pimple. — ME. *whelke*, fr. OE. *hwylca*, fr. *hwelian*, 'to suppurate'. See **wheal,** 'pustule'.

Derivatives: *whelk-ed, whelk-y*, adjs.

whelm, tr. v., to turn upside down. — ME. *whelmen*, 'to turn over', a blend of ME. *helmen* (fr. OE. *helmian*), 'to cover' (see **helm**), and ME. *whelven* (fr. OE. *ā-hwielfan*), 'to cover with a vault; to overwhelm'. See **gulf** and cp. **overwhelm.**

Derivative: *whelm*, n.

whelp, n., young of the dog, wolf, etc.; cub. — ME. *whelp*, fr. OE. *hwelp*, 'whelp, cub', rel. to OS. *hwelp*, ON. *hvelpr*, Du. *welp*, OHG. *hwelf, welf*, MHG. *welf*. Cp. **Guelph.**

Derivative: *whelp*, intr. and tr. v.

when, adv. — ME. *whan, when*, fr. OE. *hwænne, hwanne*, rel. to OS. *hwan*, OFris. *hwenne*, MDu. *wan*, OHG. *hwanne, wanne*, MHG. *wanne*, G. *wann*, 'when', G. *wenn*, 'if', ON. *hvē* (for ***hven**), Goth. *han*, 'when', from the I.-E. pron. base ***q^{w}o-**. See **who** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *when*, pron. and n.

whence, adv. — ME. *whennes*, formed fr. *whenne* fr. *whenne* (fr. OE. *hwanon, hwanone*), 'whence', with adv. suff. **-s.** Cp. **hence, thence.**

where, adv. — ME. *where, wher*, fr. OE. *hwǣr*, rel. to OS. *hwār*, ON., Swed. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, OFris. *hwēr*, MDu. *waer*, Du. *waar*, OHG. *hwār, wār, wā*, MHG. *wā*, G. *wo*, Goth. *har*, 'where', from I.-E. pron. base ***q^{w}o-**, whence also OI. *kár-hi*, 'when', Alb. *kur*, 'when', Lith. *kuř*,

'where, whither', L. *cūr*, 'why'. See **who** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *where*, pron., n. and conj.

wherry, n., a kind of boat. — ME. *whery*, of unknown origin.
Derivative: *wherry*, tr. and intr. v.

whet, tr. v. — ME. *whetten*, fr. OE. *hwettan*, 'to sharpen', rel. to ON. *hvetja*, 'to sharpen, encourage', Swed. *vättja*, MLG., Du. *wetten*, OHG. *wezzan*, MHG., G. *wetzen*, 'to sharpen', Goth. *ga-hvatjan*, 'to sharpen, incite'. These verbs derive from the Teut. adj. **hwata-*, appearing in OE. *hwæt*, 'brave, bold', OS. *hwat*, 'sharp', ON. *hvatr*, 'bold, brisk, vigorous', OHG. *waz*, 'sharp'. Teut. **hwata-* corresponds to I.-E. **q*^{w}*edo-*, fr. base **q*^{w}*ēd-*, **q*^{w}*ōd-*, **q*^{w}*ĕd-*, 'sharp', whence OI. *codati*, 'incites', lit. 'sharpens', and the second element in L. *triquetrus*, 'three-cornered'. See **triquetra.**
Derivatives: *whet*, n.

whether, pron. — ME. *whether*, fr. OE. *hwæðer*, *hweðer*, rel. to OS. *hweðar*, ON. *hvārr*, Goth. *hvaþar*, 'which of the two', OHG. *hwedar*, 'which of the two', MHG., G. *weder*, 'neither' (conj.), and cogn. with OI. *kataráḥ*, Avestic *katāra-*, Ion. Gk. κότερος, Gk. πότερος, L. *uter* (prob. for **q*^{w}*utro-*), 'which of the two, either of two', Lith. *katràs*, 'which of the two ?', OSlav. *koterŭ*, *kotorŭ*, 'which'. All these words are formed fr. I.-E. pron. base **q*^{w}*o-* (see **who**) with the compar. suff. **-ther.** Cp. **either, neither, neuter.**
Derivative: *whether*, conj.

whetstone, n. — ME. *whetston*, fr. OE. *hwetstān*, compounded of the stem of *hwettan*, 'to whet', and *stān*, 'stone'. See **whet** and **stone.**

whew, n., a whistling sound. — Of imitative origin.

whewellite, n., calcium oxalate (*mineral.*) — — Named after the English philosopher William *Whewell* (1794-1866). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

whey, n. — ME. *whei*, fr. OE. *hwæg*, rel. to MDu. *wey*, Du. *wei*, of uncertain origin; not cogn. with L. *caseus*, 'cheese', OSlav. *kvasŭ*, 'leaven'.

which, adj. — ME. *whiche*, fr. OE. *hwilc*, 'which', which is short for *hwi-līc*, 'of what form', and rel. to OS. *hwilik*, *wilik*, ON. *hvelīkr*, Dan. *hvilken*, Swed. *vilken*, OFris. *hwelik*, *hwelk*, MDu. *wilk*, Du. *welk*, OHG. *hwelich*, *welich*, MHG.. *welich*, G. *welch*, Goth. *hvileiks*, 'which'. These words lit. mean 'of what form, what like', and derive fr. Teut. **hwa-*, 'what', and **līka*, 'body, form, likeness' (whence also OE. *līc*, 'body, form', *ge-līc*, 'like'). See **who** and **like,** adj., and cp. the second element in **such.**
Derivative: *which*, adj.

whidah bird. — Alteration of earlier **widow bird** after *Whidah* (now *Ouidah*), name of a place in Dahomey, West Africa; the name *widow bird* was regarded erroneously as a popular corruption of *whidah bird.*

whiff, n., a puff; a slight odor. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **whiffle.**
Derivatives: *whiff*, tr. and intr. v., *whiff-er*, n., *whiff-y*, adj.

whiff, n., a flat fish. — Of uncertain origin.

whiffle, intr. and tr. v. — Formed fr. *whiff*, v. (see **whiff,** 'a puff'), with freq. suff. **-le.**
Derivatives: *whiffl-er*, n., *whiffl-ing*, adj., *whiffl-ing-ly*, adv.

Whig, n., one of a group of Presbyterians who marched on Edinburgh in 1648 opposing King Charles. — Shortened fr. *Whiggamore*, which is of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *Whigg-ery*, n., *Whigg-ish*, adj., *Whigg-ish-ly*, adv., *Whigg-ish-ness*, n.

while, n. — ME. *whil*, *while*, fr. OE. *hwīl*, 'space of time, while', rel. to OS. *hwīl*, OFris. *hwīle*, OHG. *hwīla*, MHG. *wīle*, G. *Weile*, Goth. *weila*, 'space of time, while', orig. 'rest', ON. *hvīla*, 'bed' (lit. 'resting place'), *hvīld*, 'rest', fr. I.-E. base **q*^{w}*eyē-*, **q*^{w}*i(y)ē-*, 'to rest, repose, be comfortable', whence also Avestic *shāitish*, 'joy', OPers. *shiyātish*, 'joy', L. *quiēs*, 'rest, repose, quiet', *tranquillus* (for **trāns-quilnos*), 'quiet, still', Arm. *han-gist*, 'rest' (fr. pref. *han-* and *gi*, fr. base **q*^{w}*i-*), OSlav. *po-kojĭ*, 'rest', *po-citi*, 'to rest'. Cp. **whilom, whilst, awhile.** Cp. also **quiet,** n., and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *while*, conj. and tr. and intr. v.

whiles, conj. (*archaic*), while. — ME. *-whiles* (in compounds), fr. OE. *hwīles*, adv. gen. of *hwīl.* See prec. word and adv. suff. **-s.**

whilom, adv., formerly (*archaic*). — ME. *hwilum*, *whilum*, fr. OE. *hwīlum*, 'at times', dat. pl. of *hwīl*, 'time, while'; rel. to OS. *hwīlun*, OHG. *hwilōm*, *wīlōn*, G. *weiland*, 'formerly, of old'. See **while.**
Derivative: *whilom*, adj.

whilst, conj. — ME. *whilest*, extension of *whiles.* See **whiles.** For the additional *-t* cp. *amidst*, *amongst.*

whim, n., a sudden fancy; caprice. — Prob. of Scand. origin; cp. ON. *hvīma*, 'to let the eyes wander', Norw. *kvima*, 'to flutter'. Cp. **whimsy, whimwham.** Cp. also **wimble.**
Derivatives: *whim*, intr. and tr. v., *whimm-y*, adj.

whimbrel, n., the curlew called *Phaeopus phaeopus.* — Of imitative origin. Cp. **whimper.** For the ending see suff. **-rel.**

whimper, intr. v., to whine. — Of imitative origin. Cp. G. *wimmern*, 'to whimper'.
Derivatives: *whimper*, n., *whimper-er*, n., *whimper-ing*, adj., *whimp-er-ing-ly*, adv.

whimsy, whimsey, n., a whim. — Rel. to Norw. *kvimsa*, 'to skip', fr. *kvima*, 'to flutter'. See **whim.**
Derivatives: *whims-ic-al*, adj., *whims-ic-al-ity*, n., *whims-ical-ly*, adv., *whims-ical-ness*, n.

whimwham, n., a whimsical device; a trifle. — Reduplication of **whim.**

whin, gorse. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Norw. *hvine*, *hvin*, 'a kind of grass'.

whin, n., a basaltic rock. — Of uncertain origin.

whinchat, n., a small bird. — Lit. 'chat of the whin'. See **whin,** 'gorse', and **chat.**

whine, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *whinen*, fr. OE. *hwīnan*, 'to make a shrill sound, whiz', rel. to ON. *hvīna*, 'to whiz', Dan. *hvine*, Swed. *hvina*, 'to shriek, whiz', OHG. *wihōn*, MHG. *wihen*, 'to shout, cry', G. *wiehern*, 'to neigh'; of imitative origin. Cp. **whinny.** Cp. also **whisper, whistle.**
Derivatives: *whine*, n., *whin-ing*, adj., *whin-ing-ly*, adv.

whinny, intr. v., to neigh. — Related to prec. word.
Derivative: *whinny*, n.

whip, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *whippen*, rel. to Dan. *vippe*, MLG., MDu., Du. *wippen*, 'to swing', OHG. *wipf*, 'swing, impetus'. See **vibrate** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivatives: *whip*, n., *whipp-er*, n., *whipp-ing*, n. and adj., *whipp-ing-ly*, adv., *whipp-y*, adj., *whippet* (q.v.) *whipster* (q.v.)

whippet, n., a small swift dog. — Formed fr. **whip** with dimin. suff. **-et.**
Derivatives: *whippet*, intr. v., *whippet-er*, n.

whip-poor-will, n., a nocturnal goatsucker. — Of imitative origin.

whipster, n., an insignificant person. — Formed fr. **whip** with suff. **-ster.**

whir, intr. v., to move with a buzzing sound; n., a buzzing sound. — Related to Dan. *hvirre*, 'to whirl', and to E. **whirl.**

whirl, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *whirlen*, prob. fr. ON. *hvirfla* (Swed. *hvirfla*, Dan. *hvirvle*), 'to whirl', rel. to Du. *wervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, 'to whirl'. ON. *hvirfla* is freq. of the verb *hverfa*, 'to turn'. See **wharf** and cp. **warble, whorl.**
Derivatives: *whirl*, n. (q.v.), *whirl-ed*, adj., *whirl-er*, n., *whirl-ing*, n. and adj., *whirl-ing-ly*, adv.

whirl, n. — ME. *whirle*, partly fr. ON. *hvirfill*, 'circle, ring; top, summit', which is rel. to MLG., MDu. *wirvel*, *wervel*, 'whirlwind', Du. *wervel*, 'vertebra', OHG. *wirbil*, 'whirlwind', MHG. *wirbel*, 'crown of the head, top, summit', G. *Wirbel*, 'whirl, whirlpool, whirlwind; tuning peg; vertebra; crown of the head', and to ON. *hverfa*, 'to turn round', partly directly from ME. *whirlen*, 'to whirl'. See **whirl,** v.

whirligig, n., a spinning toy. — Compounded of **whirl** and **gig** (in its original sense 'whipping top').

whisht, interj. suggesting silence. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **whist,** interj.

whisk, n. — ME, *wisk*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON., Dan., Norw. *visk*, 'wisp', which are rel. to MLG., MDu. *wisch*, Du. *wis*, OHG. *wisc.* MHG. G. *wisch*, 'wisp, brush', fr. I.-E. base **weis-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also OI. *vēśkáḥ*, 'noose', Czech *věchet*, 'a wisp of straw', Pol. *wiecha*, 'panicle', and possibly also L. *virga* (for **wiz-gā*), 'twig, switch, rod'. The noun *whisk* derives partly fr. **whisk,** v. Cp. **whisker, whisky,** 'a vehicle', **whisp, whist.** Cp. also **virgate** and words there referred to.

whisk, tr. and intr. v. — Of Scand. origin. Cp. Dan. *viske*, Norw., Swed. *viska*, which are rel. to OE. *wiscian*, 'to plait', *weoxian*, 'to wipe, keep clean', MDu. *wisschen*, Du. *wissen*, OHG. *wisken*, MHG., G. *wischen*, 'to whisk, wipe' and to **whisk,** n. (q.v.)

whisker, n., usually pl. — Formed fr. **whisk,** v., with suff. **-er.**
Derivative: *whisker-ed*, adj.

whiskey, whisky, n., an alcoholic liquor distilled from grain. — Fr. Ir. and Gael. *uisce*, 'water', shortened fr. *uiscebeathadh*, 'whisky', lit. 'water of life'. See **usquebaugh,** which is a doublet of *whiskey.*

whisky, n., a light vehicle. — Formed fr. **whisk,** n., with suff. **-y.**

whisper, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *whisperen*, fr. OE. *hwisprian*, rel. to MDu. *wispelen*, *wisperen*, OHG. *hwispalōn*, *wispalōn*, MHG., G. *wispeln*, G. *wispern*, ON. *hvīskra*, Dan. *hviske*, 'to whisper'; of imitative origin. Cp. **whine, whistle.**
Derivatives: *whisper-er*, n., *whisper-ing*, adj. and n., *whisper-ing-ly*, whisper-ous, adj., *whisper-ous-ly*, adv.

whist, interj. suggesting silence. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **whist, hist, hush.** Cp. also next word and **wistful.**

whist, n., a game of cards. — Earlier **whisk**; so called from the whisking up of the cards from the table. This word was changed into *whist* (see prec. word) to enjoin silence upon the players.
Derivatives: *whist*, intr. v., to play whist, *whist-er*, n.

whistle, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hwistle*, rel. to *hwistlian.* See **whistle,** v.

whistle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *whistlen*, fr. OE. *hwistlian*, 'to whistle', of imitative origin. Cp. ON. *hvīsla*, Dan. *hvisle*, 'to whisper', and E. **whisper.**
Derivatives: *whistler*, *whistling*, n. (qq.v.), *whistl-ing*, adj., *whistl-ing-ly*, adv.

whistler, n. — ME., fr. OE. *hwistlere*, fr. *hwistlian.* See **whistle,** v., and agential suff. **-er.**

whistling, n. — ME. *whistlinge*, fr. OE. *hwistlung*, fr. *hwistlian*, 'to whistle'. See **whistle** and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

whit, n., the smallest particle; a bit. — ME. *wiht*, *wight*, fr. OE. *wiht*, 'thing, creature'. See **wight.**

whit, interj., n. and intr. v. — Imitative of the chirp of a bird or a dull sound.

white, adj. — ME. *whit*, *white*, fr. OE. *hwīt*, rel. to OS., OFris. *hwīt*, ON. *hvītr*, Dan. *hvid*, Swed. *vit*, Norw. *kvit*, Du. *wit*, OHG. *hwīz*, *wīz*, MHG. *wīz*, G. *weiß*, 'white', Goth. *heits*, from I.-E. **kweid-*, a var. of base **kweit-*, 'to shine; gleaming; white', whence OI. *śvētáḥ*, 'white', OSlav. *svĭtĕti*, 'to shine', *svĕtŭ*, 'light', Lith. *šviẽsti*, 'to shine', *svaitýti*, 'to brighten'. Cp. **wheat,** the first

element in **wheatear, Whitsunday** and the second element in **edelweiss.**

Derivatives: *white,* n., *white-ly,* adv., *whiten* (q.v.), *white-ness,* n., *whit-ing,* n., the act of making white, *whit-ish,* adj., *whit-y,* adj.

whiten, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *whitenen,* fr. *whit,* 'white'. See prec. word and verbal suff. **-en.**

Derivative: *whiten-ing,* n.

whither, adv. — ME. *whider,* fr. OE. *hwider,* rel. to Goth. *hvadre,* 'whither'; formed from the I.-E. pron. base **q^wo-,* with the compar. suff. **-ther** (q.v.). See **who** and cp. **hither, thither.**

whitlow, n., an inflammation on a finger or toe; felon. — ME. *whitflawe, whitflowe,* prob. folk-etymol. alteration of dial. *whickflaw,* lit. 'a crack at a sensitive part', fr. *whick,* 'sensitive part' (corresponding to the E. noun *quick*), and the noun *flawe.* See **quick,** adj., and **flaw,** 'defect'.

whitneyite, n., a copper arsenide (*mineral.*) — Named after the American geologist Josiah Dwight *Whitney* (1819-96). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Whitsun, n. — ME. *Whitson,* back formation fr. *Whitsonday.* See next word.

Whitsunday, n., the seventh Sunday after Easter. — ME. *Whitsonday,* fr. OE. *hwīta sunnandæg,* lit. 'white Sunday' (see **white** and **Sunday**); prob. so called from the white garments worn by the candidates for baptism.

Whitsuntide, n. — Short for *Whitsunday tide.* See prec. word and **-tide.**

whittle, n., a large knife. — ME. *whittel,* fr. earlier *thwitel,* 'whittle', fr. OE. *þwītan,* 'to cut, cut off', rel. to ON. *þveitr,* 'piece of land', lit. 'land cut off', from the stem of *þveita,* 'to hew'. See **thwaite** and cp. **doit.**

Derivatives: *whittle,* tr. v., to cut with a knife; to reduce, *whittl-er,* n., *whittl-ing,* n.

whiz(z), intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

Derivatives: *whizz-er,* n., *whizz-ing,* adj., *whizz-ing-ly,* adv.

whiz-bang, whizz-bang, n., a whiz. — Prop. a whizzing sound followed by a bang. See **whiz** and **bang.**

who, pron. — ME. *hwo, ho, who,* fr. OE. *hwā,* 'who' (whence *hwæt,* 'what'), rel. to OS. *hwē,* 'who', *hwat,* 'what', ON. *hverr,* 'who, which', *hvat,* 'what', Dan. *hvo,* 'who', *hvad,* 'what', Swed. *vem,* 'who', *vad,* 'what', OFris. *hwa,* 'who', *hwet,* 'what', Du. *wie,* 'who', *wat,* 'what', OHG. *hwer, wer,* MHG., G. *wer,* 'who', OHG. *hwaz, waz,* MHG. *waz,* G. *was,* 'what', Goth. *has,* fem. *ho,* 'who', *ha,* 'what'. All these words derive from the Teut. pron. base **hwa-, *hwe-,* corresponding to I.-E. **q^wo-, *q^we-,* whence also OI. *káh,* fem. *kā,* 'who, which', Avestic *kō,* fem. *kā,* of s.m., OI. *kád,* 'what', OI. *kadā́,* Avestic *kadā,* 'when, at what time', Toch. A *kus, kuc,* 'which' (*neut.*), Hitt. *kuish,* 'who', OI. *káti,* Hitt. *kuwatta,* L. *quot,* 'how many', Ion. Gk. κόσος, Gk. πόσος, 'how great, how much', L. *quī,* fem. *quae,* neut. *quod,* 'who, which, what', *quam,* 'as, as much as', Umbr. *pui,* fem. *pai,* neut. *púd* (= L. *quī, quae, quod*), 'who, which, what', Lith. *kàs,* 'who', *kad,* 'what', *kadà,* 'when, at what time', Homer. Gk. τέο, Att. τοῦ, 'whose', Gk. ποῦ, 'where?', πόθεν, 'whence?, from what place?', OSlav. *kŭ-to* (Russ. *kto*), 'who', OIr. *cē, cia,* W. *pwy,* 'who', *pa,* 'what', Ir., Gael. *co,* 'what'. Cp. the var. I.-E. base **q^wi-,* whence OI. *kíḥ,* 'who?', *kím,* 'what?', *cit, cid,* Avestic *-čiṭ,* OPers. *čiy,* 'even, also' (enclitic particle), Thessal. Gk. κίς, 'who?', Gk. τίς, 'who?', τί, 'what?', τι (indef. particle), L. *quis,* 'who?', *quid,* 'what?', Oscan *pís, pis,* 'who', *píd,* 'what', Umbr. *pis-i,* 'who', *piř-i,* 'what', *svepis,* 'if any one', OSlav. *čĭ-to* (Russ. *čto*), 'what', Ir. *cid,* 'what'. Cp. **how, what, when, whence, where, whether, which, whither, whom, whose, why.** Cp. also **aliquant, aliquot, aliunde, katha, kick-shaw, posology, qua, qualify, quality, quantity, quantum, quasi, quibble, quid,** 'essence', **quiddity, quiddle, quillet, quoad, quod,** 'which', **quodlibet, quondam, quorum, quota, quote, ubiety, ubiquity.**

whoa, interj. — A var. of **ho,** interj.

whodunit, n., a mystery story or detective story. — Coined by Donald Gordon from the expression *who done it.*

whole, adj. — ME. *hale, hole, hol, hool,* 'healthy, whole', fr. OE. *hāl,* 'whole, unhurt, healthy, well', rel. to OS. *hēl,* ON. *heill,* Dan., Swed. *hel,* OFris. *hāl, hēl,* MDu. *hiel, heel,* Du. *heel,* OHG., MHG., G. *heil,* Goth. *hails,* 'complete, alone, whole, healthy, well, sound', OE. *hǣl,* ON. *heill,* 'good omen, luck', OS., OFris. *hēl,* Du., OHG., MHG., G. *heil,* 'salvation, welfare', fr. I.-E. base **qailo-, *quailu-,* 'complete, sound, well, happy', whence also OSlav. *cělŭ,* 'whole, complete', Lett. *kails,* 'naked, bare, bald', OPruss. *kailūstikan,* 'health', W. *coel,* 'omen', and prob. also Gk. κοῖλυ (Hesychius), 'beautiful'. Cp. **hale,** 'healthy', which is a doublet of *whole.* Cp. also **hail,** 'to greet', **halse, heal, health, holy** and the second element in **wassail.** Cp. also **kevalin** and the first element in **celibate.** The *w* in *whole* is intrusive; cp. *whore.*

Derivatives: *whole,* n. and adv., *whole-ness,* n., *whol-ly,* adv.

wholesome, adj. — ME. *holsom,* formed on analogy of ON. *heilsamr,* fr. *hol, hool,* 'whole', and *-som,* '-some'. Cp. Du. *heilzaam,* G. *heilsam* and see **whole** and 1st **-some.**

Derivatives: *wholesome-ly,* adv., *wholesome-ness,* n.

whom, objective case of *who.* — ME. *whom, wham,* fr. OE. *hwām,* dat. of *hwā,* 'who'. See **who** and cp. **whose.**

whoop, intr. v., to shout; n., a shout. — ME. *whopen, whoupen,* variants of *hopen, houpen,* fr. MF. *houper,* fr. OF., fr. interj. *houp,* 'call to dogs or horses'. Cp. **hoop,** 'call to animals', which is derivatively identical with, but represents an earlier spelling of, *whoop.*

Derivatives: *whoop-er,* n., *whoop-ing,* adj., *whoop-ing-ly,* adv.

whop, tr. v., to beat, strike; intr. v., to move quickly. — Of imitative origin. Cp. W. *chwap,* 'a stroke', which is also imitative.

Derivatives: *whopp-er,* n., *whopp-ing,* n. and adj.

whore, n., a prostitute. — ME. *hore,* fr. OE. *hōre,* fr. ON. *hōra,* 'adulteress' (whence Dan. *hore,* Swed. *hora,* 'whore'), which is rel. to ON. *hōrr,* 'adulterer', and to MDu. *hoere,* Du. *hoer,* OHG. *hoaru,* MHG. *huore,* G. *Hure,* 'whore', Goth. *hors,* 'adulterer', from I.-E. base **qā-,* 'to desire', whence also L. *cārus,* 'dear, precious'. See **charity** and cp. words there referred to. The *w* in *whore* is intrusive; cp. *whole.*

Derivatives: *whoredom* (q.v.), *whor-ish,* adj., *whor-ish-ly,* adv., *whor-ish-ness,* n.

whoredom, n. — ME. *hordom,* fr. ON. *hōrdōmr,* which was formed fr. *hōrr,* 'adulterer', with suff. *-dōmr.* See prec. word and **-dom.**

whorl, n., 1) a small flywheel on a spindle; 2) arrangement of leaves in a circle round the stem. — ME. *whorwyl, whorlwyl, wharle, whorle,* prob. dial. variants of *whirle,* 'whirl'. See **whirl.**

Derivative: *whorl-ed,* adj.

whortleberry, n. — A var. of **hurtleberry,** the first element of which derives fr. OE. *horta,* 'whortleberries'. Cp. **huckleberry.**

whose, the genitive case of who. — ME. *whas, whos,* fr. OE. *hwæs,* gen. of *hwā,* 'who'. See **who** and cp. **whom.**

why, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *hwī, hwȳ,* instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt,* 'who, what'. See **who.**

Derivatives: *why,* interj. and n.

wichtisite, n., a variety of sordavalite (*petrogr.*) — Named after *Wichtis* in Finland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wick, n., twisted thread. — ME. *wicke, wike,* fr. OE. *wēpce,* 'wick', rel. to MDu. *wieke,* Du. *wiek,* OHG. *wiohha,* MHG., G. *wieche,* fr. I.-E. base **weg-,* 'to weave', whence also L. *vēlum* (for **wēxlom*), 'sail, curtain, veil'. See **veil,** n., and cp. **wax,** n.

wick, n., village (now found only in compounds). — ME. *wik,* fr. OE. *wīc,* 'village', fr. L. *vīcus,* 'village, hamlet' [whence also OHG. *wīh,* 'village' (whence G. *Weichbild,* 'municipal area'), Du. *wijk,* 'quarter, district', OFris. *wīk,* OS. *wīc,* OE. *wīc,* 'village']. See **vicinage** and cp. the second element in **bailiwick.**

wicked, adj. — ME. *wikked,* fr. *wikke,* 'wicked', which prob. derives fr. *wiken,* 'to give way, yield', fr. OE. *wīcan.* See **weak,** and cp. the next two words.

Derivatives: *wicked-ly,* adv., *wicked-ness,* n.

wicker, n., 1) a pliant twig; withe; 2) wickerwork. — ME. *wiker,* of Scand. origin. Cp. dial. Swed. *vikker,* 'willow', prop. 'the tree with the pliant twigs', fr. Swed. *vika,* 'to bend', which is rel. to OE. *wīcan,* 'to give way, yield'. See **weak** and cp. prec. word.

Derivatives: *wicker,* tr. v., *wicker-ed,* adj.

wicket, n., a small gate. — ME. *wiket,* fr. AF. *wiket,* corresponding to OF. *guischet* (F. *guichet*), 'wicket, wicket gate'. These dimin. nouns were prob. formed fr. ON. *vīk,* 'nook', fr. *vīkja,* 'to turn, bend', which is rel. to ON. *vīkja,* 'to move, turn', OE. *wīcan,* 'to give way, yield'. See **weak** and cp. the prec. two words. Cp. also **Viking.**

widdershins, adv. — See **withershins.**

wide, adj. — ME. *wide,* fr. OE. *wīd,* rel. to OS., OFris. *wīd,* ON. *vīðr,* Dan., Swed. *vid,* Du. *wijd,* OHG., MHG. *wīt,* G. *weit,* fr. Teut. **wiða-,* corresponding to I.-E. **wi-ito-,* which is formed fr. I.-E. base **wi-,* 'asunder', and the pp. stem of I.-E. **ei-,* 'to go'. For the first element see **with,** for the second see **itinerant.**

Derivatives: *wide,* adv. (q.v.), *wide,* n., *wide-ly,* adv., *wid-en,* v., *widen-er,* n., *wideness* (q.v.), *wid-ish,* adj.

wide, adv. — ME., fr. OE. *wīde,* fr. *wīd,* 'wide' (adj.) See **wide,** adj.

wideness, n. — ME. *widnesse,* fr. OE. *wīdnes,* fr. *wīd,* 'wide'. See **wide,** adj. and **-ness.**

widgeon, n., any of various kinds of migratory wild ducks. — Prob. from a NOF. var. of F. *vigeon, vingeon,* fr. L. *vipiōnem,* acc. of *vipiō,* 'a kind of small crane', a word of Balearic and prob. imitative origin. For the transition of Latin intervocalic *p* into *-ge-* in French cp. F. *pigeon,* fr. L. *pipiōnem,* acc. of *pipiō* (see *pigeon*).

widow, n. — ME. *widewe, widwe,* fr. OE. *widewe, widuwe, wuduwe,* rel. to OS. *widowa,* OFris. *widwe,* MDu., Du. *weduwe,* Du. *weeuw,* OHG. *wituwa, witawa,* MHG. *witewe, witwe,* G. *Witwe,* Goth. *widuwō,* 'widow', and cogn. with OI. *vidhúḥ,* 'lonely, solitary', OI. *vidhávā,* Avestic *viδavā,* L. *vidua* (whence It. *vedova,* Rum. *văduvă,* Provenç. *vezoa,* OF. *vedve,* F. *veuve,* Sp. *viuda,* Port. *viúva*), 'widow', OSlav. *vidova,* OPruss. *widdewū,* OIr. *fedb,* W. *guedeu,* 'widow', W. *gweddw,* 'widower', 'widow', Gk. ἠϊθεος (for **ἠ-ϝίθεϝος*), 'unmarried'. All these words derive from I.-E. base **widh-,* 'to separate', whence also L. *dī-videre,* 'to divide'. See **divide** and cp. **vidual, viuva.**

Derivatives: *widow,* tr. v., *widow-ed,* adj., *widow-er,* n., *widow-hood,* n., *widow-ly,* adj.

widow bird, a whidah bird. — So called after Port. *viúva,* 'widow bird', lit. 'widow', fr. L. *vidua* (see **widow**); in allusion to its long tail feathers suggestive of widow's veil. Cp. **whidah bird.** Cp. also **viuva.**

width, n. — Formed from the adj. **wide** with subst. suff. **-th** on analogy of *bread-th, leng-th.*

wield, tr. v., 1) to handle (an instrument or weapon; 2) to exercise (power, etc.) — ME. *welden,* fr. OE. *wealdan, wyldan, wieldan,* 'to govern, possess, have control over', rel. to OS., Goth. *waldan,* OFris. *walda,* 'to govern, rule', ON. *valda,* 'to rule, wield; to cause', Dan. *volde,* Swed. *vålla,* 'to occasion, cause', OHG. *waltan,*

MHG., G. *walten*, 'to govern, rule', fr. I.-E. **wal-dh-*, which is an enlargement of base **wal-*, 'to be strong, to rule', whence L. *valēre*, 'to be well, to be strong'. The fact that the enlarged base **wal-dh-* occurs only in Teut. and Balto-Slavonic shows the near relationship between these two language groups. See **valiant** and cp. the first element in **Walter** and the second element in **Arnold, Bretwalda, Gerald, Harold, herald, Isold, Oswald, Reginald, Reynold, springal.**

wife, n. — ME. *wif*, fr. OE. *wīf*, 'woman; wife', rel. to OS., OFris. *wīf*, ON. *vīf*, Dan., Swed. *viv*, MDu., Du. *wijf*, OHG. *wīb*, MHG. *wīp*, G. *Weib*, and possibly also to ON. *vīfadr*, 'covered, veiled', *veifa*, 'to wave' (as e.g. the veil does in the wind). Accordingly ON. *vif*, OE. *wīf*, etc., would lit. mean 'the veiled one'. For sense development cp. L. *nupta*, 'a married woman, bride, wife', prop. fem. pp. of *nūbere*, 'to cover oneself for the bridegroom, to marry, wed'. See **vibrate** and cp. the first element in **woman** and the second element in **hussy.**

Derivatives: *wife-hood*, n., *wife-less*, *wife-like*, *wife-ly*, *wif-ish*, adjs.

wig, n. — Shortened from **periwig.**

Derivatives: *wig*, tr. v., to provide with a wig; *wigg-ed*, adj., *wig-less*, adj.

wig, also **wigg,** n., bun, cake. — ME. *wigge*, fr. MDu. or MLG. *wigge*, 'wedge, wedge-shaped cake', rel. to MDu. *wegge*, OE. *wecg*, 'wedge'. See **wedge.**

wigan, n., a kind of stiff canvas. — Named after *Wigan*, a town in Lancashire, England.

wiggle, intr. and tr. v., to move, or to cause to move, to and fro with jerky motion. — ME. *wigelen*, rel. to, or borrowed from, MFlem. *wiegelen*, *wigelen*, freq. of *wiegen*, 'to rock', fr. *wiege* (Du. *wieg*), 'cradle', which is rel. to OHG. *wiga*, MHG. *wi(e)ge*, G. *Wiege*, MLG. *wēge*, OFris. *widze*, of s.m., from I.-E. base **weĝh-*, 'to move'. See **weigh** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **waggle** and the second element in **earwig, polliwog.**

Derivatives: *wiggle*, n., *wiggl-er*, n.

wight, n., a person (now *archaic* or *dial.*) — ME., fr. OE. *wiht*, 'thing, creature', rel. to OS. *wiht*, 'thing, demon', Du. *wicht*, 'a little child', OHG., MHG. *wiht*, 'thing, creature, demon', G. *Wicht*, 'creature, little child', ON. *vēttr*, *vættr*, 'thing, creature', Dan. *vette*, Swed. *vätte*, *vätt*, 'spirit of the earth, gnome', Goth. *waihts*, 'something', *ni-waiht*, 'nothing'. Outside Teut. the only cognate is OSlav. *veštĭ*, 'a thing'. Cp. **whit.** Cp. also **aught, naught, not.**

wight, adj., brave (*dial.*) — ME., fr. ON. *vīgr*, 'in fighting condition', which is rel. to ON. *vīg*, 'war, battle', and cogn. with L. *vincere*, 'to vanquish'. See **vincible.**

wigwam, n., an Indian hut. — A word of Algonquian origin, meaning **'their house'**; cp. e.g. Ojibway *wigiwam*, **'their house'.**

wilco, interj., in radio and signaling, a code word meaning that a message has been received and will be complied with. — Coined fr. *will* comply.

wild, adj. — ME. *wilde*, fr. OE. *wilde*, 'wild, savage, untamed, uncultivated', rel. to OS. *wildi*, ON. *villr*, Dan., Swed. *vild*, OFris. *wilde*, Du. *wild*, OHG. *wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wilþeis*, 'wild', Dan. *vildt*, Du. *wild*, OHG. *wild*, MHG. *wilt*, G. *Wild*, 'game', OE. *wilder*, *wildor*, 'game' [later misinterpreted as *wild(d)eor*, 'wild deer'], and cogn. with W. *gwyllt*, Co. *gwyls*, 'untamed'. Cp. **wilderness.** Cp. also **wold.**

Derivatives: *wild*, n. and adv., *wild-ing*, n., *wild-ish*, adj., *wild-ly*, adv., *wild-ness*, n.

wildebeest, n., gnu. — S. Afr. Du., lit. 'wild beest', fr. Du. *wild*, 'wild', and *beest*, 'beast'. See **wild** and **beast.**

wilder, tr. v., 1) to cause to lose one's way; 2) to bewilder; intr. v., 1) to lose one's way; 2) to become bewildered. — Prob. back formation from next word and orig. meaning 'to lead into a wilderness'. Cp. **bewilder.**

wilderness, n. — ME., formed with 2nd suff. **-ess** fr. OE. *wilder*, 'wild beast'; cp. Du. *wildernis*, G. *Wildernis*, *Wildnis*. See **wild** and cp. **wilder.**

wile, n. — ME. *wile*, fr. OE. *wīl*, 'trick', fr. ONF. **wile* (corresponding to OF. *guile*), prob. fr. OE. *wigle*, 'divination', which is rel. to OE. *wicca*, 'wizard', *wicce*, 'witch'. See **witch,** 'sorceress', and cp. **guile,** which is a doublet of *wile*.

Derivative: *wile*, tr. v.

Wilhelmina, fem. PN. — G. *Wilhelmine*, fem. form of *Wilhelm*, 'William'. See **William** and fem. suff. **-ina.**

wilkeite, n., a member of the apatite group (*mineral.*) — Named after the mineral collector R. M. *Wilke* of Palo Alto, California. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

will, n. — ME. *will*, *wille*, fr. OE. *willa*, 'will', rel. to OS. *willio*, ON. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Swed. *vilja*, OFris. *willa*, Du. *wil*, OHG. *willio*, *willo*, MHG., G. *wille*, Goth. *wilja*, 'will', and to OE. *willan*, etc., 'to will'. See **will,** v.

will, tr. and aux. v. — ME. *willen*, fr. OE. *willan*, 'to will, desire, wish', rel. to OS. *willian*, *wellian*, ON., Swed. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, OFris. *willa*, Du. *willen*, OHG. *wellan*, *wellen*, MHG. *wellen*, *wollen*, G. *wollen*, Goth. *wiljan*, 'to will, wish, desire', Goth. *waljan*, 'to choose', ON. *val*, OHG. *wala*, 'choice', fr. I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to will, wish, hope, choose', whence also OI. *vṛṇṓti*, *vṛṇáti*, 'chooses, prefers', Avestic *v^{e}r^{e}nav-*, 'to wish, will choose', OI. *váryaḥ*, 'to be chosen, eligible; excellent', *várīyān*, 'better', L. *volō*, *velle*, 'to will, wish, desire', OSlav. *voljǫ*, *voliti*, 'to will', *volja*, 'will', *veljǫ*, *velěti*, 'to command', Lith. *pa-velmi*, 'I will', *viliúos*, 'I hope', W. *gwell*, 'better', Gk. (with -δ-enlargement) ἔλδομαι (for ἐλ-δ-ομαι), 'I wish, long for', ἔλδωρ (for ἐλ-δ-ωρ), 'wish'; (with -π-enlargement) ἔλπομαι (for ἐλ-π-ομαι), 'I wish, long for', ἐλπίς (for ἐλ-π-ίς), 'hope'. Cp. **well,** adv., and the first element in **welcome, William, Wilhelmine, Gilbert.** Cp. also **velleity, volition, volitive, voluntary, voluptuous.** Cp. also **Harpalus.**

Derivatives: *will-ed*, adj., *will-ed-ness*, n., *will-er*, n., *wil(l)-ful*, adj., *wil(l)-ful-ness*, n., *will-ing*, adj., *will-ing-ly*, adv., *will-ing-ness*, n.

will, tr. v., to bequeath. — Fr. **will,** n.

willemite, n., a zinc orthosilicate (*mineral.*) — G. *Willemit*, named after *Willem* (= William) I (1772-1843), king of the Netherlands (1815-40). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ῖτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

willet, n., a N. American bird. — Imitative of its cry.

William, n., masc. PN. — ONF. *Willaume*, *Willame*, corresponding to OF. (= F.) *Guillaume*, of G. origin; cp. OHG. *Willahelm*, which is compounded of *willio*, *willo*, 'will', and *helma*, 'helmet'. See **will,** n., and **helmet.**

williamsite, n., a variety of serpentine (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineral collector L. W. *Williams*. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus. — The name lit. means 'William of the handful of straw'. It is formed fr. *Will*, dimin. of **William, o'** and **wisp.**

willow, n. — ME. *wilghe*, *wilowe*, fr. OE. *welig*, *wilig*, OS. *wilgia*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *wilghe*, Du. *wilg*, and cogn. with Gk. ἑλίκη (for *Fελίκη), 'willow', ἕλιξ, 'coil, spiral', from I.-E. base **wel-*, 'to roll', whence also L. *volvere*, 'to roll'; see **volute.** OE. *welig*, etc., 'willow', prop means 'the tree with pliant branches'. Cp. E. *withy*, which is cogn. with L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist'.

Derivatives: *willow*, tr. v., *willow-y*, adj.

willy-nilly, adv. — Contraction of *will I, nill I*, or *will he, nill he*, or *will ye, nill ye*. See **will,** v., and **nill.**

wilt, v. — 2nd pers. sing. of **will.**

wilt, intr. v., to fade, wither; tr. v., to cause to fade. — Prob. alter. of *wilk*, a dial. var. of **welk** (q.v.)

Wilton, n., also **Wilton carpet.** — Named after *Wilton*, a town in Wiltshire, England.

wily, adj. — ME., fr. *wil*, 'wile'. See **wile** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *wili-ly*, adv., *wili-ness*, n.

wimble, n., a gimlet. — ME. *wimbel*, fr. AF. *wimble*, fr. MDu. *wimmel*, 'auger', which is rel. to **gimlet** (q.v.)

Derivative: *wimble*, tr. v., to bore with a wimble; intr. v., to penetrate.

wimble, adj., active (*now dial.*) — Of uncertain origin.

wimple, n., a head covering for women, worn esp. by nuns. — ME. *wimpel*, fr. OE. *wimpel*, rel. to OS. *wimpal*, OFris. *wimpel*, MDu., Du. *wimpel*, OHG. *wimpal*, MHG., G. *wimpel*, ON. *vimpill*. OF. *guimple* **(whence F. *guimpe*, 'nun's wimple'), is a Teut. loan word (see gimp, guimpe). The above Teut. words are rel. to Dan.** *vippe*, MLG., Du. *vippen*, 'to swing'. See **vibrate.**

Derivatives: *wimple*, tr. and intr. v., *wimpl-ed*, adj.

win, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *winnen*, fr. OE. *winnan*, 'to strive, struggle, fight', rel. to OS. *winnan*, ON., Swed. *vinna*, OFris. *winna*, Du. *winnen*, 'to gain, win', Dan. *vinde*, 'to win', OHG. *winnan*, 'to strive, struggle, fight', MHG. *gewinnen*, 'to gain by effort', G. *gewinnen*, 'to gain, win', Goth. *(ga)winnen*, 'to suffer, toil', fr. I.-E. base **wen-*, 'to strive after, wish, desire, be satisfied', whence also OI. *vánati*, *vanóti*, 'he desires, loves, wins', L. *venus*, 'love, sexual desire, loveliness', *venerārī*, 'to worship'. See **venerate** and cp. **wish.** Cp. also the first element in **Winfred, winsome,** and the second element in **Baldwin, Edwin.**

Derivatives: *win*, n., *winn-er*, n., *winn-ing*, adj., *winn-ings*, n. pl., *winn-ing-ly*, adv.

wince, intr. v., to shrink; to start back. — ME. *wenchen*, *winchen*, *wincen*, fr. AF. *wenchir*, **wencir*, corresponding to OF. *guenchir*, *guencir*, fr. Teut. **wankjan*, 'to stagger, totter, draw back'; cp. OHG. *wankōn*, 'to stagger, totter', ON. *vakka* (for **vanka*), 'to stray, hover'. See **wink** and cp. **gauche.**

wincey, n., fabric of cotton and wool. — A blend of *woolsey* and *linsey*.

winch, n., 1) a crank with a handle; 2) a type of windlass. — ME. *winche*, *wynch*, fr. OE. *wince*, 'a pulley', rel. to OE. *wincian*, 'to nod, wink'. See **wink.**

Winchester, n., trademark for a kind of repeating rifle. — Named after its first manufacturer, the American industrialist Oliver Fisher *Winchester* (1810-80).

wind, n., air in motion. — ME. *wind*, fr. OE. *wind*, rel. to OS., OFris., Du. *wind*, ON. *vindr*, Dan., Swed. *vind*, OHG. *wind*, MHG. *wint*, G. *Wind*, Goth. *winds*, and cogn. with OI. *vā́taḥ*, Avestic *vāta-*, Toch. A *want*, *wänt*, B *yente*, Hitt. *huwantis*, L. *ventus*, OSlav. *větrŭ*, OPruss. *wetro*, Lith. *vėjas*, 'wind', Lith. *vėtra*, 'tempest', OIr. *feth*, 'air', W. *gwynt*, Bret. *gwent*, 'wind'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. base **wē-*, 'to blow', whence also OI. *vā́ti*, *vayati*, Avestic *vāiti*, 'blows', Goth. *waian*, OE. *wāwan*, OHG. *wājan*, MHG. *weien*, G. *wehen*, OSlav. *vějati*, 'to blow', Gk. ἄημι (for *ἄϝημι), 'I blow', ἀήτης (for *ἀϝήτης), 'wind'. Cp. **weather, window, wing, winnow, winze, wither.** Cp. also **van,** 'winnowing fan', and **fan.** Cp. also **Aëllo, atmo-, bedeguar, nirvana, Vayu, vent,** 'outlet', **ventail, ventiduct, ventilate, ventilation, Ventôse, vol-au-vent.**

Derivatives: *wind*, tr. v., to scent, *wind-less*, *wind-y*, adjs., *wind-i-ly*, adv., *wind-i-ness*, n.

wind, tr. and intr. v., to turn. — ME. *winden*, fr. OE. *wīndan*, 'to wind, twist', rel. to OS. *windan*, ON., Swed. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, OFris. *winda*, Du. *winden*, OHG. *wintan*, MHG., G. *winden*, Goth. *windan*, **'to wind',** fr. I.-E. base **wendh-*, **wn̥dh-*, **'to turn, twist',** whence also OI. *vandhúraḥ*, 'a

hamper (made of wickerwork)', Gk. ἄθρας [for *ϝά(ν)θρας], 'chariot'. For the causatives of the above mentioned verbs see **wend.** OF. *guinder*, It. *ghindare*, 'to hoist', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **wand, wander, wynd, gauntlet,** 'glove', and the first element in **wentletrap** and in **windlestraw.** Cp. also **Atragene.**

Derivatives: *wind*, n., the act of winding, *winding*, n. and adj., *wind-ing-ly*, adv.

windlass, n., a device for raising weights by winding a rope round a cylinder. — ME. *windelas, windlas*, fr. Icel. *vindilāss*, fr. ON. *vindāss* (whence also MDu., Du. *windas*), which is compounded of ON. *vinda*, 'to wind', and *āss*, 'beam, pillar'. For the first element see **wind,** 'to turn'. The second element is rel. to Goth. *ans*, 'beam, pillar'.

Derivative: *windlass*, tr. and intr. v.

windlestraw, windlestrae, n., a dry stalk of grass. — ME., fr. OE. *windlestrēaw*, which is compounded of *windel*, 'basket' (fr. *windan*, 'to wind'), and *strēaw*, 'straw'. See **wind,** 'to turn', and **straw.**

window, n. — ME. *windoge, windowe*, fr. ON. *vindauga*, lit. 'windeye'. See **wind,** 'air in motion', and **eye.**

Derivatives: *window*, tr. v., *window-ed*, adj., *window-less*, adj.

Windsor, n., 1) the Windsor bean; 2) a Windsor chair; 3) Windsor soap. — Named after *Windsor*, a town in Berkshire, England.

wine, n. — ME. *win*, fr. OE. *win*, fr. L. *vīnum*, 'wine', whence also OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *wīn*, ON. *vīn*, Dan., Swed. *vin*, Du. *wijn*, 'wine', G. *Wein*, Goth. *wein*, OSlav. *vino*, Lith. *výnas*, W. *gwin*, OIr. *fín.* See **vine.**

Derivatives: *wine*, tr. and intr. v., *wine-less*, adj., *win-er*, n., *win-ery*, n., *win-y*, adj.

winebibber, n., a drunkard. —Loan translation of G. *Weinsäufer*, which is compounded of *wein*, 'wine', and *Säufer*, 'bibber'. See **wine** and **bibber.**

winebibbing, n. — See prec. word and **-ing,** suff. forming verbal nouns.

Winfred, masc. PN. — OE. *Winfrið*, 'friend of peace', fr. *wine*, 'friend', and *friðu*, 'peace'. The first element is rel. to ON. *vinr*, OHG. *wini*, 'friend', OE. *winnan*, 'to strive, stuggle, fight'; see **win.** For the second element see **free** and cp. words there referred to.

wing, n. — ME. *wenge, winge*, of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *vængr*, Dan., Swed. *vinge*, 'wing', which are rel. to Du. *waaien*, 'to blow; to flutter in the wind, to fly', OE. *wāwan*, 'to blow'. See **wind,** 'air in motion'.

Derivatives: *wing*, tr. and intr. v., *wing-ed, wing-less*, adjs., *wing-let*, n.

wink, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *winken*, fr. OE. *wincian*, 'to nod, wink', rel. to Du. *wenken*, OHG. *winkan*, MHG., G. *winken*, and in gradational relationship to OHG. *wankōn*, 'to stagger, totter', ON. *vakka* (for **vanka*), 'to stray, hover', fr. I.-E. base **wag-*, 'to bend', whence also L. *vagārī*, 'to wander, roam about'. See **vagary** and words there referred to and cp. esp. **wankle, wince, winch, winkle,** and the second element in **lapwing.**

Derivatives: *wink*, n., *wink-er*, n., *wink-ing*, n. and adj., *wink-ing-ly*, adv.

winkle, n., an edible mollusk, a periwinkle. — Back formation fr. 2nd **periwinkle.**

winnow, tr. v. — ME. *windewen, winewen*, fr. OE. *windwian*, 'to winnow', rel. to ON. *vinza*, OHG. *wintōn*, 'to fan, winnow', Goth. *diswinþjan*, 'to throw (grain) apart', and cogn. with L. *vannus*, 'winnowing fan', *ventus*, 'wind', *ventilāre*, 'to fan, winnow'. See **wind,** 'air in motion', and words there referred to and cp. esp. **ventilate.**

Derivatives: *winnow*, n., *winnow-er*, n., *winnowing*, adj., *winnow-ing-ly*, adv.

winsome, adj., pleasant, charming. — ME. *winsum*, fr. OE. *wynsum*, 'pleasant, delightful', which is formed fr. *wynn*, 'joy', and suff. *-sum*; cp. OS. *wunsam*, OHG. *wunnisam*, MHG. *wan(ne)sam.* The first element is rel. to OS. *wunnia*, OHG. *wunja, wunna, wunnī*, MHG. *wunne, wünne*, G. *Wonne*, 'joy, delight', and to OE. *wȳscan*, 'to wish'; see **wish** and cp. **win.** For the second element see **-some.**

winter, n. — ME., fr. OE. *winter*, rel. to OFris., Du. *winter*, OS., OHG. *wintar*, MHG., G. *winter*, Dan., Swed. *vinter*, Goth. *wintrus*, ON. *vetr*, 'winter'. These words meant perh. orig. 'the white (i.e. snowy) season', and are cogn. with Celtic *vindo-*, 'white' appearing in Gaul. *vindo-* (whence *Vindo-bona*, the Latin name of Vienna, which was built by Celtic settlers), OIr. *find*, W. *gwyn*, 'white'. See **gwyniad** and cp. **Wend, vendace.**

Derivatives: *winter*, intr. and tr. v., *winter-ly*, adj., *wintr-y*, also *winter-y*, adj., *wintr-i-ly*, adv., *wintr-i-ness*, n.

winze, n., a small shaft (*mining*). — Rel. to Icel. *vinza*, 'to winnow', fr. ON. *vindre*, 'wind'. See **wind,** 'air in motion', and cp. **winnow.**

wipe, tr. v. — ME. *wipen*, fr. OE. *wīpian*, 'to wipe', rel. to Dan. *vippe*, MLG., MDu., Du. *vippen*, OHG. *wīfan*, MHG. *wīfen*, 'to swing', fr. I.-E. base **weib-*, 'to move to and fro, to swing', whence also L. *vibrāre*, 'to shake'. See **vibrate** and cp. **wisp.**

Derivatives: *wipe*, n., *wip-er*, n.

wire, n. — ME. *wyre, wir*, fr. OE. *wir*, rel. to ON. **vírr* in *víravirki*, 'filigree work', Swed. *vīra*, 'to twist', OHG. *wiara*, 'fine gold work', and cogn. with OIr. *fiar*, W. *gwyr*, 'bent, crooked', fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist'. See **withy.** Cp. L. *viriae*, 'armlet, bracelet', which is a Celtic loan word and ult. derives fr. I.-E. base **wei-.* Cp. also **ferrule.**

Derivatives: *wire*, tr. and intr. v., *wir-ed*, adj., *wire-less*, adj. and n., *wir-er*, n., *wir-ring*, n., *wir-y*, adj., *wir-i-ly*, adv., *wir-i-ness*, n.

wis, tr. v., to know (*archaic*). — Back formation fr. ME. *i-wis*, 'certainly', misinterpreted as *I wis* (= *I wist, I wit*), 'I know'. For the etymology of ME. *iwis* see **iwis.**

wisdom, n. — ME., fr. OE. *wīsdōm*, formed fr. *wīs*, 'wise', with suff. *-dōm.* See **wise,** 'prudent', and **-dom** and cp. OS., OFris. *wīsdōm*, ON. *vīsdōmr*, Dan., Swed. *visdom*, OHG. *wīstuom*, 'wisdom', G. *Weistum*, 'judicial sentence serving as a precedent'.

wisdom tooth. — Loan translation of L. *dentēs sapientiae*, itself loan translation of Gk. σωφρονιστῆρες, 'wisdom teeth', fr. σωφρονεῖν, 'to be sound of mind'; so called because in contradistinction to the other teeth, they appear when the person is already grown up.

wise, n., manner, fashion. — ME. *wise*, fr. OE. *wīse*, 'way, manner', rel. to OS. *wīsa*, OFris. *wīs*, Dan., Norw., Swed. *vis*, MDu. *wīse*, Du. *wijs, wijze*, OHG. *wīs(a)*, MHG. *wīs(e)*, G. *Weise*, 'way, manner', ON. *vīsa*, 'strophe, verse', *vís* in *öðru vís*, 'otherwise', fr. I.-E. base **weid-*, 'to see; to know'. The orig. meaning of OE. *wīse*, etc., was 'knowledge'. See next word and cp. **guise,** which is a doublet of *wise.*

wise, adj., 1) knowing, learned; 2) prudent. — ME. *wis*, fr. OE. *wīs*, rel. to OS., OFris. *wīs*, ON. *vīss*, Dan., Swed. *vis*, Du. *wijs*, 'wise', Du. *wijze*, 'a wise man', OHG. *wīs(i)*, MHG. *wīs(e)*, G. *weise*, 'wise', Goth. *-weis* (only in compounds), 'knowing', fr. I.-E. base **weid-*, 'to see; to know'. See **vision** and cp. **wise,** adj., and **wit,** v. and n. Cp. also **wisdom, wiseacre** and the second element in **righteous.**

Derivatives: *wise-ly*, adv., *wise-ness*, n.

wise, tr. v., (*chiefly Scot.*), 1) to show (someone) the way; 2) to direct. — ME. *wisen*, fr. OE. *wīsian*, rel. to OS. *wīsian*, ON. *vīsa*, Dan. *vise*, Swed., Norw. *visa*, OFris. *wīsa*, MLG., MDu. *wisen*, Du. *wijzen*, MHG. *wisen*, G. *weisen*, 'to show the way, direct'. These verbs lit. mean 'to make wise', and derive fr. OE. *wīs*, 'wise, knowing', resp. its equivalents in the other Teut. languages. See **wise,** adj.

-wise, combining form. — Fr. **wise,** n.

wiseacre, n., one who pretends to know everything. — MDu. *wijs-segger*, fr. OHG. *wīs-sago*, 'prophet', popular transformation (as if fr. OHG. *wīs*, 'wise', and *sago*, 'sayer') of OHG. *wīʒ(ʒ)ago*, a derivative of OHG. *wiʒʒan* (corresponding to OE. *witan*), 'to know'. OHG. *wissagēn*, 'to prophesy' (whence MHG. *wīssagen*, G. *weissagen*) is a back formation fr. *wīssago.* Cp. OE. *witega, wītga*, ON. *vitki*, 'prophet', and OE. *wītig*, 'knowing', and see **wit,** v. and n.

wish, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wisshen*, fr. OE. *wȳscan*, 'to wish', rel. to ON. *æskja*, Dan. *ønske*, Swed. *önska*, MDu. *wonscen, wunscen, wenscen*, Du. *wensen*, OHG. *wunsken*, MHG., G. *wünschen*, 'to wish', ON. *ōsk*, 'wish', MDu. *wonsc, wunsc, wensc*, Du. *wens*, OHG. *wunsc*, MHG., G. *wunsch*, 'wish', fr. I.-E. base **wen-*, 'to strive after, wish, desire, be satisfied', whence also OI. *vánati, vanóti, váñchati*, 'he desires, loves', *vanas-*, 'desire', L. *venus*, 'love, loveliness', *vēnerārī*, 'to reverence, worship, venerate'. See **venerate** and cp. **wean, ween, win, won, wont,** adj. Cp. also **gain.**

Derivatives: *wish*, n., *wish-ed*, adj., *wish-ed-ly*, adv., *wish-ful*, adj., *wish-ful-ly*, adv., *wish-ful-ness*, n., *wish-ing*, adj., *wish-ing-ly*, adv.

wish-wash, n., any weak drink. — Antiphonic reduplication of **wash.**

wishy-washy, adj., tasteless. — Antiphonic reduplication of *washy.* See **wash.**

wisp, n., a small bunch. — ME. *wisp, wips*, of uncertain origin; perh. rel. to OE. *wīpian*, 'to wipe'. See **wipe** and cp. **will-o -the-wisp.**

Derivatives: *wisp*, tr. v., *wisp-ish*, adj., *wisp-y*, adj., *wisp-i-ly*, adv., *wisp-i-ness*, n.

wissel, n., change; retribution (*Scot.*) — ME. *wissel*, 'exchange', fr. MDu. (= Du.) *wissel*, which is rel. to OHG. *wehsal*, 'change'. See **week.**

wist, n., an old Sussex land measure. — ML. *wista*, prob. fr. OE. *wist*, 'food, provision, sustenance', which is rel. to ON. *vist*, OHG. *wist*, of s.m.

wist, tr. v., to know (*archaic*). — ME. *wiste*, fr. OE., past tense of *witan*, 'to know'. Cp. Du. *wist*, past of *weten*, G. *wusste*, past of *wissen*, Dan. *vidste*, past of *vide*, Swed. *visste*, past of *veta*, 'to know', and see **wit,** v.

Wistaria, n., 1) Wisteria; 2) (*not cap.*) a pale purple. — See next word.

Wisteria, n., 1) a genus of woody vines (*bot.*); 2) (*not cap.*) any plant of this genus. — ModL., named by the botanist Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859) after Caspar *Wistar* (or *Wister*) (1761-1818), professor of anatomy in Philadelphia. For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

wistful, adj., longing, yearning. — Appar. a blend of **wishful** and obsol. *wistly*, 'intently', which is prob. formed from **whist,** interj., with adv. suff. *-ly.*

Derivatives: *wistful-ly*, adv., *wist-ful-ness*, n.

wit, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *witen, weten*, fr. OE. *witan*, 'to know', rel. to OS. *witan*, ON., Norw. *vita*, Swed. *veta*, Dan. *vide*, OFris. *wita*, MDu., Du. *weten*, OHG. *wiʒʒan*, MHG. *wiʒʒen*, G. *wissen*, Goth. *witan*, 'to know', from I.-E. base **weid-*, **woid-*, **wid-*, 'to see; to know', whence also L. *vidēre*, 'to see'. See **vision** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also next word and **twit, wise,** adj. and n., **wisdom, wiseacre, witan, wite,** 'to accuse', **witenagemot, witness, wizard, wot,** and **guide, guise, guy,** 'rope'.

Derivatives: *witt-ed*, adj., *witt-ing*, adj., *witting-ly*, adv.

wit, n. — ME., fr. OE., 'understanding, intelligence, mind', rel. to OS. *wit*, ON. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Swed. *vett*, OFris. *wit*, OHG. *wizzī*, MHG. *witze*, 'knowledge, understanding, intelligence, mind', G. *Witz*, 'wit, witticism, joke', Goth. *unwiti*, 'ignorance', and to OE. *witan*, 'to know'. See **wit,** v.

Derivatives: *wit-less*, adj., *wit-less-ly*, adv., *wit-less-ness*, *wit-ling*, n., *witty* (q.v.)

witan, n. pl., members of the national council (*English hist.*) — OE., pl. of *wita*, 'advisor, councilor', lit. 'wise man', fr. *witan*, 'to know'. See **wit,** v.

witch, n., sorceress (orig. used also in the sense of 'sorcerer') — ME. *wicche* (masc. and fem.), fr. OE. *wicca*, 'wizard' (masc.), *wicce* (fem.), 'witch', rel. to OE. *wiccian*, 'to use witchcraft', and to MLG. *wikken*, *wicken*, 'to use witchcraft', *wikker*, *wicker*, 'soothsayer', OE. *wigle*, 'divination', and prob. also to OE. *wih*, 'idol'. See **victim** and cp. **bewitch.** Cp. also **wile.**

Derivatives: *witch*, tr. v., *witch-ed*, adj., *witch-ed-ly*, adv., *witch-ery*, n., *witch-ing*, adj., *witch-ing-ly*, adv.

witch, n., any of various trees having pliant branches, esp. the wych elm. — ME. *wyche*, fr. OE. *wice*, *wic*, prob. rel. to OE. *wīcan*, 'to give way, yield'. See **weak.**

witchcraft, n. — ME. *wicchecraft*, fr. OE. *wiccecræft*, fr. *wicca*, *wicce* (see 1st **witch**) and *cræft*, 'craft' (see **craft**).

witch elm, witch hazel, — See **wych elm, wych hazel.**

wite, n., punishment (*obsol.* except *Scot.* and *dial. E.*) — ME., fr. OE. *wīte*, 'punishment, torture', rel. to ON. *vīti*, OHG. *wīzi*, 'punishment, fine', and to OE. *wītan*, 'to reproach, blame'. See **wite,** v.

wite, tr. v., to accuse; to blame (*obsol.* except *Scot.* and *dial. English*). — ME. *witen*, fr. OE. *wītan*, 'to reproach, blame', rel. to Du. *wijten*, 'to blame', OHG. *wīzan*, MHG. *wīzen*, G. *verweisen*, *zurecht-weisen*, 'to reprove, reproach', and to OE. *witan*, 'to know'; see **wit,** v.

witenagemot, n., national assembly of the Anglo-Saxons (*English Hist.*) — OE. *witena gemōt*, lit. 'meeting of the wise men', fr. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, 'a wise man', and *gemōt*, 'meeting'. See **witan** and **moot,** 'meeting', and cp. **folkmote, gemot, hallmoot.**

with, prep. — ME. *with*, 'against; with', fr. OE. *wiđ*, 'opposite, near; against; with', OS. *with*, ON. *viđ*, of s.m.; rel. to OE. *wiđer*, 'against', which, together with OS. *withar*, 'against', ON. *viđr*, 'against, with, toward, at', MDu., Du. *weder*, Du. *weer*, 'again', Goth. *wiþra*, 'against, opposite', derives fr. I.-E. **wi-t(e)ro-*, lit. 'more apart', formed with compar. suff. *-ter* (see **-ther**), fr. I.-E. base **wi-*, 'against; apart, asunder; two', whence also OI. *vi*, Avestic *vi-* 'asunder', OI. *vitarám*, 'farther, further', Avestic *vitar^{ə}m*, 'sideward', OSlav. *vŭtorŭ* (for **vitorŭ*), 'other, second'; Gk. ἴδιος, 'one's own', and ἴσος, 'equal', are not cognate. Cp. **withers** and the first element in **withershins.** Cp. also **wide.** Cp. also **vice,** 'moral fault', and the first element in **vicennial** and in **guerdon, vihara, vimana, visarga.** *With* has superseded to OE. preposition *mid*, 'with', which has survived only as a ModE. pref. (see *midwife*). The orig. sense of *with* ('against') has survived in compounds (cp. e.g. *withdraw, withhold, withstand*).

withal, adv. and prep. — ME. *withall, withal*, compounded of *with*, 'with', and *all, al*, 'all'. See **with** and **all.**

withamite, n., a variety of epidote (*mineral.*) — Named after Dr. Henry *Witham* of Glencoe, Scotland. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

withdraw, tr. v. — Compounded of **with,** 'against', and **draw.**

withdrawal, n. — A hybrid coined fr. **withdraw** and **-al,** a suff. of Latin origin.

withe, n., a flexible slender twig esp. of a willow. — ME. *withe, wythe, wythth*, fr. OE. *wiđđe*. See **withy.**

wither, intr. v., to dry up, shrivel, fade; tr. v., to cause to dry up, shrivel or fade. — ME. *wideren, widren*, variants of *wederen*, 'to weather', fr. *weder*, 'weather'; cp. G. *verwittern*, 'to become weather-beaten', fr. *Witter*, 'weather'. See **weather.**

witherite, n., a native barium carbonate (*mineral.*) — Named after the English physician Dr. William *Withering* (1741-99), its discoverer. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

withernam, n. (*Early English Law*), distress against distress; a taking by way of reprisal. — ME., lit. 'a taking against, reprisal', fr. OE. *wiđer*, 'against', and *nām*, 'a seizure', fr. *niman*, 'to take'. For the first element see **with,** for the second see **nimble.**

withers, n., that part of the back of a horse or another animal which is lying between the shoulder blades. — ME. pref. *wither-*, 'against', fr. OE. *wiđer-*, fr. *wiđer*, 'against'; see **with** and cp. the first element in next word. *Withers* lit. means 'the resisting part'. Cp. G. *Widerrist*, 'withers', fr. *wider*, 'against', and *Rist*, 'wrist'.

withershins, also **widdershins,** adv., in a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun. — The earlier form is *widdershins*, which derives fr. MLG. *weddersinnes*, fr. MHG. *widersinnes*, lit. 'against the way', i.e. 'in an opposite direction', fr. *widersinnen*, 'to go against', fr. *wider*, 'against', and *sinnen*, 'to travel, go', fr. OHG. *sinnan*, of s.m., which is rel. to OHG. *sind*, 'way, journey'; see **with** and **send.** The alteration of *widdershins* to *withershins* is due to the influence of the obsol. E. pref. *wither-*, fr. OE. *wiđer*, 'against'.

withhold, tr. v. — ME. *withholden*, compounded of *with*, 'against', and *holden*, 'to hold'. See **with** and **hold,** v.

within, adv. — ME. *withinne, withinnen*, fr. OE. *wiđinnan*, 'inside of', lit. 'against the inside', compounded of *wiđ*, 'against', and *innan*, 'in'. See **with** and **in.**

Derivatives: *within*, n., prep. and adv.

without, adv. — ME. *withoute, withouten*, fr. OE. *wiđūtan*, 'outside of, without', lit. 'against the outside', fr. *wiđ*, 'against', and *ūtan*, 'out'. See **with** and **out.**

Derivatives: *without*, n., prep. and conj.

withstand, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *withstanden*, fr. OE. *wiđstandan*, 'to resist', compounded of *wiđ*, 'against', and *standan*, 'to stand'. Cp. ON. *viđstanda*, OFris. *withstonda* and see **with** and **stand.**

withy, n. — ME. *withi*, fr. OE. *wīđig*, 'willow, willow twig', rel. to OE. *wiđđe*, 'withe', ON. *viđir*, 'willow', Swed. *vide*, Dan. *vidje*, 'willow', OHG. *wīda*, MHG. *wīde*, G. *Weide*, 'willow', and cogn. with Avestic *vaēiti-*, 'osier', Gk. ἰτέᾱ (prob. for *ϝειτέᾱ), 'willow', ἴτυς, Aeol. ϝίτυς, 'the edge or rim of anything round', οἰσύη, οἴσυον (for *ϝοιτϝύη, *ϝοίτϝυον), 'a kind of willow', οἶσος (for *ϝοῖτϝος), 'withy', L. *vītis*, 'vine', *vitex*, 'the chaste tree', Lett. *vitols*, 'willow', Lith. *výtis*, 'willow twig', *žilvìtis*, 'gray willow', OPruss. *witwan*, Pol. *witwa*, W. *gwden*, 'willow', OSlav. *vitĭ*, 'something twisted', OSlav. *vĕtvĭ*, Russ. *vítvina*, 'branch, bough'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wei-*, 'to bend, twist', whence also OI. *váyati*, 'weaves', L. *viēre*, 'to bend, twist', L. *vīmen*, 'twig, switch, osier', Lith. *vejù*, *výti*, 'to turn, twist'. Cp. **withe.** Cp. also **guige, wire** and the second element in **periwinkle,** the plant. Cp. also **vetch, Vicia, vimen, Vinca, vinculum, viscera, vise,** 'a tool', **vitta, vrille, inion, ino-, iris, Itea** and the second element in **Stomoisia.**

witness, n. — ME. *witnesse*, fr. OE. *gewitness, witness*, 'knowledge, testimony', fr. *wit*, n. See **wit,** n., and **-ness.**

Derivatives: *witness*, v., *witness-er*, n.

witney, n., heavy woolen material used for blankets. — So called fr. *Witney*, a town in Oxfordshire, England, where it was first manufactured.

wittichenite, n., a copper bismuth sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after *Wittichen* in Baden. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

witticism, n., a witty remark. — A hybrid formed fr. **witty** with **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin; coined by the English poet John Dryden (1631-1700) on analogy of *criticism.*

wittol, n., a husband condoning his wife's infidelity (*archaic*). — A var. of *witwall, woodwall*, fr. ME. *wodewale*, 'the green woodpecker', rel. to MDu. *wedewal*, MHG. *witewal*, G. *Wittewal, Wiedewall*, 'the green woodpecker'. The first element of these words is rel. to **wood,** the second is prob. of imitative origin. For sense development cp. *cuckold*, which is rel. to *cuckoo.*

witty, adj. — ME. *witi*, fr. OE. *wittig, witig*, fr. *wit*. See **wit,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *witti-ly*, adv., *witti-ness*, n.

wive, intr. v., to marry a woman; tr. v., to take for a wife. — ME. *wiven*, fr. OE. *wīfian*, 'to marry', fr. *wīf*, 'woman, wife'. See **wife.** Cp. MDu. *wiven* and see **wife.**

wivern, wyvern, n., a two-legged, winged dragon (*her.*) — ME. *quivere, wivere*, 'serpent', fr. OF. *wivre* (F. *guivre*), fr. L. *vīpera*, 'viper'; influenced in form by OHG. *wīpera*, which also derives fr. L. *vīpera*; see **viper,** and cp. **weever.** For the excrescent *n* cp. *bittern.*

wizard, n., a magician. — ME. *wisard*, formed with suff. **-ard** fr. *wis*, 'wise'. See **wise,** adj.

Derivatives: *wizard*, adj., *wizard-ly*, adj., *wizard-ry*, n.

wizen, intr. and tr. v., to shrivel. — ME. *wisenen*, fr. OE. *wisnian, weosnian*, 'to wither', rel. to ON. *visna*, 'to wither', OHG. *wesanēn*, 'to dry up', OHG. *fir-wesan*, MHG., G. *ver-wesen*, 'to decay, rot'. These words possibly derive from a Teut. base **wīs-*, which corresponds to I.-E. **weis-*, 'to melt away, rot', whence L. *viēscere*, 'to fade, wither', *vīrus* (for **vīsos*), 'poison'. See **virus.**

Derivative: *wizen-ed*, adj.

wo, interj. — Archaic var. of **woe.**

woad, n. — ME. *wod*, fr. OE. *wād*, rel. to Dan. *vaid*, OFris. *wēd*, MDu. *wēde, weet*, Du. *wede*, OHG., MHG. *weit*, G. *Waid*, 'woad', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ἰσάτις (for *ϝιτσάτις), 'woad', and perh. also with L. *vitrum*, 'woad; glass'; see **vitreo-** and cp. **Isatis, vitriol.** ML. *waisdo* and OF. *guesde* (whence F. *guède*) and It. *guado* are Teut. loan words.

Derivative: *woad*, tr. v.

wobble, wabble, intr. v., to move unsteadily. — Rel. to LG. *wabbeln*, 'to wobble', MHG. *wabelen*, 'to waver', and to ON. *vafla* and *vafra*, 'to hover about', OE. *wāfre*, 'wavering, restless'. See **waver.**

Derivatives: *wobble*, n., *wobbl-er*, n., *wobbl-ing*, n., *wobbl-y*, adj., *wobbl-i-ness*, n.

Woden, Wodan, n., Anglo-Saxon god, corresponding to the Scandinavian god Odin. — OE. *Wōden*, rel. to OS. *Wōdan*, ON. *Ōđinn*, OHG. *Wuotan* and to OE. *wōd*, 'mad, frenzied', *wōþ*, 'sound, melody, song', OHG. *wuot*, 'mad; madness' (whence MHG., G. *wut*, 'rage, fury'), Goth. *wōþs*, 'possessed, mad', ON. *ōđr*, 'spirit, mind, passion, song, poetry'. These Teut. words are cogn. with L. *vātēs*, 'soothsayer, prophet, seer'. See **vates** and cp. **Edda, Odin, Wednesday, wood,** adj.

wodge, n., a bulky object. — Prob. alt. of **wedge.**

woe, also **wo,** n. — ME. *wa, wo*, fr. OE. *wā*, 'evil, suffering; woe', rel. to OS., OFris., OHG., MHG. *wē*, G. *weh*, MDu., Du. *wee*, ON. *vei, væ*, Goth. *wai*, from the I.-E. imitative base **wai-*, 'voe', whence also OI. *uvḗ*, Avestic *vayōr*, Gk. ὀά, L. *vae*, Lith., Lett. *wai*, MIr. *fāe*, W. *gwae*, 'woe', Arm. *vay*, 'woe; misfortune'. Cp. **wail** and the first element in **wellaway.**

Derivatives: *woe-ful*, adj., *woe-ful-ly*, adv., *woe-ful-ness*, n.

woebegone, adj. — ME. *wo begon*, lit. 'beset with woe', fr. *wo*, 'woe' (see prec. word), and *begon*, pp. of *begon*, 'to surround, beset'. See **begone.**

woke, past tense of *wake*. — ME. *wok, wook*, fr. OE. *wōc*, past tense of *wacan*. See **wake,** v.

woken, pp. of *wake* (*rare*). — Formed on analogy

of *spoken*, on the basis of the following ratio: *speak* (formerly pronounced *spāke*): *spoken* = *wake*: *woken*.

wold, n., a tract of elevated, open country. — ME. *wald, wold*, fr. OE. *weald, wald*, 'forest', rel. to OS., OFris. *wald*, MDu. *wold*, Du. *woud*, OHG. *wald*, MHG. *walt*, G. *Wald*, 'forest', Swed. *vall*, 'pasture', ON. *völlr*, 'soil, field, meadow'. The fact that OS. and OHG. *wald* denote not only 'forest', but also 'wilderness', supports the view that the above words stand in gradational relationship to **wild** (q.v.) Cp. **weald, Tynwald, waldhorn.** Cp. also **vole,** 'a rodent'.

wolf, n. — ME., fr. OE. *wulf*, rel. to OS. *wulf*, ON. *ulfr*, Swed. *ulf*, OFris., Du., OHG., MHG., G. *wolf*, Goth. *wulfs*, fr. I.-E. **wl̥q^{w}os-*, 'wolf', whence also OI. *vṛ́kas*, Avestic *v^{ə}hrka-*, Alb. *ul'k*, OSlav. *vlŭkŭ*, Lith. *vilkas*, Lett. *vilks*, OPruss. *wilkis*, 'wolf', and prob. also Gk. λύκος, L. *lupus*, of s.m. I.-E. **wl̥q^{w}os-* possibly derives fr. base **wel-*, 'to tear', and prop. denotes 'the tearing animal'. See **vellicate** and cp. **vulture.** Cp. also **wolfram, wolverine** and the second element in **werewolf, Adolph, Bardolph, Ralph, Randal.** Cp. also **lupine,** adj. and n., and **lyceum.**

Derivatives: *wolf*, tr. v., to devour greedily; intr. v., to hunt for wolves, *wolf-ed*, adj., *wolf-er*, n., *wolf-ish*, adj., *wolf-ish-ly*, adv., *wolf-ish-ness* n.

Wolffia, n., a genus of aquatic plants (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German physician and botanist Johann F. *Wolff* (1778-1806). For the ending see 2nd suff. **-ia.**

wolfram, n., 1) tungsten; 2) wolframite. — G., lit. 'wolf's soot', fr. MHG. *wolf* (see **wolf**) and *rām*, 'dirt, soot' (whence G. *Rahm*, of s.m.); so called in sign of contempt because it was regarded of lesser value than tin and caused a considerable loss of tin during the smelting process in the furnace. — For sense development cp. *cobalt* and *nickel*.

wolframate, n., tungstate (*chem.*) — Formed from prec. word with chem. suff. **-ate.**

wolframite, n., iron manganese tungstate $(FeMn)WO_4$ (*mineral.*) — G. *Wolframit*, formed fr. *Wolfram* (see prec. word) with suff. *-it*, which goes back to Gk. *-ίτης* (see subst. suff. **-ite**).

wolframium, n., the same as *tungsten* (*chem.*) — ModL, fr. **wolfram.** For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.**

wolfsbergite, n., chalcostibite (*mineral.*) — Named after *Wolfsberg* in the Harz Mountains. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wollastonite, n., a mineral consisting of a silicate of calcium (*mineral.*) — Named after the English chemist and physicist William Hyde *Wollaston* (1766-1828). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wolverine, wolverene, n., a carnivorous mammal (*Gulo luscus*). — Irregularly formed fr. **wolf** (pl. *wolves*); so called in allusion to its wolfish qualities.

woman, n. — ME. *wimman, wumman, woman*, fr. OE. *wīfman, wimman*, lit. 'woman-man, wife-man', compounded of *wīf*, 'woman, wife', and *man*, 'human being, man'. (In OE. *man* was used of both sexes); cp. Du. *vrouwmens*, 'wife', lit. 'woman-man'.) See **wife** and **man.**

Derivatives: *woman*, tr. and intr. v., *woman-hood*, n., *woman-ish*, adj., *woman-ish-ly*, adv., *woman-ish-ness*, n., *woman-ize*, tr. and intr. v., *woman-less*, adj., *woman-like*, adj., *woman-ly*, adj., *woman-li-ness*, n.

womb, n. — ME. *wambe, wombe*, fr. OE. *wamb, womb*, 'belly, womb', rel. to ON. *vömb*, Norw. *vomb*, Dan. *vom*, Swed. *vårnm*, OFris. *wambe, wamme*, MDu. *wamme*, Du. *wam*, OHG. *wamba*, MHG. *wambe, wamme*, 'belly', G. *Wamme*, 'belly, paunch', Goth. *wamba*, 'belly, womb', and to OE. *umbor*, 'child'. Cp. **gambeson.**

Derivative: *womb*, tr. v., to enclose as in a womb.

wombat, n., a marsupial mammal of Australia. — From the native Australian name *womback, wombar*.

won, intr. and tr. v., to dwell (*archaic*). — ME. *wunien, wunen, wonen*, fr. OE. *wunian*, 'to dwell, remain; to be accustomed to'. See **wont,** adj.

won, past tense and pp. of *win*. — ME. *wunnen, wonnen*, fr. OE. *gewunnen*, pp. of *winnan*. See **win.**

wonder, n. — ME. *wunder, wonder*, fr. OE. *wundor*, 'wonder, miracle', rel. to OS. *wundar*, MDu., Du. *wonder*, OHG. *wuntar*, MHG., G. *wunder*, ON. *undr*, Dan., Swed. *under*, 'wonder'; of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *wonder*, v. (q.v.), *wonder-ment*, n., *wondrous* (q.v.)

wonder, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wundrien*, fr. OE. *wundrian*, 'to wonder', fr. *wundor*. See **wonder,** n.

Derivatives: *wonder-er*, n., *wonder-ing*, adj. and n., *wonder-ing-ly*, adv.

wondrous, adj. — ME. *wonders*, 'wondrous', fr. gen. of *wonder*, 'wonder' (see **wonder,** n., and adv. suff. **-s**); assimilated in form to the adjectives ending in **-ous.**

Derivatives: *wondrous-ly*, adv., *wondrous-ness*, n.

wonky, adj., tottery, unsteady (*British Slang*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-y** from the base appearing in OE. *wancol*, 'wavering'. See **wankle.**

wont, adj., accustomed. — ME. *wuned, woned, wont*, pp. of *wunen, wonen*, fr. OE. *wunian*, 'to dwell, remain, be used to', rel. to OS. *wunon, wonon*, OFris. *wonia, wunia*, of s.m., MDu., Du. *wonen*, 'to dwell', OHG. *wonēn*, MHG. *wonen*, 'to dwell, remain; to be used to', G. *wohnen*, 'to dwell', ON. *una*, 'to dwell; to be content', Goth. **wunan* in *un-wunands*, 'troubled', lit. 'not content'. The original meaning of these verbs was 'to be content; to rejoice'. They are rel. to OE. *wynn*, 'joy', fr. I.-E. base **wen-*, 'to strive after, wish, desire; to be satisfied, to be wont'. See **wish** and cp. **wean, ween, win, won,** 'to dwell'.

Derivatives: *wont*, tr. and intr. v. and n., *wont-ed*, adj.

woo, tr. v., to court. — ME. *wowen*, fr. OE. *wōgian*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *wooer* (q.v.), *woo-ing*, adj., *woo-ing-ly*, adv.

wood, n., 1) forest; 2) timber. — ME. *wode*, fr. OE. *wudu*, fr. earlier *widu*, 'wood', which is rel. to ON. *viðr*, 'tree, wood', Dan., Swed. *ved*, OHG. *witu*, MHG. *wite*, 'wood', prob. fr. I.-E. base **widhu-*, 'tree, wood', whence also W. *gwydd*, Gael. *fiodh*, 'wood', OIr. *fid*, 'tree', Ir. *fiodh*, 'wood, timber'. Cp. OS. *widohoppa*, MDu. *wēdehoppe*, OHG. *wituhoffa, wituhopfa*, MHG. *witehopfe*, G. *Wiedehopf*, 'hoopoe', which prob. mean lit. 'woodhopper'.

Derivatives: *wood*, tr. and intr. v., *wood-ed, wood-en*, adjs., *wood-ing*, n., *wood-less, wood-y*, adjs.

wood, adj., mad (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *wod*, fr. OE. *wōd*, 'mad, frenzied'. See **Woden** and words there referred to.

woodchuck, n., any of various marmots. — Prob. altered fr. Cree *otchek*, or Ojibwa *otchig*, 'fisher, marten'. Folk etymology explained this word as a compound of *wood* and *chuck*.

woodruff, n., a European herb (*Asperula odorata*) — ME. *woderofe, woderove*, fr. OE. *wudurofe*, which is compounded of *wudu* (see **wood,** n.) and a second element of unknown origin.

Woodsia, n., a genus of ferns (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist Joseph *Woods* (1776-1864). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Woodwardia, n., a genus of plants, the chain fern (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the English botanist Thomas J. *Woodward* (1745-1820). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

wooer, n. — ME. *wowere*, fr. OE. *wōgere*, fr. *wōgan*, 'to woo'. See **woo** and agential suff. **-er.**

woof, n., 1) weft; 2) texture; fabric. — ME. *oof*, fr. OE. *ōwef*, formed fr. pref. *ō-*, and *wef*, 'web', fr. *wefan*, 'to weave'; see **a-,** 'on', and **weave.** The initial *w* in *woof* is due to the influence of *weave*.

Derivative: *woof-y*, adj.

wool, n. — ME. *wulle, wolle*, fr. OE. *wull*, rel. to ON., Swed. *ull*, OFris. *wolle, ulle*, MLG., MDu. *wolle, wulle*, Du. *wol*, OHG. *wolla*, MHG., G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, fr. I.-E. **wl̥nā*, 'wool', whence also OI. *ū́rṇā*, Avestic *var^{ə}nā*, Arm. *gełmn*, OSlav. *vlūna*, Russ. *vólna*, Lith. *vilna*, 'hair of wool', pl. *vilnos*, 'wool', Lett. *viļņa*, 'wool', OPruss. *wilna*, 'coat', L. *lāna*, Gk. λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος (for **Fλῆνος*, resp. **Fλᾶνος*), 'wool', MIr. *olann* (for **wl^{ə}nā*), 'wool', W. *gwlān*, 'wool' (whence *gwlanen*, 'flannel'). I.-E. **wl̥nā* possibly derives fr. base **wel-*, 'to tear, pluck', and lit. means 'that which is plucked or shorn off', whence L. *vellere*, 'to pluck, twitch', *vellus*, 'wool shorn off, fleece'. See **vellicate** and cp. **delaine, flannel, lanate, lanigerous, lanolin, lanose, lanugo, lanuginous, laslo-, velours, velure, velvet, villus.**

Derivatives: *wool*, tr. v., *wool(l)en* (q.v.), *wool(l)-y*, adj., *wool(l)-i-ness*, n.

woolen, woollen, adj. — ME. *wollen*, fr. OE. *wullen*, fr. *wull*, 'wool'; cp. OE. *wyllen*, 'of wool, woolen'. See **wool** and **-en.**

woolsey, n., linsey-woolsey. — Fr. **linsey-woolsey.**

woorali, woorara, n., curare. — Variants of **curare.**

wootz, n., a kind of steel made in India. — Misprint for *wook*, inexact rendering of Canarese *ukku*, 'steel'.

woozy, adj., befuddled; dizzy. — Prob. alter. of *oozy*. See **ooze** and adj. suff. **-y.**

wop, n., an Italian (used in a derogatory sense). — It. (Neapolitan dial.) *guappo*, fr. Sp. *guapo*, 'stout, courageous, bold; a bully, dandy', formed—prob. through the medium of OF. *gape*, 'insipid; idle'—fr. L. *vappa*, 'wine that has lost its flavor; a worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing', which is rel. to *vapidus*, 'flavorless, insipid'. See **vapid.**

wop, v. — A var. of **whop.**

word, n. — ME. *word*, fr. OE. *word*, rel. to OS., OFris. *word*, Du. *woord*, OHG., MHG. G. *wort*, ON. *orð*, Dan., Swed. *ord*, Goth. *waúrd*, fr. I.-E. **werdh-*, whence also OPruss. *wirds*, 'word', Lith. *vařdas*, 'name', MIr. *fordat*, 'they say', L. *verbum*, 'word'. (For the change of I.-E. *dh* to *b* in Latin cp. L. *ruber* and E. *red*, L. *barba* and E. *beard*.) I.-E. **werdh-* is an enlarged form of base **wer-*, **were-*, **werē-*, 'to speak', whence Gk. εἴρω (for **Fέρι̯ω*), 'I say, speak', εἴρων (for **Fέρι̯ων*), 'dissembler', lit. 'sayer' (i.e. one who speaks in order to hide his thoughts), εἰρωνείᾱ, 'irony', ῥήτωρ, Aeol. *Fρήτωρ*, 'public speaker, orator; rhetor', ῥῆμα (for **Fρῆμα*), 'word', OI. *vratám*, 'commandment, order', Avestic *urvāta-*, of s.m., OSlav. *rota* (for **vrota*), 'oath', *vračí*, 'physician, magician', Hitt. *weriya-*, 'to call', and prob. also Hitt. *ḫuwart-*, 'to curse'. Cp. **hermeneutic, irony, rhetor, verb, verve.**

Derivatives: *word*, tr. v., *word-able*, adj., *word-abl-y*, adv., *word-age*, n., *word-ed*, adj., *word-er*, n., *word-ing*, n., *word-less*, adj., *wordy* (q.v.)

wordy, adj. — ME., fr. OE. *wordig*, fr. *word*. See **word** and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

work, n. — ME. *werk, work*, fr. OE. *werc, worc, weorc*, 'work, act, action', rel. to OS. OFris., Du. *werk*, ON. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Swed. *verk*, MDu. *warc, weorc, werc*, OHG. *werah, werc*, MHG. *werch, werc*, G. *Werk*, Goth. *gawaúrki*, 'work', fr. I.-E. base **werg-*, 'work, to work', whence also Avestic *var^{ə}za*, 'work, activity', *v^{ə}r^{ə}zyeiti*, 'he works, does', Toch. A *wark*, 'wicker work', Arm. *gorc*, 'work', Gk. ἔργον (dial. *Fέργον*), 'work', ἔρδω (prob. for **Fέργιω*), 'I do, sacrifice', ῥέζω (prob. for **Fρέγι̯ω*), 'I do', ὄργανον (for **Fόργανον*), 'an instrument', ὄργια (for **Fόργια*), 'secret rites'. Cp. **work,** v., **wright** and the second element in **bulwark.** Cp. also **ergon** and words there referred to.

Derivative: *work-less*, adj.

work, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *werken, worken*, fr. OE. *wyrcan, wircan*, rel. to OS. *werkon, wirkian*, ON. *verka, yrka*, Dan. *virke*, Swed. *yrka*, OFris. *werka, werkia, wirka*, MDu. *warken, wirken, weerken, werken*, Du. *werken*, OHG. *wurchen, wirchen*, MHG. *würken, wirken*, G. *wirken*, Goth. *waúrkjan*, 'to work', and to OE. *weorc*, 'work'. See **work,** n., and cp. **wrought.**

Derivatives: *work-able*, adj., *work-abil-ity*, n., *work-able-ness*, n., *work-abl-y*, adv., *work-er*, n., *work-ing*, adj. and n.

world, n. — ME. *weoreld, weorld*, fr. OE. *weoruld, woruld*, 'world, age', related to OS. *werold*, ON. *veröld*, Swed. *verld*, Dan. *verden*, OFris. *warld, wrald*, Du. *wereld*, OHG. *weralt, worolt*, MHG. *werelt, werlt, welt*, G. *Welt*. The first element of these compound words is rel. to OE. *wer*, etc., 'man'; see **virile.** The second element is rel. to ON. *öld*, 'mankind', *aldr*, 'age', OE. *ieldu*, Goth. *alds*, 'age', and to OE. *ald*, 'old'; see **old.** Accordingly OE. *weoruld*, etc., lit. mean 'the age of man'.

Derivatives: *world-ish*, adj., *world-ling*, n., *world-ly*, adj.

worm, n. — ME. *werm, worm, wurm*, fr. OE. *wyrm, wurm*, 'serpent, dragon, worm', rel. to OS., OHG., MHG., G. *wurm*, OFris., Du. *worm*, ON. *ormr*, Dan., Swed. *orm*, Goth. *waúrms*, 'serpent, worm', and cogn. with Gk. ῥόμος (Arcadius), ῥόμοξ (Hesychius) (for *Ϝρόμος, resp. *Ϝρόμοξ), 'woodworm', L. *vermis* (for **wormis*, **wṛmis*), 'worm', ORuss. *vermie* (coll.) 'insects', OPruss. *vormyan, urminan*, 'red', lit. 'of the color of a worm', Lith. *vařmas*, 'insect, gnat'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wer-*, 'to bend, turn, twist'. Cp. **Vermes** and words there referred to. For derivatives of **werg-* and **werĝh-*, enlargements of base **wer-* see **verge,** 'to bend', **worry.**

Derivatives: *worm*, v., *worm-er*, n., *worm-less*, adj., *worm-y*, adj., *worm-i-ness*, n.

wormwood, n. — ME. *wermod*, fr. OE. *wermōd*, rel. to OS. *wermōda*, MLG. *wermōt, wermōde*, Du. *wermoet*, OHG. *werimuota, wermuota, wormuota*, MHG. *wermuote, wormuot*, G. *Wermut*. Cp. **vermuth.**

worn, pp. of *wear*, 'to carry on the body'. — ME. *worn, woren*, fr. OE. *geworen*. See **wear.**

worry, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *worien*, fr. OE. *wyrgan*, 'to choke, strangle', rel. to MDu. *worghen, wurghen*, Du. *worgen, wurgen*, OHG. *wurgēn*, MHG., G. *würgen*, MHG. *erwergen*, 'to strangle', OS. *wurgil*, ON. *virgill*, 'rope', fr. I.-E. **werĝh-*, whence Gk. ὄρχατος (for *Ϝόρχατος), 'a piece of land enclosed', ἑρκατᾶν (for *Ϝερκατᾶν), 'to hedge in', Lith. *veržiù, veřžti*, 'to bind tightly, compress'. For derivatives of I.-E. **werg-* see **worm.** For nasalized derivatives of **werg-* and **werĝh-* see **wrangle, wrench, wring, wrinkle.**

Derivatives: *worry*, n., *worri-able*, adj., *worri-ed*, adj., *worri-ed-ly*, adv., *worri-ed-ness*, n., *worri-er*, n., *worry-ing*, adj., *worry-ing-ly*, adv.

worse, adj. — ME. *werse, wurse, worse*, fr. OE. *wyrsa, wiersa*, rel. to OS. *wirs, wirsa*, ON. *verri*, Dan. *værre*, Swed. *värre*, OFris. *wirra, werra*, OHG. *wirsiro*, Goth. *waírsiza*, 'worse'. These words are comparatives of a lost positive, which was perh. rel. to OHG. *werra*, 'strife', *firwerran*, 'to confuse, perplex'. See **war** and cp. **worst.**

Derivatives: *worse*, adv. (q.v.), *worse*, n., *worsen*, tr. and intr. v.

worse, n. — ME., fr. OE. *wyrse*, subst. use of the adj. *wyrse*, neut. of *wyrsa*. See **worse,** adj.

worse, adv. — ME. *werse, wurse, worse*, fr. OE. *wyrs, wiers*, rel. to ON. *verr*, OHG. *wirs*, Goth. *waírs* and to OE. *wyrsa*, 'worse' (adj.). See **worse,** adj.

worship, n. — ME. *wurthscipe, worschipe*, fr. OE. *weorðscipe*, 'dignity, honor', compounded of *weorð*, 'worthy', and *scipe*, 'shape, condition'; hence *worship* lit. means 'the condition of being worthy'. See **worth,** adj., and **-ship.**

Derivatives: *worship*, tr. and intr. v., *worship-able*, adj., *worship(p)-er*, n., *worship-ful*, adj., *worshipful-ly*, adv., *worshipful-ness*, n.

worst, adj. — ME. *werst, wurst, worst*, fr. OE. *wyrresta, wyrsta, wiersta*, contraction of *wyrsesta*, superl. corresponding to the compar. *wyrsa, wiersa*, 'worse'. Cp. OS. *wirsista*, ON. *verstr*, Dan. *værst*, Swed. *värst*, OFris. *wersta*, OHG. *wirsisto*, 'worst', and see **worse,** adj.

Derivatives: *worst*, adv. (q.v.), *worst*, n. and tr. v.

worst, adv. — ME. *werst, worst*, fr. OE. *wyrst, wierst*, superl. corresponding to the compar. *wyrs, wiers*. See **worst,** adj., and cp. **worse,** adv.

worsted, n., a kind of twisted woolen yarn. — Named after *Worsted* (now spelled *Worstead*), a town in Norfolk, England.

wort, n., a plant. — ME. *wurt, wort*, fr. OE. *wyrt*, 'plant, herb, root', rel. to OS. *wurt*, ON., Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*, OHG. *wurz*, 'plant, herb', MHG. *wurz*, 'plant, herb, root', G. *Wurz*, Goth. *waúrts*, ON. *rōt*, 'root', and cogn. with Gk. ῥίζα, Lesb. βρίσδα, 'root', ῥάδαμνος, 'branch', L. *rādix*, 'root'. See **radix** and cp. **rhizo-.** Cp. also **root** and the second element in **mangelwurzel.**

wort, n., infusion of malt before fermentation. — ME. *wurte*, fr. OE. *wyrt*, rel. to OS. *wurtia*, ON. *virtr*, Du. *wort*, OHG. *wirz*, MHG., G. *würze*, G. *Bierwürze*, 'wort', and to OE. *wyrt*, 'root, plant, herb'. See prec. word.

worth, adj. — ME. *wurthe*, fr. OE. *weorð, worð*, 'worthy', rel. to OS., OFris. *werth*, ON. *verðr*, Dan. *værd*, Swed. *värd*, Du. *waard*, OHG. *werd*, MHG., G. *wert*, Goth. *wairþs*, 'worth, worthy', and to OE. *wierðe*, of s.m., and prob. cogn. with Avestic *avar^{e}tā-*, 'a valuable object', W. *gwerth*, 'price'. OSlav. *vrědŭ*, OPruss. *werts* and Lith. *veřtas*, 'worth', are Teut. loan words. Cp. **worth,** n., **worthy,** the first element in **worship** and the second element in **stalwart.**

worth, n., value. — ME. *wroth*, fr. OE. *weorð, wurð, wyrð*, 'worth, price, redemption, ransom', rel. to OS. *werth*, ON. *verð*, OFris. *werd, wert*, Du. *waarde*, OHG. *werd*, MHG., G. *wert*, 'worth, value', Goth. *waírþ*, 'price, value'. These words are prop. substantivations of the adjectives: OE. *weorð*, resp. its equivalents, in the other Teut. languages. See **worth,** adj.

Derivatives: *worth-less*, adj., *worth-less-ly*, adv., *worth-less-ness*, n.

worth, intr. v., to come to be, become (*archaic*). — ME. *worthen*, fr. OE. *weorðan*, 'to become', rel. to OS., ODu. *werthan*, ON. *verða*, OFris. *wertha*, OHG. *werdan*, MHG., G. *werden*, Goth. *waírþan*, 'to become'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'to turn' (cp. E. *to turn* in the sense 'to become'). They derive fr. I.-E. base **wert-*, 'to turn, twist', whence also L. *vertere*, 'to turn'. See **version** and cp. words there referred to.

worthy, adj. — ME. *worthi, wurthi*, fr. *worth*, n. See **worth,** n., and **-y** (representing OE. *-ig*).

Derivatives: *worthy*, n., *worth-i-ly*, adv., *worth-i-ness*, n.

wot, v., I know; he knows (*archaic*). — ME. *wot*, 1st and 3rd person sing. pres. of *witen*, 'to know'. See **wit,** v.

would, v., past tense of will. — ME. *wolde, wulde*, fr. OE. *wolde*, past tense of *willan*, See **will,** v.

wound, n. — ME. *wunde, wound*, fr. OE. *wund*, rel. to OS. *wunda*, ON. *und*, Du. *wond, wonde*, OFris. *wunde*, OHG. *wunta*, MHG., G. *wunde*, 'wound', OE., OS. *wund*, OHG., MHG. *wunt*, G. *wund*, Goth. *wunds*, 'wounded'. The ult. origin of these words is uncertain. Cp. **zounds.**

Derivatives: *wound-y*, adj., *wound-i-ly*, adv., *wound-less*, adj.

wound, tr. v. — ME. *wunden, wounden*, fr. OE. *wundian*, fr. *wund*, 'wound'. See **wound,** n.

Derivatives: *wound-ed*, adj. and n., *wound-ed-ly*, adv.

woundless, adj. — Coined by the English poet Edmund Spenser (cca. 1552-99) fr. **wound,** n., and suff. **-less.**

wourali, n. — See **woorali.**

woven, pp. — ME. *woven, wooven*, formed fr. **weave** on the analogy of *stolen* (fr. *steal*).

wow, n., a great success (*U.S. Slang*). — Of imitative origin.

wrack, also **rack,** n., ruin, destruction (*archaic*). — ME., fr. OE. *wræc*, 'misery, punishment', rel. to *wrecan*, 'to drive, push, expel'. See **wreak** and cp. next word.

wrack, n., 1) a wrecked ship; 2) seaweed, marine vegetation cast up on the shore. — ME. *wrak*, 'a wrecked ship', fr. OE. *wræc*, 'misery, punishment', lit. 'something cast ashore'. Cp. Du. *wrak*, 'a wreck'. E. *wrack* is prop. a var. of **wreck** (q.v.) Cp. **varec.**

Derivative: *wrack*, tr. v., *wrack-er*, n.

wraith, n., specter, apparition. — Of uncertain, possibly Celtic, origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *arrach*, 'specter, apparition'.

wrangle, intr. v., to dispute angrily; tr. v., to argue dispute. — ME. *wranglen*, rel. to LG. *wrangen*, 'to struggle', *wrangeln*, 'to wrangle', and in gradational relationship to **wring** (q.v.) For the ending see freq. suff. **-le.**

Derivatives: *wrangle*, n., *wrangl-er*, n., *wrangler-ship*, n.

wrap, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *wrappen*, of uncertain origin.

Derivatives: *wrap*, **n.**, *wrapp-age*, n., *wrapp-er*, n. and tr. v., *wrapp-ing*.

wrasse, n., a European seafish. — Co. *wrach, gwrach, gwragh*, rel. to W. *gwrachen*, 'wrasse'.

wrath, n. — ME. *wrathe, wraththe*, fr. OE. *wrǣþ-þo, wrǣþþu*, 'anger', fr. *wrāþ*, 'angry', orig. 'crooked, twisted', rel. to OHG. *reid*, 'twisted', ON. *reiðr*, 'angry', ON. *rīða*, OE. *wriðan*, 'to twist, writhe'. See **writhe** and cp. **wroth.** Cp. also **wreath.**

Derivatives: *wrath*, adj., *wrath-ful*, adj., *wrath-ful-ly*, adv., *wrath-ful-ness*, n., *wrath-y*, adj., *wrath-i-ly*, adv.

wreak, tr. v., to inflict. — ME. *wreken*, fr. OE. *wrecan*, 'to drive, push, expel, avenge', rel. to OS. *wrekan*, ON. *reka*, 'to drive, push, compel, pursue, throw', OFris. *wreka*, MLG., MDu., Du. *wreken*, of s.m., OHG. *rehhan* (fr. earlier **wrehhan*), MHG. *rechen*, G. *rächen*, 'to avenge', Goth. *wrikan*, 'to persecute', fr. I.-E. base **wreg-*, **wŗg-*, 'to drive, push', whence also L. *urgēre*, 'to press, drive, urge', and prob. also Gk. εἴργειν (for *ἐϜέργειν), 'to constrain'. Cp. **wreck, wretch, urge.** Cp. the collateral I.-E. base **werg-*, whence Lith. *vařgas*, 'distress', *vařgti*, 'to suffer distress', OPruss. *wargan*, 'distress', Lith. *vérgas*, Lett. *vērgs*, slave', OSlav. *vragŭ*, 'enemy'.

Derivatives: *wreak-ful*, *wreak-less*, adjs.

wreath, n., a garland. — ME. *wrethe*, fr. OE. *wrǣþ*, 'band, bandage', rel. to *wrīðan*, 'to twist, writhe'. See **writhe** and cp. **wreathe.** Cp. also **wrath, wroth.**

Derivative: *wreath-y*, adj.

wreathe, tr. and intr. v. — Partly fr. ME. *wrethen*, a var. of *writhen*, pp. of *writhen*, 'to twist, writhe' (see **writhe**); partly back formation fr. **wreath.**

Derivatives: *wreath-ed*, adj., *wreath-er*, n., *wreath-ing*, n.

wreathen, adj. — ME. *wrethen*, a var. of *writhen*, pp. of *writhen*. See prec. word.

wreck, n., 1) something cast on the land by the sea (esp. after a shipwreck); 2) destruction of a ship, shipwreck; 3) destruction, ruin. — ME. *wrek*, fr. AF. *wrec, wrech*, which is of Scand. origin. The original meaning is 'that which is driven'; cp. ON. *reka* (for **wreka*), 'to drive', *rek* (for **wrek*), 'wreckage', Icel. *rek, reki*, 'anything driven ashore'; rel. to OE. *wræc*, 'exile, misery', *wrecan*, 'to drive, expel'. F. *varech*, 'wrack, seaweed', is an English loan word (see **varec**). See **wreak** and cp. **wrack.** Cp.

also **rack,** 'wreckage', **rack,** 'clouds driven before the wind', **wretch.**

Derivatives: *wreck,* tr. and intr. v., *wreck-age,* n., *wreck-ed,* adj. *wreck-er,* n., *wreck-ing,* n. and adj.

wren, n., a small singing bird. — ME. *wrenne,* fr. OE. *wrænna, wrenna,* rel. to Icel. *rindill,* OHG. *wrendo, wrendilo,* 'wren'.

Derivative: *wren-let,* n., a little wren.

wrench, n., a sharp twist. — ME. *wrench,* 'guile, deceit', fr. OE. *wrenc,* 'a twisting; artifice, trick', rel. to MHG. *ranc,* 'a sudden twisting', G. *Rank,* 'intrigue, trick', OHG. *renkēn,* MHG., G. *renken,* 'to twist, wrench', MLG. *wrank,* 'to wring', OE. *wrincle,* 'wrinkle', *wringan,* 'to twist'; fr. I.-E. **wreng-,* whence also OI. *vṛṇákti,* 'turns, twists', Lith. *reñgtis,* 'to grow crooked, to writhe', *rangýti,* 'to crook, curve'. I.-E. **wreng-* is a nasalized form of **werg-,* 'to bend, turn, twist'. See **worry** and cp. **verge,** 'to bend', **wrangle, wring, wrinkle, wrong.** I.-E. **werg-* is an enlargement of base **wer-,* 'to bend, turn, twist'. See **version.**

wrench, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wrenchen,* fr. OE. *wrencan,* 'to twist, turn, be deceitful', rel. to *wrenc,* 'a twisting; artifice, trick'. See **wrench,** n.

Derivatives: *wrench-ed,* adj., *wrench-er,* n.

wrest, tr. v. — ME. *wresten, wrasten,* fr. OE. *wrǣstan,* 'to turn, twist, wrest', rel. to ON. *reista,* 'to bend, twist', Dan. *vriste,* of s.m., fr. I.-E. base **wrei-,* 'to turn, twist'. See **writhe** and cp. next word.

Derivatives: *wrest,* n., *wrest-er,* n., *wrest-ing,* n., *wrest-ing-ly,* adv.

wrestle, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *wrestlen, wrastlen,* fr. OE. *wrǣstlian,* freq. of *wrǣstan.* See prec. word and freq. suff. **-le.** Cp. MLG., MDu., Du. *worstelen,* 'to wrestle'.

Derivatives: *wrestle,* n., *wrestl-er,* n., *wrestl-ing,* n.

wretch, n., a miserable person. — ME. *wrecche,* fr. OE. *wrœcca, wrecca,* 'stranger, exile, wretch', rel. to OS. *wrekkio,* 'a banished person, exile', OHG. *reckeo, recko,* of s.m., MHG., G. *recke,* 'renowned warrior, hero', fr. Teut. base **wrak-jan,* a derivative of base **wrekan,* whence also OS. *wrekan,* 'to requite, punish', OE. *wrecan,* 'to drive, push, expel, avenge'. See **wreak** and cp. **garçon.**

wretched, adj., 1) deeply afflicted; 2) very miserable. — ME. *wrecched,* fr. *wrecche,* 'wretch'. See prec. word and 1st **-ed.**

Derivatives: *wretched-ly,* adv., *wretched-ness,* n.

wretchless, adj., reckless (*obsol.*) — Erroneous spelling of **reckless,** the initial *w* being due to a confusion with *wretch.*

Derivatives: *wretchless-ly,* adv., *wretchless-ness,* n.

wriggle, intr. and tr. v., to move to and fro by twisting. — ME. *wrigglen,* fr. MLG. *wriggeln,* 'to *wriggle,* which is rel. to Du. *wriggelen,* of s.m., dial Norw. *vrigla, rigla,* 'to totter', and to OE. *wrīgian,* 'to turn, incline, go forward'. See **wry.**

Derivatives: *wriggle,* n., *wriggl-er,* n., *wriggling-ly,* adv., *wriggl-y,* adj.

wright, n., one who works in wood (now chiefly in compounds). — ME. *wrighte, wright,* fr. OE. *wyrhta, wryhta,* 'worker, maker', fr. *wyrcan,* 'to work'. See **work,** v.

wring, tr. v., to twist, squeeze. — ME. *wringen,* fr. OE. *wringen,* 'to wring, press out', rel. to OS. *wringan,* OFris. *wringa,* MDu. *wringhen,* Du. *wringen,* 'to wring', OHG. *ringan* (fr. earlier **wringan*), 'to move to and fro, to twist; to strain, struggle, wrestle' (whence G. *ringen,* 'to wrestle'). These words derive fr. Teut. **wreng-,* nasalization of I.-E. **werg-,* 'to bend, turn, twist'. See **worry** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *wring,* n., *wring-er,* n.

wrinkle, n., a small ridge on a surface. — ME. *wrinkel,* fr. OE. *wrincle,* a dimin. formed fr. *wrencan,* 'to twist, turn'. See **wrench** and cp. **wring.** Cp. also **frounce** and **ruck,** 'crease'.

Derivatives: *wrinkle,* tr. and intr. v., to form wrinkles, *wrinkl-ed,* adj., *wrinkl-y,* adj.

wrist, n. — ME. *wrist, wirst,* fr. OE. *wrist,* rel. to ON. *rist,* Swed. *vrist,* 'instep', OFris. *wrist, wirst,* MLG., MDu. *wrist,* MHG. *rist(e),* G. *Rist,* 'back of the hand; instep'; prop. meaning 'the turning joint', and rel. to OE. *wrǣstan,* 'to turn, twist', *wrīðan,* 'to turn twist, writhe'. See **writhe** and cp. **gaiter.**

Derivatives: *wrist,* tr. v., *wrist-ed,* adj., *wrist-let,* n.

writ, n. — ME. *writ,* fr. OE. *writ,* lit. 'that which is written', pp. of *wrītan,* 'to engrave, write'. See next word.

write, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *writen,* 'to write', fr. OE. *wrītan,* 'to engrave, scratch, draw, write', rel. to OS. *wrītan,* 'to tear, scratch, write', OFris. *wrīta,* 'to write', ON. *rita,* 'to scratch, write', Swed. *rita,* 'to draw', OHG. *rīzan;* MHG. *rīzen,* G. *reißen,* 'to tear, pull, tug, sketch, draw, design', OE. *writ,* ON. *rit,* 'writing', OHG. *riz,* 'stroke, letter', MHG. *riz,* 'tear', G. *Riß,* 'tear, gap; plan, design', *Grund-riß,* 'first sketch, design, plan', *Reiß-zeug,* 'drawing instruments', Goth. *writs,* 'stroke, line, letter', and possibly cogn. with Gk. ῥῑ́νη (for *ϝῥῑ́νη), 'file, rasp'; cp. **writ.** The orig. meaning of OE. *wrītan,* etc., was 'to cut letters in bark or wood'. For sense development cp. Heb. *kāthāb,* 'he wrote', orig. 'he engraved' (cp. its derivative *kᵉthṓbheth,* 'tattooing', and see *kethib*), Gk. γράφειν, 'to scratch, engrave, carve; to write' (see *-graph*), and L. *scribere,* 'to write', fr. I.-E. base **sqerībh-,* 'to scratch' (see *scribe*).

Derivatives: *writ-able,* adj., *writer* (q.v.), *writing,* n.

writer, n. — ME. *writere,* fr. OE. *writere,* fr. *wrītan.* See prec. word and agent. suff. **-er.**

Derivative: *writer-ship,* n.

writhe, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *writhen,* fr. OE. *wrīðan,* 'to turn, twist, writhe', rel. to ON. *rīða,* Dan. *vride,* Swed. *vrida,* OHG. *rīdan,* 'to turn, twist' (whence F. *rider,* 'to wrinkle, shrivel'), *reid,* 'twisted, wrinkled', OE. *wrǣstan,* 'to twist', *wrǣþ,* 'band, wreath', *wrāþ,* 'angry', ON. *reiðr,* 'angry'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **wrei-,* 'to turn, twist'. See **wry** and cp. **wrath, wreath, wrest, wrestle, wriggle, wrist, wroth.**

Derivatives: *writhe,* n., *writh-ed,* adj., *writh-ed-ly,* adv., *writh-ed-ness,* n., *writh-ing-ly,* adv.

writhen, adj., intertwined. — ME., fr. OE., fr. *gewrithen,* pp. of *wrīthan.* See prec. word.

written, pp. — ME. *writen,* fr. OE. *gewriten,* pp. of *wrītan.* See **write.**

wrong, n. — ME. *wrong, wrang,* fr. OE. **wrang,* 'injustice'. See next word.

wrong, adj. — ME. *wrang, wrong,* fr. OE. **wrang,* 'injustice', fr. ON. *rangr* (Dan., Swed. *vrang*), 'crooked, wrong', which stands for **wrangr,* and is rel. to MLG. *wrank,* MDu. *wranc,* Du. *wrang,* 'sour; bitter', lit. 'that which distorts the mouth', and to OE. *wringan,* 'to wring'. See **wrench** and cp. **wring.** For the sense development of *wrong* cp. F. *tort,* 'wrong, injustice', fr. L. *tortus,* 'twisted', pp. of *torquēre,* 'to twist' (see *tort*)'

Derivatives: *wrong,* adv. and tr. v., *wrong-ed,* adj., *wrong-er,* n., *wrong-ful,* adj., *wrong-ful-ly,* adv., *wrong-ful-ness,* n., *wrong-ly,* adv., *wrongous* (q.v.)

wrongous, adj., wrong; wrongful. — ME. *wrangwis, wrongwis,* formed fr. *wrang, wrong,* 'wrong', on analogy of ME. *rihtwis,* 'righteous'. See **wrong** and cp. **rightwise.**

Derivatives: *wrongous-ly,* adv., *wrongous-ness,* n.

wrote, past tense of write. — ME. *wroot,* fr. OE. *wrāt,* past tense of *wrītan.* See **write.**

wroth, adj., angry. — ME. *wrath, wroth,* fr. OE. *wrāþ,* 'angry', rel. to OS., OFris. *wrēth,* ON. *reiðr;* Dan., Swed. *vred,* 'angry', Du. *wreed,* 'rough, harsh, cruel', OHG. *rīdan,* 'to turn, twist', *reid,* 'twisted, wrinkled'. See **writhe** and cp. **wrath.**

Derivatives: *wroth-ful,* adj., *wroth-ly,* adv., *wroth-y,* adj.

wrought, past tense of *work* (*archaic and poetic*). — ME. *wrohte,* fr. OE. *worhte,* past tense of *wyrcan,* 'to work'. See **work,** v.

wrought, pp. and adj. — ME. *wroht, wrouht, wrought,* fr. OE. *geworht,* pp. of *wyrcan,* 'to work'. See **work,** v.

wrung, past tense and pp. of *wring.* — ME. *wrungen, wrung,* fr. OE. *gewrungen,* pp. of *wringan.* See **wring.**

wry, intr. and tr. v., to twist. — ME. *wrien,* 'to turn, twist', fr. OE. *wrīgian,* 'to strive, go forward', rel. to OFris. *wrīgia,* 'to bend', MLG. *wrīch,* 'turned, twisted', and prob. rel. also to MHG. *rigel,* 'kerchief wound around the head', OE. *wrigels,* 'covering, veil', and cogn. with Avestic *urvisyeiti,* 'turns, revolves', Gk. ῥοικός (for **wroikos*), 'crooked', L. *rīca,* (for **wreikā*), 'veil to be thrown over the head', Lith. *raišas,* 'paralysed', *rišù, rišti,* 'to bind, tie', *rýkste,* 'rod, wand, stick'. All these words are derivatives of I.-E. **wreik-,* **wrik-,* 'to turn, twist, bind', which is an enlargement of base **wrei-,* 'to turn, twist'. See **writhe** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *wry,* adj., *wry-ly,* adv., *wry-ness,* n.

wudu, n., ablution before prayer (*Islam*). — Arab. *wuḍū',* rel. to *wáḍu'a,* 'he was beautiful, neat or clean', *wáḍa'a,* 'he surpassed (another man) in cleanness' (with reference to the ablution before prayer), *tawáḍḍa'a,* 'he performed the ablution', *waḍū',* 'water serving for ablution'. See **Asia.**

wulfenite, n., native lead molybdate (*mineral.*) — Named after the Austrian mineralogist Freiherr von Franz Xaver von *Wulfen* (1728-1805). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

wurtzilite, n., a hydrocarbon deposit (*mineral.*) — Named after the American mineralogist Dr. Henry *Wurtz* (1828-1910). For the ending see combining form **-lite.**

wurtzite, n., zinc sulfide (*mineral.*) — Named after the French chemist Charles Adolphe *Wurtz* (1817-84). For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Wyandotte, n., name of a breed of fowls. — So called from the name of an Indian tribe in N. America.

wych elm, — ME. *wyche,* fr. OE. *wice,* 'wych elm'. See **witch,** 'tree with pliant branches', and **elm.**

wych hazel. — See prec. word and **hazel.**

Wykehamist, n., a member of Winchester College. — Named after William of *Wykeham* (1324-1404), founder of the College. For the ending see suff. **-ist.**

wynd, n., an alley (*Scot.*) — A spelling var. of *wind,* 'a turning'. See **wind,** 'to turn'.

wyvern, n. — See **wivern.**

X

X, x, principal unknown quantity (*alg.*) — Sp. *X, x*, shortened fr. Arab. *shay*, 'a thing, something', used also in the sense of 'unknown quantity' (in Medieval Spanish *x* was pronounced *sh*); introduced by Descartes. Cp. **X rays.**

xanth-, form of **xantho-** before a vowel.

xanthein, n., soluble yellow coloring matter in flowers (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-in** fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow'. See **xantho-.**

xanthelasma, n., a synonym of *xanthoma* (*med.*) — Medical L., compounded of **xanth-** and Gk. ἔλασμα, 'a metal plate', which derives fr. ἐλᾶν, 'to drive, strike'. See **elastic** and cp. **elasmo-.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

Xanthian, adj., pertaining to Xanthus. — Formed with suff. **-ian** fr. *Xanthus*, name of a city in Lycia in Asia Minor.

xanthic, adj., yellowish. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow'. See **xantho-.**

xanthin, n., insoluble yellow coloring matter in flowers (*chem.*) — F., coined by the French chemist Charles-Frédéric Kuhlmann (1803-81) in 1838 fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow' (see **xantho-**), and suff. **-in.**

Xanthippe, also **Xantippe,** name of the wife of Socrates, used figuratively to denote a shrewish, ill-tempered wife. — Gk. Ξανθίππη, rel. to the Greek masculine PN. Ξάνθιππος, which is compounded of ξανθός, 'yellow', and ἵππος, 'horse'. See **xantho-** and **hippo-** and cp. the PN. **Philip.**

xanthite, n., name of a kind of yellowish rock (*mineral.*) — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow'. See **xantho-.**

Xanthium, n., a genus of plants, the cocklebur (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ξάνθιον, 'a plant used for dying the hair yellow', fr. ξανθός, 'yellow'. See **xantho-** and 1st **-ium.**

xantho-, before a vowel **xanth-,** combining form meaning 'yellow'. — Gk. ξανθο-, ξανθ-, fr. ξανθός, 'yellow', which is of uncertain origin. There is little probability in the supposition of Persson, Fick, Hirt, Boisacq and many other lexicographers, who connect Gk. ξανθός with L. *cascus*, 'hoary, old', and *cānus*, 'gray'; see Frisk, GEW., II, p. 333 s.v. ξανθός. Cp. the first element in **Zanthorrhiza.**

Xanthochroi, n. pl, the blond races of Europe (*ethnol.*) — ModL., prop. 'those who have *light* hair and *pale* complexion', fr. Gk. ξανθός (see **xantho-**) and ὠχρός, 'pale, pale yellow, yellow'. See **ocher.**

Derivatives: *xanthochro-ic*, adj., *xanthochroid* (q.v.), *xanthochro-ism*, n.

xanthochroid, adj., xanthochroic. — Compounded of prec. word and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

xanthoma, n., a skin disease characterized by yellow nodules (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by the English physician Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884) fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'fair, yellow'. See **xantho-** and **-oma** and cp. **xanthelasma.**

xanthomatosis, n., widespread xanthoma (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by R. S. Rowland fr. prec. word and suff. **-osis.**

xanthomelanous, adj., yellow skinned and black haired (*ethnol.*) — Formed with suff. **-ous** fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow', and μέλᾱς, gen. μέλανος, 'black'. See **xantho-** and **melanism.**

xanthophyll, xanthophyl, n., the yellow matter coloring autumn leaves (*biochem.*) — F. *xanthophylle*, coined by the Swedish chemist Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848) in 1838 fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow', and φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **xantho-** and **phyllo-** and cp. **chlorophyll.**

xanthous, adj., pertaining to the yellow Mongolian type. — Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow'; see **xantho-.** For E. *-ous*, as equivalent to Gk. -ος, see **-ous.**

xebec, n., a small three-masted vessel. — From earlier *chebec*, fr. F. *chebec*, fr. It. *sciabecco*, fr. Arab. *shabbāk* (whence also Sp. *xabeque*, now spelled *jabeque*). E. *xebec* was influenced in form by Sp. *xabeque.*

xen-, form of **xeno-** before a vowel.

xenelasia, n., prevention of aliens from settling in Sparta (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ξενηλασίᾱ, 'expulsion of foreigners', fr. ξενηλατεῖν, 'to expel foreigners', which is compounded of ξένος, 'stranger, foreigner', and ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, 'to drive, drive away'. See **xeno-, elastic** and 1st **-ia.**

xenia, n., the direct influence of the pollen of one species on the seed of another species (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ξενίᾱ, 'hospitality', fr. ξένος. See **xeno-.**

xenial, adj., relating to hospitality. — Formed with adj. suff. **-al** fr. Gk. ξένιος, 'pertaining to hospitality', fr. ξένος. See **xeno-.**

xeno-, before a vowel **xen-,** combining form meaning 'stranger, foreigner; strange, foreign'. — Gk. ξενο-, ξέν-, fr. ξένος (Ion. ξεῖνος, Dor. ξένϝος), 'stranger; guest', which is of uncertain origin; it is perh. cogn. with L. *hostis*, 'stranger; enemy'. See **host,** 'landlord', and cp. the second element in **Polyxena.**

xenogamy, n., cross-fertilization (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. ξένος, 'strange, foreign', and -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **xeno-** and **-gamy.**

xenogenous, adj., due to external causes. — Compounded of Gk. ξένος, 'strange, foreign', and -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See **xeno-** and **-genous.**

xenon, n., name of an inert gaseous element (*chem.*) — ModL., lit. 'the strange, i.e. rare (element'), fr. Gk. ξένον, neut. of ξένος, 'stranger' (see **xeno-**); coined by the discoverers of this element, the Scottish chemist Sir William Ramsay (1852-1916) and the English chemist Morris WilliamTravers (1872-1961) in1898. Cp. *krypton.*

xenotime, n., a mineral consisting essentially of yttrium phosphate. — F. *xénotime*, coined by the French mineralogist and physicist François-Sulpice Beudant (1787-1852), apparently fr. Gk. ξένος, 'strange', and τῑμή, 'honor' (see **xeno-** and **timocracy**). In reality, however, *xénotime* is a mis-spelling for *cénotime*, because Beudant himself, after giving the name *xénotime*, says that it derives fr. Gk. κενός, 'empty, vain' (see **keno-**), and τῑμή, 'honor', and adds that the name is intended to recall the fact that the mineral was erroneously (i.e. 'vainly') supposed by Berzelius to contain a new metal.

xer-, form of **xero-** before a vowel.

xerafim, xerafin, n., a former silver coin of Portuguese India. — Sp., Port., fr. Arab. *sharīfī*, adj., formed fr. *sharīf*, 'shereef', with *-ī* a suff. meaning 'pertaining to'. See **shereef** and cp. words there referred to.

xeransis, n., a drying up (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ξήρανσις, 'drying up', fr. ξηραίνειν, 'to dry', fr. ξηρός. See **xero-.**

Xeranthemum, n., a genus of plants of the thistle family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **xero-** and **anther.**

xerasia, n., excessive dryness of the hair (*med.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ξηρασίᾱ, 'dryness', from the stem of ξηραίνειν, 'to dry', fr. ξηρός. See **xero-.**

xero-, before a vowel **xer-,** combining form meaning 'dry'. — Gk. ξηρο-, ξηρ-, fr. ξηρός, 'dry', which is rel. to ξερόν, 'the dry land', and prob. cogn. with L. *serēnus* (for **kseres-nos*), 'clear, fair, cloudless, serene'. See **serene** and cp. **elixir.** Cp. also the second element in **Phylloxera.**

xeroderma, n., roughening of the skin (*med.*) — Medical L., coined by Erasmus Wilson (see *xanthoma*) fr. **xero-** and Gk. δέρμα, 'skin'. See **derma.**

xerophilous, adj., drought loving (*bot.*) — Compounded of **xero-** and **-philous.**

xerophthalmia, n., a form of conjunctivitis (*med.*) — Medical L., lit. 'dryness of the eye', fr. Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and ὀφθαλμός, 'eye'. See **xero-** and **ophthalmia.**

Xerophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the turkey beard (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **xero-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf'. See **phyllo-** and cp. **Phylloxera.**

xerophyte, n., a xerophilous plant (*bot.*) — Compounded of Gk. ξηρός, 'dry', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **xero-** and **-phyte.**

Xerxes, n., king of Persia, who reigned 486-465 B.C.E.; called the Great. — Gk. Ξέρξης, fr. OPers. *Xshayārshan-*. See **Ahasuerus.**

xiph-, form of **xipho-** before a vowel.

Xiphias, n., a genus of fishes, the swordfish (*ichthyol.*) — L., 'swordfish', fr. Gk. ξιφίᾱς, 'swordfish', fr. ξίφος, 'sword'. See **xipho-** and cp. **Ziphus.**

xipho-, before a vowel **xiph-,** combining form meaning 'sword'. — Gk. ξιφο-, ξιφ-, fr. ξίφος, 'sword', of uncertain origin. It is perh. a loan word fr. Aram. *sayphā́* (whence also Heb. *sáyif*, Arab. *sayf*), fr. Egypt. *sēfet*, 'sword', which is a derivative of the verb *sft*, 'to slaughter'. See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, pp. 176 ff., Muss-Arnolt, On Semitic Words in Greek and Latin, in the Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, p. 141, Spiegelberg in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, 41, 132, Schrader, Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte, 3rd ed., II, pp. 110 ff., Cp. prec. word and **Ziphius.**

xiphoid, adj., sword-shaped. — Gk. ξιφοειδής, 'sword-shaped', fr. ξίφος, 'sword', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **xipho-** and **-oid.**

Xmas, n., Christmas. — Prop. = X, the Greek letter *chi*, as the initial letter of Χριστός (see **Christ**) and *-mas* (in **Christmas**).

xoanon, n., a primitive wooden image (*Greek antiq.*) — Gk. ξόανον, 'an image carved of wood', from the stem of ξεῖν 'to scrape, scratch, polish', which is rel. to ξύειν, of s.m. See **xyster.**

X rays, n. pl., Roentgen rays. — They were called by their discoverer Wilhelm Konrad von Roentgen (1845-1923) (in 1896) *X Strahlen* (= *X-rays*), to suggest that the exact nature of radiation was unknown. For such use of the letter *x* see **X, x.**

xyl-, form of **xylo-** before a vowel.

xylem, n., woody tissue in higher plants, the opposite of *phloem* (*bot.*) — G. *Xylem*, coined by the botanist Karl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817-91), fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See **xylo-.**

xylene, n., any of three isomeric hydrocarbons distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-* and *para-xylene* (*chem.*) — Formed with suff. **-ene** fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See **xylo-.**

xylo-, before a vowel **xyl-,** combining form denoting 'wood'. — Gk. ξυλο-, ξυλ-, fr. ξύλον, 'wood', which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. cogn. with Lith. *šùlas*, 'pillar', Goth. *sauls*, OHG., MHG. *sūl*, G. *Säule*, OE. *sȳl*, 'pillar'.

xylobalsamum, n., the dried twigs of the balm of Gilead tree. — L., 'balsam wood', fr. Gk. ξυλοβάλσαμον, which is compounded of ξύλον, 'tree', and βάλσαμον, 'the balsam tree, resin of the balsam tree, balsam'. See **xylo-** and **balsam.**

xylocarp, n., hard woody fruit. — Compounded of Gk. ξύλον, 'wood', and καρπός, 'fruit'. See **xylo-** and **carpel.**

xylograph, n., wood engraving. — Compounded of Gk. ξύλον, 'wood', and -γραφος, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **xylo-** and **-graph.**

Derivatives: *xylograph-er*, n., *xylograph-ic*, *xylograph-ic-al*, adjs., *xylograph-ic-al-ly*, adv., *xylograph-y*, n.

Xylonite, n., trademark for celluloid. — Formed with subst. suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ξύλον, 'wood'. See **xylo-.**

xylophagous, adj., eating wood (said of insects). — Compounded of **xylo-** and -φαγος, 'eating', fr. φαγεῖν, 'to eat'. See **-phagous.**

xylophone, n., a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars. — Compounded of **xylo-** and φωνή, 'voice'. See **xylo-** and **phone,** 'speech sound'.

Xylotrya, n. pl., a genus of marine bivalves. — ModL., compounded of **xylo-** and the stem of τρῦειν, 'to wear out', which derives fr. I.-E. ***tr̥-**, zero degree of base ***ter-**, 'to rub'. See **throw.**

Xyridaceae, n. pl., the yellow-eyed grass family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Xyris** with suff. **-aceae.**

xyridaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Xyris, n., a genus of plants, the yellow-eyed grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ξυρίς, gen. ξυρίδος, 'a kind of iris', which is rel. to ξυρόν, 'razor', fr. ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish' (see next word); so called in allusion to the 2-edged leaves.

xyster, n., an instrument for scraping bones (*surg.*) — Gk. ξυστήρ, 'graving tool', fr. ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish', whence also ξυρόν, 'razor', ξυστίς, 'robe with a sweeping train', ξυστόν, 'polished shaft of a spear' (short for δόρυ ξυστόν), 'polished shaft of a spear', neut. of ξυστός, 'polished' (see next word), and cogn. with *kṣuráḥ*, 'razor'; fr. I.-E. base ***qseu-**. Cp. **Xyris, xoanon.** For derivatives of ***qsneu-**, an enlargement of base ***qseu-**, see **novaculite.**

xystus, n., a long and open portico for athletic exercises (*Greek and Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ξυστός, 'a covered portico or gallery where the athletes exercised in winter', short for ξυστός δρόμος, 'polished course or race'; ξυστός is verbal adj. of ξύειν, 'to scrape, scratch, polish' (see prec. word); so called in allusion to the *polished* floor of the portico.

Y

y-, perfective pref., orig. meaning 'together with, with'. — ME. *y-*, *i-*, fr. OE. *ge-*, rel. to OS. *gi-*, *ge-*, *i-*, OFris. *gi-*, *ge-*, *e-*, MDu., Du. *ge-*, OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*, MHG., G. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*, ON. *g-*, and corresponding to OI. *ja-* in *ja-bhāra*, 'she gave birth to', and cogn. with the L. pref. *com-*; see **com-.** The same E. pref. appears—in the form of *y-*—in **y-clept**—in the form of *i-*—in **hand-i-craft, i-wis,** and—in the form of *e-*—in **enough.**

-y, suff. forming abstract nouns and corresponding to OF. or F. *-ie*, fr. L. *-ia*. See 1st **-ia** and cp. e.g. *victor-y*, fr. OF. *victor-ie*, fr. L. *victōr-ia.*

-y, suff. forming abstract nouns and representing L. *-ia*, fr. Gk. *-ίᾱ*, *-εἰᾱ*, *-ει-α*. See **-ia** and cp. e.g. *histor-y*, fr. L. *histor-ia*, fr. Gk. ἱστορ-ίᾱ. Cp. also words ending in *-acy*, *-algy*, *-ancy*, *-andry*, *-archy-* *-cracy-*, *ency*, *-ergy*, *-ery*, *-gamy*, *-geny*, *-graphy*, *-latry*, *-logy*, *-mancy*, *-metry*, *-nomy*, *-pathy*, *-phily*, *-ry*, *-sophy*, *-tomy*, *-trophy*, *-urgy.*

-y, suff. forming abstract nouns and derived fr. L. *-ium* (originally through the medium of OF. and AF. *-ie*). See **-ium** and cp. e.g. *perjur-y*, fr. AF. *perjur-ie*, fr. L. *perjur-ium.* Cp. also *augur-y*, *myster-y*, *subsid-y.*

-y, subst. suff. representing OF. *-e*, *-ee* (F. *-é*, *-ée*), fr. L. *-ātus*, *-ātum*, resp. *-āta*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation. See next suff. and cp. *arm-y*, *cit-y*, *count-y.*

-y, adj. suff. representing OF. *-e* (F. *-é*), fr. L. *-ātus*, pp. suff. of verbs of the first conjugation. See adj. suff. **-ate** and cp. prec. suff.

-y, adj. suff. meaning: 1) full of, characterized by, as in *stony*, *healthy*; 2) made of, as in *waxy*; 3) somewhat like, as in *wavy.* — ME. *-i*, *-y*, *-ie*, fr. OE. *-ig*, earlier *-eg*, *-ǣg*, rel. to OS. *-ag*, ON. *-igr*, *-agr*, *-ogr*, Dan., Swed., Du., G. *-ig*, MDu. *-ich*, OHG. *-ig*, *-ag*, MHG. *-ic*, *-ec*, Goth. *-eigs*, *-igs*, and cogn. with OI. *-ika*, Gk. *-ικός*, L. *-icus.* Cp. e.g. *holy*, fr. ME. *hali*, *holi*, fr. OE. *hālig.* Cp. adj. suff. **-ic.**

-y, sometimes **-ie,** suff. forming diminutive nouns and adjectives, e.g. *Dick-y*, *bab-y*, *puss-y*, *dark-y.* For spelling with *-ie* cp. *bird-ie*, *dear-ie*, *laddie-* *lass-ie.*

yabu, yaboo, n., a hardy pony from Afghanistan. — Pers. *yābū.*

yacht, n., a small pleasure ship. — Early ModDu. *jaghte* (ModDu. *jacht*), fr. MLG. *jacht*, which is short for *jachtschiff*, lit. 'hunting vessel', fr. *jacht*, 'hunting, chase' (from the stem of *jagen*, 'to hunt'), and *schiff*, 'ship'. For the first element see **jaeger,** 'sharpshooter', and cp. **yager, yaw,** for the second see **ship.**

yaffle, yaffil, n., the green woodpecker (*dial.*) — Of imitative origin.

yager, n., a jaeger. — Anglicized form of G. *Jäger*, 'hunter'. See **jaeger,** 'sharpshooter', and cp. **yacht.**

yah, interj. expressing derision. — Imitative.

yahoo, n., brute in human form. — A word coined by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in *Gulliver's Travels.*

yahrzeit, n., annual observance of the anniversary of the death of a parent or near relative (*Jewish Religion*). — Yiddish *yortsayt*, fr. MHG. *jārzīt*, 'anniversary', lit. 'year's time', fr. *jār*, 'year', and *zīt*, 'time'. See **year** and **tide,** n., and cp. the first element in **zeitgeist.**

Yahweh, n., a modern attempt to transliterate the Tetragrammaton, commonly rendered by *Jehovah.* — This transliteration is based on the supposition that the Tetragrammaton is the imperfect Qal or Hiph'il of the Hebrew verb *hāwā́ʰ*, an earlier form of *hāyā́ʰ*, 'was', and lit. means 'the one who is, the existing', resp. 'He Who calls into existence; the Eternal'. In reality, however, the pronunciation of the Tetragrammaton is unknown. Cp. **Jehovah.**

Derivatives: *Yahw-ism*, n., *Yahw-ist*, n., *Yahw-ist-ic*, adj.

Yajna, n., sacrifice personified in Vedism as the son of *Ruchi* and husband of *Dakshinā.* — OI. *yajñáḥ*, 'sacrifice, worship', fr. *yájati*, 'he reveres (a god) with sacrifices, he worships', which is rel. to Avestic *yazaitē*, of s.m., *yasna-*, 'sacrifice, worship', and prob. cogn. with Gk. ἅγιος, 'holy', ἁγνός, 'holy, chaste'. See **hagio-** and cp. **Yasna.**

yak, n., wild ox of Tibet and Central Asia. — Tibetan *gyak.*

yaksha, n., a class of divine beings, the gods of wealth (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *yakṣáḥ*, rel. to *yakṣati*, 'he reveres, honors', which is prob. a *-ṣa-*enlargement of *yájati*, 'he worships'. See **Yajna.**

yam, n., 1) the edible root of several tropical climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea; 2) any of these plants. — Port. *inhame*, lit. 'edible' (with reference to the edible root), fr. Senegal *nyami*, 'to eat'.

Yama, n., the first of men that died, the judge of the dead (*Hindu mythol.*) — OI. *Yamáḥ*, of uncertain origin. It means perh. lit. 'the restrainer', fr. OI. *yámaḥ*, 'rein, bridle', and is rel. to *yamati*, *yacchati*, 'holds together, reins in, curbs' and possibly cogn. with L. *red-imiō*, *-īre*, 'to wreathe round', *redimīculum*, 'band, fillet, frontlet'. Cp. **Yima.**

yamen, n., in China, official residence. — Chin., 'office', lit. 'gate with flags', fr. *ya*, 'flag', and *men*, 'gate'; so called from the flags placed before official buildings. Cp. **Tsung-li-yamen.**

yammer, intr. v., to lament (*colloq.*) — ME. *yameren*, alteration of ME. *yomeren*, fr. OE. *gēomerian, gēomrian*, 'to mourn, complain', which is rel. to OE. *gēomor*, OS. *jāmar*, 'sad, sorrowful', OHG. *jāmar*, 'sad, sorrowful', whence the noun *jāmar*, 'sadness, lamentation', MHG. *jāmer*, G. *Jammer*, 'lamentation', ON. *amra*, OHG. *āmarōn*, MHG. (*j*)*āmern*, G. *jammern*, 'to lament'; prob. of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *yammer*, n., *yammer-er*, n.

yank, tr. and intr. v., to pull, jerk (*slang*). — Of uncertain origin.
Derivative: *yank*, n., a sudden pull.

Yank, n. (*slang*). — Abbreviation of **Yankee.**

Yankee, n., a citizen of New England or of the United States of America. — Perh. fr. Du. *Janke* (dimin. of *Jan, John*), a name applied by Dutch colonists of New York to the English of Connecticut. See **John.**
Derivatives: *Yankee-dom*, n., *Yankee-fied*, adj., *Yankee-ism*, n., *Yankee-ist*, n.

yap, intr. v., to yelp; n., a yelp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **yawp, yelp.**
Derivatives: *yapp-er*, n., *yapp-ing-ly*, adv., *yapp-y*, adj.

yapon, yaupon, n., a shrub, *Ilex vomitoria.* — Of N. American Indian origin.

yapp, n., name of a style of book-binding. — So called after *Yapp*, a 19th cent. bookseller in London.

yard, n., a unit of length. — ME. *yarde, yerde*, fr. OE. *gierd, geard, gerd*, 'rod, stick, measure, yard', rel. to OS. *gerda*, OFris. *ierde*, Du. *gard*, 'rod', OHG. *garta, gartia, gerta*, MHG., G. *gerte*, 'switch, twig', ON. *gaddr*, 'spike, sting, nail', OHG., MHG. *gart*, Goth. *gazds*, 'prickle, goad', fr. I.-E. base **ghasto-*, **ghazdho-*, 'staff, pole', whence also L. *hasta*, 'staff, shaft, spear', MIr. *gas*, 'shoot, sprout', *gat*, 'willow twig'. Cp. **gad,** 'goad'. Cp. also **hastate.**

yard, n., enclosure. — ME. *yard, yerd, yerde*, fr. OE. *geard*, 'enclosure, piece of land, garden, yard', rel. to OS. *gardo*, OFris. *garda*, Du. *gaard(e)*, OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *Garten*, 'garden', OHG. *gart*, 'circle', ON. *garðr*, 'enclosure, court, yard', Dan. *gaard*, Swed. *gård*, 'yard, court, house', Goth. *gards*, 'house, family', and cogn. with Gk. χόρτος, 'enclosed place, cattle farm', L. *hortus*, 'garden', lit. 'an enclosed place', *co-hors*, 'yard, enclosure; company; crowd; cohort', Alb. *garθ, garθi*, 'hedge', W. *garth*, 'courtyard', OIr. *gort*, 'field', OSlav. *gradŭ*, 'a castle, city', Russ. *górod*, 'town, city', Lith. *gařdas*, 'fold, pen, enclosure', OPruss. *sardis*, 'hedge, fence', and prob. also with Hitt. *gurtash*, 'fortress'. Cp. **garden, garth, gird,** 'to encircle', and the second element in **orchard.** Cp. also **horticulture** and words there referred to. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **ĝhor-to-*, **ĝhordho-*, dental enlargements of I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to seize', whence Gk. χείρ, 'hand'. See **chiro-.**
Derivatives: *yard*, tr. v., to enclose in a yard, *yard-age*, n.

yare, adj., 1) ready, prepared; active (*archaic* or *dial.*) — ME. *yare, yarwe*, fr. OE. *gearo, gearu*, 'eager, ready, prepared, complete'; rel. to OS. *garo*, OHG. *garo, garawēr*, MHG., G. *gar*, ON. *görr*, of s.m., Du. *gaar*, 'done; clever'. See **garb, gear** and cp. **carouse.**

yarmulke, n., a skullcap worn esp. by observant Jews. — Ukrainian and Pol. *yarmulka*, of uncertain origin. It possibly derives fr. Turk. *yağmurluk*, 'raincoat', fr. *yağmur*, 'rain'.

yarn, n. — ME. *yarn, yern*, fr. OE. *gearn*; rel. to ON., Dan., Swed., MLG., OHG., MHG., G. *garn*, MDu. *gaern*, Du. *garen*, 'yarn', ON. *görn*, 'gut', and cogn. with OI. *hirā́*, 'vein', *híraḥ*, 'band', Gk. χορδή, 'intestine, string of gut', L. *hernia*, 'rupture', *hīra*, 'empty gut', *haru-spex*, 'diviner inspecting entrails', Lith. *žarnà*, 'gut', Lett. *zaŕna*, of s.m. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'intestine'. Cp. **chord** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *yarn*, intr. v., *yarn-er*, n.

yarrow, n., the plant also called milfoil. — ME. *yarowe, yarwe*, fr. OE. *gearwe*, rel. to MDu. *garwe, gerwe*, Du. *gerwe*, OHG. *gar(a)wa*, MHG. *garwe*, G. *Garbe*, 'yarrow'.

yashmak, n., a veil worn by Mohammedan women. — Arab. *yáshmaq*, 'veil worn by women'.

Yasna, n., one of the four divisions of the Avesta. — Avestic *yasna-*, 'sacrifice, worship', rel. to OI. *yajñáḥ*, of s.m. See **Yajna.**

yatagan, n., a kind of Turkish sword. — Turk. *yatağan.*

yaw, intr. v., to fall away from the line of her course (said of a ship). — Perh. ult. fr. ON. *jaga*, 'to move to and fro', orig. 'to hunt', a MLG. loan word. See **jaeger,** 'sharpshooter', and cp. **yacht, yager.**
Derivative: *yaw*, n., the act of yawing.

yawl, n., a small boat. — MLG. *jolle* or Du. *jol* (whence also Dan., G. *jolle*, Swed. *julle*, F. *yole*, It. *iole*, Sp. *yola*, Russ. *jal'*), 'yawl'; of unknown origin. Cp. **jolly boat.**
Derivative: *yawl-er*, n.

yawl, intr. v., to howl (*now dial.*) — A var. of **yowl.**

yawn, intr. v. — ME. *yanen, yanien*, alteration of ME. *yenen, yonen, yeonien* (which derive fr. OE. *geonian, ginian*, 'to gape, yawn'), due to the influence of ME. *ganien*, fr. OE. *gānian*, of s.m.; rel. to OE. *gīnan*, 'to yawn', OS. *ginōn*, ON. *gīna*, 'to yawn', ON. *gin*, 'mouth', MDu. *ghēnen*, Du. *geeuwen*, OHG. *ginēn, geinōn*, also *gīēn*, MHG. *genen*, G. *gähnen*, 'to yawn', and cogn. with OSlav. *zijajǫ, zijati*, 'to gape', Lith. *žió-ju, žió-ti*, Czech *zívati*, 'to yawn', Gk. χαίνειν, 'to yawn, gape', L. *hiāre*, of s.m., OI. *vi-hā-, vijihīte*, 'to gape, be ajar'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **ĝhē(i)-*, **ĝhi-*, 'to gape, yawn'. This base is rel. to base **ĝhō(u)-*, **ĝhēu-*, 'to gape'. See **chaos** and 1st **gum** and cp. **hiatus, dehisce.** Cp.

also **achene, Chama, chasm, Chauna, chela,** 'claw', **chemosis.** Cp. also **chori-** and words there referred to.
Derivatives: *yawn*, n., the act of yawning, *yawn-er*, n., *yawn-ing*, adj., *yawn-ing-ly*, adv.

yawp, intr. v., to yelp; n., a yelp. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **yap, yelp.**

yaws, n., a skin disease (*med.*) — A Caribbean word.

yclept, ycleped, adj., called, named (*archaic*). — ME. *icleped*, fr. OE. *gecleopod, geclypod*, pp. of (*ge*)*clypian*, 'to call'. See **y-,** 'with', and **clepe.**

ye, pron. of the 2nd person (*archaic* and *poet.*) — ME. *ye*, fr. OE. *gē*, 'ye', rel. to OS. *gī, ge*, ON. *ēr* (prob. influenced in form by ON. *vēr*), Dan., Swed. *i*, 'ye, you', OFris. *gī*, MDu. *gi, ge*, Du. *gij*, OHG., MHG. *ir* [prob. influenced in form by OHG., MHG. (= G.) *wir*, 'we'], G. *ihr*, Goth. *jūs*, and cogn. with OPruss. *ioūs*, Lith. *jūs*, Alb. *ju*, OI. *yūyám*, Avestic *yuz^{e}m*, Gk. ὑμεῖς, 'ye, you'. Cp. **you.**

ye, def. art. — Archaic printed form of the article *the* (OE. *þe*), due to a confusion of the symbol *þ* in OE. *þe* with the letter *y*. See **the.**

yea, adv., yes. — ME. *ye, ya*, fr. OE. *gēa, gē*, 'yes', rel. to OS., ON., OHG., MHG. *jā*, Dan., Swed. *ja*, OFris. *jē*, Du., G. *ja*, Goth. *ja, jai*, 'yes'. Outside Teutonic cp. Gk. ἦ 'in truth, verily', Bret. *ye, ya*, 'yes'. Cp. **yes.**
Derivative: *yea*, n.

yean, tr. v., to bring forth; intr. v., to bring forth (young); said of sheep or goat. — ME. *yenen*, fr. OE. **ge-ēanian*, fr. pref. *ge-* (see **y-**) and *ēanian*, 'to yean', which is rel. to Du. *oonen*; prob. fr. I.-E. **agwh-nos*, 'lamb', whence also Gk. ἀμνός, 'lamb', L. *agnus*, OSlav. (*j*)*agnę*, OIr. *ūan*, W. *oen*, OCo. *oin*, Bret. *oan*, 'lamb', Umbr. *habina*(*f*), 'ewe lambs' (acc.) Cp. **ean.**
Derivative: *yean-ling*, n.

year, n. — ME. *yere*, fr. OE. *gēar*, rel. to OS., OHG., MHG. *jār*, ON. *ār*, Dan. *aar*, Swed. *år*, OFris. *gēr*, Du. *jaar*, G. *Jahr*, Goth. *jer*, 'year', and cogn. with Avestic *yār^{e}*, 'year', Gk. ὥρος, 'year', ὥρᾱ, 'any limited time, the time of day, hour, season spring, year' (whence L. *hōra*, 'hour'), OSlav. *jarŭ*, 'spring', L. *hōrnus* (for **hō-yōr-inos*), 'of this year' (from the abl. **hō yōro*, 'in this year'). All these words possibly mean lit. 'that which goes or passes', and derive fr. I.-E. **yē-ro*, an enlargement of base **yē-*, itself an enlargement of base **ey-*, 'to go', whence Gk. εἶμι, ἰέναι, L. *eō, īre*, 'to go'. See **itinerate** and cp. **yore** and the first element in **yahrzeit.** Cp. also **horary, hour.**
Derivatives: *year-ling*, n., *yearly* (q.v.)

yearly, adj. — ME. *yerely, yeerly*, fr. OE. *gēarlīc*, formed fr. *gēar*, 'year', with suff. *-līc*. See **year** and adj. suff. **-ly.**

yearly, adv. — ME. *yerely, yerly*, fr. OE. *gēarlīce*, formed fr. *gēar*, 'year', with suff. *-līce*. See **year** and adv. suff. **-ly.**

yearn, intr. v. — ME. *yernen*, fr. OE. *geornan, giernan, gernan*, fr. *georn*, 'desirous', which is rel. to OS., OHG. *gern*, ON. *gjarn*, 'desirous', OS. *gernean, girnean*, ON. *gīrna*, OHG. *gerōn, gerēn*, Goth. *gaírnjan*, 'to desire', MHG. *gern, be-gern*, G. *be-gehren*, 'to desire', Du. *gaarne*, OHG. *gerno*, MHG. *gerne*, G. *gern, gerne*, 'gladly, willingly', OHG. *ger*, 'desirous' (whence OHG. *girī*, MHG. *gir*, G. *Gier*), 'greed', Goth. *faihu-gaírns*, 'greedy', fr. I.-E. base **ĝher-*, 'to desire', whence also OI. *háryati*, 'he likes, is fond of', Toch. A *tsarw-*, AB *tsārw-*, 'to rejoice', Gk. χαίρειν, 'to rejoice', χάρις, 'grace, charm', Oscan *heriest*, 'he will desire', L. *horīrī*, 'to urge, incite', *hortārī*, 'to urge, incite, encourage, exhort', OIr. *gor*, 'pious', *goire*, 'piety'. Cp. **lammergeier.** Cp. also **Charis, charism, Charissa, Aleochara, Eucharist, chervil, hortation, dehort, exhort.**

yearnful, adj. — ME. *yeornful*, fr. OE. *geornfull*, 'eager, zealous'. See **yearn** and **full,** adj.
Derivatives: *yearnful-ly*, adv., *yearnful-ness*, n.

yeast, n. — ME. *yest*, fr. OE. *gist, giest*, rel. to ON. *jastr, jöstr*, Swed. *jäst*, Du. *gist*, 'yeast', MHG. *gest, jest*, G. *Gischt*, 'foam, froth', OHG. *jesan*, MHG. *jesen, jern, gern*, 'to ferment', G. *gären*, 'to ferment' (tr.), and cogn. with OI. *yásyati*, 'it boils, seethes', Avestic *yaēshyeiti*, 'boils, seethes' (intr.), Toch. A *yäs-*, 'to seethe', Gk. ζεῖν, 'to boil', ζόη, 'foam', W. *ias*, 'seething, foaming' (n.) All these words derive fr. I.-E. base **yes-*, 'to boil, seethe'. Cp. **eczema.** Cp. also **guhr.**
Derivatives: *yeast-y*, adj., *yeast-i-ness*, n.

yell, intr. and tr. v. — ME. *yellen*, fr. OE. *giellan*, also *gillan*, 'to yell, shout', rel. to ON. *gjalla*, Swed. *gälla*, 'to resound', MDu. *ghellen*, Du. *gillen*, OHG. *gellan*, MHG., G. *gellen*, 'to yell', OHG., OS., OE. *galan*, ON. *gala*, 'to sing', OS., OHG. *galm*, 'outcry', ON. *hana-gal*, 'cockcrow', ON. *galdr*, OE. *gealdor*, OHG. *galtar*, 'song', ON. *galend*, 'sorcerer', lit. 'singer'. All these words derive from the I.-E. imitative base **ghel-*, 'to cry out, call, shout, sing'. Cp. **yelp.** Cp. also **celandine, gale,** 'wind', **nightingale.**
Derivatives: *yell*, n., *yell-er*, n., *yell-ing*, adj.

yellow, adj. — ME. *yelwe, yelow*, fr. OE. *geolu*, rel. to OS., OHG. *gelo*, MDu. *ghēle*, Du. *geel*, MHG. *gel*, G. *gelb*, ON. *gulr*, Swed. *gul*, 'yellow', and cogn. with L. *helvus*, Gaul.-L. *gilvus*, 'light bay', Gk. χλόος, 'greenish-yellow color', χλόη, 'young green shoot, young verdure', χλοάζειν, 'to be green', χλωρός, 'greenish yellow, pale green, green, fresh', χολή, also χόλος, 'bile', χελύς, χελώνη, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', OSlav. *žlūtŭ*, Russ. *želtyj*, 'yellow', Lith. *želvas, žalvas*, 'greenish', OSlav. *zelenŭ*, Russ. *zelenyj*, 'green', OSlav. *žely*, 'tortoise', lit. 'the yellow animal', OI. *hárih*, 'yellowish', *híraṇyam*, 'gold', Avestic *zari*, 'yellow'. All these words derive fr. I.-E. **ĝhel-*, **ghel-*, **ghle-*, **ghlō-*, 'to gleam, glimmer; to be green or yellow', whence also OE. *glōwan*, ON. *glōa*, 'to

glow'. Cp. **arsenic, Caltha, Chelone, Chelonia, Chlorella, chlorine, Chloris, choler, gall,** 'bile', **glass, glow, gold, gull,** 'unfledged bird', **Helvella, helvite, oleraceous, olitory,** the first element in **zermahbub** and the second element in **Archelon.**

Derivatives: *yellow*, n. and tr. and intr. v., *yellow-ish*, adj., *yellow-ish-ness*, n., *yellow-ly*, adv., *yellow-ness*, n.

yellowhammer, n., a species of bunting. — Fr. earlier *yelambre*, fr. ME. **yelwambre*, fr. *yelwe*, 'yellow', and **ambre*, 'yellowhammer', fr. OE. *amore*, of s.m. For the first element see **yellow.** The second element is rel. to OS. *amer*, OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *Ammer*, 'yellowhammer', and to OHG. *amaro*, 'spelt'. Accordingly OE. *amore*, etc., prop. denoted a bird that feeds on spelt. The change of *yelambre* to *yellowhammer* is due to a folk-etymological association with *hammer*. Cp. **Emberiza.**

yelp, intr. v., to cry or bark shrilly. — ME. *yelpen*, fr. OE. *gielpan*, also *gilpan*, *gylpan*, 'to boast, exult', rel. to OE. *gielp*, 'boasting, pride, glory', OS. *galpon*, ON. *gjalpa*, 'to yelp', ON. *gjalp*, 'boasting', OHG. *gelph*, 'outcry', MHG. *gelfen*, 'to boast'; fr. Teut. **ghelp-*, corresponding to I.-E. **ghelb-*, an extension of the imitative base **ghel-*, 'to cry out'. See **yell** and cp. **gulp.**

Derivative: *yelp*, n., a shrill cry or bark.

Yemen, n., a region forming the southwestern part of Arabia. — Vulgar pronunciation of Arab. *Yáman*, lit. 'the country of the South; the happy country' (cp. its Latin name *Arabia Felix*, 'Happy Arabia'), fr. *yáman*, 'right hand, right side; south (i.e. the right side, if one faces east'), whence *yámana*, 'he was happy', lit. 'he turned or went to the right' (the right side was regarded as auspicious), *yámmana*, 'he went to the right; he blessed; he went to Yemen'. See **Benjamin** and cp. words there referred to.

Derivatives: *Yemen-ic*, adj., *Yemen-ite*, adj. and n.

yen, n., the unit of Japan. coinage. — Chin. *yuen*, 'round; dollar'.

yen, n., a craving (*slang*); intr. v., to crave (*slang*). — Chin. *yen*, 'opium', lit. 'smoke'.

yeoman, n. — ME. *yoman*, *yuman*, *yeman*, 'manservant', of uncertain origin; perh. contractions of ME. *yongman*, resp. *yungman*, *yengman*, 'young man'. See **young** and **man.**

Derivatives: *yeoman-ly*, adj. and adv., *yeomanry*, n.

-yer, agential suff., now occurringly only in a few words (as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*). — A var. of **-ier**; only used after a vowel or *w*. Cp. **-eer.**

yerba, n., the herb maté. — Sp., fr. L. *herba*, 'grass, herb'. See **herb** and cp. **contrayerva.**

yercum, n., fiber of the plant mudar. — Tamil *yerkum*.

yes, adv. — ME. *yes*, *yis*, fr. OE. *gēse*, *gīse*, prob. compounded of *gēa*, 'yea', and *sī*, 3rd person sing. of the subj. pres. of *bēon*, 'to be', or of *gēa*, 'yea', and *swā*, 'so'. See **yea** and **is,** resp. **so.**

Derivatives: *yes*, n. and tr. and intr. v.

Yeshibah, Yeshivah, n., a school for Talmudic studies. — Heb. *y^{e}shībhá^{h}*, 'a sitting, session, academy', verbal noun of *yāsháb*, 'he sat down, was sitting, remained, dwelled', which is rel. to Aram. *y^{e}thēbh*, 'he sat; he dwelled', Akkad. *ashābu*, 'to sit, dwell', Ugar. *ýšb*, of s.m., Arab. *wáthaba*, 'he leapt, jumped', in South Arab., 'he sat, dwelled', Ethiop. *ausába*, 'he married', lit. 'he caused to dwell'. Cp. **moshav, moshava.** Cp. also **marchpane.**

yester-, pref. — ME. *yestren*, fr. OE. *geostran-*, also *giestran-*, *gystran*, rel. to MLG. *ghisteren*, Du. *gister(en)*, OHG. *gestaron*, *gesteren*, MHG. *gester*, *gestern*, G. *gestern*, 'yesterday', ON. *ī gǣr*, 'tomorrow, yesterday', Goth. *gistradagis*, 'tomorrow'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'the other day' (reckoned from today, either backward or forward). They are cogn. with OI. *hyáḥ*, 'yesterday', Avestic *zyō*, Pers. *dī*, 'yesterday', Toch. *ksär*, 'tomorrow', Gk. χθές, 'yesterday', Alb. *dje*, L. *herī*, 'yesterday', L. *hesternus*, 'of yesterday', OIr. *indhē*, W. *doe*, OCo. *doy*, 'yesterday'. Cp. **hesternal.**

yesterday, adv. and n. — ME. *yisterdai*, *yesterdai*, fr. OE. *geostran dæg*, also *giestran dæg*, *gystran dæg*, n. and adv., 'yesterday'. See **yester-** and **day.**

yesternight (*archaic*), adv., last night; n., the night last past. — ME. *yisternight*, *yesternight*, fr. OE. *gystran niht*. See **yester-** and **night.**

yestreen, adv. and n. (*Scot.*) — Contraction of *yester-even*. See **yester** and **even,** n.

yet, adv. — ME. *yet*, *yete*, *yit*, fr. OE. *gīet*, *gīeta*, *gȳt*, 'still, yet', rel. to OFris. *ieta*, *eta*, MHG. *ieuzo*, *ieze*, 'yet'.

Derivative: *yet*, conj.

yew, n., any tree of the genus Taxus. — ME. *eu*, fr. OE. *ēow*, *īw*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *īwe*, *iewe*, Du. *ijf*, OHG. *īwa*, MHG. *īwe*, G. *Eibe*, ON. *ȳr*, 'yew', and cogn. with Gaul. *ivos* (whence F. *if*, Sp., Port. *iva*), OIr. *ēo*, W. *ywen*, Bret. *ivin*, 'yew'; prob. fr. I.-E. base **oiwā-*, **^{e}iwā-*, **īwā-*, 'berry, grape', whence also Gk. οἶτυ, ὄη, ὄα, 'service, tree', L. *ūva*, 'grape', Arm. *aigi* (for *oiwiyā*), 'vine', and possibly also Lith. *jiēvà*, *iēvà*, 'black alder', Lett. *iēva*, of s.m., OSlav. *iva*, 'willow'. Cp. **Iva, uva.**

Yggdrasill, n., the great tree of the universe (*Norse mythol.*) — ON. *yg(g)drasill*, fr. *Yggr*, name of Odin, and *drasill*, 'horse'.

Yiddish, adj. and n. — G. *jüdisch*, 'Jewish', fr. *Jude*, 'Jew', fr. OHG. *judo*, of s.m., fr. L. *Judaeus*, fr. Gk. Ἰουδαῖος. See **Jew** and adj. suff. **-ish.**

Derivatives: *Yiddish-ism*, n., *Yiddish-ist*, n.

yield, tr. and intr. v. — ME. *yelden*, *yilden*, fr. OE. *gieldan*, *gildan*, *geldan*, 'to pay, give', rel. to OS. *geldan*, 'to be worth', ON. *gjalda*, 'to repay, return', Dan. *gjælde*, 'to be worth, be of some value, concern', MDu. *ghelden*, Du. *gelden*, 'to cost, be worth, concern', OHG. *geltan*, MHG. *gelten*, 'to pay, restore; to be worth', G. *gelten*, 'to be worth', Goth. *fra-gildan*, *us-gildan*, 'to repay, requite', and to Du. *geld*, 'money', OHG., MHG. *gelt*, 'payment, contribution', G. *Geld*, 'money'; fr. pre-Teutonic **ghel-tō-*, 'I pay'. Cp. OSlav. *žlědǫ*, *žlěsti*, 'to pay', Lith. *geliúoti*, 'to be worth', which are Teut. loan words. Cp. also **geld,** 'payment, tax', **guild,** and the second element in **Danegeld.**

Derivatives: *yield*, n., *yield-ing*, adj., *yield-ing-ly*, adv.

Yima, n., the Avestic equivalent of Yama (*Persian mythol.*) — Avestic *Yima-*, rel. to OI. *Yamáḥ*. See **Yama.**

-yl, combining form used to form the names of chemical radicals. — F. *-yle*, fr. G. *-yl*, fr. Gk. ὕλη, 'wood, forest; material, matter', which is of uncertain origin; cp. **hylo-, odyl.** The term **-yl** was introduced into chemistry by the German chemists Justus Liebig (1803-73) and Friedrich Wöhler (1800-82) in 1832, when they coined the name *benzoyle* (q.v.)

ylang-ylang, n. — See **ilang-ilang.**

ylem, n., the hypothetical first substance from which the chemical elements are supposed to have been formed; proposed by the physicist George Gamow, professor of the George Washington University (born in Odessa, Russia, in 1904). — ME., fr. MF. *ilem*, fr. Late L. *hȳlēm*, acc. of *hȳlē*, fr. Gk. ὕλη, 'material, matter'. See **hyle.**

-ylene, combining form 1) denoting an unsaturated hydrocarbon; 2) used to form names of bivalent radicals (*chem.*) — Coined fr. **-yl** and **-ene.**

-ylidene, combining form used to form names of bivalent radicals derived by the removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same carbon atom of a hydrocarbon (*chem.*) — Coined through the insertion of *-id-* into **-ylene.**

yodel, intr. v., to sing by suddenly changing to and from falsetto; tr. v., to sing (a tone) by yodeling. — G. *jodeln*, formed fr. **yo-*, an imitative base expressing joy. Cp. **yowl.** Cp. also **jubilate.** The word *yodel* first occurs in Scott (1830).

Derivatives: *yodel*, n., *yodel-er*, n.

yodh, yod, n., name of the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Heb. *yōdh*, rel. to *yādh*, 'hand'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **iota, jot.**

yoga, n. (*Hindu philos.*) — OI. *yóga-*, 'a yoking, union', fr. *yunákti*, 'harnesses, yokes, joins'. See **yoke** and cp. **Yuga.**

yogh, n., name of the Middle English letter *ȝ*. — ME. *yogh*, *yoc*, *ȝogh*, *ȝoc*, *ȝok*, prob. identical with ME. *ȝoc*, 'yoke' (see **yoke**), and so called because the word *ȝoc* begins with the letter *ȝ*.

yoghurt, yoghourt, yogurt, n., a food made from milk fermented by a bacterium. — Turk. *yoğurt*.

yogi, n., one who practices yoga. — Hind. *yogī*, fr. OI. *yóga-*. See **yoga.**

yogism, n., teachings of the yoga. — A hybrid coined fr. **yogi** with **-ism,** a suff. of Greek origin.

yogist, n., an adherent of yogism. — A hybrid coined fr. **yogi** with **-ist,** a suff. of Greek origin.

yo-heave-ho, interj. (*naut.*) — Of imitative origin.

yoho, interj. (*naut.*) — Of imitative origin.

yoicks, interj., a huntsman's cry to foxhounds. — Of imitative origin. Cp. **hoicks.**

yoke, n. — ME. *yok*, fr. OE. *geoc*, rel. to OS. *juk*, ON., Swed. *ok*, Dan. *aag*, MDu. *joc*, *juc*, Du. *juk*, OHG. *joh*, MHG., G. *joch*, Goth. *juk*, 'yoke', and cogn. with OI. *yugám*, Hitt. *jugan*, Arm. *luc*, Gk. ζυγόν, L. *jugum*, OSlav. *igo* (for **jūgo*), Lith. *jùngas* (in which the *n* is due to the influence of the verb *jùngiu*, 'I yoke, harness', corresponding to L. *jungō*, 'I join'), Lett. *jūgs*, OW. *iou*, W. *iau*, OCo. *ieu*, 'yoke', and with OI. *yunákti*, 'harnesses', Gk. ζευγνύναι, 'to join, link together, yoke, harness', L. *jungere*, 'to join, unite'. See **join** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also **syzygy, yoga, Yuga, zeugma, zygo-, zygoma.**

Derivatives: *yoke*, v. (q.v.), *yoke-less*, adj.

yokel, n., rustic, countryman. — Of uncertain origin. Perh. fr. dial. E. *yokel*, 'woodpecker', which is prob. of imitative origin.

yolk, n., the yellow part of the egg. — ME. *yelke*, *yolke*, fr. OE. *geoloca*, *geoleca*, *geolca*, 'yolk', fr. *geolu*, 'yellow'. See **yellow.**

Derivatives: *yolk-ed*, *yolk-y*, adjs.

yom, n., day, a Hebrew word occurring in the names of feasts. — Heb. *yōm*, 'a day', rel. to Aram.-Syr. *yōm*, Ugar. *ym*, Arab. *yaum*, Akkad. *ūmu*, 'day', Ethiop. *yōm*, 'today', Aram. *y^{e}māmā́*, Syr. *īmāmā́*, 'day', in contradistinction to 'night'.

Yom Kippur, the day of Atonement (*Jewish Religion*). — Mishnaic Heb. *yōm kippúr* (in Bibl. Heb. *yōm kippūrím*), 'day of atonement', fr. *yōm*, 'day' (see **yom**), and *kippúr*, 'atonement, expiation', fr. Bibl. Heb. *kippér*, 'they made atonement, made propitiation, forgave, appeased, pacified', from whose stem derive *kópher*, 'ransom; fine', *kappóreth*, 'seat of Mercy, Propitiatory', Mishnaic Heb. *kappārā́^{h}*, 'atonement, expiation, forgiveness'. The orig. meaning of *kippér* was prob. 'he covered' (cp. *kissā́ al 'āwṓn*, 'he covered iniquity', Neh. 3 : 37). It is rel. to Aram. *kappér*, 'he wiped out, effaced, forgave, atoned for', Arab. *káfara*, 'he covered, hid'. Some scholars connect Heb. *kippér* with Akkad *kapāru*, 'to wipe off', *kuppuru*, 'to wipe off; to expiate', Aram. *k^{e}phar*, 'he washed away, wiped off'. However, as shown by the Aram. verbs *k^{e}phar* and *kappér*, the meanings 'to wash away, wipe off, cover, expiate', are interrelated, and, accordingly, all the above words are etymologically connected. For sense development cp. Arab. *gháfara*, 'he covered; he forgave', *'áfā*, 'he covered; he wiped out; he forgave'.

yom tob, yom tov, a Jewish holiday or festival. — Heb. *yōm ṭōbh*, lit. 'a good day', fr. *yōm*, 'day', and *ṭōbh*, 'good'. For the first word see prec. word, for the second see **Tobiah.**

yon, adj. — ME. *yong*, fr. OE. *geon*, 'yon', rel. to OFris. *jen*, ON. *enn*, OHG. *enēr*, *jenēr*, MHG. *ener*, *jener*, MLG. *gene*, MDu. *ghens*, G. *jener*, Goth. *jains*, 'that, yon', ON. *enn*, *inn*, 'the', fr. I.-E. base **eno-*, **ono-*, whence also Gk. ἐκεῖνος (Ion. κεῖνος), 'that one' (which prob. stands for ἐ-κέ-ενος or *ἐ-κεί-ενος), ἔνη, 'the day after tomorrow', ἔνιοι, 'some', L. *enim*, 'indeed', Umbr. *enom*, 'then', OSlav. *onŭ*, 'he', Lith. *anàs*, *añs*, 'that one', Hitt. *eni-*, *anni-*, of s.m., *annaz*, 'once, in time past'. Cp. **yonder, beyond.** Cp. also **other.**

Derivative: *yon*, adv.

yond, adv., yonder. — ME., fr. OE. *geond*, 'through, throughout (prep.); over, yonder' (adv.); rel. to MLG. *gent*, *jint*, Du. *ginds*, Goth. *jaind*, 'thither', and to OE. *geon*, 'yon'. See prec. word.

yonder, adv. — ME. *yonder*, formed fr. *yond*, 'yonder', with compar. suff. **-er.** Cp. MLG. *ginder*, *gender*, MDu. *gender*, *gonder*, *ginder*, Du. *ginder*, Goth. *jaindre*, 'over there', and see prec. word.

Derivative: *yonder*, adj.

yore, adv., long ago. — ME. *yore*, fr. OE. *gēara*, *geāra*, 'long ago, formerly', lit. 'of years', gen. pl. of *gēar*, 'year'. See **year.**

Derivative: *yore*, n.

york, tr. v., to bowl out (a batsman) with a yorker. — Back formation from next word.

yorker, n., a bowled ball that pitches inside the crease (*cricket*). — Prob. connected with the place name *York*.

Yorkist, n., an adherent of the house of York (*English hist.*) — Formed from the English place name *York* with suff. **-ist.**

you, pron. — ME. *eow*, *eou*, *you*, *yow*, fr. OE. *ēow*, used as dat. and acc. of *gē*, 'ye'; rel. to ON. *yðr* (used as dat. and acc. of *ēr*, 'ye'), OS. *iu* (used as dat. and acc. of *gī*, *ge*, 'ye'), OFris. *iuwe*, *iwe* (used as dat. and acc. of *gī*, 'ye'), MDu. *u* (used as dat. and acc. of *gi*, *ge*, 'ye'), Du. *u* (used as dat. and acc. of *gij*, 'ye'), OHG., MHG. *iu* (used as dat. of *ir*, 'ye'), OHG. *iuwih*, MHG. *iuwich*, *iuch* (used as acc. of *ir*, 'ye'), G. *euch* (used as dat. and acc. of *ihr*, 'ye'), Goth. *izwis* (used as dat. and acc. of *jūs*, 'ye'). See **ye,** pron., and cp. **your.**

young, adj. — ME. *yung*, *yong*, fr. OE. *geong*, rel. to OS., OFris. *jung*, ON. *ungr*, Dan., Swed. *ung*, MDu. *jonc*, Du. *jong*, OHG. *jung*, MHG. *junc*, G. *jung*, Goth. *juggs*, 'yong', and cogn. with L. *juvencus*, 'a young bullock; a young man', *juvenca*, 'a young cow; a young woman', Umbr. *iveka* [corresponding to L. *ju(v)e(n)ca*], 'heifer', OI. *yuvaśáḥ*, 'youthful; young man, youth', OIr. *ōac*, MIr. *ōc*, W. *ieuanc*, Co. *iouenc*, *iunc*, Bret. *yaouank*, 'young'; fr. I.-E. **yuwn̥kós*, a derivative of **yuwn̥-*, which is an enlargement of base **yeu-*, 'young', whence OI. *yúvā*, *yúvan-*, 'young; young man, youth', Avestic *yvan-* (gen. *yūn-ō*), 'young man', L. *juvenis*, 'young; young man', OIr. *ōa*, *ōam*, 'younger, youngest', MW. *ieu*, Bret., *iaou*, 'younger', W. *ieuaf*, 'youngest', OSlav. *junŭ*, Lith. *jáunas*, Lett. *jaûns*, 'young'. Cp. **youngster, younker, youth,** the first element in **euphroe** and the second element in **galloglass.** Cp. also **juvenile** and words there referred to.

Derivatives: *young*, n., *young-ish*, adj.

youngling, n. — ME. *yongling*, fr. OE. *geongling*, dimin. of *geong*, 'young'. Cp. OS. *jungling*, ON. *ynglingr*, OFris. *jongeling*, Du. *jongeling*, OHG. *jungaling*, MHG. *jungeling*, G. *Jüngling* and see **young** and **-ling.**

youngster, n. — The same as **youngling,** the suff. *-ster* having replaced the older suff. *-ling*. See **young** and **-ster** and cp. **younker.**

younker, n. — Du. *jonkheer*, *jonker*, fr. MDu. *jonchere*, lit. 'a young lord', fr. MDu. *jonc* (Du. *jong*), 'young', and *here* (Du. *heer*), 'lord, master'. See **young** and **Herr** and cp. the second element in **mynheer.**

your, pron. — ME., fr. OE. *ēower*, prop. gen. of *gē*, 'ye'; rel. to OS. *iuwar*, OFris. *iuwer*, ON. *yðvarr*, *yðarr*, Du. *uw*, OHG. *iuwēr*, MHG. *iuwer*, G. *euer*, Goth. *izwar*, 'your'. See **ye,** pron., and cp. **you.**

Derivative: *your*, adj.

yours, pron. — ME. *youres*, *yours*, fr. OE. *eōwres*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *eōwer*, 'your'. See prec. word and adv. suff. **-s.**

youth, n. — ME. *viwethe*, *youthe*, *youhthe*, fr. OE. *geogoþ*, *geoguþ* (in ME. the *g* between two vowels was changed into *ȝ*, which disappeared), fr. OE. *geong*, 'young'; rel. to OS. *juguth*, OFris. *jogethe*, MDu. *joghet*, *jöghet*, Du. *jeugd*, OHG. *jugund*, MHG. *jugent*, G. *Jugend*, Goth. *junda*, fr. Teut. **jugunþi*, corresponding to I.-E. **yuwn̥-ti*, 'youth', which is an enlargement of I.-E. **yuwn̥-*, 'young'. See **young** and subst. suff. **-th.**

Derivatives: *youth-en*, tr. and intr. v., *youth-ful*, adj., *youth-ful-ly*, adv., *youth-ful-ness*, n.

yowl, intr. v., to howl, wail; n., a howl, wail. — ME. *yowlen*, *youlen*, of imitative origin. Cp. **yodel.**

yo-yo, n., a spoollike toy. — Trade name.

yperite, n., mustard gas. — F. *ypérite*, formed fr. *yper-* (fr. *Ypres*, a town in Belgium, where it was used in World War I) and subst. suff. **-ite.**

ytterbia, n., ytterbium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL. See next word and 1st **-ia.**

ytterbium, n., a metallic element, belonging to the rare earth group (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by the Swedish chemist Carl Gustaf Mosander (1797-1858) fr. *Ytterby*, name of a town in Sweden, place of its discovery. For the ending see chem. suff. **-ium.** Cp. **erbium** and **yttrium.**

Derivative: *ytterb-ic*, adj.

yttria, n., yttrium oxide (*chem.*) — ModL. See **yttrium** and 1st **-ia.**

yttriferous, adj., containing yttrium (*chem.*) — Compounded of **yttrium** and **-ferous.**

yttrium, n., a metallic element of the rare earth group (*chem.*) — ModL., coined by Mosander from the abbreviation of *Ytterby*, name of a town in Sweden, place of its discovery. See **ytterbium.**

Derivatives: *yttr-ic*, adj., *yttri-ous*, adj.

yttro-, combining form meaning 'containing yttrium'. — See prec. word.

Yucca, n., a genus of plants, the bear grass and the Spanish bayonet (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Sp. *yuca*, a word of Haitian origin.

yuga, n., one of the four ages of the world. — OI. *yugám*, 'yoke; age'. See **yoke.**

Yugoslav, Jugoslav, n., inhabitant of Yugoslavia. — Compounded of Serbo-Croatian *jugo-*, 'south-', fr. *jug*, 'south, south wind, noon', and **Slav.** Serbo-Croatian *jug* derives fr. OSlav. *jugŭ* (whence also OCzech, Slovak, etc., *juh*, Czech. *jih*), 'south', whence also OSlav. *jutro*, 'morning'; prob. cogn. with Gk. αὐγή, 'light of the sun, ray, brightness, dawn, daybreak'. See **augite.**

Derivatives: *Yugoslav*, *Jugoslav*, *Yugoslav-ic*, *Jugoslav-ic*, adjs.

Yugoslavia, Jugoslavia, n., the country inhabited by the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. — See prec. word.

Derivative: *Yugoslav-ian*, *Jugoslav-ian*, adj.

Yuit, n., one of the Asiatic Eskimos. — Native name lit. meaning 'men'. Cp. **Innuit.**

yule, n. — ME. *yol*, *yole*, fr. OE. *geohhol*, *gehhol*, *gēol*, rel. to OE. *gēola*, 'the Yule month', ON. *jōl*, 'Yule, Christmas', *ýlir*, 'the Yule month', Dan., Swed. *jul*, 'Christmas', Goth. *jiuleis*, 'the Yule month'. Cp. OF. *jolif* (F. *joli*), 'pretty, nice', which orig. meant 'festive', and derives fr. ON. *jōl*. Cp. **jolly.**

ywis. — A var. of **iwis.**

Z

zabeta, zabita, n., regulation (*India*). — Arab. *ḍábiṭa*^{h} (in vulgar pronunciation *zábiṭa*), 'general rule', fr. *ḍábaṭa*, 'he held firmly, seized confiscated', which is rel. to Heb. *tzābháṭ*, 'he reached, held out', in Mishnaic Heb. 'he seized, held', in ModHeb. 'he pinched, nipped', Akkad. *ṣabāṭu* (also *ṣabāṭu*), 'to seize, hold fast', Ethiop. *ḍabáṭa*, 'he seized, held firmly'. Cp. **zabti, zaptieh.**

zabra, n., a kind of sailing vessel. — Sp., fr. Arab. *záwraq*, 'a small boat'.

zabti, adj., confiscated (*India*). — Arab. *ḍabṭí* (in vulgar pronunciation *zabṭí*), 'seized, confiscated', from the stem of *ḍábaṭa*, 'he seized, held firmly, confiscated'. See **zabeta.**

zacaton, n., any of various grasses, the broom-root. — Amer. Sp. *zacatón*, augment. of *zacate*, 'grass'. See **sacaton.**

Zachariah, Zacharias, Zachary, masc. PN. (*Bible*). — Late L. *Zachariās*, fr. Gk. Ζαχαρίᾱς, fr. Heb. *Zᵉkharyáhū, Zᵉkharyáh*, lit. 'the Lord has remembered'. The first element of this compound name derives fr. Heb. *zākhár*, 'he remembered', whence also *zékher, zikkārṓn*, 'remembrance, memorial', *azkārā*^{h}, 'memorial offering; name'. Cp. Aram.-Syr. *dᵉkhar*, Arab. *dhákara*, Ethiop. *zakhára*, 'he remembered', Akkad. *sakāru, zakāru*, 'to say, name, swear', *zikru*, 'name'. For the second element see **Elijah** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. **Zechariah.**

Zacchaeus, Zaccheus, masc. PN. — Late L. *Zacchaeus*, fr. Gk. Ζακχαῖος, fr. Heb. *Zakkáy*, lit. 'pure, innocent', fr. *zākhā́*^{h}, 'he was clean, was pure; he was innocent', which is rel. to Arab. *dhákā*, 'he was pure', Aram.-Syr. *dᵉkhā, dᵉkhī*, 'he was bright', Aram.-Syr. *zᵉkhā, zᵉkhī*, 'he was pure, was innocent' (whence Arab. *zákā*, 'was pure in a moral sense'), Akkad. *zakū*, 'to be clean, be pure'. Cp. *zākkákh*, 'was clean, was pure, was bright', a secondary form of *zākhā́*^{h}, and *zkhūkhíth*, 'glass', which is a derivative of *zākkákh*.

zaddik, n. — See **tzaddik.**

zaffer, zaffre, n., unrefined cobalt oxide. — F. *zafre, safre*, prob. fr. L. *sapphīrus*, 'sapphire'. See **sapphire.**

zain, n., a horse of dark color. — F., fr. Sp. *zaino*, 'traitor, false; horse of dark color', fr. Arab. *khā'in*, 'traitor'.

Zalophus, n., a genus of eared seals (*zool.*) — ModL., formed fr. ζα-, Aeol. equivalent of Gk. διᾰ-, 'very' (fr. διά, 'through'), and fr. Gk. λόφος, 'crest'. See **dia-** and **lopho-.**

zamarra, zamarro, n., shepherd's dress made of sheepskin. — Sp., fr. Arab. *sammūr*, 'sable, sable's skin'. Cp. **zimarra.**

Zamenis, n., a genus of colubrid snakes (*zool.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζαμενής, 'very strong, mighty, raging', formed fr. pref. ζα- (see **zalophus**) and μένος, 'might, force', which derives fr. I.-E. base **men-*, 'to think, remember, have one's mind aroused', whence also L. *mēns*, 'mind, understanding'. See **mind** and cp. **mental,** 'pertaining to the mind'.

zamindar. n. — See **zemindar.**

zanja, n., ditch, trench, drain. — Sp., fr. Arab. *zánqa*^{h}, 'a narrow street'.

Zannichellia, n., a genus of plants, the horned pondweed (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the Italian botanist Gian Girolamo *Zannichelli* (1662-1729). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

Zannichelliaceae, n. pl., a family of aquatic herbs (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-aceae.**

Zanthorrhiza, n., a genus of plants, the yellow-root (*bot.*) — ModL., lit. 'yellow root', fr. Gk. ξανθός, 'yellow' and ῥίζα, 'root'. See **xantho-** and **rhizo-.**

zany, n., a buffoon. — F. *zani*, borrowed fr. Venetian *zani, zanni*, abbrev. of It. *Giovanni*, 'John'. See **John.**

zaptieh, n., a Turkish policeman. — Turk. pronunciation of Arab. *ḍābiṭíya*^{h}, 'police', pl. of *ḍābiṭí*, 'policeman', fr. *ḍābiṭ*, 'strong, firm', prop. partic. of *ḍábaṭa*, 'he held firmly'. See **zabeta.**

Zarathustra, n., the founder of the ancient Persian religion. — Avestic *Zarāθushtra*. See **Zoroaster.**

zareba, also **zareeba, zariba,** n., an enclosed camp. — Arab. *zaríba*^{h}, 'pen, enclosure', fr. *záraba*, 'he made an enclosure', fr. *zarb*, 'hedge, fence; sheepfold'.

zarp, n., a member of the Boer police. — Formed fr. the initials of *Z*uid-*A*frikaansche *R*ijdende *P*olitie (= South-African Mounted Police). See J. F. Bense, A Dictionary of the Low Dutch Element in the English Vocabulary, p. 614.

zayin, n., name of the 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — Mishnaic Heb. *záyin*, lit. 'weapon', fr. Aram. *záyin*, which is of uncertain origin. It is perh. rel. to Heb. **āzḗn* (in *āzēnékhā*, Deut. 23 : 14), 'weapon'; so called in allusion to the ancient Hebrew form of this letter. Cp. **zed, zeta.**

Zea, n., a genus of grasses (*bot.*) — ModL., adopted by the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1707-78) fr. L. *zea*, 'a kind of grain', fr. Gk. ζειαί (later also in the sing. ζειᾱ́, ζεᾱ́), 'one-seeded wheat', which is cogn. with OI. *yávaḥ*, Avestic *yava-*, 'corn, grain', Lith. *javaī* (pl.), of s.m., Ir. *eorna*, 'barley'.

zeal, n. — ME. *zele*, fr. Late L. *zēlus* [whence also It. *zelo*, OF. *zel* (F. *zèle*), Sp. *celo*], fr. Gk. ζῆλος (Dor. ζᾶλος), 'jealousy, fervor, zeal', which is prob. rel. to ζητέω, Dor. ζατεύω, Aeol. ζάτημι, 'I seek for, inquire into', δί-ζημαι, 'I seek out, demand', and perh. also to ζημίᾱ, Dor. ζᾱμίᾱ, 'damage, penalty'. Cp. **jealous.** Cp. also **zetetic.**

zealot, n. — Late L. *zēlōtēs*, fr. Gk. ζηλωτής, 'zealous follower', fr. ζῆλος. See prec. word.
Derivatives: *zealot*, adj., *zealot-ic*, adj., *zealotism*, n., *zealot-ist*, n., *zealot-ry*, n.

zealous, adj. — ML. *zēlōsus*, fr. Late L. *zēlus*. See **zeal** and **-ous** and cp. **jealous,** which is a doublet of *zealous*.
Derivatives: *zealous-ly*, adv., *zealous-ness*, n.

zebec. — A var. of **xebec.**

zebra, n. — Port., fr. Amharic *zebrā*.
Derivative: *zebr-ine*, adj.

zebra-, combining form denoting stripiness. — From prec. word.

zebrine, adj., pertaining to, or resembling, a zebra. — Formed from prec. word with adj. suff. **-ine** (representing L. *-īnus*).

zebu, n., an Asiatic ox, *Bos indicus*. — F. *zébu*. In Europe the animal was first shown at the Paris fair of 1752. According to the French naturalist Count de Georges Louis Leclerc Buffon (1707-88), the name is of uncertain origin.

Zebulun, n., son of Jacob by Leah; a tribe of Israel (*Bible*). — Heb. *Zᵉbhūlūn*, assimilated fr. **Zᵉbhūlṓn*, which is formed with dimin. suff. *-ōn* fr. *zᵉbhūl*, 'a dwelling', fr. *zābhál*, 'he dwelled'. See Gen. 30 : 20.

zecchin, n., sequin. — See 1st **sequin.**

Zechariah, n., in the *Bible*, 1) the eleventh in the order of the Twelve Prophets; 2) the Book of Zechariah (*Bible*). — Heb. See **Zachariah.**

zed, n., name of the letter *z*. — F. *zède*, fr. L. *zēta*, fr. Gk. ζῆτα, name of the letter ζ. See **zeta** and cp. **izzard.**

zedoary, n., an aromatic drug. — ML. *zedoaria*, fr. VArab. *zedwār* (in Classical Arabic pronunciation, *zadwār*), fr. Pers. *zedwār*. Cp. **setwall.**

zein, n., a simple protein occurring in maize (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. L. *zea* (see prec. word) with suff. **-in.**

zeitgeist, n., the spirit of the time. — G., lit. 'time spirit', fr. *Zeit*, 'time', and *Geist*, 'spirit'; see **tide** and **ghost,** and cp. the second element in **yahrzeit.** The word *zeitgeist* was first used in English by the English poet and literary critic Matthew Arnold (1822-88).

zemindar, n., landholder. — Pers. *zamīndār*, compounded of *zamīn, zami*, 'earth, land', and *-dār*, 'holder, possessor'. The first element is cogn. with OSlav. *zemlja*, 'earth'; see **humus** and cp. next word. For the second see **aumildar** and cp. words there referred to.
Derivative: *zemindar-y*, n.

zemstvo, n., provincial council in Russia. — Russ., fr. *zemlya*, 'earth, land'; cp. *Novaya Zemlya*, lit. 'New Land', name of two large islands in the Arctic off the coast of European Russia. Russ. *zemlya* derives fr. OSlav. *zemlja*, 'earth, land', which is rel. to Lith. *žēmė*, Lett. *zeme*, OPruss. *same, semme*, of s.m., and cogn. with L. *humus*, 'earth, ground, soil'. See **humus** and cp. words there referred to.

zenana, n., apartment in which the women are secluded in India, harem. — Hind. *zanāna*, fr. Pers. *zanāna*, 'of women', fr. *zan*, 'woman', which is rel. to OI. *jániḥ*, 'wife', Avestic *jainish*, 'wife', *γnā-, gᵉnā*, of s.m., and cogn. with Goth. *quinō*, OE. *cwene*, 'woman'. See **quean** and cp. **queen.** Cp. also **gyneco-.**

Zend, n., 1) the translation and exposition of the Avesta (cp. next word); 2) the original language of the Zend-Avesta. — OPers. *zend*, fr. Pahlavi *zand*, 'commentary'; in the sense of 'the language of the Zend-Avesta' first used by Anquetil-Duperron (1731-1805) in 1771.

Zend-Avesta, n., the sacred books of the Parsees. — Pers. *Avistāk va Zend*, lit. 'text and commentary'. See **Zend** and **Avesta.**

zenith, n., 1) celestial point vertically over the observer; the opposite of nadir; 2) the highest point. — Late ME., fr. OF. *cenit(h)* (F. *zénith*), fr. Sp. *cenit*, fr. VArab. *semt*, corresponding to Classical Arab. *samt*, 'way, path' (abbreviation of *samt-ar-rā's*, 'way over the head'), fr. L. *sē-mita*, 'path, way'. VArab. *semt* became *senit, zenit*, owing to a misreading of the letter *m* as *ni*. Cp. **azimuth.** L. *sēmita* prob. stands for **sē-mita*, fr. *sēd-, sē*, 'aside', and **mita*, fr. *meāre*, 'to go'. See **se-** and **meatus.**
Derivative: *zenith-al*, adj.

Zenobia, n., fem. PN. — L. *Zēnobia*, fr. Gk. Ζηνοβίᾱ, lit. 'force of Zeus', compounded of Ζῆν, a collateral form of Ζεύς, 'Zeus' (see **Zeus** and **deity**), and of βίᾱ, 'strength, force', which is cogn. with OI. *jyā́, jiā́*, 'force, power', *jināti*, 'he overpowers, oppresses', *jáyati*, 'he vanquishes, conquers', *jayáḥ*, 'victory'. Cp. **Jain.**

zeolite, n., hydrous silicate formed in igneous rocks (*mineral.*) — ModL. *zeolitēs*, lit. 'boiling stone', coined by the Swedish mineralogist Axel Fredric Cronstedt (1722-65) fr. Gk. ζεῖν, 'to boil', and λίθος, 'stone' (see **eczema** and **-lite** and cp. **yeast**); so called by him because it swells up when heated.
Derivatives: *zeolit-ic*, adj., *zeolit-ize*, tr. v., *zeolit-iz-ation*, n.

Zephaniah, 1) masc. PN.; 2) in the *Bible*, the ninth in the order of the Twelve Prophets (*Bible*). — Heb. *Tzᵉphanyā́*^{h}, lit. 'the Lord has hidden'. The first element of this compound name derives fr. Heb. *tzāphán*, 'he has hidden', whence also *tzāphṓn*, 'north', prop. 'the hidden region'. For the second element see **Elijah** and cp. words there referred to.

zephyr, n. — Earlier *Zephyrus*, fr. ME. *Zephirus*, fr. L. *zephyrus*, fr. Gk. ζέφυρος, 'west wind', which prob. stands in gradational relationship to ζόφος, 'darkness, dark region, west'.
Derivatives: *zephyr-ean, zephyr-ian, zephyr-ous*, adjs.

Zephyranthes, n., a genus of plants of the amaryllis family (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ζέφυρος, 'west wind' and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **zephyr** and **anther.**

zeppelin, n., a large, dirigible airship. — Named after its inventor, Count Ferdinand von *Zeppelin* (1838-1917).

Zeraim, n. pl., the first of the six orders of the Mishnah. — Heb. *zᵉrā'ím*, 'seeds', pl. of *zéra'*, from the stem of *zārá'*, 'he sowed', which is rel. to Ugar. *dr'*, Aram.-Syr. *zᵉra'*, 'he sowed', *zᵉra'*, 'seed', Arab. *zára'a*, 'he sowed', *zar'*, 'seed', Ethiop. *zarà'a*, more frequently *zarà'a*, 'he sowed', Akkad. *zēru*, 'seed', *zārū*, 'begetter'. Cp. the first element in **Zerubbabel.**

zermahbub, n., a former Turkish gold coin. — Turkish, fr. Pers. *zer*, 'gold' (see **arsenic**), and Arab. *maḥbūb*, 'beloved', pass. part. of *ḥábba*, 'he loved', which is rel. to Heb. *ḥābhábh*, Aram.-Syr. *ḥabbēbh*, 'he loved'.

zero, n. — F. *zéro*, fr. It. *zero*, earlier *zefiro*, fr. ML. *zephirum*, fr. Arab. *ṣifr*, 'empty; zero'. See **cipher.**

zeroize, tr. v., to put (the dial, etc.) back to zero. — A hybrid coined from prec. word and **-ize,** a suff. of Greek origin.

Zerubbabel, n., the leader of the Babylonian exiles back to Jerusalem (*Bible*). — Heb. *Zᵉrubbābhél.* The name prob. means 'begotten in Babylon', fr. *zᵉrú'ª bābhél*, fr. passive part. of *zārá'*, 'he sowed', and *Bābhél*, the Hebrew name of Babylon. See **Zeraim** and **Babel.**

zerumbet, n., a drug. — Sp. or Port., fr. Pers. *zarunbād*, fr. Hind. *zarunbād.*

zest, n., 1) something that gives flavor or relish; 2) keen enjoyment. — Early ModF. *zest* (F. *zeste*), 'orange or lemon peel', of uncertain origin.
Derivatives: *zest-y*, adj., *zest-ful*, adj., *zest-fully*, adv., *zest-ful-ness*, n.

zeta, n., name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet. — L. *zēta*, fr. Gk. ζῆτα, which prob. derives fr. Heb. *záyith* (construct state: *zēth*), or Aram. *zēthā́*, 'olive'. See H. Lewy, Die semitischen Fremdwörter im Griechischen, 1895, pp. 169 f. and cp. **cedilla.** — Many scholars derive Gk. ζῆτα fr. *zayin*, name of the seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet (see **zayin**), and explain the form ζῆτα as based on the analogy of ἦτα, θῆτα, names of the letters following ζῆτα. See E. Boisacq, DELG., p. 309.

zetetic, adj., proceeding by inquiry. — Gk. ζητητικός, 'searching, inquiring', fr. ζητητός, verbal adj. of ζητέω, 'I seek for, inquire into'. See **zeal** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

zeugma, n., a figure of speech in which a word (usually a verb or adjective) is used to modify two words, to only one of which it is logically applicable (*gram.* and *rhet.*) — L., fr. Gk. ζεῦγμα, 'yoke, bond', from the stem of ζευγνύναι, 'to join, link together, yoke, harness' (whence also ζεῦγος, 'harness'), which is rel. to ζυγόν, ζυγός, 'yoke'. See **yoke** and cp. **zeuxite, zygo-.** For the ending see suff. **-ma.**

zeunerite, n., a hydrous copper uranium arsenate (*mineral.*) — G. *Zeunerit*, named after the German physicist Gustav *Zeuner* (1828-1907). The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Zeus, n., the supreme god of the ancient Greeks. — Gk. Ζεύς [gen. *Δι(ϝ)ός], cogn. with the first element in L. *Diēspiter, Jūpiter*, 'Jupiter'. See **deity** and cp. words there referred to. Cp. also the first element in **Diomedes, Dione, Dioscuri, Diospyros, Zenobia.**

zeuxite, n., a kind of brown tourmaline. — Formed with subst suff. **-ite** fr. Gk. ζεῦξις, 'a joining', from the stem of ζευγνύναι, 'to join'. See **zeugma** and cp. **epizeuxis.** The name ζεῦξις was chosen to render 'Unity' in *Huel Unity*, name of a place in Cornwall, where it was found.

zho, also **dzo,** n., hybrid between a yak and a common cow. — Tibetan *wdzo.*

zibeline, zibelline, adj., referring to sables. — MF. (= F.) *zibeline*, fr. It. *zibellino*, 'pertaining to sables'. See **sable,** 'a small animal', and adj. suff. **-ine.**

zibet, also **zibeth,** n., the Asiatic or Indian civet. — It. *zibetto*, fr. Gk. ζαπέτιον, fr. Arab. *zabād*, 'foam, froth', which is rel. to *zubd*, 'cream'. Cp. **civet.**

ziggurat, zikkurat, n., Babylonian temple in the form of a tower. — Akkad. *ziqquratu*, 'pinnacle', fr. *zaqaru*, 'to be high'.

zigzag, n., one of a series of short turns in alternate directions — F., fr. G. *Zickzack*, which is of doubtful, possibly imitative, origin. The German word was orig. spelled *sicsac*; it was first used during the siege of Landau in 1703 in the military sense 'approaches' (pl.)
Derivatives: *zigzag*, adj. and intr. v., *zigzagg-ed*, adj., *zigzagg-ed-ly*, adv., *zigzagg-er*, n., *zigzagg-y*, adj.

Zilla, n., a genus of plants of the family Brassicaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Arab. *silla*ʰ, 'thorn, prickle', which is rel. to Arab. *sullá'*, Aram. *sīlwā*, Heb. *sillōn*, of s.m. See Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, 150.

zillah, n., a district in India. — Hind. *ḍila'*, *ḍil'*, (pronounced *zila'*, *zil'*), fr. Arab. *ḍil'*, 'rib, side, part of land', which is rel. to Heb. *tzēlá'*, Akkad. *ṣēlu*, Aram. *'alá'*, *'il'á*, Syr. *el'á*, 'rib'. The orig. meaning of these words was 'something curved'. They are rel. to Arab. *ḍála'a*, 'declined deviated', *ḍáli'*, curved'.

zimarra, n., soutane worn by priests. — It., dissimilated fr. Sp. *zamarra*, fr. Arab. *sammūr*, 'sable'. Cp. **chimere, simar, zamarra.**

zimb, n., a kind of large fly in Abyssinia. — Amharic *zimb, zemb*, 'fly', rel. to Mahri *debbēt.* Heb. *zᵉbhūbh*, Arab. *dhubāb*, Akkad. *zumbu*; prob. of imitative origin. Cp. the second element in **Beelzebub.**

zimbabwe, n., capital of a native chief. — A Bantu word, lit. 'houses of stone'; compounded of *zimba*, 'houses' (pl. of *imba*, 'house') and *mabgi*, 'stones'.

zinc, n. — G. *Zink*, prop. the same as *Zinke, Zinken*, 'spike, prong of a fork, jagged projection, tooth of a comb', so called because of the shape in which this metal settles in the furnace. G. *Zinken* represents an enlargement of the base seen in OHG. *zina* (MHG., G. *zinne*), 'pinnacle', which is rel. to OHG. *zint*, 'point, spike', ON. *tindr*, 'point, top, summit', OE. *tind*, 'prong, spike', and cogn. with MIr. *dind, dinn*, 'hill'. Cp. **zinke.** Cp. also **tine.**
Derivative: *zinc-ic*, adj.

zinciferous, adj., yielding zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. Gk. *Zink* and L. *ferre*, 'to bear, carry'. See **zinc** and **-ferous.**

zincification, n. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Zink* (see **zinc**) and **-fication,** a suff. of Latin origin.

zincify, tr. v., to coat with zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Zink* (see **zinc**) and **-fy,** a suff. of Latin origin.

zinco, n. — Abbreviation of **zincograph.**

zinco-, combining form meaning 'zinc'. — Fr. **zinc.**

zincograph, n. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Zink* and Gk. -γραφος, fr. γφάφειν, 'to write'. See **zinc** and **-graph.**
Derivatives: *zincograph*, intr. and tr. v., *zincograph-er*, n., *zincograph-ic*, adj., *zincograph-y*, n.

zincoid, adj., resembling zinc. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Zink* (see **zinc**) and Gk. -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **-oid.**

zincous, adj. — A hybrid coined fr. G. *Zink* (see **zinc**) and **-ous,** a suff. of Latin origin.

zingaro, n., a gypsy. — It., prob. an Iranian loan word meaning 'blacksmith'. Cp. Pahlavi *asinkār*, 'blacksmith'.

zingerone, n., a pungent ketone, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$ (*chem.*) — Coined from the contraction of **Zingiber** and **-one,** a suff. denoting a ketone.

Zingiber, n., a genus of plants (*bot.*) — L. *zingiber*, 'ginger'. See **ginger.**

Zingiberaceae, n. pl., a family of plants (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Zingiber,** with suff. **-aceae.**

zingiberaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

zingiberene, n., a sesquiterpene hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{24}$ (*chem.*) — Coined fr. L. *zingiber* (see **Zingiber**) and suff. **-ene.**

zinke, n., a cornet. — G. *Zinke*, 'spike, tooth (of a comb); cornet', rel to *Zinken*, 'prong of a fork, jagged projection', and to *Zink*. See **zinc.**

Zinnia, n., genus of herbs of the aster family. — Named after the German botanist Johann Gottfried *Zinn* (1727-59). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

zinnwaldite, n., a variety of mica (*mineral.*) — G. *Zinnwaldit*, named after *Zinnwald* in the Erzgebirge, Bohemia. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. -ίτης; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Zion, n., name of one of the hills of Jerusalem. Heb. *Tziyyṓn*; the name is often used to denote Jerusalem and the Land Israel.

Zionism, n., movement for the colonization of the Jews in the Land of Israel. — G. *Zionismus*, lit. 'movement for Zion', formed fr. *Zion* (see **Zion**) with suff. *-ismus* (fr. L. *-ismus*, see **-ism**). The term *Zionism* appears for the first time in Matthias Acher's *Selbstemancipation* ('Self-emancipation'), published in 1886. — Matthias Acher is the pseudonym of the writer and publicist Nathan Birnbaum (1864-1937).

Zionist, n., an adherent of Zionism, — G. See prec. word and **-ist.**
Derivatives: *Zionist*, adj., *Zionist-ic*, adj.

Zionward, Zionwards, adv., heavenward. — Lit. 'toward Zion'. See **Zion** and adv. suff. **-ward,** resp. **-wards.**

zip, n., a sharp hissing sound; intr. v., to move with a zip; to move with speed or vigor. — Of imitative origin.
Derivatives: *zipp-er*, n., *zipp-ing*, adj., *zipp-ing-ly*, adv.

zip, tr. v., to close or fasten with a zipper. — Back formation fr. **zipper.**

Ziphius, n., a genus of beaked whales (*zool.*) — ModL., altered fr. *Xiphius*, fr. Gk. ξίφιος, 'swordfish', fr. ξίφος, 'sword'. See **xipho-** and cp. **Xiphias.**

Zipper, n., a slide fastener. — Fr. *Zipper*, a trade mark, formed from **zip,** n., with agential suff. **-er.**

zircon, n. — F., a var. of **jargon,** 'a variety of zircon' (q.v.)
Derivatives: *zirconate* (q.v.), *zirconia* (q.v.), *zircon-ic*, adj., *zirconium* (q.v.)

zirconate, n., salt of zirconic acid (*chem.*) — Formed with chem. suff. **-ate** fr. **zircon** (q.v.)

zirconia, n., zirconium dioxide (*chem.*) — ModL., formed fr. **zirconium.** See next word and 1st **-ia.**

zirconium, n., name of a metallic chemical element. — ModL., coined by the German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) in 1789 (on analogy of many other element names ending in **-ium**) fr. **zircon** (q.v.); so called by him because it is found in the mineral zircon.

zither, n., a musical instrument with twenty-five to forty strings, plucked with a plectrum. — G., fr. OHG. *zitara*, fr. L. *cithara*, fr. Gk. κιθάρᾱ, fr. Pers. *sihtār*. See **cither(n)** and cp. **guitar** and **gittern.**

zitherist, n., a player on the zither. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ist.**

Zizania, n., a genus of plants, the water or Indian rice. — ModL., fr. Late L. *zizanium*, 'darnel, cockle', fr. Gk. ζιζάνιον, fr. Syr. *zīzón*, which is rel. to Heb. *zūn*, pl. *zūním*, of s.m. Arab. *ziwán* is a Syriac loan word. Cp. Lagarde, Symmicta, I, 63, Armenische Studien, §1360, and Immanuel Löw, Aramäische Pflanzennamen, p. 132.

Zizia, n., a genus of plants of the carrot family (*bot.*) — ModL., named after the German bot-

anist Johann Baptist *Ziz* (1779-1829). For the ending see 1st suff. **-ia.**

zizith, n., the tassel on the corners of garments (*Jewish religion*). — Heb. *tzītzíth*, 'tassel, lock', rel. to Aram. *tzītzīthā́*, Syr. *tzutzīthā́*, of s.m., prob. also to Arab. *nā́ṣiya^h*, 'hair on the forehead'.

Zizyphus, also **Ziziphus,** n., a genus of plants of the buckthorn family (*bot.*) Late L. *zizyphus*, 'the jujube tree'. See **jujube.**

zloty, n., the monetary unit of Poland. — Pol. *złoty*, lit. 'of gold', fr. *złoto*, 'gold', rel. to Russ. *zoloto*, Czech and Slovak *zlato*, Lett. *zeļts*, 'gold', and cogn. with Goth. *gulþ*, OE. *gold*, etc., 'gold'. See **gold.**

zo-, combining form. — See **zoo-.**

-zoa, combining form denoting zoological groups, as in *Anthozoa, Bryozoa.* — ModL. *-zōa*, fr. Gk. ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-** and cp. **-zoon.**

Zoanthus, n., a genus of Anthozoa (*zool.*) — ModL., compounded of Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', and ἄνθος, 'flower'. See **zoo-** and **anther** and cp. **Anthozoa.**

Zoar, n., name of a town situated on the East side of the Dead Sea; used as a metonymy for 'place of refuge'. — Heb. *Tzō'ar*, 'name of a town where Lot found refuge, lit. 'smallness, insignificance', rel. to *tzā'ír*, 'little, young'. See Gen. 19:20-22. Heb. *tzā'ir* and *Tzō'ar* derive from the root *tz-'-r*, 'to be small'. Cp. Syr. *tz^{e}'ar*, 'was insignificant', Arab. *ṣághura*, 'was small', Akkad. *ṣeḫēru*, 'to be small'. Cp. also the parallel base *z-'-r* appearing in Heb. *z^{e}'ēr*, 'little', Aram. *z^{e}'ar*, 'was or became small', Arab. *zá'ira*, 'was scanty'.

zoarial, adj., pertaining to a zoarium. — Formed fr. ModL. *zōārium* (see next word) with adj. suff. **-al.**

zoarium, n., the aggregate of individuals in a compound animal (*zool.*) — ModL., *zōarium*, fr. Gk. ζῳάριον, dimin. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-** and **-arium.**

zodiac, n., an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve signs. — ME., fr. MF. (= F.) *zodiaque*, fr. OF., fr. L. *zōdiacus*, fr. Gk. ζῳδιακός (scil. κύκλος), 'the Zodiac', lit. '(the circle) containing animals', fr. ζῴδιον, 'small painted or carved figure; sign of the Zodiac', dimin. of ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

Derivative: *zodiac-al*, adj.

Zoe, n., fem. PN. — Gk. Ζωή, lit. 'life' (see **zoo-**), prop. loan translation of Heb. *Ḥawwā́^{h}*, 'Eve'. See *Eve.*

zoea, n., the larva of some crustaceans. — ModL., fr. Gk. ζόη, 'life'. See **zoo-.**

zoetic, adj., pertaining to life (*biol.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ζωή, 'life'. See **zoo-** and cp. **Zoe.**

zoetrope, n., a toy consisting of a revolving cylinder showing figures. — Compounded of Gk ζωή, 'life', and τρόπος, 'turn'. See **zoo-** and **-trope.**

Derivative: *zoetrop-ic*, adj.

Zohar, n., name of a Jewish mystical commentary on the Pentateuch written in Aramaic and in Hebrew, the fundamental work of cabbalah. — Heb. *zṓhar*, 'splendor, brightness', fr. stem *z-h-r*, 'to shine, give light', whence *yazhírū* (Dan. 12:3), 'they shall shine'; rel. to Aram. *z^{e}har*, Arab. *záhara*, 'it shone'.

zoic, adj., pertaining to animal life. — Gk. ζωϊκός, 'proper to animals', fr. ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-** and adj. suff. **-ic.**

-zoic, combining form meaning 'living in', as in hylozoic (*biol.*) — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk. ζωή, 'life'. See **zoo-.**

zoisite, n., a mineral allied to epidote. — G. *Zoisit*, named after Baron Sigismund *Zois* von Edelstein (1747-1819), who first observed this mineral. The ending *-it* goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

Zolaesque, adj., characteristic of the style of Zola. — Formed with suff. **-esque** from the name of *Zola.* See next word.

Zolaism, n., style characteristic of Zola. — Formed with suff. **-ism** from the name of the French novelist Émile *Zola* (1840-1902). For the ending see suff. **-ism.**

Zolaist, n. — See prec. word and **-ist.**

Derivative: *Zolaist-ic*, adj.

zollverein, n., a customs union. — G., 'customs union', compounded of *Zoll*, 'tax, custom, toll' and *Verein*, 'union'. See **toll,** 'tax', and **verein.**

zombi, n., 1) in West African voodoo cults, the python deity; 2) any voodo snake deity; 3) the supernatural power by which, according to voodoo belief, a dead body may be reanimated. — Of African origin. Cp. Kongo *zumbi*, fetish'.

Derivative: *zomb-ism*, n.

zonal, adj., pertaining to a zone. — Late L. *zōnālis*, fr. L. *zōna.* See **zone** and adj. suff. **-al.**

Derivative: *zonal-ly*, adv.

zonar, n., a girdle. — ModGk. ζωναρι, 'a girdle', fr. Gk. ζωνάριον, dimin. of ζώνη. See **zone.**

zone, n., 1) a belt; 2) a region, area; 3) any of the five great divisions of the earth's surface. — F., fr. L. *zōna*, fr. Gk. ζώνη, whence ζωννύναι, 'to gird', ζωστός, 'girt', fr. I.-E. base **yōs-*, 'to gird; girdle', whence also Avestic *yāsta-*, 'girt', Lith. *júosiu, júosti*, 'to gird', OSlav. *po-jasŭ*, 'girdle', Alb. *n-geš*, 'I gird'. Cp. **zonar, Zostera, azonic.**

Derivatives: *zone*, tr. v., *zonal* (q.v.), *zon-ary, zon-ate*, adjs., *zonule* (q.v.)

zonule, n., small belt. — L. *zōnula*, dimin. of *zōna*, 'belt, girdle'. See prec. word and **-ule.**

Derivative: *zonul-ar*, adj.

Zonuridae, n. pl., a family of lizards (*zool.*) — ModL., formed with suff. **-idae** fr. Gk. ζώνη, 'zone', and οὐρᾱ́, 'tail'. See **zone** and **uro-, 'tail'.**

Zoo, n. — Abbreviation of *Zoological garden.*

zoo-, also **zo-,** combining form denoting *animals* or *animal life.* — Gk. ζωο-, ζω-, fr. ζῷον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', rel. to ζωή (Dor. ζωᾱ́, also ζόᾱ, Ion. ζόη), 'life', ζωός, 'living', ζάω, ζῆν, 'to live', for I.-E. **g^{w}ei-*, 'to live, life', whence also Gk. βίος, 'life', Goth. **quius*, 'alive', OE. *cwicu*, 'living'. See **quick** and cp. **bio-** and **vital.** Cp. also **zoarium, zodiac, zoic, zoology, zoon, azoic, azote, Cenozoic, entozoa, enzootic, epizootic, hylozoism, Mesozoic, Metazoa, Neozoic, Paleozoic.** For the sense development of Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', lit. 'a living being', cp. L. *animal*, 'animal', lit. 'a living being' (see *animal*).

zooblast, n., an animal cell. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. βλαστός, 'bud, sprout, shoot'. See **-blast.**

zoochemistry, n., chemistry of the consituents of the animal body. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **chemistry.**

zoodynamics, n., the science that deals with the vital force of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **dynamics.**

zoogamy, n., the sexual reproduction of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -γαμίᾱ, fr. γάμος, 'marriage'. See **-gamy.**

zoogeny, n., the origin of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -γένεια, fr. -γενής, 'born of, produced by'. See **-geny.**

zoogeography, n., the geographical distribution of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **geography.**

Derivatives: *zoogeograph-ic, zoogeograph-ic-al*, adjs.

zoography, n., descriptive zoology. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -γραφίᾱ, fr. γράφειν, 'to write'. See **-graphy.**

Derivatives: *zoograph-ic, zoograph-ic-al*, adjs., *zoograph-ic-al-ly*, adv.

zooid, adj., resembling, but not identical with, an animal. — Gk. ζῳοειδής, compounded of ζῷον, 'animal', and -οειδής, 'like', fr. εἶδος, 'form, shape'. See **zoo-** and **-oid.**

zooid, n., an organic body capable of spontaneous movement. — Fr. prec. word.

zoolatrous, adj., pertaining to zoolatry. — A hybrid coined from next word and **-ous,** a suff. of French, ult. Latin, origin.

zoolatry, n., the worship of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -λατρείᾱ, -λατρίᾱ, fr. λατρείᾱ, 'hired labor, service, worship'. See **-latry.**

zoolite, zoolith, n., a fossil animal. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **-lite,** resp. **-lith.**

zoology, n. — ModL. *zōologia*, fr. Modern Gk. ζῳολογίᾱ, which is formed fr. Gk. ζῷον (see **zoo-**) and -λογίᾱ, fr. -λογος, 'one who speaks (in a certain manner); one who deals (with a certain topic)'. See **-logy.**

Derivatives: *zoolog-ic, zoolog-ic-al*, adjs., *zoolog-ic-al-ly*, adv., *zoolog-ist*, n., *zoolog-ize*, intr. and tr. v.

zoom, intr. and tr. v. and n. — Of imitative origin.

zoomagnetism, n., animal magnetism. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **magnetism.**

zoometry, n., measurement of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -μετρίᾱ, 'a measuring of', fr. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **-metry.**

zoomorphic, adj., pertaining to zoomorphism. — See next word and adj. suff. **-ic.**

zoomorphism, n., the representation of gods in the form of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. μορφή, 'form, shape'. See **morpho-** and **-ism.**

zoon, n., any of the individuals of a compound animal. — ModL., fr. Gk. ζῷον, 'animal'. See **zoo-.**

-zoon, combining form denoting *an animal.* — ModL. *-zōon*, fr. Gk, ζῷον. See prec. word.

zoopathology, n., the study of the diseases of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **pathology.**

Derivatives: *zoopatholog-ical*, adj., *zoopatholog-ist*, n.

zoophysics, n., the study of the physical structure of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **physics.**

zoophyte, n., an invertebrate animal resembling a plant. — ModL. *zōophyton*, lit. 'animal-plant', fr. Gk. ζῷον, 'animal', and φυτόν, 'plant'. See **zoo-** and **-phyte.**

Derivative: *zoophyt-ic*, adj.

zoophytology, n., the study of zoophytes. — Compounded of prec. word and **-logy.**

Derivatives: *zoophytolog-ical*, adj., *zoophytolog-ist*, n.

zooplasty, n., the transplantation of animal tissue into the human body. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **-plasty.**

Derivative: *zooplast-ic*, adj.

zoopsychology, n., the psychology of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and **psychology.**

zoosperm, n., 1) a spermatozoon; 2) a zoospore. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. σπέρμα, 'seed, germ, sperm'. See **sperm** and cp. **speratozoon.**

zoospore, n., an asexual spore capable of independent motion. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

zoosterol, n., a sterol of animal origin (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **zoo-** and **sterol.**

zootaxy, n., the classification of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. τάξις, 'arrangement'. See **taxis.**

zootheism, n., the worship of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and 1st **theism.**

zootomy, n., the dissection of animals. — Compounded of **zoo-** and Gk. -τομίᾱ, 'a cutting of', fr. τομή, 'a cutting'. See **-tomy.**

zorgite, n., a lead copper selenide (*mineral.*) — G. *Zorgit*, named after *Zorge* in Harz Mountains. The ending goes back to Gk. *-ίτης*; see subst. suff. **-ite.**

zoril, n., a small African carnivorous mammal. — F. *zorille*, fr. Sp. *zorrilla*, dimin. of *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, 'fox', which is a loan word fr. Basque *azari.*

zorilla, n., a zoril. — Sp. *zorrilla.* See prec. word.

Zoroaster, n., the founder of the ancient Persian

religion. — L. *Zōroastrēs*, fr. Gk. Ζωροάστρης, corrupted fr. Avestic *Zaraθushtra*, lit. 'whose camels are old', fr. **zarant*, 'old', and *ushtra*, 'camel'. OPers. **zarant* is rel. to OI. *járan*, 'old', and cogn. with Ossetic *zärond*, Gk. γέρων, gen. γέροντος, 'old man'; see **geronto-** and cp. **Zarathustra.**

Zoroastrian, adj., pertaining to Zoroaster or his religion. — Formed fr. prec. word with suff. **-ian.**

Zoroastrianism, n., the religion of the ancient Persians, based on dualism. — Formed from prec. word with suff. **-ism.**

Zostera, n., a genus of plants, the grass wrack and the eel grass (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζωστήρ, 'belt', which is rel. to ζωστός, 'girt', verbal adj. of ζωννύναι, 'to gird', ζώνη, 'belt, girdle'. See **zone.**

zouave, n., a member of a French body of infantry orig. composed of Algerians. — F., fr. Arab. *Zwáwa*, name of a tribe of the Kabyles in Algeria, from which the zouaves were originally recruited (in 1831).

zounds, interj. — Contraction of *God's wounds.* See **wound,** n.

zucchetto, n., small round skull cap worn by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. — It., dimin. of *zucca*, 'gourd; head', fr. Late L. *cucutia*, a kind of gourd, which is perh. a blend of *cucurbita*, 'gourd', and *cutis*, 'skin, hide'. See Walde-Hofmann, LEW., I. 300. For the etymology of these two words see **cucumber** and **cutis.** Cp. **succade.**

zufolo, zuffolo, n., a small flageolet. — It. *zufolo*, fr. *zufolare*, 'to hiss, whistle', fr. VL. **subilāre*, dissimilated fr. L. *sībilāre*, 'to hiss, whistle'. See **sibilant** and cp. **siffle.**

zumbooruk, n., a small gun mounted on a swivel, usually carried on a camel. — Turk.-Arab. *zanbūrak*, fr. Pers. *zanbūrah* (read *zambūrah*), fr. *zanbūr* (r. *zambūr*), 'hornet', fr. Arab. *zunbūr*, (r. *zumbūr*), 'hornet'. For sense development cp. E. *musket*, which ult. derives fr. It. *moschetto*, 'musket', lit. 'a little fly' (see *musket*).

zunyite, n., a basic orthosilicate of aluminum (*mineral.*) — Named after *Zuñi* mine in Anvil Mountain, San Juan County, Colorado. For the ending see subst. suff. **-ite.**

zwieback, n., a kind of rusk. — G. *Zwieback*, lit. 'twice baked', fr. *zwie-* (used in compounds for *zwei*), 'two', and the stem of *backen*, 'to bake'. The first element is rel. to OE., E., OFris. *twi-*, ON. *tvē-*, *tvī-*. See **twi-.** For the second element see **bake.** G. *Zwieback* is prop. a loan translation of It. *biscotto* or F. *biscuit.*

Zwinglian, 1) adj., pertaining to Zwingli or to his teachings; 2) n., a follower of Zwingli. — Formed with suff. **-an** fr. the name of the Swiss Protestant reformer Ulrich *Zwingli* (1484-1531).

zyg-, form of **zygo-** before a vowel.

Zygadenus, n., a genus of plants of the family Melanthaceae (*bot.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζυγάδην, 'jointly, in pairs', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke, pair'. See **zygo-.**

zygal, adj., H-shaped. — See **zygo-** and adj. suff. **-al.**

zygapophyis, n., articular process of a vertebra (*anat.*) — ModL., compounded of **zyg-** and Gk. ἀπόφυσις, 'process of a bone'. See **apophysis.**

zygo-, before a vowel **zyg-,** combining form meaning 'yoke; forming pairs'. — Gk. ζυγο-, ζυγ-, fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke, pair', rel. to ζευγνύναι, 'to join, link together', and cogn. with L. *jugum*, 'yoke', Goth. *juk*, OE. *geoc*, 'yoke'. See **yoke** and cp. **zeugma, syzygy, azygous, epizeuxis.**

zygodactyl, adj., having the toes arranged in pairs, two in front and two behind. — Lit. 'yoke-toed', compounded of **zygo-** and Gk. δάκτυλος, 'finger, toe'. See **dactyl.**
Derivatives: *zygodactyl*, n., a zygodactyl bird, *zygodactyl-ous*, adj.

zygoma, n., 1) zygomatic arch; 2) the cheekbone (*anat.*) — Medical L., fr. Gk. ζύγωμα, 'yoke; zygomatic arch', fr. ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke'; see **zygo-.** In the sense of 'zygomatic arch' ζύγωμα was introduced into anatomy by Galen. Cp. **zygote.**

zygomatic, adj. — Formed with adj. suff. **-ic** fr. Gk ζύγωμα, gen. ζυγώματος. See prec. word.

Zygophyceae, n. pl., a class of algae (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **zygo-** and Gk. φῦκος, 'seaweed, tangle; a red dye'. See **fucus.**

Zygophyllaceae, n. pl., the bean-caper family (*bot.*) — ModL., formed fr. **Zygophyllum** with suff. **-aceae.**

zygophyllaceous, adj. — See prec. word and **-aceous.**

Zygophyllum, n., a genus of plants, the bean caper (*bot.*) — ModL., compounded of **zygo-** and Gk. φύλλον, 'leaf' (see **phyllo-**); so called in allusion to the opposite (or alternate) leaflets.

zygophyte, n., a plant which is reproduced by the union of two cells (*bot.*) — Compounded of **zygo-** and Gk. φυτόν, 'plant'. See **-phyte.**

zygosis, n., the union of two similar cells (*biol.*) — ModL., fr. Gk. ζύγωσις, 'a balancing', fr. ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together; to balance', fr. ζυγόν, 'yoke; beam of the balance'. See **zygo-** and **-osis.**

zygospore, n., a spore formed through the union of two similar gametes. — Compounded of **zygo-** and Gk. σπορᾱ́, 'a sowing, seed'. See **spore.**

zygote, n., a zygospore. — Gk. ζυγωτός, 'yoked', verbal adj. of ζυγοῦν, 'to yoke together'. See **zygoma.**

zym-, form of **zymo-** before a vowel.

zymase, n., an enzyme present in yeast (*biochem.*) — Coined by the French physician and chemist Pierre-Jacques Antoine (1816-1908) in 1875 fr. Gk. ζύμη (see next word) and suff. **-ase.**

zyme, n., ferment (*med.*) — Gk. ζύμη, 'leaven, ferment', (for I.-E. **yūs-mā*), rel. to Gk. ζωμός, 'broth' (prob. for I.-E. **yō(u)smos*), fr. I.-E. base **yūs-*, whence also OI. *yūṣ-*, 'broth', L. *jūs*, 'broth, soup'; see **juice** and cp. **zymosis, zymurgy, azyme, enzyme.** Gk. ζέειν, 'to boil', is not rel. to Gk. ζύμη.

zymo-, before a vowel **zym-,** combining form denoting *ferment* or *fermentation.* — Gk. ζυμο-, ζυμ-, fr. ζύμη, 'leaven, ferment'. See **zyme.**

zymogen, zymogene, n., a substance prodocing ferment (*biol.*)— Lit. 'ferment producer', coined by the German physiologist Rudolf Peter Heinrich Heidenhain (1834-97) fr. **zymo-** and **-gen.**

zymosis, n., fermentation. — ModL., fr. Gk. ζύμωσις, 'fermentation', fr. ζυμοῦν, 'to ferment', fr. ζύμη. See **zyme** and **-osis.**

zymosterol, n., a sterol occurring in yeast (*biochem.*) — Formed fr. **zymo-** and **sterol.**

zymotic, adj., pertaining to, or causing, fermentation. — Gk. ζυμωτικός, 'causing to ferment', fr. ζυμωτός, 'fermented', verbal adj. of ζυμοῦν. See prec. word and **-otic.**

zymurgy, n., that branch of chemistry which deals with wine making and brewing. — Compounded of Gk. ζύμη, 'leaven', and -ουργίᾱ, 'a working'. Cp. ζυμουργός, 'maker of leaven', and see **zymo-** and **-urgy.**

zythum, n., beer (*Roman antiq.*) — L., fr. Gk. ζῦθος, 'beer', esp. 'Egyptian beer, beer of the northern nations', which is prob. of Egyptian origin. See Frisk. GEW., I, p. 616 s.v. ζῦθος.

BLESSED BE HE WHO GIVES POWER TO THE FAINT AND TO HIM THAT HAS NO MIGHT INCREASES STRENGTH.

Addenda et Corrigenda to Volume I

abigeat, after '*precipice*' add '*procidentia,*'

accordion, for 'Formed from the noun **accord** in the sense of 'harmony', read 'G. *Akkordion,* fr. It. *accordare,* 'to grant, accord; to tune', which is rel. to F. *accorder,* 'to grant, accord; to agree; to tune' (see **accord,** v.);

adage, for 'the pref. ἀνά-) read 'the pref. ἀνα-'.

Adam, for *Ādắm*', *hā-ādắm*', *ădāmắ^{h}*, *ādām* read *Ādhắm, hā-ādhắm, ădhāmắ^{h}, ādhắm.*

Adam's apple, for '*hāādắm*' read '*hāādhắm*'

adelo-, after 'cp. **Adelia'** add 'and the second element in **psychedelic** and in **Spirodela'.**

Agamemnon, after **'Medusa'** add **'Memnon'.**

aid, v., after **'jury,** adj.', add **'mayday'.**

alchemy, for 'black and' read 'Blackland'.

alumnus, after **'prolegomenon'** add **'spodumene'.**

amen, at the end for '*ắ'mana*' read '*ắ'mana*'.

amoeba, for 'pref. -ᾰ́' read 'pref. ᾰ́-'.

anile, for 'Lith. *aṅyta*' read 'Lith. *anýta*'.

New entry: **apophony,** n., ablaut. — Formed fr. Gk. ἀπό, 'from', and φωνή, 'sound'; prop. a loan translation of G. *Ablaut* (see **apo-, phone,** 'speech sound', and cp. *ablaut*).
Derivative: *apophon-ic,* adj.

arboretum, add at the end 'For the use of the suff. *-ētum* see **olivet** and cp. words there referred to.'

aspirin, add at the end 'For the etymology of *Spiraea* see **Spiraea.'**

atalaya, add at the end 'Cp. **talayot.'**

attainder, delete '*tender,* offer'. — Ibid. after '*oyer*' add '*rebutter*'.

avale, before **'vendaval'** add **'vail,'** 'to lower'.

bagasse, for **'megas'** read **'megass'.**

bear, 'to carry' after '*bhárman,* 'sustenance, care, burden', add 'Avestic *baraiti*', 'carries; rides'. — Ibid. after **'Sobranje'** add **'sowar'.**

ben for 'Akkad. *binbinni*' read 'Akkad. *bin-bini*'.

Benjamin, for 'Ethiop. *yaman*' read 'Ethiop. *yamān*'.

bigamy, delete 'fr. *bigame* (see **bigame**).'

cadence, after **'parachute'** add **'procidentia'.**

cardinal, adj. after **'rather'** add **'rattle'.**

care, n. after **'Gerygone'** add **'slogan'.**

carpel, after **'harvest'** add **'scarf,'** 'scarf joint'.

castigate, after **'levigate'** add **'variegate'.**

Catasetum, for '*saetum*' read '*saeta*'.

check, 'sudden stop' for 'and **pashah'** read 'and **Philoctetes'.**

chillo, for '*zufo are*' read '*zufolare*'.

cider, for 'fr. Heb. *shēkhắr*' read 'fr. Aram. *shikhrắ,* emphatic state of **sh^{ĕ}khar* = Heb. *shēkhắr*'.

comb, for 'OE. *cāmb*' read 'OE. *camb*'.

cone, after **'cade,** 'juniper', add **'sikhara'.**

corpus, add at the end 'Cp. also **terato-.'**

corrie, for 'and cogn.' read 'and prob. cogn.'

cosmetology, add at the end 'F. *cosmétologie,* first used in 1935 by Dr. Aurel Voīna at the International Congress of Dermatology held in Budapest'.

New entry: **coulter,** n. — See **colter.**

Crambe, for 'OHG. *hrimfan, rimfan*' read 'OHG. *hrimpfan, rimpfan*'.

crime, for 'ON. *hreimr,* 'to squeak' read 'ON. *hreimr,* 'scream, cry'.

cymene, after 'See **cumin'** add 'and cp. **paracymene'.**

defend, for '**gh^{w}onos*' read '**g^{w}honos.*' — Ibid. delete **Triphasia.**

dendro-, after **'Oxydendrum'** add **'Philodendron'.**

derma, after **'pachyderm'** add **'Pomaderris'.**

display, before 'OE. *despleier*' add 'ME. *displayen,* fr.'

disport, before 'OF. (*se*) *desporter*' add 'ME. *disporten,* fr.'

dispose, before 'OF.' add 'ME. *disposen,* fr.'

distill, for '*distīllāre*' read '*dīstīllāre.*'

dole, 'small portion' after 'See **deal,** 'part' add 'and cp. the 1st element in **rundale'.**

donation, after **'Messidor'** add **'Polydorus'.**

door, after **'thyroid'** add **'triforium'.**

dress, for 'fr. OF. (=F.)' read 'fr. OF. *drecier* (F. *dresser*)'.

dromedary, for **'syndrome'** read **'syndrome, Tichodroma'.**

Edmond, for 'L. *mānus*' read 'L. *manus*'.

Elijah, after **'Obadiah'** add **'Tobiah'.**

epigone, for 'the son' read 'the sons'.

etiology, delete '-λογίᾱ, fr.'

equine, for 'and the first element in **Equisetum'** read 'the first element in **Equisetum** and the second element in **sowar.'**

exemplar, after 'OF. (=F.) *exemplaire*' add 'fr. Late L. *exemplārium*'.

expansion, after **'-ion'** add 'and cp. **sponson'.**

eye for 'Fr. **oq^{w}*' read 'Fr. **ōq^{w}*.' — Ibid. for 'ὠψ' read 'ὤψ'.

fallow, adj. after **'Pelargonium'** add **'Pelias'.**

fever, for '**dōg^{w}h-, *deg^{w}h-*' read '**dheg^{w}h-, *dhog^{w}h-*'.

fiddle for 'VL. *vitula*' read 'ML. *vītula*'

fierce for '**g^{w}ĕr-*' read '**ghwĕr-*' — Ibid. for 'also Gk. θήρ, whence' read 'whence also Gk. θήρ'.

fir, after 'ON., Swed. *fura*' add 'OE. *furh*'

flow, after **'paludal'** add **'pleuston'.**

food, after **'lokapala'** add **'Pomaderris'.**

forum, delete **'triforium'.**

free, after **'Humphrey'** add **'sapphire'.**

haplology, after '*palmistry*' add '*paranoid*'.

her, possessive pron. adj. for 'OE. *hiere*' read 'fr. OE. *hiere*'.

heriot, for 'OE. *tāwian*' read 'OE. *tawian*'.

New entry: **herself,** pron. — ME. *hire self,* fr. OE *hire selfum,* dat. of *hēo self,* 'she herself'. See **her,** pron. and **self.**

hold, v., after **'holt,** 'lair of an animal', add **'upholsterer'.**

humus, after **'inhume'** add **'Semele, zemindar, zemstvo'.**

New entry: **hyetometer,** n., rain gauge. — Compounded of **hyeto-** and Gk. μέτρον, 'measure'. See **meter,** 'poetical rhythm', and cp. **pluviometer.**

hyssop, for 'Syr. *zūphā́*' read 'Syr. *zōphā́*' — Ibid. for 'Ethiop. *azobh*' read 'Ethiop. *azōb*'.

-ile, after 'L. *-ilis*' add 'also *-ĭlis*'.

iris, after 'portion of the eye' add '2) (*cap.*) a genus of plants'. — Ibid. for 'Gk. ἶρις, 'the rainbow', read 'Gk. ἶρις, 'the rainbow; iris (the plant)'.

Judah, at the end add 'Cp. **viddui'.**

Kaffir, for 'he blotted out, covered, hid; he denied'. See **Yom Kippur** and cp. **cafard'** read 'he denied', which is related to Mishnaic Heb. *kāphár*, Aram.-Syr. *kᵉphar*, 'he denied'. Cp. **cafard'.**

kor, add at the end 'See Nöldeke in ZDMG., 40, 434. According to several other scholars, Heb. *kōr* is a loan word fr. Akkad. *kurru* or *gurru*, which itself is a loan word fr. Sumerian *gur*.'

kriegspiel, after 'of uncertain origin' add 'Cp. the second element in **sitzkrieg'.**